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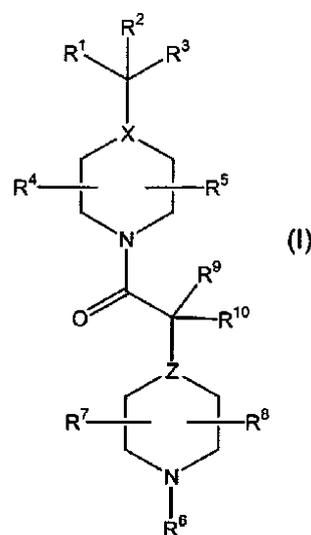
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(54) 【発明の名称】 アンドロゲン依存性疾患の処置のための 1β -ヒドロキシステロイドデヒドロゲナーゼ3型インヒビター

(57) 【要約】

式(I)の化合物、そのプロドラッグ、またはこの化合物またはプロドラッグの薬学的に受容可能な塩または溶媒和物が開示され、これらは、3型17-ヒドロキシステロイドデヒドロゲナーゼのインヒビターとして有用である。本発明はまた、この化合物を含有する薬学的組成物、およびアンドロゲン依存性疾患を処置または予防するためのこの化合物の使用に関する。本発明が関連するアンドロゲン依存性疾患としては、前立腺癌、良性前立腺肥大、挫瘡、脂漏、多毛、アンドロゲン性脱毛、性的早熟、副腎機能低下、および多嚢胞性卵巣症候群が挙げられるがこれらに限定されない。

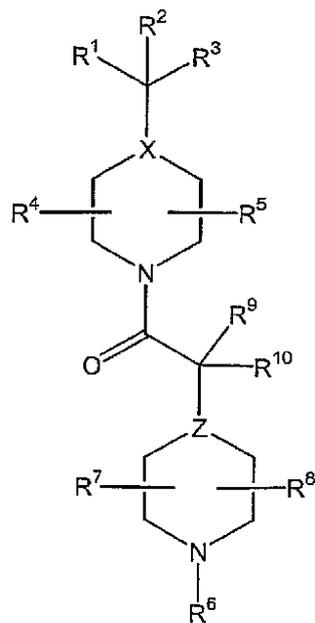


【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項 1】

式 (I) の化合物、またはそのプロドラッグ、または該化合物または該プロドラッグの薬学的に受容可能な塩または溶媒和物：

[化 1]



(I)

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ここで、

R^1 および R^2 は、同一または異なり、別個に、アリール、ヘテロアリール、アリールアルキルおよびヘテロアリールアルキルからなる群から選択され、各々は、必要に応じて、以下からなる群から選択される 1 個 ~ 6 個の基で置換されている：

- a) ハロゲン；
- b) $-OCF_3$ または $-OCHF_2$ ；
- c) $-CF_3$ ；
- d) $-CN$ ；
- e) アルキルまたは R^{1-8} - アルキル；
- f) ヘテロアルキルまたは R^{1-8} - ヘテロアルキル；
- g) アリールまたは R^{1-8} - アリール；
- h) ヘテロアリールまたは R^{1-8} - ヘテロアリール；
- i) アリールアルキルまたは R^{1-8} - アリールアルキル；
- j) ヘテロアリールアルキルまたは R^{1-8} - ヘテロアリールアルキル；
- k) ヒドロキシ；
- l) アルコキシ；
- m) アリールオキシ；
- n) $-SO_2$ - アルキル；
- o) $-NR^{1-1}R^{1-2}$ ；
- p) $-N(R^{1-1})C(O)R^{1-3}$ ；
- q) メチレンジオキシ；
- r) ジフルオロメチレンジオキシ；
- s) トリフルオロアルコキシ；
- t) $-SCH_3$ または $-SCF_3$ ；および
- u) $-SO_2CF_3$ または $-NH-SO_2CF_3$ ；

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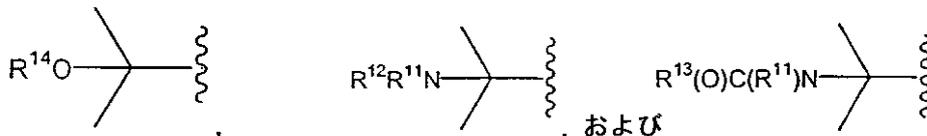
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R^3 は、H、 $-OH$ 、アルコキシまたはアルキルであるが、但し、X が N のとき、 R^3 は 50

、 - OHでもアルコキシでもない；

R^4 、 R^5 、 R^7 および R^8 は、同一または異なり、別個に、H、- OH、- OR^{1 4}、
- NR^{1 1}R^{1 2}、- N(R^{1 1})C(O)R^{1 3}、アルキル、ヘテロアルキル、アリー
ル、シクロアルキル、アリールアルキル、ヘテロアリール、ヘテロアリールアルキル、ヘ
テロシクロアルキル、

[化2]



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からなる群から選択されるが、但し、Zおよび/またはXがNのとき、 R^4 、 R^5 、 R^7
および R^8 は、それぞれ、- OH、- OR^{1 4}、- NR^{1 1}R^{1 2} または - N(R^{1 1})
C(O)R^{1 3} ではない；

R^6 は、- C(O)R^{1 5} および - SO₂R^{1 5} からなる群から選択される；

R^9 および R^{10} は、同一または異なり、別個に、H、F、- CF₃、アルキル、シクロ
アルキル、アリールアルキル、ヘテロアルキル、ヘテロアリールアルキル、ヘテロシクロ
アルキル、ヒドロキシ、アルコキシ、アリールオキシ、- NR^{1 1}R^{1 2} および - N(R^{1 1})
C(O)R^{1 3} からなる群から選択されるが、但し、ZがNであるとき、 R^9 およ
び R^{10} は、それぞれ、Fでも、ヒドロキシでも、アルコキシでも、アリールオキシでも
、- NR^{1 1}R^{1 2} でも - N(R^{1 1})C(O)R^{1 3} でもない；

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R^{11} は、H、アルキル、アリールおよびヘテロアリールからなる群から選択される；

R^{12} は、H、アルキル、アリールおよびヘテロアリールからなる群から選択される；

R^{13} は、アルキル、アルコキシおよびアリールオキシからなる群から選択される；

R^{14} は、H、アルキル、アリールおよびヘテロアリールからなる群から選択される；

R^{15} は、- NR^{1 6}R^{1 7}、- OR^{1 6}、アルキル、シクロアルキル、ヘテロシクロア
ルキル、アリール、アリールアルキルおよびヘテロアリールアルキルからなる群から選択
され、各々は、必要に応じて、 R^{18} で置換されている；

R^{16} および R^{17} は、同一または異なり、別個に、H、アルキル、アリール、アリー
ルアルキル、ヘテロアルキルおよびヘテロアリールからなる群から選択され、各々は、必要
に応じて、 R^{18} で置換されている；

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R^{18} は、低級アルキル、ハロ、シアノ、ニトロ、ハロアルキル、ヒドロキシ、アルコキ
シ、アルコキシカルボニル、カルボキシ、カルボキシアルキル、カルボキサミド、メルカ
プト、アミノ、アルキルアミノ、ジアルキルアミノ、スルホニル、スルホンアミド、シク
ロアルキル、ヘテロシクロアルキル、ヘテロシクロアルキルアルキル、アリールおよびヘ
テロアリールからなる群から選択される1個～4個の置換基である；そして

XおよびZは、同一または異なり、別個に、CおよびNからなる群から選択される、
化合物。

【請求項2】

以下である、請求項1に記載の化合物；

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R^1 および R^2 は、同一または異なり、別個に、アリールおよびヘテロアリールからなる
群から選択され、各々は、必要に応じて、以下からなる群から選択される1個～6個の基
で置換されている；

a) ハロゲン；

b) - OCF₃；

c) - CF₃；

d) - CN；

e) (C1～C20)アルキルまたは R^{18} - (C1～C20)アルキル；

f) ヘテロアルキルまたは R^{18} - ヘテロアルキル；

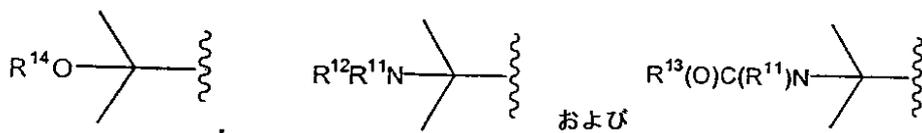
g) アリールまたは R^{18} - アリール；

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- h) ヘテロアリアルまたは $R^{1\ 8}$ - ヘテロアリアル ;
 i) アリアルアルキルまたは $R^{1\ 8}$ - アリアルアルキル ;
 j) ヘテロアリアルアルキルまたは $R^{1\ 8}$ - ヘテロアリアルアルキル ;
 k) ヒドロキシ ;
 l) アルコキシ ;
 m) アリアルオキシ ;
 n) - SO_2 - アルキル ;
 o) - $NR^{1\ 1}R^{1\ 2}$;
 p) - $N(R^{1\ 1})C(O)R^{1\ 3}$;
 q) メチレンジオキシ ;
 r) ジフルオロメチレンジオキシ ;
 s) トリフルオロアルコキシ ;
 t) - SCH_3 ; および
 u) - SO_2CF_3 ;

R^4 、 R^5 、 R^7 および R^8 は、同一または異なり、別個に、H、アルキル、ヘテロアルキル、アリアル、シクロアルキル、アリアルアルキル、ヘテロアリアル、ヘテロアリアルアルキル、ヘテロシクロアルキル、- $OR^{1\ 4}$ 、- $NR^{1\ 1}R^{1\ 2}$ 、

[化3]



からなる群から選択されるが、但し、Z および / または X が N のとき、 R^4 、 R^5 、 R^7 および R^8 は、それぞれ、- $OR^{1\ 4}$ でも - $NR^{1\ 1}R^{1\ 2}$ でもない ;
 $R^{1\ 1}$ は、H および アルキル からなる群から選択される、
 化合物。

【請求項3】

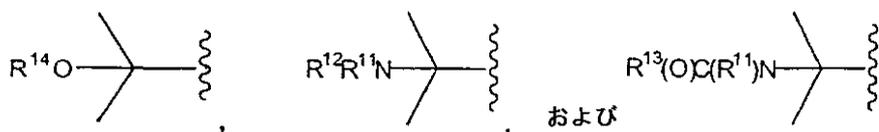
以下である、請求項1に記載の化合物：

R^1 および R^2 は、同一または異なり、別個に、アリアルおよびヘテロアリアルからなる群から選択され、各々は、必要に応じて、以下からなる群から選択される1個～6個の基で置換されている：

- a) ハロゲン ;
 b) - OCF_3 ;
 c) - CF_3 ;
 d) トリフルオロアルコキシ ;
 e) (C1～C6) アルキルまたは $R^{1\ 8}$ - (C1～C6) アルキル ;
 f) ヘテロアルキルまたは $R^{1\ 8}$ - ヘテロアルキル ;
 g) アリアルまたは $R^{1\ 8}$ - アリアル ;
 h) アリアルアルキルまたは $R^{1\ 8}$ - アリアルアルキル ;
 i) ヘテロアリアルアルキルまたは $R^{1\ 8}$ - ヘテロアリアルアルキル ;
 j) アルコキシ ;
 k) - SO_2 - アルキル ; および
 l) - SO_2CF_3 ;

R^4 、 R^5 、 R^7 および R^8 は、同一または異なり、別個に、H、アルキル、ヘテロアルキル、アリアル、シクロアルキル、アリアルアルキル、ヘテロアリアル、ヘテロアリアルアルキル、ヘテロシクロアルキル、- $OR^{1\ 4}$ 、- $NR^{1\ 1}R^{1\ 2}$ 、

[化4]



からなる群から選択されるが、但し、Zおよび/またはXがNのとき、 R^4 、 R^5 、 R^7 および R^8 は、 $-OR^{14}$ でも $-NR^{11}R^{12}$ でもない；

R^{11} は、Hおよびアルキルからなる群から選択される；そして

Zは、Cである、
化合物。

【請求項4】

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以下である、請求項1に記載の化合物：

R^1 および R^2 は、同一または異なり、別個に、アリールおよびヘテロアリールからなる群から選択され；必要に応じて、以下からなる群から選択される1個～6個の基で置換されている：

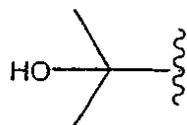
- a) ハロゲン；
- b) $-OCF_3$ ；
- c) $-CF_3$ ；
- d) アルコキシ；
- e) トリフルオロアルコキシ；
- f) (C1～C6) アルキル；
- g) $-SO_2$ - アルキル；および
- h) $-SO_2CF_3$ ；

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R^3 は、Hまたは $-OH$ であるが、但し、XがNのとき、 R^3 は、 $-OH$ ではない；

R^4 および R^5 は、同一または異なり、別個に、H、(C1～C6) アルキル、ヘテロアルキルおよび

[化5-1]



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からなる群から選択される；

R^7 は、H、アルキル、 $-OR^{14}$ および $-NR^{11}R^{12}$ からなる群から選択されるが、但し、XがNのとき、 R^7 は、 $-OR^{14}$ でも $-NR^{11}R^{12}$ でもない；

R^8 は、H、アルキル、アリールおよびヘテロアリールからなる群から選択される；

R^{11} は、Hおよびアルキルからなる群から選択される；そして

Zは、Cである、
化合物。

【請求項5】

以下である、請求項1に記載の化合物：

R^1 および R^2 は、同一または異なり、別個に、アリールおよびヘテロアリールからなる群から選択され；必要に応じて、以下からなる群から選択される1個～6個の基で置換されている：

- a) ハロゲン；
- b) $-OCF_3$ ；
- c) アルコキシ；
- d) トリフルオロアルコキシ
- e) $-CF_3$ ；
- f) $-SO_2$ - アルキル；および
- g) $-SO_2CF_3$ ；

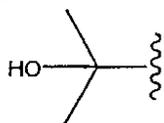
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R^3 は、Hである；

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R^4 および R^5 は、同一または異なり、別個に、H、(C1 ~ C6) アルキル、ヘテロアルキルおよび

[化5-2]



からなる群から選択される；

R^6 は、 $-C(O)R^{15}$ および $-SO_2R^{15}$ からなる群から選択される；

R^7 は、H、アルキル、 $-OR^{14}$ および $-NR^{11}R^{12}$ からなる群から選択されるが、但し、XがNのとき、 R^7 は、 $-OR^{14}$ でも $-NR^{11}R^{12}$ でもない；

R^8 は、H、アルキル、アリールおよびヘテロアリールからなる群から選択される；

R^{11} は、Hまたはアルキルである；そして

Zは、Cである、

化合物。

【請求項6】

以下である、請求項1に記載の化合物：

R^1 および R^2 は、同一または異なり、別個に、フェニルおよびピリジルからなる群から選択され；必要に応じて、以下からなる群から選択される1個~6個の基で置換されている；

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- a) Br、FまたはCl；
- b) $-OCF_3$ ；
- c) $-CF_3$ ；
- d) メトキシ；
- e) エトキシ；
- f) シクロプロピルメトキシ
- g) $-OCH_2CF_3$ ；
- h) $-SO_2$ -アルキル；および
- i) $-SO_2CF_3$ ；

R^3 は、Hである；

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R^4 および R^5 は、同一または異なり、別個に、H、メチル、エチル、イソプロピル、t-ブチルおよびヘテロアルキルからなる群から選択される；

R^7 は、H、 OR^{11} およびアルキルからなる群から選択される；

R^8 、 R^9 、 R^{10} 、 R^{11} 、 R^{12} および R^{14} は、それぞれ別個に、Hおよびアルキルからなる群から選択される；

R^{13} は、アルキルである；

R^{15} は、 $-NR^{16}R^{17}$ 、 $-OR^{16}$ およびアルキルからなる群から選択される；

R^{16} および R^{17} は、同一または異なり、別個に、Hおよびアルキルからなる群から選択されるが、但し、 R^{15} が $-OR^{16}$ のとき、 R^{16} は、Hではない；そして

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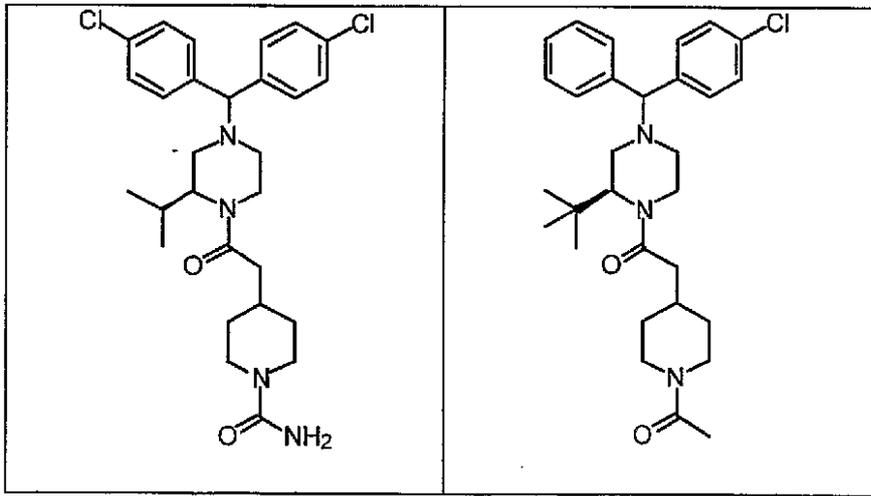
Zは、Cである、

化合物。

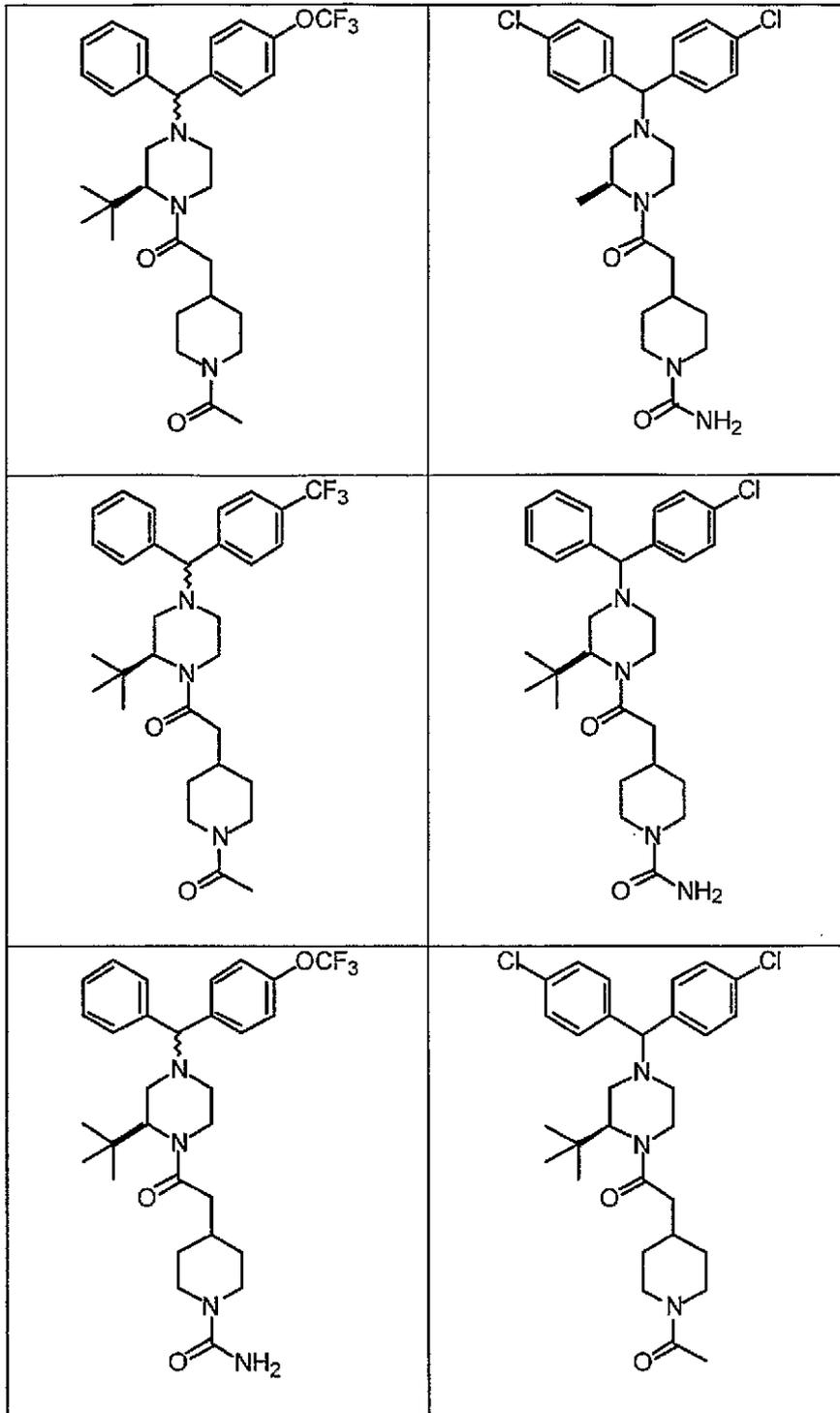
【請求項7】

以下からなる群から選択される、請求項1に記載の化合物、そのプロドラッグ、または該化合物もしくは該プロドラッグの薬学的に受容可能な塩または溶媒和物：

[化6-1]



[化 6 - 2]

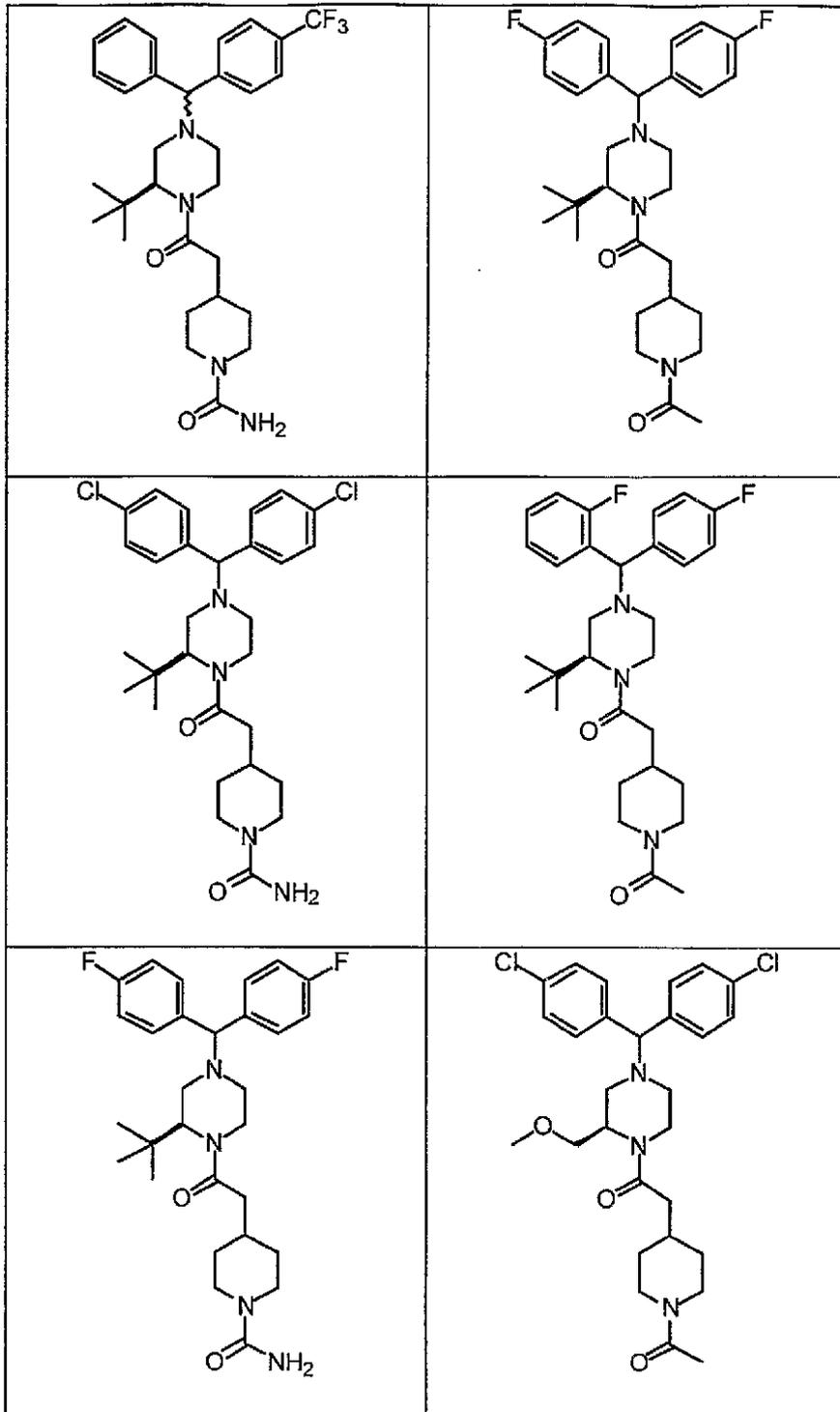


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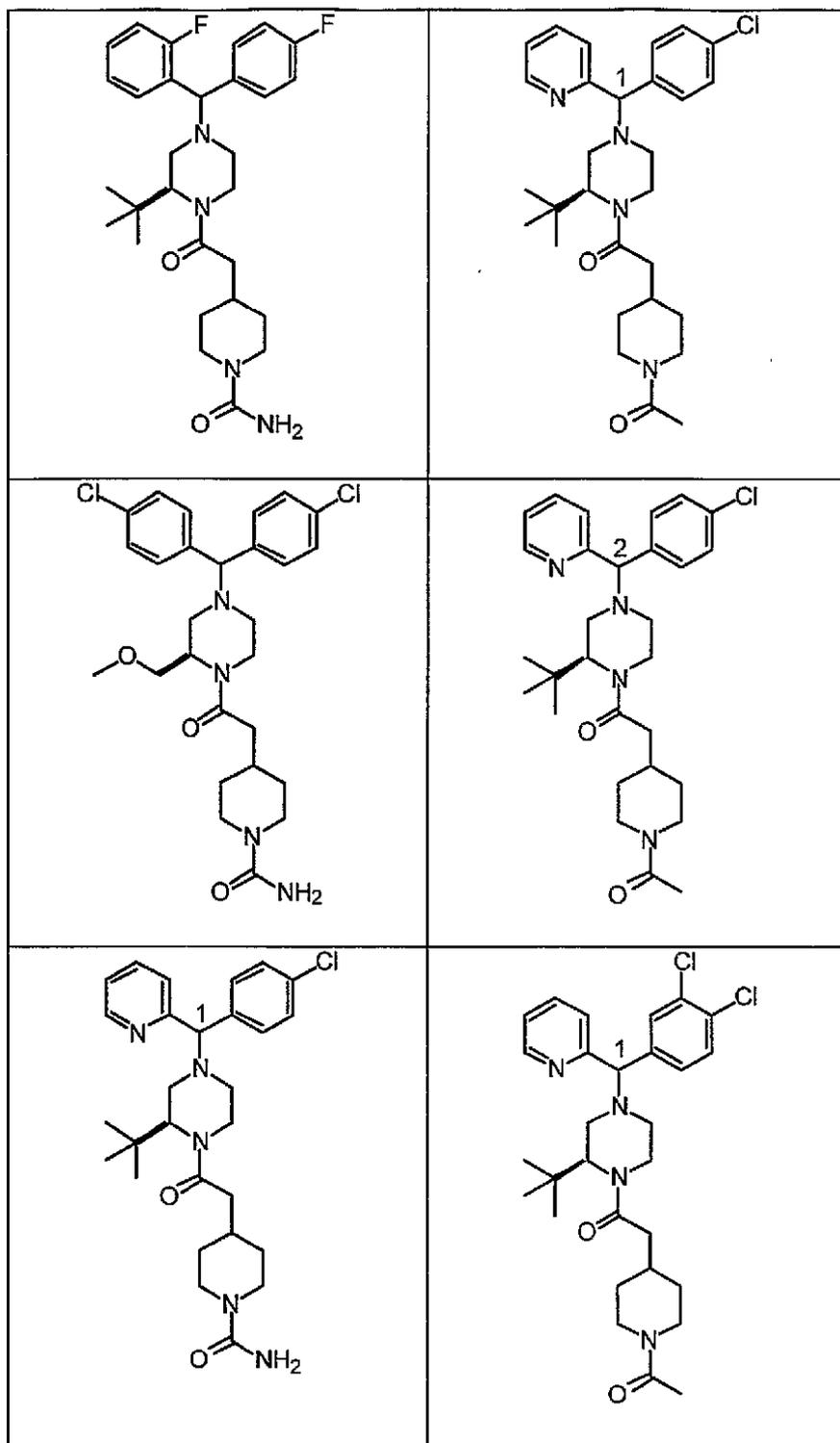


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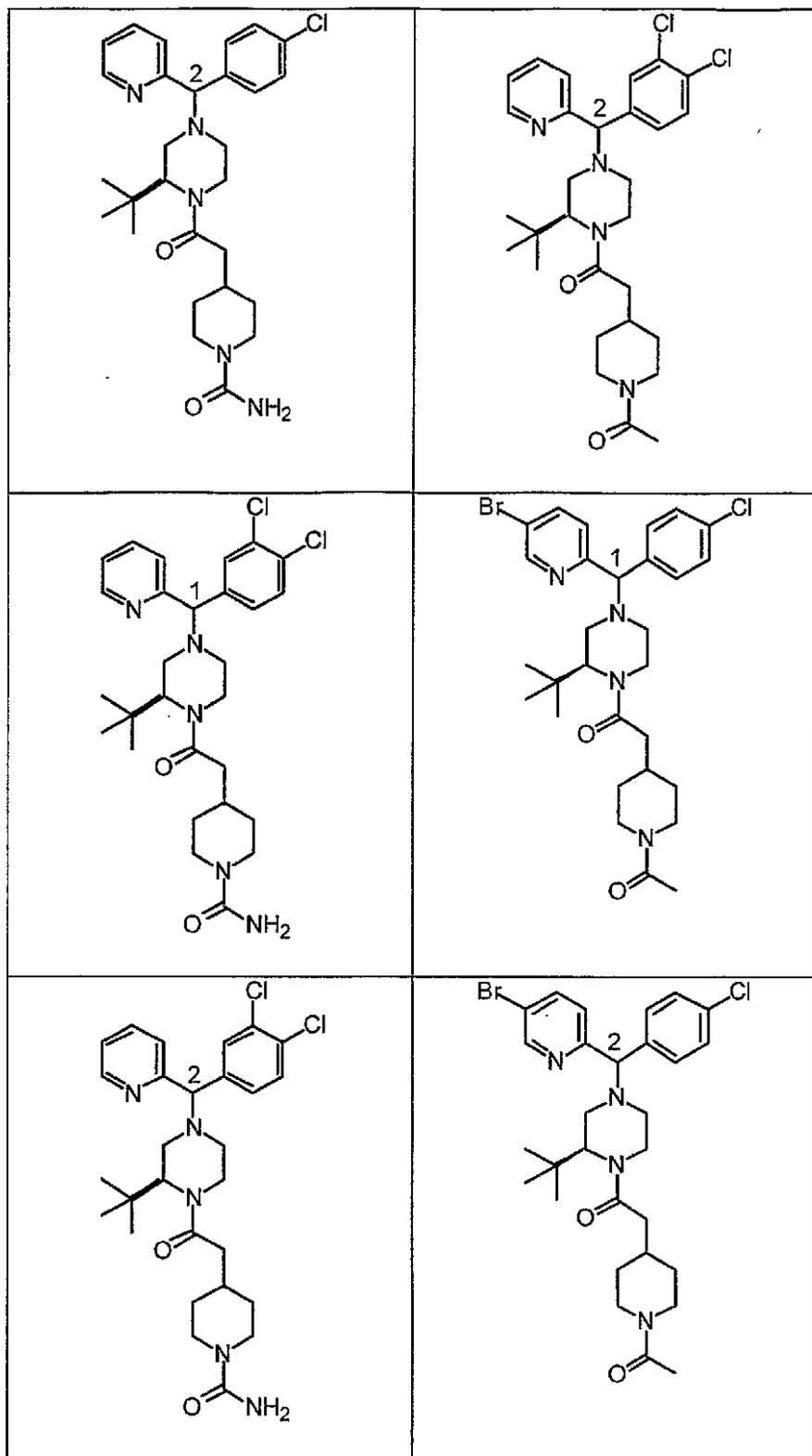


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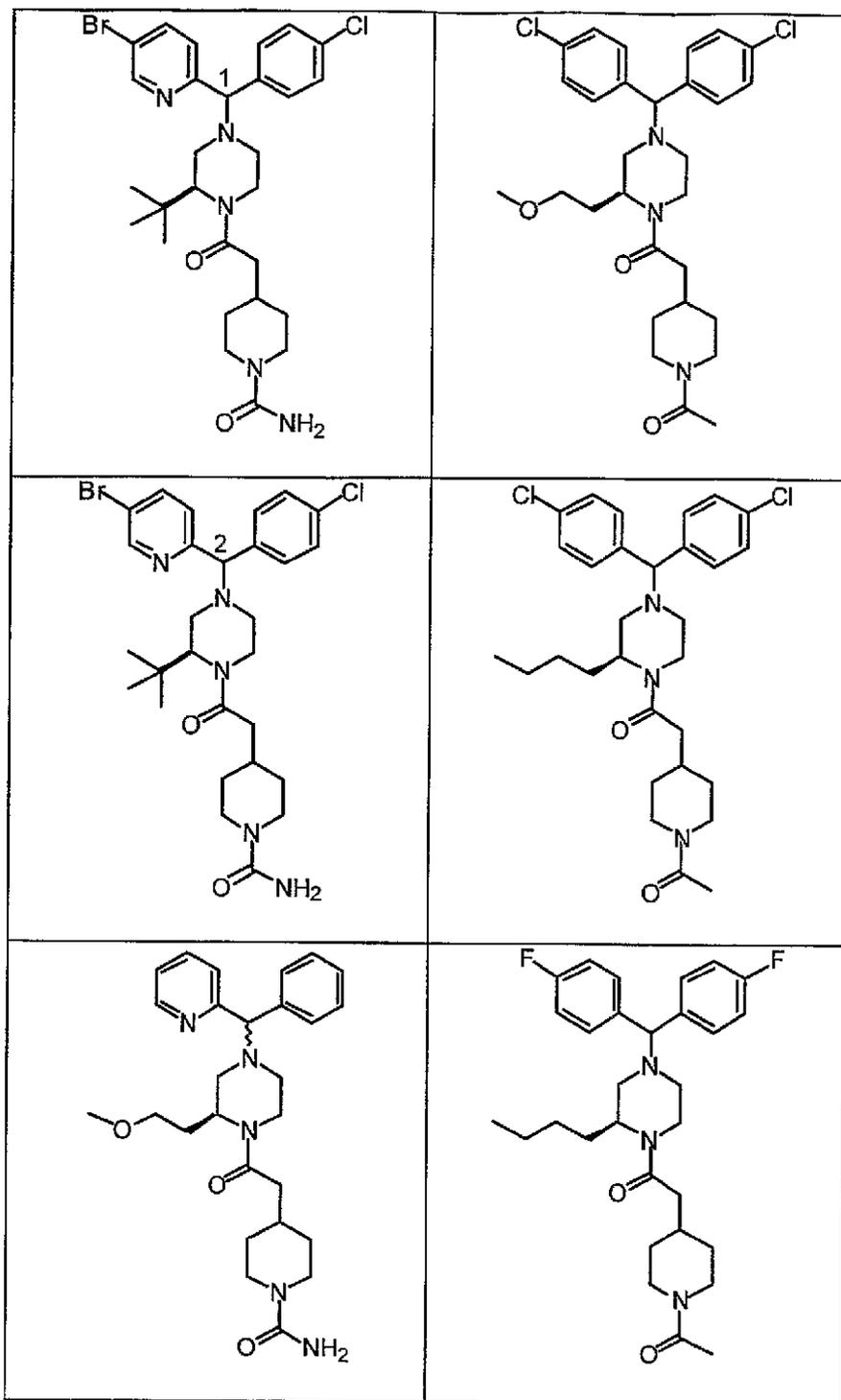


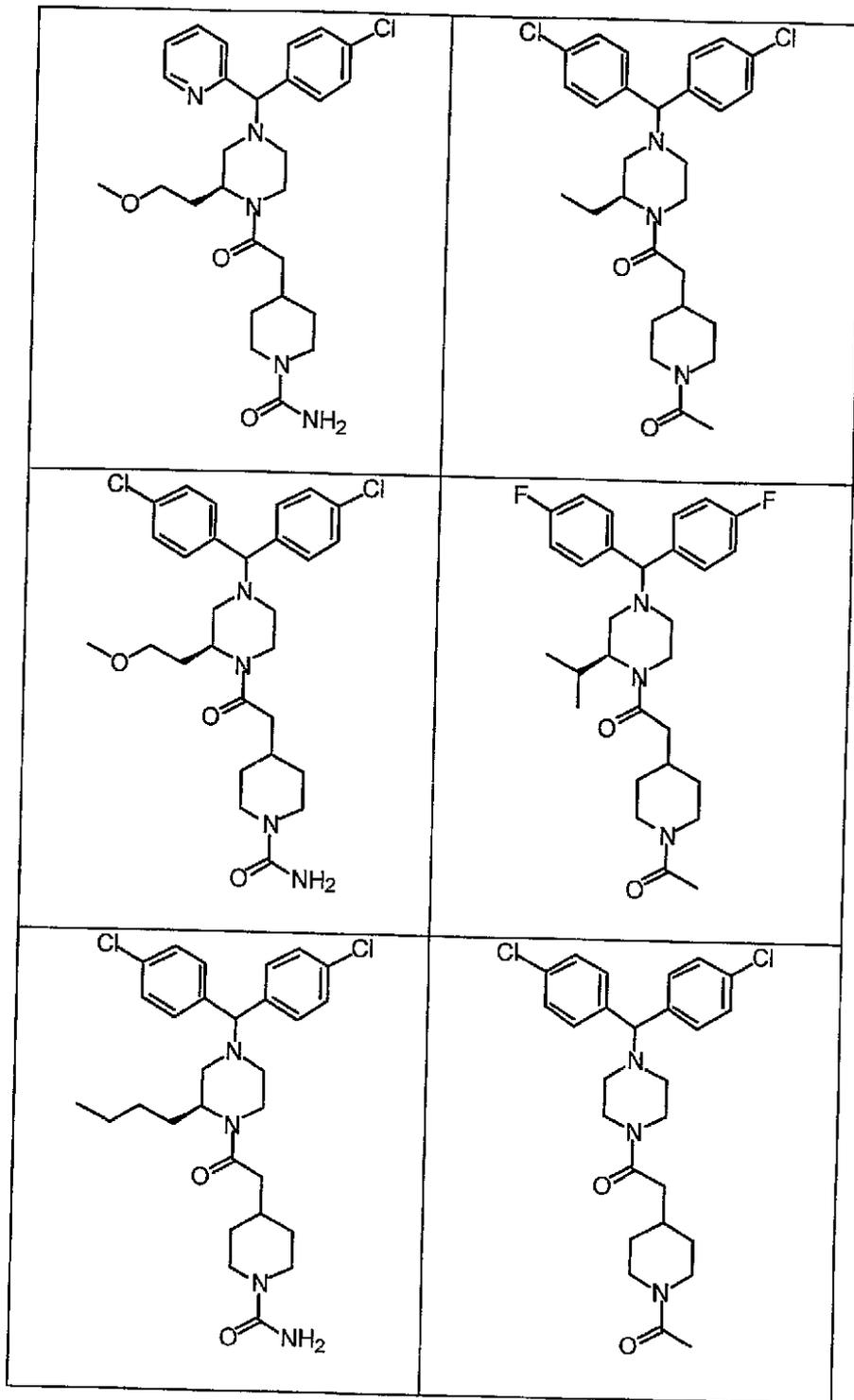
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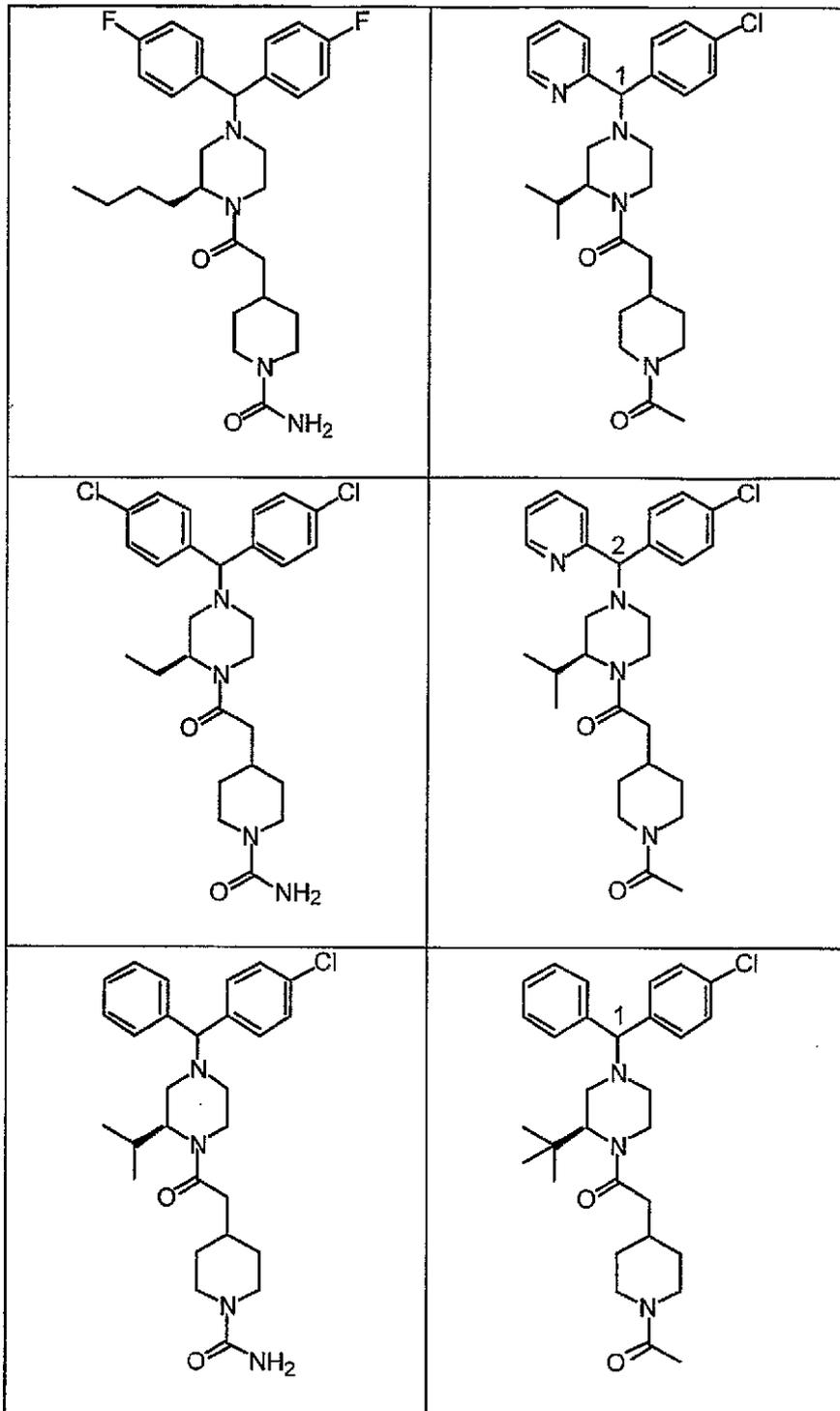


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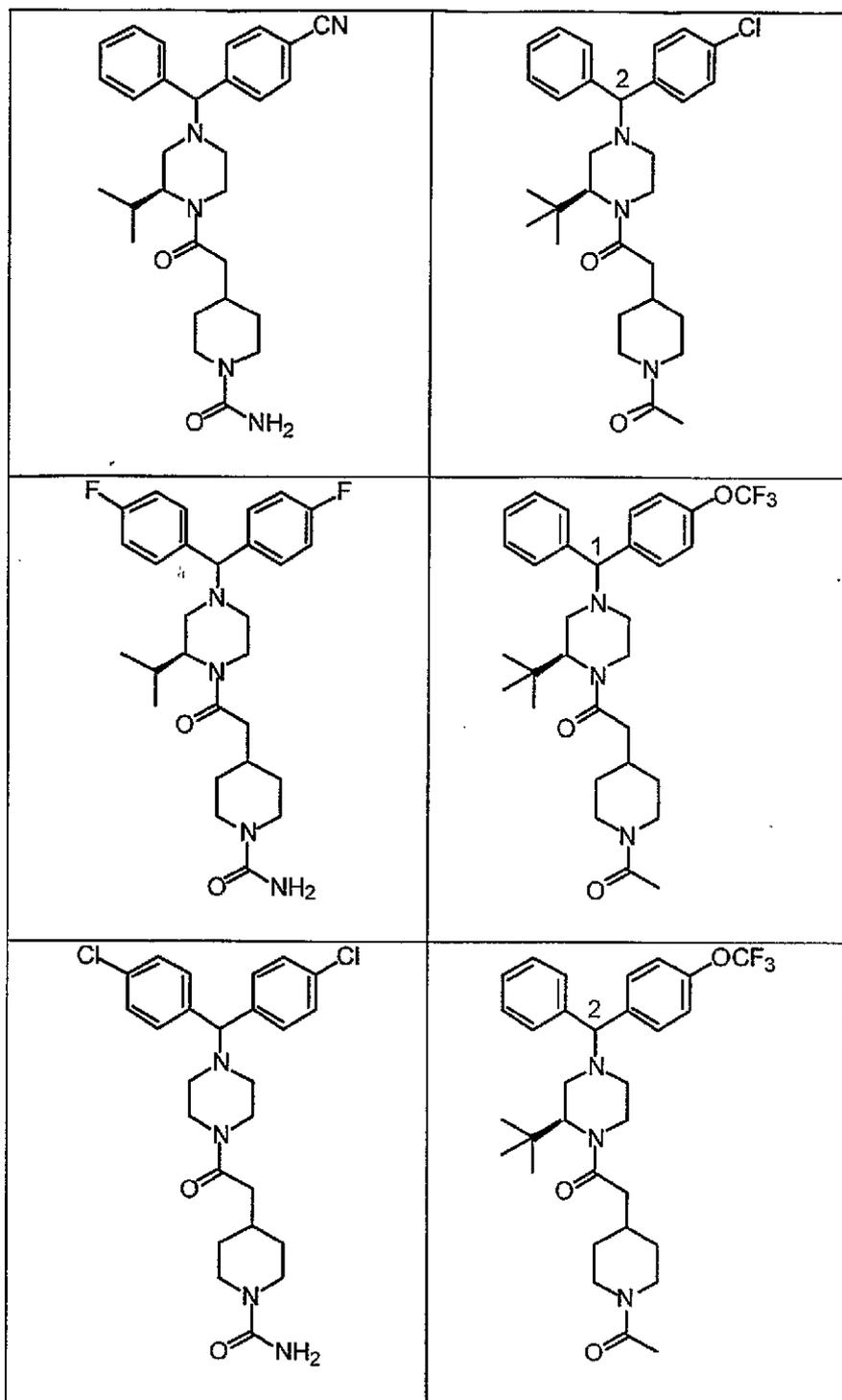


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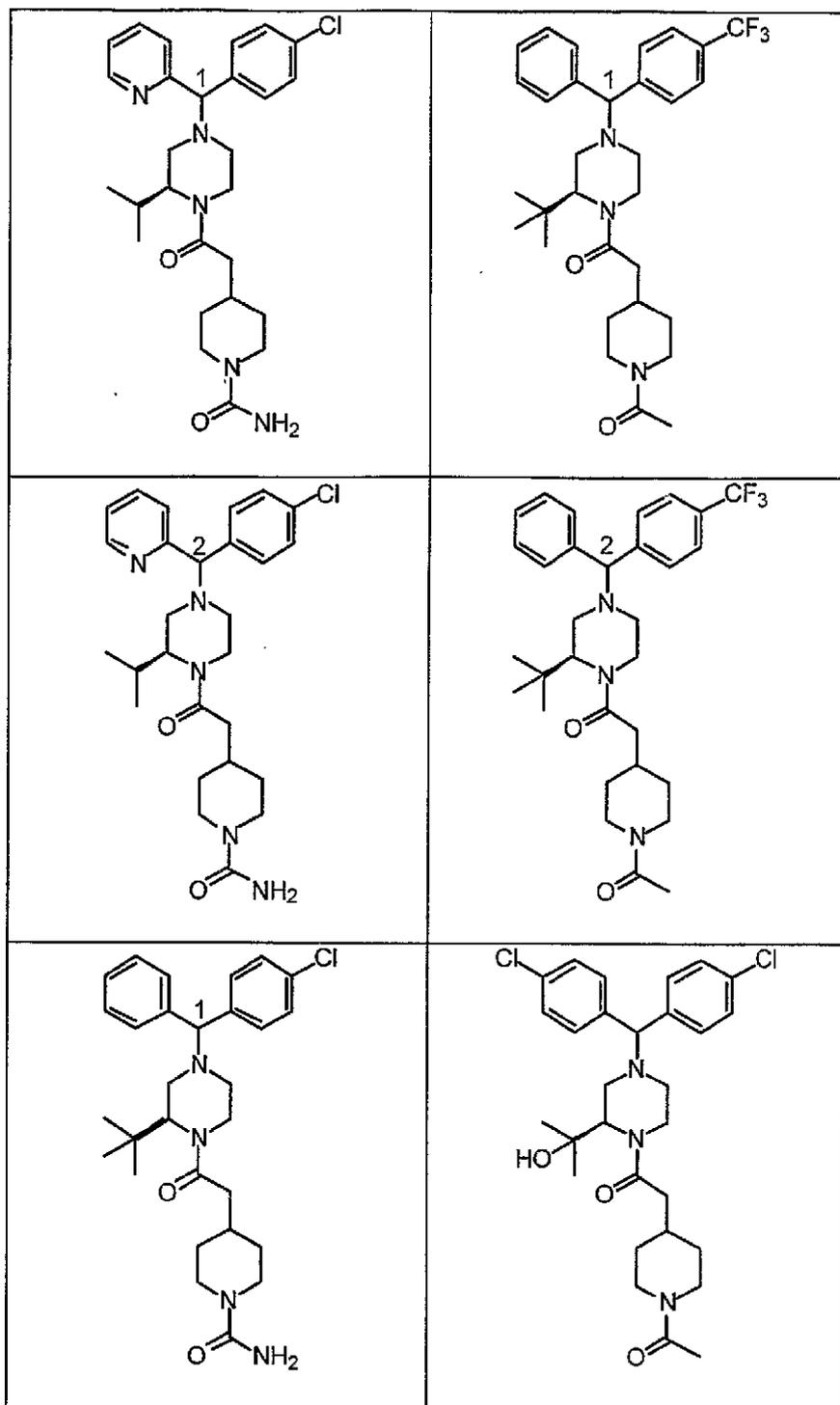


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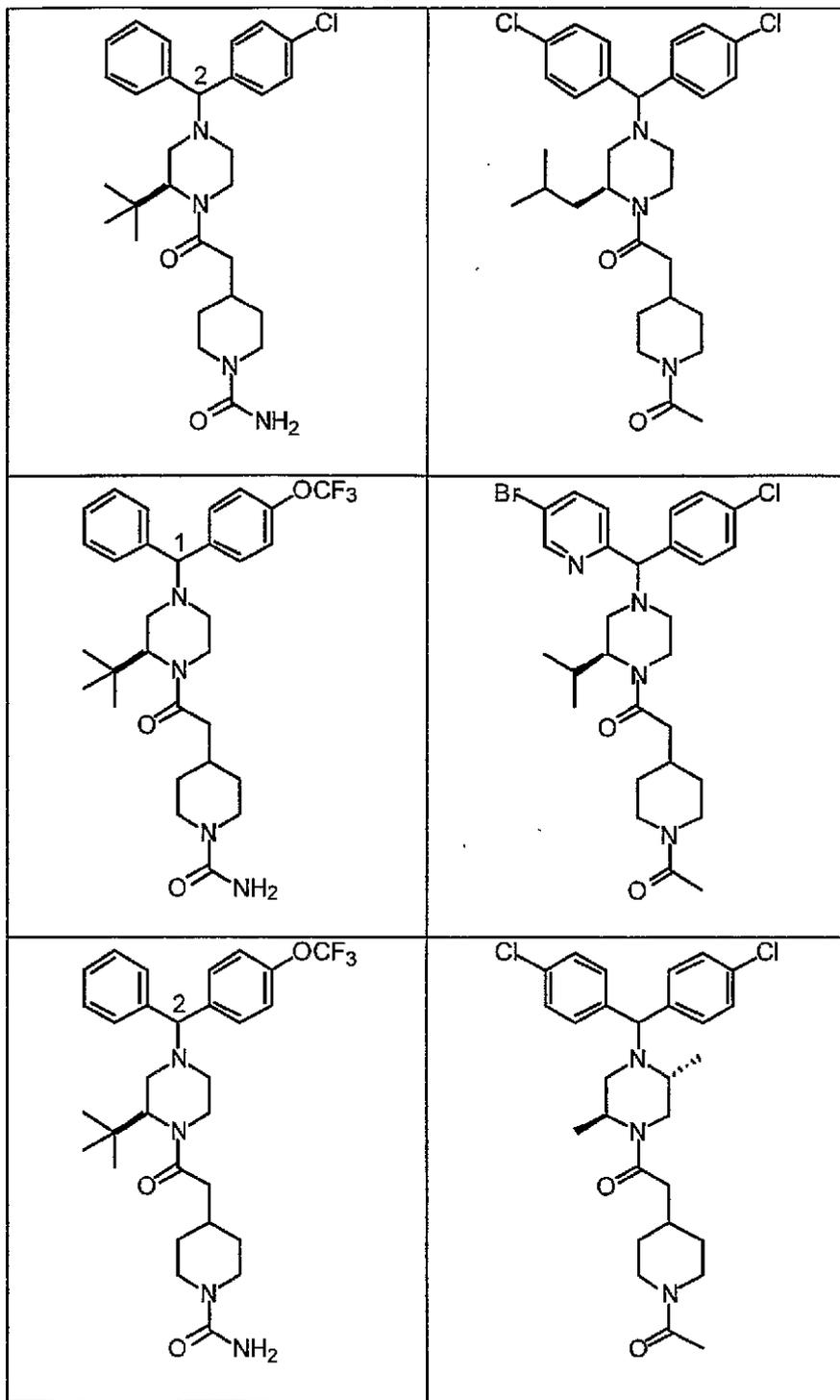


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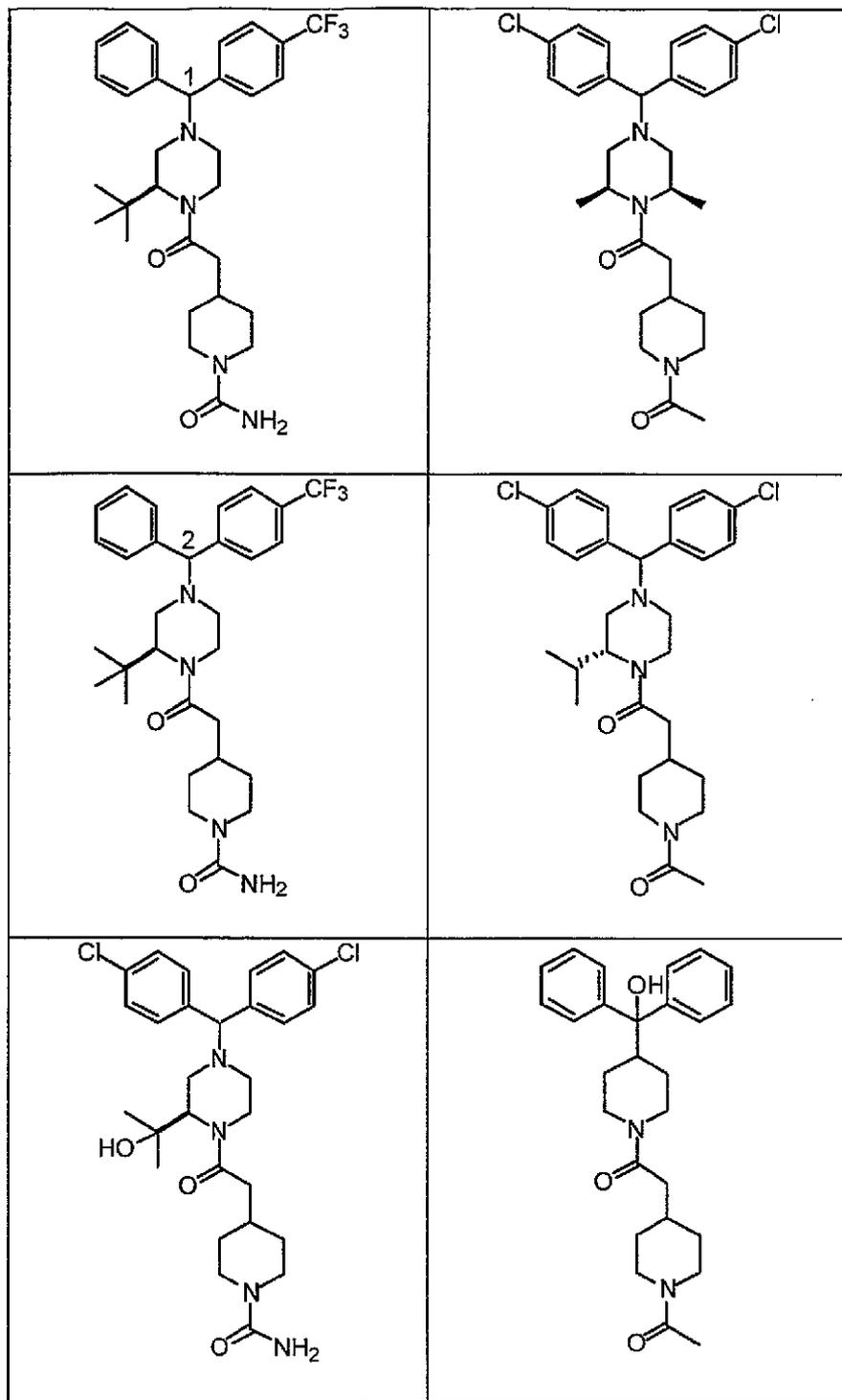
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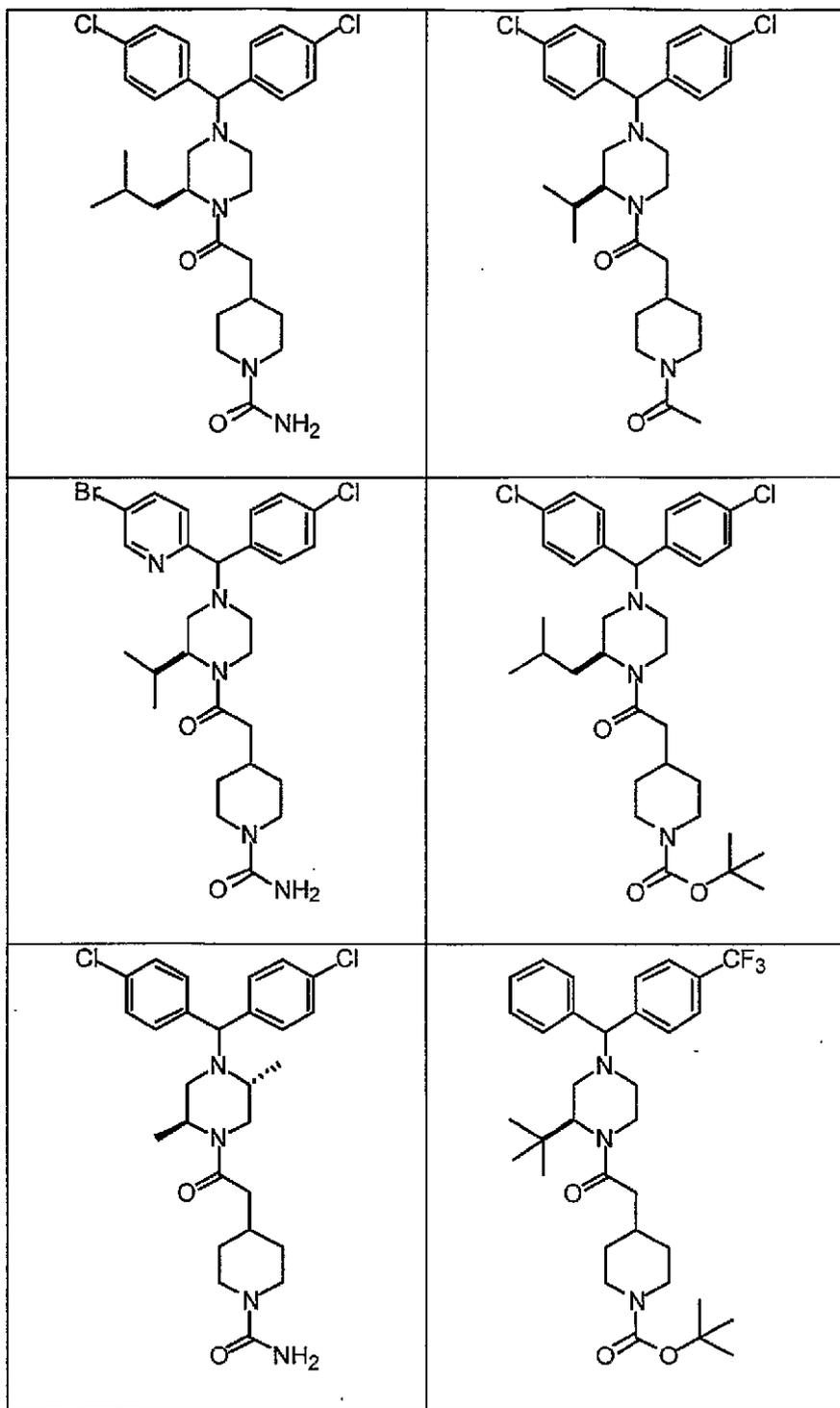
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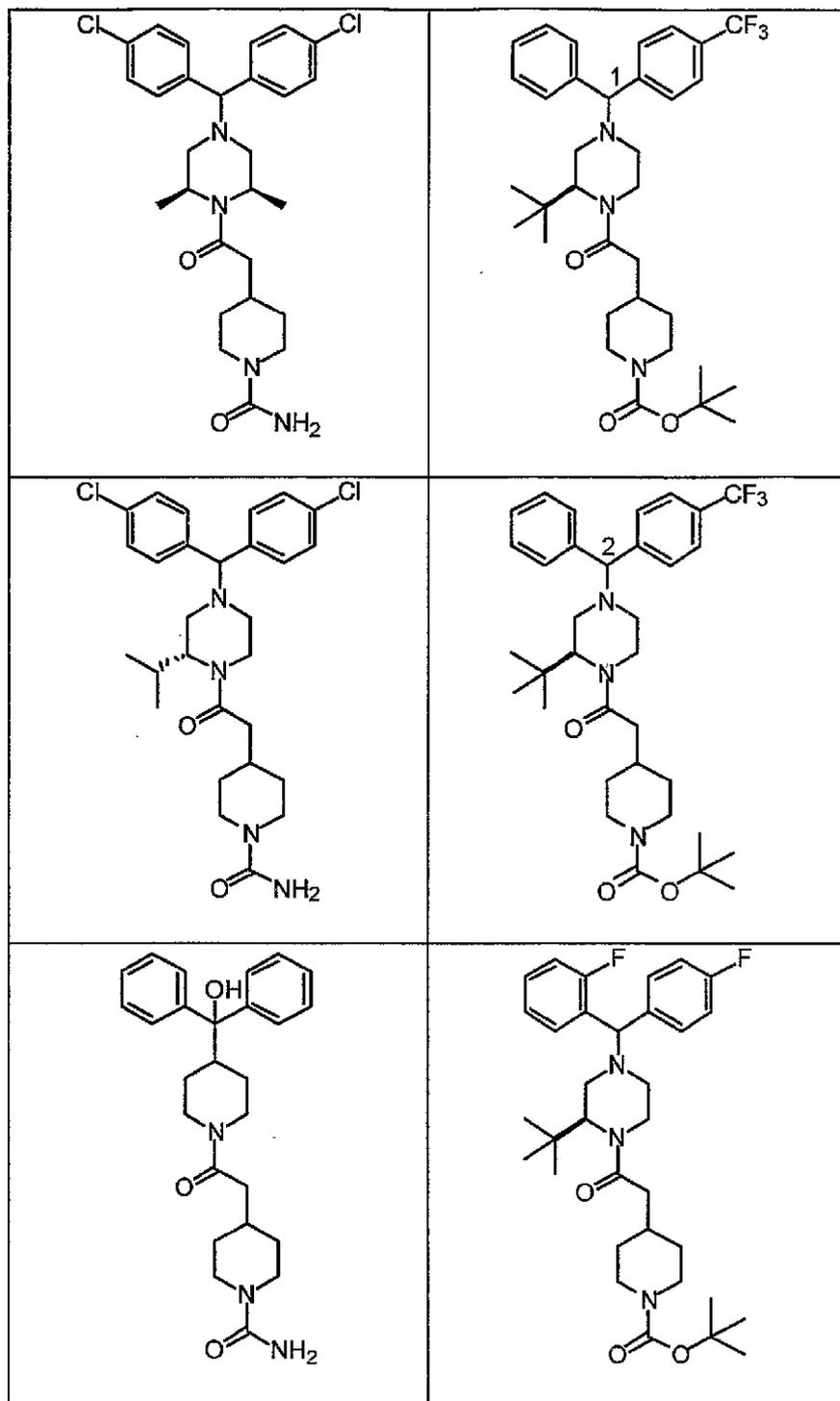
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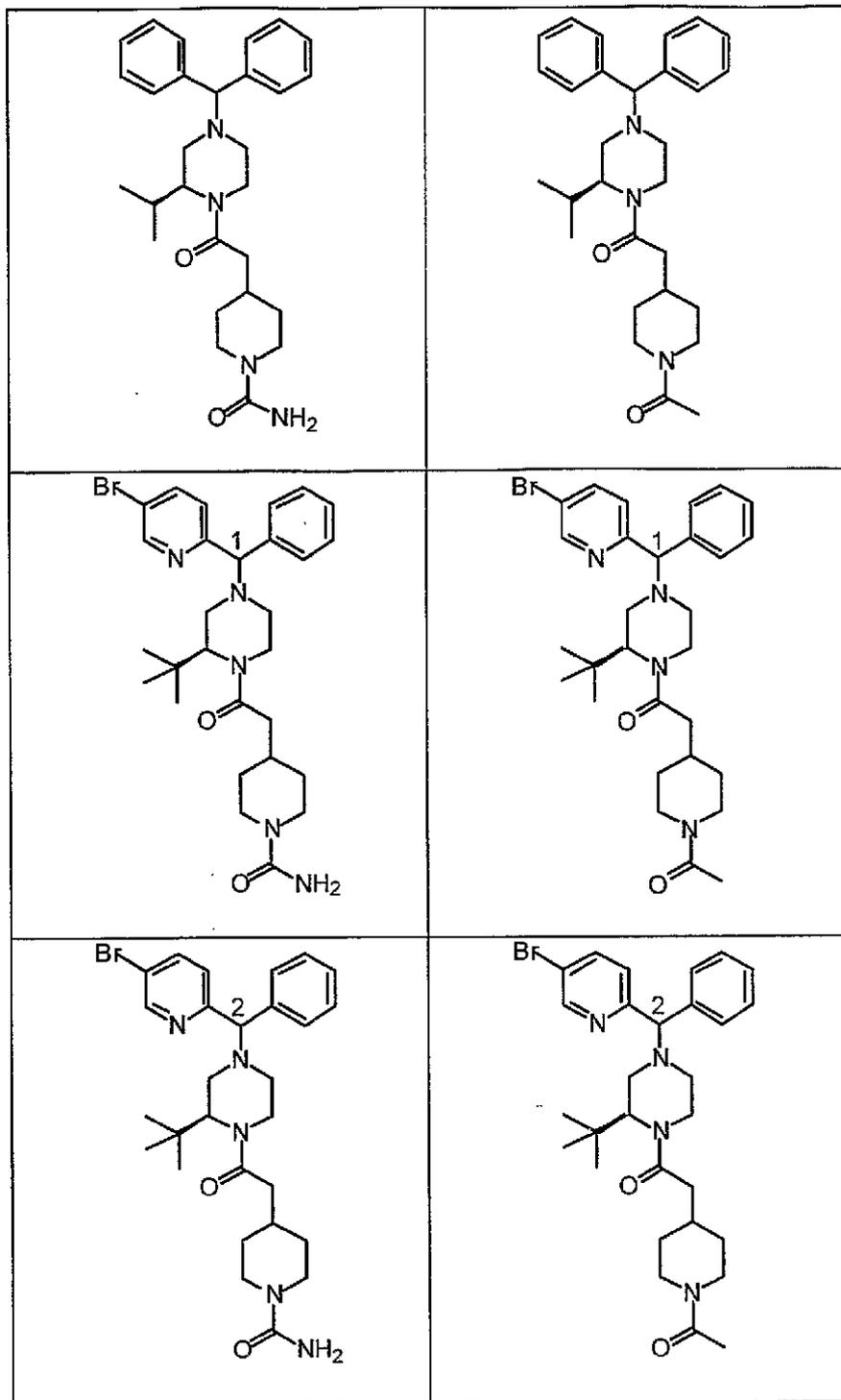
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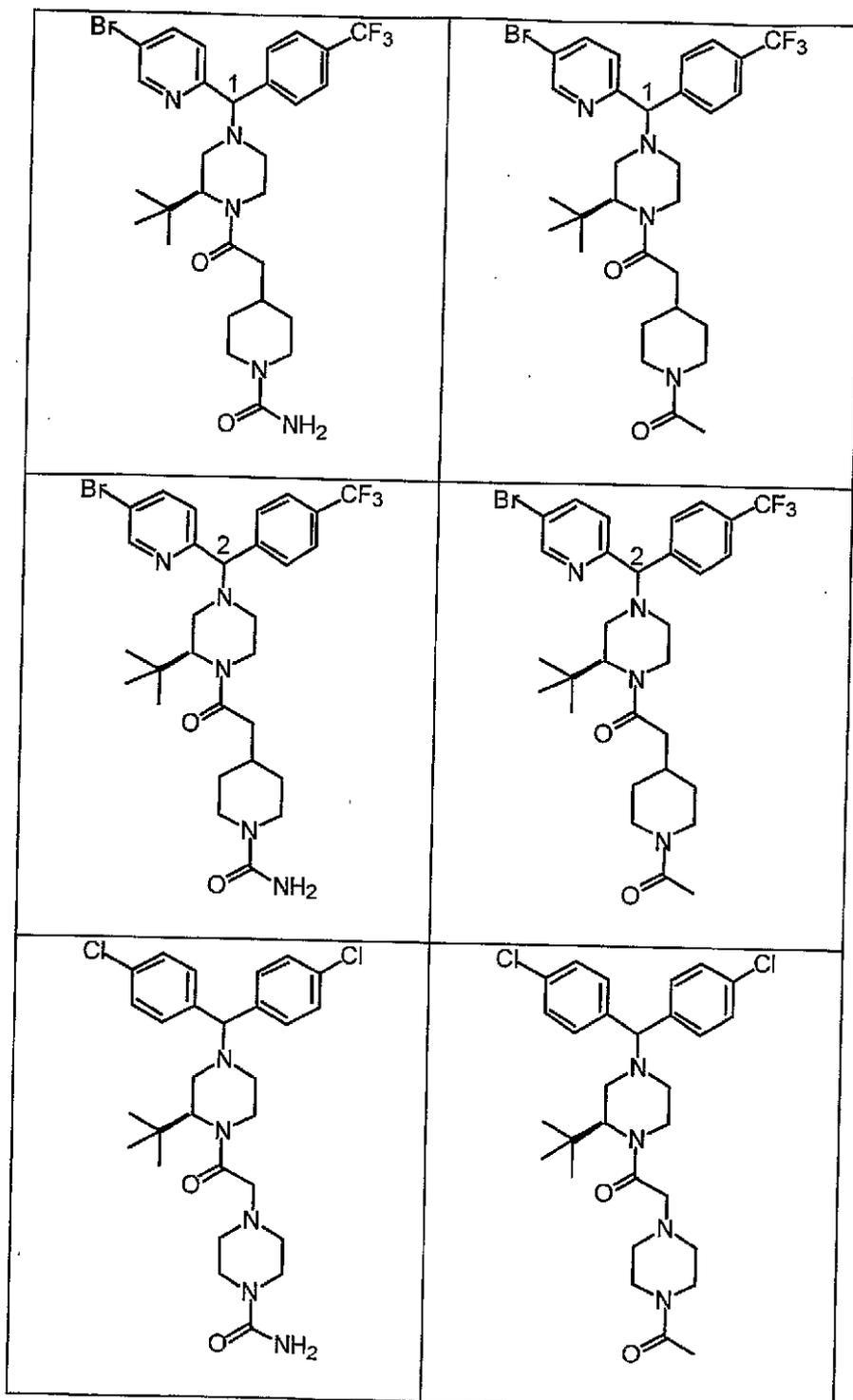
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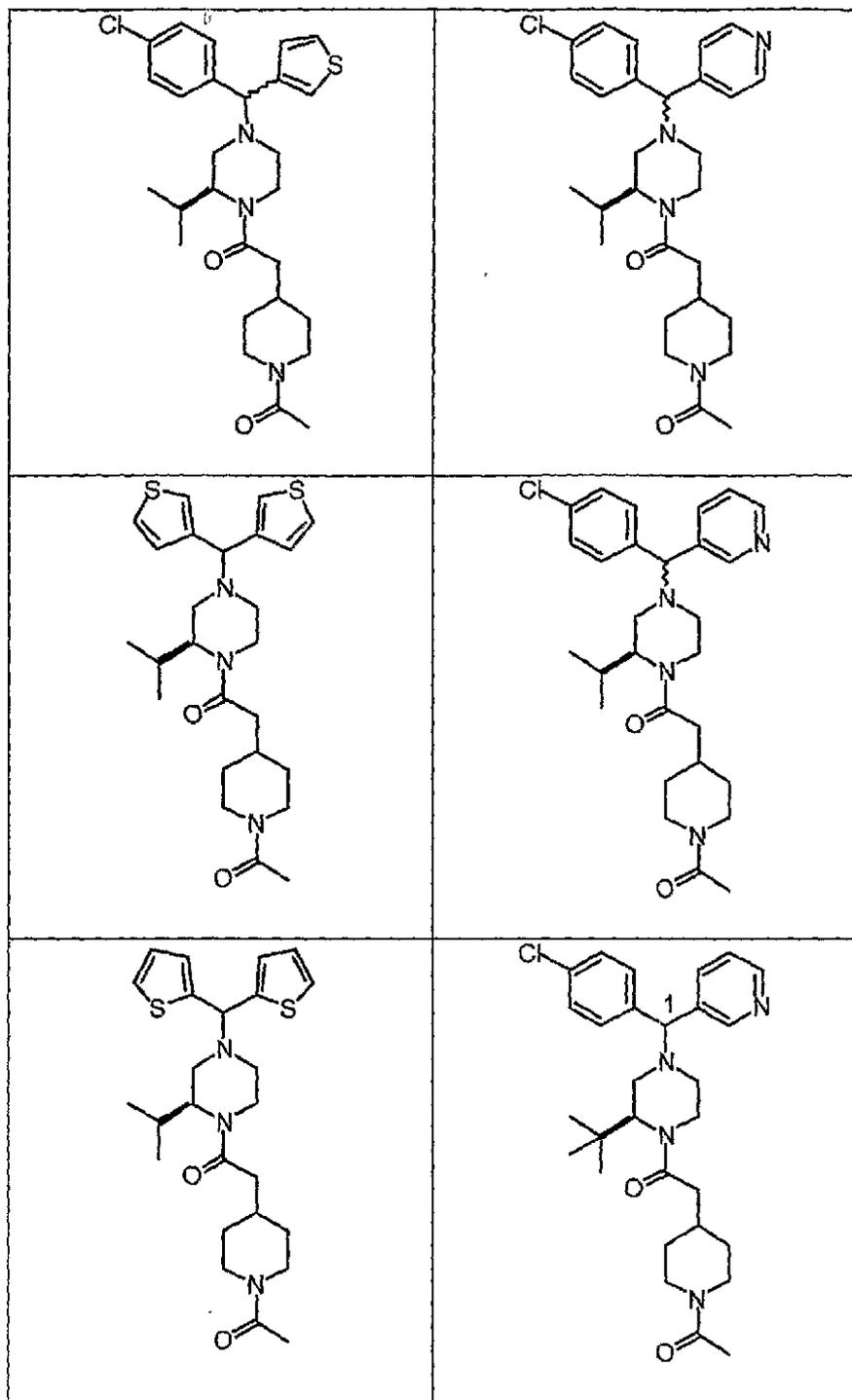


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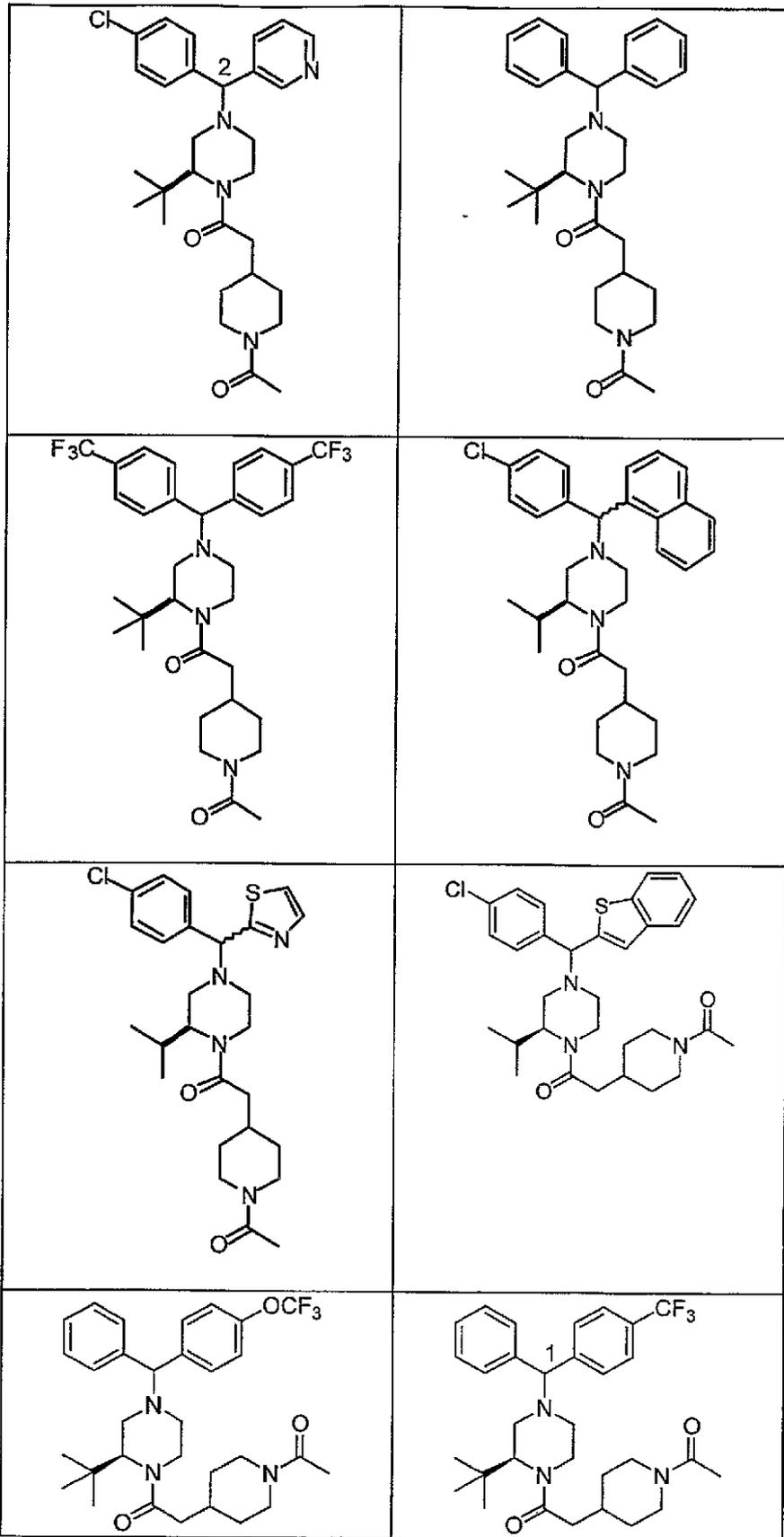




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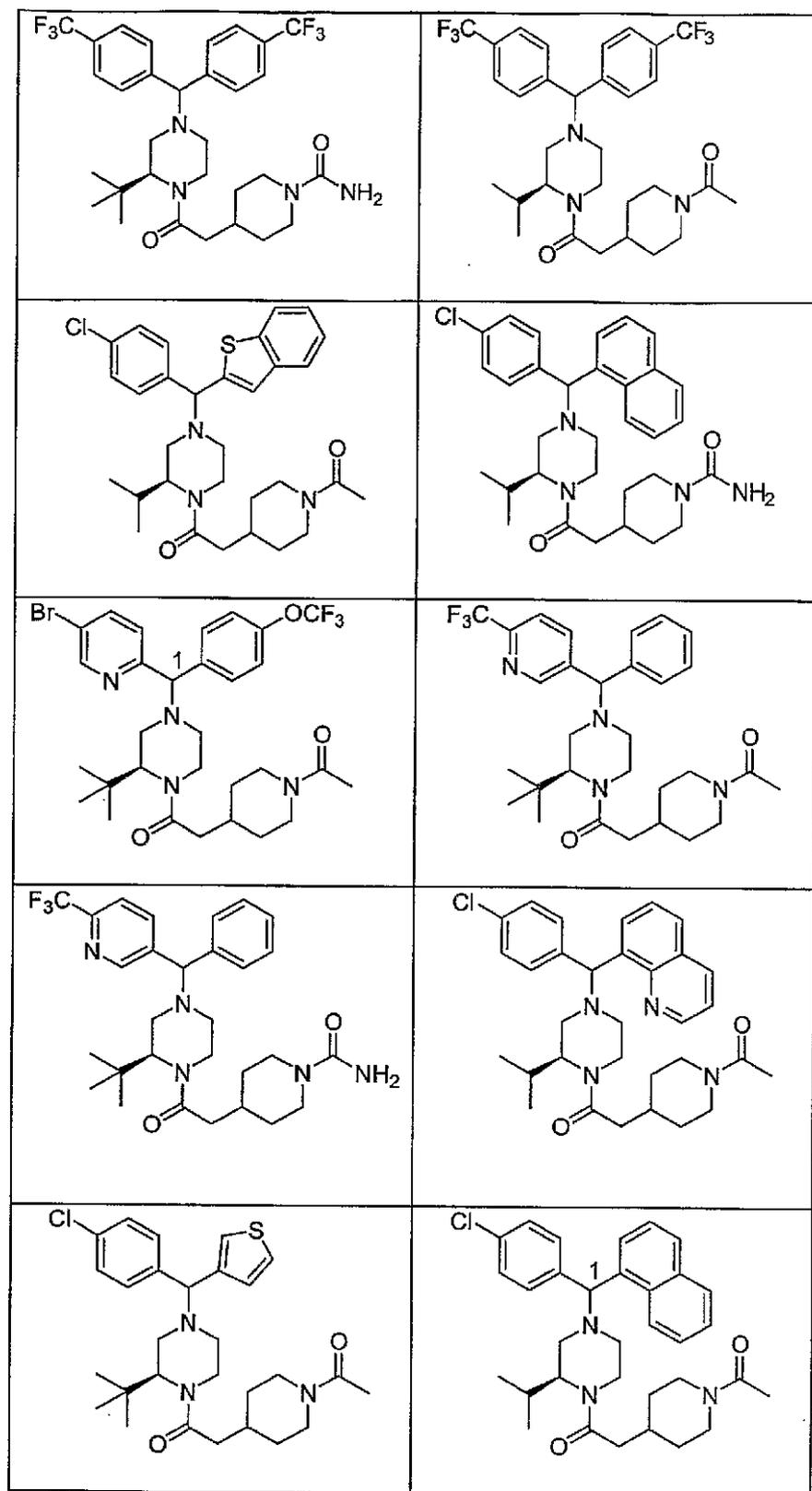


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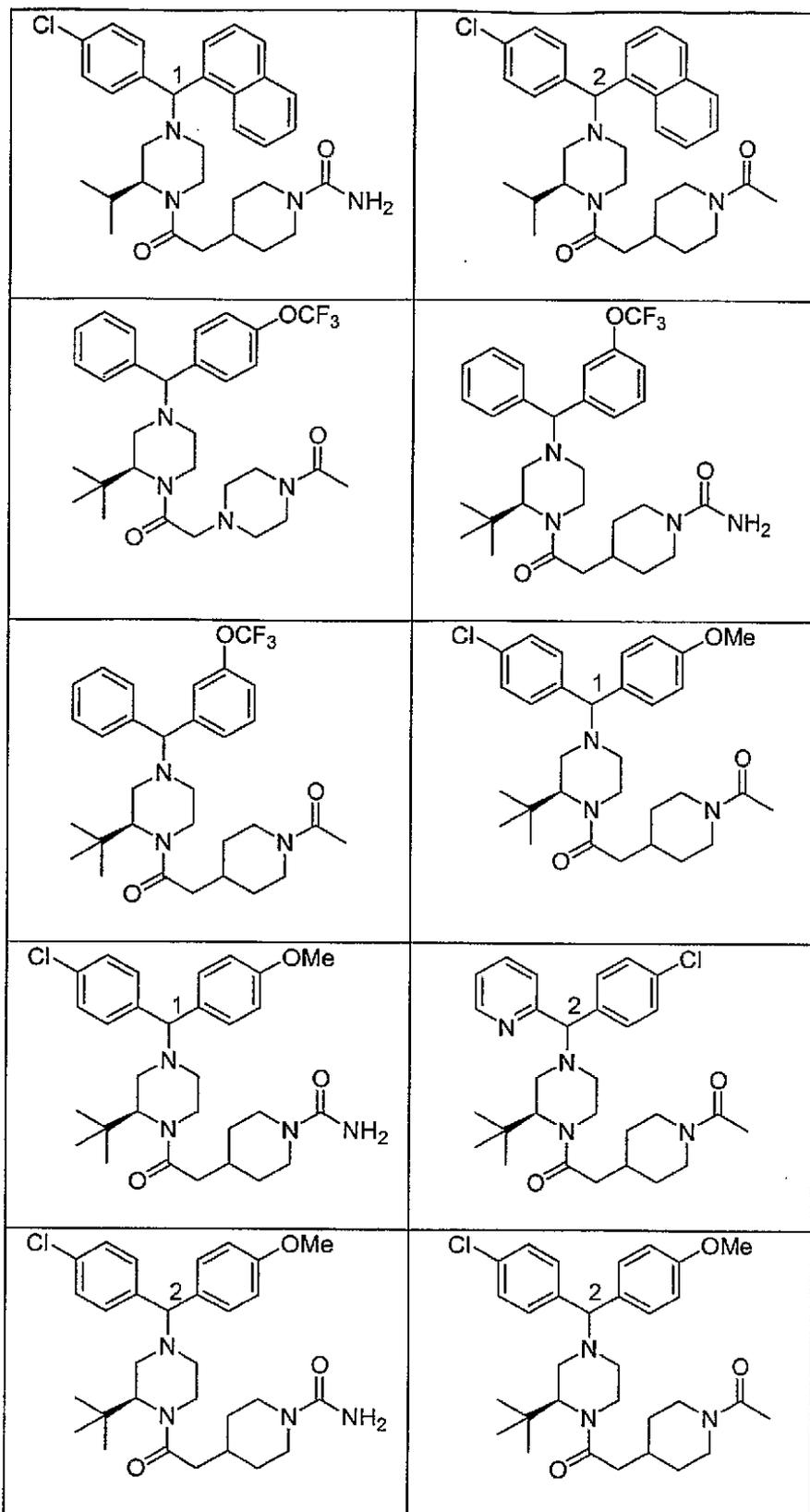


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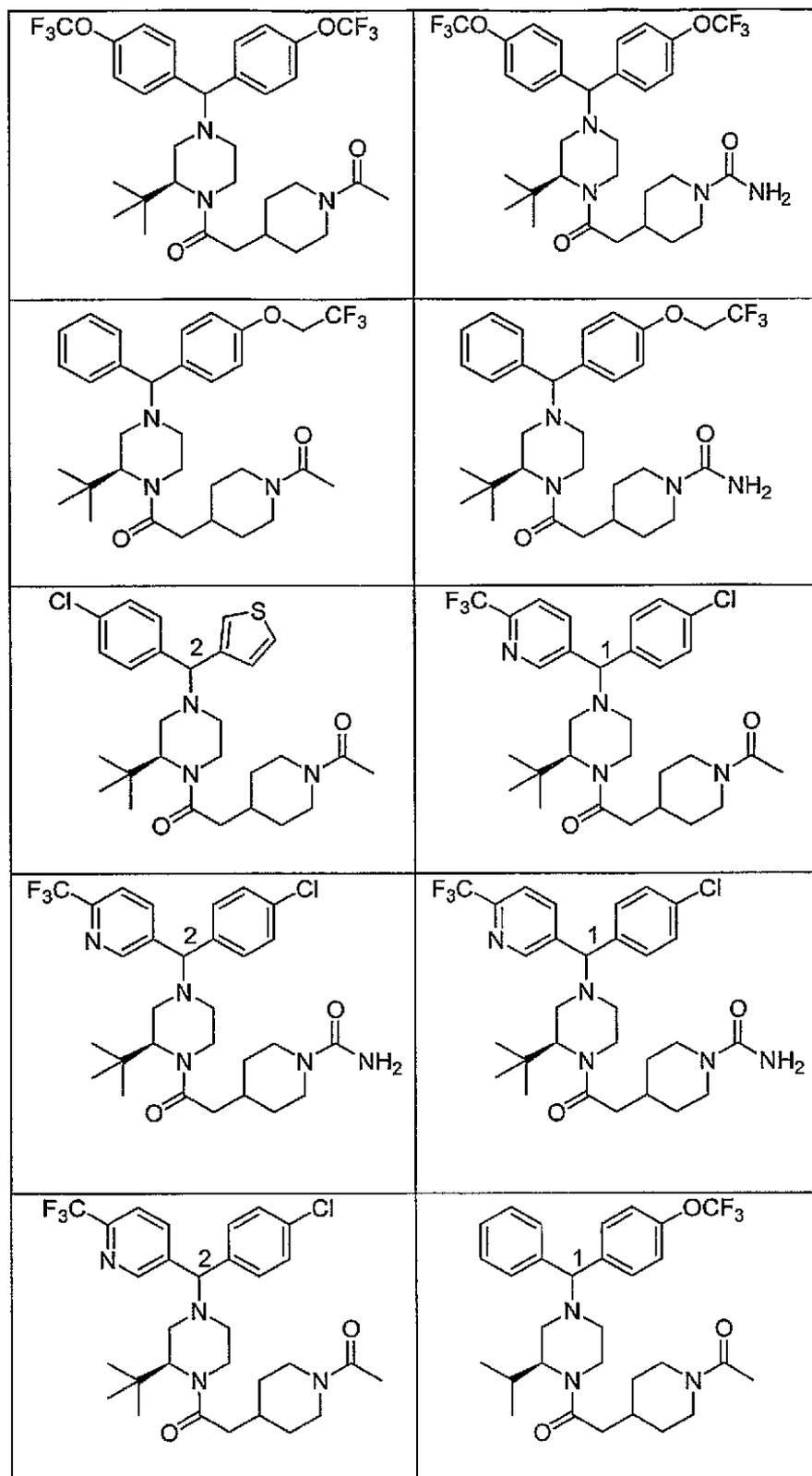


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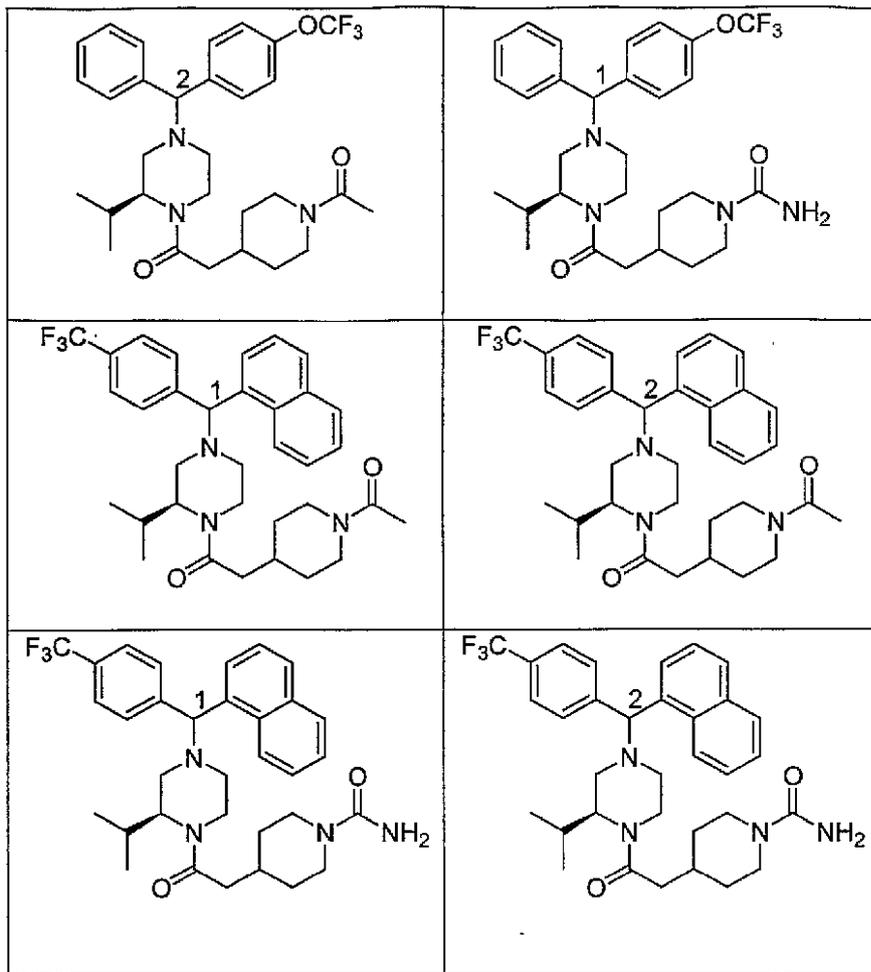


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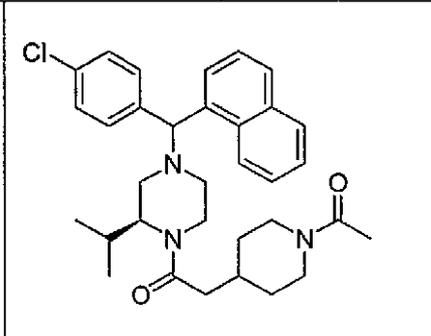
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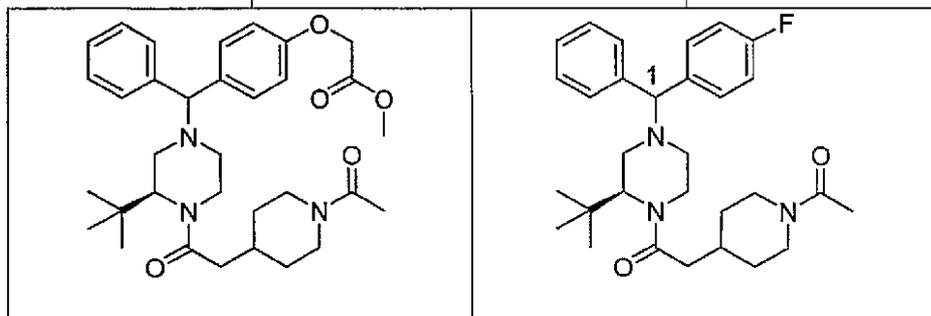


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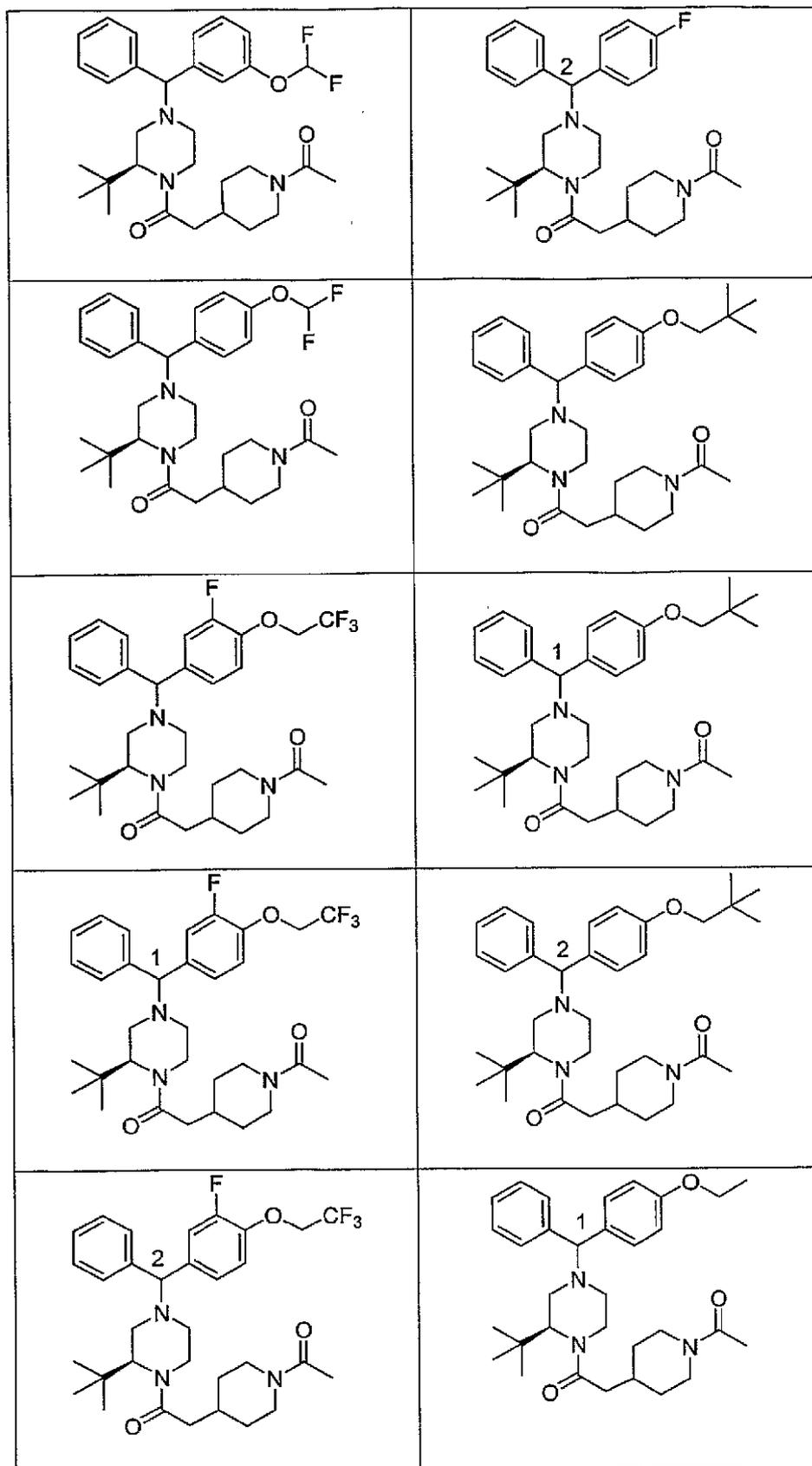
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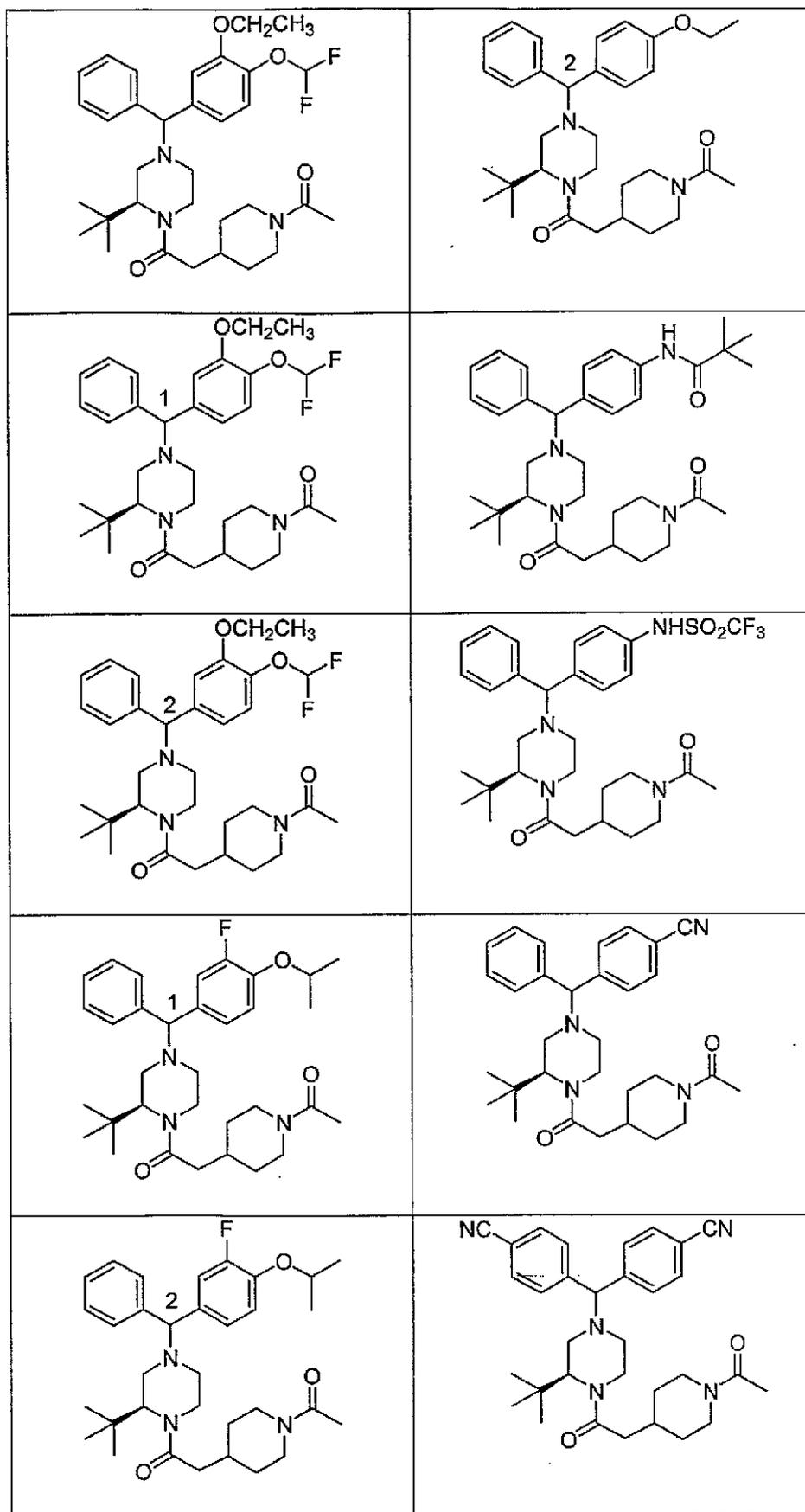


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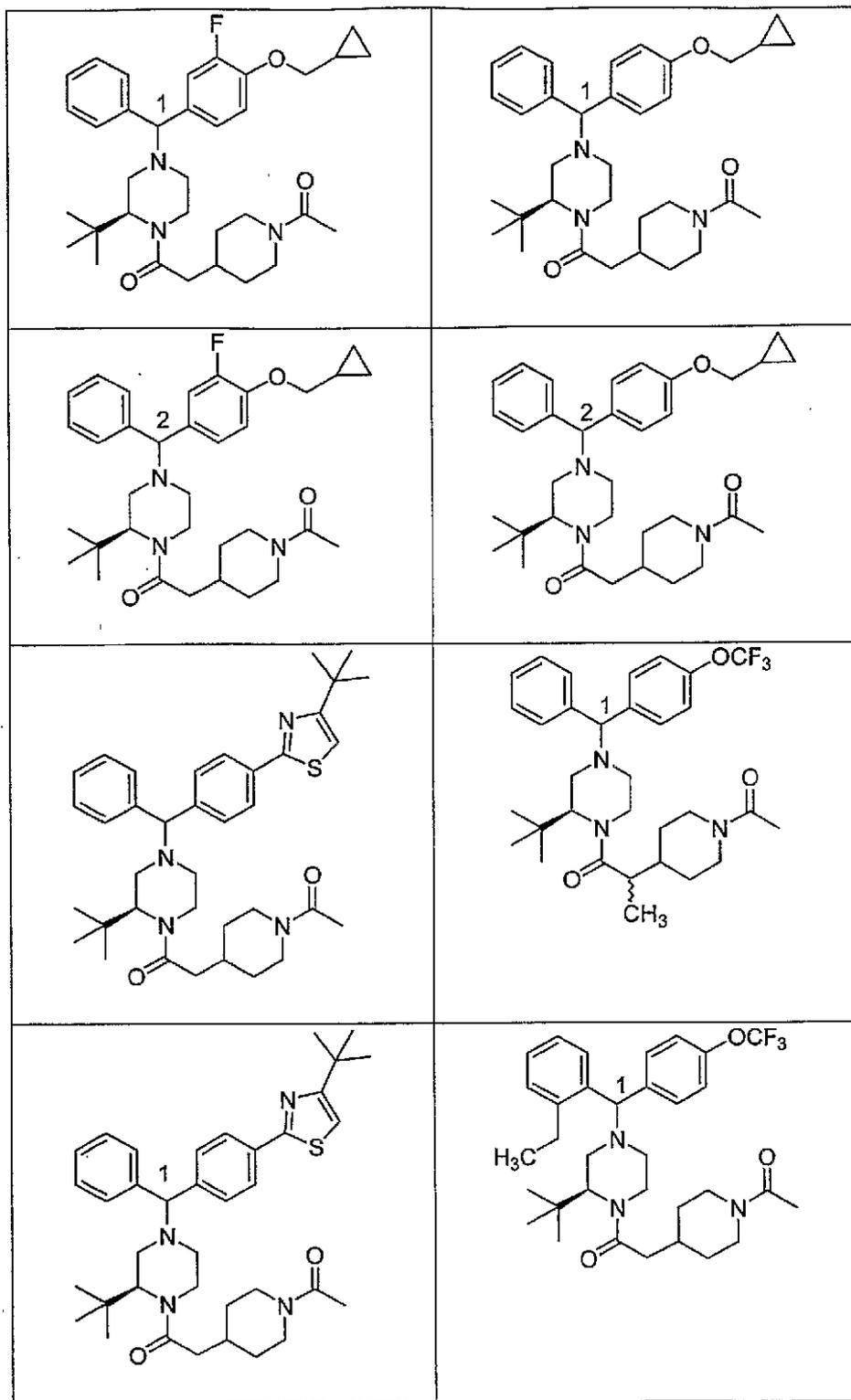


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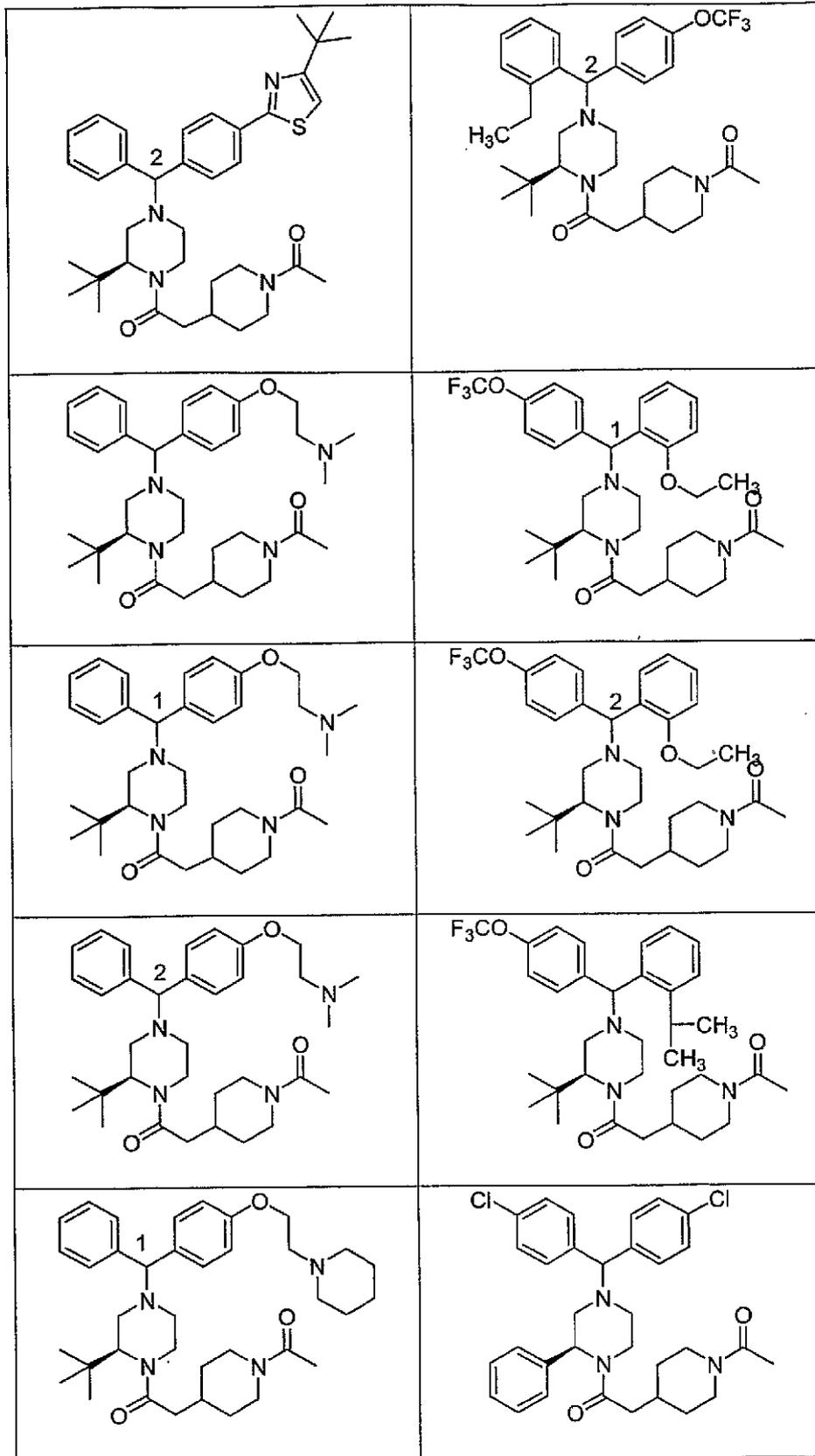


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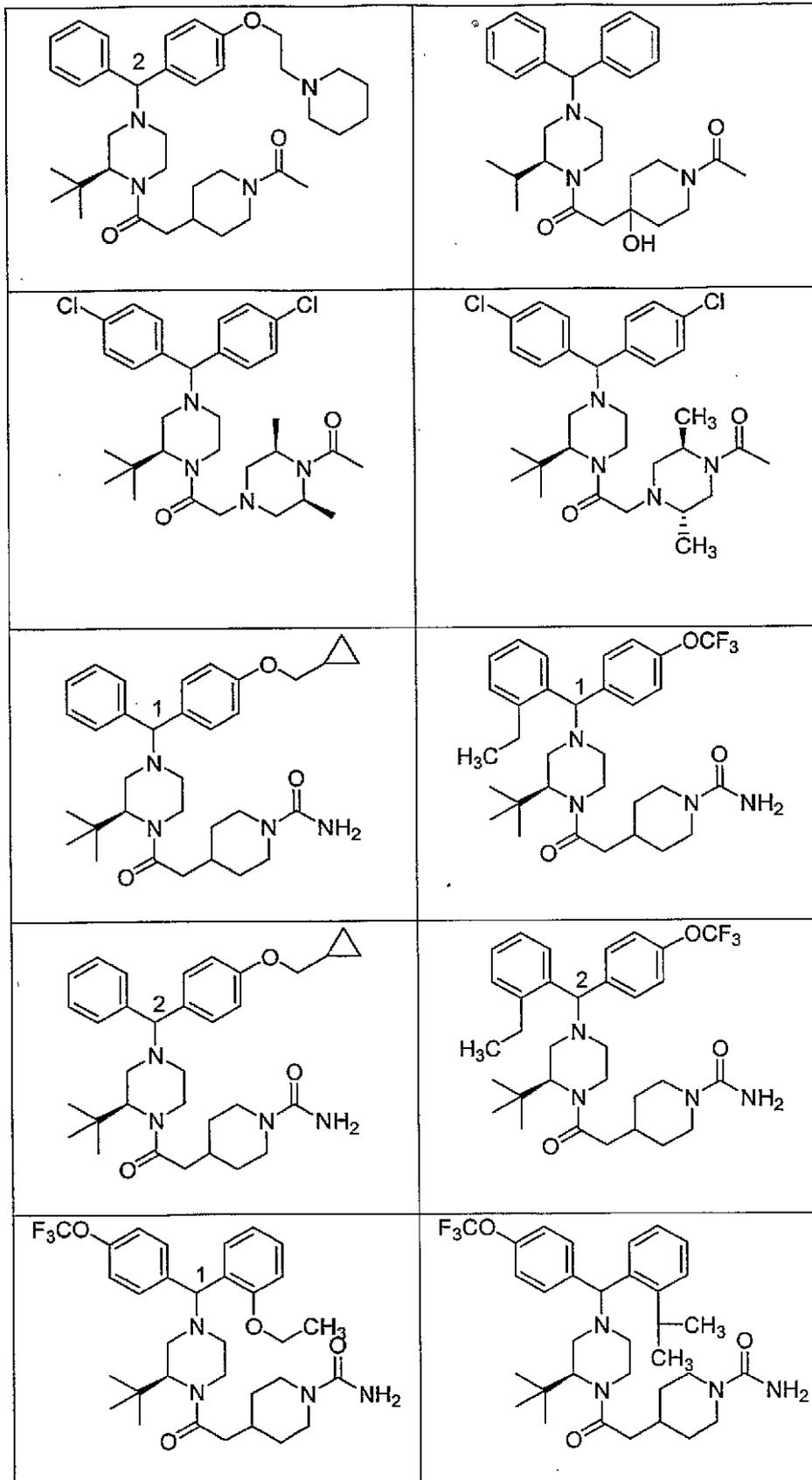


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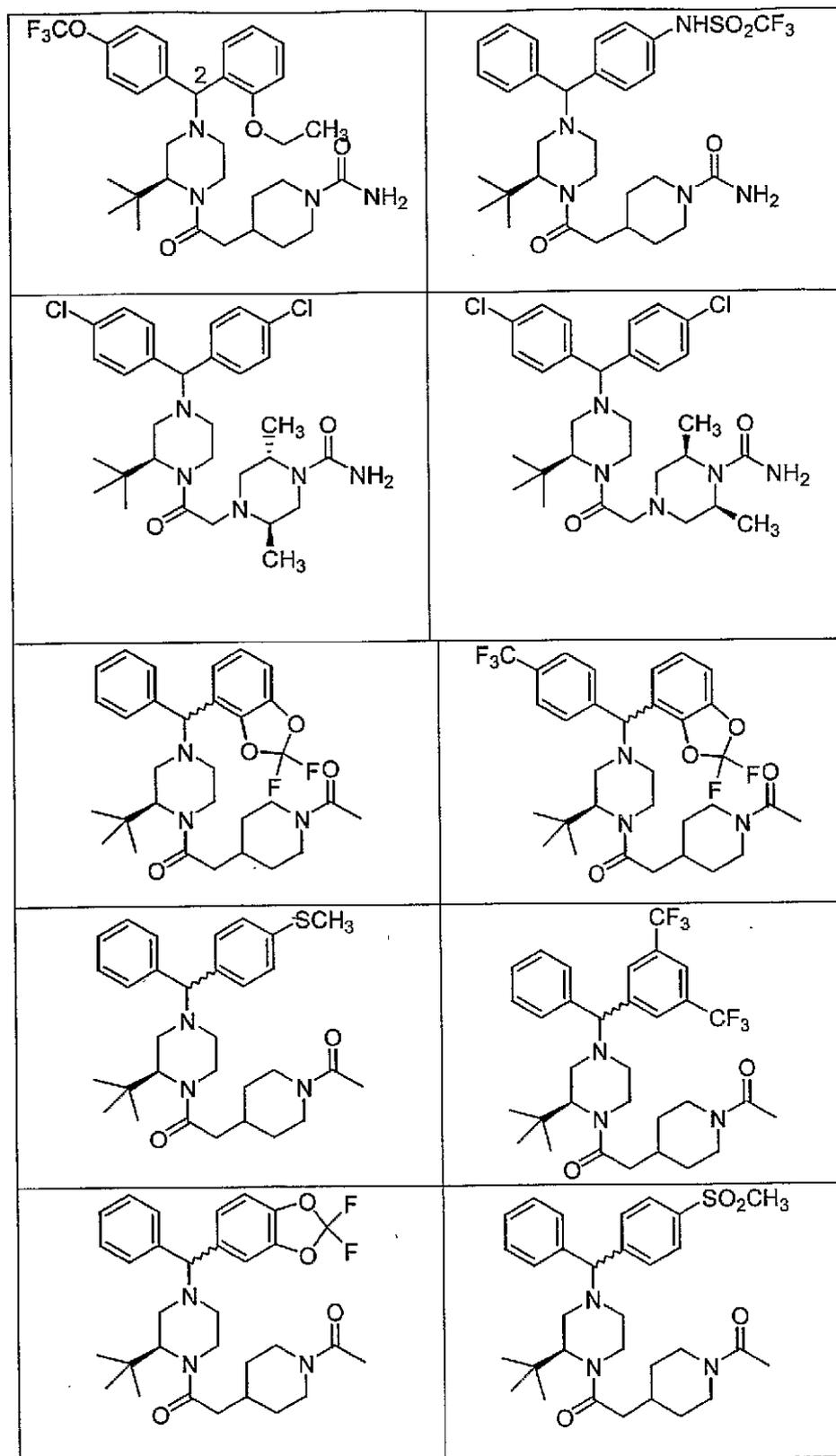


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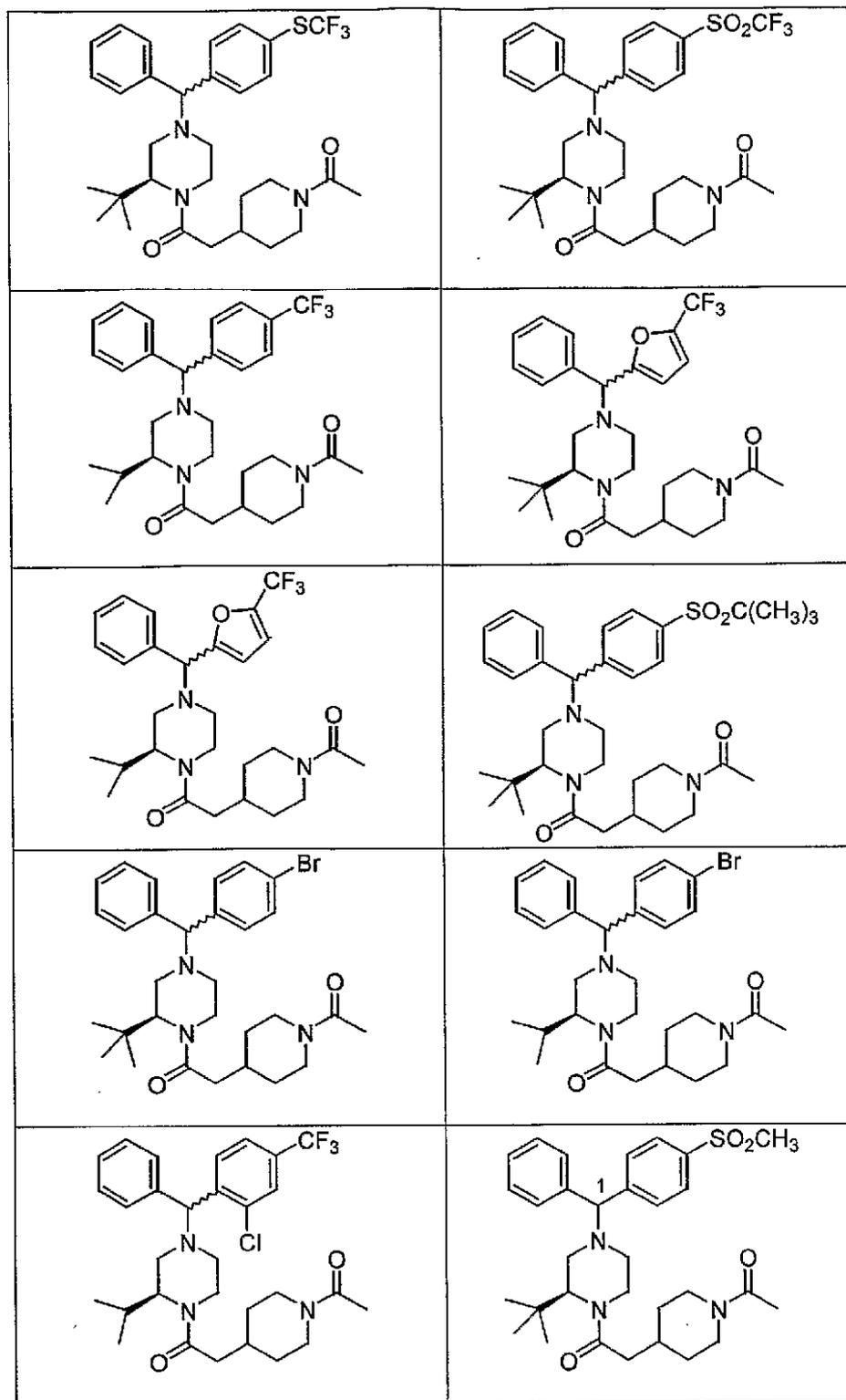


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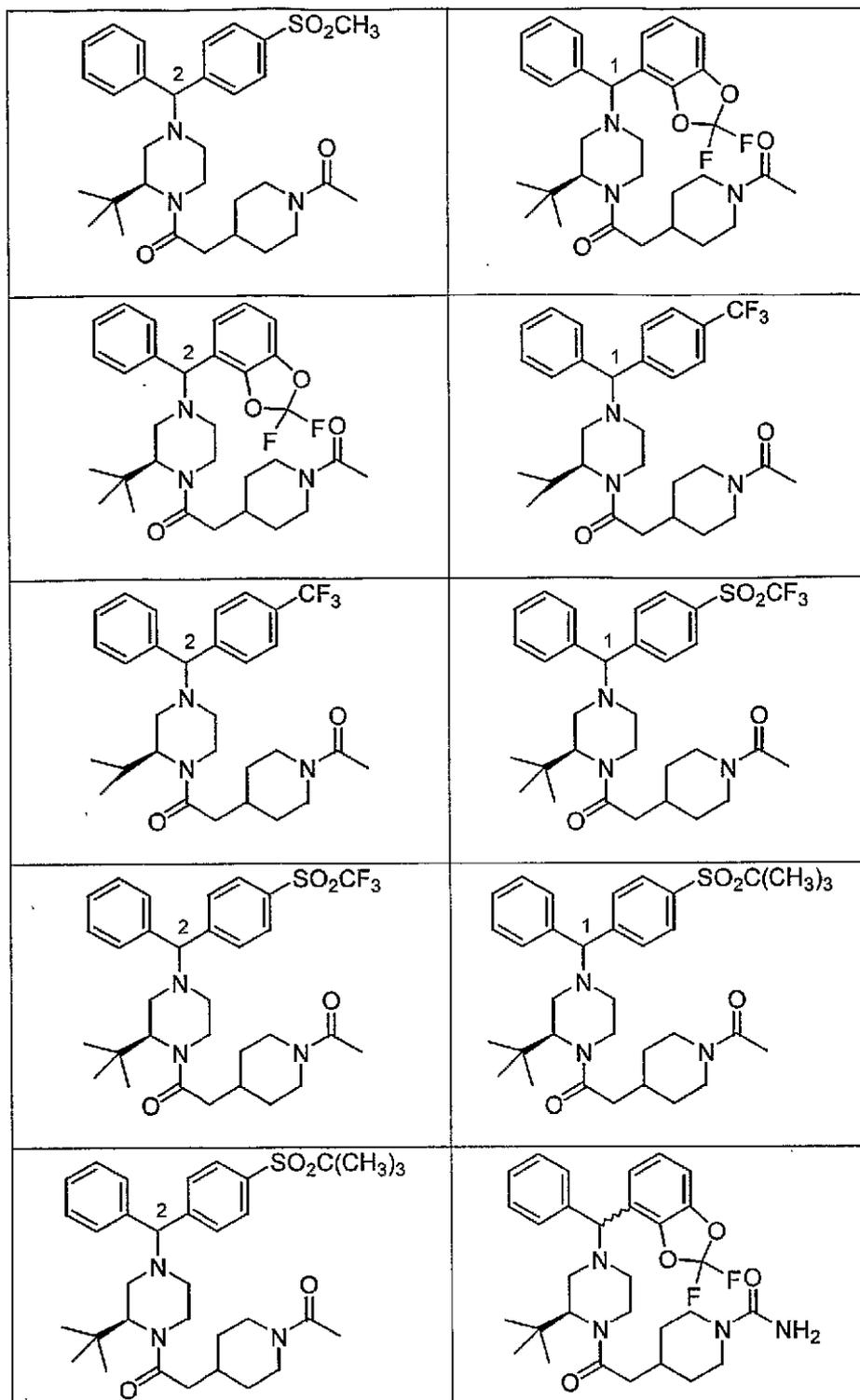


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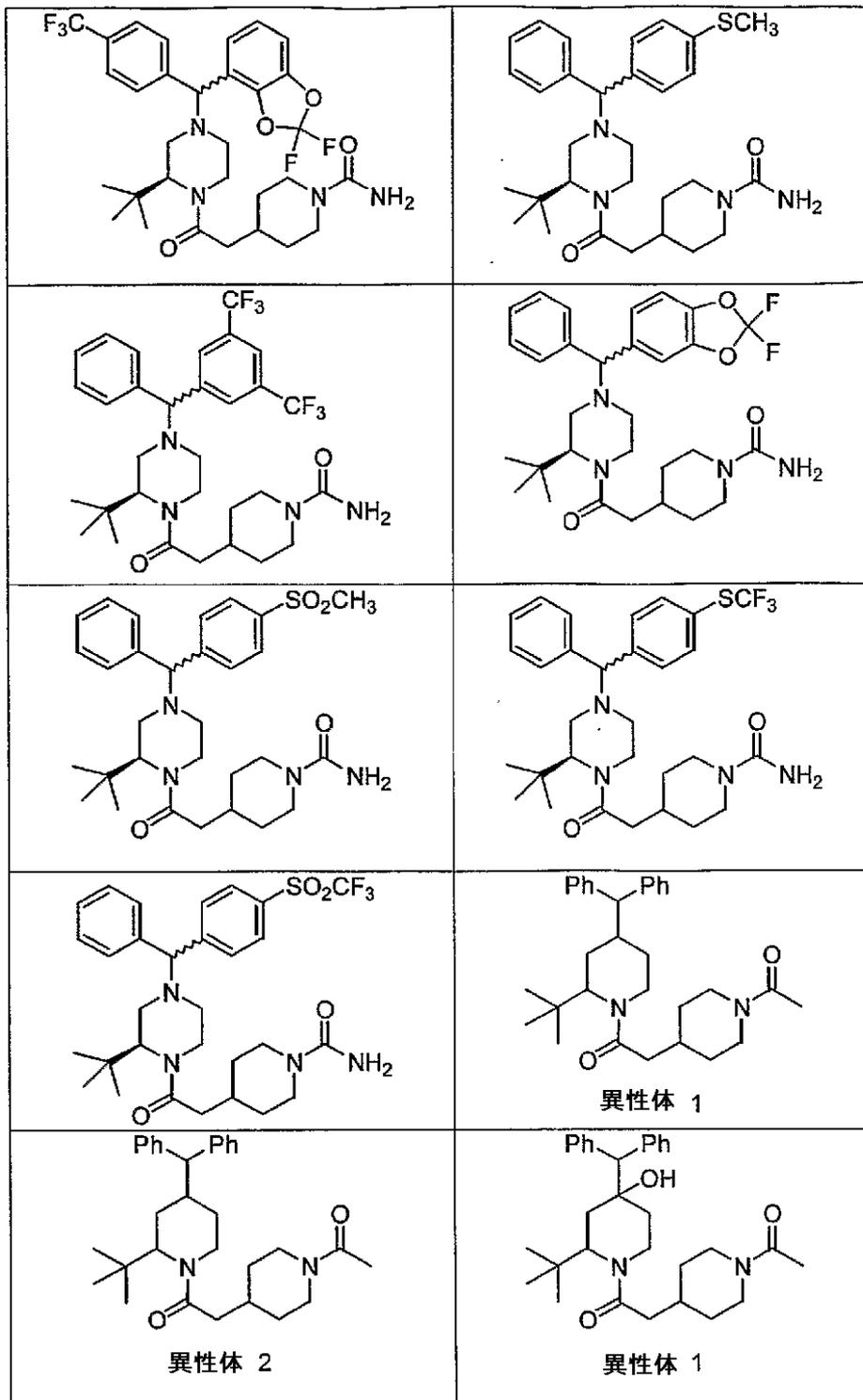


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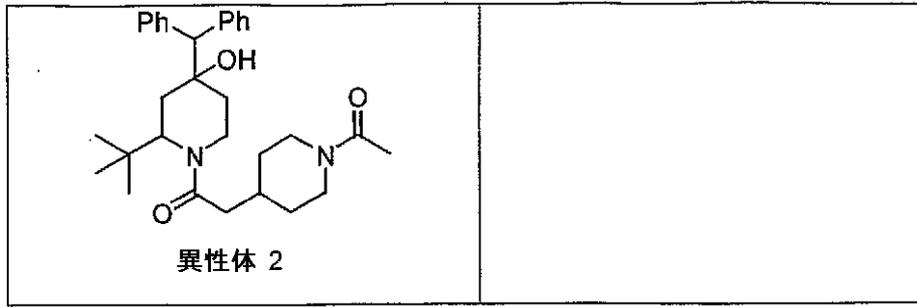


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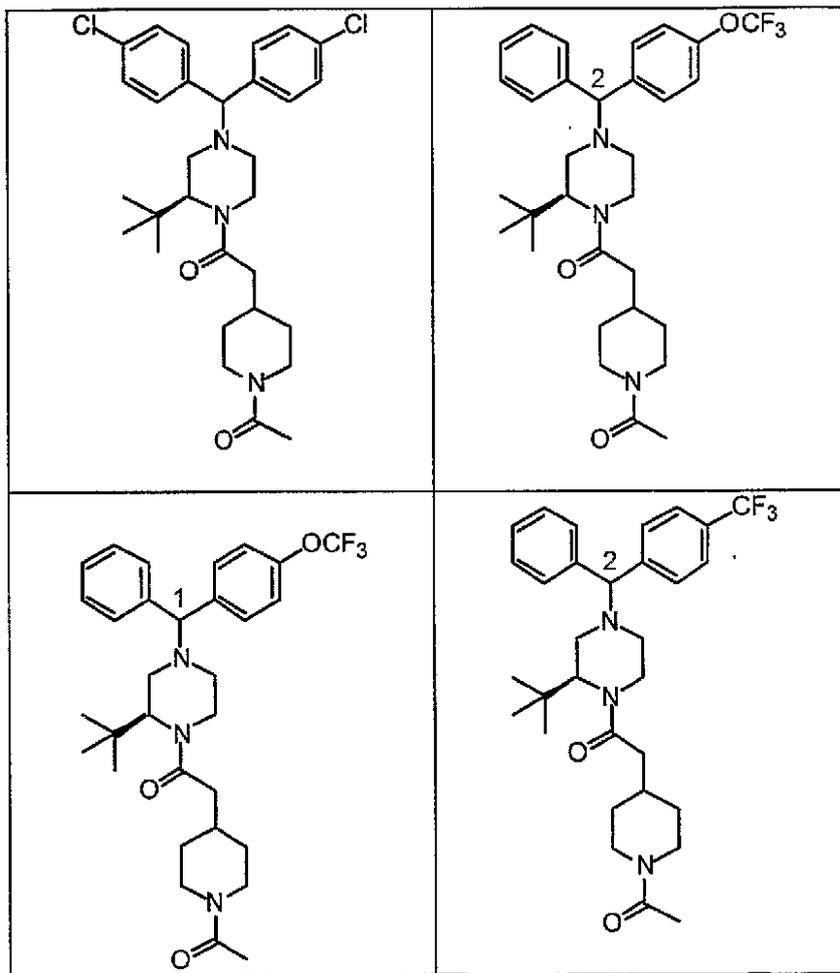


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【請求項 8】

以下からなる群から選択される、請求項 1 に記載の化合物、そのプロドラッグ、または該化合物もしくは該プロドラッグの薬学的に受容可能な塩または溶媒和物：

[化 7 - 1]

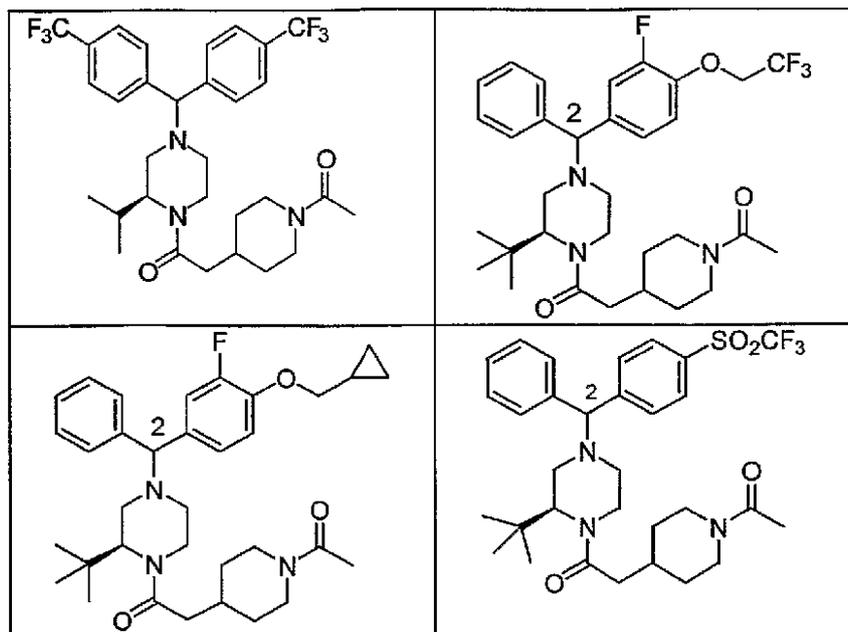


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[化 7 - 2]



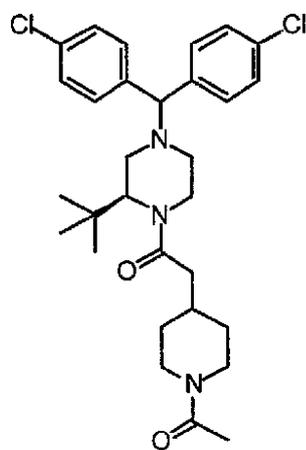
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【請求項 9】

以下：

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[化 8]



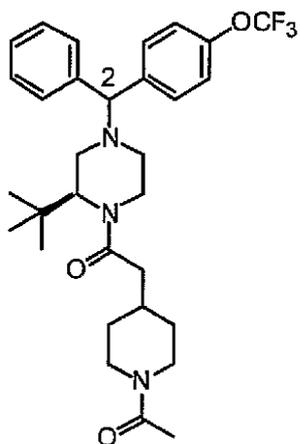
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である、請求項 8 に記載の化合物。

【請求項 10】

以下：

[化 9]



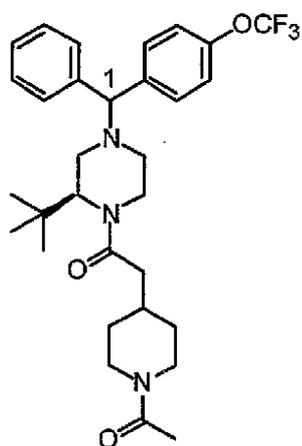
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である、請求項 8 に記載の化合物。

【請求項 1 1】

以下：

[化 1 0]



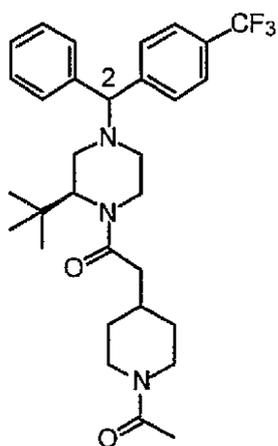
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である、請求項 8 に記載の化合物。

【請求項 1 2】

以下：

[化 1 1]



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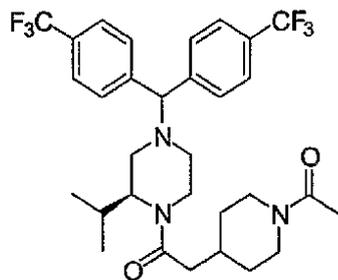
である、請求項 8 に記載の化合物。

【請求項 1 3】

以下：

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[化 1 2]



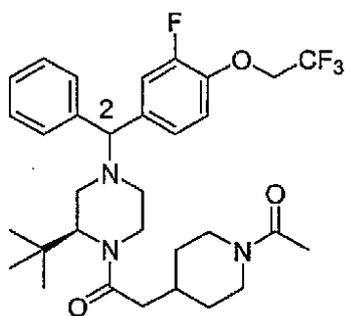
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である、請求項 8 に記載の化合物。

【 請求項 1 4 】

以下：

[化 1 3]

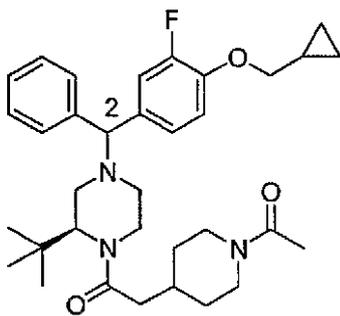


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である、請求項 8 に記載の化合物。

【 請求項 1 5 】

[化 1 4]



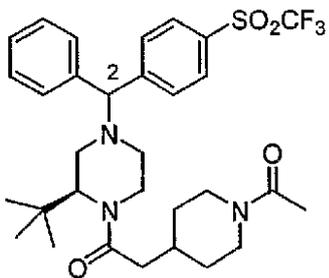
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である、請求項 8 に記載の化合物。

【 請求項 1 6 】

以下：

[化 1 5]



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である、請求項 8 に記載の化合物。

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【請求項 17】

請求項 1 に記載の化合物、およびそのための薬学的に受容可能な担体を含有する、薬学的組成物。

【請求項 18】

アンドロゲン依存性疾患を治療または予防する医薬を製造する際における、請求項 1 に記載の化合物またはその薬学的に受容可能な塩もしくは溶媒和物の使用。

【請求項 19】

前記アンドロゲン依存性疾患が、前立腺癌、良性前立腺肥大症、前立腺上皮内異常増殖、多毛、ざ瘡、アンドロゲン性脱毛症、多嚢胞性卵巣症候群およびそれらの組合せからなる群から選択される、請求項 18 に記載の使用。

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【請求項 20】

前記アンドロゲン依存性疾患が、前立腺癌、良性前立腺肥大症および前立腺上皮内異常増殖からなる群から選択される、請求項 19 に記載の使用。

【請求項 21】

17 - ヒドロキシステロイドデヒドロゲナーゼを阻害する医薬を製造する際における、請求項 1 に記載の化合物またはその薬学的に受容可能な塩または溶媒和物の使用。

【請求項 22】

アンドロゲン依存性疾患を治療または予防する医薬を製造する際における、少なくとも 1 種の抗アンドロゲン剤と併用した請求項 1 に記載の化合物またはその薬学的に受容可能な塩または溶媒和物の使用。

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【請求項 23】

前記抗アンドロゲン剤が、1 型および/または 2 型 5 - レダクターゼのインヒビター、フルタミド、ニカルタミド、ピカルタミド、LHRH アゴニスト、LHRH アンタゴニスト、17 - ヒドロキシラーゼ / C17 ~ 20 リアーゼのインヒビター、17 - ヒドロキシステロイドデヒドロゲナーゼ / 17 - オキシレダクターゼアイソザイムのインヒビターおよびそれらの組合せからなる群から選択される、請求項 22 に記載の使用。

【請求項 24】

良性前立腺肥大症の治療または予防のための医薬を製造する際における、良性前立腺肥大症の治療または予防に有用な少なくとも 1 種の薬剤と併用した請求項 1 に記載の化合物の使用。

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【請求項 25】

前記良性前立腺肥大症の治療または予防に有用な薬剤が、1 - アドレナリン作動性アンタゴニストである、請求項 24 に記載の使用。

【請求項 26】

脱毛症の治療または予防のための医薬を製造する際における、少なくとも 1 種の抗脱毛症剤と併用した請求項 1 に記載の化合物の使用。

【請求項 27】

前記抗脱毛症剤が、カリウムチャンネルアゴニストまたは 5 - レダクターゼインヒビターである、請求項 26 に記載の使用。

【請求項 28】

増殖性疾患の治療または予防のための医薬を製造する際における、化学療法薬、生物学的薬剤薬、手術および放射線療法からなる群のうちの 1 種またはそれ以上の有効量と併用した請求項 1 に記載の化合物の使用。

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【請求項 29】

前記化学療法薬が、以下である、請求項 28 に記載の使用：

(a) 以下からなる群から選択される抗腫瘍剤：ウラシルマスタード、クロメチン、シクロホスファミド、イホスファミド、メルファラン、クロラムブシル、ピボプロマン、トリエチレンメラミン、トリエチレンチオホスファラミド、ブスルファン、カルムスチン、ロムスチン、ストレプトゾシン、ダカルバジン、テモゾロマイド、メトトレキセート、5 - フルオロウラシル、フロクスリジン、シタラピン、6 - メルカプトプリン、6 - チオグア

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ニン、リン酸フルダラビン、ペントスタチン、ゲミシタビン、ピンブラスチン、ピンクリスチン、ビンデシン、プレオマイシン、ダクチノマイシン、ダウノルピシン、ドキシソルピシン、エピルピシン、イダルピシン、パクリタキセル（タキソール）、ミトラマイシン、デオキシコホルマイシン、マイトマイシン - C, L - アスパラギナーゼ、インターフェロン、エトポシド、テニポシド 17 - エチニルエストラジオール、ジエチルスチルベストロール、テストステロン、プレドニゾン、フルオキシメステロン、プロピオン酸ドロモスタノロン、テストラクトン、メゲストロラセテート、タモキシフェン、メチルプレドニゾン、メチルテストステロン、プレドニゾロン、トリアムシノロン、クロロトリアニセン、ヒドロキシプロゲステロン、アミノグルテチミド、エストラムスチン、酢酸メドロキシプロゲステロン、ロイプロリド、フルタミド、トレミフェン、ゴセレリン、シスプラチン、カルボプラチン、ヒドロキシ尿素、アムサクリン、プロカルバジン、ミトタン、ミトキサントロン、レバミゾール、ナベルピン、CPT - 11、アナストラゾール、レトラゾール、カペシタビン、ラロキシフィン、ドロロキシフィンおよびヘキサメチルメラミン；または

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(b) 以下から選択される微小管作用剤：アロコルヒチン、ハリコンドリン B、コルヒチン、コルヒチン誘導体、ドラスタチン 10、メイタンシン、パクリタキセル、パクリタキセル誘導体、チオコルヒチン、トリチルシステイン、硫酸ピンブラスチン、硫酸ピンクリスチン、エポチロン A、エポチロン、ジスコデルモリド、エストラムスチン、ノコダゾールおよび MAP 4；ここで、前記生物薬は、インターフェロン - 、インターフェロン - および遺伝子治療からなる群から選択される；ここで、前記増殖性疾患は、肺癌、膵癌、結腸癌、腎臓癌、骨髄球性白血病、甲状腺濾胞腺癌、脊髄形成異常症候群 (MDS)、膀胱癌、表皮癌、黒色腫、乳癌、卵巣癌、前立腺癌およびそれらの組合せからなる群から選択される、使用。

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【請求項 30】

治療される前記増殖性疾患が、前立腺癌、膵癌、乳癌および卵巣癌、前立腺癌からなる群から選択され、そして前記化学療法薬が、シクロホスファミド、5 - フルオロウラシル、テモゾロマイド、ピンクリスチン、シスプラチン、カルボプラチン、ゲミシタビン、タキソール、パクリタキセルおよび/またはパクリタキセル誘導体からなる群から選択され、そして前記生物薬が、インターフェロン - である、請求項 28 に記載の使用。

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【発明の詳細な説明】

【技術分野】

【0001】

(関連出願の引用)

本出願は、2001年9月6日に提出された米国仮出願番号 60 / 317, 715 号に対する優先権を主張する。

【0002】

(背景)

(1. 発明の分野)

本発明は、3型17 - ヒドロキシステロイドデヒドロゲナーゼの新規インヒビター、この化合物を含有する薬学的組成物、およびアンドロゲン依存性疾患を処置または予防するためのこの化合物の使用に関する。

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【背景技術】

【0003】

(2. 関連分野の詳細)

