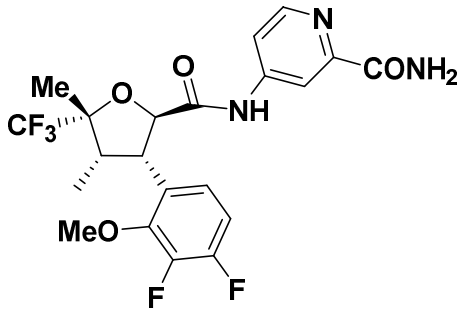
CLAIMS

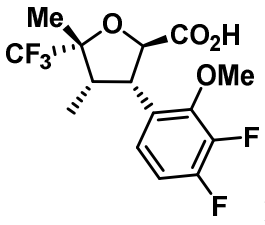
What is claimed is:

1. A method of preparing a compound of formula I, or a salt thereof:



I,

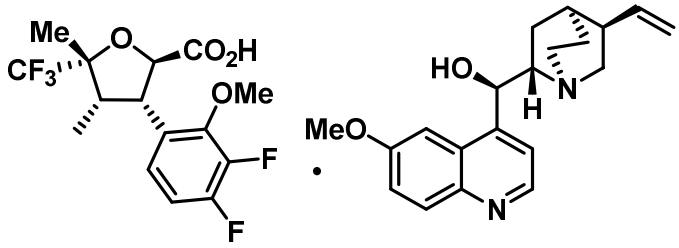
comprising converting a compound of formula III, or a salt thereof:



III

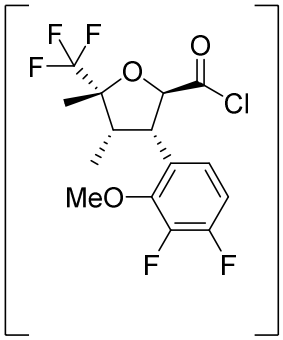
to the compound of formula I,

optionally wherein said converting the compound of formula III to the compound of formula I comprises preparing a compound of formula IV:



IV.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein said converting the compound of formula III to the compound of formula I comprises reacting the compound of formula III or the compound of formula IV with a chlorinating agent to afford a compound of formula V:



V,

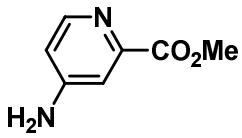
wherein the parenthetical around the compound in the compound of formula V indicates that the compound of formula V is not isolated,

optionally wherein:

the chlorinating agent is selected from the group consisting of phosgene, thionyl chloride, methanesulfonyl chloride, phosphorus oxychloride, phosphorus pentachloride, oxalyl chloride, isobutyl chloroformate (IBCF), pivaloyl chloride (PivCl), and diphenylphosphinic chloride (DPPCl); or

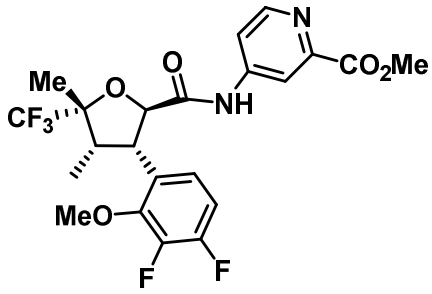
the chlorinating agent is phosgene, oxalyl chloride or thionyl chloride.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein said converting the compound of formula III to the compound of formula I further comprises reacting the compound of formula V with a compound of formula VI:



VI

to afford a compound of formula II:



II.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein said converting the compound of formula III to the compound of formula I further comprises reacting the compound of formula II with ammonia to afford the compound of formula I, optionally wherein:

said ammonia is in the form of a solution of ammonia in a solvent, ammonia in gas form in which an ammonia gas is bubbled into the reaction mixture, or in the form of ammonium hydroxide or an ammonium salt

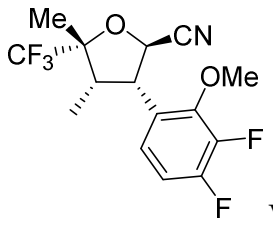
where ammonia is generated in situ, wherein said in situ generation of ammonia optionally comprises reacting ammonium hydroxide or the ammonium salt with an acid; and/or

said reacting compound of formula II with ammonia is conducted in a solvent, wherein said solvent optionally comprises methanol, ethanol, IPA, MeCN, THF, water, or a mixture thereof, optionally wherein the solvent comprises methanol or ethanol.

