

COMPOSITION AND SYNTHESIS OF NEW REAGENTS FOR INHIBITION OF HIV REPLICATION

CLAIM OF PRIORITY

This application claims the benefit under 35 USC §119(e) of U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/725,043, filed on October 6, 2005, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to compounds that inhibit human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) replication.

BACKGROUND

HIV-1 infectivity is highly dependent on the viral-encoded gene *Virion Infectivity Factor (Vif)*. Vif has been implicated in HIV-1 infectivity based on the discovery of varied responses that different types of human cells have to HIV-1 lacking Vif. Some cell types infected with HIV-1 lacking Vif still produce infectious virus and are called permissive cell types. In other cell types, designated non-permissive, HIV-1 encoding Vif can produce infectious virus while HIV-1 lacking Vif cannot.

One protein, called “apolipoprotein B mRNA-editing enzyme, catalytic polypeptide-like 3G” (APOBEC3G) (previously named *Cem15*), has been discovered that can cause cells to become immune to HIV-1 lacking Vif (i.e., they become non-permissive) (Madani and Kabat, *J. Virol.* 74:5982-5987(2000)). As a DNA editing enzyme, APOBEC3G severely mutates newly made viral cDNA, which is DNA synthesized from viral RNA during HIV-1 reverse transcription (Gu and Sundquist, *Nature* 424:21-22(2003)). In the absence of Vif, APOBEC3G is packaged with the virus and exerts its effect after the virus infects another host cell. Highly mutating viral cDNA during the early stages of reverse transcription leads to destruction of the HIV-1 genome and a detrimentally high mutation rate within genes encoded by the HIV-1 genome (Gu et al., *supra*). Thus, APOBEC3G has damaging effects on HIV-1 that are prevented by the presence of Vif during HIV-1 infection. Apolipoprotein B

mRNA editing enzyme, catalytic polypeptide-like 3F (APOBEC3F) is closely related to APOBEC3G, and has also been shown to have antiretroviral activity in vitro (Cho et al., J Virol. 80(4):2069–2072 (2006)).

SUMMARY

The invention is based, in part, on the discovery that certain compounds described herein inhibit Virion Infectivity Factor (Vif) involved in HIV replication. These inhibitors of protein function also affect the cellular levels of a second protein. In some embodiments, the first protein is Vif and the second protein is apolipoprotein B mRNA-editing enzyme, catalytic polypeptide-like 3G (APOBEC3G) and/or APOBEC3F.

In one aspect, the invention features the small molecules identified and described herein, e.g., Vif inhibitors, and compositions including one or more small molecule inhibitors of Vif and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., having a formula shown in FIGs. 1-10B (e.g., FIGs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9A, 9B, 9C, 9D, 9E, 9F, 9G, 9H, 9I, 9J, 9K, 9L, 9M, 9N, 9O, 9P, 9Q, 9R, 9S, 9T, 9U, 9V, 9W, 9X, 9Y, 9Z, 9AA, 9BB, 9CC, 9DD, 9EE, 9FF, 9GG, 10A, and/or 10B), FIG. 18, and/or FIGs. 19A-D (e.g., FIGs 19A, 19B, 19C, and/or 19D), or an enantiomer, diastereomer, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and pharmaceutical compositions for inhibiting Vif that include a pharmaceutically carrier and a therapeutically effective amount of an inhibitor described herein. A Vif inhibitor, as described herein, is a small molecule compound that can have one or more of the following activities: compounds that enhance Vif degradation/turnover; compounds that stabilize APOBEC3G and/or APOBEC3F; compounds that interfere with Vif- APOBEC3G and/or APOBEC3F interactions; and compounds that enhance cellular concentration of APOBEC3G and/or APOBEC3F. In some embodiments, the compounds described herein are purified.

In a further aspect, the invention provides methods of treating subjects infected with a virus containing a VIF, e.g., HIV. The methods include administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound or composition described herein. In some embodiments, the methods further include administering a

second therapeutic agent, e.g., a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI) such as efavirenz (Sustiva™), nevirapine (Viramune™) and delavirdine (Rescriptor™); a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI) such as AZT (zidovudine, Retrovir™)/3TC (lamivudine, Epivir™) and d4T (stavudine, Zerit™)/3TC, and d-drugs (ddI [didanosine, Videx™/VidexEC™], ddC [zalcitabine, Hivid™], d4T); a nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor, such as tenofovir (Viread™); and a fusion inhibitor, such as enfuvirtide (Fuzeon™). In some embodiments, the compound or pharmaceutical composition is administered as part of a highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) regimen.

In a further aspect, the invention provides methods of synthesis of Vif inhibitors as described herein, e.g., including copper-catalyzed coupling of a haloaryl and a thioaryl using microwave irradiation.

Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. Methods and materials are described herein for use in the present invention; other, suitable methods and materials known in the art can also be used. The materials, methods, and examples are illustrative only and not intended to be limiting. All publications, patent applications, patents, sequences, database entries, and other references mentioned herein are incorporated by reference in their entirety. In case of conflict, the present specification, including definitions, will control.

Other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following detailed description and figures, and from the claims.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIGs. 1-7 are lists of compounds that have been identified as Vif inhibitors using the screening method described herein. Compounds have a percent Vif inhibition value provided next to the structure with deltaVif/APOBEC3G having a standard value of 100%.

FIG. 8 is a list of compounds that have been selected by the screening method for further analysis. Compounds have a percent Vif inhibition value provided next to the structure with deltaVif/APOBEC3G having a standard value of 100%.

FIGs. 9A-9G are lists of compounds that are structural analogs of the Vif inhibitors shown in Figures 1-8 and 10A-10B.

FIGs. 10A-10B are lists of known compounds that are shown herein to be inhibitors of HIV replication.

FIG. 11A is a reproduction of a Western blot of protein levels of Cyan Fluorescent Protein (CFP)-APOBEC3G and Yellow Fluorescent Protein (YFP)-Vif fusion proteins, 24 hours after co-transfection in increasing molar ratios of expression vectors into 293T cells at the specified ratios (value of 1 = 130 fmoles).

FIGs. 11B-11D are graphs that illustrate the results of fluorometric analysis 24 hours after co-transfection of expression vectors into 293T cells at the specified ratios (value of 1 = 130 fmoles). Fig. 11B, CFP-APOBEC3G co-transfected with increasing molar ratios of YFP-Vif; Fig. 11C, CFP-APOBEC3G co-transfected with increasing molar ratios of NL4GFP-HIV proviral DNA. Virus production was measured by virus-derived Green Fluorescent Protein (GFP). Fig. 11D, cells co-transfected with a constant amount of pNL-A1Δvif or pNL-A1 and a range of pCFP-APO. The molar ratio of each vector (pHIV:pAPO) is presented (1 = 130 fmoles).

FIG. 12A is a composite of Western blots of CFP-APOBEC3G and YFP-Vif co-transfected into 293T cells at a 1:4 molar ratio (1 = 130 pmoles). CFP-APO3G = CFP-APOBEC3G.

FIG. 12B is a composite of a gel showing the results of real-time PCR performed on oligo d(T) primed cDNA using primers that amplified the entire coding region of either APOBEC3G (APO3G) or Vif.

FIG. 13A is a Western blot of protein isolated from cells co-transfected with YFP-Vif and vectors that express CFP, CFP-APOBEC3G or APOBEC3G-CFP, all at a 1:8 molar ratio (1 = 130 pmoles), probed with an anti-GFP antibody.

FIG. 13B is a schematic illustration of an APOBEC3G-CFP vector designed to promote translation of both full length APOBEC3G-CFP and CFP alone from the

same mRNA transcript, through the addition of a Kozak sequence (CCACC) and start codon upstream of the CFP coding region.

FIG. 14 is a schematic illustration of one embodiment of a high-throughput screening method described herein.

FIGs. 15A-15C are schematic illustrations of one embodiment of a high-throughput screening method described herein. FIG. 15A, 293T Cells expressing only YFP-Vif. FIG. 15B, 293T Cells expressing the target protein, APOBEC3G. FIG. 15C, 293T cells expressing YFP-Vif, CFP-APOBEC3G or both are cultured in a 96 well plate. After treating each well of cells with a different small molecule, a fluorimeter can be used to screen the 96-well plate for cells emitting increased CFP fluorescence. The symbol $\odot$ represents small molecules.

FIGs. 16A-16C are exemplary bar graphs showing that cells containing both YFP-Vif and CFP-APO are expected to show reduced CFP fluorescence, but that the addition of a small molecule (16C) will cause a recovery of CFP fluorescence.

FIG. 17 is a bar graph showing CFP fluorescence in a CFP-APOBEC3G/YFP-Vif bioassay in a 96 well plate. Again, cells containing both YFP-Vif and CFP-APO show reduced CFP fluorescence.

FIG. 18 is a list of compounds that are structural analogs of the Vif inhibitors shown in Figures 1-8 and 10A-10B.

FIGs. 19A-D are lists of compounds that are structural analogs of the Vif inhibitors shown in Figures 1-8 and 10A-10B.

FIG. 20 is a dose-response curve for Vif Inhibitor 1 showing a dose-dependent decrease in infectivity.

FIG. 21A is a set of Western blots of APOBEC3G, Vif, and cyclin T1 in lysates from 293T cells transfected with pNL-Luc-E-R-, pVSV-G, and 15 fmoles APOBEC3G-HA treated with 3.125, 6.25, 12.5, 25, 50 μ M Vif inhibitor 1 or DMSO equivalent (0).

FIG. 21B is a set of Western blots of APOBEC3G, Vif and, cyclin T1 in lysates from 293T cells transfected with pNL-Luc-E-R-, pVSV-G, and 3.75, 7.5 or 15 fmoles APOBEC3G-HA, treated with DMSO (-) or 50 μ M Vif inhibitor 1 (+).

FIGs. 21C-D are bar graphs showing infectivity determined by infecting 293T cells for 48 hours with 1 ng virus produced from the producer cells in 21A (results shown in 21C) and 21B (results in 21D). The infectivity of each virus produced without APOBEC3G was normalized to 100%, and data was representative of three independent experiments.

FIGs. 22A-B are Western blots showing that Vif inhibitor 1 increases APOBEC3G (22A) and APOBEC3F (23B) in a dose-dependent manner. Cyclin T1 was used as an internal control.

FIGs. 23A-B are Western blots showing levels of cyclin T1, endogenous APOBEC3G, p24, and Vif, the latter two being indicative of virus infection, in H9 cells that were either not infected (mock) or infected with pNL4-3 Luc-E-R- or Δ Vif pNL4-3 Luc-E-R-, then treated with DMSO or 50 μ M Vif inhibitor 1 (23A), and in cells infected with pNL4-3 Luc-E-R- then treated with DMSO, 12.5, 25, or 50 μ M Vif inhibitor 1 (23B).

FIGs. 24A-B are Western blots showing levels of cyclin T1, endogenous APOBEC3G, p24, and Vif, the latter two being indicative of virus infection, in H9 and MT4 cells infected using a spinoculation procedure with the virus equivalent of 1 μ g pNL4-3 Luc-E-R- (24A) or Δ Vif pNL4-3 Luc-E-R- (24B).

FIG. 25 is a bar graph showing that Vif inhibitor 1 demonstrates a dose-dependent decrease in pNL4-3-YFP only in the presence of APOBEC3G.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The compounds described herein can be used as inhibitors of Vif involved in HIV replication. These inhibitors of protein function generally also affect the cellular levels of a second protein. In some embodiments, the first protein is Vif and the second protein is APOBEC3G and/or APOBEC3F.

Methods of Identifying Virion Infectivity Factor (Vif) Inhibitors

As described herein, Vif counteracts the antiviral activity of APOBEC3G and/or APOBEC3F at least in part by reducing the amount of APOBEC3G and/or APOBEC3F protein normally present or synthesized in cells. With less APOBEC3G

and/or APOBEC3F protein made or present, less APOBEC3G and/or APOBEC3F protein is packaged into new viruses, and fewer viruses are affected by APOBEC3G and/or APOBEC3F mutating activity during the next round of infection. Based on this information, the present invention relates to screening methods for isolating compounds such as small molecules that inhibit Vif. Using these methods, we have identified small molecules that block Vif function. Blocking Vif function with these molecules restores normal levels of protein synthesis in cells, including synthesis of APOBEC3G and/or APOBEC3F and other potential host defense proteins, thereby restoring or enhancing the host response to viral infection. Thus, in one aspect, the present invention provides methods of identifying inhibitors, e.g., small molecule inhibitors, of Vif function, and the inhibitors identified thereby.

In one embodiment of the screening methods, 293T cells expressing a Vif fusion protein comprised of Vif linked to a first reporter group, e.g., a fluorescent protein (e.g., an easily detectable protein; in some embodiments, this protein is the Yellow-Fluorescent Protein (YFP)) are observed, as are cells that synthesize a second fluorescent protein (e.g., another easily detectable protein, Cyan Fluorescent Protein (CFP)) linked to APOBEC3G and/or APOBEC3F. In addition, some cells that concomitantly synthesize both YFP-Vif and either or both of CFP-APOBEC3G and/or CFP-APOBEC3F are observed, e.g., in the presence or absence of a candidate inhibitor.

To assay whether the first and second fusion proteins are being synthesized in the screen, YFP-Vif and either or both of CFP-APOBEC3G and/or CFP-APOBEC3F fluorescence is measured using a fluorimeter. In cells lacking YFP-Vif, a high level of CFP fluorescence is easily detectable. However, in cells synthesizing YFP-Vif, CFP fluorescence is dramatically reduced, indicating that YFP-Vif negatively affects the synthesis of the CFP-linked APOBEC3G and/or APOBEC3F. In one embodiment comprising a high throughput screen (HTS), cells grown in a multiwell, e.g., 96 well, plate format are treated with an array of test compounds, e.g., synthetic small molecule libraries, and assayed for restoration of CFP fluorescence in the presence of sustained YFP fluorescence. Any test compounds that leads to the restoration of CFP fluorescence in the presence of YFP-Vif is expected to have blocked Vif function.

These compounds are then considered “hits” (or “candidate compounds”) and can then be further evaluated for their potential as anti-viral agents, e.g., anti-HIV-1 drugs.

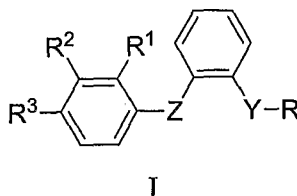
As used herein, a “test compound” can be any chemical compound, for example, a macromolecule (e.g., a polypeptide, a protein complex, glycoprotein, or a nucleic acid) or a small molecule (e.g., an amino acid, a nucleotide, an organic or inorganic compound). A test compound can have a formula weight of less than about 100,000 grams per mole, less than about 50,000 grams per mole, less than about 10,000 grams per mole, less than 5,000 grams per mole, less than 1,000 grams per mole, or less than about 500 grams per mole. The test compound can be naturally occurring (e.g., an herb or a natural product), synthetic, or can include both natural and synthetic components. Examples of test compounds include proteins, peptides, peptidomimetics (e.g., peptoids), amino acids, amino acid analogs, polynucleotides, polynucleotide analogs, nucleotides, nucleotide analogs, and organic or inorganic compounds, e.g., heteroorganic or organometallic compounds.

Vif inhibitors can be identified, e.g., from a library of small molecules, using the screening methods described herein, in U.S. Patent Application No. 10/984,946, published as U.S. Pat. App. Pub. No. 2005/0123906, and in Wichroski et al., J. Biol. Chem. 2005, 280(9), 8387-8396, which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

Vif Inhibitors

The invention includes Vif inhibitors identified by the screening methods described herein.

In some embodiments, a Vif inhibitor has Formula I:



wherein:

R is H, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, wherein said C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl is optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, C₁₋₆ haloalkyl, C₁₋₆ hydroxyalkyl, C₁₋₆ cyanoalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, CN, NO₂, OR^a, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-OR^a, SR^a, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-SR^a, C(O)R^b, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-C(O)R^b, C(O)NR^cR^d, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-C(O)NR^cR^d, C(O)OR^a, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-C(O)OR^a, OC(O)R^b, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-OC(O)R^b, OC(O)NR^cR^d, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-OC(O)NR^cR^d, NR^cR^d, NR^cC(O)R^b, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-NR^cCOR^b, NR^cC(O)NR^cR^d, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-NR^cC(O)NR^cR^d, NR^cC(O)OR^a, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-NR^cC(O)OR^a, C(=NRⁱ)NR^cR^d, NR^cC(=NRⁱ)NR^cR^d, P(R^f)₂, P(OR^e)₂, P(O)R^eR^f, P(O)OR^eOR^f, S(O)R^b, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-S(O)R^b, S(O)NR^cR^d, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-S(O)NR^cR^d, S(O)₂R^b, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-S(O)₂R^b, NR^cS(O)₂R^b, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-NR^cS(O)₂R^b, S(O)₂NR^cR^d, and -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-S(O)₂NR^cR^d;

R^a, R^b, R^c, R^d, R^e, and R^f are each independently H, C₁₋₁₀ alkyl, C₁₋₁₀ haloalkyl, C₂₋₁₀ alkenyl, C₂₋₁₀ alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, and heterocycloalkylalkyl, wherein said C₁₋₁₀ alkyl, C₁₋₁₀ haloalkyl, C₂₋₁₀ alkenyl, C₂₋₁₀ alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl or heterocycloalkylalkyl is optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from OH, amino, halo, C₁₋₆ alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl;

R^g is H, C₁₋₁₀ alkyl, C₁₋₁₀ haloalkyl, C₂₋₁₀ alkenyl, or C₂₋₁₀ alkynyl;

R¹, R², and R³ are independently selected from H, NO₂, NH₂, CF₃, Br, Cl, F, and I;

Y is C(O), NR^gCO, SO₂NR^g, NR^gSO₂, NHC(O)NH, N^gC(O)O, OC(O)N^g, or CONR^g; and

Z is absent, O, S, NR^g, CH₂, SO₂, C₁₋₆ alkyl-OR^g, CO, C₁₋₆ alkyl-NR^g;

or an enantiomers, diastereomers, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, excluding compounds 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 shown in Figures 10A-B.

In some embodiments, R^g is H.

In some embodiments, R is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, wherein said C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl is optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, C_{1-6} hydroxyalkyl, C_{1-6} cyanoalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^a , $-(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})-OR^a$, SR^a , $-(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})-SR^a$, $C(O)R^b$, $-(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})-C(O)R^b$, $C(O)NR^cR^d$, $-(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})-C(O)NR^cR^d$, and $C(O)OR^a$.

In some embodiments, R is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, wherein said C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl is optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^a , $-(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})-OR^a$, SR^a , $-(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})-SR^a$, $C(O)R^b$, $-(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})-C(O)R^b$, $C(O)NR^cR^d$, $-(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})-C(O)NR^cR^d$, and $C(O)OR^a$.

In some embodiments, R is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, wherein said C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl is optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^a , SR^a , $C(O)R^b$, $C(O)NR^cR^d$, and $C(O)OR^a$.

In some embodiments, a Vif inhibitor has a Formula I, wherein:

R is alkyl, aryl, heterocyclyl, or heteroaryl, each optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from OH, amino, halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, $O-C_{1-6}$ alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl;

R^1 , R^2 , and R^3 are independently selected from H, NO_2 , NH_2 , CF_3 , Br, Cl, F, and I;

Y is NHCO or CONH; and

Z is O, S, or NH;

or an enantiomer, diastereomer, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, excluding compounds 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 shown in Figures 10A-B.

In some embodiments, a Vif inhibitor has a Formula I wherein:

R is alkyl, aryl, heterocyclyl, or heteroaryl;

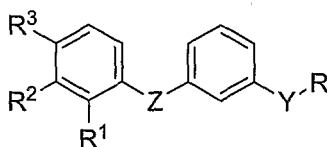
R¹, R², and R³ are independently selected from H, NO₂, NH₂, CF₃, Br, Cl, F, and I;

Y is NHCO, or CONH;

Z is O, S, or NH; and

enantiomers, diastereomers, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, excluding compounds 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 shown in FIGURES 10A-B, which are examples of compounds in formula I that are known, but their use as Vif inhibitors was not known.

