

NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to organic compounds useful for therapy or prophylaxis in a mammal, and in particular to monoacylglycerol lipase (MAGL) inhibitors for the treatment or
5 prophylaxis of neuroinflammation, neurodegenerative diseases, pain, cancer, mental disorders, multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, traumatic brain injury, neurotoxicity, stroke, epilepsy, anxiety, migraine and/or depression in a mammal.

Background of the Invention

10 Endocannabinoids (ECs) are signaling lipids that exert their biological actions by interacting with cannabinoid receptors (CBRs), CB1 and CB2. They modulate multiple physiological processes including neuroinflammation, neurodegeneration and tissue regeneration (Iannotti, F.A., *et al.*, *Progress in lipid research* **2016**, 62, 107-28.). In the brain, the main endocannabinoid, 2-arachidonoylglycerol (2-AG), is produced by diacylglycerol lipases (DAGL)
15 and hydrolyzed by the monoacylglycerol lipase, MAGL. MAGL hydrolyses 85% of 2-AG; the remaining 15% being hydrolysed by ABHD6 and ABDH12 (Nomura, D.K., *et al.*, *Science* **2011**, 334, 809.). MAGL is expressed throughout the brain and in most brain cell types, including neurons, astrocytes, oligodendrocytes and microglia cells (Chanda, P.K., *et al.*, *Molecular pharmacology* **2010**, 78, 996; Viader, A., *et al.*, *Cell reports* **2015**, 12, 798.). 2-AG hydrolysis
20 results in the formation of arachidonic acid (AA), the precursor of prostaglandins (PGs) and leukotrienes (LTs). Oxidative metabolism of AA is increased in inflamed tissues. There are two principal enzyme pathways of arachidonic acid oxygenation involved in inflammatory processes, the cyclo-oxygenase which produces PGs and the 5-lipoxygenase which produces LTs. Of the various cyclooxygenase products formed during inflammation, PGE2 is one of the most
25 important. These products have been detected at sites of inflammation, e.g. in the cerebrospinal

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fluid of patients suffering from neurodegenerative disorders and are believed to contribute to inflammatory response and disease progression. Mice lacking MAGL (Mgl1-/-) exhibit dramatically reduced 2-AG hydrolase activity and elevated 2-AG levels in the nervous system while other arachidonoyl-containing phospho- and neutral lipid species including anandamide
5 (AEA), as well as other free fatty acids, are unaltered. Conversely, levels of AA and AA-derived prostaglandins and other eicosanoids, including prostaglandin E2 (PGE2), D2 (PGD2), F2 (PGF2), and thromboxane B2 (TXB2), are strongly decreased. Phospholipase A₂ (PLA₂) enzymes have been viewed as the principal source of AA, but cPLA₂-deficient mice have unaltered AA levels in their brain, reinforcing the key role of MAGL in the brain for AA
10 production and regulation of the brain inflammatory process.

Neuroinflammation is a common pathological change characteristic of diseases of the brain including, but not restricted to, neurodegenerative diseases (e.g. multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, traumatic brain injury, neurotoxicity, stroke, epilepsy and mental disorders such as anxiety and migraine). In the brain, production of
15 eicosanoids and prostaglandins controls the neuroinflammation process. The pro-inflammatory agent lipopolysaccharide (LPS) produces a robust, time-dependent increase in brain eicosanoids that is markedly blunted in Mgl1-/- mice. LPS treatment also induces a widespread elevation in pro-inflammatory cytokines including interleukin-1-a (IL-1-a), IL-1b, IL-6, and tumor necrosis factor-a (TNF-a) that is prevented in Mgl1-/- mice.

20 Neuroinflammation is characterized by the activation of the innate immune cells of the central nervous system, the microglia and the astrocytes. It has been reported that anti-inflammatory drugs can suppress in preclinical models the activation of glia cells and the progression of disease including Alzheimer's disease and multiple sclerosis (Lleo A., *Cell Mol Life Sci.* **2007**, 64, 1403.). Importantly, genetic and/or pharmacological disruption of MAGL activity also
25 blocks LPS-induced activation of microglial cells in the brain (Nomura, D.K., *et al.*, *Science* **2011**, 334, 809.).

In addition, genetic and/or pharmacological disruption of MAGL activity was shown to be protective in several animal models of neurodegeneration including, but not restricted to, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease and multiple sclerosis. For example, an irreversible
30 MAGL inhibitor has been widely used in preclinical models of neuroinflammation and neurodegeneration (Long, J.Z., *et al.*, *Nature chemical biology* **2009**, 5, 37.). Systemic injection of such inhibitor recapitulates the Mgl1-/- mice phenotype in the brain, including an increase in

2-AG levels, a reduction in AA levels and related eicosanoids production, as well as the prevention of cytokines production and microglia activation following LPS-induced neuroinflammation (Nomura, D.K., *et al.*, *Science* **2011**, 334, 809.), altogether confirming that MAGL is a druggable target.

- 5 Consecutive to the genetic and/or pharmacological disruption of MAGL activity, the endogenous levels of the MAGL natural substrate in the brain, 2-AG, are increased. 2-AG has been reported to show beneficial effects on pain with, for example, anti-nociceptive effects in mice (Ignatowska-Jankowska B. *et al.*, *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* **2015**, 353, 424.) and on mental disorders, such as depression in chronic stress models (Zhong P. *et al.*,
10 *Neuropsychopharmacology* **2014**, 39, 1763.).

- Furthermore, oligodendrocytes (OLs), the myelinating cells of the central nervous system, and their precursors (OPCs) express the cannabinoid receptor 2 (CB2) on their membrane. 2-AG is the endogenous ligand of CB1 and CB2 receptors. It has been reported that both cannabinoids and pharmacological inhibition of MAGL attenuate OLs's and OPCs's vulnerability to
15 excitotoxic insults and therefore may be neuroprotective (Bernal-Chico, A., *et al.*, *Glia* **2015**, 63, 163.). Additionally, pharmacological inhibition of MAGL increases the number of myelinating OLs in the brain of mice, suggesting that MAGL inhibition may promote differentiation of OPCs in myelinating OLs in vivo (Alpar, A., *et al.*, *Nature communications* **2014**, 5, 4421.). Inhibition of MAGL was also shown to promote remyelination and functional recovery in a mouse model
20 of progressive multiple sclerosis (Feliu A. *et al.*, *Journal of Neuroscience* **2017**, 37 (35), 8385.).

- Finally, in recent years, metabolism is talked highly important in cancer research, especially the lipid metabolism. Researchers believe that the de novo fatty acid synthesis plays an important role in tumor development. Many studies illustrated that endocannabinoids have anti-tumorigenic actions, including anti-proliferation, apoptosis induction and anti-metastatic effects.
25 MAGL as an important decomposing enzyme for both lipid metabolism and the endocannabinoids system, additionally as a part of a gene expression signature, contributes to different aspects of tumorigenesis (Qin, H., *et al.*, *Cell Biochem. Biophys.* **2014**, 70, 33; Nomura DK *et al.*, *Cell* **2009**, 140(1), 49-61; Nomura DK *et al.*, *Chem. Biol.* **2011**, 18(7), 846-856).

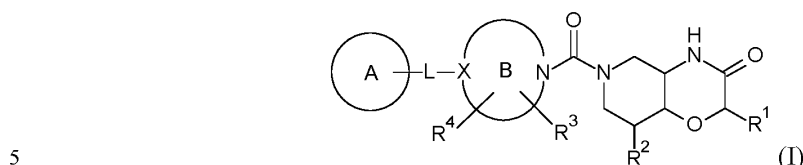
- 30 In conclusion, suppressing the action and/or the activation of MAGL is a promising new therapeutic strategy for the treatment or prevention of neuroinflammation, neurodegenerative diseases, pain, cancer and mental disorders. Furthermore, suppressing the action and/or the

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activation of MAGL is a promising new therapeutic strategy for providing neuroprotection and myelin regeneration. Accordingly, there is a high unmet medical need for new MAGL inhibitors.

Summary of the Invention

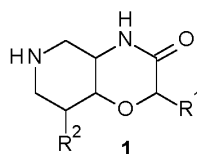
In a first aspect, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I)



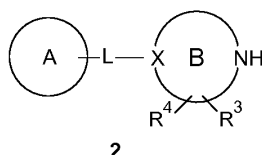
wherein A, B, L, X, R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ are as described herein.

In one aspect, the present invention provides a process of manufacturing the urea compounds of formula (I) described herein, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, comprising:

- (a) reacting a first amine of formula **1**, wherein R¹ and R² are as described herein,
 10 preferably wherein R¹ and R² are hydrogen,



with a secondary amine **2**, wherein A, B, L, X, R³ and R⁴ are as described herein



- 15 in the presence of a base and a urea forming reagent, to form said compound of formula (I); and optionally

- (b) transforming said compound of formula (I) to a pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, when manufactured according to the processes described herein.

- 20 In a further aspect, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, for use as therapeutically active substance.

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In a further aspect, the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (I) as described herein and a therapeutically inert carrier.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein or a pharmaceutical composition described herein for use in a method of inhibiting
5 monoacylglycerol lipase in a mammal.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein or a pharmaceutical composition described herein for use in the treatment or prophylaxis of neuroinflammation, neurodegenerative diseases, pain, cancer and/or mental disorders in a mammal.

10 In a further aspect, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein or a pharmaceutical composition described herein, for use in the treatment or prophylaxis of multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, traumatic brain injury, neurotoxicity, stroke, epilepsy, anxiety, migraine, depression, hepatocellular carcinoma, colon carcinogenesis, ovarian cancer, neuropathic pain, chemotherapy
15 induced neuropathy, acute pain, chronic pain and/or spasticity associated with pain in a mammal.

Detailed Description of the Invention

Definitions

Features, integers, characteristics, compounds, chemical moieties or groups described in
20 conjunction with a particular aspect, embodiment or example of the invention are to be understood to be applicable to any other aspect, embodiment or example described herein, unless incompatible therewith. All of the features disclosed in this specification (including any accompanying claims, abstract and drawings), and/or all of the steps of any method or process so disclosed, may be combined in any combination, except combinations where at least some of
25 such features and/or steps are mutually exclusive. The invention is not restricted to the details of any foregoing embodiments. The invention extends to any novel one, or any novel combination, of the features disclosed in this specification (including any accompanying claims, abstract and drawings), or to any novel one, or any novel combination, of the steps of any method or process so disclosed.

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The term “alkyl” refers to a mono- or multivalent, e.g., a mono- or bivalent, linear or branched saturated hydrocarbon group of 1 to 6 carbon atoms (“C₁-C₆-alkyl”), e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 carbon atoms. In some embodiments, the alkyl group contains 1 to 3 carbon atoms, e.g., 1, 2 or 3 carbon atoms. Some non-limiting examples of alkyl include methyl, ethyl, propyl, 2-propyl
5 (isopropyl), n-butyl, iso-butyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, and 2,2-dimethylpropyl. A particularly preferred, yet non-limiting example of alkyl is methyl.

The term “alkoxy” refers to an alkyl group, as previously defined, attached to the parent molecular moiety via an oxygen atom. Unless otherwise specified, the alkoxy group contains 1 to 6 carbon atoms (“C₁-C₆-alkoxy”). In some preferred embodiments, the alkoxy group contains
10 contains 1 to 4 carbon atoms. In still other embodiments, the alkoxy group contains 1 to 3 carbon atoms. Some non-limiting examples of alkoxy groups include methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, isopropoxy, n-butoxy, isobutoxy and tert-butoxy. A particularly preferred, yet non-limiting example of alkoxy is methoxy.

The term “halogen” or “halo” refers to fluoro (F), chloro (Cl), bromo (Br), or iodo (I).
15 Preferably, the term “halogen” or “halo” refers to fluoro (F), chloro (Cl) or bromo (Br). Particularly preferred, yet non-limiting examples of “halogen” or “halo” are fluoro (F) and chloro (Cl).

The term “bicyclic spirocycle” refers to a chemical entity consisting of two heterocyclyl or two cycloalkyl moieties as defined herein, or to a combination of one heterocyclyl and one
20 cycloalkyl moiety, having one ring atom in common, i.e., the two rings are connected via one common ring atom. Some preferred, yet non-limiting examples of bicyclic spirocycles include 2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane, 2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane, 2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane, 7-azaspiro[3.5]nonane, 1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane, 2,7-diazaspiro[4.4]nonane and 2,7-diazaspiro[3.4]octane.

25 The term “heterocyclyl” refers to a saturated or partly unsaturated monocyclic ring system of 3 to 14 ring atoms, preferably 3 to 10 ring atoms, more preferably 3 to 8 ring atoms, wherein 1, 2, or 3 of said ring atoms are heteroatoms selected from N, O and S, the remaining ring atoms being carbon. Preferably, 1 to 2 of said ring atoms are selected from N and O, the remaining ring atoms being carbon. Some non-limiting examples of heterocyclyl groups include azetidin-3-yl,
30 azetidin-2-yl, oxetan-3-yl, oxetan-2-yl, 2-oxopyrrolidin-1-yl, 2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl, 5-oxopyrrolidin-2-yl, 5-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl, 2-oxo-1-piperidyl, 2-oxo-3-piperidyl, 2-oxo-4-piperidyl, 6-oxo-2-piperidyl, 6-oxo-3-piperidyl, 1-piperidinyl, 2-piperidinyl, 3-piperidinyl, 4-

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piperidinyl, morpholino, morpholin-2-yl, morpholin-3-yl, pyrrolidin-1-yl, pyrrolidin-2-yl, and pyrrolidin-3-yl.

The term "cycloalkyl" as used herein refers to a saturated or partly unsaturated monocyclic hydrocarbon group of 3 to 10 ring carbon atoms ("C₃₋₁₀-cycloalkyl"). In some preferred
5 embodiments, the cycloalkyl group is a saturated monocyclic hydrocarbon group of 3 to 8 ring carbon atoms. Preferably, the cycloalkyl group is a saturated monocyclic hydrocarbon group of 3 to 6 ring carbon atoms, e.g., of 3, 4, 5 or 6 carbon atoms. Some non-limiting examples of cycloalkyl include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl and cycloheptyl. A preferred, yet non-limiting example of cycloalkyl is cyclopropyl.

10 The term "aryl" refers to a monocyclic, bicyclic, or tricyclic carbocyclic ring system having a total of 6 to 14 ring members ("C₆₋₁₄-aryl"), preferably, 6 to 12 ring members, and more preferably 6 to 10 ring members, and wherein at least one ring in the system is aromatic. A particularly preferred, yet non-limiting example of aryl is phenyl.

The term "heteroaryl" refers to a mono- or multivalent, monocyclic or bicyclic, preferably
15 bicyclic ring system having a total of 5 to 14 ring members, preferably, 5 to 12 ring members, and more preferably 5 to 10 ring members, wherein at least one ring in the system is aromatic, and at least one ring in the system contains one or more heteroatoms. Preferably, "heteroaryl" refers to a 5-10 membered heteroaryl comprising 1, 2, 3 or 4 heteroatoms independently selected from O, S and N. Most preferably, "heteroaryl" refers to a 5-10 membered heteroaryl comprising
20 1 to 2 heteroatoms independently selected from O and N. Some non-limiting examples of heteroaryl include 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, indol-1-yl, 1H-indol-2-yl, 1H-indol-3-yl, 1H-indol-4-yl, 1H-indol-5-yl, 1H-indol-6-yl, 1H-indol-7-yl, 1,2-benzoxazol-3-yl, 1,2-benzoxazol-4-yl, 1,2-benzoxazol-5-yl, 1,2-benzoxazol-6-yl, 1,2-benzoxazol-7-yl, 1H-indazol-3-yl, 1H-indazol-4-yl, 1H-indazol-5-yl, 1H-indazol-6-yl, 1H-indazol-7-yl, pyrazol-1-yl, 1H-pyrazol-3-yl, 1H-
25 pyrazol-4-yl, 1H-pyrazol-5-yl, imidazol-1-yl, 1H-imidazol-2-yl, 1H-imidazol-4-yl, 1H-imidazol-5-yl, oxazol-2-yl, oxazol-4-yl and oxazol-5-yl. A particularly preferred, yet non-limiting example of heteroaryl is indolyl, in particular 1H-indol-3-yl.

The term "hydroxy" refers to an -OH group.

The term "cyano" refers to a -CN (nitrile) group.

30 The term "carbonyl" refers to a C(O) group.

The term “oxo” refers to an oxygen atom bound to the parent molecule through a double bond (=O).

The term “alkoxycarbonyl” refers to a $-C(O)-O$ -alkyl group (i.e., an alkyl ester). A particularly preferred, yet non-limiting example of alkoxycarbonyl is *tert*-butoxycarbonyl.

- 5 The term “aryloxycarbonyl” refers to a $-C(O)-O$ -aryl group (i.e., an aryl ester). A particularly preferred, yet non-limiting example of alkoxycarbonyl is phenoxycarbonyl.

The term “heteroaryloxycarbonyl” refers to a $-C(O)-O$ -heteroaryl group (i.e., a heteroaryl ester). A particularly preferred, yet non-limiting example of alkoxycarbonyl is pyridyloxycarbonyl.

- 10 The term “haloalkyl” refers to an alkyl group, wherein at least one of the hydrogen atoms of the alkyl group has been replaced by a halogen atom, preferably fluoro. Preferably, “haloalkyl” refers to an alkyl group wherein 1, 2 or 3 hydrogen atoms of the alkyl group have been replaced by a halogen atom, most preferably fluoro. A particularly preferred, yet non-limiting example of haloalkyl is trifluoromethyl (CF_3).

- 15 The term “haloalkoxy” refers to an alkoxy group, wherein at least one of the hydrogen atoms of the alkoxy group has been replaced by a halogen atom, preferably fluoro. Preferably, “haloalkoxy” refers to an alkoxy group wherein 1, 2 or 3 hydrogen atoms of the alkoxy group have been replaced by a halogen atom, most preferably fluoro. A particularly preferred, yet non-limiting example of haloalkoxy is trifluoromethoxy ($-OCF_3$).

- 20 The term “pharmaceutically acceptable salt” refers to those salts which retain the biological effectiveness and properties of the free bases or free acids, which are not biologically or otherwise undesirable. The salts are formed with inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid and the like, in particular hydrochloric acid, and organic acids such as acetic acid, propionic acid, glycolic acid, pyruvic acid, oxalic acid, maleic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, 25 benzoic acid, cinnamic acid, mandelic acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, salicylic acid, N-acetylcystein and the like. In addition, these salts may be prepared by addition of an inorganic base or an organic base to the free acid. Salts derived from an inorganic base include, but are not limited to, the sodium, potassium, lithium, ammonium, calcium, magnesium salts and the like. Salts derived from organic bases include, but are not limited to salts of primary, secondary, and tertiary amines, substituted amines including naturally 30 occurring substituted amines, cyclic amines and basic ion exchange resins, such as

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isopropylamine, trimethylamine, diethylamine, triethylamine, tripropylamine, ethanolamine, lysine, arginine, N-ethylpiperidine, piperidine, polyimine resins and the like. Particular pharmaceutically acceptable salts of compounds of formula (I) are hydrochloride salts.

The term “protective group” (PG) denotes the group which selectively blocks a reactive site in a multifunctional compound such that a chemical reaction can be carried out selectively at another unprotected reactive site in the meaning conventionally associated with it in synthetic chemistry. Protective groups can be removed at the appropriate point. Exemplary protective groups are amino-protective groups, carboxy-protective groups or hydroxy-protective groups. Particular protective groups are the tert-butoxycarbonyl (Boc), benzyloxycarbonyl (Cbz), fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl (Fmoc) and benzyl (Bn). Further particular protective groups are the tert-butoxycarbonyl (Boc) and the fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl (Fmoc). More particular protective group is the tert-butoxycarbonyl (Boc). Exemplary protective groups and their application in organic synthesis are described, for example, in “Protective Groups in Organic Chemistry” by T. W. Greene and P. G. M. Wuts, 5th Ed., 2014, John Wiley & Sons, N.Y.

The term “urea forming reagent” refers to a chemical compound that is able to render a first amine to a species that will react with a second amine, thereby forming an urea derivative. Non-limiting examples of urea forming reagents include bis(trichloromethyl) carbonate, phosgene, trichloromethyl chloroformate, (4-nitrophenyl)carbonate and 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole. The urea forming reagents described in G. Sartori et al., *Green Chemistry* **2000**, 2, 140 are incorporated herein by reference.

The compounds of formula (I) can contain several asymmetric centers and can be present in the form of optically pure enantiomers, mixtures of enantiomers such as, for example, racemates, optically pure diastereoisomers, mixtures of diastereoisomers, diastereoisomeric racemates or mixtures of diastereoisomeric racemates. In a preferred embodiment, the compound of formula (I) according to the invention is a *cis*-enantiomer of formula (Ia) or (Ib), respectively, as described herein.

According to the Cahn-Ingold-Prelog Convention, the asymmetric carbon atom can be of the "R" or "S" configuration.

The abbreviation “MAGL” refers to the enzyme monoacylglycerol lipase. The terms “MAGL” and “monoacylglycerol lipase” are used herein interchangeably.

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The term “treatment” as used herein includes: (1) inhibiting the state, disorder or condition (e.g. arresting, reducing or delaying the development of the disease, or a relapse thereof in case of maintenance treatment, of at least one clinical or subclinical symptom thereof); and/or (2) relieving the condition (i.e., causing regression of the state, disorder or condition or at least one
5 of its clinical or subclinical symptoms). The benefit to a patient to be treated is either statistically significant or at least perceptible to the patient or to the physician. However, it will be appreciated that when a medicament is administered to a patient to treat a disease, the outcome may not always be effective treatment.

The term “prophylaxis” as used herein includes: preventing or delaying the appearance of
10 clinical symptoms of the state, disorder or condition developing in a mammal and especially a human that may be afflicted with or predisposed to the state, disorder or condition but does not yet experience or display clinical or subclinical symptoms of the state, disorder or condition.

The term “neuroinflammation” as used herein relates to acute and chronic inflammation of the nervous tissue, which is the main tissue component of the two parts of the nervous system; the
15 brain and spinal cord of the central nervous system (CNS), and the branching peripheral nerves of the peripheral nervous system (PNS). Chronic neuroinflammation is associated with neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer’s disease, Parkinson’s disease and multiple sclerosis. Acute neuroinflammation usually follows injury to the central nervous system immediately, e.g., as a result of traumatic brain injury (TBI).

20 The term “traumatic brain injury” (“TBI”, also known as “intracranial injury”), relates to damage to the brain resulting from external mechanical force, such as rapid acceleration or deceleration, impact, blast waves, or penetration by a projectile.

The term “neurodegenerative diseases” relates to diseases that are related to the progressive loss of structure or function of neurons, including death of neurons. Examples of neurodegenerative
25 diseases include, but are not limited to, multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer’s disease, Parkinson’s disease and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

The term “mental disorders” (also called mental illnesses or psychiatric disorders) relates to behavioral or mental patterns that may cause suffering or a poor ability to function in life. Such features may be persistent, relapsing and remitting, or occur as a single episode. Examples of
30 mental disorders include, but are not limited to, anxiety and depression.

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The term “pain” relates to an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with actual or potential tissue damage. Examples of pain include, but are not limited to, nociceptive pain, chronic pain (including idiopathic pain), neuropathic pain including chemotherapy induced neuropathy, phantom pain and psychogenic pain. A particular example of pain is neuropathic pain, which is caused by damage or disease affecting any part of the nervous system involved in bodily feelings (i.e., the somatosensory system). In one embodiment, “pain” is neuropathic pain resulting from amputation or thoracotomy. In one embodiment, “pain” is chemotherapy induced neuropathy.

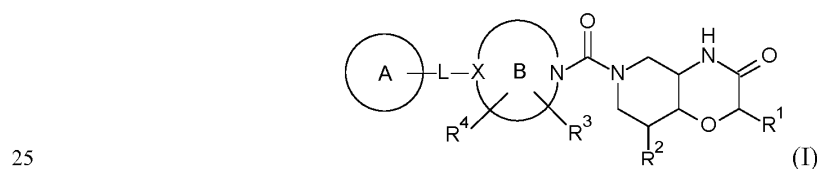
The term “neurotoxicity” relates to toxicity in the nervous system. It occurs when exposure to natural or artificial toxic substances (neurotoxins) alter the normal activity of the nervous system in such a way as to cause damage to nervous tissue. Examples of neurotoxicity include, but are not limited to, neurotoxicity resulting from exposure to substances used in chemotherapy, radiation treatment, drug therapies, drug abuse, and organ transplants, as well as exposure to heavy metals, certain foods and food additives, pesticides, industrial and/or cleaning solvents, cosmetics, and some naturally occurring substances.

The term “cancer” refers to a disease characterized by the presence of a neoplasm or tumor resulting from abnormal uncontrolled growth of cells (such cells being “cancer cells”). As used herein, the term cancer explicitly includes, but is not limited to, hepatocellular carcinoma, colon carcinogenesis and ovarian cancer.

The term “mammal” as used herein includes both humans and non-humans and includes but is not limited to humans, non-human primates, canines, felines, murines, bovines, equines, and porcines. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the term “mammal” refers to humans.

Compounds of the Invention

In a first aspect, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I)



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

(i) X is C-R⁵;

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L is a covalent bond, $-(CH_2)_n-N(C_{1-6}\text{-alkyl})-$, $-(CH_2)_n-NH-$, $-N(C_{1-6}\text{-alkyl})-$, $(CH_2)_p-$, $-NH-(CH_2)_p-$, $-(CH_2)_n-O-$, $-O-(CH_2)_p-$, $-SO_2-N(C_{1-6}\text{-alkyl})-$, $-SO_2-NH-$, $-N(C_{1-6}\text{-alkyl})-SO_2-$, $-NH-SO_2-$, carbonyl, $-(CH_2)_n-$, $-CHR^6-$, $-CF_2-$, $(CH_2)_n-$, $-(CH_2)_p-CF_2-$, $-(CH_2)_n-S-$, $-S-(CH_2)_p-$, $-SO_2-$, $-C(O)-NH-$, $-C(O)-N(C_{1-6}\text{-alkyl})-$, $-NH-C(O)-$ or $-N(C_{1-6}\text{-alkyl})-C(O)-$; and

A is:

- (i) C_{6-14} -aryl substituted with R^7 , R^8 and R^9 ; or
- (ii) 5-14 membered heteroaryl substituted with R^{10} , R^{11} and R^{12} ; or

(ii) X is N;

L is a covalent bond, $-(CH_2)_n-$, $-CHR^6-$, $-SO_2-$, carbonyl, $-N(C_{1-6}\text{-alkyl})-$, $(CH_2)_p-$, $-NH-(CH_2)_p-$, $-O-(CH_2)_p-$, $-CF_2-CH_2-$, $-N(C_{1-6}\text{-alkyl})-SO_2-$, $-NH-SO_2-$, $-NH-C(O)-$ or $-N(C_{1-6}\text{-alkyl})-C(O)-$; and

A is:

- (i) C_{6-14} -aryl substituted with R^7 , R^8 and R^9 ; or
- (ii) 5-14 membered heteroaryl substituted with R^{10} , R^{11} and R^{12} ; or

(iii) X is N;

L is C_{1-6} -alkoxycarbonyl, C_{6-14} -aryloxycarbonyl or 5-14 membered heteroaryloxycarbonyl; and

A is absent;

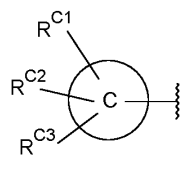
B is a bicyclic spirocycle;

R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 and R^5 are independently hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6} -alkyl or halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl;

R^6 is C_{6-14} -aryl or 5-14 membered heteroaryl;

R^7 , R^8 , R^9 , R^{10} , R^{11} and R^{12} are each at each occurrence independently hydrogen, hydroxy,

C_{1-6} -alkyl, halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl, halogen, C_{1-6} -alkoxy, halo- C_{1-6} -alkoxy, SF_5 , C_{1-6} -



C is 5-14 membered heteroaryl, 3-14 membered heterocyclyl or C_{3-10} -cycloalkyl;

R^{C1} , R^{C2} and R^{C3} are each independently hydrogen, C_{1-6} -alkyl, halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl, oxo, halogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6} -alkoxy or halo- C_{1-6} -alkoxy;

each occurrence of n is independently 0, 1, 2 or 3;

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each occurrence of p is independently 1, 2 or 3; and

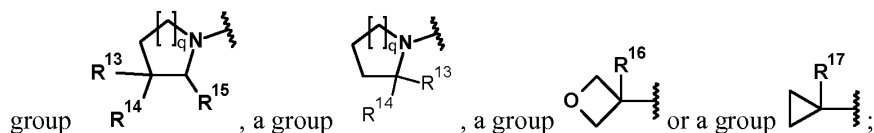
q is 0, 1 or 2.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

- 5 (i) X is C-R⁵;
 L is -(CH₂)_n-N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-, -(CH₂)_n-NH-, -N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-(CH₂)_p-, -NH-(CH₂)_p-, -(CH₂)_n-O-, -O-(CH₂)_p-, -SO₂-N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-, -SO₂-NH-, -N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-SO₂-, -NH-SO₂-, carbonyl, -(CH₂)_n-, -CHR⁶-, -CF₂-(CH₂)_n-, -(CH₂)_p-CF₂-, -(CH₂)_n-S-, -S-(CH₂)_p-, -SO₂-, -C(O)-NH-, -C(O)-N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-, -NH-C(O)- or -N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-C(O)-; and
 10 A is:
 (i) C₆₋₁₄-aryl substituted with R⁷, R⁸ and R⁹; or
 (ii) 5-14 membered heteroaryl substituted with R¹⁰, R¹¹ and R¹²; or
 (ii) X is N;
 15 L is -(CH₂)_n-, -CHR⁶-, -SO₂-, carbonyl, -N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-(CH₂)_p-, -NH-(CH₂)_p-, -O-(CH₂)_p-, -CF₂-CH₂-, -N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-SO₂-, -NH-SO₂-, -NH-C(O)- or -N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-C(O)-; and
 A is:
 (i) C₆₋₁₄-aryl substituted with R⁷, R⁸ and R⁹; or
 20 (ii) 5-14 membered heteroaryl substituted with R¹⁰, R¹¹ and R¹²; or
 (iii) X is N;
 L is C₁₋₆-alkoxycarbonyl, C₆₋₁₄-aryloxycarbonyl or 5-14 membered heteroaryloxycarbonyl; and
 A is absent;
 25 B is a bicyclic spirocycle;
 R¹ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆-alkyl;
 R² is hydrogen or C₁₋₆-alkyl;
 R³ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆-alkyl, halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl, halogen or hydroxy;
 R⁴ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆-alkyl, halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl, halogen or hydroxy;
 30 R⁵ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆-alkyl, halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl, halogen or hydroxy;
 R⁶ is C₆₋₁₄-aryl or 5-14 membered heteroaryl;

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R^7 , R^8 , R^9 , R^{10} , R^{11} and R^{12} are each at each occurrence independently hydrogen, C_{1-6} -alkyl, halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl, halogen, C_{1-6} -alkoxy, halo- C_{1-6} -alkoxy, SF_5 , SO_2CH_3 , cyano, a



R^{13} is hydrogen, C_{1-6} -alkyl, halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6} -alkoxy; and

5 R^{14} is hydrogen, C_{1-6} -alkyl, halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl, halogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6} -alkoxy; or

R^{13} and R^{14} , taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form a 4-6-membered ring containing 0, 1 or 2 heteroatoms selected from oxygen and NR^{18} ;

R^{15} is hydrogen, C_{1-6} -alkyl or halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl;

R^{16} is hydrogen, C_{1-6} -alkyl, halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl, hydroxy or cyano;

10 R^{17} is hydrogen, hydroxy, cyano, halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl or C_{1-6} -alkyl;

R^{18} is hydrogen or C_{1-6} -alkyl;

each occurrence of n is independently 0, 1, 2 or 3;

each occurrence of p is independently 1, 2 or 3; and

q is 0, 1 or 2.

