

Tri-Cycle Compound and Applications Thereof

Cross reference to related applications

[1] The present application claims priorities of the Chinese Patent Application No. CN201810008592.X filed on January 4th, 2018, the Chinese Patent Application No. CN201710648155.X filed on August 1st, 2017 and the Chinese Patent Application No. CN201710100309.1 filed on February 23rd 2017, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

Field of the invention

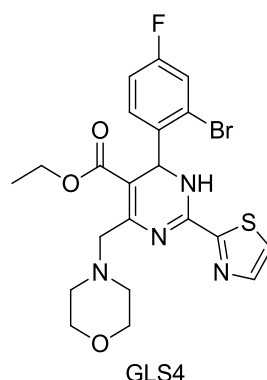
[2] The invention relates to a compound represented by formula (I), a tautomer thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a use thereof in manufacturing a medicament for treating diseases associated with HBV.

Background of the invention

[3] Hepatitis B is an inflammatory response caused by hepatitis B virus invasion, which can lead to a series of disorders such as liver pain, hepatosplenomegaly, liver fibrosis, severe cirrhosis and even liver cancer. According to statistics, there are about 350-400 million carriers of hepatitis B virus in the world, and one third of them are in China. In China, the number of deaths caused by hepatitis B reaches up to 500,000 per year.

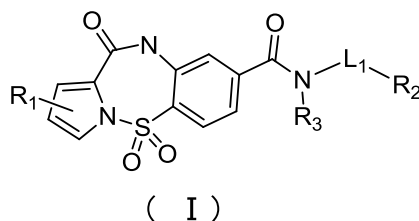
[4] At this stage, there is no efficacious drug to cure hepatitis B in the world. The first-line drugs for hepatitis B treatment in China are mainly nucleosides drugs, interferon and traditional Chinese medicine, which are accompanied with problems such as high cost and easy recurrence. Therefore, the development of a new type of anti-hepatitis B drug is imperative.

[5] WO2008154817A1 discloses the structure of GLS4 as follows:



Content of the invention

[6] The invention provides a compound of formula (I), an isomer thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,



[7] L_1 is a single bond or $-C_{1-6}$ alkyl-;

[8] R_1 is H, Cl, F, Br, I or C_{1-3} alkyl which is optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 R;

[9] R_2 is selected from the group consisting of C_{1-3} heteroalkyl, 4-8 membered heterocycloalkyl, 5-10 membered heteroaryl, 4-8 membered partially unsaturated heterocycloalkyl, phenyl, C_{1-3} alkyl, C_{3-8} cycloalkyl, 4-8 membered heterocycloalkyl-O- and 5-10 membered heteroaryl-O-, each of which is optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 R;

[10] R_3 is H or C_{1-3} alkyl;

[11] each of R is independently H, Cl, F, Br, I, NH_2 , OH or CN, or selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} heteroalkyl, phenyl, phenyl-O-C(=O)- and 5-6 membered heteroaryl, each of which is optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 R';

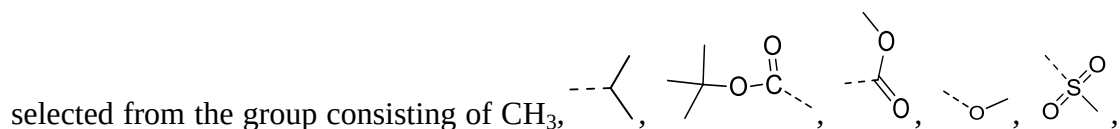
[12] each of R' is independently selected from the group consisting of Cl, F, Br, I, NH_2 , CH_3 , CN and $N(CH_3)_2$;

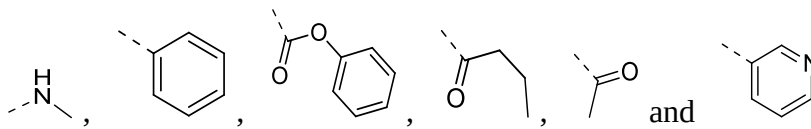
[13] each of the "hetero" in the C_{1-3} heteroalkyl, 4-8 membered heterocycloalkyl, 5-10 membered heteroaryl, C_{1-6} heteroalkyl, 5-6 membered heteroaryl and 4-8 membered partially unsaturated heterocycloalkyl is independently selected from the group consisting of -S-, -O-, -NH-, N, -C(=O)-, -O-C(=O)-, -S(=O)₂-, -S(=O)-, -NH-C(=O)- and -NH-C(=O)-O-;

[14] in any of the above cases, the number of the heteroatom or the heteroatomic group is independently 1, 2, 3 or 4.

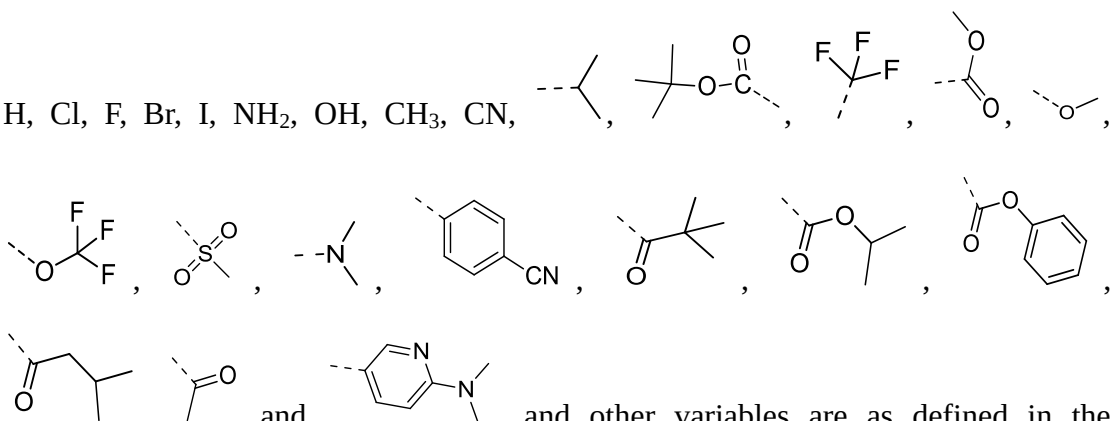
[15] In some embodiments of the invention, R is H, Cl, F, Br, I, NH_2 , OH or CN, or selected from the group consisting of C_{1-3} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkyl-O-C(=O)-, C_{1-6} alkyl-C(=O)-, C_{1-3} alkyl-S(=O)₂-, C_{1-3} alkyl-S(=O)-, C_{1-3} alkylamino, phenyl, phenyl-O-C(=O)- and pyridyl, each of which is optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 R', and other variables are as defined in the invention.

[16] In some embodiments of the invention, R is H, Cl, F, Br, I, NH_2 , OH or CN, or

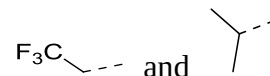


, each of which is optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 R, and other variables are as defined in the invention.

[17] In some embodiments of the invention, R is selected from the group consisting of

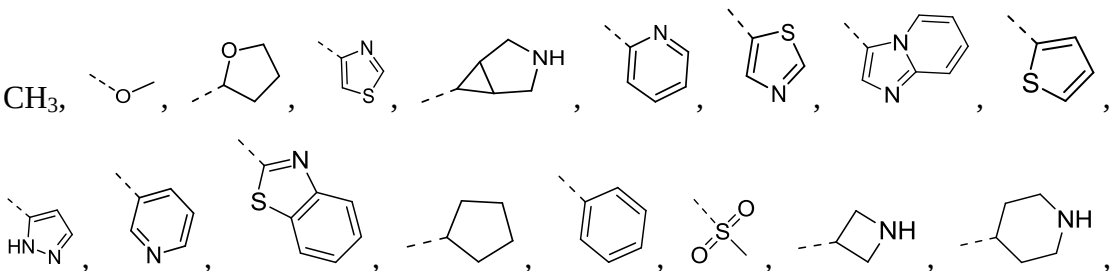
H, Cl, F, Br, I, NH₂, OH, CH₃, CN, , and other variables are as defined in the invention.

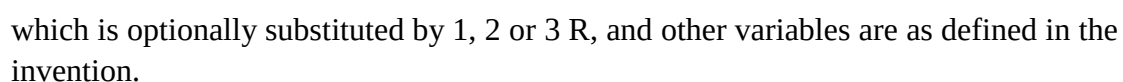
[18] In some embodiments of the invention, R₁ is selected from the group consisting of

H, Cl, F, Br, I, Me, Et, , and other variables are as defined in the invention.

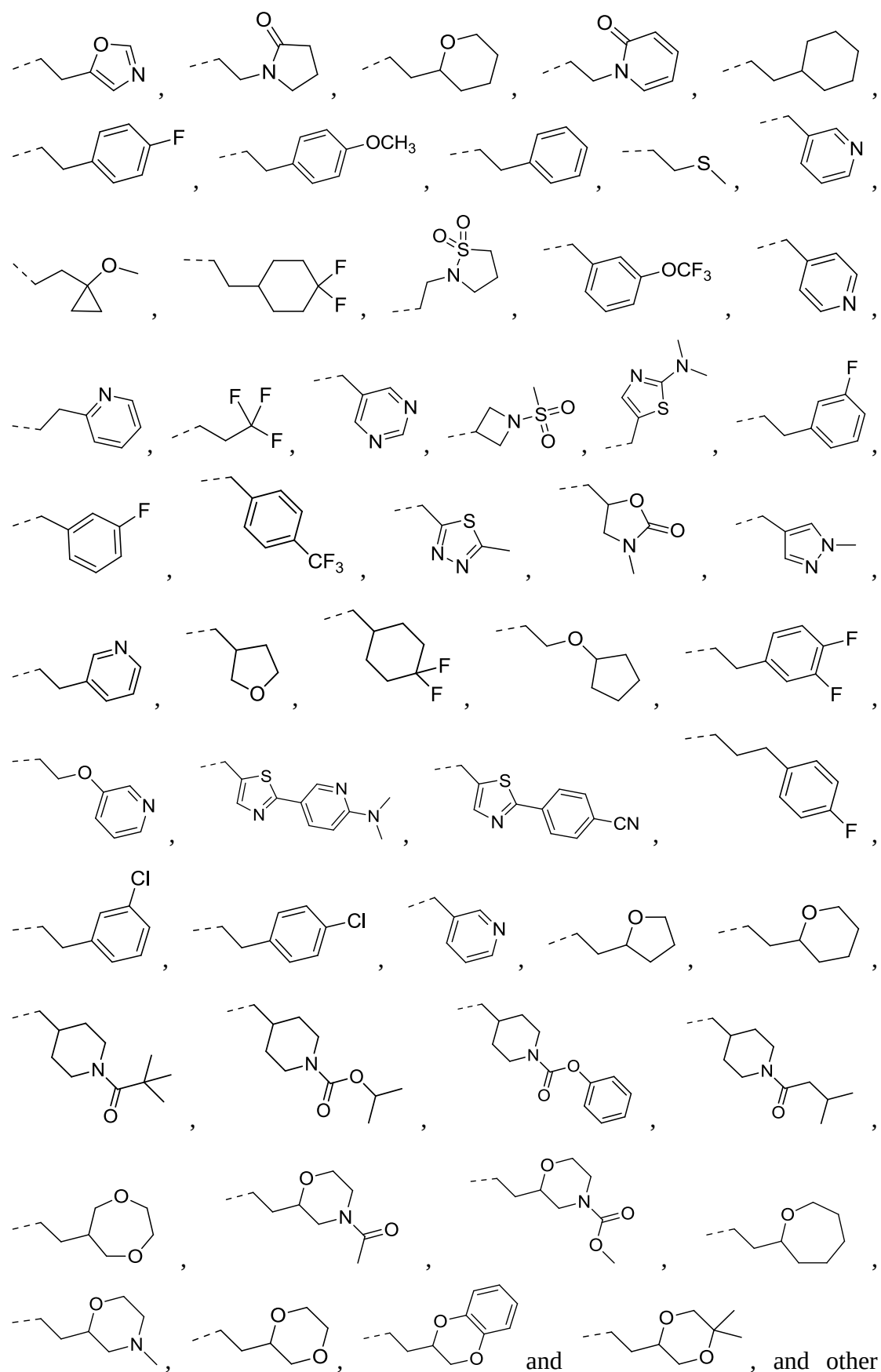
[19] In some embodiments of the invention, R₂ is selected from the group consisting of C₁₋₃ alkoxy, tetrahydrofuranyl, thiazolyl, 3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexyl, pyridyl, benzimidazolyl, thienyl, pyrazolyl, benzothiazolyl, imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridyl, methyl, C₁₋₃ alkylthio, C₁₋₃ alkyl-S(=O)₂-, cyclopentyl, phenyl, azetidyl, piperidyl, pyrrolidyl, oxazolyl, 2-oxo-pyrrolidyl, 2(1*H*)-oxo-pyridyl, cyclohexyl, cyclopropyl, 1,1-dioxo-isothiazolidinyl, pyrimidinyl, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, 2-oxo-oxazolidinyl, tetrahydropyranyl, cyclopentyl-O-, pyridyl-O-, oxepanyl, 1,4-dioxanyl, 1,4-dioxepanyl, morpholinyl and 2,3-dihydrobenzo[*b*][1,4]dioxinyl, each of which is optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 R, and other variables are as defined in the invention.

[20] In some embodiments of the invention, R₂ is selected from the group consisting of

CH₃, 



Chemical structures of various fragments used in the study, including heterocycles, functional groups, and protecting groups, arranged in a grid.

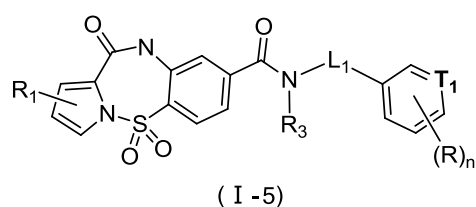
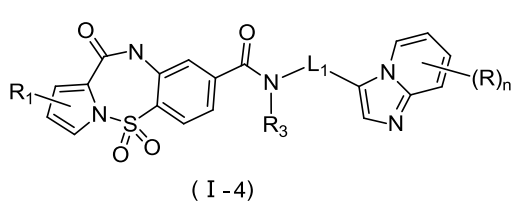
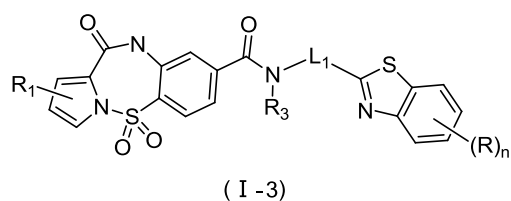
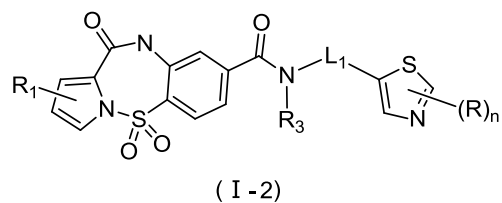
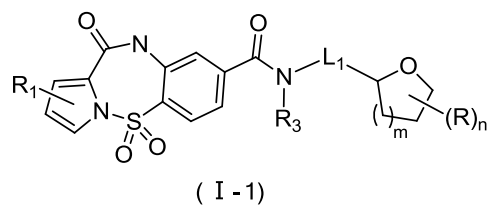


variables are as defined in the invention.

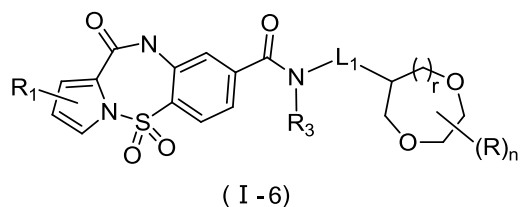
[25] Other embodiments of the invention can be obtained by the arbitrary combination

of the above variables.

[26] In some embodiments of the invention, the compound, the isomer thereof or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is selected from the group consisting of:



and



[27] wherein,

[28] m is 1, 2 or 3;

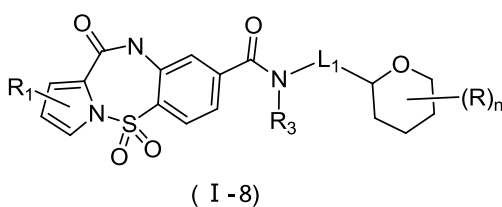
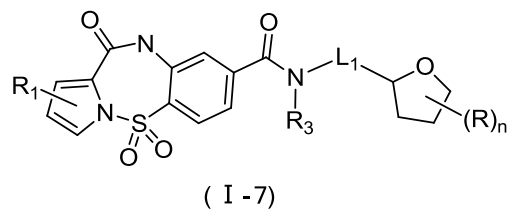
[29] n is 1 or 2;

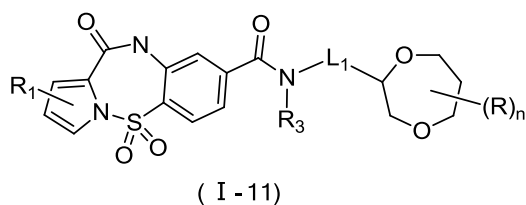
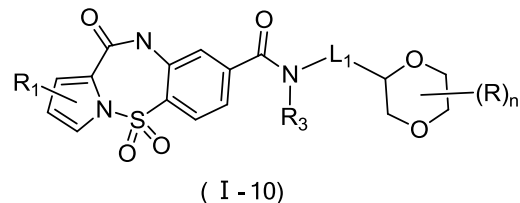
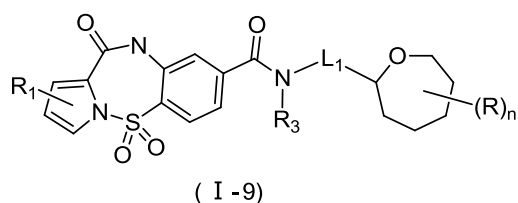
[30] r is 0 or 1;

[31] T₁ is N or CH;

[32] R, L₁, R₁ and R₃ are as defined in the invention.

[33] In some embodiments of the invention, the compound, the isomer thereof or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is selected from the group consisting of:



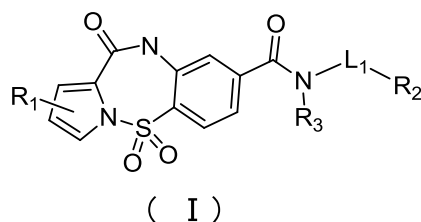


and

[34] wherein,

[35] R, L₁, R₁, R₃ and n are as defined in the invention.

[36] The invention provides a compound of formula (I), an isomer thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,



[37] L₁ is a single bond or C₁₋₆ alkyl-;

[38] R₁ is H, Cl, F, Br, I, or C₁₋₃ alkyl which is optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 R;

[39] R₂ is selected from the group consisting of C₁₋₃ heteroalkyl, 4-8 membered heterocycloalkyl, 5-10 membered heteroaryl, 4-8 membered partially unsaturated heterocycloalkyl, phenyl, C₁₋₃ alkyl, C₃₋₈ cycloalkyl, 4-8 membered heterocycloalkyl-O- and 5-10 membered heteroaryl-O-, each of which is optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 R;

[40] R₃ is H or C₁₋₃ alkyl;

[41] R is H, Cl, F, Br, I, NH₂, OH or CN, or selected from the group consisting of C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ heteroalkyl, phenyl, phenyl-O-C(=O)- and 5-6 membered heteroaryl, each of which is optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 R';

[42] R' is selected from the group consisting of Cl, F, Br, I, NH₂, CH₃, CN and N(CH₃)₂;

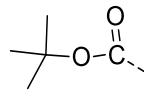
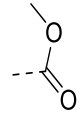
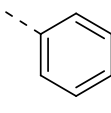
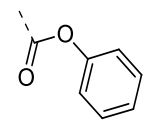
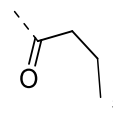
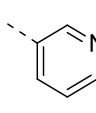
[43] each of the "hetero" in the C₁₋₃ heteroalkyl, 4-8 membered heterocycloalkyl, 5-10 membered heteroaryl, C₁₋₆ heteroalkyl, 5-6 membered heteroaryl and 4-8 membered partially unsaturated heterocycloalkyl is independently selected from the group

consisting of -S-, -O-, -NH-, N, -C(=O)-, -O-C(=O)-, -S(=O)₂-, -S(=O)-, -NH-C(=O)- and -NH-C(=O)-O-;

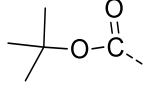
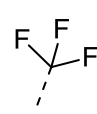
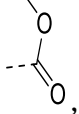
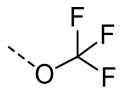
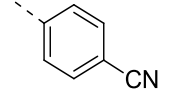
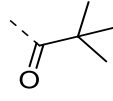
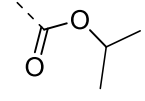
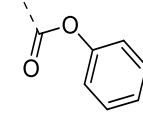
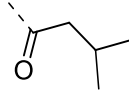
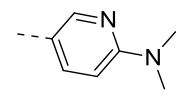
[44] in any of the above cases, the number of the heteroatom or the heteroatomic group is independently 1, 2, 3 or 4.

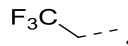
[45] In some embodiments of the invention, R is H, Cl, F, Br, I, NH₂, OH or CN, or selected from the group consisting of C₁₋₃ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkyl-O-C(=O)-, C₁₋₆ alkyl-C(=O)-, C₁₋₃ alkyl-S(=O)₂-, C₁₋₃ alkyl-S(=O)-, C₁₋₃ alkylamino, phenyl, phenyl-O-C(=O)- and pyridyl, each of which is optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 R'.

[46] In some embodiments of the invention, R is H, Cl, F, Br, I, NH₂, OH or CN, or

selected from the group consisting of CH₃, , , , , , , , , ,  and , each of which is optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 R'.

[47] In some embodiments of the invention, R is selected from the group consisting of

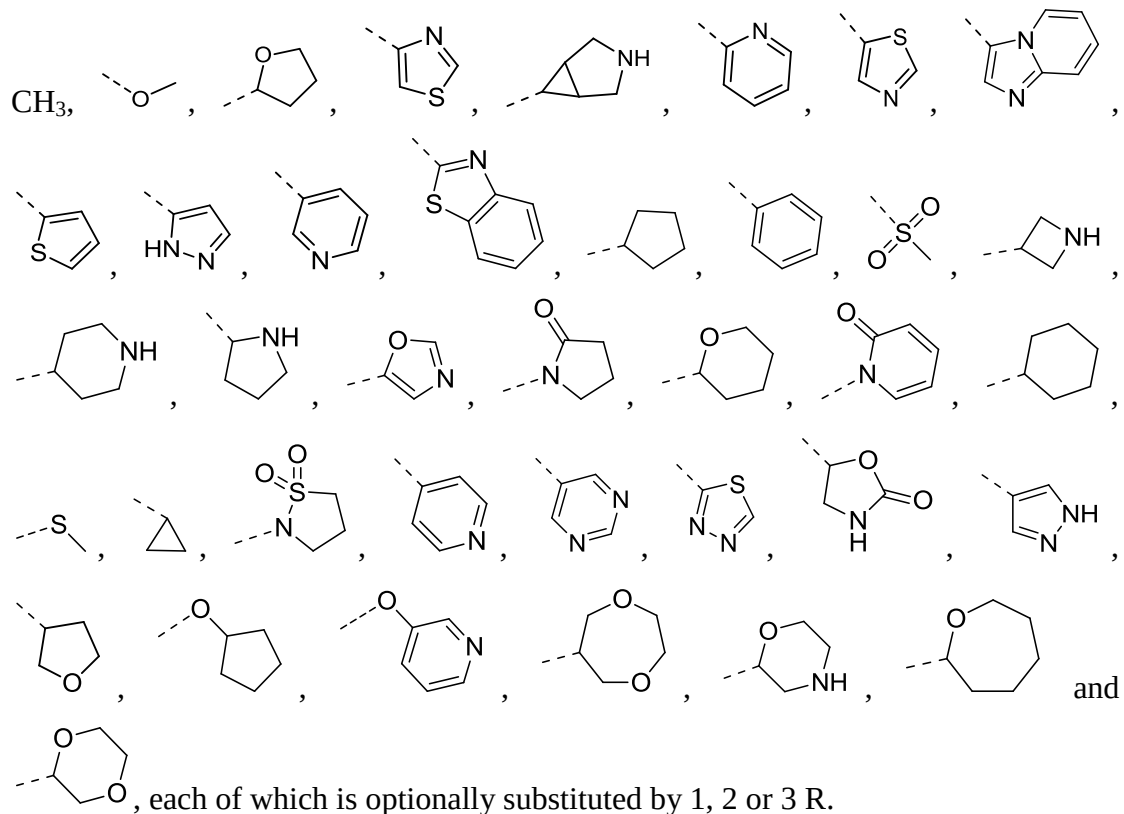
H, Cl, F, Br, I, NH₂, OH, CH₃, CN, , , , , , , , , , , , , ,  and .

[48] In some embodiments of the invention, R₁ is selected from the group consisting of H, Cl, F, Br, I, Me, Et and .

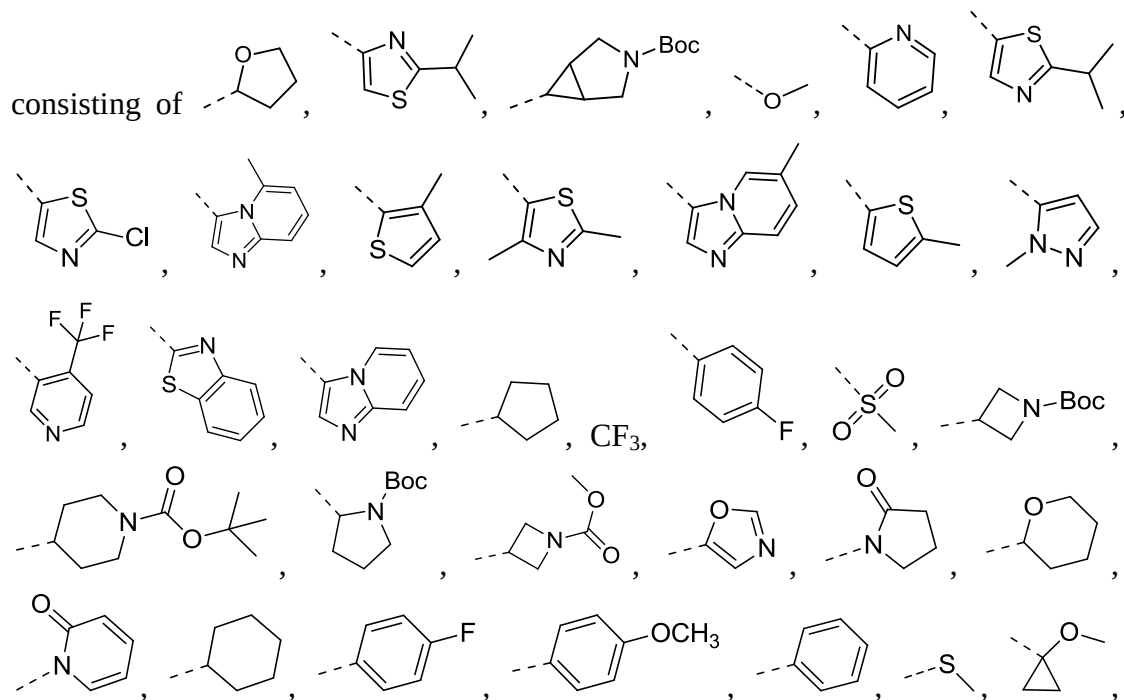
[49] In some embodiments of the invention, R₂ is selected from the group consisting of C₁₋₃ alkoxy, tetrahydrofuranyl, thiazolyl, 3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexyl, pyridyl, benzimidazolyl, thienyl, pyrazolyl, benzothiazolyl, imidazo[1,2-a]pyridyl, methyl, C₁₋₃ alkylthio, C₁₋₃ alkyl-S(=O)₂-, cyclopentyl, phenyl, azetidiny, piperidiny, pyrrolidiny, oxazolyl, 2-oxo-pyrrolidiny, 2(1H)-oxo-pyridiny, cyclohexyl, cyclopropyl, 1,1-dioxo-isothiazolidiny, pyrimidiny, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, 2-oxo-oxazolidiny, tetrahydropyranyl, cyclopentyl-O-, pyridyl-O-, oxepanyl, 1,4-dioxanyl, 1,4-dioxepanyl and morpholiny, each of which is optionally substituted

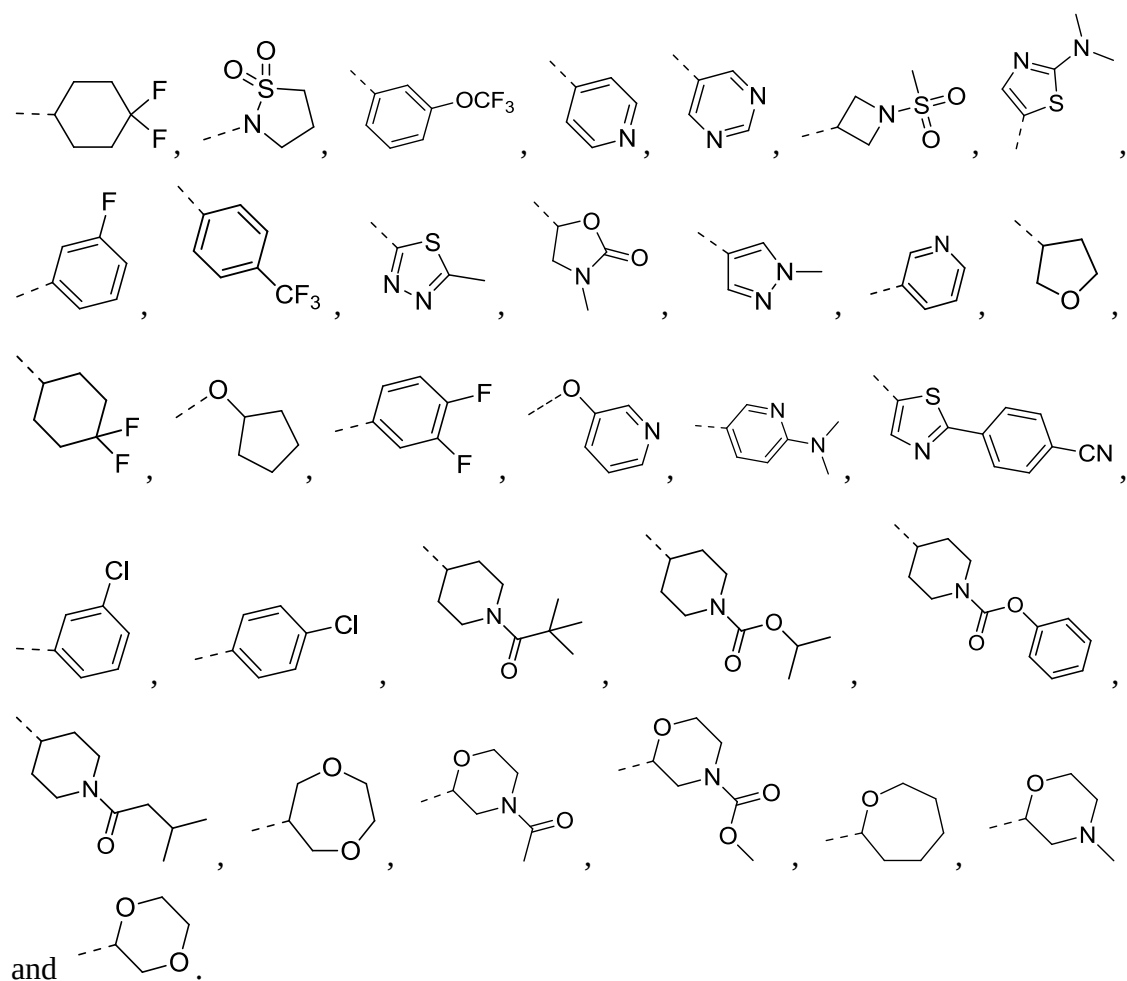
by 1, 2 or 3 R.

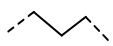
[50] In some embodiments of the invention, R₂ is selected from the group consisting of



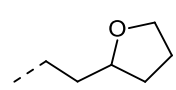
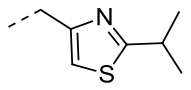
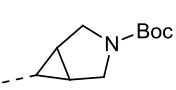
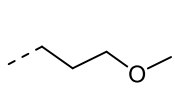
[51] In some embodiments of the invention, the R₂ is selected from the group

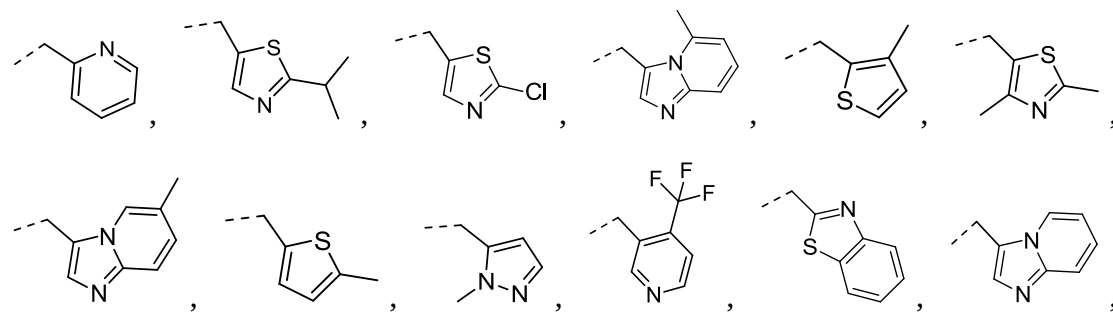


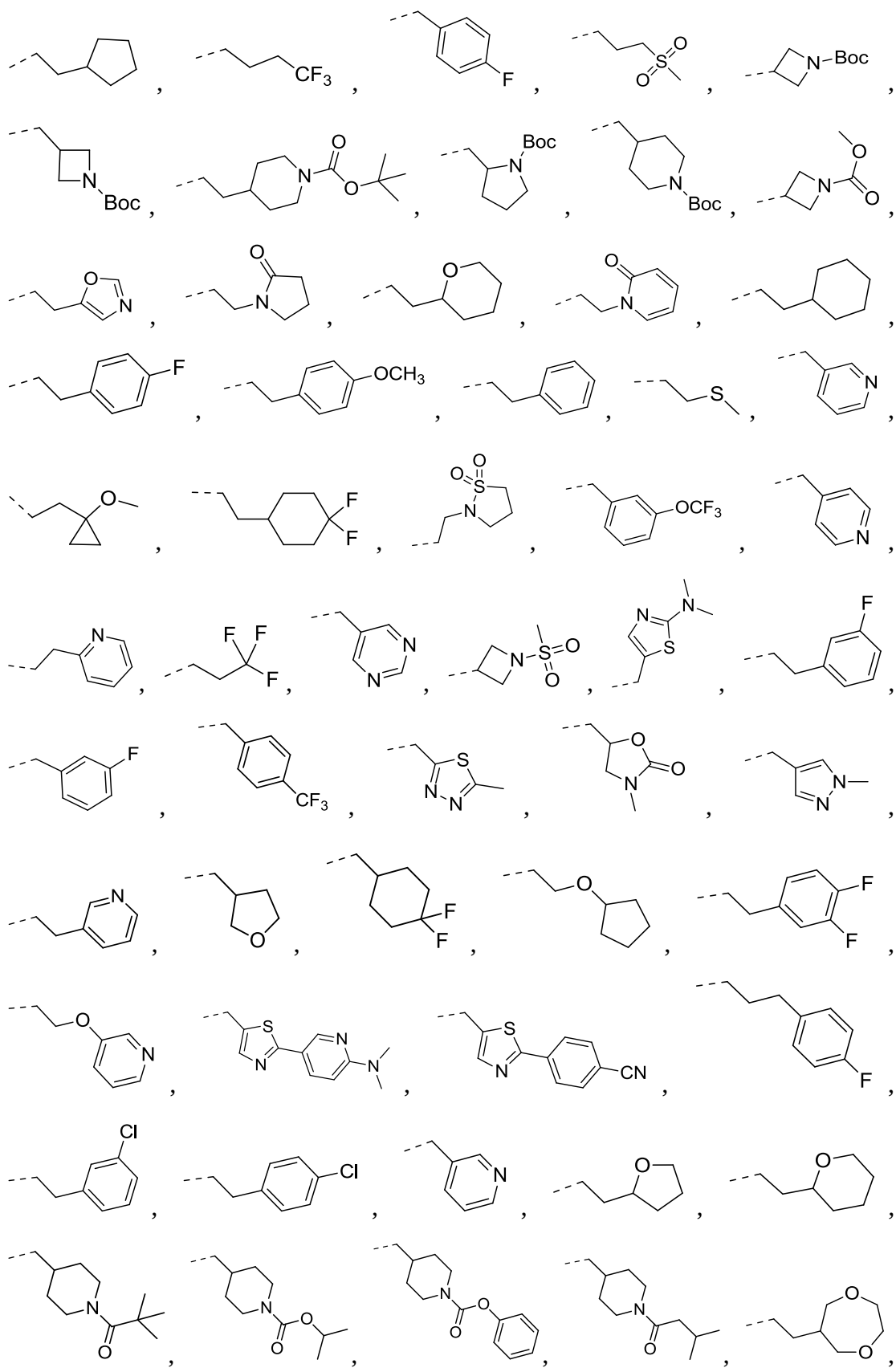


[52] In some embodiments of the invention, L_1 is a single bond, CH_2 ,  or .

[53] In some embodiments of the invention, R_3 is H, CH_3 or $-CH_2CH_3$.

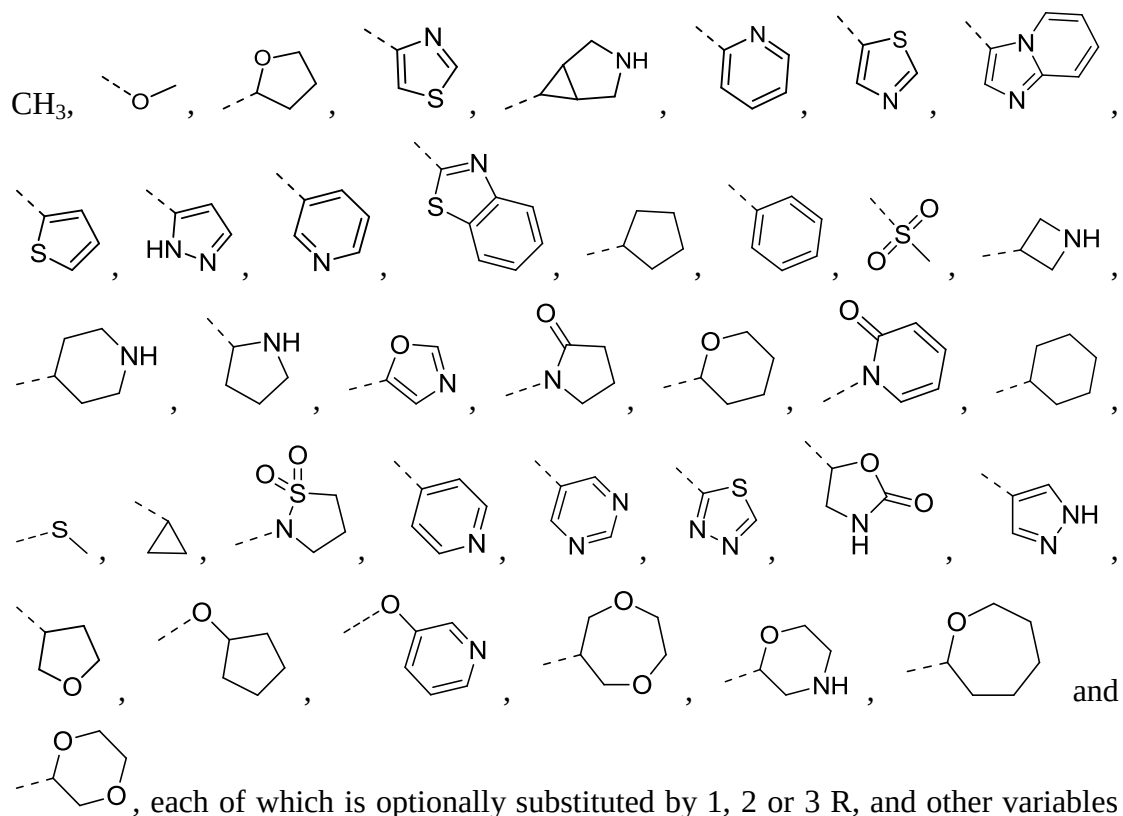
[54] In some embodiments of the invention, the moiety $-L_1-R_2$ is selected from the group consisting of , , , ,



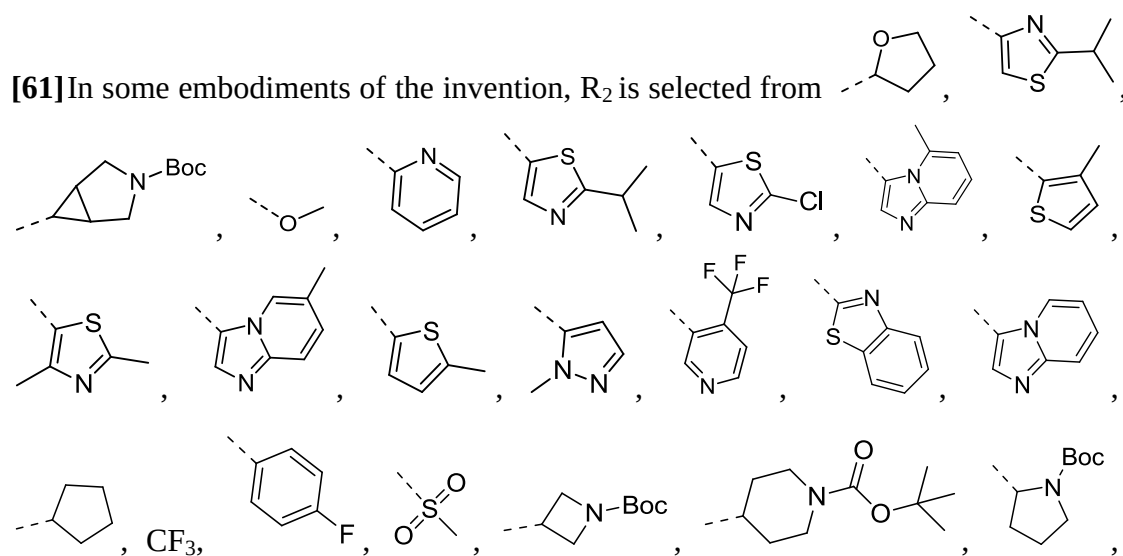


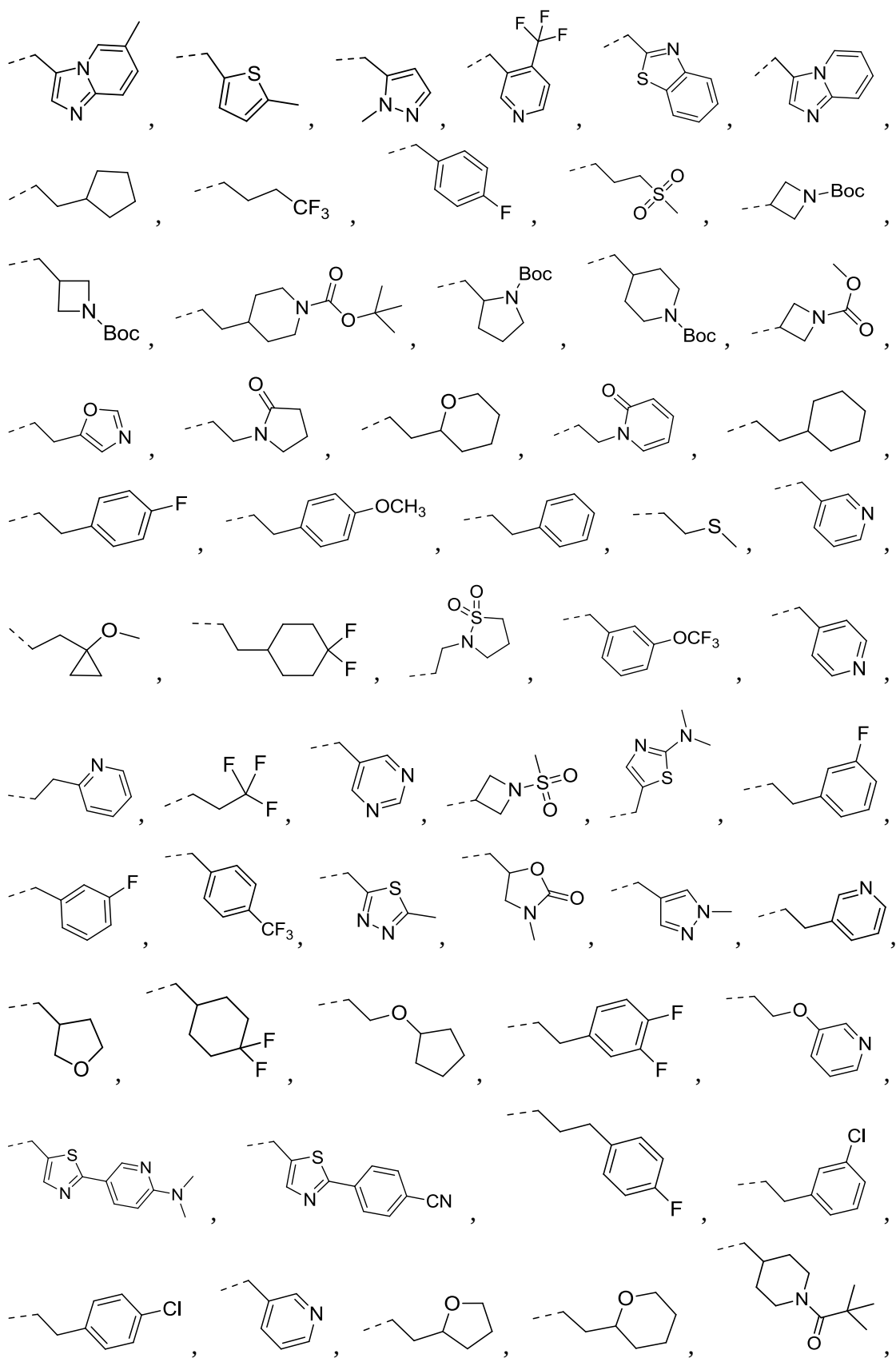
benzimidazolyl, thienyl, pyrazolyl, benzothiazolyl, imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridyl, methyl, C₁₋₃ alkylthio, C₁₋₃ alkyl-S(=O)₂-, cyclopentyl, phenyl, azetidiny, piperidiny, pyrrolidiny, oxazolyl, 2-oxo-pyrrolidiny, 2(1*H*)-oxo-pyridiny, cyclohexyl, cyclopropyl, 1,1-dioxo-isothiazolidiny, pyrimidiny, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, 2-oxo-oxazolidiny, tetrahydropyrany, cyclopentyl-O-, pyridyl-O-, oxepany, 1,4-dioxany, 1,4-dioxepany and morpholiny, each of which is optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 R, and other variables are as defined in the invention.

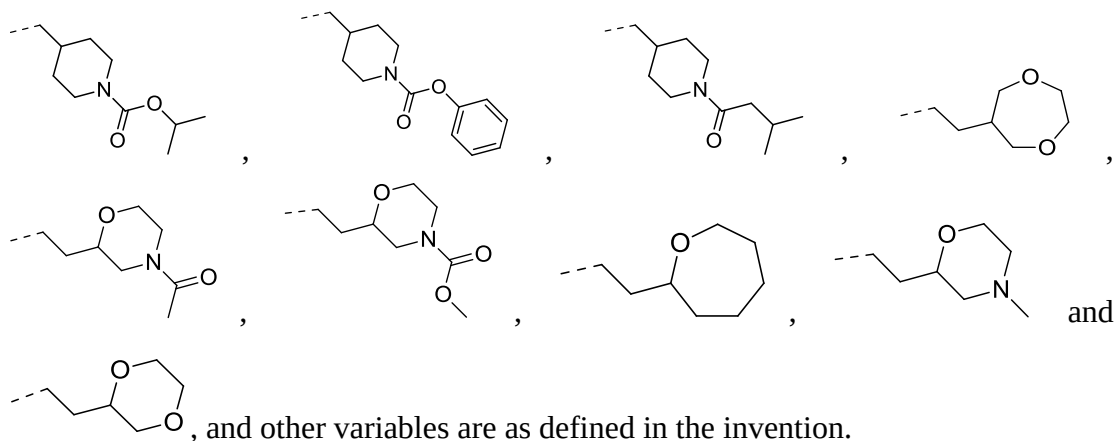
[60] In some embodiments of the invention, R₂ is selected from the group consisting of



[61] In some embodiments of the invention, R₂ is selected from

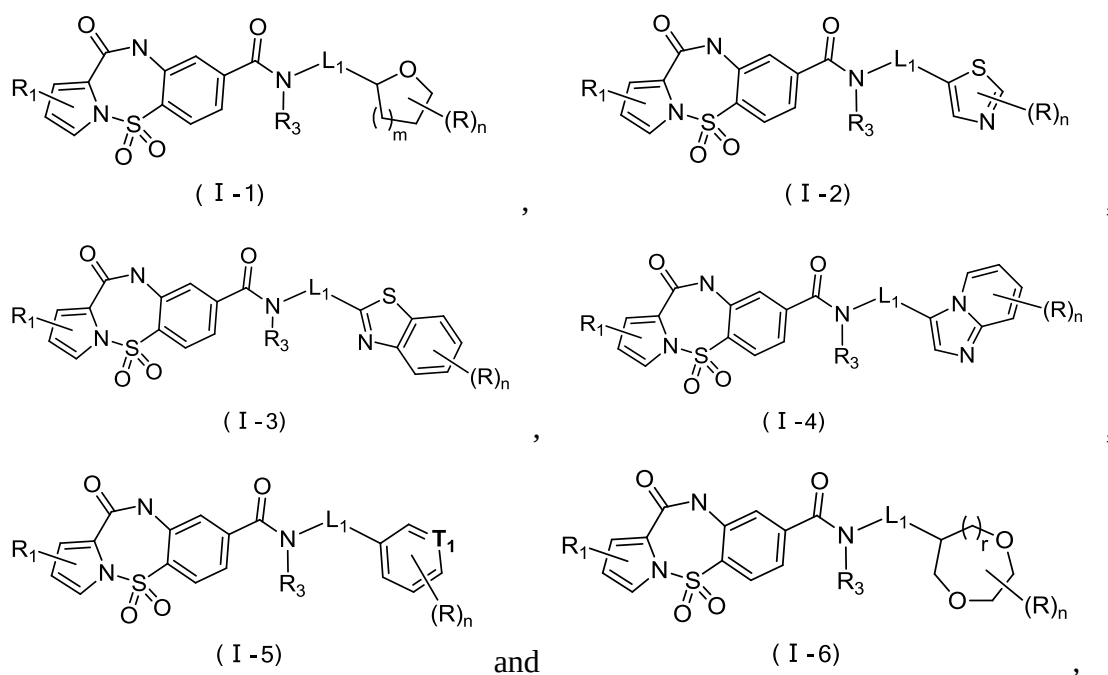






[65] Other embodiments can be obtained by the arbitrary combination of the variables of the invention.

[66] In some embodiments of the invention, the above compound, the isomer thereof or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is selected from the group consisting of:



[67] wherein,

[68] m is 1, 2 or 3;

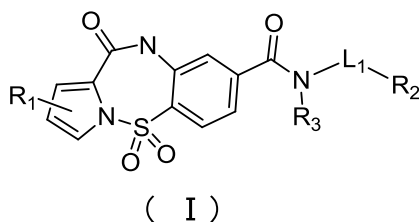
[69] n is 1 or 2;

[70] r is 0 or 1;

[71] T₁ is N or CH₃;

[72] R, L₁, R₁ and R₃ are as defined in the invention.

[73]The invention provides a compound of formula (I), an isomer thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,



[74]L₁ is a single bond or-C₁₋₆ alkyl-;

[75]R₁ is H, Cl, F, Br or C₁₋₃ alkyl which is optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 R;

[76]R₂ is selected from the group consisting of C₁₋₃ heteroalkyl, 4-8 membered heterocycloalkyl and 5-10 membered heteroaryl, each of which is optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 R;

[77]R₃ is H or C₁₋₃ alkyl;

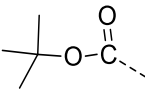
[78]R is H, Cl, F, Br, NH₂ or OH, or selected from the group consisting of C₁₋₃ alkyl and C₁₋₆ alkyl-O-C(=O)-, each of which is optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 R';

[79]R' is selected from the group consisting of Cl, F, Br and NH₂;

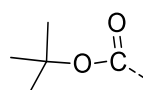
[80]each of the "hetero" in the 4-8 membered heterocycloalkyl and the 5-10 membered heteroaryl is independently selected from the group consisting of -S-, -O-, -NH- and N;

[81]in any of the above cases, the number of the heteroatom or the heteroatomic group is independently 1, 2 or 3.

[82]In some embodiments of the invention, R is H, Cl, F, Br, NH₂ or OH, or selected

from the group consisting of CH₃,  and , each of which is optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 R'.