In some embodiments, a Vif inhibitor has Formula II:



II

wherein:

R is H, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, wherein said C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl is optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, C₁₋₆ haloalkyl, C₁₋₆ hydroxyalkyl, C₁₋₆ cyanoalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, CN, NO₂, OR^a, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-OR^a, SR^a, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-SR^a, C(O)R^b, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-C(O)R^b, C(O)NR^cR^d, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-C(O)NR^cR^d, C(O)OR^a, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-C(O)OR^a, OC(O)R^b, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-OC(O)R^b, OC(O)NR^cR^d, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-OC(O)NR^cR^d, NR^cR^d, NR^cC(O)R^b, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-NR^cCOR^b, NR^cC(O)NR^cR^d, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-NR^cC(O)NR^cR^d, NR^cC(O)OR^a, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-NR^cC(O)OR^a, C(=NRⁱ)NR^cR^d, NR^cC(=NRⁱ)NR^cR^d, P(R^f)₂, P(OR^e)₂, P(O)R^eR^f,

$P(O)OR^eOR^f$, $S(O)R^b$, $-(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})-S(O)R^b$, $S(O)NR^cR^d$, $-(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})-S(O)NR^cR^d$, $S(O)_2R^b$, $-(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})-S(O)_2R^b$, $NR^cS(O)_2R^b$, $-(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})-NR^cS(O)_2R^b$, $S(O)_2NR^cR^d$, and $-(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})-S(O)_2NR^cR^d$;

R^a , R^b , R^c , R^d , R^e , and R^f are each independently H, C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} haloalkyl, C_{2-10} alkenyl, C_{2-10} alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, and heterocycloalkylalkyl, wherein said C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} haloalkyl, C_{2-10} alkenyl, C_{2-10} alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl or heterocycloalkylalkyl is optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from OH, amino, halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl;

R^g is H, C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} haloalkyl, C_{2-10} alkenyl, or C_{2-10} alkynyl;

R^1 , R^2 , and R^3 are independently selected from H, NO_2 , NH_2 , CF_3 , Br, Cl, F, and I;

Y is $C(O)$, NR^gCO , SO_2NR^g , NR^gSO_2 , $NHC(O)NH$, $NHC(O)O$, $OC(O)NH$, or $CONR^g$; and

Z is absent, O, S, NR^g , CH_2 , SO_2 , C_{1-6} alkyl- OR^g , CO, C_{1-6} alkyl- NR^g ;

or an enantiomer, diastereomer or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, excluding compounds 10, 11, 12 shown in Figures 10A-B.

In some embodiments, R^g is H.

In some embodiments, R is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, wherein said C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl is optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, C_{1-6} hydroxyalkyl, C_{1-6} cyanoalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^a , $-(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})-OR^a$, SR^a , $-(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})-SR^a$, $C(O)R^b$, $-(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})-C(O)R^b$, $C(O)NR^cR^d$, $-(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})-C(O)NR^cR^d$, $C(O)OR^a$.

In some embodiments, R is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, wherein said C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6}

alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl is optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, CN, NO₂, OR^a, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-OR^a, SR^a, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-SR^a, C(O)R^b, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-C(O)R^b, C(O)NR^cR^d, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-C(O)NR^cR^d, C(O)OR^a.

In some embodiments, R is H, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, wherein said C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl is optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, CN, NO₂, OR^a, SR^a, C(O)R^b, C(O)NR^cR^d, C(O)OR^a.

In some embodiments, a Vif inhibitor has a Formula II, wherein:

R is alkyl, aryl, heterocyclyl, or heteroaryl, each optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from OH, amino, halo, C₁₋₆ alkyl, O-C₁₋₆ alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl;

R¹, R², and R³ are independently selected from H, NO₂, NH₂, CF₃, Br, Cl, F, and I;

Y is NHCO or CONH;

Z is O, S, or NH;

or an enantiomer, diastereomer or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, excluding compounds 10, 11, 12 shown in Figures 10A-B.

In some embodiments, a Vif inhibitor has the Formula II, wherein:

R is alkyl, aryl, heterocyclyl, or heteroaryl;

R¹, R², and R³ are independently selected from H, NO₂, NH₂, CF₃, Br, Cl, F, and I;

Y is NHCO or CONH;

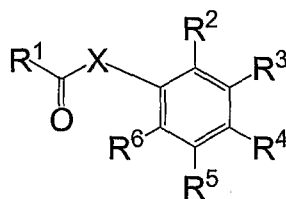
Z is O, S, or NH; and

enantiomers, diastereomers, and pharmaceutically acceptably salts thereof, excluding compounds 10 to 12 shown in FIGURES 10A-B, which are three examples of

compounds in Formula II that are known, but their use as Vif inhibitors was not known.

g The Vif inhibitors also include compounds in Formulas III-V (illustrated below) and enantiomers, diastereomers, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts of these compounds.

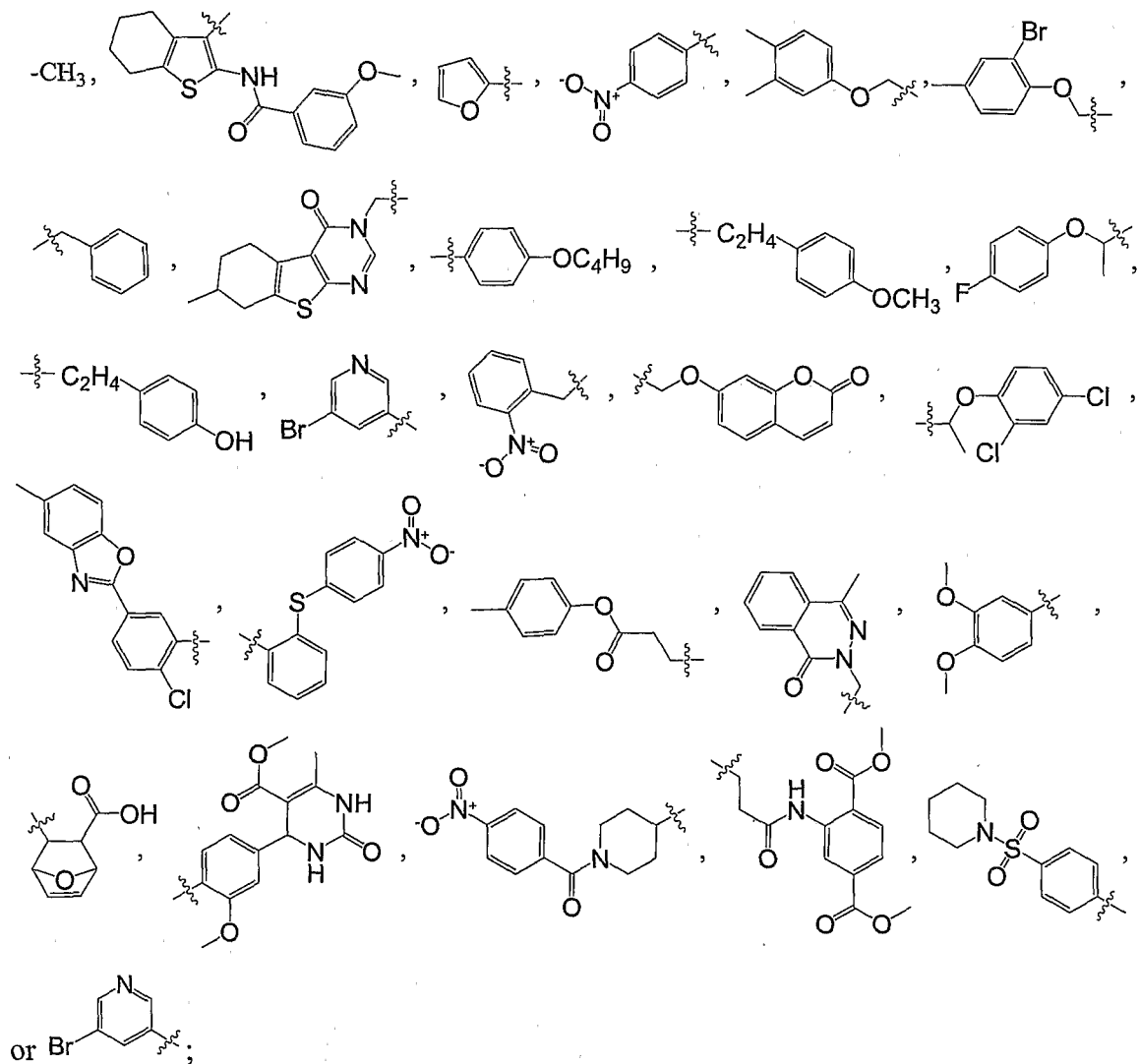
For example, in some embodiments, a Vif inhibitor has the Formula III:



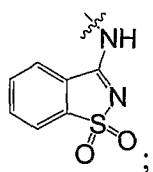
III

wherein:

X is O or NH;

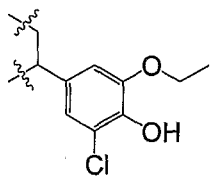
$\mathbb{R}^1$ is

R² is F, Cl, CH₃, OCH₃, COOH, COOCH₃, CN, OCH₂CH₃, or

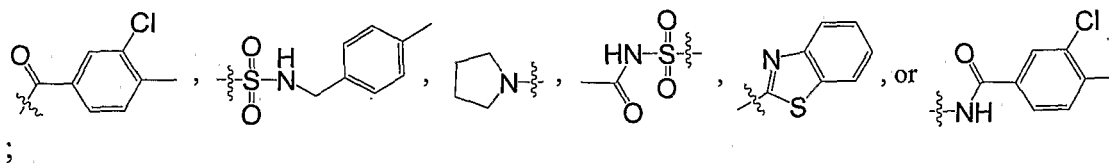


or R^1 and R^2 together form

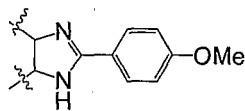
R^3 is H or COOH;



R^4 is H, OCH_3 , Br, F, $COOCH_3$,



or R^3 and R^4 together form



R^5 is H, NO_2 , $COOCH_3$, benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl, and $SO_2N(C_2H_5)_2$;

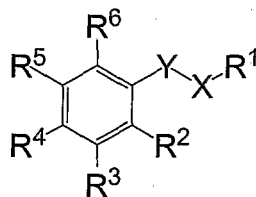
R^6 is H;

or R^5 and R^6 together form



As another example, in some embodiments, a Vif inhibitor has the Formula

IV:



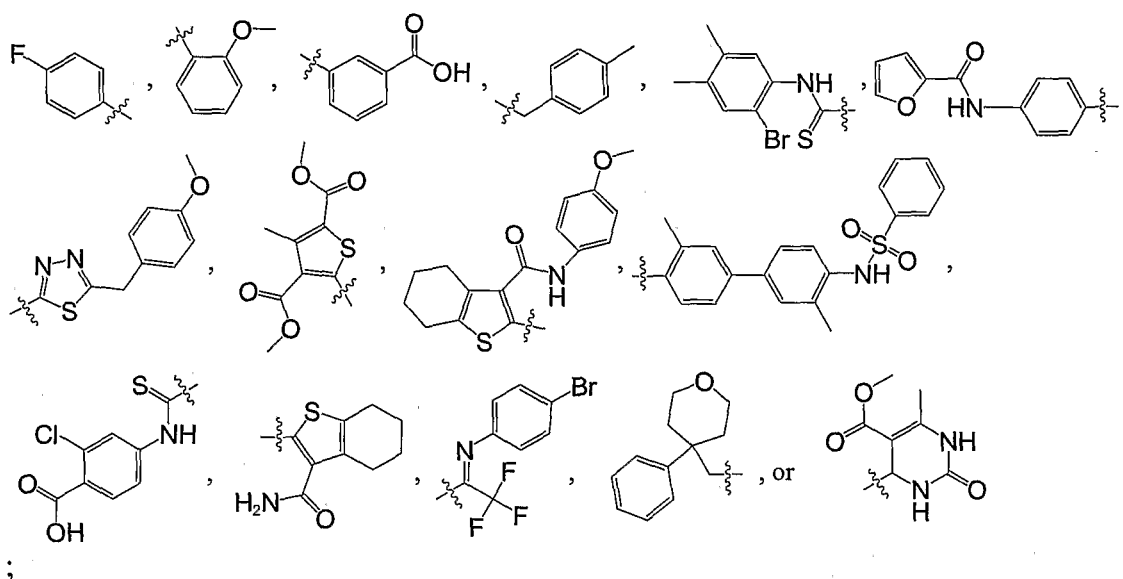
IV

wherein:

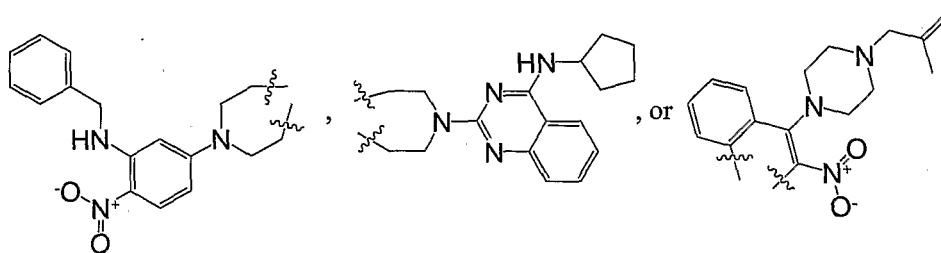
X is O or NR^7 ;

Y is $C=O$, or SO_2 ;

R^1 is H, CH_3 ,



or R¹ and R⁷ together form



R² is H, Cl, I, or S-(4-nitrophenyl);

R³ is H, F, Cl, Br, I, OCH₃, OCH₂CH₃;

R⁴ is H, CH₃, OCH₂CH₃, NHC(O)CH₃, or S(O)₂-piperidine;

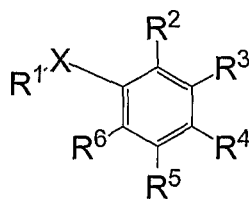
or R³ and R⁴ together form OCH₂O;

R⁵ is H or Cl;

R⁶ is H; and

R⁷ is H or CH₃.

For example, in some embodiments, a Vif inhibitor has the Formula V:

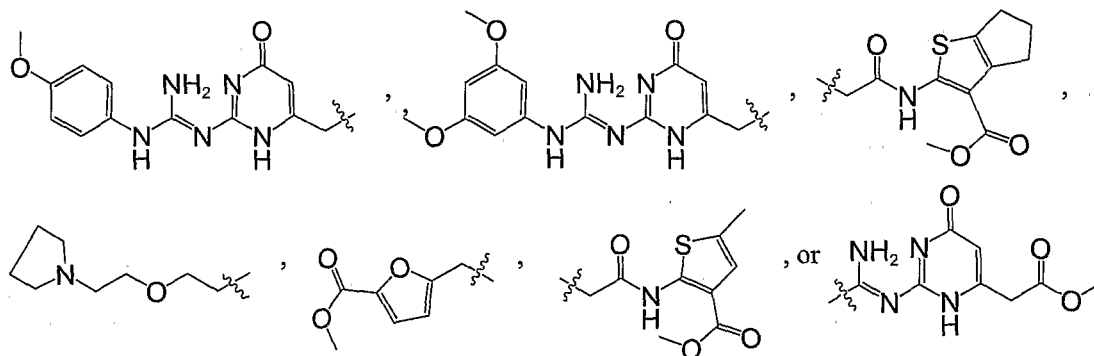


V

wherein:

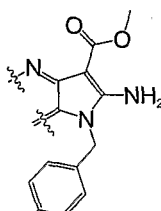
X is S or O;

R¹ is H, CH₃, OCH₃, CH₂CH=CH₂, C₄H₉, CH₂C(O)NHCH₂CH₂OH, CH₂CH₂NHCH₂CH=CH₂, CH₂CH₂(N-morpholine),



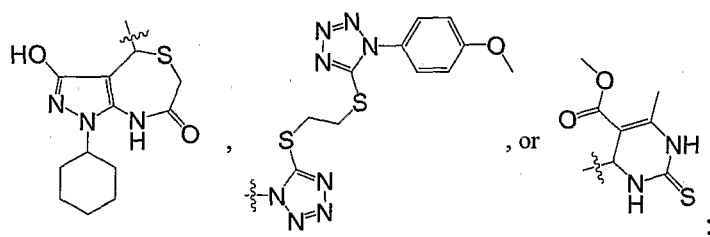
R² is H, CH₃, Cl, OCH₃, CH(phenyl)CH₂COOH, or CH(CH₃)CH₂CH₃;

or R₁ and R₂ together form



R³ is H;

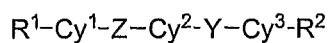
R⁴ is H, Br, Cl, CH₃, CH(OH)CH₂CH₃,



R⁵ is H, and

R⁶ is H or CH₂CH=CH₂.

In some embodiments, a Vif inhibitor has Formula VI:



VI

wherein:

R^1 is H, halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, Cy^{a1} , $SO_2NR^{c1}R^{d1}$, $NHSO_2-C_{1-6}$ alkyl, C_{1-6} cyanoalkyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a1} , SR^{a1} , $C(O)R^{b1}$, $C(O)NR^{c1}R^{d1}$, $C(O)OR^{a1}$, $OC(O)R^{b1}$, $OC(O)NR^{c1}R^{d1}$, $NR^{c1}R^{d1}$, $NR^{c1}C(O)R^{b1}$, $NR^{c1}C(O)NR^{c1}R^{d1}$, $NR^{c1}C(O)OR^{a1}$, $C(=NR^i)NR^{c1}R^{d1}$, $NR^{c1}C(=NR^i)NR^{c1}R^{d1}$, $P(R^{f1})_2$, $P(OR^{e1})_2$, $P(O)R^{e1}R^{f1}$, $P(O)OR^{e1}OR^{f1}$, $S(O)R^{b1}$, $S(O)NR^{c1}R^{d1}$, $S(O)_2R^{b1}$, $NR^{c1}S(O)_2R^{b1}$, $S(O)_2NR^{c1}R^{d1}$, Cy^{a1} , or $Cy^{a1}-(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})-$, wherein said C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, or C_{2-6} alkynyl, is optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, C_{1-6} hydroxyalkyl, C_{1-6} cyanoalkyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a1} , SR^{a1} , $C(O)R^{b1}$, $C(O)NR^{c1}R^{d1}$, $C(O)OR^{a1}$, $OC(O)R^{b1}$, $OC(O)NR^{c1}R^{d1}$, $NR^{c1}R^{d1}$, $NR^{c1}C(O)R^{b1}$, $NR^{c1}C(O)NR^{c1}R^{d1}$, $NR^{c1}C(O)OR^{a1}$, $C(=NR^{i1})NR^{c1}R^{d1}$, $NR^{c1}C(=NR^{i1})NR^{c1}R^{d1}$, $P(R^{f1})_2$, $P(OR^{e1})_2$, $P(O)R^{e1}R^{f1}$, $P(O)OR^{e1}OR^{f1}$, $S(O)R^{b1}$, $S(O)NR^{c1}R^{d1}$, $S(O)_2R^{b1}$, $NR^{c1}S(O)_2R^{b1}$, and $S(O)_2NR^{c1}R^{d1}$;

Z is absent, O, S, NR^{g1} , CH_2 , SO_2 , $CH(OR^{g1})$, CO, $CH(NR^{g1})$, C_{1-6} alkyl-O, C_{2-6} alkenyl-O, C_{2-6} alkynyl-O, C_{1-6} alkyl-S, C_{2-6} alkenyl-S, C_{2-6} alkynyl-S, C_{1-6} alkyl- NR^{g1} , C_{2-6} alkenyl- NR^{g1} , C_{2-6} alkynyl- NR^{g1} , C_{1-6} alkyl- SO_2 , C_{2-6} alkenyl- SO_2 , C_{2-6} alkynyl- SO_2 , SO_2NR^{g1} ,

Y is $C(O)$, $NR^{g2}CO$, SO_2NR^{g2} , $NR^{g2}SO_2$, $NHC(O)NH$, $NHC(O)O$, $OC(O)NH$, or $CONR^{g2}$;

