

DESCRIPTION

SYNTHETIC TRITERPENOIDS WITH NITROGEN-BASED SUBSTITUENTS AT C-17 AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF

REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

5 This application claims the benefit of priority to United States Provisional Application Nos. 63/198,310, filed on October 9, 2020, 62/950,927, filed on December 19, 2019, and 62/950,919, filed on December 19, 2019, the entire contents of all of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 **I. Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates generally to the fields of biology, chemistry, and medicine. More particularly, it concerns compounds, compositions and methods for the treatment and prevention of diseases and disorders such as those associated with oxidative stress and inflammation.

15 **II. Description of Related Art**

The anti-inflammatory and anti-proliferative activity of the naturally occurring triterpenoid, oleanolic acid, has been improved by chemical modifications. For example, 2-cyano-3,12-diooxoleana-1,9(11)-dien-28-oic acid (CDDO) and related compounds have been developed (Honda *et al.*, 1997; Honda *et al.*, 1998; Honda *et al.*, 1999; Honda *et al.*, 2000a; Honda *et al.*,
20 2000b; Honda, *et al.*, 2002; Suh *et al.* 1998; Suh *et al.*, 1999; Place *et al.*, 2003; Liby *et al.*, 2005; and U.S. Patents 7,915,402; 7,943,778; 8,071,632; 8,124,799; 8,129,429; 8,338,618, 8,993,640, 9,701,709, 9,512,094, and 9,889,143). The methyl ester, bardoxolone methyl (CDDO-Me), has been evaluated clinically for the treatment of cancer and chronic kidney disease (Pergola *et al.*, 2011; Hong *et al.*, 2012).

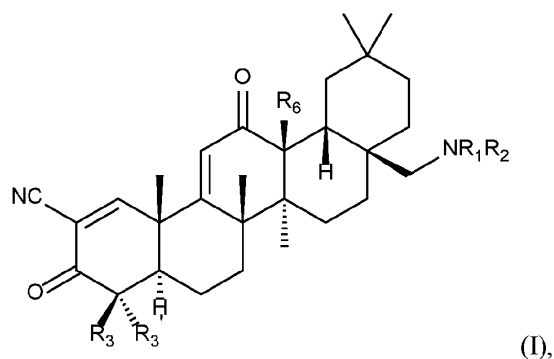
25 Synthetic triterpenoid analogs of oleanolic acid have also been shown to be inhibitors of cellular inflammatory processes, such as the induction by IFN- γ of inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) and of COX-2 in mouse macrophages. See Honda *et al.* (2000a); Honda *et al.* (2000b), and Honda *et al.* (2002). Synthetic derivatives of another triterpenoid, betulinic acid, have also been shown to inhibit cellular inflammatory processes, although these compounds have been less

extensively characterized (Honda *et al.*, 2006). The pharmacology of these synthetic triterpenoid molecules is complex. Compounds derived from oleanolic acid have been shown to affect the function of multiple protein targets and thereby modulate the activity of several important cellular signaling pathways related to oxidative stress, cell cycle control, and inflammation (*e.g.*, Dinkova-
5 Kostova *et al.*, 2005; Ahmad *et al.*, 2006; Ahmad *et al.*, 2008; Liby *et al.*, 2007a). Derivatives of betulinic acid, though they have shown comparable anti-inflammatory properties, also appear to have significant differences in their pharmacology compared to OA-derived compounds (Liby *et al.*, 2007b). Given that the biological activity profiles of known triterpenoid derivatives vary, and
10 in view of the wide variety of diseases that may be treated or prevented with compounds having potent antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects, and the high degree of unmet medical need represented within this variety of diseases, it is desirable to synthesize new compounds with diverse structures that may have improved biological activity profiles for the treatment of one or more indications.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present disclosure provides novel synthetic triterpenoid derivatives with anti-inflammatory and/or antioxidant properties, pharmaceutical compositions thereof, methods for their manufacture, and methods for their use. In some embodiments, the synthetic triterpenoid derivatives have either a nitrogen atom directly attached to the C17 position or through a methylene group. In some embodiments, the nitrogen atom is part of a heterocycloalkyl or a heteroaryl group. In some embodiments, the nitrogen atom is part of an acyclic group, such as an amide group.

In some aspects, the present disclosure provides compounds of the formula:



10 wherein:

R_1 is hydrogen; or

alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), a monovalent amino protecting group, or $-C(O)R_4$,
wherein:

R_4 is hydrogen; or

15 alkyl_(C≤8), alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkoxy_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8),
dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8), cycloalkoxy_(C≤8),
cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted version
of any one of these groups; or

R_1 and R_2 are taken together as defined below;

20 R_2 is alkyl_(C≤8) or substituted alkyl_(C≤8); or

$-NR_cR_d$, wherein:

R_c and R_d are each independently hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8),
acyl_(C≤8), substituted acyl_(C≤8), or a monovalent amino protecting
group; or

25 $-C(O)R_5$, wherein:

R_5 is hydrogen; or

alkyl_(C≤8), alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8),
dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8), cycloalkoxy_(C≤8),
cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted version
of any one of these groups; or

5 R₂ and R₁ are taken together as defined below;

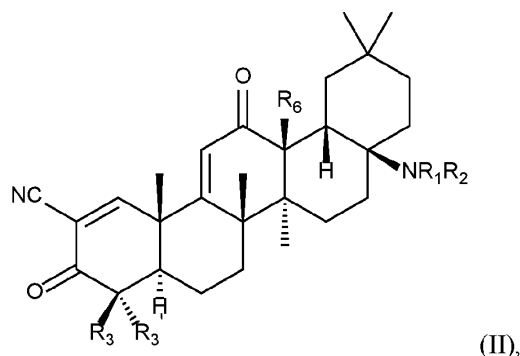
R₁ and R₂, when taken together with the nitrogen atom of the -NR₁R₂ group, is
N-heteroaryl_(C≤8), substituted N-heteroaryl_(C≤8), N-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), substituted
N-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or 3-oxo-1-(*t*-butoxycarbonyl)pyrazolidin-2-yl;

R₃ and R₃' are each independently hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), or substituted alkyl_(C≤8); and

10 R₆ is hydrogen, hydroxy, or amino; or

acyloxy_(C≤8), alkoxy_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8), amido_(C≤8), or a
substituted version of any of these groups; or

a compound of the formula:



15 wherein:

R₁ is hydrogen; or

alkyl_(C≤8) or substituted alkyl_(C≤8), or a monovalent amino protecting group; or

R₁ and R₂ are taken together as defined below;

R₂ is -NR_cR_d, wherein:

20 R_c and R_d are each independently hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8),
acyl_(C≤8), substituted acyl_(C≤8), or a monovalent amino protecting group; or

R₁ and R₂ are taken together as defined below;

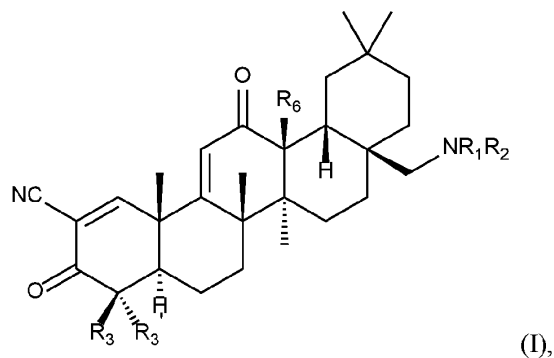
R₁ and R₂, when taken together with the nitrogen atom of the -NR₁R₂ group, is
N-heteroaryl_(C≤8), substituted N-heteroaryl_(C≤8), N-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), substituted
25 N-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or 3-oxo-1-(*t*-butoxycarbonyl)pyrazolidin-2-yl;

R₃ and R₃' are each independently hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), or substituted alkyl_(C≤8); and

R₆ is hydrogen, hydroxy, or amino; or

acyloxy_(C≤8), alkoxy_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8), amido_(C≤8), or a substituted version of any of these groups;
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of either of these formulae.

In some embodiments, the compound is further defined as:



wherein:

R₁ is hydrogen; or

alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), a monovalent amino protecting group, or -C(O)R₄,
wherein:

R₄ is hydrogen; or

alkyl_(C≤8), alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkoxy_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8),
dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8), cycloalkoxy_(C≤8),
cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted version
of any one of these groups; or

R₁ and R₂ are taken together as defined below;

R₂ is alkyl_(C≤8) or substituted alkyl_(C≤8); or

-NR_cR_d, wherein:

R_c and R_d are each independently hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8),
acyl_(C≤8), substituted acyl_(C≤8), or a monovalent amino protecting
group; or

-C(O)R₅, wherein:

R₅ is hydrogen; or

alkyl_(C≤8), alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8),
dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8), cycloalkoxy_(C≤8),
cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted version
of any one of these groups; or

R₂ and R₁ are taken together as defined below;

R_1 and R_2 , when taken together with the nitrogen atom of the $-NR_1R_2$ group, is *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8), substituted *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8), *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or 3-oxo-1-(*t*-butoxycarbonyl)pyrazolidin-2-yl;

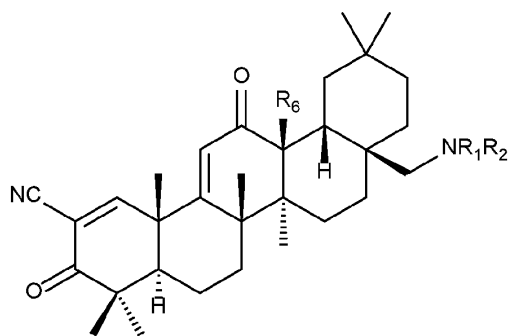
R_3 and R_3' are each independently hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), or substituted alkyl_(C≤8); and

5 R_6 is hydrogen, hydroxy, or amino; or

acyloxy_(C≤8), alkoxy_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8), amido_(C≤8), or a substituted version of any of these groups;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In some embodiments, the compound is further defined as:



(I-A),

wherein:

R_1 is hydrogen; or

alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), a monovalent amino protecting group, or $-C(O)R_4$,
wherein:

15 R_4 is hydrogen; or

alkyl_(C≤8), alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkoxy_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8),
dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8), cycloalkoxy_(C≤8),
cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted version
of any one of these groups; or

20 R_1 and R_2 are taken together as defined below;

R_2 is alkyl_(C≤8) or substituted alkyl_(C≤8); or

$-NR_cR_d$, wherein:

R_c and R_d are each independently hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8),
acyl_(C≤8), substituted acyl_(C≤8), or a monovalent amino protecting
group; or

25

$-C(O)R_5$, wherein:

R_5 is hydrogen; or

alkyl_(C≤8), alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8),
dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8), cycloalkoxy_(C≤8),
cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted version
of any one of these groups; or

5 R₂ and R₁ are taken together as defined below;

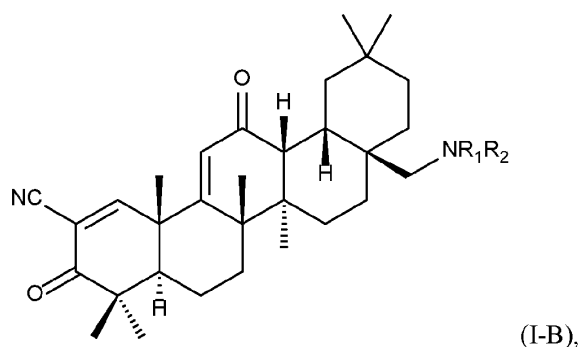
R₁ and R₂, when taken together with the nitrogen atom of the -NR₁R₂ group, is
N-heteroaryl_(C≤8), substituted N-heteroaryl_(C≤8), N-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), substituted
N-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or 3-oxo-1-(*t*-butoxycarbonyl)pyrazolidin-2-yl; and

R₆ is hydrogen, hydroxy, or amino; or

10 acyloxy_(C≤8), alkoxy_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8), amido_(C≤8), or a
substituted version of any of these groups;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In some embodiments, the compound is further defined as:



15 wherein:

R₁ is hydrogen; or

alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), a monovalent amino protecting group, or -C(O)R₄,
wherein:

R₄ is hydrogen; or

20 alkyl_(C≤8), alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkoxy_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8),
dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8), cycloalkoxy_(C≤8),
cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted version
of any one of these groups; or

R₁ and R₂ are taken together as defined below;

25 R₂ is alkyl_(C≤8) or substituted alkyl_(C≤8); or

-NR_cR_d, wherein:

R_c and R_d are each independently hydrogen, $\text{alkyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$, substituted $\text{alkyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$, $\text{acyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$, substituted $\text{acyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$, or a monovalent amino protecting group; or

$-\text{C}(\text{O})R_5$, wherein:

5

R_5 is hydrogen; or

$\text{alkyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$, $\text{alkenyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$, $\text{alkynyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$, $\text{alkylamino}_{(C \leq 8)}$, $\text{dialkylamino}_{(C \leq 8)}$, $\text{cycloalkyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$, $\text{cycloalkoxy}_{(C \leq 8)}$, $\text{cycloalkylamino}_{(C \leq 8)}$, $\text{heterocycloalkyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$, or a substituted version of any one of these groups; or

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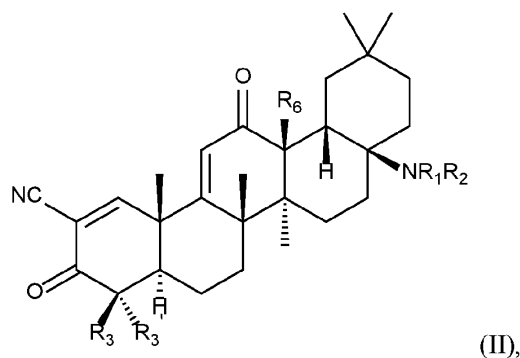
R_2 and R_1 are taken together as defined below; and

R_1 and R_2 , when taken together with the nitrogen atom of the $-\text{NR}_1R_2$ group, is N -heteroaryl $_{(C \leq 8)}$, substituted N -heteroaryl $_{(C \leq 8)}$, N -heterocycloalkyl $_{(C \leq 8)}$, substituted N -heterocycloalkyl $_{(C \leq 8)}$, or 3-oxo-1-(*t*-butoxycarbonyl)pyrazolidin-2-yl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

15

In some embodiments, the compound is further defined as:



wherein:

R_1 is hydrogen; or

$\text{alkyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$, substituted $\text{alkyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$, or a monovalent amino protecting group; or

20

R_1 and R_2 are taken together as defined below;

R_2 is $-\text{NR}_cR_d$, wherein:

R_c and R_d are each independently hydrogen, $\text{alkyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$, substituted $\text{alkyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$, $\text{acyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$, substituted $\text{acyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$, or a monovalent amino protecting group; or

R_1 and R_2 are taken together as defined below;

25

R_1 and R_2 , when taken together with the nitrogen atom of the $-\text{NR}_1R_2$ group, is N -heteroaryl $_{(C \leq 8)}$, substituted N -heteroaryl $_{(C \leq 8)}$, N -heterocycloalkyl $_{(C \leq 8)}$, substituted N -heterocycloalkyl $_{(C \leq 8)}$, or 3-oxo-1-(*t*-butoxycarbonyl)pyrazolidin-2-yl;

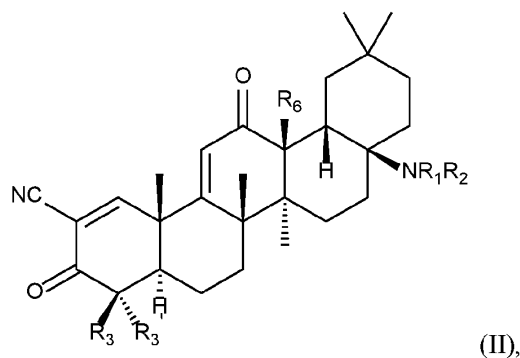
R_3 and R_3' are each independently hydrogen, $\text{alkyl}_{(C\leq 8)}$, or substituted $\text{alkyl}_{(C\leq 8)}$; and

R_6 is hydrogen, hydroxy, or amino; or

acyloxy $_{(C\leq 8)}$, alkoxy $_{(C\leq 8)}$, alkylamino $_{(C\leq 8)}$, dialkylamino $_{(C\leq 8)}$, amido $_{(C\leq 8)}$, or a substituted version of any of these groups;

5 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of either of these formulae.

In some embodiments, the compound is further defined as:



wherein:

R_1 is hydrogen; or

10 $\text{alkyl}_{(C\leq 8)}$, substituted $\text{alkyl}_{(C\leq 8)}$, or a monovalent amino protecting group; or

R_1 and R_2 are taken together as defined below;

R_2 is $-\text{NR}_c\text{R}_d$, wherein:

R_c and R_d are each independently hydrogen, $\text{alkyl}_{(C\leq 8)}$, substituted $\text{alkyl}_{(C\leq 8)}$,

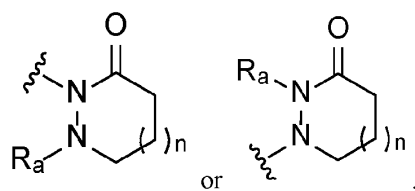
acyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, substituted acyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, or a monovalent amino protecting group; or

15 R_1 and R_2 are taken together as defined below;

R_1 and R_2 , when taken together with the nitrogen atom of the $-\text{NR}_1\text{R}_2$ group, is *N*-heteroaryl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, substituted *N*-heteroaryl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, *N*-heterocycloalkyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, or 3-oxo-1-(*t*-butoxycarbonyl)pyrazolidin-2-yl; or

substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, further wherein the $-\text{NR}_1\text{R}_2$ group is of the formula:

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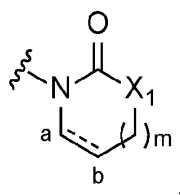


wherein:

n is 0, 1, 2, or 3;

R_a is hydrogen, $\text{alkyl}_{(C\leq 8)}$, or substituted $\text{alkyl}_{(C\leq 8)}$; or

substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), further wherein the $-NR_1R_2$ group is of the formula:



wherein:

5 the bond between atoms a and b is a single bond or a double bond;

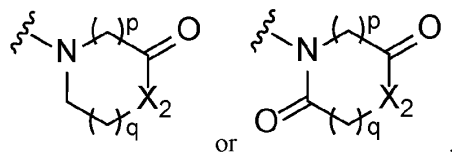
m is 0, 1, 2, or 3; and

X_1 is $-CH_2-$, $-O-$, or $-N(R_b)-$, wherein:

R_b is hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), or substituted alkyl_(C≤8); or

substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), further wherein the $-NR_1R_2$ group is of the formula:

10



wherein:

p is 0 or 1;

q is 0 or 1; and

15 X_2 is $-CH_2-$, $-O-$, or $-N(R_e)-$, wherein:

R_e is hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), or a monovalent amino protecting group;

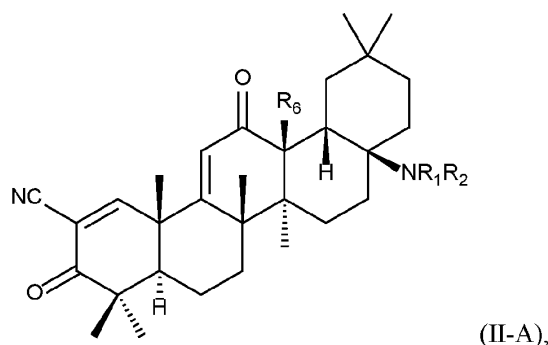
R_3 and R_3' are each independently hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), or substituted alkyl_(C≤8); and

R_6 is hydrogen, hydroxy, or amino; or

20 acyloxy_(C≤8), alkoxy_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8), amido_(C≤8), or a substituted version of any of these groups;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of either of these formulae.

In some embodiments, the compound is further defined as:



wherein:

R_1 is hydrogen; or

5 alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), or a monovalent amino protecting group; or

R_1 and R_2 are taken together as defined below;

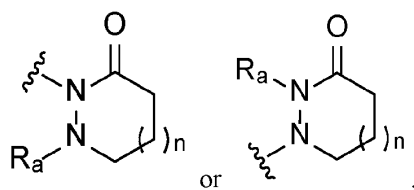
R_2 is $-NR_cR_d$, wherein:

R_c and R_d are each independently hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8),
acyl_(C≤8), substituted acyl_(C≤8), or a monovalent amino protecting group; or

10 R_1 and R_2 are taken together as defined below;

R_1 and R_2 , when taken together with the nitrogen atom of the $-NR_1R_2$ group, is
N-heteroaryl_(C≤8), substituted *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8), *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or 3-oxo-1-
(*t*-butoxycarbonyl)pyrazolidin-2-yl; or

substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), further wherein the $-NR_1R_2$ group is of the
15 formula:

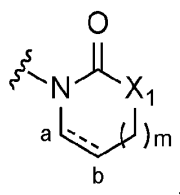


wherein:

n is 0, 1, 2, or 3;

R_a is hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), or substituted alkyl_(C≤8); or

substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), further wherein the $-NR_1R_2$ group is of the formula:



wherein:

5 the bond between atoms a and b is a single bond or a double bond;

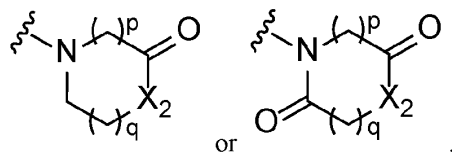
m is 0, 1, 2, or 3; and

X_1 is $-CH_2-$, $-O-$, or $-N(R_b)-$, wherein:

R_b is hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), or substituted alkyl_(C≤8); or

substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), further wherein the $-NR_1R_2$ group is of the formula:

10



wherein:

p is 0 or 1;

q is 0 or 1; and

15 X_2 is $-CH_2-$, $-O-$, or $-N(R_e)-$, wherein:

R_e is hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), or a monovalent amino protecting group; and

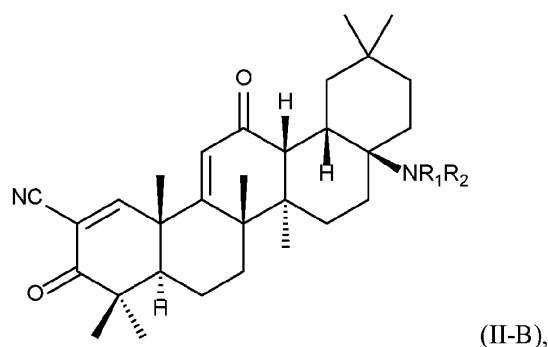
R_6 is hydrogen, hydroxy, or amino; or

acyloxy_(C≤8), alkoxy_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8), amido_(C≤8), or a substituted version of any of these groups;

20

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of either of these formulae.

In some embodiments, the compound is further defined as:



wherein:

R_1 is hydrogen; or

alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), or a monovalent amino protecting group; or

5 R_1 and R_2 are taken together as defined below;

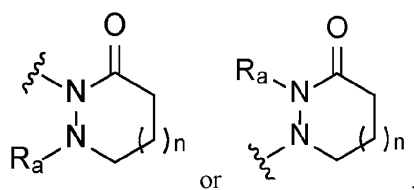
R_2 is $-NR_cR_d$, wherein:

R_c and R_d are each independently hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8),

acyl_(C≤8), substituted acyl_(C≤8), or a monovalent amino protecting group; or

R_1 and R_2 are taken together as defined below; or

10 R_1 and R_2 , when taken together with the nitrogen atom of the $-NR_1R_2$ group, is
N-heteroaryl_(C≤8), substituted *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8), *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or 3-oxo-1-
 (*t*-butoxycarbonyl)pyrazolidin-2-yl; or
 substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), further wherein the $-NR_1R_2$ group is of the
 formula:



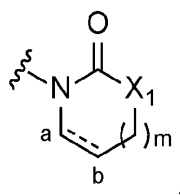
15

wherein:

n is 0, 1, 2, or 3;

R_a is hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), or substituted alkyl_(C≤8); or

substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), further wherein the $-NR_1R_2$ group is of the formula:



wherein:

5 the bond between atoms a and b is a single bond or a double bond;

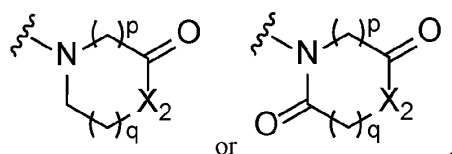
m is 0, 1, 2, or 3; and

X_1 is $-CH_2-$, $-O-$, or $-N(R_b)-$, wherein:

R_b is hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), or substituted alkyl_(C≤8); or

substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), further wherein the $-NR_1R_2$ group is of the formula:

10



wherein:

p is 0 or 1;

q is 0 or 1; and

15 X_2 is $-CH_2-$, $-O-$, or $-N(R_e)-$, wherein:

R_e is hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), or a monovalent amino protecting group; and

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of either of these formulae.

20 In some embodiments, R_3 is hydrogen. In other embodiments, R_3 is alkyl_(C≤8) or substituted alkyl_(C≤8). In further embodiments, R_3 is alkyl_(C≤8), such as methyl. In some embodiments, R_3' is alkyl_(C≤8) or substituted alkyl_(C≤8). In further embodiments, R_3' is alkyl_(C≤8), such as methyl. In some embodiments, R_6 is hydroxy. In other embodiments, R_6 is hydrogen.

In some embodiments, R_1 is hydrogen; or alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), a monovalent amino protecting group, or $-C(O)R_4$, wherein:

25 R_4 is hydrogen; or

alkyl_(C≤8), alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkoxy_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8), cycloalkoxy_(C≤8), cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted version of any one of these groups.

In some embodiments, R₁ is alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), a monovalent amino protecting group, or -C(O)R₄, wherein:

R₄ is hydrogen; or

5 alkyl_(C≤8), alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkoxy_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8), cycloalkoxy_(C≤8), cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted version of any one of these groups.

In some embodiments, R₁ is hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), or -C(O)R₄, wherein:

R₄ is hydrogen; or

10 alkyl_(C≤8), alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8), cycloalkoxy_(C≤8), cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted version of any one of these groups.

In some embodiments, R₁ is hydrogen, substituted alkyl_(C≤8), or -C(O)R₄, wherein:

R₄ is hydrogen; or

15 alkyl_(C≤8), alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkoxy_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8), cycloalkoxy_(C≤8), cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted version of any one of these groups.

In some embodiments, R₁ is hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), or -C(O)R₄, wherein:

20 R₄ is hydrogen; or

alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkoxy_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8), cycloalkoxy_(C≤8), cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted version of any one of these groups.

25 In some embodiments, R₁ is hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), or -C(O)R₄, wherein:

R₄ is hydrogen; or

alkyl_(C≤8), alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkoxy_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8), cycloalkoxy_(C≤8), cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted version of any one of these groups.

30 In some embodiments, R₁ is hydrogen, substituted alkyl_(C≤8), or -C(O)R₄, wherein:

R₄ is hydrogen; or

alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkoxy_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8), cycloalkoxy_(C≤8), cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted version of any one of these groups.

In some embodiments, R₁ is hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), or substituted alkyl_(C≤8). In further embodiments, R₁ is hydrogen. In other embodiments, R₁ is alkyl_(C≤8) or substituted alkyl_(C≤8). In further embodiments, R₁ is alkyl_(C≤8), such as methyl. In other embodiments, R₁ is a monovalent amino protecting group, such as *tert*-butyloxycarbonyl.

5 In some embodiments, R₂ is substituted alkyl_(C≤8) or -C(O)R₅, wherein:

R₅ is hydrogen; or

alkyl_(C≤8), alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8), cycloalkoxy_(C≤8), cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted version of any one of these groups.

10 In some embodiments, R₂ is alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), or -C(O)R₅, wherein:

R₅ is hydrogen; or

alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8), cycloalkoxy_(C≤8), cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted version of any one of these groups.

15 In some embodiments, R₂ is alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), or -C(O)R₅, wherein:

R₅ is hydrogen; or

alkyl_(C≤8), alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8), cycloalkoxy_(C≤8), cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted version of any one of these groups.

20 In some embodiments, R₂ is substituted alkyl_(C≤8), or -C(O)R₅, wherein:

R₅ is hydrogen; or

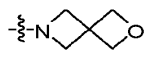
alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8), cycloalkoxy_(C≤8), cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted version of any one of these groups.

25 In some embodiments, R₂ is alkyl_(C≤8) or substituted alkyl_(C≤8). In further embodiments, R₂ is alkyl_(C≤8), such as methyl. In other embodiments, R₂ is substituted alkyl_(C≤8), such as 1-hydroxyethyl. In some embodiments, R_c is hydrogen. In other embodiments, R_c is a monovalent amino protecting group, such as *tert*-butyloxycarbonyl. In still other embodiments, R_c is acyl_(C≤8) or substituted acyl_(C≤8). In further embodiments, R_c is substituted acyl_(C≤8), such as trifluoroacetyl. In some embodiments, R_d is hydrogen. In some embodiments, R₄ is alkyl_(C≤8) or substituted alkyl_(C≤8). In further embodiments, R₄ is alkyl_(C≤8), such as methyl or ethyl. In further embodiments, the R₄ is methyl, further wherein the methyl is substantially trideuteriomethyl. In still further embodiments, the isotopic enrichment of deuterium at each of the three positions is greater than 90%. In other embodiments, R₄ is substituted alkyl_(C≤8), such as 1,1-difluoroethyl, 30

difluoromethyl, or fluoromethyl. In still other embodiments, R₄ is cycloalkyl_(C≤8) or substituted cycloalkyl_(C≤8). In further embodiments, R₄ is cycloalkyl_(C≤8), such as cyclopropyl. In yet other embodiments, R₄ is alkoxy_(C≤8) or substituted alkoxy_(C≤8). In further embodiments, R₄ is alkoxy_(C≤8), such as *t*-butoxy. In other embodiments, R₄ is alkylamino_(C≤8) or substituted alkylamino_(C≤8). In further embodiments, R₄ is alkylamino_(C≤8), such as methylamino. In still other
 5 embodiments, R₄ is alkenyl_(C≤8) or substituted alkenyl_(C≤8). In further embodiments, R₄ is alkenyl_(C≤8), such as ethenyl.

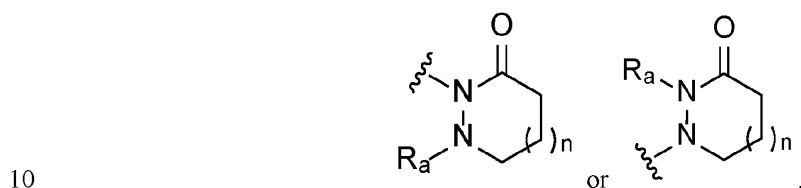
In some embodiments, R₅ is alkyl_(C≤8) or substituted alkyl_(C≤8). In further embodiments, R₅ is alkyl_(C≤8), such as methyl or ethyl. In still further embodiments, R₅ is methyl, further wherein
 10 the methyl is substantially trideuteriomethyl. In yet further embodiments, the isotopic enrichment of deuterium at each of the three positions is greater than 90%. In other embodiments, R₅ is substituted alkyl_(C≤8), such as 1,1-difluoroethyl-1-yl, difluoromethyl, or fluoromethyl. In still other embodiments, R₅ is cycloalkyl_(C≤8) or substituted cycloalkyl_(C≤8). In further embodiments, R₅ is cycloalkyl_(C≤8), such as cyclopropyl. In yet other embodiments, R₅ is alkylamino_(C≤8) or substituted
 15 alkylamino_(C≤8). In further embodiments, R₅ is alkylamino_(C≤8), such as methylamino. In other embodiments, R₅ is alkenyl_(C≤8) or substituted alkenyl_(C≤8). In further embodiments, R₅ is alkenyl_(C≤8), such as ethenyl.

In some embodiments, R₁ and R₂ are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the -NR₁R₂ group and is *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8), substituted *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8), *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or substituted
 20 *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8). In further embodiments, R₁ and R₂ are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the -NR₁R₂ group and is *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8) or substituted *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8). In still further embodiments, R₁ and R₂ are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the -NR₁R₂ group and is *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8), such as 3,5-dimethylpyrazol-1-yl, triazol-1-yl, 4-methyltriazol-1-yl, 1,2,4-triazol-1-yl, 1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl, 4*H*-1,2,4-triazol-4-yl, pyrazol-1-yl, tetrazol-1-yl, or
 25 imidazol-1-yl. In other embodiments, R₁ and R₂ are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the -NR₁R₂ group and is substituted *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8), such as 4-methylcarbamoyl-triazol-1-yl, 4-(hydroxymethyl)triazol-1-yl, 4-(fluoromethyl)triazol-1-yl, 4-(difluoromethyl)triazol-1-yl, 5-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl, or 3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl.

In still other embodiments, R₁ and R₂ are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the
 30 -NR₁R₂ group and is *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8) or substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8). In further embodiments, R₁ and R₂ are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the -NR₁R₂ group and is *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), such as oxazolidin-3-yl, azetidin-1-yl, or . In yet other embodiments, R₁ and R₂ are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the -NR₁R₂ group and is substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), such as imidazolidin-2-one-1-yl, 3-methylimidazolidin-2-one-

1-yl, oxazolidin-2-one-3-yl, azetidin-2-one-1-yl, pyrrolidin-2-one-1-yl, 3-oxoazetidin-1-yl, 3-oxopyrazolidin-1-yl, 5-oxopyrazolidin-1-yl, 3-hydroxyazetidin-1-yl, 3-fluoroazetidin-1-yl, 2-oxooxazolidin-3-yl, 2-oxooxazol-3(2*H*)-yl, 2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-imidazol-1-yl, 3-methyl-2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-imidazol-1-yl, 3,3-difluoroazetidin-1-yl, 4-methyl-2,5-dioxopiperazin-1-yl, or 4-methyl-3-oxopiperazin-1-yl. In some embodiments, R_1 and R_2 are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the $-NR_1R_2$ group, wherein the $-NR_1R_2$ group is 3-oxo-1-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)pyrazolidin-2-yl.

In some embodiments, R_1 and R_2 are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the $-NR_1R_2$ group, wherein the $-NR_1R_2$ group is a group of the formula:

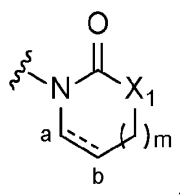


wherein:

n is 0, 1, 2, or 3;

R_a is hydrogen, $\text{alkyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$, or substituted $\text{alkyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$.

In some embodiments, n is 0 or 1. In further embodiments, n is 0. In some embodiments, R_a is hydrogen. In some embodiments, the $-NR_1R_2$ group is 3-oxopyrazolidin-1-yl or 5-oxopyrazolidin-1-yl. In other embodiments, R_1 and R_2 are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the $-NR_1R_2$ group and is substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl $_{(C \leq 8)}$, such as a group of the formula:



wherein:

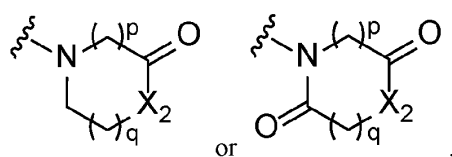
20 the bond between atoms a and b is a single bond or a double bond;

m is 0, 1, 2, or 3; and

X_1 is $-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{O}-$ or $-\text{N}(\text{R}_b)-$, wherein:

R_b is hydrogen, $\text{alkyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$, or substituted $\text{alkyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$.

In still other embodiments, R_1 and R_2 are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the $-NR_1R_2$ group and is substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl $_{(C \leq 8)}$, such as a group of the formula:



wherein:

p is 0 or 1;

q is 0 or 1; and

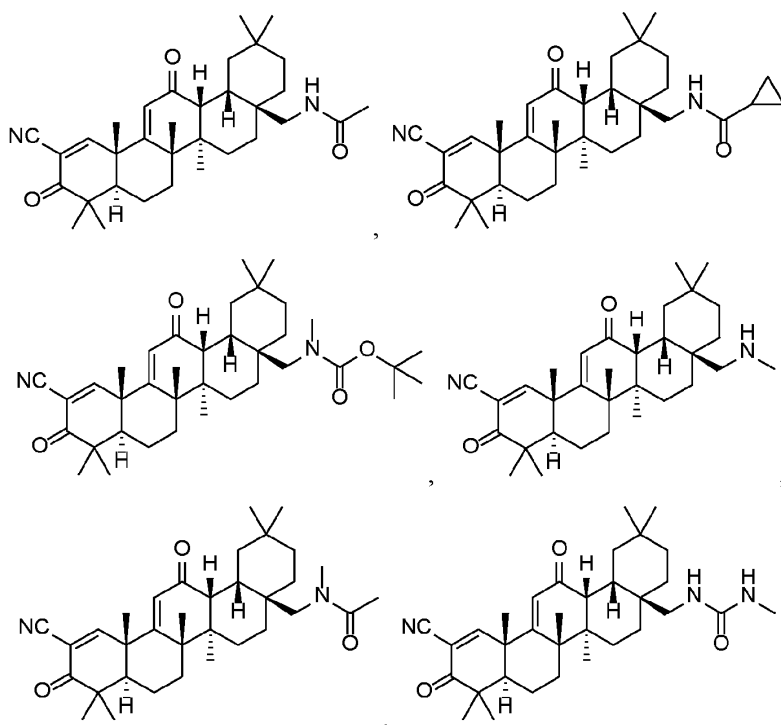
5 X_2 is $-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{O}-$, or $-\text{N}(\text{R}_e)-$, wherein:

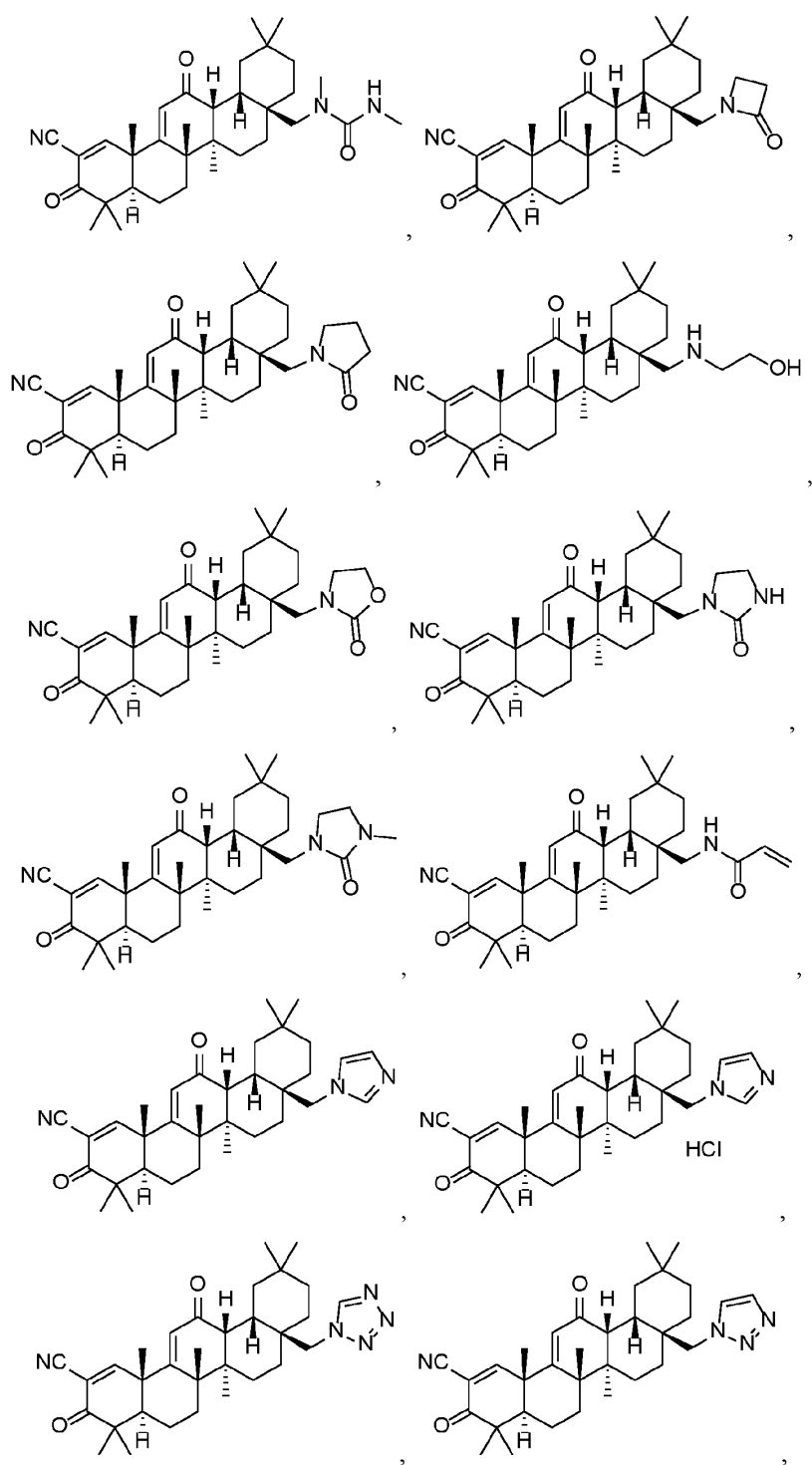
R_e is hydrogen, $\text{alkyl}_{(\text{C}\leq 8)}$, or substituted $\text{alkyl}_{(\text{C}\leq 8)}$.

In some embodiments, the bond between atoms a and b is a single bond. In other embodiments, the bond between atoms a and b is a double bond. In some embodiments, the m is 0 or 1. In further embodiments, the m is 0. In some embodiments, X_1 is $-\text{O}-$. In other embodiments, X_1 is $-\text{N}(\text{R}_b)-$.

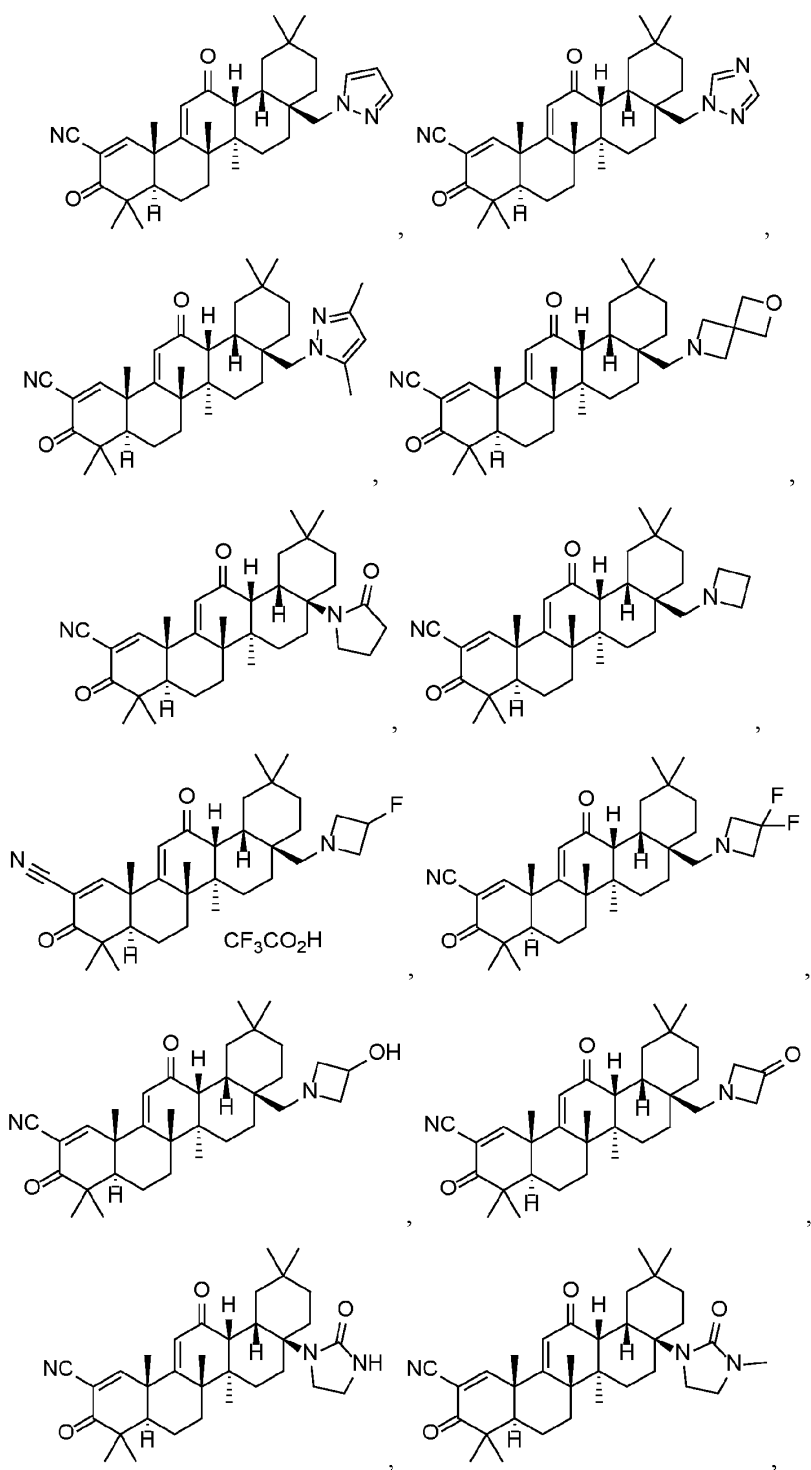
10 In some embodiments, R_b is hydrogen. In other embodiments, R_b is $\text{alkyl}_{(\text{C}\leq 8)}$ or substituted $\text{alkyl}_{(\text{C}\leq 8)}$. In further embodiments, R_b is $\text{alkyl}_{(\text{C}\leq 8)}$, such as methyl. In some embodiments, R_1 and R_2 are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the $-\text{NR}_1\text{R}_2$ group, wherein the $-\text{NR}_1\text{R}_2$ group is 3-oxo-1-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)pyrazolidin-2-yl.

In some embodiments, the compound is further defined as:

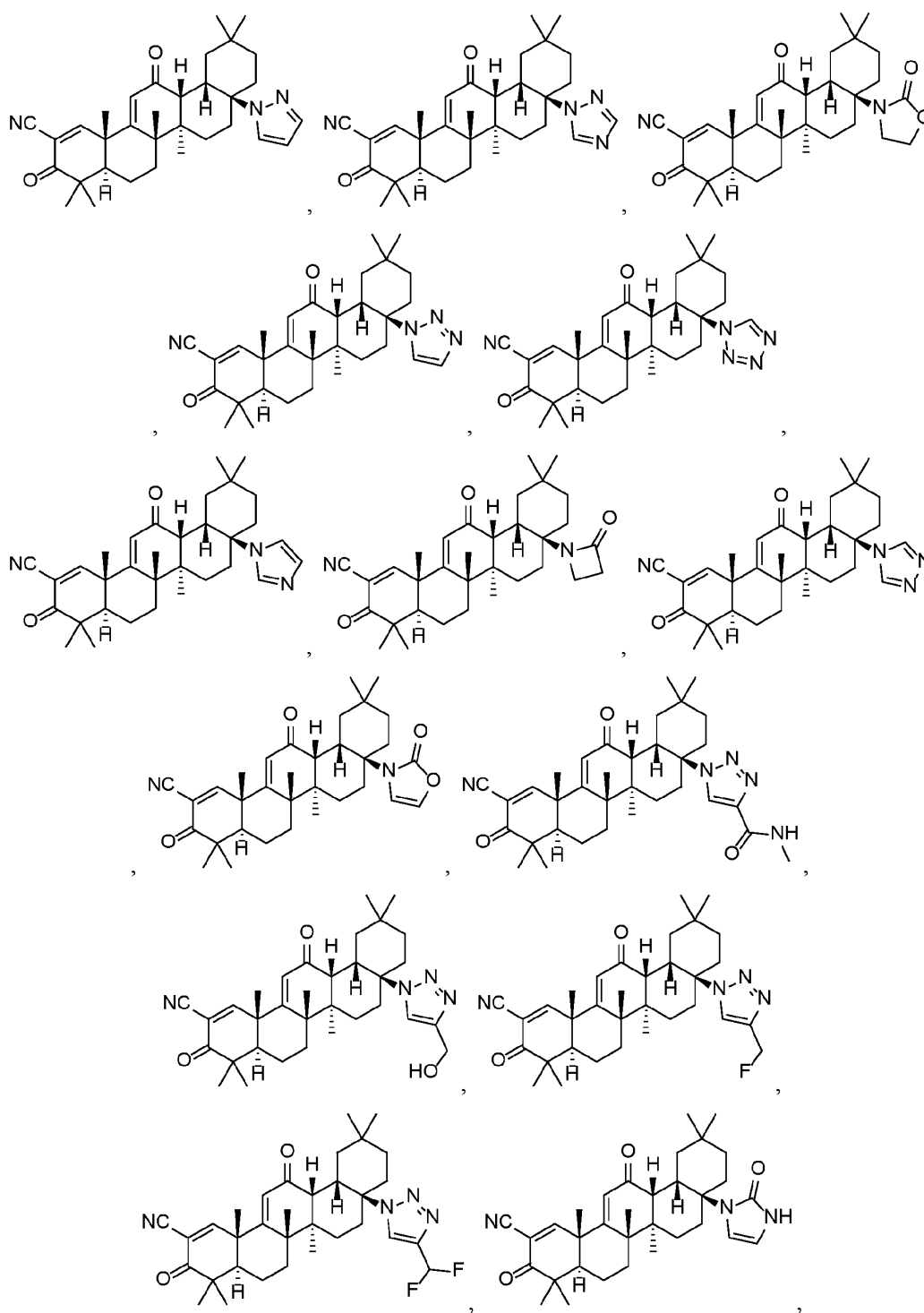


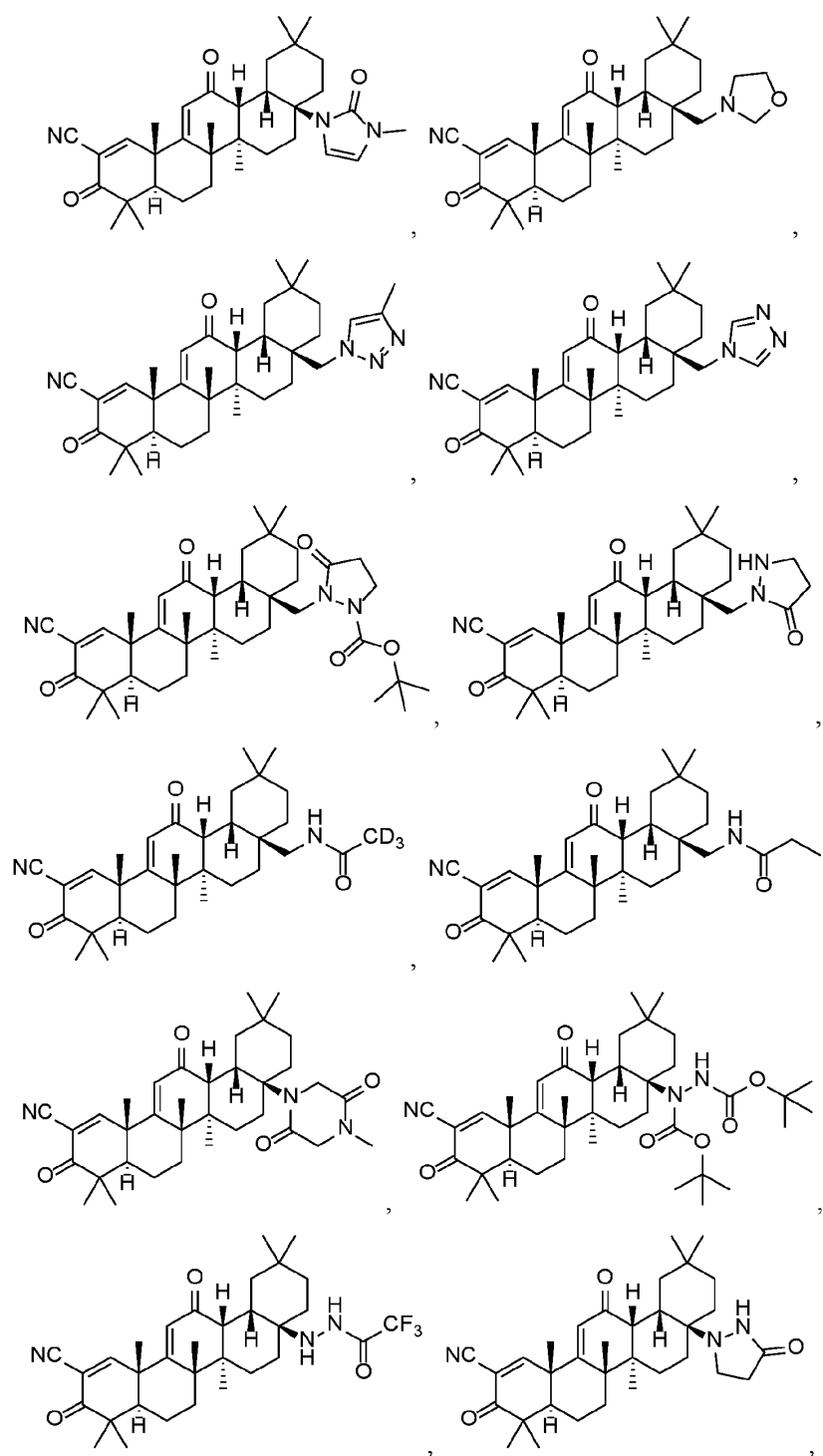


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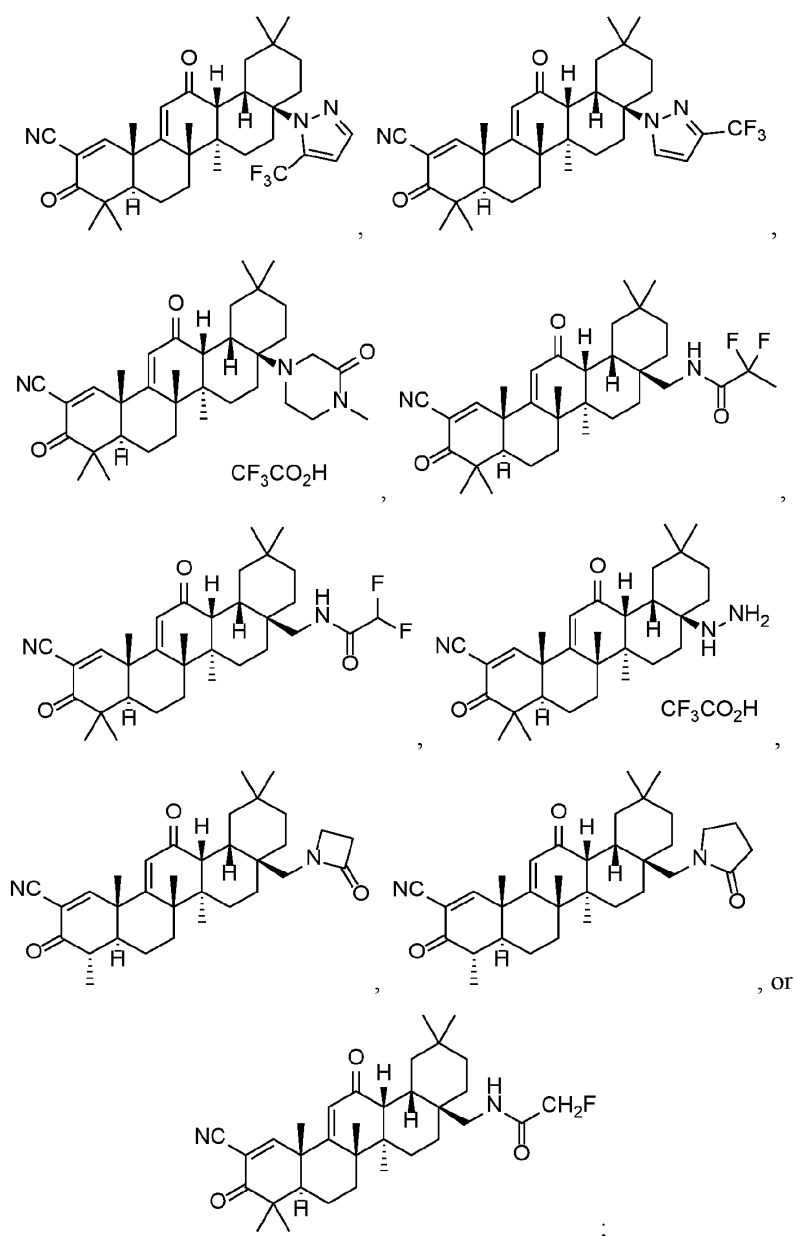


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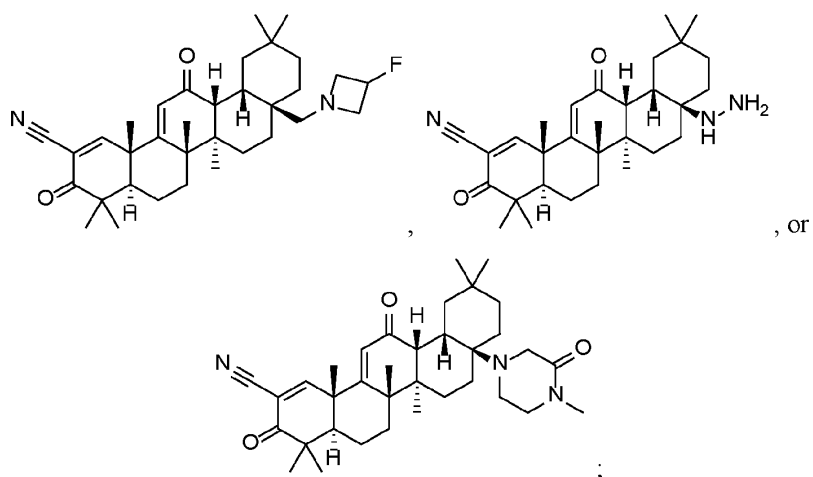
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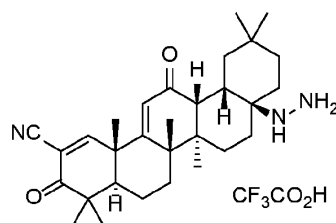
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of any of these formulas.

In some embodiments, the compound is further defined as:



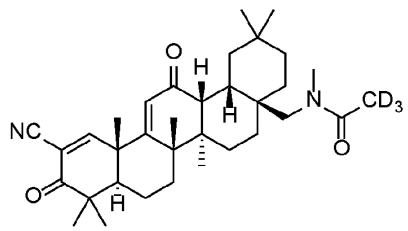
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of any of these formulas.

In some embodiments, the compound is further defined as:



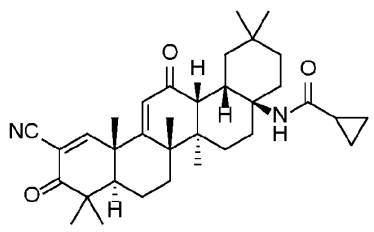
5

In some embodiments, the compound is further defined as:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of any of these formulas.

In other aspects, the present disclosure provides compounds of the formula:



10

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of any of these formulas.

In still other aspects, the present disclosure provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising:

- (A) a compound of the present disclosure; and
(B) an excipient.

In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition is formulated for administration orally, intraadiposally, intraarterially, intraarticularly, intracranially, intradermally, intralesionally, intramuscularly, intranasally, intraocularly, intrapericardially, intraperitoneally, intrapleurally, intraprostatically, intrarectally, intrathecally, intratracheally, intratumorally, intraumbilically, intravaginally, intravenously, intravesicularly, intravitreally, liposomally, locally, mucosally, parenterally, rectally, subconjunctival, subcutaneously, sublingually, topically, transbuccally, transdermally, vaginally, in crèmes, in lipid compositions, via a catheter, via a lavage, via continuous infusion, via infusion, via inhalation, via injection, via local delivery, or via localized perfusion. In further embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition is formulated for oral administration. In other embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition is formulated for administration via injection. In still other embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition is formulated for intraarterial administration, intramuscular administration, intraperitoneal administration, or intravenous administration. In yet other embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition is formulated for administration topically. In further embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition is formulated for topical administration to the skin or to the eye. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition is formulated as a unit dose.

In yet other aspects, the present disclosure provides methods of treating or preventing a disease or disorder in a patient in need thereof comprising administering to the patient a pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound or composition of the present disclosure. In some embodiments, the patient is a mammal, such as a human. In some embodiments, the disease or disorder is a condition associated with inflammation and/or oxidative stress. In some embodiments, the disease or disorder is cancer. In some embodiments, the disease or disorder is a cardiovascular disease, such as atherosclerosis. In some embodiments, the disease or disorder is an autoimmune disease, such as Crohn's disease, rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, or psoriasis. In some embodiments, the disease or disorder is a neurodegenerative disease, such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, or Huntington's disease. In some embodiments, the disease or disorder is chronic kidney disease, diabetes, mucositis, inflammatory bowel disease, dermatitis, sepsis, ischemia-reperfusion injury, influenza, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, pancreatitis, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cystic fibrosis, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, cachexia, or graft-versus-host disease. In some embodiments, the disease or disorder is an eye disease, such as uveitis, glaucoma, macular degeneration, or retinopathy. In some embodiments, the disease or disorder is neurological or

neuropsychiatric, such as schizophrenia, depression, bipolar disorder, epilepsy, post-traumatic stress disorder, attention deficit disorder, autism, or anorexia nervosa. In some embodiments, the disease or disorder is associated with mitochondrial dysfunction, such as Friedreich's ataxia. In some embodiments, the disease or disorder is chronic pain, such as neuropathic pain.

5 In other aspects, the present disclosure provides methods of inhibiting nitric oxide production comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an amount of a compound or composition of the present disclosure sufficient to cause inhibition of IFN- γ -induced nitric oxide production in one or more cells of the patient.

10 Other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description. It should be understood, however, that the detailed description and the specific examples, while indicating specific embodiments of the invention, are given by way of illustration only, since various changes and modifications within the spirit and scope of the invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from this detailed description. Note that
15 simply because a particular compound is ascribed to one particular generic formula doesn't mean that it cannot also belong to another generic formula.

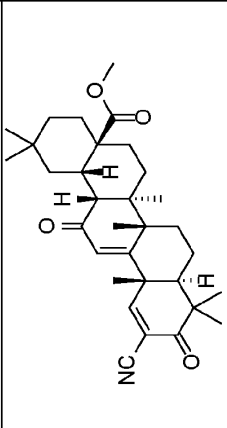
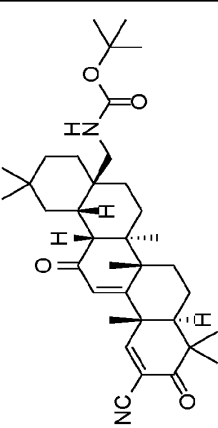
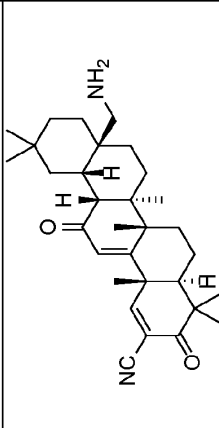
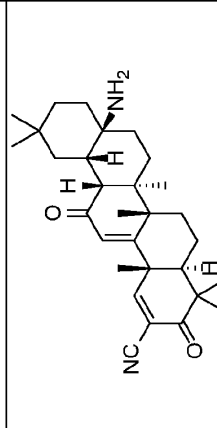
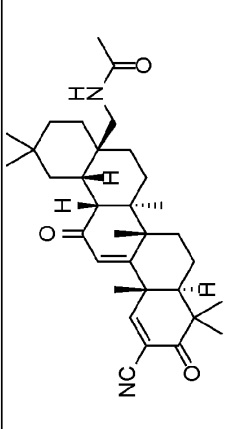
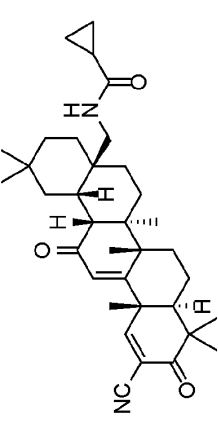
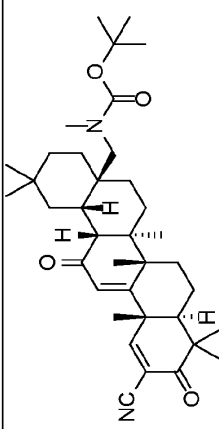
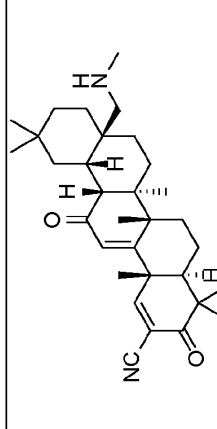
DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIVE EMBODIMENTS

Disclosed herein are new compounds and compositions with antioxidant and/or anti-inflammatory properties, methods for their manufacture, and methods for their use, including for the treatment and/or prevention of disease.

5 **I. Compounds of the Present Invention**

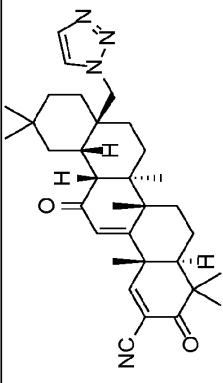
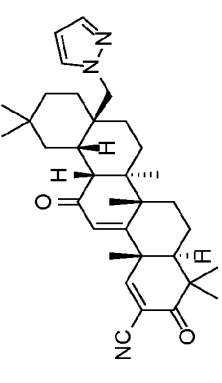
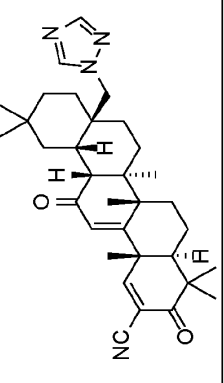
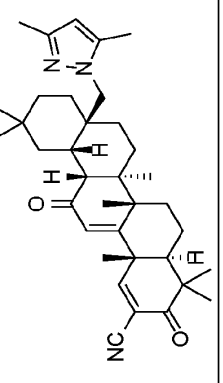
10 The compounds of the present invention (also referred to as “synthetic triterpenoid derivatives,” “compounds of the present disclosure” or “compounds disclosed herein”) are shown, for example, above, in the summary of the invention section, the Examples below, Table 1, and in the claims below. They may be made using the synthetic methods outlined in the Examples section. These methods can be further modified and optimized using the principles and techniques of organic chemistry as applied by a person skilled in the art. Such principles and techniques are taught, for example, in Smith, *March’s Advanced Organic Chemistry: Reactions, Mechanisms, and Structure*, (2013), which is incorporated by reference herein. In addition, the synthetic methods may be further modified and optimized for preparative, pilot- or large-scale production, 15 either batch or continuous, using the principles and techniques of process chemistry as applied by a person skilled in the art. Such principles and techniques are taught, for example, in Anderson, *Practical Process Research & Development – A Guide for Organic Chemists* (2012), which is incorporated by reference herein.