15 In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^1 is hydrogen.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^2 is hydrogen.

20 In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^1 and R^2 are both hydrogen.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^3 is hydrogen.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^4 is hydrogen.

25 In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^3 and R^4 are both hydrogen.

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In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are all hydrogen.

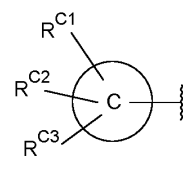
In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^5 is hydrogen or halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl.

5 In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^5 is hydrogen.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^6 is C_{6-14} -aryl.

10 In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^7 is hydrogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6} -

alkyl, halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl, halogen, C_{1-6} -alkoxy, halo- C_{1-6} -alkoxy, SF_5 or a group
wherein



15 C is 5-14 membered heteroaryl or 3-14 membered heterocyclyl;
 R^{C1} is C_{1-6} -alkyl, halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl or oxo; and
 R^{C2} and R^{C3} are both hydrogen.

In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^7 is hydrogen, C_{1-6} -alkyl, halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl, halogen, C_{1-6} -alkoxy, halo- C_{1-6} -alkoxy or SF_5 .

20 In a particularly preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^7 is hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, CF_3 , methyl, methoxy, trifluoromethoxy or SF_5 .

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^7 is hydrogen, C_{1-6} -alkyl, halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl, halogen, C_{1-6} -alkoxy or halo- C_{1-6} -alkoxy.

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In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R⁷ is hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, CF₃, methyl, methoxy or trifluoromethoxy.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described
5 herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R⁸ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆-alkoxy, halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl or halogen.

In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R⁸ is hydrogen, halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl or halogen.

10 In a particularly preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R⁸ is hydrogen, CF₃, chloro or fluoro.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R⁹ is hydrogen.

15 In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

R⁷ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆-alkyl, halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl, halogen, C₁₋₆-alkoxy or halo-C₁₋₆-alkoxy;

R⁸ is hydrogen, halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl or halogen; and

R⁹ is hydrogen.

20 In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R¹⁰ is halogen or halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl.

In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R¹⁰ is halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl.

In a particularly preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula
25 (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R¹⁰ is CF₃.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R¹¹ is hydrogen or halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl.

In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R¹¹ is hydrogen or CF₃.

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In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R¹² is hydrogen.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

- 5 R¹⁰ is halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl;
 R¹¹ is hydrogen or halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl; and
 R¹² is hydrogen.

In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein A is phenyl or pyridyl.

- 10 In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

- X is C-R⁵;
 L is a covalent bond, -(CH₂)_n-N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-, -(CH₂)_n-NH-, -(CH₂)_n-O-, -OCH₂-, -CH₂-, -SO₂-, -SO₂-N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)- or -SO₂-NH-;
 15 n is 0 or 1; and
 R⁵ is as defined herein.

In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

- X is C-R⁵;
 20 L is a covalent bond, -CH₂O-, -O-, -OCH₂-, -CH₂- or -SO₂-N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-; and
 R⁵ is as defined herein.

In a particularly preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

- X is C-R⁵;
 25 L is a covalent bond, -CH₂O-, -O-, -OCH₂-, -CH₂- or -SO₂-N(methyl)-; and
 R⁵ is as defined herein.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

- X is C-R⁵;
 30 L is -CH₂-N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-, -CH₂-NH-, -(CH₂)_n-O-, -O-CH₂-, -SO₂-N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)- or -SO₂-NH-;

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n is 0 or 1; and

R⁵ is as defined herein.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

5 X is C-R⁵;

L is -CH₂-N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-, -CH₂-NH-, -(CH₂)_n-O-, -O-CH₂-, -SO₂-N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)- or -SO₂-NH-;

n is 0 or 1; and

R⁵ is hydrogen.

10 In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

X is C-R⁵;

L is -(CH₂)_n-O-, -O-CH₂- or -SO₂-N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-;

n is 0 or 1; and

15 R⁵ is hydrogen.

In a particularly preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

X is C-R⁵;

L is -(CH₂)_n-O-, -O-CH₂- or -SO₂-N(methyl)-;

20 n is 0 or 1; and

R⁵ is hydrogen.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

X is N;

25 L is a covalent bond, -CH₂-, -CHR⁶- or -SO₂-; and

R⁶ is as defined herein.

In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

X is N; and

30 L is -CH₂- or -SO₂-.

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In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

X is N;

L is $-(CH_2)_n-$, $-CHR^6-$ or $-SO_2-$; and

5 n is 1; and

R^6 is as defined herein.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

X is N;

10 L is $-(CH_2)_n-$, $-CHR^6-$ or $-SO_2-$; and

n is 1; and

R^6 is C_{6-14} -aryl.

In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

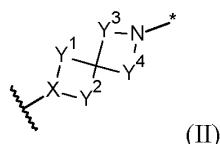
15 X is N;

L is $-(CH_2)_n-$ or $-SO_2-$; and

n is 1.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein B is a bicyclic spirocycle having

20 formula (II):



(II)

wherein:

X is as defined herein;

Y^1 , Y^2 , Y^3 and Y^4 are each independently $-(CH_2)_m-$, $-(CH_2)_mO-$, $-O(CH_2)_m-$, $-(CH_2)_mNH-$ or $-NH(CH_2)_m-$;

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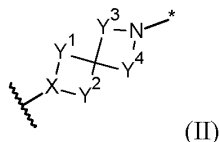
each occurrence of m is independently 1, 2 or 3;

the wavy line indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to L in formula (I); and

the asterisk indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to the remainder of formula (I).

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In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein B is a bicyclic spirocycle having formula (II):



5 wherein:

X is as defined herein;

Y¹ is $-(CH_2)_m-$ or $-(CH_2)_mO-$, wherein m is 1 or 2;

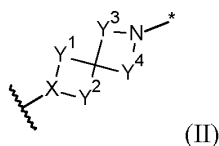
Y² is $-CH_2-$ or $-CH_2O-$;

Y³ and Y⁴ are each independently $-(CH_2)_m-$, wherein m is 1 or 2;

10 the wavy line indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to L in formula (I); and the asterisk indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to the remainder of formula (I).

In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein B is a bicyclic

15 spirocycle having formula (II):



wherein:

X is as defined herein;

Y¹ is $-CH_2-$;

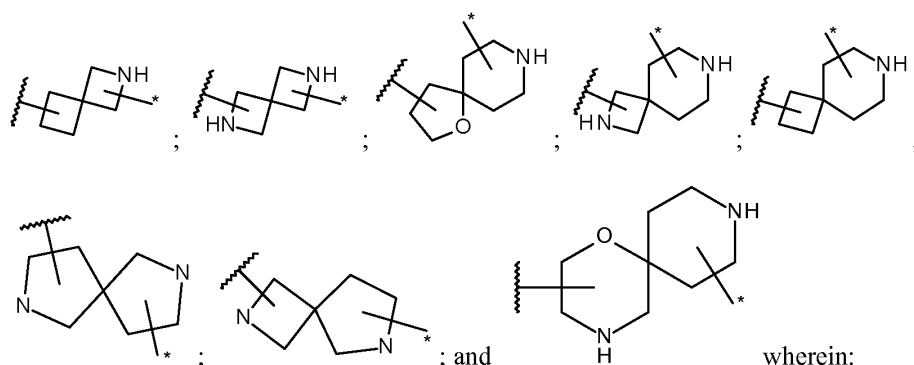
20 Y² is $-CH_2-$ or $-CH_2O-$;

Y³ and Y⁴ are each independently $-(CH_2)_m-$, wherein m is 1 or 2;

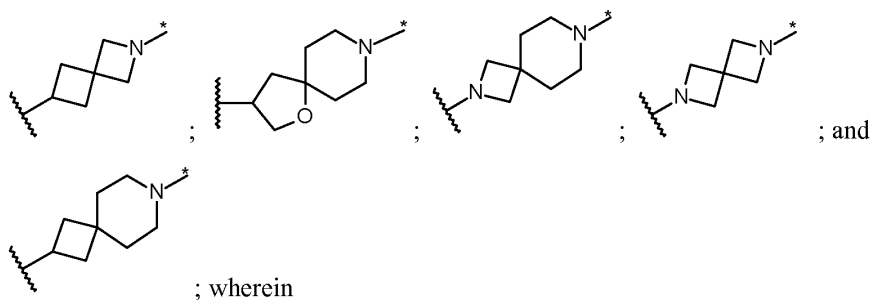
the wavy line indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to L in formula (I); and the asterisk indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to the remainder of formula (I).

25 In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein B is a bicyclic spirocycle selected from the group consisting of:

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- (i) a wavy line indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to L in formula (I); and
- 5 an asterisk indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to the remainder of formula (I); or
- (ii) a wavy line indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to the remainder of formula (I); and
- an asterisk indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to L in formula (I).
- 10 In a particularly preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein B is a bicyclic spirocycle selected from the group consisting of:



- 15 a wavy line indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to L in formula (I); and
- an asterisk indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to the remainder of formula (I).

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

- 20 (i) X is C-R⁵;

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L is a covalent bond, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-6}\text{-alkyl})-$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{NH}-$, $-\text{O}-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$, $-\text{OCH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{SO}_2-$, $-\text{SO}_2-\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-6}\text{-alkyl})-$ or $-\text{SO}_2-\text{NH}-$; and

A is:

(i) C_{6-14} -aryl substituted with R^7 , R^8 and R^9 ; or

5 (ii) 5-14 membered heteroaryl substituted with R^{10} , R^{11} and R^{12} ; or

(ii) X is N;

L is a covalent bond, $-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{CHR}^6-$ or $-\text{SO}_2-$; and

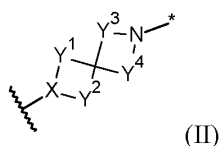
A is C_{6-14} -aryl substituted with R^7 , R^8 and R^9 ; or

(iii) X is N;

10 L is C_{1-6} -alkoxycarbonyl; and

A is absent;

B is a bicyclic spirocycle having formula (II):



wherein:

15 Y^1 is $-(\text{CH}_2)_m-$ or $-(\text{CH}_2)_m\text{O}-$, wherein m is 1 or 2;

Y^2 is $-\text{CH}_2-$ or $-\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$;

Y^3 and Y^4 are each independently $-(\text{CH}_2)_m-$, wherein m is 1 or 2;

the wavy line indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to L in formula (I); and

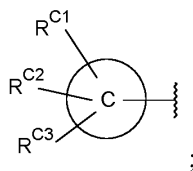
20 the asterisk indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to the remainder of formula (I);

each of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^9 and R^{12} is hydrogen;

R^5 is hydrogen or C_{1-6} -alkyl;

R^6 is C_{6-14} -aryl;

25 R^7 is hydrogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6} -alkyl, halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl, halogen, C_{1-6} -alkoxy or halo- C_{1-6} -



R^8 is hydrogen, C_{1-6} -alkoxy, halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl or halogen;

R^{10} is halogen or halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl;

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R^{11} is hydrogen or halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl;

R^{C1} is C_{1-6} -alkyl, halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl or oxo;

R^{C2} and R^{C3} are both hydrogen; and

C is 5-14 membered heteroaryl or 3-14 membered heterocyclyl.

5 In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

(i) X is $C-R^5$;

L is $-CH_2O-$, $-OCH_2-$, $-O-$, $-CH_2-$ or $-SO_2-N(C_{1-6}\text{-alkyl})-$; and

A is:

10

(i) C_{6-14} -aryl substituted with R^7 , R^8 and R^9 ; or

(ii) 5-14 membered heteroaryl substituted with R^{10} , R^{11} and R^{12} ; or

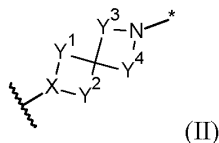
(ii) X is N;

L is $-CH_2-$ or $-SO_2-$; and

A is C_{6-14} -aryl substituted with R^7 , R^8 and R^9 ; or

15

B is a bicyclic spirocycle having formula (II):



(II)

wherein:

Y^1 is $-CH_2-$;

Y^2 is $-CH_2-$ or $-CH_2O-$;

20

Y^3 and Y^4 are each independently $-(CH_2)_m-$, wherein m is 1 or 2;

the wavy line indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to L in formula (I); and

the asterisk indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to the remainder of formula (I);

25

each of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R^9 , and R^{12} is hydrogen;

R^7 is hydrogen, C_{1-6} -alkyl, halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl, halogen, C_{1-6} -alkoxy, halo- C_{1-6} -alkoxy or SF_5 ;

R^8 is hydrogen, halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl or halogen;

R^{10} is halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl; and

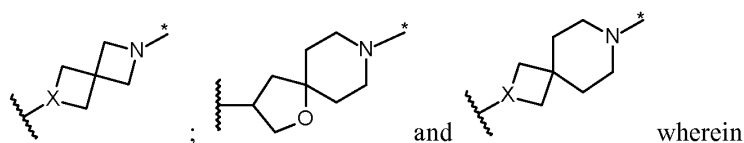
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R^{11} is hydrogen or halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl.

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In a particularly preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

- (i) X is C-R⁵;
 L is -CH₂O-, -OCH₂-, -O-, -CH₂- or -SO₂-N(methyl)-; and
 5 A is:
 (i) phenyl substituted with R⁷, R⁸ and R⁹; or
 (ii) pyridyl substituted with R¹⁰, R¹¹ and R¹²; or
 (ii) X is N;
 L is -CH₂- or -SO₂-; and
 10 A is phenyl substituted with R⁷, R⁸ and R⁹; or
 B is a bicyclic spirocycle selected from the group consisting of:



the wavy line indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to L in formula (I); and

- 15 the asterisk indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to the remainder of formula (I);

each of R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁹, and R¹² is hydrogen;

R⁷ is hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, CF₃, methyl, methoxy, trifluoromethoxy or SF₅;

R⁸ is hydrogen, CF₃, chloro or fluoro;

- 20 R¹⁰ is CF₃; and

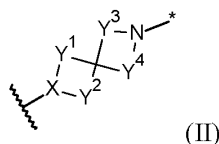
R¹¹ is hydrogen or CF₃.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

- (i) X is C-R⁵;
 25 L is -CH₂-N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-, -CH₂-NH-, -(CH₂)_n-O-, -O-CH₂-, -SO₂-N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)- or -SO₂-NH-; and
 A is:
 (i) C₆₋₁₄-aryl substituted with R⁷, R⁸ and R⁹; or
 (ii) 5-14 membered heteroaryl substituted with R¹⁰, R¹¹ and R¹²; or
 30 (ii) X is N;
 L is -CH₂-, -CHR⁶- or -SO₂-; and

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- A is C₆₋₁₄-aryl substituted with R⁷, R⁸ and R⁹; or
- (iii) X is N;
- L is C₁₋₆-alkoxycarbonyl; and
- A is absent;
- 5 B is a bicyclic spirocycle having formula (II):



wherein:

- Y¹ is $-(CH_2)_m-$ or $-(CH_2)_mO-$, wherein m is 1 or 2;
- Y² is $-CH_2-$ or $-CH_2O-$;
- 10 Y³ and Y⁴ are each independently $-(CH_2)_m-$, wherein m is 1 or 2;
- the wavy line indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to L in formula (I);
- and
- the asterisk indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to the remainder of formula (I);
- 15 each of R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁹ and R¹² is hydrogen;
- R⁶ is C₆₋₁₄-aryl;
- R⁷ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆-alkyl, halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl, halogen, C₁₋₆-alkoxy or halo-C₁₋₆-alkoxy;
- R⁸ is hydrogen, halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl or halogen;
- R¹⁰ is halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl;
- 20 R¹¹ is hydrogen or halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl; and
- n is 0 or 1.

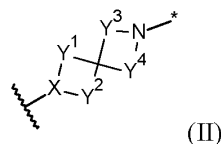
In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

- (i) X is C-R⁵;
- 25 L is $-(CH_2)_nO-$, $-O-CH_2-$ or $-SO_2-N(C_{1-6}\text{-alkyl})-$; and
- A is:
- (i) C₆₋₁₄-aryl substituted with R⁷, R⁸ and R⁹; or
- (ii) 5-14 membered heteroaryl substituted with R¹⁰, R¹¹ and R¹²; or
- (ii) X is N;
- 30 L is $-CH_2-$ or $-SO_2-$; and

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A is C₆₋₁₄-aryl substituted with R⁷, R⁸ and R⁹; or

B is a bicyclic spirocycle having formula (II):



wherein:

5 Y¹ is -CH₂-;

Y² is -CH₂- or -CH₂O-;

Y³ and Y⁴ are each independently -(CH₂)_m-, wherein m is 1 or 2;

the wavy line indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to L in formula (I);

and

10 the asterisk indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to the remainder of formula (I);

each of R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁹, and R¹² is hydrogen;

R⁷ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆-alkyl, halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl, halogen, C₁₋₆-alkoxy or halo-C₁₋₆-alkoxy;

R⁸ is hydrogen, halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl or halogen;

15 R¹⁰ is halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl;

R¹¹ is hydrogen or halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl; and

n is 0 or 1.

In a particularly preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

20 (i) X is C-R⁵;

L is -(CH₂)_n-O-, -O-CH₂- or -SO₂-N(methyl)-; and

A is:

(i) phenyl substituted with R⁷, R⁸ and R⁹; or

(ii) pyridyl substituted with R¹⁰, R¹¹ and R¹²; or

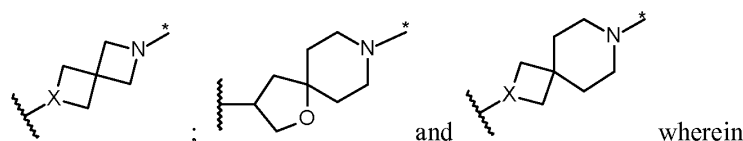
25 (ii) X is N;

L is -CH₂- or -SO₂-; and

A is phenyl substituted with R⁷, R⁸ and R⁹; or

B is a bicyclic spirocycle selected from the group consisting of:

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wherein

the wavy line indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to L in formula (I);
and

the asterisk indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to the remainder of
formula (I);

- 5 each of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R^9 , and R^{12} is hydrogen;
 R^7 is hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, CF_3 , methyl, methoxy or trifluoromethoxy;
 R^8 is hydrogen, CF_3 , chloro or fluoro;
 R^{10} is CF_3 ;
 10 R^{11} is hydrogen or CF_3 ; and
 n is 0 or 1.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein said compound of formula (I) is selected from the group consisting of:

- 15 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
 (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-7-azaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
 20 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Methoxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
 25 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Chloro-4-fluorophenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-Chloro-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
 30

- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2,4-Difluorophenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(3-Fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 5 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 10 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2-Chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(7-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[4.4]nonane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 15 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- rac-(4aR,8aS)-N-((R)-8-(3-Oxo-octahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide;
- 20 rac-(4aR,8aS)-N-((S)-8-(3-Oxo-octahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide;
- rac-(4aR,8aS)-6-(2-Benzhydryl-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 25 rac-(4aR,8aS)-6-(4-((4-Fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-1-oxa-4,9-diazaspiro[5.5]undecane-9-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((4,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((5,6-Bis(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 30 2-Chloro-4-fluoro-N-methyl-N-((R)-8-((4aR,8aS)-3-oxo-octahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide;

- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((5-(Trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((4-Methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 5 (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-((2-Chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- N-((S)-8-((4aR,8aS)-3-Oxo-octahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-
- 10 azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonamide;
- N-Methyl-N-((R)-8-((4aR,8aS)-3-oxo-octahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide;
- 2-Chloro-4-fluoro-N-((S)-8-((4aR,8aS)-3-oxo-octahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide;
- 15 N-((S)-8-((4aR,8aS)-3-Oxo-octahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonamide;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(3-((2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)(methyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(3-((2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)(methyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-
- 20 carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(3-((2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(3-((2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-
- 25 carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-((4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- rac-(4aR,8aS)-6-(3-((2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-
- carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(Phenylsulfonyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-
- 30 pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- rac-tert-butyl 6-((4aR,8aS)-3-oxo-octahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-2-carboxylate;

- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-5-yl)phenyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-fluoro-6-hydroxybenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 5 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-hydroxybenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(4-(2-oxopyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-fluoro-6-methoxybenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 10 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-(pentafluoro-1,6-sulfaneyl)phenyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 15 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2,4-difluorobenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-methoxy-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-chloro-4-fluorophenoxy)methyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 20 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)oxy)-6-(trifluoromethyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 25 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-fluoro-6-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 30 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;

- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 5 (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(4-isopropoxyphenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-isopropoxyphenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 10 (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(4-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 15 (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(2-fluoropyridin-4-yl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((4-fluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 20 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((3-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 25 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2,4-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one; and
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-methoxybenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one.
- 30

In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein said compound of formula (I) is selected from the group consisting of:

- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-7-azaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 5 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Methoxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 10 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Chloro-4-fluorophenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 15 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-Chloro-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2,4-Difluorophenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 20 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((4,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-(pentafluoro-l6-sulfaneyl)phenyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 25 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2,4-difluorobenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-methoxy-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one; and
- 30 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2-chloro-4-fluorophenoxy)methyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein said compound of formula (I) is selected from the group consisting of:

- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 5 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-7-azaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 10 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Methoxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Chloro-4-fluorophenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 15 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-Chloro-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 20 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2,4-Difluorophenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(3-Fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 25 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 30 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2-Chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(7-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[4.4]nonane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;

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- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 5 rac-(4aR,8aS)-N-((R)-8-(3-Oxo-octahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide;
- rac-(4aR,8aS)-N-((S)-8-(3-Oxo-octahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide;
- rac-(4aR,8aS)-6-(2-Benzhydryl-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 10 rac-(4aR,8aS)-6-(4-((4-Fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-1-oxa-4,9-diazaspiro[5.5]undecane-9-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((4,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 15 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((5,6-Bis(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 2-Chloro-4-fluoro-N-methyl-N-((R)-8-((4aR,8aS)-3-oxo-octahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((5-(Trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 20 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((4-Methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-((2-Chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 25 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- N-((S)-8-((4aR,8aS)-3-Oxo-octahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonamide;
- N-Methyl-N-((R)-8-((4aR,8aS)-3-oxo-octahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide;
- 30 2-Chloro-4-fluoro-N-((S)-8-((4aR,8aS)-3-oxo-octahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide;

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- N-((S)-8-((4aR,8aS)-3-Oxo-octahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonamide;
 (4aR,8aS)-6-(3-((2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)(methyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
 5 (4aR,8aS)-6-(3-((2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)(methyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
 (4aR,8aS)-6-(3-((2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
 (4aR,8aS)-6-(3-((2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
 10 (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-((4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
 rac-(4aR,8aS)-6-(3-((2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
 15 (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(Phenylsulfonyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one; and
 rac-tert-Butyl 6-((4aR,8aS)-3-oxo-octahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-2-carboxylate.

- In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein said compound of formula (I) is selected from the group consisting of:
 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
 (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-7-azaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
 25 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Methoxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
 30 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Chloro-4-fluorophenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;

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- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-Chloro-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 5 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2,4-Difluorophenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one; and
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((4,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one.
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In one embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein said compound of formula (I) is not (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-fluoro-6-methoxybenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one.

- 15 In a particular embodiment, the present invention provides pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds according to formula (I) as described herein, especially hydrochloride salts. In a further particular embodiment, the present invention provides compounds according to formula (I) as described herein.

- In some embodiments, the compounds of formula (I) are isotopically-labeled by having one or more atoms therein replaced by an atom having a different atomic mass or mass number. Such isotopically-labeled (i.e., radiolabeled) compounds of formula (I) are considered to be within the scope of this disclosure. Examples of isotopes that can be incorporated into the compounds of formula (I) include isotopes of hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorous, sulfur, fluorine, chlorine, and iodine, such as, but not limited to, ^2H , ^3H , ^{11}C , ^{13}C , ^{14}C , ^{13}N , ^{15}N , ^{15}O , ^{17}O , ^{18}O , ^{31}P , ^{32}P , ^{35}S , ^{18}F , ^{36}Cl , ^{123}I , and ^{125}I , respectively. Certain isotopically-labeled compounds of formula (I), for example, those incorporating a radioactive isotope, are useful in drug and/or substrate tissue distribution studies. The radioactive isotopes tritium, i.e. ^3H , and carbon-14, i.e., ^{14}C , are particularly useful for this purpose in view of their ease of incorporation and ready means of detection. For example, a compound of formula (I) can be enriched with 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 75, 90, 95, or 99 percent of a given isotope.
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Substitution with heavier isotopes such as deuterium, i.e. ^2H , may afford certain therapeutic advantages resulting from greater metabolic stability, for example, increased *in vivo* half-life or reduced dosage requirements.

Substitution with positron emitting isotopes, such as ^{11}C , ^{18}F , ^{15}O and ^{13}N , can be useful in
5 Positron Emission Topography (PET) studies for examining substrate receptor occupancy. Isotopically-labeled compounds of formula (I) can generally be prepared by conventional techniques known to those skilled in the art or by processes analogous to those described in the Examples as set out below using an appropriate isotopically-labeled reagent in place of the non-labeled reagent previously employed.

10 Processes of Manufacturing

The preparation of compounds of formula (I) of the present invention may be carried out in sequential or convergent synthetic routes. Syntheses of the invention are shown in the following general schemes. The skills required for carrying out the reaction and purification of the resulting products are known to those persons skilled in the art. The substituents and indices
15 used in the following description of the processes have the significance given herein, unless indicated to the contrary.

If one of the starting materials, intermediates or compounds of formula (I) contain one or more functional groups which are not stable or are reactive under the reaction conditions of one or more reaction steps, appropriate protective groups (as described e.g., in "Protective Groups in
20 Organic Chemistry" by T. W. Greene and P. G. M. Wuts, 5th Ed., 2014, John Wiley & Sons, N.Y.) can be introduced before the critical step applying methods well known in the art. Such protective groups can be removed at a later stage of the synthesis using standard methods described in the literature.

If starting materials or intermediates contain stereogenic centers, compounds of formula (I) can
25 be obtained as mixtures of diastereomers or enantiomers, which can be separated by methods well known in the art e.g., chiral HPLC, chiral SFC or chiral crystallization. Racemic compounds can e.g., be separated into their antipodes via diastereomeric salts by crystallization with optically pure acids or by separation of the antipodes by specific chromatographic methods using either a chiral adsorbent or a chiral eluent. It is equally possible to separate starting
30 materials and intermediates containing stereogenic centers to afford diastereomerically/enantiomerically enriched starting materials and intermediates. Using such

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diastereomerically/enantiomerically enriched starting materials and intermediates in the synthesis of compounds of formula (I) will typically lead to the respective diastereomerically/enantiomerically enriched compounds of formula (I).

A person skilled in the art will acknowledge that in the synthesis of compounds of formula (I) -
5 insofar not desired otherwise - an "orthogonal protection group strategy" will be applied, allowing the cleavage of several protective groups one at a time each without affecting other protective groups in the molecule. The principle of orthogonal protection is well known in the art and has also been described in literature (e.g. Barany and R. B. Merrifield, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1977**, 99, 7363; H. Waldmann et al., *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* **1996**, 35, 2056).

10 A person skilled in the art will acknowledge that the sequence of reactions may be varied depending on reactivity and nature of the intermediates.

In more detail, the compounds of formula (I) can be manufactured by the methods given below, by the methods given in the examples or by analogous methods. Appropriate reaction conditions for the individual reaction steps are known to a person skilled in the art. Also, for reaction
15 conditions described in literature affecting the described reactions see for example: *Comprehensive Organic Transformations: A Guide to Functional Group Preparations, 2nd Edition, Richard C. Larock. John Wiley & Sons, New York, NY. 1999*). It was found convenient to carry out the reactions in the presence or absence of a solvent. There is no particular restriction on the nature of the solvent to be employed, provided that it has no adverse effect on
20 the reaction or the reagents involved and that it can dissolve the reagents, at least to some extent. The described reactions can take place over a wide range of temperatures, and the precise reaction temperature is not critical to the invention. It is convenient to carry out the described reactions in a temperature range between -78 °C to reflux. The time required for the reaction may also vary widely, depending on many factors, notably the reaction temperature and the
25 nature of the reagents. However, a period of from 0.5 hours to several days will usually suffice to yield the described intermediates and compounds. The reaction sequence is not limited to the one displayed in the schemes, however, depending on the starting materials and their respective reactivity, the sequence of reaction steps can be freely altered.

If starting materials or intermediates are not commercially available or their synthesis not
30 described in literature, they can be prepared in analogy to existing procedures for close analogues or as outlined in the experimental section.

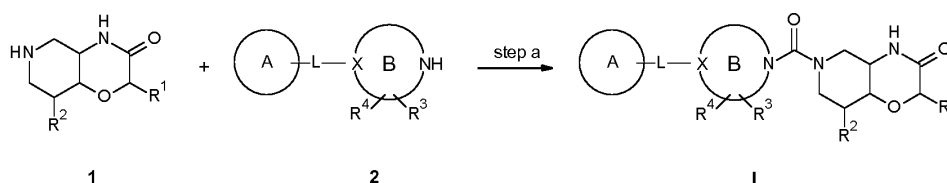
The following abbreviations are used in the present text:

AcOH = acetic acid, ACN = acetonitrile, Bn = benzyl, Boc = tert-butyloxycarbonyl, CAS RN = chemical abstracts registration number, Cbz = benzyloxycarbonyl, Cs₂CO₃ = cesium carbonate, CO = carbon monoxide, CuCl = copper(I) chloride, CuCN = copper(I) cyanide, CuI = copper(I) iodide, DAST = (diethylamino)sulfur trifluoride, DBU = 1,8-diazabicyclo[5,4,0]undec-7-ene, DCM = dichloromethane, DEAD = diethyl azodicarboxylate, DIAD = diisopropyl azodicarboxylate, DMAP = 4-dimethylaminopyridine, DME = dimethoxyethane, DMEDA = N,N'-dimethylethylenediamine, DMF = N,N-dimethylformamide, DIPEA = N,N-diisopropylethylamine, dppf = 1,1 bis(diphenyl phosphino)ferrocene, EDC.HCl = N-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-N'-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride, EI = electron impact, ESI = electrospray ionization, EtOAc = ethyl acetate, EtOH = ethanol, h = hour(s), FA = formic acid, H₂O = water, H₂SO₄ = sulfuric acid, HATU = 1-[bis(dimethylamino)methylene]-1H-1,2,3-triazolo[4,5-b]pyridinium-3-oxide hexafluorophosphate, HBTU = O-benzotriazole-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-uronium-hexafluoro-phosphate, HCl = hydrogen chloride, HOBT = 1-hydroxy-1H-benzotriazole; HPLC = high performance liquid chromatography, iPrMgCl = isopropylmagnesium chloride, I₂ = iodine, IPA = 2-propanol, ISP = ion spray positive (mode), ISN = ion spray negative (mode), K₂CO₃ = potassium carbonate, KHCO₃ = potassium bicarbonate, KI = potassium iodide, KOH = potassium hydroxide, K₃PO₄ = potassium phosphate tribasic, LiAlH₄ or LAH = lithium aluminium hydride, LiHMDS = lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide, LiOH = lithium hydroxide, MgSO₄ = magnesium sulfate, min = minute(s), mL = milliliter, MPLC = medium pressure liquid chromatography, MS = mass spectrum, MTBE = Methyl tert-butyl ether, nBuLi = n-butyllithium, NaBH₃CN = sodium cyanoborohydride, NaH = sodium hydride, NaHCO₃ = sodium hydrogen carbonate, NaNO₂ = sodium nitrite, NaBH(OAc)₃ = sodium triacetoxyborohydride, NaOH = sodium hydroxide, Na₂CO₃ = sodium carbonate, Na₂SO₄ = sodium sulfate, Na₂S₂O₃ = sodium thiosulfate, NBS = N-bromosuccinimide, nBuLi = n-butyllithium, NEt₃ = triethylamine (TEA), NH₄Cl = ammonium chloride, NMP = N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, OAc = Acetoxy, T₃P = propylphosphonic anhydride, PE = petroleum ether, PG = protective group, Pd-C = palladium on activated carbon, PdCl₂(dppf)-CH₂Cl₂ = 1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene-palladium(II)dichloride dichloromethane complex, Pd₂(dba)₃ = tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium(0), Pd(OAc)₂ = palladium(II) acetate, Pd(OH)₂ = palladium hydroxide, Pd(PPh₃)₄ = tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0), PTSA = p-toluenesulfonic acid, R = any group, RT = room temperature, SFC = Supercritical Fluid Chromatography, S-PHOS = 2-

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dicyclohexylphosphino-2',6'-dimethoxybiphenyl, TBAI = tetra butyl ammonium iodine, TEA = triethylamine, TFA = trifluoroacetic acid, THF = tetrahydrofuran, TMEDA = N,N,N',N'-tetramethylethylenediamine, ZnCl_2 = zinc chloride, Hal = halogen.

