

HETEROARYLS AND USES THEREOF

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/054,742, filed September 24, 2014, and U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/927,055, filed January 14, 2014, each of which is incorporated by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3K) is a family of lipid kinases that phosphorylate phosphatidylinositol at the 3' position of the inositol ring. PI3K is comprised of several classes of genes, including Class IA, IB, II and III and some of these classes contain several isoforms (reviewed in Engelman et al., *Nature Review Genetics* 7:606-619 (2006)). Adding to the complexity of this family is the fact that PI3Ks function as heterodimers, comprising a catalytic domain and a regulatory domain. The PI3K family is structurally related to a larger group of lipid and serine/threonine protein kinases known as the phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase like kinases (PIKKs), which also includes DNA-PK, ATM, ATR, mTOR, TRRAP and SMG1.

[0003] Vacuolar Protein Sorting 34 (VPS34) is the sole Class III PI3K family member. VPS34 functions in the formation and trafficking of multiple intracellular vesicles, including vacuoles, endosomes, multivesicular bodies, lysosomes and autophagosomes (reviewed in Backer *Biochem J* 2008; Yan and Backer *Biochem J* 2007). VPS34 carries out these activities by phosphorylating PtdIns forming PtdIns3P, resulting in the recruitment and localization of a variety of FYVE and PX domain containing effector proteins that facilitate vesicular formation, elongation and movement. At a cellular level, inhibition of VPS34 results in defects in protein sorting and autophagy. Broadly defined, autophagy is a regulated process whereby cells catabolize subcellular components targeted for degradation by enclosing them in double-membrane vesicles which then fuse with lysosomes. Autophagy has been best characterized as occurring during times of nutrient deprivation, but also plays a role in normal cellular and tissue homeostasis and functions, including the development of multiple tissue types, the immune response, clearance of neuronal aggregates and tumor suppression. In addition to functioning in vesicle formation and movement, VPS34 may also participate in several signal transduction pathways (reviewed in Backer *Biochem J* 2008). Given that VPS34 plays an important role in many critical cellular processes including autophagy, inhibitors of VPS34 may have therapeutic application in a number of diseases, including but not limited to cancer, muscular disorders, neurodegeneration, inflammatory disease, infectious disease and other age related illnesses (reviewed in Shintani and Klionsky *Science* 2004; Kondo et al *Nat Rev Cancer* 2005; Delgado et al *Immunol Rev* 2009). Therefore, it would be

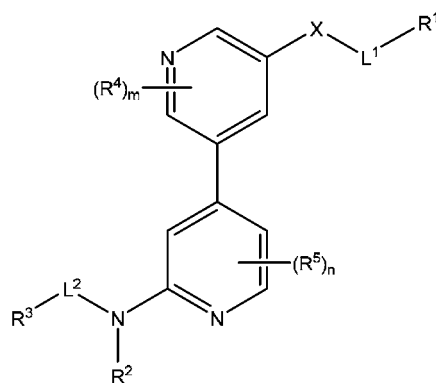
beneficial to provide novel VPS34 inhibitors that possess good therapeutic properties, especially for the treatment of proliferative, inflammatory, or cardiovascular disorders.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

1. General Description of Certain Embodiments of the Invention:

[0004] This invention provides compounds that are inhibitors of VPS34, and accordingly can be useful for the treatment of proliferative, inflammatory, or cardiovascular disorders.

[0005] In some embodiments, the present invention provides a compound of formula I:



I

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each of R^1 and R^3 , independently, is hydrogen, C_{1-6} aliphatic, 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic, phenyl, naphthyl, 3-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur, or 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur; each of which being optionally substituted with 1-5 R^6 wherein:

each R^6 independently is $-CN$, halo or $-L^3-R^7$ wherein:

L^3 is a bond, C_{1-4} alkylene, $-O-$, $-N(R^x)-$, $-S-$, $-S(O)-$, $-S(O)_2-$, $-C(O)-$, $-CO_2-$, $-C(O)NR^x-$, $-N(R^x)C(O)-$, $-N(R^x)CO_2-$, $-S(O)_2NR^x-$, $-N(R^x)S(O)_2-$, $-OC(O)N(R^x)-$, $-N(R^x)C(O)N(R^x)-$, $-N(R^x)S(O)_2N(R^x)-$ or $-OC(O)-$; where each R^x , independently, is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl, and

R^7 is hydrogen, C_{1-6} aliphatic, 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic, phenyl, naphthyl, 3-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur, or 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur;

X is a bond or C₁₋₄ aliphatic;

L¹ is -N(R⁸)C(O)-, -C(O)-N(R⁹)-, -N(R¹⁰)S(O)₂-, -S(O)₂NR¹¹-, -C(O)-, -C(S)-, -S(O)₂-, -N(R¹²)-, -O-C(O)-, -C(O)-O-, -O-S(O)₂-, -S(O)₂-O-, -N(R¹³)C(O)N(R¹⁴)-, or -N(R¹⁵)S(O)₂N(R¹⁶)-; and wherein each of R⁸, R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹, R¹², R¹³, R¹⁴, R¹⁵, and R¹⁶, independently, is hydrogen or C₁₋₄ alkyl; and

X or L¹ can optionally join with R¹ to form an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heterocyclyl or optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl;

R² is hydrogen or C₁₋₄ alkyl;

L² is a bond, -C(O)-, -S(O)₂-, -C(O)-O-, -C(O)N(R^y)-, or -S(O)₂N(R^y)-; wherein each R^y, independently, is hydrogen or C₁₋₄ alkyl;

each occurrence of R⁴ and R⁵, independently, is -CN, halo or -L⁴-R¹⁷ wherein

L⁴ is C₁₋₄ alkylene, -O-, -N(R^z)-, -S-, -S(O)-, -S(O)₂-, -C(O)-, -CO₂-, -C(O)N(R^z)-, -N(R^z)C(O)-, -N(R^z)C(O)O-, -S(O)₂N(R^z)-, -N(R^z)S(O)₂-, -OC(O)N(R^z)-, -N(R^z)C(O)N(R^z)-, -N(R^z)S(O)₂N(R^z)- or -OC(O)-; where each R^z, independently, is hydrogen or C₁₋₄ alkyl, and

R¹⁷ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ aliphatic; and

each of m and n, independently, is 0-3;

provided that (1) if one R⁴ is substituted at the ring carbon between the ring nitrogen and the ring carbon to which -X-L¹-R¹ is substituted, X or L¹ can join with said R⁴ to form an optionally substituted 5-7-membered heterocyclyl or an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl; or (2) if one R⁴ is substituted at either ring carbon adjacent to the ring nitrogen, said R⁴ can join with the ring nitrogen to form an optionally substituted 5-7-membered heterocyclyl or an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl; or (3) if L² is a bond and R³ is phenyl, naphthyl, or heteroaryl, R² can join with a substituent of R³ to form an optionally substituted 5-7-membered heterocyclyl or an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl. Note that provisos (1), (2), and (3) are not exclusive of each other.

[0006] For clarity, it is understood that the connectivity of the -L¹- moiety should be read from left to right. That is, the first listed atom in the exemplary L¹ groups (from left) described herein is covalently bonded to -X- moiety. Accordingly, exemplary -X-L¹-R¹ moieties described herein include -X-N(R⁸)C(O)-R¹, -X-C(O)-N(R⁹)-R¹, -X-N(R¹⁰)S(O)₂-R¹, -X-S(O)₂NR¹¹-R¹, -X-C(O)-R¹, -X-S(O)₂-R¹, -X-N(R¹²)-R¹, -X-O-C(O)-R¹, -X-O-S(O)₂-R¹, -X-S(O)₂-O-R¹, -X-N(R¹³)C(O)N(R¹⁴)-R¹, and -X-N(R¹⁵)S(O)₂N(R¹⁶)-R¹. Similarly, the connectivity of the -L²- moiety should be read from right to left. That is, the first listed atom in the exemplary L² groups (from left) described herein is covalently bonded to the -NR²- moiety. Accordingly, exemplary -NR²-L²-R³ moieties described herein include -NR²R³, -NR²-C(O)-R³, -NR²-S(O)₂-R³, -NR²-C(O)O-R³, -NR²-C(O)N(R³)-R³, and -NR²-S(O)₂N(R³)-R³. Other bivalent L groups should be read in similar manner.

2. Compounds and Definitions:

[0007] Compounds of this invention include those described generally for formula I, above, and are further illustrated by the classes, subclasses, and species disclosed herein. It will be appreciated that preferred subsets described for each variable herein can be used for any of the structural subsets as well. As used herein, the following definitions shall apply unless otherwise indicated.

[0008] As described herein, compounds of the invention may be optionally substituted with one or more substituents, such as are illustrated generally above, or as exemplified by particular classes, subclasses, and species of the invention. It will be appreciated that the phrase “optionally substituted” is used interchangeably with the phrase “substituted or unsubstituted.” In general, the term “substituted”, whether preceded by the term “optionally” or not, means that a hydrogen radical of the designated moiety is replaced with the radical of a specified substituent, provided that the substitution results in a stable or chemically feasible compound. The term “substitutable”, when used in reference to a designated atom, means that attached to the atom is a hydrogen radical, which hydrogen atom can be replaced with the radical of a suitable substituent. Unless otherwise indicated, an “optionally substituted” group may have a substituent at each substitutable position of the group, and when more than one position in any given structure may be substituted with more than one substituent selected from a specified group, the substituent may be either the same or different at every position. Combinations of substituents envisioned by this invention are preferably those that result in the formation of stable or chemically feasible compounds.

[0009] A stable compound or chemically feasible compound is one in which the chemical structure is not substantially altered when kept at a temperature from about -80°C to about $+40^{\circ}$, in the absence of moisture or other chemically reactive conditions, for at least a week, or a compound which maintains its integrity long enough to be useful for therapeutic or prophylactic administration to a patient.

[0010] The phrase “one or more substituents”, as used herein, refers to a number of substituents that equals from one to the maximum number of substituents possible based on the number of available bonding sites, provided that the above conditions of stability and chemical feasibility are met.

[0011] As used herein, the term “independently selected” means that the same or different values may be selected for multiple instances of a given variable in a single compound.

[0012] As used herein, the term “aromatic” includes aryl and heteroaryl groups as described generally below and herein.

[0013] The term “aliphatic” or “aliphatic group”, as used herein, means an optionally substituted straight-chain or branched C_{1-12} hydrocarbon which is completely saturated or which contains one or more units of unsaturation. For example, suitable aliphatic groups include optionally substituted linear or branched alkyl, alkenyl, and alkynyl groups. Unless otherwise specified, in various embodiments,

aliphatic groups have 1–12, 1–10, 1–8, 1–6, 1–4, 1–3, or 1–2 carbon atoms. It is apparent to a skilled person in the art that in some embodiments, the “aliphatic” group described herein can be bivalent.

[0014] The term “alkyl”, used alone or as part of a larger moiety, refers to a saturated, optionally substituted straight or branched chain hydrocarbon group having 1–12, 1–10, 1–8, 1–6, 1–4, 1–3, or 1–2 carbon atoms.

[0015] The term “alkenyl”, used alone or as part of a larger moiety, refers to an optionally substituted straight or branched chain hydrocarbon group having at least one double bond and having 2–12, 2–10, 2–8, 2–6, 2–4, or 2–3 carbon atoms.

[0016] The term “alkynyl”, used alone or as part of a larger moiety, refers to an optionally substituted straight or branched chain hydrocarbon group having at least one triple bond and having 2–12, 2–10, 2–8, 2–6, 2–4, or 2–3 carbon atoms.

[0017] The terms “cycloaliphatic”, “carbocycle”, “carbocyclyl”, “carbocyclo”, or “carbocyclic”, used alone or as part of a larger moiety, refer to an optionally substituted saturated or partially unsaturated cyclic aliphatic ring system having from 3 to about 14 ring carbon atoms. In some embodiments, the cycloaliphatic group is an optionally substituted monocyclic hydrocarbon having 3–8 or 3–6 ring carbon atoms. Cycloaliphatic groups include, without limitation, optionally substituted cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclopentenyl, cyclohexyl, cyclohexenyl, cycloheptyl, cycloheptenyl, cyclooctyl, cyclooctenyl, or cyclooctadienyl. The terms “cycloaliphatic”, “carbocycle”, “carbocyclyl”, “carbocyclo”, or “carbocyclic” also include optionally substituted bridged or fused bicyclic rings having 6–12, 6–10, or 6–8 ring carbon atoms, wherein any individual ring in the bicyclic system has 3–8 ring carbon atoms.

[0018] The term “cycloalkyl” refers to an optionally substituted saturated ring system of about 3 to about 10 ring carbon atoms. Exemplary monocyclic cycloalkyl rings include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, and cycloheptyl.

[0019] The term “cycloalkenyl” refers to an optionally substituted non-aromatic monocyclic or multicyclic ring system containing at least one carbon-carbon double bond and having about 3 to about 10 carbon atoms. Exemplary monocyclic cycloalkenyl rings include cyclopentyl, cyclohexenyl, and cycloheptenyl.

[0020] The term “halogen” or “halo” means F, Cl, Br, or I.

[0021] The term “heteroatom” refers to one or more of oxygen, sulfur, nitrogen, phosphorus, and silicon (including, any oxidized form of nitrogen, sulfur, phosphorus, or silicon; the quaternized form of any basic nitrogen or; a substitutable nitrogen of a heterocyclic ring, for example N (as in 3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrrolyl), NH (as in pyrrolidinyl) or NR⁺ (as in N-substituted pyrrolidinyl)).

[0022] The terms “aryl” and “ar-”, used alone or as part of a larger moiety, e.g., “aralkyl”, “aralkoxy”, or “aryloxyalkyl”, refer to an optionally substituted C_{6–14}aromatic hydrocarbon moiety

comprising one to three aromatic rings. For example, the aryl group is a C₆₋₁₀aryl group (i.e., phenyl and naphthyl). Aryl groups include, without limitation, optionally substituted phenyl, naphthyl, or anthracenyl. The terms “aryl” and “ar-”, as used herein, also include groups in which an aryl ring is fused to one or more cycloaliphatic rings to form an optionally substituted cyclic structure such as a tetrahydronaphthyl, indenyl, or indanyl ring. The term “aryl” may be used interchangeably with the terms “aryl group”, “aryl ring”, and “aromatic ring”.

[0023] An “aralkyl” or “arylalkyl” group comprises an aryl group covalently attached to an alkyl group, either of which independently is optionally substituted. For example, the aralkyl group is C₆₋₁₀ arylC₁₋₆alkyl, including, without limitation, benzyl, phenethyl, and naphthylmethyl.

[0024] The terms “heteroaryl” and “heteroar-”, used alone or as part of a larger moiety, e.g., “heteroaralkyl”, or “heteroaralkoxy”, refer to groups having 5 to 14 ring atoms, preferably 5, 6, 9, or 10 ring atoms; having 6, 10, or 14 π electrons shared in a cyclic array; and having, in addition to carbon atoms, from one to five heteroatoms. A heteroaryl group may be mono-, bi-, tri-, or polycyclic, for example, mono-, bi-, or tricyclic (e.g., mono- or bicyclic). The term “heteroatom” refers to nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur, and includes any oxidized form of nitrogen or sulfur, and any quaternized form of a basic nitrogen. For example, a nitrogen atom of a heteroaryl may be a basic nitrogen atom and may also be optionally oxidized to the corresponding N-oxide. When a heteroaryl is substituted by a hydroxy group, it also includes its corresponding tautomer. The terms “heteroaryl” and “heteroar-”, as used herein, also include groups in which a heteroaromatic ring is fused to one or more aryl, cycloaliphatic, or heterocycloaliphatic rings. Nonlimiting examples of heteroaryl groups include thienyl, furanyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, oxadiazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyridyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, indoliziny, purinyl, naphthyridinyl, pteridinyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, benzothienyl, benzofuranyl, dibenzofuranyl, indazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzthiazolyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, cinnoliny, phthalazinyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxalinyl, 4H-quinoliziny, carbazolyl, acridinyl, phenazinyl, phenothiazinyl, phenoxazinyl, tetrahydroquinoliny, tetrahydroisoquinoliny, and pyrido[2,3-b]-1,4-oxazin-3(4H)-one. The term “heteroaryl” may be used interchangeably with the terms “heteroaryl ring”, “heteroaryl group”, or “heteroaromatic”, any of which terms include rings that are optionally substituted. The term “heteroaralkyl” refers to an alkyl group substituted by a heteroaryl, wherein the alkyl and heteroaryl portions independently are optionally substituted.

[0025] As used herein, the terms “heterocycle”, “heterocyclyl”, “heterocyclic radical”, and “heterocyclic ring” are used interchangeably and refer to a stable 3- to 8-membered monocyclic or 7–10-membered bicyclic heterocyclic moiety that is either saturated or partially unsaturated, and having, in addition to carbon atoms, one or more, such as one to four, heteroatoms, as defined above. When used in reference to a ring atom of a heterocycle, the term “nitrogen” includes a substituted nitrogen. As an

example, in a saturated or partially unsaturated ring having 0–3 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen, the nitrogen may be N (as in 3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrrolyl), NH (as in pyrrolidinyl), or NR⁺ (as in N-substituted pyrrolidinyl).

[0026] A heterocyclic ring can be attached to its pendant group at any heteroatom or carbon atom that results in a stable structure and any of the ring atoms can be optionally substituted. Examples of such saturated or partially unsaturated heterocyclic radicals include, without limitation, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydrothienyl, piperidinyl, decahydroquinolinyl, oxazolidinyl, piperazinyl, dioxanyl, dioxolanyl, diazepinyl, oxazepinyl, thiazepinyl, morpholinyl, and thiamorpholinyl. A heterocyclyl group may be mono-, bi-, tri-, or polycyclic, preferably mono-, bi-, or tricyclic, more preferably mono- or bicyclic. The term “heterocyclylalkyl” refers to an alkyl group substituted by a heterocyclyl, wherein the alkyl and heterocyclyl portions independently are optionally substituted. Additionally, a heterocyclic ring also includes groups in which the heterocyclic ring is fused to one or more aryl rings.

[0027] As used herein, the term “partially unsaturated” refers to a ring moiety that includes at least one double or triple bond between ring atoms. The term “partially unsaturated” is intended to encompass rings having multiple sites of unsaturation, but is not intended to include aromatic (e.g., aryl or heteroaryl) moieties, as herein defined.

[0028] The term “alkylene” refers to a bivalent alkyl group. An “alkylene chain” is a polymethylene group, i.e., $-(CH_2)_n-$, wherein n is a positive integer, e.g., from 1 to 6, from 1 to 4, from 1 to 3, from 1 to 2, or from 2 to 3. An optionally substituted alkylene chain is a polymethylene group in which one or more methylene hydrogen atoms is optionally replaced with a substituent. Suitable substituents include those described below for a substituted aliphatic group and also include those described in the specification herein. It will be appreciated that two substituents of the alkylene group may be taken together to form a ring system. In certain embodiments, two substituents can be taken together to form a 3-7-membered ring. The substituents can be on the same or different atoms.

[0029] An alkylene chain also can be optionally interrupted by a functional group. An alkylene chain is “interrupted” by a functional group when an internal methylene unit is interrupted or replaced by the functional group. Examples of suitable “interrupting functional groups” are described in the specification and claims herein.

[0030] For purposes of clarity, and unless otherwise stated, all bivalent groups described herein, including, e.g., the alkylene chain linkers described above, are intended to be read from left to right, with a corresponding left-to-right reading of the formula or structure in which the variable appears.

[0031] An aryl (including aralkyl, aralkoxy, aryloxyalkyl and the like) or heteroaryl (including heteroaralkyl and heteroarylalkoxy and the like) group may contain one or more substituents and thus may be “optionally substituted”. In addition to the substituents defined above and herein, suitable

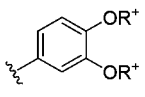
substituents on the unsaturated carbon atom of an aryl group (e.g., phenyl or naphthyl) or heteroaryl group (e.g., pyridyl) also include and are generally selected from -halo, -NO₂, -CN, -R⁺, -C(R⁺)=C(R⁺)₂, -C≡C-R⁺, -OR⁺, -SR^o, -S(O)R^o, -SO₂R^o, -SO₃R⁺, -SO₂N(R⁺)₂, -N(R⁺)₂, -NR⁺C(O)R⁺, -NR⁺C(S)R⁺, -NR⁺C(O)N(R⁺)₂, -NR⁺C(S)N(R⁺)₂, -N(R⁺)C(=NR⁺)-N(R⁺)₂, -N(R⁺)C(=NR⁺)-R^o, -NR⁺CO₂R⁺, -NR⁺SO₂R^o, -NR⁺SO₂N(R⁺)₂, -O-C(O)R⁺, -O-CO₂R⁺, -OC(O)N(R⁺)₂, -C(O)R⁺, -C(S)R^o, -CO₂R⁺, -C(O)-C(O)R⁺, -C(O)N(R⁺)₂, -C(S)N(R⁺)₂, -C(O)N(R⁺)-OR⁺, -C(O)N(R⁺)C(=NR⁺)-N(R⁺)₂, -N(R⁺)C(=NR⁺)-N(R⁺)-C(O)R⁺, -C(=NR⁺)-N(R⁺)₂, -C(=NR⁺)-OR⁺, -N(R⁺)-N(R⁺)₂, -C(=NR⁺)-N(R⁺)-OR⁺, -C(R^o)=N-OR⁺, -P(O)(R⁺)₂, -P(O)(OR⁺)₂, -O-P(O)-OR⁺, and -P(O)(NR⁺)-N(R⁺)₂, wherein R⁺, independently, is hydrogen or an optionally substituted aliphatic, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloaliphatic, or heterocyclyl group, or two independent occurrences of R⁺ are taken together with their intervening atom(s) to form an optionally substituted 5-7-membered aryl, heteroaryl, cycloaliphatic, or heterocyclyl ring. Each R^o is an optionally substituted aliphatic, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloaliphatic, or heterocyclyl group.

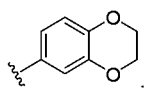
[0032] An aliphatic or heteroaliphatic group, or a non-aromatic carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring may contain one or more substituents and thus may be “optionally substituted”. Unless otherwise defined above and herein, suitable substituents on the saturated carbon of an aliphatic or heteroaliphatic group, or of a non-aromatic carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring are selected from those listed above for the unsaturated carbon of an aryl or heteroaryl group and additionally include the following: =O, =S, =C(R^{*})₂, =N-N(R^{*})₂, =N-OR^{*}, =N-NHC(O)R^{*}, =N-NHCO₂R^o, =N-NHSO₂R^o or =N-R^{*} where R^o is defined above, and each R^{*} is independently selected from hydrogen or an optionally substituted C₁₋₆ aliphatic group.

[0033] In addition to the substituents defined above and herein, optional substituents on the nitrogen of a non-aromatic heterocyclic ring also include and are generally selected from -R⁺, -N(R⁺)₂, -C(O)R⁺, -C(O)OR⁺, -C(O)C(O)R⁺, -C(O)CH₂C(O)R⁺, -S(O)₂R⁺, -S(O)₂N(R⁺)₂, -C(S)N(R⁺)₂, -C(=NH)-N(R⁺)₂, or -N(R⁺)S(O)₂R⁺; wherein each R⁺ is defined above. A ring nitrogen atom of a heteroaryl or non-aromatic heterocyclic ring also may be oxidized to form the corresponding N-hydroxy or N-oxide compound. A nonlimiting example of such a heteroaryl having an oxidized ring nitrogen atom is N-oxidopyridyl.

[0034] As detailed above, in some embodiments, two independent occurrences of R⁺ (or any other variable similarly defined in the specification and claims herein), are taken together with their intervening atom(s) to form a monocyclic or bicyclic ring selected from 3–13-membered cycloaliphatic, 3–12-membered heterocyclyl having 1–5 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur, 6–10-membered aryl, or 5–10-membered heteroaryl having 1–5 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur.

[0035] Exemplary rings that are formed when two independent occurrences of R^+ (or any other variable similarly defined in the specification and claims herein), are taken together with their intervening atom(s) include, but are not limited to the following: a) two independent occurrences of R^+ (or any other variable similarly defined in the specification or claims herein) that are bound to the same atom and are taken together with that atom to form a ring, for example, $N(R^+)_2$, where both occurrences of R^+ are taken together with the nitrogen atom to form a piperidin-1-yl, piperazin-1-yl, or morpholin-4-yl group; and b) two independent occurrences of R^+ (or any other variable similarly defined in the specification or claims herein) that are bound to different atoms and are taken together with both of those atoms to form a ring,

for example where a phenyl group is substituted with two occurrences of OR^+ , these two occurrences of R^+ are taken together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound to form a fused 6-

membered oxygen containing ring: . It will be appreciated that a variety of other rings (e.g., spiro and bridged rings) can be formed when two independent occurrences of R^+ (or any other variable similarly defined in the specification and claims herein) are taken together with their intervening atom(s) and that the examples detailed above are not intended to be limiting.

[0036] Unless otherwise stated, structures depicted herein are also meant to include all isomeric (e.g., enantiomeric, diastereomeric, and geometric (or conformational)) forms of the structure; for example, the R and S configurations for each asymmetric center, (Z) and (E) double bond isomers, and (Z) and (E) conformational isomers. Therefore, single stereochemical isomers as well as enantiomeric, diastereomeric, and geometric (or conformational) mixtures of the present compounds are within the scope of the invention. Unless otherwise stated, all tautomeric forms of the compounds of the invention are within the scope of the invention. Additionally, unless otherwise stated, structures depicted herein are also meant to include compounds that differ only in the presence of one or more isotopically enriched atoms. For example, compounds having the present structures where there is a replacement of hydrogen by deuterium or tritium, or a replacement of a carbon by a ^{13}C - or ^{14}C -enriched carbon are within the scope of this invention. Such compounds are useful, as a nonlimiting example, as analytical tools or probes in biological assays.

[0037] It is to be understood that, when a disclosed compound has at least one chiral center, the present invention encompasses one enantiomer of inhibitor free from the corresponding optical isomer, racemic mixture of the inhibitor and mixtures enriched in one enantiomer relative to its corresponding optical isomer. When a mixture is enriched in one enantiomer relative to its optical isomers, the mixture contains, for example, an enantiomeric excess of at least 50%, 75%, 90%, 95% 99% or 99.5%.

[0038] The enantiomers of the present invention may be resolved by methods known to those skilled in the art, for example by formation of diastereoisomeric salts which may be separated, for example, by crystallization; formation of diastereoisomeric derivatives or complexes which may be separated, for example, by crystallization, gas-liquid or liquid chromatography; selective reaction of one enantiomer with an enantiomer-specific reagent, for example enzymatic esterification; or gas-liquid or liquid chromatography in a chiral environment, for example on a chiral support for example silica with a bound chiral ligand or in the presence of a chiral solvent. Where the desired enantiomer is converted into another chemical entity by one of the separation procedures described above, a further step is required to liberate the desired enantiomeric form. Alternatively, specific enantiomers may be synthesized by asymmetric synthesis using optically active reagents, substrates, catalysts or solvents, or by converting one enantiomer into the other by asymmetric transformation.

[0039] When a disclosed compound has at least two chiral centers, the present invention encompasses a diastereomer free of other diastereomers, a pair of diastereomers free from other diastereomeric pairs, mixtures of diastereomers, mixtures of diastereomeric pairs, mixtures of diastereomers in which one diastereomer is enriched relative to the other diastereomer(s) and mixtures of diastereomeric pairs in which one diastereomeric pair is enriched relative to the other diastereomeric pair(s). When a mixture is enriched in one diastereomer or diastereomeric pair(s) relative to the other diastereomers or diastereomeric pair(s), the mixture is enriched with the depicted or referenced diastereomer or diastereomeric pair(s) relative to other diastereomers or diastereomeric pair(s) for the compound, for example, by a molar excess of at least 50%, 75%, 90%, 95%, 99% or 99.5%.

[0040] The diastereoisomeric pairs may be separated by methods known to those skilled in the art, for example chromatography or crystallization and the individual enantiomers within each pair may be separated as described above. Specific procedures for chromatographically separating diastereomeric pairs of precursors used in the preparation of compounds disclosed herein are provided the examples herein.

3. Brief Description of the Drawings

[0041] **Figure 1** is a graph showing the effect of treatment with a compound of formula I (I-41) and erlotinib when administered orally (po) daily (qd) as single agents and in combination to nude female mice bearing human colorectal adenocarcinoma SW48 tumor xenografts.

[0042] **Figure 2** is a graph showing the effect of treatment with a compound of formula I (I-41) and erlotinib when administered orally (po) daily (qd) as single agents and in combination to nude female mice bearing human non-small cell lung PC9 tumor xenografts.

[0043] **Figure 3** is a graph showing the effect of treatment with a compound of formula I (I-41) and erlotinib when administered orally (po) daily (qd) as single agents and in combination to nude female mice bearing human non-small cell lung NCI H1650 tumor xenografts.

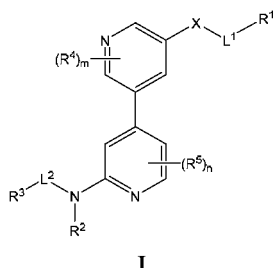
[0044] **Figure 4** is a graph showing the effect of treatment with a compound of formula I (I-41) and afatinib when administered orally (po) daily (qd) as single agents and in combination to nude female mice bearing human non-small cell lung NCI-H1975 tumor xenografts.

[0045] **Figure 5** is a graph showing the effect of treatment with a compound of formula I (I-299) and erlotinib when administered orally (po) daily (qd) as single agents and in combination to nude female mice bearing human non-small cell lung PC9 tumor xenografts.

[0046] **Figure 6** is a graph showing the effect of treatment with a compound of formula I (I-299) and erlotinib when administered orally (po) daily (qd) as single agents and in combination to nude female mice bearing human non-small cell lung NCI H1650 tumor xenografts.

4. Description of Exemplary Compounds:

[0047] As described generally above, in some embodiments the present invention provides a compound of formula I:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each of R^1 and R^3 , independently, is hydrogen, C_{1-6} aliphatic, 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic, phenyl, naphthyl, 3-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur, or 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur; each of which being optionally substituted with 1-5 R^6 wherein: each R^6 independently is $-CN$, halo or $-L^3-R^7$ wherein:

L^3 is a bond, C_{1-4} alkylene, $-O-$, $-N(R^x)-$, $-S-$, $-S(O)-$, $-S(O)_2-$, $-C(O)-$, $-CO_2-$, $-C(O)NR^x-$, $-N(R^x)C(O)-$, $-N(R^x)CO_2-$, $-S(O)_2NR^x-$, $-N(R^x)S(O)_2-$, $-OC(O)N(R^x)-$, $-N(R^x)C(O)N(R^x)-$, $-N(R^x)S(O)_2N(R^x)-$ or $-OC(O)-$; where each R^x , independently, is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl, and

R^7 is hydrogen, C_{1-6} aliphatic, 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic, phenyl, naphthyl, 3-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur, or 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur;

X is a bond or C_{1-4} aliphatic;

L^1 is $-N(R^8)C(O)-$, $-C(O)-N(R^9)-$, $-N(R^{10})S(O)_2-$, $-S(O)_2NR^{11}-$, $-C(O)-$, $-C(S)-$, $-S(O)_2-$, $-N(R^{12})-$, $-O-C(O)-$, $-C(O)-O-$, $-O-S(O)_2-$, $-S(O)_2-O-$, $-N(R^{13})C(O)N(R^{14})-$, or $-N(R^{15})S(O)_2N(R^{16})-$; and wherein each of R^8 , R^9 , R^{10} , R^{11} , R^{12} , R^{13} , R^{14} , R^{15} , and R^{16} , independently, is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl; and X or L^1 can optionally join with R^1 to form an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heterocyclyl or optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl;

R^2 is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl;

L^2 is a bond, $-C(O)-$, $-S(O)_2-$, $-C(O)-O-$, $-C(O)N(R^y)-$, or $-S(O)_2N(R^y)-$; wherein each R^y , independently, is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl;

each occurrence of R^4 and R^5 , independently, is $-CN$, halo or $-L^4-R^{17}$ wherein

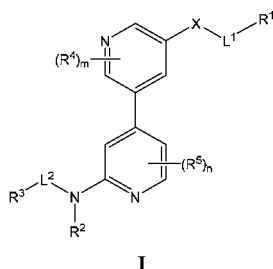
L^4 is C_{1-4} alkylene, $-O-$, $-N(R^z)-$, $-S-$, $-S(O)-$, $-S(O)_2-$, $-C(O)-$, $-CO_2-$, $-C(O)N(R^z)-$, $-N(R^z)C(O)-$, $-N(R^z)C(O)O-$, $-S(O)_2N(R^z)-$, $-N(R^z)S(O)_2-$, $-OC(O)N(R^z)-$, $-N(R^z)C(O)N(R^z)-$, $-N(R^z)S(O)_2N(R^z)-$ or $-OC(O)-$; where each R^z , independently, is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl, and

R^{17} is hydrogen or C_{1-6} aliphatic; and

each of m and n, independently, is 0-3;

provided that (1) if one R^4 is substituted at the ring carbon between the ring nitrogen and the ring carbon to which $-X-L^1-R^1$ is substituted, X or L^1 can join with said R^4 to form an optionally substituted 5-7-membered heterocyclyl or an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl; or (2) if one R^4 is substituted at either ring carbon adjacent to the ring nitrogen, said R^4 can join with the ring nitrogen to form an optionally substituted 5-7-membered heterocyclyl or an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl; or (3) if L^2 is a bond and R^3 is phenyl, naphthyl, or heteroaryl, R^2 can join with a substituent of R^3 to form an optionally substituted 5-7-membered heterocyclyl or an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl. Note that provisos (1), (2), and (3) are not exclusive of each other.

[0048] In some embodiments, the invention provides a compound of formula I:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each of R^1 and R^3 , independently, is hydrogen, C_{1-6} aliphatic, 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic, phenyl, naphthyl, 3-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur, or 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur; each of which being optionally substituted with 1-5 R^6 wherein: each R^6 independently is $-CN$, halo or $-L^3-R^7$ wherein:

L^3 is a bond, C_{1-4} alkylene, $-O-$, $-N(R^x)-$, $-S-$, $-S(O)-$, $-S(O)_2-$, $-C(O)-$, $-CO_2-$, $-C(O)NR^x-$, $-N(R^x)C(O)-$, $-N(R^x)CO_2-$, $-S(O)_2NR^x-$, $-N(R^x)S(O)_2-$, $-OC(O)N(R^x)-$, $-N(R^x)C(O)N(R^x)-$, $-N(R^x)S(O)_2N(R^x)-$ or $-OC(O)-$; where each R^x , independently, is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl, and

R^7 is hydrogen, C_{1-6} aliphatic, 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic, phenyl, naphthyl, 3-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur, or 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur;

X is a bond or C_{1-4} aliphatic;

L^1 is $-N(R^8)C(O)-$, $-C(O)-N(R^9)-$, $-N(R^{10})S(O)_2-$, $-S(O)_2NR^{11}-$, $-C(O)-$, $-S(O)_2-$, $-N(R^{12})-$, $-O-C(O)-$, $-C(O)-O-$, $-O-S(O)_2-$, $-S(O)_2-O-$, $-N(R^{13})C(O)N(R^{14})-$, or $-N(R^{15})S(O)_2N(R^{16})-$; and wherein each of R^8 , R^9 , R^{10} , R^{11} , R^{12} , R^{13} , R^{14} , R^{15} , and R^{16} , independently, is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl; and X or L^1 can optionally join with R^1 to form an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heterocyclyl or optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl;

R^2 is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl;

L^2 is a bond, $-C(O)-$, $-S(O)_2-$, $-C(O)-O-$, $-C(O)N(R^y)-$, or $-S(O)_2N(R^y)-$; wherein each R^y , independently, is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl;

each occurrence of R^4 and R^5 , independently, is $-CN$, halo or $-L^4-R^{17}$ wherein

L^4 is C_{1-4} alkylene, -O-, -N(R²)-, -S-, -S(O)-, -S(O)₂-, -C(O)-, -CO₂-, -C(O)N(R²)-, -N(R²)C(O)-, -N(R²)C(O)O-, -S(O)₂N(R²)-, -N(R²)S(O)₂-, -OC(O)N(R²)-, -N(R²)C(O)N(R²)-, -N(R²)S(O)₂N(R²)- or -OC(O)-; where each R², independently, is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl, and R¹⁷ is hydrogen or C_{1-6} aliphatic; and each of m and n, independently, is 0-3; and provided that if one R¹ is substituted at the ring carbon between the ring nitrogen and the ring carbon to which -X-L¹-R¹ is substituted, X or L¹ can join with said R⁴ to form an optionally substituted 5-7-membered heterocyclyl or an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl.

[0049] In some embodiments, R¹ is H. In other embodiments, R¹ is C_{1-6} aliphatic, 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic, phenyl, naphthyl, 3-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur, or 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur; each of which is optionally substituted with 1-5 R⁶.

[0050] In other embodiments, R¹ is C_{1-3} alkyl. In still other embodiments, R³ is C_{1-6} aliphatic, 3-6-membered cycloaliphatic, phenyl, naphthyl, 3-6-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur, or 5-6-membered heteroaryl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur.

[0051] In some embodiments, X or L¹ optionally joins with R¹ to form an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heterocyclyl or an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl. In other embodiments, X joins with R¹ to form an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heterocyclyl. In other embodiments, L¹ joins with R¹ to form an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heterocyclyl. In some embodiments, R¹ and R¹⁰ join together to form an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heterocyclyl. In other embodiments, X joins with R¹ to form an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl. In other embodiments, L¹ joins with R¹ to form an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl. In some embodiments, R¹ and R¹¹ join together to form an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl. In each case mentioned above, said heterocyclyl and heteroaryl are as defined above (e.g., each can be optionally substituted as described above and e.g., each heteroaryl can contain heteroatom nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur, including oxidized form of nitrogen or sulfur). In other embodiments, said 5-6-membered heterocyclyl or 5-6-membered heteroaryl is unsubstituted. In still other embodiments, said 5-6-membered heterocyclyl or 5-6-membered heteroaryl is substituted (e.g., comprises 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituent groups such as those described for R⁶ herein); in some embodiments, said substituents are independently -halo, -CN, - C_{1-6} aliphatic, -OH, and -O-(C_{1-6} aliphatic). In certain embodiments, two

[0058] In other embodiments, R¹ is  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  , or .

[0060] In certain embodiments, R¹ is unsubstituted. In other embodiments, R¹ is substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 R⁶ as described herein. In some embodiments, R¹ is optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁶ wherein each R⁶ independently is halo or -L³-R⁷. In some embodiments, L³ is a bond, C₁₋₃ alkylene, -O-, or -N(R⁷)-. In other embodiments, R⁷ is hydrogen, 3-6-membered cycloaliphatic, phenyl, 3-6-membered heterocyclyl having 1-3 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur, or 5-6-membered heteroaryl having 1-3 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur. In other embodiments, R¹ is optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁶, wherein each R⁶ independently is fluoro, chloro, C₁₋₄ aliphatic, trifluoromethyl, hydroxyl or -O-C₁₋₄ aliphatic.

[0061] In other embodiments, R^1 is optionally substituted cyclopropyl, methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, $-(CH_2)_2OCH_2CH_3$, optionally substituted phenyl (e.g., 2,4-difluorophenyl, 2,4-dichlorophenyl, 4-ethylphenyl, 2-methoxy-4-fluorophenyl, 3,4-difluorophenyl, 2,3-difluorophenyl, 2-trifluoromethylphenyl, 3-*tert*-butylphenyl, 2-methoxyphenyl, 3-methoxyphenyl, 2-fluoro-4-methylphenyl, 4-trifluoromethylphenyl, 3-trifluoromethylphenyl, 2,4-dimethylphenyl, 2,5-dimethylphenyl, 2,5-dichlorophenyl, 2-methoxy-4-methylphenyl, 2-chloro-4-methylphenyl, 2-fluoro-4-methylphenyl, 2-fluoro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl, 2,6-difluorophenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, 3-fluorophenyl, 2,5-difluoro-4-methoxyphenyl, or 4-(optionally substituted pyridyl)-phenyl), optionally substituted naphthyl, 3-fluorophenyl, optionally substituted pyrrolidyl, optionally substituted γ -sultam, optionally substituted piperidyl, optionally substituted piperizinyl, optionally substituted tetrahydrofuryl, optionally substituted morpholino, optionally substituted pyrazolyl, optionally substituted imidazolyl, optionally substituted thienyl, optionally substituted oxazolyl, optionally substituted pyridyl, optionally substituted pyridazinyl, bicyclo[1.1.1]pentyl, $-CH_2$ -(optionally substituted phenyl), $-CH_2CH_2$ -(optionally substituted phenyl), $-CH_2$ -(optionally substituted naphthyl), $-CH_2$ -(optionally substituted pyridyl), optionally substituted bipyridyl, or $-CH_2$ -(optionally substituted cyclopropyl). In some embodiments, R^1 is selected from those depicted in Table 1, below.

[0062] In some embodiments, R^3 is H. In other embodiments, R^3 is C_{1-6} aliphatic, 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic, phenyl, naphthyl, 3-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur, or 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur; each of which is optionally substituted with 1-5 R^6 . In other embodiments, R^3 is C_{1-3} alkyl. In still other embodiments, R^3 is C_{1-6} aliphatic, 3-6-membered cycloaliphatic, phenyl, naphthyl, 3-6-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur, or 5-6-membered heteroaryl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur.

[0063] In some embodiments, R^3 is C_{1-3} aliphatic, C_{3-6} cycloaliphatic, or 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur, said cycloaliphatic or heteroaryl being optionally substituted with 1-5 R^6 .

[0064] In other embodiments, R^3 is methyl, cyclopropyl, or 6-membered heteroaryl that is optionally substituted with 1-2 R^6 .

[0065] In further embodiments, R^3 is 4-pyrimidinyl comprising optional substituents independently selected from methyl, methoxy, cyano, trifluoromethyl, and cyclopropyl (e.g., comprising 1, 2, or 3 optionally substituents independently selected from methyl, methoxy, cyano, trifluoromethyl, and cyclopropyl).

[0066] In some embodiments, R^3 is C_{1-3} aliphatic. In other embodiments, R^3 is C_{1-3} alkyl (e.g., methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, or iso-propyl). In other embodiments, R^3 is methyl.

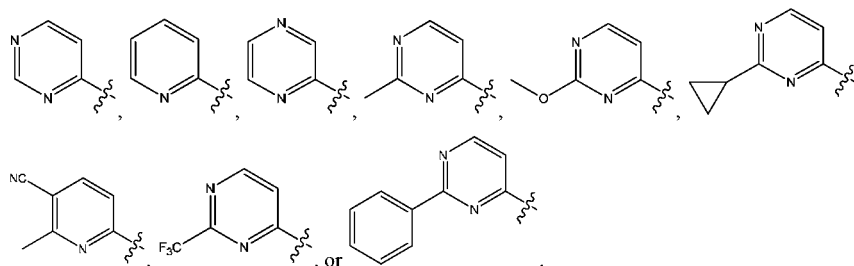
[0067] In other embodiments, R^3 is C_{3-6} cycloaliphatic (e.g., cyclopropyl).

[0068] In other embodiments, R^3 is 5-10-membered heteroaryl (e.g., 6-membered heteroaryl) having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur. In other embodiments, R^3 is pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzthiazolyl, 1,8-naphthyridinyl, quinolinyl, or isoquinolinyl. In other embodiments, R^3 is pyridyl or pyrimidinyl.

[0069] In some embodiments, R^3 is pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzthiazolyl, 1,8-naphthyridinyl, quinolinyl, or isoquinolinyl; each of which being optionally substituted with C_{1-6} aliphatic, C_{1-6} alkoxy, or cyano.

[0070] In certain embodiments, R^3 is unsubstituted. In other embodiments, R^3 is substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^6 as described herein. For example, R^6 is C_{1-6} aliphatic (e.g., methyl or trifluoromethyl), C_{1-6} alkoxy (e.g., methoxy), cyano, or cyclopropyl.

[0071] In certain embodiments, R^3 is



[0072] In some embodiments, R^3 is selected from those depicted in Table 1, below.

[0073] In some embodiments, each R^6 independently is halo or $-L^3-R^7$.

[0074] In some embodiments, L^3 is a bond. In other embodiments, L^3 is C_{1-4} alkylene, $-O-$, $-N(R^x)-$, $-S-$, $-S(O)-$, $-S(O)_2-$, $-C(O)-$, $-CO_2-$, $-C(O)NR^x-$, $-N(R^x)C(O)-$, $-N(R^x)CO_2-$, $-S(O)_2NR^x-$, $-N(R^x)S(O)_2-$, $-OC(O)N(R^x)-$, $-N(R^x)C(O)N(R^x)-$, $-N(R^x)S(O)_2N(R^x)-$ or $-OC(O)-$. In still other embodiments, L^3 is a bond, C_{1-3} alkylene, $-O-$, or $-N(R^x)-$.

[0075] In some embodiments, R^x is hydrogen. In other embodiments, R^x is unsubstituted C_{1-4} alkyl. In other embodiments, R^x is substituted C_{1-4} alkyl. In some embodiments, the substituent groups are selected from the exemplary substituent groups described herein for aliphatic groups; optionally, said substituted C_{1-4} alkyl has 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents. In some embodiments, said alkyl includes a substituent selected from: a 3-, 4-, 5-, or 6-membered cycloaliphatic; 3-, 4-, 5-, or 6-membered heterocyclyl, $-OH$, $-O-(C_{1-6}$ aliphatic), optionally substituted amino, and $-halo$.

[0076] In other embodiments, R^7 is hydrogen. In other embodiments, R^7 is C_{1-6} aliphatic, 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic, phenyl, naphthyl, 3-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur, or 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur. In still other embodiments, R^7 is hydrogen, 3-6-membered cycloaliphatic, phenyl, 3-6-membered heterocyclyl having 1-3 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur, or 5-6-membered heteroaryl having 1-3 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur. In some embodiments, R^7 is unsubstituted. In some embodiments, the substituent groups are selected from the exemplary substituent groups described herein for aliphatic, cycloaliphatic, heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, and aryl moieties. For clarity, optional substituents for aryl also apply to phenyl and naphthyl. Optionally, said R^7 has 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents. In some embodiments, the substituent groups are selected from C_{1-6} alkyl, -OH, optionally substituted amino, halo, and -O- $(C_{1-6}$ aliphatic).

[0077] In some embodiments, each R^6 independently is halo or $-L^3-R^7$ wherein L^3 is a bond, C_{1-3} alkylene, -O-, or -N(R^5)- and R^7 is hydrogen, 3-6-membered cycloaliphatic, phenyl 3-6-membered heterocyclyl having 1-3 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur, or 5-6-membered heteroaryl having 1-3 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur.

[0078] In other embodiments, each R^6 independently is fluoro, chloro, C_{1-4} aliphatic, trifluoromethyl, hydroxyl or -O- C_{1-4} aliphatic. In some embodiments, R^6 is selected from those depicted in Table 1, below.

[0079] In some embodiments, X is a bond. In other embodiments, X is C_{1-4} alkylene. In still other embodiments, X is methylene or ethylene. In some embodiments, X is selected from those depicted in Table 1, below.

[0080] In some embodiments, when one R^4 is substituted at the ring carbon between the ring nitrogen and the ring carbon to which $-X-L^1-R^1$ is substituted, X joins with said R^4 to form an optionally substituted 5-7-membered (e.g., 5-6-membered) heterocyclyl or an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl. Said heterocyclyl and heteroaryl are as defined above (e.g., each can be optionally substituted as described above and e.g., each heteroaryl can contain heteroatom nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur, including oxidized form of nitrogen or sulfur). In some embodiments, X joins with said R^4 to form an optionally substituted pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, pyrrolyl, triazolyl, oxazolyl, or thiazolyl. In other embodiments, X joins with said R^4 to form any of the embodiments in Table 1, below.

[0081] In other embodiments, X joins with R^1 to form an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heterocyclyl or 5-6-membered heteroaryl. In still other embodiments, X joins with R^1 to form an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heterocyclyl. In certain embodiments, X joins with R^1 to form an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl. In each case mentioned above, said heterocyclyl and

heteroaryl are as defined above (e.g., each can be optionally substituted as described above and e.g., each heteroaryl can contain heteroatom nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur, including oxidized form of nitrogen or sulfur). In other embodiments, said 5-6-membered heterocyclyl or 5-6-membered heteroaryl is unsubstituted. In still other embodiments, said 5-6-membered heterocyclyl or 5-6-membered heteroaryl is substituted (e.g., comprises 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituent groups such as those described for R^6 herein); in some embodiments, said substituents are independently -halo, -CN, $-C_{1-6}$ aliphatic, -OH, and $-O-(C_{1-6}$ aliphatic). In certain embodiments, two substituent groups of said 5-6-membered heterocyclyl or 5-6-membered heteroaryl combine to form an optionally substituted phenyl group or an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl group. In other embodiments, X joins with said R^1 to form any of the embodiments in Table 1, below.

[0082] In some embodiments, L^1 is $-N(R^8)C(O)-$, $-N(R^{10})S(O)_2-$, $-C(O)-$, or $-S(O)_2-$. In some embodiments, L^1 is $-N(R^8)C(O)-$, $-N(R^{10})S(O)_2-$, or $-S(O)_2-$. In some embodiments, L^1 is $-N(R^{10})S(O)_2-$. In some embodiments, L^1 is $-C(O)-$. In other embodiments, any of R^8 , R^9 , R^{10} , R^{11} , R^{12} , R^{13} , R^{14} , R^{15} , and R^{16} , independently, is hydrogen. In still other embodiments, any of R^8 , R^9 , R^{10} , R^{11} , R^{12} , R^{13} , R^{14} , R^{15} , and R^{16} , independently, is C_{1-4} alkyl. In certain embodiments, each of R^8 and R^{10} , independently, is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl. In other embodiments, R^{10} is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl. In other embodiments, any of R^8 , R^9 , R^{10} , R^{11} , R^{12} , R^{13} , R^{14} , R^{15} , and R^{16} , independently, is selected from those depicted in Table 1, below.

[0083] In further embodiments, L^1 is $-N(R^{10})S(O)_2-$, and R^{10} is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl.

[0084] In certain embodiments, L^1 joins with R^1 to form an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heterocyclyl or optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl. In certain embodiments, L^1 joins with R^1 to form an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heterocyclyl. In certain embodiments, L^1 joins with R^1 to form an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl. In some embodiments, R^{10} and R^1 join together to form an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heterocyclyl. In some embodiments, R^{11} and R^1 join together to form an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl. In each case mentioned above, said heterocyclyl and heteroaryl are as defined above (e.g., each can be optionally substituted as described above and e.g., each heteroaryl can contain heteroatom nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur, including oxidized form of nitrogen or sulfur). In other embodiments, said 5-6-membered heterocyclyl or 5-6-membered heteroaryl is unsubstituted. In still other embodiments, said 5-6-membered heterocyclyl or 5-6-membered heteroaryl is substituted (e.g., comprises 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituent groups such as those described for R^6 herein); in some embodiments, said substituents are independently -halo, -CN, $-C_{1-6}$ aliphatic, -OH, and $-O-(C_{1-6}$ aliphatic). In certain embodiments, two substituent groups of said 5-6-membered heterocyclyl or 5-6-membered heteroaryl combine to form an optionally substituted phenyl group or an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl group.

[0085] In some embodiments, when one R^4 is substituted at the ring carbon between the ring nitrogen and the ring carbon to which $-X-L^1-R^1$ is substituted, L^1 joins with said R^4 to form an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heterocyclyl or an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl. In some embodiments, L^1 joins with said R^4 to form an optionally substituted pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, pyrrolyl, triazolyl, oxazolyl, or thiazolyl. In other embodiments, X is a bond.

[0086] In some embodiments, R^2 is hydrogen. In other embodiments, R^2 is C_{1-4} alkyl (e.g., methyl, ethyl, or cyclopropylmethyl). In certain embodiments, R^2 is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, or cyclopropylmethyl. In some embodiments, R^2 is selected from those depicted in Table 1, below.

[0087] In some embodiments, L^2 is a bond. In some embodiments, when L^2 is a bond and R^3 is phenyl, naphthyl, or heteroaryl (e.g., pyridinyl or pyrimidinyl), R^2 can join with a substituent of R^3 to form an optionally substituted 5-7-membered heterocyclyl (e.g., piperidinyl or piperazinyl) or an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl (e.g., imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, or pyridinyl). In other embodiments, L^2 is $-C(O)-$, $-S(O)_2-$, $-C(O)-O-$, $-C(O)N(R^y)-$, or $-S(O)_2N(R^y)-$. In other embodiments, L^2 is $-C(O)-$ or $-C(O)-O-$. In certain embodiments, L^2 is $-C(O)-$. In other embodiments, L^2 is a bond, $-C(O)-$ or $-C(O)-O-$. In still other embodiments, L^2 is a bond or $-C(O)-$. In some embodiments, L^2 is selected from those depicted in Table 1, below.

[0088] In other embodiments, any R^y is hydrogen. In some embodiments, any R^y is C_{1-4} alkyl. In some embodiments, R^y is selected from those depicted in Table 1, below.

[0089] In some embodiments, m is 0. In other embodiments, m is 1, 2, or 3. In other embodiments, m is 0, 1, or 2 (e.g., m is 1 or 2). For clarity, it is understood that when m is 1, 2, or 3, the R^4 groups may be located at any position of the pyridyl ring having the $-X-L^1-R^1$ moiety. That is, any R^4 can be located at either carbon ortho to the pyridyl nitrogen, as well as the carbon para to the pyridyl nitrogen.

[0090] In some embodiments, R^4 is $-CN$, halo or $-L^4-R^{17}$. In some embodiments, R^4 is halo or $-L^4-R^{17}$.

[0091] In some embodiments, R^4 is substituted at the ring carbon between the ring nitrogen and the ring carbon to which $-X-L^1-R^1$ is substituted. In certain embodiments, X or L^1 joins with said R^4 to form an optionally substituted 5-7-membered heterocyclyl or 5-6-membered heteroaryl. In other embodiments, X joins with said R^4 to form an optionally substituted 5-7-membered heterocyclyl. In other embodiments, X joins with said R^4 to form an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl. In other embodiments, L^1 joins with said R^4 to form an optionally substituted 5-7-membered heterocyclyl. In other embodiments, L^1 joins with said R^4 to form an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl. In each case mentioned above, said heterocyclyl and heteroaryl are as defined above (e.g., each can be optionally substituted as described above and e.g., each heteroaryl can contain heteroatom nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur, including oxidized form of nitrogen or sulfur). In other embodiments, said 5-7-membered

heterocyclyl or 5-6-membered heteroaryl is unsubstituted. In still other embodiments, said 5-7-membered heterocyclyl or 5-6-membered heteroaryl is substituted (e.g., comprises 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituent groups such as those described for R^6 herein); in some embodiments, said substituents are independently -halo, -CN, $-C_{1-6}$ aliphatic, -OH, and $-O-(C_{1-6}$ aliphatic). In certain embodiments, two substituent groups of said 5-6-membered heterocyclyl or 5-6-membered heteroaryl combine to form an optionally substituted phenyl group or an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl group.

[0092] In other embodiments, R^4 is substituted at the ring carbon between the ring nitrogen and the ring carbon to which $-X-L^1-R^1$ is substituted, and a second R^4 is substituted at the para position with respect to the ring nitrogen.

In other embodiments, R^4 is halo or $-L^4-R^{17}$. In still other embodiments, L^4 is C_{1-4} alkylene chain, -O-, or $-N(R^z)-$. In some embodiments, R^4 is independently halo or C_{1-3} alkyl. In some embodiments, R^z is hydrogen. In other embodiments, R^z is C_{1-4} alkyl. In further embodiments, R^z is hydrogen or methyl. In some embodiments, R^{17} is hydrogen. In other embodiments, R^{17} is C_{1-6} aliphatic. In still other embodiments, R^{17} is hydrogen or C_{1-3} alkyl. In other embodiments, R^4 is fluoro, chloro, C_{1-3} alkyl, trifluoromethyl, hydroxyl, $-NH_2$ or $-NH-C_{1-3}$ alkyl. In still other embodiments, R^4 is fluoro, chloro, unsubstituted C_{1-3} aliphatic, trifluoromethyl, hydroxyl, methoxy, $-NH_2$ or $-NH-C_{1-3}$ aliphatic. In some embodiments, R^4 is selected from those depicted in Table 1, below. In further embodiments, m is 0-2. In some embodiments, one R^4 is substituted at the ring carbon between the ring nitrogen and the ring carbon to which $-X-L^1-R^1$ is substituted. In still other embodiments, m is 2 and a second R^4 is substituted at the para position with respect to the ring nitrogen. In certain embodiments, each of the two R^4 (i.e., the R^4 that is substituted at the ring carbon between the ring nitrogen and the ring carbon to which $-X-L^1-R^1$ is attached, and the second R^4 substituted at the para position with respect to the ring nitrogen is independently fluoro, chloro, or methyl. In a further embodiment, said second R^4 is fluoro, chloro, methyl, or methoxy.

[0093] In some embodiments, n is 0. In other embodiments, n is 1, 2, or 3. In other embodiments, n is 0, 1, or 2. For clarity, it is understood that when n is 1, 2, or 3, the R^5 groups may be located at any position of the pyridyl ring having the $-NR^2-L^2-R^3$ moiety. That is, any R^5 can be located at either carbon meta to the pyridyl nitrogen, as well as the carbon ortho to the pyridyl nitrogen.

[0094] In some embodiments, R^5 is halo or $-L^4-R^{17}$ wherein L^4 is C_{1-4} alkylene chain, -O-, or $-N(R^a)-$ where R^a is hydrogen or methyl, and R^{17} is hydrogen or C_{1-3} alkyl. In some embodiments, R^5 is selected from those depicted in Table 1, below.

[0095] In certain embodiments,

X is a bond;

L^1 is $-N(R^8)C(O)-$, $-N(R^{10})S(O)_2-$, $-C(O)-$, or $-S(O)_2-$ (e.g., L^1 is $-N(R^8)C(O)-$, $-N(R^{10})S(O)_2-$, or $-S(O)_2-$);

R^2 is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, or cyclopropylmethyl;

L^2 is a bond, $-C(O)-$ or $-C(O)-O-$;

R^3 is C_{1-3} alkyl, cyclopropyl, or 6-membered heteroaryl (e.g., R^3 is C_{1-3} alkyl), each of which being optionally substituted with 1-2 R^6 ;

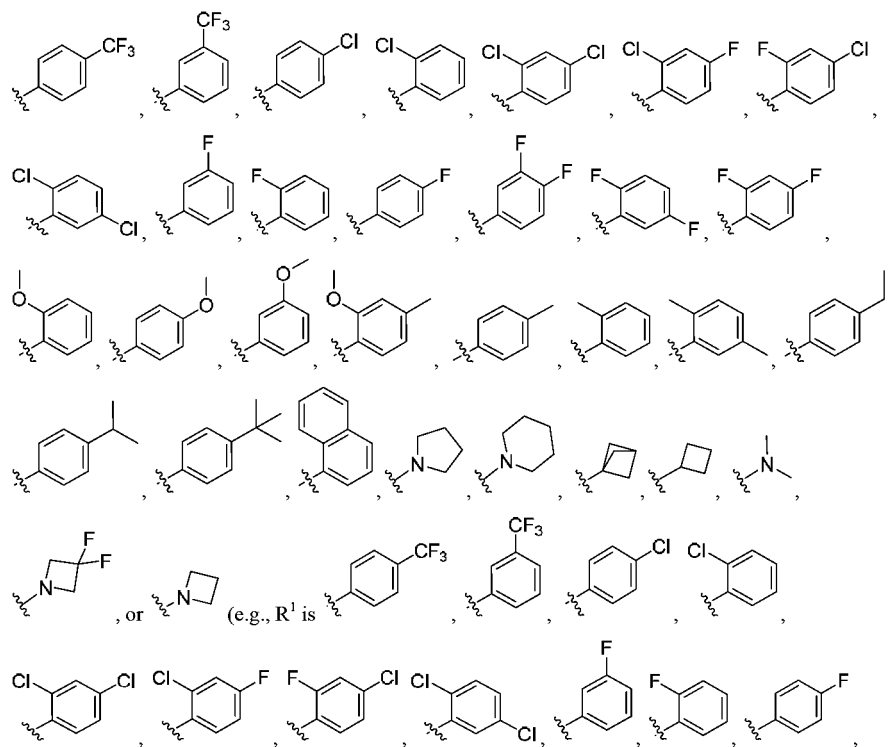
R^4 is fluoro, chloro, C_{1-3} alkyl, trifluoromethyl, hydroxyl, methoxy, $-NH_2$ or $-NH-C_{1-3}$ aliphatic (e.g., R^4 is fluoro, chloro, C_{1-3} alkyl, trifluoromethyl, hydroxyl, $-NH_2$ or $-NH-C_{1-3}$ alkyl);

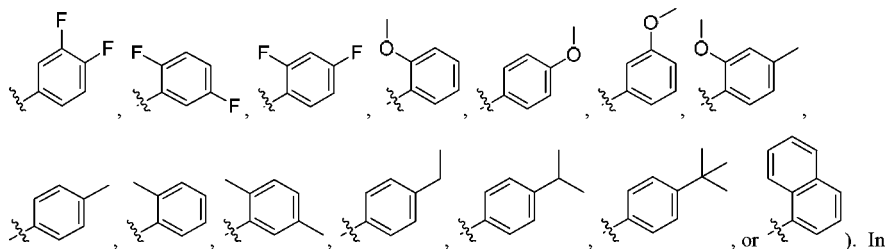
m is 0-2 (e.g., m is 1 or 2);

R^4 is substituted at the ring carbon between the ring nitrogen and the ring carbon to which $-L^1-R^1$ is substituted;

n is 0 or 1; and

R^1 is

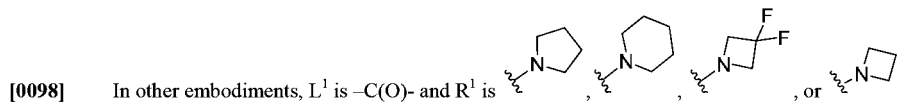




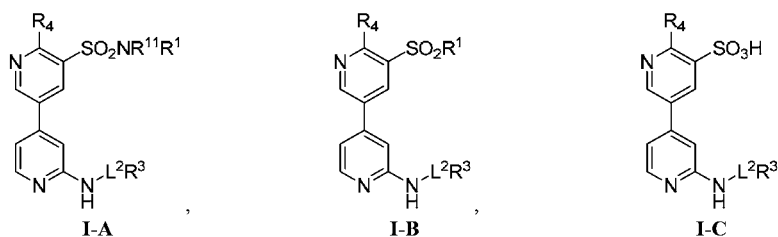
In some embodiments, m is 1 and R^4 is substituted at the ring carbon between the ring nitrogen and the ring carbon to which $-L^1-R^1$ is substituted. In some embodiments, m is 2 and one R^4 is substituted at the ring carbon between the ring nitrogen and the ring carbon to which $-L^1-R^1$ is substituted whereas the other R^4 is substituted at the para position with respect to the ring nitrogen.

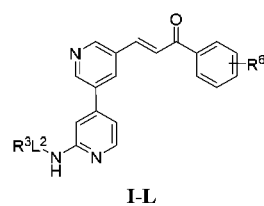
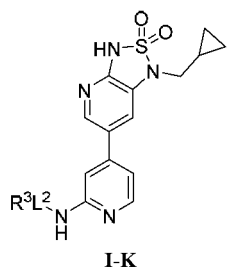
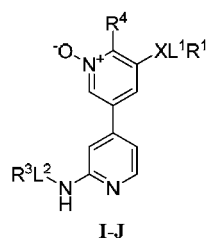
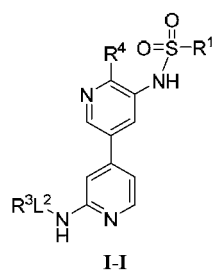
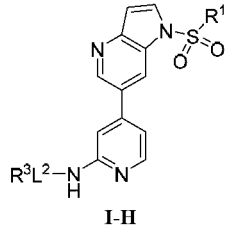
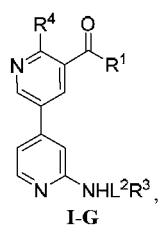
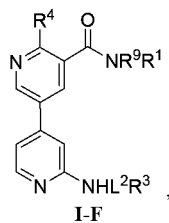
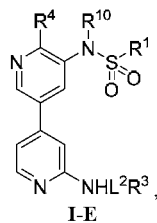
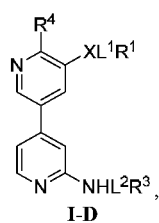
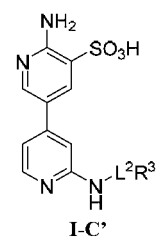
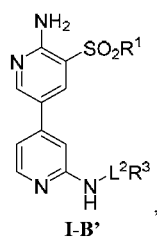
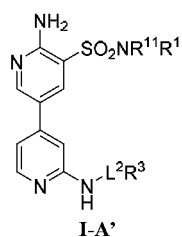
[0096] In some embodiments, L^1 is $-N(R^8)C(O)-$ or $-N(R^{10})S(O)_2-$ where each of R^8 and R^{10} , independently, optionally join with R^4 to form an optionally substituted 5-7-membered heterocyclyl.

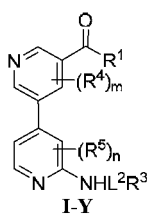
[0097] In other embodiments, L^1 is $-N(R^8)C(O)-$ or $-N(R^{10})S(O)_2-$ where each of R^8 and R^{10} , independently, is hydrogen, methyl, or ethyl; R^1 is C_{1-4} alkyl, phenyl, naphthyl 3-6-membered cycloaliphatic, 3-6-membered heterocyclyl having 1-3 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur, or 5-6-membered heteroaryl having 1-3 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur; R^3 is C_{1-3} alkyl; and R^4 is halo or $-L^4-R^{17}$ wherein L^4 is C_{1-4} alkylene chain, $-O-$, or $-N(R^z)-$ where R^z is hydrogen or methyl, and R^{17} is hydrogen or C_{1-3} alkyl. In some embodiments, R^4 is methyl, ethyl, fluoro, chloro, $-NH_2$, methoxy, or ethoxy.



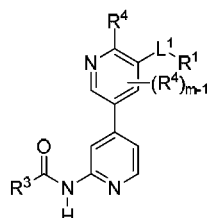
[0099] In some embodiments, the compound of formula I has a structure according to any of formulas I-A to I-Y as shown below:







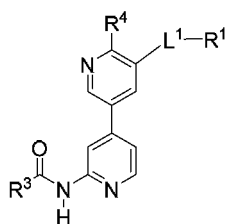
[00100] In other embodiments, the compound of formula I has a structure according to formula II,



II

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, where R^1 , L^1 , R^3 , R^4 , and m are as defined herein, wherein $(m-1) \geq 0$. In some embodiments, $(m-1)$ is 0 or 1.

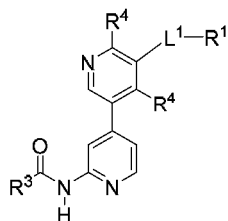
[00101] In some embodiments, $(m-1)$ is 0. When $(m-1)$ is 0, the pyridyl moiety comprises only the one R^4 group shown as shown in Formula II-a:



II-a

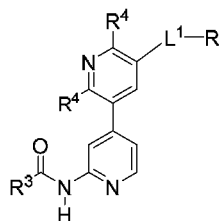
That is, there is only one R^4 and it is substituted at the ring carbon between the ring nitrogen and the ring carbon to which $-L^1-R^1$ is substituted.

[00102] In other embodiments, $(m-1)$ is 1. That is, there are two R^4 and a first one is substituted at the ring carbon between the ring nitrogen and the ring carbon to which $-L^1-R^1$ is substituted whereas the other R^4 is substituted either at the para or ortho position with respect to the ring nitrogen as shown in Formulas II-b and II-c,



II-b

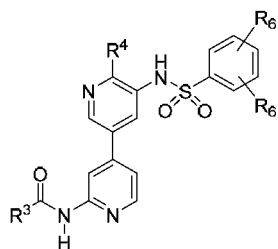
and



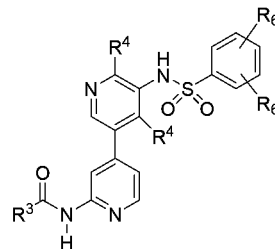
II-c

In further embodiments, the R^4 substituted at the para position with respect to the ring nitrogen is methyl.
 In still other embodiments, L^1 is $-N(R^{10})S(O)_2-$.

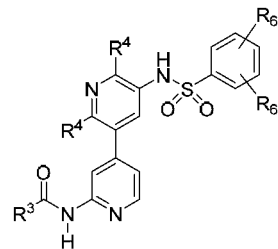
[00103] In still other embodiments, the compound of formula I has a structure according to any of formulas III, IV, IV', V, VI, and VI':



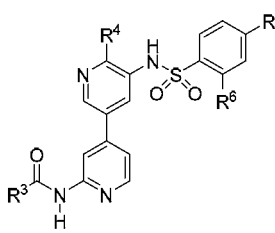
III



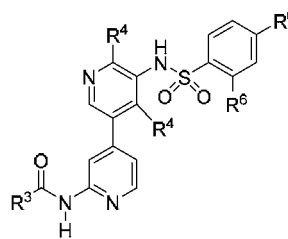
IV



IV'

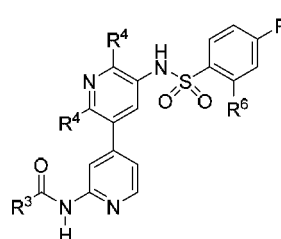


V



VI

, and

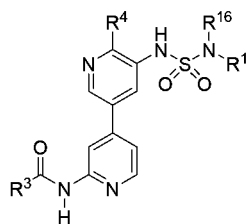


VI'

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, where R^3 , R^4 , and R^6 are as defined herein. In some embodiments, each R^4 is independently $-NH_2$, halo (e.g., F or Cl), optionally substituted C_{1-3} alkyl, or $-O$ -(optionally substituted C_{1-3} alkyl). In other embodiments, each R^6 is independently halo (e.g., F or Cl), optionally substituted C_{1-3} alkyl, or $-O$ -(optionally substituted C_{1-3} alkyl). In some embodiments,

both R^6 are Cl. In other embodiments, both R^6 are F. In some embodiments, one R^6 is F and the other R^6 is Cl. In other embodiments, R^3 is optionally substituted C_{1-3} alkyl.

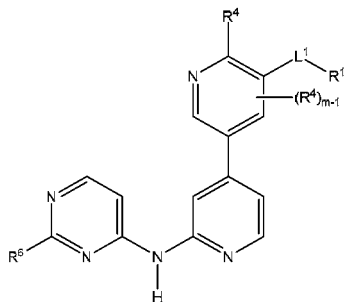
[00104] In still other embodiments, the compound of formula I has a structure according to formula VII,



VII

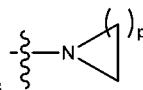
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, where R^1 , R^4 , R^3 , and R^{16} are as defined herein. In some embodiments, R^1 and R^{16} are each optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl.

[00105] In other embodiments, the compound of formula I has a structure according to formula VIII,



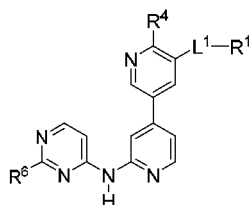
VIII

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, where (m-1) is 0 or 1 and R^1 , L^1 , R^4 , and R^6 are as defined herein.



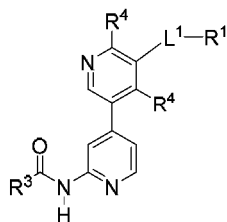
[00106] In other embodiments, L^1 is $-C(O)-$ and R^1 is where p is 1-4. Further, R^1 can be substituted with 1-2 R^6 where R^6 is C_{1-4} alkyl (e.g., methyl) or halo (e.g., fluoro). In other embodiments, R^4 is halo or $-L^4-R^{17}$ wherein L^4 is C_{1-4} alkylene, $-O-$, or $-N(R^2)-$ where R^2 is hydrogen or methyl, and R^{17} is hydrogen or C_{1-3} aliphatic. For example, R^4 is methyl, ethyl, fluoro, chloro, $-NH_2$, methoxy, or ethoxy. In other embodiments, R^6 is cyano, fluoro, chloro, C_{1-6} alkyl (e.g., methyl), 3-6-membered cycloalkyl, or phenyl.

[00107] In other embodiments, (m-1) is 0. That is, there is only one R^4 and it is substituted at the ring carbon between the ring nitrogen and the ring carbon to which $-L^1-R^1$ is substituted as shown in Formula VIII-A,



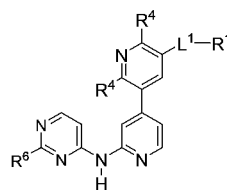
VIII-A

[00108] In other embodiments, (m-1) is 1. That is, there are two R^4 and a first one is substituted at the ring carbon between the ring nitrogen and the ring carbon to which $-L^1-R^1$ is substituted whereas a second R^4 is substituted either at the para (see Formula VIII-B) or ortho position (see Formula VIII-C) with respect to the ring nitrogen,



VIII-B

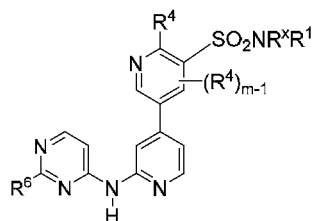
and



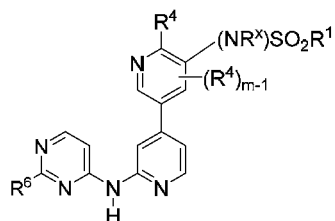
VIII-C

[00109] In some embodiments, the second R^4 is substituted at the para position with respect to the ring nitrogen. In some embodiments, the second R^4 is methyl.

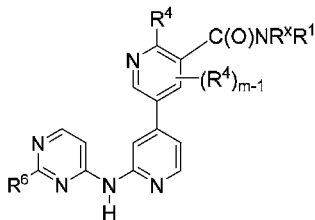
[00110] In still other embodiments, the compound of formula I has a structure according to any of formulas VIII-D to VIII-O



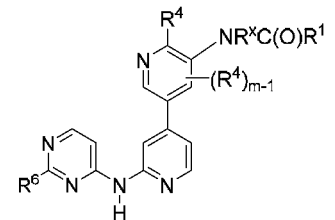
VIII-D



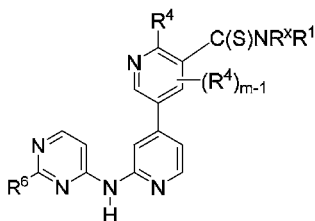
VIII-E



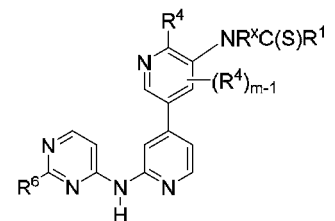
VIII-F



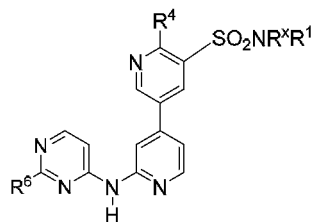
VIII-G



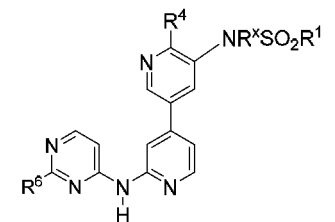
VIII-H



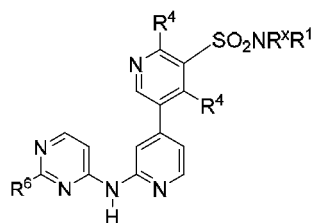
VIII-I



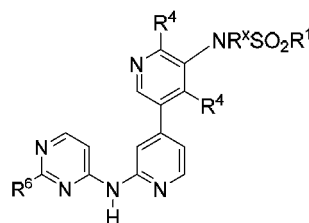
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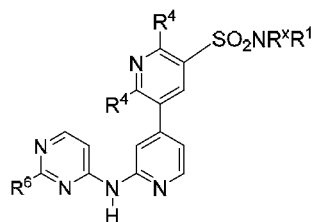
VIII-K



VIII-L

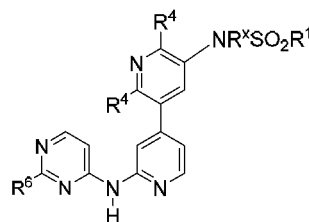


VIII-M



VIII-N

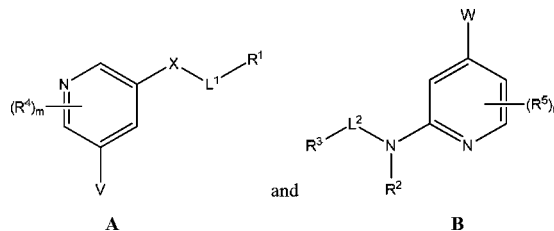
, and



VIII-O

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, where R^x , R^1 , R^4 , m , and R^6 are as described herein.

[00111] The present invention also provides compounds of formulas A and B:



A

B

where R^1 , L^1 , X , R^4 , m , R^5 , n , L^2 , R^2 , and R^3 are as defined herein and one of V and W is a halide group (e.g., bromo) or pseudohalide group (e.g., cyanide) and the other is a boronic acid or a derivative. For example, V can be bromo or iodo and W can be $-B(OR_a)(OR_b)$ where each of R_a and R_b is independently hydrogen or C_{1-3} alkyl, and R_a and R_b can join together to form an optionally substituted 5-6 membered heterocyclyl (together with B and O).

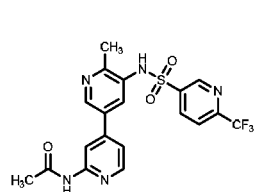
[00112] In some embodiments, the invention provides a composition comprising a compound according to formula A and a compound according to formula B.

[00113] The present invention also provides a method of coupling a compound of formula A to a compound of formula B to form a compound of formula I. The method comprises reacting a compound of formula A with a compound of formula B in the presence of a palladium catalyst (e.g., $Pd(PPh_3)_3$),

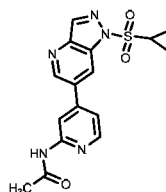
Pd(dppf)Cl₂, or Pd₂(dba)₃) and a base (potassium carbonate or sodium carbonate) in an appropriate solvent (e.g., dioxane or THF).

[00114] Exemplary compounds of the present invention are set forth in Table 1, below.