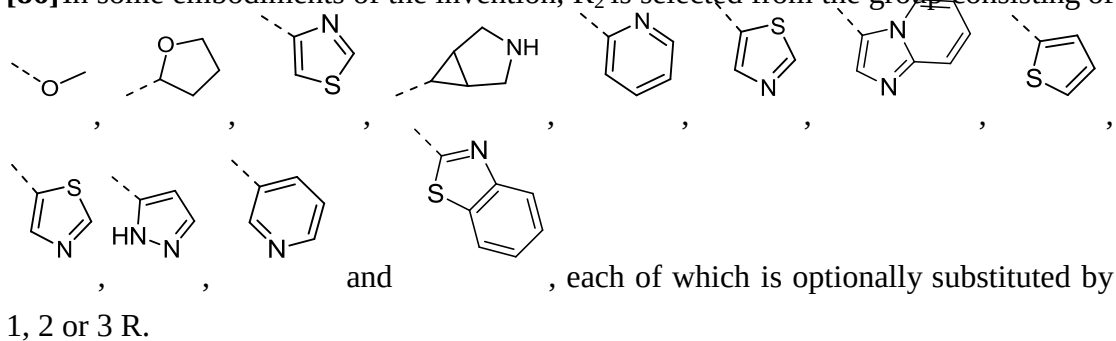
[83]In some embodiments of the invention, R is selected from the group consisting of

H, Cl, F, Br, NH₂, OH, CH₃, CN, ,  and .

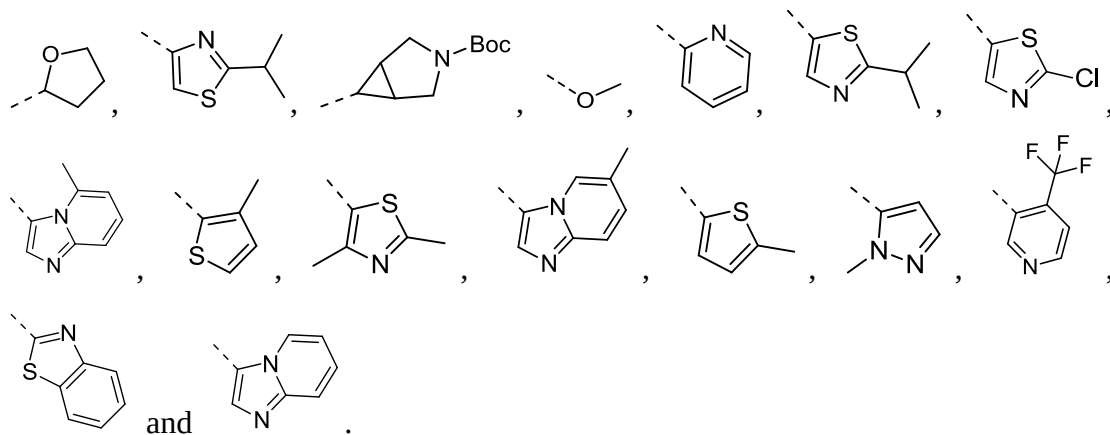
[84]In some embodiments of the invention, R₁ is selected from the group consisting of H, Cl, F, Br, Me and Et.

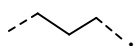
[85]In some embodiments of the invention, R₂ is selected from the group consisting of C₁₋₃ alkoxy, tetrahydrofuranyl, thiazolyl, 3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexyl, pyridyl, benzimidazolyl, thienyl, pyrazolyl, benzothiazolyl and imidazo[1,2-a]pyridyl, each of which is optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 R.

[86] In some embodiments of the invention, R_2 is selected from the group consisting of

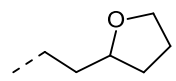
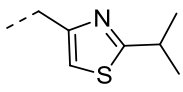
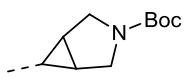
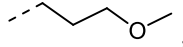


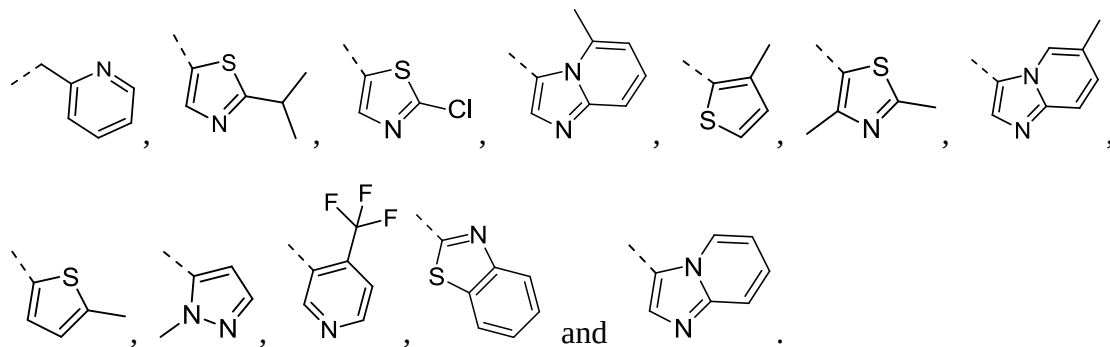
[87] In some embodiments of the invention, R_2 is selected from the group consisting of



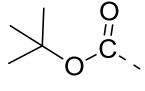
[88] In some embodiments of the invention, L_1 is a single bond, CH_2 ,  or .

[89] In some embodiments of the invention, R_3 is H, CH_3 or $-CH_2CH_3$.

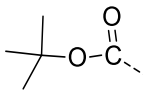
[90] In some embodiments of the invention, the moiety $-L_1-R_2$ is selected from the group consisting of , , , ,



[91] In some embodiments of the invention, R is H, Cl, F, Br, NH_2 or OH, or selected

from the group consisting of CH_3 , , and , each of which is optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 R' , and other variables are as defined in the invention.

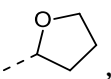
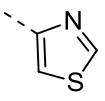
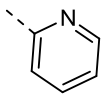
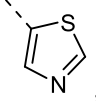
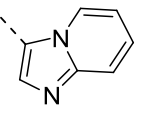
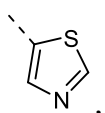
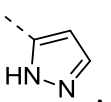
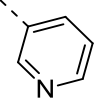
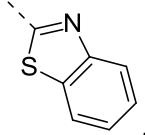
[92] In some embodiments of the invention, R is selected from the group consisting of

H, Cl, F, Br, NH_2 , OH, CH_3 , , , and , and other variables are as defined in the invention.

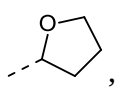
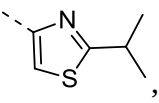
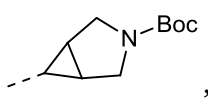
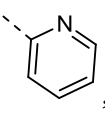
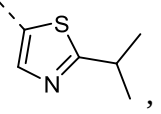
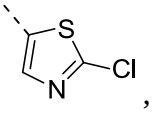
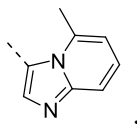
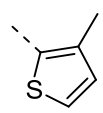
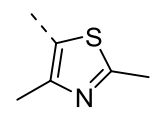
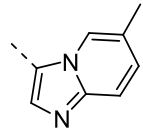
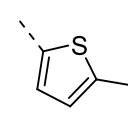
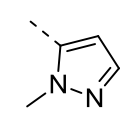
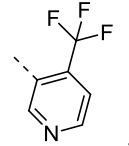
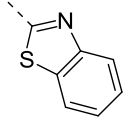
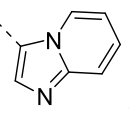
[93] In some embodiments of the invention, R_1 is selected from the group consisting of H, Cl, F, Br, Me and Et, and other variables are as defined in the invention.

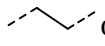
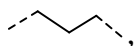
[94] In some embodiments of the invention, R_2 is selected from the group consisting of C_{1-3} alkoxy, tetrahydrofuranyl, thiazolyl, 3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexyl, pyridyl, benzimidazolyl, thienyl, pyrazolyl, benzothiazolyl and imidazo[1,2-a]pyridyl, each of which is optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 R, and other variables are as defined in the invention.

[95] In some embodiments of the invention, R_2 is selected from the group consisting of

, , , , , , , , , , , and , each of which is optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 R, and other variables are as defined in the invention.

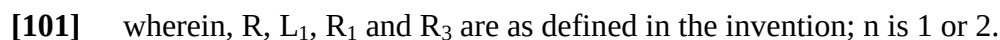
[96] In some embodiments of the invention, R_2 is selected from the group consisting of

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , and , and other variables are as defined in the invention.

[97] In some embodiments of the invention, L_1 is a single bond, CH_2 , , or , and other variables are as defined in the invention.

[99] In some embodiments of the invention, the moiety  is selected from the

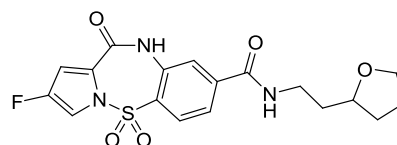
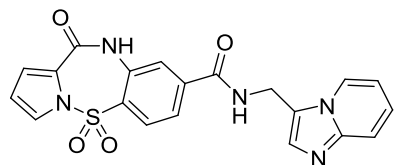
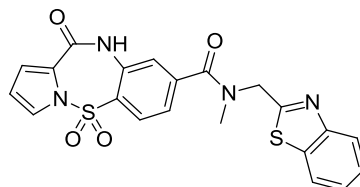
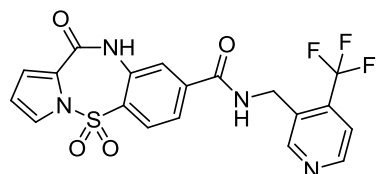
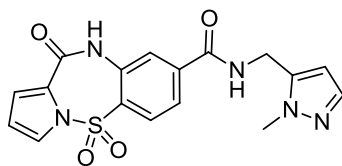
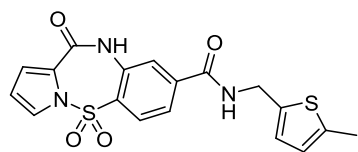
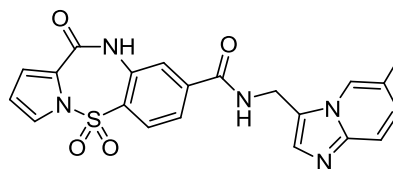
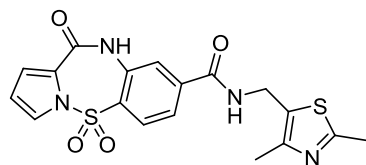
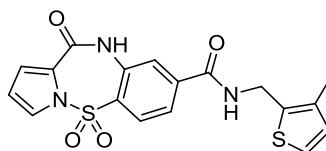
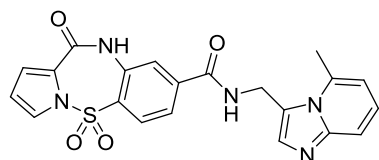
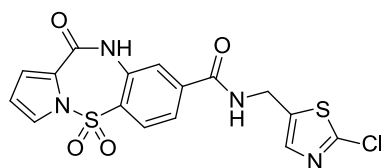
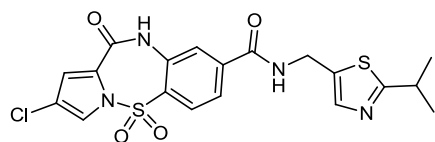
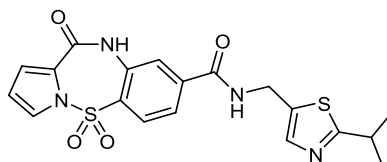
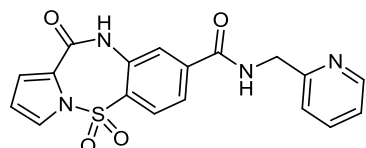
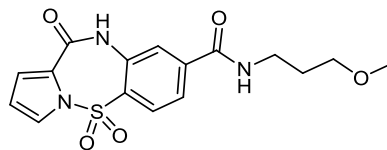
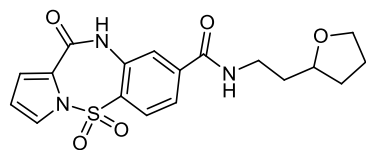
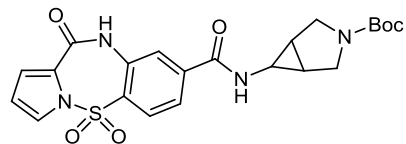
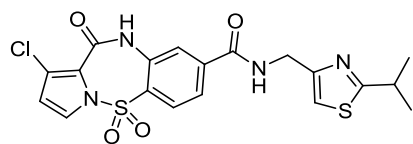
[100] In some embodiments of the invention, the compound, the isomer thereof or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is selected from the group consisting of:

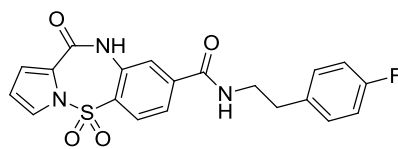
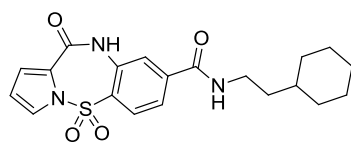
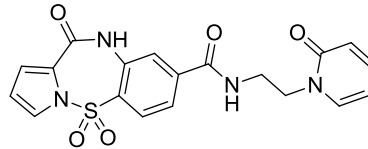
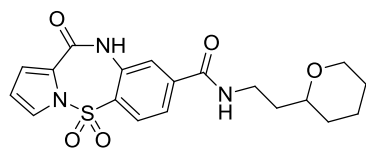
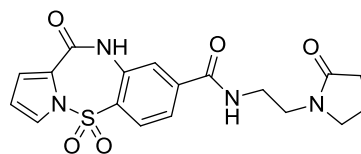
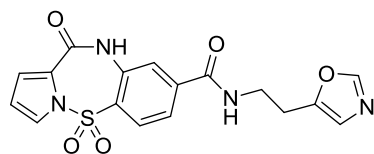
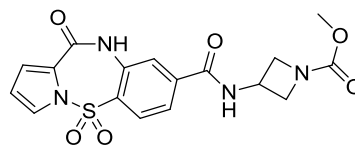
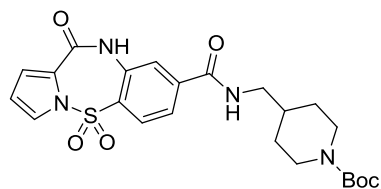
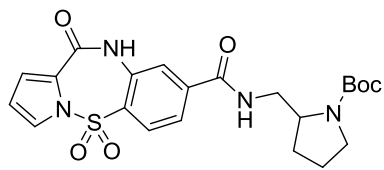
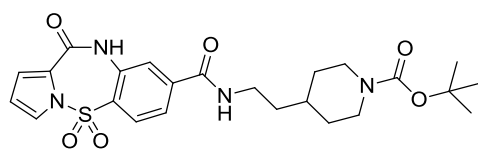
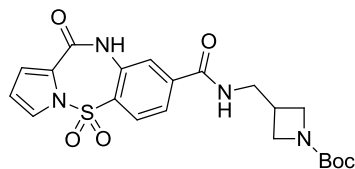
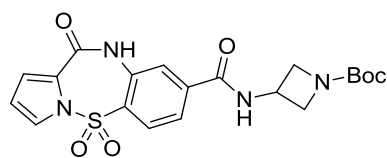
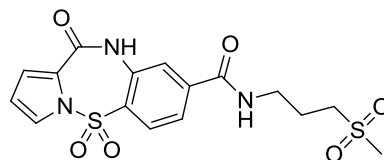
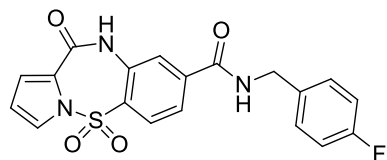
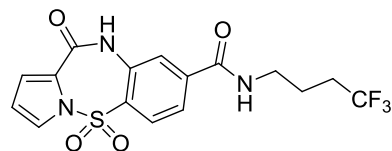
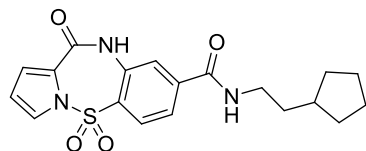
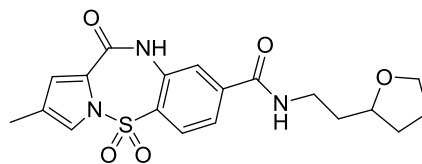
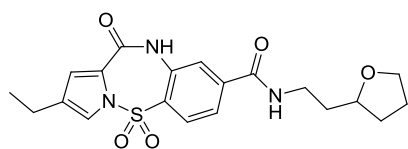


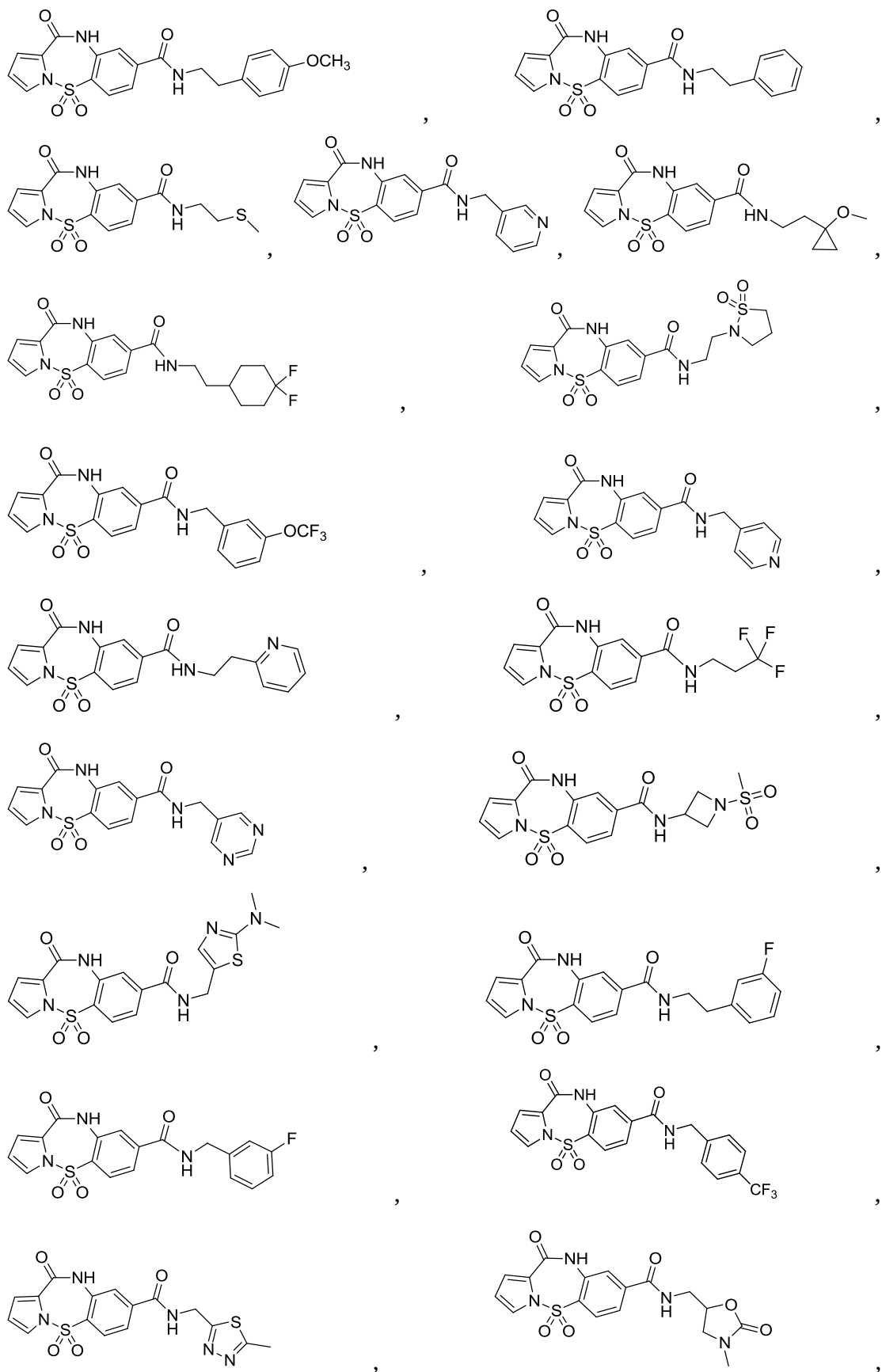
Chemical structures of two compounds, 1 and 2, separated by a comma.

Compound 1: A benzothiazine derivative with a chlorine atom at position 5, a sulfone group at position 2, and a 4-(2-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)ethyl)benzamide group at position 4.

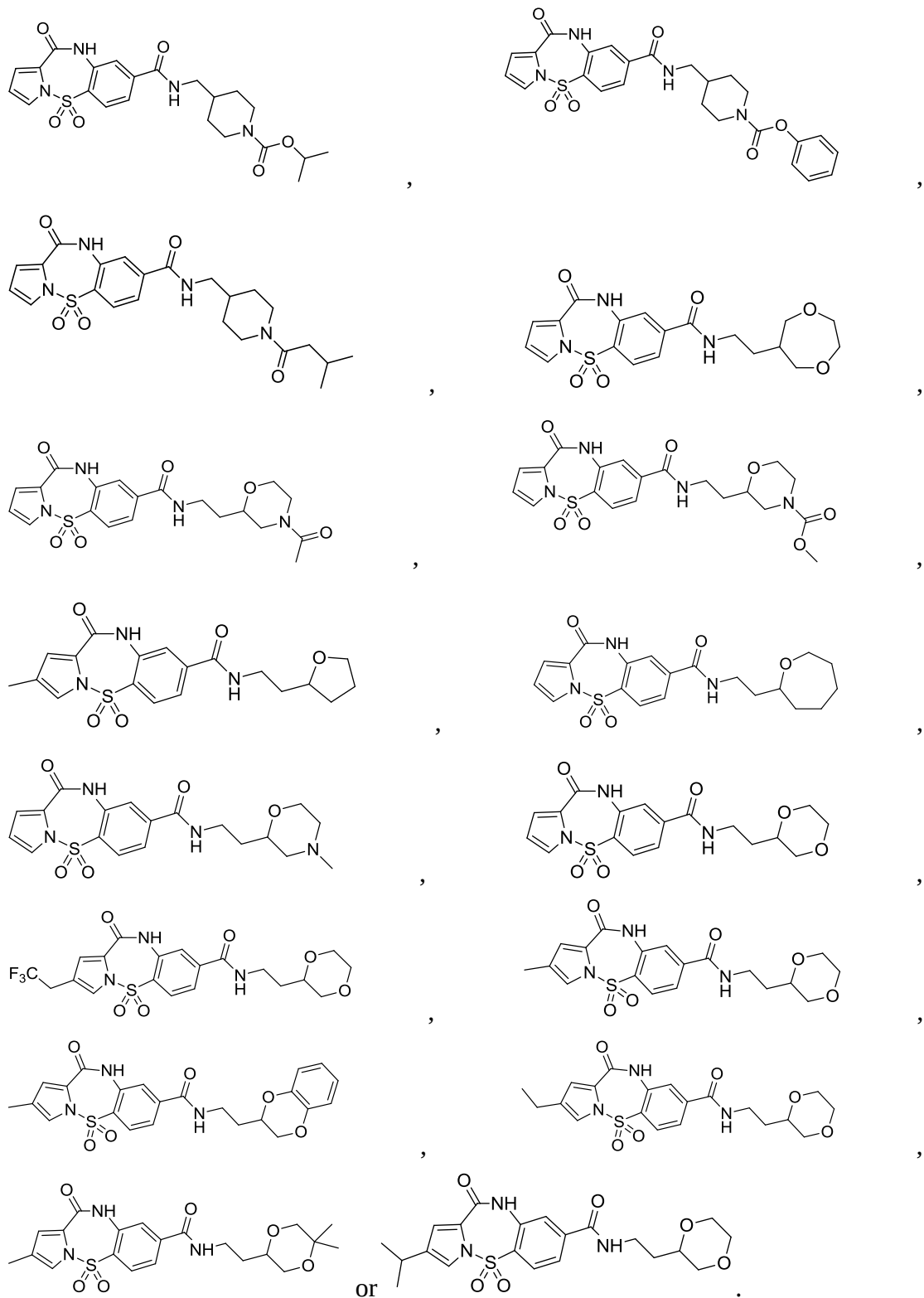
Compound 2: A benzothiazine derivative with a chlorine atom at position 5, a sulfone group at position 2, and a 4-(2-(4-isopropylthiazol-5-yl)ethyl)benzamide group at position 4.



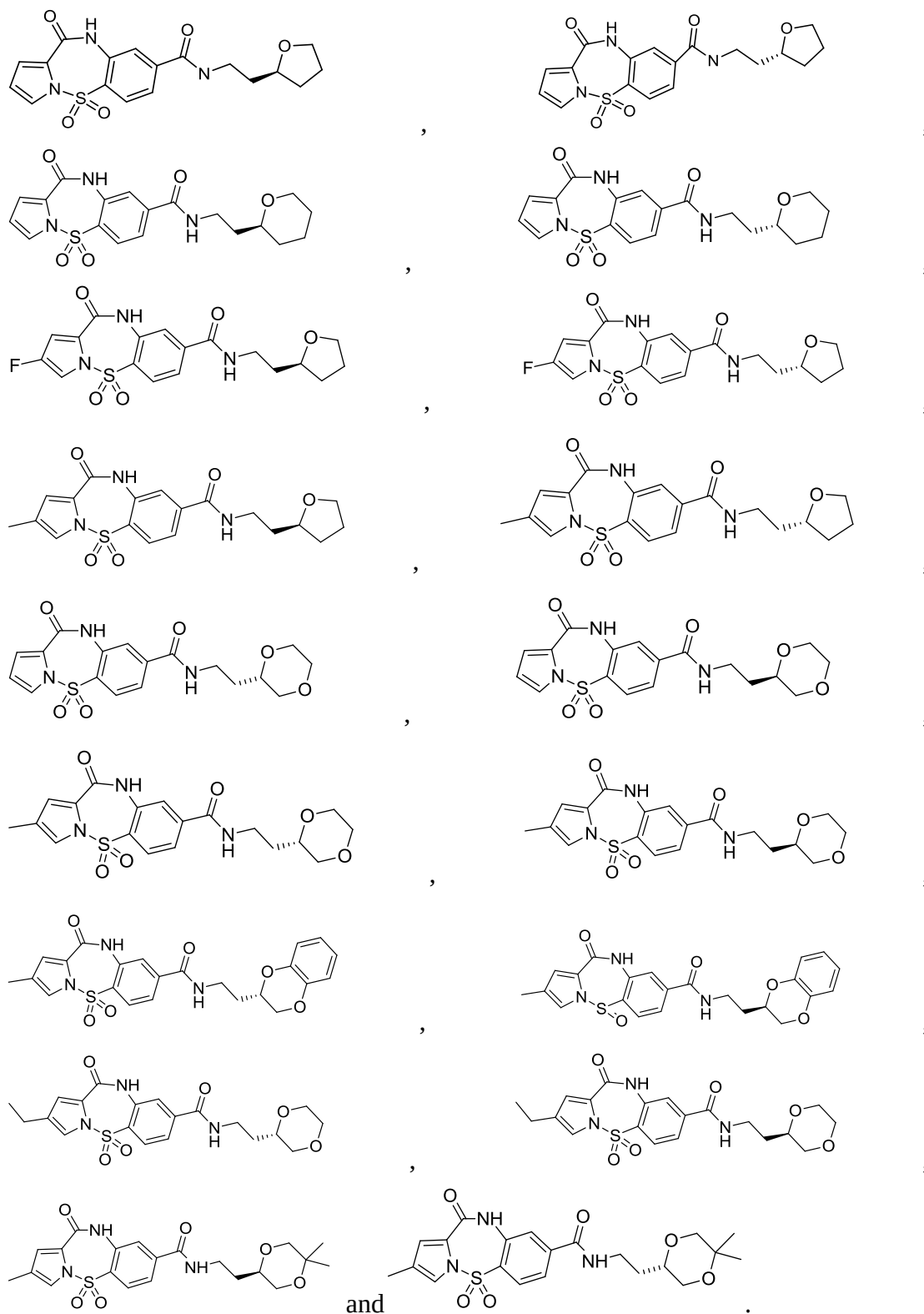








[103] In some embodiments of the invention, the compound, the isomer thereof or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is selected from the group consisting of:



[104] The invention also provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of the compound, the isomer thereof or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

[105] The invention also provides a use of the compound, the isomer thereof or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in manufacturing a medicament for treating a

disease associated with HBV.

[106] The invention also provides a use of the pharmaceutical composition in manufacturing a medicament for treating a disease associated with HBV.

[107] Technical effect

[108] As a new type of anti-hepatitis B drug, the compound of the invention has a significant inhibitory effect on HBV, a good pharmacokinetic property in one or partial parameter on canine, and a good *in vivo* efficacy, and shows a dose-dependent effect.

[109] Definition and description

[110] Unless otherwise indicated, the following terms when used in the descriptions and the claims of the invention have the following meanings. A specific term or phrase should not be considered indefinite or unclear in the absence of a particular definition, but should be understood in the ordinary sense. When a trade name appears herein, it is intended to refer to its corresponding commodity or active ingredient thereof. The term "pharmaceutically acceptable" is used herein in terms of those compounds, materials, compositions, and/or dosage forms, which are suitable for use in contact with human and animal tissues within the scope of reliable medical judgment, with no excessive toxicity, irritation, allergic reaction or other problems or complications, commensurate with a reasonable benefit/risk ratio.

[111] The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salt" refers to a salt of the compound of the invention that is prepared by reacting the compound having a specific substituent of the invention with a relatively non-toxic acid or base. When the compound of the invention contains a relatively acidic functional group, a base addition salt can be obtained by bringing the neutral form of the compound into contact with a sufficient amount of base in a pure solution or a suitable inert solvent. The pharmaceutically acceptable base addition salt includes a salt of sodium, potassium, calcium, ammonium, organic amine or magnesium or similar salts. When the compound of the invention contains a relatively basic functional group, an acid addition salt can be obtained by bringing the neutral form of the compound into contact with a sufficient amount of acid in a pure solution or a suitable inert solvent. Examples of the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt include an inorganic acid salt, wherein the inorganic acid includes, for example, hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, nitric acid, carbonic acid, bicarbonate, phosphoric acid, monohydrogen phosphate, dihydrogen phosphate, sulfuric acid, hydrogen sulfate, hydroiodic acid, phosphorous acid, and the like; and an organic acid salt, wherein the organic acid includes, for example, acetic acid, propionic acid, isobutyric acid, maleic acid, malonic acid, benzoic acid, succinic acid, suberic acid, fumaric acid, lactic acid, mandelic acid, phthalic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, *p*-toluenesulfonic acid, citric acid, tartaric acid, and methanesulfonic acid, and the like; and a salt of amino acid (such as arginine and the like), and a salt of an organic acid such as glucuronic acid and the like. Certain specific compounds of the invention that contain both basic and acidic functional groups can be converted to any base or acid addition salt.

[112] The pharmaceutically acceptable salt of the invention can be prepared from the parent compound that contains an acidic or basic moiety by conventional chemical method. Generally, such salt can be prepared by reacting the free acid or base form of the compound with a stoichiometric amount of an appropriate base or acid in water or an organic solvent or a mixture thereof.

[113] In addition to the salt form, the compound provided by the invention also exists in prodrug form. The prodrug of the compound described herein is the compound that readily undergoes chemical change under physiological condition to be converted into the compound of the invention. Additionally, the prodrug can be converted to the compound of the invention by a chemical or biochemical method *in vivo* environment.

[114] Certain compounds of the invention can exist in an unsolvated form or a solvated form, including hydrated form. Generally, the solvated form is equivalent to the unsolvated form, and both are encompassed within the scope of the invention.

[115] The compound of the invention may have a specific geometric or stereoisomeric form. The invention contemplates all such compounds, including *cis* and *trans* isomer, (-)- and (+)-enantiomer, (*R*)- and (*S*)-enantiomer, diastereoisomer, (*D*)-isomer, (*L*)-isomer, and racemic mixture and other mixtures, for example, an enantiomer or diastereoisomer enriched mixture, all of which are encompassed within the scope of the invention. The substituent such as alkyl may have an additional asymmetric carbon atom. All these isomers and mixtures thereof are encompassed within the scope of the invention.

[116] Unless otherwise specified, the term "enantiomer" or "optical isomer" refers to stereoisomers that are mirror images of each other.

[117] Unless otherwise specified, the term "*cis-trans* isomer" or "geometric isomer" is caused by the inability of a double bond or a single bond of carbon atoms on the ring to freely rotate.

[118] Unless otherwise specified, the term "diastereomer" refers to stereoisomers in which the molecules have two or more chiral centers and are not mirror images of each other.

[119] Unless otherwise specified, "*(D)*" or "*(+)*" refers to dextrorotation, "*(L)*" or "*(-)*" refers to levorotation, "*(DL)*" or "*(±)*" refers to racemization.

[120] Unless otherwise specified, the absolute configuration of a stereogenic center is represented by a wedged solid bond () and a wedged dashed bond (), and the relative configuration of a stereogenic center is represented by a straight solid bond () and a straight dashed bond (). A wave line () represents a wedged solid bond () or a wedged dashed bond (), or represents a straight solid bond () or a straight dashed bond ().

[121] The compounds of the invention may be present in particular. Unless

otherwise indicated, the terms "tautomer" or "tautomeric form" refer to the fact that the different functional isomers are in dynamic equilibrium at room temperature and can be rapidly converted into each other. If tautomers are possible (e.g., in solution), the chemical equilibrium of the tautomers can be achieved. For example, proton tautomers (also known as prototropic tautomers) include interconversions by proton transfer, such as keto-enol isomerization and imine-enamine isomerization. The valence tautomer includes the mutual transformation of some bonding electrons. A specific example of keto-enol tautomerization is the interconversion between two tautomers of pentane-2,4-dione and 4-hydroxypent-3-en-2-one.

[122] Unless otherwise specified, the terms "enriched in one isomer", "isomer enriched", "enriched in one enantiomer" or "enantiomer enriched" refer to the content of one of the isomers or enantiomers is less than 100%, and the content of the isomer or enantiomer is 60% or more, or 70% or more, or 80% or more, or 90% or more, or 95% or more, or 96% or more, or 97% or more, or 98% or more, or 99% or more, or 99.5% or more, or 99.6% or more, or 99.7% or more, or 99.8% or more, or 99.9% or more.

[123] Unless otherwise specified, the terms "excess of isomer" or "excess of enantiomer" refers to the difference between the relative percentages of the two isomers or enantiomers. For example, wherein, the content of one of the isomers or enantiomers is 90%, and the other one is 10%, then the excess of isomer or enantiomer (ee value) is 80%.

[124] Optically active (*R*)- and (*S*)-isomer, or *D* and *L* isomer can be prepared using chiral synthesis or chiral reagents or other conventional techniques. If one kind of enantiomer of certain compound of the invention is to be obtained, the pure desired enantiomer can be obtained by asymmetric synthesis or derivative action of chiral auxiliary followed by separating the resulting diastereomeric mixture and cleaving the auxiliary group. Alternatively, when the molecule contains a basic functional group (such as amino) or an acidic functional group (such as carboxyl), the compound reacts with an appropriate optically active acid or base to form a salt of the diastereomeric isomer which is then subjected to diastereomeric resolution through the conventional method in the art to give the pure enantiomer. In addition, the enantiomer and the diastereoisomer are generally isolated through chromatography which uses a chiral stationary phase and optionally combines with a chemical derivative method (such as carbamate generated from amine). The compound of the invention may contain an unnatural proportion of atomic isotope at one or more than one atom(s) that constitute the compound. For example, the compound can be radiolabeled with a radioactive isotope, such as tritium (^3H), iodine-125 (^{125}I) or C-14 (^{14}C). For another example, hydrogen can be replaced by heavy hydrogen to form a deuterated drug, and the bond composed of barium and carbon is stronger than the bond composed of common hydrogen and carbon. Compared with undeuterated drugs, deuterated drugs have reduced side effects and increased drug stability, enhanced the efficacy and prolonged the biological half-life of the drug. All isotopic variations of the compound of the invention, whether radioactive or not, are

encompassed within the scope of the invention.

[125] "Optional" or "optionally" means that the subsequent event or condition may occur but not requisite, that the term includes the instance in which the event or condition occurs and the instance in which the event or condition does not occur.

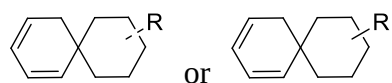
[126] The term "substituted" means one or more than one hydrogen atom(s) on a specific atom are substituted with the substituent, including deuterium and hydrogen variants, as long as the valence of the specific atom is normal and the substituted compound is stable. When the substituent is anoxygen (i.e., =O), it means two hydrogen atoms are substituted. Positions on an aromatic ring cannot be substituted with a ketone. The term "optionally substituted" means an atom can be substituted with a substituent or not, unless otherwise specified, the type and number of the substituent may be arbitrary as long as being chemically achievable.

[127] When any variable (such as R) occurs in the constitution or structure of the compound more than once, the definition of the variable at each occurrence is independent. Thus, for example, if a group is substituted with 0-2 R, the group can be optionally substituted with up to two R, wherein the definition of R at each occurrence is independent. Moreover, a combination of the substituent and/or the variant thereof is allowed only when the combination results in a stable compound.

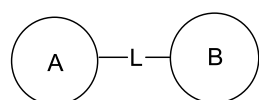
[128] When the number of a linking group is 0, such as $-(CRR)_0-$, it means that the linking group is a single bond.

[129] When one of the variables is selected from a single bond, it means that the two groups linked by the single bond are connected directly. For example, when L in A-L-Z represents a single bond, the structure of A-L-Z is actually A-Z.

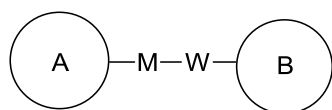
[130] When a substituent is vacant, it means that the substituent does not exist. For example, when X is vacant in A-X, the structure of A-X is actually A. When a bond of a substituent can be cross-linked to more than one atom on a ring, such substituent can be bonded to any atom of the ring. For example, the structural unit



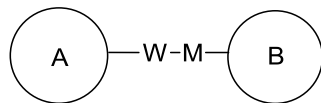
means that the substituent R can be located at any position on cyclohexyl or cyclohexadiene. When the enumerative substituent does not indicate by which atom it is linked to the group to be substituted, such substituent can be bonded by any atom thereof. For example, when pyridyl acts as a substituent, it can be linked to the group to be substituted by any carbon atom on the pyridine ring. When the enumerative linking group does not indicate the direction for linking, the direction for linking is arbitrary, for example, the linking group L contained in



is -MW-, then -MW- can link ring A and ring B to form



in the direction same as left-to-right reading order, and



form in the direction contrary to left-to-right reading order. A combination of substituents and/or variants thereof is allowed only when such combination can result in a stable compound.

[131] Unless otherwise specified, the term "hetero" represents a heteroatom or a heteroatomic group (e.g., an atomic group containing a heteroatom), including the atom except carbon (C) and hydrogen (H) and the atomic group containing the above heteroatom, for example, including oxygen (O), nitrogen (N), sulfur (S), silicon (Si), germanium (Ge), aluminum (Al), boron (B), -O-, -S-, =O, =S, -C(=O)O-, -C(=O)-, -C(=S)-, -S(=O), -S(=O)₂-, and the group consisting of -C(=O)N(H)-, -N(H)-, -C(=NH)-, -S(=O)₂N(H)- and -S(=O)N(H)-, each of which is optionally substituted.

[132] Unless otherwise specified, the term "ring" refers to a substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, heterocycloalkenyl, cycloalkynyl, heterocycloalkynyl, aryl or heteroaryl. The so-called ring includes a single ring, adouble ring, a spiral ring, a fused ring or a bridged ring. The number of the atom on the ring is usually defined as the member number of the ring, for example, a "5-7 membered ring" means that 5 to 7 atoms are arranged on a ring. Unless otherwise specified, the ring optionally contains 1 to 3 heteroatoms. Therefore, a "5-7 membered ring" includes, for example, phenyl, pyridinyl and piperidinyl; on the other hand, the term "5-7 membered heterocycloalkyl ring" includes pyridyl and piperidinyl, but excluding phenyl. The term "ring" also includes a ring system containing at least one ring, wherein each ring independently meets the above definition.

[133] Unless otherwise specified, the term "heterocycle" or "heterocyclo" refers to a stable monocyclic, bicyclic or tricyclic ring containing a heteroatom or a heteroatom group, which can be saturated, partially unsaturated or unsaturated (aromatic) and can contain carbon atoms and 1, 2, 3 or 4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from N, O and S, wherein any of the above heterocycle can be fused to a benzene ring to form a bicyclic ring. Nitrogen and sulfur heteroatoms can optionally be oxidized (i.e., NO and S(O)_p, p is 1 or 2). Nitrogen atom can be substituted or unsubstituted (i.e., N or NR, wherein R is H or other substituents already defined herein). The heterocycle can be attached to the pendant group of any heteroatom or carbon atom to form a stable structure. If the resulting compound is stable, the heterocycle described herein may have a substitution at a carbon or nitrogen position. Nitrogen atom on the heterocycle is optionally quaternized. In a preferred embodiment, when the total number of S and O atom of the heterocycle is more than 1, the heteroatom is not adjacent to each other. In another preferred embodiment, the total number of S and O atom of the heterocycle is not more than 1. As used herein, the term "aromatic heterocyclic group" or "heteroaryl" refers to a stable 5-, 6- or 7-membered

monocyclic or bicyclic or 7-, 8-, 9- or 10-membered bicyclic heterocyclic aromatic ring which contains carbon atoms and 1, 2, 3 or 4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from N, O and S. Nitrogen atom can be substituted or unsubstituted (i.e., N or NR, wherein R is H or other substituents already defined herein). Nitrogen and sulfur heteroatoms may optionally be oxidized (i.e., NO and S(O)_p, p is 1 or 2). It is worth noting that the total number of S and O atom of an aromatic heterocycle is not more than one. The bridged ring is also included in the definition of the heterocycle. A bridged ring is formed when one or more than one atom (i.e, C, O, N or S) link two non-adjacent carbon or nitrogen atoms. A preferred bridged ring includes, but not limited to one carbon atom, two carbon atoms, one nitrogen atom, two nitrogen atoms and one carbon-nitrogen group. It is worth noting that a bridge always converts a monocyclic ring to a tricyclic ring. In a bridged ring, the substituent on the ring may also be present on the bridge.

[134] Examples of the heterocyclic compound include, but are not limited to: acridinyl, azocinyl, benzimidazolyl, benzofuranyl, benzomercaptofuranyl, benzomercaptophenyl, benzoxazolyl, benzoxazoliny, benzothiazolyl, benzotriazolyl, benzotetrazolyl, benzoisoxazolyl, benzoisothiazolyl, benzoimidazoliny, carbazolyl, 4*aH*-carbazolyl, carbolinyl, chromanyl, chromene, cinnolinyl decahydroquinolinyl, 2*H*,6*H*-1,5,2-dithiazinyl, dihydrofuro[2,3-*b*]tetrahydrofuranyl, furanyl, furazanyl, imidazolidinyl, imidazoliny, imidazolyl, 1*H*-indazolyl, indolenyl, indolinyl, indoliziny, indolyl, 3*H*-indolyl, isobenzofuranyl, isoindolyl, isoindolinyl, isoquinolinyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, methylenedioxyphenyl, morpholinyl, naphthyridinyl, octahydro-isoquinolinyl, oxadiazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, oxazolidinyl, oxazolyl, hydroxindolyl, pyrimidinyl, phenanthridinyl, phenanthrolinyl, phenazine, phenothiazine, benzoxanthinyl, phenoloxazinyl, phthalazinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, piperidonyl, 4-piperidonyl, piperonyl, pteridinyl, purinyl, pyranyl, pyrazinyl, pyrazolidinyl, pyrazolinyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyrido-oxazolyl, pyrido-imidazolyl, pyrido-thiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolinyl, 2*H*-pyrrolyl, pyrrolyl, quinazolinyl, quinolinyl, 4*H*-quinoliziny, quinoxalinyl, quinuclidinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, tetrahydroquinolinyl, tetrazolyl, 6*H*-1,2,5-thiadiazinyl, 1,2,3-thiadiazolyl, 1,2,4-thiadiazolyl, 1,2,5-thiadiazolyl, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, thianthrenyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolylthienyl, thieno-oxazolyl, thieno-thiazolyl, thieno-imidazolyl, thienyl, triazinyl, 2*H*-1,2,3-triazolyl, 1*H*-1,2,4-triazolyl, 4*H*-1,2,4-triazolyl and xanthenyl. Also included are fused-ring compounds and spiro compounds.

[135] Unless otherwise specified, the term "hydrocarbyl" or its hyponyms (e.g., alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, and aryl, etc.), by itself or as part of another substituent, refers to a linear, branched chain or cyclic hydrocarbon radical or any combination thereof. They can be fully saturated (e.g., alkyl), mono- or polyunsaturated (e.g., alkenyl, alkynyl, and aryl), can be mono-, di- or poly-substituted, can be monovalent (e.g., methyl), divalent (e.g., methylene) or multivalent (e.g., methenyl), can also include a divalent or multivalent group, have a specified number of carbon

atom (for example, C₁-C₁₂ indicates 1 to 12 carbon atoms, C₁₋₁₂ is selected from C₁, C₂, C₃, C₄, C₅, C₆, C₇, C₈, C₉, C₁₀, C₁₁ and C₁₂; C₃₋₁₂ is selected from C₃, C₄, C₅, C₆, C₇, C₈, C₉, C₁₀, C₁₁ and C₁₂). The term "hydrocarbyl" includes, but is not limited to aliphatic hydrocarbyl and aromatic hydrocarbyl. The aliphatic hydrocarbyl includes linear and cyclic hydrocarbyl, specifically includes but not limited to alkyl, alkenyl, and alkynyl. The aromatic hydrocarbyl includes but is not limited to 6-12 membered aromatic hydrocarbyl such as phenyl, naphthyl and the like. In some embodiments, the term "hydrocarbyl" refers to a linear or branched group or a combination thereof which can be fully saturated, mono- or polyunsaturated, and can include a divalent or multivalent group. Examples of the saturated hydrocarbyl group include, but are not limited to, methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, isopropyl, *n*-butyl, *tert*-butyl, isobutyl, *sec*-butyl, cyclohexyl, (cyclohexyl)methyl, cyclopropylmethyl, and the homolog or isomer of *n*-amyl, *n*-hexyl, *n*-heptyl, *n*-octyl and other atom groups. The unsaturated hydrocarbyl has one or more than one double or triple bonds. Examples of the unsaturated alkyl include but are not limited to, vinyl, 2-propenyl, butenyl, crotyl, 2-isopentenyl, 2-(butadienyl), 2,4-pentadienyl, 3-(1,4-pentadienyl), ethynyl, 1- and 3-propynyl, 3-butylnyl, and more higher homologs and isomers.

[136] Unless otherwise specified, the term "heterohydrocarbyl" or its hyponyms (such as heteroalkyl, heteroalkenyl, heteroalkynyl, and heteroaryl, etc.), by itself or as part of another substituent, refers to a stable linear, branched or cyclic hydrocarbon group or any combination thereof, which has a specified number of carbon atoms and at least one heteroatom. In some embodiments, the term "heteroalkyl" by itself or in combination with another term refers to a stable linear chain, branched hydrocarbon radical or a combination thereof which has a specified number of carbon atoms and at least one heteroatom. In a specific embodiment, a heteroatom is selected from B, O, N and S, wherein nitrogen and sulfur atoms are optionally oxidized and the nitrogen atom is optionally quaternized. The heteroatom or heteroatom group can be located at any interior position of a heterohydrocarbyl, including the position where the hydrocarbyl attaches to the rest part of the molecule. But the terms "alkoxy", "alkylamino" and "alkylthio" (or thioalkyl) are used by the conventional meaning and refer to an alkyl group connected to the rest part of the molecule via an oxygen atom, an amino or a sulfur atom respectively. Examples include, but are not limited to, -CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₃, -CH₂-CH₂-NH-CH₃, -CH₂-CH₂-N(CH₃)-CH₃, -CH₂-S-CH₂-CH₃, -CH₂-CH₂, -S(O)-CH₃, -CH₂-CH₂-S(O)₂-CH₃, -CH=CH-O-CH₃, -CH₂-CH=N-OCH₃ and -CH=CH-N(CH₃)-CH₃. Up to two consecutive heteroatoms can be present, such as, -CH₂-NH-OCH₃.

[137] Unless otherwise specified, the term "cyclohydrocarbyl", "heterocyclohydrocarbyl" or its hyponyms (such as aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, heterocycloalkenyl, cycloalkynyl, heterocycloalkynyl, etc.) by itself or in combination with another term refers to cyclized "hydrocarbyl" or "heterohydrocarbyl". Furthermore, for heterohydrocarbyl or heterocyclohydrocarbyl (e.g., heteroalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl), one heteroatom can occupy the position where the heterocycle attaches to the remainder position of the molecule. Examples

of the cycloalkyl include, but are not limited to, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, 1-cyclohexenyl, 3-cyclohexenyl, cycloheptyl and the like. Non-limiting examples of heterocycloalkyl include 1-(1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyridyl), 1-piperidinyl, 2-piperidinyl, 3-piperidinyl, 4-morpholinyl, 3-morpholinyl, tetrahydrofuran-2-yl, tetrahydrofuran-3-yl, tetrahydro-thiophen-2-yl, tetrahydro-thiophen-3-yl, 1-piperazinyl and 2-piperazinyl.

[138] Unless otherwise specified, the term "heterocycloalkyl", by itself or in conjunction with other terms, refers to a cyclized "heteroalkyl", respectively. In addition, in the case of the "heterocycloalkyl", a heteroatom can occupy the position at which the heterocycle is attached to the remainder of the molecule. In some embodiments, the heterocycloalkyl is a 4-6 membered heterocycloalkyl; in other embodiments, the heterocycloalkyl is a 5-6 membered heterocycloalkyl. Examples of the heterocycloalkyl include, but are not limited to, azetidiny, oxetanyl, thioheterobutyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrazolidinyl, imidazolidinyl, tetrahydrothiophenyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, morpholinyl, dioxoalkyl, dithiaalkyl, isoxazolidinyl, isothiazolidinyl, 1,2-oxazinyl, 1,2-thiazinyl, hexahydropyridazinyl, homopiperazinyl, homopiperidinyl or oxetanyl.

[139] Unless otherwise specified, the term "alkyl" refers to a linear chain or branched saturated hydrocarbon group, can be mono-substituted (e.g., -CH₂F) or poly-substituted (e.g., -CF₃), can be monovalent (e.g. methyl), divalent (e.g., methylene) or multivalent (e.g., methenyl). Examples of alkyl include methyl (Me), ethyl (Et), propyl (such as *n*-propyl and isopropyl), butyl (such as *n*-butyl, isobutyl, *s*-butyl, *t*-butyl), pentyl (such as *n*-pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl) and the like.

[140] Unless otherwise specified, the term "alkenyl" refers to an alkyl group having one or more than one carbon-carbon double bonds at any position on the chain, can be mono-substituted or poly-substituted, and can be monovalent, divalent or multivalent. Examples of alkenyl include ethenyl, propenyl, butenyl, pentenyl, hexenyl, butadienyl, pentadienyl, hexadienyl, and the like.

[141] Unless otherwise specified, the term "alkynyl" refers to an alkyl group having one or more than one carbon-carbon triple bonds at any position on the chain, can be mono-substituted or poly-substituted, and can be monovalent, divalent or multivalent. Examples of alkynyl include ethynyl, propynyl, butynyl, pentynyl, and the like.

[142] Unless otherwise specified, cycloalkyl includes any stable cyclic or polycyclic hydrocarbyl, and any carbon atom is saturated, can be mono-substituted or poly-substituted, and can be monovalent, divalent or multivalent. Examples of cycloalkyl include, but are not limited to, cyclopropyl, norbornanyl, [2.2.2]bicyclooctane, [4.4.0]bicyclodecanyl and the like.

[143] Unless otherwise specified, cycloalkenyl includes any stable cyclic or polycyclic hydrocarbyl having one or more than one unsaturated carbon-carbon single bonds at any position on the ring, can be mono-substituted or poly-substituted, and

can be monovalent, divalent or multivalent. Examples of the cycloalkenyl include, but are not limited to, cyclopentenyl, cyclohexenyl and the like.

[144] Unless otherwise specified, cycloalkynyl includes any stable cyclic or polycyclic hydrocarbyl having one or more carbon-carbon triple bonds at any position on the ring, can be mono-substituted or poly-substituted, and can be monovalent, divalent or multivalent.

[145] Unless otherwise specified, the term "halo" or "halogen" by itself or as part of another substituent refers to fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine atom. Furthermore, the term "haloalkyl" is meant to include monohaloalkyl and polyhaloalkyl. For example, the term "halo(C₁-C₄)alkyl" is meant to include, but not limited to, trifluoromethyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, 4-chlorobutyl, 3-bromopropyl and the like. Examples of haloalkyl include, but not limited to trifluoromethyl, trichloromethyl, pentafluoroethyl and pentachloroethyl.

[146] The term "alkoxy" represents any alkyl defined above having a specified number of carbon atoms attached by an oxygen bridge. Unless otherwise specified, C₁₋₆ alkoxy includes C₁, C₂, C₃, C₄, C₅ and C₆ alkoxy. Examples of alkoxy include, but not limited to methoxy, ethoxy, *n*-propoxy, isopropoxy, *n*-butoxy, *sec*-butoxy, *tert*-butoxy, *n*-pentyloxy and *S*-pentyloxy.