5. The method of any of claims 1-4, further comprising recrystallizing the compound of formula I from a solvent system comprising acetone to afford the compound of formula I as a solid,

optionally wherein the solvent system comprises acetone and water.

6. The method of any of claims 1 to 5, further comprising hydrolyzing a cyano-compound of formula VII:



VII

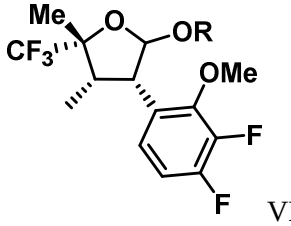
to afford the compound of formula III,

optionally wherein said hydrolysis of the cyano-compound is enzymatically hydrolyzed using a nitrilase, optionally wherein:

the hydrolysis is conducted in a solvent comprising ethanol, methanol, 1-propanol, 2-propanol, dioxane, water, THF, or a mixture thereof; and/or

the hydrolysis is conducted at about 25 to about 75 °C, about 30 to about 70 °C, about 35 to about 65 °C, about 40 to about 60 °C, about 45 to about 60 °C, about 50 about 60 °C, or about 55 °C.

7. The method of claim 6, further comprising reacting a compound of formula VIII,



VIII

wherein OR is OC(=O)-Z, OC(=O)OZ, OC(=O)CH=CH-Z, or $OP(=O)Z_2$ wherein Z may be an unsubstituted aryl or an aryl substituted by CN, halo, NO_2, or a short chain alkyl, alkoxy, haloalkyl, or haloalkoxy group wherein the short chain comprises 1, 2, 3, or 4 carbon atoms;

with a cyanating agent to afford the compound of formula VII,

optionally wherein:

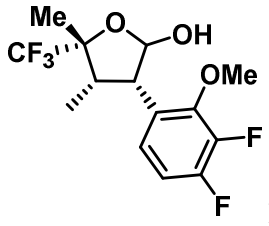
Z is C1-C_4 alkyl or C_1-C_4 haloalkyl group; or Z is phenyl or naphthyl; and/or

said cyanating agent is selected from the group consisting of trimethylsilyl cyanide, diethylaluminum cyanide, KCN, NaCN, TBACN, HCN, optionally wherein said cyanating agent is trimethylsilyl cyanide; and/or

said reaction between compound VIII and the cyanating agent is conducted in the presence of a Lewis acid, optionally wherein said Lewis acid is selected from the group consisting of boron trifluoride ethyl etherate (BF_3OEt_2), $TiCl_4$, $InCl_3$, $AgSbF_6$, iodine, $ZnBr_2$, $Al(OiPr)_3$, $MgCl_2$, $Mn(acac)_2$, $MnCl_2$, TMSOTf, and $SnCl_4$, or wherein the Lewis acid is BF_3OEt_2; and/or

said reaction between compound VIII and the cyanating agent is conducted in a solvent comprising toluene, dichloromethane, 2-methylTHF, acetonitrile, methanol, 1,2-dichloroethane, nitromethane, or a mixture thereof.

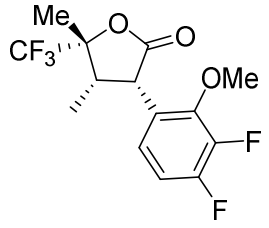
8. The method of claim 7, further comprising reacting a compound of formula IX:



IX

with an acid anhydride or an acid chloride to afford the compound of formula VIII.

9. The method of claim 8, further comprising reducing a compound of formula X:



X

with a reducing agent to afford the compound of formula IX,

optionally wherein:

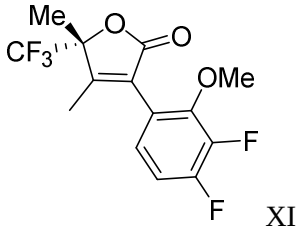
said reducing agent is selected from the group consisting of diisobutylaluminum hydride, Red-Al, $NaBH_4/BF_3$, titanocene with polymethylhydrosiloxane and phenylsilane, or wherein said reducing agent is diisobutylaluminum hydride; and/or

said reducing the compound of formula X is conducted in an organic solvent or solvent mixture, optionally wherein said solvent comprises toluene, dichloromethane, 2-methyl THF, THF, TFT, MTBE, CPME, heptane, or a mixture thereof; and/or

said reducing the compound of formula X is conducted at about -78 °C to about 0 °C, about -60 °C to about 0 °C, about -50 °C to about -10 °C, about 40 °C to about -10 °C, about 30 °C to about -10 °C, about -30 °C to about -15 °C, about 25 °C to about -15 °C, or about -20 °C; and/or

the reduction reaction is conducted in the presence of CuCl, CuI, CuTol, CuBr, CuF, Cu(II)Cl, DMAP, 2,6-lutidine, LiI, or pyridine.