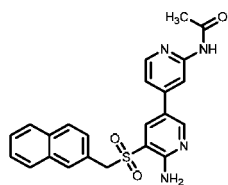
Table 1. Exemplary Compounds



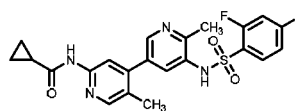
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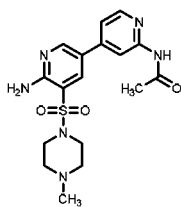
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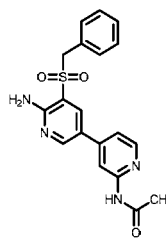
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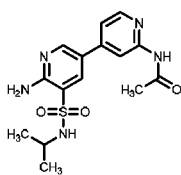
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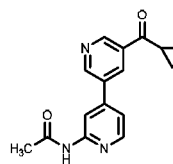
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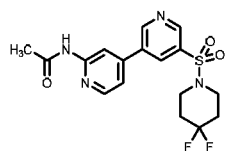
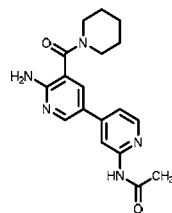
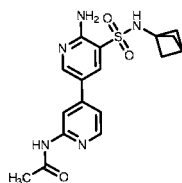
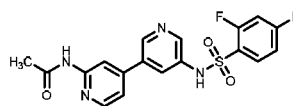
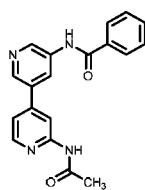
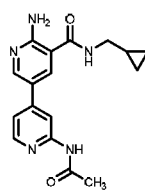
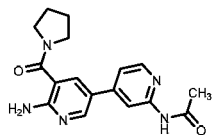
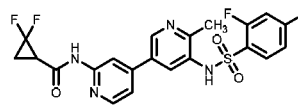
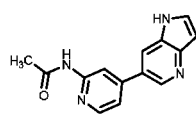
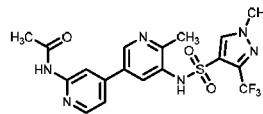
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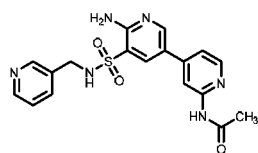
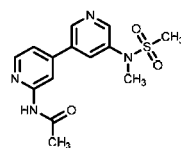
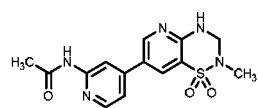
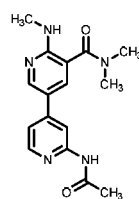
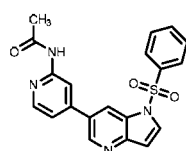
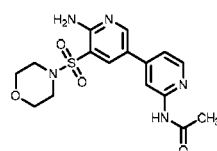
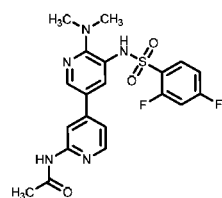
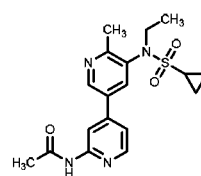
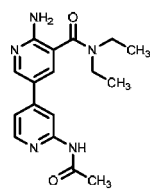
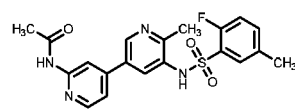


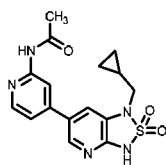
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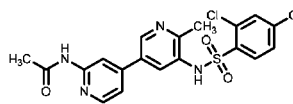
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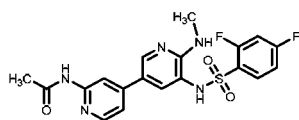
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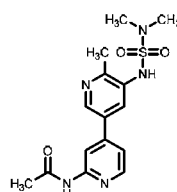
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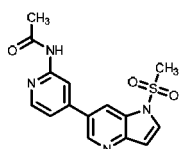
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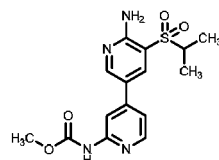
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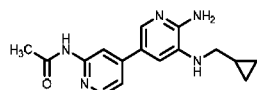
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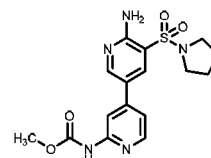
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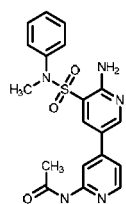
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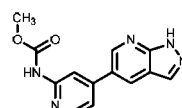
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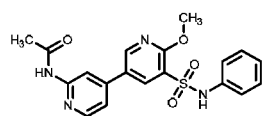
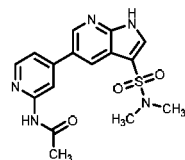
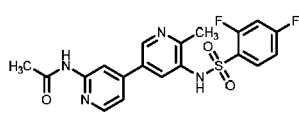
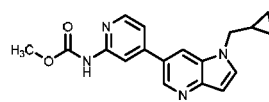
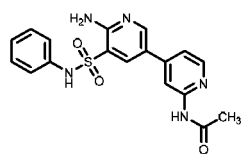
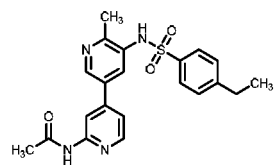
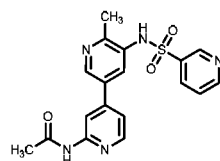
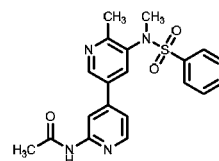
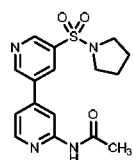
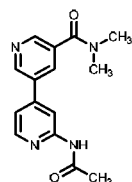
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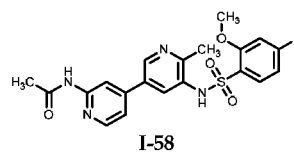
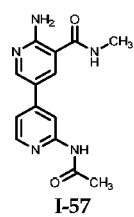
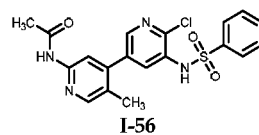
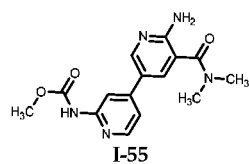
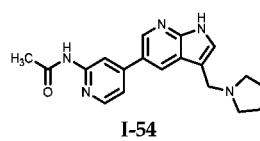
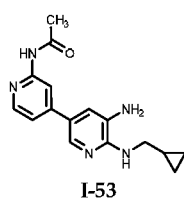
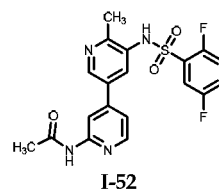
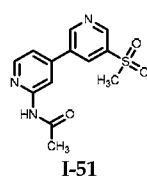
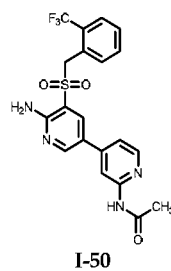
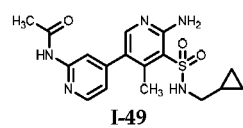


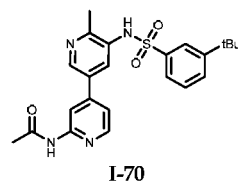
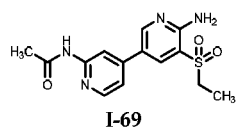
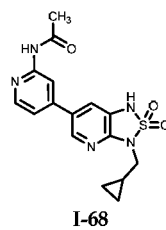
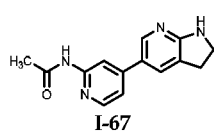
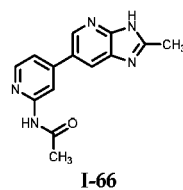
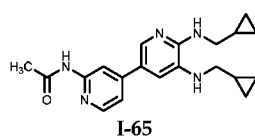
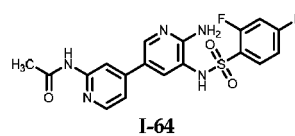
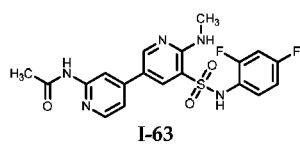
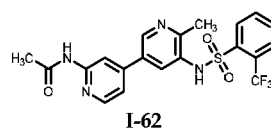
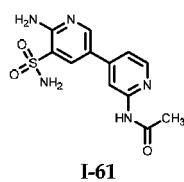
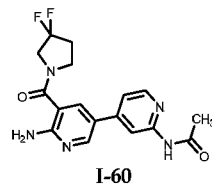
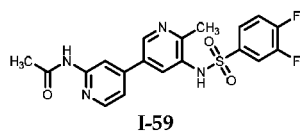
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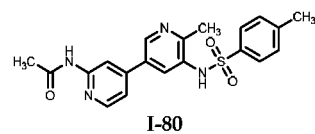
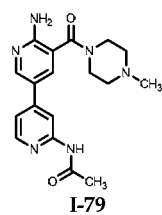
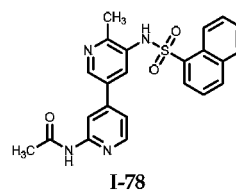
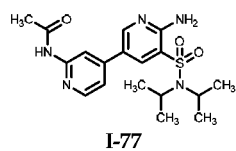
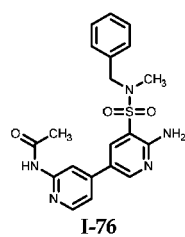
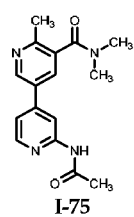
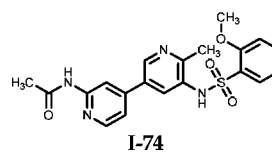
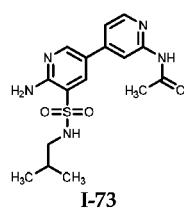
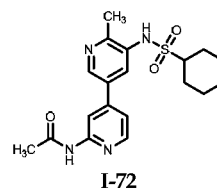
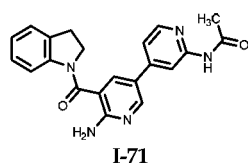


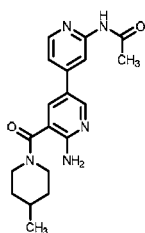
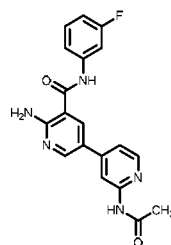
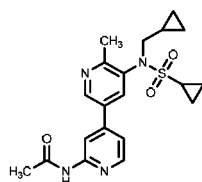
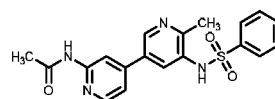
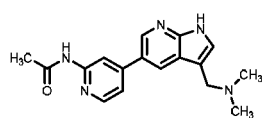
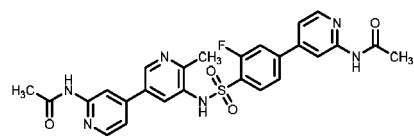
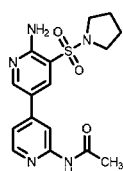
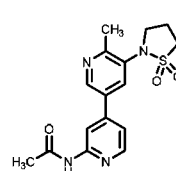
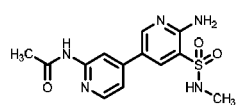
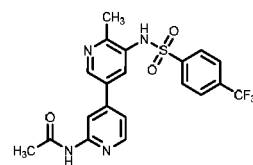
I-38

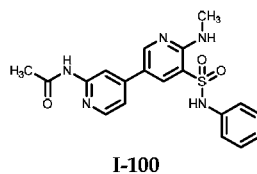
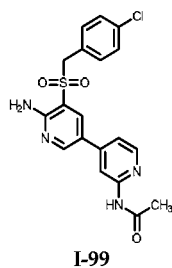
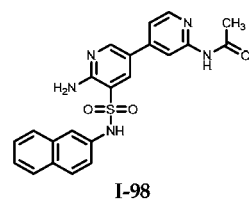
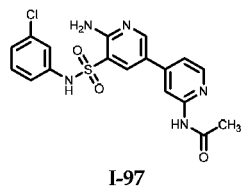
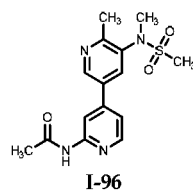
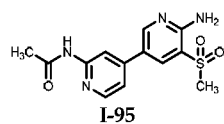
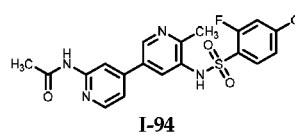
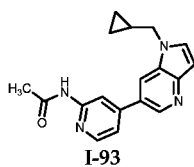
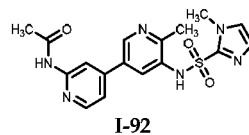
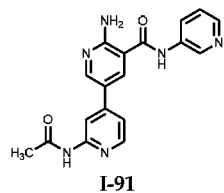
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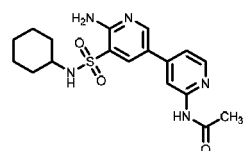
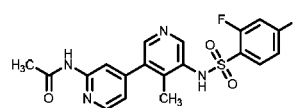
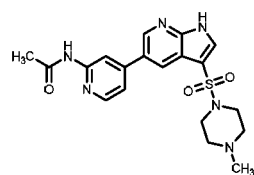
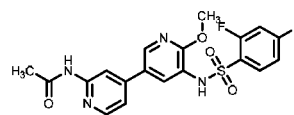
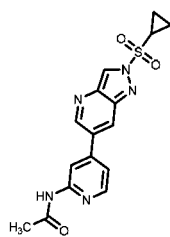
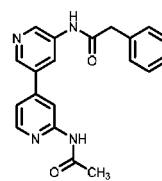
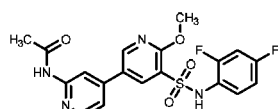
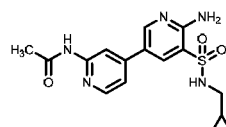
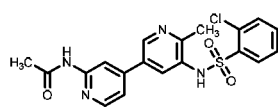
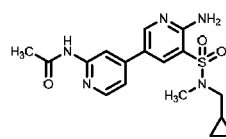


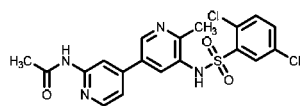
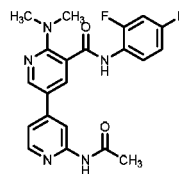
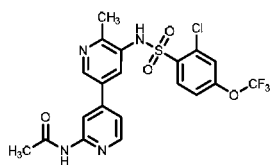
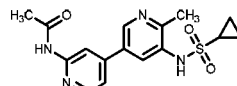
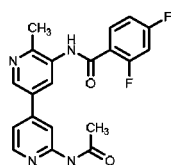
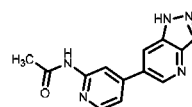
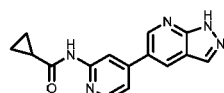
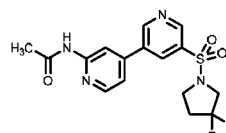
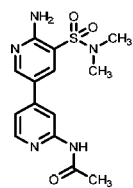
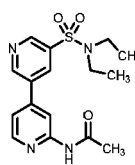


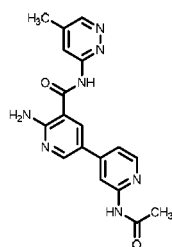


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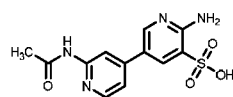


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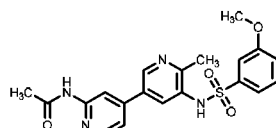
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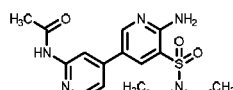
I-121



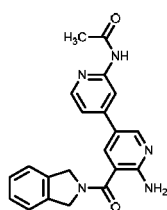
I-122



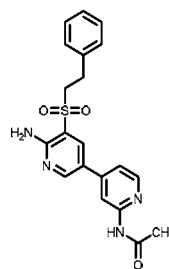
I-123



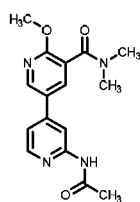
I-124



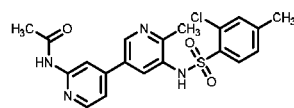
I-125



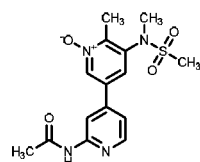
I-126



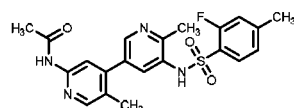
I-127



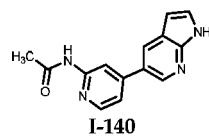
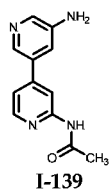
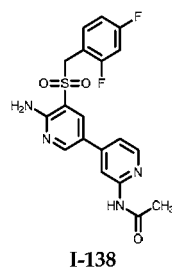
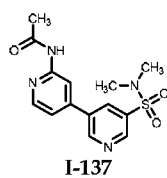
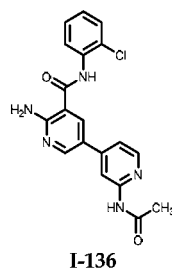
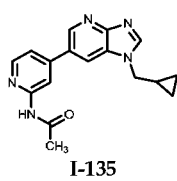
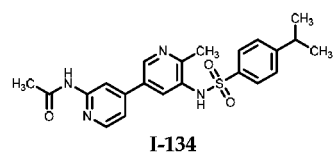
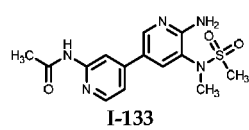
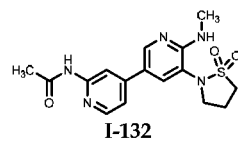
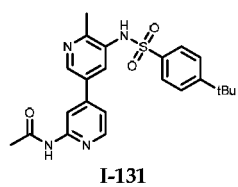
I-128

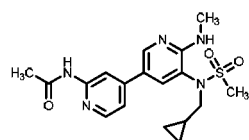


I-129

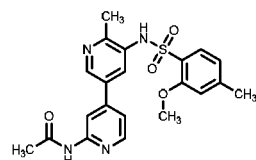


I-130

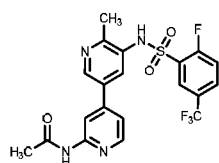




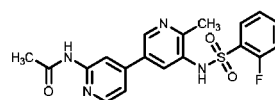
I-141



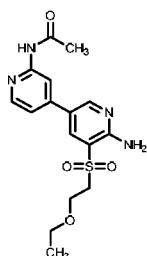
I-142



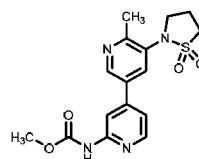
I-143



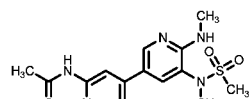
I-144



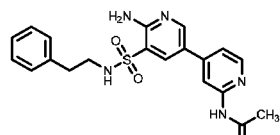
I-145



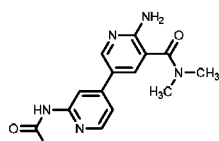
I-146



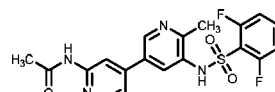
I-147



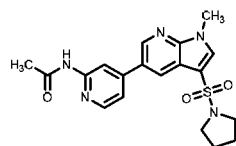
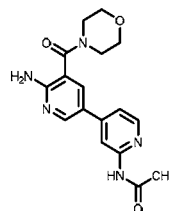
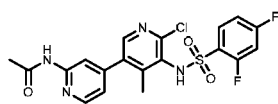
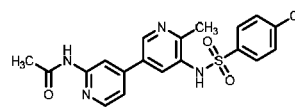
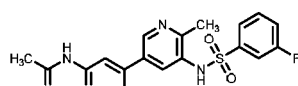
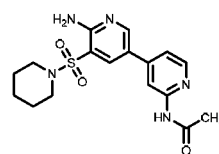
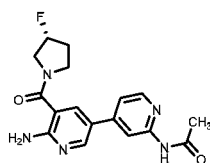
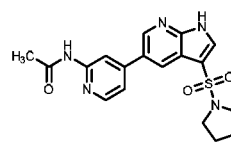
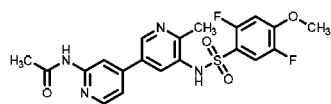
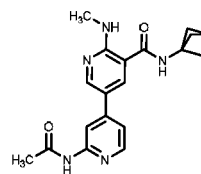
I-148

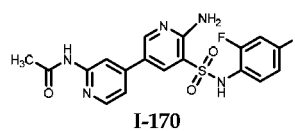
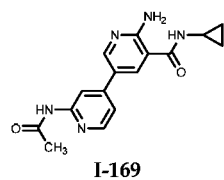
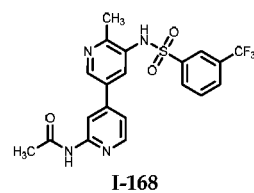
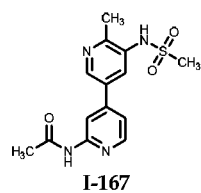
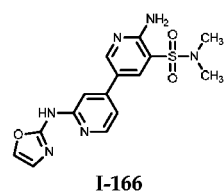
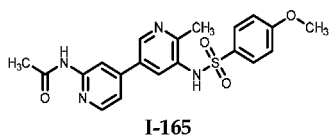
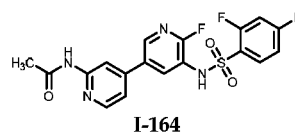
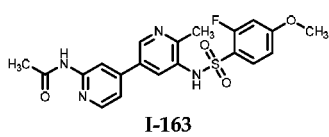
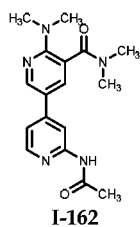
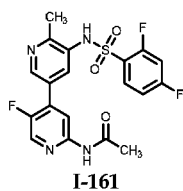


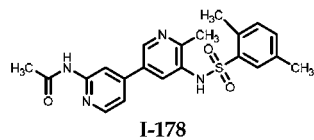
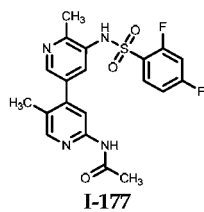
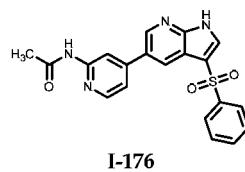
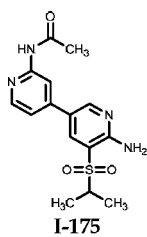
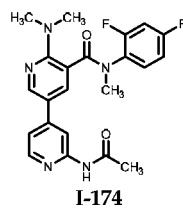
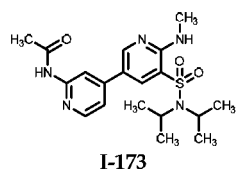
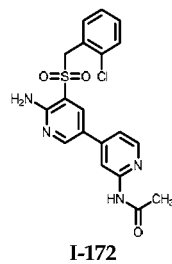
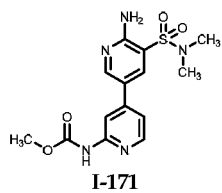
I-149

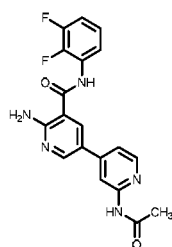
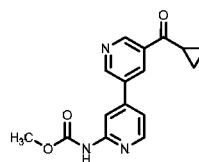
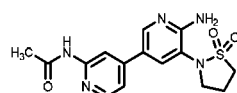
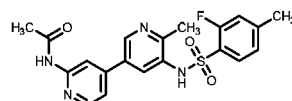
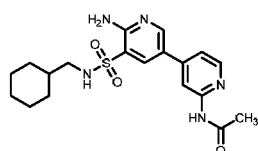
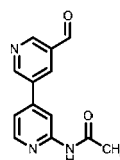
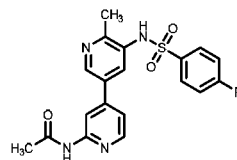
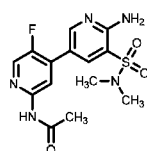
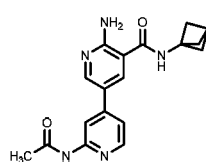
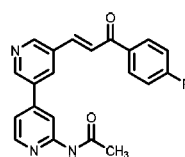


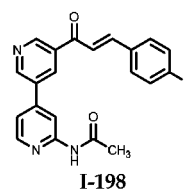
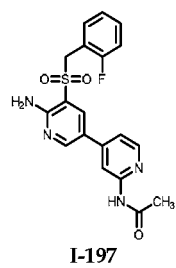
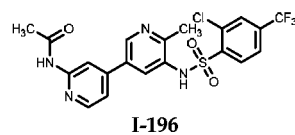
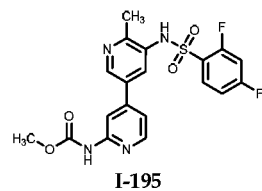
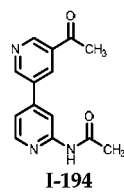
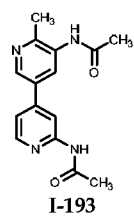
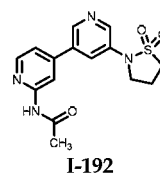
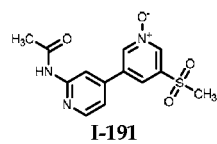
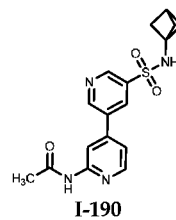
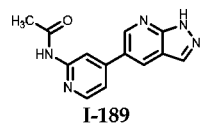
I-150

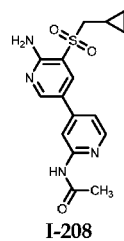
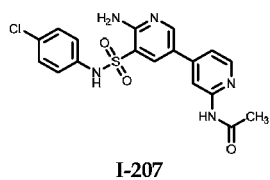
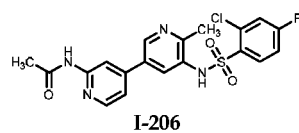
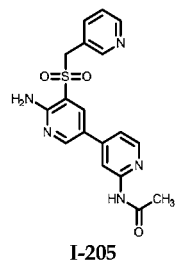
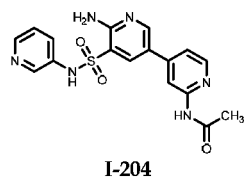
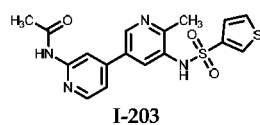
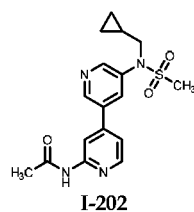
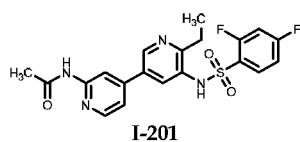
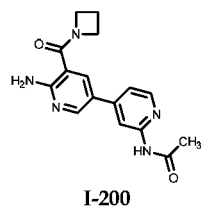
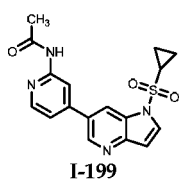
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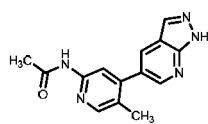
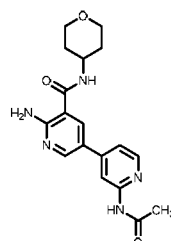
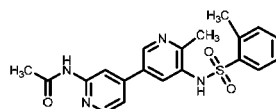
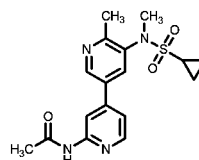
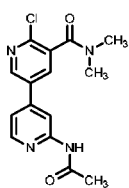
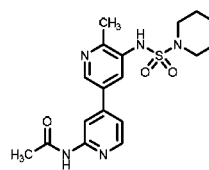
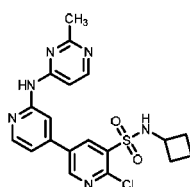
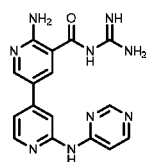
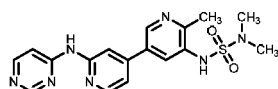
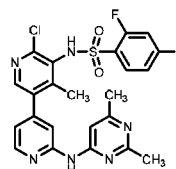


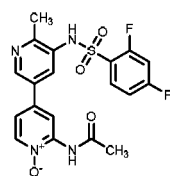


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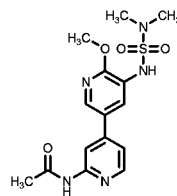




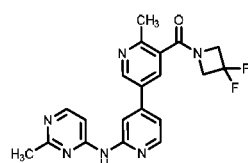
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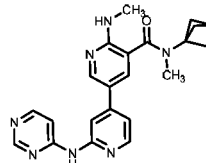
I-219



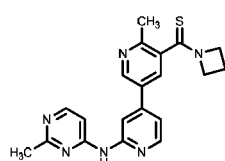
I-220



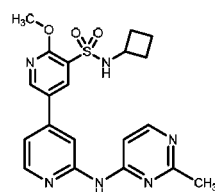
I-221



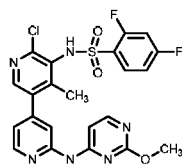
I-222



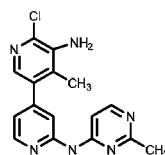
I-223



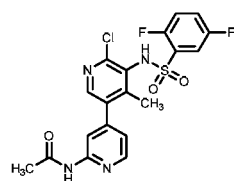
I-224



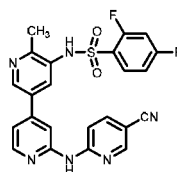
I-225



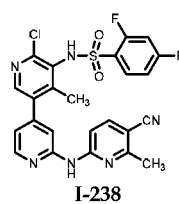
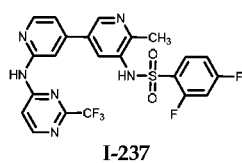
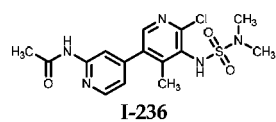
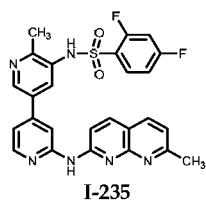
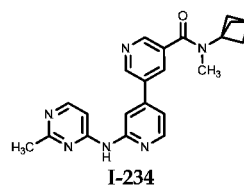
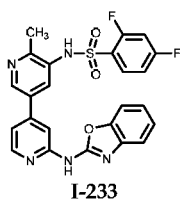
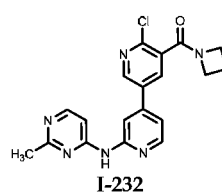
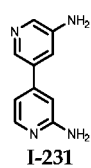
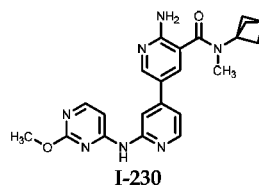
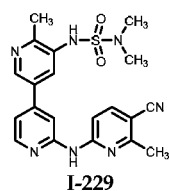
I-226

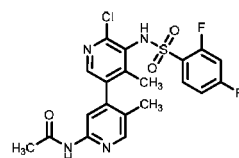
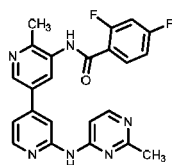
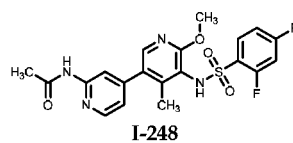
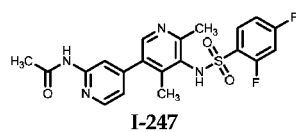
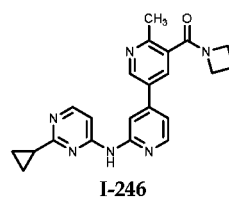
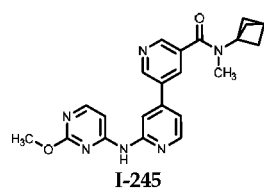
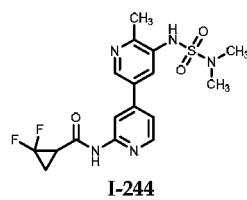
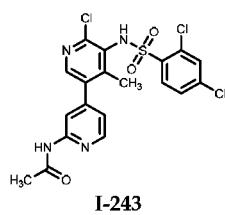
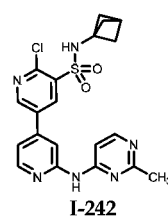
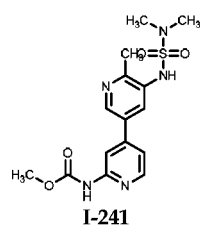
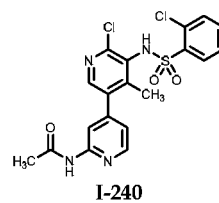
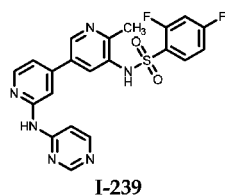


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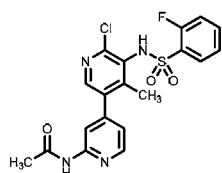


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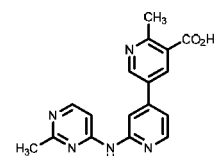




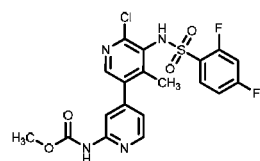
I-249



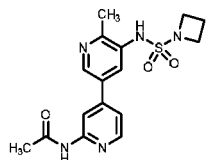
I-251



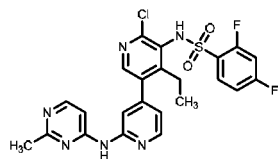
I-253



I-255

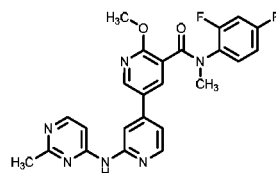


I-257

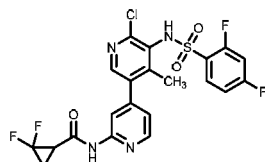


I-259

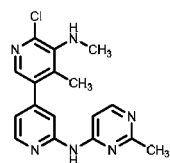
I-250



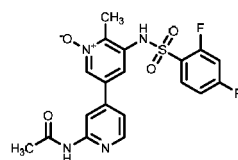
I-252



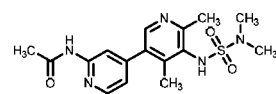
I-254



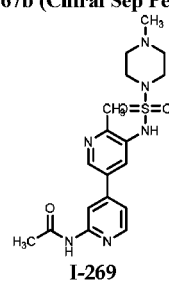
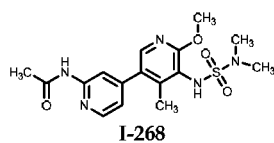
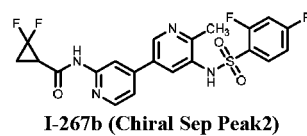
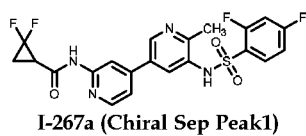
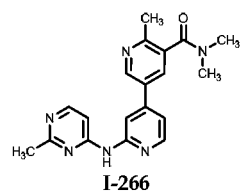
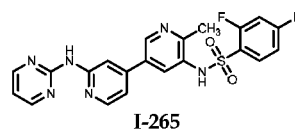
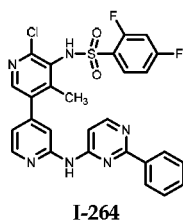
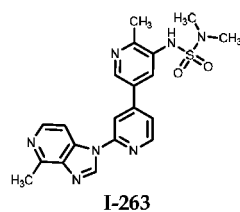
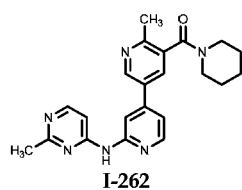
I-256

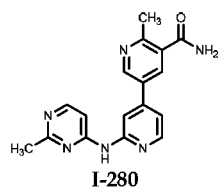
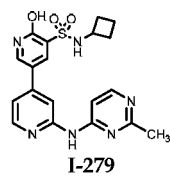
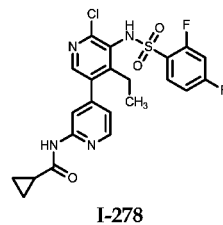
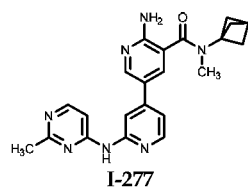
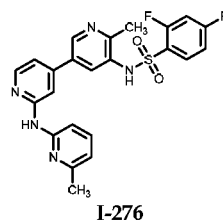
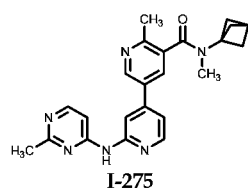
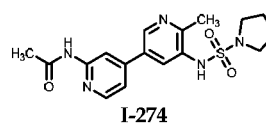
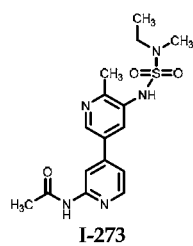
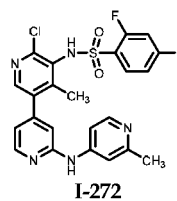
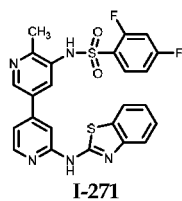


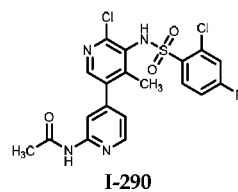
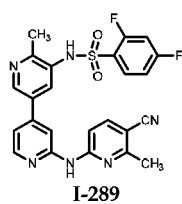
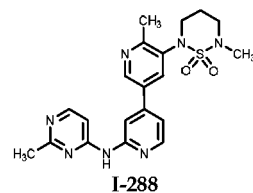
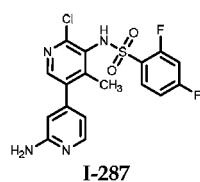
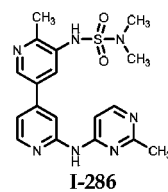
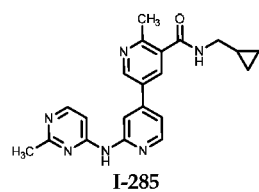
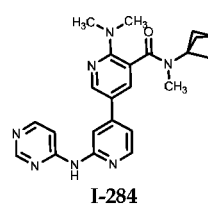
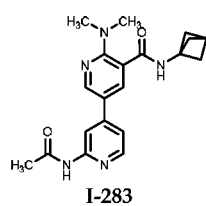
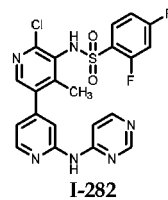
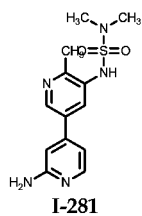
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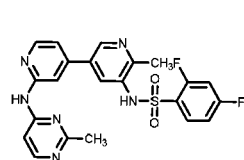
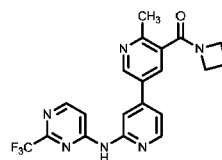
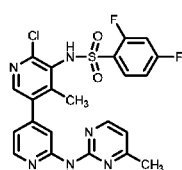
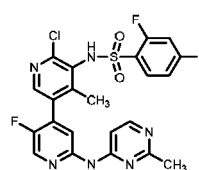
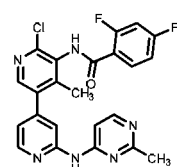
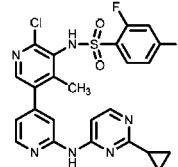
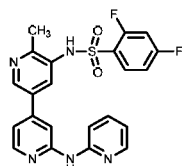
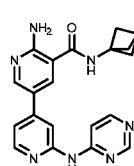
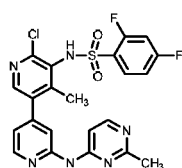
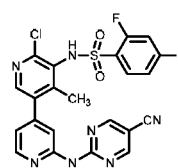


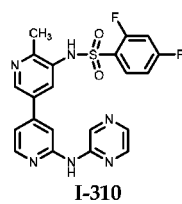
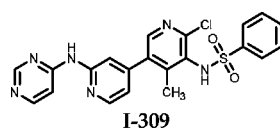
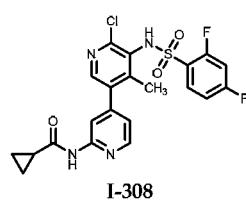
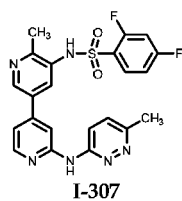
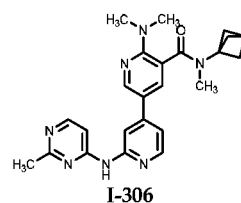
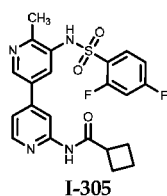
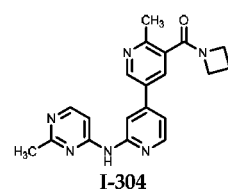
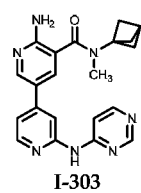
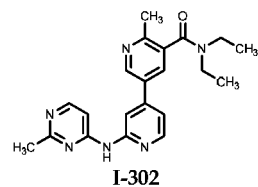
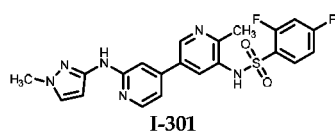
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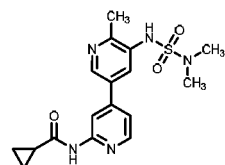
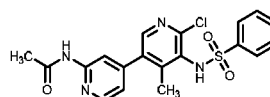
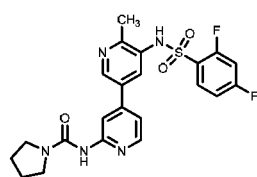
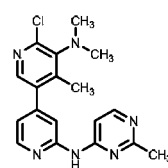
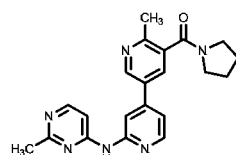
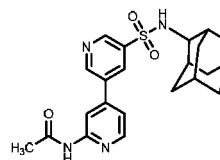
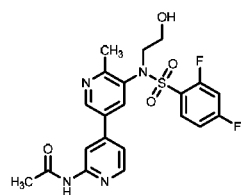
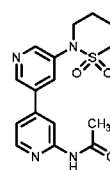


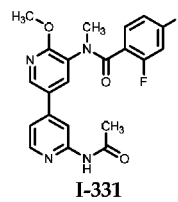
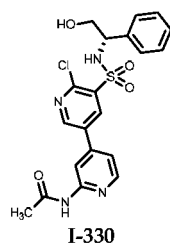
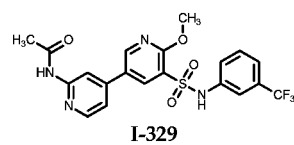
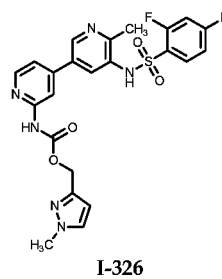
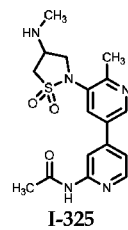
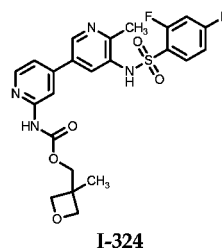
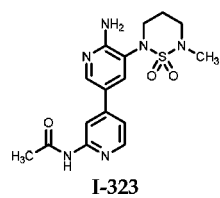
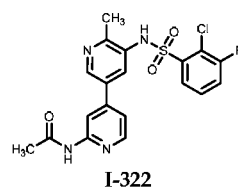
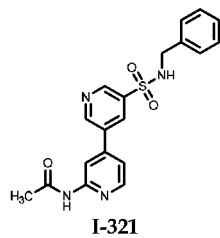


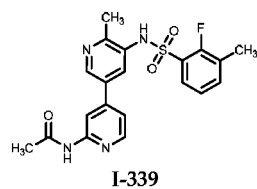
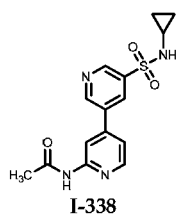
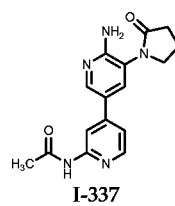
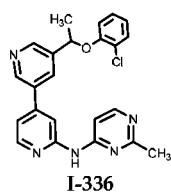
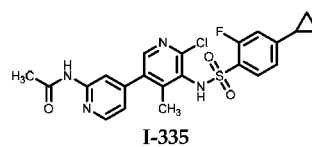
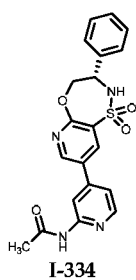
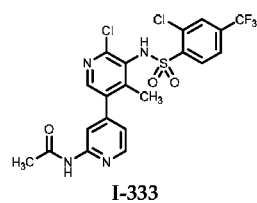
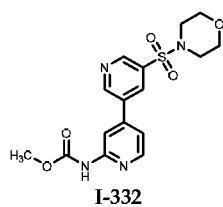


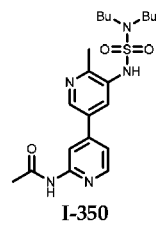
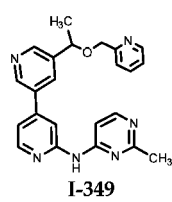
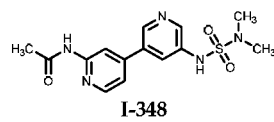
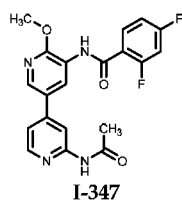
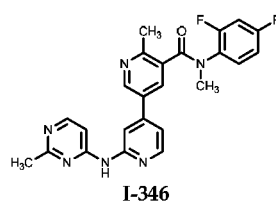
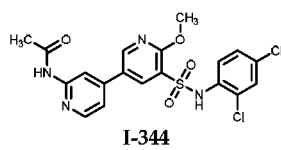
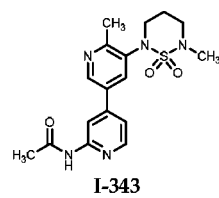
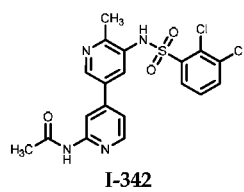
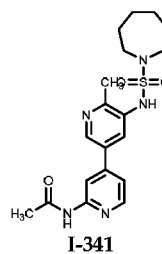
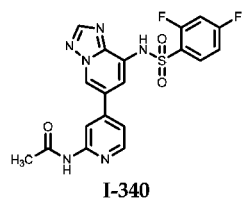
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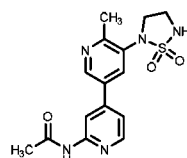


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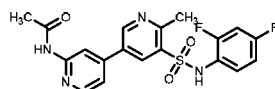




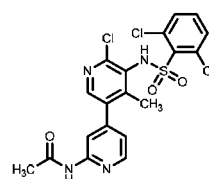




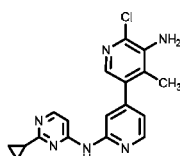
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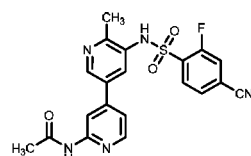
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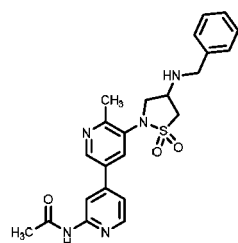
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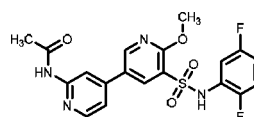
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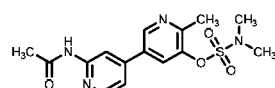
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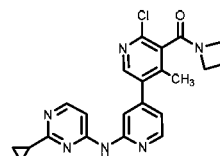
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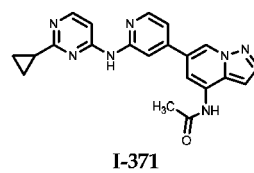
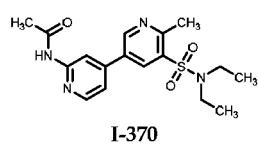
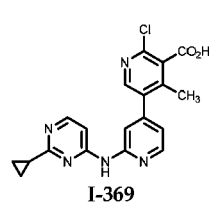
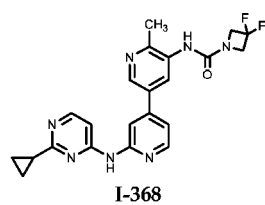
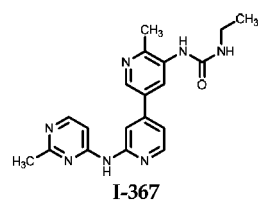
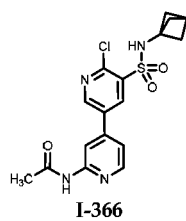
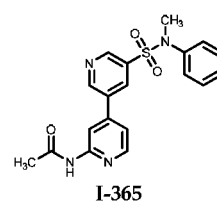
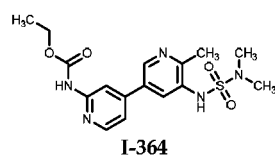
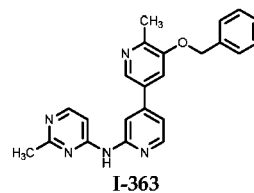
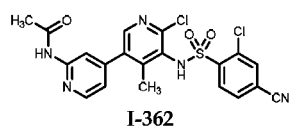
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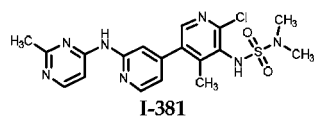
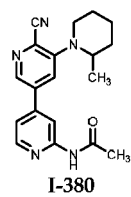
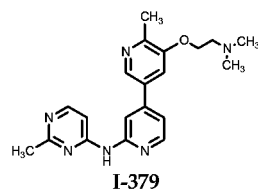
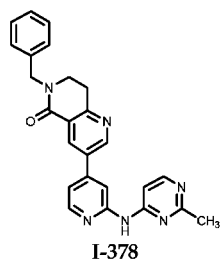
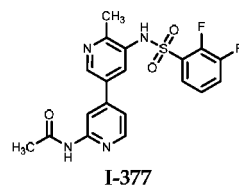
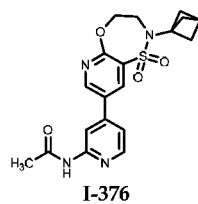
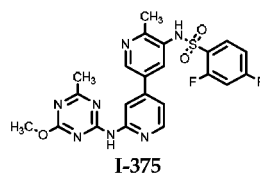
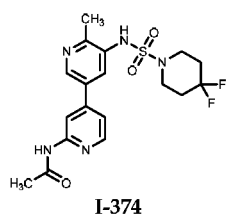
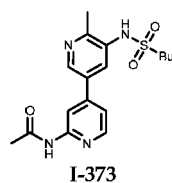
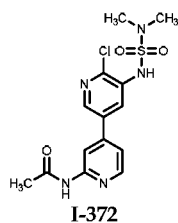


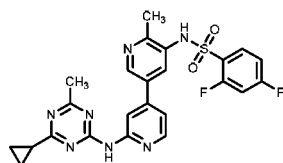
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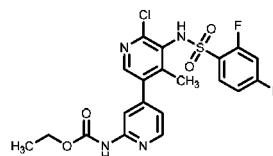
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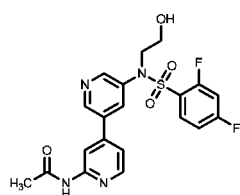




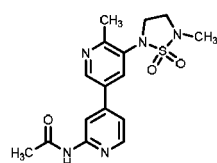
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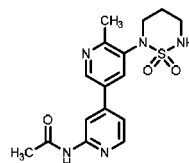
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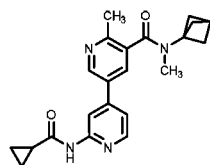
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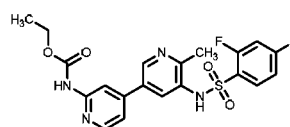
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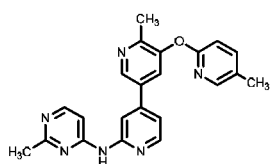
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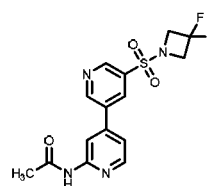
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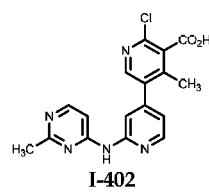
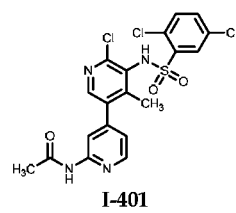
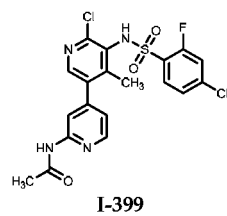
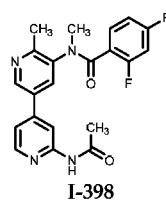
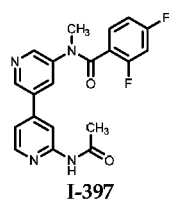
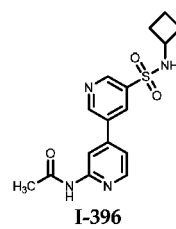
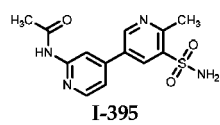
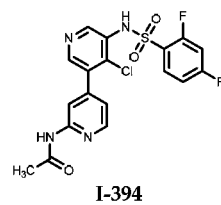
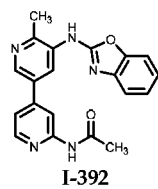
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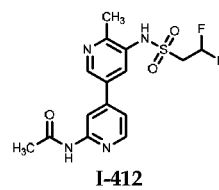
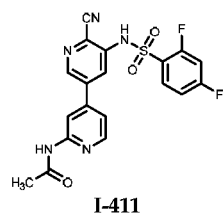
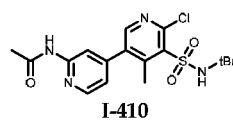
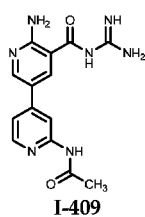
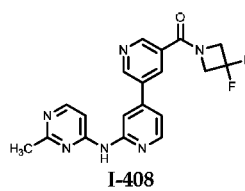
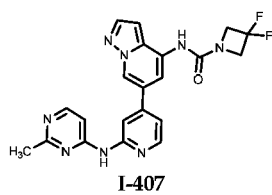
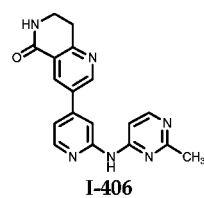
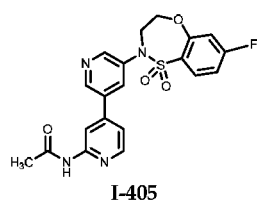
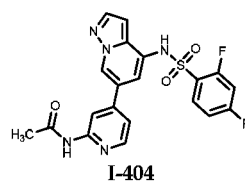
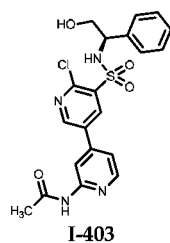


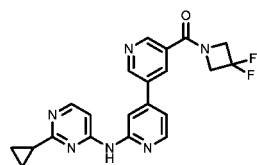
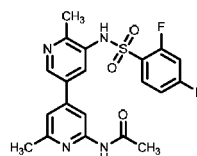
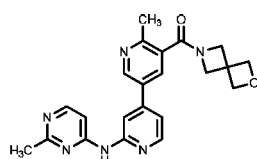
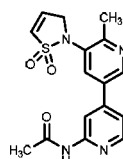
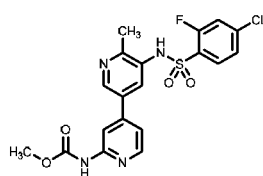
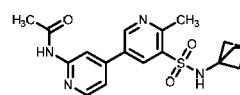
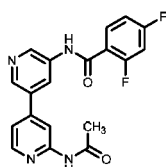
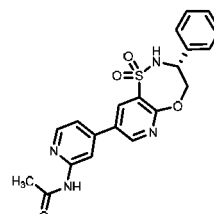
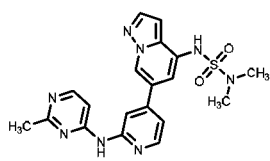
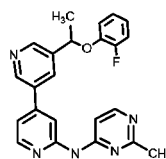
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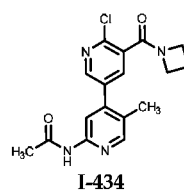
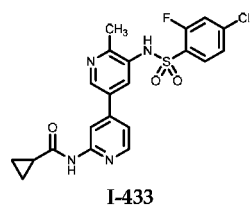
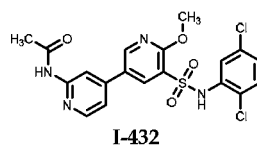
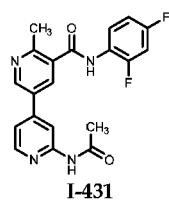
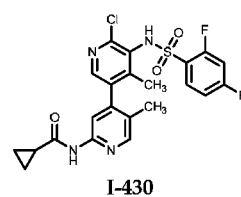
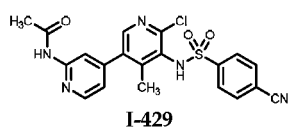
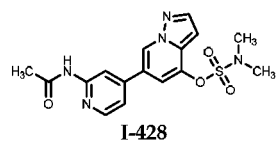
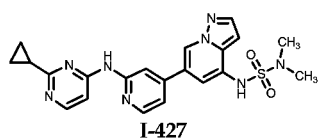
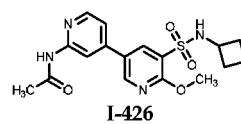
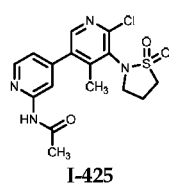
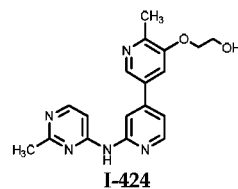
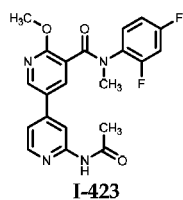


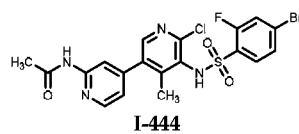
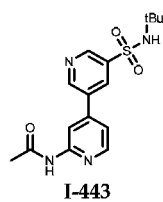
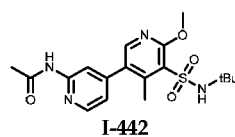
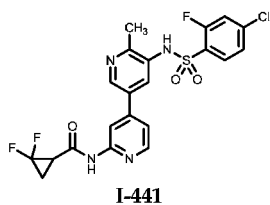
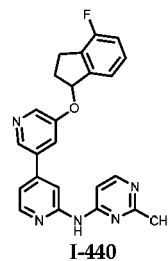
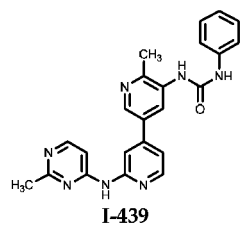
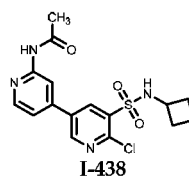
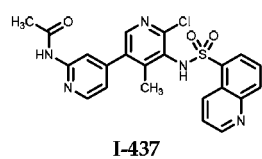
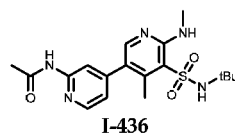
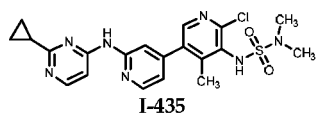
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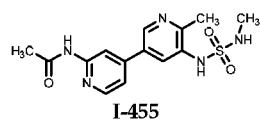
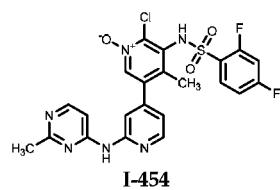
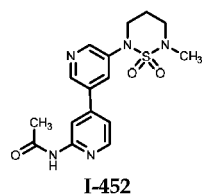
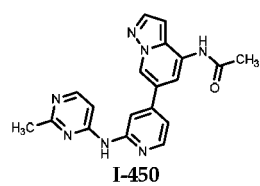
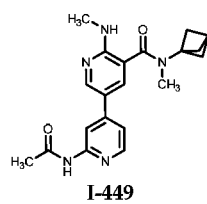
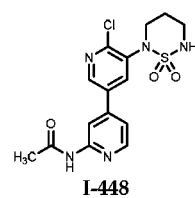
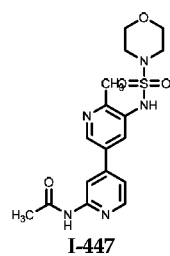
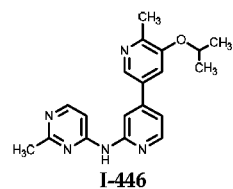
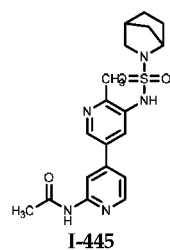


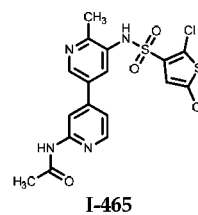
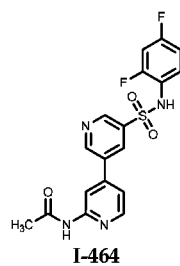
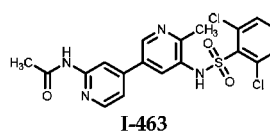
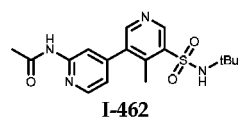
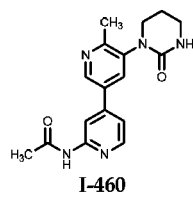
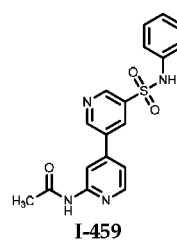
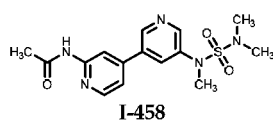
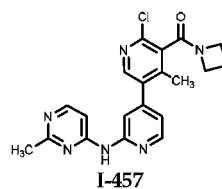
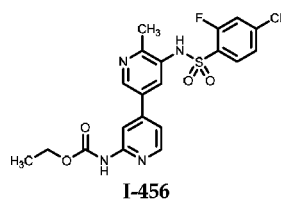


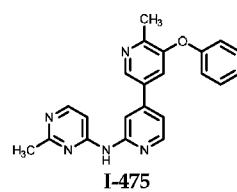
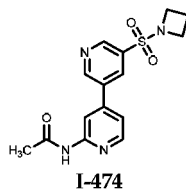
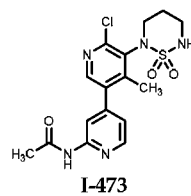
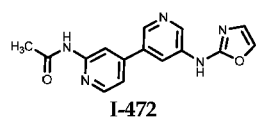
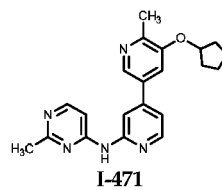
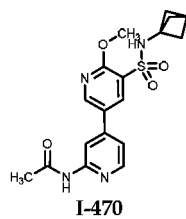
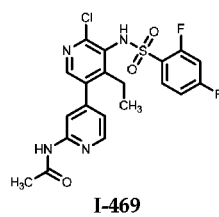
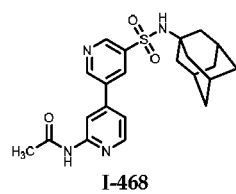
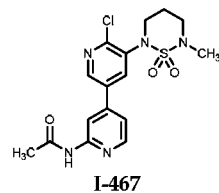
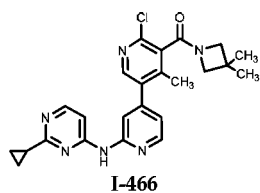
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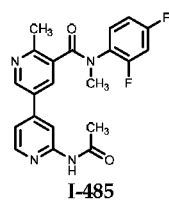
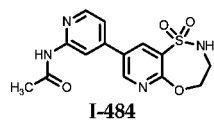
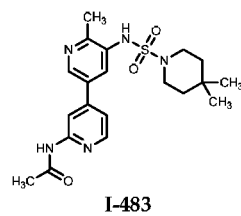
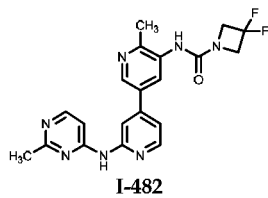
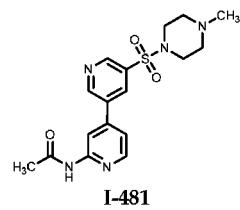
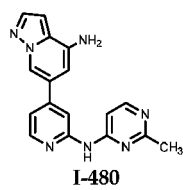
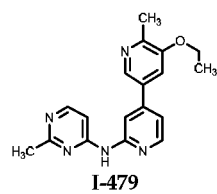
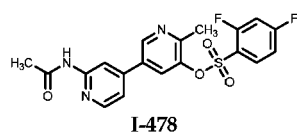
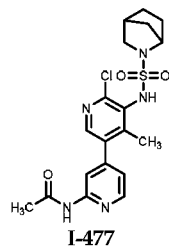
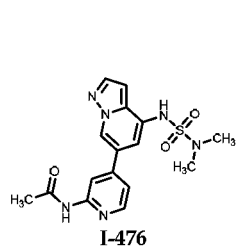


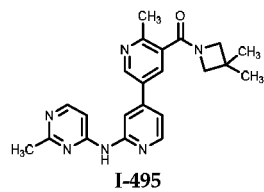
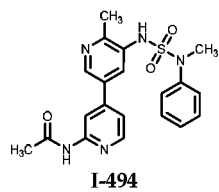
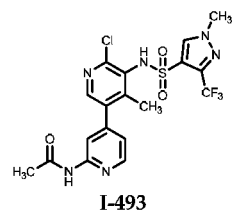
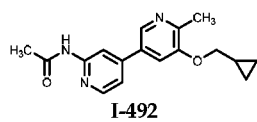
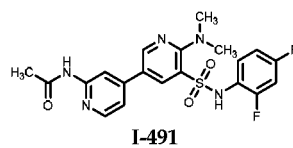
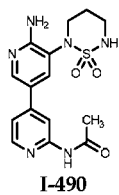
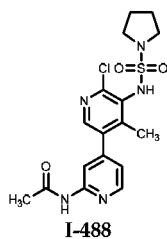
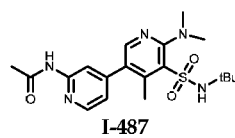
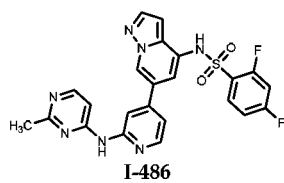


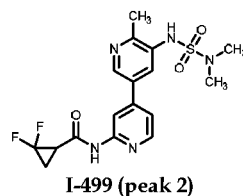
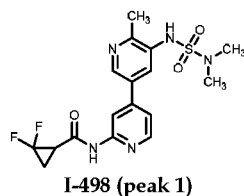
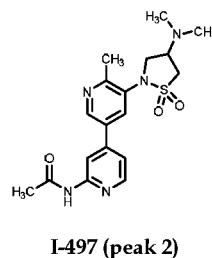
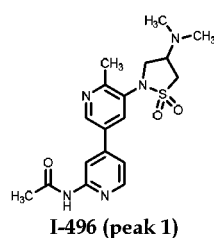












[00115] In certain embodiments, the present invention provides a compound depicted in Table 1, above, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In other embodiments, the compound is I-30, I-32, I-41, I-94, I-153, I-214, I-218, I-225, I-237, I-246, I-291, I-292, I-293, I-294, I-296, I-299, I-304 or I-308 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In other embodiments, the compound is I-41, I-94, I-153, I-299, or I-308 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

[00116] The compounds of Table 1 above may also be identified by the chemical names provided in Table 2. This table also references exemplary synthetic protocols that can be used to prepare the indicated compound.

Table 2. Chemical Names and Synthetic Protocols

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-1	9V	<i>N</i> -[6-methyl-5-({[6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-3-yl]sulfonyl}amino)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-2	23	<i>N</i> -{4-[1-(cyclopropylsulfonyl)-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazolo[4,3- <i>b</i>]pyridin-6-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide
I-3	7C	<i>N</i> -{6-amino-5-[(2-naphthylmethyl)sulfonyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-4	9AV	<i>N</i> -(5-{{(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl}amino}-5',6-dimethyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide
I-5	5C	<i>N</i> -(6-amino-5-[(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)sulfonyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-6	7H	<i>N</i> -(6-amino-5-(benzylsulfonyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-7	5R	<i>N</i> -(6-amino-5-(isopropylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-8	15	<i>N</i> -(5-(cyclopropylcarbonyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-9	5AM	<i>N</i> -(5-[(4,4-difluoropiperidin-1-yl)sulfonyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-10	20E	<i>N</i> -(6-amino-5-(piperidin-1-ylcarbonyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-11	5AK	<i>N</i> -(6-amino-5-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-ylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-12	9AK	<i>N</i> -(5-{{(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl}amino}-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-13	21	<i>N</i> -(2'-acetamido-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl)benzamide
I-14	20K	2'-acetamido-6-amino- <i>N</i> -(cyclopropylmethyl)-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-15	20F	<i>N</i> -(6-amino-5-(pyrrolidin-1-ylcarbonyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-16	9AP	(<i>rac</i>)- <i>N</i> -(5-{{(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl}amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)-2,2-difluorocyclopropanecarboxamide
I-17	8K	<i>N</i> -(4-(1 <i>H</i> -pyrrolo[3,2- <i>b</i>]pyridin-6-yl)pyridin-2-yl)acetamide
I-18	10G	<i>N</i> -(6-methyl-5-({[1-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazol-4-yl]sulfonyl}amino)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-19	5Q	<i>N</i> -{6-amino-5-[(pyridin-3-ylmethyl)sulfamoyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-20	11A	<i>N</i> -{5-[methyl(methylsulfonyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-21	25	<i>N</i> -[4-(2-methyl-1,1-dioxido-3,4-dihydro-2 <i>H</i> -pyrido[2,3- <i>e</i>][1,2,4]thiadiazin-7-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide
I-22	20V	2'-acetamido- <i>N,N</i> -dimethyl-6-(methylamino)-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-23	8B	<i>N</i> -{4-[1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1 <i>H</i> -pyrrolo[3,2- <i>b</i>]pyridin-6-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide
I-24	5L	<i>N</i> -[6-amino-5-(morpholin-4-ylsulfonyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-25	9AQ	<i>N</i> -[5-[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino]-6-(dimethylamino)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-26	8D	<i>N</i> -{5-[(cyclopropylsulfonyl)(ethyl)amino]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-27	20B	2'-acetamido-6-amino- <i>N,N</i> -diethyl-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-28	10H	<i>N</i> -(5-[(2-fluoro-5-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-29	18	<i>N</i> -{4-[1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2,2-dioxido-1,3-dihydro[1,2,5]thiadiazolo[3,4- <i>b</i>]pyridin-6-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide
I-30	9B	<i>N</i> -(5-[(2,4-dichlorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-31	9AR	<i>N</i> -[5-[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino]-6-(methylamino)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-32	9G	<i>N</i> -{5-[(dimethylsulfamoyl)amino]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-33	8M	<i>N</i> -{4-[1-(methylsulfonyl)-1 <i>H</i> -pyrrolo[3,2- <i>b</i>]pyridin-6-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-34	6B	methyl [6-amino-5-(isopropylsulfonyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]carbamate
I-35	17	<i>N</i> -{6-amino-5-[(cyclopropylmethyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl} acetamide
I-36	6A	methyl [6-amino-5-(pyrrolidin-1-ylsulfonyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]carbamate
I-37	5F	<i>N</i> -{6-amino-5-[methyl(phenyl)sulfamoyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl} acetamide
I-38	30	methyl [4-(1 <i>H</i> -pyrazolo[3,4- <i>b</i>]pyridin-5-yl)pyridin-2-yl]carbamate
I-39	5AH	<i>N</i> -[6-methoxy-5-(phenylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-40	24	<i>N</i> -{4-[3-(dimethylsulfamoyl)-1 <i>H</i> -pyrrolo[2,3- <i>b</i>]pyridin-5-yl]pyridin-2-yl} acetamide
I-41	9	<i>N</i> -(5-[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl} acetamide
I-42	28	methyl {4-[1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-1 <i>H</i> -pyrrolo[3,2- <i>b</i>]pyridin-6-yl]pyridin-2-yl} carbamate
I-43	5I	<i>N</i> -[6-amino-5-(phenylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-44	9AG	<i>N</i> -(5-[(4-ethylphenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl} acetamide
I-45	9AN	<i>N</i> -{6-methyl-5-[(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl} acetamide
I-46	8F	<i>N</i> -{6-methyl-5-[methyl(phenylsulfonyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl} acetamide
I-47	5Y	<i>N</i> -[5-(pyrrolidin-1-ylsulfonyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-48	20AA	2'-acetamido- <i>N,N</i> -dimethyl-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-49	5X	<i>N</i> -{6-amino-5-[(cyclopropylmethyl)sulfamoyl]-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl} acetamide
I-50	7K	<i>N</i> -(6-amino-5-{[2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]sulfonyl}-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-51	7N	<i>N</i> -[5-(methylsulfonyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-52	9H	<i>N</i> -(5-{[(2,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-53	17A	<i>N</i> -{5-amino-6-[(cyclopropylmethyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl} acetamide
I-54	32	<i>N</i> -{4-[3-(pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl)-1 <i>H</i> -pyrrolo[2,3- <i>b</i>]pyridin-5-yl]pyridin-2'-yl} acetamide
I-55	6C	methyl [6-amino-5-(dimethylcarbamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]carbamate
I-56	16B	<i>N</i> -{6-chloro-5'-methyl-5-[(phenylsulfonyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl} acetamide
I-57	20I	2'-acetamido-6-amino- <i>N</i> -methyl-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-58	9Y	<i>N</i> -(5-{[(4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-59	9J	<i>N</i> -(5-{[(3,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-60	20Q	<i>N</i> -{6-amino-5-[(3,3-difluoropyrrolidin-1-yl)carbonyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl} acetamide
I-61	5J	<i>N</i> -(6-amino-5-sulfamoyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-62	10A	<i>N</i> -[6-methyl-5-({[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]sulfonyl} amino)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-63	5AF	<i>N</i> -(5-[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfamoyl]-6-(methylamino)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-64	12B	<i>N</i> -(6-amino-5-[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-65	17B	<i>N</i> -(5,6-bis[(cyclopropylmethyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-66	27	<i>N</i> -[4-(2-methyl-3 <i>H</i> -imidazo[4,5- <i>b</i>]pyridin-6-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide
I-67	8H	<i>N</i> -[4-(2,3-dihydro-1 <i>H</i> -pyrrolo[2,3- <i>b</i>]pyridin-5-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide
I-68	18A	<i>N</i> -(4-[3-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2,2-dioxido-1,3-dihydro[1,2,5]thiadiazolo[3,4- <i>b</i>]pyridin-6-yl]pyridin-2-yl)acetamide
I-69	7M	<i>N</i> -(6-amino-5-(ethylsulfonyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-70	9W	<i>N</i> -(5-[(3- <i>tert</i> -butylphenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-71	20O	<i>N</i> -(6-amino-5-(2,3-dihydro-1 <i>H</i> -indol-1-ylcarbonyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-72	9AI	<i>N</i> -(5-[(cyclohexylsulfonyl)amino]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-73	5O	<i>N</i> -(6-amino-5-(isobutylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-74	9K	<i>N</i> -(5-[(2-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-75	20Z	2'-acetamido- <i>N,N</i> ,6-trimethyl-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-76	5K	<i>N</i> -(6-amino-5-[benzyl(methyl)sulfamoyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-77	5AB	<i>N</i> -(6-amino-5-(diisopropylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-78	9R	<i>N</i> -{6-methyl-5-[(1-naphthylsulfonyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl} acetamide
I-79	20J	<i>N</i> -{6-amino-5-[(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)carbonyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl} acetamide
I-80	9P	<i>N</i> -(6-methyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl} acetamide
I-81	20C	<i>N</i> -{6-amino-5-[(4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)carbonyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl} acetamide
I-82	20N	2'-acetamido-6-amino- <i>N</i> -(3-fluorophenyl)-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-83	8C	<i>N</i> -{5-[(cyclopropylmethyl)(cyclopropylsulfonyl)amino]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl} acetamide
I-84	9A	<i>N</i> -{6-methyl-5-[(phenylsulfonyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl} acetamide
I-85	32B	<i>N</i> -(4-{3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-1 <i>H</i> -pyrrolo[2,3- <i>b</i>]pyridin-5-yl}pyridin-2-yl)acetamide
I-86	9AO	<i>N</i> -(4-{4-[(2'-acetamido-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl)sulfamoyl]-3-fluorophenyl}pyridin-2-yl)acetamide
I-87	5V	<i>N</i> -[6-amino-5-(pyrrolidin-1-ylsulfonyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-88	11B	<i>N</i> -[5-(1,1-dioxidoisothiazolidin-2-yl)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-89	5T	<i>N</i> -[6-amino-5-(methylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-90	9AD	<i>N</i> -[6-methyl-5-({[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]sulfonyl}amino)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-91	20H	2'-acetamido-6-amino- <i>N</i> -(pyridin-3-yl)-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-92	10D	<i>N</i> -(6-methyl-5-{{(1-methyl-1 <i>H</i> -imidazol-2-yl)sulfonyl}amino}-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-93	8L	<i>N</i> -{4-[1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-1 <i>H</i> -pyrrolo[3,2- <i>b</i>]pyridin-6-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide
I-94	9S	<i>N</i> -(5-{{(4-chloro-2-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl}amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-95	7	<i>N</i> -[6-amino-5-(methylsulfonyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-96	8E	<i>N</i> -{6-methyl-5-[methyl(methylsulfonyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-97	5B	<i>N</i> -{6-amino-5-[(3-chlorophenyl)sulfamoyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-98	5G	<i>N</i> -[6-amino-5-(2-naphthylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-99	7B	<i>N</i> -{6-amino-5-[(4-chlorobenzyl)sulfonyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-100	5AG	<i>N</i> -[6-(methylamino)-5-(phenylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-101	5E	<i>N</i> -[6-amino-5-(cyclohexylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-102	9AL	<i>N</i> -(5-{{(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl}amino}-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-103	24C	<i>N</i> -(4-{3-[(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)sulfonyl]-1 <i>H</i> -pyrrolo[2,3- <i>b</i>]pyridin-5-yl}pyridin-2-yl)acetamide
I-104	9AS	<i>N</i> -(5-{{(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl}amino}-6-methoxy-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-105	23	<i>N</i> -{4-[2-(cyclopropylsulfonyl)-2 <i>H</i> -pyrazolo[4,3- <i>b</i>]pyridin-6-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide
I-106	21A	<i>N</i> -(2'-acetamido-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl)-2-phenylacetamide

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-107	5AI	<i>N</i> -{5-[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfamoyl]-6-methoxy-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-108	5A	<i>N</i> -{6-amino-5-[(cyclopropylmethyl)sulfamoyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-109	9C	<i>N</i> -(5-{[(2-chlorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-110	5S	<i>N</i> -{6-amino-5-[(cyclopropylmethyl)(methyl)sulfamoyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-111	9F	<i>N</i> -(5-{[(2,5-dichlorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-112	22A	2'-acetamido- <i>N</i> -(2,4-difluorophenyl)-6-(dimethylamino)-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-113	9AA	<i>N</i> -[5-({[2-chloro-4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]sulfonyl}amino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-114	10C	<i>N</i> -{5-[(cyclopropylsulfonyl)amino]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-115	21B	<i>N</i> -(2'-acetamido-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzamide
I-116	8J	<i>N</i> -[4-(1 <i>H</i> -pyrazolo[4,3- <i>b</i>]pyridin-6-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide
I-117	30A	<i>N</i> -[4-(1 <i>H</i> -pyrazolo[3,4- <i>b</i>]pyridin-5-yl)pyridin-2-yl]cyclopropanecarboxamide
I-118	5AN	<i>N</i> -{5-[(3,3-difluoropyrrolidin-1-yl)sulfonyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-119	5	<i>N</i> -[6-amino-5-(dimethylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-120	5Z	<i>N</i> -[5-(diethylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-121	20M	2'-acetamido-6-amino- <i>N</i> -(5-methylpyridazin-3-yl)-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-122	7P	2'-acetamido-6-amino-3,4'-bipyridine-5-sulfonic acid
I-123	9E	<i>N</i> -(5-[(3-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-124	5U	<i>N</i> -[6-amino-5-(diethylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-125	20D	<i>N</i> -[6-amino-5-(1,3-dihydro-2 <i>H</i> -isoindol-2-ylcarbonyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-126	7D	<i>N</i> -(5-[(2-phenylethyl)sulfonyl]amino)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-127	20X	2'-acetamido-6-methoxy- <i>N,N</i> -dimethyl-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-128	10E	<i>N</i> -(5-[(2-chloro-4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-129	14A	<i>N</i> -(4-{6-methyl-5-[methyl(methylsulfonyl)amino]-1-oxidopyridin-3-yl}pyridin-2-yl)acetamide
I-130	9AB	<i>N</i> -(5-[(2-fluoro-4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-5',6-dimethyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-131	9Q	<i>N</i> -(5-[(4- <i>tert</i> -butylphenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-132	13A	<i>N</i> -[5-(1,1-dioxidoisothiazolidin-2-yl)-6-(methylamino)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-133	12	<i>N</i> -(5-[(4-isopropylphenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-134	9AJ	<i>N</i> -(5-[(4-isopropylphenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-135	26	<i>N</i> -(4-[1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-1 <i>H</i> -imidazo[4,5- <i>b</i>]pyridin-6-yl]pyridin-2-yl)acetamide
I-136	20P	2'-acetamido-6-amino- <i>N</i> -(2-chlorophenyl)-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-137	5W	<i>N</i> -[5-(dimethylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-138	7A	<i>N</i> -{6-amino-5-[(2,4-difluorobenzyl)sulfonyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl} acetamide
I-139	7O	<i>N</i> -(5-amino-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-140	8I	<i>N</i> -[4-(1 <i>H</i> -pyrrolo[2,3- <i>b</i>]pyridin-5-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide
I-141	13B	<i>N</i> -{5-[(cyclopropylmethyl)(methylsulfonyl)amino]-6-(methylamino)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl} acetamide
I-142	9AC	<i>N</i> -(5-{[(2-methoxy-4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-143	9U	<i>N</i> -[5-({[2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]sulfonyl} amino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-144	9M	<i>N</i> -(5-{[(2-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-145	7J	<i>N</i> -{6-amino-5-[(2-ethoxyethyl)sulfonyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl} acetamide
I-146	16A	methyl [5-(1,1-dioxidoisothiazolidin-2-yl)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]carbamate
I-147	13	<i>N</i> -{6-(methylamino)-5-[methyl(methylsulfonyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl} acetamide
I-148	5D	<i>N</i> -{6-amino-5-[(2-phenylethyl)sulfamoyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl} acetamide
I-149	20	2'-acetamido-6-amino- <i>N,N</i> -dimethyl-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-150	9X	<i>N</i> -(5-{[(2,6-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-151	24B	<i>N</i> -{4-[1-methyl-3-(pyrrolidin-1-ylsulfonyl)-1 <i>H</i> -pyrrolo[2,3- <i>b</i>]pyridin-5-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide
I-152	20S	<i>N</i> -[6-amino-5-(morpholin-4-ylcarbonyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-153	9AX	<i>N</i> -(6-chloro-5-{{(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl}amino}-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-154	9AE	<i>N</i> -(5-{{(4-chlorophenyl)sulfonyl}amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-155	9N	<i>N</i> -(5-{{(3-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl}amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-156	5N	<i>N</i> -[6-amino-5-(piperidin-1-ylsulfonyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-157	20T	<i>N</i> -(6-amino-5-{{(3 <i>R</i>)-3-fluoropyrrolidin-1-yl}carbonyl}-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-158	24A	<i>N</i> -{4-[3-(pyrrolidin-1-ylsulfonyl)-1 <i>H</i> -pyrrolo[2,3- <i>b</i>]pyridin-5-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide
I-159	9T	<i>N</i> -(5-{{(2,5-difluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl}amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-160	20AB	2'-acetamido- <i>N</i> -(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-6-(methylamino)-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-161	9AU	<i>N</i> -(5-{{(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl}amino}-5'-fluoro-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-162	20W	2'-acetamido-6-(dimethylamino)- <i>N,N</i> -dimethyl-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-163	9Z	<i>N</i> -(5-{{(2-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl}amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-164	9I	<i>N</i> -(5-{{(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl}amino}-6-fluoro-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-165	9AF	<i>N</i> -(5-{{(4-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl}amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-166	5AA	6-amino- <i>N,N</i> -dimethyl-2'-(1,3-oxazol-2-ylamino)-3,4'-bipyridine-5-sulfonamide
I-167	9AM	<i>N</i> -(6-methyl-5-[(methylsulfonyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-168	9L	<i>N</i> -(6-methyl-5-({3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl}sulfonyl}amino)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-169	20L	2'-acetamido-6-amino- <i>N</i> -cyclopropyl-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-170	5AE	<i>N</i> -(6-amino-5-[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfamoyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-171	6	methyl [6-amino-5-(dimethylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]carbamate
I-172	7E	<i>N</i> -(6-amino-5-[(2-chlorobenzyl)sulfonyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-173	5AJ	<i>N</i> -(5-(diisopropylsulfamoyl)-6-(methylamino)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-174	22	2'-acetamido- <i>N</i> -(2,4-difluorophenyl)-6-(dimethylamino)- <i>N</i> -methyl-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-175	7G	<i>N</i> -(6-amino-5-(isopropylsulfonyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-176	29	<i>N</i> -(4-[3-(phenylsulfonyl)-1 <i>H</i> -pyrrolo[2,3- <i>b</i>]pyridin-5-yl]pyridin-2-yl)acetamide
I-177	9AW	<i>N</i> -(5-{{(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl}amino}-5',6-dimethyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-178	9O	<i>N</i> -(5-{{(2,5-dimethylphenyl)sulfonyl}amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-179	20U	2'-acetamido-6-amino- <i>N</i> -(2,3-difluorophenyl)-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-180	16C	methyl [5-(cyclopropylcarbonyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]carbamate
I-181	12A	<i>N</i> -[6-amino-5-(1,1-dioxidoisothiazolidin-2-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-182	10B	<i>N</i> -(5-[(2-fluoro-4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-183	5M	<i>N</i> -(6-amino-5-[(cyclohexylmethyl)sulfamoyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-184	5AC	<i>N</i> -(5-formyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-185	9AH	<i>N</i> -(5-[(4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-186	4	<i>N</i> -[6-amino-5-(dimethylsulfamoyl)-5'-fluoro-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-187	20G	2'-acetamido-6-amino- <i>N</i> -(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-188	19	<i>N</i> -(5-[(1 <i>E</i>)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-oxoprop-1-en-1-yl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-189	33	<i>N</i> -[4-(1 <i>H</i> -pyrazolo[3,4- <i>b</i>]pyridin-5-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide
I-190	5AL	<i>N</i> -[5-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)sulfamoyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-191	14	<i>N</i> -(4-[5-(methylsulfonyl)-1-oxidopyridin-3-yl]pyridin-2-yl)acetamide
I-192	11	<i>N</i> -[5-(1,1-dioxidoisothiazolidin-2-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-193	21C	<i>N,N'</i> -(6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridine-2',5'-diyl)diacetamide
I-194	5AD	<i>N</i> -(5-acetyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-195	16	methyl (5-[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)carbamate