[147] Unless otherwise specified, the term "aryl" refers to a polyunsaturated aromatic substituent, can be mono-, di- or poly-substituted, can be a monovalent, divalent or multivalent, can be a single ring or a multiple ring (e.g. one to three rings; wherein at least one ring is aromatic), which are fused together or connected covalently. The term "heteroaryl" refers to an aryl (or ring) containing one to four heteroatoms. In an illustrative example, the heteroatom is selected from B, O, N and S, wherein nitrogen and sulfur atoms are optionally oxidized and nitrogen atom is optionally quaternized. A heteroaryl may attach to the rest part of a molecule via a heteroatom. Non-limiting examples of aryl or heteroaryl include phenyl, naphthyl, biphenyl, pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazinyl, oxazolyl, phenyl-oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, benzothiazolyl, purinyl, benzimidazolyl, indolyl, isoquinolyl, quinoxaliny, quinolyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, 4-biphenyl, 1-pyrrolyl, 2-pyrrolyl, 3-pyrrolyl, 3-pyrazolyl, 2-imidazolyl, 4-imidazolyl, pyrazinyl, 2-oxazolyl, 4-oxazolyl, 2-phenyl-4-oxazolyl, 5-oxazolyl, 3-isoxazolyl, 4-isoxazolyl, 5-isoxazolyl, 2-thiazolyl, 4-thiazolyl, 5-thiazolyl, 2-furyl, 3-furyl, 2-thienyl, 3-thienyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, 2-pyrimidyl, 4-pyrimidyl, 5-benzothiazolyl, purinyl, 2-benzimidazolyl, 5-indolyl, 1-isoquinolyl, 5-isoquinolyl, 2-quinoxaliny, 5-quinoxaliny, 3-quinolyl and 6-quinolyl. The substituent of any of the above aryl and heteroaryl ring system is selected from the acceptable substituent described below.

[148] Unless otherwise specified, when aryl combines with other terms (such as aryloxy, arylthio, arylalkyl), the aryl includes the aryl and heteroaryl ring as defined above. Thus, the term "aralkyl" is meant to include the group (e.g., benzyl,

phenethyl, pyridylmethyl, etc.) where an aryl is attached to an alkyl, including an alkyl where the carbon atom (e.g, methylene) has been replaced by an atom such as oxygen, for example, phenoxymethyl, 2-pyridyloxy, 3-(1-naphthyloxy)propyl, and the like.

[149] The term "leaving group" refers to a functional group or atom which can be replaced by another functional group or atom through a substitution reaction (such as affinity substitution reaction). For example, representative leaving groups include triflate; chlorine, bromine and iodine; sulfonate group, such as mesylate, tosylate, *p*-bromobenzenesulfonate, *p*-toluenesulfonates and the like; acyloxy, such as acetoxy, trifluoroacetoxy and the like.

[150] The term "protecting group" includes, but is not limited to "amino protecting group", "hydroxy protecting group" or "thio protecting group". The term "amino protecting group" refers to a protecting group suitable for blocking the side reaction on the nitrogen of an amino. Representative amino protecting groups include, but are not limited to: formyl; acyl, such as alkanoyl (e.g, acetyl, trichloroacetyl or trifluoroacetyl); alkoxycarbonyl, such as *tert*-butoxycarbonyl (Boc); arylmethoxycarbonyl such as benzyloxycarbonyl (Cbz) and 9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl (Fmoc); arylmethyl such as benzyl (Bn), trityl (Tr), 1,1-bis-(4'-methoxyphenyl)methyl; silyl such as trimethylsilyl (TMS) and *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl (TBS) and the like. The term "hydroxy protecting group" refers to a protecting group suitable for blocking the side reaction on hydroxy. Representative hydroxy protecting groups include, but are not limited to: alkyl such as methyl, ethyl and *tert*-butyl; acyl such as alkanoyl (e.g, acetyl); arylmethyl such as benzyl (Bn), *p*-methoxybenzyl (PMB), 9-fluorenylmethyl (Fm), and diphenylmethyl (benzhydryl, DPM); silyl such as trimethylsilyl (TMS) and *tert*-butyl dimethyl silyl (TBS) and the like.

[151] The compound of the invention can be prepared by a variety of synthetic methods well known to the skilled in the art, including the following enumerative embodiment, the embodiment formed by the following enumerative embodiment in combination with other chemical synthesis methods and the equivalent replacement well known to the skilled in the art. The preferred embodiment includes, but is not limited to the embodiment of the invention.

[152] All of the solvents used in the invention are commercially available. The invention adopts the abbreviating words as followed: "Aq" refers to water; "HATU" refers to *O*-(7-azabenzotriazol-1-yl)-*N,N,N',N'*-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate; "EDC" refers to *N*-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-*N'*-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride; "*m*-CPBA" refers to 3-chloroperoxybenzoic acid; "eq" refers to equivalent; "CDI" refers to carbonyldiimidazole; "DCM" refers to dichloromethane; "PE" refers to petroleum ether; "DIAD" refers to diisopropyl azodicarboxylate; "DMF" refers to *N,N*-dimethylformamide; "DMSO" refers to dimethyl sulfoxide; "EtOAc" refers to ethyl acetate; "EtOH" refers to ethanol; "MeOH" refers to methanol; "CBz" refers to

benzyloxycarbonyl, which is an amine protecting group; "BOC" refers to *tert*-butylcarbonyl, which is an amine protecting group; "HOAc" refers to acetic acid; "NaCNBH₃" refers to sodium cyanoborohydride; "r.t." refers to room temperature; "O/N" refers to overnight; "THF" refers to tetrahydrofuran; "Boc₂O" refers to di-*tert*-butyldicarbonate; "TFA" refers to trifluoroacetic acid; "DIPEA" refers to diisopropylethylamine; "SOCl₂" refers to thionyl chloride; "CS₂" refers to carbon disulfide; "TsOH" refers to *top*-toluenesulfonic acid; "NFSI" refers to *N*-fluoro-*N*-(phenylsulfonyl)benzenesulfonamide; "NCS" refers to 1-chloropyrrolidine-2,5-dione; "*n*-Bu₄NF" refers to tetrabutylammonium fluoride; "iPrOH" refers to 2-propanol; "mp" refers to melting point; "LDA" refers to diisopropylamino lithium; "EDCI" refers to carbodiimide; "HOBt" refers to 1-hydroxybenzotriazole; "Pd(dppf)Cl₂" refers to [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]palladium dichloride; "MgSO₄" refers to magnesium sulfate; "DMAP" refers to 4-dimethylaminopyridine; "EEDQ" refers to 2-ethoxy-1-ethoxycarbonyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline; "LAWESSON'S" refers to 2,4-bis(*p*-methoxyphenyl)-1,3-dithio-diphosphetane-2,4 sulfide (Lawson's reagent); "TEA" refers to triethanolamine; "TosCl" refers to *top*-toluenesulfonyl chloride; "Et₃N" refers to triethylamine; "BF₃·Et₂O" refers to boron trifluoride etherate; "Raney-Ni" refers to Raney nickel; "PPh₃" refers to triphenylphosphine; "IPA" refers to isopropanol; "DPBS" refers to Dulbecco's phosphate buffered saline; "DIEA" refers to *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine; "Pd(PPh₃)₄" refers to tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium; "*t*-BuOK" refers to potassium *tert*-butoxide.

[153] Compounds are named manually or by ChemDraw® software, the commercially available compounds use their vendor directory names.

Brief description of the drawings

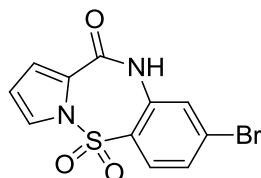
[154] Figure 1: Hepatitis B virus DNA level in plasma; broken line 1 refers to that 10% Solutol aqueous solution as a blank control was administered once a day (QD) by intragastrical gavage (PO); broken line 2 refers to that the test compound WX325 was administered twice a day (BID) at an interval of 8 hours by intragastrical gavage (PO) at a dose of 15 mg/kg; broken line 3 refers to that the test compound WX325 was administered twice a day (BID) at an interval of 8 hours by intragastrical gavage (PO) at a dose of 50 mg/kg; broken line 5 refers to that the test compound WX325 was administered twice a day (BID) at an interval of 8 hours by intragastrical gavage (PO) at a dose of 150 mg/kg; broken line 6 refers to that Tenofovir (TDF) as a positive compound was administered twice a day (BID) at an interval of 8 hours by intragastrical gavage (PO) at a dose of 15 mg/kg; LLOQ refers to the lower limit of detection; day post-first dose refers to the number of days of administration.

[155] Figure 2: Hepatitis B virus DNA level in the liver on the 28th day; Note: QD refers to once a day; BID refers to twice a day; MPK refers to mg/kg; Vehicle refers to a blank control.

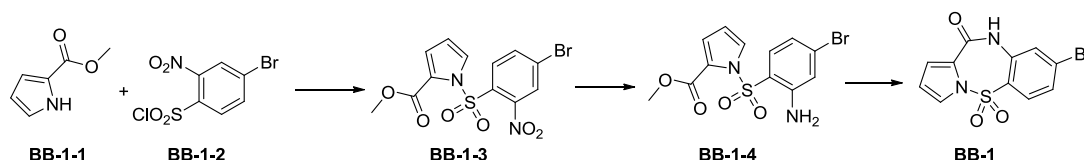
Detailed description of the preferred embodiment.

[156] The following examples further illustrate the invention, but the invention is not limited thereto. The invention has been described in detail in the text, and its specific embodiments have also been disclosed, for one skilled in the art, it is obvious to modify and improve the embodiments of the invention within the spirit and scope of the invention.

[157] Reference embodiment 1: Fraction **BB-1**



[158] Synthetic route



[159] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **BB-1-3**

[160] **BB-1-1** (40 g, 319.68 mmol) was added into a pre-dried 3 L three-necked flask under nitrogen atmosphere, and then tetrahydrofuran (500 mL) was added in. A solution of potassium *tert*-butoxide in tetrahydrofuran (1 M, 479.52 mL) was added dropwise at 0°C. After completion of the addition, the reaction solution was stirred at 0°C for 15 minutes. After 15 minutes, a solution of **BB-1-2** (115.28 g, 383.62 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (500 mL) was slowly added dropwise to the above reaction mixture at 0°C. After completion of the addition, the reaction mixture was heated to 25°C and stirred for 4.5 hours. The reaction was quenched with water (600 mL). The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (1L*3). The organic phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, followed by filtration. The solvent was removed by evaporation under reduced pressure to give a crude product of **BB-1-3**. The crude product was slurried to give **BB-1-3**. ¹H NMR (400MHz, CHLOROFORM-*d*) δ = 8.29 (d, *J*=8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.97 - 7.88 (m, 2H), 7.65 (dd, *J*=2.0, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (dd, *J*=1.9, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.36 (t, *J*=3.5 Hz, 1H), 3.74 (s, 3H).

[161] Step 2: Synthesis of compound **BB-1-4**

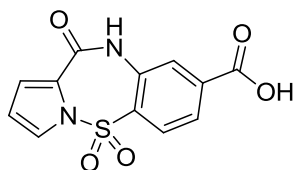
[162] Iron powder (21.02 g, 376.45 mmol) was added to a solution of **BB-1-3** (29.30 g, 75.29 mmol) in acetic acid (200.00 mL) at 18°C. The reaction mixture was then heated to 70°C and stirred for 2 hours. The solid material was removed by filtration, and the filter cake was washed with ethyl acetate. The filtrate was collected and the pH value of the filtrate was adjusted to 7-8 with saturated sodium bicarbonate, followed by extraction and separation. The organic phase was washed with saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, followed by filtration. The solvent was removed by evaporation under reduced pressure to give a

crude product of **BB-1-4**. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give **BB-1-4** (15 g). ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{CHLOROFORM-}d$) δ = 7.61 (dd, J =2.0, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (d, J =8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.01 (dd, J =1.9, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.82 (d, J =1.8 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (dd, J =1.8, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.23 (t, J =3.4 Hz, 1H), 5.15 (br s, 2H), 3.69 (s, 3H).

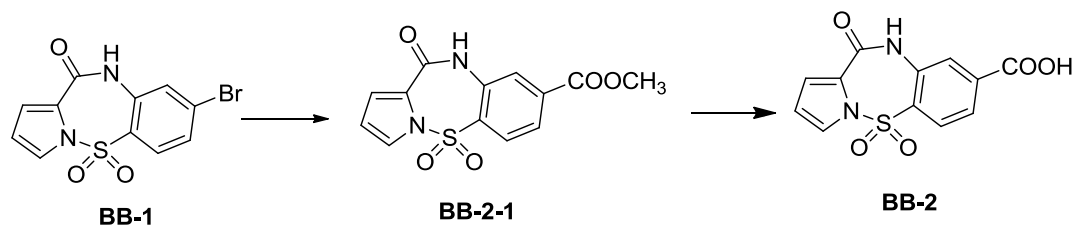
[163] Step 3: Synthesis of compound **BB-1**

[164] **BB-1-4** (57 g, 158.69 mmol) was dissolved in toluene (50 mL), and a solution of trimethylaluminum (2 M, 79.34 mL) in toluene was added in. The mixture was heated to 110°C and stirred for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, poured into 4 L of water, and then extracted with a large amount of ethyl acetate. The organic phases were combined, and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, followed by filtration. The solvent was removed by evaporation under reduced pressure to give a crude product. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give **BB-1** (48 g). ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 11.16 (s, 1H), 7.91 (d, J =8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.70 - 7.53 (m, 3H), 7.15 (dd, J =1.6, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (t, J =3.4 Hz, 1H).

[165] Reference embodiment 2: Fraction **BB-2**



[166] Synthetic route



[167] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **BB-2-1**

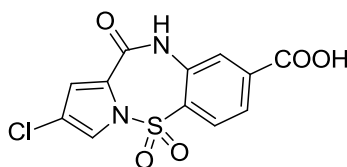
[168] **BB-1** (6 g, 18.34 mmol), triethylamine (1.86 g, 18.34 mmol, 2.54 mL), $\text{Pd(dppf)Cl}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ (1.50 g, 1.83 mmol) and a solvent of methanol (360 mL), DMF (36.00 mL) were added into a pre-dried hydrogenation flask. After completion of the addition, CO gas was introduced into the reaction system, and the mixture was stirred at 80°C for 12 hours under 50 psi. After the reaction system was cooled to room temperature, methanol and DMF were removed by evaporation under reduced pressure to give a crude product. The crude product was dissolved in ethyl acetate (800 mL). The organic phase was washed with water (300 mL * 2), and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, followed by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and give **BB-2-1**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 11.27 (s, 1H), 8.15 (d, J =8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.05 (s, 1H), 7.91 (d, J =8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.67-7.59 (m,

1H), 7.17 (dd, $J=1.7, 3.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.56 (t, $J=3.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.97-3.82 (m, 3H).

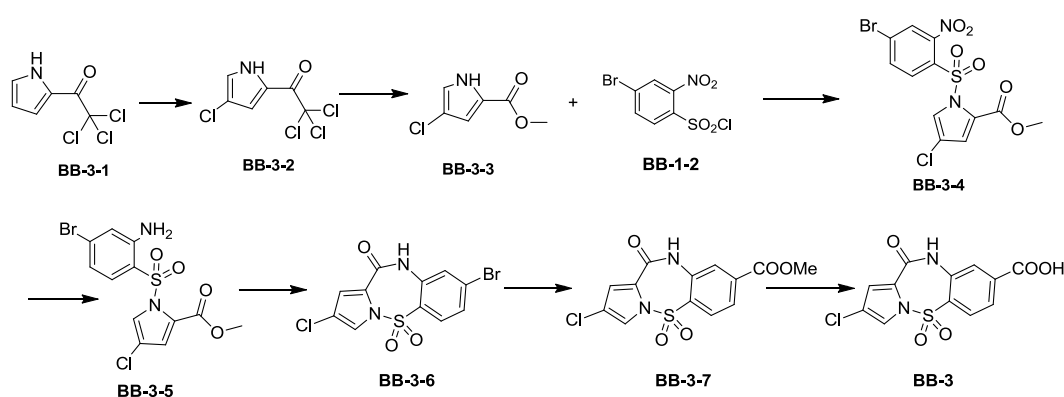
[169] Step 2: Synthesis of compound **BB-2**

[170] Raw material of **BB-2-1** (1.5 g, 4.90 mmol), lithium hydroxide monohydrate (205 mg, 4.90 mmol), tetrahydrofuran (15 mL) and water (3 mL) were added into a dry single-necked flask. The mixture was stirred at 60°C for 4 hours. The reaction solution was evaporated under reduced pressure to remove THF, followed by addition of 20 mL of water. The pH value was adjusted to about 3 with 2 M diluted hydrochloric acid. Solid was precipitated and collected by filtration to give **BB-2**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ = 11.26 (s, 1H), 8.13 (d, $J=8.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.02 (d, $J=1.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.90 (dd, $J=1.5, 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.62 (dd, $J=1.8, 3.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.16 (dd, $J=1.7, 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.55 (t, $J=3.4$ Hz, 1H).

[171] Reference embodiment 3: Fraction **BB-3**



[172] Synthetic route



[173] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **BB-3-2**

[174] **BB-3-1** (10.00 g, 47.07 mmol) and chloroform (50.00 mL) were added into a pre-dried 250 mL flask at 0°C, and then sulfonyl chloride (12.71 g, 94.14 mmol, 9.41 mL) was added dropwise. After completion of the addition, the reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 3 hours. The reaction mixture was poured into ice water (100 mL), and the aqueous phase was extracted with dichloromethane (100 mL*3). The organic phases were combined, washed to neutral with water, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give **BB-3-2**, which was directly used in the next step.

[175] Step 2: Synthesis of compound **BB-3-3**

[176] **BB-3-2** (10.00 g, 40.50 mmol) and methanol (100 mL) were added into a

pre-dried 250 mL flask, and then sodium methoxide (2.63 g, 48.60 mmol) was added in. After completion of the addition, the reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 1 hour under nitrogen atmosphere. After removal of the methanol by evaporation under reduced pressure, the mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (100 mL). The organic phase was washed with water (40 mL) and saturated brine (30 mL) successively, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give a crude product. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography to give **BB-3-3**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, CHLOROFORM- d) δ = 9.17 (br s, 1H), 6.93 - 6.90 (m, 1H), 6.82 (dd, J =1.8, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (s, 3H).

[177] Step 3: Synthesis of compound **BB-3-4**

[178] Potassium *tert*-butoxide (1 M, 62.68 mL) and tetrahydrofuran (30 mL) were added into a 250 mL pre-dried three-necked flask under nitrogen atmosphere, and then a solution of **BB-3-3** (4.00 g, 25.07 mmol, 1.00 eq) in tetrahydrofuran (40 mL) was added in dropwise at 0°C. Then the reaction system was heated to 25°C and stirred for 15 minutes, a solution of **BB-1-2** (15.07 g, 50.14 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (10.00 mL) was added dropwise at 0°C. After completion of the addition, the reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 4.5 hours. The reaction was quenched by water (150 mL). After the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to remove tetrahydrofuran, the aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate (100 mL*3), dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, followed by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give a crude product. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography to give **BB-3-4**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ = 8.53 (d, J =2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.17 (dd, J =1.9, 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.96 (d, J =2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, J =8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d, J =2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.65 (s, 3H).

[179] Step 4: Synthesis of compound **BB-3-5**

[180] **BB-3-4** (300.00 mg, 708.18 μmol) and acetic acid (3.00 mL) were added into a pre-dried vial, and then iron powder (197.76 mg, 3.54 mmol) was added in. The reaction mixture was stirred at 70°C for 40 minutes under nitrogen atmosphere. After the reaction system was cooled to room temperature, a saturated aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate was added dropwise to the reaction system until the pH of the system was adjusted to 6. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (15 mL*3), washed with saturated brine (20 mL*2), and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, followed by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give product **BB-3-5**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ = 8.23 (d, J =2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (d, J =8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (d, J =2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (d, J =1.9 Hz, 1H), 6.87 (dd, J =1.9, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.50 (s, 2H), 3.71 (s, 3H).

[181] Step 5: Synthesis of compound **BB-3-6**

[182] **BB-3-5** (1.00 g, 2.54 mmol) and toluene (10 mL) were added into a pre-dried 50 mL flask, then a solution of trimethylaluminum (2.5 M, 1.52 mL) in toluene was added in. After completion of the addition, the reaction mixture was stirred at 80°C for 1.5 hours under nitrogen atmosphere. After the reaction system was cooled to

room temperature, water (30 mL) was added to the reaction mixture to quench the reaction, and a pale yellow solid was precipitated. 2 M hydrochloric acid was added dropwise until the solid was completely dissolved. The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate (75 mL*2), and the organic phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, followed by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give product **BB-3-6**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 11.33 (s, 1H), 7.93 (d, J =8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (d, J =1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.68 - 7.64 (m, 2H), 7.21 (d, J =1.8 Hz, 1H).

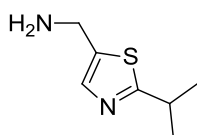
[183] Step 6: Synthesis of compound **BB-3-7**

[184] **BB-3-6** (170.00 mg, 470.13 μmol), triethylamine (71.36 mg, 705.20 μmol , 97.75 μL), $\text{Pd(dppf)Cl}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ (38.39 mg, 47.01 μmol) and methanol (10 mL), DMF (1.00 mL) were added into a pre-dried hydrogenation flask. After completion of the addition, carbon monoxide gas was introduced to the reaction system and the reaction solution was stirred at 80°C for 12 hours under 50 psi. The reaction system was cooled to room temperature, then concentrated under reduced pressure to remove methanol and DMF to give a crude product. The crude product was isolated by flash column chromatography to give **BB-3-7**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 13.78 (s, 1H), 11.45 (s, 1H), 11.53 - 11.36 (m, 1H), 8.16 (d, J =8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (d, J =1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.94 (dd, J =1.4, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, J =2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.26 - 7.18 (m, 1H), 3.91 (s, 3H).

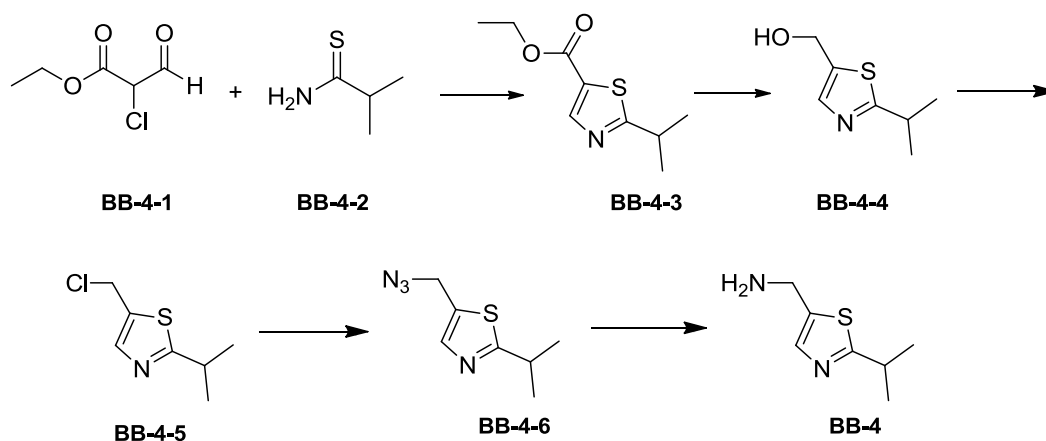
[185] Step 7: Synthesis of compound **BB-3**

[186] **BB-3-7** (50.00 mg, 146.74 μmol), diluted hydrochloric acid (6 M, 300.00 μL) and dioxane (600.00 μL) were added into a pre-dried vial. After completion of the addition, the reaction mixture was stirred at 50°C for 58 hours under nitrogen atmosphere. The solvent was removed by filtration to give product **BB-3**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 13.79 (s, 1H), 11.45 (s, 1H), 8.13 (d, J =8.3 Hz, 1H), 8.01 (s, 1H), 7.94 - 7.87 (m, 2H), 7.24 - 7.20 (m, 1H).

[187] Reference embodiment 4: Fraction **BB-4**



[188] Synthetic route



[189] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **BB-4-3**

[190] Compound **BB-4-1** (2.90 g, 19.26 mmol), **BB-4-2** (1.45 g, 14.06 mmol) and MgSO_4 (4.82 g, 40.06 mmol) were dissolved in ethanol (30 mL). The reaction mixture was heated to 85°C and stirred for 12 hours. The reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous solution of sodium carbonate (30 mL), then the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (20 mL*3). The organic phases were combined, washed with saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride (10 mL*2), and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, followed by filtration and removal of the solvent by evaporation under reduced pressure. The crude product was isolated by column chromatography to give **BB-4-3**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ = 8.30 (s, 1H), 4.29 (q, $J=7.2$ Hz, 2H), 3.32 - 3.26 (m, 1H), 1.34 (d, $J=6.9$ Hz, 6H), 1.28 (t, $J=7.1$ Hz, 3H).

[191] Step 2: Synthesis of compound **BB-4-4**

[192] A solution of **BB-4-3** (1.7 g, 8.53 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (5.00 mL) was added dropwise to the solution of lithium tetrahydroaluminum (809.39 mg, 21.33 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (5.00 mL). The reaction solution was stirred at 5°C for 2 hours, then heated to 25°C and stirred for another 12 hours. Sodium sulfate containing crystal water was added to the reaction mixture to quench the reaction, followed by filtration. The filter cake was washed with a large amount of ethyl acetate, and the filtrate was collected. The filtrate was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, followed by filtration and removal of the solvent by evaporation under reduced pressure to give **BB-4-4**, which was directly used in the next step. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{METHANOL}-d_4$) δ = 7.47 (s, 1H), 4.61 (d, $J=5.6$ Hz, 2H), 3.29 - 3.16 (m, 1H), 1.30 (d, $J=6.9$ Hz, 6H).

[193] Step 3: Synthesis of compound **BB-4-5**

[194] DMAP (15.52 mg, 127.00 μmol) and triethylamine (385.53 mg, 3.81 mmol, 528.12 μL) were added to a solution of **BB-4-4** (200.00 mg, 1.27 mmol) in dichloromethane (3.00 mL) at 0°C, and then methanesulfonyl chloride (218.22 mg, 1.91 mmol, 147.45 μL) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was gradually heated to 25°C and stirred at this temperature for 3 hours. The reaction was quenched with water (5 mL), followed by extraction with dichloromethane (10 mL * 3).

3).The organic phases were combined and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, followed by filtration. The solvent was removed by evaporation under reduced pressure to give **BB-4-5**, which was directly used in the next step.

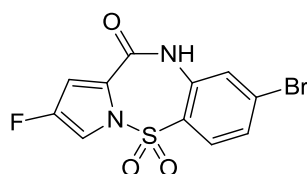
[195] Step 4: Synthesis of compound **BB-4-6**

[196] Sodium azide (148.22 mg, 2.28 mmol) was added to the solution of **BB-4-5** (200.00 mg, 1.14 mmol) in DMF (2.00 mL) at 25°C. The reaction mixture was heated to 80°C and stirred for 16 hours. The reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous solution of sodium carbonate (2.0 mL), followed by extraction with ethyl acetate (5 mL*3). The organic phases were combined and washed with saturated sodium chloride, and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, followed by filtration and removal of the solvent by evaporation under reduced pressure. The crude product was isolated by flash column chromatography to give **BB-4-6**. ¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ = 7.76 - 7.59 (m, 1H), 4.69 (s, 2H), 3.26 (td, *J*=6.8, 13.7 Hz, 1H), 1.32 (d, *J*=6.8 Hz, 6H).

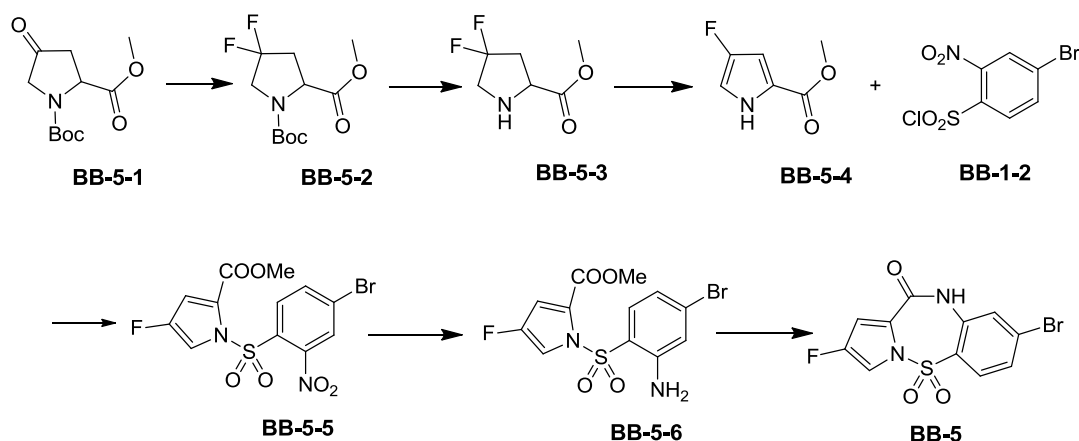
[197] Step 5: Synthesis of compound **BB-4**

[198] Triphenylphosphine (259.05 mg, 987.66 μ mol) was added to the solution of **BB-4-6** (90.00 mg, 493.83 μ mol) in tetrahydrofuran (2.00 mL) and water (400.00 μ L). The reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 2 hours. The solvent was removed by evaporation under reduced pressure to give a crude product. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography to give **BB-4**, which was directly used in the next step.

[199] Reference embodiment 5: Fraction **BB-5**



[200] Synthetic route



[201] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **BB-5-2**

[202] Compound **BB-5-1** (9.70 g, 39.88 mmol) and dichloromethane (100.00 mL) were added to a dry 500 mL three-necked flask, and the system was cooled to -78°C, followed by addition of DAST (25.71 g, 159.52 mmol, 21.07 mL) dropwise. After completion of the addition, the mixture was heated to 25°C and stirred for 4 hours. The reaction system was cooled to 0°C, and a saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate was added dropwise to adjust the pH of the system to about 10. The dichloromethane phase was collected, and the aqueous phase was extracted with dichloromethane (50 mL * 2). The organic phases were combined and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, followed by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give **BB-5-2**.

[203] Step 2: Synthesis of compound **BB-5-3**

[204] Compound **BB-5-2** (9.05 g, 34.12 mmol) and a solution of 4 M hydrogen chloride in ethyl acetate (100.00 mL) were added into a dry 500 mL flask. The mixture was heated to 25°C and stirred for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to give **BB-5-3**, which was directly used in the next step.

[205] Step 3: Synthesis of compound **BB-5-4**

[206] Compound **BB-5-3** (6.88 g, 34.13 mmol), manganese dioxide (11.87 g, 136.51 mmol) and tetrahydrofuran (100 mL) were added into a dry single-necked flask, and purged with nitrogen gas for three times. The single-necked flask was placed in an oil bath at 70°C and the reaction mixture was stirred for 4 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give a crude product as a brown solid. The crude product was purified with silica gel column chromatography to give **BB-5-4**.

[207] Step 4: Synthesis of compound **BB-5-5**

[208] A solution of potassium *tert*-butoxide in tetrahydrofuran (1 M, 64.63 mL) was added into a dry 500 mL three-necked flask, and a solution of compound **BB-5-4** (3.7 g, 25.85 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (60 mL) was added dropwise to the system at 0°C. The system was stirred at 25°C for 15 minutes, followed by addition of a solution of compound **BB-1-2** (15.54 g, 51.71 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (40 mL) dropwise at 0°C. Finally, the three-necked flask was placed in an oil bath at 25°C and stirred for 5 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered, and the filter cake was washed with ethyl acetate (100 mL). The filtrate was concentrated to give a crude product, which was purified with silica gel column chromatography to give **BB-5-5**. ¹H NMR (400MHz, CHLOROFORM-*d*) δ = 8.29 (d, *J*=8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.98 - 7.91 (m, 2H), 7.44 (dd, *J*=2.3, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 6.90 (d, *J*=2.2 Hz, 1H), 3.75 (s, 3H).

[209] Step 5: Synthesis of compound **BB-5-6**

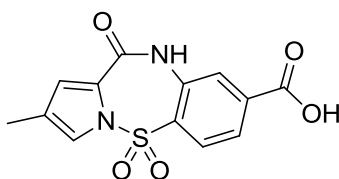
[210] Compound **BB-5-5** (900 mg, 2.21 mmol), iron powder (493.76 mg, 8.84

mmol) and acetic acid (5 mL) were added into a dry single-necked flask, and purged with nitrogen gas for three times. The reaction was then carried out in an oil bath at 70°C while stirring for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was hot filtered through a five-hole funnel padded with diatomite. The filter cake was washed with dichloromethane (10 mL), and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give **BB-5-6**.

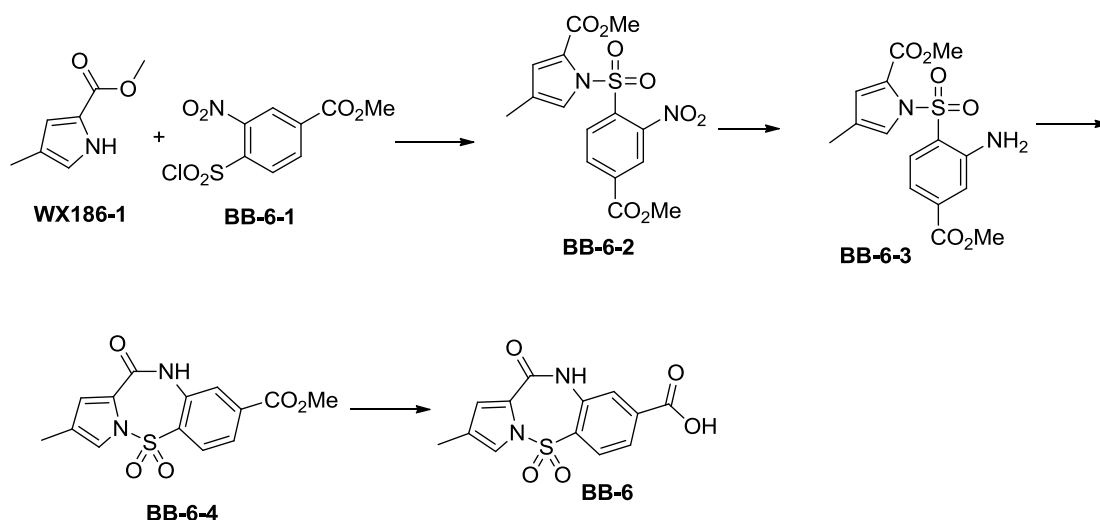
[211] Step 6: Synthesis of compound **BB-5**

[212] Compound **BB-5-6** (1.1 g, 2.92 mmol) and toluene (10 mL) were added into a dry single-necked flask, and purged with nitrogen gas for three times, followed by addition of a solution of trimethylaluminum in toluene (2.5 M, 1.75 mL). The reaction was then carried out in an oil bath at 110°C while stirring for 2 hours. 10 mL of water was added to the reaction system, followed by extraction with ethyl acetate (30 mL * 3). The organic phases were combined, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, followed by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give **BB-5**.

[213] Reference embodiment 6: Fraction **BB-6**



[214] Synthetic route



[215] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **BB-6-2**

[216] Potassium *tert*-butoxide (1 M, 39.17 mL) and THF (50 mL) were added into a pre-dried 500 mL three-necked flask, and then vacuumized and purged with nitrogen gas for three times. After the mixture was cooled to 0°C, a solution of **WX186-1** (5 g, 32.64 mmol) in THF (50 mL) was added dropwise at a temperature of

0-5°C. After completion of the addition, the solution was heated to 25°C and stirred for 20 minutes, and the mixture became a white suspension. After cooling down to 0°C, a solution of **BB-6-1** (10.95 g, 39.17 mmol) in THF (100 mL) was slowly added dropwise below 5°C. The color of the solution turned deep red. After completion of the addition, the solution was heated to 25°C and stirred for 12 hours, and the color of the solution turned yellow. The reaction mixture was poured into 300 mL of water to quench the reaction, extracted with ethyl acetate (300 mL). The combined organic phase was washed with 250 mL saturated brine and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, followed by filtration. The filtrate was collected and evaporated under reduced pressure to remove the solvent to give **BB-6-2**.

[217] Step 2: Synthesis of compound **BB-6-3**

[218] The raw material **BB-6-2** (12.5 g, 31.54 mmol) and acetic acid (250 mL) were added into a pre-dried 500 mL three-necked flask. After the solid was completely dissolved, iron powder (7.05 g, 126.14 mmol) was added. The reaction was carried out at 70°C for 5 hours. The reaction mixture was hot filtered through diatomite, and the filtrate was washed with 500 mL EtOAc. The filtrate was collected, and evaporated under reduced pressure to remove the solvent to give a crude product of **BB-6-3**, which was directly used in the next step.

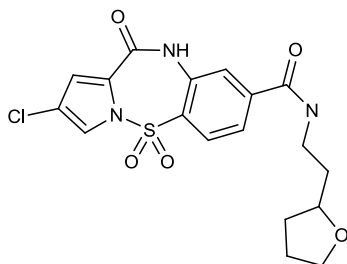
[219] Step 3: Synthesis of compound **BB-6-4**

[220] The raw material of **BB-6-3** (14 g, 38.21 mmol) and toluene (150 mL) were added into a pre-dried 250 mL single-necked flask, followed by slow addition of trimethylaluminum (2 M, 28.66 mL). After completion of the addition, the reaction mixture was stirred at 110°C for 5 hours. 300 mL of saturated aqueous solution of sodium dihydrogen phosphate was added to quench the reaction, followed by addition of 500 mL of EtOAc. The mixture was stirred thoroughly, followed by filtration through diatomite. The filtrate was partitioned, and the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (2*300 mL). The organic phases were combined, washed with 250 mL of saturated brine, and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, followed by filtration. The filtrate was collected, and evaporated under reduced pressure to remove the solvent to give **BB-6-4**.

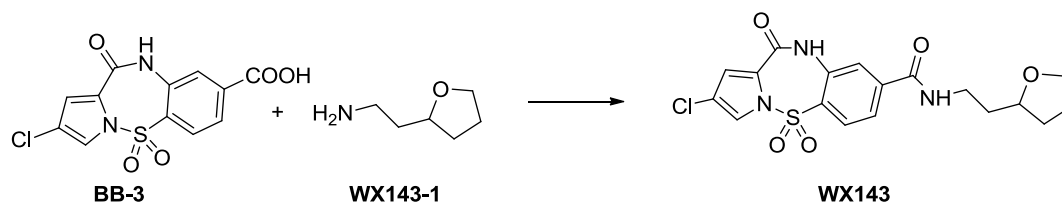
[221] Step 4: Synthesis of compound **BB-6**

[222] The raw material **BB-6-4** (9 g, 28.10 mmol) and THF (90 mL) were added into a pre-dried 250 mL single-necked flask, followed by addition of a solution of LiOH·H₂O (2.36 g, 56.20 mmol) in water (25 mL), and the color of the solution turned dark red. The reaction was carried out at 25°C for 2 hours. 1 M HCl was added to the solution until the pH value was equal to 2-3, then the mixture was cooled down under an ice bath. Then a solid was precipitated, and the mixture was stirred for a while, followed by filtration. The filter cake was washed with 50 mL of ice water. The obtained solid was dried with an oil pump to give **BB-6**.

[223] Embodiment 1: **WX143**



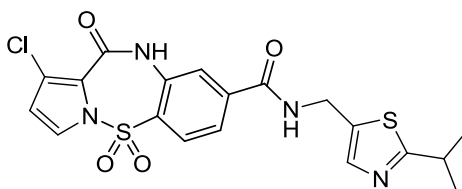
[224] Synthetic route



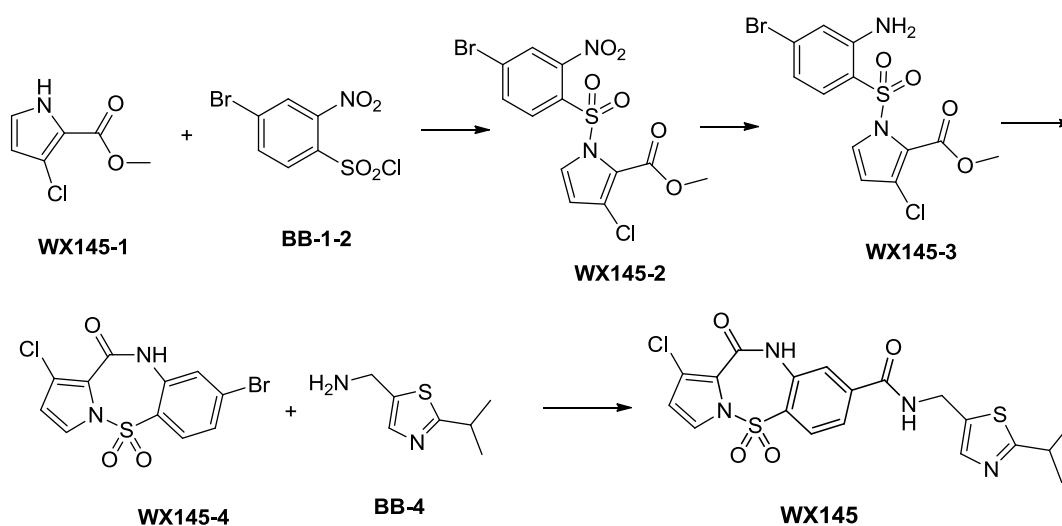
[225] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX143**

[226] **BB-3** (15.00 mg, 45.91 μ mol), EDCI (13.20 mg, 68.86 μ mol), HOBt (9.31 mg, 68.86 μ mol), DIPEA (10.68 mg, 82.64 μ mol) and DMF (1.00 mL) were added into a pre-dried vial, then **WX143-1** (6.96 mg, 45.91 μ mol, 1.00 eq) was added in at 0°C. After completion of the addition, the reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 12 hours under nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was filtered to give a crude product which was isolated by HPLC to give **WX143**.

[227] Embodiment 2: **WX145**



[228] Synthetic route



[229] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX145-2**

[230] Potassium *tert*-butoxide (1 M in THF, 15.67 mL) was added into a pre-dried 100 mL flask, followed by addition of tetrahydrofuran (15 mL). A solution of **WX145-1** (1.00 g, 6.27 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (15 mL) was slowly added dropwise to the reaction mixture at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 20°C for 15 minutes, followed by slow dropwise addition of a solution of **BB-1-2** (3.77 g, 12.54 mmol, 2.00 eq) in tetrahydrofuran (20 mL) at 0°C. The system was returned to 20°C and stirred for 4.5 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and water (1:1, 100 mL), and the aqueous phase was washed with ethyl acetate (100 mL*2). The organic phases were combined, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated and isolated by column chromatography to give **WX145-2**. ¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ = 8.54 (d, *J*=2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (dd, *J*=2.0, 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.85 - 7.79 (m, 2H), 6.76 (d, *J*=3.7 Hz, 1H), 3.66 (s, 3H).

[231] Step 2: Synthesis of compound **WX145-3**

[232] The raw material of **WX145-2** (450.00 mg, 1.06 mmol) and acetic acid (2.00 mL) were added into a dry vial, followed by addition of iron powder (296.01 mg, 5.30 mmol). The reaction system was purged with nitrogen gas for three times. Then the mixture was heated to 70°C and stirred for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to give a crude product. The crude product was purified with column chromatography to give **WX145-3**. ¹H NMR (400MHz, METHANOL-*d*₄) δ = 7.55 (d, *J*=3.5 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, *J*=8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.96 - 6.84 (m, 2H), 6.32 (d, *J*=3.5 Hz, 1H), 5.20 (br s, 2H), 3.85 (s, 3H).

[233] Step 3: Synthesis of compound **WX145-4**

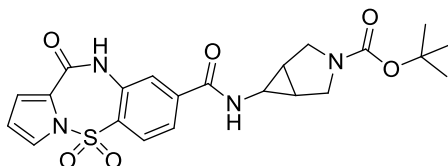
[234] **WX145-3** (410.00 mg, 1.04 mmol) and toluene (1.00 mL) were added into a dry 100 mL vial, followed by addition of a solution of trimethylaluminum (2.5 M, 624.94 μ L) in toluene. The reaction system was purged with nitrogen for three times and then heated to 110°C and stirred for 1.5 hours. The reaction was quenched by addition of water and ethyl acetate (1:1, 10 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate (5 mL*3). The organic phases were combined, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give a crude product. The crude product was purified with column chromatography to give **WX145-4**. ¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ = 11.30 (s, 1H), 7.91 (d, *J*=8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.67 - 7.62 (m, 3H), 6.68 (d, *J*=3.5 Hz, 1H).

[235] Step 4: Synthesis of compound **WX145**

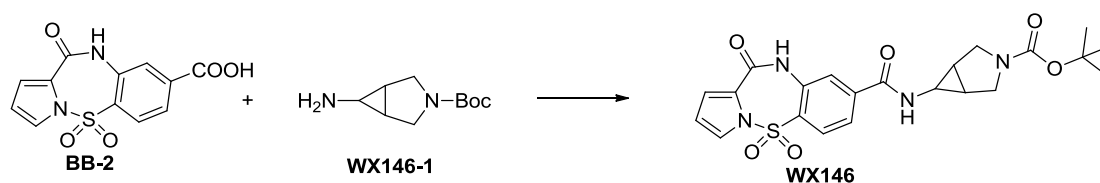
[236] **WX145-4** (50.00 mg, 138.27 μ mol) and **BB-4** (23.77 mg, 152.10 μ mol) were dissolved in DMF (3.00 mL), followed by addition of triethylamine (13.99 mg, 138.27 μ mol, 19.16 μ L) and Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (10.12 mg, 13.83 μ mol). The reaction system was purged with argon gas for three times, then purged with carbon monoxide gas three times and pressurized to 50 psi. The reaction mixture was heated to 80°C and stirred for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and

concentrated directly to give a crude product. The crude product was isolated by HPLC to give **WX145**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 11.36 (s, 1H), 9.49 - 9.43 (m, 1H), 8.10 (d, J =8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.82 (d, J =8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, J =3.3 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 6.68 (d, J =3.3 Hz, 1H), 4.62 (d, J =5.7 Hz, 2H), 3.21 (td, J =7.0, 13.8 Hz, 1H), 1.28 (d, J =6.8 Hz, 6H).

[237] Embodiment 3: WX146



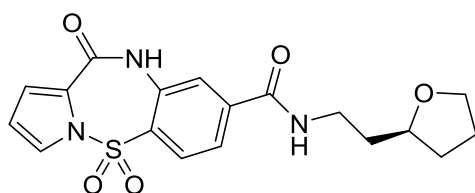
[238] Synthetic route



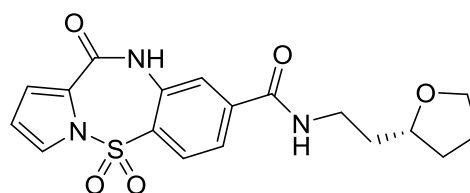
[239] Step 1: Synthesis of compound WX146

[240] The synthesis of compound **WX146** was referred to the synthesis of **WX143** in Embodiment 1. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 11.22 (s, 1H), 8.85 (d, J =4.2 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, J =8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (s, 1H), 7.77 (d, J =8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d, J =1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.18 - 7.11 (m, 1H), 6.54 (t, J =3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.53 (d, J =11.0 Hz, 2H), 3.40 - 3.32 (m, 3H), 1.79 (br s, 2H), 1.39 (s, 9H).

[241] Embodiment 4: WX170 and WX171

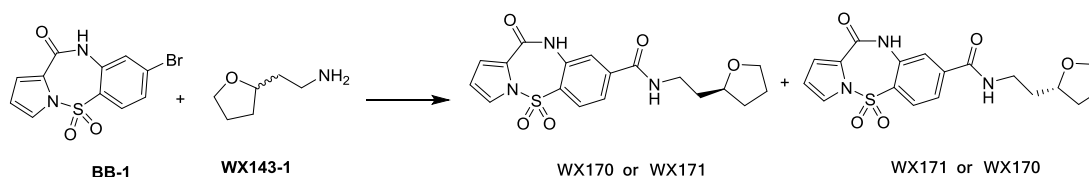


WX170 or WX171



WX171 or WX170

[242] Synthetic route



[243] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX170** and **WX171**

[244] The synthesis of the compounds **WX170** and **WX171** was referred to the step 4 of the synthesis of **WX145** in Embodiment2.

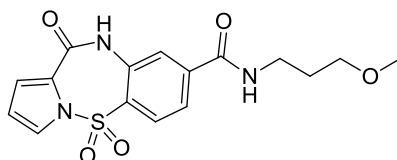
[245] Compound **WX170**: ^1H NMR(400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 11.22 (s, 1H), 8.77 (br t, $J=5.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, $J=8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.86 (d, $J=1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.78 (dd, $J=1.5$, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, $J=2.0$, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, $J=1.5$, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, $J=3.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.82 - 3.69 (m, 2H), 3.63 - 3.53 (m, 1H), 3.33 - 3.25 (m, 2H), 2.01 - 1.89 (m, 1H), 1.88 - 1.74 (m, 2H), 1.73 - 1.65 (m, 2H), 1.49 - 1.28 (m, 1H);

[246] Compound **WX171**: ^1H NMR(400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 11.22 (s, 1H), 8.77 (br t, $J=5.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, $J=8.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.86 (d, $J=1.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.78 (dd, $J=1.3$, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, $J=1.8$, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, $J=1.8$, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, $J=3.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.90 - 3.68 (m, 2H), 3.65 - 3.53 (m, 1H), 3.33 - 3.25 (m, 2H), 1.99 - 1.91 (m, 1H), 1.86 - 1.75 (m, 2H), 1.69 (q, $J=6.9$ Hz, 2H), 1.47 - 1.34 (m, 1H).

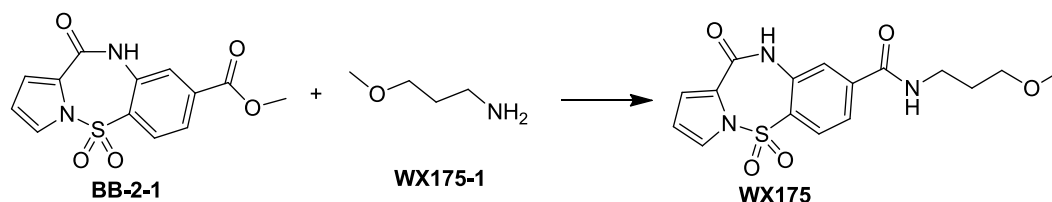
[247] Chiral resolution conditions: chiral column: OJ (250 mm* 30 mm, 5 μm); mobile phase: 0.1% ammonia solution/ethanol; flow rate: 60 mL/min; column temperature: 40°C.

[248] Retention time of compound **WX171**: 3.949 min (peak 2); retention time of compound **WX170**: 3.658 min (peak 1).

[249] Embodiment 5: **WX175**



[250] Synthetic route

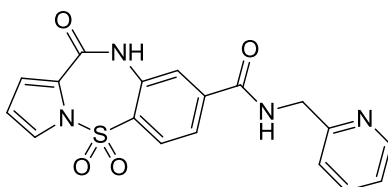


[251] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX175**

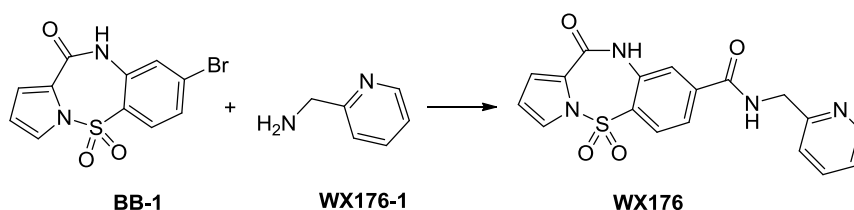
[252] **BB-2-1** (85.00 mg, 277.51 μmol) and compound **WX175-1** (24.74 mg, 277.51 μmol , 28.44 μL) were added into a pre-dried 50 mL flask, followed by addition of toluene (5.00 mL). A solution of trimethylaluminum (2 M, 208.13 μL) in toluene was then slowly added to the reaction mixture at 25°C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 110°C for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and water (1:1, 20 mL), and the aqueous phase was washed with ethyl acetate (20 mL*2). The organic phases were combined, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The crude product was isolated by pre-HPLC to give

WX175. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 8.79 (br t, J =5.4 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, J =8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.79 (dd, J =1.5, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (dd, J =1.6, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (dd, J =1.8, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 6.55 (t, J =3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.37 - 3.34 (m, 2H), 3.32 - 3.27 (m, 2H), 3.23 (s, 3H), 1.75 (q, J =6.7 Hz, 2H).

