[0042] "Nitro" refers to a monovalent —NO_2 radical.

[0043] "Amino" refers to a monovalent —NH_2 radical.

[0044] "Formyl" refers to a monovalent —CHO radical.

[0045] "Tri loweralkylsilyl", refers to a monovalent silyl radical substituted with three loweralkyl groups, where the lower alkyl groups may be the same or different.

[0046] "Loweralkylcarbonyloxy methyl" refers to a monovalent — $CH_2C(O)$ (loweralkyl) radical.

[0047] "Substituted vinyl" refers to a substituted –CH=CH_2 group ~~were~~ where one or more the CH groups are replaced with one to three substituents independently selected from the group consisting of alkyl, halo, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, cyano, nitro, phenyl, amino, halogenated lower alkyl, halogenated lower alkoxy, hydroxycarbonyl, lower alkoxycarbonyl, lower alkylcarbonyloxy, and lower alkylcarbonylamino.

[0048] "Hydroxy" refers to a monovalent OH radical.

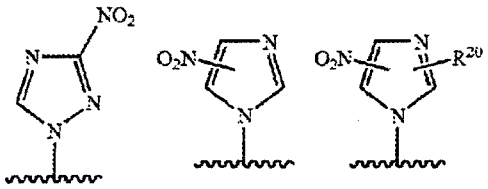
[0049] "Carbocyclic" refers to a 3-18 membered ring monovalent or divalent radical where all the ring atoms are carbon and may be fully saturated, partially saturated, or unsaturated (*i.e.,* aromatic in nature). The carbocyclic radical is bonded through a saturated, partially saturated, or unsaturated ring via a single or double bond. Carbocyclic groups may be fused, containing 2, 3, or 4 rings where the fused rings are independently saturated, partially saturated, or unsaturated. Examples of carbocyclic groups include phenyl, naphthyl, fluorenyl, and tetracenyl. The radical may be optionally substituted with substituents at positions that do not significantly interfere with the preparation of compounds falling within the scope of this invention and that do not significantly reduce the efficacy of the compounds. The radical is optionally substituted with one to five substituents independently selected from the group consisting of halo, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, cyano, nitro, amino,

together with the nitrogen to which it is attached represent a cyclic amino-), CH_2R^9 (where R^9 is lower alkoxy, CN, amino lower alkoxy, mono- or di-lower alkylamino lower alkoxy, lower alkylthio, amino lower alkylthio, or mono- or di-lower alkylamino lower alkylthio), $NR^{10}R^{11}$ (where each of R^{10} and R^{11} is independently hydrogen, lower alkyl, phenyl, hydroxy lower alkyl, or amino lower alkyl, or R^{10} and R^{11} taken together with the nitrogen to which ~~the~~ they are attached represent a cyclic amino), trialkylsilyl, dialkylamino alkyl, lower alkylcarbonyloxy, lower alkoxycarbonyloxy, sugar residue, phosphosugar residue, O-quinone, substituted lower alkyl aminomethyl, or lower alkylcarbonylamino or R^3 together with R^4 is furan, dihydrofuran or 1,4-oxazine-2-one;

R^4 is hydrogen, halo, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, R^QY-L-C(O)O—, cyano, nitro, amino, amino lower alkyl, halogenated lower alkyl, halogenated lower alkoxy, hydroxycarbonyl, formyl, lower alkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyloxy, lower alkylcarbonyloxy, lower alkoxycarbonyloxy, sugar residue, phosphosugar residue, O-quinone, substituted lower alkyl aminomethyl, or lower alkylcarbonylamino, or R^4 together with R^5 is methylenedioxy;

R^5 is hydrogen, halo, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, R^QY-L-C(O)O—, cyano, nitro, amino, halogenated lower alkyl, halogenated lower alkoxy, hydroxycarbonyl, formyl, lower alkoxycarbonyl, lower alkylcarbonyloxy, lower alkoxycarbonyloxy, sugar residue, phosphosugar residue, O-quinone, substituted lower alkyl aminomethyl, or lower alkylcarbonylamino;

R^6 is hydrogen, halo, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, R^QY-L-C(O)O—, cyano, nitro, amino, trialkylsilyl, halogenated lower alkyl, halogenated lower alkoxy, hydroxycarbonyl, formyl, lower alkoxycarbonyl, lower alkylcarbonyloxy, lower alkoxycarbonyloxy, sugar residue, phosphosugar residue, O-quinone, substituted



wherein R^{20} is halo, alkyl, or substituted alkyl.

$R^1Y-(T)_n-X-C(O)O-$

[0081] In yet another preferred embodiment of Formula (II), ~~$R^1Y-(T)_n-X-C(O)O-$~~ is