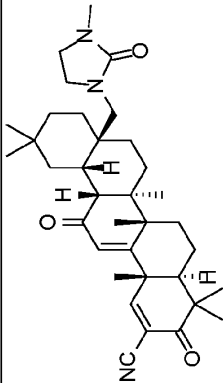
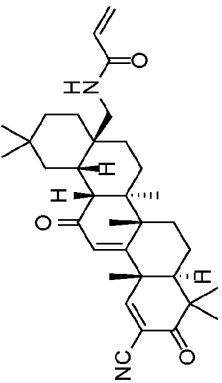
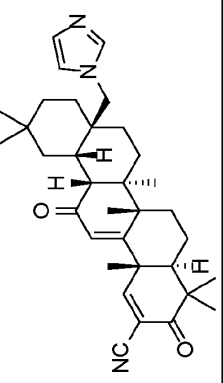
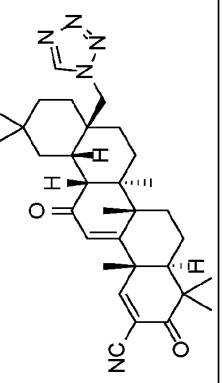
Table 1: Examples of Synthetic Triterpenoid Derivatives Provided Herein and Selected Comparison Compounds

Compound ID	Structural Formula
RTA 402	
CC1	
CC2	
CC4	
T3	
T4	
T5	
T6	

Compound ID	Structural Formula
T11	
T12	
T13	
T14	

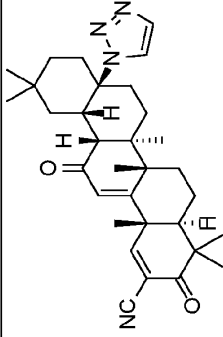
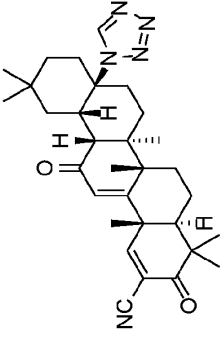
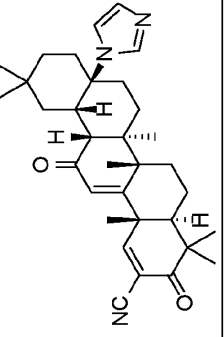
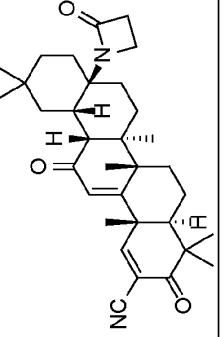
Compound ID	Structural Formula
T7	
T8	
T9	
T10	

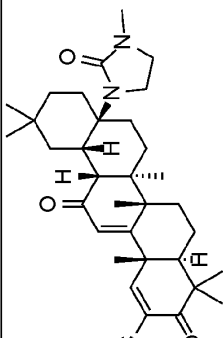
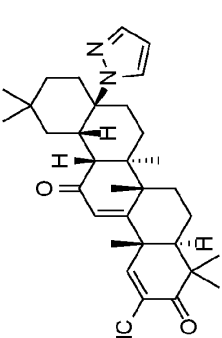
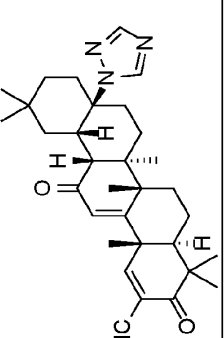
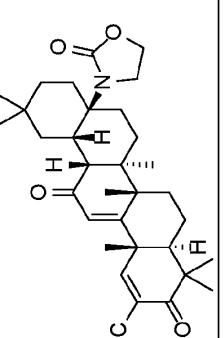
Compound ID	Structural Formula
T19	
T20	
T21	
T22	

Compound ID	Structural Formula
T15	
T16	
T17	
T18	

Compound ID	Structural Formula
T27	
T28	
T29	
T30	

Compound ID	Structural Formula
T23	
T24	
T25	
T26	

Compound ID	Structural Formula
T35	
T36	
T37	
T38	

Compound ID	Structural Formula
T31	
T32	
T33	
T34	

Compound ID	Structural Formula
T43	
T44	
T45	
T46	

Compound ID	Structural Formula
T39	
T40	
T41	
T42	

Compound ID	Structural Formula
T51	
T52	
T53	
T54	

Compound ID	Structural Formula
T47	
T48	
T49	
T50	

Compound ID	Structural Formula
T59	
T60	
T61	
T62	

Compound ID	Structural Formula
T55	
T56	
T57	
T58	

Compound ID	Structural Formula
T67	
T68	
P3	

Compound ID	Structural Formula
T63	
T64	
T65	
T66	

All the compounds of the present invention may in some embodiments be used for the prevention and treatment of one or more diseases or disorders discussed herein or otherwise. In some embodiments, one or more of the compounds characterized or exemplified herein as an intermediate, a metabolite, and/or prodrug, may nevertheless also be useful for the prevention and treatment of one or more diseases or disorders. As such unless explicitly stated to the contrary, all the compounds of the present invention are deemed “active compounds” and “therapeutic compounds” that are contemplated for use as active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs). Actual suitability for human or veterinary use is typically determined using a combination of clinical trial protocols and regulatory procedures, such as those administered by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). In the United States, the FDA is responsible for protecting the public health by assuring the safety, effectiveness, quality, and security of human and veterinary drugs, vaccines and other biological products, and medical devices.

In some embodiments, the compounds of the present invention have the advantage that they may be more efficacious than, be less toxic than, be longer acting than, be more potent than, produce fewer side effects than, be more easily absorbed than, more metabolically stable, more lipophilic than, more hydrophilic than, and/or have a better pharmacokinetic profile (*e.g.*, higher oral bioavailability and/or lower clearance) than, and/or have other useful pharmacological, physical, or chemical properties over, compounds known in the prior art, whether for use in the indications stated herein or otherwise.

Chemical formulas used to represent compounds of the present invention will typically only show one of possibly several different tautomers. For example, many types of ketone groups are known to exist in equilibrium with corresponding enol groups. Similarly, many types of imine groups exist in equilibrium with enamine groups. Regardless of which tautomer is depicted for a given compound, and regardless of which one is most prevalent, all tautomers of a given chemical formula are intended.

In addition, atoms making up the compounds of the present invention are intended to include all isotopic forms of such atoms. Isotopes, as used herein, include those atoms having the same atomic number but different mass numbers. By way of general example and without limitation, isotopes of hydrogen include tritium and deuterium, and isotopes of carbon include ^{13}C and ^{14}C .

In some embodiments, compounds of the present invention exist in prodrug form. Since prodrugs are known to enhance numerous desirable qualities of pharmaceuticals (*e.g.*, solubility, bioavailability, manufacturing, *etc.*), the compounds employed in some methods of the invention may, if desired, be delivered in prodrug form. Thus, the invention contemplates prodrugs of

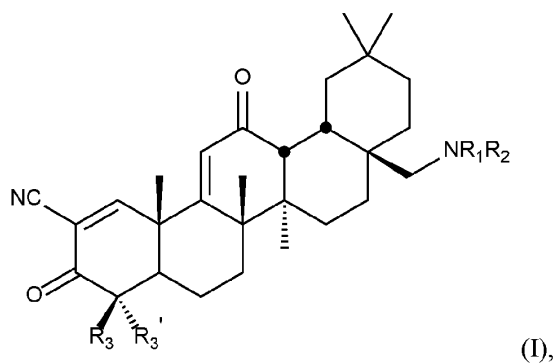
compounds of the present invention as well as methods of delivering prodrugs. Prodrugs of the compounds employed in the invention may be prepared by modifying functional groups present in the compound in such a way that the modifications are cleaved, either in routine manipulation or *in vivo*, to the parent compound. Accordingly, prodrugs include, for example, compounds described herein in which a hydroxy, amino, or carboxy group is bonded to any group that, when the prodrug is administered to a patient, cleaves to form a hydroxy, amino, or carboxylic acid, respectively.

In some embodiments, compounds of the present invention exist in salt or non-salt form. With regard to the salt form(s), in some embodiments the particular anion or cation forming a part of any salt form of a compound provided herein is not critical, so long as the salt, as a whole, is pharmacologically acceptable. Additional examples of pharmaceutically acceptable salts and their methods of preparation and use are presented in *Handbook of Pharmaceutical Salts: Properties, and Use* (2002), which is incorporated herein by reference.

It will be appreciated that many organic compounds can form complexes with solvents in which they are reacted or from which they are precipitated or crystallized. These complexes are known as “solvates.” Where the solvent is water, the complex is known as a “hydrate.” It will also be appreciated that many organic compounds can exist in more than one solid form, including crystalline and amorphous forms. All solid forms of the compounds provided herein, including any solvates thereof are within the scope of the present invention.

The present invention particularly relates to the following items:

1. A compound of the formula:



wherein:

R_1 and R_2 are each independently hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), or $-C(O)R_4$, wherein:

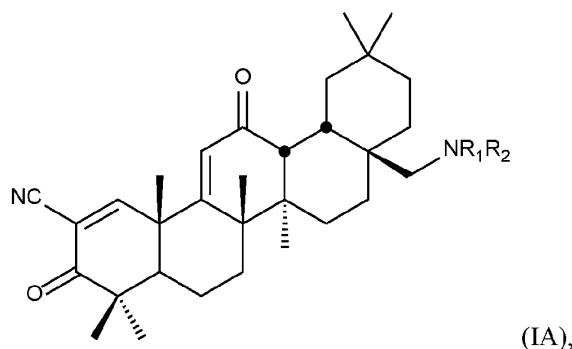
R_4 is hydrogen; or

alkyl_(C≤8), alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkoxy_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8), cycloalkoxy_(C≤8), cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted version of any one of these groups; or

- 5 R₁ and R₂ are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the –NR₁R₂ group, wherein the –NR₁R₂ group is *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8), substituted *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8), *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8); and

R₃ and R₃' are each independently hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), or substituted alkyl_(C≤8); or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

- 10 2. The compound of item 1 further defined as:



wherein:

R₁ and R₂ are each independently hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), or –C(O)R₄, wherein:

- 15 R₄ is hydrogen; or

alkyl_(C≤8), alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkoxy_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8), cycloalkoxy_(C≤8), cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted version of any one of these groups; or

- 20 R₁ and R₂ are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the –NR₁R₂ group, wherein the –NR₁R₂ group is *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8), substituted *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8), *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8);

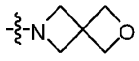
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

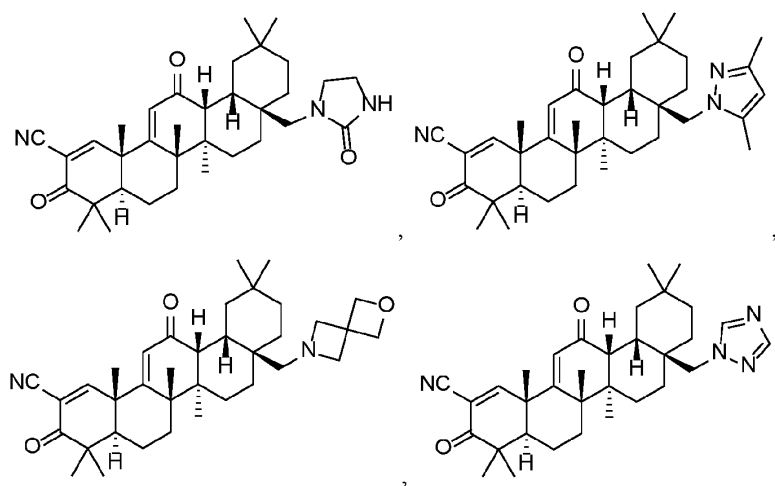
3. The compound of item 1, wherein R₃ is alkyl_(C≤8) or substituted alkyl_(C≤8).

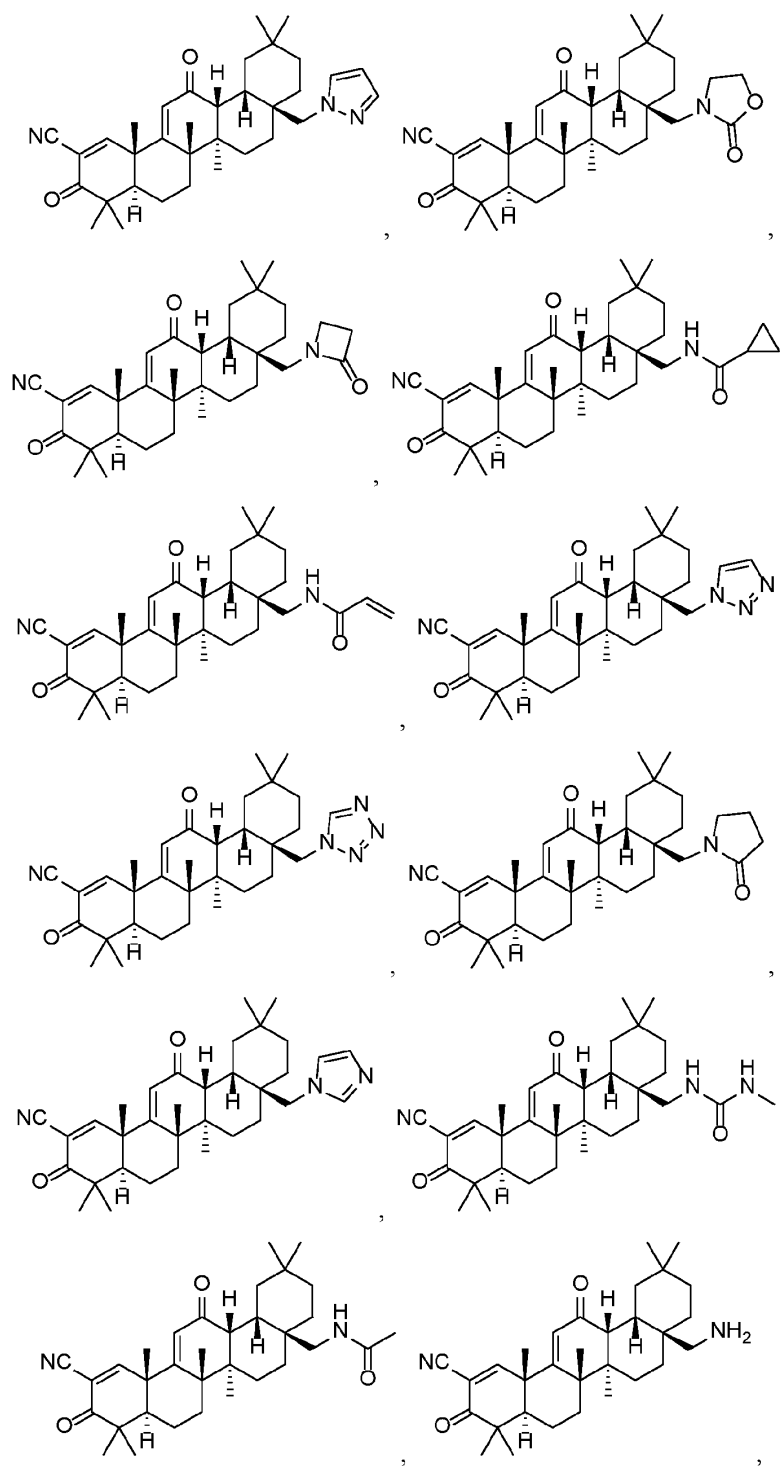
4. The compound of either item 1 or item 3, wherein R_3 is $\text{alkyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$.
5. The compound according to any one of items 1, 3, and 4, wherein R_3 is methyl.
6. The compound according to any one of items 1 and 3-5, wherein R_3' is $\text{alkyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$ or substituted $\text{alkyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$.
- 5 7. The compound according to any one of items 1 and 3-6, wherein R_3' is $\text{alkyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$.
8. The compound according to any one of item 1 and 3-7, wherein R_3' is methyl.
9. The compound according to any one of items 1-8, wherein R_1 is hydrogen, $\text{alkyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$, or substituted $\text{alkyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$.
10. The compound according to any one of items 1-9, wherein R_1 is hydrogen.
- 10 11. The compound according to any one of items 1-9, wherein R_1 is $\text{alkyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$ or substituted $\text{alkyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$.
12. The compound according to any one of items 1-9 and 11, wherein R_1 is $\text{alkyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$.
13. The compound according to any one of items 1-9, 11, and 12, wherein R_1 is methyl.
14. The compound according to any one of items 1-13, wherein R_2 is hydrogen, $\text{alkyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$, or substituted $\text{alkyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$.
- 15 15. The compound according to any one of items 1-14, wherein R_2 is hydrogen.
16. The compound according to any one of items 1-14, wherein R_2 is $\text{alkyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$ or substituted $\text{alkyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$.
17. The compound according to any one of items 1-14 and 16, wherein R_2 is $\text{alkyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$.
- 20 18. The compound according to any one of items 1-14, 16, and 17, wherein R_2 is methyl.
19. The compound according to any one of items 1-14 and 16, wherein R_2 is substituted $\text{alkyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$.
20. The compound according to any one of items 1-14, 16, and 19, wherein R_2 is 1-hydroxyethyl-2-yl.
- 25 21. The compound according to any one of items 1-13, wherein R_4 is $\text{alkyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$ or substituted $\text{alkyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$.
22. The compound according to any one of items 1-13 and 21, wherein R_4 is $\text{alkyl}_{(C \leq 8)}$.
23. The compound according to any one of items 1-13, 21, and 22, wherein R_4 is methyl.
24. The compound of item 23, wherein the methyl is substantially trideuteriomethyl.

25. The compound of item 24, wherein the isotopic enrichment of deuterium at each of the three positions is greater than 90%.
26. The compound according to any one of items 1-13, wherein R₄ is cycloalkyl_(C≤8) or substituted cycloalkyl_(C≤8).
- 5 27. The compound according to any one of items 1-13 and 26, wherein R₄ is cycloalkyl_(C≤8).
28. The compound according to any one of items 1-13, 26, and 27, wherein R₄ is cyclopropyl.
29. The compound according to any one of items 1-13, wherein R₄ is alkoxy_(C≤8) or substituted alkoxy_(C≤8).
30. The compound according to any one of items 1-13 and 29, wherein R₄ is alkoxy_(C≤8).
- 10 31. The compound according to any one of items 1-13, 29, and 30, wherein R₄ is *t*-butoxy.
32. The compound according to any one of items 1-13, wherein R₄ is alkylamino_(C≤8) or substituted alkylamino_(C≤8).
33. The compound according to any one of items 1-13 and 32, wherein R₄ is alkylamino_(C≤8).
34. The compound according to any one of items 1-13, 32, and 33, wherein R₄ is methylamino.
- 15 35. The compound according to any one of items 1-13, wherein R₄ is alkenyl_(C≤8) or substituted alkenyl_(C≤8).
36. The compound according to any one of items 1-13 and 35, wherein R₄ is alkenyl_(C≤8).
37. The compound according to any one of items 1-13, 35, and 36, wherein R₄ is ethenyl.
38. The compound according to any one of items 1-8, wherein R₁ and R₂ are taken together
20 with the nitrogen atom of the -NR₁R₂ group, wherein the -NR₁R₂ group is *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8), substituted *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8), *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8).
39. The compound according to any one of items 1-8 and 38, wherein R₁ and R₂ are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the -NR₁R₂ group, wherein the -NR₁R₂ group is
25 *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8) or substituted *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8).
40. The compound according to any one of items 1-8, 38, and 39, wherein R₁ and R₂ are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the -NR₁R₂ group, wherein the -NR₁R₂ group is *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8).
41. The compound according to any one of items 1-8 and 38-40, wherein R₁ and R₂ are taken
30 together with the nitrogen atom of the -NR₁R₂ group, wherein the -NR₁R₂ group is

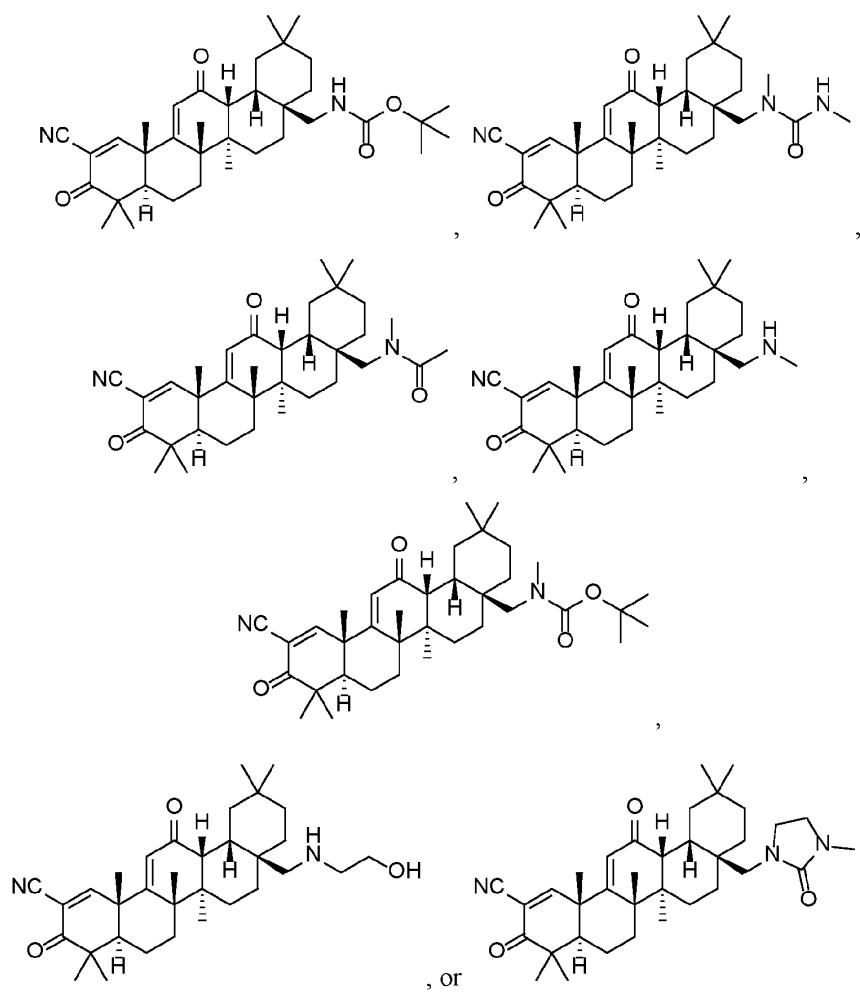
3,5-dimethylpyrazol-1-yl, triazol-1-yl, 1,2,4-triazol-1-yl, pyrazol-1-yl, tetrazol-1-yl, or imidazol-1-yl.

42. The compound according to any one of items 1-8 and 38, wherein R_1 and R_2 are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the $-NR_1R_2$ group, wherein the $-NR_1R_2$ group is *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8) or substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8).
43. The compound according to any one of items 1-8, 38, and 42, wherein R_1 and R_2 are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the $-NR_1R_2$ group, wherein the $-NR_1R_2$ group is *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8).
44. The compound according to any one of items 1-8, 38, 42, and 43, wherein R_1 and R_2 are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the $-NR_1R_2$ group, wherein the $-NR_1R_2$ group is oxazolidin-3-yl or .
45. The compound according to any one of items 1-8, 38, and 42, wherein R_1 and R_2 are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the $-NR_1R_2$ group, wherein the $-NR_1R_2$ group is substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8).
46. The compound according to any one of items 1-8, 38, 42, and 45, wherein R_1 and R_2 are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the $-NR_1R_2$ group, wherein the $-NR_1R_2$ group is imidazolidin-2-one-1-yl, 3-methylimidazolidin-2-one-1-yl, oxazolidin-2-one-3-yl, azetidin-2-one-1-yl, pyrrolidin-2-one-1-yl, or 3,3-difluoroazetidin-1-yl.
47. The compound according to any one of items 1-46, wherein the compound is further defined as:



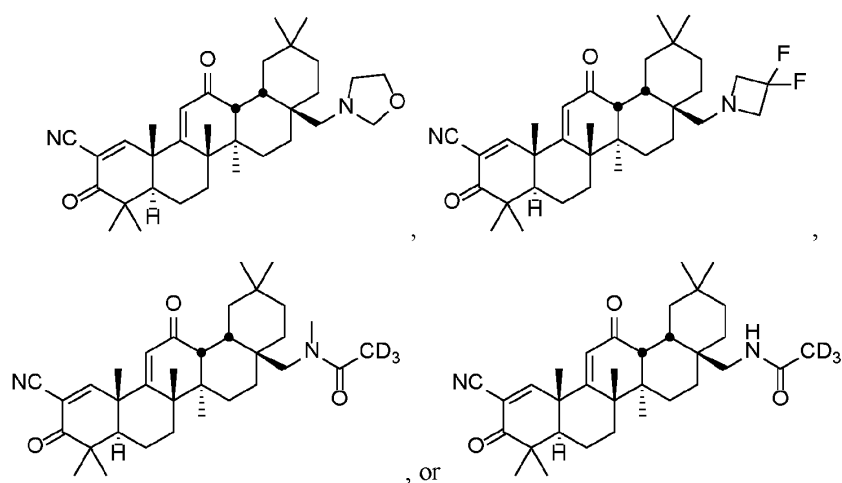


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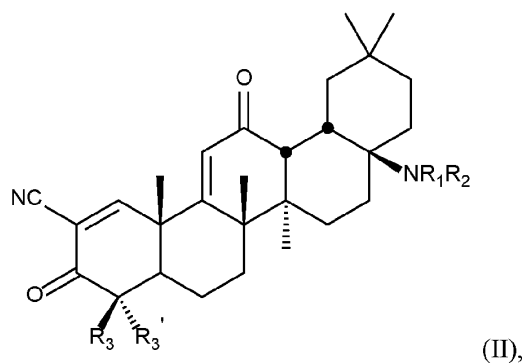
5 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of any of these formulas.

48. The compound according to any one of items 1-46, wherein the compound is further defined as:



5 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of any of these formulas.

49. A compound of the formula:



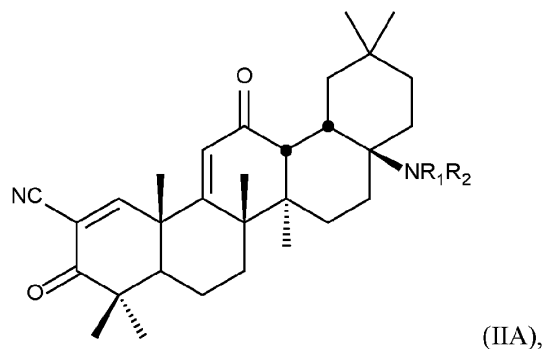
wherein:

10 R_1 and R_2 are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the $\text{—NR}_1\text{R}_2$ group, wherein the $\text{—NR}_1\text{R}_2$ group is *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8), substituted *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8), *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8); and

R_3 and R_3' are each independently hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), or substituted alkyl_(C≤8);

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

50. The compound of item 49 further defined as:



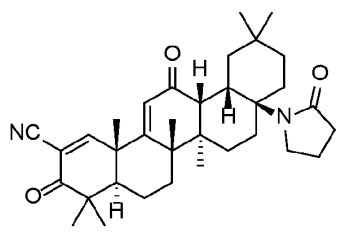
wherein:

5 R₁ and R₂ are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the –NR₁R₂ group, wherein
 the –NR₁R₂ group is *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8), substituted *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8),
 N-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8);

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

51. The compound of item 49, wherein R₃ is alkyl_(C≤8) or substituted alkyl_(C≤8).
52. The compound of either item 49 or item 51, wherein R₃ is alkyl_(C≤8).
- 10 53. The compound according to any one of items 49, 51, and 52, wherein R₃ is methyl.
54. The compound according to any one of items 49 and 51-53, wherein R₃' is alkyl_(C≤8) or substituted alkyl_(C≤8).
55. The compound according to any one of items 49 and 51-54, wherein R₃' is alkyl_(C≤8).
56. The compound according to any one of item 49 and 51-55, wherein R₃' is methyl.
- 15 57. The compound according to any one of items 49-56, wherein R₁ and R₂ are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the –NR₁R₂ group, wherein the –NR₁R₂ group is *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8) or substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8).
58. The compound according to any one of items 49-57, wherein R₁ and R₂ are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the –NR₁R₂ group, wherein the –NR₁R₂ group is substituted
- 20 *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8).
59. The compound according to any one of items 49-58, wherein R₁ and R₂ are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the –NR₁R₂ group, wherein the –NR₁R₂ group is pyrrolidine-2-one-1-yl.

60. The compound according to any one of items 49-59, wherein the compound is further defined as:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of any of these formulas.

- 5 61. A pharmaceutical composition comprising:
- (A) a compound according to any one of items 1-60; and
- (B) an excipient.
62. The pharmaceutical composition of item 61, wherein the pharmaceutical composition is formulated for administration orally, intraadiposally, intraarterially, intraarticularly, intracranially, intradermally, intralesionally, intramuscularly, intranasally, intraocularly, intrapericardially, intraperitoneally, intrapleurally, intraprostatically, intrarectally, intrathecally, intratracheally, intratumorally, intraumbilically, intravaginally, intravenously, intravesicularly, intravitreally, liposomally, locally, mucosally, parenterally, rectally, subconjunctival, subcutaneously, sublingually, topically, transbuccally, transdermally, vaginally, in crèmes, in lipid compositions, via a catheter, via a lavage, via continuous infusion, via infusion, via inhalation, via injection, via local delivery, or via localized perfusion.
- 10 63. The pharmaceutical composition of item 62, wherein the pharmaceutical composition is formulated for oral administration.
- 20 64. The pharmaceutical composition of item 62, wherein the pharmaceutical composition is formulated for administration via injection.
65. The pharmaceutical composition of item 64, wherein the pharmaceutical composition is formulated for intraarterial administration, intramuscular administration, intraperitoneal administration, or intravenous administration.
- 25 66. The pharmaceutical composition of item 62, wherein the pharmaceutical composition is formulated for administration topically.

67. The pharmaceutical composition of item 66, wherein the pharmaceutical composition is formulated for topical administration to the skin or to the eye.
68. The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of items 61-67, wherein the pharmaceutical composition is formulated as a unit dose.
- 5 69. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder in a patient in need thereof comprising administering to the patient a pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound or composition according to any one of items 1-68.
70. The method of item 69, wherein the patient is a mammal.
71. The method of item 70, wherein the patient is a human.
- 10 72. The method of item 69, wherein the disease or disorder is a condition associated with inflammation and/or oxidative stress.
73. The method of item 69, wherein the disease or disorder is cancer.
74. The method of item 69, wherein the disease or disorder is a cardiovascular disease.
75. The method of item 74, wherein the cardiovascular disease is atherosclerosis.
- 15 76. The method of item 69, wherein the disease or disorder is an autoimmune disease.
77. The method of item 76, wherein the autoimmune disease is Crohn's disease, rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, or psoriasis.
78. The method of item 69, wherein the disease or disorder is a neurodegenerative disease.
79. The method of item 78, wherein the neurodegenerative disease is Alzheimer's disease,
20 Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, or Huntington's disease.
80. The method of item 69, wherein the disease or disorder is chronic kidney disease, diabetes, mucositis, inflammatory bowel disease, dermatitis, sepsis, ischemia-reperfusion injury, influenza osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, pancreatitis, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cystic fibrosis, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, multiple sclerosis, muscular
25 dystrophy, cachexia, or graft-versus-host disease.
81. The method of item 69, wherein the disease or disorder is an eye disease.
82. The method of item 81, wherein the eye disease is uveitis, glaucoma, macular degeneration, or retinopathy.
83. The method of item 69, wherein the disease or disorder is neuropsychiatric.

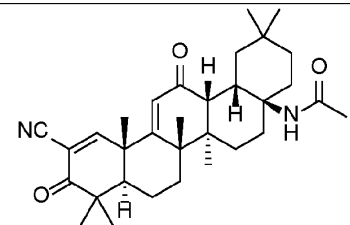
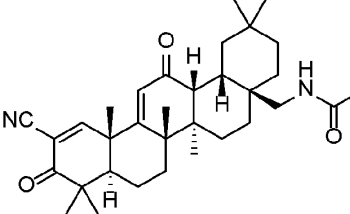
84. The method of item 83, wherein the neuropsychiatric disease or disorder is schizophrenia, depression, bipolar disorder, epilepsy, post-traumatic stress disorder, attention deficit disorder, autism, or anorexia nervosa.
85. A method of inhibiting nitric oxide production comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an amount of a compound or composition of items 1-68 sufficient to cause inhibition of IFN- γ -induced nitric oxide production in one or more cells of the patient.

II. Biological Activity

Assay results for the suppression of IFN γ -induced NO production are shown for several of the compounds of the present disclosure in Table 10 in Example 3. Details regarding this assay are provided in the Examples section below.

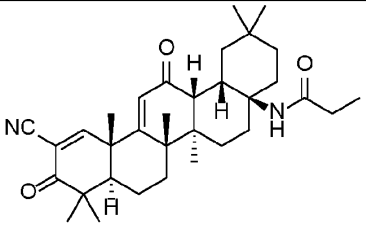
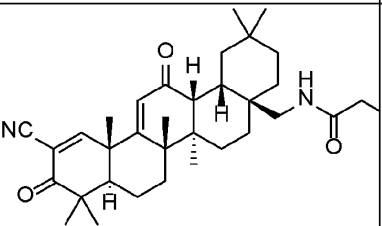
In some embodiments, the compounds of the present disclosure exhibit improved nitric oxide inhibition over other triterpenoid compounds, such as those disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 7,943,778, 7,915,402, and 8,124,799, all of which are incorporated by reference herein. For example, **T3** exhibits a NO IC₅₀ of 0.44 nM, which is more than 29 times more active than 63170 relative to RTA 402 (8.45 nM; see U.S. Pat. No. 8,124,799 and Table 2 below).

Table 2. Structures and NO activity of **T3** and 63170.

Compound ID	Structure	NO IC ₅₀ (nM)	NO IC ₅₀ Rel. to RTA 402 (fold)
63170		8.45	4.95
T3		0.44	0.17

Additionally, **T53** exhibits a NO IC₅₀ of 0.38 nM, which more than 19 times more active than 63189 relative to RTA 402 (7.20 nM; see U.S. Pat. No. 8,124,799 and Table 3 below).

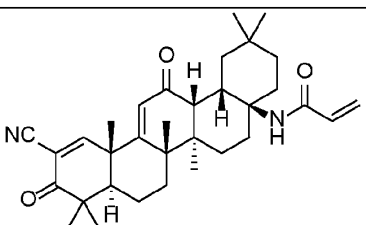
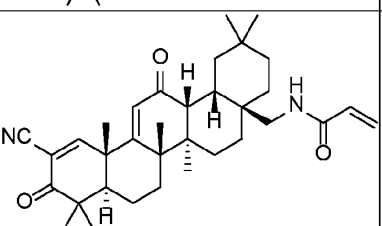
Table 3. Structures and NO activity of **T53** and 63189.

Compound ID	Structure	NO IC ₅₀ (nM)	NO IC ₅₀ Rel. to RTA 402 (fold)
63189		7.20	4.06
T53		0.38	0.21

5

Furthermore, **T16** exhibits a NO IC₅₀ of 0.37 nM, which is more than 6 times more active than 63183 relative to RTA 402 (4 nM; see U.S. Pat. No. 8,124,799 and Table 4 below).

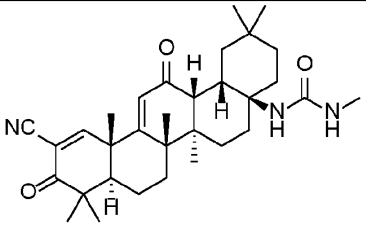
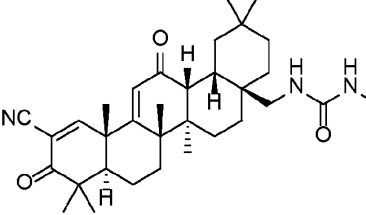
Table 4. Structures and NO activity of **T16** and 63183.

Compound ID	Structure	NO IC ₅₀ (nM)	NO IC ₅₀ Rel. to RTA 402 (fold)
63183		2.39	1.35
T16		0.37	0.21

10

Yet further, **T8** exhibits a NO IC₅₀ of 0.46 nM, which is roughly 37 times more active than 63172 relative to RTA 402 (21.57 nM; see U.S. Pat. No. 8,124,799 and Table 5 below).

Table 5. Structures and NO activity of **T8** and 63172.

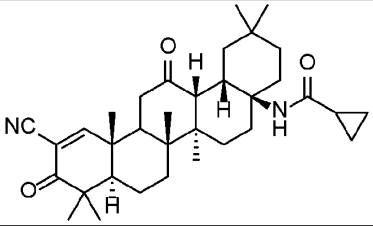
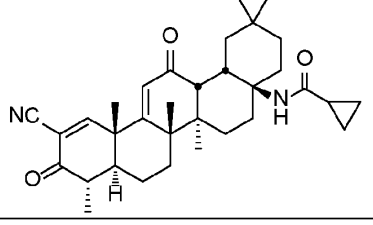
Compound ID	Structure	NO IC ₅₀ (nM)	NO IC ₅₀ Rel. to RTA 402 (fold)
63172		21.57	7.73
T8		0.46	0.21

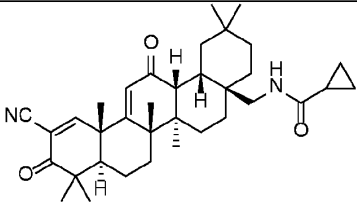
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Further, **T4** exhibits a NO IC₅₀ of 0.51 nM, which is more than 220 times more active than 63236 relative to RTA 402 (143.1 nM; see U.S. Pat. No. 8,124,799 and Table 6 below) and is roughly 4.5 times more active than 63866 relative to RTA 402 (1.43 nM; see U.S. Pat. No. 9,290,536 and Table 6 below).

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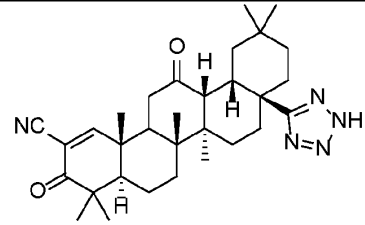
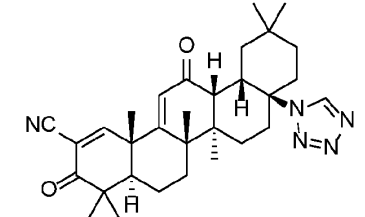
Table 6. Structures and NO activity of **T4**, 63236, 63866.

Compound ID	Structure	NO IC ₅₀ (nM)	NO IC ₅₀ Rel. to RTA 402 (fold)
63236		143.10	57.25
63866		1.43	1.16

T4		0.51	0.26
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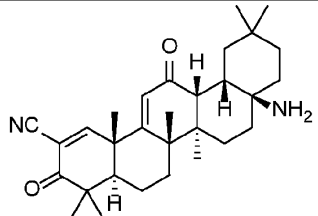
Still further, **T36** exhibits a NO IC₅₀ of 1.96 nM, which is greater than 98.5 times more active than 63229 relative to RTA 402 (>200 nM; see U.S. Pat. No. 7,915,402 and Table 7 below).

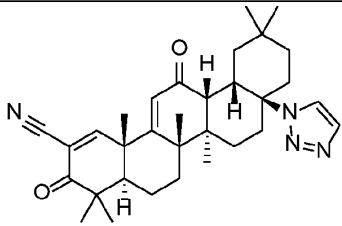
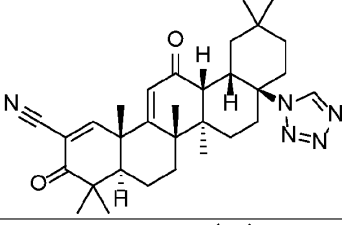
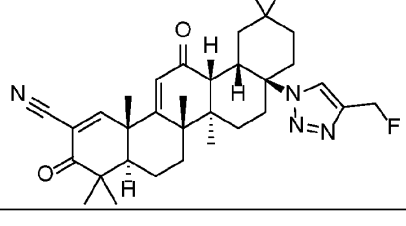
5 **Table 7.** Structures and NO activity of **T36** and 63229.

Compound ID	Structure	NO IC ₅₀ (nM)	NO IC ₅₀ Rel. to RTA 402 (fold)
63229		>200	>75.85
T36		1.96	0.77

Yet further, **T35** exhibits a NO IC₅₀ of 1.30 nM, which is almost 4 times more active than **CC4** relative to RTA 402 (3.75 nM; see compound 63169 of U.S. Pat. No. 8,124,799 and Table 8 below). **T36** exhibits a NO IC₅₀ of 1.96 nM, which is roughly 3.1 times as active as **CC4** relative to RTA 402. **T43** exhibits a NO IC₅₀ of 2.68 nM, which is roughly 3.7 times more active than **CC4** relative to RTA 402.

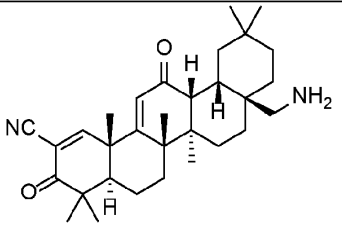
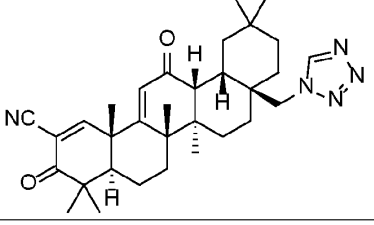
10 **Table 8.** Structures and NO activity of **T35**, **T36**, **T43**, and **CC4**.

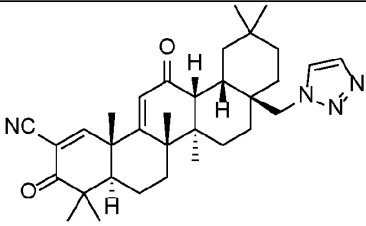
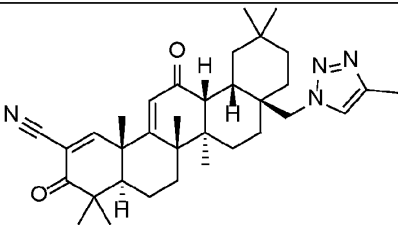
Compound ID	Structure	NO IC ₅₀ (nM)	NO IC ₅₀ Rel. to RTA 402 (fold)
CC4		3.75	2.41

T35		1.30	0.64
T36		1.96	0.77
T43		2.68	0.66

Yet further, **T18** exhibits a NO IC₅₀ of 0.92 nM, which is more than twice as active than **CC2** relative to RTA 402 (3.15 nM; see Table 9 below). **T19** exhibits a NO IC₅₀ of 1.11 nM, which is roughly 1.6 times more active than **CC2** relative to RTA 402. **T48** exhibits a NO IC₅₀ of 2.50 nM, which is roughly 1.3 times more active than **CC2** relative to RTA 402.

Table 9. Structures and NO activity of **T18**, **T19**, **T48**, and **CC2**.

Compound ID	Structure	NO IC₅₀ (nM)	NO IC₅₀ Rel. to RTA 402 (fold)
CC2		3.15	1.55
T18		0.92	0.76

T19		1.11	0.93
T48		2.50	1.19

In some embodiments, the compounds of the present disclosure exhibit reduced inhibition of cytochrome P450 3A4 (CYP3A4) relative to known compounds. CYP3A4 is an important enzyme in the body, which oxidizes small foreign organic molecules (xenobiotics), such as toxins or drugs, so that they can be removed from the body. Modulation of CYP3A4 may amplify or weaken the action of drugs that are modified by CYP3A4. Inhibition of CYP3A4 may have negative side effects (*e.g.* reduced drug clearance, amplification of the action of the drug, and/or increase the probability of drug-drug interactions) and may complicate dosing. Therefore, drugs that do not inhibit CYP3A4 are often more desirable. However, in some applications, inhibition of CYP3A4 may be desirable, such as to potentiate the effect of the drug or of another co-administered drug. Assay results for the inhibition of CYP3A4 are shown for several of the compounds of the present disclosure in Table 11 in Example 4.

III. Diseases Associated with Inflammation and/or Oxidative Stress

Inflammation is a biological process that provides resistance to infectious or parasitic organisms and the repair of damaged tissue. Inflammation is commonly characterized by localized vasodilation, redness, swelling, and pain, the recruitment of leukocytes to the site of infection or injury, production of inflammatory cytokines such as TNF- α and IL-1, and production of reactive oxygen or nitrogen species such as hydrogen peroxide, superoxide and peroxynitrite. In later stages of inflammation, tissue remodeling, angiogenesis, and scar formation (fibrosis) may occur as part of the wound healing process. Under normal circumstances, the inflammatory response is regulated and temporary and is resolved in an orchestrated fashion once the infection or injury has been dealt with adequately. However, acute inflammation can become excessive and life-threatening if regulatory mechanisms fail. Alternatively, inflammation can become chronic and

cause cumulative tissue damage or systemic complications. Based at least on the evidence presented above, the compounds of this invention may be used in the treatment or prevention of inflammation or diseases associated with inflammation.

Many serious and intractable human diseases involve dysregulation of inflammatory processes, including diseases such as cancer, atherosclerosis, and diabetes, which were not traditionally viewed as inflammatory conditions. In the case of cancer, the inflammatory processes are associated with tumor formation, progression, metastasis, and resistance to therapy. Atherosclerosis, long viewed as a disorder of lipid metabolism, is now understood to be primarily an inflammatory condition, with activated macrophages playing an important role in the formation and eventual rupture of atherosclerotic plaques. Activation of inflammatory signaling pathways has also been shown to play a role in the development of insulin resistance, as well as in the peripheral tissue damage associated with diabetic hyperglycemia. Excessive production of reactive oxygen species and reactive nitrogen species such as superoxide, hydrogen peroxide, nitric oxide, and peroxynitrite is a hallmark of inflammatory conditions. Evidence of dysregulated peroxynitrite production has been reported in a wide variety of diseases (Szabo *et al.*, 2007; Schulz *et al.*, 2008; Forstermann, 2006; Pall, 2007).

Autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, psoriasis, and multiple sclerosis involve inappropriate and chronic activation of inflammatory processes in affected tissues, arising from dysfunction of self vs. non-self recognition and response mechanisms in the immune system. In neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's diseases, neural damage is correlated with activation of microglia and elevated levels of pro-inflammatory proteins such as inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS). Chronic organ failure such as renal failure, heart failure, liver failure, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is closely associated with the presence of chronic oxidative stress and inflammation, leading to the development of fibrosis and eventual loss of organ function. Oxidative stress in vascular endothelial cells, which line major and minor blood vessels, can lead to endothelial dysfunction and is believed to be an important contributing factor in the development of systemic cardiovascular disease, complications of diabetes, chronic kidney disease and other forms of organ failure, and a number of other aging-related diseases including degenerative diseases of the central nervous system and the retina.

Many other disorders involve oxidative stress and inflammation in affected tissues, including inflammatory bowel disease; inflammatory skin diseases; mucositis related to radiation therapy and chemotherapy; eye diseases such as uveitis, glaucoma, macular degeneration, and various forms of retinopathy; transplant failure and rejection; ischemia-reperfusion injury; chronic pain; degenerative conditions of the bones and joints including osteoarthritis and osteoporosis;

asthma and cystic fibrosis; seizure disorders; and neuropsychiatric conditions including schizophrenia, depression, bipolar disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, attention deficit disorders, autism-spectrum disorders, and eating disorders such as anorexia nervosa. Dysregulation of inflammatory signaling pathways is believed to be a major factor in the pathology of muscle wasting diseases including muscular dystrophy and various forms of cachexia.

A variety of life-threatening acute disorders also involve dysregulated inflammatory signaling, including acute organ failure involving the pancreas, kidneys, liver, or lungs, myocardial infarction or acute coronary syndrome, stroke, septic shock, trauma, severe burns, and anaphylaxis.

Many complications of infectious diseases also involve dysregulation of inflammatory responses. Although an inflammatory response can kill invading pathogens, an excessive inflammatory response can also be quite destructive and in some cases can be a primary source of damage in infected tissues. Furthermore, an excessive inflammatory response can also lead to systemic complications due to overproduction of inflammatory cytokines such as TNF- α and IL-1. This is believed to be a factor in mortality arising from severe influenza, severe acute respiratory syndrome, and sepsis.

The aberrant or excessive expression of either iNOS or cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) has been implicated in the pathogenesis of many disease processes. For example, it is clear that NO is a potent mutagen (Tamir and Tannebaum, 1996), and that nitric oxide can also activate COX-2 (Salvemini *et al.*, 1994). Furthermore, there is a marked increase in iNOS in rat colon tumors induced by the carcinogen, azoxymethane (Takahashi *et al.*, 1997). A series of synthetic triterpenoid analogs of oleanolic acid have been shown to be powerful inhibitors of cellular inflammatory processes, such as the induction by IFN- γ of inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) and of COX-2 in mouse macrophages. See Honda *et al.* (2000a); Honda *et al.* (2000b), and Honda *et al.* (2002), which are all incorporated herein by reference.

In one aspect, compounds disclosed herein are characterized by their ability to inhibit the production of nitric oxide in macrophage-derived RAW 264.7 cells induced by exposure to γ -interferon. They are further characterized by their ability to induce the expression of antioxidant proteins such as NQO1 and reduce the expression of pro-inflammatory proteins such as COX-2 and inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS). These properties are relevant to the treatment of a wide array of diseases and disorders involving oxidative stress and dysregulation of inflammatory processes including cancer, complications from localized or total-body exposure to ionizing radiation, mucositis resulting from radiation therapy or chemotherapy, autoimmune diseases, cardiovascular diseases including atherosclerosis, ischemia-reperfusion injury, acute and chronic organ failure including renal failure and heart failure, respiratory diseases, diabetes and

complications of diabetes, severe allergies, transplant rejection, graft-versus-host disease, neurodegenerative diseases, diseases of the eye and retina, acute and chronic pain including neuropathic pain, degenerative bone diseases including osteoarthritis and osteoporosis, inflammatory bowel diseases, dermatitis and other skin diseases, sepsis, burns, seizure disorders, and neuropsychiatric disorders.

Without being bound by theory, the activation of the antioxidant/anti-inflammatory Keap1/Nrf2/ARE pathway is believed to be implicated in both the anti-inflammatory and anti-carcinogenic properties of the compounds disclosed herein.

In another aspect, compounds disclosed herein may be used for treating a subject having a condition caused by elevated levels of oxidative stress in one or more tissues. Oxidative stress results from abnormally high or prolonged levels of reactive oxygen species such as superoxide, hydrogen peroxide, nitric oxide, and peroxynitrite (formed by the reaction of nitric oxide and superoxide). The oxidative stress may be accompanied by either acute or chronic inflammation. The oxidative stress may be caused by mitochondrial dysfunction, by activation of immune cells such as macrophages and neutrophils, by acute exposure to an external agent such as ionizing radiation or a cytotoxic chemotherapy agent (*e.g.*, doxorubicin), by trauma or other acute tissue injury, by ischemia/reperfusion, by poor circulation or anemia, by localized or systemic hypoxia or hyperoxia, by elevated levels of inflammatory cytokines and other inflammation-related proteins, and/or by other abnormal physiological states such as hyperglycemia or hypoglycemia.

In animal models of many such conditions, stimulating expression of inducible heme oxygenase (HO-1), a target gene of the Nrf2 pathway, has been shown to have a significant therapeutic effect including models of myocardial infarction, renal failure, transplant failure and rejection, stroke, cardiovascular disease, and autoimmune disease (*e.g.*, Sacerdoti *et al.*, 2005; Abraham & Kappas, 2005; Bach, 2006; Araujo *et al.*, 2003; Liu *et al.*, 2006; Ishikawa *et al.*, 2001; Kruger *et al.*, 2006; Satoh *et al.*, 2006; Zhou *et al.*, 2005; Morse and Choi, 2005; Morse and Choi, 2002). This enzyme breaks free heme down into iron, carbon monoxide (CO), and biliverdin (which is subsequently converted to the potent antioxidant molecule, bilirubin).

In another aspect, compounds of this invention may be used in preventing or treating tissue damage or organ failure, acute and chronic, resulting from oxidative stress exacerbated by inflammation. Examples of diseases that fall in this category include: heart failure, liver failure, transplant failure and rejection, renal failure, pancreatitis, fibrotic lung diseases (cystic fibrosis, COPD, and idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, among others), diabetes (including complications), atherosclerosis, ischemia-reperfusion injury, glaucoma, stroke, autoimmune disease, autism, macular degeneration, and muscular dystrophy. For example, in the case of autism, studies suggest

that increased oxidative stress in the central nervous system may contribute to the development of the disease (Chauhan and Chauhan, 2006).

Evidence also links oxidative stress and inflammation to the development and pathology of many other disorders of the central nervous system, including psychiatric disorders such as psychosis, major depression, and bipolar disorder; seizure disorders such as epilepsy; pain and sensory syndromes such as migraine, neuropathic pain or tinnitus; and behavioral syndromes such as the attention deficit disorders. See, e.g., Dickerson *et al.*, 2007; Hanson *et al.*, 2005; Kendall-Tackett, 2007; Lencz *et al.*, 2007; Dudhgaonkar *et al.*, 2006; Lee *et al.*, 2007; Morris *et al.*, 2002; Ruster *et al.*, 2005; McIver *et al.*, 2005; Sarchielli *et al.*, 2006; Kawakami *et al.*, 2006; Ross *et al.*, 2003, which are all incorporated by reference herein. For example, elevated levels of inflammatory cytokines, including TNF, interferon- γ , and IL-6, are associated with major mental illness (Dickerson *et al.*, 2007). Microglial activation has also been linked to major mental illness. Therefore, downregulating inflammatory cytokines and inhibiting excessive activation of microglia could be beneficial in patients with schizophrenia, major depression, bipolar disorder, autism-spectrum disorders, and other neuropsychiatric disorders.

Accordingly, in pathologies involving oxidative stress alone or oxidative stress exacerbated by inflammation, treatment may comprise administering to a subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of this invention, such as those described above or throughout this specification. Treatment may be administered preventively, in advance of a predictable state of oxidative stress (e.g., organ transplantation or the administration of radiation therapy to a cancer patient), or it may be administered therapeutically in settings involving established oxidative stress and inflammation.

The compounds disclosed herein may be generally applied to the treatment of inflammatory conditions, such as sepsis, dermatitis, autoimmune disease and osteoarthritis. In one aspect, the compounds of this invention may be used to treat inflammatory pain and/or neuropathic pain, for example, by inducing Nrf2 and/or inhibiting NF- κ B.

In some embodiments, the compounds disclosed herein may be used in the treatment and prevention of diseases such as cancer, inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, autism, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Huntington's disease, autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, Crohn's disease and psoriasis, inflammatory bowel disease, all other diseases whose pathogenesis is believed to involve excessive production of either nitric oxide or prostaglandins, and pathologies involving oxidative stress alone or oxidative stress exacerbated by inflammation.

Another aspect of inflammation is the production of inflammatory prostaglandins such as prostaglandin E. These molecules promote vasodilation, plasma extravasation, localized pain, elevated temperature, and other symptoms of inflammation. The inducible form of the enzyme COX-2 is associated with their production, and high levels of COX-2 are found in inflamed tissues.

5 Consequently, inhibition of COX-2 may relieve many symptoms of inflammation, and a number of important anti-inflammatory drugs (*e.g.*, ibuprofen and celecoxib) act by inhibiting COX-2 activity. Recent research, however, has demonstrated that a class of cyclopentenone prostaglandins (cyPGs) (*e.g.*, 15-deoxy prostaglandin J2, a.k.a. PGI2) plays a role in stimulating the orchestrated resolution of inflammation (*e.g.*, Rajakariar *et al.*, 2007). COX-2 is also associated
10 with the production of cyclopentenone prostaglandins. Consequently, inhibition of COX-2 may interfere with the full resolution of inflammation, potentially promoting the persistence of activated immune cells in tissues and leading to chronic, “smoldering” inflammation. This effect may be responsible for the increased incidence of cardiovascular disease in patients using selective COX-2 inhibitors for long periods of time.

15 In one aspect, the compounds disclosed herein may be used to control the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines within the cell by selectively activating regulatory cysteine residues (RCRs) on proteins that regulate the activity of redox-sensitive transcription factors. Activation of RCRs by cyPGs has been shown to initiate a pro-resolution program in which the activity of the antioxidant and cytoprotective transcription factor Nrf2 is potently induced and the activities of the
20 pro-oxidant and pro-inflammatory transcription factors NF- κ B and the STATs are suppressed. In some embodiments, this increases the production of antioxidant and reductive molecules (NQO1, HO-1, SOD1, γ -GCS) and decreases oxidative stress and the production of pro-oxidant and pro-inflammatory molecules (iNOS, COX-2, TNF- α). In some embodiments, the compounds of this invention may cause the cells that host the inflammatory event to revert to a non-inflammatory state
25 by promoting the resolution of inflammation and limiting excessive tissue damage to the host.

IV. Pharmaceutical Formulations and Routes of Administration

In another aspect, for administration to a patient in need of such treatment, pharmaceutical formulations (also referred to as a pharmaceutical preparations, pharmaceutical compositions, pharmaceutical products, medicinal products, medicines, medications, or medicaments) comprise
30 a therapeutically effective amount of a compound disclosed herein formulated with one or more excipients and/or drug carriers appropriate to the indicated route of administration. In some embodiments, the compounds disclosed herein are formulated in a manner amenable for the treatment of human and/or veterinary patients. In some embodiments, formulation comprises

admixing or combining one or more of the compounds disclosed herein with one or more of the following excipients: lactose, sucrose, starch powder, cellulose esters of alkanolic acids, cellulose alkyl esters, talc, stearic acid, magnesium stearate, magnesium oxide, sodium and calcium salts of phosphoric and sulfuric acids, gelatin, acacia, sodium alginate, polyvinylpyrrolidone, and/or
5 polyvinyl alcohol. In some embodiments, *e.g.*, for oral administration, the pharmaceutical formulation may be tableted or encapsulated. In some embodiments, the compounds may be dissolved or slurried in water, polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, ethanol, corn oil, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, sesame oil, benzyl alcohol, sodium chloride, and/or various buffers. In some
10 embodiments, the pharmaceutical formulations may be subjected to pharmaceutical operations, such as sterilization, and/or may contain drug carriers and/or excipients such as preservatives, stabilizers, wetting agents, emulsifiers, encapsulating agents such as lipids, dendrimers, polymers, proteins such as albumin, nucleic acids, and buffers.

Pharmaceutical formulations may be administered by a variety of methods, *e.g.*, orally or by injection (*e.g.* subcutaneous, intravenous, and intraperitoneal). Depending on the route of
15 administration, the compounds disclosed herein may be coated in a material to protect the compound from the action of acids and other natural conditions which may inactivate the compound. To administer the active compound by other than parenteral administration, it may be necessary to coat the compound with, or co-administer the compound with, a material to prevent its inactivation. In some embodiments, the active compound may be administered to a patient in
20 an appropriate carrier, for example, liposomes, or a diluent. Pharmaceutically acceptable diluents include saline and aqueous buffer solutions. Liposomes include water-in-oil-in-water CGF emulsions as well as conventional liposomes.

The compounds disclosed herein may also be administered parenterally, intraperitoneally, intraspinally, or intracerebrally. Dispersions can be prepared in glycerol, liquid polyethylene
25 glycols, and mixtures thereof and in oils. Under ordinary conditions of storage and use, these preparations may contain a preservative to prevent the growth of microorganisms.

Pharmaceutical compositions suitable for injectable use include sterile aqueous solutions (where water soluble) or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions or dispersion. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium
30 containing, for example, water, ethanol, polyol (such as, glycerol, propylene glycol, and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), suitable mixtures thereof, and vegetable oils. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating such as lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersion and by the use of surfactants. Prevention of the action of microorganisms can be achieved by various antibacterial and antifungal agents, for

example, parabens, chlorobutanol, phenol, ascorbic acid, thimerosal, and the like. In many cases, it will be preferable to include isotonic agents, for example, sugars, sodium chloride, or polyalcohols such as mannitol and sorbitol, in the composition. Prolonged absorption of the injectable compositions can be brought about by including in the composition an agent which
5 delays absorption, for example, aluminum monostearate or gelatin.

The compounds disclosed herein can be administered orally, for example, with an inert diluent or an assimilable edible carrier. The compounds and other ingredients may also be enclosed in a hard or soft-shell gelatin capsule, compressed into tablets, or incorporated directly into the patient's diet. For oral therapeutic administration, the compounds disclosed herein may
10 be incorporated with excipients and used in the form of ingestible tablets, buccal tablets, troches, capsules, elixirs, suspensions, syrups, wafers, and the like. The percentage of the therapeutic compound in the compositions and preparations may, of course, be varied. The amount of the therapeutic compound in such pharmaceutical formulations is such that a suitable dosage will be obtained.

The therapeutic compound may also be administered topically to the skin, eye, ear, or mucosal membranes. Administration of the therapeutic compound topically may include formulations of the compounds as a topical solution, lotion, cream, ointment, gel, foam, transdermal patch, or tincture. When the therapeutic compound is formulated for topical administration, the compound may be combined with one or more agents that increase the
15 permeability of the compound through the tissue to which it is administered. In other embodiments, it is contemplated that the topical administration is administered to the eye. Such administration may be applied to the surface of the cornea, conjunctiva, or sclera. Without wishing to be bound by any theory, it is believed that administration to the surface of the eye allows the therapeutic compound to reach the posterior portion of the eye. Ophthalmic topical administration
20 can be formulated as a solution, suspension, ointment, gel, or emulsion. Finally, topical administration may also include administration to the mucosa membranes such as the inside of the mouth. Such administration can be directly to a particular location within the mucosal membrane such as a tooth, a sore, or an ulcer. Alternatively, if local delivery to the lungs is desired the therapeutic compound may be administered by inhalation in a dry-powder or aerosol formulation.

In some embodiments, it may be advantageous to formulate parenteral compositions in dosage unit form for ease of administration and uniformity of dosage. Dosage unit form as used herein refers to physically discrete units suited as unitary dosages for the patients to be treated; each unit containing a predetermined quantity of therapeutic compound calculated to produce the desired therapeutic effect in association with the required pharmaceutical carrier. In some
30

embodiments, the specification for the dosage unit forms of the invention are dictated by and directly dependent on (a) the unique characteristics of the therapeutic compound and the particular therapeutic effect to be achieved, and (b) the limitations inherent in the art of compounding such a therapeutic compound for the treatment of a selected condition in a patient. In some
5 embodiments, active compounds are administered at a therapeutically effective dosage sufficient to treat a condition associated with a condition in a patient. For example, the efficacy of a compound can be evaluated in an animal model system that may be predictive of efficacy in treating the disease in a human or another animal.

10 In some embodiments, the effective dose range for the therapeutic compound can be extrapolated from effective doses determined in animal studies for a variety of different animals. In some embodiments, the human equivalent dose (HED) in mg/kg can be calculated in accordance with the following formula (see, *e.g.*, Reagan-Shaw *et al.*, *FASEB J.*, 22(3):659-661, 2008, which is incorporated herein by reference):

$$\text{HED (mg/kg)} = \text{Animal dose (mg/kg)} \times (\text{Animal } K_m / \text{Human } K_m)$$

15 Use of the K_m factors in conversion results in HED values based on body surface area (BSA) rather than only on body mass. K_m values for humans and various animals are well known. For example, the K_m for an average 60 kg human (with a BSA of 1.6 m²) is 37, whereas a 20 kg child (BSA 0.8 m²) would have a K_m of 25. K_m for some relevant animal models are also well known, including: mice K_m of 3 (given a weight of 0.02 kg and BSA of 0.007); hamster K_m of 5 (given a weight of
20 0.08 kg and BSA of 0.02); rat K_m of 6 (given a weight of 0.15 kg and BSA of 0.025) and monkey K_m of 12 (given a weight of 3 kg and BSA of 0.24).

Precise amounts of the therapeutic composition depend on the judgment of the practitioner and are specific to each individual. Nonetheless, a calculated HED dose provides a general guide. Other factors affecting the dose include the physical and clinical state of the patient, the route of
25 administration, the intended goal of treatment and the potency, stability and toxicity of the particular therapeutic formulation.

The actual dosage amount of a compound of the present disclosure or composition comprising a compound of the present disclosure administered to a patient may be determined by physical and physiological factors such as type of animal treated, age, sex, body weight, severity
30 of condition, the type of disease being treated, previous or concurrent therapeutic interventions, idiopathy of the patient and on the route of administration. These factors may be determined by a skilled artisan. The practitioner responsible for administration will typically determine the concentration of active ingredient(s) in a composition and appropriate dose(s) for the individual patient. The dosage may be adjusted by the individual physician in the event of any complication.

In some embodiments, the therapeutically effective amount typically will vary from about 0.001 mg/kg to about 1000 mg/kg, from about 0.01 mg/kg to about 750 mg/kg, from about 100 mg/kg to about 500 mg/kg, from about 1 mg/kg to about 250 mg/kg, from about 10 mg/kg to about 150 mg/kg in one or more dose administrations daily, for one or several days (depending of course
5 of the mode of administration and the factors discussed above). Other suitable dose ranges include 1 mg to 10,000 mg per day, 100 mg to 10,000 mg per day, 500 mg to 10,000 mg per day, and 500 mg to 1,000 mg per day. In some embodiments, the amount is less than 10,000 mg per day with a range of 750 mg to 9,000 mg per day.

In some embodiments, the amount of the active compound in the pharmaceutical
10 formulation is from about 2 to about 75 weight percent. In some of these embodiments, the amount is from about 25 to about 60 weight percent.

Single or multiple doses of the agents are contemplated. Desired time intervals for delivery of multiple doses can be determined by one of ordinary skill in the art employing no more than routine experimentation. As an example, patients may be administered two doses daily at
15 approximately 12-hour intervals. In some embodiments, the agent is administered once a day.

The agent(s) may be administered on a routine schedule. As used herein a routine schedule refers to a predetermined designated period of time. The routine schedule may encompass periods of time which are identical, or which differ in length, as long as the schedule is predetermined. For instance, the routine schedule may involve administration twice a day, every day, every two
20 days, every three days, every four days, every five days, every six days, a weekly basis, a monthly basis or any set number of days or weeks there-between. Alternatively, the predetermined routine schedule may involve administration on a twice daily basis for the first week, followed by a daily basis for several months, etc. In other embodiments, the invention provides that the agent(s) may be taken orally and that the timing of which is or is not dependent upon food intake. Thus, for
25 example, the agent can be taken every morning and/or every evening, regardless of when the patient has eaten or will eat.

V. Combination Therapy

In addition to being used as a monotherapy, the compounds of the present disclosure may also be used in combination therapies. In some embodiments, compounds of the present disclosure
30 may be combined with one or more agents that promote proper folding or assembly of CFTR (correctors) or that enhance the function of CFTR (potentiators). For example, combinations can include a compound of the invention combined with one or more correctors, one or more potentiators, a corrector and a potentiator. In other examples, the combination includes an amplifier either with just one of the compounds of the present invention or in combination with a

compound of the present invention and the above described combinations of correctors and potentiators.

In some embodiments, there are provided combination therapies, wherein a compound disclosed herein is combined with another CF treatment, for example, a compound designed to improve function of CFTR that has reached the cell membrane and is capable of at least partial function. Such compounds are known as CFTR potentiators, and the first disease-specific therapy for CF, ivacaftor, has been clinically demonstrated to improve CFTR function in patients with several of the significant mutations. Compounds that prevent misfolding of CFTR are known as correctors. In some embodiments the compounds of the present invention may be used to function as correctors. The enhanced efficacy for the treatment of CF from combining two correctors, or a corrector with a potentiator, is well understood in the art and such combinations have been approved for marketing or are currently being studied in clinical trials. Combinations of three agents are also being studied in clinical trials. It is recognized that that polytherapies are or may soon become the standard of care. In some embodiments, other classes of CFTR modulators, such as “amplifiers” that increase the steady-state levels of CFTR, may become available and may also be used as part of a polytherapy.