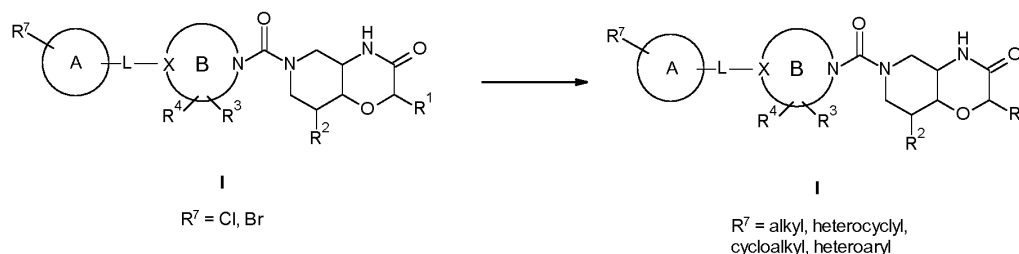
Compounds of formula **I** wherein A, L, X, R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are as described herein can be synthesized in analogy to literature procedures and/or as depicted for example in Scheme 1a.



Scheme 1a

Accordingly, 4a,5,6,7,8,8a-hexahydro-4H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3-ones **1** are reacted with intermediates **2** in the presence of a urea forming reagent such as bis(trichloromethyl) carbonate using a suitable base and solvent such as, e.g. sodium bicarbonate in DCM, to give compounds of formula **I** (step a). Further urea forming reagents include but are not limited to phosgene, trichloromethyl chloroformate, (4-nitrophenyl)carbonate, 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole or 1,1'-carbonyl-di-(1,2,4-triazole). Reactions of this type and the use of these reagents are widely described in literature (e.g. G. Sartori et al., *Green Chemistry* **2000**, 2, 140). A person skilled in the art will acknowledge that the order of the addition of the reagents can be important in this type of reactions due to the reactivity and stability of the intermediary formed carbamoyl chlorides, as well as for avoiding formation of undesired symmetrical urea by-products.

Compounds of formula (**I**) wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are as defined herein and wherein R^7 is Cl or Br, can be further modified according to the general procedure outlined in Scheme 1b.

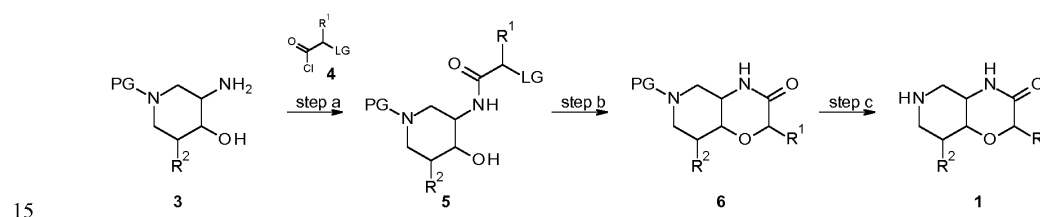


Scheme 1b

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Treatment of compounds of formula **I**, containing a bromo- or chloroaryl as A under typical conditions of a Suzuki–Miyaura reaction, a Buchwald-Hartwig reaction, or other organometallic C-C or C-N cross couplings known in the art lead to substituted compounds of formula **I** where the bromine has been replaced with an alkyl, heterocyclyl, cycloalkyl or heteroaryl moiety. This typically requires a suitable reaction partner such as a boronic acid, a potassium trifluoroborate, a pinacol boronate, an amine or an organozinc compound, a suitable catalyst for example tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0), PdCl₂(DPPF)-CH₂Cl₂, Pd₂(dba)₃ + Xantphos, cataCXium A Pd G2, RuPhos Pd G2, an organic or inorganic base such as sodium carbonate, TEA, TMEDA or cesium carbonate in a solvent system such as Dioxane / Water, DMF or toluene / water. Reactions are typically carried out at elevated temperatures between 100 and 120°C under inert atmosphere (argon).

Intermediates **1** may be synthesized as depicted for example in [Scheme 2](#) and/or in analogy to methods described in literature.



[Scheme 2](#)

Thus, 3-aminopiperidin-4-ol derivatives **3** in which “PG” signifies a suitable protective group such as a Cbz or Boc protective group, and R² is as defined herein can be acylated for example with acyl chlorides **4** in which R¹ is as defined herein and “LG” signifies a suitable leaving group (e.g., Cl or Br), using a suitable base such as sodium or potassium carbonate, sodium hydroxide or sodium acetate in an appropriate solvent such as THF, water, acetone or mixtures thereof, to provide intermediates **5** ([step a](#)). Intermediates **4** are either commercially available or can be prepared according to literature methods in achiral (R¹ = H) racemic (R¹ not H) or enantiomerically pure form (R¹ not H).

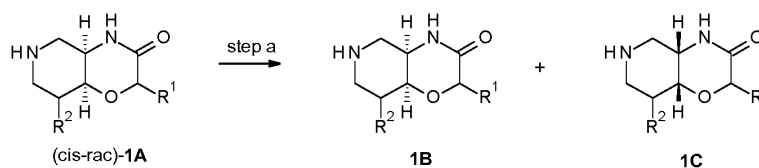
Intermediates **5** can be cyclized to intermediates **6** using methods well known in the art, for example by treatment of **5** with sodium hydride in THF or potassium tert-butoxide in IPA and

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water (step b). Reactions of that type are described in literature (e.g. Z. Rafinski et al., *J. Org. Chem.* **2015**, *80*, 7468; S. Dugar et al., *Synthesis* **2015**, *47*(5), 712; WO2005/066187).

Removal of the protective group in intermediates **6**, applying methods known in the art (e.g., a Boc group using TFA in DCM at temperatures between 0°C and room temperature, a Cbz group
5 using hydrogen in the presence of a suitable catalyst such as Pd or Pd(OH)₂ on charcoal in a suitable solvent such as MeOH, EtOH, EtOAc or mixtures thereof and as described for example in “Protective Groups in Organic Chemistry” by T.W. Greene and P.G.M. Wuts, 4th Ed., 2006, Wiley N.Y.), furnishes intermediates **1** (step c).

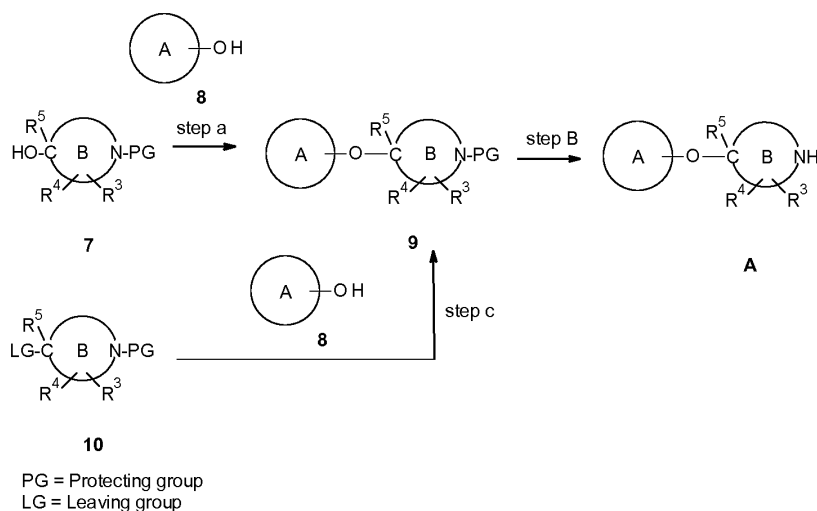
Intermediates **1** can be obtained as mixtures of diastereomers and enantiomers, respectively, or
10 as single stereoisomers depending on whether racemic mixtures or enantiomerically pure forms of cis- or trans-3-aminopiperidin-4-ol derivatives **3** and acid chlorides **4** (when R¹ is not H) are employed in their syntheses. In case racemization occurs at a stereocentre bearing R¹ during the conversion of **3** to **5** (step a) and/or of **5** to **6** (step b), the resulting diastereoisomers may be separated by chromatography (e.g. HPLC, chiral HPLC) or other methods known in the art.
15 Intermediates **3** are commercially available and their synthesis has also been described in literature (e.g. WO2005/066187; WO2011/0059118; WO2016/185279). Optically pure cis-configured intermediates **1B** and **1C** can be obtained for example according to Scheme 3 by chiral separation of commercially available rac-(4aR,8aS)-4a,5,6,7,8,8a-hexahydro-4H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3-one (**1A**) (optionally in form of a salt such as, e.g. a hydrochloride
20 salt) using methods known in the art, e.g. by diastereomeric salt crystallization or by chiral chromatography (step a).



Scheme 3

In some embodiments, intermediates **2** are intermediates of type **A**. Intermediates of type
25 **A** in which A, B, R³ and R⁴ are as described herein and R⁵ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆-alkyl or halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl, can be prepared by methods well known by a person skilled in the art and as exemplified by the general synthetic procedure outlined in Scheme 4.

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Scheme 4

Spirocyclic compounds **7** in which PG signifies a suitable protective group such as a Boc, Cbz or Bn protecting group (either commercially available or prepared as described in literature, e.g. in *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2017**, 36, 5316; *Topics in Het. Chem.* **2014**, 35, 189; *World Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences* **2014**, 3(12), 536; *Chem. Rev.* **2014**, 114(16), 8257-8322) can be subjected to a Mitsunobu reaction with alcohol derivatives **8** using an appropriate phosphine such as triphenylphosphine and a dialkyl azodicarboxylate such as DEAD or DIAD in a suitable solvent such as THF to give intermediates **9** (step a). Mitsunobu reactions of that type are broadly described in literature (e.g. *Org. Chem. Front.* **2015**, 2, 739; *Chem. Rev.* **2009**, 109(6), 2551).

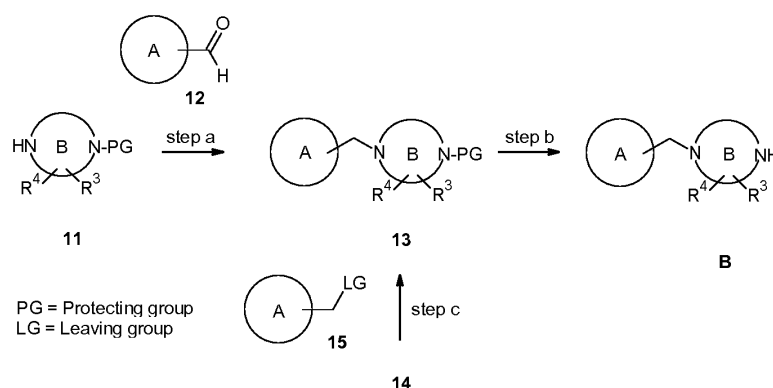
Removal of the protective group from intermediates **9**, applying methods known in the art, e.g., a Boc group using TFA in DCM or 4M HCl in dioxane at temperatures between 0°C and room temperature, a Bn or Cbz group using hydrogen in the presence of a suitable catalyst such as Pd or Pd(OH)₂ on charcoal in a suitable solvent such as MeOH, EtOH, EtOAc or mixtures thereof and as described for example in “Protective Groups in Organic Chemistry” by T.W. Greene and P.G.M. Wuts, 4th Ed., 2006, Wiley N.Y.), furnishes intermediates **A** (step b).

Intermediates **9** may alternatively be prepared by alkylation of compounds **8** with spirocyclic derivatives **10** (either commercially available or prepared by methods known in the art) in which LG signifies a suitable leaving group such as chlorine, bromine, iodine, OSO₂alkyl (e.g. mesylate (methanesulfonate), OSO₂fluoroalkyl (e.g. triflate (trifluoromethanesulfonate) or

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OSO₂aryl (e.g. tosylate (p-toluenesulfonate) using a suitable base and an appropriate solvent (e.g. sodium hydride in DMF) at temperatures between 0°C and the boiling temperature of the solvent (step c).

In some embodiments, intermediates **2** are intermediates of type **B**. Intermediates of type **B** in which A, B, R³ and R⁴ are as described herein can be prepared by methods well known by a person skilled in the art and as exemplified by the general synthetic procedure outlined in Scheme 5.



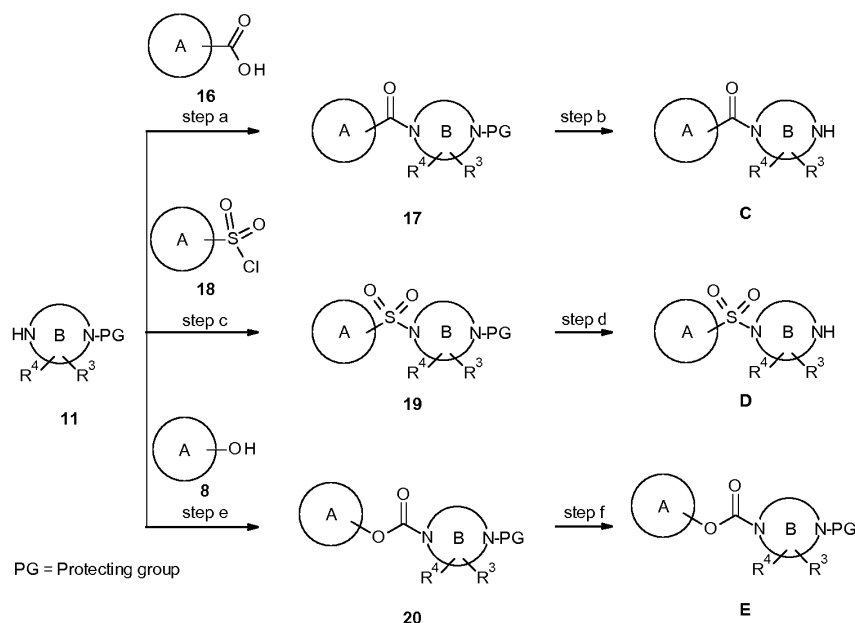
Scheme 5

- Compounds of type **11** either commercially available or prepared by methods known in the art and in which PG signifies a suitable protecting group such as, e.g. a Boc, Cbz or Bn protecting group, can be subjected to a reductive amination reaction with aldehydes of type **12** using a suitable reducing agent and solvent such as NaBH₃CN in MeOH, AcOH or mixtures thereof, or NaBH(OAc)₃ in DCE, DCM or THF to give intermediates **13** (step a).
- Removal of the protective group from intermediates **13**, applying methods known in the art and for example described under Scheme 4, step b, furnishes intermediates **B** (step b).

- Intermediates **13** may alternatively prepared by alkylation of compounds **11** with compounds **15** (either commercially available or prepared by methods known in the art) in which LG is a suitable leaving group such as chlorine, bromine, iodine, OSO₂alkyl (e.g. methanesulfonate), OSO₂fluoroalkyl (e.g. trifluoromethanesulfonate) or OSO₂aryl (e.g. p-toluenesulfonate) using a suitable base in an appropriate solvent (e.g. NEt₃ or DIPEA in ACN) at temperatures between 0°C and the boiling temperature of the solvent (step c). Reactions of that type are known in the art and broadly described in literature (e.g. ARKIVOC **2005** (vi) 287-292).

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In some embodiments, intermediates **2** are intermediates of type **C**, **D** or **E**. Intermediates of type **C**, **D** or **E** in which A, B, R³ and R⁴ are as described herein, can be prepared by methods well known by a person skilled in the art and as exemplified by the general synthetic procedure outlined in Scheme 6.



5

Scheme 6

- Compounds of type **11** either commercially available or prepared by methods known in the art and in which PG signifies a suitable protecting group such as, e.g. a Boc, Cbz or Bn protecting group, can be acylated with carboxylic acids **16** to give intermediates **17** (**step a**). Amide
- couplings of this type are widely described in the literature and can be accomplished by the usage of coupling reagents such as CDI, DCC, HATU, HBTU, HOBT, TBTU, T3P or Mukaiyama reagent (e.g. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.* **1979**, *18*, 707) in a suitable solvent such as DMF, DMA, DCM or dioxane, optionally in the presence of a base, e.g. NEt₃, DIPEA (Huenig's base) or DMAP.
- Alternatively, carboxylic acids **16** can be converted into their acid chlorides by treatment with, e.g. thionyl chloride or oxalyl chloride, neat or optionally in a solvent such as DCM. Reaction of the acid chloride with intermediates **11** in an appropriate solvent such as DCM or DMF and a base, e.g. NEt₃, Huenig's base, pyridine, DMAP or lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide at

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temperatures ranging from 0°C to the reflux temperature of the solvent or solvent mixture, yields intermediates **17** (step a).

Removal of the protective group from intermediates **17**, applying methods known in the art and for example described under Scheme 4, step b, furnishes intermediates **C** (step b).

- 5 Compounds of type **11** can be sulfonylated for example by treatment with sulfonyl chlorides **18** (either commercially available or prepared by methods known in the art or described in literature) using a suitable base and solvent such as NEt₃ or pyridine in DCM to provide intermediates **19** (step c).

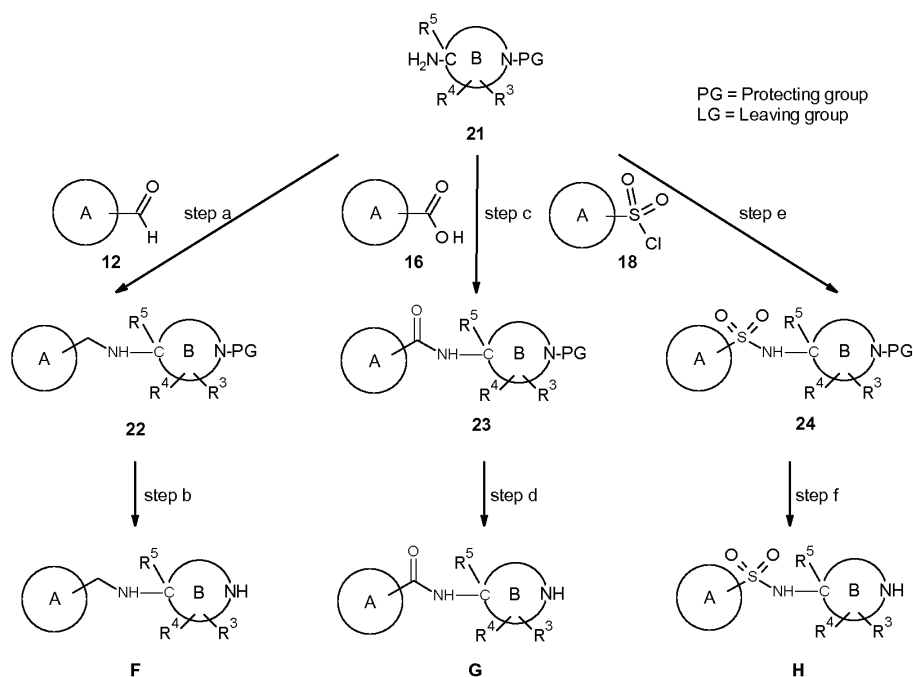
- Removal of the protective group from intermediates **19**, applying methods known in the art and
10 for example described under Scheme 4, step b, furnishes intermediates **D** (step d).

- Compounds of type **11** can be converted into the corresponding carbamates **20** for example by first reacting **11** with an activating and carbonylating reagent such as bis(trichloromethyl) carbonate using a suitable base and solvent such as, e.g. sodium bicarbonate in DCM, followed by reaction of the intermediately formed carbamoylchloride with alcohols of type **8** in the
15 presence of a suitable base such as pyridine or NEt₃, optionally at elevated temperatures (step e). Further activating agents include but are not limited to phosgene, trichloromethyl chloroformate, (4-nitrophenyl)carbonate or 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole. The synthesis of carbamates is well known in the art and is broadly described in literature (e.g. *J. Med. Chem.* **2015**, 58(7), 2895).

- Removal of the protective group from intermediates **20**, applying methods known in the art and
20 for example described under Scheme 4, step b, furnishes intermediates **E** (step f).

In some embodiments, intermediates **2** are intermediates of type **F**, **G**, and **H**. Intermediates of type **F**, **G**, and **H** in which A, B, R³ and R⁴ are as described herein and R⁵ is hydrogen; C₁₋₆-alkyl, halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl, can be prepared by methods known in the art and as exemplified by the general synthetic procedure outlined in Scheme 7.

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Scheme 7

Intermediates **21**, either commercially available or prepared by literature methods, can be converted to intermediates **22** for example by reductive amination using aldehydes **12** and
 5 applying the conditions described under Scheme 5, step a (step a).

Removal of the protective group from intermediates **22**, applying methods known in the art and for example described under Scheme 4, step b, furnishes intermediates **F** (step b).

Intermediates **21** can be reacted with carboxylic acids **16** using for example the conditions described under Scheme 6, step a, to provide intermediates **23** (step c).

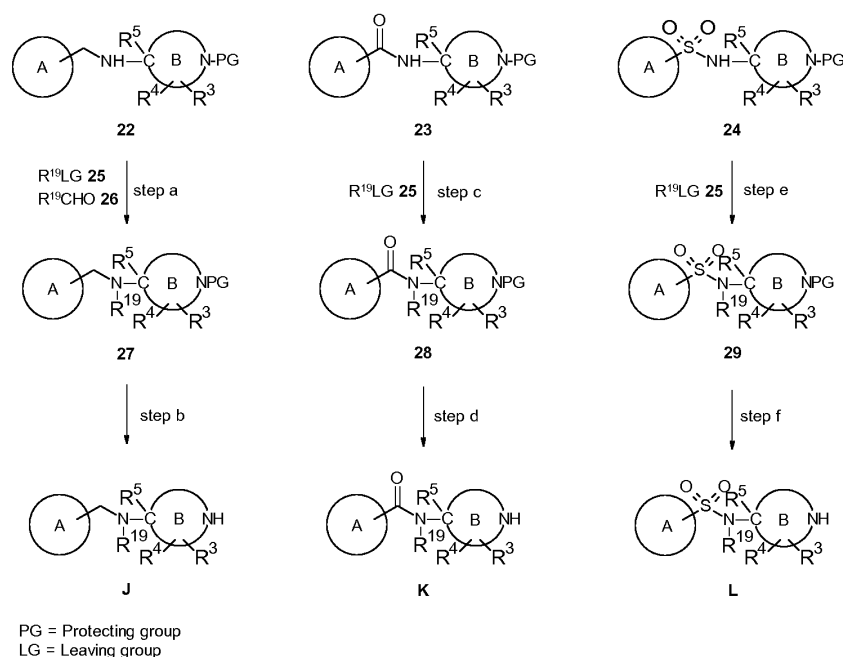
10 Removal of the protective group from intermediates **23**, applying methods known in the art and for example described under Scheme 4, step b, furnishes intermediates **G** (step d).

Intermediates **21** can be sulfonylated for example by treatment with sulfonyl chlorides **18** (either commercially available or prepared by methods known in the art or described in literature) using for example the reaction conditions described under Scheme 6, step c, to yield
 15 intermediates **24** (step e).

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Removal of the protective group from intermediates **24**, applying methods known in the art and for example described under Scheme 4, step b, furnishes intermediates **H** (step f).

In some embodiments, intermediates **2** are intermediates of type **J**, **K**, and **L**. Intermediates of type **J**, **K**, and **L** in which A, B, R³ and R⁴ are as described herein, R⁵ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆-alkyl or halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl, and R¹⁹ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆-alkyl can be prepared by methods known in the art and as exemplified by the general synthetic procedure outlined in Scheme 8.



Scheme 8

Intermediates **22** can be converted to intermediates **27** for example by reductive amination using aldehydes **26** and applying the conditions described under Scheme 5, step a (step a).

Alternatively, intermediates **22** can be alkylated with compounds **25** of type R²⁰LG in which LG is a suitable leaving group such as chlorine, bromine, iodine, methanesulfonate, trifluoromethanesulfonate or p-toluenesulfonate using for example the conditions described under Scheme 4, step c, to provide intermediates **27** (step a).

Removal of the protective group from intermediates **27**, applying methods known in the art and for example described under Scheme 4, step b, furnishes intermediates **J** (step b).

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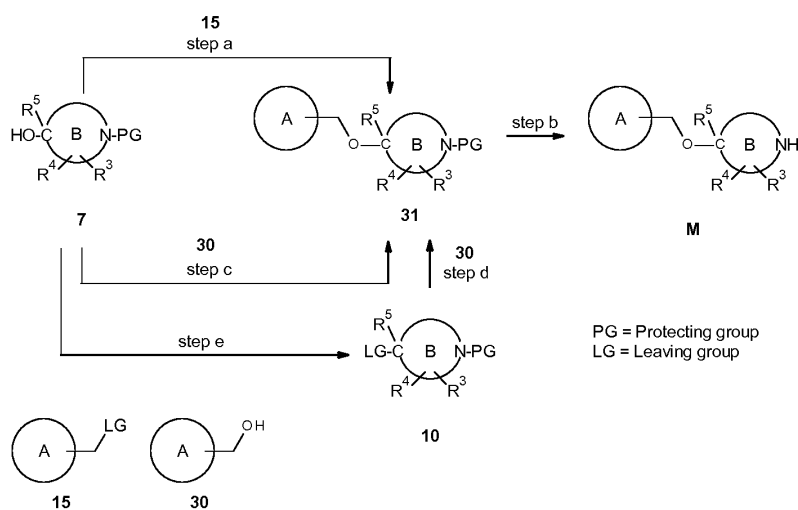
Intermediates **22** can be alkylated with compounds **25** of type $R^{20}LG$ in which LG is a suitable leaving group such as chlorine, bromine, iodine, methanesulfonate, trifluoromethanesulfonate or p-toluenesulfonate using for example the conditions described under Scheme 4, step c, to provide intermediates **28** (step c).

- 5 Removal of the protective group from intermediates **28**, applying methods known in the art and for example described under Scheme 4, step b, furnishes intermediates **K** (step d).

- Intermediates **24** can be alkylated with compounds **25** of type $R^{20}LG$ in which LG is a suitable leaving group such as chlorine, bromine, iodine, methanesulfonate, trifluoromethanesulfonate or p-toluenesulfonate using for example the conditions described under Scheme 4, step c, to
10 provide intermediates **29** (step e).

Removal of the protective group from intermediates **29**, applying methods known in the art and for example described under Scheme 4, step b, furnishes intermediates **L** (step d).

- In some embodiments, intermediates **2** are intermediates of type **M**. Intermediates of type **M** in which A, B, R^3 and R^4 are as described herein and R^5 is hydrogen; C_{1-6} -alkyl or halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl
15 can be prepared by methods well known in the art and as exemplified by the general synthetic procedures outlined in Scheme 9.



Scheme 9

- Spirocyclic compounds **7** in which PG is a suitable protective group can be alkylated with
20 compounds **15** in which LG is a suitable leaving group such as chlorine, bromine, iodine,

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methanesulfonate, trifluoromethanesulfonate or p-toluenesulfonate (prepared by literature methods for example from compounds **30**) using for example the conditions described under Scheme 4, step c, to provide intermediates **31** (step a).

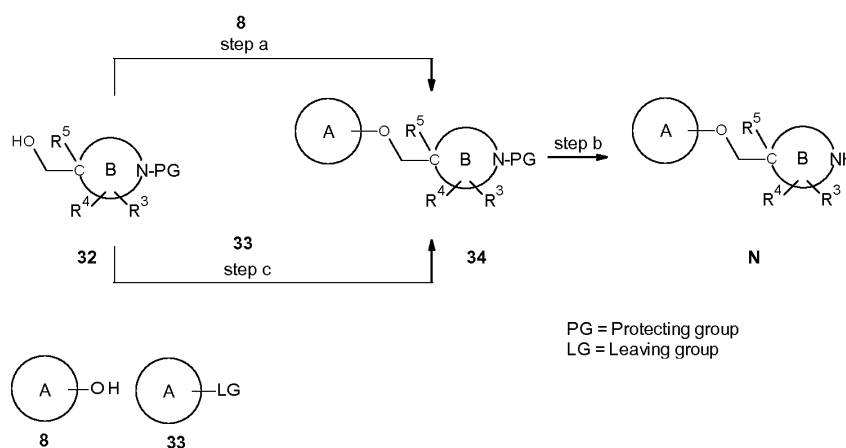
Removal of the protective group from intermediates **31**, applying methods known in the art and for example described under Scheme 4, step b, furnishes intermediates **M** (step b).

Alternatively, intermediates **31** may be prepared from intermediates **7** and compounds **30** via Mitsunobu reaction, applying for example the conditions described under Scheme 4, step a (step c).

Furthermore, intermediates **31** may be also prepared by alkylation of compounds **7** with compounds **10** and using for example the conditions described under Scheme 4, step c (step d).

Intermediates **10** in turn may be synthesized from compounds **7** converting the hydroxy function into a suitable leaving group such as an alkyl halide (e.g. bromine by using of PBr₃, chlorine through the use of SOCl₂) or alkyl- or aryl-sulfonate such as methanesulfonate (using mesyl chloride) or p-toluenesulfonate (using tosyl chloride). Reactions of that type are broadly described in literature and are well known in the art.

In some embodiments, intermediates **2** are intermediates of type **N**. Intermediates of type **N** in which A, B, R³, R⁴ and R⁵ are as described herein, can be prepared by methods well known in the art and as exemplified by the general synthetic procedures outlined in Scheme 10.