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-196	10F	<i>N</i> -[5-({[2-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]sulfonyl}amino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-197	7F	<i>N</i> -{6-amino-5-[(2-fluorobenzyl)sulfonyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-198	19A	<i>N</i> -{5-[(2 <i>E</i>)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)prop-2-enoyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-199	8N	<i>N</i> -{4-[1-(cyclopropylsulfonyl)-1 <i>H</i> -pyrrolo[3,2- <i>b</i>]pyridin-6-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide
I-200	20A	<i>N</i> -[6-amino-5-(azetidin-1-ylcarbonyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-201	9AT	<i>N</i> -(5-{{(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl}amino}-6-ethyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-202	8G	<i>N</i> -{5-[(cyclopropylmethyl)(methylsulfonyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-203	10I	<i>N</i> -{6-methyl-5-[(3-thienylsulfonyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-204	5H	<i>N</i> -[6-amino-5-(pyridin-3-ylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-205	7I	<i>N</i> -{6-amino-5-[(pyridin-3-ylmethyl)sulfonyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-206	10	<i>N</i> -(5-{{(2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl}amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-207	5P	<i>N</i> -{6-amino-5-[(4-chlorophenyl)sulfamoyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-208	7L	<i>N</i> -{6-amino-5-[(cyclopropylmethyl)sulfonyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-209	31	<i>N</i> -[5-methyl-4-(1 <i>H</i> -pyrazolo[3,4- <i>b</i>]pyridin-5-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide
I-210	20R	2'-acetamido-6-amino- <i>N</i> -(tetrahydro-2 <i>H</i> -pyran-4-yl)-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-211	9D	<i>N</i> -(6-methyl-5-{{(2-methylphenyl)sulfonyl}amino})-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-212	8	<i>N</i> -{5-[(cyclopropylsulfonyl)(methyl)amino]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-213	20Y	2'-acetamido-6-chloro- <i>N,N</i> -dimethyl-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-214	9AY	<i>N</i> -{6-methyl-5-[(piperidin-1-ylsulfonyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-215	43	6-chloro- <i>N</i> -cyclobutyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridine-5-sulfonamide
I-216	20AF	6-amino- <i>N</i> -carbamidoyl-2'-(pyrimidin-4-ylamino)-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-217	35F	<i>N,N</i> -dimethyl- <i>N</i> '-[6-methyl-2'-(pyrimidin-4-ylamino)-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl]sulfuric diamide
I-218	35D	<i>N</i> -{6-chloro-2'-[(2,6-dimethylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide
I-219	35AE	<i>N</i> -[4-(5-{{(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl}amino})-6-methylpyridin-3-yl]-1-oxidopyridin-2-yl]acetamide
I-220	9BI	<i>N</i> -{5-[(dimethylsulfamoyl)amino]-6-methoxy-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-221	39A	(3,3-difluoroazetidin-1-yl){6-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}methanone
I-222	22E	<i>N</i> -(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)- <i>N</i> -methyl-6-(methylamino)-2'-(pyrimidin-4-ylamino)-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-223	40	azetidin-1-yl{6-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}methanethione
I-224	43B	<i>N</i> -cyclobutyl-6-methoxy-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridine-5-sulfonamide

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-225	35E	<i>N</i> -{6-chloro-2'-[(2-methoxypyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide
I-226	34H	6-chloro-4-methyl- <i>N</i> -2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-3,4'-bipyridine-2',5'-diamine
I-227	36C	<i>N</i> -(6-chloro-5-[(2,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-228	35Q	<i>N</i> -{2'-[(5-cyanopyridin-2-yl)amino]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide
I-229	35M	<i>N</i> -{2'-[(5-cyano-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)amino]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}- <i>N,N</i> -dimethylsulfuric diamide
I-230	37	6-amino- <i>N</i> -(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-2'-[(2-methoxypyrimidin-4-yl)amino]- <i>N</i> -methyl-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-231	35AB	3,4'-bipyridine-2',5'-diamine
I-232	20AE	azetidin-1-yl{6-chloro-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}methanone
I-233	35V	<i>N</i> -[2'-(1,3-benzoxazol-2-ylamino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl]-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide
I-234	37B	<i>N</i> -(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)- <i>N</i> -methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-235	35Y	2,4-difluoro- <i>N</i> -{6-methyl-2'-[(7-methyl-1,8-naphthyridin-2-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}benzenesulfonamide
I-236	36I	<i>N</i> -{6-chloro-5-[(dimethylsulfamoyl)amino]-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-237	35B	2,4-difluoro- <i>N</i> -(6-methyl-2'-{[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl)benzenesulfonamide

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-238	35L	<i>N</i> -{6-chloro-2'-[(5-cyano-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)amino]-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide
I-239	35H	2,4-difluoro- <i>N</i> -[6-methyl-2'-(pyrimidin-4-ylamino)-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl]benzenesulfonamide
I-240	36E	<i>N</i> -(6-chloro-5-[[2-(chlorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino]-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-241	35AI	methyl {5-[(dimethylsulfamoyl)amino]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl} carbamate
I-242	43C	<i>N</i> -(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-6-chloro-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridine-5-sulfonamide
I-243	36F	<i>N</i> -(6-chloro-5-[[2,4-dichlorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino]-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-244	9AZ	<i>N</i> -{5-[(dimethylsulfamoyl)amino]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}-2,2-difluorocyclopropanecarboxamide
I-245	37A	<i>N</i> -(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-2'-[(2-methoxypyrimidin-4-yl)amino]- <i>N</i> -methyl-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-246	38A	azetidin-1-yl{2'-[(2-cyclopropylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl} methanone
I-247	34D	<i>N</i> -(5-[[2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-4,6-dimethyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-248	34E	<i>N</i> -(5-[[2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-6-methoxy-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-249	41A	2,4-difluoro- <i>N</i> -{6-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl} benzamide
I-250	36H	<i>N</i> -(6-chloro-5-[[2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-4,5'-dimethyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-251	36B	<i>N</i> -(6-chloro-5-{{(2-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl}amino}-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-252	38D	<i>N</i> -(2,4-difluorophenyl)-6-methoxy- <i>N</i> -methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-253	39	6-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxylic acid
I-254	36A	<i>N</i> -(6-chloro-5-{{(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl}amino}-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)-2,2-difluorocyclopropanecarboxamide
I-255	35AG	methyl (6-chloro-5-{{(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl}amino}-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)carbamate
I-256	34I	6-chloro- <i>N</i> -5-(4-dimethyl- <i>N</i> -2'-(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-3,4'-bipyridine-2',5-diamine
I-257	9BF	<i>N</i> -{5-[(azetidin-1-ylsulfonyl)amino]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-258	9BH	<i>N</i> -[4-(5-{{(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl}amino}-6-methyl-1-oxidopyridin-3-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide
I-259	34A	<i>N</i> -{6-chloro-4-ethyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide
I-260	34F	<i>N</i> -{5-[(dimethylsulfamoyl)amino]-4,6-dimethyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-262	20AJ	{6-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}(piperidin-1-yl)methanone
I-263	35AC	<i>N,N</i> -dimethyl- <i>N</i> '-[6-methyl-2'-(4-methyl-1 <i>H</i> -imidazo[4,5- <i>c</i>]pyridin-1-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl]sulfuric diamide
I-264	35A	<i>N</i> -{6-chloro-4-methyl-2'-[(2-phenylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-265	35U	2,4-difluoro- <i>N</i> -[6-methyl-2'-(pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl]benzenesulfonamide
I-266	38C	<i>N,N</i> ,6-trimethyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-267a	9BC	<i>N</i> -(5-[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)-2,2-difluorocyclopropanecarboxamide (Chiral Sep Peak1)
I-267b	9BB	<i>N</i> -(5-[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)-2,2-difluorocyclopropanecarboxamide (Chiral Sep Peak2)
I-268	34G	<i>N</i> -(5-[(dimethylsulfamoyl)amino]-6-methoxy-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-269	9BE	<i>N</i> -(6-methyl-5-[(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)sulfonyl]amino)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-271	35Z	<i>N</i> -[2'-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylamino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl]-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide
I-272	35K	<i>N</i> -(6-chloro-4-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyridin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide
I-273	9BD	<i>N</i> -(5-[(ethyl(methyl)sulfamoyl)amino]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-274	9BG	<i>N</i> -(6-methyl-5-(pyrrolidin-1-ylsulfonyl)amino)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-275	37C	<i>N</i> -(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)- <i>N</i> ,6-dimethyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-276	35T	2,4-difluoro- <i>N</i> -(6-methyl-2'-[(6-methylpyridin-2-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl)benzenesulfonamide

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-277	37D	6-amino- <i>N</i> -(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)- <i>N</i> -methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-278	34C	<i>N</i> -(6-chloro-5-[[2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-4-ethyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide
I-279	43A	<i>N</i> -cyclobutyl-6-hydroxy-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridine-5-sulfonamide
I-280	20AH	6-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-281	35AA	<i>N</i> -(2'-amino-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl)- <i>N,N</i> -dimethylsulfuric diamide
I-282	34B	<i>N</i> -[6-chloro-4-methyl-2'-(pyrimidin-4-ylamino)-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl]-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide
I-283	22B	2'-acetamido- <i>N</i> -(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-6-(dimethylamino)-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-284	22D	<i>N</i> -(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-6-(dimethylamino)- <i>N</i> -methyl-2'-(pyrimidin-4-ylamino)-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-285	39	<i>N</i> -(cyclopropylmethyl)-6-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-286	35I	<i>N,N</i> -dimethyl- <i>N</i> '-{6-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}sulfuric diamide
I-287	35AD	<i>N</i> -(2'-amino-6-chloro-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide
I-288	42	6-methyl-5-(6-methyl-1,1-dioxido-1,2,6-thiadiazinan-2-yl)- <i>N</i> -(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-amine
I-289	35N	<i>N</i> -(2'-[(5-cyano-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)amino]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-290	36D	<i>N</i> -(6-chloro-5-{{(2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl}amino}-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-291	35J	2,4-difluoro- <i>N</i> -{6-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}benzenesulfonamide
I-292	38B	azetidin-1-yl(6-methyl-2'-{{(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)amino}-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl)methanone
I-293	35P	<i>N</i> -{6-chloro-4-methyl-2'-[(4-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide
I-294	35	<i>N</i> -{6-chloro-5'-fluoro-4-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide
I-295	41	<i>N</i> -{6-chloro-4-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}-2,4-difluorobenzamide
I-296	35C	<i>N</i> -{6-chloro-2'-[(2-cyclopropylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide
I-297	35W	2,4-difluoro- <i>N</i> -[6-methyl-2'-(pyridin-2-ylamino)-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl]benzenesulfonamide
I-298	20AG	6-amino- <i>N</i> -(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-2'-(pyrimidin-4-ylamino)-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-299	34	<i>N</i> -{6-chloro-4-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide
I-300	35O	<i>N</i> -{6-chloro-2'-[(5-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)amino]-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide
I-301	35R	2,4-difluoro- <i>N</i> -{6-methyl-2'-[(1-methyl-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazol-3-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}benzenesulfonamide

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-302	20AI	<i>N,N</i> -diethyl-6-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-303	20AC	6-amino- <i>N</i> -(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)- <i>N</i> -methyl-2'-(pyrimidin-4-ylamino)-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-304	38	azetidin-1-yl{6-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}methanone
I-305	35AF	<i>N</i> -(5-{[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)cyclobutanecarboxamide
I-306	22C	<i>N</i> -(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-6-(dimethylamino)- <i>N</i> -methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-307	35S	2,4-difluoro- <i>N</i> -(6-methyl-2'-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl)benzenesulfonamide
I-308	36	<i>N</i> -(6-chloro-5-{[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino}-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide
I-309	35G	<i>N</i> -(6-chloro-4-methyl-2'-(pyrimidin-4-ylamino)-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl)benzenesulfonamide
I-310	35X	2,4-difluoro- <i>N</i> -(6-methyl-2'-(pyrazin-2-ylamino)-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl)benzenesulfonamide
I-311	9BA	<i>N</i> -(5-[(dimethylsulfamoyl)amino]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide
I-312	36G	<i>N</i> -(6-chloro-4-methyl-5-[(phenylsulfonyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-313	35AH	<i>N</i> -(5-{[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide
I-314	34J	6-chloro- <i>N</i> 5, <i>N</i> 5,4-trimethyl- <i>N</i> 2'-(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-3,4'-bipyridine-2',5-diamine

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-315	20AD	{6-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}(pyrrolidin-1-yl)methanone
I-318	5AW	N-[5-(adamantan-2-ylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-319	9DB	N-(5-{[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl](2-hydroxyethyl)amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-320	47A	N-[5-(1,1-dioxido-1,2-thiazinan-2-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-321	5AR	N-[5-(benzylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-322	9CS	N-(5-{[(2-chloro-3-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-323	11J	N-[6-amino-5-(6-methyl-1,1-dioxido-1,2,6-thiadiazinan-2-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-324	35AK	(3-methyloxetan-3-yl)methyl (5-{[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)carbamate
I-325	57A	N-{6-methyl-5-[4-(methylamino)-1,1-dioxidoisothiazolidin-2-yl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-326	35AM	(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)methyl (5-{[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)carbamate
I-329	43K	N-(6-methoxy-5-{[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]sulfamoyl}-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-330	43O	N-(6-chloro-5-{[(1S)-2-hydroxy-1-phenylethyl]sulfamoyl}-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-331	52A	N-(2'-acetamido-6-methoxy-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl)-2,4-difluoro-N-methylbenzamide

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-332	35AQ	methyl [5-(morpholin-4-ylsulfonyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]carbamate
I-333	9CB	N-(6-chloro-5-(2-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenylsulfonamido)-4-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridin]-2'-yl)acetamide
I-334	43U	(S)-N-[4-(1,1-dioxido-3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[2,3-b][1,4,5]oxathiazepin-8-yl)pyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-335	10M	N-(6-chloro-5-((4-cyclopropyl-2-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)amino)-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-336	34AC	5-[1-(2-chlorophenoxy)ethyl]-N-(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-amine
I-337	49	N-[6-amino-5-(2-oxopyrrolidin-1-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-338	5AT	N-[5-(cyclopropylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-339	9CU	N-(5-((2-fluoro-3-methylphenyl)sulfonyl)amino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-340	45	N-[4-(8-((2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl)amino)[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-6-yl)pyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-341	9BS	N-{5-[(azepan-1-ylsulfonyl)amino]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl} acetamide
I-342	9CT	N-(5-((2,3-dichlorophenyl)sulfonyl)amino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-343	11H	N-[6-methyl-5-(6-methyl-1,1-dioxido-1,2,6-thiadiazinan-2-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-344	43J	N-{5-[(2,4-dichlorophenyl)sulfamoyl]-6-methoxy-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl} acetamide
I-346	20AQ	N-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-N,6-dimethyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-347	21E	N-(2'-acetamido-6-methoxy-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzamide
I-348	9BN	N-{5-[(dimethylsulfamoyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-349	34AE	N-(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-5-[1-(pyridin-2-ylmethoxy)ethyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-amine
I-350	9CQ	N-{5-[(dibutylsulfamoyl)amino]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-352	11E	N-[5-(1,1-dioxido-1,2,5-thiadiazolidin-2-yl)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-353	43M	N-(5-(N-(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfamoyl)-6-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridin]-2'-yl)acetamide
I-354	9CA	N-(6-chloro-5-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-355	34S	6-chloro-N-(2'-((2-cyclopropylpyrimidin-4-yl)-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridine-2',5-diamine
I-356	9CW	N-(5-[(4-cyano-2-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-357	53B	N-{5-[4-(benzylamino)-1,1-dioxidoisothiazolidin-2-yl]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-358	43I	N-{5-[(2,5-difluorophenyl)sulfamoyl]-6-methoxy-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-359	9BU	2'-acetamido-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl dimethylsulfamate
I-361	50	azetidin-1-yl{6-chloro-2'-[(2-cyclopropylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}methanone
I-362	9BR	N-(6-chloro-5-[(2-chloro-4-cyanophenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-363	34V	5-(benzyloxy)-6-methyl-N-(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-amine
I-364	35AO	ethyl {5-[(dimethylsulfamoyl)amino]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl} carbamate
I-365	5AU	N-{5-[methyl(phenyl)sulfamoyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl} acetamide
I-366	43G	N-[5-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-ylsulfamoyl)-6-chloro-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-367	53B	1-ethyl-3-{6-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl} urea
I-368	53	N-{2'-[(2-cyclopropylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}-3,3-difluoroazetidine-1-carboxamide
I-369	50	6-chloro-2'-[(2-cyclopropylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxylic acid
I-370	43N	N-[5-(diethylsulfamoyl)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-371	21G	N-(6-{2'-[(2-cyclopropylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]pyridin-4-yl}pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-4-yl)acetamide
I-372	9BP	N-{6-chloro-5-[(dimethylsulfamoyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl} acetamide
I-373	10J	N-{5-[(butylsulfonyl)amino]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl} acetamide
I-374	9CD	N-(5-{[(4,4-difluoropiperidin-1-yl)sulfonyl]amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-375	35AU	2,4-difluoro-N-{2'-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl} benzenesulfonamide
I-376	9CZ	N-{4-[2-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-1,1-dioxido-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[2,3-b][1,4,5]oxathiazepin-8-yl]pyridin-2-yl} acetamide

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-377	9CR	N-(5-{{(2,3-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl}amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-378	54a	6-benzyl-3-{2-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]pyridin-4-yl}-7,8-dihydro-1,6-naphthyridin-5(6H)-one
I-379	34Z	5-[2-(dimethylamino)ethoxy]-6-methyl-N-(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-amine
I-380	9BK	N-[6-cyano-5-(2-methylpiperidin-1-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-381	34L	N'-{6-chloro-4-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}-N,N-dimethylsulfuric diamide
I-382	35AV	N-{2'-[(4-cyclopropyl-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide
I-383	35AR	ethyl (6-chloro-5-{{(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl}amino}-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)carbamate
I-384	9DA	N-(5-{{(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl}(2-hydroxyethyl)amino}-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-386	11G	N-[6-methyl-5-(5-methyl-1,1-dioxido-1,2,5-thiadiazolidin-2-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-387	11F	N-[5-(1,1-dioxido-1,2,6-thiadiazinan-2-yl)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-388	20AL	N-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-2'-[(cyclopropylcarbonyl)amino]-N,6-dimethyl-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-389	35AN	ethyl (5-{{(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl}amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)carbamate
I-390	34U	6-methyl-5-[(5-methylpyridin-2-yl)oxy]-N-(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-amine

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-391	5AZ	N-{5-[(3,3-difluoroazetidin-1-yl)sulfonyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-392	51	N-[5-(1,3-benzoxazol-2-ylamino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-394	9BM	N-(4-chloro-5-[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-395	44	N-(6-methyl-5-sulfamoyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-396	5AV	N-[5-(cyclobutylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-397	52	N-(2'-acetamido-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl)-2,4-difluoro-N-methylbenzamide
I-398	52B	N-(2'-acetamido-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl)-2,4-difluoro-N-methylbenzamide
I-399	9BY	N-(6-chloro-5-[(4-chloro-2-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-401	9CC	N-(6-chloro-5-[(2,5-dichlorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-402	50B	6-chloro-4-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxylic acid
I-403	43P	N-(6-chloro-5-[(1R)-2-hydroxy-1-phenylethyl]sulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-404	9CK	N-[4-(4-[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-6-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide
I-405	9DC	N-[5-(7-fluoro-1,1-dioxido-3,4-dihydro-2H-5,1,2-benzoxathiazepin-2-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-406	54b	3-{2-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]pyridin-4-yl}-7,8-dihydro-1,6-naphthyridin-5(6H)-one
I-407	53E	3,3-difluoro-N-(6-{2-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]pyridin-4-yl}pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-4-yl)azetidine-1-carboxamide
I-408	20AS	(3,3-difluoroazetidin-1-yl){2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}methanone
I-409	20AO	2'-acetamido-6-amino-N-carbamimidoyl-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-410	43D	N-[5-(tert-butylsulfamoyl)-6-chloro-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-411	9BJ	N-(6-cyano-5-{[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino}-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-412	10K	N-(5-{[(2,2-difluoroethyl)sulfonyl]amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-413	20AU	{2'-[(2-cyclopropylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}(3,3-difluoroazetidin-1-yl)methanone
I-414	35AP	N-(5-{[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino}-6,6'-dimethyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-415	20AT	{6-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}(2-oxa-6-azaspiro[3.3]hept-6-yl)methanone
I-416	9CY	N-[5-(1,1-dioxidoisothiazol-2(3H)-yl)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-417	35AX	methyl (5-{[(4-chloro-2-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)carbamate
I-418	44	N-[5-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-ylsulfamoyl)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-419	21D	N-(2'-acetamido-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzamide
I-420	43V	(R)-N-(4-(1,1-dioxido-3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[2,3-b][1,4,5]oxathiazepin-8-yl)pyridin-2-yl)acetamide
I-421	34P	N,N-dimethyl-N'-(6-{2-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]pyridin-4-yl}pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-4-yl)sulfuric diamide
I-422	34AD	5-[1-(2-fluorophenoxy)ethyl]-N-(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-amine
I-423	20AM	2'-acetamido-N-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-6-methoxy-N-methyl-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-424	34Y	2-(6-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl)oxyethanol
I-425	11C	N-[6-chloro-5-(1,1-dioxidoisothiazolidin-2-yl)-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-426	43F	N-[5-(cyclobutylsulfamoyl)-6-methoxy-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-427	34R	N'-(6-{2-[(2-cyclopropylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]pyridin-4-yl}pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-4-yl)-N,N-dimethylsulfuric diamide
I-428	9BX	6-(2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-4-yl dimethylsulfamate
I-429	9BQ	N-(6-chloro-5-[(4-cyanophenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-430	9CV	N-(6-chloro-5-[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-4,5'-dimethyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide
I-431	20AN	2'-acetamido-N-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-432	43H	N-{5-[(2,5-dichlorophenyl)sulfamoyl]-6-methoxy-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-433	9CG	N-(5-{{(4-chloro-2-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl}amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide
I-434	20AP	N-[5-(azetidin-1-ylcarbonyl)-6-chloro-5'-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-435	34N	N'-{6-chloro-2'-[(2-cyclopropylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}-N,N-dimethylsulfuric diamide
I-436	43R	N-[5-(tert-butylsulfamoyl)-4-methyl-6-(methylamino)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-437	9CE	N-{6-chloro-4-methyl-5-[(quinolin-5-ylsulfonyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-438	5BA	N-[6-chloro-5-(cyclobutylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-439	53C	1-{6-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}-3-phenylurea
I-440	34AF	5-[(4-fluoro-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-1-yl)oxy]-N-(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-amine
I-441	9CF	N-(5-{{(4-chloro-2-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl}amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)-2,2-difluorocyclopropanecarboxamide
I-442	43L	N-[5-(tert-butylsulfamoyl)-6-methoxy-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-443	5AQ	N-[5-(tert-butylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-444	10L	N-(5-{{(4-bromo-2-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl}amino}-6-chloro-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-445	9CN	N-{5-[(2-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-ylsulfonyl)amino]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-446	34X	5-isopropoxy-6-methyl-N-(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-amine

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-447	9BT	N-{6-methyl-5-[(morpholin-4-ylsulfonyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-448	11L	N-[6-chloro-5-(1,1-dioxido-1,2,6-thiadiazinan-2-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-449	22F	2'-acetamido-N-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-N-methyl-6-(methylamino)-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-450	21F	N-(6-{2-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]pyridin-4-yl}pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-4-yl)acetamide
I-452	47	N-[5-(6-methyl-1,1-dioxido-1,2,6-thiadiazinan-2-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-454	34AB	N-(2-chloro-4-methyl-5-{2-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]pyridin-4-yl}-1-oxidopyridin-3-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide
I-455	9BL	N-{6-methyl-5-[(methylsulfamoyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-456	35AW	ethyl (5-{[(4-chloro-2-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)carbamate
I-457	50A	azetidin-1-yl{6-chloro-4-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}methanone
I-458	8O	N-{5-[(dimethylsulfamoyl)(methyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-459	5AS	N-[5-(phenylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-460	48	N-[6-methyl-5-(2-oxotetrahydropyrimidin-1(2H)-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-462	43W	N-[5-(tert-butylsulfamoyl)-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-463	9BO	N-(5-{[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-464	5AO	N-{5-[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfamoyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-465	9CH	N-(5-{[(2,5-dichloro-3-thienyl)sulfonyl]amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-466	50C	{6-chloro-2'-[(2-cyclopropylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}(3,3-dimethylazetidin-1-yl)methanone
I-467	11K	N-[6-chloro-5-(6-methyl-1,1-dioxido-1,2,6-thiadiazinan-2-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-468	5AX	N-[5-(adamantan-1-ylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-469	34K	N-(6-chloro-5-{[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino}-4-ethyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-470	43E	N-[5-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-ylsulfamoyl)-6-methoxy-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-471	34W	5-(cyclopentyloxy)-6-methyl-N-(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-amine
I-472	46	N-[5-(1,3-oxazol-2-ylamino)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-473	11D	N-[6-chloro-5-(1,1-dioxido-1,2,6-thiadiazinan-2-yl)-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-474	5AY	N-[5-(azetidin-1-ylsulfonyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-475	34AA	6-methyl-N-(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-5-phenoxy-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-amine
I-476	9CI	N-(4-{4-[(dimethylsulfamoyl)amino]pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-6-yl}pyridin-2-yl)acetamide
I-477	9CP	N-{5-[(2-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-ylsulfonyl)amino]-6-chloro-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide

Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-478	9BW	2'-acetamido-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl 2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonate
I-479	34T	5-ethoxy-6-methyl-N-(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-amine
I-480	34Q	6-{2-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]pyridin-4-yl}pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-4-amine
I-481	5AP	N-{5-[(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)sulfonyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-482	53A	3,3-difluoro-N-{6-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}azetidine-1-carboxamide
I-483	9BZ	N-{5-[(4,4-dimethylpiperidin-1-yl)sulfonyl]amino}-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-484	43T	N-[4-(1,1-dioxido-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[2,3-b][1,4,5]oxathiazepin-8-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide
I-485	20AK	2'-acetamido-N-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-N,6-dimethyl-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide
I-486	34O	2,4-difluoro-N-(6-{2-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]pyridin-4-yl}pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-4-yl)benzenesulfonamide
I-487	43S	N-[5-(tert-butylsulfamoyl)-6-(dimethylamino)-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-488	9CO	N-{6-chloro-4-methyl-5-[(pyrrolidin-1-yl)sulfonyl]amino}-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-490	11I	N-[6-amino-5-(1,1-dioxido-1,2,6-thiadiazinan-2-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-491	43Q	N-{5-[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfamoyl]-6-(dimethylamino)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-492	9BV	N-[5-(cyclopropylmethoxy)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide

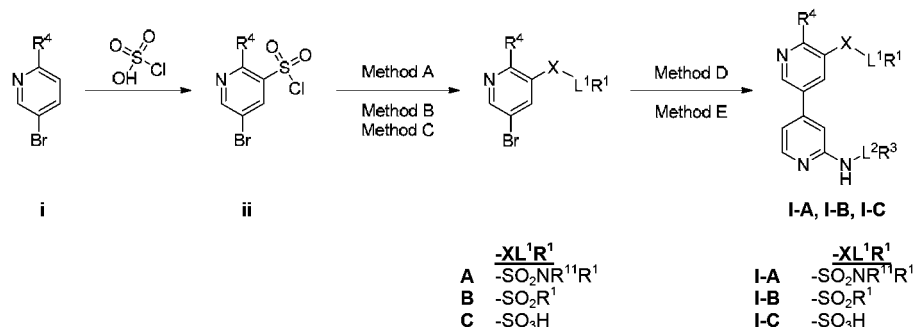
Compound	Synthetic Example	Chemical Name
I-493	9CJ	N-[6-chloro-4-methyl-5-({[1-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]sulfonyl}amino)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide
I-494	9CX	N-(6-methyl-5-{{methyl(phenyl)sulfamoyl}amino}-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide
I-495	20AR	(3,3-dimethylazetidin-1-yl){6-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}methanone
I-496	55a	N-{5-[4-(dimethylamino)-1,1-dioxidoisothiazolidin-2-yl]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide (peak 1)
I-497	55b	N-{5-[4-(dimethylamino)-1,1-dioxidoisothiazolidin-2-yl]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide (peak 2)
I-498	9CL	N-{5-[(dimethylsulfamoyl)amino]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}-2,2-difluorocyclopropanecarboxamide (peak 1)
I-499	9CM	N-{5-[(dimethylsulfamoyl)amino]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}-2,2-difluorocyclopropanecarboxamide (peak 2)

General Synthetic Methods and Intermediates:

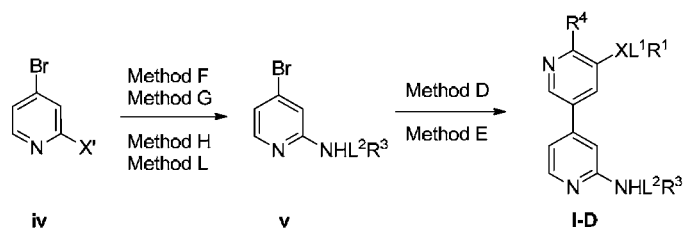
[00117] The compounds of the present invention can be prepared by methods known to one of ordinary skill in the art and / or by reference to the schemes shown below and the synthetic examples that follow. Exemplary synthetic routes are set forth in the Schemes below, and in the Examples. The person skilled in the art will understand that the synthetic schemes presented herein can be adapted for the preparation of regioisomeric compounds (e.g., compounds where, for example an R⁴ group is located at a different position on the ring than that depicted in the exemplary schemes) or compounds comprising a different number of substituent groups (e.g., additional R⁴ groups).

[00118] One of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that numerous variations in reaction conditions including variations in solvent, reagents, catalysts, reaction temperatures and times are possible for each of the reactions described. Variation of order of synthetic steps and alternative synthetic routes are also possible.

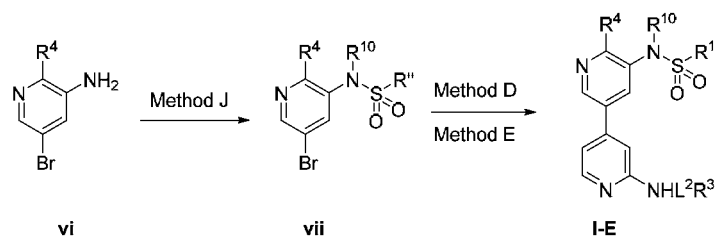
Scheme 1: General method for the preparation of *N*-(6-amino-5-(*N*-substituted-sulfamoyl)-[3,4'-bipyridines] and *N*-(6-amino-5-(sulfonyl)-[3,4'-bipyridines] I-A, I-B, and I-C



[00119] Scheme 1 shows a general route for the preparation of compounds of formula **I-A**, **I-B**, or **I-C** (e.g., compounds of formula **I-A'**, **I-B'**, or **I-C'**) starting from R^4 -substituted 5-bromopyridine-3-sulfonyl chloride **ii** (e.g., 2-amino-5-bromopyridine-3-sulfonyl chloride). See Banka *et al.*, Intl. App. Pub. No. WO 2012/037108. Treatment of **ii** with an amine in the presence of an appropriate base provides access to sulfonamide containing material **iii** where R^1 is a variously substituted nitrogen (Method A). Alternatively, treatment of **ii** with hydrazine followed by base and an alkyl or benzyl halide provides variously substituted sulfones of **iii** (Method B). Additionally, treatment of **ii** with aqueous acid can provide the sulfonic acid (Method C). The resulting sulfonamides or sulfones can undergo Suzuki coupling with a suitable boron reagent (Method D) using, for example, $\text{Pd}(\text{dppf})\text{Cl}_2$, $\text{Pd}(\text{amphos})\text{Cl}_2$, XPhosG3/XPhos (see Buchwald, S.L. *et al.*, *Chem. Sci.*, 2013, **4**, 916-920), $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ or SiliaCat DPP-Pd as a catalyst, K_2CO_3 , Cs_2CO_3 or K_3PO_4 as base in suitable solvent such as dioxane at elevated temperatures to afford compounds of formula **I-A**, **I-B**, or **I-C** (for similar procedures, see A. Suzuki, *J. Organometallic Chem.* 1999, 576, 147-168; Pagliaro *et al.*, *Org. Process Res. Dev.* 2012, 16, 117-122). Stille coupling with an organotin species using conditions such as $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$, CuI and LiCl in a suitable solvent such as dioxane (Method E) can also be used to generate compounds **I-A**, **I-B**, or **I-C** (for a review of the Stille reaction, see W.J. Scott *et al.*, "The Stille Reaction" Organic Reactions, 2004, Wiley: Online). Note that compounds similar to **I-A**, **I-B**, or **I-C** wherein R^4 is substituted at a different position on the pyridine ring can be prepared using the reaction as shown in Scheme 1.

Scheme 2: General method for the preparation of substituted bipyridyls I-D

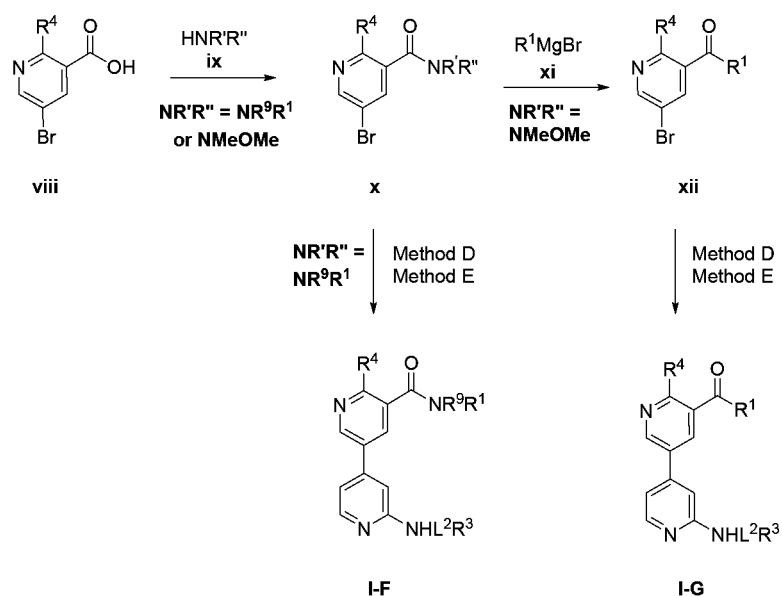
[00120] Scheme 2 shows a general route for the preparation of compounds of formula **I-D** starting from 2-substituted-4-bromopyridines **iv**. Other suitable 2-substituted pyridines (e.g., 2-substituted-4-chloropyridines or 2-substituted-4-iodopyridines) can also be used. Compounds of formula **v** can be obtained by displacement with an appropriate amine when $\text{X}' = \text{halogen}$ (Method F), acylation when $\text{X}' = \text{NH}_2$ (Method G) or Curtius rearrangement when $\text{X}' = \text{carboxylic acid}$ (Method H). Alternatively, when $\text{X}' = \text{halogen}$, Buchwald-Hartwig amination using an appropriate amine with a suitable catalyst system such as $\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3/\text{xantphos}$ or $\text{Pd}(\text{dppf})\text{Cl}_2$, and a suitable base such as Cs_2CO_3 or $t\text{-BuOK}$ in an appropriate solvent can be employed to obtain compounds of formula **v** (Method L) (for similar procedures, see Driver, M. S., Hartwig, J. F., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1996**, *118*, 7217-7218 and Yin, J., et.al., *Org. Lett.* **2002**, *4*, 3481). The coupling of compound **v** with the appropriately substituted boron reagent (Method D) or organotin species (Method E) affords compounds of formula **I-D**. Note that compounds similar to **I-D** wherein R^4 is substituted at a different position on the pyridine ring can be prepared using the reaction as shown in Scheme 2.

Scheme 3: General method for the preparation of substituted sulfonamido bipyridyls I-E

[00121] Scheme 3 shows a general route for the preparation of compounds of formula **I-E** starting from variously substituted 3-amino-pyridines **vi**. Treatment of **vi** with an appropriately substituted sulfonyl chloride in the presence of a suitable base such as pyridine provides access to compounds of the

formula **vii** where $R^{10} = H$ (Method J; see: Lebegue, N. *et. al. J. Med. Chem.* **2005**, 48, 7363-7373). These intermediates can be coupled with the appropriately substituted boron reagent (Method D) or organotin species (Method E) to afford compounds of formula **I-E**. Alternatively, compounds of the formula **vii** where $R^{10} = H$ can be further reacted in the presence of a base and an electrophile such as an alkyl halide, acyl halide or sulfonyl chloride to afford di-substituted sulfonamides of the formula **vii** where R^{10} is as defined herein. These intermediates can be coupled with the appropriately substituted boron reagent (Method D) or organotin species (Method E) to afford compounds of formula **I-E**.

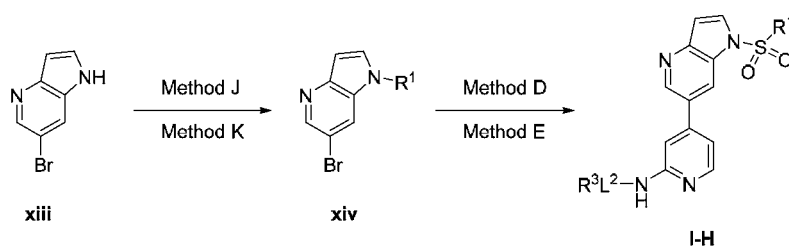
Scheme 4: General method for the preparation of substituted amido or keto bipyridyls I-F and I-G



[00122] Scheme 4 shows a general route for the preparation of compounds of formula **I-F** and **I-G** starting from variously substituted pyridines with a carboxylic acid moiety at the 3-position. Treatment of **viii** with an amine **ix** and an appropriate coupling reagent such as TBTU in an appropriate solvent such as DCM affords amides of the formula **x**. These intermediates can be coupled with the appropriately substituted boron reagent (Method D) or organotin species (Method E) to afford compounds of formula **I-F**. Alternatively, compounds of the formula **x** where $R^9 = H$ can be further reacted in the presence of a base and an electrophile such as an alkyl halide to afford di-substituted amides of the formula **x** where R^9

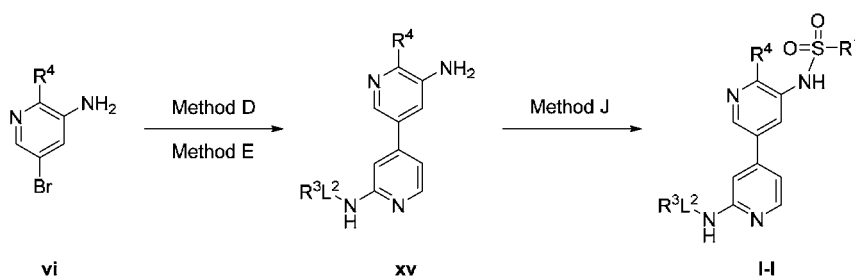
is as defined herein. These intermediates can be coupled with the appropriately substituted boron reagent (Method D) or organotin species (Method E) to afford compounds of formula I-F. Alternatively, if intermediate **x** is a Weinreb amide (for an example of Weinreb amide preparation, see: Sun, X. *et. al.* Intl. App. Pub. No. WO 2012/009227 A1), treatment with an appropriately substituted Grignard reagent in a solvent such as THF is a method that can be used to generate compounds of the formula **xii** which can be coupled with the appropriately substituted boron reagent (Method D) or organotin species (Method E) to afford compounds of formula I-G.

Scheme 5: General method for the preparation of substituted 1*H*-pyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyridines I-H



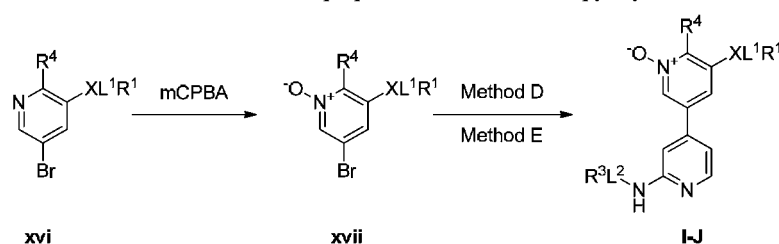
[00123] Scheme 5 shows a general route for the preparation of compounds **I-H** from starting materials **xiii**. Reaction with sulfonyl halides (Method J) or alkyl halides (Method K) under basic conditions in an appropriate solvent such as THF or DCM can provide compounds **xiv**. Further treatment with the appropriately substituted boron reagent (Method D) or organotin species (Method E) affords compounds of formula **I-H**.

Scheme 6: General method for the preparation of substituted sulfonamido bipyridyls I-I



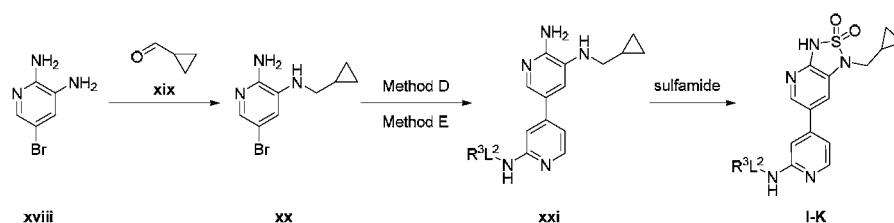
[00124] Scheme 6 shows a general route for the preparation of compounds I-I from starting materials **vi** (see, e.g., Scheme 3). Treatment of compounds **vi** with the appropriately substituted boron reagent (Method D) or organotin species (Method E) affords compounds of formula **xv**. Further treatment using Method J leads to the final compounds I-I.

Scheme 7: General method for the preparation of substituted bipyridyls I-J

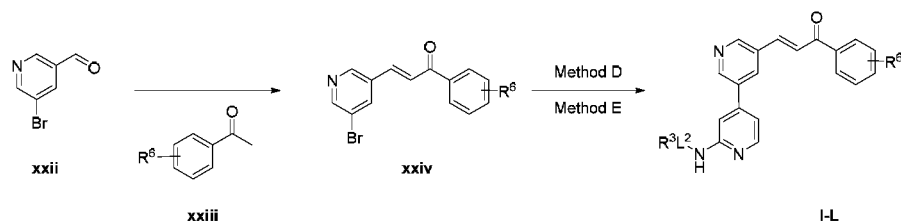


[00125] Scheme 7 shows a general route for the preparation of substituted bipyridyls I-J from starting materials **xvi**. Treatment of **xvi** with an oxidant such as mCPBA leads to the intermediates **xvii**. Further treatment with the appropriately substituted boron reagent (Method D) or organotin species (Method E) affords compounds of formula I-J.

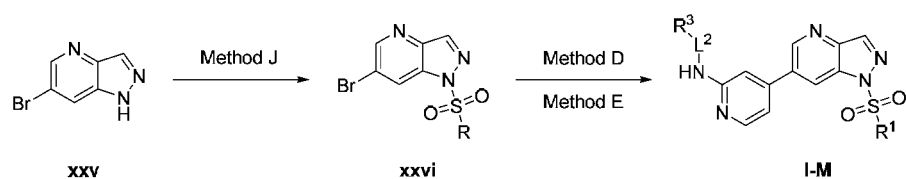
Scheme 8: General method for the preparation of substituted bipyridyls I-K



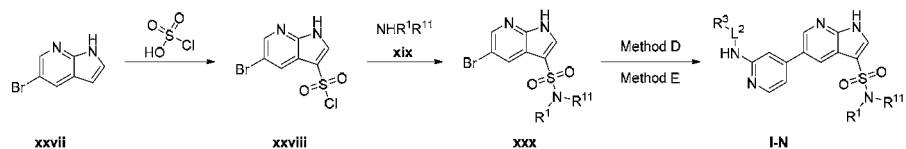
[00126] Scheme 8 shows a general route for the preparation of compounds I-K from starting material **xviii**. Reaction of the amine in the 3-position in **xviii** with cyclopropanecarboxaldehyde **xix** under acidic conditions in a suitable solvent such as DCM provides the intermediate imine, which can then be reduced with an appropriate reagent such as NaBH(OAc)₃ in a suitable solvent such as DCM to provide intermediate **xx**. Intermediate **xxi** can be generated from **xx** by treatment with the appropriately substituted boron reagent (Method D) or organotin species (Method E). Compounds **xxi** can be further transformed by reaction with sulfamide under basic conditions to provide compounds of formula I-K.

Scheme 9: General method for the preparation of substituted bipyridyls I-L

[00127] Scheme 9 shows a general route for formation of compounds **I-L** from starting materials **xxii**. Aldehyde **xxii** can be treated with a ketone under basic conditions in a suitable solvent, such as methanol, to provide the intermediates **xxiv**. Compounds **xxiv** can undergo further treatment with the appropriately substituted boron reagent (Method D) or organotin species (Method E) to afford compounds of formula **I-L**.

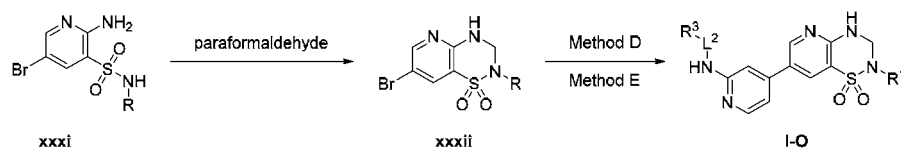
Scheme 10: General method for the preparation of substituted 1H-pyrazolo[4,3-b]pyridines I-M

[00128] Scheme 10 shows a general route for the formation of compounds **I-M** from starting materials **xxv**. Compound **xxv** can be treated under Method J to provide the sulfonamides **xxvi**, which can undergo further treatment with the appropriately substituted boron reagent (Method D) or organotin species (Method E) to afford compounds of formula **I-M**.

Scheme 11: General method of the preparation of substituted 1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridines I-N

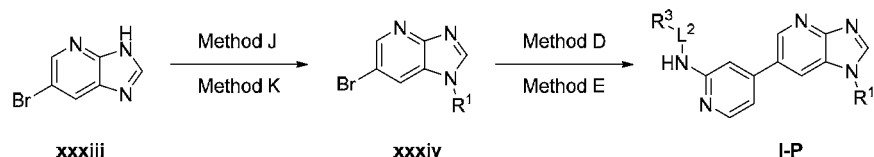
[00129] Scheme 11 shows a general route for the preparation of compounds I-N from starting material **xxvii**. Compound **xxvii** can be treated with chlorosulfonic acid to provide the sulfonyl chloride **xxviii**. Treatment of **xxviii** with disubstituted amines in a suitable solvent such as DCM provides intermediates **xxx**. Compounds **xxx** can undergo further treatment with the appropriately substituted boron reagent (Method D) or organotin species (Method E) to afford compounds of formula I-N.

Scheme 12: General method of the preparation of substituted 3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[2,3-e][1,2,4]thiadiazine 1,1-dioxides I-O

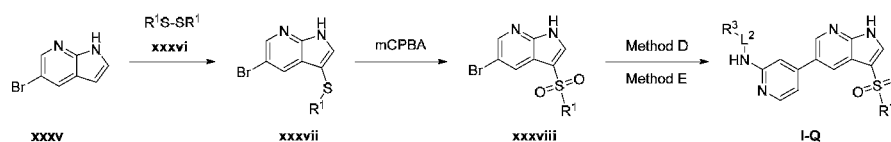


[00130] Scheme 12 shows a general route for the preparation of compounds I-O from starting materials **xxx**i. Treatment of **xxx**i with paraformaldehyde under acidic conditions in a suitable solvent such as iPrOH provides intermediates **xxx**ii. Compounds **xxx**ii can be further treated with the appropriately substituted boron reagent (Method D) or organotin species (Method E) to afford compounds of formula I-O.

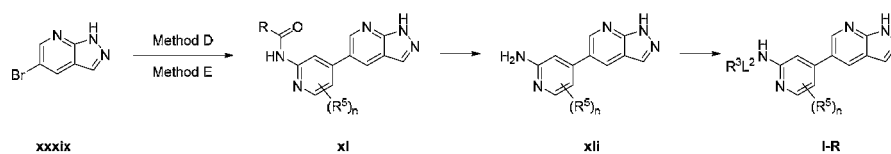
Scheme 13: General method of the preparation of substituted 3H-imidazo[4,5-b]pyridines I-P



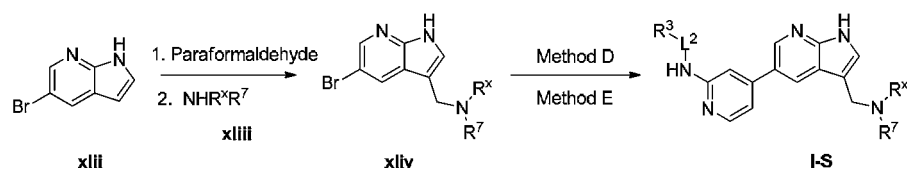
[00131] Scheme 13 shows a general route for the preparation of compounds I-P from starting materials **xxx**iii. Compound **xxx**iii can be treated under Method J or Method K to provide intermediates **xxx**iv, which can be further transformed by treatment with the appropriately substituted boron reagent (Method D) or organotin species (Method E) to afford compounds of formula I-P.

Scheme 14: General method of the preparation of substituted 1*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-*b*]pyridines I-Q

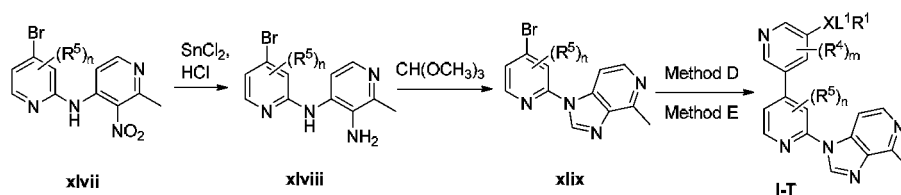
[00132] Scheme 14 shows a general route for the preparation of compounds I-Q from starting materials xxxv. Compound xxxv can be treated with disubstituted disulfides under basic conditions such as sodium hydride in an appropriate solvent such as DMF to provide sulfide intermediates xxxvii, which can be further transformed by oxidation with mCPBA in a suitable solvent such as DMF to provide intermediates xxxviii. Compounds xxxviii can be further transformed by treatment with the appropriately substituted boron reagent (Method D) or organotin species (Method E) to afford compounds of formula I-Q.

Scheme 15: General method of the preparation of substituted 1*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridines I-R

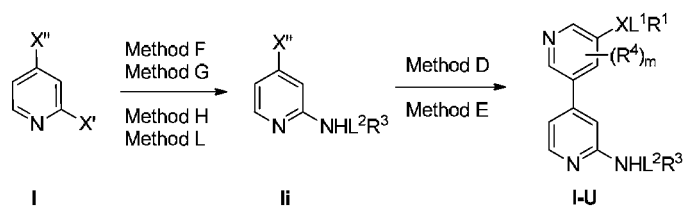
[00133] Scheme 15 shows a general route for the preparation of compounds I-R from starting material xxxix. Compound xxxix can be transformed by treatment with the appropriately substituted boron reagent (Method D) or organotin species (Method E) to afford intermediates xi. The acyl group of compounds xi can be removed under basic conditions in an appropriate solvent such as methanol to provide intermediates xli. This intermediate can be further transformed by reaction with an acyl or alkyl halide under basic conditions in an appropriate solvent such as THF or DCM to provide compounds of the formula I-R.

Scheme 16: General method of the preparation of substituted 1*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-*b*]pyridines I-S

[00134] Scheme 16 shows a general route for the preparation of compounds I-S from starting materials xlii. Compound xlii can be treated with paraformaldehyde in a suitable solvent, such as butanol, followed by treatment with a disubstituted amine at elevated temperature to provide intermediates xlv. Compounds xlv can undergo treatment with the appropriately substituted boron reagent (Method D) or organotin species (Method E) affords compounds of formula I-S.

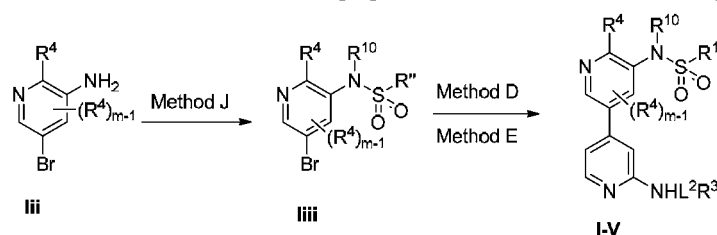
Scheme 17: General method for the preparation of substituted bipyridyls I-T

[00135] Scheme 17 shows a general route for the preparation of compounds of formula I-T starting from 2-substituted 4-bromo-pyridines xlvii. Treatment of compound xlvii with tin chloride provides compound xlviii, which reacts with trimethoxymethane to provide compounds xlix. The coupling of compound xlix with the appropriately substituted boron reagent (Method D) or organotin species (Method E) affords compounds of formula I-T.

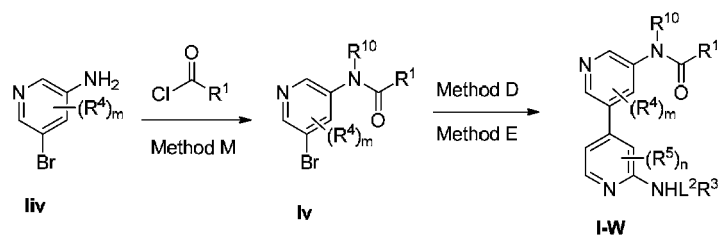
Scheme 18: General method for the preparation of substituted bipyridyls I-U

[00136] Scheme 18 shows a general route for the preparation of compounds of formula I-U using starting materials I, where X' and X'' can be various groups. For example, starting from 2,4-halo-substituted pyridines I (X' and X'' are both independently halo), compounds of formula II can be obtained by acylation when X' = NH₂ (Method G) or Curtius rearrangement when X' = carboxylic acid (Method H). The coupling of compound II with the appropriately substituted boron reagent (Method D) or organotin species (Method E) affords compounds of formula I-U. Compounds of formula II can be obtained by displacement with an appropriate amine when X' = halogen (Method F), acylation when X' = NH₂ (Method G) or Curtius rearrangement when X' = carboxylic acid (Method H). Alternatively, when X' = halogen, Buchwald-Hartwig amination using an appropriate amine with a suitable catalyst system such as Pd₂(dba)₃/xantphos or Pd(dppf)Cl₂, and a suitable base such as Cs₂CO₃ or *t*-BuOK in an appropriate solvent can be employed to obtain compounds of formula II (Method L) (for similar procedures, see Driver, M. S., Hartwig, J. F., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1996**, *118*, 7217-7218 and Yin, J., et.al., *Org. Lett.* **2002**, *4*, 3481). The coupling of compound II with the appropriately substituted boron reagent (Method D) or organotin species (Method E) affords compounds of formula I-U.

Scheme 19: General method for the preparation of substituted sulfonamido bipyridyls I-V

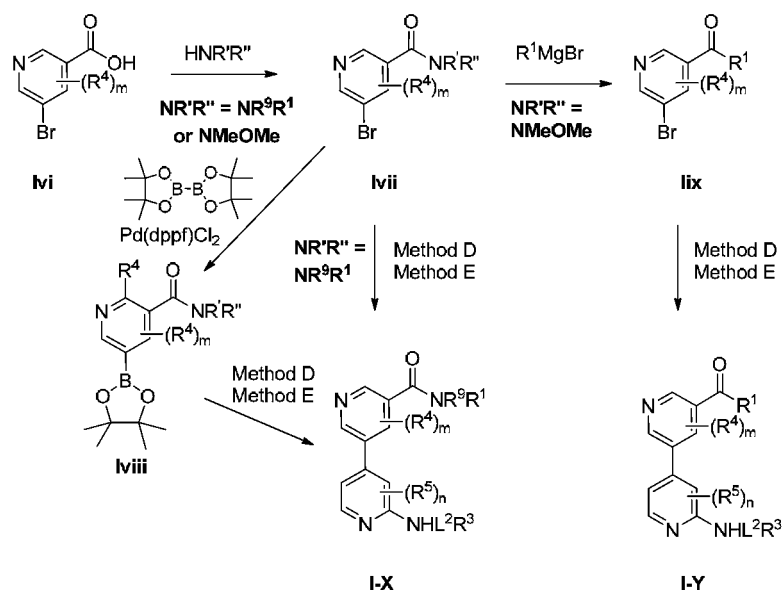


[00137] Scheme 19 shows a general route for the preparation of compounds of formula I-V starting from variously substituted 3-amino-pyridines **iii**. Treatment of **iii** with an appropriately substituted sulfonyl chloride in the presence of a suitable base such as pyridine or LiHMDS provides access to compounds of the formula **liii** where R¹⁰ = H (Method J). These intermediates can be coupled with the appropriately substituted boron reagent (Method D) or organotin species (Method E) to afford compounds of formula I-V. Alternatively, compounds of the formula **liii** where R¹⁰ = H can be further reacted in the presence of a base and an electrophile such as an alkyl halide, acyl halide or sulfonyl chloride to afford di-substituted sulfonamides of the formula **liii** where R¹⁰ is as defined herein. These intermediates can be coupled with the appropriately substituted boron reagent (Method D) or organotin species (Method E) to afford compounds of formula I-V.

Scheme 20: General method for the preparation of substituted amido bipyridyls I-W

[00138] Scheme 20 shows a general route for the preparation of compounds of formula I-W starting from variously substituted 3-amino-pyridines **liv**. Treatment of **liv** with an appropriately substituted acid chloride in the presence of a suitable base such as pyridine provides compounds of the formula **Iv** where R¹⁰ = H (Method M). These intermediates can be coupled with the appropriately substituted boron reagent (Method D) or organotin species (Method E) to afford compounds of formula I-W. Alternatively, compounds of the formula **Iv** where R¹⁰ = H can be further reacted in the presence of a base and an electrophile such as an alkyl halide, acyl halide or sulfonyl chloride to afford di-substituted sulfonamides of the formula **Iv** where R¹⁰ is as defined herein. These intermediates can be coupled with the appropriately substituted boron reagent (Method D) or organotin species (Method E) to afford compounds of formula I-W.

Scheme 21: General method for the preparation of substituted amido or keto bipyridyls I-X and I-Y



[00139] Scheme 21 shows a general route for the preparation of compounds of formula I-X and I-Y starting from variously substituted pyridines Ivi with a carboxylic acid moiety at the 3-position. Treatment of Ivi with an amine and an appropriate coupling reagent such as TBTU in an appropriate solvent such as DCM affords amides of the formula Ivii. These intermediates can be coupled with the appropriately substituted boron reagent (Method D) or organotin species (Method E) to afford compounds of formula I-X. Alternatively, compounds of the formula Ivii where $R^9 = H$ can be further reacted in the presence of a base and an electrophile such as an alkyl halide to afford di-substituted amides of the formula Ivii where R^9 is as defined herein. These intermediates can be coupled with the appropriately substituted boron reagent (Method D) or organotin species (Method E) to afford compounds of formula I-X. Alternatively, halides of formula Ivii can be converted to boronic esters and/or boronic acids Iviii by reaction with bis(pinacolato)diboron in the presence of a catalyst such as $Pd(dppf)Cl_2$ and a base such as KOAc. The intermediates Iviii can be coupled with the appropriately substituted halogen reagent (Method D) to afford compounds of formula I-X. Alternatively, if intermediate Ivii is a Weinreb amide (for an example of Weinreb amide preparation, see: Sun, X. *et. al.* Intl. App. Pub. No. WO 2012/009227 A1), treatment with an appropriately substituted Grignard reagent in a solvent such as THF generates

compounds of the formula **Iix** which can be coupled with the appropriately substituted boron reagent (Method D) or organotin species (Method E) to afford compounds of formula **I-Y**.

[00140] The compounds of the present invention can be prepared by methods known to one of ordinary skill in the art and / or by reference to the schemes shown below and the synthetic examples that follow.

4. Uses, Formulation and Administration

[00141] As discussed above, the present invention provides compounds that can be useful as inhibitors of VPS34, and thus the present compounds can be useful for treating proliferative, inflammatory, cardiovascular, or proliferative disorders (such as tumor and/or cancerous cell growth) mediated by VPS34. In particular, the compounds can be useful in the treatment of cancers in a subject, including, but not limited to, lung and bronchus, including non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), squamous lung cancer, bronchioloalveolar carcinoma (BAC), adenocarcinoma of the lung, and small cell lung cancer (SCLC); prostate, including androgen-dependent and androgen-independent prostate cancer; breast, including metastatic breast cancer; pancreas; colon and rectum; thyroid; liver and intrahepatic bile duct; hepatocellular; gastric; endometrial; melanoma; kidney; and renal pelvis, urinary bladder; uterine corpus; uterine cervix; ovary, including progressive epithelial or primary peritoneal cancer; multiple myeloma; esophagus; acute myelogenous leukemia (AML); chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML), including accelerated CML and CML blast phase (CML-BP); lymphocytic leukemia; myeloid leukemia; acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL); chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL); Hodgkin's disease (HD); non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), including follicular lymphoma and mantle cell lymphoma; B-cell lymphoma, including diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL); T-cell lymphoma; multiple myeloma (MM); amyloidosis; Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia; myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS), including refractory anemia (RA), refractory anemia with ringed siderblasts (RARS), (refractory anemia with excess blasts (RAEB), and RAEB in transformation (RAEB-T); and myeloproliferative syndromes; brain, including glioma/glioblastoma, anaplastic oligodendroglioma, and adult anaplastic astrocytoma; neuroendocrine, including metastatic neuroendocrine tumors; head and neck, including, e.g., squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck, and nasopharyngeal cancer; oral cavity; and pharynx; small intestine; bone; soft tissue sarcoma; and villous colon adenoma.

[00142] In some embodiments, compounds of the invention can be suitable for the treatment of breast cancer, bladder cancer, colon cancer, glioma, glioblastoma, lung cancer, hepatocellular cancer, gastric cancer, melanoma, squamous cell carcinoma, head and neck cancer, thyroid cancer, endometrial cancer, renal cancer, cervical cancer, pancreatic cancer, esophageal cancer, prostate cancer, brain cancer, or ovarian cancer.

[00143] In other embodiments, compounds of the invention can be suitable for the treatment of inflammatory and cardiovascular disorders including, but not limited to, allergies/anaphylaxis, acute and chronic inflammation, rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmunity disorders, thrombosis, hypertension, cardiac hypertrophy, and heart failure.

[00144] Accordingly, in another aspect of the present invention, pharmaceutical compositions are provided, wherein these compositions comprise any of the compounds as described herein, and optionally comprise a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, adjuvant or vehicle. In certain embodiments, these compositions optionally further comprise one or more additional therapeutic agents.

[00145] It will also be appreciated that certain of the compounds of present invention can exist in free form for treatment, or where appropriate, as a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof. According to the present invention, a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative includes, but is not limited to, pharmaceutically acceptable prodrugs, salts, esters, salts of such esters, or any other adduct or derivative which upon administration to a patient in need is capable of providing, directly or indirectly, a compound as otherwise described herein, or a metabolite or residue thereof. For clarity, the present invention can also include the corresponding N-oxide of the compounds of formula I.

[00146] As used herein, the term "pharmaceutically acceptable salt" refers to those salts which are, within the scope of sound medical judgment, suitable for use in contact with the tissues of humans and lower animals without undue toxicity, irritation, allergic response and the like, and are commensurate with a reasonable benefit/risk ratio. A "pharmaceutically acceptable salt" means any non-toxic salt or salt of an ester of a compound of this invention that, upon administration to a recipient, is capable of providing, either directly or indirectly, a compound of this invention or an inhibitorily active metabolite or residue thereof. As used herein, the term "inhibitorily active metabolite or residue thereof" means that a metabolite or residue thereof is also an inhibitor of VPS34.

[00147] Pharmaceutically acceptable salts are well known in the art. For example, S. M. Berge et al., describe pharmaceutically acceptable salts in detail in J. Pharmaceutical Sciences, 1977, 66, 1-19, incorporated herein by reference. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of this invention include those derived from suitable inorganic and organic acids and bases. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable, nontoxic acid addition salts are salts of an amino group formed with inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, phosphoric acid, sulfuric acid and perchloric acid or with organic acids such as acetic acid, oxalic acid, maleic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, succinic acid or malonic acid or by using other methods used in the art such as ion exchange. Other pharmaceutically acceptable salts include adipate, alginate, ascorbate, aspartate, benzenesulfonate, benzoate, bisulfate, borate, butyrate, camphorate, camphorsulfonate, citrate, cyclopentanepropionate, digluconate, dodecylsulfate, ethanesulfonate, formate, fumarate, glucoheptonate, glycerophosphate, gluconate, hemisulfate,

heptanoate, hexanoate, hydroiodide, 2-hydroxy-ethanesulfonate, lactobionate, lactate, laurate, lauryl sulfate, malate, maleate, malonate, methanesulfonate, 2-naphthalenesulfonate, nicotinate, nitrate, oleate, oxalate, palmitate, pamoate, pectinate, persulfate, 3-phenylpropionate, phosphate, picrate, pivalate, propionate, stearate, succinate, sulfate, tartrate, thiocyanate, p-toluenesulfonate, undecanoate, valerate salts, and the like. Salts derived from appropriate bases include alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, ammonium and $N^+(C_{1-4}alkyl)_4$ salts. This invention also envisions the quaternization of any basic nitrogen-containing groups of the compounds disclosed herein. Water or oil-soluble or dispersable products may be obtained by such quaternization. Representative alkali or alkaline earth metal salts include sodium, lithium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, and the like. Further pharmaceutically acceptable salts include, when appropriate, nontoxic ammonium, quaternary ammonium, and amine cations formed using counterions such as halide, hydroxide, carboxylate, sulfate, phosphate, nitrate, loweralkyl sulfonate and aryl sulfonate.

[00148] As described above, the pharmaceutically acceptable compositions of the present invention additionally comprise a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, adjuvant, or vehicle, which, as used herein, includes any and all solvents, diluents, or other liquid vehicle, dispersion or suspension aids, surface active agents, isotonic agents, thickening or emulsifying agents, preservatives, solid binders, lubricants and the like, as suited to the particular dosage form desired. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, Sixteenth Edition, E. W. Martin (Mack Publishing Co., Easton, Pa., 1980) discloses various carriers used in formulating pharmaceutically acceptable compositions and known techniques for the preparation thereof. Except insofar as any conventional carrier medium is incompatible with the compounds of the invention, such as by producing any undesirable biological effect or otherwise interacting in a deleterious manner with any other component(s) of the pharmaceutically acceptable composition, its use is contemplated to be within the scope of this invention. Some examples of materials which can serve as pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include, but are not limited to, ion exchangers, alumina, aluminum stearate, lecithin, serum proteins, such as human serum albumin, buffer substances such as phosphates, glycine, sorbic acid, or potassium sorbate, partial glyceride mixtures of saturated vegetable fatty acids, water, salts or electrolytes, such as protamine sulfate, disodium hydrogen phosphate, potassium hydrogen phosphate, sodium chloride, zinc salts, colloidal silica, magnesium trisilicate, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, polyacrylates, waxes, polyethylene-polyoxypropylene-block polymers, wool fat, sugars such as lactose, glucose and sucrose; starches such as corn starch and potato starch; cellulose and its derivatives such as sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose and cellulose acetate; powdered tragacanth; malt; gelatin; talc; excipients such as cocoa butter and suppository waxes; oils such as peanut oil, cottonseed oil; safflower oil; sesame oil; olive oil; corn oil and soybean oil; glycols; such as propylene glycol or polyethylene glycol; esters such as ethyl oleate and ethyl laurate; agar; buffering agents such as

magnesium hydroxide and aluminum hydroxide; alginic acid; pyrogen-free water; isotonic saline; Ringer's solution; ethyl alcohol, and phosphate buffer solutions, as well as other non-toxic compatible lubricants such as sodium lauryl sulfate and magnesium stearate, as well as coloring agents, releasing agents, coating agents, sweetening, flavoring and perfuming agents, preservatives and antioxidants can also be present in the composition, according to the judgment of the formulator.

[00149] In yet another aspect, a method for treating a proliferative, inflammatory, or cardiovascular disorder is provided comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of formula I, or a pharmaceutical composition containing the same to a subject in need thereof. In certain embodiments of the present invention an "effective amount" of the compound of formula I or pharmaceutical composition containing the same is that amount effective for treating a proliferative, inflammatory, or cardiovascular disorder, or is that amount effective for treating cancer. In other embodiments, an "effective amount" of a compound of formula I is an amount which inhibits enzymatic activity of VPS34 and thereby blocks the resulting signaling cascades that lead to the abnormal activity of members of such cascades (e.g., growth factors, receptor tyrosine kinases, protein serine/threonine kinases, G protein coupled receptors, transmembrane receptors and phospholipid kinases and phosphatases). Still in other embodiments, an "effective amount" of a compound of formula I is an amount which inhibits enzymatic activity of VPS34 and thereby leads to abnormal activity of degradation pathways mediated by the proteasome or lysosome.

[00150] The compounds and compositions, according to the method of the present invention, may be administered using any amount and any route of administration effective for treating the disease. The exact amount required will vary from subject to subject, depending on the species, age, and general condition of the subject, the severity of the disorder, the particular agent, its mode of administration, and the like. The compounds of the invention are preferably formulated in dosage unit form for ease of administration and uniformity of dosage. The expression "dosage unit form" as used herein refers to a physically discrete unit of agent appropriate for the patient to be treated. It will be understood, however, that the total daily usage of the compounds and compositions of the present invention will be decided by the attending physician within the scope of sound medical judgment. The specific effective dose level for any particular patient or organism will depend upon a variety of factors including the disease being treated and the severity of the disease; the activity of the specific compound employed; the specific composition employed; the age, body weight, general health, sex and diet of the patient; the time of administration, route of administration, and rate of excretion of the specific compound employed; the duration of the treatment; drugs used in combination or coincidental with the specific compound employed, and like factors well known in the medical arts. The term "patient", as used herein, means an animal, preferably a mammal, and most preferably a human.

[00151] The pharmaceutically acceptable compositions of this invention can be administered to humans and other animals orally, rectally, parenterally, intracisternally, intravaginally, intraperitoneally, topically (as by powders, ointments, or drops), buccally, as an oral or nasal spray, or the like, depending on the severity of the infection being treated. In certain embodiments, the compounds of the invention may be administered orally or parenterally at dosage levels of about 0.01 mg/kg to about 200 mg/kg (e.g., from about 0.1 mg/kg to about 50 mg/kg or from about 1 mg/kg to about 25 mg/kg), of subject body weight per day, one or more times a day, to obtain the desired therapeutic effect.

[00152] Liquid dosage forms for oral administration include, but are not limited to, pharmaceutically acceptable emulsions, microemulsions, solutions, suspensions, syrups and elixirs. In addition to the active compounds, the liquid dosage forms may contain inert diluents commonly used in the art such as, for example, water or other solvents, solubilizing agents and emulsifiers such as ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, ethyl carbonate, ethyl acetate, benzyl alcohol, benzyl benzoate, propylene glycol, 1,3-butylene glycol, dimethylformamide, oils (in particular, cottonseed, groundnut, corn, germ, olive, castor, and sesame oils), glycerol, tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, polyethylene glycols and fatty acid esters of sorbitan, and mixtures thereof. Besides inert diluents, the oral compositions can also include adjuvants such as wetting agents, emulsifying and suspending agents, sweetening, flavoring, and perfuming agents.

[00153] Injectable preparations, for example, sterile injectable aqueous or oleaginous suspensions may be formulated according to the known art using suitable dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents. The sterile injectable preparation may also be a sterile injectable solution, suspension or emulsion in a nontoxic parenterally acceptable diluent or solvent, for example, as a solution in 1,3-butanediol. Among the acceptable vehicles and solvents that may be employed are water, Ringer's solution, U.S.P. and isotonic sodium chloride solution. In addition, sterile, fixed oils are conventionally employed as a solvent or suspending medium. For this purpose any bland fixed oil can be employed including synthetic mono- or diglycerides. In addition, fatty acids such as oleic acid are used in the preparation of injectables.

[00154] The injectable formulations can be sterilized, for example, by filtration through a bacterial-retaining filter, or by incorporating sterilizing agents in the form of sterile solid compositions which can be dissolved or dispersed in sterile water or other sterile injectable medium prior to use.

[00155] In order to prolong the effect of a compound of the present invention, it is often desirable to slow the absorption of the compound from subcutaneous or intramuscular injection. This may be accomplished by the use of a liquid suspension of crystalline or amorphous material with poor water solubility. The rate of absorption of the compound then depends upon its rate of dissolution that, in turn, may depend upon crystal size and crystalline form. Alternatively, delayed absorption of a parenterally administered compound form is accomplished by dissolving or suspending the compound in an oil vehicle. Injectable depot forms are made by forming microencapsule matrices of the compound in

biodegradable polymers such as polylactide-polyglycolide. Depending upon the ratio of compound to polymer and the nature of the particular polymer employed, the rate of compound release can be controlled. Examples of other biodegradable polymers include poly(orthoesters) and poly(anhydrides). Depot injectable formulations are also prepared by entrapping the compound in liposomes or microemulsions that are compatible with body tissues.

[00156] Compositions for rectal or vaginal administration are preferably suppositories which can be prepared by mixing the compounds of this invention with suitable non-irritating excipients or carriers such as cocoa butter, polyethylene glycol or a suppository wax which are solid at ambient temperature but liquid at body temperature and therefore melt in the rectum or vaginal cavity and release the active compound.

[00157] Solid dosage forms for oral administration include capsules, tablets, pills, powders, and granules. In such solid dosage forms, the active compound is mixed with at least one inert, pharmaceutically acceptable excipient or carrier such as sodium citrate or dicalcium phosphate and/or a) fillers or extenders such as starches, lactose, sucrose, glucose, mannitol, and silicic acid, b) binders such as, for example, carboxymethylcellulose, alginates, gelatin, polyvinylpyrrolidone, sucrose, and acacia, c) humectants such as glycerol, d) disintegrating agents such as agar-agar, calcium carbonate, potato or tapioca starch, alginic acid, certain silicates, and sodium carbonate, e) solution retarding agents such as paraffin, f) absorption accelerators such as quaternary ammonium compounds, g) wetting agents such as, for example, cetyl alcohol and glycerol monostearate, h) absorbents such as kaolin and bentonite clay, and i) lubricants such as talc, calcium stearate, magnesium stearate, solid polyethylene glycols, sodium lauryl sulfate, and mixtures thereof. In the case of capsules, tablets and pills, the dosage form may also comprise buffering agents.

[00158] Solid compositions of a similar type may also be employed as fillers in soft and hard-filled gelatin capsules using such excipients as lactose or milk sugar as well as high molecular weight polyethylene glycols and the like. The solid dosage forms of tablets, dragees, capsules, pills, and granules can be prepared with coatings and shells such as enteric coatings and other coatings well known in the pharmaceutical formulating art. They may optionally contain opacifying agents and can also be of a composition that they release the active ingredient(s) only, or preferentially, in a certain part of the intestinal tract, optionally, in a delayed manner. Examples of embedding compositions that can be used include polymeric substances and waxes. Solid compositions of a similar type may also be employed as fillers in soft and hard-filled gelatin capsules using such excipients as lactose or milk sugar as well as high molecular weight polyethylene glycols and the like.

[00159] Compounds of this invention can also be in micro-encapsulated form with one or more excipients as noted above. The solid dosage forms of tablets, dragees, capsules, pills, and granules can be

prepared with coatings and shells such as enteric coatings, release controlling coatings and other coatings well known in the pharmaceutical formulating art. In such solid dosage forms the active compound may be admixed with at least one inert diluent such as sucrose, lactose or starch. Such dosage forms may also comprise, as is normal practice, additional substances other than inert diluents, e.g., tableting lubricants and other tableting aids such as magnesium stearate and microcrystalline cellulose. In the case of capsules, tablets and pills, the dosage forms may also comprise buffering agents. They may optionally contain opacifying agents and can also be of a composition that they release the active ingredient(s) only, or preferentially, in a certain part of the intestinal tract, optionally, in a delayed manner. Examples of embedding compositions that can be used include polymeric substances and waxes.

[00160] Dosage forms for topical or transdermal administration of a compound of this invention include ointments, pastes, creams, lotions, gels, powders, solutions, sprays, inhalants or patches. The active component is admixed under sterile conditions with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and any needed preservatives or buffers as may be required. Ophthalmic formulation, ear drops, and eye drops are also contemplated as being within the scope of this invention. Additionally, the present invention contemplates the use of transdermal patches, which have the added advantage of providing controlled delivery of a compound to the body. Such dosage forms can be made by dissolving or dispersing the compound in the proper medium. Absorption enhancers can also be used to increase the flux of the compound across the skin. The rate can be controlled by either providing a rate controlling membrane or by dispersing the compound in a polymer matrix or gel.

[00161] While one or more of the compounds of this invention may be used in an application of monotherapy to treat a disorder, disease or symptom, they also may be used in combination therapy, in which the use of an inventive compound or composition (therapeutic agent) is combined with the use of one or more other therapeutic agents for treating the same and/or other types of disorders, symptoms and diseases. Combination therapy includes administration of the therapeutic agents concurrently or sequentially. Alternatively, the therapeutic agents can be combined into one composition which is administered to the patient.

[00162] In one embodiment, the compounds of this invention are used in combination with other therapeutic agents. In some embodiments, the additional therapeutic agent is selected from other inhibitors of VPS34. In other embodiments, a compound of the invention is administered in conjunction with a therapeutic agent selected from the group consisting of cytotoxic agents, radiotherapy, and immunotherapy. It is understood that other combinations may be undertaken while remaining within the scope of the invention. For example, any compound of this invention or pharmaceutically acceptable salt described herein can be administered in conjunction with a second therapeutic agent (e.g., an autophagy inducer, an EGFR inhibitor, a tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI), a receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor (RTKI),

or a PI3K pathway inhibitor such as an mTOR inhibitor). The combination therapy can be assayed using the tumor xenograft model described below.

[00163] In some embodiments, the therapeutic agent is gefitinib (IressaTM), erlotinib (Tarceva[®]), cetuximab (Erbix[®]), afatinib (GilotrifTM), lapatinib (Tykerb[®]), panitumumab (Vectibix[®]), vandetanib (Caprelsa[®]), CO-1686 (N-(3-((2-((4-(4-acetylpiperazin-1-yl)-2-methoxyphenyl)amino)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)amino)phenyl)acrylamide; Clovis Oncology), AZD9291 (AstraZeneca), axitinib (Inlyta[®]), dasatinib (Sprycel[®]), imatinib (Gleevec[®]), nilotinib (Tasigna[®]), pazopanib (Votrient[®]), sorafenib (Nexavar[®]), or sunitinib (Sutent[®]). In some embodiments, the additional therapeutic agent for use in combination therapy is erlotinib, afatinib, lapatinib, or CO-1686. In other embodiments, the additional therapeutic agent is selected from gefitinib, vandetanib, and panitumumab. In still other embodiments, the additional therapeutic agent is cetuximab.

[00164] Combination therapy can be administered with any of the compounds of the invention described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In some embodiments, the compound is selected from the compounds of Table 1, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. In other embodiments, the compound is I-30, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In other embodiments, the compound is I-32, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In other embodiments, the compound is I-41, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In other embodiments, the compound is I-94, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In other embodiments, the compound is I-153, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In other embodiments, the compound is I-214, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In other embodiments, the compound is I-299, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In other embodiments, the compound is I-308, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

[00165] The additional agents may be administered separately from a provided combination therapy, as part of a multiple dosage regimen. Alternatively, those agents may be part of a single dosage form, mixed together with a compound of this invention in a single composition. If administered as part of a combination therapy, the two therapeutic agents may be submitted simultaneously, sequentially or intermittently.

[00166] Combination therapy can be used for any of the therapeutic indications described herein. In some embodiments, the combination therapy is for the treatment of a proliferative disorder (e.g., cancer) in a patient. In some embodiments, the proliferative disorder is breast cancer, bladder cancer, colon cancer, glioma, glioblastoma, lung cancer, hepatocellular cancer, gastric cancer, melanoma, squamous cell carcinoma, head and neck cancer, thyroid cancer, endometrial cancer, renal cancer, cervical cancer, pancreatic cancer, esophageal cancer, prostate cancer, brain cancer, or ovarian cancer. In some embodiments, the proliferative disorder is breast cancer, pancreatic cancer, head and neck cancer, non-

small-cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC), colon cancer, renal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, or thyroid cancer. In other embodiments, the proliferative disorder is breast cancer, pancreatic cancer, head and neck cancer, non-small-cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC), or colon cancer.

[00167] As used herein, the term “combination,” “combined,” and related terms refers to the simultaneous or sequential administration of therapeutic agents in accordance with this invention. For example, a combination of the present invention may be administered with another therapeutic agent simultaneously or sequentially in separate unit dosage forms or together in a single unit dosage form.

[00168] Another aspect of the invention relates to inhibiting VPS34 activity in a biological sample or a patient, which method comprises administering to the patient, or contacting said biological sample with a compound as described herein, or a composition comprising said compound. The term “biological sample”, as used herein, generally includes in vivo, in vitro, and ex vivo materials, and also includes, without limitation, cell cultures or extracts thereof; biopsied material obtained from a mammal or extracts thereof; and blood, saliva, urine, feces, semen, tears, or other body fluids or extracts thereof.

[00169] Still another aspect of this invention is to provide a kit comprising separate containers in a single package, wherein the inventive pharmaceutical compounds, compositions and/or salts thereof are used in combination with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers to treat disorders, symptoms and diseases where VPS34 kinase plays a role.

EXEMPLIFICATION

[00170] As depicted in the Examples below, in certain exemplary embodiments, compounds are prepared according to the following general procedures. It will be appreciated that, although the general methods depict the synthesis of certain compounds of the present invention, the following general methods, and other methods known to one of ordinary skill in the art, can be applied to all compounds and subclasses and species of each of these compounds, as described herein.