アンドロゲン依存性疾患（すなわち、その発症または進行がアンドロゲン活性により補助される疾患）は、周知である。これらの疾患としては、前立腺癌、良性前立腺肥大、挫瘡、脂漏、多毛、アンドロゲン性脱毛、性的早熟、副腎機能低下 (adrenal hyperplasia)、および多嚢胞性卵巣症候群が挙げられるがこれらに限定されない。エストロゲン依存性疾患（すなわち、その発症または進行がエストロゲン活性により補助

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される疾患)もまた、周知である。これらとしては、乳癌、子宮内膜症、平滑筋腫、および性的早熟が挙げられるがこれらに限定されない。

【0004】

アンドロゲン活性およびエストロゲン活性は、それぞれ、アンドロゲンレセプターアンタゴニストまたはエストロゲンレセプターアンタゴニストを投与することによって、抑制され得る。例えば、WO94/26767およびWO96/26201を参照のこと。アンドロゲン活性およびエストロゲン活性はまた、アンドロゲン生合成またはエストロゲン生合成の1つ以上の工程を触媒する酵素のインヒビターを用いてこのような生合成を抑制することによって低減され得る。3型17 β -ヒドロキシステロイドデヒドロゲナーゼ(17 β -HSD3)は、精巣においてアンドロステンジオンをテストステロンに変換する主要な酵素である。アンドロゲン活性およびエストロゲン活性はまた、公知の方法によって卵巣または精巣の分泌を抑制することによって低減され得る。例えば、WO90/10462、WO91/00731、WO91/00733、およびWO86/01105を参照のこと。5型17 β -ヒドロキシステロイドデヒドロゲナーゼは、WO97/11162に記載されている。3型および5型の両方の17 β -ヒドロキシステロイドデヒドロゲナーゼの新規インヒビターが、WO99/46279に記載されている。

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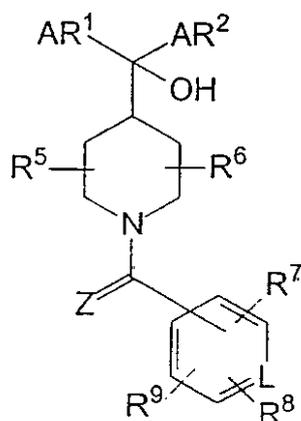
【0005】

米国特許第5,655,735号は、ぜん息、アレルギー、および炎症の処置において有用な化合物を開示している。これらの化合物は、以下の式：

【0006】

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[化16]



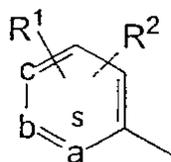
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を有する化合物かまたは薬学的に受容可能なその塩もしくは溶媒和物であり、式中：

AR¹ (または Ar¹) は、

【0007】

[化17]



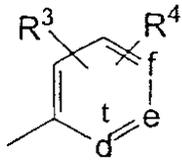
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を表し；

AR² (または Ar²) は、

【0008】

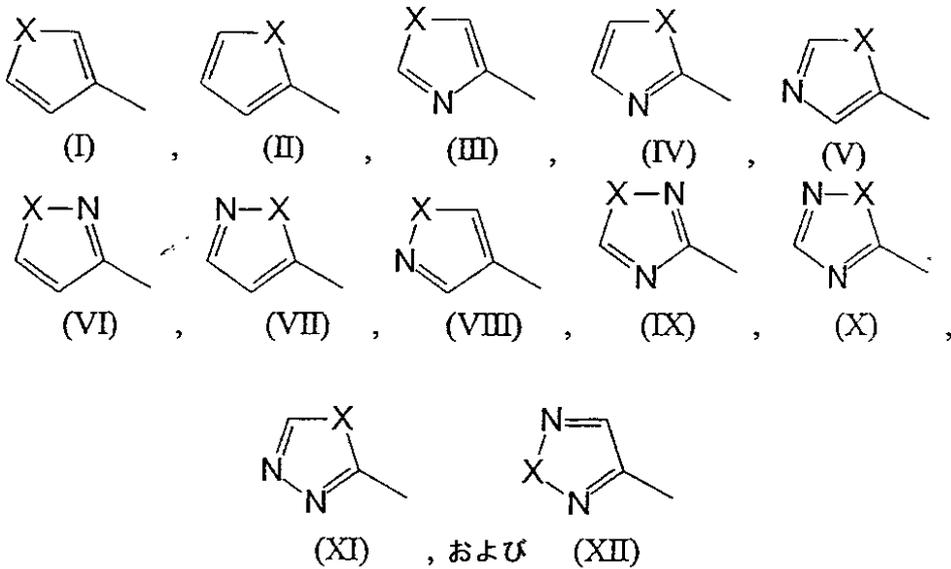
[化18]



または以下の式 I ~ XII :

【0009】

[化19]



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からなる群より選択される5員複素環芳香族基(式中、XはO、S、を表す)を表す。

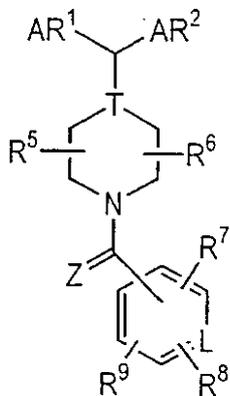
【0010】

米国特許第5,432,175号は、抗アレルギー活性および抗炎症活性を有する化合物を開示しており、これらの化合物は、以下の式:

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【0011】

[化20]



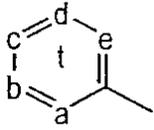
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であり、式中:

AR¹は、

【0012】

[化21]

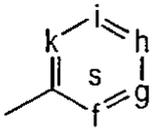


を表し；

AR^2 は、

【 0 0 1 3 】

[化 2 2]

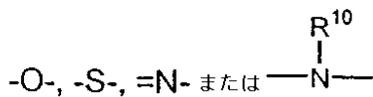


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またはその環構造に、

【 0 0 1 4 】

[化 2 3]



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のうちの少なくとも1つを含有する5員複素環芳香族基を表し、

Tは、CH、C、またはNを表す。

【 発 明 の 開 示 】

【 発 明 が 解 決 し よ う と す る 課 題 】

【 0 0 1 5 】

アンドロゲン依存性疾患およびエストロゲン依存性疾患の処置のための現在の治療法としては、副腎分泌をブロックするためのグルココルチコイドの使用、および医学的去勢を引き起こす黄体形成ホルモン放出ホルモン(LHRH)アゴニストの使用が挙げられる。両方の治療法は、望まない副作用を伴う。改善された治療法としては、他の17-ヒドロキシステロイドデヒドロゲナーゼの阻害を回避しつつ、3型17-ヒドロキシステロイドデヒドロゲナーゼを特異的に阻害する化合物が挙げられる。このような改善が、本発明によって提供される。

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【 課 題 を 解 決 す る た め の 手 段 】

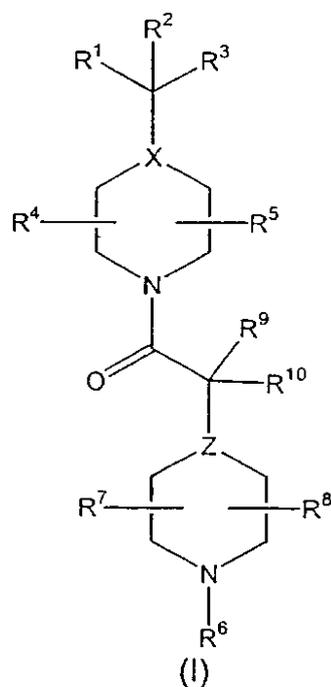
【 0 0 1 6 】

(発 明 の 要 旨)

本発明は、以下の式(I)：

【 0 0 1 7 】

[化 2 4]



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によって表される新規化合物、そのプロドラッグ、またはこの化合物もしくはそのプロド
 ラッグの薬学的に受容可能な塩もしくは溶媒和物を提供する。式中、
 R^1 および R^2 は、同一または異なり、そして独立して、アリール、ヘテロアリール、ア
 リールアルキル、およびヘテロアリールアルキルからなる群より選択され；必要に応じて
 、以下：

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- a) ハロゲン；
- b) $-OCF_3$ または $-OCHF_2$ ；
- c) $-CF_3$ ；
- d) $-CN$ ；
- e) アルキルまたは R^{1-8} - アルキル；
- f) ヘテロアルキルまたは R^{1-8} - ヘテロアルキル；
- g) アリールまたは R^{1-8} - アリール；
- h) ヘテロアリールまたは R^{1-8} - ヘテロアリール；
- i) アリールアルキルまたは R^{1-8} - アリールアルキル；
- j) ヘテロアリールアルキルまたは R^{1-8} - ヘテロアリールアルキル；
- k) ヒドロキシ；
- l) アルコキシ；
- m) アリールオキシ；
- n) $-SO_2$ - アルキル；
- o) $-NR^{1-1}R^{1-2}$ ；
- p) $-N(R^{1-1})C(O)R^{1-3}$ ；
- q) メチレンジオキシ；
- r) ジフルオロメチレンジオキシ；
- s) トリフルオロアルコキシ；
- t) $-SCH_3$ または $-SCF_3$ ；および
- u) $-SO_2CF_3$ または $-NHSO_2CF_3$ ；

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から選択される 1 ~ 6 個の基で置換され；

R^3 は、H、 $-OH$ 、アルコキシ、またはアルキルであり、ただし、X が N である場合、

R^3 は $-OH$ またはアルコキシではなく；

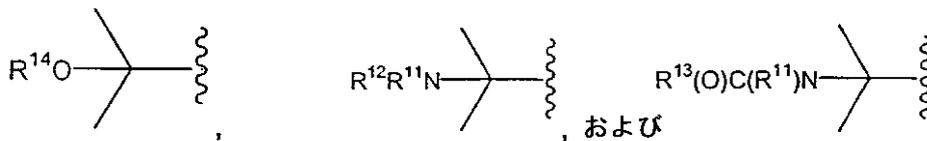
R^4 、 R^5 、 R^7 、および R^8 は、同一かまたは異なり、そして独立して、H、 $-OH$ 、
 $-OR^{1-4}$ 、 $-NR^{1-1}R^{1-2}$ 、 $-N(R^{1-1})C(O)R^{1-3}$ 、アルキル、アリール、

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シクロアルキル、アリールアルキル、ヘテロアルキル、ヘテロアリール、ヘテロアリールアルキル、ヘテロシクロアルキル、

【0018】

[化25]



からなる群より選択され、ただしZおよび/またはXがNの場合、 R^4 、 R^5 、 R^7 、および R^8 は、各々、 $-OH$ 、 $-OR^{14}$ 、 $-NR^{11}R^{12}$ 、または $-N(R^{11})C(O)R^{13}$ ではない；

R^6 は、 $C(O)R^{15}$ および SO_2R^{15} からなる群より選択され；

R^9 および R^{10} は同じかまたは異なり、そして独立して、 H 、 F 、 $-CF_3$ 、アルキル、シクロアルキル、アリールアルキル、ヘテロアルキル、ヘテロアリールアルキル、ヘテロシクロアルキル、ヒドロキシ、アルコキシ、アリールオキシ、 $-NR^{11}R^{12}$ 、および $-N(R^{11})C(O)R^{13}$ からなる群より選択され、ただし、ZがNの場合、 R^9 および R^{10} は各々、 F 、ヒドロキシ、アルコキシ、アリールオキシ、 $-NR^{11}R^{12}$ 、または $-N(R^{11})C(O)R^{13}$ ではなく；

R^{11} は、 H 、アルキル、アリール、およびヘテロアリールからなる群より選択され；

R^{12} は、 H 、アルキル、アリール、およびヘテロアリールからなる群より選択され；

R^{13} は、アルキル、アルコキシ、およびアリールオキシからなる群より選択され；

R^{14} は、 H 、アルキル、アリール、およびヘテロアリールからなる群より選択され；

R^{15} は、 $-NR^{16}R^{17}$ 、 $-OR^{16}$ 、アルキル、シクロアルキル、ヘテロシクロアルキル、アリール、アリールアルキル、およびヘテロアリールアルキルからなる群より選択され、各々必要に応じて、 R^{18} で置換され、；

R^{16} および R^{17} は同一または異なり、そして独立して、 H 、アルキル、アリール、アリールアルキル、ヘテロアルキル、およびヘテロアリールからなる群より選択され、各々必要に応じて、 R^{18} で置換され、ただし、 R^{15} が $-OR^{16}$ の場合、 R^{16} は H でなく；

R^{18} は、各々独立して、低級アルキル、ハロ、シアノ、ニトロ、ハロアルキル、ヒドロキシ、アルコキシ、アルコキシカルボニル、カルボキシ、カルボキシアルキル、カルボキサミド、メルカプト、アミノ、アルキルアミノ、ジアルキルアミノ、スルホニル、スルホンアミド、シクロアルキル、ヘテロシクロアルキル、ヘテロシクロアルキルアルキル、アリール、およびヘテロアリールからなる群より選択される1~4個の置換基であり；そして

XおよびZは、独立して、CおよびNからなる群より選択される。

【0019】

本発明の1つの局面は、式(I)の化合物を、薬学的に受容可能なキャリアまたは希釈剤と組み合わせてかまたはそれらと結合させて含有する薬学的組成物に関する。

【0020】

本発明の別の局面は、哺乳動物(例えば、ヒト)における17-ヒドロキシステロイドデヒドロゲナーゼの阻害を含む使用のための医薬の製造における、式(I)の化合物または薬学的に受容可能なその塩もしくは溶媒和物の使用に関する。

【0021】

別の局面において、本発明は、アンドロゲン依存性疾患またはエストロゲン依存性疾患の処置または予防を含む使用のための医薬の製造における、式(I)の化合物または薬学的に受容可能なその塩もしくは溶媒和物の使用を提供する。

【0022】

さらに別の局面において、本発明は、哺乳動物(例えば、ヒト)における前立腺癌、およ

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び他のアンドロゲン依存性新生物、良性前立腺肥大、前立腺上皮内新生物、アンドロゲン性脱毛（すなわち、男性患者および女性患者の両方における模様禿頭症）、多毛、多嚢胞性卵巣症候群、および挫瘡の処置または予防を含む使用のための医薬の製造における、式（I）の化合物または薬学的に受容可能なその塩もしくは溶媒和物の使用に関する。

【0023】

また、本発明は、少なくとも1つの抗アンドロゲン薬剤（すなわち、アンドロゲン合成または活性を減少する薬剤）と組み合わせて、アンドロゲン依存性疾患の処置または予防を含む使用のための医薬の製造における式（I）の化合物の使用を提供する。

【0024】

本発明はまた、良性前立腺肥大の処置または予防において有用な少なくとも1つの薬剤と組み合わせて、良性前立腺肥大の処置または予防を含む使用のための医薬の製造における式（I）の化合物の使用を提供する。 10

【0025】

本発明はさらに、脱毛の処置または予防において有用な少なくとも1つの薬剤（例えば、カリウムチャンネルアゴニストまたは5-レダクターゼインヒビター）と組み合わせて、毛髪喪失の処置または予防を含む使用のための医薬の製造における式（I）の化合物の使用を提供する。

【0026】

本発明はまた、有効量の1つ以上の化学療法剤、生物学的薬剤、手術（例えば、前立腺切除または放射線治療）と組み合わせて、増殖性疾患（特に、癌（腫瘍））の処置または予防を含む使用のための医薬の製造における式（I）の化合物の使用を提供する。 20

【0027】

本発明の化合物の上記用途の各々について、上記の1つ以上の疾患/障害の処置または予防の必要のある哺乳動物は、式（I）の化合物、または薬学的に受容可能なその塩もしくは溶媒和物を含む治療有効量の医薬を、単独でかまたは治療有効量の他の薬剤もしくは上記治療と組み合わせて投与される。

【0028】

（好ましい実施形態の詳細な説明）

他のように示されない限り、以下の定義は、本明細書および特許請求の範囲全体にわたって適用される。これらの定義は、用語は単独で使用されるかまたは他の用語と組み合わせて使用されるかに関わらず、適用される。従って、「アルキル」の定義は、「アルキル」、ならびに「アルコキシ」などの「アルキル」部分に適用される。 30

【0029】

反対であることが公知ではないか、記載されていないか、または示されない限り、対象構造に対する多用語置換基（単一の部分を同定するために組み合わせられた複数の用語）に関する結合点は、その多用語の最後の用語を介している。例えば、シクロアルキルアルキル置換基は、その置換基の后者の「アルキル」部分を介して標的に結合する（例えば、構造-アルキル-シクロアルキル）。

【0030】

任意の変数（例えば、アリール、 R^2 ）が任意の構成要素中に1回より多く存在する場合、各場合に関するその定義は、他のどの場合でのその定義とも独立している。また、置換基および/または変数の組み合わせは、そのような組み合わせが安定な化合物を生じる場合のみ、許容可能である。 40

【0031】

反対であることが記載されていないか、示されていないか、または公知ではない限り、共有化合物についての化学式において示されるすべての原子は、通常の原子価を有する。従って、水素原子、二重結合、三重結合、および環構造は、一般的化学式に明示的に示される必要がない。

【0032】

二重結合は、適切な場合、化学式においてある原子の周囲の括弧の存在によって示され得 50

る。例えば、カルボニル官能基(- C O -)はまた、化学式において、 - C (O) - または - C (= O) - によっても示され得る。同様に、イオウ原子と酸素原子との間の二重結合は、化学式において、 - S O - 、 - S (O) - 、または - S (= O) - によっても示され得る。当業者は、共有結合した分子における二重結合(および三重結合)の存在または不在を決定可能である。例えば、カルボキシル官能基は、 - C O O H 、 - C (O) O H 、 - C (= O) O H または - C O₂ H により示され得ることが、容易に認識される。

【 0 0 3 3 】

用語「置換」とは、本明細書中で使用される場合、所定の構造における1つ以上の原子もしくはラジカル(通常は、水素原子)を、特定の基から選択された原子もしくはラジカルで置き換えることを意味する。1つより多くの原子もしくはラジカルが同じ特定の基から選択される置換基で置換され得る状況において、その置換基は、他のように特定されない限り、どの位置でも同じであるか、またはどの位置でも異なっているかのいずれかであり得る。特定の基(例えば、アルキル基、シクロアルキル基、ヘテロシクロアルキル基、アリール基、およびヘテロアリール基)のラジカルが、他のように示されない限り、互いに独立してかまたは互いに一緒にあって、その特定の基のいずれかの上の置換基であり得る。

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【 0 0 3 4 】

「アルキル」とは、示された数の炭素原子を有する、直鎖または分枝鎖の飽和炭化水素鎖を示す。好ましくは、その炭素原子数は、1~20であり、より好ましくは1~10であり、最も好ましくは、その炭素原子数は、1~6である。炭素原子数が特定されていない場合、1~20個の炭素が、意図される。「低級アルキル」とは、1~6個の炭素原子を有する、直鎖または分枝鎖の炭化水素鎖を示す。

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【 0 0 3 5 】

用語「化学的に可能な」とは、化合物中に存在する環構造に通常は適用され、そしてこの用語は、その環構造が安定であると当業者により予期されることを意味する。

【 0 0 3 6 】

用語「シクロアルキル」または「シクロアルカン」とは、本明細書中で使用される場合、好ましくは3個~15個の炭素原子(より好ましくは、3個~8個の炭素原子)を有する、非置換もしくは置換の、飽和し安定な化学的に可能な非芳香族炭素環式環を意味する。このシクロアルキル炭素環ラジカルは、飽和しており、そして縮合(例えば、1つまたは2つの、シクロアルキル環、芳香環、複素環式環もしくはヘテロ芳香環と、ベンゾ縮合)され得る。このシクロアルキルは、安定な構造を生じる任意の環内炭素原子に結合され得る。好ましい炭素環式環は、5個~6個の炭素を有する。シクロアルキルラジカルの例としては、シクロプロピル、シクロブチル、シクロペンチル、シクロヘキシル、シクロヘプチルなどが挙げられる。

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【 0 0 3 7 】

用語「ヘテロシクロアルキル」とは、少なくとも1つのヘテロ原子を有するシクロアルキル基を指す。

【 0 0 3 8 】

用語「ハロゲン」または「ハロ(H a l o)(ハロゲン)」とは、フッ素、塩素、臭素、またはヨウ素を包含することが意図される。

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【 0 0 3 9 】

用語「アルコキシ」とは、本明細書中で使用される場合、炭化水素鎖(例えば、アルキル基に結合した酸素原子(- O - アルキル))を意味する。例示的アルコキシ基としては、メトキシ基、エトキシ基、およびイソプロピル基が挙げられる。

【 0 0 4 0 】

用語「アリーロキシ」とは、本明細書中で使用される場合、アリール基に結合した酸素原子(- O - アルキル))を意味する。

【 0 0 4 1 】

用語「フルオロアルキル」とは、1つ以上のフッ素原子で置換された、示された数の炭素

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原子を有する直鎖もしくは分枝鎖の飽和炭化水素鎖を示す。炭素原子数が特定されていない場合、1～20個の炭素原子が意図される。

【0042】

「アリアル」とは、1つまたは2つの芳香環を有する単環式環系もしくは二環式環系を指し、「アリアル」としては、フェニル、ナフチル、インデニル、テトラヒドロナフチル、インダニル、アントラセニル、フルオレニルなどが挙げられるが、これらに限定されない。そのアリアル基は、非置換であっても、または1つ、2つ、もしくは3つの置換基で置換されていてもよく、その置換基は、低級アルキル、ハロ、シアノ、ニトロ、ハロアルキル、ヒドロキシ、アルコキシ、カルボキシ、カルボキシアルキル、カルボキサミド、メルカプト、スルフヒドリル、アミノ、アルキルアミノ、ジアルキルアミノ、スルホニル、スルホニルアミド、アリアルおよびヘテロアリアルから独立して選択される。

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【0043】

用語「アリアルアルキル」とは、アルキル基を介して対象構造に直接結合しているアリアル基を指す。

【0044】

用語「ヘテロ原子」とは、本明細書中で使用される場合、窒素原子、イオウ原子、または酸素原子を意味する。同じ基中にある複数のヘテロ原子は、同じであっても、異なってもよい。

【0045】

用語「ヘテロアルキル」とは、少なくとも1つのヘテロ原子を有するアルキル基を指す。

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【0046】

用語「複素環」または「複素環式環」とは、N、O、およびSから選択される1個～3個のヘテロ原子を含む3個～7個の原子のすべての非芳香族複素環式環によって規定される（例えば、オキシラン、オキサタン、テトラヒドロフラン、テトラヒドロピラン、ピロリジン、ペペリジン、ペペラジン、テトラヒドロピリジン、テトラヒドロピリミジン、テトラヒドロチオフェン、テトラヒドロチオピラン、モルホリン、ヒダントイン、バレロラクタム、ピロリジノンなど）。

【0047】

用語「複素環式酸性官能基」とは、ピロール基、イミダゾール基、トリアゾール基、テトラゾール基などのような基を包含することが、意図される。

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【0048】

「ヘテロアリアル」とは、-O-、-S-、および-N=からなる群より独立して選択される1個～3個のヘテロ原子からなる、5員もしくは10員の単一芳香環もしくはベンゾ縮合芳香環を指し、但し、その環は、隣接する酸素原子および/またはイオウ原子を保有しない。そのヘテロアリアル基は、非置換であっても、または1つ、2つ、もしくは3つの置換基で置換されていてもよく、その置換基は、低級アルキル、ハロ、シアノ、ニトロ、ハロアルキル、ヒドロキシ、アルコキシ、カルボキシ、カルボキシアルキル、カルボキサミド、スルフヒドリル、アミノ、アルキルアミノおよびジアルキルアミノから独立して選択される。例示的ヘテロアリアル基としては、チアゾール、チエニル、ピリジル、ベンゾチエニル、およびキノリルが挙げられる。

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【0049】

用語「ヘテロアリアルアルキル」とは、アルキル基を介して対象構造に直接結合されたヘテロアリアル基を指す。

【0050】

N-オキシドは、R置換基中に存在する四級窒素上、またはヘテロアリアル環置換基中に存在する=N-上で形成し得、そして式Iの化合物中に含まれる。

【0051】

用語「プロドラッグ」とは、本明細書中で使用される場合、患者に投与されたあとに、化学的プロセスもしくは生理学的プロセスを介してインビボで薬物を放出する、その薬物の前駆体である化合物を示す（例えば、生理学的pHにされたプロドラッグまたは酵素作用

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を介するプロドラッグは、望ましい薬物形態へと変換される)。プロドラッグの考察は、T. Higuchi および V. Stella, Pro-drugs as Novel Delivery Systems, Vol. 14 of A.C.S. Symposium Series (1987) において、そして Bioreversible Carriers in Drug Design, E.B. Roche 編、American Pharmaceutical Ass'n and Pergamon Press (1987) (これらの各々は、その全体が参考として本明細書中に援用される) において、提供される。

【0052】

本明細書中で使用される場合、用語「組成物」とは、特定の量の特定の成分を含む生成物、ならびに特定の量の特定の成分の組み合わせから直接的もしくは間接的に生じる任意の生成物を包含することが、意図される。

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【0053】

句「有効量」とは、本明細書中で使用される場合、処置されるべき症状および/または状態を有意にかつ積極的に改変する(例えば、正の臨床応答を提供する)に十分である、化合物もしくは組成物の量を意味する。薬学的組成物における使用のための活性成分の有効量は、処置される特定の状態、その状態の重篤度、その処置の持続期間、併用治療の性質、使用される特定の活性成分、使用される特定の薬学的に受容可能な賦形剤/キャリア、ならびに主治医の知識および専門知識の範囲内にある同様の要因に応じて変動する。

【0054】

本明細書中で使用される場合、用語「疾患」とは、任意の異常な身体的状態もしくは精神的状态(障害を含む)、ならびに疾患もしくは障害の証拠であるすべての症状を包含することが意図される。

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【0055】

用語「式Iを有する化合物」などは、本明細書中で使用される場合、式Iにより包含される化学構造を有する化合物を示し、そしてその化合物のあらゆるすべての異性体(例えば、エナンチオマー、立体異性体、ジアステレオマー、ロトマー(rotomer)、互換異性体(tautomer))、およびプロドラッグを包含する。これらの化合物は、中性であっても、酸性であっても、アルカリ性であってもよい。これらの化合物は、その化合物の対応する薬学的に受容可能な塩、溶媒、エステルなどをさらに包含する。

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【0056】

本発明の化合物のすべての異性体が、混合状態、または純粋な形態、または実質的に純粋な形態のいずれかで、企図される。本発明に従う化合物の定義は、可能なすべての異性体およびその混合物を包含する。本発明に従う化合物の定義は、特定の活性を有する、ラセミ形態および単離された光学異性体を非常に特別に包含する。そのラセミ形態は、物理的方法(例えば、分画結晶化、ジアステレオマー誘導体の分離もしくは結晶化、またはキラルカラムクロマトグラフィーにより分離)によって分離され得る。他のように示されない限り、上記式1または2を用いて示される本発明の化合物は、それぞれ、第1異性体および第2異性体に対応して、ジアステレオマー混合物からの分離間にキラルクロマトグラフィーカラムから溶出する。

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【0057】

以下は、示される略語によって、本明細書中で言及される：テトラヒドロフラン(THF)；エタノール(EtOH)；メタノール(MeOH)；酢酸(HOAcまたはAcOH)；酢酸エチル(EtOAc)；N,N-ジメチルホルムアミド(DMF)；トリフルオロ酢酸(TFA)；トリフルオロ酢酸無水物(TFAA)；1-ヒドロキシベンゾトリアゾール(HOBT)；m-クロロペル安息香酸(MCPBA)；トリエチルアミン(Et₃N)；ジエチルエーテル(Et₂O)；エチルクロロホルメート(ClCO₂Et)；1-(3-ジメチルアミノプロピル)-3-エチルカルボジイミドヒドロクロリド(DEC)；t-ブトキシカルボニル(BOC)；フェニル基(Ph)；トリメチルシリルイソシアネート(TMSNCO)；塩化アセチル(AcCl)；アセトニトリル(CH₃CN)

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) ; n - ブチルリチウム (n - B u L i) ; トリエチルアミン (T E A) ; ヨウ化メチル (M e I) ; ジメチルスルホキシド (D M S O) ; ジエチルアミン (D E A) ; イソプロパノール (I P A) ; N - メチルモルホリン (N M M) ; 酢酸 (A c O H) ; 水素化アルミニウムリチウム (L A H) ; ジ - t e r t - ブチルジカルボネート (B O C) ₂ O ; ジイソブチル水素化アルミニウム (D I B A L - H) ; メチル臭化マグネシウム (M e M g B r) ; および酸無水物 (A c ₂ O) 。

【 0 0 5 8 】

本明細書中で使用される場合、以下の用語は、他のように示されない限り、以下の意味を有する：

「少なくとも1つ」とは、「1つ以上」を意味し、好ましくは、1個～12個、より好ましくは1個～6個、最も好ましくは1個、2個、または3個を意味する。 10

【 0 0 5 9 】

抗腫瘍剤とは、癌に対して有効な化学療法剤を意味する；

併用とは、(1) 時間的に同時であることを意味する；そして

連続的とは、(1) この方法の1つの構成要素((a) 本発明の化合物、または(b) 抗腫瘍剤および/もしくは放射線療法) を投与し、その後、もう一方の構成要素を投与することを意味する；1つの構成要素の投与後に、第2の構成要素がその第1の構成要素の実質的に直後に投与され得るか、または第2の構成要素が、第1の構成要素の投与後の有効な期間の後に投与され得る；この有効な期間は、第1の構成要素の投与からの最大の利益の実現に対して与えられる時間である。 20

【 0 0 6 0 】

(化学療法剤)

化学療法剤(抗腫瘍剤) として使用され得る化合物のクラスとしては、以下が挙げられる：アルキル化剤、代謝拮抗剤、天然産物およびそれらの誘導体、ホルモンおよびステロイド(合成アナログを含む)、ならびに合成剤(s y n t h e t i c s)。これらのクラス内の化合物の例を以下に示す。

【 0 0 6 1 】

アルキル化剤(ニトロジェンマスタード、エチレンイミン誘導体、アルキルスルホネート、ニトロソ尿素およびトリアゼン(t r i a z e n e) を含む) : ウラシルマスタード、クロルメチン、シクロホスファミド(C y t o x a n (登録商標))、イホスファミド、メルファラン、クロラムブシル、ピポプロマン、トリエチレンメラミン、トリエチレンチオホスホラミン、プスルファン、カルムスチン、ロムスチン、ストレプトゾシン、ダカルバジン、およびテモゾロミド。 30

【 0 0 6 2 】

代謝拮抗剤(葉酸アンタゴニスト、ピリミジンアナログ、プリンアナログおよびアデノシンデアミナーゼインヒビターを含む) : メトトレキサート、5 - フルオロウラシル、フロクスウリジン、シタラピン、6 - メルカプトプリン、6 - チオグアニン、フルダラピンホスフェート、ペントスタチン、およびゲムシタピン。

【 0 0 6 3 】

天然産物およびそれらの誘導体(ビンカアルカロイド、抗腫瘍抗生物質、酵素、リンホカインおよびエピポドフィロトキシンを含む) : ビンブラスチン、ビンクリスチン、ビンデシン、プレオマイシン、ダクチノマイシン、ダウノルピシン、ドキシソルピシン、エピルピシン、イダルピシン、パクリタキセル(パクリタキセルは、T a x o l (登録商標) として市販されており、そして下記の「微小管作用剤」と題される小節でより詳細に記載される)、ミトラマイシン、デオキシコホルマイシン、マイトマイシン - C、L - アスパラギナーゼ、インターフェロン - およびインターフェロン - (特に I F N -)、エトボシド、ならびにテニボシド。 40

【 0 0 6 4 】

ホルモン剤およびステロイド(合成アナログを含む) : 1 7 - エチニルエストラジオール、ジエチルスチルベストロール、テストステロン、プレドニゾン、フルオキシメステロ 50

ン、ドロモスタノロンプロピオネート、テストラクトン、メゲストロールアセテート、タモキシフェン、メチルプレドニゾロン、メチルテストステロン、プレドニゾロン、トリアムシノロン、クロロトリアニセン、ヒドロキシプロゲステロン、アミノグルテチミド、エストラムスチン、メドロキシプロゲステロンアセテート、ロイプロリド、フルタミド、トレミフェン、ゴセレリン、およびゾラデックス。

【0065】

合成剤（白金配位錯体のような無機錯体を含む）：シスプラチン、カルボプラチン、ヒドロキシ尿素、アムサクリン、プロカルバジン、ミトタン、ミトキサントロン、レバミゾール、ナベルペン、CPT-11、アナストラゾール、レトラゾール、カペシタピン、ラロジフェン、ドロキシフェンおよびヘキサメチルメラミン。

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【0066】

ほとんどのこれらの化学療法剤の安全かつ効果的な投与のための方法は、当業者に公知である。さらに、それらの投与は、標準的な文献に記載される。例えば、多くの化学療法剤の投与は、「Physicians' Desk Reference」（PDR）、例えば、1996年版（Medical Economics Company, Montvale, NJ 07645-1742, USA）に記載される；この開示は、本明細書中に参考として援用される。

【0067】

本発明の方法において有用な生物学的薬剤の例としては、インターフェロン-、インターフェロン- および遺伝子治療が挙げられるが、これらに限定されない。

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【0068】

（微小管作用剤）

本明細書中で使用される場合、微小管作用剤は、微小管形成および/または微小管作用に影響することにより、細胞の有糸分裂に干渉する（すなわち、抗有糸分裂効果を有する）化合物である。このような薬剤は、例えば、微小管安定化剤、または微小管形成を乱す薬剤であり得る。

【0069】

本発明において有用な微小管作用剤は、当業者に周知であり、そして以下が挙げられるが、これらに限定されない：アロコルヒチン（NSC 406042）、ハリコンドリンB（NSC 609395）、コルヒチン（NSC 757）、コルヒチン誘導体（例えば、NSC 33410）、ドラスタチン10（NSC 376128）、メイタンシン（NSC 153858）、リゾキシシン（NSC 332598）、パクリタキセル（Taxol（登録商標）、NSC 125973）、Taxol（登録商標）誘導体（例えば、誘導体（例えば、NSC 608832）、チオコルヒチン（NSC 361792）、トリチルシステイン（NSC 83265）、硫酸ピンプラスチン（NSC 49842）、硫酸ピンクリスチン（NSC 67574）、エポチロンA、エポチロン、およびジスコダーモリド（discodermolide）（Service, (1996) Science, 274:2009を参照のこと）エストラムスチン、ノコダゾール、MAP4など。このような薬剤の例はまた、科学文献および特許文献に記載される（例えば、Bulinski (1997) J. Cell Sci. 110:3055-3064; PANDA (1997) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 94:10560-10564; Muhlradt (1997) Cancer Res. 57:3344-3346; Nicolaou (1997) Nature 387:268-272; Vasquez (1997) Mol. Biol. Cell. 8:973-985; Panda (1996) J. Biol. Chem. 271:29807-29812を参照のこと）。

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【0070】

特に好ましい微小管作用剤は、パクリタキセル様活性を有する化合物である。これらとしては、パクリタキセルならびにパクリタキセル誘導体（パクリタキセル様化合物）およびパクリタキセルアナログが挙げられるが、これらに限定されない。パクリタキセルおよび

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その誘導体は、市販されている。さらに、パクリタキセルならびにパクリタキセル誘導体およびパクリタキセルアナログを作製する方法は、当業者に周知である（例えば、米国特許第5,569,729号；同5,565,478号；同5,530,020号；同5,527,924号；同5,508,447号；同5,489,589号；同5,488,116号；同5,484,809号；同5,478,854号；同5,478,736号；同5,475,120号；同5,468,769号；同5,461,169号；同5,440,057号；同5,422,364号；同5,411,984号；同5,405,972号；および同5,296,506号を参照のこと）。

【0071】

より詳細には、本明細書中で使用される場合、用語「パクリタキセル」は、Taxol（登録商標）（NSC番号：125973）として市販されている薬物をいう。Taxol（登録商標）は、有糸分裂に適切な構造へ再編成できない、安定化された微小管の束へのチューブリン部分の重合を増強することによって、真核生物細胞の複製を阻害する。多くの利用可能な化学療法剤のうちで、パクリタキセルは、卵巣腫瘍および乳腺腫瘍を含む薬剤抵抗性腫瘍に対する臨床試験におけるその有効性のために、興味を持たれている（Hawkins（1992）*Oncology*, 6:17-23, Horwitz（1992）*Trends Pharmacol. Sci.* 13:134-146、Rowinsky（1990）*J. Natl. Canc. Inst.* 82:1247-1259）。

【0072】

さらなる微小管作用剤が、以下のような当業者に公知の多くのアッセイのうちの1つを用いて評価され得る：例えば、細胞を有糸分裂にブロックするこれらの化合物の能力を測定するための細胞アッセイと組み合わせた、パクリタキセルのチューブリン重合活性を測定する半自動アッセイ（Lopes（1997）*Cancer Chemother. Pharmacol.* 41:37-47を参照のこと）。

【0073】

一般的に、試験化合物の活性は、細胞をその化合物と接触させ、そして細胞周期が（特に、有糸分裂事象の阻害を介して）破壊されたかどうかを決定することによって決定される。このような阻害は、有糸分裂装置の破壊（例えば、正常の紡錘体形成の破壊）によって媒介され得る。有糸分裂が妨げられた細胞は、変化した形態（例えば、微小管緊密化（compaction）、増加した染色体数など）によって特徴づけられ得る。

【0074】

好ましい実施形態において、チューブリン重合活性が見込まれる化合物は、インビトロでスクリーニングされる。これらの化合物は、培養されたWR21細胞（系統69-2 w ap-rasマウスに由来する）に対して、増殖の阻害および/または変化した細胞の形態（特に、微小管の緊密化）についてスクリーニングされる。次いで、化合物を陽性試験するインビボスクリーニングが、WR21腫瘍細胞を有するヌードマウスを用いて実施され得る。このスクリーニング方法についての詳細なプロトコルは、Porter（1995）*Lab. Anim. Sci.*, 45（2）:145-150により記載される。

【0075】

所望の活性について化合物をスクリーニングする他の方法は、当業者に周知である。代表的には、これらは、微小管構築および/または分解（disassembly）の阻害についてのアッセイを包含する。微小管構築についてのアッセイは、例えば、Gaskinら、（1974）*J. Molec. Biol.*, 89:737-758によって記載される。米国特許第5,569,720号もまた、パクリタキセル様活性を有する化合物についてのインビトロアッセイおよびインビボアッセイを提供する。

【0076】

上述の微小管作用剤の安全かつ効果的な投与のための方法は、当業者に公知である。さらに、それらの投与は、標準的な文献に記載される。例えば、多くの化学療法剤の投与は、「Physicians' Desk Reference」（PDR）、例えば、1996年版（Medical Economics Company, Montvale, N

J 07645 - 1742, USA)に記載される。

【0077】

本発明は、少なくとも1つの抗アンドロゲン剤(すなわち、アンドロゲン合成またはアンドロゲン活性を低減する薬剤)と組み合わせたアンドロゲン依存性疾患の処置または予防を含む用途のための医薬の製造における本発明の化合物の使用を提供する。

【0078】

このような抗アンドロゲン剤の例としては、以下が挙げられるが、これらに限定されない：
5 - レダクターゼ1型および/または2型のインヒビター(例えば、フィナステリド、SKF105,657、LY191,704、LY320,236、デュタステリド、フルタミド、ニカルタミド、ピカルタミド、LHRHアゴニスト(例えば、ロイプロリドおよびゾラデックス)、LHRHアンタゴニスト(例えば、アバレリックスおよびセトロレリックス)、17 - ヒドロキシラーゼ/C17-20リアーゼのインヒビター(例えば、YM116、CB7630およびリアゾル)；17 - ヒドロキシステロイドデヒドロゲナーゼ5型および/または他の17 - ヒドロキシステロイドデヒドロゲナーゼ/17 - オキシレダクターゼイソ酵素のインヒビター(例えば、EM-1404)。

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【0079】

アンドロゲン依存性疾患またはエストロゲン依存性疾患の型としては、以下が挙げられるが、これらに限定されない：前立腺癌、良性前立腺肥大症、前立腺上皮内新形成、座瘡、脂漏症、多毛症、アンドロゲン性脱毛症、性的早熟症、副腎皮質過形成、および多嚢胞性卵巣症候群、乳癌、子宮内膜症ならびに平滑筋腫。

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【0080】

本発明はまた、少なくとも1つの良性前立腺増殖症の処置または予防に有用な薬剤と組み合わせた良性前立腺増殖症の処置または予防を含む用途のための医薬の製造における本発明の化合物の使用を提供する。このような薬剤の例としては、1 - アドレナリン作動性アンタゴニスト(例えば、タムスロシンおよびテラゾシン)が挙げられるが、これらに限定されない。

【0081】

本発明はまた、少なくとも1つのカリウムチャネルアゴニスト(例えば、ミノキシジルおよびKC-516)または5 - レダクターゼインヒビター(例えば、フィナステリドおよびデュタステリド)と組み合わせた脱毛の処置または予防を含む用途のための医薬の製造における本発明の化合物の使用を提供する。

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【0082】

本発明はまた、化学療法剤、生物学的薬剤、外科手術、または放射線療法のうちの1つ以上と組み合わせて哺乳動物に投与された場合、増殖性疾患(特に、癌(腫瘍))の処置または予防を含む使用のためである医薬の製造における本発明の化合物の使用を提供する。

【0083】

抗癌剤および/または外科手術および/または放射線療法は、本発明の化合物と同時に、または連続して投与され得る。

【0084】

阻害または処置され得る癌(すなわち、腫瘍)の例としては、以下が挙げられるが、これらに限定されない：肺癌(例えば、肺腺癌)、膵臓癌(例えば、外分泌性膵臓癌(exocrine pancreatic carcinoma)のような膵臓癌)、結腸癌(例えば、結腸腺癌および結腸腺腫のような結腸直腸癌)、腎臓癌、骨髄性白血病(例えば、急性骨髄性白血病(AML))、甲状腺濾胞腺癌、骨髄異形成症候群(MDS)、膀胱癌、表皮癌、黒色腫、乳癌および前立腺癌。

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【0085】

式(I)の化合物について好ましくは、
R¹およびR²は、同じかまたは異なり、そしてアリーールおよびヘテロアリーールからなる群より独立して選択され、各々は、必要に応じて、以下：

a) ハロゲン；

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- b) $-OCF_3$;
 c) $-CF_3$;
 d) $-CN$;
 e) (C1 - C20) アルキルまたは R^{1-8} - (C1 - C20) アルキル ;
 f) ヘテロアルキルまたは R^{1-8} - ヘテロアルキル ;
 g) アリールまたは R^{1-8} - アリール ;
 h) ヘテロアリールまたは R^{1-8} - ヘテロアリール ;
 i) アリールアルキルまたは R^{1-8} - アリールアルキル ;
 j) ヘテロアリールアルキルまたは R^{1-8} - ヘテロアリールアルキル ;
 k) ヒドロキシ ;
 l) アルコキシ ;
 m) アリールオキシ ;
 n) $-SO_2$ - アルキル ;
 o) $-NR^{1-1}R^{1-2}$;
 p) $-N(R^{1-1})C(O)R^{1-3}$;
 q) メチレンジオキシ ;
 r) ジフルオロメチレンジオキシ ;
 s) トリフルオロアルコキシ ;
 t) $-SCH_3$; および
 u) $-SO_2CF_3$;

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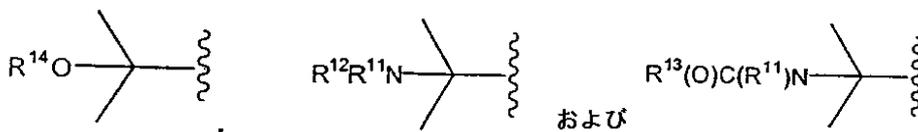
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からなる群より選択される 1 個 ~ 6 個の基で置換され、

R^4 、 R^5 、 R^7 および R^8 は、同じかまたは異なり、そして H、アルキル、ヘテロアルキル、アリール、シクロアルキル、アリールアルキル、ヘテロアリール、ヘテロアリールアルキル、ヘテロシクロアルキル、 $-OR^{1-4}$ 、 $-NR^{1-1}R^{1-2}$ 、

【0086】

[化26]



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からなる群より独立して選択され、但し、Z および / または X が N である場合、 R^4 、 R^5 、 R^7 および R^8 は、各々、 $-OR^{1-4}$ でも $-NR^{1-1}R^{1-2}$ でもなく；
 R^{1-1} は、H および アルキル からなる群より選択される。

【0087】

式 (I) の化合物についてより好ましくは、 R^1 および R^2 は、同じかまたは異なり、そしてアリールおよびヘテロアリールからなる群より独立して選択され、各々は、必要に応じて、以下：

- a) ハロゲン ;
 b) $-OCF_3$;
 c) $-CF_3$;
 d) トリフルオロアルコキシ ;
 e) (C1 - C6) アルキルまたは R^{1-8} - (C1 - C6) アルキル ;
 f) ヘテロアルキルまたは R^{1-8} - ヘテロアルキル ;
 g) アリールまたは R^{1-8} - アリール ;
 h) アリールアルキルまたは R^{1-8} - アリールアルキル ;
 i) ヘテロアリールアルキルまたは R^{1-8} - ヘテロアリールアルキル ;
 j) アルコキシ ;
 k) $-SO_2$ - アルキル ; および
 l) $-SO_2CF_3$;

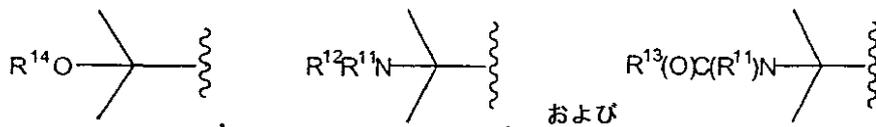
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からなる群より選択される1個～6個の基で置換され、
 R^4 、 R^5 、 R^7 および R^8 は、同じかまたは異なり、そしてH、アルキル、ヘテロアルキル、アリール、シクロアルキル、アリールアルキル、ヘテロアリール、ヘテロアリールアルキル、ヘテロシクロアルキル、 $-OR^{14}$ 、 $-NR^{11}R^{12}$ 、

【0088】

[化27]



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からなる群より独立して選択され、但し、Zおよび/またはXがNである場合、 R^4 、 R^5 、 R^7 および R^8 は、各々、 $-OR^{14}$ でも $-NR^{11}R^{12}$ でもなく；

R^{11} は、Hおよびアルキルからなる群より選択され；そして

ZはCである。

【0089】

式(I)の化合物についてさらにより好ましくは、

R^1 および R^2 は、同じかまたは異なり、そしてアリールおよびヘテロアリールからなる群より独立して選択され、各々は、必要に応じて、以下：

- ハロゲン；
- $-OCF_3$ ；
- $-CF_3$ ；
- アルコキシ；
- トリフルオロアルコキシ；
- (C1 - C6)アルキル；
- $-SO_2$ - アルキル；および
- $-SO_2CF_3$ ；

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からなる群より選択される1個～6個の基で置換され、

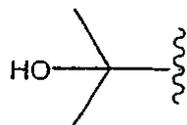
R^3 は、Hまたは $-OH$ であり、但し、XがNである場合、 R^3 は、 $-OH$ でなく；

R^4 および R^5 は、同じかまたは異なり、そしてH、(C1 - C6)アルキル、ヘテロアルキル、および

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【0090】

[化28]



からなる群より各々独立して選択され；

R^7 は、H、アルキル、 $-OR^{14}$ および $-NR^{11}R^{12}$ からなる群より選択され、但し、XがNである場合、 R^7 は、 $-OR^{14}$ でも $-NR^{11}R^{12}$ でもなく；

R^8 は、H、アルキル、アリールおよびヘテロアリールからなる群より選択され；

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R^{11} は、Hおよびアルキルからなる群より選択され；そして

ZはCである。

【0091】

式(I)の化合物についてなおさらにより好ましくは、

R^1 および R^2 は、同じかまたは異なり、そしてアリールおよびヘテロアリールからなる群より独立して選択され、各々は、必要に応じて、以下：

- ハロゲン；
- $-OCF_3$ ；
- アルコキシ；
- トリフルオロアルコキシ；

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e) - CF₃ ;

f) - SO₂ - アルキル ; および

g) - SO₂ CF₃ ;

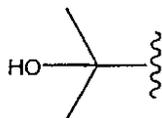
からなる群より選択される 1 個 ~ 6 個の基で置換され、

R³ は、H であり ;

R⁴ および R⁵ は、同じかまたは異なり、そして H、(C 1 - C 6) アルキル、ヘテロアルキル、および

【 0 0 9 2 】

[化 2 9]



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からなる群より独立して選択され ;

R⁶ は、- C (O) R^{1 5} および - SO₂ R^{1 5} からなる群より選択され ;

R⁷ は、H、アルキル、- OR^{1 4} および - NR^{1 1} R^{1 2} からなる群より選択され、但し、X が N である場合、R⁷ は、- OR^{1 4} でも - NR^{1 1} R^{1 2} でもなく ;

R⁸ は、H、アルキル、アリールおよびヘテロアリールからなる群より選択され ;

R^{1 1} は、H またはアルキルであり ; そして

Z は C である。

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【 0 0 9 3 】

式 (I) の化合物について、一層さらにより好ましくは、R¹ および R² は、同じかまたは異なり、そしてフェニルおよびピリジルからなる群より独立して選択され、各々は、必要に応じて、以下 :

a) Br、F または Cl ;

b) - OCF₃ ;

c) - CF₃ ;

d) メトキシ ;

e) エトキシ ;

f) シクロプロピルメトキシ ;

g) - OCH₂CF₃ ;

h) - SO₂ - アルキル ; および

i) - SO₂CF₃ ;

からなる群より選択される 1 個 ~ 6 個の基で置換され、

R³ は、H であり ;

R⁴ および R⁵ は、同じかまたは異なり、そして H、メチル、エチル、イソプロピル、t - ブチルおよびヘテロアルキルからなる群より独立して選択され ;

R⁷ は、H、- OR^{1 1} およびアルキルからなる群より選択され ;

R⁸、R⁹、R^{1 0}、R^{1 1}、R^{1 2} および R^{1 4} は、H およびアルキルからなる群より各々独立して選択され ;

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R^{1 3} は、アルキルであり ;

R^{1 5} は、- NR^{1 6} R^{1 7}、- OR^{1 6} およびアルキルからなる群より選択され ;

R^{1 6} および R^{1 7} は、同じかまたは異なり、そして H およびアルキルからなる群より独立して選択され、但し、R^{1 5} が - OR^{1 6} である場合、R^{1 6} は、H ではなく ; そして Z は C である。

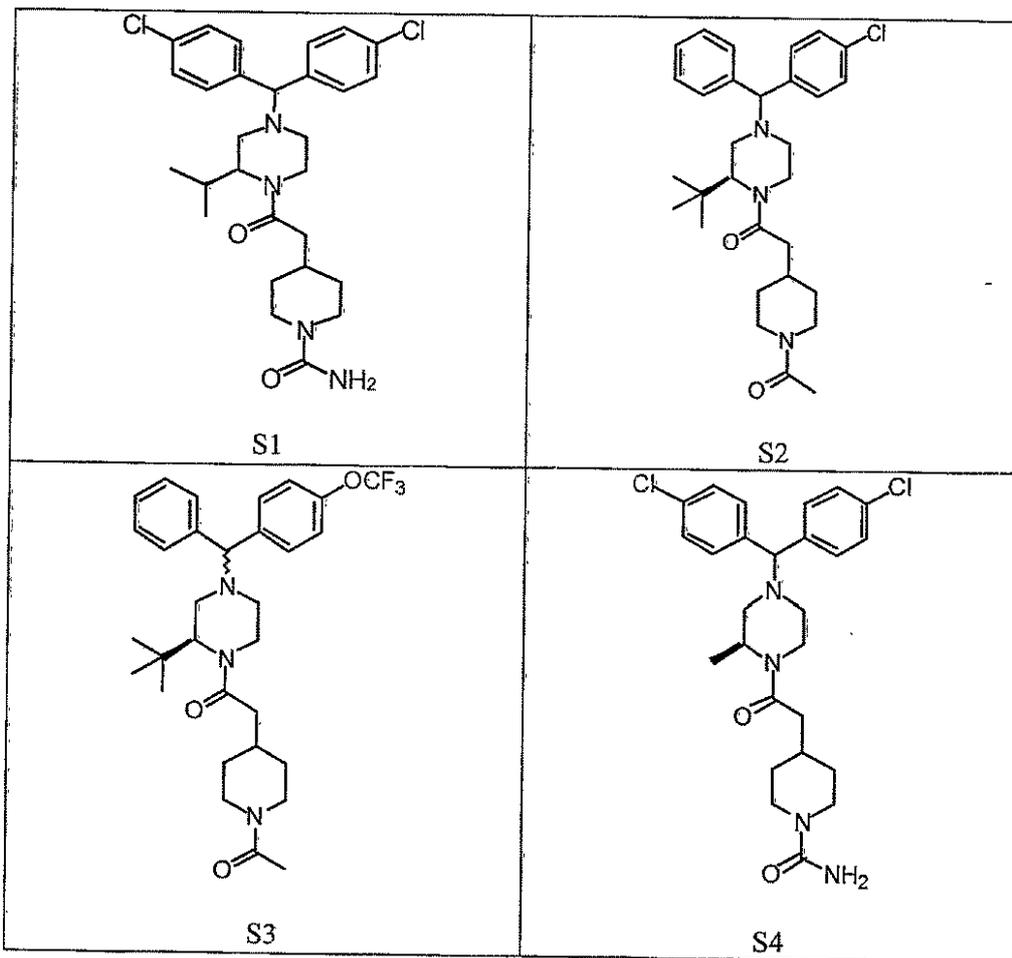
【 0 0 9 4 】

式 (I) の例示的な化合物は、下記の表 A (ここで化合物の番号 S 1、S 2 などは、実施例の節で使用される番号付けとは無関係である) に示される。

【 0 0 9 5 】

[化 3 0 - 1]

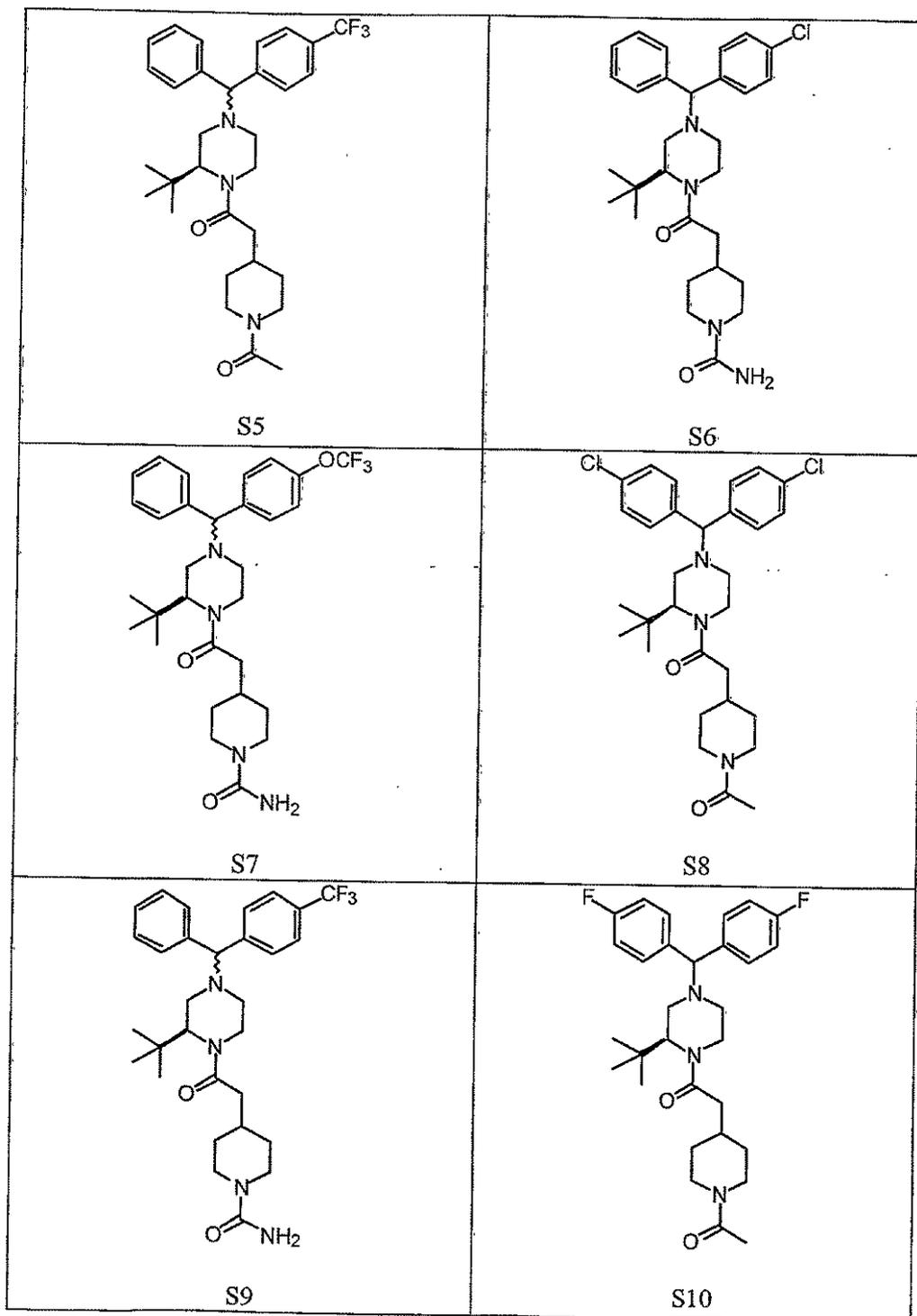
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【 0 0 9 6 】
[化 3 0 - 2]



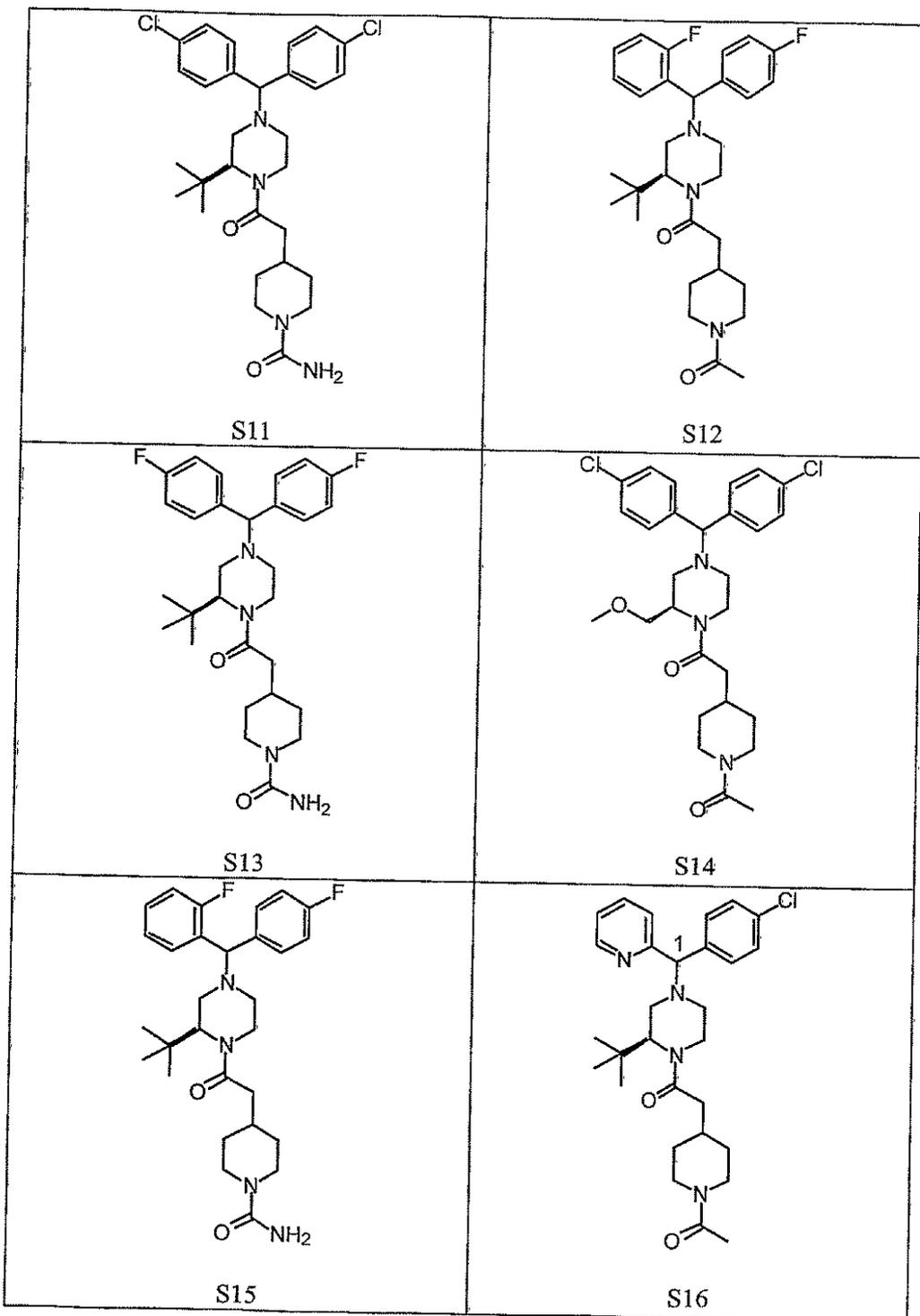
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【 0 0 9 7 】
[化 3 0 - 3]



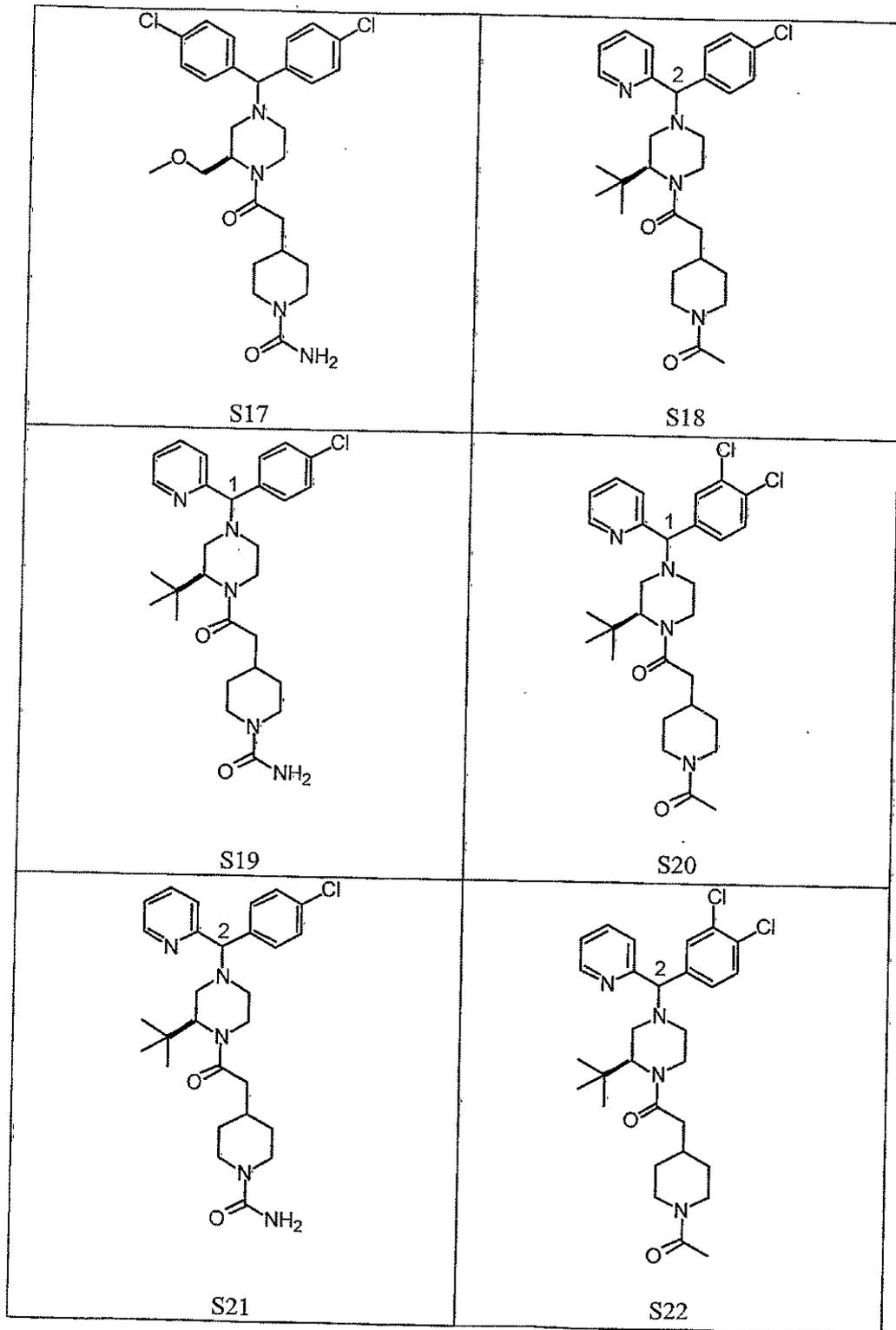
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【 0 0 9 8 】
[化 3 0 - 4]



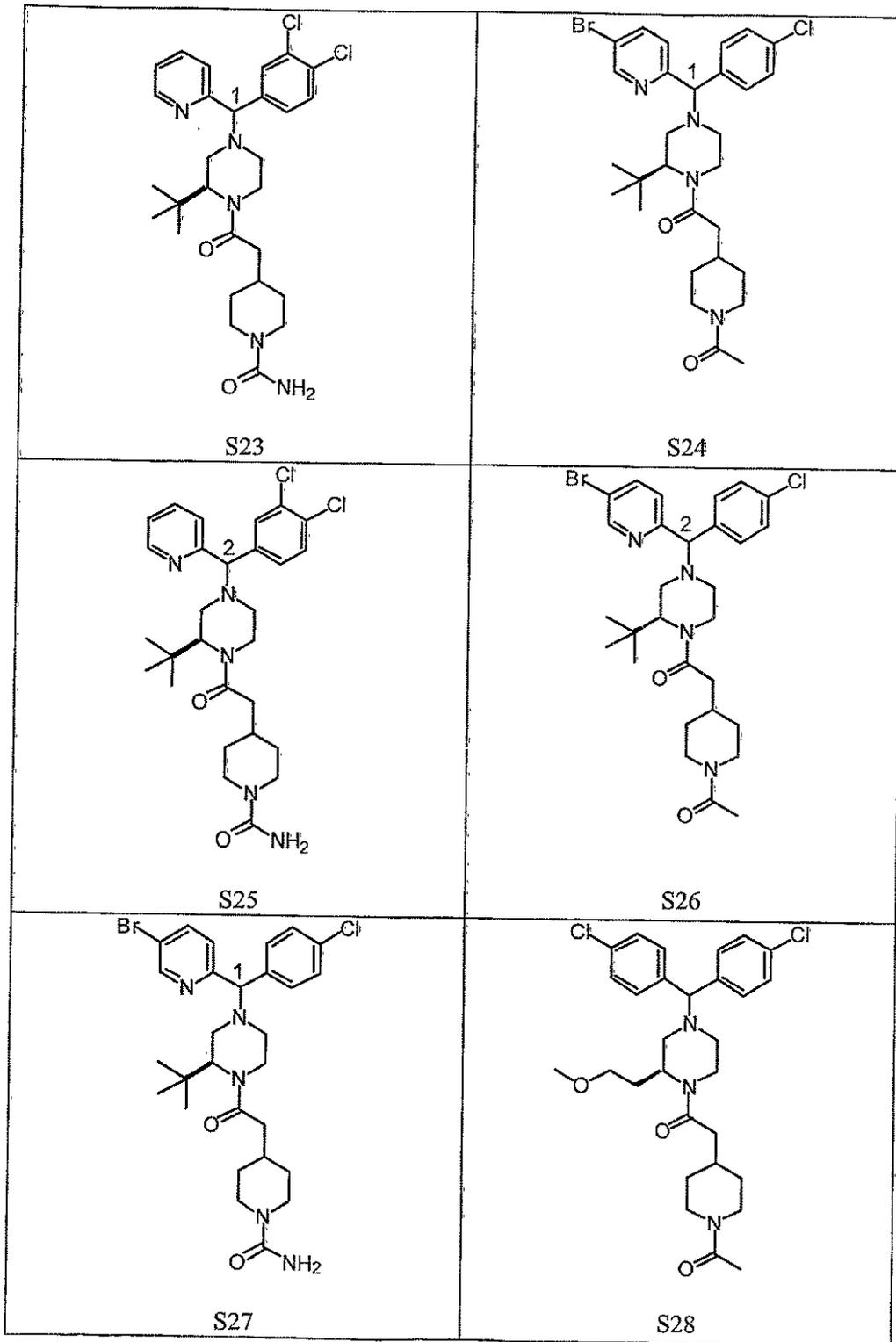
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【 0 0 9 9 】
[化 3 0 - 5]



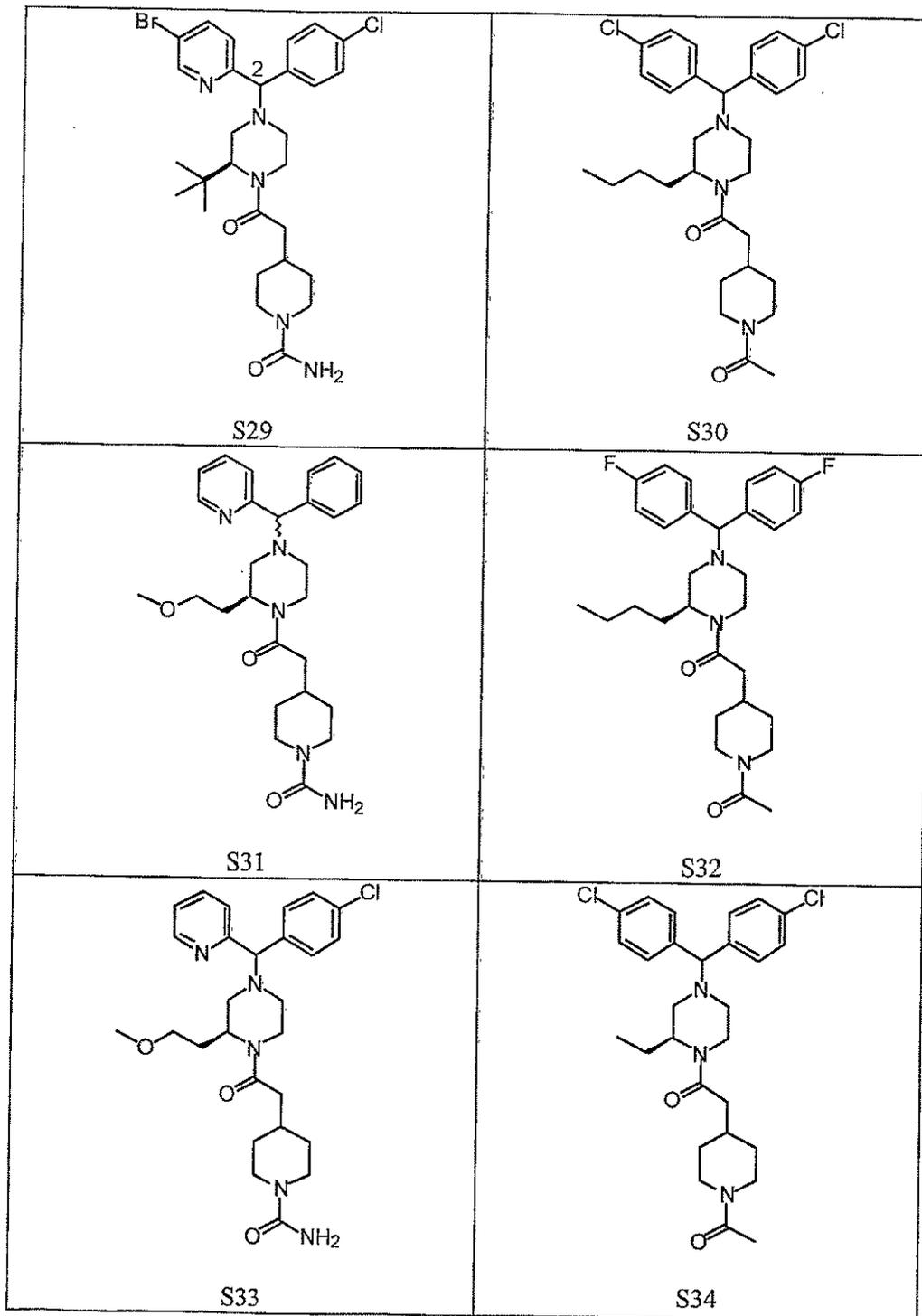
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【 0 1 0 0 】
[化 3 0 - 6]



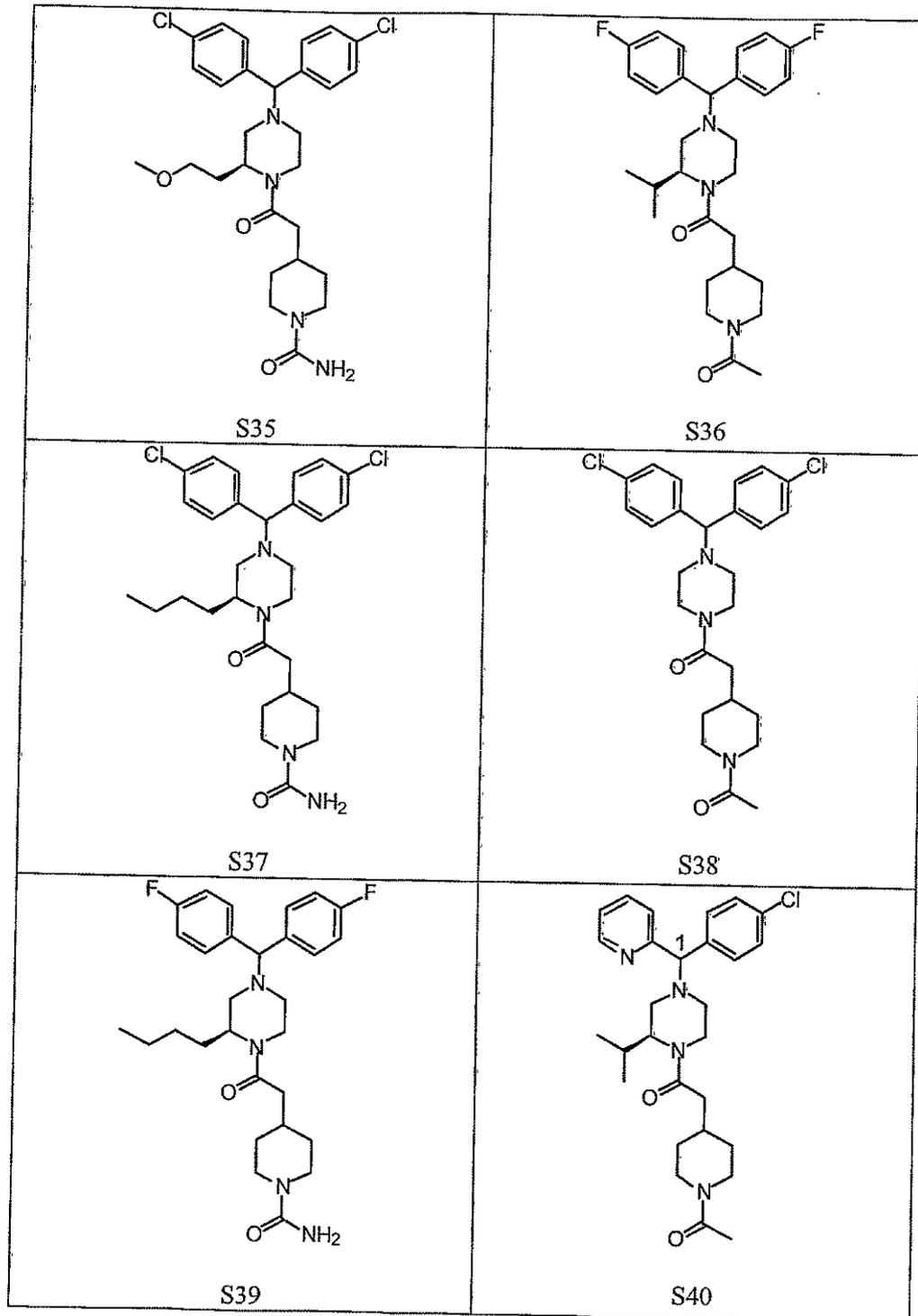
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【 0 1 0 1 】
[化 3 0 - 7]



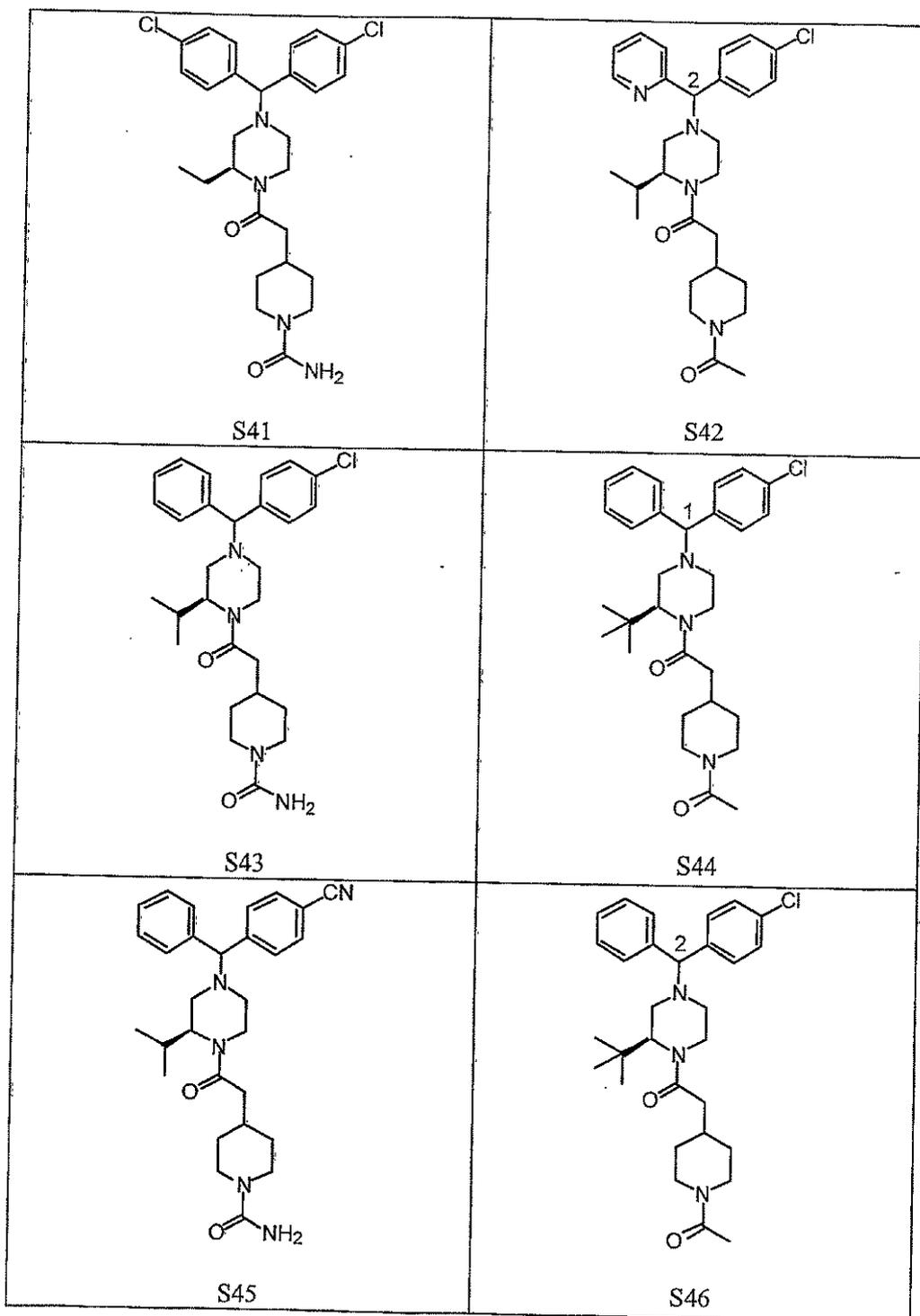
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【 0 1 0 2 】
[化 3 0 - 8]



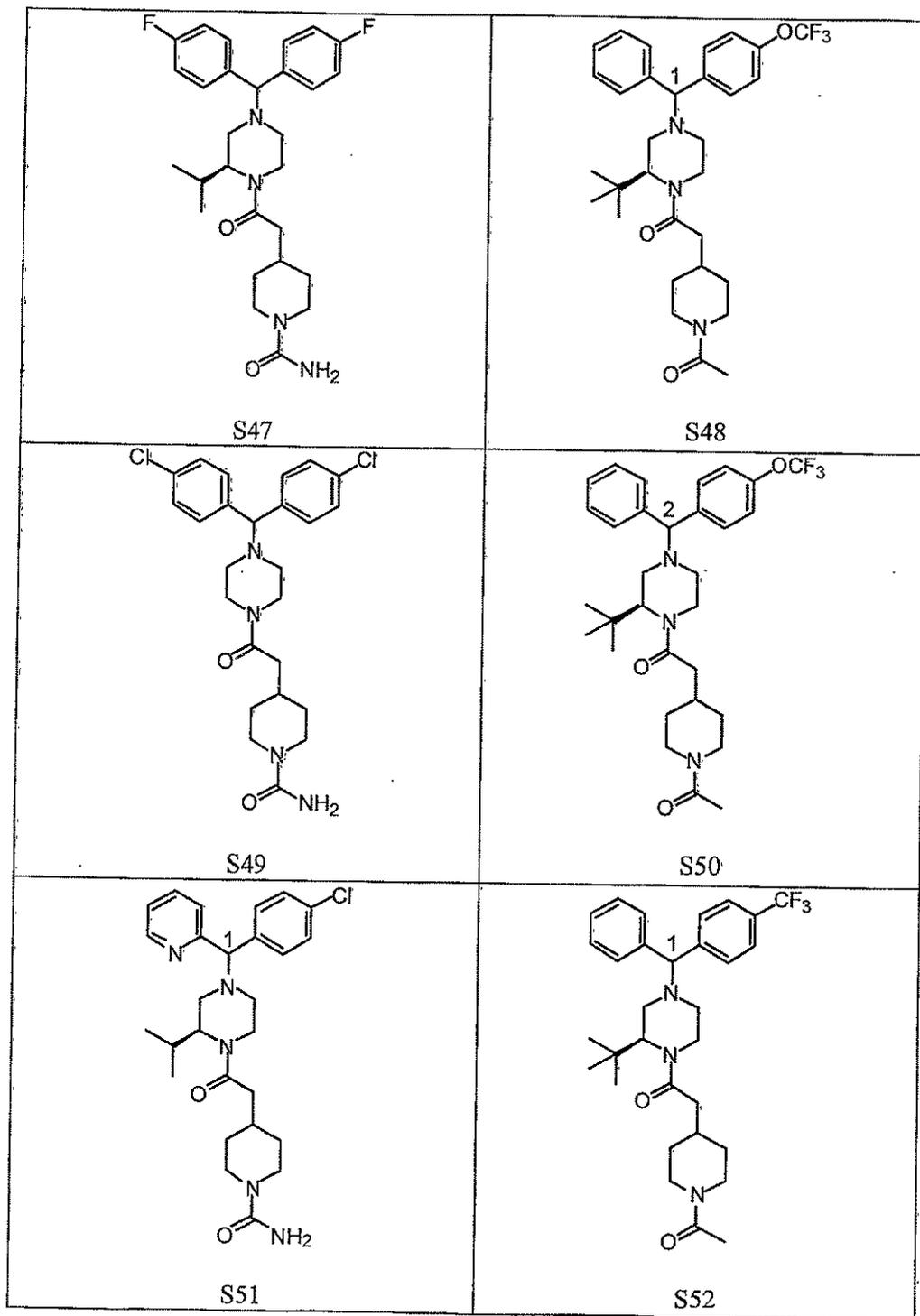
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【 0 1 0 3 】
[化 3 0 - 9]



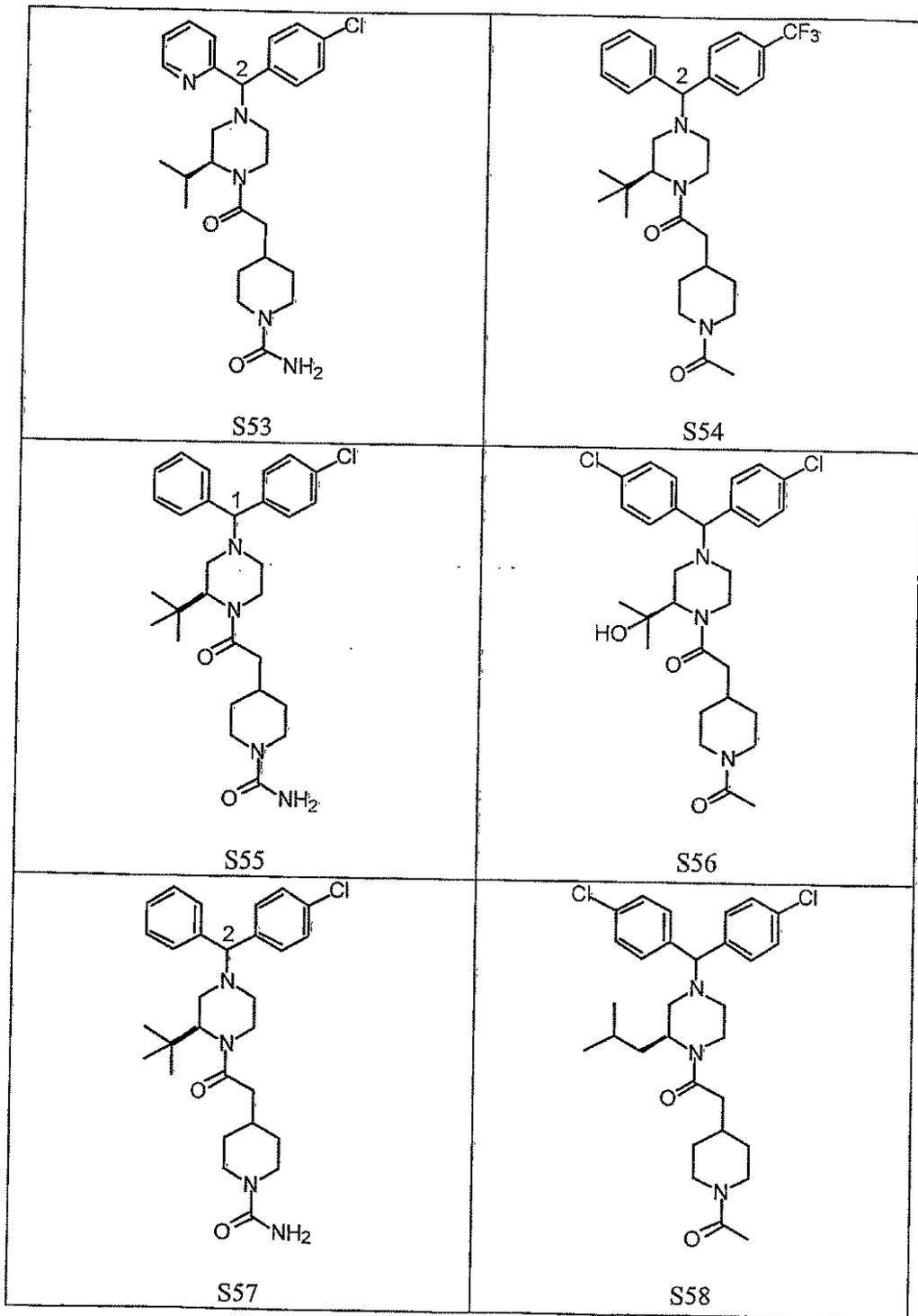
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【 0 1 0 4 】
[化 3 0 - 1 0]



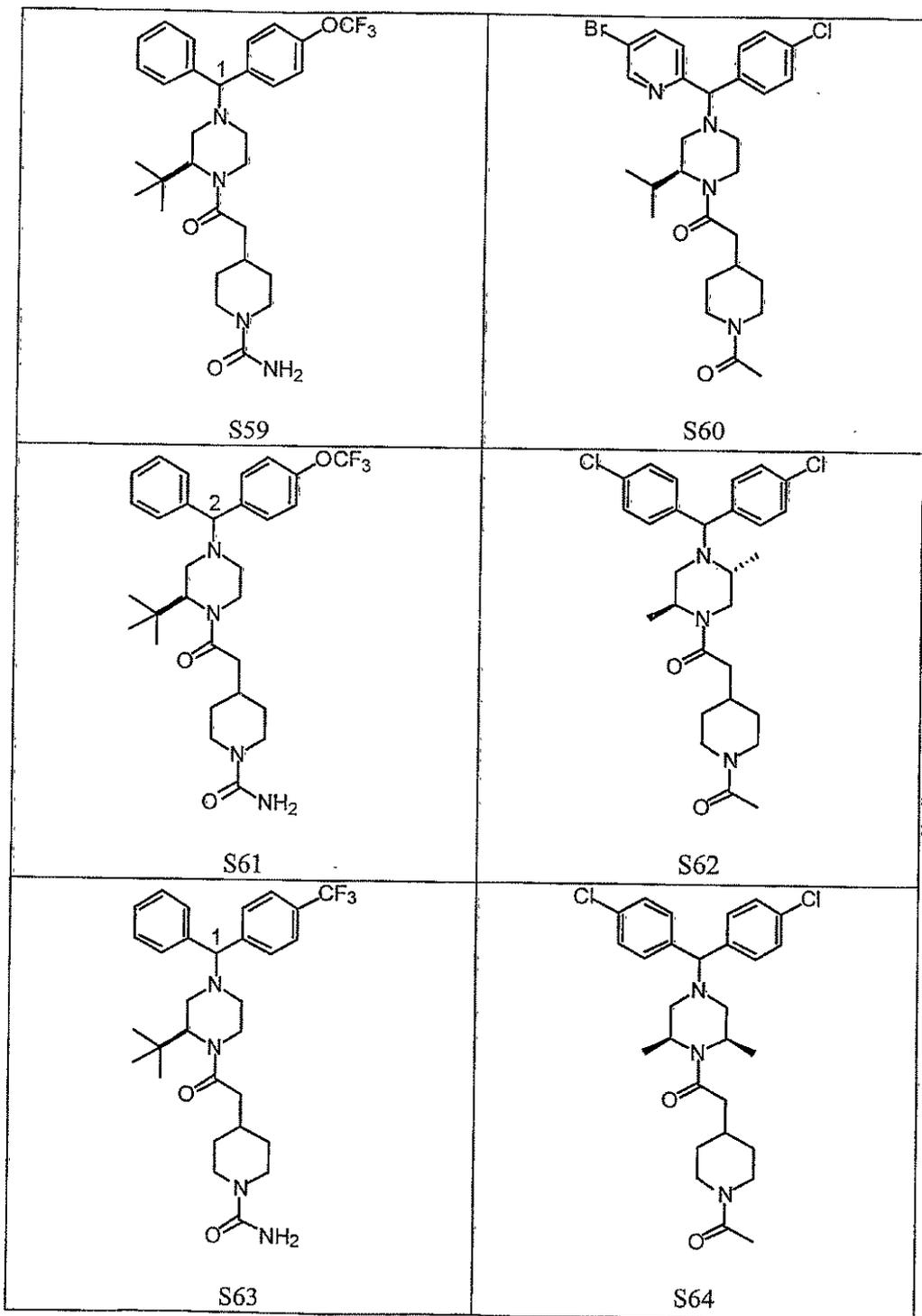
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【 0 1 0 5 】
[化 3 0 - 1 1]



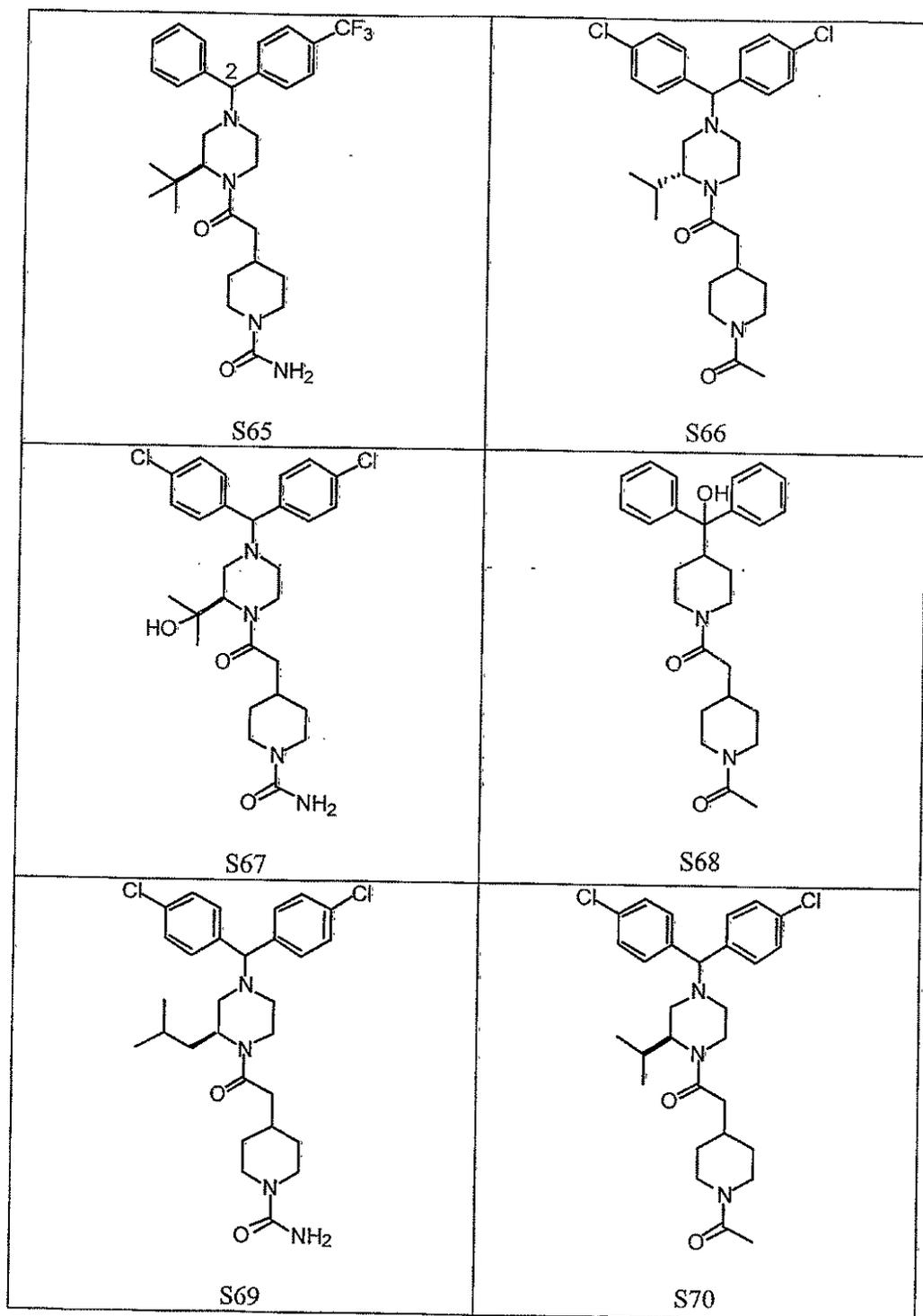
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【 0 1 0 6 】
[化 3 0 - 1 2]



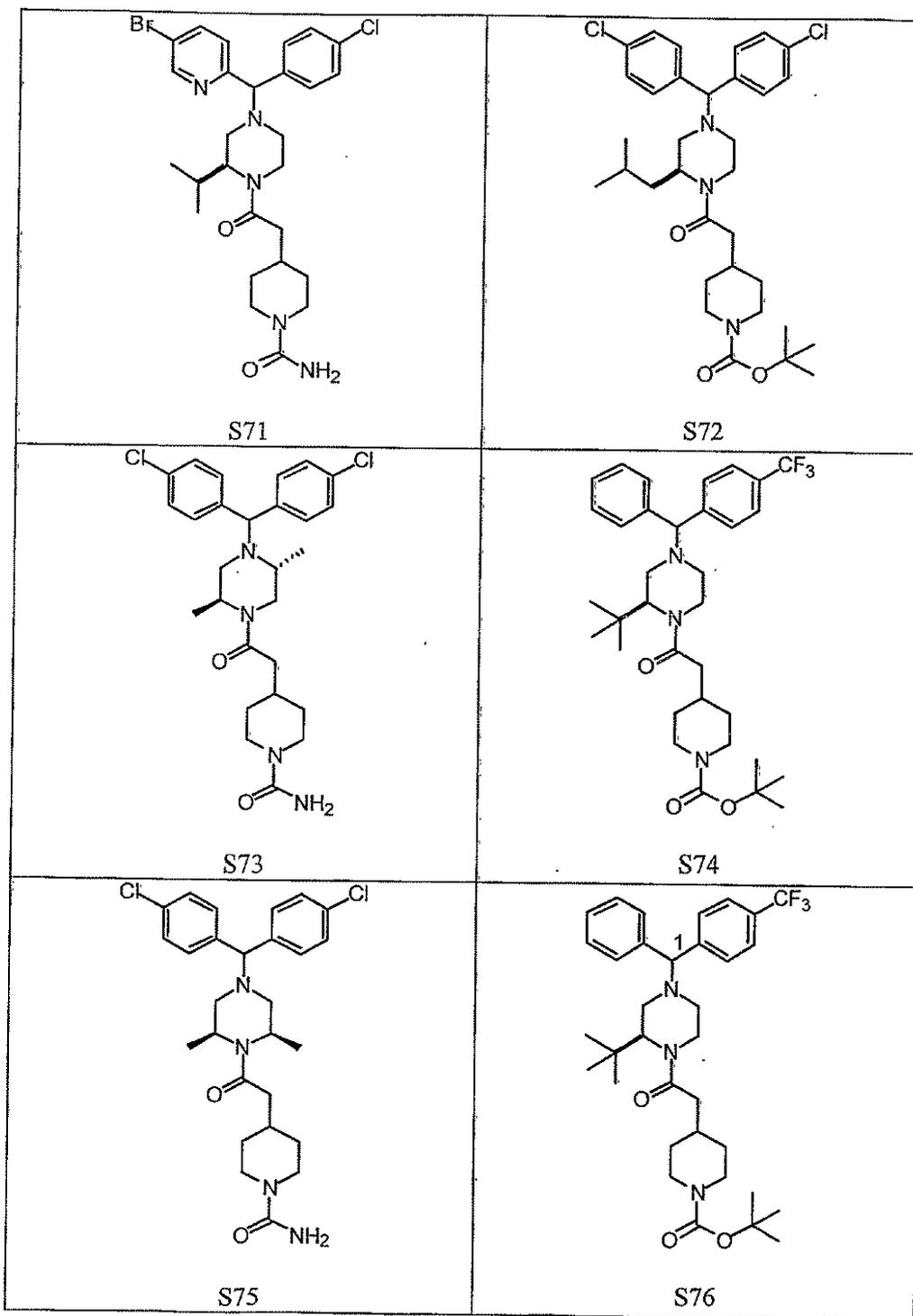
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【 0 1 0 7 】
[化 3 0 - 1 3]



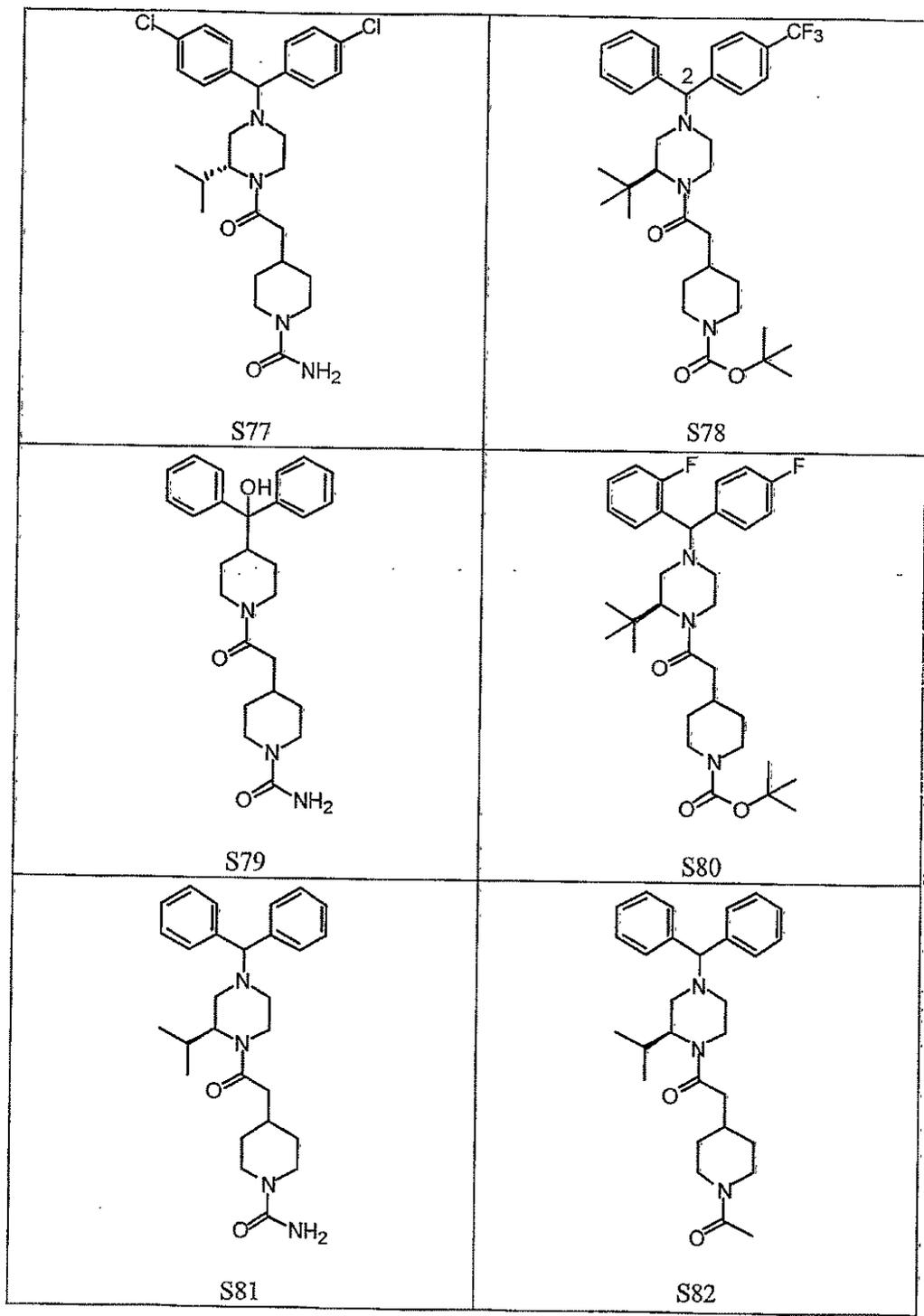
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【 0 1 0 8 】
[化 3 0 - 1 4]



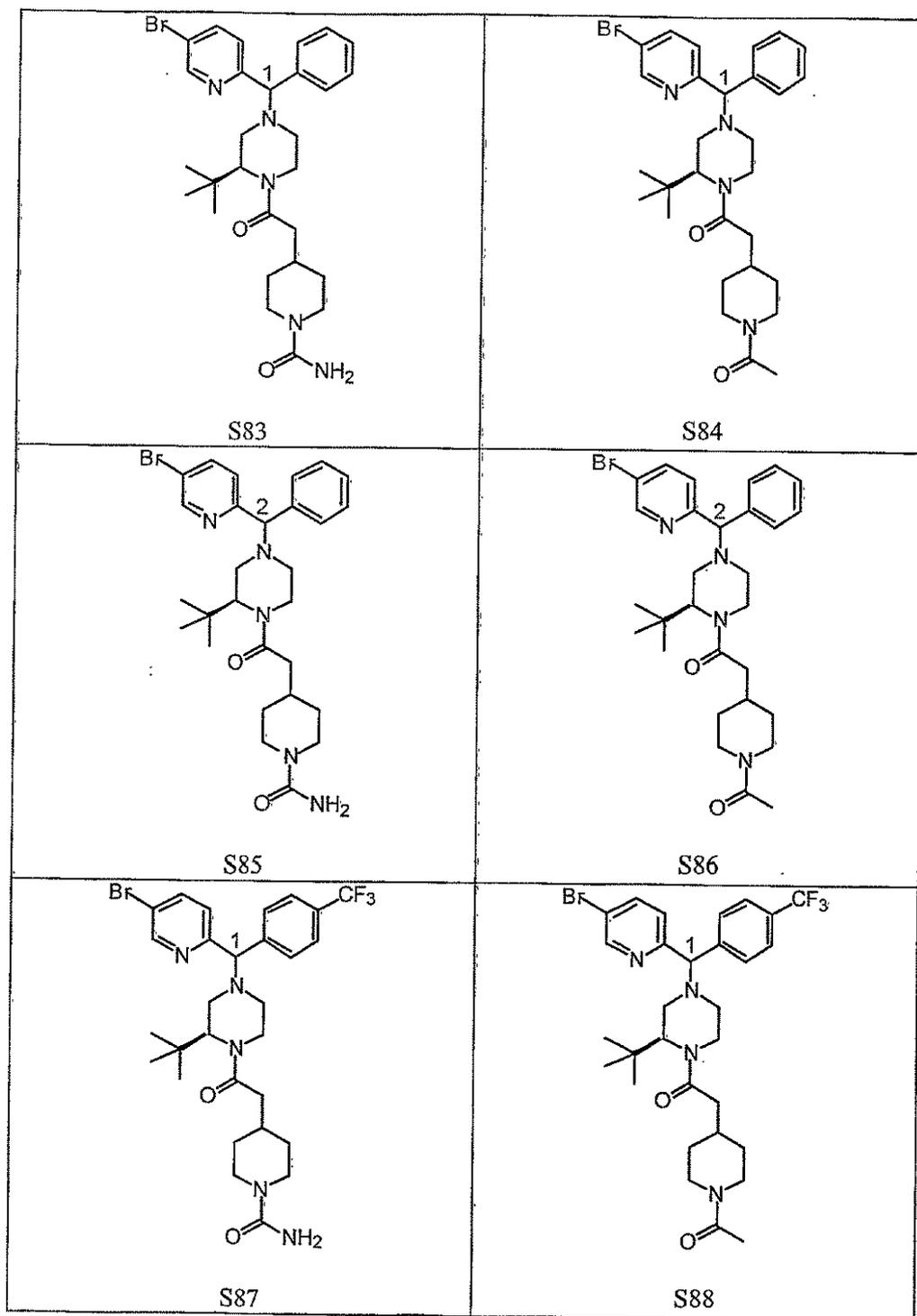
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【 0 1 0 9 】
[化 3 0 - 1 5]



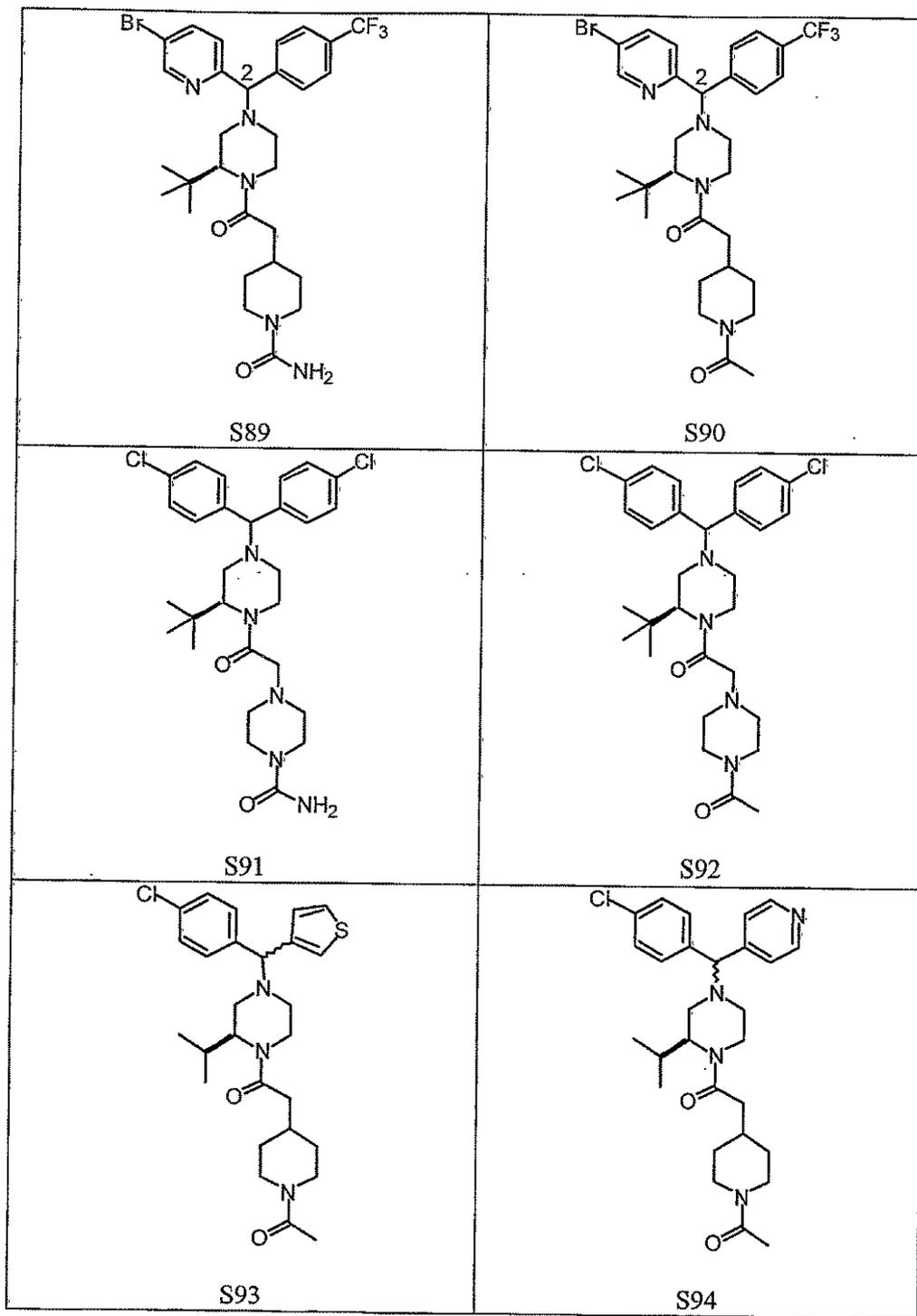
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【 0 1 1 0 】
[化 3 0 - 1 6]



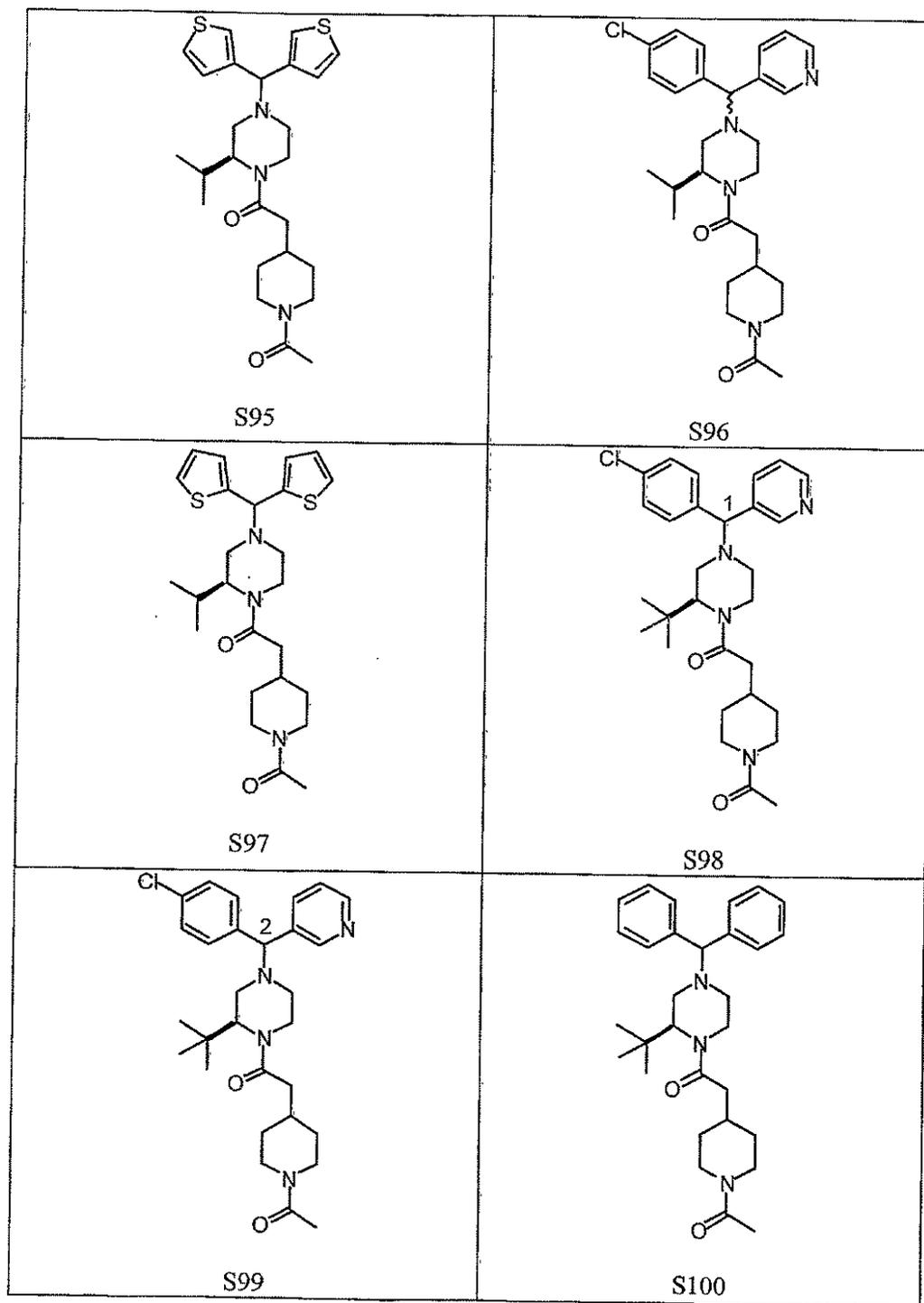
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【 0 1 1 1 】
[化 3 0 - 1 7]



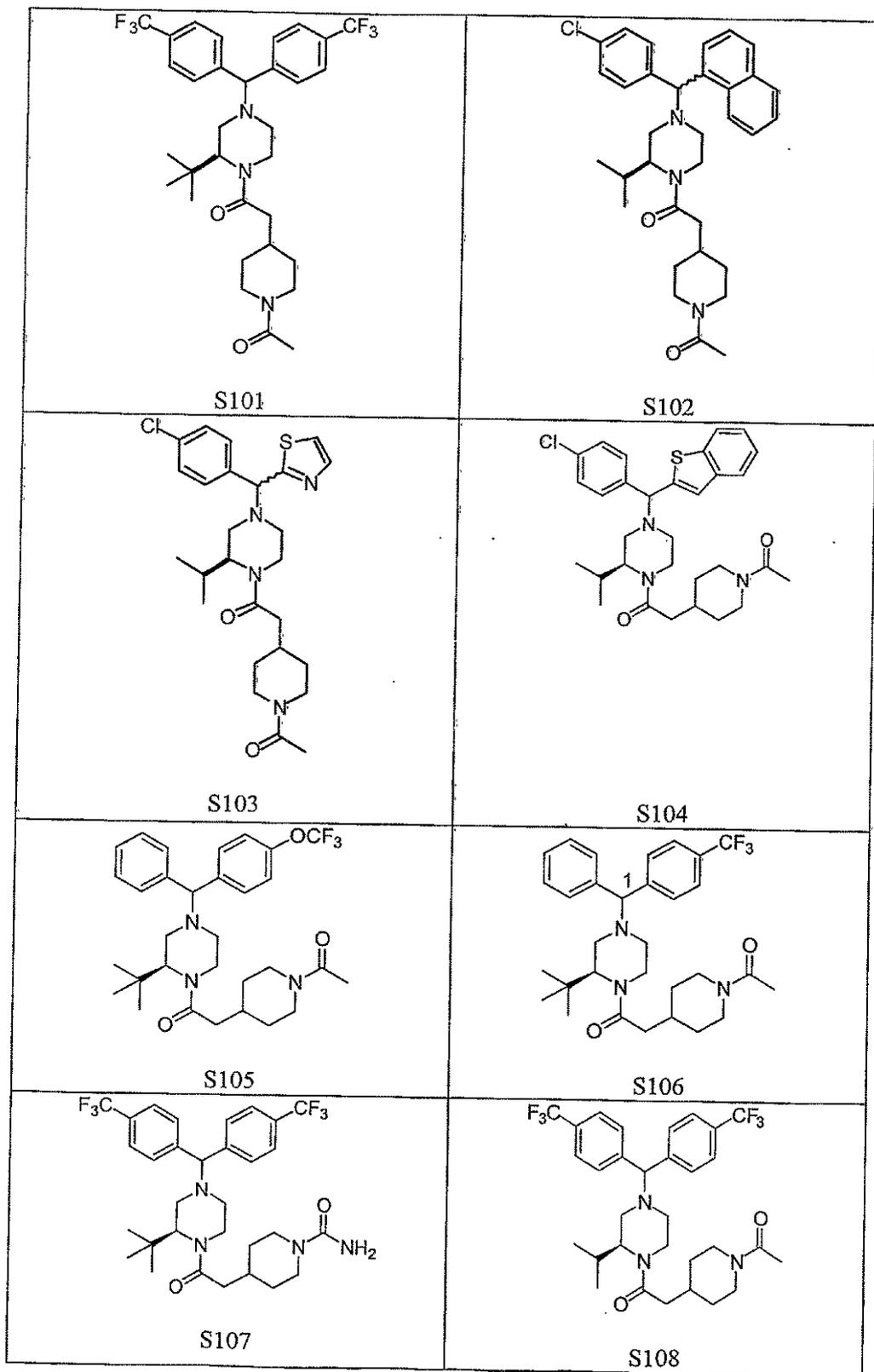
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【 0 1 1 2 】
[化 3 0 - 1 8]



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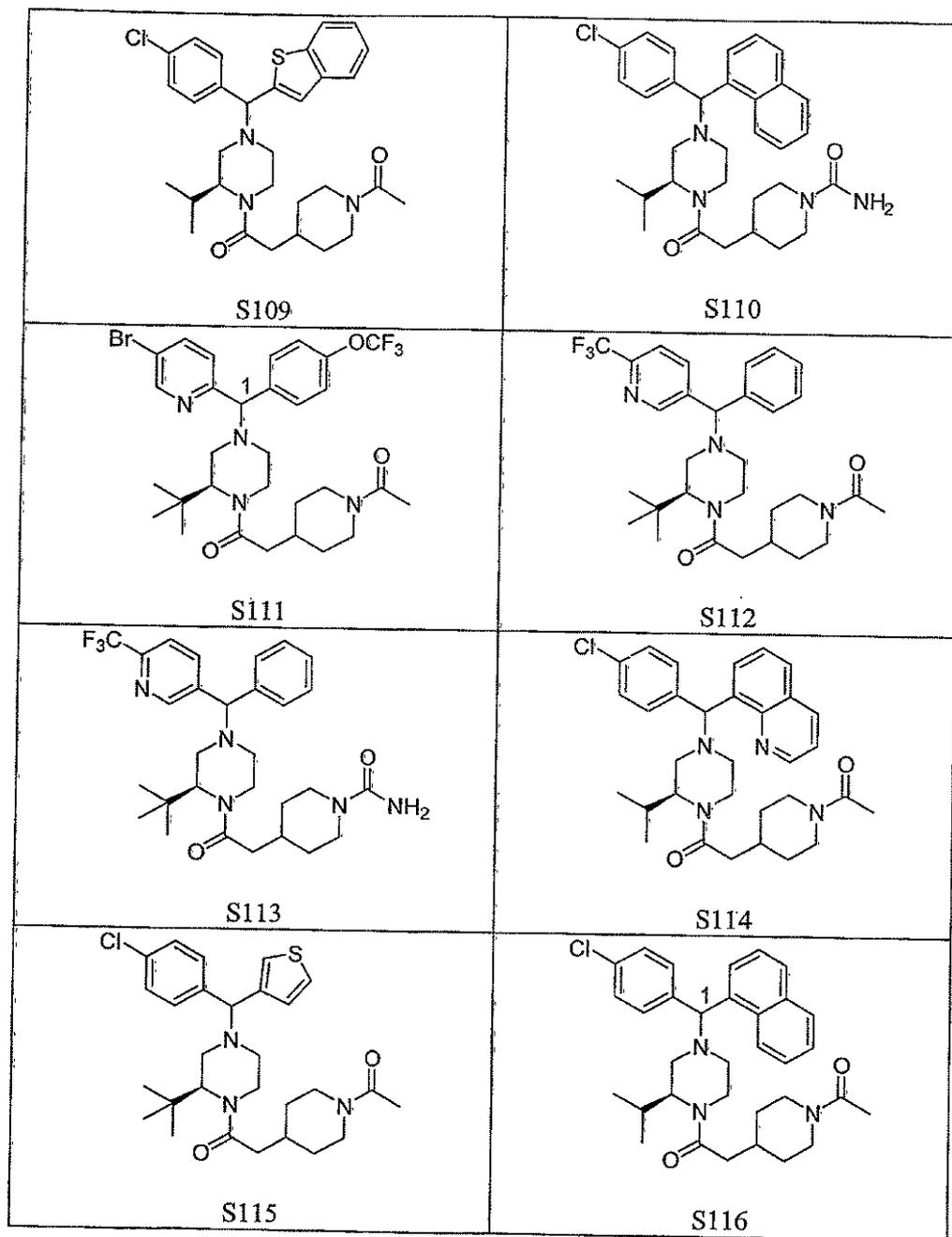
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【 0 1 1 3 】

[化 3 0 - 1 9]

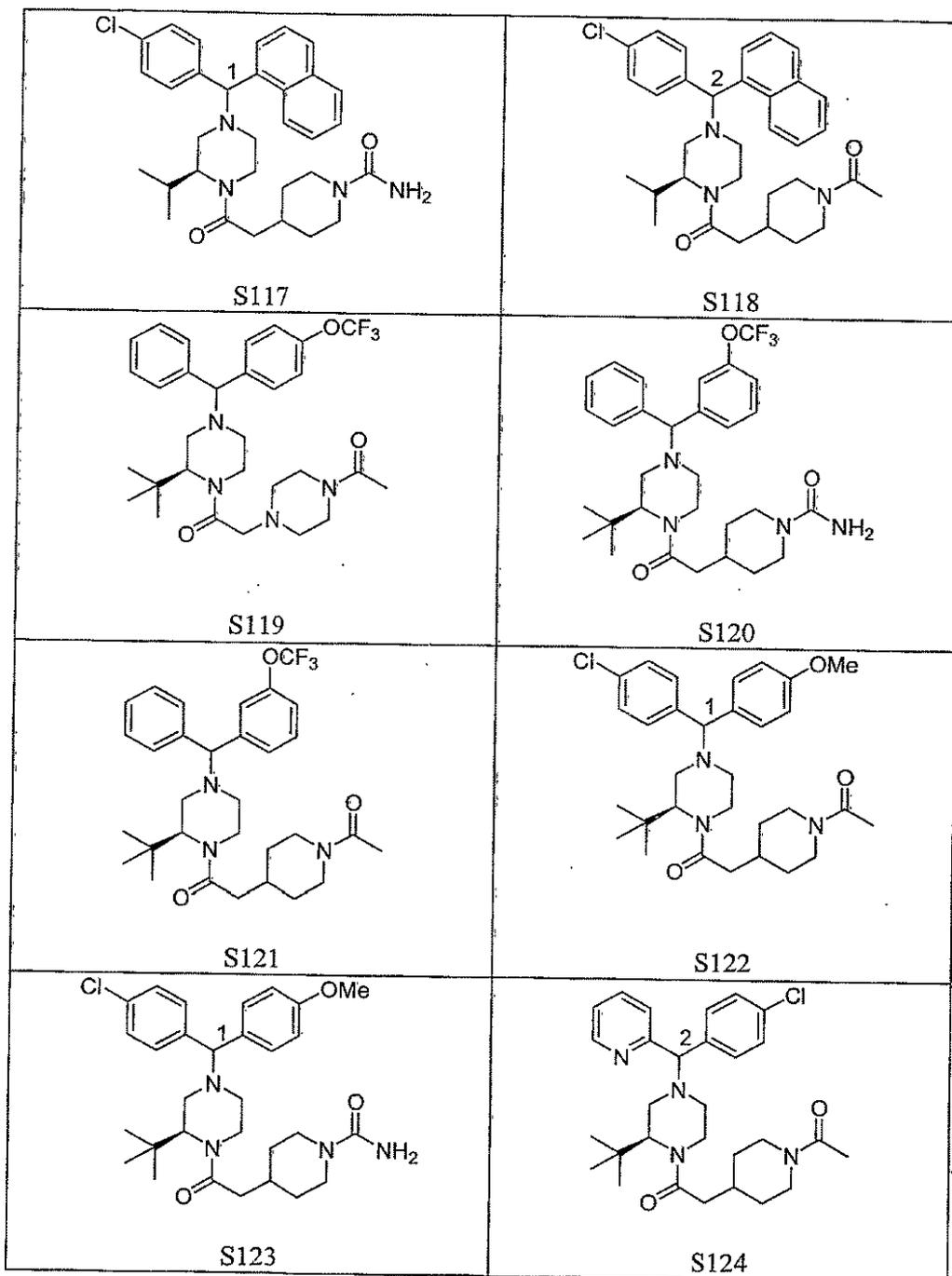


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【 0 1 1 4 】
[化 3 0 - 2 0]

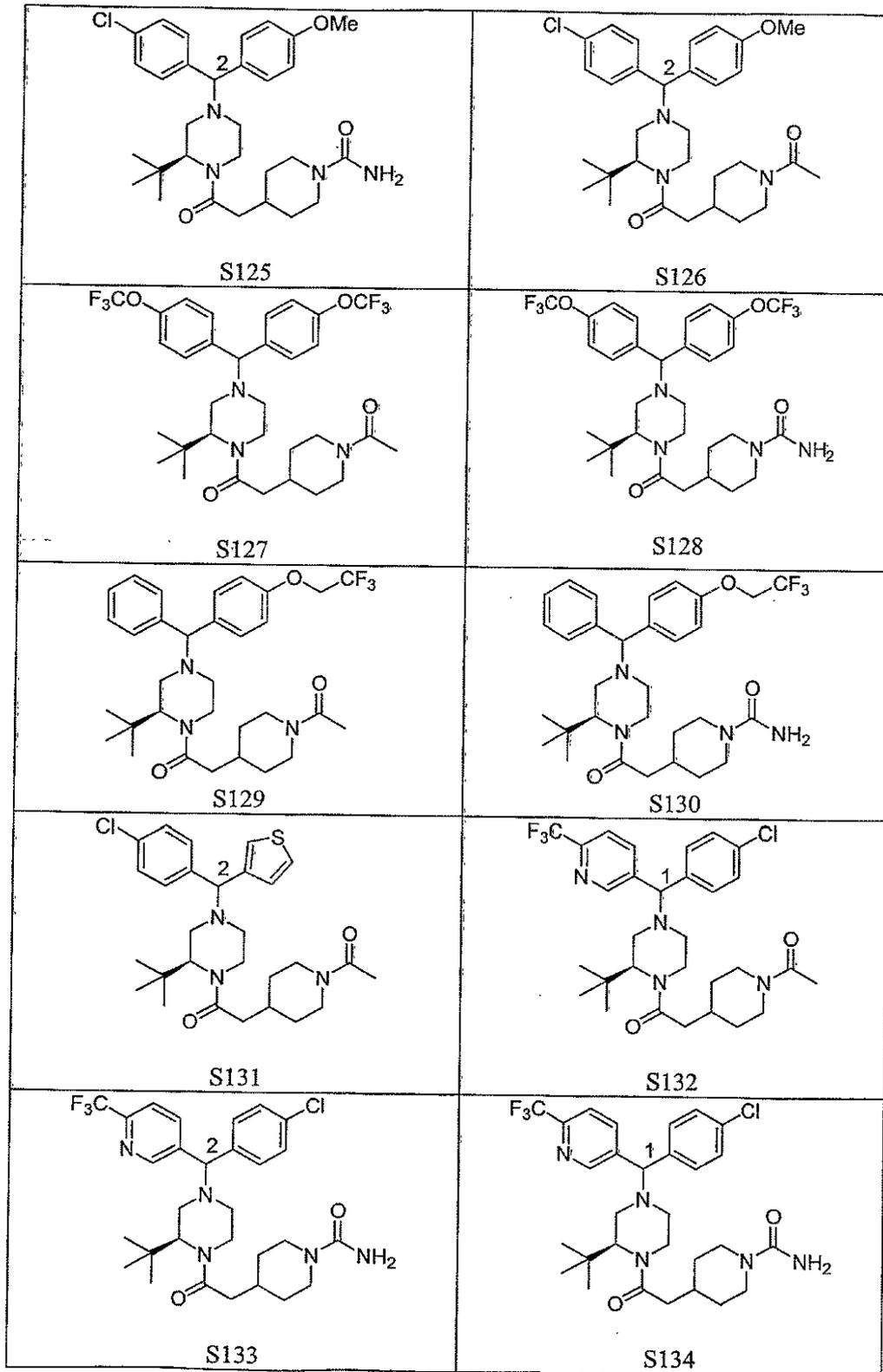


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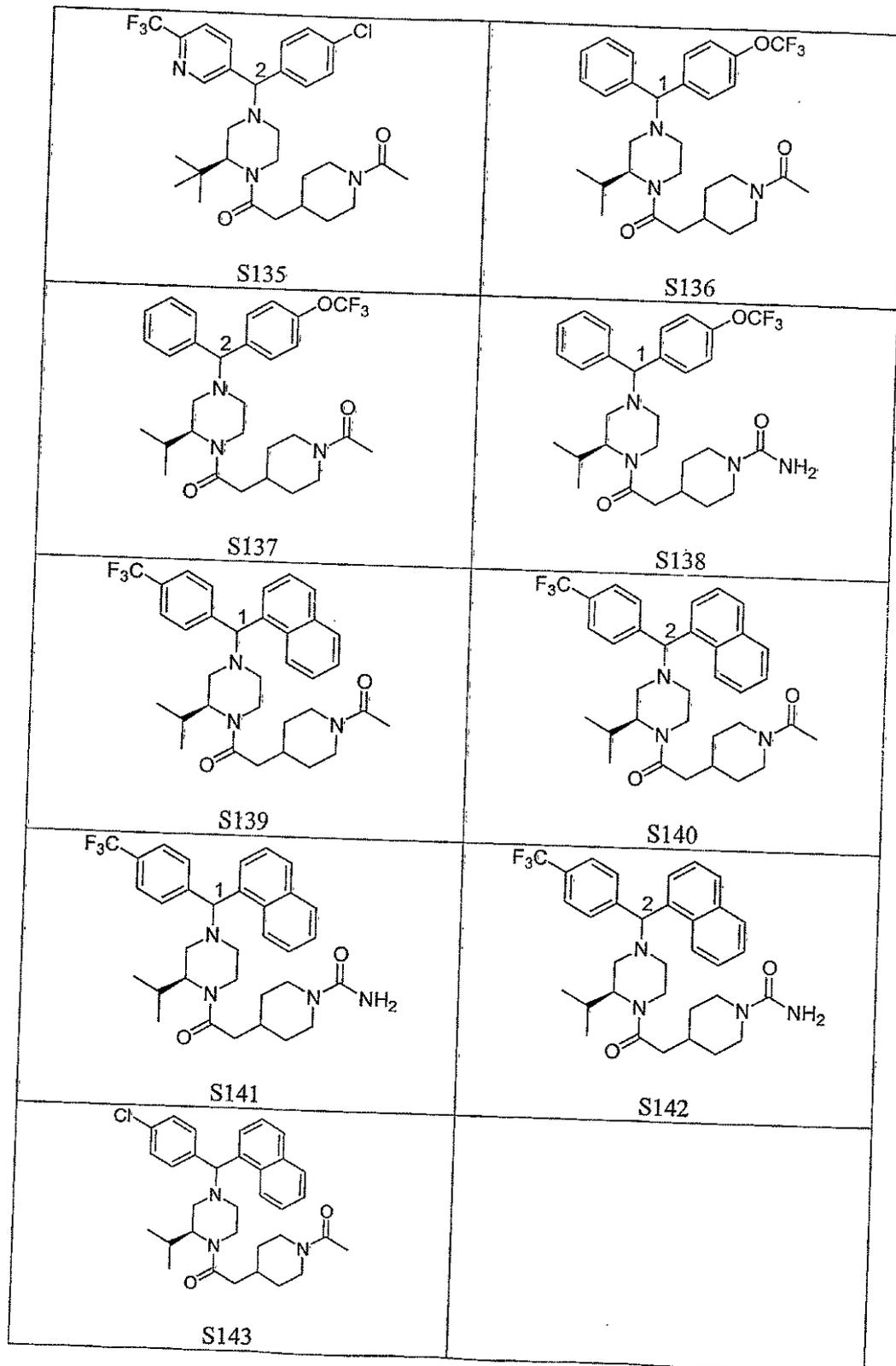
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【 0 1 1 5 】
[化 3 0 - 2 1]



【 0 1 1 6 】

[化 3 0 - 2 2]



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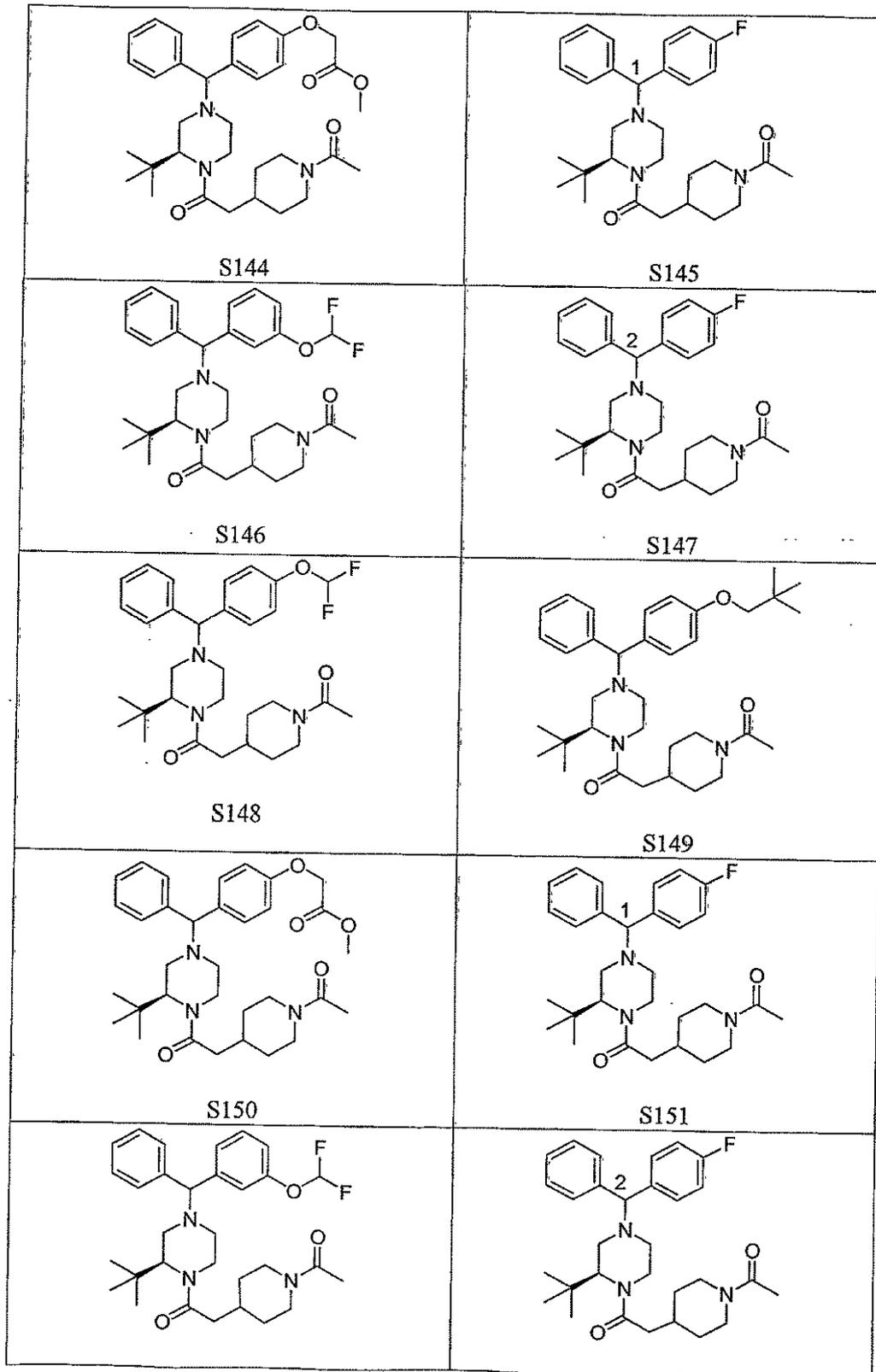
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【 0 1 1 7 】

[化 3 0 - 2 3]



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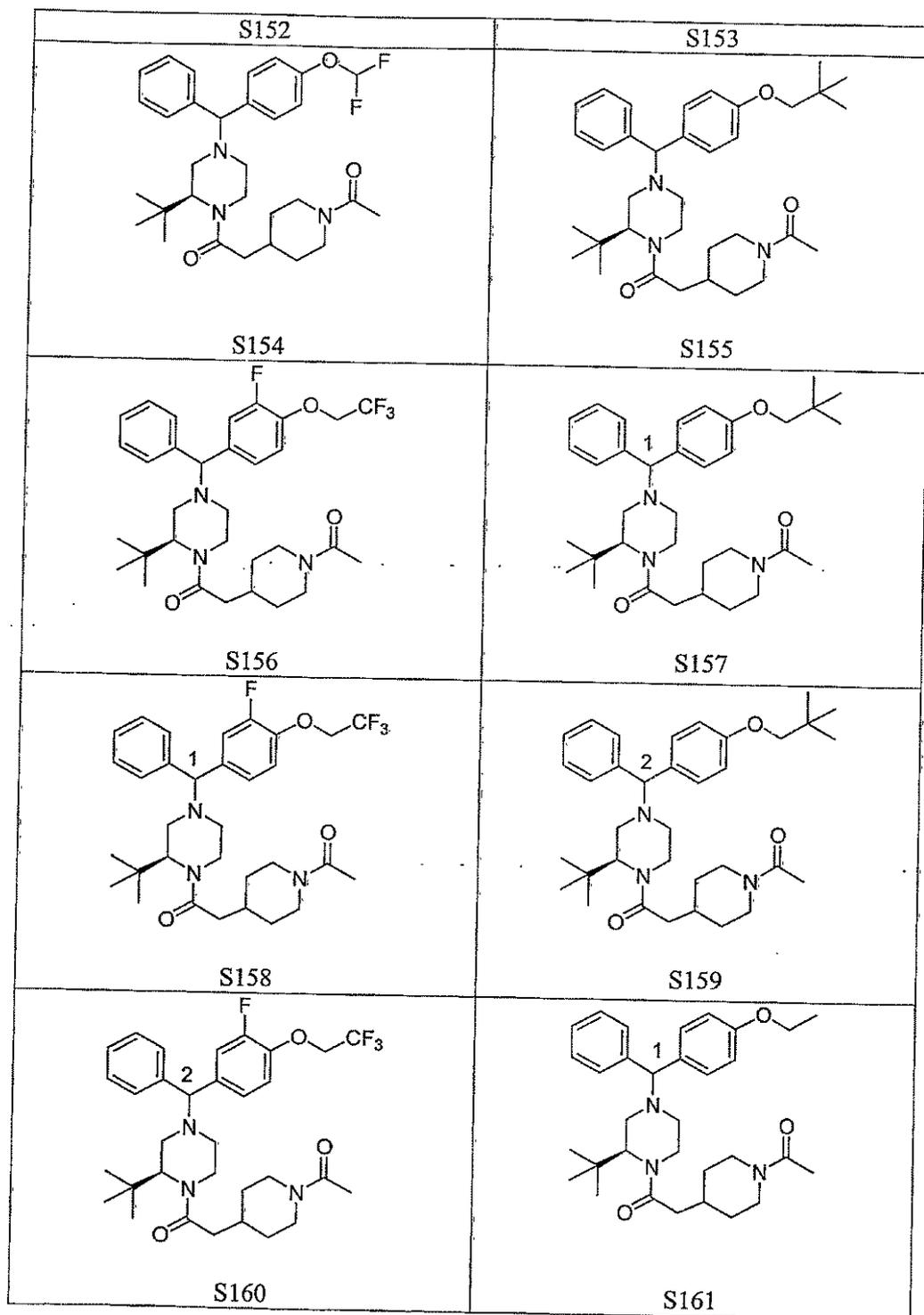
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【 0 1 1 8 】

[化 3 0 - 2 4]