[253] Embodiment 6: **WX176**



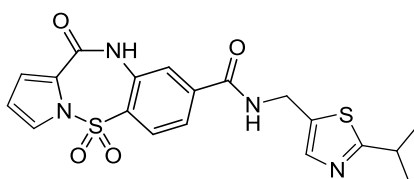
[254] Synthetic route



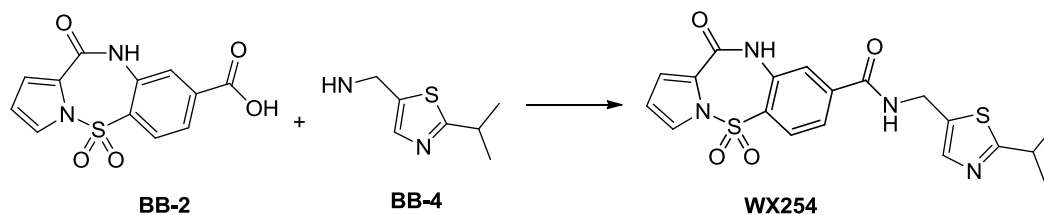
[255] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX176**

[256] The synthesis of the compounds **WX176** was referred to the step 4 of the synthesis of **WX145** in Embodiment 2. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{METHANOL-}d_4$) δ = 8.52 (br d, J =4.3 Hz, 1H), 8.17 (d, J =8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.90 - 7.80 (m, 3H), 7.55 (dd, J =1.8, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 7.49 - 7.44 (m, 1H), 7.35 (dd, J =5.3, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (dd, J =1.6, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.52 (t, J =3.3 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (s, 2H).

[257] Embodiment 7: **WX254**



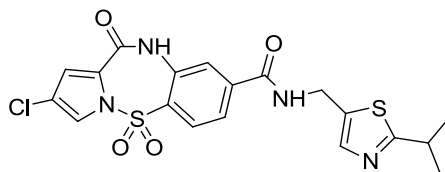
[258] Synthetic route



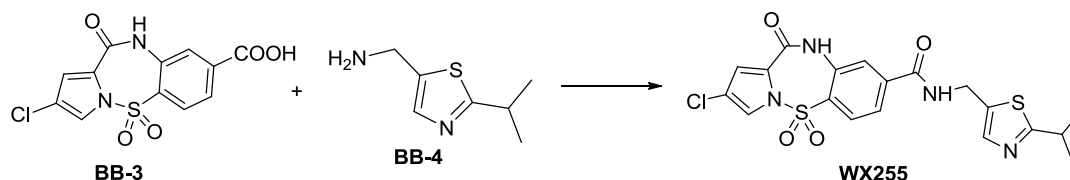
[259] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX254**

[260] The synthesis of compound **WX254** was referred to the synthesis of **WX143** in Embodiment 1. ^1H NMR (400MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ = 11.21 (s, 1H), 9.44 (t, J =5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, J =8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.80 (dd, J =1.2, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, J =1.8, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 7.15 (dd, J =1.5, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, J =3.3 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (d, J =5.7 Hz, 2H), 3.20 (t, J =6.8 Hz, 1H), 1.28 (d, J =6.8 Hz, 6H).

[261] Embodiment 8: **WX255**



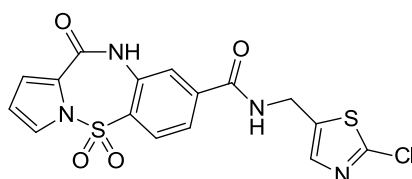
[262] Synthetic route



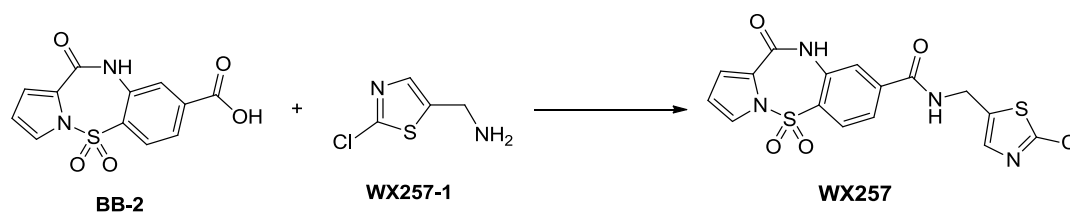
[263] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX255**

[264] The synthesis of compound **WX255** was referred to the synthesis of **WX143** in Embodiment 1. ^1H NMR (400MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ = 11.40 (br s, 1H), 9.51 (br s, 1H), 8.11 (d, J =8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.89 - 7.82 (m, 2H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 7.20 (d, J =1.9 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (br d, J =5.6 Hz, 2H), 3.20 (quin, J =6.8 Hz, 1H), 1.28 (d, J =6.9 Hz, 6H).

[265] Embodiment 9: **WX257**



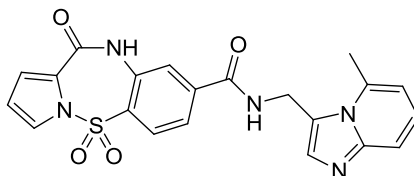
[266] Synthetic route



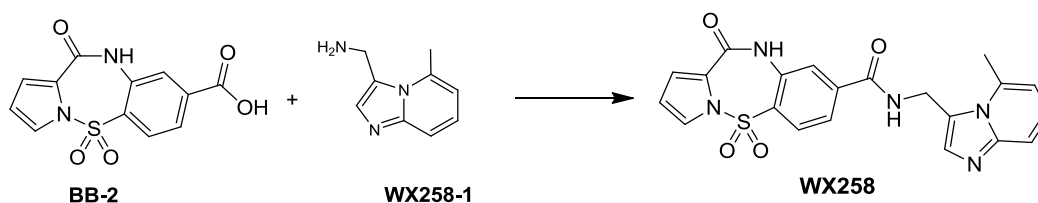
[267] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX257**

[268] The synthesis of compound **WX257** was referred to the synthesis of **WX143** in Embodiment 1. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 11.21 (s, 1H), 9.53 (t, J =5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (d, J =8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, J =1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (dd, J =1.5, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.63 - 7.58 (m, 2H), 7.15 (dd, J =1.7, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.57 - 6.52 (m, 1H), 4.60 (d, J =5.5 Hz, 2H).

[269] Embodiment 10: **WX258**



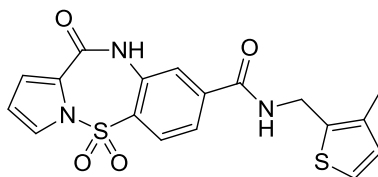
[270] Synthetic route



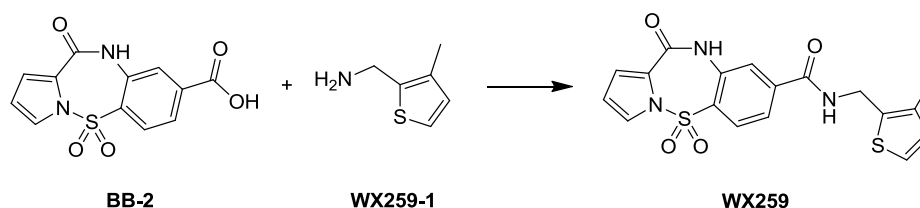
[271] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX258**

[272] The synthesis of compound **WX258** was referred to the synthesis of **WX143** in Embodiment 1. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 11.42 - 11.12 (m, 1H), 9.69 - 9.28 (m, 1H), 8.19 (s, 1H), 8.11 (d, J =8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (d, J =1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (dd, J =1.1, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (br d, J =3.7 Hz, 2H), 7.61 (dd, J =1.7, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (br s, 1H), 7.14 (dd, J =1.8, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, J =3.3 Hz, 1H), 5.07 (d, J =4.4 Hz, 2H), 2.99 (s, 3H).

[273] Embodiment 11: **WX259**



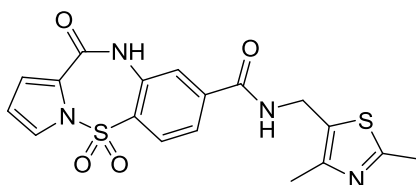
[274] Synthetic route



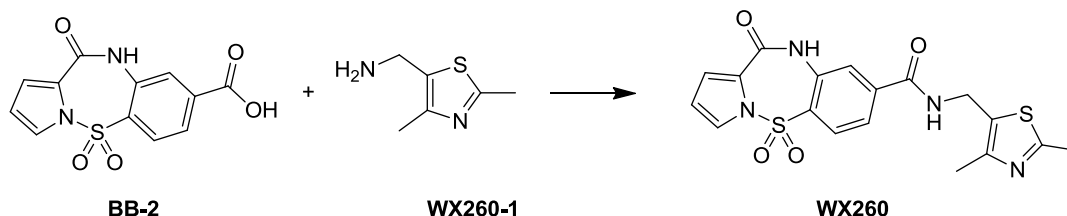
[275] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX259**

[276] The synthesis of compound **WX259** was referred to the synthesis of **WX143** in Embodiment 1. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 11.21 (s, 1H), 9.32 (t, J =5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (d, J =8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, J =1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (dd, J =1.5, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, J =1.8, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (d, J =5.1 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, J =1.8, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 6.84 (d, J =5.1 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, J =3.3 Hz, 1H), 4.55 (d, J =5.7 Hz, 2H), 2.22 (s, 3H).

[277] Embodiment 12: **WX260**



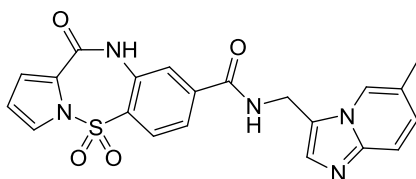
[278] Synthetic route



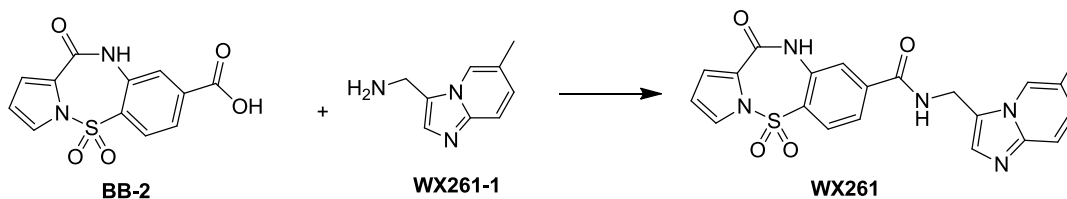
[279] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX260**

[280] The synthesis of compound **WX260** was referred to the synthesis of **WX143** in Embodiment 1. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 11.23 (s, 1H), 9.54 (t, J =5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, J =8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, J =1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (dd, J =1.4, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (dd, J =1.8, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (dd, J =1.8, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (t, J =3.4 Hz, 1H), 4.53 (d, J =5.7 Hz, 2H), 2.67 - 2.62 (m, 3H), 2.38 (s, 3H).

[281] Embodiment 13: **WX261**



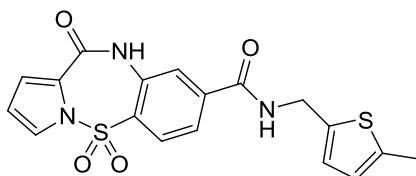
[282] Synthetic route



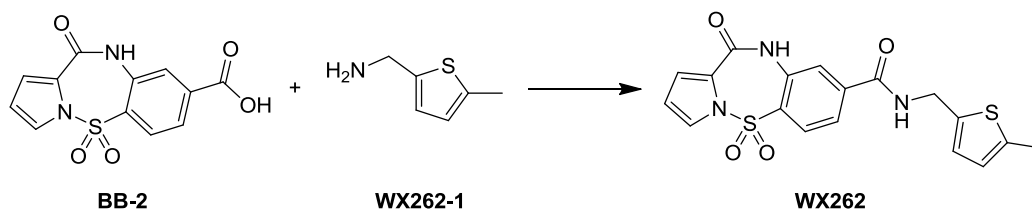
[283] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX261**

[284] The synthesis of compound **WX261** was referred to the synthesis of **WX143** in Embodiment 1. ^1H NMR (400MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ = 11.25 (s, 1H), 9.69 (t, J =5.2 Hz, 1H), 8.92 (s, 1H), 8.18 (s, 1H), 8.20 - 8.16 (m, 1H), 8.20 - 8.16 (m, 1H), 8.20 - 8.16 (m, 1H), 8.11 (d, J =8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.95 - 7.82 (m, 4H), 7.60 (dd, J =1.8, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (dd, J =1.7, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (t, J =3.3 Hz, 1H), 4.88 (d, J =5.3 Hz, 2H), 2.44 (s, 3H).

[285] Embodiment 14: **WX262**



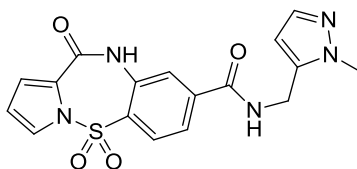
[286] Synthetic route



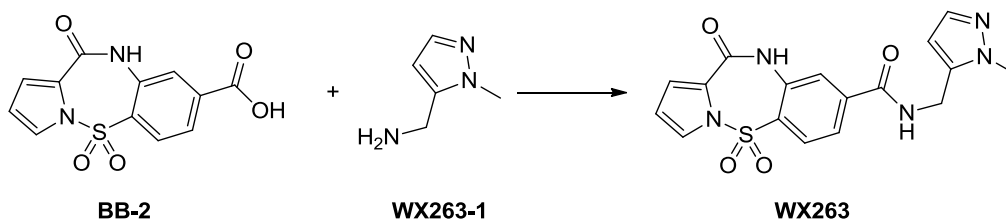
[287] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX262**

[288] The synthesis of compound **WX262** was referred to the synthesis of **WX143** in Embodiment 1. ^1H NMR (400MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ = 11.21 (s, 1H), 9.37 (t, J =5.8 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, J =8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, J =1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (dd, J =1.4, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, J =1.5, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, J =1.7, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (d, J =3.3 Hz, 1H), 6.62 (dd, J =1.1, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, J =3.3 Hz, 1H), 4.53 (d, J =5.7 Hz, 2H), 2.38 (s, 3H).

[289] Embodiment 15: **WX263**



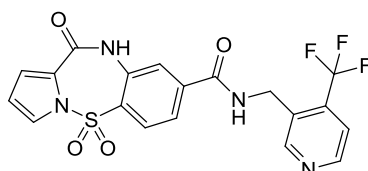
[290] Synthetic route



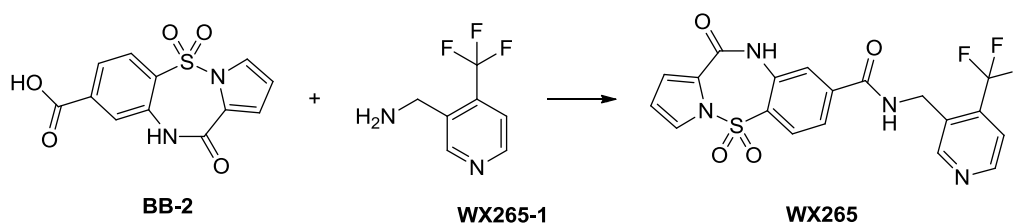
[291] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX263**

[292] The synthesis of compound **WX263** was referred to the synthesis of **WX143** in Embodiment 1. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 11.22 (s, 1H), 9.31 (br t, J =5.5 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, J =8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.83 (dd, J =1.4, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, J =1.6, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (d, J =1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, J =1.6, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, J =3.4 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (d, J =1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.52 (d, J =5.5 Hz, 2H), 3.81 (s, 3H).

[293] Embodiment 16: **WX265**



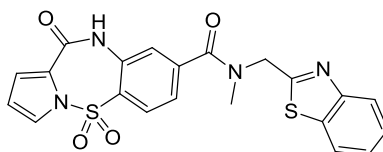
[294] Synthetic route



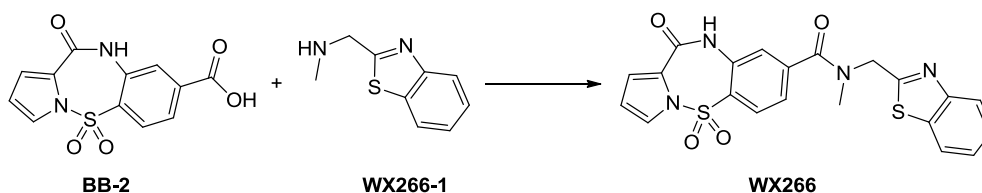
[295] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX265**

[296] The synthesis of compound **WX265** was referred to the synthesis of **WX143** in Embodiment 1. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 11.24 (s, 1H), 9.48 - 9.40 (m, 1H), 8.86 - 8.75 (m, 2H), 8.14 (d, J =8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.86 (br d, J =8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d, J =5.0 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (br d, J =1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.21 - 7.10 (m, 1H), 6.54 (t, J =3.3 Hz, 1H), 4.69 (br d, J =4.6 Hz, 2H).

[297] Embodiment 17: **WX266**



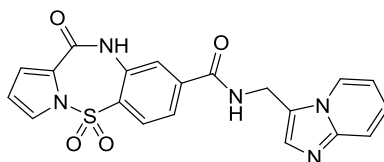
[298] Synthetic route



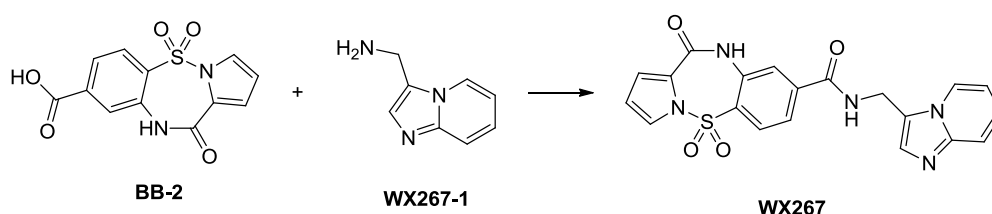
[299] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX266**

[300] The synthesis of compound **WX266** was referred to the synthesis of **WX143** in Embodiment 1. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ = 11.22 (s, 1H), 8.17 - 7.97 (m, 3H), 7.65 - 7.59 (m, 1H), 7.58 - 7.44 (m, 4H), 7.22 - 7.10 (m, 1H), 6.55 (br s, 1H), 5.18 - 4.83 (m, 2H), 3.10 - 3.00 (m, 3H).

[301] Embodiment 18: **WX267**



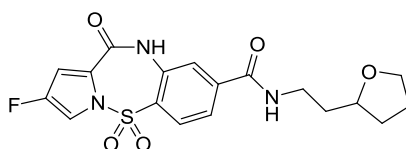
[302] Synthetic route



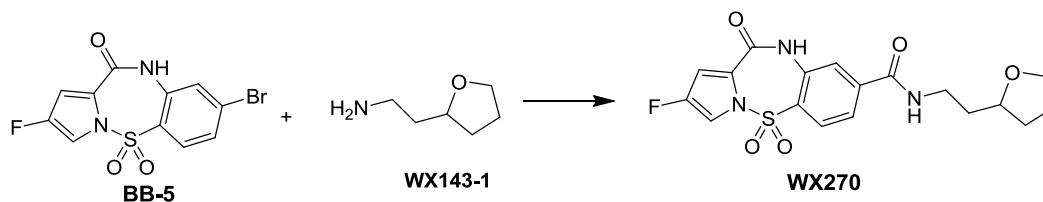
[303] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX267**

[304] The synthesis of compound **WX267** was referred to the synthesis of **WX143** in Embodiment 1. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ = 11.25 (s, 1H), 9.60 (br s, 1H), 8.98 (br d, $J=6.8$ Hz, 1H), 8.24 (s, 1H), 8.12 (d, $J=8.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.03 - 7.96 (m, 2H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.85 (br d, $J=8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.64 - 7.54 (m, 2H), 7.14 (br d, $J=1.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.58 - 6.49 (m, 1H), 4.93 (br d, $J=4.9$ Hz, 2H).

[305] Embodiment 19: **WX270**



[306] Synthetic route

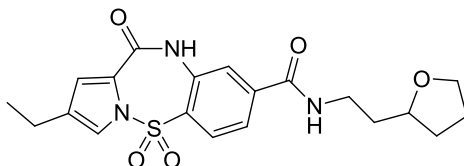


[307] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX270**

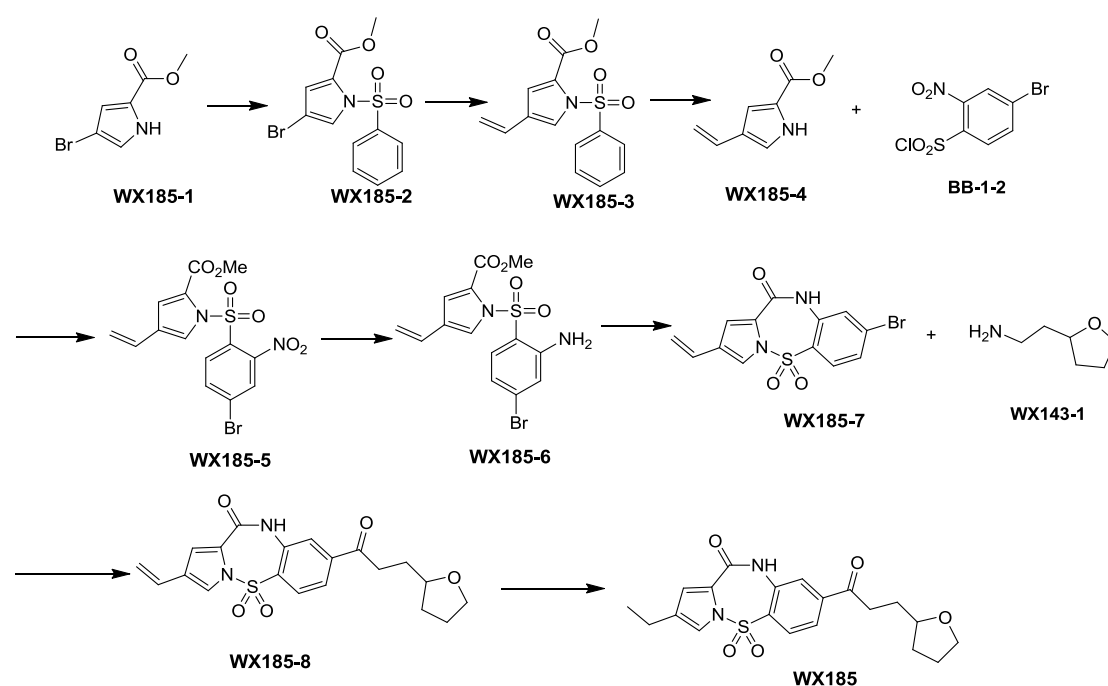
[308] The synthesis of compound **WX270** was referred to the step 4 of the synthesis of **WX145** in Embodiment 2. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ = 11.39 (s, 1H), 8.82 (br t, $J=5.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.09 (d, $J=8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.82 (d, $J=9.0$ Hz,

1H), 7.74 - 7.68 (m, 1H), 7.14 (d, $J=1.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.83 - 3.70 (m, 2H), 3.63 - 3.54 (m, 1H), 3.31 - 3.25 (m, 2H), 2.02 - 1.90 (m, 1H), 1.86 - 1.74 (m, 2H), 1.69 (m, 2H), 1.48 - 1.33 (m, 1H).

[309] Embodiment 20: **WX185**



[310] Synthetic route



[311] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX185-2**

[312] **WX185-1** (5 g, 24.51 mmol) was dissolved in dichloromethane (60 mL), then triethylamine (5.46 g, 53.92 mmol, 7.50 mL) and DMAP (299.40 mg, 2.45 mmol) were added, followed by the addition of benzyloxycarbonyl chloride (4.76 g, 26.96 mmol, 3.45 mL). The reaction was heated to 30°C and stirred for 5 hours. Dichloromethane (100 mL) was added to the reaction mixture, and the reaction mixture was washed with 2 M dilute hydrochloric acid (30 mL * 2). The dichloromethane phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure to remove the solvent. The crude product was purified with silica gel column chromatography to give **WX185-2**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ = 8.06 (td, $J=2.2$, 4.4 Hz, 2H), 7.79 (d, $J=7.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.72 - 7.65 (m, 2H), 7.19 (d, $J=2.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.69 (s, 3H).

[313] Step 2: Synthesis of compound **WX185-3**

[314] **WX185-3** (9 g, 26.15 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (60 mL), followed by addition of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (1.51 g, 1.31 mmol) and tri-*tert*-butyl(vinyl)tin (10.78 g, 33.99 mmol, 9.89 mL). The reaction system was purged with nitrogen for three times and the reaction was heated to 100°C and stirred for 24 hours. A solution of cesium fluoride (8 g dissolved in 50 mL of water) was added to the reaction mixture, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 6 hours, followed by addition of ethyl acetate (100 mL) and washing with water (50 mL*2). The ethyl acetate phase was filtered (some solid organic material was contained in EA phase), and the filtrate was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give **WX185-3**. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ = 8.03 - 7.98 (m, 2H), 7.94 (d, *J*=1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d, *J*=7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (d, *J*=8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (d, *J*=1.9 Hz, 1H), 6.66 - 6.56 (m, 1H), 5.72 (dd, *J*=1.0, 17.7 Hz, 1H), 5.21 (dd, *J*=1.1, 11.0 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (s, 3H).

[315] Step 3: Synthesis of compound **WX185-4**

[316] **WX185-3** (5.7 g, 19.57 mmol) was dissolved in methanol (60 mL), followed by addition of sodium methoxide (1.37 g, 25.44 mmol). The reaction was heated to 50°C and stirred for 12 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified with silica gel column chromatography to give **WX185-4**. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ = 11.88 (br s, 1H), 7.11 (dd, *J*=1.6, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 6.94 (s, 1H), 6.53 (dd, *J*=10.9, 17.7 Hz, 1H), 5.46 (dd, *J*=1.5, 17.7 Hz, 1H), 4.94 (dd, *J*=1.6, 10.9 Hz, 1H), 3.75 (s, 3H).

[317] Step 4: Synthesis of compound **WX185-5**

[318] The solution of **WX185-4** (1.79 g, 11.84 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (30 mL) was added to the solution of potassium *tert*-butoxide in tetrahydrofuran (1 M, 29.60 mL, 2.5 eq) dropwise at 0°C. The system was stirred at 30°C for 30 minutes, and then the temperature of the system was lowered to 0°C, followed by addition of a solution of **BB-1-2** (7.12 g, 23.68 mmol, 2 eq) in tetrahydrofuran (30 mL). Afterwards, the reaction mixture was warmed to 30°C and stirred for 3 hours. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give **WX185-5**. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ = 8.51 (d, *J*=2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.16 (dd, *J*=1.9, 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.90 - 7.80 (m, 2H), 7.55 (d, *J*=1.6 Hz, 1H), 6.65 (dd, *J*=11.0, 17.7 Hz, 1H), 5.79 (br d, *J*=17.6 Hz, 1H), 5.26 (d, *J*=10.9 Hz, 1H), 3.65 (s, 3H).

[319] Step 5: Synthesis of compound **WX185-6**

[320] **WX185-5** (0.8 g, 1.93 mmol) was dissolved in acetic acid (10 mL), followed by addition of iron powder (430.39 mg, 7.71 mmol). Then the reaction was heated to 65°C and stirred for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified with silica gel

column chromatography to give **WX185-6**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ = 8.09 (d, J =1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, J =8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d, J =1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (d, J =1.9 Hz, 1H), 6.89 - 6.82 (m, 1H), 6.60 - 6.48 (m, 1H), 6.42 (s, 2H), 5.70 (dd, J =1.0, 17.7 Hz, 1H), 5.23 - 5.11 (m, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 1.99 (s, 1H).

[321] Step 6: Synthesis of compound **WX185-7**

[322] **WX185-6** (1.8 g, 4.67 mmol) was dissolved in DMSO (10 mL), followed by addition of potassium *tert*-butoxide (786.47 mg, 7.01 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated to 80°C and stirred for 2 hours. Ethyl acetate (50 mL) was added to the reaction mixture, and the reaction mixture was washed with 1 M diluted hydrochloric acid (30 mL*2) and water (30 mL). The organic phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give **WX185-7**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ = 11.20 (s, 1H), 7.92 (d, J =8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (dd, J =1.7, 9.6 Hz, 2H), 7.64 (dd, J =1.5, 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (d, J =1.8 Hz, 1H), 6.58 (dd, J =11.0, 17.6 Hz, 1H), 5.79 - 5.72 (m, 1H), 5.21 (d, J =11.2 Hz, 1H).

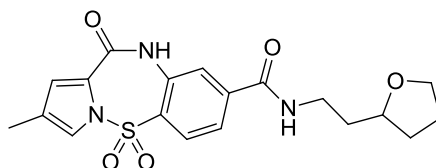
[323] Step 7: Synthesis of compound **WX185-8**

[324] **WX185-7** (80 mg, 226.51 μmol) and **WX173-1** (37.78 mg, 249.16 μmol) were dissolved in DMF (5 mL), followed by addition of triethylamine (45.84 mg, 453.01 μmol , 63.05 μL) and $\text{Pd}(\text{dppf})\text{Cl}_2$ (16.57 mg, 22.65 μmol). Carbon monoxide gas was introduced to the reaction, and the reaction was carried out at 80°C and 50 psi for 16 hours. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by column chromatography to give **WX185-8**.

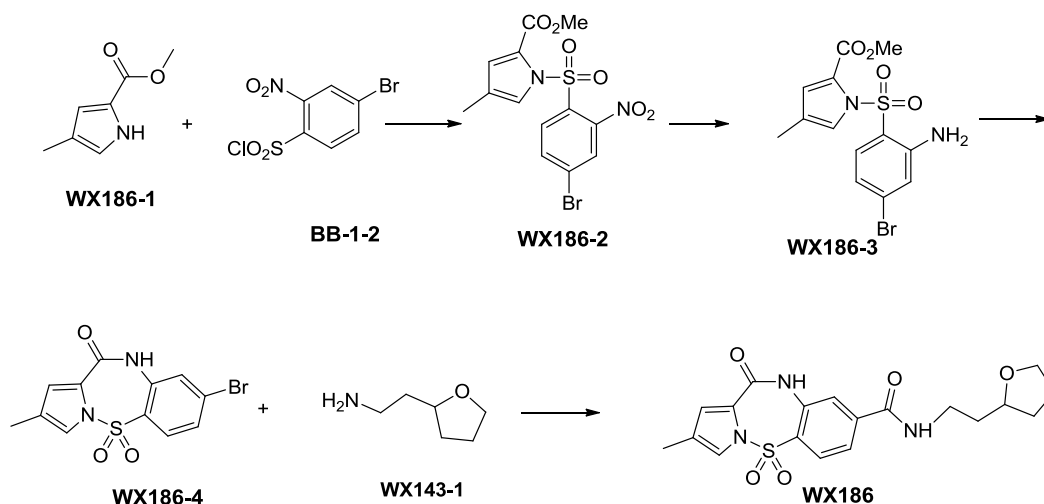
[325] Step 8: Synthesis of compound **WX185**

[326] **WX185-8** (40 mg, 96.28 μmol) was dissolved in methanol (10 mL), followed by addition of Pd/C (40 mg, 377.36 μmol) and introduction of hydrogen gas. The reaction mixture was stirred at 30°C and 15 psi for 12 hours. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by HPLC to give **WX185**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ = 11.17 (br s, 1H), 8.83 (br s, 1H), 8.06 (d, J =8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.80 (br d, J =8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (s, 1H), 7.06 (s, 1H), 3.83 - 3.69 (m, 2H), 3.58 (br d, J =6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.46 - 2.40 (m, 4H), 1.96 (br d, J =7.3 Hz, 1H), 1.80 (br dd, J =7.1, 14.1 Hz, 2H), 1.73 - 1.64 (m, 2H), 1.47 - 1.36 (m, 1H), 1.12 (t, J =7.5 Hz, 3H).

[327] Embodiment 21: **WX186**



[328] Synthetic route



[329] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX186-2**

[330] The synthesis of compound **WX186-2** was referred to the step 4 of the synthesis of **WX185-5** in Embodiment20. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 8.53 (d, J =2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (dd, J =1.9, 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.88 - 7.80 (m, 1H), 7.53 (d, J =1.6 Hz, 1H), 6.62 (dd, J =11.0, 17.7 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 2.04(s, 3H).

[331] Step 2: Synthesis of compound **WX186-3**

[332] The synthesis of compound **WX186-3** was referred to the step 5 of the synthesis of **WX185-6** in Embodiment20.

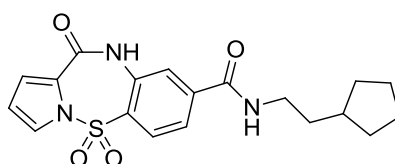
[333] Step 3: Synthesis of compound **WX186-4**

[334] The synthesis of compound **WX186-4** was referred to the step 6 of the synthesis of **WX185-7** in Embodiment20.

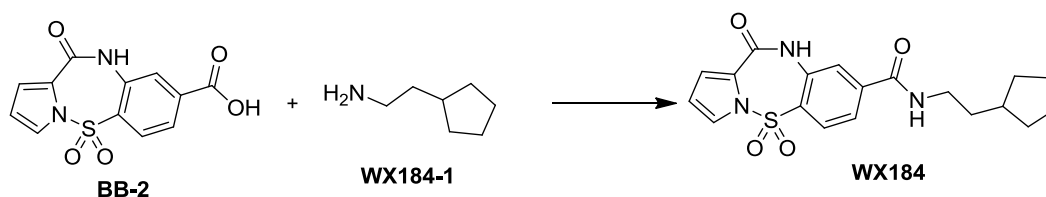
[335] Step 4: Synthesis of compound **WX186**

[336] The synthesis of compound **WX186** was referred to the step 4 of the synthesis of **WX145** in Embodiment2. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 11.36 (s, 1H), 8.80 (br t, J =5.2 Hz, 1H), 8.07 (d, J =8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, J =9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.72 - 7.69 (m, 1H), 7.13 (d, J =1.8 Hz, 1H), 3.81 - 3.70 (m, 2H), 3.61 - 3.53 (m, 1H), 3.30 - 3.23 (m, 2H), 2.04(s, 3H), 2.00 - 1.90 (m, 1H), 1.86 - 1.74 (m, 2H), 1.69 (m, 2H), 1.48 - 1.33 (m, 1H).

[337] Embodiment 22: **WX184**



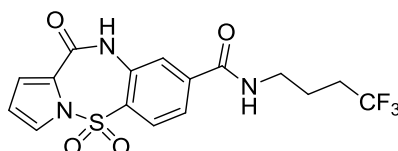
[338] Synthetic route



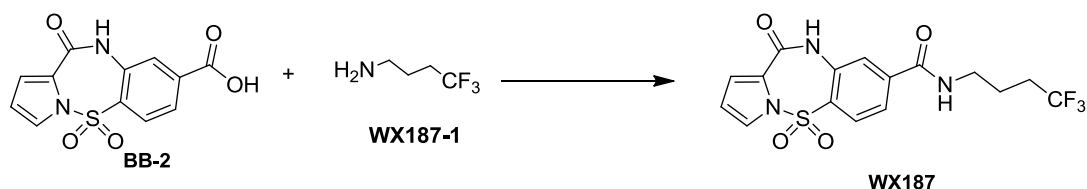
[339] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX184**

[340] **BB-2** (38.7 mg, 342.15 μ mol), EDCI (98.4 mg, 513.23 μ mol), DIPEA (88.4 mg, 684.31 μ mol) and DMF (1 mL) were added into a pre-dried vial, and **WX184-1** (100 mg, 342.15 μ mol) was added in at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 12 hours under nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was filtered to give a crude product. The crude product was purified by HPLC to give **WX184**. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CHLOROFORM-*d*) δ 8.94 (br s, 1H), 8.09 (d, *J*=8.16 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (br s, 1H), 7.63 (br d, *J*=7.72 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (br s, 1H), 6.43 (t, *J*=3.20 Hz, 1H), 6.20 (br s, 1H), 3.54-3.49 (m, 2H), 1.87-1.74 (m, 3H), 1.49-1.67 (m, 5H), 1.25 (s, 1H), 1.14 (br s, 2H).

[341] Embodiment 23: **WX187**



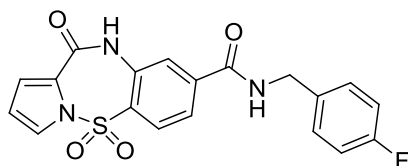
[342] Synthetic route



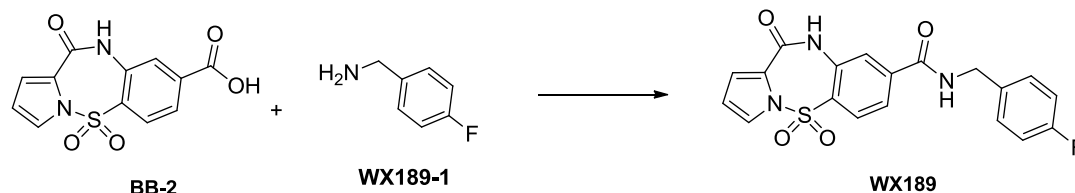
[343] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX187**

[344] **BB-2** (0.1 g, 342.15 μ mol) and DMF (1 mL) were added into a dry vial, followed by addition of HOBt (69.3 mg, 513.22 μ mol), EDCI (98.4 mg, 513.22 μ mol), DIPEA (88.4 mg, 684.30 μ mol) and **WX187-1** (43.5 mg, 342.15 μ mol). The reaction system was purged with nitrogen for three times and the reaction was heated to 20°C and stirred for 12 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered through an organic phase needle filter to give a crude product. The crude product was isolated by HPLC to give **WX187**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ = 11.21 (s, 1H), 8.82 (t, *J*=5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, *J*=8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, *J*=8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, *J*=1.7, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, *J*=1.7, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, *J*=3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.35 - 3.30 (m, 2H), 2.37 - 2.24 (m, 2H), 1.78 - 1.70 (m, 2H).

[345] Embodiment 24: **WX189**



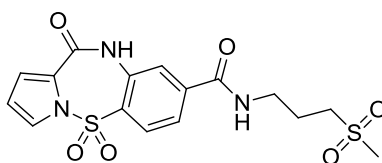
[346] Synthetic route



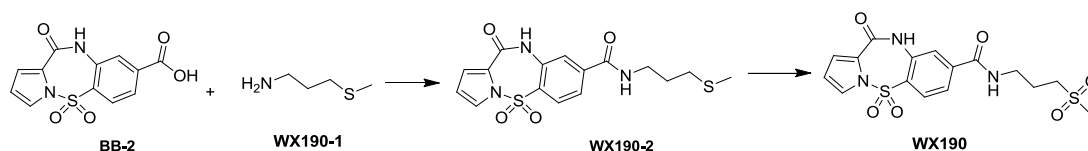
[347] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX189**

[348] **BB-2** (0.1 g, 342.15 μmol) and DMF (1 mL) were added to a dry vial, followed by addition of HOBt (69.3 mg, 513.22 μmol), EDCI (98.4 mg, 513.22 μmol), DIPEA (88.4 mg, 684.30 μmol , 119.19 μL , 2 eq) and **WX189-1** (42.8 mg, 342.15 μmol). The reaction system was purged with nitrogen for three times and the reaction was heated to 20°C and stirred for 12 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered through an organic phase needle filter to give a crude product. The crude product was isolated by HPLC to give **WX189**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ = 11.21 (s, 1H), 9.33 (br t, J =6.0 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (d, J =8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.84 (d, J =8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, J =1.8, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 7.35 (dd, J =5.6, 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.21 - 7.10 (m, 3H), 6.54 (t, J =3.3 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (d, J =5.7 Hz, 2H).

[349] Embodiment 25: **WX190**



[350] Synthetic route



[351] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX190-2**

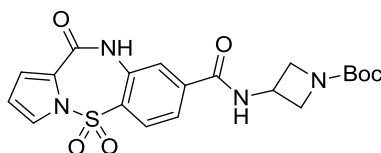
[352] **BB-2** (0.2 g, 684.31 μmol) and DMF (1 mL) were added into a dry vial, followed by addition of HOBt (138.7 mg, 1.03 mmol), EDCI (196.8 mg, 1.03 mmol), DIPEA (176.9 mg, 1.37mmol) and **WX190-1** (71.99 mg, 684.31 μmol). The reaction system was purged with nitrogen for three times and the reaction was heated to 20°C and stirred for 12 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to give a crude product. The crude product was purified by column

chromatography to give **WX190-2**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 11.19 (br s, 1H), 8.77 (t, $J=5.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, $J=8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, $J=8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d, $J=1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.18 - 7.13 (m, 1H), 6.54 (q, $J=3.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.38 - 3.32 (m, 2H), 2.52 (br s, 2H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 1.78 (q, $J=7.0$ Hz, 2H).

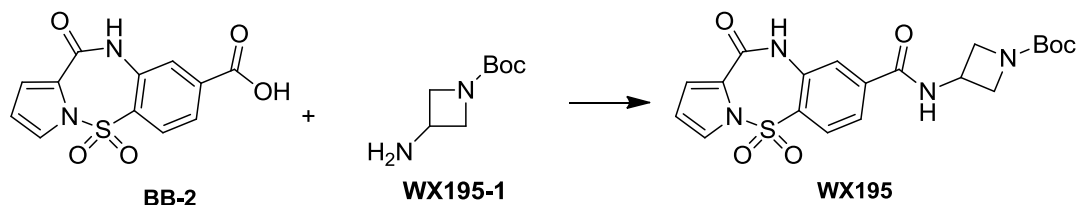
[353] Step 2: Synthesis of compound **WX190**

[354] **WX190-2** (0.2 g, 527.07 μmol), saturated sodium bicarbonate solution (4.32 g, 51.42 mmol, 2 mL) and EtOAc (3 mL) were added into a dry single-necked flask, followed by addition of *m*-chloroperoxybenzoic acid (374.52 mg, 1.84 mmol, 85% purity). The reaction system was purged with nitrogen gas for three times and the reaction was carried out at 20°C while stirring for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered through an organic phase needle filter to give a crude product. The crude product was purified by HPLC to give **WX190**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 11.22 (s, 1H), 8.85 (t, $J=5.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.12 (d, $J=8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.81 (d, $J=8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.61 (br s, 1H), 7.15 (dd, $J=1.5, 3.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, $J=3.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.39 (q, $J=6.6$ Hz, 2H), 3.22 - 3.10 (m, 2H), 2.97 (s, 3H), 1.94 (q, $J=7.3$ Hz, 2H).

[355] Embodiment 26: **WX195**



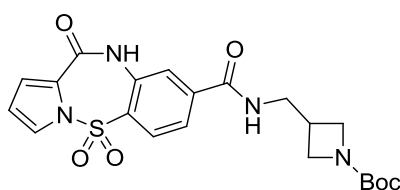
[356] Synthetic route



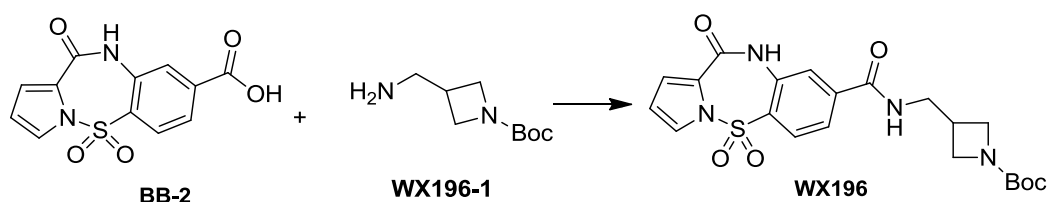
[357] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX195**

[358] The synthesis of compound **WX195** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment 24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 11.22 (br s, 1H), 9.30 (br d, $J=6.9$ Hz, 1H), 8.14 (d, $J=8.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.93 - 7.80 (m, 2H), 7.61 (d, $J=1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.15 (d, $J=1.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.59 - 6.49 (m, 1H), 4.64 (d, $J=6.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.12 (br s, 2H), 3.84 (br s, 2H), 1.44 - 1.34 (m, 9H).

[359] Embodiment 27: **WX196**



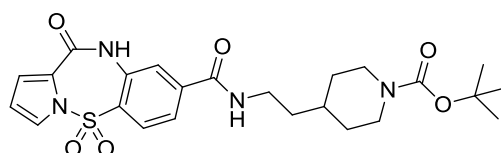
[360] Synthetic route



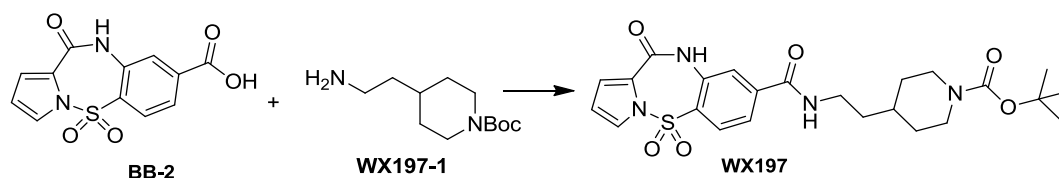
[361] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX196**

[362] The synthesis of compound **WX196** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ = 11.34 - 11.10 (m, 1H), 8.89 (t, J =5.5 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (d, J =8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, J =1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (dd, J =1.5, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, J =1.7, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, J =1.7, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, J =3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (br s, 3H), 3.58 (br s, 2H), 3.45 (br t, J =6.3 Hz, 2H), 1.34 (s, 9H).

[363] Embodiment 28: **WX197**



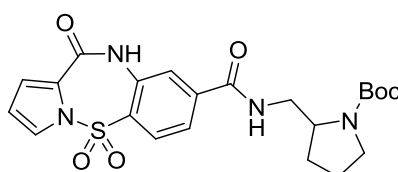
[364] Synthetic route



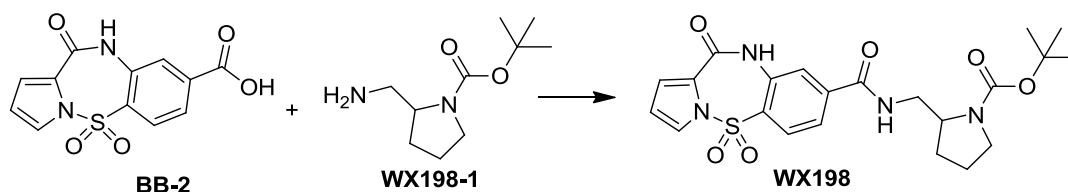
[365] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX197**

[366] The synthesis of compound **WX197** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ = 11.22 (s, 1H), 8.76 (br s, 1H), 8.10 (d, J =8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.80 (s, 1H), 7.61 (br s, 1H), 7.15 (d, J =1.9 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, J =3.2 Hz, 1H), 4.00 - 3.80 (m, 2H), 3.30 (br d, J =5.6 Hz, 2H), 2.65 (m, 2H), 1.71 - 1.60 (m, 2H), 1.48 - 1.43 (m, 3H), 1.38 (s, 9H), 1.05 - 0.90 (m, 2H).

[367] Embodiment29: **WX198**



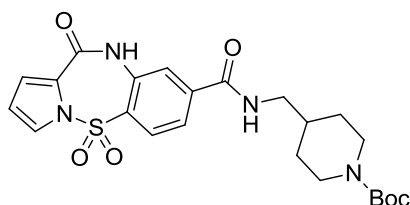
[368] Synthetic route



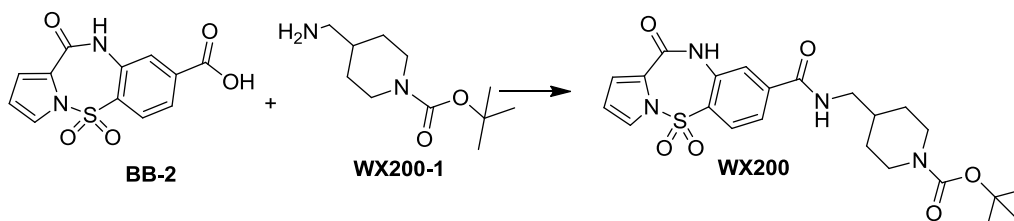
[369] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX198**

[370] The synthesis of compound **WX198** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 11.07-11.36 (m, 1H), 8.81 (br t, $J=5.77$ Hz, 1H), 8.12 (br d, $J=5.40$ Hz, 1H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.80 (br s, 1H), 7.62 (dd, $J=1.76, 3.01$ Hz, 1H), 7.16 (dd, $J=1.69, 3.58$ Hz, 1H), 6.55 (t, $J=3.39$ Hz, 1H), 3.93 (m, 2H), 3.25 (br s, 3H), 1.82 (br s, 4H), 1.40 (s, 9H).

[371] Embodiment 30: **WX200**



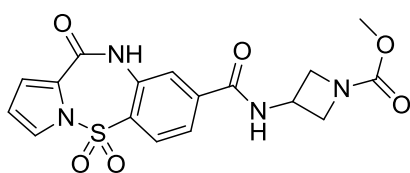
[372] Synthetic route



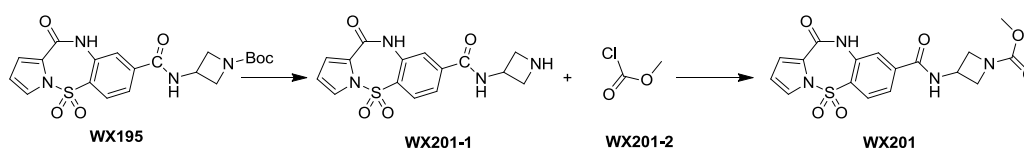
[373] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX200**

[374] The synthesis of compound **WX200** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 11.16 (s, 1H), 8.75 (br t, $J=5.62$ Hz, 1H), 8.07 (d, $J=8.16$ Hz, 1H), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.77 (d, $J=8.16$ Hz, 1H), 7.58 (dd, $J=1.65, 2.98$ Hz, 1H), 7.12 (dd, $J=1.54, 3.53$ Hz, 1H), 6.51 (t, $J=3.31$ Hz, 1H), 3.89 (br d, $J=12.35$ Hz, 2H), 3.13 (br t, $J=5.95$ Hz, 2H), 2.64 (br s, 2H), 1.56-1.75 (m, 3H), 1.35 (s, 9H), 0.99 (dq, $J=3.86, 12.09$ Hz, 2H).

[375] Embodiment 31: **WX201**



[376] Synthetic route



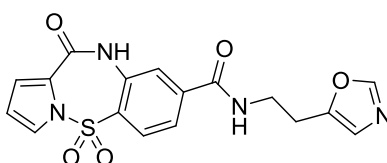
[377] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX201-1**

[378] **WX195** (400 mg, 895.90 μmol) and a solution of hydrogen chloride in ethyl acetate (15 mL) were added into a pre-dried 50 mL single-necked flask. Then the mixture was warmed to 25°C and stirred for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to remove the solvent to give **WX201-1**, which was directly used in the next step.

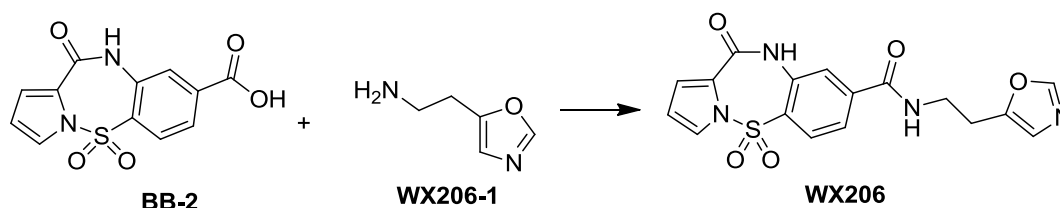
[379] Step 2: Synthesis of compound **WX201**

[380] **WX201-1** (200 mg, 577.43 μmol), DIPEA (149.26 mg, 1.15 mmol, 201.16 μL) and dichloromethane (5 mL) were added into a pre-dried 50 mL three-necked flask. After the reaction mixture was cooled to 0°C under nitrogen atmosphere, **WX201-2** (54.57 mg, 577.43 μmol , 44.73 μL) was slowly added. Then the reaction was warmed to 25°C and stirred for 3 hours. The reaction mixture was quenched with water (10 mL), extracted with dichloromethane (10 mL*3). The organic phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, followed by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude product. The crude product was purified by HPLC to give **WX201**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ = 11.24 (s, 1H), 9.35 (br d, J =7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.14 (br d, J =8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.92 - 7.88 (m, 1H), 7.88 - 7.80 (m, 1H), 7.65 - 7.59 (m, 1H), 7.18 - 7.12 (m, 1H), 6.54 (t, J =3.3 Hz, 1H), 4.81 - 4.63 (m, 1H), 4.20 (br s, 2H), 3.92 (d, J =5.3 Hz, 1H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 1.98 - 1.74 (m, 1H).

[381] Embodiment 32: **WX206**



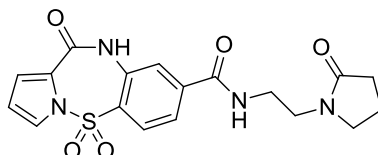
[382] Synthetic route



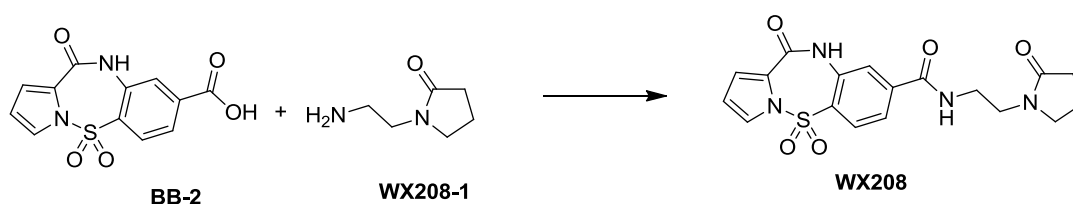
[383] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX206**

[384] The synthesis of compound **WX206** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ = 11.24 (s, 1H), 8.99 (br t, J =5.5 Hz, 1H), 8.24 (s, 1H), 8.10 (d, J =8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.78 (d, J =8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.63 - 7.56 (m, 1H), 7.14 (dd, J =1.5, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 6.95 (s, 1H), 6.53 (t, J =3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.52 (q, J =6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.98 - 2.90 (m, 2H).