10. The method of claim 9, further comprising an asymmetric hydrogenation of a compound of formula XI:



XI

to afford the compound of formula X,

optionally wherein:

said asymmetric hydrogenation is conducted in the presence of a hydrogenation catalyst, optionally wherein said catalyst is selected from the group consisting of Pd/C, Pd/Al_2O_3, Pt/C, Ni (Raney), Co (Raney), Rh/C, Ir/C, Ru/C, $Pd(OH)_2$, homogeneous chiral Ru and Rh; and/or

said asymmetric hydrogenation is conducted using a suitable hydrogen source, optionally wherein the hydrogen source is selected from the group consisting of H_2 gas, $NiCl_2/NaBH_4$ in methanol, and Et_3SiH; and/or

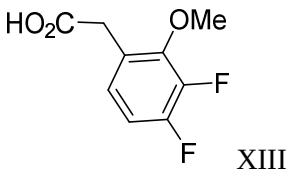
said asymmetric hydrogenation is conducted in the presence of H_2 gas using Pd/C as a catalyst; and/or

the asymmetric hydrogenation reaction is conducted in an organic solvent at between about 20 to 40 bar; and/or

said hydrogenation is conducted in an organic solvent or solvent mixture, optionally wherein the solvent comprises IPA, EtOAc, MeOH, nBuOH, THF, MTBE, CPME, IPAc, nBuAc, Toluene, Ethanol or a mixture thereof; and/or

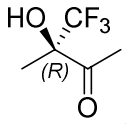
said asymmetric hydrogenation reaction is conducted in reaction mixture comprising TFA, AcOH, H_2SO_4, H_3PO_4, MSA, Cs_2CO_3, CuCl, MgF_2, LiBr, CsF, ZnI, LiOTf, imidazole, KF, Bu_4NOAc, or NH_4BF_4.

11. The method of claim 10, further comprising coupling a compound of formula XIII:



XIII

with a compound of formula XII:



XII

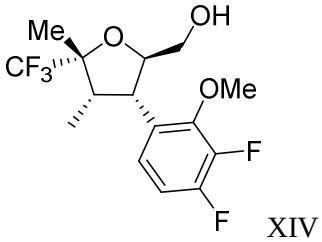
to afford the compound of formula XI,

optionally wherein the coupling reaction between compounds of formulae XII and XIII is conducted in the presence of a coupling agent or a chlorinating agent, optionally wherein:

the coupling agent is selected from the group consisting of CDI and T3P; or

the chlorinating agent converts compound XIII to an acid chloride, which is not isolated before reacting it with the compound of formula XII, optionally wherein the chlorinating agent is selected from oxalyl chloride and thionyl chloride.

12. The method of any of claims 1-11, further comprising oxidation of a compound of formula XIV:



XIV

to afford the compound of formula III,

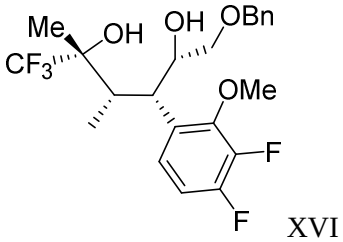
optionally wherein:

said oxidation comprises reacting compound XIV with TEMPO in the presence of NaOCl; and/or

said oxidation is conducted in an organic solvent; and/or

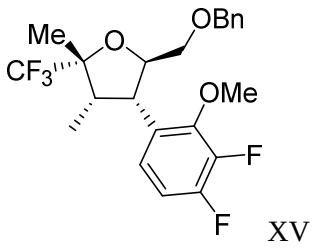
said oxidation is conducted at between about -10 °C and about 40 °C, between about -10 °C and about 35 °C, between about -5 °C and about 35 °C, between about 0 °C and about 30 °C, between about 0 °C and 25 °C, about 5 °C, about 10 °C, about 15 °C, or about 20 °C, and in the presence of a mild base.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the compound of formula XIV is obtained by ring closure of a compound of formula XVI:



XVI

followed by deprotection of the resultant compound of formula XV:



XV

to afford the compound of formula XIV,

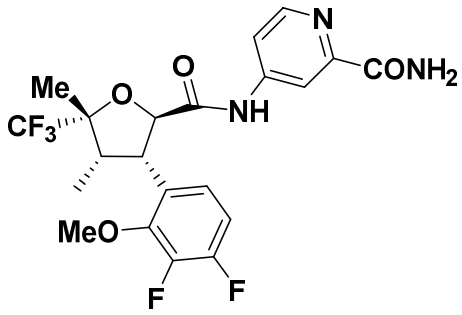
optionally wherein:

the ring closure reaction comprises reacting compound XVI with methanesulfonyl chloride in the presence of a non-nucleophilic base, optionally wherein the non-nucleophilic base is a tertiary amine; and/or

the reaction is conducted between about -5 °C and about 5 °C.

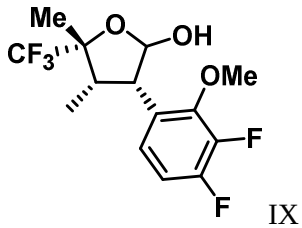
14. The method of claim 13, further comprising reacting the compound of formula XV with H_2 in the presence of a Pd/C catalyst to afford the compound of formula XIV.

15. A method for preparing a compound of formula I, or a salt thereof:



I,

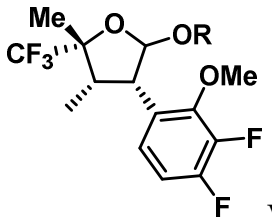
comprising converting a compound of formula IX:



IX

to the compound of formula I.

16. The method of claims claim 15, wherein said converting the compound of formula IX to the compound of formula I comprises reacting the compound of formula IX with an acid anhydride or an acid chloride to afford a compound of formula VIII:



VIII

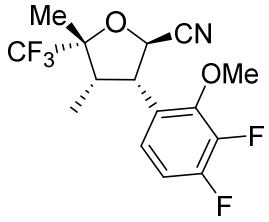
wherein OR is OC(=O)-Z, OC(=O)OZ, OC(=O)CH=CH-Z, or OP(=O)Z_2 wherein Z may be an unsubstituted aryl or an aryl substituted by CN, halo, NO_2, or a short chain alkyl, alkoxy, haloalkyl, or haloalkoxy group wherein the short chain comprises 1, 2, 3, or 4 carbon atoms,

optionally wherein:

Z is C_1-C_4 alkyl or C_1-C_4 haloalkyl group; or

Z is phenyl or naphthyl.

17. The method of claim 16, further comprising reacting the compound of formula VIII with a cyanating agent to afford a compound of formula VII:



VII,

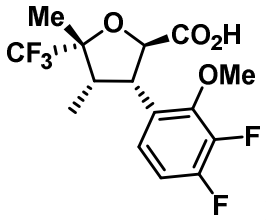
optionally wherein:

said cyanating agent is selected from the group consisting of trimethylsilyl cyanide, diethylaluminum cyanide, KCN, NaCN, TBACN, HCN, or optionally wherein said cyanating agent is trimethylsilyl cyanide; and/or

said reaction between compound VIII and the cyanating agent is conducted in the presence of a Lewis acid, optionally wherein said Lewis acid is selected from the group consisting of boron trifluoride ethyl etherate (BF_3OEt_2), $TiCl_4$, $InCl_3$, $AgSbF_6$, iodine, $ZnBr_2$, $Al(OiPr)_3$, $MgCl_2$, $Mn(acac)_2$, $MnCl_2$, TMSOTf, and $SnCl_4$, or optionally wherein the Lewis acid is BF_3OEt_2; and/or

said reaction between compound VIII and the cyanating agent is conducted in a solvent comprising toluene, dichloromethane, 2-methyl THF, acetonitrile, methanol, 1,2-dichloroethane, nitromethane, or a mixture thereof.