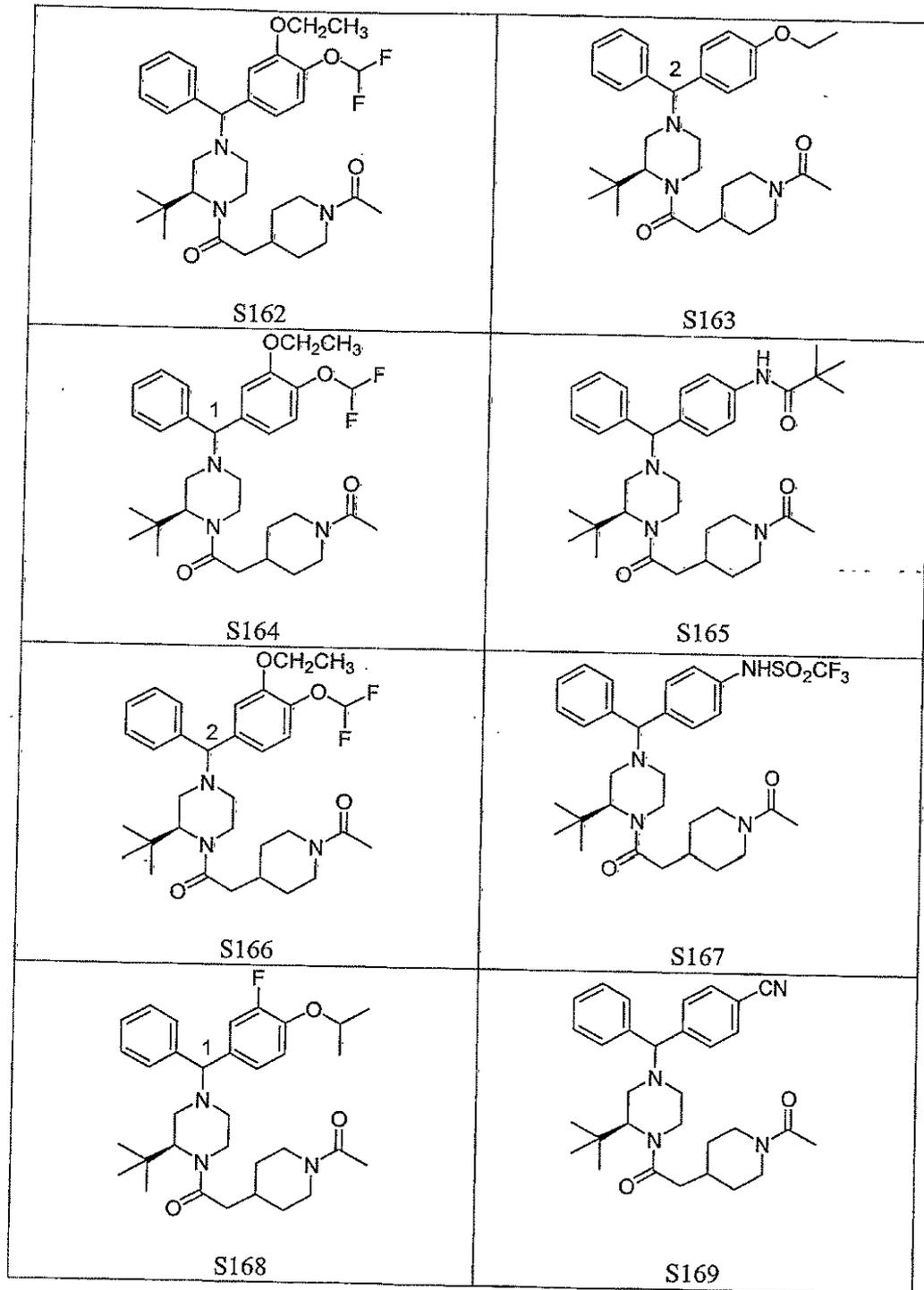
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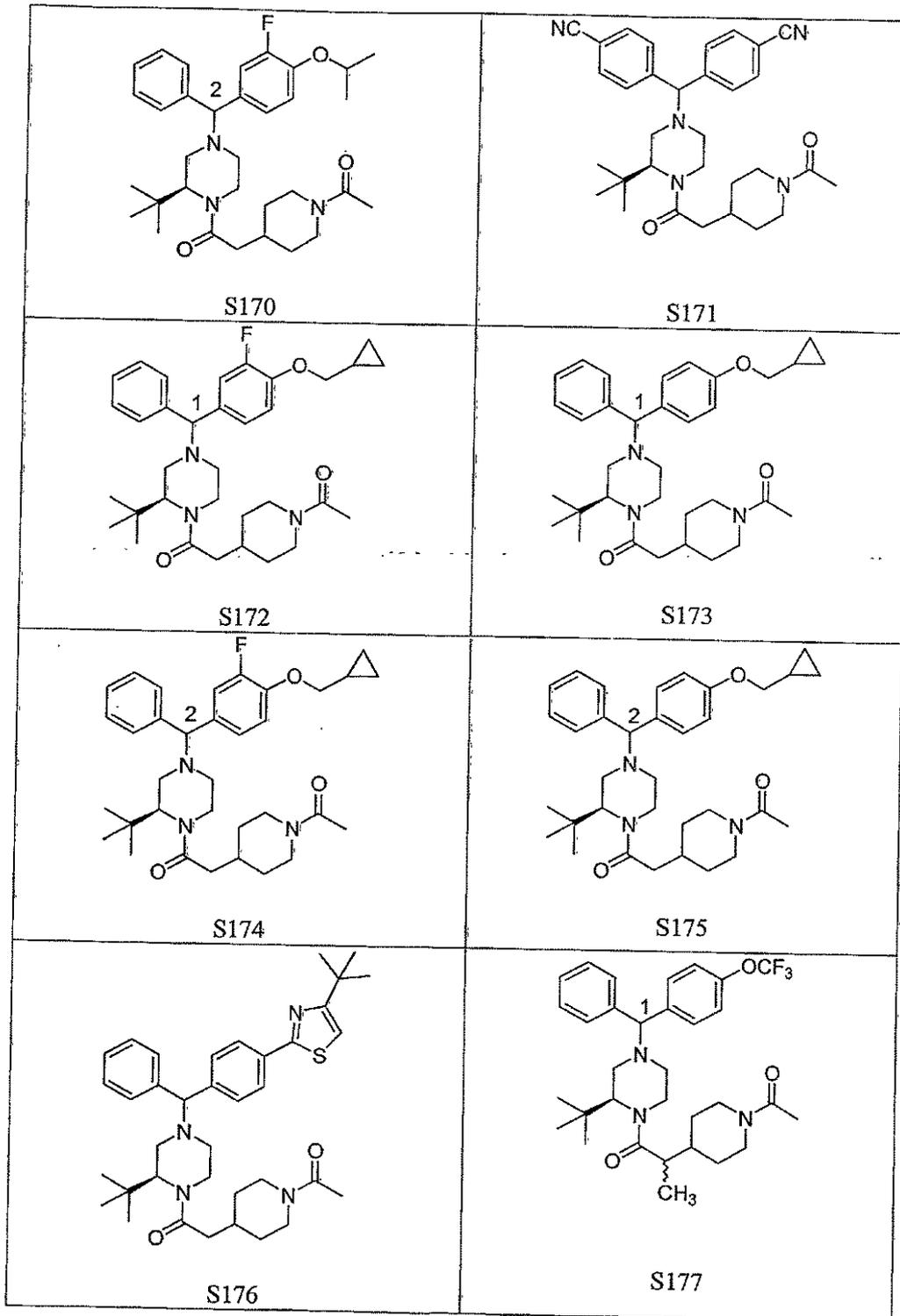
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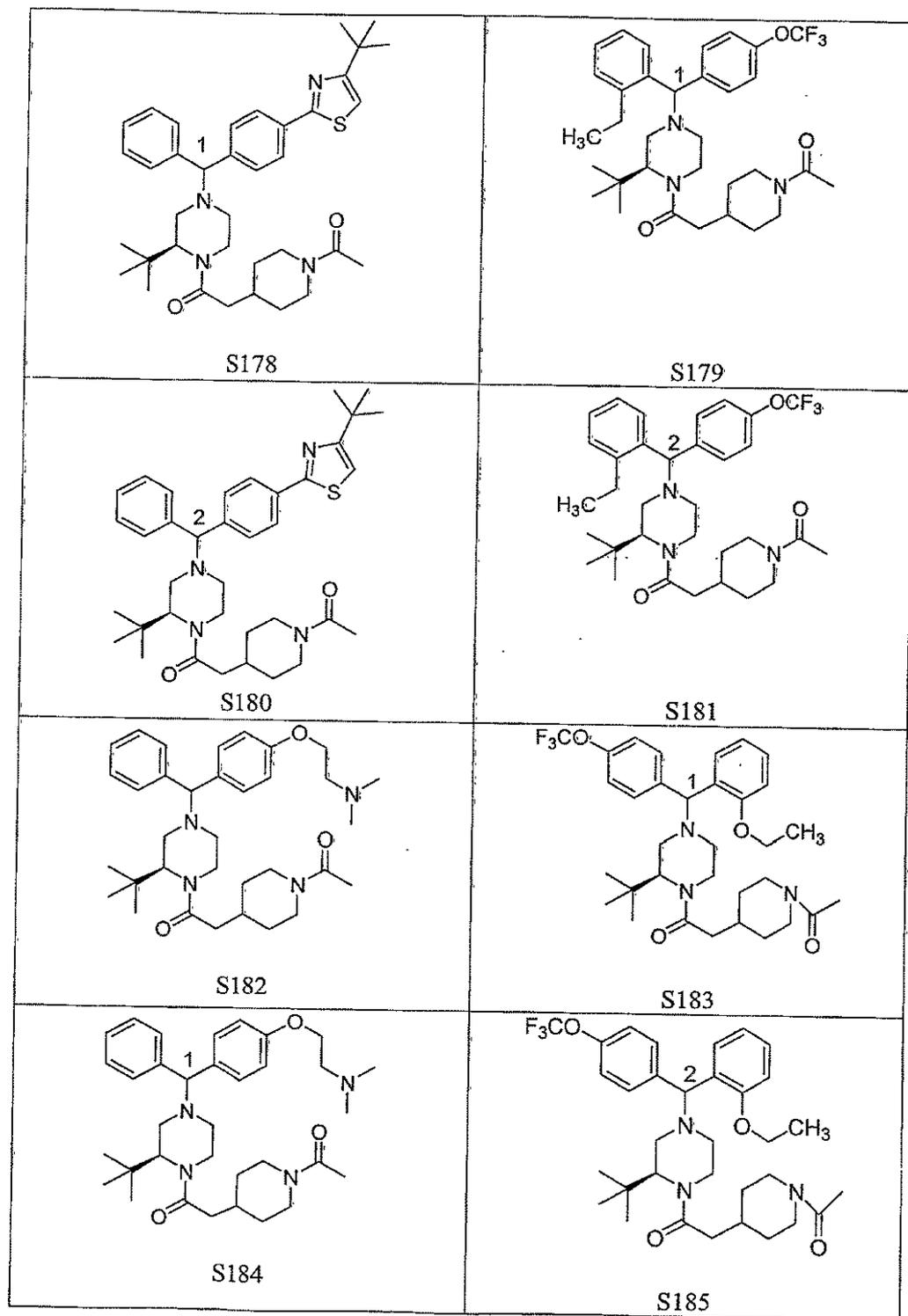
【 0 1 1 9 】
[化 3 0 - 2 5]



【 0 1 2 0 】
 [化 3 0 - 2 6]



【 0 1 2 1 】
 [化 3 0 - 2 7]



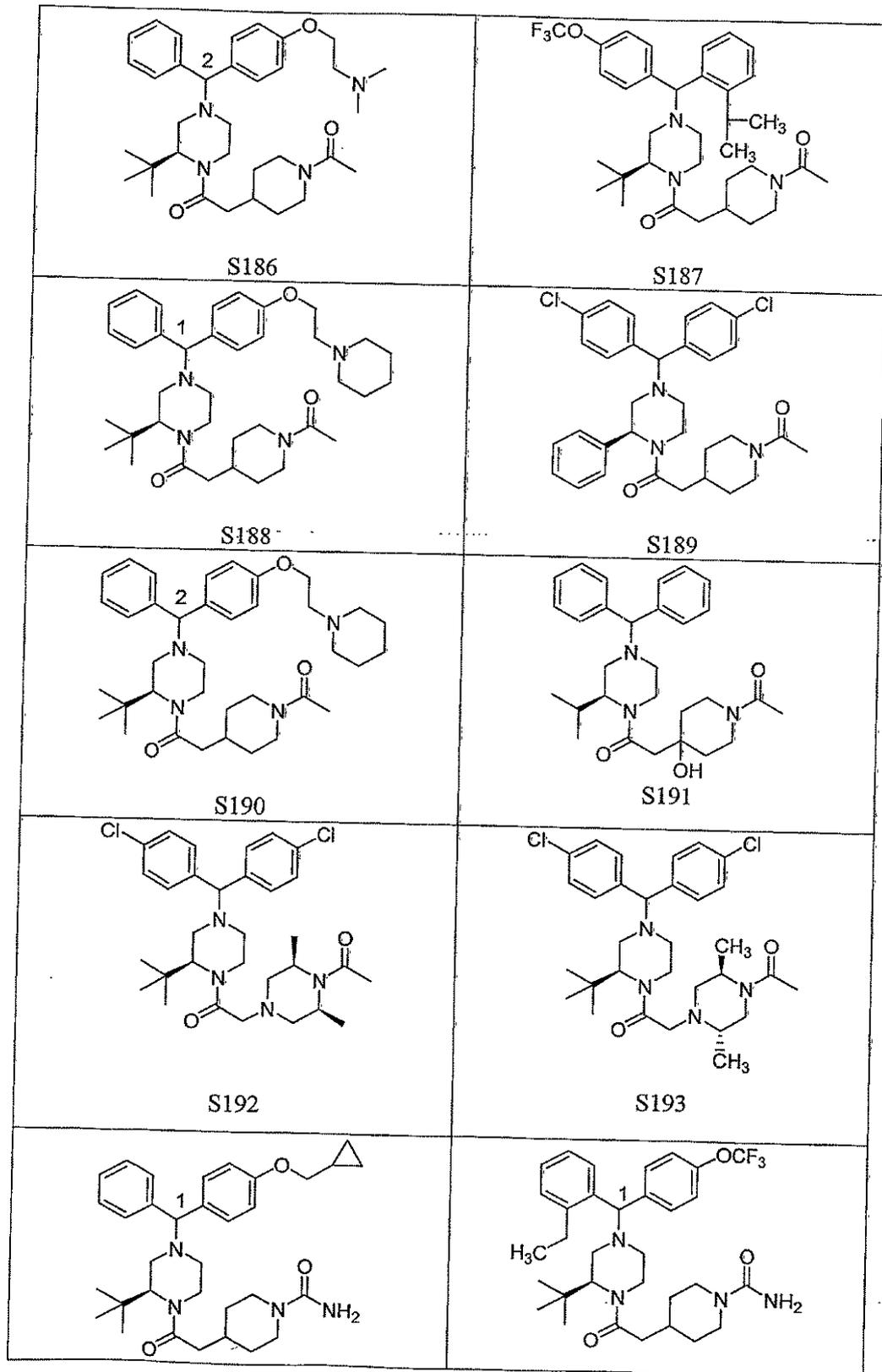
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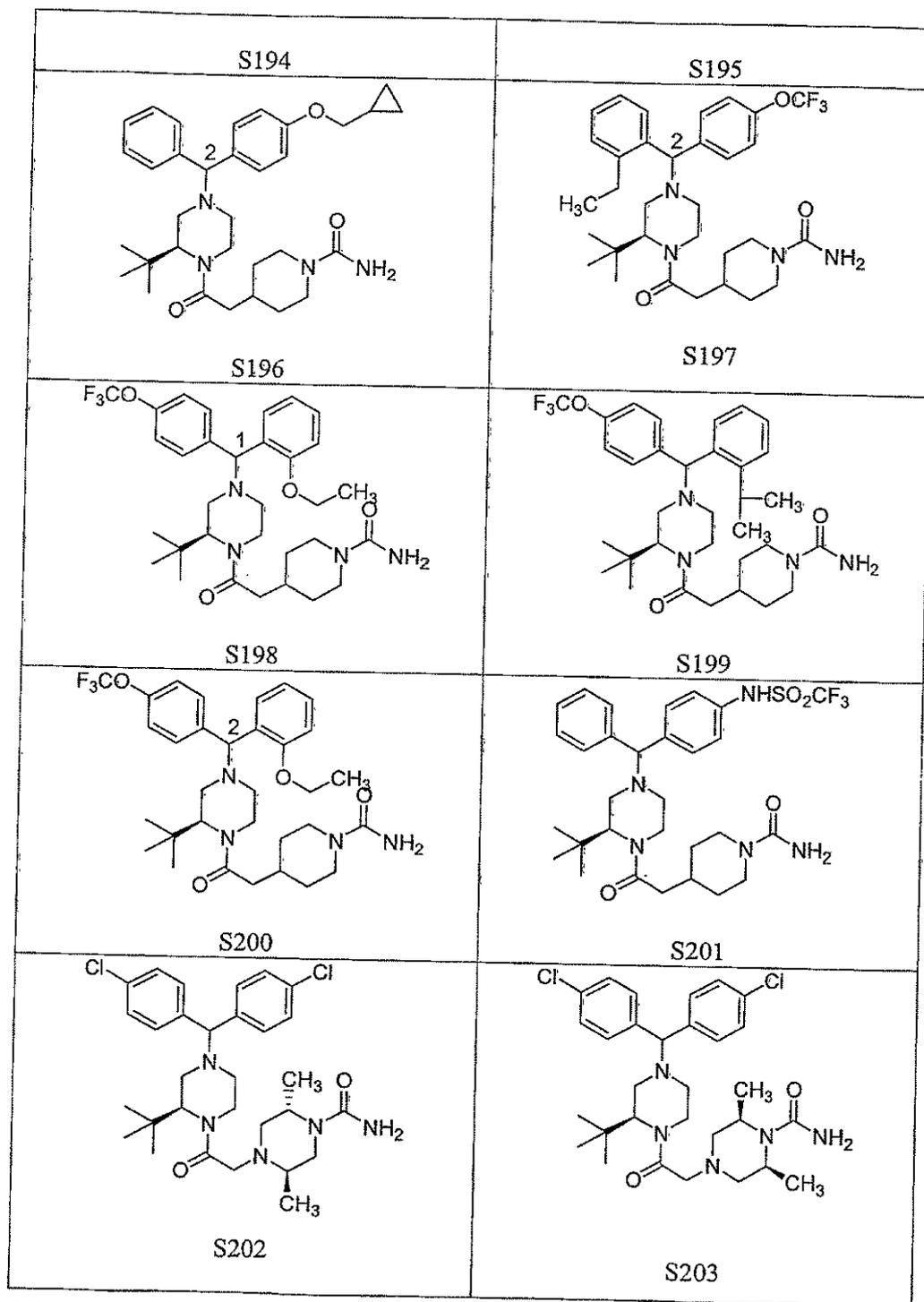
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【 0 1 2 2 】
[化 3 0 - 2 8]



【 0 1 2 3 】

[化 3 0 - 2 9]



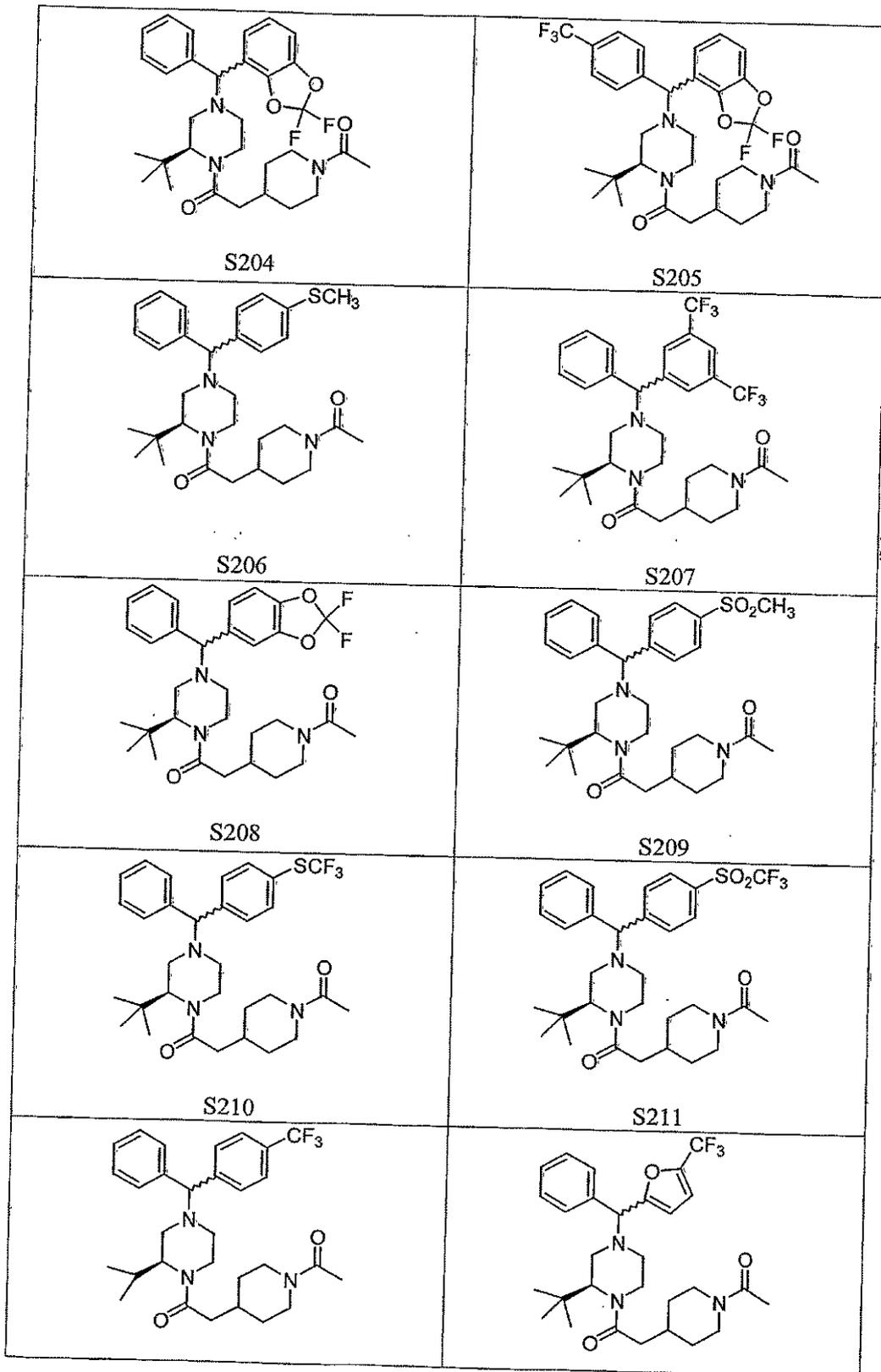
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【 0 1 2 4 】
[化 3 0 - 3 0]



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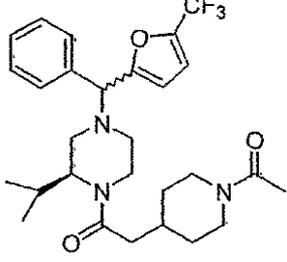
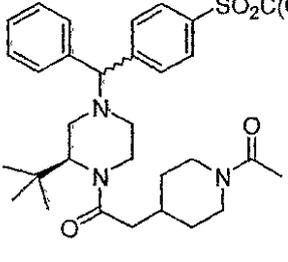
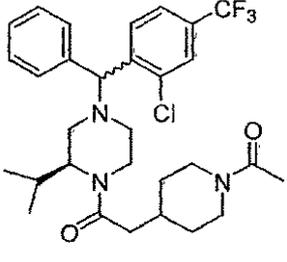
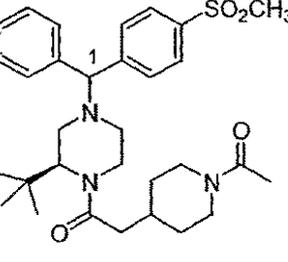
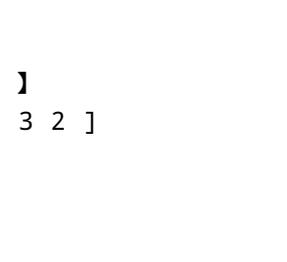
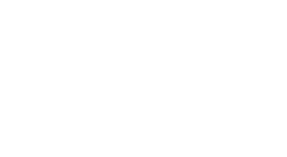
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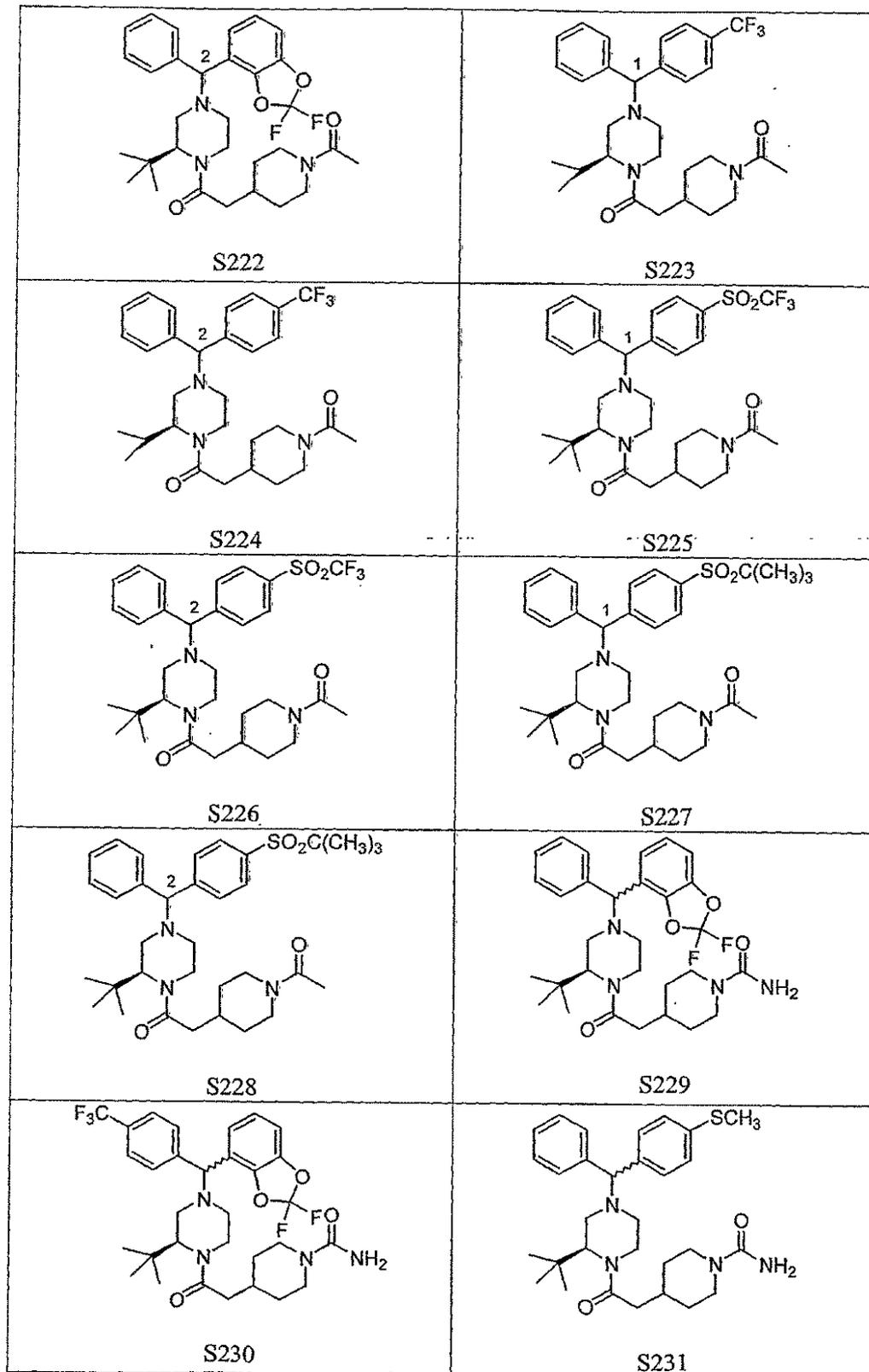
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【 0 1 2 5 】

[化 3 0 - 3 1]

S212	S213	10
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S214	S215	30
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S216	S217	
		
S218	S219	
		
S220	S221	

【 0 1 2 6 】
 [化 3 0 - 3 2]



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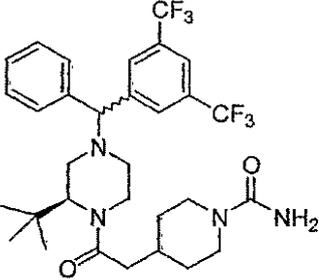
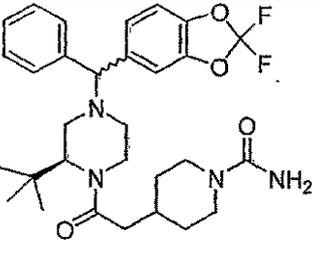
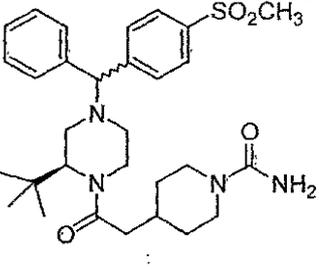
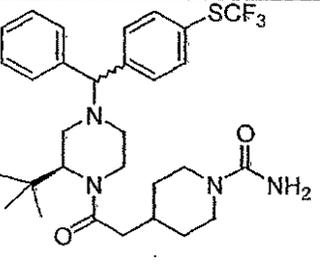
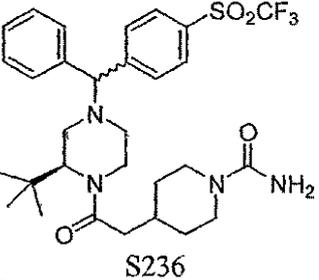
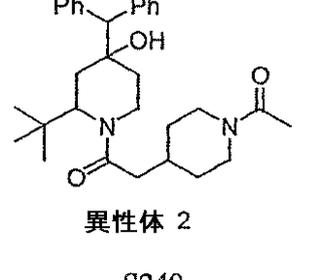
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【 0 1 2 7 】

[化 3 0 - 3 3]

 <p>S232</p>	 <p>S233</p>	10
 <p>S234</p>	 <p>S235</p>	20
 <p>S236</p>	 <p>異性体 1 S237</p>	30
 <p>異性体 2 S238</p>	 <p>異性体 1 S239</p>	40
 <p>異性体 2 S240</p>		

上記表 A からの、以下の番号によって表される化合物が、好ましい：S 1 - 3、S 5、S 7 - 9、S 11、S 16、S 18、S 22、S 26、S 28、S 30、S 35、S 37、S 46、S 48、S 50、S 52、S 54 - 55、S 57、S 59、S 61、S 63、S 65、S 70、S 85、S 90、S 92、S 100 - 101、S 105、S 107 - 143、S 145、S 147 - 149、S 156 - 164、S 166、S 68、S 170、S 172 - 175、S 184、S 186、および S 204 - 240。

【 0 1 2 8 】

上記表 A からの、以下の番号によって表されるより化合物が、より好ましい：S 1、S 8、S 11、S 26、S 30、S 37、S 44、S 46、S 48、S 50、S 52、S 54 - 55、S 57、S 59、S 61、S 63、S 65、S 70、S 85、S 90、S 92、S 101、S 107 - 108、S 116 - 118、S 122、S 126 - 131、S 139、S 141、S 145、S 147、S 157 - 160、S 168、S 170、S 172 - 175、および S 219 - 229。

【0129】

上記表 A からの、以下の番号によって表される化合物が、なおより好ましい：S 1、S 8、S 11、S 26、S 30、S 37、S 48、S 50、S 54、S 61、S 65、S 70、S 85、S 101、S 107 - 108、S 117、S 126 - 128、S 131、S 157 - 160、S 174 - 175、S 219 - 220、および S 225 - 228。 10

【0130】

上記表 A からの、以下の番号によって表される化合物が、さらにより好ましい：S 8、S 48、S 50、S 54、S 108、S 160、S 174、および S 220。

【0131】

少なくとも1つの不斉炭素原子を有する本発明の化合物について、全ての異性体（ジアステレオマー、エナンチオマー、および回転異性体を含む）は、本発明の一部であるように企図される。本発明は、両者の純粋形態または混合形態（ラセミ混合物を含む）で、d 異性体および l 異性体を含む。異性体は、従来技術を使用してか、または式 I の化合物の異性体を分離することによって、調製され得る。 20

【0132】

式 I の化合物は、非溶媒和形態および溶媒和形態（水和形態を含む）として、存在し得る。一般的に、水、エタノール等のような薬学的に受容可能な溶媒との溶媒和形態は、本発明の目的のための非溶媒和形態に等価である。

【0133】

式 I の化合物は、有機酸または有機塩基、および無機酸または無機塩基と共に、薬学的に受容可能な塩を形成し得る。塩形成に適切な塩基の例としては、以下が挙げられるが、これらに限定されない：水酸化ナトリウム、水酸化リチウム、水酸化カリウム、および水酸化カルシウム。アンモニア、アルキルアミン、ヒドロキシアルキルアミン、N - メチルグルカミンなどのような薬学的に受容可能なアミンと共に形成される塩もまた、企図される。特定の化合物（例えば、カルボキシル基またはフェノール性ヒドロキシル基を保有する化合物）は、天然に酸性で存在する。フェノール塩は、当業者に周知の手順に従って、前出の塩基のいずれかと共に、酸性化合物を加熱することによって作製され得る。本発明の目的のために、これら化合物のアルミニウム塩、金塩および銀塩もまた企図される。塩形成に適切な酸の例としては、以下である：塩酸、硫酸、リン酸、酢酸、クエン酸、マロン酸、サリチル酸、リンゴ酸、フマル酸、コハク酸、アスコルビン酸、マレイン酸、メタンスルホン酸、ならびに当業者に周知の他の鉱酸およびカルボン酸。これらの塩は、慣用的な様式で塩を生成するために、十分な量の所望の酸と遊離塩基形態を接触させることによって、調製される。遊離塩基形態は、適切な希塩基水溶液（例えば、水酸化ナトリウム、水酸化リチウム、水酸化カリウム、水酸化カルシウム、炭酸カリウム、アンモニアまたは炭酸水素ナトリウムの希水溶液）で塩を処理することによって再生され得る。 30 40

【0134】

上記のように、本発明は、増殖性疾患（癌）の処置のための医薬の製造における、式（I）の化合物の使用を提供し、その処置としては、細胞の異常増殖（形質転換した細胞を含む）の処置を必要とする患者（例えば、ヒトのような哺乳動物）において、本発明の有効量の化合物ならびに有効量の化学療法剤、生物学的薬剤、外科手術（例えば、前立腺切除）、および/または照射（好ましくは、線照射）と同時かまたは連続して投与することによって、細胞の異常増殖を処置をすること（阻害すること）が挙げられる。細胞の異常増殖とは、正常な制御機構（例えば、接触阻害またはアポトーシス）とは無関係の細胞増殖を意味し、これらは、以下を含む：（1）活性化 r a s ガン原性遺伝子を発現する腫瘍 50

細胞（腫瘍）；（２）別の遺伝子における、ガン原性変異の結果として r a s タンパク質が活性化された腫瘍細胞；ならびに（３）他の増殖性疾患の良性細胞および悪性細胞の異常な増殖。

【 0 1 3 5 】

好ましい実施形態において、本発明の使用は、腫瘍増殖の処置を必要とする患者（例えば、ヒトのような哺乳動物）において、（１）本発明の有効量の化合物、ならびに（２）有効量の抗腫瘍剤／抗体微小管剤；生物学的薬剤および／または外科手術（例えば、前立腺切除）および／または照射治療法を、同時かまたは連続して投与することによって、腫瘍増殖を処置または阻害するための使用を含む。処置され得る腫瘍の例としては、以下が挙げられるが、これらに限定されない：上皮癌（例えば、前立腺癌、肺癌（例えば、肺腺癌）、膵臓癌（例えば、膵外分泌腺癌のような膵臓癌）、乳癌、腎臓癌、結腸癌（例えば、結腸腺癌および結腸アデノーマのような、結腸性癌）、卵巣癌、および膀胱癌。処置され得る他の癌としては、以下が挙げられる：黒色腫、骨髄性白血病（例えば、急性骨髄性白血病）、肉腫、甲状腺濾胞性癌、および脊髄形成異常症候群。

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【 0 1 3 6 】

（生物学的データ）

（ 1 7 - ヒドロキシステロイドデヒドロゲナーゼ阻害データ）

（方法：）

ヒト組換え 3 型 1 7 - ヒドロキシステロイドデヒドロゲナーゼ酵素（ 1 7 - H S D 3 ）を調製するために、ヒト 1 7 - H S D 3 型で安定にトランスフェクトした H E K - 2 9 3 細胞を、酵素のために、コンフルエントになるまで培養し、そして収集した。これらの細胞を、単離緩衝液（ 2 0 m M K H ₂ P O ₄、 1 m M E D T A、 0 . 2 5 M スクロース、 1 m M P M S F、 5 μ g / m l ペプスタチン A、 5 μ g / m l アンチパイロンおよび 5 μ g / m l ロイペプチン）中に、 5 . 0 × 1 0 ⁶ 細胞 / m l および 1 . 0 × 1 0 ⁷ 細胞 / m l の間の濃度に懸濁した。これらの細胞を、氷上で、 4 回の 1 0 秒間バーストのために N o . 4 0 の出力設定にした、微量超音波細胞破壊機（ m i c r o - u l t r a s o n i c c e l l d i s r u p t e r ）を使用して、超音波処理した。次いで、破壊した細胞を、 4 で 6 0 分間 1 0 0 , 0 0 0 × g で遠心分離し、そして得られたペレットを懸濁し、微量遠心チューブにアリコートし、そして - 8 0 で保存した。

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【 0 1 3 7 】

^{1 4} C - アンドロステンジオンの ^{1 4} C - テストステロンへの変換（これは主に、 1 7 - H S D 3 の酵素的作用を介して生じる）を測定するために、反応緩衝液（ 1 2 . 5 m M K H ₂ P O ₄、 1 m M E D T A）、 N A D P H 補因子（終濃度 1 m M）、試験化合物、 1 7 - H S D 3 酵素（ 3 0 μ g タンパク質）および ^{1 4} C - アンドロステンジオン基質（ 1 0 0 n M； 2 . 7 n C i / チューブ）を、 1 3 × 1 0 0 のホウ化ケイ酸（ b o r o s i l i c a t e ）ガラスチューブに加え、 0 . 5 m l / チューブの総量にする。これらのチューブを、予め温めた 3 7 の水浴中に 3 0 分間置いた。次いで、この反応を 1 m l のエチルエーテルを添加することによって停止した。これらのチューブを、卓上遠心器で 4 で 2 0 分間、 3 0 0 0 r p m で遠心分離し、次いでドライアイス - メタノール浴で瞬時凍結した。エタノール層を別のガラスチューブにデカントし、次いで圧縮窒素ガスを使用して、減圧して乾燥させた。これらのサンプルをクロロホルム（ 2 0 m l ）に再懸濁し、そしてシリカ G 6 0 薄層クロマトグラフィプレート上にスポットした。このプレートを、クロロホルム：酢酸エチル（ 3 : 1 ）中に置くことによって、 ^{1 4} C - アンドロステンジオン基質および ^{1 4} C - テストステロン生成物を分離した。このプレートを乾燥させ、一晚暴露し、 F U J I F L A 2 0 0 0 ホスホイメジャー（ p h o s p h o r i m a g e r ）でスキャンして定量した。

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【 0 1 3 8 】

1 7 - H S D 3 活性の % 阻害は、最大特異的結合（「 M S B 」）のパーセントと 1 0 0 % との間の差である。 M S B のパーセントを、以下の等式により規定した。ここで、「 d p m 」は「 1 分間あたりの解離」を表す：

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【0139】

[化31]

$$\% \text{MSB} = \frac{(\text{未知の dpm}) - (\text{非特異的結合の dpm})}{(\text{総結合 dpm}) - (\text{非特異的結合の dpm})} \times 100$$

次いで、式 I を有する化合物が結合のうちの 50% の阻害を生じる濃度を使用して、Chang - Prusoff 等式を使用して、阻害定数 (「Ki」) を決定する。

【0140】

式 I を有する化合物が、17β-HSD3 を様々な程度に阻害し得ることが、認識される。本発明の実行に有用なこれらの化合物は、Ki 値 (nM 単位) により測定する場合、17β-HSD3 を結合する強力な親和性を提示する。これらの化合物に対する活性 (ポテンシー) を、これらの Ki 値を測定することによって決定する。Ki 値がより小さいほど、化合物は、特定の NK 酵素を阻害するのにより活性である。 10

【0141】

本発明の化合物は、約 0.005 nM ~ 約 100 nM 超の 17β-ヒドロキシステロイドデヒドロゲナーゼ 3 型結合活性の範囲を有する。好ましくは、本発明の化合物は、約 0.005 nM ~ 100 nM の範囲、より好ましくは約 0.005 nM ~ 50 nM の範囲、そしてさらにより好ましくは約 0.005 nM ~ 10 nM の範囲の結合活性を有する。なおさらにより好ましい化合物は、約 0.005 nM ~ 0.050 nM の範囲の結合活性を有する。 20

【0142】

本発明により記述された化合物から製薬組成物を調製するためには、不活性で薬学的に受容可能な担体は、固体または液体のいずれかであり得る。固体製剤には、粉末、錠剤、分散性顆粒、カプセル、カシュ剤および座剤が挙げられる。これらの粉末および錠剤は、約 5% ~ 約 95% の活性成分から構成され得る。適当な固体担体は、当該技術分野で公知であり、例えば、炭酸マグネシウム、ステアリン酸マグネシウム、タルク、ショ糖またはラクトースがある。錠剤、粉末、カシュ剤およびカプセルは、経口投与に適当な固形投薬形態として、使用できる。薬学的に受容可能な担体および種々の組成物の製造方法の例は、A. Gennaro (著), Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 18 版、(1990), Mack Publishing Co., Easton, Pennsylvania で見られ得る。 30

【0143】

液状製剤には、溶液、懸濁液および乳濁液が挙げられる。一般的液状製剤には、非経口注入用に、水または水-プロピレングリコール溶液が挙げられ、また、経口溶液、懸濁液および乳濁液用に、甘味料および乳白剤の添加が挙げられる。液状製剤には、また、鼻腔内投与用の溶液が挙げられ得る。

【0144】

吸入に適当なエアロゾル製剤には、溶液および粉末形状固体が挙げられ得、これは、薬学的に受容可能な担体 (例えば、不活性圧縮気体 (例えば、窒素)) と組み合わせられ得る。 40

【0145】

また、使用直前に、経口投与または非経口投与のいずれか用の液状製剤に転化され得る固形製剤も含まれる。このような液体形状には、溶液、懸濁液および乳濁液が挙げられる。

【0146】

本発明の化合物はまた、経皮的に送達可能であり得る。これらの経皮組成物は、クリーム、ローション、エアロゾルおよび/または乳濁液の形状をとり得、この目的のために当該技術分野で通常のマトリックス型またはレザバ型の経皮パッチに含まれ得る。

【0147】

好ましくは、この化合物は、経口投与される。 50

【0148】

好ましくは、この製薬製剤は、単位投薬形状である。このような形状では、この製剤は、適当な量（例えば、所望の目的を達成する有効量）の活性成分を含有する適当なサイズの単位用量に細分される。

【0149】

単位用量の製剤中の活性成分（化合物）の量は、特定の用途に従って、約0.01mg～約1,000mg、好ましくは、約0.01mg～約750mg、さらに好ましくは、約0.01mg～約500mg、最も好ましくは、約0.01～約250mgで変えられるか調整され得る。

【0150】

使用する本発明の化合物の実際の投薬量は、患者の要求および治療する病気の重症度に依存して、変えられ得る。特定の状況に適当な投薬レジメンの決定は、当該技術の範囲内である。便宜上、全1日投薬量は、必要な日にわたって、分割して少しずつ投与され得る。

【0151】

式(I)の化合物を投与する量および頻度は、患者の年齢、状態および体格だけでなく治療する症状の重症度のような因子を考慮して、担当医（医師）の判断に従って、調節される。化合物(I)の投薬レジメンは、2回～4回（好ましくは、2回）に分割した用量で、10mg/日～2000mg/日の範囲、好ましくは、10mg/日～1000mg/日の範囲、さらに好ましくは、50mg/日～600mg/日の範囲の経口投与であり得る。間欠療法（例えば、3週間のうちの1週間または4週間のうちの3週間）もまた、使用され得る。

【0152】

この化学療法薬および/または放射線療法は、the Physicians Desk Reference (PDR) だけでなく、当該技術分野で周知の治療プロトコルにて、認可された薬剤の製品情報シートで列挙された投薬および投与スケジュールに従って、本発明の化合物と共に投与できる。以下の表1.0は、本発明の方法で有用な一部の代表的な化学療法薬の投薬量および投薬レジメンを示す。この化学療法薬および/または放射線療法の投与は、治療する疾患およびその疾患に対する化学療法薬および/または放射線療法の公知の効果に依存して、変えることができることは、当業者に明らかである。また、熟練した臨床医の知見に従って、これらの治療プロトコル（例えば、投薬量および投与時間）は、投与した化学療法薬（すなわち、抗腫瘍剤または放射線）の患者に対する観察された効果を考慮して、また、投与した化学療法薬に対する疾患の観察された応答を考慮して、変えることができる。

【0153】

(表1.0)

(例示的な化学療法剤の投薬量および投薬レジメン)

シスプラチン：4週間毎に50～100mg/m² (IV) *

カルボプラチン：4週間毎に300～360mg/m² (IV)

タキソテル (Taxotere)：3週間毎に60～100mg/m² (IV)

ゲムシタピン (Gemcitabine)：3週間毎に750～1350mg/m² (IV)

タキソール：3週間毎に65～175mg/m² (IV)

* (IV) - 静脈内

抗アンドロゲン剤、抗良性前立腺肥大剤、カリウムチャンネルアゴニストおよび生物学的薬剤を、Physicians Desk Reference (PDR) において認可された薬剤の製品情報シートに記入された投薬量および投与スケジュールならびに当該分野で周知の治療プロトコルに従って、本発明の化合物と共に投与し得る。これらの薬剤の投与は、処置されるべき疾患およびこのような疾患に対する公知の薬剤の効果に依存して変化し得ることは、当業者に理解される。また、臨床医の知識に従って、治療プロトコル（例えば、投薬量および投与時間）を、患者に対する投与された試薬の観察される効果

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を考慮し、そして投与される治療剤に対する疾患の観察される応答を考慮して変更し得る。

【実施例】

【0154】

式(I)の化合物を、以下の反応スキームならびに以下の調製および実施例において、当業者に公知のプロセスによって調製し得る。

【0155】

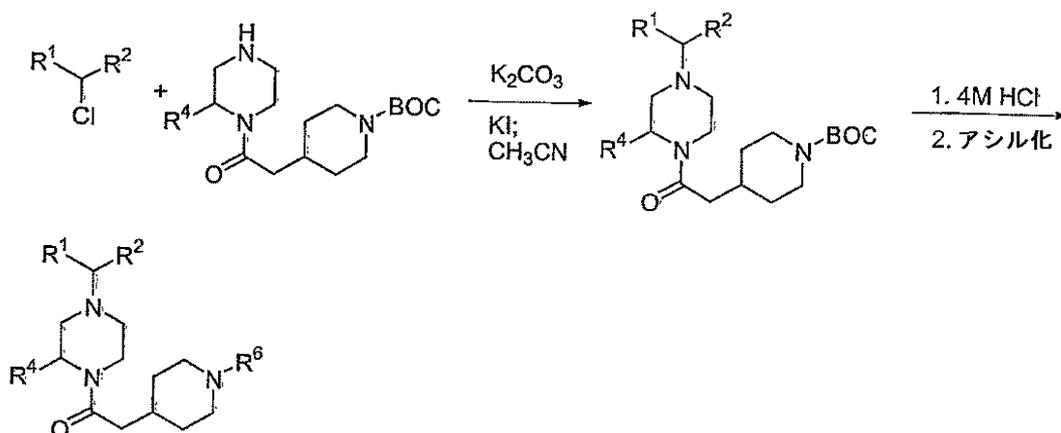
本発明の化合物を、以下の代表的な実施例によって説明されるように調製し得る。

【0156】

(スキーム1)

【0157】

[化32]



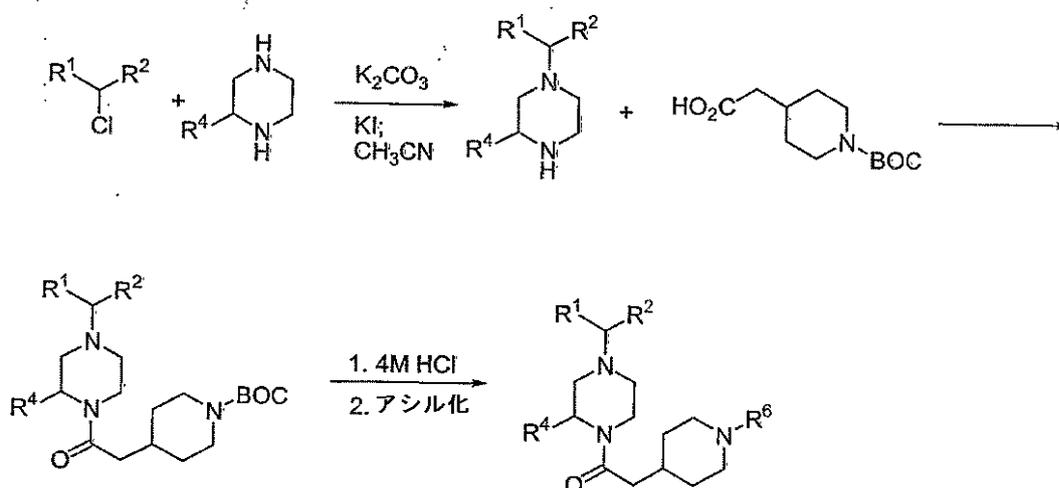
スキーム1に示されるように、ピペラジン-ピペリジンコアを、適切な塩化物に付加し得る。脱保護およびアシル化により、所望の生成物を得る。

【0158】

(スキーム2)

【0159】

[化33]



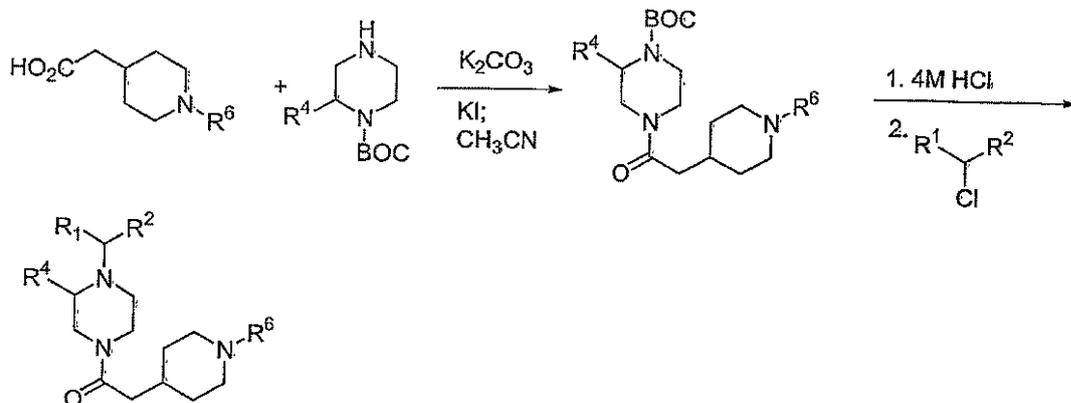
あるいは、より立体的に妨害されたピペラジンについて、上記のスキーム2に示されるように、直接的なカップリングは、立体化学的に所望の生成物を得るのに首尾良い。

【0160】

(スキーム3)

【0161】

[化 3 4]



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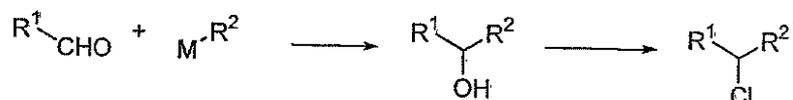
立体化学的なアナログを、上記のスキーム 3 に示されるようように、保護基の連続的の変更によって調製し得る。

【 0 1 6 2 】

(スキーム 4)

【 0 1 6 3 】

[化 3 5]



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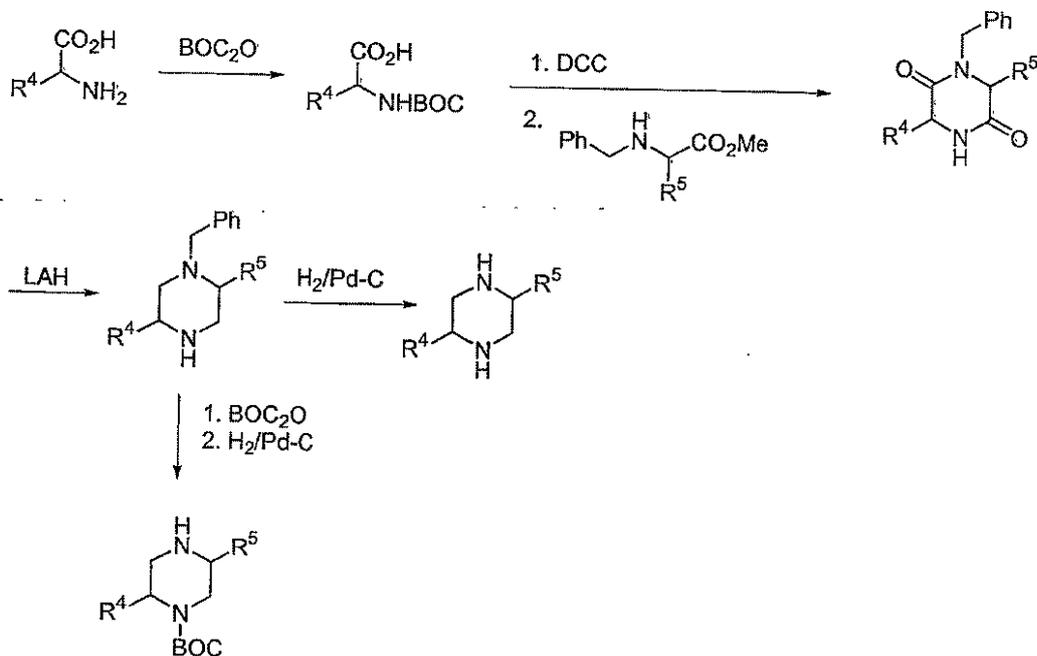
所望の塩化物の合成を、適切なアルデヒドに適切な有機金属を添加することによって達成し得る (上記のスキーム 4 を参照のこと)。次いで、この得られたアルコールを、標準的な条件下で必要な塩化物に変換する。

【 0 1 6 4 】

(スキーム 5)

【 0 1 6 5 】

[化 3 6]



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置換ピペラジンを、上記のスキーム 5 に示されるように、市販されるジケトピペラジンの

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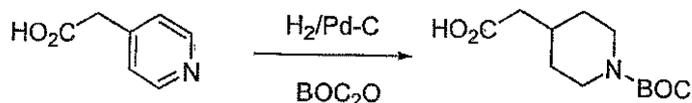
還元、または代替的に所望のアミノ酸から、調製し得る。

【0166】

(スキーム6)

【0167】

[化37]



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N-BOCまたはN-アシルピペリジン酢酸を、以前に記載されるように、4-ピペリジン酢酸の還元によって調製し得る(上記のスキーム6を参照のこと)。

【0168】

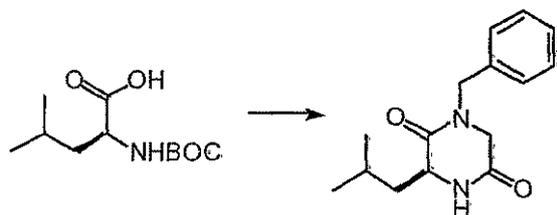
本明細書中に開示される本発明は、以下の調製および実施例によって例証され、これらは本開示の範囲を限定するように解釈されるべきではない。代替の機構経路および類似の構造は、当業者に理解され得る。

【0169】

(調製用実施例1)

【0170】

[化38]



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CH₂Cl₂ (200 mL) 中の DCC (43.2 mL、CH₂Cl₂ 中 1.0 M、1.0 当量) の溶液に、0 にて、N-t-BOC-L-ロイシン (10 g、43.2 mmol) を添加した。得られたスラリーに、エチル N-ベンジルグリシネート (8.1 mL、1.0 当量) を 15 分にわたって添加した。この得られた溶液を、0 にて 2 時間、そして室温にて 1 時間攪拌し、濾過し、そして濃縮して、油状物を得た (20.7 g、LCMS: MH⁺ = 407)。この中間体を、CH₂Cl₂ (150 mL) 中に溶解し、これに HCl (g) を 4 時間バブリングした。この溶液を N₂ で浄化し、そして減圧下で濃縮した。この残渣を飽和 NaHCO₃ で中和し、そして EtOAc (3 × 200 mL) で抽出した。この合わせた有機物を、水で洗浄し、Na₂SO₄ で乾燥し、濾過し、そして濃縮し、固体を得、この固体をさらに精製することなく使用した (11.3 g、100% 収率)。LCMS: MH⁺ = 261。

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【0171】

(調製用実施例 2 - 5.10)

基本的に調製用実施例 1 に示される同様の手順によって、以下の表 1 の列 2 に列挙される適切なアミノ酸を使用して、表 1 の列 3 に列挙される化合物 (COMP D) を調製した。

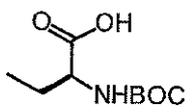
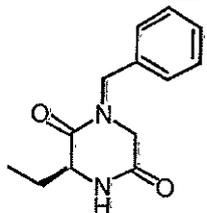
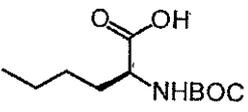
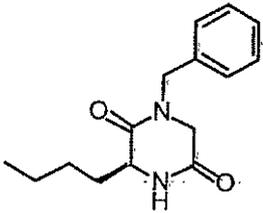
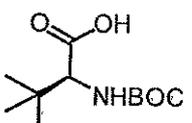
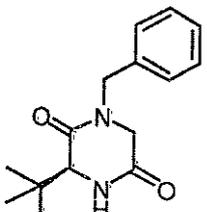
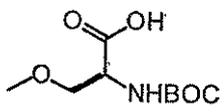
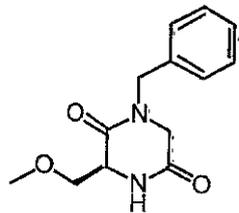
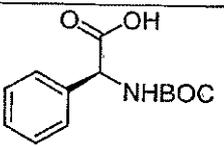
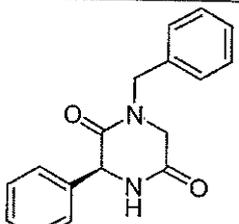
【0172】

(表 1)

【0173】

[表 1]

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調製用実施例	列 2	列 3	CMPD
2			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 233
3			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 261
4			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 261
5			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 249
5.10			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 281

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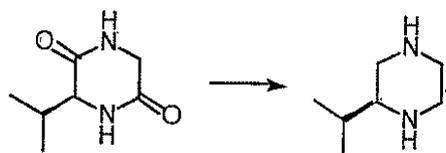
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(調製用実施例 6)

【0174】

[化39]



THF (100 mL) 中の (S)-3-イソプロピル-2,5-ピペラジンジオン (5.0 g、32 mmol) の溶液に、0 にて、LAH (137 mL、THF 中 1.0 M、4.3 当量) を滴下した。添加が終了した後、この得られた溶液を、一晩加熱還流した。この反応混合物を、室温まで冷却し、そして水 (5.23 mL)、1 N NaOH (5.23 mL) および水 (5.23 mL) のゆっくりとした連続的な添加によってクエンチした

。この得られたスラリーを、EtOAcで希釈し、そしてセライトのプラグを通して濾過した。この残渣をEtOAc (4 x 100 mL) で洗浄し、そして合わせた有機物を減圧下で濃縮した。この粗生成物を、CH₂Cl₂ 中で5% MeOH、10% MeOH、5% MeOH (10% NH₄OH)、10% MeOH (10% NH₄OH) および20% MeOH (10% NH₄OH) の勾配を使用してフラッシュクロマトグラフィーによって精製し、固体を得た (3.03 g、74% 収率)。LCMS: MH⁺ = 129。

【0175】

(調製用実施例 7 - 13.1)

基本的に調製用実施例 6 に示される同様の手順によって、以下の表 2 の列 2 に列挙される適切なピペラジジオンを使用して、表 2 の列 3 に列挙される化合物 (CMPD) を調製した。

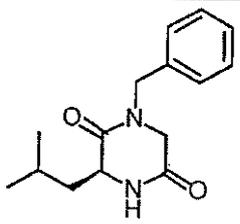
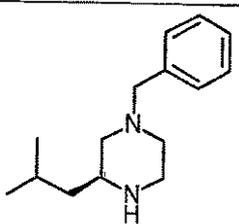
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【0176】

(表 2)

【0177】

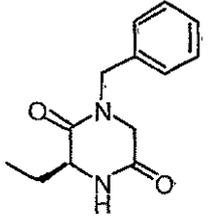
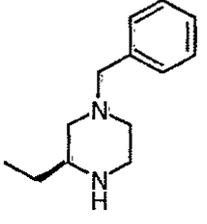
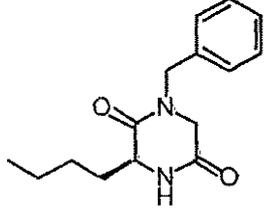
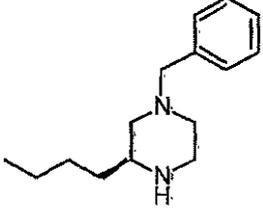
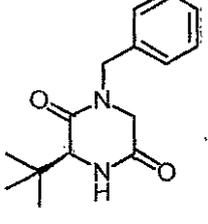
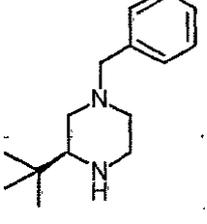
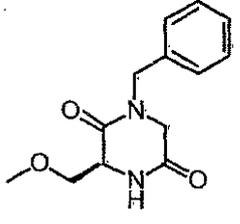
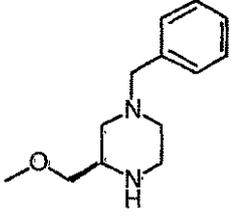
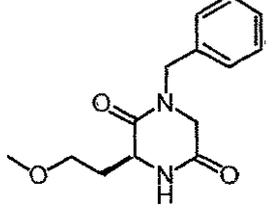
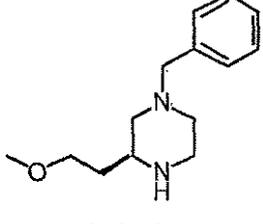
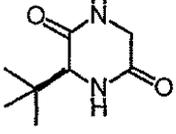
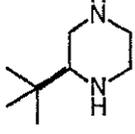
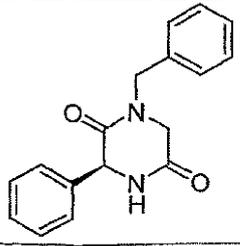
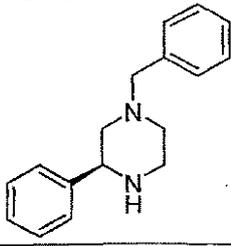
【表 2 - 1】

調製用実施例	列 2	列 3	CMPD
7			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 233

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【0178】

【表 2 - 2】

8			LCMS: $MH^+ = 205$
9			LCMS: $MH^+ = 233$
10			LCMS: $MH^+ = 233$
11			LCMS: $MH^+ = 221$
12			FABMS: $MH^+ = 235$
13			LCMS: $MH^+ = 143$
13.1			LCMS: $MH^+ = 253$

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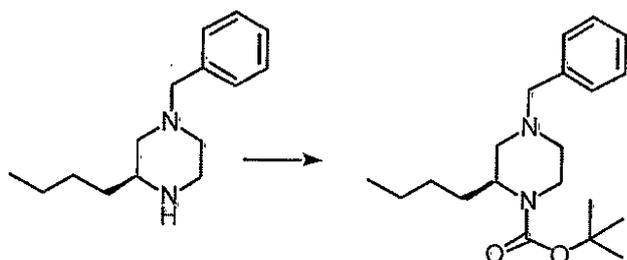
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(調製用実施例14)

【0179】

[化40]



CH₂Cl₂ (300 mL) 中の調製用実施例 9 からの生成物 (8.2 g、31.5 mmol) の溶液に、(BOC)₂O (7.5 g、1.02 当量) を添加した。この得られた溶液を室温にて一晩攪拌した。この反応を飽和 NaHCO₃ の添加によってクエンチし、分離した。この有機層をブラインで洗浄し、Na₂SO₄ で乾燥し、濾過し、そして減圧下で濃縮した。この粗生成物を、フラッシュクロマトグラフィーによって、溶離液としてヘキサン溶液中 10% EtOAc を使用して精製した (10.6 g、99% 収率)。LCMS: MH⁺ = 333。

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【0180】

(調製用実施例 15 および 16)

基本的に調製用実施例 14 に示される同様の手順によって、以下の表 3 の列 2 に列挙される調製用実施例 8 および調製用実施例 12 からの適切な化合物を使用して、表 3 の列 3 に列挙される化合物を調製した。

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【0181】

(表 3)

【0182】

【表 3】

調製用実施例	列 2	列 3	CMPD
15			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 305
16			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 335

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(調製用実施例 17)

(工程 A:)

【0183】

[化 41]



EtOH (100 mL) 中のピペリジン - 4 - 酢酸 (10.0 g、70.0 mmol) の溶液に、濃 HCl (2.86 mL、2.2 当量) を添加した。この得られた溶液を、12 時間加熱還流した。この反応混合物を減圧下で濃縮し、そしてさらに精製することなく使用した (10 g、84% 収率)。

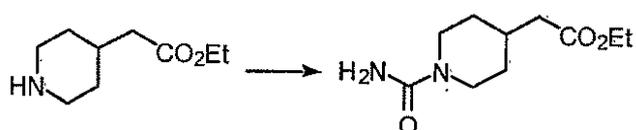
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【0184】

(工程 B :)

【0185】

[化42]



CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL) 中の調製用実施例 17、工程 A からの生成物 (2.0 g、9.6 mmol) の溶液に、0 にて、TMSNCO (6.3 mL、5.0 当量) 次いで TEA (2.0 mL、1.5 当量) を添加した。この得られた溶液を 0 にて 3 時間攪拌し、そして水の添加によってクエンチし、そして飽和 NaHCO₃ で希釈した。この混合物を CH₂Cl₂ で抽出し、そして合わせた有機物を Na₂SO₄ で乾燥し、濾過し、そして濃縮した。この粗生成物をフラッシュクロマトグラフィーによって、溶離液として 8 : 9 2 の MeOH 中 (10%) NH₄OH : CH₂Cl₂ 溶液を使用して精製した (1.2 g、60% 収率)。FABMS : MH⁺ = 215。

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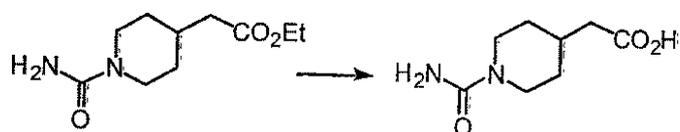
【0186】

(工程 C :)

【0187】

[化43]

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CH₂Cl₂ (29 mL)、EtOH (29 mL) および水 (14 mL) 中の調製用実施例 17、工程 B からの生成物 (1.23 g、5.7 mmol) および LiOH (0.33 g、2.4 当量) の溶液を、3 時間加熱還流した。この得られた溶液を室温まで冷却し、1N HCl (16.1 mL、2.98 当量) の添加によって中和し、そして減圧下で濃縮した。この得られた生成物を、水とトルエンの共沸除去によってさらに乾燥しゴム状物を得た (1.1 g、定量的収率)。FABMS : MH⁺ = 187。

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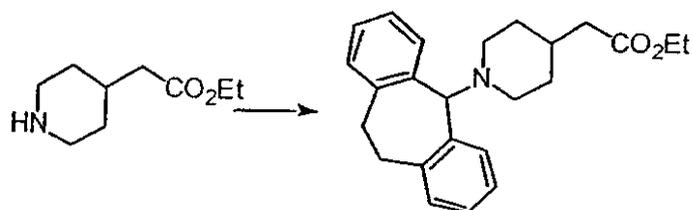
【0188】

(調製実施例 18)

(工程 A)

【0189】

[化44]



調製実施例 17、工程 A から得た生成物 (2.5 g、12.0 mmol) および 5 - クロロジベンゾスベラン (3.4 g、1.2 当量) の CH_2Cl_2 (50 mL) 溶液に、TEA (8.4 mL、5.0 当量) を加え、得られた溶液を一晚攪拌した。その反応混合物を、1 N NaOH を加えることによりクエンチし、そして CH_2Cl_2 で抽出した。合わせた有機物を Na_2SO_4 で乾燥し、濾過し、そして濃縮した。その粗生成物をフラッシュクロマトグラフィー (これは、溶離液として、50 : 50 の EtOAc : ヘキサン混合物を使用する) で精製した (3.45 g、収率 79%)。

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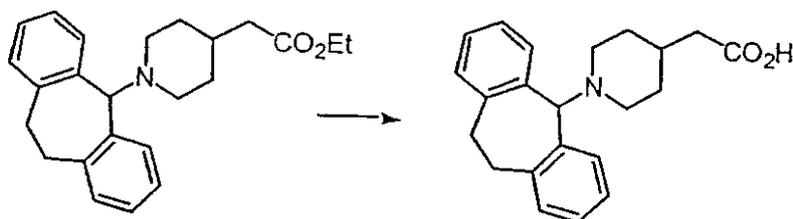
【0190】

(工程 B)

【0191】

[化45]

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調製実施例 18、工程 A から得た生成物の溶液 (3.45 g、9.5 mL) を、MeOH (100 mL) および 1 N NaOH (30 mL、3 当量) 中にて、4 時間にわたって、加熱還流した。反応混合物を室温まで冷却し、減圧下にて濃縮し、そして Et_2O で抽出した。その水層を約 4 で冷却して、結晶化させた。得られたスラリーを濾過し、そして減圧中にて乾燥して、無色結晶を得た (1.9 g、収率 59%)、FABMS : $\text{MH}^+ = 336$ 。

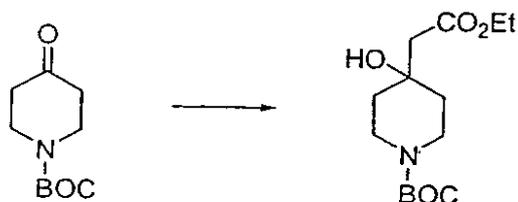
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【0192】

(調製実施例 18.10)

【0193】

[化46]



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- 78 で、LDA (3.97 mL、1.4 当量、THF / ヘプタン中で 2.0 M) に、EtOAc (5.68 mmol、1.0 当量) を加えた。得られた溶液を 20 分間攪拌した後、THF (10 mL) 中の N-BOC-4-ピペリドン (1.13 g、1.0 当量) を加えた。その反応混合物を室温までゆっくりと温め、2 時間攪拌し、そして飽和 NH_4Cl を加えることによりクエンチした。得られた溶液を H_2O で希釈し、そして EtOAc で抽出した。合わせた有機物を H_2O および飽和 NaCl で洗浄し、 Na_2SO_4 で乾

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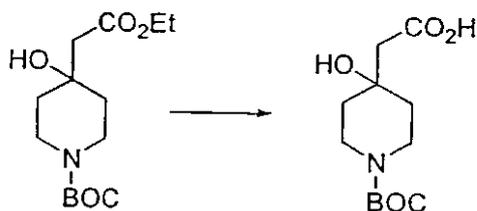
燥し、濾過し、そして減圧下にて濃縮した。その粗生成物をフラッシュクロマトグラフィー（これは、溶離液として、50：50のEtOAc：ヘキサン混合物を使用する）で精製した（1.0 g、収率61%）。LCMS：MH⁺ = 288。

【0194】

（調製実施例18.11）

【0195】

[化47]



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調製実施例18.10で調製した化合物（0.24 g、0.84 mmol）を、MeOH（3 mL）およびNaOH（3 mL）中にて、室温で、一晚攪拌した。その反応混合物を減圧下にて濃縮し、H₂Oで希釈し、そしてEtOAcで抽出した。その水層を5%クエン酸で中和し、そしてEtOAcで抽出した。合わせた有機物をH₂O、飽和NaClで洗浄し、Na₂SO₄で乾燥し、濾過し、そして濃縮した。その粗化合物を、さらに精製することなく使用した（0.17 g、収率77%）。

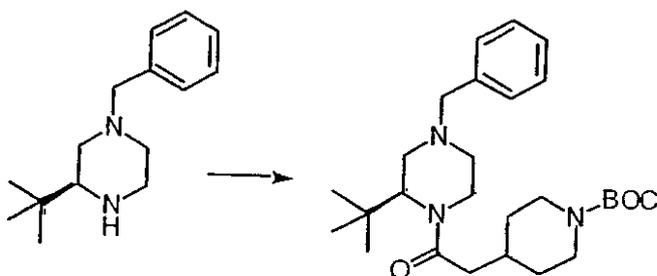
20

【0196】

（調製実施例19）

【0197】

[化48]



30

N-Boc-4-ピペリジン酢酸（これは、米国特許第5,874,442号で記述されている）（10.0 g、41.1 mmol）およびTEA（5.7 mL、1.0当量）のトルエン（50 mL）溶液に、0 で、塩化トリメチルアセチル（5.1 mL、1.0当量）を加えた。得られたスラリーを、0 で、1.5時間攪拌した後、トルエン（20 mL）中の調製実施例10から得た生成物（10.0 g、43 mmol、1.05当量）を加え、得られた溶液を室温まで温め、そして一晚攪拌した。その反応混合物を、1 N NaOHを加えることにより中和し、そしてEtOAcで抽出した。合わせた有機物をNa₂SO₄で乾燥し、濾過し、そして濃縮した。その粗生成物をフラッシュクロマトグラフィー（これは、溶離液として、50：50のEtOAc：ヘキサン溶液を使用する）で精製した（11.1 g、収率59%）。LCMS：MH⁺ = 458。

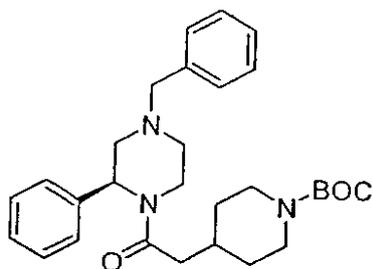
40

【0198】

（調製実施例19.1）

【0199】

[化49]



調製実施例 19 で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、上記化合物を調製した。

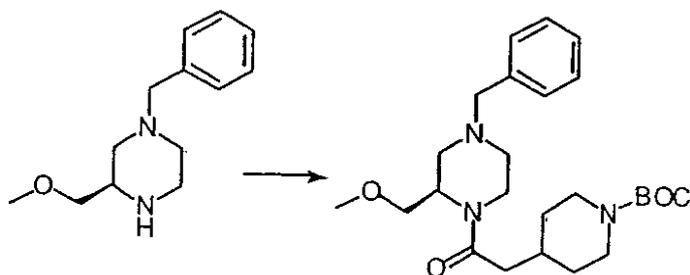
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【0200】

(調製実施例 20)

【0201】

[化50]



20

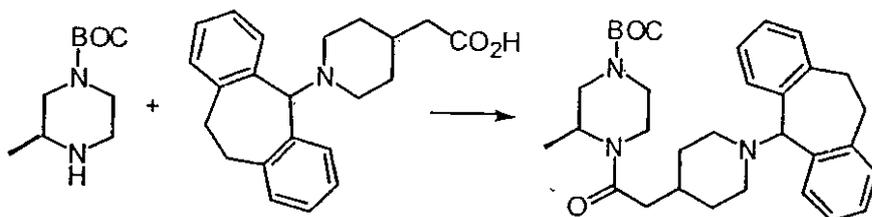
調製実施例 11 から得た生成物 (0.49 g、2.0 mmol) を使用して、調製実施例 19 で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、上記化合物を調製した (0.85 g、収率 46%)。LCMS: $MH^+ = 446$ 。

【0202】

(調製実施例 21)

【0203】

[化51]



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2(S)-メチル-4-t-ブトキシカルボニルピペラジン (0.22 g、1.1 mmol) および実施例 18、工程 B から得た生成物 (0.44 g、1.2 当量) の CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) 溶液に、HOBt (0.19 g、1.3 当量)、NMM (0.30 mL、2.5 当量) および DEC (0.27 g、1.3 当量) を加え、得られた溶液を、室温で、一晚攪拌した。その反応混合物を、飽和 $NaHCO_3$ を加えることによりクエンチし、そして CH_2Cl_2 で抽出し、 Na_2SO_4 で乾燥し、濾過し、そして減圧下にて濃縮した。その粗生成物をフラッシュクロマトグラフィー (これは、溶離液として、 CH_2Cl_2 中の 2% MeOH 溶液を使用する) で精製した (0.54 g、収率 94%)。FABMS: $MH^+ = 518$ 。

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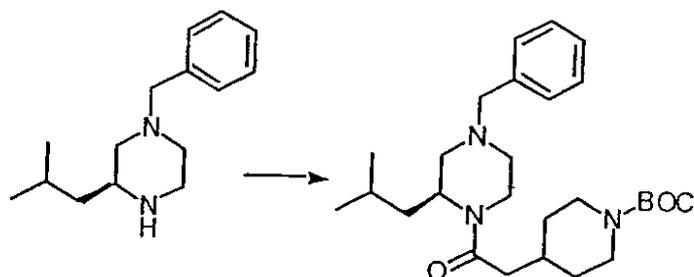
【0204】

(調製実施例 22)

【0205】

[化52]

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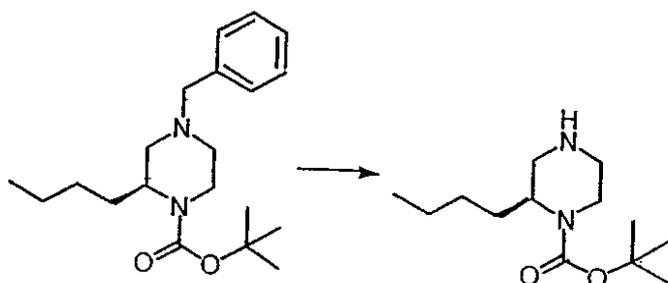
調製実施例 7 から得た生成物および N - B o c - ピペリジン酢酸を使用して、調製実施例 2 1 で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、上記化合物を調製した。LCMS : $MH^+ = 458$ 。 10

【0206】

(調製実施例 2 3)

【0207】

[化 5 3]



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調製実施例 1 4 (10.4 g、31.3 mmol) および 10% Pd/C (1.95 g) の EtOH (130 mL) 溶液を、Parr 装置にて、50 psi で、一晩水素化した。その反応混合物をセリットで濾過し、その濾液を減圧中にて濃縮して、オイルとして、その生成物を得 (6.93 g、収率 91%)、これを、さらに精製することなく使用した。LCMS : $MH^+ = 243$ 。

【0208】

(調製実施例 2 4 ~ 2 8 . 1 0)

表 4 の 2 欄で列挙した調製実施例 1 5、1 6、1 9、1 9 . 1、2 0 および 2 2 から得た適当な化合物を使用して、調製実施例 2 3 で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、表 4 の 3 欄で列挙した化合物 (C M P D) を調製した。

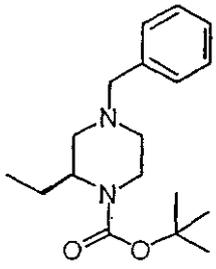
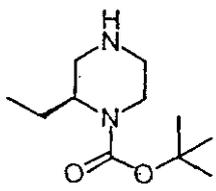
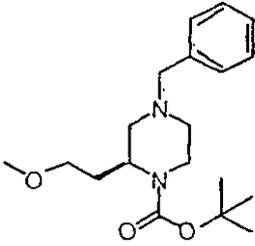
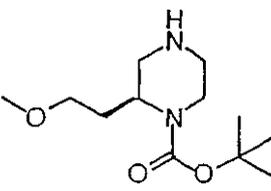
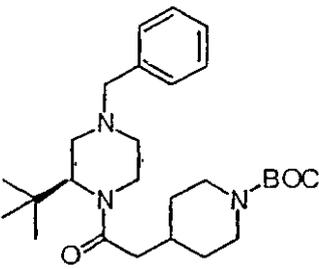
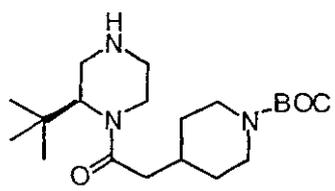
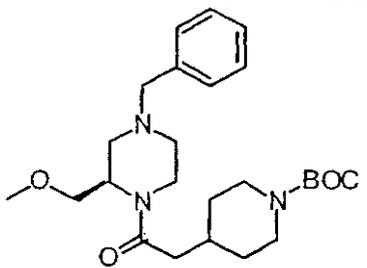
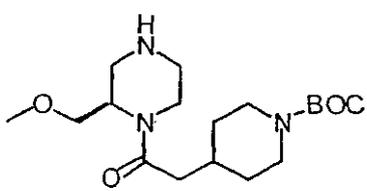
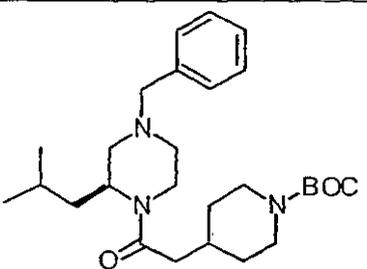
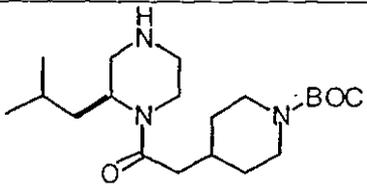
【0209】

(表 4)

【0210】

【表 4 - 1】

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調製 実施例	2 欄	3 欄	CMPD
24			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 305
25			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 245
26			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 368
27			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 356
28			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 368

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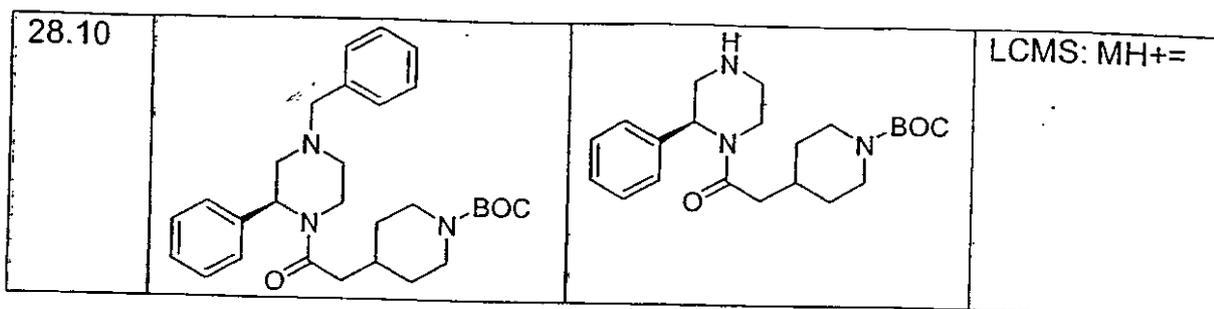
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【 0 2 1 1 】

【 表 4 - 2 】

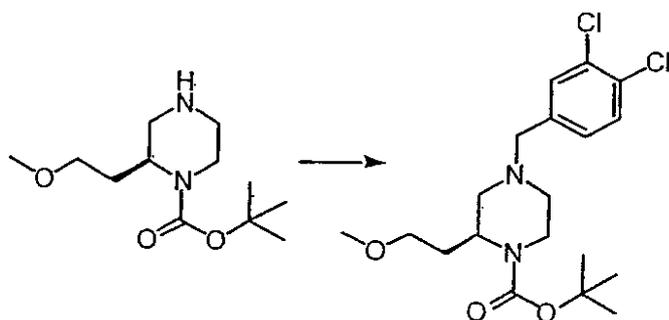


(調製実施例 29)

【0212】

[化54]

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調製実施例 25 から得た生成物 (0.25 g、1.0 mmol) および 3,4-ジクロロベンズアルデヒド (0.23 g、1.3 当量) の CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) 溶液に、 NaHCO_3 (0.32 g、1.5 当量) および AcOH (0.14 mL、2.4 当量) を加え、得られた溶液を、室温で、96 時間攪拌した。その反応混合物を、飽和 NaHCO_3 を加えることによりクエンチし、そして CH_2Cl_2 で抽出した。合わせた有機物を Na_2SO_4 で乾燥し、濾過し、そして減圧下にて濃縮した。その粗生成物をフラッシュクロマトグラフィー (これは、溶離液として、 CH_2Cl_2 中の 10% EtOAc 溶液を使用する) で精製した (0.27 g、収率 66%)。FABMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 403$ 。

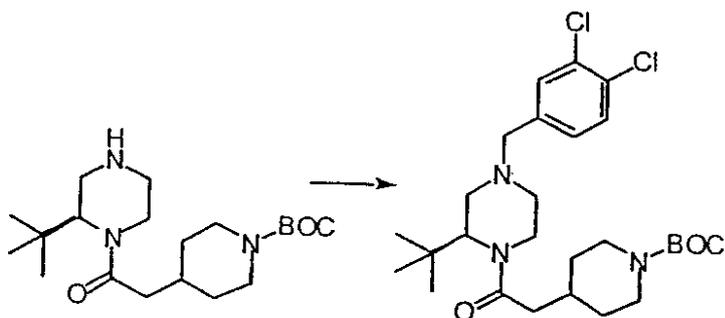
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【0213】

(調製実施例 30)

【0214】

[化55]



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調製実施例 26 から得た生成物を使用して、調製実施例 29 で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、上記化合物を調製した (0.33 g、収率 92%)。LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 526$ 。

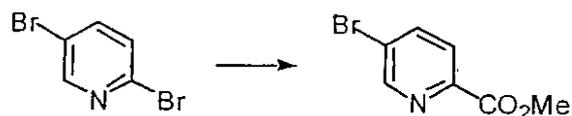
【0215】

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(調製実施例 3 1)

【0216】

[化56]



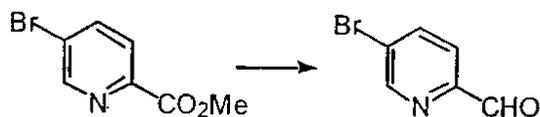
2,5-ジブロモピリジン (10 g、42.2 mmol)、TEA (11.6 mL、2.0 当量)、1,1-ビス(ジフェニルホスフィノ)フェロセン (1.4 g、6 mol%) および Pd(OAc)₂ (0.28 g、3 mol%) の MeOH (40 mL) および DMF (40 mL) 溶液を、CO (40 psi) 下にて、50 °C で、6 時間攪拌した。その反応混合物を室温まで冷却し、水で希釈し、そして EtOAc で抽出した。合わせた有機物を Na₂SO₄ で乾燥し、濾過し、そして減圧下にて濃縮した。その粗生成物をフラッシュクロマトグラフィー (これは、溶離液として、50 : 50 の EtOAc : ヘキサン混合物を使用する) で精製して、所望生成物 (5.6 g、収率 61%) およびビスカルボニル化生成物 (1.0 g) を得た。LCMS : MH⁺ = 216。

【0217】

(調製実施例 3 2)

【0218】

[化57]



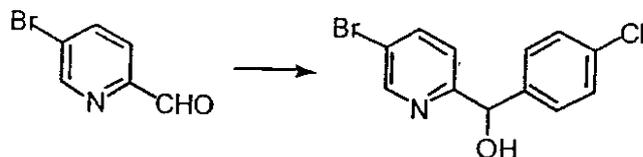
調製実施例 3 1 から得た生成物 (1.0 g、4.6 mmol) の CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL) 溶液に、-5 °C で、DIBAL-H (10.2 mL、トルエン中で 1 M、2.2 当量) を加えた。得られた溶液を 15 分間攪拌した後、飽和 Na₂SO₄ でクエンチした。その残留物を CH₂Cl₂ で抽出し、合わせた有機物を Na₂SO₄ で乾燥し、濾過し、そして減圧下にて濃縮した。その粗生成物をフラッシュクロマトグラフィー (これは、溶離液として、50 : 50 の EtOAc : ヘキサン混合物を使用する) で精製した (0.55 g、収率 64%)。LCMS : MH⁺ = 186。

【0219】

(調製実施例 3 3)

【0220】

[化58]



1-クロロ-4-ヨードベンゼン (1.07 g、1.4 当量) の THF (10 mL) 溶液に、-40 °C で、塩化イソプロピルマグネシウム (2.3 mL、THF 中で 2.0 M、1.4 当量) を滴下した。得られた溶液を、-40 °C で、2 時間攪拌した後、THF (10 mL) 中の調製実施例 3 2 (0.56 g、3.2 mmol) から得た生成物を加えた。そ

の反応混合物を室温まで温め、そして3時間攪拌した。得られた溶液を、飽和NH₄Clを加えることによりクエンチし、そしてEtOAcで抽出した。合わせた有機物を水、ブラインで洗浄し、Na₂SO₄で乾燥し、濾過し、そして減圧下にて濃縮した。その粗生成物をフラッシュクロマトグラフィー（これは、溶離液として、ヘキサン中の20% EtOAc溶液を使用する）で精製してオイル（0.3g、収率34%）を得た。FABMS : MH⁺ = 299。

【0221】

（調製実施例33.1および33.2）

以下の表4.1の3欄で列挙したハロゲン化アリールおよび2欄で列挙したアリールアルデヒドを使用して、調製実施例33で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、表4.1の4欄で示した生成物を調製した。

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【0222】

（表4.1）

【0223】

【表4A】

調製実施例	2欄	3欄	4欄
33.1			
33.2			

20

（調製実施例34~40）

以下の表4.1、2欄のハロゲン化アリールおよび表4.2、3欄のアリールアルデヒドを使用して、調製実施例33で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、表4.1、4欄で示した生成物を調製した。

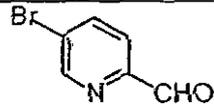
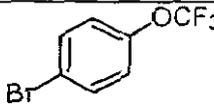
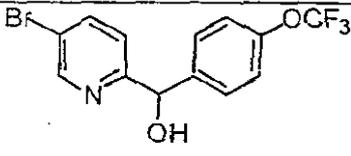
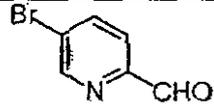
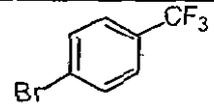
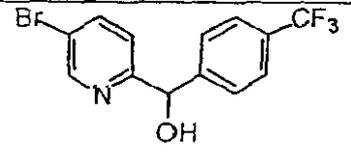
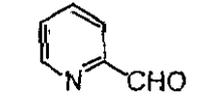
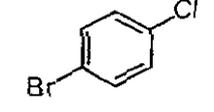
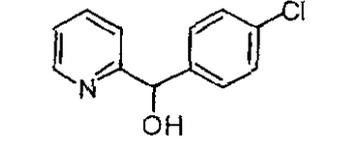
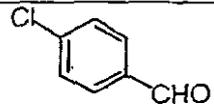
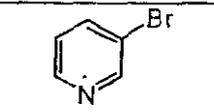
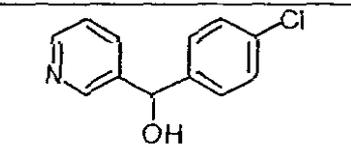
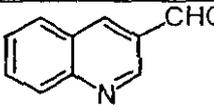
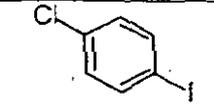
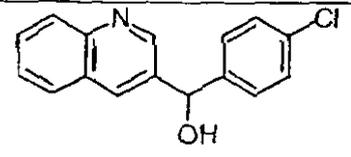
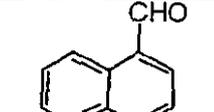
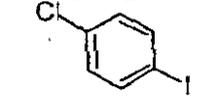
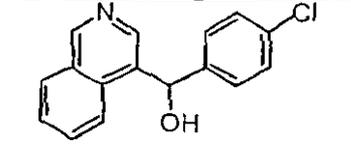
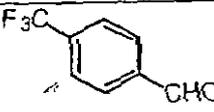
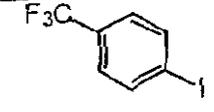
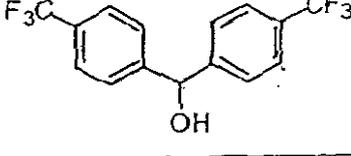
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【0224】

（表4.2）

【0225】

【表5】

調製実施例	2欄	3欄	4欄
34			
35			
36			
37			
38			
39			
40			

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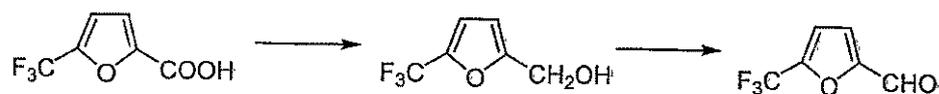
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(調製実施例 40 . 1)

【0226】

[化59]



無水 Et_2O (3 mL) および LiAlH_4 (Et_2O 中で 1.0 M、2.2 mL、2.2 mmol) に溶解した 5-トリフルオロメチル-2-フランカルボン酸 (500 mg、2.78 mmol) をゆっくりと加えた。その混合物を 2 時間還流し、次いで、室温で、20 時間攪拌した。5% KOH 水溶液 (0.15 mL) を加え、この混合物を濾過し、溶媒を蒸発させた。無色オイル 340 mg (74%) が得られた。

【0227】

このオイル (330 mg、1.99 mmol) を無水 1,2-ジクロロエタン (10 mL) 50

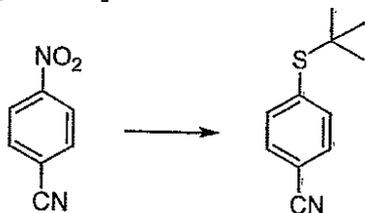
)に溶解し、BaMnO₄ (2.05 g、8.0 mmol)を加え、その混合物を攪拌し、そしてN₂下にて、3時間還流した。CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL)を加え、この混合物をセリットで濾過し、溶媒を蒸発させた。粗生成物 (110 mg)を、以下の調製実施例 41.6の調製に直接使用した。

【0228】

(調製実施例 40.2)

【0229】

[化60]



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4-ニトロベンゾニトリル (2.96 g、20 mmol)を(CH₃)₃CsNa (3.36 g、30 mmol)と混合し、無水DMSO (40 mL)を加え、その混合物を、室温で、20時間攪拌した。この混合物をH₂O (1 L)に注ぎ、そしてEt₂O (2×200 mL)で抽出した。合わせた抽出物をH₂O (3×300 mL)で洗浄し、Na₂SO₄で乾燥し、そして濾過した。溶媒を蒸発させ、その残留物を、シリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー (これは、CH₂Cl₂:ヘキサン (1:1)を使用する)で精製した。白色固形物 (2.38 g、62%)が得られた。

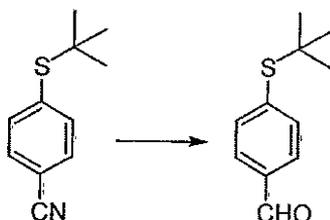
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【0230】

(調製実施例 40.3)

【0231】

[化61]



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4-tert-ブチルチオベンゾニトリル (960 mg、5.0 mmol)を無水トルエン (10 mL)に溶解し、その溶液を0℃まで冷却し、そしてN₂下にて、DIBAL-H (トルエン中で20%、7.1 mL、10 mmol)を加えた。その混合物を、0℃で、2時間攪拌し、1M HCl (2×100 mL)、ブライン (100 mL)で洗浄し、そしてNa₂SO₄で乾燥した。溶媒を蒸発させた後、粗アルデヒド850 mg (これは、調製実施例 41.7の調製に直接使用した)を得た。

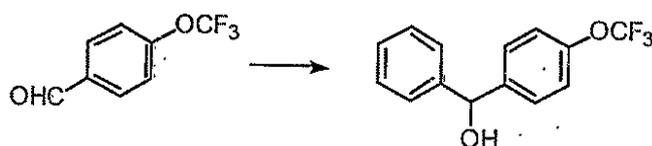
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【0232】

(調製実施例 41)

【0233】

[化62]



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4-トリフルオロメトキシベンズアルデヒド (0.3 g、1.6 mmol)のTHF (3.0 mL)溶液に、-78℃で、臭化フェニルマグネシウム (3.16 mL、THF中で

1 M、2.0 当量) を滴下した。得られた溶液を、-78 で、1 時間攪拌し、そして -4 で、一晩保存した。その反応を、飽和 NH_4Cl を加えることによりクエンチし、そして CH_2Cl_2 で抽出した。合わせた有機物を Na_2SO_4 で乾燥し、濾過し、そして減圧下にて濃縮した。その粗生成物をフラッシュクロマトグラフィー(これは、溶離液として、ヘキサン中の 10% EtOAc 溶液を使用する) で精製した(0.39 g、収率 93%)。

【0234】

(調製実施例 41.1 ~ 41.8)

以下の表 4.3 の 2 列のアリールアルデヒドおよび臭化フェニルマグネシウムを使用して、調製実施例 41 で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、表 4.3 の 3 列で示した生成物を調製した。

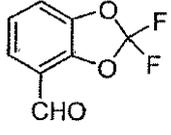
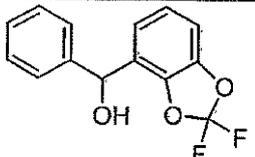
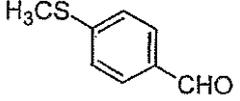
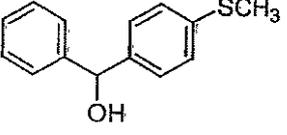
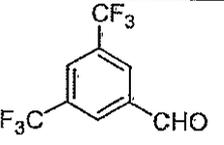
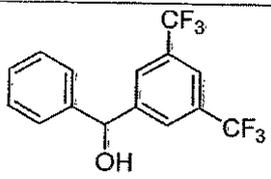
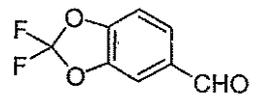
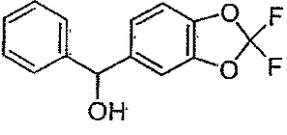
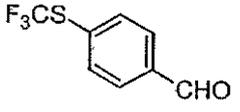
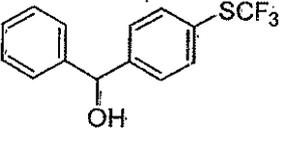
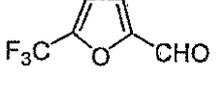
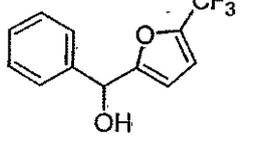
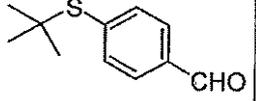
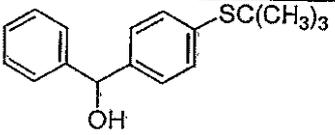
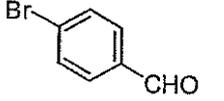
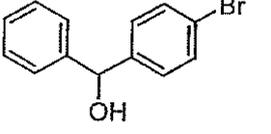
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【0235】

(表 4.3)

【0236】

【表 6】

調製用実施例	列 2	列 3
41.1		
41.2		
41.3		
41.4		
41.5		
41.6		
41.7		
41.8		

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(調製実施例 41.10 ~ 41.16)

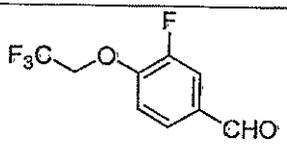
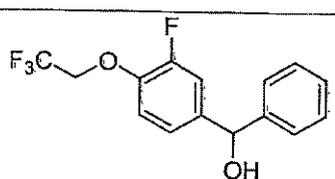
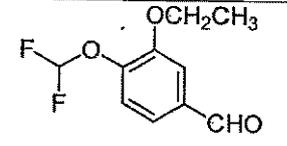
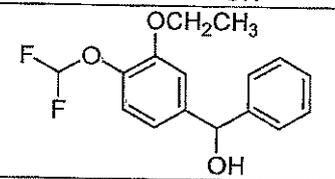
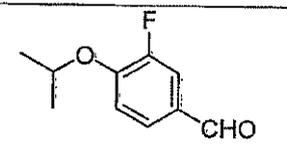
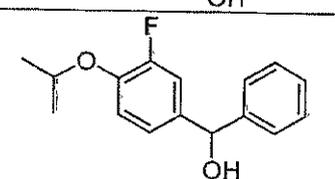
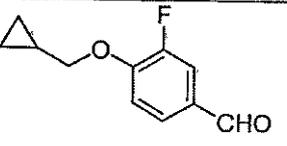
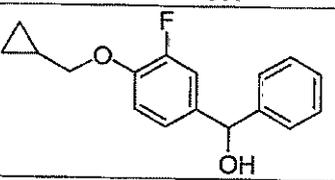
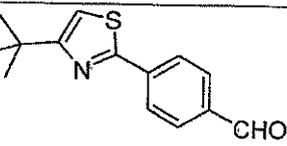
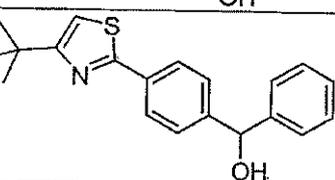
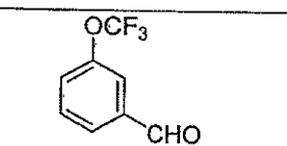
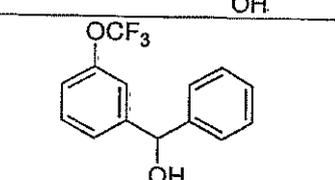
以下の表 4.4 の 2 列の適当な化合物を単に置換して、調製実施例 4.1 で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、表 4.4 の 3 列で示した化合物を調製した。

【0237】

(表 4.4)

【0238】

【表 7】

調製用実施例	列 2	列 3
41.10		
41.12		
41.13		
41.14		
41.15		
41.16		

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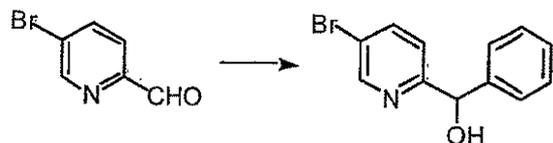
20

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(調製実施例 4 2)

【0 2 3 9】

[化 6 3]



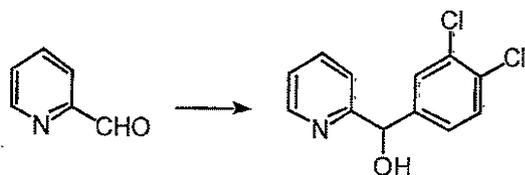
調製実施例 3 2 で調製した 3 - プロモピリジン - 2 - カルボキシアレヒドを使用して、
調製実施例 4 1 で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、上記化合物を調製した。LCMS：
MH⁺ = 264 .

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(調製実施例 4 3)

【0 2 4 0】

[化 6 4]



THF (20 mL) 中の 1 - ブロモ - 3 , 4 - ジクロロベンゼン (2 . 0 g 、 8 . 9 mmol) に、 - 78 で、 n - BuLi (4 . 25 mL 、 ヘキサン中で 2 . 5 M 、 1 . 2 当量) を滴下した。得られた橙色溶液を 40 分間攪拌した後、ピリジン - 2 - カルボキシア
 ルデヒド (1 . 1 mL 、 1 . 3 当量) を滴下した。その反応混合物を、 - 78 で、 2 時
 間攪拌し、そして水を加えることにより、クエンチした。得られた溶液を CH₂Cl₂ で
 抽出し、Na₂SO₄ で乾燥し、濾過し、そして濃縮した。その粗生成物をフラッシュク
 ロマトグラフィー (これは、溶離液として、ヘキサン中の 40 % EtOAc 溶液を使用す
 る) で精製した。この部分的に精製した残基を、溶離液として CH₂Cl₂ 溶液中 3 % M
 eOH を使用して、再精製し、油状物を得た (0 . 37 g 、 収率 16 %) 。

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【 0 2 4 1 】

(調製実施例 4 4 ~ 5 4 . 1 4)

表 5 、 2 列のハロゲン化アリールおよび表 5 、 3 列のアリールアルデヒドを使用して、調
 製実施例 4 3 で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、表 5 、 4 列で示した化合物を調製した
 。

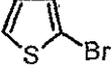
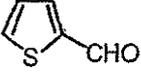
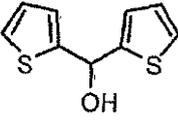
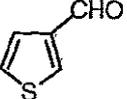
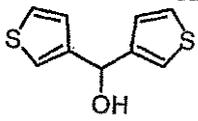
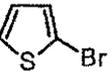
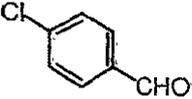
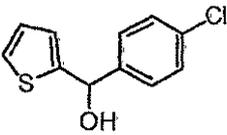
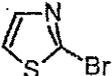
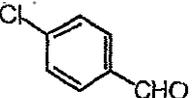
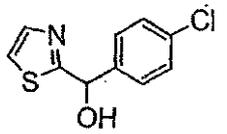
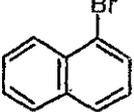
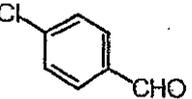
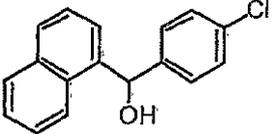
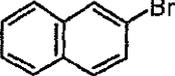
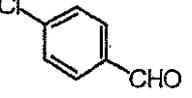
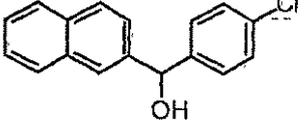
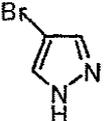
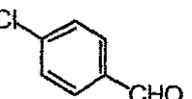
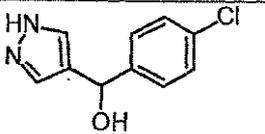
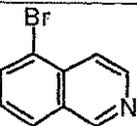
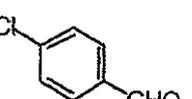
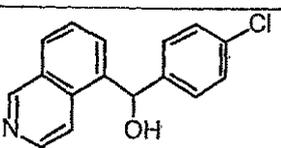
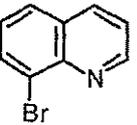
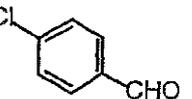
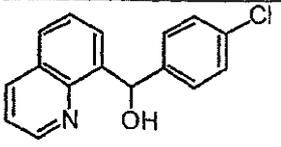
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【 0 2 4 2 】

(表 5)

【 0 2 4 3 】

【 表 8 - 1 】

調製用実施例	列 2	列 3	列 4 RR'CHOH
44			
45			
46			
47			
48			
49			
50			
51			
52			

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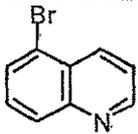
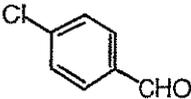
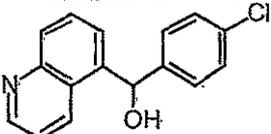
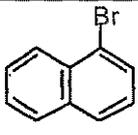
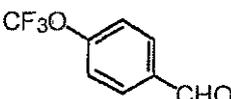
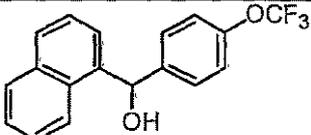
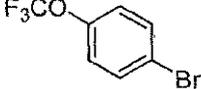
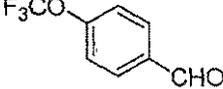
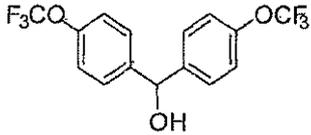
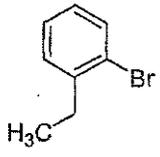
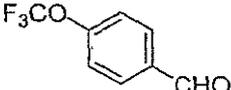
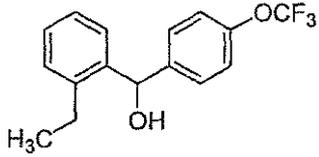
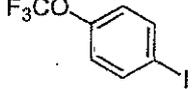
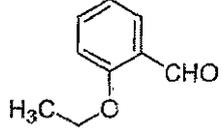
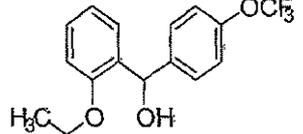
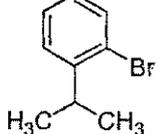
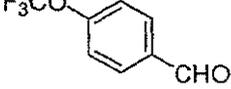
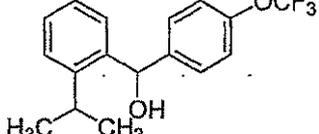
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【 0 2 4 4 】

【 表 8 - 2 】

53			
54			
54.1			
54.12			
54.13			
54.14			

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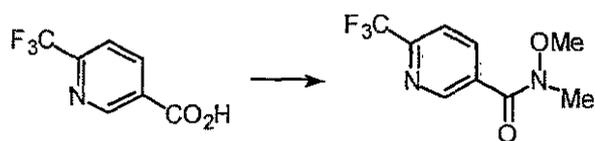
30

(調製実施例 55)

(工程 A)

【0245】

[化65]



2 - トリフルオロメチル - 5 - ピリジンカルボン酸 (0.50 g、2.62 mmol) および DMF (2 滴) の CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) 溶液に、塩化オキサリル (0.27 mL、1.2 当量) を滴下し、得られた溶液を還流状態まで加熱した。その反応混合物を冷却し、そして減圧下にて濃縮した。その残留物を CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) に再溶解し、そしてジイソプロピルエチルアミン (0.7 mL、2.3 当量) および N, O - ジメチルヒドロキシルアミン (0.19 g、1.2 当量) で処理した。得られた溶液を、室温で、3 日間攪拌し、水 (25 mL) を加えることによりクエンチし、そして CH_2Cl_2 で抽出した。合わせた有機物を Na_2SO_4 で乾燥し、濾過し、そして減圧下にて濃縮した。その粗生成物をフラッシュクロマトグラフィー (これは、溶離液として、70 : 30 の EtOAc : ヘキサン混合物を使用する) で精製した (0.29 g、収率 70%)。LCMS : $\text{MH}^+ = 235$ 。

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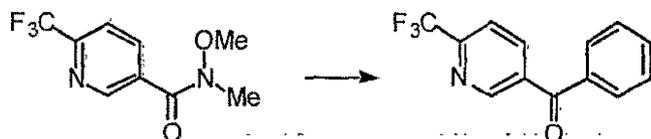
50

【0246】

(工程B)

【0247】

[化66]



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THF (10 mL) 中の調製実施例 55、工程 A から得た生成物 (0.23 g、0.97 mmol) に、0 で、塩化フェニルマグネシウム (2.91 mL、THF 中で 1.0 M、3.0 当量) を加えた。得られた溶液を室温までゆっくりと温め、そして 6 時間攪拌した。その反応を、水を加えることによりクエンチし、そして CH₂Cl₂ で抽出した。合わせた有機物を Na₂SO₄ で乾燥し、濾過し、そして減圧下にて濃縮した。その粗生成物をフラッシュクロマトグラフィー (これは、溶離液として、ヘキサン中の 50% EtOAc 溶液を使用する) で精製した (0.24 g、定量収率)。LCMS: MH⁺ = 252。

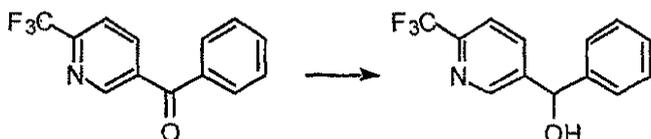
【0248】

(工程C)

【0249】

[化67]

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調製実施例 55、工程 B から得た生成物 (0.23 g、0.93 mmol) を、EtOH (3.0 mL) およびトルエン (3.0 mL) 中にて、室温で、NaBH₄ (0.053 g、1.5 当量) と共に、5 時間攪拌した。得られた溶液を、水を加えることによりクエンチし、そして EtOAc で抽出した。合わせた有機物を Na₂SO₄ で乾燥し、濾過し、そして減圧下にて濃縮した。その粗生成物をフラッシュクロマトグラフィー (これは、溶離液として、ヘキサン中の 30% EtOAc 溶液を使用する) で精製した (0.15 g、収率 66%)。LCMS: MH⁺ = 254。

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【0250】

(調製実施例 55.1)

【0251】

[化68]

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4-ヒドロキシベンゾフェノン (0.50 g、2.52 mmol) および K₂CO₃ (0.52 g、1.5 当量) の DMF (6 mL) 溶液に、トリフルオロメタンスルホン酸 2, 2, 2-トリフルオロエチルエステルを加え、得られた溶液を、2 時間にわたって、50 まで加熱した。その反応混合物を室温まで冷却し、EtOAc および水で希釈し、そして抽出した。合わせた有機物を Na₂SO₄ で乾燥し、濾過し、そして減圧下にて濃縮し

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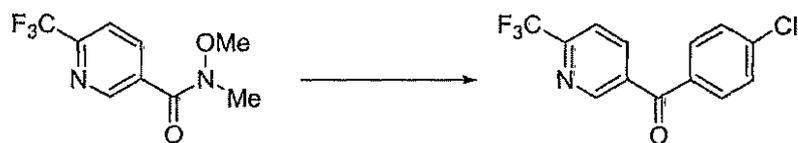
た。その粗生成物をフラッシュクロマトグラフィー（これは、溶離液として、80：20のヘキサン：EtOAc混合物を使用する）で精製した（0.67g、収率94%）。LCMS：MH⁺ = 281。

【0252】

（調製実施例55.10）

【0253】

[化69]



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塩化4-クロロフェニルマグネシウムを単に置換して、調製実施例55、工程Bで示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、上記化合物を調製した（%収率）。LCMS：MH⁺ = 。

【0254】

（調製実施例55.11）

【0255】

[化70]



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4-ヒドロキシベンゾフェノン（1.0g、5.04mmol）、塩化ジメチルアミノエチル塩酸塩（1.09g、1.5当量）およびK₂CO₃（3.48g、5.0当量）の溶液を、アセトン（50mL）中にて、還流状態で、24時間加熱した。得られた溶液を室温まで冷却し、さらに32時間攪拌した。その反応混合物をH₂Oで希釈し、そしてEtOAcで抽出した。合わせた有機物を1N HCl（3×25mL）で洗浄し、合わせた水性洗浄液を1N NaOHで中和し、そしてCH₂Cl₂で抽出した。合わせた有機物をNa₂SO₄で乾燥し、濾過し、そして濃縮し、さらに精製することなく使用した（1.36g、収率100%）。LCMS：MH⁺ = 270。

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【0256】

（調製実施例55.12～55.14）

表5.11の1列の適当な塩化物を単に置換して、調製実施例55.11で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、表5.11の2列の表題化合物を調製した。

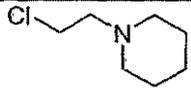
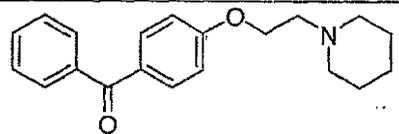
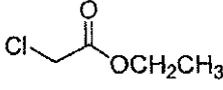
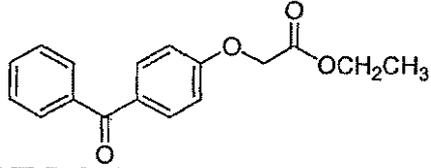
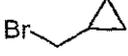
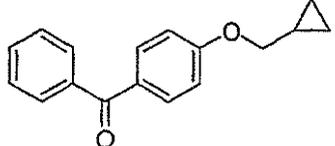
【0257】

（表5.11）

【0258】

[表9]

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調製用実施例	列 1	列 2
55.12		
55.13		
55.14		

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(調製実施例 55.15)

【0259】

[化71]



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4-ヒドロキシベンゾフェノン(1.0g、5.04mmol)、クロロジフルオロ酢酸ナトリウム(0.77g、1.0当量)およびNaOH(0.20g、1.0当量)のDMF(10mL)およびH₂O(1.4mL)溶液を、2.5時間にわたって、120~125まで加熱した。その反応混合物を室温まで冷却し、1N NaOHで希釈し、そしてEtOAcで抽出した。合わせた有機物をH₂O、飽和NaClで洗浄し、Na₂SO₄で乾燥し、そして減圧中にて濃縮した。その粗生成物をフラッシュクロマトグラフィー(これは、溶離液として、ヘキサン中の15%EtOAc溶液を使用する)で精製した(0.39g、収率31%)。LCMS:MH⁺=249。

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【0260】

(調製実施例 55.16~55.17)

表5.12の1列の適当な化合物を単に置換して、調製実施例15で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、表5.12の2列で示した化合物を調製した。

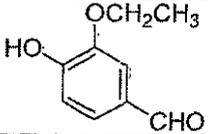
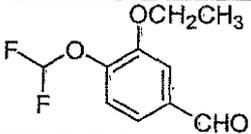
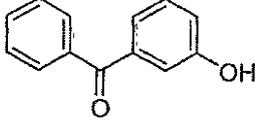
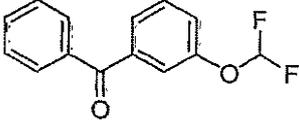
【0261】

(表5.12)

【0262】

【表10】

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調製用実施例	列 1	列 2	CMPD
55.16			—
55.17			LCMS: $MH^+ = 249$

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(調製用実施例 55.18)

【0263】

[化72]



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DMF (10 mL) 中の 4-ヒドロキシベンゾフェノン (2.0 g、10.9 mmol)、臭化ネオペンチル (3.05 g、2 当量)、 K_2CO_3 (2.79 g、2.0 当量)、KI (2.85 g、1.7 当量) および CuI (38 mg、2 mol%) の溶液を、95 にて 48 時間加熱した。この反応混合物を、室温まで冷却し、飽和 $NaHCO_3$ (50 mL) で希釈し、 $EtOAc$ (3 × 100 mL) で抽出した。この合わせた有機物を、 H_2O およびブラインで洗浄し、 Na_2SO_4 で乾燥し、濾過し、そして減圧下で濃縮した。この粗生成物をフラッシュクロマトグラフィーによって、溶出液としてヘキサン溶液中 30% $EtOAc$ を使用して精製した (0.1 g、4% 収率)。

【0264】

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(調製用実施例 55.19)

【0265】

[化73]



トリメチルアセチルクロリド (0.75 mL、1.2 当量) を、 CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL) 中の 4-アミノベンゾフェノン (1.0 g、5.07 mmol) および TEA (1.06 mL、1.5 当量) の溶液に 0 にて添加した。この得られた溶液を 1.5 時間攪拌し、室温まで温め、そして飽和 $NaHCO_3$ の添加によってクエンチした。この得られた溶液を CH_2Cl_2 で抽出し、この合わせた有機物を、 Na_2SO_4 で乾燥し、濾過し、そして濃縮した。この粗生成物を、フラッシュクロマトグラフィーによって、溶出液としてヘキサン溶液中 30% $EtOAc$ を使用して精製した (1.28 g、90% 収率)。

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LCMS: $MH^+ = 282$ 。

【0266】

(調製用実施例 55.191)

【0267】

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[化 7 4]



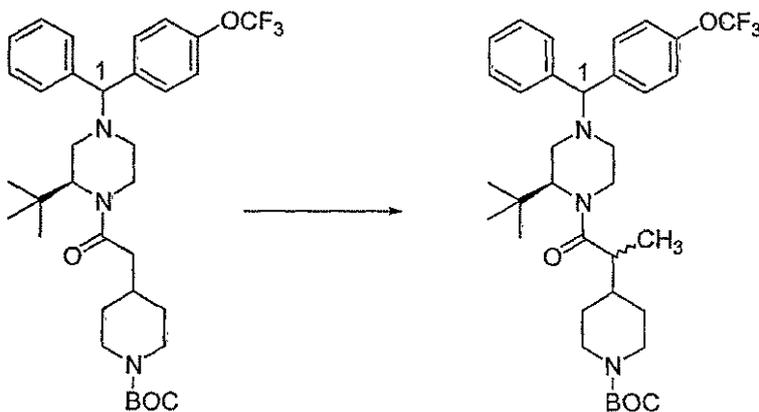
基本的に調製用実施例 55 . 19 に示される同じ手順によって、トリフルオロスルホン酸無水物のみを代えて、上記の化合物を調製した。

【 0 2 6 8 】

(調製用実施例 55 . 19 2)

【 0 2 6 9 】

[化 7 5]



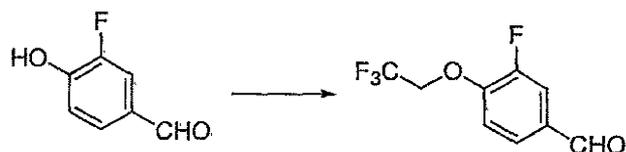
THF (5 mL) 中の調製用実施例 177 からの化合物 (0 . 25 g 、 0 . 405 mmol) の溶液に、 - 78 にてヘキサメチルジシラザンリチウム (0 . 89 mL 、 ヘキサン中 2 . 0 M 、 2 . 2 当量) を滴下した。この得られた溶液を 5 分間攪拌し、そして MeI (0 . 2 mL 、 0 . 8 当量) を添加した。この得られた溶液を室温まで温め、そして一晩攪拌した。この得られた混合物を、H₂O で希釈し、そして CH₂Cl₂ で抽出した。この合わせた有機物を、Na₂SO₄ で乾燥し、濾過し、そして減圧下で濃縮した。この粗生成物を、フラッシュクロマトグラフィーによって、溶出液として 75 : 25 のヘキサン : EtOAc 溶液を使用して精製した (0 . 030 g 、 12 % 収率) 。 LCMS : MH⁺ = 632 。

【 0 2 7 0 】

(調製用実施例 55 . 2)

【 0 2 7 1 】

[化 7 6]



基本的に調製用実施例 55 . 1 に示される同じ手順によって、3 - フルオロ - 4 - ヒドロキシベンズアルデヒドのみを代えて、上記の化合物を調製した (0 . 70 g 、 89 % 収率) : LCMS MH⁺ = 223 。

【 0 2 7 2 】

(調製用実施例 56)

【 0 2 7 3 】

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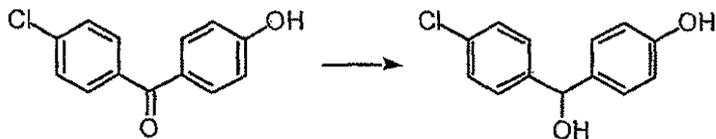
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[化77]



基本的に調製用実施例55、工程Cに示される同じ手順によって、4-クロロ-4'-ヒドロキシベンゾフェノン(2.0g、8.6mmol)を使用して、上記の化合物を得た(0.77g、34%収率)。

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【0274】

(調製用実施例56.1)

【0275】

[化78]



基本的に調製用実施例55、工程Cに示される同じ手順によって、調製用実施例55.1からの生成物を使用して、上記の化合物を調製し(0.63g、97%収率)、そしてさらに精製することなく使用した。

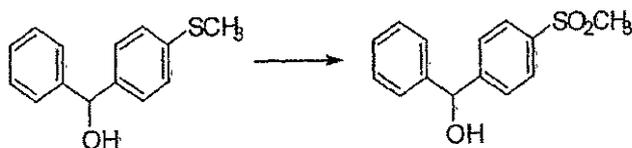
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【0276】

(調製用実施例56.2)

【0277】

[化79]



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4-メチルチオベンズヒドロール(1.15g、5.0mmol)を酢酸(25mL)に溶解し、そして H_2O_2 (H_2O 中35%、5.0mL)を添加した。この混合物を40で3日間攪拌し、そして $NaHCO_3$ (100g)上に注いだ。水(800mL)を添加し、そしてこの混合物をEtOAc($3 \times 100mL$)で抽出した。この合わせた抽出物を、 Na_2SO_4 で乾燥し、濾過し、そして溶媒をエバポレートした。この残渣を、 CH_2Cl_2 :EtOAc(5:1)を用いたシリカのカラムクロマトグラフィーによって、で精製した。白色固体(1.21g、92%)を得た。

【0278】

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(調製用実施例56.3および56.4)

4-トリフルオロメチルスルホニルベンズヒドロールおよび4-t-ブチルスルホニルベンズヒドロールを、調製用実施例56.2に記載されるのと同様の方法を使用して調製した。

【0279】

(調製用実施例56.10~56.52)

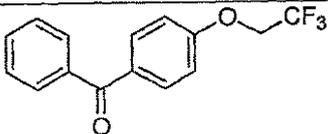
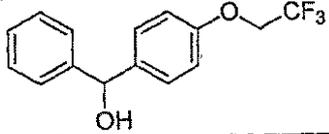
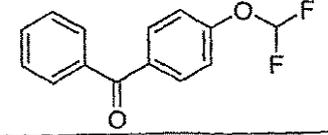
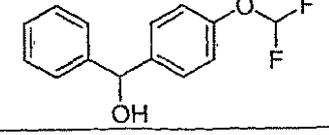
基本的に調製用実施例56に示される同じ手順によって、表5.14の列2の適切な化合物のみを代えて、表5.14の列2の化合物を調製した：

(表5.14)

【0280】

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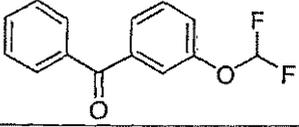
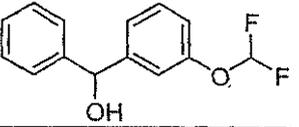
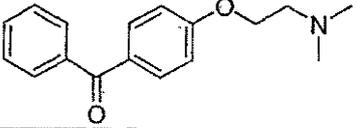
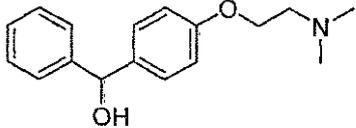
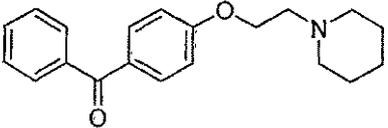
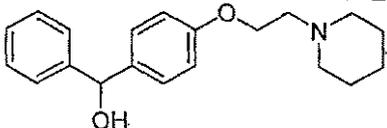
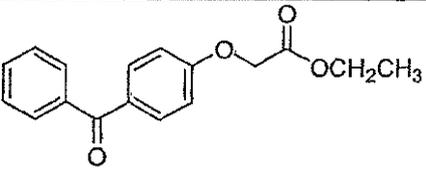
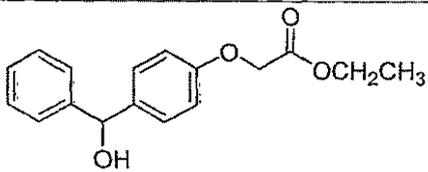
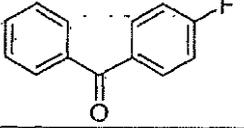
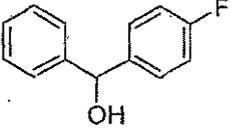
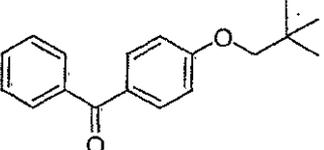
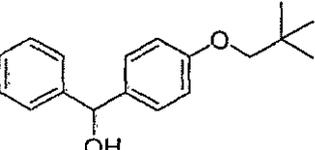
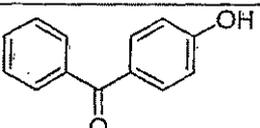
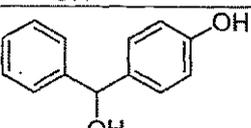
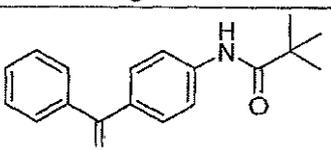
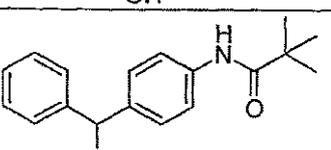
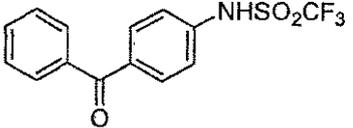
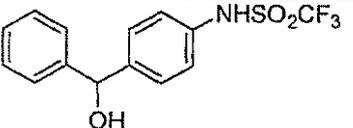
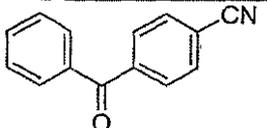
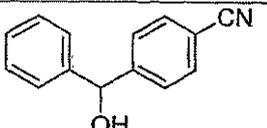
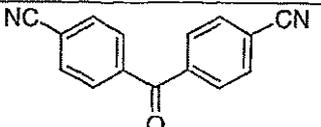
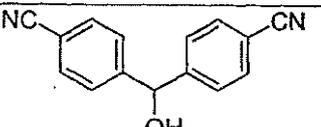
【表 1 1 - 1】

調製用実施例	列 1	列 2
56.10	 <chem>O=C(c1ccccc1)c2ccc(OCC(F)(F)F)cc2</chem>	 <chem>OCC(c1ccccc1)c2ccc(OCC(F)(F)F)cc2</chem>
56.11	 <chem>O=C(c1ccccc1)c2ccc(OC(F)F)cc2</chem>	 <chem>OCC(c1ccccc1)c2ccc(OC(F)F)cc2</chem>

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【 0 2 8 1 】

【表 1 1 - 2】

56.12		
56.13		
56.14		
56.15		
56.16		
56.17		
56.18		
56.19		
56.20		
56.21		
56.22		

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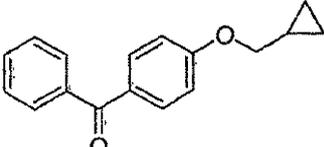
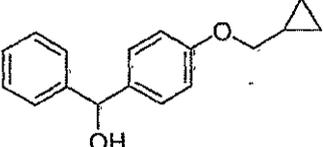
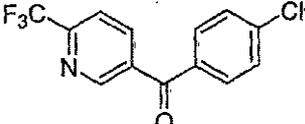
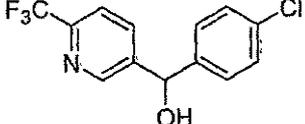
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【 0 2 8 2 】

【 表 1 1 - 3 】

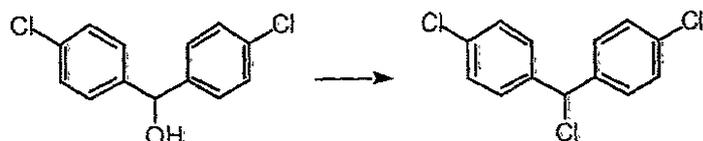
56.23		
56.24		

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(調製用実施例 57)

【0283】

[化80]



トルエン (10 mL) 中の 4 - 4' - ジクロロベンズヒドロール (1.0 g、3.95 mmol) の溶液に、0 にて SOCl_2 (0.52 mL、1.7 当量) を滴下した。この得られた溶液を、0 にて 1 時間攪拌し、そして室温まで温め、そして一晩攪拌した。この粗反応混合物を減圧下で濃縮し、上記の化合物を得、これをさらに精製することなく使用した (1.02 g、95% 収率)。

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【0284】

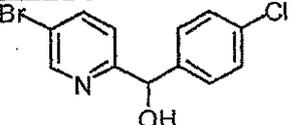
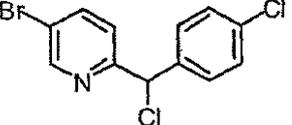
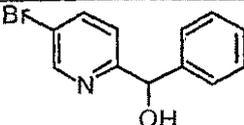
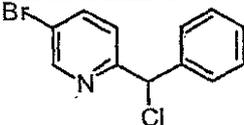
(調製用実施例 58 ~ 82.43)

基本的に調製用実施例 57 に示される同じ手順によって、表 6 の列 3 の化合物を、表 6 の列 2 の対応するアルコールから調製した：

(表 6)

【0285】

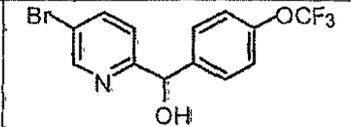
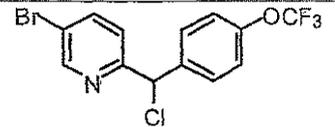
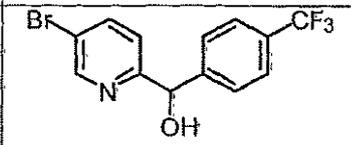
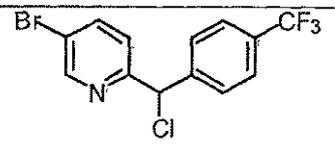
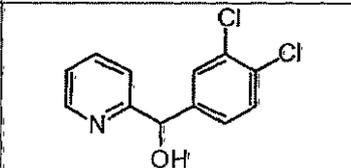
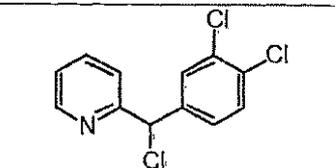
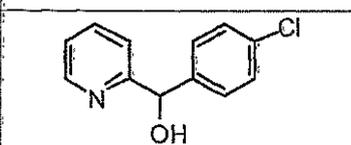
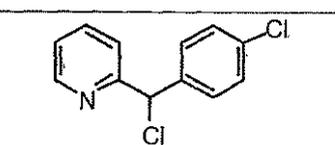
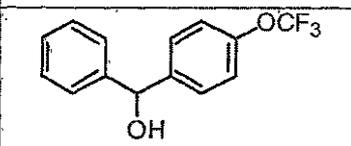
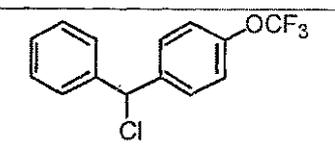
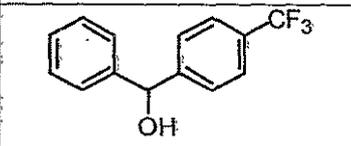
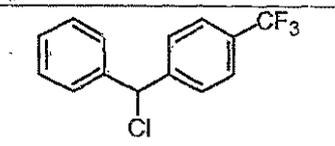
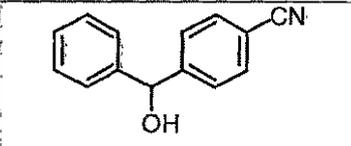
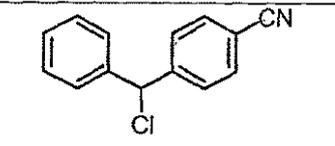
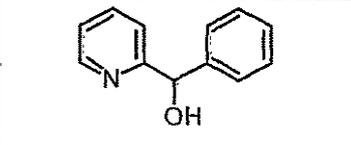
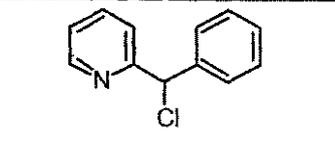
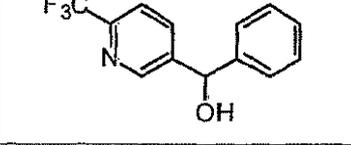
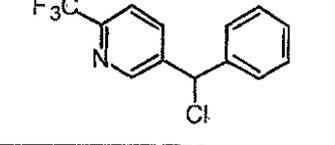
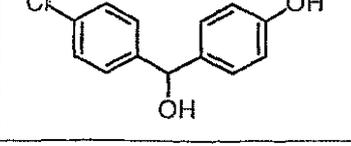
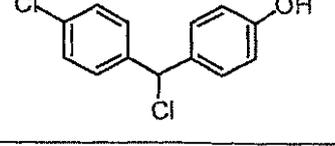
【表 12 - 1】

調製用実施例	列 2	列 3
58		
59		

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【0286】

【表 12 - 2】

60		
61		
62		
63		
64		
65		
66		
67		
68		
69		

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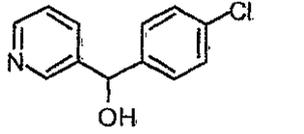
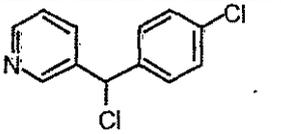
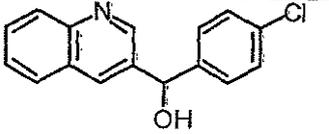
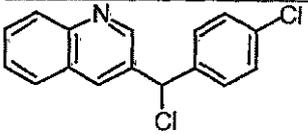
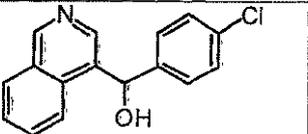
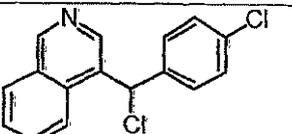
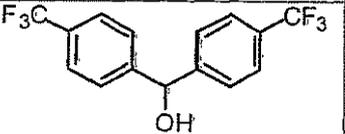
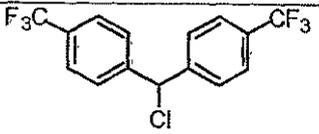
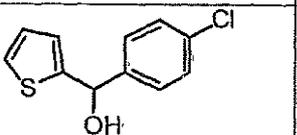
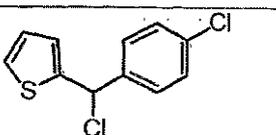
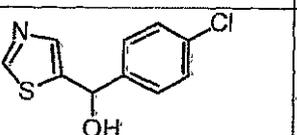
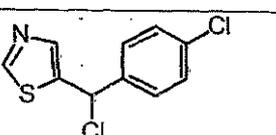
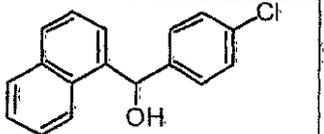
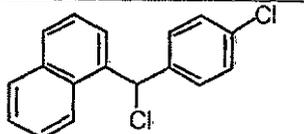
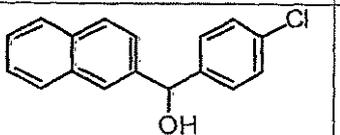
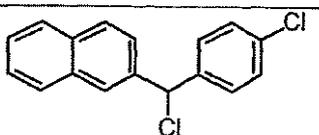
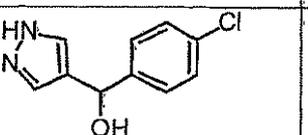
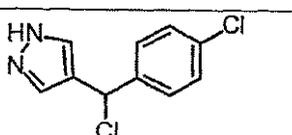
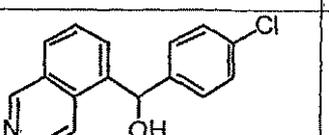
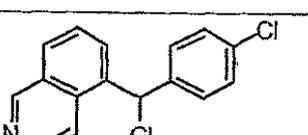
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【 0 2 8 7 】

【 表 1 2 - 3 】

70		
71		
72		
73		
74		
75		
76		
77		
78		
79		

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【 0 2 8 8 】

【 表 1 2 - 4 】

80		
81		
82		
82.1		
82.2		
82.3		
82.4		
82.5		
82.6		
82.7		

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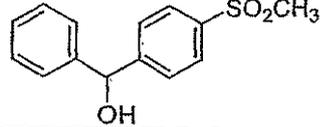
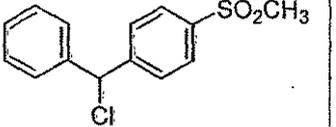
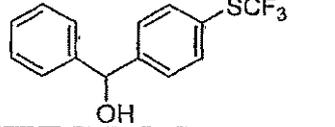
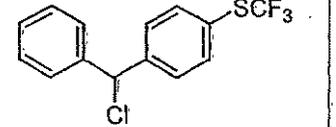
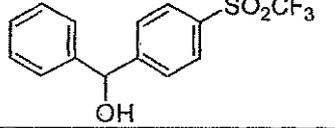
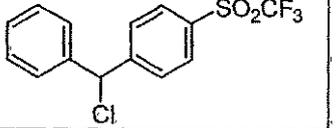
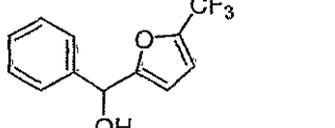
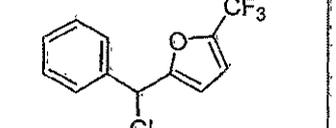
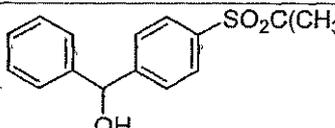
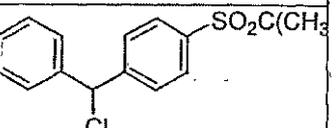
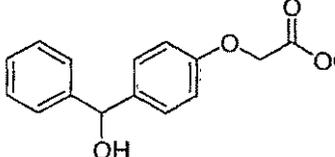
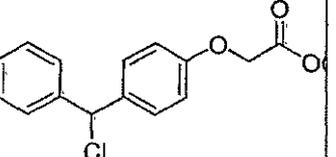
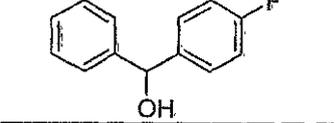
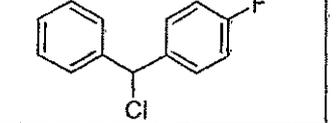
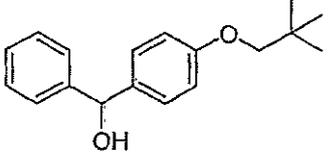
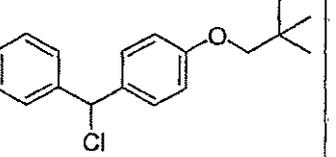
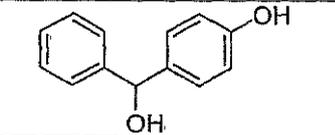
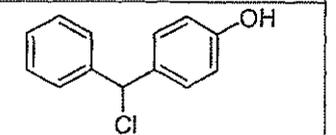
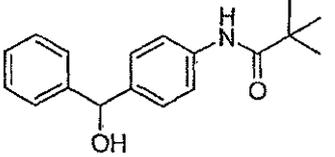
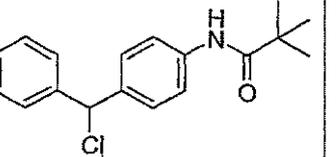
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【 0 2 8 9 】

【 表 1 2 - 5 】

82.8		
82.9		
82.10		
82.11		
82.12		
82.30		
82.31		
82.32		
82.33		
82.34		

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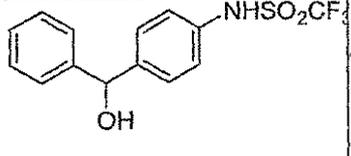
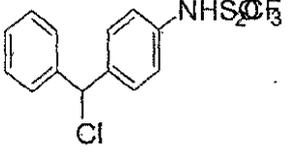
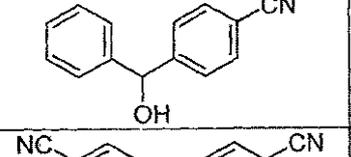
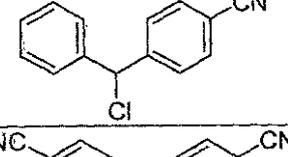
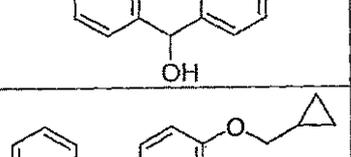
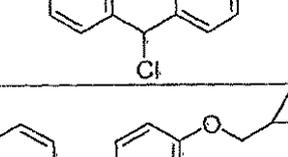
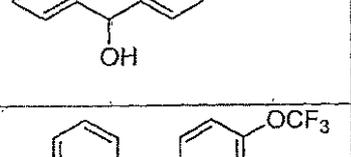
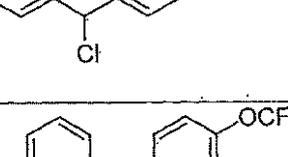
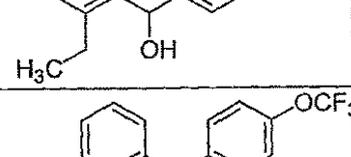
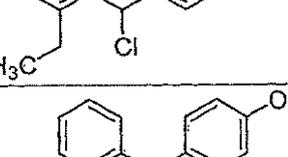
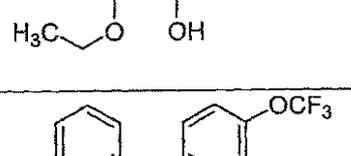
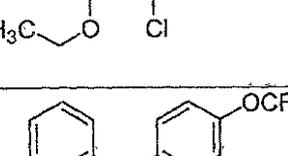
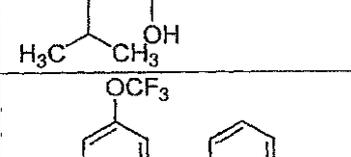
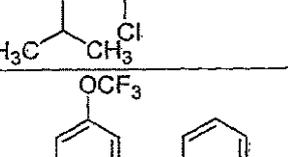
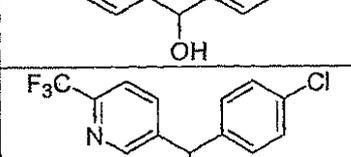
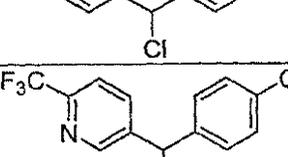
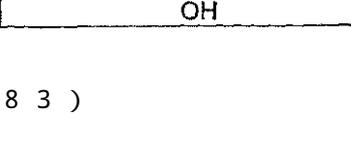
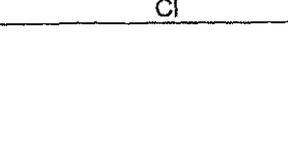
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【 0 2 9 0 】

【 表 1 2 - 6 】

82.35		
82.36		
82.37		
82.38		
82.39		
82.40		
82.41		
82.42		
82.43		

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(調製用実施例 83)

【0291】

[化81]



Ac₂O (102 mg, 1.0 mmol) および TEA (303 mg, 3.0 mmol) を N₂ のもと無水 CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) 中のビス(3-チエニル)メタノールの攪拌溶

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液に添加した。この混合物を、16時間攪拌して、飽和NaHCO₃水溶液に注ぎ、CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 10 mL) で抽出した。この抽出物を、Na₂SO₄ で乾燥し、濾過し、そして、その溶媒をエバポレートした。この残渣を、CH₂Cl₂ を用いるフラッシュクロマトグラフィーによって精製して、70 mg (58%) の固体を与えた。

【0292】

(調製実施例84)

【0293】

[化82]



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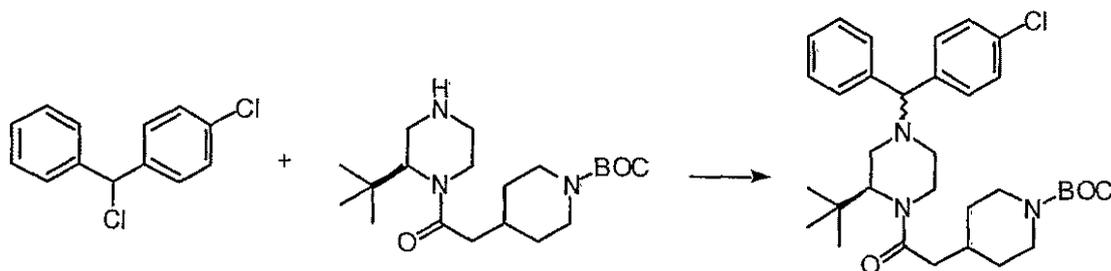
調製実施例83に示したものと本質的に同じ手順によって、ビス(2-チエニル)メタノールを用いて、上記の化合物を調製した。

【0294】

(調製実施例85)

【0295】

[化83]



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CH₃CN (25 mL) 中の、調製実施例26からの生成物 (0.35 g, 0.95 mmol)、4-クロロベンズヒドリルクロリド (0.27 mL, 1.2当量)、K₂CO₃ (0.33 g, 2.5当量) およびKI (0.063 g, 40 mol%) の溶液を、加熱して22時間に亘って還流させた。この反応混合物を冷却し、水で希釈し、そしてCH₂Cl₂ で抽出した。この合わせた有機物をNa₂SO₄ で乾燥し、濾過し、そして濃縮した。この粗生成物を、60:40のヘキサン:EtOAc混合物を溶離剤として用いるフラッシュクロマトグラフィーによって精製した (0.32 g, 59% 収量)。LCMS = 568。

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【0296】

(調製実施例86 ~ 106.28L)

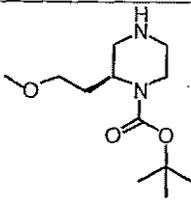
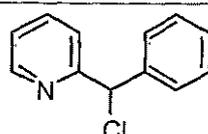
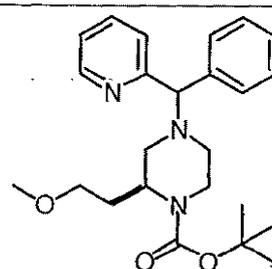
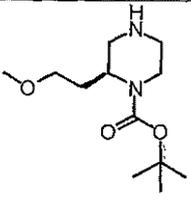
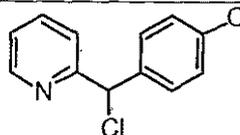
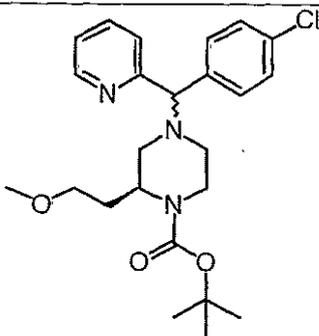
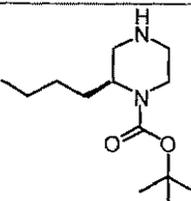
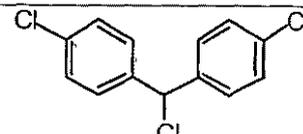
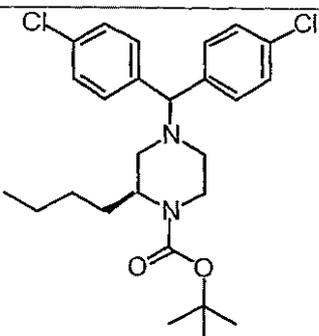
調製実施例85において示したものと本質的に同じ手順によって、以下の表7の第2列におけるアミンおよび表7の第3列におけるクロリドを使用して、表7の第4列 (CMPD) の化合物を、調製した。