Other potential combinations will be apparent to the skilled practitioner. In some embodiments, effective combination therapy is achieved with a single composition or pharmacological formulation that includes multiple agents, or with two or more distinct compositions or formulations, administered at the same time, wherein one composition includes a compound of this invention, and the other(s) include(s) the additional agent(s), formulated together or separately. Alternatively, in other embodiments, the therapy precedes or follows the other agent treatment by intervals ranging from minutes to months.

VI. Definitions

When used in the context of a chemical group: “hydrogen” means $-H$; “hydroxy” means $-OH$; “oxo” means $=O$; “carbonyl” means $-C(=O)-$; “carboxy” means $-C(=O)OH$ (also written as $-COOH$ or $-CO_2H$); “halo” means independently $-F$, $-Cl$, $-Br$ or $-I$; “amino” means $-NH_2$; “hydroxyamino” means $-NHOH$; “nitro” means $-NO_2$; imino means $=NH$; “cyano” means $-CN$; “isocyanyl” means $-N=C=O$; “azido” means $-N_3$; in a monovalent context “phosphate” means $-OP(O)(OH)_2$ or a deprotonated form thereof; in a divalent context “phosphate” means $-OP(O)(OH)O-$ or a deprotonated form thereof; “mercapto” means $-SH$; and “thio” means $=S$; “thiocarbonyl” means $-C(=S)-$; “sulfonyl” means $-S(O)_2-$; and “sulfinyl” means $-S(O)-$.

In the context of chemical formulas, the symbol “ $-$ ” means a single bond, “ $=$ ” means a double bond, and “ $\equiv$ ” means triple bond. The symbol “ $----$ ” represents an optional bond, which

if present is either single or double. The symbol “ $\equiv$ ” represents a single bond or a double bond.

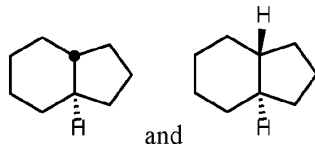
Thus, the formula  covers, for example, , , ,  and . And it is

understood that no one such ring atom forms part of more than one double bond. Furthermore, it is noted that the covalent bond symbol “—”, when connecting one or two stereogenic atoms, does not indicate any preferred stereochemistry. Instead, it covers all stereoisomers as well as mixtures thereof.

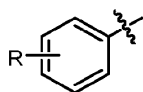
The symbol “ $\sim$ ”, when drawn perpendicularly across a bond (e.g., —CH₃ for methyl) indicates a point of attachment of the group. It is noted that the point of attachment is typically only identified in this manner for larger groups in order to assist the reader in unambiguously identifying a point of attachment. The symbol “” means a single bond where the group

attached to the thick end of the wedge is “out of the page.” The symbol “” means a single bond where the group attached to the thick end of the wedge is “into the page”. The symbol “ $\sim$ ” means a single bond where the geometry around a double bond (e.g., either *E* or *Z*) is undefined. Both options, as well as combinations thereof are therefore intended. Any undefined valency on an atom of a structure shown in this application implicitly represents a hydrogen atom bonded to that atom. A bold dot on a carbon atom indicates that the hydrogen attached to that carbon is oriented out of the plane of the paper.

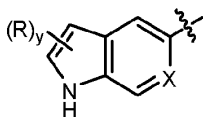
A bold dot on a carbon atom indicates that the hydrogen attached to that carbon is oriented out of the plane of the paper. For example, the following two depictions are equivalent:



When a variable is depicted as a “floating group” on a ring system, for example, the group “R” in the formula:



then the variable may replace any hydrogen atom attached to any of the ring atoms, including a depicted, implied, or expressly defined hydrogen, so long as a stable structure is formed. When a variable is depicted as a “floating group” on a fused ring system, as for example the group “R” in the formula:



then the variable may replace any hydrogen attached to any of the ring atoms of either of the fused rings unless specified otherwise. Replaceable hydrogens include depicted hydrogens (*e.g.*, the hydrogen attached to the nitrogen in the formula above), implied hydrogens (*e.g.*, a hydrogen of the formula above that is not shown but understood to be present), expressly defined hydrogens, and optional hydrogens whose presence depends on the identity of a ring atom (*e.g.*, a hydrogen attached to group X, when X equals $-\text{CH}-$), so long as a stable structure is formed. In the example depicted, R may reside on either the 5-membered or the 6-membered ring of the fused ring system. In the formula above, the subscript letter “y” immediately following the R enclosed in parentheses, represents a numeric variable. Unless specified otherwise, this variable can be 0, 1, 2, or any integer greater than 2, only limited by the maximum number of replaceable hydrogen atoms of the ring or ring system.

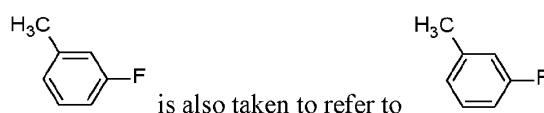
For the chemical groups and compound classes, the number of carbon atoms in the group or class is as indicated as follows: “C_n” or “C=_n” defines the exact number (n) of carbon atoms in the group/class. “C_{≤n}” defines the maximum number (n) of carbon atoms that can be in the group/class, with the minimum number as small as possible for the group/class in question. For example, it is understood that the minimum number of carbon atoms in the groups “alkyl_(C≤8)”, “alkanediyl_(C≤8)”, “heteroaryl_(C≤8)”, and “acyl_(C≤8)” is one, the minimum number of carbon atoms in the groups “alkenyl_(C≤8)”, “alkynyl_(C≤8)”, and “heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8)” is two, the minimum number of carbon atoms in the group “cycloalkyl_(C≤8)” is three, and the minimum number of carbon atoms in the groups “aryl_(C≤8)” and “arenediyl_(C≤8)” is six. “C_{n-n'}” defines both the minimum (n) and maximum number (n') of carbon atoms in the group. Thus, “alkyl_(C2-10)” designates those alkyl groups having from 2 to 10 carbon atoms. These carbon number indicators may precede or follow the chemical groups or class it modifies and it may or may not be enclosed in parenthesis, without signifying any change in meaning. Thus, the terms “C5 olefin”, “C5-olefin”, “olefin_(C5)”, and “olefin_{C5}” are all synonymous. Except as noted below, every carbon atom is counted to determine whether the group or compound falls with the specified number of carbon atoms. For example, the group dihexylamino is an example of a dialkylamino_(C=12) group; however, it is not an example of a dialkylamino_(C=6) group. Likewise, phenylethyl is an example of an aralkyl_(C=8) group. When any of the chemical groups or compound classes defined herein is modified by the term “substituted”, any carbon atom in the moiety replacing the hydrogen atom is not counted. Thus methoxyhexyl, which has a total of seven carbon atoms, is an example of a substituted alkyl_(C1-6).

Unless specified otherwise, any chemical group or compound class listed in a claim set without a carbon atom limit has a carbon atom limit of less than or equal to twelve.

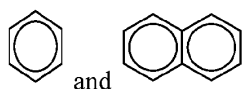
The term “saturated” when used to modify a compound or chemical group means the compound or chemical group has no carbon-carbon double and no carbon-carbon triple bonds, except as noted below. When the term is used to modify an atom, it means that the atom is not part of any double or triple bond. In the case of substituted versions of saturated groups, one or more carbon oxygen double bond or a carbon nitrogen double bond may be present. And when such a bond is present, then carbon-carbon double bonds that may occur as part of keto-enol tautomerism or imine/enamine tautomerism are not precluded. When the term “saturated” is used to modify a solution of a substance, it means that no more of that substance can dissolve in that solution.

The term “aliphatic” signifies that the compound or chemical group so modified is an acyclic or cyclic, but non-aromatic compound or group. In aliphatic compounds/groups, the carbon atoms can be joined together in straight chains, branched chains, or non-aromatic rings (alicyclic). Aliphatic compounds/groups can be saturated, that is joined by single carbon-carbon bonds (alkanes/alkyl), or unsaturated, with one or more carbon-carbon double bonds (alkenes/alkenyl) or with one or more carbon-carbon triple bonds (alkynes/alkynyl).

The term “aromatic” signifies that the compound or chemical group so modified has a planar unsaturated ring of atoms with $4n + 2$ electrons in a fully conjugated cyclic π system. An aromatic compound or chemical group may be depicted as a single resonance structure; however, depiction of one resonance structure is taken to also refer to any other resonance structure. For example:



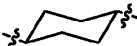
Aromatic compounds may also be depicted using a circle to represent the delocalized nature of the electrons in the fully conjugated cyclic π system, two non-limiting examples of which are shown below:



The term “alkyl” refers to a monovalent saturated aliphatic group with a carbon atom as the point of attachment, a linear or branched acyclic structure, and no atoms other than carbon and hydrogen. The groups $-\text{CH}_3$ (Me), $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ (Et), $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ (*n*-Pr or propyl), $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ (*i*-Pr, *i*Pr or isopropyl), $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ (*n*-Bu), $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ (*sec*-butyl), $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$

(isobutyl), $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$ (*tert*-butyl, *t*-butyl, *t*-Bu or ^tBu), and $-\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$ (*neo*-pentyl) are non-limiting examples of alkyl groups. The term “alkanediyl” refers to a divalent saturated aliphatic group, with one or two saturated carbon atom(s) as the point(s) of attachment, a linear or branched acyclic structure, no carbon-carbon double or triple bonds, and no atoms other than carbon and hydrogen. The groups $-\text{CH}_2-$ (methylene), $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2-$, and $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ are non-limiting examples of alkanediyl groups. The term “alkylidene” refers to the divalent group $=\text{CRR}'$ in which R and R' are independently hydrogen or alkyl. Non-limiting examples of alkylidene groups include: $=\text{CH}_2$, $=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3)$, and $=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$. An “alkane” refers to the class of compounds having the formula $\text{H}-\text{R}$, wherein R is alkyl as this term is defined above.

The term “cycloalkyl” refers to a monovalent saturated aliphatic group with a carbon atom as the point of attachment, said carbon atom forming part of one or more non-aromatic ring structures, no carbon-carbon double or triple bonds, and no atoms other than carbon and hydrogen. Non-limiting examples include: $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_2$ (cyclopropyl), cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, or cyclohexyl (Cy). As used herein, the term does not preclude the presence of one or more alkyl groups (carbon number limitation permitting) attached to a carbon atom of the non-aromatic ring structure. The term “cycloalkanediyl” refers to a divalent saturated aliphatic group with two carbon atoms as points of attachment, no carbon-carbon double or triple bonds, and no atoms other than carbon and

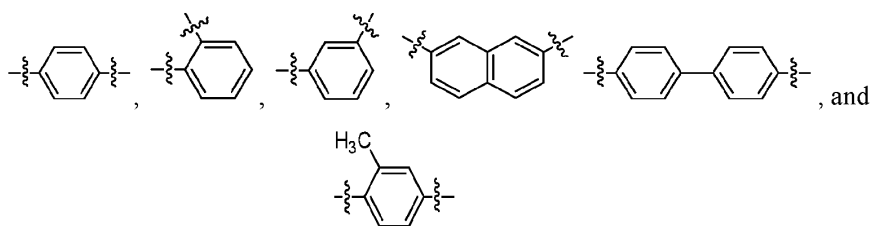
hydrogen. The group  is a non-limiting example of cycloalkanediyl group. A “cycloalkane” refers to the class of compounds having the formula $\text{H}-\text{R}$, wherein R is cycloalkyl as this term is defined above.

The term “alkenyl” refers to a monovalent unsaturated aliphatic group with a carbon atom as the point of attachment, a linear or branched, acyclic structure, at least one nonaromatic carbon-carbon double bond, no carbon-carbon triple bonds, and no atoms other than carbon and hydrogen. Non-limiting examples include: $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ (vinyl), $-\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_3$, $-\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ (allyl), $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_3$, and $-\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}=\text{CH}_2$. The term “alkenediyl” refers to a divalent unsaturated aliphatic group, with two carbon atoms as points of attachment, a linear or branched acyclic structure, at least one nonaromatic carbon-carbon double bond, no carbon-carbon triple bonds, and no atoms other than carbon and hydrogen. The groups $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, $-\text{CH}=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_2-$, and $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_2-$ are non-limiting examples of alkenediyl groups. It is noted that while the alkenediyl group is aliphatic, once connected at both ends, this group is not precluded from forming part of an aromatic structure. The terms “alkene” and “olefin” are synonymous and refer to the class of compounds having the formula $\text{H}-\text{R}$, wherein R is alkenyl as this term is defined above. Similarly, the terms “terminal alkene” and “ α -

olefin” are synonymous and refer to an alkene having just one carbon-carbon double bond, wherein that bond is part of a vinyl group at an end of the molecule.

The term “alkynyl” refers to a monovalent unsaturated aliphatic group with a carbon atom as the point of attachment, a linear or branched acyclic structure, at least one carbon-carbon triple bond, and no atoms other than carbon and hydrogen. As used herein, the term alkynyl does not preclude the presence of one or more non-aromatic carbon-carbon double bonds. The groups $-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$, $-\text{C}\equiv\text{CCH}_3$, and $-\text{CH}_2\text{C}\equiv\text{CCH}_3$ are non-limiting examples of alkynyl groups. An “alkyne” refers to the class of compounds having the formula $\text{H}-\text{R}$, wherein R is alkynyl.

The term “aryl” refers to a monovalent unsaturated aromatic group with an aromatic carbon atom as the point of attachment, said carbon atom forming part of a one or more aromatic ring structures, each with six ring atoms that are all carbon, and wherein the group consists of no atoms other than carbon and hydrogen. If more than one ring is present, the rings may be fused or unfused. Unfused rings are connected with a covalent bond. As used herein, the term aryl does not preclude the presence of one or more alkyl groups (carbon number limitation permitting) attached to the first aromatic ring or any additional aromatic ring present. Non-limiting examples of aryl groups include phenyl (Ph), methylphenyl, (dimethyl)phenyl, $-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ (ethylphenyl), naphthyl, and a monovalent group derived from biphenyl (*e.g.*, 4-phenylphenyl). The term “arenediyl” refers to a divalent aromatic group with two aromatic carbon atoms as points of attachment, said carbon atoms forming part of one or more six-membered aromatic ring structures, each with six ring atoms that are all carbon, and wherein the divalent group consists of no atoms other than carbon and hydrogen. As used herein, the term arenediyl does not preclude the presence of one or more alkyl groups (carbon number limitation permitting) attached to the first aromatic ring or any additional aromatic ring present. If more than one ring is present, the rings may be fused or unfused. Unfused rings are connected with a covalent bond. Non-limiting examples of arenediyl groups include:



An “arene” refers to the class of compounds having the formula $\text{H}-\text{R}$, wherein R is aryl as that term is defined above. Benzene and toluene are non-limiting examples of arenes.

The term “aralkyl” refers to the monovalent group –alkanediyl–aryl, in which the terms alkanediyl and aryl are each used in a manner consistent with the definitions provided above. Non-limiting examples are: phenylmethyl (benzyl, Bn) and 2-phenyl-ethyl.

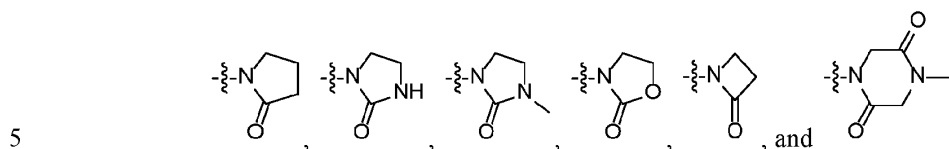
The term “heteroaryl” refers to a monovalent aromatic group with an aromatic carbon atom
 5 or nitrogen atom as the point of attachment, said carbon atom or nitrogen atom forming part of one or more aromatic ring structures, each with three to eight ring atoms, wherein at least one of the ring atoms of the aromatic ring structure(s) is nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur, and wherein the heteroaryl group consists of no atoms other than carbon, hydrogen, aromatic nitrogen, aromatic oxygen and aromatic sulfur. If more than one ring is present, the rings are fused; however, the
 10 term heteroaryl does not preclude the presence of one or more alkyl or aryl groups (carbon number limitation permitting) attached to one or more ring atoms. Non-limiting examples of heteroaryl groups include benzoxazolyl, benzimidazolyl, furanyl, imidazolyl (Im), indolyl, indazolyl, isoxazolyl, methylpyridinyl, oxazolyl, oxadiazolyl, phenylpyridinyl, pyridinyl (pyridyl), pyrrolyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, quinolyl, quinazolyl, quinoxalinyl, triazinyl, tetrazolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl,
 15 and triazolyl. The term “*N*-heteroaryl” refers to a heteroaryl group with a nitrogen atom as the point of attachment. A “heteroarene” refers to the class of compounds having the formula H–R, wherein R is heteroaryl. Pyridine and quinoline are non-limiting examples of heteroarenes.

The term “heterocycloalkyl” refers to a monovalent non-aromatic group with a carbon atom or nitrogen atom as the point of attachment, said carbon atom or nitrogen atom forming part
 20 of one or more non-aromatic ring structures, each with three to eight ring atoms, wherein at least one of the ring atoms of the non-aromatic ring structure(s) is nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur, and wherein the heterocycloalkyl group consists of no atoms other than carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur. If more than one ring is present, the rings are fused or spirocyclic. As used herein, the term does not preclude the presence of one or more alkyl groups (carbon number
 25 limitation permitting) attached to one or more ring atoms. Also, the term does not preclude the presence of one or more double bonds in the ring or ring system, provided that the resulting group remains non-aromatic. Non-limiting examples of heterocycloalkyl groups include aziridinyl, azetidiny, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, morpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydrothiofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, pyranly, oxiranyl, and oxetanyl. The term
 30 “*N*-heterocycloalkyl” refers to a heterocycloalkyl group with a nitrogen atom as the point of attachment. Non-limiting examples of *N*-heterocycloalkyl groups include *N*-pyrrolidinyl and



When the term “heterocycloalkyl” is used with the “substituted” modifier, one or more hydrogen atom has been replaced, independently at each instance, by oxo, –OH, –F, –Cl, –Br, –I, –NH₂, –NO₂, –CO₂H, –CO₂CH₃, –CO₂CH₂CH₃, –CN, –SH, –OCH₃, –OCH₂CH₃,

$-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{NHCH}_3$, $-\text{NHCH}_2\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}_2$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHCH}_3$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, $-\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{NHC}(\text{O})\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{OH}$, or $-\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{NH}_2$. For example, the following groups are non-limiting examples of substituted heterocycloalkyl groups (more specifically, substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl groups):



The term “acyl” refers to the group $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}$, in which R is a hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, or aryl as those terms are defined above. The groups, $-\text{CHO}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{CH}_3$ (acetyl, Ac), $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_2$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, and $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_3$ are non-limiting examples of acyl groups. A “thioacyl” is defined in an analogous manner, except that the oxygen atom of the group $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}$ has been replaced with a sulfur atom, $-\text{C}(\text{S})\text{R}$. The term

10 “aldehyde” corresponds to an alkyl group, as defined above, attached to a $-\text{CHO}$ group.

The term “alkoxy” refers to the group $-\text{OR}$, in which R is an alkyl, as that term is defined above. Non-limiting examples include: $-\text{OCH}_3$ (methoxy), $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ (ethoxy), $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ (isopropoxy), or $-\text{OC}(\text{CH}_3)_3$ (*tert*-butoxy). The terms

15 “cycloalkoxy”, “alkenyloxy”, “alkynyloxy”, “aryloxy”, “aralkoxy”, “heteroaryloxy”, “heterocycloalkoxy”, and “acyloxy”, when used without the “substituted” modifier, refers to groups, defined as $-\text{OR}$, in which R is cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, and acyl, respectively. The term “alkylthio” and “acylthio” refers to the group $-\text{SR}$, in which R is an alkyl and acyl, respectively. The term “alcohol” corresponds to an alkane,

20 as defined above, wherein at least one of the hydrogen atoms has been replaced with a hydroxy group. The term “ether” corresponds to an alkane, as defined above, wherein at least one of the hydrogen atoms has been replaced with an alkoxy group.

The term “alkylamino” refers to the group $-\text{NHR}$, in which R is an alkyl, as that term is defined above. Non-limiting examples include: $-\text{NHCH}_3$ and $-\text{NHCH}_2\text{CH}_3$. The terms

25 “cycloalkylamino” and “heterocycloalkylamino”, when used without the “substituted” modifier, refers to groups, defined as $-\text{NHR}$, in which R is cycloalkyl and heterocycloalkyl, respectively. The term “dialkylamino” refers to the group $-\text{NRR}'$, in which R and R' can be the same or different alkyl groups. Non-limiting examples of dialkylamino groups include: $-\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ and $-\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3)$. The term “amido” (acylamino), when used without the “substituted”

30 modifier, refers to the group $-\text{NHR}$, in which R is acyl, as that term is defined above. A non-limiting example of an amido group is $-\text{NHC}(\text{O})\text{CH}_3$.

An “amine protecting group” or “amino protecting group” is well understood in the art. An amine protecting group is a group which modulates the reactivity of the amine group during a reaction which modifies some other portion of the molecule. Amine protecting groups can be found at least in Greene and Wuts, 1999, which is incorporated herein by reference. Some non-limiting examples of amino protecting groups include formyl, acetyl, propionyl, pivaloyl, *t*-butylacetyl, 2-chloroacetyl, 2-bromoacetyl, trifluoroacetyl, trichloroacetyl, *o*-nitrophenoxyacetyl, α -chlorobutyryl, benzoyl, 4-chlorobenzoyl, 4-bromobenzoyl, 4-nitrobenzoyl, and the like; sulfonyl groups such as benzenesulfonyl, *p*-toluenesulfonyl and the like; alkoxy- or aryloxycarbonyl groups (which form urethanes with the protected amine) such as benzyloxycarbonyl (Cbz), *p*-chlorobenzyloxycarbonyl, *p*-methoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, *p*-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl, 2-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl, *p*-bromobenzyloxycarbonyl, 3,4-dimethoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, 3,5-dimethoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, 2,4-dimethoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, 4-methoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, 2-nitro-4,5-dimethoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, 1-(*p*-biphenyl)-1-methylethoxycarbonyl, α,α -dimethyl-3,5-dimethoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, benzhydryloxycarbonyl, *t*-butyloxycarbonyl (Boc), diisopropylmethoxycarbonyl, isopropylloxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, methoxycarbonyl, allyloxycarbonyl (Alloc), 2,2,2-trichloroethoxycarbonyl, 2-trimethylsilylethylloxycarbonyl (Teoc), phenoxycarbonyl, 4-nitrophenoxycarbonyl, fluorenyl-9-methoxycarbonyl (Fmoc), cyclopentylloxycarbonyl, adamantylloxycarbonyl, cyclohexyloxycarbonyl, phenylthiocarbonyl and the like; alkylaminocarbonyl groups (which form ureas with the protect amine) such as ethylaminocarbonyl and the like; aralkyl groups such as benzyl, triphenylmethyl, benzyloxymethyl and the like; and silyl groups such as trimethylsilyl and the like. Additionally, the “amine protecting group” can be a divalent protecting group such that both hydrogen atoms on a primary amine are replaced with a single protecting group. In such a situation the amine protecting group can be phthalimide (phth) or a substituted derivative thereof wherein the term “substituted” is as defined above. In some embodiments, the halogenated phthalimide derivative may be tetrachlorophthalimide (TCphth). When used herein, a “protected amino group”, is a group of the formula $\text{PG}_{\text{MA}}\text{NH}-$ or $\text{PG}_{\text{DA}}\text{N}-$ wherein PG_{MA} is a monovalent amine protecting group, which may also be described as a “monovalently protected amino group” and PG_{DA} is a divalent amine protecting group as described above, which may also be described as a “divalently protected amino group”.

With the exception of the term “heterocycloalkyl”, when a chemical group is used with the “substituted” modifier, one or more hydrogen atom has been replaced, independently at each instance, by $-\text{OH}$, $-\text{F}$, $-\text{Cl}$, $-\text{Br}$, $-\text{I}$, $-\text{NH}_2$, $-\text{NO}_2$, $-\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, $-\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{CN}$, $-\text{SH}$,

$-\text{OCH}_3$, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{NHCH}_3$, $-\text{NHCH}_2\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}_2$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHCH}_3$,
 $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, $-\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{NHC}(\text{O})\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{OH}$, or $-\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{NH}_2$. For example, the
 following groups are non-limiting examples of substituted alkyl groups: $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$, $-\text{CF}_3$,
 $-\text{CH}_2\text{CN}$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OH}$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OCH}_3$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}_2$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{O})\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$,
 5 $-\text{CH}_2\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, and $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$. The term “haloalkyl” is a subset
 of substituted alkyl, in which the hydrogen atom replacement is limited to halo (*i.e.* $-\text{F}$, $-\text{Cl}$, $-\text{Br}$,
 or $-\text{I}$) such that no other atoms aside from carbon, hydrogen and halogen are present. The group,
 $-\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ is a non-limiting example of a haloalkyl. The term “fluoroalkyl” is a subset of substituted
 alkyl, in which the hydrogen atom replacement is limited to fluoro such that no other atoms aside
 10 from carbon, hydrogen and fluorine are present. The groups $-\text{CH}_2\text{F}$, $-\text{CF}_3$, and $-\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_3$ are non-
 limiting examples of fluoroalkyl groups. Non-limiting examples of substituted aralkyls are:
 (3-chlorophenyl)-methyl, and 2-chloro-2-phenyl-eth-1-yl. The groups, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_3$, $-\text{CO}_2\text{H}$
 (carboxyl), $-\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_3$ (methylcarboxyl), $-\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}_2$ (carbamoyl), and
 $-\text{CON}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, are non-limiting examples of substituted acyl groups. The groups $-\text{NHC}(\text{O})\text{OCH}_3$
 15 and $-\text{NHC}(\text{O})\text{NHCH}_3$ are non-limiting examples of substituted amido groups.

Some of the abbreviations used herein are as follows: Ac indicates an acetyl group
 ($-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{CH}_3$) Boc refers to *tert*-butyloxycarbonyl; COX-2, cyclooxygenase-2; cyPGs refers to
 cyclopentenone prostaglandins; DBDMH refers to 1,3-Dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin;
 DIBAL-H is diisobutylaluminum hydride; DMAP refers to 4-dimethylaminopyridine; DMF is
 20 dimethylformamide; DMSO is dimethyl sulfoxide; EDC refers to 1-ethyl-3-(3-
 dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide; Et_2O , diethyl ether; HO-1 stands for inducible heme
 oxygenase $\text{IFN}\gamma$ or $\text{IFN-}\gamma$ stand for interferon- γ ; $\text{IL-1}\beta$ stands for interleukin- 1β ; iNOS stands for
 inducible nitric oxide synthase; NCS refers to *N*-Chlorosuccinimide; NMO refers to
N-methylmorpholine *N*-oxide; NO stands for nitric oxide; Py stands for Pyridine; T3P refers to
 25 propylphosphonic anhydride; TFA is trifluoroacetic acid; THF is tetrahydrofuran; $\text{TNF}\alpha$ or TNF-
 α , tumor necrosis factor- α ; TPAP is tetrapropylammonium perruthenate; Ts stands for tosyl;
 TsOH or *p*- TsOH is *p*-toluenesulfonic acid.

The use of the word “a” or “an,” when used in conjunction with the term “comprising” in
 the claims and/or the specification may mean “one,” but it is also consistent with the meaning of
 30 “one or more,” “at least one,” and “one or more than one.”

Throughout this application, the term “about” is used to indicate that a value includes the
 inherent variation of error for the device, the method being employed to determine the value, or
 the variation that exists among the study subjects or patients.

An “active ingredient” (AI) or active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) (also referred to as an active compound, active substance, active agent, pharmaceutical agent, agent, biologically active molecule, or a therapeutic compound) is the ingredient in a pharmaceutical drug that is biologically active.

5 The terms “comprise,” “have” and “include” are open-ended linking verbs. Any forms or tenses of one or more of these verbs, such as “comprises,” “comprising,” “has,” “having,” “includes” and “including,” are also open-ended. For example, any method that “comprises,” “has” or “includes” one or more steps is not limited to possessing only those one or more steps and also covers other unlisted steps.

10 The term “effective,” as that term is used in the specification and/or claims, means adequate to accomplish a desired, expected, or intended result. “Effective amount,” “Therapeutically effective amount” or “pharmaceutically effective amount” when used in the context of treating a patient or subject with a compound means that amount of the compound which, when administered to the patient or subject, is sufficient to effect such treatment or prevention of the disease as those
15 terms are defined below.

 An “excipient” is a pharmaceutically acceptable substance formulated along with the active ingredient(s) of a medication, pharmaceutical composition, formulation, or drug delivery system. Excipients may be used, for example, to stabilize the composition, to bulk up the composition (thus often referred to as “bulking agents,” “fillers,” or “diluent” when used for this purpose), or to
20 confer a therapeutic enhancement on the active ingredient in the final dosage form, such as facilitating drug absorption, reducing viscosity, or enhancing solubility. Excipients include pharmaceutically acceptable versions of antiadherents, binders, coatings, colors, disintegrants, flavors, glidants, lubricants, preservatives, sorbents, sweeteners, and vehicles. The main excipient that serves as a medium for conveying the active ingredient is usually called the vehicle.
25 Excipients may also be used in the manufacturing process, for example, to aid in the handling of the active substance, such as by facilitating powder flowability or non-stick properties, in addition to aiding in vitro stability such as prevention of denaturation or aggregation over the expected shelf life. The suitability of an excipient will typically vary depending on the route of administration, the dosage form, the active ingredient, as well as other factors.

30 The term “hydrate” when used as a modifier to a compound means that the compound has less than one (*e.g.*, hemihydrate), one (*e.g.*, monohydrate), or more than one (*e.g.*, dihydrate) water molecules associated with each compound molecule, such as in solid forms of the compound.

 As used herein, the term “IC₅₀” refers to an inhibitory dose which is 50% of the maximum response obtained. This quantitative measure indicates how much of a particular drug or other

substance (inhibitor) is needed to inhibit a given biological, biochemical or chemical process (or component of a process, *i.e.* an enzyme, cell, cell receptor or microorganism) by half.

An “isomer” of a first compound is a separate compound in which each molecule contains the same constituent atoms as the first compound, but where the configuration of those atoms in
5 three dimensions differs.

As used herein, the term “patient” or “subject” refers to a living mammalian organism, such as a human, monkey, cow, sheep, goat, dog, cat, mouse, rat, guinea pig, or transgenic species thereof. In certain embodiments, the patient or subject is a primate. Non-limiting examples of human patients are adults, juveniles, infants and fetuses.

10 As generally used herein “pharmaceutically acceptable” refers to those compounds, materials, compositions, and/or dosage forms which are, within the scope of sound medical judgment, suitable for use in contact with the tissues, organs, and/or bodily fluids of human beings and animals without excessive toxicity, irritation, allergic response, or other problems or complications commensurate with a reasonable benefit/risk ratio.

15 “Pharmaceutically acceptable salts” means salts of compounds disclosed herein which are pharmaceutically acceptable, as defined above, and which possess the desired pharmacological activity. Such salts include acid addition salts formed with inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, and the like; or with organic acids such as 1,2-ethanedisulfonic acid, 2-hydroxyethanesulfonic acid, 2-naphthalenesulfonic acid, 20 acid, 3-phenylpropionic acid, 4,4'-methylenebis(3-hydroxy-2-ene-1-carboxylic acid), 4-methylbicyclo[2.2.2]oct-2-ene-1-carboxylic acid, acetic acid, aliphatic mono- and dicarboxylic acids, aliphatic sulfuric acids, aromatic sulfuric acids, benzenesulfonic acid, benzoic acid, camphorsulfonic acid, carbonic acid, cinnamic acid, citric acid, cyclopentanepropionic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, fumaric acid, glucoheptonic acid, gluconic acid, glutamic acid, glycolic acid, 25 heptanoic acid, hexanoic acid, hydroxynaphthoic acid, lactic acid, laurylsulfuric acid, maleic acid, malic acid, malonic acid, mandelic acid, methanesulfonic acid, muconic acid, *o*-(4-hydroxybenzoyl)benzoic acid, oxalic acid, *p*-chlorobenzenesulfonic acid, phenyl-substituted alkanolic acids, propionic acid, *p*-toluenesulfonic acid, pyruvic acid, salicylic acid, stearic acid, succinic acid, tartaric acid, tertiarybutylacetic acid, trimethylacetic acid, and the like.
30 Pharmaceutically acceptable salts also include base addition salts which may be formed when acidic protons present are capable of reacting with inorganic or organic bases. Acceptable inorganic bases include sodium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, potassium hydroxide, aluminum hydroxide and calcium hydroxide. Acceptable organic bases include ethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, tromethamine, *N*-methylglucamine and the like. It should be

recognized that the particular anion or cation forming a part of any salt of this invention is not critical, so long as the salt, as a whole, is pharmacologically acceptable. Additional examples of pharmaceutically acceptable salts and their methods of preparation and use are presented in *Handbook of Pharmaceutical Salts: Properties, and Use* (P. H. Stahl & C. G. Wermuth eds.,

5 Verlag Helvetica Chimica Acta, 2002).

A “pharmaceutically acceptable carrier,” “drug carrier,” or simply “carrier” is a pharmaceutically acceptable substance formulated along with the active ingredient medication that is involved in carrying, delivering and/or transporting a chemical agent. Drug carriers may be used to improve the delivery and the effectiveness of drugs, including for example, controlled-
10 release technology to modulate drug bioavailability, decrease drug metabolism, and/or reduce drug toxicity. Some drug carriers may increase the effectiveness of drug delivery to the specific target sites. Examples of carriers include: liposomes, microspheres (e.g., made of poly(lactic-co-glycolic) acid), albumin microspheres, synthetic polymers, nanofibers, protein-DNA complexes, protein conjugates, erythrocytes, virosomes, and dendrimers.

15 A “pharmaceutical drug” (also referred to as a pharmaceutical, pharmaceutical preparation, pharmaceutical composition, pharmaceutical formulation, pharmaceutical product, medicinal product, medicine, medication, medicament, or simply a drug, agent, or preparation) is a composition used to diagnose, cure, treat, or prevent disease, which comprises an active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) (defined above) and optionally contains one or more inactive
20 ingredients, which are also referred to as excipients (defined above).

“Prevention” or “preventing” includes: (1) inhibiting the onset of a disease in a subject or patient which may be at risk and/or predisposed to the disease but does not yet experience or display any or all of the pathology or symptomatology of the disease, and/or (2) slowing the onset of the pathology or symptomatology of a disease in a subject or patient which may be at risk and/or
25 predisposed to the disease but does not yet experience or display any or all of the pathology or symptomatology of the disease.

“Prodrug” means a compound that is convertible *in vivo* metabolically into an active pharmaceutical ingredient of the present invention. The prodrug itself may or may not also have activity with respect in a given indication. For example, a compound comprising a hydroxy group
30 may be administered as an ester that is converted by hydrolysis *in vivo* to the hydroxy compound. Non-limiting examples of suitable esters that may be converted *in vivo* into hydroxy compounds include acetates, citrates, lactates, phosphates, tartrates, malonates, oxalates, salicylates, propionates, succinates, fumarates, maleates, methylene-bis- β -hydroxynaphthoate, gentisates, isethionates, di-*p*-toluoyltartrates, methanesulfonates, ethanesulfonates, benzenesulfonates,

p-toluenesulfonates, cyclohexylsulfamates, quinates, and esters of amino acids. Similarly, a compound comprising an amine group may be administered as an amide that is converted by hydrolysis *in vivo* to the amine compound.

A “stereoisomer” or “optical isomer” is an isomer of a given compound in which the same
5 atoms are bonded to the same other atoms, but where the configuration of those atoms in three dimensions differs. “Enantiomers” are stereoisomers of a given compound that are mirror images of each other, like left and right hands. “Diastereomers” are stereoisomers of a given compound that are not enantiomers. Chiral molecules contain a chiral center, also referred to as a stereocenter or stereogenic center, which is any point, though not necessarily an atom, in a molecule bearing
10 groups such that an interchanging of any two groups leads to a stereoisomer. In organic compounds, the chiral center is typically a carbon, phosphorus or sulfur atom, though it is also possible for other atoms to be stereocenters in organic and inorganic compounds. A molecule can have multiple stereocenters, giving it many stereoisomers. In compounds whose stereoisomerism is due to tetrahedral stereogenic centers (*e.g.*, tetrahedral carbon), the total number of
15 hypothetically possible stereoisomers will not exceed 2^n , where n is the number of tetrahedral stereocenters. Molecules with symmetry frequently have fewer than the maximum possible number of stereoisomers. A 50:50 mixture of enantiomers is referred to as a racemic mixture. Alternatively, a mixture of enantiomers can be enantiomerically enriched so that one enantiomer is present in an amount greater than 50%. Typically, enantiomers and/or diastereomers can be
20 resolved or separated using techniques known in the art. It is contemplated that that for any stereocenter or axis of chirality for which stereochemistry has not been defined, that stereocenter or axis of chirality can be present in its *R* form, *S* form, or as a mixture of the *R* and *S* forms, including racemic and non-racemic mixtures. As used herein, the phrase “substantially free from other stereoisomers” means that the composition contains $\leq 15\%$, more preferably $\leq 10\%$, even
25 more preferably $\leq 5\%$, or most preferably $\leq 1\%$ of another stereoisomer(s).

“Treatment” or “treating” includes (1) inhibiting a disease in a subject or patient experiencing or displaying the pathology or symptomatology of the disease (*e.g.*, arresting further development of the pathology and/or symptomatology), (2) ameliorating a disease in a subject or patient that is experiencing or displaying the pathology or symptomatology of the disease (*e.g.*,
30 reversing the pathology and/or symptomatology), and/or (3) effecting any measurable decrease in a disease or symptom thereof in a subject or patient that is experiencing or displaying the pathology or symptomatology of the disease.

The term “unit dose” refers to a formulation of the compound or composition such that the formulation is prepared in a manner sufficient to provide a single therapeutically effective dose of

the active ingredient to a patient in a single administration. Such unit dose formulations that may be used include but are not limited to a single tablet, capsule, or other oral formulations, or a single vial with a syringeable liquid or other injectable formulations.

The above definitions supersede any conflicting definition in any reference that is incorporated by reference herein. The fact that certain terms are defined, however, should not be considered as indicative that any term that is undefined is indefinite. Rather, all terms used are believed to describe the invention in terms such that one of ordinary skill can appreciate the scope and practice the present invention.

VII. Examples

The following examples are included to demonstrate preferred embodiments of the invention. It should be appreciated by those of skill in the art that the techniques disclosed in the examples which follow represent techniques discovered by the inventor to function well in the practice of the invention, and thus can be considered to constitute preferred modes for its practice. However, those of skill in the art should, in light of the present disclosure, appreciate that many changes can be made in the specific embodiments which are disclosed and still obtain a like or similar result without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

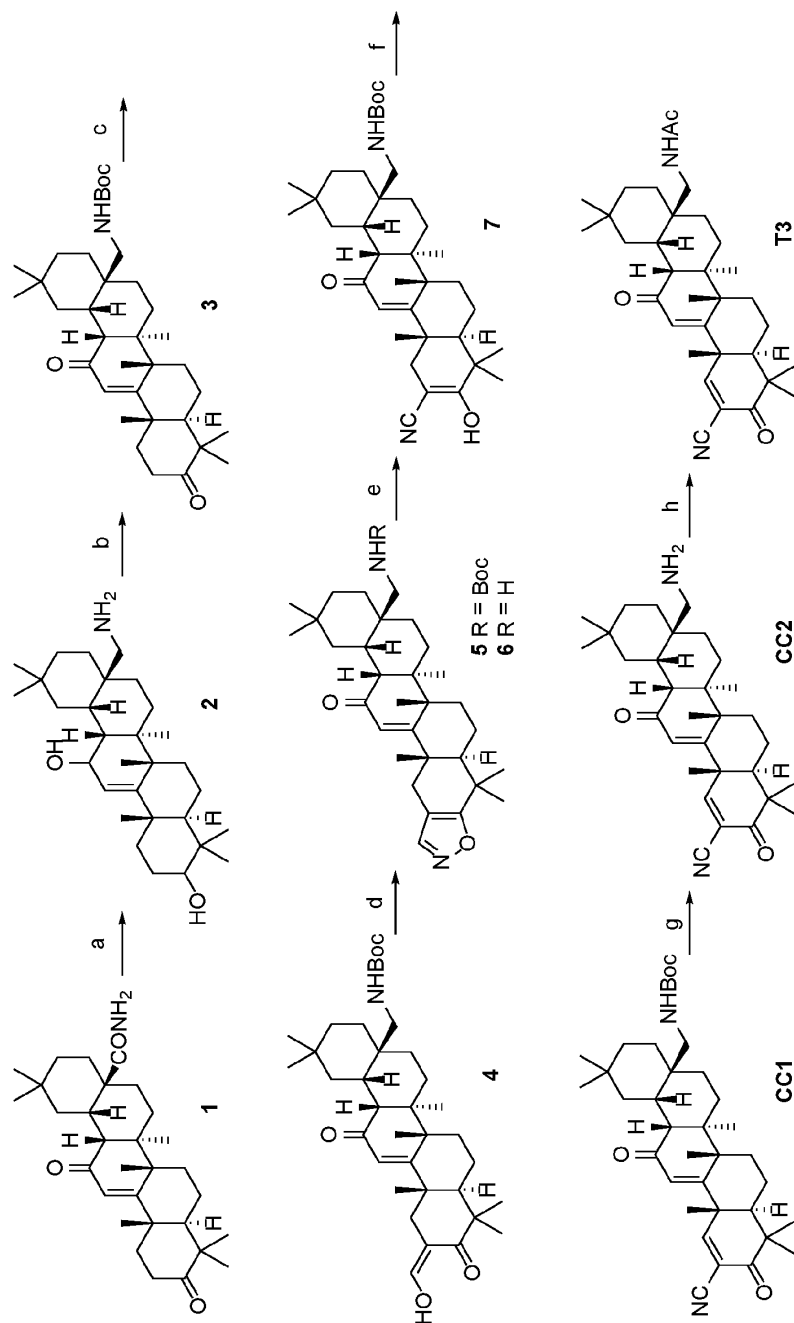
Example 1: Experimental Procedures and Characterization Data

A. General Information

Unless otherwise stated, commercially reagents were used as received, and all reactions were run under nitrogen atmosphere. All solvents were of HPLC or ACS grade. Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra were recorded on a *Varian Inova-400* spectrometer at operating frequencies of 400 MHz (^1H NMR) or 100 MHz (^{13}C NMR). Chemical shifts (δ) are given in ppm relative to residual solvent (usually chloroform δ 7.26 ppm for ^1H NMR) and coupling constants (J) in Hz. Multiplicity is tabulated as s for singlet, d for doublet, t for triplet, q for quadruplet, and m for multiplet. Mass spectra were recorded on Waters Micromass ZQ or Agilent 6120 mass spectrometer. The compounds of the present disclosure may be prepared according to the methods outlined in Example 1 as well as methods known to a skilled artisan, including those disclosed in Honda et al., 2002, Sharma et al., 2004, and van Berkel et al., 2012, which are incorporated by reference herein.

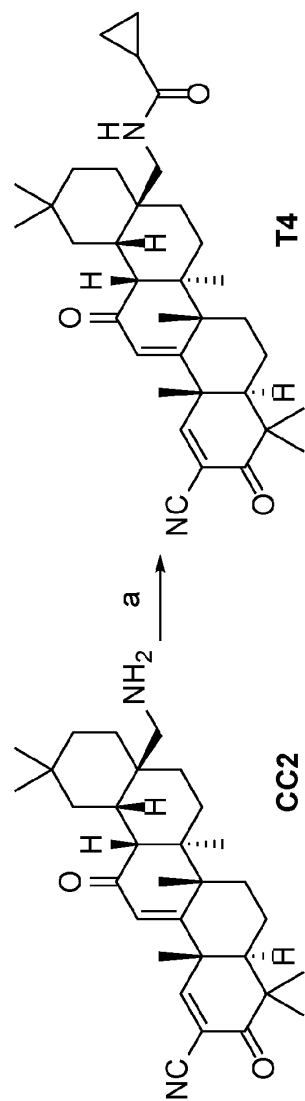
B. Synthetic Routes to Compounds of the Present Disclosure

Scheme 1.



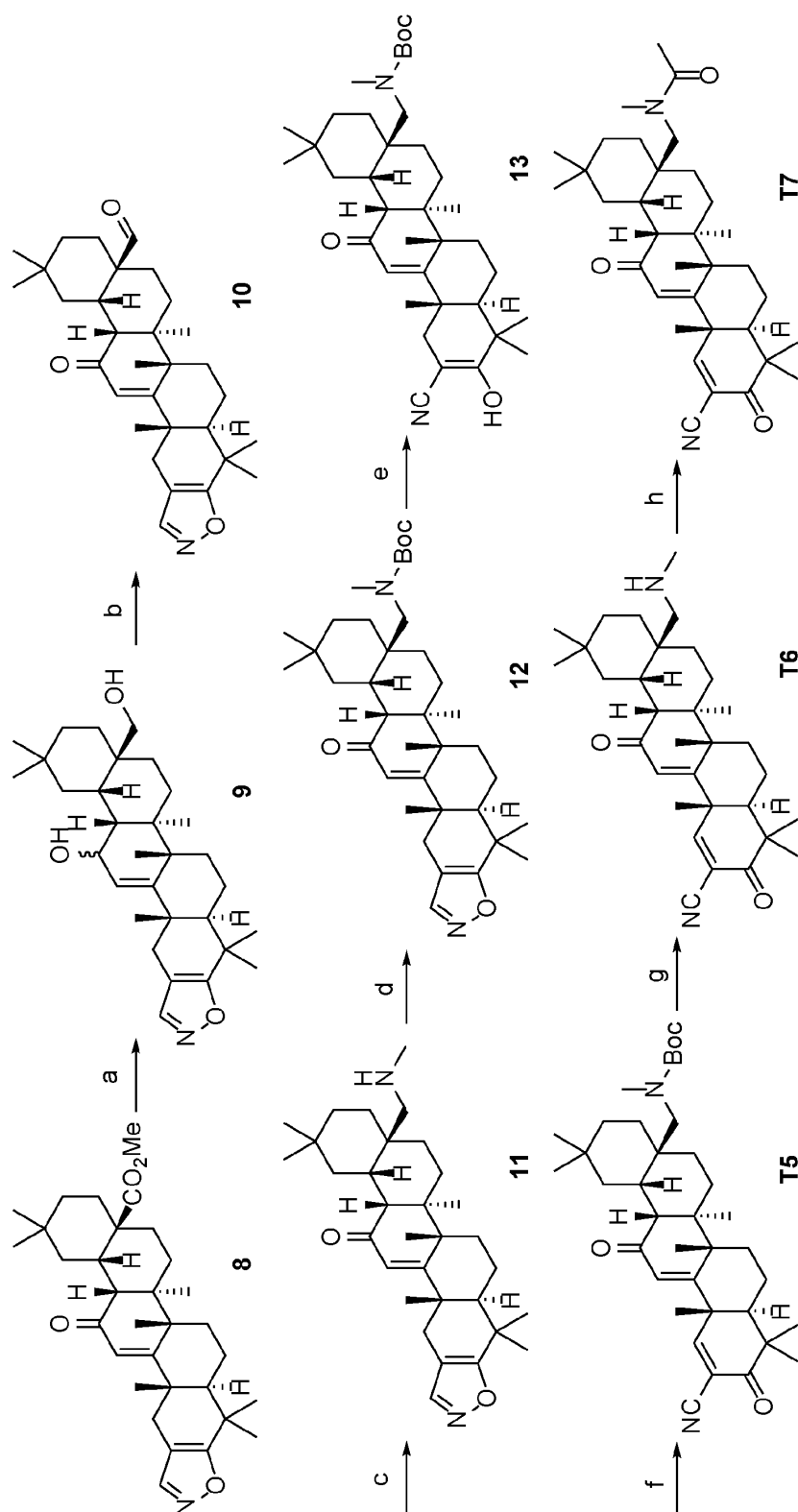
Reagents and conditions: a) LiAlH_4 , THF, reflux, 88%; b) 1) Boc_2O , NaHCO_3 , THF, H_2O , rt; 2) Jones' reagent, acetone, 0°C , 55%; c) HCO_2Et , NaOMe , MeOH , 0°C -rt; d) $\text{NH}_2\text{OH}\cdot\text{HCl}$, EtOH , H_2O , 60°C , 56%; e) NaOMe , MeOH , 55°C , 23% for 5; 23% for 6; f) 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, DMF , 0°C ; pyridine, 55°C , 86%; g) TFA, CH_2Cl_2 , 0°C , 65%; h) Ac_2O , Et_3N , CH_2Cl_2 , 0°C , 71%.

Scheme 2.



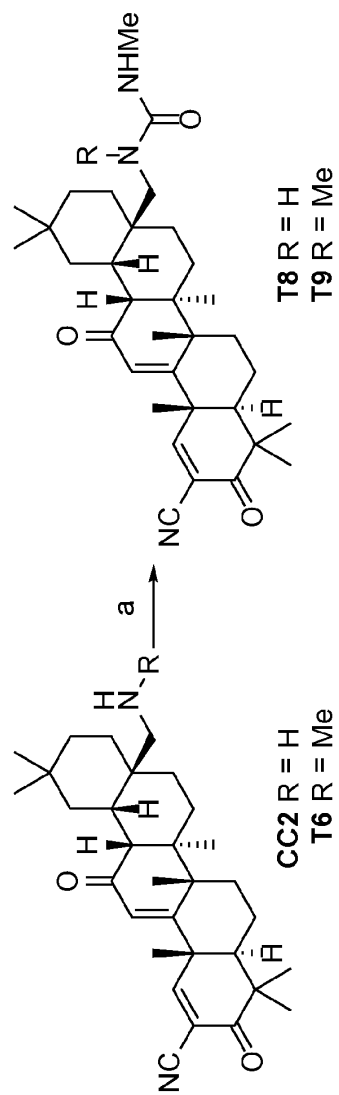
Reagents and conditions: a) cyclopropanecarbonyl chloride, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C, 60%.

Scheme 3.



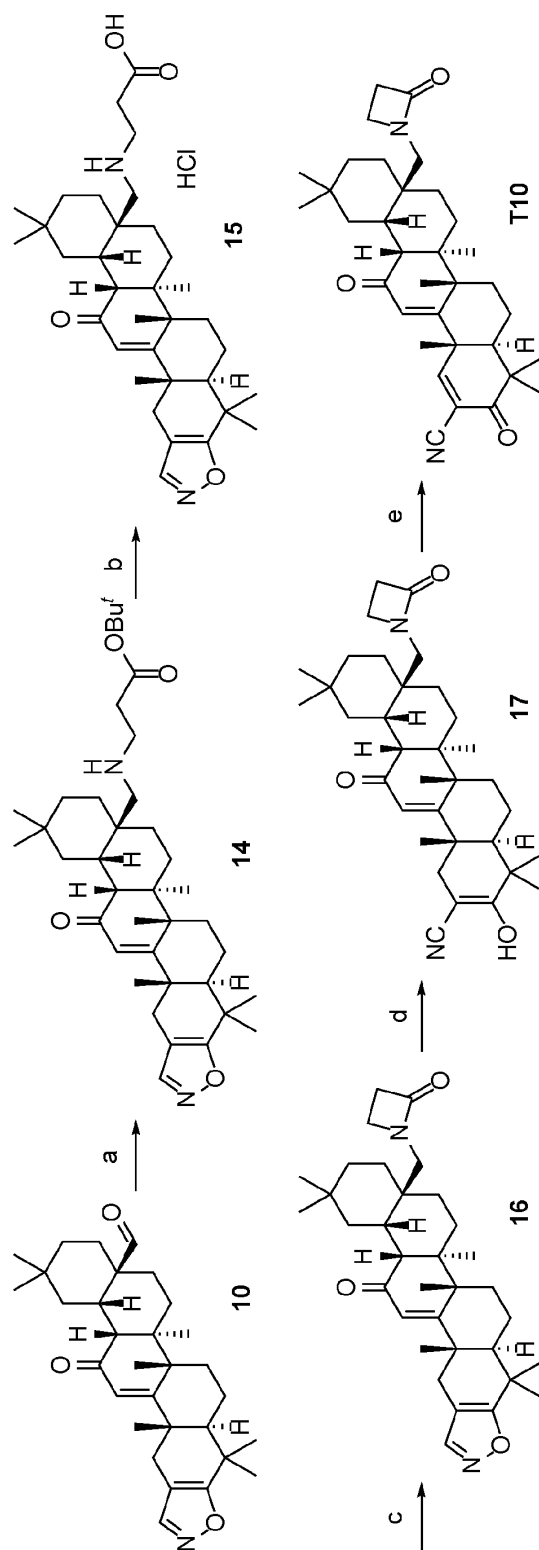
Reagents and conditions: a) DIBAL-H, toluene, THF, 0 °C-rt; b) NMO, TPAP, 4 Å MS, CH₂Cl₂, rt, 68% from **8**; c) methylamine, AcOH, NaBH₃CN, MeOH, THF, rt, 80%; d) (Boc)₂O, NaHCO₃, THF, H₂O, rt, 93%; e) NaOMe, MeOH, 55 °C, 92%; f) 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, DMF, 0 °C; pyridine, 55 °C, 82%; g) TFA, CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C, 89%; h) Ac₂O, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C, 74%.

Scheme 4.



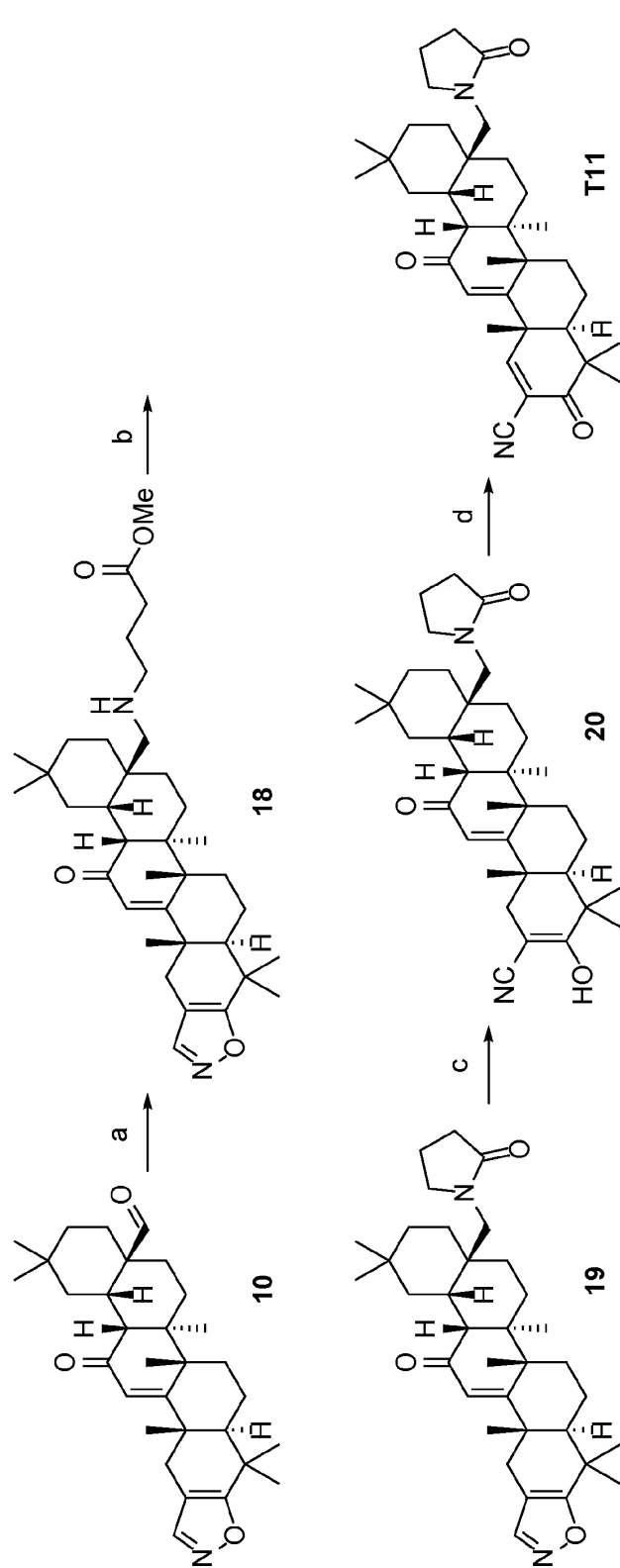
Reagents and conditions: a) N-methylcarbamoyl chloride, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C, 73% for **T8**; 43% for **T9**.

Scheme 5



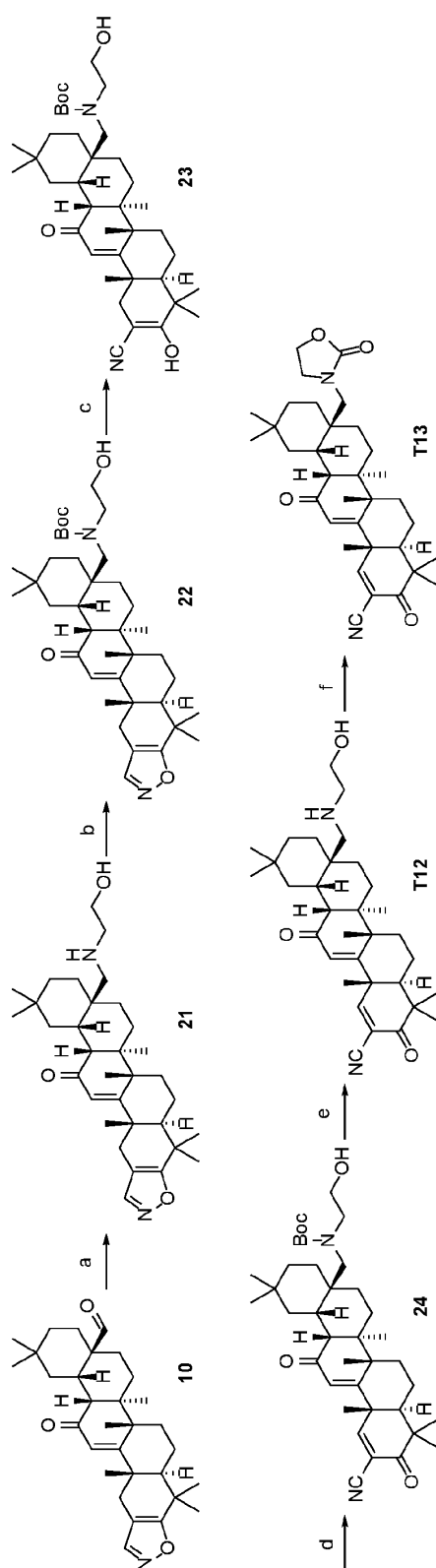
Reagents and conditions: a) *tert*-butyl 3-aminopropanoate hydrochloride, Et₃N, THF, rt; NaBH₄, EtOH, rt, 83%; b) HCl in 1,4-dioxane, rt, 85%; c) POCl₃, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C, 68%; d) NaOMe, MeOH, 55 °C, 94%; e) 1,3-Dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, DMF, 0 °C; pyridine, 60 °C, 77%.

Scheme 6



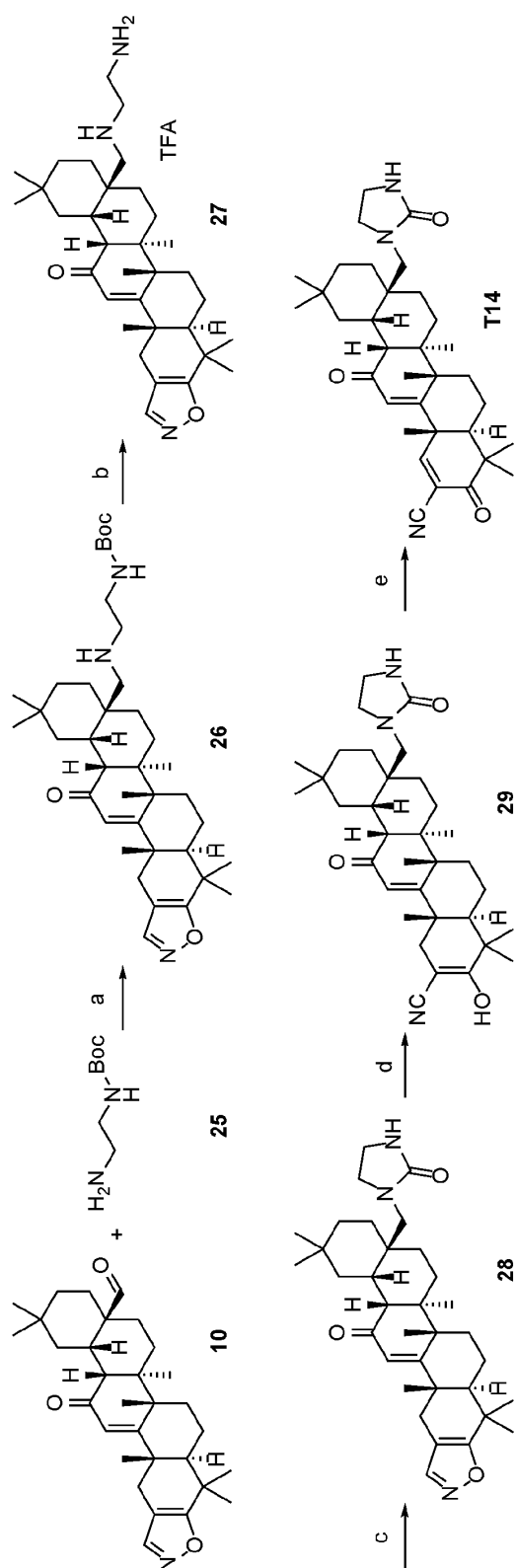
Reagents and conditions: a) methyl 4-aminobutanoate hydrochloride, Et_3N , $\text{NaBH}(\text{OAc})_3$, THF, rt; NaBH_4 , MeOH, rt, 99%; b) toluene, 140 °C, 75%; c) NaOMe , MeOH, 55 °C, 96%; d) 1,3-Dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, DMF, 0 °C; pyridine, 55 °C, 70%.

Scheme 7



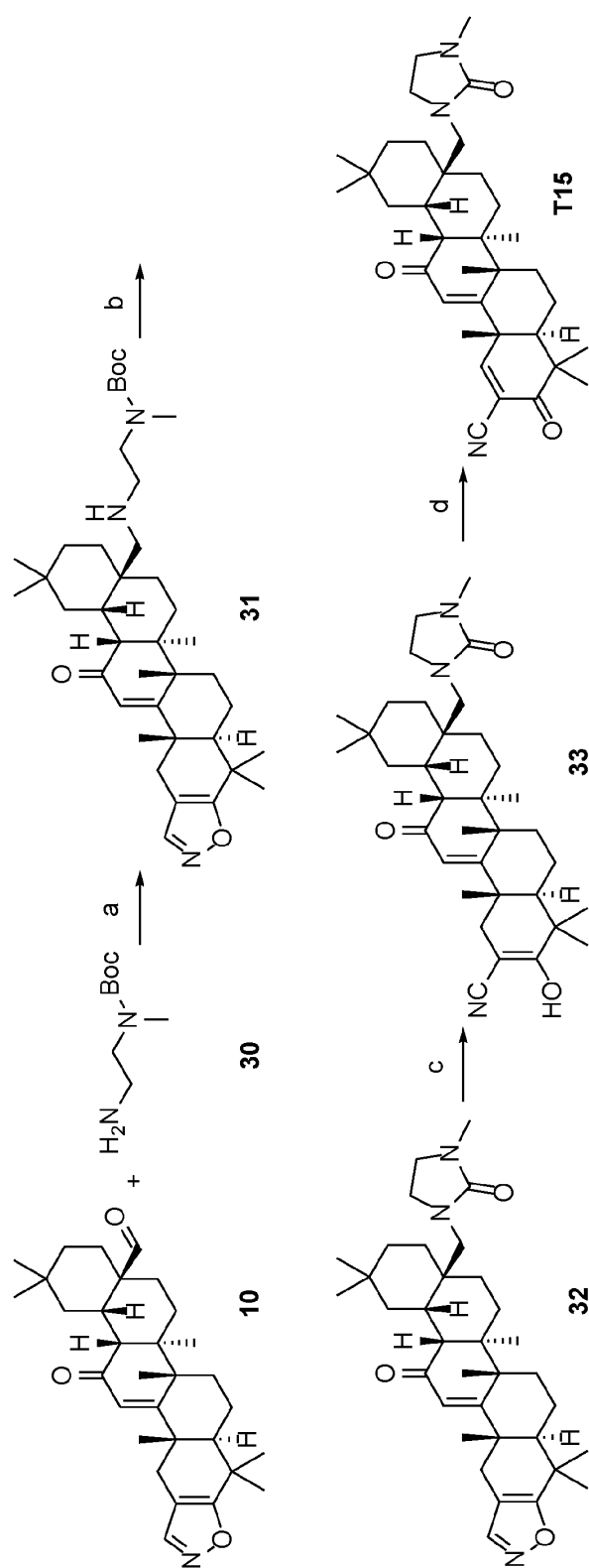
Reagents and conditions: a) ethanolamine, HOAc, NaBH₃CN, MeOH, THF, rt, 63%; b) Boc₂O, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, rt, 78%; c) K₂CO₃, MeOH, rt, 74%; d) 1,3-Dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, DMF, 0 °C; pyridine, 60 °C, 71%; e) TFA, CH₂Cl₂, rt, 39%; f) CDI, CH₂Cl₂, rt, 43%.

Scheme 8



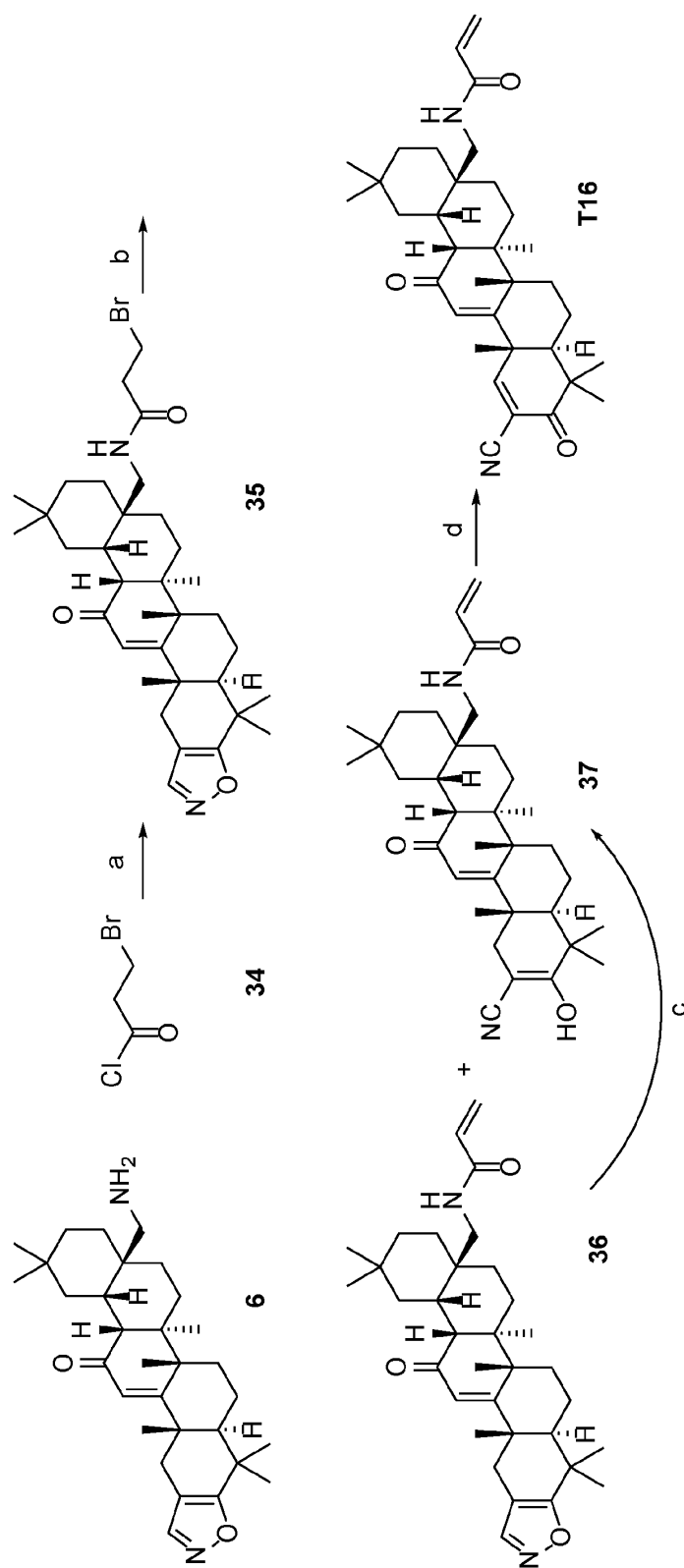
Reagents and conditions: a) NaBH_3CN , AcOH , MeOH , THF , rt, 94%; b) TFA, CH_2Cl_2 , rt; c) CDI, Hunig's base, 1,4-dioxane, 80 °C, 27% from 26; d) K_2CO_3 , MeOH , rt, 77%; e) 1,3-Dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, DMF , 0 °C; pyridine, 60 °C, 64%.