18. The method of claim 17, further comprising hydrolyzing the compound of formula VII to afford the compound of formula III:



III,

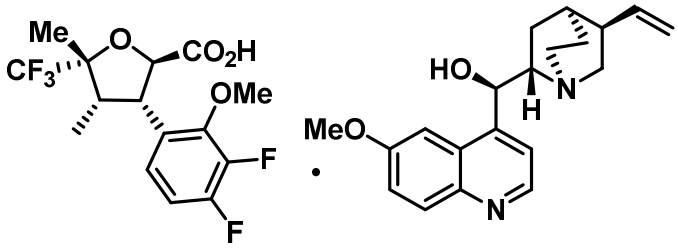
optionally wherein:

hydrolysis of the cyano-compound is enzymatically hydrolyzed using a nitrilase; and/or

the hydrolysis is conducted in a solvent comprising ethanol, methanol, 1-propanol, 2-propanol, dioxane, water, THF, or a mixture thereof; and/or

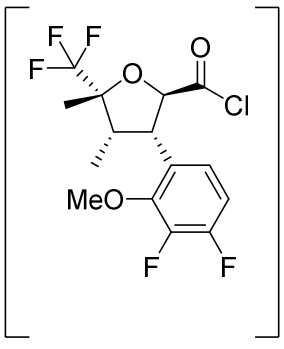
hydrolysis of the cyano-compound is conducted at about 25 to about 75 °C, about 30 to about 70 °C, about 35 to about 65 °C, about 40 to about 60 °C, about 45 to about 60 °C, about 50 to about 60 °C, or about 55 °C.

19. The method of any one of claims 15 to 18, wherein said converting the compound of formula IX to the compound of formula I comprises preparing a compound of formula IV:



IV.

20. The method of any one of claims 15 to 19, wherein said converting the compound of formula IX to the compound of formula I comprises reacting the compound of formula III or the compound of formula IV with chlorinating agent to afford a compound of formula V:



V,

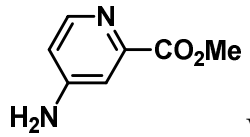
wherein the parenthetical around the compound in the compound of formula V indicates that the compound of formula V is not isolated,

optionally wherein:

the chlorinating agent is selected from the group consisting of phosgene, thionyl chloride, methanesulfonyl chloride, phosphorus oxychloride, phosphorus pentachloride, oxalyl chloride, isobutyl chloroformate (IBCF), pivaloyl chloride (PivCl), and diphenylphosphinic chloride (DPPCl); or

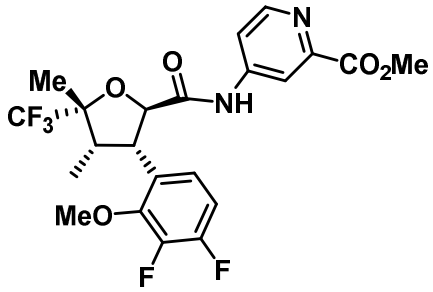
the chlorinating agent is phosgene, oxalyl chloride or thionyl chloride.

21. The method of any one of claims 15 to 20, wherein said converting the compound of formula IX to the compound of formula I further comprising reacting the compound of formula V with a compound of formula VI:



VI

to afford a compound of formula II:



II.

22. The method of claim 21, wherein said converting the compound of formula IX to the compound of formula I further comprises reacting the compound of formula II with ammonia to afford the compound of formula I,

optionally wherein:

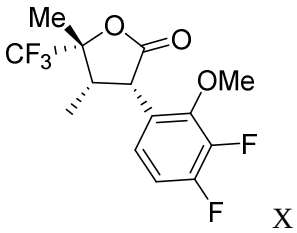
said ammonia is in the form of a solution of ammonia in a solvent, ammonia in gas form in which an ammonia gas is bubbled into the reaction mixture, or in the form of ammonium hydroxide or an ammonium salt where ammonia is generated in situ, optionally wherein said in situ generation of ammonia comprises reacting ammonium hydroxide or the ammonium salt with an acid; and/or

said reacting compound of formula II with ammonia is conducted in a solvent, optionally wherein said solvent comprises methanol, ethanol, IPA, MeCN, THF, water, or a mixture thereof.

23. The method of any of claims 15 to 23, further comprising recrystallizing the compound of formula I from a solvent system comprising acetone to afford the compound of formula I as a solid,

optionally wherein the solvent system comprises acetone and water.