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【0297】

【表13-1】

表7

調製 実施 例	第2列	第3列	第4列	CMPD
86				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 312
87				---
88				---

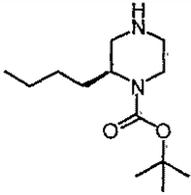
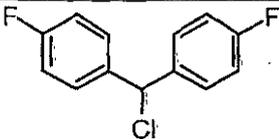
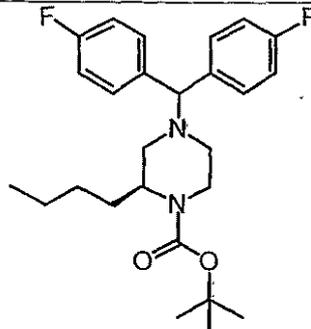
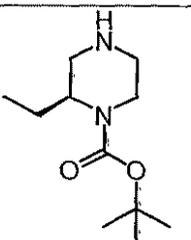
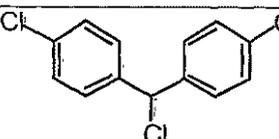
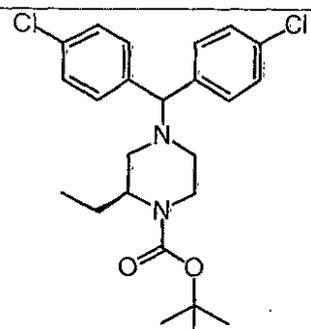
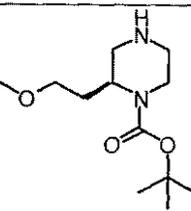
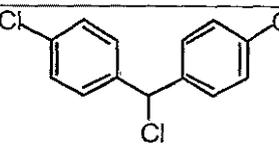
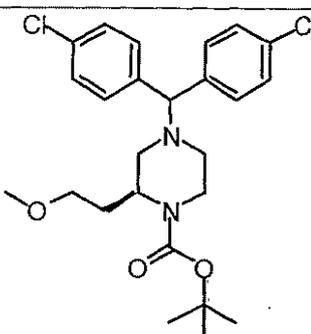
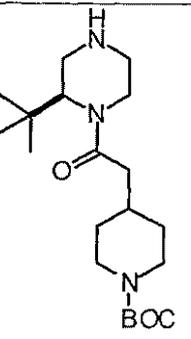
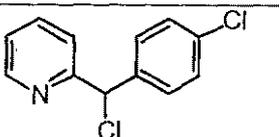
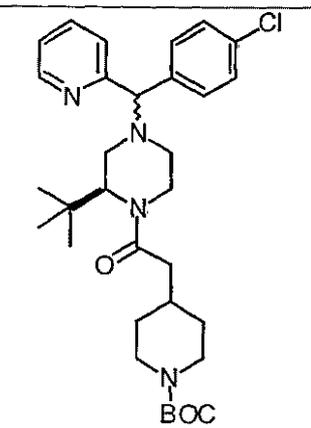
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【 0 2 9 8 】

【 表 1 3 - 2 】

89				FAB MS: MH ⁺ = 445
90				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 449
91				FAB MS: MH ⁺ = 479
92				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 569

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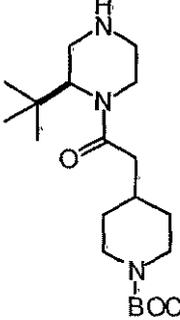
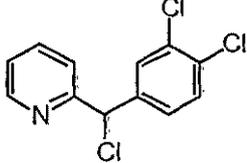
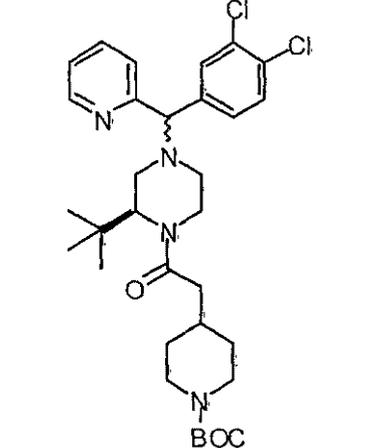
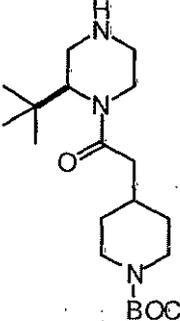
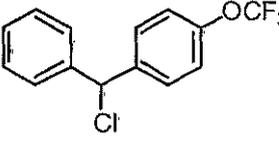
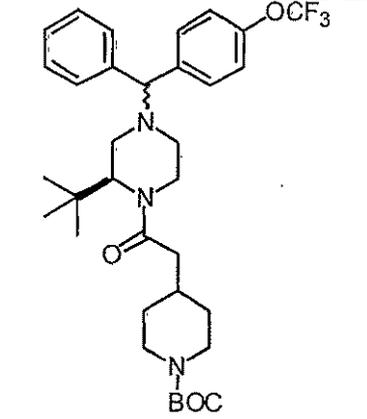
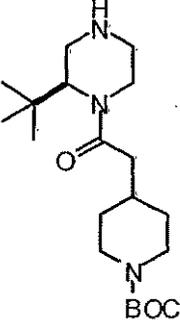
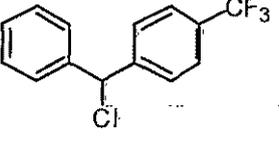
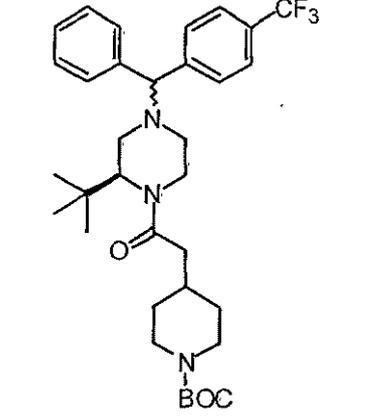
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【 0 2 9 9 】

【 表 1 3 - 3 】

93				---
94				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 618
95				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 602

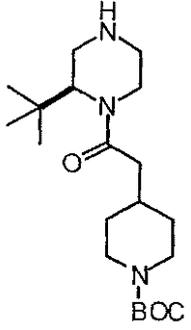
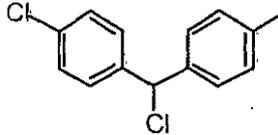
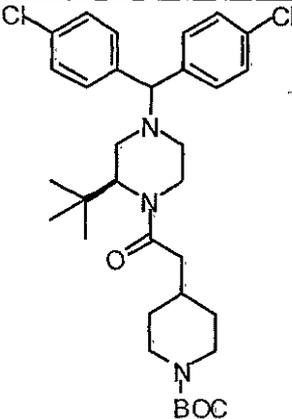
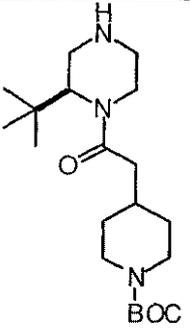
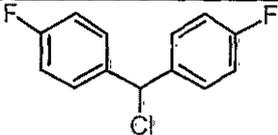
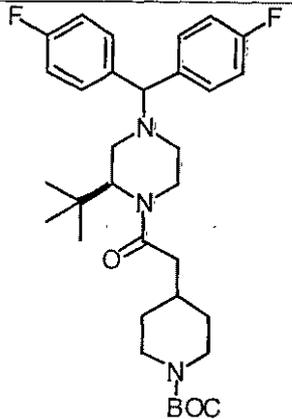
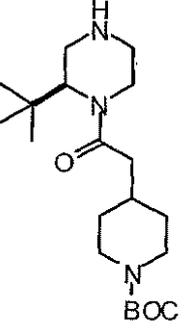
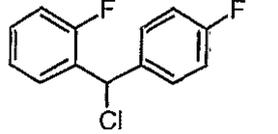
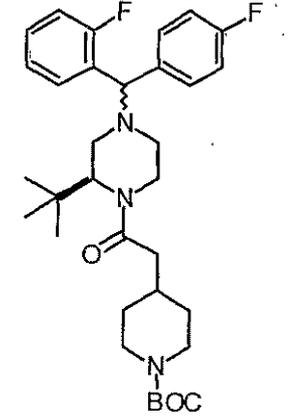
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【 0 3 0 0 】

【 表 1 3 - 4 】

96				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 602
97				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 570
98				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 570

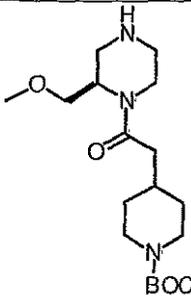
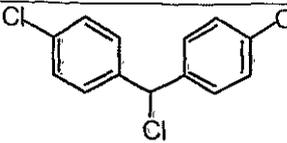
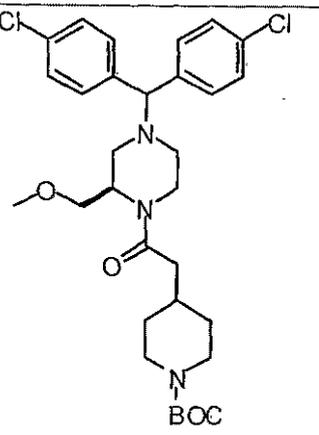
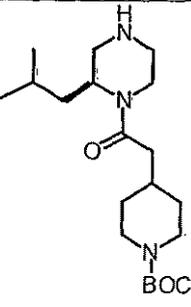
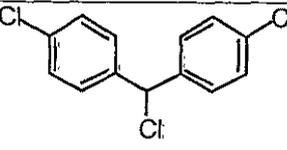
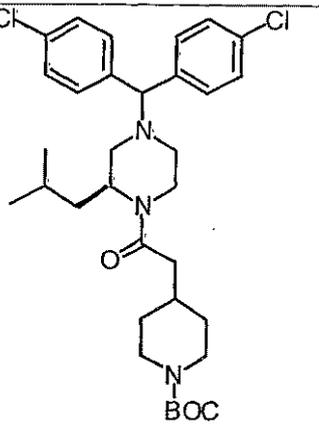
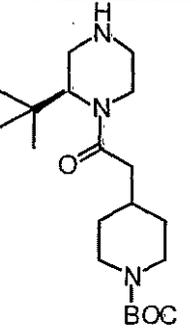
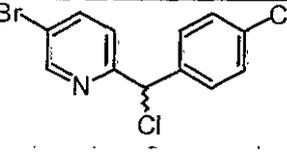
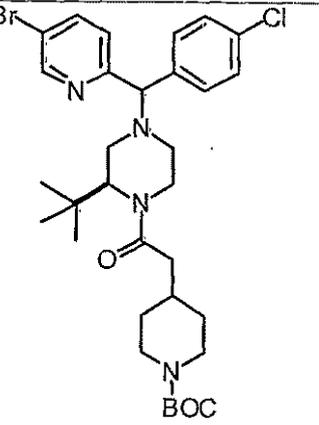
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【 0 3 0 1 】

【 表 1 3 - 5 】

99				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 590
100				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 602
101				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 647

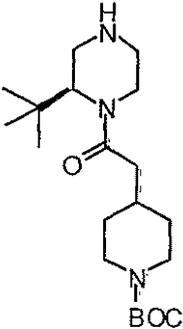
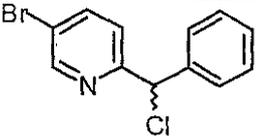
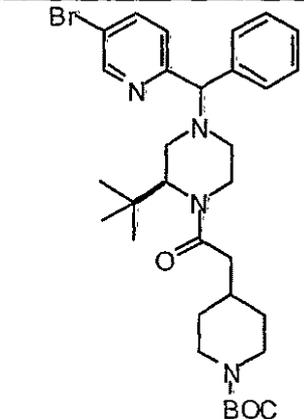
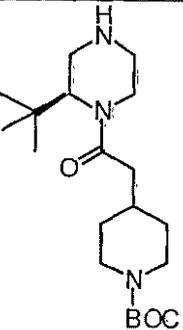
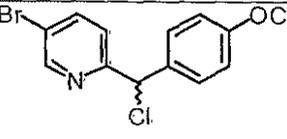
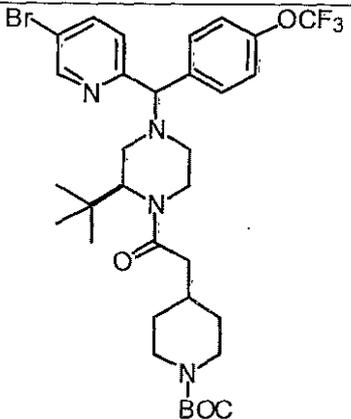
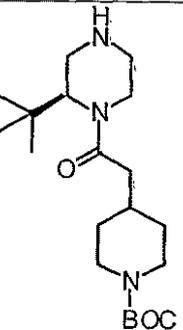
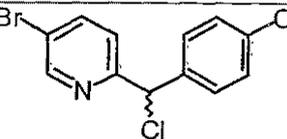
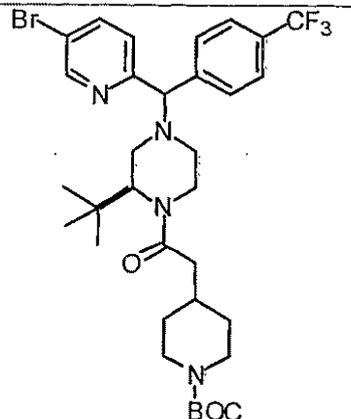
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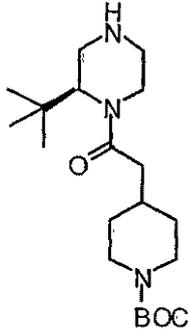
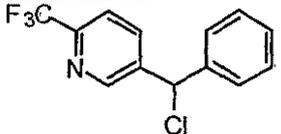
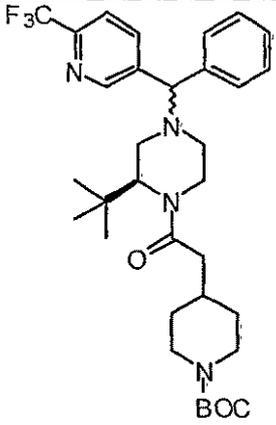
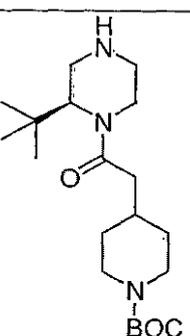
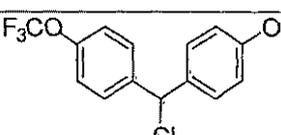
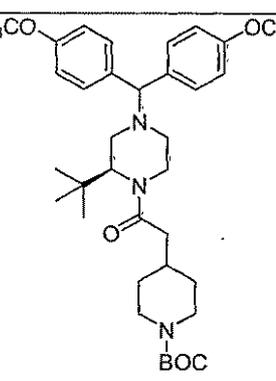
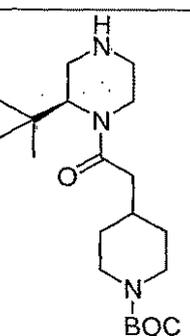
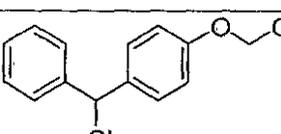
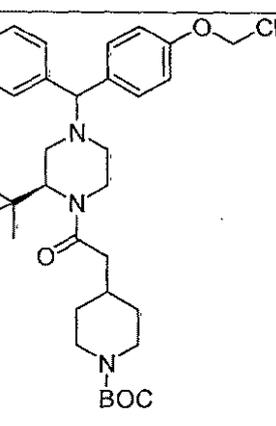
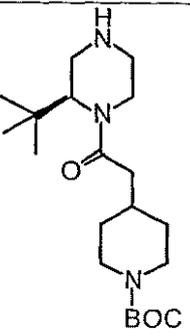
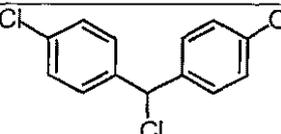
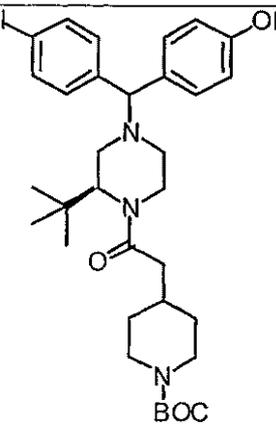
【 0 3 0 2 】

【 表 1 3 - 6 】

102				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 613	10
103				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 697	20
104				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 681	30

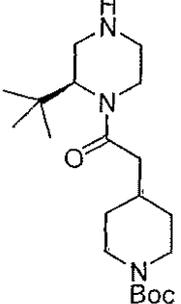
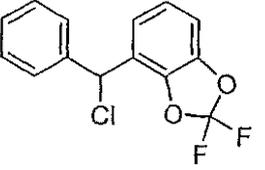
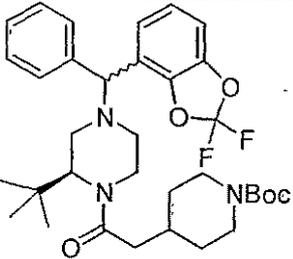
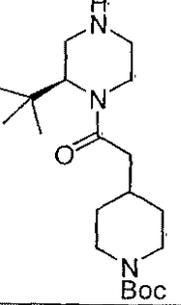
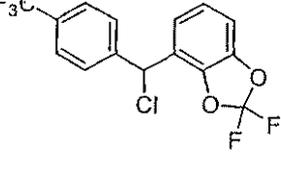
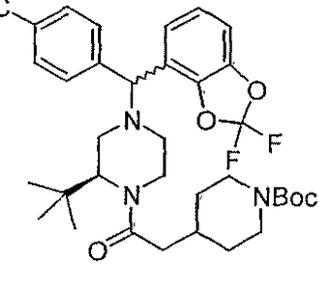
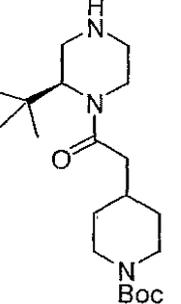
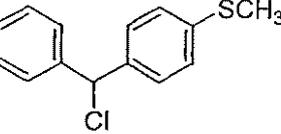
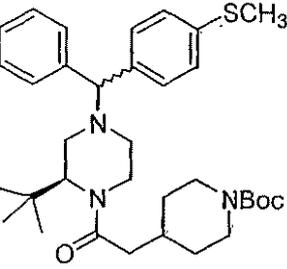
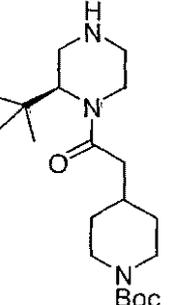
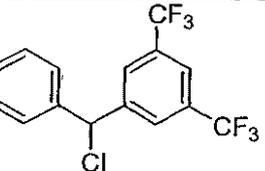
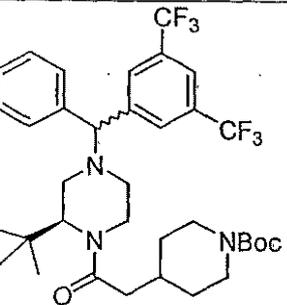
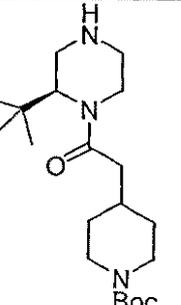
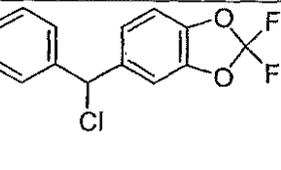
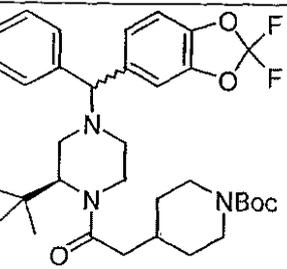
【 0 3 0 3 】

【 表 1 3 - 7 】

105				---	10
105. 1				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 702	20
105. 2				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 632	30
106				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 584	40

【 0 3 0 4 】

【 表 1 3 - 8 】

106. 1				
106. 2				
106. 3				
106. 4				
106. 5				

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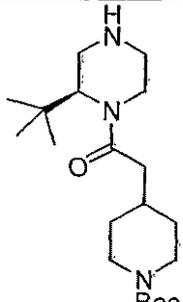
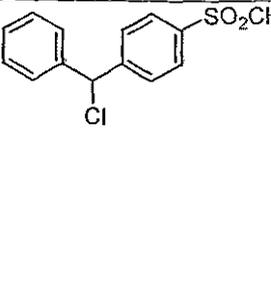
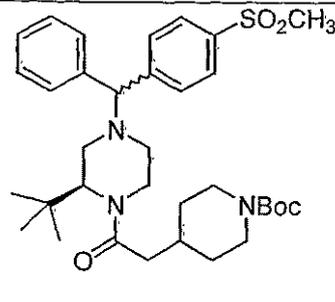
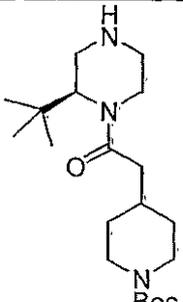
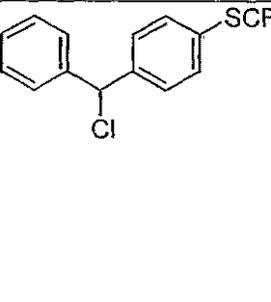
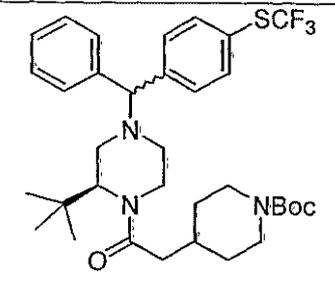
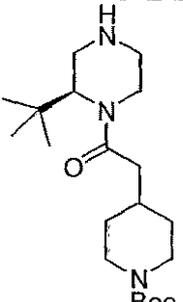
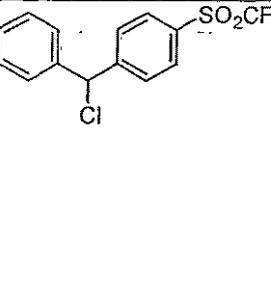
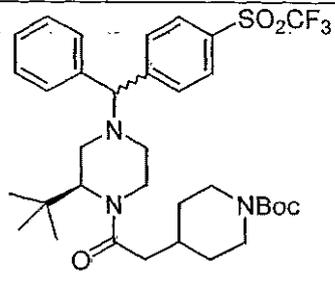
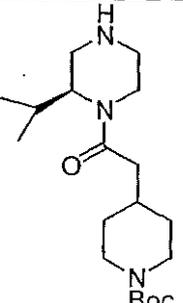
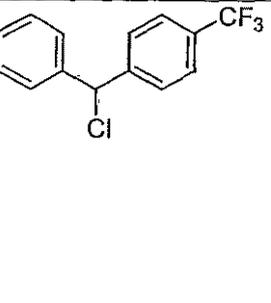
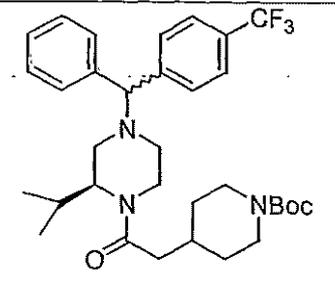
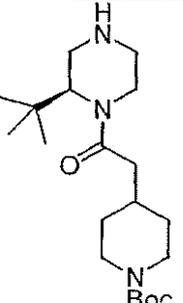
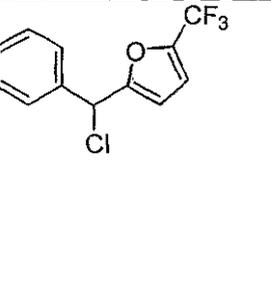
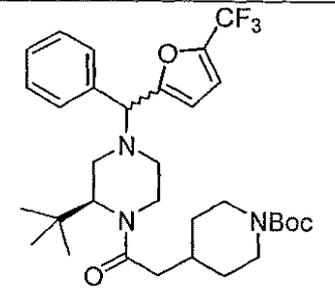
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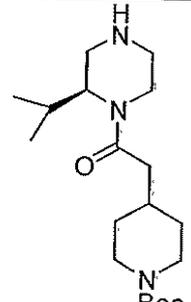
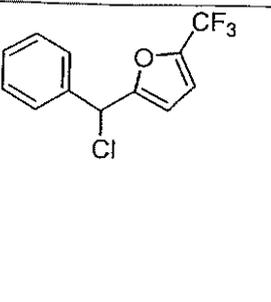
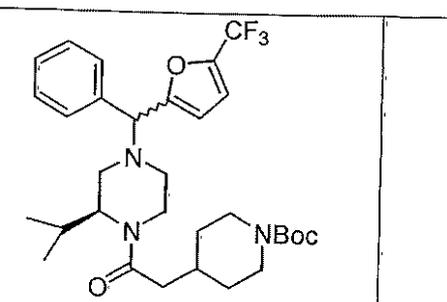
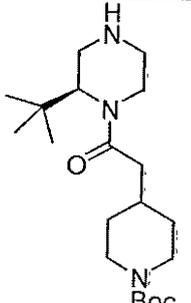
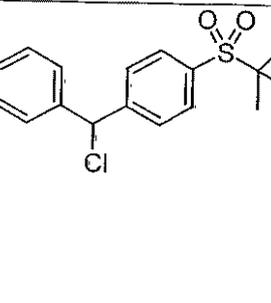
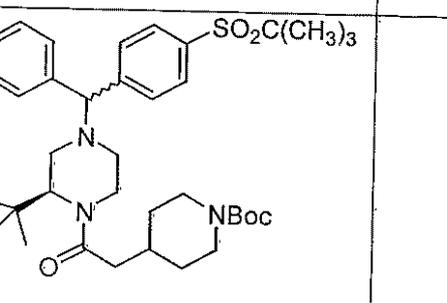
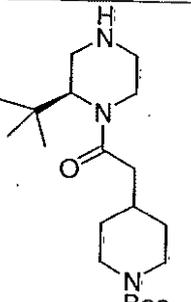
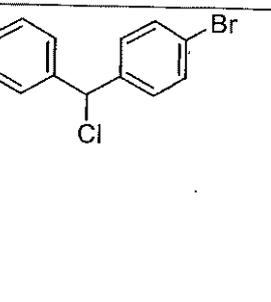
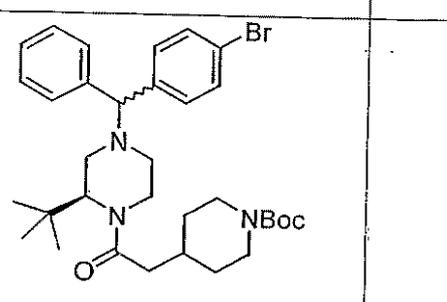
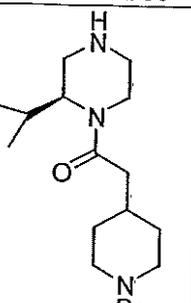
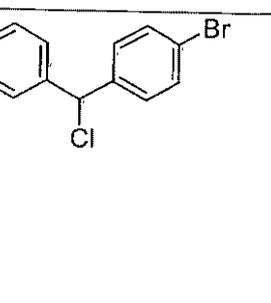
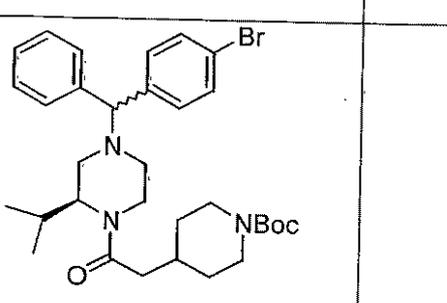
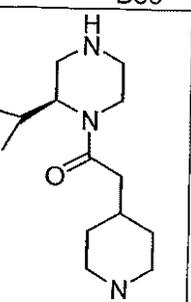
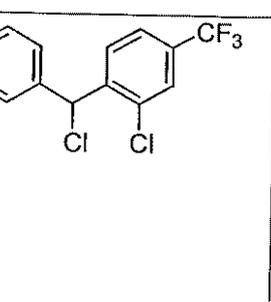
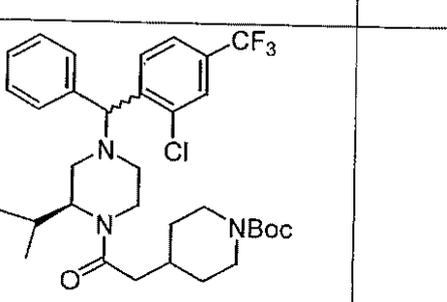
【 0 3 0 5 】

【 表 1 3 - 9 】

106. 6				
106. 7				10
106. 8				20
106. 9				30
106. 10				40

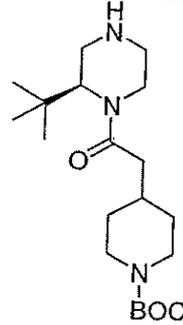
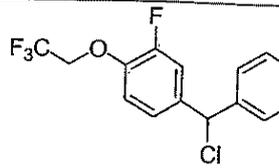
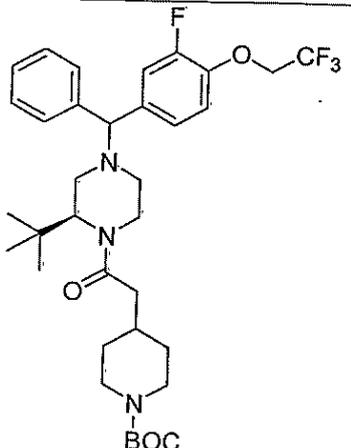
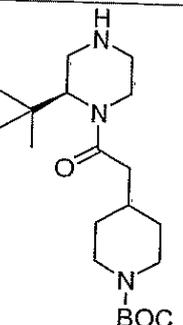
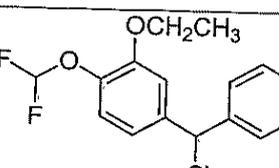
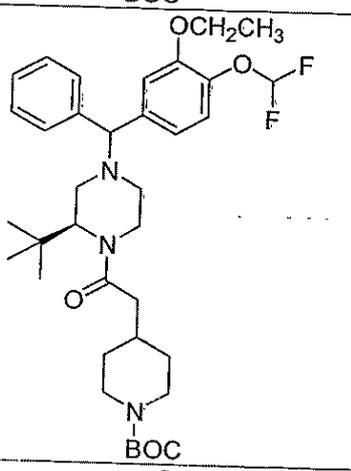
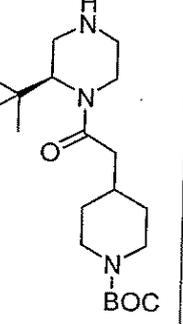
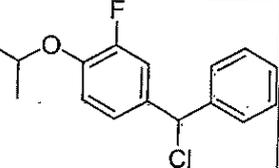
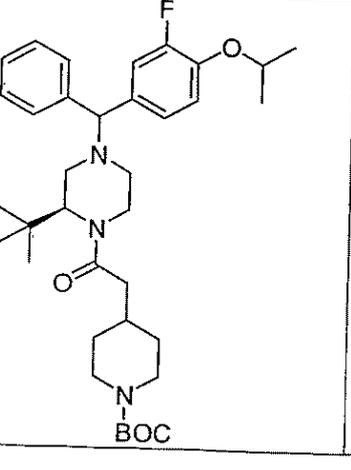
【 0 3 0 6 】

【 表 1 3 - 1 0 】

106. 11				
106. 12				10
106. 13				20
106. 14				30
106. 15				40

【 0 3 0 7 】

【 表 1 3 - 1 1 】

106. 16				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 650
106. 17				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 644
106. 18				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 610

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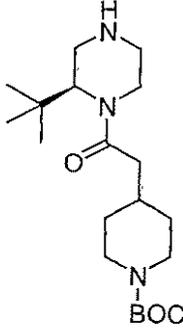
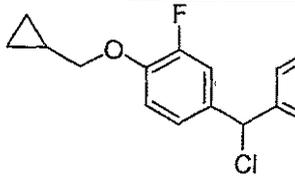
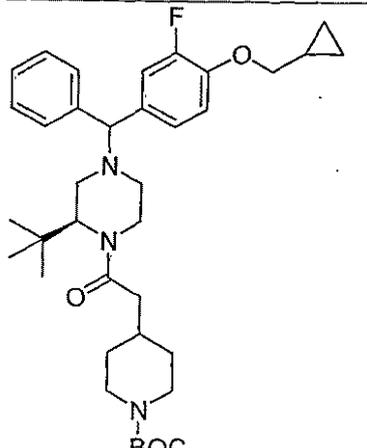
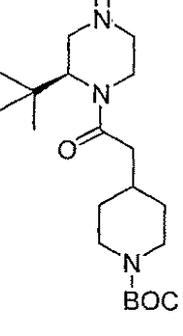
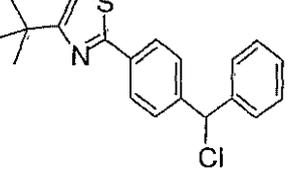
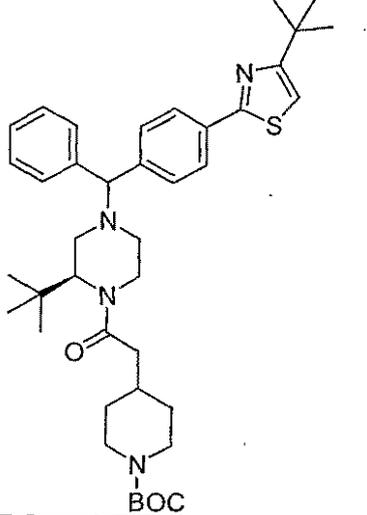
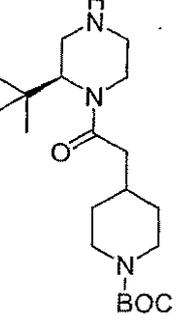
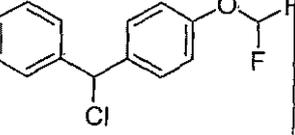
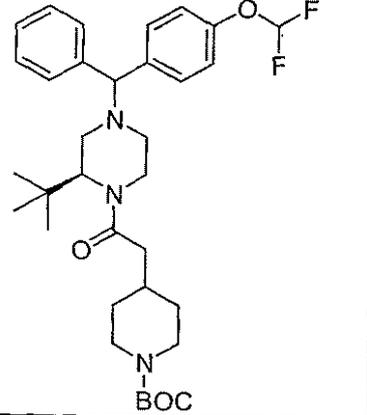
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【 0 3 0 8 】

【 表 1 3 - 1 2 】

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106. 19				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 622
106. 20				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 673
106. 21				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 600

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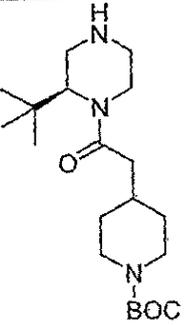
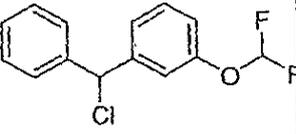
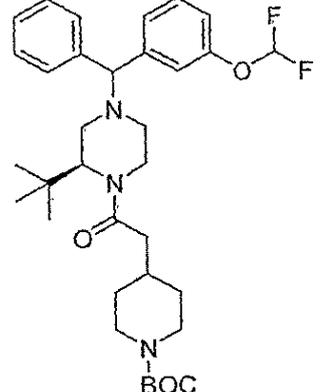
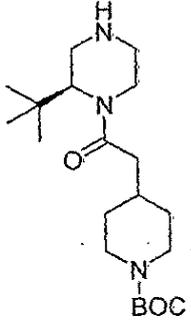
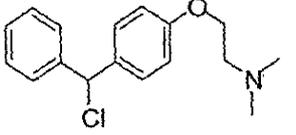
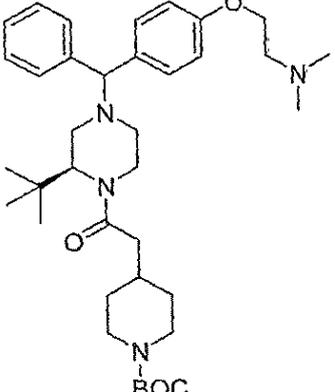
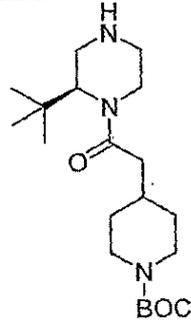
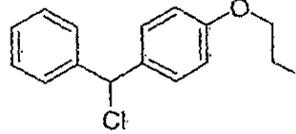
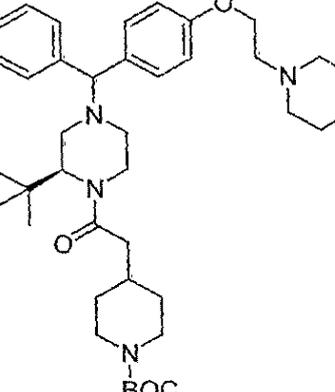
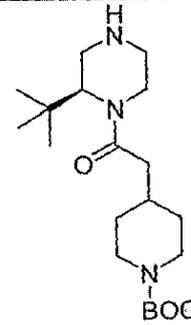
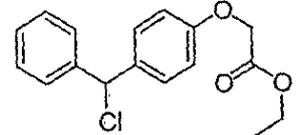
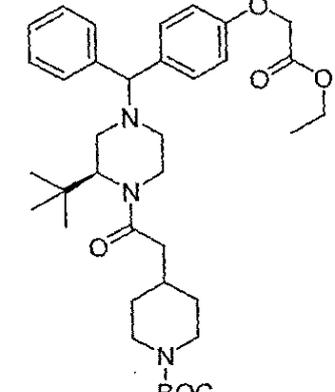
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【 0 3 0 9 】

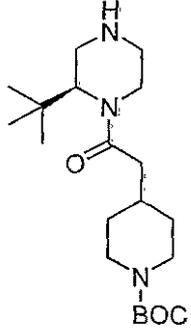
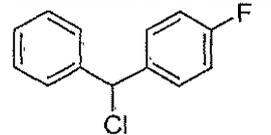
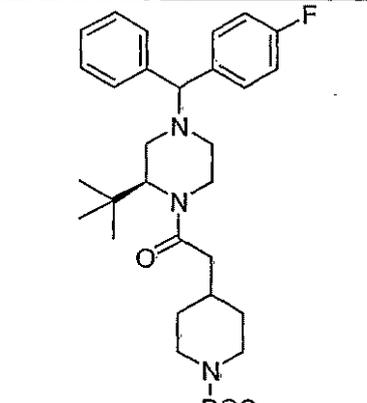
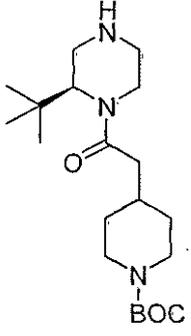
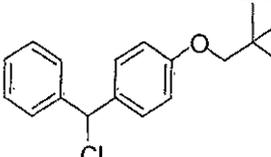
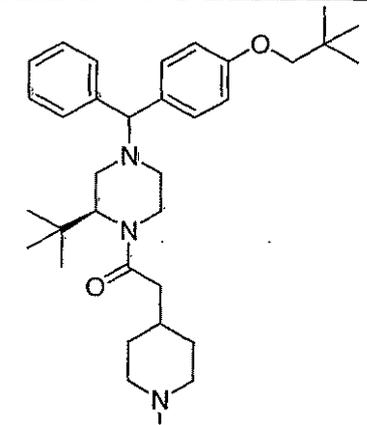
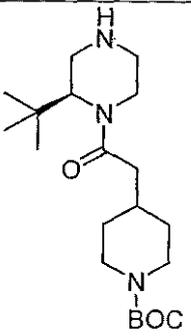
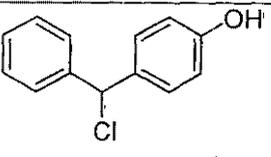
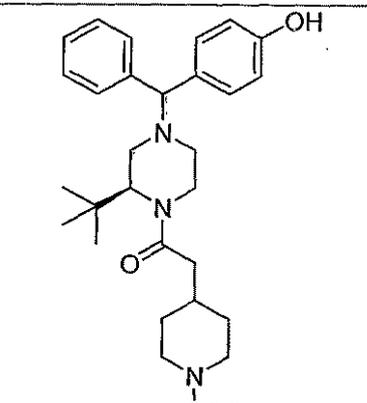
【 表 1 3 - 1 3 】

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106. 22				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 600	10
106. 23				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 621	20
106. 24				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 661	30
106. 25				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 636	40

【 0 3 1 0 】

【 表 1 3 - 1 4 】

106. 26				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 552
106. 27				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 620
106. 28				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 550

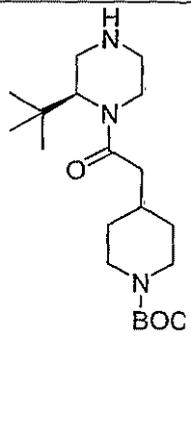
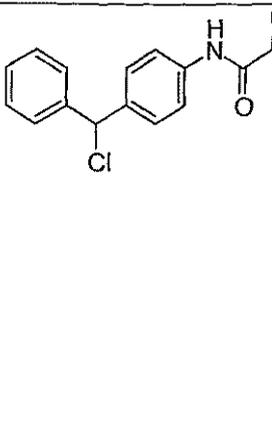
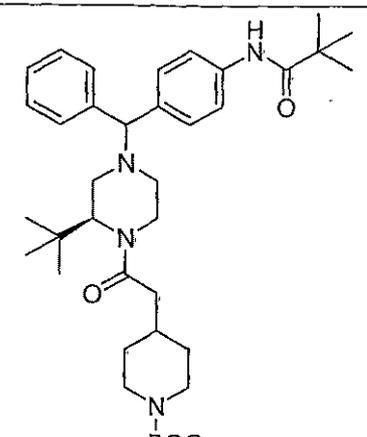
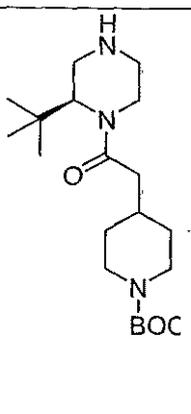
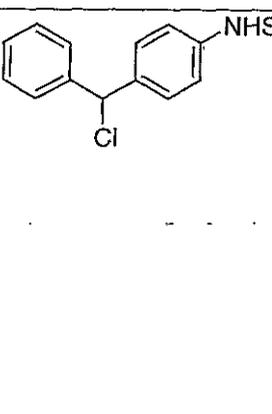
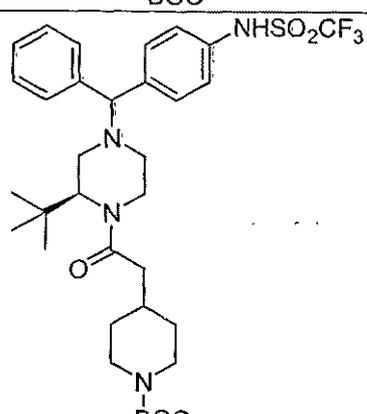
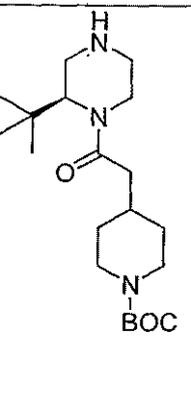
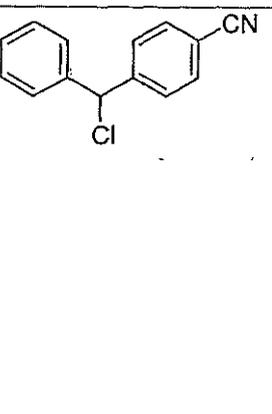
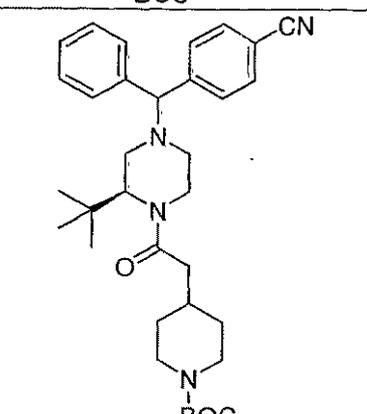
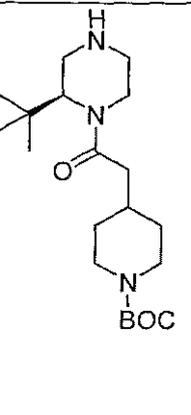
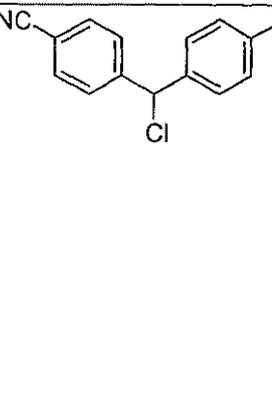
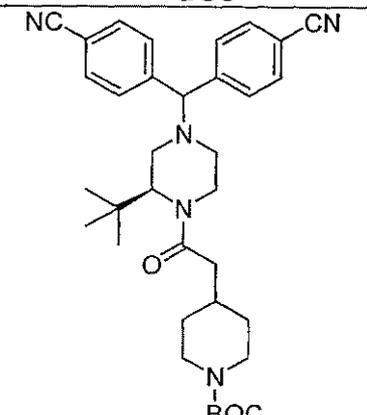
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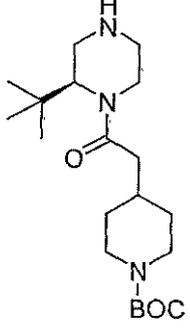
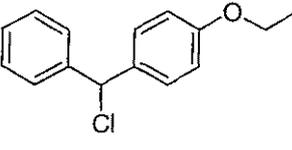
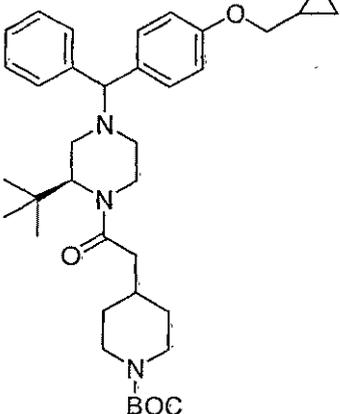
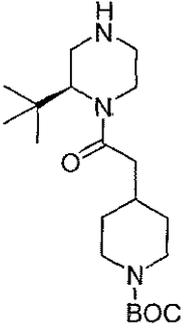
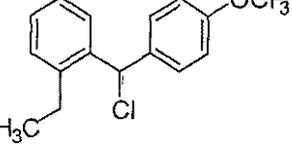
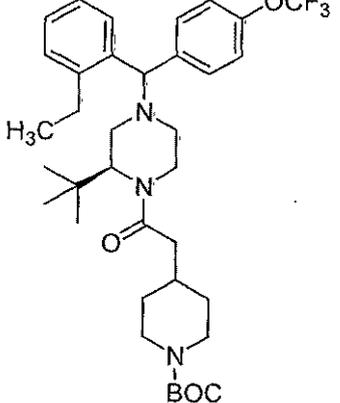
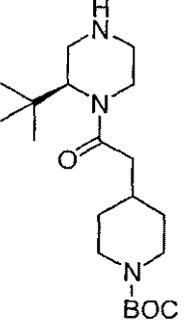
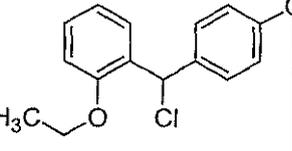
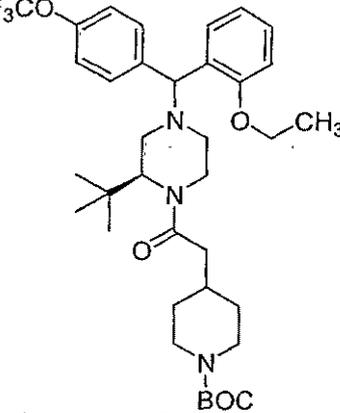
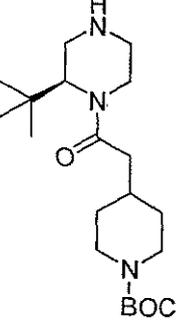
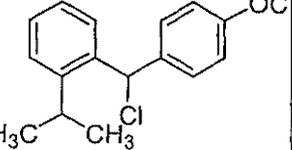
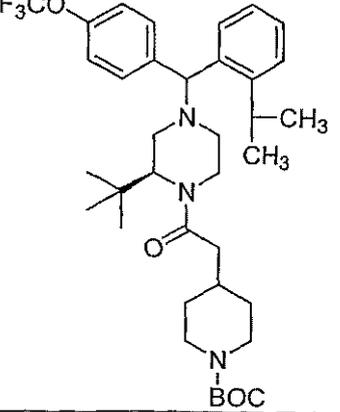
【 0 3 1 1 】

【 表 1 3 - 1 5 】

106.28A				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 633	10
106.28B				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 681	20
106.28C				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 559	30
106.28D				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 584	40

【 0 3 1 2 】

【 表 1 3 - 1 6 】

106. 28E				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 604	10
106. 28F				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 646	20
106. 28G				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 662	30
106. 28H				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 660	40

【 0 3 1 3 】

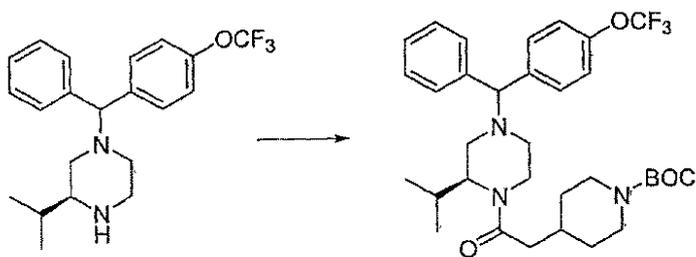
【 表 1 3 - 1 7 】

106.28I				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 618	10
106.28				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 622	20
106.28K				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 379	30
106.28L				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 637	40

(調製実施例106.28M)

【0314】

[化84]



調製実施例 106.28 K から得た生成物を単に置換して、調製実施例 21 で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、上記化合物を調製した (収率 54%)。LCMS: $MH^+ = 604$ 。 10

【0315】

(調製実施例 106.29 および 106.30)

調製実施例 106.28 で調製した化合物および表 7.1 の 2 欄のヨウ化物を単に置換して、調製実施例 55.11 で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、表 7.1 の 3 欄で示した化合物 (CMPD) を調製した。

【0316】

(表 7.1)

【0317】

【表 14-1】 20

調製実施例	2 欄	3 欄	CMPD
106.29	ヨウ化エチル		LCMS: $MH^+ = 578$

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【0318】

【表 14-2】

106.30	ヨウ化イソプロピル		LCMS: $MH^+ = 592$
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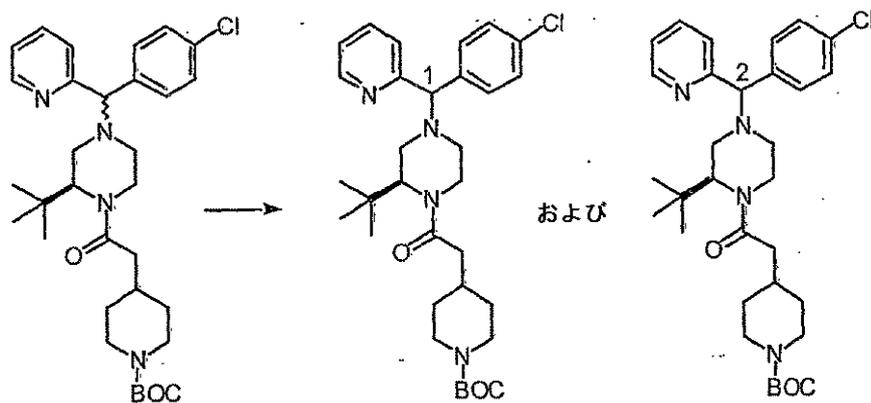
40

(調製実施例 107 および 108)

【0319】

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[化85]



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調製実施例92から得た生成物のジアステレオマーを分離することにより、上記化合物を調製した：

調製実施例107（第一溶出異性体-1）：LCMS：MH⁺ = 569。

【0320】

調製実施例108（第二溶出異性体-2）：LCMS：MH⁺ = 569。

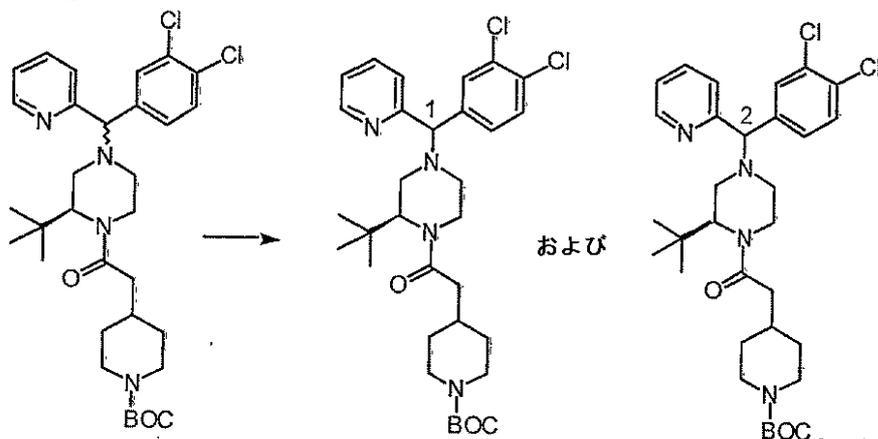
【0321】

（調製実施例109および110）

【0322】

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[化86]



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フラッシュクロマトグラフィー（これは、溶離液として、EtOAc中の10%ヘキサン溶液を使用する）により、調製実施例93から得た生成物のジアステレオマーを分離することにより、上記化合物を調製した：

調製実施例109（第一溶出異性体-1）：LCMS：MH⁺ = 603。

【0323】

調製実施例110（第二溶出異性体-2）：LCMS：MH⁺ = 603。

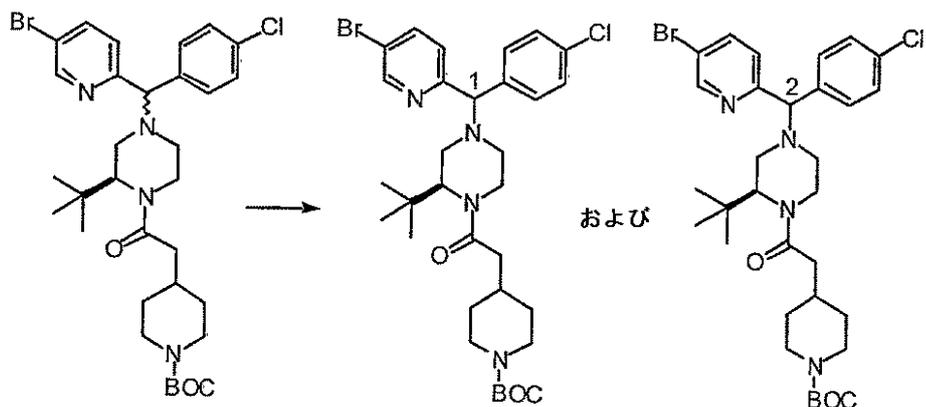
【0324】

（調製実施例111および112）

【0325】

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[化87]



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CHIRALPAK ADカラムを備えた分取HPLC（これは、溶離液として、0.2% DEAとの95:5のヘキサン:IPAを使用する）を使用して、調製実施例101から得た生成物のジアステレオマーを分離することにより、上記化合物を調製した：
調製実施例111（第一溶出異性体-1）：LCMS：MH⁺ = 647。

【0326】

調製実施例112（第二溶出異性体-2）：LCMS：MH⁺ = 647。

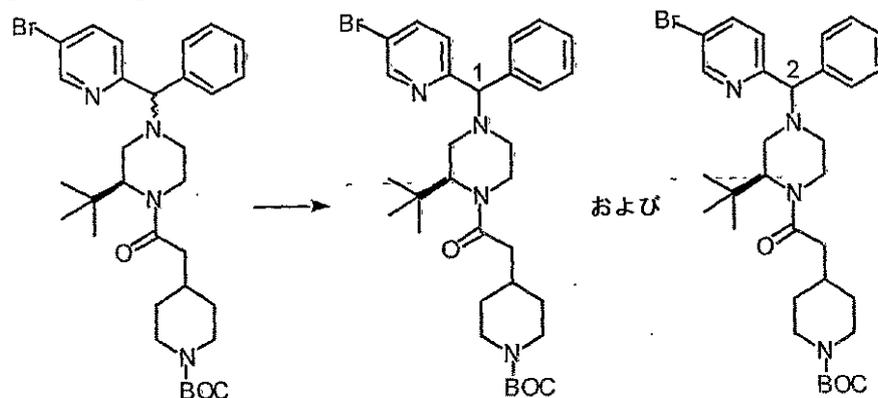
【0327】

（調製実施例113および114）

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【0328】

[化88]



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CHIRALPAK ADカラムを備えた分取HPLC（これは、溶離液として、0.2% DEAとの95:5のヘキサン:IPAを使用する）を使用して、調製実施例102から得た生成物のジアステレオマーを分離することにより、上記化合物を調製した：
調製実施例113（第一溶出異性体-1）：LCMS：MH⁺ = 613。

【0329】

調製実施例114（第二溶出異性体-2）：LCMS：MH⁺ = 613。

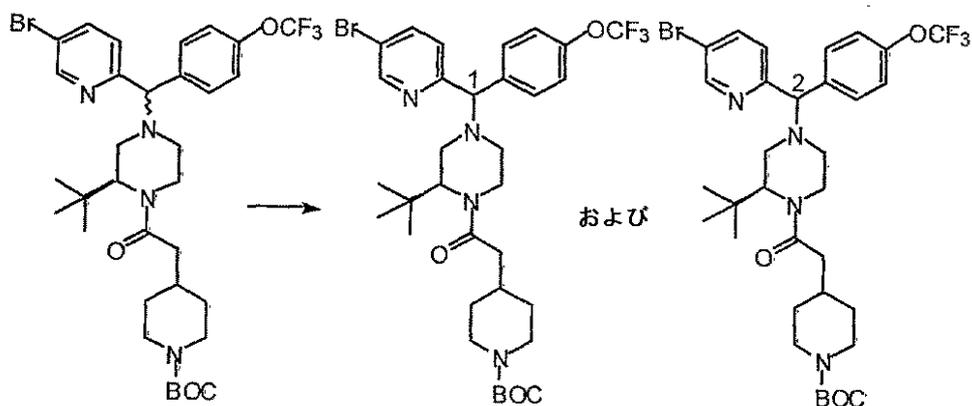
【0330】

（調製実施例115および116）

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【0331】

[化89]



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CHIRALPAK ADカラムを備えた分取HPLC（これは、溶離液として、0.2% DEAとの95:5のヘキサン:IPAを使用する）を使用して、調製実施例103から得た生成物のジアステレオマーを分離することにより、上記化合物を調製した:

調製実施例115（第一溶出異性体-1）: LCMS: MH^+ = 697。

【0332】

調製実施例116（第二溶出異性体-2）: LCMS: MH^+ = 697。

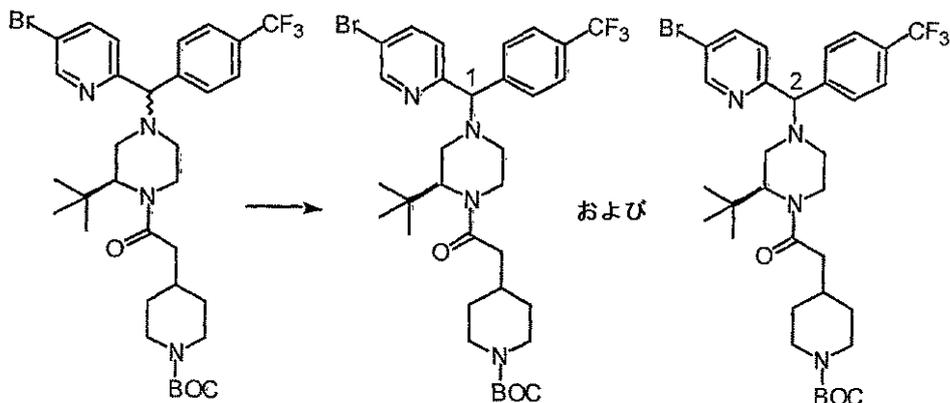
【0333】

（調製実施例117および118）

【0334】

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[化90]



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CHIRALPAK ADカラムを備えた分取HPLC（これは、溶離液として、0.2% DEAとの95:5のヘキサン:IPAを使用する）を使用して、調製実施例104から得た生成物のジアステレオマーを分離することにより、上記化合物を調製した:

調製実施例117（第一溶出異性体-1）: LCMS: MH^+ = 681。

【0335】

調製実施例118（第二溶出異性体-2）: LCMS: MH^+ = 681。

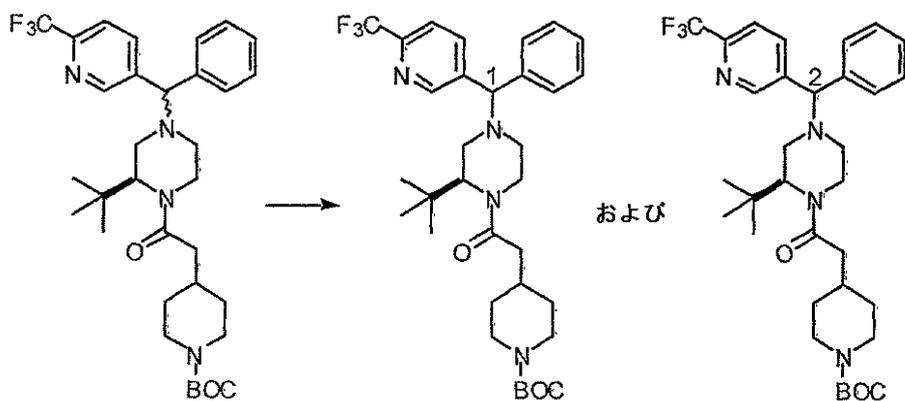
【0336】

（調製実施例119および120）

【0337】

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[化91]



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CHIRALPAK ADカラムを備えた分取HPLC（これは、溶離液として、0.2% DEAとの95:5のヘキサン:IPAを使用する）を使用して、調製実施例105から得た生成物のジアステレオマーを分離することにより、上記化合物を調製した：

調製実施例119（第一溶出異性体 - 1）：LCMS：MH⁺ = 603。

【0338】

調製実施例120（第二溶出異性体 - 2）：LCMS：MH⁺ = 603。

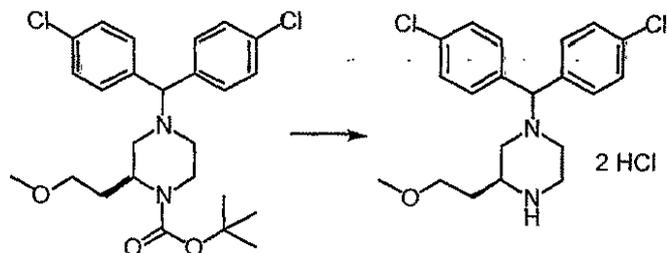
【0339】

（調製実施例124）

【0340】

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[化92]



調製実施例91から得た生成物（0.28g、0.58mmol）を、室温で、4M HCl中にて、1時間攪拌した。得られた溶液を減圧下にて濃縮し、さらに精製することなく使用した。

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【0341】

（調製実施例125～130）

表9、2欄で示した化合物を使用して、調製実施例124で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、表9、3欄の化合物を調製した。

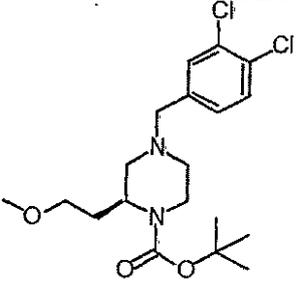
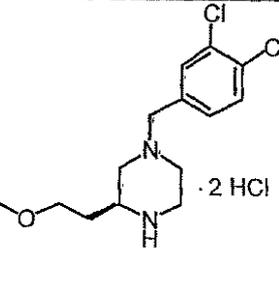
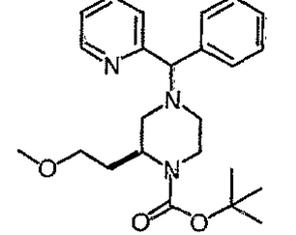
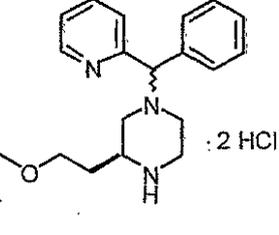
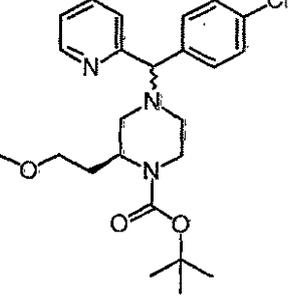
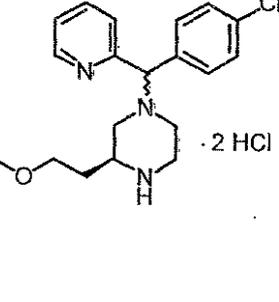
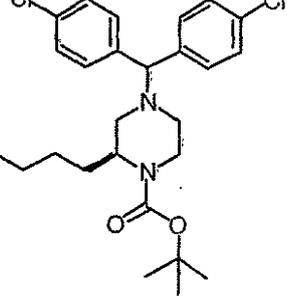
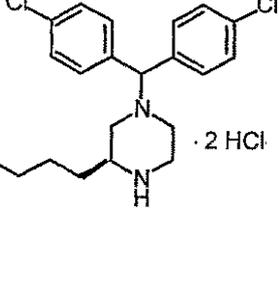
【0342】

（表9）

【0343】

【表15-1】

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調製実施例	2 欄	3 欄
125		
126		
127		
128		

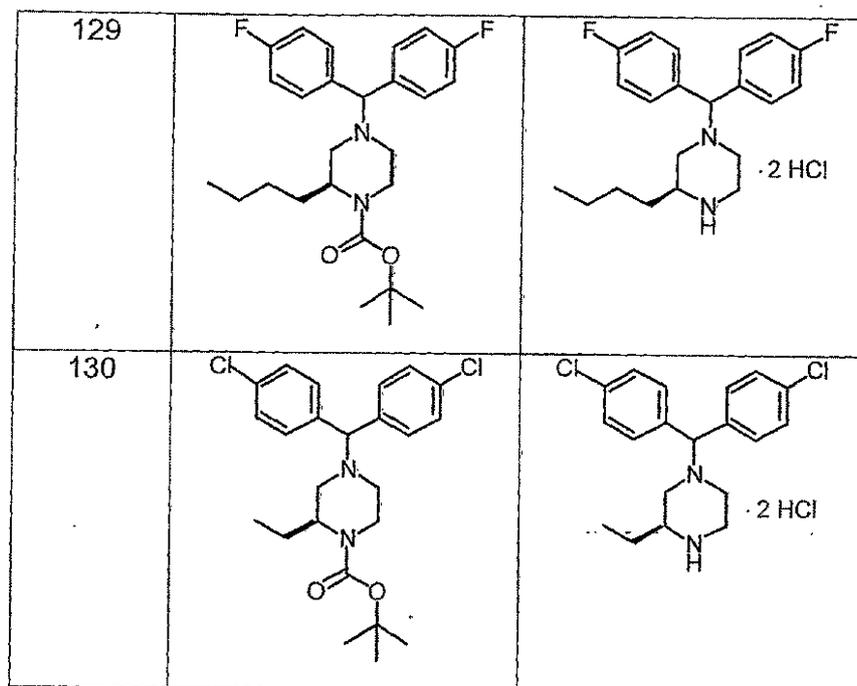
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【 0 3 4 4 】

【 表 1 5 - 2 】



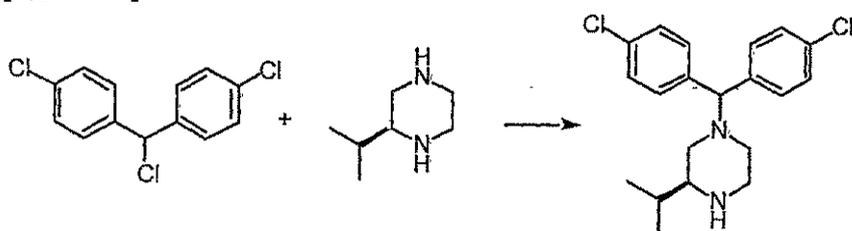
10

(調製実施例 134)

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【0345】

[化93]



調製実施例 57 から得た生成物 (2.13 g、3.52 mmol)、調製実施例 6 から得た生成物 (1.0 g、3.52 mmol) および NaI (0.23 g、20 mol%) の CH₃CN (50 mL) 溶液を、一晚加熱し還流した。その反応混合物を室温まで冷却し、飽和 NaHCO₃ を加えることによりクエンチし、そして CH₂Cl₂ で抽出した。合わせた有機物を Na₂SO₄ で乾燥し、濾過し、そして濃縮した。その粗生成物をフラッシュクロマトグラフィー (これは、溶離液として、CH₂Cl₂ 中の MeOH 中の 5% (10% NH₄OH) 溶液を使用する) で精製して、固形物を得た (1.8 g、収率 64%)。LCMS: MH⁺ = 363。

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【0346】

(調製実施例 135 ~ 144.10)

表 10 の 2 欄で示した塩化物および表 10 の 3 欄で示したアミンを使用して、調製実施例 134 で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、表 10 の 4 欄の生成物 (CMPD) を調製した。

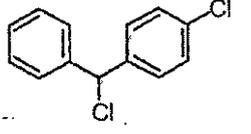
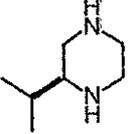
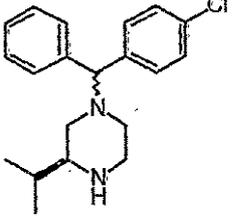
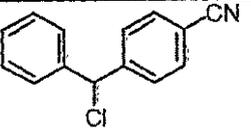
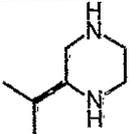
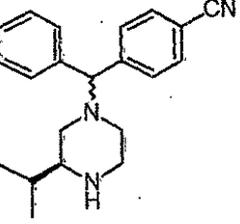
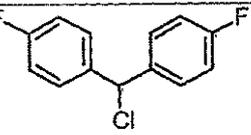
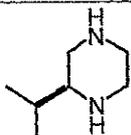
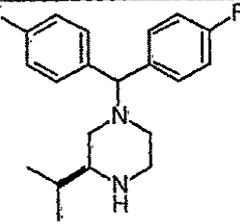
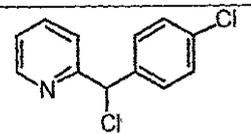
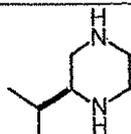
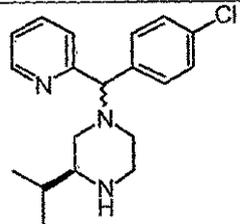
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【0347】

(表 10)

【0348】

【表 16 - 1】

調製 実施例	2 欄	3 欄	4 欄	CMPD
135				---
136				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 320
137				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 331
138				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 330

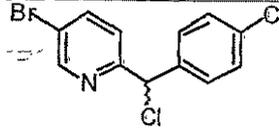
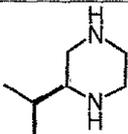
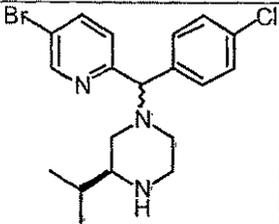
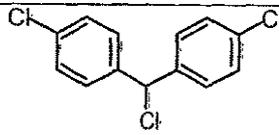
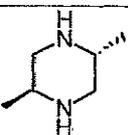
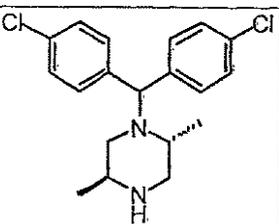
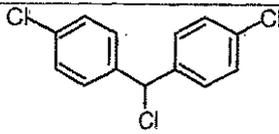
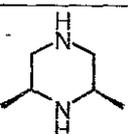
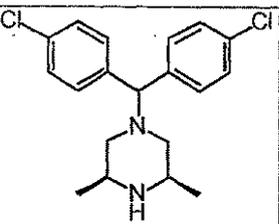
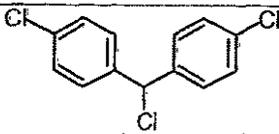
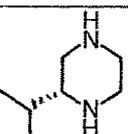
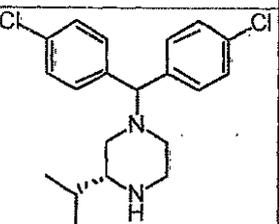
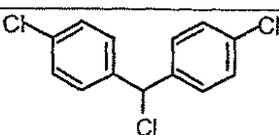
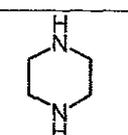
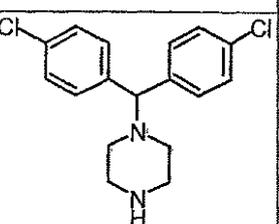
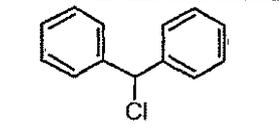
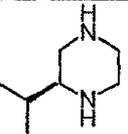
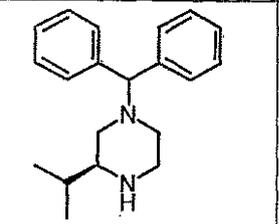
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【 0 3 4 9 】

【 表 1 6 - 2 】

139				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 408
140				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 349
141				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 349
142				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 363
143				FABMS: MH ⁺ = 321
144				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 295

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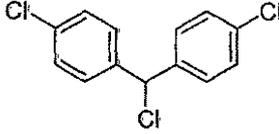
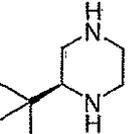
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【 0 3 5 0 】

【 表 1 6 - 3 】

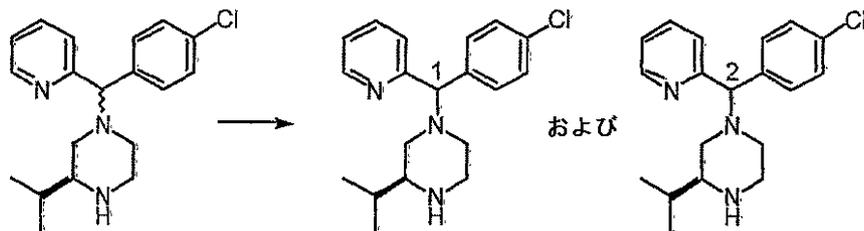
144.10			LCMS: MH ⁺ =377	
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(調製実施例 1 4 5 および 1 4 6)

【 0 3 5 1 】

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[化94]



調製実施例138からの生成物のジアステレオマーの混合物を、 CH_2Cl_2 中5% (MeOH中10% NH_4OH)を溶離液として使用するフラッシュクロマトグラフィーによって分離することによって、生成物を調製した： 10

調製実施例145 (第一溶出異性体 - 1) : LCMS : MH^+ = 330。

【0352】

調製実施例146 (第二溶出異性体 - 2) : LCMS : MH^+ = 330。

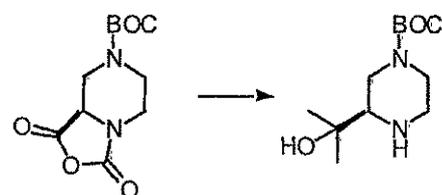
【0353】

(調製実施例149)

(工程A)

【0354】

[化95]



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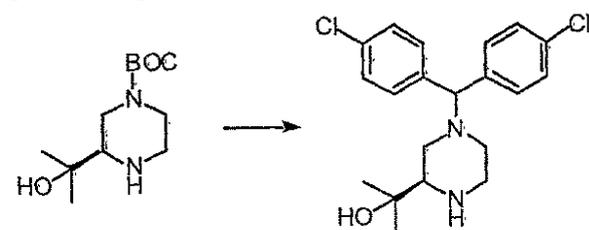
THF (10 mL)中の無水物 (1.5 g、5.85 mmol)の溶液に、 -10°C で、 MeMgBr (5.85 mL、THF中1.0 M、3.0当量)を添加した。得られた溶液を -10°C で1時間攪拌し、室温に温め、そして1時間攪拌した。この反応混合物を、飽和 NH_4Cl の添加によってクエンチし、そして CH_2Cl_2 で抽出した。合わせた有機物を Na_2SO_4 で乾燥し、濾過し、そして減圧下で濃縮した。粗製生成物を、 CH_2Cl_2 中10% MeOH溶液を溶離液として使用するフラッシュクロマトグラフィーによって精製した (0.20 g、14%収率)。LCMS : MH^+ = 245。 30

【0355】

(工程B)

【0356】

[化96]



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調製実施例149の工程Aからの生成物を、ジオキサン中4 Mの HCl (4.0 mL)中で室温で10分間攪拌し、そしてこの反応混合物を減圧下で濃縮した。その残渣を CH_3CN (10 mL)に溶解し、そして調製実施例30からの生成物 (0.24 g、1.2当量)、 K_2CO_3 (0.91 g、8当量)および KI (0.054 g、40 mol%)を添加した。得られた溶液を一晩加熱還流した。この反応混合物を室温に冷却し、水で希釈し、そして CH_2Cl_2 で抽出した。合わせた有機物を Na_2SO_4 で乾燥し、濾過し、そして減圧下で濃縮した。粗製生成物を、 CH_2Cl_2 中10%の (MeOH中10% 50

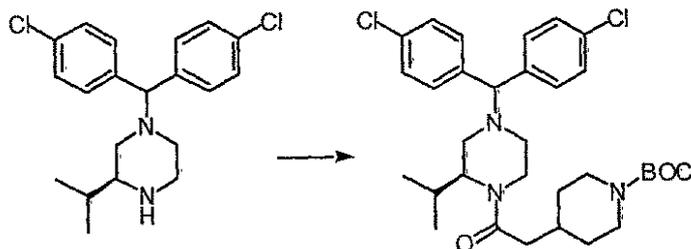
NH_4OH) を溶離液として使用するフラッシュクロマトグラフィーによって精製した (0.20 g、収率 65%)。LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 379$ 。

【0357】

(調製実施例 150)

【0358】

[化97]



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調製実施例 134 からの生成物 (0.5 g、1.2 当量)、N-Boc-4-ピペラジン酢酸 (0.28 g、1.14 mmol)、DEC (0.28 g、1.3 当量)、OHBT (0.20 g、1.3 当量) および NMM (90.31 mL、2.5 当量) を、 CH_2Cl_2 中室温で 3 日間攪拌した。この反応混合物を、飽和 NaHCO_3 に注ぎ、そして CH_2Cl_2 で抽出した。合わせた有機物を Na_2SO_4 で乾燥し、濾過し、そして濃縮した。

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【0359】

粗製生成物を、 CH_2Cl_2 中 5% の (MeOH 中 10% NH_4OH) を溶離液として使用するフラッシュクロマトグラフィーによって精製して、固形物を得た (0.57 g、85% 収率)。LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 588$ 。

【0360】

(調製実施例 151 ~ 172)

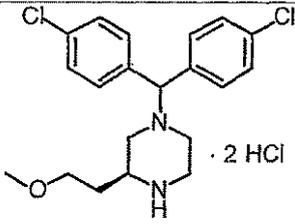
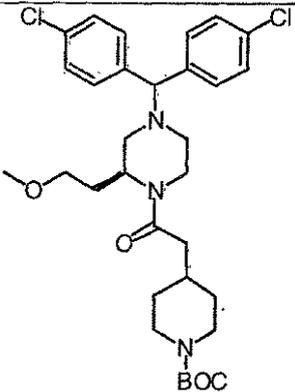
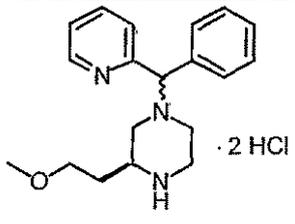
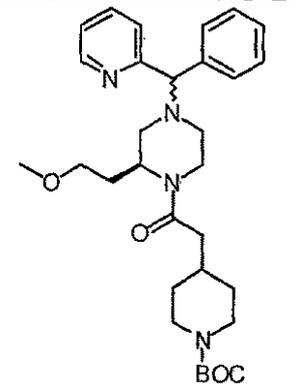
調製実施例 150 に記載の手順とほぼ同じ手順により、表 11 の欄 2 に示されるような化合物を使用して、表 11 の欄 3 における生成物を調製した：

(表 11)

【0361】

【表 17 - 1】

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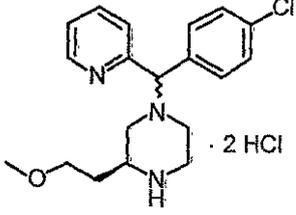
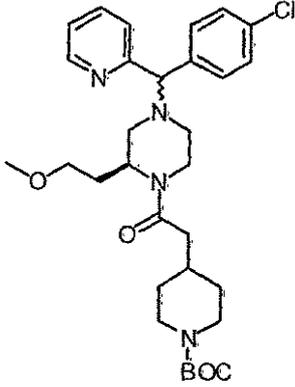
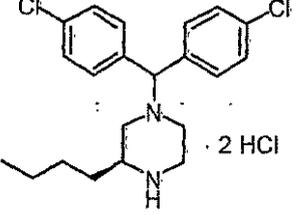
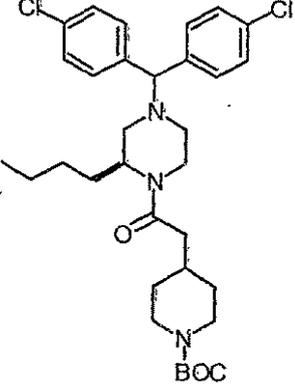
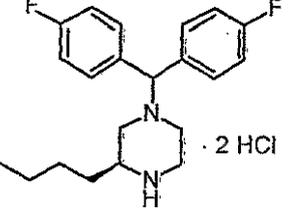
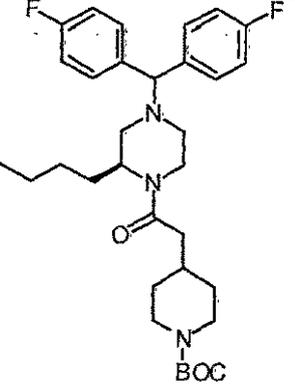
調製実施例	2 欄	3 欄	CMPD
151			
152			LCMS: $MH^+ = 537$

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【 0 3 6 2 】

【 表 1 7 - 2 】

153			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 571
154			FABMS: MH ⁺ = 602
155			FABMS: MH ⁺ = 570

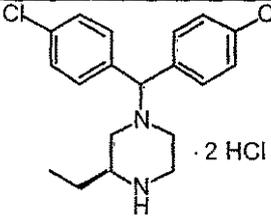
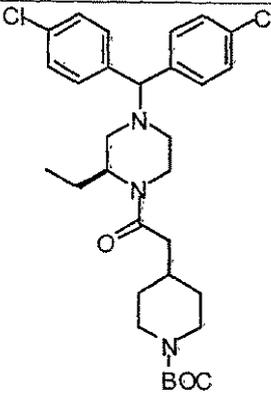
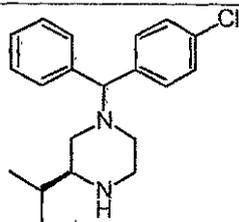
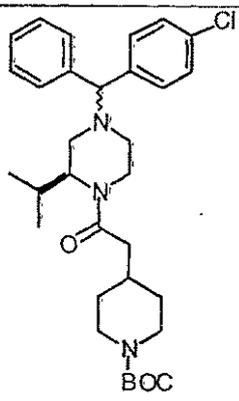
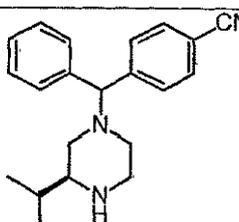
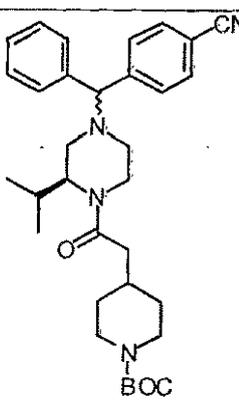
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【 0 3 6 3 】

【 表 1 7 - 3 】

156			LCMS: $MH^+ = 574$
157			LCMS: $MH^+ = 554$
158			LCMS: $MH^+ = 545$

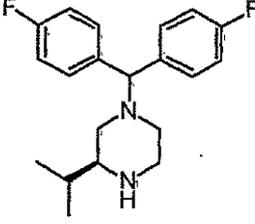
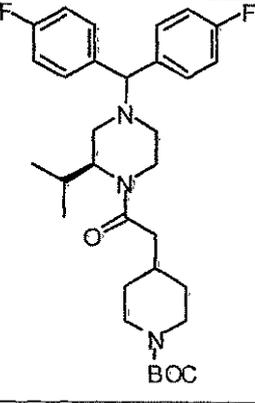
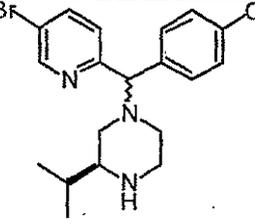
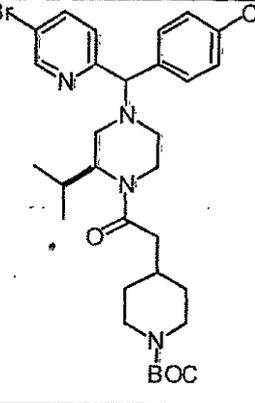
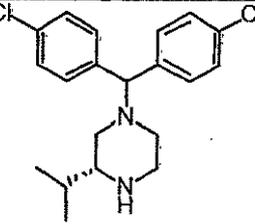
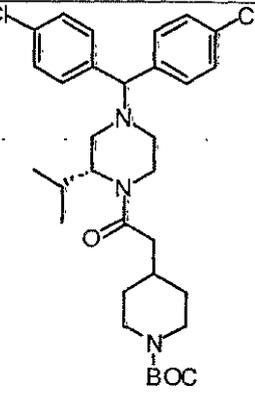
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【 0 3 6 4 】

【 表 1 7 - 4 】

159			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 556
160			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 633
161			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 588

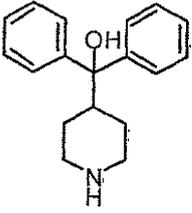
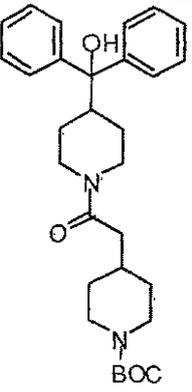
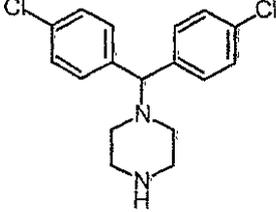
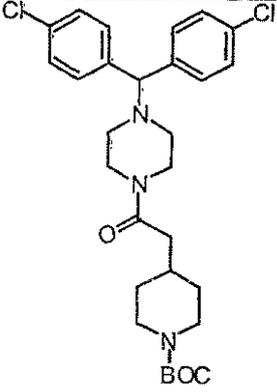
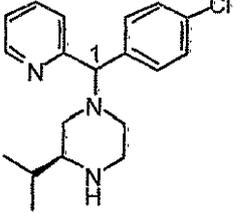
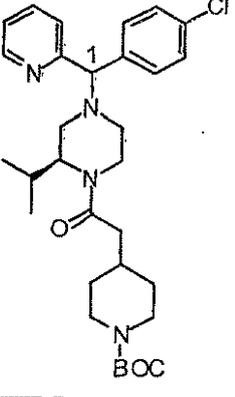
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【 0 3 6 5 】

【 表 1 7 - 5 】

162			FABMS: $MH^+ = 493$
163			FABMS: $MH^+ = 546$
164			LCMS: $MH^+ = 555$

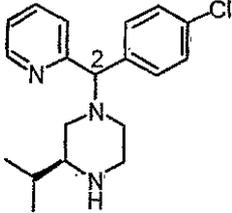
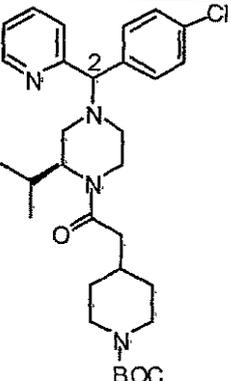
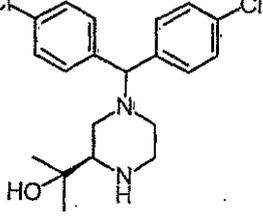
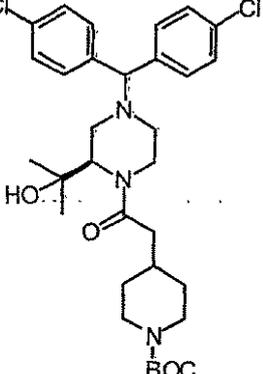
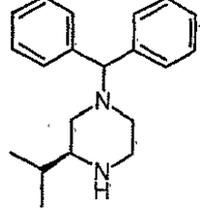
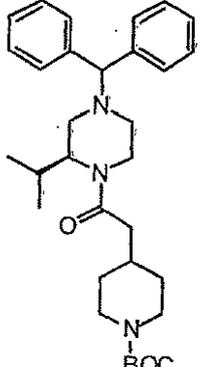
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【 0 3 6 6 】

【 表 1 7 - 6 】

165			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 555
171			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 604
172			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 520

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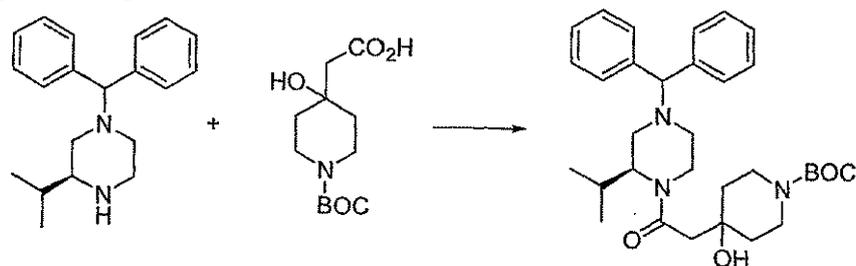
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(調製実施例 172 . 10)

【0367】

[化98]



調製実施例 144 で調製した化合物 (0.16 g、0.55 mmol) および調製実施例 18.11 で調製した化合物 (0.17 g、1.2 当量) を単に置換して、調製実施例 150 で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、上記化合物を調製した (0.11 g、収率 31%)。LCMS: MH⁺ = 536。

【0368】

(調製実施例 173 および 174)

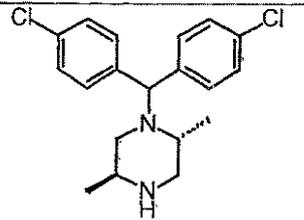
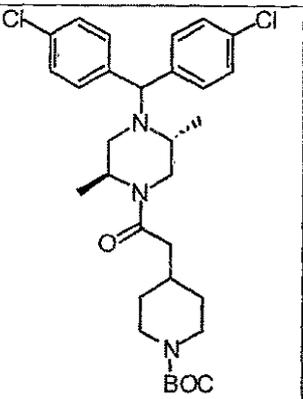
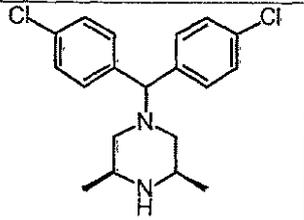
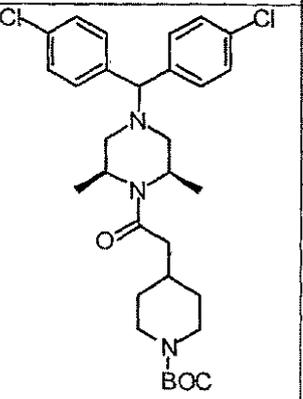
表 1 2、2 欄で示した化合物を使用して、調製実施例 1 9 で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、表 1 2、3 欄で示した生成物 (C M P D) を調製した。

【 0 3 6 9 】

(表 1 2)

【 0 3 7 0 】

【 表 1 8 】

調製実施例	2 欄	3 欄	CMPD
173			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 574
174			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 574

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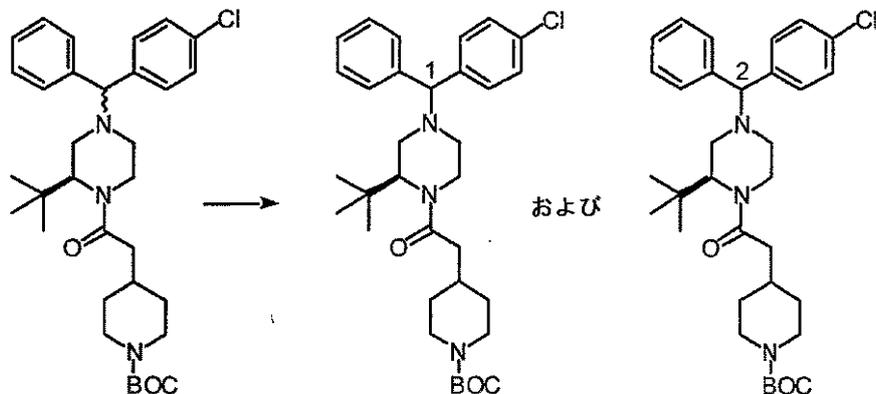
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(調製実施例 1 7 5 および 1 7 6)

【 0 3 7 1 】

[化 9 9]



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ChiralPak ADカラムを備えた分取HPLC(これは、溶離液として、0.2%DEAとの95:5のヘキサン:IPA混合物を使用する)を使用して、調製実施例85から得た生成物を、個々のジアステレオマーに分離した。異性体1の溶出に続いて、この溶離液を、異性体2の溶出のために、0.2%DEAとの90:10のヘキサン:IPA混合物に調節した。

【 0 3 7 2 】

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調製実施例 175 (第一溶出異性体 - 1) : LCMS : MH^+ = 568。

【0373】

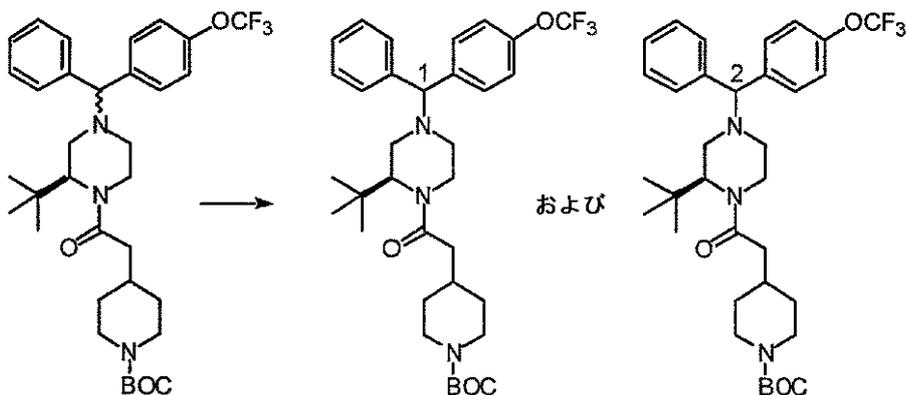
調製実施例 176 (第二溶出異性体 - 2) : LCMS : MH^+ = 568。

【0374】

(調製実施例 177 および 178)

【0375】

[化100]



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Chiral Pak ADカラム(これは、溶離液として、0.2% DEAとの95:5のヘキサン:IPA混合物を使用する)を使用して、調製実施例 94 から得た生成物を、個々のジアステレオマーに分離した。異性体 1 の溶出に続いて、この溶離液を、異性体 2 の溶出のために、0.2% DEAとの90:10のヘキサン:IPA混合物に調節した。

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【0376】

調製実施例 177 (第一溶出異性体 - 1) : LCMS : MH^+ = 618。

【0377】

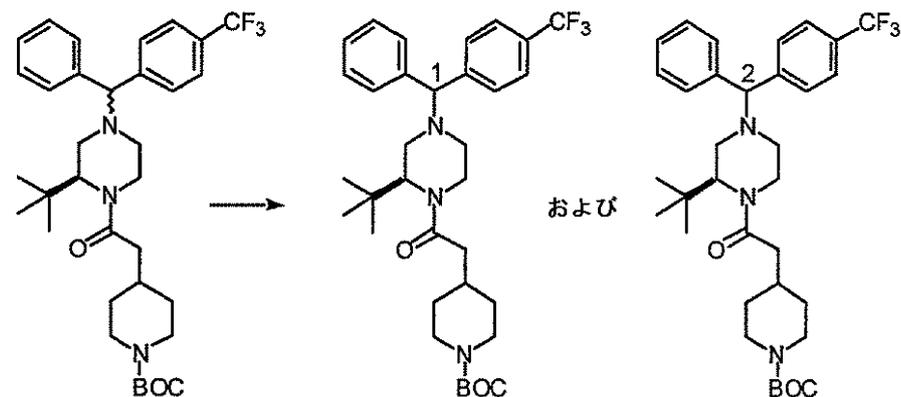
調製実施例 178 (第二溶出異性体 - 2) : LCMS : MH^+ = 618。

【0378】

(調製実施例 179 および 180)

【0379】

[化101]



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Chiral Pak ADカラム(これは、溶離液として、0.2% DEAとの95:5のヘキサン:IPA混合物を使用する)を使用して、調製実施例 95 から得た生成物を、個々のジアステレオマーに分離した。

【0380】

調製実施例 179 (第一溶出異性体 - 1) : LCMS : MH^+ = 603、融点 = 69 ~ 74。

【0381】

調製実施例 180 (第二溶出異性体 - 2) : LCMS : MH^+ = 603、融点 = 74 ~ 79。

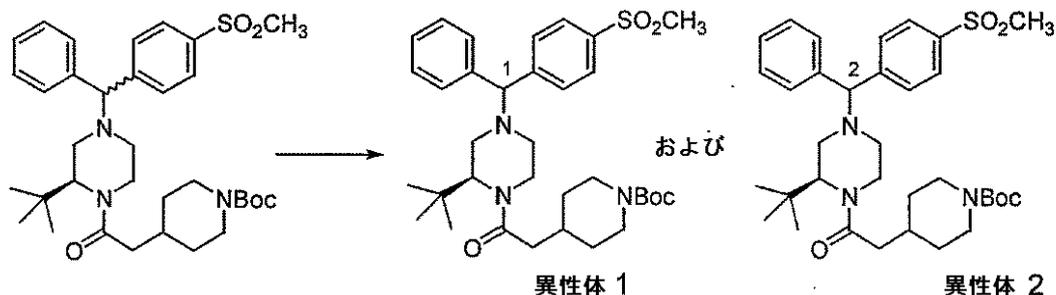
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【0382】

(調製実施例180.1および180.2)

【0383】

[化102]



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調製実施例106.6から得た生成物を、ここで示した2種の個々のジアステレオマーに分離した。Chiralpak ADカラムでのクロマトグラフィー(これは、溶離液として、0.2%DEAとの95:5のヘキサン:IPA混合物を使用する)により、白色固形物として調製実施例180.1(第一溶出異性体)および白色固形物として調製実施例180.2(第二溶出異性体)が得られた。

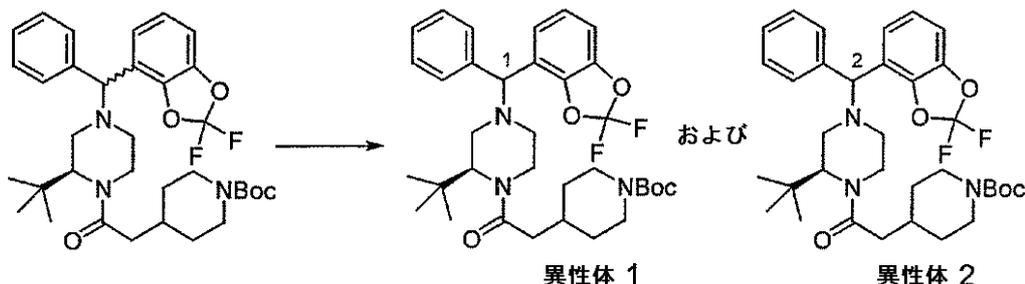
【0384】

(調製実施例180.3および180.4)

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【0385】

[化103]



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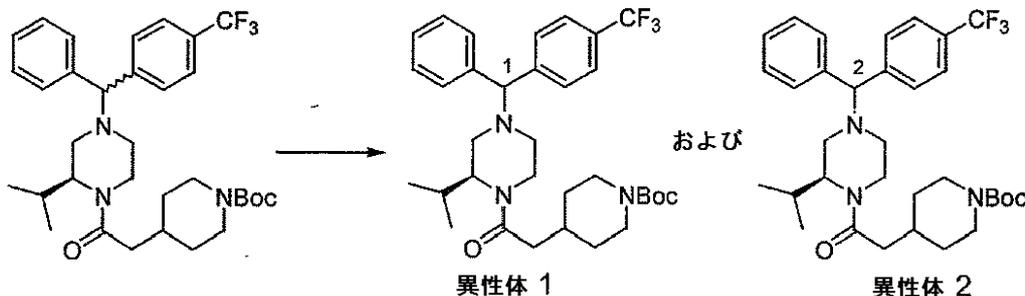
調製実施例106.1から得た生成物を、上で示した2種の個々のジアステレオマーに分離した。Chiralpak ADカラムでのクロマトグラフィー(これは、溶離液として、0.2%DEAとの98:2のヘキサン:IPA混合物を使用する)により、調製実施例180.3(第一溶出異性体) = 異性体1および調製実施例180.4(第二溶出異性体) = 異性体2が得られた。

【0386】

(調製実施例180.5および180.6)

【0387】

[化104]



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調製実施例106.9から得た生成物を、上で示した2種の個々のジアステレオマーに分離した。Chiralpak ADカラムでのクロマトグラフィー(これは、溶離液として、0.2%DEAとの95:5のヘキサン:IPA混合物を使用する)により、調製実

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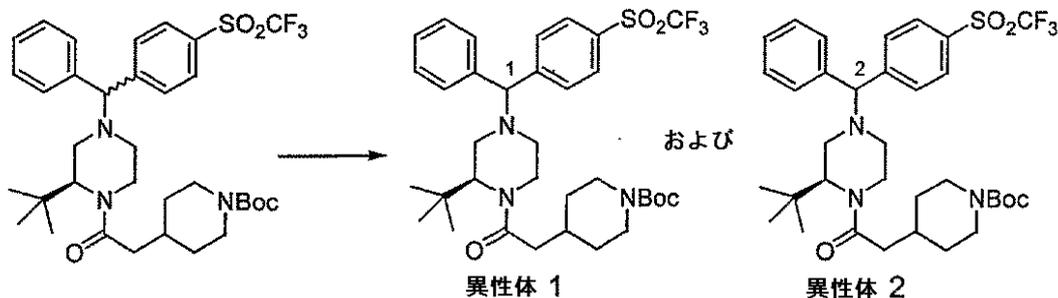
実施例 180.5 (第一溶出異性体) = 異性体 1 および調製実施例 180.6 (第二溶出異性体) = 異性体 2 が得られた。

【0388】

(調製実施例 180.7 および 180.8)

【0389】

[化105]



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調製実施例 106.8 から得た生成物を、上で示した 2 種の個々のジアステレオマーに分離した。Chiralpak AD カラムでのクロマトグラフィー (これは、溶離液として、0.2% DEA との 90:10 のヘキサン:IPA 混合物を使用する) により、調製実施例 180.7 (第一溶出異性体) = 異性体 1 および調製実施例 180.8 (第二溶出異性体) = 異性体 2 が得られた。

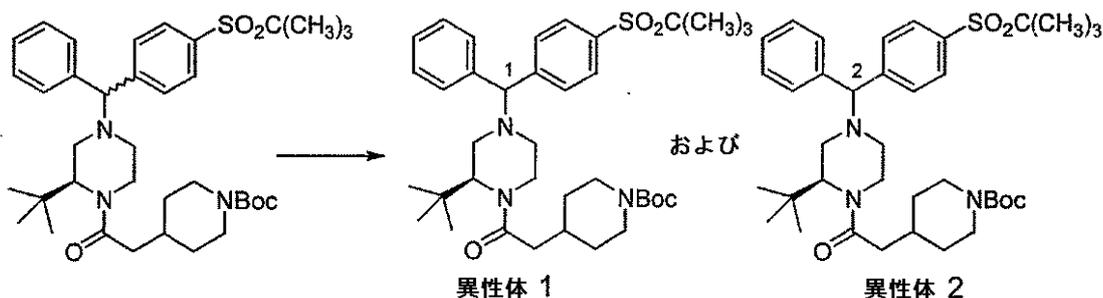
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【0390】

(調製実施例 180.9 および 180.10)

【0391】

[化106]



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調製実施例 106.12 から得た生成物を、上で示した 2 種の個々のジアステレオマーに分離した。Chiralpak AD カラムでのクロマトグラフィー (これは、溶離液として、0.2% DEA との 85:15 のヘキサン:IPA 混合物を使用する) により、調製実施例 180.9 (第一溶出異性体) = 異性体 1 および調製実施例 180.10 (第二溶出異性体) = 異性体 2 が得られた。

【0392】

(調製実施例 180.10A ~ 180.39)

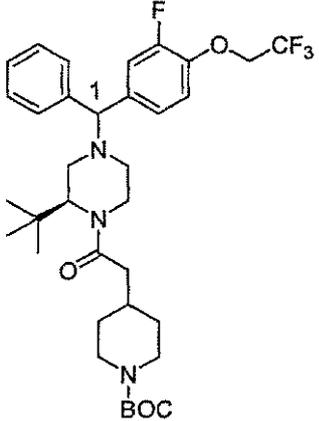
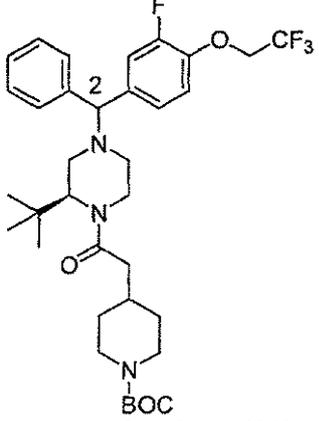
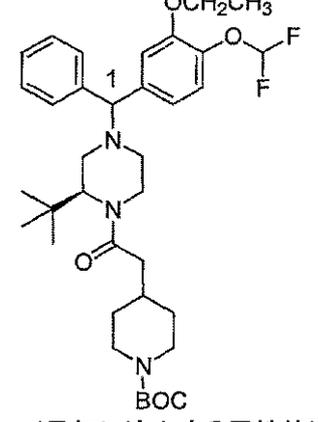
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表 12.1 の 2 欄で示した調製実施例から得たジアステレオマー混合物を単に置換し、また、表 12.1 の 3 欄の溶離溶媒を単に置換して、調製実施例 180 で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、表 12.1 の 4 欄の化合物 (COMP D) を調製した:

(表 12.1)

【0393】

【表 19-1】

調製実施例	2 欄	3 欄	4 欄	CMPD
180.10 A	106.16	95:5 hex : IPA (0.2% DEA を含む)	 <p>(最初に溶出する異性体)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =650
180.11	106.16		 <p>(二番目に溶出する異性体)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =650
180.12	106.17	97 : 3 hex : IPA (0.1% DEA を含む)	 <p>(最初に溶出する異性体)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =644

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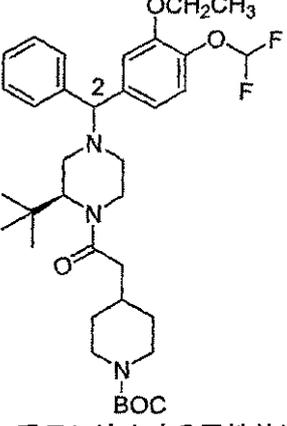
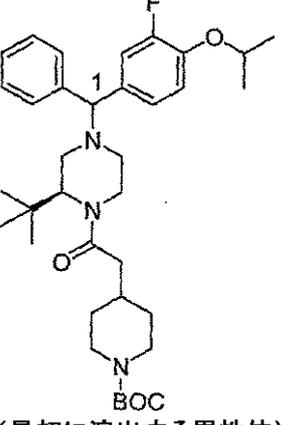
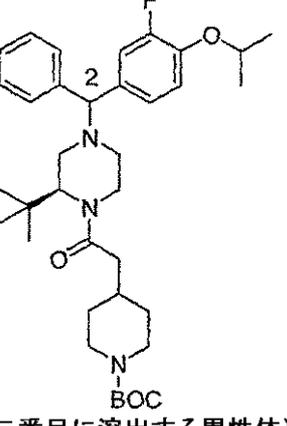
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【 0 3 9 4 】

【 表 1 9 - 2 】

180.13	106.17		 <p>(二番目に溶出する異性体)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =644
180.14	106.18	97 : 3 hex : IPA (0.1% DEA を含む)	 <p>(最初に溶出する異性体)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =610
180.15	106.18		 <p>(二番目に溶出する異性体)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =610

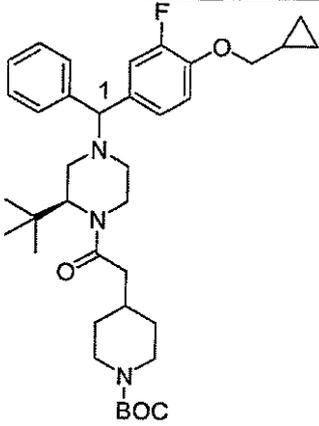
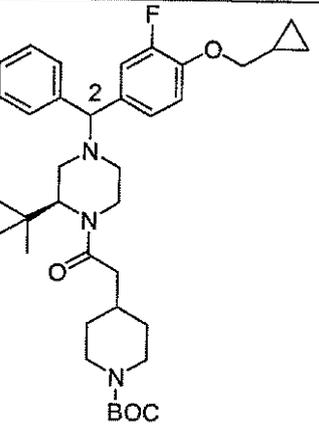
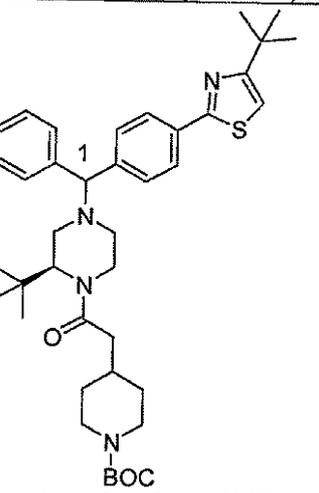
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【 0 3 9 5 】

【 表 1 9 - 3 】

180.16	106.19	97 : 3 hex : IPA (0.1% DEA を含む)	 <p>(最初に溶出する異性体)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =622
180.17	106.19		 <p>(二番目に溶出する異性体)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =622
180.18	106.20	97:3 hex : IPA (0.2% DEA を含む)	 <p>(最初に溶出する異性体)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =673

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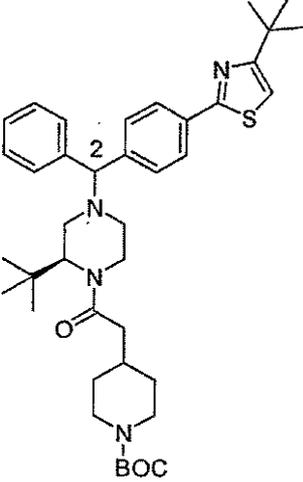
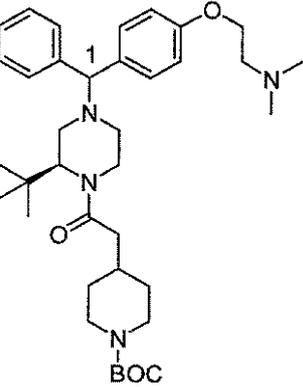
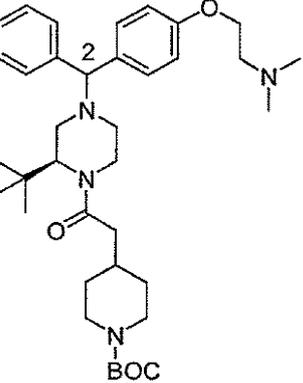
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【 0 3 9 6 】

【 表 1 9 - 4 】

180.19	106.20		 <p>(二番目に溶出する異性体)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =673
180.20	106.23	93.5:6.5 hex : IPA (0.2% DEA を含む)	 <p>(最初に溶出する異性体)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =621
180.21	106.23		 <p>(二番目に溶出する異性体)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =621

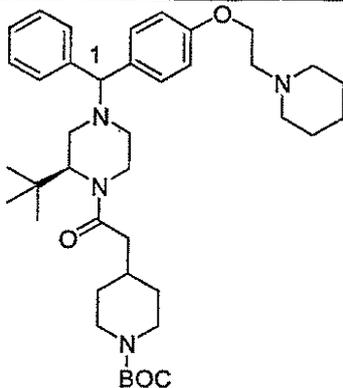
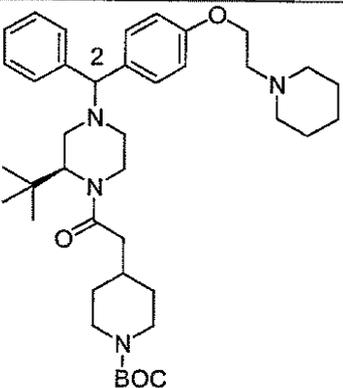
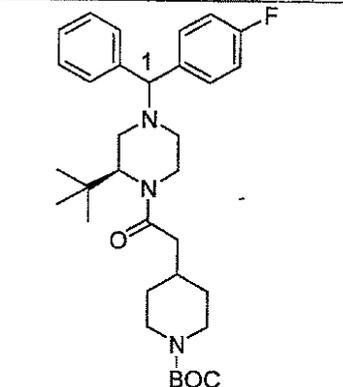
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【 0 3 9 7 】

【 表 1 9 - 5 】

180.22	106.24	95 : 5 hex : IPA (0.1% DEA を含む)	 <p>(最初に溶出する異性体)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =661
180.23	106.24		 <p>(二番目に溶出する異性体)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =661
180.24	106.26	97 : 3 hex : IPA (0.1% DEA を含む)	 <p>(最初に溶出する異性体)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =552

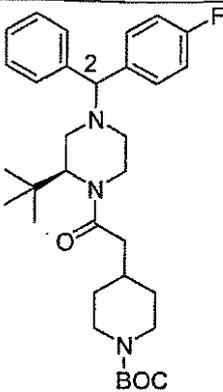
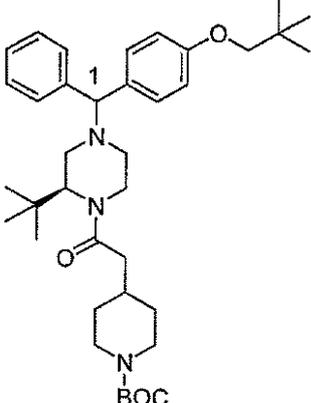
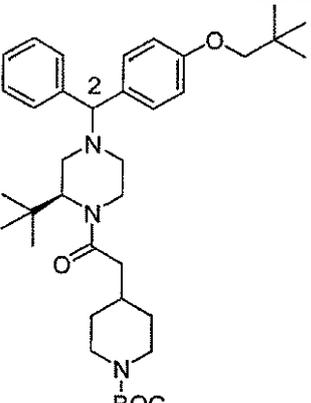
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【 0 3 9 8 】

【 表 1 9 - 6 】

180.25	106.26		 <p>(二番目に溶出する異性体)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =552
180.26	106.27	98 :2 hex : IPA (0.1% DEA を含む)	 <p>(最初に溶出する異性体)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =620
180.27	106.27		 <p>(二番目に溶出する異性体)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =620

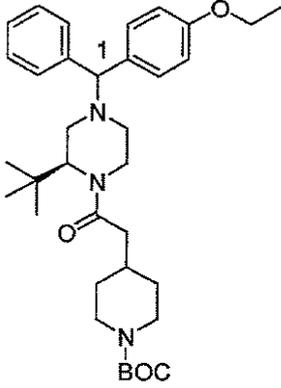
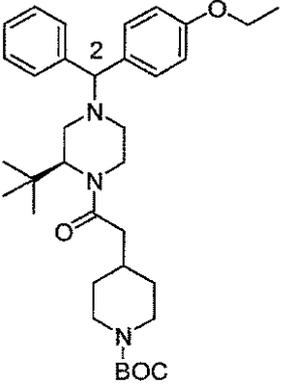
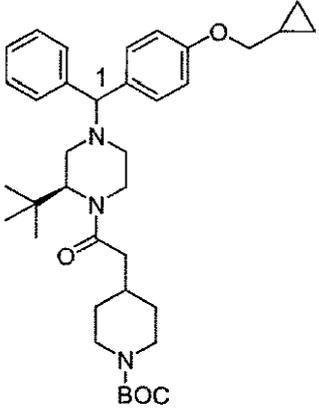
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【 0 3 9 9 】

【 表 1 9 - 7 】

180.28	106.29	95 : 5 hex : IPA (0.1% DEA を含む)	 <p>(最初に溶出する異性体)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =578
180.29	106.29		 <p>(二番目に溶出する異性体)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =578
180.30	106.28E		 <p>(最初に溶出する異性体)</p>	

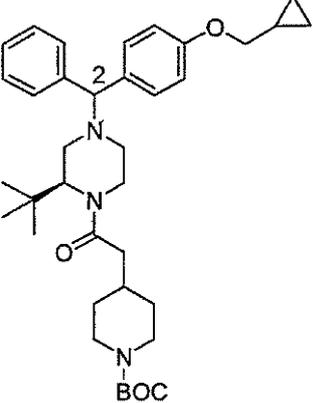
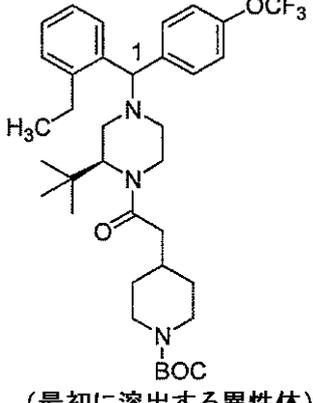
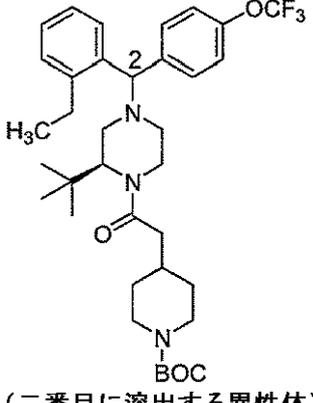
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【 0 4 0 0 】

【 表 1 9 - 8 】

180.31	106.28E	95:5 hex : IPA (0.1% DEA を含む)	 <p>(二番目に溶出する異性体)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =604
180.32	106.28F	98 : 2 hex : IPA (0.1% DEA を含む)	 <p>(最初に溶出する異性体)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =646
180.33	106.28F		 <p>(二番目に溶出する異性体)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =646

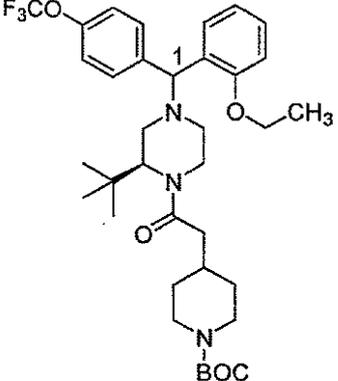
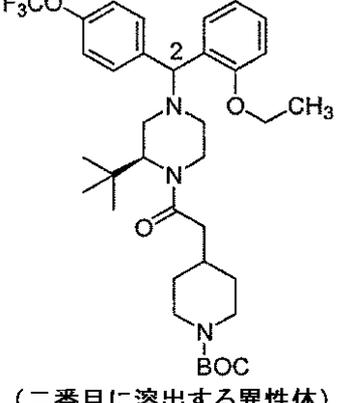
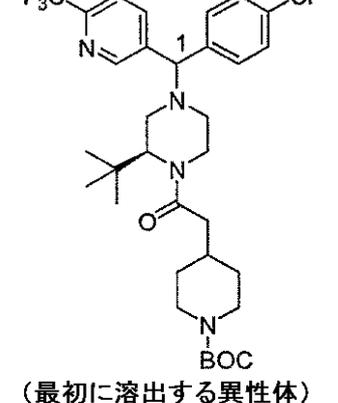
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【 0 4 0 1 】

【 表 1 9 - 9 】

180.34	106.28G	99 : 1 hex : IPA (0.1% DEA を含む)	 <p>(最初に溶出する異性体)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =662
180.35	106.28G		 <p>(二番目に溶出する異性体)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =662
180.36	106.28L	93:7 hex : IPA (0.2% DEA を含む)	 <p>(最初に溶出する異性体)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =637

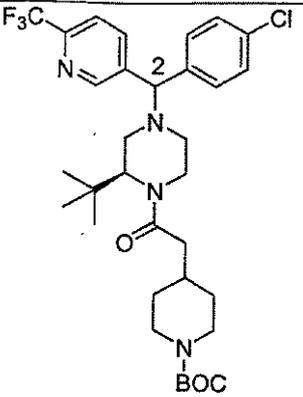
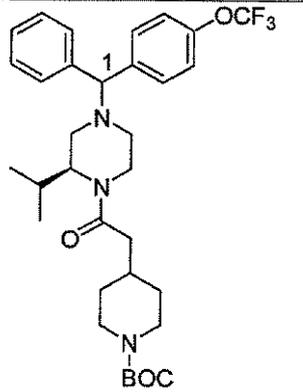
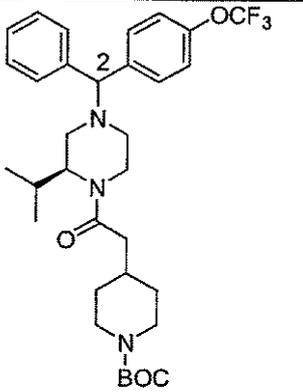
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【 0 4 0 2 】

【 表 1 9 - 1 0 】

180.37	106.28L		 (二番目に溶出する異性体)	LCMS: MH ⁺ =637
180.38	106.28M	95 : 5 hex : IPA (0.2% DEA を含む)	 (最初に溶出する異性体)	LCMS: MH ⁺ =604
180.39	106.28M		 (二番目に溶出する異性体)	LCMS: MH ⁺ =604

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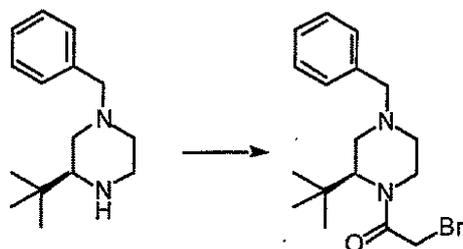
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(調製実施例181)

【0403】

[化107]



(工程A)

CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL) 中の調製実施例10から得た生成物 (1.64 g、7.06 mmol) および NaHCO₃ (1.19 g、2当量) に、0 で、臭化プロモアセチル (0.68 mL、1.1当量) を滴下した。得られた溶液を室温までゆっくりと暖め、そして一晩攪拌した。その反応混合物を、水を加えることによりクエンチし、そしてCH₂C

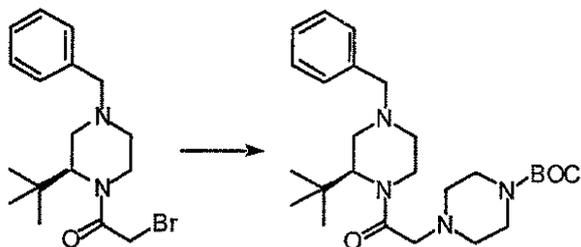
1₂ で抽出した。合わせた有機物を Na₂SO₄ で乾燥し、濾過し、そして減圧下にて濃縮した。その粗生成物 (2.2 g、収率 92%) を、さらに精製することなく使用した。LCMS: MH⁺ = 353。

【0404】

(工程 B)

【0405】

[化108]



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CH₃CN (50 mL) 中の調製実施例 181、工程 A から得た生成物 (2.2 g、6.23 mmol) および K₂CO₃ (1.72 g、2.0 当量) に、N-BOC-ピペラジン (1.35 g、1.2 当量) を加えた。得られた溶液を、2 時間にわたって、還流状態まで加熱し、冷却し、そして水で希釈した。得られた溶液を EtOAc で抽出し、合わせた有機物を Na₂SO₄ で乾燥し、濾過し、そして濃縮した。その粗生成物をフラッシュクロマトグラフィー (これは、溶離液として、50:50 の EtOAc:ヘキサン溶液を使用する) で精製した (0.77 g、収率 27%)。LCMS: MH⁺ = 459。

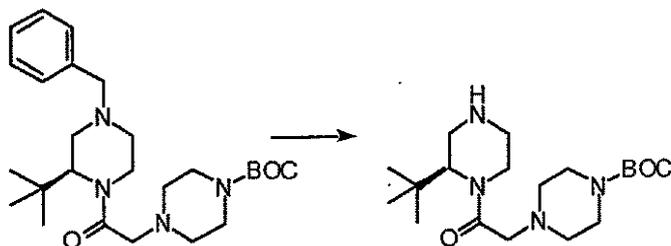
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【0406】

(工程 C)

【0407】

[化109]



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EtOH (20 mL) 中の調製実施例 181、工程 B から得た生成物 (0.77 g、1.68 mmol)、ギ酸アンモニウム (2.12 g、2.0 当量) および 10% Pd/C (1.48 g、50% 湿分) を、4 時間にわたって、還流状態まで加熱した。得られた溶液を冷却し、セライトのプラグで濾過し、そして濃縮した。その残留物を CH₂Cl₂ に取り、そして水で洗浄した。その粗生成物をフラッシュクロマトグラフィー (これは、溶離液として、CH₂Cl₂ で 7% (MeOH 中で 10% NH₄OH) 溶液を使用する) で精製した (0.57 g、収率 92%)。LCMS: MH⁺ = 369。

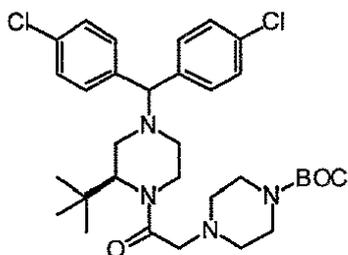
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【0408】

(工程 D)

【0409】

[化110]



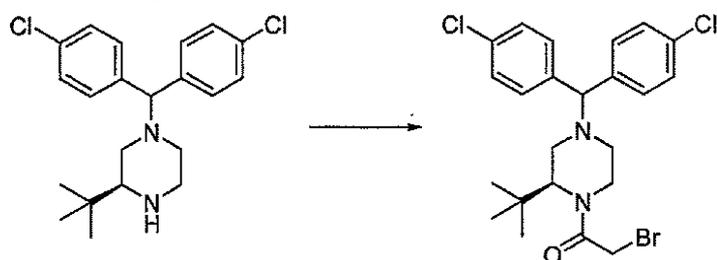
調製実施例 181、工程 C から得た生成物を使用して、調製実施例 85 で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、上記化合物を調製した (0.14 g、収率 16%)。LCMS: $MH^+ = 603$ 。 10

【0410】

(調製実施例 181.11)

【0411】

[化 111]



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調製実施例 144.10 で調製した化合物を単に置換して、調製実施例 181、工程 A で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、上記化合物を調製した。LCMS: $MH^+ = 497$ 。

【0412】

(調製実施例 181.12 および 181.13)

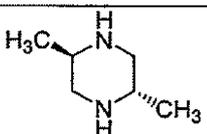
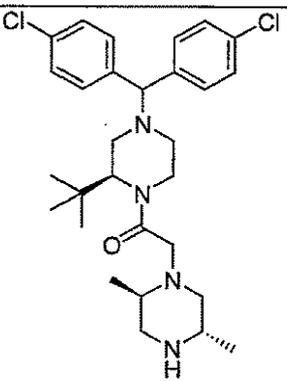
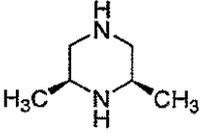
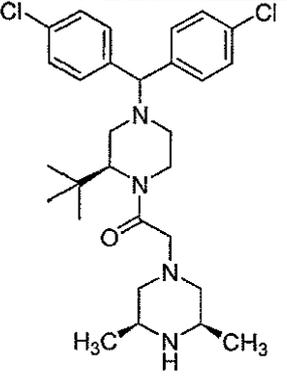
表 12.1 の 2 欄の化合物を単に置換して、調製実施例 181、工程 B で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、表 12.1 の 3 欄の化合物 (CMPD) を調製した:

(表 12.1)

【0413】

【表 20】

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調製実施例	2 欄	3 欄	CMPD
181.12			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 531
181.13			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 531

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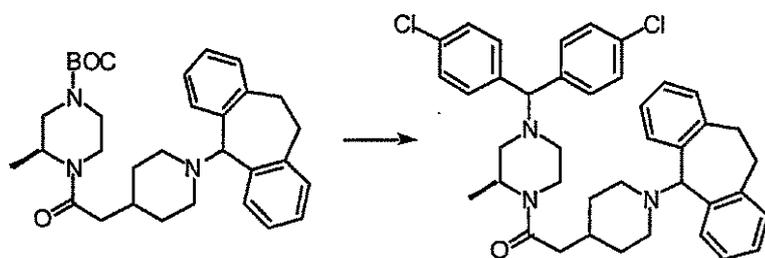
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(調製実施例 182)

(工程 A)

【0414】

[化112]



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調製実施例 21 から得た生成物 (0.53 g、1.0 mmol) を、4 M HCl / ジオキサン (8.0 mL) 中にて、室温で、30 分間攪拌し、そして減圧下にて濃縮した。その粗生成物を CH₃CN (10 mL) で希釈し、そして調製実施例 134 で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、その生成物を調製した (0.05 g、収率 25%)。FaBMS: MH⁺ = 652。

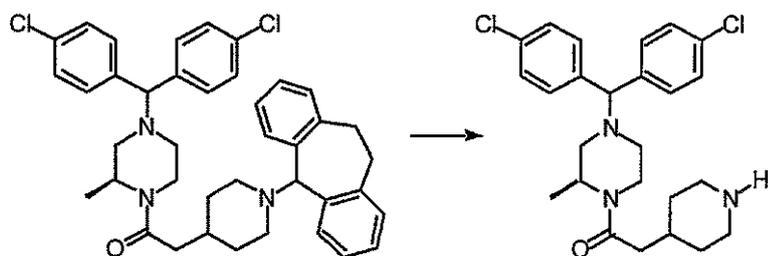
40

【0415】

(工程 B)

【0416】

[化113]



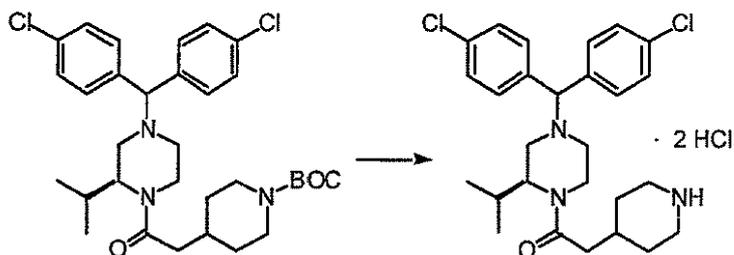
1 : 1 の CH_2Cl_2 : HCO_2H 中の調製実施例 182、工程 A から得た生成物 (0.03 g、0.05 mmol) を、室温で 5 時間、次いで、還流状態で一晩攪拌した。その反応混合物を室温まで冷却し、そして減圧下にて濃縮した。その粗生成物をフラッシュクロマトグラフィー (これは、 CH_2Cl_2 で 1% (MeOH 中で 10% NH_4OH) から CH_2Cl_2 で 20% (MeOH 中で 10% NH_4OH) までの勾配カラムを使用する) で精製した (0.01 g、収率 48%)。LCMS : $\text{MH}^+ = 460$ 。

【0417】

(調製実施例 183)

【0418】

[化 114]



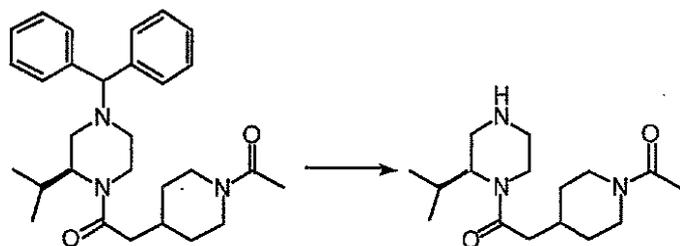
調製実施例 150 から得た生成物 (0.35 g、0.59 mmol) の溶液を、室温で、ジオキサン (4 mL) 中の 4 M HCl 中にて、30 分間攪拌した。得られた溶液を、減圧下にて濃縮した。その残留物を CH_2Cl_2 に溶解し、そして 1 N NaOH を加えることにより中和し、分離し、その有機物を Na_2SO_4 で乾燥し、濾過し、そして濃縮して、固形物 (0.31 g、収率 94%) を得、これを、さらに精製することなく使用した。LCMS : $\text{MH}^+ = 488$ 。

【0419】

(調製実施例 239)

【0420】

[化 115]



以下の実施例 611 から得た生成物 (1.00 g、2.20 mmol) および HCOONH_4 (2.77 g、44.0 mmol) の無水 MeOH (30 mL) 溶液を、 N_2 下にて、10% Pd/C (1.17 g) の無水 MeOH (20 mL) 懸濁液に加えた。その混合物を、 N_2 下にて、16 時間攪拌し、250 CH_2Cl_2 (250 mL) に注ぎ、そしてセライトで濾過した。溶媒を蒸発させ、その残留物をフラッシュクロマトグラフィー (これは、 CH_2Cl_2 中の 11% MeOH (10% NH_4OH) を使用する) で精製して、

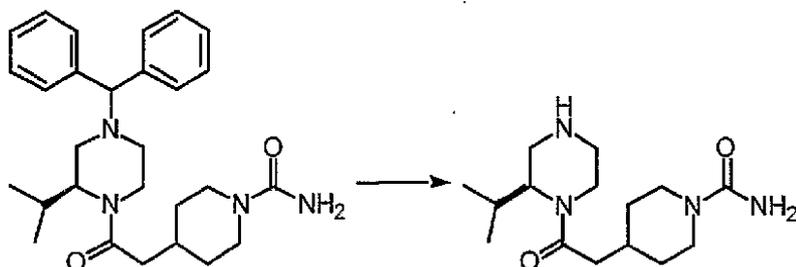
固形物 555 mg (87%) を得た。

【0421】

(調製実施例 240)

【0422】

[化116]



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調製実施例 239 で記述した手順とほぼ同じ手順を使用して、以下の実施例 612 から得た生成物 1.00 g (2.20 mmol) を固形物 520 mg (81%) に変換した。

【0423】

(調製実施例 241)

【0424】

[化117]



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(-)-3(R)-イソプロピル-2,5-ピペラジンジオン (5 g) (32 mmol) を無水 THF (167.5 mL) に溶解し、その溶液を 0 °C まで冷却した。LiAlH₄ の 1 M THF (115.25 mL) (115.25 mmol) 溶液を、20 分間にわたって、滴下した。その混合物を、還流下にて、65 °C で、5 時間加熱し、次いで、25 °C で、16 時間攪拌した。攪拌した反応混合物に蒸留水 (37.5 mL) を滴下し、続いて、1 N NaOH (21.25 mL) および追加蒸留水 (37.5 mL) を滴下した。この混合物を酢酸エチル (1.75 L) で抽出し、後者を乾燥し (MgSO₄)、濾過し、そして乾燥状態まで蒸発させた。その残留物をシリカゲルカラム (40 × 6.5 cm) でクロマトグラフィー (これは、溶離液として、3%、4%、6% および 9% (メタノール中で 10% NH₄OH) - ジクロロメタンでの勾配溶出を使用する) にかけて、生成物を得た (2.4 g; 58%)。[α]_D²⁵ + 3.7° (c = 5.7 mg / 2 mL MeOH)。

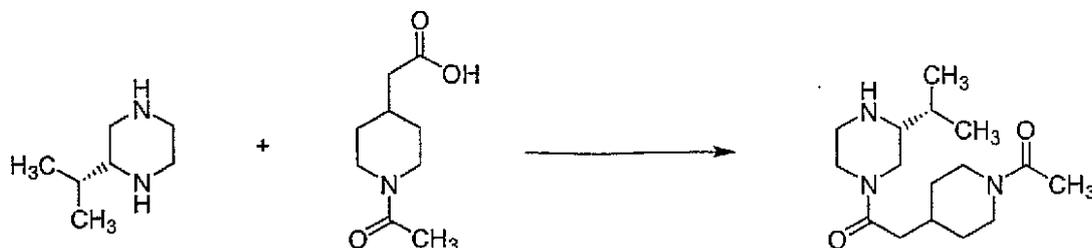
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【0425】

(調製実施例 242)

【0426】

[化118]



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上記調製実施例 241 から得た生成物 (555.2 mg) (4.33 mmol) を、無水

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DMF (16.7 mL) に溶解した。4-メチルモルホリン (0.476 mL) (4.33 mmol)、1-(3-ジメチルアミノプロピル)-3-エチルカルボジイミド塩酸塩 (830 mg) (4.33 mmol)、1-ヒドロキシベンゾトリアゾール (585.2 mg) (4.33 mmol) および N-アセチルピペリジン-4-酢酸 (802.3 mg) (4.33 mmol) を加え、その混合物を、アルゴン下にて、25 °C で、41 時間攪拌した。この混合物を乾燥状態まで蒸発させ、その残留物をジクロロメタンに吸収し、そして飽和 NaHCO₃ 水溶液で洗浄した。

【0427】

そのジクロロメタン層を乾燥し (MgSO₄)、濾過し、そして乾燥状態まで蒸発させ、その残留物をシリカゲルカラム (20 x 5 cm) でクロマトグラフィー (これは、溶離液として、3% (メタノール中で 10% NH₄OH) - ジクロロメタンを使用する) にかけて、生成物を得た (1.25 g; 98%)。[α]_D²⁵ +16.6° (c = 5.6 mg / 2 mL MeOH)。

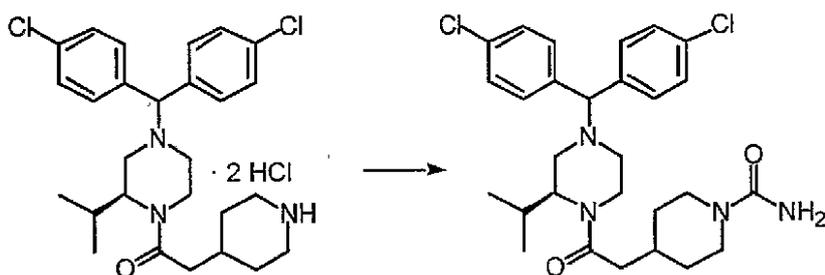
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【0428】

(実施例 500)

【0429】

[化119]



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調製実施例 183 から得た生成物 (0.15 g、0.31 mmol) の CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) 溶液に、0 °C で、TEA (0.21 mL、5 当量) および TMSNCO (0.41 mL、10 当量) を加えた。その反応混合物を、TLC により出発物質の消費が示されるまで (30 分間)、攪拌した。その反応物を、飽和 NaHCO₃ を加えることによりクエンチし、そして CH₂Cl₂ で抽出した。合わせた有機物を Na₂SO₄ で乾燥し、濾過し、そして濃縮した。その粗生成物をフラッシュクロマトグラフィー (これは、溶離液として、CH₂Cl₂ 中の 5% (MeOH 中で 10% NH₄OH) 溶液を使用する) で精製して、固形物 (0.10 g、収率 61%) を得た。LCMS: MH⁺ = 531; 融点 = 115 ~ 128 °C。

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【0430】

(実施例 501 ~ 558.22)

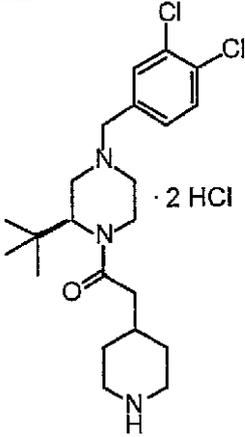
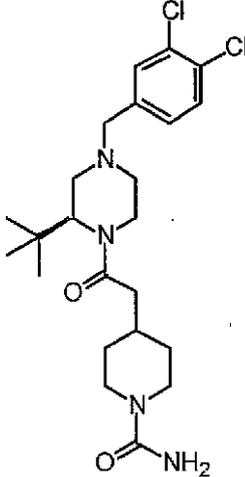
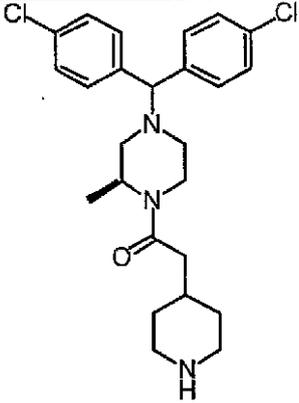
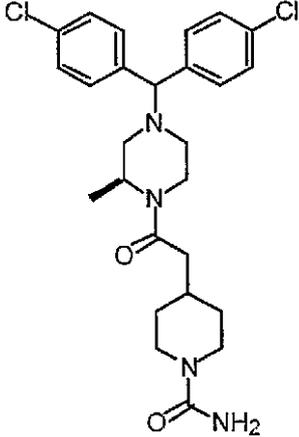
表 14 の 2 欄で示した化合物 (これらは、対応する N-BOC-保護アミンから、調製実施例 183 および実施例 611 と類似の様式で調製した) を使用して、実施例 500 で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、表 14 の 3 欄で示した生成物 (CMPD) を調製した:

(表 14)

【0431】

【表 21 - 1】

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実施例	2欄	3欄	CMPD
501			LCMS: $MH^+ = 469$; $Mp = 80-85^\circ C$.
502			LCMS: $MH^+ = 503$; $mp = 103-109^\circ C$.