Scheme 10

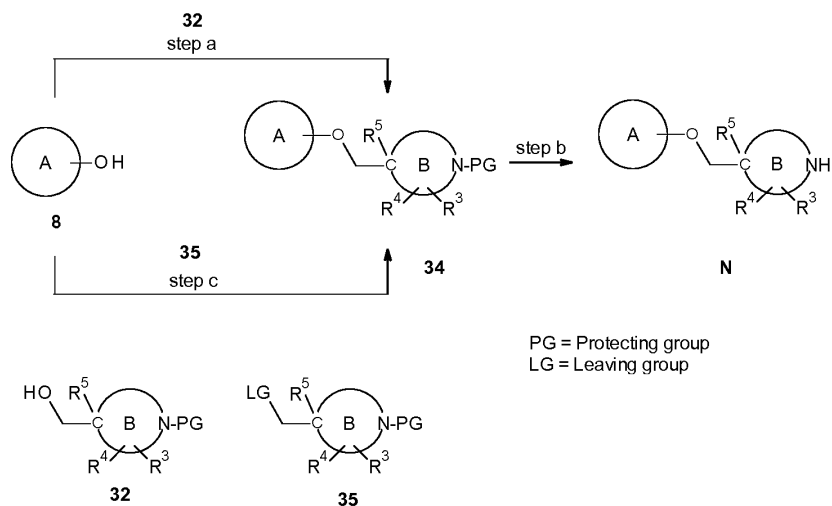
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Compounds of type **32**, either commercially available or prepared by methods known in the art, can be subjected to a Mitsunobu reaction with compounds **8**, applying for example the conditions described under Scheme 4, step a, to provide intermediates **34** (step a).

Removal of the protective group from intermediates **34**, applying methods known in the art and
 5 for example described under Scheme 4, step b, furnishes intermediates **N** (step b).

Alternatively, intermediates **34** may be prepared by alkylation of compounds **32** with compounds **33** in which LG is a suitable leaving group applying the conditions outlined for example under Scheme 4, step c (step c).

Intermediates **N** may alternatively be prepared as exemplified by the general synthetic
 10 procedures outlined in Scheme 11.



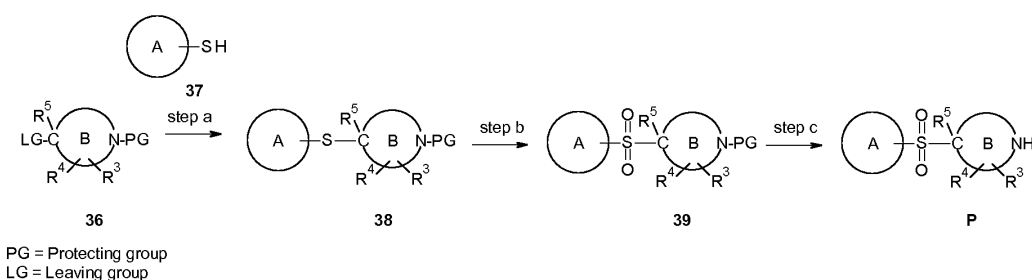
Scheme 11

Compounds **8** can be subjected to a Mitsunobu reaction with compounds **32** using the conditions described under Scheme 4, step a, to provide intermediates **34** (step a).

15 Removal of the protective group from intermediates **34**, applying methods known in the art and for example described under Scheme 4, step b, furnishes intermediates **N** (step b).

Alternatively, compounds **8** may be alkylated with compounds **35** in which LG signifies a suitable leaving group such as chlorine, bromine, iodine, methanesulfonate, trifluoromethanesulfonate or p-toluenesulfonate, using for example the conditions described
 20 under Scheme 4, step c, to provide intermediates **34** (step c).

In some embodiments, intermediates **2** are intermediates of type **P**. Intermediates of type **P** in which A, B, R³ and R⁴ are as described herein and R⁵ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆-alkyl or halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl, can be prepared by methods well known by a person skilled in the art and as exemplified by the
 5 general synthetic procedure outlined in Scheme 12.



Scheme 12

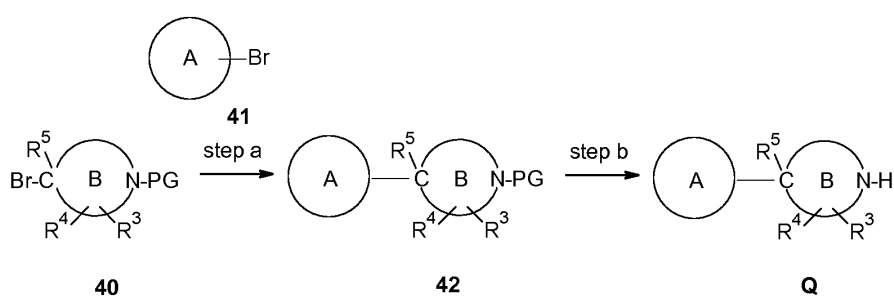
Spirocyclic compounds **38** in which PG signifies a suitable protective group such as a Boc, Cbz or Bn protecting group (either commercially available or prepared as described in literature, e.g.
 10 in *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2017**, 36, 5316; *Topics in Het. Chem.* **2014**, 35, 189; *World Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences* **2014**, 3(12), 536; *Chem. Rev.* **2014**, 114(16), 8257-8322) can be prepared by alkylation of thiol **37** with spirocyclic derivatives **36** (either commercially available or prepared by methods known in the art) in which LG signifies a suitable leaving group such as chlorine, bromine, iodine, OSO₂alkyl (e.g. mesylate
 15 (methanesulfonate), OSO₂fluoroalkyl (e.g. triflate (trifluoromethanesulfonate) or OSO₂aryl (e.g. tosylate (p-toluenesulfonate) using a suitable base and an appropriate solvent (e.g. K₂CO₃ in DMF) at temperatures between 0°C and the boiling temperature of the solvent (step a).

Intermediates **38** can be oxidized to intermediates **39**, using a suitable oxidizing reagent, such as mCPBA, in an appropriate solvent (e.g. in DCM) at temperatures between 0°C and the boiling
 20 temperature of the solvent (step b).

Removal of the protective group from intermediates **39**, applying methods known in the art, e.g., a Boc group using TFA in DCM or 4M HCl in dioxane at temperatures between 0°C and room temperature, a Bn or Cbz group using hydrogen in the presence of a suitable catalyst such as Pd or Pd(OH)₂ on charcoal in a suitable solvent such as MeOH, EtOH, EtOAc or mixtures thereof

and as described for example in “Protective Groups in Organic Chemistry” by T.W. Greene and P.G.M. Wuts, 4th Ed., 2006, Wiley N.Y.), furnishes intermediates **P** (step c).

In some embodiments, intermediates **2** are intermediates of type **Q**. Intermediates of type **Q** in which A, B, R³ and R⁴ are as described herein and R⁵ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆-alkyl or halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl, can be prepared by methods well known by a person skilled in the art and as exemplified by the general synthetic procedure outlined in Scheme 13.



PG = Protecting group

Scheme 13

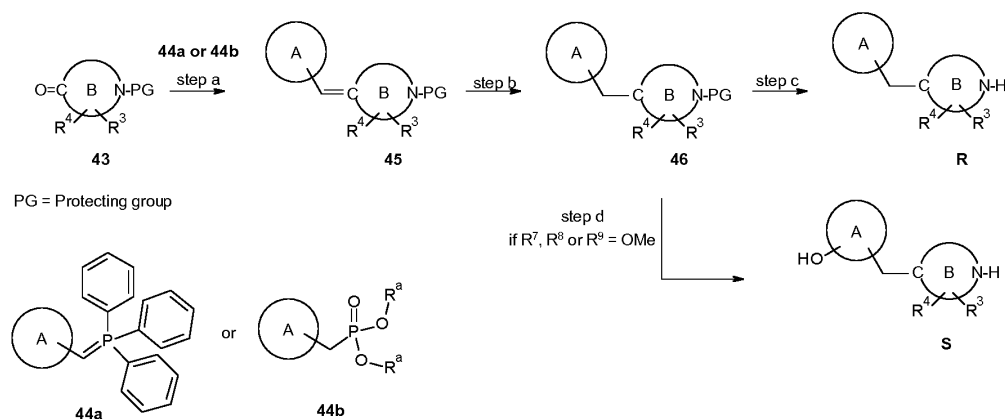
Alternatively, compounds **40**, functionalized with a bromide, can be subjected to a cross-electrophile coupling with aryl- or heteroaryl bromides **41** under irradiation with a 420 nm blue light lamp using an appropriate photo catalyst such as [Ir{dF(CF₃)ppy}2(dtbbpy)]PF₆ ([4,4'-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2,2'-bipyridine-N1,N1']bis[3,5-difluoro-2-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl-N]phenyl-C]Iridium(III) hexafluorophosphate), a Nickel catalyst like NiCl₂ glyme (dichloro(dimethoxyethane)nickel), 4,4'-di-tert-butyl-2,2'-dipyridyl and tris(trimethylsilyl)silane, in the presence of a suitable base such as anhydrous sodium carbonate in a solvent like DME. Reactions of this type are described in literature, e.g. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2016**, 138, 8084. (step a).

Removal of the protective group from intermediates **42** applying methods well known in the art and as described for example under Scheme 12, step c, furnishes intermediates **Q** (step b).

In some embodiments, intermediates **2** are intermediates of type **R** and **S**. Intermediates of type **R** and **S** in which A, B, R³ and R⁴ are as described herein and R⁵ is hydrogen, can be prepared

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by methods well known by a person skilled in the art and as exemplified by the general synthetic procedure outlined in [Scheme 14](#).



Scheme 14

- 5 Ketones **43**, either commercially available or prepared by methods known in the art, can be subjected for example to a Wittig reaction with alkylidene triphenylphosphoranes of type **44a** in a suitable solvent such as, e.g. THF, Methyl-THF or DMSO to give intermediates **45** ([step a](#)). Phosphoranes **44a** can be formed by treating the corresponding phosphonium salts with a suitable base such as BuLi, NaH, or KOtBu in a suitable solvent such as THF, dioxane or
- 10 Methyl-THF and may be isolated or used *in situ*. Phosphonium salts in turn are readily available from an aryl/heteroaryl/heterocyclic-substituted alkylhalide (with halide being Cl, Br and iodo) and triphenylphosphine in a suitable solvent such as toluene. Heating may be applied to accelerate the reaction or drive the reaction to completion (*e.g.* H. J. Cristau, F. Plénat in *PATAI'S Chemistry of Functional Groups*, Editor(s): Frank R. Hartley, 07th August 2006, Series
- 15 Editor(s): Prof. Saul Patai).

Alternatively, intermediates **45** can be obtained using a Horner-Wadsworth-Emmons (HWE) reaction using ketones **43** and phosphonates **44b**, wherein R^a is alkyl, for example methyl or ethyl. Phosphonates **44b** are *in situ* α -metalated using a suitable base and solvent such as NaH, nBuLi or KOtBu in THF ([step a](#)). Phosphonates **44b** are readily prepared using for example the

20 Arbusov reaction by alkylation of an aryl/heteroaryl/heterocyclic halide (with halide being Cl, Br and iodo) with commercially available trialkyl phosphite (*e.g.* *Chem. Rev.* **1984**, 84, 577).

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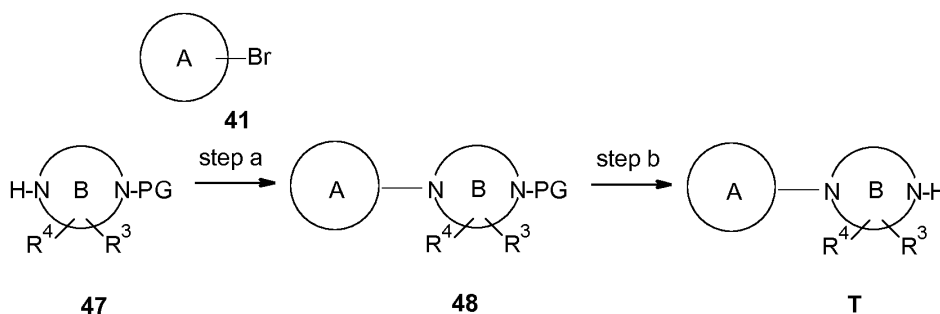
Olefinations reactions of both types are broadly described in literature (e.g. *Current Org. Chem.* **2015**, 19(9), page 744; *Chem. Rev.* **1989**, 89(4), 863; *Org. React.* **1977**, 25, 73; *Liebigs Ann./Recueil* **1997**, 1283; *Acc. Chem. Res.* **1983**, 16, 411).

Reduction of the double bond in intermediates **45** using, e.g. hydrogen in the presence of a
 5 suitable catalyst such as palladium on charcoal in an appropriate solvent or solvent mixture such as EtOAc, MeOH or AcOH yields compounds **46** (step b).

Removal of the protective group from intermediates **45** applying methods known in the art (e.g., a Boc group using TFA in DCM or 4M HCl in dioxane at temperatures between 0°C and room temperature, a Cbz group using hydrogen in the presence of a suitable catalyst such as Pd or
 10 Pd(OH)₂ on charcoal in a suitable solvent such as MeOH, EtOH, EtOAc or mixtures thereof and as described for example in "Protective Groups in Organic Chemistry" by T.W. Greene and P.G.M. Wuts, 4th Ed., 2006, Wiley N.Y.), furnishes intermediates **R** (step c).

If methoxy is among the substituents of A (R⁷, R⁸ or R⁹), demethylation can lead to hydroxy-substituted intermediates **S**. This requires a reagent such as BBr₃ in a suitable solvent such as
 15 DCM, at temperatures between 0°C and the boiling temperature of the solvent. A Boc protecting group will also be cleaved under the reaction conditions, directly leading to intermediates **S** (step d).

In some embodiments, intermediates **2** are intermediates of type **T**. Intermediates of type **T** in
 20 which A, B, R³ and R⁴ are as described herein and X is nitrogen, can be prepared by methods by methods well known by a person skilled in the art and as exemplified by the general synthetic procedure outlined in Scheme 15.



PG = Protecting group

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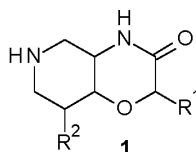
Scheme 15

Treatment of amines **47**, with a bromo-aryl or bromo-heteroaryl **41** under typical conditions of a Buchwald-Hartwig reaction, or other organometallic C-N cross couplings known in the art, leads to intermediates **48**. This typically requires a suitable catalyst system for example, PdCl₂(DPPF)-
 5 CH₂Cl₂, Pd₂(dba)₃ + Xantphos, cataCXium A Pd G2, RuPhos Pd G2, an organic or inorganic base such as cesium carbonate or sodium tert-butoxide in a solvent such as Dioxane or toluene. Reactions are typically carried out at elevated temperatures between 70 and 120°C under inert atmosphere (step a).

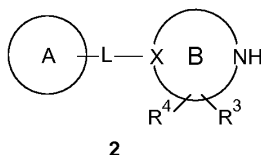
Removal of the protective group from intermediates **48** applying methods well known in the art
 10 and as described for example under Scheme 12, step c, furnishes intermediates **T** (step b).

In one aspect, the present invention provides a process of manufacturing the urea compounds of formula (I) described herein, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, comprising:

- (c) reacting a first amine of formula **1**, wherein R¹ and R² are as described herein,
 15 preferably wherein R¹ and R² are hydrogen,



with a second amine **2**, wherein A, B, L, X, R³ and R⁴ are as described herein



in the presence of a base and a urea forming reagent, to form said compound of
 20 formula (I); and optionally

- (d) transforming said compound of formula (I) to a pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

In one embodiment, there is provided a process according to the invention, wherein said base is sodium bicarbonate.

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In one embodiment, there is provided a process according to the invention, wherein said urea forming reagent is selected from bis(trichloromethyl) carbonate, phosgene, trichloromethyl chloroformate, (4-nitrophenyl)carbonate and 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole, preferably wherein said urea forming reagent is bis(trichloromethyl) carbonate.

- 5 In one aspect, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as described herein, when manufactured according to any one of the processes described herein.

MAGL Inhibitory Activity

Compounds of the present invention are MAGL inhibitors. Thus, in one aspect, the present invention provides the use of compounds of formula (I) as described herein for inhibiting

- 10 MAGL in a mammal.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides compounds of formula (I) as described herein for use in a method of inhibiting MAGL in a mammal.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides the use of compounds of formula (I) as described herein for the preparation of a medicament for inhibiting MAGL in a mammal.

- 15 In a further aspect, the present invention provides a method for inhibiting MAGL in a mammal, which method comprises administering an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) as described herein to the mammal.

- Compounds were profiled for MAGL inhibitory activity by measuring the enzymatic activity of MAGL by following the hydrolysis of 4-nitrophenylacetate resulting in 4-nitrophenol, which
20 absorbs at 405-412 nm (G.G. Muccioli, G. Labar, D.M. Lambert, *Chem. Bio. Chem.* **2008**, 9, 2704-2710). This assay is hereinafter abbreviated "4-NPA assay".

- The 4-NPA assay was carried out in 384 well assay plates (black with clear bottom, non-binding surface treated, Corning Ref. 3655) in a total volume of 40 μ L. Compound dilutions were made in 100% DMSO (VWR Chemicals 23500.297) in a polypropylene plate in 3-fold dilution steps
25 to give a final concentration range in the assay from 25 μ M to 1.7 nM. 1 μ L compound dilutions (100% DMSO) were added to 19 μ L MAGL (recombinant wild-type) in assay buffer (50 mM TRIS (GIBCO, 15567-027), 1 mM EDTA (Fluka, 03690-100ml)). The plate was shaken for 1 min at 2000 rpm (Variomag Teleshake) and then incubated for 15 min at RT. To start the reaction, 20 μ L 4-Nitrophenylacetate (Sigma N-8130) in assay buffer with 6% EtOH was added.
30 The final concentrations in the assay were 1 nM MAGL and 300 μ M 4-Nitrophenylacetate.

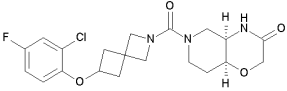
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After shaking (1 min, 2000 rpm) and 5 min incubation at RT, the absorbance at 405 nm was measured for a first time (Molecular Devices, SpectraMax Paradigm). A second measurement was then done after incubation for 80 min at RT. From the two measurements, the slope was calculated by subtracting the first from the second measurement.

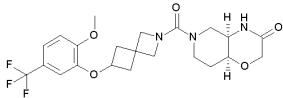
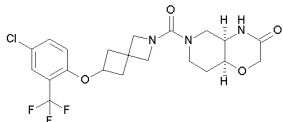
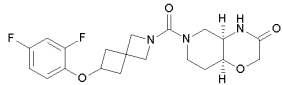
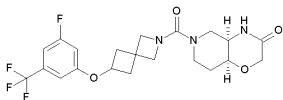
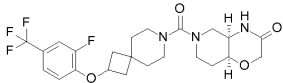
- 5 Alternatively, compounds were profiled for MAGL inhibitory activity by determining the enzymatic activity by following the hydrolysis of the natural substrate 2-arachidonoylglycerol resulting in arachidonic acid, which can be followed by mass spectrometry. This assay is hereinafter abbreviated “2-AG assay”.

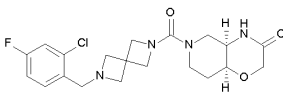
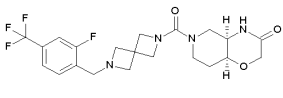
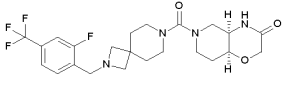
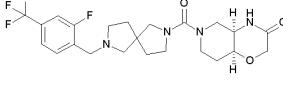
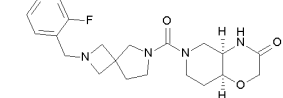
The 2-AG assay was carried out in 384 well assay plates (PP, Greiner Cat# 784201) in a total
 10 volume of 20 μ L. Compound dilutions were made in 100% DMSO (VWR Chemicals 23500.297) in a polypropylene plate in 3-fold dilution steps to give a final concentration range in the assay from 12.5 μ M to 0.8 μ M. 0.25 μ L compound dilutions (100% DMSO) were added to 9 μ L MAGL in assay buffer (50 mM TRIS (GIBCO, 15567-027), 1 mM EDTA (Fluka, 03690-100ml), 0.01% (v/v) Tween. After shaking, the plate was incubated for 15 min at RT. To start
 15 the reaction, 10 μ L 2-arachidonoylglycerol in assay buffer was added. The final concentrations in the assay was 50 μ M MAGL and 8 μ M 2-arachidonoylglycerol. After shaking and 30 min incubation at RT, the reaction was quenched by the addition of 40 μ L of acetonitrile containing 4 μ M of d8-arachidonic acid. The amount of arachidonic acid was traced by an online SPE system (Agilent Rapidfire) coupled to a triple quadrupole mass spectrometer (Agilent 6460). A
 20 C18 SPE cartridge (G9205A) was used in an acetonitrile/water liquid setup. The mass spectrometer was operated in negative electrospray mode following the mass transitions 303.1 $\rightarrow$ 259.1 for arachidonic acid and 311.1 $\rightarrow$ 267.0 for d8-arachidonic acid. The activity of the compounds was calculated based on the ratio of intensities [arachidonic acid / d8-arachidonic acid].

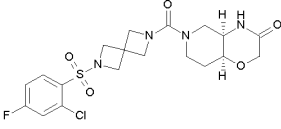
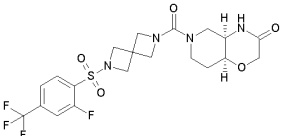
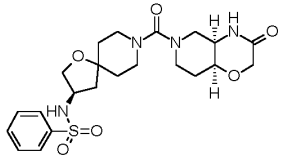
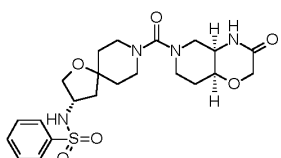
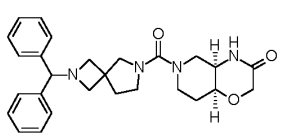
25 *Table 1*

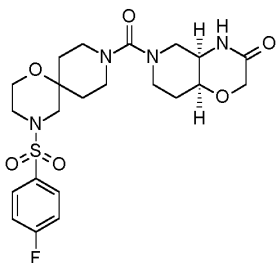
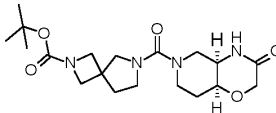
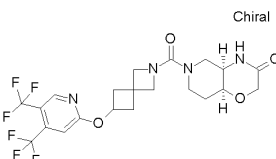
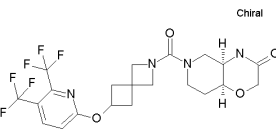
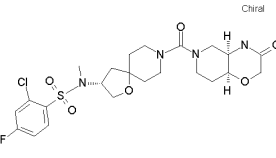
Example	Name	Structure	IC ₅₀ MAGL [nM]
1	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Chloro-4-fluorophenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-		4.5 ^[a]

Example	Name	Structure	IC ₅₀ MAGL [nM]
	pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		
2	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		5.0 ^[a]
3	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		2.3 ^[a]
4	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		3.0 ^[a]
5	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		0.6 ^[a]

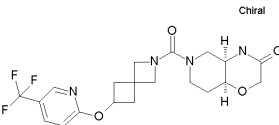
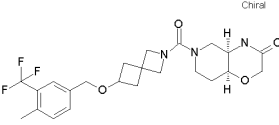
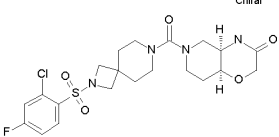
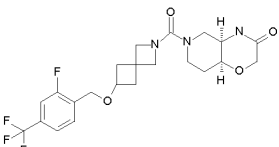
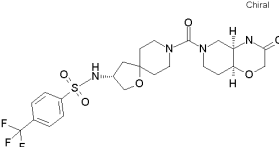
Example	Name	Structure	IC ₅₀ MAGL [nM]
6	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Methoxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		2.8 ^[a]
7	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-Chloro-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		8.5 ^[a]
8	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2,4-Difluorophenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		10.7 ^[a]
9	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(3-Fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		12.5 ^[a]
10	(4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-7-azaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		0.8 ^[a]

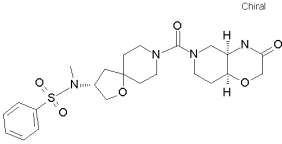
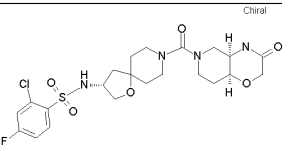
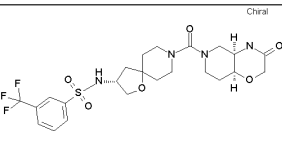
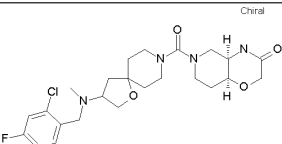
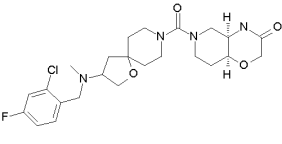
Example	Name	Structure	IC ₅₀ MAGL [nM]
11	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		19.8 ^[a]
12	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		15.7 ^[a]
13	(4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		76.4 ^[a]
14	(4aR,8aS)-6-(7-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[4.4]nonane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		268 ^[a]
15	(4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		2032 ^[a]

Example	Name	Structure	IC ₅₀ MAGL [nM]
16	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2-Chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		228 ^[a]
17	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		768 ^[a]
18	rac-(4aR,8aS)-N-((R)-8-(3-oxooctahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide		316 ^[a]
19	rac-(4aR,8aS)-N-((S)-8-(3-oxooctahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide		821 ^[a]
20	rac-(4aR,8aS)-6-(2-Benzhydryl-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		2689 ^[b]

Example	Name	Structure	IC ₅₀ MAGL [nM]
21	rac-(4aR,8aS)-6-(4-((4-Fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-1-oxa-4,9-diazaspiro[5.5]undecane-9-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		836 ^[b]
Int-1	rac-tert-Butyl 6-((4aR,8aS)-3-oxooctahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-2-carboxylate		539 ^[b]
22	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((4,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		3.8 ^[a]
23	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((5,6-Bis(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		4.8 ^[a]
24	2-Chloro-4-fluoro-N-methyl-N-((R)-8-((4aR,8aS)-3-oxooctahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide		20.9 ^[a]

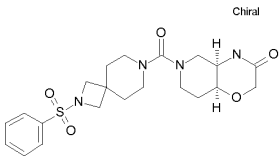
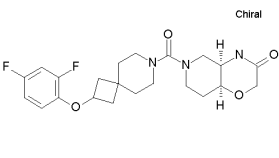
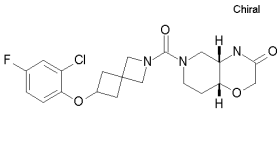
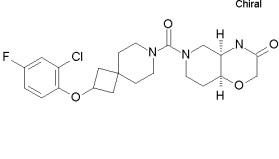
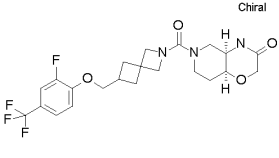
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Example	Name	Structure	IC ₅₀ MAGL [nM]
25	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((5-(Trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		28.9 ^[a]
26	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((4-Methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		31.0 ^[a]
27	(4aR,8aS)-6-(2-((2-Chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		33.1 ^[a]
28	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		36.4 ^[a]
29	N-((S)-8-((4aR,8aS)-3-Oxo-octahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonamide		47.5 ^[a]

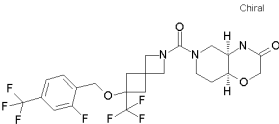
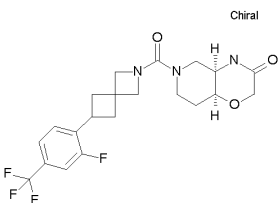
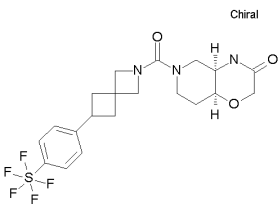
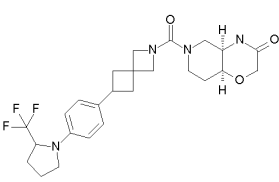
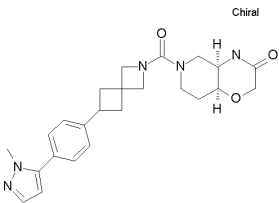
Example	Name	Structure	IC ₅₀ MAGL [nM]
30	N-Methyl-N-((R)-8-((4aR,8aS)-3-oxooctahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide		49.3 ^[a]
31	2-Chloro-4-fluoro-N-((S)-8-((4aR,8aS)-3-oxooctahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide		51.3 ^[a]
32	N-((S)-8-((4aR,8aS)-3-Oxooctahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonamide		123.6 ^[a]
33	(4aR,8aS)-6-(3-((2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)(methyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		129.3 ^[a]
34	(4aR,8aS)-6-(3-((2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)(methyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		132.6 ^[a]

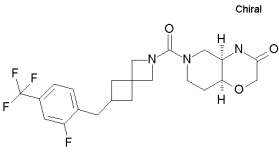
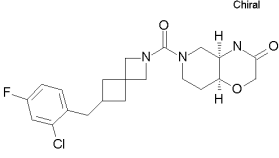
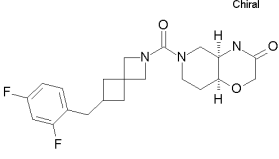
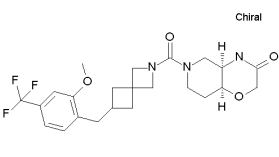
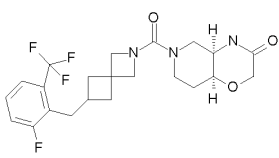
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Example	Name	Structure	IC ₅₀ MAGL [nM]
35	(4aR,8aS)-6-(3-((2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		182.1 ^[a]
36	(4aR,8aS)-6-(3-((2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		279.3 ^[a]
37	(4aR,8aS)-6-(2-((4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		389.1 ^[a]
38	rac-(4aR,8aS)-6-(3-((2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		415.6 ^[a]

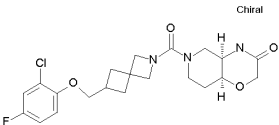
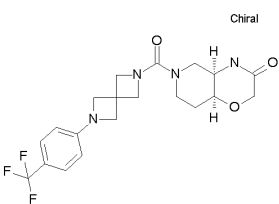
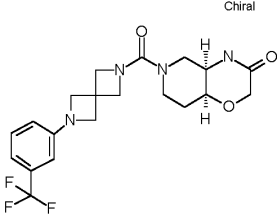
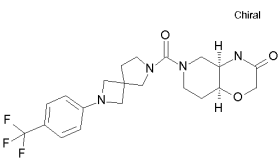
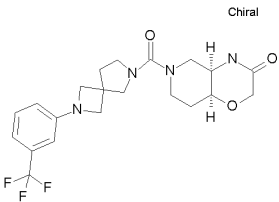
Example	Name	Structure	IC ₅₀ MAGL [nM]
39	(4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(Phenylsulfonyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		598.6 ^[b]
40	(4aR,8aS)-6-[2-(2,4-Difluorophenoxy)-7-azaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl]-4,4a,5,7,8,8a-hexahydropyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3-one		11.3 ^[a]
41	(4aS,8aR)-6-(6-(2-Chloro-4-fluorophenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		466.0 ^[a]
42	(4aR,8aS)-6-[2-(2-Chloro-4-fluoro-phenoxy)-7-azaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl]-4,4a,5,7,8,8a-hexahydropyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3-one		2.1 ^[a]
43	(4aR,8aS)-6-[6-[[2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]methyl]-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl]-4,4a,5,7,8,8a-hexahydropyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3-one		1.0 ^[a]

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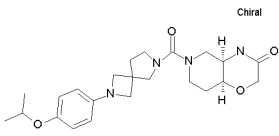
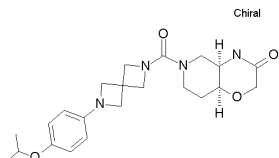
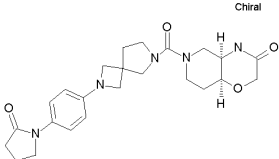
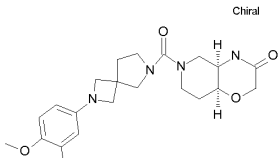
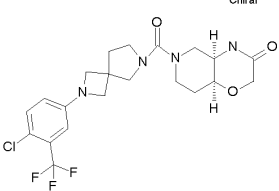
Example	Name	Structure	IC ₅₀ MAGL [nM]
44	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)oxy)-6-(trifluoromethyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		185.3
45	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		37.0
46	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-(pentafluoro-16-sulfanyl)phenyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		14.5
47	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		39.8
48	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-5-yl)phenyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		222.9

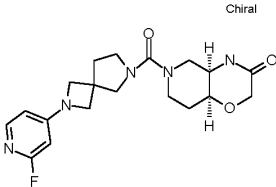
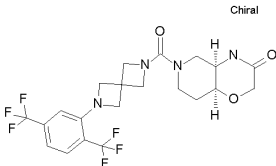
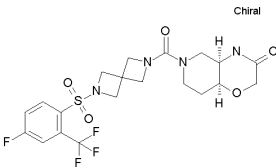
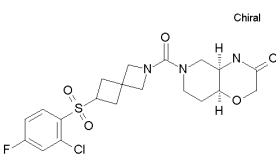
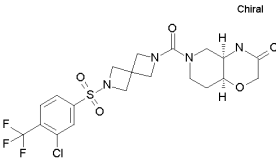
Example	Name	Structure	IC ₅₀ MAGL [nM]
49	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		0.03
50	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		0.04
51	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2,4-difluorobenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		0.17
52	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-methoxy-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		0.03
53	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-fluoro-6-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		0.05

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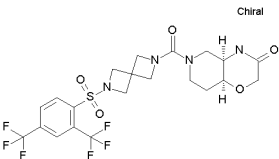
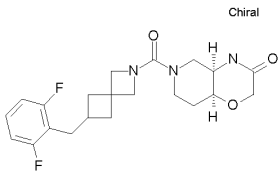
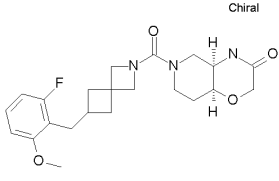
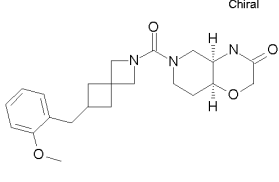
Example	Name	Structure	IC ₅₀ MAGL [nM]
54	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2-chloro-4-fluorophenoxy)methyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		1.46
55	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		1038
56	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		361
57	(4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		175
58	(4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		70.7

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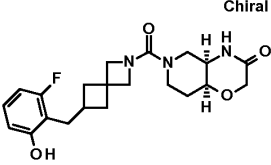
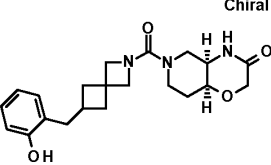
Example	Name	Structure	IC ₅₀ MAGL [nM]
59	(4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(4-isopropoxyphenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		297
60	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-isopropoxyphenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		1587
61	(4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(4-(2-oxopyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		2296
62	(4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(4-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		58.8
63	(4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		15.9

Example	Name	Structure	IC ₅₀ MAGL [nM]
64	(4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(2-fluoropyridin-4-yl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		4968
65	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		1100
66	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((4-fluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		194.9
67	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		67.1
68	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((3-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-		357.1

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Example	Name	Structure	IC ₅₀ MAGL [nM]
	pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		
69	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2,4-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		213.9
70	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		0.1
71	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-fluoro-6-methoxybenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		0.1
72	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-methoxybenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		0.2

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Example	Name	Structure	IC ₅₀ MAGL [nM]
73	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-fluoro-6-hydroxybenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		0.1
74	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-hydroxybenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one		0.5

[a]: measured in 2-AG assay; [b]: measured in 4-NPA assay; n/a: not available.