R^2 is H, halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, Cy^{a2} , $SO_2NR^{c2}R^{d2}$, $NHSO_2-C_{1-6}$ alkyl, C_{1-6} cyanoalkyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a2} , SR^{a2} , $C(O)R^{b2}$, $C(O)NR^{c2}R^{d2}$, $C(O)OR^{a2}$, $OC(O)R^{b2}$, $OC(O)NR^{c2}R^{d2}$, $NR^{c2}R^{d2}$, $NR^{c2}C(O)R^{b2}$, $NR^{c2}C(O)NR^{c2}R^{d2}$, $NR^{c2}C(O)OR^{a2}$, $C(=NR^{i1})NR^{c2}R^{d2}$, $NR^{c2}C(=NR^{i1})NR^{c2}R^{d2}$, $P(R^{f2})_2$, $P(OR^{e2})_2$, $P(O)R^{e2}R^{f2}$, $P(O)OR^{e2}OR^{f2}$, $S(O)R^{b2}$, $S(O)NR^{c2}R^{d2}$, $S(O)_2R^{b2}$, $NR^{c2}S(O)_2R^{b2}$, $S(O)_2NR^{c2}R^{d2}$, Cy^{a1} , or $Cy^{a1}-(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})-$, wherein said C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, or C_{2-6} alkynyl, is optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, C_{1-6} hydroxyalkyl, C_{1-6} cyanoalkyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a2} , SR^{a2} , $C(O)R^{b2}$, $C(O)NR^{c2}R^{d2}$, $C(O)OR^{a2}$, $OC(O)R^{b2}$, $OC(O)NR^{c2}R^{d2}$, $NR^{c2}R^{d2}$, $NR^{c2}C(O)R^{b2}$, $NR^{c2}C(O)NR^{c2}R^{d2}$, $NR^{c2}C(O)OR^{a2}$, $C(=NR^{i2})NR^{c2}R^{d2}$, $NR^{c2}C(=NR^{i2})NR^{c2}R^{d2}$, $P(R^{f2})_2$, $P(OR^{e2})_2$,

$P(O)R^{e2}R^{f2}$, $P(O)OR^{e2}OR^{f2}$, $S(O)R^{b2}$, $S(O)NR^{c2}R^{d2}$, $S(O)_2R^{b2}$, $NR^{c2}S(O)_2R^{b2}$, and $S(O)_2NR^{c2}R^{d2}$;

Cy^1 is aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, each optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} haloalkyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a3} , SR^{a3} , $C(O)R^{b3}$, $C(O)NR^{c3}R^{d3}$, $C(O)OR^{a3}$, $OC(O)R^{b3}$, $OC(O)NR^{c3}R^{d3}$, $NR^{c3}R^{d3}$, $NR^{c3}C(O)R^{b3}$, $NR^{c3}C(O)OR^{a3}$, $C(=NR^{i3})NR^{c3}R^{d3}$, $NR^{c3}C(=NR^{i3})NR^{c3}R^{d3}$, $P(R^{f3})_2$, $P(OR^{e3})_2$, $P(O)R^{e3}R^{f3}$, $P(O)OR^{e3}OR^{f3}$, $S(O)R^{b3}$, $S(O)NR^{c3}R^{d3}$, $S(O)_2R^{b3}$, and $S(O)_2NR^{c3}R^{d3}$;

Cy^2 is aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, each optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} haloalkyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a4} , SR^{a4} , $C(O)R^{b4}$, $C(O)NR^{c4}R^{d4}$, $C(O)OR^{a4}$, $OC(O)R^{b4}$, $OC(O)NR^{c4}R^{d4}$, $NR^{c4}R^{d4}$, $NR^{c4}C(O)R^{b4}$, $NR^{c4}C(O)OR^{a4}$, $C(=NR^{i4})NR^{c4}R^{d4}$, $NR^{c4}C(=NR^{i4})NR^{c4}R^{d4}$, $P(R^{f4})_2$, $P(OR^{e4})_2$, $P(O)R^{e4}R^{f4}$, $P(O)OR^{e4}OR^{f4}$, $S(O)R^{b4}$, $S(O)NR^{c4}R^{d4}$, $S(O)_2R^{b4}$, and $S(O)_2NR^{c4}R^{d4}$;

Cy^3 is aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, each optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} haloalkyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a5} , SR^{a5} , $C(O)R^{b5}$, $C(O)NR^{c5}R^{d5}$, $C(O)OR^{a5}$, $OC(O)R^{b5}$, $OC(O)NR^{c5}R^{d5}$, $NR^{c5}R^{d5}$, $NR^{c5}C(O)R^{b5}$, $NR^{c5}C(O)OR^{a5}$, $C(=NR^{i5})NR^{c5}R^{d5}$, $NR^{c5}C(=NR^{i5})NR^{c5}R^{d5}$, $P(R^{f5})_2$, $P(OR^{e5})_2$, $P(O)R^{e5}R^{f5}$, $P(O)OR^{e5}OR^{f5}$, $S(O)R^{b5}$, $S(O)NR^{c5}R^{d5}$, $S(O)_2R^{b5}$, and $S(O)_2NR^{c5}R^{d5}$;

Cy^{a1} , Cy^{a2} are independently selected from aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl, each optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} haloalkyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a6} , SR^{a6} , $C(O)R^{b6}$, $C(O)NR^{c6}R^{d6}$, $C(O)OR^{a6}$, $OC(O)R^{b6}$, $OC(O)NR^{c6}R^{d6}$, $NR^{c6}R^{d6}$, $NR^{c6}C(O)R^{b6}$, $NR^{c6}C(O)OR^{a6}$, $C(=NR^{i6})NR^{c6}R^{d6}$, $NR^{c6}C(=NR^{i6})NR^{c6}R^{d6}$, $P(R^{f6})_2$, $P(OR^{e6})_2$, $P(O)R^{e6}R^{f6}$, $P(O)OR^{e6}OR^{f6}$, $S(O)R^{b6}$, $S(O)NR^{c6}R^{d6}$, $S(O)_2R^{b6}$, and $S(O)_2NR^{c6}R^{d6}$;

R^{a1} , R^{a2} , R^{a3} , R^{a4} , R^{a5} , R^{a6} , R^{b1} , R^{b2} , R^{b3} , R^{b4} , R^{b5} , R^{b6} , R^{c1} , R^{c2} , R^{c3} , R^{c4} , R^{c5} , R^{c6} , R^{d1} , R^{d2} , R^{d3} , R^{d4} , R^{d5} , R^{d6} , R^{e1} , R^{e2} , R^{e3} , R^{e4} , R^{e5} , R^{e6} , R^{f1} , R^{f2} , R^{f3} , R^{f4} , R^{f5} , and R^{f6} are independently selected from H, C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} haloalkyl, C_{2-10} alkenyl, C_{2-10} alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl,

cycloalkylalkyl, and heterocycloalkylalkyl, wherein said C₁₋₁₀ alkyl, C₁₋₁₀ haloalkyl, C₂₋₁₀ alkenyl, C₂₋₁₀ alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl or heterocycloalkylalkyl is optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from OH, amino, halo, C₁₋₆ alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl;

R^{g1} and R^{g2} are independently selected from H, C₁₋₁₀ alkyl, C₁₋₁₀ haloalkyl, C₂₋₁₀ alkenyl, and C₂₋₁₀ alkynyl; and

Rⁱ is H, C₁₋₁₀ alkyl, C₁₋₁₀ haloalkyl, C₂₋₁₀ alkenyl, or C₂₋₁₀ alkynyl;

or an enantiomer, diastereomer or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, excluding compounds 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 shown in Figures 10A-B.

In some embodiments, one or more of Cy¹, Cy², and Cy³ is phenyl.

In some embodiments, Cy¹ and Cy², or Cy² and Cy³, or Cy¹ and Cy³ are phenyl.

In some embodiments, Cy¹ is aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, each optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₂₋₄ alkenyl, C₂₋₄ alkynyl, C₁₋₄ haloalkyl, CN, NO₂, OR^{a3}, SR^{a3}, C(O)R^{b3}, C(O)NR^{c3}R^{d3}, C(O)OR^{a3}, OC(O)R^{b3}, OC(O)NR^{c3}R^{d3}, NR^{c3}R^{d3}, NR^{c3}C(O)R^{b3}, and NR^{c3}C(O)OR^{a3}.

In some embodiments, Cy¹ is aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, each optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, CN, NO₂, OR^{a3}, SR^{a3}, C(O)R^{b3}, C(O)NR^{c3}R^{d3}, C(O)OR^{a3}, OC(O)R^{b3}, OC(O)NR^{c3}R^{d3}, NR^{c3}R^{d3}, NR^{c3}C(O)R^{b3}, and NR^{c3}C(O)OR^{a3}.

In some embodiments, Cy¹ is aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, each optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, CN, NO₂, OR^{a3}, SR^{a3}, and NR^{c3}R^{d3}.

In some embodiments, Cy² is aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, each optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₂₋₄ alkenyl, C₂₋₄ alkynyl, C₁₋₄ haloalkyl, CN, NO₂, OR^{a4}, SR^{a4}, C(O)R^{b4}, C(O)NR^{c4}R^{d4}, C(O)OR^{a4}, OC(O)R^{b4}, OC(O)NR^{c4}R^{d4}, NR^{c4}R^{d4}, NR^{c4}C(O)R^{b4}, and NR^{c4}C(O)OR^{a4}.

In some embodiments, Cy^2 is aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, each optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a4} , SR^{a4} , $C(O)R^{b4}$, $C(O)NR^{c4}R^{d4}$, $C(O)OR^{a4}$, $OC(O)R^{b4}$, $OC(O)NR^{c4}R^{d4}$, $NR^{c4}R^{d4}$, $NR^{c4}C(O)R^{b4}$, and $NR^{c4}C(O)OR^{a4}$.

In some embodiments, Cy^2 is aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, each optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a4} , SR^{a4} , and $NR^{c4}R^{d4}$.

In some embodiments, Cy^3 is aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, each optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} haloalkyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a5} , SR^{a5} , $C(O)R^{b5}$, $C(O)NR^{c5}R^{d5}$, $C(O)OR^{a5}$, $OC(O)R^{b5}$, $OC(O)NR^{c5}R^{d5}$, $NR^{c5}R^{d5}$, $NR^{c5}C(O)R^{b5}$, and $NR^{c5}C(O)OR^{a5}$.

In some embodiments, Cy^3 is aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, each optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a5} , SR^{a5} , $C(O)R^{b5}$, $C(O)NR^{c5}R^{d5}$, $C(O)OR^{a5}$, $OC(O)R^{b5}$, $OC(O)NR^{c5}R^{d5}$, $NR^{c5}R^{d5}$, $NR^{c5}C(O)R^{b5}$, and $NR^{c5}C(O)OR^{a5}$.

In some embodiments, Cy^3 is aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, each optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a5} , SR^{a5} , and $NR^{c5}R^{d5}$.

In some embodiments, Cy^1 is aryl, heteroaryl, or cycloalkyl, each optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} haloalkyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a3} , SR^{a3} , $C(O)R^{b3}$, $C(O)NR^{c3}R^{d3}$, $C(O)OR^{a3}$, $OC(O)R^{b3}$, $OC(O)NR^{c3}R^{d3}$, $NR^{c3}R^{d3}$, $NR^{c3}C(O)R^{b3}$, $NR^{c3}C(O)OR^{a3}$, $C(=NR^{i3})NR^{c3}R^{d3}$, $NR^{c3}C(=NR^{i3})NR^{c3}R^{d3}$, $P(R^{f3})_2$, $P(OR^{e3})_2$, $P(O)R^{e3}R^{f3}$, $P(O)OR^{e3}OR^{f3}$, $S(O)R^{b3}$, $S(O)NR^{c3}R^{d3}$, $S(O)_2R^{b3}$, and $S(O)_2NR^{c3}R^{d3}$.

In some embodiments, Cy^1 is aryl, or heteroaryl, each optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} haloalkyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a3} , SR^{a3} , $C(O)R^{b3}$, $C(O)NR^{c3}R^{d3}$, $C(O)OR^{a3}$, $OC(O)R^{b3}$, $OC(O)NR^{c3}R^{d3}$, $NR^{c3}R^{d3}$, $NR^{c3}C(O)R^{b3}$, $NR^{c3}C(O)OR^{a3}$, $C(=NR^{i3})NR^{c3}R^{d3}$, $NR^{c3}C(=NR^{i3})NR^{c3}R^{d3}$, $P(R^{f3})_2$, $P(OR^{e3})_2$, $P(O)R^{e3}R^{f3}$, $P(O)OR^{e3}OR^{f3}$, $S(O)R^{b3}$, $S(O)NR^{c3}R^{d3}$, $S(O)_2R^{b3}$, and $S(O)_2NR^{c3}R^{d3}$.

In some embodiments, Cy^1 is aryl, or cycloalkyl, each optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} haloalkyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a3} , SR^{a3} , $C(O)R^{b3}$, $C(O)NR^{c3}R^{d3}$, $C(O)OR^{a3}$, $OC(O)R^{b3}$, $OC(O)NR^{c3}R^{d3}$, $NR^{c3}R^{d3}$, $NR^{c3}C(O)R^{b3}$, $NR^{c3}C(O)OR^{a3}$, $C(=NR^{i3})NR^{c3}R^{d3}$, $NR^{c3}C(=NR^{i3})NR^{c3}R^{d3}$, $P(R^{f3})_2$, $P(OR^{e3})_2$, $P(O)R^{e3}R^{f3}$, $P(O)OR^{e3}OR^{f3}$, $S(O)R^{b3}$, $S(O)NR^{c3}R^{d3}$, $S(O)_2R^{b3}$, and $S(O)_2NR^{c3}R^{d3}$.

In some embodiments, Cy^1 is aryl optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} haloalkyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a3} , SR^{a3} , $C(O)R^{b3}$, $C(O)NR^{c3}R^{d3}$, $C(O)OR^{a3}$, $OC(O)R^{b3}$, $OC(O)NR^{c3}R^{d3}$, $NR^{c3}R^{d3}$, $NR^{c3}C(O)R^{b3}$, $NR^{c3}C(O)OR^{a3}$, $C(=NR^{i3})NR^{c3}R^{d3}$, $NR^{c3}C(=NR^{i3})NR^{c3}R^{d3}$, $P(R^{f3})_2$, $P(OR^{e3})_2$, $P(O)R^{e3}R^{f3}$, $P(O)OR^{e3}OR^{f3}$, $S(O)R^{b3}$, $S(O)NR^{c3}R^{d3}$, $S(O)_2R^{b3}$, and $S(O)_2NR^{c3}R^{d3}$.

In some embodiments, Cy^2 is aryl, heteroaryl, or cycloalkyl, each optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} haloalkyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a4} , SR^{a4} , $C(O)R^{b4}$, $C(O)NR^{c4}R^{d4}$, $C(O)OR^{a4}$, $OC(O)R^{b4}$, $OC(O)NR^{c4}R^{d4}$, $NR^{c4}R^{d4}$, $NR^{c4}C(O)R^{b4}$, $NR^{c4}C(O)OR^{a4}$, $C(=NR^{i4})NR^{c4}R^{d4}$, $NR^{c4}C(=NR^{i4})NR^{c4}R^{d4}$, $P(R^{f4})_2$, $P(OR^{e4})_2$, $P(O)R^{e4}R^{f4}$, $P(O)OR^{e4}OR^{f4}$, $S(O)R^{b4}$, $S(O)NR^{c4}R^{d4}$, $S(O)_2R^{b4}$, and $S(O)_2NR^{c4}R^{d4}$.

In some embodiments, Cy^2 is aryl or cycloalkyl, each optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} haloalkyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a4} , SR^{a4} , $C(O)R^{b4}$, $C(O)NR^{c4}R^{d4}$, $C(O)OR^{a4}$, $OC(O)R^{b4}$, $OC(O)NR^{c4}R^{d4}$, $NR^{c4}R^{d4}$, $NR^{c4}C(O)R^{b4}$, $NR^{c4}C(O)OR^{a4}$, $C(=NR^{i4})NR^{c4}R^{d4}$, $NR^{c4}C(=NR^{i4})NR^{c4}R^{d4}$, $P(R^{f4})_2$, $P(OR^{e4})_2$, $P(O)R^{e4}R^{f4}$, $P(O)OR^{e4}OR^{f4}$, $S(O)R^{b4}$, $S(O)NR^{c4}R^{d4}$, $S(O)_2R^{b4}$, and $S(O)_2NR^{c4}R^{d4}$.

In some embodiments, Cy^2 is aryl optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} haloalkyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a4} , SR^{a4} , $C(O)R^{b4}$, $C(O)NR^{c4}R^{d4}$, $C(O)OR^{a4}$, $OC(O)R^{b4}$, $OC(O)NR^{c4}R^{d4}$, $NR^{c4}R^{d4}$, $NR^{c4}C(O)R^{b4}$, $NR^{c4}C(O)OR^{a4}$, $C(=NR^{i4})NR^{c4}R^{d4}$, $NR^{c4}C(=NR^{i4})NR^{c4}R^{d4}$, $P(R^{f4})_2$, $P(OR^{e4})_2$, $P(O)R^{e4}R^{f4}$, $P(O)OR^{e4}OR^{f4}$, $S(O)R^{b4}$, $S(O)NR^{c4}R^{d4}$, $S(O)_2R^{b4}$, and $S(O)_2NR^{c4}R^{d4}$.

In some embodiments, Cy^3 is aryl, heteroaryl, or cycloalkyl, each optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} haloalkyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a5} , SR^{a5} , $C(O)R^{b5}$, $C(O)NR^{c5}R^{d5}$, $C(O)OR^{a5}$, $OC(O)R^{b5}$, $OC(O)NR^{c5}R^{d5}$, $NR^{c5}R^{d5}$, $NR^{c5}C(O)R^{b5}$, $NR^{c5}C(O)OR^{a5}$, $C(=NR^{i5})NR^{c5}R^{d5}$, $NR^{c3}C(=NR^{i5})NR^{c5}R^{d5}$, $P(R^{f5})_2$, $P(OR^{e5})_2$, $P(O)R^{e5}R^{f5}$, $P(O)OR^{e5}OR^{f5}$, $S(O)R^{b5}$, $S(O)NR^{c5}R^{d5}$, $S(O)_2R^{b5}$, and $S(O)_2NR^{c5}R^{d5}$.

In some embodiments, Cy^3 is aryl or cycloalkyl, each optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} haloalkyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a5} , SR^{a5} , $C(O)R^{b5}$, $C(O)NR^{c5}R^{d5}$, $C(O)OR^{a5}$, $OC(O)R^{b5}$, $OC(O)NR^{c5}R^{d5}$, $NR^{c5}R^{d5}$, $NR^{c5}C(O)R^{b5}$, $NR^{c5}C(O)OR^{a5}$, $C(=NR^{i5})NR^{c5}R^{d5}$, $NR^{c3}C(=NR^{i5})NR^{c5}R^{d5}$, $P(R^{f5})_2$, $P(OR^{e5})_2$, $P(O)R^{e5}R^{f5}$, $P(O)OR^{e5}OR^{f5}$, $S(O)R^{b5}$, $S(O)NR^{c5}R^{d5}$, $S(O)_2R^{b5}$, and $S(O)_2NR^{c5}R^{d5}$.

In some embodiments, Cy^3 is aryl optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} haloalkyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a5} , SR^{a5} , $C(O)R^{b5}$, $C(O)NR^{c5}R^{d5}$, $C(O)OR^{a5}$, $OC(O)R^{b5}$, $OC(O)NR^{c5}R^{d5}$, $NR^{c5}R^{d5}$, $NR^{c5}C(O)R^{b5}$, $NR^{c5}C(O)OR^{a5}$, $C(=NR^{i5})NR^{c5}R^{d5}$, $NR^{c3}C(=NR^{i5})NR^{c5}R^{d5}$, $P(R^{f5})_2$, $P(OR^{e5})_2$, $P(O)R^{e5}R^{f5}$, $P(O)OR^{e5}OR^{f5}$, $S(O)R^{b5}$, $S(O)NR^{c5}R^{d5}$, $S(O)_2R^{b5}$, and $S(O)_2NR^{c5}R^{d5}$.

Cy^{a1} , Cy^{a2} are independently selected from aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl, each optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} haloalkyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a6} , SR^{a6} , $C(O)R^{b6}$, $C(O)NR^{c6}R^{d6}$, $C(O)OR^{a6}$, $OC(O)R^{b6}$, $OC(O)NR^{c6}R^{d6}$, $NR^{c6}R^{d6}$, $NR^{c6}C(O)R^{b6}$, $NR^{c6}C(O)OR^{a6}$, $C(=NR^{i6})NR^{c6}R^{d6}$, $NR^{c6}C(=NR^{i6})NR^{c6}R^{d6}$, $P(R^{f6})_2$, $P(OR^{e6})_2$, $P(O)R^{e6}R^{f6}$, $P(O)OR^{e6}OR^{f6}$, $S(O)R^{b6}$, $S(O)NR^{c6}R^{d6}$, $S(O)_2R^{b6}$, and $S(O)_2NR^{c6}R^{d6}$.