24. The method of any of claim 15 to 23, further comprising reducing a compound of formula X:



X

with a reducing agent to afford the compound of formula IX,

optionally wherein:

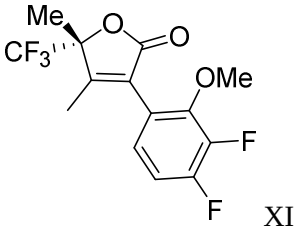
said reducing agent is selected from the group consisting of diisobutylaluminum hydride, Red-Al, $NaBH_4/BF_3$, titanocene with polymethylhydrosiloxane and phenylsilane, or wherein said reducing agent is diisobutylaluminum hydride; and/or

said reducing the compound of formula X is conducted in an organic solvent, optionally wherein said solvent comprises toluene, dichloromethane, 2-methyl THF, THF, TFT, MTBE, CPME, heptane, or a mixture thereof; and/or

said reducing the compound of formula X is conducted at about -78 °C to about 0 °C, about -60 °C to about 0 °C, about -50 °C to about -10 °C, about 40 °C to about -10 °C, about 30 °C to about -10 °C, about -30 °C to about -15 °C, about 25 °C to about -15 °C, or about -20 °C; and/or

the reduction reaction is conducted in the presence of CuCl, CuI, CuTol, CuBr, CuF, Cu(II)Cl, DMAP, 2,6-lutidine, LiI, or pyridine.

25. The method of claim 24, further comprising an asymmetric hydrogenation of a compound of formula XI:



XI

to afford the compound of formula X,

optionally wherein:

said asymmetric hydrogenation is conducted in the presence of a hydrogenation catalyst, optionally wherein said catalyst is selected from the group consisting of Pd/C, Pd/Al_2O_3, Pt/C, Ni (Raney), Co (Raney), Rh/C, Ir/C, Ru/C, $Pd(OH)_2$, homogeneous chiral Ru and Rh; and/or

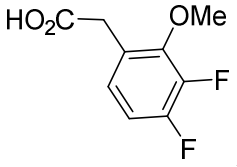
said asymmetric hydrogenation is conducted using a hydrogen source, optionally wherein the hydrogen source is selected from the group consisting of H_2 gas, $NiCl_2/NaBH_4$ in methanol, Et_3SiH; and/or

said asymmetric hydrogenation is conducted in the presence of H_2 gas using Pd/C as a catalyst; and/or

said asymmetric hydrogenation reaction is conducted in an organic solvent or solvent mixture at between about 20 to 40 bar, optionally wherein the solvent comprises IPA, EtOAc, MeOH, nBuOH, THF, MTBE, CPME, IPAc, nBuAc, Toluene, Ethanol or a mixture thereof; and/or

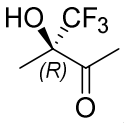
the asymmetric hydrogenation reaction is conducted in reaction mixture comprising TFA, AcOH, H_2SO_4, H_3PO_4, MSA, Cs_2CO_3, CuCl, MgF_2, LiBr, CsF, ZnI, LiOTf, imidazole, KF, Bu_4NOAc, or NH_4BF_4.

26. The method of claim 25, further comprising esterifying a compound of formula XIII:



XIII

with a compound of formula XII:



XII

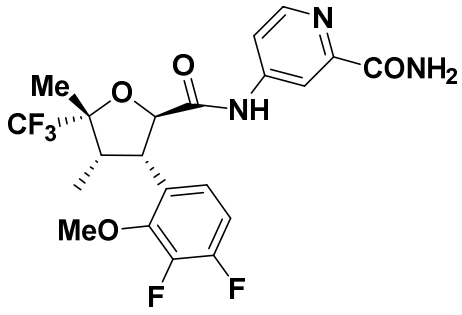
to afford the compound of formula XI,

optionally wherein the esterification reaction between compounds of formulae XII and XIII is conducted in the presence of a coupling agent or a chlorinating agent, optionally wherein:

the coupling agent is selected from the group consisting of CDI and T3P; and/or

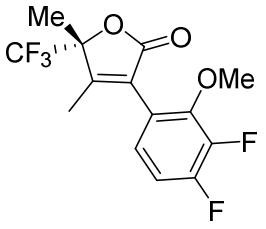
the chlorinating agent converts compound XIII to an acid chloride, which is not isolated before reacting it with the compound of formula XII, optionally wherein the chlorinating agent is selected from oxalyl chloride and thionyl chloride.

27. A method for preparing a compound of formula I, or a salt thereof:



I,

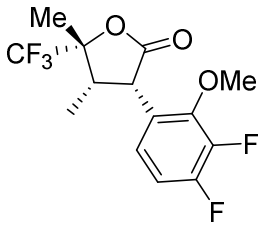
comprising converting a compound of formula XI:



XI

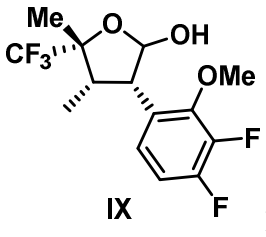
to the compound of formula I.