In one aspect, the present invention provides compounds of formula (I) and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts or esters as described herein, wherein said compounds of formula (I) and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts or esters have IC₅₀'s for MAGL inhibition below 25 μM, preferably below 10 μM, more preferably below 5 μM as measured in the MAGL assays described herein.

In one embodiment, compounds of formula (I) and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts or esters as described herein have IC₅₀ (MAGL inhibition) values between 0.000001 μM and 25 μM, particular compounds have IC₅₀ values between 0.000005 μM and 10 μM, further particular compounds have IC₅₀ values between 0.00005 μM and 5 μM, as measured in the MAGL assays described herein.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides compounds of formula (I) and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts or esters as described herein, wherein said compounds of formula (I) and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts or esters have an IC₅₀ for MAGL below 25 μM, preferably below 10 μM, more preferably below 5 μM as measured in an assay comprising the steps of:

- a) providing a solution of a compound formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester thereof, in DMSO;

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- b) providing a solution of MAGL (recombinant wild-type) in assay buffer (50 mM tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane; 1 mM ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid);
- c) adding 1 μ L of compound solution from step a) to 19 μ L of MAGL solution from step b);
- 5 d) shaking the mixture for 1 min at 2000 rpm;
- e) incubating for 15 min at RT;
- f) adding 20 μ L of a solution of 4-nitrophenylacetate in assay buffer (50 mM tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane; 1 mM ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, 6% EtOH);
- 10 g) shaking the mixture for 1 min at 2000 rpm;
- h) incubating for 5 min at RT;
- i) measuring the absorbance of the mixture at 405 nm a first time;
- j) incubating a further 80 min at RT;
- k) measuring the absorbance of the mixture at 405 nm a second time;
- 15 l) subtracting the absorbance measured under i) from the absorbance measured under k) and calculating the slope of absorbance;
- wherein:
- i) the concentration of the compound of formula (I), or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester thereof in the assay after step f) is in the range of 25 μ M to
- 20 1.7 nM;
- ii) the concentration of MAGL in the assay after step f) is 1 nM;
- iii) the concentration of 4-nitrophenylacetate in the assay after step f) is 300 μ M; and
- iv) steps a) to l) are repeated for at least 3 times, each time with a different concentration of the compound of formula (I), or the pharmaceutically acceptable
- 25 salt or ester thereof.

Using the Compounds of the Invention

In one aspect, the present invention provides compounds of formula (I) as described herein for use as therapeutically active substance.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides the use of compounds of formula (I) as

30 described herein for the treatment or prophylaxis of neuroinflammation, neurodegenerative diseases, pain, cancer and/or mental disorders in a mammal.

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In one embodiment, the present invention provides the use of compounds of formula (I) as described herein for the treatment or prophylaxis of neuroinflammation and/or neurodegenerative diseases in a mammal.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides the use of compounds of formula (I) as
5 described herein for the treatment or prophylaxis of neurodegenerative diseases in a mammal.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides the use of compounds of formula (I) as described herein for the treatment or prophylaxis of cancer in a mammal.

In one aspect, the present invention provides the use of compounds of formula (I) as described herein for the treatment or prophylaxis of multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's
10 disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, traumatic brain injury, neurotoxicity, stroke, epilepsy, anxiety, migraine, depression, hepatocellular carcinoma, colon carcinogenesis, ovarian cancer, neuropathic pain, chemotherapy induced neuropathy, acute pain, chronic pain and/or spasticity associated with pain in a mammal.

In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides the use of compounds of formula (I)
15 as described herein for the treatment or prophylaxis of multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease and/or Parkinson's disease in a mammal.

In a particularly preferred embodiment, the present invention provides the use of compounds of formula (I) as described herein for the treatment or prophylaxis of multiple sclerosis in a mammal.

20 In one aspect, the present invention provides compounds of formula (I) as described herein for use in the treatment or prophylaxis of neuroinflammation, neurodegenerative diseases, pain, cancer and/or mental disorders in a mammal.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides compounds of formula (I) as described herein for use in the treatment or prophylaxis of neuroinflammation and/or neurodegenerative
25 diseases in a mammal.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides compounds of formula (I) as described herein for use in the treatment or prophylaxis of cancer in a mammal.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides compounds of formula (I) as described herein for use in the treatment or prophylaxis of neurodegenerative diseases in a mammal.

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In one aspect, the present invention provides compounds of formula (I) as described herein for use in the treatment or prophylaxis of multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, traumatic brain injury, neurotoxicity, stroke, epilepsy, anxiety, migraine, depression, hepatocellular carcinoma, colon carcinogenesis, ovarian cancer,
5 neuropathic pain, chemotherapy induced neuropathy, acute pain, chronic pain and/or spasticity associated with pain in a mammal.

In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides compounds of formula (I) as described herein for use in the treatment or prophylaxis of multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease and/or Parkinson's disease in a mammal.

10 In a particularly preferred embodiment, the present invention provides compounds of formula (I) as described herein for use in the treatment or prophylaxis of multiple sclerosis in a mammal.

In one aspect, the present invention provides the use of compounds of formula (I) as described herein for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of neuroinflammation, neurodegenerative diseases, pain, cancer and/or mental disorders in a
15 mammal.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides the use of compounds of formula (I) as described herein for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of neuroinflammation and/or neurodegenerative diseases in a mammal.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides the use of compounds of formula (I) as
20 described herein for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of neurodegenerative diseases in a mammal.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides the use of compounds of formula (I) as described herein for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of cancer in a mammal.

25 In a further aspect, the present invention provides the use of compounds of formula (I) as described herein for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, traumatic brain injury, neurotoxicity, stroke, epilepsy, anxiety, migraine, depression, hepatocellular carcinoma, colon carcinogenesis, ovarian cancer, neuropathic pain, chemotherapy induced
30 neuropathy, acute pain, chronic pain and/or spasticity associated with pain in a mammal.

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In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides the use of compounds of formula (I) as described herein for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease and/or Parkinson's disease in a mammal.

5 In a particularly preferred embodiment, the present invention provides the use of compounds of formula (I) as described herein for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of multiple sclerosis in a mammal.

In one aspect, the present invention provides a method for the treatment or prophylaxis of neuroinflammation, neurodegenerative diseases, pain, cancer and/or mental disorders in a mammal, which method comprises administering an effective amount of a compound of formula
10 (I) as described herein to the mammal.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method for the treatment or prophylaxis of neuroinflammation and/or neurodegenerative diseases in a mammal, which method comprises administering an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) as described herein to the mammal.

15 In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method for the treatment or prophylaxis of neurodegenerative diseases in a mammal, which method comprises administering an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) as described herein to the mammal.

In one aspect, the present invention provides a method for the treatment or prophylaxis of multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, traumatic brain injury, neurotoxicity, stroke, epilepsy, anxiety, migraine, depression and/or pain
20 in a mammal, which method comprises administering an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) as described herein to the mammal.

In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method for the treatment or prophylaxis of multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease and/or Parkinson's disease in a mammal, which method comprises administering an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) as
25 described herein to the mammal.

In a particularly preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method for the treatment or prophylaxis of multiple sclerosis in a mammal, which method comprises administering an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) as described herein to the
30 mammal.

Pharmaceutical Compositions and Administration

In one aspect, the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (I) as described herein and a therapeutically inert carrier.

The compounds of formula (I) and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts and esters can be used
5 as medicaments (e.g. in the form of pharmaceutical preparations). The pharmaceutical preparations can be administered internally, such as orally (e.g. in the form of tablets, coated tablets, dragées, hard and soft gelatin capsules, solutions, emulsions or suspensions), nasally (e.g. in the form of nasal sprays) or rectally (e.g. in the form of suppositories). However, the administration can also be effected parentally, such as intramuscularly or intravenously (e.g. in
10 the form of injection solutions).

The compounds of formula (I) and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts and esters can be processed with pharmaceutically inert, inorganic or organic adjuvants for the production of tablets, coated tablets, dragées and hard gelatin capsules. Lactose, corn starch or derivatives thereof, talc, stearic acid or its salts etc. can be used, for example, as such adjuvants for tablets,
15 dragées and hard gelatin capsules.

Suitable adjuvants for soft gelatin capsules are, for example, vegetable oils, waxes, fats, semi-solid substances and liquid polyols, etc.

Suitable adjuvants for the production of solutions and syrups are, for example, water, polyols, saccharose, invert sugar, glucose, etc.

20 Suitable adjuvants for injection solutions are, for example, water, alcohols, polyols, glycerol, vegetable oils, etc.

Suitable adjuvants for suppositories are, for example, natural or hardened oils, waxes, fats, semi-solid or liquid polyols, etc.

Moreover, the pharmaceutical preparations can contain preservatives, solubilizers, viscosity-increasing substances, stabilizers, wetting agents, emulsifiers, sweeteners, colorants, flavorants,
25 salts for varying the osmotic pressure, buffers, masking agents or antioxidants. They can also contain still other therapeutically valuable substances.

The dosage can vary in wide limits and will, of course, be fitted to the individual requirements in each particular case. In general, in the case of oral administration a daily dosage of about 0.1 mg

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to 20 mg per kg body weight, preferably about 0.5 mg to 4 mg per kg body weight (e.g. about 300 mg per person), divided into preferably 1-3 individual doses, which can consist, for example, of the same amounts, should be appropriate. It will, however, be clear that the upper limit given herein can be exceeded when this is shown to be indicated.

5 Examples

The invention will be more fully understood by reference to the following examples. The claims should not, however, be construed as limited to the scope of the examples.

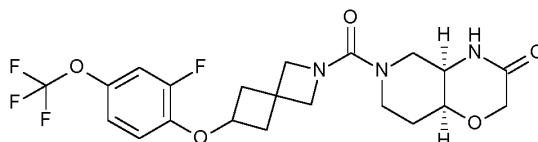
In case the preparative examples are obtained as a mixture of enantiomers, the pure enantiomers can be separated by methods described herein or by methods known to the man skilled in the art,
10 such as e.g., chiral chromatography (e.g., chiral SFC) or crystallization.

All reaction examples and intermediates were prepared under an argon atmosphere if not specified otherwise.

Method A1

Example 4

15 **(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one**



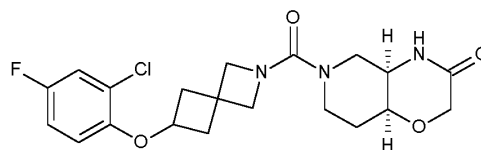
To a solution of BB9 (143.7 mg, 284 μ mol) in ACN (1.42 mL) was added DIPEA (110 mg, 149 μ l, 851 μ mol) and 4-nitrophenyl (4aR,8aS)-3-oxohexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-
20 6(5H)-carboxylate (91.1 mg, 284 μ mol, BB2a). The reaction vial was stirred at 80 °C for 4 h. The crude material was purified by reversed-phase HPLC to yield the title compound (66.8 mg, 134 μ mol, 47.3%) as a white solid. MS (ESI): m/z = 474.3 $[M+H]^+$.

Method A2

Example 1

25 **(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Chloro-4-fluorophenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one**

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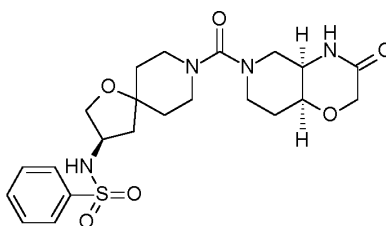


To a solution of 6-(2-chloro-4-fluorophenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane trifluoroacetate (1026 mg, 2.31 mmol, BB6) in ACN (11.5 mL) was added DIPEA (895 mg, 1.21 mL, 6.92 mmol) and 4-nitrophenyl (4aR,8aS)-3-oxohexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6(5H)-carboxylate (816 mg, 2.54 mmol, BB2a). The reaction vial was stirred at 80 °C for 2.5 h. The solution was evaporated. The residue was dissolved in saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution (30 mL) and EtOAc (30 mL) and the layers were separated. The organic layer was washed once with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution (30 mL). The combined aqueous layers were extracted once with EtOAc (100 mL). The organic layers were washed once with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution (100 mL) and brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, treated with silica gel and evaporated. The compound was purified by silica gel chromatography on a 40 g column using a MPLC system eluting with a gradient of n-heptane : EtOAc/EtOH 3/1 (70 : 30 to 0 : 100) and evaporated to afford the title compound as a white foam (841.2 mg, 1.94 mmol, 84.3%). MS (ESI): m/z = 424.4 [M+H]⁺.

15

Method A3**Example 18**

rac-(4aR,8aS)-N-((R)-8-(3-oxooctahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide



20

To an ice-cold suspension of bis(trichloromethyl) carbonate (45.3 mg, 153 μmol) and NaHCO₃ (73.3 mg, 873 μmol) in DCM (1 mL) was added (R)-N-(1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide 2,2,2-trifluoroacetate (89.6 mg, 218 μmol, prepared as described in

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US20170029390) in one portion and the mixture was stirred at RT overnight. It was cooled down in an-ice bath and rac-(4aR,8aS)-hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one dihydrochloride (50 mg, 218 μ mol, BB1) and DIPEA (113 mg, 152 μ L, 873 μ mol) were added. The suspension was stirred at RT for 4 h. The reaction mixture was poured on water and DCM and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted twice with DCM. The organic layers were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, treated with silica gel and evaporated. The product was purified on a preparative HPLC (Gemini NX column) using a gradient of ACN : water (containing 0.1% formic acid) (20 : 80 to 98 : 2) to yield the desired compound as a colorless gum (0.025 g; 23.9%). MS (ESI): m/z = 479.2 [M+H]⁺.

10

Method A4**Example 22**

A round-bottom flask was heat gun-dried under HV, back filled with argon and charged with bis(trichloromethyl) carbonate (39.9 mg, 134 μ mol) and sodium bicarbonate (64.5 mg, 768 μ mol). DCM (2 mL) was added to give a suspension. (4aR,8aS)-hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one (30 mg, 192 μ mol) was added to the suspension at 0°C. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 5 min and at RT for 20 hours. BB22 (84.6 mg, 192 μ mol) and DIPEA (99.3 mg, 134 μ L, 768 μ mol) were added. The resulting off-white suspension was stirred at RT for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was poured into 5 mL H₂O and extracted with DCM (2 x 10 mL). The organic layers were combined, washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, 10 g, 0% to 10% MeOH in DCM). Fractions were combined and evaporated to yield the product as white foam, 69 mg, 70% yield.

20

Method A5**Chiral separation of stereoisomers with NR column**

25 The two stereoisomers of rac-(4aR,8aS)-6-(3-((2-chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)(methyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one (Examples 33 and 34) were separated by preparative chiral HPLC (Reprosil Chiral NR column) using an isocratic mixture of EtOH (containing 0.05% of NH₄OAc) : n-heptane (40 : 60). Absolute stereochemistry of isomers not determined.

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Method A6**Chiral separation of stereoisomers with OD column**

The two stereoisomers of rac-(4aR,8aS)-6-(3-((2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one (Example
5 38) were separated by preparative chiral HPLC (Reprosil Chiral OD column) using an isocratic mixture of EtOH (containing 0.05% of NH₄OAc) : n-heptane (40 : 60). Absolute stereochemistry of isomers not determined.

Method A7

Preparative HPLC: Gemini NX, 12 nm, 5 µm, 100 x 30 mm column, 15 min run time, gradient
10 25-45-60-100% ACN in water + 0.1% HCOOH

Method A8

Preparative HPLC: YMC-Triart C18, 12 nm, 5 µm, 100 x 30 mm column, 11 min run time,
gradient 30-50-60-100% ACN in water + 0.1% HCOOH

15

Method A9

Preparative HPLC: Gemini NX, 12 nm, 5 µm, 100 x 30 mm column, gradient ACN in water +
0.1% TEA

20

Method A10

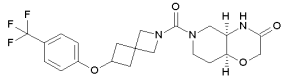
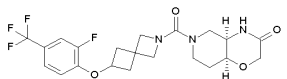
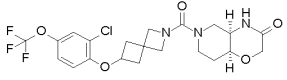
Preparative HPLC: YMC-Triart C18, 12 nm, 5 µm, 100 x 30 mm column, 11 min run time,
gradient 20-40-60-100% ACN in water + 0.1% TEA

Method A11

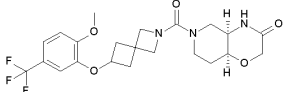
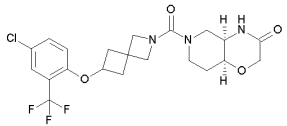
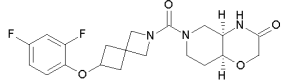
25 Preparative HPLC: YMC-Triart C18, 12 nm, 5 µm, 100 x 30 mm column, 11 min run time,
gradient 15-35-50-100% ACN in water + 0.1% HCOOH

The following examples were prepared from the corresponding building blocks and methods as outlined in Table 2.

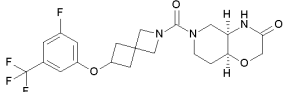
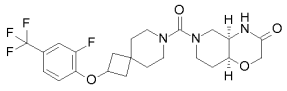
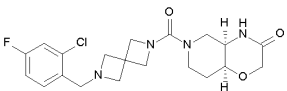
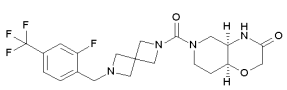
5 Table 2

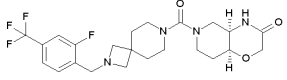
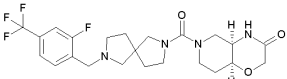
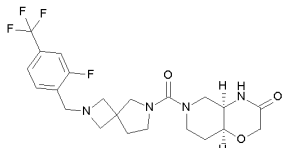
Ex.	Systematic Name / Structure	Building block(s)	MS, m/z	Method
2	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB2a and BB6	440.3 [M+H] ⁺	A1
3	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB2a and BB7	458.4 [M+H] ⁺	A2
5	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB2a and BB9	490.4 [M+H] ⁺	A1

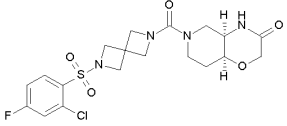
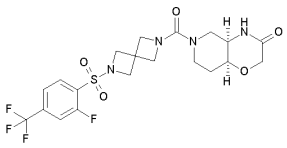
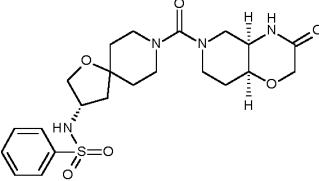
- 85 -

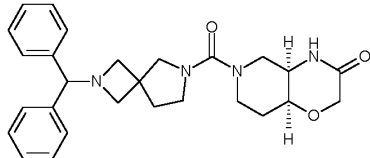
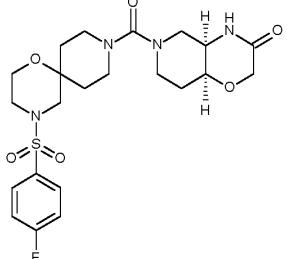
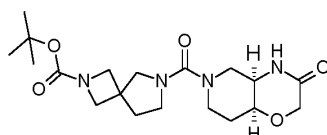
Ex.	Systematic Name / Structure	Building block(s)	MS, m/z	Method
6	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Methoxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB2a and BB10	470.3 [M+H] ⁺	A1
7	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-Chloro-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB2a and BB11	474.3 [M+H] ⁺	A1
8	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2,4-Difluorophenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB2a and BB12	408.3 [M+H] ⁺	A1

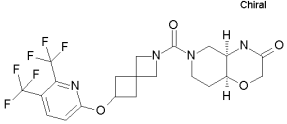
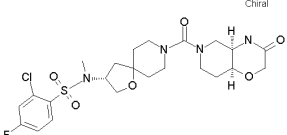
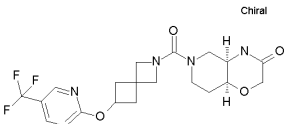
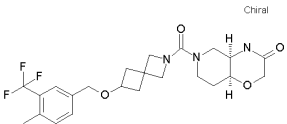
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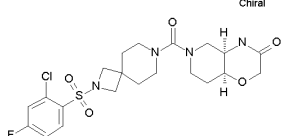
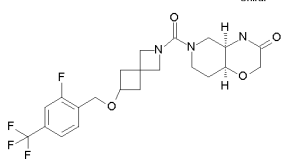
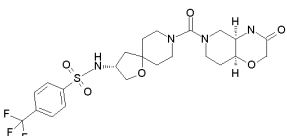
Ex.	Systematic Name / Structure	Building block(s)	MS, m/z	Method
9	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(3-Fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB2a and BB13	458.4 [M+H] ⁺	A1
10	(4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-7-azaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB2a and BB14	486.4 [M+H] ⁺	A1 Heat for 14 h
11	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB2a and BB15	423.3 [M+H] ⁺	A1
12	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB2a and BB16	457.3 [M+H] ⁺	A1

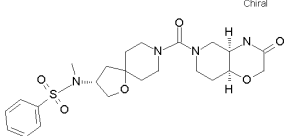
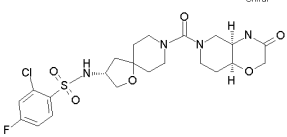
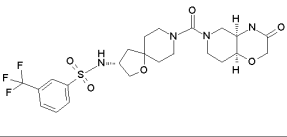
Ex.	Systematic Name / Structure	Building block(s)	MS, m/z	Method
13	(4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB2a and BB17	485.4 [M+H] ⁺	A1
14	(4aR,8aS)-6-(7-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[4.4]nonane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB2a and BB18	485.4 [M+H] ⁺	A1
15	(4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB2a and BB19	471.4 [M+H] ⁺	A1

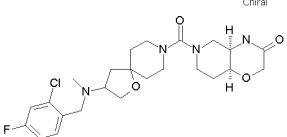
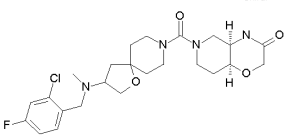
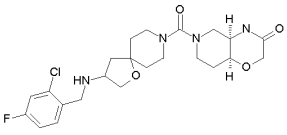
Ex.	Systematic Name / Structure	Building block(s)	MS, m/z	Method
16	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2-Chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB2a and BB20	473.3 [M+H] ⁺	A1
17	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB2a and BB21	507.3 [M+H] ⁺	A1
19	rac-(4aR,8aS)-N-((S)-8-(3-oxooctahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide 	BB1 and (S)-N-(1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide 2,2,2-trifluoroacetate (prepared as described in US20170029390)	479.2 [M+H] ⁺	A3

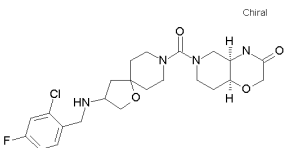
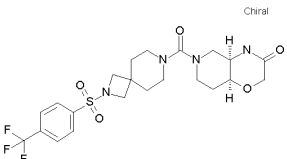
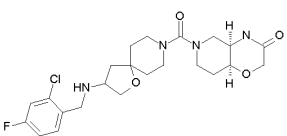
Ex.	Systematic Name / Structure	Building block(s)	MS, m/z	Method
20	rac-(4aR,8aS)-6-(2-Benzhydryl-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB1 and 2-Benzhydryl-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane (CAS RN 1250443-61-8)	461.3 [M+H]⁺	A3
21	rac-(4aR,8aS)-6-(4-((4-Fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-1-oxa-4,9-diazaspiro[5.5]undecane-9-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB1 and 4-((4-Fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-1-oxa-4,9-diazaspiro[5.5]undecane 2,2,2-trifluoroacetate (prepared as described in U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 20170029390)	497.2 [M+H]⁺	A3
Int-1	rac-tert-Butyl 6-((4aR,8aS)-3-oxooctahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-2-carboxylate 	BB1 and tert-Butyl 2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-2-carboxylate (CAS RN 885270-84-8)	395.2 [M+H]⁺	A3

Ex.	Systematic Name / Structure	Building block(s)	MS, m/z	Method
23	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((5,6-Bis(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB1a and BB23	509.16 [M+H] ⁺	A4
24	2-Chloro-4-fluoro-N-methyl-N-((R)-8-((4aR,8aS)-3-oxooctahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide 	BB1a and BB24	545.2 [M+H] ⁺	A4
25	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((5-(Trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB1a and BB25	441.18 [M+H] ⁺	A4
26	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((4-Methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB1a and BB26	468.20 [M+H] ⁺	A4

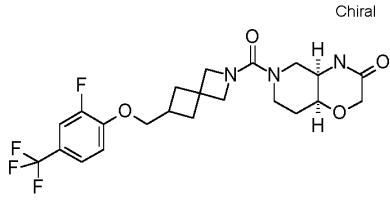
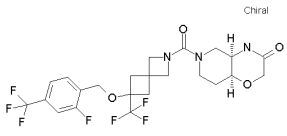
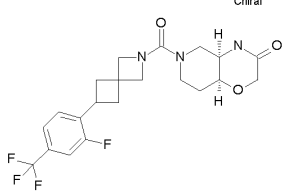
Ex.	Systematic Name / Structure	Building block(s)	MS, m/z	Method
27	(4aR,8aS)-6-(2-((2-Chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one Chiral 	BB1a and BB27	501.1 [M+H] ⁺	A4
28	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one Chiral 	BB1a and BB28	472.2 [M+H] ⁺	A4
29	N-((S)-8-((4aR,8aS)-3-Oxo-octahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonamide Chiral 	BB1a and BB29	547.2 [M+H] ⁺	A4

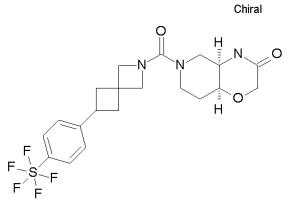
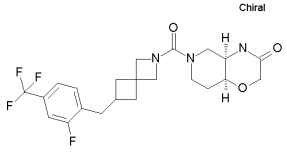
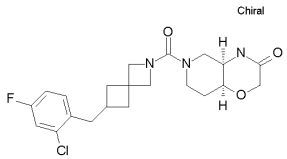
Ex.	Systematic Name / Structure	Building block(s)	MS, m/z	Method
30	N-Methyl-N-((R)-8-((4aR,8aS)-3-oxooctahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide 	BB1a and BB30	493.2 [M+H] ⁺	A4
31	2-Chloro-4-fluoro-N-((S)-8-((4aR,8aS)-3-oxooctahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide 	BB1a and BB31	531.2 [M+H] ⁺	A4
32	N-((S)-8-((4aR,8aS)-3-Oxooctahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonamide 	BB1a and BB32	547.3 [M+H] ⁺	A4

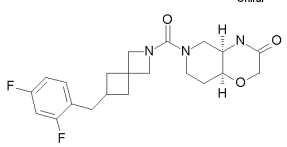
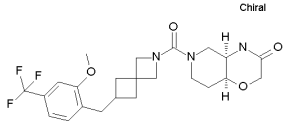
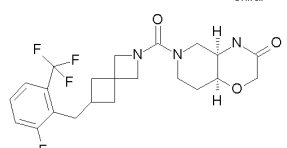
Ex.	Systematic Name / Structure	Building block(s)	MS, m/z	Method
33	(4aR,8aS)-6-(3-((2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)(methyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one (Epimer A) 	BB1a and BB33	495.22 [M+H] ⁺	A4, then chiral HPLC; Method A5
34	(4aR,8aS)-6-(3-((2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)(methyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one (Epimer B) 	BB1a and BB33	495.22 [M+H] ⁺	A4, then chiral HPLC; Method A5
35	(4aR,8aS)-6-(3-((2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one Epimer A 	BB1a and BB34	481.2 [M+H] ⁺	A4, then chiral HPLC; Method A6