In some embodiments, Z is $CHNR^{g1}$.

In some embodiments, Z is $CHOR^{g1}$.

In some embodiments, Z is absent, O, S, NR^{g1} , CH_2 , SO_2 , $CH(OR^{g1})$, CO, $CH(NR^{g1})$, or C_{1-6} alkyl-O.

In some embodiments, Z is S.

In some embodiments, Y is C(O), $\text{NR}^{\text{g}2}\text{CO}$, $\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^{\text{g}2}$, $\text{NR}^{\text{g}2}\text{SO}_2$, NHC(O)NH , NHC(O)O , OC(O)NH , or $\text{CONR}^{\text{g}2}$.

In some embodiments, Y is C(O)NH.

In some embodiments, R^1 is H, halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, $\text{Cy}^{\text{a}1}$, $\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^{\text{c}1}\text{R}^{\text{d}1}$, $\text{NHSO}_2\text{-C}_{1-6}$ alkyl, C_{1-6} cyanoalkyl, CN, NO_2 , $\text{OR}^{\text{a}1}$, $\text{SR}^{\text{a}1}$, $\text{C(O)R}^{\text{b}1}$, $\text{C(O)NR}^{\text{c}1}\text{R}^{\text{d}1}$, $\text{C(O)OR}^{\text{a}1}$, $\text{OC(O)R}^{\text{b}1}$, $\text{OC(O)NR}^{\text{c}1}\text{R}^{\text{d}1}$, $\text{NR}^{\text{c}1}\text{R}^{\text{d}1}$, $\text{NR}^{\text{c}1}\text{C(O)R}^{\text{b}1}$, $\text{NR}^{\text{c}1}\text{C(O)NR}^{\text{c}1}\text{R}^{\text{d}1}$, $\text{NR}^{\text{c}1}\text{C(O)OR}^{\text{a}1}$, $\text{Cy}^{\text{a}1}$, or $\text{Cy}^{\text{a}1}\text{-(C}_{1-6}\text{ alkyl)-}$, wherein said C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, or C_{2-6} alkynyl, is optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, C_{1-6} hydroxyalkyl, C_{1-6} cyanoalkyl, CN, NO_2 , $\text{OR}^{\text{a}1}$, $\text{SR}^{\text{a}1}$, $\text{C(O)R}^{\text{b}1}$, $\text{C(O)NR}^{\text{c}1}\text{R}^{\text{d}1}$, $\text{C(O)OR}^{\text{a}1}$, $\text{OC(O)R}^{\text{b}1}$, $\text{OC(O)NR}^{\text{c}1}\text{R}^{\text{d}1}$, $\text{NR}^{\text{c}1}\text{R}^{\text{d}1}$, $\text{NR}^{\text{c}1}\text{C(O)R}^{\text{b}1}$, $\text{NR}^{\text{c}1}\text{C(O)NR}^{\text{c}1}\text{R}^{\text{d}1}$, and $\text{NR}^{\text{c}1}\text{C(O)OR}^{\text{a}1}$.

In some embodiments, R^1 is H, halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, $\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^{\text{c}1}\text{R}^{\text{d}1}$, $\text{NHSO}_2\text{-C}_{1-6}$ alkyl, C_{1-6} cyanoalkyl, CN, NO_2 , $\text{OR}^{\text{a}1}$, or $\text{SR}^{\text{a}1}$, wherein said C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, or C_{2-6} alkynyl, is optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, C_{1-6} hydroxyalkyl, C_{1-6} cyanoalkyl, CN, NO_2 , $\text{OR}^{\text{a}1}$, $\text{SR}^{\text{a}1}$, $\text{C(O)R}^{\text{b}1}$, $\text{C(O)NR}^{\text{c}1}\text{R}^{\text{d}1}$, $\text{C(O)OR}^{\text{a}1}$, $\text{OC(O)R}^{\text{b}1}$, $\text{OC(O)NR}^{\text{c}1}\text{R}^{\text{d}1}$, $\text{NR}^{\text{c}1}\text{R}^{\text{d}1}$, $\text{NR}^{\text{c}1}\text{C(O)R}^{\text{b}1}$, $\text{NR}^{\text{c}1}\text{C(O)NR}^{\text{c}1}\text{R}^{\text{d}1}$, and $\text{NR}^{\text{c}1}\text{C(O)OR}^{\text{a}1}$.

In some embodiments, R^1 is H, halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, $\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^{\text{c}1}\text{R}^{\text{d}1}$, $\text{NHSO}_2\text{-C}_{1-6}$ alkyl, C_{1-6} cyanoalkyl, CN, NO_2 , $\text{OR}^{\text{a}1}$, or $\text{SR}^{\text{a}1}$, wherein said C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, or C_{2-6} alkynyl, is optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, C_{1-6} hydroxyalkyl, C_{1-6} cyanoalkyl, CN, NO_2 , $\text{OR}^{\text{a}1}$, and $\text{SR}^{\text{a}1}$.

In some embodiments, R^1 is H, halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, CN, NO_2 , $\text{OR}^{\text{a}7}$, or $\text{SR}^{\text{a}7}$, wherein said C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, or C_{2-6} alkynyl, is optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, CN, NO_2 , $\text{OR}^{\text{a}1}$, and $\text{SR}^{\text{a}1}$.

In some embodiments, R^1 is NO_2 .

In some embodiments, R^2 is H, halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, Cy^{a2} , $SO_2NR^{c2}R^{d2}$, $NHSO_2-C_{1-6}$ alkyl, C_{1-6} cyanoalkyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a2} , SR^{a2} , $C(O)R^{b2}$, $C(O)NR^{c2}R^{d2}$, $C(O)OR^{a2}$, $OC(O)R^{b2}$, $OC(O)NR^{c2}R^{d2}$, $NR^{c2}R^{d2}$, $NR^{c2}C(O)R^{b2}$, $NR^{c2}C(O)NR^{c2}R^{d2}$, or $NR^{c2}C(O)OR^{a2}$, wherein said C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, or C_{2-6} alkynyl, is optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, C_{1-6} hydroxyalkyl, C_{1-6} cyanoalkyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a2} , SR^{a2} , $C(O)R^{b2}$, $C(O)NR^{c2}R^{d2}$, $C(O)OR^{a2}$, $OC(O)R^{b2}$, $OC(O)NR^{c2}R^{d2}$, $NR^{c2}R^{d2}$, $NR^{c2}C(O)R^{b2}$, $NR^{c2}C(O)NR^{c2}R^{d2}$, and $NR^{c2}C(O)OR^{a2}$.

In some embodiments, R^2 is H, halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, Cy^{a2} , $SO_2NR^{c2}R^{d2}$, $NHSO_2-C_{1-6}$ alkyl, C_{1-6} cyanoalkyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a2} , or SR^{a2} , wherein said C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, or C_{2-6} alkynyl, is optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, C_{1-6} hydroxyalkyl, C_{1-6} cyanoalkyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a2} , SR^{a2} , $C(O)R^{b2}$, $C(O)NR^{c2}R^{d2}$, $C(O)OR^{a2}$, $OC(O)R^{b2}$, $OC(O)NR^{c2}R^{d2}$, $NR^{c2}R^{d2}$, $NR^{c2}C(O)R^{b2}$, $NR^{c2}C(O)NR^{c2}R^{d2}$, and $NR^{c2}C(O)OR^{a2}$.

In some embodiments, R^2 is H, halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, Cy^{a2} , $SO_2NR^{c2}R^{d2}$, $NHSO_2-C_{1-6}$ alkyl, C_{1-6} cyanoalkyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a7} , or SR^{a7} , wherein said C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, or C_{2-6} alkynyl, is optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, C_{1-6} hydroxyalkyl, C_{1-6} cyanoalkyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a2} , and SR^{a2} .

In some embodiments, R^2 is H, halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a7} , or SR^{a7} , wherein said C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, or C_{2-6} alkynyl, is optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a2} , and SR^{a2} .

In some embodiments, R^2 is $C(O)CH_3$.

In some embodiments, R^2 is NH_2 .

In some embodiments, R^2 is OCH_3 .

In some embodiments, R^{g1} and R^{g2} are H.

In some embodiments, Cy^{a1} and Cy^{a2} are independently selected from aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl, each optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} haloalkyl, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a6} , SR^{a6} , $C(O)R^{b6}$, $C(O)NR^{c6}R^{d6}$, $C(O)OR^{a6}$, $OC(O)R^{b6}$, $OC(O)NR^{c6}R^{d6}$, $NR^{c6}R^{d6}$, $NR^{c6}C(O)R^{b6}$, and $NR^{c6}C(O)OR^{a6}$.

In some embodiments, Cy^{a1} and Cy^{a2} are independently selected from aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl, each optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a6} , SR^{a6} , $C(O)R^{b6}$, $C(O)NR^{c6}R^{d6}$, $C(O)OR^{a6}$, $OC(O)R^{b6}$, $OC(O)NR^{c6}R^{d6}$, $NR^{c6}R^{d6}$, $NR^{c6}C(O)R^{b6}$, and $NR^{c6}C(O)OR^{a6}$.

In some embodiments, Cy^{a1} and Cy^{a2} are independently selected from aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl, each optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, CN, NO_2 , OR^{a6} , SR^{a6} , and $NR^{c6}R^{d6}$.

In some embodiments, R^{c1} , R^{c2} , R^{c3} , R^{c4} , R^{c5} , and R^{c6} are independently selected from H, C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} haloalkyl, C_{2-10} alkenyl, C_{2-10} alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, and heterocycloalkyl, wherein said C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} haloalkyl, C_{2-10} alkenyl, C_{2-10} alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, or heterocycloalkyl is optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from OH, amino, halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl.

In some embodiments, R^{c1} , R^{c2} , R^{c3} , R^{c4} , R^{c5} , and R^{c6} are independently selected from H, C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} haloalkyl, C_{2-10} alkenyl, or C_{2-10} alkynyl, wherein said C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} haloalkyl, C_{2-10} alkenyl, or C_{2-10} alkynyl is optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from OH, amino, halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl.

In some embodiments, R^{c1} , R^{c2} , R^{c3} , R^{c4} , R^{c5} , and R^{c6} are independently selected from H, C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} haloalkyl, C_{2-10} alkenyl, or C_{2-10} alkynyl.

In some embodiments, R^{c1} , R^{c2} , R^{c3} , R^{c4} , R^{c5} , and R^{c6} are H.

In some embodiments, R^{d1} , R^{d2} , R^{d3} , R^{d4} , R^{d5} , and R^{d6} are independently selected from H, C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} haloalkyl, C_{2-10} alkenyl, C_{2-10} alkynyl, aryl,

cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, and heterocycloalkyl, wherein said C₁₋₁₀ alkyl, C₁₋₁₀ haloalkyl, C₂₋₁₀ alkenyl, C₂₋₁₀ alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, or heterocycloalkyl is optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from OH, amino, halo, C₁₋₆ alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl.

In some embodiments, R^{d1}, R^{d2}, R^{d3}, R^{d4}, R^{d5}, and R^{d6} are independently selected from H, C₁₋₁₀ alkyl, C₁₋₁₀ haloalkyl, C₂₋₁₀ alkenyl, or C₂₋₁₀ alkynyl, wherein said C₁₋₁₀ alkyl, C₁₋₁₀ haloalkyl, C₂₋₁₀ alkenyl, or C₂₋₁₀ alkynyl is optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from OH, amino, halo, C₁₋₆ alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl.

In some embodiments, R^{d1}, R^{d2}, R^{d3}, R^{d4}, R^{d5}, and R^{d6} are independently selected from H, C₁₋₁₀ alkyl, C₁₋₁₀ haloalkyl, C₂₋₁₀ alkenyl, or C₂₋₁₀ alkynyl.

In some embodiments, R^{d1}, R^{d2}, R^{d3}, R^{d4}, R^{d5}, and R^{d6} are H.

The Vif inhibitors described herein also include compounds listed in FIGs. 1-10, FIG. 18, or FIGs. 19A-D, and enantiomers, diastereomers, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts of these compounds. Of the compounds shown in FIG. 1-8, which are examples of compounds in formulas III-V, that are known compounds, their use as Vif inhibitors was not known.

As used herein, the term "alkyl" is meant to refer to a saturated hydrocarbon group which is straight-chained or branched. Example alkyl groups include methyl (Me), ethyl (Et), propyl (e.g., n-propyl and isopropyl), butyl (e.g., n-butyl, isobutyl, t-butyl), pentyl (e.g., n-pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl), and the like. An alkyl group can contain from 1 to about 20, from 2 to about 20, from 1 to about 10, from 1 to about 8, from 1 to about 6, from 1 to about 4, or from 1 to about 3 carbon atoms.

As used herein, "alkenyl" refers to an alkyl group having one or more double carbon-carbon bonds. Example alkenyl groups include ethenyl, propenyl, and the like.

As used herein, "alkynyl" refers to an alkyl group having one or more triple carbon-carbon bonds. Example alkynyl groups include ethynyl, propynyl, and the like.

As used herein, "haloalkyl" refers to an alkyl group having one or more halogen substituents. Example haloalkyl groups include CF₃, C₂F₅, CHF₂, CCl₃, CHCl₂, C₂Cl₅, and the like.

As used herein, "aryl" refers to monocyclic or polycyclic (e.g., having 2, 3 or 4 fused rings) aromatic hydrocarbons such as, for example, phenyl, naphthyl, anthracenyl, phenanthrenyl, indanyl, indenyl, and the like. In some embodiments, aryl groups have from 6 to about 20 carbon atoms.

As used herein, "cycloalkyl" refers to non-aromatic carbocycles including cyclized alkyl, alkenyl, and alkynyl groups. Cycloalkyl groups can include mono- or polycyclic (e.g., having 2, 3 or 4 fused rings) ring systems, including spirocycles. In some embodiments, cycloalkyl groups can have from 3 to about 20 carbon atoms, 3 to about 14 carbon atoms, 3 to about 10 carbon atoms, or 3 to 7 carbon atoms. Cycloalkyl groups can further have 0, 1, 2, or 3 double bonds and/or 0, 1, or 2 triple bonds. Also included in the definition of cycloalkyl are moieties that have one or more aromatic rings fused (i.e., having a bond in common with) to the cycloalkyl ring, for example, benzo derivatives of pentane, pentene, hexane, and the like. A cycloalkyl group having one or more fused aromatic rings can be attached through either the aromatic or non-aromatic portion. One or more ring-forming carbon atoms of a cycloalkyl group can be oxidized, for example, having an oxo or sulfido substituent. Example cycloalkyl groups include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, cyclopentenyl, cyclohexenyl, cyclohexadienyl, cycloheptatrienyl, norbornyl, norpinyl, norbornyl, adamantyl, and the like.

As used herein, a "heteroaryl" group refers to an aromatic heterocycle having at least one heteroatom ring member such as sulfur, oxygen, or nitrogen. Heteroaryl groups include monocyclic and polycyclic (e.g., having 2, 3 or 4 fused rings) systems. Any ring-forming N atom in a heteroaryl group can also be oxidized to form an N-oxo moiety. Examples of heteroaryl groups include without limitation, pyridyl, N-oxopyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, triazinyl, furyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, thienyl, imidazolyl, thiazolyl, indolyl, pyrrolyl, oxazolyl, benzofuryl, benzothienyl, benzthiazolyl, isoxazolyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, indazolyl, 1,2,4-thiadiazolyl, isothiazolyl, benzothienyl, purinyl, carbazolyl, benzimidazolyl, indolinyl, and the like.

In some embodiments, the heteroaryl group has from 1 to about 20 carbon atoms, and in further embodiments from about 3 to about 20 carbon atoms. In some embodiments, the heteroaryl group contains 3 to about 14, 3 to about 7, or 5 to 6 ring-forming atoms. In some embodiments, the heteroaryl group has 1 to about 4, 1 to about 3, or 1 to 2 heteroatoms.

As used herein, "heterocycloalkyl" refers to a non-aromatic heterocycle where one or more of the ring-forming atoms is a heteroatom such as an O, N, or S atom. Heterocycloalkyl groups can include mono- or polycyclic (e.g., having 2, 3 or 4 fused rings) ring systems as well as spirocycles. Example "heterocycloalkyl" groups include morpholino, thiomorpholino, piperazinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydrothienyl, 2,3-dihydrobenzofuryl, 1,3-benzodioxole, benzo-1,4-dioxane, piperidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, isoxazolidinyl, isothiazolidinyl, pyrazolidinyl, oxazolidinyl, thiazolidinyl, imidazolidinyl, and the like. Also included in the definition of heterocycloalkyl are moieties that have one or more aromatic rings fused (i.e., having a bond in common with) to the nonaromatic heterocyclic ring, for example phthalimidyl, naphthalimidyl, and benzo derivatives of heterocycles such as indolene and isoindolene groups. A heterocycloalkyl group having one or more fused aromatic rings can be attached through either the aromatic or non-aromatic portion. Also included in the definition of heterocycloalkyl are moieties in which any ring-forming C, N, or S atom bears one or two oxo substituents. In some embodiments, the heterocycloalkyl group has from 1 to about 20 carbon atoms, and in further embodiments from about 3 to about 20 carbon atoms. In some embodiments, the heterocycloalkyl group contains 3 to about 20, 3 to about 14, 3 to about 7, or 5 to 6 ring-forming atoms. In some embodiments, the heterocycloalkyl group has 1 to about 4, 1 to about 3, or 1 to 2 heteroatoms. In some embodiments, the heterocycloalkyl group contains 0 to 3 double bonds. In some embodiments, the heterocycloalkyl group contains 0 to 2 triple bonds.

As used herein, "halo" or "halogen" includes fluoro, chloro, bromo, and iodo.

As used herein, "hydroxyalkyl" refers to an alkyl group substituted with a hydroxyl group.

As used herein, "cyanoalkyl" refers to an alkyl group substituted with a cyano group.

As used herein, "alkoxy" refers to an -O-alkyl group. Example alkoxy groups include methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy (*e.g.*, *n*-propoxy and isopropoxy), *t*-butoxy, and the like.

As used herein, "arylalkyl" refers to alkyl substituted by aryl and "cycloalkylalkyl" refers to alkyl substituted by cycloalkyl. An example arylalkyl group is benzyl.

As used herein, "heteroarylalkyl" refers to alkyl substituted by heteroaryl and "heterocycloalkylalkyl" refers to alkyl substituted by heterocycloalkyl.

As used herein, "amino" refers to NH_2 .

As used herein, "alkylamino" refers to an amino group substituted by an alkyl group.

As used herein, "dialkylamino" refers to an amino group substituted by two alkyl groups.

The compounds described herein can be asymmetric (*e.g.*, having one or more stereocenters). All stereoisomers, such as enantiomers and diastereomers, are intended unless otherwise indicated. Compounds of the present invention that contain asymmetrically substituted carbon atoms can be isolated in optically active or racemic forms. Methods on how to prepare optically active forms from optically active starting materials are known in the art, such as by resolution of racemic mixtures or by stereoselective synthesis. Many geometric isomers of olefins, C=N double bonds, and the like can also be present in the compounds described herein, and all such stable isomers are contemplated in the present invention. *Cis* and *trans* geometric isomers of the compounds of the present invention are described and may be isolated as a mixture of isomers or as separated isomeric forms.

Pharmaceutical Compositions Containing Vif Inhibitors

The invention includes pharmaceutical compositions for inhibiting Vif that contain a pharmaceutical carrier and a therapeutically effective amount of one or more compounds described herein, *e.g.*, compounds of formulas I-V and/or compounds listed in FIGs. 1-10, FIG. 18, or FIGs. 19A-D.

Methods of formulating pharmaceutical compositions are known in the art; see, e.g., Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy, 20th Ed. (Baltimore, MD: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2000). Pharmaceutical compositions typically include a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. As used herein the language “pharmaceutically acceptable carrier” includes saline, solvents, dispersion media, coatings, antibacterial and antifungal agents, isotonic and absorption delaying agents, and the like, compatible with pharmaceutical administration. Supplementary active compounds can also be incorporated into the compositions.