Definitions

AA	LCMS method using ammonium acetate
Ac	acetyl
ACN	acetonitrile
AcOH	acetic acid
amphos	bis(di- <i>tert</i> -butyl(4-dimethylaminophenyl)phosphine)
BOC	<i>tert</i> -butoxycarbonyl
Bu	butyl
<i>t</i> -Bu	<i>tert</i> -butyl

C	Celsius
CDI	carbonyldiimidazole
dba	dibenzylideneacetone
DCE	dichloroethane
DCM	dichloromethane
DIAD	diisopropyl azodicarboxylate
DIEA	<i>N,N</i> -diisopropylethylamine
DMAP	4-dimethylaminopyridine
DME	1,2-dimethoxyethane
DMF	<i>N,N</i> -dimethylformamide
DMF-DMA	<i>N,N</i> -dimethylformamide dimethyl acetal
dppf	1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene
DMSO	dimethylsulfoxide
EDC	<i>N</i> -(3-dimethylaminopropyl)- <i>N</i> -ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride
Et	ethyl
EtOAc	ethyl acetate
EtOH	ethanol
FA	LCMS method using formic acid
h	hours
HATU	1-[Bis(dimethylamino)methylene]-1H-1,2,3-triazolo[4,5-b]pyridinium 3-oxide hexafluorophosphate
HMDS	hexamethyldisilazane
HMPT	hexamethylphosphorous triamide
HPLC	high pressure liquid chromatography
IC ₅₀	inhibitory concentration 50%
LCMS	liquid chromatography mass spectrometry
<i>m/z</i>	mass to charge
mCPBA	<i>m</i> -chloroperbenzoic acid
MHz	mega hertz
Me	methyl
MeOH	methanol
min	minutes
mpk	mg per kg
MS	mass spectrum

MTBE	methyl <i>tert</i> -butyl ether
NaOAc	sodium acetate
NBS	<i>N</i> -bromosuccinimide
NMP	<i>N</i> -methylpyrrolidinone
NMR	nuclear magnetic resonance
po	per os (by mouth or orally)
Pr	propyl
<i>i</i> -Pr	isopropyl
psi	pounds per square inch
qd	quaque die (every day)
rac	racemic
rt	room temperature
SiliaCat DPP-Pd	diphenylphosphine palladium (II) heterogeneous silica-based catalyst
STAB	sodium triacetoxyborohydride
T3P	1-propanephosphonic acid cyclic anhydride
Tf	trifluoromethanesulfonyl
TEA	triethylamine
TFA	trifluoroacetic acid
THF	tetrahydrofuran
TBTU	<i>O</i> -(benzotriazol-1-yl)- <i>N,N,N',N'</i> -tetramethyluronium tetrafluoroborate
UPLC	ultra performance liquid chromatography
Xantphos	4,5-bis(diphenylphosphino)-9,9-dimethylxanthene
Xphos	2-dicyclohexylphosphino-2',4',6'-triisopropylbiphenyl
XPhosG3	(2-dicyclohexylphosphino-2',4',6'-triisopropyl-1,1'-biphenyl)[2-(2'-amino-1,1'-biphenyl)]palladium(II) methanesulfonate

Analytical Methods

NMR conditions:

[00171] ¹H NMR spectra are run on a 400 MHz Bruker or Varian spectrometer unless otherwise stated.

LCMS conditions:

[00172] LCMS spectra were recorded on a Hewlett-Packard HP1100 or Agilent 1100 Series LC system connected to a Micromass mass spectrometer using reverse phase C18 columns. Various

gradients and run times were selected in order to best characterize the compounds. Mobile phases were based on ACN/water gradients and contained either 0.1% formic acid (methods indicated as FA) or 10 mM ammonium acetate (methods indicated as AA). One example of a solvent gradient that was used was 100% mobile phase A (mobile phase A = 99% water + 1% ACN + 0.1% formic acid) to 100% mobile phase B (mobile phase B = 95% ACN + 5% water + 0.1% formic acid) at a flow rate of 1 mL/min for a 16.5 min run.

[00173] In some cases, LCMS spectra were recorded on an Agilent 1290 Infinity UPLC system connected to an Agilent 6130 mass spectrometer, a Waters Acquity UPLC system connected to a Waters Acquity SQ mass spectrometer, or an Agilent 1100 Series HPLC system connected to a Waters Micromass ZQ mass spectrometer using reverse phase C18 columns. Various gradients and run times were selected in order to best characterize the compounds. Mobile phases were based on ACN/water gradients and contained either 0.1% formic acid (methods indicated as FA) or 10 mM ammonium acetate (methods indicated as AA). One example of a solvent gradient that was used was 95% mobile phase A (mobile phase A = 99% water + 1% ACN + 0.1% formic acid) to 100% mobile phase B (mobile phase B = 95% ACN + 5% water + 0.1% formic acid) at a flow rate of 0.5 mL/min for a 5 min run.

Preparative HPLC:

[00174] Preparative HPLC are conducted using 18x150 mm Sunfire C-18 columns eluting with water-MeCN gradients using a Gilson instrument operated by 322 pumps with the UV/visible 155 detector triggered fraction collection set to between 200 nm and 400 nm. Mass gated fraction collection is conducted on an Agilent 1100 LC/MSD instrument.

[00175] One of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that modifications of the gradient, column length, and flow rate are possible and that some conditions may be suitable for compound characterization than others, depending on the chemical species being analyzed.

Preparative SFC:

[00176] Preparative SFC is conducted using 10, 20 or 30mm x 250mm ChiralPak columns (typically IA, IB, IC, ID, IE and IF) eluting with appropriate percentages of supercritical carbon dioxide and alcohol containing 0.3% diethyl amine or 0.3% triethylamine or 0.3% formic acid or without any acid or base additives. Isocratic conditions with flow rates in the range of 10-100 mL/min and a column temperature of 40 °C are typical. A Jasco SFC prep purification system with UV/visible triggered fraction collection set to between 200 nm and 400 nm and back pressure regulation set to 10 MPa.

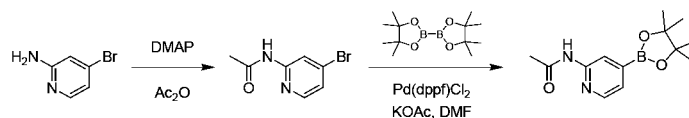
[00177] One of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that modifications of the gradient, column length, and flow rate are possible and that some conditions may be suitable for compound characterization than others, depending on the chemical species being analyzed.

X-ray Powder Diffraction (XRPD) conditions:

[00178] XRPD is performed using a Bruker AXS D8 Advance X-ray Diffractometer using CuK α radiation (40 kV, 40 mA), θ - 2 θ goniometer, and divergence of V4 and receiving slits, a Ge monochromator and a Lynxeye detector. Samples are run under ambient conditions as flat plate specimens using powder. The sample is gently packed into a cavity cut into polished, zero-background (510) silicon wafer. The sample is rotated in its own plane during analysis. The data are collected on an angular range of 2 to 42 $^{\circ}2\theta$, with a step size of 0.05 $^{\circ}2\theta$ and a collection time of 0.5 s/step. Data collection is performed using Diffrac Plus XRD Commander v2.6.1 software. Data analysis and presentation is performed using Diffrac Plus EVA v13.0.0.2 or v15.0.0.0 software.

Example 1: Synthesis of intermediate boronic acids and stannanes

N-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide



Step 1: *N*-(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)acetamide

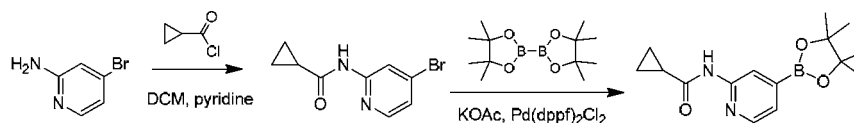
[00179] To a solution of 4-bromopyridin-2-amine (12.0 g, 69.4 mmol) in acetic anhydride (240 mL) was added DMAP (0.0847 g, 0.694 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 140 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 3 h and then allowed to cool to rt. Ice water was added and the pH of the mixture was adjusted to 8.5 by the addition of concentrated NH_4OH . The solid which precipitated was filtered, washed with cold water and hexanes, and dried to give *N*-(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)acetamide (13.3 g, 89%) as a white solid.

Step 2: *N*-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide

[00180] To a mixture of *N*-(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)acetamide (17.2 g, 80 mmol), 4,4,4',4',5,5',5'-octamethyl-2,2'-bi-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (26.4 g, 104 mmol), $\text{Pd}(\text{dppf})\text{Cl}_2$ (11.7 g, 16 mmol) and KOAc (23.6 g, 240 mmol) under an atmosphere of nitrogen was added anhydrous DMF (1500 mL). The mixture was allowed to stir at 80 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 3.5 h. The solvent was removed and the residue was diluted with EtOAc (1000 mL). Activated carbon (100 g) was added. The slurry was heated at reflux for 5 min and then filtered. The organic solution was concentrated and the residue was recrystallized from EtOAc to give *N*-

[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide (6.1 g, 29%) as a white solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ 1.29 (s, 12H), 2.09 (s, 3H), 7.24 (dd, $J = 6.0, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.30-8.33 (m, 2H), 10.47 (br s, 1H).

***N*-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]cyclopropanecarboxamide**

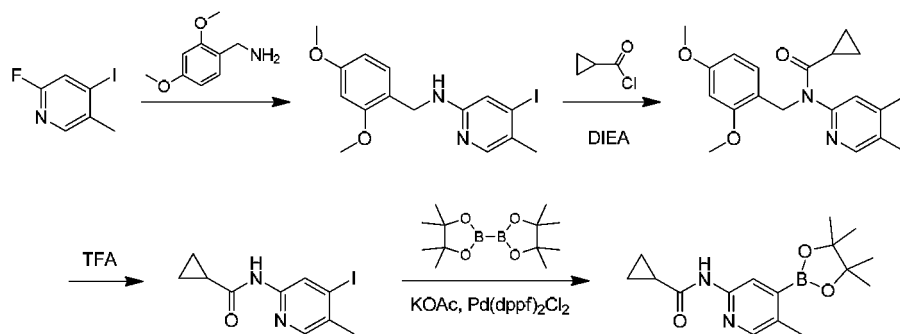


Step 1: *N*-(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide

[00181] To a stirring solution of 4-bromopyridin-2-amine (200 g, 1160 mmol) in DCM (2000 mL) and pyridine (183 g, 2310 mmol) was added cyclopropanecarbonyl chloride (157 mL, 1500 mmol) dropwise at 0 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C for 12 h then the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to rt. The reaction mixture was washed with 1N HCl solution (3 X 500 mL) and brine (500 mL). The organic solution was dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated to give *N*-(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide (224 g, 80% yield) as a white solid. LCMS (FA): $m/z = 241.0$ (M+H).

Step 2: *N*-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]cyclopropanecarboxamide

[00182] A mixture of *N*-(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide (100 g, 415 mmol), 4,4,4',5,5,5'-octamethyl-2,2'-bi-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (105 g, 415 mmol), potassium acetate (81.4 g, 830 mmol), and $\text{Pd}(\text{dppf})\text{Cl}_2$ (30.4 g, 42 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (1000 mL) was allowed to stir at 100 °C under an atmosphere of nitrogen for 12 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to rt and was filtered through celite. The filtrate was concentrated and the residue was dissolved in EtOAc (1500 mL). Activated charcoal (400 g) was added and the mixture was allowed to stir at reflux for 2 h then allowed to cool to rt. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated under vacuum. The residue was recrystallized from EtOAc: petroleum ether (1:1, 800 mL) to give *N*-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]cyclopropanecarboxamide (111 g, 47% yield) as a white solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 10.79 (s, 1H), 8.36 (s, 1H), 8.34 (d, $J = 4.35$ Hz, 1H), 7.25 (br d, $J = 4.02$ Hz, 1H), 2.01 (m, 1H), 1.31 (s, 12H), 0.83 (br s, 4H).

N-[5-methyl-4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]cyclopropanecarboxamide**Step 1: *N*-(2,4-dimethoxybenzyl)-4-iodo-5-methylpyridin-2-amine**

[00183] A solution of 2-fluoro-4-iodo-5-methylpyridine (85 g, 340 mmol) in 1-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)methanamine (270 mL, 1.68 mol) was allowed to stir at 110 °C overnight. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to rt and diluted with EtOAc. A precipitate formed and was filtered and then washed with EtOAc. The solid was purified further by column chromatography to give *N*-(2,4-dimethoxybenzyl)-4-iodo-5-methylpyridin-2-amine (138 g, 50%).

Step 2: *N*-(2,4-dimethoxybenzyl)-*N*-(4-iodo-5-methylpyridin-2-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide

[00184] To a solution of DIEA (76 mL, 440 mmol) in THF (1700 mL) was added *N*-(2,4-dimethoxybenzyl)-4-iodo-5-methylpyridin-2-amine (85 g, 220 mmol) and cyclopropanecarbonyl chloride (27.9 mL, 310 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 70 °C for 12 h and then concentrated. The residue was diluted with aqueous saturated ammonium chloride and extracted with DCM. The organic solutions were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to give *N*-(2,4-dimethoxybenzyl)-*N*-(4-iodo-5-methylpyridin-2-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide (130 g, 80%) which was used in the next step without purification.

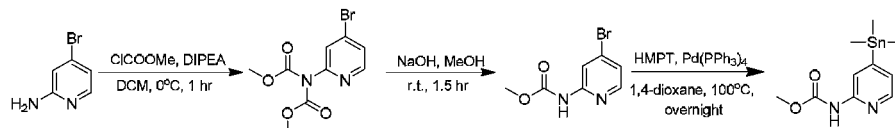
Step 3: *N*-(4-iodo-5-methylpyridin-2-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide

[00185] A solution of *N*-(2,4-dimethoxybenzyl)-*N*-(4-iodo-5-methylpyridin-2-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide (65 g, 144 mmol) and TFA (833 mL, 4.13 mol) in DCM (850 mL) was allowed to stir at rt overnight. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the residue was redissolved in DCM. Aqueous sodium bicarbonate was added and the solution was extracted with DCM. The organic solutions were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give *N*-(4-iodo-5-methylpyridin-2-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide (60 g, 70%).

Step 4: *N*-[5-methyl-4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]cyclopropanecarboxamide

[00186] A mixture of *N*-(4-iodo-5-methylpyridin-2-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide (20 g, 66 mmol), 4,4,4',4'',5,5,5',5''-octamethyl-2,2'-bi-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (33.6 g, 132 mmol) and potassium acetate (19.4 g, 198 mmol) in DMSO (200 mL) was degassed with nitrogen for 20 min. Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (5.4 g, 7 mmol) was added and the mixture was again degassed with nitrogen for 20 min. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 60 °C overnight and was then allowed to cool to rt and filtered. The filtrate was diluted with EtOAc and the solution was washed with water and brine. Activated charcoal was added to the organic solution and the mixture was heated at reflux for 3 h. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was taken up in *tert*-butyl dimethylether and the resulting solid was filtered. The filtrate was concentrated and the resulting solid was washed with petroleum ether to give pure *N*-[5-methyl-4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]cyclopropanecarboxamide (7.4 g, 37%).

methyl [4-(trimethylstannyl)pyridin-2-yl]carbamate



Step 1: dimethyl (4-bromopyridin-2-yl)imidodicarbonate

[00187] To a solution of 2-amino-4-bromopyridine (14.0 g, 81.0 mmol) in DCM (800 mL) was added DIEA (35.0 mL, 202 mmol) and methyl chloroformate (15.0 g, 162 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h. Saturated aqueous NH₄Cl was added and the aqueous layer was extracted with DCM. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, and concentrated by rotary evaporation to give a brown solid which was taken on without further purification.

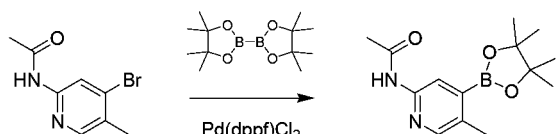
Step 2: methyl (4-bromopyridin-2-yl)carbamate

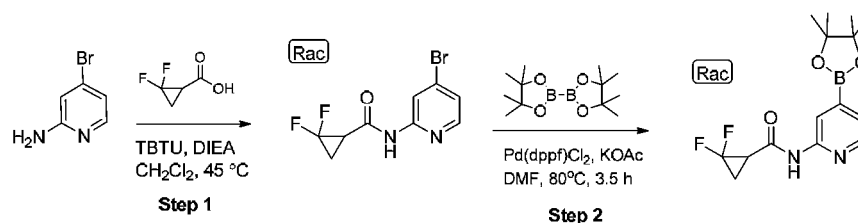
[00188] To a solution of (4-bromopyridin-2-yl)imidodicarbonate (8.0 g, 27.7 mmol) in MeOH (150 mL) was added NaOH (2.21 g, 55.4 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 15 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated and then EtOAc and water were added. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated by rotary evaporation to give methyl (4-bromopyridin-2-yl)carbamate (5.15 g, 81%) which was used without purification.

Step 3: methyl [4-(trimethylstannyl)pyridin-2-yl]carbamate

[00189] Under an atmosphere of nitrogen, a solution of methyl (4-bromopyridin-2-yl)carbamate (22 g, 95.2 mmol), HMPT (37.5 g, 115 mmol), Pd(PPh₃)₄ (3.3 g, 2.86 mmol) and NH₄Cl (225 mg, 4.77 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (500 mL) was heated at 100 °C for 10 h. The mixture was filtered and concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to give methyl [4-(trimethylstannyl)pyridin-2-yl]carbamate (13.5 g, 40%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 0.34 (s, 9 H) 3.09 (s, 3H), 7.10 (d, *J* = 4.6 Hz, 2 H), 7.66 (br s, 1 H), 8.116 (s, 1 H), 8.16 (d, *J* = 4.6 Hz, 2 H).

N-[5-methyl-4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide

[00190]  A mixture of *N*-(4-bromo-5-methylpyridin-2-yl)acetamide (30 g, 131 mmol), 4,4,4',4',5,5,5',5'-octamethyl-2,2'-bi-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (40 g, 157 mmol), potassium acetate (45.2 g, 459 mmol) and Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (10.6 g, 13 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (900 mL) was allowed to stir under an atmosphere of nitrogen at 90 °C for 18 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc and filtered while hot. The filtrate was concentrated to give *N*-[5-methyl-4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide (18.3 g, 51%).

(rac)-2,2-difluoro-N-(4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide**Step 1: (rac)-N-(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)-2,2-difluorocyclopropanecarboxamide**

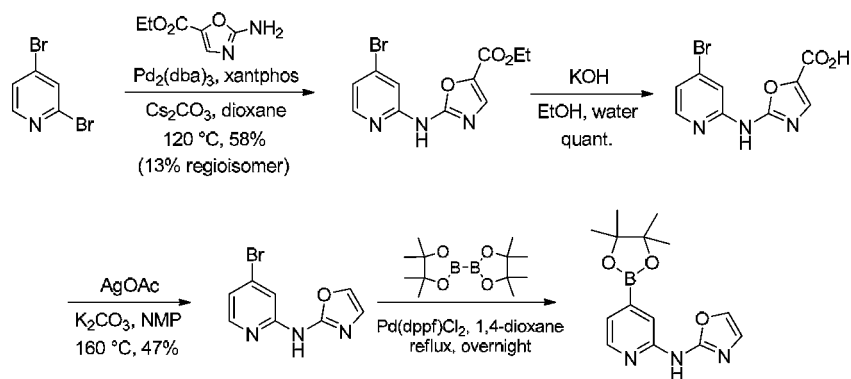
[00191] To a solution of (*rac*)-2,2-difluorocyclopropanecarboxylic acid (10.0 g, 82 mmol) in DCM (250 mL) was added DIEA (53 g, 409 mmol), TBTU (60 g, 185 mmol) and 4-bromopyridin-2-amine (18.4 g, 106 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at 45 °C for 17 h. To the reaction mixture was added water (500 mL) and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 300 mL). The organic layers were combined and washed with brine, dried, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by

column chromatography (petroleum ether/EtOAc) to give (*rac*)-*N*-(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)-2,2-difluorocyclopropanecarboxamide as a white solid (10 g, 44%).

Step 2: (*rac*)-2,2-difluoro-*N*-(4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide

[00192] To a solution of (*rac*)-*N*-(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)-2,2-difluorocyclopropanecarboxamide (8.0 g, 28.9 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (85 mL) under an atmosphere of nitrogen was added bis(pinacolato)diboron (9.5 g, 37.5 mmol), KOAc (8.4 g, 87.0 mmol) and Pd(dppf)Cl₂. The reaction mixture was heated at 75 °C for 12 h. The reaction mixture was filtered and washed with EtOAc (2 x 100 mL). To the filtrate was added water (500 mL) and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 200 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated by rotary evaporation. To the residue was added EtOAc (200 mL) and activated carbon (25.5 g). The mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 1 h and then filtered, rinsing with hot EtOAc (2 x 50 mL). The filtrate was concentrated by rotary evaporation, then taken up in EtOAc (10 mL) and petroleum ether (50 mL). The mixture was stirred for 5 min, filtered and concentrated. The residue was again taken up in EtOAc (5 mL) and petroleum ether (25 mL), stirred for 5 min, filtered and concentrated to provide (*rac*)-2,2-difluoro-*N*-(4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide as a white solid (5.4 g, 57%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.34 (s, 12H), 1.77 (m, 1H), 2.25 (m, 1H), 2.46 (m, 1H), 7.42 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 8.31 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 8.54 (s, 1H), 8.99 (s, 1H).

***N*-(1,3-oxazol-2-yl)-4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-amine**



Step 1: ethyl 2-[(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)amino]-1,3-oxazole-5-carboxylate

To a mixture of 2-amino-oxazole-5-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (0.483 g, 3.09 mmol), tris(dba)dipalladium (0) (0.070 g, 0.077 mmol), xantphos (0.120 g, 0.208 mmol) and cesium carbonate (1.95 g, 5.98 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (15.0 mL, 192 mmol) was added 2,4-dibromopyridine (1.078 g, 4.55 mmol). The reaction was heated in the microwave at 115 °C for 1 h. The reaction was diluted with DCM (30 mL), silica gel was added to the mixture (11 g) and the solvents were removed to absorb material onto the silica. Purification of sample by column chromatography to afford ethyl 2-[(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)amino]-1,3-oxazole-5-carboxylate (0.561 g, 58%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 11.64 (s, 1H), 8.34 (s, 1H), 8.21 (d, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.32 (dd, *J* = 5.3, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.29 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.29 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H) and ethyl 2-[(2-bromopyridin-4-yl)amino]-1,3-oxazole-5-carboxylate (0.13 g, 14%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 11.63 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.01 – 7.84 (m, 2H), 7.47 (dd, *J* = 5.7, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.29 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.29 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H).

Step 2: 2-[(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)amino]-1,3-oxazole-5-carboxylic acid

[00193] A mixture of ethyl 2-[(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)amino]-1,3-oxazole-5-carboxylate (0.547 g, 1.75 mmol) and 0.50 M of potassium hydroxide in water (10.0 mL, 5.00 mmol) in reagent grade EtOH (35.0 mL, 599 mmol) was heated at 50 °C for 3 h. The reaction was cooled to rt and neutralized with the addition of 6.0 M of hydrochloric acid in water (0.880 mL, 5.28 mmol) resulting in the formation of a thick white precipitate. Collection by filtration and drying under vacuum afforded 2-[(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)amino]-1,3-oxazole-5-carboxylic acid as a white solid (0.48 g, 97%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 13.23 (s, 1H), 11.57 (s, 1H), 8.34 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 8.20 (d, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (s, 1H), 7.30 (dd, *J* = 5.3, 1.7 Hz, 1H).

Step 3: 4-bromo-*N*-(1,3-oxazol-2-yl)pyridin-2-amine

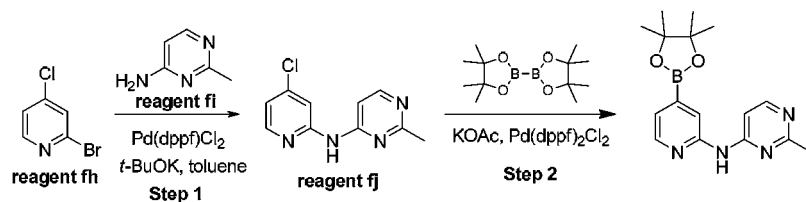
[00194] A mixture of 2-[(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)amino]-1,3-oxazole-5-carboxylic acid (0.481 g, 1.69 mmol), potassium carbonate (351 mg, 2.54 mmol) and silver acetate (27.3 mg, 0.164 mmol) in degassed NMP (7.7 mL, 80.0 mmol) was heated at 170 °C in the microwave for 7 min. The reaction was cooled to rt and neutralized with the addition of 6.0 M of hydrochloric acid in water (0.880 mL, 5.28 mmol) resulting in the formation of a thick white precipitate. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue obtained was taken up in MeOH, insolubles removed by filtration and the solution purified by column chromatography to afford 4-bromo-*N*-(1,3-oxazol-2-yl)pyridin-2-amine as a yellow solid (0.18 g, 43%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 11.06 (s, 1H), 8.34 (s, 1H), 8.16 (d, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (s, 1H), 7.22 (dd, *J* = 5.3, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (d, *J* = 0.8 Hz, 1H).

Step 4: *N*-(4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl)oxazol-2-amine

[00195] The procedure from example 1 for *N*-[5-methyl-4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridine-2-yl]acetamide was followed to provide *N*-(4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-

yl)pyridin-2-yl)oxazol-2-amine (0.71 g, 36%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.0 (s, 1H), 8.35-8.40 (m, 1H), 8.34 (s, 1H), 7.35 (s, 1H), 7.25-7.30 (m, 1H), 7.00 (s, 1H), 1.34 (s, 12H).

2-methyl-N-(4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl)pyrimidin-4-amine



Step 1: *N*-(4-chloropyridin-2-yl)-2-methylpyrimidin-4-amine

[00196] *t*-BuOK (1.00 M in THF, 84 mL, 84 mmol) was added to a stirring mixture of 2-bromo-4-chloropyridine (14.0 g, 72.7 mmol), 2-methylpyrimidin-4-amine (6.1 g, 55.9 mmol), Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (0.82 g, 1.12 mmol), and dppf (2.48 g, 4.47 mmol) in toluene (204 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 110 °C for 16 h under a nitrogen atmosphere then was allowed to cool to rt and then concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to provide *N*-(4-chloropyridin-2-yl)-2-methylpyrimidin-4-amine (10 g, 81% yield). LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 221.0 (M+H).

Step 2: 2-methyl-N-(4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl)pyrimidin-4-amine

[00197] A solution of *N*-(4-chloropyridin-2-yl)-2-methylpyrimidin-4-amine (50 g, 226.6 mmol), 4,4,4',5,5,5'-octamethyl-2,2'-bi-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (63.3 g, 249 mmol), and KOAc (66.7 g, 680 mmol) in anhydrous dioxane (1340 mL) was evacuated/purged with nitrogen three times. Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (24.9 g, 34.0 mmol) was added, and the resulting mixture was allowed to stir under an atmosphere of nitrogen at 110 °C for 16 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to rt then the mixture was filtered through celite. The filtrate was concentrated under vacuum. The residue was washed with MTBE (300 mL) and filtered. The solid residue was added to a mixture of MTBE (2500 mL) and EtOAc (500 mL), stirred for 1 h, then filtered through celite. The filtrate was concentrated to give a residue which was washed with MTBE (300 mL) and then azeotropically coevaporated from EtOAc (1000 mL) twice to afford 2-methyl-N-(4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl)pyrimidin-4-amine (49.5 g, 35% yield) as a grey solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 10.47 (br s, 1H), 8.34 (br t, *J* = 6.34 Hz, 2H), 7.80 (m, 2H), 7.15 (br d, *J* = 4.52 Hz, 1H), 2.49 (s, 3H), 1.33 (s, 12H).

[00198] The reagents fj listed in the table below (Table 3) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above for Step 1 from the appropriate starting materials.

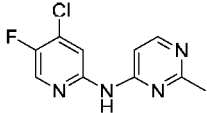
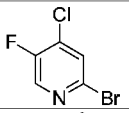
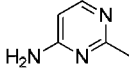
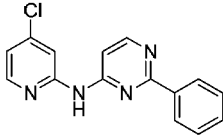
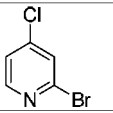
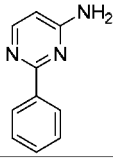
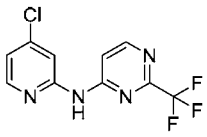
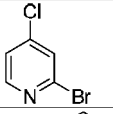
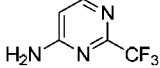
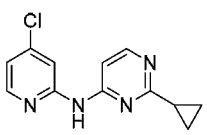
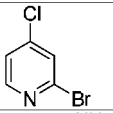
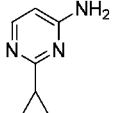
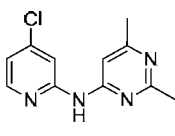
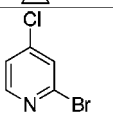
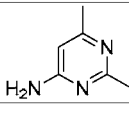
Table 3			
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	fh		LCMS (FA): $m/z = 283.1$ (M+H)
	fi		
	fh		LCMS (FA): $m/z = 275.0$ (M+H)
	fi		
	fh		LCMS (FA): $m/z = 247.5$ (M+H)
	fi		
	fh		LCMS (FA): $m/z = 235.4$ (M+H)
	fi		

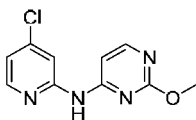
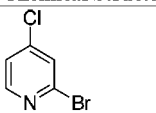
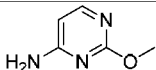
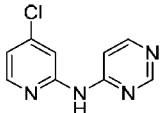
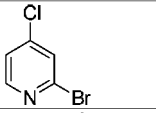
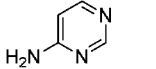
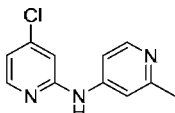
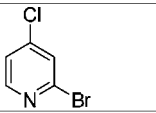
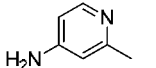
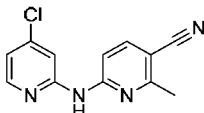
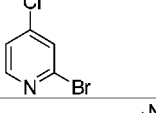
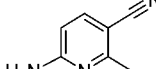
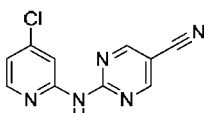
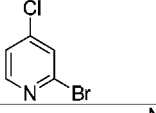
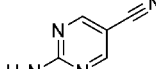
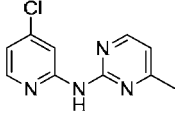
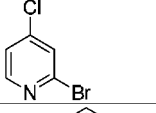
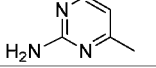
Table 3			
Reagent fj	Starting Material		LCMS Data
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	fh		LCMS (FA): $m/z = 220.1$ (M+H)
	fi		
	fh		LCMS (FA): $m/z = 245.2$ (M+H)
	fi		
	fh		LCMS (FA): $m/z = 232.1$ (M+H)
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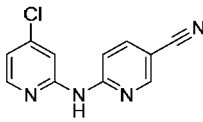
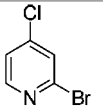
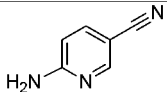
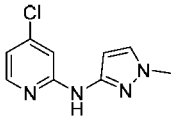
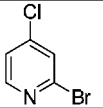
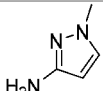
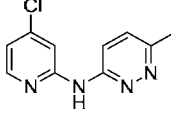
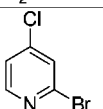
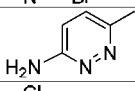
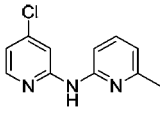
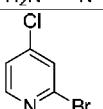
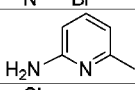
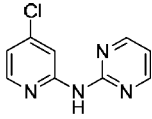
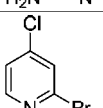
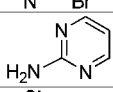
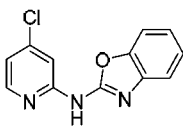
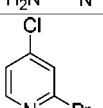
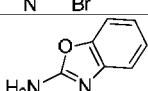
Table 3			
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	fh		LCMS (FA): $m/z = 221.1$ (M+H)
	fi		
	fh		LCMS (FA): $m/z = 220.0$ (M+H)
	fi		
	fh*		LCMS (FA): $m/z = 207.0$ (M+H)
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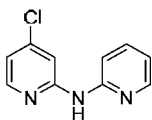
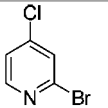
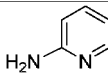
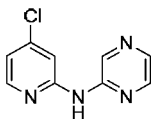
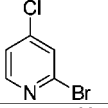
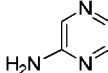
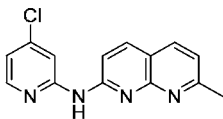
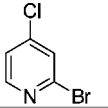
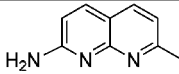
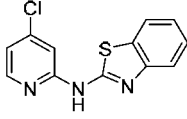
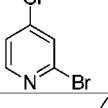
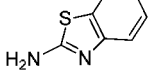
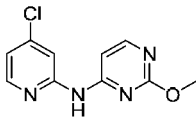
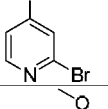
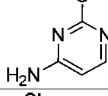
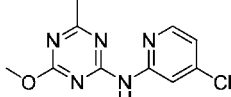
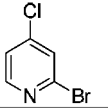
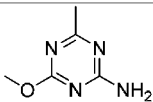
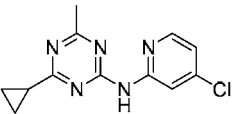
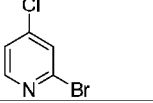
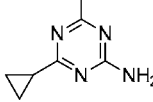
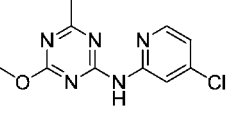
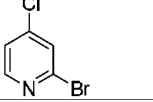
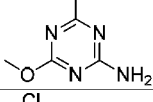
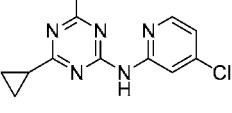
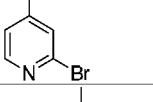
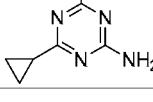
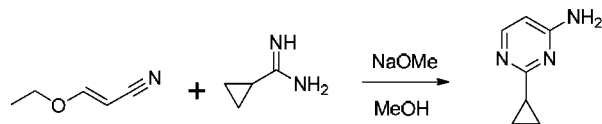
Table 3			
Reagent fj	Starting Material		LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure	
	fh		LCMS (FA): $m/z = 206.4$ (M+H)
	fi		
	fh		LCMS (FA): $m/z = 207.1$ (M+H)
	fi		
	fh		LCMS (FA): $m/z = 271.2$ (M+H)
	fi		
	fh**		LCMS (FA): $m/z = 262.0$ (M+H)
	fi		
	fh		LCMS (FA): $m/z = 237.0$ (M+H)
	fi		
	fh		LCMS (FA): $m/z = 252.1$ (M+H)

Table 3			
Reagent fj	Starting Material		LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure	
	fi		
	fh		LCMS (FA): $m/z = 262.1$ (M+H)
	fi		
	fh		LCMS (FA): $m/z = 252.1$ (M+H)
	fi		
	fh		LCMS (FA): $m/z = 262.1$ (M+H)
	fi		

* Pd₂(dba)₃ used instead of Pd(dppf)Cl₂ in Step 1

** Pd₂(dba)₃ used instead of Pd(dppf)Cl₂ and xantphos used instead of dppf in Step 1

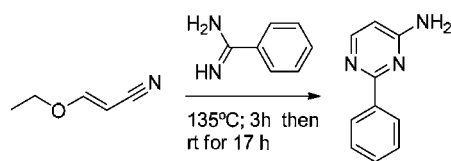
2-Cyclopropylpyrimidin-4-amine



[00199] A suspension of cyclopropylcarbamidine hydrochloride (1.0 g, 8.3 mmol) in sodium methoxide (0.5 M in MeOH, 16.6 mL, 8.3 mmol) was allowed to stir at rt for 30 min. The mixture was

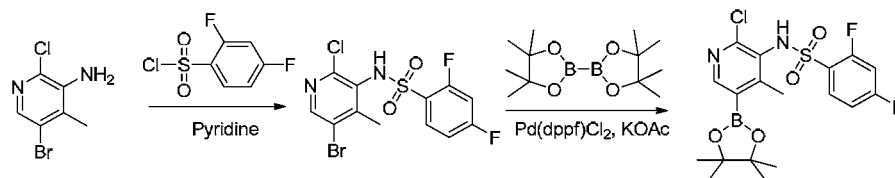
then filtered and concentrated. Ethoxyacrylonitrile (0.85 mL, 8.3 mmol) was added and the reaction was allowed to stir at 135 °C for 3 h, then allowed to cool to rt and stir for another 16 h. The reaction was concentrated and the crude product was purified by column chromatography to provide 2-cyclopropylpyrimidin-4-amine (1.10 g, 85.0%) as a solid. LCMS (FA): m/z = 136.2 (M+H).

2-Phenylpyrimidin-4-amine



[00200] A solution of benzamidine (0.655 mL, 5.15 mmol) in 3-ethoxyacrylonitrile (0.500 g, 5.15 mmol) was allowed to stir at 135 °C for 3 h and was then allowed to cool to rt and stir for another 16 h. The reaction was concentrated and the crude compound was purified by column chromatography to provide 2-phenylpyrimidin-4-amine (0.545 g, 61.8%) as a solid. LCMS (FA): m/z = 172.4 (M+H).

N-[2-chloro-4-methyl-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-3-yl]-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide



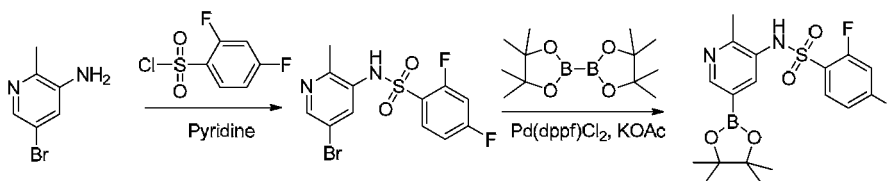
Step 1: N-(5-bromo-2-chloro-4-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide

[00201] To a solution of 5-bromo-2-chloro-4-methylpyridin-3-amine (12 g, 54 mmol) in THF (360 mL) was added a 1.0 M solution of LiHMDS in THF (108 mL, 108 mmol) at -5°C. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at -5°C for 10 min. To the reaction mixture was then added 2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride (17.3 g, 81 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 12 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with saturated NH₄Cl solution (200 mL) and extracted with EtOAc. The organic solutions were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to provide N-(5-bromo-2-chloro-4-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide (11.5 g, 53%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.37 (s, 1H), 7.72 (m, 1H), 7.00 (m, 2H), 6.70 (s, 1H), 2.64 (s, 3H).

Step 2: *N*-[2-chloro-4-methyl-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-3-yl]-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide

[00202] A mixture of *N*-(5-bromo-2-chloro-4-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide (6.0 g, 15.1 mmol), 4,4,4',4',5,5,5',5'-octamethyl-2,2'-bi-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (4.6 g, 18.1 mmol), KOAc (4.4 g, 45.3 mmol) and Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (3.3 g, 4.5 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (80 mL) was degassed for 10 min. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir under an atmosphere of nitrogen at reflux for 12 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to rt and then filtered and concentrated. The crude compound was purified by recrystallization (EtOAc and pentane) to provide *N*-[2-chloro-4-methyl-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-3-yl]-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide (1.1 g, 16%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.50 (s, 1H), 7.70 (m, 1H), 6.97 (s, 2H), 6.59 (s, 1H), 2.71 (s, 3H), 1.36 (s, 12H).

2,4-difluoro-*N*-[2-methyl-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-3-yl]benzenesulfonamide



Step 1: *N*-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide

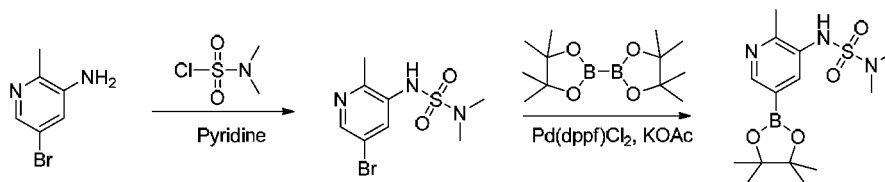
[00203] A mixture of 5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-amine (35 g, 187 mmol) and 2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride (47.7 g, 225 mmol) in pyridine (200 mL) was allowed to stir at 80 °C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was poured into water (1000 mL) and allowed to stir at rt for 30 min. The solid was collected by filtration, washed with water (3x100 mL) and then added into a mixture of EtOAc (150 mL) and MeOH (150 mL). The mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 30 min. The suspension was filtered and the solid was dried to provide *N*-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide (56 g, 82%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.66 (s, 1H), 8.45 (s, 1H), 7.81 (m, 1H), 7.69 (s, 1H), 7.60 (m, 1H), 7.27 (m, 1H), 2.23 (s, 3H).

Step 2: 2,4-difluoro-*N*-[2-methyl-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-3-yl]benzenesulfonamide

[00204] A mixture of *N*-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide (56 g, 154 mmol), 4,4,4',4',5,5,5',5'-octamethyl-2,2'-bi-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (45 g, 177 mmol), KOAc (45.4 g, 463 mmol) and Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (11.3 g, 15.4 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (600 mL) was degassed for 10 min, then refilled with nitrogen gas. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 100 °C for 3 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to rt and then filtered. The filtrate was concentrated, then diluted with EtOAc (1500 mL).

Active carbon (50 g) was added to the mixture and allowed to stir at reflux for 1 h. The mixture was filtered and concentrated again. The crude compound was washed with hot EtOAc (3x 500 mL) and recrystallized in EtOAc and pentane to provide 2,4-difluoro-*N*-[2-methyl-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-3-yl]benzenesulfonamide (30g, 47%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.61 (s, 1H), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.81 (m, 1H), 6.95 (m, 2H), 6.73 (m, 1H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 1.32 (s, 12H).

***N,N*-dimethyl-*N'*-[2-methyl-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-3-yl]sulfuric diamide**

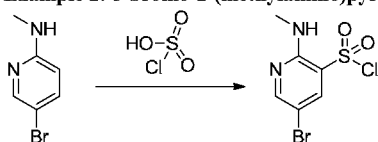


Step 1: *N'*-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-*N,N*-dimethylsulfuric diamide

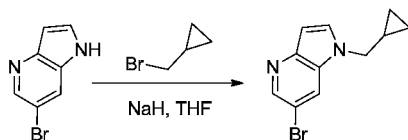
[00205] A mixture of 5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-amine (40 g, 214 mmol) and dimethylsulfamoyl chloride (46.1g, 321 mmol) in pyridine (600 mL) was allowed to stir at 40 °C for 72 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated. Then the residue was diluted with DCM and filtered to remove the solid. The filtrate was concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to provide *N'*-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-*N,N*-dimethylsulfuric diamide (30 g, 47.7%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.59 (s, 1H), 8.39 (s, 1H), 7.84 (s, 1H), 2.74 (s, 6H), 2.49 (s, 3H).

Step 2: *N,N*-dimethyl-*N'*-[2-methyl-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-3-yl]sulfuric diamide

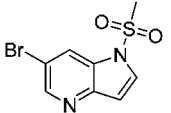
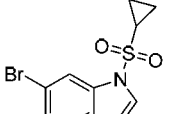
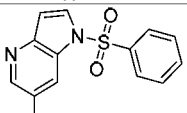
[00206] A mixture of *N'*-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-*N,N*-dimethylsulfuric diamide (20 g, 68 mmol), 4,4,4',4',5,5,5',5'-octamethyl-2,2'-bi-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (20.7 g, 81.6 mmol), KOAc (20.0 g, 204 mmol) and Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (9.95 g, 13.6 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (224 mL) was degassed for 10 min, then refilled with nitrogen gas. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 100 °C for 1 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to rt and then filtered. The filtrate was concentrated, then diluted with EtOAc (700 mL). Active carbon (120 g) was added to the mixture and allowed to stir at reflux for 40 min. The mixture was filtered and concentrated again. The crude compound was purified by recrystallization (EtOAc and pentane) to provide *N,N*-dimethyl-*N'*-[2-methyl-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-3-yl]sulfuric diamide (27.5g, 40%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.61 (s, 1H), 8.03 (s, 1H), 6.32 (s, 1H), 2.88 (s, 6H), 2.59 (s, 3H), 1.27 (s, 12H).

Example 2: 5-bromo-2-(methylamino)pyridine-3-sulfonyl chloride

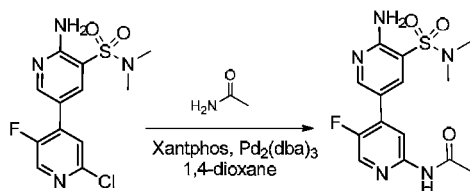
[00207] To chlorosulfonic acid (3.58 mL, 53.8 mmol) in a flask at 0 °C was added 5-bromo-*N*-methylpyridin-2-amine (1.00g, 5.35 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 2 h, then heated at 150 °C for 3 h. The crude reaction mixture was added dropwise into a flask containing ice. The resulting precipitate was collected by filtration and dried under vacuum to afford a light yellow solid determined to be 5-bromo-2-(methylamino)pyridine-3-sulfonyl chloride (0.828 g, 54%). LCMS (FA): $m/z = 287.1$ (M+H).

Example 3: 6-bromo-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-1*H*-pyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyridine

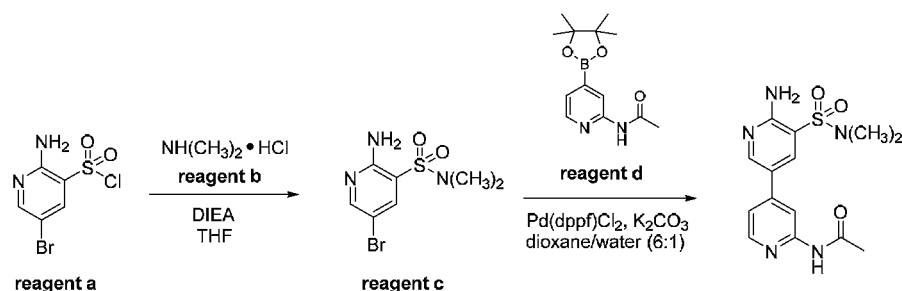
[00208] To a flask was added NaH (60% in mineral oil, 58.9 mg, 1.47 mmol) suspended in THF (7.17 mL, 88.4 mmol) and cooled to 0 °C. 6-Bromo-1*H*-pyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyridine (0.15 g, 0.74 mmol) was added and the resulting mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min. Then cyclopropylmethyl bromide (0.10 mL, 1.10 mmol) was added and the reaction was stirred warming to rt overnight. The crude reaction mixture was partitioned between EtOAc and water, and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were then washed with water, followed by brine, dried using Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography to afford 6-bromo-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-1*H*-pyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyridine (77 mg, 42%). LCMS (FA): $m/z = 253.0$ (M+H). The intermediates listed in the table below (Table 4) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above starting from the appropriate starting materials:

Table 4.	
Intermediate	LCMS Data
	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 277.0$ (M+H)
	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 351.3$ (M+H)
	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 316.3$ (M+H)

Example 4: Methyl [6-amino-5-(dimethylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]carbamate I-186



[00209] To a microwave vial was added acetamide (0.382 g, 6.47 mmol), tris(dba)dipalladium(0) (59.3 mg, 0.065 mmol), xantphos (112 mg, 0.194 mmol), cesium carbonate (591 mg, 1.81 mmol) and 1,4-dioxane (12.8 mL, 164 mmol). The reaction mixture was flushed with nitrogen and heated in the microwave at 130 °C for 60 min. The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo and then purified by column chromatography followed by prep HPLC to yield methyl [6-amino-5-(dimethylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]carbamate (7.0 mg, 5.7%). LCMS (AA): $m/z = 354.2$ (M+H).

Example 5: *N*-[6-amino-5-(dimethylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide I-119**Step 1: 2-Amino-5-bromo-*N,N*-dimethylpyridine-3-sulfonamide**

[00210] To a solution of 2-amino-5-bromopyridine-3-sulfonyl chloride (0.500 g, 1.84 mmol; prepared according to the procedure described in Banka *et al.*, Intl. App. Pub. No. WO 2012/037108) and dimethylamine hydrochloride (1.59 g, 19.4 mmol) in THF (9.30 mL) was added DIEA (3.40 mL, 19.5 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at rt overnight. The crude reaction mixture was adsorbed to silica gel and purified by column chromatography to yield 2-amino-5-bromo-*N,N*-dimethylpyridine-3-sulfonamide (0.446 g, 86%). LCMS (AA): m/z = 280.1 (M+H).

Step 2: *N*-[6-amino-5-(dimethylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide

[00211] *N*-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide (0.127 g, 0.483 mmol), 2-amino-5-bromo-*N,N*-dimethylpyridine-3-sulfonamide (0.176 g, 0.628 mmol), potassium carbonate (134 mg, 0.966 mmol), 1,4-dioxane:water (4.26 mL, 6:1 mixture) and Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (19.9 mg, 0.024 mmol) were combined in a reaction vial, flushed with nitrogen and sealed. The reaction mixture was heated at 120 °C in an oil bath for 18 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to rt, filtered through celite and washed with DCM. The crude material was purified by prep HPLC to yield *N*-[6-amino-5-(dimethylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide (0.047 g, 26%). LCMS (AA): m/z = 336.0 (M+H).

[00212] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 5) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above starting from the appropriate starting materials:

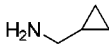
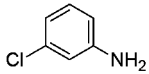
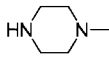
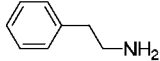
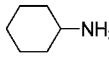
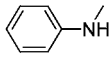
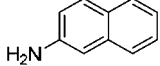
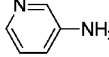
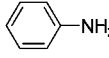
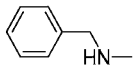
Table 5.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Structure		
5A	b		I-108	LCMS (AA): $m/z = 362.0$ (M+H)
5B	b		I-97	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 418.8$ (M+H)
5C	b		I-5	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 391.3$ (M+H)
5D	b		I-148	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 412.8$ (M+H)
5E	b		I-101	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 390.3$ (M+H)
5F	b		I-37	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 398.8$ (M+H)
5G	b		I-98	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 434.3$ (M+H)
5H	b		I-204	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 385.3$ (M+H)
5I	b		I-43	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 384.2$ (M+H)
5J	b	NH ₃	I-61	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 308.3$ (M+H)
5K	b		I-76	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 412.8$ (M+H)

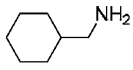
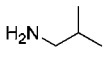
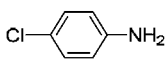
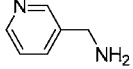
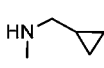
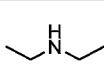
Table 5.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Structure		
5L	b		I-24	LCMS (FA): m/z = 378.7 (M+H)
5M	b		I-183	LCMS (FA): m/z = 404.8 (M+H)
5N	b		I-156	LCMS (FA): m/z = 376.7 (M+H)
5O	b		I-73	LCMS (FA): m/z = 364.3 (M+H)
5P	b		I-207	LCMS (FA): m/z = 418.3 (M+H)
5Q	b		I-19	LCMS (FA): m/z = 399.3 (M+H)
5R	b		I-7	LCMS (FA): m/z = 350.6 (M+H)
5S	b		I-110	LCMS (FA): m/z = 376.3 (M+H)
5T	b		I-89	LCMS (FA): m/z = 322.0 (M+H)
5U*	b		I-124	LCMS (FA): m/z = 364.0 (M+H)
5V*	b		I-87	LCMS (AA): m/z = 362.4 (M+H)

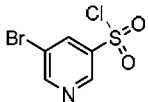
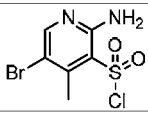
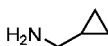
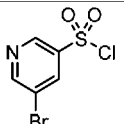
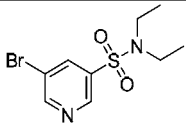
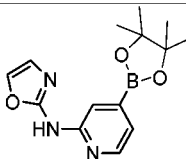
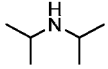
Table 5.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Structure		
5W	a		I-137	LCMS (AA): m/z = 321.2 (M+H)
	b			
5X	a		I-49	LCMS (FA): m/z = 376.3 (M+H)
	b			
5Y**	a		I-47	LCMS (FA): m/z = 347.2 (M+H)
	b			
5Z**	c		I-120	LCMS (AA): m/z = 349.0 (M+H)
5AA	b		I-166	LCMS (FA): m/z = 361.1 (M+H)
	d			
5AB	b		I-77	LCMS (FA): m/z = 392.3 (M+H)

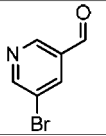
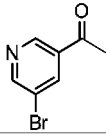
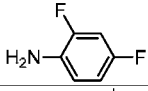
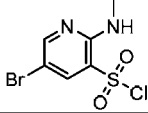
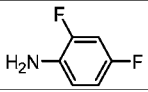
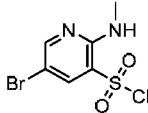
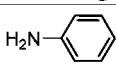
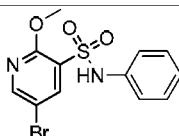
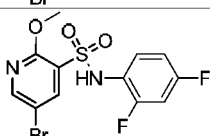
Table 5.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Structure		
5AC***	c		I-184	LCMS (AA): $m/z = 242.0$ (M+H)
5AD***	c		I-194	LCMS (AA): $m/z = 256.2$ (M+H)
5AE	b		I-170	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 421.1$ (M+H)
5AF	a		I-63	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 434.1$ (M+H)
	b			
5AG	a		I-100	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 398.3$ (M+H)
	b			
5AH****	c		I-39	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 399.4$ (M+H)
5AI****	c		I-107	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 435.3$ (M+H)

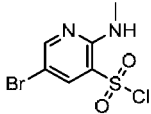
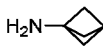
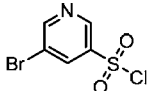
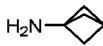
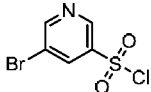
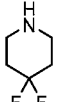
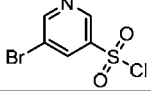
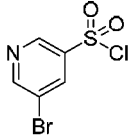
Table 5.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Structure		
5AJ	a		I-173	LCMS (AA): $m/z = 406.5$ (M+H)
	b			
5AK	b		I-11	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 374.4$ (M+H)
5AL	a		I-190	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 359.1$ (M+H)
	b			
5AM	a		I-9	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 397.4$ (M+H)
	b			
5AN	a		I-118	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 383.5$ (M+H)
	b			
5AO***	a		I-464	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 405.0$ (M+H)

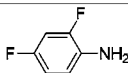
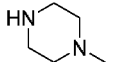
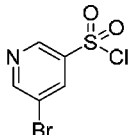
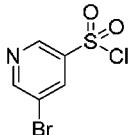
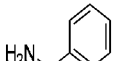
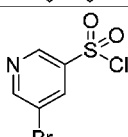
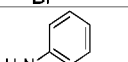
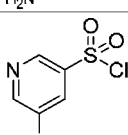
Table 5.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Structure		
	b			
5AP***	a		I-481	LCMS (FA): m/z = 376.1 (M+H)
	b			
5AQ***	a		I-443	LCMS (FA): m/z = 349.1 (M+H)
	b			
5AR***	a		I-321	LCMS (FA): m/z = 383.1 (M+H)
	b			
5AS***	a		I-459	LCMS (FA): m/z = 369.1 (M+H)
	b			
5AT***	a		I-338	LCMS (FA): m/z = 333.2 (M+H)

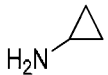
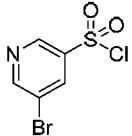
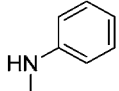
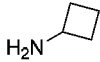
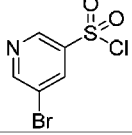
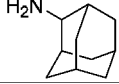
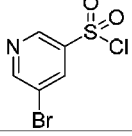
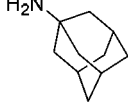
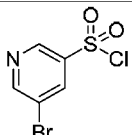
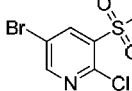
Table 5.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Structure		
	b			
5AU***	a		I-365	LCMS (FA): m/z = 383.1 (M+H)
	b			
5AV***	a		I-396	LCMS (FA): m/z = 347.1 (M+H)
	b			
5AW***	a		I-318	LCMS (FA): m/z = 427.1 (M+H)
	b			
5AX***	a		I-468	LCMS (FA): m/z = 427.1 (M+H)
	b			

Table 5.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Structure		
5AY***	a		I-474	LCMS (FA): m/z = 333.1 (M+H)
	b			
5AZ***	a		I-391	LCMS (FA): m/z = 369.1 (M+H)
	b			
5BA	a		I-438	LCMS (FA): m/z = 380.7 (M+H)
	b			

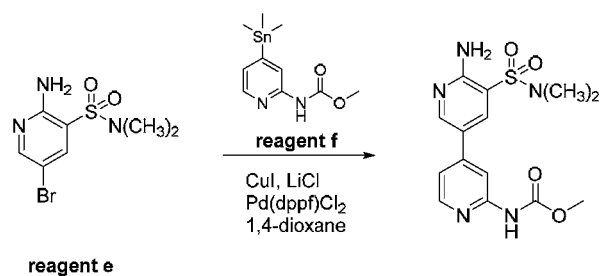
*DIEA was not added in Step 1 of Example 5.

**In Step 2, tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) and cesium carbonate were used instead of Pd(dppf)Cl₂ and potassium carbonate.

***In Step 2, the reaction mixture was heated in the microwave (120 °C, 35 min).

****Starting material for step 2 was prepared from 5-bromo-2-chloro-N-phenylpyridine-3-sulfonamide according to the procedure in WO2012/037108, p.268.

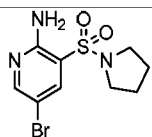
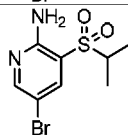
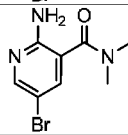
Example 6: Methyl [6-amino-5-(dimethylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]carbamate I-171

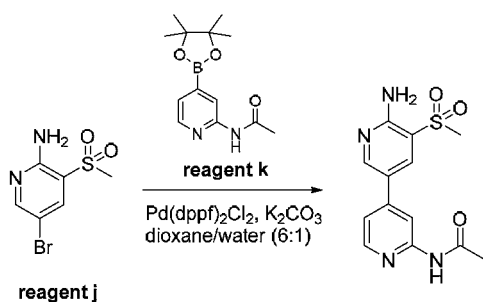
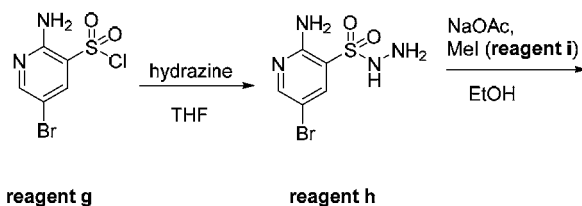


Step 1: [6-amino-5-(dimethylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]carbamate

[00213] To a microwave vial was added 2-amino-5-bromo-*N,N*-dimethylpyridine-3-sulfonamide (0.098 g, 0.35 mmol), methyl [4-(trimethylstannyl)pyridin-2-yl]carbamate (0.220 g, 0.700 mmol), lithium chloride (52.2 mg, 1.23 mmol), CuI (33.3 mg, 0.175 mmol) and 1,4-dioxane (3.87 mL, 49.6 mmol). The reaction mixture was flushed with argon and heated in the microwave at 110 °C for 30 min and then filtered through a short plug of celite. The celite was washed with MeOH and the supernatant concentrated by rotary evaporation. EtOAc was added to the residue and the resulting precipitate was collected in a buchner funnel. The material was purified by prep HPLC to yield methyl [6-amino-5-(dimethylsulfamoyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]carbamate (7.0 mg, 5.7%). LCMS (AA): m/z = 352.4 (M+H).

[00214] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 6) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above starting from the appropriate starting materials:

Table 6.			
Example	Reagent e	Compound No.	LCMS Data
6A		I-36	LCMS (AA): m/z = 378.3 (M+H)
6B		I-34	LCMS (AA): m/z = 351.3 (M+H)
6C		I-55	LCMS (FA): m/z = 316.3 (M+H)

Example 7: *N*-[6-amino-5-(methylsulfonyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide I-95**Step 1: 2-amino-5-bromopyridine-3-sulfonohydrazide**

[00215] To a solution of 2-amino-5-bromopyridine-3-sulfonyl chloride (1.41 g, 5.19 mmol) in THF (30.0 mL) was added hydrazine (0.659 mL, 21.0 mmol) and the mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 10 min. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation to give 2-amino-5-bromopyridine-3-sulfonohydrazide which was used in the next step without purification. LCMS (AA): $m/z = 267/269$ (M+H).

Step 2: 5-bromo-3-(methylsulfonyl)pyridin-2-amine

[00216] To 2-amino-5-bromopyridine-3-sulfonohydrazide (1.00 g, 3.74 mmol) in EtOH (21.3 mL, 364 mmol) was added sodium acetate (3.40 g, 41.5 mmol) and the mixture was refluxed for 24 h and then cooled to rt. Solvent was removed by rotary evaporation and the residue was diluted with EtOAc and water, and washed with brine. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The crude material was purified by column chromatography to yield 5-bromo-3-(methylsulfonyl)pyridine-2-amine (0.404 g, 43.0%).

Step 3: *N*-[6-amino-5-(methylsulfonyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide

[00217] The procedure from Example 5, Step 2 was followed to yield *N*-[6-amino-5-(methylsulfonyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide (5.0 mg, 1.5%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 307.2 (M+H).

[00218] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 7) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above starting from the appropriate starting materials:

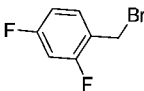
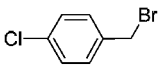
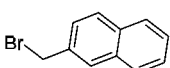
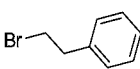
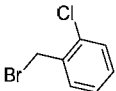
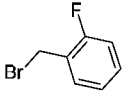
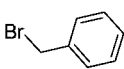
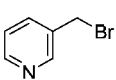
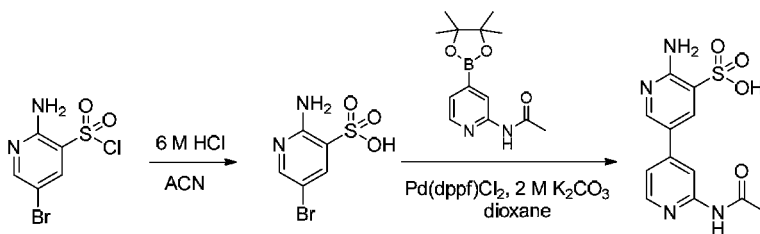
Table 7.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
7A	i		I-138	LCMS (FA): m/z = 419.3 (M+H)
7B	i		I-99	LCMS (FA): m/z = 417.3 (M+H)
7C	i		I-3	LCMS (FA): m/z = 433.8 (M+H)
7D	i		I-126	LCMS (FA): m/z = 397.3 (M+H)
7E	i		I-172	LCMS (FA): m/z = 417.3 (M+H)
7F	i		I-197	LCMS (FA): m/z = 401.3 (M+H)
7G	i		I-175	LCMS (FA): m/z = 335.3 (M+H)
7H	i		I-6	LCMS (FA): m/z = 383.4 (M+H)
7I	i		I-205	LCMS (FA): m/z = 384.3 (M+H)

Table 7.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
7J	i		I-145	LCMS (FA): m/z = 365.3 (M+H)
7K	i		I-50	LCMS (FA): m/z = 451.7 (M+H)
7L	i		I-208	LCMS (FA): m/z = 347.3 (M+H)
7M	i		I-69	LCMS (AA): m/z = 321.0 (M+H)
7N	j		I-51	LCMS (AA): m/z = 292.2 (M+H)
7O	j		I-139	LCMS (FA): m/z = 229.2 (M+H)
	k			

Example 7P: 2'-acetamido-6-amino-3,4'-bipyridine-5-sulfonic acid I-122

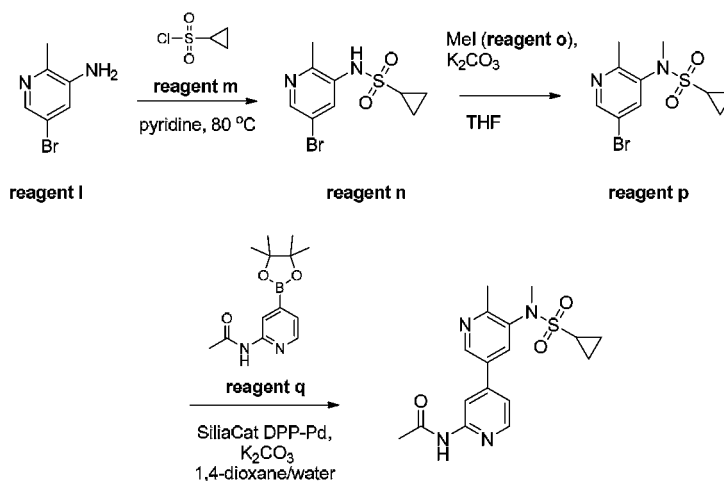


Step 1: 2-amino-5-bromopyridine-3-sulfonic acid

[00219] 2-amino-5-bromopyridine-3-sulfonyl chloride (92 mg, 0.34 mmol) was allowed to stir in HCl (6 M in water; 6.1 mL, 37 mmol) and ACN (2.0 mL, 38 mmol) at rt overnight. The reaction mixture was concentrated by rotary evaporation to yield 2-amino-5-bromopyridine-3-sulfonic acid (64.0 mg, 75%). LCMS (FA): m/z 253/255 (M+H).

Step 2: 2'-acetamido-6-amino-3,4'-bipyridine-5-sulfonic acid

[00220] Followed the procedure described in Step 2 of Example 5 with the following modification: Used 3.5 equivalents of 2M K_2CO_3 instead of solid potassium carbonate. No additional water was added. The reaction yielded 2'-acetamido-6-amino-3,4'-bipyridine-5-sulfonic acid (40 mg, 40.0%). LCMS (AA): m/z = 309.0 (M+H).

Example 8: *N*-{5-[(cyclopropylsulfonyl)(methyl)amino]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide I-212**Step 1: *N*-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)cyclopropanesulfonamide**

[00221] A mixture of cyclopropanesulfonylchloride (372 mg, 2.65 mmol), pyridine (2.86 mL, 35.4 mmol) and 5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-amine (450 mg, 2.41 mmol) was allowed to stir at 80 °C overnight. Solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by column chromatography to yield *N*-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)cyclopropanesulfonamide (468 mg, 66.8%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 289.1; 291.1 (M+H).

Step 2: *N*-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-*N*-methylcyclopropanesulfonamide

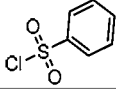
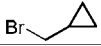
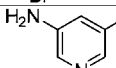
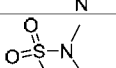
[00222] A mixture of *N*-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)cyclopropanesulfonamide (200 mg, 0.687 mmol), potassium carbonate (570 mg, 4.12 mmol) and methyl iodide (64.1 μ L, 1.03 mmol) in THF (7.0 mL) was allowed to stir overnight at rt. The reaction mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography to yield *N*-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-*N*-methylcyclopropanesulfonamide (40.0 mg, 15%) LCMS (FA): m/z = 305/307 (M+H).

Step 3: *N*-{5-[(cyclopropylsulfonyl)(methyl)amino]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide

[00223] To a microwave vial were added *N*-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide (45 mg, 0.17 mmol) and potassium carbonate (125 mg, 0.924 mmol) SiliaCat DPP-Pd (81.5 mg, 0.020 mmol) and 1,4-dioxane:water (3.1 mL, 7:1 mixture). The vial was flushed with nitrogen and the reaction was heated in the microwave at 150 °C for 40 min. The reaction mixture was cooled to rt and then filtered through celite and washed with MeOH. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by column chromatography to yield *N*-{5-[(cyclopropylsulfonyl)(methyl)amino]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide (37 mg, 77%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 361.2 (M+H).

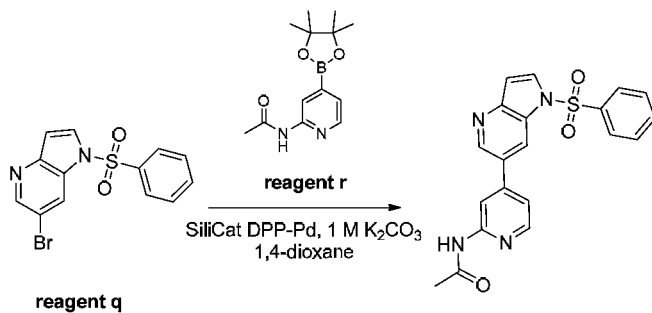
[00224] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 8) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above starting from the appropriate starting materials:

Table 8.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
8C	m		I-83	LCMS (FA): m/z = 401.3 (M+H)
	o			
8D	m		I-26	LCMS (FA): m/z = 375.5 (M+H)
	o			
8E	m		I-96	LCMS (FA): m/z = 335.1 (M+H)
	o			

Table 8.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
8F	m		I-46	LCMS (FA): m/z = 397.0 (M+H)
	o	CH ₃ I		
8G	o		I-202	LCMS (FA): m/z = 361.1 (M+H)
	n			
8O*	l		I-458	LCMS (FA): m/z = 350.3 (M+H)
	m			
	o	CH ₃ I		

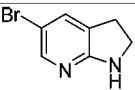
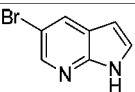
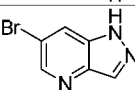
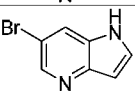
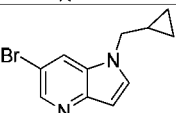
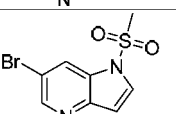
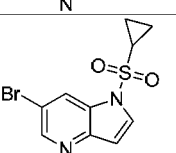
*In Step 2, LiHMDS was used in place of K₂CO₃. In Step 3, conditions used were Pd₂(dba)₃, XPhos, KOAc, Dioxane, water (110 °C, 2h).

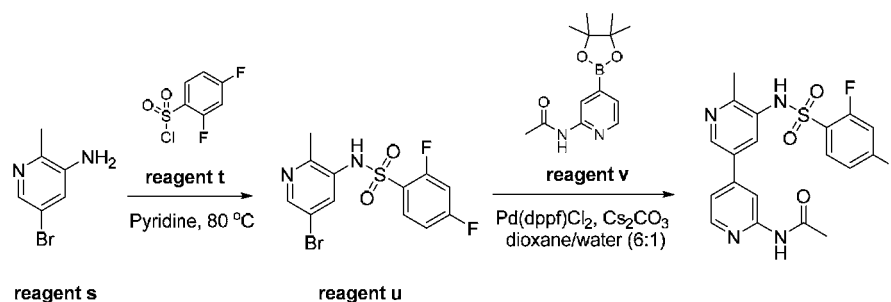
Example 8B: *N*-{4-[1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1*H*-pyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyridin-6-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide I-23



[00225] Following the procedure described in Step 3 of Example 8 starting from 6-bromo-1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1*H*-pyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyridine to yield *N*-{4-[1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1*H*-pyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyridin-6-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide (85 mg, 81%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 393.0 (M+H).

[00226] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 9) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above starting from the appropriate starting materials:

Table 9.			
Example	Reagent q	Compound No.	LCMS Data
8H		I-67	LCMS (FA): m/z = 255.2 (M+H)
8I		I-140	LCMS (FA): m/z = 253.1 (M+H)
8J		I-116	LCMS (FA): m/z = 254.1 (M-H)
8K		I-17	LCMS (FA): m/z = 253.1 (M+H)
8L		I-93	LCMS (FA): m/z = 307.1 (M+H)
8M		I-33	LCMS (FA): m/z = 331.5 (M+H)
8N		I-199	LCMS (FA): m/z = 357.3 (M+H)

Example 9: *N*-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide I-41**Step 1: *N*-(5-bromopyridin-3-yl)-3-chloropropane-1-sulfonamide**

[00227] To a reaction vial were added 5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-amine (1.29 g, 6.91 mmol), pyridine (8.00 mL, 98.9 mmol) and 2,4-difluorobenzene-1-sulfonyl chloride (1.47 g, 6.91 mmol) and this reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 80 °C for 5 h. The pyridine was removed by rotary evaporation and EtOAc was added resulting in a dark yellow suspension. The solid was collected and dissolved in MeOH. A white solid precipitated out of solution upon standing. The solid was filtered and further washed with MeOH to yield *N*-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide (1.84 g, 73.3%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 318.9/321 (M+H).

Step 2: *N*-(5-((2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl)amino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide

[00228] *N*-(5-bromopyridin-3-yl)-3-chloropropane-1-sulfonamide (0.29 g, 0.79 mmol), *N*-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide (0.27 g, 1.03 mmol), [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium (65 mg, 0.079 mmol) and cesium carbonate (0.77 g, 2.37 mmol) were taken up in 1,4-dioxane (2.16 mL) and water (0.37 mL) under an atmosphere of nitrogen. The reaction mixture was heated at 110 °C for 18 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to rt and water was added and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to provide *N*-(5-((2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl)amino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide (142 mg, 43%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 419.3 (M+H). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.65 (s, 1H), 10.60 (s, 1H), 8.67 (d, J = 2.11 Hz, 1H), 8.39 (d, J = 5.17 Hz, 1H), 8.28 (s, 1H), 7.83 (m, 1H), 7.73 (d, J = 2.14 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (ddd, J = 2.50, 9.06, 11.20 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (dd, J = 1.67, 5.28 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (m, 1H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 2.14 (s, 3H).