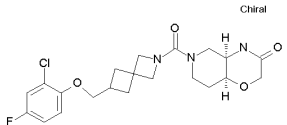
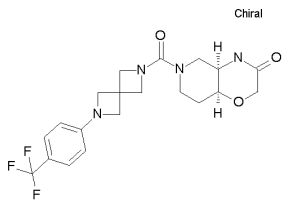
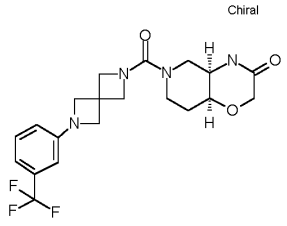
Ex.	Systematic Name / Structure	Building block(s)	MS, m/z	Method
36	(4aR,8aS)-6-(3-((2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one Epimer B 	BB 1a and BB34	481.2 [M+H] ⁺	A4, then chiral HPLC: Method A6
37	(4aR,8aS)-6-(2-((4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB 1a and BB35	517.1 [M+H] ⁺	A4
38	rac-(4aR,8aS)-6-(3-((2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB 1a and BB34	481.2 [M+H] ⁺	A4

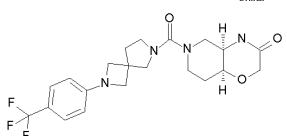
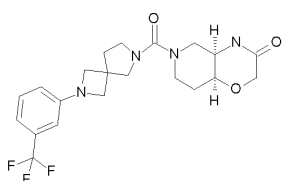
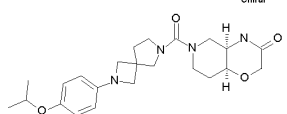
Ex.	Systematic Name / Structure	Building block(s)	MS, m/z	Method
39	(4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(Phenylsulfonyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one Chiral	BB1a and BB36	449.1 [M+H] ⁺	A4
40	(4aR,8aS)-6-[2-(2,4-difluorophenoxy)-7-azaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl]-4,4a,5,7,8,8a-hexahydropyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3-one Chiral	BB1a and BB37	436.3 [M+H] ⁺	A4
41	(4aS,8aR)-6-(6-(2-Chloro-4-fluorophenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one Chiral	BB1b and BB5	424.2 [M+H] ⁺	A2
42	(4aR,8aS)-6-[2-(2-chloro-4-fluorophenoxy)-7-azaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl]-4,4a,5,7,8,8a-hexahydropyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3-one Chiral	BB1a and BB38	452.8 [M+H] ⁺	A4

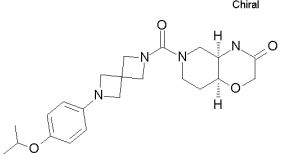
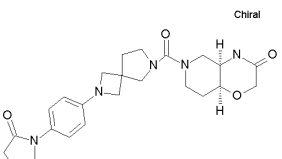
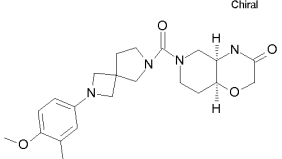
Ex.	Systematic Name / Structure	Building block(s)	MS, m/z	Method
43	(4aR,8aS)-6-[6-[[2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]methyl]-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl]-4,4a,5,7,8,8a-hexahydropyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3-one Chiral 	BB1a and BB39	472.19 [M+H] ⁺	A4
44	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)oxy)-6-(trifluoromethyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one Chiral 	BB1a and BB40	540.17 [M+H] ⁺	A3
45	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one Chiral 	Bb1a and BB41	442.17 [M+H] ⁺	A4 + A7

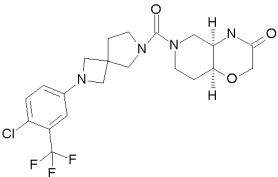
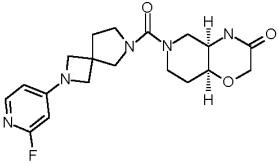
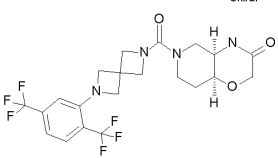
Ex.	Systematic Name / Structure	Building block(s)	MS, m/z	Method
46	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-(pentafluoro-1,6-sulfaneyl)phenyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB1a and CAS 2059985-86-1	482.15 [M+H] ⁺	A3 + A8
49	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB1a and BB42	456.19 [M+H] ⁺	A4
50	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB1a and BB43	422.16 [M+H] ⁺	A4

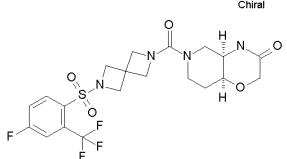
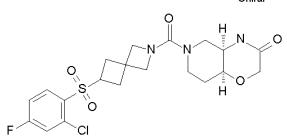
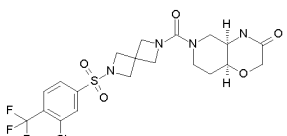
Ex.	Systematic Name / Structure	Building block(s)	MS, m/z	Method
51	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2,4-difluorobenzyl))-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one Chiral 	BB 1a and BB44	406.19 [M+H] ⁺	A4
52	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-methoxy-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl))-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one Chiral 	BB 1a and BB45	468.21 [M+H] ⁺	A4
53	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-fluoro-6-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl))-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one Chiral 	BB 1a and BB46	456.19 [M+H] ⁺	A4

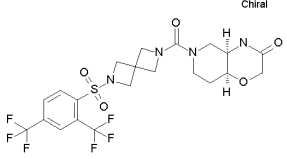
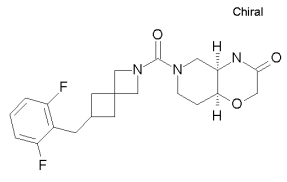
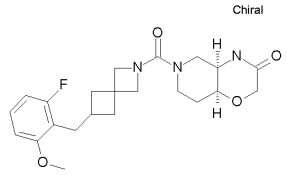
Ex.	Systematic Name / Structure	Building block(s)	MS, m/z	Method
54	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2-chloro-4-fluorophenoxy)methyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB1a and BB47	438.2 [M+H] ⁺	A4 + A9
55	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB1a and CAS 1609024-22-7	425.1 [M+H] ⁺	A4 + A10
56	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB1a + BB48	425.1 [M+H] ⁺	A4 + A8

Ex.	Systematic Name / Structure	Building block(s)	MS, m/z	Method
57	(4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one Chiral 	BB1a + CAS 1785600-00-1	439.3 [M+H] ⁺	A4 + A9
58	(4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one Chiral 	BB1a + CAS 1782337-64-7	439.3 [M+H] ⁺	A4 + A9
59	(4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(4-isopropoxyphenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one Chiral 	BB1a + CAS 1785235-75-7	429.3 [M+H] ⁺	A4 + A11

Ex.	Systematic Name / Structure	Building block(s)	MS, m/z	Method
60	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-isopropoxyphenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB2a + BB49	415.3 [M+H] ⁺	A1 + A10
61	(4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(4-(2-oxopyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB2a + BB50	454.3 [M+H] ⁺	A1 + A7
62	(4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(4-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB2a + BB51	415.3 [M+H] ⁺	A1 + A10

Ex.	Systematic Name / Structure	Building block(s)	MS, m/z	Method
63	(4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one Chiral 	BB2a + BB52	473.2 [M+H] ⁺	A1 + A7
64	(4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(2-fluoropyridin-4-yl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one Chiral 	BB2a + BB53	390.2 [M+H] ⁺	A1 + A10
65	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one Chiral 	BB2a + BB54	493.3 [M+H] ⁺	A1 + A10

Ex.	Systematic Name / Structure	Building block(s)	MS, m/z	Method
66	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((4-fluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB2a + BB55	507.2 [M+H] ⁺	A1 + A9
67	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB2a + BB56	472.1 [M+H] ⁺	A1 + A9
68	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((3-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB2a + BB57	523.2 [M+H] ⁺	A1 + A7

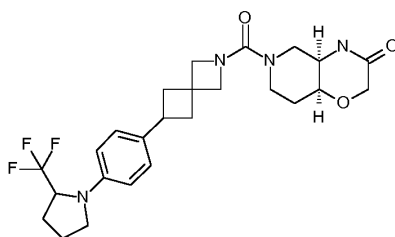
Ex.	Systematic Name / Structure	Building block(s)	MS, m/z	Method
69	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2,4-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB2a + BB58	557.2 [M+H] ⁺	A1 + A7
70	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB1a + BB59	406.19 [M+H] ⁺	A4
71	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-fluoro-6-methoxybenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one 	BB1a + BB60	418.21 [M+H] ⁺	A4

Ex.	Systematic Name / Structure	Building block(s)	MS, m/z	Method
72	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-methoxybenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one Chiral	BB1a + BB61	400.2 [M+H] ⁺	A4
73	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-fluoro-6-hydroxybenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one Chiral	BB1a + BB62	404.19 [M+H] ⁺	A4
74	(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-hydroxybenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one Chiral	BB1a + BB63	386.20 [M+H] ⁺	A4

Example 47

(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one

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To a suspension of (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-bromophenyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one (0.050 g, 115 μ mol) and 2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrrolidine (16 mg, 115 μ mol) in tert-Butanol (1 ml) under argon were added
 5 XPhos (4.94 mg, 10.4 μ mol, Eq: 0.09), Pd2(dba)3 $\cdot$ CHCl₃ (3.57 mg, 3.45 μ mol) and cesium carbonate (150 mg, 460 μ mol) and the mixture was heated in a microwave to 100°C for 30min. The mixture was filtered, the filtrate was evaporated. The product was purified by prep HPLC (Gemini NX, 12 nm, 5 μ m, 100 x 30 mm, gradient of acetonitrile / water + 0.1% TEA) yielding the desired product as 2.1mg of a yellow oil. MS (ESI): m/z = 493.4 [M+H]⁺.

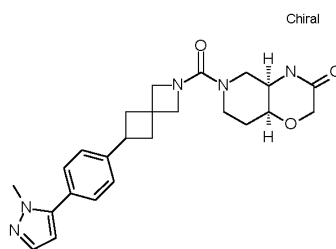
10 Step a) 6-(4-bromophenyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane trifluoroacetate was obtained in analogy to BB41 from tert-butyl 6-bromo-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate (1 eq) and 1,4-dibromobenzene (2 eq). MS (ESI): m/z = 298.1 [M-56-H]⁺.

Step b) (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-bromophenyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one Synthesized in analogy to general method A4 from 6-(4-bromophenyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane trifluoroacetate and BB1a, purified by flash
 15 chromatography (silica gel, 0% to 10% MeOH in DCM). MS (ESI): m/z = 434.2 [M+H]⁺.

Example 48

(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-5-yl)phenyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one

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- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-bromophenyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one (0.050 g, 115 μ mol), (1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-5-yl)boronic acid (14.5 mg, 115 μ mol), potassium carbonate (79.5 mg, 576 μ mol) and
- 5 tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (6.65 mg, 5.76 μ mol) were dissolved in THF (1.5 ml) / water (0.150 ml) under argon, and stirred at 80°C for 2 days. The reaction mixture was poured into 10 mL H₂O and extracted with EtOAc (2 x 20 mL). The organic layers were combined, washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The crude material was purified by preparative HPLC (YMC-Triart C18, 12 nm, 5 μ m, 100 x 30 mm, 15 mins run time,
- 10 gradient 15-35-50-100 ACN in water+0.1% HCOOH). The product was obtained as a white lyophilized powder (15.6 mg, 31%). MS (ESI): m/z = 436.4 [M+H]⁺.

Synthesis of building blocks

BB1a & BB1b

- 15 **(+)-(4aR,8aS)-4a,5,6,7,8,8a-Hexahydro-4H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3-one (BB1a)**

and

(-)-(4aS,8aR)-4a,5,6,7,8,8a-Hexahydro-4H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3-one (BB1b)

- The enantiomers of rac-(4aR,8aS)-hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one dihydrochloride (BB1, 500 mg, 2.18 mmol, ChemBridge Corporation) were separated by
- 20 preparative chiral HPLC (ReprosilChiral NR column) using an isocratic mixture of EtOH (containing 0.05% of NH₄OAc) : n-heptane (30 : 70).

First eluting enantiomer: (+)-cis-4a,5,6,7,8,8a-Hexahydro-4H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3-one (BB1a). Yellow solid (0.150 g; 44.0%). MS (ESI): m/z = 157.1 [M+H]⁺.

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Second eluting enantiomer: (-)-cis-4a,5,6,7,8,8a-Hexahydro-4H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3-one. (BB1b). Yellow solid (0.152 g; 44.6%). MS (ESI): $m/z = 157.1$ $[M+H]^+$.

BB2a and BB2b

(+)-4-Nitrophenyl (4aR,8aS)-3-oxohexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6(5H)-
carboxylate (BB2a)

and

(-)-4-Nitrophenyl (4aS,8aR)-3-oxohexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6(5H)-
carboxylate (BB2b)

To a suspension of rac-(4aR,8aS)-hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
dihydrochloride salt (4.5 g, 19.6 mmol, BB1) in dry DCM (125 mL) at 0 °C was added DIPEA
(6.35 g, 8.58 mL, 49.1 mmol) followed by 4-nitrophenyl carbonochloridate (4.35 g, 21.6 mmol).
The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 10 min and at RT for 2 h. The crude reaction was
diluted with DCM and transferred into a separating funnel for extraction with sat. aq. Na₂CO₃
solution. The organic phase was collected and the aqueous phase was back-extracted with DCM.
The combined organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated down to dryness to yield
6.62 g of a crude racemic product (BB2) as a yellow solid. The crude material was directly
submitted for a chiral SFC separation to yield enantiomer BB2b (2.72 g, second eluting
enantiomer) as a yellow solid and enantiomer BB2a (3.25 g, first eluting enantiomer) as a light
beige solid but contaminated with BB2b. A further SFC chiral separation was carried out to
yield 2.71 g of BB2a. MS (ESI): $m/z = 322.2$ $[M+H]^+$ for both enantiomers.

BB3

(2R,4aR,8aS)-2-Methyl-4a,5,6,7,8,8a-hexahydro-4H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3-one

To a solution of 6-benzyl-2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one
(Isomer A, 1.10 g, 4.26 mmol) in EtOAc (16 mL) and MeOH (16 mL) was added under argon
Pd-C (227 mg, 213 μmol) and the suspension was stirred under a hydrogen atmosphere (balloon)
at 1 bar for 24 h. The suspension was filtered over a microglass filter and washed with 20 mL
EtOAc under inert gas. The filtrate was evaporated to give BB4 as a colorless solid (715 mg).
MS (ESI): $m/z = 170.8$ $[M+H]^+$. Note: Only the single enantiomer formed during the reduction.
Relative conformation confirmed by proton NMR.

Step a) 2-Methyl-4H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3-one

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To a solution of 3-aminopyridin-4-ol (2.5 g, 22.7 mmol) in DMF (100 mL) was added dropwise 2-chloropropanoyl chloride (3.03 g, 2.31 mL, 23.8 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at RT for 30 min. After addition of K₂CO₃ (7.84 g, 56.8 mmol), the suspension was heated to 100 °C (oil bath) for 20 h. The DMF was removed in vacuo, then 100 mL EtOAc were added and stirred at
5 RT for 10 min, and it was washed with 50 mL H₂O, extracted 3 times with EtOAc. The organic phases were combined, dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated under vacuo to yield 3.72 g of 2-methyl-4H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3-one which was used in the next step without further purification.

Step b) *6-Benzyl-2-methyl-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-6-ium bromide*

10 A suspension of 2-methyl-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one (3.72 g, 22.7 mmol) in DCM (32 mL) and MeOH (8 mL) was treated with (bromomethyl)benzene (4.65 g, 3.23 mL, 27.2 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at RT for 60 h. A suspension formed, which was cooled down to 0°C, 20 mL n-hexane were added and then the precipitate was filtered. The residue was washed with 15 mL of cold DCM/n-hexane to yield the compound as an off-white solid (5.2 g).
15 MS (ESI): m/z = 255 [M+H]⁺.

Step c) *(rac)-6-Benzyl-2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one*

To a suspension of 6-benzyl-2-methyl-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-6-ium bromide (5.2 g, 15.5 mmol) in EtOH (38 mL) was added in portions NaBH₄ (763 mg, 20.2 mmol) (exothermic, 22°C to 30°C, yellow suspension). After the exothermic reaction faded out
20 the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h, then at 60 °C for 1h and at 22 °C for 1h. The reaction mixture was evaporated, partitioned between H₂O and EtOAc and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted once with EtOAc. The organic layers were washed twice with H₂O, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, treated with silica gel and evaporated. The compound was purified by silica gel chromatography on a 120 g column using an MPLC system
25 eluting with a gradient of n-heptane : EtOAc (50 to 100 in 30 min.) to provide the compound as a light yellow solid (2.48 g) which could be used in the following step without further purification.

Step d) *6-Benzyl-2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one*

The enantiomers were separated by preparative chiral HPLC (Chiralcel OD column) using an
30 isocratic mixture of EtOH (containing 0.05% of NH₄OAc) : n-heptane (10 : 90). The fractions

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were evaporated to provide the desired compounds as light yellow solids (Isomer A 1.17 g, Isomer B 1.10 g).

BB4**rac-(4aS,8aS)-Hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one**

5 rac-Benzyl (4aS,8aS)-3-oxohexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6(5H)-carboxylate (125 mg, 431 μ mol) was dissolved in MeOH (5 mL). The reaction solution was degassed in vacuo and backfilled with argon. Pd-C (20 mg, 188 μ mol) was added under an argon atmosphere. Argon was evacuated from the reaction mixture and backfilled with hydrogen. The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 15 h under a hydrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was
10 filtered through a syringe filter and concentrated in vacuo to afford the desired product as a colorless solid (62 mg, 92.2%). MS (ESI): m/z = 157.098 [M+H]⁺.

Step a) rac-Benzyl (3S,4S)-3-(2-chloroacetamido)-4-hydroxypiperidine-1-carboxylate

To a stirred suspension of rac-benzyl (3S,4S)-3-amino-4-hydroxypiperidine-1-carboxylate (317 mg, 1.27 mmol, synthesized according to patent US 2011/59118 A1) and sodium acetate (208
15 mg, 2.53 mmol, CAS RN 127-09-3) in a mixture of acetone (4 mL)/H₂O (0.5 mL) was added dropwise a solution of chloroacetyl chloride (150 mg, 107 μ L, 1.33 mmol, CAS RN 79-04-9) in acetone (3 mL) between 0-5°C. After the addition the reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 1 h and subsequently evaporated to dryness giving a yellow gum. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography to afford the desired product as a yellow solid (385 mg, 93%). MS
20 (ESI): m/z = 325.2 [M-H]⁻.

Step b) Benzyl rac-(4aS,8aS)-3-oxohexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6(5H)-carboxylate

To a stirred solution of rac-benzyl (3S,4S)-3-(2-chloroacetamido)-4-hydroxypiperidine-1-carboxylate (385 mg, 1.18 mmol) in dry THF (4 mL) was added NaH (67.9 mg, 1.7 mmol) at 0°C. The mixture was allowed to reach RT and then stirred for 90 min under an argon
25 atmosphere. H₂O (5 mL) was added and stirring was continued for 10 min at RT. THF was removed in vacuo from the reaction mixture. The residue was treated with DCM and the organic phase was washed with H₂O and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and then concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (12 g reversed phase column, gradient 0-100% ACN in H₂O (containing 0.1% FA) to afford the desired product as a colorless solid
30 (133 mg, 38.9%). MS (ESI): m/z = 291.3 [M+H]⁺.

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BB5**6-(2-Chloro-4-fluorophenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane; trifluoroacetate salt**

To a solution of tert-butyl 6-(2-chloro-4-fluorophenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate (1.5065 g, 4.41 mmol) in DCM (22 mL) was added TFA (4.02 g, 2.72 mL, 35.3 mmol) and the reaction was stirred at RT for 3.5 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated to afford the title compound as a yellow oil (2.015 g, 4.42 mmol, 100%) which was used in the next step without further purification. MS (ESI): $m/z = 242.2$ $[M+H]^+$.

Step a) tert-Butyl 6-(2-chloro-4-fluorophenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate

To a solution of 2-chloro-4-fluorophenol (756 mg, 562 μ L, 5.16 mmol, CAS RN 1996-41-4), tert-butyl 6-hydroxy-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate (1000 mg, 4.69 mmol, CAS RN 1147557-97-8) and triphenylphosphine (1.48 g, 5.63 mmol, CAS RN 603-35-0) in THF (23.4 mL) was added DIAD (1.14 g, 1.09 mL, 5.63 mmol, CAS RN 2446-83-5) dropwise at 0 °C and the reaction was stirred at RT for 18 h. Triphenylphosphine (738 mg, 2.81 mmol), followed by DIAD (569 mg, 547 μ L, 2.81 mmol) were added and the reaction was stirred at RT for 6 h. The reaction mixture was poured into sat. aq. NaHCO_3 solution (50 mL) and EtOAc (30 mL) was added. The phases were separated and the aq. phase was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to give an orange oil. The crude product was immobilized on Isolute and purified by column chromatography (40 gr, 0 to 30 % EtOAc in heptane) to afford the title compound as a yellow solid (1.51 g, 4.19 mmol, 89.3%). MS (ESI): $m/z = 286.2$ $[M-56+H]^+$.

In analogy to BB5 and BB5 step a), intermediates BB6 – BB13 of the following table were prepared from the commercially available phenols.

BB No.	Systematic Name	Starting material	MS, m/z
BB6	6-(4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane; trifluoroacetate salt	4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenol (CAS: 402-45-9)	258.2 $[M+H]^+$
BB7	6-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane; trifluoroacetate salt	2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenol (CAS: 77227-78-2)	276.2 $[M+H]^+$

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BB8	6-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane; trifluoroacetate salt	2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenol (CAS: 77227-78-2)	292.2 [M+H] ⁺
BB9	6-(2-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane; trifluoroacetate salt	2-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenol (CAS: 70783-75-4)	308.2 [M+H] ⁺
BB10	6-(2-Methoxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane; trifluoroacetate salt	2-Methoxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenol (CAS: 349-67-7)	288.2 [M+H] ⁺
BB11	6-(4-Chloro-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane; trifluoroacetate salt	4-Chloro-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenol (CAS: 53903-51-8)	292.2 [M+H] ⁺
BB12	6-(2,4-Difluorophenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane; trifluoroacetate salt	2,4-Difluorophenol (CAS: 367-27-1)	226.2 [M+H] ⁺
BB13	6-(3-Fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane; trifluoroacetate salt	3-Fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenol (CAS: 172333-87-8)	276.2 [M+H] ⁺

BB14**2-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-7-azaspiro[3.5]nonane; trifluoroacetate salt**

To a solution of tert-butyl 2-(2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-7-azaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carboxylate (21.3 mg, 52.8 μmol) in DCM (520 μL) was added trifluoroacetic acid (48.2 mg, 32.5 μL, 422 μmol) and the reaction was stirred at RT for 19 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated to afford the title compound as an off-white solid (23.2 mg, 52.8 μmol, 100%) which was used in the next step without further purification. MS (ESI): m/z = 304.2 [M+H]⁺.

Step a) *tert-Butyl 2-(2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-7-azaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carboxylate*

To a solution of 2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenol (41 mg, 28.7 μL, 228 μmol, CAS RN 77227-78-2), tert-butyl 2-hydroxy-7-azaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carboxylate (50 mg, 207 μmol, CAS RN 240401-28-9) and triphenylphosphine (59.8 mg, 228 μmol, CAS RN 603-35-0) in THF (1.04 mL) was added DIAD (46.1 mg, 44.3 μL, 228 μmol, CAS RN 2446-83-5) dropwise and the reaction was stirred at rt for 23 h. The reaction mixture was quenched by addition of sat. aq. NaHCO₃ solution. The phases were separated and the aq. phase was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to afford a

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colorless oil. The crude product was immobilized on Isolute and purified by column chromatography (12 gr, 0 to 30 % EtOAc in n-heptane) to afford the title compound as a colorless oil (21.3 mg, 50.2 μ mol, 24.2%). MS (ESI): m/z = 348.2 $[M-56+H]^+$.

BB155 **2-(2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane; trifluoroacetate salt**

To a solution of tert-butyl 6-(2-chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate (65.5 mg, 192 μ mol) in DCM (961 μ L) was added TFA (175 mg, 118 μ L, 1.54 mmol) and the reaction was stirred at RT for 7 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated to afford the title compound as a yellow oil that crystallized upon standing (116.8 mg, 191 μ mol, 99.4%) which
10 was used in the next step without further purification. MS (ESI): m/z = 241.1 $[M+H]^+$.

Step a) *tert-Butyl 6-(2-chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate*

To a suspension of tert-butyl 2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate hemioxalate (50 mg, 204 μ mol, CAS RN 1041026-71-4) and 2-chloro-4-fluorobenzaldehyde (32.4 mg, 204 μ mol, CAS RN 84194-36-5) in DCE (1.02 mL) was added sodium triacetoxyborohydride (64.9 mg, 306
15 μ mol, CAS RN 56553-60-7), and the mixture was stirred at RT for 2.5 h. The solution was diluted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were and washed with aq. sat. NaHCO_3 solution. The phases were separated and the aq. layer was extracted with EtOAc washed with brine, filtered over MgSO_4 and evaporated to dryness to afford the title compound as a light-yellow oil (65.5 mg, 84.7%) which was used in the next step without further purification. MS
20 (ESI): m/z = 341.1 $[M+H]^+$.

BB16**2-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane; trifluoroacetate salt**

To a solution of tert-butyl 6-(2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate (71.0 mg, 190 μ mol) in DCM (948 μ L) was added trifluoroacetic acid (173 mg, 117
25 μ L, 1.52 mmol) and the reaction was stirred at RT for 17 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated to afford the title compound as a yellow oil (119.5 mg, 188 μ mol, 99%) which was used without further purification in the next step. MS (ESI): m/z = 275.2 $[M+H]^+$.

Step a) *tert-Butyl 2-(2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carboxylate*

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To a suspension of tert-butyl 2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate hemioxalate (50 mg, 204 μmol , CAS RN 1041026-71-4) and 2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzaldehyde (39.2 mg, 27.8 μL , 204 μmol , CAS RN 89763-93-9) in DCE (1.0 mL) was added sodium triacetoxymethylborohydride (64.9 mg, 306 μmol , CAS RN 56553-60-7), and the mixture was stirred at rt for 19 h. The solution was diluted with EtOAc and washed with aq. sat. NaHCO_3 solution. The phases were separated and the aq. layer was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, filtered over MgSO_4 and evaporated to dryness. The residue was immobilized on Isolute and purified by column chromatography (4 gr, 0 to 40 % 3:1 EtOAc/EtOH in n-heptane) to afford the title compound as a light-yellow oil (71.0 mg, 180 μmol , 88.2%).

MS (ESI): $m/z = 375.3$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

BB17**2-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane**

To a solution of tert-butyl 2-(2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carboxylate (79 mg, 196 μmol) in DCM (982 μL) was added trifluoroacetic acid (179 mg, 121 μL , 1.57 mmol) and the reaction was stirred at rt for 7 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the resulting residue was dissolved in EtOAc, washed with sat. aq. NaHCO_3 solution and the aqueous phase was back-extracted with EtOAc three times. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated to afford the title compound as a yellow oil (57.3 mg, 91.7%) which was used in the next step without further purification.

MS (ESI): $m/z = 303.3$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

Step a) *tert-Butyl 2-(2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carboxylate*

To a suspension of tert-butyl 2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carboxylate (50 mg, 221 μmol , CAS RN 896464-16-7) and 2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzaldehyde (42.4 mg, 30.1 μL , 221 μmol , CAS RN 89763-93-9) in DCE (1.1 mL) was added sodium triacetoxymethylborohydride (70.2 mg, 331 μmol , CAS RN 56553-60-7), and the mixture was stirred at RT for 4 h. The solution was diluted with EtOAc and washed with aq. sat. NaHCO_3 solution. The phases were separated and the aq. layer was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, filtered over MgSO_4 and evaporated to dryness to afford the title compound as an off-white oil (79.0 mg, 80%) which was used without further purification in the next step.

MS (ESI): $m/z = 403.4$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

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BB18**2-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[4.4]nonane**

To a solution of tert-butyl 7-(2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[4.4]nonane-2-carboxylate (123 mg, 275 μ mol) in DCM (1.38 mL) was added trifluoroacetic acid (251 mg, 170 μ L, 2.2 mmol) and the reaction was stirred at rt for 7 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the resulting residue was dissolved in EtOAc, washed with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ solution and the aqueous phase was back-extracted with EtOAc three times. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated to afford the title compound as a yellow oil (107.7 mg, 99.7%) which was used in the next step without further purification. MS (ESI): m/z = 303.3 [M+H]⁺.

Step a) *tert-Butyl 7-(2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[4.4]nonane-2-carboxylate*

To a suspension of tert-butyl tert-butyl 2,7-diazaspiro[4.4]nonane-2-carboxylate (83.1 mg, 367 μ mol, CAS RN 236406-49-8) and 2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzaldehyde (70.5 mg, 0.05 mL, 367 μ mol, CAS RN 89763-93-9) in DCE (1.1 mL) was added sodium triacetoxyborohydride (117 mg, 550 μ mol, CAS RN 56553-60-7), and the mixture was stirred at rt for 1 h. The solution was diluted with EtOAc and washed with aq. sat. NaHCO₃ solution. The phases were separated and the aq. layer was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, filtered over MgSO₄ and evaporated to dryness to afford the title compound as a light-yellow oil (123.0 mg, 75%) which was used in the next step without further purification. MS (ESI): m/z = 403.4 [M+H]⁺.

BB19**2-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane**

To a solution of tert-butyl 2-(2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carboxylate (147.6 mg, 361 μ mol) in DCM (1.8 mL) was added trifluoroacetic acid (329 mg, 223 μ L, 2.89 mmol) and the reaction was stirred at rt for 7 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the resulting residue was dissolved in EtOAc, washed with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ solution and the aqueous phase was back-extracted with EtOAc three times. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated to afford the

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title compound as a yellow oil (84.7 mg, 77.3%) which was used without further purification in the next step. MS (ESI): $m/z = 289.2$ $[M+H]^+$.

Step a) *tert-Butyl 2-(2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carboxylate*

- 5 To a suspension of *tert*-butyl 2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carboxylate (85.6 mg, 403 μ mol, CAS RN 885270-86-0) and 2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzaldehyde (77.5 mg, 55 μ L, 403 μ mol, CAS RN 89763-93-9) in DCE (2.0 mL) was added sodium triacetoxyborohydride (128 mg, 605 μ mol, CAS RN 56553-60-7), and the mixture was stirred at rt for 1 h. The solution was diluted with EtOAc and washed with aq. sat. NaHCO_3 solution. The phases were separated and the aq.
- 10 layer was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, filtered over MgSO_4 and evaporated to dryness to afford the title compound as a light-yellow oil (147.6 mg, 361 μ mol, 89.5 % yield) which was used in the next step without further purification. MS (ESI): $m/z = 389.3$ $[M+H]^+$.

BB20

- 15 **2-((2-Chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane; trifluoroacetate salt**

To a solution of *tert*-butyl 6-((2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate (54.7 mg, 140 μ mol) in DCM (700 μ L) was added trifluoroacetic acid (128 mg, 86.3 μ L, 1.12 mmol) and the reaction was stirred at RT for 22 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated to afford the title compound as an off-white oil (75.7 mg, 140 μ mol, 100%) which

20 was used without further purification in the next step. MS (ESI): $m/z = 291.2$ $[M+H]^+$.