28. The method of claim 27, wherein said converting the compound of formula XI to the compound of formula I comprises an asymmetric hydrogenation of the compound of formula XI to afford a compound of formula X:



X.

29. The method of claim 28, wherein said converting the compound of formula XI to the compound of formula I further comprises reducing the compound of formula X with a reducing agent to afford a compound of formula IX:



IX,

optionally wherein:

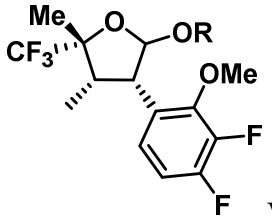
said reducing agent is selected from the group consisting of diisobutylaluminum hydride, Red-Al, $NaBH_4/BF_3$, titanocene with polymethylhydrosiloxane and phenylsilane, optionally wherein said reducing agent is diisobutylaluminum hydride; and/or

said reducing the compound of formula X is conducted in an organic solvent, optionally wherein said solvent comprises toluene, dichloromethane, 2-methyl THF, THF, TFT, MTBE, CPME, heptane, or a mixture thereof; and/or

said reducing the compound of formula X is conducted at about -78 °C to about 0 °C, about -60 °C to about 0 °C, about -50 °C to about -10 °C, about 40 °C to about -10 °C, about 30 °C to about -10 °C, about -30 °C to about -15 °C, about 25 °C to about -15 °C, or about -20 °C; and/or

the reduction reaction is conducted in the presence of CuCl, CuI, CuTol, CuBr, CuF, Cu(II)Cl, DMAP, 2,6-lutidine, LiI, or pyridine.

30. The method of claim 29, wherein said converting the compound of formula XI to the compound of formula I further reacting the compound of formula IX with an acid anhydride or an acid chloride to afford a compound of formula VIII,



VIII

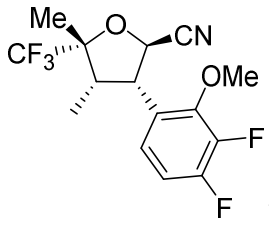
wherein OR is OC(=O)-Z, OC(=O)OZ, OC(=O)CH=CH-Z, or OP(=O)Z_2 wherein Z may be an unsubstituted aryl or an aryl substituted by CN, halo, NO_2, or a short chain alkyl, alkoxy, haloalkyl, or haloalkoxy group wherein the short chain comprises 1, 2, 3, or 4 carbon atoms,

optionally wherein:

Z is C_1-C_4 alkyl or C_1-C_4 haloalkyl group; or

Z is phenyl or naphthyl.

31. The method of claim 30, further comprising reacting the compound of formula VIII with a cyanating agent to afford a compound of formula VII:



VII,

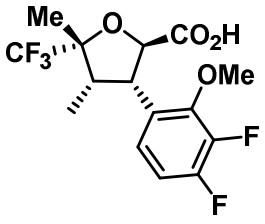
optionally wherein:

said cyanating agent is selected from the group consisting of trimethylsilyl cyanide, diethylaluminum cyanide, KCN, NaCN, TBACN, HCN, optionally wherein said cyanating agent is trimethylsilyl cyanide; and/or

said reaction between compound VIII and the cyanating agent is conducted in the presence of a Lewis acid, optionally wherein said Lewis acid is selected from the group consisting of boron trifluoride ethyl etherate (BF_3OEt_2), $TiCl_4$, $InCl_3$, $AgSbF_6$, iodine, $ZnBr_2$, $Al(OiPr)_3$, $MgCl_2$, $Mn(acac)_2$, $MnCl_2$, TMSOTf, and $SnCl_4$, optionally wherein the Lewis acid is BF_3OEt_2; and/or

said reaction between compound VIII and the cyanating agent is conducted in a solvent comprising toluene, dichloromethane, 2-methyl THF, acetonitrile, methanol, 1,2-dichloroethane, nitromethane, or a mixture thereof.