[385] Embodiment 33: **WX208**



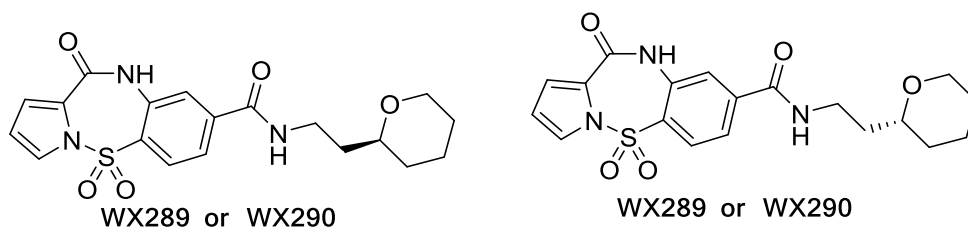
[386] Synthetic route



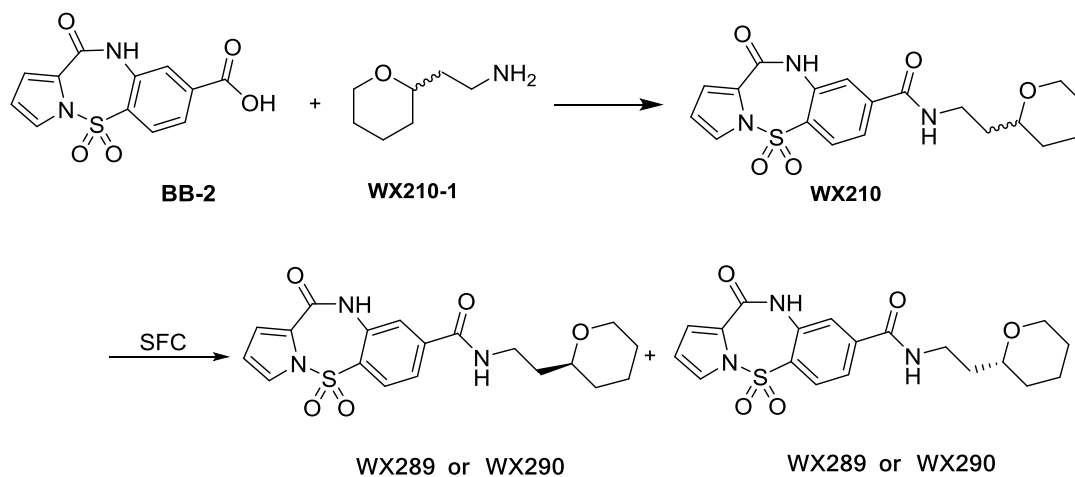
[387] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX208**

[388] The synthesis of compound **WX208** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ = 11.25 (s, 1H), 8.83 (s, 1H), 8.11 (d, J =8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (d, J =1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (dd, J =1.4, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, J =1.7, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, J =1.7, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, J =3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.41 (br s, 1H), 3.38 - 3.31 (m, 3H), 2.56 (m, 2H), 2.16 (t, J =8.1 Hz, 2H), 1.95 - 1.82 (m, 2H).

[389] Embodiment 34: **WX289 and 290**



[390] Synthetic route



[391] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX289 and WX290**

[392] The synthesis of compound **WX289 and WX290** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment 24.

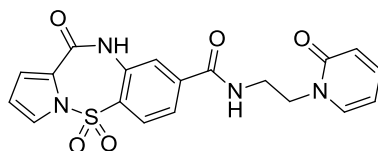
[393] Compound **WX289**: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ = 11.19 (br s, 1H), 8.70 (br t, $J=5.51$ Hz, 1H), 8.09 (d, $J=8.16$ Hz, 1H), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.77 (d, $J=8.38$ Hz, 1H), 7.60 (d, $J=1.76$ Hz, 1H), 7.14 (dd, $J=1.43, 3.42$ Hz, 1H), 6.53 (t, $J=3.31$ Hz, 1H), 3.85 (br d, $J=10.14$ Hz, 1H), 3.22-3.29 (m, 4H), 1.74 (br s, 1H), 1.61 (q, $J=6.98$ Hz, 3H), 1.43 (br s, 3H), 1.13-1.23 (m, 1H);

[394] Compound **WX289**: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 11.17 (s, 1H), 8.68 (br t, $J=5.18$ Hz, 1H), 8.07 (d, $J=8.38$ Hz, 1H), 7.83 (s, 1H), 7.75 (d, $J=8.38$ Hz, 1H), 7.58 (dd, $J=1.76, 2.87$ Hz, 1H), 7.12 (dd, $J=1.54, 3.53$ Hz, 1H), 6.51 (t, $J=3.31$ Hz, 1H), 3.83 (br d, $J=10.36$ Hz, 1H), 3.30-3.37 (m, 1H), 3.19-3.28 (m, 3H), 1.71 (br s, 1H), 1.49-1.62 (m, 3H), 1.40 (br s, 3H), 1.13-1.22 (m, 1H).

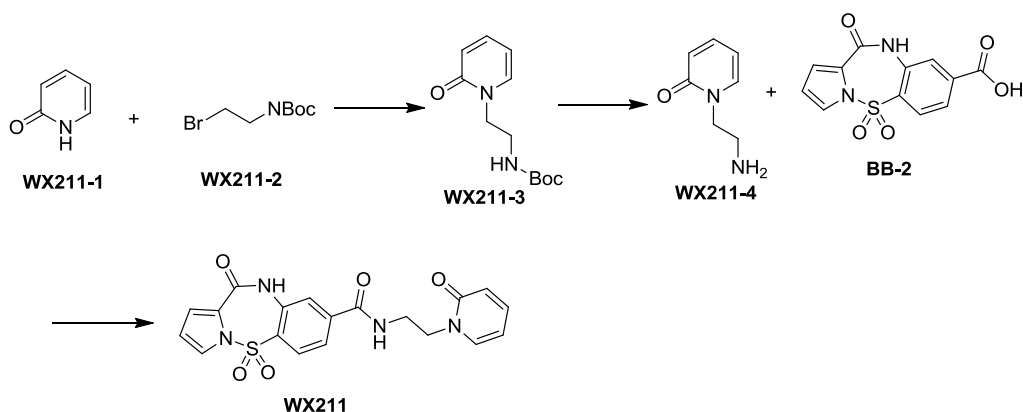
[395] Chiral resolution conditions: chiral column: AD (250 mm* 30 mm, 5 μm); mobile phase: [Neu-MeOH]; B%: 45%-45%, 20min.

[396] Retention time of compound **WX290**: 11.13 min (peak 2); retention time of compound **WX289**: 8.88 min (peak 1).

[397] Embodiment 35: **WX211**



[398] Synthetic route



[399] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX211-3**

[400] **WX211-2** (3.13 g, 13.99 mmol), KOH (660.76 mg, 11.78 mmol) and EtOH (10 mL) were added into a pre-dried 100 mL vial, followed by addition of **WX211-1** (1 g, 10.52 mmol, 1 eq). The reaction mixture was stirred under reflux at 80°C for 5 hours under nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction solution was directly evaporated under reduced pressure to give a crude product. The crude product was subjected to column chromatography to give compound **WX211-3**.

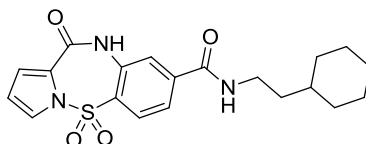
[401] Step 2: Synthesis of compound **WX211-4**

[402] **WX211-3** (200 mg, 839.34 μ mol) and EtOAc (2 mL) were added into a pre-dried single-necked flask, followed by addition of a solution of hydrogen chloride in ethyl acetate (4 M, 3 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 0.5 hour. The reaction solution was directly evaporated and the crude product was directly used in the next step.

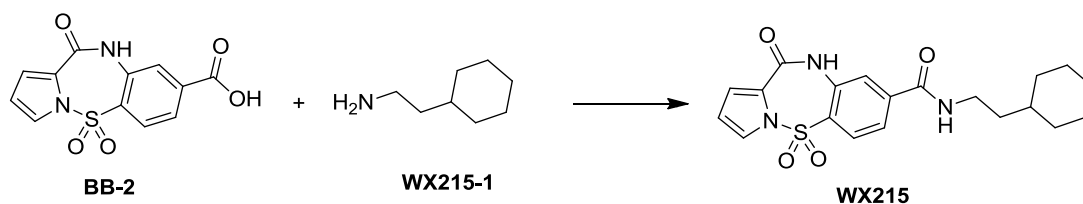
[403] Step 3: Synthesis of compound **WX211**

[404] The synthesis of compound **WX211** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment 24. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ = 11.23 (s, 1H), 8.88 (br t, J =5.63 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (d, J =8.25 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.71 (dd, J =1.50, 8.34 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (dd, J =1.67, 3.03 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (dd, J =2.03, 6.73 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (ddd, J =2.02, 6.74, 8.98 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (dd, J =1.70, 3.57 Hz, 1H), 6.52 (t, J =3.31 Hz, 1H), 6.35 (d, J =9.04 Hz, 1H), 6.12 (t, J =6.17 Hz, 1H), 4.03 (br t, J =5.73 Hz, 2H), 3.56 (q, J =5.73 Hz, 2H).

[405] Embodiment 36: **WX215**



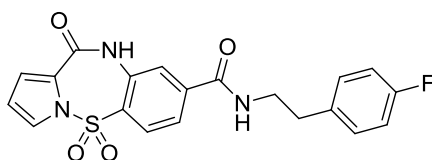
[406] Synthetic route



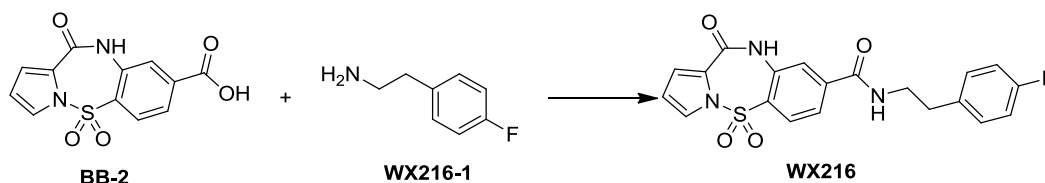
[407] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX215**

[408] The synthesis of compound **WX215** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ = 11.21 (s, 1H), 8.70 (t, J =5.5 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, J =8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (s, 1H), 7.78 (dd, J =1.4, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, J =1.7, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, J =1.7, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, J =3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.31 - 3.24 (m, 2H), 1.75 - 1.56 (m, 6H), 1.41 (q, J =7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.23 - 1.12 (m, 3H), 0.94 - 0.85 (m, 2H).

[409] Embodiment 37: **WX216**



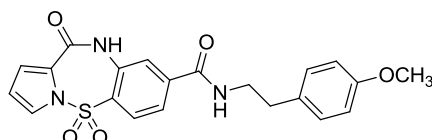
[410] Synthetic route



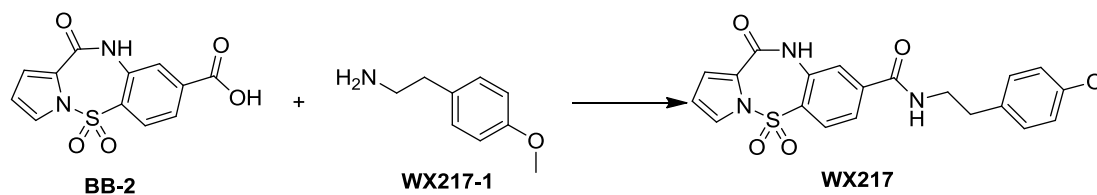
[411] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX216**

[412] The synthesis of compound **WX216** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ = 11.23 (s, 1H), 8.84 (br t, J =5.4 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, J =8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.89 - 7.82 (m, 1H), 7.75 (dd, J =1.4, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, J =1.8, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 7.26 (dd, J =5.7, 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.18 - 7.06 (m, 3H), 6.54 (t, J =3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.52 - 3.44 (m, 2H), 2.83 (br t, J =7.2 Hz, 2H).

[413] Embodiment 38: **WX217**



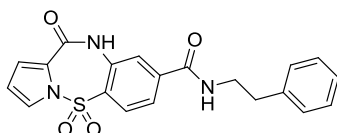
[414] Synthetic route



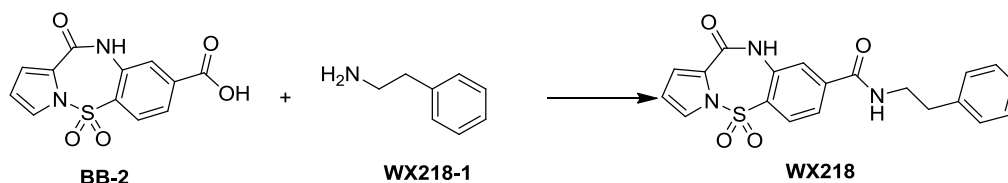
[415] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX217**

[416] The synthesis of compound **WX217** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ = 11.23 (s, 1H), 8.83 (t, J =5.5 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, J =8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (d, J =1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (dd, J =1.5, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, J =1.8, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 7.17 - 7.11 (m, 3H), 6.85 (d, J =8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.54 (t, J =3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.48 - 3.40 (m, 2H), 2.76 (br t, J =7.3 Hz, 2H).

[417] Embodiment 39: **WX218**



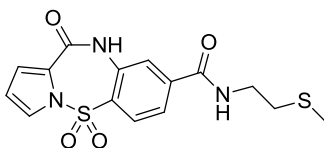
[418] Synthetic route



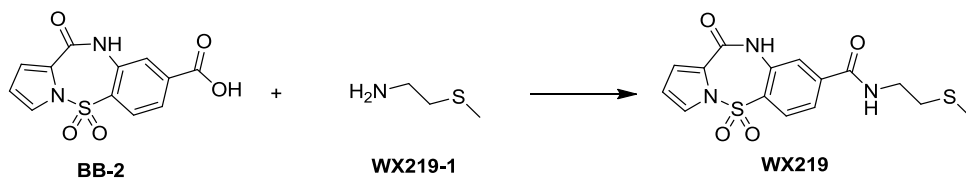
[419] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX218**

[420] The synthesis of compound **WX218** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ = 11.24 (s, 1H), 8.87 (br t, J =5.4 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, J =8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (d, J =1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (dd, J =1.5, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, J =1.8, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 7.33 - 7.19 (m, 5H), 7.15 (dd, J =1.8, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, J =3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.55 - 3.45 (m, 2H), 2.84 (t, J =7.3 Hz, 2H).

[421] Embodiment 40: **WX219**



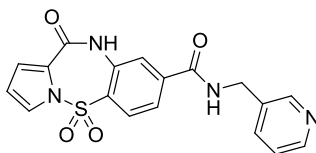
[422] Synthetic route



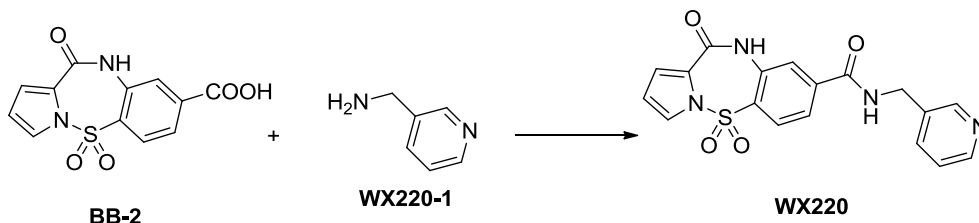
[423] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX219**

[424] The synthesis of compound **WX219** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ = 11.23 (s, 1H), 8.90 (br t, *J*=5.5 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (d, *J*=8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, *J*=1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (dd, *J*=1.5, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, *J*=1.7, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, *J*=1.7, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, *J*=3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.46 (q, *J*=6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.65 (t, *J*=7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.09 (s, 3H).

[425] Embodiment 41: **WX220**



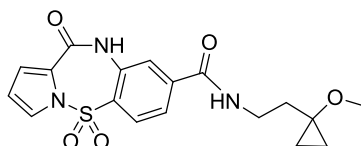
[426] Synthetic route



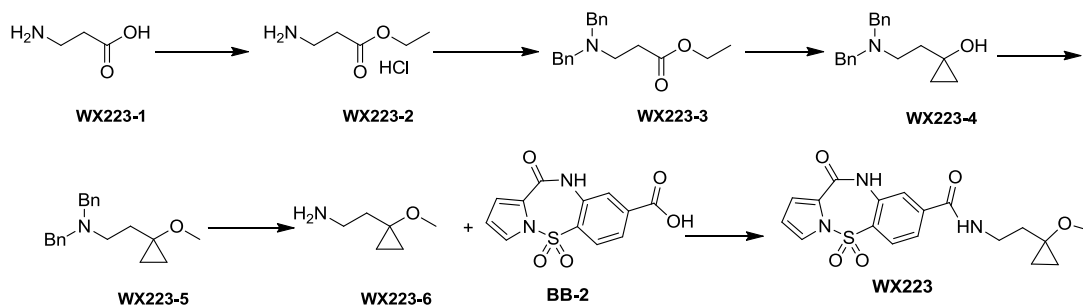
[427] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX220**

[428] The synthesis of compound **WX220** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ = 11.26 (s, 1H), 9.65 (br t, *J*=5.8 Hz, 1H), 8.88 (s, 1H), 8.80 (d, *J*=5.1 Hz, 1H), 8.46 (br d, *J*=8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.14 (d, *J*=8.3 Hz, 1H), 8.00 - 7.89 (m, 3H), 7.62 (dd, *J*=1.8, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, *J*=1.7, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, *J*=3.3 Hz, 1H), 4.66 (d, *J*=5.6 Hz, 2H).

[429] Embodiment 42: **WX223**



[430] Synthetic route



[431] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX223-2**

[432] EtOH (50 mL) was added into a dry 100 mL three-necked flask, and the solution was purged with nitrogen gas for three times. The system was cooled to -10°C under cooled methanol bath, followed by addition of SOCl_2 (50 mL). The mixture was stirred at -10°C for 30 minutes. A solution of **WX223-1** (10 g, 112.24 mmol) in EtOH (50 mL) was added dropwise to the above reaction system. After completion of the dropwise addition, the reaction mixture was stirred under reflux at 80°C for 2 hours. The reaction system was cooled to room temperature, followed by addition of 100 mL of methyl *tert*-butyl ether. The reaction mixture was stirred for 20 minutes, followed by suction filtration under reduced pressure. The filter cake was collected and dried under reduced pressure to give compound **WX223-2**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ = 7.95 (br s, 2H), 4.10 (q, $J=7.3$ Hz, 2H), 3.07 - 2.93 (m, 2H), 2.74 - 2.61 (m, 2H), 1.20 (t, $J=7.2$ Hz, 3H).

[433] Step 2: Synthesis of compound **WX223-3**

[434] The solution of **WX223-2** (16 g, 104.16 mmol) in MeCN (200 mL) was added into a dry single-necked flask, followed by addition of K_2CO_3 (35.99 g, 260.40 mmol) and BnBr (35.63 g, 208.32 mmol, 24.74 mL). The reaction mixture was purged with nitrogen for three times. The reaction was heated to 40°C and stirred for 16 hours. The reaction was quenched by the addition of 200 mL of water and extracted with ethyl acetate (400 mL*3). The organic phases were combined, washed with saturated brine (200 mL*3), dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give a crude product. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give **WX223-3**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{CHLOROFORM}-d$) δ = 7.27 (s, 7H), 7.25 - 7.18 (m, 2H), 4.07 (q, $J=7.2$ Hz, 2H), 3.57 (s, 4H), 3.62 - 3.53 (m, 1H), 3.62 - 3.53 (m, 1H), 2.80 (t, $J=7.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.48 (t, $J=7.2$ Hz, 2H), 1.19 (t, $J=7.2$ Hz, 3H).

[435] Step 3: Synthesis of compound **WX223-4**

[436] **WX223-3** (5.5 g, 18.49 mmol) and Et_2O (50 mL) were added into a dry three-necked flask, followed by addition of tetraisopropyltitanate (525.63 mg, 1.85 mmol, 545.83 μL). The system was cooled to 0°C , and bromoethyl Grignard reagent (3 M, 18.49 mL) was added dropwise to the system. The temperature of the system was maintained at $0-4^{\circ}\text{C}$. After completion of the dropwise addition, the reaction was warmed to 20°C and stirred for 12 hours. 50mL of saturated ammonium chloride

solution was added and the mixture was stirred for 15 minutes, followed by addition of saturated sodium bicarbonate solution to adjust the pH value of the mixture to 9. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (100 mL*3). The organic phases were combined, washed with saturated brine (50 mL*2), dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give a crude product. The crude product was isolated by column chromatography to give **WX223-4**. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CHLOROFORM-*d*) δ = 7.31 - 7.27 (m, 5H), 7.26 - 7.19 (m, 5H), 3.56 (s, 4H), 2.74 - 2.70 (m, 2H), 2.07 - 1.93 (m, 1H), 1.72 - 1.67 (m, 2H), 0.49 - 0.45 (m, 2H), 0.16 - 0.12 (m, 2H).

[437] Step 4: Synthesis of compound WX223-5

[438] WX223-4 (1.3 g, 4.62 mmol) and THF (5 mL) were added into a pre-dried three-necked flask. After the reaction system was purged with nitrogen for three times, the reactor was placed under an ice bath and cooled to 0°C, followed by addition of NaH (369.59 mg, 9.24 mmol, 60%) under nitrogen atmosphere, and the temperature of the system was maintained at 0-5°C. After completion of the addition, the mixture was stirred at 0°C for 30 minutes, and then methyl iodide (721.32 mg, 5.08 mmol, 316.37 μ L) was slowly added to the system. After completion of the addition, the mixture was stirred at 20°C for 3 hours. The reaction system was cooled to 0°C, and 30 mL of water was slowly added to quench the reaction. The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL*3). The organic phases were combined, washed with saturated brine (50 mL*2), dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give a crude product. The crude product column was purified with column chromatography to give **WX223-5**. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CHLOROFORM-*d*) δ = 7.42 - 7.36 (m, 4H), 7.32 (t, *J*=7.4 Hz, 4H), 7.26 - 7.21 (m, 2H), 3.61 (s, 4H), 3.13 (s, 3H), 2.71 - 2.62 (m, 2H), 1.81 - 1.72 (m, 2H), 0.71 - 0.65 (m, 2H), 0.36 - 0.30 (m, 2H).

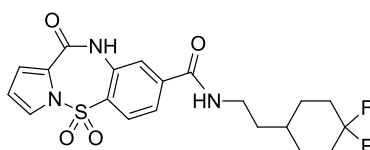
[439] Step 5: Synthesis of compound WX223-6

[440] The raw material of **WX223-5** (300 mg, 1.02 mmol) was added to a pre-dried hydrogenation flask, followed by addition of EtOH (5 mL), water (0.5 mL), Pd(OH)₂ (28.52 mg, 101.55 μ mol, 50% purity). The reaction system was purged with H₂. The mixture was stirred at 20°C, 40 psi for 12 hours, followed by filtration through diatomite. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give a crude product. The crude product was used directly in the next step.

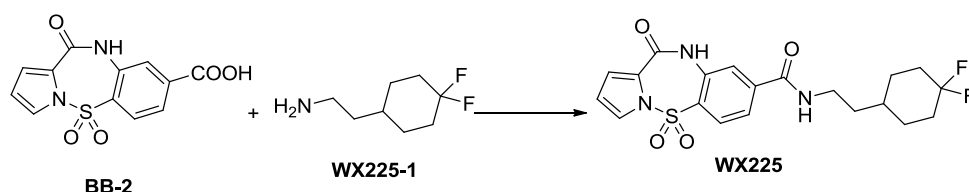
[441] Step 6: Synthesis of compound WX223

[442] The synthesis of compound **WX223** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment 24. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ = 11.24 (s, 1H), 8.78 (t, *J*=5.3 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, *J*=8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (d, *J*=1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (dd, *J*=1.4, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, *J*=1.7, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, *J*=1.7, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, *J*=3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.41 - 3.36 (m, 2H), 3.18 (s, 3H), 1.81 - 1.76 (m, 2H), 0.69 - 0.64 (m, 2H), 0.44 - 0.39 (m, 2H).

[443] Embodiment 43: **WX225**



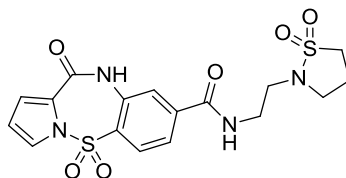
[444] Synthetic route



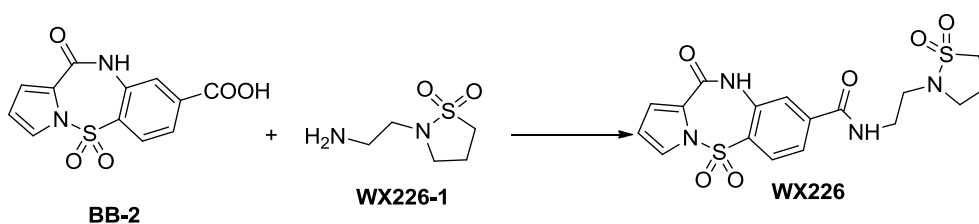
[445] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX225**

[446] The synthesis of compound **WX225** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 11.23 (br s, 1H), 8.75 (br s, 1H), 8.10 (d, J =8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (s, 1H), 7.78 (br d, J =8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, J =1.7, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, J =1.6, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, J =3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.29 (br d, J =6.3 Hz, 2H), 1.98 (br d, J =7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.82 - 1.65 (m, 4H), 1.47 (br d, J =6.1 Hz, 3H), 1.15 (br d, J =10.5 Hz, 2H).

[447] Embodiment 44: **WX226**



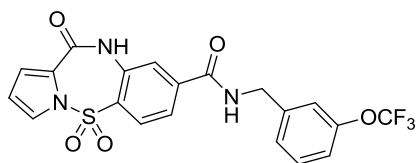
[448] Synthetic route



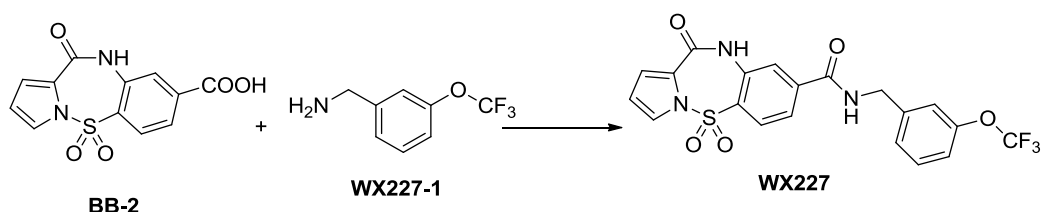
[449] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX226**

[450] The synthesis of compound **WX226** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 11.25 (s, 1H), 8.84 (br t, J =5.4 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (d, J =8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (d, J =1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (dd, J =1.5, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (dd, J =1.8, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, J =1.7, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, J =3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.44 (q, J =6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.27 (t, J =6.7 Hz, 2H), 3.15 (t, J =7.6 Hz, 2H), 3.09 (t, J =6.3 Hz, 2H), 2.26 - 2.15 (m, 2H).

[451] Embodiment 45: **WX227**



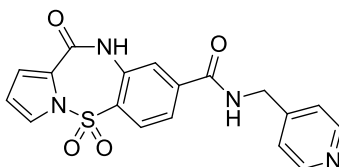
[452] Synthetic route



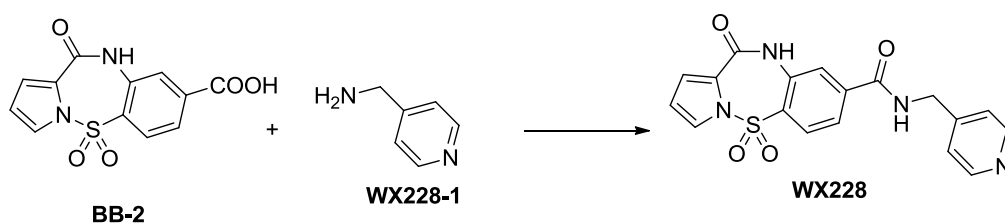
[453] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX227**

[454] The synthesis of compound **WX227** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ = 11.24 (s, 1H), 9.41 (br s, 1H), 8.13 (br d, J =8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.85 (br d, J =8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (br s, 1H), 7.52 - 7.43 (m, 1H), 7.40 - 7.21 (m, 3H), 7.15 (br s, 1H), 6.54 (br s, 1H), 4.53 (br d, J =6.0 Hz, 2H).

[455] Embodiment 46: **WX228**



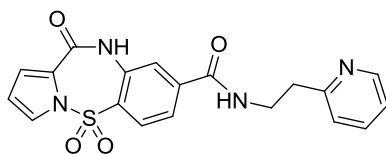
[456] Synthetic route



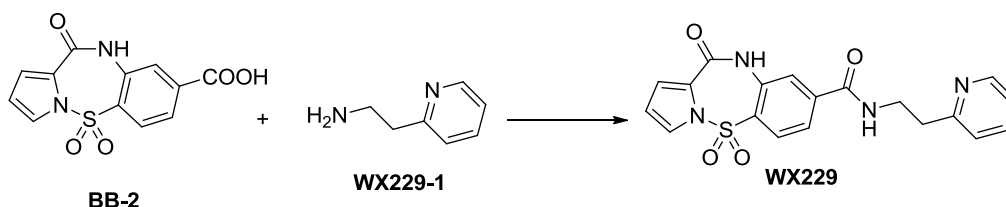
[457] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX228**

[458] The synthesis of compound **WX228** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ = 11.29 (s, 1H), 9.77 (br t, J =5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.84 (d, J =6.7 Hz, 2H), 8.17 (d, J =8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.98 - 7.91 (m, 4H), 7.63 (dd, J =1.7, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (dd, J =1.7, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.55 (t, J =3.4 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (br d, J =5.5 Hz, 2H).

[459] Embodiment 47: **WX229**



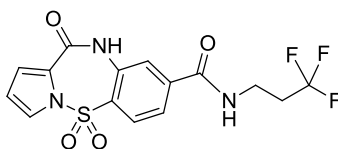
[460] Synthetic route



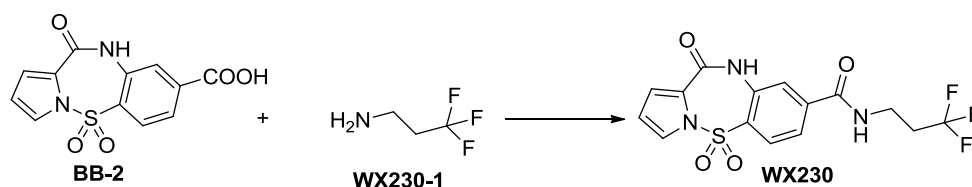
[461] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX229**

[462] The synthesis of compound **WX229** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ = 11.25 (s, 1H), 9.03 (br t, *J*=5.5 Hz, 1H), 8.79 (br d, *J*=4.8 Hz, 1H), 8.42 (br t, *J*=7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (d, *J*=8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.91 - 7.84 (m, 2H), 7.81 (d, *J*=1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (dd, *J*=1.4, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, *J*=1.7, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, *J*=1.7, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, *J*=3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (q, *J*=6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.28 (br t, *J*=6.3 Hz, 2H).

[463] Embodiment 48: **WX230**



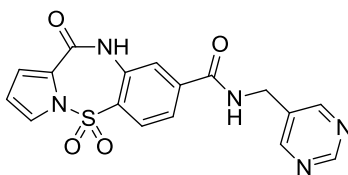
[464] Synthetic route



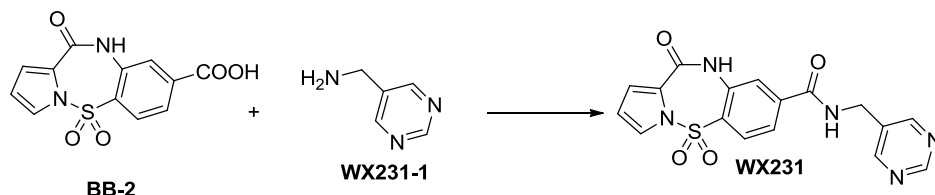
[465] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX230**

[466] The synthesis of compound **WX230** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ = 11.26 (br s, 1H), 9.01 (br t, *J*=5.5 Hz, 1H), 8.14 (d, *J*=8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, *J*=1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (dd, *J*=1.4, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (dd, *J*=1.7, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, *J*=1.7, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, *J*=3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.56 - 3.45 (m, 2H), 2.60 - 2.53 (m, 2H).

[467] Embodiment 49: **WX231**



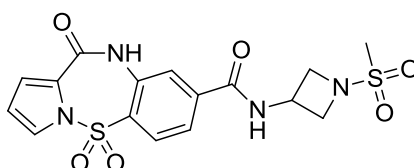
[468] Synthetic route



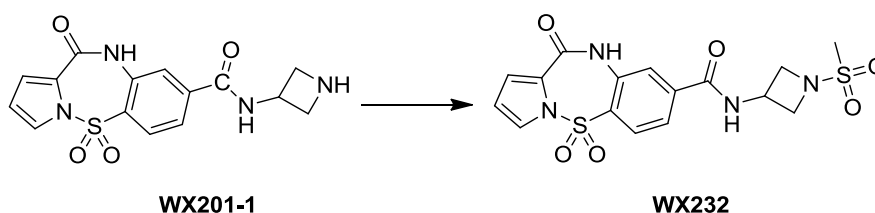
[469] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX231**

[470] The synthesis of compound **WX231** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ = 11.22 (s, 1H), 9.46 (br t, J =5.5 Hz, 1H), 9.10 (s, 1H), 8.79 (s, 2H), 8.12 (d, J =8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.85 (d, J =8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, J =1.8, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, J =1.5, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, J =3.3 Hz, 1H), 4.52 (d, J =5.5 Hz, 2H).

[471] Embodiment 50: **WX232**



[472] Synthetic route

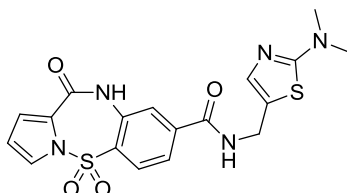


[473] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX232**

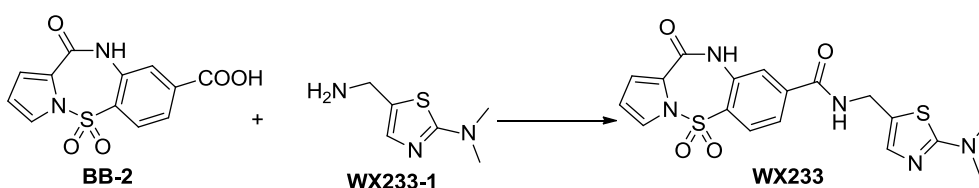
[474] **WX201-1** (120 mg, 346.46 μmol), triethylamine (70.12 mg, 692.92 μmol , 96.45 μL) and dichloromethane (3 mL) were added into a pre-dried vial under nitrogen atmosphere, then methylsulfonyl chloride (39.69 mg, 346.46 μmol , 26.82 μL) was added in. The reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 5 hours. The reaction mixture was quenched with water (5 mL) and extracted with dichloromethane (10 mL*3).The organic phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, followed by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give a crude product. The crude product was isolated by HPLC to give **WX232**. ^1H NMR

(400MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ = 11.26 (s, 1H), 9.36 (br d, J =6.8 Hz, 1H), 8.15 (d, J =8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.91 - 7.81 (m, 2H), 7.63 (dd, J =1.6, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (dd, J =1.6, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 6.55 (t, J =3.4 Hz, 1H), 4.69 (sxt, J =7.0 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (t, J =8.2 Hz, 2H), 4.01 - 3.84 (m, 2H), 3.04 (s, 3H).

[475] Embodiment 51: **WX233**



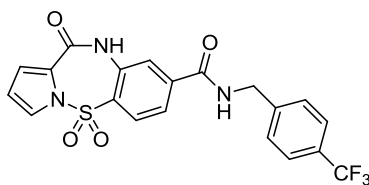
[476] Synthetic route



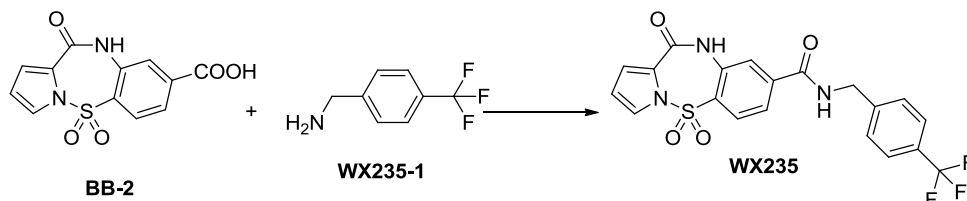
[477] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX233**

[478] The synthesis of compound **WX233** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment 24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ = 11.28 (s, 1H), 9.67 (br t, J =5.4 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, J =8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.85 (dd, J =1.4, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (dd, J =1.7, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (s, 1H), 7.16 (dd, J =1.7, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, J =3.3 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (br d, J =5.4 Hz, 2H), 3.17 (s, 6H).

[479] Embodiment 52: **WX235**



[480] Synthetic route

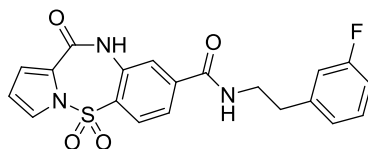


[481] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX235**

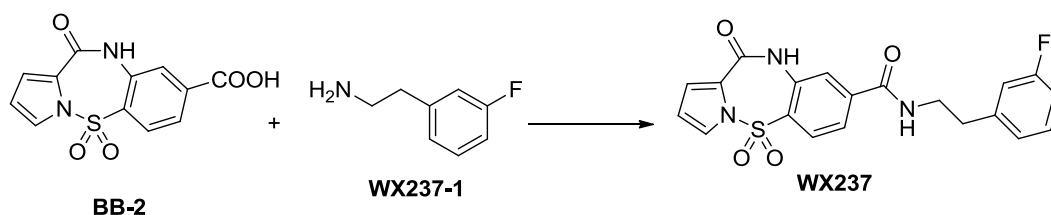
[482] The synthesis of compound **WX235** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment 24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ = 11.25 (s,

1H), 9.52 - 9.37 (m, 1H), 8.14 (br d, $J=8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.87 (br d, $J=8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.70 (br d, $J=7.9$ Hz, 2H), 7.62 (br s, 1H), 7.53 (br d, $J=7.9$ Hz, 2H), 7.15 (br s, 1H), 6.54 (br s, 1H), 4.56 (br d, $J=5.4$ Hz, 2H).

[483] Embodiment 53: **WX237**



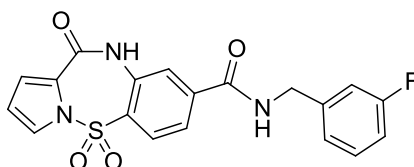
[484] Synthetic route



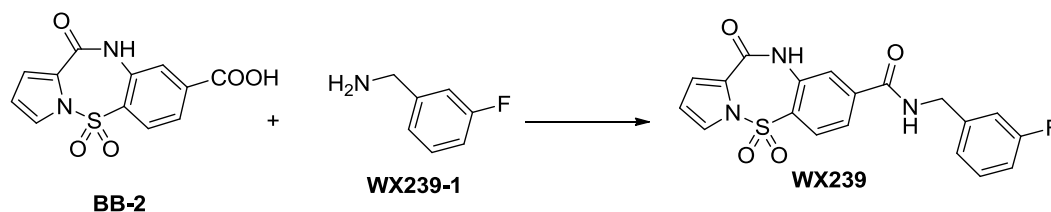
[485] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX237**

[486] The synthesis of compound **WX237** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ = 11.23 (s, 1H), 8.90 - 8.79 (m, 1H), 8.10 (d, $J=8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.79 - 7.71 (m, 1H), 7.62 - 7.57 (m, 1H), 7.37 - 7.26 (m, 1H), 7.18 - 7.11 (m, 1H), 7.11 - 7.05 (m, 2H), 7.01 (br t, $J=8.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.58 - 6.51 (m, 1H), 3.57 - 3.46 (m, 2H), 2.87 (s, 2H).

[487] Embodiment 54: **WX239**



[488] Synthetic route

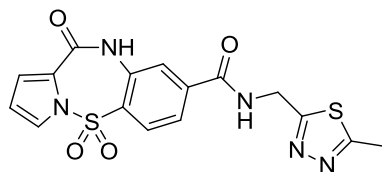


[489] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX239**

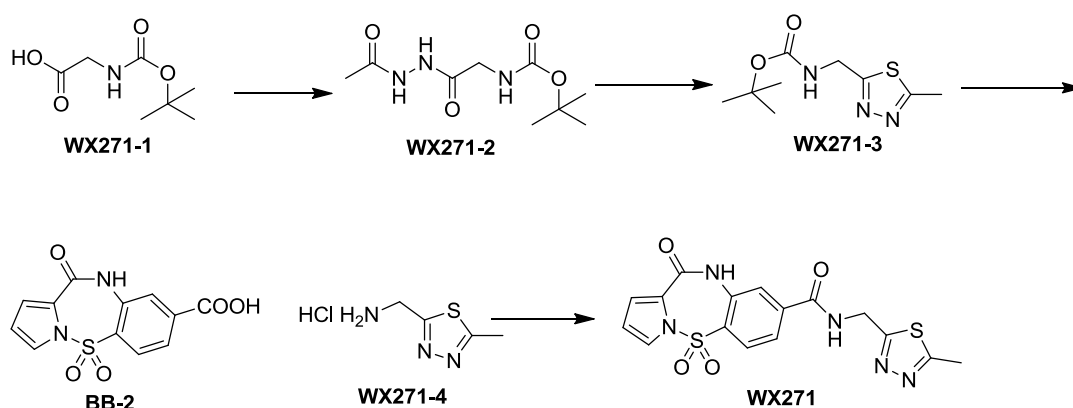
[490] The synthesis of compound **WX239** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ = 11.24 (s,

1H), 9.39 (br t, $J=5.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, $J=8.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.93 (d, $J=1.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.86 (dd, $J=1.3, 8.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.62 (dd, $J=1.7, 2.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.45 - 7.30 (m, 1H), 7.22 - 6.99 (m, 4H), 6.54 (t, $J=3.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.49 (br d, $J=5.8$ Hz, 2H).

[491] Embodiment 55: **WX271**



[492] Synthetic route



[493] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX271-2**

[494] **WX271-1** (1 g, 5.71 mmol) was dissolved in DCM (20 mL), followed by addition of EEDQ (1.41 g, 5.71 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 30 minutes, followed by addition of acetyl hydrazine (520.15 mg, 7.02 mmol). The reaction was heated to 30°C and stirred for 12 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered to give compound **WX271-2**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, CHLOROFORM- d) δ = 8.82 (br s, 1H), 8.27 - 8.18 (m, 1H), 5.23 (br s, 1H), 3.91 (br d, $J=6.0$ Hz, 2H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 1.47 (s, 9H).

[495] Step 2: Synthesis of compound **WX271-3**

[496] **WX271-2** (300 mg, 1.30 mmol) was dissolved in THF (25 mL), followed by addition of LAWESSON'S reagent (629.66 mg, 1.56 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 70°C for 3 hours, and then cooled to 30°C and stirred for another 12 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give **WX271-3**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, CHLOROFORM- d) δ = 4.73 - 4.59 (m, 2H), 3.90 - 3.83 (m, 1H), 2.74 (br s, 3H), 1.45 (s, 9H).

[497] Step 3: Synthesis of compound **WX271-4**

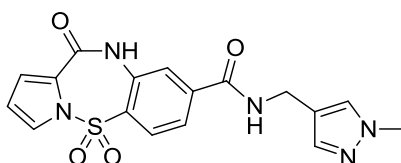
[498] **WX271-3** (0.25 g, 1.09 mmol) was dissolved in HCl/EtOAc (10 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 15°C for 12 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered,

and the filter cake was collected to give **WX271-4**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ = 8.89 (br s, 3H), 4.49 (br d, $J=5.5$ Hz, 2H), 2.74 (s, 3H).

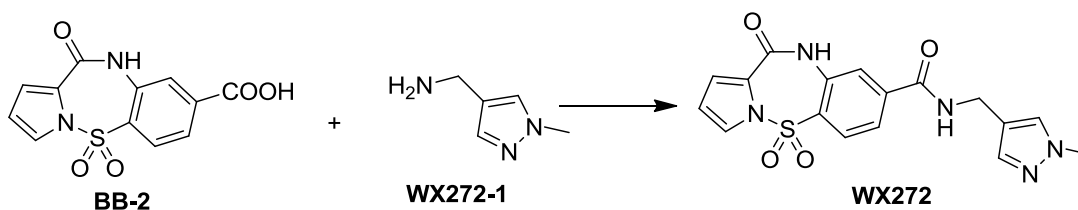
[499] Step 4: Synthesis of compound **WX271**

[500] The synthesis of compound **WX271** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ = 11.27 (s, 1H), 9.77 (s, 1H), 8.14 (d, $J=8.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.93 (d, $J=1.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.87 - 7.79 (m, 1H), 7.62 (dd, $J=1.8, 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.16 (dd, $J=1.7, 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, $J=3.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.81 (d, $J=5.8$ Hz, 2H), 2.67 (s, 3H).

[501] Embodiment 56: **WX272**



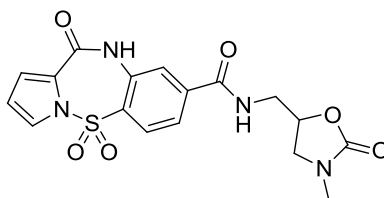
[502] Synthetic route



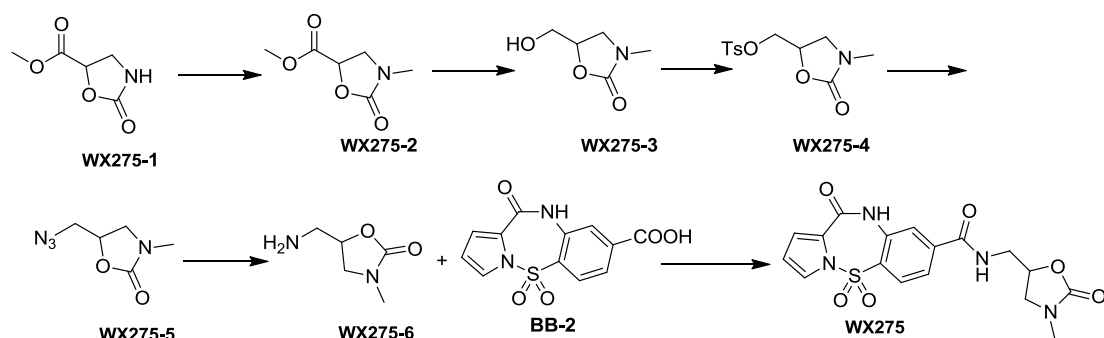
[503] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX272**

[504] The synthesis of compound **WX272** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ = 11.22 (s, 1H), 9.14 (br s, 1H), 8.09 (d, $J=8.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, $J=1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.80 (dd, $J=1.3, 8.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.64 - 7.58 (m, 2H), 7.36 (s, 1H), 7.15 (dd, $J=1.7, 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, $J=3.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.29 (d, $J=5.5$ Hz, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H).

[505] Embodiment 57: **WX275**



[506] Synthetic route



[507] Step 1: Synthesis of compound WX275-2

[508] WX275-1 (7.9 g, 54.44 mmol) and DMF (80 mL) were added into a dry single-necked flask, followed by addition of Cs₂CO₃ (35.48 g, 108.88 mmol) and CH₃I (9.27 g, 65.33 mmol, 4.07 mL). The reaction mixture was purged with nitrogen for three times and stirred at 21°C for 3 hours. 100 mL of ethyl acetate was added to the reaction system, and a large amount of solid was precipitated from the system. The mixture was filtered through diatomite. The filter cake was washed with 100 mL of ethyl acetate. The filtrate was collected and concentrated under reduced pressure to give WX275-2. ¹H NMR (400MHz, CHLOROFORM-*d*) δ = 4.88 (dd, *J*=5.5, 9.7 Hz, 1H), 3.84 - 3.76 (m, 4H), 3.61 (dd, *J*=5.5, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 2.86 (s, 3H).

[509] Step 2: Synthesis of compound WX275-3

[510] WX275-2 (9 g, 56.55 mmol), MeOH (60 mL) and DCM (30 mL) were added into a pre-dried three-necked flask. The reaction mixture was purged with nitrogen for three times and then cooled to 0°C, followed by portionwise addition of NaBH₄ (2.78 g, 73.52 mmol, 1.3 eq) under nitrogen atmosphere while maintaining the temperature of the system at 0-5°C. After 30 minutes, the addition was completed and the mixture was stirred at 0°C for 0.5 hour. The reaction was quenched by addition of 50 mL of saturated ammonium chloride. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to give a crude product. 100mL of dichloromethane was added and the mixture was stirred for 10 minutes, followed by filtration to remove the insoluble materials. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give WX 275-3. ¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ = 4.43 (br s, 1H), 3.49 (br dd, *J*=7.5, 17.4 Hz, 2H), 3.39 - 3.22 (m, 2H), 2.95 (br s, 1H), 2.72 (br s, 3H).

[511] Step 3: Synthesis of compound WX275-4

[512] WX275-3 (0.5 g, 3.81 mmol) and DCM (5 mL) were added into a dry three-necked flask. The system was purged with nitrogen gas for three times, and cooled to 0°C, followed by addition of TEA (463.01 mg, 4.58 mmol, 636.87 μL) and TosCl (872.33 mg, 4.58 mmol) while maintaining the reaction temperature at 0-5°C. After completion of the addition, the reaction was stirred at 0°C for 1 hour. The reaction was quenched by addition of 10 mL of water, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (10 mL * 3). The organic phases were combined, washed with

saturated brine (10 mL * 2), dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give a residue. The crude product was purified with column chromatography to give **WX275-4**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, CHLOROFORM-*d*) δ = 7.79 (d, *J*=8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.38 (d, *J*=8.2 Hz, 2H), 4.66 (qd, *J*=4.8, 9.6 Hz, 1H), 4.23 - 4.07 (m, 2H), 3.64 (t, *J*=8.9 Hz, 1H), 3.42 (dd, *J*=6.2, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 2.86 (s, 3H), 2.47 (s, 3H).

[513] Step 4: Synthesis of compound **WX275-5**

[514] **WX275-4** (0.4 g, 1.40 mmol) and DMF (5 mL) were added into a dry single-necked flask, followed by addition of NaN_3 (546.85 mg, 8.41 mmol). The reaction mixture was purged with nitrogen for three times. The reaction was heated to 65°C and stirred for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was quenched by addition of 10 mL of water and extracted with ethyl acetate (10mL*5). The organic phases were combined, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated to 5 mL under reduced pressure, followed by addition of 10 mL of ethanol. Such procedure was repeated 3 times, with 5 mL of ethanol solution left. The reaction mixture was directly used in the next step without further purification.

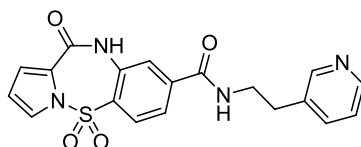
[515] Step 5: Synthesis of compound **WX275-6**

[516] Compound **WX275-5** (218 mg, 1.40 mmol) was dissolved in EtOH (5 mL), followed by addition of Pd/C (0.1 g, 5% purity). The reaction mixture was purged with H_2 for three times and pressurized to 15 psi, stirred at 40°C for 24 hours, followed by filtration through diatomite. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give **WX275-6**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, CHLOROFORM-*d*) δ = 4.53 (br s, 1H), 3.57 (br t, *J*=8.7 Hz, 1H), 3.31 (br t, *J*=7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.97 - 2.93 (m, 3H), 2.38 (br s, 2H).

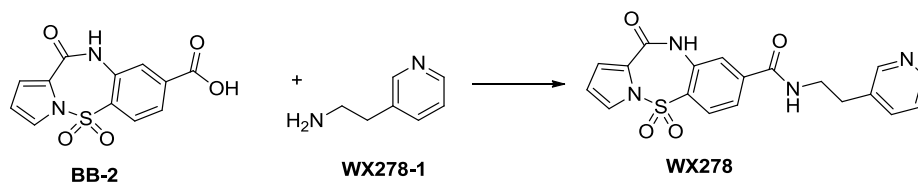
[517] Step 6: Synthesis of compound **WX275**

[518] The synthesis of compound **WX275** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment 24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ = 11.23 (s, 1H), 9.06 (br t, *J*=5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, *J*=8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.81 (d, *J*=8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, *J*=1.7, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, *J*=1.8, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, *J*=3.3 Hz, 1H), 4.69 - 4.57 (m, 1H), 3.62 (t, *J*=8.7 Hz, 1H), 3.53 (t, *J*=5.6 Hz, 2H), 3.30 - 3.26 (m, 1H), 2.73 (s, 3H).