Step a) *tert-Butyl 6-((2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate*

- To a suspension of *tert*-butyl 2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate hemioxalate (50 mg, 204 μ mol, CAS RN 885270-86-0) was added TEA (31 mg, 43 μ L, 306 μ mol), followed by 2-chloro-
- 25 4-fluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride (58.5 mg, 37 μ L, 255 μ mol, CAS RN 85958-57-2) and the resulting clear solution was stirred at RT for 17.5 h. The reaction mixture diluted with DCM and quenched with water. The phases were separated and the aq. phase was extracted with DCM. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to afford the title compound as a white solid (54.7 mg, 65.1%) which was used in
- 30 the next step without further purification. MS (ESI): $m/z = 335.1$ $[M+H]^+$.

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BB21**2-((2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane;
trifluoroacetate salt**

To a solution of tert-butyl 6-((2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate (67.6 mg, 159 μ mol) in DCM (796 μ L) was added TFA (145 mg, 98.2 μ L, 1.27 mmol) and the reaction was stirred at RT for 20 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated to afford the title compound as a yellow oil (90 mg, 99.3%) which was used in the next step without further purification. MS (ESI): m/z = 325.2 $[M+H]^+$.

Step a) *tert-Butyl 6-((2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate*

To a suspension of tert-butyl 2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate hemioxalate (50 mg, 204 μ mol, CAS RN 885270-86-0) in DCM was added TEA (31 mg, 42.7 μ L, 306 μ mol), followed by 2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonyl chloride (59 mg, 225 μ mol, CAS 1177009-38-9) and the resulting clear solution was stirred at RT for 18 h. The reaction mixture diluted with DCM and quenched with water. The phases were separated and the aq. phase was extracted with DCM. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to afford the title compound as a white solid (67.6 mg, 74.1%) which was used in the next step without further purification. MS (ESI): m/z = 369.2 $[M+H]^+$.

BB22**6-[[4,5-bis(Trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridyl]oxy]-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane trifluoroacetate salt**

To a solution of tert-butyl 6-((4,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate (0.334 g, 783 μ mol) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) was added TFA (893 mg, 604 μ L, 7.83 mmol). The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was concentrated on high vacuum to yield 366 mg of the desired product as a light yellow oil. MS (ESI): m/z = 327.2 $[M+H]^+$.

Step a) *tert-Butyl 6-((4,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate*

To a solution of tert-butyl 6-hydroxy-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate (0.2 g, 938 μ mol) in dry THF (3 mL) was added potassium tert-butoxide 1M solution in THF (985 μ L, 985 μ mol)

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and the turbid reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 15 min followed by addition of 2-chloro-4,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)pyridine (234 mg, 938 μ mol). The reaction mixture was then stirred at RT for 19 hours. The crude reaction was diluted with EtOAc and extracted with water, the organic phase was collected and the aqueous phase was back-extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated down to dryness. The crude material was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, 20 g, 0% to 100% EtOAc in heptane). The desired product was obtained as a white solid, 334 mg. MS (ESI): $m/z = 371.2 [M - 56 + H]^+$

BB23**6-[[5,6-bis(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridyl]oxy]-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane trifluoroacetate salt**

To a solution of tert-butyl 6-((5,6-bis(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate (0.376 g, 882 μ mol) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) was added TFA (1.01 g, 679 μ l, 8.82 mmol). The resultant reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was concentrated on high vacuum to yield 398 mg of the desired product as a light yellow oil. MS (ESI): $m/z = 327.2 [M+H]^+$.

Step a) *tert-Butyl 6-((5,6-bis(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate*

To a solution of tert-butyl 6-hydroxy-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate (0.2 g, 938 μ mol) in dry THF (3 mL) was added potassium tert-butoxide 1M solution in THF (985 μ l, 985 μ mol) and the turbid reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 15 min followed by addition of 6-chloro-2,3-bis(trifluoromethyl)pyridine (234 mg, 938 μ mol). The reaction mixture was then stirred at RT for 19 hours. The crude reaction was diluted with EtOAc and extracted with water, the organic phase was collected and the aqueous phase was back-extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated down to dryness. The crude material was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, 20 g, 0% to 100% EtOAc in heptane). The desired product was obtained as a white solid, 376 mg. MS (ESI): $m/z = 371.2 [M-56+H]^+$.

BB24**2-Chloro-4-fluoro-N-methyl-N-[(3R)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl]benzenesulfonamide hydrochloride salt**

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In a 10mL tube, tert-butyl (R)-3-((2-chloro-4-fluoro-N-methylphenyl)sulfonamido)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carboxylate (87 mg, 188 μ mol) was dissolved in DCM (3.61 mL) and HCl in diethylether 2M (752 μ L, 1.5 mmol) was added. The reaction was stirred at RT for 6 hr. The solvent was removed in vacuum, the product was used in the next step without purification.

5 MS (ESI): $m/z = 363.1$ $[M+H]^+$.

Step a) *tert-Butyl (R)-3-((2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonamido)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carboxylate*

In a 20mL tube purged with argon, tert-butyl (R)-3-amino-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carboxylate (80 mg, 312 μ mol) was dissolved in DCM (2.67 mL). TEA (69.5 mg, 687 μ mol) and 2-chloro-4-fluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride (75.1 mg, 328 μ mol) were added, and the
10 reaction mixture was stirred for 2h at RT. The reaction mixture was extracted with DCM / water, dried with Na_2SO_4 , the solvent removed *in vacuo*, and the residue was purified by preparative HPLC (Gemini NX column, ACN / water + 0.1% TEA gradient). The product was obtained as a white solid (83 mg). MS (ESI): $m/z = 448.9$ $[M-H]^-$.

15 Step b) *tert-Butyl (R)-3-((2-chloro-4-fluoro-N-methylphenyl)sulfonamido)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carboxylate*

To a solution of tert-butyl (R)-3-((2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonamido)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carboxylate (110 mg, 245 μ mol) in DMF (2 mL) at 0 °C was added NaH in mineral oil 60% (14.7 mg, 368 μ mol.). The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 30 minutes,
20 whereupon iodomethane (104 mg, 46 μ L, 735 μ mol) was added, and stirring was continued for 1 hour.

Saturated aqueous ammonium chloride solution was added, and the aqueous layer was extracted three times with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to provide the crude product, which was purified by
25 preparative HPLC HPLC (Gemini NX column, ACN / water + 0.1% HCOOH gradient). 87 mg of product were obtained as a white solid. MS (ESI): $m/z = 407.2$ $[M-56+H]^+$.

BB25

6-[[5-(Trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridyl]oxy]-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane trifluoroacetate salt

tert-butyl 6-((5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate (0.314
30 g, 876 μ mol) was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (3mL) and TFA (799 mg, 540 μ L, 7.01 mmol) was

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added. The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 2 hours. The solvent was removed in vacuum, the product was used in the next step without purification. MS (ESI): $m/z = 259.2$ $[M+H]^+$.

Step a) *tert*-Butyl 6-((5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate

To a solution of *tert*-butyl 6-hydroxy-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate (0.200 g, 938 μ mol) in dry THF (3 mL) was added potassium *tert*-butoxide 1M solution in THF (985 μ l, 985 μ mol) and the turbid reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 15 min followed by addition of 2-bromo-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine (212 mg, 938 μ mol). The reaction mixture was then stirred at RT for 19 hours. The crude reaction was diluted with EtOAc and extracted with water, the organic phase was collected and the aqueous phase was back-extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated down to dryness. Purification: The crude material was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, 20 g, 0% to 100% EtOAc in heptane). The product was obtained as a light yellow solid (314 mg). MS (ESI): $m/z = 303.2$ $[M-56+H]^+$.

BB26

15 6-[[4-Methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methoxy]-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane

tert-Butyl 6-((4-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate (170mg, 441 μ mol) was dissolved in DCM (2 mL) and TFA (302 mg, 204 μ L, 2.65 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 8 hours. The solvent was removed in vacuum, the product was used in the next step without purification. MS (ESI): $m/z = 286.3$ $[M+H]^+$.

20 Step a) *tert*-Butyl 6-((4-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate

In a 20 ml tube under argon, *tert*-butyl 6-hydroxy-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate (142 mg, 664 μ mol) was dissolved in DMF (2.5 mL) and cooled to 2-4°C. NaH (31.9 mg, 797 μ mol) was added and the mixture stirred for 20 min. The cooling bath was removed and 4-(bromomethyl)-1-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (168mg, 664 μ mol) was added, then stirred at 22°C for 3 hr. 3 mL sat. NH_4Cl -solution were added, extracted with water/EtOAc/sat. NaCl, dried over $MgSO_4$. The solvent was removed and the crude product was purified by flash chromatography (20g silica with Heptane/EtOAc 0 to 40% in 30 min at UV 265 nm). MS (ESI): $m/z = 330.2$ $[M-56+H]^+$.

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BB27**2-((2-Chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane hydrochloride**

In a 10 mL tube, tert-butyl 2-((2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carboxylate (140 mg, 334 μ mol) was dissolved in DCM (4 mL) and HCl in diethylether 2M (1 mL, 2 mmol) was added. The reaction was stirred at RT for 6 hr. The solvent was removed in vacuum, the product was used in the next step without purification. MS (ESI): m/z = 319.1 [M+H]⁺.

Step a) *tert-Butyl 2-((2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carboxylate*

In a 20 mL tube purged with argon, tert-butyl 2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carboxylate (80 mg, 353 μ mol) was dissolved in DCM (3.3 mL). TEA (78.7 mg, 108 μ L, 778 μ mol) and 2-chloro-4-fluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride (89.1 mg, 389 μ mol) were added, the mixture stirred 2 h at RT. The reaction was extracted with DCM / water, organic fraction were combined and dried over Na₂SO₄, solvent was removed *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by preparative HPLC (YMC-Triart C18, 12 nm, 5 μ m, 100 x 30 mm, 9 min gradient ACN / Water+0.1% TEA). Product was obtained as a white foam. MS (ESI): m/z = 363.1 [M-56+H]⁺.

BB28**6-((2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane 2,2,2-trifluoroacetate**

tert-Butyl 6-((2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate (235mg, 604 μ mol) was dissolved in DCM (3 mL) and TFA (344 mg, 232 μ L, 3.02 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 8 hours and concentrated *in vacuo* (azeotrop with toluol, EE+Hep). Used directly for next step. MS (ESI): m/z = 290.2 [M+H]⁺.

Step a) *tert-Butyl 6-((2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate*

To an ice-cold solution of tert-butyl 6-hydroxy-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate (250mg, 1.17 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) was added NaH 60% in mineral oil (51.6 mg, 1.29 mmol) in portions and the mixture was stirred at ice-bath temperature for 5 minutes followed by stirring at RT for 40 minutes. A solution of 2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl methanesulfonate (383 mg, 1.41 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (1 mL) and added dropwise to the mixture at RT. Stirring of

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the slurry was continued at RT for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was poured on saturated aqueous NH₄Cl solution (10 mL) and EtOAc (20 mL) and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted once with EtOAc (50 mL). The organic layers were washed twice with water, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, treated with silica gel and evaporated. The compound
5 was purified by silica gel chromatography on a 20 g column using an MPLC system eluting with a gradient of n-heptane : EtOAc (100 : 0 to 50 : 40) to get the desired compound as a light yellow solid (235 mg). MS (ESI): m/z = 334.2 [M-56+H]⁺.

BB29**(R)-N-(1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonamide
hydrochloride**

10

In a 10 mL tube, tert-butyl (R)-3-((4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonamido)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-8-carboxylate (63mg, 136 µmol) was dissolved in DCM (1 mL) and HCl in diethylether 2M (678 uL, 1.36 mmol) was added. The reaction was stirred at RT for 4 hr. The solvent was removed in vacuum, the product was used in the next step without purification. MS
15 (ESI): m/z = 365.1 [M+H]⁺.

Step a) *tert-Butyl (R)-3-((4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonamido)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-8-carboxylate*

In a 20 mL tube purged with argon, tert-butyl (R)-3-amino-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-8-carboxylate (60 mg, 234 µmol) was dissolved in DCM (2 mL). TEA (52.1 mg, 515 µmol) and 4-
20 (trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonyl chloride (68.7 mg, 281 µmol) were added, the mixture stirred 2 h at RT. The reaction was extracted with DCM / water, organic fraction were combined and dried over Na₂SO₄, solvent was removed *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by preparative HPLC (Gemini NX, 12 nm, 5 µm, 100 x 30 mm, gradient ACN / Water+0.1% TEA). Product was obtained as a white solid (63 mg). MS (ESI): m/z = 463.3 [M-H]⁻.

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BB30**(R)-N-methyl-N-(1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide hydrochloride**

In a 10 mL tube, tert-butyl (R)-3-(N-methylphenylsulfonamido)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-8-carboxylate (96mg, 234 µmol) was dissolved in DCM (1 mL) and HCl in diethylether 2M (1.75 mL, 3.51 mmol) was added. The reaction was stirred at RT for 4 hr. The solvent was removed in

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vacuum, the product was used in the next step without purification. MS (ESI): $m/z = 311.2$ $[M+H]^+$.

Step a) *tert-Butyl (R)-3-(phenylsulfonamido)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carboxylate*

In a 20 mL tube purged with argon, *tert*-butyl (R)-3-amino-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carboxylate (60 mg, 234 μ mol) was dissolved in DCM (2 mL). TEA (52.1 mg, 515 μ mol) and benzenesulfonyl chloride (49.6 mg, 281 μ mol) were added, the mixture stirred 2 h at RT. The reaction was extracted with DCM / water, organic fraction were combined and dried over Na_2SO_4 , solvent was removed *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by preparative HPLC (Gemini NX, 12 nm, 5 μ m, 100 x 30 mm, gradient ACN / Water+0.1% TEA). Product was obtained as a white solid (63 mg). MS (ESI): $m/z = 395.3$ $[M-H]^-$.

Step b) *tert-Butyl (R)-3-(N-methylphenylsulfonamido)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carboxylate*

To a solution of *tert*-butyl (R)-3-(phenylsulfonamido)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carboxylate (110 mg, 277 μ mol) in DMF (1.2 mL) at 0 °C was added NaH in mineral oil 60% (16.6 mg, 416 μ mol) The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 30 minutes, whereupon iodomethane (118 mg, 52 μ L, 832 μ mol) was added, and stirring was continued for 1 hour. Saturated aqueous NH_4Cl solution was added, and the aqueous layer was extracted three times with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to provide the crude product which was purified by preparative HPLC. (Gemini NX, 12 nm, 5 μ m, 100 x 30 mm, gradient ACN / Water+0.1% TEA). Product was obtained as a colorless oil (96 mg). MS (ESI): $m/z = 355.1$ $[M-56+H]^+$.

BB31

(R)-2-Chloro-4-fluoro-N-(1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide hydrochloride

In a 10 mL tube, *tert*-butyl (R)-3-((2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonamido)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carboxylate (64mg, 143 μ mol) was dissolved in DCM (2 mL) and HCl in diethyl ether 2M (1070 μ L, 2.14 mmol) was added. The reaction was stirred at RT for 6 h. The solvent was removed in vacuum, the product was used in the next step without purification. MS (ESI): $m/z = 349.1$ $[M+H]^+$.

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Step a) *tert-butyl (R)-3-((2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonamido)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carboxylate*

Synthesis described under BB24.

BB32

5 **(R)-N-(1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonamide hydrochloride**

Synthesized as described for BB29, starting from *tert-butyl (R)-3-amino-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carboxylate* (60 mg, 234 μmol), and 3-(trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonyl chloride (68.7 mg, 281 μmol). 53 mg of product obtained as a light yellow oil. MS (ESI): m/z =
10 365.1 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

BB33

N-(2-chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)-N-methyl-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-amine trifluoroacetate

To a solution of *tert-butyl 3-((2-chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)(methyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carboxylate* (0.107 g, 259 μmol) in DCM (2 mL) was added
15 trifluoroacetic acid (236 mg, 160 μL , 2.07 mmol) and the reaction was stirred at RT for 19 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated to afford the title compound as light yellow oil (111 mg) which was used in the next step without further purification. MS (ESI): m/z = 313.2 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

Step a) *tert-Butyl 3-((2-chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carboxylate*

20 To a solution of *tert-butyl 3-amino-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carboxylate* (0.5 g, 1.95 mmol) and 2-chloro-4-fluorobenzaldehyde (309 mg, 1.95 mmol) in MeOH (12 mL) was added sodium cyanoborohydride (613 mg, 9.75 mmol). the reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 2 hours-For work up, the reaction mixture was poured into sat. NaHCO_3 and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layers were combined, washed with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 and
25 concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, 20 g, 0% to 100% EtOAc in heptane) to obtain 231 mg of product as a colorless oil. MS (ESI): m/z = 399.2 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

Step b) *tert-Butyl 3-((2-chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)(methyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carboxylate*

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To a solution of tert-butyl 3-((2-chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carboxylate (0.100 g, 251 μ mol) in DMF (1.5 mL) at 0 °C was added NaH 60% in mineral oil (15 mg, 376 μ mol). The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 30 minutes, and then iodomethane (107 mg, 47 μ l, 752 μ mol) was added, and stirring was continued for 1 hour.

- 5 Saturated aqueous ammonium chloride solution was added, and the aqueous layer was extracted three times with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to provide the desired product as a yellow oil (104 mg), which was used directly for the next step. MS (ESI): m/z = 413.4 $[M+H]^+$.

BB34

10 **N-(2-chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-amine trifluoroacetate**

To a solution of tert-butyl 3-((2-chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carboxylate (0.088 g, 221 μ mol) in DCM (1 mL) was added trifluoroacetic acid (201 mg, 136 μ L, 1.76 mmol) and the reaction was stirred at RT for 2 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated to afford the title compound as colorless oil (91 mg) which was used in the next
15 step without further purification.

Step a) *tert-Butyl 3-((2-chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carboxylate*

tert-Butyl 3-((2-chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carboxylate was synthesized as described for BB33.

20

BB35

2-((4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane hydrochloride

- In a 10mL tube tert-butyl 2-((4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carboxylate (124mg, 285 μ mol) was dissolved in DCM (4 mL) and HCl in diethylether 2M (856 μ l, 1.71 mmol) was added. The reaction was stirred at RT for 3 hr. The solvent was removed in
25 vacuum, the product was obtained as a white solid (105 mg) and was used in the next step without purification. MS (ESI): m/z = 335.1 $[M+H]^+$.

Step a) *tert-Butyl 2-((4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carboxylate*

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In a 20 mL tube purged with argon, tert-butyl 2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carboxylate (80 mg, 353 μ mol, Eq: 1) was dissolved in DCM (3.3 mL). TEA (78.7 mg, 108 μ L, 778 μ mol) and 4-(trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonyl chloride (95.1 mg, 389 μ mol) were added, the mixture stirred 2 h at RT. The reaction was extracted with DCM / water, organic fraction were combined and
5 dried over Na₂SO₄, solvent was removed *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by preparative HPLC (YMC-Triart C18, 12 nm, 5 μ m, 100 x 30 mm, 9 min gradient ACN / Water+0.1% TEA). Product was obtained as a white foam. MS (ESI): m/z = 379.1 [M-56+H]⁺.

BB36**2-(Phenylsulfonyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane hydrochloride**

10 BB36 was obtained from tert-butyl 2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carboxylate (80 mg, 353 μ mol) and benzenesulfonyl chloride (74.9 mg, 424 μ mol), as described for BB35. MS (ESI): m/z = 267.2 [M+H]⁺.

BB37**2-(2,4-Difluorophenoxy)-7-azaspiro[3.5]nonane trifluoroacetate**

15 To a solution of tert-butyl 2-(2,4-difluorophenoxy)-7-azaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carboxylate (510 mg, 1.44 mmol) in DCM (3 mL) was added trifluoroacetic acid (823 mg, 556 μ L, 7.22 mmol) and the reaction was stirred at RT for 3 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated to afford the title compound as a white solid (510 mg) which was used in the next step without further purification. MS (ESI): m/z = 254.2 [M+H]⁺

20 Step a) *tert-Butyl 2-(2,4-difluorophenoxy)-7-azaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carboxylate*

In a 25 mL four-necked sulphonation flask under argon, tert-butyl 2-hydroxy-7-azaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carboxylate (401 mg, 1.66 mmol, CAS RN 240401-28-9) was dissolved in THF (6 mL), 2,4-difluorophenol (216 mg, 159 μ L, 1.66 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (479 mg, 1.83 mmol) were added. The clear solution was stirred at RT for 5, then cooled to 0-2°C and
25 DEAD (318 mg, 289 μ L, 1.83 mmol) was added slowly within 10 min, stirring was continued for 1 hr at 2-4°C, then the cooling bath was removed and it was stirred over night at RT. 20 mL diethylether were added, the mixture was washed with water, 1M NaOH and brine. The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, 50 g, 0% to 40% EtOAc in heptane) to obtain 511 mg of
30 product as a colorless oil. MS (ESI): m/z = 298.3 [M-56+H]⁺.

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BB38

2-(2-Chloro-4-fluorophenoxy)-7-azaspiro[3.5]nonane trifluoroacetate

BB38 was obtained from tert-butyl 2-hydroxy-7-azaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carboxylate (412 mg, 1.71 mmol) and 2-chloro-4-fluorophenol (250 mg, 1.71 mmol), as described for BB37. MS (ESI): $m/z = 270.2 [M+H]^+$.

BB39

6-[[2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]methyl]-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane trifluoro acetate

BB39 was obtained in analogy to BB37 from tert-butyl 6-[[2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]methyl]-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate and was used in the next step without further purification. MS (ESI): $m/z = 290.2 [M+H]^+$.

Step a) *tert-Butyl 6-[[2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]methyl]-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate* The compound was obtained in analogy to example 37, step a, from tert-butyl 6-(hydroxymethyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate (CAS RN 1363381-93-4) and 2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenol (CAS RN 77227-78-2). After extraction the material was used in the next step without further purification. MS (ESI): $m/z = 334.1 [M-56-H]^+$.

BB40

6-((2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)oxy)-6-(trifluoromethyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane trifluoroacetate

BB40 was obtained in analogy to BB25 from tert-butyl 6-hydroxy-6-(trifluoromethyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate (CAS 1251923-04-2) and 1-(bromomethyl)-2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene. MS (ESI): $m/z = 358.1 [M-56-H]^+$.

BB41

6-(2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane trifluoroacetate

To a solution of tert-butyl 6-(2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate (0.151 g, 420 μ mol) in DCM (4 ml) was added TFA (240 mg, 162 μ l, 2.1 mmol).

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The resultant reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 1 hour and was then concentrated *in vacuo* (azeotrop with toluene) yielding 143 mg of colorless oil, used in the next step without further purification. MS (ESI): $m/z = 260.2 [M+H]^+$.

Step a) *tert-butyl 6-(2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate*

- 5 To an 20 mL vial equipped with a stir bar was added photocatalyst ($\text{Ir}[\text{dF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{ppy}]_2(\text{dtbpy})\text{PF}_6$ (6.09 mg, 5.43 μmol), 1-bromo-2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (198 mg, 137 μl , 815 μmol), *tert-butyl 6-bromo-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate* (0.150 g, 543 μmol), Tris(trimethylsilyl)silane (135 mg, 168 μl , 543 μmol) and anhydrous sodium carbonate (115 mg, 1.09 mmol). The vial was sealed and placed under argon before DME (3 ml) was added. To
- 10 a separate vial was added Nickel(II) chloride ethylene glycol dimethyl ether complex (1.19 mg, 5.43 μmol) and 4,4'-di-*tert-butyl*-2,2'-bipyridine (1.46 mg, 5.43 μmol). The precatalyst vial was sealed, purged with argon then to it was added DME (2 ml). The precatalyst vial was sonicated for 5 min, after which, 1 mL (0.5 mol% catalyst, 0.005eq) was syringed into the reaction vessel. The solution was degassed by sparging with argon. The reaction was stirred and
- 15 irradiated with a 420 nm lamp for 5 hours. The reaction was quenched by exposure to air and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, 50 g, 0% to 20% EtOAc in heptane), yielding 151 mg (yield 77%, not pure based on NMR) of a colorless liquid which was used for the next step. MS (ESI): $m/z = 304.2 [M-56-H]^+$.

20

BB42**6-(2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane trifluoroacetate**

- To a solution of *tert-butyl 6-(2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate* (0.102 g, 273 μmol) in DCM (3 ml) was added TFA (156 mg, 105 μl , 1.37 mmol). The resultant reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 2 hour and was then concentrated *in vacuo*
- 25 (azeotrop with toluene) yielding 108 mg of colorless oil, used in the next step without further purification. MS (ESI): $m/z = 274.2 [M+H]^+$.

- Step a) *(2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)triphenylphosphonium bromide* Under argon, triphenylphosphine (1.02 g, 3.89 mmol) was dissolved in acetonitrile (10 ml) and 1-(bromomethyl)-2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (1 g, 3.89 mmol) was added. The mixture
- 30 was stirred at 80°C for 3 hours. The suspension was allowed to cool to RT. It was added 100 mL MTBE and was stirred at RT for 30min. The solid was filtrated and washed with MTBE. The

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solid was dried under HV, the product was used directly for the next step. White solid, 2.02 g (98%). MS (ESI): $m/z = 439.2$ $[M+H]^+$.

Step b) *tert-butyl 6-(2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzylidene)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate* Under Argon at -78°C , (2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)triphenylphosphonium bromide (0.5 g, 963 μmol) was dissolved in dry THF (5 ml) and LiHMDS (1.93 ml, 1.93 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at -78°C for 2 hours. Then at RT, *tert-butyl 6-oxo-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate* (407 mg, 1.93 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at 85°C overnight. MTBE was added and the precipitate was filtrated off (Triphenylphosphine oxide). Filtrate was concentrated and directly purified. The crude material was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, 20 g, 0% to 80% EtOAc in heptane) yielding the product as a yellow solid (119 mg, 33%). MS (ESI): $m/z = 316.2$ $[M-56+H]^+$.

Step c) *tert-butyl 6-(2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate* *tert-butyl 6-(2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzylidene)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate* (0.119 g, 320 μmol) was dissolved in ethyl acetate (2.5 ml). The flask was purged and backfilled with argon (3x). Pd-C (34.1 mg, 32 μmol) was added and the reaction was stirred under H_2 (balloon) for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered through a celite pad, washed with EtOAc and dried under vacuum, yielding the product as a colorless oil (108 mg, 90%). MS (ESI): $m/z = 318.2$ $[M-56+H]^+$.

BB43

6-(2-chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane trifluoroacetate

BB43 was obtained in analogy to BB42 starting from *tert-butyl 6-oxo-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate* and 1-(bromomethyl)-2-chloro-4-fluorobenzene. MS (ESI): $m/z = 240.1$ $[M+H]^+$.

BB44

6-(2,4-difluorobenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane trifluoroacetate

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BB44 was obtained in analogy to BB42 starting from tert-butyl 6-oxo-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate and 1-(bromomethyl)-2,4-difluorobenzene. MS (ESI): $m/z = 224.1$ $[M+H]^+$.

BB455 **6-(2-methoxy-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane trifluoroacetate**

BB45 was obtained in analogy to BB42 starting from tert-butyl 6-oxo-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate and 1-(bromomethyl)-2-methoxy-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene. MS (ESI): $m/z = 286.2$ $[M+H]^+$.

10

BB46**6-(2-fluoro-6-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane trifluoroacetate**

BB46 was obtained in analogy to BB42 starting from tert-butyl 6-oxo-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate and 1-(bromomethyl)-2-fluoro-6-(trifluoromethyl)benzene. MS (ESI): $m/z = 274.2$ $[M+H]^+$.

15

BB47**6-((2-chloro-4-fluorophenoxy)methyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane trifluoroacetate**

BB47 was obtained from tert-butyl 6-(hydroxymethyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate (300 mg, 1.32 mmol) and 2-chloro-4-fluorophenol (193 mg, 1.32 mmol), as described for BB37.

20 MS (ESI): $m/z = 256.1$ $[M+H]^+$.**BB48****2-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane trifluoroacetate**

To a solution of tert-butyl 6-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate (230 mg, 672 μ mol) in DCM (2 ml) was added TFA (306 mg, 207 μ l, 2.69 mmol).
25 The resultant reaction mixture was stirred at RT over night and was then concentrated *in vacuo*

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(azeotrop with toluene) yielding 245 mg of colorless oil, used in the next step without further purification. MS (ESI): $m/z = 243.2$ $[M+H]^+$.

Step a) *tert-butyl 6-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate* To a flask was added: 1-bromo-3-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (170 mg, 104 μ l, 756 μ mol), *tert-butyl* 2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate (165 mg, 831 μ mol), Cs_2CO_3 (492 mg, 1.51 mmol) and 1,4-Dioxane (4 ml), the suspension was bubbled with N_2 for 5 mins and Chloro(2-dicyclohexylphosphino-2',6'-diisopropoxy-1,1'-biphenyl)[2-(2'-amino-1,1'-biphenyl)]palladium(II) (RuPhos Pd G2, 29.3 mg, 37.8 μ mol) was added. The mixture was heated to 100 °C for 2h. The mixture was diluted with 10 mL EA and filtered through celite, the filtrate was concentrated to give a yellow oil. Then it was purified over 20g silica with Heptane / EA 0 - 40%, the product-fractions were concentrated to give the desired product as a yellow solid (233 mg, 90%). MS (ESI): $m/z = 343.2$ $[M+H]^+$.

BB49**2-(4-isopropoxyphenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane 2,2,2-trifluoroacetate**

BB49 was obtained in analogy to BB48 starting from *tert-butyl* 2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate and 1-bromo-4-isopropoxybenzene. Reaction was heated to 120°C for 4h. MS (ESI): $m/z = 233.2$ $[M+H]^+$.

BB50**1-(4-(2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octan-2-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidin-2-one 2,2,2-trifluoroacetate**

BB50 was obtained in analogy to BB48 starting from *tert-butyl* 2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carboxylate and 1-(4-bromophenyl)pyrrolidin-2-one. Reaction was heated to 125°C for 18h. MS (ESI): $m/z = 272.3$ $[M+H]^+$.

BB51**2-(4-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane trifluoroacetate**

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BB51 was obtained in analogy to BB48 starting from tert-butyl 2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carboxylate and 4-bromo-1-methoxy-2-methylbenzene. Reaction was heated to 125°C for 18h. MS (ESI): $m/z = 233.2$ $[M+H]^+$.

5

BB52**2-(4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane trifluoroacetate**

BB52 was obtained in analogy to BB48 starting from tert-butyl 2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carboxylate and 4-bromo-1-chloro-2-(trifluoromethyl)benzene. Reaction was heated to 125°C for 18h. MS (ESI): $m/z = 291.1$ $[M+H]^+$.

10

BB53**2-(2-fluoropyridin-4-yl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane dihydrochloride**

BB53 was obtained in analogy to BB48 starting from tert-butyl 2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carboxylate and 4-bromo-2-fluoropyridine. Reaction was heated to 125°C for 18h. Deprotection was achieved using 2M HCl in diethyl ether (16 hr, RT). MS (ESI): $m/z = 208.2$ $[M+H]^+$.