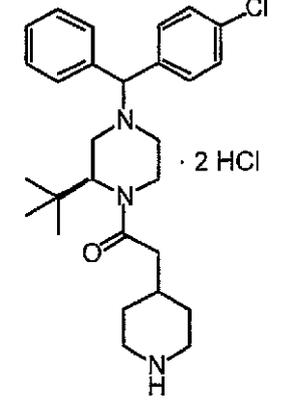
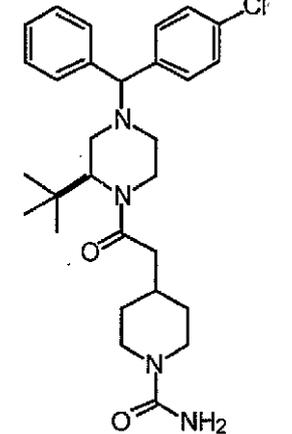
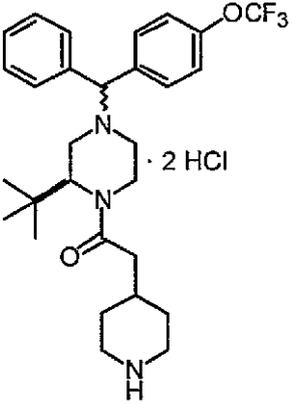
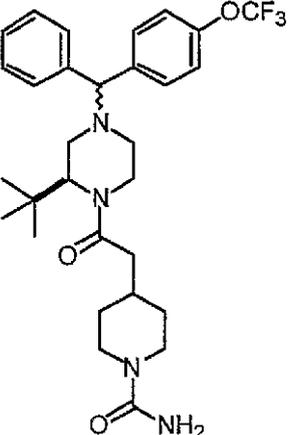
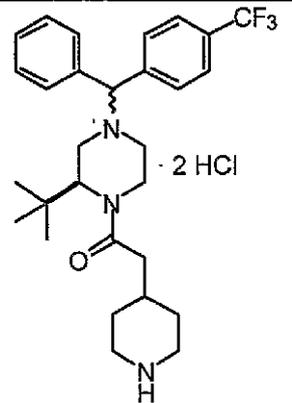
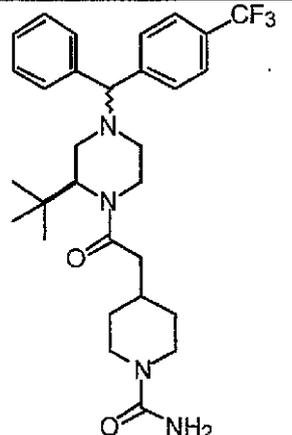
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【 0 4 3 2 】

【 表 2 1 - 2 】

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503			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 512$; $mp = 112-117^\circ C$</p>
504			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 561$; $mp = 101-105^\circ C$</p>
505			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 545$; $mp = 106-111^\circ C$</p>

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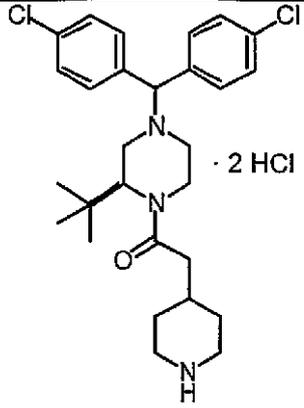
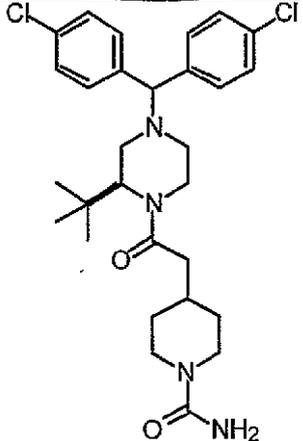
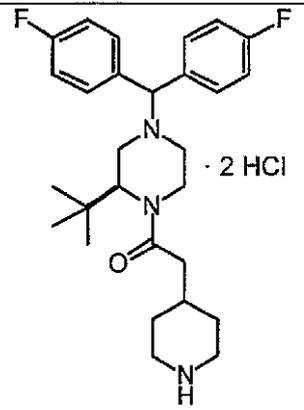
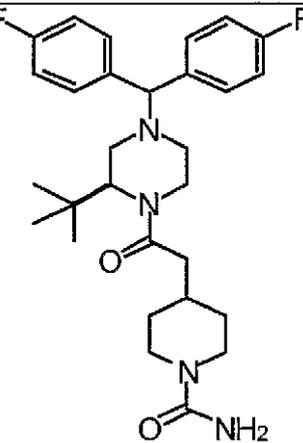
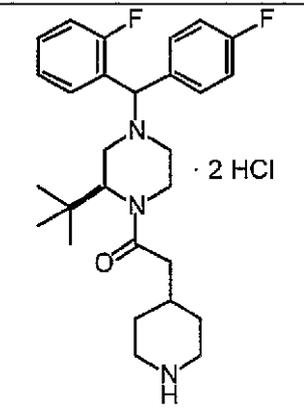
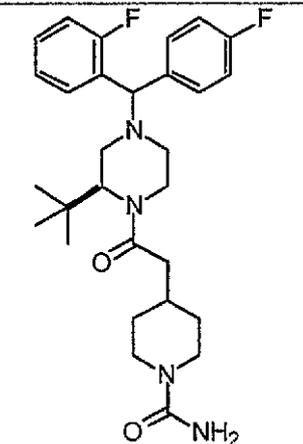
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【 0 4 3 3 】

【 表 2 1 - 3 】

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506			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 545$; $mp = 141-160^\circ C$</p>
507			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 513$; $mp = 95-101^\circ C$</p>
508			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 513$; $mp = 122-127^\circ C$</p>

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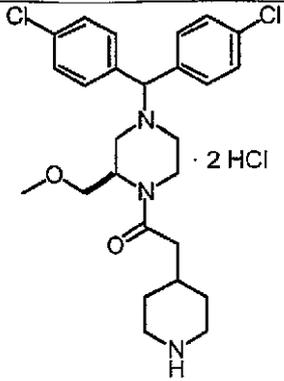
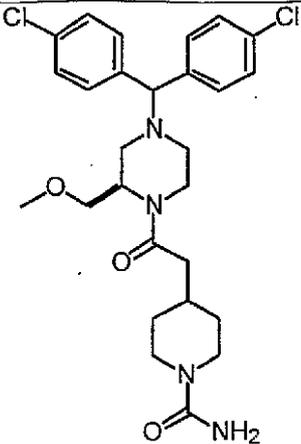
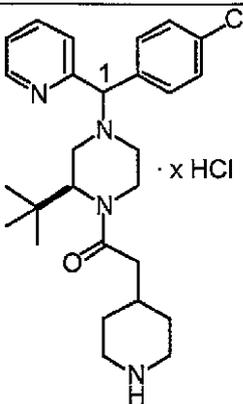
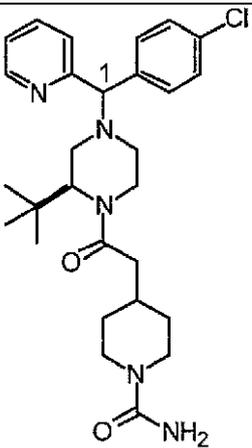
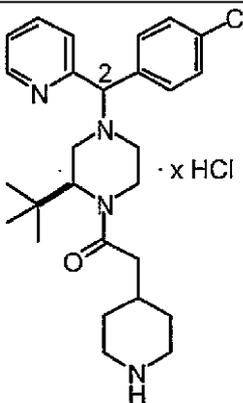
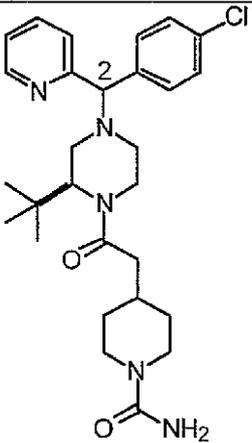
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【 0 4 3 4 】

【 表 2 1 - 4 】

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509			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 533$; $mp = 97-101\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$</p>
510			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 512$; $mp = 90-117\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$</p>
511			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 512$; $mp = 82-93\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$</p>

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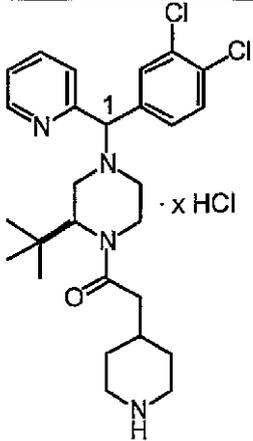
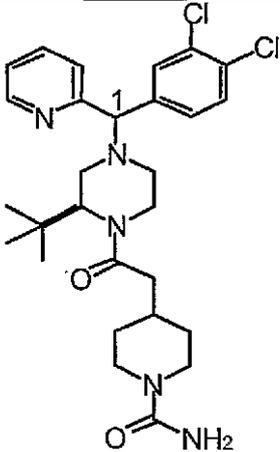
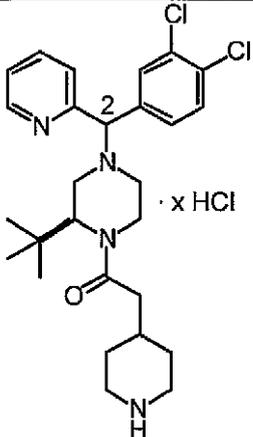
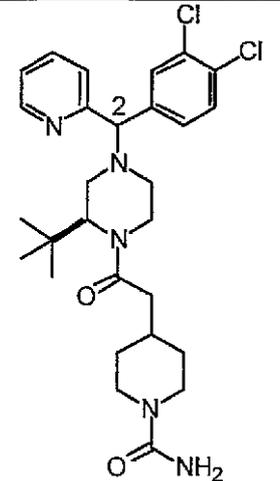
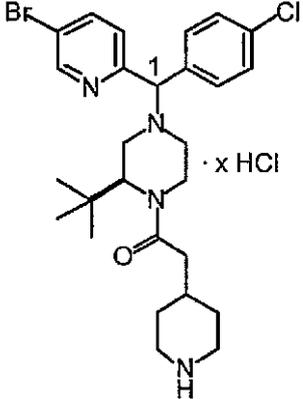
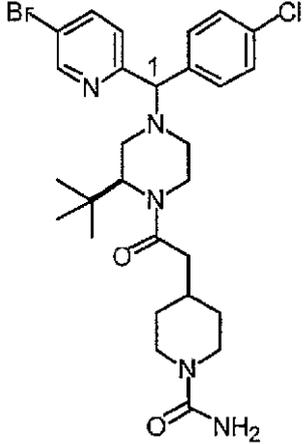
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【 0 4 3 5 】

【 表 2 1 - 5 】

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512			LCMS: $MH^+ = 546$; $mp = 113-117^\circ C$
513			LCMS: $MH^+ = 546$; $mp = 107-111^\circ C$
514			LCMS: $MH^+ = 590$; $mp = 92-97^\circ C$

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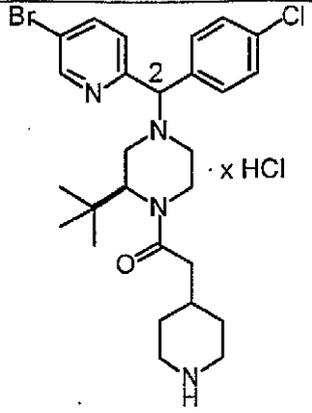
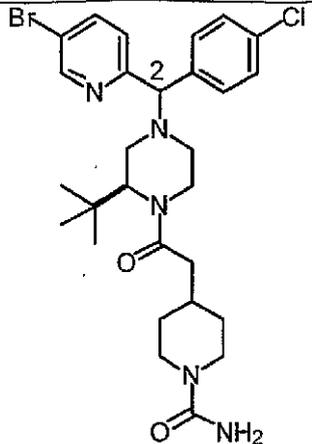
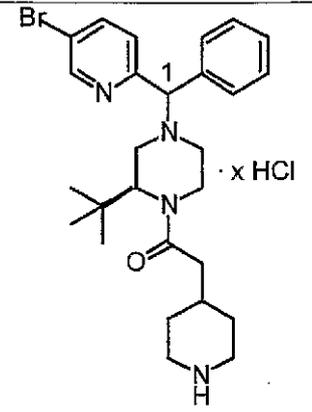
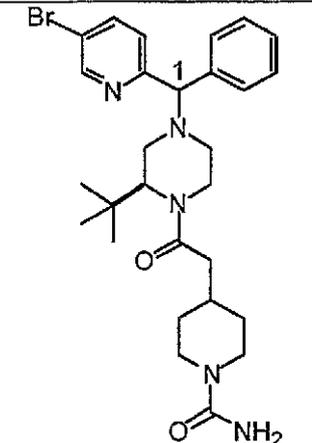
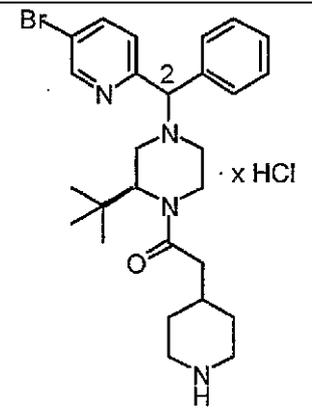
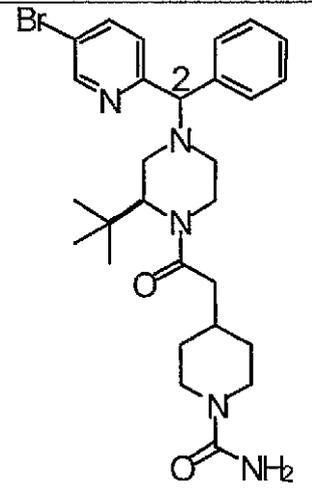
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【 0 4 3 6 】

【 表 2 1 - 6 】

515	 <p>$\cdot x \text{HCl}$</p>		<p>LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 590$; $\text{mp} = 81\text{-}87^\circ\text{C}$</p>
516	 <p>$\cdot x \text{HCl}$</p>		<p>LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 556$; $\text{mp} = 115\text{-}120^\circ\text{C}$</p>
518	 <p>$\cdot x \text{HCl}$</p>		<p>LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 556$; $\text{mp} = 110\text{-}115^\circ\text{C}$</p>

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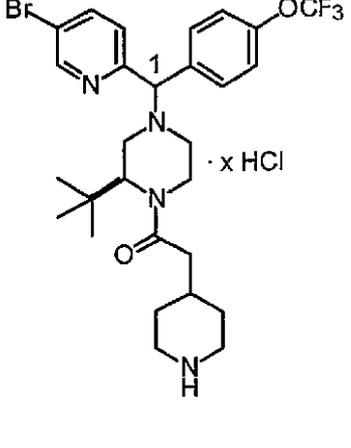
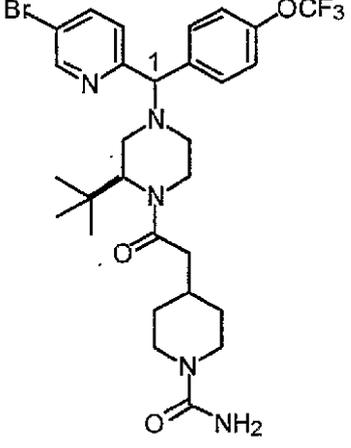
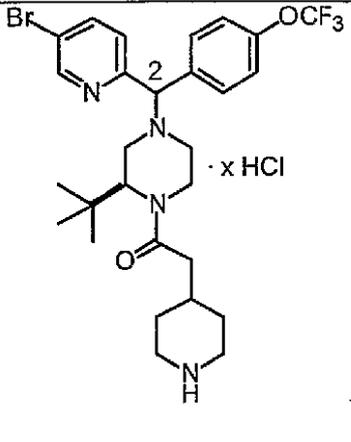
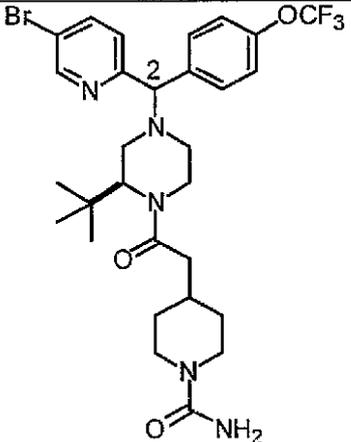
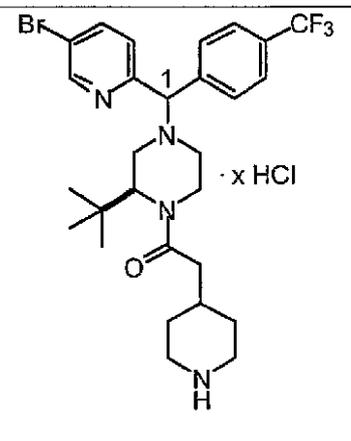
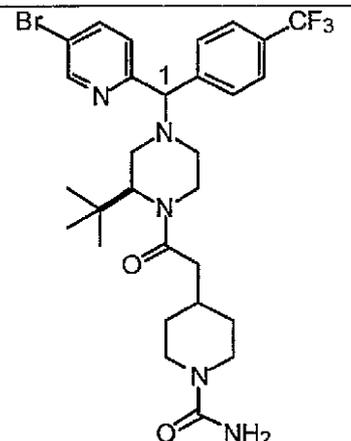
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【 0 4 3 7 】

【 表 2 1 - 7 】

519			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 640$; $mp = 116-121^\circ C$</p>
520			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 640$; $mp = 119-125^\circ C$</p>
521			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 624$; $mp = 126-132^\circ C$</p>

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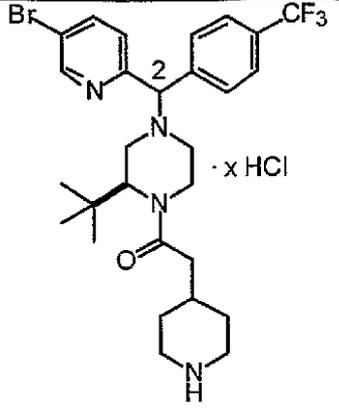
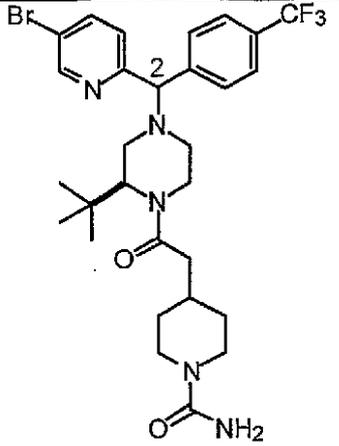
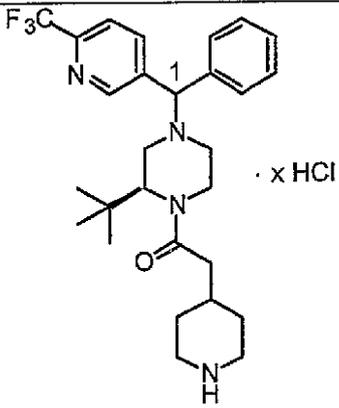
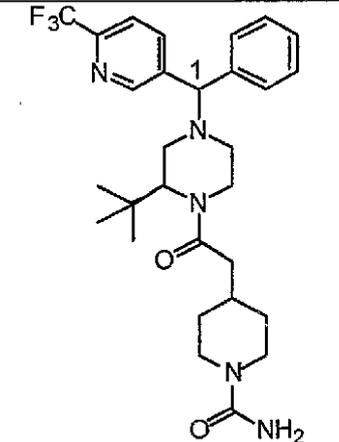
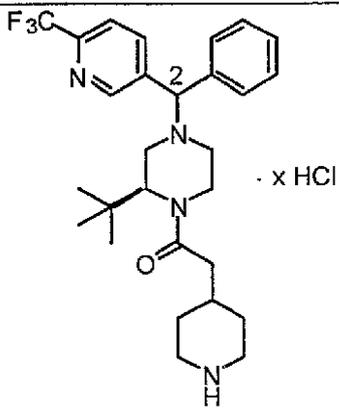
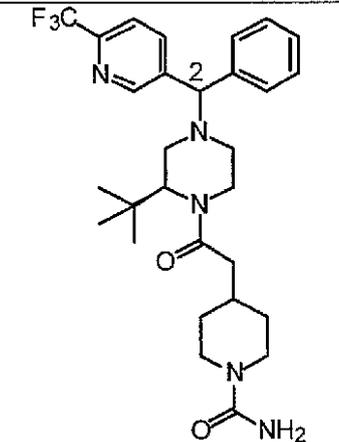
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【 0 4 3 8 】

【 表 2 1 - 8 】

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522			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 624$; $mp = 121-130^\circ C$</p>
523			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 546$; $mp = 102-106^\circ C$.</p>
524			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 546$; $mp = 123-127^\circ C$.</p>

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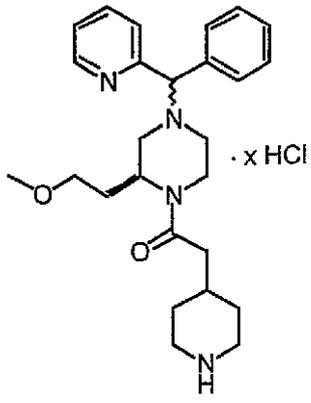
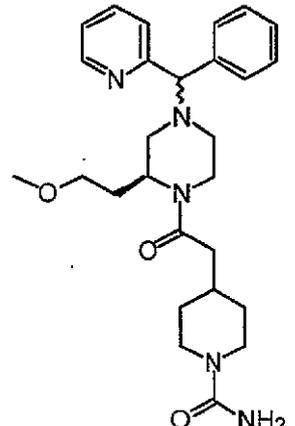
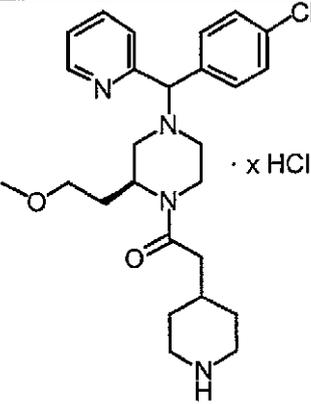
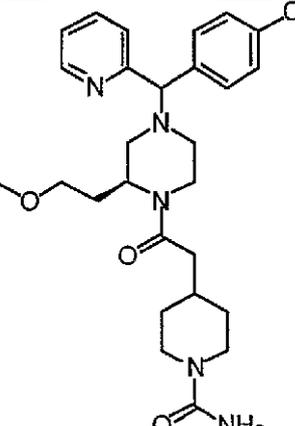
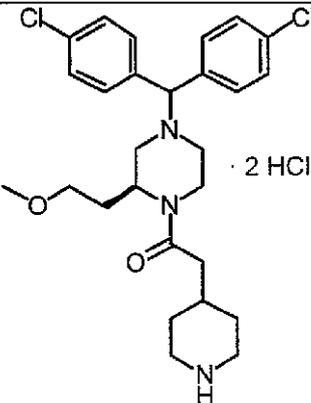
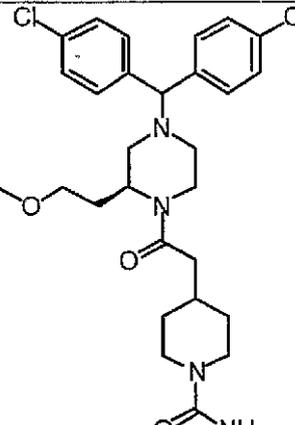
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【 0 4 3 9 】

【 表 2 1 - 9 】

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525			LCMS: $MH^+ = 480$; $mp = 87-119^\circ C$.
526			LCMS: $MH^+ = 514$; $mp = 75-79^\circ C$
527			LCMS: $MH^+ = 547$; $mp = 105-109^\circ C$

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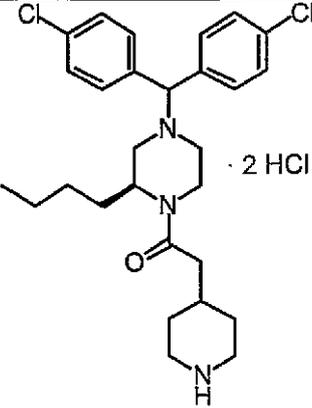
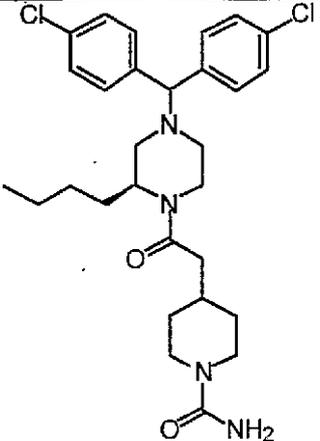
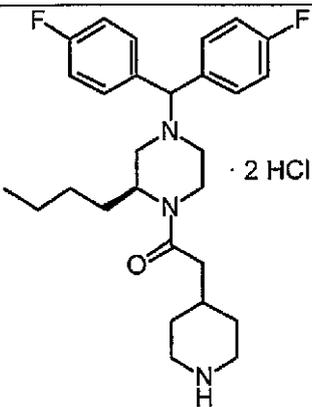
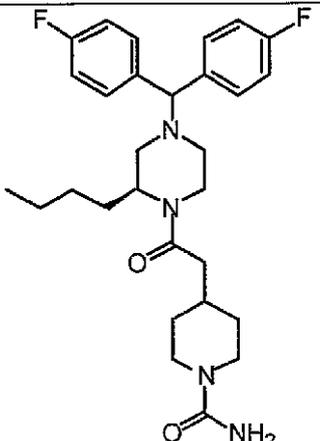
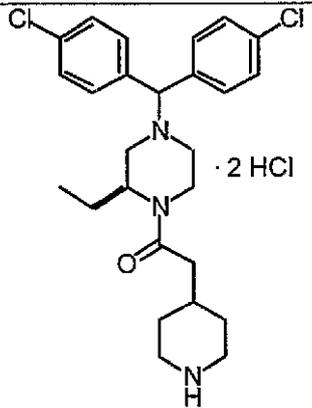
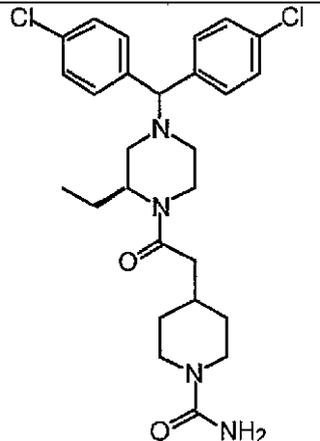
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【 0 4 4 0 】

【 表 2 1 - 1 0 】

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528			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 545$; $mp = 103-107^\circ C$</p>
529			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 513$; $mp = 91-97^\circ C$</p>
530			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 517$; $mp = 93-93^\circ C$</p>

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【 0 4 4 1 】

【 表 2 1 - 1 1 】

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531			LCMS: $MH^+ = 497$; $mp = 99-102^\circ C$
532			LCMS: $MH^+ = 488$; $mp = 129-133^\circ C$
533			LCMS: $MH^+ = 499$; $mp = 108-111^\circ C$

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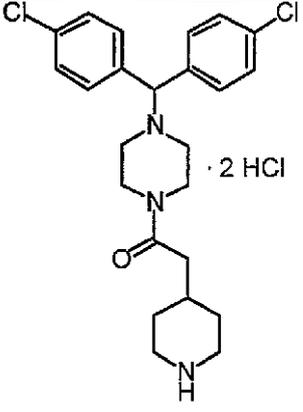
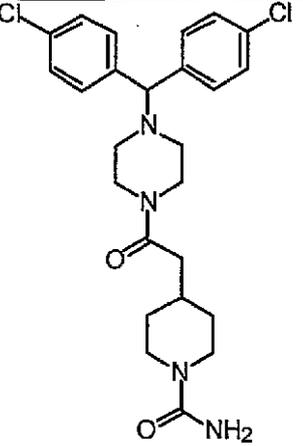
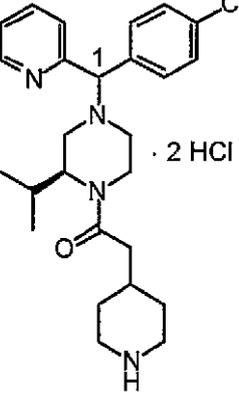
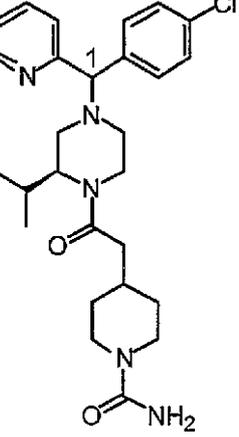
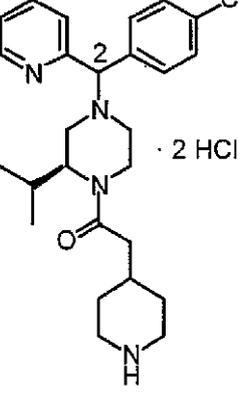
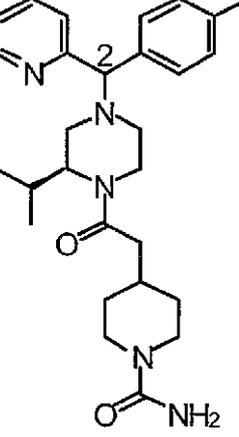
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【 0 4 4 2 】

【 表 2 1 - 1 2 】

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534			<p>FABMS: $MH^+ = 489$; $mp = 126-130^\circ C$</p>
535			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 497$; $mp = 75-83^\circ C$</p>
536			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 498$; $mp = 85-89^\circ C$</p>

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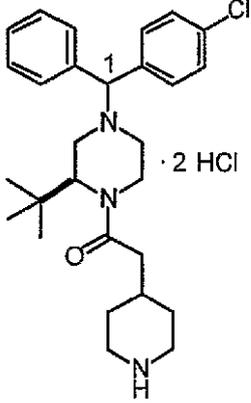
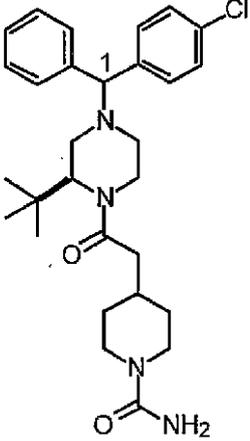
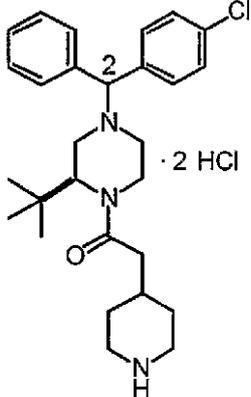
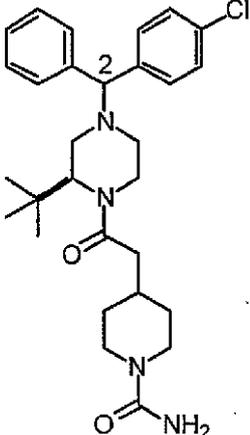
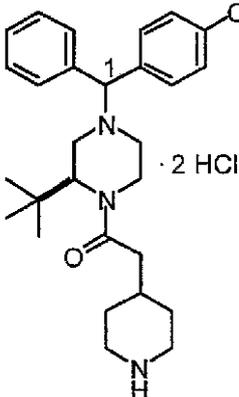
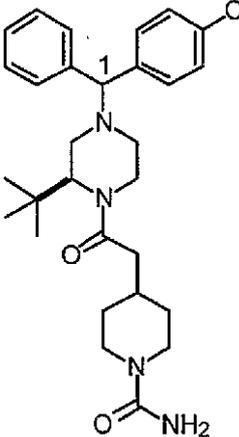
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【 0 4 4 3 】

【 表 2 1 - 1 3 】

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542			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 511$; mp = °C</p>
543			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 511$; mp = 79-83°C</p>
544			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 561$; mp = °C</p>

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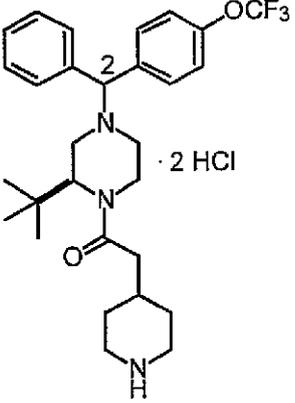
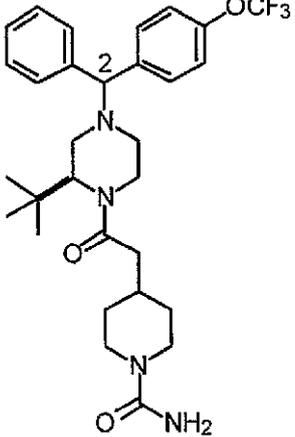
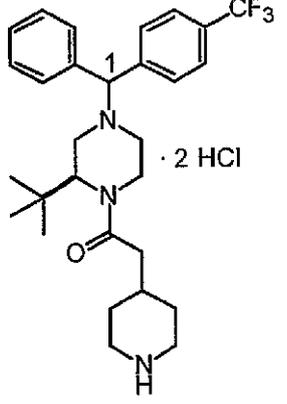
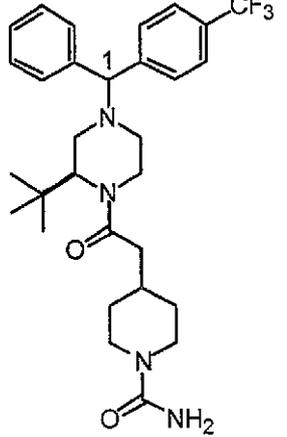
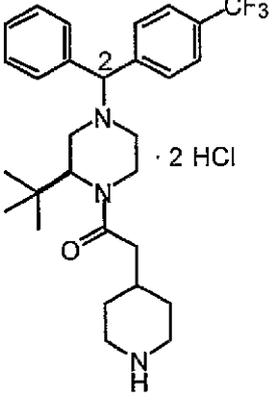
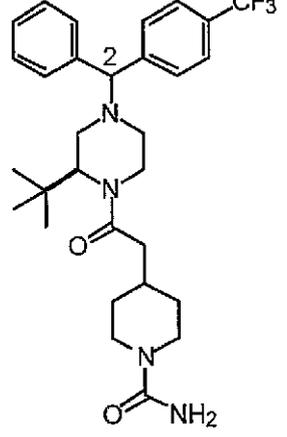
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【 0 4 4 4 】

【 表 2 1 - 1 4 】

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545	 <p>· 2 HCl</p>		<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 561$; $mp = 51-65^\circ C$</p>
546	 <p>· 2 HCl</p>		<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 545$; $mp = 107-109^\circ C$</p>
547	 <p>· 2 HCl</p>		<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 545$; $mp = 84-88^\circ C$</p>

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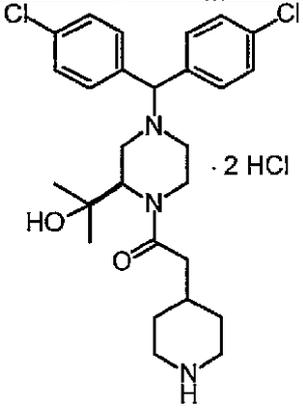
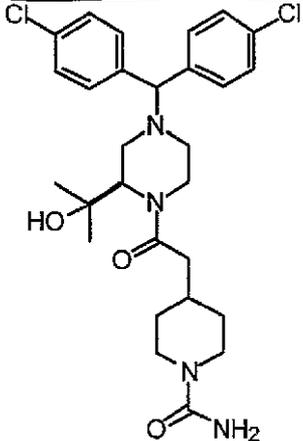
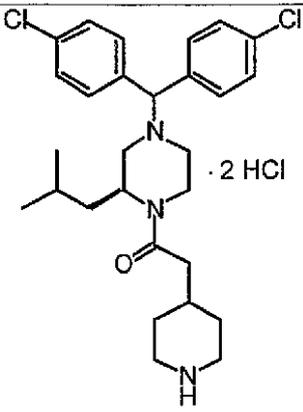
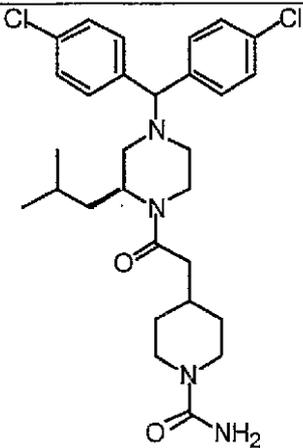
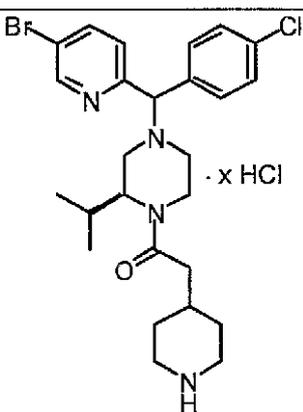
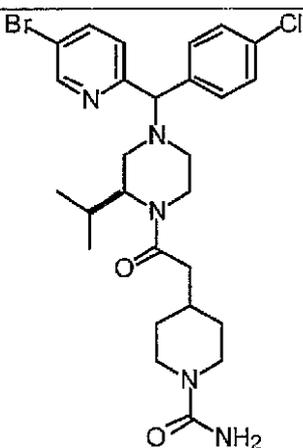
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【 0 4 4 5 】

【 表 2 1 - 1 5 】

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548			LCMS: $MH^+ = 547$; $mp = 110-114^\circ C$.
549			LCMS: $MH^+ = 545$; $mp = 91-93^\circ C$
550			LCMS: $MH^+ = 576$; $mp = 89-109^\circ C$.

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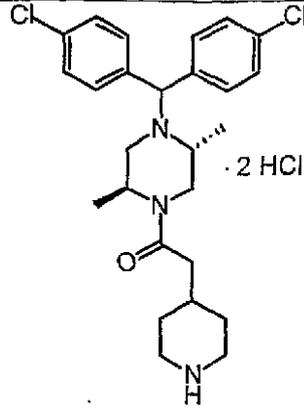
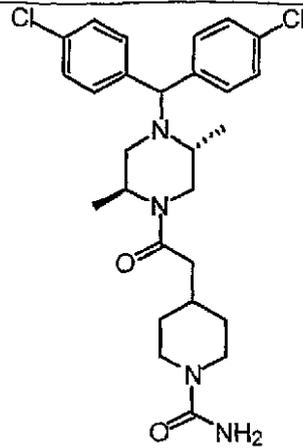
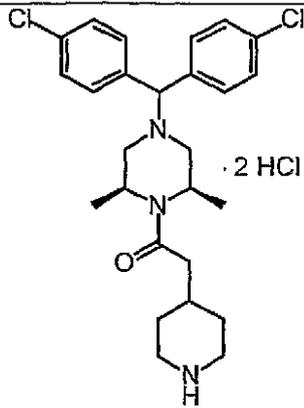
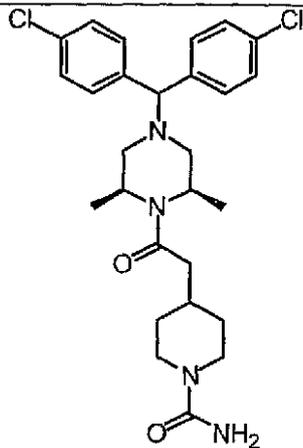
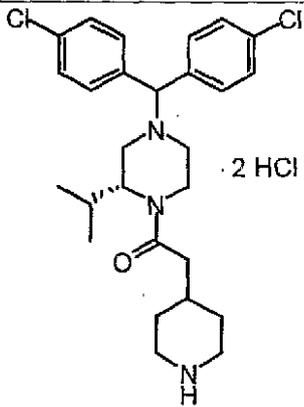
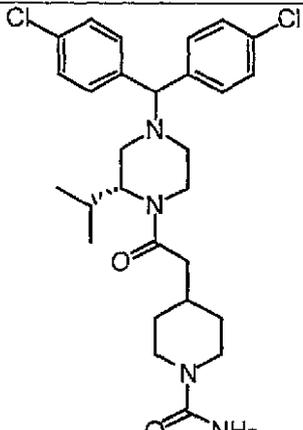
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【 0 4 4 6 】

【 表 2 1 - 1 6 】

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551			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 517$; $mp = 105-124^\circ C$.</p>
552			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 517$; $mp = 100-112^\circ C$.</p>
553			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 531$; $mp = 99-108^\circ C$.</p>

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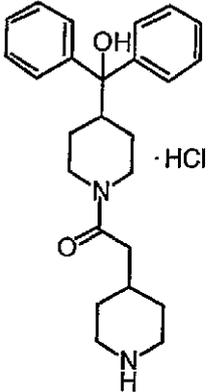
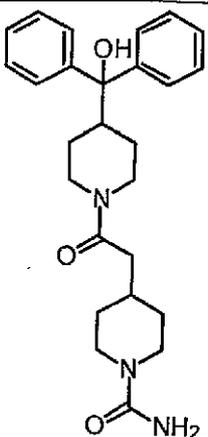
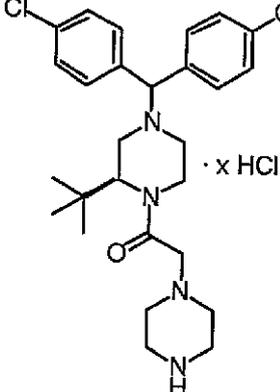
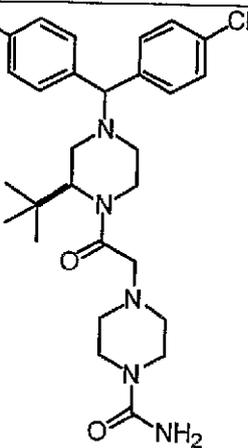
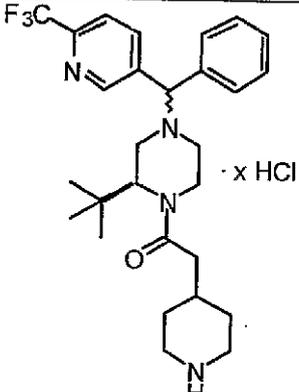
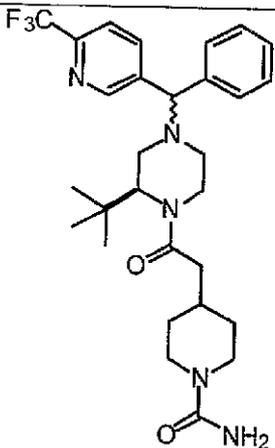
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【 0 4 4 7 】

【 表 2 1 - 1 7 】

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554			LCMS: $MH^+ = 436$; $mp = 106-112^\circ C$
555			LCMS: $MH^+ = 546$; $mp = 119-127^\circ C$
556			LCMS: $MH^+ = 546$; $mp = 98-101^\circ C$

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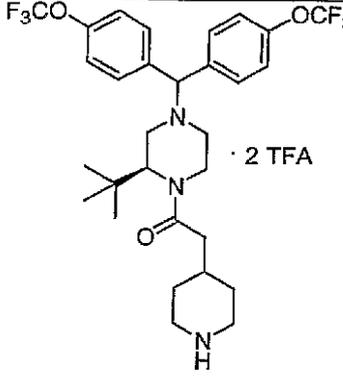
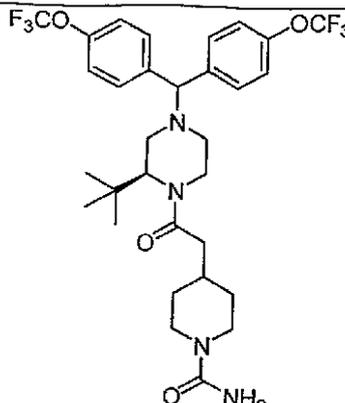
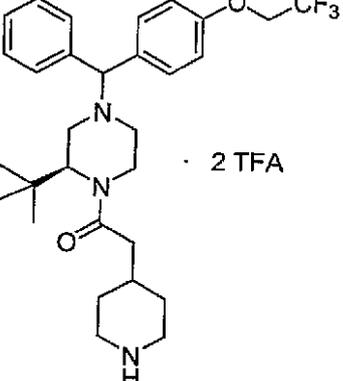
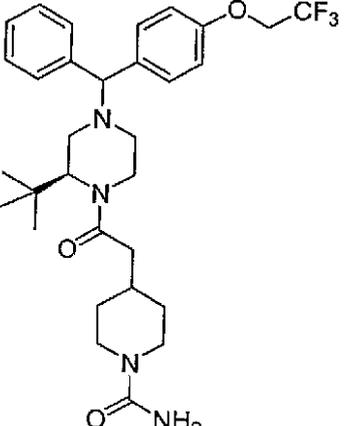
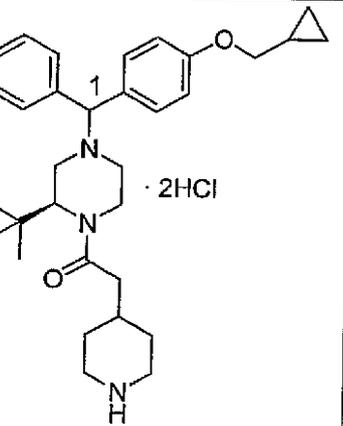
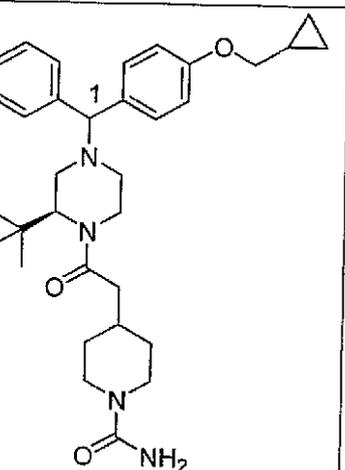
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【 0 4 4 8 】

【 表 2 1 - 1 8 】

557			LCMS: $MH^+ = 645$; $mp = 85-91^\circ C$
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558.10			LCMS: $MH^+ = 547$; $mp = 100-104^\circ C$

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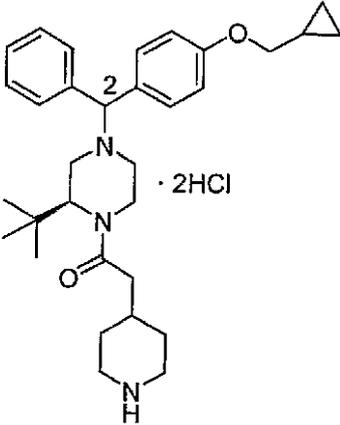
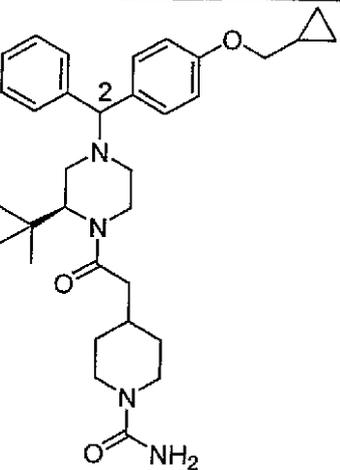
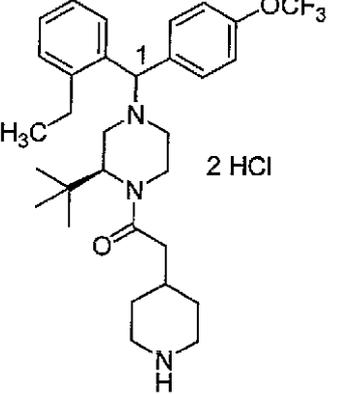
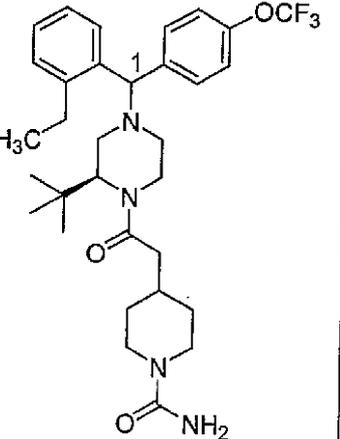
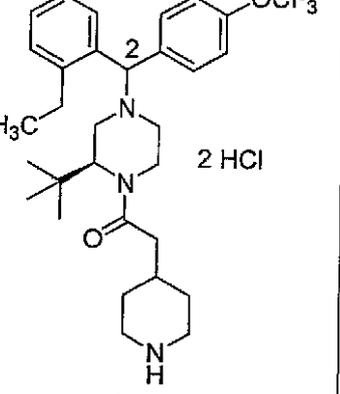
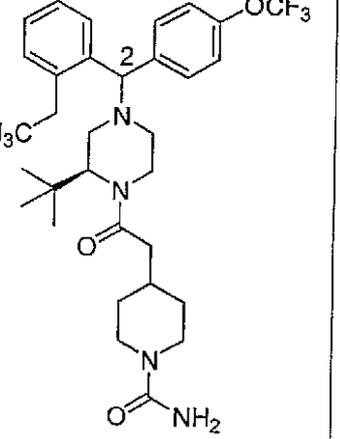
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【 0 4 4 9 】

【 表 2 1 - 1 9 】

558.11			LCMS: $MH^+ = 547$; $mp = 65-68^\circ C$
558.12			LCMS: $MH^+ = 589$; $mp = 92-103^\circ C$
558.13			LCMS: $MH^+ = 589$; $mp = 95-190^\circ C$

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【 0 4 5 0 】

【 表 2 1 - 2 0 】

558.14			LCMS: $MH^+ = 605$; $mp = 59-83^\circ C$
558.15			LCMS: $MH^+ = 605$; $mp = 87-99^\circ C$
558.16			LCMS: $MH^+ = 547$; $mp = 65-68^\circ C$

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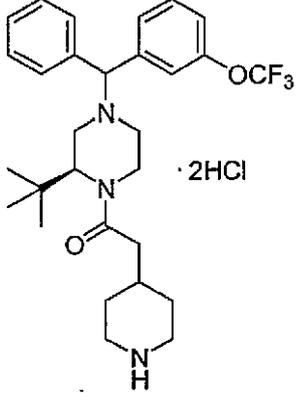
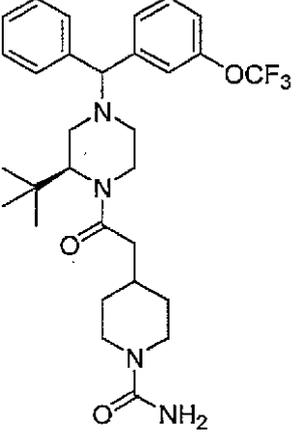
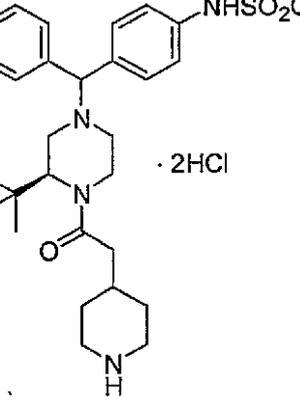
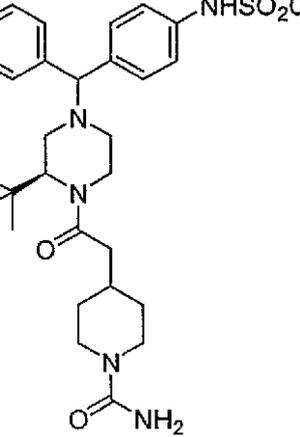
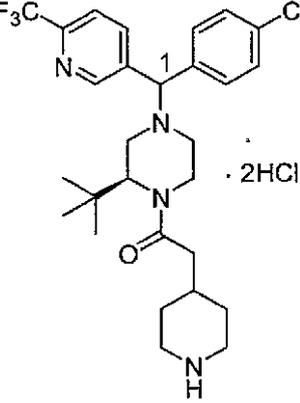
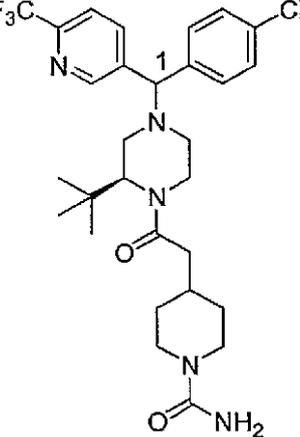
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【 0 4 5 1 】

【 表 2 1 - 2 1 】

558.17			LCMS: MH ⁺ =561; mp=95-101°C
558.18			LCMS: MH ⁺ =624; mp=97-101°C
558.19			LCMS: MH ⁺ =580; mp=123-127°C

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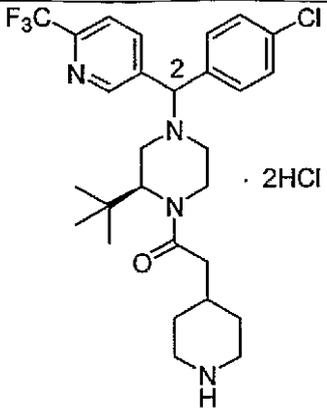
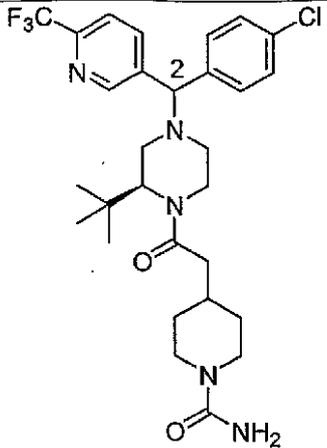
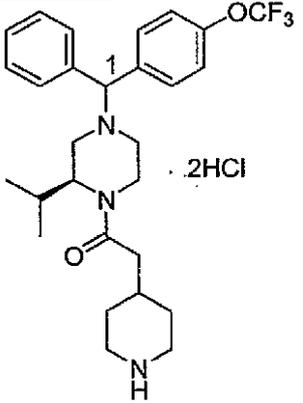
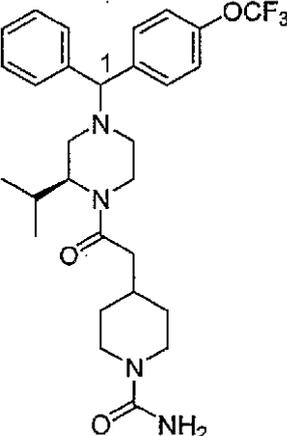
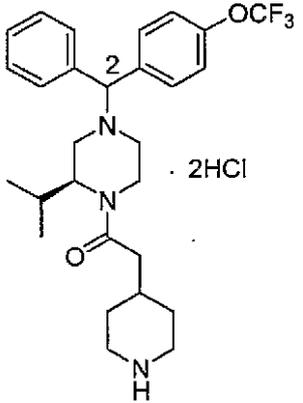
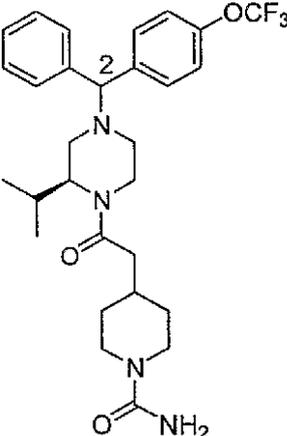
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【 0 4 5 2 】

【 表 2 1 - 2 2 】

558.20			LCMS: MH ⁺ =580 mp=121-124°C
558.21			LCMS: MH ⁺ =547; mp=100-103°C
558.22			LCMS: MH ⁺ =547; mp=109-114°C

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(実施例 558.23 および 558.24)

表 14.1 の 2 欄で示した化合物を使用して、実施例 500 で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、表 14.1 の 3 欄で示した生成物 (CMPD) を調製した。

【0453】

(表 14.1)

【0454】

【表 22】

実施例	2欄	3欄	CMPD
558.23			LCMS: MH ⁺ =574; mp=78-103 °C
558.24			LCMS: MH ⁺ =574; mp=58-73 °C

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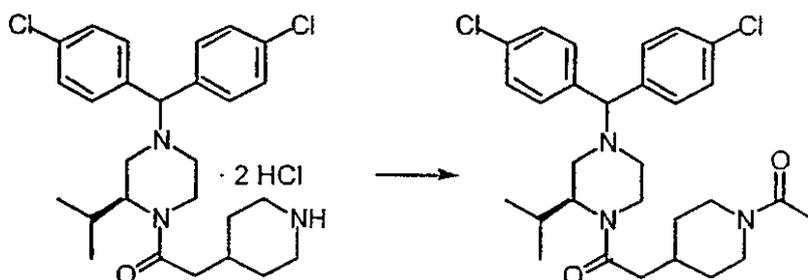
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(実施例 5 5 9)

【 0 4 5 5 】

[化 1 2 0]



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調製実施例 183 から得た生成物 (0 . 1 5 g 、 0 . 3 1 m m o l) の CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) 溶液に、0 で、TEA (0 . 2 1 mL 、 5 当量) および AcCl (0 . 0 3 mL 、 1 . 2 当量) を加えた。その反応混合物を室温まで暖め、そして TLC により出発物質の消費が示されるまで (2 0 分間) 、攪拌した。その反応物を、飽和 NaHCO_3 を加えることによりクエンチし、そして CH_2Cl_2 で抽出した。合わせた有機物を Na_2SO_4 で乾燥し、濾過し、そして濃縮した。その粗生成物をフラッシュクロマトグラフィー (これは、溶離液として、 CH_2Cl_2 溶液中の 5 % (MeOH 中で 1 0 % NH_4OH) 溶

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液を使用する)で精製して、固形物(0.12g、収率75%)を得た。LCMS:MH⁺ = 530; 融点 = 75 ~ 101。

【0456】

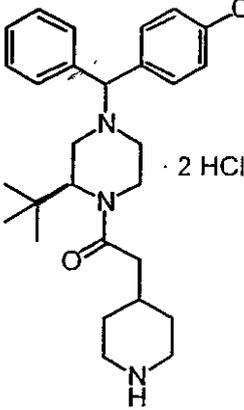
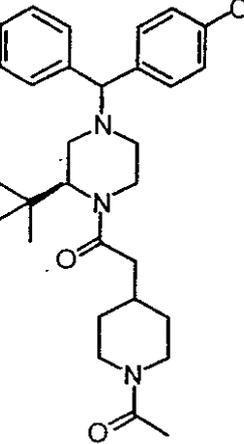
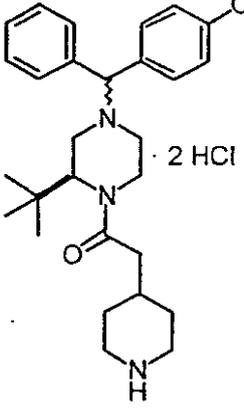
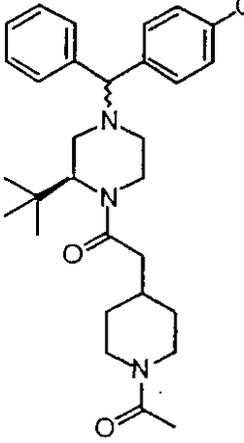
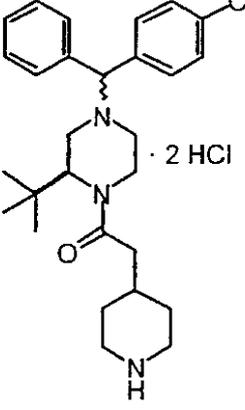
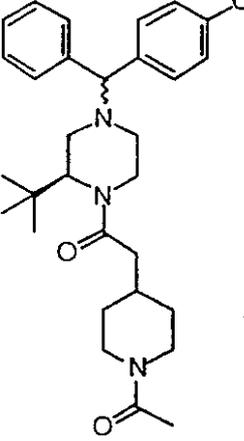
(実施例560 ~ 609.68)

表15の2欄で示した化合物(これらは、対応するN-BOC-保護アミンから、調製実施例183または実施例611と類似の様式で調製した)を使用して、実施例558で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、表15の3欄で示した生成物(CMPD)を調製した:

(表15)

【0457】

【表23-1】

実施例	2 欄	3 欄	CMPD
560	 <p>· 2 HCl</p>		LCMS: $MH^+ = 510$; $mp = 81-85^\circ C$
561	 <p>· 2 HCl</p>		LCMS: $MH^+ = 560$; $mp = 68-71^\circ C$
562	 <p>· 2 HCl</p>		LCMS: $MH^+ = 544$; $mp = 86-88^\circ C$

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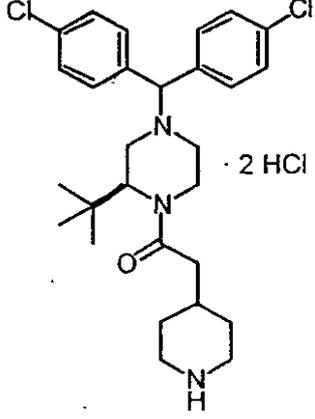
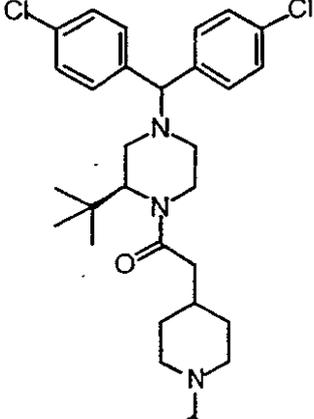
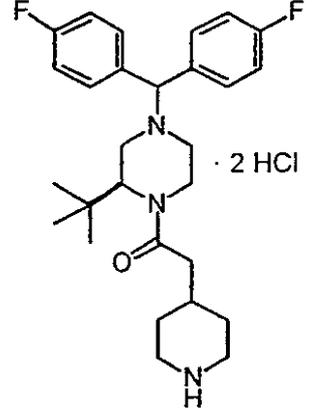
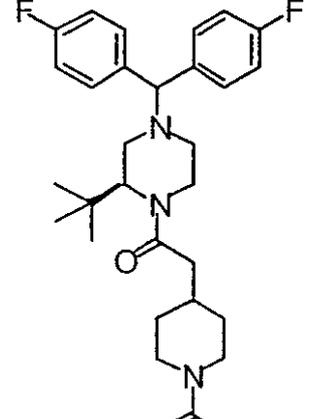
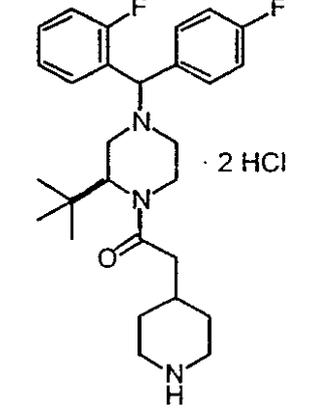
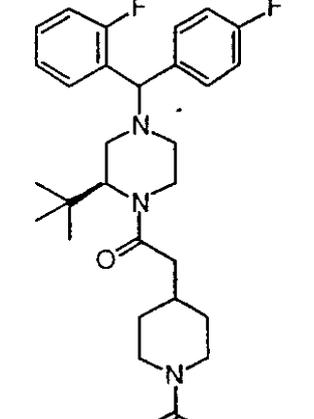
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【 0 4 5 8 】

【 表 2 3 - 2 】

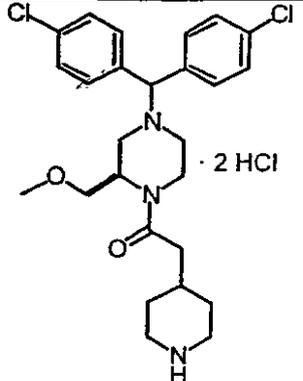
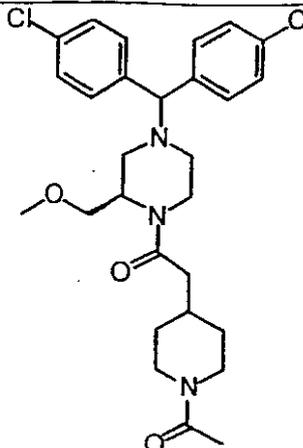
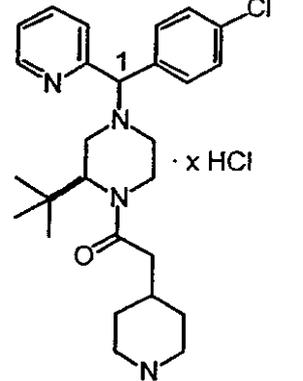
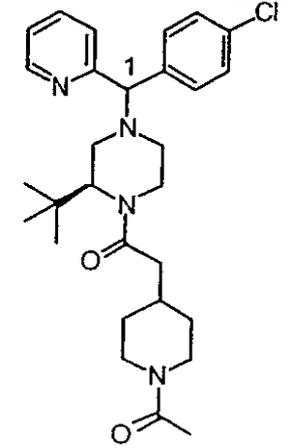
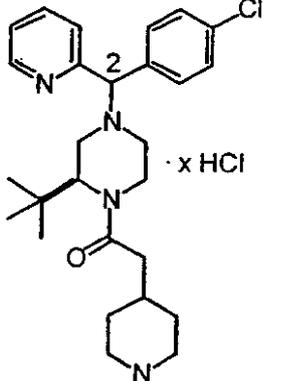
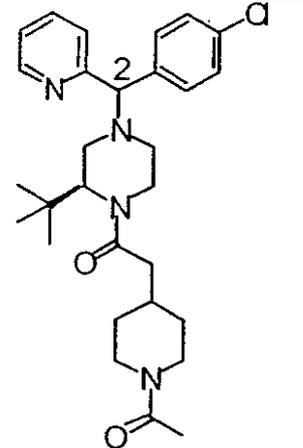
563			LCMS: $MH^+ = 544$; $mp = 125-145^\circ C$
564			LCMS: $MH^+ = 512$; $mp = 69-75^\circ C$
565			LCMS: $MH^+ = 512$; $mp = 79-92^\circ C$

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566			LCMS: $MH^+ = 532$; $mp = 70-73^\circ C$
567			LCMS: $MH^+ = 511$; $mp = 68-79^\circ C$
568			LCMS: $MH^+ = 511$; $mp = 74-87^\circ C$

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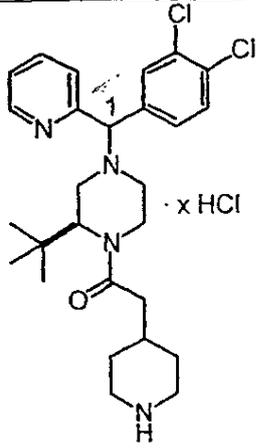
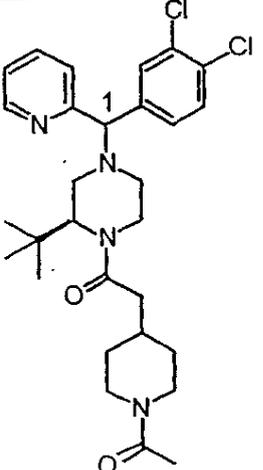
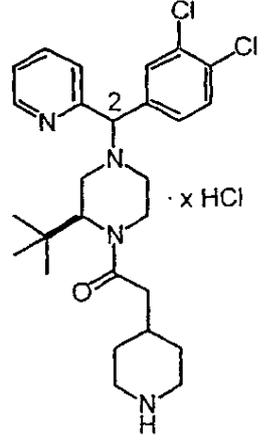
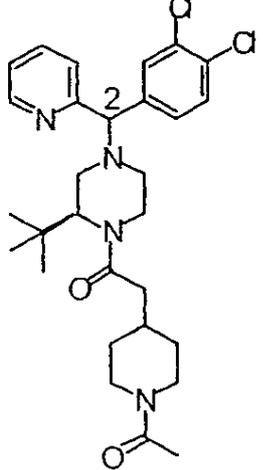
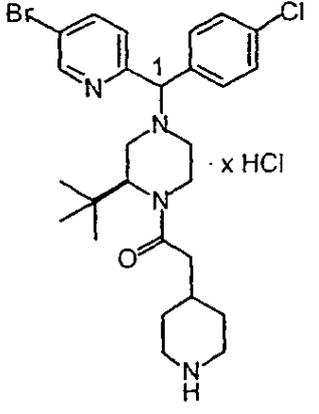
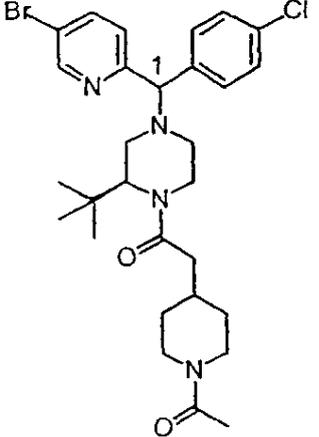
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【 0 4 6 0 】

【 表 2 3 - 4 】

569			LCMS: $MH^+ = 545$; $mp = 93-98^\circ C$
570			LCMS: $MH^+ = 545$; $mp = 95-98^\circ C$
571			LCMS: $MH^+ = 589$; $mp = 81-86^\circ C$

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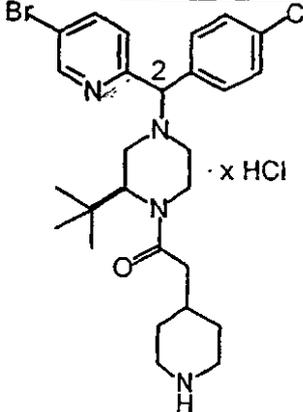
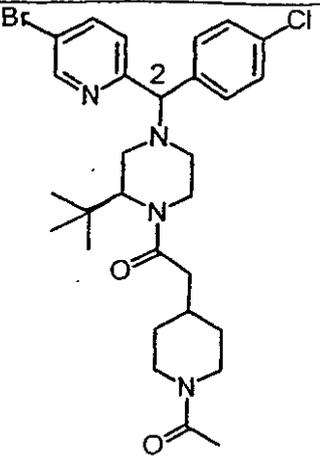
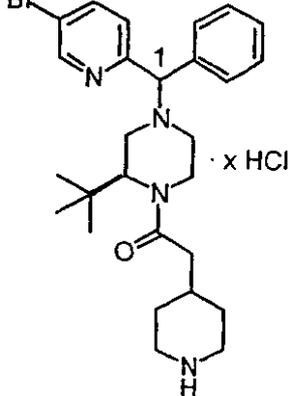
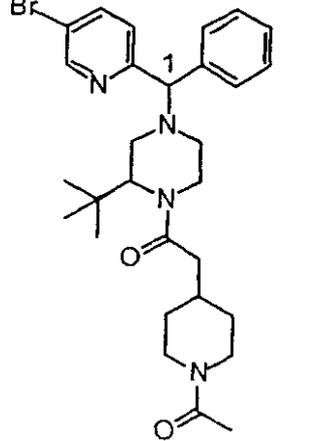
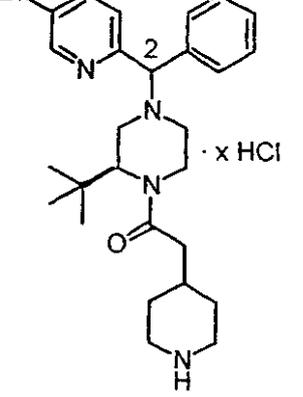
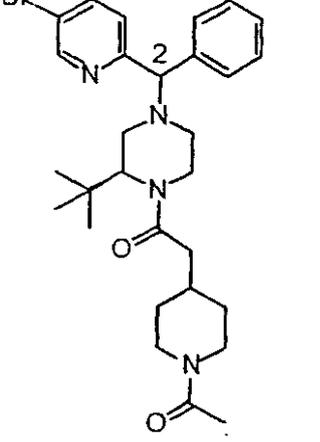
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【 0 4 6 1 】

【 表 2 3 - 5 】

572			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 589$; $mp = 69-76^\circ C$</p>
573			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 555$; $mp = 68-97^\circ C$</p>
574			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 555$; $mp = 63-81^\circ C$</p>

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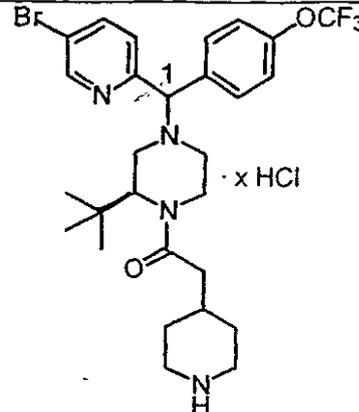
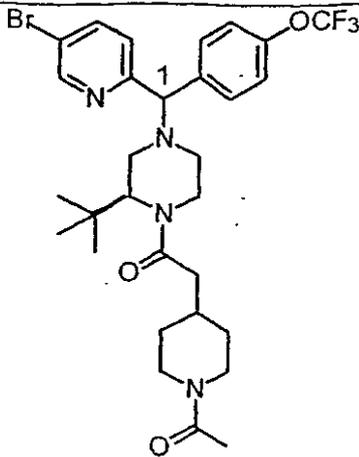
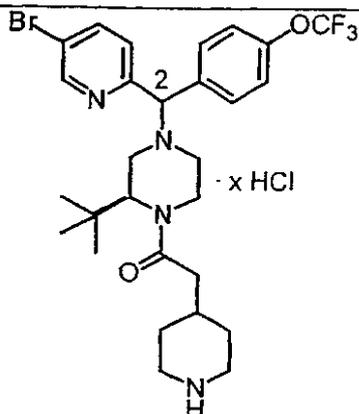
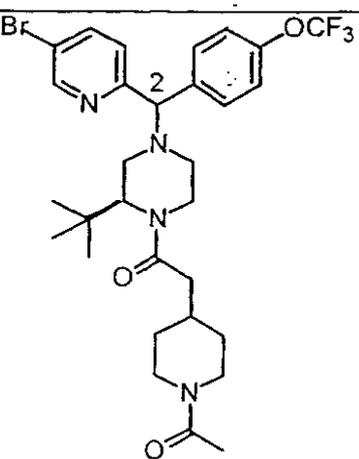
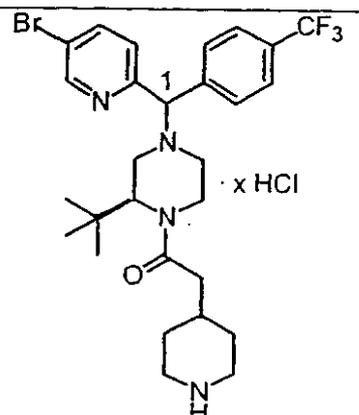
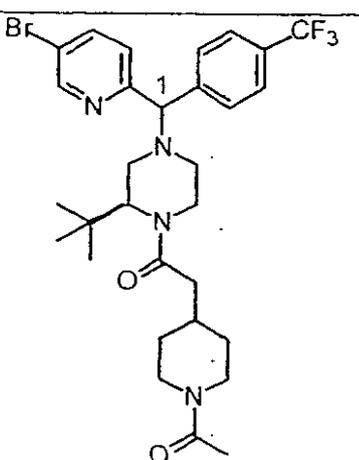
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【 0 4 6 2 】

【 表 2 3 - 6 】

575			LCMS: $MH^+ = 639$; $mp = 80-85^\circ C$
576			LCMS: $MH^+ = 639$; $mp = 119-125^\circ C$
577			LCMS: $MH^+ = 623$; $mp = 126-132^\circ C$

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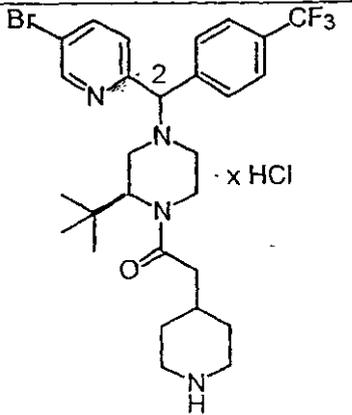
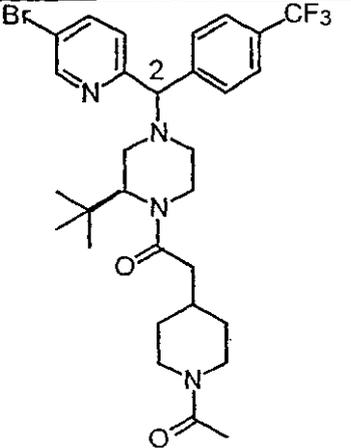
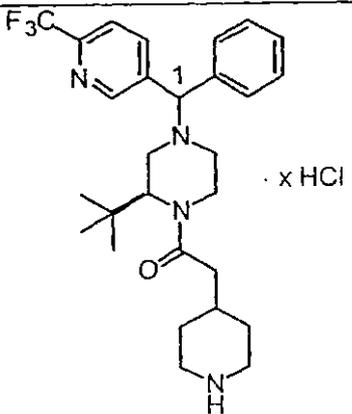
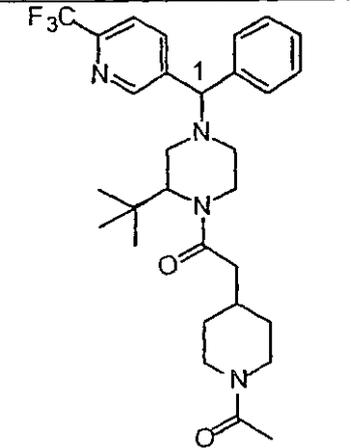
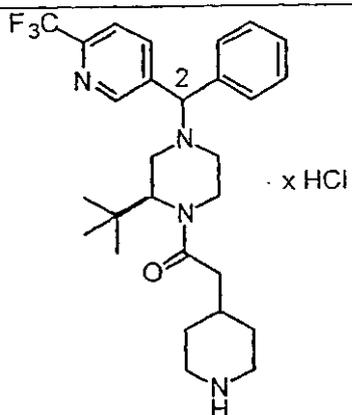
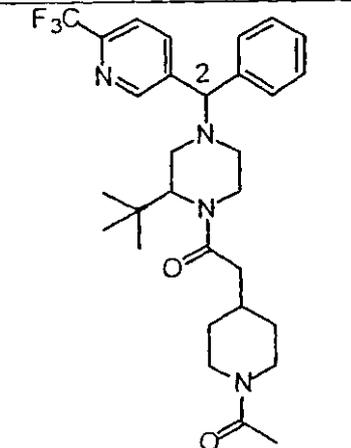
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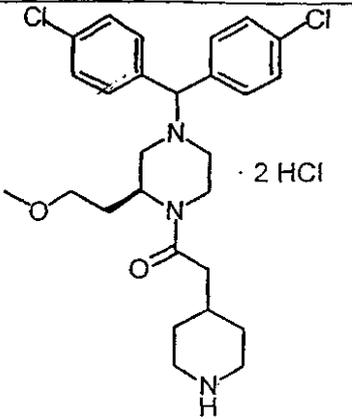
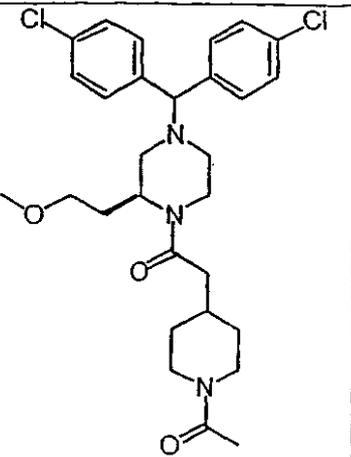
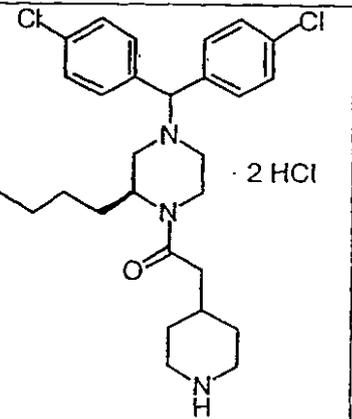
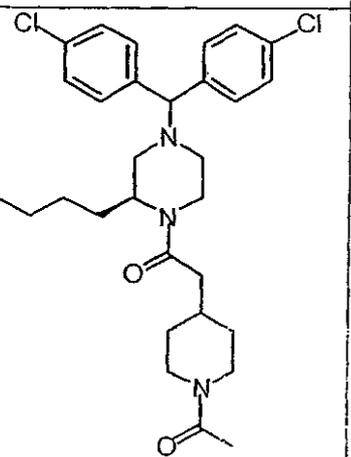
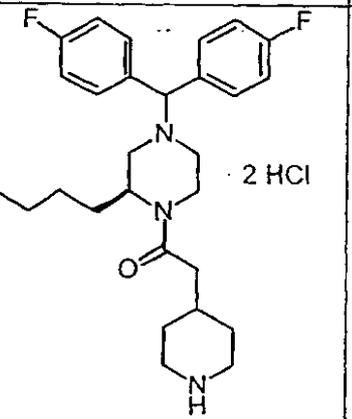
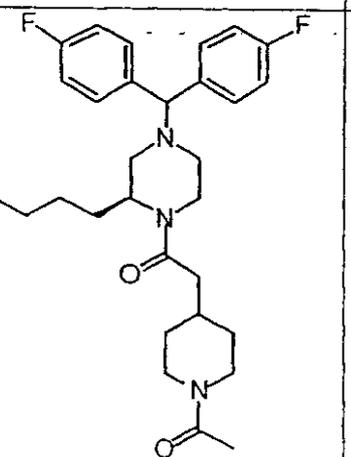
【 0 4 6 3 】

【 表 2 3 - 7 】

578			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 623$; $mp = 102-105^\circ C$</p>	10
579			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 545$; $mp = 86-89^\circ C$.</p>	20
580			<p>LCMS: $MH^+ = 545$; $mp = 71-75^\circ C$.</p>	30
				40

【 0 4 6 4 】

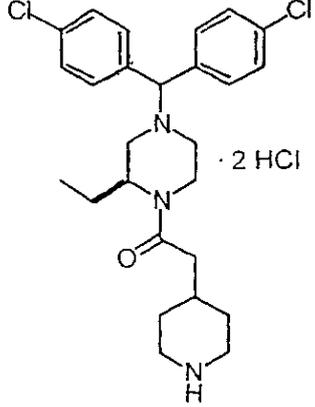
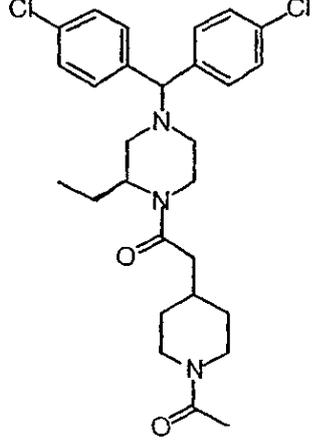
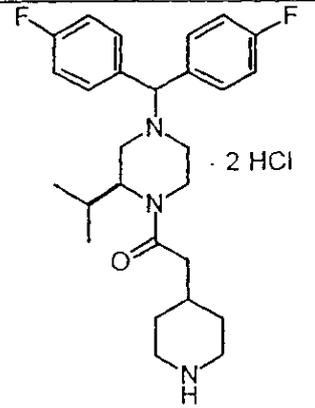
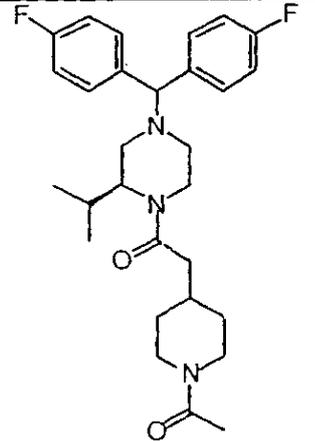
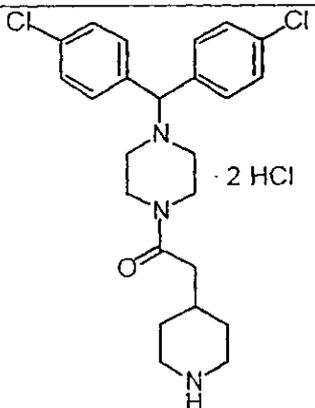
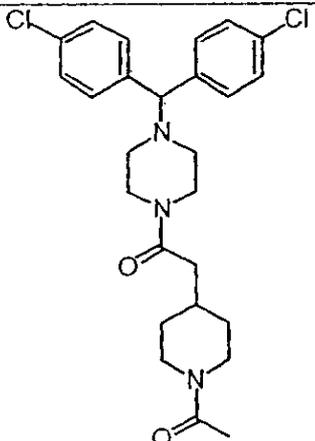
【 表 2 3 - 8 】

581			FABMS: $MH^+ = 546$; $mp = 81-84^\circ C$	10
582			FABMS: $MH^+ = 544$; $mp = 75-79^\circ C$	20
583			FABMS: $MH^+ = 512$; $mp = 59-62^\circ C$	30

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【 0 4 6 5 】

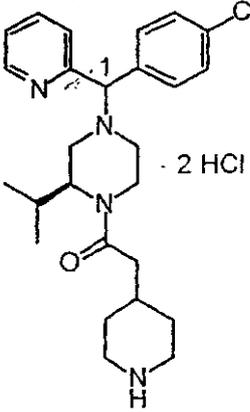
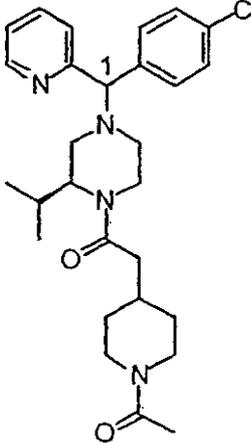
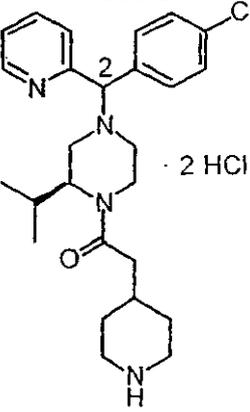
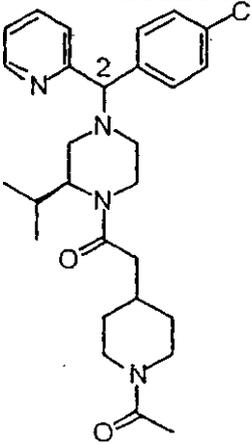
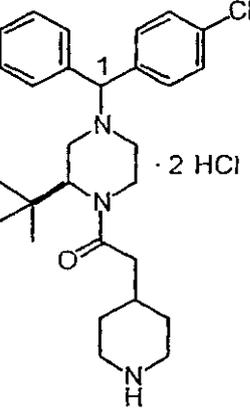
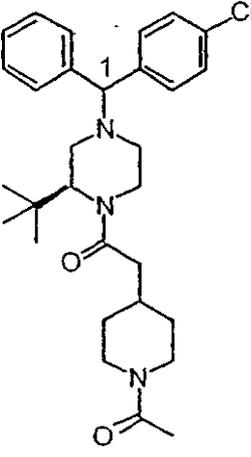
【 表 2 3 - 9 】

584			LCMS: $MH^+ = 516$; $mp = 60-66^\circ C$	10
585			LCMS: $MH^+ = 498$; $mp = 68-71^\circ C$	20
586			FABMS: $MH^+ = 488$; $mp = 76-81^\circ C$	30

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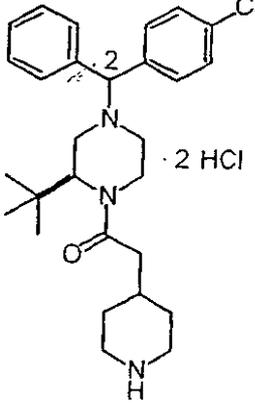
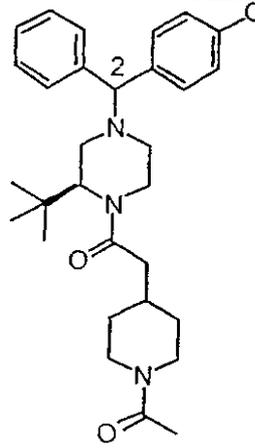
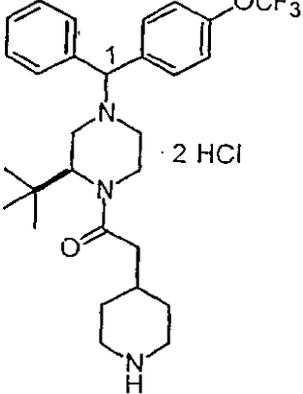
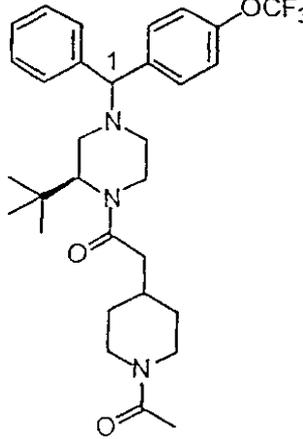
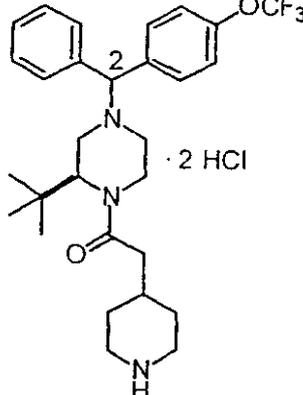
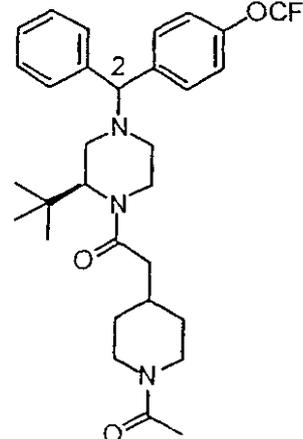
【 0 4 6 6 】

【 表 2 3 - 1 0 】

587			LCMS: $MH^+ = 497$; $mp = 75-83^\circ C$	10
588			LCMS: $MH^+ = 497$; $mp = 74-79^\circ C$	20
594			LCMS: $MH^+ = 510$; $mp = 69-72^\circ C$	30
				40

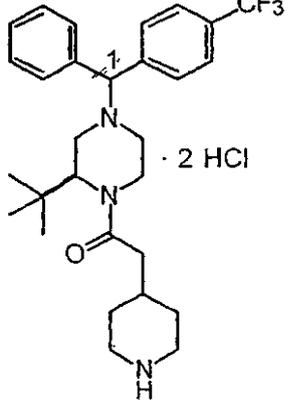
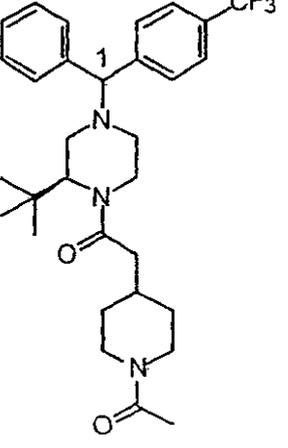
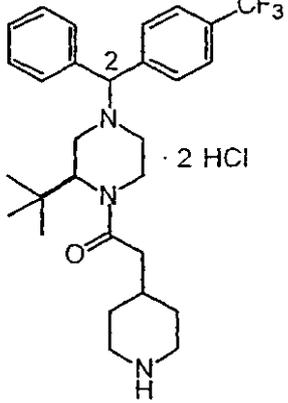
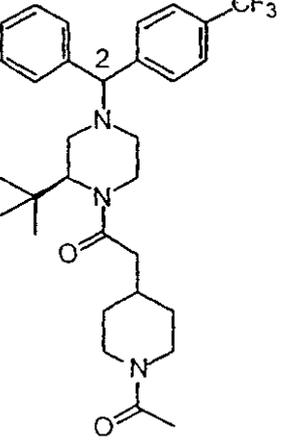
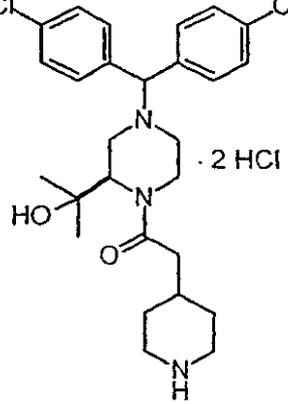
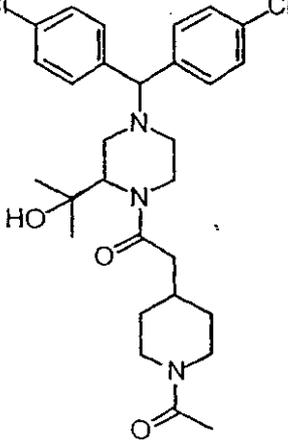
【 0 4 6 7 】

【 表 2 3 - 1 1 】

595			LCMS: $MH^+ = 510$; $mp = 56-62^\circ C$	10
596			LCMS: $MH^+ = 560$; $mp = 62-75^\circ C$	20
597			LCMS: $MH^+ = 560$; $mp = 59-71^\circ C$	30
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【 0 4 6 8 】

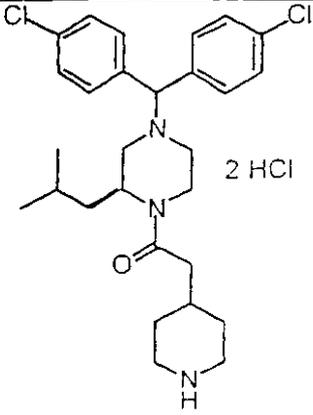
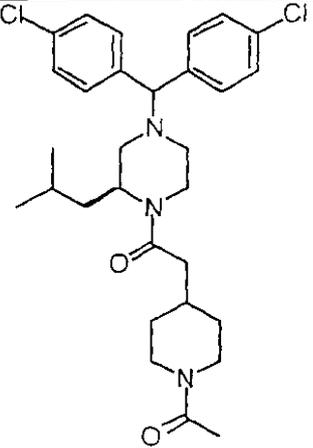
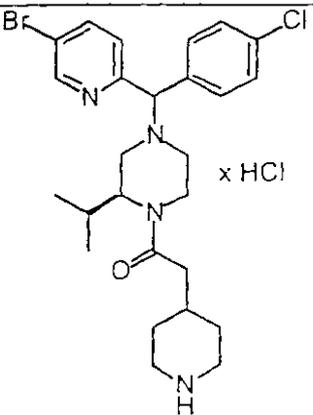
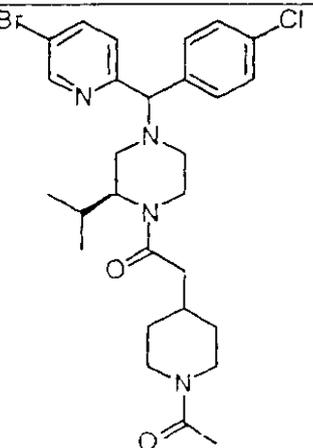
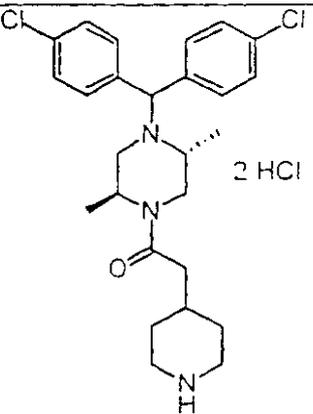
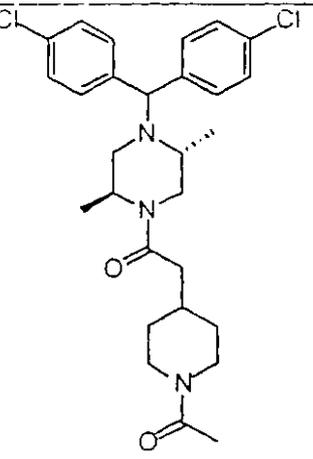
【 表 2 3 - 1 2 】

598			LCMS: $MH^+ = 544$; $mp = 83-88^\circ C$	10
599			LCMS: $MH^+ = 544$; $mp = 77-80^\circ C$	20
600			LCMS: $MH^+ = 546$; $mp = 89-95^\circ C$.	30

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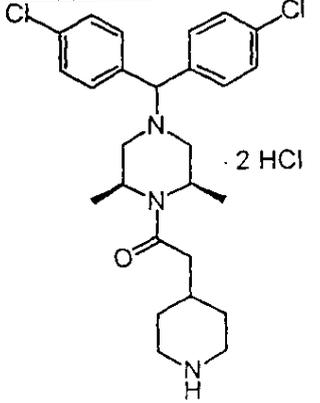
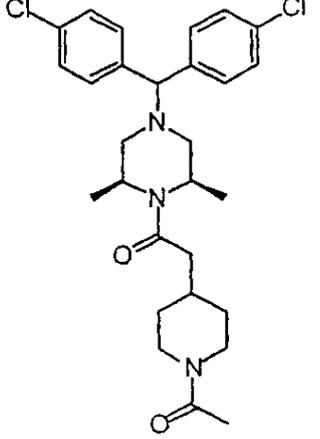
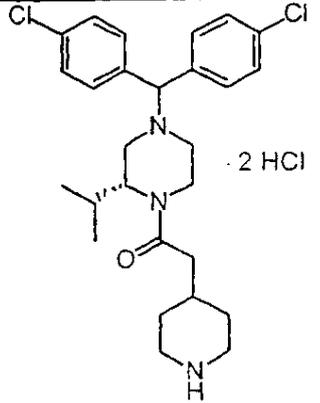
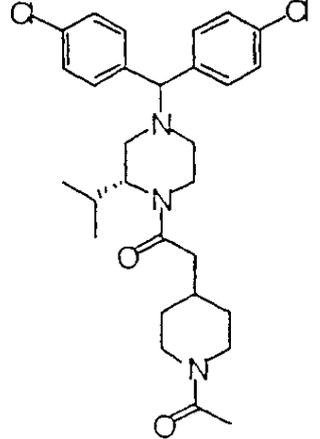
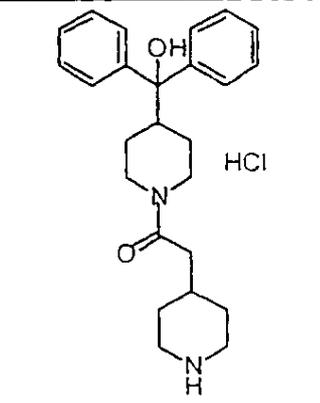
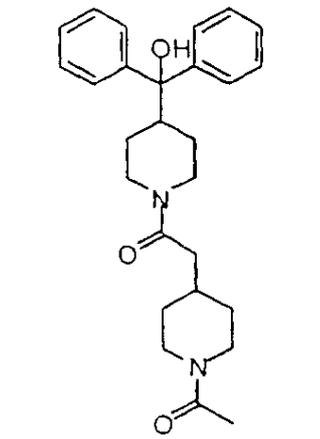
【 0 4 6 9 】

【 表 2 3 - 1 3 】

601	 <p>2 HCl</p>		LCMS: $MH^+ = 544$; $mp = 69-70^\circ C$.	10
602	 <p>x HCl</p>		LCMS: $MH^+ = 575$; $mp = 73-91^\circ C$.	20
603	 <p>2 HCl</p>		LCMS: $MH^+ = 516$; $mp = 69-84^\circ C$.	30
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【 0 4 7 0 】

【 表 2 3 - 1 4 】

604			LCMS: $MH^+ = 516$; $mp = 62-81^\circ C$.
605			LCMS: $MH^+ = 530$; $mp = 75-82^\circ C$
606			LCMS: $MH^+ = 435$; $mp = 76-79^\circ C$

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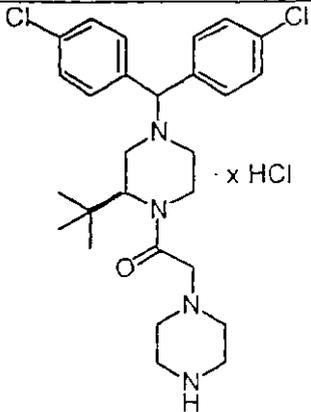
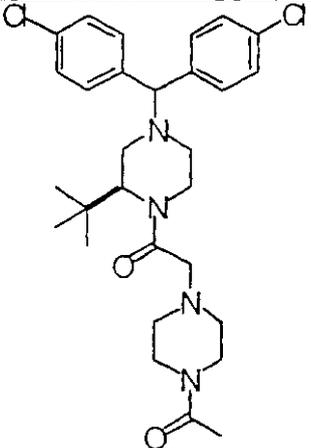
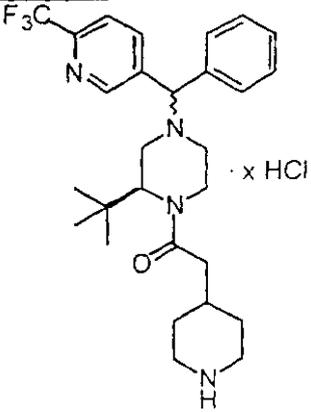
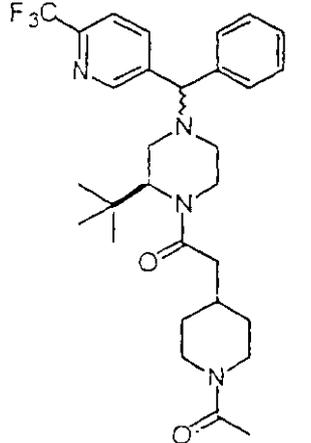
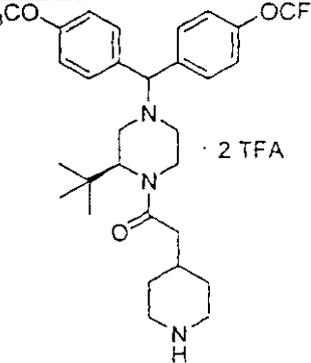
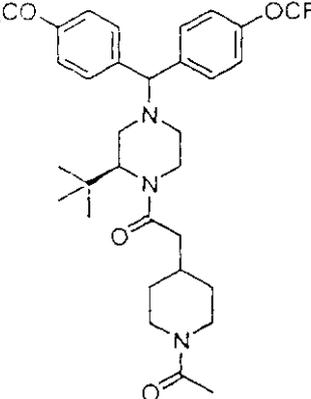
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【 0 4 7 1 】

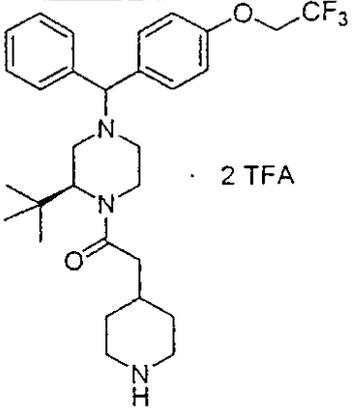
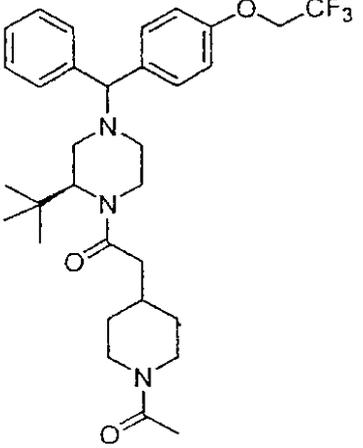
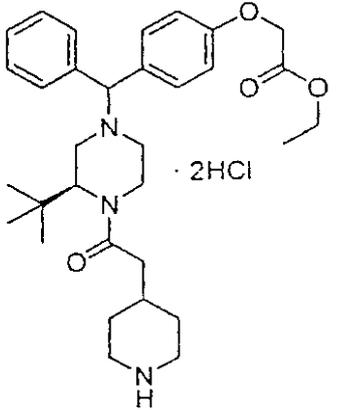
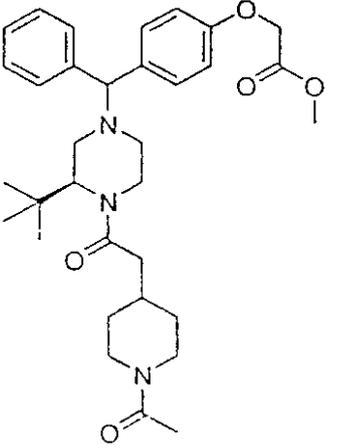
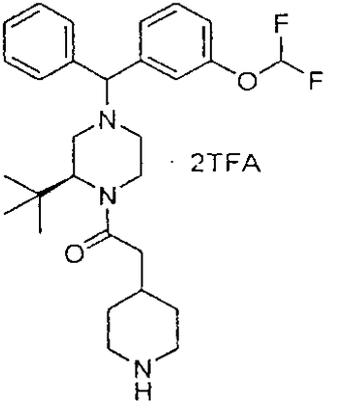
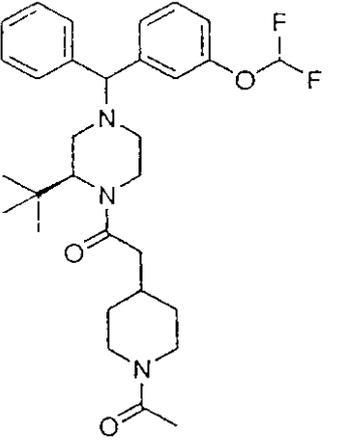
【 表 2 3 - 1 5 】

607			LCMS: $MH^+ = 545$; $mp = 97-101^\circ C$	10
608			LCMS: $MH^+ = 545$; $mp = 65-68^\circ C$	20
608.1			LCMS: $MH^+ = 645$; $mp = 66-72^\circ C$	30

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【 0 4 7 2 】

【 表 2 3 - 1 6 】

608.2	 <p>· 2 TFA</p>		LCMS: $MH^+ = 574$; $mp = 87-92^\circ C$
608.21	 <p>· 2 HCl</p>		LCMS: $MH^+ = 564$; $mp = 65-69^\circ C$
608.22	 <p>· 2 TFA</p>		LCMS: $MH^+ = 586$; $mp = 73-77^\circ C$

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【 0 4 7 3 】

【 表 2 3 - 1 7 】

608.23	<p>· 2TFA</p>	<p>· 2TFA</p>	LCMS: MH^+ = 542; mp = 81-84°C
608.25	<p>· 2TFA</p>	<p>· 2TFA</p>	LCMS: MH^+ = 592; mp = 85-91°C
608.26	<p>· 2TFA</p>	<p>· 2TFA</p>	LCMS: MH^+ = 592; mp = 74-80°C

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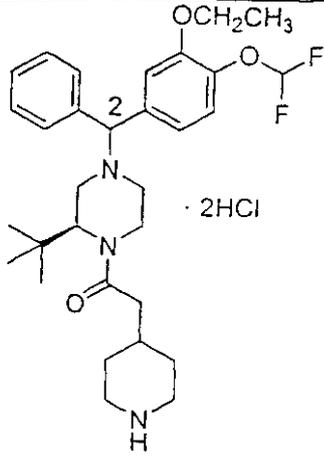
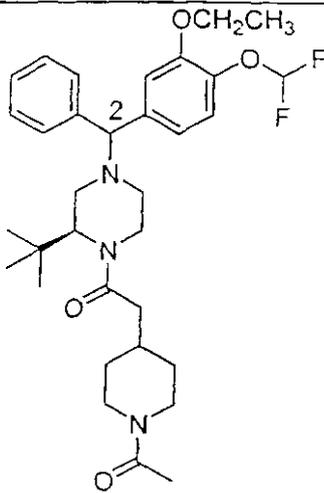
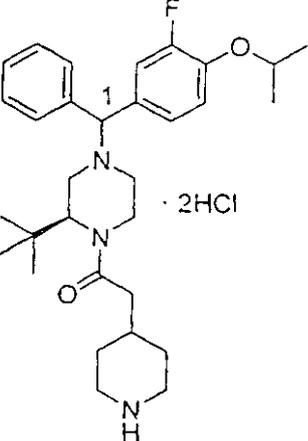
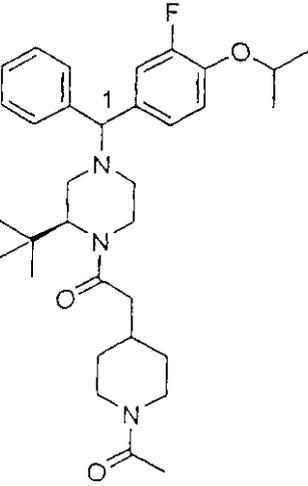
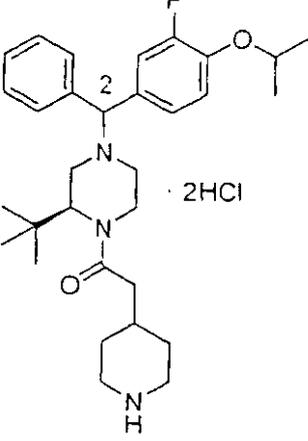
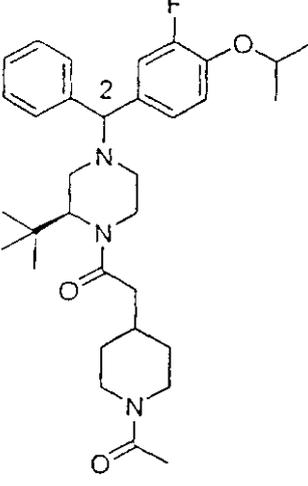
【 0 4 7 4 】

【 表 2 3 - 1 8 】

608.27	<p>· 2TFA</p>		LCMS: MH ⁺ = 586; mp = 82-85°C	10
608.28	<p>· 2HCl</p>		LCMS: MH ⁺ = 586; mp = 76-80°C	20
608.29	<p>· 2HCl</p>		LCMS: MH ⁺ = 586; mp = 48.7-49.8°C	30
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【 0 4 7 5 】

【 表 2 3 - 1 9 】

608.30			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 586; mp = 70-73°C
608.31			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 552; mp = 48-51°C
608.32			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 552; mp = 75-79°C

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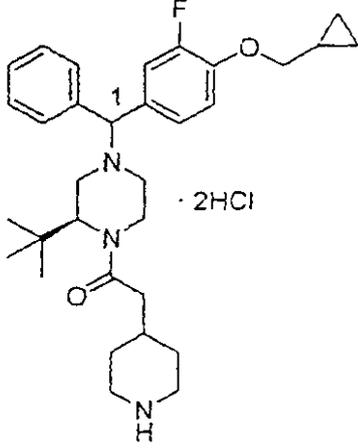
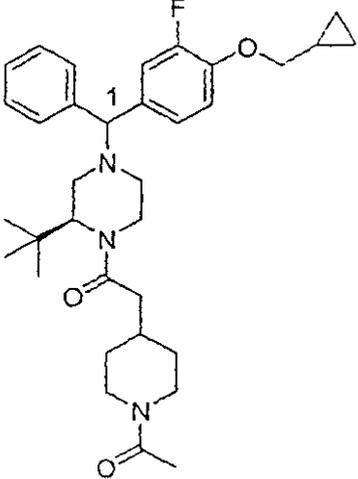
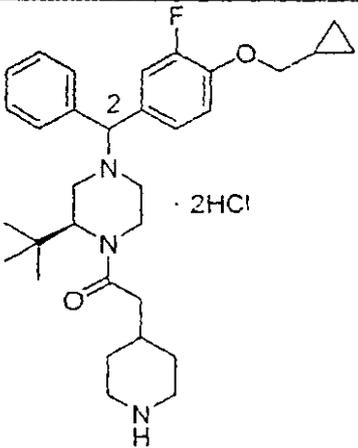
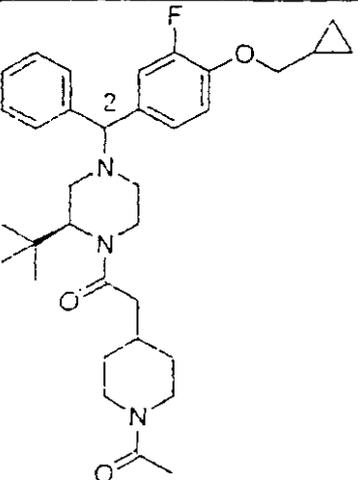
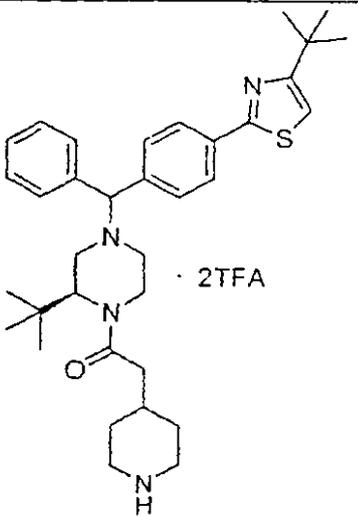
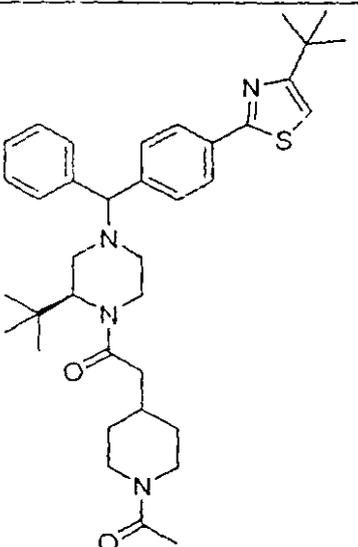
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【 0 4 7 6 】

【 表 2 3 - 2 0 】

608.33			LCMS: MH^+ = 564; mp = 76-81°C
608.34			LCMS: MH^+ = 564; mp = 75-78°C
608.35			LCMS: MH^+ = 615; mp = 97-104°C

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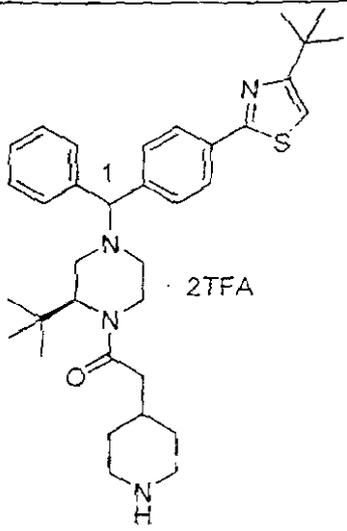
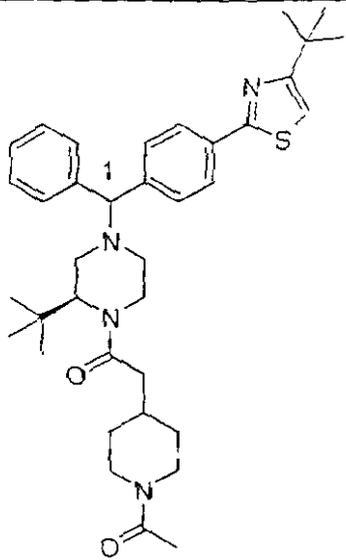
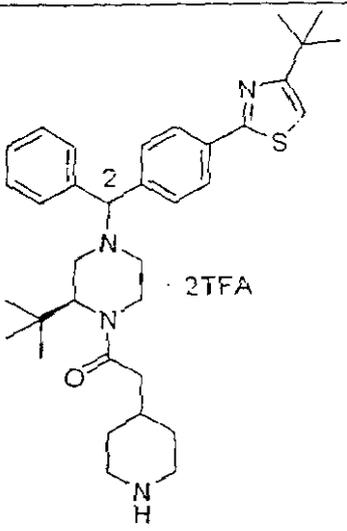
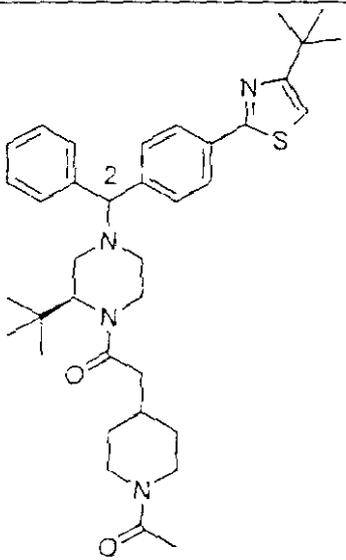
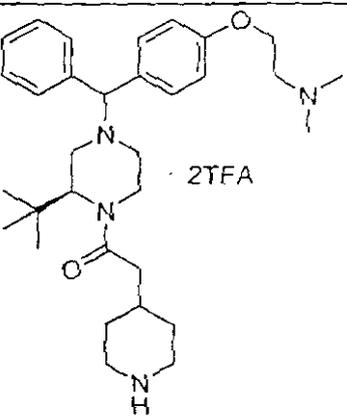
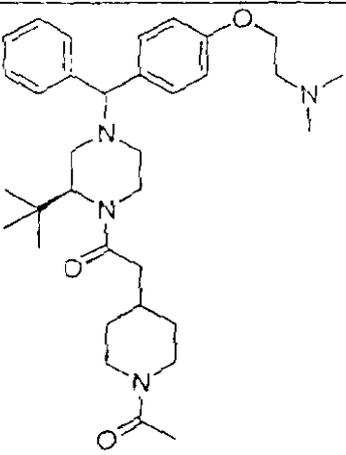
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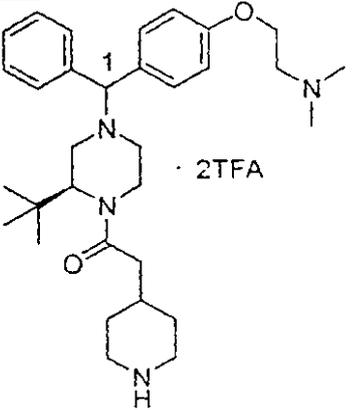
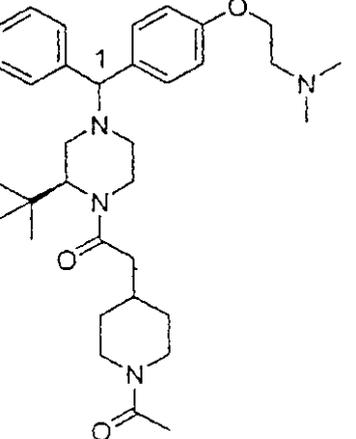
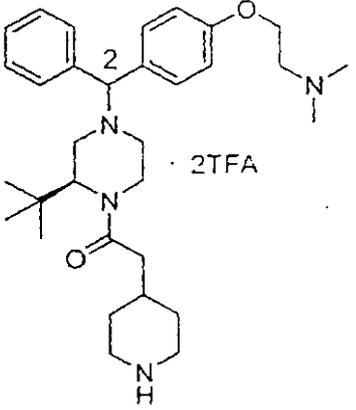
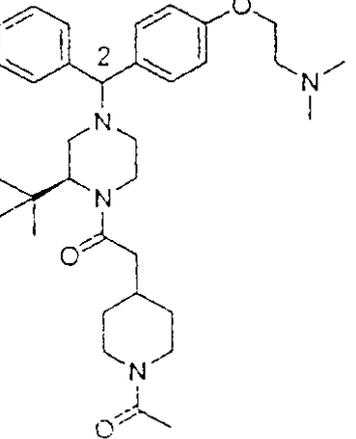
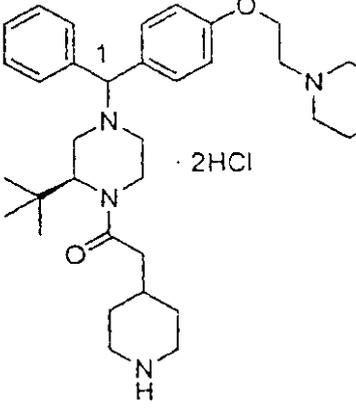
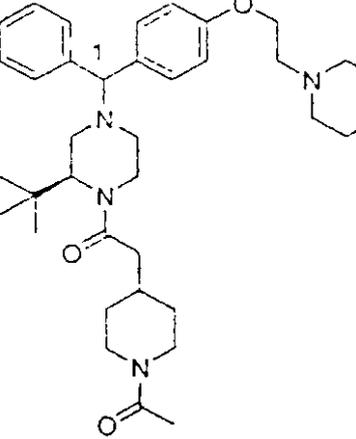
【 0 4 7 7 】

【 表 2 3 - 2 1 】

608.36	 <p>2TFA</p>		LCMS: MH^+ = 615; mp = 105-110°C	10
608.37	 <p>2TFA</p>		LCMS: MH^+ = 615; mp = 100-106°C	20
608.38	 <p>2TFA</p>		LCMS: MH^+ = 563; mp = 70-73°C	40

【 0 4 7 8 】

【 表 2 3 - 2 2 】

608.39			LCMS: MH^+ = 563; mp = 64-66°C
608.40			LCMS: MH^+ = 563; mp = 71-73°C
608.41			LCMS: MH^+ = 603; mp = 58-63°C

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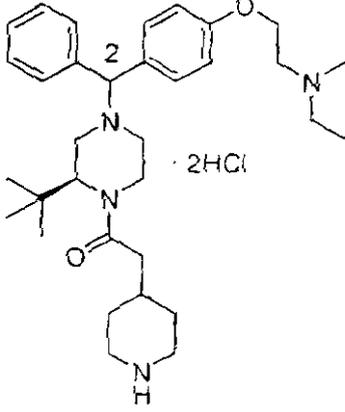
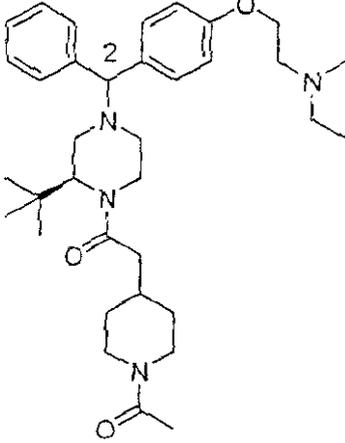
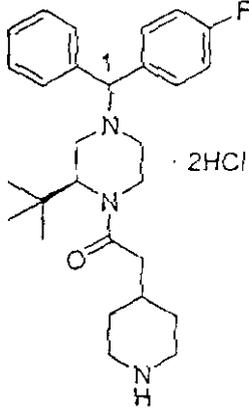
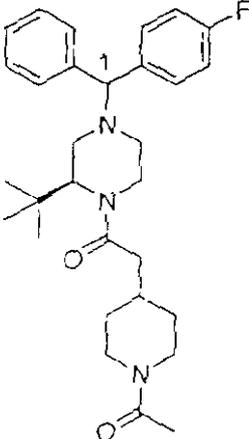
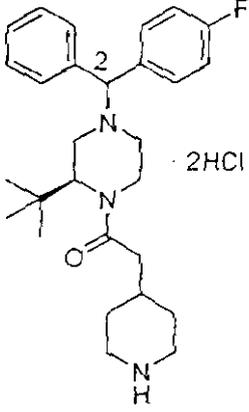
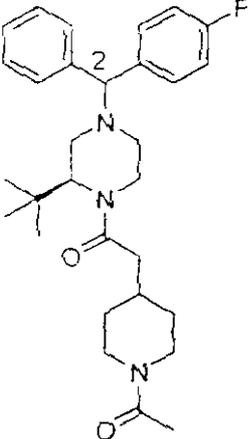
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【 0 4 7 9 】

【 表 2 3 - 2 3 】

608.42			LCMS: MH^+ = 603; mp = 83-86°C
608.43			LCMS: MH^+ = 494; mp = 64-67°C
608.44			LCMS: MH^+ = 494; mp = 78-81°C

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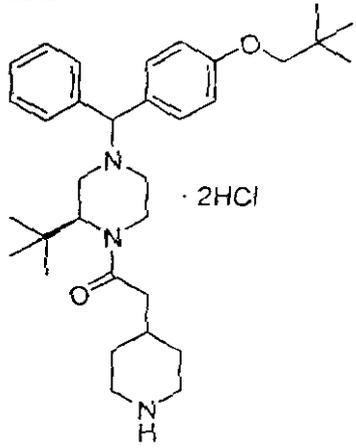
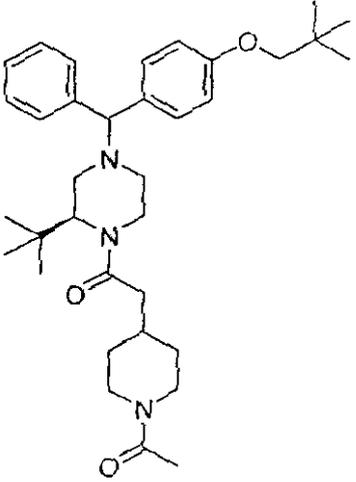
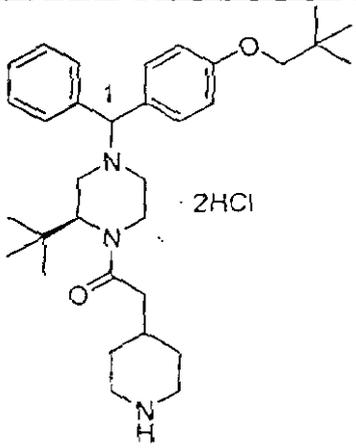
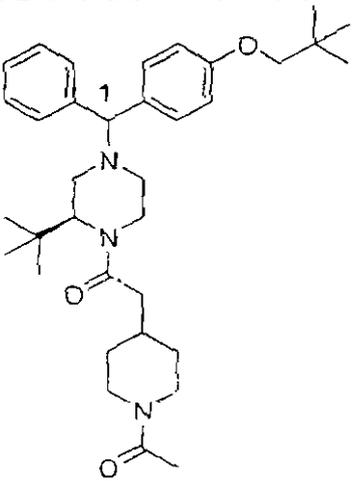
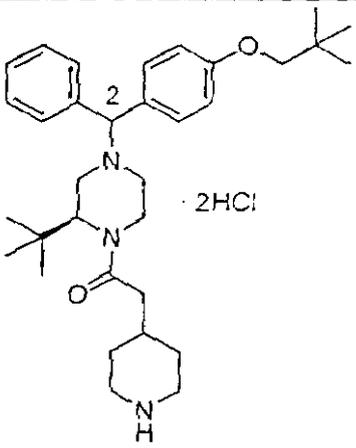
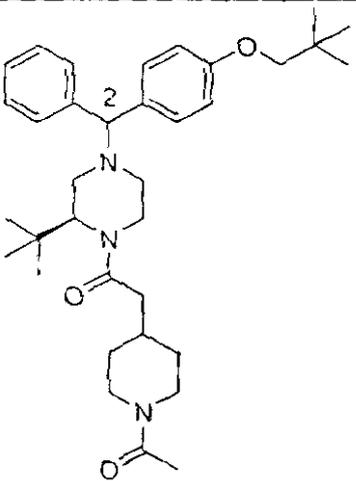
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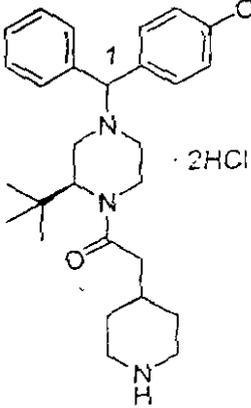
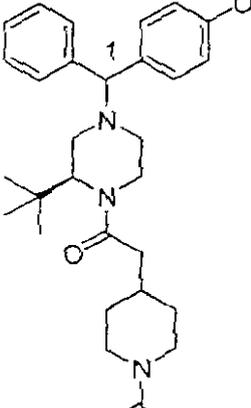
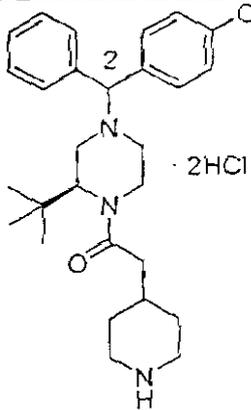
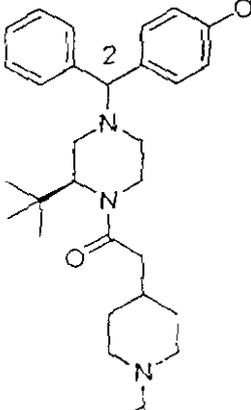
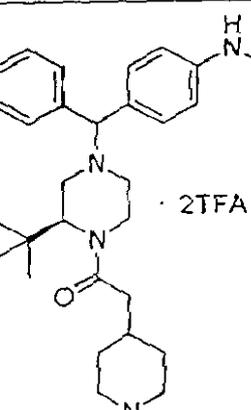
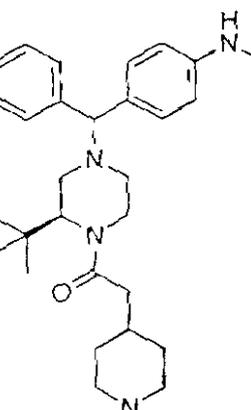
【 表 2 3 - 2 4 】

608.45			LCMS: MH^+ = 562; mp = 57-60°C	10
608.46			LCMS: MH^+ = 562; mp = 89-91°C	20
608.47			LCMS: MH^+ = 562; mp = 78-82°C	30

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【 0 4 8 1 】

【 表 2 3 - 2 5 】

608.48			LCMS: $MH^+ = 520$; mp = 50-52°C
608.49			LCMS: $MH^+ = 520$; mp = 42-44°C
609.50			LCMS: $MH^+ = 575$; mp = 131-135°C

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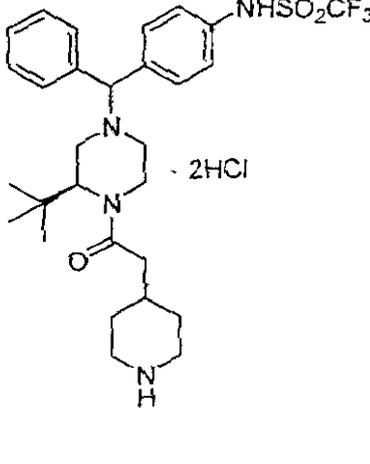
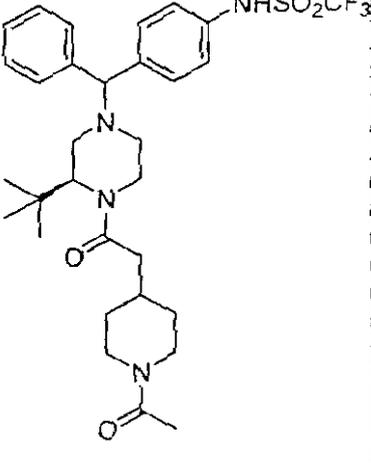
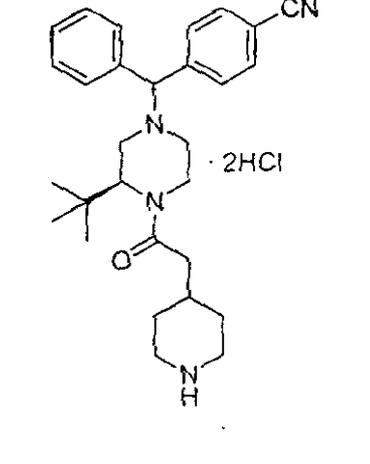
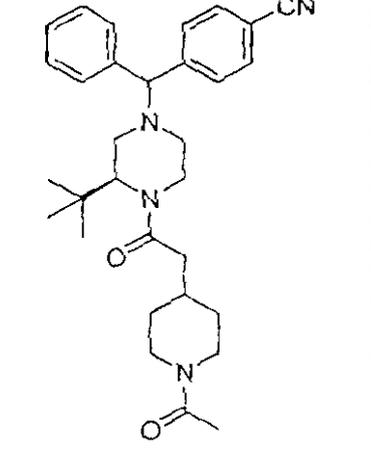
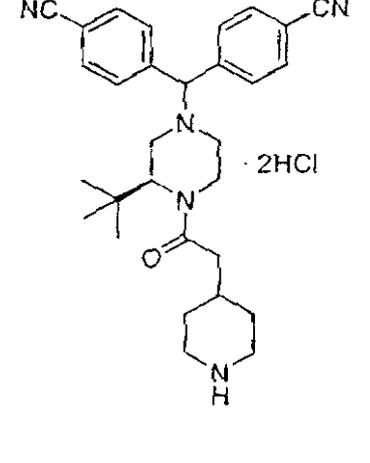
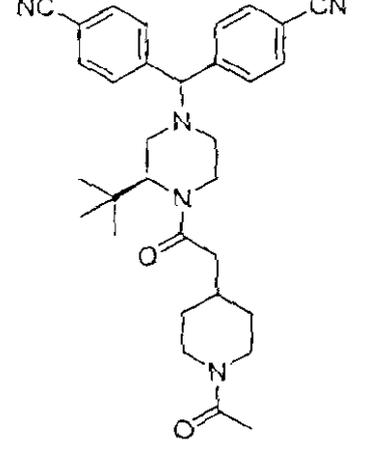
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【 0 4 8 2 】

【 表 2 3 - 2 6 】

609.51			LCMS: MH ⁺ =623; mp=73-84°C
609.52			LCMS: MH ⁺ =501; mp=88-90°C
609.53			LCMS: MH ⁺ =526; mp=110-112°C

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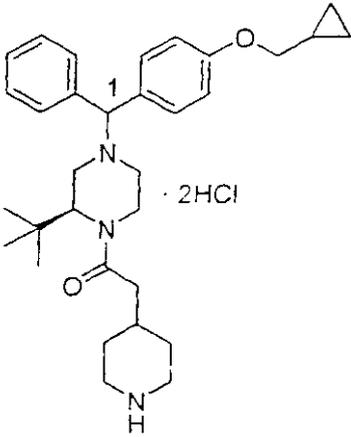
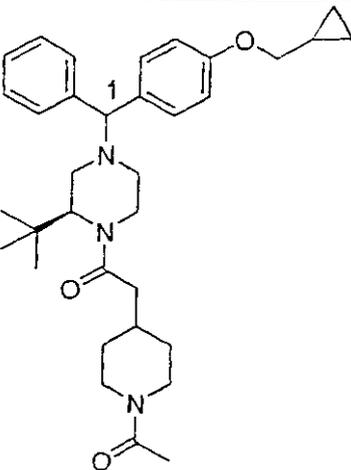
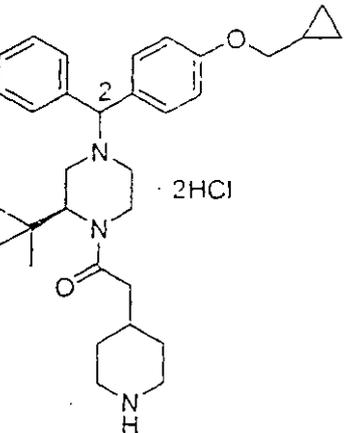
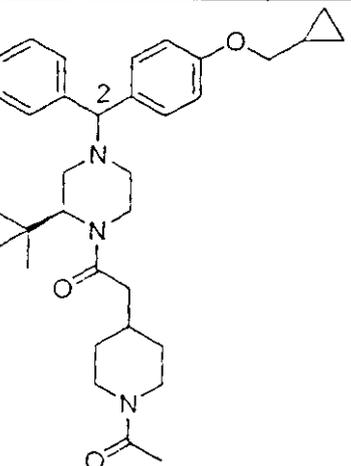
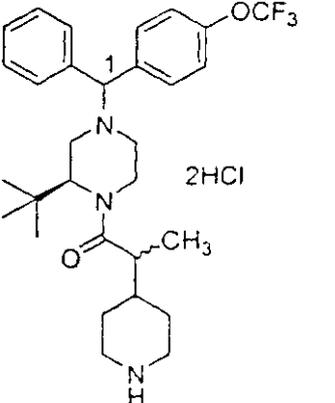
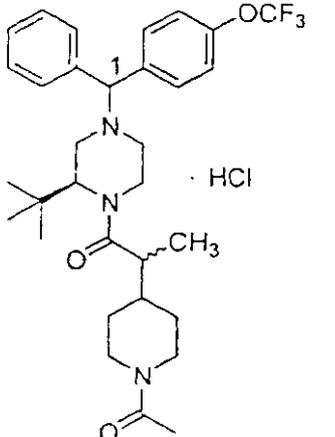
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【 0 4 8 3 】

【 表 2 3 - 2 7 】

609.54			LCMS: $MH^+ = 546$ $mp = 100-104^\circ C$
609.55			LCMS: $MH^+ = 546$; $mp = 85-87^\circ C$
609.56			LCMS: $MH^+ = 574$; $mp = 63-70^\circ C$

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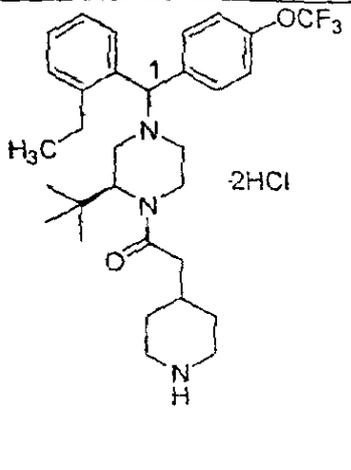
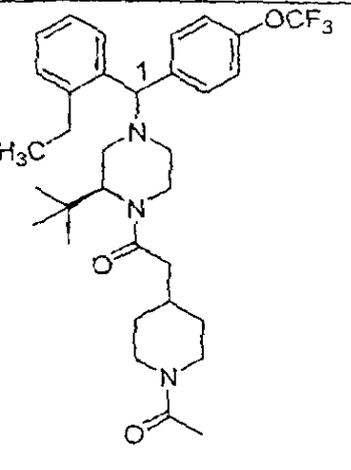
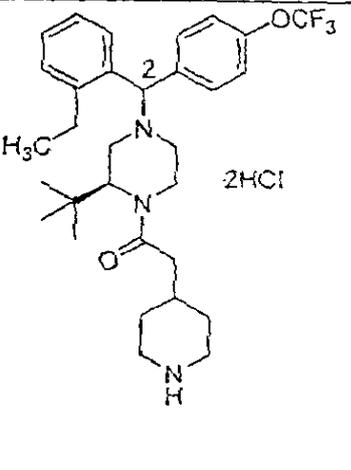
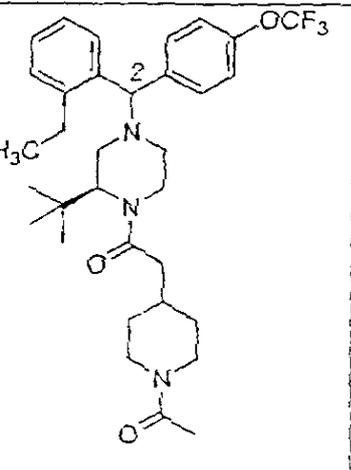
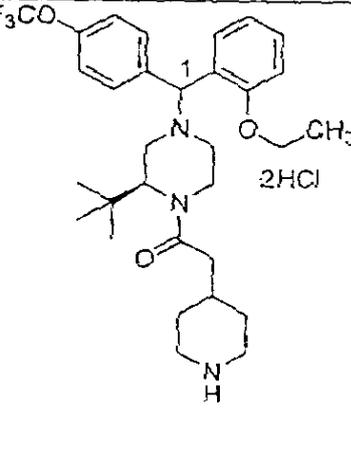
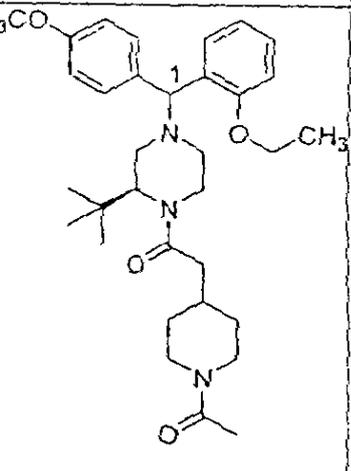
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【 0 4 8 4 】

【 表 2 3 - 2 8 】

609.57			LCMS: $MH^+ = 588$; $mp = 67-75^\circ C$
609.58			LCMS: $MH^+ = 588$; $mp = 66-88^\circ C$
609.59			LCMS: $MH^+ = 604$; $mp = 53-71^\circ C$

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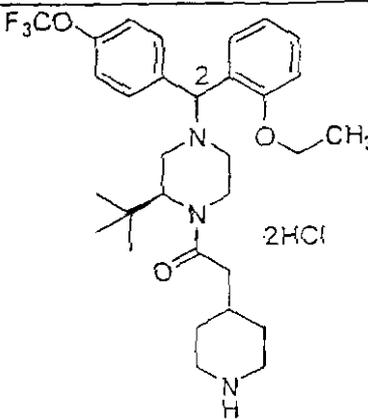
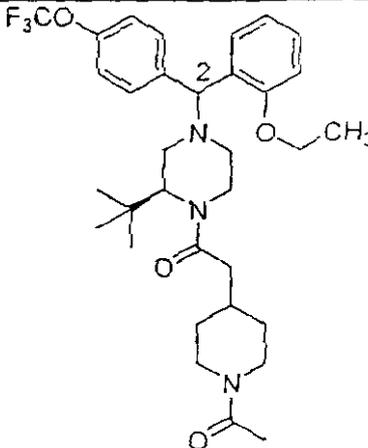
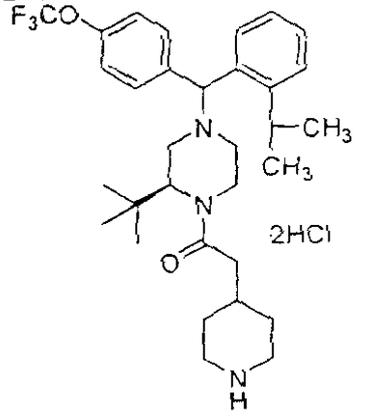
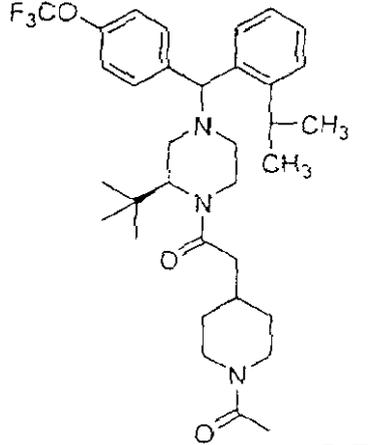
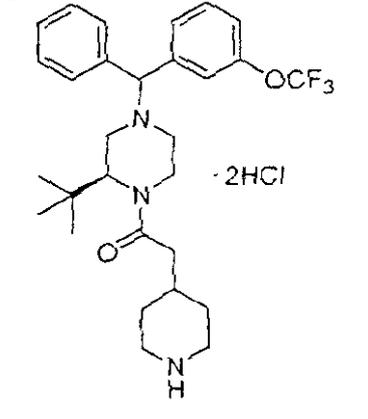
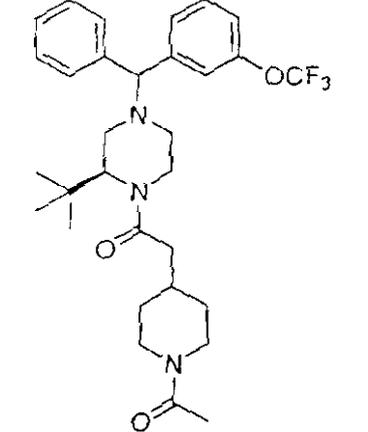
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【 0 4 8 5 】

【 表 2 3 - 2 9 】

609.60			LCMS: MH ⁺ =604; mp=55-72°C
609.61			LCMS: MH ⁺ =602
609.62			LCMS: MH ⁺ =560; mp=65-68°C

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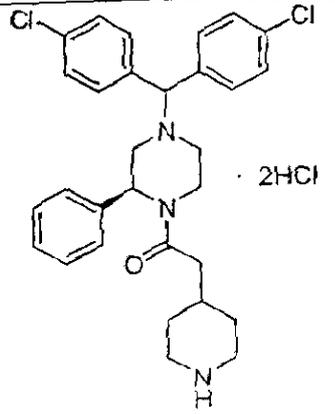
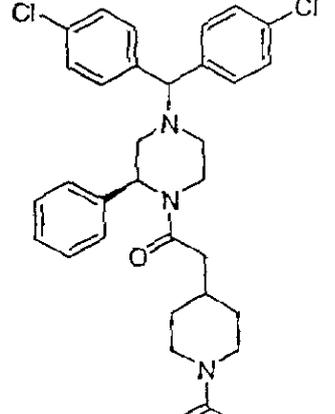
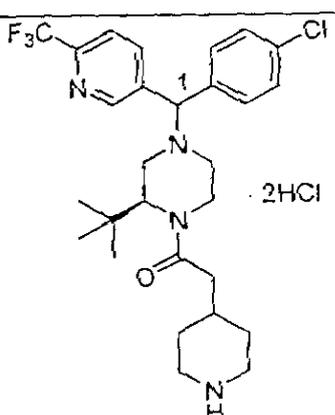
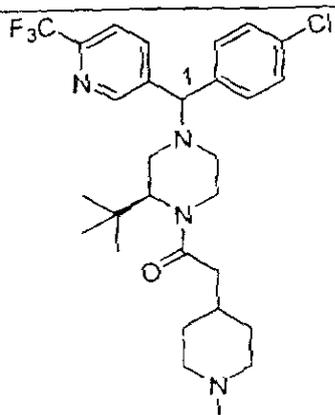
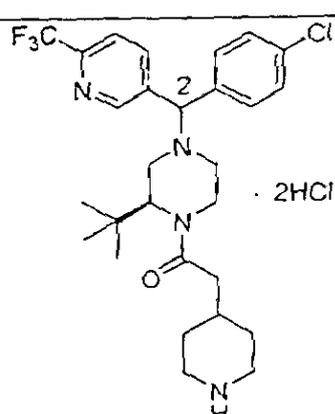
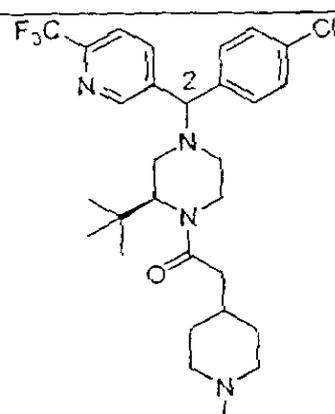
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【 0 4 8 6 】

【 表 2 3 - 3 0 】

609.63			LCMS: MH ⁺ =565; mp=45-48°C
609.64			LCMS: MH ⁺ =579; mp=101-104°C
609.65			LCMS: MH ⁺ =579 mp=96-101°C

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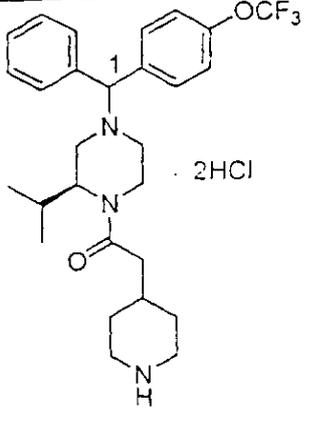
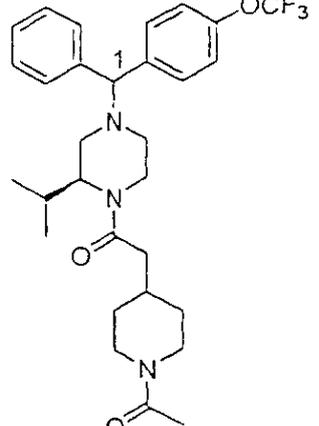
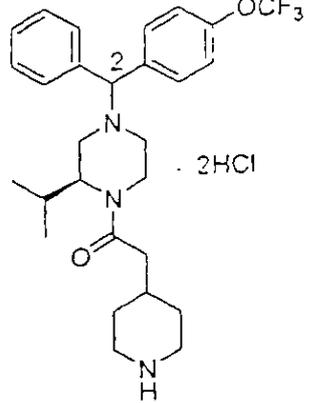
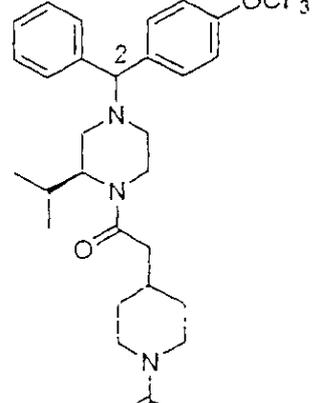
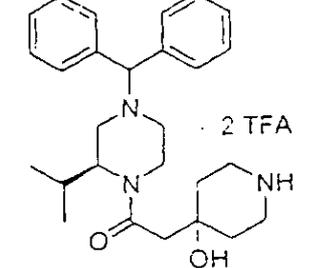
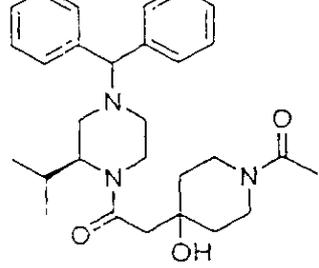
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【 0 4 8 7 】

【 表 2 3 - 3 1 】

609.66			LCMS: MH ⁺ =546; mp=69-74°C
609.67			LCMS: MH ⁺ =546; mp=65-69°C
609.68			LCMS: MH ⁺ =478; mp=63-68°C

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(実施例 609.69 および 609.70)

表 15.1 の 2 欄で示した化合物を使用して、実施例 559 で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、表 15.1 の 3 欄で示した生成物 (CMPD) を調製した。

【0488】

(表 15.1)

【0489】

【表 24】

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実施例	欄 2	欄 3	CMPD
609.69			LCMS: MH ⁺ =573; mp=50-85 °C
609.70			LCMS: MH ⁺ =573; mp=90-97 °C

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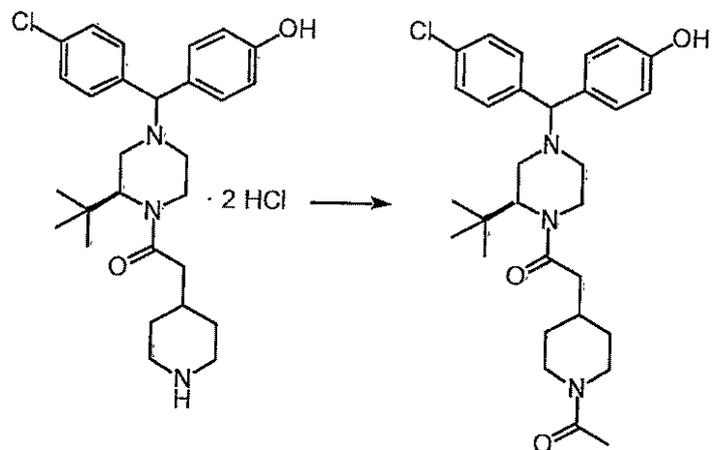
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(実施例 609)

【0490】

[化121]



CH₂Cl₂ (4.0 mL) 中の調製実施例 238 から得た生成物 (0.20 g、0.41 mmol) を、Ac₂O (0.038 mL、1.0 当量) および TEA (0.057 mL、1.0 当量) で処理し、得られた溶液を、室温で、5 時間攪拌した。この反応物を、飽和 NaHCO₃ を加えることによりクエンチし、そして CH₂Cl₂ で抽出した。合わ

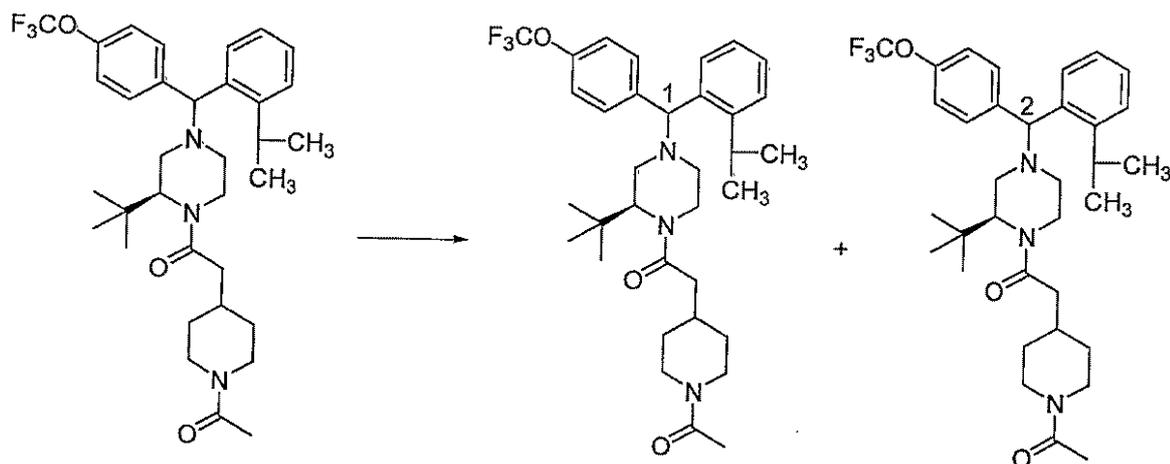
せた有機物をフラッシュクロマトグラフィー（これは、溶離液として、 CH_2Cl_2 中の 2.5% ~ 5% の (MeOH 中 10% の NH_4OH) 溶液を使用する) で精製して、ジアセテート (0.12 g、収率 50%) を得た。この生成物を MeOH (5.0 mL) に溶解し、そして 1 N NaOH で処理した。得られた溶液を、室温で、5 時間攪拌した。その反応混合物を減圧下にて濃縮し、その粗残渣を分取用薄層クロマトグラフィー (TLC) (これは、溶離液として、 CH_2Cl_2 中 5% の (10% NH_4OH) 溶液を使用する) で精製した (0.053 g、収率 53%)。LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 526$; 融点 = 132 ~ 137。

【0491】

(実施例 609.71 および 609.72)

【0492】

[化122]



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CHIRALPAK AD カラムを備えた分取用 HPLC (これは、溶離液として、0.1% DEA との 95:5 のヘキサン:IPA 混合物を使用する) を使用して、実施例 609.60 から得た化合物のジアステレオマーを分離することにより、上記化合物を調製した:

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実施例 609.61 (最初に溶出する異性体 - 1): LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 602$ 。

【0493】

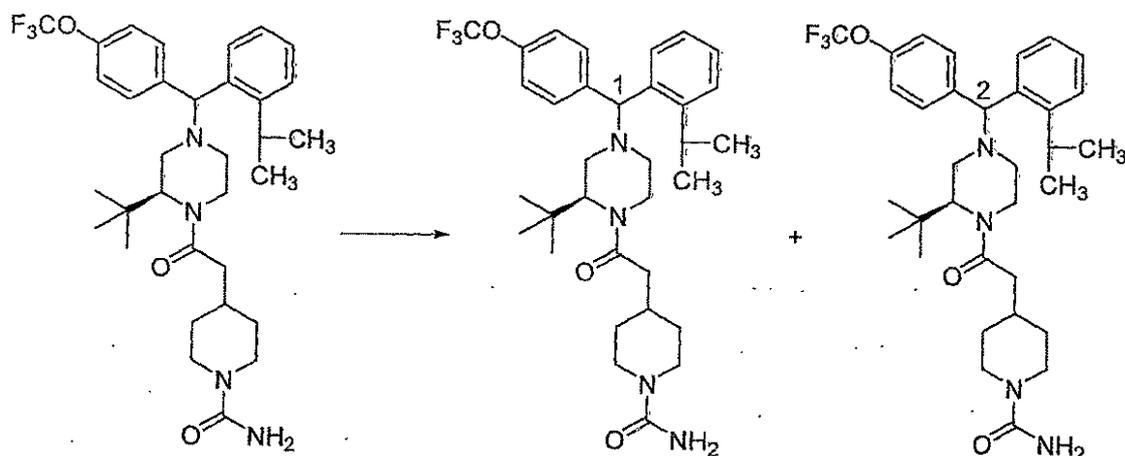
実施例 609.62 (二番目に溶出する異性体 - 2): LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 602$ 。

【0494】

(実施例 609.73 および 609.74)

【0495】

[化123]



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CHIRALPAK ADカラムを備えた分取用HPLC（これは、溶離液として、0.1% DEAとの95:5のヘキサン:IPA混合物を使用する）を使用して、実施例609.60から得た化合物のジアステレオマーを分離することにより、上記化合物を調製した:

実施例609.63（最初に溶出する異性体-1）: LCMS: MH^+ = 603.