[519] Embodiment 58: **WX278**



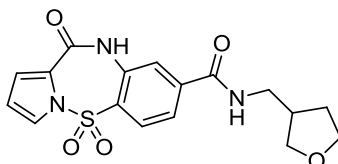
[520] Synthetic route



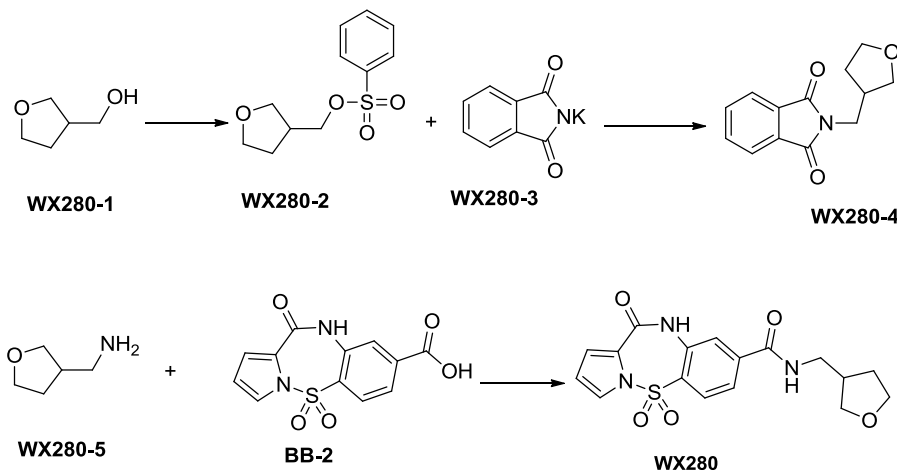
[521] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX278**

[522] The synthesis of compound **WX278** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆)δ = 11.25 (s, 1H), 8.98 (br t, *J*=5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.87 (s, 1H), 8.77 (br d, *J*=5.4 Hz, 1H), 8.45 (br d, *J*=7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (d, *J*=8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.96 (dd, *J*=5.9, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.75 (br d, *J*=8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (br d, *J*=1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.18 - 7.12 (m, 1H), 6.54 (t, *J*=3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.62 (br d, *J*=5.9 Hz, 2H), 3.07 (br t, *J*=6.3 Hz, 2H).

[523] Embodiment 59: **WX280**



[524] Synthetic route



[525] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX280-2**

[526] **WX280-1** (2 g, 19.58 mmol, 1.89 mL) and DCM (10 mL) were added into a pre-dried three-necked flask. The reactor was purged with nitrogen gas for three times and then placed under an ice bath, followed by addition of *p*-toluenesulfonyl chloride (5.60 g, 29.37 mmol) and pyridine (10 mL) at 0°C. After completion of the addition, the reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (20 mL) and the aqueous phase was extracted with dichloromethane (3* 50mL).The organic phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, followed by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure

to remove the solvent to give **WX280-2**.

[527] Step 2: Synthesis of compound **WX280-4**

[528] The raw material of **WX280-2** (1 g, 3.90 mmol) and DMF (10 mL) were added into a dry 50 mL three-necked flask, and **WX280-3** (1.16 g, 6.24 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture. The reaction system was stirred at 100°C for 12 hours. The reaction mixture was quenched with water (10 mL) and the aqueous phase was extracted with dichloromethane (3*20 mL). The organic phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, followed by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to remove the solvent to give a crude product. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give **WX280-4**.

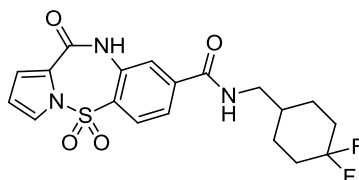
[529] Step 3: Synthesis of compound **WX280-5**

[530] **WX280-4** (400 mg, 1.71 mmol) and EtOH (5 mL) were added into a pre-dried vial. The mixture was mixed thoroughly, followed by addition of hydrazine hydrate (140.15 mg, 2.74 mmol, 136.07 μ L). The reaction mixture was stirred at 70°C for 0.5 hour. The reaction mixture turned from white to black, and then condensed into a white paste. The reaction system was cooled to room temperature, and then transferred into a 100 mL single-necked flask, followed by addition of 30 mL of ethanol. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 0.5 hour, and then filtered. The filter cake was discarded, and the filtrate was evaporated to give **WX280-5**.

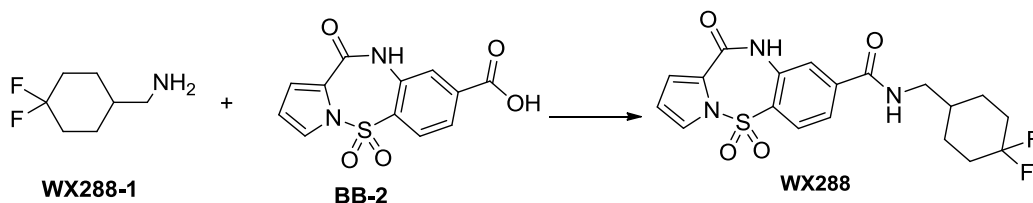
[531] Step 4: Synthesis of compound **WX280**

[532] The synthesis of compound **WX280** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment 24. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 11.20 (s, 1H), 8.85 (br t, $J=5.40$ Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, $J=8.16$ Hz, 1H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, $J=8.16$ Hz, 1H), 7.60 (dd, $J=1.76, 2.87$ Hz, 1H), 7.14 (dd, $J=1.54, 3.53$ Hz, 1H), 6.53 (t, $J=3.31$ Hz, 1H), 3.56-3.77 (m, 3H), 3.45 (dd, $J=5.29, 8.60$ Hz, 1H), 3.20-3.28 (m, 2H), 2.40-2.47 (m, 1H), 1.87-1.98 (m, 1H), 1.53-1.63 (m, 1H).

[533] Embodiment 60: **WX288**



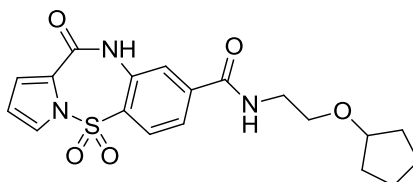
[534] Synthetic route



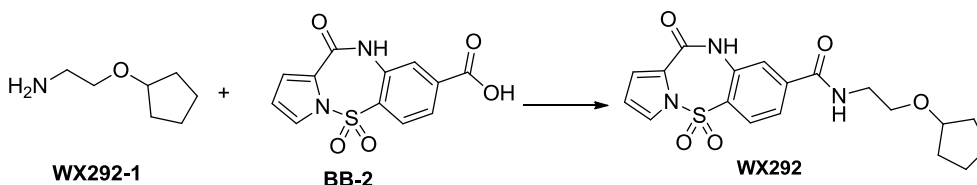
[535] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX288**

[536] The synthesis of compound **WX288** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 11.19 (s, 1H), 8.80 (br t, *J*=5.84 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, *J*=8.38 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, *J*=8.16 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (br s, 1H), 7.14 (dd, *J*=1.43, 3.42 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (t, *J*=3.31 Hz, 1H), 3.17 (t, *J*=6.17 Hz, 2H), 2.00 (br d, *J*=6.84 Hz, 2H), 1.61-1.86 (m, 5H), 1.12-1.28 (m, 2H).

[537] Embodiment 61: **WX292**



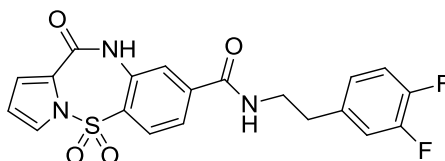
[538] Synthetic route



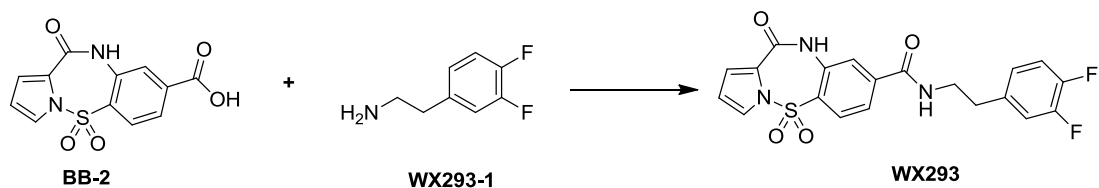
[539] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX292**

[540] The synthesis of compound **WX292** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 11.22 (s, 1H), 8.82 - 8.75 (m, 1H), 8.11 (d, *J*=8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, *J*=8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, *J*=1.8, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, *J*=1.5, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, *J*=3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.93 - 3.85 (m, 1H), 3.45 (d, *J*=5.3 Hz, 2H), 3.38 (br d, *J*=5.7 Hz, 2H), 1.69 - 1.51 (m, 6H), 1.49 - 1.41 (m, 2H).

[541] Embodiment 62: **WX293**



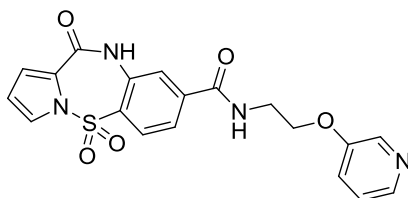
[542] Synthetic route



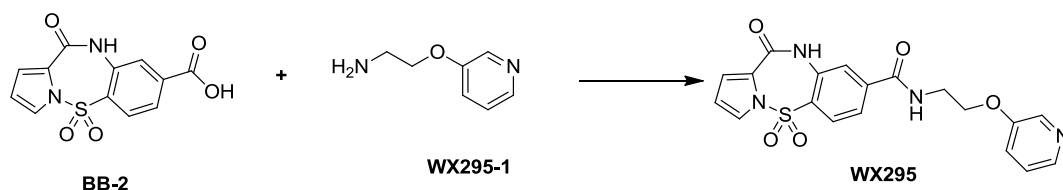
[543] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX293**

[544] The synthesis of compound **WX293** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 11.22 (s, 1H), 8.82 (s, 1H), 8.10 (d, $J=8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.84 (s, 1H), 7.74 (d, $J=8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, $J=1.7, 2.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.36 - 7.27 (m, 2H), 7.15 (dd, $J=1.7, 3.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.09 - 7.03 (m, 1H), 6.56 - 6.52 (m, 1H), 3.50 (br d, $J=6.0$ Hz, 2H), 2.84 (br t, $J=6.8$ Hz, 2H).

Embodiment 63: **WX295**



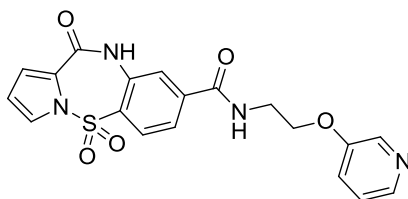
[545] Synthetic route



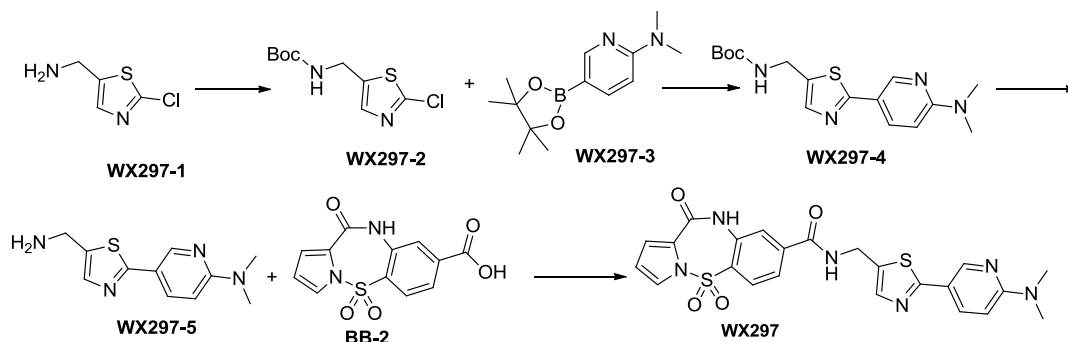
[546] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX295**

[547] The synthesis of compound **WX295** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 11.24 (s, 1H), 9.14 (br t, $J=5.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.66 (d, $J=2.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.47 (d, $J=5.1$ Hz, 1H), 8.14 - 8.05 (m, 2H), 7.94 - 7.80 (m, 3H), 7.59 (dd, $J=1.5, 2.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.13 (dd, $J=1.5, 3.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.52 (t, $J=3.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.37 (br t, $J=5.4$ Hz, 2H), 3.68 (q, $J=5.3$ Hz, 2H).

[548] Embodiment 64: **WX297**



[549] Synthetic route



[550] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX297-2**

[551] **WX297-1** (2 g, 13.46 mmol) was dissolved in DCM (20 mL), and then triethylamine (4.09 g, 40.37 mmol, 5.62 mL) and (Boc)₂O (3.52 g, 16.15 mmol, 3.71 mL) were added in. The reaction mixture was stirred at 30°C for 12 hours. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with water (10 mL), the aqueous phase was extracted with dichloromethane (3*20 mL). The organic phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, followed by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to remove the solvent to give a crude product. The crude product was isolated by column chromatography to give **WX297-2**.

[552] Step 2: Synthesis of compound **WX297-4**

[553] **WX297-2** (836.83 mg, 3.36 mmol), dioxane (5 mL) and water (1.5 mL) were added into a pre-dried 50 mL single-necked flask, then K₂CO₃ (1.16 g, 8.41 mmol) and **WX297-3** (834.81 mg, 3.36 mmol) were added, followed by addition of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (388.78 mg, 336.44 μmol) under nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred at 100°C for 12 hours. After the reaction mixture was quenched with water (5 mL), the aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate (3*10 mL). The organic phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, followed by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to remove the solvent to give a crude product. The crude product was purified with column chromatography to give **WX297-4**.

[554] Step 3: Synthesis of compound **WX297-5**

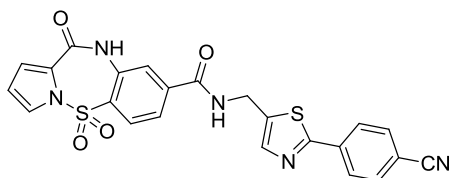
[555] **WX297-4** (900 mg, 2.69 mmol) and EtOAc (10 mL) were added into a pre-dried vial, followed by addition of HCl/EtOAc (4 M, 20 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was stirred at 25°C for 0.5 hour. The reaction mixture was directly evaporated to give **WX297-5**.

[556] Step 4: Synthesis of compound **WX297**

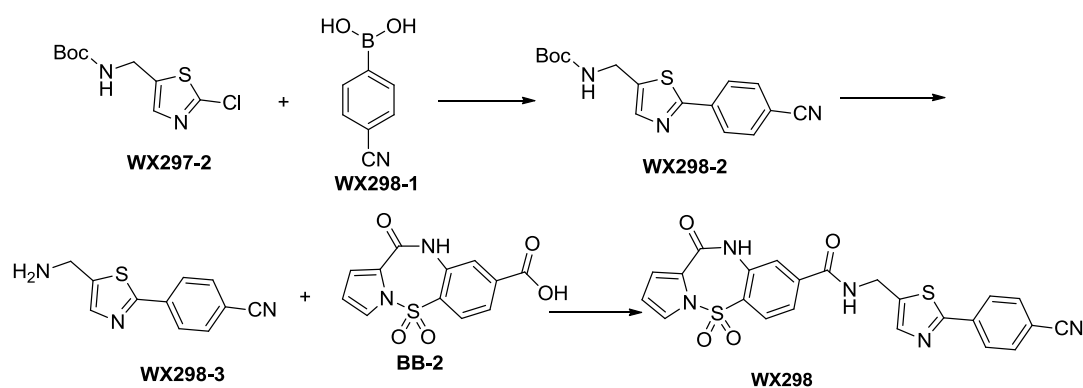
[557] **BB-2** (80.17 mg, 342.15 μmol), EDCI (98.39 mg, 513.22 μmol), DIPEA (88.44 mg, 684.30 μmol, 119.19 μL), HOBt (69.35 mg, 513.22 μmol) and DMF (2 mL) were added into a pre-dried vial, followed by addition of **WX297-5** (100 mg, 342.15 μmol) at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 12 hours under nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was filtered to give a crude product.

The crude product was isolated by HPLC to give **WX297**. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 11.22 (s, 1H), 9.60 (br t, $J=5.73$ Hz, 1H), 8.41 (d, $J=1.98$ Hz, 1H), 8.22 (br d, $J=8.82$ Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, $J=8.38$ Hz, 1H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.78-7.86 (m, 2H), 7.56-7.62 (m, 1H), 7.13 (dd, $J=1.54, 3.53$ Hz, 2H), 6.52 (t, $J=3.31$ Hz, 1H), 4.68 (br d, $J=5.51$ Hz, 2H), 3.22 (s, 6H).

[558] Embodiment 65: WX298



[559] Synthetic route



[560] Step 1: Synthesis of compound WX298-2

[561] **WX297-2** (850.83 mg, 3.42 mmol), water (1.5 mL) and DME (5 mL) were added into a pre-dried 50 mL single-necked flask, then K_2CO_3 (1.18 g, 8.55 mmol) and **WX298-1** (502.63 mg, 3.42 mmol) were added, followed by addition of $\text{Pd}(\text{dppf})\text{Cl}_2$ (250.30 mg, 342.07 μmol) under nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred at 100°C for 12 hours. After the reaction mixture was quenched with water (5 mL), the aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate (3*100 mL). The organic phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, followed by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to remove the solvent to give a crude product. The crude product was purified with column chromatography to give **WX298-2** (0.8 g, 2.54 mmol).

[562] Step 2: Synthesis of compound WX298-3

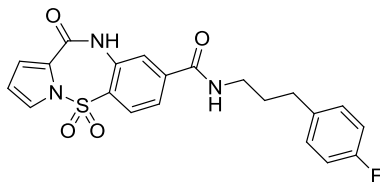
[563] The synthesis of compound **WX298-3** was referred to the step 3 of the synthesis of **WX297-5** in Embodiment 64.

[564] Step 3: Synthesis of compound WX298

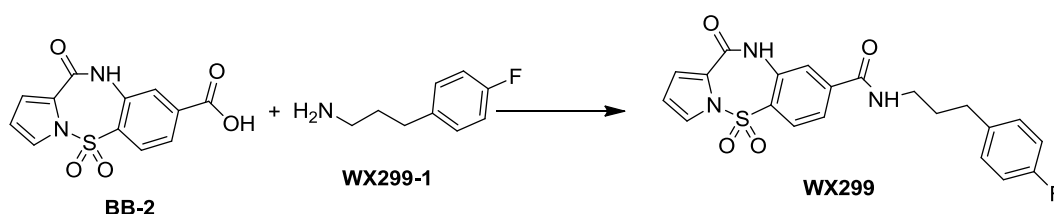
[565] The synthesis of compound **WX298** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment 24. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 11.21 (s,

1H), 9.55 (br t, $J=5.62$ Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, $J=8.38$ Hz, 1H), 8.06 (d, $J=8.38$ Hz, 2H), 7.90-7.94 (m, 4H), 7.81 (d, $J=8.38$ Hz, 1H), 7.59 (dd, $J=1.65, 2.98$ Hz, 1H), 7.13 (dd, $J=1.54, 3.53$ Hz, 1H), 6.52 (t, $J=3.31$ Hz, 1H), 4.72 (d, $J=5.73$ Hz, 2H).

[566] Embodiment 66: **WX299**



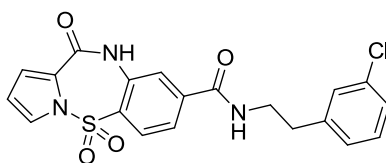
[567] Synthetic route



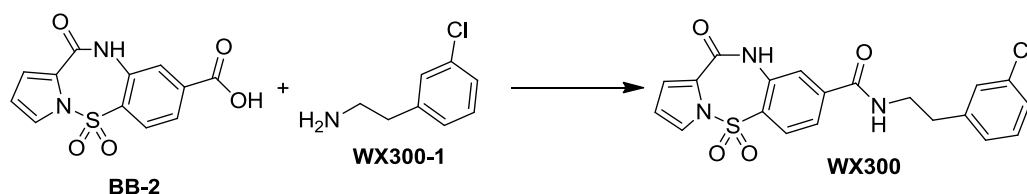
[568] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX299**

[569] The synthesis of compound **WX299** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 11.22 (s, 1H), 8.78 (br t, $J=5.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, $J=8.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, $J=1.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.79 (dd, $J=1.4, 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, $J=1.7, 3.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.25 (dd, $J=5.7, 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.15 (dd, $J=1.7, 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.13 - 7.06 (m, 2H), 6.54 (t, $J=3.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.29 - 3.23 (m, 2H), 2.61 (br t, $J=7.7$ Hz, 2H), 1.80 (q, $J=7.3$ Hz, 2H).

[570] Embodiment 67: **WX300**



[571] Synthetic route

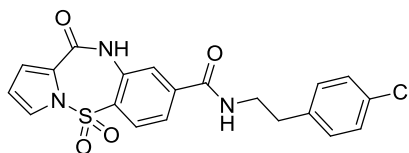


[572] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX300**

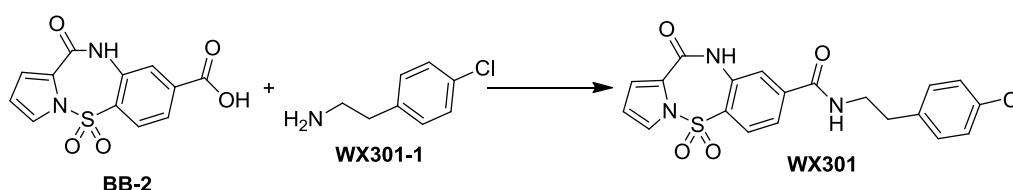
[573] The synthesis of compound **WX300** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 11.22 (s,

1H), 8.85 (br t, $J=5.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, $J=8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.75 (d, $J=8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, $J=1.7, 2.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.34 - 7.28 (m, 2H), 7.27 - 7.23 (m, 1H), 7.19 (d, $J=7.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, $J=1.5, 3.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, $J=3.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.55 - 3.46 (m, 2H), 2.85 (t, $J=7.2$ Hz, 2H).

[574] Embodiment 68: **WX301**



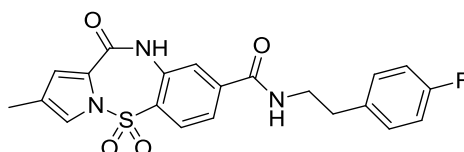
[575] Synthetic route



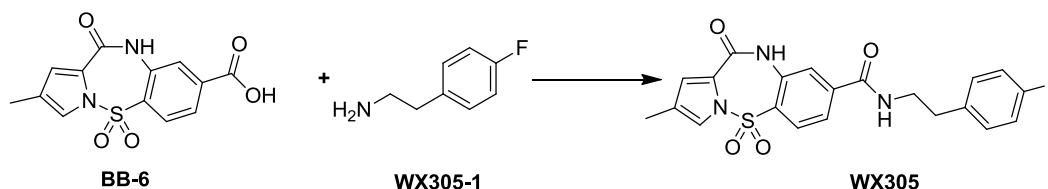
[576] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX301**

[577] The synthesis of compound **WX301** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 11.23 (s, 1H), 8.83 (br t, $J=5.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, $J=8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.84 (s, 1H), 7.74 (d, $J=8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.61 (br d, $J=1.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.36 - 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.29 - 7.23 (m, 2H), 7.17 - 7.12 (m, 1H), 6.54 (t, $J=3.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.49 (q, $J=6.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.83 (br t, $J=7.1$ Hz, 2H).

[578] Embodiment 69: **WX305**



[579] Synthetic route

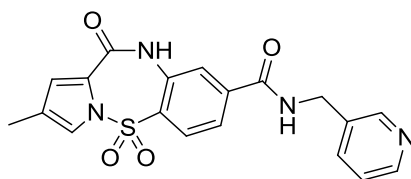


[580] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX305**

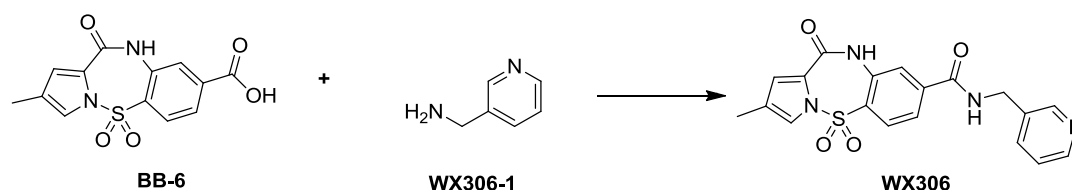
[581] The synthesis of compound **WX305** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 11.12 (s, 1H), 8.79 (t, $J=5.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.04 (d, $J=8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.80 (s, 1H), 7.71 (d, $J=8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.36 (s, 1H), 7.23 (dd, $J=5.7, 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.07 (t, $J=8.9$ Hz, 2H), 6.97 (d, $J=1.3$

Hz, 1H), 3.45 (q, $J=6.8$ Hz, 2H), 2.80 (t, $J=7.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.02 (s, 3H).

[582] Embodiment 70: **WX306**



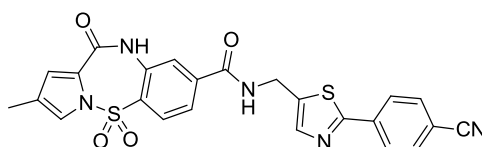
[583] Synthetic route



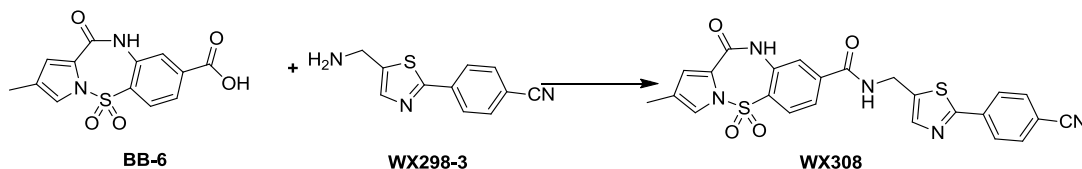
[584] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX306**

[585] The synthesis of compound **WX306** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 11.16 (s, 1H), 9.38 (t, $J=5.8$ Hz, 1H), 8.56 (d, $J=1.8$ Hz, 1H), 8.47 (dd, $J=1.5$, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, $J=8.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.91 (d, $J=1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.83 (dd, $J=1.6$, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (d, $J=7.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.43 - 7.34 (m, 2H), 7.01 (d, $J=1.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.51 (d, $J=5.8$ Hz, 2H), 2.5 (s, 3H).

[586] Embodiment 71: **WX308**



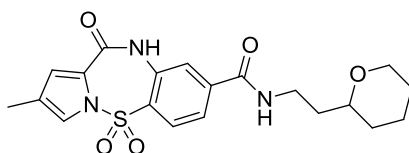
[587] Synthetic route



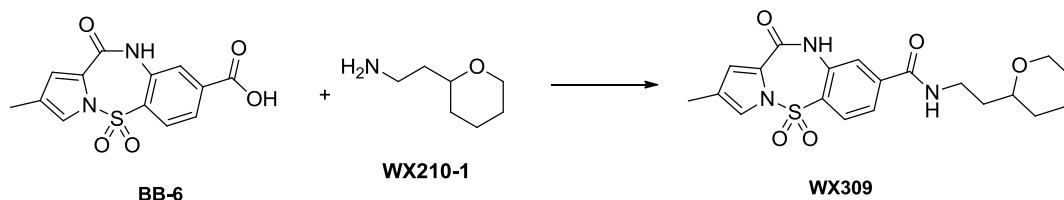
[588] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX308**

[589] The synthesis of compound **WX308** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 11.15 (s, 1H), 9.56 (s, 1H), 8.14 - 8.03 (m, 3H), 7.97 - 7.90 (m, 4H), 7.81 (d, $J=7.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.39 (s, 1H), 7.01 (s, 1H), 4.73 (d, $J=5.5$ Hz, 2H), 2.05 (s, 3H).

[590] Embodiment 72: **WX309**



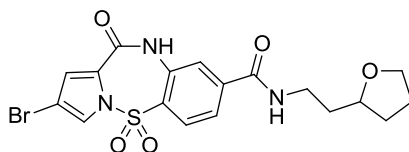
[591] Synthetic route



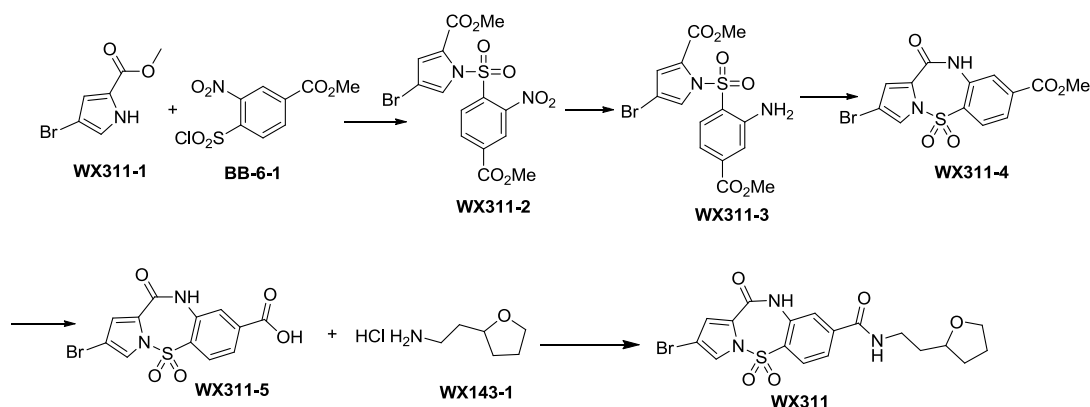
[592] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX309**

[593] The synthesis of compound **WX309** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ = 11.14 (s, 1H), 8.72 (s, 1H), 8.07 (d, *J*=8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.77 (d, *J*=8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (s, 1H), 7.00 (s, 1H), 3.86 (d, *J*=10.3 Hz, 1H), 3.32 - 3.22 (m, 4H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 1.74 (s, 1H), 1.66 - 1.53 (m, 3H), 1.43 (s, 3H), 1.24 - 1.13 (m, 1H).

[594] Embodiment 73: **WX311**



[595] Synthetic route



[596] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX311-2**

[597] The synthesis of compound **WX311-2** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **BB-6-2** in Reference fraction6. ¹H NMR (400MHz, CHLOROFORM-*d*) δ = 8.49 (s, 1H), 8.44 (s, 2H), 7.70 (d, *J*=1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (d, *J*=1.8 Hz, 1H), 4.03 (s, 3H), 3.75 (s, 3H).

[598] Step 2: Synthesis of compound **WX311-3**

[599] The synthesis of compound **WX311-3** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **BB-6-3** in Reference fraction6. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ = 8.28 (d, J =2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (d, J =8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (d, J =1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.19 - 7.18 (m, 1H), 7.16 (dd, J =1.5, 8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.55 (br s, 2H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.67 (s, 3H).

[600] Step 3: Synthesis of compound **WX311-4**

[601] The synthesis of compound **WX311-4** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **BB-6-4** in Reference fraction6. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ = 11.44 (s, 1H), 8.16 (d, J =8.3 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (d, J =1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.94 (dd, J =1.5, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, J =2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (d, J =1.8 Hz, 1H), 3.91 (s, 3H).

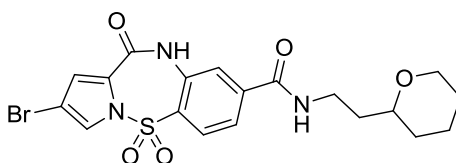
[602] Step 4: Synthesis of compound **WX311-5**

[603] **WX311-4** (300 mg, 778.84 μmol , 1 eq) was dissolved in dioxane (5.0 mL), followed by addition of 6 M diluted hydrochloric acid (5.0 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 50°C for 48 hours, and then concentrated under reduced pressure, followed by extraction. The organic phase was collected, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, followed by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was subjected to column chromatograph to give **WX311-5**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ = 11.47 (s, 1H), 8.33 - 8.07 (m, 2H), 8.06 - 7.98 (m, 2H), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.22 (s, 1H).

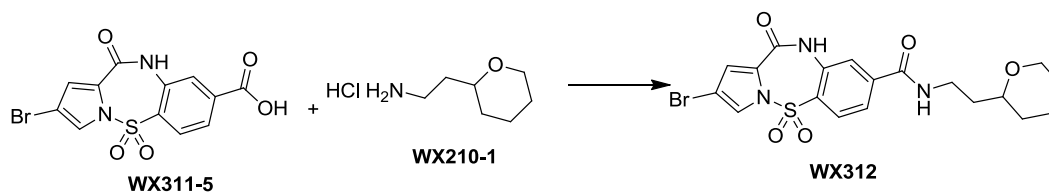
[604] Step 5: Synthesis of compound **WX311**

[605] The synthesis of compound **WX311** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ = 11.34 (s, 1H), 8.76 (t, J =5.5 Hz, 1H), 8.07 (d, J =8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (dd, J =1.7, 6.5 Hz, 2H), 7.77 (dd, J =1.5, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (d, J =1.8 Hz, 1H), 3.78 - 3.68 (m, 2H), 3.55 (dt, J =6.4, 7.9 Hz, 1H), 3.29 - 3.23 (m, 2H), 1.97 - 1.88 (m, 1H), 1.82 - 1.73 (m, 2H), 1.66 (q, J =7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.45 - 1.30 (m, 1H).

[606] Embodiment 74: **WX312**



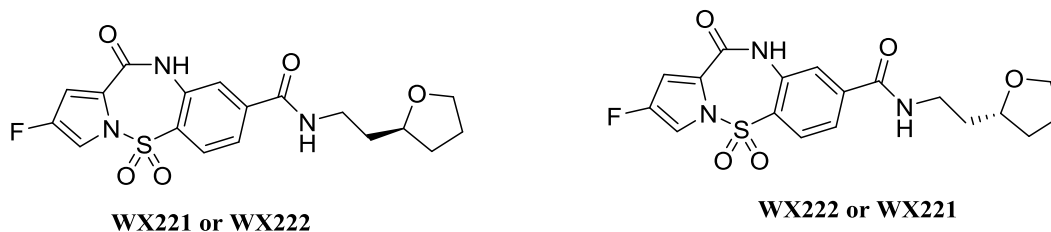
[607] Synthetic route



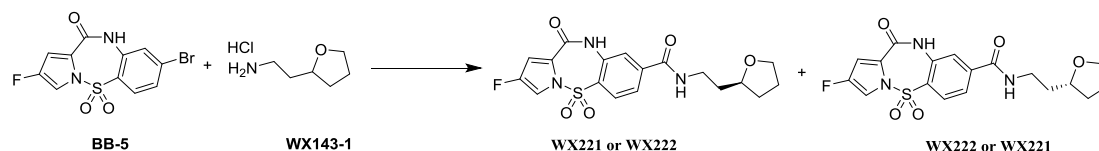
[608] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX312**

[609] The synthesis of compound **WX312** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 11.38 (s, 1H), 8.75 (br t, J =5.5 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, J =8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (dd, J =1.6, 4.0 Hz, 2H), 7.81 (dd, J =1.4, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (d, J =1.9 Hz, 1H), 3.90 - 3.83 (m, 1H), 3.33 - 3.23 (m, 4H), 1.75 (br d, J =3.6 Hz, 1H), 1.66 - 1.56 (m, 3H), 1.47 - 1.46 (m, 1H), 1.44 (br s, 2H), 1.24 - 1.13 (m, 1H).

[610] Embodiment 75: **WX221** and **WX222**



[611] Synthetic route



[612] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX221** and **WX222**

[613] Compound **BB-5** (100 mg, 289.73 μmol), compound **WX143-1** (65.90 mg, 434.60 μmol), Pd(dppf)Cl_2 (21.20 mg, 28.97 μmol), Et_3N (73.29 mg, 724.33 μmol , 100.82 μL) and DMF (5 mL) were added into a dry hydrogenation flask. The reaction mixture was purged with CO gas for three times, pressurized to 50 psi and stirred under an oil bath at 80°C for 16 hours. 400 mg of silica gel for removing palladium was added and the mixture was stirred at 25°C for 12 hours, followed by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the concentrated filtrate was purified by prep-HPLC to give a racemic mixture. The racemic mixture was isolated by SFC to give **WX221** and **WX222**.

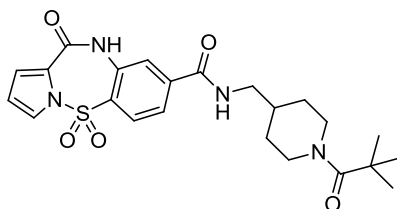
[614] Compound **WX221**: ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 8.83 - 8.76 (m, 1H), 8.10 (d, J =8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.81 (d, J =8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (br s, 1H), 7.15 (d, J =1.9 Hz, 1H), 3.83 - 3.70 (m, 2H), 3.66 - 3.54 (m, 1H), 3.32 - 3.25 (m, 2H), 2.03 - 1.91 (m, 1H), 1.80 (dd, J =6.9, 14.2 Hz, 2H), 1.69 (m, 2H), 1.47 - 1.35 (m, 1H);

[615] Compound **WX222**: ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 8.79 (t, J =5.4 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, J =8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, J =1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (dd, J =1.5, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (dd, J =2.1, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (d, J =2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.82 - 3.71 (m, 2H), 3.63 - 3.55 (m, 1H), 3.32 - 3.26 (m, 2H), 2.01 - 1.91 (m, 1H), 1.86 - 1.76 (m, 2H), 1.69 (m, 2H), 1.47 - 1.36 (m, 1H).

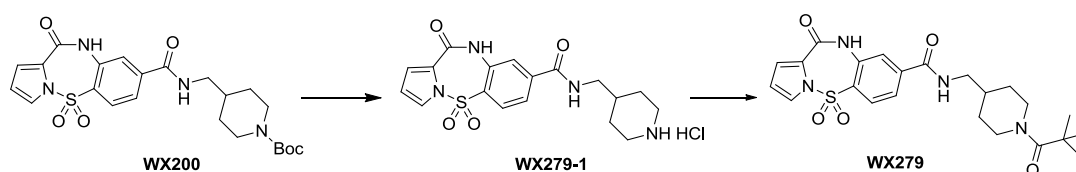
[616] Chiral resolution conditions: chiral column: AD (250 mm* 30 mm, 5 μm); mobile phase: [Neu-MeOH];B%: 48%-48%.

[617] Retention time of compound **222**: 6.62 min (peak 2); retention time of compound **221**: 5.70 min (peak 1).

[618] Embodiment 76: **WX279**



[619] Synthetic route



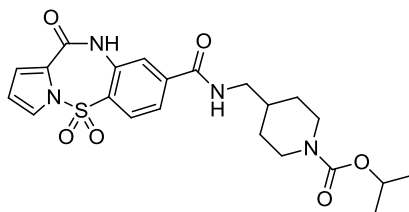
[620] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX279-1**

[621] **WX200** (1 g, 2.05 mmol) in a single-necked flask was added in HCl/EtOAc (50 mL). The reaction was stirred at 20°C for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered, and the filter cake was collected to give **WX279-1**. ¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ = 11.21 (s, 1H), 8.90 (br s, 2H), 8.66 - 8.53 (m, 1H), 8.10 (d, *J*=8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.82 (br d, *J*=8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (dd, *J*=1.8, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (dd, *J*=1.8, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (t, *J*=3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.17 (br t, *J*=6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.84 - 2.78 (m, 2H), 1.79 (br d, *J*=12.1 Hz, 5H), 1.36 (br d, *J*=12.1 Hz, 3H).

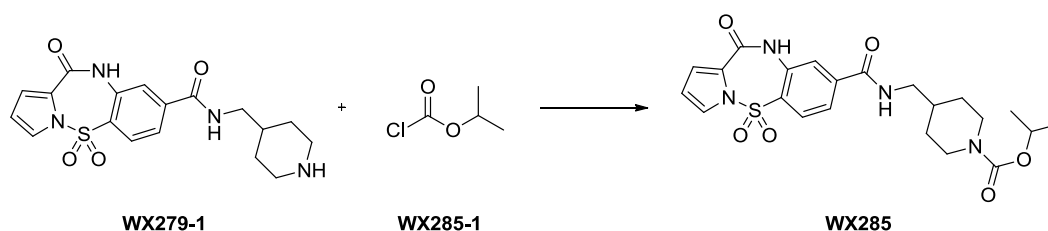
[622] Step 2: Synthesis of compound **WX279**

[623] **WX279-1** (100 mg, 235.35 μ mol), pivaloyl chloride (31.22 mg, 258.89 μ mol, 31.85 μ L) and DCM (2 mL) were added into a dry flask, followed by addition of TEA (47.63 mg, 470.70 μ mol, 65.52 μ L). The reaction mixture was purged with nitrogen gas for three times, and stirred at 20°C for 12 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered to give a crude product. The crude product was isolated to give **WX279**. ¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ = 11.21 (s, 1H), 8.81 (br t, *J*=5.5 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, *J*=8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, *J*=8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (dd, *J*=1.8, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, *J*=1.6, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, *J*=3.4 Hz, 1H), 4.25 (br d, *J*=12.8 Hz, 2H), 3.16 (br t, *J*=6.2 Hz, 2H), 2.74 (br t, *J*=12.4 Hz, 2H), 1.81 (br s, 1H), 1.69 (br d, *J*=12.9 Hz, 2H), 1.17 (s, 9H), 1.10 - 0.94 (m, 2H).

[624] Embodiment 77: **WX285**



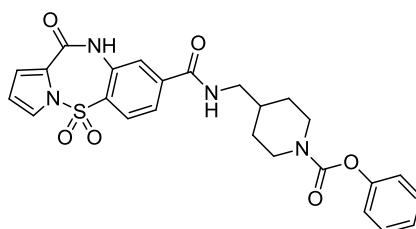
[625] Synthetic route



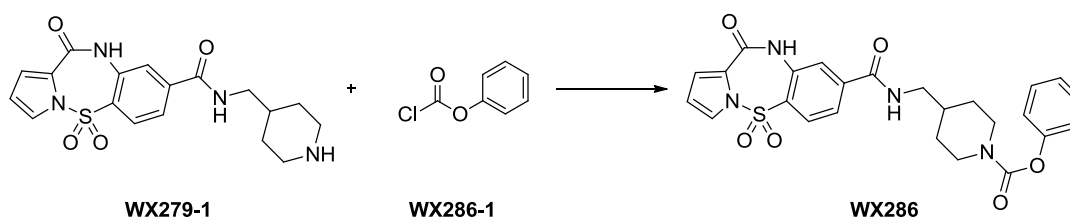
[626] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX285**

[627] **WX279-1** (90 mg, 211.81 μmol) and DMF (1 mL) were added into a pre-dried vial, followed by addition of Et_3N (32.15 mg, 317.72 μmol , 44.22 μL). After stirred for 30 minutes, the reaction system was cooled to 0°C , and **WX285-1** (25.96 mg, 211.81 μmol , 29.40 μL) was added in. The reaction mixture was warmed to 25°C under nitrogen atmosphere and stirred for 10 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered to give a crude product. The crude product was isolated to give **WX285**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ = 11.21 (s, 1H), 8.80 (br t, $J=5.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, $J=8.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.83 - 7.75 (m, 1H), 7.62 (dd, $J=1.7, 2.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, $J=1.6, 3.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, $J=3.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.74 (dt, $J=6.3, 12.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.95 (d, $J=11.4$ Hz, 2H), 3.15 (t, $J=6.1$ Hz, 2H), 2.69 (d, $J=17.7$ Hz, 2H), 1.78 - 1.62 (m, 3H), 1.16 (d, $J=6.3$ Hz, 6H), 1.10 - 1.09 (m, 1H), 1.10 - 0.98 (m, 1H).

[628] Embodiment 78: **WX286**



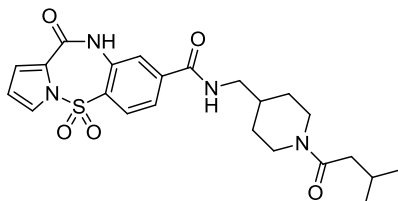
[629] Synthetic route



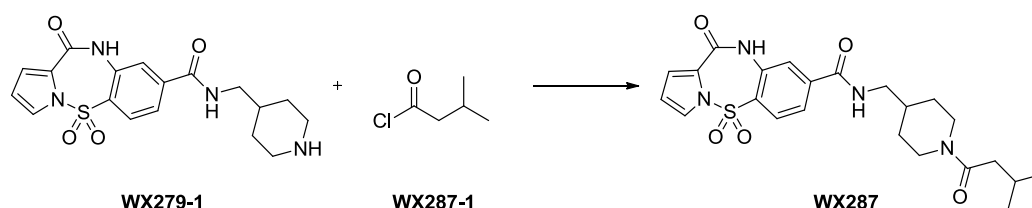
[630] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX286**

[631] The synthesis of compound **WX286** was referred to the step **1** of the synthesis of **WX285** in Embodiment77. ¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ = 11.21 (s, 1H), 8.82 (s, 1H), 8.11 (d, *J*=8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.82 (d, *J*=8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (br s, 1H), 7.41 - 7.34 (m, 2H), 7.20 (s, 1H), 7.15 (dd, *J*=1.7, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (d, *J*=7.7 Hz, 2H), 6.54 (t, *J*=3.3 Hz, 1H), 4.20 - 3.97 (m, 2H), 3.21 (br t, *J*=6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.06 - 2.78 (m, 2H), 1.87 - 1.70 (m, 3H), 1.21 (br d, *J*=16.3 Hz, 2H).

[632] Embodiment 79: **WX287**



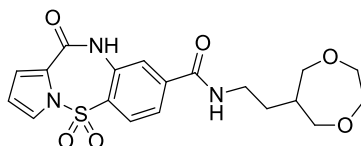
[633] Synthetic route



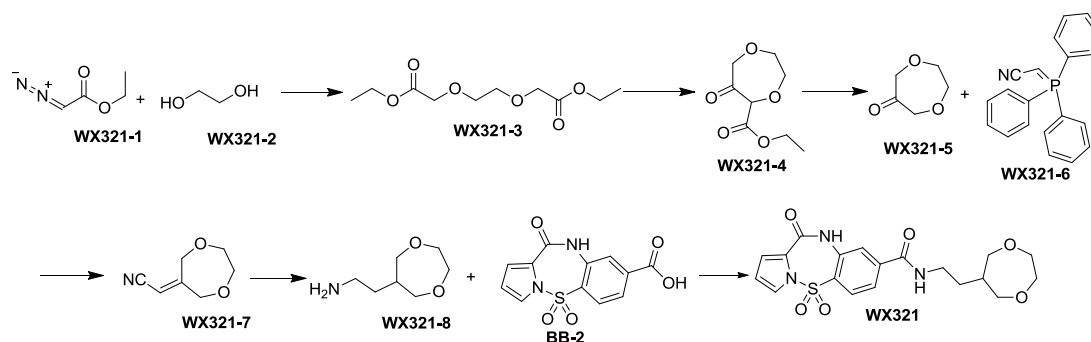
[634] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX287**

[635] The synthesis of compound **WX287** was referred to the step 2 of the synthesis of **WX279** in Embodiment76. ¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ = 11.21 (s, 1H), 8.80 (br t, *J*=5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, *J*=8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (d, *J*=1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (dd, *J*=1.4, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, *J*=1.8, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, *J*=1.7, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, *J*=3.4 Hz, 1H), 4.38 (br d, *J*=12.3 Hz, 1H), 3.91 - 3.82 (m, 1H), 3.22 - 3.08 (m, 2H), 2.94 (br t, *J*=11.7 Hz, 1H), 2.20 - 2.11 (m, 2H), 1.95 (dt, *J*=6.7, 13.4 Hz, 1H), 1.83 - 1.62 (m, 3H), 1.10 - 0.91 (m, 2H), 0.91 - 0.83 (m, 7H).

[636] Embodiment 80: WX321



[637] Synthetic route



[638] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX321-3**

[639] Ethylene glycol (10 g, 161.11 mmol, 9.01 mL) and **WX321-1** (36.77 g, 322.23 mmol) were dissolved in DCM (350 mL), followed by addition of $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{Et}_2\text{O}$ (345.29 mg, 2.43 mmol, 300.25 μL) dropwise at 0°C . The reaction mixture was stirred at 0°C for 2 hours, then warmed to 25°C and stirred for another 36 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude product of **WX321-3**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{CHLOROFORM-}d$) δ = 4.24 - 4.18 (m, 4H), 4.16 (s, 4H), 3.78 (s, 4H), 1.28 (t, J =7.2 Hz, 6H).

[640] Step 2: Synthesis of compound **WX321-4**

[641] $t\text{-BuOLi}$ (23.92 g, 298.83 mmol, 26.94 mL) and **WX321-3** (35 g, 149.42 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (350 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 90°C for 12 hours and concentrated under reduced pressure, followed by addition of EA (200 mL) to the crude product. The mixture was washed with 2 M HCl (100 mL*2) and water (50 mL). The EA phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude product of **WX321-4**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{CHLOROFORM-}d$) δ = 4.39 - 4.08 (m, 7H), 3.92 - 3.85 (m, 1H), 3.79 - 3.75 (m, 1H), 1.34 - 1.28 (m, 3H).

[642] Step 3: Synthesis of compound **WX321-5**

[643] **WX321-4** (19 g, 100.97 mmol) was added to HCl (120 mL). The reaction was stirred at 100°C for 4 hours. The reaction mixture was extracted with EA (50 mL*2). The organic phases were combined, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude product of **WX321-5**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{CHLOROFORM-}d$) δ = 4.23 (s, 4H), 3.96 (s, 4H).

[644] Step 4: Synthesis of compound **WX321-7**

[645] **WX321-5** (0.2 g, 1.72 mmol) and **WX321-6** (570.90 mg, 1.89 mmol) were dissolved in DCM (5 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 12 hours, then concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give **WX321-7**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{CHLOROFORM-}d$) δ = 5.29 (tt, J =1.2, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.68 - 4.65 (m, 2H), 4.36 (d, J =0.7 Hz, 2H), 3.86 - 3.79 (m, 4H).

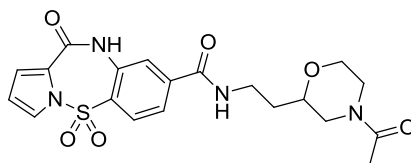
[646] Step 5: Synthesis of compound **WX321-8**

[647] **WX321-7** (0.25 g, 1.80 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (10 mL), followed by addition of $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (227.50 mg, 1.82 mmol, 0.25 mL, 28% purity) and Raney-Ni (0.25 g). The reaction mixture was purged with hydrogen gas for three times, pressurized to 50 psi and stirred at 50°C for 3 hours, followed by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product **WX321-8** was used directly in the next step. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{CHLOROFORM-}d$) δ = 3.87 (ddd, J =2.6, 5.2, 12.2 Hz, 2H), 3.80 - 3.75 (m, 1H), 3.82 - 3.66 (m, 4H), 3.55 (ddd, J =1.2, 7.1, 12.3 Hz, 2H), 2.74 - 2.69 (m, 1H), 2.63 - 2.57 (m, 1H), 2.20 - 2.07 (m, 1H), 1.69 (br s, 2H), 1.48 - 1.35 (m, 2H).

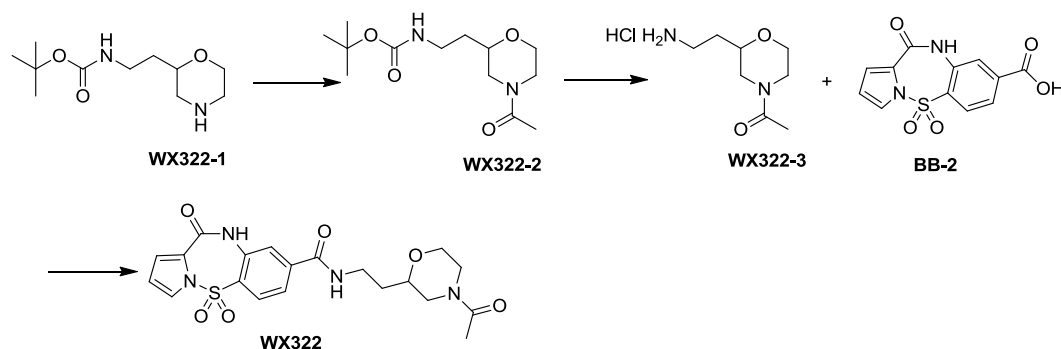
[648] Step 6: Synthesis of compound **WX321**

[649] The synthesis of compound **WX321** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 11.19 (s, 1H), 8.73 (t, J =5.5 Hz, 1H), 8.07 (d, J =8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (d, J =1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (dd, J =1.5, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (dd, J =1.8, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (dd, J =1.8, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 6.51 (t, J =3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.75 (dd, J =5.0, 12.2 Hz, 2H), 3.65 - 3.53 (m, 4H), 3.43 (dd, J =6.8, 12.3 Hz, 2H), 3.26 - 3.20 (m, 2H), 2.02 - 1.92 (m, 1H), 1.43 (q, J =7.1 Hz, 2H).

[650] Embodiment 81: **WX322**



[651] Synthetic route



[652] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX322-2**

[653] **WX322-1** (0.2 g, 868.42 μmol) was dissolved in DCM (5 mL), followed by addition of TEA (131.81 mg, 1.30 mmol, 181.31 μL). Acetyl chloride (74.99 mg, 955.26 μmol , 68.17 μL) was added dropwise at 0°C. The reaction was stirred at 0°C for 1.5 hours. DCM (30 mL) was added to the reaction system, and the mixture was washed with water (20 mL*2). The DCM phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give **WX322-2**. ^1H

NMR (400MHz, CHLOROFORM-*d*) δ = 4.84 (br s, 1H), 4.41 (br dd, J =2.1, 13.1 Hz, 1H), 3.96 - 3.89 (m, 1H), 3.69 - 3.38 (m, 3H), 3.35 - 3.17 (m, 3H), 3.04 - 2.90 (m, 1H), 2.76 (br s, 1H), 2.47 (dd, J =10.6, 13.2 Hz, 1H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 1.74 - 1.57 (m, 2H), 1.45 (s, 9H), 1.32 (s, 1H).