Scheme 9



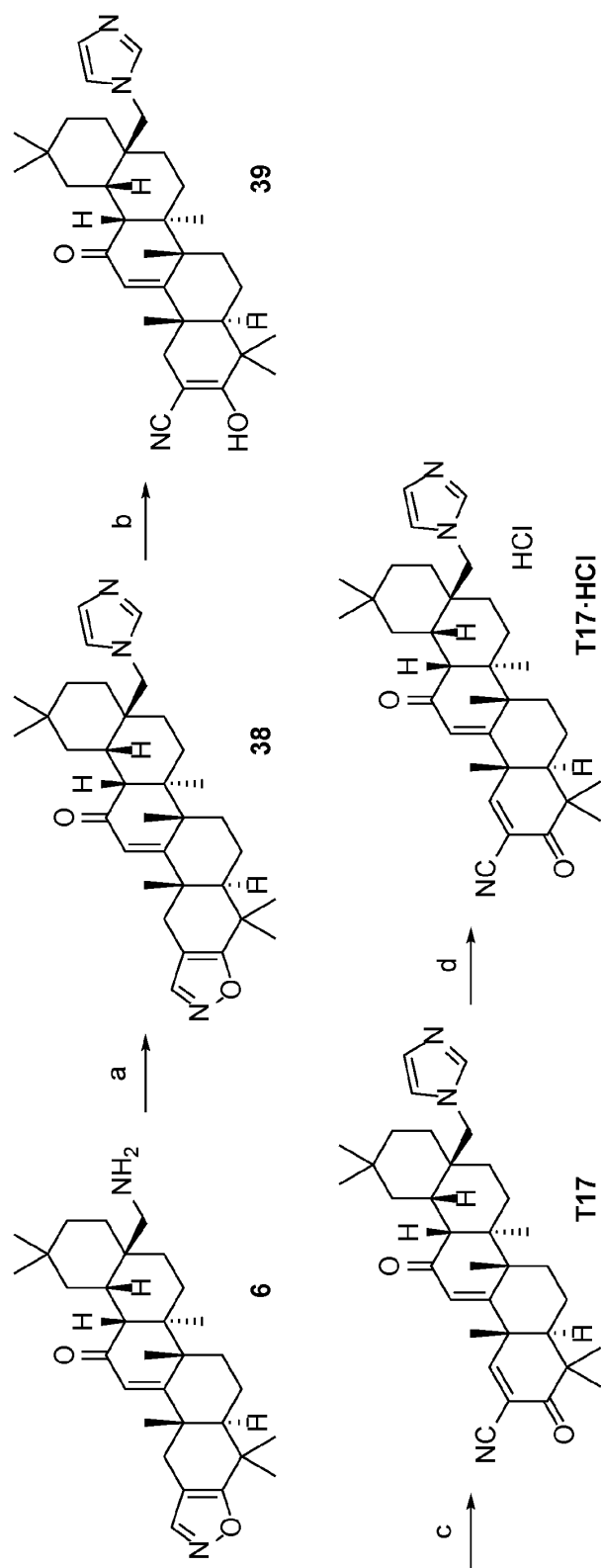
Reagents and conditions: a) NaBH_3CN , AcOH , MeOH , THF , rt, 82%; b) 1) TFA , CH_2Cl_2 , rt; 2) Phosgene, toluene, CH_2Cl_2 , rt, 49%; c) K_2CO_3 , MeOH , rt, 74%; d) 1,3-Dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, DMF , 0 °C; pyridine, 60 °C, 90%.

Scheme 10

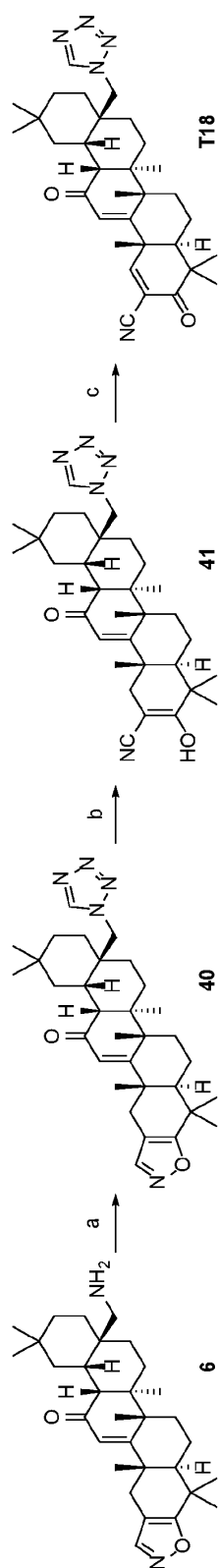


Reagents and conditions: a) Et_3N , CH_2Cl_2 , 0°C , quantitative yield; b) NaH , THF, 0°C -rt; c) NaOMe , MeOH, 55°C , 58% from 6; d) 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, DMF, 0°C ; pyridine, 55°C , 36%.

Scheme 11

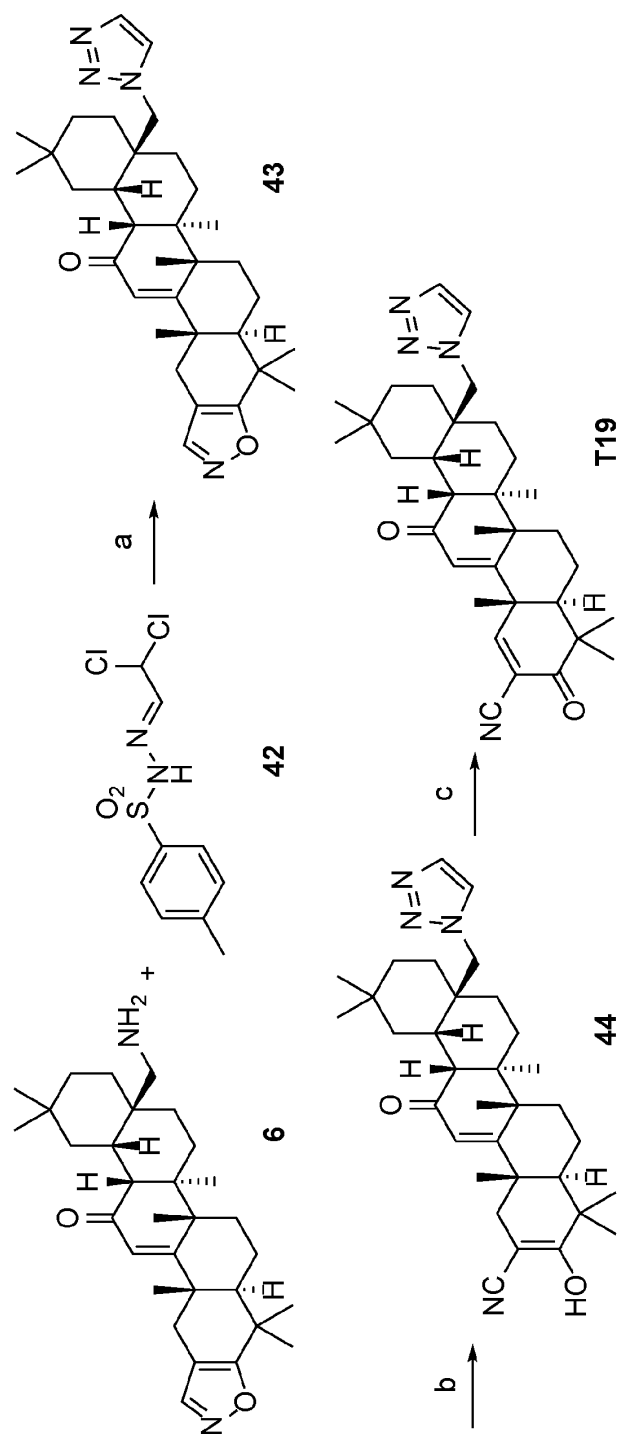


Scheme 12



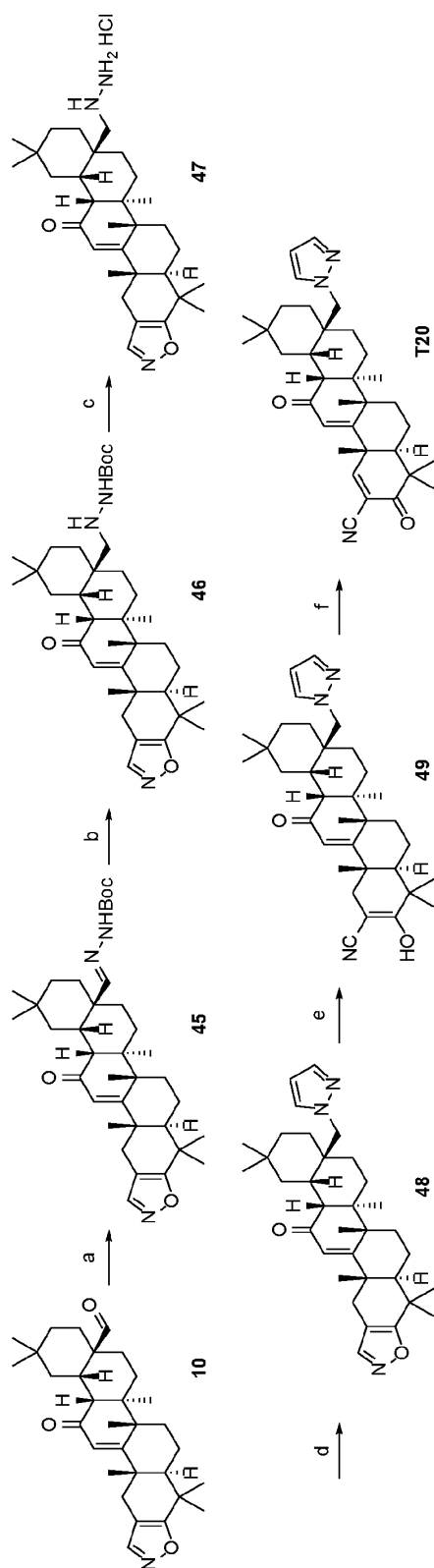
Reagents and conditions: a) trimethyl orthoformate, NaN_3 , AcOH, rt-80 °C, 75%; b) NaOMe, MeOH, 55 °C, 71%; c) 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, DMF, 0 °C, pyridine, 60 °C, 38%.

Scheme 13



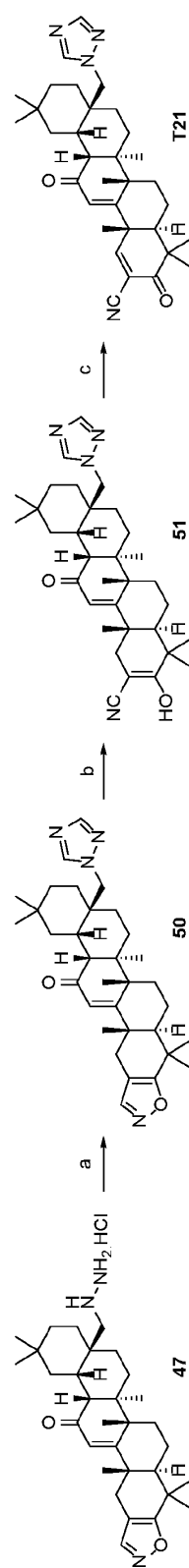
Reagents and conditions: a) Hunig's base, EtOH, MeCN, 0 °C-rt, 82%; b) NaOMe, MeOH, 55 °C, 79%; c) 1,3-Dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, DMF, 0 °C; pyridine, 60 °C, 92%.

Scheme 14

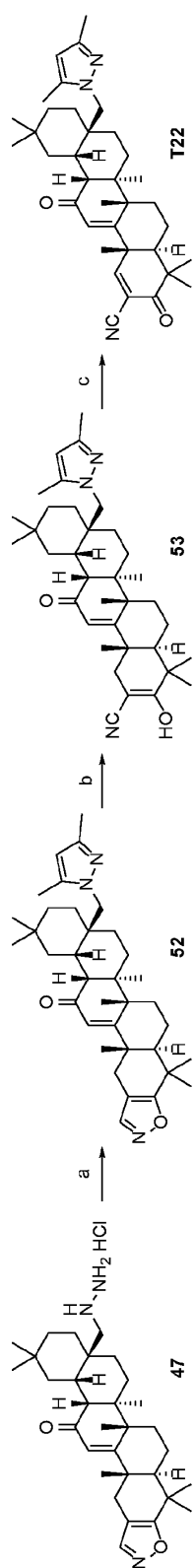


Reagents and conditions: a) *tert*-Butyl carbazate, THF, 70 °C, 95%; b) NaCNBH₃, acetic acid, THF, 70 °C, 84%; c) 4 M HCl in 1,4-dioxane, THF, 70 °C, 79%; d) 1,1,3,3-Tetramethoxypropane, 12 N aq. HCl, EtOH, rt-reflux, 63%; e) NaOMe, MeOH, 55 °C; f) 1,3-Dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, DMF, 0 °C; pyridine, 60 °C, 64% from **48**.

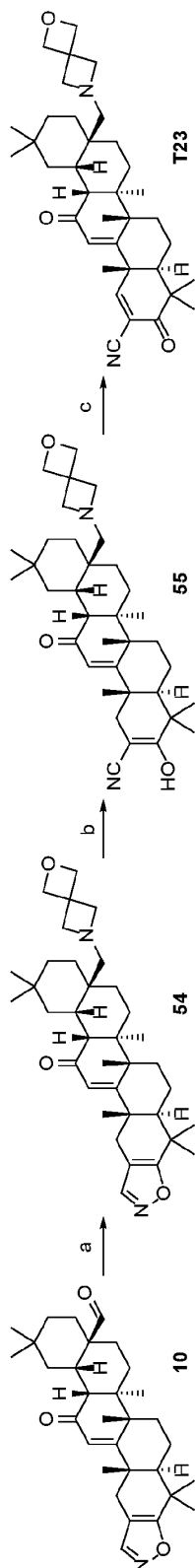
Scheme 15



Reagents and conditions: a) 1,3,5-triazine, HCOOH, rt, 64%; b) NaOMe, MeOH, 55 °C; c) 1,3-Dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, DMF, 0 °C; pyridine, 60 °C, 66% from **50**.

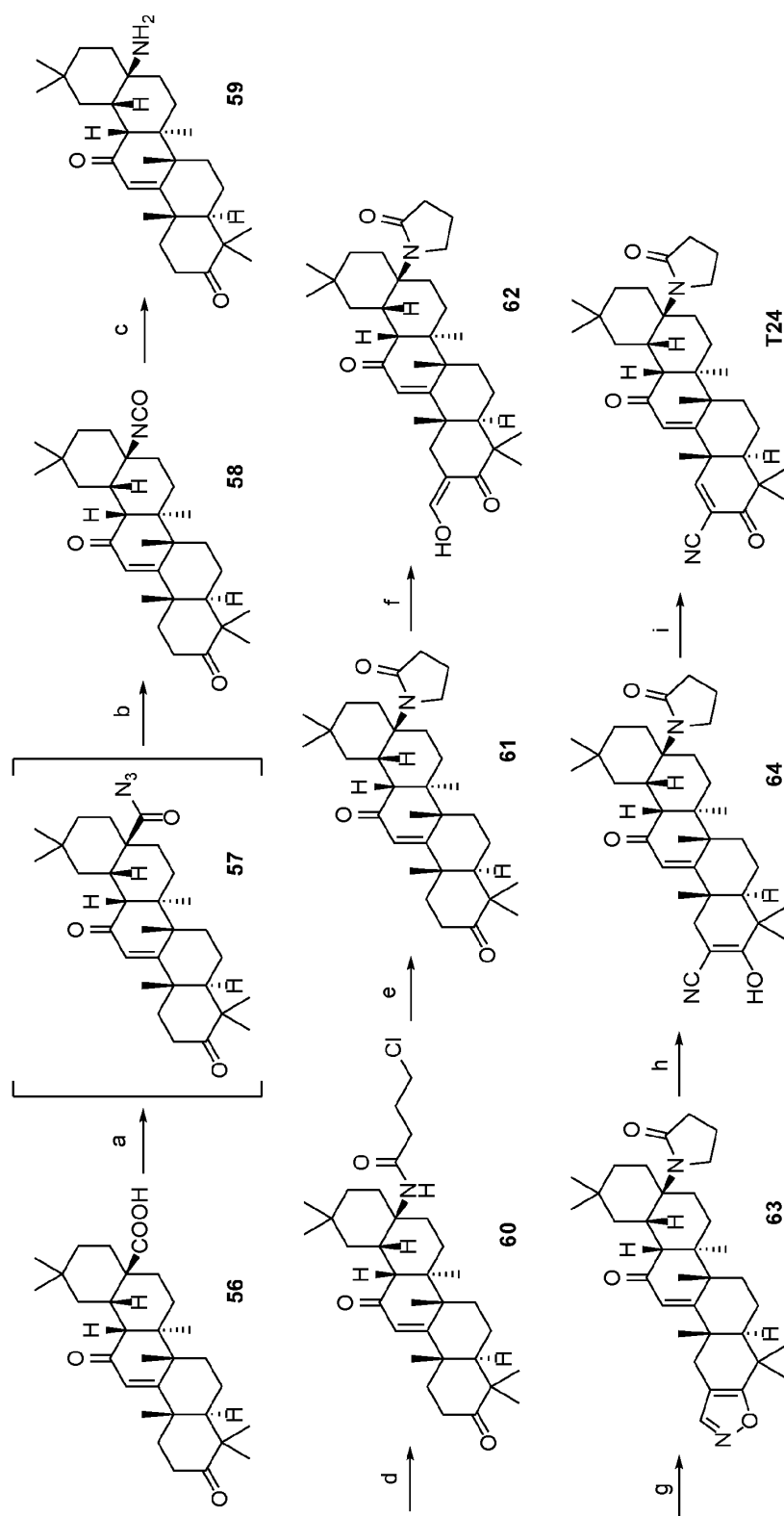
Scheme 16

Reagents and conditions: a) acetylacetone, 12 N aq. HCl, EtOH, 80 °C, 87%; b) NaOMe, MeOH, 55 °C, 84%; c) DDQ, toluene, 85 °C, 25%.

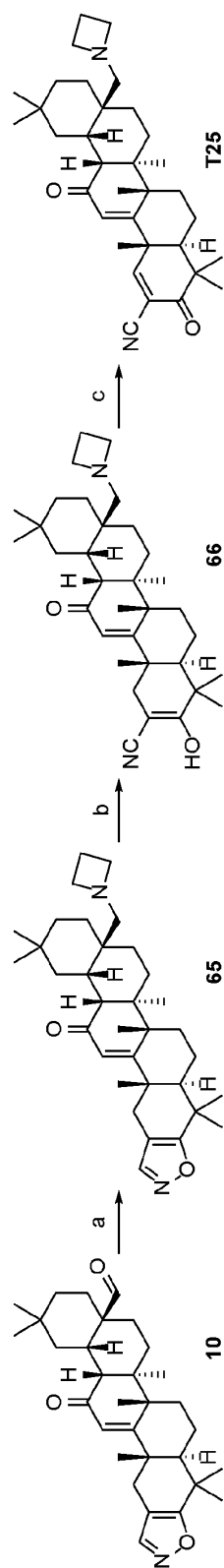
Scheme 17

Reagents and conditions: a) 2-oxa-6-azaspiro[3.3]heptane, AcOH, NaBH₃CN, MeOH, THF, rt, 51%; b) K₂CO₃, MeOH, rt, quantitative yield; c) 1,3-Dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, DMF, 0 °C, 8%.

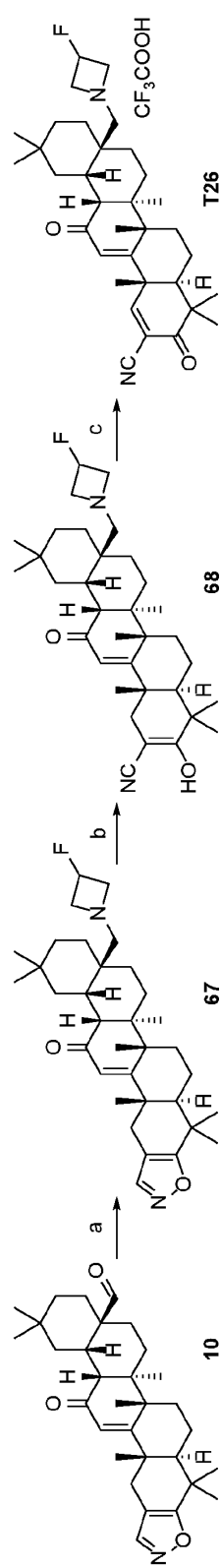
Scheme 18



Reagents and conditions: a) diphenyl phosphorazide, Et₃N, toluene, 0 °C to rt; b) toluene, 80 °C, 88% from 56; c) aq. HCl, MeCN, rt, 95%; d) 4-chlorobutanoyl chloride, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, rt, 95%; e) NaH, DMF, 0 °C to rt; f) HCO₂Et, NaOMe, MeOH, rt; g) NH₂OH·HCl, EtOH, water, 55 °C, 22% from 60; h) K₂CO₃, MeOH, rt, quant.; i) 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, DMF, 0 °C to rt; pyridine, 55 °C, 21%.

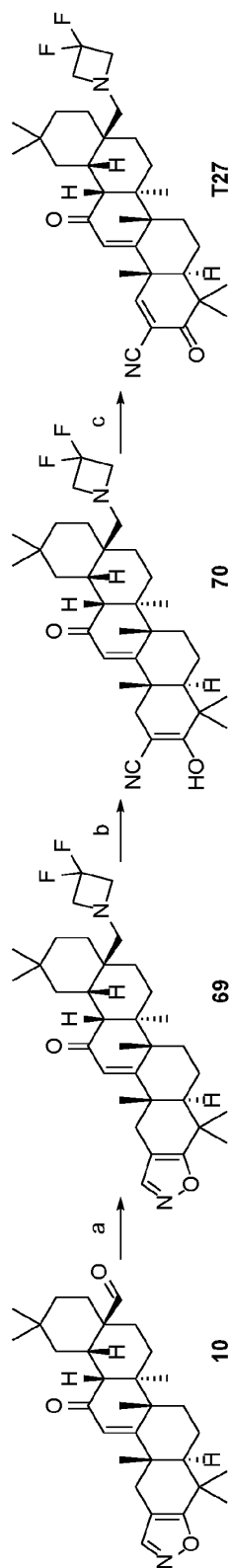
Scheme 19

Reagents and conditions: a) azetidine hydrochloride, N,N-diisopropylethylamine, AcOH, THF, rt; NaBH₃CN, MeOH, rt, 31%; b) NaOMe, 5 °C, 98%; c) DDQ, toluene, 50 °C, 26%.

Scheme 20

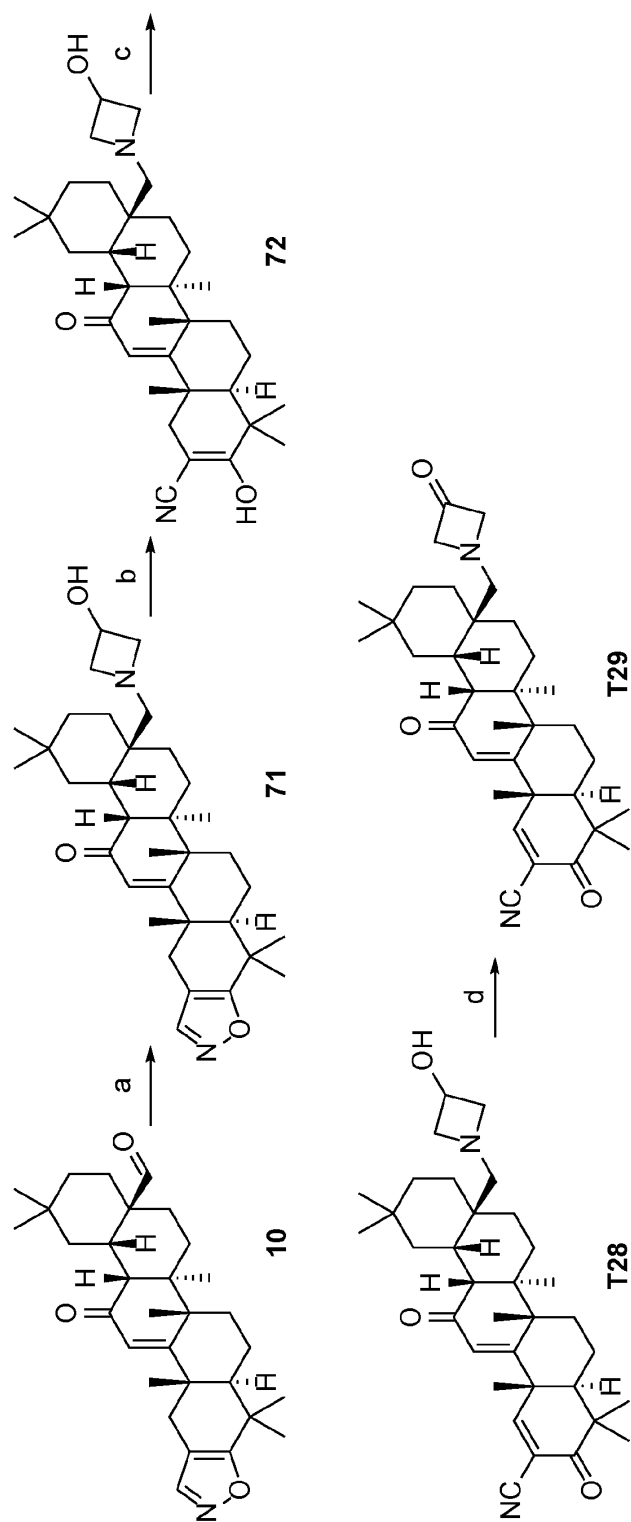
Reagents and conditions: a) 3-fluoroazetidine hydrochloride, N,N-diisopropylethylamine, AcOH, THF, rt; NaBH₃CN, MeOH, rt, 61%; b) NaOMe, MeOH, 55 °C, 90%; c) DDQ, toluene, 50 °C, 14%.

Scheme 21



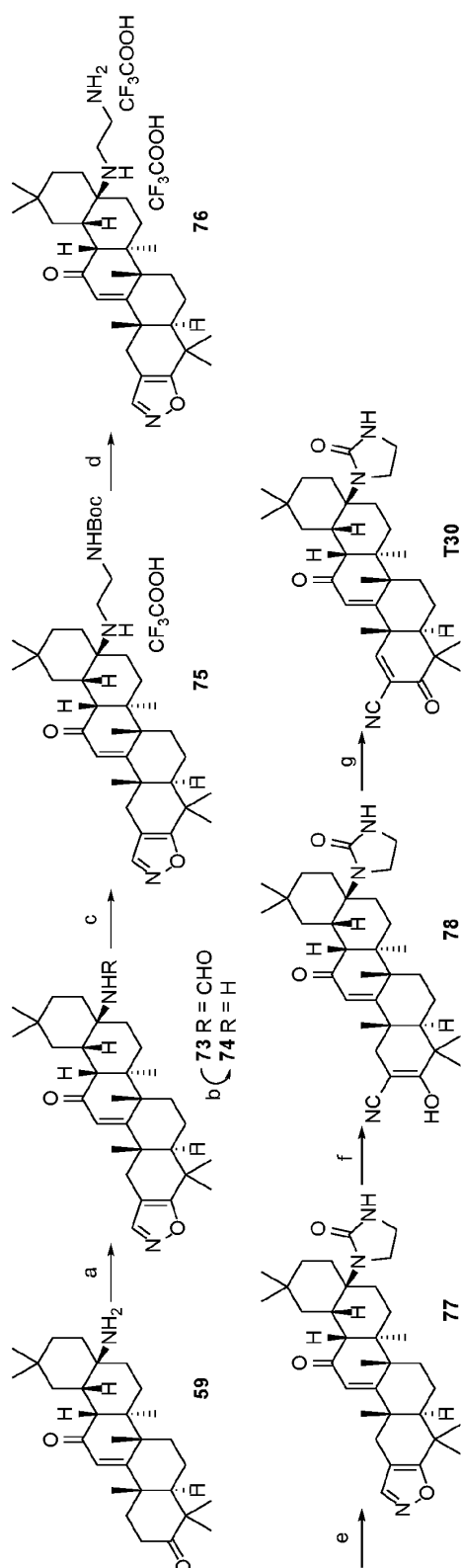
Reagents and conditions: a) 3,3-difluoroazetidine hydrochloride, N,N-diisopropylethylamine, AcOH, THF, rt; NaBH₃CN, MeOH, rt, 47%;
b) NaOMe, MeOH, 55 °C, 94%; c) DDQ, toluene, 50 °C, 37%.

Scheme 22



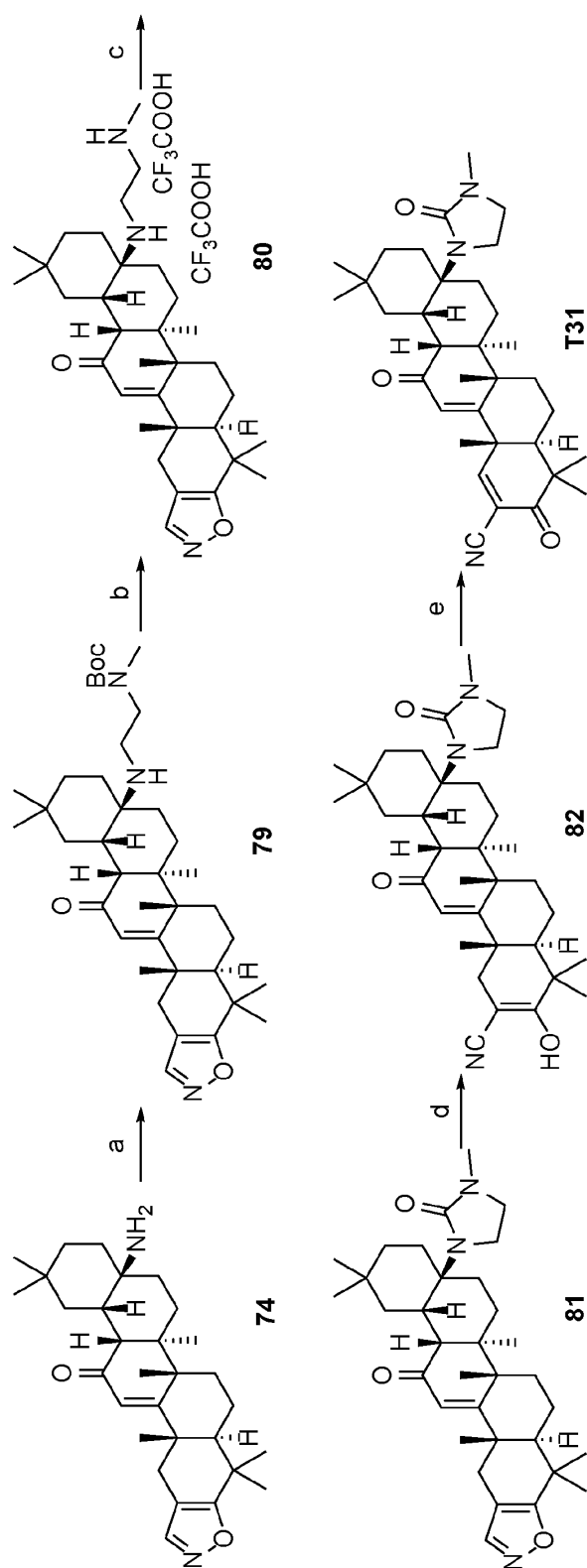
Reagents and conditions: a) azetidin-3-ol hydrochloride, N,N-diisopropylethylamine, THF, rt; AcOH, NaBH₃CN, MeOH, rt, 40%; b) NaOMe, MeOH, 55 °C, 83%; c) DDQ, toluene, 50 °C, 22%; d) oxalyl chloride, DMSO, CH₂Cl₂, -78 °C; Et₃N, -78 °C to rt, 68%.

Scheme 23



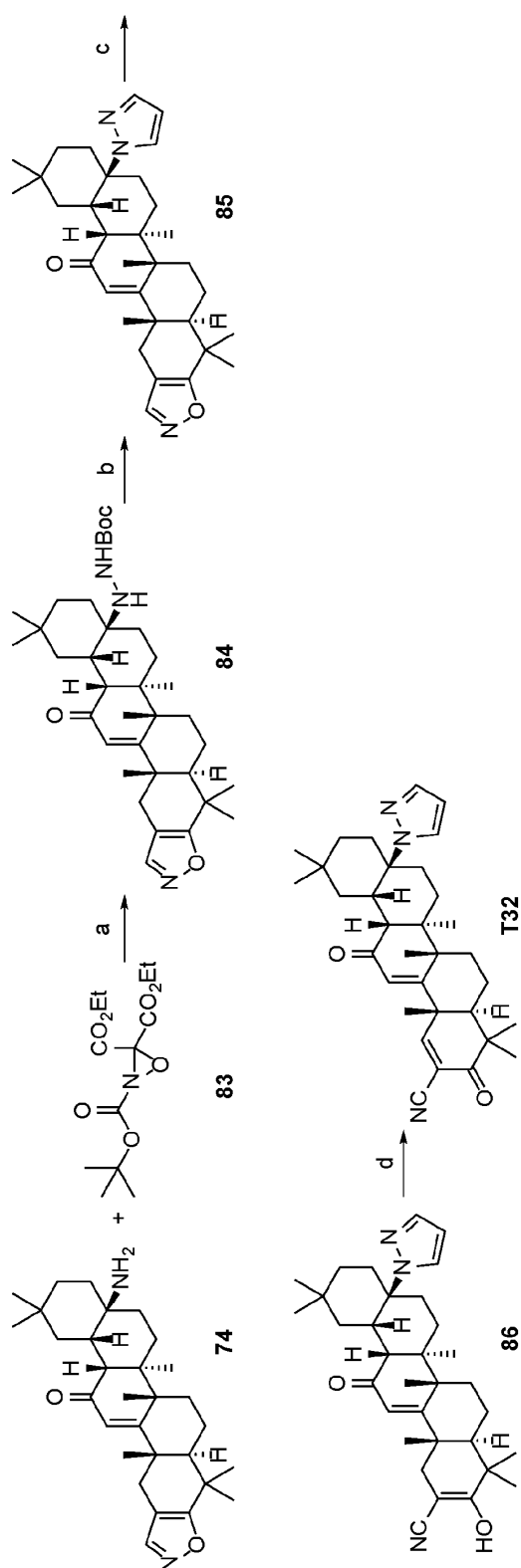
Reagents and conditions: a) 1) HCO_2Et , NaOMe , MeOH , 0°C to rt ; 2) $\text{NH}_2\text{OH}\cdot\text{HCl}$, EtOH , water , 55°C ; b) 12 M aq. HCl , MeOH , 60°C , 99% from **59**; c) $\text{N-Boc-2-aminoacetaldehyde}$, $\text{NaB(OAc)}_3\text{H}$, $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$, 65°C , 32%; d) $\text{CF}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, CH_2Cl_2 , rt , 41%; e) Phosgene , $\text{N,N-diisopropylethylamine}$, toluene , CH_2Cl_2 , rt , 94%; f) K_2CO_3 , MeOH , rt , 91%; g) $1,3\text{-Dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin}$, DMF , 0°C ; pyridine , 60°C , 16%.

Scheme 24



Reagents and conditions: a) *t*-butyl methyl(2-oxoethyl)carbamate, NaBH(OAc)₃, ClCH₂CH₂Cl, 65 °C to rt, 73%; b) CF₃CO₂H, CH₂Cl₂, rt, 61%; c) Phosgene, N,N-diisopropylethylamine, toluene, CH₂Cl₂, rt, 89%; d) K₂CO₃, MeOH, rt, 78%; e) 1,3-Dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, DMF, 0 °C, pyridine, 60 °C, 28%.

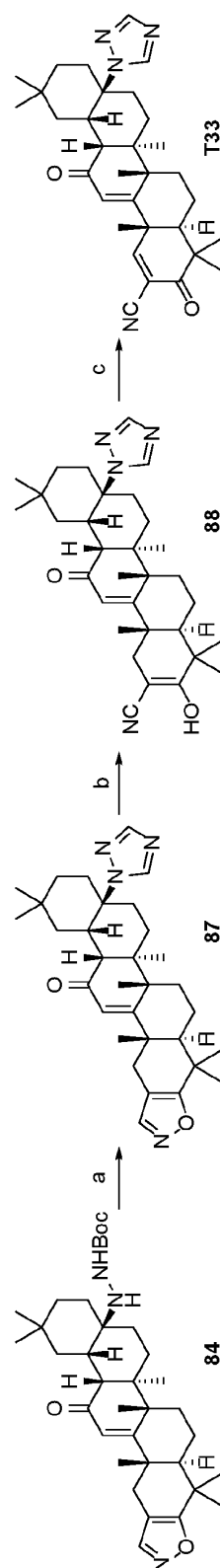
Scheme 25



Reagents and conditions: a) CH_2Cl_2 , 0 °C, 51%; b) 1) 4 M HCl in 1,4-dioxane, CH_2Cl_2 , 0 °C to 60 °C; $\text{CF}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, CH_2Cl_2 , rt; 2) 1,1,3,3-tetramethoxy-propane, 12 M aq. HCl, EtOH, 80 °C to rt, 60%; c) K_2CO_3 , MeOH, rt, 88%; d) 1,3-Dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, DMF, rt; pyridine, 60 °C, 41%.

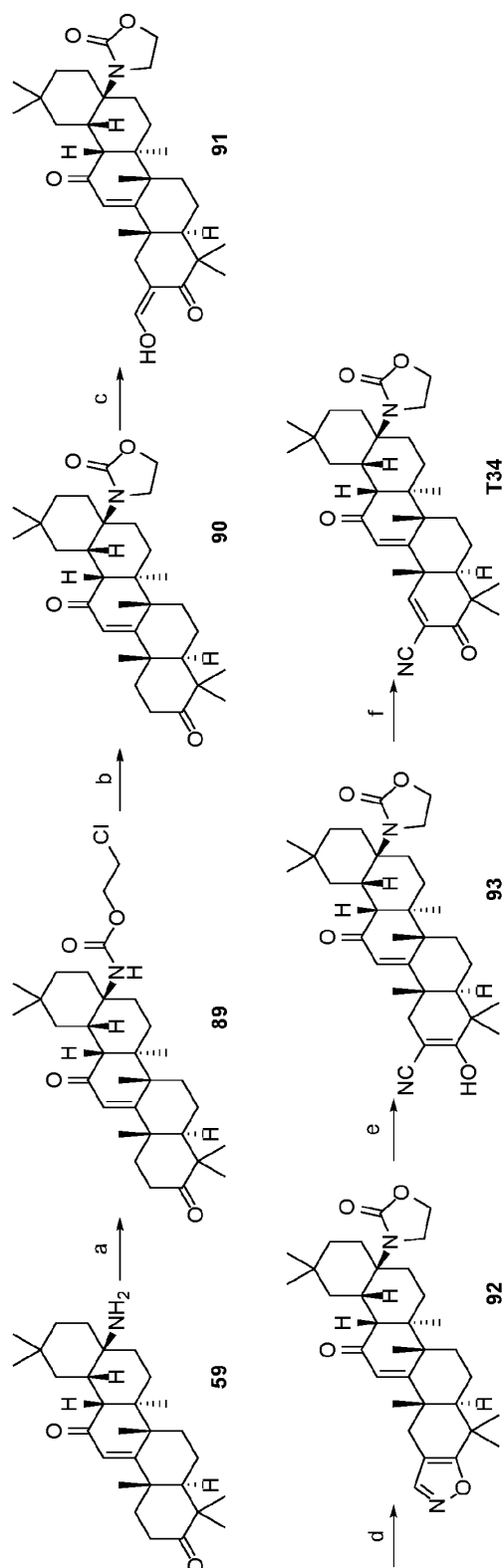
5

Scheme 26



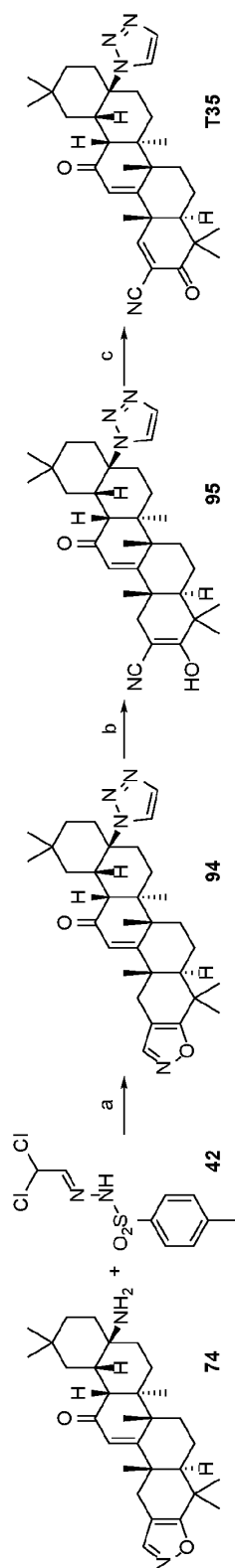
Reagents and conditions: a) 1) $\text{CF}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, CH_2Cl_2 , rt; 2) 1,3,5-triazine, HCO_2H , rt, 59%; b) K_2CO_3 , MeOH , rt, 86%; c) 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, DMF , rt, pyridine, 60 °C, 87%.

Scheme 27



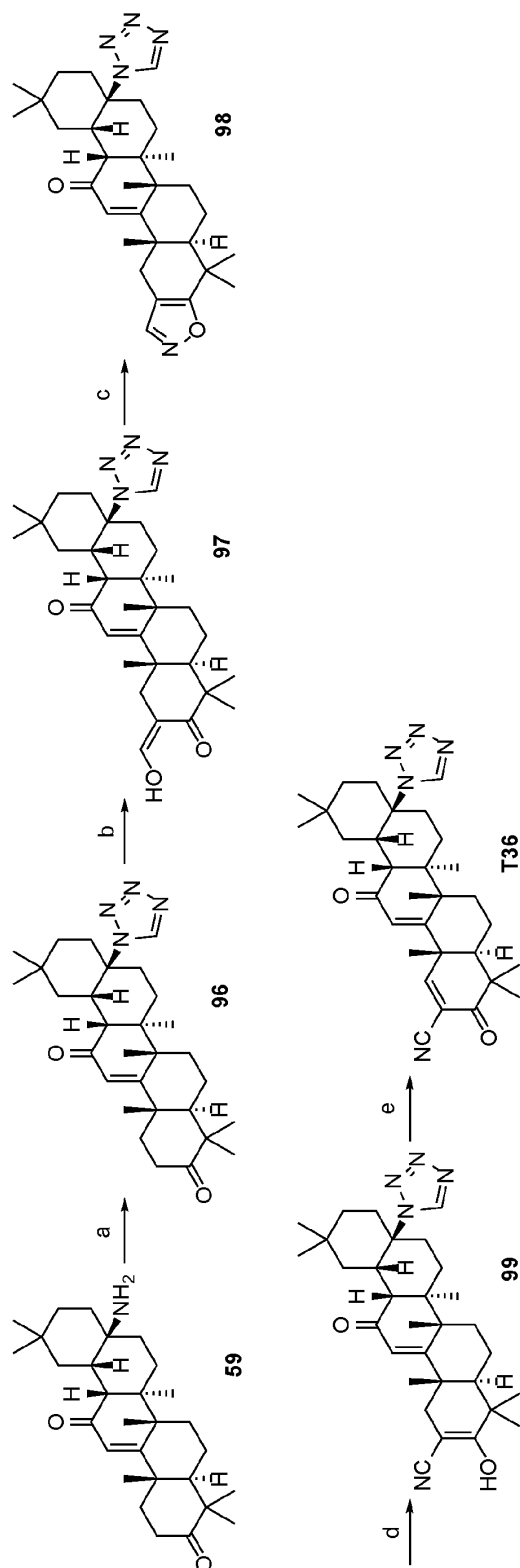
Reagents and conditions: a) 2-Chloroethyl chloroformate, Et_3N , CH_2Cl_2 , 0 °C, 58%; b) KOBU^1 , THF , 0 °C, 80%; c) HCO_2Et , NaOMe , MeOH , rt, 97%; d) $\text{NH}_2\text{OH}\cdot\text{HCl}$, EtOH , water, 60 °C, 98%; e) K_2CO_3 , MeOH , rt to 50 °C, 89%; f) 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, DMF , 0 °C, pyridine, 60 °C, 58%.

Scheme 28



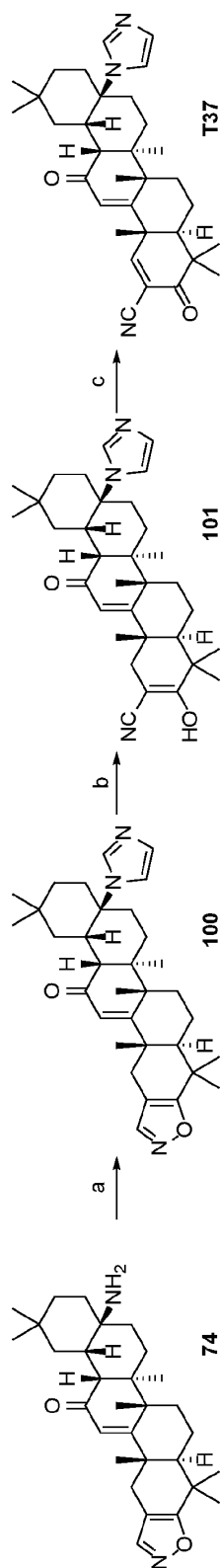
Reagents and conditions: a) N,N'-diisopropylethylenediamine, EtOH, MeCN, 0 °C to 50 °C, 47%; b) K₂CO₃, MeOH, rt to 40 °C, 92%; c) 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, DMF, rt; pyridine, 60 °C, 44%.

Scheme 29

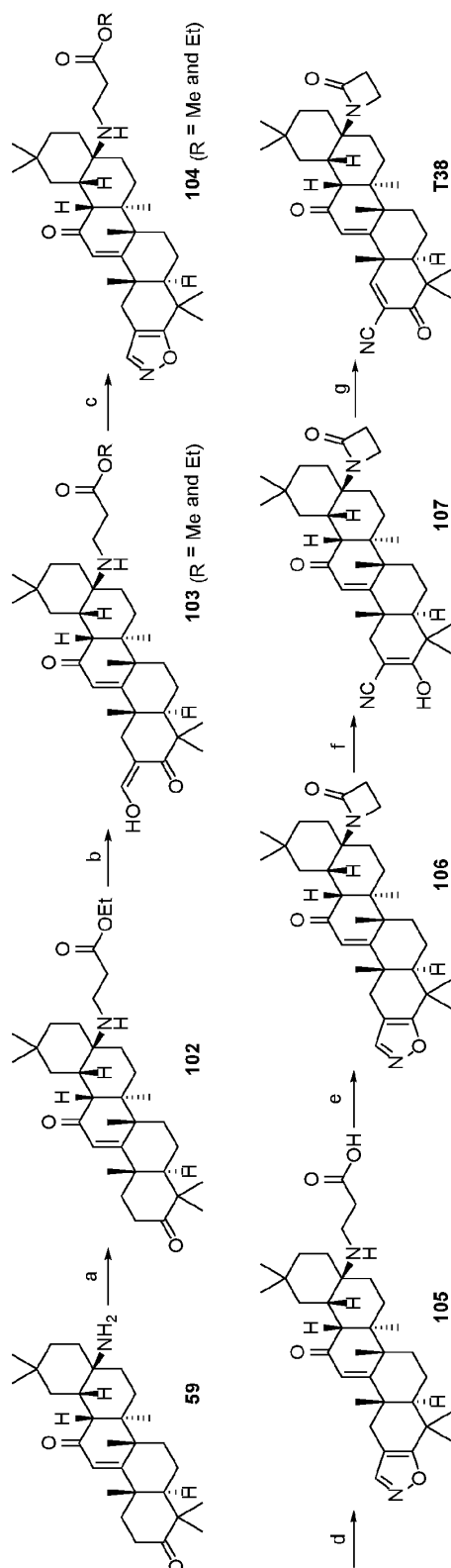


Reagents and conditions: a) NaN₃, trimethoxymethane, AcOH, 80 °C to rt, 85%; b) HCO₂Et, NaOMe, MeOH, rt; c) NH₂OH·HCl, EtOH, water, 60 °C to rt, 52% from 96; d) NaOMe, MeOH, rt, 97%; e) 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, DMF, 0 °C; pyridine, 55 °C, 80%.

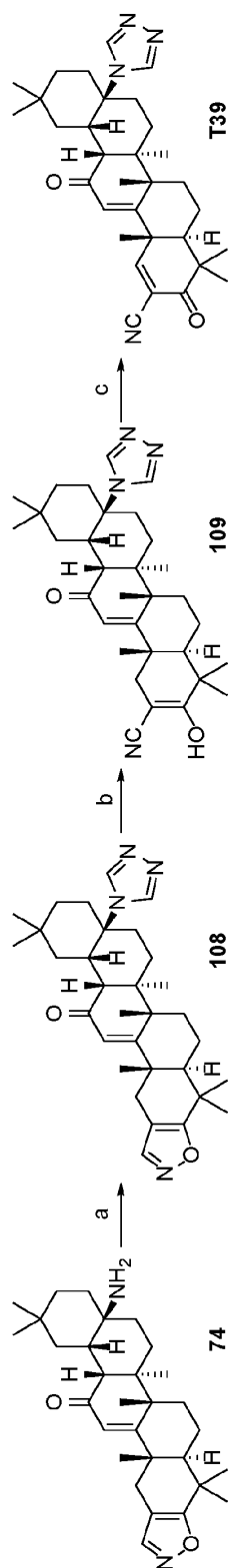
Scheme 30



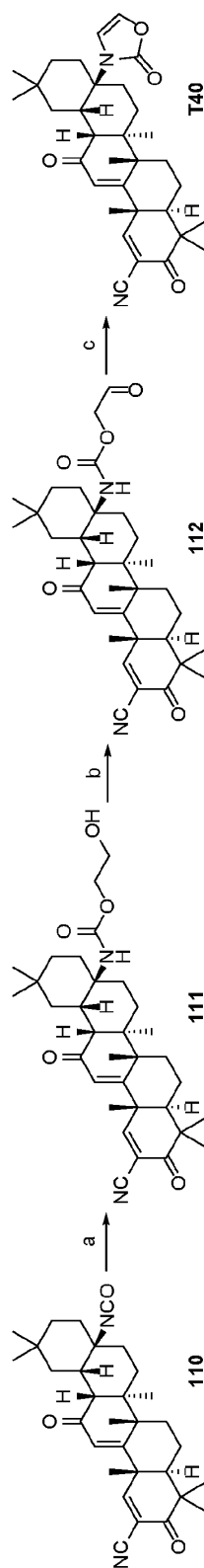
Scheme 31



Reagents and conditions: a) ethyl acrylate, KOH, 60 °C to 100 °C, 87%; b) HCO₂Et, NaOMe, MeOH, 0 °C to rt; c) NH₂OH·HCl, EtOH, water, 55 °C, 61% from **102**; d) 4 M HCl in 1,4-dioxane, water, 12 N HCl, MeCN, rt, 86%; e) POCl₃, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C to rt, 40%; f) K₂CO₃, MeOH, rt, quantitative yield; g) 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, DMF, 0 °C; pyridine, 60 °C, 41%.

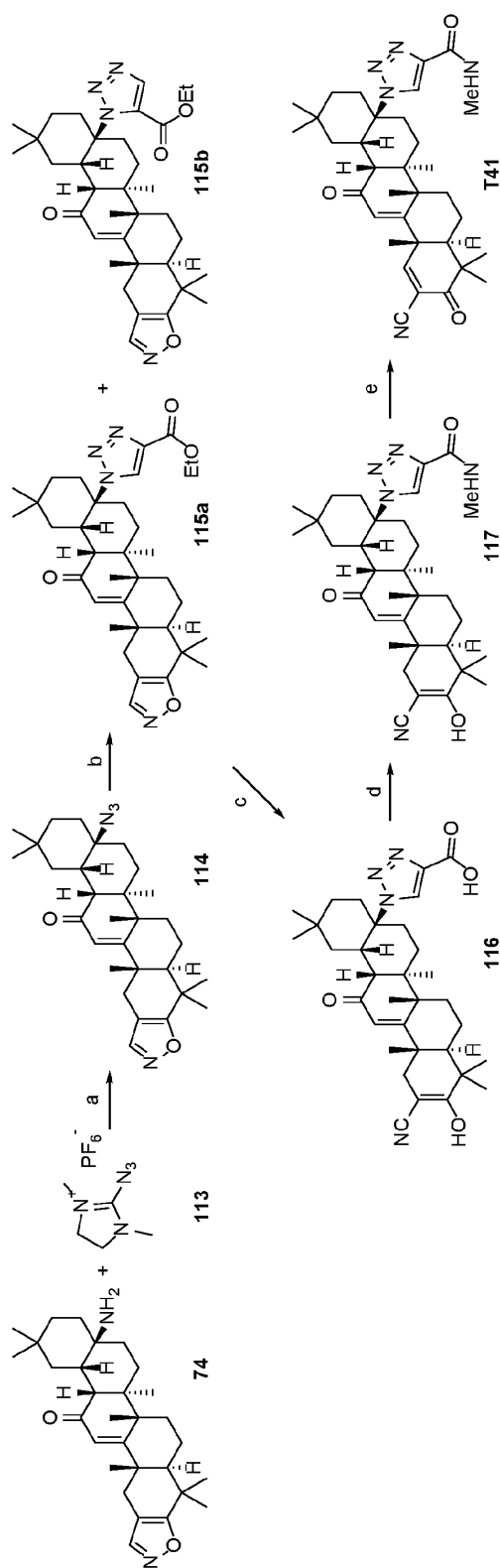
Scheme 32

Reagents and conditions: a) 1,2-diformylhydrazine, ethyl orthoformate, MeOH, 60 °C to 75 °C, 40%; b) K₂CO₃, MeOH, rt, quantitative yield; c) 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, DMF, rt, pyridine, 60 °C, 50%.

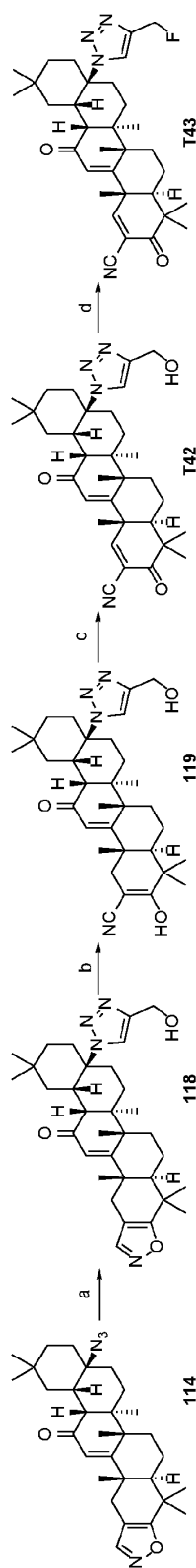
Scheme 33

Reagents and conditions: a) ethylene glycol, 130 °C, 89%; b) oxalyl chloride, DMSO, CH₂Cl₂, -78 °C; Et₃N, -78 °C to rt, quantitative yield; c) AcOH, 100 °C, 52%.

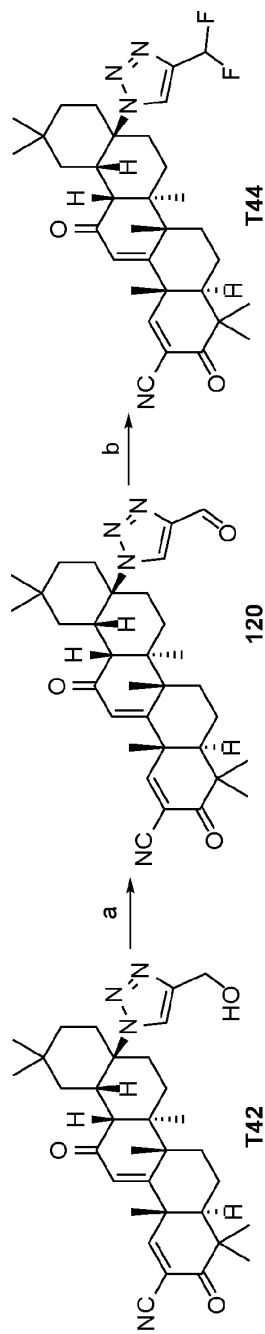
Scheme 34



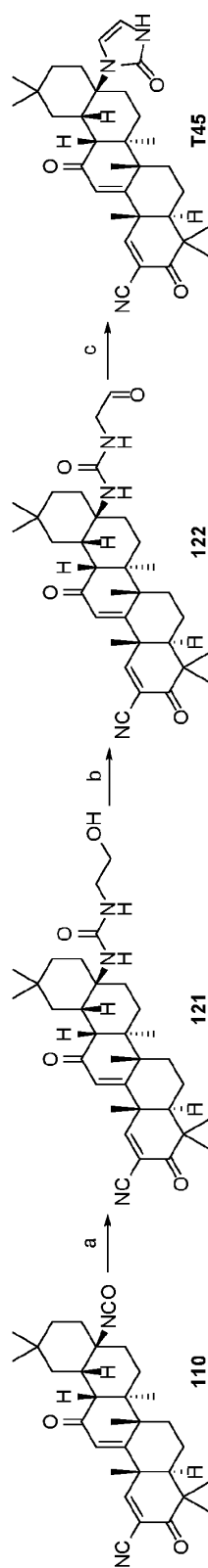
Reagents and conditions: a) DMAP, MeCN, 30 °C, 83%; b) ethyl propiolate, EtOH, 60 °C to 80 °C, 68% for **115a**, 10% for **115b**; c) LiOH, H₂O, MeOH, rt, 91%; d) 33% MeNH₂ in EtOH, N,N-carbonyldiimidazole, CH₂Cl₂, rt, 61%; e) 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, DMF, rt, pyridine, 60 °C, 86%.

Scheme 35

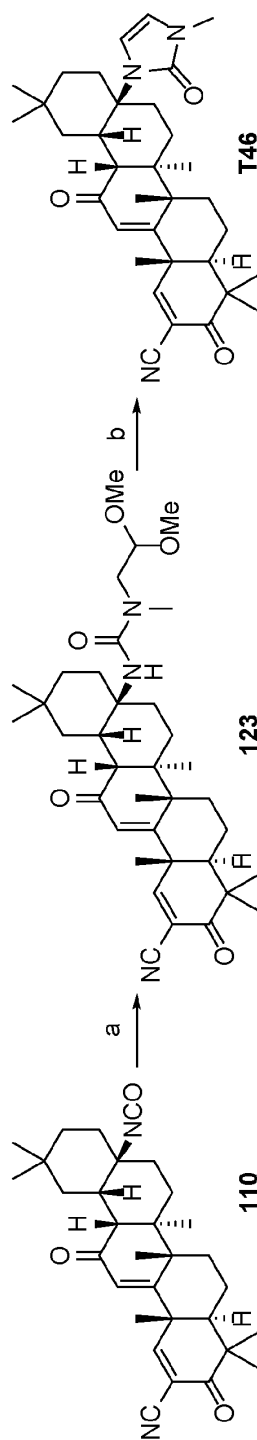
Reagents and conditions: a) 2-propyn-1-ol, EtOH, 90 °C, 73%; b) K₂CO₃, MeOH, rt, 96%; c) 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, DMF, rt, pyridine, 60 °C, 77%; d) perfluoro-1-butanefonyl fluoride, Et₃N·3HF, N,N-diisopropylethylamine, MeCN, 45 °C, 24%.

Scheme 36

Reagents and conditions: a) oxalyl chloride, DMSO, CH₂Cl₂, -78 °C; Et₃N, -78 °C to rt, quantitative yield; b) DAST, CH₂Cl₂, -78 °C to 0 °C, 59%.

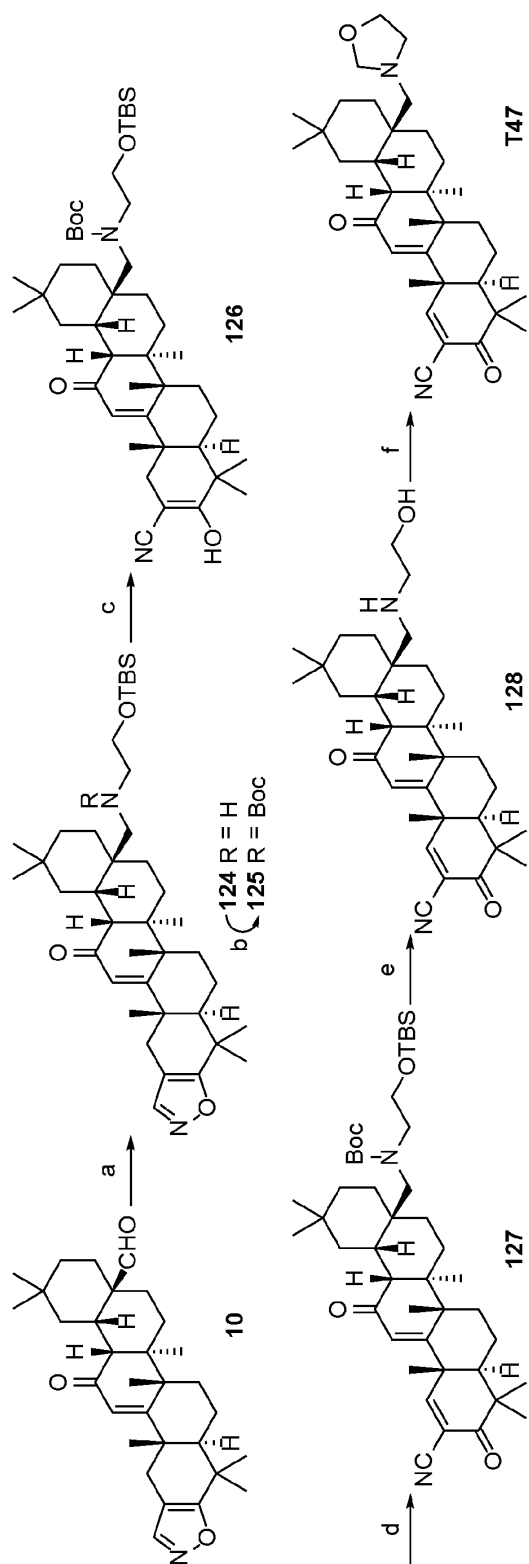
Scheme 37

Reagents and conditions: a) ethanamine, THF, rt, 96%; b) oxalyl chloride, DMSO, CH_2Cl_2 , -78°C , Et_3N , -78°C to rt, 18%; c) AcOH, 70°C , 45%.

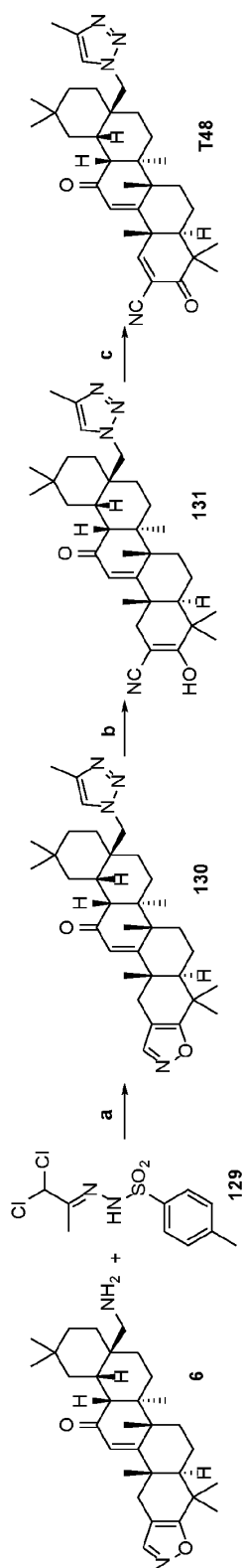
Scheme 38

Reagents and conditions: a) 2,2-dimethoxy-N-methyl-ethanamine, N-methylpyrrolidinone, rt, quantitative yield; b) AcOH, H_2O , 60°C , 36%.

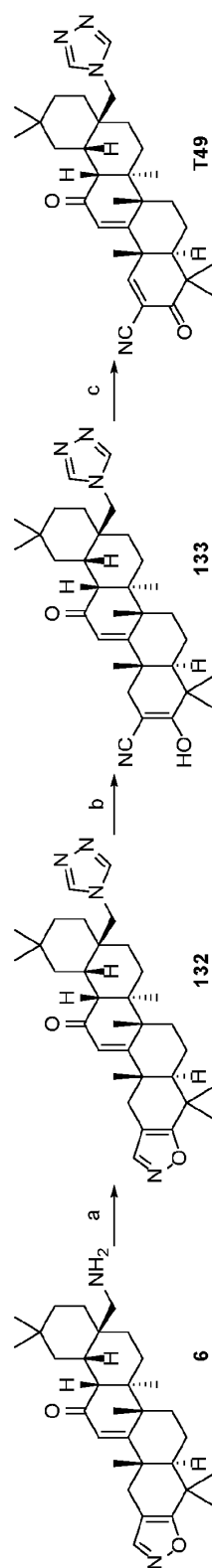
Scheme 39



Reagents and conditions: a) 2-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)ethylamine, THF, rt; HOAc, NaBH₃CN, MeOH, rt, 82%; b) Boc₂O, NaHCO₃, THF, H₂O, 0 °C to rt, quantitative yield; c) K₂CO₃, MeOH, rt, 63%; d) 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, DMF, 0 °C; pyridine, 60 °C, 45%; e) CF₃CO₂H, CH₂Cl₂, rt, 96%; f) paraformaldehyde, THF, 75 °C, 43%.