15

BB54**2-(2,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane trifluoroacetate**

BB54 was obtained in analogy to BB48 starting from tert-butyl 2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carboxylate and 4-bromo-2-fluoropyridine. Reaction was heated to 120°C for 4h. MS (ESI): $m/z = 311.4$ $[M+H]^+$.

20

BB55**2-((4-fluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane 2,2,2-trifluoroacetate**

25

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To a solution of tert-butyl 6-((4-fluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate (269mg, 634 μ mol) in DCM (2 ml) was added TFA (434 mg, 293 μ l, 3.8 mmol). The resultant reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 4 hr and was then concentrated *in vacuo* (azeotrop with toluene) yielding 264 mg of a white solid, used in the next
5 step without further purification. MS (ESI): m/z = 325.1 $[M+H]^+$.

Step a) *tert-butyl 6-((4-fluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate* In a 20 ml glastube under argon, tert-butyl 2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate (190mg, 958 μ mol) in DCM (3 ml) and TEA (145 mg, 200 μ l, 1.44 mmol) was
10 stirred for 5 min at RT, then 4-fluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonyl chloride (315 mg, 1.2 mmol) was added (slightly exothermic) and stirred over night at RT. 10 ml DCM was added and silica gel, solvent was removed under vacuum and chromatography over 20g silica with Heptane / EA (0 to 50% in 35min) yielded the desired product as a white solid (269 mg, 66%). MS (ESI): m/z = 369.1 $[M-56+H]^+$.

15

BB56**6-((2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane trifluoroacetate**

To a solution of tert-butyl 6-((2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate (209mg, 536 μ mol) in DCM (2 ml) was added TFA (306 mg, 207 μ l, 2.68 mmol).
20 The resultant reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 16 hr and was then concentrated *in vacuo* (azeotrop with toluene), 5ml diethyl ether were added and the suspension was put in an ultrasonic bath, filtration yielded the desired product as a white solid (195 mg, 100%), used in the next step without further purification. MS (ESI): m/z = 290.1 $[M+H]^+$.

25 Step a) *tert-butyl 6-((2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate* In a 20ml glas tube, tert-butyl 6-((methylsulfonyl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate (538 mg, 1.84 mmol), 2-chloro-4-fluorobenzenethiol (250mg, 1.54 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (425 mg, 3.07 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (7 ml) under argon atmosphere. The suspension was heated-up at 80°C for 4hr. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (20 ml), washed twice with
30 water (40 ml), then with brine(40 ml). The organic layer was dried over $MgSO_4$, filter off and

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the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude was purified over 50g silica with heptane / EA 0 to 40% in 40min, after removing the solvent under vacuum the product was obtained as a colorless viscous oil (218 mg, 38%). MS (ESI): $m/z = 302.1$ $[M-56+H]^+$.

5 Step b) *tert-butyl 6-((2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate*

In a 25 ml glastube under argon, *tert-butyl 6-((2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)thio)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate* (218mg, 609 μmol) was dissolved in DCM (8 ml), mCPBA (315 mg, 1.28 mmol) was added in portions at 10-12°C, and stirred at RT for 3 hr. 10ml DCM were added, the organic phase was washed with 5% NaHCO_3 , water and brine, dried with
10 MgSO_4 and the solvent was removed under vacuum. Chromatography over 20g silica with heptane / EA (0 to 50%) yielded the product as 209 mg (88%) of a white solid. MS (ESI): $m/z = 334.1$ $[M-56+H]^+$.

BB57

15 **2-((3-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane trifluoroacetate**

BB57 was obtained in analogy to BB55 starting from *tert-butyl 2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate* and 3-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonyl chloride. MS (ESI): $m/z = 341.0$ $[M+H]^+$.

20

BB58

2-((2,4-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane trifluoroacetate

BB58 was obtained in analogy to BB55 starting from *tert-butyl 2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate* and 2,4-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonyl chloride. MS (ESI): $m/z = 419.1$

25 $[M+H]^+$.

BB59

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6-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane trifluoroacetate

BB59 was obtained in analogy to BB42 starting from tert-butyl 6-oxo-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate and 1-(bromomethyl)-2,6-difluoro-benzene. MS (ESI): $m/z = 224.1$ $[M+H]^+$.

5

BB60**6-(2-fluoro-6-methoxybenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane trifluoroacetate**

BB60 was obtained in analogy to BB42 starting from tert-butyl 6-oxo-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate and 1-(bromomethyl)-2-fluoro-6-methoxybenzene. MS (ESI): $m/z = 236.2$ $[M+H]^+$.

10

BB61**6-(2-methoxybenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane trifluoroacetate**

BB61 was obtained in analogy to BB42 starting from tert-butyl 6-oxo-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate and 1-(bromomethyl)-2-methoxybenzene. MS (ESI): $m/z = 218.2$ $[M+H]^+$.

15

BB62**2-((2-azaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenol**

In a 10 mL round-bottomed flask, tert-butyl 6-(2-fluoro-6-methoxybenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate (0.050 g, 149 μmol) was combined with DCM (1 ml) to give a colorless solution. BBr_3 (37.3 mg, 14.1 μl , 149 μmol) was added at 0°C. The reaction was stirred at RT for 3 hours. BBr_3 (37.3 mg, 14.1 μl , 149 μmol) was added again and the reaction stirred at RT overnight. The reaction mixture was quenched by addition of saturated solution of NaHCO_3 and extracted with EtOAc / THF. Organic layers were combined, washed with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo*. MS (ESI): $m/z = 222.2$ $[M+H]^+$.

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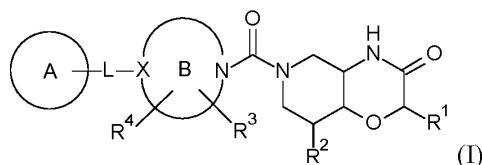
BB63**2-((2-azaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)methyl)phenol**

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BB61 was obtained in analogy to BB62 starting from tert-butyl 6-(2-methoxybenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carboxylate. MS (ESI): $m/z = 204.2$ $[M+H]^+$.

CLAIMS

1. A compound of formula (I)

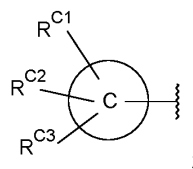


or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

- 5 (i) X is C-R⁵;
 L is a covalent bond, -(CH₂)_n-N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-, -(CH₂)_n-NH-, -N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-
 (CH₂)_p-, -NH-(CH₂)_p-, -(CH₂)_n-O-, -O-(CH₂)_p-, -SO₂-N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-, -SO₂-
 NH-, -N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-SO₂-, -NH-SO₂-, carbonyl, -(CH₂)_n-, -CHR⁶-, -CF₂-
 (CH₂)_n-, -(CH₂)_p-CF₂-, -(CH₂)_n-S-, -S-(CH₂)_p-, -SO₂-, -C(O)-NH-, -C(O)-
 10 N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-, -NH-C(O)- or -N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-C(O)-; and
 A is:
 (i) C₆₋₁₄-aryl substituted with R⁷, R⁸ and R⁹; or
 (ii) 5-14 membered heteroaryl substituted with R¹⁰, R¹¹ and R¹²; or
 (ii) X is N;
 15 L is a covalent bond, -(CH₂)_n-, -CHR⁶-, -SO₂-, carbonyl, -N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-
 (CH₂)_p-, -NH-(CH₂)_p-, -O-(CH₂)_p-, -CF₂-CH₂-, -N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-SO₂-, -NH-
 SO₂-, -NH-C(O)- or -N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-C(O)-; and
 A is:
 (i) C₆₋₁₄-aryl substituted with R⁷, R⁸ and R⁹; or
 20 (ii) 5-14 membered heteroaryl substituted with R¹⁰, R¹¹ and R¹²; or
 (iii) X is N;
 L is C₁₋₆-alkoxycarbonyl, C₆₋₁₄-aryloxycarbonyl or 5-14 membered
 heteroaryloxycarbonyl; and
 A is absent;
 25 B is a bicyclic spirocycle;
 R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ are independently hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C₁₋₆-alkyl or halo-C₁₋₆-
 alkyl;
 R⁶ is C₆₋₁₄-aryl or 5-14 membered heteroaryl;

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R^7 , R^8 , R^9 , R^{10} , R^{11} and R^{12} are each at each occurrence independently hydrogen, hydroxy, C₁₋₆-alkyl, halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl, halogen, C₁₋₆-alkoxy, halo-C₁₋₆-alkoxy, SF₅, C₁₋₆-



alkylsulfonyl, cyano or a group

C is 5-14 membered heteroaryl, 3-14 membered heterocyclyl or C₃₋₁₀-cycloalkyl;

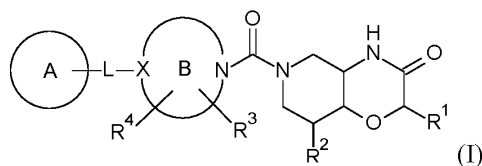
R^{C1} , R^{C2} and R^{C3} are each independently hydrogen, C₁₋₆-alkyl, halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl, oxo, halogen, hydroxy, C₁₋₆-alkoxy or halo-C₁₋₆-alkoxy;

each occurrence of n is independently 0, 1, 2 or 3;

each occurrence of p is independently 1, 2 or 3; and

q is 0, 1 or 2.

2. The compound of formula (I) according to claim 1,



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

(i) X is C-R⁵;

L is -(CH₂)_n-N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-, -(CH₂)_n-NH-, -N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-(CH₂)_p-, -NH-(CH₂)_p-, -(CH₂)_n-O-, -O-(CH₂)_p-, -SO₂-N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-, -SO₂-NH-, -N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-SO₂-, -NH-SO₂-, carbonyl, -(CH₂)_n-, -CHR⁶-, -CF₂-(CH₂)_n-, -(CH₂)_p-CF₂-, -(CH₂)_n-S-, -S-(CH₂)_p-, -SO₂-, -C(O)-NH-, -C(O)-N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-, -NH-C(O)- or -N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-C(O)-; and

A is:

(i) C₆₋₁₄-aryl substituted with R⁷, R⁸ and R⁹; or

(ii) 5-14 membered heteroaryl substituted with R¹⁰, R¹¹ and R¹²; or

(ii) X is N;

L is -(CH₂)_n-, -CHR⁶-, -SO₂-, carbonyl, -N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-(CH₂)_p-, -NH-(CH₂)_p-, -O-(CH₂)_p-, -CF₂-CH₂-, -N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-SO₂-, -NH-SO₂-, -NH-C(O)- or -N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-C(O)-; and

A is:

(i) C₆₋₁₄-aryl substituted with R⁷, R⁸ and R⁹; or

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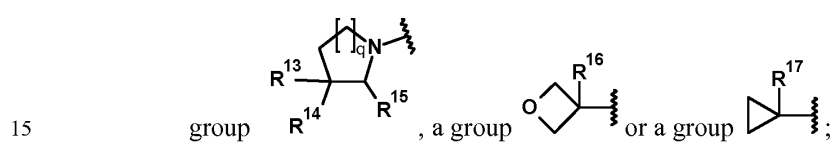
(ii) 5-14 membered heteroaryl substituted with R¹⁰, R¹¹ and R¹²; or

(iii) X is N;

L is C₁₋₆-alkoxycarbonyl, C₆₋₁₄-aryloxycarbonyl or 5-14 membered heteroaryloxycarbonyl; and

5 A is absent;

B is a bicyclic spirocycle;

R¹ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆-alkyl;R² is hydrogen or C₁₋₆-alkyl;R³ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆-alkyl, halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl, halogen or hydroxy;10 R⁴ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆-alkyl, halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl, halogen or hydroxy;R⁵ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆-alkyl, halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl, halogen or hydroxy;R⁶ is C₆₋₁₄-aryl or 5-14 membered heteroaryl;R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹ and R¹² are each at each occurrence independently hydrogen, C₁₋₆-alkyl, halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl, halogen, C₁₋₆-alkoxy, halo-C₁₋₆-alkoxy, SF₅, SO₂CH₃, cyano, aR¹³ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆-alkyl, halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C₁₋₆-alkoxy; andR¹⁴ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆-alkyl, halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy, C₁₋₆-alkoxy; orR¹³ and R¹⁴, taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form a 4-6-membered ring containing 0, 1 or 2 heteroatoms selected from oxygen and NR¹⁸;20 R¹⁵ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆-alkyl or halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl;R¹⁶ is hydrogen, hydroxy, C₁₋₆-alkyl, halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl or cyano;R¹⁷ is hydrogen, hydroxy, halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl, C₁₋₆-alkyl or cyano;R¹⁸ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆-alkyl;

each occurrence of n is independently 0, 1, 2 or 3;

25 each occurrence of p is independently 1, 2 or 3; and

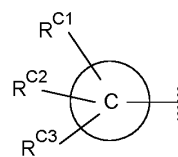
q is 0, 1 or 2.

3. The compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R¹ is hydrogen.4. The compound of formula (I) according to claim 1 or 2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R² is hydrogen.

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5. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 3, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^3 is hydrogen.
6. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 4, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^4 is hydrogen.
- 5 7. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 5, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^5 is hydrogen or halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl.
8. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 5, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^5 is hydrogen.
9. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 8, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^6 is C_{6-14} -aryl.
- 10 10. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 9, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^7 is hydrogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6} -alkyl, halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl,



halogen, C_{1-6} -alkoxy, halo- C_{1-6} -alkoxy, SF_5 or a group ; wherein

C is 5-14 membered heteroaryl or 3-14 membered heterocyclyl;

15 R^{C1} is C_{1-6} -alkyl, halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl or oxo; and

R^{C2} and R^{C3} are both hydrogen.

11. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 9, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^7 is hydrogen, C_{1-6} -alkyl, halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl, halogen, C_{1-6} -alkoxy, halo- C_{1-6} -alkoxy or SF_5 .
- 20 12. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 9, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^7 is hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, CF_3 , methyl, methoxy, trifluoromethoxy or SF_5 .
13. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 12, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^8 is hydrogen, C_{1-6} -alkoxy, halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl or halogen.
- 25

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14. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 12, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^8 is hydrogen, halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl or halogen.
15. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 9, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^8 is hydrogen, CF₃, chloro or fluoro.
16. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 15, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^9 is hydrogen.
17. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 16, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{10} is halogen or halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl.
18. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 16, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{10} is halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl.
19. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 16, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{10} is CF₃.
20. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 19, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{11} is hydrogen or halo-C₁₋₆-alkyl.
21. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 19, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{11} is hydrogen or CF₃.
22. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 21, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{12} is hydrogen.
23. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 22, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein A is phenyl or pyridyl.
24. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 23, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

X is C-R⁵;

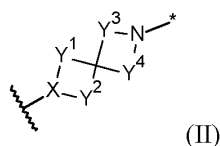
L is a covalent bond, -(CH₂)_n-N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-, -(CH₂)_n-NH-, -(CH₂)_n-O-, -OCH₂-, -CH₂-, -SO₂-, -SO₂-N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)- or -SO₂-NH-;

n is 0 or 1; and

R⁵ is as defined herein.

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25. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 23, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:
- X is C-R⁵;
- L is a covalent bond, -CH₂O-, -O-, -OCH₂-, -CH₂- or -SO₂-N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-; and
- 5 R⁵ is as defined herein.
26. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 23, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:
- X is C-R⁵;
- L is a covalent bond, -CH₂O-, -O-, -OCH₂-, -CH₂- or -SO₂-N(methyl)-; and
- 10 R⁵ is as defined herein.
27. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 23, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:
- X is N;
- L is a covalent bond, -CH₂-, -CHR⁶- or -SO₂-; and
- 15 R⁶ is as defined herein.
28. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 23, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:
- X is N; and
- L is -CH₂- or -SO₂-.
- 20 29. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 28, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein B is a bicyclic spirocycle having formula (II):



wherein:

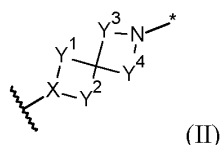
- 25 X is as defined herein;
- Y¹, Y², Y³ and Y⁴ are each independently -(CH₂)_m-, -(CH₂)_mO-, -O(CH₂)_m-, -(CH₂)_mNH- or -NH(CH₂)_m-;
- each occurrence of m is independently 1, 2 or 3;

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the wavy line indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spiropcycle B to L in formula (I);
and

the asterisk indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spiropcycle B to the remainder of
formula (I).

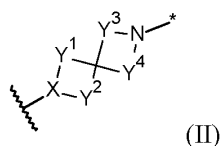
- 5 30. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 28, or a
pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein B is a bicyclic spiropcycle having formula
(II):



wherein:

- 10 X is as defined herein;
Y¹ is $-(CH_2)_m-$ or $-(CH_2)_mO-$, wherein m is 1 or 2;
Y² is $-CH_2-$ or $-CH_2O-$;
Y³ and Y⁴ are each independently $-(CH_2)_m-$, wherein m is 1 or 2;
the wavy line indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spiropcycle B to L in formula (I);
15 and
the asterisk indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spiropcycle B to the remainder of
formula (I).

31. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 28, or a
pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein B is a bicyclic spiropcycle having formula
20 (II):



wherein:

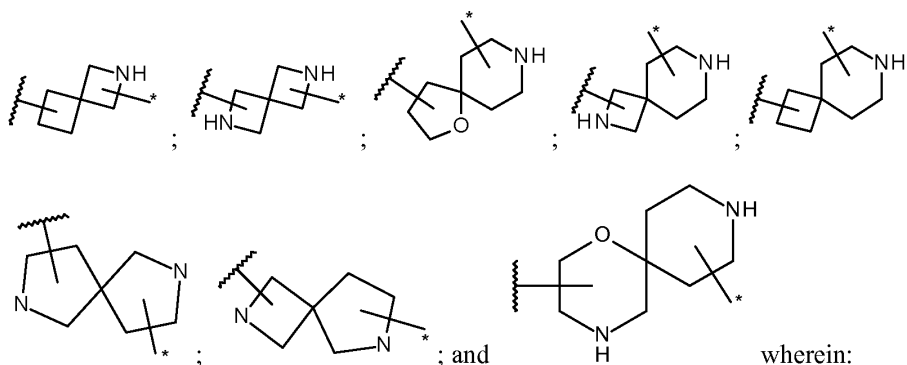
- X is as defined herein;
Y¹ is $-CH_2-$;
25 Y² is $-CH_2-$ or $-CH_2O-$;
Y³ and Y⁴ are each independently $-(CH_2)_m-$, wherein m is 1 or 2;

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the wavy line indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to L in formula (I);
and

the asterisk indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to the remainder of
formula (I).

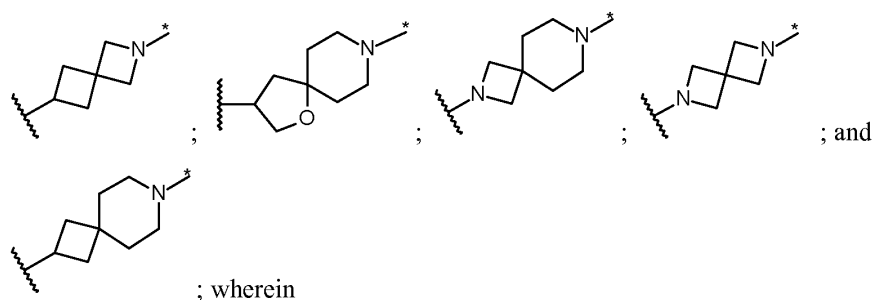
- 5 32. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 28, or a
pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein B is a bicyclic spirocycle selected from
the group consisting of:



- 10 (i) a wavy line indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to L in formula
(I); and
an asterisk indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to the remainder
of formula (I); or
- 15 (ii) a wavy line indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to the
remainder of formula (I); and
an asterisk indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to L in formula
(I).

- 20 33. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 28, or a
pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein B is a bicyclic spirocycle selected from
the group consisting of:

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a wavy line indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to L in formula (I);
and

an asterisk indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to the remainder of formula (I).

34. The compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

(i) X is C-R⁵;

L is a covalent bond, -CH₂-N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)-, -CH₂-NH-, -O-, -CH₂O-, -OCH₂-, -CH₂-, -SO₂-, -SO₂-N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)- or -SO₂-NH-; and

A is:

(i) C₆₋₁₄-aryl substituted with R⁷, R⁸ and R⁹; or

(ii) 5-14 membered heteroaryl substituted with R¹⁰, R¹¹ and R¹²; or

(ii) X is N;

L is a covalent bond, -CH₂-, -CHR⁶- or -SO₂-; and

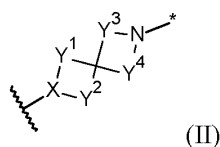
A is C₆₋₁₄-aryl substituted with R⁷, R⁸ and R⁹; or

(iii) X is N;

L is C₁₋₆-alkoxycarbonyl; and

A is absent;

B is a bicyclic spirocycle having formula (II):



wherein:

Y¹ is -(CH₂)_m- or -(CH₂)_mO-, wherein m is 1 or 2;

Y² is -CH₂- or -CH₂O-;

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Y^3 and Y^4 are each independently $-(CH_2)_m-$, wherein m is 1 or 2;

the wavy line indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to L in formula (I); and

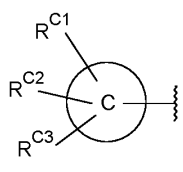
the asterisk indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to the remainder of formula (I);

each of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^9 and R^{12} is hydrogen;

R^5 is hydrogen or C_{1-6} -alkyl;

R^6 is C_{6-14} -aryl;

R^7 is hydrogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6} -alkyl, halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl, halogen, C_{1-6} -alkoxy or halo- C_{1-6} -



alkoxy, SF_5 or a group ;

R^8 is hydrogen, C_{1-6} -alkoxy, halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl or halogen;

R^{10} is halogen or halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl;

R^{11} is hydrogen or halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl;

R^{C1} is C_{1-6} -alkyl, halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl or oxo;

R^{C2} and R^{C3} are both hydrogen; and

C is 5-14 membered heteroaryl or 3-14 membered heterocyclyl.

35. The compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

(i) X is $C-R^5$;

L is $-CH_2O-$, $-OCH_2-$, $-O-$, $-CH_2-$ or $-SO_2-N(C_{1-6}\text{-alkyl})-$; and

A is:

(i) C_{6-14} -aryl substituted with R^7 , R^8 and R^9 ; or

(ii) 5-14 membered heteroaryl substituted with R^{10} , R^{11} and R^{12} ; or

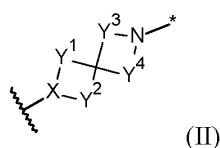
(ii) X is N;

L is $-CH_2-$ or $-SO_2-$; and

A is C_{6-14} -aryl substituted with R^7 , R^8 and R^9 ; or

B is a bicyclic spirocycle having formula (II):

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wherein:

Y^1 is $-\text{CH}_2-$;

Y^2 is $-\text{CH}_2-$ or $-\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$;

5 Y^3 and Y^4 are each independently $-(\text{CH}_2)_m-$, wherein m is 1 or 2;

the wavy line indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to L in formula (I); and

the asterisk indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to the remainder of formula (I);

10 each of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R^9 , and R^{12} is hydrogen;

R^7 is hydrogen, C_{1-6} -alkyl, halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl, halogen, C_{1-6} -alkoxy, halo- C_{1-6} -alkoxy or SF_5 ;

R^8 is hydrogen, halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl or halogen;

R^{10} is halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl; and

15 R^{11} is hydrogen or halo- C_{1-6} -alkyl.

36. The compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

(i) X is $\text{C}-\text{R}^5$;

L is $-\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$, $-\text{OCH}_2-$, $-\text{O}-$, $-\text{CH}_2-$ or $-\text{SO}_2\text{-N(methyl)-}$; and

20 A is:

(i) phenyl substituted with R^7 , R^8 and R^9 ; or

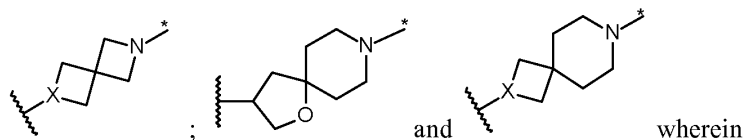
(ii) pyridyl substituted with R^{10} , R^{11} and R^{12} ; or

(ii) X is N;

L is $-\text{CH}_2-$ or $-\text{SO}_2-$; and

25 A is phenyl substituted with R^7 , R^8 and R^9 ; or

B is a bicyclic spirocycle selected from the group consisting of:



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the wavy line indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to L in formula (I); and

the asterisk indicates the point of attachment of bicyclic spirocycle B to the remainder of formula (I);

5 each of R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁹, and R¹² is hydrogen;

R⁷ is hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, CF₃, methyl, methoxy, trifluoromethoxy or SF₅;

R⁸ is hydrogen, CF₃, chloro or fluoro;

R¹⁰ is CF₃; and

R¹¹ is hydrogen or CF₃.

10 37. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 36, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein said compound of formula (I) is selected from the group consisting of:

(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;

15 (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-7-azaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;

(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;

20 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Methoxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;

(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;

(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Chloro-4-fluorophenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;

25 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;

(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-Chloro-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;

(4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2,4-Difluorophenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;

30 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(3-Fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;

- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 5 (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2-Chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(7-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[4.4]nonane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 10 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 15 rac-(4aR,8aS)-N-((R)-8-(3-Oxo-octahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide;
- rac-(4aR,8aS)-N-((S)-8-(3-Oxo-octahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide;
- rac-(4aR,8aS)-6-(2-Benzhydryl-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 20 rac-(4aR,8aS)-6-(4-((4-Fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-1-oxa-4,9-diazaspiro[5.5]undecane-9-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((4,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 25 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((5,6-Bis(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 2-Chloro-4-fluoro-N-methyl-N-((R)-8-((4aR,8aS)-3-oxo-octahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((5-(Trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 30 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((4-Methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;

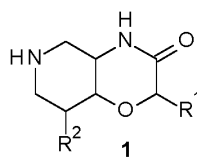
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-((2-Chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 5 N-((S)-8-((4aR,8aS)-3-Oxo-octahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonamide;
- N-Methyl-N-((R)-8-((4aR,8aS)-3-oxooctahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide;
- 2-Chloro-4-fluoro-N-((S)-8-((4aR,8aS)-3-oxooctahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide;
- 10 N-((S)-8-((4aR,8aS)-3-Oxo-octahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonamide;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(3-((2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)(methyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 15 (4aR,8aS)-6-(3-((2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)(methyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(3-((2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(3-((2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 20 (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-((4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- rac-(4aR,8aS)-6-(3-((2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)amino)-1-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 25 (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(Phenylsulfonyl)-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- rac-tert-butyl 6-((4aR,8aS)-3-oxooctahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carbonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-2-carboxylate;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-5-yl)phenyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 30 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-fluoro-6-hydroxybenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;

- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-hydroxybenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(4-(2-oxopyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 5 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-fluoro-6-methoxybenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-(pentafluoro-l6-sulfaneyl)phenyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 10 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2,4-difluorobenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-methoxy-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 15 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2-chloro-4-fluorophenoxy)methyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)oxy)-6-(trifluoromethyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 20 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-chloro-4-fluorobenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 25 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-fluoro-6-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 30 (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;

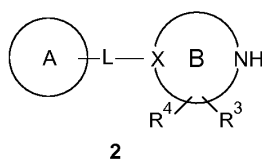
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(4-isopropoxyphenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 5 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-isopropoxyphenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(4-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 10 (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(2-fluoropyridin-4-yl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 15 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((4-fluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((3-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 20 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2,4-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one; and
- 25 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-methoxybenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one.
38. A compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 36, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein said compound of formula (I) is selected from the group consisting of:
- 30 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(2-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-7-azaspiro[3.5]nonane-7-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;

- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Methoxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 5 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Chloro-4-fluorophenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 10 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-Chloro-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2,4-Difluorophenoxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 15 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-Fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,6-diazaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((4,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)oxy)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(4-(pentafluoro-1 β -sulfaneyl)phenyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 20 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2,4-difluorobenzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;
- 25 (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-(2-methoxy-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one; and
- (4aR,8aS)-6-(6-((2-chloro-4-fluorophenoxy)methyl)-2-azaspiro[3.3]heptane-2-carbonyl)hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one.
39. A process of manufacturing the compounds of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 38, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, comprising:
- 30 (a) reacting a first amine of formula **1**, wherein R¹ and R² are as described in any one of claims 1 to 38,

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with a second amine **2**, wherein A, B, L, X, R³ and R⁴ are as described in any one of claims 1 to 38



- 5 in the presence of a base and a urea forming reagent, to form said compound of formula (I); and optionally
- (b) transforming said compound of formula (I) to a pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.
40. A compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 38, when manufactured
- 10 according to the process of claim 39.
41. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 38 and 40, wherein said compound of formula (I) has an IC₅₀ for monoacylglycerol lipase below 10 μM.
42. A compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 38, 40 and 41 for use as therapeutically active substance.
- 15 43. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 38, 40 and 41 and a therapeutically inert carrier.
44. The use of a compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 38, 40 and 41 or of a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 43 for the treatment or prophylaxis of neuroinflammation, neurodegenerative diseases, pain, cancer and/or mental disorders in a
- 20 mammal.
45. The use of a compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 38, 40 and 41 or of a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 43 for the treatment or prophylaxis of multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, traumatic brain injury, neurotoxicity, stroke, epilepsy, anxiety, migraine, depression,
- 25 hepatocellular carcinoma, colon carcinogenesis, ovarian cancer, neuropathic pain,

chemotherapy induced neuropathy, acute pain, chronic pain and/or spasticity associated with pain in a mammal.

46. A compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 38, 40 and 41 or of a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 43 for use in the treatment or prophylaxis of neuroinflammation, neurodegenerative diseases, pain, cancer and/or mental disorders in a mammal.
47. A compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 38, 40 and 41 or of a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 43 for use in the treatment or prophylaxis of multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, traumatic brain injury, neurotoxicity, stroke, epilepsy, anxiety, migraine, depression, hepatocellular carcinoma, colon carcinogenesis, ovarian cancer, neuropathic pain, chemotherapy induced neuropathy, acute pain, chronic pain and/or spasticity associated with pain in a mammal.
48. The use of a compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 38, 40 and 41 for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of neuroinflammation, neurodegenerative diseases, pain, cancer and/or mental disorders in a mammal.
49. The use of a compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 38, 40 and 41 for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, traumatic brain injury, neurotoxicity, stroke, epilepsy, anxiety, migraine, depression, hepatocellular carcinoma, colon carcinogenesis, ovarian cancer, neuropathic pain, chemotherapy induced neuropathy, acute pain, chronic pain and/or spasticity associated with pain in a mammal.
50. A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of neuroinflammation, neurodegenerative diseases, pain, cancer and/or mental disorders in a mammal, which method comprises administering an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 38, 40 and 41 or of a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 43 to the mammal.
51. A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, traumatic brain injury, neurotoxicity, stroke, epilepsy, anxiety, migraine, depression, hepatocellular carcinoma, colon

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carcinogenesis, ovarian cancer, neuropathic pain, chemotherapy induced neuropathy, acute
pain, chronic pain and/or spasticity associated with pain in a mammal, which method
comprises administering an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) according to
any one of claims 1 to 38, 40 and 41 or of a pharmaceutical composition according to
5 claim 43 to the mammal.

52. The invention as described hereinbefore.