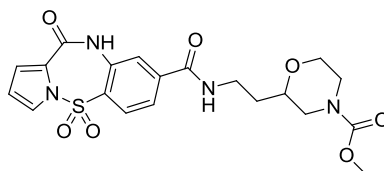
[654] Step 2: Synthesis of compound **WX322-3**

[655] **WX322-2** (0.2 g, 734.37 μ mol) was dissolved in HCl/EtOAc (10 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 12 hours, then concentrated under reduced pressure to give **WX322-3**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ = 8.08 (br d, J =19.2 Hz, 3H), 4.20 - 4.09 (m, 1H), 3.81 (dd, J =2.6, 11.5 Hz, 1H), 3.75 - 3.61 (m, 1H), 3.44 (br dd, J =2.3, 11.8 Hz, 2H), 3.18 - 2.99 (m, 1H), 2.92 - 2.79 (m, 3H), 2.00 (d, J =4.2 Hz, 3H), 1.70 (br dd, J =8.3, 14.7 Hz, 2H).

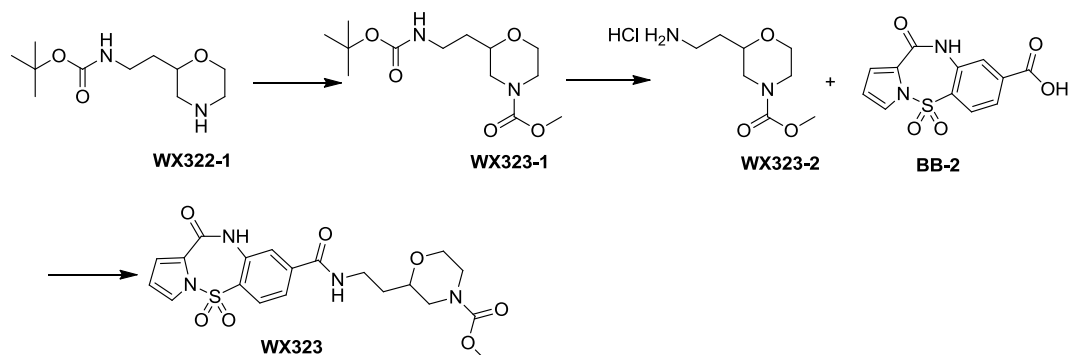
[656] Step 3: Synthesis of compound **WX322**

[657] The synthesis of compound **WX322** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ = 11.21 (d, J =3.5 Hz, 1H), 8.78 (br d, J =18.5 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (dd, J =3.6, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, J =8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, J =1.8, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, J =1.8, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, J =3.4 Hz, 1H), 4.23 - 4.09 (m, 1H), 3.83 (dd, J =2.5, 11.4 Hz, 1H), 3.79 - 3.60 (m, 1H), 3.38 - 3.27 (m, 3H), 3.13 (br s, 1H), 2.89 - 2.82 (m, 1H), 2.68 - 2.61 (m, 1H), 2.43 - 2.43 (m, 1H), 2.44 - 2.31 (m, 1H), 1.99 (d, J =4.2 Hz, 3H), 1.74 - 1.58 (m, 2H).

[658] Embodiment 82: **WX323**



[659] Synthetic route



[660] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX323-1**

[661] **WX322-1** (0.2 g, 868.42 μ mol) was dissolved in DCM (5 mL), followed by addition of TEA (131.81 mg, 1.30 mmol, 181.31 μ L). Methyl chloroformate (90.27

mg, 955.26 μmol , 73.99 μL) was added dropwise at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0°C for 1.5 hours. DCM (30 mL) was added to the reaction mixture, and the reaction mixture was washed with water (20 mL*2). The DCM phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give **WX323-1**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{CHLOROFORM-}d$) δ = 4.86 (br s, 1H), 3.88 (br d, $J=9.7$ Hz, 3H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.51 (br s, 2H), 3.30 (br d, $J=6.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.26 - 3.17 (m, 1H), 2.97 (br s, 1H), 2.67 (br s, 1H), 1.66 - 1.55 (m, 2H), 1.44 (s, 9H).

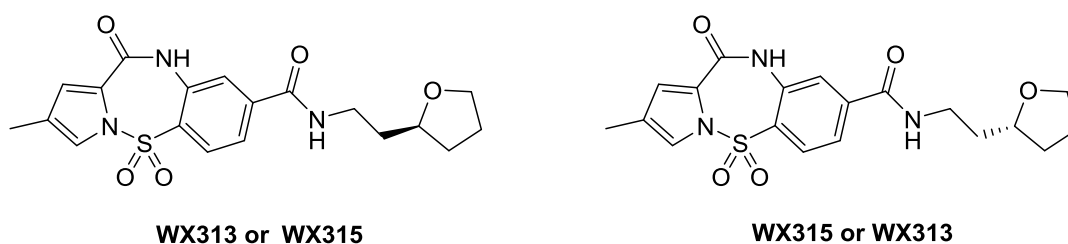
[662] Step 2: Synthesis of compound **WX323-2**

[663] The synthesis of compound **WX323-2** was referred to the step 2 of the synthesis of **WX22-2** in Embodiment 81.

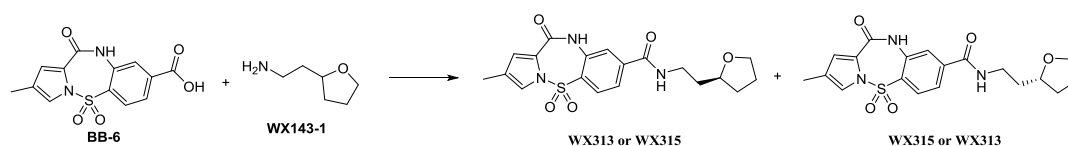
[664] Step 3: Synthesis of compound **WX323**

[665] The synthesis of compound **WX323** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment 24. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 11.21 (s, 1H), 8.75 (t, $J=5.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, $J=8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.86 (d, $J=1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.78 (dd, $J=1.5, 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, $J=1.8, 3.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, $J=1.8, 3.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, $J=3.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.85 - 3.68 (m, 3H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.37 (br dd, $J=2.9, 11.9$ Hz, 5H), 2.90 (br s, 1H), 1.72 - 1.58 (m, 2H).

[666] Embodiment 83: **WX313** and **315**



[667] Synthetic route



[668] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX313** and **WX315**

[669] The synthesis of compound **WX313** and **WX315** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment 24.

[670] Compound **WX313**: ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 8.77 (br d, $J=5.1$ Hz, 1H), 8.06 (d, $J=8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.77 (d, $J=8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.39 (s, 1H), 7.00 (d, $J=1.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.80 - 3.71 (m, 2H), 3.65 - 3.50 (m, 2H), 3.28 - 3.24 (m, 1H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 1.99 - 1.92 (m, 1H), 1.85 - 1.76 (m, 2H), 1.69 (q, $J=7.1$ Hz, 2H), 1.40 (s, 1H);

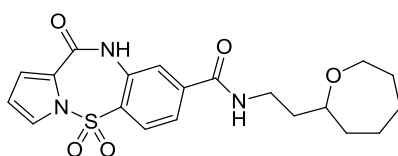
[671] Compound **WX315**: ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 11.17 (br s, 1H),

8.78 (br t, $J=5.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.06 (d, $J=8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.78 (d, $J=8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.39 (s, 1H), 7.00 (d, $J=1.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.81 - 3.71 (m, 2H), 3.61 - 3.54 (m, 1H), 3.31 - 3.25 (m, 2H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 1.99 - 1.91 (m, 1H), 1.85 - 1.76 (m, 2H), 1.69 (q, $J=7.1$ Hz, 2H), 1.46 - 1.37 (m, 1H).

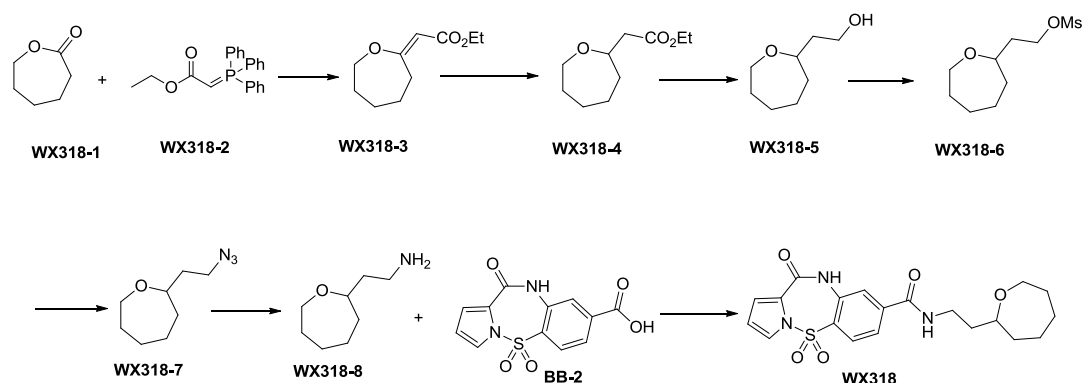
[672] Chiral resolution conditions: chiral column: OJ (250 mm* 50 mm, 10 μ m); mobile phase: 0.1% $\text{NH}_3\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ MeOH; flow rate: 200 mL/min; column temperature: 40°C.

[673] Retention time of compound **315**: 4.825 min (peak 2); retention time of compound **313**: 4.495 min (peak 1).

[674] Embodiment 84: **WX318**



[675] Synthetic route



[676] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX318-3**

[677] **WX318-1** (1 g, 8.76 mmol) and **WX318-2** (4.69 g, 13.47 mmol) were added into a pre-dried 20 mL microwave reaction tube, followed by addition of chlorobenzene (10 mL). The mixture was stirred at 180°C for 6 hours under microwave, and then concentrated under reduced pressure to give a crude product. The crude product was subjected to automatic column chromatography to give **WX318-3**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{CHLOROFORM-}d$) δ = 4.87 (s, 1H), 4.30 - 4.25 (m, 2H), 4.11 (q, $J=7.1$ Hz, 2H), 2.46 - 2.36 (m, 2H), 1.91 - 1.77 (m, 6H), 1.25 (t, $J=7.2$ Hz, 3H).

[678] Step 2: Synthesis of compound **WX318-4**

[679] **WX318-3** (2.5 g, 13.57 mmol) was dissolved in EtOAc (10 mL), followed by addition of Pd/C (0.3 g, 5% purity). The reaction mixture was purged with hydrogen gas for three times, pressurized to 40 psi and stirred at 25°C for 16 hours, followed by filtration through diatomite. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to

give a crude product. The crude product was purified with automatic column chromatography to give **WX318-4**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, CHLOROFORM-*d*) δ = 4.15 (q, J =7.2 Hz, 2H), 4.02 - 3.92 (m, 1H), 3.88 - 3.77 (m, 1H), 3.58 (d, J =4.3, 7.4, 12.1 Hz, 1H), 2.57 - 2.29 (m, 2H), 1.87 - 1.50 (m, 8H), 1.26 (t, J =7.2 Hz, 3H).

[680] Step 3: Synthesis of compound **WX318-5**

[681] Compound **WX318-4** (700 mg, 3.76 mmol, 1 eq) and THF (8 mL) were added into a dry single-necked flask. The mixture was purged with nitrogen gas for three times and cooled to 0°C, followed by addition of LiAlH₄ (213.97 mg, 5.64 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 0°C for 2 hours. Water (0.21 mL), 10% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (0.63 mL) and water (0.21 mL) were slowly added into the reaction mixture sequentially to quench the reaction, followed by addition of 10 mL of ethyl acetate. The mixture was stirred for 10 minutes and filtered through a five-hole funnel padded with diatomite. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give **WX318-5**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, CHLOROFORM-*d*) δ = 3.95 - 3.84 (m, 1H), 3.82 - 3.67 (m, 3H), 3.62 - 3.49 (m, 1H), 2.92 (br s, 1H), 1.84 - 1.48 (m, 10H).

[682] Step 4: Synthesis of compound **WX318-6**

[683] Compound **WX318-5** (480 mg, 3.33 mmol) and DCM (8 mL) were added into a dry flask. The mixture was cooled to 0°C, followed by addition of MsCl (457.53 mg, 3.99 mmol, 309.14 μL) and Et₃N (673.61 mg, 6.66 mmol, 926.57 μL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 20°C for 1 hour. 10 mL of saturated aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate and 10 mL of dichloromethane were added to the reaction mixture, followed by separation. The organic phase was washed with water (5 mL), dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, followed by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give **WX318-6**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, CHLOROFORM-*d*) δ = 4.44 - 4.35 (m, 1H), 4.34 - 4.26 (m, 1H), 3.90 - 3.80 (m, 1H), 3.67 - 3.50 (m, 2H), 3.01 (s, 3H), 1.86 - 1.49 (m, 10H).

[684] Step 5: Synthesis of compound **WX318-7**

[685] Compound **WX318-6** (866 mg, 3.90 mmol) and DMF (8 mL) were added into a dry vial, and cooled to 0°C, followed by addition of NaN₃ (379.88 mg, 5.84 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated to 20°C and stirred for 16 hours. 10 mL of water was added to the reaction mixture, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (15 mL*2). The organic phases were combined, washed with saturated brine (10 mL *3), and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, followed by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give **WX318-7**. ^1H NMR (400MHz, CHLOROFORM-*d*) δ = 3.93 - 3.82 (m, 1H), 3.60 - 3.52 (m, 2H), 3.44 - 3.35 (m, 2H), 1.76 - 1.49 (m, 10H).

[686] Step 6: Synthesis of compound **WX318-8**

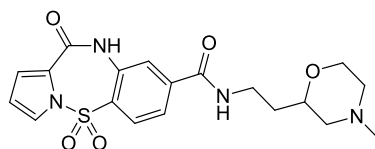
[687] Compound **WX318-7** (150 mg, 886.40 μmol), THF (2 mL) and H₂O (0.4 mL) were sequentially added into a single-necked flask. The system was cooled to 0°C,

followed by addition of PPh₃ (348.74 mg, 1.33 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated to 25°C and stirred for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was directly concentrated under reduced pressure to give a white solid crude product of **WX318-8**, which was used directly in the next step.

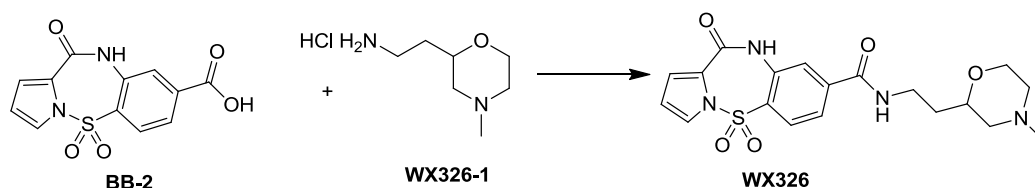
[688] Step 7: Synthesis of compound **WX318**

[689] The synthesis of compound **WX318** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ= 11.22 (s, 1H), 8.71 (br t, *J*=5.5 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, *J*=8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (d, *J*=1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (dd, *J*=1.5, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.64 - 7.59 (m, 1H), 7.15 (dd, *J*=1.7, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, *J*=3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.80 - 3.68 (m, 1H), 3.53 - 3.40 (m, 2H), 3.32 - 3.27 (m, 2H), 1.78 - 1.68 (m, 1H), 1.67 - 1.54 (m, 6H), 1.52 - 1.34 (m, 3H).

[690] Embodiment 85: **WX326**



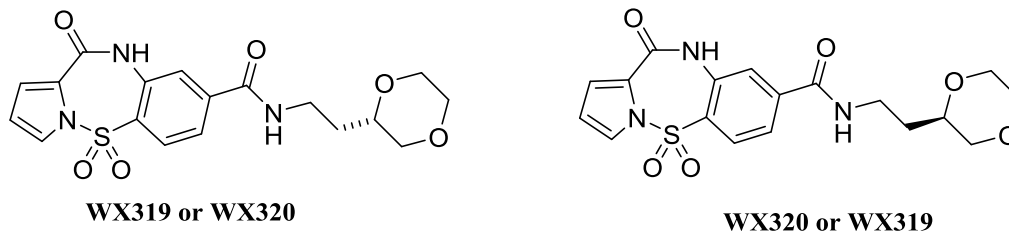
[691] Synthetic route



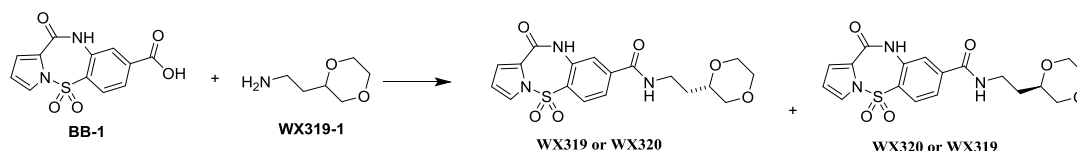
[692] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX326**

[693] The synthesis of compound **WX326** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment24. ¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ = 11.24 (s, 1H), 8.88 (t, *J*=5.4 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (d, *J*=8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.81 (d, *J*=8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (dd, *J*=1.6, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, *J*=1.7, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, *J*=3.4 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (dd, *J*=3.0, 12.8 Hz, 1H), 3.80 - 3.64 (m, 2H), 3.33 (s, 1H), 2.98 (d, *J*=12.8 Hz, 1H), 2.90 - 2.71 (m, 4H), 1.79 - 1.55 (m, 2H).

[694] Embodiment 86: **WX319** and **320**



[695] Synthetic route



[696] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX319** and **WX320**

[697] The synthesis of compound **WX319** and **WX320** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment 24.

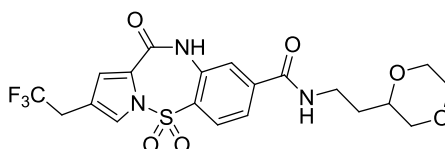
[698] Compound **WX320**: ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ = 11.21 (br s, 1H), 8.81 - 8.70 (m, 1H), 8.09 (d, $J=8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.85 (d, $J=1.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.60 (dd, $J=1.6, 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.12 (dd, $J=1.6, 3.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.53 (t, $J=3.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.74 - 3.36 (m, 7H), 3.29 (br s, 1H), 3.16 (s, 1H), 1.55 (br d, $J=7.0$ Hz, 2H);

[699] Compound **WX319**: ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{ACETONITRILE}-d_3$) δ = 9.00 (br s, 1H), 8.08 (d, $J=8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.77 (d, $J=1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.67 (dd, $J=1.5, 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.46 (dd, $J=1.8, 3.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.29 (br s, 1H), 7.14 (dd, $J=1.8, 3.7$ Hz, 1H), 6.47 (t, $J=3.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.73 (d, $J=2.9$ Hz, 1H), 3.70 - 3.60 (m, 4H), 3.54 - 3.47 (m, 1H), 3.44 (d, $J=6.0$ Hz, 2H), 3.24 (dd, $J=9.9, 11.2$ Hz, 1H), 1.65 - 1.57 (m, 1H), 1.61 (s, 1H).

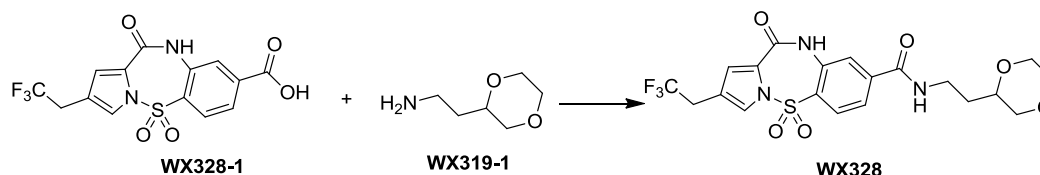
[700] Chiral resolution conditions: chiral column: OJ (250 mm* 50 mm, 10 μm); mobile phase: 0.1% $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ MeOH; flow rate: 200 mL/min; column temperature: 40°C.

[701] Retention time of compound **319**: 3.874 min (peak 2); retention time of compound **320**: 3.475 min (peak 1).

[702] Embodiment 87: **WX328**



[703] Synthetic route

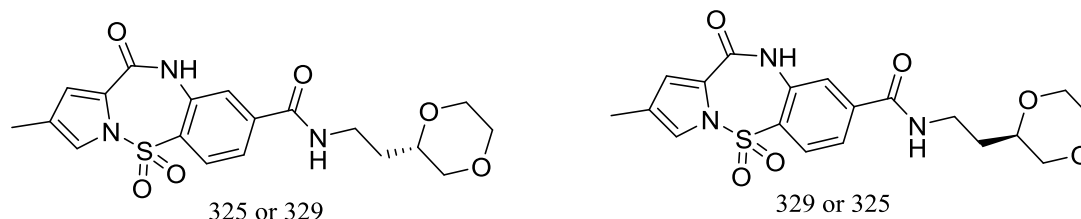


[704] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX328**

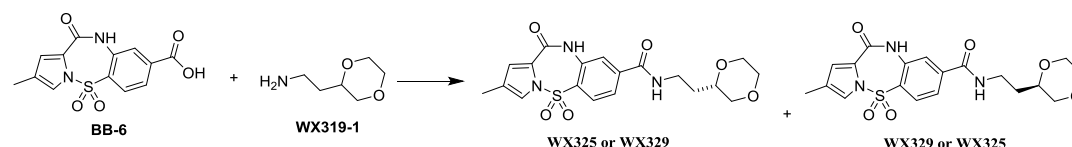
[705] The synthesis of compound **WX328** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of **WX189** in Embodiment 24. δ = 11.23 (br s, 1H), 8.83 - 8.76 (m, 1H), 8.09 (d, $J=8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.85 (d, $J=1.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.60 (dd, $J=1.6, 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.12 (dd, $J=1.6, 3.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.74 - 3.36 (m, 7H), 3.29 (br s, 1H), 3.16 (s, 1H),

2.97 (s, 2H), 1.55 (br d, $J=7.0$ Hz, 2H).

[706] Embodiment 88: **WX325** and **329**



[707] Synthetic route



[708] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX325** and **WX329**

[709] **BB-6** (500 mg, 1.63 mmol), **WX319-1** (278.37 mg, 2.12 mmol), HBTU (928.62 mg, 2.45 mmol) and TEA (495.55 mg, 4.90 mmol, 681.64 μ L) were dissolved in DMF (5 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 30°C for 12 hours, concentrated under reduced pressure and isolated by column chromatography. The crude product was concentrated under reduced pressure, and isolated by SFC to give **WX325** and **WX329**.

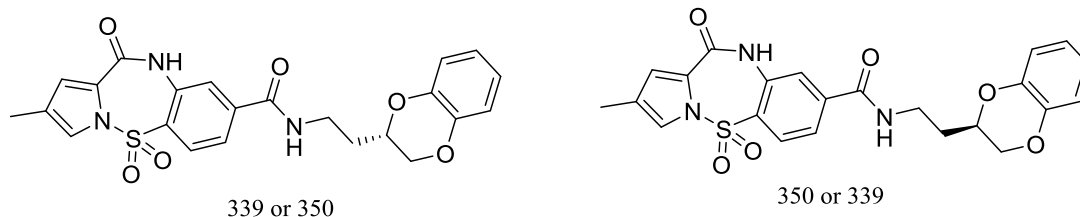
[710] Compound **WX329**: ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 11.11 (br s, 1H), 8.73 (br t, $J=5.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.05 (d, $J=8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.83 (d, $J=1.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.74 (dd, $J=1.5, 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.36 (s, 1H), 6.98 (d, $J=2.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.71 - 3.48 (m, 5H), 3.45 - 3.31 (m, 1H), 3.45 - 3.30 (m, 1H), 3.27 - 3.21 (m, 1H), 3.14 (dd, $J=9.9, 11.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 1.53 (q, $J=7.0$ Hz, 2H);

[711] Compound **WX325**: ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 11.13 (br s, 1H), 8.73 (br t, $J=5.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.05 (d, $J=8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.83 (d, $J=1.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.74 (dd, $J=1.5, 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.36 (s, 1H), 6.98 (d, $J=2.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.71 - 3.48 (m, 5H), 3.45 - 3.31 (m, 1H), 3.45 - 3.30 (m, 1H), 3.27 - 3.21 (m, 1H), 3.14 (dd, $J=9.9, 11.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 1.53 (q, $J=7.0$ Hz, 2H).

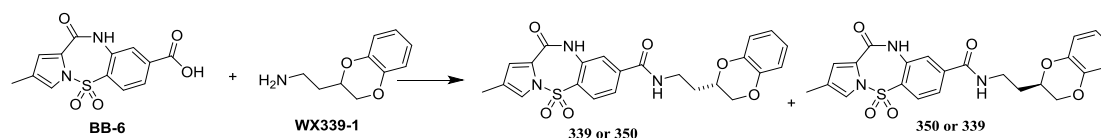
[712] Chiral resolution conditions: chiral column: OJ-3150 $\times$ 4.6 mm; mobile phase: A: carbon dioxide, B: MeOH (0.1% $\text{NH}_3\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$); gradient: B%=33%; flow rate: 60 mL/min; column temperature: 40°C.

[713] Retention time of compound **325**: 4.919 min (peak 2); retention time of compound **329**: 4.563 min (peak 1).

[714] Embodiment 89: **WX339** and **350**



[715] Synthetic route



[716] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX339 and **WX350****

[717] BB-6 (0.16 g, 522.37 μmol , 1 eq) and **WX339-1** (102.98 mg, 574.61 μmol) were dissolved in DMF (1 mL), followed by addition of HATU (297.93 mg, 783.56 μmol) and DIEA (202.54 mg, 1.57 mmol, 272.96 μL). The reaction was stirred at 30°C for 12 hours. The reaction mixture was poured into water (20 mL), followed by filtration. The filter cake was dissolved in ethyl acetate (20 mL). The ethyl acetate phase was dried over anhydrous sodium, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give a racemic mixture, which was isolated by SFC to give **WX339** and **WX350**.

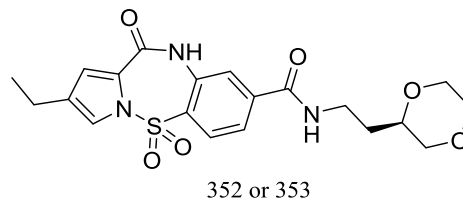
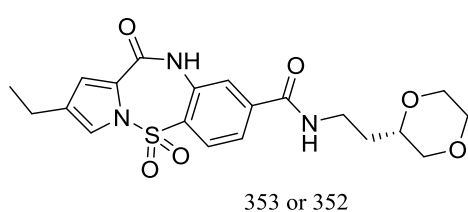
[718] Compound **WX350:** ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 11.15 (s, 1H), 8.88 (t, J =5.5 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, J =8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (d, J =1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (dd, J =1.3, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (s, 1H), 7.00 (d, J =1.8 Hz, 1H), 6.90 - 6.75 (m, 4H), 4.32 (dd, J =2.1, 11.4 Hz, 1H), 4.28 - 4.20 (m, 1H), 3.91 (dd, J =7.5, 11.2 Hz, 1H), 3.56 - 3.40 (m, 2H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 1.89 - 1.81 (m, 2H);

[719] Compound **WX339:** ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ = 11.13 (s, 1H), 8.86 (t, J =5.5 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, J =8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (d, J =1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (dd, J =1.3, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (s, 1H), 7.00 (d, J =1.8 Hz, 1H), 6.90 - 6.75 (m, 4H), 4.32 (dd, J =2.1, 11.4 Hz, 1H), 4.28 - 4.20 (m, 1H), 3.91 (dd, J =7.5, 11.2 Hz, 1H), 3.56 - 3.40 (m, 2H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 1.89 - 1.81 (m, 2H).

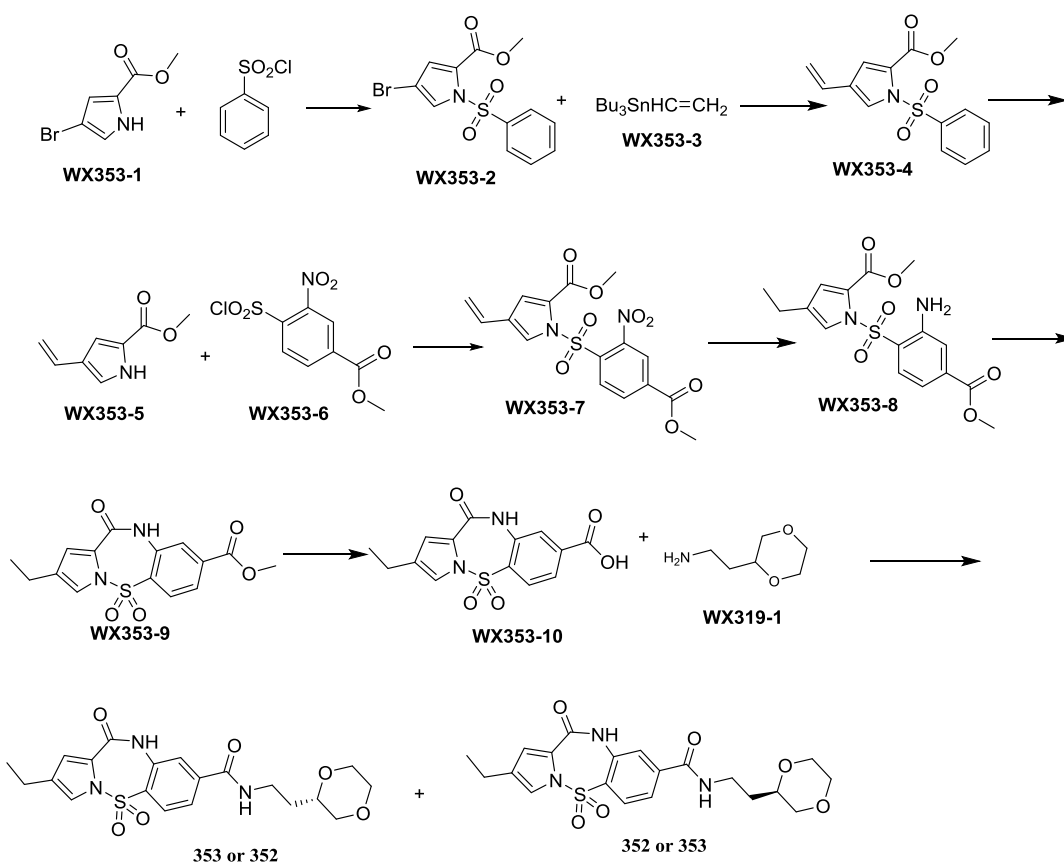
[720] Chiral resolution conditions: chiral column: AS(250mm*30mm,5 μm); mobile phase: A: carbon dioxide, B: methanol; gradient: B%=45%; flow rate: 80 mL/min; column temperature: 40°C.

[721] Retention time of compound **339:** 4.078 min (peak 2); retention time of compound **350**: 3.952 min (peak 1).

[722] Embodiment 90: **WX352 and **353****



[723] Synthetic route



[724] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX353-3**

[725] **WX353-1** (20 g, 98.03 mmol) was dissolved in dichloromethane (200 mL), then triethylamine (14.88 g, 147.04 mmol, 20.47 mL) and DMAP (1.20 g, 9.80 mmol) were added, followed by addition of benzenesulfonyl chloride (19.05 g, 107.83 mmol, 13.80 mL) dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred at 30°C for 5 hours, followed by addition of DCM (100 mL). The mixture was washed with 2 M HCl (30 mL*2). The organic phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and evaporated under reduced pressure to remove the solvent to give **WX353-2**. ¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ = 8.08 - 8.02 (m, 3H), 7.83 - 7.76 (m, 1H), 7.72 - 7.66 (m, 2H), 7.19 (d, *J*=2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (s, 3H).

[726] Step 2: Synthesis of compound **WX353-4**

[727] **WX353-2** (10 g, 29.05 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (80 mL), followed by addition of Pd(PPh₃)₄ (1.68 g, 1.45 mmol) and **WX353-3** (11.98 g, 37.77 mmol, 10.99

mL). The reaction mixture was purged with nitrogen for three times. The reaction was stirred at 100°C for 24 hours. EA (100 mL) and a solution of 10 g of cesium fluoride in 50 mL of H₂O were added to the reaction mixture, and the mixture was stirred for 6 hours, followed by filtration. The filtrate was washed with water (50 mL*3). The EA phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give **WX353-4**. ¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ = 8.04 - 7.94 (m, 3H), 7.80 - 7.75 (m, 1H), 7.71 - 7.63 (m, 2H), 7.37 (d, *J*=1.5 Hz, 1H), 6.60 (dd, *J*=11.0, 17.6 Hz, 1H), 5.72 (d, *J*=17.6 Hz, 1H), 5.21 (d, *J*=11.2 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (s, 3H).

[728] Step 3: Synthesis of compound **WX353-5**

[729] **WX353-4** (7.6 g, 26.09 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (80 mL), followed by addition of CH₃ONa (2.82 g, 52.18 mmol). The reaction was stirred at 50°C for 12 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give **WX353-5**. ¹H NMR (400MHz, CHLOROFORM-*d*) δ = 9.02 (br s, 1H), 7.05 - 6.94 (m, 2H), 6.57 (dd, *J*=10.9, 17.5 Hz, 1H), 5.48 (dd, *J*=1.1, 17.6 Hz, 1H), 5.06 (dd, *J*=1.2, 10.9 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (s, 3H).

[730] Step 4: Synthesis of compound **WX353-7**

[731] *t*-BuOK (1 M, 28.58 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of **WX353-5** (3.6 g, 23.82 mmol) in THF (36 mL) at 0°C. The mixture was heated to 30°C and stirred for 30 minutes. The mixture was then cooled to 0°C, followed by addition of a solution of **WX353-6** (7.99 g, 28.58 mmol) in THF (36 mL). The reaction mixture was then slowly heated to 30°C and stirred for 12 hours. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. EA (100 mL) was added to the crude product, and the mixture was washed with saturated NH₄Cl (50 mL) and water (50 mL*2). The EA phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give **WX353-7**. ¹H NMR (400MHz, CHLOROFORM-*d*) δ = 8.45 (s, 1H), 8.41 - 8.38 (m, 2H), 7.62 (d, *J*=2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (d, *J*=2.2 Hz, 1H), 6.56 (dd, *J*=10.9, 17.5 Hz, 1H), 5.59 (d, *J*=17.6 Hz, 1H), 5.27 (d, *J*=11.5 Hz, 1H), 4.01 (s, 3H), 3.73 (s, 3H).

[732] Step 5: Synthesis of compound **WX353-8**

[733] **WX353-7** (3 g, 7.61 mmol) was dissolved in EtOAc (60 mL) and MeOH (60 mL), followed by addition of Raney-Ni (1.5 g). The reaction mixture was purged with hydrogen for three times, pressurized to 30 psi, and stirred at 30°C for 6 hours, followed by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give **WX353-8**. ¹H NMR (400MHz, CHLOROFORM-*d*) δ = 7.63 (d, *J*=8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (s, 1H), 7.40 (d, *J*=0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (d, *J*=8.6 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (d, *J*=2.0 Hz, 1H), 5.28 (br s, 2H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 2.49 (q, *J*=7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.25 - 1.19 (m, 1H), 1.22 (t, *J*=7.5 Hz, 2H).

[734] Step 6: Synthesis of compound **WX353-9**

[735] **WX353-8** (1 g, 2.73 mmol) was added to DMSO (10 mL), followed by addition of *t*-BuOK (459.39 mg, 4.09 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 30°C for 0.5 hour, followed by addition of EA (100 mL). The mixture was washed with saturated NH₄Cl (30 mL*2) and water (30 mL). The EA phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give **WX353-9**. ¹H NMR (400MHz, CHLOROFORM-*d*) δ = 9.36 (s, 1H), 8.12 (d, *J*=8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (d, *J*=1.1 Hz, 1H), 8.00 - 7.95 (m, 1H), 7.27 - 7.25 (m, 1H), 7.19 (d, *J*=1.8 Hz, 1H), 3.99 (s, 3H), 2.52 (q, *J*=7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.22 (t, *J*=7.5 Hz, 3H).

[736] Step 7: Synthesis of compound **WX353-10**

[737] **WX353-8** (0.35 g, 1.05 mmol) was dissolved in THF (9 mL), followed by addition of a solution of LiOH·H₂O (43.93 mg, 1.05 mmol) in H₂O (3 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 30°C for 12 hours, followed by addition of EA (100 mL). The mixture was washed with water (50 mL*2). The EA phase was discarded. EA (100 mL) was added to the aqueous layer, and 2 M HCl was slowly added while stirring to adjust the pH of the aqueous phase to 3-4. The mixture was partitioned, the EA phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give **WX353-9**. ¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ = 13.70 (br s, 1H), 11.22 (s, 1H), 8.10 (d, *J*=8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.01 (d, *J*=1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (dd, *J*=1.4, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (d, *J*=0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (d, *J*=1.8 Hz, 1H), 2.45 (d, *J*=7.7 Hz, 2H), 1.13 (t, *J*=7.5 Hz, 3H).

[738] Step 8: Synthesis of compound **WX353 and WX352**

[739] The synthesis of compound **WX352** and **WX353** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of compound **WX339** and **WX350** in Embodiment 89.

[740] Compound **WX352**: ¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ = 11.18 (s, 1H), 8.79 (t, *J*=5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, *J*=8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (d, *J*=1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (dd, *J*=1.5, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.43 - 7.36 (m, 1H), 7.07 (d, *J*=2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.73 - 3.66 (m, 2H), 3.62 (dd, *J*=2.1, 11.1 Hz, 1H), 3.58 - 3.49 (m, 2H), 3.45 (dd, *J*=2.6, 11.0 Hz, 1H), 3.33 - 3.23 (m, 2H), 3.16 (dd, *J*=10.0, 11.4 Hz, 1H), 2.44 (d, *J*=7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.60 - 1.50 (m, 2H), 1.12 (t, *J*=7.5 Hz, 3H);

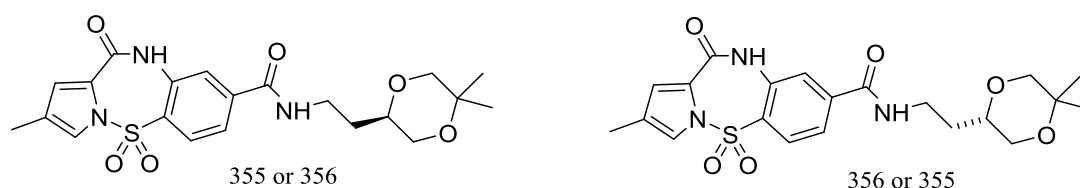
[741] Compound **WX353**: ¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ = 11.18 (s, 1H), 8.79 (t, *J*=5.4 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, *J*=8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (d, *J*=1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (dd, *J*=1.3, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (d, *J*=0.7 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (d, *J*=1.8 Hz, 1H), 3.74 - 3.66 (m, 2H), 3.60 (s, 1H), 3.59 - 3.48 (m, 2H), 3.44 (dd, *J*=2.4, 11.0 Hz, 1H), 3.33 - 3.24 (m, 2H), 3.20 - 3.12 (m, 1H), 2.44 (d, *J*=7.7 Hz, 2H), 1.59 - 1.51 (m, 2H), 1.12 (t, *J*=7.5 Hz, 3H).

[742] Chiral resolution conditions: chiral column: OJ-H 250 mm* 30 mm i.d. 5 μ m; mobile phase: A: carbon dioxide, B: methanol; gradient: B%=30%; flow rate: 70 mL/min; column temperature: 40°C.

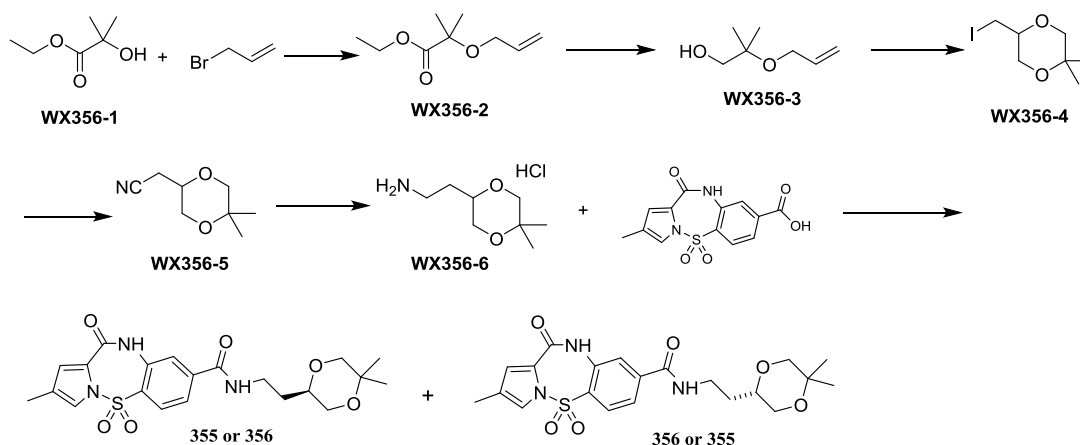
[743] Retention time of compound **352**: 0.86 min (peak 1); retention time of

compound **353**: 0.98 min (peak 2).

[744] Embodiment 91: **WX355** and **356**



[745] Synthetic route



[746] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX356-2**

[747] NaH (1.66 g, 41.62 mmol, 60% purity) and DMF (50 mL) were added into a pre-dried 100 mL three-necked flask, and then vacuumized and charged with nitrogen for three times. The mixture was cooled to 0°C, then a solution of **WX356-1** (5 g, 37.83 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) was added dropwise while maintaining the temperature at 0-5°C. The solution was stirred for 30 minutes, and became white suspension. The mixture was cooled to 0°C, a solution of bromopropene (4.12 g, 34.05 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) was slowly added dropwise while maintaining the temperature below 5°C, and the solution turned into a yellow liquid. After completion of the addition, the solution was heated to 25°C and stirred for 12 hours, and the color of the solution turned yellow. The reaction mixture was poured into 50 mL of H₂O to quench the reaction, followed by addition of 50 mL of EtOAc. The mixture was partitioned, the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (2*50 mL). The organic phases were combined, washed with 20 mL of saturated brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to give **WX356-2**.

[748] Step 2: Synthesis of compound **WX356-3**

[749] The raw material **WX356-2** (4.5 g, 26.13 mmol) and THF (60 mL) were added into a pre-dried 250 mL single-necked flask, followed by slow dropwise addition of LiBH₄ (1.14 g, 52.26 mmol). After completion of the addition, the reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was poured into 50 mL of H₂O to quench the reaction, followed by addition of 50 mL of EtOAc.

The mixture was partitioned, the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc(2*50 mL). The organic phases were combined, washed with 20 mL of saturated brine, and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, followed by filtration. The organic phase was concentrated under reduced pressure to give **WX356-3**.

[750] Step 3: Synthesis of compound **WX356-4**

[751] **WX356-3** (3 g, 23.04 mmol) and MeCN (200 mL) were added into a pre-dried 250 mL flask, followed by addition of NaHCO₃ (5.81 g, 69.13 mmol, 2.69 mL) and I₂ (17.55 g, 69.13 mmol, 13.93 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was poured into 100 mL of water to quench the reaction, followed by addition of 200 mL EtOAc. The mixture was partitioned, the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (2*200 mL). The organic phases were combined, washed with 100 mL of saturated brine, and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, followed by filtration. The organic phase was concentrated by a water pump to give **WX356-4**.

[752] Step 4: Synthesis of compound **WX356-5**

[753] **WX356-4** (500 mg, 1.95 mmol) and DMSO (5 mL) were added into a dry single-necked flask, followed by addition of KCN (508.56 mg, 7.81 mmol, 334.58 µL) and NaI (585.34 mg, 3.91 mmol). The reaction mixture was purged with nitrogen for three times and stirred at 100°C for 2 hours, followed by addition of 20 mL of (water: ethyl acetate = 1:1). The pH value of the system was adjusted greater than 12 with 4M NaOH solution, followed by extraction with ethyl acetate (5 mL*3). The organic phase was washed with saturated brine (5 mL*2), dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give **WX356-5**. ¹H NMR (400MHz, CHLOROFORM-*d*) δ = 3.79 - 3.72 (m, 1H), 3.71 - 3.52 (m, 4H), 2.52 (dt, *J*=0.9, 5.1 Hz, 2H), 1.34 (s, 3H), 1.14 (s, 3H).

[754] Step 5: Synthesis of compound **WX356-6**

[755] **WX356-5** (300 mg, 1.93 mmol) and THF (1 mL) were added into a dry single-necked flask, followed by addition of BH₃.THF (1 M, 3.87 mL). The reaction mixture was purged with nitrogen gas for three times, stirred at 70°C for 5 hours, followed by addition of 10 mL of water. The pH value of the system was adjusted to 2 with 2M hydrochloric acid, and the aqueous phase was washed with ethyl acetate (5 mL*2). The mixture was partitioned, the aqueous phase was concentrated under reduced pressure with an oil pump to give **WX356-6**. ¹H NMR (400MHz, METHANOL-*d*₄) δ = 3.61 - 3.55 (m, 5H), 3.12 - 3.06 (m, 2H), 1.78 - 1.68 (m, 2H), 1.31 (s, 3H), 1.09 (s, 3H).

[756] Step 6: Synthesis of compound **WX356** and **WX355**

[757] **BB-6** (521.74 mg, 1.70 mmol) and DMF (2 mL) were added into a single-necked flask, followed by addition of HATU (971.53 mg, 2.56 mmol) and DIPEA (550.37 mg, 4.26 mmol, 741.74 µL), and finally **WX356-6** (400 mg, 2.04 mmol, HCl) was added. The reaction mixture was purged with nitrogen gas for three

times, then stirred at 28°C for 12 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered through an organic phase needle filter to give a crude product. The crude product was isolated by column chromatography to give a racemic product, which was further isolated by SFC to give **WX355** and **WX356**.

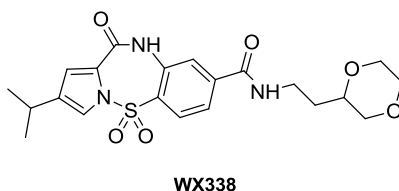
[758] Compound **WX355**: ^1H NMR (400MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ = 11.17 (s, 1H), 8.79 (t, J =5.5 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, J =8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (d, J =1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (dd, J =1.5, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.81 - 7.72 (m, 1H), 7.40 (dd, J =1.1, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.01 (d, J =1.8 Hz, 1H), 3.52 - 3.37 (m, 5H), 3.31 - 3.21 (m, 2H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 1.65 - 1.52 (m, 2H), 1.21 (s, 3H);

[759] Compound **WX356**: ^1H NMR (400MHz, DMSO- d_6) (Peak 2) δ = 11.17 (br s, 1H), 8.79 (br t, J =5.3 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, J =8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.77 (d, J =8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (s, 1H), 7.01 (d, J =1.3 Hz, 1H), 3.53 - 3.38 (m, 5H), 3.30 - 3.20 (m, 2H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 1.58 (br d, J =5.3 Hz, 2H), 1.21 (s, 3H), 1.01 (s, 3H).

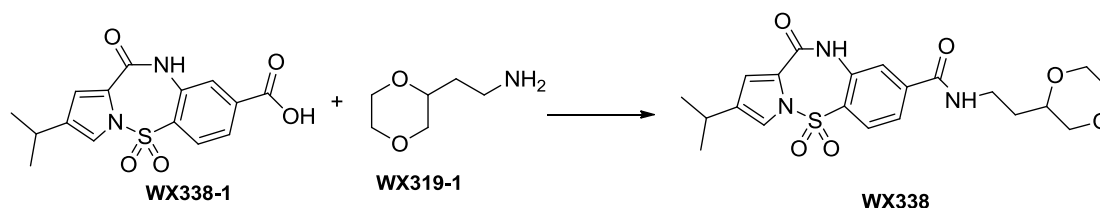
[760] Chiral resolution conditions: chiral column: AD (250 mm* 30 mm, 5 μm); mobile phase: A: water (10 mM ammonium bicarbonate), B: isopropanol; gradient: B from .4% to .4% in 20 min; flow rate: 75 mL/min; column temperature: 35°C.

[761] Retention time of compound **355**: 2.5 min (peak 1); retention time of compound **356**: 2.7 min (peak 2).

[762] Embodiment 92: **WX338**



[763] Synthetic route



[764] Step 1: Synthesis of compound **WX338**

[765] The synthesis of compound **WX338** was referred to the step 1 of the synthesis of compound **WX339** and **WX350** in Embodiment 89. ^1H NMR (400MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ = 11.17 (s, 1H), 8.76 (t, J =5.4 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, J =8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (d, J =1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (dd, J =1.5, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.37 - 7.34 (m, 1H), 7.12 (d, J =2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.74 - 3.35 (m, 7H), 3.16 (dd, J =10.1, 11.2 Hz, 1H), 2.80 (td, J =6.9, 13.7 Hz, 1H), 1.60 - 1.50 (m, 2H), 1.15 (d, J =6.8 Hz, 6H).

[766] HBV *in vitro* test in quantitative qPCR assay

[767] 1 Experimental purpose:

[768] The HBV DNA content in HepG2.2.15 cells was determined by real-time quantitative qPCR assay (real time-qPCR), and the inhibitory effect of the compound on HBV was evaluated by the EC₅₀ value of the compound.

[769] 2 Experimental materials:

[770] 2.1 Cell line: HepG2.2.15 cells

[771] HepG2.2.15 cell culture medium (DMEM/F12, Invitrogen-11330057; 10% serum, Invitrogen-10099141; 100 units/mL penicillin and 10 µg/mL streptomycin, Invitrogen-15140122; 1% non-essential amino acids, Invitrogen-11140076 ; 2 mM L-glutamine, Invitrogen-25030081; 300 µg/mL Geneticin, Invitrogen-10131027

[772] 2.2 Reagents:

[773] Trypsin (Invitrogen-25300062)

[774] DPBS (Hyclone-SH30028.01B)

[775] DMSO (Sigma-D2650-100ML)

[776] High-throughput DNA purification kit (QIAamp 96 DNA Blood Kit, Qiagen-51162)

[777] Quantitative Fast Start Universal Probe Reagent (FastStart Universal Probe Master, Roche-04914058001)

[778] 2.3 Consumables and equipment:

[779] 96-well cell culture plate (Corning-3599)

[780] CO₂ incubator (HERA-CELL-240)

[781] Optical sealing membrane (ABI-4311971)

[782] Quantitative PCR 96-well plate (Applied Biosystems-4306737)

[783] Quantitative fluorescence PCR system (Applied Biosystems-7500 real time PCR system)

[784] 3. Experimental procedures and methods:

[785] 3.1 HepG2.2.15 cells (4x10⁴ cells/well) were seeded into a 96-well plate and incubated overnight at 37°C under 5% CO₂.

[786] 3.2 On the 2nd day, the compound was diluted into 8 concentrations with 3-time gradient. The compounds with different concentrations were added into the culture wells in duplicate wells. The final concentration of DMSO in the culture medium was 1%. 1 µM GLS4 was used as a 100% inhibition control, and 1% DMSO

was used as a 0% inhibition control.

[787] 3.3 On the 5th day, the culture medium was replaced with a fresh medium containing the compound.

[788] 3.4 On the 8th day, the culture medium in the culture well was collected, and the DNA was extracted with a high-throughput DNA purification kit (Qiagen-51162), of which specific procedure was referred to the product specification.

[789] 3.5 The preparation of the PCR reaction solution was shown in Table 1:

Table 1: The preparation of the PCR reaction solution

Item	The volume for preparing 1 hole (μL)	The volume for preparing 80 holes (μL)
Quantitative Fast Start Universal Probe Reagent	12.5	1000
Upstream primer (10μL)	1	80
Downstream primer (10μL)	1	80
Probe (10μL)	0.5	40

[790] Upstream primer sequence: GTGTCTGCGGCGTTTTATCA

[791] Downstream primer sequence: GACAAACGGGCAACATACCTT

[792] Probe sequence: 5'+ FAM + CCTCTKCATCCTGCTGCTATGCCTCATC + TAMRA -3'

[793] 3.6 15 μL of the reaction mixture was added into each well of a 96-well PCR plate, followed by addition of 10 μL of sample DNA or HBV DNA standards into each well.

[794] 3.7 PCR reaction conditions: heating at 95°C for 10 minutes; then denaturation at 95°C for 15 seconds, extension at 60°C for 1 minute, a total of 40 cycles.

[795] 3.8 Data Analysis:

[796] 3.8.1 Calculation of the percentage of inhibition: % Inh. = [1-(DNA copy number in sample - DNA copy number in 1 μM GLS4) / (DNA copy number in DMSO control - DNA copy number in 1 μMGLS4)] x100

[797] 3.8.2 Calculation of EC₅₀: The 50% inhibitory concentration (EC₅₀) value of the compound on HBV was calculated by GraphPad Prism software.