【0496】

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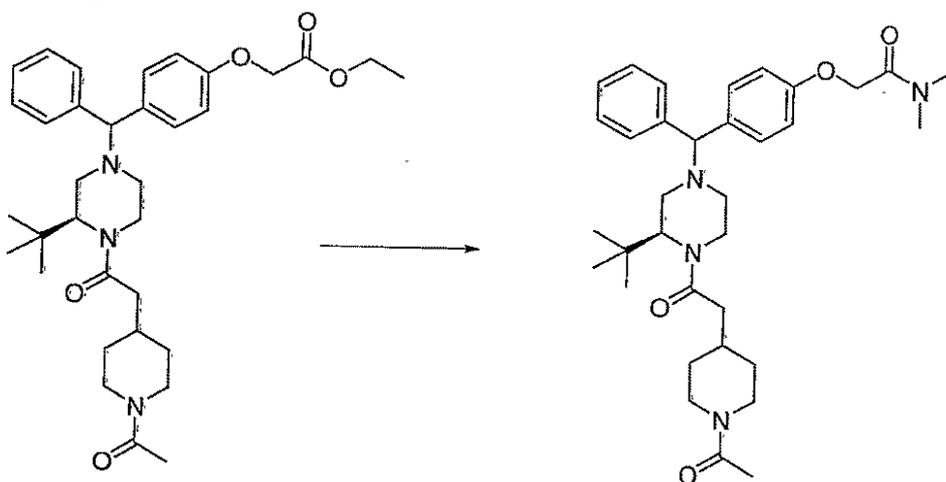
実施例609.64（二番目に溶出する異性体-2）: LCMS: MH^+ = 603.

【0497】

（実施例609.75）

【0498】

[化124]



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実施例608.21から得た化合物（0.053g、0.09mmol）の溶液を、MeOH（1.0mL）および1N NaOH（0.1mL）中にて、室温で、一晚攪拌した。その反応混合物を、減圧下にて濃縮した。その粗生成物を CH_2Cl_2 （1mL）およびHOBt（0.010g）に溶解し、ジメチルアミン塩酸塩（0.015g）、DEC（0.015g）およびTEA（0.06mL）を加え、得られた混合物を、室温で、一晚攪拌した。その反応混合物を、飽和 $NaHCO_3$ を加えることによりクエンチし、そして得られた混合物を CH_2Cl_2 で抽出した。合わせた有機物を Na_2SO_4 で乾燥し、濾過し、そして減圧下にて濃縮した。その粗生成物をフラッシュクロマトグラフィー（これは、溶離液として、 CH_2Cl_2 中10%の（MeOH中10%の NH_4OH ）溶液を使用する）で精製した（0.019g、収率54%）: LCMS: MH^+ = 577; 融点 = 64 ~ 68。

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【0499】

(実施例610)

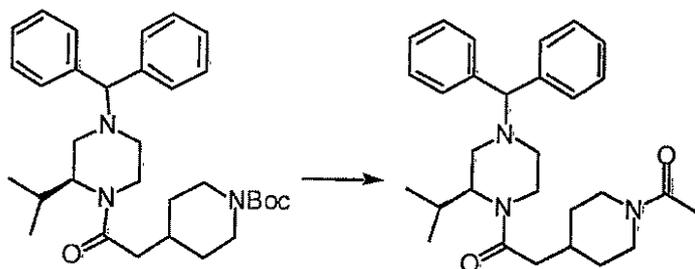
アセトン(2.0 mL)中の実施例609から得た生成物(0.05 g、0.10 mmol)をMeI(0.01 mL、1.1当量)および K_2CO_3 (0.066 g、5当量)で処理し、得られた溶液を、室温で、一晚攪拌した。その反応混合物を減圧下にて濃縮し、その粗生成物をフラッシュクロマトグラフィー(これは、溶離液として、 CH_2Cl_2 中5%の(MeOH中10%の NH_4OH)溶液を使用する)で精製した(0.051 g、収率94%)：LCMS： MH^+ = 541；融点 = 64 ~ 66。

【0500】

(実施例611)

【0501】

[化125]



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調製実施例172から得た生成物(2.00 g、3.86 mmol)の無水 CH_2Cl_2 (40 mL)溶液に、0 で、 N_2 下にて、TFA(4.0 mL)を加えた。その混合物を、0 で、15分間攪拌し、次いで、TFA(16 mL)を加え、その攪拌を、0 で、さらに30分間継続した。この混合物を固形 K_2CO_3 (50 g)に注ぎ、 H_2O (200 mL)を加え、その混合物を CH_2Cl_2 (4 × 30 mL)で抽出した。これらの抽出物を Na_2SO_4 で乾燥し、濾過し、そして溶媒をエバポレートした。その粘着性のある固形物を無水 CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL)に溶解し、そして Ac_2O (0.79 g、7.7 mmol)およびTEA(1.95 g、19.3 mmol)を加えた。その混合物を、 N_2 下にて、24時間攪拌し、飽和 $NaHCO_3$ (50 mL)に注ぎ、そして CH_2Cl_2 (2 × 30 mL)で抽出した。合わせた抽出物を Na_2SO_4 で乾燥し、そして濾過した。その残渣をフラッシュクロマトグラフィー(これは、 CH_2Cl_2 中7%のMeOH(10% NH_4OH)を使用する)で精製して、固形物1.63 g(92%)を得た。LCMS： MH^+ = 462；融点 = 65 ~ 71。

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【0502】

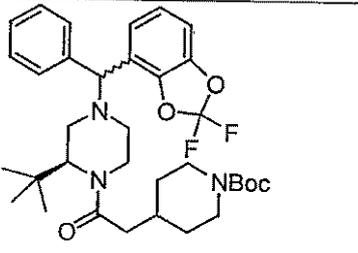
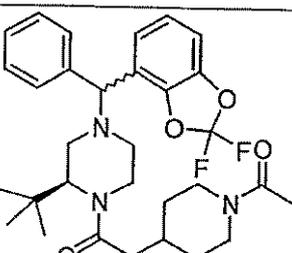
(調製実施例611.1 ~ 611.24)

2欄の出発物質を使用して、調製実施例611で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、3欄で示した生成物を調製した：

【0503】

【表25-1】

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調製実施例	欄 2	欄 3	CMPD
611.1			LCMS: $MH^+ = 556$ Mp = 78-85°C.

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【 0 5 0 4 】

【 表 2 5 - 2 】

611.2			LCMS: MH^+ = 624 Mp = 80-85°C
611.3			LCMS: MH^+ = 522 Mp = 78-85°C
611.4			LCMS: MH^+ = 612 Mp = 70-76°C
611.5			LCMS: MH^+ = 556 Mp = 76-83°C
611.6			LCMS: MH^+ = 554 Mp = 90-104°C

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【 0 5 0 5 】
 【 表 2 5 - 3 】

611.7			LCMS: MH^+ = 576 Mp = 64-70°C
611.8			LCMS: MH^+ = 608 Mp = 84-89°C
611.9			
611.10			LCMS: MH^+ = 534 Mp = 58-61°C
611.11			LCMS: MH^+ = Mp = 69-75°C

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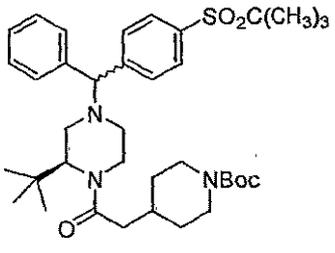
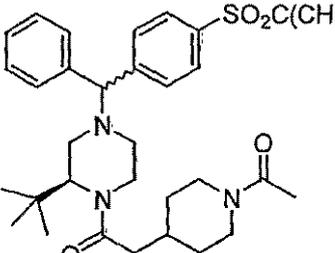
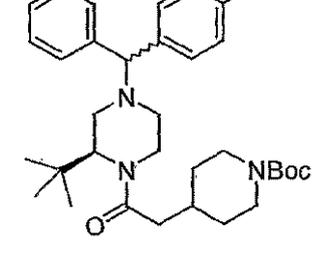
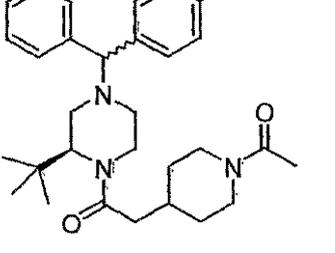
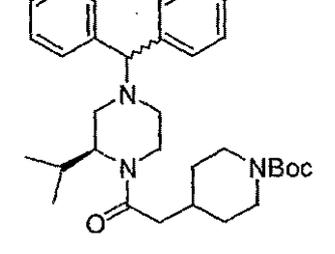
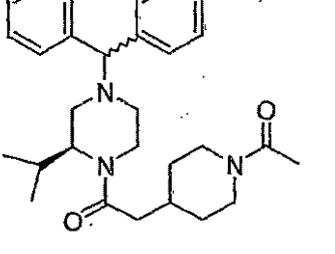
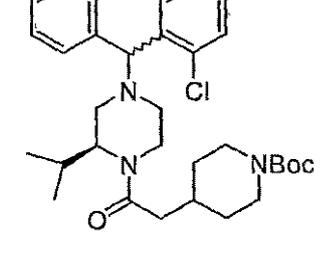
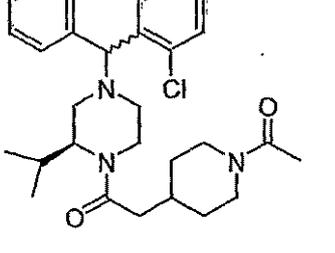
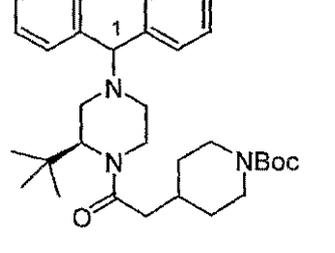
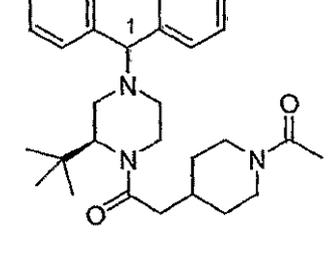
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【 0 5 0 6 】

【 表 2 5 - 4 】

611.12			LCMS: MH^+ = 596 Mp = 108-117°C
611.13			LCMS: MH^+ = 556 Mp = 69-76°C
611.14			LCMS: MH^+ = 542 Mp = 82-88°C
611.15			LCMS: MH^+ = 564 Mp = 71-77°C
611.16			LCMS: MH^+ = 554 Mp = 95-98°C

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【 0 5 0 7 】

【 表 2 5 - 5 】

611.17			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 554 Mp = 93-96°C
611.18			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 556 Mp = 65-67°C
611.18			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 556 Mp = 70-72°C
611.19			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 530 Mp = 73-76°C
611.20			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 530 Mp = 74-77°C

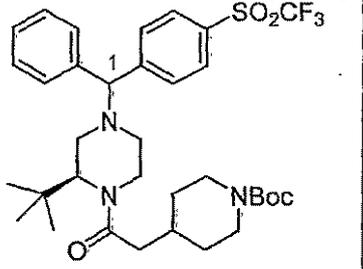
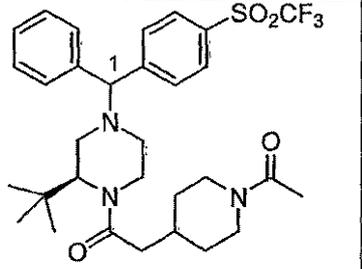
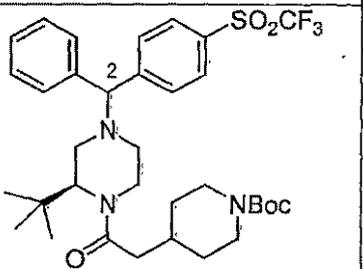
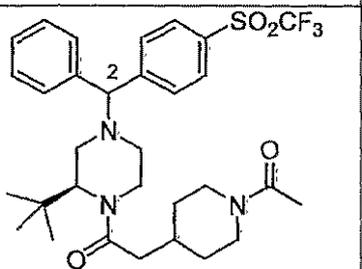
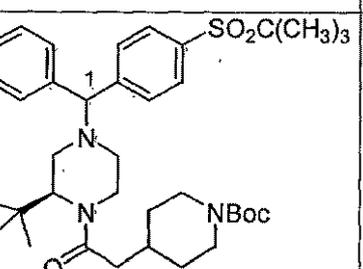
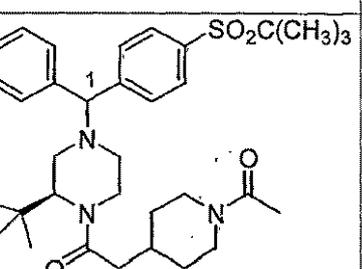
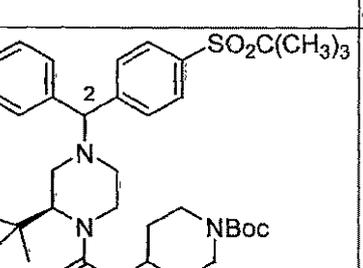
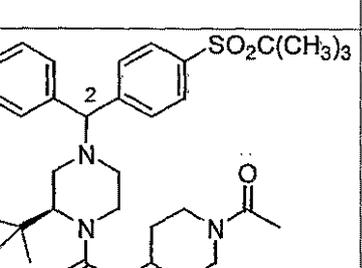
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【 0 5 0 8 】
【 表 2 5 - 6 】

611.21			LCMS: MH^+ = 608 Mp = 84-87°C
611.22			LCMS: MH^+ = 608 Mp = 91-94°C
611.23			LCMS: MH^+ = 596 Mp = 92-96°C
611.24			LCMS: MH^+ = 596 Mp = 107-110°C

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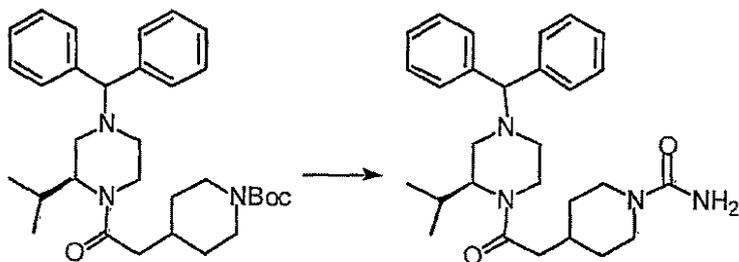
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(実施例 612)

【0509】

[化126]



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調製実施例 172 から得た生成物 (2.00 g、3.86 mmol) の無水 CH_2Cl_2 (40 mL) 溶液に、0 で、 N_2 下にて、TFA (4.0 mL) を加えた。その混合物を、0 で、15 分間攪拌し、次いで、TFA (16 mL) を加え、その攪拌を、0 で、さらに 30 分間継続した。この混合物を固形 K_2CO_3 (50 g) に注ぎ、 H_2O (2

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00 mL) を加え、その混合物を CH_2Cl_2 (4 × 30 mL) で抽出した。これらの抽出物を Na_2SO_4 で乾燥し、濾過し、そして溶媒をエバポレートした。その粘着性のある固形物を無水 CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL) に溶解し、そして TEA (1.95 g、19.3 mmol) および TMSNCO (4.44 g、38.6 mmol) を加えた。その混合物を、 N_2 下にて、3 時間攪拌し、飽和 NaHCO_3 (200 mL) に注ぎ、そして CH_2Cl_2 (2 × 30 mL) で抽出した。合わせた抽出物を Na_2SO_4 で乾燥し、濾過し、そして溶媒をエバポレートした。その残渣をフラッシュクロマトグラフィー (これは、 CH_2Cl_2 中 11% の MeOH (10% NH_4OH) を使用する) で精製して、固形物 1.51 g (85%) を得た。LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 463$; 融点 = 100 ~ 107。

【0510】

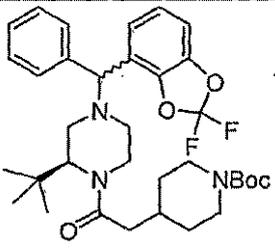
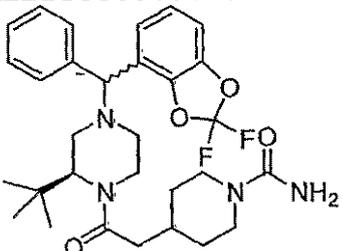
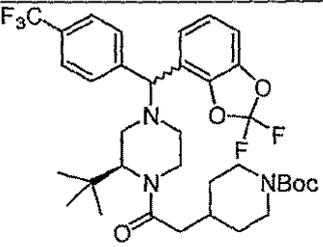
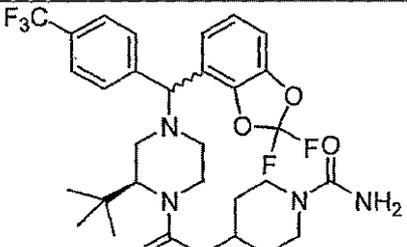
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(調製実施例 612.1 ~ 612.8)

2 欄の出発物質を使用して、調製実施例 612 で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、3 欄で示した生成物を調製した:

【0511】

【表 26 - 1】

調製実施例	欄 2	欄 3	CMPD
612.1			LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 557$ Mp = 108-114°C
612.2			LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 625$ Mp = 114-120°C

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【0512】

【表 26 - 2】

612.3			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 523 Mp = 105- 112°C
612.4			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 613 Mp = 104- 109°C
612.5			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 557 Mp = 107- 113°C
612.6			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 555 Mp = 132- 141°C
612.7			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 577 Mp = 98- 105°C

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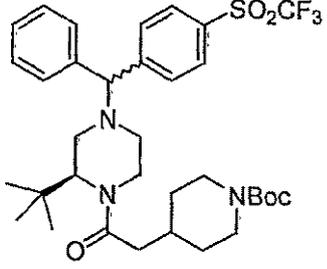
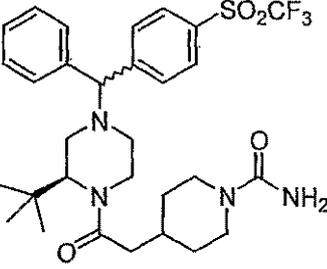
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【 0 5 1 3 】

【 表 2 6 - 3 】

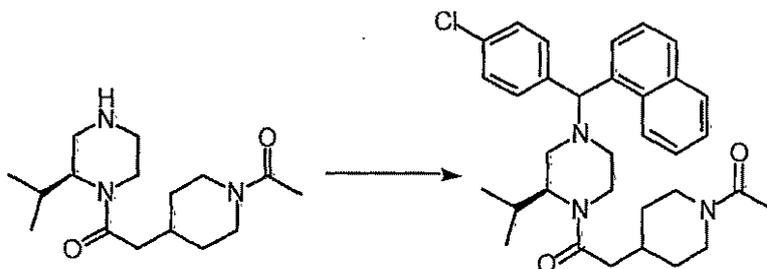
612.8			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 609 Mp = 110-115°C
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(実施例 613)

【0514】

[化127]



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無水 CH₃ CN (1 mL) 中の調製実施例 239 から得た生成物 (30 mg、0.10 mmol)、調製実施例 76 から得た生成物 (30 mg、0.11 mmol)、NaI (15 mg、0.10 mmol) および K₂CO₃ (60 mg、0.45 mmol) の混合物を、N₂ 下にて、24 時間にわたって、攪拌し還流した。その混合物を 5% K₂CO₃ (30 mL) に注ぎ、そして CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 10 mL) で抽出した。合わせた抽出物を Na₂SO₄ で乾燥し、溶媒をエバポレートし、その残渣をフラッシュクロマトグラフィー (これは、CH₂Cl₂ 中 3% の MeOH (10% NH₄OH) を使用する) で精製して、固形物 36 mg (66%) を得た。LCMS: MH⁺ = 546; 融点 = 113 ~ 120。

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【0515】

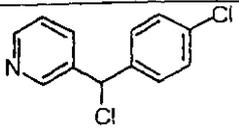
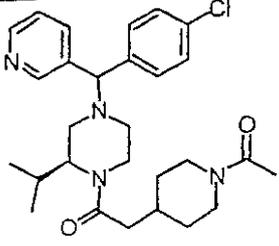
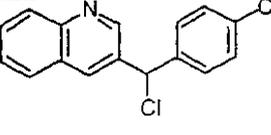
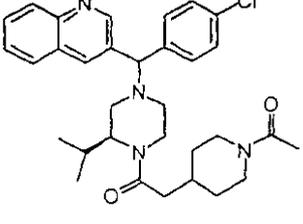
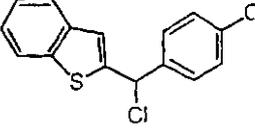
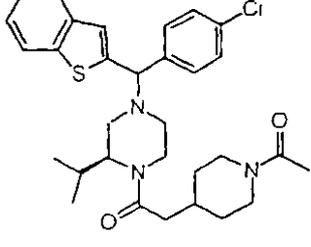
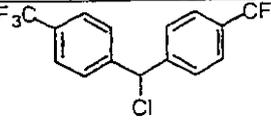
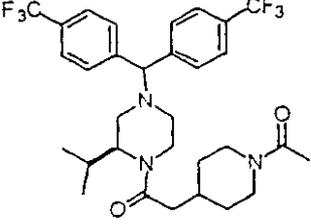
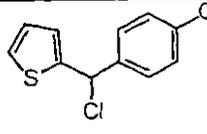
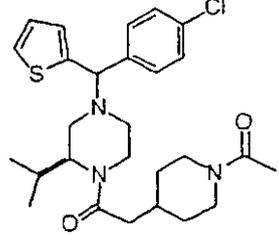
(実施例 614 ~ 628)

表 16 の 2 欄の塩化物を使用して、調製実施例 613 で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、表 16、3 欄の生成物 (CMPD) を調製した：

【0516】

【表 27 - 1】

表 16

実施例	2 欄	3 欄	CMPD
614			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 497
615			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 546; mp = 110-115°C.
616			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 552; mp = 95-100°C.
617			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 598; mp = 95-100°C.
618			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 502.

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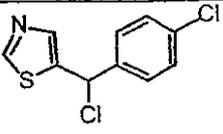
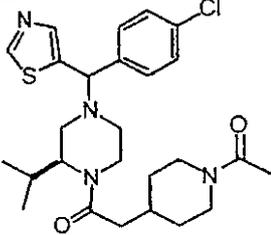
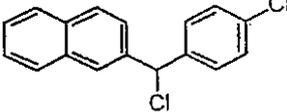
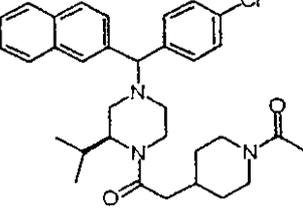
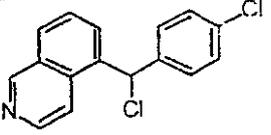
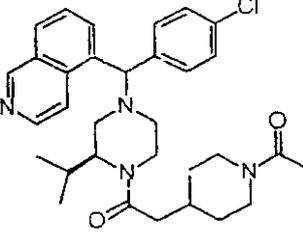
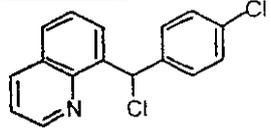
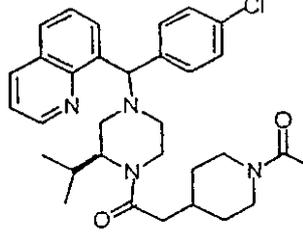
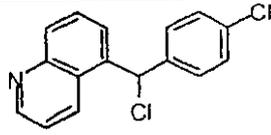
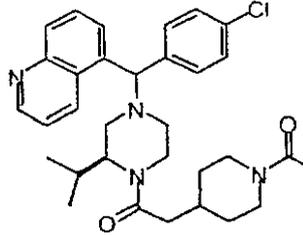
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【 0 5 1 7 】

【 表 2 7 - 2 】

619			LCMS: $MH^+ = 503$; $mp = 82-87^\circ C$.
620			LCMS: $MH^+ = 546$; $mp = 105-109^\circ C$.
621			LCMS: $MH^+ = 547$; $mp = 115-121^\circ C$.
622			LCMS: $MH^+ = 547$; $mp = 103-109^\circ C$.
623			LCMS: $MH^+ = 547$; $mp = 111-117^\circ C$.

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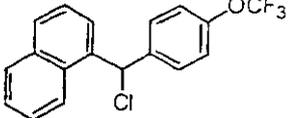
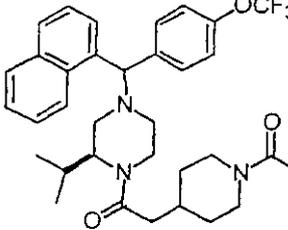
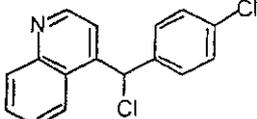
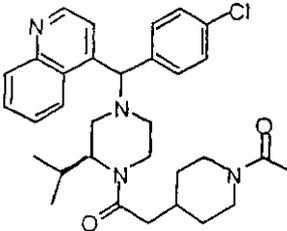
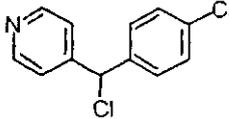
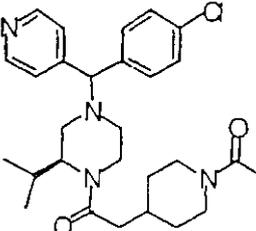
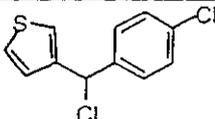
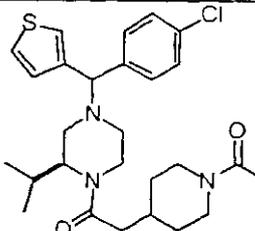
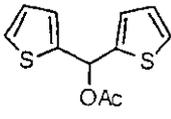
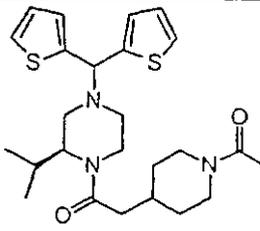
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【 0 5 1 8 】

【 表 2 7 - 3 】

624			LCMS: $MH^+ = 596$; $mp = 95-101^\circ C$.
625			LCMS: $MH^+ = 547$; $mp = 116-122^\circ C$.
626			LCMS: $MH^+ = 497$.
627			LCMS: $MH^+ = 502$; $mp = 77-85^\circ C$.
628			LCMS: $MH^+ = 474$; $mp = 50-56^\circ C$.

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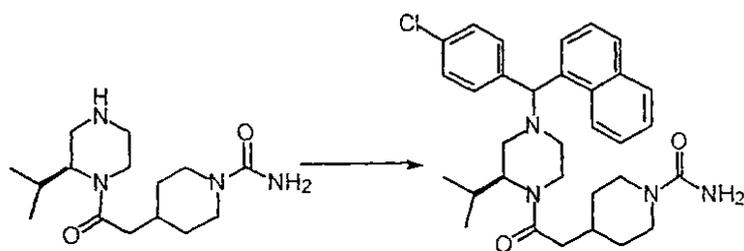
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(実施例 6 2 9)

【 0 5 1 9 】

[化 1 2 8]



無水 CH_3CN (1 mL) 中の調製実施例 240 から得た生成物 (30 mg、0.10 mmol)、調製実施例 76 から得た生成物 (30 mg、0.11 mmol)、 NaI (15 mg、0.10 mmol) および K_2CO_3 (60 mg、0.45 mmol) の混合物を、 N_2 下にて、24 時間にわたって、攪拌し還流した。その混合物を 5% K_2CO_3 (30 mL) に注ぎ、そして CH_2Cl_2 (3 × 10 mL) で抽出した。合わせた抽出物を Na_2SO_4 で乾燥し、溶媒を蒸発させ、その残留物をフラッシュクロマトグラフィー (これは、 CH_2Cl_2 中の 11% MeOH (10% MH_4OH) を使用) で精製して、固形物 27 mg (49%) を得た。LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 547$; 融点 = 128 ~ 138。

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【0520】

(実施例 630 ~ 635)

表 17 の 2 欄の塩化物を使用して、実施例 629 で示した手順とほぼ同じ手順により、表 17、3 欄の生成物 (CMPD) を調製した：

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【0521】

【表 28 - 1】

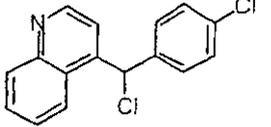
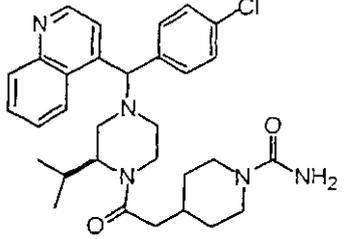
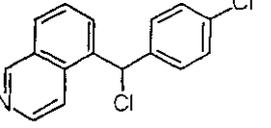
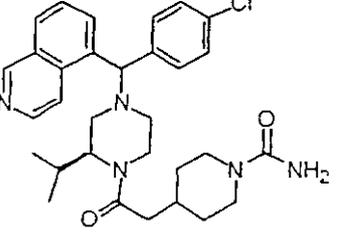
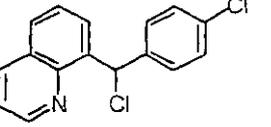
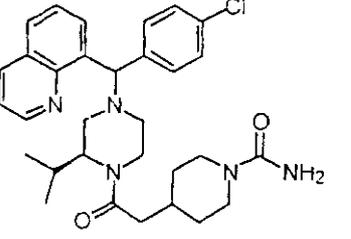
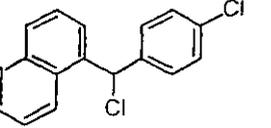
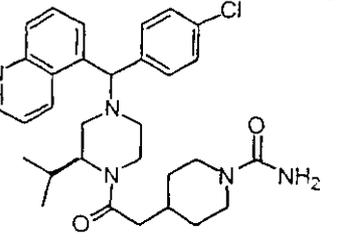
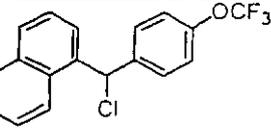
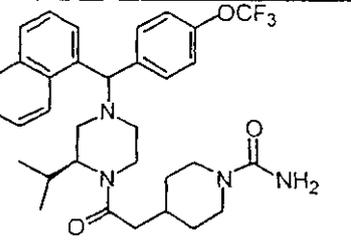
表 17

実施例	2 欄	3 欄	CMPD
630			LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 548$; mp = 141- 145°C.

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【0522】

【表 28 - 2】

631			LCMS: $MH^+ = 548$; mp = 127-135°C.
632			LCMS: $MH^+ = 548$; mp = 143-147°C.
633			LCMS: $MH^+ = 548$; mp = 136-140°C.
634			LCMS: $MH^+ = 548$; mp = 135-142°C.
635			LCMS: $MH^+ = 597$; mp = 122-128°C.

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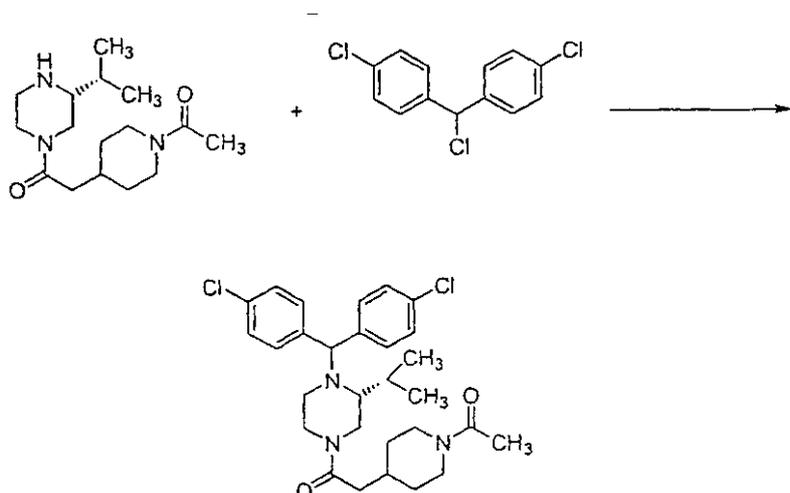
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(実施例 6 3 6)

【 0 5 2 3 】

[化 1 2 9]



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調製実施例 242 から得た生成物 (1 g) (3.39 mmol) を、無水アセトニトリル (30 mL) に溶解した。その攪拌溶液に、アルゴン下にて、塩化ビス-(4-クロロフェニル)メチル (1.04 g) (3.39 mmol)、無水ヨウ化カリウム (562 mg) (3.39 mmol) および無水炭酸カリウム (468 mg) (3.39 mmol) を加え、その混合物を、25 で、235 時間攪拌した。この混合物をジクロロメタン (800 mL) に注ぎ、そして飽和 NaHCO₃ 水溶液で抽出した。その水相をジクロロメタン (300 mL) で再抽出し、合わせたジクロロメタン層を乾燥し (MgSO₄)、濾過し、そして乾燥状態まで蒸発させた。その残留物を、シリカゲルカラム (25 x 5 cm) でクロマトグラフィー (これは、溶離液として、1.5% から 6% に上げた (メタノール中で 10% NH₄OH) - ジクロロメタンを使用する) にかけて、生成物を得た (271.8 mg; 15%) :

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【0524】

【表29】

: HRFABMS: m/z 530.2329 (MH⁺). C₂₉H₃₈Cl₂N₃O₂ についての計算値 m/z

530.2341; [α]_D^{25°C} +33.0° (c=2.600mg/mL MeOH); δ_H (CDCl₃) 0.89 (3H, d, CH₃), 1.07 (3H, d, CH₃), 2.08 (3H, s, CH₃CON-), 5.22 (1H, s, Ar₂CH-) and 7.23-7.35ppm (8H, m, ArH); δ_C (CDCl₃) CH₃: 19.2/19.5, 20.1, 21.7; CH₂: 32.2/33.0, 32.2/33.0, 39.2/39.4, 39.2/39.4, 37.8, 41.9/42.2, 43.1/43.7; CH: 26.6/27.0, 33.2, 46.8, 60.0, 66.1, 129.1/129.4, 129.1/129.4, 129.1/129.4, 129.1/129.4, 129.4/129.8, 129.4/129.8, 129.4/129.8, 129.4/129.8; C: 133.2/133.4, 133.2/133.4, 139.4/140.6, 139.4/140.6, 169.0, 170.3/170.6.

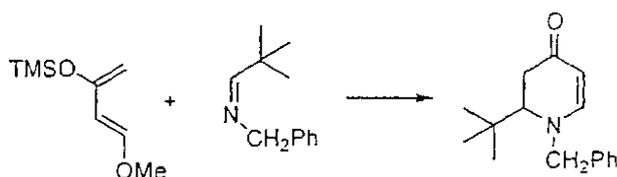
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(調製実施例 637)

【0525】

[化130]

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ピバルアルデヒドのベンジリイミン (5.08 g, 29 mmol) を無水 THF (10 mL) に溶解し、N₂ 下にて、Danishefsky のジエン (5.00 g, 29 mmol) に次いで ZnCl₂ (THF 中で 0.5 M, 58 mL, 29 mmol) を加えた。そ

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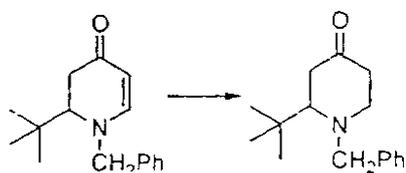
の混合物を、室温で、4時間攪拌し、 H_2O (500 mL) に注ぎ、そして $EtOAc$ (4 × 50 mL) で抽出した。合わせた抽出物をブライン (100 mL) で洗浄し、 Na_2SO_4 で乾燥し、濾過し、そして溶媒を蒸発させた。ヘキサン： $EtOAc$ (1：3) を使うシリカゲルクロマトグラフィーにより、淡黄色オイル (2.68 g、38%) が得られた。

【0526】

(調製実施例638)

【0527】

[化131]



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調製実施例637から得た生成物 (2.50 g、10.3 mmol) の無水 THF (50 mL) 溶液を、 N_2 下にて、 $-78^\circ C$ で、攪拌した。L-Selectride (Aldrich) (THF 中で 1.0 M、10.3 mL、10.3 mmol) をゆっくりと加え、その混合物を、 $-78^\circ C$ で、1時間、次いで、室温 (rt) で、1時間攪拌し、その後、それを、 H_2O (500 mL) に注ぎ、そして CH_2Cl_2 (4 × 50 mL) で抽出した。合わせた抽出物をブライン (100 mL) で抽出し、 Na_2SO_4 で乾燥し、濾過し、そして溶媒を蒸発させた。ヘキサン： $EtOAc$ (4：1) を使うシリカゲルクロマトグラフィーにより、淡黄色固形物 (1.31 g、52%) が得られた。

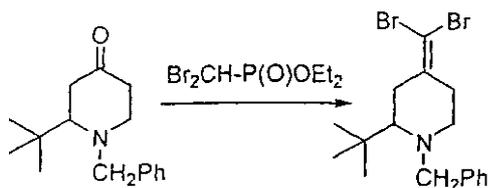
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【0528】

(調製実施例639)

【0529】

[化132]



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ジエチル (ジプロモメチル) ホスホネート (1.27 g、4.10 mmol) を、 N_2 下にて、無水 THF (10 mL) に溶解し、その溶液を $-78^\circ C$ まで冷却した。リチウムジイソプロピルアミド (THF / ヘプタン中で 2.0 M、1.70 mL、3.4 mmol) を加え、その溶液を、 $-78^\circ C$ で、30分間攪拌した。調製実施例638から得た生成物の乾燥 THF (6 mL) の溶液を加え、その混合物を、 $-78^\circ C$ で、1時間、次いで、室温で、6日間攪拌した。この混合物を H_2O (250 mL) に注ぎ、そして CH_2Cl_2 (3 × 50 mL) で抽出した。合わせた抽出物を Na_2SO_4 で乾燥し、濾過し、そして溶媒を蒸発させた。ヘキサン： $EtOAc$ (30：1) を使うシリカゲルクロマトグラフィーにより、無色オイル (388 mg、47%) が得られた。

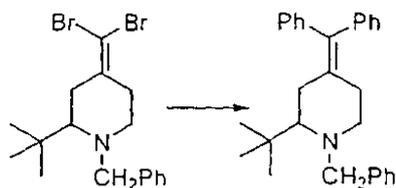
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【0530】

(調製実施例640)

【0531】

[化133]



調製実施例 639 から得た生成物 (388 mg、0.97 mmol)、フェニルボロン酸 (366 mg、3.00 mmol)、PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂ (140 mg、0.20 mmol) および Na₂CO₃ (1.06 g、10.0 mmol) の混合物に、ジメトキシエタン (15 mL) および H₂O (3 mL) を加え、その混合物を、N₂ 下にて、24 時間攪拌し還流した。この混合物を H₂O (300 mL) + ブライン (30 mL) に注ぎ、そして CH₂Cl₂ (5 × 40 mL) で抽出した。合わせた抽出物を Na₂SO₄ で乾燥し、濾過し、そして溶媒を蒸発させた。ヘキサン : EtOAc (30 : 1) を使うシリカゲルクロマトグラフィーにより、淡黄色オイル (208 mg、54%) が得られた。

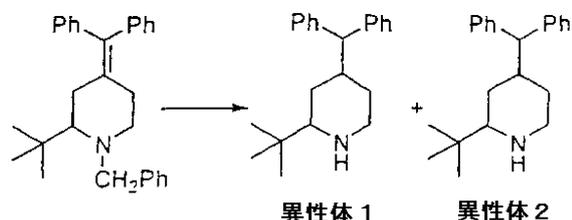
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【0532】

(調製実施例 641 および 642)

【0533】

[化134]



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調製実施例 640 から得た生成物 (208 mg、0.52 mmol) の無水 EtOH (8 mL) 溶液およびギ酸アンモニウム (756 mg、12.0 mmol) の無水 MeOH (8 mL) 溶液を、N₂ 下にて、10% Pd/C (250 mg) に加えた。その混合物を、室温で、24 時間攪拌し、次いで、CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL) を加え、この混合物をセリット (Celite) で濾過し、そして溶媒を蒸発させた。20 : 1 の CH₂Cl₂ : MeOH / NH₄OH (10 / 1) を使うシリカゲルクロマトグラフィーにより、白色固形物 (異性体 1 = 調製実施例 641、速い溶出) 73 mg および無色ワックス (異性体 2 = 調製実施例 642、遅い溶出) 20 mg が得られた。両方のジアステレオマーは、ラセミ体である。

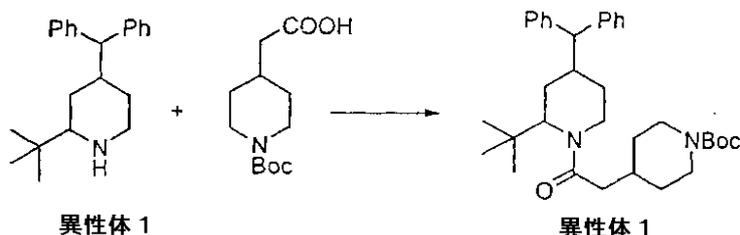
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【0534】

(調製実施例 643)

【0535】

[化135]



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調製実施例 19 で記述された手順とほぼ同じ手順により、調製実施例 641 の異性体 1 生成物を使用して、上記反応で示された生成物を調製し、そして無色ワックスを得た。

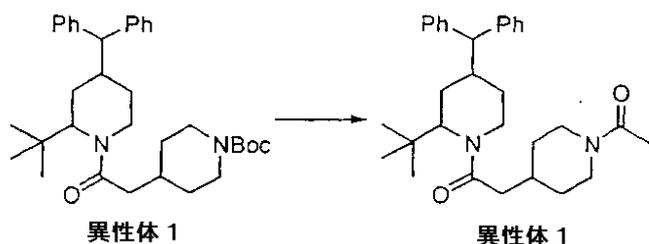
【0536】

(実施例 644)

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【0537】

[化136]



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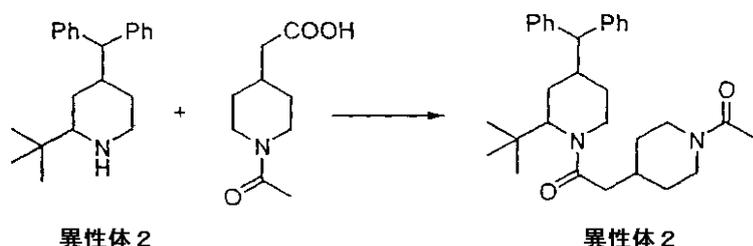
調製実施例 611 で記述された手順とほぼ同じ手順により、調製実施例 643 の異性体 1 生成物を使用して、上記反応で示された生成物を調製し、そして無色固形物を得た。LCMS: MH^+ = 475; 融点 = 61 ~ 65。

【0538】

(実施例 645)

【0539】

[化137]



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アセチルピペリジン酢酸 (85 mg、0.50 mmol) を、無水 $PhCH_3$ (1 mL) および TEA (0.06 mL) に溶解した。この溶液に、 N_2 下にて、0 で、塩化ピバロイル (0.05 mL) を加え、その混合物を、0 で、1 時間攪拌した。調製実施例 642 から得た異性体 2 生成物 (18 mg、0.058 mmol) の無水 $PhCH_3$ (0.5 mL) 溶液を加え、続いて、TEA (0.10 mL) を加え、その混合物を、室温で、4 日間攪拌した。この混合物を飽和 $NaHCO_3$ (40 mL) 水溶液に注ぎ、そして CH_2Cl_2 (4 x 15 mL) で抽出した。合わせた抽出物を Na_2SO_4 で乾燥し、濾過し、そして溶媒を蒸発させた。50 : 1 の CH_2Cl_2 : MeOH / MH_4OH (10 : 1) を使うシリカゲルクロマトグラフィーにより、無色固形物 22 mg (79%) が得られた。LCMS: MH^+ = 475; 融点 = 49 ~ 54。

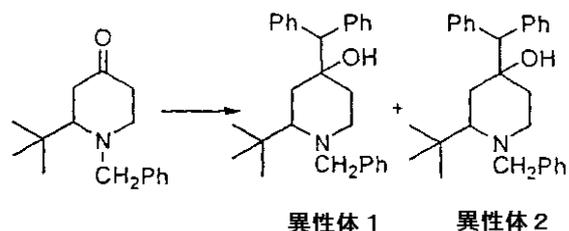
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【0540】

(調製実施例 646 および 647)

【0541】

[化138]



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ジフェニルメタン (1.68 g、10.0 mmol) の無水 Et_2O (25 mL) 溶液に、 N_2 下にて、BuLi (ヘキサン中で 2.5 M、3.5 mL、8.75 mmol) を加えた。この溶液を 16 時間還流し、室温まで冷却し、次いで、調製実施例 638 から得た生成物 (490 mg、2.0 mmol) の Et_2O (5 mL) 溶液を加え、その混合物を

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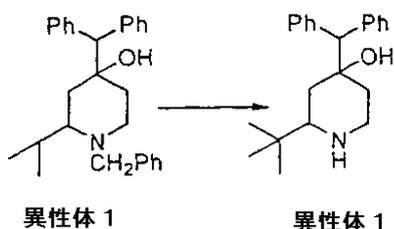
、室温で、6時間攪拌した。この混合物を H_2O + ブラインに注ぎ、そして CH_2Cl_2 で抽出した。合わせた抽出物を Na_2SO_4 で乾燥し、濾過し、そして溶媒を蒸発させた。シリカゲルクロマトグラフィーにより、無色固形物が得られた：第一のもの（異性体1 = 調製実施例646、177mg、21%）は、15 : 1の CH_2Cl_2 : EtOAcで溶出し、第二のもの（異性体2 = 調製実施例647、250mg、30%）は、3 : 1の CH_2Cl_2 : EtOAcで溶出した。

【0542】

（調製実施例648）

【0543】

[化139]



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調製実施例646から得た異性体1生成物（90mg、0.22mmol）、10% Pd / C（40mg）およびギ酸アンモニウム（200mg、3.2mmol）の混合物に、 N_2 下にて、無水EtOH（3mL）を加えた。この混合物を6時間攪拌し還流し、次いで、 CH_2Cl_2 （30mL）を加え、その混合物をセリットで濾過した。溶媒を蒸発させ、その残留物を、20 : 1の CH_2Cl_2 : MeOH / NH_4OH （10 / 1）でのシリカゲルクロマトグラフィーによって精製した。48mg（69%）の量で、白色固形物を得た。

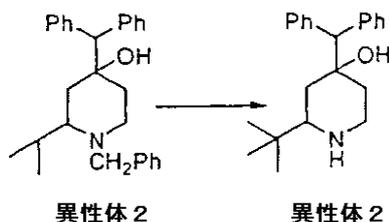
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【0544】

（調製実施例649）

【0545】

[化140]



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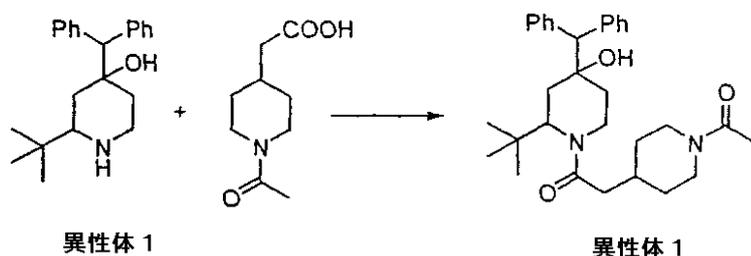
調製実施例648で記述された手順とほぼ同じ手順により、調製実施例647の異性体2生成物を使用して、上記反応で示された生成物を調製し、そして無色ワックスを得た。

【0546】

（調製実施例650）

【0547】

[化141]



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アセチルピペリジン酢酸（85mg、0.50mmol）を、無水 $PhCH_3$ （1mL）

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およびTEA (0.10 mL) に溶解した。この溶液に、N₂ 下にて、0 で、塩化ピバロイル (0.05 mL) を加え、その混合物を、0 で、1 時間攪拌した。調製実施例 648 から得た生成物 (40 mg、0.124 mmol) の無水 PhCH₃ (1.0 mL) 溶液を加え、続いて、TEA (0.30 mL) を加え、その混合物を、室温で、3 日間攪拌した。この混合物を飽和 NaHCO₃ (40 mL) 水溶液に注ぎ、そして CH₂Cl₂ (4 × 15 mL) で抽出した。合わせた抽出物を Na₂SO₄ で乾燥し、濾過し、そして溶媒を蒸発させた。その残留物を MeOH (5 mL) に溶解し、H₂O (0.5 mL) を加え、次いで、KOH (250 mg) を加えて、その混合物を、室温で、4 時間攪拌した。この混合物を飽和 NaHCO₃ 水溶液 (40 mL) 水溶液に注ぎ、そして CH₂Cl₂ (4 × 15 mL) で抽出した。合わせた抽出物を Na₂SO₄ で乾燥し、濾過し、そして溶媒を蒸発させた。30 : 1 の CH₂Cl₂ : MeOH / MH₄OH (10 : 1) を使うシリカゲルクロマトグラフィーにより、白色固形物 31 mg (51%) が得られた。LCMS : MH⁺ = 491 ; 融点 = 100 ~ 106 。

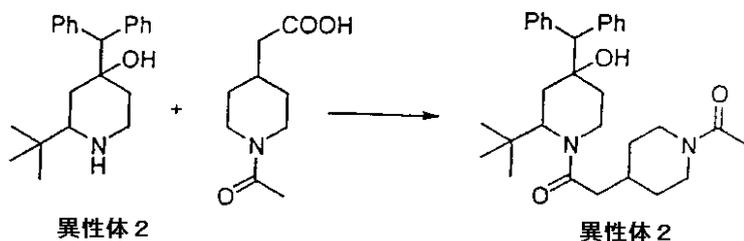
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【0548】

(調製実施例 651)

【0549】

[化142]



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調製実施例 650 で記述された手順とほぼ同じ手順により、調製実施例 649 の異性体 2 生成物を使用して、上記反応で示された生成物を調製し、そして白色固形物を得た。LCMS : MH⁺ = 491 ; 融点 = 108 ~ 115 。

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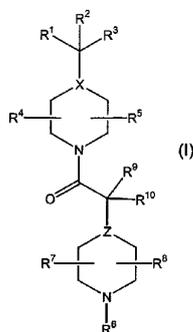
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Declaration under Rule 4.17:

— as to the applicant's entitlement to claim the priority of the earlier application (Rule 4.17(ii)) for all designations

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: 17BETA-HYDROXYSTEROID DEHYDROGENASE TYPE 3 INHIBITORS FOR THE TREATMENT OF ANDROGEN DEPENDENT DISEASES



(57) Abstract: There are disclosed compounds of the formula (I), prodrugs thereof, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds or of said prodrugs which are useful as inhibitors of Type 3 17beta-Hydroxysteroid Dehydrogenase. Also disclosed are pharmaceutical compositions containing said compounds and their use for the treatment or prevention of androgen dependent diseases.

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— with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

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17 β -HYDROXYSTEROID DEHYDROGENASE TYPE 3 INHIBITORS FOR THE
TREATMENT OF ANDROGEN DEPENDENT DISEASES

5

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application number
60/317,715, filed 6 September 2001.

10

BACKGROUND

1. Field Of The Invention

The present invention relates to novel inhibitors of Type 3 17 β -Hydroxysteroid
Dehydrogenase, pharmaceutical compositions containing the compounds and the use
of the compounds for the treatment or prevention of androgen dependent diseases.

2. Description of Related Art

Androgen dependent diseases, i.e. diseases whose onset or progress is aided
by androgenic activity, are well known. These diseases include but are not limited to
prostate cancer, benign prostatic hyperplasia, acne, seborrhea, hirsutism, androgenic
alopecia, precocious puberty, adrenal hyperlasia and polycystic ovarian syndrome.
Estrogen dependent diseases, i.e. diseases whose onset or progress is aided by
estrogenic activity are also well known. These include but are not limited to breast
cancer, endometriosis, leiomyoma and precocious puberty.

Androgenic and estrogenic activity may be suppressed by administering
androgen receptor antagonists or estrogen receptor antagonists respectively. See
e.g. WO 94/26767 and WO 96/26201. Androgenic and estrogenic activity may also be
reduced by suppressing androgen or estrogen biosynthesis using inhibitors of
enzymes that catalyze one or more steps of such biosynthesis. Type 3 17 β -
Hydroxysteroid Dehydrogenase (17 β -HSD3) is the primary enzyme that converts
androstenedione to testosterone in the testes. Androgenic and estrogenic activity
may also be reduced by suppressing ovarian or testicular secretions by known
methods. See e.g. WO 90/10462, WO 91/00731, WO 91/00733, and WO 86/01105.
Type 5 17 β -Hydroxysteroid Dehydrogenase is described in WO 97/11162. Novel

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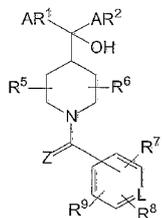
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inhibitors of both Type 3 and Type 5 17 β -Hydroxysteroid Dehydrogenase are described in WO 99/46279.

US Pat. No. 5,665,735 discloses compounds useful in the treatment of asthma, allergy and inflammation, which are of the formula:

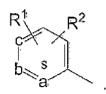
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or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, wherein:

AR¹ (or Ar¹) represents

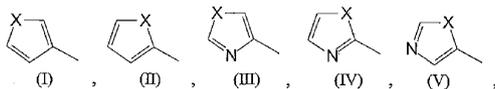
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AR² (or Ar²) represents



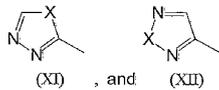
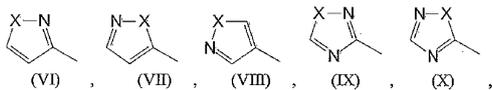
15 or a five-membered heterocyclic aromatic group selected from the group consisting of Formulas I to XII:



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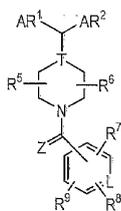


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wherein X represents O, S.

US 5,432,175 discloses compounds which possess anti-allergic and anti-inflammatory activity and are of the formula:

10



wherein:

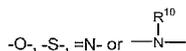
AR¹ represents



15 AR² represents



or a five-membered heterocyclic aromatic group containing at least one



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in the ring structure,

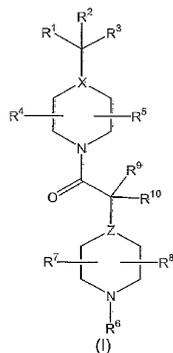
T represents CH, C or N.

Current therapies for the treatment of androgenic and estrogenic dependent diseases include the use of glucocorticoids to block adrenal secretions, and luteinizing hormone releasing hormone (LHRH) agonists which cause medical castration. Both therapies are associated with undesirable side effects. An improved therapy would include compounds that specifically inhibit type 3 17 β -Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase, while avoiding inhibition of other 17 β -Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenases. Such an improvement is provided by this invention.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides novel compounds represented by Formula (I):



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a prodrug thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate of the compound or of said prodrug wherein,

20 R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and are independently selected from the group consisting of aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, and heteroarylalkyl; optionally substituted with one to six groups selected from the following:

- a) halogen;
- b) $-\text{OCF}_3$ or $-\text{OCHF}_2$;

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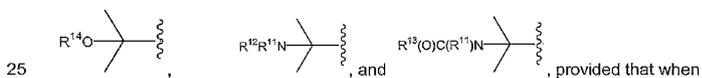
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- c) $-\text{CF}_3$;
 d) $-\text{CN}$;
 e) alkyl or R^{18} -alkyl;
 f) heteroalkyl or R^{18} -heteroalkyl;
 5 g) aryl or R^{18} -aryl;
 h) heteroaryl or R^{18} -heteroaryl;
 i) arylalkyl or R^{18} -arylalkyl;
 j) heteroarylalkyl or R^{18} -heteroarylalkyl;
 k) hydroxy;
 10 l) alkoxy;
 m) aryloxy;
 n) $-\text{SO}_2$ -alkyl;
 o) $-\text{NR}^{11}\text{R}^{12}$;
 p) $-\text{N}(\text{R}^{11})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^{13}$;
 15 q) methylenedioxy;
 r) difluoromethylenedioxy;
 s) trifluoroalkoxy;
 t) $-\text{SCH}_3$ or $-\text{SCF}_3$; and
 u) $-\text{SO}_2\text{CF}_3$ or $-\text{NHSO}_2\text{CF}_3$;
 20 R^3 is H, $-\text{OH}$, alkoxy or alkyl, provided that when X is N, R^3 is not $-\text{OH}$ or

alkoxy;

R^4 , R^5 , R^7 and R^8 are the same or different and are independently selected from the group consisting of: H, $-\text{OH}$, $-\text{OR}^{14}$, $-\text{NR}^{11}\text{R}^{12}$, $-\text{N}(\text{R}^{11})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^{13}$, alkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, arylalkyl, heteroalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, heterocycloalkyl,



Z and/or X is N, then R^4 , R^5 , R^7 and R^8 are each not $-\text{OH}$, $-\text{OR}^{14}$, $-\text{NR}^{11}\text{R}^{12}$ or $-\text{N}(\text{R}^{11})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^{13}$;

R^6 is selected from the group consisting of $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^{15}$ and SO_2R^{15} ;

- 30 R^9 and R^{10} are the same or different and are independently selected from the group consisting of: H, F, $-\text{CF}_3$, alkyl, cycloalkyl, arylalkyl, heteroalkyl, heteroarylalkyl,

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heterocycloalkyl, hydroxyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, $-NR^{11}R^{12}$, and $-N(R^{11})C(O)R^{13}$, provided that when Z is N, then R^9 and R^{10} are each not F, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, $-NR^{11}R^{12}$ or $-N(R^{11})C(O)R^{13}$;

- 5 R^{11} is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl and heteroaryl;
 R^{12} is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl and heteroaryl;
 R^{13} is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, alkoxy and aryloxy;
 R^{14} is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl and heteroaryl;
 R^{15} is selected from the group consisting of: $-NR^{16}R^{17}$, $-OR^{16}$, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, arylalkyl and heteroarylalkyl, each optionally substituted with
- 10 R^{18} ;
- R^{16} and R^{17} are the same or different and are independently selected from the following: H, alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroalkyl and heteroaryl, each optionally substituted with R^{18} , provided that when R^{15} is $-OR^{16}$, R^{16} is not H;
- 15 R^{18} is one to four substituents each independently selected from the group consisting of: lower alkyl, halo, cyano, nitro, haloalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, alkoxy carbonyl, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, carboxamide, mercapto, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, sulfonyl, sulfonamido, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, heterocycloalkylalkyl, aryl and heteroaryl; and
- X and Z are independently selected from the group consisting of C and N.
- 20 One aspect of the present invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (I) in combination or association with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.
- Another aspect of the present invention relates to the use of the compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof in the manufacture
- 25 of a medicine for the use comprising the inhibition of 17β -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase in a mammal, e.g. a human.
- In another aspect, the present invention provides the use of the compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof in the manufacture
- 30 of a medicine for the use comprising the treatment or prevention of an androgen- or estrogen-dependent disease.
- In yet another aspect, the present invention provides the use of a compound of formula (I) in the manufacture of a medicine for the use comprising the treatment or

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prevention of prostate cancer, and other androgen-dependent neoplasms, benign prostatic hyperplasia, prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia, androgenic alopecia (i.e. pattern baldness in both male and female patients), hirsutism, polycystic ovary syndrome and acne in a mammal, e.g. a human.

5 Also, the present invention provides the use of the compound of formula (I) in the manufacture of a medicine, which in combination with at least one anti-androgenic agent (i.e. agents that decrease androgen synthesis or activity), is for the use comprising the treatment or prevention of an androgen-dependent disease.

10 This invention also provides the use of the compound of formula (I) in the manufacture of a medicine, which in combination with at least one agent useful in the treatment or prevention of benign prostatic hyperplasia, is for the use comprising the treatment or prevention of benign prostatic hyperplasia.

This invention further provides the use of the compound of formula (I) in the manufacture of a medicine, which in combination with at least one agent useful in the treatment or prevention of alopecia (e.g., potassium channel agonists or 5 α -reductase inhibitors), is for the use comprising the treatment or prevention of hair loss.

20 The present invention also provides the use of the compound of formula (I) in the manufacture of a medicine, which in combination with an effective amount of one or more of a chemotherapeutic agent, biological agent, surgery, (e.g., prostatectomy) or radiation therapy, is for the use comprising the treatment or prevention of proliferative diseases, especially cancers (tumors).

25 For each of the above-mentioned uses of the inventive compounds, a mammal in need of treatment or prevention of one or more of the diseases/disorders described above would be administered a therapeutically effective amount of medicine comprising a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, alone or in combination with therapeutically effective amounts of other agents or therapies described above.

30 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Unless where indicated otherwise, the following definitions apply throughout the present specification and claims. These definitions apply regardless of whether a

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term is used by itself or in combination with other terms. Hence the definition of "alkyl" applies to "alkyl" as well as to the "alkyl" portions of "alkoxy", etc.

Unless otherwise known, stated or shown to be to the contrary, the point of attachment for a multiple term substituent (multiple terms that are combined to identify a single moiety) to a subject structure is through the last named term of the multiple term. For example, a cycloalkylalkyl substituent attaches to a targeted through the latter "alkyl" portion of the substituent (e.g., Structure-alkyl-cycloalkyl).

When any variable (e.g., aryl, R^2) occurs more than one time in any constituent, its definition on each occurrence is independent of its definition at every other occurrence. Also, combinations of substituents and/or variables are permissible only if such combinations result in stable compounds.

Unless stated, shown or otherwise known to be the contrary, all atoms illustrated in chemical formulas for covalent compounds possess normal valencies. Thus, hydrogen atoms, double bonds, triple bonds and ring structures need not be expressly depicted in a general chemical formula.

Double bonds, where appropriate, may be represented by the presence of parentheses around an atom in a chemical formula. For example, a carbonyl functionality, -CO-, may also be represented in a chemical formula by -C(O)- or -C(=O)-. Similarly, a double bond between a sulfur atom and an oxygen atom may be represented in a chemical formula by -SO-, -S(O)- or -S(=O)-. One skilled in the art will be able to determine the presence or absence of double (and triple bonds) in a covalently-bonded molecule. For instance, it is readily recognized that a carboxyl functionality may be represented by -COOH, -C(O)OH, -C(=O)OH or -CO₂H.

The term "substituted," as used herein, means the replacement of one or more atoms or radicals, usually hydrogen atoms, in a given structure with an atom or radical selected from a specified group. In the situations where more than one atom or radical may be replaced with a substituent selected from the same specified group, the substituents may be, unless otherwise specified, either the same or different at every position. Radicals of specified groups, such as alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl and heteroaryl groups, independently of or together with one another, may be substituents on any of the specified groups, unless otherwise indicated.

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"Alkyl" represents a straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon chain having the designated number of carbon atoms. Preferably the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 20, more preferably 1 to 10, most preferably the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 6. Where the number of carbon atoms is not specified, 1 to 20 carbons are intended.

5 "Lower alkyl" represents a straight or branched hydrocarbon chain having 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

The term "chemically-feasible" is usually applied to a ring structure present in a compound and means that the ring structure would be expected to be stable by a skilled artisan.

10 The term "cycloalkyl" or "cycloalkane," as used herein, means an unsubstituted or substituted, saturated, stable, non-aromatic, chemically-feasible carbocyclic ring, having, preferably, from three to fifteen carbon atoms, more preferably, from three to eight carbon atoms. The cycloalkyl carbon-ring radical is saturated and may be fused, for example, benzofused, with one to two cycloalkyl, aromatic, heterocyclic or
15 heteroaromatic rings. The cycloalkyl may be attached at any endocyclic carbon atom that results in a stable structure. Preferred carbocyclic rings have from five to six carbons. Examples of cycloalkyl radicals include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, and the like.

The term "heterocycloalkyl" refers to a cycloalkyl group which has at least one
20 heteroatom.

The term "halogen" or "Halo" (halogen) is intended to include fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine.

The term "alkoxy," as used herein, means an oxygen atom bonded to a hydrocarbon chain, such as an alkyl group (-O-alkyl). Representative alkoxy groups
25 include methoxy, ethoxy and isopropoxy groups.

The term "aryloxy" as used herein, means an oxygen atom bonded to an aryl group (-O-aryl).

The term "fluoroalkyl" represents a straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon chain having the designated number of carbon atoms, substituted with one or more
30 fluorine atoms. Where the number of carbon atoms is not specified, 1 to 20 carbons are intended.

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"Aryl" refers to a mono- or bicyclic ring system having one or two aromatic rings including, but not limited to, phenyl, naphthyl, indenyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, indanyl, anthracenyl, fluorenyl and the like. The aryl group can be unsubstituted or substituted with one, two, or three substituents independently selected from lower alkyl, halo, cyano, nitro, haloalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, carboxamide, mercapto, sulfhydryl, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, sulfonyl, sulfonamido, aryl and heteroaryl.

The term "arylkyl" refers to an aryl group bonded directly to a subject structure through an alkyl group.

10 The term "heteroatom," as used herein, means a nitrogen, sulfur, or oxygen atom. Multiple heteroatoms in the same group may be the same or different.

The term "heteroalkyl" refers to an alkyl group which has at least one heteroatom.

15 The term "heterocycle" or "heterocyclic ring" is defined by all non-aromatic, heterocyclic rings of 3-7 atoms containing 1-3 heteroatoms selected from N, O and S, such as oxirane, oxetane, tetrahydrofuran, tetrahydropyran, pyrrolidine, piperidine, piperazine, tetrahydropyridine, tetrahydropyrimidine, tetrahydrothiophene, tetrahydrothiopyran, morpholine, hydantoin, valerolactam, pyrrolidinone, and the like.

20 The term "heterocyclic acidic functional group" is intended to include groups such as, pyrrole, imidazole, triazole, tetrazole, and the like.

"Heteroaryl" refers to 5- or 10-membered single or benzofused aromatic rings consisting of 1 to 3 heteroatoms independently selected from the group consisting of O-, -S, and -N=, provided that the rings do not possess adjacent oxygen and/or sulfur atoms. The heteroaryl group can be unsubstituted or substituted with one, two, or 25 three substituents independently selected from lower alkyl, halo, cyano, nitro, haloalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, carboxamide, sulfhydryl, amino, alkylamino and dialkylamino. Representative heteroaryl groups include thiazoyl, thienyl, pyridyl, benzothienyl and quinolyl.

30 The term "heteroarylalkyl" refers to a heteroaryl group bonded directly to a subject structure through an alkyl group.

N-oxides can form on a tertiary nitrogen present in an R substituent, or on =N- in a heteroaryl ring substituent and are included in the compounds of formula I.

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The term "prodrug," as used herein, represents compounds that are drug precursors which, following administration to a patient, release the drug *in vivo* via a chemical or physiological process (*e.g.*, a prodrug on being brought to a physiological *pH* or through an enzyme action is converted to the desired drug form).

5 A discussion of prodrugs is provided in T. Higuchi and V. Stella, *Pro-drugs as Novel Delivery Systems*, Vol. 14 of A.C.S. Symposium Series (1987), and in *Bioreversible Carriers in Drug Design*, E.B. Roche, ed., American Pharmaceutical Ass'n and Pergamon Press (1987), each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

10 As used herein, the term "composition" is intended to encompass a product comprising the specified ingredients in the specified amounts, as well as any product which results, directly or indirectly, from combination of the specified ingredients in the specified amounts.

The phrase "effective amount," as used herein, means an amount of a
15 compound or composition which is sufficient enough to significantly and positively modify the symptoms and/or conditions to be treated (*e.g.*, provide a positive clinical response). The effective amount of an active ingredient for use in a pharmaceutical composition will vary with the particular condition being treated, the severity of the condition, the duration of the treatment, the nature of concurrent therapy, the
20 particular active ingredient(s) being employed, the particular pharmaceutically-acceptable excipient(s) / carrier(s) utilized, and like factors within the knowledge and expertise of the attending physician.

As used herein the term "disease" is intended to include any abnormal physical or mental condition, including disorders, as well as any symptoms which are subject
25 evidence of a disease or disorder.

The term "compound having the formula I", and the like as used herein, represents a compound having a chemical structure encompassed by formula I, and includes any and all isomers (*e.g.*, enantiomers, stereoisomers, diastereomers, rotomers, tautomers) and prodrugs of the compound. These compounds can be
30 neutral, acidic or alkaline, and further include their corresponding pharmaceutically-acceptable salts, solvates, esters, and the like.

All isomers of the compounds of the instant invention are contemplated, either in admixture or in pure or substantially pure form. The definition of compounds according to the invention embraces all the possible isomers and their mixtures. It very particularly embraces the racemic forms and the isolated optical isomers having the specified activity. The racemic forms can be resolved by physical methods, such as, for example, fractional crystallization, separation or crystallization of diastereomeric derivatives or separation by chiral column chromatography. Unless noted otherwise, inventive compounds designated with a 1 or 2 above the formula correspond to the first and second isomers, respectively, to elute from a chiral chromatography column during separation from a diastereomeric mixture.

The following are referred to herein by the abbreviations indicated: tetrahydrofuran (THF); ethanol (EtOH); methanol (MeOH); acetic acid (HOAc or AcOH); ethyl acetate (EtOAc); N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF); trifluoroacetic acid (TFA); trifluoroacetic anhydride (TFAA); 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (HOBT); m-chloroperbenzoic acid (MCPBA); triethylamine (Et₃N); diethyl ether (Et₂O); ethyl chloroformate (ClCO₂Et); 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethyl carbodiimide hydrochloride (DEC); t-butoxycarbonyl (BOC); phenyl group (Ph); trimethylsilyl isocyanate (TMSNCO); acetyl chloride (AcCl); acetonitrile (CH₃CN); n-butyllithium (n-BuLi); triethylamine (TEA); methyl iodide (MeI); dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO); diethylamine (DEA); isopropanol (IPA); N-methylmorpholine (NMM); acetic acid (AcOH); lithium aluminum hydride (LAH); di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (BOC)₂O; diisobutyl aluminum hydride (DIBAL-H); methyl magnesium bromide (MeMgBr); and acetic anhydride (Ac₂O).

As used herein the following terms have the following meanings unless indicated otherwise:

"At least one" means "one or more" preferably 1 to 12, more preferably 1 to 6, most preferably 1, 2 or 3.

Antineoplastic agent – means a chemotherapeutic agent effective against cancer;

Concurrently – means (1) simultaneously in time; and

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Sequentially – means (1) administration of one component of the method ((a) compound of the invention, or (b) antineoplastic agent and/or radiation therapy) followed by administration of the other component; after administration of one component, the second component can be administered substantially immediately after the first component, or the second component can be administered after an effective time period after the administration of the first component; the effective time period is the amount of time given for realization of maximum benefit from the administration of the first component.

10 CHEMOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS

Classes of compounds that can be used as the chemotherapeutic agent (antineoplastic agent) include: alkylating agents, antimetabolites, natural products and their derivatives, hormones and steroids (including synthetic analogs), and synthetics. Examples of compounds within these classes are given below.

15 Alkylating agents (including nitrogen mustards, ethylenimine derivatives, alkyl sulfonates, nitrosoureas and triazenes): Uracil mustard, Chloromethine, Cyclophosphamide (Cytosan[®]), Ifosfamide, Melphalan, Chlorambucil, Pipobroman, Triethylenemelamine, Triethylenethiophosphoramine, Busulfan, Carmustine, Lomustine, Streptozocin, Dacarbazine, and Temozolomide.

20 Antimetabolites (including folic acid antagonists, pyrimidine analogs, purine analogs and adenosine deaminase inhibitors): Methotrexate, 5-Fluorouracil, Floxuridine, Cytarabine, 6-Mercaptopurine, 6-Thioguanine, Fludarabine phosphate, Pentostatin, and Gemcitabine.

25 Natural products and their derivatives (including vinca alkaloids, antitumor antibiotics, enzymes, lymphokines and epipodophyllotoxins): Vinblastine, Vincristine, Vindesine, Bleomycin, Dactinomycin, Daunorubicin, Doxorubicin, Epirubicin, Idarubicin, paclitaxel (paclitaxel is commercially available as Taxol[®] and is described in more detail below in the subsection entitled "Microtubule Affecting Agents"), Mithramycin, Deoxycoformycin, Mitomycin-C, L-Asparaginase, Interferons- α and β (especially IFN- α), Etoposide, and Teniposide.

30 Hormonal agents and steroids (including synthetic analogs): 17 α -Ethinylestradiol, Diethylstilbestrol, Testosterone, Prednisone, Fluoxymesterone,

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Dromostanolone propionate, Testolactone, Megestrolacetate, Tamoxifen, Methylprednisolone, Methyltestosterone, Prednisolone, Triamcinolone, Chlorotrianisene, Hydroxyprogesterone, Aminoglutethimide, Estramustine, Medroxyprogesteroneacetate, Leuprolide, Flutamide, Toremifene, goserelin and

5 Zoladex.

Synthetics (including inorganic complexes such as platinum coordination complexes): Cisplatin, Carboplatin, Hydroxyurea, Amsacrine, Procarbazine, Mitotane, Mitoxantrone, Levamisole, Navelbene, CPT-11, Anastrozole, Letrozole, Capecitabine, Ralozifine, Droloxifine and Hexamethylmelamine.

10 Methods for the safe and effective administration of most of these chemotherapeutic agents are known to those skilled in the art. In addition, their administration is described in the standard literature. For example, the administration of many of the chemotherapeutic agents is described in the "Physicians' Desk Reference" (PDR), e.g., 1996 edition (Medical Economics Company, Montvale, NJ

15 07645-1742, USA); the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference thereto.

Examples of biological agents useful in the methods of this invention include, but are not limited to, interferon- α , interferon- β and gene therapy.

20 MICROTUBULE AFFECTING AGENTS

As used herein, a microtubule affecting agent is a compound that interferes with cellular mitosis, i.e., having an anti-mitotic effect, by affecting microtubule formation and/or action. Such agents can be, for instance, microtubule stabilizing agents, or agents which disrupt microtubule formation.

25 Microtubule affecting agents useful in the invention are well known to those of skill in the art and include, but are not limited to allocolchicine (NSC 406042), Halichondrin B (NSC 609395), colchicine (NSC 757), colchicine derivatives (e.g., NSC 33410), dolastatin 10 (NSC 376128), maytansine (NSC 153858), rhizoxin (NSC 332598), paclitaxel (Taxol[®], NSC 125973), Taxol[®] derivatives (e.g., derivatives (e.g.,

30 NSC 608832), thiocolchicine (NSC 361792), trityl cysteine (NSC 83265), vinblastine sulfate (NSC 49842), vincristine sulfate (NSC 67574), epothilone A, epothilone, and discodermolide (see Service, (1996) Science, 274:2009) estramustine, nocodazole,

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MAP4, and the like. Examples of such agents are also described in the scientific and patent literature, see, e.g., Bulinski (1997) *J. Cell Sci.* 110:3055-3064; Panda (1997) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94:10560-10564; Muhlradt (1997) *Cancer Res.* 57:3344-3346; Nicolaou (1997) *Nature* 387:268-272; Vasquez (1997) *Mol. Biol. Cell.* 8:973-985; Panda (1996) *J. Biol. Chem.* 271:29807-29812.

5 Particularly preferred microtubule affecting agents are compounds with paclitaxel-like activity. These include, but are not limited to, paclitaxel and paclitaxel derivatives (paclitaxel-like compounds) and analogues. Paclitaxel and its derivatives are available commercially. In addition, methods of making paclitaxel and paclitaxel
10 derivatives and analogues are well known to those of skill in the art (see, e.g., U.S. Patent Nos: 5,569,729; 5,565,478; 5,530,020; 5,527,924; 5,508,447; 5,489,589; 5,488,116; 5,484,809; 5,478,854; 5,478,736; 5,475,120; 5,468,769; 5,461,169; 5,440,057; 5,422,364; 5,411,984; 5,405,972; and 5,296,506).

15 More specifically, the term "paclitaxel" as used herein refers to the drug commercially available as Taxol[®] (NSC number: 125973). Taxol[®] inhibits eukaryotic cell replication by enhancing polymerization of tubulin moieties into stabilized microtubule bundles that are unable to reorganize into the proper structures for mitosis. Of the many available chemotherapeutic drugs, paclitaxel has generated
20 interest because of its efficacy in clinical trials against drug-refractory tumors, including ovarian and mammary gland tumors (Hawkins (1992) *Oncology*, 6: 17-23, Horwitz (1992) *Trends Pharmacol. Sci.* 13: 134-146, Rowinsky (1990) *J. Natl. Canc. Inst.* 82: 1247-1259).

25 Additional microtubule affecting agents can be assessed using one of many such assays known in the art, e.g., a semiautomated assay which measures the tubulin-polymerizing activity of paclitaxel analogs in combination with a cellular assay to measure the potential of these compounds to block cells in mitosis (see Lopes (1997) *Cancer Chemother. Pharmacol.* 41:37-47).

30 Generally, activity of a test compound is determined by contacting a cell with that compound and determining whether or not the cell cycle is disrupted, in particular, through the inhibition of a mitotic event. Such inhibition may be mediated by disruption of the mitotic apparatus, e.g., disruption of normal spindle formation. Cells

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in which mitosis is interrupted may be characterized by altered morphology (e.g., microtubule compaction, increased chromosome number, etc.).

In a preferred embodiment, compounds with possible tubulin polymerization activity are screened *in vitro*. The compounds are screened against cultured WR21
5 cells (derived from line 69-2 wap-ras mice) for inhibition of proliferation and/or for altered cellular morphology, in particular for microtubule compaction. *In vivo* screening of positive-testing compounds can then be performed using nude mice bearing the WR21 tumor cells. Detailed protocols for this screening method are described by Porter (1995) *Lab. Anim. Sci.*, 45(2):145-150.

10 Other methods of screening compounds for desired activity are well known to those of skill in the art. Typically, these involve assays for inhibition of microtubule assembly and/or disassembly. Assays for microtubule assembly are described, for example, by Gaskin et al. (1974) *J. Molec. Biol.*, 89: 737-758. U.S. Patent No. 5,569,720 also provides *in vitro* and *in vivo* assays for compounds with paclitaxel-like
15 activity.

Methods for the safe and effective administration of the above-mentioned microtubule affecting agents are known to those skilled in the art. In addition, their administration is described in the standard literature. For example, the administration of many of the chemotherapeutic agents is described in the "Physicians' Desk
20 Reference" (PDR), e.g., 1996 edition (Medical Economics Company, Montvale, NJ 07645-1742, USA).

The present invention provides the use of a compound of the invention in the manufacture of a medicine, which in combination with at least one anti-androgenic agent (i.e. agents that decrease androgen synthesis or activity), is for the use
25 comprising the treatment or prevention of an androgen-dependent disease.

Examples of such anti-androgenic agents include but are not limited to: inhibitors of 5 α -reductase type 1 and/or type 2, e.g. finasteride, SKF105,657, LY191,704, LY320,236, dutasteride, Flutamide, nicalutamide, bicalutamide, LHRH agonists e.g. leuprolide and zoladex, LHRH antagonists, e.g. abarelix and cetrotorelix,
30 inhibitors of 17 α -hydroxylase/C17-20 lyase, e.g. YM116, CB7630 and liarozole; inhibitors of 17 β -Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 5 and/or other 17 β -Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase/17 β -oxidoreductase isoenzymes, e.g. EM-1404.

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Types of androgen or estrogen dependent diseases include, but are not limited to, prostate cancer, benign prostatic hyperplasia, prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia, acne, seborrheas, hirsutism, androgenic alopecia, precocious puberty, adrenal hyperplasia, and polycystic ovarian syndrome, breast cancer, endometriosis and leiomyoma.

This invention also provides the use of a compound of the invention in the manufacture of a medicine, which in combination with at least one agent useful in the treatment or prevention of benign prostatic hyperplasia, is for the use comprising the treatment or prevention of benign hyperplasia. Examples of such agents include, but are not limited to, alpha-1 adrenergic antagonists, e.g. tamsulosin and terazosin.

This invention also provides the use of a compound of the invention in the manufacture of a medicine, which in combination with at least one potassium channel agonist e.g. minoxidil and KC-516, or 5 α -reductase inhibitor, e.g., finasteride and dutasteride, is for the use comprising the treatment or prevention of hair loss.

The present invention also provides the use of a compound of the invention in the manufacture of a medicine, which when administered to a mammal in combination with one or more of a chemotherapeutic agent, biological agent, surgery, or radiation therapy, is for the use comprising the treatment or prevention of proliferative diseases, especially cancers (tumors).

The anti-cancer agent, and/or surgery and/or radiation therapy may be administered concurrently or sequentially with a compound of the invention.

Examples of cancers (i.e. tumors) which may be inhibited or treated include, but are not limited to, lung cancer (e.g., lung adenocarcinoma), pancreatic cancers (e.g., pancreatic carcinoma such as, for example, exocrine pancreatic carcinoma), colon cancers (e.g., colorectal carcinomas, such as, for example, colon adenocarcinoma and colon adenoma), renal cancers, myeloid leukemias (for example, acute myelogenous leukemia (AML), thyroid follicular cancer, myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS), bladder carcinoma, epidermal carcinoma, melanoma, breast cancer and prostate cancer.

Preferrably for compounds of the Formula (I),

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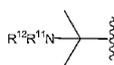
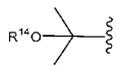
R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and are independently selected from the group consisting of aryl and heteroaryl, each optionally substituted with one to six groups selected from the group consisting of:

- 5 a) halogen;
 b) $-OCF_3$;
 c) $-CF_3$;
 d) $-CN$;
 e) (C1-C20)alkyl or R^{18} -(C1-C20) alkyl;
 f) heteroalkyl or R^{18} -heteroalkyl;
 10 g) aryl or R^{18} -aryl;
 h) heteroaryl or R^{18} -heteroaryl;
 i) arylalkyl or R^{18} -arylalkyl;
 j) heteroarylalkyl or R^{18} -heteroarylalkyl;
 k) hydroxy;
 15 l) alkoxy;
 m) aryloxy;
 n) $-SO_2$ -alkyl;
 o) $-NR^{11}R^{12}$;
 p) $-N(R^{11})C(O)R^{13}$;
 20 q) methylenedioxy;
 r) difluoromethylenedioxy;
 s) trifluoroalkoxy;
 t) $-SCH_3$; and
 u) $-SO_2CF_3$;

- 25 R^4 , R^5 , R^7 and R^8 are the same or different and are independently selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl,

heteroarylalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, $-OR^{14}$, $-NR^{11}R^{12}$,

and $R^{13}(O)C(R^{11})N$ ,



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provided that when Z and/or X is N then R⁴, R⁵, R⁷ and R⁸ are each not -OR¹⁴ or -NR¹¹R¹²;

R¹¹ is selected from the group consisting of H and alkyl.

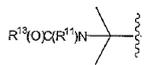
More preferably for compounds of the Formula (I),

5 R¹ and R² are the same or different and are independently selected from the group consisting of aryl and heteroaryl, each optionally substituted with one to six groups selected from the group consisting of:

- a) halogen;
- b) -OCF₃;
- 10 c) -CF₃;
- d) trifluoroalkoxy;
- e) (C1-C6)alkyl or R¹⁸-(C1-C6)alkyl;
- f) heteroalkyl or R¹⁸-heteroalkyl;
- 15 g) aryl or R¹⁸-aryl;
- h) arylalkyl or R¹⁸-arylalkyl;
- i) heteroarylalkyl or R¹⁸-heteroarylalkyl;
- j) alkoxy;
- k) -SO₂-alkyl; and
- l) -SO₂CF₃;

20 R⁴, R⁵, R⁷ and R⁸ are the same or different and are independently selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl,

heteroarylalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, -OR¹⁴, -NR¹¹R¹²,



and , provided that when Z and/or X is N then R⁴, R⁵, R⁷ and R⁸ are each not -OR¹⁴ or -NR¹¹R¹²;

25 R¹¹ is selected from the group consisting of H and alkyl; and Z is C.

Even more preferably for compounds of the Formula (I),

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R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and are independently selected from the group consisting of aryl and heteroaryl, each optionally substituted with one to six groups selected from the group consisting of:

- 5
- a) halogen;
 - b) $-\text{OCF}_3$;
 - c) $-\text{CF}_3$;
 - d) alkoxy;
 - e) trifluoroalkoxy;
 - f) (C1-C6)alkyl;
 - 10 g) $-\text{SO}_2$ -alkyl; and
 - h) $-\text{SO}_2\text{CF}_3$;

R^3 is H or $-\text{OH}$, provided that when X is N, R^3 is not $-\text{OH}$;

R^4 and R^5 are the same or different and are each independently selected from

the group consisting of H, (C1-C6)alkyl, heteroalkyl and



- 15
- R^7 is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, $-\text{OR}^{14}$ and $-\text{NR}^{11}\text{R}^{12}$, provided that when X is N, R^7 is not $-\text{OR}^{14}$ or $-\text{NR}^{11}\text{R}^{12}$;

R^8 is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl and heteroaryl;

R^{11} is selected from the group consisting of H and alkyl; and

Z is C.

- 20
- Yet even more preferably for compounds of the Formula (I),

R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and are independently selected from the group consisting of aryl and heteroaryl, each optionally substituted with one to six groups selected from the group consisting of:

- 25
- a) halogen;
 - b) $-\text{OCF}_3$;
 - c) alkoxy;
 - d) trifluoroalkoxy;
 - e) $-\text{CF}_3$;
 - f) $-\text{SO}_2$ -alkyl; and
 - 30 g) $-\text{SO}_2\text{CF}_3$;

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R³ is H;R⁴ and R⁵ are the same or different and are independently selected from the

group consisting of H, (C1-C6)alkyl, heteroalkyl, and


R⁶ is selected from the group consisting of -C(O)R¹⁵ and -SO₂R¹⁶;

5 R⁷ is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, -OR¹⁴ and -NR¹¹R¹²,
provided that when X is N, R⁷ is not -OR¹⁴ or -NR¹¹R¹²;

R⁸ is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl and heteroaryl;R¹¹ is H or alkyl; and

Z is C.

10 Still even more preferably for compounds of the Formula (I),

R¹ and R² are the same or different and are independently selected from the
group consisting of phenyl and pyridyl, each optionally substituted with one to six
groups selected from the group consisting of:

- a) Br, F or Cl;
- 15 b) -OCF₃;
- c) -CF₃;
- d) methoxy;
- e) ethoxy;
- f) cyclopropylmethoxy;
- 20 g) -OCH₂CF₃;
- h) -SO₂-alkyl; and
- i) -SO₂CF₃

R³ is H;R⁴ and R⁵ are the same or different and are independently selected from the

25 group consisting of H, methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, t-butyl and heteroalkyl;

R⁷ is selected from the group consisting of H, -OR¹⁴ and alkyl;

R⁶, R⁸, R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹, R¹² and R¹⁴ are each independently selected from the group
consisting of H and alkyl;

R¹³ is alkyl;

30 R¹⁵ is selected from the group consisting of -NR¹⁶R¹⁷, -OR¹⁶ and alkyl;

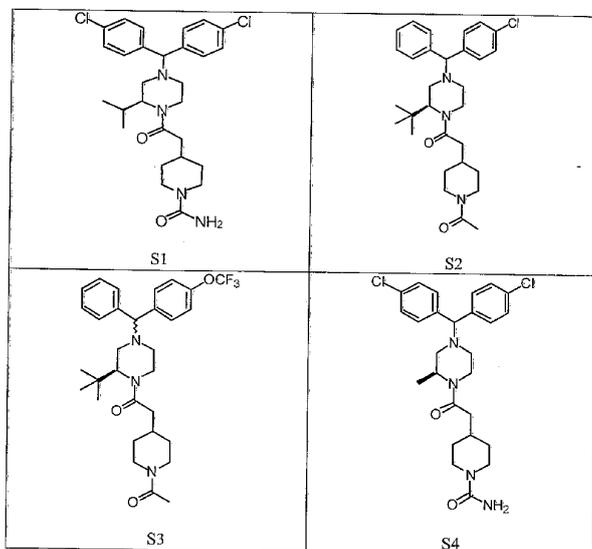
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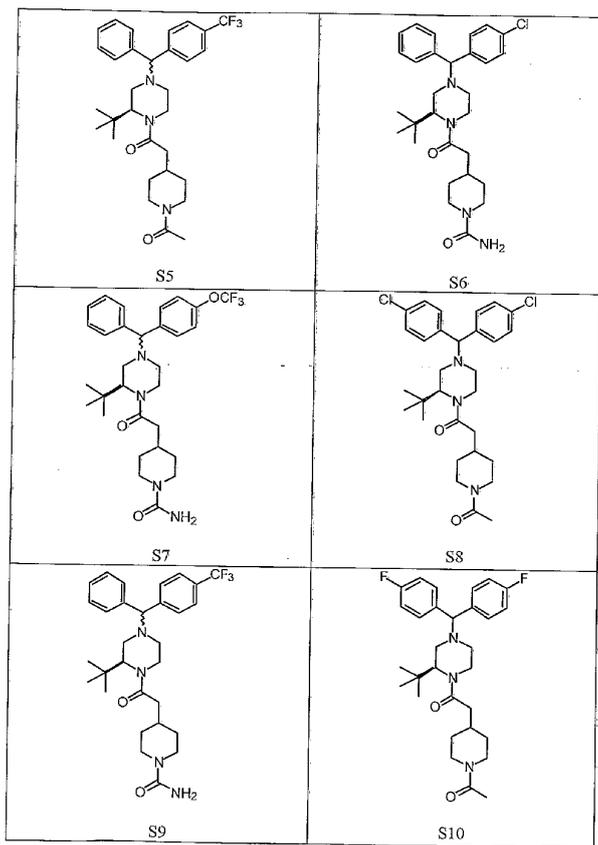
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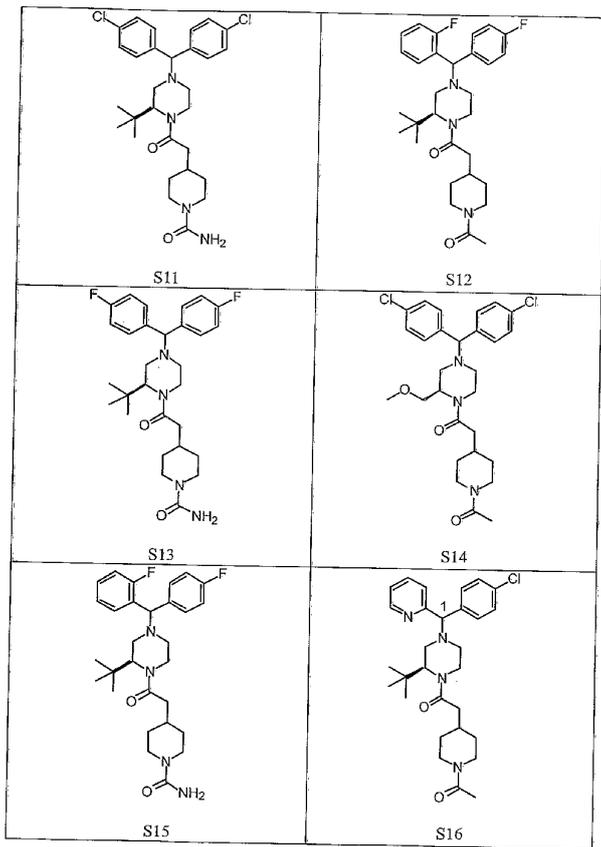
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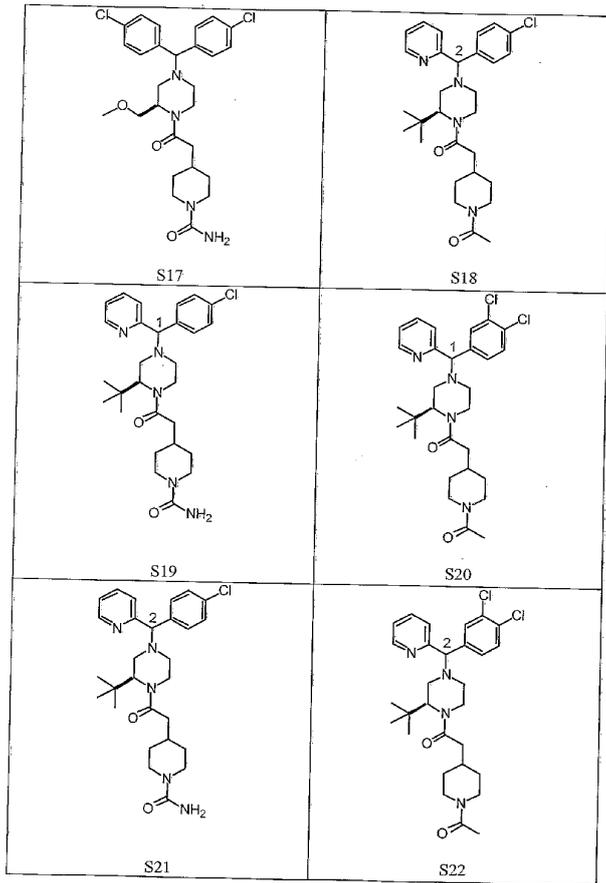
R¹⁶ and R¹⁷ are the same or different and are independently selected from the group consisting of H and alkyl, provided that when R¹⁵ is -OR¹⁶, R¹⁶ is not H; and Z is C.

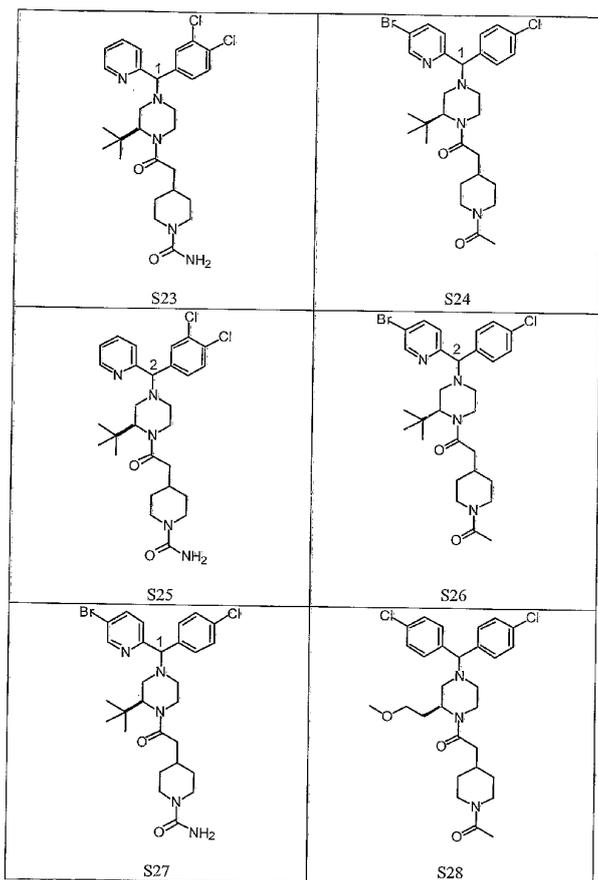
5 Illustrative compounds of Formula (I) are shown below in Table A where compound numbers S1, S2, etc. are independent of the numbering used in the Example section.

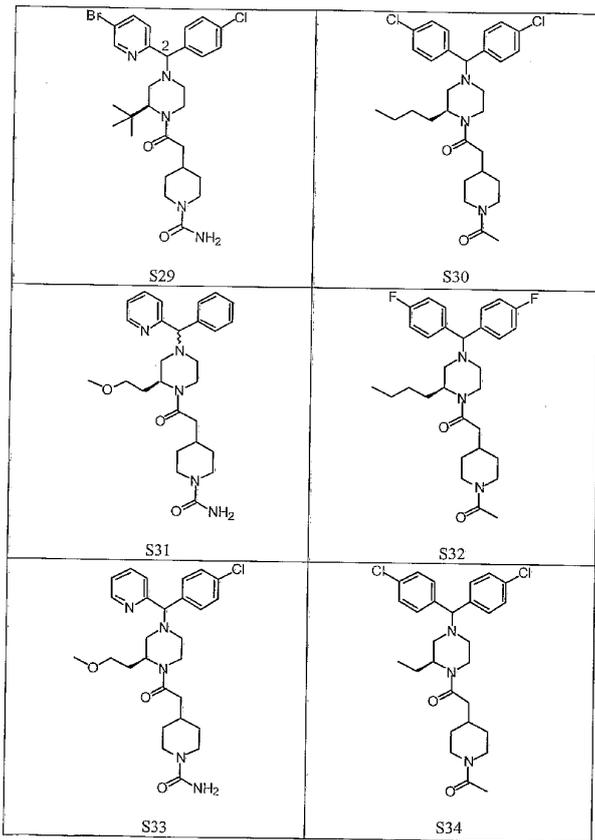


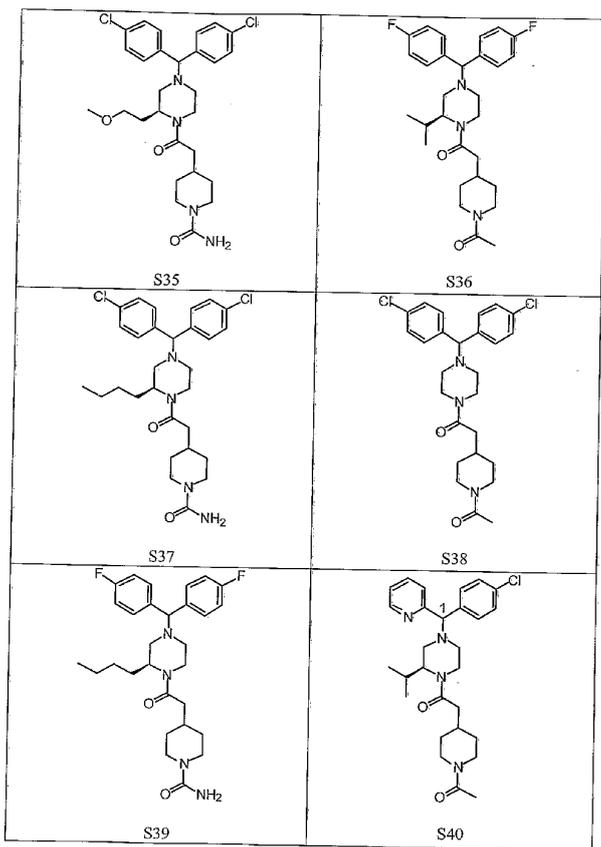


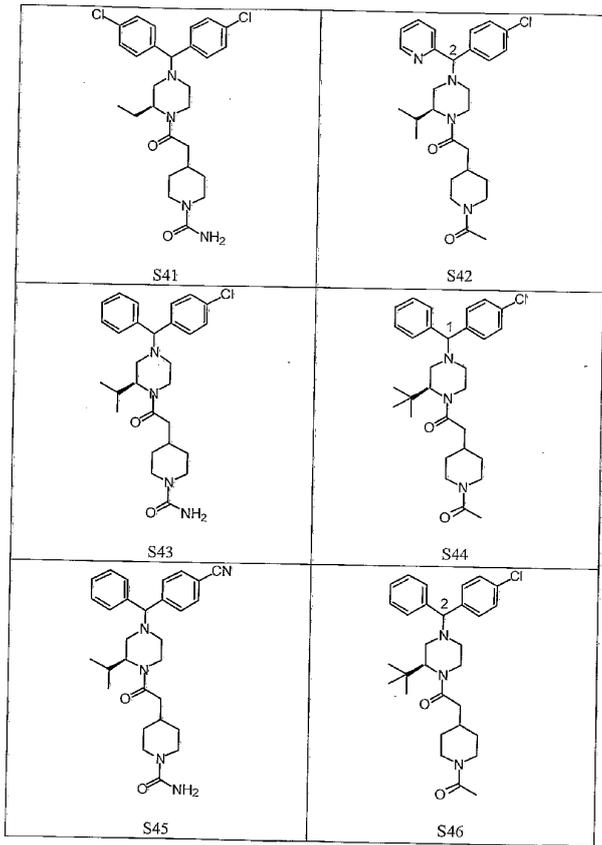


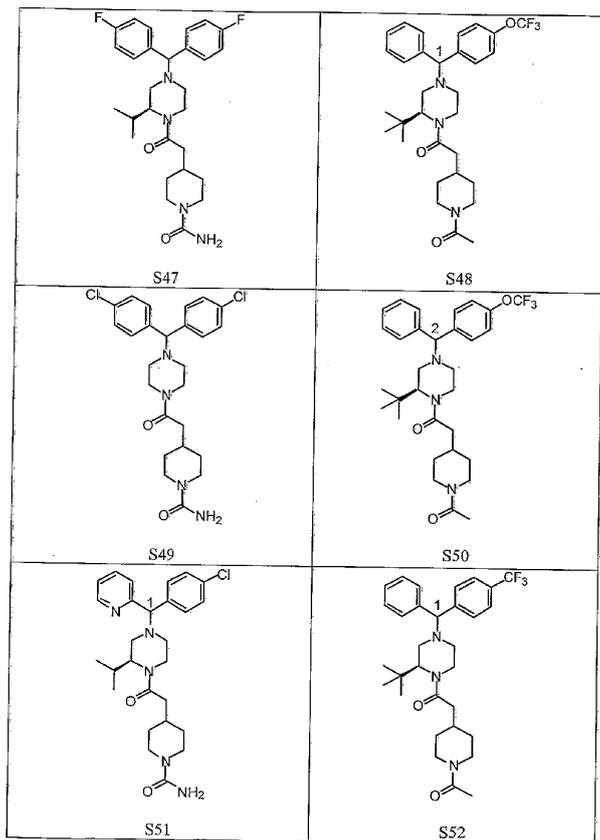


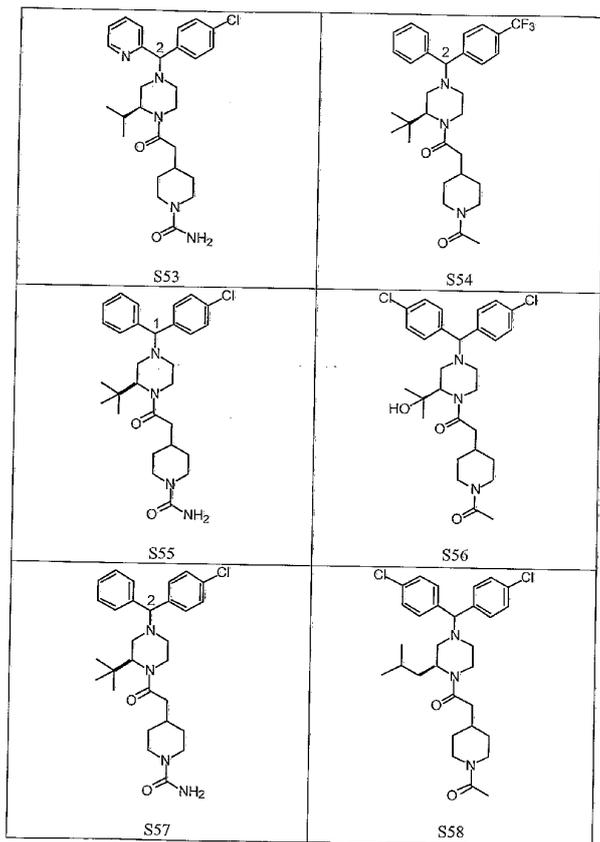


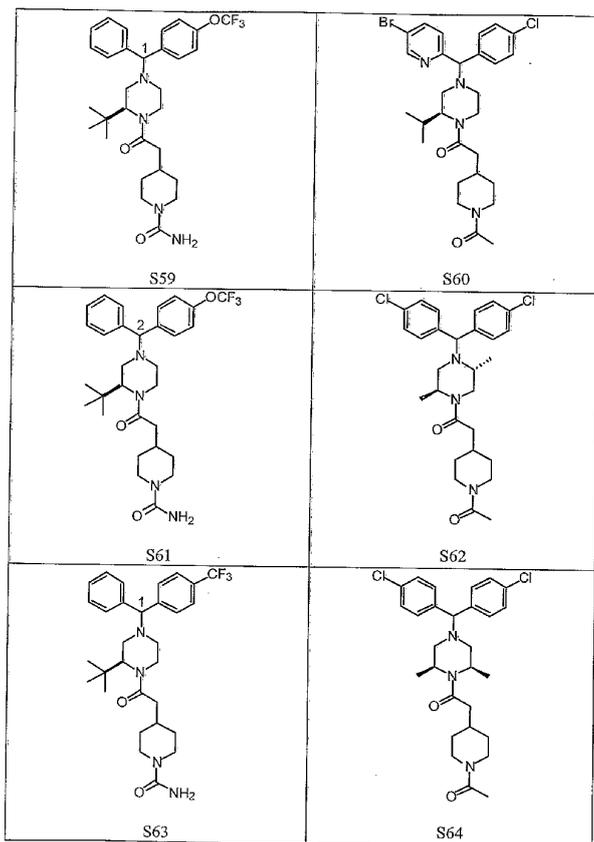


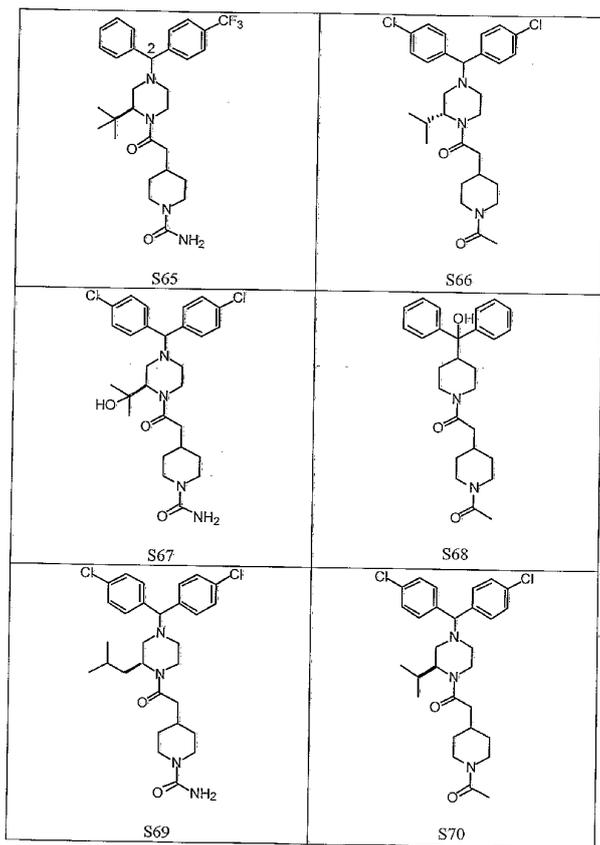








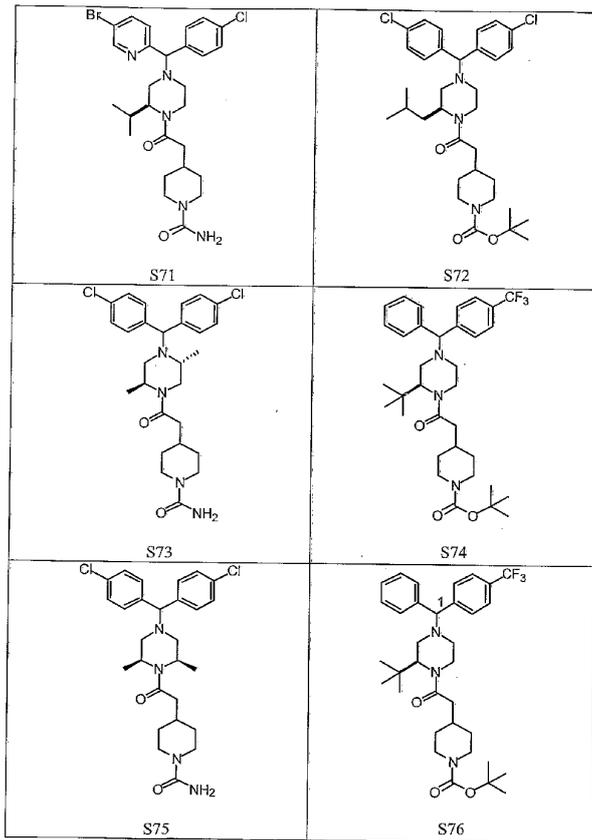


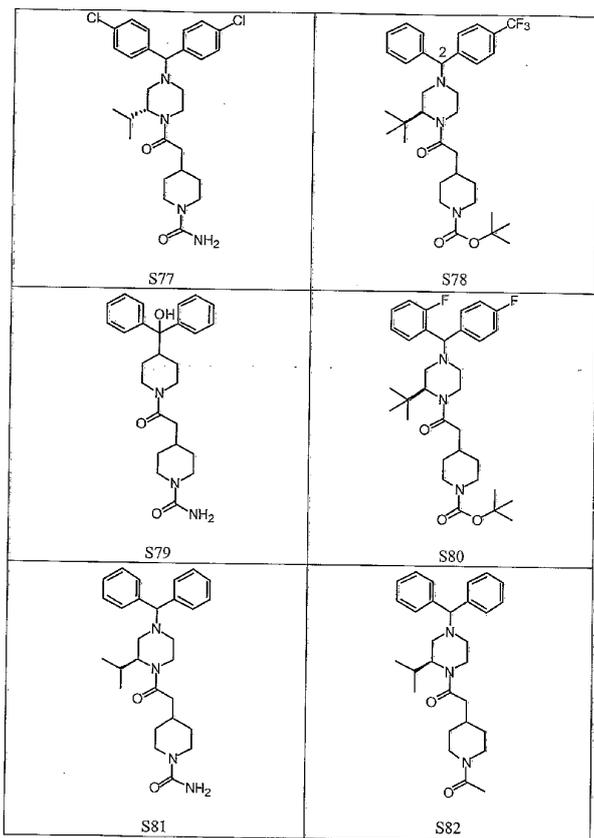


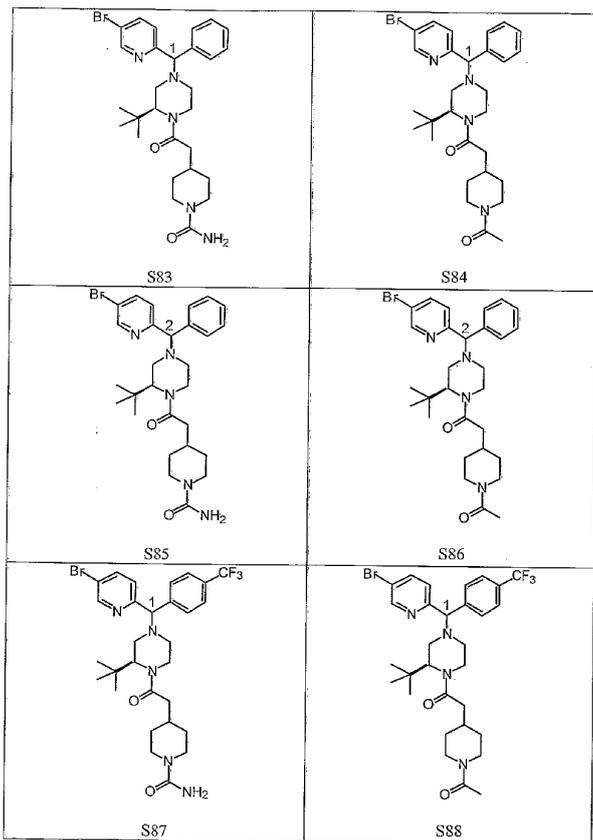
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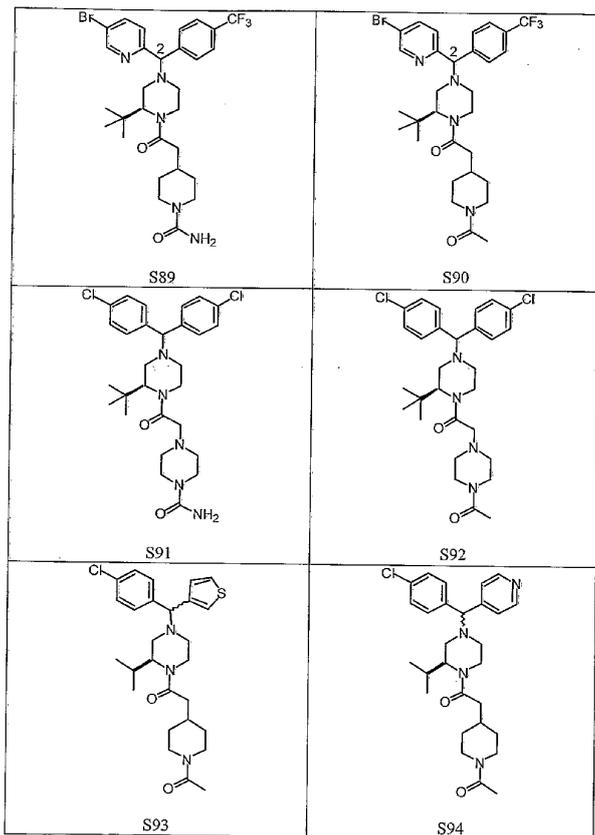
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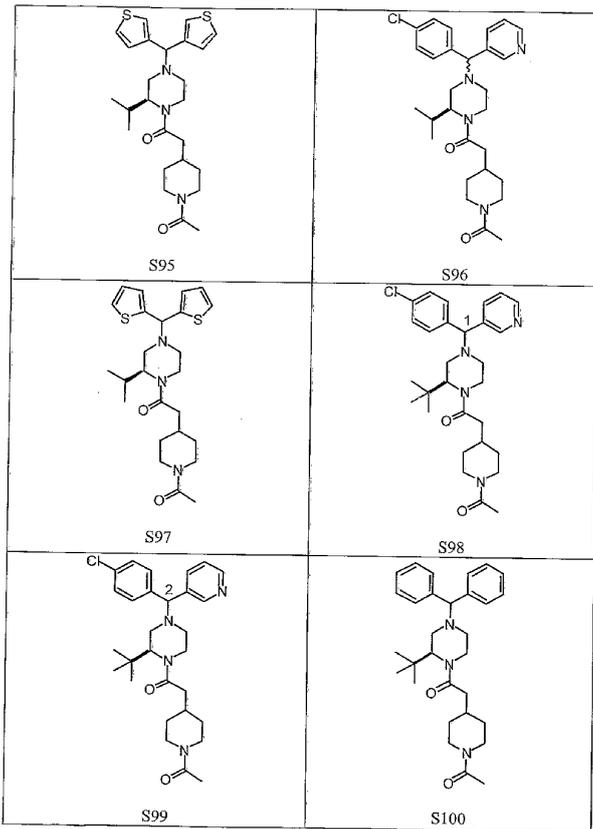
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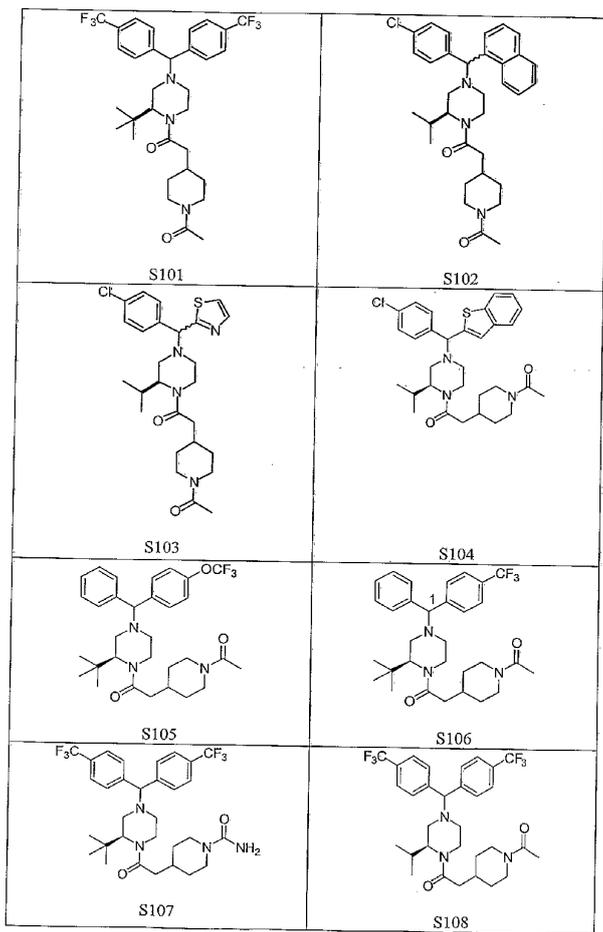


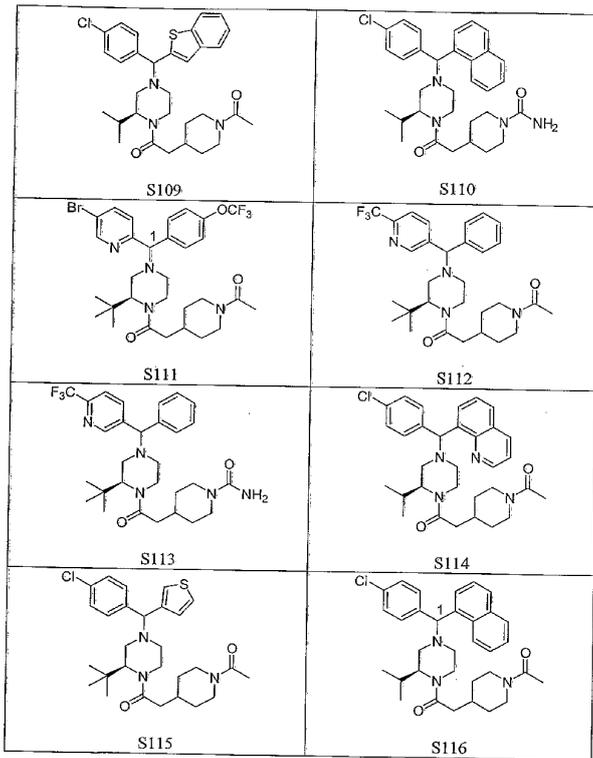


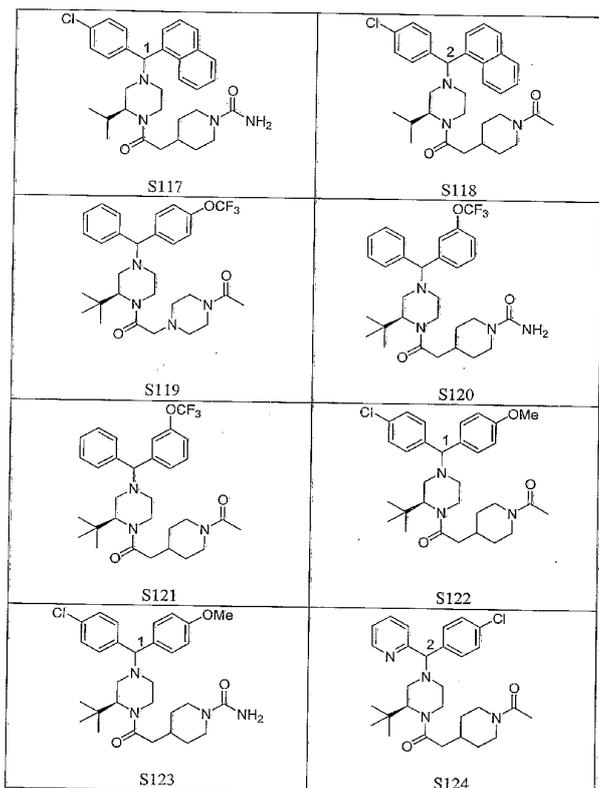


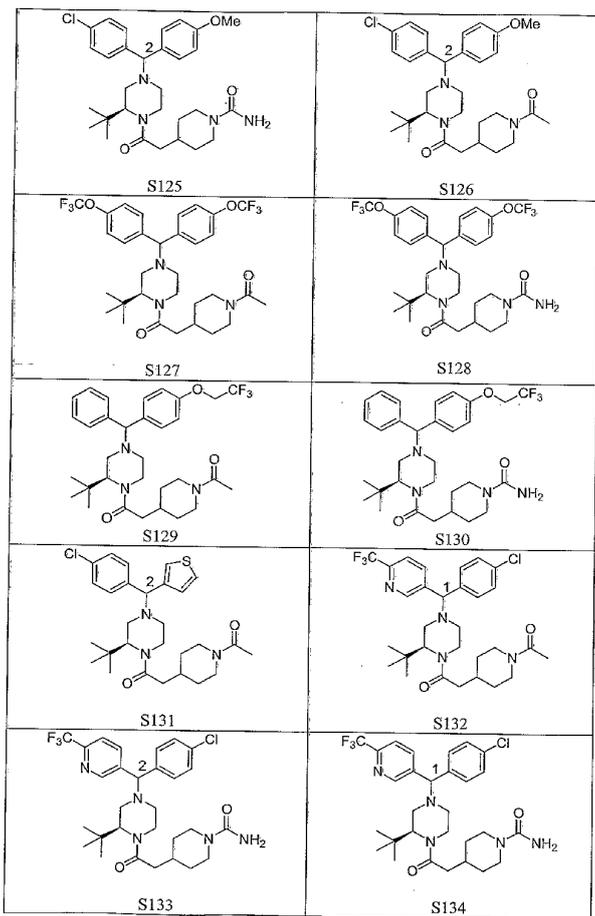


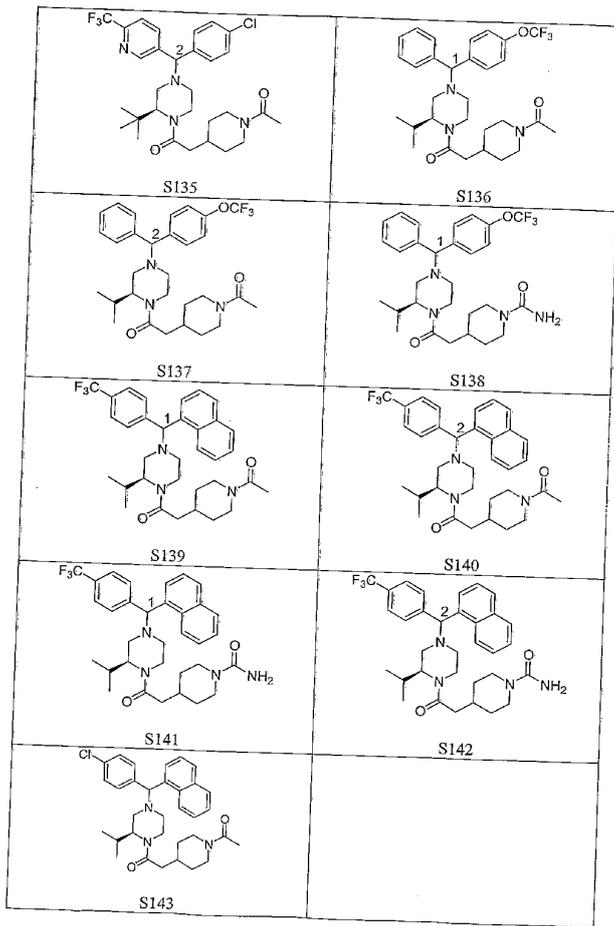


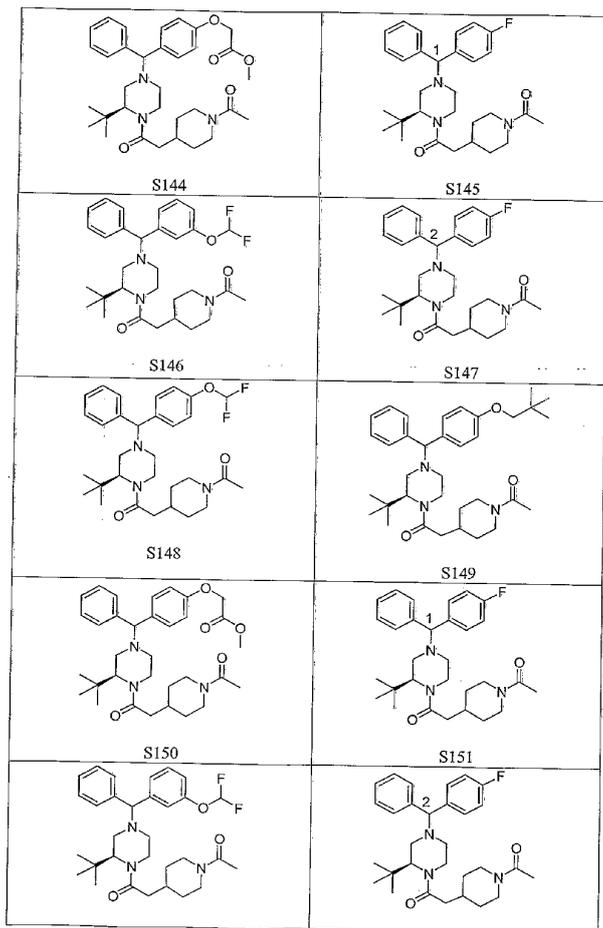


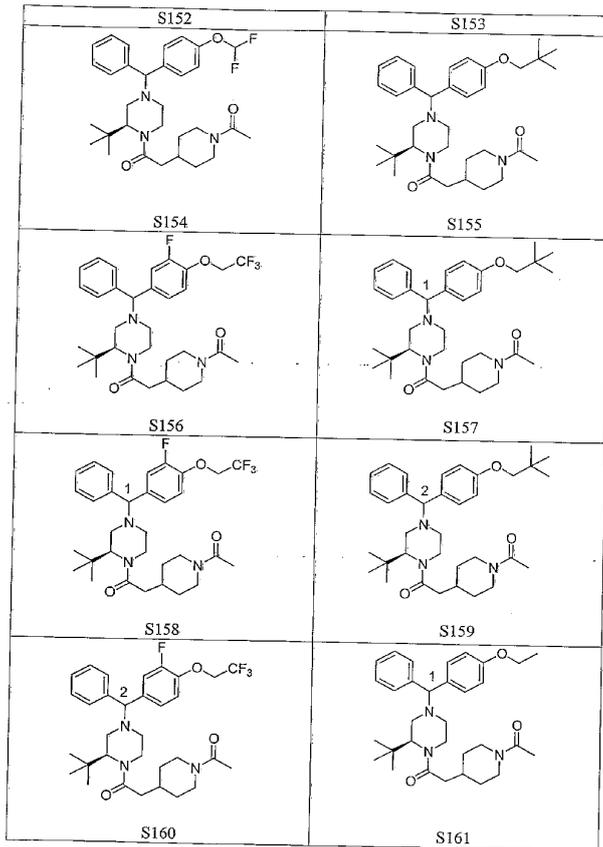


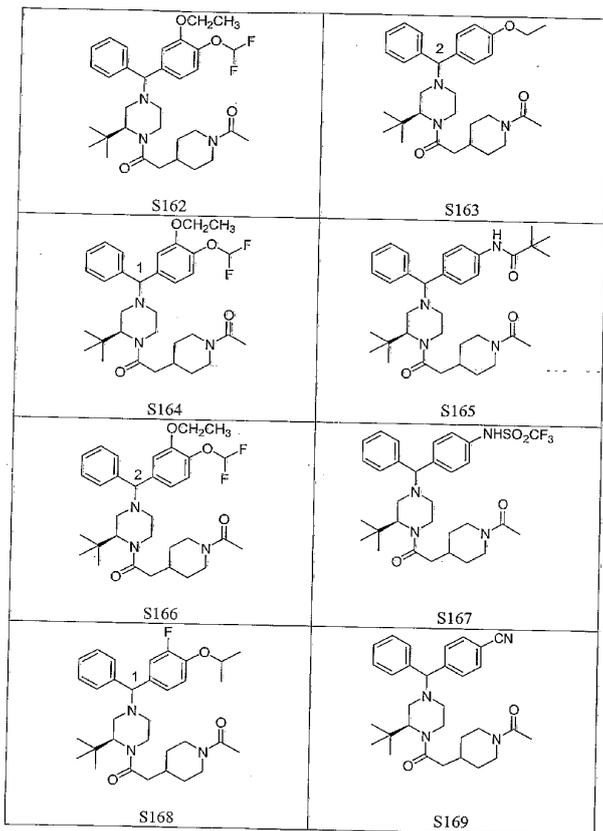


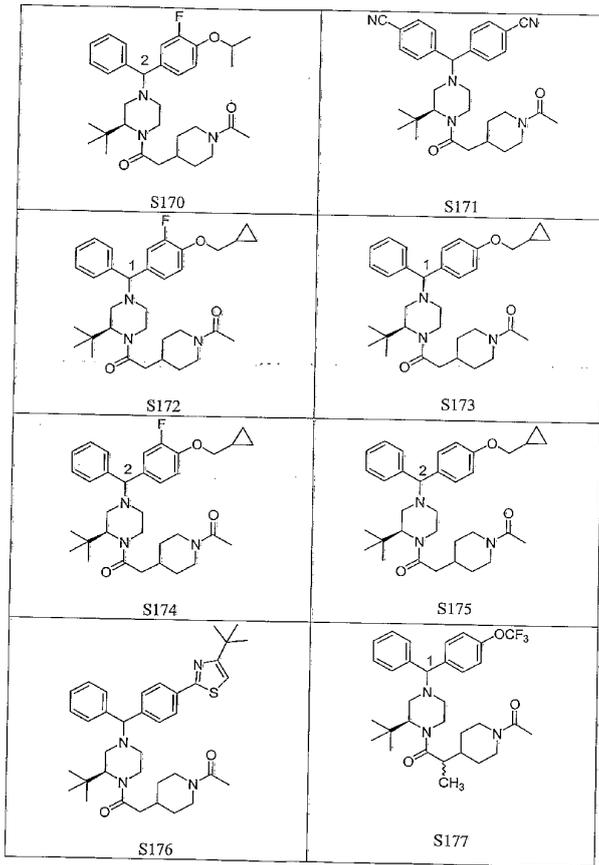


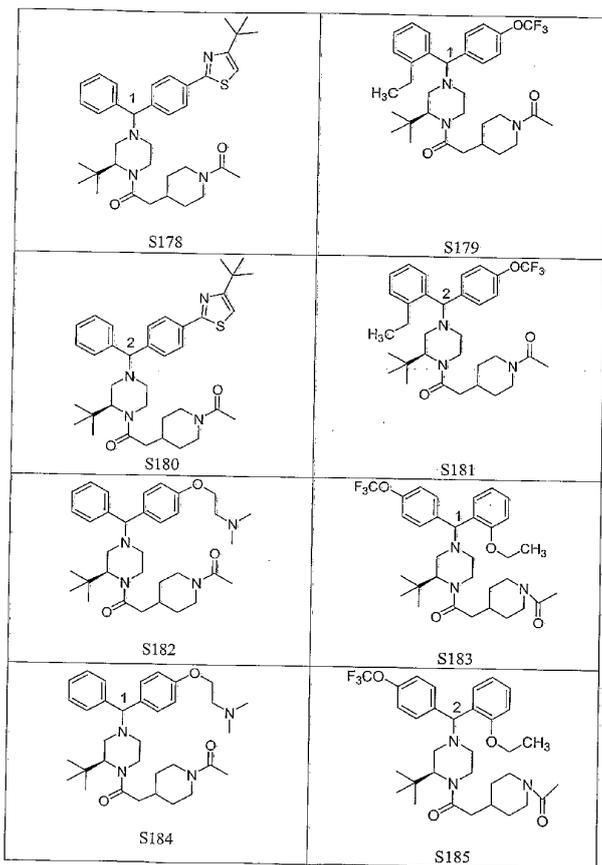


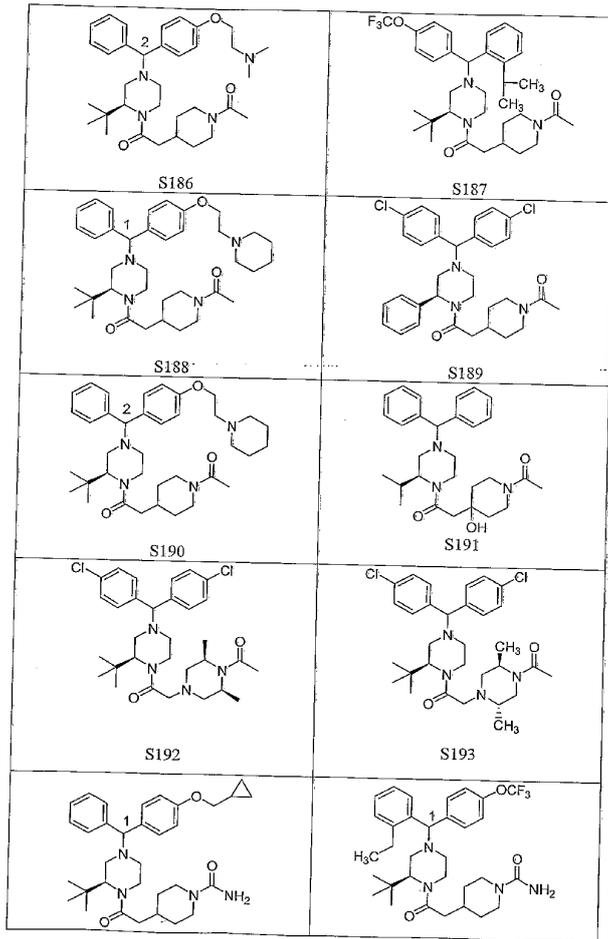


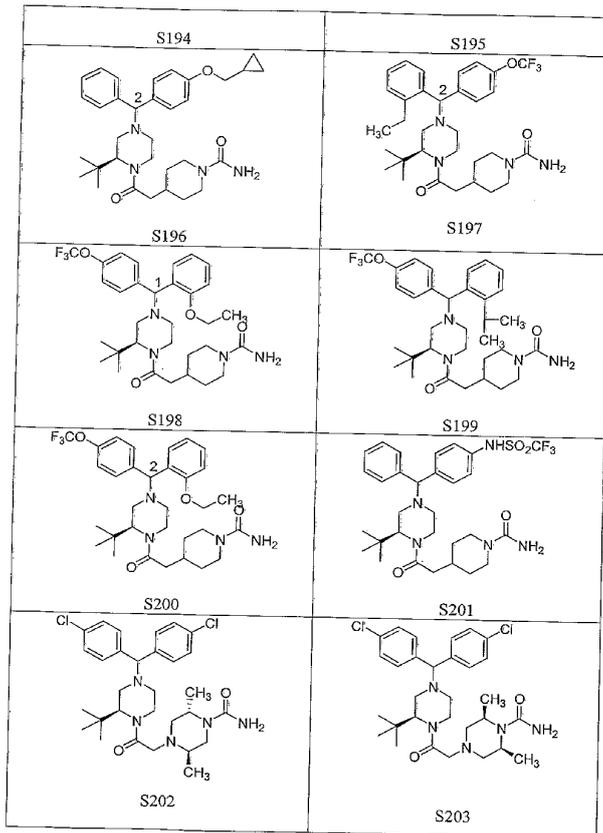


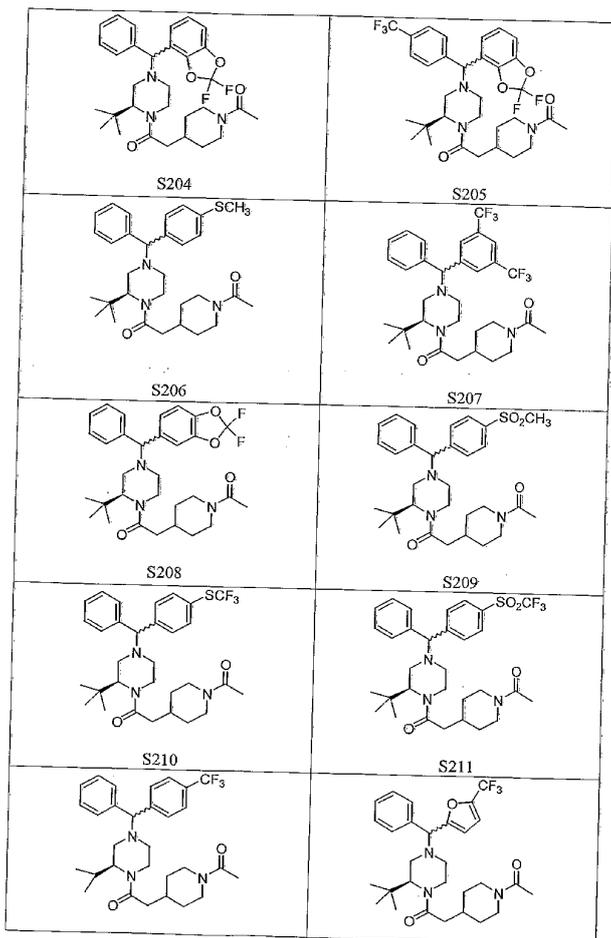


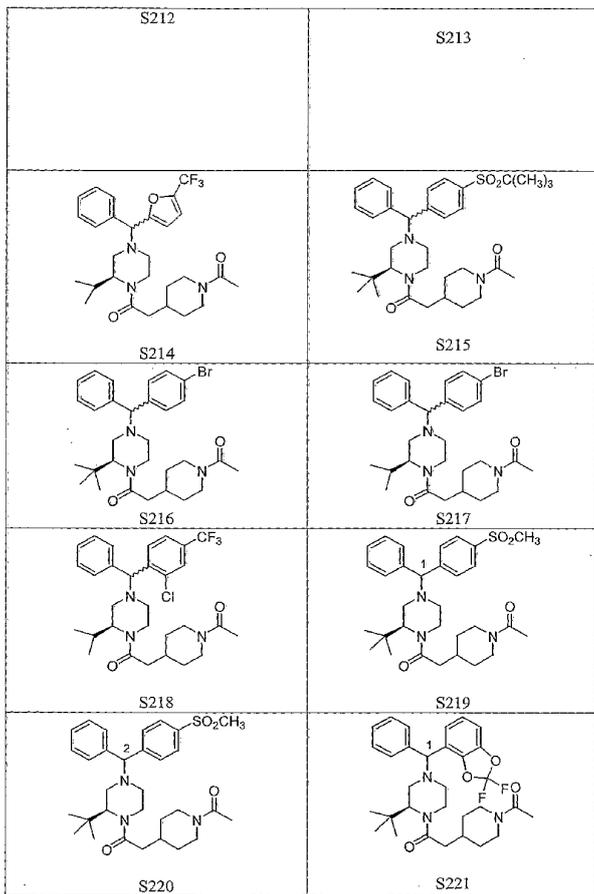


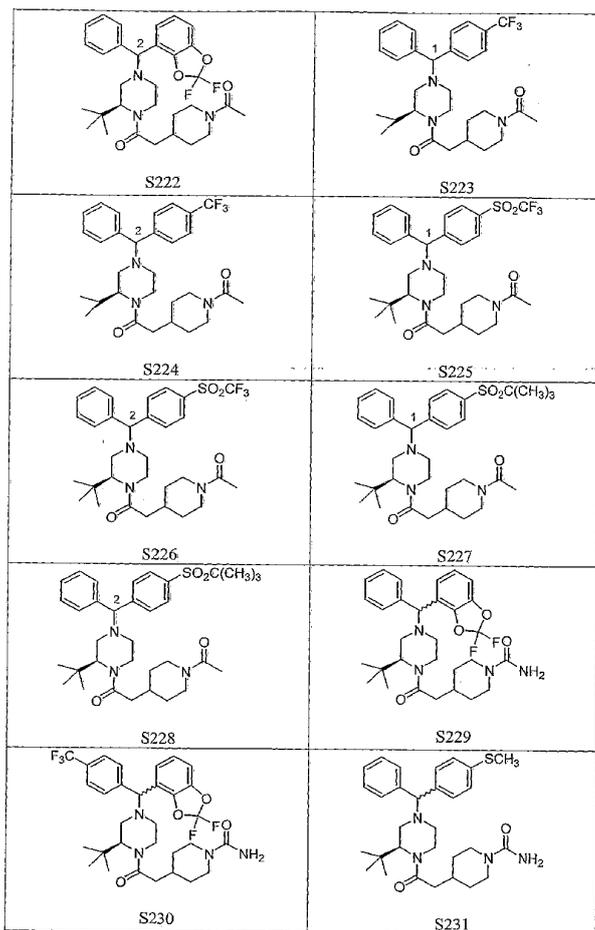


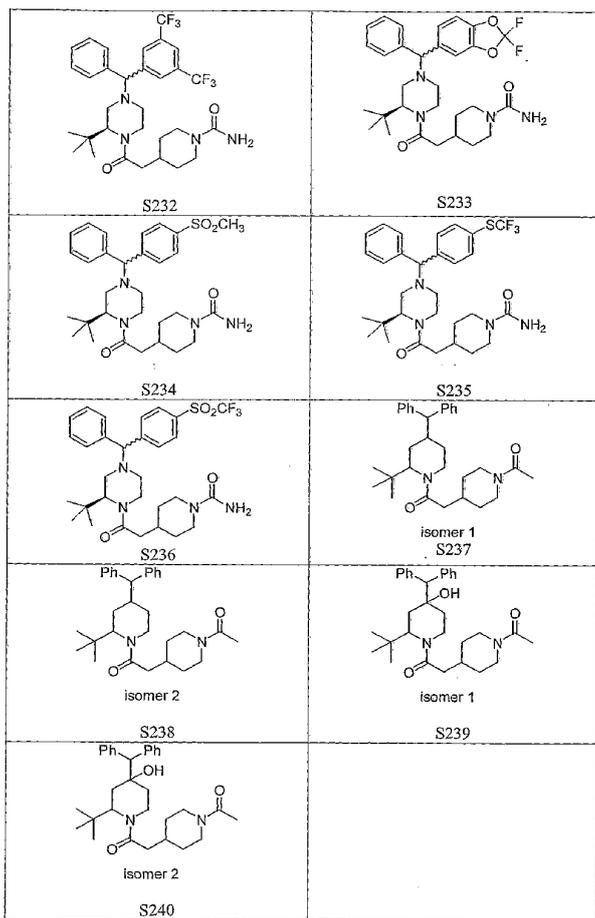












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Preferred are compounds represented by the following numbers from Table A above: S1-3, S5, S7-9, S11, S16, S18, S22, S26, S28, S30, S35, S37, S46, S48, S50, S52, S54-55, S57, S59, S61, S63, S65, S70, S85, S90, S92, S100-101, S105, S107-143, S145, S147-149, S156-164, S166, S168, S170, S172-175, S184, S186, and S204-240.

More preferred are compounds represented by the following numbers from Table A above: S1, S8, S11, S26, S30, S37, S44, S46, S48, S50, S52, S54-55, S57, S59, S61, S63, S65, S70, S85, S90, S92, S101, S107-108, S116-118, S122, S126-131, S139, S141, S145, S147, S157-160, S168, S170, S172-175, and S219-229.