[00229] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 10) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above from the appropriate starting materials:

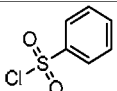
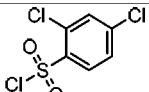
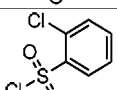
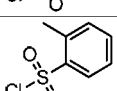
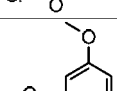
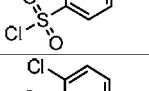
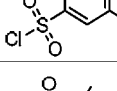
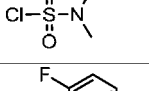
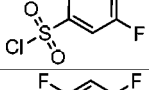
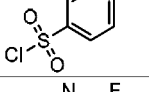
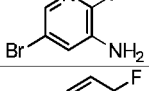
Table 10.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
9A	t		I-84	LCMS (AA): m/z = 383.0 (M+H)
9B	t		I-30	LCMS (FA): m/z = 451.2/453.2 (M+H)
9C	t		I-109	LCMS (FA): m/z = 417.2/419.1 (M+H)
9D	t		I-211	LCMS (FA): m/z = 397.5 (M+H)
9E	t		I-123	LCMS (FA): m/z = 413.1 (M+H)
9F	t		I-111	LCMS (AA): m/z = 451.4 (M+H)
9G	t		I-32	LCMS (FA): m/z = 350.3 (M+H)
9H	t		I-52	LCMS (FA): m/z = 419.2 (M+H)
9I	t		I-164	LCMS (FA): m/z = 423.3 (M+H)
	s			
9J	t		I-59	LCMS (FA): m/z = 419.3 (M+H)

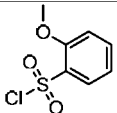
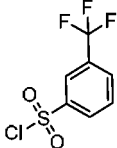
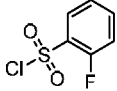
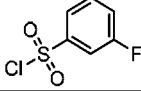
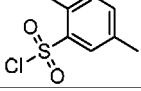
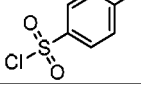
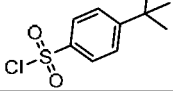
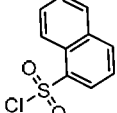
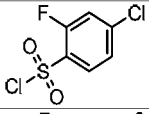
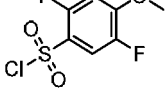
Table 10.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
9K	t		I-74	LCMS (FA): m/z = 413.3 (M+H)
9L	t		I-168	LCMS (FA): m/z = 451.3 (M+H)
9M	t		I-144	LCMS (FA): m/z = 401.2 (M+H)
9N	t		I-155	LCMS (FA): m/z = 401.3 (M+H)
9O	t		I-178	LCMS (FA): m/z = 411.1 (M+H)
9P	t		I-80	LCMS (AA): m/z = 397.1 (M+H)
9Q	t		I-131	LCMS (FA): m/z = 439.4 (M+H)
9R	t		I-78	LCMS (FA): m/z = 433.5 (M+H)
9S	t		I-94	LCMS (FA): m/z = 435.3 (M+H)
9T	t		I-159	LCMS (FA): m/z = 449.4 (M+H)

Table 10.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
9U	t		I-143	LCMS (FA): m/z = 469.3 (M+H)
9V	t		I-1	LCMS (FA): m/z = 452.3 (M+H)
9W	t		I-70	LCMS (FA): m/z = 439.8 (M+H)
9X	t		I-150	LCMS (FA): m/z = 419.3 (M+H)
9Y	t		I-58	LCMS (FA): m/z = 431.3 (M+H)
9Z	t		I-163	LCMS (FA): m/z = 431.3 (M+H)
9AA	t		I-113	LCMS (FA): m/z = 501.4 (M+H)
9AB	t		I-130	LCMS (FA): m/z = 429.4 (M+H)
9AC	t		I-142	LCMS (FA): m/z = 427.4 (M+H)

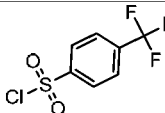
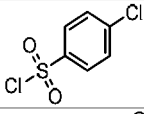
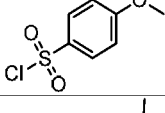
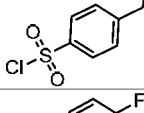
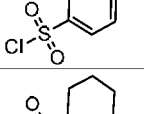
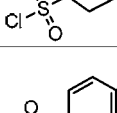
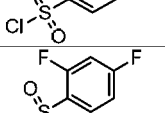
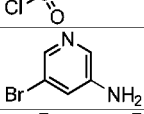
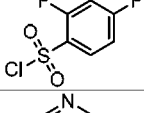
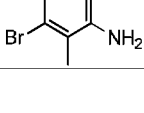
Table 10.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
9AD	t		I-90	LCMS (FA): m/z = 451.3 (M+H)
9AE	t		I-154	LCMS (AA): m/z = 417.0 (M+H)
9AF	t		I-165	LCMS (FA): m/z = 413.3 (M+H)
9AG	t		I-44	LCMS (FA): m/z = 411.3 (M+H)
9AH	t		I-185	LCMS (FA): m/z = 401.3 (M+H)
9AI	t		I-72	LCMS (FA): m/z = 389.3 (M+H)
9AJ	t		I-134	LCMS (FA): m/z = 425.4 (M+H)
9AK	t		I-12	LCMS (FA): m/z = 405.3 (M+H)
	s			
9AL	t		I-102	LCMS (FA): m/z = 420.5 (M+H)
	s			

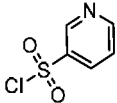
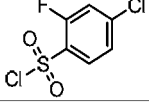
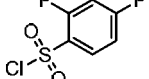
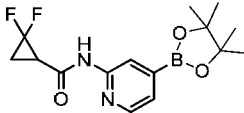
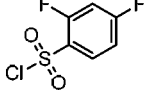
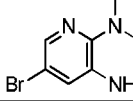
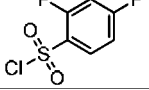
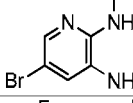
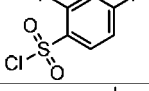
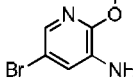
Table 10.				
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	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
9AM	t		I-167	LCMS (FA): m/z = 321.2 (M+H)
9AN	t		I-45	LCMS (FA): m/z = 384.2 (M+H)
9AO	t		I-86	LCMS (FA): m/z = 535.5 (M+H)
9AP	t		I-16	LCMS (AA): m/z = 481.1 (M+H)
	v			
9AQ	t		I-25	LCMS (FA): m/z = 448.4 (M+H)
	s			
9AR	t		I-31	LCMS (FA): m/z = 432.1 (M-H)
	s			
9AS	t		I-104	LCMS (FA): m/z = 435.3 (M+H)
	s			

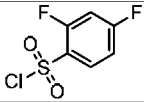
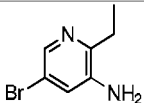
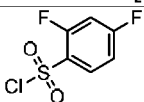
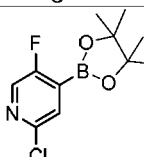
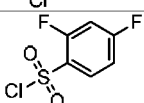
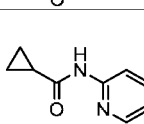
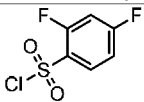
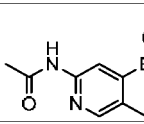
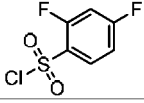
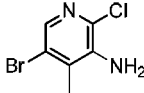
Table 10.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
9AT	t		I-201	LCMS (FA): m/z = 433.3 (M+H)
	s			
9AU	t		I-161	LCMS (FA): m/z = 437.2 (M+H)
	v			
9AV	t		I-4	LCMS (FA): m/z = 459.3 (M+H)
	v			
9AW	t		I-177	LCMS (AA): m/z = 433.4 (M+H)
	v			
9AX	t		I-153	LCMS (FA): m/z = 453.3 (M+H)
	s			

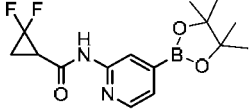
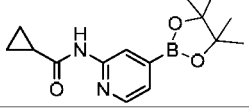
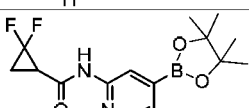
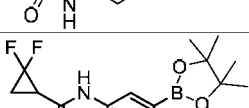
Table 10.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
9AY	t		I-214	LCMS (FA): m/z = 390.0 (M+H)
9AZ	t		I-244	LCMS (FA): m/z = 412.4 (M+H)
	v*			
9BA	t		I-311	LCMS (FA): m/z = 376.0 (M+H)
	v*			
9BB	t		I-267b	LCMS (FA): m/z = 481.0 (M+H) Chiral sep Peak2 ***
	v**			
9BC	t		I-267a	LCMS (FA): m/z = 481.1 (M+H) Chiral sep Peak1 ***
	v**			
9BD	t*		I-273	LCMS (FA): m/z = 364.1 (M+H)
9BE	t*		I-269	LCMS (FA): m/z = 405.1 (M+H)

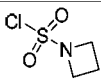
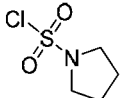
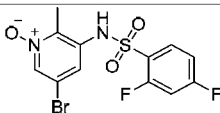
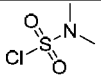
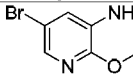
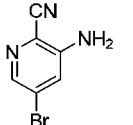
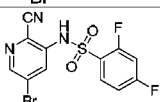
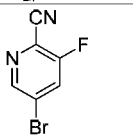
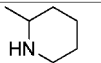
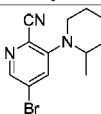
Table 10.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
9BF	t*		I-257	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 362.1$ (M+H)
9BG	t*		I-274	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 376.3$ (M+H)
9BH	u**		I-258	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 435.0$ (M+H)
9BI	t		I-220	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 366.8$ (M+H)
	s*			
9BJ	s		I-411	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 430.6$ (M+H)
	u^^^			
9BK	s		I-380	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 336.4$ (M+H)
	t			
	u^^^			
9BL	t		I-455	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 336.2$ (M+H)

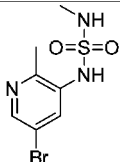
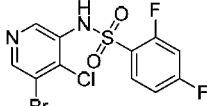
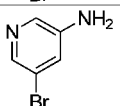
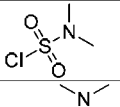
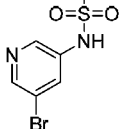
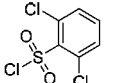
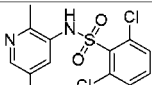
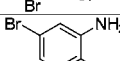
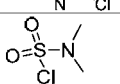
Table 10.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
	u*			
9BM	s		I-394	LCMS (FA): m/z = 439.2 (M+H)
	u^^^			
9BN	s		I-348	LCMS (FA): m/z = 336.2 (M+H)
	t			
	u^^			
9BO	t		I-463	LCMS (FA): m/z = 451.0 (M+H)
	u*			
9BP	s		I-372	LCMS (FA): m/z = 470.2 (M+H)
	t			

Table 10.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
	u*			
9BQ	s		I-429	LCMS (FA): m/z = 441.6 (M+H)
	t			
	u*			
9BR	s		I-362	LCMS (FA): m/z = 476.2 (M+H)
	t			
	u*			
9BS	t		I-341	LCMS (FA): m/z = 404.1 (M+H)
	u*			
9BT	t		I-447	LCMS (FA): m/z = 392.1 (M+H)

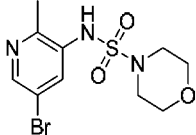
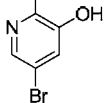
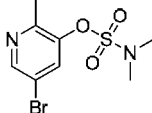
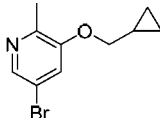
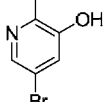
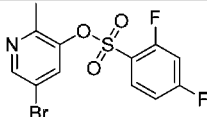
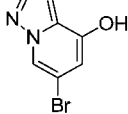
Table 10.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
	u*			
9BU	s		I-359	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 351.2$ (M+H)
	t			
	u^^^			
9BV	^^		I-492	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 298.1$ (M+H)
9BW	s		I-478	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 419.9$ (M+H)
	u^^^			
9BX	s		I-428	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 376.4$ (M+H)
	t			

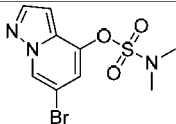
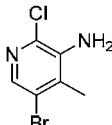
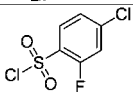
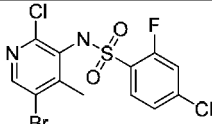
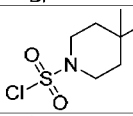
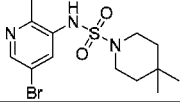
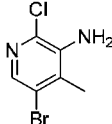
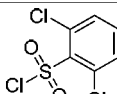
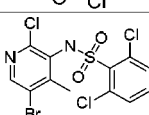
Table 10.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
	u ^{^^^}			
9BY	s		I-399	LCMS (FA): m/z = 470.9 (M+H)
	t			
	u ^{^^^}			
9BZ	t		I-483	LCMS (FA): m/z = 418.1 (M+H)
	u ^{^^^}			
9CA	s		I-354	LCMS (FA): m/z = 484.9 (M+H)
	t			
	u ^{^^^}			

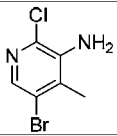
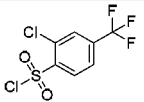
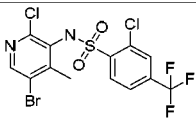
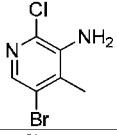
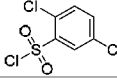
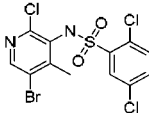
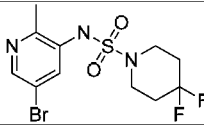
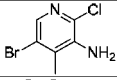
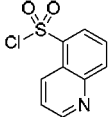
Table 10.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
9CB	s		I-333	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 518.9$ (M+H)
	t			
	u ^{^^^}			
9CC	s		I-401	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 485.0$ (M+H)
	t			
	u ^{^^^}			
9CD	t		I-374	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 426.3$ (M+H)
	u ^{^^^}			
9CE	s		I-437	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 468.0$ (M+H)
	t ^t			

Table 10.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
	u*			
9CF	t		I-441	LCMS (FA): m/z = 497.0 (M+H)
	u^^^			
	v			
9CG	t		I-433	LCMS (FA): m/z = 461.1 (M+H)
	u^^^			
	v			
9CH	t		I-465	LCMS (FA): m/z = 426.3 (M+H)
	u''			

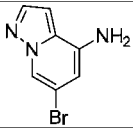
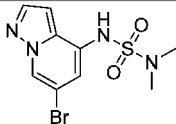
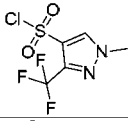
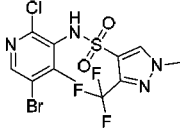
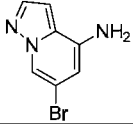
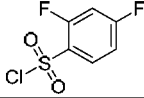
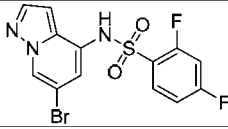
Table 10.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
9CI	s		I-476	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 375.4$ (M+H)
	t			
	u ^{tt}			
9CJ	s		I-493	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 489.1$ (M+H)
	t			
	u ^{tt}			
9CK	s		I-404	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 444.4$ (M+H)
	t ^t			
	u ^{tt}			
9CL****	t		I-498 (Peak 1)	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 412.4$ (M+H)

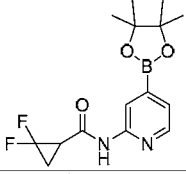
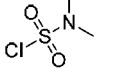
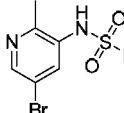
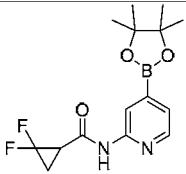
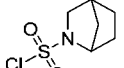
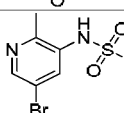
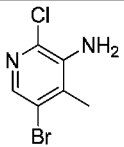
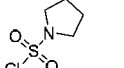
Table 10.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
	u ^{^^^}			
	v			
9CM****	t		I-499 (Peak 2)	LCMS (FA): m/z = 412.4 (M+H)
	u ^{^^^}			
	v			
9CN	t		I-445	LCMS (FA): m/z = 402.1 (M+H)
	u*			
9CO	s		I-488	LCMS (FA): m/z = 410.1 (M+H)
	t			

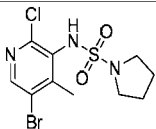
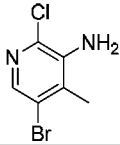
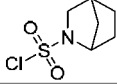
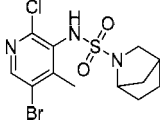
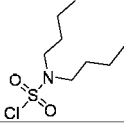
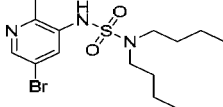
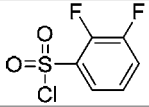
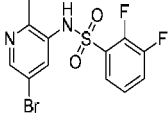
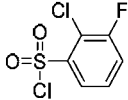
Table 10.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
	u ^{^^^}			
9CP	s		I-477	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 436.1$ (M+H)
	t			
	u ^{^^^}			
9CQ	t		I-350	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 434.2$ (M+H)
	u ^{^^^}			
9CR	t		I-377	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 419.1$ (M+H)
	u ^{^^^}			
9CS	t		I-322	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 435.0$ (M+H)

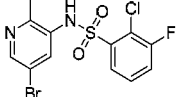
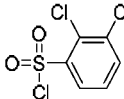
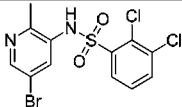
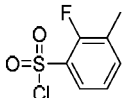
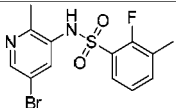
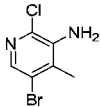
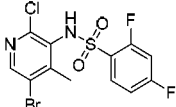
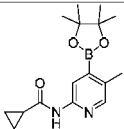
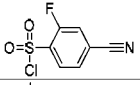
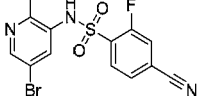
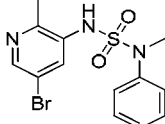
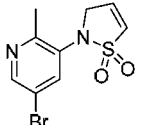
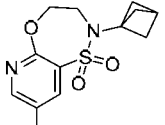
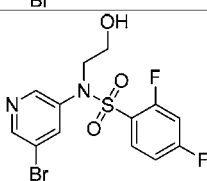
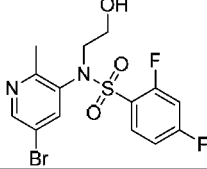
Table 10.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
	u ^{^^^}			
9CT	t		I-342	LCMS (FA): m/z = 451.0 (M+H)
	u ^{^^^}			
9CU	t		I-339	LCMS (FA): m/z = 415.1 (M+H)
	u ^{^^^}			
9CV	s		I-430	LCMS (FA): m/z = 493.1 (M+H)
	u ^{^^^}			
	v			
9CW	t		I-356	LCMS (FA): m/z = 426.1 (M+H)
	u ^{^^^}			

Table 10.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
9CX	u*		I-494	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 412.1$ (M+H)
9CY [†]	u*		I-416	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 345.3$ (M+H)
9CZ	u*		I-376	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 345.3$ (M+H)
9DA	u*		I-384	LCMS (AA): $m/z = 449.1$ (M+H)
9DB	u*		I-319	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 463.2$ (M+H)

*Aqueous K₂CO₃ or Na₂CO₃ used in Step 2 instead of Cs₂CO₃

[†] Step 1 conditions use LiHMDS in THF at rt

[^] Step 2 conditions use Pd(PPh₃)₄, 1.0 M Na₂CO₃, toluene, EtOH, microwave irradiation

^{††} Step 2 conditions use XPhosG3; 0.500 M of K₃PO₄, dioxane, microwave irradiation at 130 °C

^{^^} Step 2 conditions use Pd₂(dba)₃, XPhos, KOAC, dioxane, water, 110 °C

^{^^^} Step 2 conditions use K₂CO₃ instead of Cs₂CO₃ and microwave irradiation ranging from 120-150 °C

^{**} Step 2 conditions use SiliaCat DPP-Pd instead of Pd(dppf)Cl₂ and microwave irradiation

^{***} Chiral Separation conditions

Column: 5 micron Chiralpak IF (250X10 mm); Back Pressure Regulator value: 15 mPa

Solvent: 85% CO₂/15% (0.3% DEA in MeOH); Flow Rate: 10 mL/min; Temperature: 40 °C

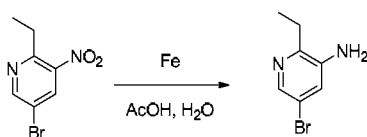
****Chiral Separation conditions

Column: Chiralpak IF (250x30 mm) 5 micron column from Chiral Technologies

Solvent: Hexane/Ethanol/DEA (80/20/0.1); Flow Rate: 35 mL/min

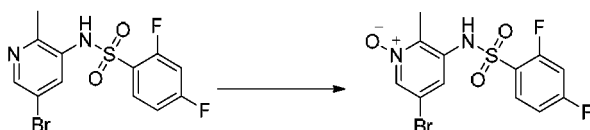
¹ Reagent u prepared as shown in Example 57

Synthesis of reagent (s) from Example 9AT: 5-bromo-2-ethylpyridin-3-amine



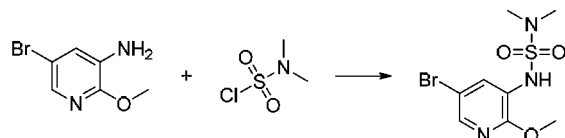
[00230] 5-bromo-2-ethyl-3-nitropyridine (0.503 g, 2.18 mmol) was dissolved in acetic acid (4 mL, 70 mmol) and water (1 mL, 60 mmol), then iron (0.365 g, 6.53 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 3 h. Water and NaOH were added to adjust the reaction mixture to pH 8, then EtOAc was added and the mixture was filtered through celite and washed with more EtOAc. The combined organic layer was washed with water, concentrated, and the resulting residue was purified by column chromatography to yield 5-bromo-2-ethylpyridin-3-amine (0.4 g, 91%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 201.1/203.1 (M+H).

Synthesis of reagent (u) from Example 9BH: 5-bromo-3-(2,4-difluorophenylsulfonamido)-2-methylpyridine 1-oxide



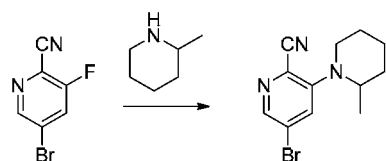
[00231] To *N*-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide (400 mg, 1.10 mmol) was added DCM (2 mL). The reaction mixture was cooled in an ice-water bath and to this solution was added *m*CPBA (855 mg, 4.96 mmol) portion-wise. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir and warm to rt overnight. The reaction contents were purified by column chromatography and then vacuum dried to give 5-bromo-3-(2,4-difluorophenylsulfonamido)-2-methylpyridine 1-oxide as a white solid, (0.33 g, 78%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 379.0 (M+H).

Synthesis of reagent (u) from Example 9BI: *N'*-(5-bromo-2-methoxypyridin-3-yl)-*N,N*-dimethylsulfuric diamide



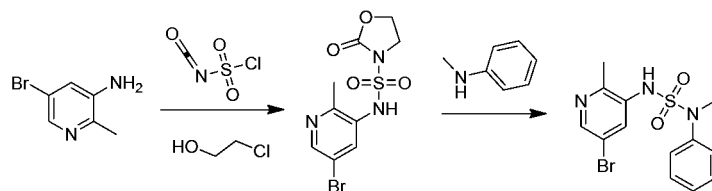
[00232] Dimethylsulfamoyl chloride (3.2 mL, 30 mmol) was added slowly to a solution of 3-amino-5-bromo-2-methoxypyridine (1.0 g, 4.9 mmol) in pyridine (20 mL) at -30 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 16 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the crude compound was purified by column chromatography to provide *N'*-(5-bromo-2-methoxypyridin-3-yl)-*N,N*-dimethylsulfuric diamide (0.64 g, 42%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 310.1 (M+H).

Synthesis of reagent (u) from Example 9BK: 5-bromo-3-(2-methylpiperidin-1-yl)pyridine-2-carbonitrile



[00233] To a mixture of 5-bromo-3-fluoropyridine-2-carbonitrile (195 mg, 0.970 mmol) and 2-methylpiperidine (0.228 mL, 1.94 mmol) in THF (2.35 mL) was added DIEA (507 μ L, 2.91 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at rt overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc three times. The organic solutions were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to provide 5-bromo-3-(2-methylpiperidin-1-yl)pyridine-2-carbonitrile (45 mg, 17%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 280.2 (M+H).

Synthesis of reagent (u) from Example 9CX: *N'*-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-*N*-methyl-*N*-phenylsulfuric diamide



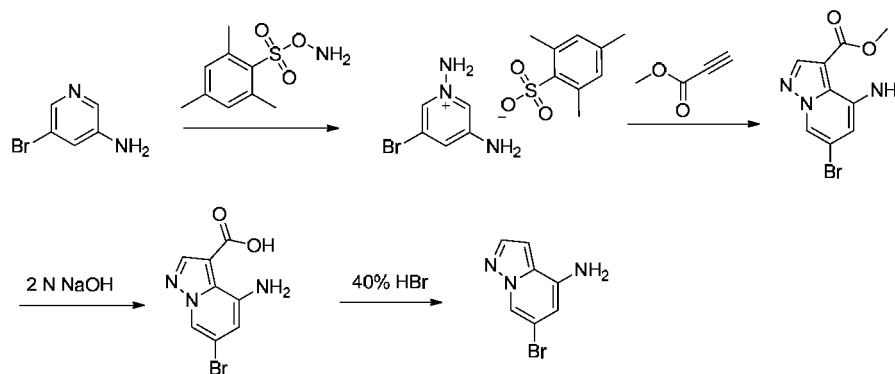
Step 1: *N*-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2-oxooxazolidine-3-sulfonamide

[00234] To a solution of chlorosulfonyl isocyanate (0.140 mL, 1.60 mmol) in DCM (53.64 mL, 836.9 mmol) was added 2-chloroethanol (0.215 mL, 3.20 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at rt for one h. To this mixture 5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-amine (300mg, 1.60 mmol) and TEA (0.224 mL, 1.60 mmol) were added. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at rt overnight. Excess DCM was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was co-evaporated with fresh DCM twice, and vacuum dried to give *N*-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2-oxo-1,3-oxazolidine-3-sulfonamide, which was used without further purification. LCMS (FA): $m/z = 334.4$ (M⁺) Ref: Austin; Joel, Sharma, Lisa, S.; et al

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Step 2: *N'*-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-*N*-methyl-*N*-phenylsulfuric diamide

[00235] To *N*-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2-oxo-1,3-oxazolidine-3-sulfonamide (530mg, 1.58 mmol) was added DCE (25mL, 317mmol). To this stirred solution *N*-methylaniline (0.172 mL, 1.58 mmol) and TEA (0.220 mL, 1.58 mmol) were added and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 80 °C. After one h, additional *N*-methylaniline (0.25 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir for an additional h. Excess solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified on a silica gel column using DCM-MeOH. Appropriate fractions were pooled together, excess solvent was removed under reduced pressure and this was vacuum dried to give *N'*-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-*N*-methyl-*N*-phenylsulfuric diamide in 80% purity. (70%, 0.516mg) LCMS (FA): $m/z = 358.0$ (M+2).

Synthesis of precursor to reagent (s) from Example 9CI: 6-bromopyrazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridin-4-amine**Step 1: 1,3-diamino-5-bromopyridinium 2,4,6-trimethylbenzenesulfonate**

[00236] To a solution of 5-bromopyridin-3-amine (43.0 g, 249 mmol) in DCM (250 mL) at 0°C, 2-[(aminooxy)sulfonyl]-1,3,5-trimethylbenzene (64.0 g, 297 mmol; see procedure below) in DCM (250

mL) was added in a steady stream via cannula. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 0°C for 1 h. To the reaction mixture, diethyl ether (600 mL) was added dropwise via addition funnel over 25 min. The reaction mixture was filtered and washed with cold diethyl ether. The solid was dried under vacuum for 30 mins to provide 1,3-diamino-5-bromopyridinium 2,4,6-trimethylbenzenesulfonate (90.0 g, 93.3%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.35 (s, br, 2H), 8.14 (s, 1H), 7.94 (s, 1H), 7.49 (s, 1H), 6.90 (s, br, 2H), 6.76 (s, 2H), 2.51 (s, 6H), 2.18 (s, 3H).

Step 2: methyl 4-amino-6-bromopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine-3-carboxylate

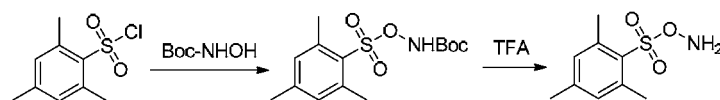
[00237] To a solution of 1,3-diamino-5-bromopyridinium 2,4,6-trimethylbenzenesulfonate (90.0 g, 232 mmol) in DMF (500 mL) at 0°C, potassium carbonate (64.1 g, 464 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 10 mins. To the reaction mixture, methyl propiolate (39.0 g, 464 mmol) was then added dropwise. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to rt and stir overnight. The reaction mixture was poured into water (2,500 mL). The solid was collected by filtration, washed with water (500 mL x 3) and dried under vacuum to provide methyl 4-amino-6-bromopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine-3-carboxylate (20.0 g, 32.0%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.36 (s, 1H), 8.34 (s, 1H), 7.17 (s, br, 2H), 6.63 (s, 1H), 3.84 (s, 3H).

Step 3: 4-amino-6-bromopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine-3-carboxylic acid

[00238] A mixture of methyl 4-amino-6-bromopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine-3-carboxylate (20.0 g, 74.0 mmol) in aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (2.0 N, 150 mL) was allowed to stir at 60°C for 12 h. The reaction mixture became a clear solution and was neutralized by the addition of 6N HCl to pH~3. The solid was collected by filtration and dried under vacuum to provide 4-amino-6-bromopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine-3-carboxylic acid (12.0 g, 63.3%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.29 (s, 1H), 8.26 (s, 1H), 6.57 (s, 1H).

Step 4: 6-bromopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-4-amine

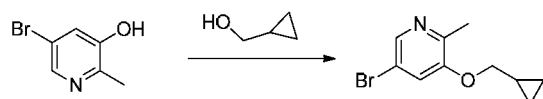
[00239] A mixture of 4-amino-6-bromopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine-3-carboxylic acid (12.0 g, 0.78 mmol) in HBr (40%, 150 mL) was allowed to stir at 100°C for 12 h. The reaction mixture became a clear solution and was neutralized by the addition of 4N NaOH to pH~8. The reaction mixture was extracted with DCM (150 mL x 3). The organic solutions were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to provide 6-bromopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-4-amine (5.30 g, 53.3%). LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 212.0 (M+H). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.18 (s, 1H), 7.81 (m, 1H), 6.77 (m, 1H), 6.26 (m, 1H), 6.21 (s, 2H).

Synthesis of 2-[(aminooxy)sulfonyl]-1,3,5-trimethylbenzene**Step 1: *tert*-butyl [(mesitylsulfonyl)oxy]carbamate**

[00240] To a mixture of 2,4,6-trimethylbenzenesulfonyl chloride (100 g, 457 mmol) and *tert*-butyl hydroxycarbamate (60.9 g, 457 mmol) in diethyl ether (1000 mL) was added TEA (46.3 g, 24.9 mmol) at 0°C. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 0°C for 30 min. The reaction mixture was filtered and washed with MTBE (250 mL). The solution was concentrated at 20°C at 150 mm Hg to remove the diethyl ether. The reaction mixture was then diluted with petroleum ether (1500 mL) and allowed to stir for 5 min. The reaction mixture was filtered and washed with petroleum ether (300 mL) to provide *tert*-butyl [(mesitylsulfonyl)oxy]carbamate (110 g, 76.3%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 11.19 (s, 1H), 7.14 (s, 2H), 2.54 (s, 6H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 1.25 (s, 9H).

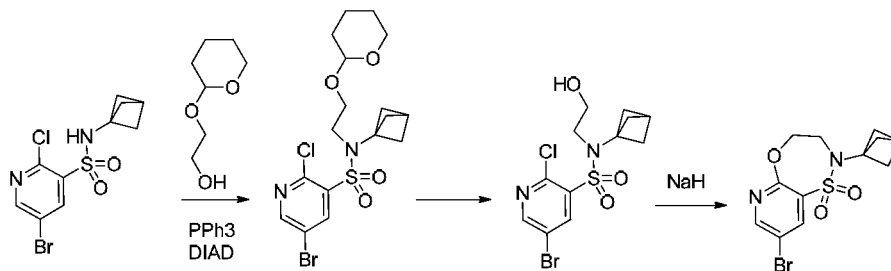
Step 2: 2-[(aminooxy)sulfonyl]-1,3,5-trimethylbenzene

[00241] To a solution of TFA (500 mL) at 0°C, *tert*-butyl [(mesitylsulfonyl)oxy]carbamate (110 g, 349 mmol) was added portion-wise over 10 min and the mixture was allowed to stir at 0°C for another 10 min. Crushed ice was added to the mixture followed by water (500 mL). The internal temperature increased to 8°C while a white solid appeared. The reaction mixture was filtered after 15 min. The solid was collected and washed with water until pH ~7. The crude compound was dried for 15 min to remove excess water to provide 2-[(aminooxy)sulfonyl]-1,3,5-trimethylbenzene (64.0 g, 85.2%). The compound was unstable in the air and was used for next step directly.

Synthesis of reagent (u) from Example 9BV: 5-bromo-3-(cyclopropylmethoxy)-2-methylpyridine

[00242] To a mixture of cyclopropylmethanol (131 uL, 1.66 mmol), 5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-ol (250 mg, 1.30 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (420 mg, 1.60 mmol) in THF (8.3 mL) at 0 °C was added diethyl azodicarboxylate (250 uL, 1.60 mmol) dropwise. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at rt overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with DCM three times. The organic solutions were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to provide 5-bromo-3-(cyclopropylmethoxy)-2-methylpyridine (120 mg, 37%). LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 242.1 (M+H).

Synthesis of reagent (u) from Example 9CZ: 2-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pentan-1-yl)-8-bromo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[2,3-b][1,4,5]oxathiazepine 1,1-dioxide



Step 1: *N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pentan-1-yl)-5-bromo-2-chloro-*N*-(2-((tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)ethyl)pyridine-3-sulfonamide

[00243] A solution of *N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pentan-1-yl)-5-bromo-2-chloropyridine-3-sulfonamide (450 mg, 1.3 mmol) in THF (9 mL) was treated with triphenylphosphine (524 mg, 2 mmol) and tetrahydropyranylethylene glycol (390 mg, 2.6 mmol) followed by dropwise addition of diisopropylazodicarboxylate (404 mg, 2 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at rt for 15 h. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue purified by column chromatography to give *N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pentan-1-yl)-5-bromo-2-chloro-*N*-(2-((tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)ethyl)pyridine-3-sulfonamide (1.2 g, 96%)

Step 2: *N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pentan-1-yl)-5-bromo-2-chloro-*N*-(2-hydroxyethyl)pyridine-3-sulfonamide

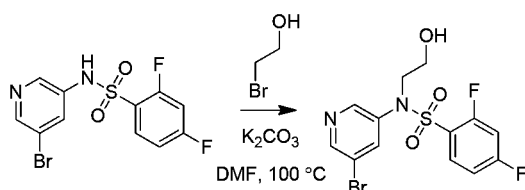
[00244] A solution of *N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pentan-1-yl)-5-bromo-2-chloro-*N*-(2-((tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)ethyl)pyridine-3-sulfonamide (600 mg, 1.29 mmol) in MeOH (30 mL) was cooled in an ice bath and treated with *p*-toluenesulfonic acid (122 mg, 0.6 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to rt and stirred for 15 h. A solution of NaHCO₃ in water was added until the pH was 7 and then the MeOH was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was extracted with DCM and the organic solution washed with water and brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude product purified by column chromatography to give *N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pentan-1-yl)-5-bromo-2-chloro-*N*-(2-hydroxyethyl)pyridine-3-sulfonamide (800 mg, 81%). LCMS: *m/z* = 381.0.

Step 3: 2-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pentan-1-yl)-8-bromo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[2,3-b][1,4,5]oxathiazepine 1,1-dioxide

[00245] A solution of *N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pentan-1-yl)-5-bromo-2-chloro-*N*-(2-hydroxyethyl)pyridine-3-sulfonamide (285 mg, 0.75 mmol) in DMF (2.85 mL) was treated with NaH (35.6 mg, 0.90 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 0.5 h and then treated with water (2.8 mL) and extracted with EtOAc. The organic solution was washed with water and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and the solvent

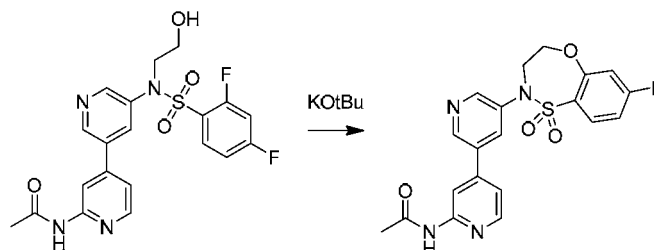
removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was triturated with hexane-EtOAc (50:1) to give 2-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pentan-1-yl)-8-bromo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[2,3-b][1,4,5]oxathiazepine 1,1-dioxide (433 mg, 84%). LCMS: m/z = 346.0.

Synthesis of reagent (u) from Example 9DA: *N*-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2,4-difluoro-*N*-(2-hydroxyethyl)benzenesulfonamide



[00246] A solution of *N*-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide (0.180 g, 0.496 mmol) in DMF (1.00 mL, 12.9 mmol) treated with 2-bromoethanol (105.4 μ L, 1.487 mmol) and potassium carbonate (0.137 g, 0.991 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated in a sealed tube at 100 °C for 16 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with ice-water and the precipitate collected. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give *N*-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2,4-difluoro-*N*-(2-hydroxyethyl)benzenesulfonamide LCMS (FA): m/z = 407.1 (M+H).

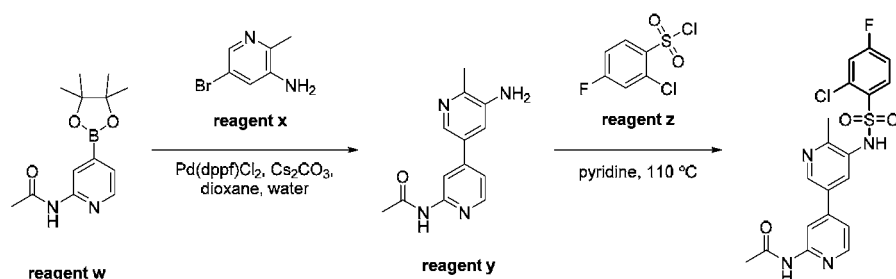
Example 9DC: *N*-(5-(8-fluoro-1,1-dioxido-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4,5]oxathiazepin-2-yl)-[3,4'-bipyridin]-2'-yl)acetamide (**I-405**)



[00247] A solution of *N*-(5-{[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl](2-hydroxyethyl)amino}-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide in dry DMSO (0.50 mL) was treated dropwise with a 1M solution of KO^t-Bu (7.71 mg, 0.0687 mmol) in THF and allowed to stir at rt. After 3 h, additional KO^t-Bu (2 equivalents) was added and the mixture was allowed to stir for 72 h. The mixture was treated with AcOH (53.2 uL, 0.936 mmol) and the volatiles were evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column

chromatography to give *N*-(5-(8-fluoro-1,1-dioxido-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4,5]oxathiazepin-2-yl)-[3,4'-bipyridin]-2'-yl)acetamide. LCMS: m/z = 429.3 (M+H).

Example 10: *N*-(5-[(2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide I-206



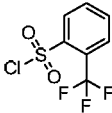
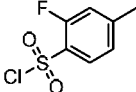
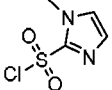
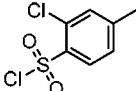
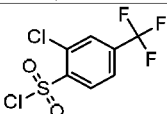
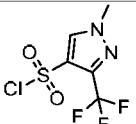
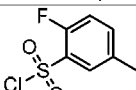
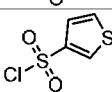
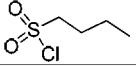
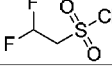
Step 1: *N*-(5-amino-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide

[00248] A mixture of *N*-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide (4.20 g, 16.0 mmol), 5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-amine (2.00 g, 10.7 mmol), cesium carbonate (10.4 g, 32.1 mmol), Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (0.88 g, 1.1 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (36.0 mL) and water (6.0 mL) was heated to reflux for 2.5 h. After cooling to rt, water was added and the mixture was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to provide *N*-(5-amino-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide (0.94 g, 36%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 243.1 (M+H).

Step 2: *N*-(5-[(2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide

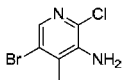
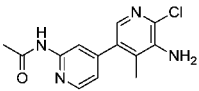
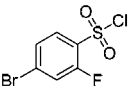
[00249] *N*-(5-amino-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide (125 mg, 0.52 mmol) and 2-chloro-4-fluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride (0.09 mL, 0.62 mmol) were suspended in pyridine (1.25 mL) and heated at 110 °C overnight. The reaction was cooled and concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to provide *N*-(5-[(2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide (107 mg, 48%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 435.1 (M+H).

[00250] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 11) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above starting from the appropriate starting materials:

Table 11.			
Example	Reagent z	Compound No.	LCMS Data
10A		I-62	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 451.1$ (M+H)
10B		I-182	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 415.4$ (M+H)
10C		I-114	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 347.4$ (M+H)
10D		I-92	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 387.1$ (M+H)
10E		I-128	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 432.1$ (M+H)
10F		I-196	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 485.0$ (M+H)
10G		I-18	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 455.1$ (M+H)
10H		I-28	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 415.1$ (M+H)
10I		I-203	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 389.1$ (M+H)
10J*		I-373	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 363.1$ (M+H)
10K*		I-412	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 371.2$ (M+H)

* Aqueous K_2CO_3 or Na_2CO_3 used in Step 2 instead of Cs_2CO_3

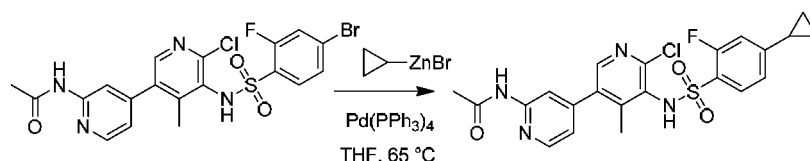
[00251] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 11A) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above starting from the appropriate starting materials:

Table 11A.					
Example	Reagent x	Reagent y	Reagent z**	Compound No.	LCMS Data
10L*				I-444	LCMS (FA): m/z = 514.9 (M+H)

*Aqueous K_2CO_3 or Na_2CO_3 used in Step 1 instead of CS_2CO_3

** 1M LiHMDS and THF at rt used in Step 2

Example 10M: *N*-(6-chloro-5-((4-cyclopropyl-2-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)amino)-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide (I-335)

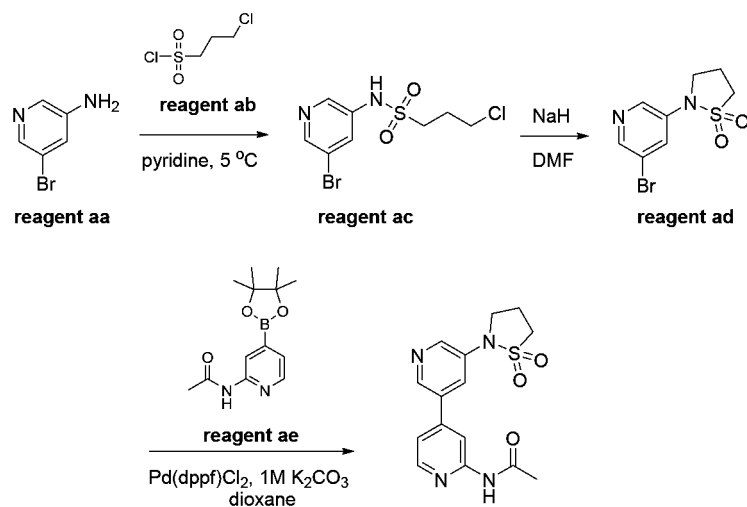


N-(6-chloro-5-((4-cyclopropyl-2-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)amino)-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide

[00252] To a mixture of *N*-(5-((4-bromo-2-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)amino)-6-chloro-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide (0.07 g, 0.136 mmol) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium(0) (0.004 g, 0.003 mmol) under an atmosphere of nitrogen was added cyclopropylzinc bromide (0.50 M in THF, 3.00 mL, 1.50 mmol). The resulting solution was allowed to stir at 65 °C for 1 h. The reaction was allowed to cool to rt. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc and washed with water then with brine. The organic solution was dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The crude compound was purified by HPLC to provide *N*-(6-chloro-5-((4-cyclopropyl-2-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)amino)-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide **I-335** (0.031 g, 48.0 %). LCMS (FA): m/z = 475.1 (M+H). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $DMSO-d_6$) δ 10.67 (s, 1H), 10.41 (s, 1H), 8.40 (d, J = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 8.05 (s, 2H), 7.53 (t, J = 7.9 Hz,

1H), 7.13 – 7.04 (m, 2H), 7.00 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 2.16 (s, 3H), 2.11 (s, 3H), 2.01 (tt, $J = 8.6, 5.1$ Hz, 1H), 1.10 – 1.00 (m, 2H), 0.83 – 0.76 (m, 2H).

Example 11: *N*-[5-(1,1-dioxidoisothiazolidin-2-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide 1-192



Step 1: *N*-(5-bromopyridin-3-yl)-3-chloropropane-1-sulfonamide

[00253] To a solution of 3-amino-5-bromopyridine (438 mg, 2.53 mmol) in pyridine (3.8 mL, 47 mmol) at 5 °C was added 3-chloropropane-1-sulfonyl chloride (0.339 mL, 2.78 mmol) dropwise. After 30 min the reaction mixture was warmed to rt and then poured into a aqueous solution of NaHCO₃. This was extracted with EtOAc and the organic layer washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The crude material residue was purified by column chromatography to yield *N*-(5-bromopyridin-3-yl)-3-chloropropane-1-sulfonamide (126 mg, 14.3%). LCMS (AA): m/z = 312.8/314.8 (M+H).

Step 2: 3-bromo-5-(1,1-dioxidoisothiazolidin-2-yl)pyridine

[00254] To a solution of *N*-(5-bromopyridin-3-yl)-3-chloropropane-1-sulfonamide (126 mg, 0.402 mmol) in DMF (1.25 mL, 16.1 mmol) at rt was added NaH (60:40, sodium hydride:mineral oil, 20.1 mg, 0.502 mmol). The mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 10 min and then heated at 45 °C for 2.5 h. The mixture was partitioned between EtOAc and an aqueous solution of NaHCO₃. The aqueous layer was further extracted with EtOAc and the combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The crude material residue was purified by column

chromatography to yield 3-bromo-5-(1,1-dioxidoisothiazolidin-2-yl)pyridine (72 mg, 65%). LCMS (AA): $m/z = 277/278.9$ (M+H).

Step 3: *N*-[5-(1,1-dioxidoisothiazolidin-2-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide

[00255] Followed the procedure described in Step 2 of Example 5 with the following modification: Used 1.4 equivalents of 1M K₂CO₃ instead of solid potassium carbonate. No additional water was added. The reaction yielded *N*-[5-(1,1-dioxidoisothiazolidin-2-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide (69.0 mg, 83.4%). LCMS (AA): $m/z = 333.1$ (M+H).

[00256] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 12) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above starting from the appropriate starting materials

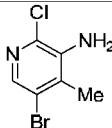
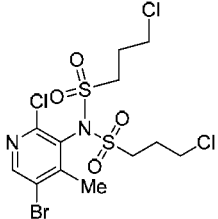
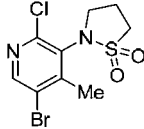
Table 12.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
11A*	ab		I-20	LCMS (AA): $m/z = 321.0$ (M+H)
	ac*	CH ₃ I		
11B**	aa		I-88	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 347.2$ (M+H)
11C***	aa		I-425	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 381.0$ (M+H)
	ac			
	ad			

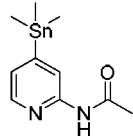
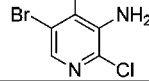
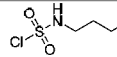
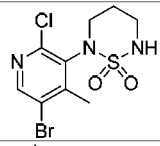
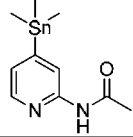
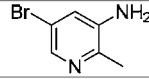
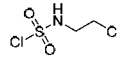
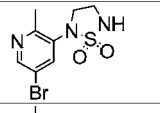
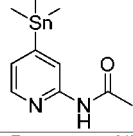
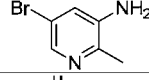
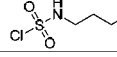
Table 12.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
	ae			
11D [^]	aa		I-473	LCMS (FA): m/z = 396.0 (M+H)
	ab			
	ad			
	ae			
11E [^]	aa		I-352	LCMS (FA): m/z = 348.1 (M+H)
	ab			
	ad			
	ae			
11F [^]	aa		I-387	LCMS (FA): m/z = xxx.x (M+H)
	ab			

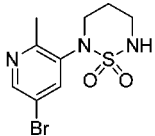
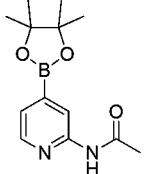
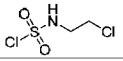
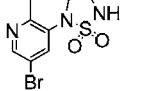
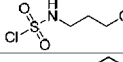
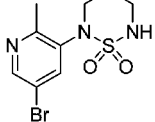
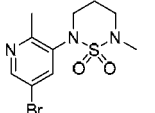
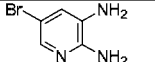
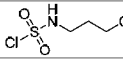
Table 12.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
	ad			
	ae			
11G^^	ab		I-386	LCMS (FA): m/z = 362.2 (M+H)
	ad			
	ad'			
11H^^	ab		I-343	LCMS (FA): m/z = 376.2 (M+H)
	ad			
	ad'			
11I^^^	aa		I-490	LCMS (FA): m/z = 363.6 (M+H)
	ab			

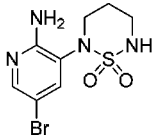
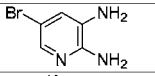
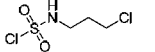
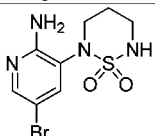
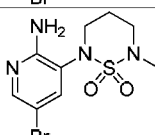
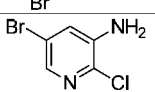
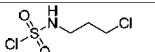
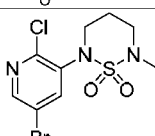
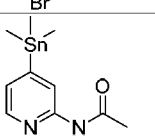
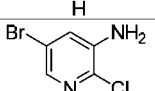
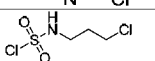
Table 12.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
	ad			
11J ^{^^^}	aa		I-323	LCMS (FA): m/z = 377.1 (M+H)
	ab			
	ad			
	ad'			
11K [^]	aa		I-467	LCMS (FA): m/z = 396.0 (M+H)
	ab			
	ad'			
	ae			
11L [^]	aa		I-448	LCMS (FA): m/z = 381.8 (M+H)
	ab			

Table 12.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
	ad			
	ae			

*In Step 2, methyl iodide was used as the electrophile, NaH as the base, and DMF as the solvent. In Step 3, two equivalents of 2M 1M K₂CO₃ was used instead of 1.4 equivalents of 1M K₂CO₃.

**In Step 3, the procedure described in Step 3 of Example 8 was used.

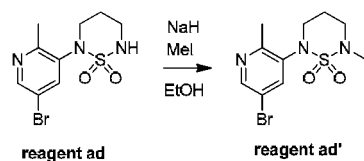
***In Step 1, Et₃N was used as the base. In step 2, K₂CO₃ was used as the base, and MeOH as the solvent.

^In Step 2, K₂CO₃ was used as the base, and ACN as the solvent. Step 3 coupling conditions were Pd(PPh₃)₄; LiCl; CuI; 1,4-dioxane; 120°C.

^^In Step 2, K₂CO₃ was used as the base, and ACN as the solvent. Methylation of reagent **ad** to give reagent **ad'** is described below. Final coupling with reagent **ad'** used Pd(PPh₃)₄; Na₂CO₃; EtOH/Toluene; 120°C

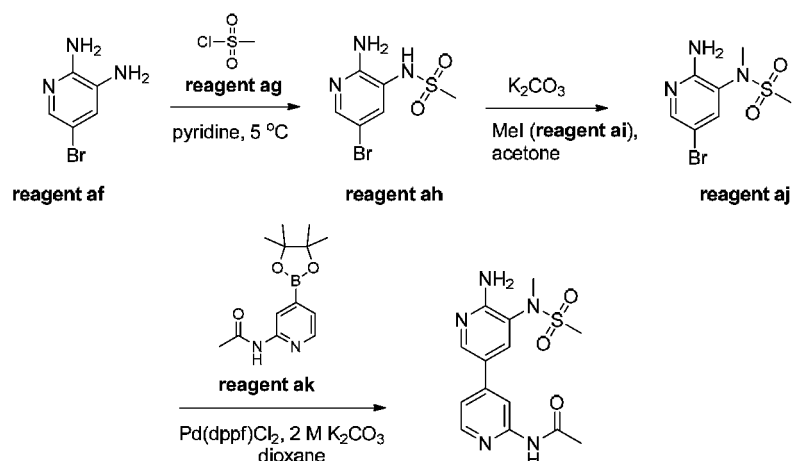
^^^In Step 2, K₂CO₃ was used as the base, and ACN as the solvent. Step 3 conditions used Pd(PPh₃)₄; Na₂CO₃; EtOH/Toluene; 120°C

Synthesis of reagent (**ad'**) from Example 11H: 2-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-6-methyl-1,2,6-thiadiazinane 1,1-dioxide



[00257] To a solution of 2-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-1,2,6-thiadiazinane 1,1-dioxide (0.773 g, 2.52 mmol), EtOH (30 mL), and MeI (0.63 mL, 10.1 mmol) was added sodium hydroxide (1M in water, 6.3 mL). The mixture was allowed stir at rt overnight. The reaction mixture was acidified with 1M HCl and then concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to give 2-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-6-methyl-1,2,6-thiadiazinane 1,1-dioxide as an off white solid (0.81 g, 100%).

LCMS (FA): m/z = 320.0 (M+H).

Example 12: *N*-(6-amino-5-[methyl(methylsulfonyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide I-133**Step 1: *N*-(2-amino-5-bromopyridin-3-yl)methanesulfonamide**

[00258] To a solution of 2,3-diamino-5-bromopyridine (631 mg, 3.36 mmol) in pyridine (11 mL, 140 mmol) cooled to -10 °C was added methanesulfonyl chloride (273 uL, 3.52 mmol) dropwise. After 30 min, the mixture was warmed to rt and allowed to stir for 4 h. The mixture was diluted with toluene and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The residue was allowed to stir in MeOH for 30 min and then concentrated again by rotary evaporation. The residue was partitioned between EtOAc and aqueous solution of NaHCO₃ and the aqueous layer further extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed with brine dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The crude material was purified by column chromatography to yield *N*-(2-amino-5-bromopyridin-3-yl)methanesulfonamide (650 mg, 73%). LCMS (AA): *m/z* = 266/268 (M+H).

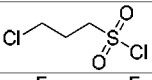
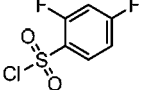
Step 2: *N*-(2-amino-5-bromopyridin-3-yl)-*N*-methylmethanesulfonamide

[00259] To a mixture of *N*-(2-amino-5-bromopyridin-3-yl)methanesulfonamide (205 mg, 0.770 mmol) and potassium carbonate (165 mg, 1.19 mmol) in acetone (2.5 mL, 34 mmol) was added methyl iodide (59 uL, 0.95 mmol). The mixture was allowed to stir at rt overnight and then partitioned between EtOAc and water. The aqueous layer was further extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed with brine dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The crude material was purified by column chromatography to yield *N*-(2-amino-5-bromopyridin-3-yl)-*N*-methylmethanesulfonamide (94 mg, 44%). LCMS (AA): *m/z* = 280/282 (M+H).

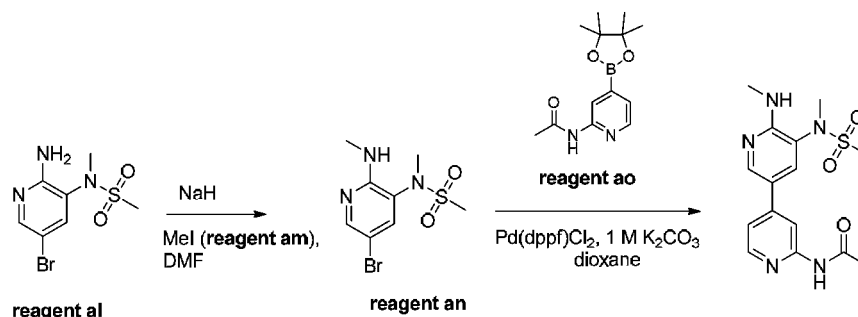
Step 3: *N*-{6-amino-5-[methyl(methylsulfonyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide

[00260] Followed the procedure described in Step 2 of Example 5 with the following modification: Used 2.0 equivalents of 2 M K₂CO₃ instead of solid potassium carbonate. No additional water was added. The reaction yielded *N*-{6-amino-5-[methyl(methylsulfonyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide (11 mg, 10.1%). LCMS (AA): *m/z* = 336.5 (M+H).

[00261] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 13) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above starting from the appropriate starting materials:

Table 13.			
Example	Reagent ag	Compound No.	LCMS Data
12A		I-181	LCMS (AA): <i>m/z</i> = 348.3 (M+H)
12B		I-64	LCMS (FA): <i>m/z</i> = 420.3 (M-H)

Example 13: *N*-{6-(methylanino)-5-[methyl(methylsulfonyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide I-147

**Step 1: *N*-[5-bromo-2-(methylanino)pyridin-3-yl]-*N*-methylmethanesulfonamide**

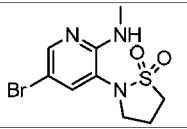
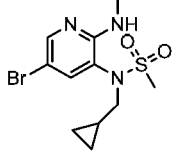
[00262] To a mixture of *N*-(2-amino-5-bromopyridin-3-yl)-*N*-methylmethanesulfonamide (101 mg, 0.360 mmol) in DMF (1.2 mL) at 5 °C was added NaH (60% in mineral oil, 18.0 mg, 0.451 mmol). The mixture was allowed to stir at 5 °C for 20 min. Methyl iodide (28.0 uL, 0.451 mmol) was added and the mixture was allowed to stir at 5 °C for 1 h. The reaction was quenched with a saturated solution of NaHCO₃ and then partitioned between EtOAc and water. The aqueous layer was further extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed with brine dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated

by rotary evaporation. The crude material was purified by column chromatography to yield *N*-[5-bromo-2-(methylamino)pyridin-3-yl]-*N*-methylmethanesulfonamide (85 mg, 80.0%). LCMS (AA): m/z = 294/296 (M+H).

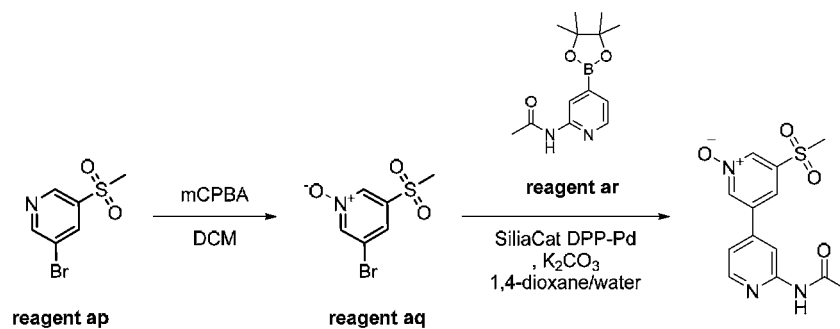
Step 2: *N*-{6-(methylamino)-5-[methyl(methylsulfonyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide

[00263] Followed the procedure described in Step 2 of Example 5 with the following modification: 2.0 equivalents of 2M K_2CO_3 was used instead of solid potassium carbonate. No additional water was added. The reaction yielded *N*-{6-(methylamino)-5-[methyl(methylsulfonyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide (82 mg, 82.2%). LCMS (AA): m/z = 350.2 (M+H).

[00264] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 14) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above starting from the appropriate starting materials:

Table 14.			
Example	Reagent an	Compound No.	LCMS Data
13A		I-132	LCMS (AA): m/z = 362.3 (M+H)
13B		I-141	LCMS (FA): m/z = 390.5 (M+H)

Example 14: *N*-{4-[5-(methylsulfonyl)-1-oxidopyridin-3-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide I-191



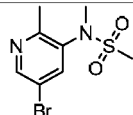
Step 1: 3-bromo-5-(methylsulfonyl)pyridine 1-oxide

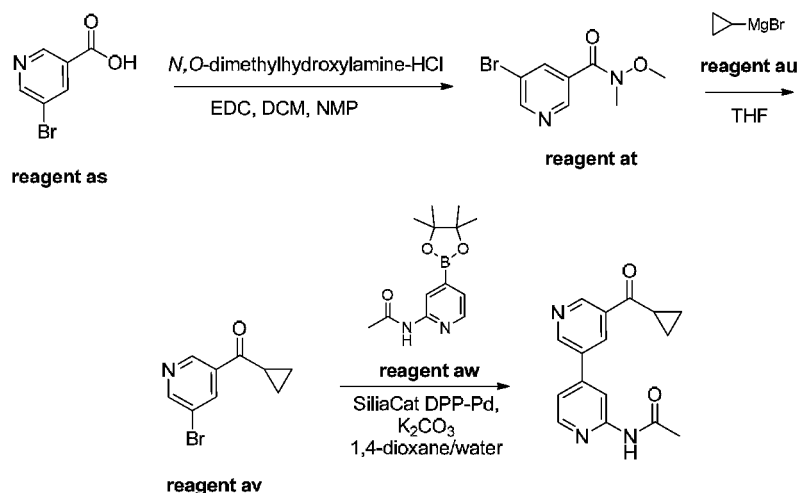
[00265] A solution of 3-bromo-5-(methylsulfonyl)pyridine 1-oxide (250 mg, 1.06 mmol) was dissolved in DCM (1.8 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. *m*CPBA (822 mg, 4.77 mmol) was added portionwise, and then allowed to warm to rt and stir overnight. The reaction mixture was concentrated and a 15% K₂CO₃ solution was added and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The crude compound was used without further purification.

Step 2: *N*-{4-[5-(methylsulfonyl)-1-oxidopyridin-3-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide

[00266] 3-bromo-5-(methylsulfonyl)pyridine 1-oxide (240 mg, 0.19 mmol), *N*-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide (75 mg, 0.29 mmol), K₂CO₃ (132 mg, 0.95 mmol) and *SiliaCat* DPP-Pd (91 mg, 0.022 mmol) were suspended in dioxane (3.0 mL) and water (0.43 mL). The reaction mixture was heated at 150 °C in the microwave for 40 min. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation, then the crude compound was purified by column chromatography followed by prep HPLC to give *N*-{4-[5-(methylsulfonyl)-1-oxidopyridin-3-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide (10 mg, 17%). LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 308.1 (M+H).

[00267] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 15) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above starting from the appropriate starting materials:

Table 15.			
Example	Reagent aq	Compound No.	LCMS Data
14A		I-129	LCMS (FA): <i>m/z</i> = 351.3 (M+H)

Example 15: *N*-[5-(cyclopropylcarbonyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide I-8**Step 1: 5-Bromo-*N*-methoxy-*N*-methylpyridine-3-carboxamide**

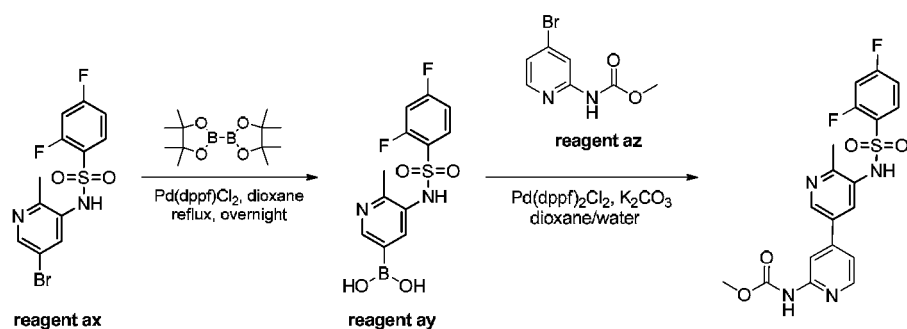
[00268] To a suspension of 5-bromonicotinic acid (1.12 g, 5.54 mmol) in DCM (106 mL) at 0 °C were added NMP (0.588 mL, 6.10 mmol), *N,O*-dimethylhydroxylamine hydrochloride (0.595 g, 6.10 mmol) and EDC (1.17 g, 6.10 mmol). The reaction was warmed to rt and allowed to stir overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with DCM and water. The organic layer was washed with 0.1 M HCl and brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The crude material was purified by column chromatography to yield 5-bromo-*N*-methoxy-*N*-methylpyridine-3-carboxamide (1.39 g, 51.1%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 245/247 (M+H).

Step 2: (5-bromopyridin-3-yl)(cyclopropyl)methanone

[00269] 5-Bromo-*N*-methoxy-*N*-methylpyridine-3-carboxamide (500 mg, 1.02 mmol) was allowed to stir in THF (4.8 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. Cyclopropylmagnesium bromide (0.5 M in THF; 10.0 mL, 5.02 mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction mixture allowed to stir at 0 °C for 30 min and then allowed to warm to rt. The reaction mixture was then cooled in an ice/water bath and quenched with acid and then diluted with DCM. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The crude material was purified by column chromatography to yield (5-bromopyridin-3-yl)(cyclopropyl)methanone (218 mg, 56.8%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 226/228 (M+H).

Step 3: *N*-[5-(1,1-dioxidoisothiazolidin-2-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide

[00270] Followed the procedure described in Step 2 of Example 14 to yield *N*-[5-(cyclopropylcarbonyl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide (15.7 mg, 21.0%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 282.3 (M+H).

Example 16: methyl (5-[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)carbamate I-195**Step 1: (5-[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-6-methylpyridin-3-yl)boronic acid**

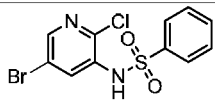
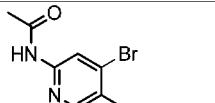
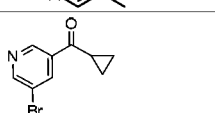
[00271] The boronate was prepared in a similar manner as *N*-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide in Example 1 and used without further purification. LCMS (FA) m/z = 329.4 (M+H).

Step 2: methyl (5-[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)carbamate

[00272] Followed the procedure described in Step 2 of Example 5 to yield methyl (5-[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)carbamate (16 mg, 30%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 435.2 (M+H).

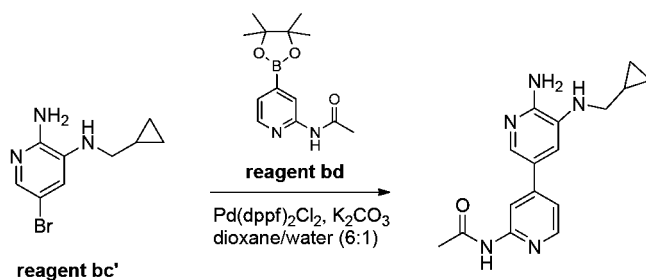
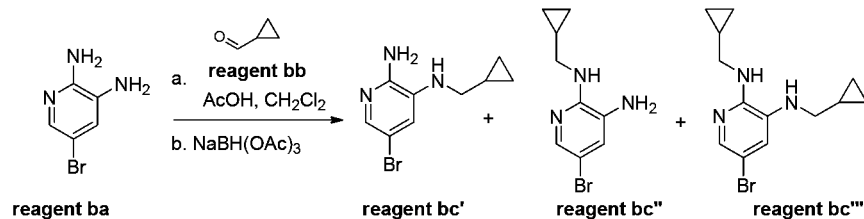
[00273] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 16) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above starting from the appropriate starting materials:

Table 16.				
Example	Starting material*		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
16A*	ax		I-146	LCMS (FA): m/z = 363.3 (M+H)

Table 16.				
Example	Starting material*		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
16B	ax		I-56	LCMS (AA): $m/z = 417.1$ (M+H)
	az			
16C	az		I-180	LCMS (FA) $m/z = 298.2$ (M+H)

*The starting material for example 16A was prepared according to Example 11, steps 1 and 2.

Example 17: *N*-{6-amino-5-[(cyclopropylmethyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide I-35



Step 1: 5-bromo-*N*2-(cyclopropylmethyl)pyridine-2,3-diamine; 5-bromo-*N,N'*-

bis(cyclopropylmethyl)pyridine-2,3-diamine; 5-bromo-*N*3-(cyclopropylmethyl)pyridine-2,3-diamine

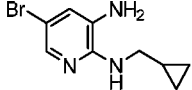
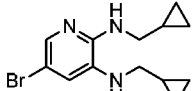
[00274] To a flask containing 2,3-diamino-5-bromopyridine (2.20 g, 11.7 mmol) in DCM (70 mL, 1000 mmol) was added 10 drops of acetic acid and cyclopropanecarboxaldehyde (0.874 mL, 11.7 mmol).

A small amount of DMF was added to solubilize the reaction mixture. The mixture was allowed to stir for 30 min followed by the addition of STAB (7.44 g, 35.1 mmol). The reaction was allowed to stir at rt overnight. An aqueous solution of sodium carbonate was added dropwise until gas evolution ceased. The residue was partitioned between DCM and water and the organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The crude material was purified by column chromatography to yield 5-bromo-*N*-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)pyridine-2,3-diamine (355 mg, 12.5%) LCMS (FA): $m/z = 242/244$ (M+H), 5-bromo-*N*-3-(cyclopropylmethyl)pyridine-2,3-diamine (763 mg, 26.9%) LCMS (FA): $m/z = 242/244$ (M+H), and 5-bromo-*N,N*-bis(cyclopropylmethyl)pyridine-2,3-diamine (596 mg, 17.2%). LCMS (FA): $m/z = 270/272$ (M+H).

Step 2: *N*-{6-amino-5-[(cyclopropylmethyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide

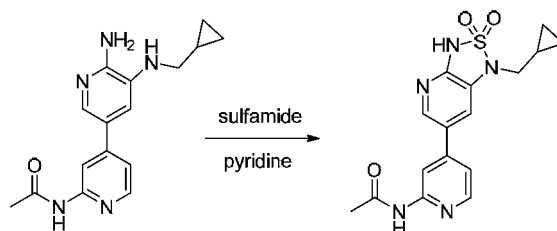
[00275] The procedure from Example 5, Step 2 was followed to provide *N*-{6-amino-5-[(cyclopropylmethyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide (90 mg, 26%) LCMS (FA): $m/z = 298.2$ (M+H).

[00276] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 17) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above starting from the appropriate starting materials:

Table 17.				
Example	Starting material*		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
17A	bc''		I-53	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 298.2$ (M+H)
17B	bc'''		I-65	LCMS (AA): $m/z = 352.4$ (M+H)

*Synthesized according to Step 1 of Example 17.

Example 18: *N*-{4-[1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2,2-dioxido-1,3-dihydro[1,2,5]thiadiazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridin-6-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide I-29

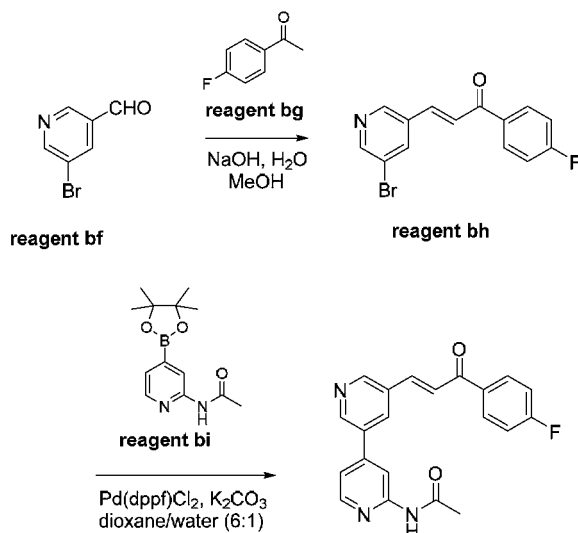


[00277] A mixture of *N*-{6-amino-5-[(cyclopropylmethyl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide (0.100 g, 0.336 mmol) and sulfamide (0.048 g, 0.504 mmol) in pyridine (0.71 mL, 8.8 mmol) was heated at reflux overnight. The reaction was cooled to rt and the pyridine removed by rotary evaporation. DMF was added and the mixture was filtered through celite. The supernatant was concentrated and purified by prep HPLC to yield *N*-{4-[1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2,2-dioxido-1,3-dihydro[1,2,5]thiadiazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridin-6-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide (76 mg, 62.9%). LCMS (FA): $m/z = 360.2$ (M+H).

[00278] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 18) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above starting from the appropriate starting materials (i.e., I-53):

Table 18.			
Example	Starting material	Compound No.	LCMS Data
18A		I-68	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 360.2$ (M+H)

**Example 19: *N*-{5-[(1*E*)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-oxoprop-1-en-1-yl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide
I-188**



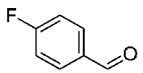
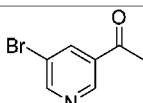
Step 1: (2*E*)-3-(5-bromopyridin-3-yl)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)prop-2-en-1-one

[00279] To a solution of 4'-fluoroacetophenone (0.302 mL, 2.49 mmol), 5-bromo-3-formylpyridine (0.500 g, 2.69 mmol) in water (7.5 mL) and MeOH (7.5 mL, 184 mmol) was added a solution of sodium hydroxide (0.075 g, 1.9 mmol) in water (0.747 mL, 41.4 mmol). A precipitate was observed within 2 min. After 2 h, the precipitate was filtered and collected to yield (2*E*)-3-(5-bromopyridin-3-yl)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)prop-2-en-1-one (67.4 mg, 88.4%). LCMS (AA): m/z = 307.9 (M+H).

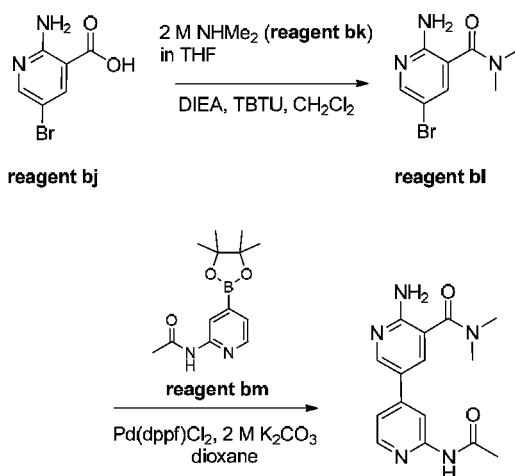
Step 2: *N*-{5-[(1*E*)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-oxoprop-1-en-1-yl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide

[00280] The procedure described in Step 2 of Example 5 was followed with the following modification: The reaction was heated in the microwave at 120 °C for 30 min to yield *N*-{5-[(1*E*)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-oxoprop-1-en-1-yl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl}acetamide (30 mg, 15.2%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 362 (M+H).

[00281] The compound listed in the table below (Table 19) was prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above starting from the appropriate starting materials:

Table 19.				
Example	Reagent	Starting material	Compound No.	LCMS Data
19A	bf		I-198	LCMS (AA): $m/z = 362.2$ (M+H)
	bg			

Example 20: 2'-acetamido-6-amino-*N,N*-dimethyl-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide I-149



Step 1: 2-amino-5-bromo-*N,N*-dimethylnicotinamide

[00282] 2-Amino-5-bromonicotinic acid (390 mg, 1.8 mmol) and DIEA (2.38 mL, 13.7 mmol) were allowed to stir in DCM (46.5 mL). TBTU (1.44 g, 4.49 mmol) was added and the reaction was allowed to stir at rt for 15 min. Dimethylamine (2 M in THF; 7.19 mL, 14.4 mmol) was added and the reaction was allowed to stir at rt overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with DCM. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated. The crude material residue was purified by column chromatography to yield 2-amino-5-bromo-*N,N*-dimethylnicotinamide (350 mg, 79.8%). LCMS (FA): $m/z = 244/246$ (M+H).

Step 2: 2'-acetamido-6-amino-*N,N*-dimethyl-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide

[00283] A microwave tube was charged with *N*-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide (153 mg, 0.582 mmol), 2-amino-5-bromo-*N,N*-dimethylnicotinamide (115 mg, 0.471 mmol) and Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (24 mg, 0.030 mmol). 1,4-dioxane (3.7 mL, 47 mmol) and potassium carbonate (2 M in water; 0.471 mL, 0.942 mmol) were added. The tube was purged with nitrogen and heated at 130 °C for 30 min in the microwave. The mixture was partitioned between EtOAc and water. The aqueous layer was further extracted with EtOAc and the combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated. The crude material was purified by prep HPLC to yield 2'-acetamido-6-amino-*N,N*-dimethyl-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide (75 mg, 53.2%). LCMS (AA): $m/z = 300.1$ (M+H).

[00284] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 20) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above starting from the appropriate starting materials:

Table 20.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
20A	bk		I-200	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 312.4$ (M+H)
20B	bk		I-27	LCMS (AA): $m/z = 328.5$ (M+H)
20C	bk		I-81	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 354.5$ (M+H)
20D	bk		I-125	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 374.4$ (M+H)
20E	bk		I-10	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 340.4$ (M+H)
20F	bk		I-15	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 326.4$ (M+H)
20G	bk		I-187	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 338.4$ (M+H)
20H	bk		I-91	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 349.2$ (M+H)
20I	bk		I-57	LCMS (AA): $m/z = 286.3$ (M+H)
20J	bk		I-79	LCMS (AA): $m/z = 355.4$ (M+H)
20K	bk		I-14	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 326.3$ (M+H)
20L	bk		I-169	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 312.4$ (M+H)

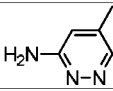
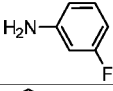
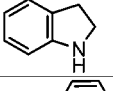
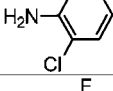
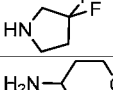
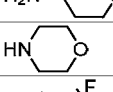
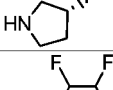
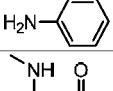
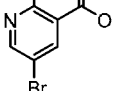
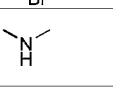
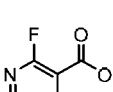
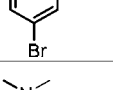
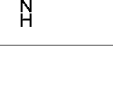
Table 20.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
20M	bk		I-121	LCMS (FA): m/z = 364.4 (M+H)
20N	bk		I-82	LCMS (FA): m/z = 366.4 (M+H)
20O	bk		I-71	LCMS (FA): m/z = 374.4 (M+H)
20P	bk		I-136	LCMS (FA): m/z = 382.4 (M+H)
20Q	bk		I-60	LCMS (FA): m/z = 362.4 (M+H)
20R	bk		I-210	LCMS (FA): m/z = 356.4 (M+H)
20S	bk		I-152	LCMS (FA): m/z = 342.4 (M+H)
20T	bk		I-157	LCMS (FA): m/z = 344.4 (M+H)
20U	bk		I-179	LCMS (FA): m/z = 384.3 (M+H)
20V	bj		I-22	LCMS (AA): m/z = 314.4 (M+H)
	bk			
20W	bj		I-162	LCMS (FA): m/z = 328.3 (M+H)
	bk			

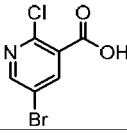
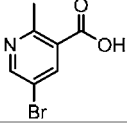
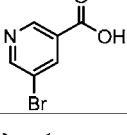
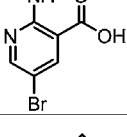
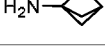
Table 20.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
20X	bj		I-127	LCMS (FA): m/z = 315.4 (M+H)
	bk			
20Y	bj		I-213	LCMS (FA): m/z = 319.4 (M+H)
	bk			
20Z	bj		I-75	LCMS (FA): m/z = 299.3 (M+H)
	bk			
20AA	bj		I-48	LCMS (AA): m/z = 285.3 (M+H)
	bk			
20AB	bj		I-160	LCMS (FA): m/z = 352.4 (M+H)
	bk			

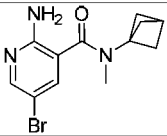
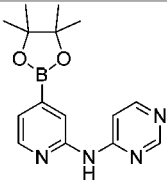
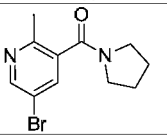
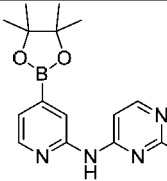
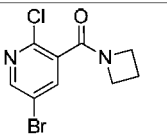
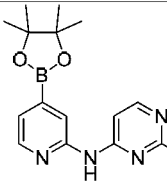
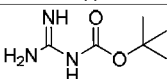
Table 20.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
20AC	bl		I-303	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 388.3$ (M+H)
	bm			
20AD	bl		I-315	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 375.2$ (M+1)
	bm*			
20AE	bl		I-232	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 381.0$ (M+H)
	bm*			
20AF**	bk		I-216	LCMS (AA): $m/z = 350.1$ (M+H)

Table 20.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
	bm			
20AG	bk		I-298	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 374.3$ (M+H)
	bm			
20AH	bl		I-280	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 321.2$ (M+H)
	bm*			
20AI	bl		I-302	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 377.0$ (M+H)
	bm*			

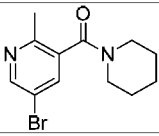
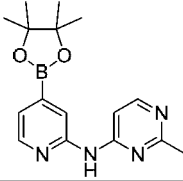
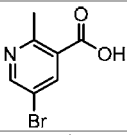
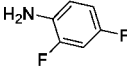
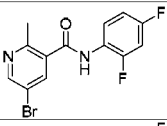
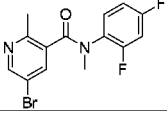
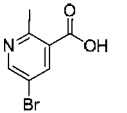
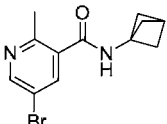
Table 20.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
20AJ	bl		I-262	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 389.2$ (M+H)
	bm*			
20AK^^	bj		I-485	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 397.2$ (M+H)
	bk***			
	bl			
	bl'^			
20AL^^	bj		I-388	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 377.2$ (M+H)
	bk			
	bl			

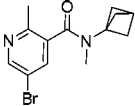
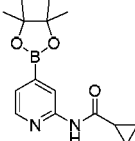
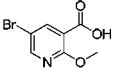
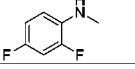
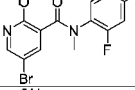
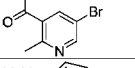
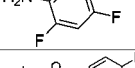
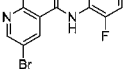
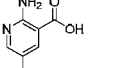
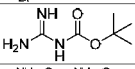
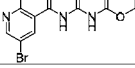
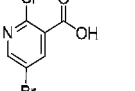
Table 20.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
	bl ^{1*}			
	bm			
20AM	bj		I-423	LCMS (FA): m/z = 413.2 (M+H)
	bk ^{***}			
	bl [^]			
20AN	bj		I-431	LCMS (FA): m/z = 383.2 (M+H)
	bk ^{***}			
	bl [^]			
20AO**	bj		I-409	LCMS (FA): m/z = 314.1 (M+H)
	bk			
	bl			
20AP	bj		I-434	LCMS (FA): m/z = 345.0 (M+H)

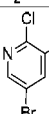
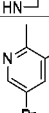
Table 20.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
	bk			
	bl*			
	bm			
20AQ^^	bj		I-346	LCMS (FA): m/z = 447.1 (M+H)
	bk			
	bl			
	bl'			
	bm*			
20AR	bj		I-495	LCMS (FA): m/z = 389.2 (M+H)
	bk			
	bl			

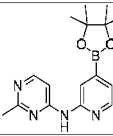
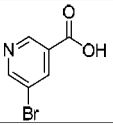
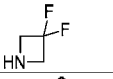
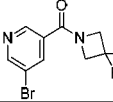
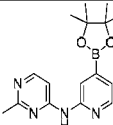
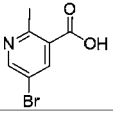
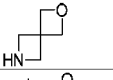
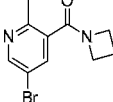
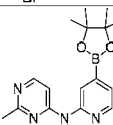
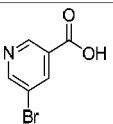
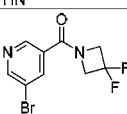
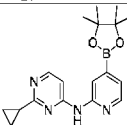
Table 20.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
	bm*			
20AS	bj		I-408	LCMS (FA): m/z = 383.1 (M+H)
	bk			
	bl			
	bm*			
20AT	bj		I-415	LCMS (FA): m/z = 403.1 (M+H)
	bk			
	bl			
	bm*			
20AU	bj		I-413	LCMS (FA): m/z = 409.2 (M+H)

Table 20.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
	bk			
	bl			
	bm*			

* Step 2 conditions use SiliaCat DPP-Pd instead of Pd(dppf)Cl₂ and microwave irradiation

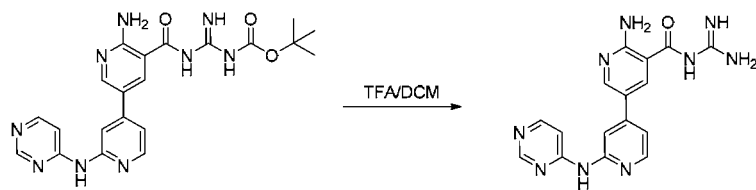
** Deprotection of the BOC group according to Example 20AF (see below) employed to generate I-216 and I-XXX

*** In Step 1, HATU, DIEA, and DMF were used with microwave irradiation (120 °C)

^ Step 2 conditions use Pd(PPh₃)₄, 1.0 M Na₂CO₃, toluene, and EtOH under microwave irradiation

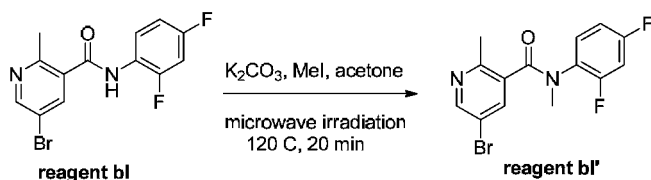
^^ Synthesis of reagent bl* shown in Table 20a.

Example 20AF: 6-Amino-*N*-carbamimidoyl-2'-(pyrimidin-4-ylamino)-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide I-216



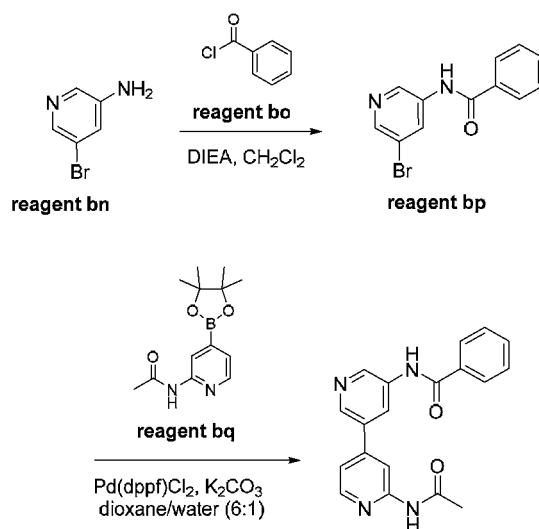
[00285] To a solution of crude *tert*-butyl (*N*-{[6-amino-2'-(pyrimidin-4-ylamino)-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl]carbonyl} carbamimidoyl)carbamate (300 mg, 327.4 mmol) in DCM (5 mL) was added TFA (5 mL) at rt. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 12 h at rt. The reaction mixture was then concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to provide 6-amino-*N*-carbamimidoyl-2'-(pyrimidin-4-ylamino)-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide I-216 (58 mg, 30%). LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 350.1 (M+H).

Synthesis of reagents bl' for Examples 20AK, 20AL and 20AX: 5-bromo-*N*-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-*N*,2-dimethylnicotinamide



[00286] A mixture of 5-bromo-*N*-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-methylnicotinamide (0.110 g, 0.336 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (0.140 g, 1.01 mmol) were placed in a microwave vial and sealed. The reaction vessel was evacuated with argon, and acetone (6.0 mL) was added. The vessel was again evacuated with argon, methyl iodide (0.10 mL, 1.68 mmol) was added, and the reaction was subjected to microwave irradiation at 120 °C for 20 min. The crude reaction material was mixed with 1g of silica and the solvent was removed. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give 5-bromo-*N*-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-*N*,2-dimethylnicotinamide (51.8 mg, 45.2%). LCMS (FA): $m/z = 342.1$ (M+H).

Table 20a.				
Reagent bl'	Starting Material		LCMS Data for bl'	Intermediate
	Reagent	Reagent bl structure		
	bl		LCMS (FA): $m/z = 342.1$ (M+H)	From Examples 20AK (I-485) and 20AQ (I-346)
	bl		LCMS (FA): $m/z = 297.0$ (M+H)	From example 20BB

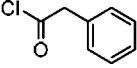
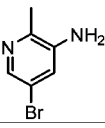
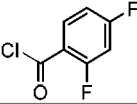
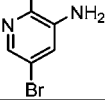
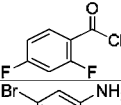
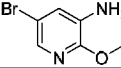
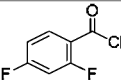
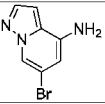
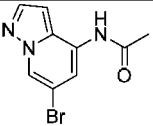
Example 21: *N*-(2'-acetamido-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl)benzamide I-13**Step 1: *N*-(5-bromopyridin-3-yl)benzamide**

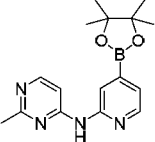
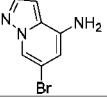
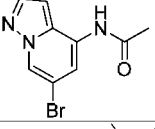
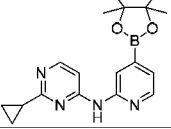
[00287] 3-Amino-5-bromopyridine (0.589 g, 3.40 mmol), DCM (33.1 mL), DIEA (1.18 mL, 6.81 mmol), and benzoyl chloride (0.593 mL, 5.11 mmol) were combined and allowed to stir at rt overnight. The reaction mixture was concentrated by rotary evaporation and diluted with EtOAc and 1 N NaOH (aq). The organic layer was washed with water and brine, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The crude material was purified by column chromatography to yield *N*-(5-bromopyridin-3-yl)benzamide (0.679 g, 72.0%). LCMS (AA): $m/z = 277/279$ (M+H).

Step 2: *N*-(2'-acetamido-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl)benzamide

[00288] To a reaction vial were added *N*-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide (0.142 g, 0.544 mmol), *N*-(5-bromopyridin-3-yl)benzamide (0.196 g, 0.707 mmol), potassium carbonate (150 mg, 1.09 mmol) and dioxane-water(6:1 mixture of 1,4-dioxane:water; 4.80 mL). The mixture was flushed with argon and Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (22.4 mg, 0.027 mmol) was added. The reaction was sealed and heated at 120 °C in an oil bath for 18 h. The reaction was filtered through celite and the celite was washed with DCM. The filtrate was concentrated and the residue was purified by column chromatography to yield *N*-(2'-acetamido-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl)benzamide (60 mg, 33.3%). LCMS (FA): $m/z = 333.1$ (M+H).

[00289] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 21) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above starting from the appropriate starting materials:

Table 21.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
21A*	bo		I-106	LCMS (FA): m/z = 347.1
21B	bn		I-115	LCMS (FA): m/z = 383.4
	bo			
21C	bn		I-193	LCMS (AA): m/z = 285.5
	bo			
21D^	bo^^		I-419	LCMS (FA): m/z = 369.1
21E^	bn		I-347	LCMS (FA): m/z = 399.5
	bo^^			
21F	bn		I-450	LCMS (FA): m/z = 360.2
	bo			
	bp			

	bq***			
21G	bn		I-371	LCMS (FA): m/z =386.4
	bo			
	bp			
	bq^^^			

*In Step 1, TEA was used instead of DIEA. The reaction was heated at 50 °C overnight instead of at rt.