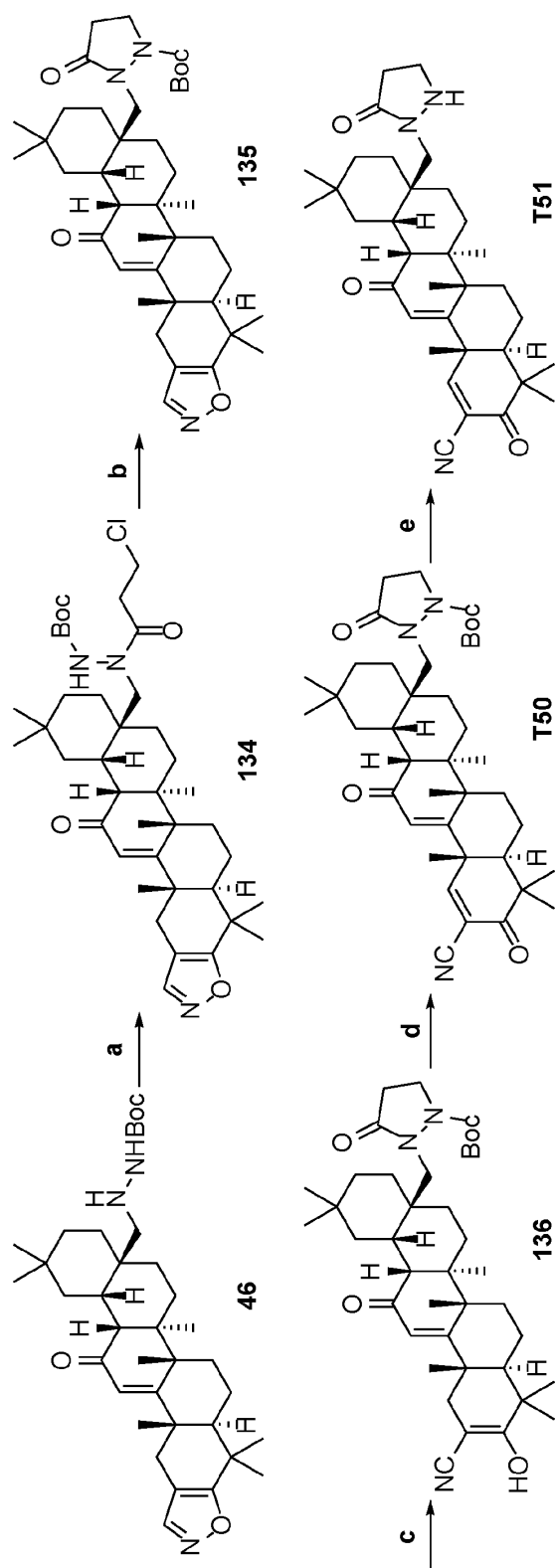
Scheme 40

Reagents and conditions: a) N,N-diisopropylethylamine, EtOH, MeCN, 0 °C to rt, 70%; b) NaOMe, MeOH, 55 °C, 92%; c) 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, DMF, 0 °C; pyridine, 60 °C, 56%.

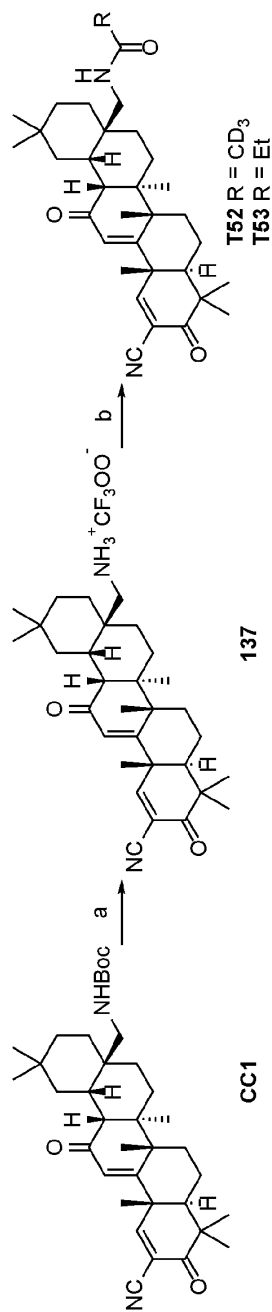
5 **Scheme 41**

Reagents and conditions: a) formic hydrazine, triethyl orthoformate, MeOH, 65 °C, 34%; b) NaOMe, MeOH, 55 °C; c) 1,3-Dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, DMF, 0 °C; pyridine, 60 °C, 29% from 132.

Scheme 42

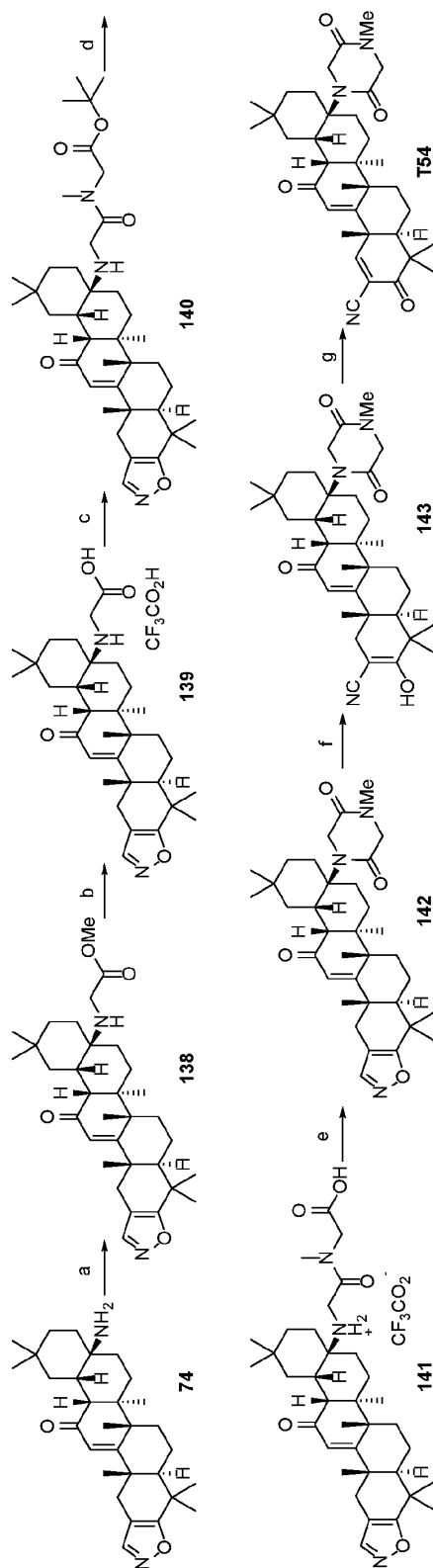


Scheme 43



Reagents and conditions: a) CF₃CO₃H, CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C, quantitative yield; b) RCOCl, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C, 52% for T52; 62% for T53.

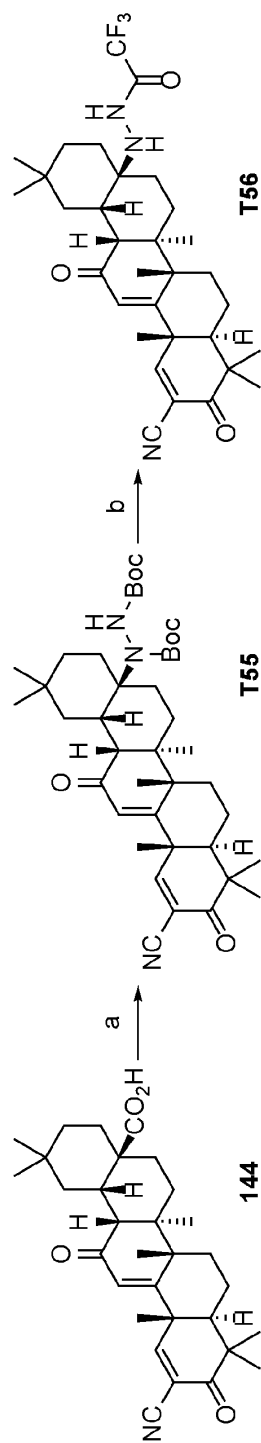
Scheme 44



Reagents and conditions: a) KI, N,N-Diisopropylethylamine, BrCH₂CO₂Me, rt to 60 °C, 77%; b) 4 M HCl in 1,4-dioxane, H₂O, rt to 50 °C, 66%; c) *t*-butyl N-methylglycinate hydrochloride, N,N-diisopropylethylamine, HATU, DMF, 0 °C to rt, 80%; d) CF₃CO₂H, CH₂Cl₂, rt, 69%; e)

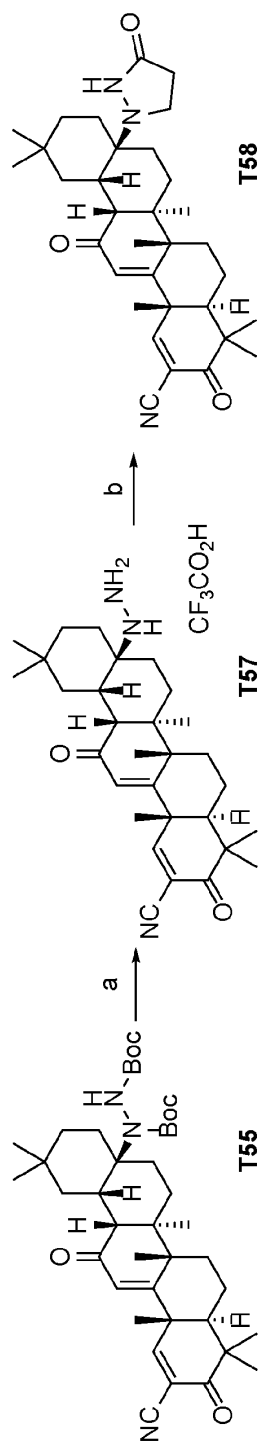
N,N-diisopropylethylamine, HATU, DMF, rt, 90%; f) K_2CO_3 , MeOH, rt, 96%; g) 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, DMF, 0 °C; pyridine, rt to 60 °C, 59%.

Scheme 45



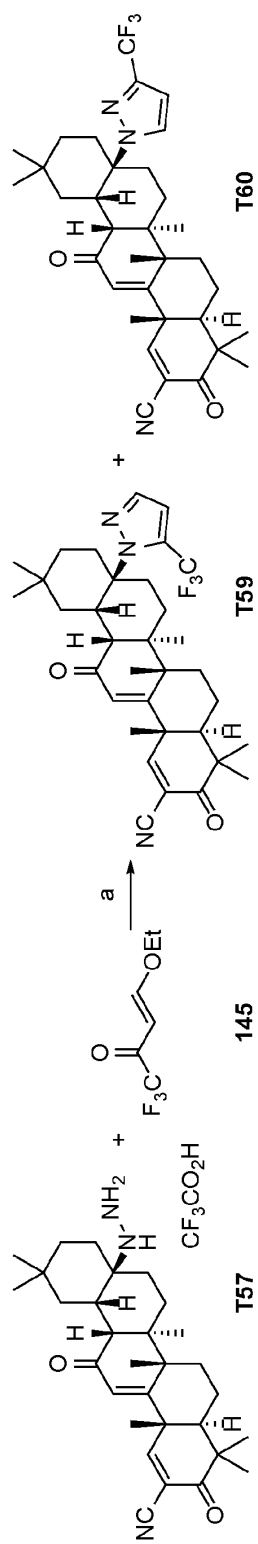
5 Reagents and conditions: a) di-tert-butyl azodicarboxylate, 9-mesityl-10-methylacridinium perchlorate, DBU, 1,2-dichloroethane, LED light, rt, 39%; b) CF_3CO_2H , CH_2Cl_2 , rt, 42%.

Scheme 46



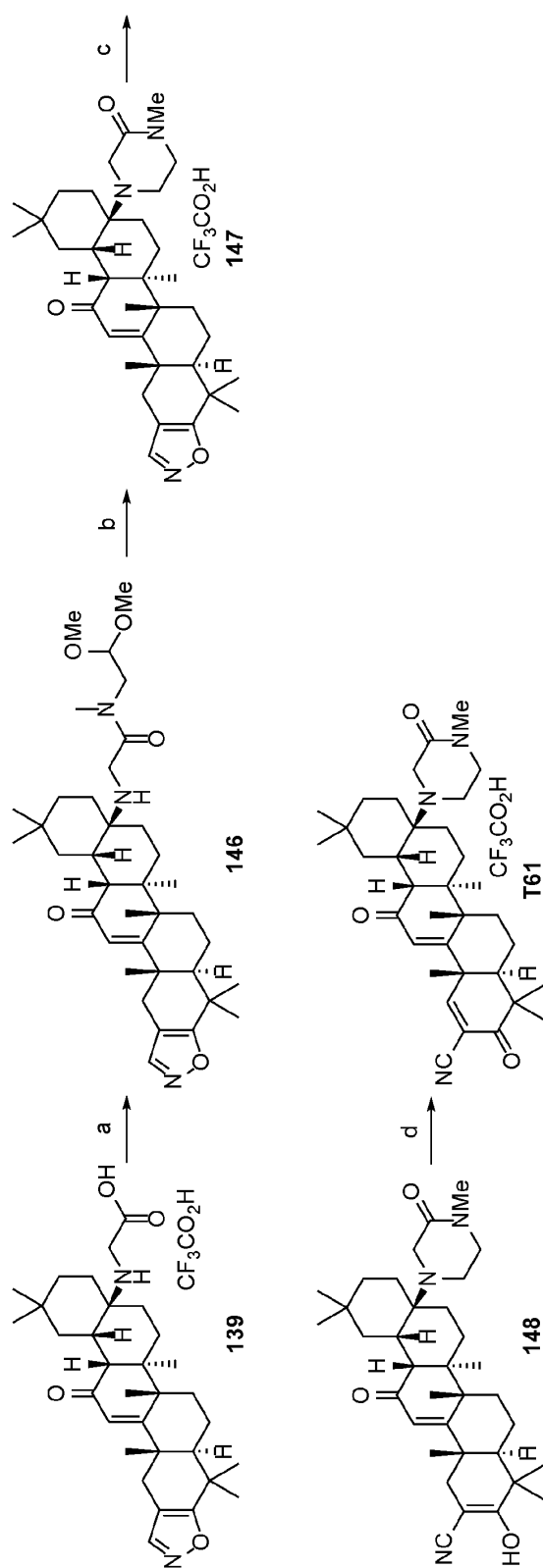
Reagents and conditions: a) CF_3CO_2H , CH_2Cl_2 , rt, 69%; b) 3-chloropropionyl chloride, Et_3N , MeCN, rt to 50 °C, 57%.

Scheme 47



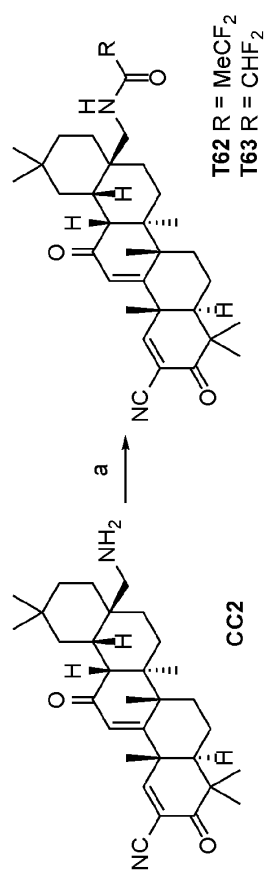
Reagents and conditions: a) EtOH, 70 °C, 74% for **T59**; 7% for **T60**.

Scheme 48



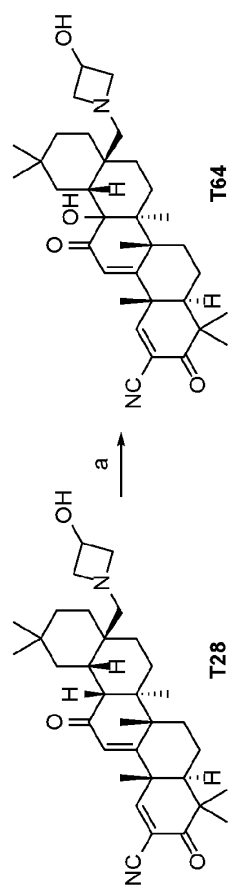
Reagents and conditions: a) N,N -diisopropylethylamine, HATU, DMF, 2-dimethoxy- N -methyl-ethanamine, DMF, 0 °C to rt, 67%; b) 2 M aq. HCl, NaBH_3CN , THF, rt, 56%; c) K_2CO_3 , MeOH, rt, 82%; d) DDQ, toluene, rt to 50 °C, 9%.

Scheme 49



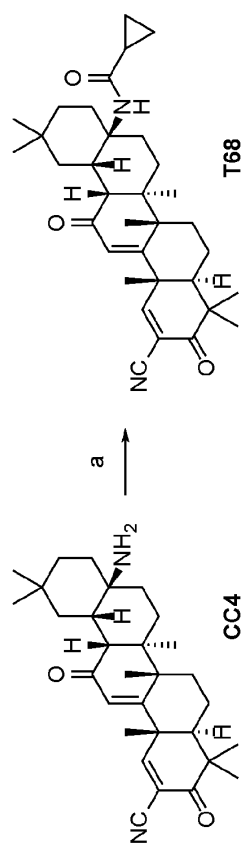
Reagents and conditions: a) RCO₂H, T3P, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, rt, 45% for **T62**; 61% for **T63**.

Scheme 50



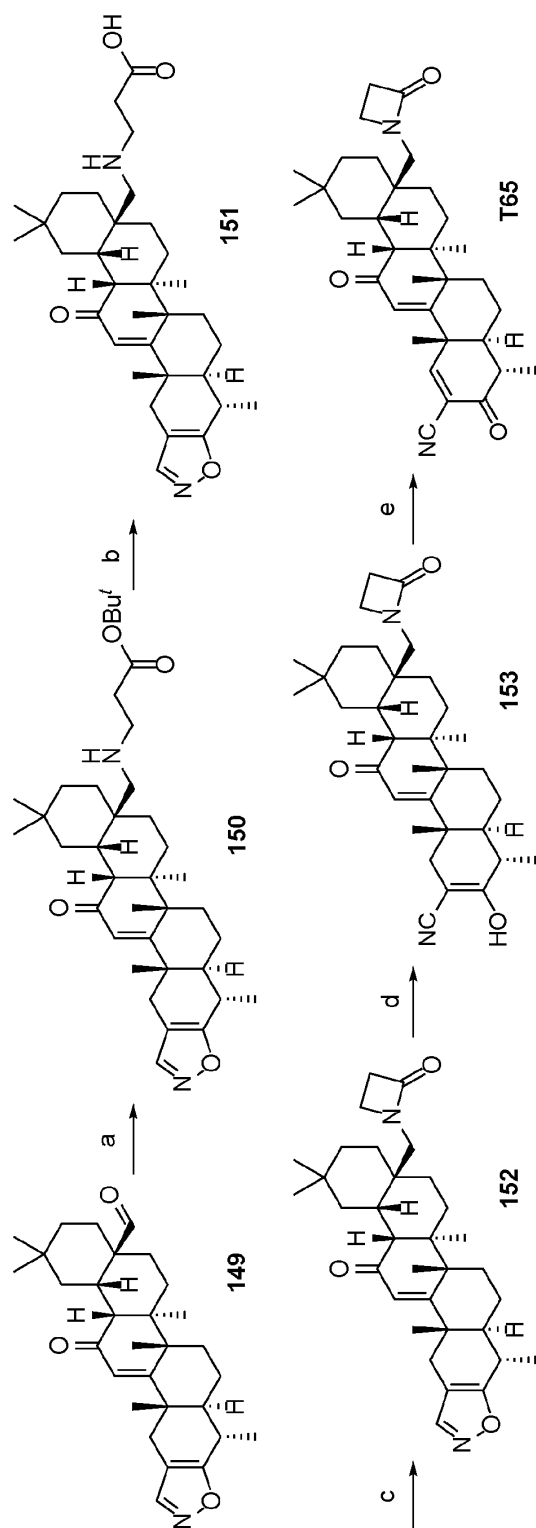
Reagents and conditions: a) Dess-Martin periodinane, CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C to rt, 35%.

Scheme 51



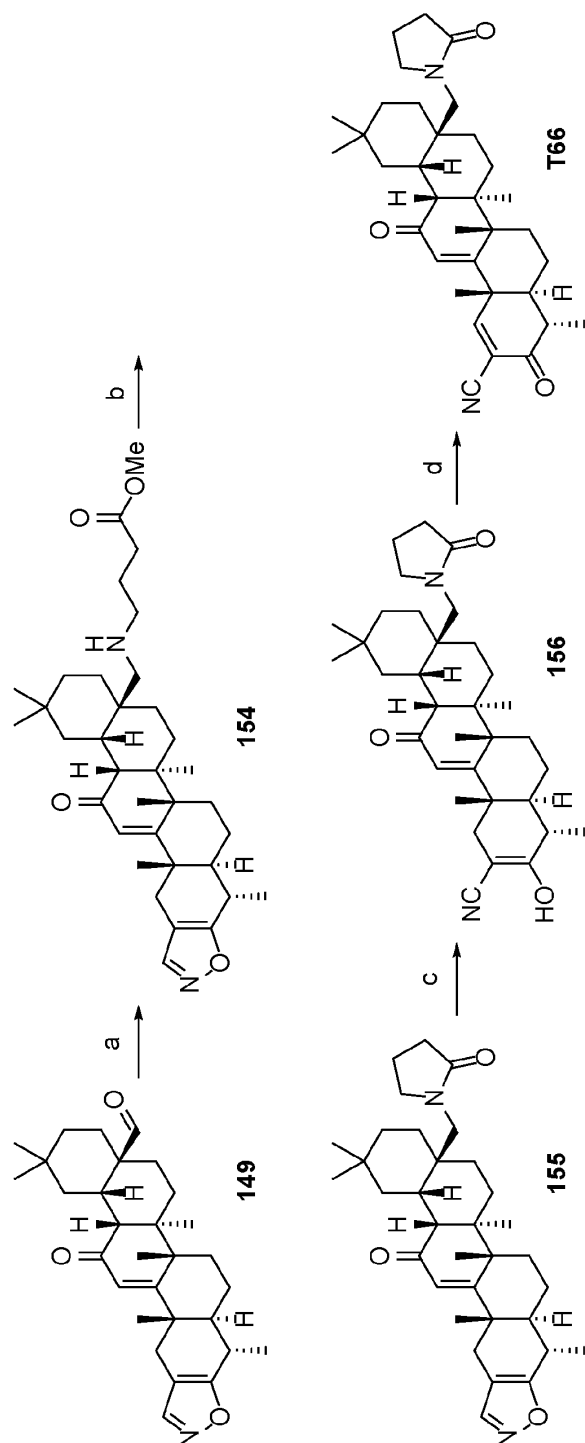
Reagents and conditions: a) Cyclopropanecarbonyl chloride, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C, 75%.

Scheme 52



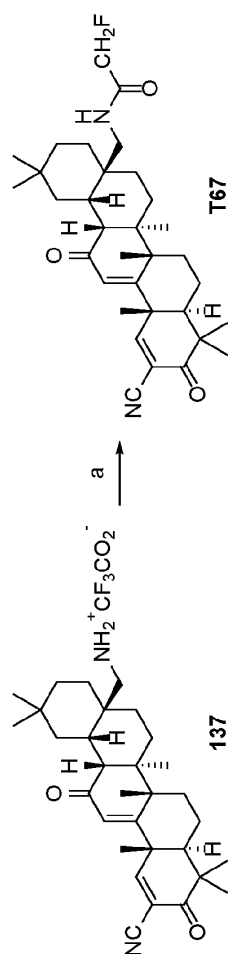
Reagents and conditions: a) *tert*-butyl 3-aminopropanoate hydrochloride, Et₃N, NaBH(OAc)₃, THF, rt; NaBH₄, EtOH, rt, 82%; b) HCl in 1,4-dioxane, rt; TFA, CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C to rt, quantitative yield; c) POCl₃, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C, 44%; d) NaOMe, MeOH, 55 °C, 98%; e) 1,3-Dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, DMF, 0 °C; pyridine, 60 °C, 62%.

Scheme 53



Reagents and conditions: a) methyl 4-aminobutanoate hydrochloride, Et_3N , $\text{NaBH}(\text{OAc})_3$, THF, rt, 93%; b) toluene, reflux, 88%; c) NaOMe, MeOH, 55 °C, 96%; d) 1,3-Dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, DMF, 0 °C; pyridine, 60 °C, 71%.

Scheme 54



Reagents and conditions: a) 2-fluoroacetic acid, T3P, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, rt, 45%.

C. Characterization Data

Compound 2: Compound **1** (2.00 g, 4.28 mmol) in THF (70 mL) was cooled to 0 °C under N₂. Lithium aluminum hydride (2 M solution in THF, 12.8 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min; refluxed for 3 h; and then cooled to 0 °C. Water (1.85 mL, 1.85 mmol) was added dropwise. After addition, the mixture was refluxed for 5 min, and filtered through a pad of celite while hot. The filter cake was washed with hot THF (2 × 100 mL). The filter cake was mixed with THF (100 mL); refluxed for 5 min; and filtered hot again. The combined filtrate was concentrated to give crude compound **2** (1.73 g, 88% yield) as a white solid. The crude product was used in the next step directly. m/z = 440 (M-OH).

Compound 3: A mixture of compound **2** (1.437 g, 3.14 mmol) and NaHCO₃ (316.5 mg, 3.77 mmol) in THF (25 mL) and water (5.8 mL) were cooled to 0 °C. Di-*t*-butyl dicarbonate (1.028 g, 4.71 mmol) was added via syringe. The syringe was rinsed with THF (4 mL), and added to the reaction mixture. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 40 min. Sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (50 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 min; and extracted with EtOAc (100 mL + 50 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (30 mL); dried with MgSO₄; filtered; and concentrated. The crude product was dissolved in acetone (29 mL), and cooled to 0 °C. Jones' reagent (2.67 M, ~1.6 mL) was added until the orange color persisted. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 10 min, and then quenched with *i*-PrOH (2 mL). The mixture was stirred for 5 min; diluted with water (50 mL); and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 50 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with water (30 mL); brine (30 mL); dried with MgSO₄; filtered; and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-40% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **3** (961 mg, 55% yield) as a white solid. m/z = 498 (M-C₄H₇).

Compound 4: Compound **3** (1.060 g, 1.91 mmol) was dissolved in ethyl formate (4.70 mL, 57.7 mmol) and cooled to 0 °C. Sodium methoxide solution (25 wt.% in MeOH, 4.40 mL, 19.2 mmol) was added under N₂. After stirring at room temperature for 2 h, the mixture was cooled to 0 °C, and diluted with MTBE (30 mL). HCl (12 N aqueous solution, 1.675 mL, 20.10 mmol) and 10% aq. NaH₂PO₄ (30 mL) were added sequentially. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with water (30 mL); dried with MgSO₄; filtered; and concentrated to give crude compound **4** (1.114 g) as a white solid, which was used in the next step directly. m/z = 526 (M-C₄H₇).

Compound 5 and 6: A mixture of compound **4** (1.114 g, ≤ 1.91 mmol) and hydroxylamine hydrochloride (200 mg, 2.88 mmol) in EtOH (18 mL) and water (1.8 mL) were heated at 60 °C for 4 h. The mixture was concentrated. The residue was treated with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (30 mL),

and extracted with EtOAc (3×30 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried with MgSO₄; filtered; and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-50% EtOAc in hexanes, and then 0-30% [1% Et₃N in MeOH] in CH₂Cl₂) to give compound **5** (white solid, 616 mg, 56% yield) and compound **6** (light brown solid, 210 mg, 23% yield).

5 Compound **5**: m/z = 523 (M-C₄H₇); Compound **6**: m/z = 479 (M+1).

Compound 7: Compound **5** (200 mg, 0.38 mmol) in MeOH (3.8 mL) was treated with sodium methoxide solution (25 wt.% in MeOH, 130 µL, 0.57 mmol) at room temperature under N₂. The mixture was heated at 55 °C for 1 h, and then cooled to 0 °C. The mixture was treated with 10% aq. NaH₂PO₄ (15 mL); and extracted with EtOAc (2 × 20 mL). The combined organic
10 extracts were washed with water; dried with MgSO₄; filtered and concentrated to give compound **7** (200 mg, 91% yield) as a white solid. Compound **7** was used in the next step without further purification. m/z = 523 (M-C₄H₇).

Compound CC1: A mixture of compound **7** (200 mg, 0.346 mmol) and 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (52.4 mg, 0.183 mmol) were treated with DMF (1.7 mL) at 0 °C under N₂. The
15 mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 2 h. Pyridine (110 µL, 1.38 mmol) was added. The mixture was heated at 55 °C for 4 h, and then cooled to room temperature. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc (30 mL), and washed with 1 N aq. HCl (2 × 15 mL), water (15 mL) and brine (15 mL). The organic extract was dried with MgSO₄; filtered; and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-50% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **CC1** (171
20 mg, 86% yield) as a white solid. m/z = 521 (M-C₄H₇); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.04 (s, 1H), 5.96 (s, 1H), 4.63 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 3.27 (dd, *J* = 13.9, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 3.17 (d, *J* = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 3.06 (dd, *J* = 13.9, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.24 (m, 1H), 1.97 (m, 1H), 1.55 (s, 3H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.43 (s, 9H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.01-1.90 (m, 14H), 1.00 (s, 3H), 0.92 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H).

Compound CC2: Compound **CC1** (156 mg, 0.270 mmol) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (5.4
25 mL), and cooled to 0 °C under N₂. Trifluoroacetic acid (1.04 mL, 13.5 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 3 h, and then concentrated. The residue was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL), and washed with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (15 mL). The aqueous phase was separated, and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 × 15 mL) and EtOAc (15 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried with MgSO₄; filtered; and concentrated to give crude compound **CC2** (130 mg, quantitative
30 yield) as a white solid. Crude compound **CC2** (43 mg) was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-50% EtOAc in hexanes, and then 0-20% [1% Et₃N in MeOH] in CH₂Cl₂) to give compound **CC2** (28 mg, 65% yield) as an off-white solid. m/z = 477 (M+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.04 (s, 1H), 5.98 (s, 1H), 2.94 (d, *J* = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 2.79 (d, *J* = 13.5 Hz, 1H), 2.59

(d, $J = 13.1$ Hz, 1H), 2.26 (m, 1H), 1.49 (s, 3H), 1.46 (s, 3H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 1.06-1.89 (m, 17H), 1.02 (s, 3H), 0.94 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H).

Compound T3: To a solution of crude compound **CC2** (43 mg, 0.090 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (0.8 mL) at 0 °C was added Et_3N (25 μL , 0.18 mmol) and acetic anhydride (13 μL , 0.14 mmol) sequentially. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min, and then quenched with sat. aq. NaHCO_3 (1 mL). After stirring at ambient temperature for 5 min, the mixture was diluted with EtOAc (30 mL); and washed with sat. aq. NaHCO_3 (10 mL) and water (10 mL). The organic extract was dried with MgSO_4 ; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-70% acetone in hexanes) to give compound **T3** (33 mg, 71% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 519$ (M+1); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.04 (s, 1H), 5.96 (s, 1H), 5.56 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.50 (dd, $J = 13.8, 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.23 (d, $J = 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 3.14 (dd, $J = 13.8, 5.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.22 (m, 1H), 2.05 (m, 1H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 1.58 (s, 3H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.25 (s, 3H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 1.00 (s, 3H), 0.95-1.90 (m, 14H), 0.92 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H).

Compound T4: To a solution of compound **CC2** (13 mg, 0.027 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (0.6 mL) at 0 °C was added Et_3N (7.6 μL , 0.055 mmol) and the solution of cyclopropanecarbonyl chloride (3.7 mg, 0.035 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (0.1 mL) sequentially. The reaction was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc (20 mL), and washed with sat. aq. NaHCO_3 (15 mL). The organic extract was dried with MgSO_4 ; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **T4** (9 mg, 60% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 545$ (M+1); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.04 (s, 1H), 5.96 (s, 1H), 5.72 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 1H), 3.60 (dd, $J = 13.8, 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.18 (d, $J = 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 3.08 (dd, $J = 13.8, 5.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.23 (dt, $J = 13.6, 4.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.05 (td, $J = 14.0, 13.5, 4.6$ Hz, 1H), 1.56 (s, 3H), 1.49 (s, 3H), 1.25 (s, 3H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 1.00 (s, 3H), 0.94 (s, 3H), 0.91-1.89 (m, 17H), 0.89 (s, 3H), 0.75 (m, 2H).

Compound 9: Compound **8** (10.00 g, 19.71 mmol) in THF (200 mL) was cooled to 0 °C under N_2 . DIBAL-H (1.0 M in toluene, 100 mL, 100 mmol, 5 equiv.) was added. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min, and then at room temperature for 2 h. The reaction was cooled to 0 °C, and quenched with water (20 mL) carefully, followed by 1 N aq. HCl (300 mL). The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (4×150 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with water (100 mL) and brine (100 mL); dried with Na_2SO_4 ; filtered and concentrated to give crude compound **9** (9.5 g, quantitative yield) as a white solid. Compound **9** was used in the next step without further purification.

Compound 10: Compound **9** (9.5 g, < 19.71 mmol) was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (200 mL). 4Å MS (20 g) and 4-methylmorpholine N-oxide (5.10 g, 43.53 mmol, 2.2 equiv.) were

added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min under N₂. TPAP (690 mg, 1.96 mmol, 0.1 equiv.) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 h, and then quenched with 10% Na₂SO₃ (50 mL). The mixture was stirred for 5 min at room temperature, and then filtered through a pad of celite. The celite was eluted with CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL). The aqueous
5 phase from the filtrate was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 × 50 mL), and EtOAc (2 × 50 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with water (100 mL); dried with Na₂SO₄; and filtered through a pad of silica gel, which was eluted with EtOAc (100 mL). The filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-35% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **10** (6.39 g, 68% yield) as a white solid. m/z = 478 (M+1).

10 **Compound 11:** Compound **10** (110 mg, 0.230 mmol) was dissolved in THF (2.3 mL) at room temperature under N₂. Methylamine (2.0 M solution in THF, 1.73 mL, 3.46 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h, and then acetic acid (198 µL, 3.45 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 min, and then treated with a solution of sodium cyanoborohydride (217 mg, 3.45 mmol) in MeOH (2.3 mL). The mixture
15 was stirred at room temperature for another 2 h, and then was partitioned between EtOAc (30 mL) and sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (20 mL). The aqueous phase was separated, and extracted with EtOAc (20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with water; dried with MgSO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-20% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂) to give compound **11** (91 mg, 80% yield) as a white solid. m/z = 493 (M+1).

20 **Compound 12:** To a mixture of compound **11** (90 mg, 0.18 mmol) and NaHCO₃ (18 mg, 0.22 mmol) in THF (1 mL) and water (0.36 mL) was added a solution of di-*t*-butyl dicarbonate (60 mg, 0.27 mmol) in THF (0.8 mL) at room temperature under N₂. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min, and then quenched with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (20 mL). The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2 × 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (20
25 mL); dried with MgSO₄; filtered; and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-40% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **12** (101 mg, 93% yield) as a white solid. m/z = 593 (M+1).

Compound 13: Compound **12** (210 mg, 0.354 mmol) in MeOH (3.5 mL) was treated with sodium methoxide solution (25 wt.% in MeOH, 122 µL, 0.531 mmol) at room temperature under
30 N₂. The mixture was heated at 55 °C for 1 h, and then cooled to 0 °C. The mixture was treated with 10% aq. NaH₂PO₄ (15 mL); and extracted with EtOAc (2 × 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with water; dried with MgSO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-40% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **13** (193 mg, 92% yield) as a white solid. m/z = 537 (M-C₄H₇).

Compound T5: A mixture of compound **13** (181 mg, 0.305 mmol) and 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (48 mg, 0.168 mmol) were treated with DMF (1.5 mL) at 0 °C under N₂. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 2 h. Pyridine (99 µL, 1.22 mmol) was added. The mixture was heated at 55 °C for 4 h, and then cooled to room temperature. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc (30 mL), and washed with 1 N aq. HCl (2 × 15 mL), water (15 mL) and brine (15 mL). The organic extract was dried with MgSO₄; filtered; and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-50% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **T5** (148 mg, 82% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 535$ (M-C₄H₇); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.04 (s, 1H), 5.97 (s, 1H), 3.33 (m, 2H), 2.94 (s, 3H), 2.30 (m, 1H), 1.56 (s, 3H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.44 (s, 9H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.01 (s, 3H), 0.98-2.12 (m, 16H), 0.93 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 3H).

Compound T6: Compound **T5** (138 mg, 0.234 mmol) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL), and cooled to 0 °C under N₂. Trifluoroacetic acid (0.90 mL, 11.7 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 4 h, and then concentrated. The residue was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL), and washed with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (15 mL). The aqueous phase was separated, and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 × 15 mL) and EtOAc (15 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried with MgSO₄; filtered; and concentrated to give crude compound **T6** (117 mg, quantitative yield) as a white solid. Crude **T6** (39 mg) was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-50% EtOAc in hexanes, and then 0-30% [1% Et₃N in MeOH] in CH₂Cl₂) to give **T6** (34 mg, 89% yield) as an off-white solid. $m/z = 491$ (M+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.04 (s, 1H), 5.98 (s, 1H), 2.99 (d, $J = 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.70 (d, $J = 11.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 2.39 (d, $J = 11.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.28 (m, 1H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.47 (s, 3H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.05-1.88 (m, 16H), 1.02 (s, 3H), 0.93 (s, 3H), 0.87 (s, 3H).

Compound T7: To a solution of crude compound **T6** (39 mg, 0.079 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.8 mL) at 0 °C was added Et₃N (22 µL, 0.16 mmol) and acetic anhydride (11 µL, 0.12 mmol) sequentially. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min, and then quenched with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (1 mL). After stirring at ambient temperature for 5 min, the mixture was diluted with EtOAc (30 mL); and washed with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (10 mL) and water (10 mL). The organic extract was dried with MgSO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give partially purified product, which was purified again by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-40% acetone in hexanes) to give compound **T7** (31 mg, 74% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 533$ (M+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.04 (s, 1H), 5.96 (s, 1H), 3.61 (d, $J = 13.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.44 (d, $J = 4.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.26 (d, $J = 13.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.10 (s, 3H), 2.18-2.30 (m, 2H), 2.12 (s, 3H), 1.57 (s, 3H), 1.49 (s, 3H), 1.25 (s, 3H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 1.00 (s, 3H), 0.98-1.92 (m, 14H), 0.93 (s, 3H), 0.87 (s, 3H).

Compound T8: To a solution of crude compound **CC2** (43 mg, 0.090 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.8 mL) at 0 °C was added Et₃N (25 µL, 0.18 mmol) and N-methylcarbamoyl chloride (13 mg, 0.14 mmol) sequentially. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min, and then quenched with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (1 mL). After stirring at ambient temperature for 5 min, the mixture was diluted with EtOAc (30 mL); and washed with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (10 mL) and water (10 mL). The organic extract was dried with MgSO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-90% acetone in hexanes) to give compound **T8** (35 mg, 73% yield) as a white solid. *m/z* = 534 (M+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.05 (s, 1H), 5.96 (s, 1H), 4.34 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (q, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.46 (dd, *J* = 13.8, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 3.22 (d, *J* = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 3.11 (dd, *J* = 13.8, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.78 (d, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 3H), 2.24 (m, 1H), 2.08 (td, *J* = 13.3, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 1.58 (s, 3H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.25 (s, 3H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 1.00 (s, 3H), 0.98-1.89 (m, 14H), 0.92 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H).

Compound T9: To a solution of crude compound **T6** (39 mg, 0.079 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.8 mL) at 0 °C was added Et₃N (22 µL, 0.16 mmol) and a suspension of N-methylcarbamoyl chloride (11 mg, 0.12 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.1 mL) sequentially. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min, and then quenched with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (1 mL). After stirring at ambient temperature for 5 min, the mixture was diluted with EtOAc (30 mL); and washed with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (10 mL) and water (10 mL). The organic extract was dried with MgSO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give partially purified product, which was purified again by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-60% acetone in hexanes) to give compound **T9** (19 mg, 43% yield) as a white solid. *m/z* = 548 (M+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.04 (s, 1H), 5.96 (s, 1H), 4.36 (q, *J* = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (d, *J* = 14.3 Hz, 1H), 3.34 (d, *J* = 4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.12 (d, *J* = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 2.97 (s, 3H), 2.81 (d, *J* = 4.6 Hz, 3H), 2.20-2.32 (m, 2H), 1.58 (s, 3H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.25 (s, 3H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 1.02-1.88 (m, 14H), 1.00 (s, 3H), 0.93 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 3H).

Compound 14: A mixture of compound **10** (500 mg, 1.05 mmol) and *tert*-butyl 3-aminopropanoate hydrochloride (380 mg, 2.09 mmol) in THF (10.5 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. Et₃N (0.29 mL, 2.09 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5.5 h. NaBH₄ (80 mg, 2.11 mmol) and EtOH (10.5 mL) were added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. Additional amount of NaBH₄ (10 mg, 0.26 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred for another 10 min. The mixture was treated with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (50 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (2 × 50 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with water (50 mL), and brine (25 mL). The aqueous washes were extracted with EtOAc (50 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried with MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue

was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **14** (525 mg, 83% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 607$ (M+1).

Compound 15: Compound **14** (525 mg, 0.87 mmol) was treated with HCl (4.0 M in 1,4-dioxane, 2.16 mL, 8.65 mmol) at room temperature under N₂. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5.5 h, and then concentrated. The residue was azeotroped with toluene (10 mL, and then 20 mL), and concentrated. The residue was dried under vacuum to give compound **15** (431 mg, 85% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 551$ (M+1 of free amine).

Compound 16: Compound **15** (50 mg, 0.085 mmol) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (1.7 mL), and cooled to 0 °C. Et₃N (35 µL, 0.26 mmol) and POCl₃ (12 µL, 0.13 mmol) were added sequentially. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 20 min. Sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (10 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 5 min, and then extracted with EtOAc (2 × 15 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (10 mL) and water (10 mL); dried with MgSO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **16** (31 mg, 68% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 533$ (M+1).

Compound 17: Compound **16** (57 mg, 0.11 mmol) was mixed with MeOH (1.5 mL) at room temperature. Sodium methoxide (25 wt.% solution in MeOH, 49 µL, 0.21 mmol) was added at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at 55 °C for 1 h. After cooled to 0 °C, 10% aq. NaH₂PO₄ (15 mL) was added. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2 × 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried with MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude product was combined with the product obtained from compound **16** (12 mg, 0.023 mmol) using the same protocol to give compound **17** (65 mg, 94% yield) as a white solid. Compound **17** was used in the next step without further purification. $m/z = 533$ (M+1).

Compound T10: Compound **17** (65 mg, 0.12 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (0.6 mL), and cooled to 0 °C under N₂. 1,3-Dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (18 mg, 0.063 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h. Pyridine (39 µL, 0.49 mmol) was added. The mixture was heated at 60 °C for 3 h. After cooled to room temperature, the mixture was diluted with EtOAc (25 mL), and washed with 1 N aq. HCl (10 mL), water (2 × 15 mL) and brine (10 mL). The organic extract was dried with MgSO₄; filtered; and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-50% acetone in hexanes) to give compound **T10** (50 mg, 77% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 531$ (M+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.04 (s, 1H), 5.97 (s, 1H), 3.44 (d, $J = 14.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.38 (m, 2H), 3.11 (d, $J = 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 3.00 (t, $J = 4.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.96 (d, $J = 14.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.27 (m, 1H), 2.04 (m, 1H), 1.55 (s, 3H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.02-1.93 (m, 14H), 1.01 (s, 3H), 0.93 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H).

Compound 18: To a suspension of methyl 4-aminobutanoate hydrochloride (64 mg, 0.42 mmol) in THF (1 mL) was added Et₃N (58 μ L, 0.42 mmol). After the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min, a solution of compound **10** (100 mg, 0.21 mmol) in THF (1 mL) was added at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 h; treated with sodium triacetoxyborohydride (177 mg, 0.84 mmol); and stirred at room temperature for another 4 h. MeOH (2 mL) and sodium borohydride (18 mg, 0.48 mmol) were added sequentially, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 min. Sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (20 mL) was added. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 $\times$ 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried with MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated to give compound **18** (120 mg, 99% yield) as a white solid, which was used in the next step without further purification. m/z = 579 (M+1).

Compound 19: A mixture of compound **18** (120 mg, 0.19 mmol) in toluene (6 mL) was heated in a microwave synthesizer at 140 $^{\circ}$ C until compound **18** was completely consumed (2-3 h). The mixture was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **19** (85 mg, 75% yield) as a white solid. m/z = 547 (M+1).

Compound 20: A solution of compound **19** (83 mg, 0.15 mmol) in MeOH (1.5 mL) and THF (0.5 mL) was treated with sodium methoxide (25 wt.% solution in MeOH, 52 μ L, 0.23 mmol) at room temperature. The mixture was heated at 55 $^{\circ}$ C for 1 h, and then cooled to room temperature. The mixture was treated with 10% aq. NaH₂PO₄ (15 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (2 $\times$ 15 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried with MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated to give compound **20** (80 mg, 96% yield) as a white solid, which was used in the next step without further purification. m/z = 547 (M+1).

Compound T11: Compound **20** (80 mg, 0.15 mmol) in DMF (0.4 mL) was cooled to 0 $^{\circ}$ C. A solution of 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (23 mg, 0.080 mmol) in DMF (0.4 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred at 0 $^{\circ}$ C for 1 h. Pyridine (47 μ L, 0.59 mmol) was added. The mixture was heated at 55 $^{\circ}$ C for 4 h. The mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with EtOAc (25 mL); and washed with 1 N aq. HCl (10 mL) and water (2 $\times$ 15 mL) sequentially. The organic extract was dried with MgSO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **T11** (56 mg, 70% yield) as a white foam. m/z = 545 (M+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.04 (s, 1H), 5.97 (s, 1H), 3.42-3.62 (m, 3H), 3.36 (d, J = 4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.05 (d, J = 13.9 Hz, 1H), 2.37 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.18-2.32 (m, 2H), 2.02 (m, 2H), 1.59 (s, 3H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.25 (s, 3H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 1.01 (s, 3H), 0.97-1.91 (m, 14H), 0.93 (s, 3H), 0.87 (s, 3H).

Compound 21: Compound **10** (300 mg, 0.628 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous THF (8 mL) at ambient temperature under nitrogen. To this solution was added ethanolamine (0.19 mL,

3.14 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 2 h. Glacial acetic acid (0.18 mL, 3.14 mmol) was added. After the mixture was stirred for 5 min, a solution of sodium cyanoborohydride (197 mg, 3.14 mmol) in MeOH (8 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for an additional 2 h. The reaction mixture was partitioned between EtOAc and sat. aq. NaHCO₃. The aqueous phase was separated, and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic extracts were washed with water, and sat. aq. NaCl; dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 15% MeOH in EtOAc) to give compound **21** (207 mg, 63% yield) as a white glass. $m/z = 523$ (M+1).

Compound 22: A solution of compound **21** (207 mg, 0.395 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) was treated with di-*t*-butyl dicarbonate (95 mg, 0.435 mmol) and triethylamine (0.11 mL, 0.790 mmol). The reaction was stirred at ambient temperature for 17 h. The mixture was washed with water and sat. aq. NaCl. The organic extract was dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 50% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **22** (193 mg, 78% yield) as a white glass. $m/z = 623$ (M+1).

Compound 23: A solution of compound **22** (193 mg, 0.309 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL) was treated with potassium carbonate (86 mg, 0.619 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 20 h. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was partitioned between EtOAc and sat. aq. KH₂PO₄. The separated organic layer was washed with sat. aq. NaCl; dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 60% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **23** (142 mg, 74% yield) as a white glass. $m/z = 567$ (M-C₄H₇).

Compound 24: A solution of compound **23** (142 mg, 0.228 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (3 mL) was cooled to 0 °C under nitrogen, and treated dropwise with a solution of 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (36 mg, 0.125 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (0.50 mL). The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h, and then treated with anhydrous pyridine (0.18 mL, 2.23 mmol). The mixture was heated at 60 °C for 4 h, and then cooled to room temperature. The solution was partitioned between EtOAc and sat. aq. KH₂PO₄. The aqueous layer was separated, and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic extracts were washed with water and sat. aq. NaCl; dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 60% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **24** (100 mg, 71% yield) as a white glass. $m/z = 621$ (M+1).

Compound T12: A solution of compound **24** (73 mg, 0.117 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) was treated with trifluoroacetic acid (1 mL, 13 mmol) and the reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 4 h. The solution was diluted with CH₂Cl₂, and washed with sat. aq.

NaHCO₃, water, and sat. aq. NaCl. The organic extract was dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 30% MeOH in EtOAc). The product was collected; dissolved in CH₂Cl₂; and filtered to remove silica gel. The filtrate was concentrated to give compound **T12** (24 mg, 39% yield) as a light yellow solid. *m/z* = 521 (M+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.03 (s, 1H), 5.98 (s, 1H), 3.64-3.73 (m, 2H), 2.78-2.99 (m, 4H), 2.55 (d, *J* = 11.9 Hz, 1H), 2.30 (m, 1H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.47 (s, 3H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.06-1.92 (m, 15H), 1.02 (s, 3H), 0.94 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H).

Compound T13: A solution of compound **T12** (42 mg, 0.081 mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL) was treated with 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole (13 mg, 0.081 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 4 h, and then diluted with CH₂Cl₂. The mixture was washed with water. The organic extract was dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 70% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **T13** (19 mg, 43% yield) as a white solid. *m/z* = 547 (M+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.04 (s, 1H), 5.97 (s, 1H), 4.26-4.38 (m, 2H), 3.75 (td, *J* = 8.4, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 3.57-3.65 (m, 2H), 3.19 (d, *J* = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 2.92 (d, *J* = 14.3 Hz, 1H), 2.29 (m, 1H), 2.19 (m, 1H), 1.87 (td, *J* = 14.2, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 1.56 (s, 3H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.02 (s, 3H), 0.99-1.82 (m, 13H), 0.94 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H).

Compound 26: To a solution of compound **10** (500 mg, 1.05 mmol) in anhydrous THF (15 mL) was added t-butyl-N-(2-aminoethyl)carbamate **25** (838 mg, 5.23 mmol) at room temperature under nitrogen. The mixture was stirred for 2 h. Acetic acid (0.30 mL, 5.25 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred for another 5 min, and then a solution of sodium cyanoborohydride (329 mg, 5.24 mmol) in MeOH (15 mL) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for an additional 2 h, and then partitioned between EtOAc and sat. aq. NaHCO₃. The aqueous phase was separated, and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic extracts were washed with water and sat. aq. NaCl; dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with EtOAc) to give compound **26** (611 mg, 94% yield) as a white glass. *m/z* = 622 (M+1).

Compound 27: A solution of compound **26** (374 mg, 0.601 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) was treated with trifluoroacetic acid (2 mL, 26.0 mmol) at ambient temperature. After stirring for 2 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was azeotroped with toluene to give compound **27** as a clear glass. *m/z* = 522 (M of free amine +1).

Compound 28: To the mixture of compound **27** (all from the last step) in 1,4-dioxane (10 mL) was added Hunig's base (0.31 mL, 1.78 mmol) and 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole (107 mg, 0.661 mmol) sequentially. The reaction mixture was heated at 80 °C for 30 h, and then concentrated.

The residue was diluted with EtOAc, and washed with sat. aq. NaCl. The organic extract was dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 3% MeOH in EtOAc) to give compound **28** (90 mg, 27% yield from **26**) as a white glass. $m/z = 548$ (M+1).

5 **Compound 29:** A solution of **28** (90 mg, 0.16 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL) was treated with potassium carbonate (45 mg, 0.33 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 21 h. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was partitioned between EtOAc and sat. aq. KH₂PO₄. The organic layer was separated; washed with sat. aq. NaCl; dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting
10 with 5% MeOH in EtOAc) to give compound **29** (69 mg, 77% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 548$ (M+1).

Compound T14: A solution of compound **29** (69 mg, 0.13 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (3 mL) was cooled to 0 °C under nitrogen. A solution of 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (19 mg, 0.066 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (0.50 mL) was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred at
15 0 °C for 1 h, and then anhydrous pyridine (0.10 mL, 1.24 mmol) was added. The mixture was heated at 60 °C for 4 h. Upon cooling, the mixture was partitioned between EtOAc and sat. aq. KH₂PO₄. The aqueous phase was separated, and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic extracts were washed with water and sat. aq. NaCl; dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with EtOAc) to give
20 compound **T14** (44 mg, 64% yield) as a yellow solid. $m/z = 546$ (M+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.05 (s, 1H), 5.97 (s, 1H), 4.31 (s, 1H), 3.60 (q, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.51 (q, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.30-3.44 (m, 4H), 2.96 (d, $J = 14.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.32 (m, 1H), 2.19 (dt, $J = 4.5, 13.4$ Hz, 1H), 1.57 (s, 3H), 1.49 (s, 3H), 1.25 (s, 3H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 1.01 (s, 3H), 0.94 (s, 3H), 0.87 (s, 3H), 0.77-1.91 (m, 14H).

25 **Compound 31:** To a solution of compound **10** (500 mg, 1.05 mmol) in anhydrous THF (15 mL) was added 1-Boc-1-methyl-ethylenediamine **30** (911 mg, 5.23 mmol) at room temperature under nitrogen. The mixture was stirred for 2 h. Acetic acid (0.30 mL, 5.25 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred for another 5 min, and then a solution of sodium cyanoborohydride (329 mg, 5.24 mmol) in MeOH (15 mL) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for an additional
30 2 h, and then partitioned between EtOAc and sat. aq. NaHCO₃. The aqueous phase was separated, and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic extracts were washed with water and sat. aq. NaCl; dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 70% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **31** (546 mg, 82% yield) as a white glass. $m/z = 636$ (M+1).

Compound 32: A solution of compound **31** (419 mg, 0.658 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) was treated with trifluoroacetic acid (3 mL, 38.9 mmol) at ambient temperature. After stirring for 2 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was azeotroped with toluene, and then partitioned between CH₂Cl₂ and sat. aq. NaHCO₃. The aqueous layer was separated, and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organic extracts were dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude product was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL). The solution was treated with phosgene (20% solution in toluene, 0.70 mL, 1.32 mmol). The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 18 h, and then washed with sat. aq. NaHCO₃. The organic extract was dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with EtOAc) to give compound **32** (181 mg, 49% yield) as a white glass. m/z = 562 (M+1).

Compound 33: A solution of **32** (181 mg, 0.322 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL) was treated with potassium carbonate (89 mg, 0.644 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 20 h. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was partitioned between EtOAc and sat. aq. KH₂PO₄. The organic layer was separated; washed with sat. aq. NaCl; dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with EtOAc) to give compound **33** (134 mg, 74% yield) as a white solid. m/z = 562 (M+1).

Compound T15: A solution of compound **33** (129 mg, 0.229 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (3 mL) was cooled to 0 °C under nitrogen. A solution of 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (36 mg, 0.126 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (0.50 mL) was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h, and then anhydrous pyridine (0.185 mL, 2.29 mmol) was added. The mixture was heated at 60 °C for 4 h. Upon cooling, the mixture was partitioned between EtOAc and sat. aq. KH₂PO₄. The aqueous phase was separated, and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic extracts were washed with water and sat. aq. NaCl; dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with EtOAc) to give compound **T15** (115 mg, 90% yield) as a yellow solid. m/z = 560 (M+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.04 (s, 1H), 5.96 (s, 1H), 3.45-3.56 (m, 2H), 3.25-3.36 (m, 4H), 2.80 (s, 3H), 2.77 (d, J = 14.2 Hz, 1H), 2.23-2.33 (m, 2H), 1.59 (s, 3H), 1.49 (s, 3H), 1.25 (s, 3H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 1.00 (s, 3H), 0.98-1.89 (m, 14H), 0.93 (s, 3H), 0.87 (s, 3H).

Compound 35: To a solution of compound **6** (31 mg, 0.065 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.65 mL) at 0 °C was added Et₃N (13 µL, 0.097 mmol) and compound **34** (14 mg, 0.079 mmol) sequentially under N₂. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 20 min; diluted with EtOAc (20 mL); and washed with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (10 mL) and water (10 mL). The aqueous washes were combined, and extracted with EtOAc (20 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried with MgSO₄, filtered

and concentrated. The residue was azeotroped with toluene, and dried *in vacuo* to give compound **35** (40 mg, quantitative yield) as a yellow solid. $m/z = 613, 615 (M+1)$.

Compound 37: To a solution of compound **35** (19.9 mg, 0.0325 mmol) was in THF (0.5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 wt.% in mineral oil, 6.0 mg, 0.15 mmol) at 0 °C. The mixture was slowly warmed to room temperature over 3 h, and then quenched with 10% aq. NaH_2PO_4 (10 mL). The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2×20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with water (10 mL); dried with MgSO_4 ; filtered and concentrated to give a mixture of compound **36** and compound **37**. The mixture was dissolved in MeOH (0.5 mL), and treated with sodium methoxide (25 wt.% solution in MeOH, 14.9 μL , 0.065 mmol) at room temperature. The mixture was heated at 55 °C for 1 h. After cooled to room temperature, the reaction mixture was quenched with 10% aq. NaH_2PO_4 (10 mL), and was extracted with EtOAc (2×20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with water (10 mL); dried with MgSO_4 ; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **37** (10 mg, 58% yield from compound **6**) as a white solid. $m/z = 533 (M+1)$.

Compound T16: To a solution of compound **37** (28 mg, 0.053 mmol) in DMF (0.3 mL) at 0 °C was added a solution of 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (7.5 mg, 0.026 mmol) in DMF (0.2 mL) under N_2 . The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h, and then treated with pyridine (17 μL , 0.21 mmol). The mixture was heated at 55 °C for 14 h, and then cooled to room temperature. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc (25 mL), and washed with 1 N aq. HCl (10 mL) and water (2×15 mL). The organic extract was dried with MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **T16** (10 mg, 36% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 531 (M+1)$; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.04 (s, 1H), 6.29 (dd, $J = 16.9, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.11 (dd, $J = 16.9, 10.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.97 (s, 1H), 5.67 (dd, $J = 10.3, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 5.63 (m, 1H), 3.74 (dd, $J = 13.7, 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 3.21 (d, $J = 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 3.10 (dd, $J = 13.7, 5.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.25 (m, 1H), 2.10 (m, 1H), 1.60 (s, 3H), 1.51 (s, 3H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.02-1.90 (m, 14H), 1.01 (s, 3H), 0.93 (s, 3H), 0.89 (s, 3H).

Compound 38: To a mixture of paraformaldehyde (47 mg, 1.57 mmol), ammonium carbonate (73 mg, 0.75 mmol) and trimeric glyoxal dihydrate (132 mg, 0.63 mmol) in MeOH (6 mL) was added compound **6** (100 mg, 0.21 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 9 h, and treated with additional amount of paraformaldehyde (47 mg, 1.57 mmol), ammonium carbonate (73 mg, 0.75 mmol) and trimeric glyoxal dihydrate (132 mg, 0.63 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for overnight; and then was diluted with EtOAc (20 mL). The mixture was washed with water (2×10 mL), and brine (10 mL). The organic extract was dried

with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography [silica gel, eluting with 0-10% (1% Et₃N in MeOH) in CH₂Cl₂] to give compound **38** (99 mg, 89% yield) as a white solid. *m/z* = 530 (*M*+1).

Compound 39: Compound **38** (99 mg, 0.19 mmol) in MeOH (2 mL) was treated with sodium methoxide (25 wt.% in MeOH, 86 µL, 0.37 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction was heated at 55 °C for 2.5 h. After cooled to 0 °C, 10% aq. NaH₂PO₄ (10 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2 × 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography [silica gel, eluting with 0-10% (1% Et₃N in MeOH) in CH₂Cl₂] to give compound **39** (72 mg, 73% yield) as a white solid. *m/z* = 530 (*M*+1).

Compound T17 and T17·HCl: Compound **39** (72 mg, 0.14 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (2 mL) and cooled to 0 °C under N₂. 1,3-Dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (21 mg, 0.075 mmol) in DMF (0.5 mL) was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 2 h. Pyridine (33 µL, 0.41 mmol) was then added and the reaction was heated at 60 °C for 4 h. After cooled to room temperature, the mixture was diluted with EtOAc (20 mL), washed with water (2 × 15 mL) and brine (10 mL). The organic extract was dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-10% (1% Et₃N in MeOH) in CH₂Cl₂) to give compound **T17** (26 mg, 36% yield) as a white solid. *m/z* = 528 (*M*+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.04 (s, 1H), 7.43 (s, 1H), 7.06 (t, *J* = 1.1 Hz, 1H), 6.87 (t, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 6.04 (s, 1H), 4.15 (d, *J* = 14.3 Hz, 1H), 3.74 (d, *J* = 14.2 Hz, 1H), 3.05 (d, *J* = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 2.36 (m, 1H), 1.54 (s, 3H), 1.53 (s, 3H), 1.28 (s, 3H), 1.20 (s, 3H), 1.07 (s, 3H), 1.01-1.97 (m, 15H), 0.87 (s, 6H). Compound **T17** (10 mg, 0.019 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (1 mL) was cooled to 0 °C. HCl (4 M in 1,4-dioxane, 9 µL, 0.036 mmol) was added. The mixture was sonicated for a few minutes at room temperature. The solution was concentrated and dried under vacuum to give compound **T17·HCl** (10 mg, 94% yield). *m/z* = 528 (*M* of free base + 1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.41 (s, 1H), 8.04 (s, 1H), 7.39 (s, 1H), 7.07 (s, 1H), 6.04 (s, 1H), 4.61 (d, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 1H), 4.00 (d, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 1H), 3.03 (d, *J* = 4.6 Hz, 1H), 2.39 (m, 1H), 1.63 (s, 3H), 1.53 (s, 3H), 1.27 (s, 3H), 1.19 (s, 3H), 1.08 (s, 3H), 0.94-2.13 (m, 15H), 0.88 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H).

Compound 40: Compound **6** (74 mg, 0.15 mmol) was dissolved in glacial acetic acid (2 mL). At room temperature, trimethyl orthoformate (0.19 mL, 1.7 mmol) was added and the reaction was stirred for 20 min. Sodium azide (150 mg, 2.31 mmol) was then added and the reaction was heated at 80 °C for 2 h. After cooled to room temperature, EtOAc (30 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was washed with water (2 × 10 mL), sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (10 mL), and brine (10 mL). The organic extract was dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was

purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **40** (62 mg, 75% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 532$ ($M+1$).

Compound 41: Compound **40** (77 mg, 0.14 mmol) in MeOH (2 mL) was treated with sodium methoxide (25 wt.% in MeOH, 66 μ L, 0.29 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction was heated at 55 °C for 2.5 h, and then cooled to 0 °C. 10% aq. NaH_2PO_4 (10 mL) was added. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried with Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **41** (55 mg, 71% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 532$ ($M+1$).

Compound T18: Compound **41** (55 mg, 0.10 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (1.5 mL) and cooled to 0 °C under N_2 . 1,3-Dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (16 mg, 0.057 mmol) in DMF (0.5 mL) was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 2 h. Pyridine (25 μ L, 0.31 mmol) was then added and the reaction was heated at 60 °C for 4 h. After cooled to room temperature, the mixture was diluted with EtOAc (20 mL) and washed with 1 N aq. HCl (10 mL), water (2 $\times$ 15 mL) and brine (10 mL). The organic extract was dried with Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-50% EtOAc in CH_2Cl_2) to give compound **T18** (21 mg, 38% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 530$ ($M+1$); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.59 (s, 1H), 8.04 (s, 1H), 6.04 (s, 1H), 4.79 (d, $J = 14.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.09 (d, $J = 14.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.12 (d, $J = 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.33 (m, 1H), 2.20 (td, $J = 13.6, 4.3$ Hz, 1H), 1.59 (s, 3H), 1.53 (s, 3H), 1.28 (s, 3H), 1.20 (s, 3H), 1.07 (s, 3H), 0.91 (s, 3H), 0.90-1.95 (m, 14H), 0.89 (s, 3H).

Compound 43: A solution of compound **6** (1.0 g, 2.09 mmol) in EtOH (40 mL) was treated with Hunig's base (2.07 mL, 11.88 mmol) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred for 10 min, and then treated with a solution of compound **42** (880 mg, 3.13 mmol) in acetonitrile (25 mL) dropwise over 10 min. After addition was complete, the reaction was stirred at ambient temperature for 16 hours. The mixture was concentrated and the residue was diluted with EtOAc. The mixture was washed with sat. aq. NaHCO_3 and sat. aq. NaCl. The organic extract was dried with Na_2SO_4 ; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 50-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **43** (915 mg, 82% yield) as a reddish-brown glass. $m/z = 531$ ($M+1$).

Compound 44: A solution of compound **43** (4.52 g, 8.52 mmol) in MeOH (50 mL) was treated with sodium methoxide (5.4 M solution in MeOH, 3.41 mL, 18.41 mmol) at room temperature. The mixture was heated at 55 °C for 2 h, and then concentrated. The residue was partitioned between EtOAc and sat. aq. KH_2PO_4 . The organic extract was washed with sat. aq.

NaCl; dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 30-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **44** (3.59 g, 79% yield) as an orange solid. $m/z = 531$ (M+1).

Compound T19: A solution of compound **44** (3.59 g, 6.76 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (35 mL) was treated portionwise with 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (966 mg, 3.38 mmol) at 0 °C under N₂. After addition was complete, the mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 2 h, and then treated with anhydrous pyridine (1.64 mL, 20.28 mmol). The cold bath was removed and the reaction was heated at 60 °C for 4 h. The reaction mixture was poured into a mixture of EtOAc (200 mL) and water (200 mL) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred for a few minutes. The precipitated solid was collected by filtration; washed with water, EtOAc, and MeOH sequentially; and dried *in vacuo* at 25 °C to give compound **T19** (3.30 g, 92% yield) as an off-white solid. $m/z = 529$ (M+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.05 (s, 1H), 7.71 (d, $J = 0.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.55 (d, $J = 1.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.02 (s, 1H), 4.76 (d, $J = 13.9$ Hz, 1H), 4.05 (d, $J = 13.9$ Hz, 1H), 3.19 (d, $J = 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.20-2.35 (m, 2H), 1.60 (s, 3H), 1.53 (s, 3H), 1.27 (s, 3H), 1.19 (s, 3H), 1.06 (s, 3H), 0.96-1.92 (m, 14H), 0.89 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H).

Compound 45: Compound **10** (1 g, 2 mmol) and *tert*-butyl carbazate (0.4 g, 3 mmol) were combined and dissolved in THF (20 mL) at room temperature. The reaction was heated at 70 °C for 16 h. After cooled to room temperature, THF was removed by rotovap and the residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-60% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **45** (1.18 g, 95% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 536$ (M-C₄H₇).