Pharmaceutical compositions are typically formulated to be compatible with their intended route of administration. Examples of routes of administration include parenteral, e.g., by intravenous, intradermal, or subcutaneous injection; or mucosal (e.g., by oral ingestion, inhalation, or rectal or vaginal administration) administration. Compositions intended for parenteral administration can include the following components: a sterile diluent such as water for injection, saline solution, fixed oils, polyethylene glycols, glycerine, propylene glycol or other synthetic solvents; antibacterial agents such as benzyl alcohol or methyl parabens; antioxidants such as ascorbic acid or sodium bisulfite; chelating agents such as ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid; buffers such as acetates, citrates or phosphates and agents for the adjustment of tonicity such as sodium chloride or dextrose. pH can be adjusted with acids or bases, such as hydrochloric acid or sodium hydroxide, as appropriate. A parenteral preparation can be enclosed in ampoules, disposable syringes or multiple dose vials made of glass or plastic.

Pharmaceutical compositions suitable for injectable use can include sterile aqueous solutions (where water soluble) or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions or dispersion. For intravenous administration, suitable carriers include physiological saline, bacteriostatic water, Cremophor EL™ (BASF, Parsippany, NJ) or phosphate buffered saline (PBS). In all cases, the composition must be sterile and should be fluid to the extent that easy syringability exists. It should be stable under the conditions of manufacture and storage and must be preserved against the contaminating action of microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion

medium containing, for example, water, ethanol, polyol (for example, glycerol, propylene glycol, and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), and suitable mixtures thereof. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating such as lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersion and by the use of surfactants. Prevention of the action of microorganisms can be achieved by various antibacterial and antifungal agents, for example, parabens, chlorobutanol, phenol, ascorbic acid, thimerosal, and the like. In many cases, it will be preferable to include isotonic agents, for example, sugars, polyalcohols such as mannitol, sorbitol, sodium chloride in the composition. Prolonged absorption of the injectable compositions can be brought about by including in the composition an agent that delays absorption, for example, aluminum monostearate and gelatin.

Sterile injectable solutions can be prepared by incorporating the active compound in the required amount in an appropriate solvent with one or a combination of ingredients enumerated above, as required, followed by filtered sterilization. Generally, dispersions are prepared by incorporating the active compound into a sterile vehicle, which contains a basic dispersion medium and the required other ingredients from those enumerated above. In the case of sterile powders for the preparation of sterile injectable solutions, the preferred methods of preparation are vacuum drying and freeze-drying, which yield a powder of the active ingredient plus any additional desired ingredient from a previously sterile-filtered solution thereof.

Oral compositions generally include an inert diluent or an edible carrier. For the purpose of oral therapeutic administration, the active compound can be incorporated with excipients and used in the form of tablets, troches, or capsules, e.g., gelatin capsules. Oral compositions can also be prepared using a fluid carrier for use as a mouthwash. Pharmaceutically compatible binding agents, and/or adjuvant materials can be included as part of the composition. The tablets, pills, capsules, troches and the like can contain any of the following ingredients, or compounds of a similar nature: a binder such as microcrystalline cellulose, gum tragacanth or gelatin; an excipient such as starch or lactose, a disintegrating agent such as alginic acid, Primogel, or corn starch; a lubricant such as magnesium stearate or Sterotes; a glidant

such as colloidal silicon dioxide; a sweetening agent such as sucrose or saccharin; or a flavoring agent such as peppermint, methyl salicylate, or orange flavoring.

For administration by inhalation, the compounds can be delivered in the form of an aerosol spray from a pressured container or dispenser that contains a suitable propellant, e.g., a gas such as carbon dioxide, or a nebulizer. Such methods include those described in U.S. Patent No. 6,468,798.

Systemic administration of a therapeutic compound as described herein can also be by transmucosal or transdermal means. For transmucosal or transdermal administration, penetrants appropriate to the barrier to be permeated are used in the formulation. Such penetrants are generally known in the art, and include, for example, for transmucosal administration, detergents, bile salts, and fusidic acid derivatives. Transmucosal administration can be accomplished through the use of nasal sprays or suppositories. For transdermal administration, the active compounds are formulated into ointments, salves, gels, or creams as generally known in the art. The pharmaceutical compositions can also be prepared in the form of suppositories (e.g., with conventional suppository bases such as cocoa butter and other glycerides) or retention enemas for rectal delivery.

In certain embodiments, the therapeutic compounds are prepared with carriers that will protect the therapeutic compounds against rapid elimination from the body, such as a controlled release formulation, including implants and microencapsulated delivery systems. Biodegradable, biocompatible polymers can be used, such as ethylene vinyl acetate, polyanhydrides, polyglycolic acid, collagen, polyorthoesters, and polylactic acid. Such formulations can be prepared using standard techniques. The materials can also be obtained commercially from Alza Corporation and Nova Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Liposomal suspensions (including liposomes targeted to infected cells with monoclonal antibodies to viral antigens) can also be used as pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. These can be prepared according to methods known to those skilled in the art, for example, as described in U.S. Patent No. 4,522,811.

The pharmaceutical compositions can be included in a container, pack, or dispenser together with instructions for administration.

These compositions can be administered using routes of administration and dosages similar to those used for known inhibitors of HIV replication and known HIV protease inhibitors.

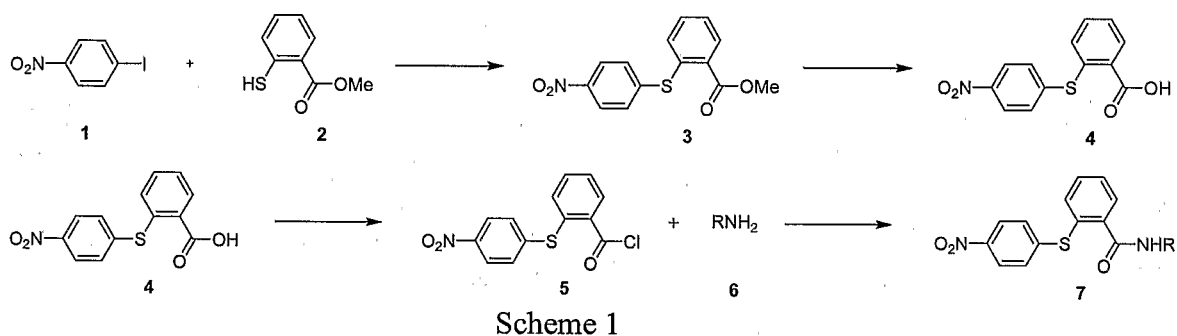
Once an inhibitor of interest has been identified, standard principles of medicinal chemistry can be used to produce derivatives of the compound. Derivatives can be screened for improved pharmacological properties, for example, efficacy, pharmaco-kinetics, stability, solubility, and clearance. The moieties responsible for a compound's activity in the assays described above can be delineated by examination of structure-activity relationships (SAR) as is commonly practiced in the art. A person of ordinary skill in pharmaceutical chemistry could modify moieties on a candidate compound or agent and measure the effects of the modification on the efficacy of the compound or agent to thereby produce derivatives with increased potency. For an example, see Nagarajan *et al.* (1988) *J. Antibiot.* 41: 1430-8. Furthermore, if the biochemical target of the compound (or agent) is known or determined, the structure of the target and the compound can inform the design and optimization of derivatives. Molecular modeling software is commercially available (e.g., Molecular Simulations, Inc.) for this purpose.

Preparation of the Vif Inhibitors

A diverse library of 30,000 small molecules was purchased from Chembridge Corporation (16981 Via Tazon, Suite G, San Diego, CA 92127). The Vif inhibitors listed in FIGs 1-8 were identified from this library using the screening methods described herein, in Application No. 10/984,946, and in Wichroski, M. J.; Ichiyama, I.; and Rana, T. M. *J. Biol. Chem.* **2005**, 280(9), 8387-8396. Certain Vif inhibitors of formulae III-V can be purchased commercially. Others can be synthesized using synthetic schemes described herein or by an extension of these schemes using synthetic organic chemistry techniques known to one skilled in the art.

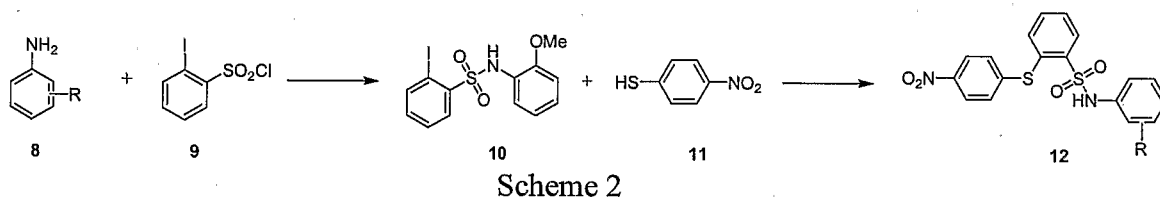
Synthesis of Vif Inhibitors Shown in FIGs. 9 and 10

Vif inhibitors shown in FIGs. 9 and 10 can be synthesized from a common intermediate, 2-(4-nitrophenylthio)benzoic acid **4** as outlined in Scheme 1. Acid **4** can be obtained by the copper catalyzed coupling reaction of 4-iodo-nitrobenzene **1** and methyl 2-mercaptobenzoate **2**. After activating the acid **4** with SOCl_2 , the resulting acylchloride **5** can be reacted with aryl, heteroaryl and alkyl amines **6** to provide a large number of Vif inhibitors shown in FIGs. 9 and 10.



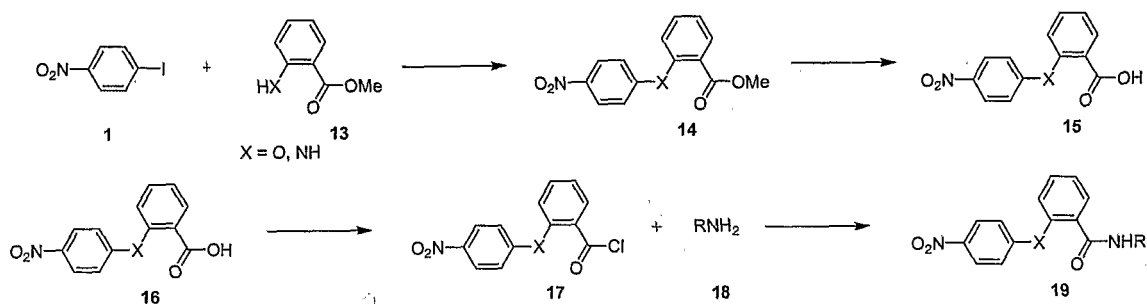
Synthesis of Vif Inhibitors Shown in FIGs. 9 and 10 with a Sulfonamide Linkage

Vif inhibitors shown in FIGs. 9 and 10 with Sulfonamide Linkage can be synthesized by replacing the amide linkage between B and C rings with a sulfonamide linkage as outlined in Scheme 2. Reaction of aryl or heteroaryl amines **8** with 2-iodobenzenesulfonyl chloride **9** can provide intermediate sulfonamide **10** that can be coupled with 4-nitrothiophenol **11** to provide desired Vif inhibitors shown in FIGs. 9 and 10 with Sulfonamide Linkage (**12**).



Synthesis of Vif Inhibitors Shown in FIGs. 9 and 10 with an Ether/ Amine Linkage

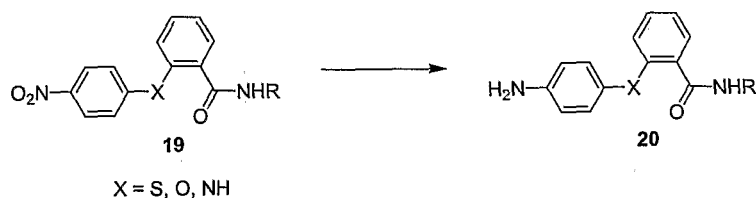
These inhibitors can be synthesized using the route outlined in Scheme 3, similar to the procedure described in Scheme 1.



Scheme 3

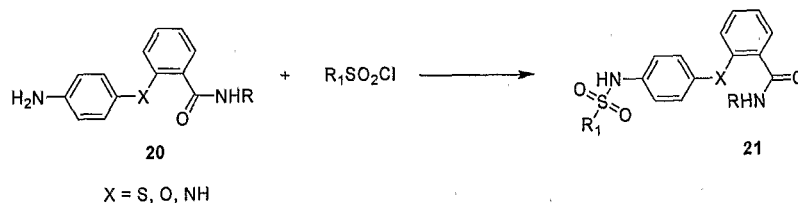
Reduction of the Nitro Group

In order to improve the solubility and cellular uptake of Vif inhibitors shown in FIGs. 9 and 10, the nitro group on ring A can be reduced to an amino group.



Scheme 4

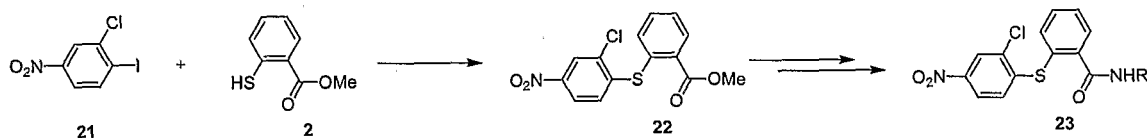
Sulfonamide Synthesis



Scheme 5

Synthesis of Vif Inhibitors Shown in FIGs. 9 and 10 with a Ring Analog

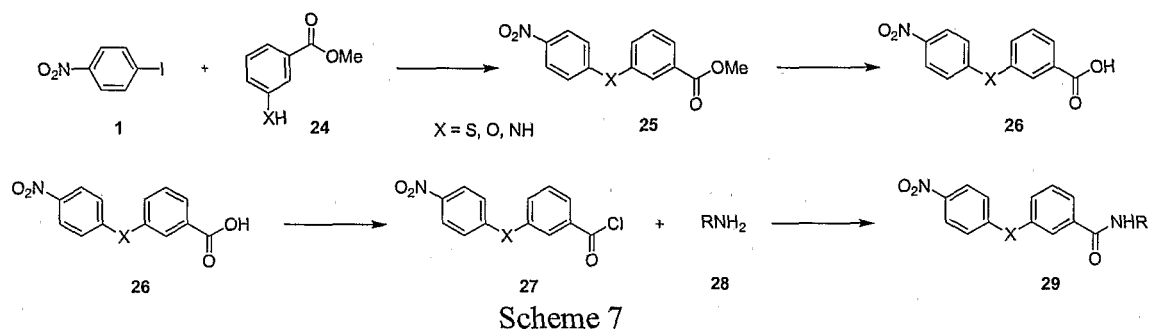
From commercially available 2-chloro-1-iodo-4-nitrobenzene **21**, inhibitors of the type **23** can be synthesized utilizing Scheme 6, which is analogous to Scheme 1.



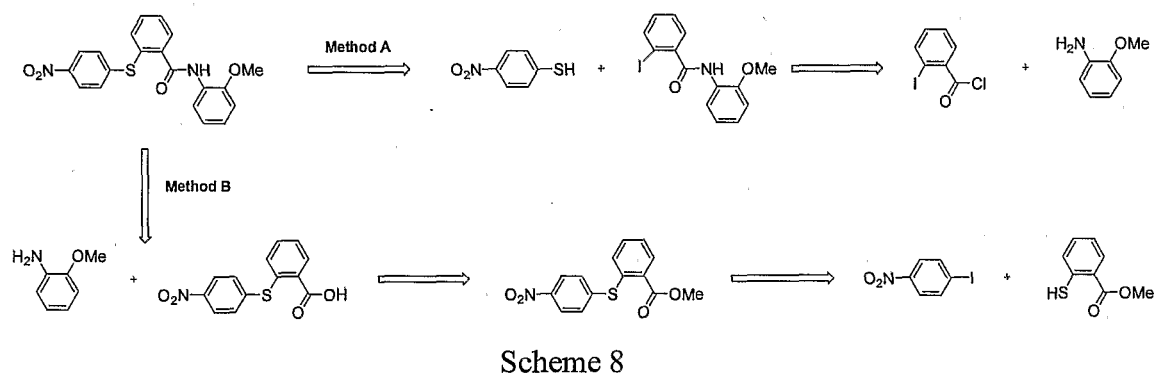
Scheme 6

Synthesis of Vif Inhibitors Shown in FIGs. 9 and 10 with a 1,3-Position Linkage

Inhibitors of the type **29** can be synthesized using 3-substituted benzoates **24** in the coupling step. The synthetic route for these analogs is described in Scheme 7.



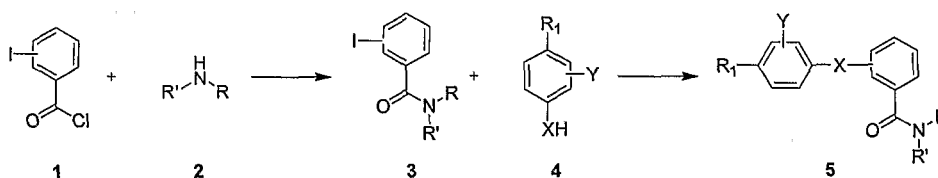
Retro-Synthesis of Vif Inhibitors Shown in FIGs. 9 and 10

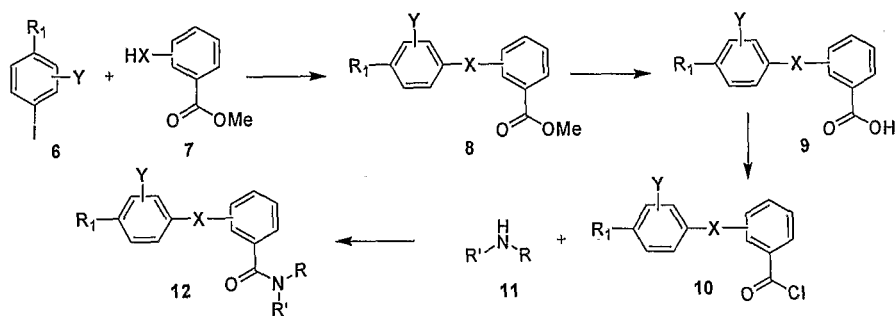


Synthesis of Vif Inhibitor 1 Analogs Shown in FIG. 18: General Reaction

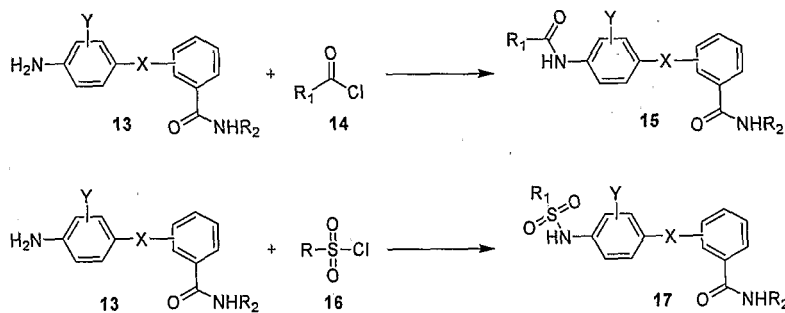
Schemes

Analogs of Vif Inhibitor **1** (compound **1**, FIG. 10A) can be synthesized using general Schemes 11 to 14.

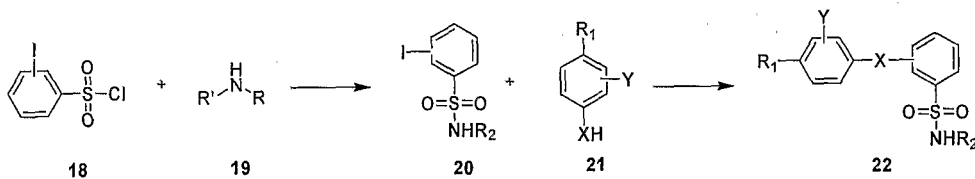




Scheme 12



Scheme 13



Scheme 14

Methods of Treatment

Vif inhibitors described herein can be used therapeutically to restore the innate HIV-1 immunity given to cells by APOBEC3G and/or APOBEC3F and other human host defense proteins, thereby treating subjects having viral, e.g., HIV-1, infections.

Dosage, toxicity, and therapeutic efficacy of such Vif inhibitory compounds can be determined by standard pharmaceutical procedures in cell cultures or experimental animals, e.g., for determining the LD50 (the dose lethal to 50% of the population) and the ED50 (the dose therapeutically effective in 50% of the population). The dose ratio between toxic and therapeutic effects is the therapeutic index and it can be expressed as the ratio LD50/ED50. Compounds which exhibit high therapeutic indices are preferred. While compounds that exhibit toxic side effects can be used, care should be taken to design a delivery system that targets such

compounds to the site of affected tissue in order to minimize potential damage to uninfected cells and, thereby, reduce side effects.