** In Step 1, HATU, DIEA, and DMF were used with microwave irradiation (120 °C)

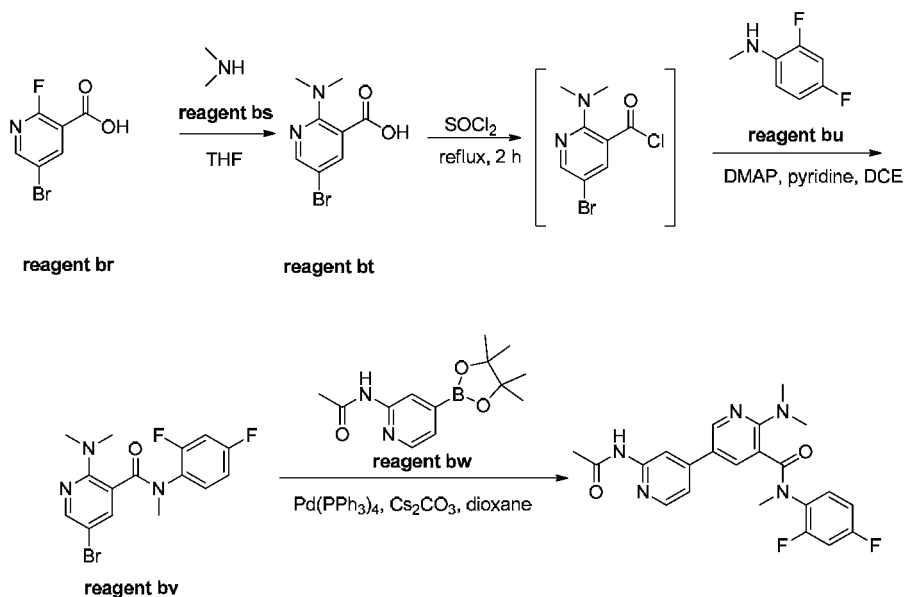
*** In Step 2, XPhosG3 was used with K₃PO₄ in 1,4-dioxane; microwave irradiation (130 °C)

^ Step 2 conditions use Pd(PPh₃)₄, 1.0 M Na₂CO₃; toluene, and EtOH under microwave irradiation

^^ Step 1 conditions use pyridine instead of DIEA

^^^ Step 2 conditions use microwave irradiation (150 °C)

Example 22: 2'-Acetamido-*N*-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-6-(dimethylamino)-*N*-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridine]-5-carboxamide I-174



Step 1: 5-bromo-2-(dimethylamino)nicotinic acid

[00290] 5-Bromo-2-fluoronicotinic acid (450 mg, 2.0 mmol) and DIEA (2.71 mL, 15.6 mmol) were dissolved in THF (67.0 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 15 min. Then, dimethylamine (2.0 M in THF, 8.18 mL, 16.4 mmol) was added and the reaction was allowed to stir at rt for 3 h. The reaction was concentrated to dryness and used in the next step without purification. LCMS (FA): $m/z = 245.1/247.2$ (M+H).

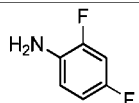
Step 2: 5-bromo-*N*-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-(dimethylamino)-*N*-methylnicotinamide

[00291] To a solution of 5-bromo-2-(dimethylamino)nicotinic acid (192 mg, 0.783 mmol) in thionyl chloride (10 mL) was added DMF (0.5 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at reflux for 2 h. Then, the mixture was evaporated to dryness and used without purification. To the mixture, *N*-1-methyl-2,4-difluoroaniline (168 mg, 1.18 mmol), DMAP (19.1 mg, 0.157 mmol), pyridine (317 μ L, 3.92 mmol) and DCE (25.6 mL) were added. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 70 °C for 3 h. The reaction mixture was then quenched with water and then diluted with DCM. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The crude material was purified by column chromatography to yield 5-bromo-*N*-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-(dimethylamino)-*N*-methylnicotinamide (157 mg, 54.1%). LCMS (FA): $m/z = 370.3/372.3$ (M+H).

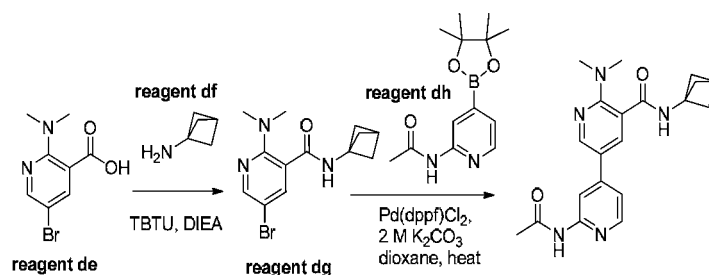
Step 3: 2'-Acetamido-N-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-6-(dimethylamino)-N-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridine]-5-carboxamide

[00292] To a solution of *N*-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide (164 mg, 0.628 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (6.3 mL) and water (0.2 mL, 9 mmol) were added 5-bromo-*N*-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-(dimethylamino)-*N*-methylnicotinamide (155 mg, 0.418 mmol), tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium (32.0 mg, 0.026 mmol) and cesium carbonate (409 mg, 1.26 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at 140 °C for 30 min under microwave irradiation. Then, the reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The crude material was purified by prep HPLC to yield 2'-acetamido-*N*-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-6-(dimethylamino)-*N*-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridine]-5-carboxamide (91 mg, 51.0%). LCMS (FA): $m/z = 426.5$ (M+H).

[00293] The compound listed in the table below (Table 22) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above starting from the appropriate starting materials:

Table 22.			
Example	Reagent bu	Compound No.	LCMS Data
22A		I-112	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 412.5$ (M+H)

Example 22B: 2'-Acetamido-N-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-6-(dimethylamino)-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide (I-283)



Step 1: N-(Bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-5-bromo-2-(dimethylamino)nicotinamide

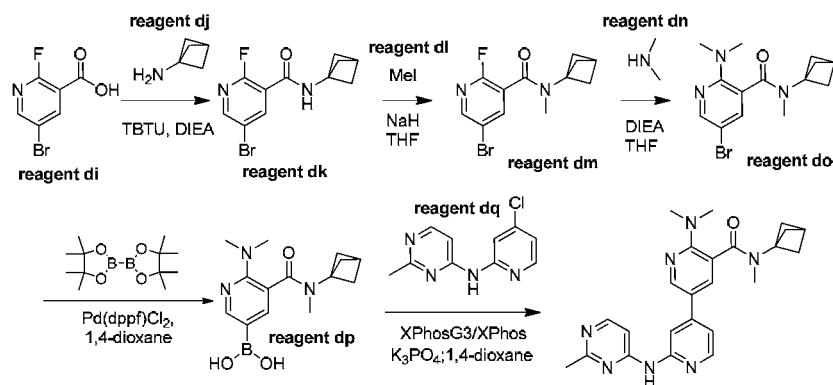
[00294] To a solution of 5-bromo-2-(dimethylamino)nicotinic acid (0.20 g, 0.82 mmol) in DCM (8 mL) and DIEA (0.21 mL, 1.22 mmol) were added TBTU (0.76 g, 2.37 mmol) and bicyclo[1.1.1]pentan-1-amine hydrochloride salt (117 mg, 0.98 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at rt overnight.

The reaction mixture was partitioned into water and DCM. The organic solutions were separated, washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give *N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-5-bromo-2-(dimethylamino)nicotinamide (0.20 g, 77%). LCMS (FA): $m/z = 310.3/312.3$ (M+H).

Step 2: 2'-Acetamido-*N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-6-(dimethylamino)-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide

[00295] To a vial were added *N*-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide (198 mg, 0.75 mmol) and *N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-5-bromo-2-(dimethylamino)nicotinamide (0.195 g, 0.629 mmol), Pd(dppf)Cl_2 , complex with DCM (1:1) (32 mg, 0.039 mmol), 2.0 M potassium carbonate in water (0.63 mL) and 1,4-dioxane (4.9 mL). The vial was thoroughly flushed with N_2 and then subjected to microwave irradiation at 130 °C for 30 min. The reaction mixture was partitioned into EtOAc and water. The aqueous solutions were extracted twice. The organic solutions were combined, washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give 2'-acetamido-*N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-6-(dimethylamino)-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide **I-283** (0.20 g, 80%) LCMS (FA): $m/z = 366.2$ (M+1).

Example 22C: *N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-6-(dimethylamino)-*N*-methyl-2'-((2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide (I-306)



Step 1: *N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-5-bromo-2-fluoronicotinamide

[00296] To 5-bromo-2-fluoronicotinic acid (1.00 g, 4.55 mmol) in DCM (43 mL) were added DIEA (1.19 mL, 6.82 mmol), TBTU (4.23 g, 13.2 mmol) and bicyclo[1.1.1]pentan-1-amine hydrochloride salt (652 mg, 5.45 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at rt overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with DCM and water. The aqueous solution was extracted twice. The organic solutions were

combined, washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give *N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-5-bromo-2-fluoronicotinamide as a white solid (0.80 g, 62%). LCMS (FA): $m/z = 285.0/287.0$ (M+H).

Step 2: *N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-5-bromo-2-fluoro-*N*-methylnicotinamide

[00297] *N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-5-bromo-2-fluoronicotinamide (500 mg, 1.75 mmol) was dissolved in THF (15 mL). The reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C and sodium hydride (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 175 mg, 4.38 mmol) was added. To the reaction mixture, a solution of methyl iodide (0.33 mL, 5.27 mmol) in THF (0.1 mL) was added slowly. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 4 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was diluted with 1N HCl and extracted with Et_2O . The organic solutions were separated, washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give *N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-5-bromo-2-fluoro-*N*-methylnicotinamide (0.44 g, 83%). LCMS (FA): $m/z = 299.0$ (M+H).

Step 3: *N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-5-bromo-2-(dimethylamino)-*N*-methylnicotinamide

[00298] To *N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-5-bromo-2-fluoro-*N*-methylnicotinamide (0.15 g, 0.50 mmol) were added THF (6.4 mL) and DIEA (0.26 mL, 1.50 mmol). To this stirred solution, 2.0 M of dimethylamine in THF (1.50 mL, 3.00 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir overnight and was then concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give *N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-5-bromo-2-(dimethylamino)-*N*-methylnicotinamide (0.15 g, 78%). LCMS (FA): $m/z = 324.1/326.1$ (M+H).

Step 4: (5-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl(methyl)carbamoyl)-6-(dimethylamino)pyridin-3-yl)boronic acid

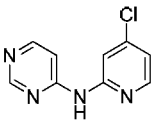
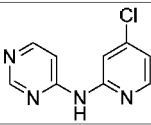
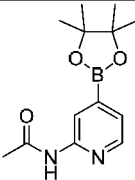
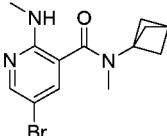
[00299] To a flask were added *N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-5-bromo-2-(dimethylamino)-*N*-methylnicotinamide (90 mg, 0.28 mmol), 4,4,4',4',5,5,5',5'-octamethyl-2,2'-bi-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (88 mg, 0.35 mmol), potassium acetate (80 mg, 0.82 mmol), Pd(dppf)Cl_2 (27 mg, 0.033 mmol) and 1,4-dioxane (3.1 mL). The flask was flushed with N_2 and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 90 °C overnight. The reaction mixture was filtered through celite. The filter cake was washed with fresh EtOAc. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give a viscous dark brown oil which was used in the next step without purification. LCMS (FA): $m/z = 290.1$ (M+H).

Step 5: *N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-6-(dimethylamino)-*N*-methyl-2'-((2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-[3,4'-bipyridine]-5-carboxamide

[00300] To a vial were added (5-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl(methyl)carbamoyl)-6-(dimethylamino)pyridin-3-yl)boronic acid (65 mg, 0.22 mmol), *N*-(4-chloropyridin-2-yl)-2-methylpyrimidin-4-amine (59 mg, 0.27 mmol), XPhos (3.3 mg, 0.007 mmol), XPhosG3 (6.4 mg, 0.007 mmol), 0.5 M potassium phosphate in water (0.91 mL, 0.45 mmol) and 1,4-dioxane (0.45 mL). The vial

was thoroughly flushed with N₂ and then was subjected to microwave irradiation at 120 °C for 30 min. The reaction mixture was partitioned into EtOAc and water. The aqueous solution was extracted twice. The organic solutions were combined, washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to give *N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-6-(dimethylamino)-*N*-methyl-2'-((2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide **I-306** (0.042 g, 44%) with 90% purity. LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 430.2 (M+H).

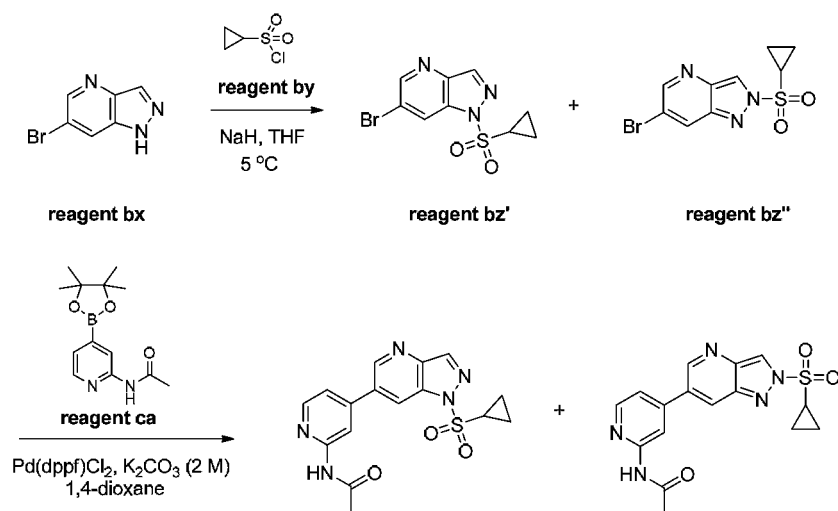
[00301] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 23) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above from the appropriate starting materials:

Table 23.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
22D	dq*		I-284	LCMS (FA): <i>m/z</i> = 416.2 (M+H)
22E	dq*		I-222	LCMS (FA): <i>m/z</i> = 402.2 (M+H)
	dn			
22F	dq*		I-449	LCMS (FA): <i>m/z</i> = 366.2 (M+H)
	dn			
	do**			

* Step 5 conditions use Pd(dppf)Cl₂ and K₂CO₃ instead of XPhosG3/XPhos and K₃PO₄

** In Step 4, the final product for example 22F is generated from direct reaction of reagent **do** with reagent **dq** using Pd(dppf)Cl₂ and K₂CO₃ instead of XPhosG3/XPhos and K₃PO₄

Example 23: *N*-{4-[1-(cyclopropylsulfonyl)-1*H*-pyrazolo[4,3-*b*]pyridin-6-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide and *N*-{4-[2-(cyclopropylsulfonyl)-2*H*-pyrazolo[4,3-*b*]pyridin-6-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide **1-2** and **1-105**



Step 1: 6-bromo-1-(cyclopropylsulfonyl)-1*H*-pyrazolo[4,3-*b*]pyridine and 6-bromo-2-(cyclopropylsulfonyl)-2*H*-pyrazolo[4,3-*b*]pyridine

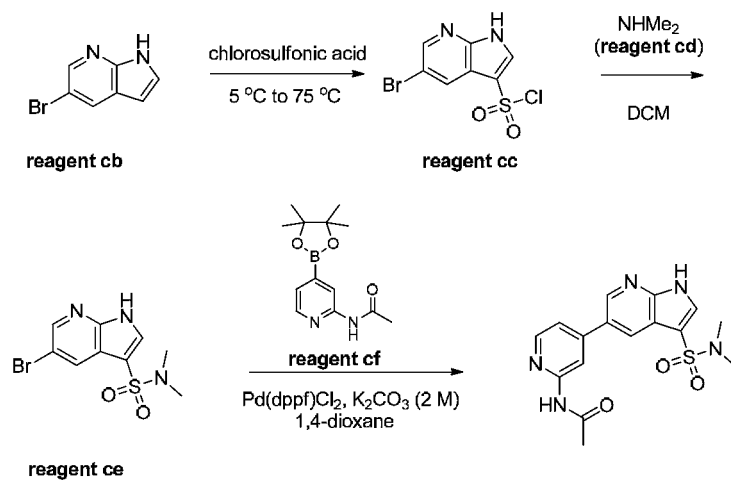
[00302] To a solution of 6-bromo-1*H*-pyrazolo[4,3-*b*]pyridine (145 mg, 0.732 mmol) in THF (4.1 mL) at rt was added NaH (60:40 sodium hydride:mineral oil, 37.0 mg, 0.925 mmol). The mixture was allowed to stir for 5 min and then cooled in ice bath. Cyclopropanesulfonylchloride (95.0 μ L, 0.919 mmol) was added dropwise and the mixture was allowed to stir for 2 h while the bath temperature warmed to between 10-15 $^\circ$ C. The reaction mixture was quenched with ammonium chloride (2M aq. solution, 5 mL) and was partitioned between EtOAc and water. The aqueous layer was further extracted with EtOAc and the combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated by rotary evaporation. An LCMS of the crude material showed ~4:1 mixture of isomers. The residue was purified by column chromatography to provide a mixture of 6-bromo-1-

(cyclopropylsulfonyl)-1*H*-pyrazolo[4,3-*b*]pyridine LCMS (AA): m/z = 304.3 (M+H), second peak, and 6-bromo-2-(cyclopropylsulfonyl)-2*H*-pyrazolo[4,3-*b*]pyridine LCMS (AA): m/z = 304.3 (M+H), first peak (combined yield 201 mg, 90.8%).

Step 2: *N*-{4-[1-(cyclopropylsulfonyl)-1*H*-pyrazolo[4,3-*b*]pyridin-6-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide and *N*-{4-[2-(cyclopropylsulfonyl)-2*H*-pyrazolo[4,3-*b*]pyridin-6-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide

[00303] A microwave vial was charged with *N*-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide (208 mg, 0.794 mmol), Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (33 mg, 0.040 mmol) and purged with nitrogen. The mixture of 6-bromo-1-(cyclopropylsulfonyl)-1*H*-pyrazolo[4,3-*b*]pyridine and 6-bromo-2-(cyclopropylsulfonyl)-2*H*-pyrazolo[4,3-*b*]pyridine (194 mg, 0.642 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (5.0 mL) was added followed by 2 M of potassium carbonate in water (0.642 mL, 1.28 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated in an oil bath at 90 °C for 20 min. The reaction mixture was partitioned between EtOAc and water. The aqueous layer was further extracted with EtOAc and the combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The crude material was purified by prep HPLC to yield *N*-{4-[1-(cyclopropylsulfonyl)-1*H*-pyrazolo[4,3-*b*]pyridin-6-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide (113 mg, 49.2%). LCMS (AA): m/z = 358.1 (M+H) and *N*-{4-[2-(cyclopropylsulfonyl)-2*H*-pyrazolo[4,3-*b*]pyridin-6-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide (21 mg, 9.2%). LCMS (AA): m/z = 358.1 (M+H).

Example 24: *N*-{4-[3-(dimethylsulfamoyl)-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-*b*]pyridin-5-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide



Step 1: 5-bromo-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-*b*]pyridine-3-sulfonyl chloride

[00304] To a flask containing chlorosulfonic acid (1.00 mL, 15.0 mmol) cooled to 5 °C was added 5-bromo-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-*b*]pyridine (255 mg, 1.29 mmol) portionwise. The mixture was allowed to warm to rt over the course of 1 h and then heated at 50 °C for 1 h and at 75 °C for 1 h. The reaction was cooled to rt and was quenched by adding the mixture dropwise to 20 mL of ice-water with good stirring. The resulting suspension was allowed to stir for 5min. and the white solid was collected by filtration and dried under high vacuum to yield 5-bromo-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-*b*]pyridine-3-sulfonyl chloride (319 mg, 83.4%). LCMS (AA): m/z = 293.3 (M+H).

[00305] Step 2: 5-bromo-*N,N*-dimethyl-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-*b*]pyridine-3-sulfonamide

[00306] Dimethylamine (9 M in water, 6 mL, 50 mmol) was added to DCM (6 mL) and allowed to stir for 5 min. The organic layer was removed and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and then added to a suspension of 5-bromo-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-*b*]pyridine-3-sulfonyl chloride (267 mg, 0.903 mmol) in DCM (3.5 mL). The resulting solution was allowed to stir at rt for 2 h. The mixture was partitioned between water and DCM. The aqueous layer was further extracted with DCM and the combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated by rotary evaporation to yield 5-bromo-*N,N*-dimethyl-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-*b*]pyridine-3-sulfonamide (273 mg, 99.3%). LCMS (AA): m/z = 306.3 (M+H).

Step 3: *N*-{4-[3-(dimethylsulfamoyl)-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-*b*]pyridin-5-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide

[00307] Followed the procedure in Step 2 of Example 23 with the following modification: Heated at 100 °C for 2 h. LCMS (AA): m/z = 360.1 (M+H).

[00308] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 24) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above starting from the list class of starting materials:

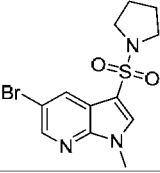
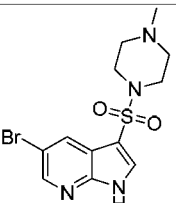
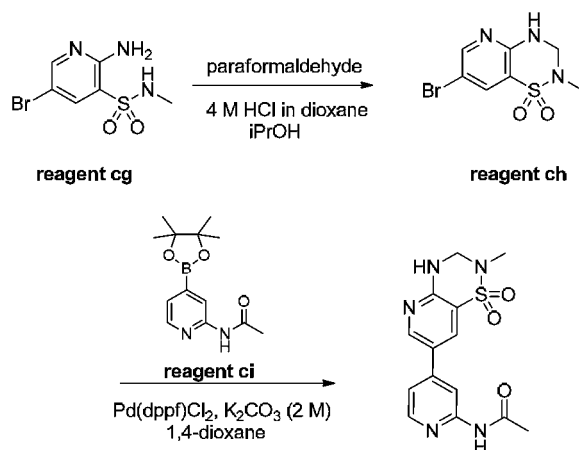
Table 24.			
Example	Reagent ce	Compound No.	LCMS Data
24A		I-158	LCMS (FA): m/z = 386.5 (M+H)
24B		I-151	LCMS (FA): m/z = 400.5 (M+H)

Table 24.			
Example	Reagent ce	Compound No.	LCMS Data
24C		I-103	LCMS (FA): m/z = 415.5 (M+H)

Example 25: *N*-[4-(2-methyl-1,1-dioxido-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrido[2,3-*e*][1,2,4]thiadiazin-7-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide I-21



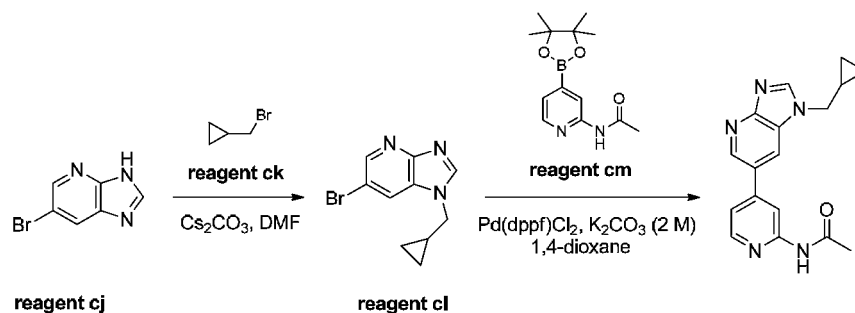
Step 1: 7-bromo-2-methyl-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrido[2,3-*e*][1,2,4]thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide

[00309] To a suspension of 2-amino-5-bromo-*N*-methylpyridine-3-sulfonamide (61 mg, 0.23 mmol) and paraformaldehyde (31.0 mg, 0.344 mmol) in isopropyl alcohol (2.7 mL) was added HCl (4 M in 1,4-dioxane, 61 μ L, 0.24 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at reflux for 2 h, cooled to rt and then placed in the refrigerator overnight. The resulting suspension was filtered and the solid was suspended in water. The pH was adjusted to 7-7.5 with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution. The mixture was allowed to stir for 1 h and filtered. The collected solid was further dried under vacuum to yield 7-bromo-2-methyl-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrido[2,3-*e*][1,2,4]thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide (31 mg, 48.6%). LCMS (AA): m/z = 280.2 (M+H).

Step 2: *N*-[4-(2-methyl-1,1-dioxido-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrido[2,3-*e*][1,2,4]thiadiazin-7-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide

[00310] Followed the procedure in Step 2 of Example 23 to yield *N*-[4-(2-methyl-1,1-dioxido-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrido[2,3-*e*][1,2,4]thiadiazin-7-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide (20 mg, 54%). LCMS (AA): *m/z* = 334.4 (M+H).

Example 26: *N*-{4-[1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-1*H*-imidazo[4,5-*b*]pyridin-6-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide I-135

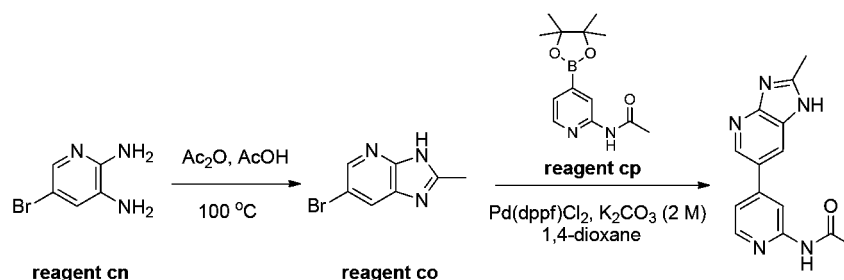


Step 1: 6-bromo-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-1*H*-imidazo[4,5-*b*]pyridine

[00311] To a mixture of 6-bromo-3*H*-imidazo[4,5-*b*]pyridine (99 mg, 0.50 mmol) and cesium carbonate (240 mg, 0.75 mmol) in DMF (1.4 mL) was added cyclopropylmethyl bromide (53 μ L, 0.55 mmol). The reaction was allowed to stir at rt for 2.5 h and then partitioned between EtOAc and water. The aqueous layer was further extracted with EtOAc and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The crude material was purified by column chromatography to yield 6-bromo-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-1*H*-imidazo[4,5-*b*]pyridine (65 mg, 52%). LCMS (AA): *m/z* = 252.2/254.3 (M+H).

Step 2: *N*-{4-[1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-1*H*-imidazo[4,5-*b*]pyridin-6-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide

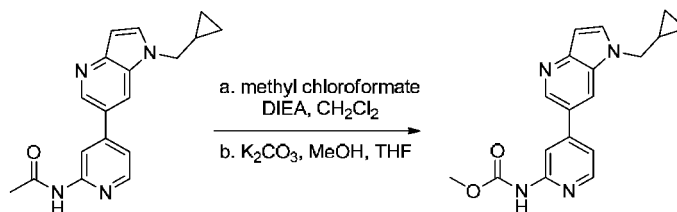
[00312] Followed the procedure in Step 2 of Example 23 with the following modification: Heated at 120 °C for 5 h to yield *N*-{4-[1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-1*H*-imidazo[4,5-*b*]pyridin-6-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide (62 mg, 83%). LCMS (AA): *m/z* = 308.4 (M+H).

Example 27: *N*-[4-(2-methyl-3*H*-imidazo[4,5-*b*]pyridin-6-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide I-66**Step 1: 6-Bromo-2-methyl-3*H*-imidazo[4,5-*b*]pyridine**

[00313] To a flask containing neat 2,3-diamino-5-bromopyridine (2.00 g, 10.6 mmol) was added acetic acid (6.05 mL, 106 mmol) and acetic anhydride (1.76 mL, 18.6 mmol). The resulting dark mixture was heated at 100 °C overnight. The mixture was diluted with EtOH and toluene and then concentrated to dryness. The residue was allowed to stir in 50 mL of EtOAc and 50 mL of saturated sodium bicarbonate for 1 h. The resulting suspension was filtered and the solid was dried under vacuum to provide a light brown solid. The supernatant contained desired product as well and was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The light brown solid from the filtration was suspended in EtOAc (20 mL) and heated at reflux for 15 min. After cooling to rt, the solid was filtered and collected. This material and the material recovered from the supernatant in the filtration were purified by column to yield 6-bromo-2-methyl-3*H*-imidazo[4,5-*b*]pyridine (732 mg, 32.4%). LCMS (AA): m/z = 211.9/213.9 (M+H).

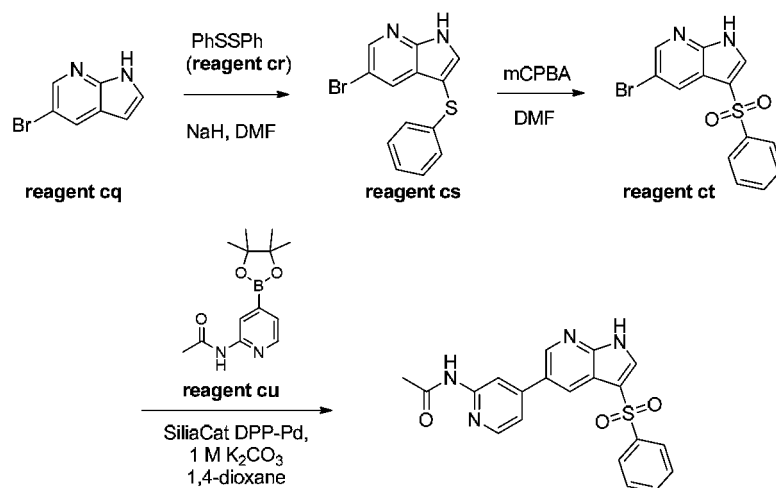
Step 2: *N*-[4-(2-methyl-3*H*-imidazo[4,5-*b*]pyridin-6-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide

[00314] Followed the procedure in Step 2 of Example 23 with the following modification: Heated at 120 °C for 15 h to yield *N*-[4-(2-methyl-3*H*-imidazo[4,5-*b*]pyridin-6-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide (13 mg, 14%). LCMS (AA): m/z = 268.1 (M+H).

Example 28: Methyl {4-[1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-1*H*-pyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyridin-6-yl]pyridin-2-yl}carbamate I-42

[00315] To a flask containing *N*-{4-[1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-1*H*-pyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyridin-6-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide (**I-93** of Example 8L; 179 mg, 0.584 mmol) in DCM (7.5 mL) was added DIEA (0.203 mL, 1.17 mmol). The reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C, methyl chloroformate (0.135 mL, 1.75 mmol) was added slowly and the reaction was stirred for 1 h. Additional methyl chloroformate (0.060 mL) was added and the reaction was stirred for 1 h. Solvent was removed by rotary evaporation followed by the addition of THF (1 mL), MeOH (1 mL) and K₂CO₃ (10 mg). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 1.5 h and the solvent was removed by rotary evaporation. The residue was partitioned between EtOAc and water, washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The crude material was purified by prep HPLC to yield methyl {4-[1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-1*H*-pyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyridin-6-yl]pyridin-2-yl}carbamate (107 mg, 56.5%). LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 323.0 (M+H).

Example 29: *N*-{4-[3-(phenylsulfonyl)-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-*b*]pyridin-5-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide **I-176**



Step 1: 5-Bromo-3-(phenylsulfonyl)-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-*b*]pyridine

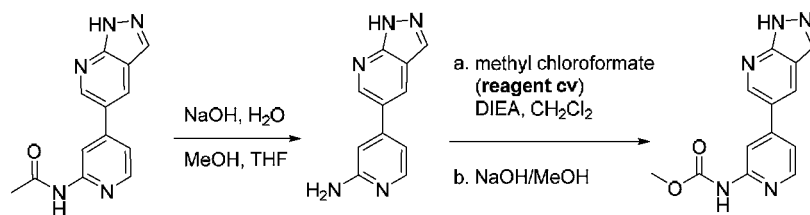
[00316] 5-Bromo-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-*b*]pyridine (360 mg, 1.83 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (13.9 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. Sodium hydride (60:40, sodium hydride:mineral oil, 89 mg, 2.23 mmol) was added and the reaction allowed to stir for 15 min followed by the addition of diphenyl disulfide (0.48 g, 2.23 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at rt overnight. Water was added and a white solid precipitated out. The solid was filtered and further washed with ether to yield 5-bromo-3-(phenylsulfonyl)-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-*b*]pyridine (200 mg, 35.9%). LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 306.8 (M+H).

Step 2: 5-Bromo-3-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-*b*]pyridine

[00317] To a solution of 5-bromo-3-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-*b*]pyridine (200 mg, 0.655 mmol) in DMF (6.0 mL) was added mCPBA (294 mg, 1.31 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at rt and an additional 100 mg portion of mCPBA was added 1 h later, then another 100 mg 1 h later. Solid NaHCO₃ and water were added and the desired product precipitated out of solution and collected by filtration to yield 5-bromo-3-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-*b*]pyridine (220 mg, 100%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 338.9 (M+H).

Step 3: *N*-{4-[3-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-*b*]pyridin-5-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide

[00318] The procedure described in Step 2 of Example 14 was used with the following modification: 1 M K₂CO₃ was used in place of solid K₂CO₃. No additional water was added. The reaction yielded *N*-{4-[3-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-*b*]pyridin-5-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide (62%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 393.4 (M+H).

Example 30: Methyl [4-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridin-5-yl)pyridin-2-yl]carbamate 1-38**Step 1: 4-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridin-5-yl)pyridin-2-amine**

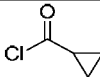
[00319] A mixture of *N*-[4-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridin-5-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide (380 mg, 1.50 mol) and sodium hydroxide (300 mg, 7.50 mmol) was allowed to stir in THF (30 mL), MeOH (30 mL) and water (30 mL) for 1 day at rt. Solvent was removed by rotary evaporation. The crude residue was diluted with EtOAc and MeOH and then washed with water and brine. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated by rotary evaporation to yield 4-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridin-5-yl)pyridin-2-amine (123 mg, 38.8%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 212.1 (M+H).

Step 2: Methyl [4-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridin-5-yl)pyridin-2-yl]carbamate

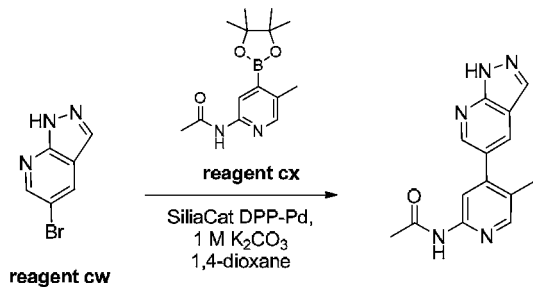
[00320] 4-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridin-5-yl)pyridin-2-amine (73 mg, 0.35 mmol) was suspended in DCM (5.0 mL). DIEA (0.12 mL, 0.69 mmol) was added and the mixture was cooled to 0 °C followed by the addition of methyl chloroformate (0.040 mL, 0.52 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 1 h and then concentrated by rotary evaporation. MeOH (5.10 mL) and sodium hydroxide (1 M in

water, 1.02 mL) were added and the reaction mixture allowed to stir at rt for 1 h. The mixture was partitioned between EtOAc and water. The aqueous layer was further extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed with water and brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The crude material was purified by prep HPLC to yield methyl [4-(1*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridin-5-yl)pyridin-2-yl]carbamate (13.6 mg, 14.6%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 270.1 (M+H).

[00321] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 25) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above starting from the list class of starting materials:

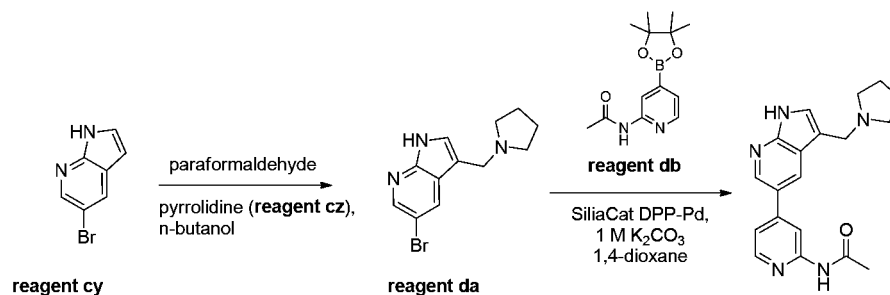
Table 25.			
Example	Reagent cv	Compound No.	LCMS Data
30A		I-117	LCMS (FA): m/z = 280.1 (M+H)

Example 31: *N*-[5-methyl-4-(1*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridin-5-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide 1-209



[00322] The procedure described in Step 2 of Example 14 was used with the following modification: 1 M K₂CO₃ was used in place of solid K₂CO₃. No additional water was added. The reaction yielded *N*-[5-methyl-4-(1*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridin-5-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide (26 mg, 19.3%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 268.1 (M+H).

Example 32: *N*-{4-[3-(pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl)-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-*b*]pyridin-5-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide
I-54



Step 1: 4-(2-chloro-5-fluoropyridin-4-yl)-1-(cyclopropylsulfonyl)-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-*c*]pyridine

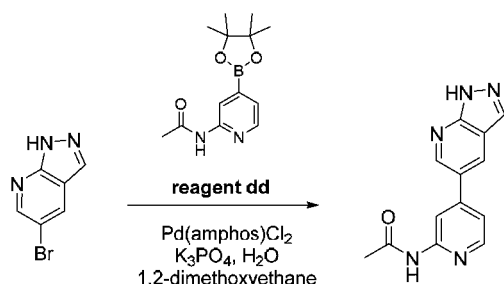
[00323] To a mixture of 5-bromo-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-*b*]pyridine (415 mg, 2.11 mmol), paraformaldehyde (70.8 mg, 2.36 mmol) in 1-butanol (8 mL, 90 mmol) was added pyrrolidine (0.19 mL, 2.3 mmol). The reaction was allowed to stir at 125 °C for 3 h and then concentrated by rotary evaporation. The crude residue was triturated with Et₂O. A solid precipitated out and was isolated by filtration to yield 5-bromo-3-(pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl)-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-*b*]pyridine (270 mg, 45.8%). LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 280.2/282.2 (M+H).

Step 2: *N*-{4-[3-(pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl)-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-*b*]pyridin-5-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide

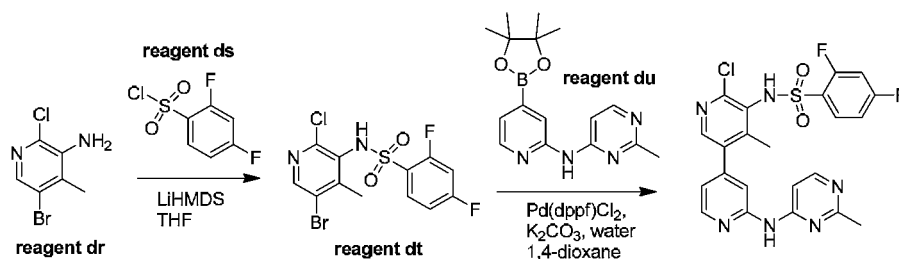
[00324] The procedure described in Step 2 of Example 14 was used with the following modification: 1 M K₂CO₃ was used in place of solid K₂CO₃. No additional water was added. The reaction yielded *N*-{4-[3-(pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl)-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-*b*]pyridin-5-yl]pyridin-2-yl}acetamide (65 mg, 57.5%). LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 336.4 (M+H).

[00325] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 26) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above starting from the list class of starting materials:

Table 26.				
Example	Starting material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
32A	cy		I-85	LCMS (FA): <i>m/z</i> = 310.5 (M+H)
	cz			

Example 33: *N*-[4-(1*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridin-5-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide I-189**reagent dc**

[00326] A mixture of 5-bromo-1*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridine (0.100 g, 0.505 mmol), *N*-(4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl)acetamide (0.199 g, 0.758 mmol), amphosdichloropalladium(II) (0.0718 g, 0.101 mmol) and potassium phosphate (0.323 g, 1.52 mmol) was allowed to stir in water (0.27 mL) and DME (4.6 mL) and heated in the microwave at 150 °C for 60 min. The reaction mixture was partitioned between water and EtOAc and the organic layer was washed with brine. The aqueous layer was further extracted with a DCM/MeOH mixture. The combined all organic layers were dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated by rotary evaporation. Added MeOH and filtered to remove solids and concentrated the supernatant by rotary evaporation. Purified by prep HPLC to yield *N*-[4-(1*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridin-5-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide (1.5 mg, 1.2%). LCMS(FA): *m/z* = 254.4 (M+H).

Example 34: *N*-{6-chloro-4-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide (I-299)**Step 1: *N*-(5-bromo-2-chloro-4-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide**

[00327] To a solution of 5-bromo-2-chloro-4-methylpyridin-3-amine (12 g, 54 mmol) in THF (360 mL) was added a solution of LiHMDS in THF (1.0 M, 108 mL, 108 mmol) at -5 °C. The reaction mixture

was allowed to stir at -5 °C for 10 min. To the reaction mixture, 2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride (17.3 g, 81 mmol) was then added. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 12 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (200 mL) and extracted with EtOAc. The organic solutions were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to provide *N*-(5-bromo-2-chloro-4-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide (11.5 g, 53%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.37 (s, 1H), 7.72 (m, 1H), 7.00 (m, 2H), 6.70 (s, 1H), 2.64 (s, 3H).

Step 2: *N*-(6-Chloro-4-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide (I-299)

[00328] *N*-(5-Bromo-2-chloro-4-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide (6.40 g, 16.1 mmol), 2-methyl-*N*-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]pyrimidin-4-amine (6.0 g, 19 mmol) and Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (431 mg, 0.524 mmol) were combined in a round bottomed flask equipped with a stirbar. Degassed 1,4-dioxane (125 mL) and degassed potassium carbonate in water (1.0 M, 32.2 mL, 32.2 mmol) were added. The flask was evacuated and refilled with argon three times and then the reaction mixture was allowed to stir overnight at 105 °C under an argon atmosphere. The reaction was allowed to cool to rt then filtered through a fritted funnel. The filtrate was concentrated to ~one-half volume and then was slowly poured into stirring saline solution (750 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred and the pH was adjusted to ~6.5 via the slow addition of 1N HCl. The precipitate which formed was collected by filtration and air-dried to leave a gray solid. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to provide *N*-(6-chloro-4-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide **I-299** (4.3 g, 53%) as a white powder. LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 503.1 (M+H). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ ppm 10.66 (br s, 1 H), 10.32 (s, 1 H), 8.43 (d, *J* = 5.09 Hz, 1 H), 8.37 (d, *J* = 5.74 Hz, 1 H), 8.26 (s, 1 H), 7.71 - 7.89 (m, 2 H), 7.55 - 7.71 (m, 2 H), 7.28 (m, 1 H), 7.07 (br d, *J* = 3.76 Hz, 1 H), 2.48 (s, 3 H), 2.35 (s, 3 H).

[00329] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 27) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above from the appropriate starting materials:

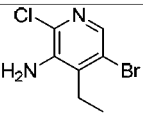
Table 27.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
34A	dr ¹		I-259	LCMS (FA): <i>m/z</i> = 517.1 (M+H)

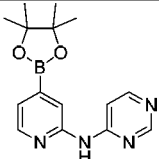
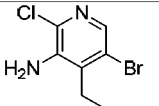
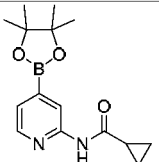
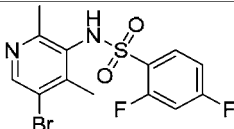
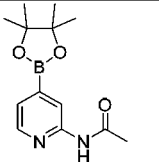
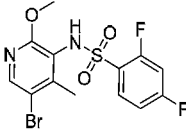
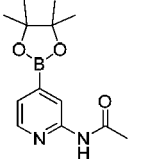
Table 27.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
34B	du		I-282	LCMS (FA): m/z = 489.2 (M+H)
34C	dr ¹		I-278	LCMS (FA): m/z = 493.1 (M+H)
	du			
34D*	dt ²		I-247	LCMS (FA): m/z = 433.1 (M+H)
	du			
34E*	dt ²		I-248	LCMS (FA): m/z = 449.1 (M+H)
	du			

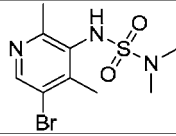
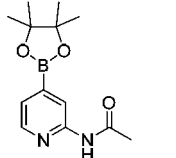
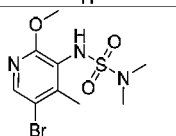
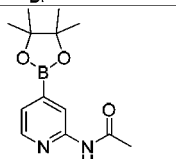
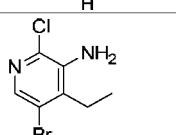
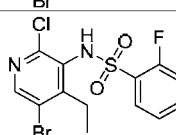
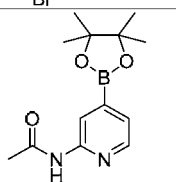
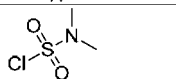
Table 27.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
34F*	dt ²		I-260	LCMS (FA): m/z = 364.2 (M+H)
	du			
34G*	dt ²		I-268	LCMS (FA): m/z = 380.2 (M+H)
	du			
34K	dr		I-469	LCMS (FA): m/z = 467.0 (M+H)
	dt			
	du**			
34L	ds		I-381	LCMS (FA): m/z =

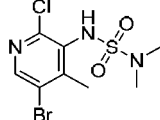
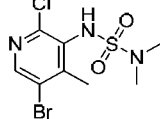
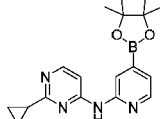
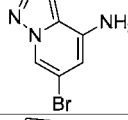
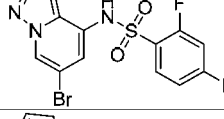
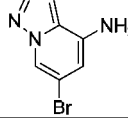
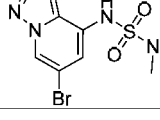
Table 27.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
	dt**			434.2 (M+H)
34N	ds		I-435	LCMS (FA): m/z = 460.2 (M+H)
	dt**			
	du**			
34O	dr		I-486	LCMS (FA): m/z = 494.4 (M+H)
	dt***			
34P	dr		I-421	LCMS (FA): m/z = 425.4 (M+H)
	ds^^			
	dt***			

Table 27.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
34R	dr		I-427	LCMS (FA): m/z = 451.4 (M+H)
	ds^^			
	dt***			
	du			

¹See synthesis of reagent dr of Example 34A below.

²See synthesis of reagent dt of Example 34D-G below.

*In step 2, Cs₂CO₃ was used instead of K₂CO₃

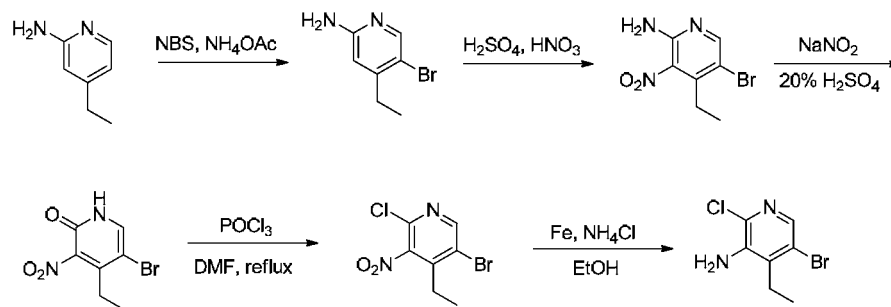
**In step 2, microwave irradiation was used (140-150 °C)

^ Step 2 conditions use SiliaCat DPP-Pd and microwave irradiation instead of Pd(dppf)Cl₂

^^In step 1, used pyridine at 80 °C

*** In Step 2, XPhosG3 was used with K₃PO₄ in 1,4-dioxane; microwave irradiation (130 °C)

Synthesis of reagent (dr) from Example 34A: 5-bromo-2-chloro-4-ethylpyridin-3-amine



Step 1: 5-bromo-4-ethylpyridin-2-amine

[00330] To a mixture of 4-ethylpyridin-2-amine (40 g, 327.4 mmol) and ammonium acetate (2.5 g, 32 mmol) in ACN (1,200 mL) was added NBS (61.2 g, 343 mmol) at rt. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 1 min at rt. The reaction mixture was then diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc. The organic solutions were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to provide 5-bromo-4-ethylpyridin-2-amine (60 g, 91%).

Step 2: 5-bromo-4-ethyl-3-nitropyridin-2-amine

[00331] To a solution of 5-bromo-4-ethylpyridin-2-amine (35 g, 174 mmol) in concentrated H₂SO₄ (520 mL) was added HNO₃ (18 mL, 261 mmol) dropwise at rt. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 3 h at rt. The reaction mixture was then poured into a mixture of ice (800 g) and water (800 g). The pH was adjusted to 10 by addition of aqueous NaOH solution. The resulting light yellow precipitate was collected by filtration and washed with water twice (200 mL). The filter cake was dissolved in THF (70 mL) at 45 °C. Water (500 mL) was added and the mixture was allowed to stir for 1 h at -10 °C to 0 °C. The crude compound was collected by filtration to provide 5-bromo-4-ethyl-3-nitropyridin-2-amine (50 g, 58%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.28 (s, 1H), 5.78 (s, 2H), 2.85 (q, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.32 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H).

Step 3: 5-bromo-4-ethyl-3-nitropyridin-2(1*H*)-one

To a solution of 5-bromo-4-ethyl-3-nitropyridin-2-amine (53 g, 215 mmol) in H₂SO₄ (20 wt%, 1600 mL) was added a solution of NaNO₂ (29.7g, 430 mmol) in water (140 mL) dropwise at -5 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 30 min at -5 °C. The resulting pale yellow precipitate was collected by filtration and washed with water (200 mL). The crude compound was dried under vacuum to provide 5-bromo-4-ethyl-3-nitropyridin-2(1*H*)-one (41 g, 77%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.72 (s, 1H), 2.67 (q, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.28 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H).

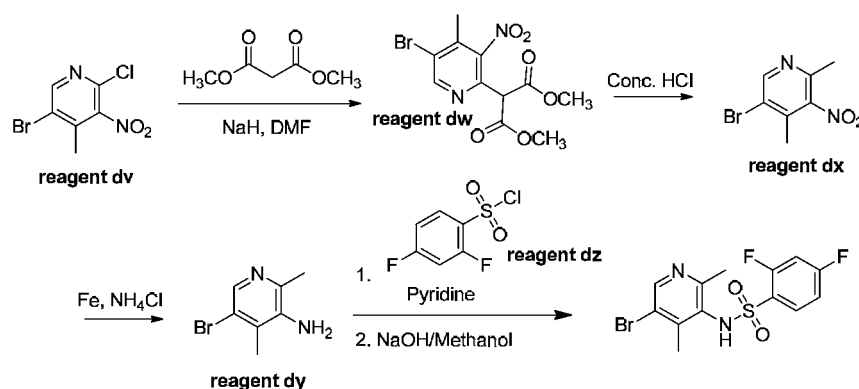
Step 4: 5-bromo-2-chloro-4-ethyl-3-nitropyridine

[00332] To a solution of 5-bromo-4-ethyl-3-nitropyridin-2(1*H*)-one (41 g, 166 mmol) in POCl₃ (200 mL) was added DMF (41 mL, 531 mmol) at rt. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 120 °C for 2 h. Then, POCl₃ was removed by distillation. The residue was poured into water slowly and the pH was adjusted to pH = 6-8 by the addition of aqueous NaHCO₃. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc, and the combined organic solutions were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to provide 5-bromo-2-chloro-4-ethyl-3-nitropyridine (34 g, 59%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.59 (s, 1H), 2.74 (q, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.26 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H).

Step 5: 5-bromo-2-chloro-4-ethylpyridin-3-amine

[00333] To a solution of 5-bromo-2-chloro-4-ethyl-3-nitropyridine (32 g, 121 mmol) in EtOH (300 mL) and water (75 mL) was added NH_4Cl (19.4 g, 361 mmol) and Fe (20.2 g, 362 mmol) in portions at reflux. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at reflux for 30 min. The reaction mixture was filtered through celite and concentrated. The aqueous solution was extracted with EtOAc, and the combined organic solutions were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to provide 5-bromo-2-chloro-4-ethylpyridin-3-amine (26 g, 91%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.90 (s, 1H), 4.12 (s, 2H), 2.75 (q, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 1.18 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 3H). LCMS (FA): $m/z = 235.0$ (M+H).

Synthesis of reagent (dt) from Example 34D: *N*-(5-bromo-2,4-dimethylpyridin-3-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide



Step 1: Dimethyl 2-(5-bromo-4-methyl-3-nitropyridin-2-yl)malonate

[00334] To a suspension of NaH (60% in mineral oil, 0.64 g, 0.016 mol) in DMF (14 mL) was slowly added dimethyl malonate (1.70 mL, 0.0149 mol). After addition, the reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 10 min. 2-chloro-3-nitro-5-bromo-4-picoline (2.50 g, 9.90 mmol) in DMF (4.7 mL) was added. The resulting orange mixture was allowed to stir at 40 °C overnight. The mixture was carefully poured in 0.5M NaHCO_3 and extracted with Et_2O twice. The combined organic solutions were washed with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated to give dimethyl (5-bromo-4-methyl-3-nitropyridin-2-yl) malonate (3.17 g, 90%). LCMS (FA): $m/z = 347.3$ (M+H).

Step 2: 5-Bromo-2,4-dimethyl-3-nitropyridine

[00335] To dimethyl (5-bromo-4-methyl-3-nitropyridin-2-yl)malonate (2.75 g, 7.92 mmol) was added 12.0 M of hydrochloric acid (15 mL, 0.18 mol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 105 °C until

LCMS showed complete conversion. The reaction mixture was diluted with 100 mL of brine and was extracted with Et₂O three times. The organic solutions were combined, washed with brine twice, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give 5-bromo-2,4-dimethyl-3-nitropyridine (1.15g, 60%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 231.0 (M+H).

Step 3: 5-Bromo-2,4-dimethylpyridin-3-amine

[00336] To a flask containing 5-bromo-2,4-dimethyl-3-nitropyridine (1.15 g, 4.98 mmol) was added EtOH (4.3 mL), water (4.3 mL), iron (1.17g, 20.9 mmol) and ammonium chloride (1.17g, 21.8mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at reflux for 2 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through celite and the filtrate was concentrated to give a crude solid. The solid was triturated with water and filtered to give 5-bromo-2,4-dimethylpyridin-3-amine (630 mg, 69%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 201.0 (M+H).

Step 4: *N*-(5-Bromo-2,4-dimethylpyridin-3-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide

[00337] To a solution of 5-bromo-2,4-dimethylpyridin-3-amine (0.20 g, 0.99 mmol) in pyridine (1.04 mL, 12.9 mmol) was added 2,4-difluorobenzene-1-sulfonyl chloride (0.171 mL, 1.27 mmol). The mixture was allowed to stir at 80 °C for 3 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the crude product was purified by column chromatography to give product as a mixture of mono and bis sulfamate. The product mixture was dissolved in MeOH (10 mL) and 1N NaOH (10 mL) and allowed to heat at 50 °C overnight. The reaction mixture turned into clear solution, and LCMS showed complete reaction. The pH of the solution was adjusted to 5 - 6 by the addition of 1N HCl. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc. The organic solutions were combined and concentrated to give the crude product, which was purified by column chromatography to give *N*-(5-bromo-2,4-dimethylpyridin-3-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide (187 mg, 50%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 379.0(M+H).

[00338] The intermediates listed in the table below (Table 28) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above from the appropriate starting materials:

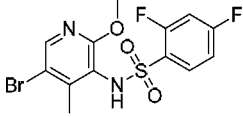
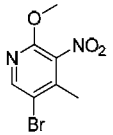
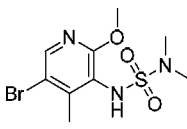
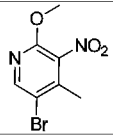
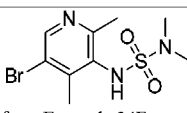
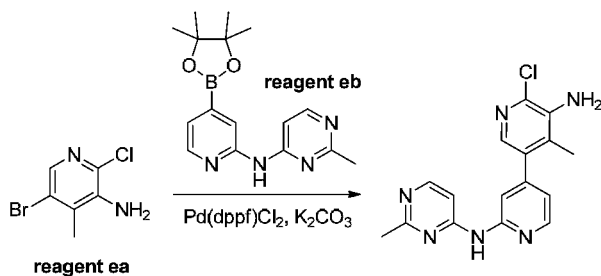
Table 28.			
Intermediate	Starting Material		LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure	
 from Example 34E	dx		LCMS (FA): m/z = 393.2 (M+H)

Table 28.			
Intermediate	Starting Material		LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure	
 from Example 34G	dx		LCMS (FA): m/z = 324.4 (M+H)
	dz		
 from Example 34F	dz		LCMS (FA): m/z = 308.0 (M+H)

Example 34H: 6-chloro-4-methyl-N-2'-(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-3,4'-bipyridine-2',5-diamine (I-226)



[00339] A mixture of 5-bromo-2-chloro-4-methylpyridin-3-amine (0.59 g, 2.67 mmol), 2-methyl-N-(4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl)pyrimidin-4-amine (0.92 g, 2.94 mmol) and Pd(dppf)Cl₂ complex with DCM (1:1) (0.074 g, 0.090 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (20 mL) and 1M aqueous K₂CO₃ (2.6 mL) was subjected to microwave irradiation for 30 min at 130 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to rt and filtered through celite. The filtrate was diluted with EtOAc, and the solution was washed with water, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to provide 6-chloro-4-methyl-N-2'-(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-3,4'-bipyridine-2',5-diamine **I-226** (0.25 g, 29%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 327.1(M+H).

[00340] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 29) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above from the appropriate starting materials:

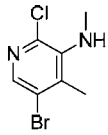
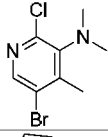
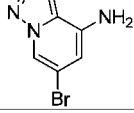
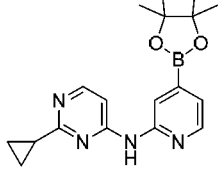
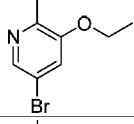
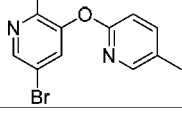
Table 29.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
34I	ea*		I-256	LCMS (FA): m/z = 341.2 (M+H)
34J	ea*		I-314	LCMS (FA): m/z = 355.2 (M+H)
34Q	ea^		I-480	LCMS (FA): m/z = 318.0 (M+H)
34S	ea^		I-355	LCMS (FA): m/z = 353.0 (M+H)
	eb			
34T ¹	ea^		I-479	LCMS (FA): m/z = 322.1 (M+H)
34U ²	ea^		I-390	LCMS (FA): m/z = 385.2 (M+H)

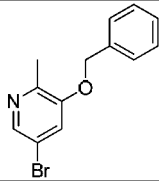
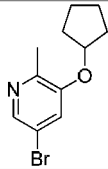
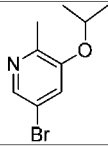
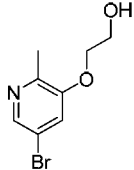
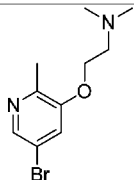
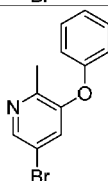
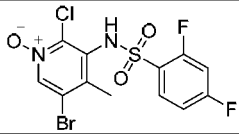
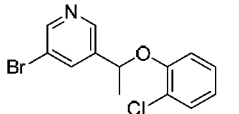
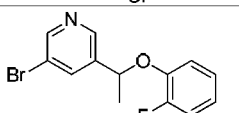
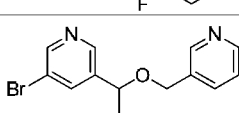
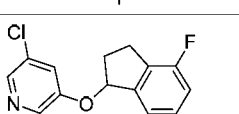
Table 29.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
34V ¹	ea [^]		I-363	LCMS (FA): m/z = 384.2 (M+H)
34W ¹	ea [^]		I-471	LCMS (FA): m/z = 362.2 (M+H)
34X ¹	ea [^]		I-446	LCMS (FA): m/z = 336.2 (M+H)
34Y ¹	ea [^]		I-424	LCMS (FA): m/z = 338.2 (M+H)
34Z ¹	ea [^]		I-379	LCMS (FA): m/z = 365.2 (M+H)
34AA ³	ea [^]		I-475	LCMS (FA): m/z = 370.1 (M+H)

Table 29.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
34AB ⁴	ea [^]		I-454	LCMS (FA): m/z = 519.1 (M+H)
34AC ⁵	ea		I-336	LCMS (FA): m/z = 418.2 (M+H)
34AD ⁵	ea		I-422	LCMS (FA): m/z = 402.2 (M+H)
34AE ⁵	ea		I-349	LCMS (FA): m/z = 399.2 (M+H)
34AF ⁵	ea		I-440	LCMS (FA): m/z = 414.2 (M+H)

* Conditions: XPhosG3 and XPhos instead of Pd(dppf)Cl₂ and K₃PO₄ instead of K₂CO₃

[^] SiliaCat DPP-Pd used instead of Pd(dppf)Cl₂

¹ Reagent **ea** is synthesized using the below procedure described for 5-bromo-3-ethoxy-2-methyl-pyridine by reacting an appropriate alkyl halide with 5-bromo-2-methyl-pyridin-3-ol

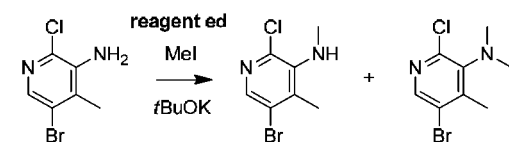
² Reagent **ea** is synthesized using K₂CO₃, DMSO, and MW irradiation at 170 C by reacting 2-fluoro-5-methyl pyridine with 5-bromo-2-methyl-pyridin-3-ol

³ Reagent **ea** is synthesized by reacting 5-bromo-2-methyl-pyridin-3-ol, diphenyliodonium trifluoromethanesulfonate and NaOtBu in THF at 70 C

⁴ Reagent **ea** is synthesized according to the procedure for reagent **u** from example 9BG

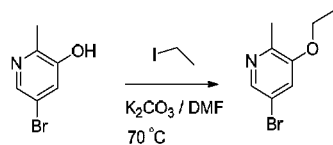
⁵ Reagent **ea** is synthesized according to the below procedure described for intermediates of example 34AC, 34AD, 34AE, 34AF

Synthesis of reagent (ea) from Examples 34I and 34J: 5-bromo-2-chloro-*N*,4-dimethylpyridin-3-amine and 5-bromo-2-chloro-*N*,*N*,4-trimethylpyridin-3-amine



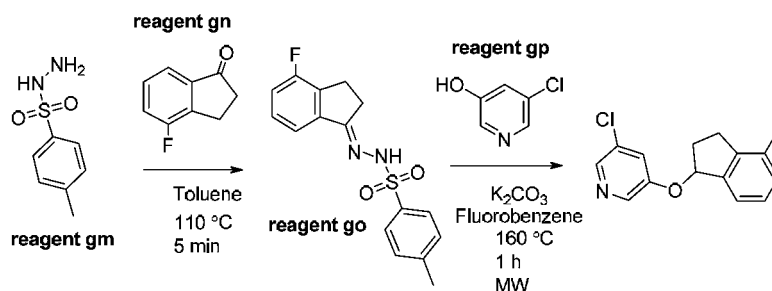
[00341] *t*BuOK (1.0 M in THF, 10.0 mL, 10.0 mmol) was added dropwise to a stirring solution of 5-bromo-2-chloro-4-methylpyridin-3-amine (0.74 g, 3.35 mmol) in THF (12 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 30 min then MeI (1.0 mL, 17 mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 16 h. The reaction mixture was filtered and the filtrate was diluted with EtOAc and then washed with water. The organic solution was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to provide 5-bromo-2-chloro-*N*,4-dimethylpyridin-3-amine (0.37 g, 46.5%). LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 235.1 (M+H) and 5-bromo-2-chloro-*N*,*N*,4-trimethylpyridin-3-amine (0.36 g, 43.8%). LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 249.1 (M+H).

Synthesis of reagents (ea) from Example 34T: 5-bromo-3-ethoxy-2-methyl-pyridine



[00342] To 5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-ol (200mg, 1.06 mmol) were added K₂CO₃ (441mg, 3.19 mmol) and DMF (7mL). To this iodoethane (0.257 mL 3.19 mmol), was added and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 70 °C overnight. The reaction mixture was partitioned into EtOAc and aqueous 1N NaOH soln. The aqueous solution was extracted twice. The organic solutions were combined, washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and excess solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give the 5-bromo-3-ethoxy-2-methyl-pyridine as a yellow oil (0.138g, 60% yield). LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 216.0 / 218.0 (M+, M+2).

Synthesis of reagent (ea) from Example 34AF: 3-Chloro-5-[(4-fluoro-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-inden-1-yl)oxy]pyridine



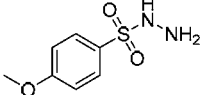
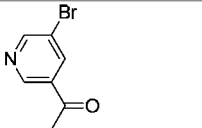
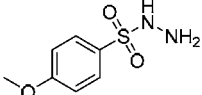
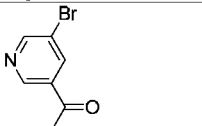
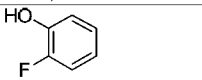
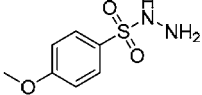
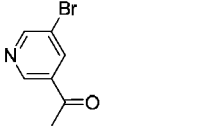
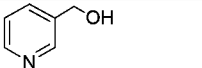
Step 1: *N*'-[(1*E*)-4-fluoro-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-inden-1-ylidene]-4-methylbenzenesulfonylhydrazide

[00343] A round bottomed flask equipped with a stir bar was charged with 4-fluoroindan-1-one (444 mg, 2.96 mmol), 4-methylbenzenesulfonylhydrazide (551 mg, 2.96 mmol) and toluene (8 mL). The resulting mixture was allowed to stir at 110 °C for 10 min, then was cooled to rt. The precipitate which formed was collected by suction filtration and was dried under high vacuum to provide *N*'-[(1*E*)-4-fluoro-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-inden-1-ylidene]-4-methylbenzenesulfonylhydrazide (0.94 g, 72% yield) as an off-white solid. LCMS (FA): m/z = 319.1 (M+H).

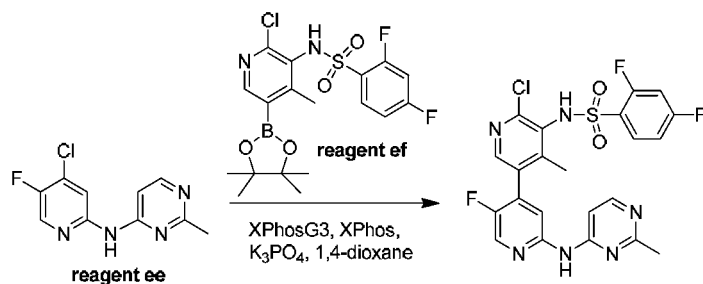
Step 2: 3-Chloro-5-[(4-fluoro-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-inden-1-yl)oxy]pyridine

[00344] A 5 mL microwave tube equipped with a stir bar was charged with 5-chloropyridin-3-ol (232 mg, 1.79 mmol), *N*'-[(1*E*)-4-fluoro-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-inden-1-ylidene]-4-methylbenzenesulfonylhydrazide (285 mg, 0.895 mmol), potassium carbonate (433 mg, 3.13 mmol), and fluorobenzene (3 mL). The tube was sealed and the reaction mixture was subjected to microwave irradiation at 160 °C for 1 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to rt, then the vial was opened and the reaction mixture was poured into stirring 1N NaOH. The resulting mixture was extracted with DCM. The organic solutions were combined, washed with 1 N NaOH and saline, dried with MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to provide 3-chloro-5-[(4-fluoro-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-inden-1-yl)oxy]pyridine (0.236 g, 34%) as a white solid. LCMS (FA): m/z = 264.0 (M+H). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ ppm 8.34 (d, J =2.51 Hz, 1 H), 8.26 (d, J =1.76 Hz, 1 H), 7.78 (t, J =2.26 Hz, 1 H), 7.26 - 7.36 (m, 2 H), 7.18 (t, J =8.51 Hz, 1 H), 6.06 (dd, J =6.53, 3.51 Hz, 1 H), 3.02 - 3.12 (m, 1 H), 2.93 (ddd, J =16.38, 8.72, 4.77 Hz, 1 H), 2.59 - 2.70 (m, 1 H), 2.10 (dddd, J =13.68, 8.66, 4.77, 3.76 Hz, 1 H).

[00345] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 29a) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above from the appropriate starting materials:

Table 29a.				
Intermediate ea	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
From example 34AC	gm		I-336	LCMS (FA): $m/z =$ 314.0 (M+H)
	gn			
From example 34AD	gm		I-422	LCMS (FA): $m/z =$ 296.0 (M+H)
	gn			
	gp			
From example 34AE	gm		I-349	LCMS (FA): $m/z =$ 294.2 (M+H)
	gn			
	gp			

Example 35: *N*-{6-chloro-5'-fluoro-4-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide (I-294)



[00346] A mixture of *N*-(2-chloro-4-methyl-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-3-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide (0.162 g, 0.364 mmol) (see Example 1 above), *N*-(4-chloro-5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-2-methylpyrimidin-4-amine (0.067 g, 0.280 mmol) (see Example 1 above), XPhos (0.004 g, 0.008 mmol), XPhosG3 (0.007 g, 0.008 mmol), and degassed K_3PO_4 (0.50 M in water, 1.10 mL, 0.56 mmol) in degassed 1,4-dioxane (1.0 mL) was allowed to stir at 105 °C for 2 h. The reaction was allowed to cool to rt and then filtered through celite. The filtrate was diluted with EtOAc and then washed with water. The organic solution was dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to provide *N*-{6-chloro-5'-fluoro-4-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide I-294 (0.11 g, 75%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 521.1 (M+H). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $DMSO-d_6$) δ 10.69 (s, 1H), 10.39 (s, 1H), 8.46 (d, J = 0.9 Hz, 1H), 8.35 (d, J = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 8.31 (s, 1H), 7.87 – 7.74 (m, 2H), 7.68 – 7.55 (m, 1H), 7.51 (d, J = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 7.34 – 7.23 (m, 1H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.24 (s, 3H).

[00347] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 30) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above from the appropriate starting materials:

Table 30.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
35A	ee		I-264	LCMS (FA): m/z = 565.1 (M+H)
35B	ef		I-237	LCMS (FA): m/z = 523.1 (M+H)

Table 30.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
	ee			
35C	ee		I-296	LCMS (FA): m/z = 529.1 (M+H)
35D	ee		I-218	LCMS (FA): m/z = 517.1 (M+H)
35E	ee		I-225	LCMS (FA): m/z = 519.1 (M+H)
35F	ef		I-217	LCMS (FA): m/z = 386.1 (M+H)
	ee			
35G	ef		I-309	LCMS (FA): m/z = 453.1 (M+H)
	ee			

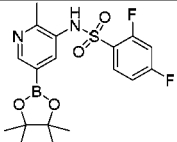
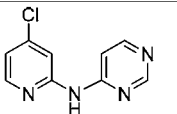
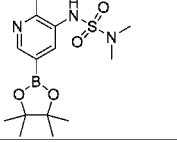
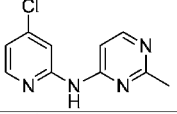
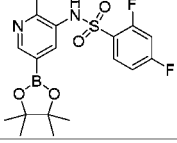
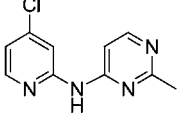
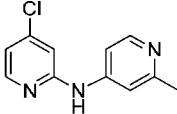
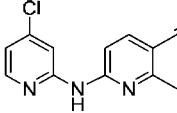
Table 30.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
35H	ef		I-239	LCMS (FA): m/z = 455.1 (M+H)
	ee			
35I	ef		I-286	LCMS (FA): m/z = 400.1 (M+H)
	ee			
35J	ef		I-291	LCMS (FA): m/z = 469.1 (M+H)
	ee			
35K	ee		I-272	LCMS (FA): m/z = 502.1 (M+H)
35L	ee		I-238	LCMS (FA): m/z = 527.3 (M+H)

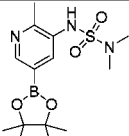
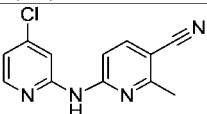
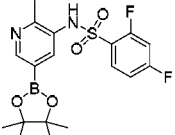
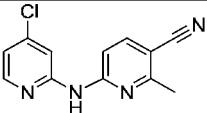
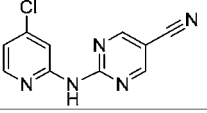
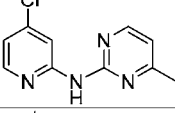
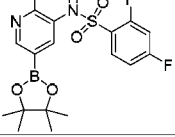
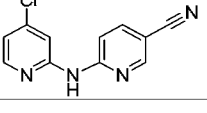
Table 30.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
35M	ef		I-229	LCMS (FA): m/z = 424.0 (M+H)
	ee			
35N	ef		I-289	LCMS (FA): m/z = 493.0 (M+H)
	ee			
35O	ee		I-300	LCMS (FA): m/z = 514.0 (M+H)
35P	ee		I-293	LCMS (FA): m/z = 503.1 (M+H)
35Q	ef		I-228	LCMS (FA): m/z = 479.2 (M+H)
	ee			

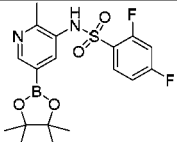
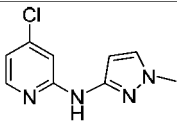
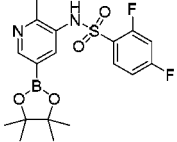
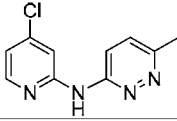
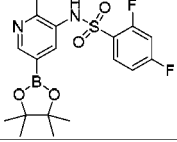
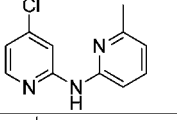
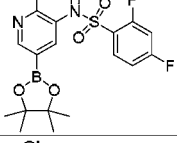
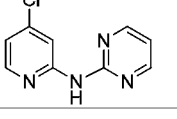
Table 30.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
35R	ef		I-301	LCMS (FA): m/z = 457.1 (M+H)
	ee			
35S	ef		I-307	LCMS (FA): m/z = 469.1 (M+H)
	ee			
35T	ef		I-276	LCMS (FA): m/z = 468.1 (M+H)
	ee			
35U	ef		I-265	LCMS (FA): m/z = 455.1 (M+H)
	ee			

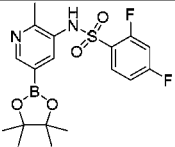
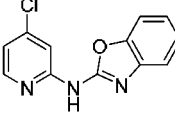
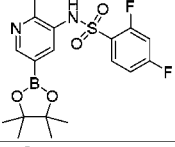
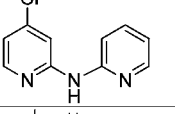
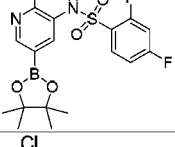
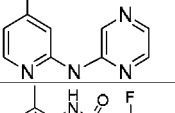
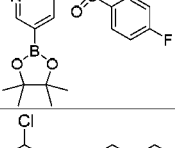
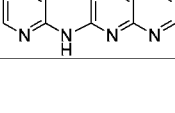
Table 30.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
35V	ef*		I-233	LCMS (FA): m/z = 494.1 (M+H)
	ee			
35W	ef		I-297	LCMS (FA): m/z = 454.2 (M+H)
	ee			
35X	ef		I-310	LCMS (FA): m/z = 455.2 (M+H)
	ee			
35Y	ef*		I-235	LCMS (FA): m/z = 519.6 (M+H)
	ee			

Table 30.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
35Z	ef*		I-271	LCMS (FA): m/z = 510.2 (M+H)
	ee			
35AA	ef**		I-281	LCMS (FA): m/z = 308.5 (M+H)
	ee			
35AB	ef		I-231	LCMS (FA): m/z = 187.1 (M+H)
	ee			
35AC	ef		I-263	LCMS (FA): m/z = 424.1 (M+H)
	ee			

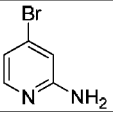
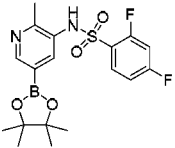
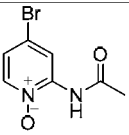
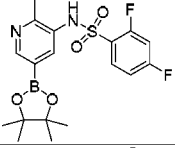
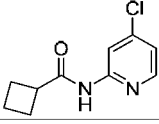
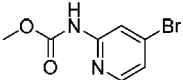
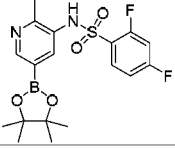
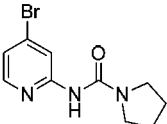
Table 30.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
35AD	ee***		I-287	LCMS (FA): m/z = 411.0 (M+H)
35AE	ef		I-219	LCMS (FA): m/z = 435.2 (M+H)
	ee			
35AF	ef		I-305	LCMS (FA): m/z = 459.1 (M+H)
	ee			
35AG	ee**		I-255	LCMS (FA): m/z = 469.0 (M+H)
35AH	ef**		I-313	LCMS (FA): m/z = 474.1 (M+H)
	ee			

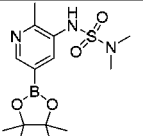
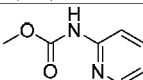
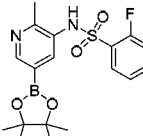
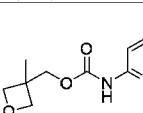
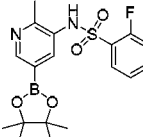
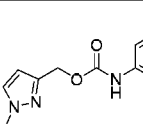
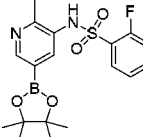
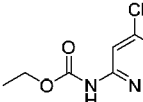
Table 30.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
35AI	ef**		I-241	LCMS (FA): m/z = 366.1 (M+H)
	ee			
35AK	ef		I-324	LCMS (FA): m/z = 505.1 (M+H)
	ee			
35AM	ef		I-326	LCMS (FA): m/z = 515.1 (M+H)
	ee			
35AN	ef		I-389	LCMS (FA): m/z = 449.1 (M+H)
	ee			

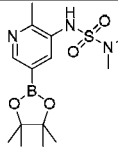
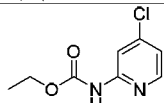
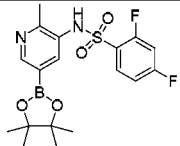
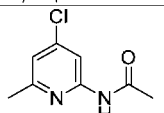
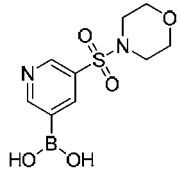
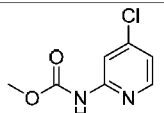
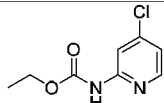
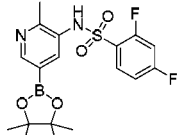
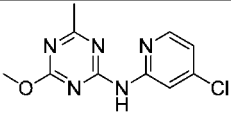
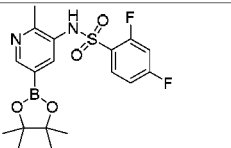
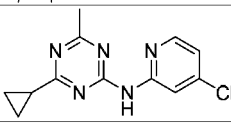
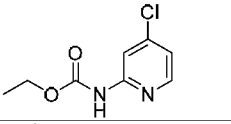
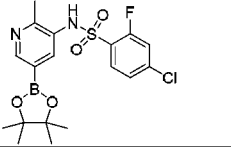
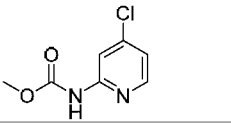
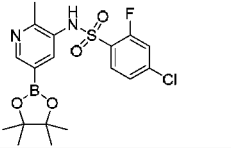
Table 30.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
35AO	ef		I-364	LCMS (FA): m/z = 380.1 (M+H)
	ee			
35AP	ef		I-414	LCMS (FA): m/z = 433.3 (M+H)
	ee			
35AQ	ef ¹		I-332	LCMS (FA): m/z = 379.1 (M+H)
	ee			
35AR	ee		I-383	LCMS (FA): m/z = 483.0 (M+H)
35AU	ef		I-375	LCMS (FA): m/z = 500.1 (M+H)

Table 30.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
	ee			
35AV	ef		I-382	LCMS (FA): m/z = 510.1 (M+H)
	ee			
35AW	ee		I-456	LCMS (FA): m/z = 465.1 (M+H)
	ef			
35AX	ee		I-417	LCMS (FA): m/z = 450.9 (M+H)
	ef			

* Coupling using Pd(PPh₃)₄ and Cs₂CO₃

** Coupling using Pd(dppf)Cl₂ and K₂CO₃

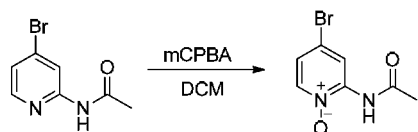
*** Coupling using Pd(PPh₃)₄ and K₂CO₃, subjected to microwave irradiation

^ Coupling using Pd(dppf)Cl₂ and K₂CO₃, subjected to microwave irradiation

^^ Coupling using Pd₂(dba)₃, Xphos, KOAc/water

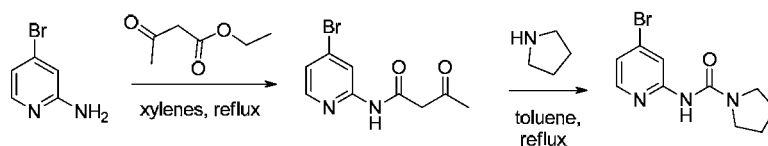
¹ Reagent ef prepared according tostandard procedures described for boronate synthesis in the intermediates section

Synthesis of reagent (ee) from Example 35AE: *N*-(4-bromo-1-oxidopyridin-2-yl)acetamide



[00348] To a solution of *N*-(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)acetamide (350 mg, 1.6 mmol) in DCM (20 mL) was added mCPBA (1.26 g, 7.3 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 3 h. The reaction mixture was then diluted with water and saturated K₂CO₃ solution, and extracted with DCM. The organic solutions were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to provide *N*-(4-bromo-1-oxidopyridin-2-yl)acetamide (340 mg, 90%). LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 231.3 (M+H).

Synthesis of reagent (ee) from Example 35AH: *N*-(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide

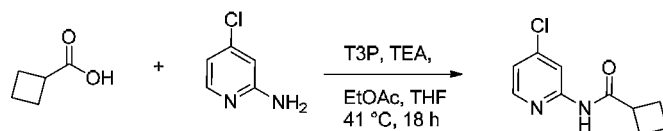


Step 1: *N*-(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)-3-oxobutanamide

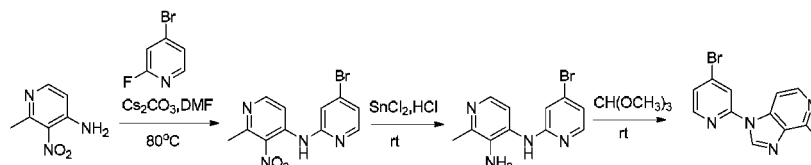
[00349] 2-Amino-4-bromopyridine (5.00 g, 29.0 mmol) was added portionwise to a refluxing solution of 3-oxobutanoic acid ethyl ester (3.70 mL, 29.0 mmol) in xylenes (15 mL) over 1 h. The reaction was allowed to cool to rt and was concentrated. DCM was added to the residue and the mixture was filtered. The filtrate was concentrated and the crude compound was purified by column chromatography to provide *N*-(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)-3-oxobutanamide (0.60 g, 8%). LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 257.2 (M+H).

Step 2: *N*-(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide

[00350] A solution of *N*-(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)-3-oxobutanamide (0.13 mg, 0.52 mmol) and pyrrolidine (0.40 mL, 5.0 mmol) in toluene (10 mL) was allowed to stir at reflux for 3.5 h. The reaction was allowed to cool to rt and was concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to give *N*-(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (0.07 g, 47%). LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 270.1 (M+H).