Even more preferred, is a compound represented by the following numbers from Table A above: S1, S8, S11, S26, S30, S37, S48, S50, S54, S61, S65, S70, S85, S101, S107-108, S117, S126-128, S131, S157-160, S174-175, S219-220, and S225-228.

Yet even more preferred compounds are represented by the following numbers in Table A above: S8, S48, S50, S54, S108, S160, S174, and S220.

For compounds of the invention having at least one asymmetrical carbon atom, all isomers, including diastereomers, enantiomers and rotational isomers are contemplated as being part of this invention. The invention includes *d* and *l* isomers in both pure form and in admixture, including racemic mixtures. Isomers can be prepared using conventional techniques, or by separating isomers of a compound of formula I.

Compounds of formula I can exist in unsolvated and solvated forms, including hydrated forms. In general, the solvated forms, with pharmaceutically acceptable solvents such as water, ethanol and the like, are equivalent to the unsolvated forms for purposes of this invention.

A compound of formula I may form pharmaceutically acceptable salts with organic and inorganic acids or bases. Examples of suitable bases for salt formation include, but are not limited to, sodium hydroxide, lithium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, and calcium hydroxide. Also contemplated are salts formed with

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pharmaceutically acceptable amines such as ammonia, alkyl amines, hydroxyalkylamines, N-methylglucamine and the like. Certain compounds will be acidic in nature, e.g. those compounds which possess a carboxyl or phenolic hydroxyl group. Salts of phenols can be made by heating acidic compounds with any of the above mentioned bases according to procedures well known to those skilled in the art. For purposes of the invention aluminum, gold and silver salts of the compounds are also contemplated. Examples of suitable acids for salt formation are hydrochloric, sulfuric, phosphoric, acetic, citric, malonic, salicylic, malic, fumaric, succinic, ascorbic, maleic, methanesulfonic and other mineral and carboxylic acids well known to those skilled in the art. The salts are prepared by contacting the free base forms with a sufficient amount of the desired acid to produce a salt in the conventional manner. The free base forms may be regenerated by treating the salt with a suitable dilute aqueous base solution, such as dilute aqueous sodium hydroxide; lithium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, potassium carbonate, ammonia or sodium bicarbonate.

As described above, the invention provides the use of a compound of formula (I) in the manufacture of a medicine for treating proliferative diseases (cancer), including /treating (inhibiting) the abnormal growth of cells, including transformed cells, in a patient in need of such treatment (e.g., a mammal such as a human), by administering, concurrently or sequentially, an effective amount of a compound of this invention and an effective amount of a chemotherapeutic agent, biological agent, surgery (e.g. prostatectomy) and/or radiation (preferably γ -radiation). Abnormal growth of cells means cell growth independent of normal regulatory mechanisms (e.g., contact inhibition or apoptosis), including the abnormal growth of: (1) tumor cells (tumors) expressing an activated ras oncogene; (2) tumor cells in which the ras protein is activated as a result of oncogenic mutation in another gene; and (3) benign and malignant cells of other proliferative diseases.

In preferred embodiments, the uses of the present invention include uses for treating or inhibiting tumor growth in a patient in need of such treatment (e.g., a mammal such as a human) by administering, concurrently or sequentially, (1) an effective amount of a compound of this invention and (2) an effective amount of an antineoplastic/microtubule agent; biological agent, and/or surgery (e.g. prostatectomy)

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and/or radiation therapy. Examples of tumors which may be treated include, but are not limited to, epithelial cancers, e.g., prostate cancer, lung cancer (e.g., lung adenocarcinoma), pancreatic cancers (e.g., pancreatic carcinoma such as, for example, exocrine pancreatic carcinoma), breast cancers, renal cancers, colon
5 cancers (e.g., colorectal carcinomas, such as, for example, colon adenocarcinoma and colon adenoma), ovarian cancer, and bladder carcinoma. Other cancers that can be treated include melanoma, myeloid leukemias (for example, acute myelogenous leukemia), sarcomas, thyroid follicular cancer, and myelodysplastic syndrome.

10 BIOLOGICAL DATA

17 β -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase inhibition data

Methods:

To prepare human recombinant type 3 17 β -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase enzyme (17 β -HSD3), HEK-293 cells stably transfected with human 17 β -HSD type 3
15 were cultured to confluency and harvested for enzyme. The cells were suspended in isolation buffer (20 mM KH₂PO₄, 1 mM EDTA, 0.25 M Sucrose, 1 mM PMSF, 5 μ g/ml pepstatin A, 5 μ g/ml antipain and 5 μ g/ml leupeptin) to a concentration between 5.0 x 10⁶ and 1.0 x 10⁷ cells/ml. The cells were sonicated on ice using a micro-ultrasonic cell disrupter at an output setting of No. 40 for four 10 second bursts. The broken
20 cells were then centrifuged at 100,000 x g for 60 min at 4°C, and the resulting pellet was resuspended, aliquoted into microfuge tubes, and stored at -80°C.

To measure conversion of ¹⁴C-androstenedione to ¹⁴C-testosterone, which occurs primarily through the enzymatic action of 17 β -HSD3, reaction buffer (12.5 mM KH₂PO₄, 1 mM EDTA), NADPH cofactor (1 mM final), test compound, 17 β -HSD3
25 enzyme (30 μ g protein) and ¹⁴C-androstenedione substrate (100 nM; 2.7 nCi/tube) were added to 13 x 100 borosilicate glass tubes to a total volume of 0.5 mL/tube. The tubes were placed in a prewarmed 37°C water bath for 30 minutes. The reaction was then stopped by adding 1 ml of ethyl ether. The tubes were centrifuged for 20 minutes
30 at 3000 rpm at 4°C in a table top centrifuge and then snap frozen in a dry ice-methanol bath. The ether layer was decanted into another glass tube, and then evaporated to dryness using compressed nitrogen gas. The samples were resuspended in chloroform (20 mL) and spotted onto silica G60 thin layer

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chromatography plates. ¹⁴C-Androstenedione substrate and ¹⁴C-testosterone product were separated by placing the plates in chloroform:ethyl acetate (3:1). The plates were dried, exposed overnight, scanned and quantitated on a FUJI FLA2000 phosphorimager.

- 5 The percent inhibition of 17 β -HSD3 activity is the difference between the percent of maximum specific binding ("MSB") and 100%. The percent of MSB is defined by the following equation, wherein "dpm" represents "disintegrations per minute":

$$\% \text{ MSB} = \frac{(\text{dpm of unknown}) - (\text{dpm of nonspecific binding})}{(\text{dpm of total binding}) - (\text{dpm of nonspecific binding})} \times 100$$

10

The concentration at which a compound having formula I produces 50% inhibition of binding is then used to determine an inhibition constant ("K_i") using the Chang-Prusoff equation.

- It will be recognized that the compounds having formula I can inhibit 17 β -HSD3 to varying degrees. The compounds useful for practice of the invention exhibit potent affinities to bind 17 β -HSD3 as measured by K_i values (in nM). The activities (potencies) for these compounds are determined by measuring their K_i values. The smaller the K_i value, the more active is a compound for inhibiting a particular NK enzyme.

- 20 Compounds of this invention have a range of 17 β -Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase Type 3 binding activity from about 0.005 nM to about > 100 nM. Preferably, compounds of this invention have a binding activity in the range of about 0.005 nM to 100 nM, more preferably about 0.005 to 50 nM, and even more preferably about 0.005 nM to 10 nM. Yet even more preferred compounds have a binding activity in the range of about 0.005 nM to 0.050 nM.

- 25 For preparing pharmaceutical compositions from the compounds described by this invention, inert, pharmaceutically acceptable carriers can be either solid or liquid. Solid form preparations include powders, tablets, dispersible granules, capsules, cachets and suppositories. The powders and tablets may be comprised of from about 5 to about 95 percent active ingredient. Suitable solid carriers are known in the art, e.g., magnesium carbonate, magnesium stearate, talc, sugar or lactose. Tablets,

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powders, cachets and capsules can be used as solid dosage forms suitable for oral administration. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and methods of manufacture for various compositions may be found in A. Gennaro (ed.), *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 18th Edition, (1990), Mack Publishing Co., Easton, Pennsylvania.

Liquid form preparations include solutions, suspensions and emulsions. As an example may be mentioned water or water-propylene glycol solutions for parenteral injection or addition of sweeteners and opacifiers for oral solutions, suspensions and emulsions. Liquid form preparations may also include solutions for intranasal administration.

Aerosol preparations suitable for inhalation may include solutions and solids in powder form, which may be in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, such as an inert compressed gas, e.g. nitrogen.

Also included are solid form preparations which are intended to be converted, shortly before use, to liquid form preparations for either oral or parenteral administration. Such liquid forms include solutions, suspensions and emulsions.

The compounds of the invention may also be deliverable transdermally. The transdermal composition can take the form of creams, lotions, aerosols and/or emulsions and can be included in a transdermal patch of the matrix or reservoir type as are conventional in the art for this purpose.

Preferably, the compound is administered orally.

Preferably, the pharmaceutical preparation is in a unit dosage form. In such form, the preparation is subdivided into suitably sized unit doses containing appropriate quantities of the active component, e.g., an effective amount to achieve the desired purpose.

The quantity of active compound in a unit dose of preparation may be varied or adjusted from about 0.01 mg to about 1000 mg, preferably from about 0.01 mg to about 750 mg, more preferably from about 0.01 mg to about 500 mg, and most preferably from about 0.01 mg to about 250 mg, according to the particular application.

The actual dosage employed may be varied depending upon the requirements of the patient and the severity of the condition being treated. Determination of the

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proper dosage regimen for a particular situation is within the skill of the art. For convenience, the total dosage may be divided and administered in portions during the day as required.

The amount and frequency of administration of the compounds of formula (I) will be regulated according to the judgment of the attending clinician (physician) considering such factors as age, condition and size of the patient as well as severity of the disease being treated. A dosage regimen of the compound of formula (I) can be oral administration of from 10 mg to 2000 mg/day, preferably 10 to 1000 mg/day, more preferably 50 to 600 mg/day, in two to four (preferably two) divided doses. Intermittant therapy (e.g., one week out of three weeks or three out of four weeks) may also be used.

The chemotherapeutic agent and/or radiation therapy can be administered in association with the compounds of the present invention according to the dosage and administration schedule listed in the product information sheet of the approved agents, in the Physicians Desk Reference (PDR) as well as therapeutic protocols well known in the art. Table 1.0 below gives ranges of dosage and dosage regimens of some exemplary chemotherapeutic agents useful in the methods of the present invention. It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that the administration of the chemotherapeutic agent and/or radiation therapy can be varied depending on the disease being treated and the known effects of the chemotherapeutic agent and/or radiation therapy on that disease. Also, in accordance with the knowledge of the skilled clinician, the therapeutic protocols (e.g., dosage amounts and times of administration) can be varied in view of the observed effects of the administered chemotherapeutic agents (i.e., antineoplastic agent or radiation) on the patient, and in view of the observed responses of the disease to the administered therapeutic agents.

TABLE 1.0

Exemplary Chemotherapeutic Agents Dosage and Dosage Regimens

30	Cisplatin:	50 - 100 mg/m ² every 4 weeks (IV)*
	Carboplatin:	300 - 360 mg/m ² every 4 weeks (IV)
	Taxotere:	60 - 100 mg/m ² every 3 weeks (IV)

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Gemcitabine: 750 – 1350 mg/m² every 3 weeks (IV)
5 Taxol: 65 – 175 mg/m² every 3 weeks (IV)
*(IV)-intravenously

10 Anti-androgenic agents, anti-benign prostatic hyperplasia agents, potassium channel agonists and biological agents can be administered in association with the compounds of the present invention according to the dosage and administration schedule listed in the product information sheet of the approved agents, in the Physicians Desk Reference (PDR), as well as therapeutic protocols well known in the art. It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that the administration of the agents can be varied depending on the disease being treated and the known effects of the agents on that disease. Also, in accordance with the knowledge of the skilled
15 clinician, the therapeutic protocols (e.g., dosage amounts and times of administration) can be varied in view of the observed effects of the administered agents on the patient, and in view of the observed responses of the disease to the administered therapeutic agents.

20 Compounds of formula (I) may be produced by processes known to those skilled in the art in the following reaction schemes and in the preparations and examples below.

The compounds of this invention can be prepared as illustrated by the representative examples below.

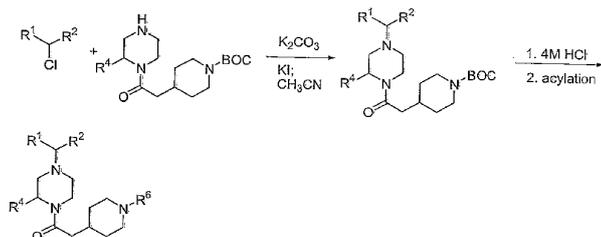
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Scheme 1

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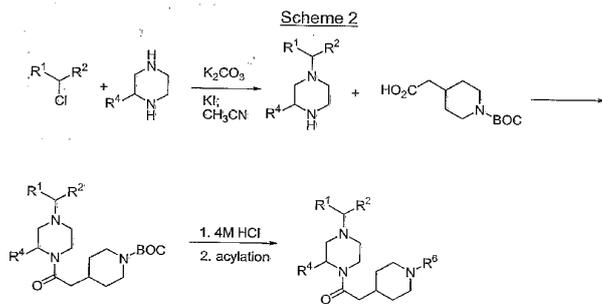
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As shown in Scheme 1, the piperazine-piperidine core may be added to an appropriate chloride. Deprotection and acylation gives the desired product.

5



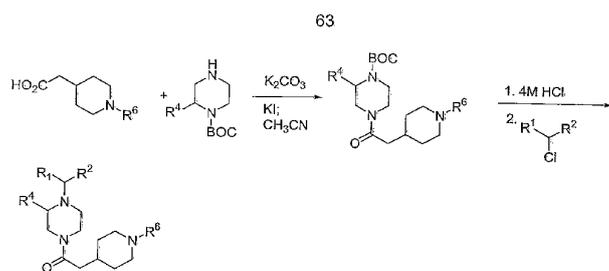
Alternatively, for those more sterically encumbered piperazines, direct coupling is successful in giving the regiochemically desired product, as shown in Scheme 2

10 above.

Scheme 3

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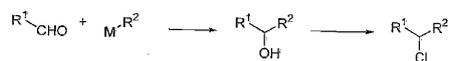
The regiochemical analogs can be prepared through the sequential modification of protecting groups as shown in Scheme 3 above.

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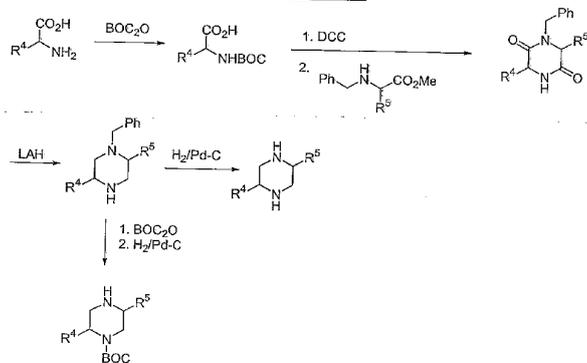
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Scheme 4



- 5 The synthesis of desired chlorides can be accomplished by the addition of an appropriate organometallic to an appropriate aldehyde (see Scheme 4 above). The resulting alcohol is then converted to the requisite chloride under standard conditions.

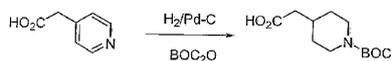
Scheme 5



- 10 The substituted piperazines can be prepared through the reduction of commercially available diketopiperazines, or alternatively from the desired amino acids, as shown in Scheme 5 above.

15

Scheme 6



- 20 The N-BOC or N-acyl piperidine acetic acid can be prepared as described previously through the reduction of 4-pyridine acetic acid (see Scheme 6 above).

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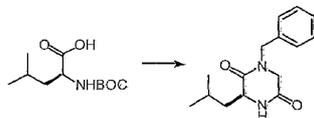
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The invention disclosed herein is exemplified by the following preparations and examples, which should not be construed to limit the scope of the disclosure. Alternative mechanistic pathways and analogous structures may be apparent to those skilled in the art.

5

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 1



10 To a solution of DCC (43.2 mL, 1.0 M in CH₂Cl₂, 1.0 eq.) in CH₂Cl₂ (200 mL) at 0 °C was added N-t-Boc-L-leucine (10 g, 43.2 mmol). To the resulting slurry was added ethyl N-benzylglycinate (8.1 mL, 1.0 eq.) over 15 minutes. The resulting solution was stirred at 0 °C for 2 hours and room temperature 1 hour, filtered and the concentrated to give an oil (20.7g, LCMS: MH⁺ = 407). The intermediate was

15 dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (150 mL) through which HCl (g) was bubbled for 4 hours. The solution was purged with N₂ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was neutralized with saturated NaHCO₃ and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 200 mL). The combined organics were washed with water, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to give a solid which was used without further purification (11.3 g, 100 %

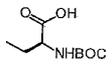
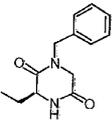
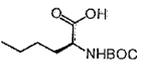
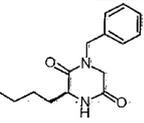
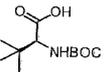
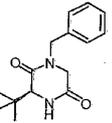
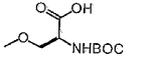
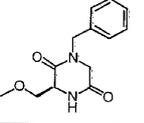
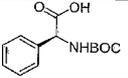
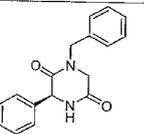
20 yield). LCMS: MH⁺ = 261.

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 2-5.10

By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 1, using the appropriate amino acids listed in Column 2 of Table 1 below, the compounds listed

25 in Column 3 of Table 1 (CMPD), were prepared.

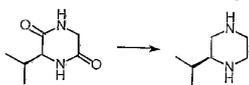
TABLE 1

Prep. Ex.	Column 2	Column 3	CMPD
2			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 233
3			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 261
4			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 261
5			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 249
5.10			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 281

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PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 6

To a solution of (S)-3-isopropyl-2,5-piperazinedione (5.0 g, 32 mmol) in THF (100 mL) at 0 °C was added LAH (137 mL, 1.0 M in THF, 4.3 eq.) dropwise. After the addition was complete, the resulting solution was heated to reflux overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and quenched by the slow, sequential addition of water (5.23 mL), 1N NaOH (5.23 mL), and water (5.23 mL). The resulting slurry was diluted with EtOAc and filtered through a plug of Celite. The residue was washed with EtOAc (4 X 100 mL) and the combined organics concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a gradient of 5% MeOH, 10% MeOH, 5% (10% NH₄OH) in MeOH, 10% (10% NH₄OH) in MeOH, and 20% (10% NH₄OH) in MeOH in CH₂Cl₂ to give a solid (3.03 g, 74% yield). LCMS: MH⁺ = 129.

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 7-13.1

By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 6, using the appropriate piperazinediones listed in Column 2 of Table 2 below, the compounds listed in Column 3 of Table 2 (CMPD) were prepared.

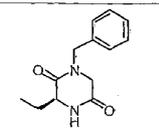
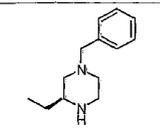
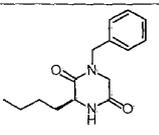
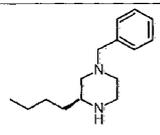
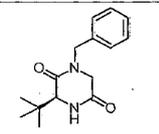
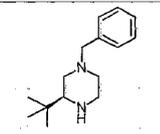
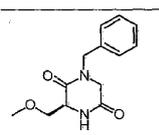
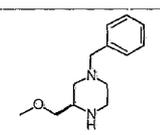
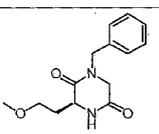
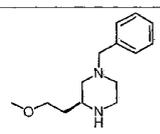
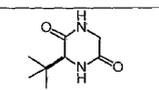
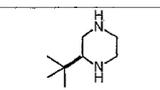
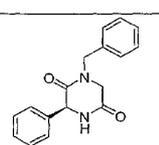
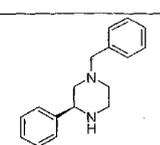
TABLE 2

Prep. Ex.	Column 2	Column 3	CMPD
7			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 233

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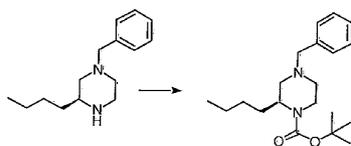
68

8			LCMS: MH^+ = 205
9			LCMS: MH^+ = 233
10			LCMS: MH^+ = 233
11			LCMS: MH^+ = 221
12			FABMS: MH^+ = 235
13			LCMS: MH^+ = 143
13.1			LCMS: MH^+ = 253

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PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 14

5 To a solution of the product from Preparative Example 9 (8.2g, 31.5 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (300 mL) was added $(\text{BOC})_2\text{O}$ (7.5 g, 1.02 eq.). The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated NaHCO_3 and separated. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product

10 was purified by flash chromatography using a 10% EtOAc in hexanes solution as eluent (10.6 g, 99% yield). LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 333$.

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLES 15 AND 16

15 By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 14, using the appropriate compound from Preparative Example 8 and Preparative Example 12 listed in Column 2 of Table 3 below, the compounds listed in Column 3 of Table 3 were prepared:

TABLE 3

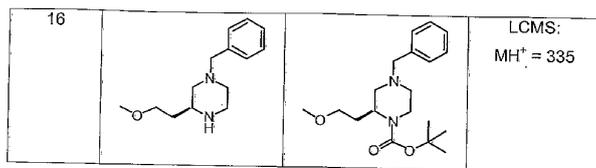
20

Prep. Ex.	Column 2	Column 3	CMPD
15			LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 305$

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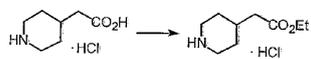
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PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 17

Step A:

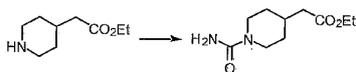


5

To a solution of piperidine-4-acetic acid (10.0 g, 70.0 mmol) in EtOH (100 mL) was added concentrated HCl (2.68 mL, 2.2 eq.). The resulting solution was heated at reflux for 12 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and used without further purification (10 g, 84% yield).

10

Step B:



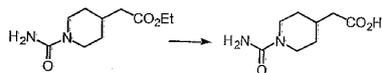
To a solution of the product from Preparative Example 17, Step A (2.0 g, 9.6 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL) at 0 °C was added TMSNCO (6.3 mL, 5.0 eq.) followed by TEA (2.0 mL, 1.5 eq.). The resulting solution was stirred at 0°C for 3 hours and quenched by the addition water and diluted with saturated $NaHCO_3$. The mixture was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 and the combined organics dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using an 8:92 (10%) NH_4OH in $MeOH:CH_2Cl_2$ solution as eluent (1.2 g, 60% yield). FABMS: $MH^+ = 215$.

20

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STEP C:

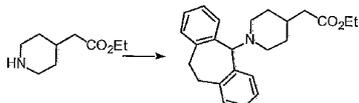
5 A solution of the product from Preparative Example 17, Step B (1.23 g, 5.7 mmol) and LiOH (0.33g, 2.4 eq.) in CH₂Cl₂ (29 mL), EtOH (29 mL) and water (14 mL) was heated at reflux 3 hours. The resulting solution was cooled to room temperature, neutralized by the addition of 1N HCl (16.1 mL, 2.98 eq.) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The reaction product was further dried by the azeotropic removal of water with toluene to yield a gum (1.1 g, quantitative yield). FABMS: MH⁺ = 187.

10

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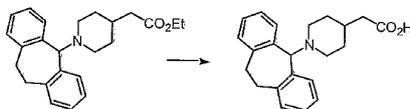
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PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 18Step A:

5

To a solution of the product from Preparative Example 17, Step A (2.5 g, 12.0 mmol) and 5-chlorodibenzosuberane (3.4 g, 1.2 eq.) in CH_2Cl_2 (50 mL) was added TEA (8.4 mL, 5.0 eq.) and the resulting solution stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was quenched by the addition of 1N NaOH and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The combined organics were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a 50 : 50 EtOAc : hexanes mix as eluent (3.45 g, 79% yield).

15

Step B:

20

A solution of the product from Preparative Example 18, Step A (3.45 g, 9.5 mL) was heated to reflux in MeOH (100 mL) and 1N NaOH (30 mL, 3 eq.) for 4 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, concentrated under reduced pressure and extracted with Et_2O . The aqueous layer was cooled at $\sim 4^\circ\text{C}$ to effect crystallization. The resulting slurry was filtered and dried *in vacuo* to yield colorless crystals (1.9 g, 59% yield). FABMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 336$.

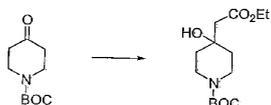
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PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 18.10

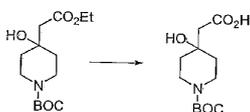


5

EtOAc (5.68 mmol, 1.0 eq) was added to LDA (3.97 mL, 1.4 eq, 2.0 M in THF/heptane) at -78°C . The resulting solution was stirred 20 minutes before adding N-BOC-4-piperidone (1.13 g, 1.0 eq.) in THF (10 mL). The reaction mixture was warmed slowly to room temperature, stirred 2 hours and quenched by the addition of saturated NH_4Cl . The resulting solution was diluted with H_2O and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organics were washed with H_2O and saturated NaCl, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a 50 : 50 EtOAc mix as eluent (1.0 g, 61% yield). LCMS: $\text{MH}^+=288$.

20

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 18.11



The compound prepared in Preparative Example 18.10 (0.24 g, 0.84 mmol) was stirred at room temperature in MeOH (3 mL) and NaOH (3 mL) overnight. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure, diluted with H_2O , and extracted with EtOAc. The aqueous layer was neutralized with 5% citric acid and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organics were washed with H_2O , saturated NaCl, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The crude compound was used without further purification (0.17 g, 77% yield).

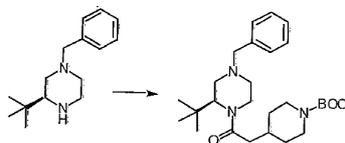
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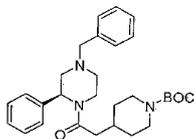
74

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 19

5

To a solution of N-Boc-4-piperidine acetic acid (described in US Pat. No. 5,874,442) (10.0 g, 41.1 mmol) and TEA (5.7 mL, 1.0 eq.) in toluene (50 mL) at 0 °C was added trimethylacetyl chloride (5.1 mL, 1.0 eq.). The resulting slurry was stirred at 0 °C for 1.5 hours before adding the product from Preparative Example 10 (10.0 g, 43 mmol, 1.05 eq.) in toluene (20 mL) and the resulting solution was warmed to room temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was neutralized by the addition of 1N NaOH and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organics were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a 50 : 50 EtOAc : hexanes solution as eluent (11.1 g, 59% yield). LCMS: MH⁺ = 458.

15

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 19.1

20

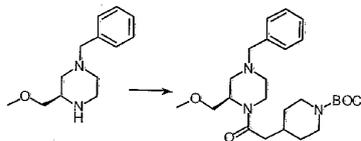
By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 19, the above compound was prepared.

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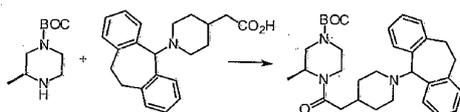
PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 20



5 By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 19, using the product from Preparative Example 11 (0.49 g, 2.0 mmol), the above compound was prepared (0.85 g, 46% yield). LCMS: $MH^+ = 446$.

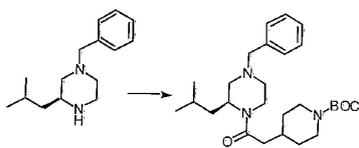
PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 21

10



15 To a solution of 2(S)-methyl-4-t-butoxycarbonylpiperazine (0.22 g, 1.1 mmol) and the product from Preparative Example 18, Step B (0.44 g, 1.2 eq.) in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) was added HOBt (0.19 g, 1.3 eq.), NMM (0.30 mL, 2.5 eq.) and DEC (0.27 g, 1.3 eq.) and the resulting solution stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was quenched by the addition of saturated $NaHCO_3$ and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 , dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a 2% MeOH in CH_2Cl_2 solution as eluent (0.54 g, 95% yield). FABMS: $MH^+ = 518$.

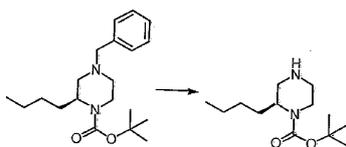
20

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 22

- 5 By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 21, using the product from Preparative Example 7 and N-Boc-piperidine acetic acid, the above compound was prepared. LCMS: $MH^+ = 458$.

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 23

10

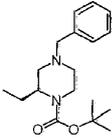
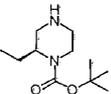
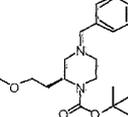
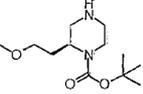
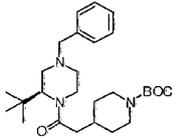
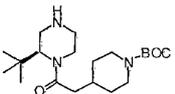
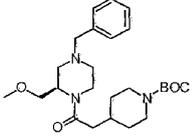
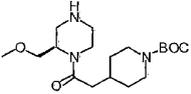
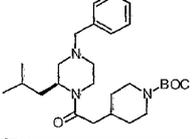
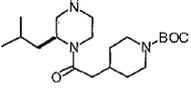


- 15 A solution of the product from Preparative Example 14 (10.4 g, 31.3 mmol) and 10% Pd/C (1.95 g) in EtOH (130 mL) was hydrogenated on a Parr apparatus at 50 psi overnight. The reaction mixture was filtered through Celite and the filtrate concentrated in vacuo to give the product as an oil (6.93g, 91% yield) which was used without further purification. LCMS: $MH^+ = 243$.

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLES 24-28.10

- 20 By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 23, using the appropriate compounds from Preparative Examples 15, 16, 19, 19.1, 20, and 22 listed in Column 2 of Table 4, the compounds listed in Column 3 of Table 4 (CMPD) were prepared.

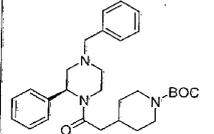
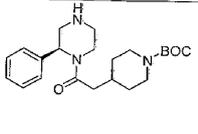
TABLE 4

Prep. Ex.	Column 2	Column 3	CPMPD
24			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 305
25			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 245
26			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 368
27			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 356
28			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 368

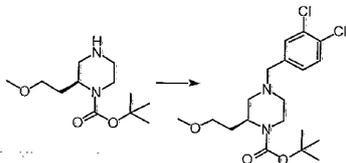
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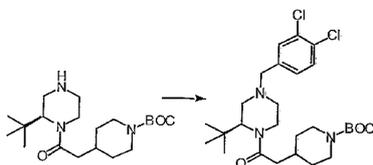
28.10			LCMS: MH+=
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PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 29



- 5 To a solution of the product from Preparative Example 25 (0.25 g, 1.0 mmol) and 3, 4-dichlorobenzaldehyde (0.23 g, 1.3 eq.) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) was added $\text{NaBH}(\text{OAc})_3$ (0.32 g, 1.5 eq.) and AcOH (0.14 mL, 2.4 eq.) and the resulting solution was stirred at room temperature 96 hours. The reaction mixture was quenched by the addition of saturated NaHCO_3 and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The combined organics
- 10 were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a 10% EtOAc in CH_2Cl_2 solution as eluent (0.27 g, 66% yield), FABMS: $\text{MH}^+=403$.

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 30



15

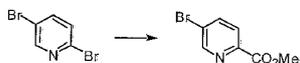
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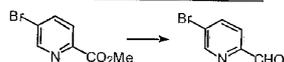
By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 29, using the product from Preparative Example 26, the above compound was prepared (0.33 g, 92% yield). LCMS: $MH^+ = 526$.

5

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 31

A solution of 2, 5-dibromopyridine (10 g, 42.2 mmol), TEA (11.6 mL, 2.0 eq.), 1, 1-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene (1.4 g, 6 mol%), and $Pd(OAc)_2$ (0.28 g, 3 mol%) in MeOH (40 mL) and DMF (40 mL) was stirred under CO (40 psi) at 50 °C for 6 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with water, and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organics were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a 50 : 50 EtOAc : hexanes mix as eluent to give the desired product (5.6 g, 61% yield) and the bis-carbonylated product (1.0g). LCMS: $MH^+ = 216$.

15

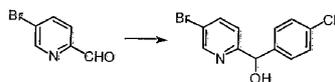
PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 32

20

To a solution of the product from Preparative Example 31 (1.0 g, 4.6 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (15 mL) was added DIBAL-H (10.2 mL, 1M in toluene, 2.2 eq.) at -5 °C. The resulting solution was stirred 15 minutes before quenching with saturated Na_2SO_4 . The residue was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 and the combined organics dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a 50 : 50 EtOAc : hexanes solution as eluent (0.55 g, 64% yield). LCMS: $MH^+ = 186$.

25

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 33



5

To a solution of 1-chloro-4-iodobenzene (1.07 g, 1.4 eq.) in THF (10 mL) at -40 °C was added isopropylmagnesium chloride (2.3 mL, 2.0 M in THF, 1.4 eq.) dropwise. The resulting solution was stirred at -40 °C for 2 hours before adding the product from Preparative Example 32 (0.56 g, 3.2 mmol) in THF (10 mL). The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred 3 hours. The resulting solution was quenched by the addition of saturated NH_4Cl and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organics were washed with water, brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a 20% EtOAc in hexanes solution as eluent to give an oil (0.3 g, 34% yield).

LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 299$.

10

15

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 33.1 and 33.2

By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 33, using the aryl halides in Column 3 and the arylaldehydes in Column 2, the products given in Column 4 of Table 4.1 below were prepared:

20

TABLE 4.1

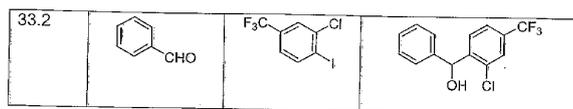
Prep. Ex.	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
33.1			

25

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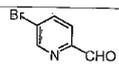
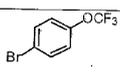
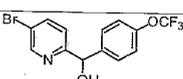
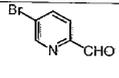
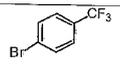
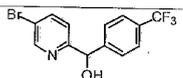
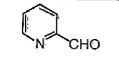
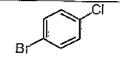
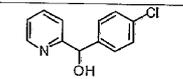
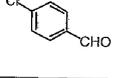
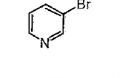
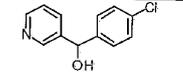
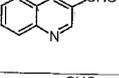
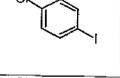
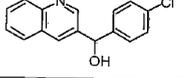
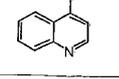
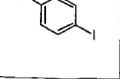
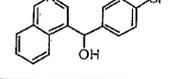
81



PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 34-40

By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 33, using the aryl halides in Table 4.1, Column 2 and the arylaldehydes in Table 4.2, Column 3, the products in Table 4.1, Column 4 were prepared:

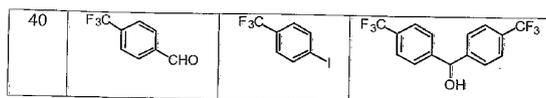
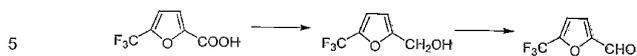
TABLE 4.2

Prep. Ex.	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
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35			
36			
37			
38			
39			

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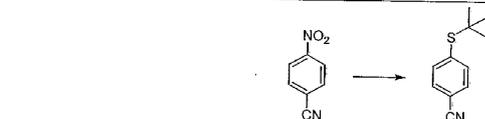
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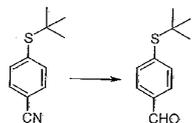
PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 40.1

10 5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-furanecarboxylic acid ((500 mg, 2.78 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous Et₂O (3 mL) and LiAlH₄ (1.0 M in Et₂O, 2.2 mL, 2.2 mmol) was added slowly. The mixture was refluxed for 2 hr, then stirred at rt 20 hr. 5 % aqueous KOH (0.15 mL) was added, the mixture was filtered, and the solvent was evaporated. 340 mg (74 %) of colorless oil was obtained.

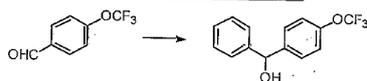
15 The oil (330 mg, 1.99 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous 1,2-dichloroethane (10 mL), BaMnO₄ (2.05 g, 8.0 mmol) was added, and the mixture was stirred and refluxed under N₂ 3 hr. CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) was added, the mixture was filtered through Celite, and the solvent was evaporated. Crude product (110 mg) was directly used for the preparation of Preparative Example 41.6 below.

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 40.2

25 4-nitrobenzonitrile (2.96 g, 20 mmol) was mixed with (CH₃)₃CSNa (3.36 g, 30 mmol), anhydrous DMSO (40 mL) was added, and the mixture was stirred at rt for 20 hr. The mixture was poured into H₂O (1 L) and extracted with Et₂O (2 x 200 mL). The combined extracts were washed with H₂O (3 x 300 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and filtered. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silicagel with CH₂Cl₂:hexane (1:1). White solid (2.38g, 62%) was obtained.

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 40.3

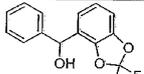
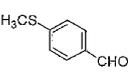
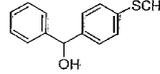
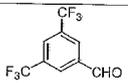
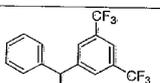
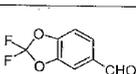
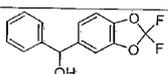
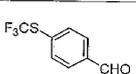
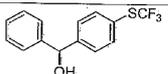
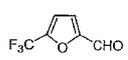
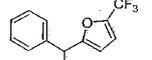
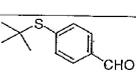
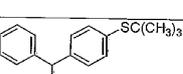
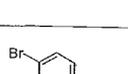
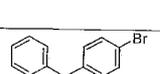
- 5 4-tert-butylthiobenzonitrile (960 mg, 5.0 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous toluene (10 mL), the solution was cooled to 0°C, and DIBAL-H (20 % in toluene, 7.1 mL, 10 mmol) was added under N₂. The mixture was stirred at 0°C for 2 hr, washed with 1 M HCl (2 x 100mL), brine (100 mL), and dried over Na₂SO₄. After the solvent had been evaporated, 850 mg of crude aldehyde (which was used directly for the
- 10 preparation of Preparative Example 41.7) was obtained.

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 41

- 15 To a solution of 4-trifluoromethoxybenzaldehyde (0.3 g, 1.6 mmol) in THF (3.0 mL) at -78 °C was added phenylmagnesium bromide (3.16 mL, 1M in THF, 2.0 eq.) dropwise. The resulting solution was stirred at -78 °C for 1 hour and stored at -4 °C overnight. The reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated NH₄Cl and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organics were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and
- 20 concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a 10% EtOAc in hexanes solution as eluent (0.39 g, 93% yield).

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLES 41.1 - 41.8

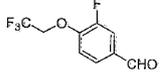
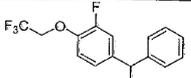
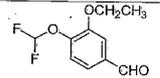
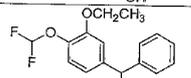
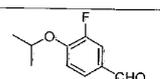
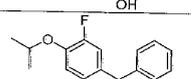
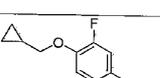
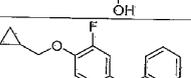
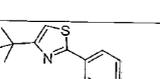
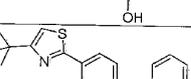
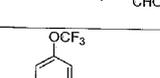
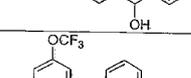
- 25 By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 41, using the arylaldehydes in Column 2 of Table 4.3 and phenylmagnesium bromide, the products given in Column 3 of Table 4.3 were prepared:

Prep. Ex.	Column 2	Column 3
41.1		
41.2		
41.3		
41.4		
41.5		
41.6		
41.7		
41.8		

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLES 41.10 - 41.16

By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 41 only substituting the appropriate compound in column 2 of Table 4.4, the compounds found in column 3 of Table 4.4 were prepared:

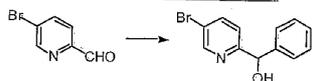
TABLE 4.4

Prep. Ex.	Column 2	Column 3
41.10		
41.12		
41.13		
41.14		
41.15		
41.16		

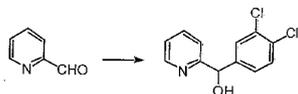
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PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 42

- 5 By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 41, using the 3-bromopyridine-2-carboxaldehyde prepared in Preparative Example 32, the above compound was prepared. LCMS: MH^+ = 264.

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 43

- 10 n-BuLi (4.25 mL, 2.5 M in hexanes, 1.2 eq.) was added dropwise to 1-bromo-3,4-dichlorobenzene (2.0 g, 8.9 mmol) in THF (20 mL) at -78°C . The resulting orange solution was stirred 40 minutes before adding pyridine-2-carboxaldehyde (1.1 mL, 1.3 eq.) dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred 2 hours at -78°C and quenched by
- 15 the addition of water. The resulting solution was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 , dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a 40% EtOAc solution in hexanes as eluent. This partially purified residue was repurified using a 3% MeOH in CH_2Cl_2 solution as eluent to give
- 20 an oil (0.37g, 16% yield).

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 44-54.14

- By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 43, using the aryl halides in Table 5, Column 2 and the arylaldehydes in Table 5, Column 3, the compounds in Table 5, Column 4 were prepared:

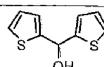
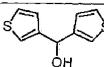
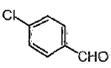
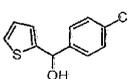
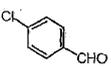
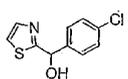
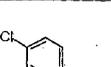
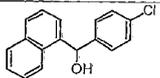
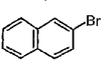
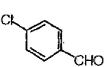
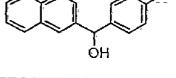
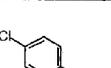
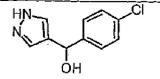
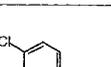
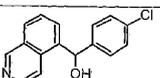
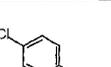
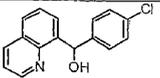
25

TABLE 5

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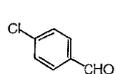
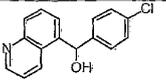
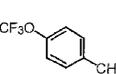
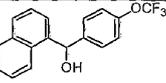
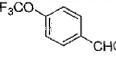
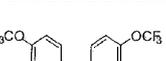
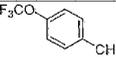
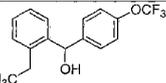
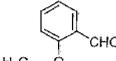
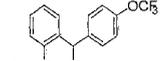
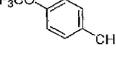
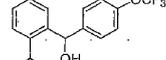
87

Prep. Ex.	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4 RR'CHOH
44			
45			
46			
47			
48			
49			
50			
51			
52			

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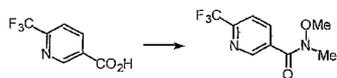
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53			
54			
54.1			
54.12			
54.13			
54.14			

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 55

Step A:



5

Oxalyl chloride (0.27 mL, 1.2 eq.) was added dropwise to a solution of 2-trifluoromethyl-5-pyridinecarboxylic acid (0.50g, 2.62 mmol) and DMF (2 drops) in CH₂Cl₂ (20mL) and the resulting solution was heated to reflux. The reaction mixture was cooled and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was redissolved

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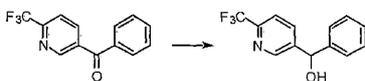
in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) and treated with diisopropylethylamine (0.7 mL, 2.3 eq.) and N, O-dimethylhydroxylamine (0.19g, 1.2 eq.). The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature 3 days, quenched by the addition of water (25 mL) and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The combined organics were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude reaction was purified by flash chromatography using a 70 : 30 EtOAc : hexanes mix as eluent to give an oil (0.29 g, 70% yield). LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 235$.

Step B:

10



Phenylmagnesium chloride (2.91 mL, 1.0 M in THF, 3.0 eq.) was added to the product from Preparative Example 55, Step A (0.23 g, 0.97 mmol) in THF (10 mL) at 0 °C. The resulting solution was warmed slowly to room temperature and stirred 6 hours. The reaction was quenched by the addition of water and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The combined organics were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a 50% EtOAc in hexanes solution as eluent (0.24 g, quantitative yield). LCMS; $\text{MH}^+ = 252$.

Step C:

The product from Preparative Example 55, Step B (0.23 g, 0.93 mmol) in EtOH (3.0 mL) and toluene (3.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature with NaBH_4 (0.053 g, 1.5 eq.) 5 hours. The resulting solution was quenched by the addition of water and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organics were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and

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concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a 30% EtOAc in hexanes solution as eluent (0.15 g, 66% yield). LCMS: $MH^+ = 254$.

5

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 55.1

10 To a solution of 4-hydroxybenzophenone (0.50g, 2.52 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (0.52g, 1.5 eq.) in DMF (6 mL) was added trifluoromethanesulfonic acid 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl ester and the resulting solution was heated to $50^\circ C$ for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with EtOAc and water and extracted. The combined organics were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated

15 under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using an 80 : 20 hexanes : EtOAc mix as eluent (0.67g, 94% yield). LCMS: $MH^+=281$.

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 55.10

20

By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 55, Step B only substituting 4-chlorophenylmagnesium chloride, the above compound was prepared (% yield). LCMS: $MH^+=$.

25

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 55.11

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A solution of 4-hydroxybenzophenone (1.0 g, 5.04 mmol), dimethylaminoethyl chloride hydrochloride (1.09 g, 1.5 eq.), and K_2CO_3 (3.48 g, 5.0 eq.) was heated at reflux 24 hours in acetone (50 mL). The resulting solution was cooled to room temperature and stirred an additional 32 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with H₂O and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organics were washed with 1N HCl (3 x 25 mL) and the combined aqueous washings neutralized with 1N NaOH and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The combined organics were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated and used without further purification (1.36 g, 100% yield); LCMS $MH^+ = 270$.

10

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLES 55.12-55.14

By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 55.11, only substituting the appropriate chloride in column-1 of Table 5.11, the title compounds in column 2 of Table 5.11 were prepared.

15

TABLE 5.11

Prep. Ex.	Column 1	Column 2
55.12		
55.13		
55.14		

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 55.15



20

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A solution of 4-hydroxybenzophenone (1.0 g, 5.04 mmol), sodium chlorodifluoroacetate (0.77 g, 1.0 eq.), and NaOH (0.20 g, 1.0 eq.) in DMF (10 mL) and H₂O (1.4 mL) was heated to 120-125 °C for 2.5 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with 1N NaOH and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organics were washed with H₂O, saturated NaCl, and dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a 15% EtOAc in hexanes solution as eluent (0.39 g, 31% yield); LCMS MH⁺=249.

10

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLES 55.16-55.17

By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 15 only substituting the appropriate compounds in column 1 of Table 5.12, the compounds in column 2 of Table 5.12 were prepared.

15

TABLE 5.12

Prep. Ex.	Column 1	Column 2	COMPD
55.16			---
55.17			LCMS: MH ⁺ =249

20

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 55.18

A solution of 4-hydroxybenzophenone (2.0 g, 10.9 mmol), neopentyl bromide (3.05 g, 2 eq.), K₂CO₃ (2.79 g, 2.0 eq.), KI (2.85 g, 1.7 eq.), and CuI (38 mg, 2 mol %) in DMF (10 mL) was heated to 95°C for 48 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to

25

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room temperature, diluted with saturated NaHCO_3 (50 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 100 mL). The combined organics were washed with H_2O and brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a 30% EtOAc in hexanes solution as eluent (0.1 g, 4% yield).

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 55.19

10 Trimethylacetyl chloride (0.75 mL, 1.2 eq.) was added to a solution of 4-aminobenzophenone (1.0 g, 5.07 mmol) and TEA (1.06 mL, 1.5 eq.) in CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL) at 0°C. The resulting solution was stirred 1.5 hours, warmed to room temperature and quenched by the addition of saturated NaHCO_3 . The resulting solution was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 , the combined organics dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a 30% EtOAc in hexane solution as eluent (1.28 g, 90% yield). LCMS: $\text{MH}^+=282$.

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 55.191

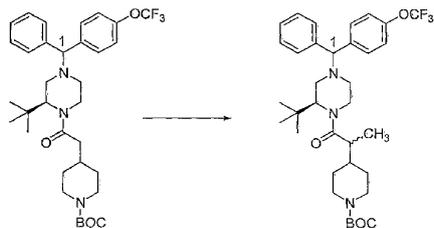
20 By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 55.19, only substituting trifluoroacetic anhydride, the above compound was prepared.

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 55.192

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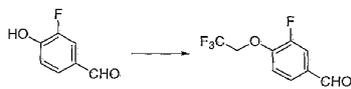
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To a solution of the compound from Preparative Example 177 (0.25 g, 0.405 mmol) in THF (5 mL) at -78°C was added lithium hexamethyldisilazane (0.89 mL, 2.0M in hexanes, 2.2 eq.) dropwise. The resulting solution was stirred 5 minutes and MeI (0.2 mL, 8.0 eq.) was added. The resulting solution was warmed to room temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with H_2O and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The combined organics were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a 75 : 25 hexanes : EtOAc solution as eluent (0.030 g, 12% yield). LCMS: $\text{MH}^+=632$.

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 55.2

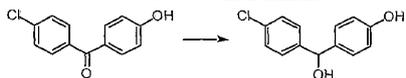


15

By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 55.1, only substituting 3-fluoro-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde, the above compound was prepared (0.70 g, 89% yield): LCMS $\text{MH}^+=223$.

20

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 56



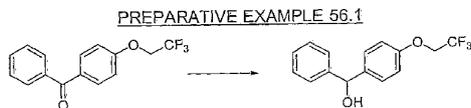
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By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 55, Step C, using 4-chloro-4'-hydroxybenzophenone (2.0 g, 8.8 mmol) gave the above compound (0.77 g, 34% yield).

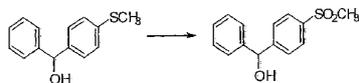
5



By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 55, Step C, using the product from Preparative Example 55.1, the above compound was prepared (0.63g, 97% yield) and used without further purification.

10

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 56.2



- 5 4-methylthiobenzhydrol (1.15 g, 5.0 mmol) was dissolved in acetic acid (25 mL) and H₂O₂ (35% in H₂O, 5.0 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred at 40°C for 3 days and poured onto NaHCO₃ (100 g). Water (800 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 100 mL). The combined extracts were dried over
- 10 Na₂SO₄, filtered, and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica with CH₂Cl₂:EtOAc (5:1). White solid (1.21g, 92%) was obtained.

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 56.3 and 56.4

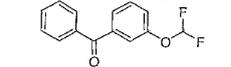
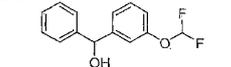
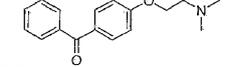
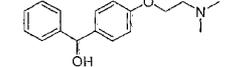
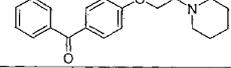
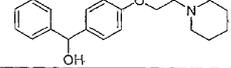
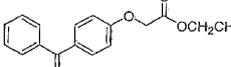
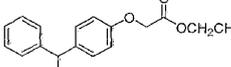
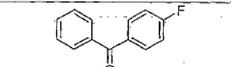
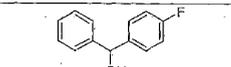
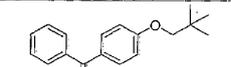
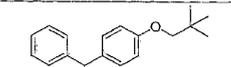
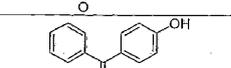
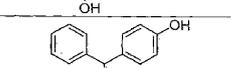
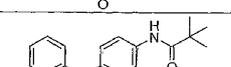
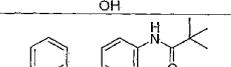
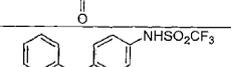
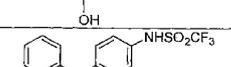
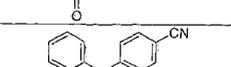
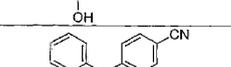
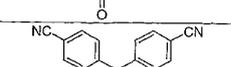
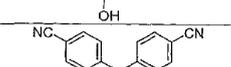
- 15 4-Trifluoromethylsulfonyl benzhydrol and 4-t-butylsulfonylbenzhydrol were prepared using a similar method to that described in Preparative Example 56.2.

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLES 56.10 -56.25

- 20 By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 56, only substituting the appropriate compounds in Column 2 of Table 5.14, the compounds in Column 2 of Table 5.14 were prepared:

Table 5.14

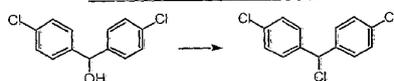
Prep. Ex.	Column 1	Column 2
56.10		
56.11		

56.12		
56.13		
56.14		
56.15		
56.16		
56.17		
56.18		
56.19		
56.20		
56.21		
56.22		

98

56.23		
56.24		

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 57



5 To a solution of 4,4'-dichlorobenzhydrol (1.0 g, 3.95 mmol) in toluene (10 mL) at 0 °C was added SOCl₂ (0.52 mL, 1.7 eq.) dropwise. The resulting solution was stirred at 0 °C 1 hour and warmed to room temperature and stirred overnight. The crude reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to give the above compound which was used without further purification (1.02 g, 95% yield).

10

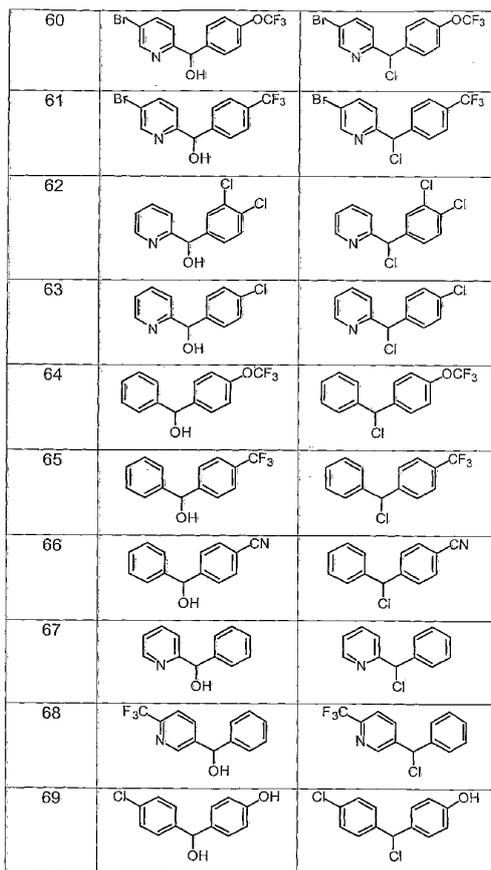
PREPARATIVE EXAMPLES 58-82.43

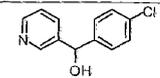
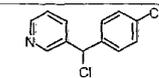
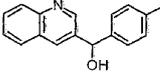
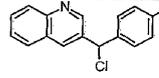
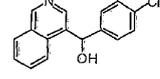
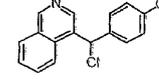
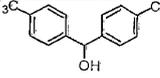
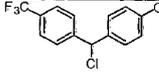
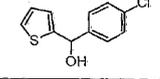
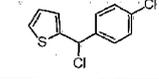
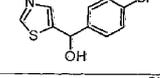
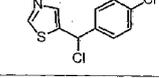
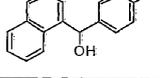
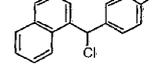
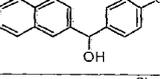
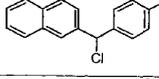
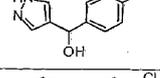
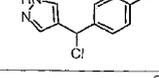
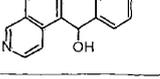
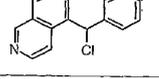
By essentially the same procedure as set forth in Preparative Example 57, the compounds in Table 6, Column 3 were prepared from the corresponding alcohols in Table 6, Column 2:

15

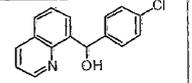
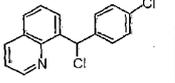
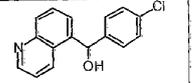
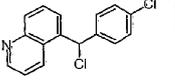
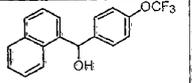
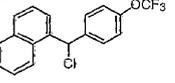
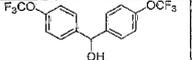
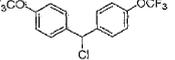
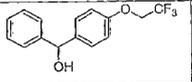
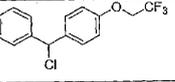
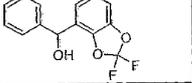
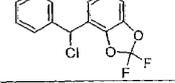
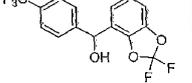
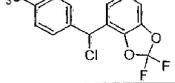
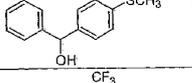
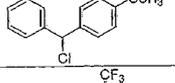
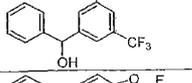
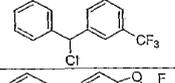
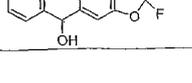
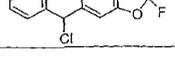
TABLE 6

Prep. Ex.	Column 2	Column 3
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59		

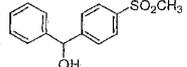
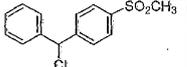
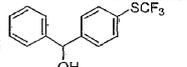
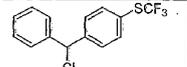
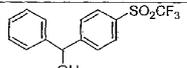
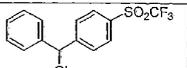
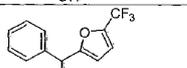
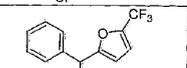
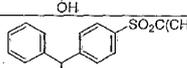
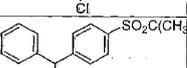
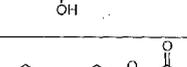
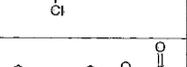
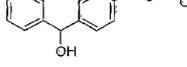
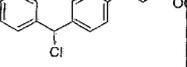
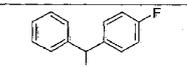
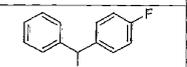
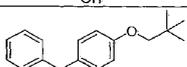
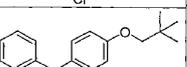
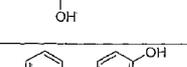
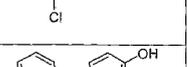


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PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 83

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Ac₂O (102 mg, 1.0 mmol) and TEA (303 mg, 3.0 mmol) were added under N₂ to a stirred solution of bis(3-thienyl)methanol in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL). The mixture was stirred for 16 hrs, poured into saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 10 mL). The extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography using CH₂Cl₂ to give 70 mg (58 %) of a solid.

10

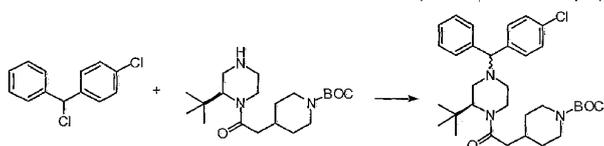
PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 84



By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 83, using the bis(2-thienyl)methanol, the above compound was prepared.

15

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 85



A solution of the product from Preparative Example 26 (0.35 g, 0.95 mmol), 4-chlorobenzhydryl chloride (0.27 mL, 1.2 eq.), K₂CO₃ (0.33 g, 2.5 eq.), and KI (0.063 g, 40 mol %) in CH₃CN (25 mL) was heated to reflux for 22 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled, diluted with water, and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organics were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified

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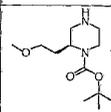
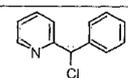
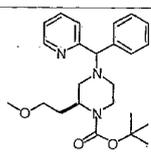
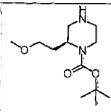
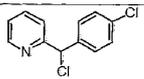
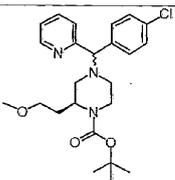
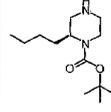
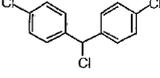
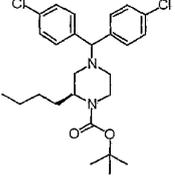
105

by flash chromatography using a 60 : 40 hexanes : EtOAc mix as eluent (0.32 g, 59% yield). LCMS: MH^+ = 568.

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLES 86-106.28L

- 5 By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 85, using the amines listed in Column 2 and the chlorides listed in Column 3, of Table 7 below, the compounds in Table 7, Column 4 (CMPD) were prepared:

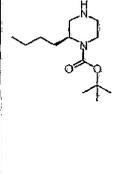
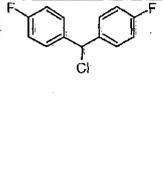
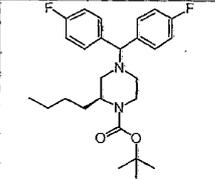
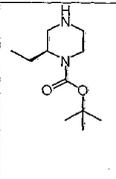
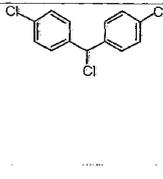
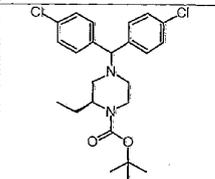
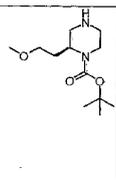
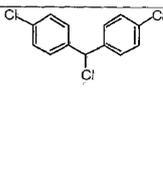
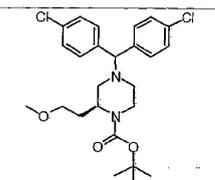
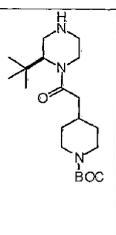
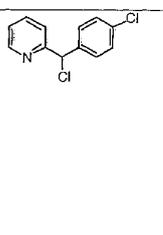
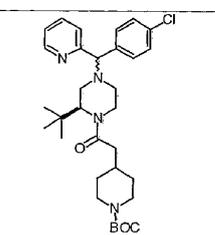
TABLE 7

Prep. Ex.	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	CMPD
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88				---

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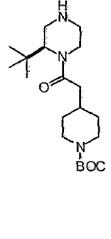
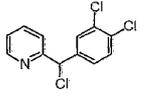
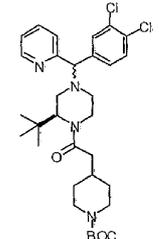
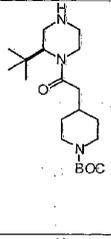
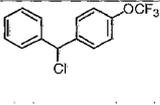
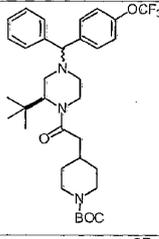
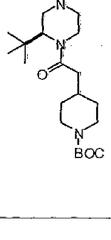
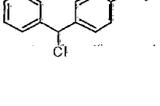
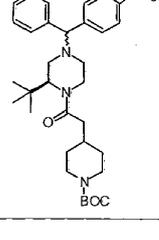
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89				FAB MS: MH ⁺ = 445
90				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 449
91				FAB MS: MH ⁺ = 479
92				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 569

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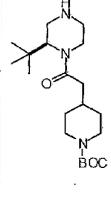
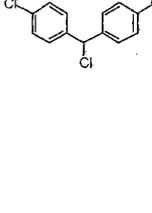
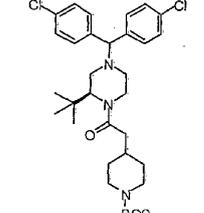
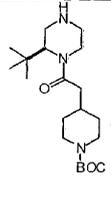
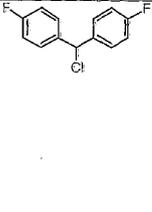
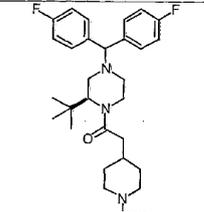
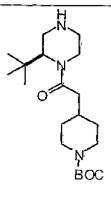
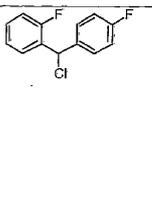
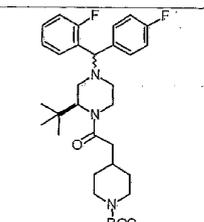
107

93				--
94				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 618
95				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 602

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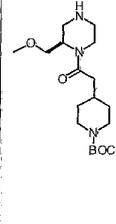
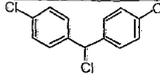
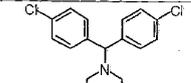
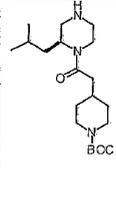
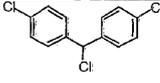
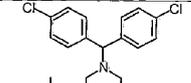
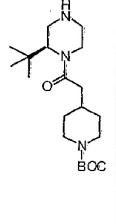
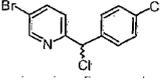
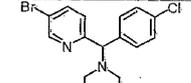
108

96				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 602
97				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 570
98				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 570

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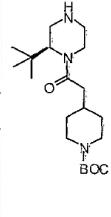
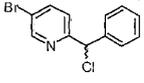
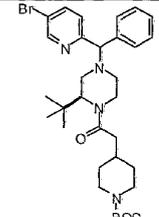
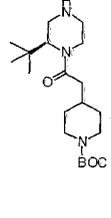
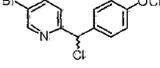
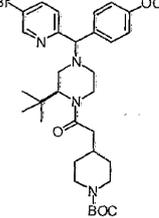
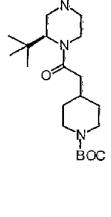
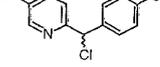
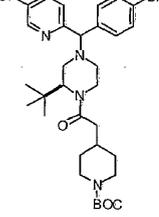
109

99				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 590
100				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 602
101				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 647

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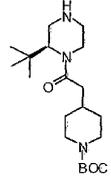
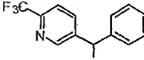
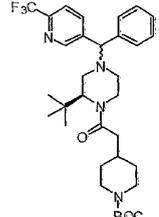
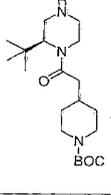
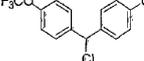
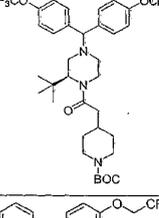
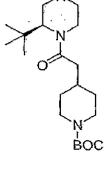
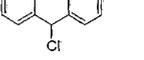
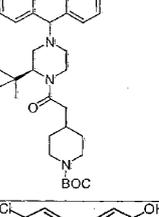
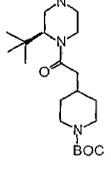
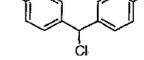
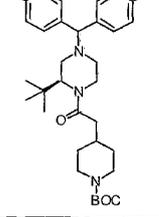
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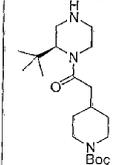
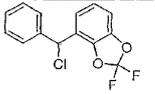
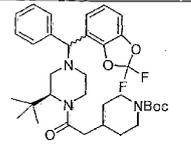
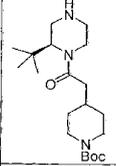
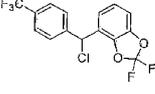
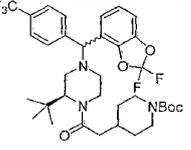
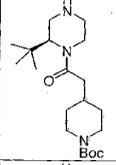
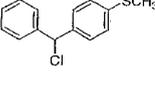
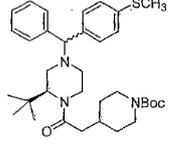
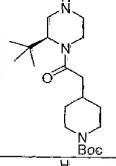
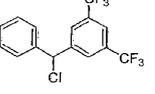
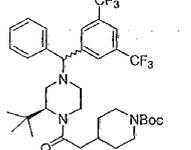
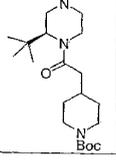
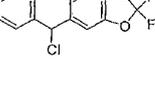
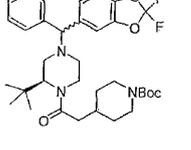
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103				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 697
104				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 681

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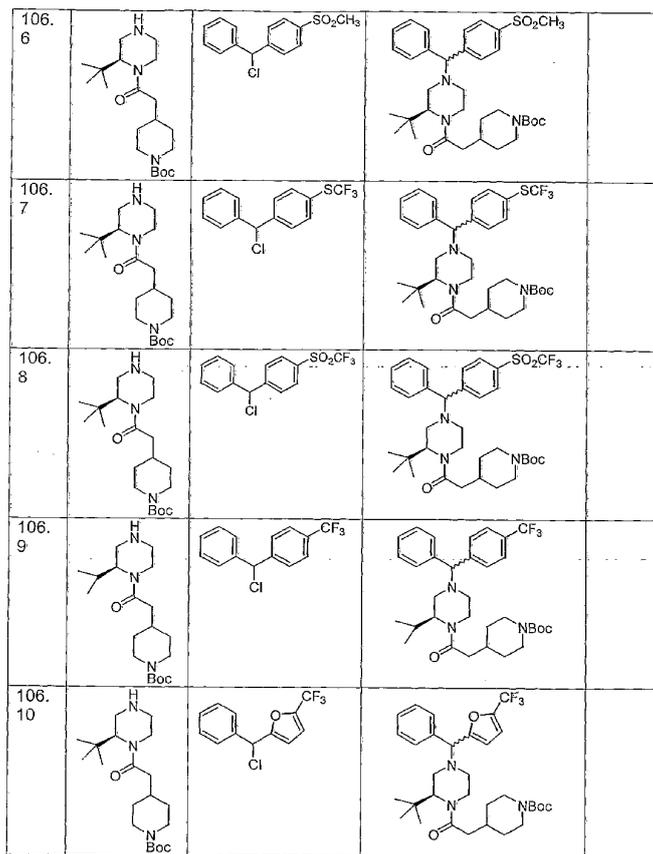
105				---
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105.2				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 632
106				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 584

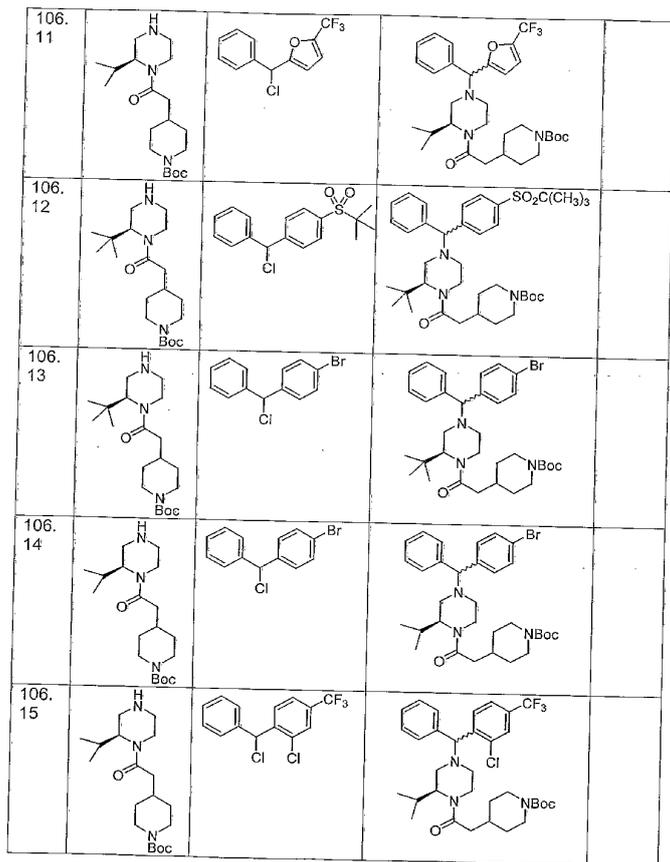
106. 1				
106. 2				
106. 3				
106. 4				
106. 5				

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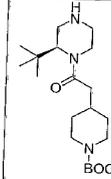
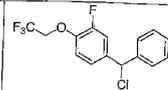
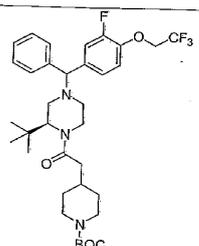
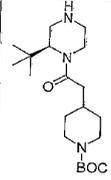
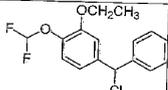
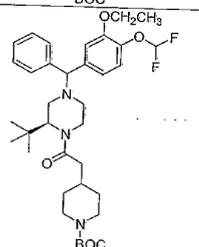
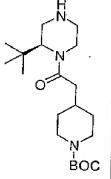
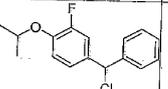
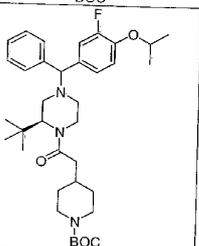




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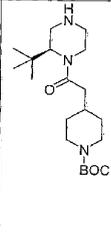
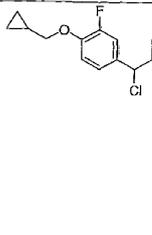
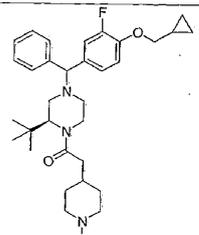
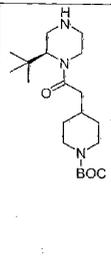
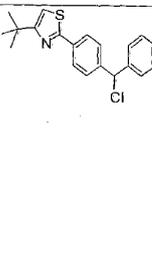
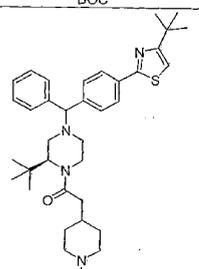
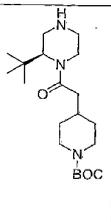
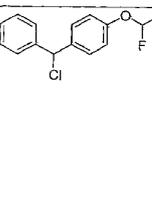
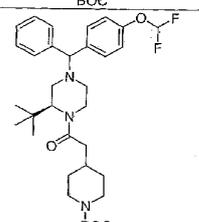
115

106. 16				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 650
106. 17				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 644
106. 18				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 610

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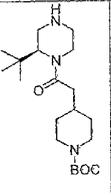
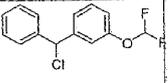
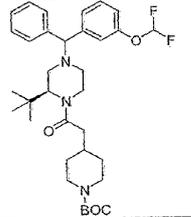
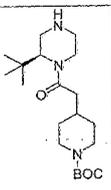
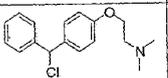
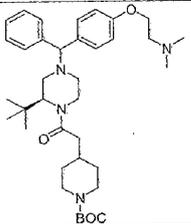
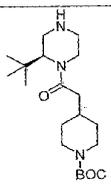
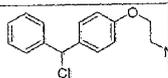
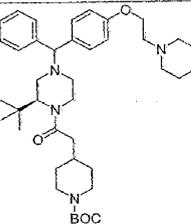
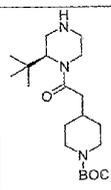
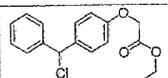
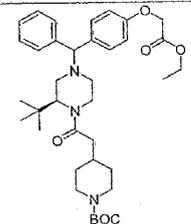
116

106. 19				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 622
106. 20				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 673
106. 21				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 600

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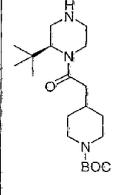
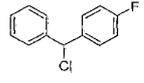
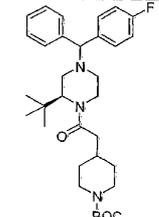
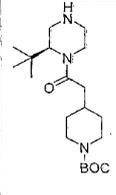
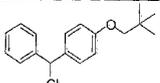
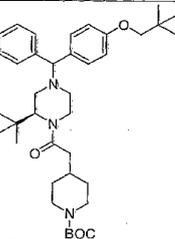
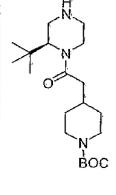
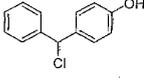
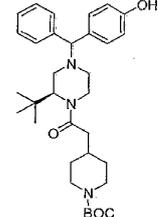
117

106. 22				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 600
106. 23				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 621
106. 24				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 661
106. 25				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 636

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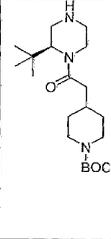
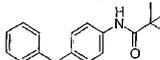
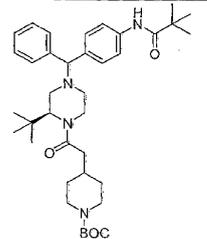
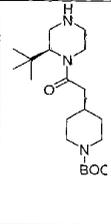
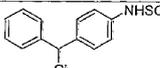
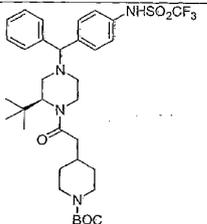
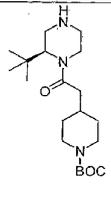
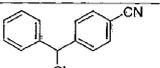
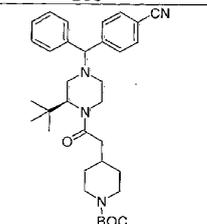
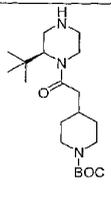
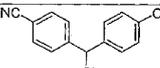
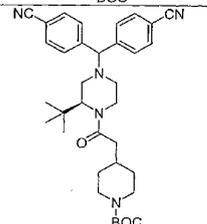
118

106. 26				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 552
106. 27				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 620
106. 28				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 550

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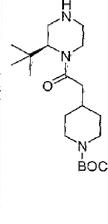
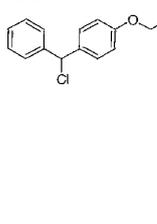
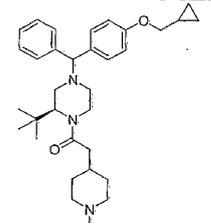
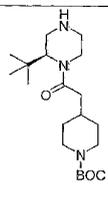
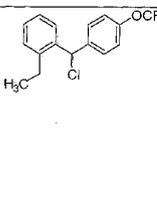
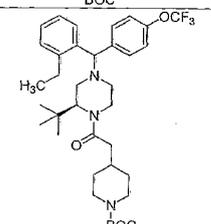
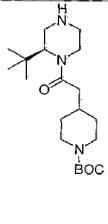
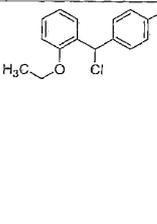
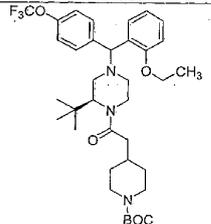
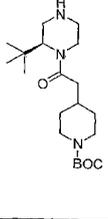
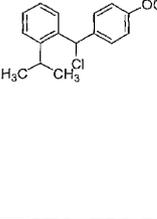
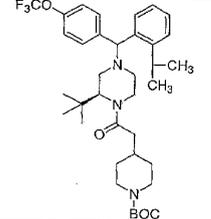
119

106. 28A				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 633
106. 28B				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 681
106. 28C				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 559
106. 28D				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 584

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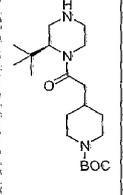
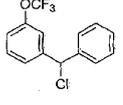
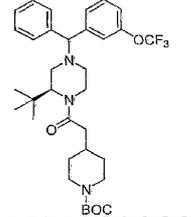
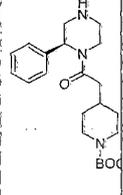
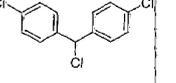
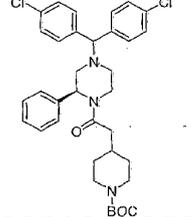
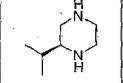
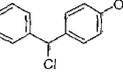
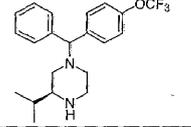
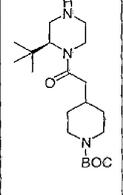
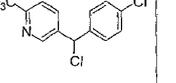
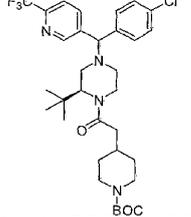
120

106. 28E				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 604
106. 28F				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 646
106. 28G				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 662
106. 28H				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 660

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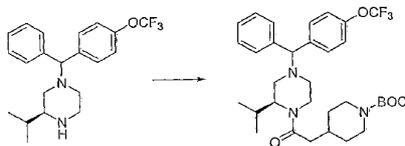
106.28I				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 618
106.28				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 622
106.28K				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 379
106.28L				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 637

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5

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 106.28M

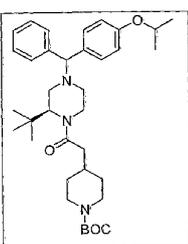
10 By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 21, only substituting the product from Preparative Example 106.28K, the above compound was prepared (54% yield). LCMS: $MH^+ = 604$.

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLES 106.29 AND 106.30

15 By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 55.11, only substituting compound prepared in Preparative Example 106.28 and the iodide in Column 2 of Table 7.1, the compounds in Column 3 of Table 7.1 (CMPD) were prepared:

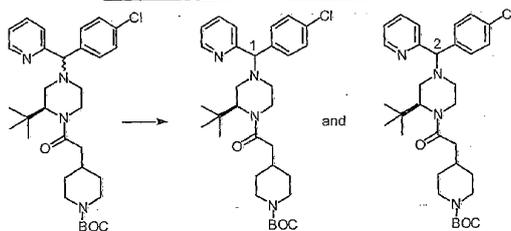
TABLE 7.1

Prep. Ex.	Column 2	Column 3	CMPD
106.29	Ethyl iodide		LCMS: $MH^+ = 578$

106.30	Isopropyl iodide		LCMS:MH ⁺ =592
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5

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 107 AND 108



The above compounds were prepared by the separation of the diastereomers of the product from Preparative Example 92:

Preparative Example 107 (first eluting isomer-1): LCMS: MH⁺ = 569.

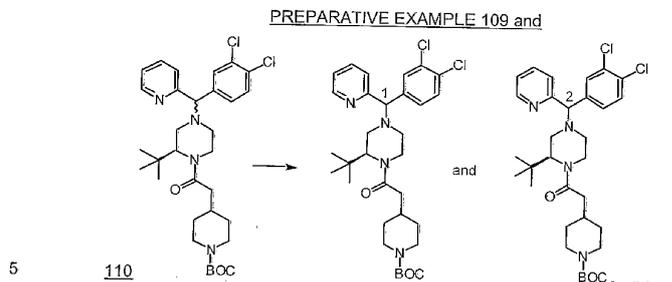
10

Preparative Example 108 (second eluting isomer-2): LCMS: MH⁺ = 569.

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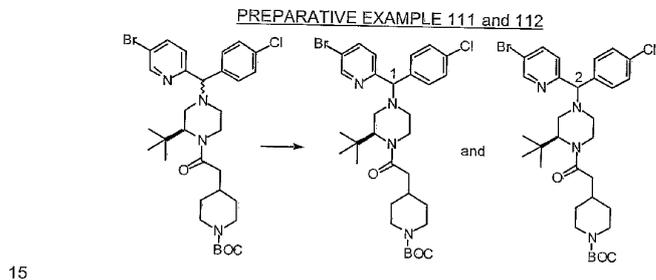
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The above compounds were prepared by the separation of the diastereomers of the product from Preparative Example 93 by flash chromatography using a 10% hexanes in EtOAc solution as eluent:

- 10 Preparative Example 109 (first eluting isomer-1): LCMS: MH^+ = 603.
 Preparative Example 110 (second eluting isomer-2): LCMS: MH^+ = 603.



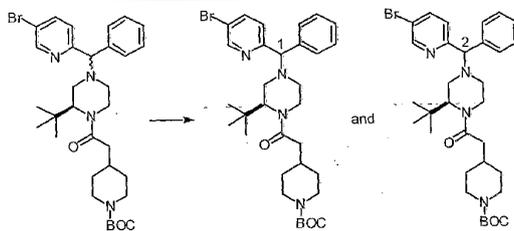
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- The above compounds were prepared through the separation of diastereomers of the product from Preparative Example 101 using preparative HPLC with a
- 5 CHIRALPAK AD column using a 95 : 5 hexanes : IPA with 0.2% DEA as eluent:
- Preparative Example 111 (first eluting isomer-1): LCMS: MH^+ = 647.
- Preparative Example 112 (second eluting isomer-2): LCMS: MH^+ = 647.

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 113 and 114

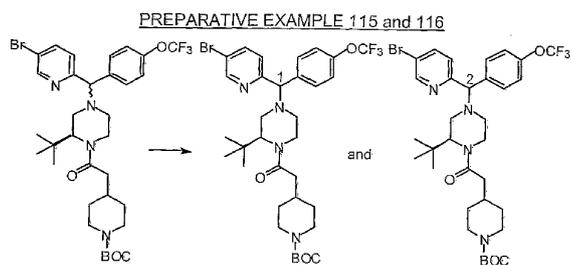


- The above compounds were prepared through the separation of diastereomers of the product from Preparative Example 102 by preparative HPLC with a
- CHIRALPAK AD column using a 95 : 5 hexanes : IPA with 0.2% DEA as eluent:
- 15 Preparative Example 113 (first eluting isomer-1): LCMS: MH^+ = 613.
- Preparative Example 114 (second eluting isomer-2): LCMS: MH^+ = 613.

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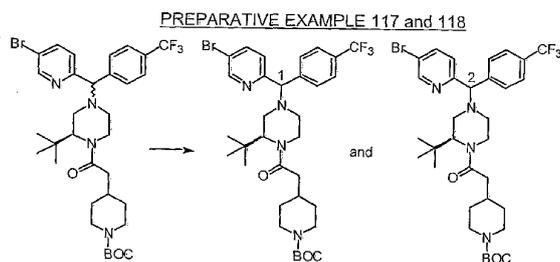
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- 5 The above compounds were prepared through the separation of diastereomers of the product from Preparative Example 103 by preparative HPLC with a CHIRALPAK AD column using a 95 : 5 hexanes : IPA with 0.2% DEA as eluent:
 Preparative Example 115 (first eluting isomer-1): LCMS: MH^+ = 697.
 Preparative Example 116 (second eluting isomer-2): LCMS: MH^+ = 697.

10

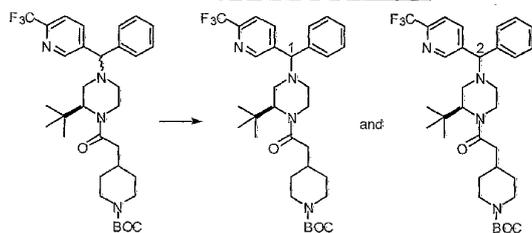


- 15 The above compounds were prepared through the separation of diastereomers of the product from Preparative Example 104 by preparative HPLC with a CHIRALPAK AD column using a 95 : 5 hexanes : IPA with 0.2% DEA as eluent:
 Preparative Example 117 (first eluting isomer-1): LCMS: MH^+ = 681.
 Preparative Example 118 (second eluting isomer-2): LCMS: MH^+ = 681.

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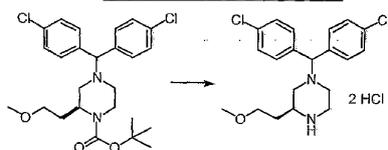
PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 119 AND 120

5 The above compounds were prepared through the separation of diastereomers of the product from Preparative Example 105 by preparative HPLC with a CHIRALPAK AD column using a 95 : 5 hexanes : IPA with 0.2% DEA as eluent:

Preparative Example 119 (first eluting isomer-1): LCMS: $MH^+ = 603$.

Preparative Example 120 (second eluting isomer-2): LCMS: $MH^+ = 603$.

10

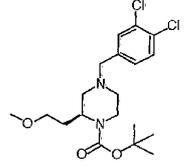
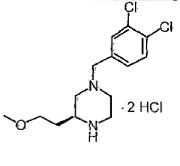
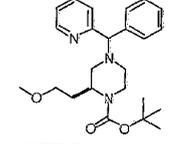
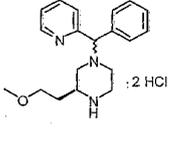
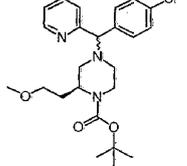
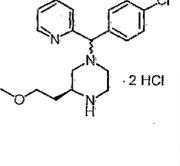
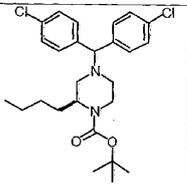
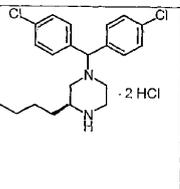
PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 124

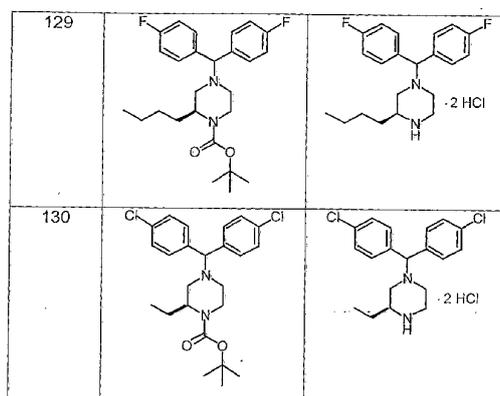
15 The product from Preparative Example 91 (0.28 g, 0.58 mmol) was stirred at room temperature in 4M HCl in dioxane for 1 hour. The resulting solution was concentrated under reduced pressure and used without further purification.

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLES 125-130

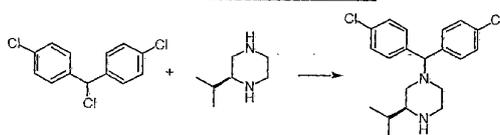
20 By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 124, using the compounds shown in Table 9, Column 2, the compounds in Table 9, Column 3 were prepared:

TABLE 9

Prep. Ex.	Column 2	Column 3
125		
126		
127		
128		



5

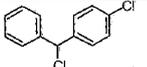
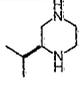
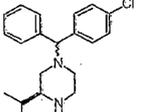
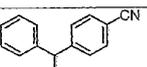
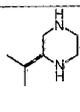
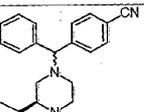
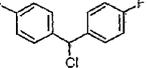
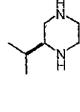
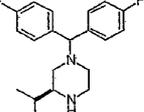
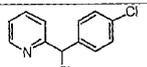
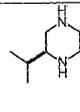
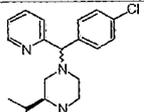
PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 134

A solution of the product from Preparative Example 57 (2.13 g, 3.52 mmol), the
 product from Preparative Example 6 (1.0 g, 3.52 mmol) and NaI (0.23 g, 20 mol%) in
 10 CH₃CN (50 mL) was heated to reflux overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled to
 room temperature, quenched by the addition of saturated NaHCO₃, and extracted
 with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organics were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and
 concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a 5%
 (10% NH₄OH) in MeOH in CH₂Cl₂ solution as eluent to afford a solid (1.8 g, 64%
 15 yield). LCMS: MH⁺ = 363.

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLES 135-144.10

- By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 134, using the chlorides as shown in Column 2 of Table 10, and the amines as shown in column 3 of Table 10, the products in Column 4 of Table 10 (CMPD), were prepared:

TABLE 10

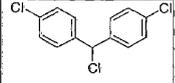
Prep. Ex.	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	CMPD
135				---
136				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 320
137				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 331
138				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 330

139				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 408
140				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 349
141				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 349
142				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 363
143				FABMS: MH ⁺ = 321
144				LCMS: MH ⁺ = 295

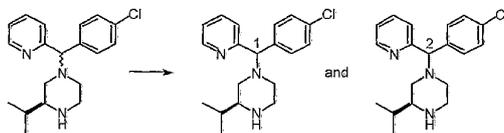
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144.10			LCMS: MH ⁺ =377
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PREPARATIVE EXAMPLES 145 AND 146



5 The products were prepared by separation of the mixture of diastereomers of ...
the product from Preparative Example 138 by flash chromatography using a 5% (10%
NH₄OH in MeOH) in CH₂Cl₂ as eluent:

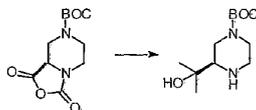
Preparative Example 145 (first eluting isomer-1): LCMS: MH⁺ = 330.

Preparative Example 146 (second eluting isomer-2): LCMS: MH⁺ = 330.

10

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 149

STEP A:

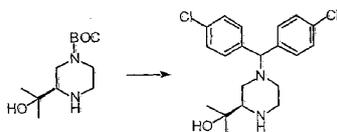


To a solution of anhydride (1.5 g, 5.85 mmol) in THF (10 mL) at -10 °C was
15 added MeMgBr (5.85 mL, 1.0 M in THF, 3.0 eq.). The resulting solution was stirred
one hour at -10 °C, warmed to room temperature and stirred one hour. The reaction
mixture was quenched by the addition of saturated NH₄Cl and extracted with CH₂Cl₂.
The combined organics were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under
reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a
20 10% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂ solution as eluent (0.20 g, 14% yield). LCMS: MH⁺ = 245.

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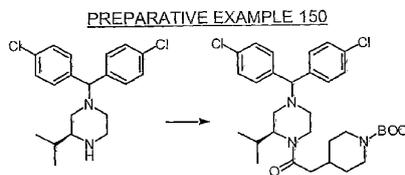
133

STEP B:

5

The product from Preparative Example 149, Step A was stirred at room temperature in 4 M HCl in dioxane (4.0 mL) for 10 minutes and the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in CH₂CN (10 mL) and the product from Preparative Example 30 (0.24 g, 1.2 eq.), K₂CO₃ (0.91 g, 8 eq.), and KI (0.054 g, 40 mol%) added. The resulting solution was heated to reflux overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, dilute with water and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organics were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a 10% (10% NH₄OH in MeOH) in CH₂Cl₂ as eluent (0.20 g, 65% yield). LCMS: MH⁺ = 379.

15



20

The product from Preparative Example 134 (0.5 g, 1.2 eq.), N-Boc-4-piperidineacetic acid (0.28 g, 1.14 mmol), DEC (0.28 g, 1.3 eq.), HOBt (0.20 g, 1.3 eq.), and NMM (90.31 mL, 2.5 eq.) were stirred at room temperature in CH₂Cl₂ for 3 days. The reaction mixture was poured into saturated NaHCO₃ and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organics were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated.

25

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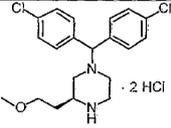
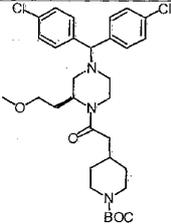
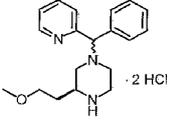
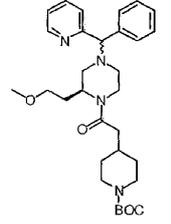
The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a 5% (10% NH₄OH in MeOH) in CH₂Cl₂ as eluent to yield a solid (0.57 g, 85% yield). LCMS: MH⁺ = 588.

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLES 151-172

By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 150, using the compounds as shown in Column 2 of Table 11, the products in Column 3 of Table 11, were prepared:

10

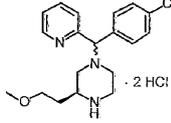
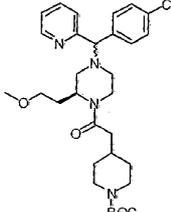
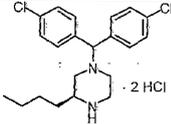
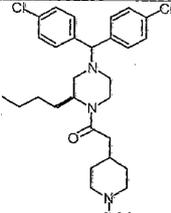
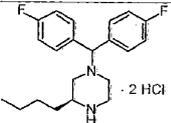
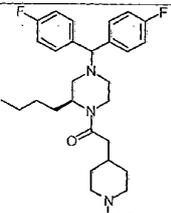
TABLE 11

Prep. Ex.	Column 2	Column 3	CPMPD
151			—
152			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 537

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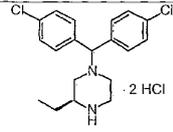
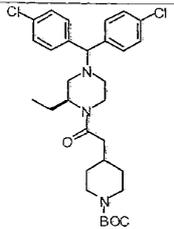
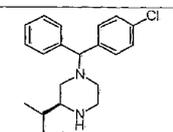
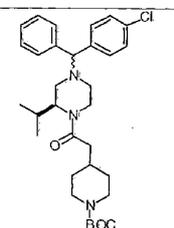
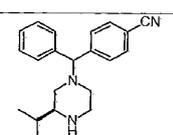
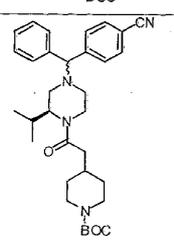
135

153	 <chem>COCCN1CCN(C1c2ccc(Cl)cc2)CC2</chem> · 2 HCl	 <chem>COCCN1CCN(C1c2ccc(Cl)cc2)C(=O)C3CCN(C3)C(=O)OC(C)(C)C</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 571
154	 <chem>CCCC1CCN(C1c2ccc(Cl)cc2)c3ccc(Cl)cc3</chem> · 2 HCl	 <chem>CCCC1CCN(C1c2ccc(Cl)cc2)c3ccc(Cl)cc3C(=O)C4CCN(C4)C(=O)OC(C)(C)C</chem>	FABMS: MH ⁺ = 602
155	 <chem>CCCC1CCN(C1c2ccc(F)cc2)c3ccc(F)cc3</chem> · 2 HCl	 <chem>CCCC1CCN(C1c2ccc(F)cc2)c3ccc(F)cc3C(=O)C4CCN(C4)C(=O)OC(C)(C)C</chem>	FABMS: MH ⁺ = 570

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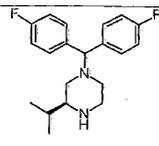
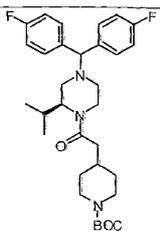
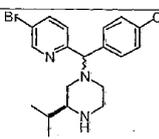
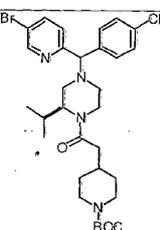
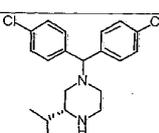
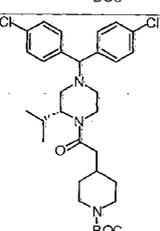
136

156	 <chem>CCN1CCN(C1c2ccc(Cl)cc2)c3ccc(Cl)cc3.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CCN1CCN(C1c2ccc(Cl)cc2)c3ccc(Cl)cc3C(=O)CC4CCN(C4)C(=O)OC(=O)C5C6CCN(C6)CC5</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 574
157	 <chem>CC(C)N1CCN(C1c2ccccc2)c3ccc(Cl)cc3</chem>	 <chem>CC(C)N1CCN(C1c2ccccc2)c3ccc(Cl)cc3C(=O)CC4CCN(C4)C(=O)OC(=O)C5C6CCN(C6)CC5</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 554
158	 <chem>CC(C)N1CCN(C1c2ccccc2)c3ccc(C#N)cc3</chem>	 <chem>CC(C)N1CCN(C1c2ccccc2)c3ccc(C#N)cc3C(=O)CC4CCN(C4)C(=O)OC(=O)C5C6CCN(C6)CC5</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 545

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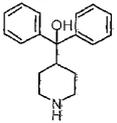
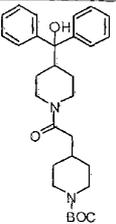
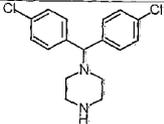
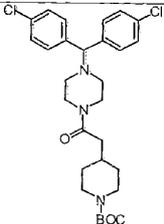
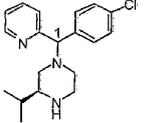
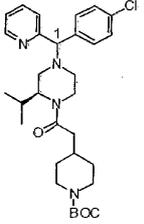
137

159			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 556
160			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 633
161			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 588

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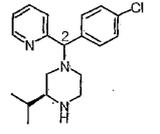
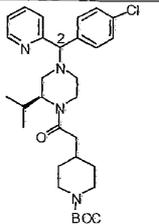
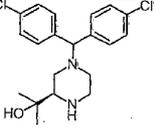
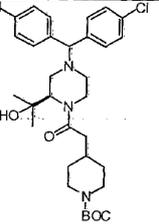
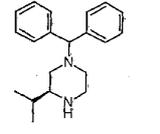
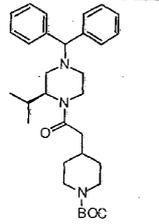
138

162			FABMS: MH ⁺ = 493
163			FABMS: MH ⁺ = 546
164			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 555

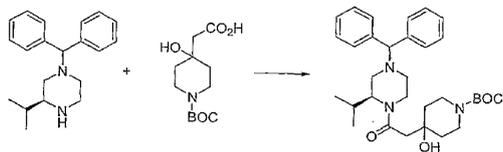
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165			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 555
171			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 604
172			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 520

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 172.10



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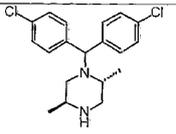
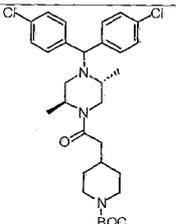
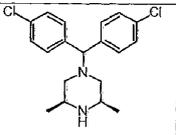
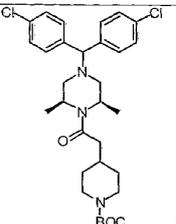
140

By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 150, only substituting the compounds prepared in Preparative Example 144 (0.16 g, 0.55 mmol) and Preparative Example 18.11 (0.17 g, 1.2 eq.), the above compound was prepared
 5 (0.11 g, 31% yield). LCMS: $MH^+ = 536$.

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLES 173 and 174

By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 19, using the compounds shown in Table 12, Column 2, the products shown in Table 12,
 10 Column 3 (CMPD) were prepared.

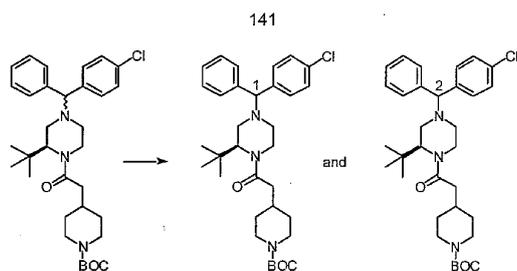
TABLE 12

Prep. Ex.	Column 2	Column 3	CMPD
173			LCMS: $MH^+ = 574$
174			LCMS: $MH^+ = 574$

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 175 AND 176

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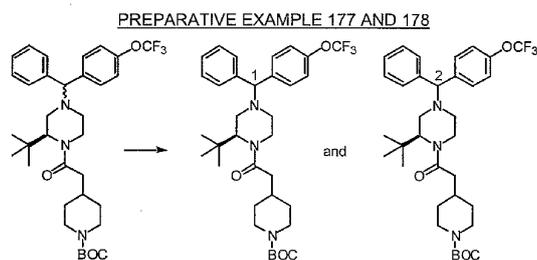


- The product from Preparative Example 85 was separated into individual diastereomers by preparative HPLC with a ChiralPak AD column using a 95 : 5 hexanes : IPA mix with 0.2% DEA as eluent. Following elution of isomer 1, the eluent was adjusted to a 90 : 10 hexanes : IPA mix with 0.2% DEA for the elution of isomer 2.

Preparative Example 175 (first eluting isomer-1): LCMS: MH^+ = 568.

Preparative Example 176 (second eluting isomer-2): LCMS: MH^+ = 568.

10



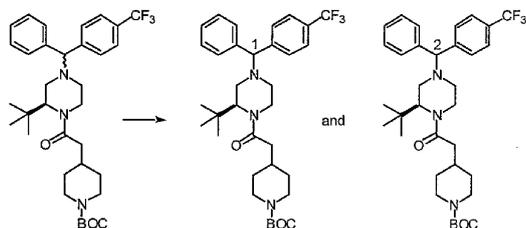
- The product from Preparative Example 94 was separated into individual diastereomers using a ChiralPak AD column using a 95 : 5 hexanes : IPA mix with 0.2% DEA as eluent. Following elution of isomer 1, the eluent was adjusted to a 90 : 10 IPA mix with 0.2% DEA for the elution of isomer 2.

Preparative Example 177 (first eluting isomer-1): LCMS: MH^+ = 618.

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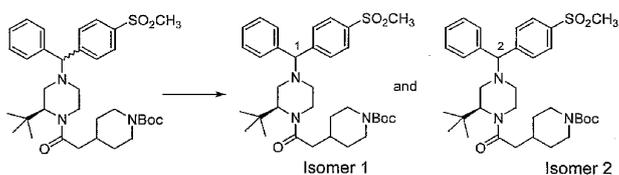
Preparative Example 178 (second eluting isomer-2): LCMS: $MH^+ = 618$.PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 179 AND 180

5 The product from Preparative Example 95 was separated into individual diastereomers using a ChiralPak AD column using a 95 : 5 hexanes : IPA mix with 0.2% DEA as eluent:

Preparative Example 179 (first eluting isomer): LCMS: $MH^+ = 603$, mp=69-74°C.

Preparative Example 180 (second eluting isomer): LCMS: $MH^+ = 603$; mp=74-

10 79°C.

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLES 180.1 and 180.2

15

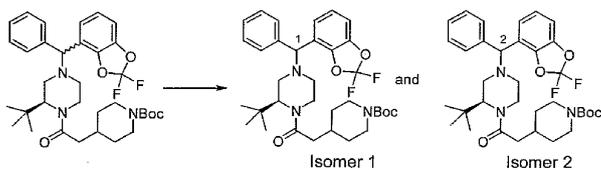
The product from Preparative Example 106.6 was separated into the two individual diastereomers shown here. Chromatography on a Chiralpak AD column using a 95:5 hexanes:IPA mix with 0.2% DEA as eluent afforded Preparative Example 180.1 (first eluting isomer) as a white solid and Preparative Example 180.2 (second eluting isomer) as a white solid.

20

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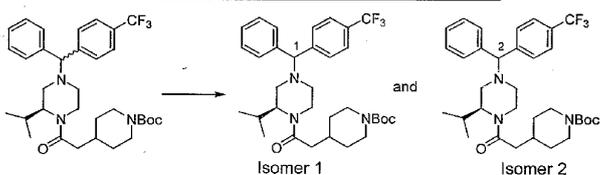
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143

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 180.3 and 180.4

- 5 The product from Preparative Example 106.1 was separated into the two individual diastereomers shown above. Chromatography on a Chiralpak AD column using a 98:2 hexanes:IPA mix with 0.2% DEA as eluent afforded Preparative Example 180.3 (first eluting isomer) = Isomer 1 and Preparative Example 180.4 (second eluting isomer) = Isomer 2.

10

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLES 180.5 and 180.6

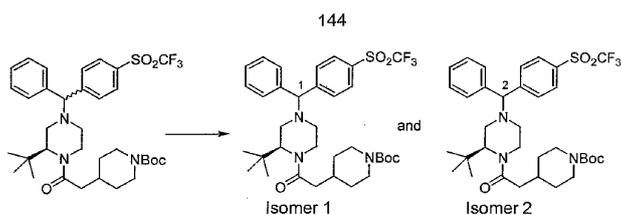
- 15 The product from Preparative Example 106.9 was separated into the two individual diastereomers shown above. Chromatography on a Chiralpak AD column using a 95:5 hexanes:IPA mix with 0.2% DEA as eluent afforded Preparative Example 180.5 (first eluting isomer) = Isomer 1 and Preparative Example 180.6 (second eluting isomer) = Isomer 2.

20

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 180.7 and 180.8

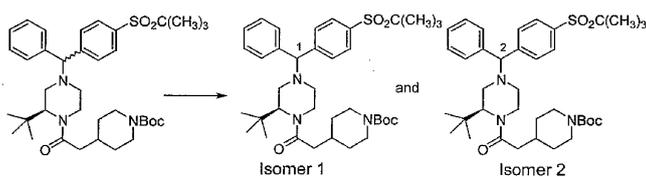
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The product from Preparative Example 106.8 was separated into the two individual diastereomers shown above. Chromatography on a Chiralpak AD column using a 90:10 hexanes:IPA mix with 0.2% DEA as eluent afforded Preparative Example 180.7 (first eluting isomer) = Isomer 1 and Preparative Example 180.8 (second eluting isomer) = Isomer 2.

10 PREPARATIVE EXAMPLES 180.9 and 180.10



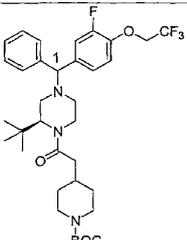
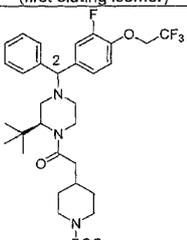
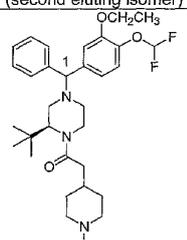
15 The product from Preparative Example 106.12 was separated into the two individual diastereomers shown above. Chromatography on a Chiralpak AD column using a 85:15 hexanes:IPA mix with 0.2% DEA as eluent afforded Preparative Example 180.9 (first eluting isomer) = Isomer 1, and Preparative Example 180.10 (second eluting isomer) = Isomer 2.

20

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLES 180.10A-180.39

25 By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 180, only substituting the diastereomeric mixture from the Preparative Example indicated in Column 2 of Table 12.1 and substituting the eluting solvent in Column 3 of Table 12.1, the compounds in Column 4 of Table 12.1 (CMPD) were prepared:

TABLE 12.1

Prep. Ex.	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	COMPD
180.10 A	106.16	95:5 hex: IPA with 0.2% DEA	 (first eluting isomer)	LCMS: MH ⁺ =650
180.11	106.16		 (second eluting isomer)	LCMS: MH ⁺ =650
180.12	106.17	97 : 3 hex : IPA with 0.1% DEA	 (first eluting isomer)	LCMS: MH ⁺ =644

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180.13	106.17		<p>(second eluting isomer)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =644
180.14	106.18	97 : 3 hex : IPA with 0.1% DEA	<p>(first eluting isomer)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =610
180.15	106.18		<p>(second eluting isomer)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =610

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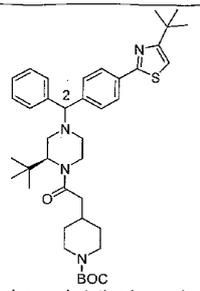
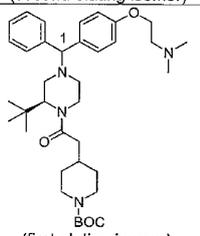
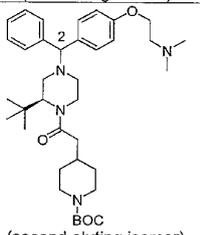
147

180.16	106.19	97 : 3 hex : IPA with 0.1% DEA	<p>(first eluting isomer)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =622
180.17	106.19		<p>(second eluting isomer)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =622
180.18	106.20	97:3 hex : IPA with 0.2% DEA	<p>(first eluting isomer)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =673

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148

180.19	106.20		 <p>(second eluting isomer)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =673
180.20	106.23	93.5:6.5 hex : IPA with 0.2% DEA	 <p>(first eluting isomer)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =621
180.21	106.23		 <p>(second eluting isomer)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =621

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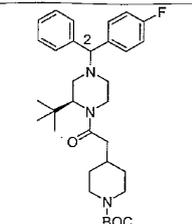
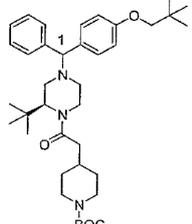
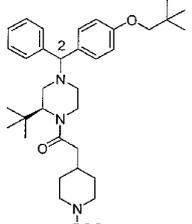
149

180.22	106.24	95 : 5 hex : IPA with 0.1% DEA	<p>(first eluting isomer)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =661
180.23	106.24		<p>(second eluting isomer)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =661
180.24	106.26	97 : 3 hex : IPA with 0.1% DEA	<p>(first eluting isomer)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =552

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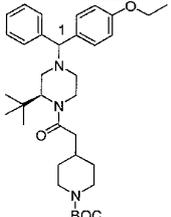
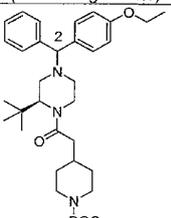
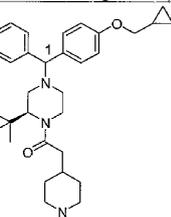
150

180.25	106.26		 <p>(second eluting isomer)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =552
180.26	106.27	98 :2 hex : IPA with 0.1% DEA	 <p>(first eluting isomer)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =620
180.27	106.27		 <p>(second eluting isomer)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =620

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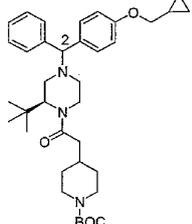
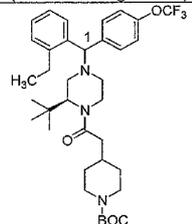
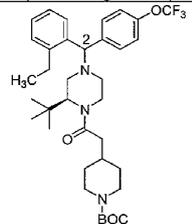
151

180.28	106.29	95 : 5 hex : IPA with 0.1% DEA	 (first eluting isomer)	LCMS: MH ⁺ =578
180.29	106.29		 (second eluting isomer)	LCMS: MH ⁺ =578
180.30	106.28E		 (first eluting isomer)	

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180.31	106.28E	95:5 hex : IPA with 0.1% DEA	 <p>(second eluting isomer)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =604
180.32	106.28F	98 : 2 hex : IPA with 0.1% DEA	 <p>(first eluting isomer)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =646
180.33	106.28F		 <p>(second eluting isomer)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =646

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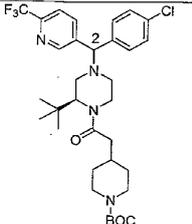
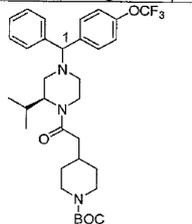
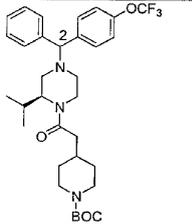
153

180.34	106.28G	99 : 1 hex : IPA with 0.1% DEA	<p>(first eluting isomer)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =662
180.35	106.28G		<p>(second eluting isomer)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =662
180.36	106.28L	93:7 hex : IPA with 0.2% DEA	<p>(first eluting isomer)</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =637

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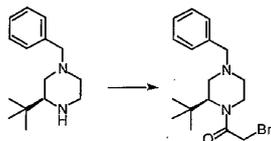
180.37	106.28L		 (second eluting isomer)	LCMS: MH ⁺ =637
180.38	106.28M	95 : 5 hex : IPA with 0.2% DEA	 (first eluting isomer)	LCMS: MH ⁺ =604
180.39	106.28M		 (second eluting isomer)	LCMS: MH ⁺ =604

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 181

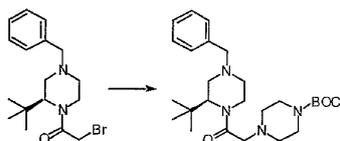
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Step A:

To the product from Preparative Example 10 (1.64g, 7.06 mmol) and NaHCO₃ (1.19g, 2 eq.) in CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL) at 0 °C was added bromoacetyl bromide (0.68 mL, 1.1 eq.) dropwise. The resulting solution was warmed slowly to room temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was quenched by the addition of water and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organics were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product (2.2 g, 92% yield) was used without further purification. LCMS: MH⁺ = 353.

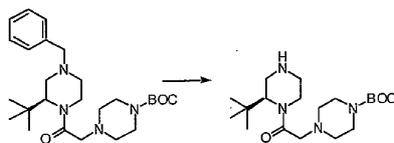
Step B:

To the product from Preparative Example 181, Step A (2.2 g, 6.23 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (1.72 g, 2.0 eq.) in CH₃CN (50 mL) was added N-BOC-piperazine (1.35 g, 1.2 eq.). The resulting solution was heated to reflux 2 hours, cooled, and diluted with water. The resulting solution was extracted with EtOAc and the combined organics dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a 50 : 50 EtOAc : hexanes solution as eluent (0.77 g, 27% yield). LCMS: MH⁺ = 459.

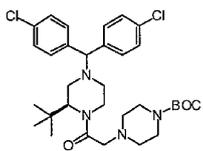
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Step C:

- The product from Preparative Example 181, Step B (0.77 g, 1.68 mmol),
5 ammonium formate (2.12 g, 20 eq.) and 10% Pd/C (1.48 g, 50% wet) in EtOH (20 mL)
was heated to reflux 4 hours. The resulting solution was cooled, filtered through a plug
of Celite and concentrated. The residue was taken up in CH₂Cl₂ and washed with
water. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a 7% (10%
NH₄OH in MeOH in CH₂Cl₂ solution as eluent (0.57 g, 92% yield). LCMS: MH⁺ = 369.
10

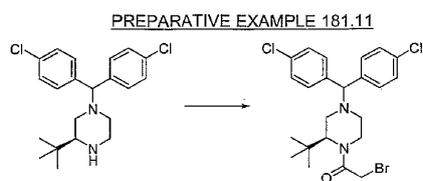
Step D:

- By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 85, using
15 the product from Preparative Example 181, Step C, the above compound was
prepared (0.14 g, 16% yield). LCMS: MH⁺ = 603.

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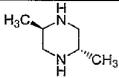
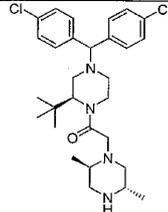
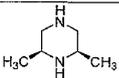
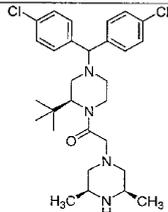
- 5 By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 181, Step A, only substituting the compound prepared in Preparative Example 144.10, the above compound was prepared. LCMS: MH⁺=497.

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 181.12 and 181.13

By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 181, Step B, only substituting the compounds in Column 2 of Table 12.1, the compounds in Column 3 of Table 12.1 (CMPD) were prepared:

5

Table 12.1

Prep. Ex.	Column 2	Column 3	CMPD
181.12			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 531
181.13			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 531

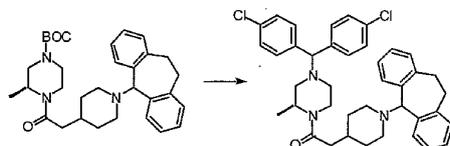
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PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 182

Step A:

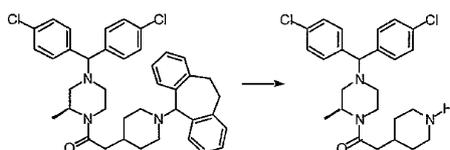


5

The product from Preparative Example 21 (0.53 g, 1.0 mmol) was stirred in 4M HCl/dioxane (8.0 mL) at room temperature 30 minutes and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was diluted with CH₃CN (10 mL) and by essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 134 the product was prepared (0.05 g, 25% yield). FaBMS: MH⁺ = 652.

10

Step B:



15

The product from Preparative Example 182, Step A (0.03 g, 0.05 mmol) in 1 : 1 CH₂Cl₂ : HCO₂H was stirred at room temperature 5 hours then at reflux overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a gradient column from 1% (10% NH₄OH in MeOH) in CH₂Cl₂ to 20% (10% NH₄OH in MeOH) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.01 g, 48% yield). LCMS: MH⁺ = 460.

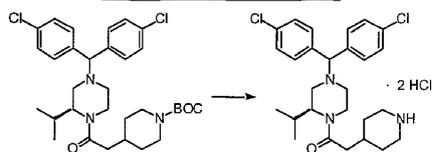
20

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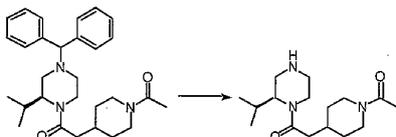
160

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 183



- 5 A solution of the product from Preparative Example 150 (0.35 g, 0.59 mmol) was stirred at room temperature in 4 M HCl in dioxane (4 mL) for 30 minutes. The resulting solution was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 and neutralized by the addition of 1N NaOH, separated, and the organics dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated to give a solid (0.31g, 94%
10 yield) which was used without further purification. LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 488$.

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 239

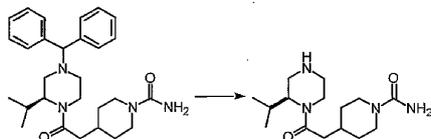


- 15 A solution of the product from Example 611 (1.00 g, 2.20 mmol) below, and HCOONH_4 (2.77 g, 44.0 mmol) in anhydrous MeOH (30 mL) was added under N_2 to a suspension of 10 % Pd/C (1.17 g) in anhydrous MeOH (20 mL). The mixture was stirred for 16 hrs under N_2 , poured into 250 CH_2Cl_2 (250 mL), and filtered through
20 Celite. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was purified by flash chromatography using 11 % MeOH (10% NH_4OH) in CH_2Cl_2 to give 555 mg (87 %) of a solid.

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PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 240

- 5 Using essentially the same procedure as described in Preparative Example 239, 1.00 g (2.20 mmol) of the product from Example 612 below, was converted into 520 mg (81 %) of a solid.

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 241

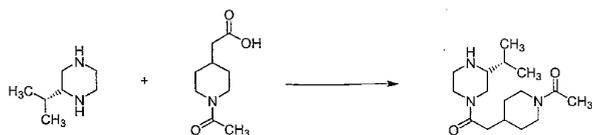
- 10 (-)-3(R)-Isopropyl-2,5-piperazinedione (5g) (32mmoles) was dissolved in dry THF (167.5mL) and the solution was cooled to 0°C. A 1M solution of LiAlH₄ in THF (115.25mL) (115.25 mmoles) was added dropwise over 20 minutes. The mixture was heated under reflux at 65°C for 5h and then stirred at 25°C for 16h. Distilled water (37.5mL) was added dropwise to the stirred reaction mixture, followed by 1N NaOH (21.25mL) and additional distilled water (37.5mL). The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (1.75L) and the latter was dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated to dryness. The residue was chromatographed on a silica gel column (40X6.5cm) using gradient elution with 3%, 4%, 6% and 9% (10% NH₄OH in methanol)-dichloromethane as the eluant to give the product (2.4g; 58%); [α]_D^{25°C} +3.7° (c=5.7mg/2mL MeOH).
- 15
- 20

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 242

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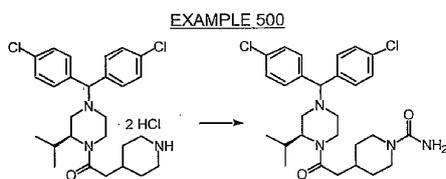
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The product from Preparative Example 241 (555.2mg) (4.33mmoles) above, was dissolved in anhydrous DMF (16.7mL). 4-methylmorpholine (0.476mL) (4.33mmoles), 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (830mg) (4.33mmoles), 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (585.2mg) (4.33mmoles) and N-acetylpiperidine-4-acetic acid (802.3mg) (4.33mmoles) was added and the mixture was stirred under argon at 25°C for 41h. The mixture was evaporated to dryness and the residue was taken up in dichloromethane and washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃.

The dichloromethane layer was dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated to dryness and the residue was chromatographed on a silica gel column (20X5cm) using 3% (10% NH₄OH in methanol)-dichloromethane as the eluant to give the product (1.25g; 98%); [α]_D^{25°C} +16.6° (c=5.6mg/2mL MeOH).

15



To a solution of the product from Preparative Example 183 (0.15 g, 0.31 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) at 0°C was added TEA (0.21 mL, 5 eq.) and TMSNCO (0.41 mL, 10 eq.). The reaction mixture was stirred until TLC showed consumption of starting material (30 minutes). The reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated NaHCO₃ and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organics were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography

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using a 5% (10% NH_4OH in MeOH) in CH_2Cl_2 solution as eluent to yield a solid (0.10 g, 61% yield). LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 531$; mp = 115-128°C.

EXAMPLES 501-558.22

- 5 By essentially the same procedure set forth in Example 500, using the compounds shown in column 2 of Table 14, which were prepared in a similar manner to Preparative Example 183 or Example 611 from the corresponding N-BOC-protected amine, the products shown in column 3 of Table 14 (CMPD), were prepared:

TABLE 14

Ex.	Column 2	Column 3	CMPD
501			LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 469$; Mp = 80-85°C.
502			LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 503$; mp = 103-109°C.

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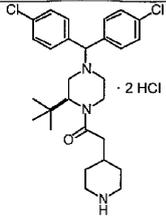
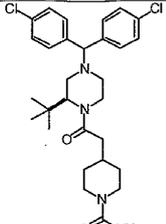
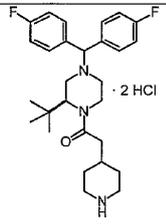
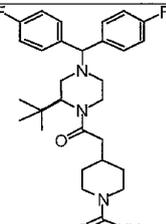
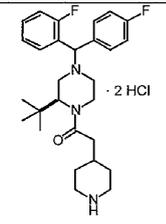
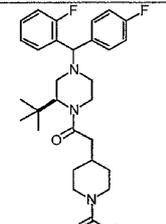
164

503	<p><chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)N(C1=CC=C(C=C1)C2=CC=CC=C2Cl)C3=CC=CC=C3</chem> · 2 HCl</p>	<p><chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C(=O)N)CC2)N(C1=CC=C(C=C1)C2=CC=CC=C2Cl)C3=CC=CC=C3</chem> · 2 HCl</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 512; mp = 112-117°C
504	<p><chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)N(C1=CC=C(C=C1)C2=CC(OC(F)(F)F)=CC=C2)C3=CC=CC=C3</chem> · 2 HCl</p>	<p><chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C(=O)N)CC2)N(C1=CC=C(C=C1)C2=CC(OC(F)(F)F)=CC=C2)C3=CC=CC=C3</chem> · 2 HCl</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 561; mp = 101-105°C
505	<p><chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)N(C1=CC=C(C=C1)C2=CC(=CC=C2)C(F)(F)F)C3=CC=CC=C3</chem> · 2 HCl</p>	<p><chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C(=O)N)CC2)N(C1=CC=C(C=C1)C2=CC(=CC=C2)C(F)(F)F)C3=CC=CC=C3</chem> · 2 HCl</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 545; mp = 106-111°C

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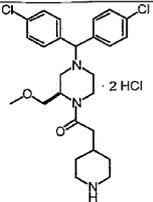
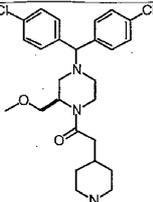
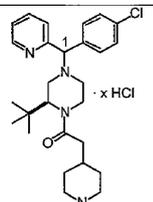
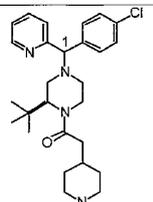
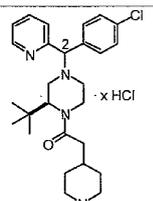
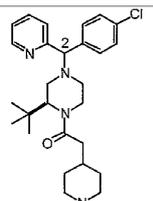
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506	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)C3CC(Cl)C(Cl)C3</chem> · 2 HCl	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C2)C(=O)N)C3CC(Cl)C(Cl)C3</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 545; mp = 141-160°C
507	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)C3C(F)C(F)C(F)C3</chem> · 2 HCl	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C2)C(=O)N)C3C(F)C(F)C(F)C3</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 513; mp = 95-101°C
508	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)C3C(F)C(F)C(F)C3</chem> · 2 HCl	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C2)C(=O)N)C3C(F)C(F)C(F)C3</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 513; mp = 122-127°C

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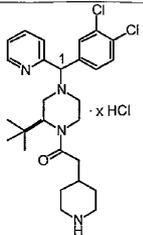
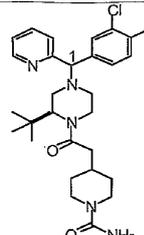
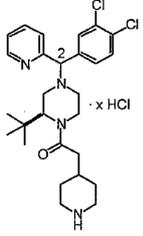
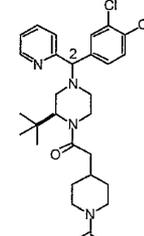
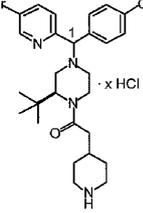
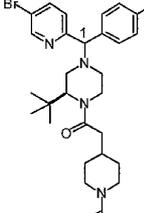
166

509	 <chem>COCCN1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)C3=CC=C(Cl)C=C3.Cl</chem> · 2 HCl	 <chem>COCCN1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C2)C(=O)N)C3=CC=C(Cl)C=C3.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 533; mp = 97-101 °C
510	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)C3=CC=C(Cl)C=C3.Cl</chem> · x HCl	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C2)C(=O)N)C3=CC=C(Cl)C=C3.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 512; mp = 90-117°C
511	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)C3=CC=C(Cl)C=C3.Cl</chem> · x HCl	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C2)C(=O)N)C3=CC=C(Cl)C=C3.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 512; mp = 82-93°C

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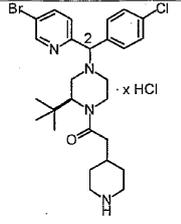
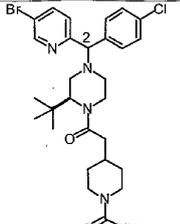
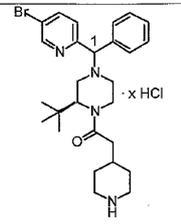
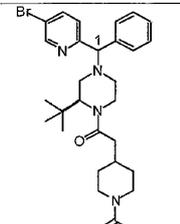
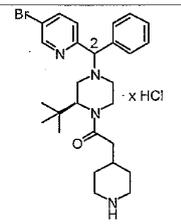
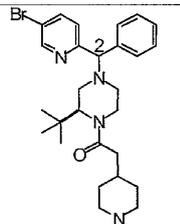
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512	 <chem>CC1(C)CN(C1C2=CN=CC=C2C3=CC=C(C=C3)ClCl)C(=O)CC4CCNCC4.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC1(C)CN(C1C2=CN=CC=C2C3=CC=C(C=C3)ClCl)C(=O)CC4CCN(C(=O)N)CC4.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 546; mp = 113-117°C
513	 <chem>CC1(C)CN(C1C2=CC=CC=C2N(C2=CC=C(C=C2)ClCl)C3=CC=NC=C3)C(=O)CC4CCNCC4.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC1(C)CN(C1C2=CC=CC=C2N(C2=CC=C(C=C2)ClCl)C3=CC=NC=C3)C(=O)CC4CCN(C(=O)N)CC4.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 546; mp = 107-111°C
514	 <chem>CC1(C)CN(C1C2=CC=CC=C2N(C2=CC=C(C=C2)Cl)C3=CC=CC=C3Br)C(=O)CC4CCNCC4.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC1(C)CN(C1C2=CC=CC=C2N(C2=CC=C(C=C2)Cl)C3=CC=CC=C3Br)C(=O)CC4CCN(C(=O)N)CC4.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 590; mp = 92-97°C

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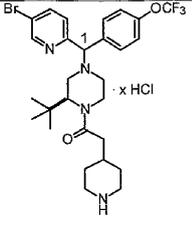
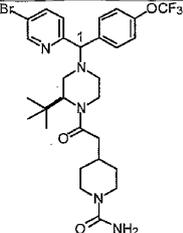
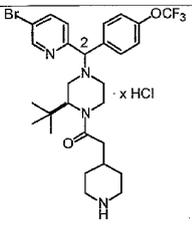
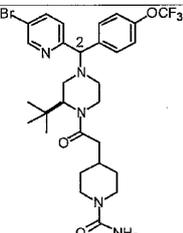
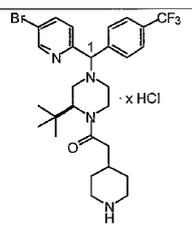
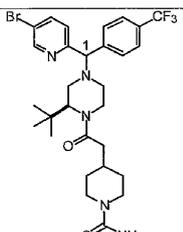
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515	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CN2CCCC2)C3=CC=C(Cl)C=C3C4=CC=CC=C4Br</chem> · x HCl	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CN2CCCC2)C3=CC=C(Cl)C=C3C4=CC=CC=C4Br</chem> NH2	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 590; mp = 81-87°C
516	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CN2CCCC2)C3=CC=CC=C3C4=CC=CC=C4Br</chem> · x HCl	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CN2CCCC2)C3=CC=CC=C3C4=CC=CC=C4Br</chem> NH2	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 556; mp = 115-120°C
518	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CN2CCCC2)C3=CC=CC=C3C4=CC=CC=C4Br</chem> · x HCl	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CN2CCCC2)C3=CC=CC=C3C4=CC=CC=C4Br</chem> NH2	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 556; mp = 110-115°C

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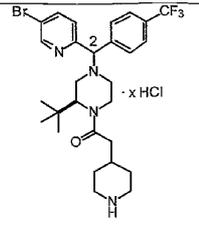
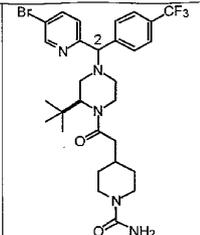
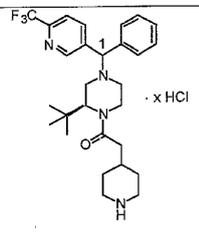
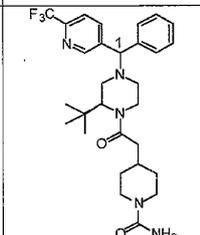
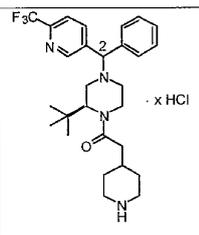
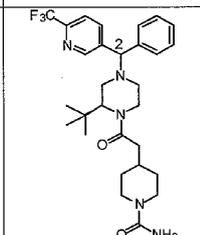
169

519	 <p>$\cdot x \text{HCl}$</p>	 <p>$\text{O}=\text{NH}_2$</p>	LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 640$; $\text{mp} = 116\text{-}121^\circ\text{C}$
520	 <p>$\cdot x \text{HCl}$</p>	 <p>$\text{O}=\text{NH}_2$</p>	LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 640$; $\text{mp} = 119\text{-}125^\circ\text{C}$
521	 <p>$\cdot x \text{HCl}$</p>	 <p>$\text{O}=\text{NH}_2$</p>	LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 624$; $\text{mp} = 126\text{-}132^\circ\text{C}$

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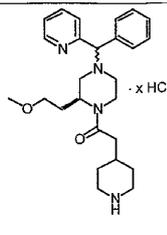
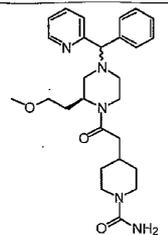
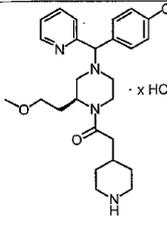
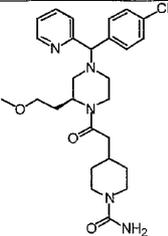
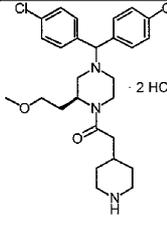
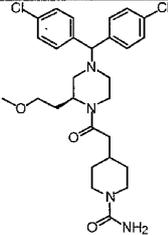
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522	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)C3=CC=CC=C3N(C3=CC=CC=C3)C4=CC(=C(C=C4)Br)N=C5C=CC(=C5)C(F)(F)F</chem> - x HCl	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C2)C(=O)N)C3=CC=CC=C3N(C3=CC=CC=C3)C4=CC(=C(C=C4)Br)N=C5C=CC(=C5)C(F)(F)F</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 624; mp = 121-130°C
523	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)C3=CC=CC=C3N(C3=CC(=C(C=C3)C(F)(F)F)N)C4=CC=CC=C4</chem> - x HCl	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C2)C(=O)N)C3=CC(=C(C=C3)C(F)(F)F)N)C4=CC=CC=C4</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 546; mp = 102-106°C.
524	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)C3=CC=CC=C3N(C3=CC(=C(C=C3)C(F)(F)F)N)C4=CC=CC=C4</chem> - x HCl	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C2)C(=O)N)C3=CC(=C(C=C3)C(F)(F)F)N)C4=CC=CC=C4</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 546; mp = 123-127°C.

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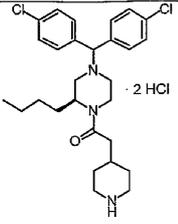
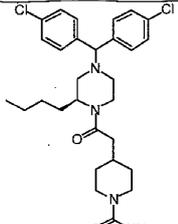
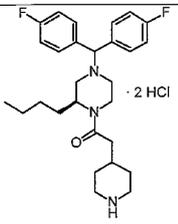
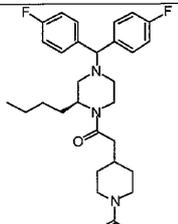
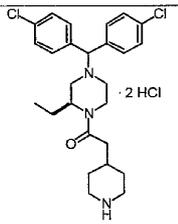
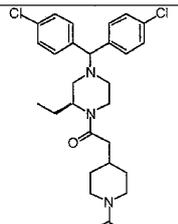
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525	 <chem>COCCN1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)C3=CC=CC=C3C4=CC=CN=C4.Cl</chem>	 <chem>COCCN1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C)CC2)C3=CC=CC=C3C4=CC=CN=C4.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 480; mp = 87-119°C.
526	 <chem>COCCN1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)C3=CC=CC=C3C4=CC=CC=C4Cl.Cl</chem>	 <chem>COCCN1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C)CC2)C3=CC=CC=C3C4=CC=CC=C4Cl.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 514; mp = 75-79°C
527	 <chem>COCCN1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)C3=CC=C(Cl)C=C3C4=CC=CC=C4Cl.Cl</chem>	 <chem>COCCN1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C)CC2)C3=CC=C(Cl)C=C3C4=CC=CC=C4Cl.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 547; mp = 105-109°C

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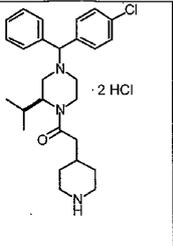
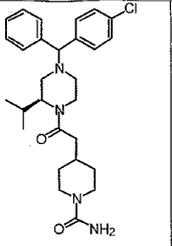
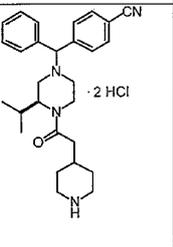
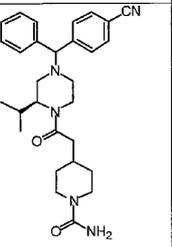
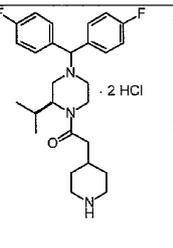
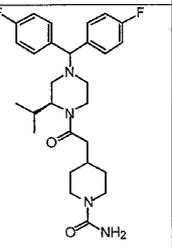
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528	 <chem>CCCC1CN(C1C(=O)CN2CCCC2)N(C3=CC=C(Cl)C=C3)C4=CC=C(Cl)C=C4.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CCCC1CN(C1C(=O)N2CCCC2N)N(C3=CC=C(Cl)C=C3)C4=CC=C(Cl)C=C4.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 545; mp = 103-107°C
529	 <chem>CCCC1CN(C1C(=O)CN2CCCC2)N(C3=CC=C(F)C=C3)C4=CC=C(F)C=C4.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CCCC1CN(C1C(=O)N2CCCC2N)N(C3=CC=C(F)C=C3)C4=CC=C(F)C=C4.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 513; mp = 91-97°C
530	 <chem>CCC1CN(C1C(=O)CN2CCCC2)N(C3=CC=C(Cl)C=C3)C4=CC=C(Cl)C=C4.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CCC1CN(C1C(=O)N2CCCC2N)N(C3=CC=C(Cl)C=C3)C4=CC=C(Cl)C=C4.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 517; mp = 93-93°C

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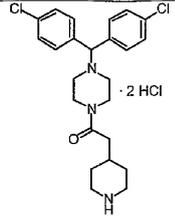
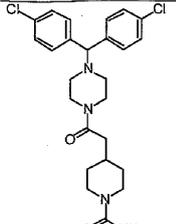
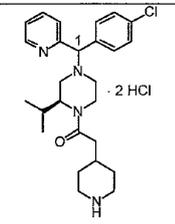
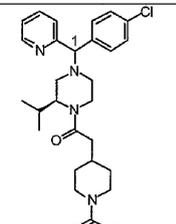
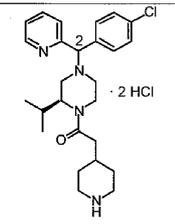
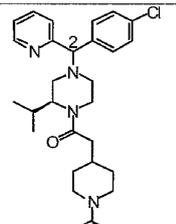
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531	 <chem>CC1(C)CN(C2=CC=C(C=C2)C3=CC=C(C=C3)Cl)CCN1CC(=O)CCN4C=CC=C(N)C4</chem> · 2 HCl	 <chem>CC1(C)CN(C2=CC=C(C=C2)C3=CC=C(C=C3)Cl)CCN1CC(=O)CCN4C=CC=C(N)C4</chem> · 2 HCl	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 497; mp = 99-102°C
532	 <chem>CC1(C)CN(C2=CC=C(C=C2)C3=CC=C(C=C3)C#N)CCN1CC(=O)CCN4C=CC=C(N)C4</chem> · 2 HCl	 <chem>CC1(C)CN(C2=CC=C(C=C2)C3=CC=C(C=C3)C#N)CCN1CC(=O)CCN4C=CC=C(N)C4</chem> · 2 HCl	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 488; mp = 129-133°C
533	 <chem>CC1(C)CN(C2=CC=C(C=C2)C3=CC(=C(C=C3)F)F)CCN1CC(=O)CCN4C=CC=C(N)C4</chem> · 2 HCl	 <chem>CC1(C)CN(C2=CC=C(C=C2)C3=CC(=C(C=C3)F)F)CCN1CC(=O)CCN4C=CC=C(N)C4</chem> · 2 HCl	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 499; mp = 108-111°C

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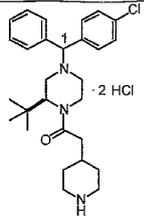
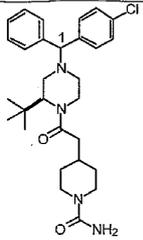
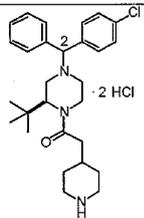
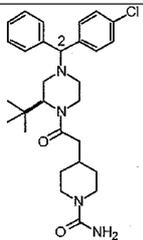
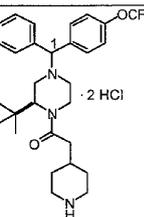
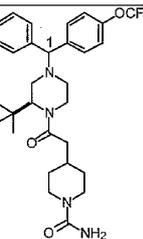
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534	 <chem>Clc1ccc(cc1)N2CCN(C2C(=O)CC3CCNCC3)c4ccc(Cl)cc4.[H]Cl</chem>	 <chem>Clc1ccc(cc1)N2CCN(C2C(=O)CC3CCNCC3)c4ccc(Cl)cc4.N</chem>	FABMS: MH ⁺ = 489; mp = 126-130°C
535	 <chem>CC1(C)N(C2CCNCC2)C(=O)CC3CCNCC3N1c4ccc(Cl)cc4.[H]Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC1(C)N(C2CCNCC2)C(=O)CC3CCNCC3N1c4ccc(Cl)cc4.N</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 497; mp = 75-83°C
536	 <chem>CC1(C)N(C2CCNCC2)C(=O)CC3CCNCC3N1c4ccc(Cl)cc4.[H]Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC1(C)N(C2CCNCC2)C(=O)CC3CCNCC3N1c4ccc(Cl)cc4.N</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 498; mp = 85-89°C

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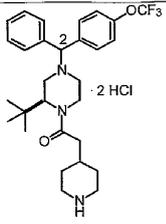
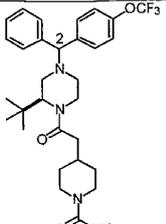
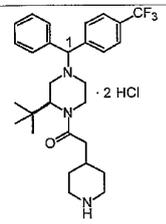
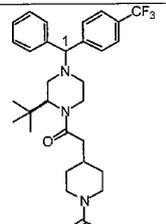
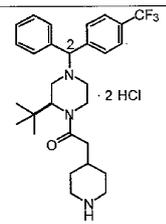
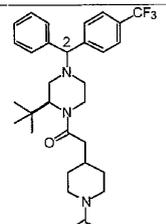
175

542	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)N(C3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)Cl)C5=CC=CC=C5.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C2)C(=O)N)N(C3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)Cl)C5=CC=CC=C5.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 511; mp = °C
543	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)N(C3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)Cl)C5=CC=CC=C5.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C2)C(=O)N)N(C3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)Cl)C5=CC=CC=C5.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 511; mp = 79-83°C
544	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)N(C3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)OC(F)(F)F)C5=CC=CC=C5.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C2)C(=O)N)N(C3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)OC(F)(F)F)C5=CC=CC=C5.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 561; mp = °C

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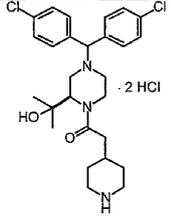
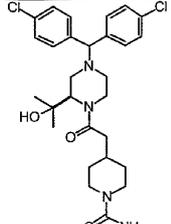
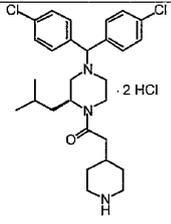
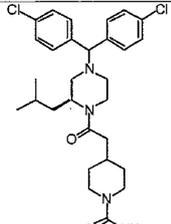
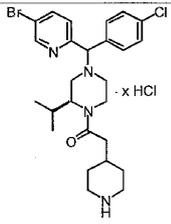
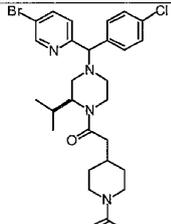
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545	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)C3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)OC(F)(F)F</chem> · 2 HCl	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2C(=O)N)C3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)OC(F)(F)F</chem> · 2 HCl	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 561; mp = 51-65°C
546	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)C3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)C(F)(F)F</chem> · 2 HCl	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2C(=O)N)C3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)C(F)(F)F</chem> · 2 HCl	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 545; mp = 107-109°C
547	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)C3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)C(F)(F)F</chem> · 2 HCl	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2C(=O)N)C3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)C(F)(F)F</chem> · 2 HCl	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 545; mp = 84-88°C

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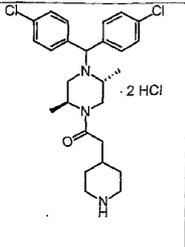
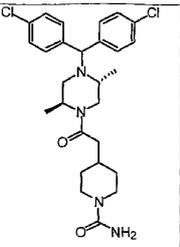
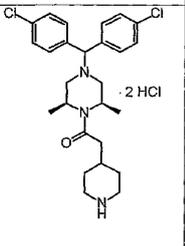
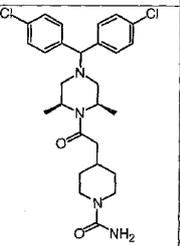
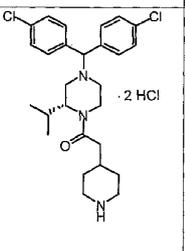
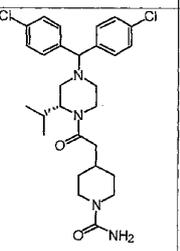
177

548	 - 2 HCl	 - 2 HCl	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 547; mp = 110-114°C.
549	 - 2 HCl	 - 2 HCl	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 545; mp = 91-93°C
550	 - x HCl	 - x HCl	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 576; mp = 89-109°C.