Compound 46: Compound **45** (5.8 g, 9.8 mmol) was dissolved in THF (40 mL). Sodium cyanoborohydride (1.8 g, 29 mmol) and acetic acid (0.56 mL, 9.8 mmol) were added at room temperature sequentially. The reaction was heated at 70 °C for 6 h, and then cooled to room temperature. Sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (30 mL) was added. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2 × 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (20 mL), dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-60% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **46** (4.9 g, 84% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 538$ (M-C₄H₇).

Compound 47: Compound **46** (5 g, 8.4 mmol) was dissolved in THF (250 mL) and HCl (4 M in 1,4-dioxane, 30 mL, 120 mmol) was added at room temperature. The reaction was heated at 70 °C for 16 h, and then cooled to room temperature. The precipitates was collected by filtration, and washed with cold THF (50 mL) to give compound **47** (3.3 g, 79% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 494$ (M+1 of free base).

Compound 48: Compound **47** (150 mg, 0.28 mmol) was dissolved in EtOH (9 mL). 1,1,3,3-Tetramethoxypropane (52 μ L, 0.31 mmol) and 12 N aq. HCl (71 μ L, 0.85 mmol) were added sequentially. The reaction was heated at 80 °C for 4 h, and then additional amount of 1,1,3,3-tetramethoxypropane (52 μ L, 0.31 mmol) and 12 N aq. HCl (71 μ L, 0.85 mmol) were added. The reaction was heated at 80 °C for another 2 h, and then cooled to room temperature. The reaction mixture was concentrated, and the residue was diluted with EtOAc (30 mL). The mixture was washed with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (2 $\times$ 20 mL), water (20 mL) and brine (20 mL). The organic extract was dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-60% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **48** (94 mg, 63% yield) as a white solid. m/z = 530 (M+1).

Compound 49: Compound **48** (94 mg, 0.18 mmol) in MeOH (2 mL) was treated with sodium methoxide (25 wt.% in MeOH, 81 μ L, 0.35 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction was heated at 55 °C for 1.5 h, and then cooled to 0 °C. 10% aq. NaH₂PO₄ (10 mL) was added. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2 $\times$ 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to give crude product **49** (90 mg), which was used in the next step without purification. m/z = 530 (M+1).

Compound T20: Crude compound **49** (90 mg, 0.17 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (2 mL) and cooled to 0 °C under N₂. 1,3-Dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (24 mg, 0.085 mmol) in DMF (0.5 mL) was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 2 h. Pyridine (41 μ L, 0.51 mmol) was then added and the reaction was heated at 60 °C for 4 h. After cooled to room temperature, the mixture was diluted with EtOAc (20 mL) and washed with 1 N aq. HCl (10 mL), water (2 $\times$ 15 mL) and brine (10 mL). The organic extract was dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **T20** (60 mg, 64% yield from compound **48**) as a white solid. m/z = 528 (M+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.05 (s, 1H), 7.51 (dd, J = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (dd, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.25 (t, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.01 (s, 1H), 4.35 (d, J = 14.0 Hz, 1H), 3.95 (d, J = 14.0 Hz, 1H), 3.25 (d, J = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 2.29 (m, 1H), 2.20 (dt, J = 4.0, 14.0 Hz, 1H), 1.59 (s, 3H), 1.52 (s, 3H), 1.27 (s, 3H), 1.19 (s, 3H), 1.06 (s, 3H), 0.98-1.94 (m, 14H), 0.86 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 3H).

Compound 50: Compound **47** (33 mg, 0.062 mmol) and 1,3,5-triazine (30 mg, 0.37 mmol) were combined and dissolved in formic acid (0.5 mL) at room temperature. After stirring for 2 h, the reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (30 mL), and was washed with water (2 $\times$ 15 mL), sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (15 mL), and brine (15 mL). The organic extract was dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-

10% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂) to give compound **50** (21 mg, 64% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 531$ (M+1).

Compound 51: Compound **50** (122 mg, 0.23 mmol) in MeOH (2 mL) was treated with sodium methoxide (25 wt.% in MeOH, 105 μ L, 0.46 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction
5 was heated at 55 °C for 1.5 h, and then cooled to 0 °C. 10% aq. NaH₂PO₄ (10 mL) was added. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2 $\times$ 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to give crude compound **51** (115 mg), which was used in the next step without purification. $m/z = 531$ (M+1).

Compound T21: Crude compound **51** (115 mg, 0.22 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (2 mL)
10 and cooled to 0 °C under N₂. 1,3-Dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (31 mg, 0.11 mmol) in DMF (0.5 mL) was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 2 h. Pyridine (53 μ L, 0.65 mmol) was then added and the reaction was heated at 60 °C for 4 h. After cooled to room temperature, the mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) and washed with water (2 $\times$ 15 mL) and brine (10 mL). The organic extract was dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was
15 purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-10% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂) to give compound **T21** (80 mg, 66% yield from compound **50**) as a white solid. $m/z = 529$ (M+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.05 (s, 2H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 6.02 (s, 1H), 4.37 (d, $J = 14.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.00 (d, $J = 14.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.20 (d, $J = 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.32 (m, 1H), 2.16 (td, $J = 13.6, 4.4$ Hz, 1H), 1.58 (s, 3H), 1.53 (s, 3H), 1.27 (s, 3H), 1.19 (s, 3H), 1.06 (s, 3H), 0.99-1.96 (m, 14H), 0.87 (s, 3H), 0.86
20 (s, 3H).

Compound 52: Compound **47** (108 mg, 0.20 mmol) was dissolved in EtOH (3 mL). Acetylacetone (23 μ L, 0.22 mmol) and 12 N aq. HCl (51 μ L, 0.61 mmol) were added. The reaction was heated at 80 °C for 2 h, and then concentrated. The residue was diluted with EtOAc (30 mL), and the mixture was washed sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (2 $\times$ 20 mL). The combined aqueous extracts were
25 extracted again with EtOAc (20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (15 mL), dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **52** (99 mg, 87% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 558$ (M+1).

Compound 53: Compound **52** (117 mg, 0.21 mmol) in MeOH (3 mL) was treated with
30 sodium methoxide (25 wt.% solution in MeOH, 96 μ L, 0.42 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction was heated at 55 °C for 1.5 h. After cooled to 0 °C, the reaction mixture was treated with 10% aq. NaH₂PO₄ (4 mL), and was extracted with EtOAc (2 $\times$ 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was

purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **53** (98 mg, 84% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 558$ (M+1).

Compound T22: Compound **53** (56 mg, 0.10 mmol) was dissolved in toluene (2 mL). 2,3-Dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone (27 mg, 0.12 mmol) in toluene (1 mL) was added. The reaction was heated at 85 °C for 1.5 h. After cooled to 0 °C, the reaction mixture was treated with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (20 mL) and was extracted with EtOAc (2 × 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (20 mL), dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 60% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **T22** (14 mg, 25% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 556$ (M+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.06 (s, 1H), 6.01 (s, 1H), 5.77 (s, 1H), 4.05 (d, $J = 14.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.78 (d, $J = 14.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.22 (d, $J = 4.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.49 (dt, $J = 13.4, 4.3$ Hz, 1H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.18 (s, 3H), 2.16 (m, 1H), 1.53 (s, 3H), 1.51 (s, 3H), 1.27 (s, 3H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.05 (s, 3H), 0.98-1.92 (m, 13H), 0.87 (m, 1H), 0.85 (s, 6H).

Compound 54: To a solution of compound **10** (0.40 g, 0.84 mmol) in anhydrous THF (10 mL) was added 2-oxa-6-azaspiro[3.3]heptane (0.42 g, 4.24 mmol). After the solution was stirred at room temperature for overnight, acetic acid (0.25 g, 4.16 mmol) was added. The solution was stirred for another 10 min, and then treated with a solution of sodium cyanoborohydride (0.26 g, 4.14 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for overnight, and then concentrated. The residue was partitioned between EtOAc (50 mL) and sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (50 mL). The aqueous phase was separated, and extracted with EtOAc (25 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with sat. aq. NaCl (25 mL); dried over Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂, and purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with EtOAc) to give compound **54** (0.24 g, 51% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 561$ (M+1).

Compound 55: To a mixture of compound **54** (0.24 g, 0.43 mmol) in MeOH (15 mL) was added potassium carbonate (0.24 g, 1.74 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for overnight, and then was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was partitioned between EtOAc and sat. aq. KH₂PO₄. The organic extract was dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated to give compound **55** (0.24 g, quantitative yield) as a beige solid. $m/z = 561$ (M+1).

Compound T23: Compound **55** (0.24 g, 0.44 mmol) in DMF (9 mL) was cooled to 0 °C. A solution of 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (62 mg, 0.22 mmol) in DMF (1 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min. Pyridine (400 μL, 4.95 mmol) was added. The mixture was heated at 50 °C for 4 h, and then stirred at room temperature for overnight. DMF was removed *in vacuo*, and the residue was partitioned between EtOAc and sat. aq. KH₂PO₄. The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (2 × 25 mL). The combined organic extracts were

washed with water (2×20 mL); dried with Na_2SO_4 ; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with EtOAc) to give partially purified compound **T23**, which was purified again by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 2% MeOH in CHCl_3) to give compound **T23** (20 mg, 8% yield) as a light yellow solid. $m/z = 559$ (M+1); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.03 (s, 1H), 5.97 (s, 1H), 4.72 (s, 4H), 3.40 (s, 4H), 2.88 (m, 1H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 2.20-2.32 (m, 2H), 1.49 (s, 3H), 1.44 (s, 3H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 0.99 (s, 3H), 0.92 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 3H), 0.76-1.83 (m, 15H).

Compound 58: Diphenyl phosphorazide (13.8 mL, 64.0 mmol) was added to a 0°C solution of compound **56** (20.03 g, 42.74 mmol) and triethylamine (18.0 mL, 130 mmol) in toluene (425 mL). The resultant mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred overnight, concentrated to a thick oil, loaded directly onto silica gel, and purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0 to 20% EtOAc in hexanes) to give a mixture of compounds **57** and **58** as a white solid that was briefly dried and used without further purification.

The mixture of compounds **57** and **58** (all above obtained, ≤ 42.74 mmol) was dissolved in toluene (280 mL), and heated to 80°C for 3h, then dried to give compound **58** (17.52 g, 88% yield from **56**) as a white solid. $m/z = 466$ (M+1).

Compound 59: Hydrochloric acid (12 N aq., 90 mL, 1.08 mol) was added to a room temperature solution of compound **58** (17.52 g, 37.62 mmol) in MeCN (400 mL) and stirred for 3 h. The resultant mixture was concentrated to approximately 150 mL, basified with NaOH (4 M aq., ~ 300 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (400 mL, then 2×200 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with sat. aq. NaHCO_3 (100 mL) and brine (100 mL), dried with Na_2SO_4 and concentrated to give compound **59** (15.68 g, 95% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 440$ (M+1).

Compound 60: 4-Chlorobutanoyl chloride (0.77 mL, 6.9 mmol) was added to a room temperature solution of compound **59** (1.001 g, 2.277 mmol) and triethylamine (3.2 mL, 23 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (23 mL), and stirred for 1.5 h. The resultant mixture was diluted with EtOAc (150 mL), washed with HCl (1M aq., 2×50 mL) and brine (50 mL), dried with MgSO_4 , concentrated and purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0 to 100 % EtOAc in hexanes) to compound **60** (1.182 g, 95% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 544$.

Compound 61: Sodium hydride (60% w/w in mineral oil, 275 mg, 6.9 mmol) was added to a 0°C solution of compound **60** (1.182 g, 2.172 mmol) in DMF (44 mL). After 2.5 h the reaction was quenched by the careful addition of HCl (1M aq., 50 mL). The resultant mixture was extracted with EtOAc (200 mL), washed with water (2×30 mL) and brine (20 mL). The organic extract was dried with MgSO_4 , concentrated, and azeotroped with heptane (2×50 mL). The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0 to 100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give

partially purified compound **61** (468 mg, ~70% pure) as an off-white solid that was used without further purification.

Compound 63: Sodium methoxide (30% w/w in MeOH, 5 mL) was added to a room temperature solution of impure compound **61** (468 mg, ~70% pure) in ethyl formate (20 mL). The resultant mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 h, then diluted with HCl (1M aq., 50 mL), and extracted EtOAc (150 mL, then 50 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with brine (50 mL), dried with MgSO₄, and concentrated to give compound **62** that was used without further purification.

A solution of compound **62** (all above obtained) and hydroxylamine hydrochloride (85.2 mg, 1.23 mmol) in a mixture of ethanol (20 mL) and water (3 mL) was heated to 55 °C overnight with stirring. The resultant mixture was concentrated to approximately 5 mL, diluted with EtOAc (150 mL), washed with HCl (1M aq., 25 mL) and brine (25 mL). The organic extract was dried with MgSO₄, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0 to 100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **63** (251.4 mg, 22% from compound **60**) as a white solid. $m/z = 533$ (M+1).

Compound 64: A mixture of compound **63** (251.4 mg, 0.472 mmol) and potassium carbonate (978 mg, 7.1 mmol) in methanol (50 mL) was stirred at room temperature overnight under nitrogen. The resultant mixture was concentrated to approximately 5 mL, diluted with HCl (1M aq., 50 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (2 × 100 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with brine (25 mL), dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated to give crude compound **64** (253 mg) as a white solid that was used without further purification.

Compound T24: 1,3-Dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (68.7 mg, 0.24 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) was added to a 0 °C solution of compound **64** (all above obtained, ≤0.472 mmol) in DMF (6 mL), and the residue was washed into the reaction with DMF (2 mL). After 5 min, the ice bath was removed, and the reaction allowed to warm to room temperature. Pyridine (0.19 mL, 2.4 mmol) was added after 3 h. The reaction was heated to 55 °C for 4 h, and then cooled to room temperature. The resultant mixture was diluted with HCl (1M aq., 50 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (50 mL, then 2 × 25 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with brine (25 mL), dried with MgSO₄, concentrated, and azeotroped with heptane (25 mL). The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0 to 100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **T24** (53.6 mg, 21% yield from compound **63**) as a white solid. $m/z = 531$ (M+1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.03 (s, 1H), 5.97 (s, 1H), 3.42 (dt, $J = 9.7, 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.32 (m, 1H), 2.80 (d, $J = 4.3$ Hz, 1H), 2.28-2.44 (m, 2H), 1.49 (s, 3H), 1.40 (s, 3H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 1.04 (s, 3H), 1.02 (s, 3H), 0.95-2.02 (m, 18H), 0.90 (s, 3H).

Compound 65: N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.39 mL, 2.2 mmol) was added to a solution of compound **10** (285 mg, 0.45 mmol) and azetidine hydrochloride (210 mg, 2.2 mmol) in THF (6 mL) at room temperature under N₂. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 h, then acetic acid (0.13 mL, 2.2 mmol) was added. The resultant mixture was stirred at room temperature for another 16 h, then a solution of sodium cyanoborohydride (0.14 g, 2.2 mmol) in MeOH (6 mL) was added dropwise over a period of 10 min. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for additional 4 h, and then partitioned between EtOAc (50 mL) and sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (50 mL). The aqueous layer was separated and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 50 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography [Agela Technologies AQ C18 spherical 20-35µm 100Å silica gel column, eluting with 0-80% (0.07% CF₃CO₂H in acetonitrile) in (0.1% CF₃CO₂H in water)] to give compound **65** trifluoroacetic acid salt. The compound was partitioned between EtOAc (40 mL) and sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (40 mL). The aqueous layer was separated and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 40 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to give compound **65** (72 mg, 31% yield) as a solid. m/z = 519.3 (M+1).

Compound 66: Sodium methoxide (0.5 M in MeOH, 2.29 mL, 1.14 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of compound **65** (220 mg, 0.42 mmol) in MeOH (5.4 mL) at room temperature under N₂. The mixture was then heated to 50 °C and stirred for 40 min. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (20 mL); neutralized to pH 7 with 1 N aq. HCl; and then extracted with EtOAc (3 × 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give compound **66** (215 mg, 98% yield) as a white solid, which was used in the next step without further purification. m/z = 519.3 (M+1).

T25: A slurry of compound **65** (200 mg, 0.39 mmol) in toluene (5.0 mL) was sparged with argon at room temperature for 5 min, then DDQ (96.3 mg, 0.42 mmol) was then added. The mixture was heated at 50 °C for 40 min under argon. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, and then partitioned between EtOAc (30 mL) and sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (30 mL). The aqueous phase was separated and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography [Agela Technologies AQ C18 spherical 20-35µm 100Å silica gel column, eluting with 0-65% (0.07% CF₃CO₂H in acetonitrile) in (0.1% CF₃CO₂H in water)] to give compound **T25** trifluoroacetic acid salt. The compound was partitioned between EtOAc (20 mL) and 13% aq. NaCl (20 mL). The aqueous layer was separated and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to give compound **T25** (52 mg, 26% yield) as a solid. m/z = 517.4 (M+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.66 (s,

1H), 6.22 (s, 1H), 3.22-3.14 (m, 4H), 2.84 (d, $J = 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.39 (d, $J = 13.3$ Hz, 1H), 2.29-2.19 (m, 2H), 1.95 (p, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 1.90-0.94 (m, 15H), 1.44 (s, 3H), 1.42 (s, 3H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 1.07 (s, 3H), 0.91 (s, 3H), 0.87 (s, 3H), 0.82 (s, 3H).

Compound 67: A mixture of compound **10** (0.28 g, 0.59 mmol), 3-fluoroazetidine hydrochloride (0.24 g, 2.2 mmol), N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.38 mL, 2.2 mmol) in THF (6 mL) was stirred for 2 h at room temperature under N₂. Acetic acid (0.12 mL, 2.2 mmol) was then added. The resultant mixture was stirred at room temperature for another 16 h. A solution of sodium cyanoborohydride (0.14 g, 2.2 mmol) in methanol (6 mL) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for additional 4 h, and then partitioned between EtOAc (30 mL) and sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (10 mL). The aqueous phase was separated and extracted with EtOAc (2 × 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (10 mL), dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography [Agela Technologies AQ C18 spherical 20-35μm 100Å silica gel column, eluting with 0-100% (0.07% CF₃CO₂H in acetonitrile) in (0.1% CF₃CO₂H in water)]. The purified fractions were combined; basified with aq. NaHCO₃ (30 mL); and was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 25 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to give compound **67** (0.19 g, 61% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 535.3$ (M+1);

Compound 68: Sodium methoxide (25 wt.% in MeOH, 0.21 mL, 0.92 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of compound **67** (0.183 g, 0.34 mmol) in MeOH (4.2 mL) at room temperature under N₂. The mixture was then heated at 55 °C for 60 min. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and concentrated. The residue was diluted with water (20 mL) and then neutralized to pH 7 with 1 N aq. HCl. The precipitated solid was collected by filtration and dried *in vacuo* to give compound **68** (165 mg, 90% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 537.4$ (M+1).

T26: A mixture of compound **68** (79 mg, 0.15 mmol) and DDQ (36.8 mg, 0.16 mmol) in toluene (2 mL) was stirred at 50 °C for 5 h under argon. The reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was diluted with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (1 mL) and then extracted with EtOAc (3 × 1 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (4 × 1 mL) and brine (1 mL); dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography [Agela Technologies AQ C18 spherical 20-35μm 100Å silica gel column, eluting with 0-100% (0.07% CF₃CO₂H in acetonitrile) in (0.1% CF₃CO₂H in water)] to give **T26** (13 mg, 14% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 535.3$ (M+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.00 (s, 1H), 5.99 (s, 1H), 5.39 (dt, $J = 56.8, 5.4$ Hz, 1H), 5.15-4.79 (m, 2H), 4.22-3.85 (m, 2H), 3.61 (d, $J = 13.1$ Hz, 1H), 2.94

(d, $J = 12.9$ Hz, 1H), 2.78 (d, $J = 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.26 (m, 1H), 2.20-1.15 (m, 15H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.46 (s, 3H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.02 (s, 3H), 0.94 (s, 3H), 0.90 (s, 3H).

Compound 69: A mixture of compound **10** (0.30 g, 0.63 mmol), 3,3-difluoroazetidine hydrochloride (0.30 g, 2.4 mmol), and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.41 mL, 2.4 mmol) in THF (6 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 2 h under N₂. Acetic acid (0.13 mL, 2.4 mmol) was then added. The resultant mixture was stirred at room temperature for another 16 h. A solution of sodium cyanoborohydride (0.15 g, 2.4 mmol) in MeOH (6 mL) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for additional 16 h, and then partitioned between EtOAc (50 mL) and sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (30 mL). The aqueous phase was separated and extracted with EtOAc (2 × 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (10 mL), dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography [Agela Technologies AQ C18 spherical 20-35µm 100Å silica gel column, eluting with 0-100% (0.07% CF₃CO₂H in acetonitrile) in (0.1% CF₃CO₂H in water)]. The purified fractions were combined; basified with aq. NaHCO₃ (30 mL); and was extracted with EtOAc (2 × 40 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to give compound **69** (0.165 g, 47% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 555.3$ (M+1).

Compound 70: Sodium methoxide (25 wt.% in MeOH, 0.17 mL, 0.75 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of compound **69** (0.153 g, 0.28 mmol) in MeOH (3.4 mL) at room temperature under N₂. The mixture was then heated to 55 °C and stirred for 1 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was diluted with water (6 mL) and then neutralized to pH 7 with 1 N aq. HCl. Precipitation happened. The precipitated solid was collected by filtration and dried *in vacuo* to give compound **70** (0.144 g, 94% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 555.4$ (M+1).

T27: A mixture of compound **70** (135 mg, 0.24 mmol) and DDQ (60.8 g, 0.27 mmol) in toluene (3.2 mL) was stirred at 50 °C for 2 h under argon. The reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was diluted with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (1 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 1 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (4 × 1 mL) and brine (1 mL), dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography [Agela Technologies AQ C18 spherical 20-35µm 100Å silica gel column, eluting with 0-100% (0.07% CF₃CO₂H in acetonitrile) in (0.1% CF₃CO₂H in water)]. The purified fractions were combined, and partitioned between CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) and sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (10 mL). The organic extract was dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to give compound **T27** (50 mg, 37% yield) as a light yellow solid. $m/z = 553.3$ (M+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.66 (s, 1H), 6.23 (s, 1H), 3.66 (td, $J = 12.4, 2.8$ Hz, 4H), 2.82 (d, $J = 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.56 (dd, $J = 13.3, 13.3$ Hz,

2H), 2.22 – 2.15 (m, 1H), 1.90-0.95 (m, 15H), 1.44 (s, 3H), 1.42 (s, 3H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 1.07 (s, 3H), 0.92 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 3H), 0.83 (s, 3H).

Compound 71: To a mixture of compound **10** (538.0 mg, 1.126 mmol), azetidin-3-ol hydrochloride (616.9 mg, 5.631 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) was added *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (0.981 mL, 5.631 mmol) at room temperature under N₂. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18 h. Acetic acid (0.320 mL, 5.63 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 h. A solution of sodium cyanoborohydride (372.5 mg, 5.631 mmol) in methanol (10 mL) was added dropwise over a period of 10 min. The mixture was stirred for 4 h, and then partitioned between EtOAc (50 mL) and sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (50 mL). The aqueous layer was separated and extracted with EtOAc (3×50 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography [Agela Technologies AQ C18 spherical 20-35µm 100Å silica gel column, eluting with 0-80% (0.07% CF₃CO₂H in acetonitrile) in (0.1% CF₃CO₂H in water)] to give compound **71** (242 mg, 40% yield) as a solid. *m/z* = 535.4 (M+1).

Compound 72: Sodium methoxide (25 wt.% in MeOH, 0.152 mL, 0.67 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of compound **71** (132 mg, 0.247 mmol) in MeOH (3.0 mL) at room temperature under N₂. The mixture was then heated at 55 °C for 60 min. The reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was diluted with water (4 mL) and neutralized to pH 7 with 1 N aq. HCl. The precipitated solid was collected by filtration and dried *in vacuo* to give compound **72** (0.110 g, 83% yield). *m/z* = 535.7 (M+1).

T28: A mixture of compound **72** (80 mg, 0.15 mmol) and DDQ (37.4 mg, 0.16 mmol) was stirred at 50 °C for 2 h under argon. The reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was diluted with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (10 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (2 × 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (30 mL), water (4 × 10 mL) and brine (10 mL); dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was first purified by column chromatography [Agela Technologies AQ C18 spherical 20-35µm 100Å silica gel column, eluting with 0-100% (0.07% CF₃CO₂H in acetonitrile) in (0.1% CF₃CO₂H in water)] to give partially purified product, which was further purified by preparative TLC (silica gel, eluting with 50% acetone in hexanes with 1% *N,N*-Diisopropylethylamine) to give compound **T28** (18 mg, 22% yield). *m/z* = 533.3 (M+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.04 (s, 1H), 5.97 (s, 1H), 4.42 (p, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 3.75-3.68 (m, 2H), 3.00-2.86 (m, 3H), 2.50 (d, *J* = 13.1 Hz, 1H), 2.35 (d, *J* = 12.9 Hz, 1H), 2.33-2.25 (m, 1H), 1.85-1.00 (m, 15H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.46 (s, 3H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 0.99 (s, 3H), 0.93 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 3H).

T29: Dimethyl sulfoxide (32 μ L, 0.45 mmol) was slowly added to a solution of oxalyl chloride (19 μ L, 0.22 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (4 mL) at -78°C . The mixture was stirred for 5 min at -78°C . A solution of compound **T28** (50 mg, 0.094 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (1.0 mL) was then added dropwise. The resultant mixture was stirred at -78°C for another 15 min. Triethylamine (131 μ L, 0.94 mmol) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred at -78°C for 30 min, and then allowed to slowly warm up to room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 60 min, and then was partitioned between EtOAc (30 mL) and brine (30 mL). The aqueous layer was separated and extracted with EtOAc (3×30 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried with Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **T29** (34 mg, 68% yield) as a solid. $m/z = 531.3$ ($M+1$); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.04 (s, 1H), 5.99 (s, 1H), 4.18 (s, 4H), 2.92 (d, $J = 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.85 (d, $J = 13.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.66 (d, $J = 13.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.41 – 2.33 (m, 1H), 1.92-1.07 (m, 15H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.46 (s, 3H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.03 (s, 3H), 0.95 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H).

Compound 74: To a solution of compound **59** (2.0 g, 4.5 mmol) in ethyl formate (10 mL, 120 mmol) at 0°C was added sodium methoxide (25 wt.% in MeOH, 10.4 mL, 45.5 mmol) dropwise under N_2 . The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h, then diluted with *t*-butyl methyl ether (20 mL) and washed with aq. HCl (2.0 M, 25.0 mL). The aqueous phase was separated; neutralized with sat. aq. NaHCO_3 (20 mL); and then extracted with *t*-butyl methyl ether (20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with water (20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried with Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The crude product (2.2 g) was dissolved in a mixture of ethanol (40 mL) and water (4 mL) at room temperature, and treated with hydroxylamine hydrochloride (0.49 g, 7.0 mmol). The resultant mixture was stirred at 55°C for 16 h. The mixture was partitioned between EtOAc (50 mL) and sat. aq. NaHCO_3 (20 mL). The aqueous phase was separated and extracted with EtOAc (20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with water (20 mL) and brine (20 mL); dried with Na_2SO_4 ; filtered; and concentrated to give a mixture of compound **73** and **74** (2.3 g).

To a solution of the above mixture of compound **73** and **74** (2.3 g) in methanol (30 mL) was added HCl (12 M in water, 3.3 mL, 39 mmol) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at 60°C for 7 h and let stand at room temperature overnight. The mixture was treated with aq. KHCO_3 (2.0 M, 30.0 mL, 60.0 mmol) dropwise and diluted with water (30 mL). After the mixture was stirred for 30 min, the precipitated solid was collected by filtration, washed with water (2×10 mL) and dried *in vacuo* to give compound **74** (2.09 g, 99% yield for compound **59**) as a white solid. $m/z = 465.4$ ($M+1$).

Compound 75: To a well-stirred slurry of compound **74** (142 mg, 0.31 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (5.0 mL) at room temperature under N₂ was added a solution of N-Boc-2-aminoacetaldehyde (99.4 mg, 0.62 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (1.5 mL). The mixture was stirred at 65 °C for 4 h, and then cooled to room temperature. Sodium triacetoxyborohydride (130 mg, 0.611 mmol) was added. The resultant mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18 h, and then heated at 65 °C for 6 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and stirred for additional 72 h. The mixture was partitioned between EtOAc (30 mL) and sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (30 mL). The aqueous phase was separated and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography [Agela Technologies AQ C18 spherical 20-35µm 100Å silica gel column, eluting with 0-100% (0.07% CF₃CO₂H in acetonitrile) in (0.1% CF₃CO₂H in water)] to give partially purified compound **75** (70 mg, 32% yield), which was used in next step without further purification. m/z = 608.4 (M+1).

Compound 76: To a solution of compound **75** (79.4 mg, 0.11 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (3.0 mL) at room temperature was added trifluoroacetic acid (1.0 mL, 13 mmol) in one portion. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min, and then concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography [Agela Technologies AQ C18 spherical 20-35µm 100Å silica gel column, eluting with 0-70% (0.07% CF₃CO₂H in acetonitrile) in (0.1% CF₃CO₂H in water)] to give compound **76** (33 mg, 41% yield). m/z = 508.3 (M+1).

Compound 77: To a solution of compound **76** (38.0 mg, 0.052 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (4.0 mL) at room temperature was added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (45.0 µL, 0.26 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2.5 h. Phosgene (1.4 M in toluene, 44.2 µL, 0.062 mmol) was then added dropwise. This reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h, and then concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography [Agela Technologies AQ C18 spherical 20-35µm 100Å silica gel column, eluting with 0-80% (0.07% CF₃CO₂H in acetonitrile) in (0.1% CF₃CO₂H in water)] to give compound **77** (26 mg, 94% yield) as a solid. m/z = 534.3 (M+1).

Compound 78: A slurry of compound **77** (55.0 mg, 0.103 mmol) and potassium carbonate (57.0 mg, 0.412 mmol) in methanol (5.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 18 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (10 mL); neutralized to pH 7 with aq. HCl (2 M, 0.40 mL); and then partitioned between water (30 mL) and EtOAc (30 mL). The aqueous phase was separated and extracted with EtOAc (2 × 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated to give compound **78** (50 mg, 91% yield) as a white solid, which was used in the next step without further purification. m/z = 534.3 (M+1).

T30: To a solution of compound **78** (50.0 mg, 0.094 mmol) in DMF (3.0 mL) at 0 °C was added 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (13.7 mg, 0.048 mmol) in one portion under N₂. The mixture was stirred 0 °C for 30 min. Pyridine (30.3 µL, 0.38 mmol) was added. The resultant mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 135 min, and then at room temperature for 16 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (40 mL); stirred for 30 min at room temperature; and then partitioned between EtOAc (40 mL) and water (40 mL). The aqueous phase was separated and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was first purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give partially purified product, which was further purified by column chromatography [Agela Technologies AQ C18 spherical 20-35µm 100Å silica gel column, eluting with 0-80% (0.07% CF₃CO₂H in acetonitrile) in (0.1% CF₃CO₂H in water)]. The obtained impure product was purified again with column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-10% ethanol in CH₂Cl₂) to give compound **T30** (7.8 mg, 16% yield) as a white solid. m/z = 532.3 (M+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.04 (s, 1H), 5.98 (s, 1H), 4.22 (bs, 1H), 3.22-3.51 (m, 5H), 2.98 (m, 1H), 1.49 (s, 3H), 1.45 (s, 3H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.06-1.99 (m, 15H), 1.04 (s, 3H), 1.02 (s, 3H), 0.90 (s, 3H).

Compound 79: To a solution of compound **74** (200.0 mg, 0.43 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (6.0 mL) at room temperature was added a solution of *t*-butyl methyl(2-oxoethyl)carbamate (152 mg, 0.879 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (2.2 mL) under N₂. The mixture was stirred at 65 °C for 5.5 h, and then cooled to room temperature. Sodium triacetoxyborohydride (182 mg, 0.86 mmol) was added in one portion. The resultant mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18 h, and then partitioned between sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (30 mL) and EtOAc (30 mL). The aqueous phase was separated and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography [Agela Technologies AQ C18 spherical 20-35µm 100Å silica gel column, eluting with 0-100% (0.07% CF₃CO₂H in acetonitrile) in (0.1% CF₃CO₂H in water)]. The purified fractions were combined and concentrated. The residue was partitioned between EtOAc (40 mL) and brine (40 mL). The aqueous layer was separated and extracted with EtOAc (2 × 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to give compound **79** (195 mg, 73% yield) as a solid. m/z = 622.4 (M+1).

Compound 80: To a solution of compound **79** (170.0 mg, 0.27 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (6 mL) at room temperature was added trifluoroacetic acid (1.5 mL, 19 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 45 min, and then concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography [Agela Technologies AQ C18 spherical 20-35µm 100Å silica gel column, eluting

with 0-75% (0.07% CF₃CO₂H in acetonitrile) in (0.1% CF₃CO₂H in water)] to give compound **80** (125 mg, 61% yield) as a solid. $m/z = 522.4$ (M+1).

Compound 81: To a solution of compound **80** (120.0 mg, 0.16 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (13 mL) at room temperature was added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (139 μ L, 0.80 mmol). The mixture
5 was stirred at room temperature for 2.5 h. Phosgene (1.40 M in toluene, 137 μ L, 0.19 mmol) was added dropwise. This resultant mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h, and then concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography [Agela Technologies AQ C18 spherical 20-35 μ m 100Å silica gel column, eluting with 0-100% (0.07% CF₃CO₂H in acetonitrile) in (0.1% CF₃CO₂H in water)] to give compound **81** (78 mg, 89% yield) as a solid. $m/z = 548.3$
10 (M+1).

Compound 82: A mixture of compound **81** (130.0 mg, 0.24 mmol) and potassium carbonate (130.3 mg, 0.94 mmol) in methanol (4.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The reaction mixture was neutralized to pH 7 with 2 M aq. HCl, and then partitioned between EtOAc (50 mL) and water (50 mL). The aqueous phase was separated and extracted with EtOAc
15 (3 $\times$ 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give compound **82** (102 mg, 78% yield). $m/z = 548.3$ (M+1).

T31: To a solution of compound **82** (102.0 mg, 0.19 mmol) in DMF (3.6 mL) at 0 °C was added 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (27.2 mg, 0.095 mmol) under N₂. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 20 min, then pyridine (60.2 μ L, 0.74 mmol) was added. The resultant mixture
20 was stirred at 60 °C for 90 min; cooled to room temperature; diluted with water (40 mL); and stirred for 30 min. The mixture was partitioned between EtOAc (40 mL) and water (40 mL). The aqueous phase was separated and extracted with EtOAc (3 $\times$ 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give purified compound
25 **T31** (15 mg, 15% yield). The partially purified compound **T31** was purified again by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 30-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give a 2nd crop of compound **T31** (13 mg, 13% yield) as an off-white solid. $m/z = 546.3$ (M+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.04 (s, 1H), 5.97 (s, 1H), 3.36 – 3.24 (m, 2H), 3.19 – 3.05 (m, 2H), 3.00 (d, $J = 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.75 (s, 3H), 2.00-1.00 (m, 16H), 1.49 (s, 3H), 1.43 (s, 3H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.03
30 (s, 3H), 1.01 (s, 3H), 0.90 (s, 3H).

Compound 84: A solution of compound **74** (111.3 mg, 0.24 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) was sparged with argon at 0 °C. A solution of compound **83** (63 mg, 0.22 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) was sparged with argon at 0 °C, and was added to the above solution dropwise over a period of 20 min. The resultant mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 60 min, and then directly loaded onto a silica gel

column, eluting with EtOAc in hexanes to give compound **84** (64 mg, 51% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 580.4$ ($M+1$).

Compound 85: To a solution of compound **84** (64 mg, 0.11 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (1 mL) at 0 °C was added HCl (4 M in 1,4-dioxane, 0.55 mL, 2.2 mmol) in one portion. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 5 min; at room temperature for 1 h; and at 60 °C for 40 min. LCMS indicated incomplete deprotection of Boc group. The mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (1 mL), and was treated with trifluoroacetic acid (0.5 mL, 6.5 mmol) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min, and then concentrated to give the crude hydrazine trifluoroacetic acid salt. The compound was dissolved in ethanol (4 mL). A solution of 1,1,3,3-tetramethoxy-propane (21.8 mg, 0.13 mmol) in EtOH (0.5 mL) and catalytic amount of HCl (12 M in water, 1 drop) were added sequentially at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 4 h; at room temperature for overnight; and then concentrated. The residue was partitioned between EtOAc and sat. aq. NaHCO_3 . The organic phase was separated and washed with brine, dried with Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **85** (34 mg, 60% yield) as a cream color solid. $m/z = 516.2$ ($M+1$).

Compound 86: Potassium carbonate (29 mg, 0.21 mmol) was added to a solution of compound **85** (34 mg, 0.066 mmol) in methanol (1 mL) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2.5 h, and then partitioned between EtOAc (25 mL) and sat. aq. KH_2PO_4 (25 mL). The organic phase was separated; washed with brine (10 mL); dried with Na_2SO_4 ; filtered; and concentrated *in vacuo* to give compound **86** (30 mg, 88% yield) as a colorless solid.

T32: 1,3-Dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (9.8 mg, 0.034 mmol) was added to a solution of compound **86** (34 mg, 0.066 mmol) in DMF (0.3 mL) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h, then pyridine (22 μL , 0.27 mmol) was added. The resultant mixture was sparged with nitrogen, and stirred at 60 °C in a sealed tube for 18 h. After cooled to room temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with water (2 mL) and EtOAc (2 mL), and stirred for 10 min at room temperature. The mixture was partitioned between EtOAc (20 mL) and 1 N aq. HCl (10 mL). The organic extract was separated; washed with water (3×10 mL) and brine (10 mL); dried with Na_2SO_4 ; filtered; and concentrated. The residue was purified by preparative TLC (silica gel, eluting with 40% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **T32** (14 mg, 41% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 514.3$ ($M+1$); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.01 (s, 1H), 7.59 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.53 (d, $J = 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 6.30 (t, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 5.94 (s, 1H), 3.47 (m, 1H), 3.02 (d, $J =$

4.6 Hz, 1H), 2.32 (m, 1H), 2.20 (m, 1H), 1.91-0.87 (m, 13H), 1.41 (s, 3H), 1.24 (s, 3H), 1.14 (s, 3H), 1.10 (s, 3H), 1.07 (s, 3H), 0.96 (s, 3H), 0.95 (s, 3H).

Compound 87: Trifluoroacetic acid (0.6 mL, 8 mmol) was added to a solution of compound **84** (0.080 g, 0.14 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) at room temperature under N₂. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h, and then concentrated *in vacuo* to give the crude hydrazine trifluoroacetic acid salt. Formic acid (1 mL, 30 mmol) and 1,3,5-Triazine (67 mg, 0.83 mmol) were added sequentially. The resultant mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h, and then diluted with EtOAc (20 mL). The mixture was washed with water (2 × 10 mL), sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (10 mL) and brine (10 mL). The organic extract was dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **87** (42 mg, 59% yield) as a light-yellow solid. *m/z* = 517.3 (M+1).

Compound 88: Potassium carbonate (36 mg, 0.26 mmol) was added to a solution of compound **87** (0.035 g, 0.068 mmol) in methanol (1 mL) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred for 5 h at room temperature, and then partitioned between EtOAc (25 mL) and sat. aq. KH₂PO₄ (25 mL). The organic extract was washed with brine (10 mL), dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give compound **88** (30 mg; 86% yield) as white solid.

T33: 1,3-Dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (8.6 mg, 0.030 mmol) was added to a solution of compound **88** (30 mg, 0.058 mmol) in DMF (0.3 mL) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2.5 h. Trace amount of 1,3-Dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin was added, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature until compound **88** was completely consumed (~1 h). Pyridine (19 µL, 0.24 mmol) was then added. The mixture was sparged with nitrogen, and stirred in a sealed tube at 60 °C for 1 h; and at room temperature for 3 days. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (2 mL) and EtOAc (2 mL); stirred at room temperature for 10 min; and then partitioned between EtOAc (20 mL) and 1 N aq. HCl (10 mL). The organic extract was washed with water (3 × 10 mL) and brine (10 mL), dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **T33** (26 mg, 87% yield) as a white solid. *m/z* 515.3 (M+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.24 (s, 1H), 8.00 (s, 1H), 7.96 (s, 1H), 5.96 (s, 1H), 3.55-3.47 (m, 1H), 2.89 (d, *J* = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 2.41 (td, *J* = 14.2, 13.7, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 2.14 (d, *J* = 15.0 Hz, 1H), 1.93 (td, *J* = 13.5, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 1.86-1.00 (m, 12H), 1.43 (s, 3H), 1.24 (s, 3H), 1.15 (s, 3H), 1.11 (s, 3H), 1.08 (s, 3H), 0.98 (s, 3H), 0.97 (s, 3H).

Compound 89: A solution of compound **59** (436 mg, 0.99 mmol) and triethylamine (0.55 mL, 3.97 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (8 mL) at 0 °C was treated with 2-chloroethyl chloroformate (307 µL, 2.97 mmol) under N₂. The reaction was stirred for 1 h at 0 °C. Sat. aq. NH₄Cl solution (5 mL) was

added. The mixture was partitioned between EtOAc (40 mL) and water (40 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3×40 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **89** (316 mg, 58% yield) as a solid. $m/z = 546$ (M+1).

Compound 90: Compound **89** (167 mg, 0.306 mmol) in anhydrous THF (5 mL) at 0 °C under N₂ was treated with potassium *t*-butoxide (1M solution in THF, 0.37 mL, 0.37 mmol) dropwise. The reaction was stirred at 0 °C for 10 min, and then was quenched with sat. aq. NH₄Cl solution (5 mL). The mixture was partitioned between EtOAc (30 mL) and 13% aq. NaCl (30 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography [Agela Technologies AQ C18 spherical 20-35µm 100Å silica gel column, eluting with 0-80% (0.07% CF₃CO₂H in acetonitrile) in (0.1% CF₃CO₂H in water)] to give compound **90** (125 mg, 80% yield) as a solid. $m/z = 510$ (M+1).

Compound 91: Compound **90** (120 mg, 0.235 mmol) in ethyl formate (0.6 mL, 7.4 mmol) at room temperature under N₂ was treated with sodium methoxide (25 wt.% in MeOH, 0.54 mL, 2.37 mmol). The reaction was stirred at room temperature until compound **90** was completely consumed (~ 30 min). The mixture was diluted with EtOAc (10 mL), cooled at 0 °C, and neutralized with 12 M aq. HCl. The mixture was partitioned between EtOAc (30 mL) and water (30 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to give compound **91** (123 mg, 97% yield), which was used in the next step without further purification. $m/z = 538$ (M+1).

Compound 92: Compound **91** (123 mg, 0.23 mmol) and NH₂OH·HCl (23.8 mg, 0.343 mmol) were dissolved in ethanol (4 mL) and H₂O (0.4 mL). The reaction was heated at 60 °C for 90 min; cooled to rt; and partitioned between EtOAc (40 mL) and sat. aq. NaHCO₃ solution (40 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **92** (120 mg, 98% yield) as a solid. $m/z = 535$ (M+1).

Compound 93: Compound **92** (126 mg, 0.236 mmol) in MeOH (4 mL) was treated with K₂CO₃ (130 mg, 0.943 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 3.5 h, and then heated at 50 °C until compound **92** was completely consumed. The mixture was cooled to rt; neutralized with 2 M aq. HCl to pH 7; and then partitioned between EtOAc (50 mL)

and H₂O (50 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to give compound **93** (112 mg, 89% yield), which was used in the next step without further purification. *m/z* = 535 (M+1).

5 **T34:** Compound **93** (112 mg, 0.209 mmol) in DMF (4 mL) at 0 °C under N₂ was treated with 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (30.5 mg, 0.107 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 20 min. Pyridine (67.8 µL, 0.84 mmol) was then added. The reaction was heated at 60 °C for 6 h, and then cooled to room temperature. The mixture was diluted with water (40 mL) and was stirred for 10 min. The precipitated solid was collected by filtration; washed with water (2 × 15
10 mL); and dried *in vacuo*. The solid was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **T34** (65 mg, 58% yield) as an off-white solid. *m/z* = 533 (M+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.03 (s, 1H), 5.99 (s, 1H), 4.29 (td, *J* = 8.7, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 4.15 (q, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (q, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.42 (td, *J* = 8.6, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 2.88 (d, *J* = 4.3 Hz, 1H), 2.02-1.10 (m, 16H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.44 (s, 3H), 1.27 (s, 3H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.05 (s,
15 3H), 1.02 (s, 3H), 0.91 (s, 3H).

Compound 94: A solution of compound **42** (0.17 g, 0.59 mmol) in EtOH (5 mL) was treated with N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.47 mL, 2.7 mmol) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred for 10 min, and then treated with a mixture of compound **74** (0.25 g, 0.54 mmol) in acetonitrile (5 mL) dropwise over 10 min. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 days. Additional
20 amount of N,N-diisopropylethylamine (1.5 mL, 8.6 mmol) and compound **42** (0.5 g, 1.8 mmol) were added sequentially. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 day; heated at 50 °C for 8 h; cooled to room temperature; and concentrated. The residue was diluted with EtOAc (50 mL) and was washed with sat. aq. NaH₂PO₄ (25 mL), sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (25 mL) and brine (20 mL). The organic extract was dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified
25 by column chromatography (silica gel, 0-80% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **94** (130 mg, 47% yield) as a brown solid. *m/z* = 517 (M+1).

Compound 95: Compound **94** (130 mg, 0.25 mmol) in MeOH (1 mL) was treated with K₂CO₃ (110 mg, 0.79 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 4 h, and then heated at 40 °C for 45 min. After cooled to rt, the mixture was partitioned between
30 EtOAc (25 mL) and sat. aq. KH₂PO₄ solution (25 mL). The organic extract was washed with brine (10 mL), dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to give compound **95** (120 mg, 92% yield) as an orange solid, which was used in the next step without further purification. *m/z* = 517 (M+1).

T35: Compound **95** (114 mg, 0.221 mmol) in DMF (1 mL) at 0 °C under N₂ was treated with 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (31 mg, 0.11 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room

temperature for 1 h. Pyridine (70 μ L, 0.86 mmol) was then added. The mixture was sparged with N₂, and heated in a sealed vial at 60 °C for 2.75 h. After cooled to room temperature, the mixture was partitioned between EtOAc (22 mL), water (2 mL), and 1 M aq. HCl (10 mL). The organic extract was washed with water (3 $\times$ 10 mL) and brine (10 mL); dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated. The product obtained contains small amount of DMF. The product was dissolved in MTBE (50 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL), and was washed with water (4 $\times$ 20 mL) and brine (20 mL). The organic extract was dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 0-85% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **T35** (50 mg, 44% yield) as a white solid. m/z = 515 (M+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.00 (s, 1H), 7.76 (s, 1H), 7.71 (s, 1H), 5.95 (s, 1H), 3.48-3.40 (m, 1H), 2.88 (d, J = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 2.49 – 2.31 (m, 2H), 2.00-1.15 (m, 13H), 1.42 (s, 3H), 1.24 (s, 3H), 1.14 (s, 3H), 1.11 (s, 3H), 1.09 (s, 3H), 0.99 (s, 3H), 0.94 (s, 3H).

Compound 96: To a mixture of compound **59** (100 mg, 0.23 mmol) in acetic acid (2.7 mL) at room temperature under N₂ were added trimethoxymethane (0.26 mL, 2.3 mmol) and sodium azide (203 mg, 3.12 mmol) sequentially. The reaction was heated at 80 °C for 1 h. The reaction was cooled to room temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction was partitioned between EtOAc (50 mL) and H₂O (25 mL). The organic extract was washed with water (2 $\times$ 25 mL), sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (2 $\times$ 25 mL) and brine (25 mL); dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **96** (95 mg, 85% yield) as a white solid. m/z = 493 (M+1).

Compound 97: To a mixture of compound **96** (385 mg, 0.78 mmol) in ethyl formate (2 mL, 25 mmol) at room temperature under N₂ was added sodium methoxide (25 wt.% in MeOH, 1.80 mL, 7.86 mmol). After stirring at room temperature for 3 h, the reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc; cooled at 0 °C; and neutralized with 12 M aq. HCl. The mixture was partitioned between EtOAc (50 mL) and H₂O (50 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 $\times$ 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to give compound **97** (510 mg), which was used in the next step without further purification. m/z = 543 (M+Na).

Compound 98: Compound **97** (407 mg, 0.78 mmol) and hydroxylamine hydrochloride (81.5 mg, 1.17 mmol) were dissolved in ethanol (10 mL) and H₂O (1 mL). The reaction was heated at 60 °C for 1 h, and then stirred at room temperature overnight. The mixture was partitioned between EtOAc (50 mL) and sat. NaHCO₃ solution (50 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 $\times$ 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography

(silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **98** (210 mg, 52% from compound **96**) as a solid. $m/z = 518.4$ ($M+1$).

Compound 99: Compound **98** (200 mg, 0.39 mmol) in MeOH (5 mL) was treated with sodium methoxide (0.5 M in MeOH, 2.1 mL, 1.05 mmol) dropwise at room temperature. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 6 h, and then was neutralized with 1 M aq. HCl to pH 7. The mixture was concentrated, and the residue was partitioned between EtOAc (50 mL) and brine (50 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3×30 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried with Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated to give compound **99** (194 mg, 97% yield) as an off-white solid, which was used in the next step without further purification. $m/z = 518$ ($M+1$).

T36: To a solution of compound **99** (120 mg, 0.232 mmol) in DMF (4 mL) at 0 °C under N_2 was added 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (33.8 mg, 0.12 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 50 min. Pyridine (75 μL , 0.927 mmol) was then added and the reaction was heated at 55 °C for 5 h. After cooled to room temperature, the mixture was partitioned between EtOAc (50 mL) and brine (50 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3×40 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried with Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **T36** as an oil. The oil was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 and MeOH, and the mixture was concentrated. The off-white solid precipitated from MeOH was collected and dried under vacuum to give compound **T36** (96 mg, 80% yield). $m/z = 538$ ($M+\text{Na}$). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.71 (s, 1H), 7.99 (s, 1H), 5.98 (s, 1H), 3.52-3.43 (m, 1H), 2.77 (d, $J = 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.55 – 2.44 (m, 1H), 2.31-2.23 (m, 1H), 2.00-1.02 (m, 13H), 1.43 (s, 3H), 1.24 (s, 3H), 1.15 (s, 3H), 1.12 (s, 3H), 1.10 (s, 3H), 1.00 (s, 3H), 0.97 (s, 3H).

Compound 100: To a mixture of paraformaldehyde (113 mg, 3.77 mmol), ammonium carbonate (181 mg, 1.88 mmol) and trimeric glyoxal dihydrate (339 mg, 1.61 mmol) in MeOH (7 mL) was added compound **74** (125 mg, 0.269 mmol). The reaction was heated at 60 °C over the weekend. Compound **74** was completely consumed. The reaction was partitioned between EtOAc (50 mL) and H_2O (50 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (50 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with water (20 mL) and brine (20 mL); dried with Na_2SO_4 ; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 0-100% acetone in hexanes) to give compound **100** (32 mg, 23% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 516$ ($M+1$).

Compound 101: Compound **100** (27 mg, 0.052 mmol) in MeOH (1 mL) was treated with potassium carbonate (31 mg, 0.22 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction was stirred at room

temperature for 3 h. Compound **100** was completely consumed. The reaction mixture was concentrated, and the residue was partitioned between EtOAc (20 mL) and sat. aq. KH_2PO_4 (20 mL). The organic extract was washed with brine (10 mL); dried with Na_2SO_4 ; filtered and concentrated to give compound **101** (27 mg, quantitative yield), which was used in the next step without further purification. $m/z = 516$ (M+1).

T37: Compound **101** (27 mg, 0.052 mmol) was dissolved in toluene (0.7 mL). 2,3-Dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone (13 mg, 0.058 mmol) was added. The reaction was heated at 50 °C for 2 h. After cooled, the reaction mixture was diluted with sat. aq. NaHCO_3 (10 mL) and was extracted with EtOAc (2×20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with sat. aq. NaHCO_3 , water and brine; dried with Na_2SO_4 ; filtered; concentrated; and dried under high vacuum. The residue was purified by preparative TLC (silica gel, eluting with 50% acetone in hexanes containing 1% triethylamine) to give compound **T37** (12 mg, 45 % yield) as an off-white solid. $m/z = 514$ (M+1); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.00 (s, 1H), 7.69 (s, 1H), 7.10 (s, 1H), 7.08 (s, 1H), 5.96 (s, 1H), 3.18 (d, $J = 12.9$ Hz, 1H), 2.93 (d, $J = 4.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.49 – 2.37 (m, 1H), 1.85-1.00 (m, 14H), 1.43 (s, 3H), 1.24 (s, 3H), 1.15 (s, 3H), 1.09 (s, 3H), 1.08 (s, 3H), 1.00 (s, 3H), 0.97 (s, 3H).

Compound 102: To a mixture of compound **59** (100 mg, 0.23 mmol) and KOH (15 mg, 0.23 mmol) was added ethyl acrylate (1 mL, 9.2 mmol). The reaction was heated at 60 °C for overnight, then at 100 °C for 3 days for a full conversion. After cooled to room temperature, the reaction mixture was partitioned between EtOAc (25 mL) and water (25 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (25 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with water (2×20 mL) and brine (2×10 mL); dried with Na_2SO_4 ; filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography [silica gel, eluting with 0-100% (1% triethylamine in acetone) in (1% triethylamine in hexanes)] to give compound **102** (107 mg, 87% yield) as a gum. $m/z = 540$ (M+1).

Compound 103: To a mixture of compound **102** (107 mg, 0.198 mmol) in ethyl formate (0.432 mL, 5.35 mmol) at 0 °C under N_2 was added sodium methoxide (25 wt.% in MeOH, 0.453 mL, 1.98 mmol). After stirring at room temperature for 3.5 h, the reaction mixture was diluted with *t*-butyl methyl ether (5 mL) and H_2O (5 mL), and treated with 2 M aq. HCl (1.09 mL) to adjust pH to ~1. The mixture was stirred for 10 min and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (50 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (10 mL); dried with Na_2SO_4 ; filtered and concentrated to give compound **103** (mixture of R = methyl and ethyl, 130 mg), which was used in the next step without further purification. $m/z = 554$ (R = Me, M+1); 568 (R = Et, M+1).

Compound 104: Compound **103** (112 mg, 0.202 mmol) in ethanol (2 mL) and H₂O (0.2 mL) was treated with NH₂OH·HCl (21 mg, 0.30 mmol). The reaction was heated at 55 °C for overnight. After cooled down to room temperature, the mixture was partitioned between EtOAc (20 mL) and sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (20 mL). The organic extract was washed with water (10 mL) and
5 brine (10 mL); dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography [silica gel, eluting with 0-60% (1% triethylamine in acetone) in (1% triethylamine in hexanes)] to give compound **104** (mixture of R = methyl and ethyl, 68 mg, 61% from compound **102**) as a white solid. m/z = 551 (R = Me, M+1); 565 (R = Et, M+1).

Compound 105: To compound **104** (68 mg, 0.12 mmol) was added HCl (4 M in 1,4-
10 dioxane, 1 mL, 4 mmol) and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for overnight. One drop of water was added, and the reaction was stirred at room temperature over the weekend. 80% conversion was achieved. MeCN (2 mL) and HCl (12 M aqueous, 0.2 mL) were added and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for overnight. Additional amount of HCl (12 M aqueous, 2 mL) was added, and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for overnight. Compound **104**
15 was completely consumed. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (5 mL), and 2 M aq. KHCO₃ and sat. aq. KH₂PO₄ were added to adjust pH to 6-7. The precipitated solid was collected by filtration; washed with water (2 × 5 mL); and dried under high vacuum to give compound **105** (57 mg, 86% yield). m/z = 537 (M+1).

Compound 106: To a solution of compound **105** (51 mg, 0.095 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.7
20 mL) was added triethylamine (40 µL, 0.28 mmol). The mixture was cooled to 0 °C, and phosphorus(V) oxychloride (13 µL, 0.14 mmol) was added. The reaction was stirred at 0 °C for 1.5 h before additional amount of triethylamine (40 µL, 0.28 mmol) and phosphorus(V) oxychloride (13 µL, 0.14 mmol) were added. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1.5 h, and at room temperature for 2.5 h. The reaction was quenched with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (2 mL), and stirred for 5
25 min. The mixture was partitioned between EtOAc (25 mL) and H₂O (10 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (10 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (10 mL), water (10 mL), and brine (10 mL); dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography [silica gel, eluting with 0-60% (1% triethylamine in acetone) in (1% triethylamine in hexanes)] to
30 give compound **106** (20 mg, 40% yield). m/z = 519 (M+1).

Compound 107: Compound **106** (27 mg, 0.052 mmol) in MeOH (1 mL) was treated with potassium carbonate (31 mg, 0.22 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 4 h. Compound **107** was completely consumed. The reaction was partitioned between EtOAc (20 mL) and sat. aq. KH₂PO₄ (20 mL). The organic extract was washed with brine

(10 mL); dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated to give compound **107** (27 mg, quantitative yield) was carried to the next step without purification. $m/z = 519$ (M+1).

T38: Compound **107** (27 mg, 0.052 mmol) in DMF (0.26 mL) at 0 °C under N₂ was treated with 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (7.8 mg, 0.027 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h. Pyridine (17 µL, 0.21 mmol) was then added and the reaction was heated at 60 °C for 5 h, and stirred at room temperature for overnight. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc (25 mL); washed with 1 N aq. HCl (10 mL), water (10 mL), and brine (10 mL). The organic extract was dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by preparative TLC (silica gel, eluting with 30% acetone in hexane) to give compound **T38** (11 mg, 41% yield) as an off-white solid. $m/z = 517$ (M+1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.03 (s, 1H), 5.99 (s, 1H), 3.26 (q, $J = 4.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.04 (q, $J = 4.3$ Hz, 1H), 2.93 (d, $J = 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.81 (t, $J = 4.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.65-2.58 (m, 1H), 2.00-1.10 (m, 15H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.42 (s, 3H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.03 (s, 3H), 1.01 (s, 3H), 0.90 (s, 3H).

Compound 108: A mixture of 1,2-diformylhydrazine (44 mg, 0.50 mmol) and triethyl orthoformate (120 µL, 0.72 mmol) in MeOH (0.2 mL) was heated at 60 °C for 1 h. Compound **74** (230 mg, 0.5 mmol) was then added. The reaction was heated at 60 °C for overnight. Additional amount of 1,2-diformylhydrazine (52 mg, 0.59 mmol) and triethyl orthoformate (120 µL, 0.72 mmol) were added and the reaction was heated at 60 °C for 4 h. A mixture of 1,2-diformylhydrazine (80 mg, 0.91 mmol) and triethyl orthoformate (250 µL, 1.50 mmol) in MeOH (0.4 mL) was heated at 60 °C for 2 h, and then was added to the reaction mixture. The reaction was heated at 60 °C for overnight, and then at 75 °C for overnight. A mixture of 1,2-diformylhydrazine (160 mg, 1.82 mmol) and triethyl orthoformate (600 µL, 3.60 mmol) in MeOH (0.3 mL) was heated at 65 °C for 2 h, and then was added to the reaction mixture. The reaction was heated at 65 °C over the weekend. The reaction was concentrated, and the residue was diluted with EtOAc (3 mL) and H₂O (3 mL). Some solid precipitated and was removed by filtration. The filtrate was acidified with 1 N aq. HCl, and was extracted with EtOAc (2 × 25 mL). The organic extracts were washed with 1 N aq. HCl (2 × 10 mL), water (2×10 mL), and brine (10 mL); dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered; and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% acetone in hexanes) to give compound **108** (104 mg, 40% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 517$ (M+1).

Compound 109: Compound **108** (100 mg, 0.19 mmol) in MeOH (2 mL) was treated with potassium carbonate (110 mg, 0.77 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 4 h, and then was partitioned between EtOAc (20 mL) and sat. aq. KH₂PO₄ (20 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (20 mL). The

combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to give compound **109** (100 mg, quantitative yield) as a white solid, which was used in the next step without further purification. $m/z = 517$ (M+1).

T39: To a solution of compound **109** (100 mg, 0.19 mmol) in DMF (1 mL) under N₂ was added 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (29 mg, 0.10 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. Pyridine (64 μ L, 0.79 mmol) was then added and the reaction was heated at 60 °C for 3 h. After cooled to room temperature, the mixture was diluted with water (5 mL). The precipitated solid was collected by filtration, and was washed with water (3 $\times$ 5 mL). The filtrate was extracted with EtOAc (2 $\times$ 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with 1 N aq. HCl (10 mL), water (10 mL), and brine (10 mL); dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was combined with solid and was purified column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 25-100% acetone in hexanes) to give compound **T39** (50 mg, 50% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 515$ (M+1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.32 (s, 2H), 8.00 (s, 1H), 5.99 (s, 1H), 3.22-3.12 (m, 1H), 2.80 (d, $J = 4.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.55-2.42 (m, 1H), 2.00-1.20 (m, 14H), 1.45 (s, 3H), 1.25 (s, 3H), 1.15 (s, 3H), 1.10 (s, 3H), 1.09 (s, 3H), 1.02 (s, 3H), 0.98 (s, 3H).

Compound 111: A mixture of compound **110** (100 mg, 0.205 mmol) and ethylene glycol (1 mL, 18 mmol) was stirred at 130 °C for 1 h, at room temperature for overnight, at 100 °C for 1 h, and at 130 °C for 3.5 h. The mixture was cooled to 50 °C, and treated with water (2 mL) dropwise. The mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 30 min, and then cooled to room temperature over 1 h. The precipitated solid was collected by filtration; washed with water (3 $\times$ 5 mL); and dried under high vacuum to give compound **111** (100 mg, 89% yield). $m/z = 549$ (M-1).

Compound 112: To a solution of oxalyl chloride (37 μ L, 0.44 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (4 mL) at -78 °C was added DMSO (62 μ L, 0.87 mmol). The reaction was stirred for 10 min. A solution of compound **111** (100 mg, 0.18 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL) was then added dropwise. The reaction was stirred for another 15 min, and triethylamine (0.253 mL, 1.82 mmol) was then added. The reaction was stirred at -78 °C for 20 min, and then allowed to warm to room temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (25 mL) and was washed with brine (15 mL). The organic extract was washed with sat. aq. KH₂PO₄ (10 mL) and brine (10 mL); dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered; and concentrated to give compound **112** (105 mg, quantitative yield), which was used in the next step without further purification.

T40: Compound **112** (80 mg, 0.14 mmol) in acetic acid (1 mL) was heated at 100 °C for 1 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was diluted with EtOAc (20 mL). The mixture was washed with water (2 $\times$ 10 mL), sat. NaHCO₃ (10 mL) and brine (10 mL). The organic extract was dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column

chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-80% EtOAc in hexanes). The purified fractions were combined, concentrated, and washed with MeOH to give compound **T40** (40 mg, 52% yield) as an off-white solid. $m/z = 531$ ($M+1$); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.02 (s, 1H), 6.84 (d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.68 (d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.99 (s, 1H), 2.90 (d, $J = 4.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.14 – 2.02 (m, 1H), 1.95-
5 1.20 (m, 15H), 1.47 (s, 3H), 1.27 (s, 3H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 1.07 (s, 6H), 0.94 (s, 3H).

Compound 114: To a solution of compound **74** (250 mg, 0.54 mmol) in MeCN (2 mL) was added 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (79 mg, 0.64 mmol). Compound **113** (180 mg, 0.64 mmol) in MeCN (1 mL) was then added. The reaction was heated at 30 °C for 4.5 h. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc (20 mL), washed with water (10 mL), sat. aq. NaHCO_3 solution (10 mL) and
10 brine (10 mL). The organic extract was dried with Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-40% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **114** (220 mg, 83% yield) as a glass. $m/z = 491$ ($M+1$).

Compound 115a and 115b: To a solution of compound **114** (220 mg, 0.45 mmol) in ethanol (1 mL) was added ethyl propiolate (68 μL , 0.67 mmol). The reaction was heated at 60 °C
15 for 1 day, and at 80 °C for overnight. The mixture was concentrated, and the residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-50% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **115a** (180 mg, 68% yield) and compound **115b** (30 mg, 10% yield). **115a:** $m/z = 589$ ($M+1$); **115b:** $m/z = 589$ ($M+1$).

Compound 116: To a mixture of compound **115a** (150 mg, 0.25 mmol) in MeOH (2 mL)
20 was added lithium hydroxide (1M in H_2O , 1.3 mL, 1.3 mmol). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 3 h. Additional amount of lithium hydroxide (1M in H_2O , 0.2 mL, 0.2 mmol) was added and the reaction was stirred for another 1.5 h. The mixture was then neutralized with 1 N aq. HCl 1M and diluted with EtOAc (25 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with water (2 $\times$
25 15 mL) and brine (10 mL); dried with Na_2SO_4 ; filtered and concentrated to give compound **116** (130 mg, 91% yield), which was used in the next step without further purification. $m/z = 561$ ($M+1$).

Compound 117: To a solution of compound **116** (95 mg, 0.17 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (1 mL) was added N,N-carbonyldiimidazole (41 mg, 0.25 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 2 h at room
30 temperature, and then methylamine (33% in ethanol, 0.5 mL, 4 mmol) was added. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for overnight. The mixture was partitioned between EtOAc (25 mL) and 1 M aq. HCl (10 mL). The organic extract was separated; washed with water (10 mL) and brine (10 mL); dried with Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by

column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-60% acetone in hexanes) to give compound **117** (59 mg, 61% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 574$ (M+1).

T41: To a mixture of compound **117** (70 mg, 0.12 mmol) in DMF (0.7 mL) under N₂ was added 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (18 mg, 0.063 mmol) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred for 30 min, and pyridine (40 μ L, 0.5 mmol) was then added. The reaction was heated at 60 °C for 2.5 h, and then was cooled to room temperature. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc (25 mL), and was washed with 1 N aq. HCl (15 mL), water (2 $\times$ 15 mL), and brine (10 mL). The organic extract was dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **T41** (60 mg, 86% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 572$ (M+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.22 (d, $J = 0.8$ Hz, 1H), 8.00 (s, 1H), 7.14 (s, broad, 1H), 5.96 (s, 1H), 3.60-3.53 (m, 1H), 3.02 (d, $J = 5.1$ Hz, 3H), 2.89 (d, $J = 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.45 (td, $J = 14.3, 13.7, 4.3$ Hz, 1H), 2.24-2.16 (m, 1H), 2.00-1.17 (m, 13H), 1.42 (s, 3H), 1.24 (s, 3H), 1.14 (s, 3H), 1.11 (s, 3H), 1.08 (s, 3H), 0.98 (s, 3H), 0.94 (s, 3H).

Compound 118: To a mixture of compound **114** (180 mg, 0.37 mmol) in ethanol (0.9 mL) was added 2-propyn-1-ol (32 μ L, 0.55 mmol). The reaction was heated at 90 °C for overnight. Additional 2-propyn-1-ol (150 μ L, 2.54 mmol) was then added and the reaction was heated at 90 °C over the weekend. The reaction was cooled; diluted with EtOAc (25 mL); and washed with water (2 $\times$ 10 mL) and brine (10 mL). The organic extract was dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **118** (146 mg, 73% yield). $m/z = 547$ (M+1).