Synthesis of reagent (ee) from Example 35AF: *N*-(4-chloropyridin-2-yl)cyclobutanecarboxamide

[00351] Cyclobutanecarboxylic acid (0.659 mL, 6.98 mmol) was added to a stirring solution of 2-amino-4-chloropyridine (0.833 g, 6.48 mmol), T3P (50% in EtOAc, 4.2 mL, 7.0 mmol), and TEA (1.95 mL, 14.0 mmol) in THF (10 mL). The resulting solution was allowed to stir in an oil bath at 41 °C overnight under an atmosphere of nitrogen. The reaction was allowed to cool to rt and was quenched by pouring into stirring saline (~30 mL). The reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc. The organic solutions were combined, washed with saline, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated to give the crude product. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give *N*-(4-chloropyridin-2-yl)cyclobutanecarboxamide (0.892 g, 65% yield) as a white solid. LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 211.1 (M+H).

Synthesis of reagent (ee) from Example 35AC: 1-(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)-4-methyl-1*H*-imidazo[4,5-*c*]pyridine**Step 1: 4-bromo-*N*-(2-methyl-3-nitropyridin-4-yl)pyridin-2-amine**

[00352] A mixture of 4-amino-3-nitro-2-picoline (0.267 g, 1.74 mmol), 4-bromo-2-fluoropyridine (0.44 g, 2.50 mmol) and cesium carbonate (1.74 g, 5.33 mmol) in DMF (4.0 mL) was allowed to stir at 80 °C for 1.5 h. The reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc. The organic solutions were combined, washed with 10% lithium chloride solution, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to give crude 4-bromo-*N*-(2-methyl-3-nitropyridin-4-yl)pyridin-2-amine as a yellow solid which was used without purification.

Step 2: *N*⁴-(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)-2-methylpyridine-3,4-diamine

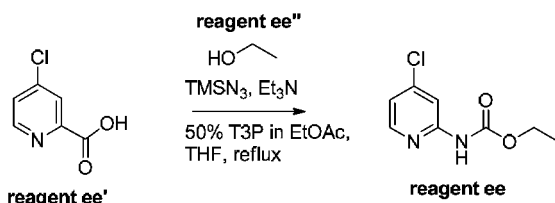
[00353] To 4-bromo-*N*-(2-methyl-3-nitropyridin-4-yl)pyridin-2-amine in hydrochloric acid (12M, 4.36 mL, 52.3 mmol) was added tin(II) chloride dihydrate (1.19 g, 5.23 mmol) at 0 °C. After addition, the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to rt and stir overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C and basified by the addition of concentrated sodium hydroxide solution to pH= 9. The mixture was

evaporated and the crude product was purified by chromatography to give *N*⁴-(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)-2-methylpyridine-3,4-diamine (0.19 g, 39%), as a white powder. LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 279.0 (M+H).

Step 3: 1-(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)-4-methyl-1*H*-imidazo[4,5-*c*]pyridine

[00354] To a mixture of *N*⁴-(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)-2-methylpyridine-3,4-diamine (0.055 g, 0.20 mmol) and *p*-toluenesulfonic acid (0.0197 mmol) in a round bottom flask was added trimethyl orthoformate (3.00 g, 28.3 mmol) and the mixture was allowed to stir at 60 °C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was evaporated and the residue was purified by column chromatography to give 1-(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)-4-methyl-1*H*-imidazo[4,5-*c*]pyridine as a white powder (22 mg, 38%). LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 289.0 (M+H).

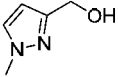
Synthesis of reagent (ee) from Example 35AW: Ethyl (4-chloropyridin-2-yl)carbamate



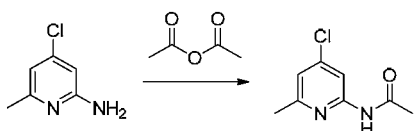
[00355] EtOH (0.741 mL, 12.7 mmol) was added to a stirring solution of 4-chloropicolinic acid (1.00 g, 6.35 mmol), 50% T3P in EtOAc (4.2 mL, 7.0 mmol), azidotrimethylsilane (0.93 mL, 7.0 mmol), and TEA (1.3 mL, 9.5 mmol) in THF (10 mL). The resulting solution was allowed to stir at reflux overnight under an atmosphere of nitrogen. After cooling to rt, the reaction mixture was poured into stirring saline (~30 mL). The precipitate which formed was collected on a fritted funnel, washed with water, and dried to give the crude product as a tan powder. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to provide ethyl (4-chloropyridin-2-yl)carbamate (0.93 g, 73%) as a white powder. LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 201.0 (M+H).

[00356] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 30a) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above from the appropriate starting materials:

Table 30a.				
Intermediate ee	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
From example 35AK	ee''		I-324	LCMS (FA): <i>m/z</i> = 301.1 (M+H)

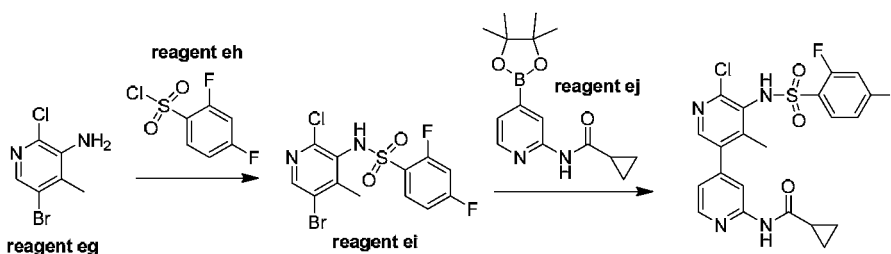
Table 30a.				
Intermediate ee	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
From example 35AM	ee''		I-326	LCMS (FA): m/z = 311.1 (M+H)

Synthesis of reagent (ee) from Example 35AP: *N*-(4-chloro-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)acetamide



[00357] To a solution of 4-chloro-6-methylpyridin-2-amine (416 mg, 2.92 mmol) in acetic anhydride (5.89 mL) was added DMAP (3.6 mg, 0.029 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 140 °C for 3h. The reaction mixture was concentrated and purified by column chromatography to provide *N*-(4-chloro-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)acetamide (420 mg, 78%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 185.0 (M+H).

Example 36: *N*-(6-chloro-5-[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino}-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)cyclopropane carboxamide (I-308)



Step 1: *N*-(5-bromo-2-chloro-4-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide

[00358] To a solution of 5-bromo-2-chloro-4-methylpyridin-3-amine (12 g, 54 mmol) in THF (360 mL) was added LiHMDS (1M in THF, 108 mL, 108 mmol) at -5 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at -5 °C for 10 min. To the reaction mixture 2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride (17.3 g, 81 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 12 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc. The organic solutions were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to provide *N*-(5-bromo-2-chloro-4-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide (11.5 g, 53%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 396.9

(M+H). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.37 (s, 1H), 7.71 (m, 1H), 7.00 (m, 2H), 6.70 (s, 1H), 2.64 (s, 3H).

Step 2: *N*-(6-chloro-5-((2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl)amino)-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide (I-308)

[00359] A mixture of *N*-(5-bromo-2-chloro-4-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide (6.75 g, 17 mmol), *N*-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]cyclopropanecarboxamide (5.87 g, 20.4 mmol) and Pd(dppf)Cl₂ complex with DCM (1:1) (470 mg, 0.57 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (133 mL) and K₂CO₃ (1M in water, 34 mL) was allowed to stir at 105 °C overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc. The organic solutions were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to provide *N*-(6-chloro-5-((2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl)amino)-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide **I-308** (6.5 g, 80%). LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 479.3(M+H). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 11.01 (s, 1H), 10.63 (s, 1H), 8.42 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 8.20 (s, 1H), 8.06 (s, 1H), 7.79 (m, 1H), 7.62 (m, 1H), 7.25 (m, 1H), 7.13 (dd, *J* = 5.2, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.03 (m, 1H), 0.82 (m, 4H).

[00360] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 31) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above from the appropriate starting materials:

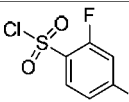
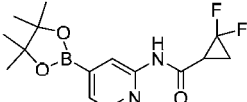
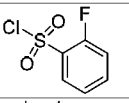
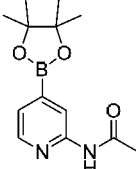
Table 31.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
36A	eh		I-254	LCMS (FA): <i>m/z</i> = 515.0 (M+H)
	ej*			
36B	eh		I-251	LCMS (FA): <i>m/z</i> = 435.1 (M+H)
	ej			

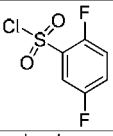
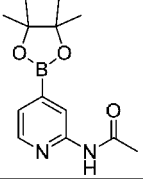
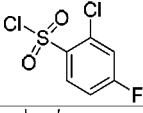
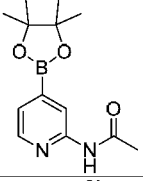
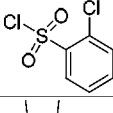
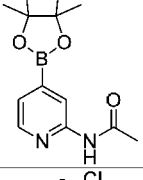
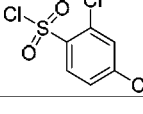
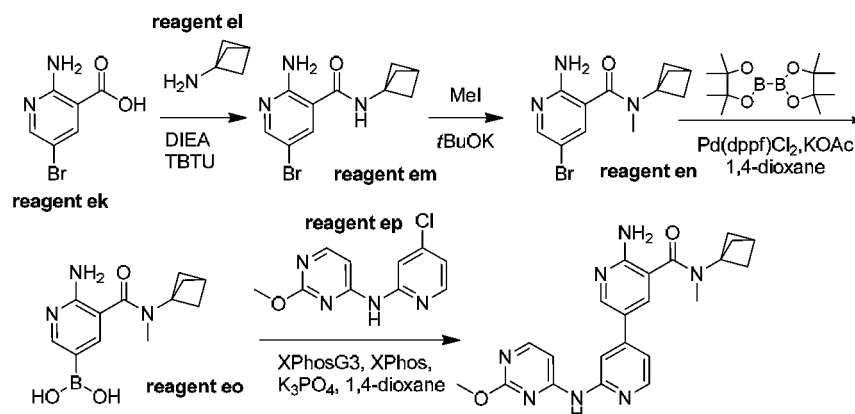
Table 31.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
36C	eh		I-227	LCMS (FA): m/z = 453.1 (M+H)
	ej			
36D	eh		I-290	LCMS (FA): m/z = 469.3 (M+H)
	ej			
36E	eh		I-240	LCMS (FA): m/z = 450.9 (M+H)
	ej			
36F	eh		I-243	LCMS (FA): m/z = 484.9 (M+H)

Table 31.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
	ej			
36G	eh		I-312	LCMS (FA): m/z = 417.1 (M+H)
	ej			
36H	ej*		I-250	LCMS (FA): m/z = 467.0 (M+H)
36I	eh		I-236	LCMS (FA): m/z = 384.1 (M+H)
	ej			

* SiliaCat DPP-Pd and K_2CO_3 were used instead of $Pd(dppf)Cl_2$ and K_2CO_3

Example 37: 6-amino-*N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-2'-((2-methoxypyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-*N*-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridine]-5-carboxamide (I-230)



Step 1: 2-Amino-*N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pentan-1-yl)-5-bromonicotinamide

[00361] To 2-amino-5-bromonicotinic acid (2.00 g, 9.22 mmol) in DCM (87 mL) were added DIEA (4.5 mL, 25 mmol) and TBTU (4.4 g, 13.8 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 20 min. To the reaction mixture was added bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-amine hydrochloride salt (0.73 g, 6.14 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir overnight at rt and was then diluted with water and DCM. The organic solution was separated, washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give 2-amino-*N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-5-bromonicotinamide (0.67 g, 39%) as a white solid. LCMS (FA): m/z = 282.0 (M+H).

Step 2: 2-amino-*N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-5-bromo-*N*-methylnicotinamide

[00362] To a flask under an atmosphere of N_2 were added 2-amino-*N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-5-bromonicotinamide (0.66 g, 2.34 mmol) and THF (19 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C. To this cooled solution, *t*BuOK (1M in THF, 2.11 mL, 2.11 mmol) was added drop wise. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 1 h. Methyl iodide (0.73 mL, 11.70 mmol) was added at 0 °C and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 5 h. The reaction mixture was filtered. The filtrate was concentrated and the residue was purified by column chromatography to give 2-amino-*N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-5-bromo-*N*-methylnicotinamide as a white foamy solid. (0.46 g, 66%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 296.0 (M+H).

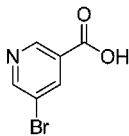
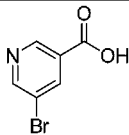
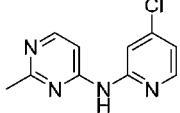
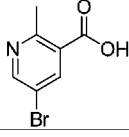
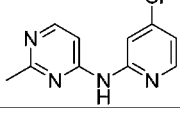
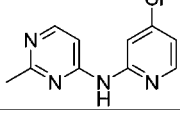
Step 3: (6-amino-5-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl(methyl)carbamoyl)pyridin-3-yl)boronic acid

[00363] A mixture of 2-amino-*N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-5-bromo-*N*-methylnicotinamide (0.393 g, 1.33 mmol), bis(pinacolato)diboron (0.404 g, 1.59 mmol), Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (0.131 g, 0.159 mmol) and potassium acetate (0.384 g, 3.91 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (15 mL) was allowed to stir between 82-85 °C under an atmosphere of nitrogen for 8 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through celite. The filter cake was washed with EtOAc. The filtrate was concentrated to give crude (6-amino-5-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl(methyl)carbamoyl)pyridin-3-yl)boronic acid, which was used without further purification. (0.34 g, 98%). LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 262.1 (M+H).

Step 4: 6-amino-*N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-2'-((2-methoxypyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-*N*-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridine]-5-carboxamide

[00364] A mixture of *N*-(4-chloropyridin-2-yl)-2-methoxypyrimidin-4-amine (0.141 g, 0.596 mmol), (6-amino-5-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl(methyl)carbamoyl)pyridin-3-yl)boronic acid (0.115 g, 0.442 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (1.3 mL), XPhos (0.0092 g, 0.019 mmol), XPhosG3 (0.018 mg, 0.021 mmol) and potassium phosphate (0.05M in water, 2.55 mL, 1.27 mmol) under an atmosphere of nitrogen was allowed to stir at 90 °C for 2.5 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through celite. The filter cake was washed with MeOH and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give 6-amino-*N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-2'-((2-methoxypyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-*N*-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridine]-5-carboxamide **I-230** (0.080 g, 43%) as a yellow solid. LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 418.1 (M+H).

[00365] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 32) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above from the appropriate starting materials:

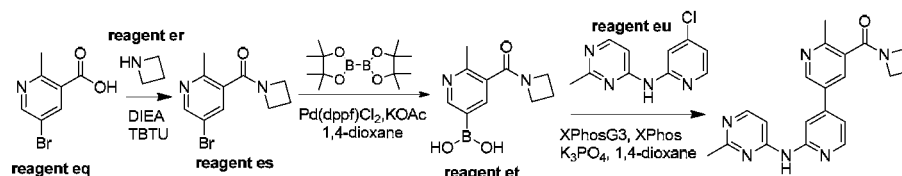
Table 32.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
37A	ek*		I-245	LCMS (FA): m/z = 403.1 (M+H)
37B	ek*		I-234	LCMS (FA): m/z = 387.2 (M+H)
	ep			
37C	ek*		I-275	LCMS (FA): m/z = 401.2 (M+H)
	ep			
37D	ep		I-277	LCMS (FA): m/z = 402.2 (M+H)

*NaH was used instead of *t*BuOK in Step 2

**HATU was used instead of TBTU in Step 1

***Final coupling with reagent en using Pd(PPh₃)₄, 1M Na₂CO₃, EtOH, Toluene, MW at 120 °C

Example 38: Azetidin-1-yl(6-methyl-2'-((2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl)methanone (I-304)



Step 1: Azetidin-1-yl(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)methanone

[00366] To 5-bromo-2-methylpyridine-3-carboxylic acid (0.420 g, 1.94 mmol) in DCM (12.3 mL) were added DIEA (0.34 mL, 1.94 mmol), TBTU (1.25 g, 3.89 mmol) and azetidine (0.087 mL, 1.30 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at rt. Excess solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc, washed with aqueous saturated NaHCO_3 solution, washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give azetidin-1-yl(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)methanone (0.35 g, 80%). LCMS (FA): $m/z = 255.0$ (M+H)

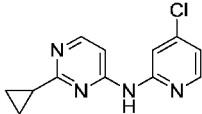
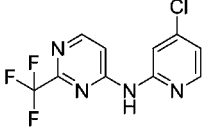
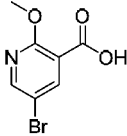
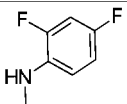
Step 2: (5-(Azetidine-1-carbonyl)-6-methylpyridin-3-yl)boronic acid

[00367] To azetidin-1-yl(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)methanone (0.20 g, 0.78 mmol) and bis(pinacolato)diboron (239 mg, 0.94 mmol) were added Pd(dppf)Cl_2 (77 mg, 0.094 mmol), potassium acetate (227 mg, 2.31 mmol) and 1,4-dioxane (8.63 mL). The flask was flushed with N_2 and then allowed to stir at 90 °C for 6.5 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through celite. The filter cake was washed with EtOAc. The filtrate was concentrated to give (5-(azetidine-1-carbonyl)-6-methylpyridin-3-yl)boronic acid. The crude material was used without purification. (0.17 g, 84%). LCMS (FA): $m/z = 221.0$ (M+H).

Step 3: Azetidin-1-yl(6-methyl-2'-((2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl)methanone

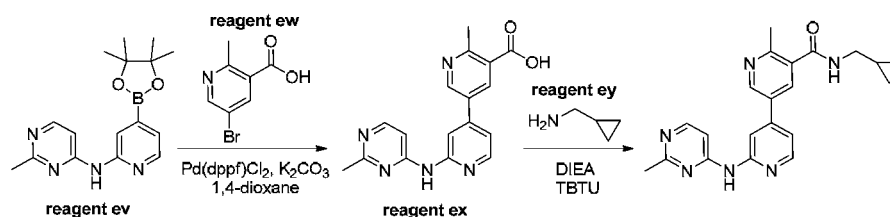
[00368] To a vial were added *N*-(4-chloropyridin-2-yl)-2-methylpyrimidin-4-amine (230.15 mg, 1.04 mmol), a solution of [5-(azetidin-1-ylcarbonyl)-6-methylpyridin-3-yl]boronic acid (170 mg, 0.77 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (2.2 mL), XPhos (16.04 mg, 0.034 mmol), XPhosG3 (31.18 mg, 0.037 mmol) and 0.500 M of potassium phosphate in water (4.45 mL, 2.23 mmol). The vial was thoroughly flushed with N_2 and allowed to stir at 90 °C for 2.5 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through celite. The filter cake was washed with MeOH and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was partitioned into EtOAc and water. The aqueous solution was extracted twice with EtOAc. The combined organic solutions were washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give azetidin-1-yl(6-methyl-2'-((2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl)methanone **I-304** (0.16 g, 58%). LCMS (FA): $m/z = 361.2$ (M+H).

[00369] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 33) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above from the appropriate starting materials:

Table 33.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
38A	eu*		I-246	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 387.2$ (M+H)
38B	eu*		I-292	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 415.1$ (M+H)
38C	er		I-266	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 349.1$ (M+H)
38D	eq		I-252	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 463.2$ (M+H)
	er			

* Step 3: microwave irradiation was used instead of conventional heating

Example 39: 6-methyl-2'-((2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-[3,4'-bipyridine]-5-carboxylic acid (I-253) and *N*-(cyclopropylmethyl)-6-methyl-2'-((2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-[3,4'-bipyridine]-5-carboxamide (I-285)



Step 1: 6-Methyl-2'-((2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxylic acid

[00370] To a microwave vial were added 2-methyl-*N*-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]pyrimidin-4-amine (101 mg, 0.325 mmol), 5-bromo-2-methylnicotinic acid (70.19 mg, 0.325 mmol), Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (7.43 mg, 0.0090 mmol), potassium carbonate (61.07 mg, 0.44 mmol), 1,4-dioxane (2.2 mL, 28 mmol) and water (0.053 mL, 2.92 mmol). The vial was thoroughly flushed with N₂ and then subjected to microwave irradiation at 125 °C for 40 min. The reaction mixture was filtered and the solid obtained was dried and purified by column chromatography to give 6-methyl-2'-((2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-[3,4'-bipyridine]-5-carboxylic acid **I-253** (0.036 g, 34%). LCMS (FA): $m/z = 322.0$ (M+H).

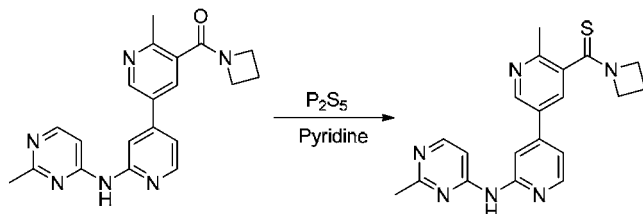
Step 2: *N*-(Cyclopropylmethyl)-6-methyl-2'-((2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-3,4'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide

[00371] To 6-methyl-2'-((2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-[3,4'-bipyridine]-5-carboxylic acid (50.00 mg, 0.156 mmol) were added DCM (1.48 mL, 23.03 mmol) and DIEA (0.081 mL, 0.48 mmol) and TBTU (74.94 mg, 0.23 mmol). To this stirred reaction mixture, cyclopropylmethylamine (0.068 mL, 0.78 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 5 h. The reaction mixture was partitioned into EtOAc and water. The aqueous solution was extracted twice with EtOAc. The combined organic solutions were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give *N*-(cyclopropylmethyl)-6-methyl-2'-((2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-[3,4'-bipyridine]-5-carboxamide as a white solid **I-285** (0.021 g, 36%). LCMS (FA): $m/z = 375.2$ (M+1).

[00372] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 34) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above from the appropriate starting materials:

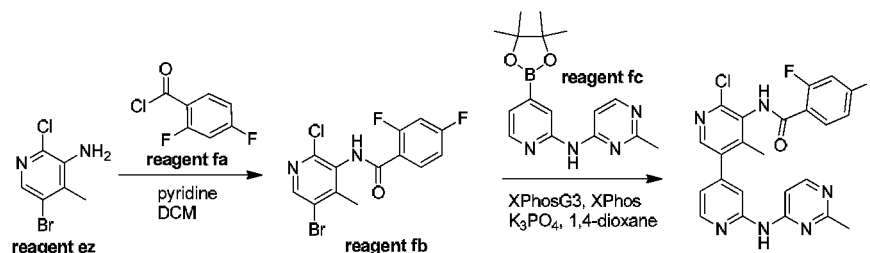
Table 34.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
39A	ey		I-221	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 397.1$ (M+H)

Example 40: Azetidin-1-yl{6-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}methanethione (I-223)



[00373] A mixture of azetidin-1-yl{6-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}methanone (110 mg, 0.30 mmol) and P_2S_5 (170 mg, 0.76 mmol) in pyridine (10 mL) was allowed to stir for 12 h at 65 °C. The reaction mixture was then added to a mixture of $NaHCO_3$ solution (1.0 M, 10 mL) and water (10 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 30 min at rt, then was diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc. The organic solutions were combined, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to provide azetidin-1-yl{6-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}methanethione **I-223** (95 mg, 83%). LCMS (FA): $m/z = 377.5$ (M+H). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $DMSO-d_6$) δ 10.24 (s, 1H), 8.83 (d, $J = 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.39 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.37 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.10 (s, 1H), 7.92 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.40 (dd, $J = 5.2, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.30 (m, 2H), 4.06 (m, 2H), 2.54 (s, 3H), 2.49 (s, 3H), 2.30 (m, 2H).

Example 41: *N*-{6-chloro-4-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}-2,4-difluorobenzamide (I-295)



Step 1: *N*-(5-bromo-2-chloro-4-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzamide

[00374] To a solution of 5-bromo-2-chloro-4-methylpyridin-3-amine (0.50 g, 2.26 mmol) in DCM (6.76 mL) and pyridine (0.54 mL, 6.77 mmol) at 0 °C was added dropwise a solution of 2,4-difluorobenzoyl chloride (0.47 g, 2.67 mmol) in DCM (2.5 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir in an ice bath for 5 h. The resulting white precipitate was collected by filtration and dried under vacuum to give *N*-(5-bromo-2-chloro-4-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzamide as a white solid (0.576 g, 70.5%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 361.0 (M+H).

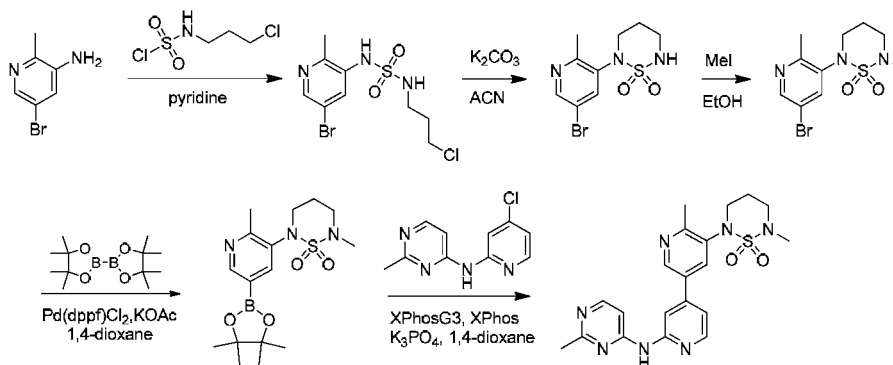
Step 2: *N*-{6-chloro-4-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}-2,4-difluorobenzamide

[00375] A mixture of *N*-(5-bromo-2-chloro-4-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzamide (0.22 g, 0.61 mmol), 2-methyl-*N*-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]pyrimidin-4-amine (0.23 g, 0.75 mmol), XPhos (0.09 g, 0.02 mmol), XPhosG3 (0.02 g, 0.02 mmol), degassed K_3PO_4 (0.50 M in water, 2.43 mL, 1.21 mmol) and degassed 1,4-dioxane (2.13 mL) was allowed to stir at 105 °C for 2 h. The reaction was allowed to cool to rt and then filtered through celite. The filtrate was diluted with EtOAc and then washed with water. The organic solution was dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to provide *N*-{6-chloro-4-methyl-2'-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl}-2,4-difluorobenzamide **I-295** (0.03 g, 6%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 467.2 (M+H).

[00376] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 35) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above from the appropriate starting materials:

Table 35.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
41A	ez		I-249	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 433.2$ (M+H)

Example 42: 6-methyl-5-(6-methyl-1,1-dioxido-1,2,6-thiadiazinan-2-yl)-N-(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-amine (I-288)



Step 1: N-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-N'-(3-chloropropyl)sulfuric diamide

[00377] To a mixture of 5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-amine (0.874 g, 4.67 mmol) and (3-chloropropyl)sulfonyl chloride (2.567 g, 13.37 mmol) in an ice bath was added pyridine (8.65 mL). The mixture was allowed to stir at rt overnight. Additional (3-chloropropyl)sulfonyl chloride (2.0 g, 10.0 mmol) was added and the mixture was allowed to continue stirring at rt for another 24 h. The reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc. The organic solutions were combined, washed with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to give *N*-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-*N'*-(3-chloropropyl)sulfuric diamide as a white solid (0.83 g, 52%). LCMS (FA): $m/z = 342.1$ (M+H).

Step 2: 2-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-1,2,6-thiadiazinan-1,1-dioxide

[00378] To a round bottomed flask was added *N*-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-*N'*-(3-chloropropyl)sulfuric diamide (0.83 g, 2.43 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.672 g, 4.86 mmol), and ACN (40 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 65 °C overnight. The reaction mixture was allowed

to cool to rt, concentrated and the residue purified by column chromatography to give 2-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-1,2,6-thiadiazinane 1,1-dioxide as a solid (0.74g, 100%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 306.0 (M+H).

Step 3: 2-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-6-methyl-1,2,6-thiadiazinane 1,1-dioxide

[00379] To a solution of 2-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-1,2,6-thiadiazinane 1,1-dioxide (0.773 g, 2.52 mmol), EtOH (30 mL), and MeI (0.63 mL, 10.1 mmol) was added sodium hydroxide (1M in water, 6.3 mL). The mixture was allowed stir at rt overnight. The reaction mixture was acidified with 1M HCl and then concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to give 2-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-6-methyl-1,2,6-thiadiazinane 1,1-dioxide as an off white solid (0.81 g, 100%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 320.0 (M+H).

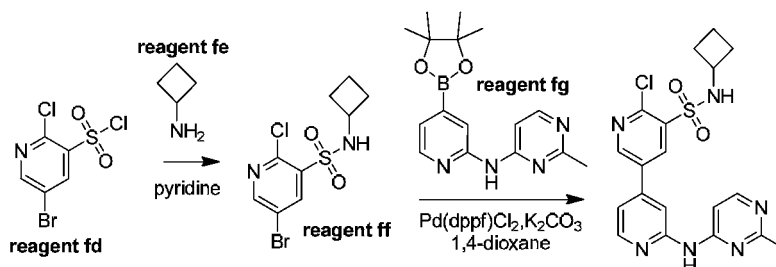
Step 4: 2-methyl-6-[2-methyl-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-3-yl]-1,2,6-thiadiazinane 1,1-dioxide

[00380] A mixture of 2-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-6-methyl-1,2,6-thiadiazinane 1,1-dioxide (0.333 g, 1.04 mmol), bis(pinacolato)diboron (0.290 g, 1.14 mmol), [Pd(dppf)Cl₂] complex with DCM (1:1) (85 mg, 0.10 mmol) and potassium acetate (0.31 g, 3.18 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (4 mL) was allowed to stir at 90 °C for 3 days. The reaction mixture was filtered through celite. The filtrate was mixed with charcoal (0.97g) and the mixture was allowed to stir at 80 °C for 1h. The mixture was then filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to give 2-methyl-6-[2-methyl-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-3-yl]-1,2,6-thiadiazinane 1,1-dioxide as off white solid.

Step 5: 6-methyl-5-(6-methyl-1,1-dioxido-1,2,6-thiadiazinan-2-yl)-N-(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-amine

[00381] To a mixture of 2-methyl-6-[2-methyl-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-3-yl]-1,2,6-thiadiazinane 1,1-dioxide (0.150 g, 0.327 mmol), 4-chloro-N-(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)pyrimidin-2-amine (0.056 g, 0.25 mmol), XPhosG3 (8.5 mg, 0.0091 mmol), and XPhos (4.3 mg, 0.0091 mmol) were added 1,4-dioxane (1 mL) and potassium phosphate(0.50 M in water, 1 mL). The reaction mixture was subjected to microwave irradiation at 100°C for 30 min. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the crude compound was purified by column chromatography to give 6-methyl-5-(6-methyl-1,1-dioxido-1,2,6-thiadiazinan-2-yl)-N-(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-amine I-288 (0.045g, 42%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 425.9 (M+H).

Example 43: 6-chloro-*N*-cyclobutyl-2'-((2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-[3,4'-bipyridine]-5-sulfonamide (I-215)



Step 1: 5-bromo-2-chloro-*N*-cyclobutylpyridine-3-sulfonamide

[00382] A partial suspension of cyclobutylamine hydrochloride salt (0.39 g, 3.64 mmol) in pyridine (0.8 mL) was treated dropwise with a solution of 5-bromo-2-chloropyridine-3-sulfonyl chloride (0.52 g, 1.79 mmol) in DCM (1 mL) and the mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 16 h. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was treated with ice cold 1N HCl and extracted with EtOAc. The organic solution was washed with water and dried over MgSO₄, filtered and the solvent was evaporated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give 5-bromo-2-chloro-*N*-cyclobutylpyridine-3-sulfonamide (0.58 g, 58%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 325.1 (M+H).

Step 2: 6-chloro-*N*-cyclobutyl-2'-((2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-[3,4'-bipyridine]-5-sulfonamide

[00383] A partial suspension of 5-bromo-2-chloro-*N*-cyclobutylpyridine-3-sulfonamide (0.050 g, 0.15 mmol) and 2-methyl-*N*-(4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl)pyrimidin-4-amine (0.052 g, 0.166 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (2.0 mL) was treated with potassium carbonate (0.042 g, 0.30 mmol) in water (0.20 mL) and purged with nitrogen gas. Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (40 mg, 0.05 mmol) was added and the mixture was allowed to stir in a sealed tube at 100 °C for 0.5 h. The solvents were evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was diluted with water and the precipitate collected. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give 6-chloro-*N*-cyclobutyl-2'-((2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-[3,4'-bipyridine]-5-sulfonamide I-215 (30 mg, 46%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 431.1 (M+H). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOH-*d*₄) δ 8.96 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 8.74 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 8.44 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 8.30 (m, 2H), 7.50 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (dd, J = 8.0, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (m, 1H), 2.61 (s, 3H), 2.04 (m, 4H), 1.60 (m, 2H).

[00384] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 36) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above from the appropriate starting materials:

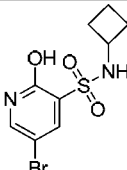
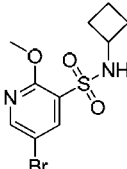
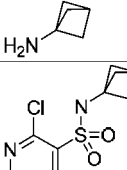
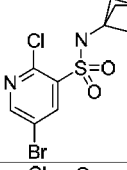
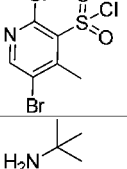
Table 36.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
43A	ff		I-279	LCMS (AA): m/z = 413.0 (M+H)
43B	ff		I-224	LCMS (AA): m/z = 427.1 (M+H)
43C	fe		I-242	LCMS (FA): m/z = 442.6 (M+H)
	ff			
43D	fd		I-410	LCMS (FA): m/z = 397.2 (M+H)
	fe			
	ff			

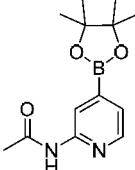
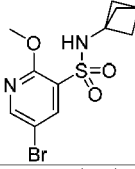
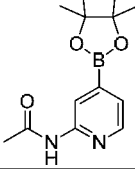
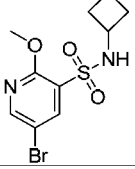
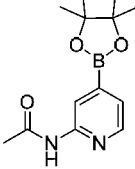
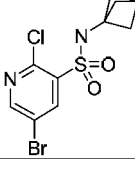
Table 36.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
	fg*			
43E	fr		I-470	LCMS (FA): m/z = 388.7 (M+H)
	fg**			
43F	fr		I-426	LCMS (FA): m/z = 376.7 (M+H)
	fg**			
43G	fr		I-366	LCMS (FA): m/z = 392.7 (M+H)

Table 36.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
	fg**			
43H	fe		I-432	LCMS (FA): m/z = 467.3 (M+H)
	fr			
	fg*			
43I	fe		I-358	LCMS (FA): m/z = 435.2 (M+H)
	fr			
	fg			
43J	fe		I-344	LCMS (FA): m/z = 467.3 (M+H)
	fr			

Table 36.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
	fg			
43K	fe		I-329	LCMS (FA): m/z = 467.4 (M+H)
	fr			
	fg***			
43L	fd		I-442	LCMS (FA): m/z = 393.4 (M+H)
	fe			
	fr			
	fg*			

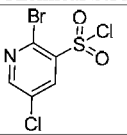
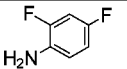
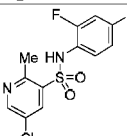
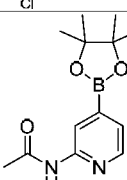
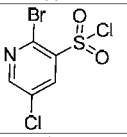
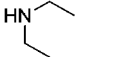
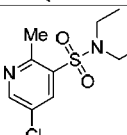
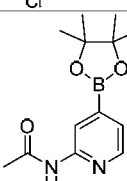
Table 36.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
43M	fd		I-353	LCMS (FA): m/z = 419.4 (M+H)
	fe			
	ff'''			
	fg^			
43N	fd		I-370	LCMS (FA): m/z = 363.3 (M+H)
	fe			
	ff'''			
	fg^			

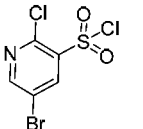
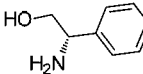
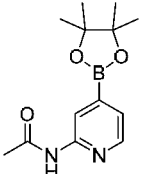
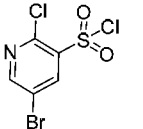
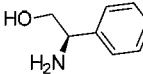
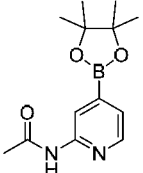
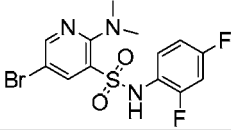
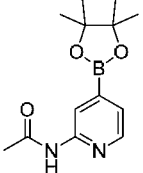
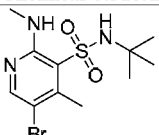
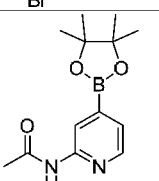
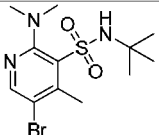
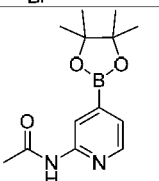
Table 36.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
43O	fd		I-330	LCMS (FA): m/z = 447.3 (M+H)
	fe			
	fg [^]			
43P	fd		I-403	LCMS (FA): m/z = 447.3 (M+H)
	fe			
	fg [^]			
43Q	fr		I-491	LCMS (FA): m/z = 448.5 (M+H)
	fg [*]			

Table 36.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
43R	fr		I-436	LCMS (FA): m/z = 392.2 (M+H)
	fg*			
43S	fr		I-487	LCMS (FA): m/z = 406.2 (M+H)
	fg*			

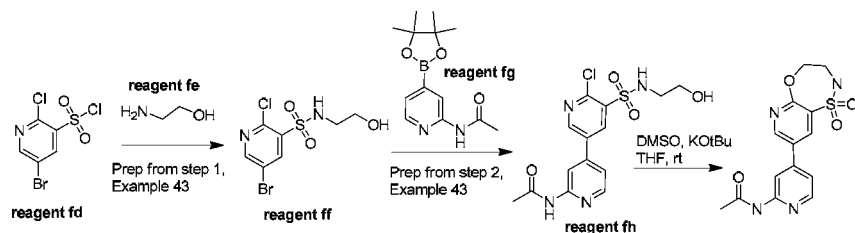
* Step 2: Cs₂CO₃ was used instead of K₂CO₃, and microwave irradiation was used instead of conventional heating

** Step 2: Cs₂CO₃ was used instead of K₂CO₃

*** Step 2: microwave irradiation was used instead of conventional heating

^ Step 2: Pd₂(dba)₃, Xphos, KOAc/water, dioxane, 110 °C

Example 43T: *N*-(4-(1,1-dioxido-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrido[2,3-*b*][1,4,5]oxathiazepin-8-yl)pyridin-2-yl)acetamide (I-484)



Step 3: *N*-(4-(1,1-dioxido-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrido[2,3-*b*][1,4,5]oxathiazepin-8-yl)pyridin-2-yl)acetamide

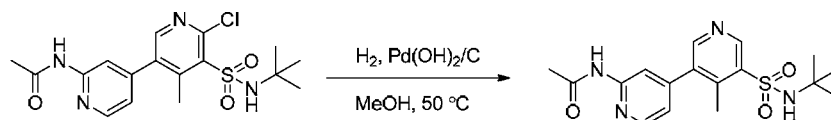
[00385] A solution of *N*-(6-chloro-5-[(2-hydroxyethyl)sulfamoyl]-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide (0.033 g, 0.089 mmol) in DMSO (0.6 mL, 8 mmol) was treated with KOt-Bu (0.0210 g, 0.187 mmol) as a solution in THF. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 3 h and then concentrated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give *N*-(4-(1,1-dioxido-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrido[2,3-*b*][1,4,5]oxathiazepin-8-yl)pyridin-2-yl)acetamide (**I-484**). LCMS (FA): $m/z = 335.1$ (M+H).

[00386] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 36a) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above from the appropriate starting materials:

Table 36a.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
43U	fe		I-334	LCMS (AA): $m/z = 411.3$ (M+H)
	fh			
43V	fe		I-420	LCMS (FA): $m/z =$

Table 36a.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
	th			410.6 (M+H)

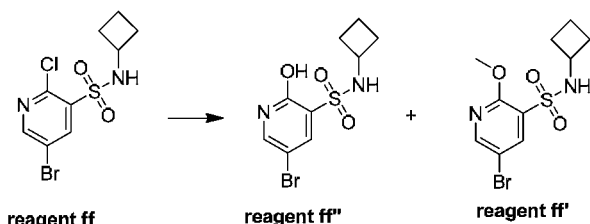
Example 43W: *N*-(5-(*N*-(*tert*-butyl)sulfamoyl)-4-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridin]-2'-yl)acetamide (I-462)



N-(5-(*N*-(*tert*-butyl)sulfamoyl)-4-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridin]-2'-yl)acetamide

[00387] To a flask containing *N*-[5-(*tert*-butylsulfamoyl)-6-chloro-4-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide (60 mg, 0.2 mmol) in MeOH (1.5 mL) was added 10% palladium hydroxide on carbon (6 mg) under nitrogen. After the flask was flushed with hydrogen a few times, then the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 40 °C for 2 h under hydrogen. The reaction mixture was filtered through celite. The filtrate was evaporated to dryness and purified by HPLC to afford *N*-(5-(*N*-(*tert*-butyl)sulfamoyl)-4-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridin]-2'-yl)acetamide (20 mg, 40%) LCMS (FA): m/z = 363.2 (M+H). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ ppm 10.70 (s, 1 H) 9.02 (s, 1 H) 8.61 (s, 1 H) 8.44 (d, J =5.02 Hz, 1 H) 8.08 (s, 1 H) 7.92 (s, 1 H) 7.20 (dd, J =5.02, 1.51 Hz, 1 H) 2.46 - 2.56 (m, 3H) 2.12 (s, 3H) 1.18 (s, 9 H).

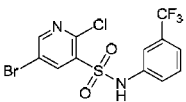
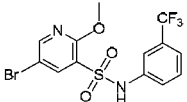
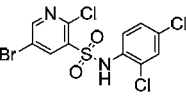
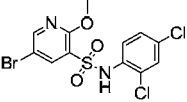
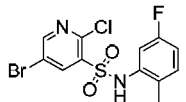
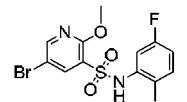
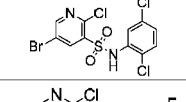
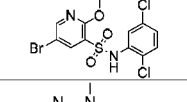
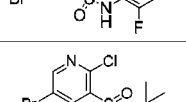
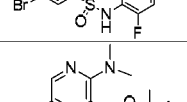
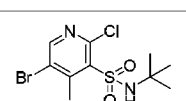
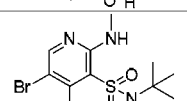
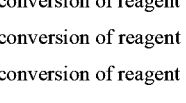
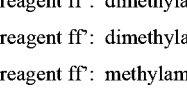
Synthesis of reagents (ff') from Examples 43A and 43B: 5-bromo-*N*-cyclobutyl-2-methoxypyridine-3-sulfonamide and 5-bromo-*N*-cyclobutyl-2-hydroxypyridine-3-sulfonamide



[00388] A solution of 5-bromo-2-chloro-*N*-cyclobutylpyridine-3-sulfonamide (0.12 g, 0.37 mmol) in THF (3.0 mL) was treated with a solution of sodium methoxide (0.08 g, 1.50 mmol) in MeOH (1.5 mL) and allowed to stir at 85 °C in a sealed tube for 16 h. The reaction mixture containing starting material and methoxy displacement product was treated with 25% sodium methoxide in MeOH (2 mL) and allowed to stir at 85 °C in sealed tube for 16 h. The solvents were evaporated and the residue diluted with 1 N HCl and extracted with EtOAc. The organic solution was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and evaporated to give the crude product which was purified by chromatography to give 5-bromo-*N*-cyclobutyl-2-methoxypyridine-3-sulfonamide (67 mg, 56%) LCMS (FA): $m/z = 321.1$ (M+H) and 5-bromo-*N*-cyclobutyl-2-hydroxypyridine-3-sulfonamide (32 mg, 28%) LCMS (FA): $m/z = 307.1$ (M+H).

[00389] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 36b.) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above from the appropriate starting materials:

Table 36b.			
	Starting Material		LCMS Data
	Reagent ff	Reagent ff'	
From Ex 43L			LCMS (FA): $m/z = 339.2$ (M+H)
From Ex 43E			LCMS (FA): $m/z = 333.3$ (M-1)
From Ex 43F			LCMS (FA): $m/z = 323.1$ (M+H)

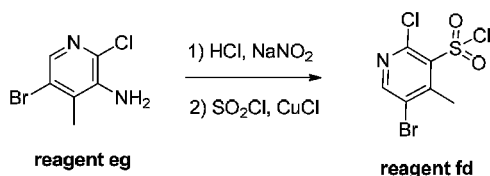
Table 36b.			
	Starting Material		LCMS Data
	Reagent ff	Reagent ff'	
From Ex. 43K			LCMS (FA): m/z = 411.1 (M+H)
From Ex. 43J			LCMS (FA): m/z = 413.2 (M+H)
From Ex. 43I			LCMS (FA): m/z = 379.1 (M+H)
From Ex. 43H			LCMS (FA): m/z = 413.1 (M+H)
From Ex 43Q ¹			
From Ex 43R ²			LCMS (FA): m/z = 350.1 (M+H)
From Ex 43S ³			LCMS (FA): m/z = 338.1 (M+H)

¹ Conditions for conversion of reagent ff to reagent ff': dimethylamine, MeOH, 95 °C

² Conditions for conversion of reagent ff to reagent ff': dimethylamine, THF, 70 °C

³ Conditions for conversion of reagent ff to reagent ff': methylamine, THF, 70 °C

Synthesis of reagents (fd) from Example 43x: 5-bromo-2-chloro-4-methylpyridine-3-sulfonyl chloride



To a flask with 5-bromo-2-chloro-4-methylpyridin-3-amine (1.07 g, 4.82 mmol) cooled in ice bath was added 12.0 M HCl (4.84 mL) portion wise. The mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 15 min. This was cooled in ice/acetone bath at ~ -8 °C. A solution of sodium nitrite (0.399 g, 5.78 mmol) in water (1.56 mL) was added over 45 min. The resulting slurry was then allowed to stir for 30 min. A solution of SO₂ was prepared the night before by adding thionyl chloride (0.879 mL, 12.0 mmol) to water (5.20 mL, 289 mmol) at 0 °C over 30 min. The mixture was allowed to stir and then warm to rt overnight. To the SO₂ mixture was added cuprous monochloride (9.4 mg, 0.095 mmol). The resulting yellow solution was cooled in ice/acetone at -8 °C. To this yellow solution was added the diazotized mixture described earlier maintained at -8 °C (acetone/ice) portion wise with a pipette over 30 min. The mixture was then allowed to stir at 0 °C for 30 min. The resulting yellow solid was filtered off, washed with ice water and dried under vacuum to give 5-bromo-2-chloro-4-methylpyridine-3-sulfonyl chloride (290 mg, 20%) The product was used without further purification.

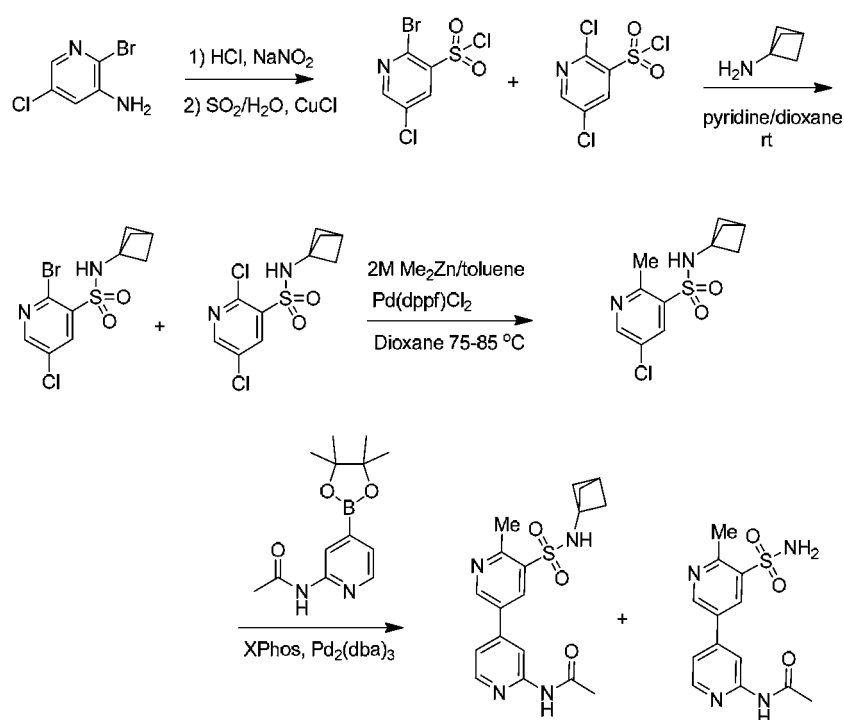
[00390] Reagents (ff'') from Examples 43M and 43N listed in the table below (Table 36b) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described in step 3 of Example 44 from the appropriate starting materials:

Table 36b.			
	Starting Material		LCMS Data
	Reagent ff	Reagent ff''	
From Ex 43M			LCMS (FA): <i>m/z</i> = 319.2 (M+H)
From Ex 43N			LCMS (FA): <i>m/z</i> = 263.3 (M+H)

* Step 2: Cs_2CO_3 was used instead of K_2CO_3 , and microwave irradiation was used instead of conventional heating

** Step 2: Cs_2CO_3 was used instead of K_2CO_3

Example 44: *N*-[5-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-ylsulfamoyl)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide (I-418) and *N*-(6-methyl-5-sulfamoyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide (I-395)



Step 1: 2-bromo-5-chloropyridine-3-sulfonyl chloride and 2,5-dichloropyridine-3-sulfonyl chloride [00391]

To 2-bromo-3-amino-5-chloropyridine (5.00 g, 24.1 mmol) in a 100 ml flask cooled in ice bath was added portion wise 12.0 M of HCl (24.2 mL). The mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 15 min. This was cooled in ice/acetone bath ($\sim -8^\circ\text{C}$). A solution of sodium nitrite (2.00 g, 28.9 mmol) in water (7.82 mL, 434 mmol) was added over 45 min. The resulting slurry was allowed to stir for 30 min. A solution of SO_2 in water was prepared the night before by adding thionyl chloride (4.40 mL, 60.2 mmol) over 30 min. to water (26.0 mL, 1440 mmol) cooled in ice/bath. The mixture was then allowed to stir and to warm at rt overnight. To that solution was added cuprous monochloride (47 mg, 0.47 mmol). The

resulting yellow solution was cooled in ice/acetone at -8 °C. The diazotized mixture described earlier maintained at -8 °C(acetone/ice) was then added portionwise with pipette over 30min. The mixture was then allowed to stir at 0 °C for 75 min. The mixture was extracted with ether twice. The combined ether extracts were washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The oily residue was dried under high vacuum overnight to give a 1:2 mixture (approximate based on ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)) of 2-bromo-5-chloropyridine-3-sulfonyl chloride and 2,5-dichloropyridine-3-sulfonyl chloride as a red oil (1g of crude material). The product was used in the next step without further purification.

Step 2: *N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-2-bromo-5-chloropyridine-3-sulfonamide and *N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-2,5-dichloropyridine-3-sulfonamide

[00392] To a solution 2-bromo-5-chloropyridine-3-sulfonyl chloride and 2,5-dichloropyridine-3-sulfonyl chloride(1.0 g, 3.8 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (8.6 mL) and pyridine (1.10 mL) at rt was added bicyclo[1.1.1]pentan-1-amine hydrochloride salt (0.527 g, 4.41 mmol) portion wise. The mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 2 h. Water (2 mL) was added and the mixture was allowed to stir for a few min. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (40ml) and acidified to pH 4 with 0.5 citric acid and was extracted with EtOAc (2x40ml). The organic solutions were combined, washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by column chromatography using to give a 1:2 mixture of *N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-2-bromo-5-chloropyridine-3-sulfonamide and *N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-2,5-dichloropyridine-3-sulfonamide as a light yellow solid (339 mg, 85% yield). LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 337.3 and 293.3 (M+H).

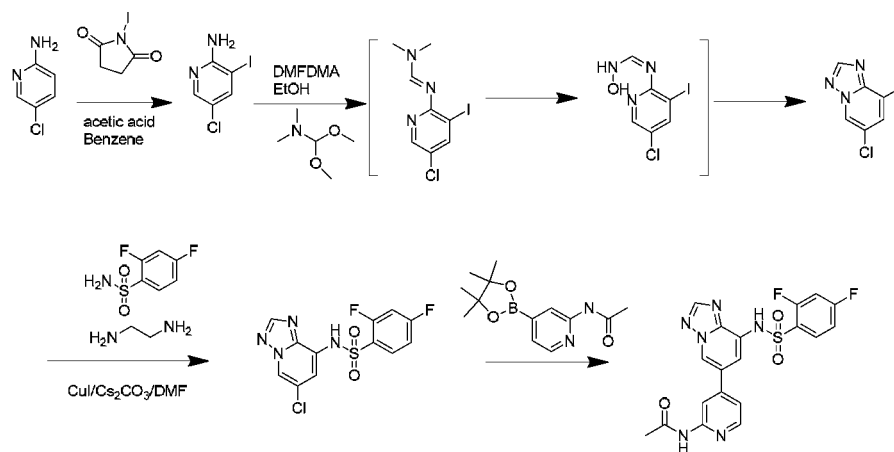
Step 3: *N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-5-chloro-2-methylpyridine-3-sulfonamide

[00393] To the mixture obtained in Step 2 of *N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-2-bromo-5-chloropyridine-3-sulfonamide, *N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-2,5-dichloropyridine-3-sulfonamide (327 mg, 1.07 mmol) and [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II),complex with DCM (1:1) (54 mg, 0.066 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (7.5 mL) was added with caution dimethylzinc in toluene(2.0 M, 0.88 mL, 1.8 mmol) under an atmosphere of nitrogen. After a few min the mixture was heated to 75 °C then allowed to stir for 90 min. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to rt and then added to water. The resulting solution was acidified with 0.5% citric acid and was extracted with EtOAc twice. The organic solutions were combined, washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give *N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-5-chloro-2-methylpyridine-3-sulfonamide (85 mg, 28%). LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 273.3 (M+H). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.14 (s, 1H), 8.77 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 8.19 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.74 (s, 3H), 2.31 (s, 1H), 1.74 (s, 6H).

Step 4: *N*-[5-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)sulfamoyl]-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide (I-418) and *N*-(6-methyl-5-sulfamoyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide (I-395)

[00394] A microwave tube was charged with *N*-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-yl)-5-chloro-2-methylpyridine-3-sulfonamide (83 mg, 0.30 mmol), *N*-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide (98.6 mg, 0.376 mmol), 2-dicyclohexylphosphino-2',4',6'-tri-*i*-propyl-1,1'-biphenyl (14 mg, 0.029 mmol), tris(dba)dipalladium(0) (8.3 mg, 0.0092 mmol) and potassium acetate (89 mg, 0.91 mmol). The tube was purged with nitrogen and 1,4-dioxane (2.4 mL) was added. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 2 min and water (0.51 mL) was added. The tube was purged with nitrogen three times, sealed, and was heated at 110 °C in oil bath for 1.5 h. After the reaction mixture was allowed to cool to rt, the mixture was diluted with EtOAc (25ml) and water (15ml). The aqueous solution was separated and further extracted with EtOAc (15ml). The organic solutions were combined, washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The products were purified by column chromatography using 0-3% MeOH/DCM over 25min. to give *N*-[5-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pent-1-ylsulfamoyl)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide (**I-418**) (25 mg, 22%) as a white solid. LCMS (FA): m/z = 373.4 (M+H). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.68 (s, 1H), 9.12 (s, 1H), 9.05 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 8.44-8.47 (m, 2H), 8.39 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.51-7.55 (m, 1H), 2.83 (s, 3H), 2.31 (s, 1H), 2.14 (s, 3H), 1.77 (s, 6H). Further elution using 6% MeOH/DCM gave by product *N*-(6-methyl-5-sulfamoyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide (**I-395**) (24 mg, 26%) as a white solid. LCMS (FA): m/z = 307.4 (M+H). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.68 (s, 1H), 8.99 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 8.44-8.47 (m, 1H), 8.43 – 8.39 (m, 2H), 7.76 (s, 2H), 7.48-7.52 (m, 1H), 2.85 (s, 3H), 2.14 (s, 3H).

Example 45: *N*-[4-(8-[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino)[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridin-6-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide (**I-340**)



Step 1: 5-chloro-3-iodopyridin-2-amine

[00395] To a solution of 2-amino-5-chloropyridine (5.11 g, 39.7 mmol) in benzene (110 mL) and AcOH (2.3 mL) was added *N*-iodosuccinimide (8.94 g, 39.7 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 100 °C overnight. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc and washed with saturated NaHCO₃ and brine. The organic solution was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and evaporated to afford crude product as dark red solid. The crude product was redissolved in EtOAc and washed with sodium bisulfite solution twice followed by brine. The solution was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to afford 5-chloro-3-iodopyridin-2-amine as a yellow powder (1.75 g, 17.3%). LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 254.0 (M+H).

Step 2: 6-chloro-8-iodo[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyridine

[00396] To a mixture of 5-chloro-3-iodo-pyridin-2-ylamine (1.54 g, 6.05 mmol) in EtOH (15 mL) was added 1,1-dimethoxy-*N,N*-dimethylmethanamine (1.1 mL, 8.6 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 80 °C for 1hr. The reaction mixture was concentrated to dryness and MeOH (7.0 mL) was added. The mixture was cooled in an ice bath. Pyridine (1.2 mL) and hydroxylamine-*O*-sulfonic acid (1.00 g, 8.84 mmol) were added. The mixture was allowed to stir overnight while warming to rt. The mixture was dry loaded on silica gel and purified by chromatography to afford 6-chloro-8-iodo[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyridine as a white powder (1.09 g, 64.4%). LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 279.9 (M+H).

Step 3: *N*-(6-chloro[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-8-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide

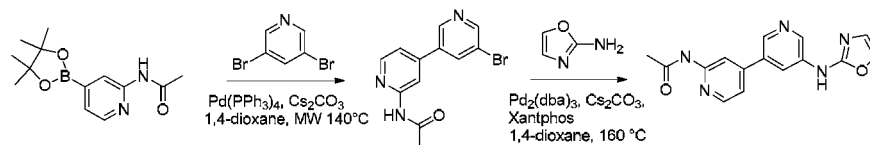
[00397] A mixture of 6-chloro-8-iodo[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyridine (0.315 g, 1.13 mmol), 2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide (0.258 g, 1.34 mmol), copper(I) iodide (32 mg, 0.17 mmol) and cesium carbonate (0.776 g, 2.38 mmol) were placed in a microwave vial. The vessel was evacuated and backfilled with argon 3 times. DMF (4.73 mL) and ethylenediamine (82 mg, 1.4 mmol) were added. The mixture was subjected to microwave irradiation at 120 °C for 30 min. The reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc. The organic solutions were combined, washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to give *N*-(6-chloro[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-8-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide (60mg, 15 %) as a gray solid. LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 345.0 (M+H).

Step 4: *N*-[4-(8-((2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl)amino)[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-6-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide

[00398] A mixture of *N*-(6-chloro[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-8-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonamide (0.060 g, 0.17 mmol), *N*-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide (0.046 g, 0.17 mmol), (2-dicyclohexylphosphino-2',4',6'-triisopropyl-1,1'-biphenyl)[2-(2'-amino-1,1'-biphenyl)]palladium(II) methanesulfonate (8.19 mg, 0.0087 mmol) and 2-dicyclohexylphosphino-2',4',6'-tri-*i*-propyl-1,1'-biphenyl (8.30 mg, 0.017 mmol) were placed in a microwave vial. The vessel was

evacuated and backfilled with argon 3 times. 1,4-Dioxane (1.36 mL) and potassium phosphate (0.050 M in water, 0.696 mL, 0.348 mmol) was added. The mixture was subjected to microwave irradiation at 130 °C for 30 min. Additional portions of *N*-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide (0.091 g, 0.35 mmol), (2-dicyclohexylphosphino-2',4',6'-triisopropyl-1,1'-biphenyl)[2-(2'-amino-1,1'-biphenyl)]palladium(II) methanesulfonate (8.0 mg, 0.0085 mmol), 2-dicyclohexylphosphino-2',4',6'-tri-*i*-propyl-1,1'-biphenyl (8.0 mg, 0.017 mmol) and potassium phosphate (0.50 M in water, 1.00 mL) were added and the mixture was allowed to stir at 120 °C for another 20 min. The reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc. The organic solutions were combined, washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to give *N*-[4-({[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino}[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridin-6-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide **I-340** (7 mg, 9%) as a white solid. LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 444.8 (M+H). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.70 (s, 1H), 9.25 (s, 1H), 8.55 (m, 1H), 8.40 (d, *J*=5.6, 1H), 8.38 (m, 1H), 8.03 (dd, *J*₁=6.4, *J*₂=8.4, 2H), 7.70 (m, 1H), 7.50 (d, *J*=5.6, 1H), 7.23 (t, *J*₁=7.6, *J*₂=10, 1H), 2.15 (s, 3H).

Example 46: *N*-[5-(1,3-oxazol-2-ylamino)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide (I-472)



Step 1: *N*-(5-bromo-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide

[00399]

A mixture of 3,5-dibromopyridine (412 mg, 1.74 mmol), *N*-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide (520 mg, 2.00 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (1.30 g, 4.00 mmol) and Pd(PPh₃)₄ (100 mg, 0.087 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (10.0 mL) and water (2.0 mL) was subjected to microwave irradiation for 30 min at 140 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to rt and diluted with DCM. The mixture was extracted with DCM and washed with water, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to provide *N*-(5-bromo-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide (210 mg, 41%). LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 292.1 (M+H).

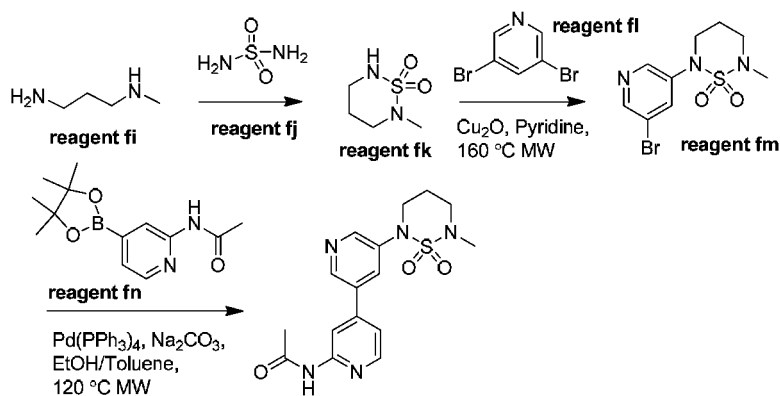
Step 2: *N*-[5-(1,3-oxazol-2-ylamino)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide

[00400]

A mixture of 1,3-oxazol-2-amine (80.6 mg, 0.959 mmol), *N*-(5-bromo-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide (77.8 mg, 0.266 mmol), Pd₂(dba)₃ (24.4 mg, 0.0266 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (217 mg, 0.666 mmol) and Xantphos (30.8 mg, 0.0532 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (2.3 mL) was allowed to stir for 2 h at 160 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to rt and diluted with DCM, and the organic solution was washed with brine twice. The organic solutions were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to provide *N*-[5-(1,3-oxazol-2-ylamino)-

3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide **I-472** (18.5 mg, 23.5%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 296.2 (M+H). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 10.66 (s, 1H), 10.60 (s, 1H), 8.83 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 8.48 (m, 1H), 8.45 (m, 1H), 8.42 (m, 2H), 7.73 (d, J = 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (dd, J = 5.2, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (d, J = 1.0 Hz, 1H), 2.13 (s, 3H).

Example 47: *N*-[5-(6-methyl-1,1-dioxido-1,2,6-thiadiazinan-2-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide (I-452)



Step 1: 2-methyl-1,2,6-thiadiazinane 1,1-dioxide

[00401] A mixture of *N*-methyl-1,3-propanediamine (2.06 g, 23.4 mmol) and sulfamide (0.748 g, 7.78 mmol) was sealed in a microwave vial and filled with argon. The vial was allowed to stir at 50 °C overnight and then at 160 °C for 20 min. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the residue was purified by column chromatography to give 2-methyl-1,2,6-thiadiazinane 1,1-dioxide (0.82 g, 70%).

Step 2: 2-(5-bromopyridin-3-yl)-6-methyl-1,2,6-thiadiazinane 1,1-dioxide

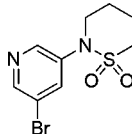
[00402] A mixture of 3,5-dibromopyridine (0.234 g, 0.988 mmol), 2-methyl-[1,2,6]thiadiazinane 1,1-dioxide (0.148 g, 0.988 mmol) and copper(I) oxide (0.141 g, 0.988 mmol) in pyridine (2.5 mL) was subjected to microwave irradiation at 160 °C for 20 min. The mixture was concentrated and the crude compound was purified by column chromatography to give 2-(5-bromopyridin-3-yl)-6-methyl-1,2,6-thiadiazinane 1,1-dioxide (0.108 g, 35.7%) as a colorless oil. LCMS (FA) m/z = 306.0 (M+H).

Step 3: *N*-[5-(6-methyl-1,1-dioxido-1,2,6-thiadiazinan-2-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide

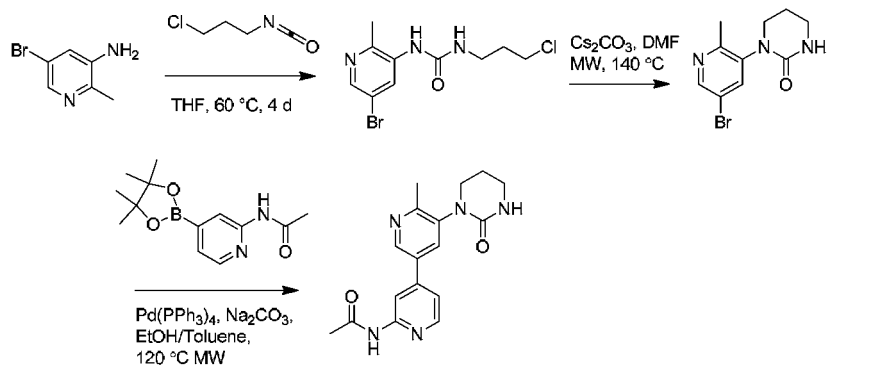
[00403] To 2-(5-bromopyridin-3-yl)-6-methyl-1,2,6-thiadiazinane 1,1-dioxide (0.108 g, 0.353 mmol), *N*-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide (0.104 g, 0.395 mmol), and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (34.2 mg, 0.0296 mmol) in a mixture of ethanol (1.30 mL) and toluene (1.30 mL) was added sodium carbonate (1.00 M in water, 0.44 mL, 0.44 mmol). The reaction

mixture was subjected to microwave irradiation at 120 °C for 20 min. The reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc. The organic solutions were combined, washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to give *N*-[5-(6-methyl-1,1-dioxido-1,2,6-thiadiazinan-2-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide **1-452** as a white solid (58mg, 50%). LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 362.2 (M+H). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.68(s, 1H), 8.82(s, 1H), 8.67(s, 1H), 8.43(d, *J*=5.2, 1H), 8.39 (s, 1H), 8.01 (s, 1H), 7.49 (d, *J*=5.2, 1H), 3.84 (dd, *J*₁=5.2, *J*₂=5.2, 2H), 3.63 (dd, *J*₁=5.2, *J*₂=5.2, 2H), 2.92 (s, 3H), 2.13 (s, 3H), 1.96(m, 2H).

[00404] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 37) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above from the appropriate starting materials:

Table 37.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent flk	Reagent fm		
47A			I-320	LCMS (FA): <i>m/z</i> = 347.1 (M+H)

Example 48: *N*-[6-methyl-5-(2-oxotetrahydropyrimidin-1(2*H*)-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide (**I-460**)



Step 1: 1-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-3-(3-chloropropyl)urea

[00405] To a suspension of 5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-amine (0.400 g, 2.14 mmol) in THF (5.00 mL) was added 3-chloropropyl isocyanate (0.241 mL, 2.35 mmol) under argon at rt. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 60 °C for 4 days. The mixture was evaporated to remove all of the solvent.

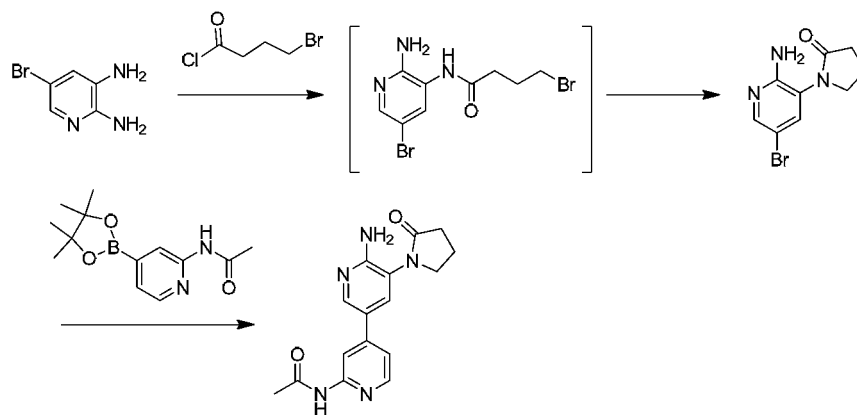
The residue was purified by chromatography to give 1-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-3-(3-chloropropyl)urea (469 mg, 71%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 308.1 (M+H).

Step 2: 1-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)tetrahydropyrimidin-2(1H)-one

[00406] A mixture of 1-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-3-(3-chloropropyl)urea (0.213 g, 0.695 mmol) and cesium carbonate (0.679 g, 2.08 mmol) in DMF (5.00 mL) was subjected to microwave irradiation at 140°C under argon for 20 min. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc. The organic solutions were combined, washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to give a residue, which was purified by column chromatography to give 1-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)tetrahydropyrimidin-2(1H)-one as a white powder (162 mg, 86%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 269.8 (M+H).

Step 3: N-[6-methyl-5-(2-oxotetrahydropyrimidin-1(2H)-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide

[00407] To a mixture of 1-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)tetrahydropyrimidin-2(1H)-one (0.178 g, 0.658 mmol), N-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide (0.207 g, 0.789 mmol) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (22.79 mg, 0.01972 mmol) in EtOH (5.0 mL) and toluene (5.0 mL) under argon was added sodium carbonate (1.0 M in Water, 0.85 mL, 0.85 mmol). The mixture was subjected to microwave irradiation at 120°C for 20 min. The reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc. The organic solutions were combined, washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography and then by HPLC to give N-[6-methyl-5-(2-oxotetrahydropyrimidin-1(2H)-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide **I-460** as a white solid (115mg, 54%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 326.4 (M+H). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 10.63(s, 1H), 8.67(s, 1H), 8.37(m, 2H), 7.93(s, 1H), 7.45 (s, 1H), 6.71 (s, 1H), 3.66 (bs, 1H), 3.27 (m, 2H), 2.46 (m, 4H), 2.05 (m, 2H).

Example 49: *N*-[6-amino-5-(2-oxopyrrolidin-1-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide (I-337)**Steps 1 and 2: 1-(2-amino-5-bromopyridin-3-yl)pyrrolidin-2-one**

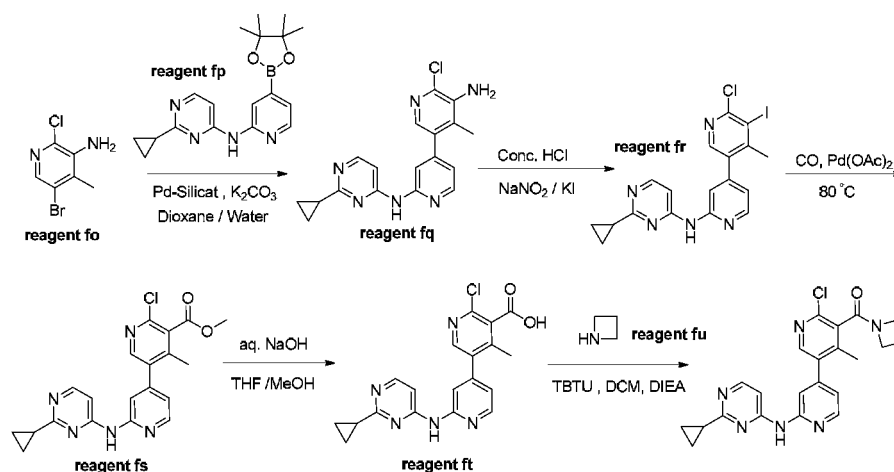
[00408] To a suspension of 2,3-diamino-5-bromopyridine (0.502 g, 2.67 mmol) and pyridine (1.30 mL, 16.0 mmol) in THF (10mL) at 0 °C was added 4-bromobutyryl chloride (0.495 g, 2.67 mmol) in THF (2mL) slowly. After addition, the mixture was allowed to stir at the same temperature for 30 min. The mixture was quenched by the addition of saturated sodium bicarbonate solution and extracted with DCM. The organic solution was separated, dried, filtered and evaporated to give crude *N*-(2-amino-5-bromopyridin-3-yl)-4-bromobutanamide, which was used in the next step directly. LCMS (FA): m/z = 338.0 (M+H). *N*-(2-amino-5-bromopyridin-3-yl)-4-bromobutanamide (430 mg) prepared above was mixed with potassium carbonate (0.74 g, 5.34 mmol) in ACN (4mL). The mixture was subjected to microwave irradiation at 120 °C for 20 min. The solvent was removed by evaporation and the residue was purified by column chromatography to give 1-(2-amino-5-bromopyridin-3-yl)pyrrolidin-2-one as a white solid (40 mg, 5.9%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 256.1 (M+H).

Step 3: *N*-[6-amino-5-(2-oxopyrrolidin-1-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide

[00409] A mixture of 1-(2-amino-5-bromopyridin-3-yl)pyrrolidin-2-one (0.0380 g, 0.148 mmol), *N*-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide (0.0506 g, 0.193 mmol) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (5.14 mg, 0.00445 mmol) in toluene (1.3 mL) and EtOH (0.7 mL) was placed in a microwave vial. The vial was sealed, flushed with argon, and sodium carbonate (1.00 M in water, 0.178 mL, 0.178 mmol) was added. The mixture was subjected to microwave irradiation at 120 °C for 15 min. The mixture was concentrated and the crude product was purified by HPLC to give *N*-[6-amino-5-(2-oxopyrrolidin-1-yl)-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide **I-337** as a white powder (18.2mg, 39.4%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 312.2 (M+H). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.58(s,

1H), 8.60(br, 1H), 8.42(m, 2H), 8.37(d, J=5.2, 1H), 8.15 (d, 1H), 7.49 (d, J=5.2, 1H), 4.66 (br, 1H), 3.30 (m, 2H), 2.90 (m, 2H), 1.95 (m, 2H)

Example 50: 6-chloro-2'-((2-cyclopropylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-4-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridine]-5-carboxylic acid (I-369) and azetidin-1-yl(6-chloro-2'-((2-cyclopropylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-4-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridin]-5-yl)methanone (I-361)



Step 1: 6-chloro-N'-(2-cyclopropylpyrimidin-4-yl)-4-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridine]-2',5-diamine

[00410] To a microwave vial were added 2-cyclopropyl-N-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-2-pyridyl]pyrimidin-4-amine (1374 mg, 4.064 mmol) and 5-bromo-2-chloro-4-methyl-pyridin-3-amine (600 mg, 2.71 mmol) and Pd-Silicat (717mg, 0.178 mmol) and potassium carbonate (1030 mg, 0.668 mL, 7.45 mmol) and 1,4-dioxane (43.3 mL) and Water (5.70 mL). The vial was thoroughly flushed with N₂ and the vial was subjected to microwave irradiation at 125 °C for 30 min. The reaction mixture was filtered and the filter bed was washed with fresh MeOH. Excess solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was partitioned into EtOAc and water. The aqueous solution was extracted twice. The org. solutions were combined, washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and excess solvent was removed under reduced pressure. This was purified by HPLC to give the title compound as a yellow solid (0.72 gm, 76% yield) LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 353.1 (M+H)

Step 2: 6-chloro-N-(2-cyclopropylpyrimidin-4-yl)-5-iodo-4-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridin]-2'-amine

[00411] To a flask fitted with a N₂ gas balloon and an internal temperature probe were added N-[4-(5-amino-6-chloro-4-methyl-3-pyridyl)-2-pyridyl]-2-cyclopropyl-pyrimidin-4-amine (725 mg, 2.05 mmol) and HCl (10 mmol, 1.4 mL). The reaction mixture was cooled to -5 °C and to this a solution of sodium

nitrite (223 mg, 3.23 mmol) in water (29 mL) was added slowly over a period of 10 min, maintaining the temperature between -5 °C to -3 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 1 h. A solution of potassium iodide (570 mg, 3.43 mmol) in water (29 mL) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to rt and stir overnight. The reaction mixture was partitioned into water and EtOAc. The aqueous solution was separated and extracted twice. The organic solutions were combined, washed with aqueous Na₂S₂O₃ solution and brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give 6-chloro-*N*-(2-cyclopropylpyrimidin-4-yl)-5-iodo-4-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridin]-2'-amine (0.23 g, 23%) as a white solid. LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 464.0 (M+H)

Step 3: methyl 6-chloro-2'-((2-cyclopropylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-4-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridine]-5-carboxylate

[00412] To a flask were added *N*-[4-(6-chloro-5-iodo-4-methyl-3-pyridyl)-2-pyridyl]-2-cyclopropylpyrimidin-4-amine (204 mg, 0.434 mmol), DMSO (2.50 mL), TEA (0.69 mL, 4.95 mmol) and MeOH (1.90 mL). The flask was thoroughly degassed and then palladium (II) acetate (32.6 mg, 0.145 mmol) and 1,3-bis(diphenylphosphino)propane (61.2 mg, 0.148 mmol) were added. The flask was again degassed, flushed with carbon monoxide and then the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 80 °C under CO overnight. MeOH was removed under reduced pressure and the reaction mixture was diluted with water. The yellowish tan colored solid that precipitated was filtered and dried. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give methyl 6-chloro-2'-((2-cyclopropylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-4-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridine]-5-carboxylate (0.066 mg, 19%). LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 396.1 (M+H).

Step 4: 6-chloro-2'-((2-cyclopropylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-4-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridine]-5-carboxylic acid I-369

[00413] To a flask were added methyl 2-chloro-5-[2-((2-cyclopropylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-4-pyridyl]-4-methyl-pyridine-3-carboxylate (53 mg, 0.134 mmol), MeOH (0.76 mL), THF (0.76 mL) and sodium hydroxide (1.0 M in water, 0.402 mL, 0.402 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 50 °C overnight. Excess solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was diluted with water and acidified with conc. HCl to pH between 3-4. Excess solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was directly purified by HPLC to give methyl 6-chloro-2'-((2-cyclopropylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-4-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridine]-5-carboxylate I-369 (30 mg, 59%). LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 382.1 (M+H).

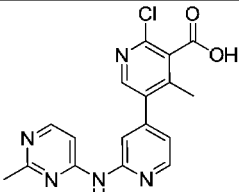
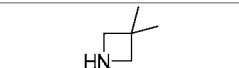
Step 5: azetidin-1-yl(6-chloro-2'-((2-cyclopropylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-4-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridin]-5-yl)methanone I-361

[00414] To 2-chloro-5-[2-((2-cyclopropylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-4-pyridyl]-4-methyl-pyridine-3-carboxylic acid (19 mg, 0.0498 mmol) in DCM (0.5 mL) were added DIEA (0.052 mL, 0.296 mmol) and TBTU (44 mg, 0.138 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 30 min and then a solution of

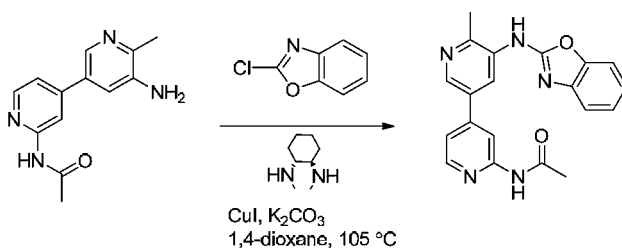
azetidine (12.7 mg, 0.222 mmol) in DCM (1 mL) was added. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 1 h. Additional portions of TBTU (40 mg) and azetidine (10 mg) in DCM (0.5 mL) were added. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir overnight and then partitioned between EtOAc and aqueous NaHCO₃ soln. The aqueous solution was extracted twice. The organic solutions were combined, washed with water, brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude product was purified by HPLC to give azetidin-1-yl(6-chloro-2'-((2-cyclopropylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-4-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridin]-5-yl)methanone **I-361** (12 mg, 56% yield) as a white solid. LCMS (FA): m/z = 421.1 (M+H). ¹H NMR (MeOH-*d*₄) δ : 8.43 (br d, J =4.9 Hz, 1H), 8.35 (s, 1H), 8.23 (br d, J =6.1 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.40 (br d, J =6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (br d, J =3.9 Hz, 1H), 4.29 (br d, J =5.4 Hz, 2H), 4.14 (q, J =7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (q, J =8.3 Hz, 1H), 2.46 (quin, J =7.6 Hz, 2H), 2.37 (s, 3H), 2.10 (br d, J =6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.00-1.10 (m, 4H)

[00415] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 38) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above from the appropriate starting materials::

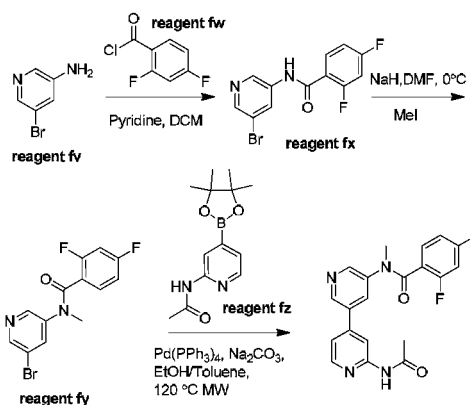
Table 38.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
50A	fp		I-457	LCMS (FA): m/z = 395.1 (M+H)
	ft			
	fu			
50B	fp		I-402	LCMS (FA): m/z = 356.1 (M+H)

Table 38.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
	ft			
50C	fu		I-466	LCMS (FA): m/z = 449.1 (M+H)

Example 51: *N*-[5-(1,3-benzoxazol-2-ylamino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide (I-392)



[00416] A mixture of 2-chloro-1,3-benzoxazole (40 μL , 0.35 mmol), *N*-(5-amino-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)acetamide (65 mg, 0.27 mmol), copper iodide (9.8 mg, 0.052 mmol), potassium carbonate (148 mg, 1.07 mmol) and *trans*-1,2-bis(methylamino)cyclohexane (16.2 μL , 0.103 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (1.8 mL) was allowed to stir for 48 h at 105 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to rt and diluted with EtOAc, and the solution was washed with 20% ammonia solution once and brine twice. The organic solutions were combined, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to provide *N*-[5-(1,3-benzoxazol-2-ylamino)-6-methyl-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl]acetamide **I-392** (2.5 mg, 2.6%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 360.2 (M+H). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 10.64 (s, 1H), 8.68 (s, 1H), 8.57 (s, 1H), 8.43 (m, 2H), 7.50 (m, 1H), 7.46 (m, 1H), 7.40 (m, 1H), 7.22 (m, 1H), 7.15 (m, 1H), 2.60 (s, 3H), 2.13 (s, 3H).