[798] 4. The experimental results were shown in Table 2:

Table 2 EC₅₀ test results measured in qPCR assay

Test compound	50% inhibitory	Test compound	50% inhibitory
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	concentration (EC ₅₀) value of HBV		concentration (EC ₅₀) value of HBV
WX143	A	WX145	B
WX146	D	WX163	C
WX170	A	WX171	B
WX175	B	WX176	D
WX254	B	WX255	A
WX257	A	WX258	B
WX259	B	WX260	A
WX261	B	WX262	B
WX263	C	WX265	D
WX266	B	WX267	B
WX270	B	WX185	A
WX186	A	WX184	B
WX187	B	WX189	B
WX190	C	WX195	C
WX196	A	WX197	B
WX198	B	WX200	A
WX201	C	WX206	B
WX208	C	WX289	B
WX290	A	WX211	C
WX215	B	WX216	A
WX217	A	WX218	A
WX219	A	WX220	A
WX223	C	WX225	B
WX226	C	WX227	B
WX228	B	WX229	B
WX230	B	WX231	B
WX232	C	WX233	A
WX235	B	WX237	A
WX239	A	WX271	C
WX272	B	WX275	C
WX278	A	WX280	B
WX288	B	WX292	C
WX293	A	WX295	B
WX297	A	WX298	A

WX299	B	WX300	B
WX301	A	WX305	A
WX306	A	WX308	A
WX309	A	WX311	A
WX312	A	WX221	A
WX222	A	WX279	B
WX285	B	WX286	C
WX287	C	WX321	B
WX322	A	WX323	A
WX313	A	WX315	A
WX318	A	WX326	A
WX319	A	WX320	B
WX328	A	WX338	B
WX325	A	WX329	B
WX339	A	WX350	B
WX352	B	WX353	A
WX355	C	WX356	B

[799] Note: A: $EC_{50} \leq 100$ nM; B: $100 \text{ nM} < EC_{50} \leq 500$ nM; C: $500 \text{ nM} < EC_{50} \leq 1000$ nM; D: $1000 \text{ nM} < EC_{50} \leq 10000$ nM;

[800] Conclusion: The compounds of the invention have a significant inhibitory effect on HBV.

[801] Study on the inhibition of cytochrome P450 isoenzyme

[802] The experimental purpose was to determine the inhibitory effect of test compounds on the activity of human liver microsomal cytochrome P450 isoenzymes (CYP1A2, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2D6 and CYP3A4).

[803] Experimental procedures: The test compound (10 mM) was subjected to a gradient dilution to prepare a working solution ($100 \times$ final concentration). The working solution concentrations were 5, 1.5, 0.5, 0.15, 0.05, 0.015 and 0.005 mM. The working solutions of the mixture of P450 isoenzymes (CYP1A2, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2D6, and CYP3A4) positive inhibitors and the specific substrate thereof (5 in 1) were prepared simultaneously. Human liver microsomes frozen in a -80°C refrigerator were thawed on ice. After all of the human liver microsomes were dissolved, it was diluted with PB to prepare the working solution with a specific concentration (0.253 mg/mL). 20 μL of the substrate mixture was added into the reaction plate (20 μL of PB was added into the Blank well) while 158 μL of human liver microsomes working solution were added into the reaction plate. The reaction plate was placed on ice for use. 2 μL of test compound with varying concentration (N=1) and a specific inhibitor (N=2) were added into the corresponding wells. The group without inhibitor (test

compound or positive inhibitor) was added with the corresponding organic solvent as a control sample (the test compound control sample was 1:1 DMSO: MeOH; the positive control sample was 1:9 DMSO: MeOH). After pre-incubation under 37°C water bath for 10 minutes, 20 µL of coenzyme factor (NADPH) solution was added into the reaction plate and incubated under 37°C water bath for 10 minutes. 400 µL of cold acetonitrile solution (the internal standard was 200 ng/mL Tolbutamide and Labetalol) was added to terminate the reaction. The reaction plate was placed on a shaker and shaken for 10 minutes. After centrifugation at 4,000 rpm for 20 minutes, 200 µL of the supernatant was collected and added to 100 µL of water to dilute the sample. Finally, the plate was sealed, oscillated, shaken evenly, and subjected to LC/MS/MS measurement. The experimental results were shown in Table 3:

Table 3. Inhibitory effects of test compounds on the activity of human liver microsomal cytochrome P450 isoenzyme

Compound	IC ₅₀ (µM)				
	CYP1A2	CYP2C9	CYP2C19	CYP2D6	CYP3A4-M
WX171	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50
WX290	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50
WX319	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50
WX325	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50

[804] Conclusion: The test compounds have no significant inhibitory effect on CYP1A2, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2D6 and CYP3A4.

[805] Study on the plasma protein binding rate

[806] The experimental purpose was to determine the protein binding rate of test compounds in human and CD-1 mice plasma.

[807] Experimental procedures: 796 µL of blank plasma was taken from human and CD-1 mice, and 4 µL of test compound working solution (400 µM) or warfarin working solution (400 µM) was added to achieve a final concentration of the test compound and the warfarin in plasma samples of 2 µM. The samples were mixed thoroughly. The final concentration of organic phase DMSO was 0.5%. 50 µL of the test compound and warfarin plasma sample were transferred into sample receiving plates (three parallels), and a relative volume of corresponding blank plasma or buffer was immediately added, insuring that the final volume of each sample well was 100 µL, and the volume ratio of plasma to dialysis buffer was 1:1. 400 µL of stop solution was added to these samples, which was used as a T₀ sample for the determination of recovery and stability. The T₀ sample was stored at 2-8°C, waiting for subsequent processing with other dialyzed samples. 150 µL of test compound and warfarin plasma sample were added into the drug delivery end of each dialysis well, and 150 µL of blank dialysis buffer were added into the receiving end of the dialysis well. The dialysis plate was then sealed with a gas permeable membrane, placed in a humidified 5% CO₂ incubator and incubated at 37°C while shaking at about 100 rpm for 4 hours. After completion of the dialysis, 50 µL of the dialyzed buffer sample and the dialyzed

plasma sample were pipetted into a new sample receiving plate. A relative volume of corresponding blank plasma or buffer was added to the sample, insuring that the final volume of each sample well was 100 μ L and the plasma to dialysis buffer volume ratio was 1:1. All samples were subjected to protein precipitation, followed by LC/MS/MS analysis. The protein binding rate and the recovery rate were calculated by the formulas: %Unbound (unbinding rate) = $100 * FC / TC$; %Bound (binding rate) = $100 - \%Unbound$; %Recovery (recovery rate) = $100 * (FC + TC) / T0$. The experimental results were shown in Table 4:

Table 4. Protein binding rates of test compounds in human and CD-1 mice plasma

Compound	Plasma protein binding rate	
	Human	CD-1 mouse
WX171	76%	88%
WX290	90%	93%
WX319	67%	81%
WX325	81%	94%

[808] Conclusion: The test compounds exhibit a lower protein binding rate in human and CD-1 mice plasma.

[809] *In vivo* pharmacokinetic study

[810] Pharmacokinetic study of oral and intravenous administration of WX325 on Balb/c mice

[811] WX325 was mixed with a 400/40% aqueous solution of 5% DMSO/55% polyethylene glycol, followed by vortexing and sonication to prepare a 1 mg/mL nearly clear solution, which was filtered through microporous membrane for use. Balb/c female mice of 7-10 weeks old were selected and the candidate compound solution was intravenously administered at a dose of 1 mg/kg. WX325 was mixed with a 10% aqueous solution of solutol (polyethylene glycol-15 hydroxystearate), followed by vortexing and sonication to prepare a 1 mg/mL nearly clear solution, which was filtered through microporous membrane for use. Balb/c female mice of 7-10 weeks old were selected and the candidate compound solution was orally administered at a dose of 10 mg/kg.

[812] Whole blood was collected within a certain period of time, which was treated to prepare the plasma. The drug concentration was analyzed by LC-MS/MS method, and the pharmacokinetic parameters were calculated by Phoenix WinNonlin software (Pharsight, USA).

[813] Pharmacokinetic study of oral and intravenous administration of WX325 on SD rats

[814] WX325 was mixed with a 400/40% aqueous solution of 5% DMSO/55% polyethylene glycol, followed by vortexing and sonication to prepare a 1 mg/mL nearly clear solution, which was filtered through microporous membrane for use. SD

male rats of 7-10 weeks old were selected and the candidate compound solution was intravenously administered at a dose of 1 mg/kg.

[815] WX325 was mixed with a 10% aqueous solution of solutol, followed by vortexing and sonication to prepare a 1 mg/mL nearly clear solution, which was filtered through microporous membrane for use. SD male rats of 7-10 weeks old were selected and the candidate compound solution was orally administered at a dose of 10 mg/kg.

[816] Whole blood was collected within a certain period of time, which was treated to prepare the plasma. The drug concentration was analyzed by LC-MS/MS method, and the pharmacokinetic parameters were calculated by Phoenix WinNonlin software (Pharsight, USA).

[817] Pharmacokinetic study of oral and intravenous administration of WX325 on Beagle dogs

[818] WX325 was mixed with a 400/40% aqueous solution of 5% DMSO/55% polyethylene glycol, followed by vortexing and sonication to prepare a 1 mg/mL nearly clear solution, which was filtered through microporous membrane for use. A male beagle dog of about 10 kg was selected and the candidate compound solution was intravenously administered at a dose of 1 mg/kg.

[819] WX325 was mixed with a 10% aqueous solution of solutol, followed by vortexing and sonication to prepare a 2 mg/mL uniform suspension, which was filtered through microporous membrane for use. A male beagle dog of about 10 kg was selected and the candidate compound solution was orally administered at a dose of 10 mg/kg.

[820] Whole blood was collected within a certain period of time, which was treated to prepare the plasma. The drug concentration was analyzed by LC-MS/MS method, and the pharmacokinetic parameters were calculated by Phoenix WinNonlin software (Pharsight, USA).

[821] The experimental results were shown in Table 5:

Table 5. Pharmacokinetic results of test compound

Compound			WX325		
			Mouse	Rat	Dog
PK	iv (1 mpk)	$T_{1/2}$ (h)	1.2	0.95	2.87
		$V_{d_{ss}}$ (L/kg)	0.45	0.56	2.95
		Cl (ml/min/kg)	8.5	8.5	15.6
		AUC_{0-last} (nM.h)	4672	4818	2679
	po (10 mpk)	T_{max} (h)	0.5	0.5	1.67
		C_{max} (nM)	19933	8573	5847
		AUC_{0-24h}	32543	31132	33218

		(nM.h)			
		F%	70	65	126

[822] Note: $T_{1/2}$ refers to half-life; V_{dss} refers to apparent volume of distribution; Cl refers to clearance rate; AUC_{0-last} refers to area under the curve; T_{max} refers to peak time; C_{max} refers to peak concentration; F% refers to oral bioavailability; iv refers to intravenous injection; PO refers to oral administration; mpk refers to mg/kg.

[823] Experimental conclusion: The compound of the invention has a good pharmacokinetic property in single or partial parameter on canine.

[824] *In vivo* pharmacodynamic study

[825] AAV/HBV model

[826] Experimental purpose was to determine the anti-HBV effect of the compounds on mice by AAV/HBV mouse model.

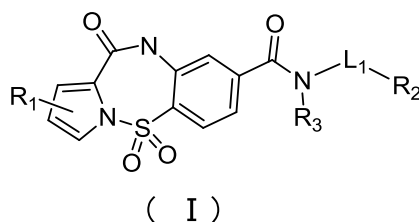
[827] Experimental procedures: The day of the first administration was designated as day 0, one day before administration was day -1, one day after administration was day 1, and so forth. On the 28th day before administration, all animals were injected with 1×10^{11} v.g. rAAV8-1.3 HBV virus via the tail vein, and each animal was injected with 200 μ L. On the 14th day and 7th day before administration, the blood of all the mice injected with rAAV8-1.3 HBV virus was taken from the submandibular vein for collection of the serum. The collected blood samples were placed at 37°C for about 30 minutes, followed by centrifugation at 13,200 g at 4°C for 3 minutes, and the supernatant was taken. The serum was used to detect the content of HBV DNA, HBeAg and HBsAg. Mice, with a low HBV DNA, HBeAg and HBsAg level and a light weight would be removed from the experiment. 25 mice were selected and equally distributed into each group, and it was ensured that there was no statistical difference in HBV DNA, HBsAg, HBeAg level and body weight of the mice in each compound treatment group on the 21st day after the virus injection ($P > 0.05$). The test compound WX325 was mixed with a 10% aqueous solution of solutol, followed by vortexing and sonication to prepare a uniform suspension, which was filtered through microporous membrane for use. Tenofovir was used as a positive compound and dissolved in physiological saline, sonicated and stirred until dissolved, formulated into a 0.1 mg/mL liquor, and then diluted to 0.01 mg/mL with physiological saline, and stored at 4°C before use. The tested compound WX325 was administered twice a day (BID) at an interval of 8 hour by oral gavage (PO). The reference compound tenofovir was administered by oral gavage twice a day. Both drugs were administered for 28 days, and blood samples were taken on the 3rd, 7th, 10th and 28th day after administration, and the HBV DNA level in plasma was measured by qPCR. On the 28th day, the mice were euthanized by CO₂ inhalation, and the livers were collected. The HBV DNA level in the livers of the mice was determined by qPCR. The experimental results were shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

[828] Experimental conclusion: The compounds of the invention exhibit good *in*

vivo efficacy and a dose-dependent effect.

What is claimed is:

1. A compound of formula (I), an isomer thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,



L₁ is a single bond or-C₁₋₆ alkyl-;

R₁ is H, Cl, F, Br, I or C₁₋₃ alkyl which is optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 R;

R₂ is selected from the group consisting of C₁₋₃ heteroalkyl, 4-8 membered heterocycloalkyl, 5-10 membered heteroaryl, 4-8 membered partially unsaturated heterocycloalkyl, phenyl, C₁₋₃ alkyl, C₃₋₈ cycloalkyl, 4-8 membered heterocycloalkyl-O- and 5-10 membered heteroaryl-O-, each of which is optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 R;

R₃ is H or C₁₋₃ alkyl;

each of R is independently H, Cl, F, Br, I, NH₂, OH or CN, or selected from the group consisting of C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ heteroalkyl, phenyl, phenyl-O-C(=O)- and 5-6 membered heteroaryl, each of which is optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 R';

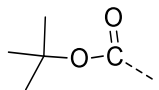
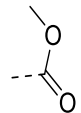
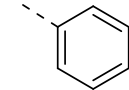
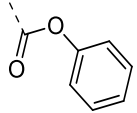
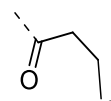
each of R' is independently selected from the group consisting of Cl, F, Br, I, NH₂, CH₃, CN and N(CH₃)₂;

each of the "hetero" in the C₁₋₃ heteroalkyl, 4-8 membered heterocycloalkyl, 5-10 membered heteroaryl, C₁₋₆ heteroalkyl, 5-6 membered heteroaryl and 4-8 membered partially unsaturated heterocycloalkyl is independently selected from the group consisting of -S-, -O-, -NH-, N, -C(=O)-, -O-C(=O)-, -S(=O)₂-, -S(=O)-, -NH-C(=O)- and -NH-C(=O)-O-;

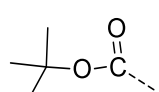
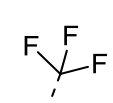
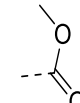
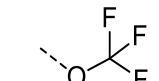
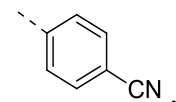
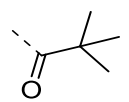
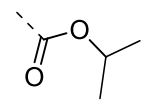
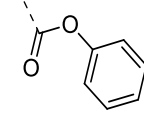
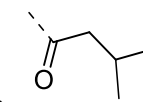
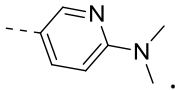
in any of the above cases, the number of the heteroatom or the heteroatomic group is independently 1, 2, 3 or 4.

2. The compound, the isomer thereof or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 1, wherein, R is H, Cl, F, Br, I, NH₂, OH or CN, or selected from the group consisting of C₁₋₃ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkyl-O-C(=O)-, C₁₋₆ alkyl-C(=O)-, C₁₋₃ alkyl-S(=O)₂-, C₁₋₃ alkyl-S(=O)-, C₁₋₃ alkylamino, phenyl, phenyl-O-C(=O)- and pyridyl, each of which is optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 R'.

3. The compound, the isomer thereof or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 2, wherein, R is H, Cl, F, Br, I, NH₂, OH or CN, or selected from the

group consisting of CH₃, , , , , , , , , ,  and , each of which is optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 R'.

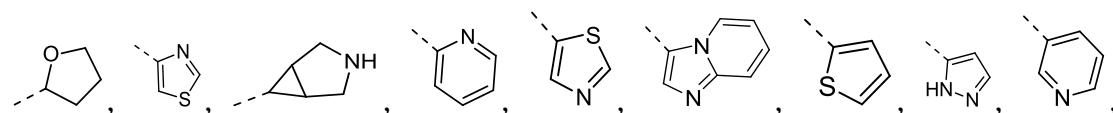
4. The compound, the isomer thereof or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 3, wherein, R is selected from the group consisting of H, Cl, F, Br,

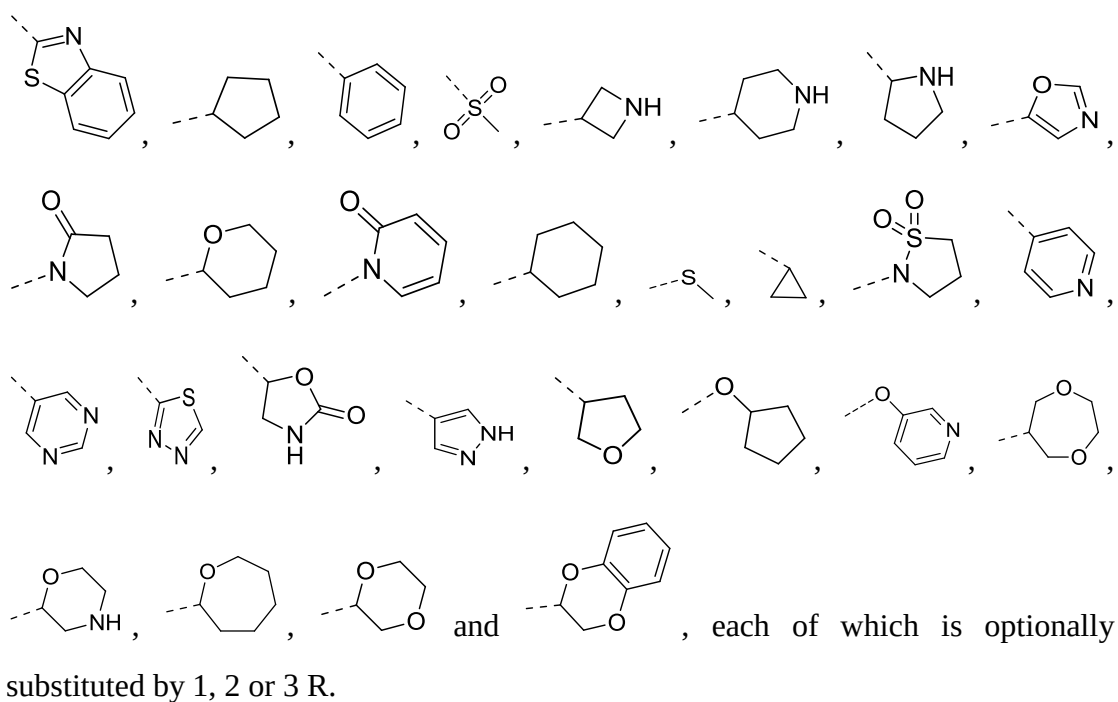
I, NH₂, OH, CH₃, CN, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , and .

5. The compound, the isomer thereof or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to any one of claims 1-4, wherein, R₁ is selected from the group consisting of H, Cl, F, Br, I, Me, Et, F₃C- and .

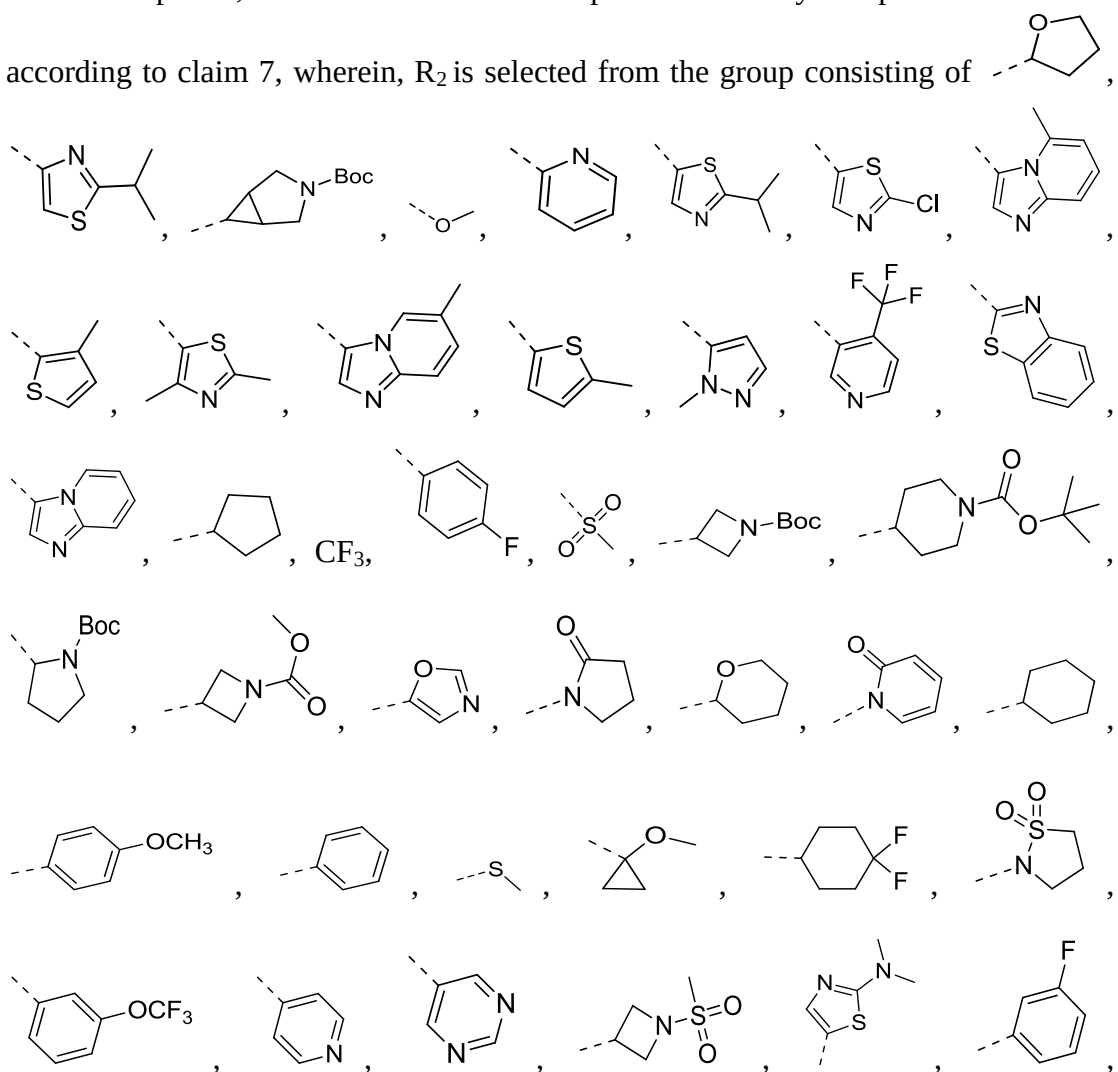
6. The compound, the isomer thereof or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to any one of claims 1-4, wherein, R₂ is selected from the group consisting of C₁₋₃ alkoxy, tetrahydrofuranyl, thiazolyl, 3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexyl, pyridyl, benzimidazolyl, thienyl, pyrazolyl, benzothiazolyl, imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridyl, methyl, C₁₋₃ alkylthio, C₁₋₃ alkyl-S(=O)₂-, cyclopentyl, phenyl, azetidiny, piperidiny, pyrrolidiny, oxazolyl, 2-oxo-pyrrolidiny, 2(1*H*)-oxo-pyridiny, cyclohexyl, cyclopropyl, 1,1-dioxo-isothiazolidiny, pyrimidiny, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, 2-oxo-oxazolidiny, tetrahydropyranyl, cyclopentyl-O-, pyridyl-O-, oxepanyl, 1,4-dioxanyl, 1,4-dioxepanyl, morpholiny and 2,3-dihydrobenzo[*b*][1,4]dioxiny, each of which is optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 R.

7. The compound, the isomer thereof or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 6, wherein, R₂ is selected from the group consisting of CH₃, ,





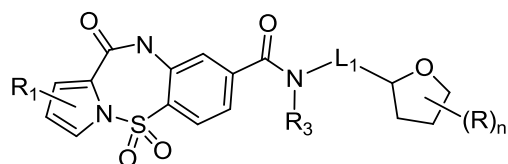
8. The compound, the isomer thereof or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 7, wherein, R₂ is selected from the group consisting of



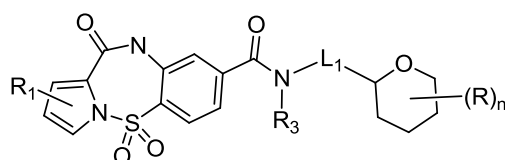
R₁ is as defined in claim 1 or 5;

R₃ is as defined in claim 1 or 10.

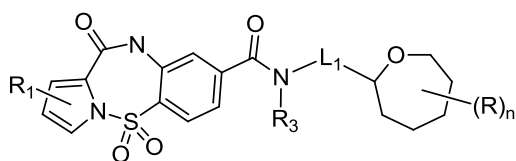
13. The compound, the isomer thereof or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 12, which is selected from the group consisting of:



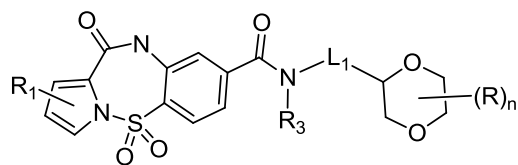
(I - 7)



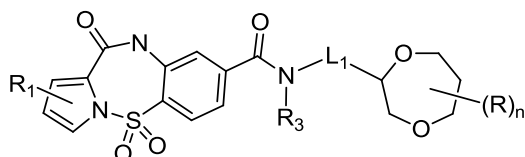
(I - 8)



(I - 9)



(I - 10)



(I - 11)

and

wherein,

R is as defined in any one of claim 1-4;

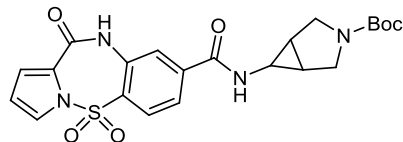
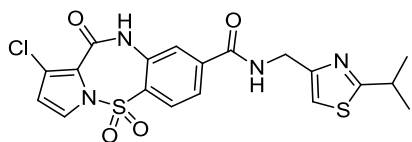
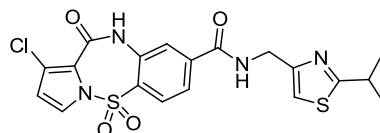
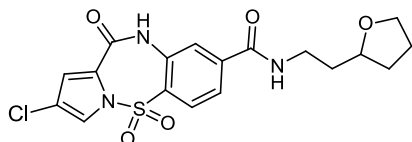
L₁ is as defined in claim 1 or 9;

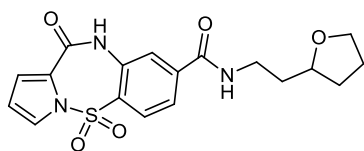
R₁ is as defined in claim 1 or 5;

R₃ is as defined in claim 1 or 10;

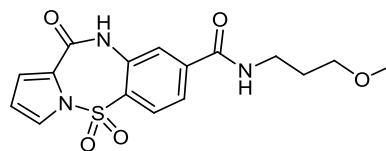
n is as defined in claim 12.

14. A compound, an isomer thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, which is selected from the group consisting of:

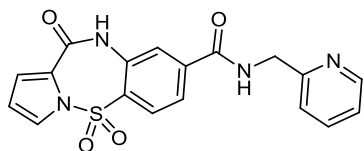




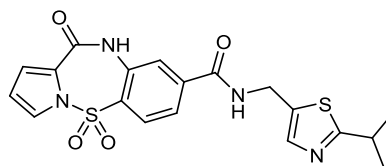
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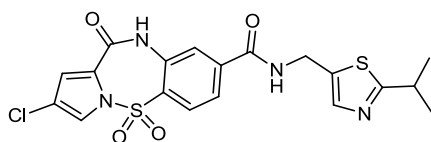
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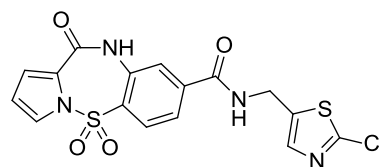
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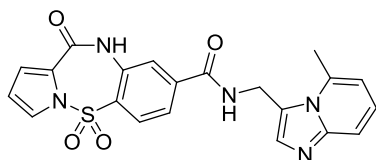
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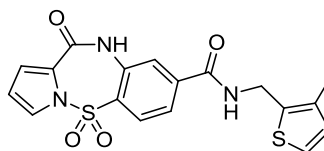
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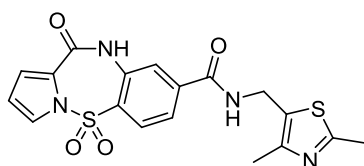
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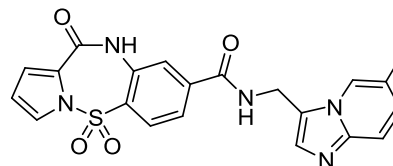
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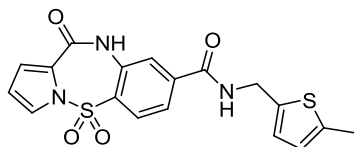
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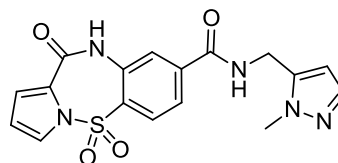
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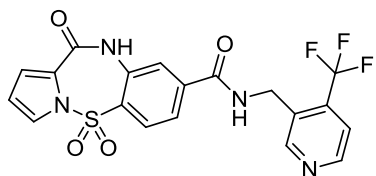
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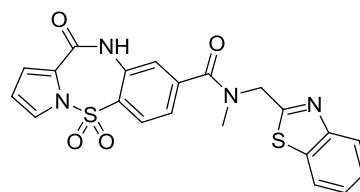
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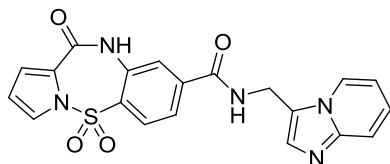
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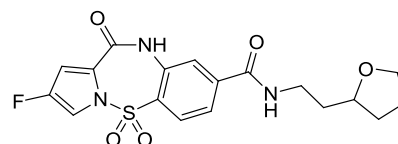
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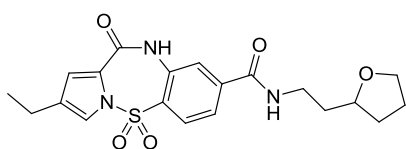
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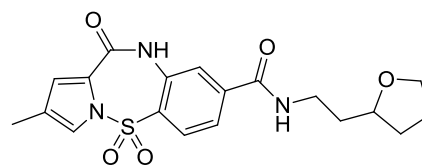
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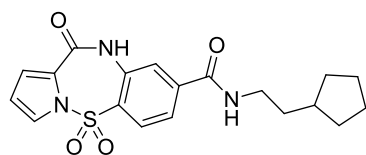
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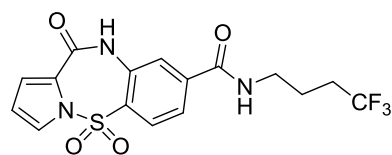
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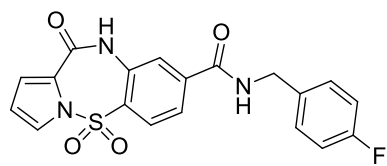
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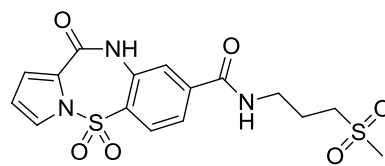
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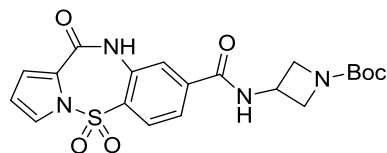
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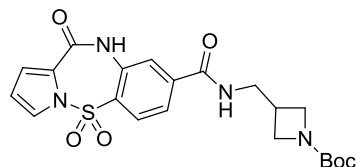
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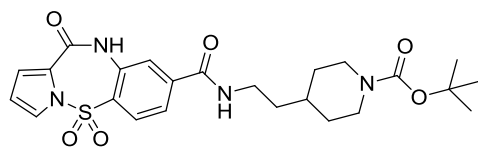
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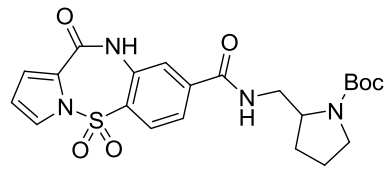
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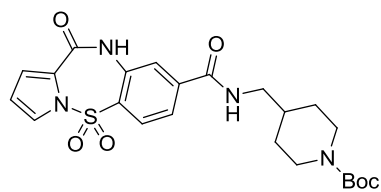
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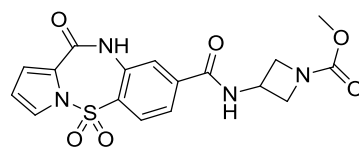
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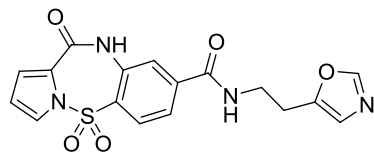
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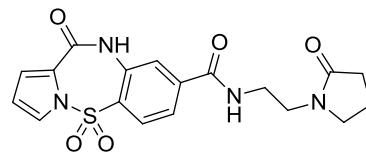
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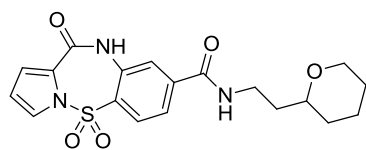
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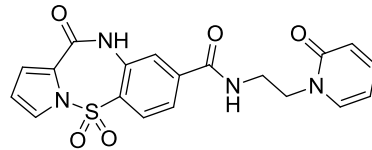
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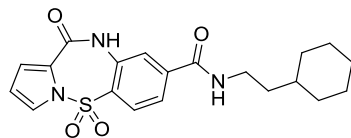
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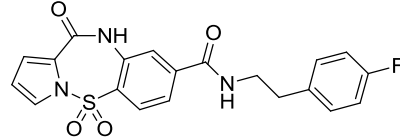
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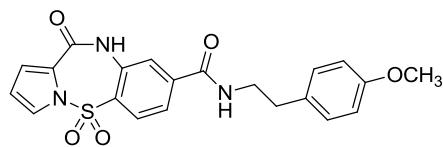
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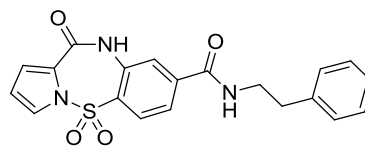
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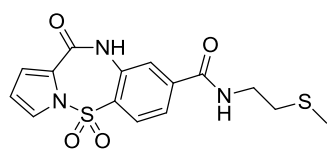
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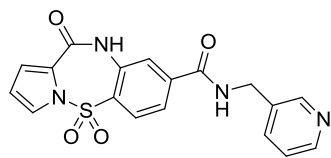
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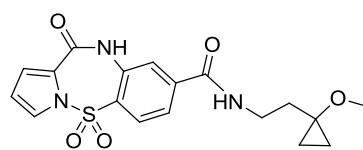
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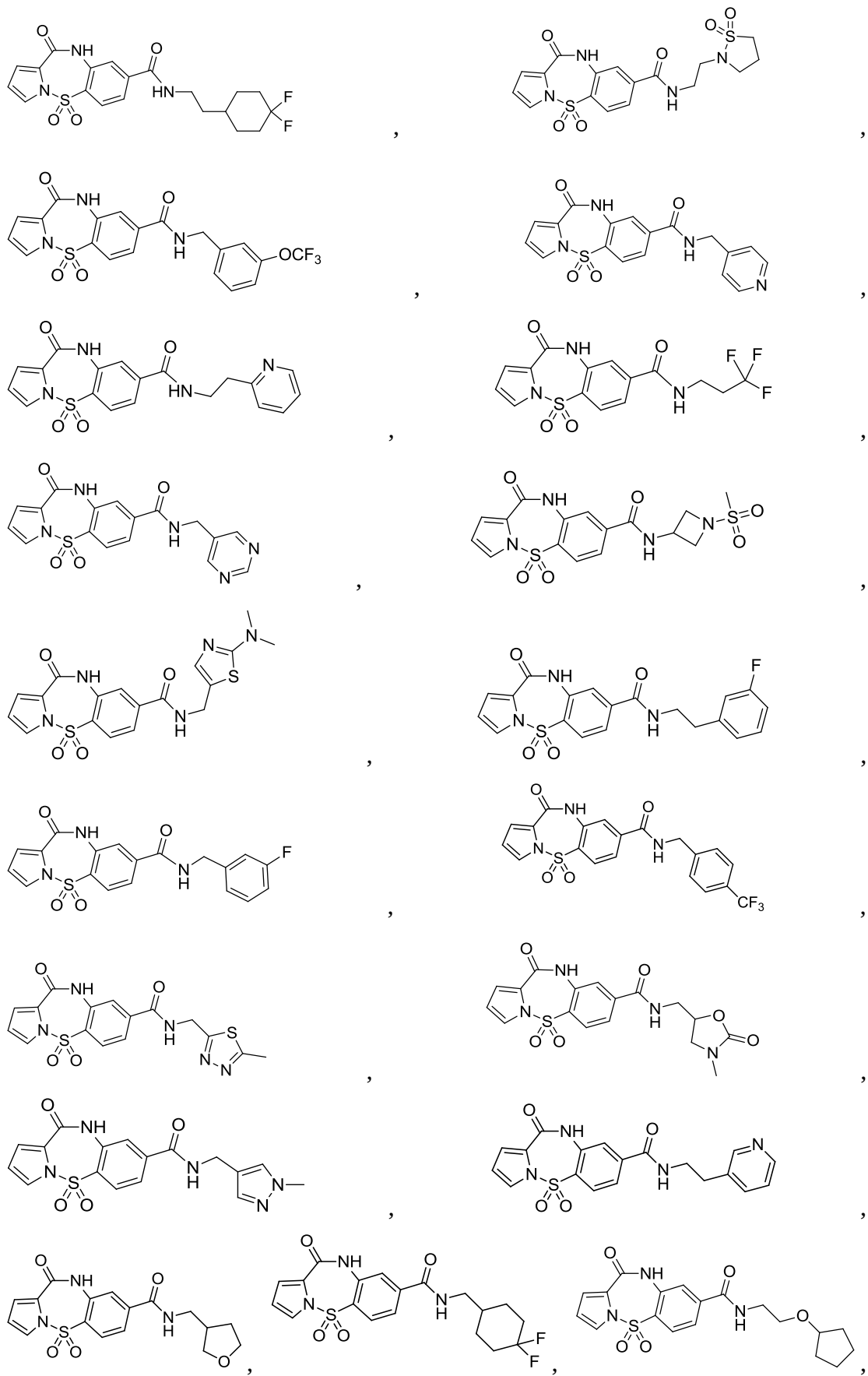
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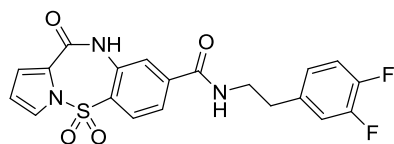


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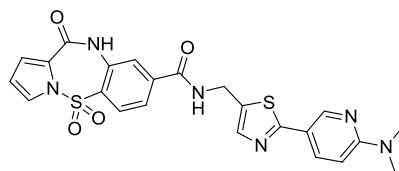


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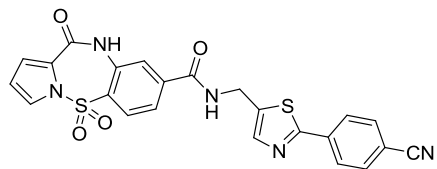




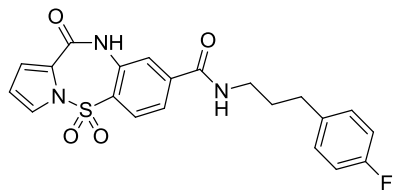
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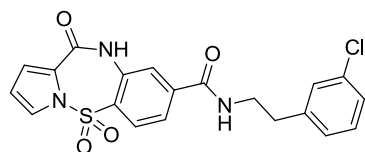
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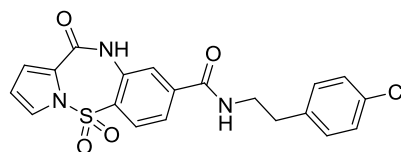
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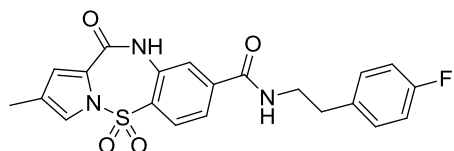
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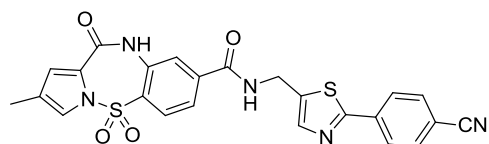
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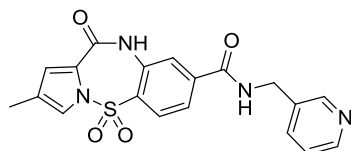
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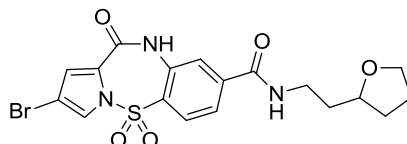
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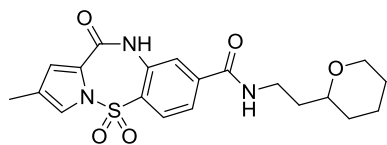
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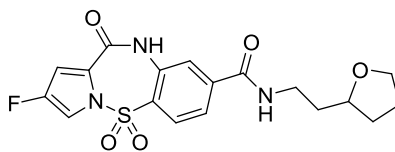
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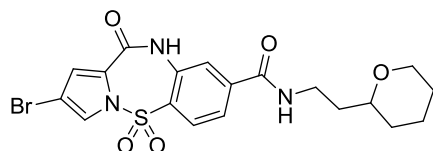
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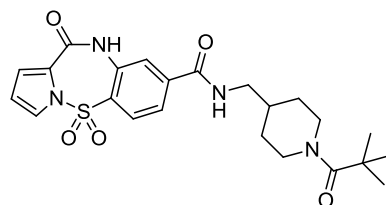
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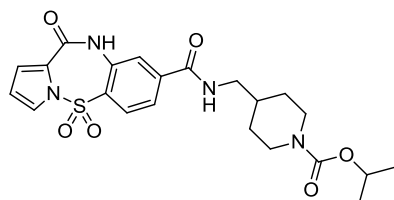
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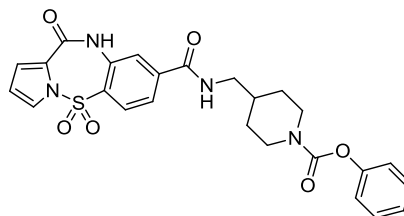
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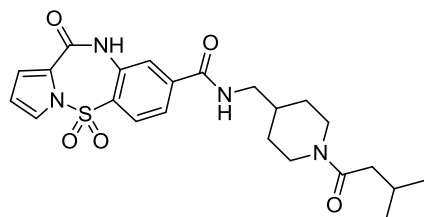
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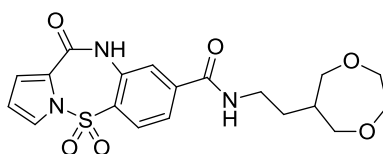
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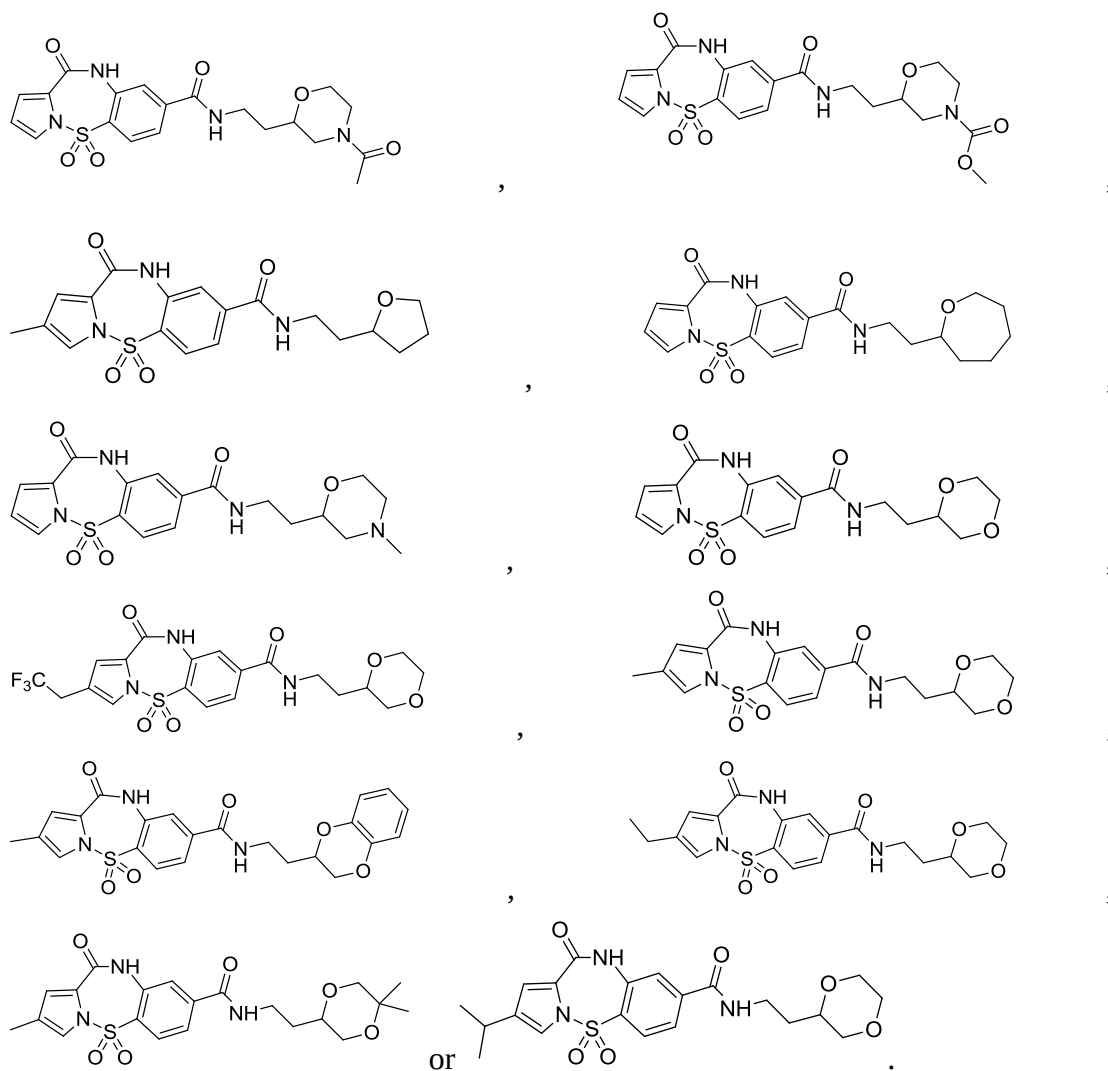
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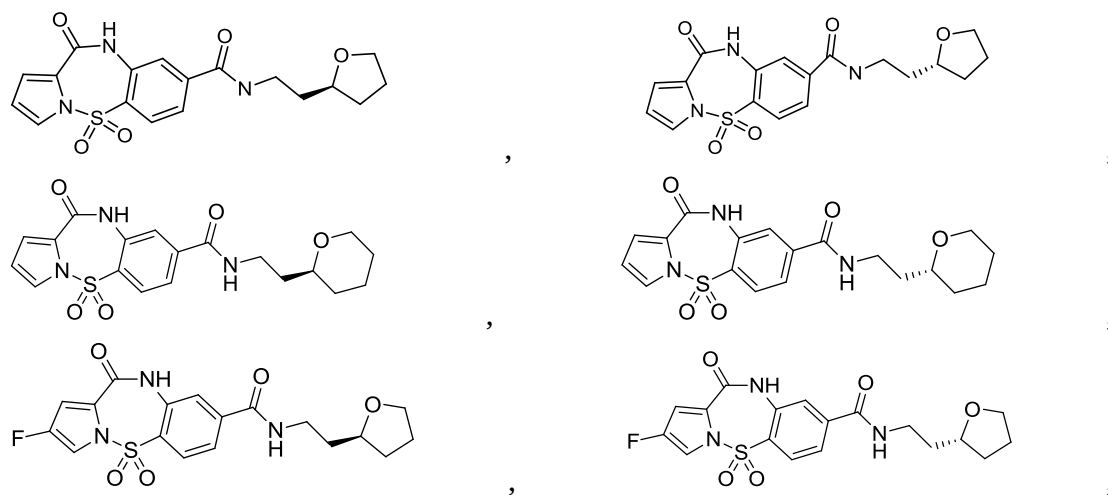
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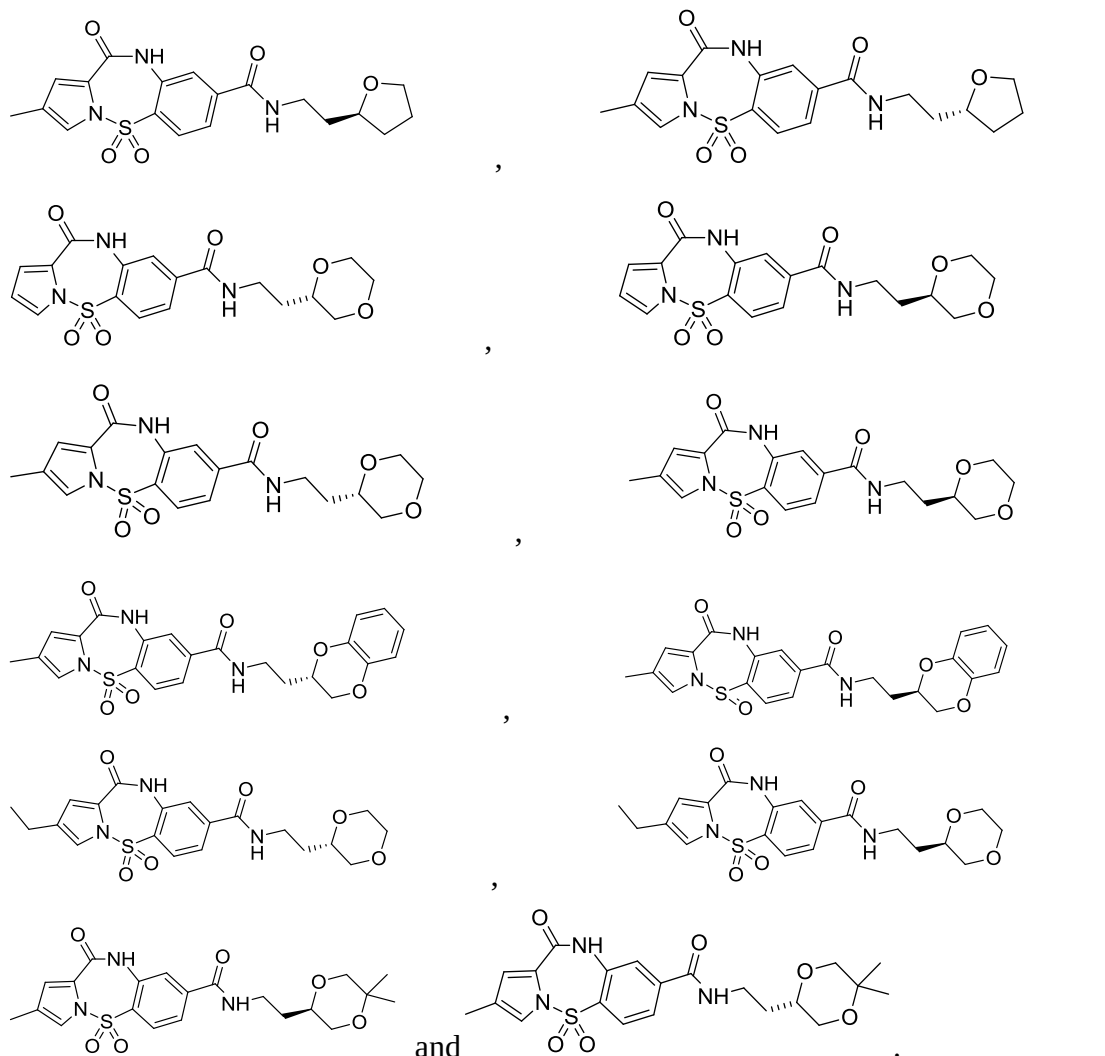


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15. The compound, the isomer thereof or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 14, which is selected from the group consisting of:





16. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of the compound, the isomer thereof or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to any one of claims 1-15 as the active ingredient, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

17. A use of the compound, the isomer thereof or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to any one of claims 1-15 in manufacturing a medicament for treating a disease associated with HBV.

18. A use of the pharmaceutical composition according claim 16 in manufacturing a medicament for treating a disease associated with HBV.