Compound 119: Compound **118** (146 mg, 0.267 mmol) in MeOH (5 mL) was treated with potassium carbonate (140 mg, 1.0 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for overnight. The reaction mixture was partitioned between EtOAc (25 mL) and sat. aq. KH₂PO₄ solution (25 mL). The organic extract was separated; washed with brine; dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated to give compound **119** (140 mg, 96% yield) as a white solid, which was used in the next step without further purification.

T42: To a mixture of compound **119** (85 mg, 0.16 mmol) in DMF (0.85 mL) under N₂ was added 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (23 mg, 0.081 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min, and then pyridine (52 μ L, 0.64 mmol) was added. The reaction was heated at 60 °C for 3.5 h, and then was cooled to room temperature. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc (25 mL), and was washed with 1 N aq. HCl (15 mL), water (2 $\times$ 15 mL), and brine (10 mL). The organic extract was dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound

T42 (65 mg, 77% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 545$ ($M+1$); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.00 (s, 1H), 7.68 (s, 1H), 5.96 (s, 1H), 4.81 (s, 2H), 3.47–3.39 (m, 1H), 2.90 (d, $J = 4.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.48–2.29 (m, 2H), 1.91 (td, $J = 13.6, 5.1$ Hz, 1H), 1.85–1.16 (m, 12H), 1.42 (s, 3H), 1.24 (s, 3H), 1.14 (s, 3H), 1.10 (s, 3H), 1.08 (s, 3H), 0.98 (s, 3H), 0.96 (s, 3H).

5 **T43:** Compound **T42** (30 mg, 0.055 mmol) in MeCN (0.5 mL) was treated with *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (43 μL , 0.25 mmol), triethylamine trihydrofluoride (13 μL , 0.083 mmol), and perfluoro-1-butanefluoride (20 μL , 0.11 mmol). The reaction was heated at 45 °C for 5 h. Two drops of perfluoro-1-butanefluoride were added and the reaction was stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (25 mL), washed with water (10 mL) and
10 brine (10 mL). The organic extract was dried with Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0–60% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **T43** (7.2 mg, 24% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 547$ ($M+1$). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.00 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, $J = 2.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.96 (s, 1H), 5.51 (d, $J = 48.3$ Hz, 2H), 3.47–3.39 (m, 1H), 2.88 (d, $J = 4.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.48–2.29 (m, 2H), 1.92 (td, $J = 13.6, 5.1$ Hz, 1H), 1.85–1.16 (m,
15 12H), 1.42 (s, 3H), 1.24 (s, 3H), 1.14 (s, 3H), 1.11 (s, 3H), 1.09 (s, 3H), 0.99 (s, 3H), 0.96 (s, 3H).

Compound 120: A solution of oxalyl chloride (0.019 mL, 0.22 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (2 mL) was cooled to -78 °C. Dimethyl sulfoxide (0.032 mL, 0.45 mmol) was added slowly. The mixture was stirred for 15 min. A solution of compound **T42** (51 mg, 0.094 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (2 mL) was then added dropwise. The mixture was stirred for 30 min. Triethylamine (0.130 mL, 0.933 mmol)
20 was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred for 2 h at -78 °C, and then allowed to warm to room temperature. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc (25 mL) and quenched with sat. aq. KH_2PO_4 (10 mL). The organic layer was separated; washed with brine (10 mL); dried with Na_2SO_4 ; filtered and concentrated to give compound **120** (58 mg, quantitative yield). Compound **120** was used in the next step without further purification.

25 **T44:** Diethylaminosulfur trifluoride (0.030 mL, 0.23 mmol) was added to a solution of compound **120** (55 mg, < 0.10 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (1 mL) at -78 °C under nitrogen. The mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 1.5 h, at 0 °C for 4 h, and was kept in a freezer overnight. The reaction mixture was quenched with sat. aq. NaHCO_3 (10 mL). The organic layer was dried with Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting
30 with 0–60% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **T44** (34 mg, 59% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 565.3$ ($M+1$); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.00 (s, 1H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 6.89 (t, $J = 54.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.97 (s, 1H), 3.52–3.43 (m, 1H), 2.86 (d, $J = 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.52–2.40 (m, 1H), 2.34–2.25 (m, 1H), 2.00–1.05 (m, 13H), 1.43 (s, 3H), 1.24 (s, 3H), 1.14 (s, 3H), 1.12 (s, 3H), 1.09 (s, 3H), 0.99 (s, 3H), 0.95 (s, 3H).

Compound 121: Ethanolamine (0.124 mL, 2.05 mmol) was added to a mixture of compound **110** (0.20 g, 0.41 mmol) in THF (2 mL) at room temperature. After stirring for 30 min, the mixture was concentrated under a stream of nitrogen. The residue was partitioned between EtOAc (22 mL), and water (12 mL) and sat. aq. KH_2PO_4 (10 mL). The organic layer was separated.
5 The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine; dried with Na_2SO_4 ; filtered and concentrated. The residue was mixed with MeOH (15 mL), and concentrated. The residue was dried under vacuum to give compound **121** (215 mg, 96% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 550.3$ (M+1).

Compound 122: A solution of oxalyl chloride (0.078 mL, 0.89 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (8 mL)
10 was cooled to -78°C . Dimethyl sulfoxide (0.13 mL, 1.83 mmol) was added slowly. The mixture was stirred for 15 min. A solution of compound **121** (0.212 g, 0.386 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (6 mL) was then added dropwise over 30 min. The mixture was stirred for 30 min. Triethylamine (0.537 mL, 3.85 mmol) was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred for 2 h at -78°C , and then allowed to warm to room temperature. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc (25 mL) and quenched with sat.
15 aq. KH_2PO_4 (10 mL). The organic layer was separated; washed with brine (10 mL); dried with Na_2SO_4 ; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel) to give compound **122** (37 mg, 18% yield) as an off-white solid. $m/z = 548.3$ (M+1).

T45: Acetic acid (1.0 mL, 18 mmol) was added to compound **122** (37 mg, 0.068 mmol). The mixture was heated at 70°C for 1.5 h. The mixture was concentrated under a stream of
20 nitrogen and dried under high vacuum for 1 h. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel) to give compound **T45** (16 mg, 45% yield) as an off-white solid. $m/z = 530.3$ (M+1); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.03 (s, 1H), 6.36 (dd, $J = 2.8, 2.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.32 (dd, $J = 2.8, 2.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.97 (s, 1H), 3.03 (d, $J = 4.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.14 – 2.00 (m, 1H), 2.00–1.14 (m, 15H), 1.46 (s, 3H), 1.25 (s, 3H), 1.22 (s, 3H), 1.16 (s, 3H), 1.08 (s, 3H), 1.06 (s, 3H), 0.94 (s, 3H).

Compound 123: 2,2-Dimethoxy-N-methyl-ethanamine (0.131 mL, 1.02 mmol) was added to a mixture of compound **110** (100 mg, 0.205 mmol) in N-methylpyrrolidinone (1 mL). After stirring at room temperature for 2.5 h, the mixture was diluted with water (~2 mL). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. The precipitated solid was collected by filtration; washed with water ($2 \times 10\text{mL}$); and dried under high vacuum overnight to give
25 compound **123** (70 mg). The filtrate was diluted with sat. aq. KH_2PO_4 (20 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (25 mL). The organic extract was washed with water ($3 \times 10\text{mL}$) and brine (10 mL); dried with Na_2SO_4 ; filtered and concentrated to give the 2nd crop of compound **123**. The two crops were combined to give compound **123** (130 mg, quantitative yield). $m/z = 608.4$ (M+1).
30

T46: Water (0.020 mL, 1.1 mmol) was added to a mixture of compound **123** (75 mg, 0.12 mmol) in acetic acid (1 mL). The mixture was heated at 60 °C overnight. After cooled to room temperature, the mixture was purified by column chromatography (silica gel) to give compound **T46** (24 mg, 36% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 544.3$ (M+1); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) 8.02 (s, 1H), 6.35 (d, $J = 3.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.24 (d, $J = 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.96 (s, 1H), 3.22 (s, 3H), 3.01 (d, $J = 4.5$ Hz, 1H), 1.45 (s, 3H), 1.25 (s, 3H), 1.20 (s, 3H), 1.16 (s, 3H), 1.10-2.10 (m, 16H), 1.07 (s, 3H), 1.06 (s, 3H), 0.93 (s, 3H).

Compound 124: Compound **10** (500.0 mg, 1.047 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous THF (10 mL) at ambient temperature under nitrogen. To this solution 2-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-ethylamine (917.7 mg, 5.233 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred for 5 h. Glacial acetic acid (314.2 mg, 5.233 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred for 1 hour. A solution of sodium cyanoborohydride (328.8 mg, 5.233 mmol) in methanol (12 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for an additional 18 h. The reaction mixture was partitioned between EtOAc and sat. aq. NaHCO_3 . The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted twice with EtOAc. The combined organic extracts were washed with water, sat. aq. NaCl ; dried over Na_2SO_4 ; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 2.5% MeOH in CHCl_3) to give compound **124** (547.2 mg, 82% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 637.5$ (M+1).

Compound 125: A solution of **124** (742.0 mg, 1.165 mmol) in THF (12 mL) and H_2O (2.5 mL) was cooled to 0 °C. Di-*t*-butyl dicarbonate (381.3 mg, 1.747 mmol) and NaHCO_3 (117.4 mg, 1.398 mmol) were added. After the addition, the cold bath was removed, and the reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 18 h. The mixture was partitioned between EtOAc and sat. aq. NaHCO_3 . The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with twice with EtOAc. The combined organic extracts were washed with water and sat. aq. NaCl ; dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 2.5% MeOH in CHCl_3) to give compound **125** (858.8 mg, quantitative yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 737.8$ (M+1).

Compound 126: A solution of **125** (451.9 mg, 0.613 mmol) in methanol (10 mL) was treated with potassium carbonate (169.4 mg, 1.226 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 18 h. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was partitioned between EtOAc and sat. aq. KH_2PO_4 . The aqueous layer was separated, and extracted twice with EtOAc. The combined organic extracts were washed with sat. aq. NaCl ; dried over Na_2SO_4 ; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting

with 2.5% MeOH in CHCl₃) to give compound **126** (287.0 mg, 63% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 737.7$ (M+1).

Compound 127: A solution of compound **126** (287.0 mg, 0.389 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (12 mL) was cooled to 0 °C under nitrogen. A solution of 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (55.6 mg, 0.195 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (3.0 mL) was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 hour. Anhydrous pyridine (307.1 mg, 3.882 mmol) was added. The mixture was heated at 60 °C for 4 h. Upon cooling, the solution was partitioned between EtOAc and sat. aq. KH₂PO₄. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted twice with EtOAc. The combined organic extracts were washed with water and sat. aq. NaCl; dried over Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 25% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **127** (128 mg, 45% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 735.7$ (M+1).

Compound 128: A solution of **127** (115.0 mg, 0.156 mmol) in dichloromethane (4 mL) was treated with trifluoroacetic acid (1 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 2 h. The mixture was partitioned between EtOAc and sat. aq. NaHCO₃. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted twice with EtOAc. The combined organic extracts were washed with water and sat. aq. NaCl; dried over Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 2.5% MeOH in CHCl₃) to give compound **128** (78.2 mg, 96% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 521.6$ (M+1).

T47: A solution of **128** (100.0 mg, 0.192 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in THF (2.0 mL) was treated with paraformaldehyde (6.9 mg, 0.23 mmol) in a sealable tube. The tube was sealed, and the reaction mixture was stirred at 75 °C for 18 h. The mixture was filtered through a sintered glass filter. The filter cake was washed with THF. The combined filtrate and wash were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 2.5% MeOH in CHCl₃) to give compound **T47** (44.0 mg, 43% yield) as a yellow solid. $m/z = 533.3$ (M+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.02 (s, 1H), 5.86 (s, 1H), 3.77 (td, $J = 10.5, 10.1, 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.57 (dt, $J = 11.3, 4.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.32 (d, $J = 12.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.93 (d, $J = 10.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.74 (td, $J = 12.9, 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.54 (ddd, $J = 12.7, 9.8, 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.14 (dt, $J = 12.6, 3.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.10 – 2.00 (m, 3H), 1.97-1.10 (m, 15H), 1.71 (s, 3H), 1.54 (s, 3H), 1.27 (s, 3H), 1.15 (s, 3H), 1.06 (s, 3H), 0.93 (s, 3H), 0.89 (s, 3H).

Compound 130: Compound **6** (50 mg, 0.10 mmol) in ethanol (3 mL) was cooled to 0 °C and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.11 mL, 0.63 mmol) was added. After stirring for 10 min at 0 °C, a solution of compound **129**¹ (46 mg, 0.16 mmol) in MeCN (0.5 mL) was added dropwise. The reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight. The solvents were removed in vacuo and the

residue was taken up in EtOAc (30 mL). The mixture was washed with sat. aq. NaHCO_3 (2×20 mL) and brine (20 mL). The organic extract was dried with Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in CH_2Cl_2) to give compound **130** (40 mg, 70% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 545$ (M+1)

5 **Compound 131:** Compound **130** (39 mg, 0.072 mmol) in MeOH (2 mL) was treated with sodium methoxide (25 wt.% in MeOH, 32 μL , 0.14 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction was heated at 55 °C for 2 h, and then was cooled to 0 °C. 10% aq. NaH_2PO_4 (20 mL) was added. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2×20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (15 mL), dried with Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated to give compound **131** (36 mg, 92%
10 yield). Compound product **131** was carried to the next step without further purification. $m/z = 545$ (M+1).

T48: Compound **131** (36 mg, 0.066 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (1 mL) and cooled to 0 °C under N_2 . 1,3-Dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (9.4 mg, 0.033 mmol) in DMF (0.5 mL) was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h. Pyridine (21 μL , 0.26 mmol) was then
15 added. The reaction mixture was heated at 60 °C for 6 h. After cooled to room temperature, the mixture was diluted with EtOAc (20 mL) and washed with water (2×15 mL) and brine (10 mL). The organic extract was dried with Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in dichloromethane) to give compound **T48** (20 mg, 56% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 543$ (M+1). ^1H NMR (400 MHz,
20 CDCl_3) δ 8.03 (s, 1H), 7.25 (s, 1H), 6.00 (s, 1H), 4.65 (d, $J = 13.9$ Hz, 1H), 3.93 (d, $J = 13.9$ Hz, 1H), 3.14 (d, $J = 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 2.14-2.30 (m, 4H), 1.86-0.95 (m, 12H), 1.56 (s, 3H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.24 (s, 3H), 1.16 (s, 3H), 1.03 (s, 3H), 0.87 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 3H).

Compound 132: Compound **6** (100 mg, 0.209 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (2 mL). A mixture of formic hydrazine (25 mg, 0.42 mmol) and triethyl orthoformate (69 μL , 0.41 mmol) in
25 MeOH (1 mL) was added at room temperature. The reaction was heated at 65 °C for overnight. The mixture was cooled, and another portion formic hydrazine (25 mg, 0.42 mmol) and triethyl orthoformate (69 μL , 0.41 mmol) in MeOH (1 mL) was added. The reaction was heated at 65 °C for 4 days. Additional amount of formic hydrazine (50 mg, 0.84 mmol) and triethyl orthoformate (138 μL , 0.82 mmol) in MeOH (2 mL) was added. The mixture was continued heating for
30 overnight, and then concentrated. The residue was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL). The mixture was washed with water (2×20 mL) and brine (20 mL). The organic extract was dried with Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography [silica gel, eluting with 0-10% (1% Et_3N in MeOH) in CH_2Cl_2] to give compound **132** (38 mg, 34% yield). $m/z = 531$ (M+1).

Compound 133: Compound **132** (38 mg, 0.072 mmol) in MeOH (2 mL) was treated with sodium methoxide (25 wt.% in MeOH, 33 μ L, 0.14 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction was heated at 55 °C for 1.5 h, and then was cooled to 0 °C. 10% aq. NaH_2PO_4 (10 mL) was added. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2×20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed
5 with brine (20 mL), dried with Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated to give compound **133** (41 mg), which was carried to the next step without further purification. $m/z = 531$ (M+1).

T49: Compound **133** (41 mg, ≤ 0.072 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (2 mL) and cooled to 0 °C under N_2 . 1,3-Dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (11 mg, 0.038 mmol) in DMF (0.5 mL) was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h. Pyridine (25 μ L, 0.31 mmol) was then
10 added and the reaction was heated at 60 °C for 6 h. After cooled to room temperature, the mixture was diluted with EtOAc (20 mL) and washed with water (2×15 mL) and brine (10 mL). The organic extract was dried with Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography [silica gel, eluting with 0-10% (1% Et_3N in MeOH) in CH_2Cl_2] to give compound **T49** (11 mg, 29% yield from compound **132**) as a white solid. $m/z = 529$ (M+1). ^1H
15 NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.11 (s, 2H), 8.04 (s, 1H), 6.05 (s, 1H), 4.28 (d, $J = 14.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.78 (d, $J = 14.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.00 (d, $J = 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.38 – 2.30 (m, 1H), 2.00–1.94 (m, 15H), 1.55 (s, 3H), 1.53 (s, 3H), 1.27 (s, 3H), 1.19 (s, 3H), 1.08 (s, 3H), 0.89 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H).

Compound 134: Compound **46** (100 mg, 0.17 mmol) was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (3 mL), and cooled to 0 °C. 3-Chloropropionyl chloride (32 μ L, 0.34 mmol) was added. The reaction was
20 stirred at room temperature for 1.5 h, and then concentrated. The residue was partitioned between EtOAc (20 mL) and sat. aq. NaHCO_3 (20 mL). The organic extract was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2×20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (20 mL), dried with Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-60% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **134** (84 mg,
25 73% yield). $m/z = 684$ (M+1).

Compound 135: Compound **134** (200 mg, 0.29 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (10 mL). Potassium carbonate (162 mg, 1.17 mmol) was added at room temperature. The reaction was stirred for 1 h at room temperature. EtOAc (30 mL) and water (20 mL) were added. The organic
30 extract was washed with water (2×20 mL) and brine (20 mL); dried with Na_2SO_4 ; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **135** (194 mg, quantitative yield). $m/z = 648$ (M+1).

Compound 136: Compound **135** (163 mg, 0.25 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (4 mL). Sodium methoxide (25 wt.% in MeOH, 115 μ L, 0.50 mmol) was added at room temperature. The reaction was heated at 55 °C for 1.5 h, and then cooled to room temperature. 10% aq. NaH_2PO_4

(10 mL) was added. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2×20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (20 mL), dried with Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **136** (157 mg, 96% yield). $m/z = 648$ (M+1).

5 **T50:** Compound **136** (103 mg, 0.16 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (2 mL), and cooled to 0 °C. A solution of 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (23 mg, 0.080 mmol) in DMF (0.5 mL) was added. The syringe was rinsed with DMF (0.5 mL) and added to the reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h. Pyridine (51 μL , 0.63 mmol) was added. The reaction was heated at 60 °C for 4 h, and then cooled to room temperature. The mixture was partitioned between EtOAc
10 (20 mL) and water (20 mL). The organic extract was washed with water (2×10 mL). The combined aqueous layers were extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (20 mL), dried with Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-80% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **T50** (84 mg, 73% yield). $m/z = 646$ (M+1). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.04 (s, 1H), 5.95 (s, 1H), 3.90-4.02 (m, 3H), 3.82 (d, $J = 14.9$ Hz, 1H), 3.19 (d, $J = 4.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.53 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 2.36 (dt, $J = 13.5, 4.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.00-1.04 (m, 15H), 1.56 (s, 3H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.48 (s, 9H), 1.25 (s, 3H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 1.00 (s, 3H), 0.93 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 3H).

T51: Compound **T50** (71 mg, 0.11 mmol) was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (1 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. Trifluoroacetic acid (250 μL , 3.25 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at room
20 temperature for 3 h, and then concentrated. The residue was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL), and washed with sat. aq. NaHCO_3 (2×10 mL) and brine (20 mL). The organic extract was dried with Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-10% MeOH in CH_2Cl_2) to give compound **T51** (41 mg, 68% yield). $m/z = 546$ (M+1). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.05 (s, 1H), 5.98 (s, 1H), 4.51 (s, broad, 1H), 3.51 (d, $J =$
25 14.2 Hz, 1H), 3.41-3.34 (m, 2H), 3.39 (d, $J = 14.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.29 (d, $J = 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.45-2.62 (m, 2H), 2.30 (dt, $J = 13.5, 4.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.03-2.14 (m, 1H), 1.97-1.00 (m, 14H), 1.56 (s, 3H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.25 (s, 3H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 1.01 (s, 3H), 0.93 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 3H).

Compound 137: Compound **CC1** (917 mg, 1.59 mmol) was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (16 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. Trifluoroacetic acid (2.45 mL, 31.8 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred
30 at 0 °C for 3.5 h. After concentration, the residue was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (3×30 mL), and concentrated. The residue was then dissolved in toluene (2×30 mL), and concentrated. The residue was dried under vacuum to give compound **137** (1.03 g, quantitative yield) as a white solid, which was used in the next step without further purification. $m/z = 477.3$ (M- CF_3CO_2).

T52: Compound **137** (99 mg, 0.17 mmol) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (1.7 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. Triethylamine (72 µL, 0.51 mmol) and acetyl-d₃ chloride (13 µL, 0.19 mmol) were added sequentially. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 20 min. Toluene (10 mL) was added. The mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-50% acetone in hexanes) to give compound **T52** (46 mg, 52% yield) as a white solid. *m/z* = 522.3 (*M*+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.04 (s, 1H), 5.96 (s, 1H), 5.54 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 3.52 (dd, *J* = 13.8, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.23 (d, *J* = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 3.14 (dd, *J* = 13.8, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 2.26-2.19 (m, 1H), 2.05 (td, *J* = 13.5, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 1.90-0.95 (m, 14H), 1.58 (s, 3H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.00 (s, 3H), 0.93 (s, 3H), 0.89 (s, 3H).

T53: Compound **137** (95 mg, 0.16 mmol) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (1.6 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. Triethylamine (69 µL, 0.49 mmol) and propionyl chloride (16 µL, 0.18 mmol) were added sequentially. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 20 min. Toluene (10 mL) was added. The mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-40% acetone in hexanes) to give compound **T53** (54 mg, 62% yield) as a white solid. *m/z* = 533.3 (*M*+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.04 (s, 1H), 5.96 (s, 1H), 5.54 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 3.51 (dd, *J* = 13.8, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.23 (d, *J* = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 3.15 (dd, *J* = 13.8, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 2.26-2.19 (m, 1H), 2.24 (q, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 2.07 (td, *J* = 13.5, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 1.90-0.94 (m, 14H), 1.59 (s, 3H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.17 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 1.00 (s, 3H), 0.92 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H).

Compound 138: To a stirring mixture of compound **74** (1.1 g, 2.4 mmol), potassium iodide (1.00 g, 6.02 mmol) and *N,N*-Diisopropylethylamine (10.00 mL, 57.41 mmol) in acetonitrile (100 mL) was added methyl bromoacetate (5.00 mL, 52.8 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction was heated at 60 °C for 90 min. Compound **74** was completely consumed. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and partitioned between EtOAc (40 mL) and sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (40 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine; dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, elution with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **138** (984 mg, 77% yield) as a solid. *m/z* = 537.3 (*M*+1).

Compound 139: To a stirring mixture of compound **138** (430 mg, 0.80 mmol) and HCl (4 M solution in 1,4-dioxane, 10 mL, 40 mmol) was added water (1 mL). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 72 h, and then heated at 50 °C for 5.5 h. The mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography [C18, eluting with 0-80% (0.07% CF₃CO₂H in

acetonitrile) in (0.1% CF₃CO₂H in water)] to give compound **139** (423 mg, 66% yield) as a glass. $m/z = 523.5$ (M of free amine + 1).

Compound 140: To a stirring solution of compound **139** (323 mg, 0.507 mmol) and N,N-Diisopropylethylamine (265 μ L, 1.52 mmol) in DMF (8.6 mL) was added HATU (424 mg, 1.12 mmol) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 15 min, and then added to a stirring solution of *t*-butyl N-methylglycinate hydrochloride (194 mg, 1.06 mmol) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (221 μ L, 1.27 mmol) in DMF (4.3 mL, 56 mmol) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 60 min, and then partitioned between EtOAc (30 mL) and sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (30 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 $\times$ 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine; dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, elution with 0-100% acetone in CH₂Cl₂) to give compound **140** (265 mg, 80% yield) as an oil. $m/z = 650.6$ (M+1).

Compound 141: To a stirring solution of compound **140** (265 mg, 0.408 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (8.0 mL) was added trifluoroacetic acid (2.0 mL, 26 mmol) at room temperature under N₂. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 3 h and then concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography [Agela Technologies AQ C18 spherical 20-35 μ m 100Å silica gel column, eluting with 0-90% (0.07% CF₃CO₂H in acetonitrile) in (0.1% CF₃CO₂H in water)] to give compound **141** (198 mg, 69% yield) as a solid. $m/z = 594.5$ (M+1).

Compound 142: To a stirring solution of compound **141** (395 mg, 0.558 mmol) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (310 μ L, 1.8 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) was added HATU (440 mg, 1.2 mmol) at room temperature under N₂. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 1 h, and purified by column chromatography [(C18, eluting with 0-100% (0.07% CF₃CO₂H in acetonitrile) in (0.1% CF₃CO₂H in water))]. The purified fractions were combined and concentrated. The residue was partitioned between EtOAc (100 mL) and sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (100 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 $\times$ 50 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine; dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated to give compound **142** (288 mg, 90% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 576.5$ (M+1).

Compound 143: A mixture of compound **142** (284 mg, 0.493 mmol) and potassium carbonate (273 mg, 1.97 mmol) in MeOH (15 mL) was stirred at room temperature for overnight. The mixture was diluted with water (10 mL) and neutralized with 2 M aq. HCl (1.924 mL, 3.847 mmol). The mixture was partitioned between EtOAc (50 mL) and water (50 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 $\times$ 40 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine; dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated to give compound

143 (272 mg, 96% yield) as a white solid, which was used in the next step without further purification. $m/z = 576.5$ ($M+1$).

T54: Compound **143** (238 mg, 0.413 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (5 mL), and cooled to 0 °C. 1,3-Dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (60 mg, 0.21 mmol) was added. The reaction was stirred at 0 °C for 35 min, and then pyridine (134 μ L, 1.65 mmol) was added. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 4 h; at 60 °C for 2 h; and then at room temperature for overnight. The mixture was partitioned between EtOAc (40 mL) and water (40 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 $\times$ 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine; dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% acetone in CH₂Cl₂). The partially purified product was purified again by column chromatography [Agela Technologies AQ C18 spherical 20-35 μ m 100 $\text{\AA}$ silica gel column, eluting with 10-100% (0.07% CF₃CO₂H in acetonitrile) in (0.1% CF₃CO₂H in water)]. The purified fractions were combined and concentrated. The residue was partitioned between EtOAc (40 mL) and sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (40 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 $\times$ 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine; dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated to give compound **T54** (140 mg, 59% yield) as a solid. $m/z = 574.3$ ($M+1$); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.02 (s, 1H), 5.95 (s, 1H), 3.90 (bs, 4H), 2.93 (s, 3H), 1.90-1.00 (m, 17H), 1.62 (s, 3H), 1.47 (s, 3H), 1.31 (s, 3H), 1.24 (s, 3H), 1.15 (s, 3H), 1.03 (s, 3H), 0.90 (s, 3H).

T55: To a 40 mL vial containing compound **144** (0.736 g, 1.50 mmol), di-tert-butyl azodicarboxylate (0.431 g, 1.87 mmol), 9-mesityl-10-methylacridinium perchlorate (0.0308 g, 0.0748 mmol) was added 1,2-dichloroethane (14.6 mL) and 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]-undec-7-ene (0.056 mL, 0.37 mmol) sequentially. The mixture was sparged with N₂ for 10 min; sealed; and was placed in the blue LED reactor for overnight at room temperature. The mixture was quenched with sat. aq. potassium phosphate (2 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (50 mL). The organic extract was washed with brine (5 mL); dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-40% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **T55** (400 mg, 39% yield) as a solid. $m/z = 700.6$ ($M+Na$).

T56: Trifluoroacetic Acid (0.5 mL, 6 mmol) was added to a solution of compound **T55** (0.042 g, 0.062 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.5 mL) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for overnight, and then concentrated. The residue was diluted with EtOAc (20 mL) and washed with water (2 $\times$ 10 mL), sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (10 mL) and brine (10 mL). The organic extract was dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-40% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **T56** (15 mg,

42% yield) as a solid. $m/z = 574.4$ ($M+1$); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.01 (s, 1H), 5.94 (s, 1H), 3.51 (d, $J = 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.44 (m, 1H), 2.17-1.95 (m, 3H), 1.90-0.90 (m, 12H), 1.47 (s, 6H), 1.25 (s, 3H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 1.00 (s, 3H), 0.94 (s, 3H), 0.87 (s, 3H).

T57: Trifluoroacetic Acid (3 mL, 40 mmol) was added to a solution of compound **T55** (0.500 g, 0.738 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (6 mL) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 70 min; concentrated; and dried under high vacuum for 2 h. The residue was purified by reverse phase column chromatography [C18, eluting with 0-50% MeCN in (0.1% $\text{CF}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ in water)] to give partially purified compound **T57** (300 mg, 69% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 478.4$ (M of free base + 1).

T58: 3-Chloropropionyl chloride (9.1 μL , 0.095 mmol) in acetonitrile (0.25 mL) was added to a mixture of compound **T57** (51 mg, 0.086 mmol) and MeCN (0.38 mL) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h, and was treated with triethylamine (0.026 mL, 0.19 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature over the weekend, and then heated at 50 °C for overnight. The mixture was cooled and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **T58** (26 mg, 57% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 532.5$ ($M+1$); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.04 (s, 1H), 7.51 (bs, 1H), 5.96 (s, 1H), 3.48-3.27 (m, 3H), 2.65-2.32 (m, 3H), 2.10-0.90 (m, 15H), 1.49 (s, 3H), 1.45 (s, 3H), 1.25 (s, 3H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 0.99 (s, 3H), 0.95 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H).

T59 and T60: To a mixture of compound **T57** (67 mg, 0.11 mmol) in ethanol (0.34 mL) was added compound **145** (18 μL , 0.12 mmol). The mixture was heated at 70 °C for 3.5 h, and then concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-30% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **T59** (49 mg, 74% yield) as a solid. From the column, partially purified compound **T60** (6 mg) was obtained, which was further purified by preparative TLC (silica gel, eluting with 20% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **T60** (4.4 mg, 7% yield). **T59:** $m/z = 604.4$ ($M+\text{Na}$); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.01 (s, 1H), 7.51 (bs, 1H), 6.75 (m, 1H), 5.94 (s, 1H), 3.84 (m, 1H), 3.27 (d, $J = 4.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.32 (td, $J = 14.5, 13.2, 3.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.20 (m, 1H), 1.95-1.00 (m, 13H), 1.56 (s, 3H), 1.42 (s, 3H), 1.23 (s, 3H), 1.13 (s, 3H), 1.07 (s, 6H), 0.94 (s, 3H). **T60:** $m/z = 582.5$ ($M+1$); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.01 (s, 1H), 7.63 (bs, 1H), 6.57 (bs, 1H), 5.94 (s, 1H), 3.38 (m, 1H), 2.97 (m, 1H), 2.38-2.14 (m, 2H), 1.95-1.00 (m, 13H), 1.42 (s, 3H), 1.25 (s, 3H), 1.14 (s, 3H), 1.10 (s, 3H), 1.06 (s, 3H), 0.97 (s, 3H), 0.94 (s, 3H).

Compound 146: To a solution of compound **139** (186 mg, 0.292 mmol) and N,N -diisopropylethylamine (204 μL , 1.17 mmol) in DMF (6.0 mL) was added HATU ((244 mg, 0.643 mmol) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 15 min, and then added to a solution of 2,2-dimethoxy- N -methyl-ethanamine (78.8 μL , 0.613 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) at 0 °C. The mixture

was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min, and then at room temperature for 60 min. The mixture was partitioned between EtOAc (30 mL) and aq. NaHCO₃ (30 mL). The layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted EtOAc (3×30 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine; dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-16% EtOH in CH₂Cl₂) to give compound **146** (122 mg, 67% yield) as a yellow solid. $m/z = 624.5$ (M+1).

Compound 147: To a stirring mixture of compound **146** (12.4 mg, 0.0199 mmol), THF (1.0 mL) and HCl (2.0 M aqueous solution, 1.0 mL, 2.0 mmol) was added sodium cyanoborohydride (2.50 mg, 0.0398 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for overnight, and then treated with additional amount of sodium cyanoborohydride (3.75 mg, 0.0596 mmol). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for another 5 h, and was then quenched with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (5 mL). The mixture was partitioned between EtOAc (40 mL) and brine (40 mL). The layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted EtOAc (3×30 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine; dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by reverse phase column chromatography [C18, eluting with 10-90% (0.07% CF₃CO₂H in MeCN) in (0.1% aqueous CF₃CO₂H)] to give compound **147** (7.5 mg, 56% yield) as a solid. $m/z = 562.4$ (M of the free amine + 1).

Compound 148: A mixture of compound **147** (78.0 mg, 0.115 mmol) and potassium carbonate (63.8 mg, 0.462 mmol) in methanol (3.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The reaction mixture was neutralized with HCl (2.0 M aqueous, 0.45 mL, 0.90 mmol) and then partitioned between EtOAc (30 mL) and water (30 mL). The aqueous phase was separated and extracted with EtOAc (2 × 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give compound **148** (53 mg, 82% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 562.5$ (M+1).

T61: A mixture of compound **148** (170 mg, 0.303 mmol) in toluene (10 mL) was sparged with argon for 5 min. DDQ (75.6 mg, 0.333 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 90 min, and then heated at 50 °C for 90 min. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and then partitioned between EtOAc (30 mL) and sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (30 mL). The aqueous phase was separated and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine; dried with Na₂SO₄; filtered; and concentrated. The residue was purified by reverse phase column chromatography [C18, eluting with 20-100% (0.07% CF₃CO₂H in MeCN) in (0.1% aqueous CF₃CO₂H)] to give compound **T61** (18 mg, 9% yield) as a solid. $m/z = 560.5$ (M of the free amine + 1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.02 (s, 1H), 5.96 (s, 1H), 3.40-

0.90 (m, 23H), 2.97 (s, 3H), 1.47 (s, 3H), 1.41 (s, 3H), 1.25 (s, 3H), 1.16 (s, 3H), 0.99 (s, 3H), 0.96 (s, 3H), 0.89 (s, 3H).

T62: To a mixture of compound **CC2** (50.0 mg, 0.105 mmol) and 2,2-difluoropropanoic acid (17 mg, 0.15 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (1 mL) was added triethylamine (37 μL , 0.27 mmol) and propylphosphonic anhydride (50 wt.% solution in EtOAc, 78 μL , 0.13 mmol) sequentially at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h, and then treated with sat. aq. NaHCO_3 (1 mL). After stirring at room temperature for 5 min, the mixture was diluted with EtOAc (20 mL), and washed with sat. NaHCO_3 (2 $\times$ 10 mL), 1 N aq. HCl (10 mL), and water (10 mL) sequentially. The organic extract was dried with MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-55% EtOAc in hexanes) to give partially purified product, which was purified again by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-30% acetone in hexanes) to give compound **T62** (27 mg, 45% yield) as a white solid. m/z = 569.3 ($M+1$); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.02 (s, 1H), 6.43 (bs, 1H), 5.96 (s, 1H), 3.56 (dd, J = 13.7, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.23-3.14 (m, 2H), 2.22 (m, 1H), 2.10-0.90 (m, 14H), 2.00 (m, 1H), 1.80 (t, J = 19.3 Hz, 3H), 1.57 (s, 3H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.25 (s, 3H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 1.00 (s, 3H), 0.92 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H).

T63: To a mixture of compound **CC2** (100 mg, 0.210 mmol) and 2,2-difluoroacetic acid (20 μg , 0.32 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (2 mL) was added triethylamine (73 μL , 0.52 mmol) and propylphosphonic anhydride (50 wt.% solution in EtOAc, 150 μL , 0.252 mmol) sequentially at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h, and then treated with sat. aq. NaHCO_3 (1 mL). After stirring at room temperature for 5 min, the mixture was diluted with EtOAc (20 mL), and washed with sat. NaHCO_3 (2 $\times$ 10 mL), 1 N aq. HCl (10 mL), and water (10 mL) sequentially. The organic extract was dried with MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-30% acetone in hexanes) to give compound **T63** (71 mg, 61% yield) as a white solid. m/z = 555.2 ($M+1$); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.03 (s, 1H), 6.37 (bs, 1H), 5.97 (s, 1H), 5.91 (t, J = 54.4 Hz, 1H), 3.65 (dd, J = 13.7, 7.7 Hz, 1H), 3.11-3.20 (m, 2H), 2.23 (m, 1H), 1.99 (m, 1H), 1.88 (td, J = 13.8, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 1.82-0.95 (m, 13H), 1.55 (s, 3H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.25 (s, 3H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 1.00 (s, 3H), 0.92 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H).

T64: Dess-Martin periodinane (44.6 mg, 0.105 mmol) was added in one portion to a solution of compound **T28** (56.0 mg, 0.105 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (2 mL) at 0 $^\circ\text{C}$ under N_2 . The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 90 min, and then partitioned between CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL) and brine (30 mL). The aqueous phase was separated and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 $\times$ 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried with Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The residue was

first triturated with EtOAc. The precipitated solid was collected to give partially purified compound **T64**, which was purified by column chromatography (Agela Technologies AQ C18 spherical 20-35 μ m 100 $\text{\AA}$ silica gel column, eluting with 0-80% acetonitrile in water) to give compound **T64** (8 mg, 14% yield). The mother liquor was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (Agela Technologies AQ C18 spherical 20-35 μ m 100 $\text{\AA}$ silica gel column, eluting with 0-80% acetonitrile in water) to give the 2nd crop of compound **T64** (12 mg, 21% yield). $m/z = 549.3$ (M+1); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.09 (s, 1H), 5.94 (s, 1H), 4.43 (p, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.96-3.88 (m, 1H), 3.70-3.648 (m, 1H), 3.30-3.00 (m, 3H), 2.46-2.38 (m, 1H), 2.14-2.01 (m, 2H), 2.00-1.00 (m, 14H), 1.60 (s, 3H), 1.53 (s, 3H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 1.14 (s, 3H), 0.95 (s, 3H), 0.94 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 3H).

T68: Compound **CC4** (100 mg, 0.216 mmol) was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (1.1 mL). The solution was cooled to 0 $^\circ\text{C}$. Triethylamine (60 μL , 0.43 mmol) and cyclopropanecarbonyl chloride (22 μL , 0.24 mmol) were added sequentially. The mixture was stirred at 0 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 30 min; diluted with EtOAc (30 mL); washed with 1 N aq. HCl (10 mL); sat. aq. NaHCO_3 (10 mL) and water (10 mL) sequentially. The organic extract was dried with MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-60% acetone in hexanes) to give compound **T68** (86 mg, 75% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 531.3$ (M+1); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.03 (s, 1H), 5.98 (s, 1H), 5.24 (bs, 1H), 3.13 (d, $J = 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.63 (dt, $J = 13.1, 4.9$ Hz, 1H), 2.24 (m, 1H), 2.01 (m, 1H), 1.94-1.68 (m, 7H), 1.60-1.05 (m, 7H), 1.48 (s, 3H), 1.45 (s, 3H), 1.25 (s, 3H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 1.03 (s, 3H), 1.01 (s, 3H), 0.93-0.87 (m, 2H), 0.88 (s, 3H), 0.67 (m, 2H).

Compound 150: Compound **149** (200 mg, 0.43 mmol) and *tert*-butyl 3-aminopropanoate hydrochloride (157 mg, 0.86 mmol) were combined and dissolved in THF (4 mL). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. Et_3N (0.12 mL, 0.86 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for overnight. $\text{NaBH}(\text{OAc})_3$ (27 mg, 0.13 mmol) was added and the reaction was stirred for another 1 h. NaBH_4 (33 mg, 0.86 mmol) and EtOH (4 mL) were added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The reaction was cooled down in an ice bath, and was quenched with sat. aq. NaHCO_3 (20 mL). The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3×20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (25 mL), dried with Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-10% MeOH in CH_2Cl_2) to give compound **150** (211 mg, 82% yield) as a white solid. $m/z = 593$ (M+1).

Compound 151: Compound **150** (211 mg, 0.36 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (5 mL) was treated with HCl (4.0 M in 1,4-dioxane, 2 mL, 8 mmol) at room temperature under N_2 . The mixture was

stirred at room temperature for 4 h. Additional amount of HCl (4.0 M in 1,4-dioxane, 5 mL, 20 mmol) was added. The reaction was stirred overnight, and then concentrated. The residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL); cooled to 0 °C and treated with trifluoroacetic acid (2.5 mL). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 3 h, and then concentrated. The residue was
5 azeotroped with toluene (3 × 20 mL), and dried under vacuum to give compound **151** (191 mg, quantitative yield) as a white solid. *m/z* = 537 (*M*+1 of free amine).

Compound 152: Compound **151** (191 mg, 0.36 mmol) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (8 mL), and cooled to 0 °C. Et₃N (149 µL, 1.07 mmol) and POCl₃ (50 µL, 0.53 mmol) were added sequentially. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 15 min. Sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (10 mL) was
10 added. The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 5 min, and then extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 × 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (20 mL), dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **152** (81 mg, 44% yield) as a white solid. *m/z* = 519 (*M*+1).

Compound 153: Compound **152** (80 mg, 0.15 mmol) was mixed with MeOH (2 mL) at room temperature. Sodium methoxide (25 wt.% solution in MeOH, 71 µL, 0.31 mmol) was added at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at 55 °C for 2 h. After cooled to 0 °C, 10% aq. NaH₂PO₄ (20 mL) was added. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2 × 20 mL). The combined
15 organic extracts were washed with brine (20 mL), dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude product **153** (78 mg, 98% yield) was carried to the next step without further purification. *m/z* = 519 (*M*+1).

T65: Compound **153** (78 mg, 0.15 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (3 mL) and cooled to 0 °C under N₂. 1,3-Dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (21 mg, 0.075 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h. Pyridine (49 µL, 0.60 mmol) was added. The mixture was heated at
25 60 °C for 4 h. After cooled to room temperature, the mixture was diluted with EtOAc (20 mL) and washed with 1 N aq. HCl (10 mL), water (2 × 10 mL) and brine (20 mL). The organic extract was dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-50% acetone in hexanes) to give compound **T65** (48 mg, 62% yield) as a white solid. *m/z* = 517 (*M*+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.01 (s, 1H),
30 6.01 (s, 1H), 3.43 (d, *J* = 14.3 Hz, 1H), 3.37 (q, *J* = 4.2 Hz, 2H), 3.11 (d, *J* = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 3.00-2.95 (m, 2H), 2.93 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 2.46 (dq, *J* = 13.4, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 2.30-2.22 (m, 1H), 2.03 (td, *J* = 13.9, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 1.54 (s, 3H), 1.45 (s, 3H), 1.24 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 1.00 (s, 3H), 1.91-1.00 (m, 14H), 0.91 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 3H).

Compound 154: To a suspension of methyl 4-aminobutanoate hydrochloride (133 mg, 0.86 mmol) in THF (2 mL) was added Et₃N (0.12 mL, 0.86 mmol). After the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min, a solution of compound **149** (200 mg, 0.43 mmol) in THF (2 mL) was added at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 h; treated
5 with sodium triacetoxyborohydride (366 mg, 1.73 mmol); and stirred at room temperature for another 4.5 h. MeOH (4 mL) and sodium borohydride (38 mg, 0.99 mmol) were added sequentially, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. Sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (20 mL) was added. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (30 mL), dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to give
10 compound **154** (227 mg, 93% yield) as a white solid, which was used in the next step without further purification. *m/z* = 565 (M+1).

Compound 155: Compound **154** (227 mg, 0.4 mmol) in toluene (6 mL) was refluxed with Dean-stark apparatus to remove water for 6.5 h. Upon completion, toluene was removed under rotovap and the mixture was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100%
15 EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **155** (189 mg, 88% yield) as a white solid. *m/z* = 533 (M+1).

Compound 156: A solution of compound **155** (189 mg, 0.35 mmol) in MeOH (3 mL) and THF (1 mL) was treated with sodium methoxide (25 wt.% solution in MeOH, 162 μL, 0.71 mmol) at room temperature. The mixture was heated at 55 °C for 2 h, and then cooled to room temperature. The mixture was treated with 10% aq. NaH₂PO₄ (20 mL) and extracted with EtOAc
20 (2 × 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (20 mL), dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to give compound **156** (181 mg, 96% yield) as a white solid, which was used in the next step without further purification. *m/z* = 533 (M+1).

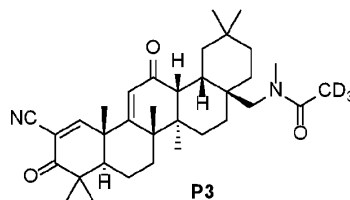
T66: Compound **156** (181 mg, 0.33 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) was cooled to 0 °C. A solution of 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (47 mg, 0.165 mmol) in DMF (1 mL) was added. The
25 mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h. Pyridine (0.1 mL, 1.32 mmol) was added. The mixture was heated at 60 °C for 3 h. The mixture was cooled to room temperature; diluted with EtOAc (20 mL); and washed with 1 N aq. HCl (10 mL), water (2 × 10 mL) and brine (20 mL) sequentially. The organic extract was dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-50% acetone in hexanes) to
30 give compound **T66** (125 mg, 71% yield) as a white foam. *m/z* = 531 (M+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.01 (s, 1H), 6.00 (s, 1H), 3.61 – 3.39 (m, 3H), 3.35 (d, *J* = 4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.02 (d, *J* = 13.9 Hz, 1H), 2.45 (dt, *J* = 13.2, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 2.35 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.29-2.15 (m, 2H), 2.05-2.01 (m, 2H), 1.57 (s, 3H), 1.44 (s, 3H), 1.23 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.91-0.97 (m, 14H), 0.99 (s, 3H), 0.91 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 3H).

T67: To the mixture of compound **137** (77 mg, 0.13 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL) was added 2-fluoroacetic acid (15 mg, 0.19 mmol), Et₃N (56 μL, 0.40 mmol), and propylphosphonic anhydride (≥ 50 wt.% in EtOAc, 0.12 mL, ≥ 0.20 mmol) sequentially at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. Sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (3 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 min; diluted with EtOAc (20 mL); and washed sequentially with sat. NaHCO₃ (2×10 mL), 1 N aq. HCl (10 mL), water (10 mL) and brine (5 mL). The organic extract was dried with MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-50% acetone in hexanes) to give partially purified product, which was purified again by column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **T67** (32 mg, 45% yield) as a white solid. *m/z* = 537 (M+1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.04 (s, 1H), 6.42 (bs, 1H), 5.98 (s, 1H), 4.83 (dd, *J* = 47.4, 2.6 Hz, 2H), 3.56 (dd, *J* = 13.7, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.26 (dd, *J* = 13.6, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.22 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.25 (m, 1H), 2.03 (td, *J* = 13.4, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 1.89 (td, *J* = 13.7, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 1.58 (s, 3H), 1.51 (s, 3H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.01 (s, 3H), 0.97-1.83 (m, 13 H), 0.93 (s, 3H), 0.89 (s, 3H).

15

Example 2: Prophetic Examples

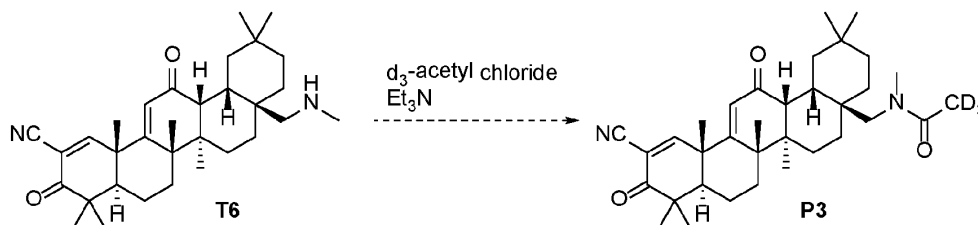
Future work will include the synthesis of compounds having still other modifications at the C4 and C17 positions. Non-limiting examples of such compounds to be synthesized include **P3**:



20

Proposed Synthesis of Prophetic Examples:

Scheme 55



Example 3: Nitric Oxide Suppression Data

Tissue Culture: RAW 264.7, a mouse macrophage cell line, was obtained from American Type Culture Collection (Manassas VA) and maintained in the log phase of growth in Roswell Park Memorial Institute Medium 1640 (RPMI 1640) supplemented with 10% heat inactivated fetal bovine serum and 1% penicillin-streptomycin. Cells were cultured and maintained in a humidified incubator at 37 °C under 5% CO₂. Cells were sub-cultured every 2-4 days. All cell culture supplies were obtained from Life Technologies (Grand Island, NY) and VWR (Radnor, PA).

Nitric Oxide Suppression Assay. RAW 264.7 cells were plated 1 day in advance of experimental treatments at a concentration of 30,000 cells per well onto Falcon-96 well clear bottom plates (Corning, NY) in a total volume of 200 µL per well using RPMI 1640 supplemented with 0.5% fetal bovine serum and 1% penicillin-streptomycin. The next day, cells were pretreated with compounds serially diluted from 1000× stocks. All compounds were dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) usually at 10 mM stock solutions. Compounds were subsequently diluted in DMSO and RPMI 1640. Each well received a final concentration of 0.1% DMSO. Cells were pretreated for 2 hours and incubation at 37 °C, followed by treatment with 20 ng/mL of interferon gamma (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN) per well for 24 hours. The next day, a nitrite standard was serially diluted from 100 µM to 1.6 µM in RPMI 1640. Afterwards, 50 µL of cell culture supernatant was transferred from each well into a new Falcon-96 well clear bottom plate. Nitrite was measured as surrogate for nitric oxide using Promega's Griess Detection Kit #G2930 (Madison, WI) which involves the addition of 50 µL of the provided sulfanilamide solution to each well of the transferred cell culture supernatant and standards, followed by a 10-minute incubation at room temperature in the dark. Next, 50 µL of the provided *N*-1-naphthylethylenediamine dihydrochloride (NED) solution was added to the sulfanilamide reaction and incubated for 10 minutes at room temperature in the dark. Afterwards, air bubbles were removed using ethanol vapor and absorbance was measured using a Spectramax M2e plate reader with a wavelength set to 525 nm. Viability was assessed using WST-1 cell proliferation reagent from Roche (Basel, Switzerland). After media was removed for the Nitric Oxide suppression assay, 15 µL of WST-1 reagent was added to each well of cells. Plates were briefly mixed on an orbital shaker and the cells were incubated at 37 °C for 30 to 60 minutes. Absorbance was measured using a Spectramax M2e plate reader with wavelengths set to 440 nm and 700 nm.

For the ability of compounds to suppress the increase in nitric oxide release caused by interferon gamma, the absolute amount of nitrite that was produced in each well was extrapolated from the nitrite standards using a linear regression fit. All values were then background corrected and normalized to the DMSO-interferon gamma treated wells and plotted as percent nitric oxide.

IC₅₀ values were calculated using Excel and GraphPad Prism (San Diego, CA). The data is shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Nitric Oxide Inhibition

Compound ID	NO IC₅₀ (nM)	NO IC₅₀ Rel. to RTA 402 (fold)
RTA 402	2.58 ± 1.19 ^a	1.00 ± 0.00
CC1	5.04 ± 2.62 ^e	2.06 ± 0.56 ^e
CC2	3.15 ± 1.48 ^e	1.55 ± 0.30 ^e
CC4	3.75 ± 0.96 ^b	2.41 ± 0.49 ^b
T3	0.44 ± 0.18 ^e	0.17 ± 0.04 ^e
T4	0.51 ± 0.21 ^h	0.26 ± 0.08 ^h
T5	14.20 ± 6.51 ^d	6.04 ± 2.02 ^d
T6	3.35 ± 1.62 ^e	1.60 ± 0.23 ^e
T7	0.84 ± 0.37 ^e	0.49 ± 0.14 ^e
T8	0.46 ± 0.22 ^d	0.21 ± 0.05 ^d
T9	0.70 ± 0.18 ^e	0.38 ± 0.15 ^e
T10	1.12 ± 0.44 ^g	0.45 ± 0.08 ^g
T11	1.08 ± 0.44 ^f	0.58 ± 0.18 ^f
T12	7.47 ± 0.85 ^e	4.07 ± 1.08 ^e
T13	1.74 ± 0.55 ^e	0.65 ± 0.21 ^e
T14	0.89 ± 0.08 ^e	0.51 ± 0.09 ^e
T15	1.18 ± 0.50 ^d	0.64 ± 0.26 ^d
T16	0.37 ± 0.04 ^d	0.21 ± 0.05 ^d
T17·HCl	3.94 ± 2.75 ^d	1.42 ± 0.20 ^d
T18	0.92 ± 0.23 ^e	0.76 ± 0.10 ^e
T19	1.11 ± 0.14 ^e	0.93 ± 0.22 ^e
T20	3.28 ± 0.32 ^e	1.93 ± 0.41 ^e
T21	1.18 ± 0.21 ^e	0.57 ± 0.07 ^e
T22	9.18 ± 1.72 ^d	5.29 ± 1.29 ^d
T23	4.16 ± 1.19 ^e	2.01 ± 0.53 ^e
T24	3.60 ± 0.08 ^e	2.17 ± 0.72 ^e
T25	2.50 ± 0.92 ^e	1.21 ± 0.45 ^e
T26	5.61 ± 1.84 ^e	2.73 ± 1.01 ^e
T27	17.81 ± 1.79 ^e	8.68 ± 2.12 ^e
T28	2.83 ± 0.92 ^e	1.09 ± 0.16 ^e
T29	6.09 ± 1.46 ^d	1.49 ± 0.30 ^d
T30	15.01 ± 2.92 ^d	3.68 ± 0.33 ^d
T31	12.64 ± 1.65 ^d	3.13 ± 0.36 ^d
T32	4.89 ± 1.42 ^e	2.58 ± 0.60 ^e
T33	5.62 ± 1.81 ^d	1.35 ± 0.26 ^d
T34	2.23 ± 0.57 ^e	1.23 ± 0.23 ^e
T35	1.30 ± 0.10 ^e	0.64 ± 0.04 ^e
T36	1.96 ± 0.90 ^e	0.77 ± 0.16 ^e
T37	3.22 ± 1.52 ^e	1.37 ± 0.26 ^e
T38	4.32 ± 3.51 ^e	1.69 ± 0.84 ^e

Compound ID	NO IC ₅₀ (nM)	NO IC ₅₀ Rel. to RTA 402 (fold)
T39	84.49 ± 18.93 ^e	42.82 ± 14.24 ^e
T40	5.56 ± 0.72 ^d	1.37 ± 0.18 ^d
T41	4.96 ± 1.58 ^d	1.19 ± 0.22 ^d
T42	12.40 ± 3.92 ^d	2.97 ± 0.47 ^d
T43	2.68 ± 0.43 ^d	0.66 ± 0.09 ^d
T44	4.39 ± 0.73 ^d	1.07 ± 0.11 ^d
T45	16.39 ± 2.94 ^d	4.02 ± 0.61 ^d
T46	10.73 ± 1.35 ^d	2.62 ± 0.10 ^d
T47	17.28 ± 8.55 ^d	7.54 ± 2.47 ^d
T48	2.50 ± 0.60 ^e	1.19 ± 0.18 ^e
T49	26.88 ± 10.49 ^e	13.72 ± 3.47 ^e
T50	4.82 ± 1.30 ^d	1.17 ± 0.18 ^d
T51	8.55 ± 3.65 ^d	2.04 ± 0.73 ^d
T52	0.52 ± 0.24 ^e	0.28 ± 0.13 ^e
T53	0.38 ± 0.12 ^e	0.21 ± 0.05 ^e
T54	64.64 ± 19.69 ^e	16.18 ± 3.50 ^e
T55	68.93 ± 10.00 ^e	17.42 ± 0.43 ^e
T56	7.04 ± 1.91 ^d	1.70 ± 0.32 ^d
T58	12.23 ± 3.32 ^d	2.97 ± 0.65 ^d
T59	49.46 ± 13.83 ^d	12.08 ± 2.93 ^d
T60	45.10 ± 10.60 ^e	11.32 ± 1.49 ^e
T61	13.20 ± 3.78 ^d	3.18 ± 0.67 ^d
T62	2.12 ± 0.85 ^d	0.51 ± 0.18 ^d
T63	1.48 ± 0.54 ^d	0.36 ± 0.11 ^d
T64	3.82 ± 1.76 ^e	1.64 ± 0.16 ^e
T65	0.42 ± 0.13 ^e	0.36 ± 0.12 ^e
T66	0.45 ± 0.09 ^e	0.39 ± 0.09 ^e
T67	0.51 ± 0.31 ^d	0.38 ± 0.15 ^d
T68	11.43 ± 5.17	6.51 ± 1.38 ⁱ

^a Average of 52 trials; ^b average of 6 trials; ^c average of 13 trials; ^d average of 4 trials; ^e average of 3 trials; ^f average of 5 trials; ^g average of 7 trials; ^h average of 8 trials; ⁱ average of 2 trials.

Example 4: CYP3A4 Inhibition Data

Methods. Several compounds were evaluated for CYP3A4 (midazolam) inhibition in human liver microsomes at 1 μM. CYP3A4 inhibition was tested using an *in vitro* assay as generally described in Dierks *et al.* (Drug Metabolism Deposition, 29:23-29, 2001, which is incorporated by reference herein). Each sample, containing 0.1 mg/mL human liver microsomes, 5 μM midazolam as substrate, and 1 μM of test compound, was incubated at 37 °C for 10 min.

Following incubation, the metabolite 1-hydroxymidazolam was measured using HPLC-MS/MS. Peak areas corresponding to the metabolite of the substrate were recorded. The percent of control activity was then calculated by comparing the peak area obtained in the presence of the test compound to that obtained in the absence of the test compound. Subsequently, the percent inhibition was calculated by subtracting the percent control activity from 100 for each compound. The results of the CYP3A4 assays are show below in Table 11.

Table 11: CYP3A4 (Midazolam) Inhibition.

Compound ID	CYP3A4 (Midazolam) % Inhibition @ 1 μ M
RTA 402	48.4
RTA 408	56.6
T4	30.7
T10	33.2
T11	12.5
T17	31.8
T18	46.5
T19	33.8
T20	13.2
T21	18.9
T48	29.8
T33	49.0
T35	41.7
T36	52.8
T37	86.5
T41	17.1
T43	17.0
T44	29.1

Example 5: Effect on Luciferase Reporter Activation

AREc32 reporter cell line (derived from human breast carcinoma MCF7 cells) was obtained was from CXR Bioscience Limited (Dundee, UK) and cultured in DMEM (low glucose) supplemented with 10% FBS, 1% penicillin/streptomycin, and 0.8 mg/ml Geneticin (G418). This cell line is stably transfected with a luciferase reporter gene under the transcriptional control of eight copies of the rat GSTA2 ARE sequence.

The effect of several compounds disclosed herein on luciferase reporter activation was assessed in the AREc32 reporter cell line (see Table 9 and Table 10). This cell line is derived from human breast carcinoma MCF-7 cells and is stably transfected with a luciferase reporter gene under the transcriptional control of eight copies of the antioxidant response element from the rat *Gsta2* gene, an Nrf2 target gene (Frilling *et al.*, 1990). AREc32 cells were plated in black 96-well plates in 200 μ L media at 20,000 cells per well. Twenty-four hours after plating, cells were treated with

vehicle (DMSO) or test compounds at concentrations ranging from 0.03 to 1000 nM for nineteen hours. Media was removed and 100 μ L of 1:1 mixture of the One-Glo Luciferase assay reagent and culture medium was added to each well. After incubation for 5 min at room temperature, the luminescence signal was measured on a PHERAstar plate reader. The EC_{2X} value was determined using Excel and GraphPad Prism software. The fold increase in luminescence signal for cells treated with each concentration of compound relative to cells treated with vehicle was determined and a dose-response curve was generated. The dose-response curve was fit using nonlinear regression analysis and used to extrapolate the EC_{2X} value. The EC_{2X} value is defined as the concentration of test compound required to increase the luminescence signal 2-fold above levels in vehicle-treated samples.

Table 12: AREc32 EC_{2X} Data.

ID #	AREc32 EC _{2X} (nM) (Mean $\pm$ SD)	AREc32 EC _{2X} Relative to RTA 402 (fold) (Mean $\pm$ SD)
RTA 402	11.8 $\pm$ 2.90 ^h	1.00
CC1	21.1 $\pm$ 4.75 ^a	2.1 $\pm$ 0.00 ^a
CC2	16.1 $\pm$ 0.81 ^g	1.6 $\pm$ 0.17 ^g
T3	2.4 $\pm$ 0.44 ^a	0.2 $\pm$ 0.08 ^a
T4	3.2 $\pm$ 0.32 ^b	0.3 $\pm$ 0.08 ^b
T5	42.5 $\pm$ 9.47 ^a	3.9 $\pm$ 0.36 ^a
T6	16.9 $\pm$ 0.03 ^a	1.2 $\pm$ 0.35 ^a
T7	6.8 $\pm$ 0.03 ^a	0.5 $\pm$ 0.14 ^a
T8	2.8 $\pm$ 0.04 ^a	0.2 $\pm$ 0.06 ^a
T9	7.2 $\pm$ 0.77 ^a	0.5 $\pm$ 0.20 ^a
T10	5.2 $\pm$ 2.49 ^c	0.5 $\pm$ 0.13 ^c
T11	6.7 $\pm$ 1.7 ^d	0.5 $\pm$ 0.08 ^d
T12	21.8 ^e	1.7 ^e
T13	5.12 ^e	0.5 ^e
T14	4.37 ^e	0.4 ^e
T15	6.07 ^e	0.5 ^e
T16	2.0 $\pm$ 0.18 ^f	0.2 $\pm$ 0.05 ^f
T17	16.2 $\pm$ 0.85 ^g	1.6 $\pm$ 0.22 ^g
T18	5.7 $\pm$ 0.44 ^g	0.6 $\pm$ 0.05 ^g
T19	8.4 $\pm$ 1.26 ^g	0.9 $\pm$ 0.16 ^g
T20	15.3 $\pm$ 0.84 ^g	1.6 $\pm$ 0.17 ^g
T21	10.5 $\pm$ 1.65 ^g	1.1 $\pm$ 0.20 ^g
T22	44.5 ^e	3.7 ^e
T23	18.5 ^e	1.9 ^e
T24	37.9 ^e	3.8 ^e
T25	22.0 ^e	1.5 ^e
T26	23.6 ^e	1.6 ^e

ID #	AREc32 EC _{2x} (nM) (Mean ± SD)	AREc32 EC _{2x} Relative to RTA 402 (fold) (Mean ± SD)
T27	26.6 ^e	1.8 ^e
T28	13.9 ± 1.57 ^a	0.9 ± 0.12 ^a
T29	13.3 ^e	1.2 ^e
T31	45.5 ^e	4.3 ^e
T32	32.3 ± 1.39 ^f	2.8 ± 0.62 ^f
T33	13.6 ± 1.31 ^f	1.2 ± 0.18 ^f
T34	23.6 ^e	2.2 ^e
T35	7.1 ± 0.73 ^f	0.6 ± 0.18 ^f
T36	5.6 ± 0.59 ^f	0.5 ± 0.13 ^f
T37	24.3 ± 2.70 ^f	2.1 ± 0.50 ^f
T38	36.1 ^e	2.1 ^e
T39	94.3 ± 4.26 ^a	9.8 ± 1.1 ^a
T40	19.6 ^e	1.8 ^e
T41	9.4 ± 1.35 ^f	0.8 ± 0.16 ^f
T42	14.8 ± 2.77 ^f	1.3 ± 0.34 ^f
T43	8.5 ± 0.55 ^f	0.7 ± 0.15 ^f
T44	10.6 ± 0.83 ^f	0.9 ± 0.15 ^f
T46	31.6 ^e	3.0 ^e
T47	122 ^e	8.6 ^e
T48	12.9 ± 1.43 ^g	1.3 ± 0.21 ^g
T49	38.9 ^e	4.5 ^e
T51	11.7 ^e	1.1 ^e
T52	3.0 ^e	0.3 ^e
T53	2.4 ^e	0.2 ^e
T56	15.5 ^e	1.5 ^e
T58	56.5 ^e	5.3 ^e
T62	3.5 ^e	0.3 ^e
T63	4.0 ^e	0.4 ^e
T65	4.7 ^e	0.4 ^e
T66	4.6 ^e	0.4 ^e
T67	3.3 ^e	0.3 ^e

^a Average of 2 trials; ^b average of 7 trials; ^c average of 6 trials; ^d average of 5 trials; ^e result of 1 trial;

^f average of 4 trials; ^g average of 3 trials; ^h average of 22 trials

Table 13: AREc32 EC_{2x} Relative to Comparison Compounds.

ID #	Comparison Compound (CC)	AREc32 Relative to CC in Same Experiment ^a (Mean ± SD)
T17	CC2	1.009 ± 0.052
T18	CC2	0.356 ± 0.015
T19	CC2	0.522 ± 0.052
T20	CC2	0.954 ± 0.101
T21	CC2	0.649 ± 0.070

ID #	Comparison Compound (CC)	AREc32 Relative to CC in Same Experiment^a (Mean $\pm$ SD)
T48	CC2	0.802 $\pm$ 0.050
T33	CC4	0.484 $\pm$ 0.060
T35	CC4	0.262 $\pm$ 0.020
T36	CC4	0.191 $\pm$ 0.009
T37	CC4	0.878 $\pm$ 0.094
T41	CC4	0.320 $\pm$ 0.037
T42	CC4	0.490 $\pm$ 0.057
T43	CC4	0.299 $\pm$ 0.015
T44	CC4	0.387 $\pm$ 0.037

^a Average of ratios from three replicate experiments with direct comparisons.

* * * * *

All the compounds, formulations, and methods disclosed and claimed herein can be made and executed without undue experimentation in light of the present disclosure. While the compounds, formulations, and methods of this invention have been described in terms of preferred embodiments, it will be apparent to those of skill in the art that variations may be applied to the compounds, formulations, and methods, as well as in the steps or in the sequence of steps of the method described herein without departing from the concept, spirit, and scope of the invention. More specifically, it will be apparent that certain agents which are both chemically and physiologically related may be substituted for the agents described herein while the same or similar results would be achieved. All such similar substitutes and modifications apparent to those skilled in the art are deemed to be within the spirit, scope and concept of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

REFERENCES

The following references to the extent that they provide exemplary procedural or other details supplementary to those set forth herein, are specifically incorporated herein by reference.