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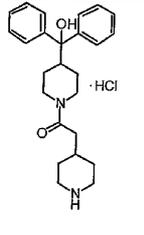
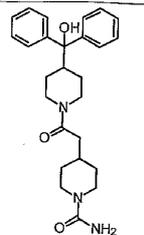
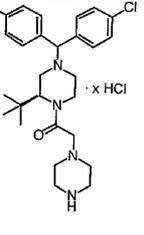
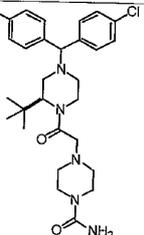
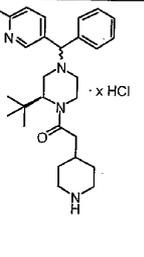
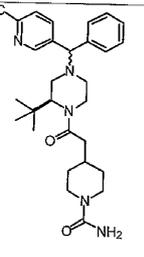
178

551			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 517; mp = 105-124°C.
552			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 517; mp = 100-112°C.
553			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 531; mp = 99-108°C.

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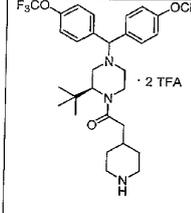
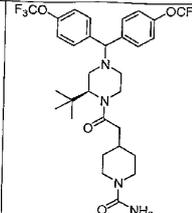
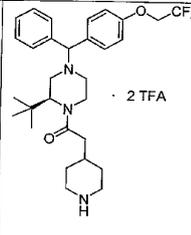
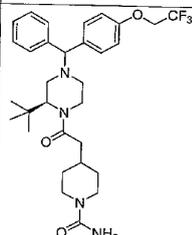
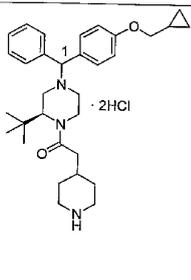
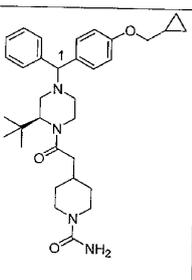
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554	 <chem>C1CCN(C1)C(=O)CC2CCN(C2)C(=O)N3C(C4=CC=CC=C4)C(O)C5=CC=CC=C35</chem> · HCl	 <chem>C1CCN(C1)C(=O)CC2CCN(C2)C(=O)N3C(C4=CC=CC=C4)C(O)C5=CC=CC=C35</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 436; mp = 106-112°C
555	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1)C(=O)CC2CCN(C2)C(=O)N3C(C4=CC=C(C=C4)Cl)C(O)C5=CC=C(C=C5)Cl</chem> · x HCl	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1)C(=O)CC2CCN(C2)C(=O)N3C(C4=CC=C(C=C4)Cl)C(O)C5=CC=C(C=C5)Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 546; mp = 119-127°C
556	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1)C(=O)CC2CCN(C2)C(=O)N3C(C4=CC=C(C=C4)C5=CC=NC=C5C(F)(F)F)C(O)C6=CC=CC=C36</chem> · x HCl	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1)C(=O)CC2CCN(C2)C(=O)N3C(C4=CC=C(C=C4)C5=CC=NC=C5C(F)(F)F)C(O)C6=CC=CC=C36</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 546; mp = 98-101°C

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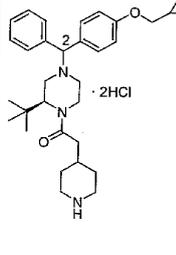
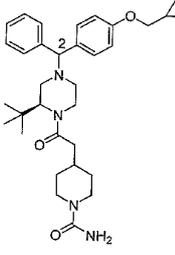
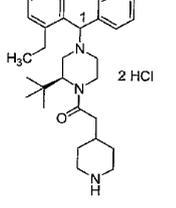
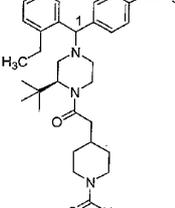
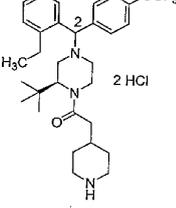
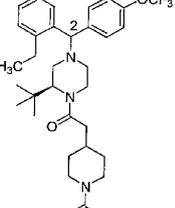
180

557	 · 2 TFA	 · 2 TFA	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 645; mp = 85-91°C
558	 · 2 TFA	 · 2 TFA	--
558.10	 · 2HCl	 · 2HCl	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 547; mp = 100-104°C

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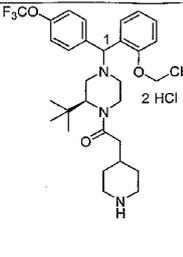
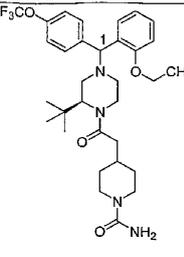
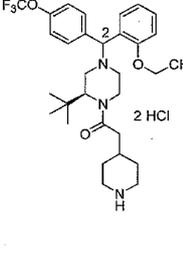
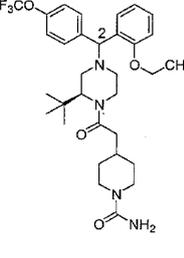
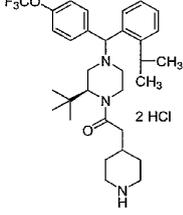
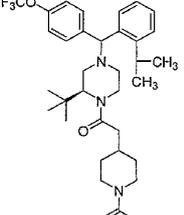
181

558.11	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CN2CCCC2)C3=CC=CC=C3C4=CC=C(C=C4)OCC5C6</chem> · 2HCl	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CN2CCCC2C(=O)N)C3=CC=CC=C3C4=CC=C(C=C4)OCC5C6</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =547; mp=65-68°C
558.12	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CN2CCCC2)C3=CC=CC=C3C4=CC=C(C=C4)OC(F)(F)F</chem> · 2 HCl	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CN2CCCC2C(=O)N)C3=CC=CC=C3C4=CC=C(C=C4)OC(F)(F)F</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =589; mp=92-103°C
558.13	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CN2CCCC2)C3=CC=CC=C3C4=CC=C(C=C4)OC(F)(F)F</chem> · 2 HCl	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CN2CCCC2C(=O)N)C3=CC=CC=C3C4=CC=C(C=C4)OC(F)(F)F</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =589; mp=95-190°C

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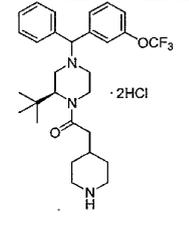
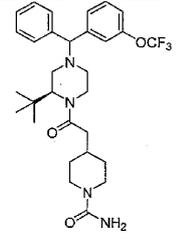
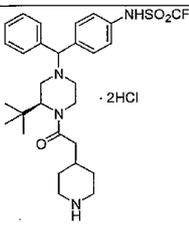
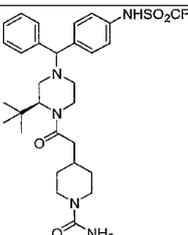
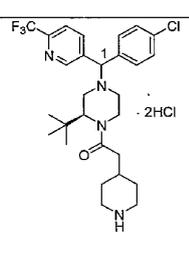
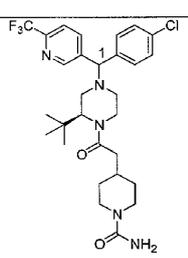
182

558.14	 <p>2 HCl</p>	 <p>2 HCl</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =605; mp=59-83°C
558.15	 <p>2 HCl</p>	 <p>2 HCl</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =605; mp=87-99°C
558.16	 <p>2 HCl</p>	 <p>2 HCl</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =547; mp=65-68°C

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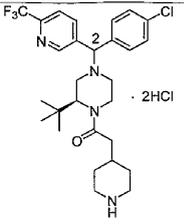
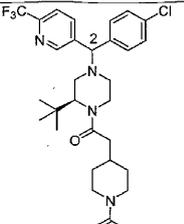
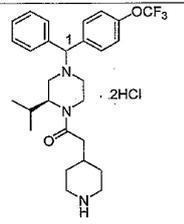
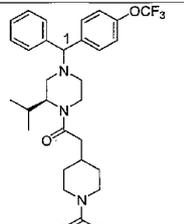
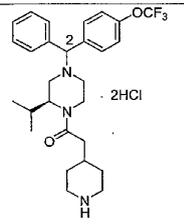
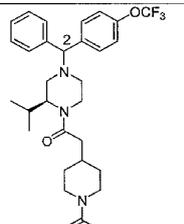
183

558.17	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)C3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)OC(F)(F)F</chem> · 2HCl	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C2)C(=O)N)C3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)OC(F)(F)F</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =561; mp=95-101°C
558.18	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)C3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)NS(=O)(=O)C(F)(F)F</chem> · 2HCl	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C2)C(=O)N)C3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)NS(=O)(=O)C(F)(F)F</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =624; mp=97-101°C
558.19	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)C3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)C5=CC=NC=C5C(F)(F)F</chem> · 2HCl	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C2)C(=O)N)C3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)C5=CC=NC=C5C(F)(F)F</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =580; mp=123-127°C

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558.20			LCMS: MH ⁺ =580 mp=121-124°C
558.21			LCMS: MH ⁺ =547; mp=100-103°C
558.22			LCMS: MH ⁺ =547; mp=109-114°C

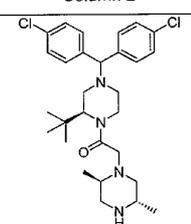
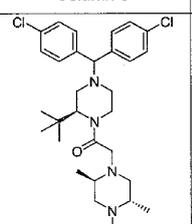
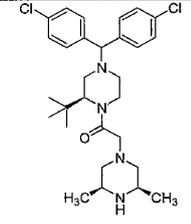
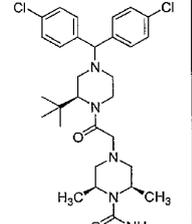
EXAMPLES 558.23 AND 558.24

By essentially the same procedure set forth in Example 500, using the
 5 compounds shown in Column 2 of Table 14.1, the products shown in Column 3 of
 Table 14.1 (CMPD) were prepared.

5

10

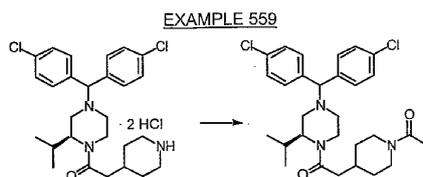
TABLE 14.1

Ex.	Column 2	Column 3	CMPD
558.23			LCMS: MH ⁺ =574; mp=78-103 °C
558.24			LCMS: MH ⁺ =574; mp=58-73 °C

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- 5 To a solution of the product from Preparative Example 183 (0.15 g, 0.31 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) at 0°C was added TEA (0.21 mL, 5 eq.) and AcCl (0.03 mL, 1.2 eq.). The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred until TLC showed consumption of starting material (20 minutes). The reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated NaHCO_3 and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The combined organics
- 10 were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a 5% (10% NH_4OH in MeOH) in CH_2Cl_2 solution as eluent to yield a solid (0.12 g, 75% yield). LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 530$; mp = $75\text{-}101^\circ\text{C}$.

EXAMPLES 560-609.68

- 15 By essentially the same procedure set forth in Example 558, using the compounds shown in column 2 of Table 15, which were prepared in a similar manner to Preparative Example 183 or Example 611 from the corresponding N-BOC-protected amine, the products shown in column 3 of Table 15 (CMPD) were prepared:

20

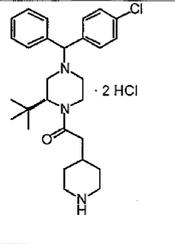
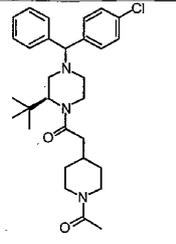
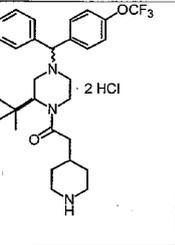
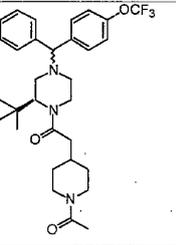
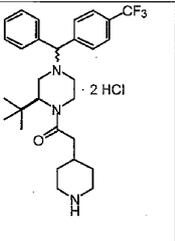
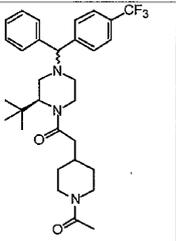
TABLE 15

Ex.	Column 2	Column 3	CMPD

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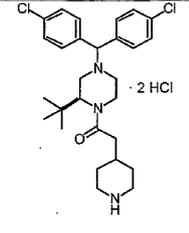
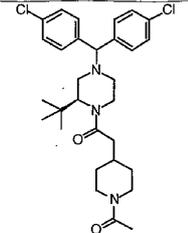
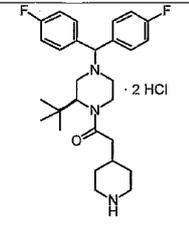
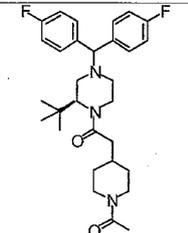
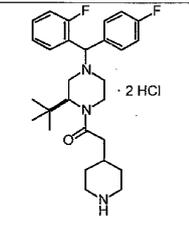
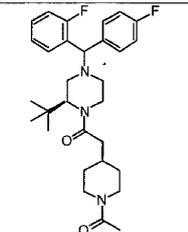
187

560			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 510; mp = 81-85°C
561			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 560; mp = 68-71°C
562			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 544; mp = 86-88°C

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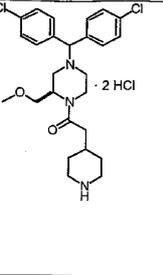
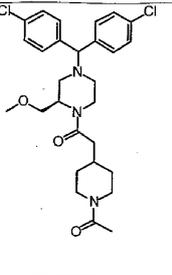
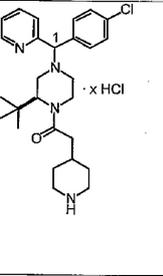
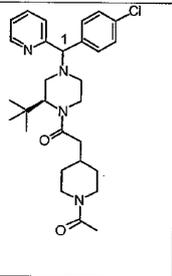
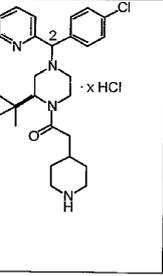
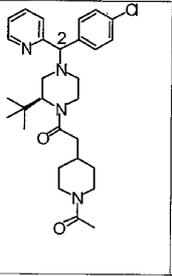
188

563	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)C3=CC=C(Cl)C=C3.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C)CC2)C3=CC=C(Cl)C=C3.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 544; mp = 125-145°C
564	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)C3=CC=C(F)C=C3.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C)CC2)C3=CC=C(F)C=C3.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 512; mp = 69-75°C
565	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)C3=CC=C(F)C=C3.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C)CC2)C3=CC=C(F)C=C3.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 512; mp = 79-92°C

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566	 <chem>COc1n(C(=O)CC2=CC=C(Cl)C=C2)CCN1CC(=O)CC3=CC=C(Cl)C=C3.Cl</chem>	 <chem>COc1n(C(=O)CC2=CC=C(Cl)C=C2)CCN1CC(=O)CC3=CC=C(Cl)C=C3.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 532; mp = 70-73°C
567	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CC(=O)CC2=CC=C(Cl)C=C2N1CC(=O)CC3=CC=C(Cl)C=C3.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CC(=O)CC2=CC=C(Cl)C=C2N1CC(=O)CC3=CC=C(Cl)C=C3.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 511; mp = 68-79°C
568	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CC(=O)CC2=CC=C(Cl)C=C2N1CC(=O)CC3=CC=C(Cl)C=C3.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CC(=O)CC2=CC=C(Cl)C=C2N1CC(=O)CC3=CC=C(Cl)C=C3.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 511; mp = 74-87°C

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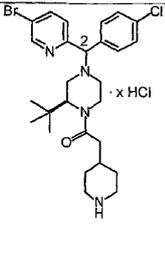
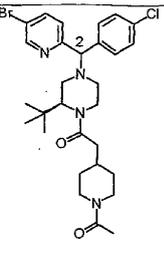
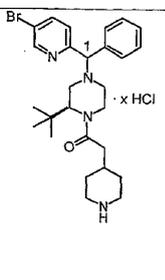
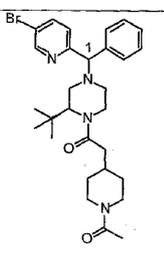
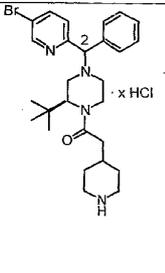
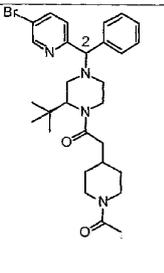
190

569			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 545; mp = 93-98°C
570			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 545; mp = 95-98°C
571			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 589; mp = 81-86°C

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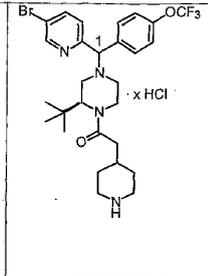
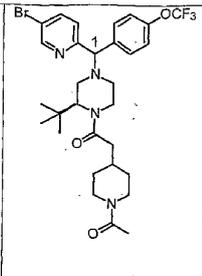
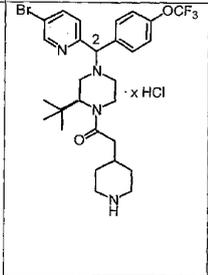
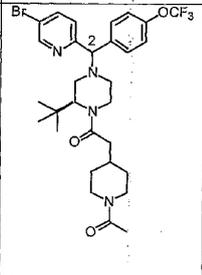
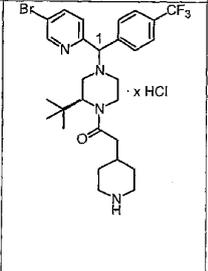
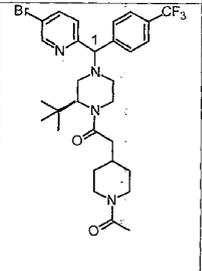
191

572	 <chem>CC1(C)N(C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)N(C3=CC=CC=C3Cl)C4=CC=CC=C4Br.[Cl-]</chem>	 <chem>CC1(C)N(C(=O)CC2CCN(C)CC2)N(C3=CC=CC=C3Cl)C4=CC=CC=C4Br.[Cl-]</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 589; mp = 69-76°C
573	 <chem>CC1(C)N(C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)N(C3=CC=CC=C3)C4=CC=CC=C4Br.[Cl-]</chem>	 <chem>CC1(C)N(C(=O)CC2CCN(C)CC2)N(C3=CC=CC=C3)C4=CC=CC=C4Br.[Cl-]</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 555; mp = 68-97°C
574	 <chem>CC1(C)N(C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)N(C3=CC=CC=C3)C4=CC=CC=C4Br.[Cl-]</chem>	 <chem>CC1(C)N(C(=O)CC2CCN(C)CC2)N(C3=CC=CC=C3)C4=CC=CC=C4Br.[Cl-]</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 555; mp = 63-81°C

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575			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 639; mp = 80-85°C
576			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 639; mp = 119-125°C
577			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 623; mp = 126-132°C

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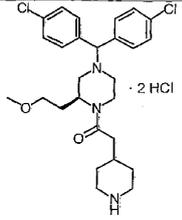
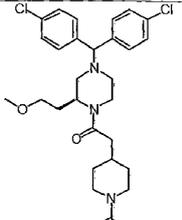
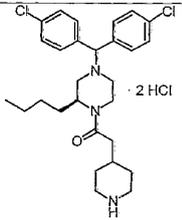
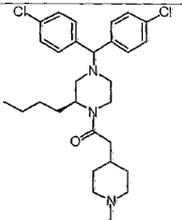
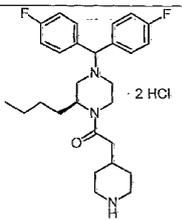
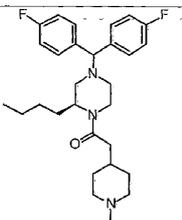
193

578			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 623; mp = 102-105°C
579			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 545; mp = 86-89°C.
580			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 545; mp = 71-75°C.

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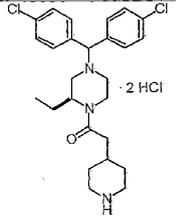
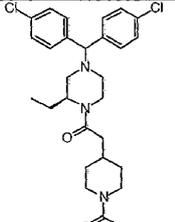
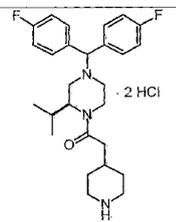
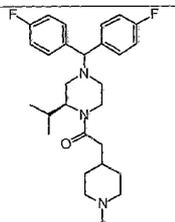
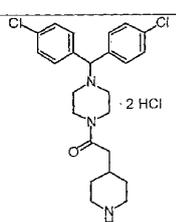
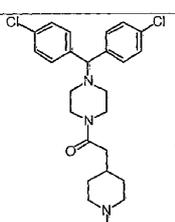
194

581	 <chem>COCCN(CC1CCNCC1)C(=O)CC2CCNCC2.CCl.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC(=O)N1CCNCC1C(=O)CC2CCN(C2)C3C(Cl)C=CC=C3Cl</chem>	FABMS: MH ⁺ = 546; mp = 81-84°C
582	 <chem>CCCN(C1CCNCC1)C(=O)CC2CCNCC2.CCl.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC(=O)N1CCNCC1C(=O)CC2CCN(C2)C3C(Cl)C=CC=C3Cl</chem>	FABMS: MH ⁺ = 544; mp = 75-79°C
583	 <chem>CCCN(C1CCNCC1)C(=O)CC2CCNCC2.CCl.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC(=O)N1CCNCC1C(=O)CC2CCN(C2)C3C(F)C=CC=C3F</chem>	FABMS: MH ⁺ = 512; mp = 59-62°C

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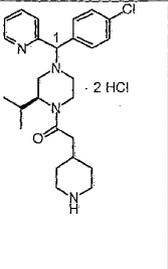
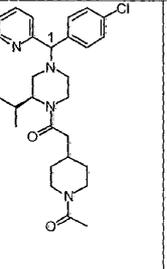
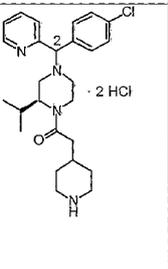
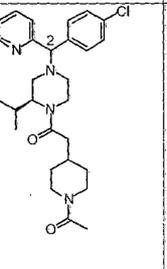
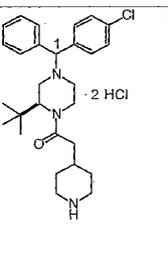
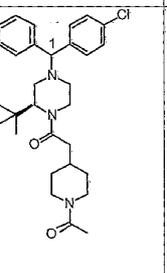
195

584	 <chem>CCN(CC)C(=O)CC1CCNCC1.Nc1ccc(Cl)cc1.Nc2ccc(Cl)cc2.Cl.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CCN(CC)C(=O)CC1CCN(C(=O)C)CC1.Nc2ccc(Cl)cc2.Nc3ccc(Cl)cc3.Cl.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 516; mp = 60-66°C
585	 <chem>CC(C)N(CC)C(=O)CC1CCNCC1.Nc1ccc(F)cc1.Nc2ccc(F)cc2.Cl.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC(C)N(CC)C(=O)CC1CCN(C(=O)C)CC1.Nc2ccc(F)cc2.Nc3ccc(F)cc3.Cl.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 498; mp = 68-71°C
586	 <chem>CN(CC)C(=O)CC1CCNCC1.Nc1ccc(Cl)cc1.Nc2ccc(Cl)cc2.Cl.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CN(CC)C(=O)CC1CCN(C(=O)C)CC1.Nc2ccc(Cl)cc2.Nc3ccc(Cl)cc3.Cl.Cl</chem>	FABMS: MH ⁺ = 488; mp = 76-81°C

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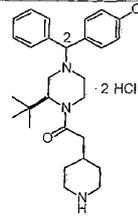
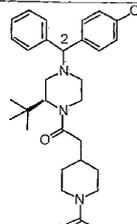
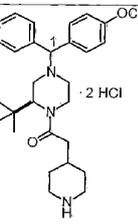
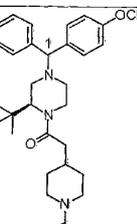
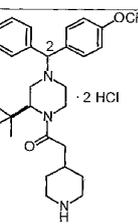
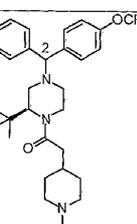
196

587			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 497; mp = 75-83°C
588			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 497; mp = 74-79°C
594			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 510; mp = 69-72°C

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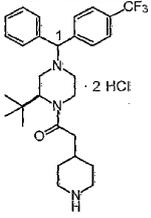
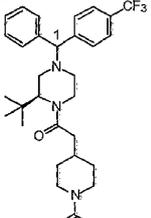
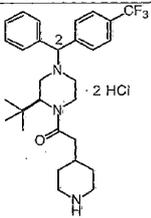
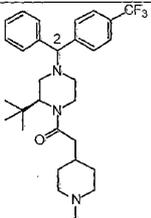
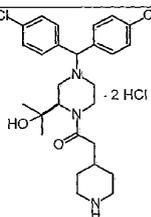
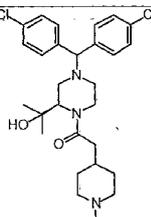
197

595	 <chem>CC1(C)CN(C2=CC=C(C=C2)N3C(=O)CC4CCNCC4)CC1C5=CC=C(C=C5)C6=CC=C(Cl)C=C6.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC1(C)CN(C2=CC=C(C=C2)N3C(=O)CC4CCN(C)CC4)CC1C5=CC=C(C=C5)C6=CC=C(Cl)C=C6</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 510; mp = 56-62°C
596	 <chem>CC1(C)CN(C2=CC=C(C=C2)N3C(=O)CC4CCNCC4)CC1C5=CC=C(C=C5)C6=CC(OC(F)(F)F)=CC=C6.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC1(C)CN(C2=CC=C(C=C2)N3C(=O)CC4CCN(C)CC4)CC1C5=CC=C(C=C5)C6=CC(OC(F)(F)F)=CC=C6</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 560; mp = 62-75°C
597	 <chem>CC1(C)CN(C2=CC=C(C=C2)N3C(=O)CC4CCNCC4)CC1C5=CC=C(C=C5)C6=CC(OC(F)(F)F)=CC=C6.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC1(C)CN(C2=CC=C(C=C2)N3C(=O)CC4CCN(C)CC4)CC1C5=CC=C(C=C5)C6=CC(OC(F)(F)F)=CC=C6</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 560; mp = 59-71°C

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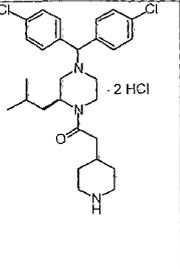
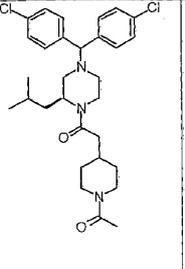
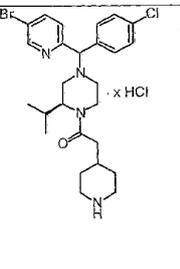
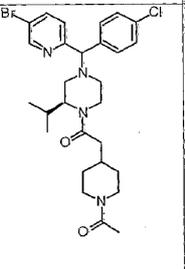
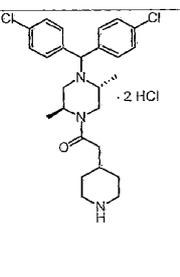
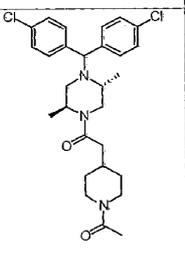
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598	 2 HCl		LCMS: MH ⁺ = 544; mp = 83-88°C
599	 2 HCl		LCMS: MH ⁺ = 544; mp = 77-80°C
600	 2 HCl		LCMS: MH ⁺ = 546; mp = 89-95°C.

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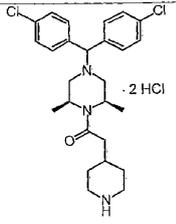
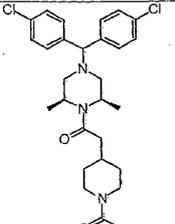
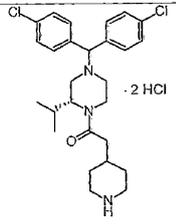
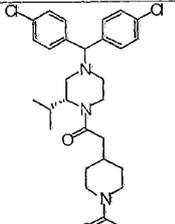
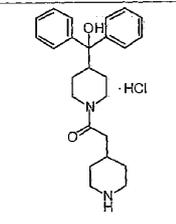
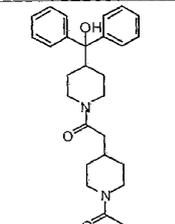
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601	 - 2 HCl		LCMS: MH ⁺ = 544; mp = 69-70°C.
602	 - x HCl		LCMS: MH ⁺ = 575; mp = 73-91°C.
603	 - 2 HCl		LCMS: MH ⁺ = 516; mp = 69-84°C.

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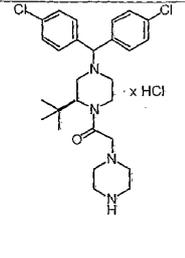
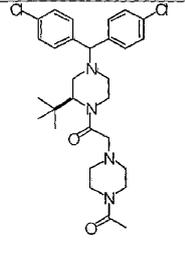
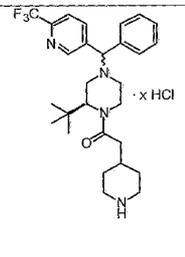
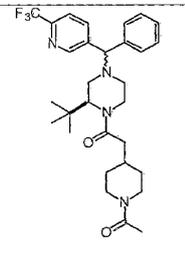
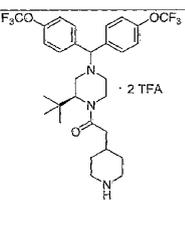
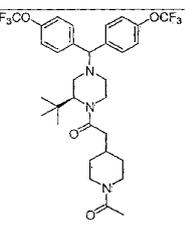
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604	 <chem>CC1CN(C2=CC=C(C=C2)Cl)CCN1C(=O)CC3CCNCC3.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC1CN(C2=CC=C(C=C2)Cl)CCN1C(=O)CC3CCNCC3.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 516; mp = 62-81°C.
605	 <chem>CC1CN(C2=CC=C(C=C2)Cl)CCN1C(=O)CC3CCNCC3.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC1CN(C2=CC=C(C=C2)Cl)CCN1C(=O)CC3CCNCC3.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 530; mp = 75-82°C
606	 <chem>CC1CN(C2=CC=CC=C2)CCN1C(=O)CC3CCNCC3.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC1CN(C2=CC=CC=C2)CCN1C(=O)CC3CCNCC3.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 435; mp = 76-79°C

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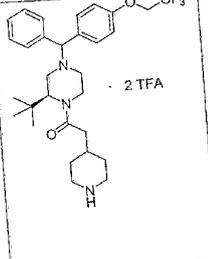
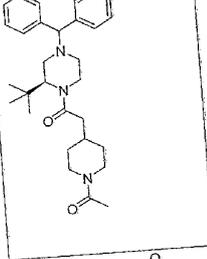
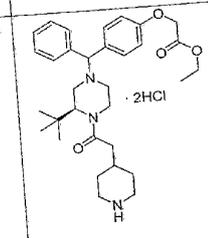
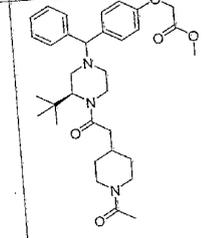
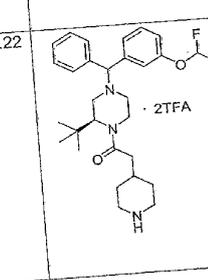
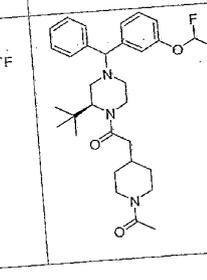
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607	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CN2CCNCC2)c3cc(Cl)cc(Cl)c3.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CN2CCNCC2)c3cc(Cl)cc(Cl)c3</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 545; mp = 97-101°C
608	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CN2CCNCC2)c3cc(C(F)(F)F)ccc3.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CN2CCNCC2)c3cc(C(F)(F)F)ccc3</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 545; mp = 65-68°C
608.1	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CN2CCNCC2)c3cc(OC(F)(F)F)cc(OC(F)(F)F)c3.CC(F)(F)F</chem>	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CN2CCNCC2)c3cc(OC(F)(F)F)cc(OC(F)(F)F)c3</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 645; mp = 66-72°C

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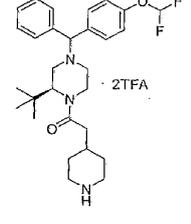
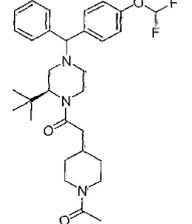
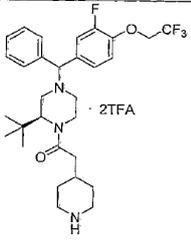
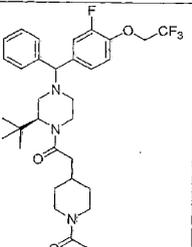
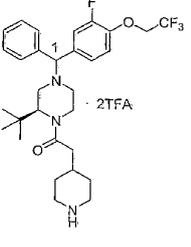
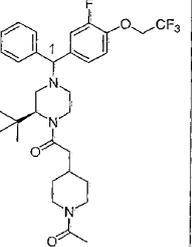
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608.2	 <p>· 2 TFA</p>	 <p>· 2 HCl</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 574; mp = 87-92°C
608.21	 <p>· 2 HCl</p>	 <p>· 2 HCl</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 564; mp = 65-69°C
608.22	 <p>· 2 TFA</p>	 <p>· 2 HCl</p>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 586; mp = 73-77°C

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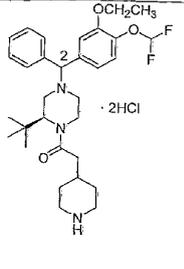
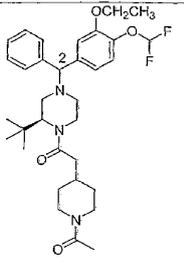
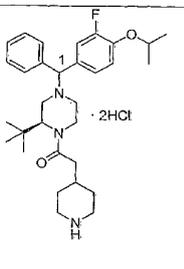
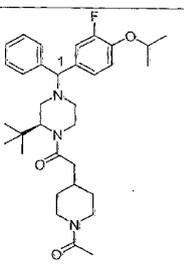
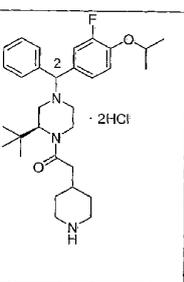
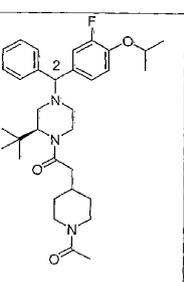
203

608.23	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)C(C3=CC=CC=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)OC(F)F</chem> · 2TFA	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C)C2)C(C3=CC=CC=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)OC(F)F</chem> · 2TFA	LCMS: MH^+ = 542; mp = 81-84°C
608.25	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)C(C3=CC=CC=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)OC(F)C(F)(F)F</chem> · 2TFA	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C)C2)C(C3=CC=CC=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)OC(F)C(F)(F)F</chem> · 2TFA	LCMS: MH^+ = 592; mp = 85-91°C
608.26	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)C(C3=CC=CC=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)OC(F)C(F)(F)F</chem> · 2TFA	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C)C2)C(C3=CC=CC=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)OC(F)C(F)(F)F</chem> · 2TFA	LCMS: MH^+ = 592; mp = 74-80°C

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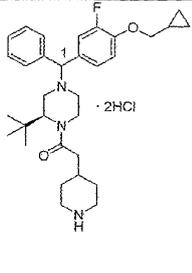
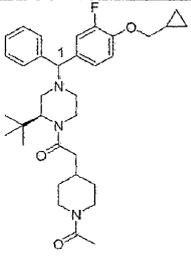
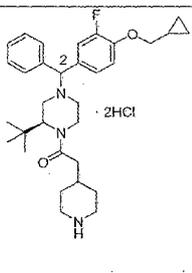
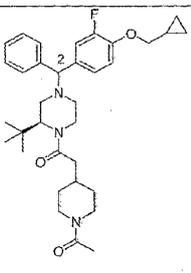
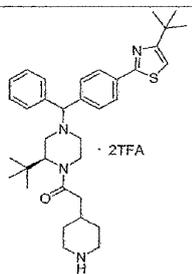
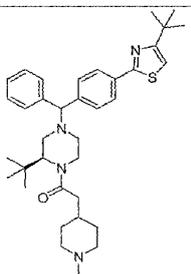
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608.30			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 586; mp = 70-73°C
608.31			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 552; mp = 48-51°C
608.32			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 552; mp = 75-79°C

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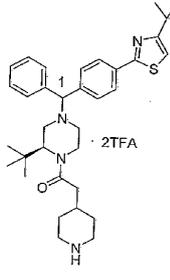
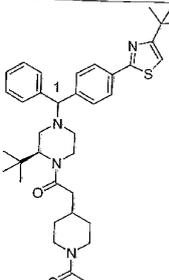
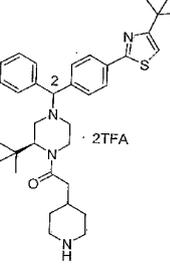
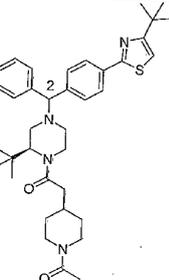
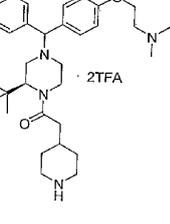
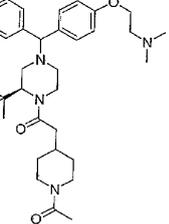
206

608.33	 <chem>CC1(C)N(C2=CC=CC=C2)N(C3=CC=C(C=C3)OCC4CC4)C(=O)CC5CCNCC5.[Cl-].[Cl-]</chem>	 <chem>CC1(C)N(C2=CC=CC=C2)N(C3=CC=C(C=C3)OCC4CC4)C(=O)CC5CCN(C(=O)C)CC5.[Cl-].[Cl-]</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 564; mp = 76-81°C
608.34	 <chem>CC1(C)N(C2=CC=CC=C2)N(C3=CC=C(C=C3)OCC4CC4)C(=O)CC5CCNCC5.[Cl-].[Cl-]</chem>	 <chem>CC1(C)N(C2=CC=CC=C2)N(C3=CC=C(C=C3)OCC4CC4)C(=O)CC5CCN(C(=O)C)CC5.[Cl-].[Cl-]</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 564; mp = 75-78°C
608.35	 <chem>CC1(C)N(C2=CC=CC=C2)N(C3=CC=C(C=C3)OCC4=CC=C(C=C4)C5=NC(=S)C=C5)C(=O)CC6CCNCC6.[TFA-].[TFA-]</chem>	 <chem>CC1(C)N(C2=CC=CC=C2)N(C3=CC=C(C=C3)OCC4=CC=C(C=C4)C5=NC(=S)C=C5)C(=O)CC6CCN(C(=O)C)CC6.[TFA-].[TFA-]</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 615; mp = 97-104°C

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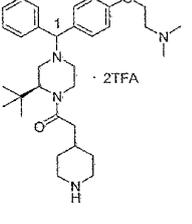
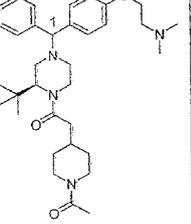
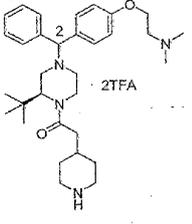
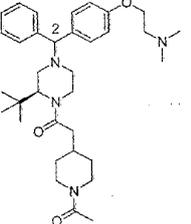
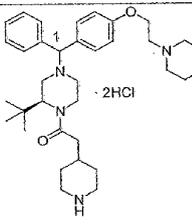
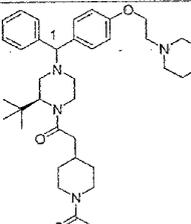
207

608.36			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 615; mp = 105-110°C
608.37			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 615; mp = 100-106°C
608.38			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 563; mp = 70-73°C

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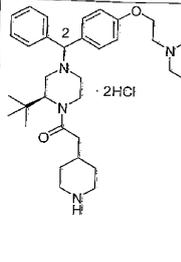
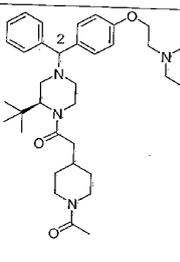
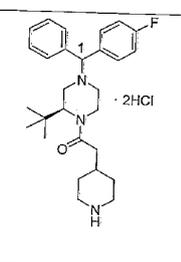
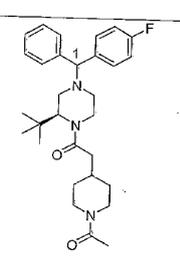
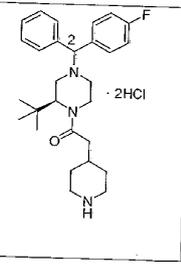
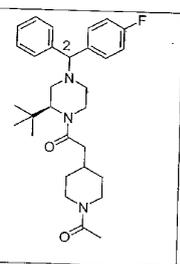
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608.39	 · 2TFA		LCMS: MH ⁺ = 563; mp = 64-66°C
608.40	 · 2TFA		LCMS: MH ⁺ = 563; mp = 71-73°C
608.41	 · 2HCl		LCMS: MH ⁺ = 603; mp = 58-63°C

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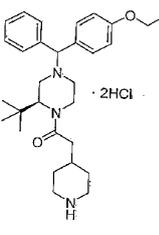
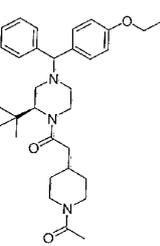
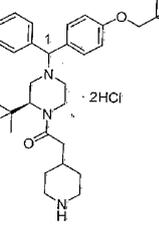
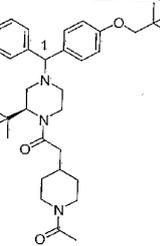
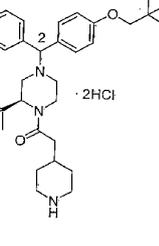
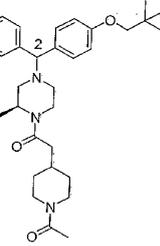
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608.42	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)C(C3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)OC)C5=CC=CC=C5.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C)C2)C(C3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)OC)C5=CC=CC=C5.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH^+ = 603; mp = 83-86°C
608.43	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)C(C3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)F)C5=CC=CC=C5.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C)C2)C(C3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)F)C5=CC=CC=C5.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH^+ = 494; mp = 64-67°C
608.44	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)C(C3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)F)C5=CC=CC=C5.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C)C2)C(C3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)F)C5=CC=CC=C5.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH^+ = 494; mp = 78-81°C

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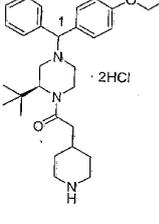
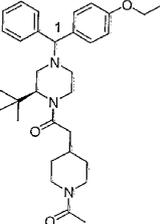
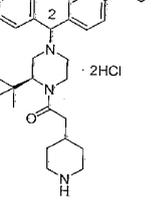
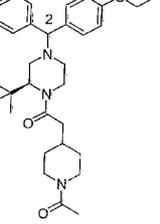
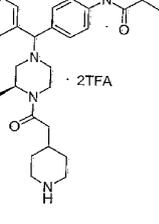
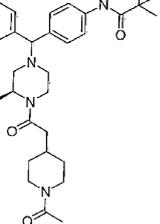
210

608.45	 <chem>CC(C)(C)OC1=CC=C(C=C1)C2=CC=CC=C2N3CCN(C(C)(C)C)CC3C(=O)CC4CCNCC4.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC(C)(C)OC1=CC=C(C=C1)C2=CC=CC=C2N3CCN(C(C)(C)C)CC3C(=O)CC4CCN(C(C)=O)CC4.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 562; mp = 57-60°C
608.46	 <chem>CC(C)(C)OC1=CC=C(C=C1)C2=CC=CC=C2N3CCN(C(C)(C)C)CC3C(=O)CC4CCNCC4.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC(C)(C)OC1=CC=C(C=C1)C2=CC=CC=C2N3CCN(C(C)(C)C)CC3C(=O)CC4CCN(C(C)=O)CC4.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 562; mp = 89-91°C
608.47	 <chem>CC(C)(C)OC1=CC=C(C=C1)C2=CC=CC=C2N3CCN(C(C)(C)C)CC3C(=O)CC4CCNCC4.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC(C)(C)OC1=CC=C(C=C1)C2=CC=CC=C2N3CCN(C(C)(C)C)CC3C(=O)CC4CCN(C(C)=O)CC4.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ = 562; mp = 78-82°C

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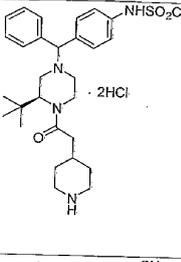
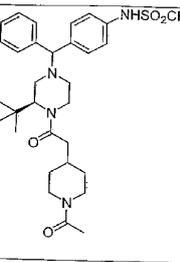
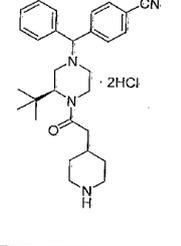
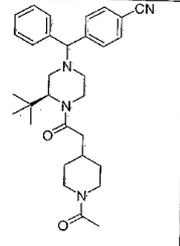
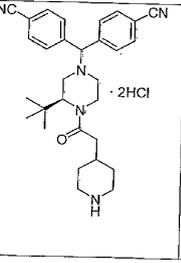
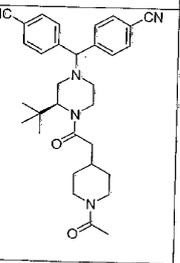
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608.48	 ·2HCl	 ·2HCl	LCMS: MH^+ = 520; mp = 50-52°C
608.49	 ·2HCl	 ·2HCl	LCMS: MH^+ = 520; mp = 42-44°C
609.50	 ·2TFA	 ·2TFA	LCMS: MH^+ = 575; mp = 131-135°C

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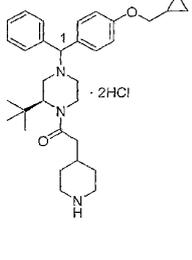
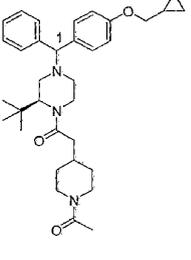
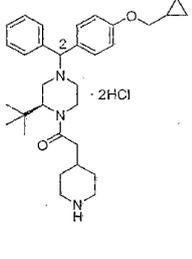
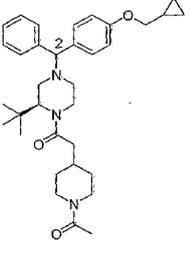
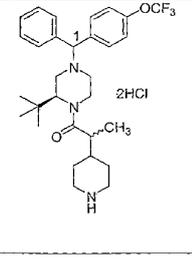
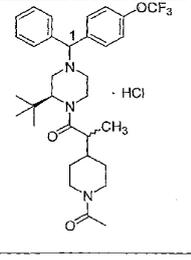
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609.51	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)C3=CC=C(C=C3)S(=O)(=O)C(F)(F)F.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C2)C(=O)C)C3=CC=C(C=C3)S(=O)(=O)C(F)(F)F.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =623; mp=73-84°C
609.52	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)C3=CC=C(C=C3)C#N.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C2)C(=O)C)C3=CC=C(C=C3)C#N.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =501; mp=88-90°C
609.53	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCNCC2)C3=CC(=C(C=C3)C#N)C#N.Cl</chem>	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1C(=O)CC2CCN(C2)C(=O)C)C3=CC(=C(C=C3)C#N)C#N.Cl</chem>	LCMS: MH ⁺ =526; mp=110-112°C

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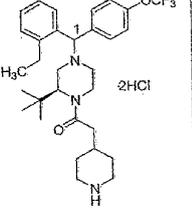
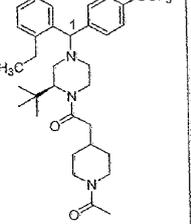
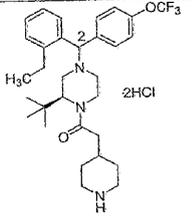
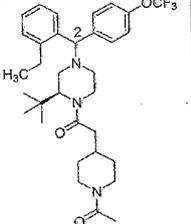
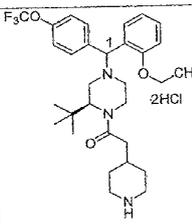
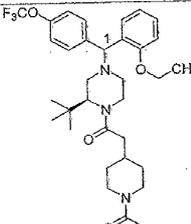
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609.54	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1)C(=O)CC2CCNCC2C3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)OCC5C=CC5</chem> $\cdot 2\text{HCl}$	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1)C(=O)CC2CCN(C2)C3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)OCC5C=CC5</chem> $\cdot \text{HCl}$	LCMS: $\text{MH}^+=546$ $\text{mp}=100-104^\circ\text{C}$
609.55	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1)C(=O)CC2CCNCC2C3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)OCC5C=CC5</chem> $\cdot 2\text{HCl}$	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1)C(=O)CC2CCN(C2)C3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)OCC5C=CC5</chem> $\cdot \text{HCl}$	LCMS: $\text{MH}^+=546$; $\text{mp}=85-87^\circ\text{C}$
609.56	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1)C(=O)C(C)C2CCNCC2C3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)OC(F)(F)F</chem> $\cdot 2\text{HCl}$	 <chem>CC(C)(C)N1CCN(C1)C(=O)C(C)C2CCN(C2)C3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)OC(F)(F)F</chem> $\cdot \text{HCl}$	LCMS: $\text{MH}^+=574$; $\text{mp}=63-70^\circ\text{C}$

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609.57	 2HCl	 2HCl	LCMS: MH ⁺ =588; mp=67-75°C
609.58	 2HCl	 2HCl	LCMS: MH ⁺ =588; mp=66-88°C
609.59	 2HCl	 2HCl	LCMS: MH ⁺ =604; mp=53-71°C

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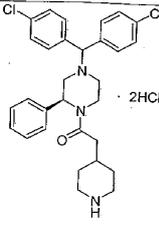
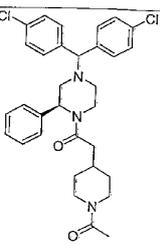
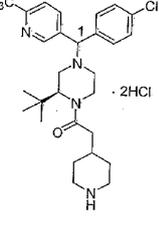
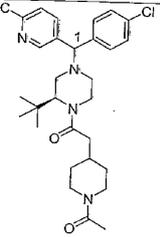
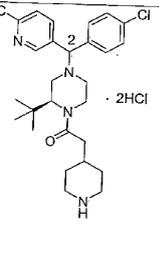
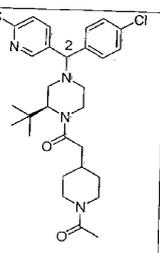
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609.60			LCMS: MH ⁺ =604; mp=55-72°C
609.61			LCMS: MH ⁺ =602
609.62			LCMS: MH ⁺ =560; mp=65-68°C

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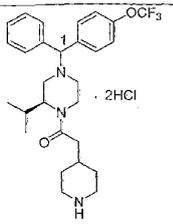
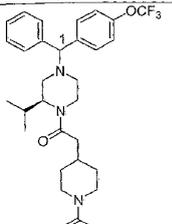
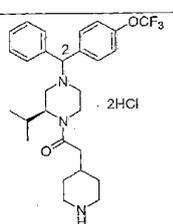
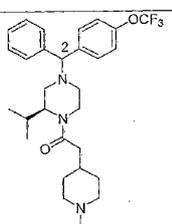
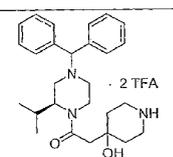
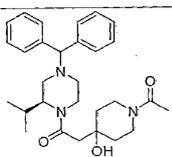
216

609.63	 <chem>CC1=CC=C(C=C1)N2CCN(C2C(=O)C3CCNCC3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)C5=CC=C(C=C5)Cl</chem> · 2HCl	 <chem>CC1=CC=C(C=C1)N2CCN(C2C(=O)C3CCN(C3)C(=O)C)C4=CC=C(C=C4)C5=CC=C(C=C5)Cl</chem> · 2HCl	LCMS: MH ⁺ =565; mp=45-48°C
609.64	 <chem>CC(C)(C)C1=CC=C(C=C1)N2CCN(C2C(=O)C3CCNCC3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)Cl</chem> · 2HCl	 <chem>CC(C)(C)C1=CC=C(C=C1)N2CCN(C2C(=O)C3CCN(C3)C(=O)C)C4=CC=C(C=C4)Cl</chem> · 2HCl	LCMS: MH ⁺ =579; mp=101-104°C
609.65	 <chem>CC(C)(C)C1=CC=C(C=C1)N2CCN(C2C(=O)C3CCNCC3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)Cl</chem> · 2HCl	 <chem>CC(C)(C)C1=CC=C(C=C1)N2CCN(C2C(=O)C3CCN(C3)C(=O)C)C4=CC=C(C=C4)Cl</chem> · 2HCl	LCMS: MH ⁺ =579 mp=96-101°C

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609.66			LCMS: MH ⁺ =546; mp=69-74°C
609.67			LCMS: MH ⁺ =546; mp=65-69°C
609.68			LCMS: MH ⁺ =478; mp=63-68°C

EXAMPLES 609.69 AND 609.70

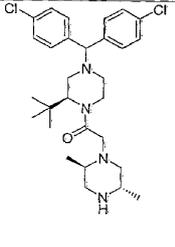
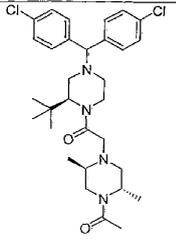
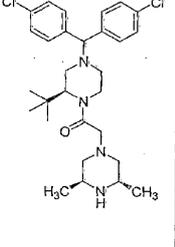
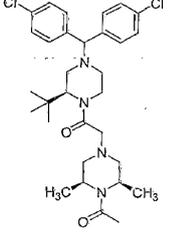
By essentially the same procedure set forth in Example 559, using the compounds shown in Column 2 of Table 15.1, the products shown in Column 3 of Table 15.1 (CMPD) were prepared.

TABLE 15.1

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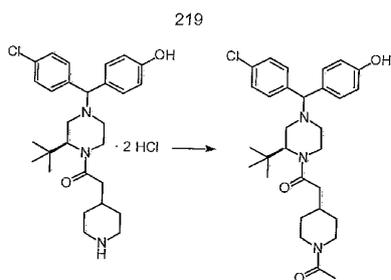
Ex.	Column 2	Column 3	CMPD
609.69			LCMS: MH ⁺ =573; mp=50-85 °C
609.70			LCMS: MH ⁺ =573; mp=90-97 °C

5

EXAMPLE 609

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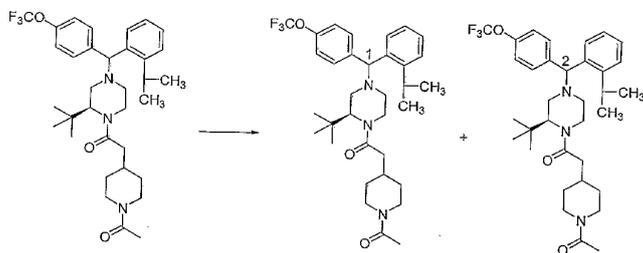
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The product from Preparative Example 238 (0.20 g, 0.41 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (4.0 mL) was treated with Ac_2O (0.038 mL, 1.0 eq) and TEA (0.057 mL, 1.0 eq.) and the resulting solution stirred at room temperature 5 hours. The reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated NaHCO_3 and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The combine organics were purified by flash chromatography using a 2.5% to 5% (10% NH_4OH in MeOH) in CH_2Cl_2 solution as eluent to give the diacetate (0.12 g, 50% yield). This product was dissolved in MeOH (5.0 mL) and treated with 1N NaOH. The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature 5 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the crude residue purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (TLC) using a 5% (10% NH_4OH in CH_2Cl_2 solution as eluent (0.053 g, 53% yield). LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 526$; mp = 132-137°C.

15

EXAMPLE 609.71 and 609.72



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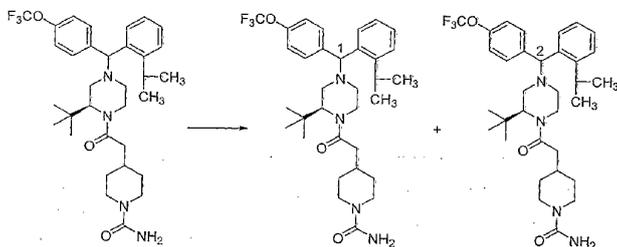
220

The above compounds were prepared through the separation of diastereomers of the compound from Example 609.60 using preparative HPLC with a CHIRALPAK AD column using a 95 : 5 hexanes : IPA mix with 0.1% DEA as eluent:

Example 609.61 (first eluting isomer-1): LCMS: MH+=602.

5 Example 609.62 (second eluting isomer-2): LCMS: MH+=602.

EXAMPLES 609.73 and 609.74



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The above compounds were prepared through the separation of diastereomers of the compound from Example 609.60 using preparative HPLC with a CHIRALPAK AD column using a 95 : 5 hexanes : IPA mix with 0.1% DEA as eluent:

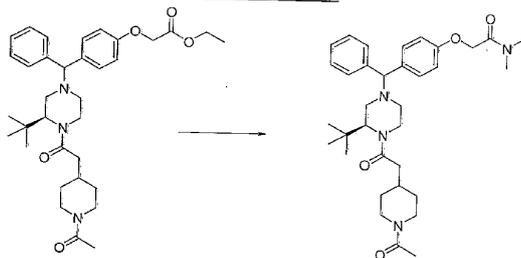
Example 609.63 (first eluting isomer-1): LCMS: MH+=603.

15 Example 609.64 (second eluting isomer-2): LCMS: MH+=603.

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EXAMPLE 609.75

5 A solution of the compound from Example 608.21 (0.053 g, 0.09 mmol) was stirred in MeOH (1.0 mL) and 1N NaOH (0.1 mL) at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) and HOBt (0.010 g), dimethylamine hydrochloride (0.015 g), DEC (0.015 g) and TEA (0.06 mL) were added and the resulting mixture stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was quenched by the addition of

10 saturated NaHCO₃ and the resulting mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organics were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a 10% (10% NH₄OH in MeOH solution) in CH₂Cl₂ as eluent (0.019 g, 54% yield); LCMS: MH⁺=577; mp=64-68°C.

15

EXAMPLE 610

The product from Example 609 (0.05 g, 0.10 mmol) in acetone (2.0 mL) was treated with MeI (0.01 mL, 1.1 eq.) and K₂CO₃ (0.066 g, 5 eq.) and the resulting solution stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was concentrated under

20 reduced pressure and the crude product purified by flash chromatography using a 5% (10% NH₄OH in MeOH) in CH₂Cl₂ solution as eluent (0.051 g, 94% yield). LCMS: MH⁺ = 541; mp = 64-66°C.

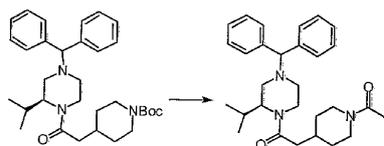
25

EXAMPLE 611

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5 TFA (4.0 mL) was added to a solution of the product from Preparative Example 172 (2.00 g, 3.86 mmol) in anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (40 mL) at 0°C under N_2 . The mixture was stirred at 0°C for 15 min, then 16 mL of TFA was added and the stirring was continued for another 30 min at 0°C . The mixture was poured onto solid K_2CO_3 (50 g), H_2O (200 mL) was added, and the mixture was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (4 x 30 mL). The extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and the solvent was evaporated. The sticky solid was dissolved in anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL), and Ac_2O (0.79 g, 7.7 mmol) and TEA (1.95 g, 19.3 mmol) were added. The mixture was stirred under N_2 for 24 hrs, poured into sat. NaHCO_3 (50 mL), and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2 x 30 mL). The combined extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4 and filtered. The residue was purified by flash chromatography using 7 % MeOH (10% NH_4OH) in CH_2Cl_2 to give 1.63 g (92 %) of a solid. LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 462$; mp = $65-71^\circ\text{C}$.

15

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLES 611.1-611.24

By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 611, using the starting materials in column 2, the products given in column 3 were prepared:

Prep. Ex.	Column 2	Column 3	CMPD
611.1			LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 556$ Mp = $78-85^\circ\text{C}$.

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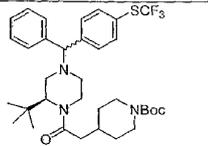
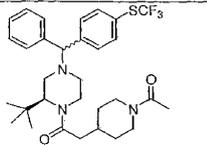
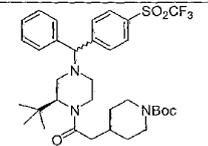
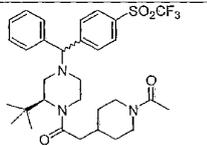
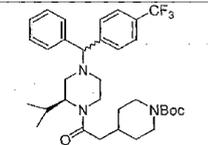
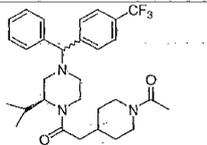
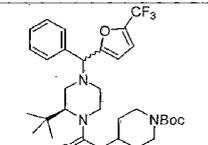
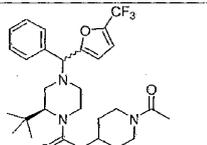
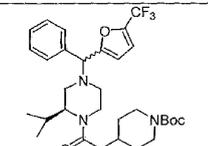
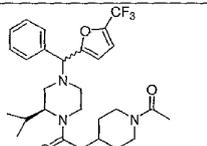
223

611.2			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 624 Mp = 80-85°C
611.3			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 522 Mp = 78-85°C
611.4			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 612 Mp = 70-76°C
611.5			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 556 Mp = 76-83°C
611.6			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 554 Mp = 90-104°C

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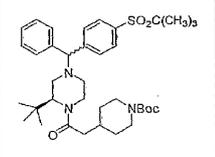
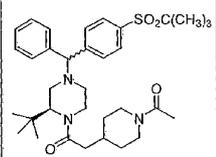
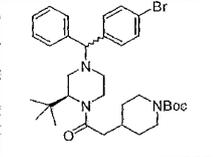
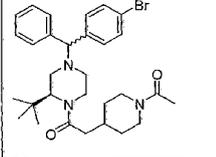
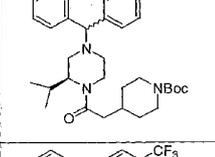
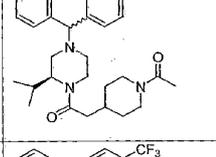
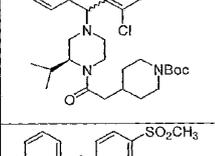
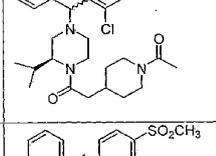
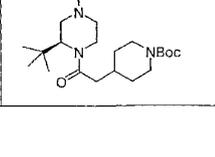
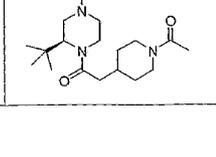
224

611.7			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 576 Mp = 64-70°C
611.8			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 608 Mp = 84-89°C
611.9			
611.10			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 534 Mp = 58-61°C
611.11			LCMS: MH ⁺ = Mp = 69-75°C

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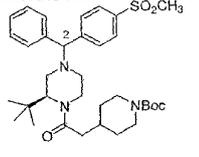
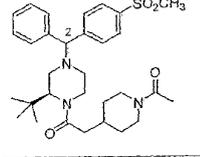
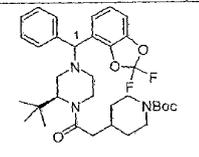
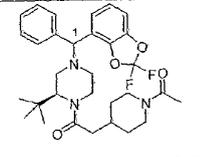
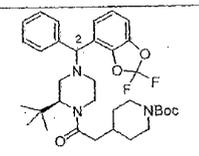
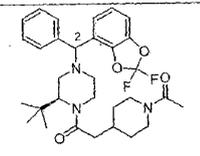
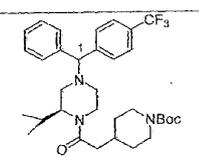
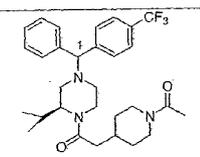
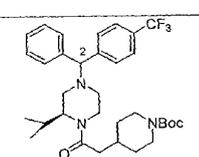
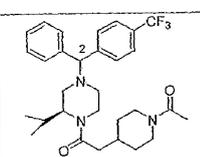
225

611.12			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 596 Mp = 108-117°C
611.13			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 556 Mp = 69-76°C
611.14			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 542 Mp = 82-88°C
611.15			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 564 Mp = 71-77°C
611.16			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 554 Mp = 95-98°C

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611.17			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 554 Mp = 93-96°C
611.18			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 556 Mp = 65-67°C
611.18			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 556 Mp = 70-72°C
611.19			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 530 Mp = 73-76°C
611.20			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 530 Mp = 74-77°C

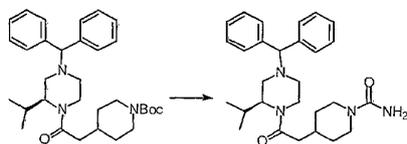
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611.21			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 608 Mp = 84-87°C
611.22			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 608 Mp = 91-94°C
611.23			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 596 Mp = 92-96°C
611.24			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 596 Mp = 107-110°C

EXAMPLE 612



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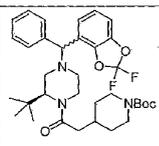
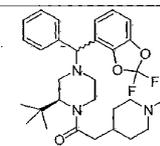
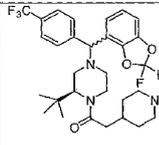
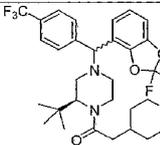
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TFA (4.0 mL) was added to a solution of the product from Preparative Example 172 (2.00 g, 3.86 mmol) in anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (40 mL) at 0°C under N_2 . The mixture was stirred at 0°C for 15 min, then 16 mL of TFA was added and the stirring was continued for another 30 min at 0°C . The mixture was poured onto solid K_2CO_3 (50 g), H_2O (200 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (4 x 30 mL). The extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and the solvent was evaporated. The sticky solid was dissolved in anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL), and TEA (1.95 g, 19.3 mmol) and TMSNCO (4.44 g, 38.6 mmol) were added. The mixture was stirred under N_2 for 3 hrs, poured into sat. NaHCO_3 (200 mL), and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2 x 30 mL). The combined extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography using 11 % MeOH (10% NH_4OH) in CH_2Cl_2 to give 1.51 g (85 %) of a solid. LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 463$; mp = $100\text{-}107^\circ\text{C}$.

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLES 612.1 - 612.8

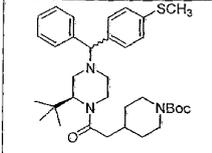
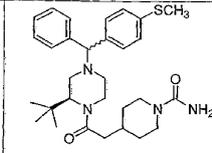
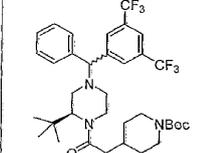
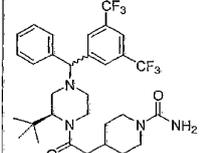
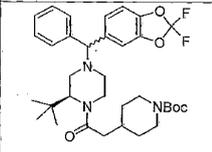
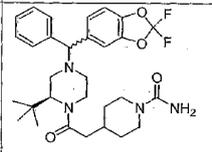
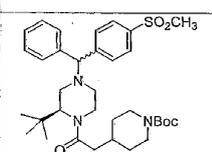
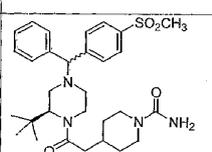
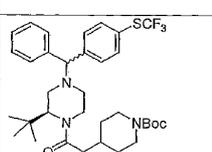
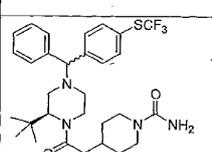
By essentially the same procedure set forth in Preparative Example 612, using the starting materials in column 2, the products given in column 3 were prepared:

Prep. Ex.	Column 2	Column 3	CMPD
612.1			LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 557$ Mp = $108\text{-}114^\circ\text{C}$
612.2			LCMS: $\text{MH}^+ = 625$ Mp = $114\text{-}120^\circ\text{C}$

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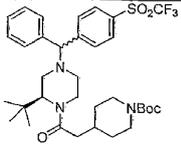
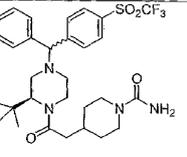
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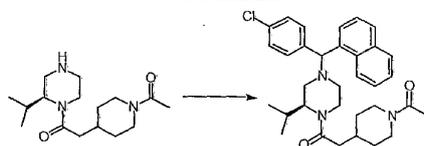
612.3			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 523 Mp = 105- 112°C
612.4			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 613 Mp = 104- 109°C
612.5			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 557 Mp = 107- 113°C
612.6			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 555 Mp = 132- 141°C
612.7			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 577 Mp = 98- 105°C

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612.8			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 609 Mp = 110- 115°C
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EXAMPLE 613

- 5 A mixture of the product from Preparative Example 239 (30 mg, 0.10 mmol), the product from Preparative Example 76 (30 mg, 0.11 mmol), NaI (15 mg, 0.10 mmol), and K₂CO₃ (60 mg, 0.45 mmol) in anhydrous CH₂CN (1 mL) was stirred and refluxed under N₂ for 24 hrs. The mixture was poured into 5% K₂CO₃ (30 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 10 mL). The combined extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄,
- 10 the solvent was evaporated, and the residue was purified by flash chromatography using 3% MeOH (10% NH₄OH) in CH₂Cl₂ to give 36 mg (66%) of a solid. LCMS: MH⁺ = 546; mp = 113-120°C.

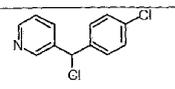
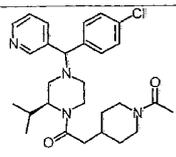
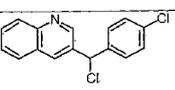
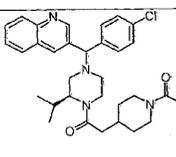
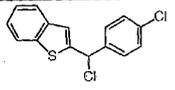
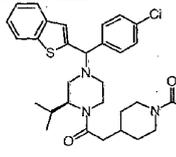
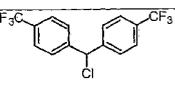
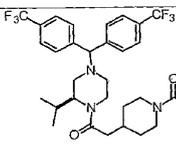
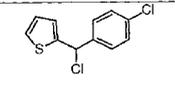
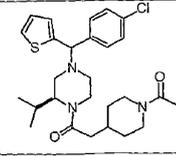
EXAMPLES 614-628

- 15 By essentially the same procedure set forth in Example 613, using the chlorides in Column 2 of Table 16, the products in Column 3, Table 16 (CMPD) were prepared.

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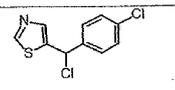
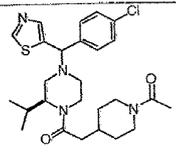
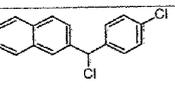
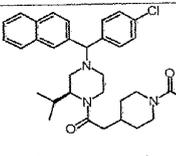
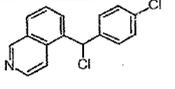
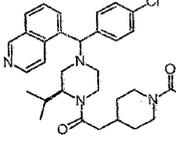
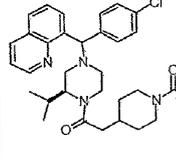
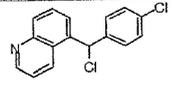
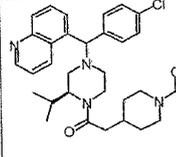
TABLE 16

Ex.	Column 2	Column 3	CMPD
614			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 497
615			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 546; mp = 110-115°C.
616			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 552; mp = 95-100°C.
617			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 598; mp = 95-100°C.
618			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 502.

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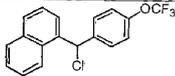
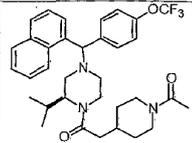
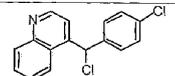
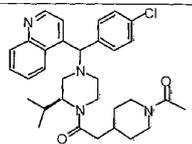
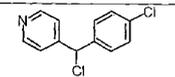
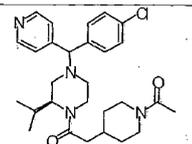
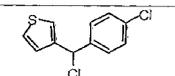
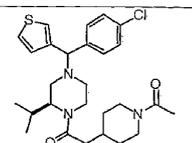
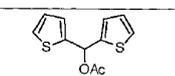
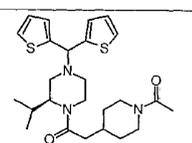
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619			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 503; mp = 82-87°C.
620			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 546; mp = 105-109°C.
621			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 547; mp = 115-121°C.
622			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 547; mp = 103-109°C.
623			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 547; mp = 111-117°C.

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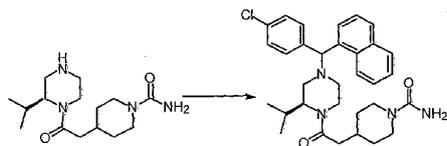
233

624			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 596; mp = 95-101°C.
625			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 547; mp = 116-122°C.
626			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 497.
627			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 502; mp = 77-85°C.
628			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 474; mp = 50-56°C.

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EXAMPLE 629

- 5 A mixture of the product from Preparative Example 240 (30 mg, 0.10 mmol), the product from Preparative Example 76 (30 mg, 0.11 mmol), NaI (15 mg, 0.10 mmol), and K_2CO_3 (60 mg, 0.45 mmol) in anhydrous CH_3CN (1 mL) was stirred and refluxed under N_2 for 24 hrs. The mixture was poured into 5% K_2CO_3 (30 mL) and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 10 mL). The combined extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4 ,
- 10 the solvent was evaporated, and the residue was purified by flash chromatography using 11 % MeOH (10% NH_4OH) in CH_2Cl_2 to give 27 mg (49 %) of a solid. LCMS: $MH^+ = 547$; mp = 128-138°C.

EXAMPLES 630-635

- 15 By essentially the same procedure set forth in Example 629, using the chlorides in column 2 of Table 17, the products in column 3, Table 17 (CMPD) were prepared.

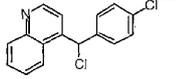
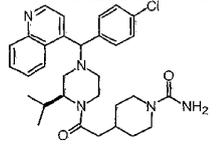
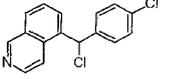
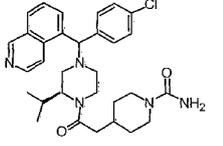
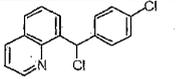
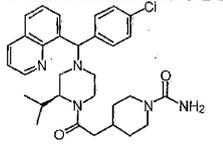
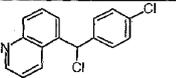
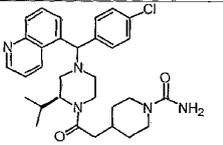
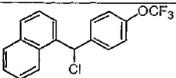
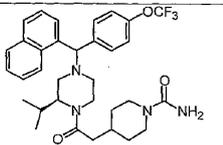
TABLE 17

Ex.	Column 2	Column 3	CMPD
630			LCMS: $MH^+ = 548$; mp = 141-145°C.

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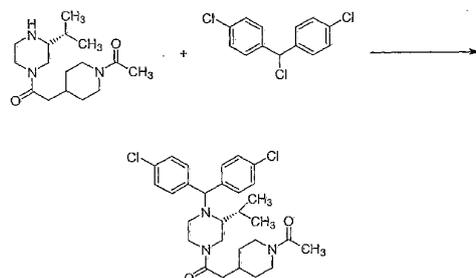
631			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 548; mp = 127-135°C.
632			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 548; mp = 143-147°C.
633			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 548; mp = 136-140°C.
634			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 548; mp = 135-142°C.
635			LCMS: MH ⁺ = 597; mp = 122-128°C.

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EXAMPLE 636

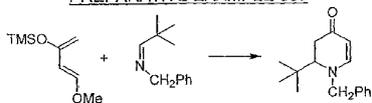


The product from Preparative Example 242 (1g) (3.39 mmoles) was dissolved
 5 in anhydrous acetonitrile (30 mL). To the stirred solution under argon, was added bis-
 (4-chlorophenyl)methyl chloride (1.04 g (3.39 mmoles), anhydrous potassium iodide
 (562mg) (3.39mmoles) and anhydrous potassium carbonate (468 mg) (3.39 mmoles)
 and the mixture was stirred at 25°C for 235h. The mixture was poured into
 dichloromethane (800 mL) and extracted with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃. The
 10 aqueous phase was re-extracted with dichloromethane (300 mL) and the combined
 dichloromethane layers were dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated to dryness. The...
 residue was chromatographed on a silica gel column (25X5cm) using 1.5% increasing
 to 6% (10% NH₄OH in methanol)-dichloromethane as the eluant to give the product
 (271.8mg; 15%); HRFABMS: m/z 530.2329 (MH⁺), calcd for C₂₉H₃₈Cl₂N₃O₂ m/z
 15 530.2341; [α]_D^{25°C} +33.0° (c=2.600mg/mL MeOH); δ_H (CDCl₃) 0.89 (3H,d, CH₃), 1.07
 (3H, d, CH₃), 2.08 (3H, s, CH₃CON-), 5.22 (1H, s, Ar₂CH-) and 7.23-7.35ppm (8H, m,
 ArH); δ_C (CDCl₃) CH₃: 19.2/19.5, 20.1, 21.7; CH₂: 32.2/33.0, 32.2/33.0, 39.2/39.4,
 39.2/39.4, 37.8, 41.9/42.2, 43.1/43.7; CH: 26.6/27.0, 33.2, 46.8, 60.0, 66.1,
 129.1/129.4, 129.1/129.4, 129.1/129.4, 129.1/129.4, 129.4/129.8, 129.4/129.8,
 20 129.4/129.8, 129.4/129.8; C: 133.2/133.4, 133.2/133.4, 139.4/140.6, 139.4/140.6,
 169.0, 170.3/170.6.

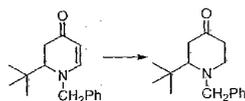
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PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 637

- 5 Benzylimine of pivalaldehyde (5.08 g, 29 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous THF (10 mL), Danishefsky's diene (5.00 g, 29 mmol), then ZnCl₂ (0.5 M in THF, 58 mL, 29 mmol) were added under N₂. The mixture was stirred at rt for 4 hrs, poured into H₂O (500 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (4 x 50 mL). The combined extracts were washed with brine (100 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and the solvent was
- 10 evaporated. Chromatography on silicagel with hexane: EtOAc (1:3) afforded pale yellow oil (2.68g, 38%).

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 638

- 15 Solution of the product from Preparative Example 637 (2.50g, 10.3 mmol) in anhydrous THF (50 mL) was stirred under N₂ at -78°C. L-Selectride (Aldrich), (1.0 M in THF, 10.3 mL, 10.3 mmol) was added slowly, the mixture was stirred at -78°C for 1 hr, then at room temperature (rt) for 1 hr after which it was poured into H₂O (500mL)
- 20 and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (4 x 50 mL). The combined extracts were washed with brine (100 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and the solvent was evaporated. Chromatography on silicagel with hexane: EtOAc (4:1) afforded a pale yellow solid (1.31g, 52%).

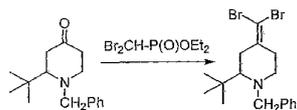
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PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 639

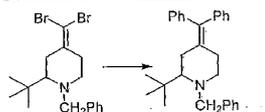
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Diethyl (dibromomethyl)phosphonate (1.27 g, 4.10 mol) was dissolved under N_2 in anhydrous THF (10 mL) and the solution was cooled to -78°C . Lithium diisopropylamide (2.0 M in THF/heptane 1.70 mL, 3.4 mmol) was added and the solution was stirred at -78°C for 30 min. Solution of the product from Preparative Example 638 in dry THF (6 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred at -78°C for 1 hr, then at rt for 6 days. The mixture was poured into H_2O (250 mL) and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 50 mL). The combined extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and the solvent was evaporated. Chromatography on silicagel with hexane: EtOAc (30:1) afforded a colorless oil (388mg, 47%).

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 640

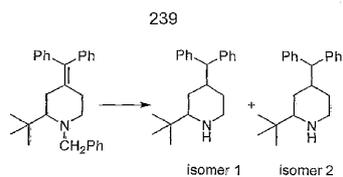
Dimethoxyethane (15 mL) and H_2O (3 mL) were added to a mixture of the product from Preparative Example 639 (388 mg, 0.97 mmol), phenylboronic acid (366 mg, 3.00 mmol), $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ (140 mg, 0.20 mmol), and Na_2CO_3 (1.06 g, 10.0 mmol) and the mixture was stirred and refluxed under N_2 for 24 hr. The mixture was poured into H_2O (300 mL) plus brine (30 mL) and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (5 x 40 mL). The combined extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and the solvent was evaporated. Chromatography on silicagel with hexane: EtOAc (30:1) afforded a pale yellow oil (208mg, 54%).

25

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 641 and 642

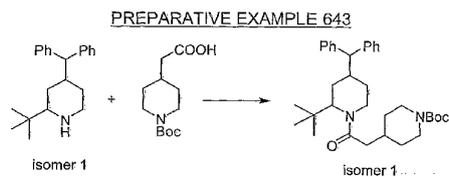
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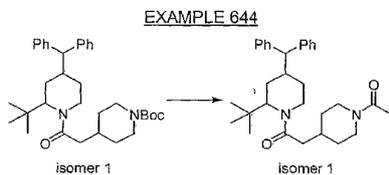
A solution of the product from Preparative Example 640 (208 mg, 0.52 mmol) in anhydrous EtOH (8 mL) and a solution of ammonium formate (756 mg, 12.0 mmol) in anhydrous MeOH (8 mL) were added under N₂ to 10% Pd/C (250 mg). The mixture was stirred at rt for 24 hr, then CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL) was added, the mixture was filtered through Celite, and the solvent was evaporated. Chromatography on silicagel with 20:1 CH₂Cl₂: MeOH/NH₄OH (10/1) afforded 73 mg of a white solid (isomer 1=Preparative Example 641, fast eluting) and 20 mg of a colorless wax (isomer 2=Preparative Example 642, slow eluting). Both diastereomers are racemic.

10



The product shown in the reaction above was prepared using the isomer 1 product of Preparative Example 641 by the procedure that is essentially identical to that described in Preparative Example 19 and afforded a colorless wax.

15



The product shown in the reaction above was prepared using the isomer 1 product from Preparative Example 643 by a procedure that is essentially identical to

20

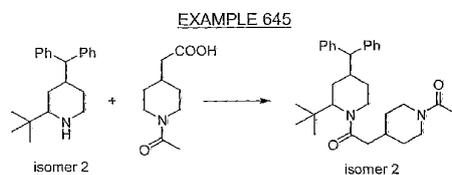
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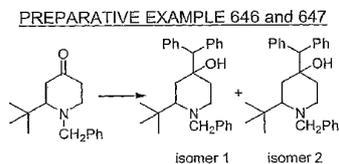
that described in Preparative Example 611 and afforded a colorless solid. LCMS: MH^+ = 475; mp = 61-65°C.

5



- 10 Acetyl piperidine acetic acid (85 mg, 0.50 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous $PhCH_3$ (1 mL) and TEA (0.06 mL). To the solution was added pivaloyl chloride (0.05 mL) under N_2 at 0°C and the mixture was stirred at 0°C for 1 hr. A solution of the isomer 2 product from Preparative Example 642 (18 mg, 0.058 mmol) in anhydrous $PhCH_3$ (0.5 mL) was added, followed by TEA (0.10 mL) and the mixture was stirred at
- 15 rt for 4 days. The mixture was poured into saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$ (40 mL) and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (4 × 15 mL). The combined extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and the solvent was evaporated. Chromatography on silicagel with 50:1 CH_2Cl_2 : MeOH/ NH_4OH (10/1) afforded 22 mg (79 %) of a colorless solid. LCMS: MH^+ = 475; mp = 49-54°C.

20



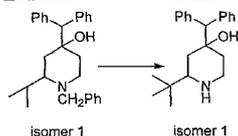
- 5 BuLi (2.5 M in hexanes, 3.5 mL, 8.75 mmol) was added under N_2 to a solution of diphenylmethane (1.68 g, 10.0 mmol) in anhydrous Et_2O (25 mL). The solution was

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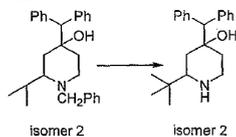
refluxed for 16 hr, cooled to rt, then a solution of the product from Preparative Example 638 (490 mg, 2.0 mmol) in Et₂O (5 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred at rt for 6 hr. The mixture was poured into H₂O plus brine and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The combined extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and the solvent was evaporated. Chromatography on silicagel afforded two colorless solids: first (isomer 1 = Preparative Example 646 177 mg, 21%) eluted with 15:1 CH₂Cl₂:EtOAc, second (isomer 2 = Preparative Example 647, 250 mg, 30%) eluted with 3:1 CH₂Cl₂:EtOAc.

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 648

10

Anhydrous EtOH (3 mL) was added under N₂ to a mixture of the isomer 1 product from Preparative Example 646 (90 mg, 0.22 mmol), 10 % Pd/C (40 mg) and ammonium formate (200 mg, 3.2 mmol). The mixture was stirred and refluxed for 6 hr, then CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL) was added and the mixture was filtered through Celite. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was purified by chromatography on silicagel with 20:1 CH₂Cl₂: MeOH/NH₄OH (10/1). A white solid was obtained in an amount of 48 mg (69%).

15

PREPARATIVE EXAMPLE 649

20

The product shown in the reaction above was prepared using the isomer 2 product of Preparative Example 647 by a procedure that is essentially identical to that described in Preparative Example 648 and afforded a colorless wax.

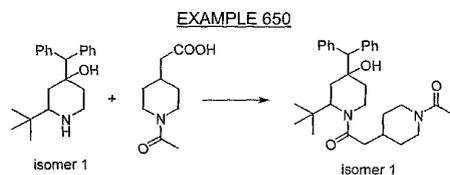
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5



10 Acetyl piperidine acetic acid (85 mg, 0.50 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous PhCH₃ (1 mL) and TEA (0.10 mL). To the solution was added pivaloyl chloride (0.05 mL) under N₂ at 0°C and the mixture was stirred at 0°C for 1 hr. A solution of the product from Preparative Example 648 (40 mg, 0.124 mmol) in anhydrous PhCH₃ (1.0 mL) was added, followed by TEA (0.30 mL) and the mixture was stirred at rt for 3

15 days. The mixture was poured into saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (40 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (4 x 15 mL). The combined extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was dissolved in MeOH (5 mL), H₂O (0.5 mL) was added, then KOH (250 mg) and the mixture was stirred at rt for 4 hr. The mixture was poured into saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (40 mL) and extracted with

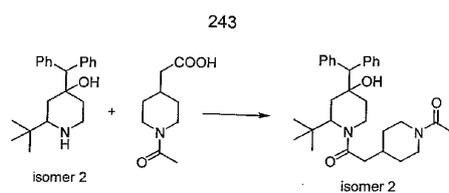
20 CH₂Cl₂ (4 x 15 mL). The combined extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and the solvent was evaporated. Chromatography on silicagel with 30:1 CH₂Cl₂: MeOH/NH₄OH (10/1) afforded 31 mg (51 %) of white solid. LCMS: MH⁺ = 491; mp = 100-106°C.

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EXAMPLE 651

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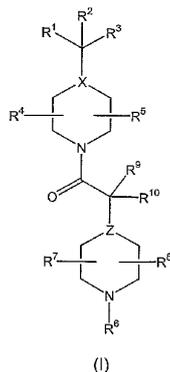
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The product shown in the reaction above was prepared using the isomer 2 product of Preparative Example 649 by the procedure that is essentially identical to that described in Example 650 above and afforded a white solid. LCMS: $MH^+ = 491$;
5 mp = 108-115°C.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound of the formula (I):



5

10 a prodrug thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate of said compound or of said prodrug wherein,

R¹ and R² are the same or different and are independently selected from the group consisting of aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl and heteroarylalkyl, each optionally substituted with one to six groups selected from the group consisting of:

- 15
- a) halogen;
 - b) -OCF₃ or -OCHF₂;
 - c) -CF₃;
 - d) -CN;
 - e) alkyl or R¹⁸-alkyl;
 - f) heteroalkyl or R¹⁸-heteroalkyl;
 - 20 g) aryl or R¹⁸-aryl;
 - h) heteroaryl or R¹⁸-heteroaryl;
 - i) arylalkyl or R¹⁸-arylalkyl;
 - j) heteroarylalkyl or R¹⁸-heteroarylalkyl;
 - k) hydroxy;

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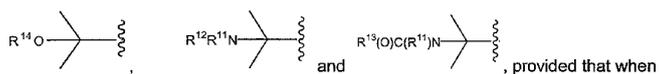
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- l) alkoxy;
 m) aryloxy;
 n) $-\text{SO}_2\text{-alkyl}$;
 o) $-\text{NR}^{11}\text{R}^{12}$;
 5 p) $-\text{N}(\text{R}^{11})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^{13}$;
 q) methylenedioxy;
 r) difluoromethylenedioxy;
 s) trifluoroalkoxy;
 t) $-\text{SCH}_3$ or $-\text{SCF}_3$; and
 10 u) $-\text{SO}_2\text{CF}_3$ or $-\text{NH}\text{SO}_2\text{CF}_3$;

R^3 is H, -OH, alkoxy or alkyl, provided that when X is N, R^3 is not -OH or alkoxy;

R^4 , R^5 , R^7 and R^8 are the same or different and are independently selected from the group consisting of H, -OH, $-\text{OR}^{14}$, $-\text{NR}^{11}\text{R}^{12}$, $-\text{N}(\text{R}^{11})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^{13}$, alkyl,

- 15 heteroalkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, heterocycloalkyl,



provided that when Z and/or X is N, then R^6 , R^5 , R^7 and R^8 are each not -OH, $-\text{OR}^{14}$, $-\text{NR}^{11}\text{R}^{12}$ or $-\text{N}(\text{R}^{11})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^{13}$;

- 20 R^6 is selected from the group consisting of $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^{15}$ and $-\text{SO}_2\text{R}^{15}$;
 R^9 and R^{10} are the same or different and are independently selected from the group consisting of H, F, $-\text{CF}_3$, alkyl, cycloalkyl, arylalkyl, heteroalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, $-\text{NR}^{11}\text{R}^{12}$ and $-\text{N}(\text{R}^{11})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^{13}$, provided that when Z is N, then R^9 and R^{10} are each not F, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, $-\text{NR}^{11}\text{R}^{12}$ or $-\text{N}(\text{R}^{11})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^{13}$;

- 25 R^{11} is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl and heteroaryl;
 R^{12} is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl and heteroaryl;
 R^{13} is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, alkoxy and aryloxy;
 R^{14} is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl and heteroaryl;
 R^{15} is selected from the group consisting of $-\text{NR}^{16}\text{R}^{17}$, $-\text{OR}^{16}$, alkyl, cycloalkyl,
 30 heterocycloalkyl, aryl, arylalkyl and heteroarylalkyl, each optionally substituted with R^{18} ;

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R¹⁶ and R¹⁷ are the same or different and are independently selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroalkyl and heteroaryl, each optionally substituted with R¹⁸;

R¹⁸ is one to four substituents selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, halo, cyano, nitro, haloalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, alkoxy carbonyl, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, carboxamide, mercapto, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, sulfonyl, sulfonamido, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, heterocycloalkylalkyl, aryl and heteroaryl; and

X and Z are the same or different and are independently selected from the group consisting of C and N.

10

2. The compound of claim 1 wherein:

R¹ and R² are the same or different and are independently selected from the group consisting of aryl and heteroaryl, each optionally substituted with one to six groups selected from the group consisting of:

15

- a) halogen;
- b) -OCF₃;
- c) -CF₃;
- d) -CN;
- e) (C1-C20)alkyl or R¹⁸-(C1-C20) alkyl;
- 20 f) heteroalkyl or R¹⁸-heteroalkyl;
- g) aryl or R¹⁸-aryl;
- h) heteroaryl or R¹⁸-heteroaryl;
- i) arylalkyl or R¹⁸-arylalkyl;
- j) heteroarylalkyl or R¹⁸-heteroarylalkyl;
- 25 k) hydroxy;
- l) alkoxy;
- m) aryloxy;
- n) -SO₂-alkyl;
- o) -NR¹¹R¹²;
- 30 p) -N(R¹¹)C(O)R¹³,
- q) methylenedioxy;
- r) difluoromethylenedioxy;
- s) trifluoroalkoxy;

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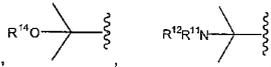
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t) $-\text{SCH}_3$; andu) $-\text{SO}_2\text{CF}_3$;

R^4 , R^5 , R^7 and R^8 are the same or different and are independently selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl,

5 heteroarylalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, $-\text{OR}^{14}$, $-\text{NR}^{11}\text{R}^{12}$,



and $\text{R}^{13}(\text{O})\text{C}(\text{R}^{11})\text{N}$,

provided that when Z and/or X is N then R^4 , R^5 , R^7 and R^8 are each not $-\text{OR}^{14}$ or $-\text{NR}^{11}\text{R}^{12}$;

R^{11} is selected from the group consisting of H and alkyl;

10

3. The compound of claim 1 wherein:

R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and are independently selected from the group consisting of aryl and heteroaryl, each optionally substituted with one to six groups selected from the group consisting of:

15

a) halogen;

b) $-\text{OCF}_3$;c) $-\text{CF}_3$;

d) trifluoroalkoxy;

e) (C1-C6)alkyl or R^{18} -(C1-C6)alkyl;

20

f) heteroalkyl or R^{18} -heteroalkyl;g) aryl or R^{18} -aryl;h) arylalkyl or R^{18} -arylalkyl;i) heteroarylalkyl or R^{18} -heteroarylalkyl;

j) alkoxy;

25

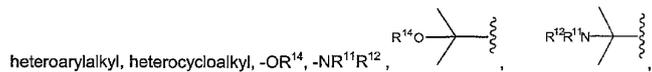
k) $-\text{SO}_2$ -alkyl; andl) $-\text{SO}_2\text{CF}_3$;

R^4 , R^5 , R^7 and R^8 are the same or different and are independently selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl,

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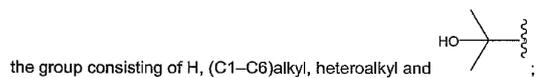
and $\text{R}^{13}\text{O}(\text{R}^1)\text{N}$ , provided that when Z and/or X is N then R^4 , R^5 , R^7 and R^8 are not $-\text{OR}^{14}$ or $-\text{NR}^{11}\text{R}^{12}$;

- 5 R^{11} is selected from the group consisting of H and alkyl; and
Z is C.

4. The compound of claim 1 wherein,
 R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and are independently selected from the group consisting of aryl and heteroaryl; optionally substituted with one to six groups
10 selected from the group consisting of:

- a) halogen;
b) $-\text{OCF}_3$;
c) $-\text{CF}_3$;
d) alkoxy;
15 e) trifluoroalkoxy;
f) (C1-C6)alkyl;
g) $-\text{SO}_2$ -alkyl; and
h) $-\text{SO}_2\text{CF}_3$;

- 20 R^3 is H or $-\text{OH}$, provided that when X is N, R^3 is not $-\text{OH}$;
 R^4 and R^5 are the same or different and are each independently selected from



R^7 is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, $-\text{OR}^{14}$ and $-\text{NR}^{11}\text{R}^{12}$,
provided that when X is N, R^7 is not $-\text{OR}^{14}$ or $-\text{NR}^{11}\text{R}^{12}$;

- 25 R^8 is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl and heteroaryl;
 R^{11} is selected from the group consisting of H and alkyl; and
Z is C.

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5. The compound of claim 1 wherein:

R¹ and R² are the same or different and are independently selected from the group consisting of aryl and heteroaryl; optionally substituted with one to six groups selected from the group consisting of:

- 5 a) halogen;
 b) -OCF₃;
 c) alkoxy;
 d) trifluoroalkoxy;
 e) -CF₃;
 10 f) -SO₂-alkyl; and
 g) -SO₂CF₃;

R³ is H;

R⁴ and R⁵ are the same or different and are independently selected from the

group consisting of H, (C1-C6)alkyl, heteroalkyl, and



- 15 R⁶ is selected from the group consisting of -C(O)R¹⁵ and -SO₂R¹⁵;

R⁷ is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, -OR¹⁴ and -NR¹¹R¹², provided that when X is N, R⁷ is not -OR¹⁴ or -NR¹¹R¹²;

R⁸ is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl and heteroaryl;

R¹¹ is H or alkyl; and

- 20 Z is C.

6. The compound of claim 1 wherein,

R¹ and R² are the same or different and are independently selected from the group consisting of phenyl and pyridyl; optionally substituted with one to six groups

- 25 selected from the group consisting of:

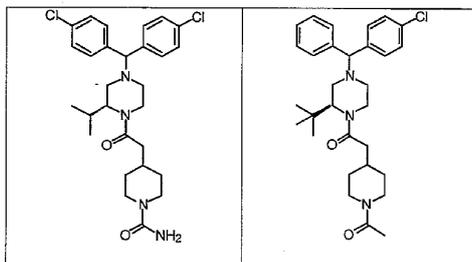
- a) Br, F or Cl;
 b) -OCF₃;
 c) -CF₃;
 d) methoxy;
 30 e) ethoxy;
 f) cyclopropylmethoxy;

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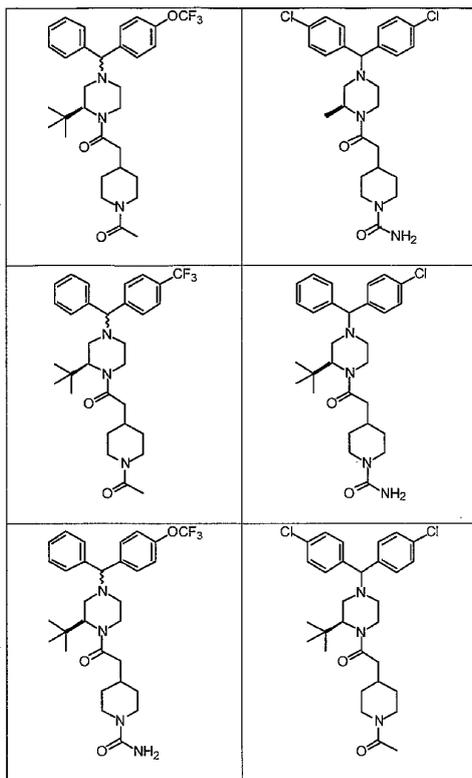
- g) $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CF}_3$;
 h) $-\text{SO}_2$ -alkyl; and
 i) $-\text{SO}_2\text{CF}_3$
 R^3 is H;
- 5 R^4 and R^5 are the same or different and are independently selected from the group consisting of H, methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, t-butyl and heteroalkyl;
 R^7 is selected from the group consisting of H, OR^{11} and alkyl;
 R^8 , R^9 , R^{10} , R^{11} , R^{12} and R^{14} are each independently selected from the group consisting of H and alkyl;
- 10 R^{13} is alkyl;
 R^{15} is selected from the group consisting of $-\text{NR}^{16}\text{R}^{17}$, $-\text{OR}^{16}$ and alkyl;
 R^{16} and R^{17} are the same or different and are independently selected from the group consisting of H and alkyl, provided that when R^{15} is $-\text{OR}^{16}$, R^{16} is not H; and
 Z is C.
- 15 7. The compound of claim 1, a prodrug thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate of the compound or of said prodrug selected from the group consisting of:

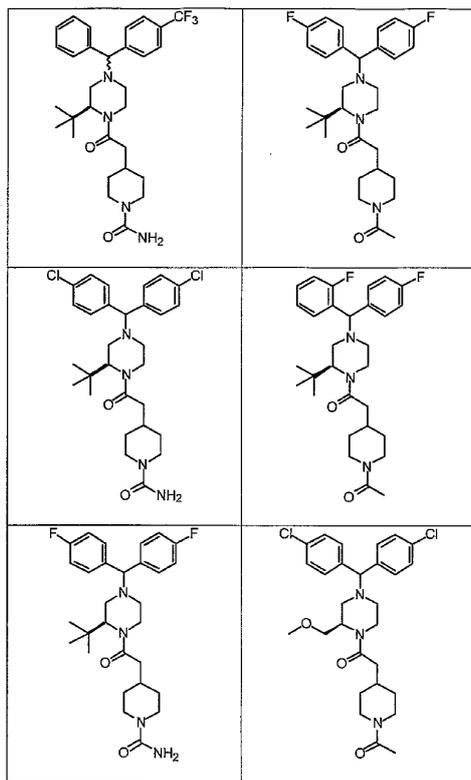


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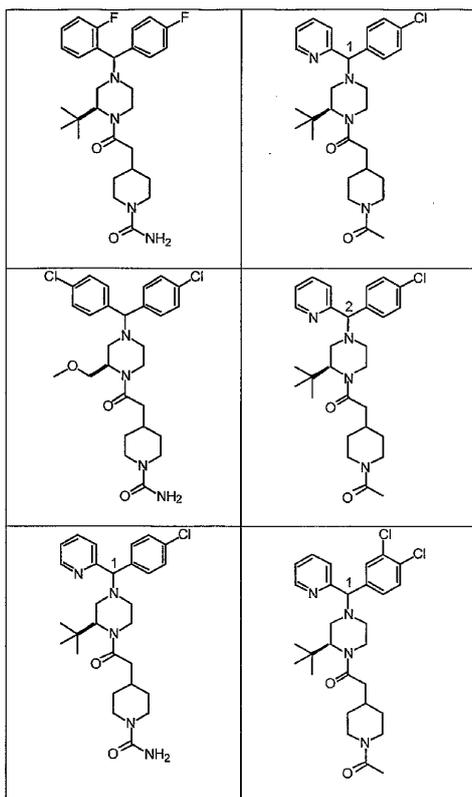
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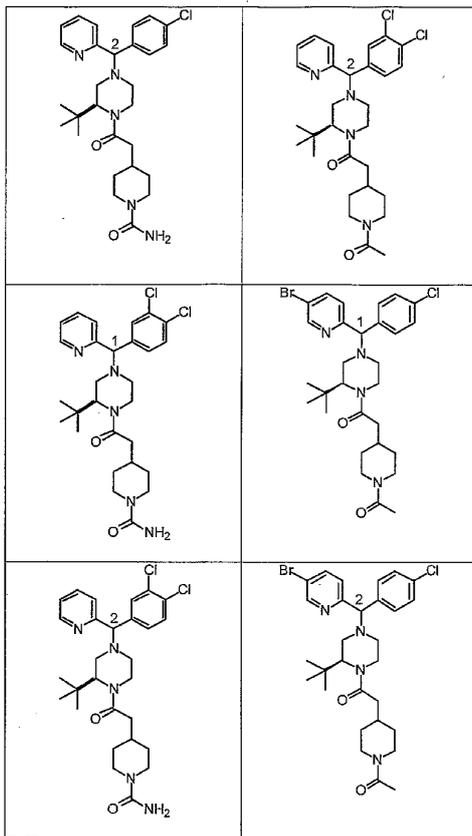




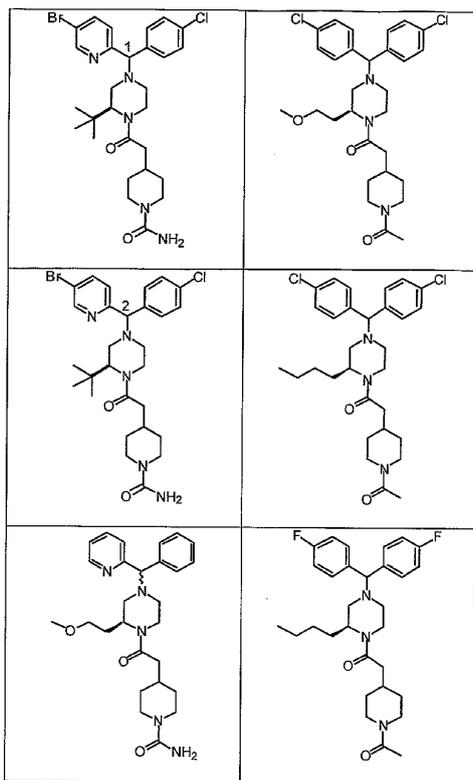
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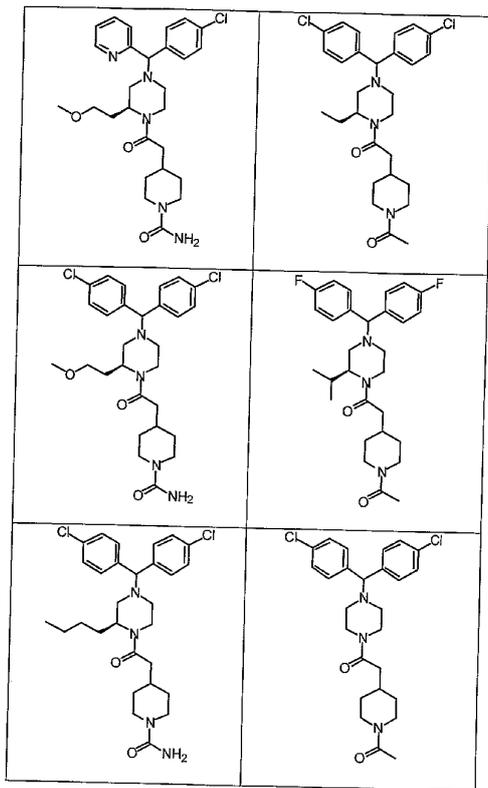
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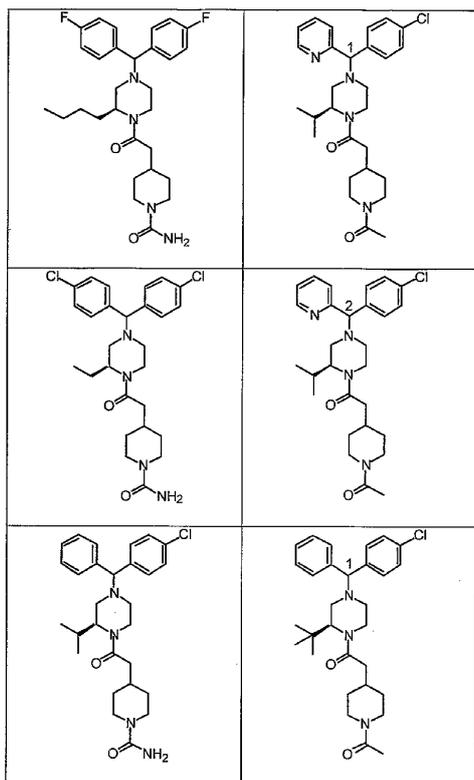
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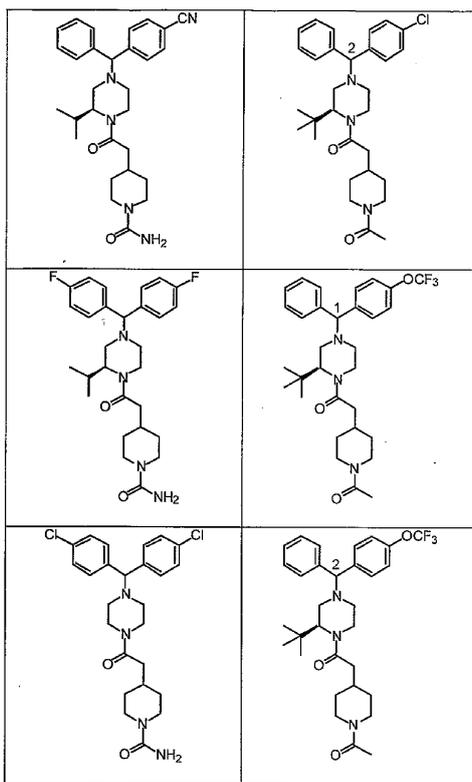


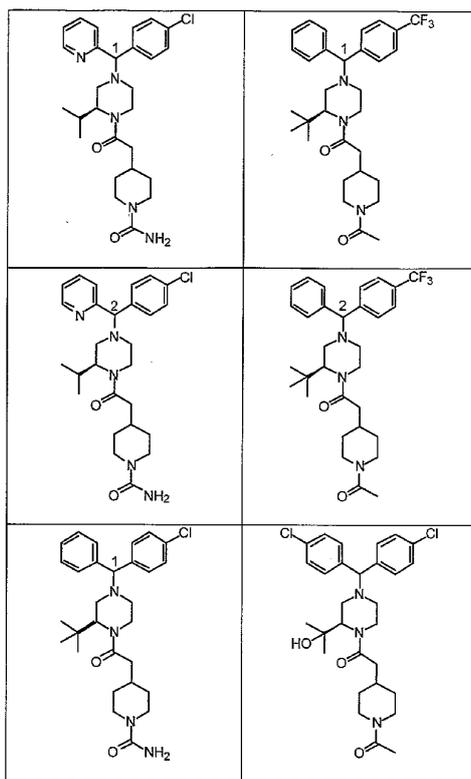
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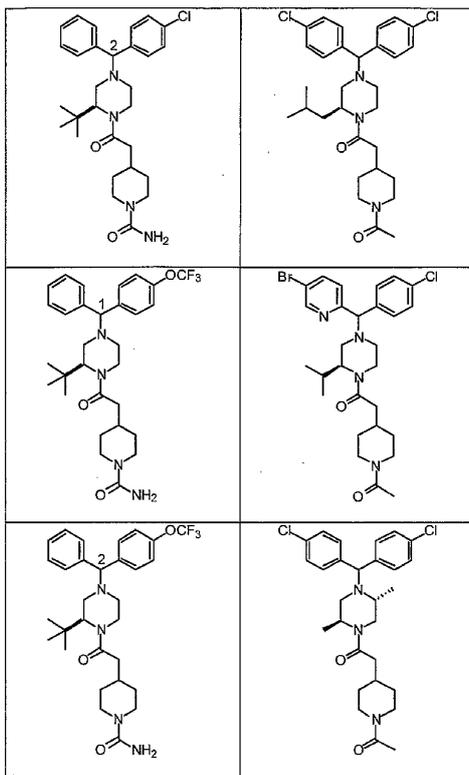
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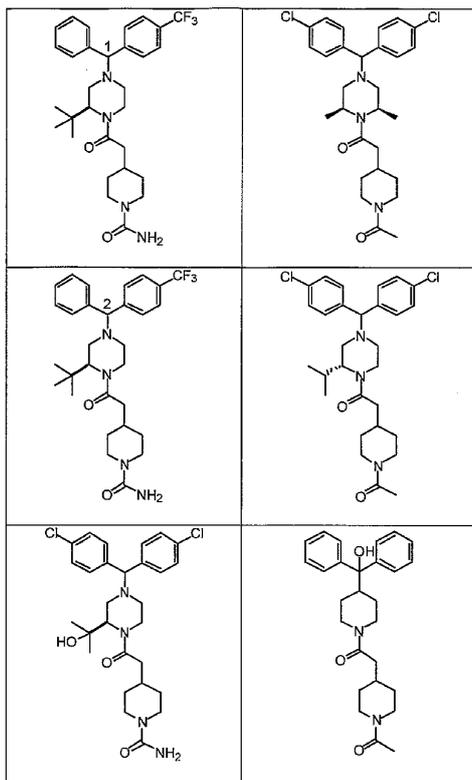




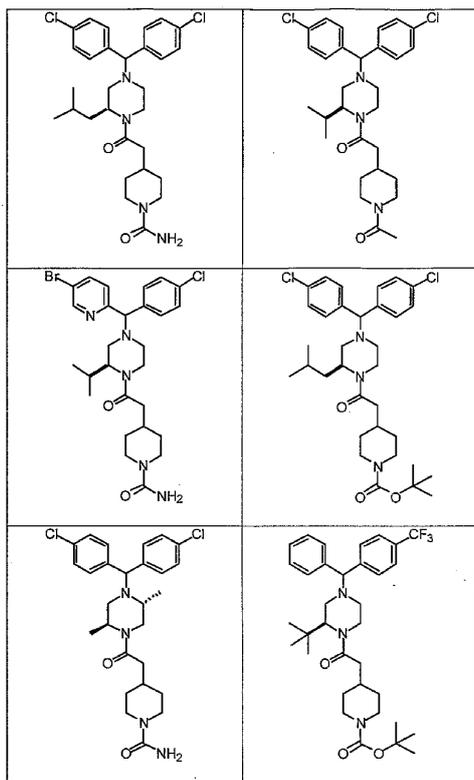
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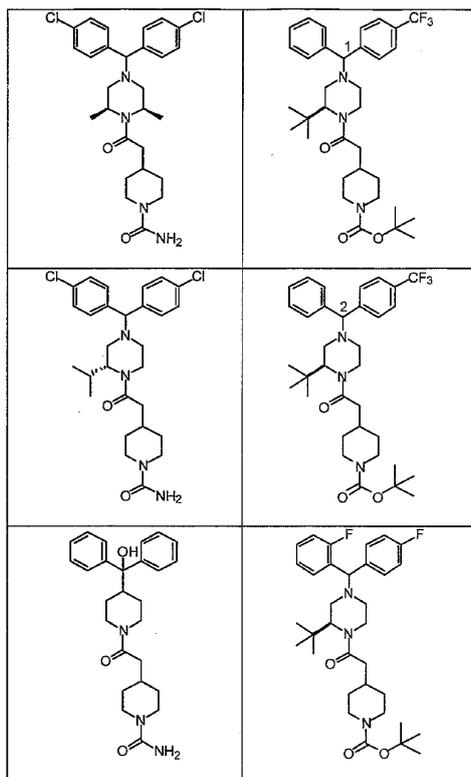


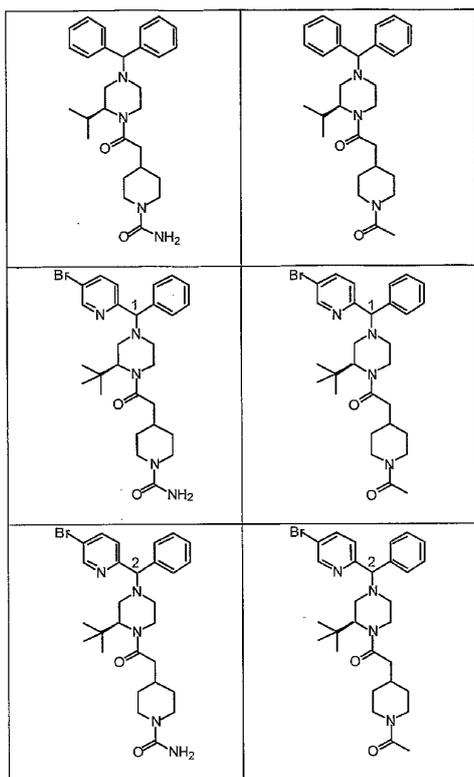
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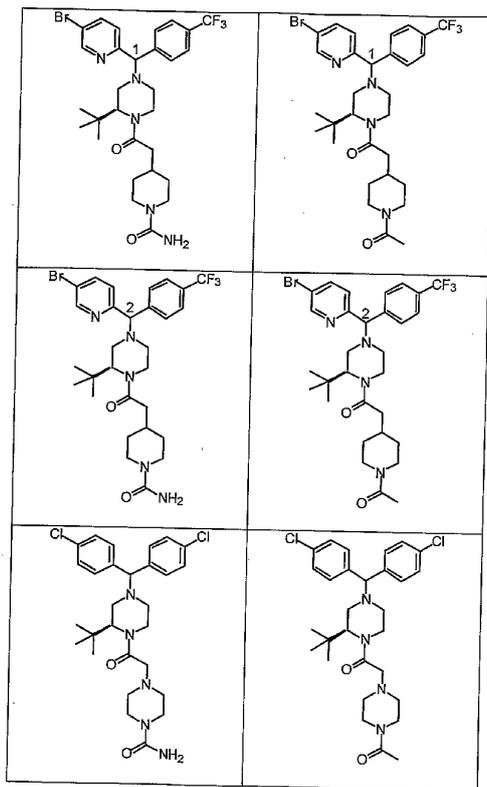


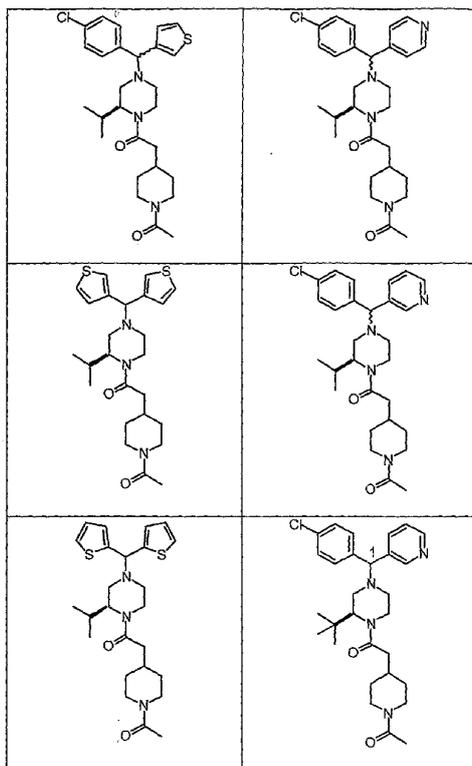
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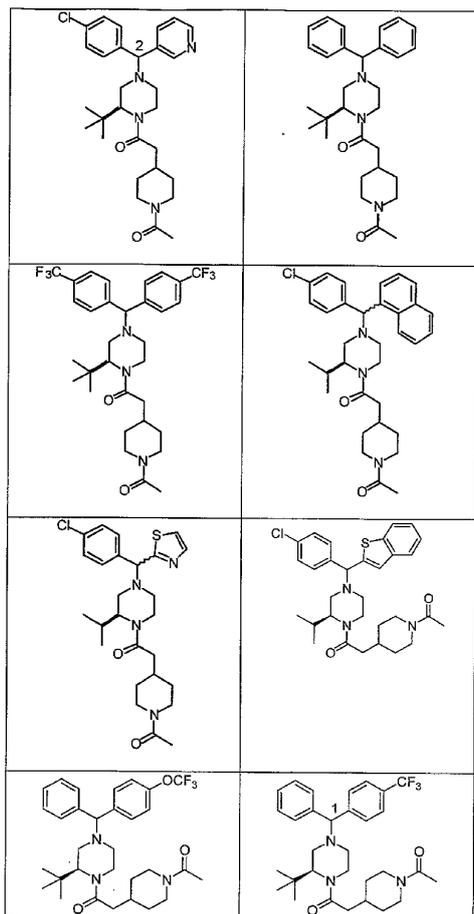


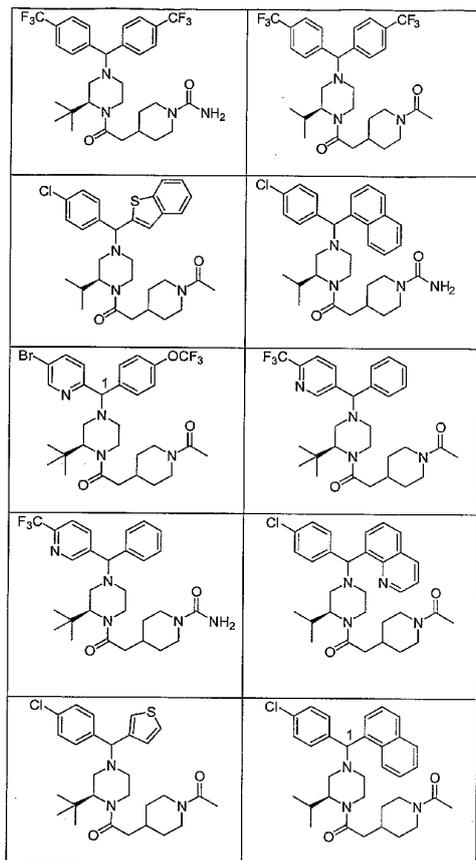


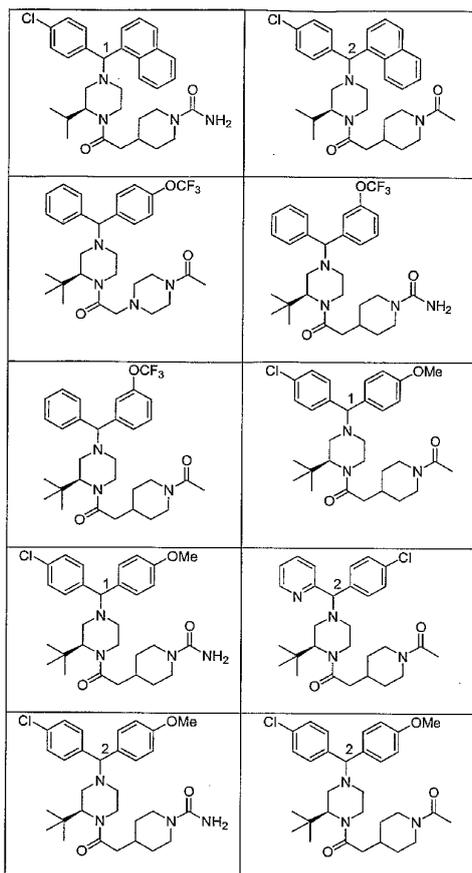




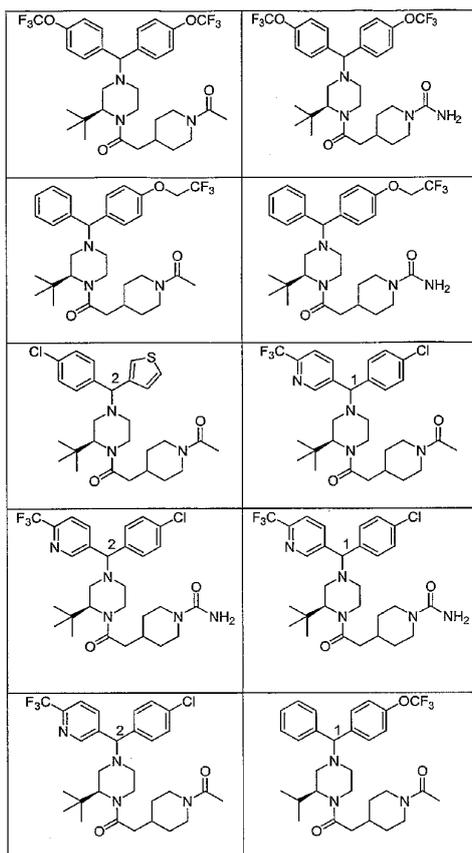




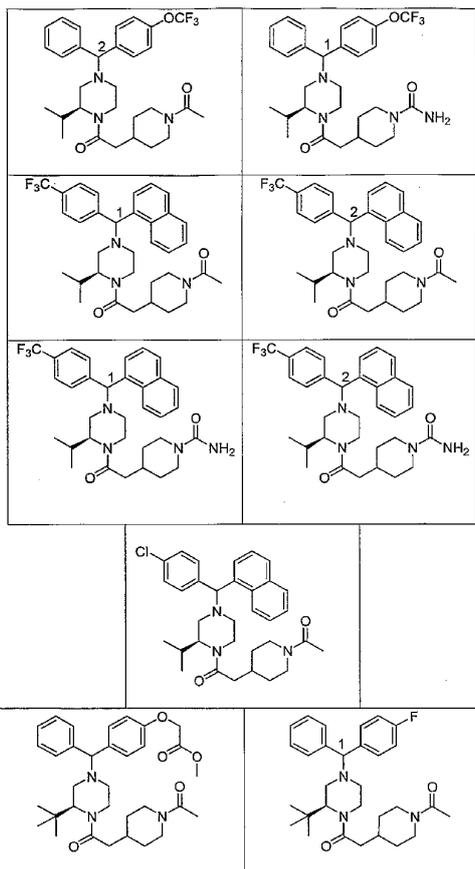


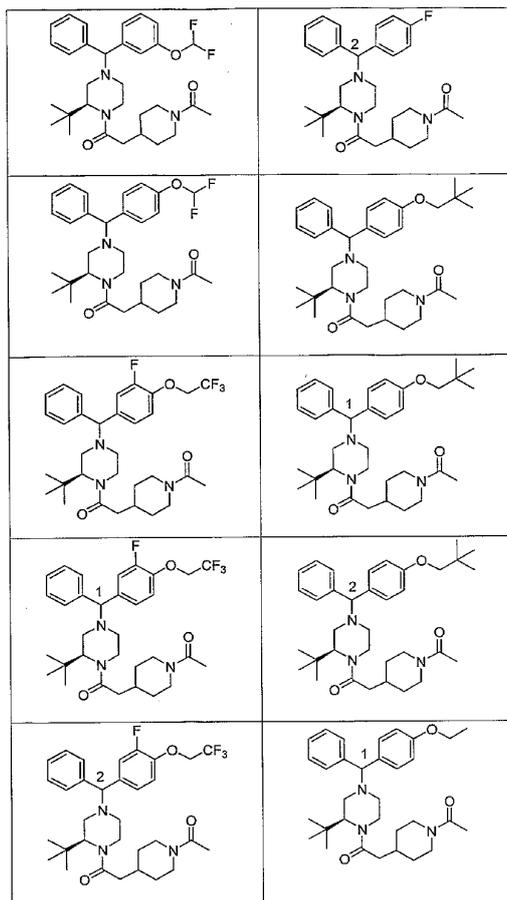


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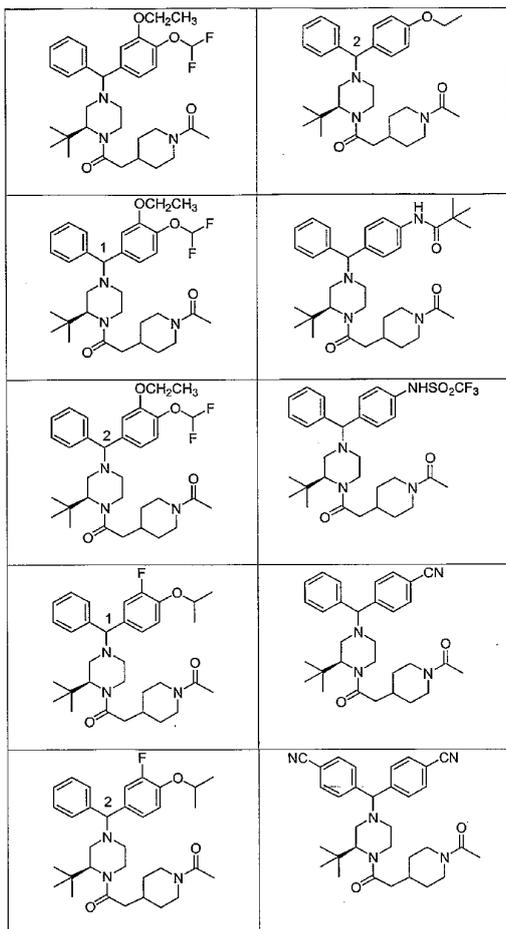


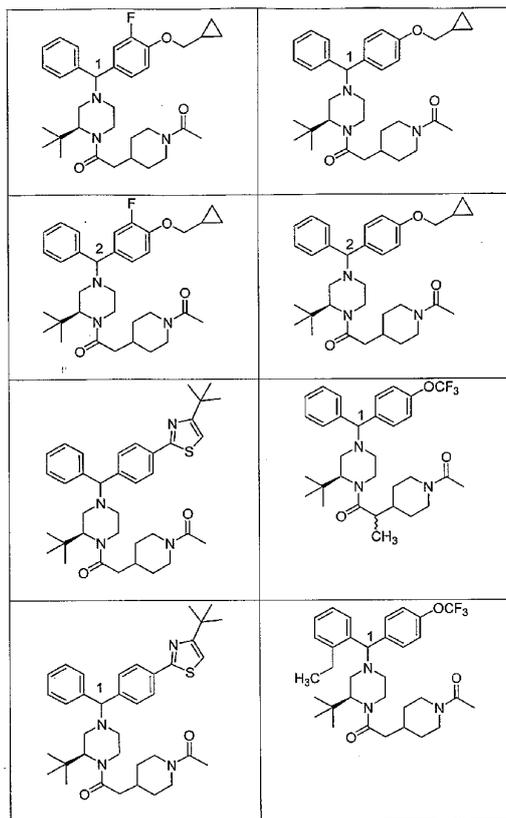
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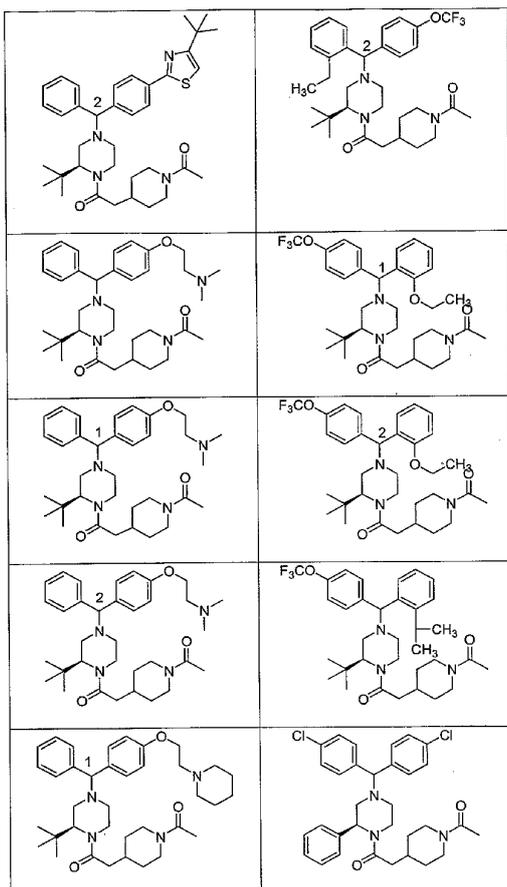


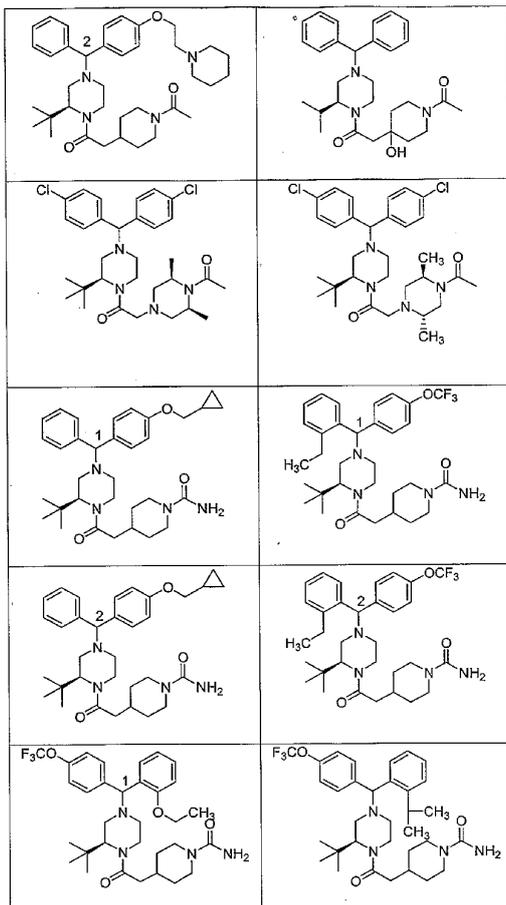
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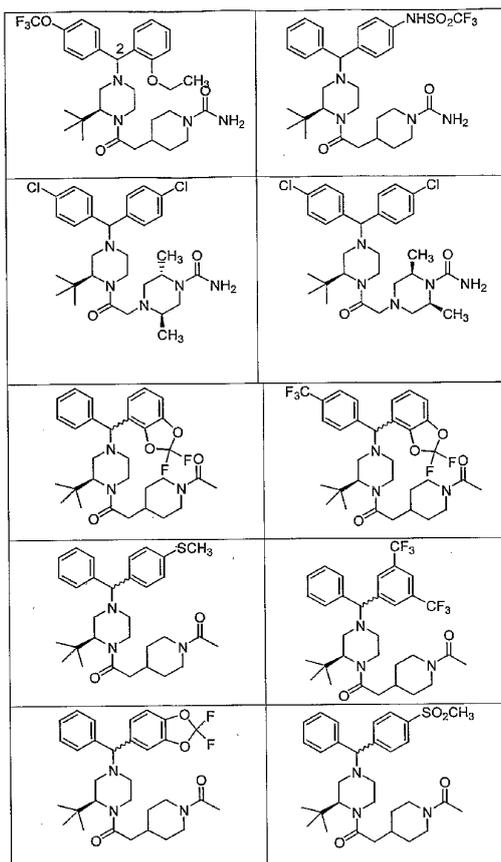


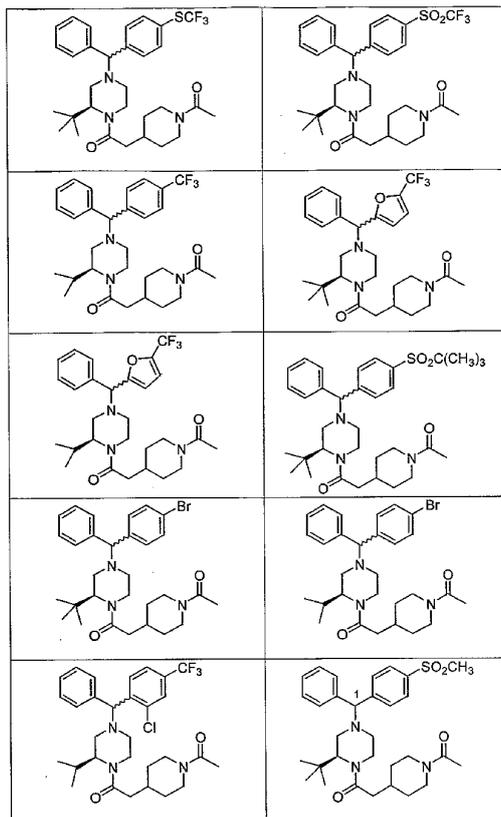


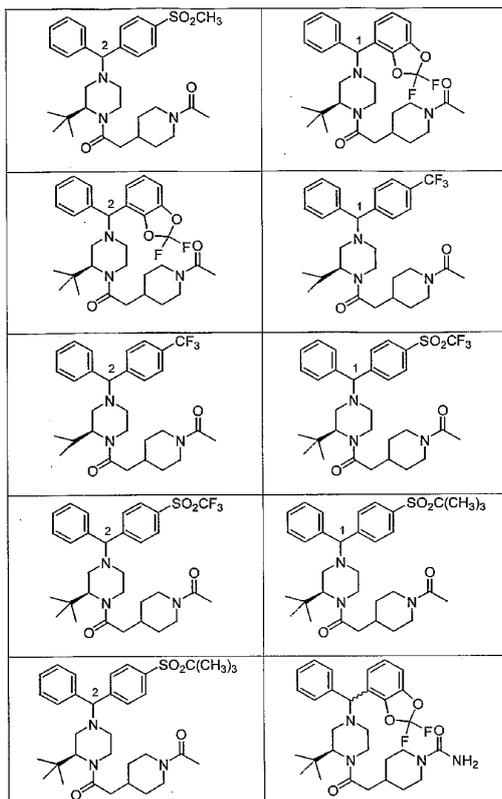
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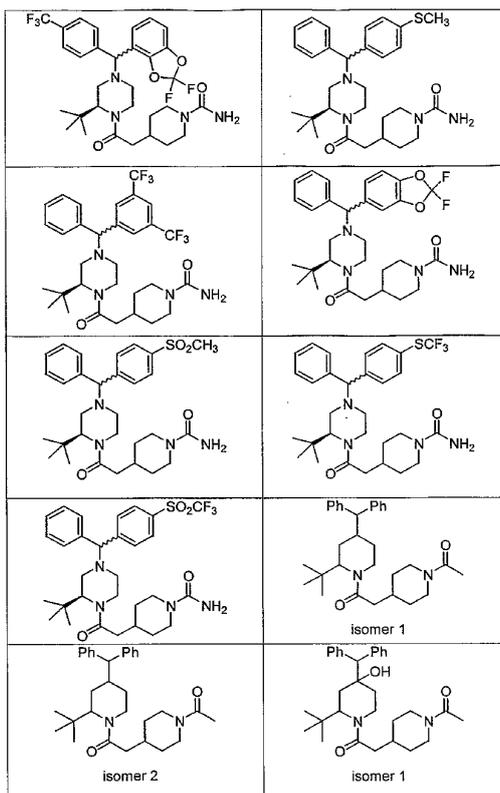




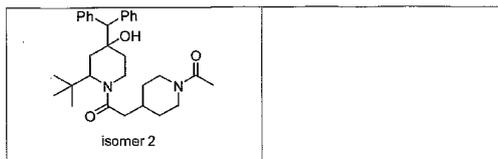




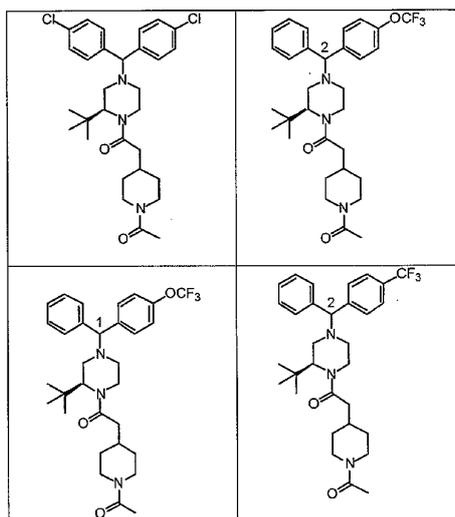


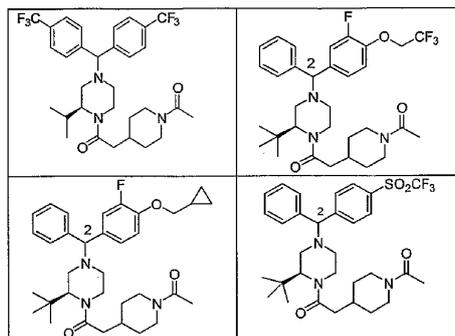


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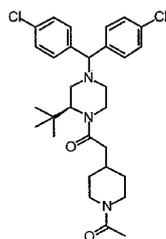


8. The compound according to Claim 1, a prodrug thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate of said compound or of said prodrug, the
5 compound which is selected from the group consisting of:





9. The compound according to claim 8, which is:



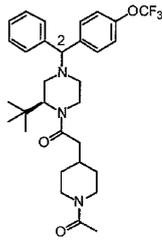
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10. The compound according to claim 8, which is:

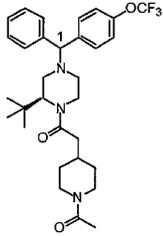
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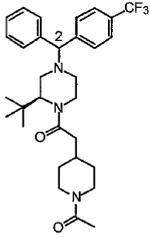


11. The compound according to claim 8, which is:



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12. The compound according to claim 8, which is:



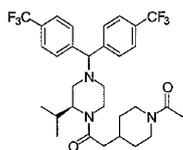
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13. The compound according to claim 8, which is:

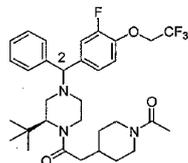
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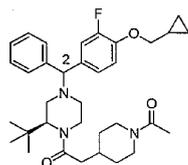


14. The compound according to claim 8, which is:



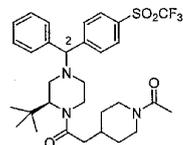
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15. The compound according to claim 8, which is:



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16. The compound according to claim 8, which is:



15

17. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound of Claim 1, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor.

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18. The use of the compound of claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, in the manufacture of a medicine for the treatment or prevention of an androgen dependent disease.
- 5 19. The use of claim 18, wherein the androgen dependent disease is selected from the group consisting of prostate cancer, benign prostatic hyperplasia, prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia, hirsutism, acne, androgenic alopecia, polycystic ovary syndrome and combinations thereof.
- 10 20. The use of claim 19, wherein the androgen dependent disease is selected from the group consisting of prostate cancer, benign prostatic hyperplasia and prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia.
- 15 21. The use of the compound of claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, in the manufacture of a medicine for the inhibition of 17 β -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase.
- 20 22. The use of the compound of claim 1 in combination with at least one anti-androgenic agent in the manufacture of a medicine for the treatment or prevention of an androgen-dependent disease.
- 25 23. The use of claim 22, wherein the anti-androgenic agent is selected from the group consisting of inhibitors of 5 α -reductase type 1 and/or type 2, Flutamide, nicalutamide, bicalutamide, LHRH agonists, LHRH antagonists, inhibitors of 17 α -hydroxylase/C17-20 lyase, inhibitors of 17 β -Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase/17 β -oxidoreductase isoenzymes, and combinations thereof.
- 30 24. A use of the compound of claim 1 in combination with at least one agent useful in the treatment or prevention of benign prostatic hyperplasia in

the manufacture of a medicine for the treatment or prevention of benign prostatic hyperplasia.

- 5 25. The use claim 24, wherein the agent useful in the treatment or prevention of benign prostatic hyperplasia is an alpha-1 adrenergic antagonist.
- 10 26. The use of the compound of claim 1 in combination with at least one anti-alopecia agent in the manufacture of a medicine for the treatment or prevention of hair loss.
- 15 27. The use of claim 26, wherein the anti-alopecia agent is a potassium channel agonist or a 5 α -reductase inhibitor.
- 20 28. The use of the component of claim 1 in combination with an effective amount of one or more of the group consisting of chemotherapeutic agent, biological agent, surgery and radiation therapy in the manufacture of a medicine for the treatment or prevention of a proliferative disease.
- 25 29. The use of claim 28, wherein the chemotherapeutic agent is:
(a) an antineoplastic agent selected from the group consisting of Uracil mustard, Chloromethine, Cyclophosphamide, Ifosfamide, Melphalan, Chlorambucil, Pipobroman, Triethylenemelamine, Triethylenethiophosphoramine, Busulfan, Carmustine, Lomustine, Streptozocin, Dacarbazine, Temozolomide, Methotrexate, 5-Fluorouracil, Floxuridine, Cytarabine, 6-Mercaptopurine, 6-Thioguanine, Fludarabine phosphate, Pentostatine, Gemcitabine, Vinblastine, Vincristine, Vindesine, Bleomycin, Dactinomycin, Daunorubicin, Doxorubicin, Epirubicin, Idarubicin, Paclitaxel (Taxol), Mithramycin, Deoxycoformycin, Mitomycin-C, L-Asparaginase, Interferons, Etoposide, Teniposide 17 α -Ethinylestradiol, Diethylstilbestrol, Testosterone, Prednisone, Fluoxymesterone, Dromostanolone
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- propionate, Testolactone, Megestrolacetate, Tamoxifen, Methylprednisolone, Methyltestosterone, Prednisolone, Triamcinolone, Chlorotrianisene, Hydroxyprogesterone, Aminoglutethimide, Estramustine,
- 5 Medroxyprogesteroneacetate, Leuprolide, Flutamide, Toremifene, goserelin, Cisplatin, Carboplatin, Hydroxyurea, Amsacrine, Procarbazine, Mitotane, Mitoxantrone, Levamisole, Navelbene, CPT-11, Anastrozole, Letrozole, Capecitabine, Raloxifine, Droloxifine, and
- 10 Hexamethylmelamine; or
- (b) a microtubule affecting agent selected from allocolchicine, Halichondrin B, colchicine, colchicine derivatives, dolastatin
- 15 10, maytansine, rhizoxin, paclitaxel, paclitaxel derivatives, thiocolchicine, trityl cysteine, vinblastine sulfate, vincristine sulfate, epothilone A, epothilone, discodermolide estramustine, nocodazole and MAP4; and wherein
- the biological agent is selected from the group consisting of interferon- α , interferon- β and gene therapy; and wherein
- 20 the proliferative disease is selected from the group consisting of lung cancer, pancreatic cancer, colon cancer, renal cancer, myeloid leukemia, thyroid follicular cancer, myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS), bladder carcinoma, epidermal carcinoma, melanoma, breast cancer, ovarian cancer, prostate cancer and combinations thereof.
- 25
30. The use of claim 28, wherein the proliferative disease treated is selected from the group consisting of prostate cancer, pancreatic cancer, breast cancer, and ovarian cancer; the chemotherapeutic agent is selected from the group consisting of Cyclophosphamide, 5-Fluorouracil,
- 30 Temozolomide, Vincristine, Cisplatin, Carboplatin, Gemcitabine, Taxotere, paclitaxel and/or a paclitaxel derivative; and the biological agent is interferon- α .

【 国際調査報告 】

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT		International Application No. PCT/US 02/28181
A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC 7 C07D401/06 A61K31/496 C07D241/04 C07D409/14 A61P35/00		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC 7 C07D A61K A61P		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used) EPO-Internal, PAJ, CHEM ABS Data, WPI Data		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
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A	WO 01 58891 A (LAUFFER DAVID ; VERTEX PHARMA (US); MULLICAN MICHAEL (US); TOMLINSO) 16 August 2001 (2001-08-16) page 1; example 218	1-30
A	US 5 432 175 A (PIWINSKI JOHN J ET AL) 11 July 1995 (1995-07-11) cited in the application the whole document	1-30
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patent family members are listed in annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date *L* documents which may throw doubt on priority claims) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another claim or other special reason (as specified) *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed ** later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention covered by cited document) or cited to correspond to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone ** document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious for a person skilled in the art *Z* document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report	
21 November 2002	28/11/2002	
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.O. Box 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2000 PH Rijswijk Tel: (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx: 31 651 60 01, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer: LAURO, P	

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Information on patent family members

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A 6 1 P 17/10	A 6 1 P 17/10	
A 6 1 P 17/14	A 6 1 P 17/14	
A 6 1 P 35/00	A 6 1 P 35/00	
A 6 1 P 43/00	A 6 1 P 43/00	1 1 1
C 0 7 D 401/06	A 6 1 P 43/00	1 2 3
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