The data obtained from the cell culture assays and animal studies can be used in formulating a range of dosage for use in humans. The dosage of such compounds lies typically within a range of circulating concentrations that include the ED₅₀ with little or no toxicity. The dosage can vary within this range depending upon the dosage form employed and the route of administration utilized. For any compound used in the methods described herein, the therapeutically effective dose can be estimated initially from cell culture assays. A dose can be formulated in animal models to achieve a circulating plasma concentration range that includes the IC₅₀ (i.e., the concentration of the test compound which achieves a half-maximal inhibition of symptoms) as determined in cell culture. Such information can be used to more accurately determine useful doses in humans. Levels in plasma can be measured, for example, by high performance liquid chromatography.

The pharmaceutical compositions can be included in a container, pack, or dispenser together with instructions for administration.

The pharmaceutical compositions that include a Vif inhibitor can be used in methods of treating a subject who is infected with a virus that comprises Vif, e.g., a lentivirus, e.g., HIV. The methods include administering a therapeutically effective amount of a Vif inhibitor composition described herein to the subject, such that the viral load of the subject is reduced. As defined herein, a therapeutically effective amount of a Vif inhibitor is an amount sufficient to decrease an HIV viral load in a subject infected with HIV. Methods for determining the viral load of a subject are known in the art.

The compositions can be administered from one or more times per day to one or more times per week; including once every other day. The skilled artisan will appreciate that certain factors may influence the dosage and timing required to effectively treat a subject, including but not limited to the severity of the disease or disorder, previous treatments, the general health and/or age of the subject, and other diseases present. Moreover, treatment of a subject with a therapeutically effective amount of the Vif inhibitors of the invention can include a single treatment or can

include a series of treatments. The methods described herein can include evaluation of the clinical effectiveness of a Vif inhibitor as described herein, e.g., in a clinical trial or in a general clinical setting, e.g., by evaluating whether the Vif inhibitor has an effect on a subject's viral load. Methods known in the art can be used to determine viral load.

EXAMPLES

The invention is further described in the following examples, which do not limit the scope of the invention described in the claims.

Example 1: Co-Expression of Vif and APOBEC3G Results in the Loss of APOBEC3G

In experiments originally designed to show interaction of Vif and APOBEC3G, it was observed that the total cellular levels of APOBEC3G were reduced dramatically in the presence of Vif.

The HIV-1 subgenomic proviral vector pNL-A1, which harbors HXB2 strain Vif, the corresponding pNL-A1 Δ vif vector, and pNL-A1C₁, which harbors the Vif^{C114S} mutant are described in Kao et al., (2003) J. Virol. 77:11398-11407. Single-cycle HIV-1 luciferase reporter virus pNL-Luc-E⁺R⁻ was used as a source for NL4-3 strain Vif. A series of HIV-1 NL4-3 strain Vif deletion mutants, Δ 2 (Δ 12-23), Δ 5 (Δ 43-59), Δ 6 (Δ 58-74), Δ 7 (Δ 73-87), Δ 9 (Δ 97-112), Δ 10 (Δ 111-128), and Δ 12 (Δ 140-148) (were used and are described in Simon et al., (1999) J. Virol. 73:2675-2681). All chemicals were purchased from Sigma (St. Louis, MO) unless otherwise indicated.

To generate Yellow Fluorescent Protein (YFP)-epitope tagged versions of Vif or Vif mutants, the *Vif* coding region was PCR amplified and cloned into the *Eco*R1 and *Bam*H1 sites of pEYFP-C1 (BD Biosciences, Palo Alto, CA). The *APOBEC3G* coding region was amplified from cDNA derived from frozen human peripheral blood mononuclear cells. To generate pCyan Fluorescent Protein (CFP)-APO, the *APOBEC3G* coding sequence was cloned into the *Hind*III and *Sac*II sites of pECFP-C1 (BD Biosciences). For expression of APOBEC3G with a C-terminal epitope tag, a

Kozak ribosome recognition sequence (ccacc) was placed directly upstream of the *APOBEC3G* start codon during PCR amplification. *APOBEC3G* with a C-terminal 3X hemagglutinin (HA) tag (pAPO-HA) and pAPO-CFP were engineered by cloning *APOBEC3G* into the *EcoR1* and *Xho1* sites of pIRES-hrGFP-2a (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA) and the *HindIII* and *SacII* sites of pECFP-N1 (BD Biosciences), respectively. Tat-Red Fluorescent Protein (RFP) was generated by cloning HIV-1 *Tat* into the *HindIII* and *BamHI* sites of pDsRED-N1 (BD Biosciences).

To induce random mutations within the *Vif*^{C114S} coding sequence, pNL-A1Vif^{C114S} was used as a template for low fidelity PCR and the resulting products were cloned into pEYFP-C1, as described above. DNA from random colonies was prepared (Promega, Madison, WI) and used to transfect 293T cells.

The transfected 293T cells were maintained in a humidified incubator (5% CO₂) at 37°C in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM; Invitrogen) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FCS), 100 units/ml penicillin and 100 µg/ml streptomycin (P/S) (Invitrogen). Qiagen-purified plasmid DNA (Qiagen, Valencia, CA) was transfected into 293T cells using Lipofectamine™ 2000 lipofection agent (Invitrogen). For Western blot and immunoprecipitation experiments, 293T cells were transfected in either 6 or 12 well plates when the cells were ~60% confluent. The amount of vector used and the molar ratio of vector for co-transfection experiments are described in the Results and figure legends. When necessary, final DNA amounts were made equal by the addition of pGEM (Promega). For live imaging and immuno-localization, 293T cells were seeded into poly-d-lysine coated 35 mm glass bottom culture dishes and transfected when the cells were ~50% confluent. For proteasome inhibition studies, culture media containing 100 µM of N-Acetyl-Leu-Leu-Nle-CHO (ALLN, Calbiochem, La Jolla, CA) or the equivalent volume of DMSO was added to cells 12 hours prior to harvesting or imaging 36 hours post-transfection.

293T cells were transfected with YFP-Vif and either CFP-APOBEC3G, APOBEC3G-HA, or HIV NL4 proviral DNA (wild type, which includes Vif, or a Vif-deficient strain) at an equimolar ratio (130 fmoles of each vector) using standard lipofection methods. Zero to twenty-four hours later, proteins were isolated and

subjected to Western blot analysis. The blots were then analyzed using standard fluorometric methods.

Co-expression of YFP-Vif with either CFP-APOBEC3G or APOBEC3G-HA at an equimolar ratio (130 fmoles of each vector) reduced the expression levels of both APOBEC3G fusion proteins. Furthermore, expression of APOBEC3G was reduced to below detectable levels (by both Western and fluorometric analysis) with increasing amounts of YFP-Vif vector indicating that this effect was dose-dependent (FIGs. 11A-B). This effect was specific to APOBEC3G, as the total cellular levels of endogenous CycT1 remained unaltered and CFP levels remained unaltered when co-expressed with YFP-Vif (FIG. 11A). The levels of CFP-APOBEC3G were also reduced when co-expressed with HIV NL4 wild-type proviral DNA, and not with a corresponding Vif-deficient strain, indicating the Vif was indeed responsible for this effect (FIG. 11C). Similar results were seen in HUT78 and HeLa cells.

The level of Vif-mediated depletion of APOBEC3G was further determined over a broad range of Vif (pNL-A1):APOBEC3G (pCFP-APO) vector ratios ranging from 1:1 to 1:0.0625, where 1 refers to 130 fmoles of vector. The level of depletion was determined by comparing the steady-state levels of CFP-APO when co-expressed with Vif to the equivalent Δvif control (pNL-A1 Δvif). CFP-APO depletion by Vif was most significant between the 1:0.25 and 1:0.0625 ratios (FIG. 11D). Recovery of CFP-APO levels by proteasome inhibition (ALLN) was most dramatic at the 1:0.25 ratio (FIG. 11D). Despite significant depletion by Vif, only modest recovery of CFP-APO was observed at the 1:0.125 and 1:0.0625 ratios following proteasome inhibition (Fig. 11D). In the absence of Vif, CFP-APO levels were not significantly affected by proteasome inhibition except at the lowest level of pCFP-APO input (1:0.0625 ratio) for which a modest reduction in expression was observed (FIG. 11D). Identical expression profiles were also observed with pAPO-CFP or pAPO-HA in the presence and absence of Vif (data not shown). In the presence (FIG. 11D) or absence of CFP-APO, proteasome inhibition elevated the steady-state levels of Vif and resulted in the appearance of higher molecular weight species (FIG. 11D; arrow). The pNL-A1:pCFP-APO ratio of 1:0.25 was also visualized by confocal microscopy. In cells expressing Vif, CFP-APO was either not visible or was detected at a significantly

reduced level relative to the Δvif control. Consistent with immuno-blot analysis, CFP-APO levels were elevated by proteasome inhibition and the number of cells visibly co-expressing the two proteins increased.

These results indicate that transient expression systems can be used to study the relationship between Vif and APOBEC3G effectively. Establishing the appropriate levels of expression is possible and may be crucial for studying the effects of Vif function on APOBEC3G.

Example 2: Subcellular Localization of Vif and APOBEC3G

The subcellular localization of Vif and APOBEC3G either expressed independently or together in live 293T cells was visualized by laser scanning confocal microscopy. YFP-Vif localized predominantly to the nucleus of live 293T cells. YFP-Vif was evenly distributed throughout the nucleus, but was excluded from nucleoli. Less intense cytoplasmic localization was also observed for YFP-Vif, suggesting that although predominantly nuclear, Vif is targeted to both compartments in 293T cells. Titrating the amount of transfected YFP-Vif vector showed that localization was observed first within the nucleus followed by more intense cytoplasmic staining concomitant with an increase in expression. This localization pattern was also observed with C-terminally labeled Vif. Furthermore, YFP-Vif expressed in the non-permissive HUT78 cell line exhibited both nuclear and cytoplasmic localization. CFP-APOBEC3G localized exclusively to the cytoplasm in live 293T cells. In the majority of cells observed, CFP-APOBEC3G appeared evenly distributed throughout the cytoplasm; however, a punctate and often perinuclear localization pattern was also observed.

This pattern was suggestive of co-localization with components of the secretory pathway and thus may have relevance to virion packaging. The localization patterns of either N-terminal or C-terminal labeled APOBEC3G were indistinguishable and the same localization pattern was observed in HUT78 cells. As observed in FIGs. 11A-C, the total cellular levels of CFP-APOBEC3G were reduced when co-expressed with YFP-Vif and this effect appeared to be dose-dependent with no CFP-APOBEC3G detectable when co-expressed with 8-fold more YFP-Vif vector.

Interestingly, YFP-Vif exhibited predominantly cytoplasmic localization when co-expressed with CFP-APOBEC3G, indicating that the mechanism by which Vif alters the expression levels of APOBEC3G occurs in the cytoplasm. This result suggests a functional interaction between Vif and APOBEC3G at the protein level as significant co-localization of the proteins was observed in the cytoplasm.

Example 3: Vif Targets APOBEC3G for Proteasome Degradation

The results described in Example 2 suggest a functional interaction at the protein level and thus possible targeting of APOBEC3G for proteasome degradation. YFP-Vif and CFP-APOBEC3G were co-expressed at a 4:1 molar ratio of vectors (1 = 130 fmoles) in 293T cells and were treated with the proteasome inhibitors lactacystin (10 μ M), ALLN (150 μ M), or MG-132 (10 μ M) 24 hours post-transfection.

To prepare total protein lysates, each well of a 6- or 12-well plate was washed once in phosphate buffered saline (PBS, Invitrogen) and then lysed in either 400 or 200 μ l, respectively, of Mammalian Protein Extraction Reagent (M-PER, Pierce, Rockford, IL) supplemented with 0.5% (v/v) Triton-X 100 (Pierce), 150 mM NaCl, 5 mM EDTA, and a 1/100 (v/v) dilution of a protease inhibitor cocktail for mammalian tissue for 30 minutes at 4°C with gentle rotation. Lysates were harvested from the well and insoluble material was removed by centrifugation for 5 minutes at full-speed in a microcentrifuge. Protein concentration was determined by D_c protein assay (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA).

For immunoprecipitation, 0.5 mg of lysate was diluted to 0.5 mg/ml in 1 ml of lysis buffer. APO-HA was precipitated by incubation with agarose-conjugated rabbit α -HA (20 μ g IgG; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc., Santa Cruz, CA). To immunoprecipitate CFP-APO, lysates were first pre-cleared with a 50 μ l bed volume of Protein G Sepharose (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Piscataway, NJ) for 1 hour at 4°C. CFP-APO was then precipitated from pre-cleared lysates by incubation with 5 μ g of a α -GFP rabbit polyclonal (BD Biosciences) for 3 hours at 4°C. Antibody was captured by incubation with a 50 μ l bed volume of Protein G Sepharose for 1 hour at 4°C followed by 4 washes in 1 ml of lysis buffer for 10 minutes each time. Protein

was eluted by boiling for 5 minutes at 100°C in sample buffer [50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 6.8, 100 mM dithiothreitol, 2% (w/v) SDS, 0.1% (w/v) bromophenol blue, 10% (v/v) glycerol].

For SDS-PAGE of protein lysates, samples were denatured and reduced by adding 4X SDS-PAGE sample buffer followed by boiling at 100°C for 5 min. Protein was resolved by 12% SDS-PAGE and transferred onto a polyvinylidene difluoride membrane (PVDF, Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc., Hercules, CA) using a Semi-Dry Electroblotter (Bio-Rad). Following transfer, membrane was blocked overnight in 5% (w/v) nonfat dry milk in TBS-T [20 mM Tris, pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 0.1% (v/v) Tween 20] and washed 3x for 10 minutes each in TBS-T before and after the addition of antibody. All antibodies were diluted in 2.5% (w/v) nonfat dry milk in TBS-T. CFP, YFP, and GFP were detected using a mouse monoclonal antibody (MAb) against GFP diluted to 1 µg/ml (BD Bioscience). RFP was detected with a rabbit polyclonal (BD Biosciences) diluted to 0.1 µg/ml. Human CycT1 was detected with a goat anti-CycT1 polyclonal antibody (Santa Cruz Biotechnology) diluted to 0.1 µg/ml. HA was detected with a rabbit polyclonal antibody (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.) diluted to 0.02 µg/ml. Vif and Vif mutants were detected using a Vif MAb diluted 1/5000 (this reagent was obtained through the AIDS Research and Reference Reagent Program, Division of AIDS, NIAID, NIH: HIV-1 Vif Monoclonal Antibody (#319) from Dr. Michael H. Malim (see Simon et al., (1995) *J. Virol.* 69:4166-4172; Simon et al., (1997) *J. Virol.* 71:5259-5267; and Fouchier et al., (1996) *J. Virol.* 70:8263-8269)). All horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies were used at a dilution of 0.05 µg/ml (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.). Blots were developed with the BM Chemiluminescence Blotting Kit (Roche Molecular Biochemicals, Indianapolis, IN) and exposed to Kodak BioMax MR X-ray film (Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, NY).

Addition of inhibitor represents time-point 0 and total cell lysates were made at two hour intervals beginning at 4 hours and ending at 12 hours post-addition of proteasome inhibitor. As a positive control for proteasome inhibition, the endogenous levels of the cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor, p27, a protein known to be targeted

for proteasome degradation was observed before (TP 0) and after (TP 12) the 12 hour time course with inhibitors. At the total cell protein level loaded per lane, p27 was barely detectable; however, the levels of the protein rose dramatically after a 12 hour incubation with all three proteasome inhibitors. As a control for protein loading, the endogenous levels of CycT1 were observed on the same blot. Results are shown in FIG. 12A. As expected, the levels of CFP-APOBEC3G (CFP-APO3G) were reduced in the presence of Vif; however, proteasome inhibition by all three inhibitors resulted in no obvious effect on CFP-APOBEC3G expression. Conversely, the levels of YFP-Vif appeared to increase with proteasome inhibition suggesting that a subset of YFP-Vif may be degraded through the proteasome. This may not be altogether surprising as FIG 11A showed that the levels of Vif appear to plateau. These results do not exclude the possibility that Vif mediates degradation of APOBEC3G through a proteasome-independent pathway.

Example 4: Effect of Vif on APOBEC3G mRNA Degradation

To determine if Vif mediates degradation of APOBEC3G mRNA the total cellular levels of message were observed by real-time PCR. Total cellular RNA was isolated using standard methodology from cells expressing YFP-Vif alone, CFP-APOBEC3G alone, or both at an 8:1 molar ratio (1 = 130 fmoles) of transfected vector, respectively, and reverse transcribed using oligo d(T) primer to specifically detect mRNA. No obvious difference was observed in the total cellular levels of either YFP-Vif or CFP-APOBEC3G (APO3G) mRNA when co-expressed (FIG 12B). This experiment rules out Vif functioning on the levels of transcription or mRNA processing and suggests that Vif does not function at the level of mRNA degradation or turnover. Furthermore, this confirmed that both expression vectors were successfully co-transfected, demonstrating that the decrease in CFP-APOBEC3G expression was not due to a phenomena associated with co-transfection.

Example 5: Vif Inhibits APOBEC3G mRNA Translation

Considering that CFP-APOBEC3G was not degraded via the proteasome pathway and that total mRNA levels of APOBEC3G appeared unaltered in the

presence of YFP-Vif, we postulated that Vif may function at the levels of either mRNA export or inhibition of translation. Since expression of CFP-APOBEC3G results in an increase in YFP-Vif localization to the cytoplasm, the latter mechanism of inhibition seems most likely. To test this, an expression vector was engineered to express independent proteins from the same transcript through the use of multiple start codons with Kozak sequences to facilitate translation initiation. APOBEC3G was cloned directly upstream of CFP which already harbored its own start codon and Kozak sequence (CCACC) to facilitate translation initiation. An additional Kozak sequence was placed directly upstream of the APOBEC3G start codon (FIG. 13B), and it was shown by Western blot analysis of total cell lysates that expression from this vector after 24 hours in 293T cells resulted in the translation of both APOBEC3G-CFP and CFP alone (FIG. 13A). When co-expressed with YFP-Vif, the expression of both APOBEC3G-CFP and CFP was reduced.

These results showed that YFP-Vif was affecting the translation of both APOBEC3G-CFP and CFP from the same APOBEC3G-CFP transcript, and that YFP-Vif was specifically inhibiting translation of APOBEC3G-CFP mRNA regardless of the translation start site. Thus, collectively, this analysis strongly suggested that Vif specifically functions to alter APOBEC3G expression by inhibiting translation and that the elements required for this inhibition resided within the mRNA sequence encoding APOBEC3G. When co-expressed with YFP-Vif, the expression of both APOBEC3G-CFP and CFP was reduced indicating that Vif functions by preventing translation. Based on these results, we propose a model in which Vif binds to region(s) within the APOBEC3G mRNA coding sequence, thus either preventing translation elongation or ribosome binding (FIG. 13B). It is not clear whether this event initiates within the nucleus and then Vif is transported out of the nucleus with APOBEC3G mRNA or cytosolic synthesized Vif binds to cytosolic mRNA preventing normal Vif localization to the nucleus.

Example 6: High Throughput Screening of a Small Molecule Library

The compounds in a small molecule library were screened for the ability to affect Vif-mediated reduction in APOBEC3G protein levels. The protocol is illustrated in

FIG. 14. Briefly, 1×10^6 293T cells in each well of a 6 well plate were transfected with an 8:1 molar ratio of YFP-Vif and CFP-APOBEC3G encoding plasmids using Lipofectamine 2000™ transfection reagent. The cells were cultured for 12-16 hours, then 1 ml of trypsin was added to the cells to harvest them. The cells were resuspended in 5 ml DMEM 10%FCS without penicillin/streptomycin. The cells were then seeded into media containing the small molecules of the library in the wells of a 96 well plate, with a final concentration of 1% DMSO. After culture for 24 hours, the media is removed and M-PER \ with 1% SDS lysis buffer is added to all of the wells. Fluorescence emission was read using a plate reader (Tecan, Maennedorf, Switzerland) as follows: CFP emission (475 nm); YFP emission (525 nm). Cells transfected with CFP-APOBEC3G alone (0.5 µg); YFP-Vif alone (3.5 µg); or empty pGEM (4.0 µg) were used as controls. FIGS 15A-C are illustrations of a high-throughput screening method. FIG. 15A illustrates 293T Cells expressing only YFP-Vif. FIG. 15B illustrates 293T Cells expressing the target protein, APOBEC3G. FIG. 15C illustrates 293T cells expressing YFP-Vif, CFP-ABOBEC3G or both are cultured in a 96 well plate. After treating each well of cells with different small molecules ☉, a fluorimeter can be used to screen the 96-well plate for cells emitting increased CFP fluorescence. Exemplary bar graphs showing fluorescence signals are shown in FIGS 16A-C. For example, referring to FIG. 16C, cells containing both YFP-Vif and CFP-APO are expected to show reduced CFP fluorescence, but the addition of a small molecule can lead to the recovery of CFP fluorescence.