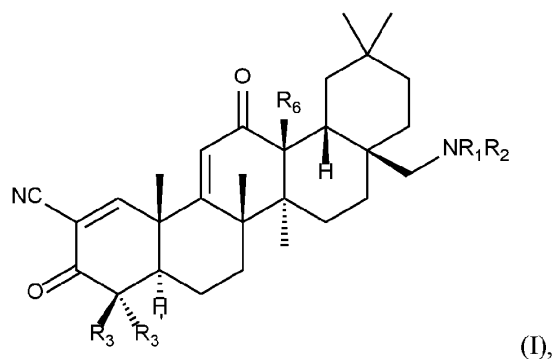
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 US 7,943,778
 US 8,071,632
 US 8,124,799
 US 8,129,429
- 10 US 8,338,618
 US 8,993,640
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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound of the formula:



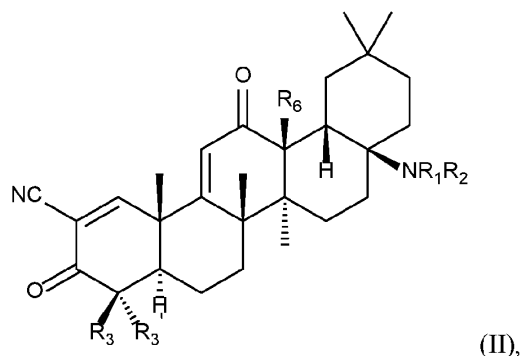
wherein:

- 5 R₁ is hydrogen; or
 alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), a monovalent amino protecting group, or
 -C(O)R₄, wherein:
 R₄ is hydrogen; or
 alkyl_(C≤8), alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkoxy_(C≤8),
 10 alkylamino_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8),
 cycloalkoxy_(C≤8), cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocyclo-
 alkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted version of any one of these groups;
 or
 R₁ and R₂ are taken together as defined below;
 15 R₂ is alkyl_(C≤8) or substituted alkyl_(C≤8); or
 -NR_cR_d, wherein:
 R_c and R_d are each independently hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), substituted
 alkyl_(C≤8), acyl_(C≤8), substituted acyl_(C≤8), or a monovalent
 amino protecting group; or
 20 -C(O)R₅, wherein:
 R₅ is hydrogen; or
 alkyl_(C≤8), alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8),
 dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8), cycloalkoxy_(C≤8),
 cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted
 25 version of any one of these groups; or
 R₂ and R₁ are taken together as defined below;

R_1 and R_2 , when taken together with the nitrogen atom of the $-NR_1R_2$ group, is N -heteroaryl_(C≤8), substituted N -heteroaryl_(C≤8), N -heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), substituted N -heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or 3-oxo-1-(*t*-butoxycarbonyl)pyrazolidin-2-yl;

5 R_3 and R_3' are each independently hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), or substituted alkyl_(C≤8); and R_6 is hydrogen, hydroxy, or amino; or acyloxy_(C≤8), alkoxy_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8), amido_(C≤8), or a substituted version of any of these groups; or

a compound of the formula:



wherein:

R_1 is hydrogen; or alkyl_(C≤8) or substituted alkyl_(C≤8), or a monovalent amino protecting group; or

15 R_1 and R_2 are taken together as defined below;

R_2 is $-NR_cR_d$, wherein:

R_c and R_d are each independently hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), acyl_(C≤8), substituted acyl_(C≤8), or a monovalent amino protecting group; or

20 R_1 and R_2 are taken together as defined below;

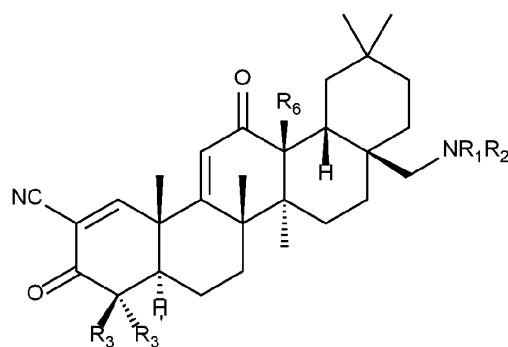
R_1 and R_2 , when taken together with the nitrogen atom of the $-NR_1R_2$ group, is N -heteroaryl_(C≤8), substituted N -heteroaryl_(C≤8), N -heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), substituted N -heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or 3-oxo-1-(*t*-butoxycarbonyl)pyrazolidin-2-yl;

25 R_3 and R_3' are each independently hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), or substituted alkyl_(C≤8); and R_6 is hydrogen, hydroxy, or amino; or

acyloxy_(C≤8), alkoxy_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8), amido_(C≤8), or a substituted version of any of these groups;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of either of these formulae.

2. The compound of claim 1, wherein the compound is further defined as:



(I),

wherein:

R₁ is hydrogen; or

alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), a monovalent amino protecting group, or -C(O)R₄, wherein:

R₄ is hydrogen; or

alkyl_(C≤8), alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkoxy_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8), cycloalkoxy_(C≤8), cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted version of any one of these groups;

or

R₁ and R₂ are taken together as defined below;

R₂ is alkyl_(C≤8) or substituted alkyl_(C≤8); or

-NR_cR_d, wherein:

R_c and R_d are each independently hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), acyl_(C≤8), substituted acyl_(C≤8), or a monovalent amino protecting group; or

-C(O)R₅, wherein:

R₅ is hydrogen; or

alkyl_(C≤8), alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8), cycloalkoxy_(C≤8), cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted version of any one of these groups; or

R_2 and R_1 are taken together as defined below;

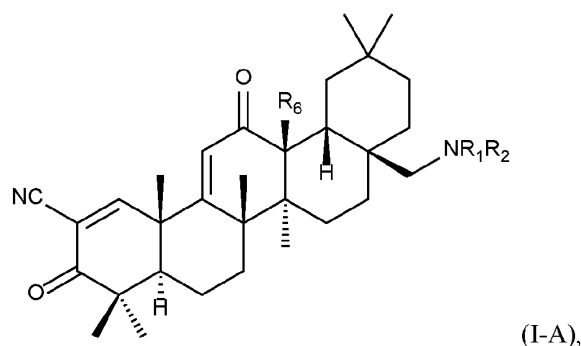
R_1 and R_2 , when taken together with the nitrogen atom of the $-NR_1R_2$ group, is
 N -heteroaryl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, substituted N -heteroaryl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, N -heterocycloalkyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$,
 substituted N -heterocycloalkyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, or 3-oxo-1-(*t*-
 5 butoxycarbonyl)pyrazolidin-2-yl;

R_3 and R_3' are each independently hydrogen, alkyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, or substituted alkyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$; and
 R_6 is hydrogen, hydroxy, or amino; or

acyloxy $_{(C\leq 8)}$, alkoxy $_{(C\leq 8)}$, alkylamino $_{(C\leq 8)}$, dialkylamino $_{(C\leq 8)}$, amido $_{(C\leq 8)}$, or a
 substituted version of any of these groups;

10 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

3. The compound of either claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the compound is further defined as:



wherein:

R_1 is hydrogen; or

15 alkyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, substituted alkyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, a monovalent amino protecting group, or
 $-C(O)R_4$, wherein:

R_4 is hydrogen; or

alkyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, alkenyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, alkynyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, alkoxy $_{(C\leq 8)}$,
 alkylamino $_{(C\leq 8)}$, dialkylamino $_{(C\leq 8)}$, cycloalkyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$,
 20 cycloalkoxy $_{(C\leq 8)}$, cycloalkylamino $_{(C\leq 8)}$, heterocyclo-
 alkyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, or a substituted version of any one of these groups;

or

R_1 and R_2 are taken together as defined below;

R_2 is alkyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$ or substituted alkyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$; or

25 $-NR_cR_d$, wherein:

R_c and R_d are each independently hydrogen, $\text{alkyl}_{(C\leq 8)}$, substituted $\text{alkyl}_{(C\leq 8)}$, $\text{acyl}_{(C\leq 8)}$, substituted $\text{acyl}_{(C\leq 8)}$, or a monovalent amino protecting group; or

$-\text{C}(\text{O})R_5$, wherein:

5

R_5 is hydrogen; or

$\text{alkyl}_{(C\leq 8)}$, $\text{alkenyl}_{(C\leq 8)}$, $\text{alkynyl}_{(C\leq 8)}$, $\text{alkylamino}_{(C\leq 8)}$, $\text{dialkylamino}_{(C\leq 8)}$, $\text{cycloalkyl}_{(C\leq 8)}$, $\text{cycloalkoxy}_{(C\leq 8)}$, $\text{cycloalkylamino}_{(C\leq 8)}$, $\text{heterocycloalkyl}_{(C\leq 8)}$, or a substituted version of any one of these groups; or

10

R_2 and R_1 are taken together as defined below;

R_1 and R_2 , when taken together with the nitrogen atom of the $-\text{NR}_1R_2$ group, is N -heteroaryl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, substituted N -heteroaryl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, N -heterocycloalkyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, substituted N -heterocycloalkyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, or 3-oxo-1-(*t*-butoxycarbonyl)pyrazolidin-2-yl; and

15

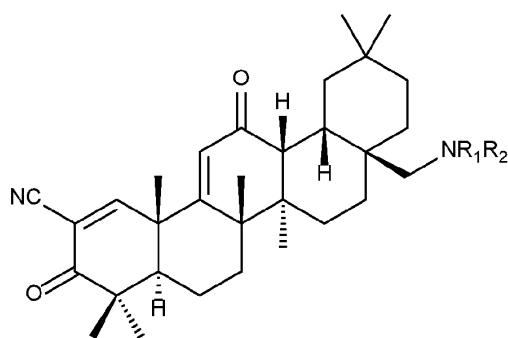
R_6 is hydrogen, hydroxy, or amino; or

$\text{acyloxy}_{(C\leq 8)}$, $\text{alkoxy}_{(C\leq 8)}$, $\text{alkylamino}_{(C\leq 8)}$, $\text{dialkylamino}_{(C\leq 8)}$, $\text{amido}_{(C\leq 8)}$, or a substituted version of any of these groups;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

4. The compound according to any one of claims 1-3, wherein the compound is further defined as:

20



(I-B),

wherein:

R_1 is hydrogen; or

$\text{alkyl}_{(C\leq 8)}$, substituted $\text{alkyl}_{(C\leq 8)}$, a monovalent amino protecting group, or

25

$-\text{C}(\text{O})R_4$, wherein:

R_4 is hydrogen; or

alkyl_(C≤8), alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkoxy_(C≤8),
 alkylamino_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8),
 cycloalkoxy_(C≤8), cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocyclo-
 alkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted version of any one of these groups;

5

or

R₁ and R₂ are taken together as defined below;

R₂ is alkyl_(C≤8) or substituted alkyl_(C≤8); or

—NR_cR_d, wherein:

R_c and R_d are each independently hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), substituted

10

alkyl_(C≤8), acyl_(C≤8), substituted acyl_(C≤8), or a monovalent
 amino protecting group; or

—C(O)R₅, wherein:

R₅ is hydrogen; or

15

alkyl_(C≤8), alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8),
 dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8), cycloalkoxy_(C≤8),
 cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted
 version of any one of these groups; or

R₂ and R₁ are taken together as defined below; and

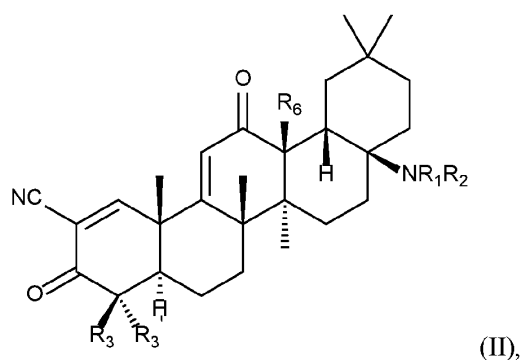
R₁ and R₂, when taken together with the nitrogen atom of the —NR₁R₂ group, is

20

N-heteroaryl_(C≤8), substituted *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8), *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8),
 substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or 3-oxo-1-(*t*-
 butoxycarbonyl)pyrazolidin-2-yl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

5. The compound of claim 1, wherein the compound is further defined as:



25

wherein:

R₁ is hydrogen; or

alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), or a monovalent amino protecting group; or

R₁ and R₂ are taken together as defined below;

R₂ is -NR_cR_d, wherein:

R_c and R_d are each independently hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8),
acyl_(C≤8), substituted acyl_(C≤8), or a monovalent amino protecting
group; or

R₁ and R₂ are taken together as defined below;

R₁ and R₂, when taken together with the nitrogen atom of the -NR₁R₂ group, is
N-heteroaryl_(C≤8), substituted *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8), *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8),
substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or 3-oxo-1-(*t*-
butoxycarbonyl)pyrazolidin-2-yl;

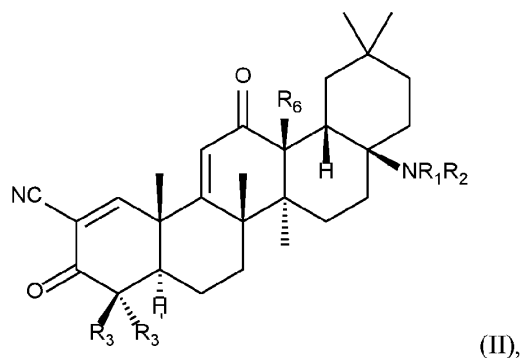
R₃ and R₃' are each independently hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), or substituted alkyl_(C≤8); and

R₆ is hydrogen, hydroxy, or amino; or

acyloxy_(C≤8), alkoxy_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8), amido_(C≤8), or a
substituted version of any of these groups;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of either of these formulae.

6. The compound of either claim 1 or claim 5, wherein the compound is further defined as:



wherein:

R₁ is hydrogen; or

alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), or a monovalent amino protecting group; or

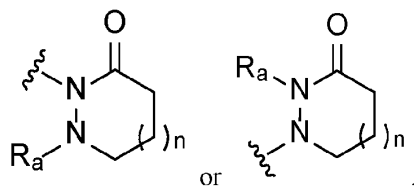
R₁ and R₂ are taken together as defined below;

R₂ is -NR_cR_d, wherein:

R_c and R_d are each independently hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8),
acyl_(C≤8), substituted acyl_(C≤8), or a monovalent amino protecting
group; or

R₁ and R₂ are taken together as defined below;

R_1 and R_2 , when taken together with the nitrogen atom of the $-NR_1R_2$ group, is N -heteroaryl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, substituted N -heteroaryl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, N -heterocycloalkyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, or 3-oxo-1-(*t*-butoxycarbonyl)pyrazolidin-2-yl; or substituted N -heterocycloalkyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, further wherein the $-NR_1R_2$ group is of the formula:

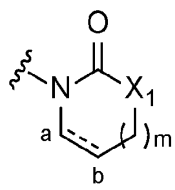


wherein:

n is 0, 1, 2, or 3;

R_a is hydrogen, alkyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, or substituted alkyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$; or

substituted N -heterocycloalkyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, further wherein the $-NR_1R_2$ group is of the formula:



wherein:

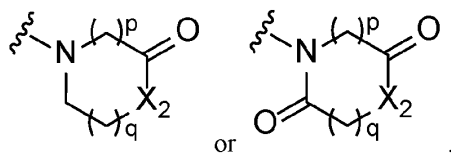
the bond between atoms a and b is a single bond or a double bond;

m is 0, 1, 2, or 3; and

X_1 is $-CH_2-$, $-O-$, or $-N(R_b)-$, wherein:

R_b is hydrogen, alkyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, or substituted alkyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$; or

substituted N -heterocycloalkyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, further wherein the $-NR_1R_2$ group is of the formula:



wherein:

p is 0 or 1;

q is 0 or 1; and

X_2 is $-CH_2-$, $-O-$, or $-N(R_c)-$, wherein:

R_e is hydrogen, $\text{alkyl}_{(C\leq 8)}$, substituted $\text{alkyl}_{(C\leq 8)}$, or a monovalent amino protecting group;

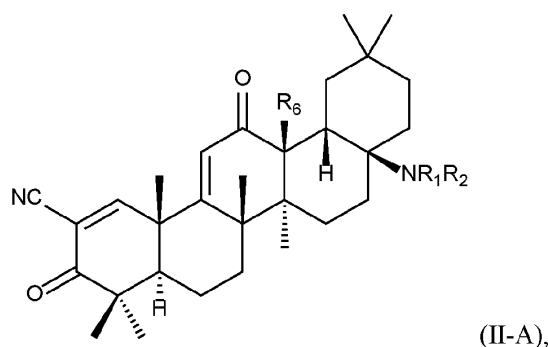
R_3 and R_3' are each independently hydrogen, $\text{alkyl}_{(C\leq 8)}$, or substituted $\text{alkyl}_{(C\leq 8)}$; and

R_6 is hydrogen, hydroxy, or amino; or

5 $\text{acyloxy}_{(C\leq 8)}$, $\text{alkoxy}_{(C\leq 8)}$, $\text{alkylamino}_{(C\leq 8)}$, $\text{dialkylamino}_{(C\leq 8)}$, $\text{amido}_{(C\leq 8)}$, or a substituted version of any of these groups;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of either of these formulae.

7. The compound according to any one of claims 1, 5, and 6, wherein the compound is further defined as:



wherein:

R_1 is hydrogen; or

$\text{alkyl}_{(C\leq 8)}$, substituted $\text{alkyl}_{(C\leq 8)}$, or a monovalent amino protecting group; or

R_1 and R_2 are taken together as defined below;

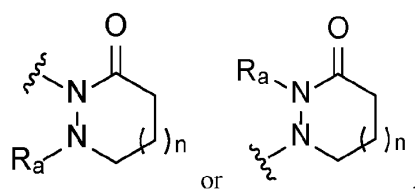
15 R_2 is $-\text{NR}_e\text{R}_d$, wherein:

R_e and R_d are each independently hydrogen, $\text{alkyl}_{(C\leq 8)}$, substituted $\text{alkyl}_{(C\leq 8)}$, $\text{acyl}_{(C\leq 8)}$, substituted $\text{acyl}_{(C\leq 8)}$, or a monovalent amino protecting group; or

R_1 and R_2 are taken together as defined below;

20 R_1 and R_2 , when taken together with the nitrogen atom of the $-\text{NR}_1\text{R}_2$ group, is N -heteroaryl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, substituted N -heteroaryl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, N -heterocycloalkyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, or 3-oxo-1-(*t*-butoxycarbonyl)pyrazolidin-2-yl; or

substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), further wherein the $-NR_1R_2$ group is of the formula:



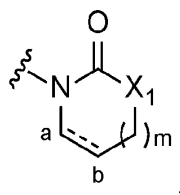
wherein:

5

n is 0, 1, 2, or 3;

R_a is hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), or substituted alkyl_(C≤8); or

substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), further wherein the $-NR_1R_2$ group is of the formula:



10

wherein:

the bond between atoms a and b is a single bond or a double bond;

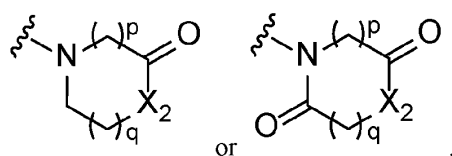
m is 0, 1, 2, or 3; and

X_1 is $-CH_2-$, $-O-$, or $-N(R_b)-$, wherein:

R_b is hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), or substituted alkyl_(C≤8); or

15

substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), further wherein the $-NR_1R_2$ group is of the formula:



wherein:

p is 0 or 1;

20

q is 0 or 1; and

X_2 is $-CH_2-$, $-O-$, or $-N(R_c)-$, wherein:

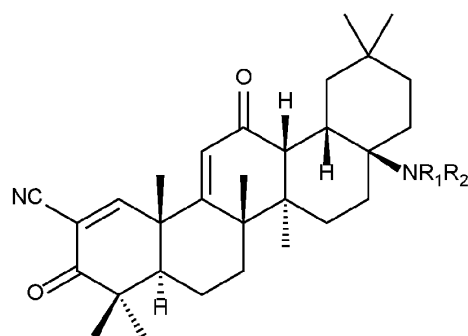
R_c is hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), or a monovalent amino protecting group; and

R_c is hydrogen, hydroxy, or amino; or

acyloxy_(C≤8), alkoxy_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8), amido_(C≤8), or a substituted version of any of these groups;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of either of these formulae.

8. The compound according to any one of claims 1 and 5-7, wherein the compound is further defined as:



(II-B),

wherein:

R₁ is hydrogen; or

alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), or a monovalent amino protecting group; or

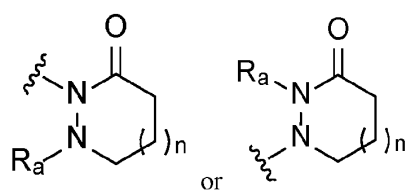
R₁ and R₂ are taken together as defined below;

R₂ is -NR_cR_d, wherein:

R_c and R_d are each independently hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), acyl_(C≤8), substituted acyl_(C≤8), or a monovalent amino protecting group; or

R₁ and R₂ are taken together as defined below; or

R₁ and R₂, when taken together with the nitrogen atom of the -NR₁R₂ group, is *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8), substituted *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8), *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or 3-oxo-1-(*t*-butoxycarbonyl)pyrazolidin-2-yl; or substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), further wherein the -NR₁R₂ group is of the formula:

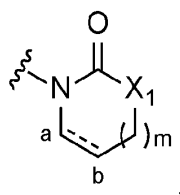


wherein:

n is 0, 1, 2, or 3;

R_a is hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), or substituted alkyl_(C≤8); or

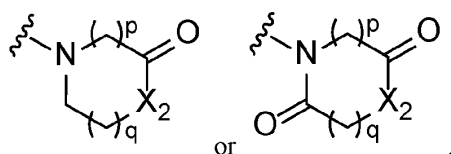
substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), further wherein the $-NR_1R_2$ group is of the formula:



wherein:

- 5 the bond between atoms a and b is a single bond or a double bond;
 m is 0, 1, 2, or 3; and
 X₁ is $-CH_2-$, $-O-$, or $-N(R_b)-$, wherein:

 R_b is hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), or substituted alkyl_(C≤8); or
 10 substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), further wherein the $-NR_1R_2$ group is of the formula:



wherein:

- p is 0 or 1;
 q is 0 or 1; and
 15 X₂ is $-CH_2-$, $-O-$, or $-N(R_e)-$, wherein:
 R_e is hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), or a monovalent amino protecting group; and
 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of either of these formulae.

9. The compound according to any one of claims 1, 2, 5, and 6, wherein R₃ is hydrogen.
 20 10. The compound according to any one of claims 1, 2, 5, and 6, wherein R₃ is alkyl_(C≤8) or substituted alkyl_(C≤8).
 11. The compound according to any one of claims 1, 2, 5, 6, and 10, wherein R₃ is alkyl_(C≤8).
 12. The compound according to any one of claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, and 11, wherein R₃ is methyl.
 13. The compound according to any one of claims 1, 2, 5, 6, and 9-12, wherein R₃' is alkyl_(C≤8) or substituted alkyl_(C≤8).
 25 14. The compound according to any one of claims 1, 2, 5, 6, and 9-13, wherein R₃' is alkyl_(C≤8).

15. The compound according to any one of claim 1, 2, 5, 6, and 9-14, wherein R₃' is methyl.
16. The compound according to any one of claims 1-3, 5-7, and 9-15, wherein R₆ is hydroxy.
17. The compound according to any one of claims 1-3, 5-7, and 9-15, wherein R₆ is hydrogen.
18. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4 and 9-17, wherein:
 - 5 R₁ is hydrogen; or
 - alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), a monovalent amino protecting group, or -C(O)R₄,
 wherein:
 - R₄ is hydrogen; or
 - 10 alkyl_(C≤8), alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkoxy_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8),
 dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8), cycloalkoxy_(C≤8),
 cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted version
 of any one of these groups.
 19. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4 and 9-17, wherein:
 - 15 R₁ is alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), a monovalent amino protecting group, or -C(O)R₄,
 wherein:
 - R₄ is hydrogen; or
 - 20 alkyl_(C≤8), alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkoxy_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8),
 dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8), cycloalkoxy_(C≤8),
 cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted version
 of any one of these groups.
 20. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4 and 9-17, wherein:
 - R₁ is hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), or -C(O)R₄, wherein:
 - 25 R₄ is hydrogen; or
 - alkyl_(C≤8), alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8),
 cycloalkyl_(C≤8), cycloalkoxy_(C≤8), cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocyclo-
 alkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted version of any one of these groups.
 21. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4 and 9-17, wherein:
 - 30 R₁ is hydrogen, substituted alkyl_(C≤8), or -C(O)R₄, wherein:
 - R₄ is hydrogen; or
 - alkyl_(C≤8), alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkoxy_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8),
 dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8), cycloalkoxy_(C≤8), cycloalkylamino_(C≤8),
 heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted version of any one of these groups.
 22. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4 and 9-17, wherein:

R₁ is hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), or -C(O)R₄, wherein:

R₄ is hydrogen; or

alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkoxy_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8),
cycloalkyl_(C≤8), cycloalkoxy_(C≤8), cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocyclo-
alkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted version of any one of these groups.

5

23. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4 and 9-17, wherein:

R₁ is hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), or -C(O)R₄, wherein:

R₄ is hydrogen; or

alkyl_(C≤8), alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkoxy_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8),
cycloalkyl_(C≤8), cycloalkoxy_(C≤8), cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocyclo-
alkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted version of any one of these groups.

10

24. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4 and 9-17, wherein:

R₁ is hydrogen, substituted alkyl_(C≤8), or -C(O)R₄, wherein:

R₄ is hydrogen; or

alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkoxy_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8),
cycloalkoxy_(C≤8), cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or a
substituted version of any one of these groups.

15

25. The compound according to any one of claims 1-18, 20, 22, and 23, wherein R₁ is
hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), or substituted alkyl_(C≤8).

20

26. The compound according to any one of claims 1-18 and 20-25, wherein R₁ is hydrogen.

27. The compound according to any one of claims 1-20, 22, 23, and 25, wherein R₁ is alkyl_(C≤8)
or substituted alkyl_(C≤8).

28. The compound according to any one of claims 1-20, 22, 23, 25, and 27, wherein R₁ is
alkyl_(C≤8).

25

29. The compound according to any one of claims 1-20, 22, 23, 25, 27, and 28, wherein R₁ is
methyl.

30. The compound according to any one of claims 1-19, wherein R₁ is a monovalent amino
protecting group.

31. The compound according to any one of claims 1-19 and 30, wherein R₁ is *tert*-
butyloxycarbonyl.

30

32. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4 and 9-29, wherein:
R₂ is substituted alkyl_(C≤8) or -C(O)R₅, wherein:
R₅ is hydrogen; or
alkyl_(C≤8), alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8),
5 cycloalkyl_(C≤8), cycloalkoxy_(C≤8), cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocyclo-
alkyl_(C≤8), or a substituted version of any one of these groups.
33. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4 and 9-29, wherein:
R₂ is alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), or -C(O)R₅, wherein:
R₅ is hydrogen; or
10 alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), alkylamino_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8),
cycloalkoxy_(C≤8), cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or a
substituted version of any one of these groups.
34. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4 and 9-29, wherein:
R₂ is alkyl_(C≤8), substituted alkyl_(C≤8), or -C(O)R₅, wherein:
15 R₅ is hydrogen; or
alkyl_(C≤8), alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8),
cycloalkoxy_(C≤8), cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or a
substituted version of any one of these groups.
35. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4 and 9-29, wherein:
20 R₂ is substituted alkyl_(C≤8), or -C(O)R₅, wherein:
R₅ is hydrogen; or
alkenyl_(C≤8), alkynyl_(C≤8), dialkylamino_(C≤8), cycloalkyl_(C≤8),
cycloalkoxy_(C≤8), cycloalkylamino_(C≤8), heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or a
substituted version of any one of these groups.
- 25 36. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-29, 33, and 34, wherein R₂ is alkyl_(C≤8)
or substituted alkyl_(C≤8).
37. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-29, 33, 34, and 36, wherein R₂ is
alkyl_(C≤8).
38. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-29, 33, 34, 36, and 37, wherein R₂ is
30 methyl.
39. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4 and 9-36, wherein R₂ is substituted
alkyl_(C≤8).

40. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-36, and 39, wherein R₂ is 1-hydroxyeth-2-yl.
41. The compound according to any one of claims 1-31, wherein R_c is hydrogen.
42. The compound according to any one of claims 1-31, wherein R_c is a monovalent amino
5 protecting group.
43. The compound according to any one of claims 1-31 and 42, wherein R_c is *tert*-butyloxycarbonyl.
44. The compound according to any one of claims 1-31, wherein R_c is acyl_(C≤8) or substituted acyl_(C≤8).
- 10 45. The compound according to any one of claims 1-31 and 44, wherein R_c is substituted acyl_(C≤8).
46. The compound according to any one of claims 1-31, 44, and 45, wherein R_c is trifluoroacetyl.
47. The compound of claim 1-31, wherein R_d is hydrogen.
- 15 48. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-21, 23, and 32-40, wherein R₄ is alkyl_(C≤8) or substituted alkyl_(C≤8).
49. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-21, 23, 32-40, and 48, wherein R₄ is alkyl_(C≤8).
50. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-21, 23, 32-40, 48, and 49, wherein
20 R₄ is methyl or ethyl.
51. The compound of claim 50, wherein R₄ is methyl, further wherein the methyl is substantially trideuteriomethyl.
52. The compound of claim 51, wherein the isotopic enrichment of deuterium at each of the three positions is greater than 90%.
- 25 53. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-24, 32-40, and 48, wherein R₄ is substituted alkyl_(C≤8).
54. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-24, 32-40, 48, and 53, wherein R₄ is 1,1-difluoroeth-1-yl, difluoromethyl, or fluoromethyl.
55. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-24, and 32-40, wherein R₄ is
30 cycloalkyl_(C≤8) or substituted cycloalkyl_(C≤8).

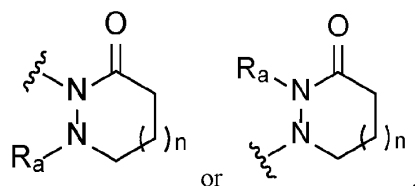
56. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-24, 32-40, and 55, wherein R₄ is cycloalkyl_(C≤8).
57. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-24, 32-40, 55, and 56, wherein R₄ is cyclopropyl.
- 5 58. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-19, 21-24, and 32-40, wherein R₄ is alkoxy_(C≤8) or substituted alkoxy_(C≤8).
59. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-19, 21-24, 32-40, and 58, wherein R₄ is alkoxy_(C≤8).
60. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-19, 21-24, 32-40, 58, and 59, wherein
10 R₄ is *t*-butoxy.
61. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-22, and 32-40, wherein R₄ is alkylamino_(C≤8) or substituted alkylamino_(C≤8).
62. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-22, 32-40, and 61, wherein R₄ is alkylamino_(C≤8).
- 15 63. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-22, 32-40, 61, and 62, wherein R₄ is methylamino.
64. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-24, and 32-40, wherein R₄ is alkenyl_(C≤8) or substituted alkenyl_(C≤8).
65. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-24, 32-40, and 64, wherein R₄ is
20 alkenyl_(C≤8).
66. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-24, 32-40, 64, and 65, wherein R₄ is ethenyl.
67. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-24, 32, 34, and 48-66, wherein R₅ is alkyl_(C≤8) or substituted alkyl_(C≤8).
- 25 68. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-32, 34, and 48-67, wherein R₅ is alkyl_(C≤8).
69. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-32, 34, and 48-68, wherein R₅ is methyl or ethyl.
70. The compound of claim 69, wherein R₅ is methyl, further wherein the methyl is
30 substantially trideuteriomethyl.

71. The compound of claim 70, wherein the isotopic enrichment of deuterium at each of the three positions is greater than 90%.
72. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-32, 34, and 48-67, wherein R₅ is substituted alkyl_(C≤8).
- 5 73. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-32, 34, 48-67, and 72, wherein R₅ is 1,1-difluoroethyl, difluoromethyl, or fluoromethyl.
74. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-35, and 48-66, wherein R₅ is cycloalkyl_(C≤8) or substituted cycloalkyl_(C≤8).
75. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-35, 48-66, and 74, wherein R₅ is
10 cycloalkyl_(C≤8).
76. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-35, 48-66, 74, and 75, wherein R₅ is cyclopropyl.
77. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-33 and 48-66, wherein R₅ is alkylamino_(C≤8) or substituted alkylamino_(C≤8).
- 15 78. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-33, 48-66, and 77, wherein R₅ is alkylamino_(C≤8).
79. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-33, 48-66, 77, and 78, wherein R₅ is methylamino.
80. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-35, and 48-66, wherein R₅ is
20 alkenyl_(C≤8) or substituted alkenyl_(C≤8).
81. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-35, 48-66, and 80, wherein R₅ is alkenyl_(C≤8).
82. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, 9-35, 48-66, 80, and 81, wherein R₅ is ethenyl.
- 25 83. The compound according to any one of claims 1-17, wherein R₁ and R₂ are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the -NR₁R₂ group and is *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8), substituted *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8), *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), or substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8).
84. The compound according to any one of claims 1-17 and 83, wherein R₁ and R₂ are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the -NR₁R₂ group and is *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8) or substituted
30 *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8).

85. The compound according to any one of claims 1-17, 83, and 84, wherein R₁ and R₂ are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the -NR₁R₂ group and is *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8).
86. The compound according to any one of claims 1-17 and 83-85, wherein R₁ and R₂ are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the -NR₁R₂ group and is 3,5-dimethylpyrazol-1-yl, triazol-1-yl, 4-methyltriazol-1-yl, 1,2,4-triazol-1-yl, 1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl, 4*H*-1,2,4-triazol-4-yl, pyrazol-1-yl, tetrazol-1-yl, or imidazol-1-yl.
87. The compound according to any one of claims 1-17, 83, and 84, wherein R₁ and R₂ are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the -NR₁R₂ group and is substituted *N*-heteroaryl_(C≤8).
88. The compound according to any one of claims 1-17, 83, 84, and 87, wherein R₁ and R₂ are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the -NR₁R₂ group and is 4-methylcarbamoyl-triazol-1-yl, 4-(hydroxymethyl)triazol-1-yl, 4-(fluoromethyl)triazol-1-yl, 4-(difluoromethyl)triazol-1-yl, 5-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl, or 3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl.
89. The compound according to any one of claims 1-17 and 83, wherein R₁ and R₂ are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the -NR₁R₂ group and is *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8) or substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8).
90. The compound according to any one of claims 1-17, 83, and 89, wherein R₁ and R₂ are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the -NR₁R₂ group and is *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8).
91. The compound according to any one of claims 1-17, 83, 89, and 90, wherein R₁ and R₂ are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the -NR₁R₂ group and is oxazolidin-3-yl, azetidin-1-yl, or .
92. The compound according to any one of claims 1-17, 83, and 89, wherein R₁ and R₂ are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the -NR₁R₂ group and is substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8).
93. The compound according to any one of claims 1-17, 83, 89, and 92, wherein R₁ and R₂ are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the -NR₁R₂ group, wherein the -NR₁R₂ group is imidazolidin-2-one-1-yl, 3-methylimidazolidin-2-one-1-yl, oxazolidin-2-one-3-yl, azetidin-2-one-1-yl, pyrrolidin-2-one-1-yl, 3-oxoazetidin-1-yl, 3-oxopyrazolidin-1-yl, 5-oxopyrazolidin-1-yl, 3-hydroxyazetidin-1-yl, 3-fluoroazetidin-1-yl, 2-oxooxazolidin-3-yl, 2-oxooxazol-3(2*H*)-yl, 2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-imidazol-1-yl, 3-methyl-2-oxo-2,3-

dihydro-1H-imidazol-1-yl, 3,3-difluoroazetidin-1-yl, 4-methyl-2,5-dioxopiperazin-1-yl, or 4-methyl-3-oxopiperazin-1-yl.

94. The compound according to any one of claims 1-17, 83, 89, and 92, wherein R_1 and R_2 are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the $-NR_1R_2$ group and is substituted N -heterocycloalkyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, further wherein the $-NR_1R_2$ group is of the formula:

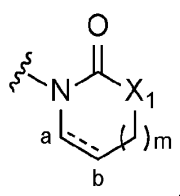


wherein:

n is 0, 1, 2, or 3;

R_a is hydrogen, alkyl $_{(C\leq 5)}$, or substituted alkyl $_{(C\leq 5)}$.

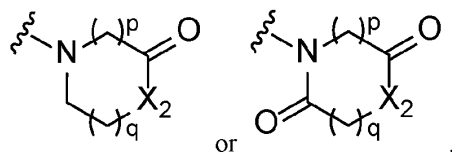
95. The compound according to any one of claims 6-17 and 94, wherein n is 0 or 1.
96. The compound according to any one of claims 6-17, 94, and 95, wherein n is 0.
97. The compound according to any one of claims 6-17 and 94-96, wherein R_a is hydrogen.
98. The compound according to any one of claims 1-17, 83, 89, and 94-96, wherein the $-NR_1R_2$ group is 3-oxopyrazolidin-1-yl or 5-oxopyrazolidin-1-yl.
99. The compound according to any one of claims 1-17, 83, and 89, wherein R_1 and R_2 are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the $-NR_1R_2$ group and is substituted N -heterocycloalkyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, further wherein the $-NR_1R_2$ group is of the formula:



wherein:

- the bond between atoms a and b is a single bond or a double bond;
- m is 0, 1, 2, or 3; and
- X_1 is $-CH_2-$, $-O-$ or $-N(R_b)-$, wherein:
- R_b is hydrogen, alkyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$, or substituted alkyl $_{(C\leq 8)}$.

100. The compound according to any one of claims 1-17, 83, and 89, wherein R_1 and R_2 are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the $-NR_1R_2$ group and is substituted *N*-heterocycloalkyl_(C≤8), further wherein the $-NR_1R_2$ group is of the formula:



5 wherein:

p is 0 or 1;

q is 0 or 1; and

X_2 is $-CH_2-$, $-O-$, or $-N(R_e)-$, wherein:

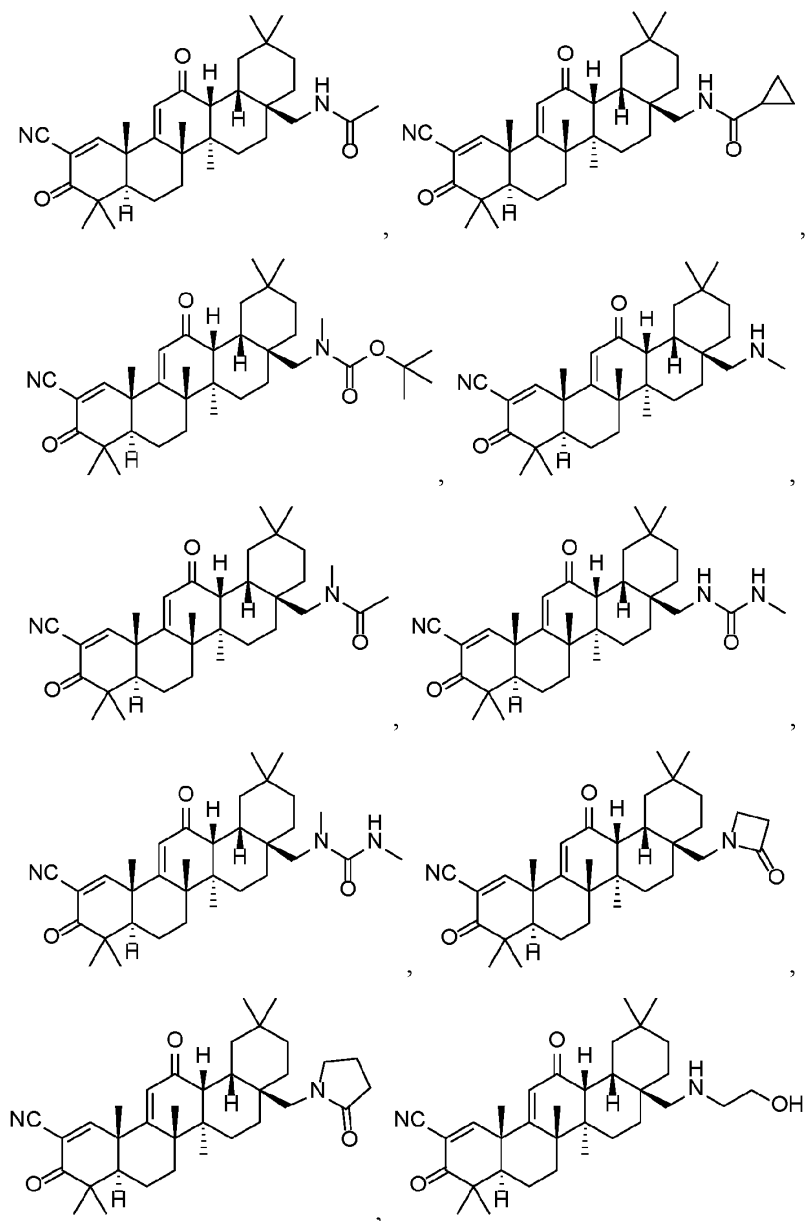
R_e is hydrogen, alkyl_(C≤8), or substituted alkyl_(C≤8).

- 10 101. The compound according to any one of claims 6-17 and 99, wherein the bond between atoms a and b is a single bond.
102. The compound according to any one of claims 6-17 and 99, wherein the bond between atoms a and b is a double bond.
103. The compound according to any one of claims 6-17 and 99, wherein m is 0 or 1.
- 15 104. The compound according to any one of claims 6-17, 99, and 101-103, wherein m is 0.
105. The compound according to any one of claims 6-17, 99, and 101-104, wherein X_1 is $-O-$.
106. The compound according to any one of claims 6-17, 99, and 101-104, wherein X_1 is $-N(R_b)-$.
107. The compound according to any one of claims 6-17, 99, 101-104, and 106, wherein R_b is
- 20 hydrogen.
108. The compound according to any one of claims 6-17, 99, 101-104, and 106, wherein R_b is alkyl_(C≤8) or substituted alkyl_(C≤8).
109. The compound according to any one of claims 6-17, 99, 101-104, 106, and 108, wherein R_b is alkyl_(C≤8).
- 25 110. The compound according to any one of claims 6-17, 99, 101-104, 106, 108, and 109, wherein R_b is methyl.

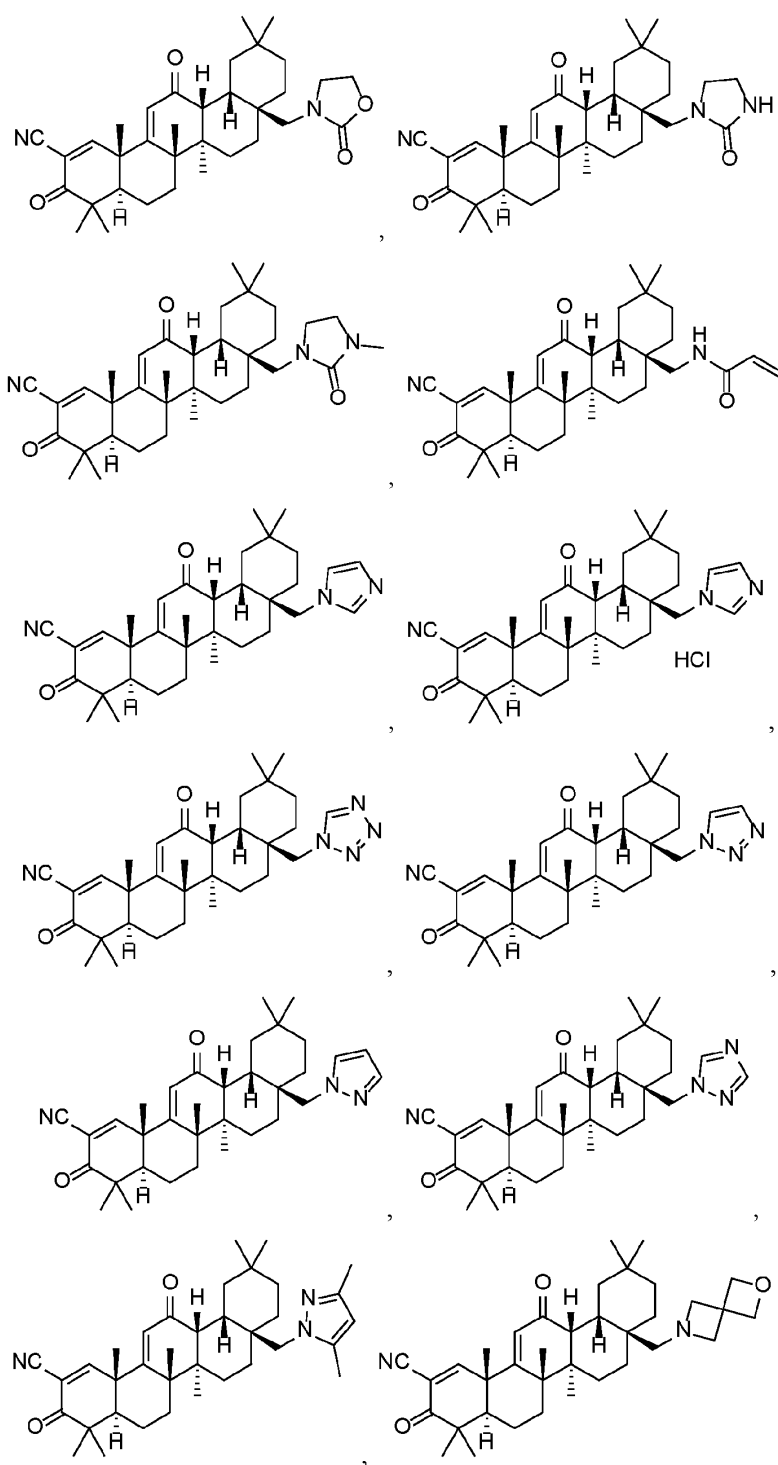
111. The compound according to any one of claims 1-17, wherein R_1 and R_2 are taken together with the nitrogen atom of the $-NR_1R_2$ group, wherein the $-NR_1R_2$ group is 3-oxo-1-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)pyrazolidin-2-yl.

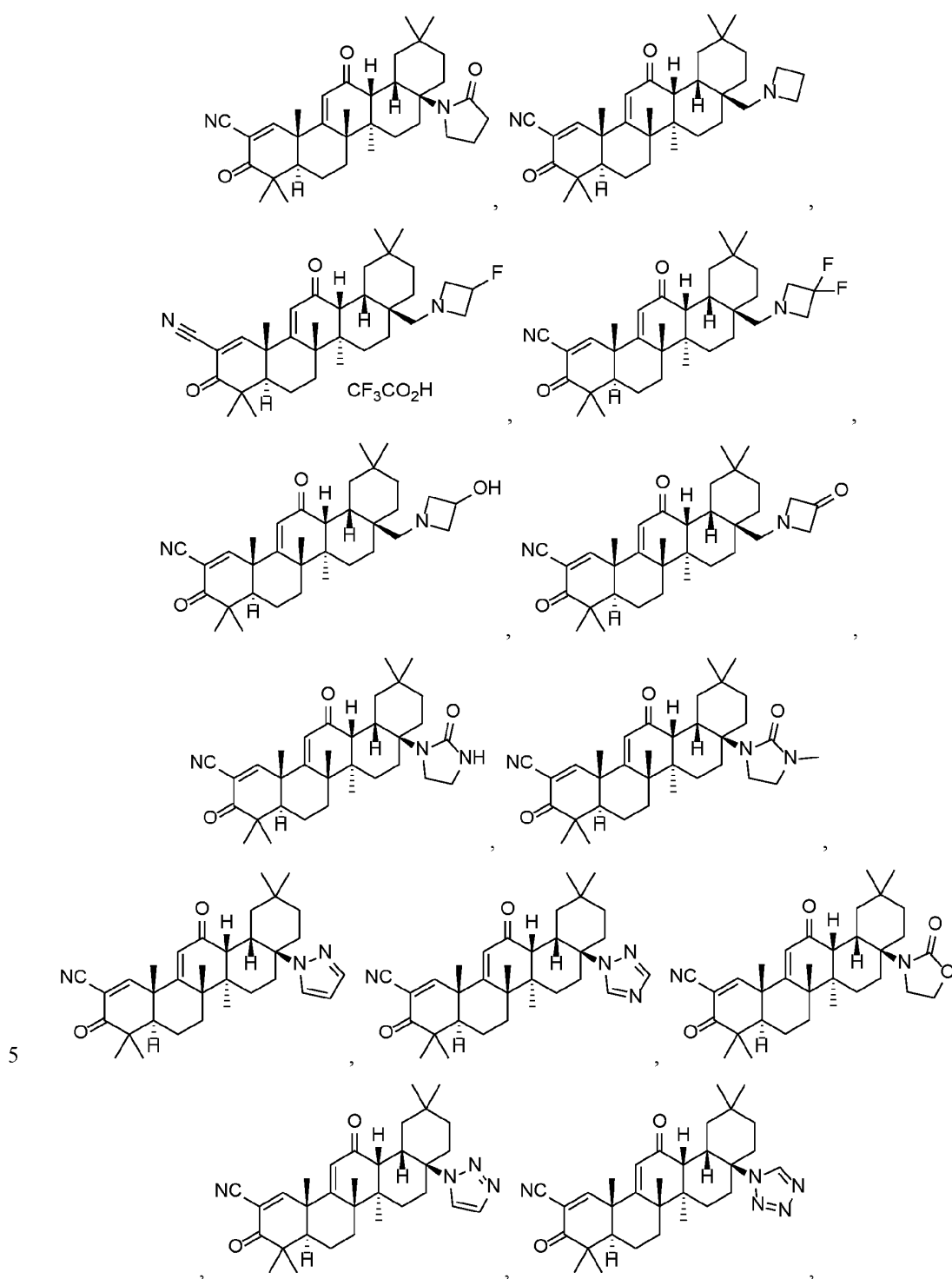
112. The compound according to any one of claims 1-111, wherein the compound is further defined as:

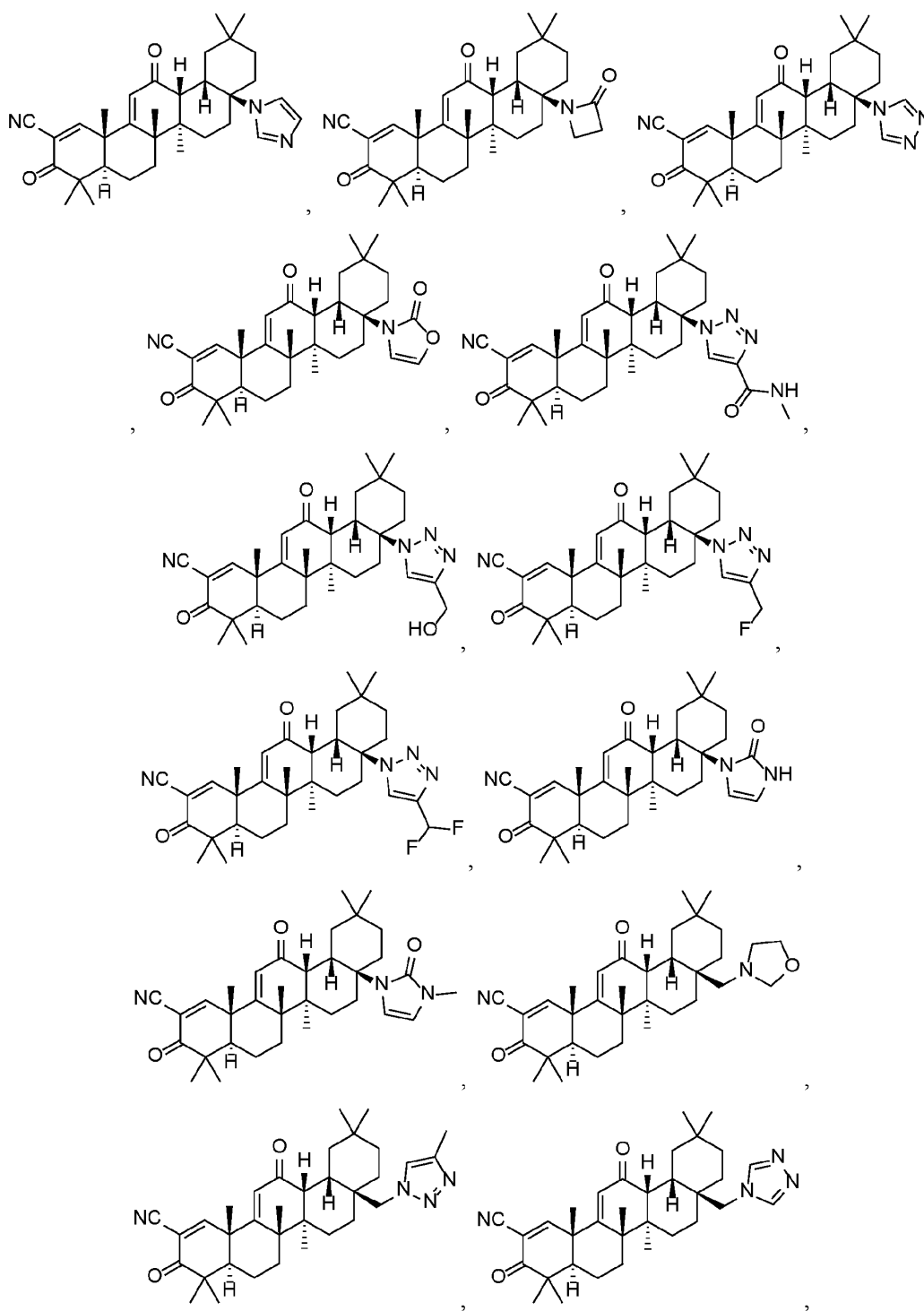
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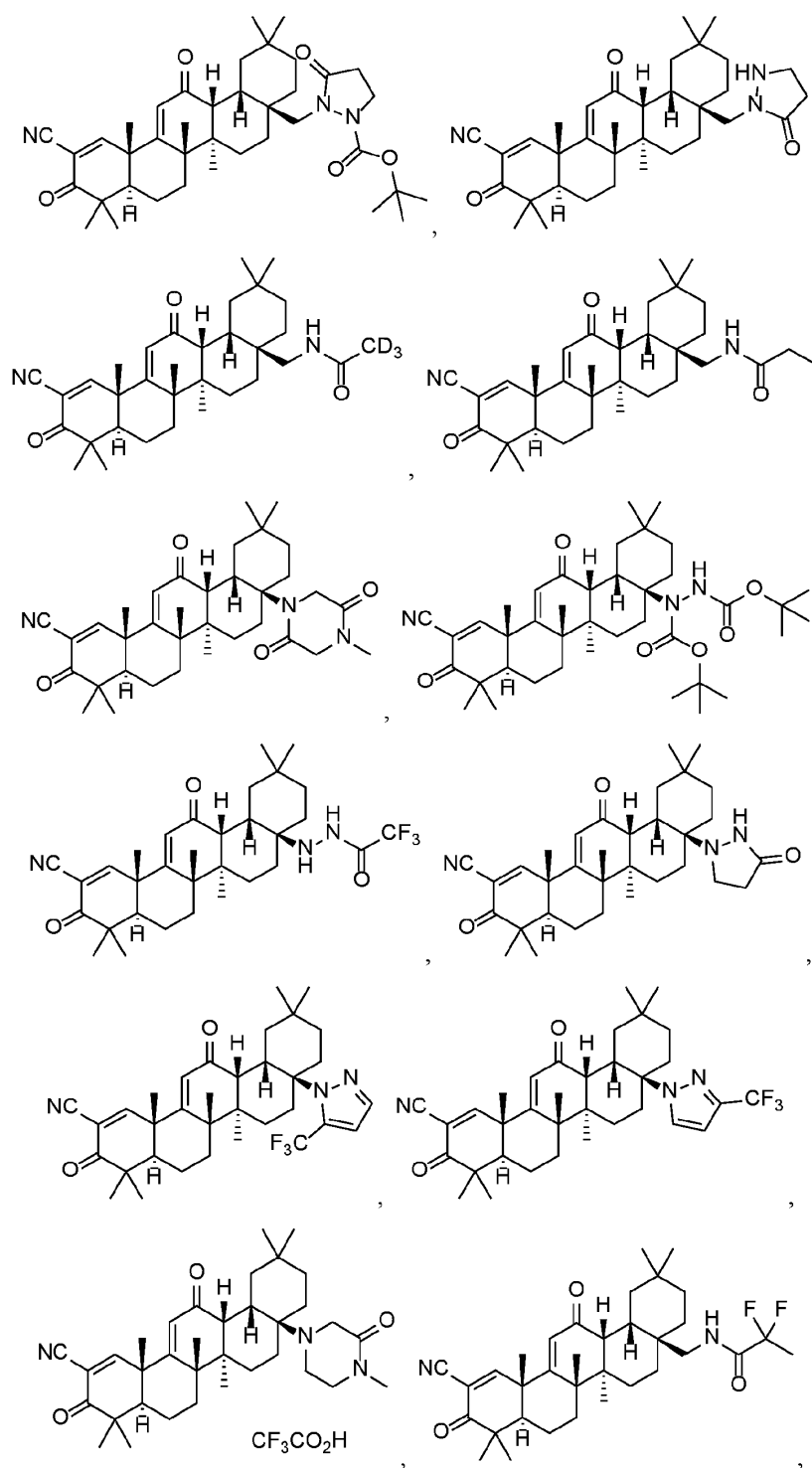


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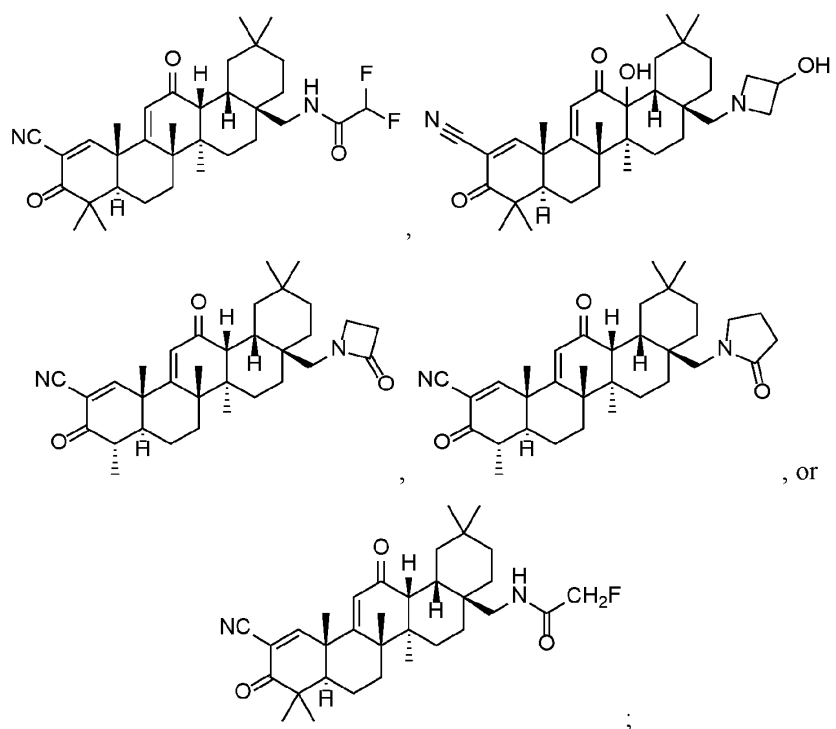






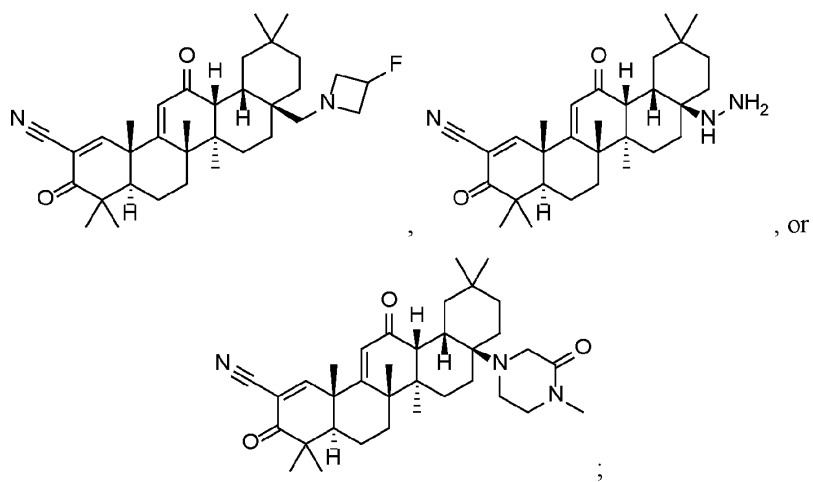


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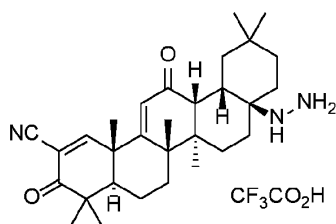
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of any of these formulas.

- 5 113. The compound according to any one of claims 1-111, wherein the compound is further defined as:

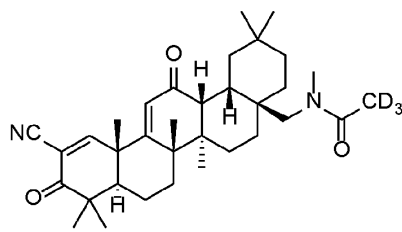


or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of any of these formulas.

114. The compound according to any one of claims 1-111 and 113, wherein the compound is further defined as:

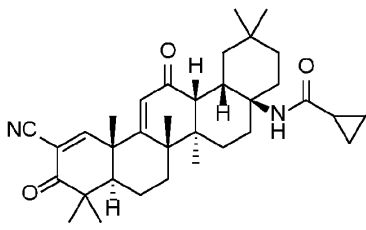


115. The compound according to any one of claims 1-111, wherein the compound is further defined as:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of any of these formulas.

116. A compound of the formula:



- 10 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of any of these formulas.

117. A pharmaceutical composition comprising:

- (A) a compound according to any one of claims 1-116; and
- (B) an excipient.

118. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 117, wherein the pharmaceutical composition is formulated for administration orally, intraadiposally, intraarterially, intraarticularly, intracranially, intradermally, intralesionally, intramuscularly, intranasally, intraocularly, intrapericardially, intraperitoneally, intrapleurally, intraprostatically, intrarectally, intrathecally, intratracheally, intratumorally, intraumbilically, intravaginally, intravenously, intravesicularly, intravitreally, liposomally, locally, mucosally, parenterally, rectally, subconjunctival, subcutaneously, sublingually, topically, transbuccally, transdermally, vaginally, in crèmes, in lipid compositions, via a catheter, via

a lavage, via continuous infusion, via infusion, via inhalation, via injection, via local delivery, or via localized perfusion.

119. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 118, wherein the pharmaceutical composition is formulated for oral administration.
- 5 120. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 118, wherein the pharmaceutical composition is formulated for administration via injection.
121. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 120, wherein the pharmaceutical composition is formulated for intraarterial administration, intramuscular administration, intraperitoneal administration, or intravenous administration.
- 10 122. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 118, wherein the pharmaceutical composition is formulated for administration topically.
123. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 122, wherein the pharmaceutical composition is formulated for topical administration to the skin or to the eye.
124. The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of claims 117-123, wherein the
15 pharmaceutical composition is formulated as a unit dose.
125. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder in a patient in need thereof comprising administering to the patient a pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound according to any one of claims 1-116 or a pharmaceutical composition according to any one of claims 117-124.
- 20 126. The compound according to any one of claims 1-116 or the pharmaceutical composition according to any one of claims 117-124 for use in treating or preventing a disease or disorder.
127. Use of the compound according to any one of claims 1-116 or the pharmaceutical composition according to any one of claims 117-124 for the preparation of a medicament
25 for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder.
128. The method of claim 125, or the compound or pharmaceutical composition for use of claim 126, or the use of claim 127, wherein the patient is a mammal.
129. The method of claim 125, or the compound or pharmaceutical composition for use of claim 126, or the use of claim 127, wherein the patient is a human.

130. The method of claim 125, or the compound or pharmaceutical composition for use of claim 126, or the use of claim 127, wherein the disease or disorder is a condition associated with inflammation and/or oxidative stress.
131. The method of claim 125, or the compound or pharmaceutical composition for use of claim 126, or the use of claim 127, wherein the disease or disorder is cancer.
132. The method of claim 125, or the compound or pharmaceutical composition for use of claim 126, or the use of claim 127, wherein the disease or disorder is a cardiovascular disease.
133. The method of claim 132, or the compound or pharmaceutical composition for use of claim 132, or the use of claim 132, wherein the cardiovascular disease is atherosclerosis.
134. The method of claim 125, or the compound or pharmaceutical composition for use of claim 126, or the use of claim 127, wherein the disease or disorder is an autoimmune disease.
135. The method of claim 134, or the compound or pharmaceutical composition for use of claim 134, or the use of claim 134, wherein the autoimmune disease is Crohn's disease, rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, or psoriasis.
136. The method of claim 125, or the compound or pharmaceutical composition for use of claim 126, or the use of claim 127, wherein the disease or disorder is a neurodegenerative disease.
137. The method of claim 136, or the compound or pharmaceutical composition for use of claim 136, or the use of claim 136, wherein the neurodegenerative disease is Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, or Huntington's disease.
138. The method of claim 125, or the compound or pharmaceutical composition for use of claim 126, or the use of claim 127, wherein the disease or disorder is chronic kidney disease, diabetes, mucositis, inflammatory bowel disease, dermatitis, sepsis, ischemia-reperfusion injury, influenza, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, pancreatitis, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cystic fibrosis, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, cachexia, or graft-versus-host disease.
139. The method of claim 125, or the compound or pharmaceutical composition for use of claim 126, or the use of claim 127, wherein the disease or disorder is an eye disease.
140. The method of claim 139, or the compound or pharmaceutical composition for use of claim 139, or the use of claim 139, wherein the eye disease is uveitis, glaucoma, macular degeneration, or retinopathy.

141. The method of claim 125, or the compound or pharmaceutical composition for use of claim 126, or the use of claim 127, wherein the disease or disorder is neuropsychiatric.
142. The method of claim 141, or the compound or pharmaceutical composition for use of claim 141, or the use of claim 141, wherein the neuropsychiatric disease or disorder is
5 schizophrenia, depression, bipolar disorder, epilepsy, post-traumatic stress disorder, attention deficit disorder, autism, or anorexia nervosa.
143. The method of claim 125, or the compound or pharmaceutical composition for use of claim 126, or the use of claim 127, wherein the disease or disorder is associated with mitochondrial dysfunction.
- 10 144. The method of claim 143, or the compound or pharmaceutical composition for use of claim 143, or the use of claim 143, wherein the disease or disorder associated with mitochondrial dysfunction is Friedreich's ataxia.
145. The method of claim 125, or the compound or pharmaceutical composition for use of claim 126, or the use of claim 127, wherein the disease or disorder is chronic pain.
- 15 146. The method of claim 125, or the compound or pharmaceutical composition for use of claim 126, or the use of claim 127, wherein the disease or disorder is neuropathic pain.
147. A method of inhibiting nitric oxide production comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an amount of a compound or composition of claims 1-124 sufficient to cause inhibition of IFN- γ -induced nitric oxide production in one or more cells of the patient.
- 20 148. The compound according to any one of claims 1-116 or the pharmaceutical composition according to any one of claims 117-124 for use in inhibiting nitric oxide production.
149. Use of the compound according to any one of claims 1-116 or the pharmaceutical composition according to any one of claims 117-124 for the preparation of a medicament for inhibiting nitric oxide production.