Example 52: N-(2'-acetamido-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl)-2,4-difluoro-N-methylbenzamide (I-397)**Step 1: N-(5-bromopyridin-3-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzamide**

[00417] A flask containing 3-amino-5-bromopyridine (0.500 g, 2.89 mmol) was evacuated and backfilled with argon. Pyridine (0.70 mL) and DCM (8 mL) were added and the mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C. 2,4-difluorobenzoyl chloride (0.510 g, 2.89 mmol) was dissolved in DCM (3 mL) and added dropwise to the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at the same temperature until the starting material was consumed. The reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc. The organic solutions were combined, washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography as a pale yellow powder (0.83 g, 91%). LCMS (FA): $m/z = 314.0$ (M+H).

Step 2: N-(5-bromopyridin-3-yl)-2,4-difluoro-N-methylbenzamide

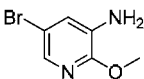
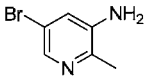
[00418] Sodium hydride (0.125 g, 5.21 mmol) and DMF (5.00 mL) were placed in a vial under argon gas. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C for 10 min. N-(5-bromopyridin-3-yl)-2,4-difluorobenzamide (0.272 g, 0.868 mmol) was added to the mixture, followed by methyl iodide (0.270 mL, 4.34 mmol). The mixture was stirred at the same temperature until starting material was consumed. The reaction mixture was quenched with ammonium chloride solution and extracted with EtOAc. The organic solutions were combined, washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography as a pale yellow oil (0.212 g, 74%). LCMS (FA): $m/z = 328.7$ (M+H).

Step 3: N-(2'-acetamido-3,4'-bipyridin-5-yl)-2,4-difluoro-N-methylbenzamide

[00419] A vial containing N-(5-bromopyridin-3-yl)-2,4-difluoro-N-methylbenzamide (0.200 g, 0.611 mmol), EtOH (4 mL), toluene (4 mL), N-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-

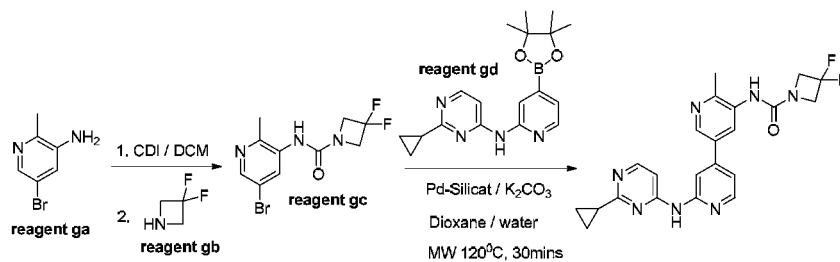
yl]acetamide (0.208 g, 0.795 mmol) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.0212 g, 0.0183 mmol) was evacuated and backfilled with argon. Sodium carbonate (1.0 M in Water, 0.734 mL, 0.734 mmol) was added. The mixture was subjected to microwave irradiation at 120 °C for 20min. The reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc. The organic solutions were combined, washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography as a brown oil **I-397** (0.238 g, 100%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 383.3(M+H). ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 8.72 (s, 1H), 8.46 - 8.31 (m, 3H), 7.74 (br s, 1H), 7.50 (q, J =7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (s, 1H), 7.20 - 7.09 (m, 1H), 6.92 (br t, J =7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.64 (br s, 1H), 3.56 (s, 3H), 3.51 (d, J =4.3 Hz, 1H), 2.27 (s, 3H)

[00420] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 39) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above from the appropriate starting materials::

Table 39.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
52A	fv		I-331	LCMS (FA): m/z = 413.1 (M+H)
52B	fv*		I-398	LCMS (FA): m/z = 397.5 (M+H)

* Step 2: Cs₂CO₃ DMF, 110 °C, microwave irradiation

Example 53: N-(2'-((2-cyclopropylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-6-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridin]-5-yl)-3,3-difluoroazetidine-1-carboxamide (I-368)



Step 1: N-(5-bromo-2-methyl-3-pyridyl)-3,3-difluoro-azetidine-1-carboxamide

[00421] To 5-bromo-2-methyl-pyridin-3-amine (300mg, 1.60 mmol) were added DCM (9.0 mL) and 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole (280mg, 1.73 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at rt overnight. To this stirred solution, 3,3-difluoroazetidine hydrochloride salt (300mg, 2.32 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 50 °C for 6 h. Excess solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The reaction was diluted with DCM and the solution was washed with aqueous saturated NaHCO₃ solution. The organic solution was separated, washed with water and brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give *N*-(5-bromo-2-methyl-3-pyridyl)-3,3-difluoroazetidine-1-carboxamide (0.093gm, 19%) as a pale yellow oil. LCMS (FA): $m/z = 307$ (M+H).

Step 2: *N*-(2'-((2-cyclopropylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-6-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridin]-5-yl)-3,3-difluoroazetidine-1-carboxamide

[00422] To a microwave vial were added 2-cyclopropyl-*N*-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-2-pyridyl]pyrimidin-4-amine (129mg, 0.383 mmol), Pd-silicat (101.9 mg, 0.0254 mmol), K₂CO₃ (92 mg, 0.66 mmol) and a solution of *N*-(5-bromo-2-methyl-3-pyridyl)-3,3-difluoroazetidine-1-carboxamide (75 mg, 0.245 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (3.35 mL) and water (480 μL,). The vial was thoroughly flushed with N₂ and then subjected to microwave irradiation at 120 °C for 30 min. The reaction mixture was filtered and washed with MeOH. Excess solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was then diluted with EtOAc and washed with aqueous saturated NaHCO₃. The organic solution was separated, washed with water and brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give *N*-(2'-((2-cyclopropylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-6-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridin]-5-yl)-3,3-difluoroazetidine-1-carboxamide **I-368** (0.054gm, 51%) as a white solid. LCMS (FA): $m/z = 438.2$ (M+1). ¹H NMR (MeOH-*d*₄) δ: 8.67 (s, 1H), 8.39 (d, J=5.3 Hz, 1H), 8.31 (s, 1H), 8.22 (s, 1H), 8.23-8.20 (m, 2H), 7.34 (br d, J=5.1 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (d, J=5.9 Hz, 1H), 4.50 (t, J=12.2 Hz, 4H), 2.60 (s, 3H), 2.15 (br d, J=4.4 Hz, 1H), 1.05-1.21 (m, 4H)

[00423] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 40) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above from the appropriate starting materials::

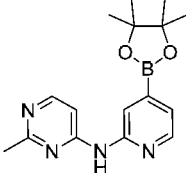
Table 40.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
53A	gd		I-482	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 412.1$ (M+H)

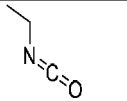
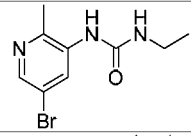
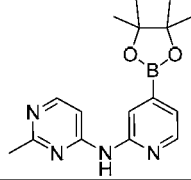
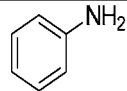
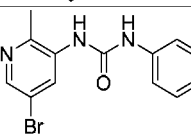
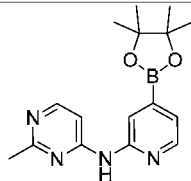
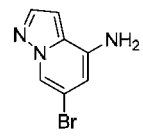
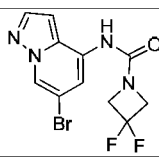
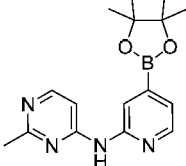
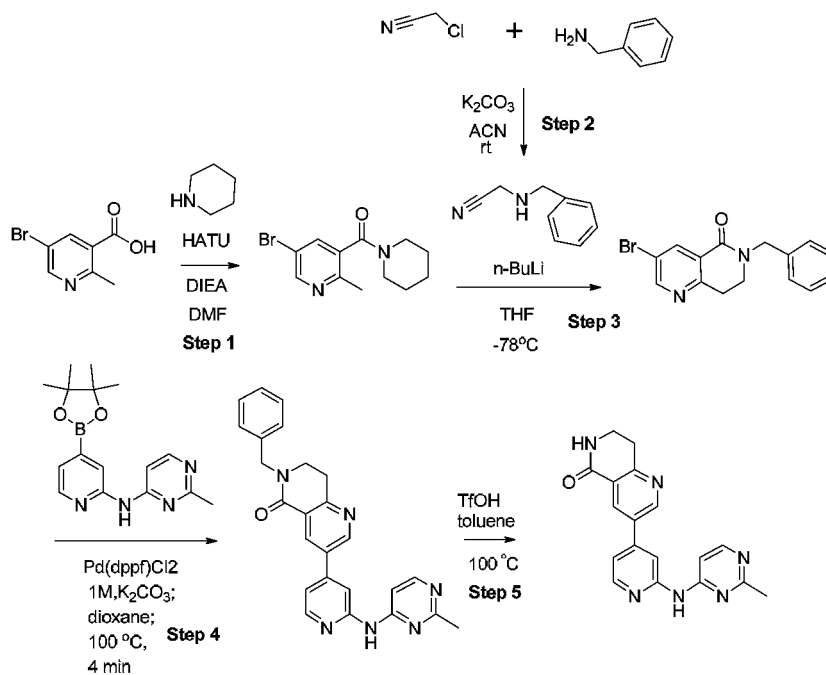
Table 40.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
53B	gb*		I-367	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 364.0$ (M+H)
	gc			
	gd			
53C	gb		I-439	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 412.1$ (M+H)
	gc			
	gd			
53E	ga		I-407	LCMS (FA): $m/z = 437.1$ (M+H)
	gc			

Table 40.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
	gd			

* Step 1 Conditions: THF, 55 °C

** Step 1 Conditions: 1,1'-thiocarbonyl-diimidazole was used instead of CDI

Examples 54a and 54b: 6-benzyl-3-[2-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-4-pyridyl]-7,8-dihydro-1,6-naphthyridin-5-one (I-378) and 3-[2-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-4-pyridyl]-7,8-dihydro-6H-1,6-naphthyridin-5-one (I-406)



Step 1: (5-bromo-2-methyl-3-pyridyl)-(1-piperidyl)methanone

[00424] To (5-bromo-2-methyl-3-pyridyl)-(1-piperidyl)methanone (2.0 g, 7.06 mmol) in DMF (51.6 mL, 666 mmol) were added HATU (6.93 g, 18.2 mmol), piperidine (3.85 mL, 38.9 mmol) and DIEA (6.79 mL, 38.9 mmol). The mixture allowed to stir at rt overnight. Excess solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc, washed with saturated NaHCO₃ solution, washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography to provide (5-bromo-2-methyl-3-pyridyl)-(1-piperidyl)methanone (2.0 g, 95%). LCMS (FA): m/z = 283.1 (M+H)

Step 2: 2-(benzylamino)acetonitrile

[00425] To a suspension of benzylamine (1.0 mL, 9.2 mmol) and potassium carbonate (3.0 g, 22.0 mmol) in ACN (25.4 mL) was added chloroacetonitrile (0.90 mL, 14.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 60 °C for 16 h. The reaction was allowed to cool to rt and excess solvent was removed. The reaction mixture was diluted with DCM, washed with saturated NaHCO₃ solution and brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give 2-(benzylamino)acetonitrile (1.2 g, 90 %). LCMS (FA): m/z = 147.2 (M+H).

Step 3: 6-benzyl-3-bromo-7,8-dihydro-1,6-naphthyridin-5-one

[00426] To a stirred solution of *n*-butyllithium (2.5 M in hexane, 3.5 mL, 8.65 mmol) in THF (7.3 mL, 89.0 mmol) was added piperidine, 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl- (1.59 mL, 9.39 mmol) at -10 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C for 30 min. Then the reaction mixture was allowed to cool to -78 °C and (5-bromo-2-methyl-3-pyridyl)-(1-piperidyl)methanone (0.70 g, 2.47 mmol) in THF (7.0 mL) was added over 5 min, immediately followed by dropwise addition of 2-(benzylamino)acetonitrile (0.39 g, 2.71 mmol) in THF (6.0 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir to -78 °C for 7 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (2 mL) and extracted with EtOAc. The organic solutions were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography to provide 6-benzyl-3-bromo-7,8-dihydro-1,6-naphthyridin-5-one (0.784 g, 41.6 %). LCMS (FA): m/z = 318.1 (M+H).

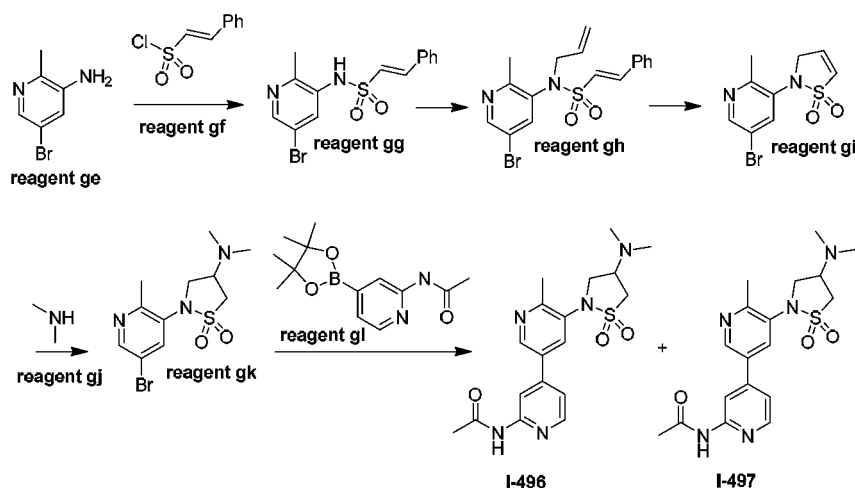
Step 4: 6-benzyl-3-[2-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-4-pyridyl]-7,8-dihydro-1,6-naphthyridin-5-one

[00427] A mixture of [2-methyl-*N*-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]pyrimidin-4-amine (0.190 g, 0.609 mmol), 6-benzyl-3-bromo-7,8-dihydro-1,6-naphthyridin-5-one (0.161 g, 0.50 mmol) and Pd(dppf)Cl₂ complex with DCM (1:1) (0.060 g, 0.073 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (3.96 mL) and K₂CO₃ (1M in water, 1 mL) was allowed to stir at 100 °C overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc. The organic solutions were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to provide

6-benzyl-3-[2-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-4-pyridyl]-7,8-dihydro-1,6-naphthyridin-5-one **I-378** (0.212 g, 98%). LCMS (FA): $m/z = 423.2$ (M+H). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 10.28 (s, 1H), 9.03 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.54 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.42 (d, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.36 (d, $J = 5.9$ Hz, 1H), 8.13 (s, 1H), 7.67 (d, $J = 5.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.46 (dd, $J = 5.3, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.37 (d, $J = 4.4$ Hz, 4H), 7.34 – 7.27 (m, 1H), 4.78 (s, 2H), 3.64 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 3.19 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 2.50 (s, 3H).

Step 5: 3-[2-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-4-pyridyl]-7,8-dihydro-6H-1,6-naphthyridin-5-one [00428] To a solution of 6-benzyl-3-[2-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-4-pyridyl]-7,8-dihydro-1,6-naphthyridin-5-one (0.166 g, 0.393 mmol) in toluene (17 mL) was added trifluoromethanesulfonic acid (2 mL, 20.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 100 °C for 16 h. Excess solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the crude compound was purified by HPLC to provide 3-[2-[(2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)amino]-4-pyridyl]-7,8-dihydro-6H-1,6-naphthyridin-5-one **I-406** (0.13 g, 3.8%). LCMS (FA): $m/z = 333.2$ (M+H). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 10.27 (s, 1H), 9.01 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.45 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.41 (d, $J = 5.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.36 (d, $J = 5.9$ Hz, 1H), 8.26 (s, 1H), 8.11 (s, 1H), 7.68 (d, $J = 5.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.44 (dd, $J = 5.3, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.52 (td, $J = 6.7, 2.7$ Hz, 2H), 3.13 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 2.45 (s, 3H).

Examples 55a and 55b: *N*-(5-(4-(dimethylamino)-1,1-dioxidoisothiazolidin-2-yl)-6-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridin]-2'-yl)acetamide (I-496 (peak 1)) and (*R* or *S*)-*N*-(5-(4-(dimethylamino)-1,1-dioxidoisothiazolidin-2-yl)-6-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridin]-2'-yl)acetamide (I-497 (peak 2))



Step 1: (*E*)-*N*-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2-phenylethanesulfonamide

[00429] (*E*)-2-phenylethanesulfonyl chloride (5.4 g, 26.7 mmol) was added in portions over a period of 0.5 h to a stirred solution of 5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-amine (5.0 g, 26.7 mmol) in anhydrous pyridine (30 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to rt and stirred for an additional 0.5 h. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give crude (*E*)-*N*-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2-phenylethanesulfonamide which was used without further purification.

Step 2: (*E*)-*N*-allyl-*N*-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2-phenylethanesulfonamide

[00430] A solution of (*E*)-*N*-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2-phenylethanesulfonamide (3.4 g, 26.6 mmol) in ACN (90 mL) was treated with potassium carbonate (11.0 g, 80.0 mmol) and sodium iodide (1.3 g, 8.78 mmol) followed by allyl bromide (19.3 g, 160 mmol) and heated under reflux for 3 h. The reaction mixture was partitioned between water (100 mL) and DCM (50 mL) and the organic solution separated, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give (*E*)-*N*-allyl-*N*-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2-phenylethanesulfonamide (6.8 g, 95%) as a yellow solid. LCMS: *m/z* = 396.0.

Step 3: 2-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2,3-dihydroisothiazole 1,1-dioxide

[00431] A solution of (*E*)-*N*-allyl-*N*-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2-phenylethanesulfonamide (3.0 g, 7.63 mmol) in degassed DCM (100 mL) was treated with (1,3-Bis(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-2-imidazolidinyldiene)dichloro(phenylmethylene)(tricyclohexylphosphine)ruthenium, Benzylidene[1,3-bis(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-2-imidazolidinyldiene)dichloro(tricyclohexylphosphine)ruthenium, [1,3-Bis-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-2-imidazolidinyldiene)dichloro(phenylmethylene)(tricyclohexylphosphine)ruthenium Grubbs's second generation catalyst (389 mg, 0.46 mmol) and allowed to stir under an atmosphere of nitrogen for 3h at reflux. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give 2-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2,3-dihydroisothiazole 1,1-dioxide (1.8 g, 82%) LCMS: *m/z* = 289.0.

Step 4: 2-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-4-(dimethylamino)isothiazolidine 1,1-dioxide

[00432] 2-(5-Bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2,3-dihydroisothiazole 1,1-dioxide (2.0 g, 6.92 mmol) was suspended in a solution of dimethylamine (6.9 mL, 13.8 mmol) in ethanol (25 mL) and allowed to stir at rt for 16h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the crude product purified by column chromatography to give 2-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-4-(dimethylamino)isothiazolidine 1,1-dioxide (72%). LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 334.0.

Step 5: (*N*-(5-(4-(dimethylamino)-1,1-dioxidoisothiazolidin-2-yl)-6-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridin]-2'-yl)acetamide (peak 1) and *N*-(5-(4-(dimethylamino)-1,1-dioxidoisothiazolidin-2-yl)-6-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridin]-2'-yl)acetamide (peak 2) were prepared according to the procedure in Example 56, Step 4 using 2-(5-bromo-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-4-(dimethylamino)isothiazolidine 1,1-dioxide and *N*-[4-(4,4,5,5-

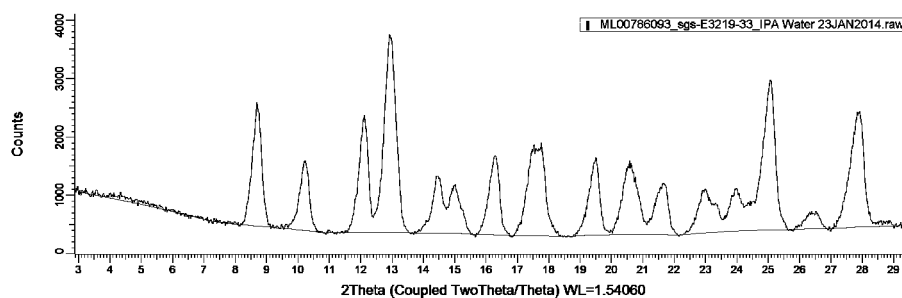
tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl]pyridin-2-yl]acetamide to give *N*-(5-(4-(dimethylamino)-1,1-dioxidoisothiazolidin-2-yl)-6-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridin]-2'-yl)acetamide. The racemic compound was separated by chiral SFC (Conditions: SFC Column: Chiralpak ID 10x250mm 5 micron column Solvent: 40% [0.3%DEA in EtOH]/60% [CO₂], Flow Rate: 10 mL/min, Back Pressure Regulator: 10 MPa) to provide *N*-(5-(4-(dimethylamino)-1,1-dioxidoisothiazolidin-2-yl)-6-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridin]-2'-yl)acetamide (peak1) **I-496** LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 390.2 (M+H) and *N*-(5-(4-(dimethylamino)-1,1-dioxidoisothiazolidin-2-yl)-6-methyl-[3,4'-bipyridin]-2'-yl)acetamide (peak2) **I-497** LCMS (FA): *m/z* = 390.1 (M+H).

[00433] The compounds listed in the table below (Table 41) were prepared in an analogous fashion to that described above from the appropriate starting materials::

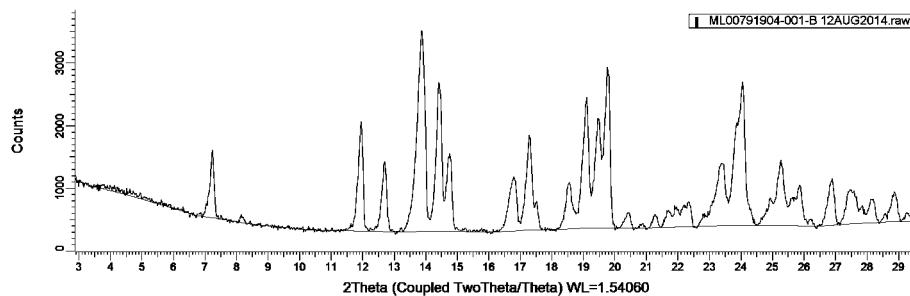
Table 41.				
Example	Starting Material		Compound No.	LCMS Data
	Reagent	Chemical Structure		
57A	gj	<chem>NCC</chem>	I-325	LCMS (FA): <i>m/z</i> = 376.3 (M+H)
53B	gj	<chem>NCC1=CC=CC=C1</chem>	I-357	LCMS (FA): <i>m/z</i> = 453.2 (M+H)

[00434] XRPD Traces:

I-41 slurried in IPA/Water to give Pattern 4 (Most stable form)



I-299 Representative Lot



BIOLOGICAL PROTOCOLS AND DATA:

Example 56: VPS34 Enzyme Assays

Cloning, expression, and purification of VPS34

[00435] VPS34 (accession number GB:BC033004) was cloned into *pDEST20*-Thrombin as N-terminal GST tagged fusion proteins using the Gateway system (Invitrogen, catalog# 11804-013). The sequences were verified before recombinant protein expression using the Baculovirus Expression System with Gateway® Technology.

[00436] For expression VPS34 was infected at 1MOI in SF9 cells and harvested 72 hours post infection.

[00437] For purification, VPS34 is purified by Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow (GE Healthcare #17-5132-03) followed by HiTrap Q (GE Healthcare #17-1153-01).

VPS34 Assay Conditions

Human VPS34 enzyme assay method

[00438] 100nL compounds in DMSO are added to wells of a 384 well microtitre plate (Greiner 780076). At room temperature: 5ul VPS34 reaction buffer (Invitrogen Assay Buffer Q (diluted 1 in 5 with nanopure water) plus 2mM DTT and 2mM MnCl_2) containing ATP (20uM, Promega) and 200uM PI-PS substrate (Invitrogen PV5122) is added followed immediately by 5ul VPS34 reaction buffer (as above) containing VPS34 (5nM, Millennium Protein Sciences Group) and the mixture is incubated with shaking at room temperature for 1 hour. Then 5ul VPS34 stop-detect mix (as per Invitrogen Adapta Assay kit (PV5009) instructions (contains kinase quench buffer, TR-FRET buffer, Adapta Eu anti-ADP antibody and Alexa Fluor 647 ADP tracer)) is added to quench the reaction. The plates are then incubated for 30 minutes at room temperature with shaking and then read on a BMG PheraStar Plus reader.

[00439] For the assay methods described above, test compound percent inhibition, at various concentrations, is calculated relative to control (DMSO and EDTA) treated samples. Compound concentration versus percent inhibition curves are fitted to generate IC_{50} values. One skilled in the art will appreciate that the values generated either as percentage inhibition at a single concentration or IC_{50} values are subject to experimental variation.

Inhibition of VPS34

[00440] In some embodiments, compounds of the invention were assayed at a concentration of 1.11 μ M with the % inhibition values as shown in the table below (Table 37). Additionally, compounds of the invention inhibit VPS34 with the following IC_{50} ranges: (A) <10 nM; (B) 10 nM-<50 nM; (C) 50 nM - < 100 nM; or (D) greater than 100 nM.

Table 37

Compound	Percent Inhibition	IC_{50}
I-1	> 99	A
I-2	> 99	B
I-3	87	C
I-4	> 99	B
I-5	> 99	A
I-6	> 99	B
I-7	> 99	A
I-8	> 99	D
I-9	> 99	B
I-10	> 99	A
I-11	> 99	A
I-12	> 99	A
I-13	81	D
I-14	> 99	B

Compound	Percent Inhibition	IC ₅₀
I-15	> 99	B
I-16	> 99	A
I-17	> 99	C
I-18	> 99	A
I-19	> 99	C
I-20	> 99	C
I-21	> 99	B
I-22	> 99	B
I-23	> 99	A
I-24	> 99	A
I-25	> 99	B
I-26	> 99	C
I-27	> 99	A
I-28	> 99	A
I-29	> 99	B
I-30	> 99	A
I-31	> 99	B
I-32	> 99	A
I-33	> 99	B
I-34	> 99	A
I-35	> 99	B
I-36	> 99	A
I-37	> 99	A

Compound	Percent Inhibition	IC ₅₀
I-38	> 99	B
I-39	> 99	A
I-40	> 99	A
I-41	> 99	A
I-42	> 99	B
I-43	> 99	A
I-44	> 99	A
I-45	> 99	A
I-46	> 99	B
I-47	> 99	B
I-48	> 99	D
I-49	> 99	C
I-50	> 99	B
I-51	91	C
I-52	> 99	A
I-53	67	D
I-54	83	D
I-55	> 99	A
I-56	> 99	B
I-57	> 99	B
I-58	> 99	A
I-59	> 99	A
I-60	> 99	B

Compound	Percent Inhibition	IC ₅₀
I-61	95	B
I-62	> 99	A
I-63	> 99	A
I-64	> 99	A
I-65	93	D
I-66	88	D
I-67	> 99	C
I-68	98	D
I-69	> 99	B
I-70	> 99	A
I-71	> 99	A
I-72	> 99	A
I-73	> 99	A
I-74	> 99	A
I-75	> 99	C
I-76	> 99	A
I-77	> 99	A
I-78	> 99	A
I-79	> 99	B
I-80	> 99	A
I-81	> 99	A
I-82	> 99	B
I-83	82	D

Compound	Percent Inhibition	IC ₅₀
I-84	> 99	A
I-85	90	D
I-86	> 99	A
I-87	> 99	A
I-88	> 99	B
I-89	> 99	B
I-90	> 99	A
I-91	> 99	A
I-92	> 99	B
I-93	86	B
I-94	98	A
I-95	> 99	B
I-96	> 99	B
I-97	> 99	A
I-98	> 99	B
I-99	> 99	B
I-100	> 99	A
I-101	> 99	A
I-102	> 99	B
I-103	> 99	A
I-104	> 99	A
I-105	> 99	D
I-106	64	D

Compound	Percent Inhibition	IC ₅₀
I-107	> 99	A
I-108	> 99	B
I-109	> 99	A
I-110	> 99	A
I-111	> 99	A
I-112	> 99	C
I-113	> 99	A
I-114	> 99	B
I-115	68	D
I-116	68	D
I-117	> 99	B
I-118	> 99	B
I-119	> 99	A
I-120	> 99	A
I-121	> 99	C
I-122	> 99	C
I-123	> 99	A
I-124	91	A
I-125	> 99	A
I-126	> 99	C
I-127	> 99	C
I-128	> 99	A
I-129	100	D

Compound	Percent Inhibition	IC ₅₀
I-130	> 99	C
I-131	> 99	A
I-132	> 99	A
I-133	> 99	A
I-134	> 99	B
I-135	99	D
I-136	> 99	A
I-137	> 99	B
I-138	> 99	B
I-139	61	D
I-140	> 99	B
I-141	> 99	A
I-142	> 99	A
I-143	> 99	A
I-144	> 99	A
I-145	> 99	C
I-146	> 99	B
I-147	> 99	A
I-148	> 99	B
I-149	> 99	B
I-150	> 99	A
I-151	> 99	B
I-152	> 99	B

Compound	Percent Inhibition	IC ₅₀
I-153	> 99	A
I-154	> 99	A
I-155	> 99	A
I-156	> 99	A
I-157	> 99	B
I-158	> 99	A
I-159	> 99	A
I-160	> 99	B
I-161	> 99	A
I-162	> 99	B
I-163	> 99	A
I-164	> 99	A
I-165	> 99	A
I-166	> 99	A
I-167	> 99	B
I-168	> 99	A
I-169	> 99	B
I-170	> 99	A
I-171	> 99	A
I-172	> 99	B
I-173	> 99	A
I-174	> 99	A
I-175	> 99	B

Compound	Percent Inhibition	IC ₅₀
I-176	> 99	B
I-177	> 99	B
I-178	> 99	A
I-179	> 99	A
I-180	> 99	C
I-181	> 99	A
I-182	> 99	A
I-183	> 99	A
I-184	74	D
I-185	> 99	A
I-186	> 99	B
I-187	> 99	A
I-188	98	C
I-189	> 99	C
I-190	96	B
I-191	77	D
I-192	> 99	C
I-193	> 99	C
I-194	62	D
I-195	> 99	A
I-196	> 99	A
I-197	> 99	B
I-198	68	D

Compound	Percent Inhibition	IC ₅₀
I-199	> 99	A
I-200	> 99	A
I-201	> 99	A
I-202	> 99	C
I-203	> 99	A
I-204	> 99	A
I-205	> 99	B
I-206	> 99	A
I-207	> 99	A
I-208	> 99	B
I-209	49	D
I-210	> 99	C
I-211	> 99	A
I-212	95	C
I-213	> 99	C
I-214	> 99	A
I-215	99	B
I-216	97	C
I-217	> 99	A
I-218	> 99	B
I-219	92	C
I-220	99	B
I-221	97	B

Compound	Percent Inhibition	IC ₅₀
I-222	93	B
I-223	95	B
I-224	99	B
I-225	> 99	A
I-226	94	B
I-227	> 99	B
I-228	> 99	A
I-229	> 99	A
I-230	97	B
I-231	26	D
I-232	81	B
I-233	96	B
I-234	90	B
I-235	92	B
I-236	98	B
I-237	91	B
I-238	93	A
I-239	> 99	A
I-240	> 99	B
I-241	96	B
I-242	88	B
I-243	85	B
I-244	82	B

Compound	Percent Inhibition	IC ₅₀
I-245	> 99	B
I-246	91	B
I-247	> 99	B
I-248	> 99	B
I-249	85	C
I-250	99	B
I-251	97	B
I-252	> 99	B
I-253	96	B
I-254	77	B
I-255	95	A
I-256	94	B
I-257	> 99	B
I-258	88	B
I-259	79	A
I-260	91	B
I-262	81	B
I-263	53	D
I-264	100	A
I-265	> 99	A
I-266	100	B
I-267a	97	B
I-267b	94	B

Compound	Percent Inhibition	IC ₅₀
I-268	100	D
I-269	> 99	B
I-271	91	B
I-272	> 99	C
I-273	> 99	A
I-274	> 99	B
I-275	> 99	B
I-276	96	A
I-277	100	A
I-278	> 99	B
I-279	93	B
I-280	83	D
I-281	40	D
I-282	94	A
I-283	> 99	B
I-284	> 99	B
I-285	85	B
I-286	> 99	A
I-287	91	D
I-288	91	B
I-289	> 99	A
I-290	> 99	B
I-291	95	A

Compound	Percent Inhibition	IC ₅₀
I-292	99	B
I-293	> 99	A
I-294	94	A
I-295	80	C
I-296	90	B
I-297	> 99	B
I-298	99	A
I-299	98	B
I-300	96	B
I-301	96	B
I-302	83	B
I-303	95	B
I-304	96	B
I-305	94	B
I-306	> 99	B
I-307	> 99	B
I-308	> 99	A
I-309	99	A
I-310	> 99	A
I-311	> 99	A
I-312	> 99	B
I-313	88	B
I-314	91	B

Compound	Percent Inhibition	IC ₅₀
I-315	92	B
I-318	97	B
I-319	94	D
I-320	95	B
I-321	> 99	C
I-322	96	B
I-323	73	B
I-324	> 99	B
I-325	> 99	B
I-326	96	A
I-329	> 99	B
I-330	> 99	D
I-331	93	D
I-332	> 99	B
I-333	> 99	B
I-334	82	D
I-335	92	B
I-336	96	B
I-337	52	D
I-338	> 99	B
I-339	98	B
I-340	91	B
I-341	> 99	B

Compound	Percent Inhibition	IC ₅₀
I-342	> 99	A
I-343	> 99	B
I-344	> 99	B
I-346	95	B
I-347	22	D
I-348	> 99	B
I-349	94	B
I-350	> 99	A
I-352	92	C
I-353	> 99	B
I-354	98	B
I-355	91	B
I-356	> 99	A
I-357	> 99	B
I-358	> 99	B
I-359	> 99	B
I-361	90	B
I-362	95	B
I-363	83	D
I-364	> 99	B
I-365	> 99	B
I-366	> 99	B
I-367	76	C

Compound	Percent Inhibition	IC ₅₀
I-368	96	B
I-369	97	B
I-370	> 99	B
I-371	> 99	A
I-372	> 99	A
I-373	> 99	B
I-374	> 99	B
I-375	99	A
I-376	94	B
I-377	95	B
I-378	66	D
I-379	47	D
I-380	95	D
I-381	> 99	A
I-382	> 99	A
I-383	91	B
I-384	73	D
I-386	96	B
I-387	> 99	B
I-388	98	C
I-389	95	A
I-390	98	B
I-391	> 99	B

Compound	Percent Inhibition	IC ₅₀
I-392	82	D
I-394	> 99	B
I-395	> 99	B
I-396	94	B
I-397	100	C
I-398	93	D
I-399	100	B
I-401	> 99	A
I-402	93	B
I-403	92	D
I-404	94	B
I-405	> 99	B
I-406	80	D
I-407	98	B
I-408	> 99	B
I-409	82	D
I-410	96	B
I-411	88	A
I-412	97	B
I-413	> 99	B
I-414	89	C
I-415	82	B
I-416	> 99	B

Compound	Percent Inhibition	IC ₅₀
I-417	> 99	A
I-418	> 99	B
I-419	56	D
I-420	59	D
I-421	90	B
I-422	96	B
I-423	> 99	B
I-424	> 99	B
I-425	100	B
I-426	> 99	B
I-427	> 99	A
I-428	> 99	A
I-429	96	B
I-430	92	B
I-431	74	D
I-432	98	B
I-433	93	B
I-434	36	D
I-435	96	A
I-436	89	C
I-437	> 99	B
I-438	> 99	B
I-439	69	D

Compound	Percent Inhibition	IC ₅₀
I-440	83	D
I-441	> 99	A
I-442	> 99	B
I-443	> 99	B
I-444	> 99	B
I-445	> 99	B
I-446	> 99	B
I-447	98	A
I-448	87	B
I-449	94	B
I-450	87	B
I-452	> 99	B
I-454	> 99	A
I-455	> 99	B
I-456	> 99	A
I-457	95	B
I-458	> 99	B
I-459	96	B
I-460	60	D
I-462	98	D
I-463	> 99	A
I-464	> 99	B
I-465	97	B

Compound	Percent Inhibition	IC ₅₀
I-466	92	B
I-467	> 99	A
I-468	> 99	B
I-469	> 99	B
I-470	> 99	B
I-471	98	B
I-472	96	D
I-473	87	B
I-474	89	B
I-475	> 99	B
I-476	87	B
I-477	93	B
I-478	84	B
I-479	98	B
I-480	99	C
I-481	> 99	B
I-482	> 99	C
I-483	> 99	B
I-484	92	C
I-485	100	B
I-486	84	A
I-487	71	D
I-488	> 99	B

Compound	Percent Inhibition	IC ₅₀
I-490	> 99	A
I-491	98	B
I-492	86	D
I-493	99	B
I-494	91	C
I-495	83	B
I-496	> 99	B
I-497	> 99	B
I-498	83	B
I-499	> 99	B

Example 57: Cellular Assay for Anti-proliferative Activity of VPS34 Inhibitors in Combination with a Second Therapeutic Agent

[00441] Cells were plated in 25 μ l of media in 384 well plates at 1,000 cells per well (A431, PC9, and NCI-H1650 cell lines), 1,500 cells per well (NCI-H1975) or 2,000 cells per well (NCI-H1650). The plates were incubated for 24 hrs at 37°C, 6% CO₂. The test compounds (see Table 38 below) were diluted serially, and 62.5 nL of each compound solution (or DMSO, if it is a single agent experiment) is added so the total added to the cells is 125 nL. Cell plates were incubated for 72 hrs at 37°C, 6% CO₂. Cell Titer Glo reagent (Promega) was added. The plates were then incubated for 10 minutes at room temperature before luminescence was read on a plate reader such as the Pherastar Plus, Pherastar FS, or LEADSeeker imaging system.

[00442] Synergy was measured by the Bliss synergy (Bliss, C.I. *Ann. Appl. Biol.* 26: 585-615 (1939)). The Bliss independence model assumes that the fraction of cells that survives the treatment with both drugs is equal to the fraction that survives drug A alone times the fraction that survives drug B alone. Thus, the Bliss independence model predicts the cell survival based on ten single drug response curves. Here, Bliss synergy was defined as the percent cell survival predicted by the response surface minus the cell survival predicted by Bliss independence. Each dose combination showed a different Bliss synergy value, so the maximum Bliss synergy over all possible doses was reported. Bliss antagonism was defined similarly.

[00443] Bliss dependence was defined as the percent cell survival at a certain dose combination divided by the percent cell survival predicted by Bliss independence. More specifically, the Bliss dependence is $v_{AB}/(v_A \cdot v_B)$, where v_{AB} is the viability with drug A and drug B added, while v_A and v_B are the viabilities with each drug alone. The dose for the combination used in this study is the inflection point for each drug alone.

[00444] Another way to evaluate additivity is through consideration of Loewe additivity. A difference between Bliss independence and Loewe additivity evaluations of drug combination data is that Bliss independence evaluates whether two drugs interact at all (the null hypothesis is that the mechanisms are entirely independent) and Loewe additivity evaluates whether two drugs interact in an additive fashion (the null hypothesis is that the two drugs work by identical mechanisms). For Bliss independence, the boundary between additivity and synergy must be measured. For Loewe additivity, this boundary is assumed to be at a value of 1. Thus, Bliss independence provides a boundary between antagonism and synergy or additivity. Loewe additivity provides a boundary between synergy and independence or antagonism.

[00445] Synergy can also be measured by nonlinear blending synergy. Nonlinear blending synergy [Peterson, J.J. and Novik, S.J. *J Recept Signal Transduct Res*, 27, 12-146 (2007)] is found by considering the percent cell death values along the nonlinear blending plot. If the maximum cell death occurs between the endpoints, then the blending synergy is the difference between the maximum cell death for the combined drugs and the maximum cell death for the either drug alone.

[00446] A derivative of Loewe additivity is the Combination Index, I (see Chou T.C., Talalay P. *Adv. Enzyme Reg.*, 22: 27-55 (1984) and Berenbaum M.C. *J. Theor. Biol.*, 114:413-431 (1985)). This measure is based on the shape of the isobologram which represents 50% viability (for a review of the use of isobolograms in analysis of drug combinations, see Tallarida, R. J. *J. Pharm. Exp. Therap.* 319:1-7 (2006)). The Combination Index, I, can be calculated from the equation $I = D_A/EC50_A + D_B/EC50_B$, where $EC50_A$ and $EC50_B$ are the doses of drugs A and B alone, respectively, that result in cell viability of 50% and the dose combination (D_A, D_B) is the point at which the estimated viability is 50%, where $D_A/D_B = EC50_A/EC50_B$.

[00447] The results in Table 38A were summarized by categorizing the Combination Index, I. A mean Combination Index in the range (0.7 - 1.3) is classified as Additivity. A mean in the range (0 - 0.7) is classified as Synergy. A mean in the range (1.3 - 2) is classified as Subadditivity. A mean greater than 2 is classified as Antagonism. In some cases, the Combination Index does not exist because the 50 percent isobologram does not intersect both axes. In this case, the Nonlinear Blending Synergy is used instead to generate a call (Table 38B). The categorization is similar to the Combination Index. A

Nonlinear Blending Synergy within the range (-20, 20) is classified as Additive. A value below -20 is classified as Antagonism, while a value above 20 is classified as Synergy.

Table 38A. Anti-proliferative Activity of Compounds of formula I (Compound X) in Combination with a Second Therapeutic Agent (Compound Y)

Cell Line	Compound X	Compound Y	Combination Index	Meaning
A431	I-41	Afatinib	0.24	Synergy
A431	I-41	Erlotinib	0.38	Synergy
A431	I-32	Afatinib	0.25	Synergy
A431	I-32	Erlotinib	0.73	Additivity
A431	I-94	Erlotinib	0.38	Synergy
A431	I-299	Erlotinib	1.01	Additivity
A431	I-299	Afatinib	1.01	Additivity
A431	I-41	AZD9291	0.62	Synergy
A431	I-299	AZD9291	1.00	Additivity
A431	I-217	Erlotinib	0.46	Synergy
A431	I-94	Afatinib	0.23	Synergy
A431	I-153	Afatinib	0.23	Synergy
A431	I-217	Afatinib	0.36	Synergy
A431	I-304	AZD9291	0.78	Additivity
A431	I-299	CO-1686	1.02	Additivity
A431	I-41	CO-1686	0.74	Additivity
A431	I-308	CO-1686	0.88	Additivity
A431	I-304	CO-1686	0.99	Additivity
NCI H-1650	I-41	Afatinib	0.72	Additivity
NCI H-1650	I-32	Afatinib	0.40	Synergy
NCI H-1650	I-299	Afatinib	0.47	Synergy

NCI H-1650	I-41	AZD9291	0.92	Additivity
NCI H-1650	I-299	AZD9291	0.87	Additivity
NCI H-1650	I-94	Afatinib	0.65	Synergy
NCI H-1650	I-153	Afatinib	0.64	Synergy
NCI H-1650	I-217	Afatinib	0.31	Synergy
NCI H-1650	I-308	Afatinib	0.55	Synergy
NCI H-1650	I-308	AZD9291	0.53	Synergy
NCI H-1650	I-304	AZD9291	0.80	Additivity
NCI H-1650	I-299	CO-1686	0.43	Synergy
NCI H-1650	I-41	CO-1686	0.58	Synergy
NCI H-1650	I-308	CO-1686	0.36	Synergy
NCI H-1650	I-304	CO-1686	0.47	Synergy
NCI-H1975	I-41	Afatinib	0.58	Synergy
NCI-H1975	I-32	Afatinib	0.66	Synergy
NCI-H1975	I-94	Afatinib	0.54	Synergy
NCI-H1975	I-299	Afatinib	0.68	Synergy
NCI-H1975	I-217	Afatinib	0.52	Synergy
NCI-H1975	I-308	Afatinib	0.84	Additivity
NCI-H1975	I-41	AZD9291	0.45	Synergy
NCI-H1975	I-299	AZD9291	0.54	Synergy
NCI-H1975	I-308	AZD9291	0.72	Additivity
NCI-H1975	I-304	AZD9291	1.00	Additivity
NCI-H1975	I-41	CO-1686	0.51	Synergy
NCI-H1975	I-299	CO-1686	0.72	Additivity
NCI-H1975	I-308	CO-1686	0.60	Synergy

NCI-H1975	I-304	CO-1686	0.77	Additivity
PC9	I-41	Afatinib	1.02	Additivity
PC9	I-41	Erlotinib	1.02	Additivity
PC9	I-32	Afatinib	0.79	Additivity
PC9	I-32	Erlotinib	0.78	Additivity
PC9	I-94	Afatinib	1.04	Additivity
PC9	I-94	Erlotinib	0.91	Additivity
PC9	I-299	Erlotinib	1.18	Additivity
PC9	I-153	Erlotinib	0.97	Additivity
PC9	I-217	Erlotinib	0.87	Additivity
PC9	I-308	Erlotinib	1.36	Subadditivity
PC9	I-299	Afatinib	1.37	Subadditivity
PC9	I-153	Afatinib	1.17	Additivity
PC9	I-217	Afatinib	0.97	Additivity
PC9	I-308	Afatinib	1.49	Subadditivity
PC9	I-41	AZD9291	0.92	Additivity
PC9	I-299	AZD9291	1.17	Additivity
PC9	I-308	AZD9291	1.33	SubAdditivity
PC9	I-304	AZD9291	0.98	Additivity
PC9	I-41	CO-1686	0.84	Additivity
PC9	I-299	CO-1686	1.00	Additivity
PC9	I-308	CO-1686	1.19	Additivity
PC9	I-304	CO-1686	0.90	Additivity

Table 38B. Anti-proliferative Activity of Compounds of formula I (Compound X) in Combination with a Second Therapeutic Agent (Compound Y)

Cell Line	Compound X	Compound Y	Blending Synergy	Meaning
A431	I-153	Erlotinib	16.3	Additivity
A431	I-308	Erlotinib	15.2	Additivity
A431	I-308	Afatinib	11.2	Additivity
A431	I-308	AZD9291	10.2	Additivity
NCI H-1650	I-299	Erlotinib	26.93	Synergy
NCI H-1650	I-41	Erlotinib	20.5	Synergy
NCI H-1650	I-32	Erlotinib	22.29	Synergy
NCI H-1650	I-94	Erlotinib	23.69	Synergy
NCI H-1650	I-153	Erlotinib	23.76	Synergy
NCI H-1650	I-217	Erlotinib	28.65	Synergy
NCI H-1650	I-308	Erlotinib	27.0	Synergy
NCI-H1975	I-153	Afatinib	8.73	Additive

Example 58: Tumor Xenograft Model

[00448] The in vivo efficacy of the compounds of formula I described herein as, e.g., single agent or combination therapy with a second therapeutic agent, can be studied using tumor xenograft models.

[00449] Female nude mice were inoculated subcutaneously in flank with 2.0×10^6 human colorectal adenocarcinoma cells SW48. Similar experiments were conducted using human non-small cell lung cancer cells PC9, NCI-H1650, and NCI-H1975. In these experiments, female nude mice were inoculated subcutaneously in the flank with 2.0×10^6 cells + matrigel.

[00450] Tumor growth was monitored with vernier calipers. The mean tumor volume was calculated using the formula $V = W^2 \times L / 2$. When the mean tumor volume reached approximately $150\text{--}200 \text{ mm}^3$, the animals were randomized into treatment groups. See Tables 39, 40, and 41 below. Test compounds (either compounds of formula I such as I-41, other therapeutic agents such as erlotinib, or combination thereof), and vehicle control were administered by oral gavage as described in the tables below. The

vehicle was 3.5% w/v NaHCO₃ in water or 100% PEG400. Tumor growth was measured twice per week. See also Figures 1-6.

Table 39: Study design for SW48 xenograft model

Group	Compounds Administered	Dose	Route and Schedule
1	Vehicle (3.5% NaHCO ₃ + 100%PEG400)	N/A	PO QDx14 + PO QDx14
2	I-41	12.5 mg/kg	PO QDx14
3	erlotinib	25 mg/kg	PO QDx14
4	I-41 + erlotinib	12.5 mg/kg + 25 mg/kg	PO QDx14 + PO QDx14

Table 40: Study design for PC9 and H1650 xenograft models

Group	Compounds Administered	Dose	Route and Schedule
1	Vehicle (3.5% NaHCO ₃ + 100%PEG400)	N/A	PO QDx21 + PO QDx21
2	I-41	15 mg/kg	PO QDx21
3	erlotinib	50 mg/kg	PO QDx21
4	I-41 + erlotinib	15 mg/kg + 50 mg/kg	PO QDx21 + PO QDx21

Table 41: Study design for NCI-1975 xenograft models

Group	Compounds Administered	Dose	Route and Schedule
1	Vehicle (3.5%NaHCO ₃ + 0.5% Methylcellulose)	N/A	PO QDx16 + PO QDx16
2	I-41	15 mg/kg	PO QDx16
3	afatinib	15 mg/kg	PO QDx16
4	I-41 + afatinib	15 mg/kg + 15 mg/kg	PO QDx16 + PO QDx16

Attorney Docket No.: MPI 2014-001P2RNWO (2003886-0821)

Table 42: Study design for PC9 and H1650 xenograft models

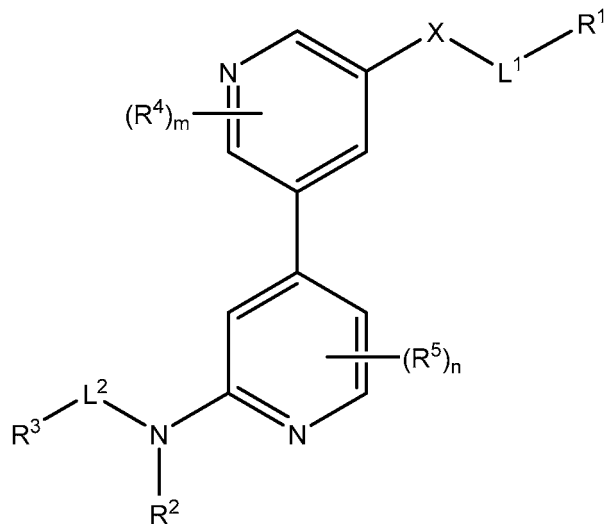
Group	Compounds Administered	Dose	Route and Schedule
1	Vehicle (10% HPβCD /3.5% NaHCO ₃ + 100%PEG400)	N/A	PO QDx21 + PO QDx21
2	I-299	0.65 mg/kg	PO QDx21
3	Erlotinib	50 mg/kg	PO QDx21
4	I-299 + Erlotinib	0.65mg/kg + 50 mg/kg	PO QDx21 + PO QDx21

[00451] While we have described a number of embodiments of this invention, it is apparent that our basic examples may be altered to provide other embodiments, which utilize the compounds and methods of this invention. Therefore, it will be appreciated that the scope of this invention is to be defined by the appended claims rather than by the specific embodiments, which have been represented by way of example.

CLAIMS

We claim:

1. A compound of formula I:



I

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each of R^1 and R^3 , independently, is hydrogen, C_{1-6} aliphatic, 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic, phenyl, naphthyl, 3-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur, or 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur; each of which being optionally substituted with 1-5 R^6 wherein:

each R^6 independently is $-CN$, halo or $-L^3-R^7$ wherein:

L^3 is a bond, C_{1-4} alkylene, $-O-$, $-N(R^x)-$, $-S-$, $-S(O)-$, $-S(O)_2-$, $-C(O)-$, $-CO_2-$, $-C(O)NR^x-$, $-N(R^x)C(O)-$, $-N(R^x)CO_2-$, $-S(O)_2NR^x-$, $-N(R^x)S(O)_2-$, $-OC(O)N(R^x)-$, $-N(R^x)C(O)N(R^x)-$, $-N(R^x)S(O)_2N(R^x)-$ or $-OC(O)-$;

each R^x , independently, is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl, and

R^7 is hydrogen, C_{1-6} aliphatic, 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic, phenyl, naphthyl, 3-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur, or 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur;

X is a bond or C_{1-4} aliphatic;

L^1 is $-N(R^8)C(O)-$, $-C(O)-N(R^9)-$, $-N(R^{10})S(O)_2-$, $-S(O)_2NR^{11}-$, $-C(O)-$, $-C(S)-$, $-S(O)_2-$, $-N(R^{12})-$, $-O-C(O)-$, $-C(O)-O-$, $-O-S(O)_2-$, $-S(O)_2-O-$, $-N(R^{13})C(O)N(R^{14})-$, or $-N(R^{15})S(O)_2N(R^{16})-$; and

wherein

each of R^8 , R^9 , R^{10} , R^{11} , R^{12} , R^{13} , R^{14} , R^{15} , and R^{16} , independently, is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl; or X or L^1 optionally joining with R^1 to form an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heterocyclyl or optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl;

R^2 is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl;

L^2 is a bond, $-C(O)-$, $-S(O)_2-$, $-C(O)-O-$, $-C(O)N(R^y)-$, or $-S(O)_2N(R^y)-$; wherein each R^y , independently, is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl;

each occurrence of R^4 and R^5 , independently, is $-CN$, halo or $-L^4-R^{17}$ wherein

L^4 is C_{1-4} alkylene, $-O-$, $-N(R^z)-$, $-S-$, $-S(O)-$, $-S(O)_2-$, $-C(O)-$, $-CO_2-$, $-C(O)N(R^z)-$, $-N(R^z)C(O)-$, $-N(R^z)C(O)O-$, $-S(O)_2N(R^z)-$, $-N(R^z)S(O)_2-$, $-OC(O)N(R^z)-$, $-N(R^z)C(O)N(R^z)-$, $-N(R^z)S(O)_2N(R^z)-$ or $-OC(O)-$;

each R^z , independently, is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl, and

R^{17} is hydrogen or C_{1-6} aliphatic; and

each of m and n, independently, is 0-3;

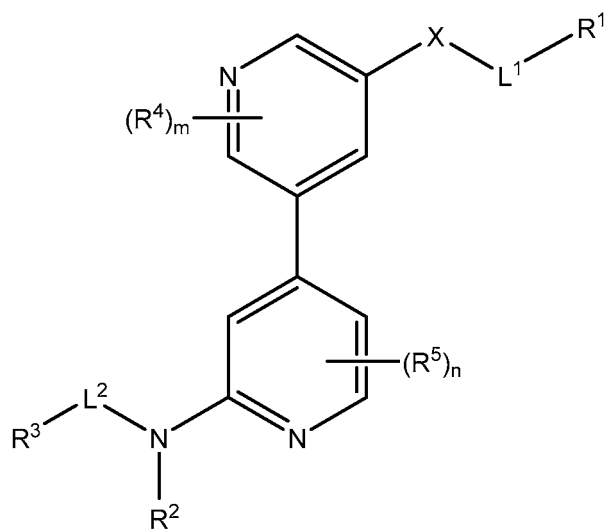
provided that

if one R^4 is substituted at the ring carbon between the ring nitrogen and the ring carbon to which $X-L^1-R^1$ is substituted, X or L^1 optionally joining with said R^4 to form an optionally substituted 5-7-membered heterocyclyl or an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl; or

if one R^4 is substituted at either ring carbon adjacent to the ring nitrogen, said R^4 optionally joining with the ring nitrogen to form an optionally substituted 5-7-membered heterocyclyl or an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl; or

if L^2 is a bond and R^3 is phenyl, naphthyl, or heteroaryl, R^2 optionally joining with a substituent of R^3 to form an optionally substituted 5-7-membered heterocyclyl or an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl.

2. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 1, having a structure according to formula I,



I

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each of R^1 and R^3 , independently, is hydrogen, C_{1-6} aliphatic, 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic, phenyl, naphthyl, 3-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur, or 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur; each of which being optionally substituted with 1-5 R^6 wherein:

each R^6 independently is $-CN$, halo or $-L^3-R^7$ wherein:

L^3 is a bond, C_{1-4} alkylene, $-O-$, $-N(R^x)-$, $-S-$, $-S(O)-$, $-S(O)_2-$, $-C(O)-$, $-CO_2-$, $-C(O)NR^x-$, $-N(R^x)C(O)-$, $-N(R^x)CO_2-$, $-S(O)_2NR^x-$, $-N(R^x)S(O)_2-$, $-OC(O)N(R^x)-$, $-N(R^x)C(O)N(R^x)-$, $-N(R^x)S(O)_2N(R^x)-$ or $-OC(O)-$;

each R^x , independently, is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl, and

R^7 is hydrogen, C_{1-6} aliphatic, 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic, phenyl, naphthyl, 3-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur, or 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur;

X is a bond or C_{1-4} aliphatic;

L^1 is $-N(R^8)C(O)-$, $-C(O)-N(R^9)-$, $-N(R^{10})S(O)_2-$, $-S(O)_2NR^{11}-$, $-C(O)-$, $-S(O)_2-$, $-N(R^{12})-$, $-O-C(O)-$, $-C(O)-O-$, $-O-S(O)_2-$, $-S(O)_2-O-$, $-N(R^{13})C(O)N(R^{14})-$, or $-N(R^{15})S(O)_2N(R^{16})-$; and wherein

each of R^8 , R^9 , R^{10} , R^{11} , R^{12} , R^{13} , R^{14} , R^{15} , and R^{16} , independently, is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl; or X or L^1 optionally joining with R^1 to form an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heterocyclyl or optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl;

R^2 is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl;

L^2 is a bond, $-C(O)-$, $-S(O)_2-$, $-C(O)-O-$, $-C(O)N(R^y)-$, or $-S(O)_2N(R^y)-$; wherein each R^y , independently, is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl;

each occurrence of R^4 and R^5 , independently, is $-CN$, halo or $-L^4-R^{17}$ wherein

L^4 is C_{1-4} alkylene, $-O-$, $-N(R^z)-$, $-S-$, $-S(O)-$, $-S(O)_2-$, $-C(O)-$, $-CO_2-$, $-C(O)N(R^z)-$, $-N(R^z)C(O)-$, $-N(R^z)C(O)O-$, $-S(O)_2N(R^z)-$, $-N(R^z)S(O)_2-$, $-OC(O)N(R^z)-$, $-N(R^z)C(O)N(R^z)-$, $-N(R^z)S(O)_2N(R^z)-$ or $-OC(O)-$;

each R^z , independently, is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl, and

R^{17} is hydrogen or C_{1-6} aliphatic; and

each of m and n , independently, is 0-3;

provided that

if one R^4 is substituted at the ring carbon between the ring nitrogen and the ring carbon to which $-X-L^1-R^1$ is substituted, X or L^1 optionally joining with said R^4 to form an optionally substituted 5-7-membered heterocyclyl or an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl.

3. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein L^1 is $-N(R^8)C(O)-$, $-N(R^{10})S(O)_2-$, $-C(O)-$, or $-S(O)_2-$.

4. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 3, wherein each of R^8 and R^{10} , independently, is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl.

5. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein L^1 is $-N(R^{10})S(O)_2-$ or $-C(O)-$.

6. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 5, wherein R^{10} is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl.

7. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 5, wherein R^{10} and R^1 join together to form an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heterocyclyl.

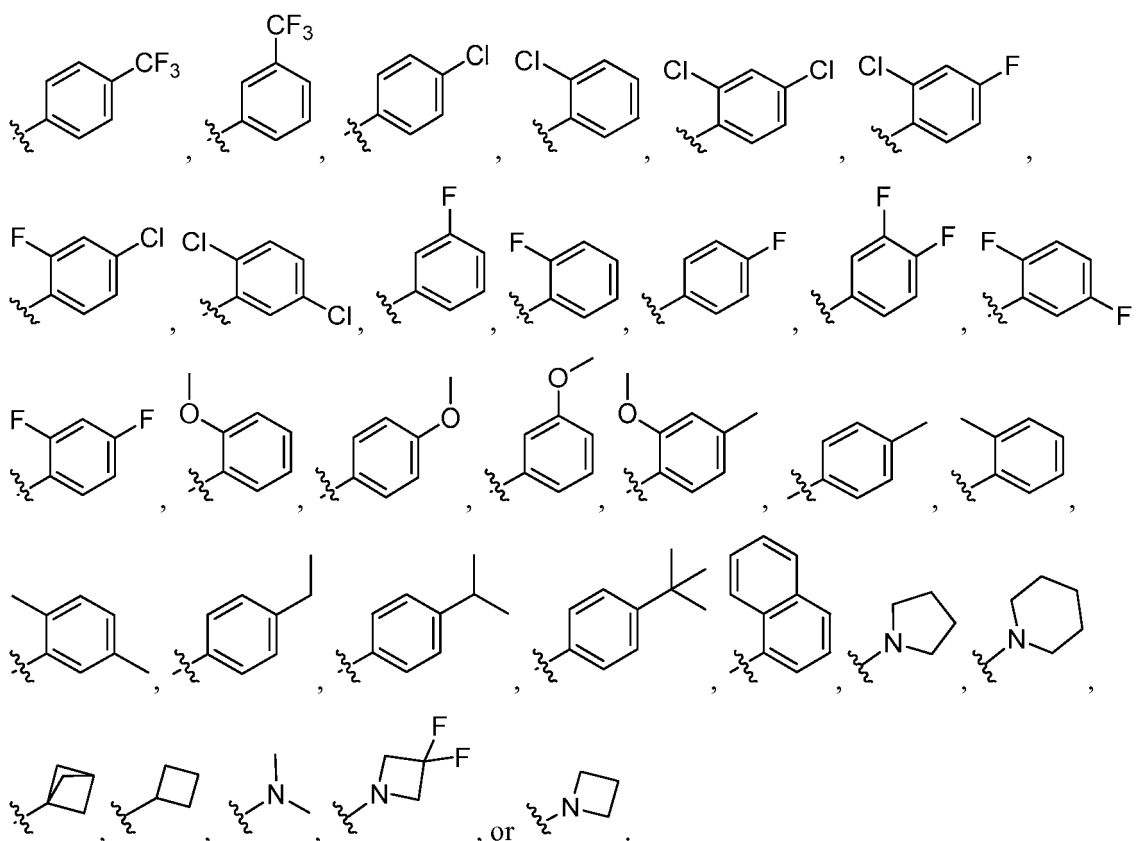
8. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein R^1 is C_{1-4} aliphatic, 3-6-membered cycloaliphatic, phenyl, naphthyl, 3-6-membered heterocyclyl having 1-3 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur, or 5-6-membered heteroaryl having 1-3 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur.

9. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 8, wherein R^1 is optionally substituted with 1-3 R^6 wherein each R^6 independently is halo or $-L^3-R^7$ wherein L^3 is a bond, C_{1-3} alkylene, $-O-$, or $-N(R^x)-$ and R^7 is hydrogen, 3-6-membered cycloaliphatic, phenyl, 3-6-membered heterocyclyl having 1-3 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur, or 5-6-membered heteroaryl having 1-3 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur.

10. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 8, wherein R^1 is optionally substituted with 1-3 R^6 , wherein each R^6 independently is fluoro, chloro, unsubstituted C_{1-4} aliphatic, trifluoromethyl, hydroxyl or $-O-C_{1-4}$ aliphatic.

11. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein R^1 is methyl, cyclohexyl, pyridyl, phenyl, or naphthyl.

12. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein R^1 is

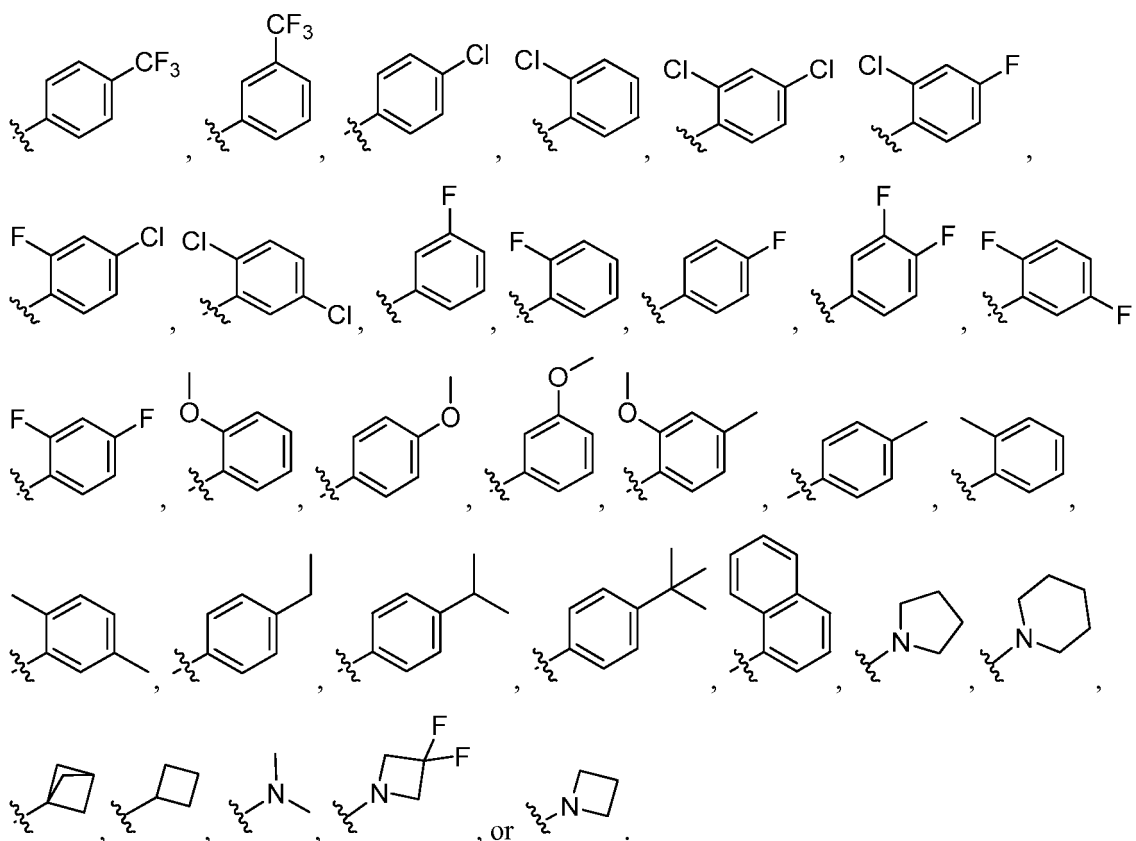


13. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein X is a bond, methylene, or ethylene.

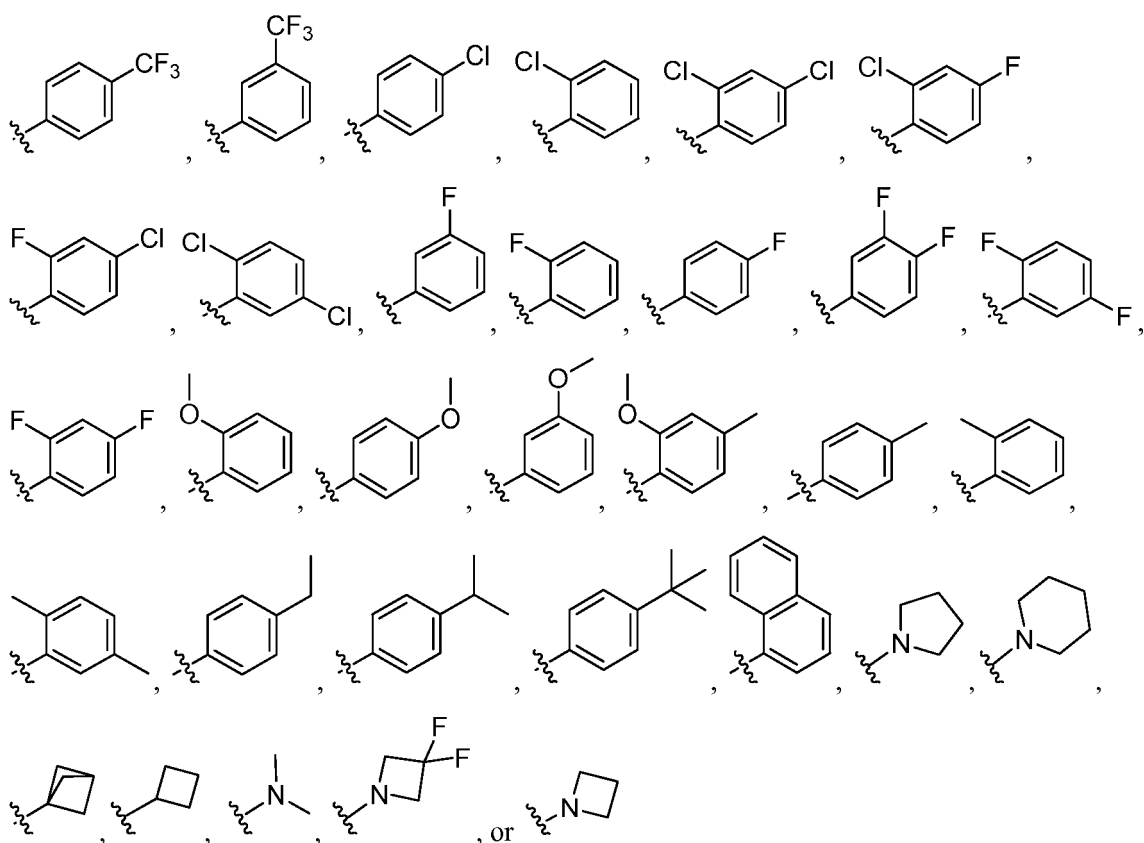
14. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein one R^4 is substituted at the ring carbon between the ring nitrogen and the ring carbon to which $-X-L^1-R^1$ is substituted, and X or L^1 joins with said R^4 to form an optionally substituted 5-7-membered heterocyclyl or an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl.
15. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 14, wherein X or L^1 joins with said R^4 to form an optionally substituted 5-membered heteroaryl.
16. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 15, wherein the optionally substituted 5-membered heteroaryl is pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, pyrrolyl, triazolyl, oxazolyl, or thiazolyl.
17. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein X is a bond and L^1 joins with R^1 to form an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heterocyclyl.
18. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein R^2 is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, or cyclopropylmethyl.
19. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein R^2 is hydrogen.
20. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein L^2 is a bond, $-C(O)-$ or $-C(O)-O-$.
21. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein L^2 is a bond or $-C(O)-$.
22. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein R^3 is C_{1-3} aliphatic, C_{3-6} cycloaliphatic, or 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur, said cycloaliphatic or heteroaryl being optionally substituted with 1-5 R^6 .
23. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein R^3 is methyl, cyclopropyl, or 6-membered heteroaryl that is optionally substituted with 1-2 R^6 .

24. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein R^3 is 4-pyrimidinyl comprising optional substituents selected from methyl, methoxy, cyano, trifluoromethyl, and cyclopropyl.
25. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt claim 1 or claim 2, wherein R^4 is halo or $-L^4-R^{17}$, wherein L^4 is C_{1-4} alkylene, $-O-$, or $-N(R^a)-$ where R^a is hydrogen or methyl, and R^{17} is hydrogen or C_{1-3} aliphatic.
26. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein one R^4 is substituted at the ring carbon between the ring nitrogen and the ring carbon to which $-X-L^1-R^1$ is substituted.
27. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 26, wherein a second R^4 is substituted at the para position with respect to the ring nitrogen.
28. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 27, wherein said second R^4 is halo or C_{1-3} aliphatic.
29. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein m is 0-2.
30. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein R^4 is fluoro, chloro, unsubstituted C_{1-3} aliphatic, trifluoromethyl, hydroxyl, methoxy, $-NH_2$ or $-NH-C_{1-3}$ aliphatic; m is 0-2; and one R^4 is substituted at the ring carbon between the ring nitrogen and the ring carbon to which $-X-L^1-R^1$ is substituted.
31. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 30, wherein m is 2 and a second R^4 is substituted at the para position with respect to the ring nitrogen.
32. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 31, wherein said second R^4 is fluoro, chloro, methyl, or methoxy.
33. The compound of or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt claim 1 or claim 2, wherein R^5 is halo or $-L^4-R^{17}$ wherein L^4 is C_{1-4} alkylene, $-O-$, or $-N(R^b)-$ wherein R^b is hydrogen or methyl, and R^{17} is hydrogen or C_{1-3} aliphatic.
34. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein n is 0-2.

35. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein X is a bond; L^1 is $-N(R^8)C(O)-$, $-N(R^{10})S(O)_2-$, $-C(O)-$, or $-S(O)_2-$; R^2 is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, or cyclopropylmethyl; L^2 is a bond, $-C(O)-$ or $-C(O)-O-$; R^3 is C_{1-3} alkyl, cyclopropyl, or 6-membered heteroaryl, each of which being optionally substituted with 1-2 R^6 ; R^4 is fluoro, chloro, C_{1-3} alkyl, trifluoromethyl, hydroxyl, methoxy, $-NH_2$ or $-NH-C_{1-3}$ aliphatic; m is 0-2; and one R^4 is substituted at the ring carbon between the ring nitrogen and the ring carbon to which $-X-L^1-R^1$ is substituted; n is 0 or 1; and R^1 is



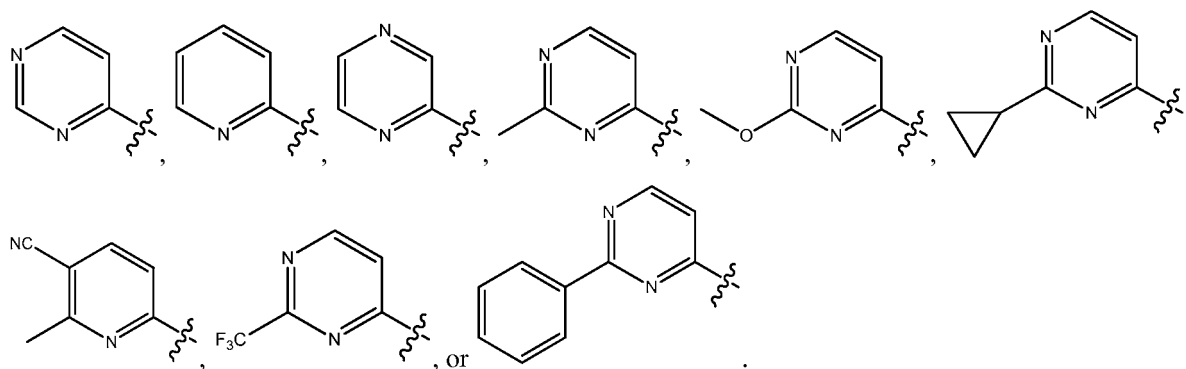
36. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein X is a bond; L^1 is $-N(R^{10})S(O)_2-$ or $-C(O)-$; R^2 is hydrogen or methyl; L^2 is a bond; R^4 is fluoro, chloro, C_{1-3} alkyl, trifluoromethyl, hydroxyl, methoxy, $-NH_2$ or $-NH-C_{1-3}$ aliphatic; m is 1-2; and one R^4 is substituted at the ring carbon between the ring nitrogen and the ring carbon to which $-X-L^1-R^1$ is substituted; n is 0 or 1; R^3 is 6-membered heteroaryl having at least a ring nitrogen atom adjacent to the ring carbon atom to which $-N(R^2)-$ is connected and is optionally substituted with methyl, methoxy cyano, trifluoromethyl, or cyclopropyl; and R^1 is



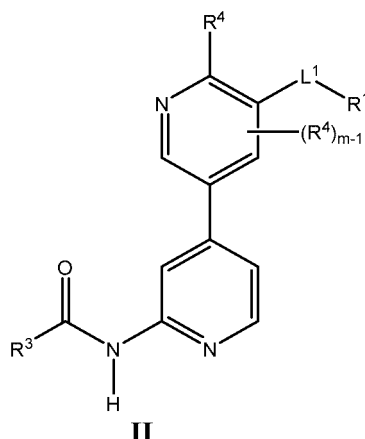
provided if m is 2, the other R^4 is substituted at the para position with respect to the ring nitrogen.

37. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 36, wherein R^3 is pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzthiazolyl, 1,8-naphthyridinyl, quinolinyl, or isoquinolinyl; each of which being optionally substituted with C_{1-6} aliphatic, C_{1-6} alkoxy, or cyano.

38. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 36, wherein R^3 is



39. The compound of claim 1 or claim 2 with formula (II) below:



wherein the value of (m-1) is 0 or 1; and a first R^4 is substituted at the ring carbon between the ring nitrogen and the ring carbon to which $-X-L^1-R^1$ is substituted, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

40. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 39, wherein L^1 is $-N(R^8)C(O)-$ or $-N(R^{10})S(O)_2-$ where each of R^8 and R^{10} , independently, optionally joins with R^4 to form an optionally substituted 5-7-membered heterocyclyl or an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl.

41. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 39, wherein L^1 is $-N(R^8)C(O)-$ or $-N(R^{10})S(O)_2-$ where each of R^8 and R^{10} , independently, is hydrogen, methyl, or ethyl; R^1 is C_{1-4} aliphatic, phenyl, naphthyl, 3-6-membered cycloaliphatic, 3-6-membered heterocyclyl having 1-3 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur, or 5-6-membered heteroaryl having 1-3 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur; R^3 is C_{1-3} alkyl or cyclopropyl, each of which being optionally substituted with 1-2 R^6 where R^6 is C_{1-4} alkyl or halo; and R^4 is halo or $-L^4-R^{17}$ wherein L^4 is C_{1-4} alkylene, $-O-$, or $-N(R^Z)-$ where R^Z is hydrogen or methyl, and R^{17} is hydrogen or C_{1-3} aliphatic.

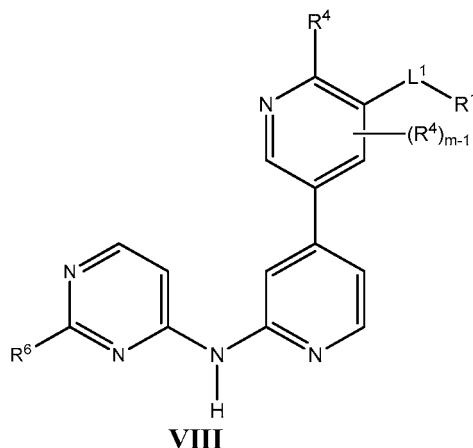
42. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 41, wherein R^4 is methyl, ethyl, fluoro, chloro, $-NH_2$, methoxy, or ethoxy.

43. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 41, wherein (m-1) is 0.

44. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 41, wherein (m-1) is 1 and a second R^4 is substituted at the para position with respect to the ring nitrogen where said second R^4 is methyl.

45. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 43 or claim 44, wherein L^1 is $-N(R^{10})S(O)_2-$.

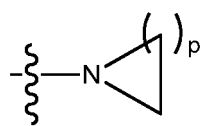
46. The compound of claim 1 or claim 2 with formula (VIII) below:



wherein the value of $(m-1)$ is 0 or 1; and a first R^4 is substituted at the ring carbon between the ring nitrogen and the ring carbon to which $-X-L^1-R^1$ is substituted, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

47. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of of claim 46, wherein L^1 is $-N(R^{10})S(O)_2-$ where R^{10} optionally joins with R^4 to form an optionally substituted 5-7-membered heterocyclyl or an optionally substituted 5-6-membered heteroaryl.

48. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 46, wherein L^1 is $-C(O)-$; R^1 is



where p is 1-4, said R^1 being optionally substituted with 1-2 R^6 where R^6 is C_{1-4} alkyl or halo.

49. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 47 or claim 48, wherein R^4 is halo or $-L^4-R^{17}$ wherein L^4 is C_{1-4} alkylene, $-O-$, or $-N(R^Z)-$ where R^Z is hydrogen or methyl, and R^{17} is hydrogen or C_{1-3} aliphatic; and R^6 is cyano, fluoro, chloro, C_{1-6} alkyl, 3-6-membered cycloalkyl, or phenyl.

50. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 49, wherein R^4 is methyl, ethyl, fluoro, chloro, $-NH_2$, methoxy, or ethoxy.

51. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 50, wherein (m-1) is 0.
52. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 50, wherein (m-1) is 1 and a second R⁴ is substituted at the para position with respect to the ring nitrogen where said second R⁴ is methyl.
53. The compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the compound is selected from Table 1.
54. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 1, claim 2, or claim 53, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
55. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 54, further comprising a second therapeutic agent.
56. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 55, wherein the second therapeutic agent is a tyrosine kinase inhibitor.
57. A method of treating a proliferative disorder in a patient comprising administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 1, claim 2, or claim 53.
58. The method of claim 57, wherein the proliferative disorder is breast cancer, bladder cancer, colon cancer, glioma, glioblastoma, lung cancer, hepatocellular cancer, gastric cancer, melanoma, thyroid cancer, endometrial cancer, renal cancer, cervical cancer, pancreatic cancer, esophageal cancer, prostate cancer, brain cancer, head and neck cancer, squamous cell carcinoma, or ovarian cancer.
59. The method of claim 57, wherein a second therapeutic agent is administered to the patient.
60. The method of claim 57, wherein the second therapeutic agent is an EGFR inhibitor.
61. A method of treating an inflammatory or cardiovascular disorder in a patient comprising administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 1, claim 2, or claim 53.
62. The method of claim 61, wherein the inflammatory or cardiovascular disorder is selected from allergies/anaphylaxis, acute and chronic inflammation, rheumatoid arthritis, autoimmunity disorders, thrombosis, hypertension, cardiac hypertrophy, and heart failure.

63. A method of inhibiting the VPS34 activity in a cell comprising administering to the cell an effective amount of a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 1, claim 2, or claim 53.

64. A method for inhibiting VPS34 activity in a patient comprising administering to the patient a composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of claim 1, claim 2, or claim 53.