The results are shown in FIG. 17, which represents the CFP fluorescence measured in well containing cells transfected with pGEM, CFP-APOBEC3G, YFP-Vif, or CFP-APOBEC3G and YFP-Vif. As expected, expression of pGEM or Vif-YFP resulted in negligible fluorescent emission at 475 nm. Expression of CFP-APOBEC3G resulted in significant fluorescence at 475 nm, and this fluorescence was substantially reduced by the co-expression of YFP-Vif.

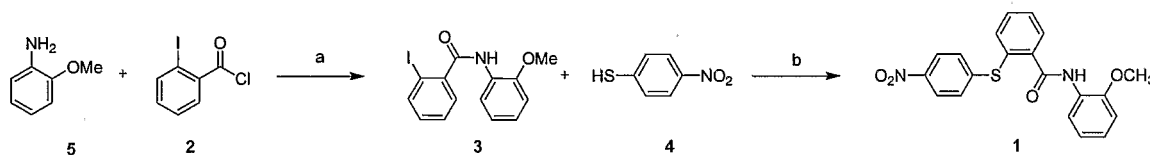
Using this system, a combinatorial library a diverse library of 30,000 small molecules was purchased from Chembridge was screened for Vif-inhibitory activity. Numerous compounds were identified that demonstrated the ability to rescue APOBEC3G expression in the presence of Vif; these compounds are illustrated in FIGs. 1-8.

Example 7: Synthesis of Vif Inhibitor (1) shown in FIG. 10A

Method A:

Synthesis of 2-(4-Nitrophenylthio)-N-(2-methoxyphenyl)benzamide (1):

Vif inhibitor **1** was synthesized using the procedure outlined in Scheme 9. The key step in this reaction scheme is the copper catalyzed coupling reaction of 2-iodo-N-(2-methoxyphenyl)benzamide **3** with 4-nitrothiophenol **4** by microwave irradiation. The intermediate compound **3** was obtained in excellent yield by the reaction of 2-methoxyaniline **5** with 2-iodobenzoyl chloride **2**.



Scheme 9: (a) Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C to r. t. overnight, 98%; (b) K₂CO₃, Cu(I)I (cat.), HOCH₂CH₂OH, 2-propanol, microwave-150W, 80 °C, 30 min (2 ×), 63%.

2-Iodo-N-(2-methoxyphenyl)benzamide 3:

To a solution of 2-methoxyaniline **5** (2.46 g, 20 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL) was added Et₃N (6.14 mL, 44 mmols) at 0 °C and under dry N₂ atmosphere. A solution 2-iodobenzoyl chloride **2** (5.33 g, 20 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (25 mL) was slowly added to the reaction mixture keeping the temperature at 0 °C. After 15 min the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred overnight. Reaction mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL), washed with H₂O (40 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl solution (40 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated to yield a light pink solid. Recrystallization from ethyl acetate-hexanes (1:3) provided **3** as white needles (5.7 g). The filtrate was concentrated and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica, eluting with 15% ethyl acetate (EtOAc) in hexanes, to

provide additional pure product (1.25 g). Total yield: 6.95 g, 98%; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.54 (dd, $J = 8.0, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.10 (br s, 1H), 7.92 (dd, $J = 8.0, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.52 (dd, $J = 7.6, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.43 (ddd, $J = 8.8, 7.6, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.17–7.09 (m, 2H), 7.03 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.92 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.87 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.10, 148.29, 142.58, 140.30, 131.49, 128.52, 128.43, 127.58, 124.45, 121.33, 120.12, 110.25, 92.70, 55.92; MS (ESI): m/z 376.20 ($\text{M} + \text{Na}$) $^+$.

2-(4-Nitrophenylthio)-*N*-(2-methoxyphenyl)benzamide (1):

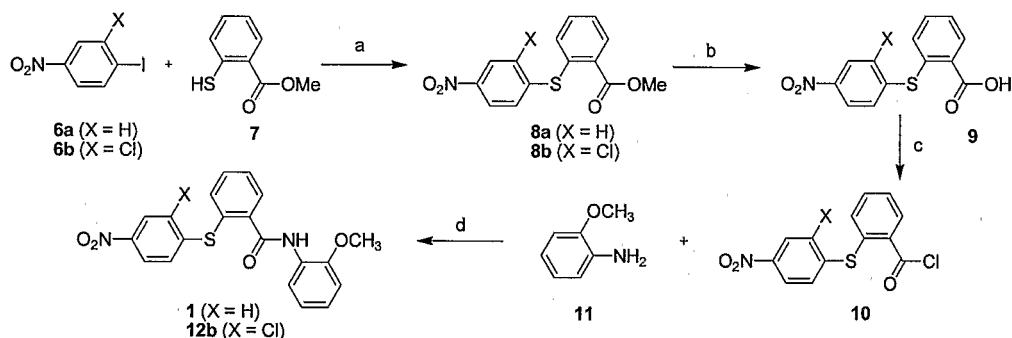
2-Iodo-*N*-(2-methoxyphenyl)benzamide **3** (0.355 g, 1.0 mmol), Cu(I) iodide (20 mg, 0.1 mmol), K_2CO_3 (0.276 g, 2.0 mmol), and 4-nitrothiophenol (0.155 g, 1 mmol) were added to a 10 mL reaction vessel with Teflon-lined septum. The tube was evacuated and backfilled with dry N_2 (3 cycles). Ethylene glycol (0.1 mL, 2.0 mmol) and 2-propanol (1 mL) were added by syringe at room temperature. The reaction vessel was heated in a microwave reactor (CEM, Explorer) at 80 °C and 150W power for 30 min (2 $\times$). The reaction mixture was then allowed to reach room temperature. Ethyl acetate (approx. 10 mL) was added; the reaction mixture was filtered and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica, eluting with 20% EtOAc in hexanes. This procedure provided 2-(4-nitrophenylthio)-*N*-(2-methoxyphenyl)benzamide **1** as pale yellow crystalline solid (0.24 g, 63%); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.40 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.39 (s, 1H, overlapping signal), 8.05 (ddd, $J = 9.2, 2.4, 1.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.77 (dd, $J = 6.4, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.56–7.49 (m, 3H), 7.29–7.25 (m, 2H), 7.06 (ddd, $J = 9.2, 7.6, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.95 (dt, $J = 8.8, 0.8, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.85 (dd, $J = 8.0, 0.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.44, 148.22, 146.87, 146.15, 140.63, 135.76, 131.66, 130.09, 129.87, 129.49, 128.79 (2C), 127.54, 124.54, 124.35 (2C), 121.37, 120.05, 110.19, 55.88; MS (ESI): m/z 402.99 ($\text{M} + \text{Na}$) $^+$.

Method B:

Synthesis of 2-(4-Nitrophenylthio)-*N*-(2-methoxyphenyl)benzamide (1):

Vif inhibitor **1** and a Vif inhibitor **1**-analog was synthesized according procedure outlined in Scheme 10. The key step in the reaction scheme is the copper

catalyzed coupling reaction of substituted iodobenzenes **6** with methyl thiosalicylate **7** under microwave irradiations. The resulting esters **8** were hydrolyzed to obtain the acids **9** in excellent yields. Treatment of the acids **9** with oxalyl chloride and the reaction of the resulting acid chlorides with *o*-anisidine **11** provided 2-(4-nitrophenylthio)-*N*-(2-methoxyphenyl)benzamide **1** and 2-(2-chloro-4-nitrophenylthio)-*N*-(2-methoxyphenyl)benzamide **12b**. Reaction of the acid chlorides **9** with various other amines could provide analogs of Vif inhibitor **1**.



Scheme 10: (a) K_2CO_3 , Cu(I)I (cat.), 1,2-DME, microwave (150 Wt power), 80°C , 30 min (2 $\times$); (b) $\text{Ba(OH)}_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$, MeOH, 80°C , 2 h; (c) $(\text{OCOCl})_2$, CH_2Cl_2 , r. t., 4 h; (d) Et_3N , CH_2Cl_2 , 0°C to r. t. overnight.

General Procedure for the Coupling Reaction:

Substituted iodobenzene **6** (1.0 mmol), Cu(I) iodide (20 mg, 0.1 mmol), and K_2CO_3 (0.276 g, 2.0 mmol) were added to a 10 mL reaction vessel with Teflon-lined septum. The tube was evacuated and backfilled with dry N_2 (3 cycles). 1,2-Dimethoxyethane (1 mL) was added by syringe at room temperature followed by methyl thiosalicylate **7** (1 mmol). The reaction vessel was heated in a microwave reactor (CEM, Explorer) at 80°C and 150 Wt power for 30 min (2 $\times$). The reaction mixture was then allowed to reach room temperature. Ethyl acetate (approx. 10 mL) was added; the reaction mixture was filtered and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica, eluting with 15% EtOAc in hexanes.

Methyl 2-(4-nitrophenylthio)benzoate 8a:

Above general procedure provided methyl 2-(4-nitrophenylthio)benzoate **8a** as pale yellow crystalline solid in 75% yield; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.15 (m, 2H), 7.95 (dd, $J = 7.6, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.47 (m, 2H), 7.39 (ddd, $J = 8.8, 7.6, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.32 (ddd, $J = 8.8, 7.6, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.17 (dd, $J = 8.0, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.89 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 166.82, 146.93, 144.95, 136.71, 132.71, 131.88 (2 C), 131.72, 131.25, 131.07, 127.30, 124.42 (2 C), 52.56; MS (ESI): m/z 312.50 ($\text{M} + \text{Na}$) $^+$.

Methyl 2-(2-chloro-4-nitrophenylthio)benzoate 8b:

Above general procedure provided methyl 2-(2-chloro-4-nitrophenylthio)benzoate **8b** as yellow crystalline solid in 70% yield; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.26 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.99–7.95 (m, 2H), 7.50–7.43 (m, 2H), 7.27 (dd, $J = 7.6, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.16 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.87 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 166.81, 146.72, 145.46, 134.60, 133.83, 133.36, 133.17, 133.02, 131.59, 131.40, 128.80, 125.04, 121.22, 52.76; MS (ESI): m/z 346.50 ($\text{M} + \text{Na}$) $^+$.

General Procedure for the Hydrolysis of Ester 8:

A solution of Ester **8** (1 mmol) in MeOH (10 ml) was treated with $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1.5 mmol) and heated to 80 °C for 2 hours. Reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was treated with 1M HCl solution in Et_2O (15 mL), diluted with Et_2O (20 mL), dried (Na_2SO_4) and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to provide the acid **9** as yellow solid. This acid was used in the next step without further purification.

General Procedure for the Amide Coupling:

To a solution of benzoic acid **9** (1 mmol) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) was added oxalyl chloride (5 mmol) followed by a drop of dimethylformamide. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. Solvents were removed under reduced

pressure and the residue was dried under high vacuum to give acid chloride **10** as yellow solid. A solution of amine (1 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere was cooled to 0 °C and Et₃N (2.2 mmol) was added followed by the addition of the above acid chloride solution in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL). The resulting mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred overnight. It was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL), washed with H₂O and saturated aqueous NaCl solution, dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated to yield a yellow solid. The product was purified by flash chromatography on silica.

2-(4-Nitrophenylthio)-N-(2-methoxyphenyl)benzamide 1b:

Above general procedure provided 2-(4-nitrophenylthio)-N-(2-methoxyphenyl)benzamide **1** as pale yellow crystalline solid in 90% yield. Analytical data is identical to that of **1** made according to Method A.

2-(2-Chloro-4-nitrophenylthio)-N-(2-methoxyphenyl)benzamide 12b:

Above general procedure provided 2-(2-chloro-4-nitrophenylthio)-N-(2-methoxyphenyl) benzamide **12b** as yellow solid in 90% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.42 (br. s, 1H), 8.36 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 8.15 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.62–7.52 (m, 3H), 7.05 (ddd, *J* = 9.2, 8.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 6.94 (m, 2H), 6.85 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.04, 148.21, 146.62, 145.85, 141.54, 136.70, 132.02, 131.88, 130.69, 129.79, 128.50, 127.87, 127.37, 124.65, 124.51, 122.14, 121.20, 120.03, 110.12, 55.80; MS (ESI): *m/z* 437.61 (M + Na)⁺.

Example 8: Vif-inhibitor 1 Exhibits a Dose Dependent Decrease in RT Activity

To evaluate the efficacy of Vif inhibitor **1** on RT activity, a dose-response experiment was conducted in infected H9 cells.

Briefly, H9 cells plated at 2 X 10⁵ per well in a 24 well plate were treated overnight with DMSO, plus 0, 1, 5, 10, 25 or 50 μM Vif inhibitor **1** (all at 0.5% DMSO) then infected with HIV-1 (X4-tropic HIV-1 variant (HIV-1LAI)) at 2 X 10⁵ cpm RT per well. All cells were maintained in the presence of DMSO or Vif inhibitor

1 for 14-21 days and viral replication monitored by measurement of reverse transcriptase activity in culture supernatants every second day. Calculation of % relative infectivity was determined on day 7, which was previously determined to be the peak of viral infectivity. Range correction involved fitting cpm data to a 2 parameter equation where the lower limit is 0, i.e. background correction, and the upper data limit is 100, i.e. the data is range corrected. Grafit software was used for the curve fit and calculation of the I.C.50 value.

The results, shown in Figure 20, demonstrate that Vif inhibitor **1** inhibits RT activity in a dose dependent manner, with an I.C.50 of about 6.4 μ M.

Example 9: Vif-inhibitor **1** decreases Vif Expression and Increases APOBEC3G Expression

To determine the effect of Vif inhibitor **1** on expression of Vif and APOBEC3G, 293T cells were transfected with pNL-Luc-E-R-, pVSV-G, and 15 fmoles APOBEC3G-HA. 4 hours post-transfection, the cells were treated with 3.125, 6.25, 12.5, 25, 50 μ M Vif inhibitor **1** or DMSO equivalent as a control. Twenty-four hours post-drug addition, 293T total cell lysates (15 ug) were prepared, and protein lysates examined for APOBEC3G, Vif and, cyclin T1. The results, shown in Figure 21A, indicate that Vif inhibitor **1** decreases Vif expression and increases APOBEC3G expression.

As shown in Figure 21B, similar results were obtained in 293T cells transfected with pNL-Luc-E-R-, pVSV-G, and increasing concentrations of APOBEC3G-HA (3.75, 7.5 or 15 fmoles) and treated with either DMSO (-) or 50 μ M Vif inhibitor **1** (+).

Infectivity was determined by infecting 293T cells for 48 hours with 1 ng virus produced from the producer cells in the experiments shown in Figure 21A. The infectivity of the sample of virus produced without APOBEC3G was normalized to 100%, and data was representative of three independent experiments. The results are shown in Figure 21C, and demonstrate that increasing concentrations of Vif inhibitor **1** decrease infectivity in a dose-dependent manner. Infectivity was also determined in the same manner for virus from the producer cells in the experiment shown in Figure

21B. The results, shown in Figure 21D, demonstrate that Vif inhibitor 1 decreases Vif expression and increases APOBEC3G expression in 293T cells.

Example 10: Effect of Vif inhibitor 1 on APOBEC3G and APOBEC3F

To evaluate the effect of Vif inhibitor 1 on levels of APOBEC3G and APOBEC3F proteins, a dose-response experiment was performed. pNL4-3-LucE-R- was co-expressed with 3.75, 7.5, 15, or 30 fmoles APOBEC3G-HA (or APOBEC3F-HA) in the absence (DMSO) or presence (50uM) of Vif inhibitor 1. The pNL4-3-LucE-R- Δ Vif with the same amounts of APOBEC3G or F in the presence of DMSO were used as controls. APOBEC3G or APOBEC3F expression was confirmed by Western blot using an α HA anti body, with cyclin T1 used as the internal control.

The results, shown in Figures 22A-B, indicate that Vif inhibitor 1 increases APOBEC3G (22A) and APOBEC3F (22B) in a dose-dependent manner. This is particularly interesting, as it indicates that APOBEC3F is also a target of Vif.

Example 11: Effect of Vif inhibitor 1 on Vif Protein Levels in H9 Cells

To evaluate the effect of Vif inhibitor 1 on levels of Vif protein, H9 cells were infected with pNL4-3Luc-E-R- using a spinoculation procedure with the virus equivalent of 1 μ g pNL4-3 Luc-E-R- or Δ Vif pNL4-3 Luc-E-R- (as measured using p24 ELISA). Immediately following infection, the H9 cells were washed and incubated in complete RPMI medium with 10% FCS containing DMSO (0.5%) or 50 μ M Vif inhibitor 1 (also 0.5% DMSO) for 48 hours. H9 total cell lysates were then prepared, and 20 μ g of lysate examined for the presence of cyclin T1, endogenous APOBEC3G, p24, and Vif, the latter two indicative of virus infection.

Figure 23A shows the results in H9 cells that were not infected (mock) or infected with pNL4-3 Luc-E-R- or Δ Vif pNL43Luc-E-R-, then treated with DMSO or 50 μ M Vif inhibitor 1. Figure 23B shows the results in H9 cells that were infected with pNL4-3 Luc-E-R-, then treated with DMSO, 12.5, 25, or 50 μ M Vif inhibitor 1.

These results demonstrate that Vif inhibitor 1 significantly reduces levels of Vif protein in H9 cells infected with pNL4-3Luc-E-R-.

Example 12: Effect of Vif inhibitor 1 on Vif Protein Levels in H9 Cells versus MT4 Cells

To determine whether there was a difference in the effect of Vif inhibitor 1 on Vif protein levels in permissive versus non-permissive cells, H9 and MT4 cells were infected using a spinoculation procedure with the virus equivalent of 1 µg pNL4-3 Luc-E-R- or Δ Vif pNL4-3 Luc-E-R- (as measured using p24 ELISA). Immediately following infection, H9 or MT4 cells were washed and incubated in complete RPMI medium with 10% FCS containing DMSO (0.5%) or 50 µM Vif inhibitor 1 (also 0.5% DMSO) for 48 hours. H9 or MT4 total cell lysates were then prepared, and 20 µg of lysate was examined for the presence of cyclin T1, endogenous APOBEC3G, p24, and Vif, the latter two being indicative of virus infection.

As shown in Figures 24A-B, Vif inhibitor 1 significantly reduces levels of Vif protein in non-permissive H9 cells compared to permissive MT4 cells infected with pNL4-3Luc-E-R-.

Example 13: Effect of Vif inhibitor 1 on the Half-Life of Vif Protein

The effect of Vif inhibitor 1 on the half-lives of Vif and APOBEC3G proteins was determined.

Half-lives were calculated for pulse-chase labeling and immunoprecipitation of Vif or APOBEC3G protein, for example, as described in Chu, C, and Rana, T. M. (2006) Translation Repression in Human Cells by Micro RNA-induced Gene Silencing Requires RCK/p54. *PLoS Biology*, 4, e210, DOI:

10.1371/journal.pbio.0040210. pNL4-3 (Vif) was used at 50 fmol, and APOBEC3G at 15 fmol. For experiments examining APOBEC3G half life, pNL4-3Δ Vif (luc) was substituted for pNL4-3 (also at 50 fmol). DMSO and Vif inhibitor 1 were used at 0.5% final concentration.

The results, shown in Table 1, indicate that Vif inhibitor 1 reduces the half-life of Vif in the presence of APOBEC3G.

Table 1: Effect of Vif inhibitor 1 on Half-Life of Vif and APOBEC3G

Vif half-life	Minutes
DMSO:	46.2
50 μ M Vif inhibitor 1 :	45.7
DMSO with APOBEC3G:	57.6
50 μ M Vif inhibitor 1 with APOBEC3G:	31.0
APOBEC3G half-life	Minutes
DMSO:	29.5
DMSO with Vif:	17.8
50 μ M Vif inhibitor 1 with Vif:	17.8

Example 14: Effect of Vif inhibitor 1 on pNLA1-YFP

293T cells transfected with 50 fmoles pNLA1-YFP or pNLA1-YFP with 15 fmoles pAPOBEC3G-HA were treated 4 HRS post-transfection with 3.125, 6.25, 12.5, 25, 50 μ M Vif inhibitor 1 or DMSO equivalent (0). Twenty-four hours post-drug addition, 293T total cell lysates were prepared and normalized to equal protein amounts prior to being monitored, in triplicate, for YFP fluorescence. Curve fits for full dose responses of Vif inhibitor 1 are shown, and calculation of “% Vif activity” for concentration of compound Vif inhibitor 1 was determined using Grafit software.

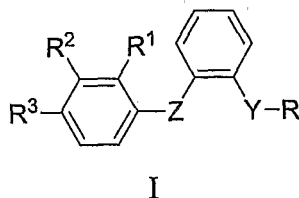
The results, shown in Figure 25, demonstrate that Vif inhibitor 1 demonstrates a dose-dependent decrease in pNLA1-YFP only in the presence of APOBEC3G.

OTHER EMBODIMENTS

It is to be understood that while the invention has been described in conjunction with the detailed description thereof, the foregoing description is intended to illustrate and not limit the scope of the invention, which is defined by the scope of the appended claims. Other aspects, advantages, and modifications are within the scope of the following claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound of Formula I:



wherein:

R is H, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, wherein said C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl is optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, C₁₋₆ haloalkyl, C₁₋₆ hydroxyalkyl, C₁₋₆ cyanoalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, CN, NO₂, OR^a, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-OR^a, SR^a, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-SR^a, C(O)R^b, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-C(O)R^b, C(O)NR^cR^d, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-C(O)NR^cR^d, C(O)OR^a, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-C(O)OR^a, OC(O)R^b, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-OC(O)R^b, OC(O)NR^cR^d, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-OC(O)NR^cR^d, NR^cR^d, NR^cC(O)R^b, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-NR^cCOR^b, NR^cC(O)NR^cR^d, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-NR^cC(O)NR^cR^d, NR^cC(O)OR^a, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-NR^cC(O)OR^a, C(=NRⁱ)NR^cR^d, NR^cC(=NRⁱ)NR^cR^d, P(R^f)₂, P(OR^e)₂, P(O)R^eR^f, P(O)OR^eOR^f, S(O)R^b, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-S(O)R^b, S(O)NR^cR^d, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-S(O)NR^cR^d, S(O)₂R^b, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-S(O)₂R^b, NR^cS(O)₂R^b, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-NR^cS(O)₂R^b, S(O)₂NR^cR^d, and -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-S(O)₂NR^cR^d;

R^a, R^b, R^c, R^d, R^e, and R^f are each independently selected from H, C₁₋₁₀ alkyl, C₁₋₁₀ haloalkyl, C₂₋₁₀ alkenyl, C₂₋₁₀ alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, and heterocycloalkylalkyl, wherein said C₁₋₁₀ alkyl, C₁₋₁₀ haloalkyl, C₂₋₁₀ alkenyl, C₂₋₁₀ alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl or heterocycloalkylalkyl is optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from OH, amino, halo, C₁₋₆ alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl;

R^g is H, C₁₋₁₀ alkyl, C₁₋₁₀ haloalkyl, C₂₋₁₀ alkenyl, or C₂₋₁₀ alkynyl;

R^1 , R^2 , and R^3 are independently selected from H, NO_2 , NH_2 , CF_3 , Br, Cl, F, and I;

Y is $\text{C}(\text{O})$, NR^gCO , SO_2NR^g , NR^gSO_2 , $\text{NHC}(\text{O})\text{NH}$, $\text{NHC}(\text{O})\text{O}$, $\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{NH}$, or CONR^g ; and

Z is absent, O, S, NR^g , CH_2 , SO_2 , C_{1-6} alkyl- OR^g , CO, C_{1-6} alkyl- NR^g ; or an enantiomer, diastereomer, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, excluding compounds 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 shown in Figures 10A-B.

2. The compound of claim 1 wherein:

R is alkyl, aryl, heterocyclyl, or heteroaryl, each optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from OH, amino, halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, O- C_{1-6} alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl;

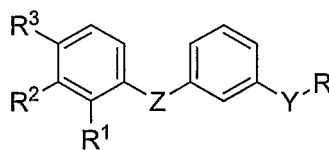
R^1 , R^2 , and R^3 are independently selected from H, NO_2 , NH_2 , CF_3 , Br, Cl, F, and I;

Y is NHCO or CONH ; and

Z is O, S, or NH;

or an enantiomer, diastereomer, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, excluding compounds 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 shown in Figures 10A-B.

3. A compound of Formula II:



wherein:

R is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, wherein said C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl is optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, C_{1-6} hydroxyalkyl, C_{1-6} cyanoalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl,

heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, CN, NO₂, OR^a, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-OR^a, SR^a, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-SR^a, C(O)R^b, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-C(O)R^b, C(O)NR^cR^d, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-C(O)NR^cR^d, C(O)OR^a, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-C(O)OR^a, OC(O)R^b, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-OC(O)R^b, OC(O)NR^cR^d, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-OC(O)NR^cR^d, NR^cR^d, NR^cC(O)R^b, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-NR^cCOR^b, NR^cC(O)NR^cR^d, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-NR^cC(O)NR^cR^d, NR^cC(O)OR^a, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-NR^cC(O)OR^a, C(=NRⁱ)NR^cR^d, NR^cC(=NRⁱ)NR^cR^d, P(R^f)₂, P(OR^e)₂, P(O)R^eR^f, P(O)OR^eOR^f, S(O)R^b, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-S(O)R^b, S(O)NR^cR^d, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-S(O)NR^cR^d, S(O)₂R^b, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-S(O)₂R^b, NR^cS(O)₂R^b, -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-NR^cS(O)₂R^b, S(O)₂NR^cR^d, and -(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-S(O)₂NR^cR^d;

R^a, R^b, R^c, R^d, R^e, and R^f are each independently selected from H, C₁₋₁₀ alkyl, C₁₋₁₀ haloalkyl, C₂₋₁₀ alkenyl, C₂₋₁₀ alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, and heterocycloalkylalkyl, wherein said C₁₋₁₀ alkyl, C₁₋₁₀ haloalkyl, C₂₋₁₀ alkenyl, C₂₋₁₀ alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl or heterocycloalkylalkyl is optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from OH, amino, halo, C₁₋₆ alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl;

R^g is H, C₁₋₁₀ alkyl, C₁₋₁₀ haloalkyl, C₂₋₁₀ alkenyl, or C₂₋₁₀ alkynyl;

R¹, R², and R³ are independently selected from H, NO₂, NH₂, CF₃, Br, Cl, F, and I;

Y is C(O), NR^gCO, SO₂NR^g, NR^gSO₂, NHC(O)NH, NHC(O)O, OC(O)NH, or CONR^g; and

Z is absent, O, S, NR^g, CH₂, SO₂, C₁₋₆ alkyl-OR^g, CO, C₁₋₆ alkyl-NR^g;

or an enantiomer, diastereomer, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, excluding compounds 10, 11, 12 shown in Figures 10A-B.

4. The compound of claim 3, wherein:

R is alkyl, aryl, heterocyclyl, or heteroaryl, each optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from OH, amino, halo, C₁₋₆ alkyl, O-

C₁₋₆ alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl;

R¹, R², and R³ are independently selected from H, NO₂, NH₂, CF₃, Br, Cl, F, and I;

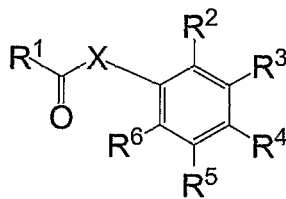
Y is NHCO or CONH;

Z is O, S, or NH;

or an enantiomer, diastereomer or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, excluding compounds 10, 11, 12 shown in Figures 10A-B.

5. A compound of a formula shown in FIGs. 9A-9GG, FIG. 18, FIGs. 19A, 19B, 19C, or 19D, or an enantiomer, diastereomer or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

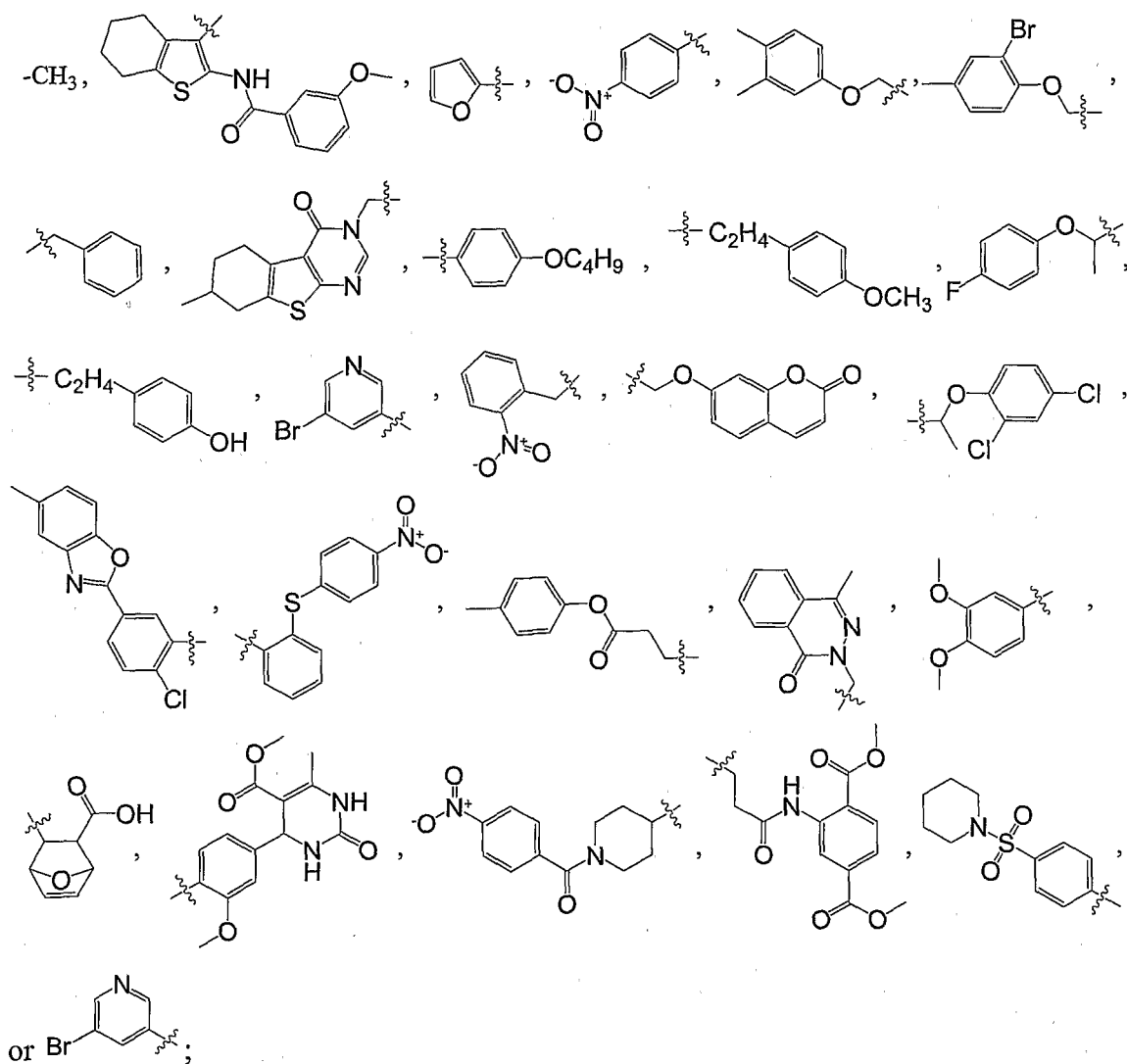
6. A compound of Formula III:



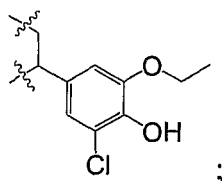
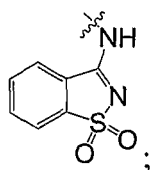
III

wherein:

X is O or NH;

R^1 is

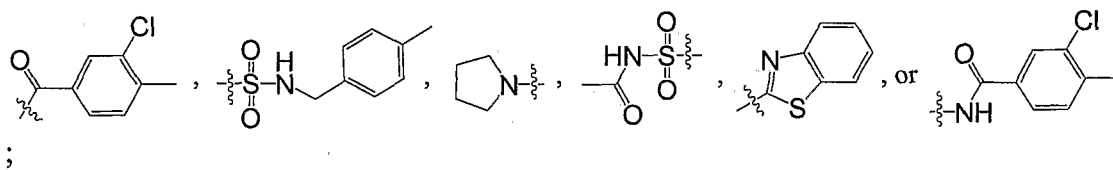
R² is F, Cl, CH₃, OCH₃, COOH, COOCH₃, CN, OCH₂CH₃, or



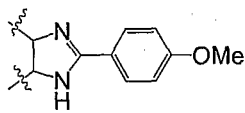
or R^1 and R^2 together form

R^3 is H or COOH;

R^4 is H, OCH_3 , Br, F, COOCH_3 ,



or R^3 and R^4 together form



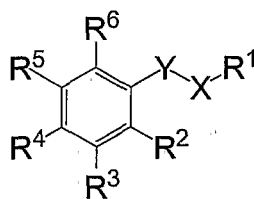
R^5 is H, NO_2 , COOCH_3 , benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl, and $\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$;

R^6 is H;

or R^5 and R^6 together form



7. A compound of Formula IV:



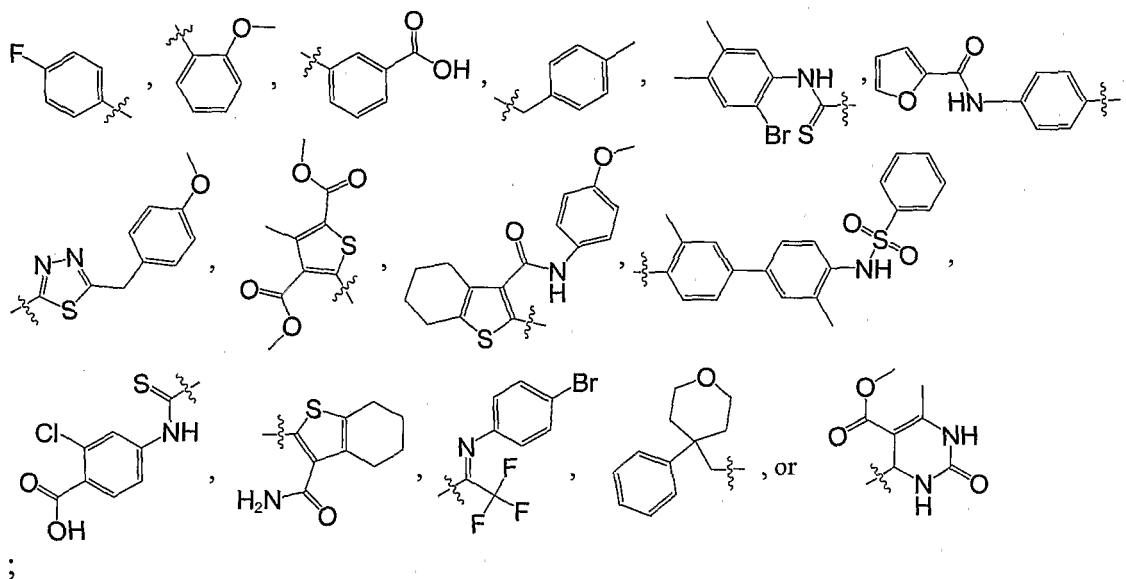
IV

wherein:

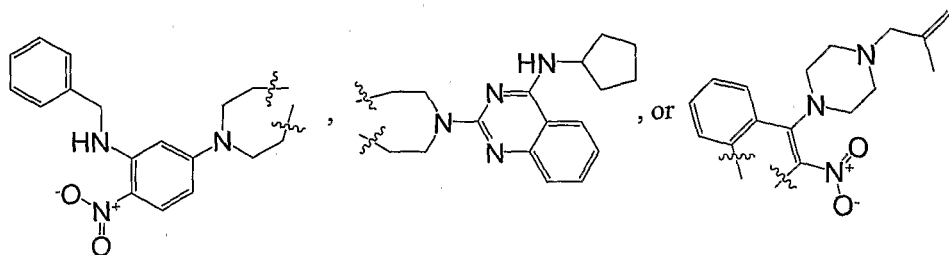
X is O or NR^7 ;

Y is $\text{C}=\text{O}$, or SO_2 ;

R^2 is H, CH_3 ,



or R¹ and R⁷ together form



R² is H, Cl, I, or S-(4-nitrophenyl);

R³ is H, F, Cl, Br, I, OCH₃, OCH₂CH₃;

R⁴ is H, CH₃, OCH₂CH₃, NHC(O)CH₃, or S(O)₂-piperidine;

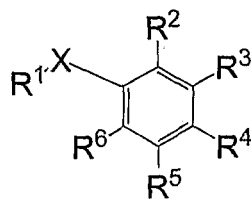
or R³ and R⁴ together form OCH₂O;

R⁵ is H or Cl;

R⁶ is H; and

R⁷ is H or CH₃.

8. A compound of Formula V:

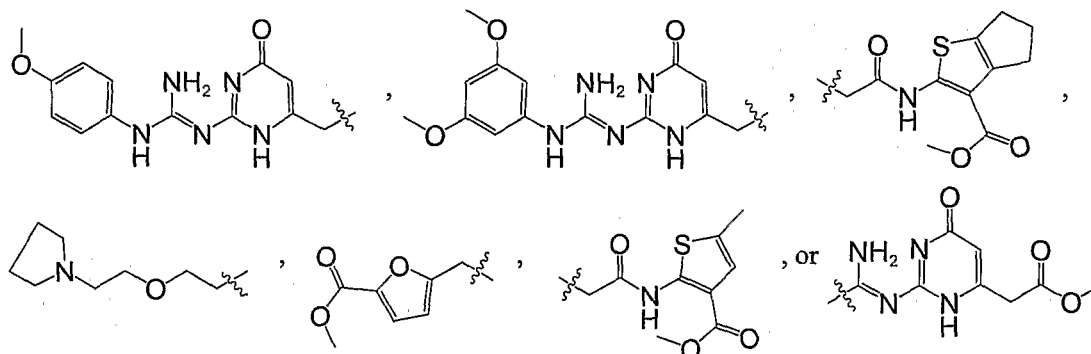


V

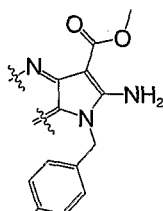
wherein:

X is S or O;

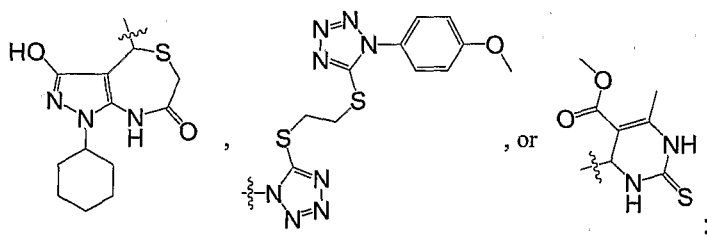
R¹ is H, CH₃, OCH₃, CH₂CH=CH₂, C₄H₉, CH₂C(O)NHCH₂CH₂OH, CH₂CH₂NHCH₂CH=CH₂, CH₂CH₂(N-morpholine),



R^2 is H, CH_3 , Cl, OCH_3 , $CH(\text{phenyl})CH_2COOH$, or $CH(CH_3)CH_2CH_3$;

 R^3 is H;

R^4 is H, Br, Cl, CH_3 , $CH(OH)CH_2CH_3$,

 R^5 is H , and

R^6 is H or $CH_2CH=CH_2$.

9. A pharmaceutical composition for inhibiting Virion Infectivity Factor (Vif) comprising a pharmaceutical carrier and a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of FIGs. 1-10B, 18, or 19A-D.

10. A pharmaceutical composition for inhibiting Virion Infectivity Factor (Vif) comprising a pharmaceutical carrier and a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of any of claims 1-8.
11. A compound or composition of any of claims 1-10 for the treatment of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection.
12. The use of a compound or composition of any of claims 1-10 in the manufacture of a medicament for the therapeutic treatment of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).
13. A method for treating HIV in a subject, the method comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition of claims 11-10.
14. The method of claim 13, further comprising administering a second therapeutic agent.
15. The method of claim 14, wherein the second therapeutic agent is selected from the group consisting of a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI); an nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI); a nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor; and a fusion inhibitor.