32. The method of claim 31, further comprising hydrolyzing the cyano-compound of formula VII to afford a compound of formula III:



III,

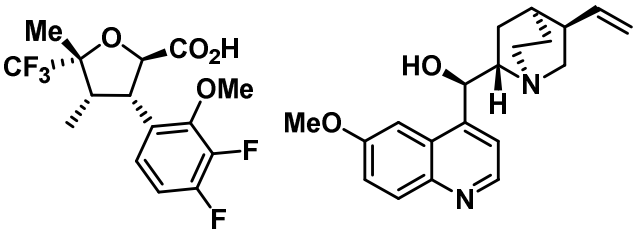
optionally wherein:

the hydrolysis of the cyano-compound is enzymatically hydrolyzed using a nitrilase; and/or

the hydrolysis is conducted in a solvent comprising ethanol, methanol, 1-propanol, 2-propanol, dioxane, water, THF, or a mixture thereof; and/or

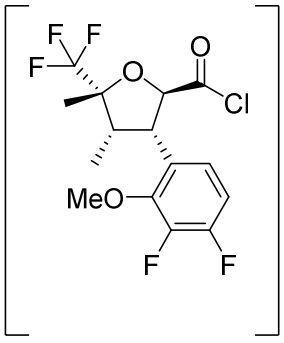
the hydrolysis of the cyano-compound is conducted at about 25 to about 75 °C, about 30 to about 70 °C, about 35 to about 65 °C, about 40 to about 60 °C, about 45 to about 60 °C, about 50 about 60 °C, or about 55 °C.

33. The method of any one of claims 29 to 32, wherein said converting the compound of formula IX to the compound of formula I comprises preparing a compound of formula IV:



IV.

34. The method of claim 32 or 33, wherein said converting the compound of formula IX to the compound of formula I comprises reacting the compound of formula III or the compound of formula IV with a chlorinating agent to afford a compound of formula V:

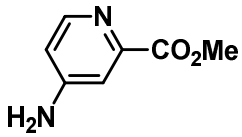


V,

wherein the parenthetical around the compound in the compound of formula V indicates that the compound of formula V is not isolated,

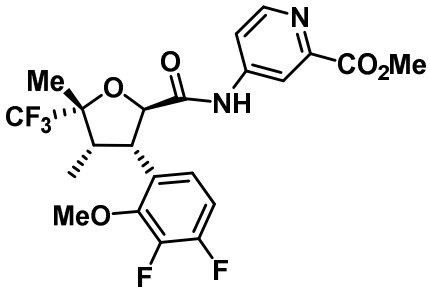
optionally wherein the chlorinating agent is selected from the group consisting of phosgene, thionyl chloride, methanesulfonyl chloride, phosphorus oxychloride, phosphorus pentachloride, oxalyl chloride, isobutyl chloroformate (IBCF), pivaloyl chloride (PivCl), and diphenylphosphinic chloride (DPPCl), optionally wherein the chlorinating agent is phosgene, oxalyl chloride or thionyl chloride.

35. The method of claim 34, wherein said converting the compound of formula IX to the compound of formula I further comprising reacting the compound of formula V with a compound of formula VI:



VI

to afford a compound of formula II:



II.

36. The method of claim 35, wherein said converting the compound of formula IX to the compound of formula I further comprises reacting the compound of formula II with ammonia to afford the compound of formula I,

optionally wherein:

said ammonia is in the form a solution of ammonia in a solvent, ammonia in gas form in which an ammonia gas is bubbled into the reaction mixture, or in the form of ammonium hydroxide or an ammonium salt where ammonia is generated in situ, optionally wherein said in situ generation of ammonia comprises reacting ammonium hydroxide or the ammonium salt with an acid; and/or

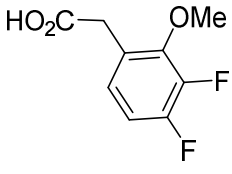
said reacting compound of formula II with ammonia is conducted in a solvent or solvent mixture, optionally wherein said solvent comprises methanol, ethanol, IPA, MeCN, THF, water, or a mixture thereof; and/or

said reaction of compound of formula II with ammonia is conducted in the presence of methanol or ethanol.

37. The method of any of claims 27 to 36, further comprising recrystallizing the compound of formula I from a solvent system comprising acetone to afford the compound of formula I as a solid,

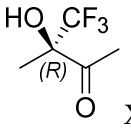
optionally wherein the solvent system comprises acetone and water.

38. The method of any of claims 28 to 37, further comprising coupling a compound of formula XIII:



XIII

with a compound of formula XII:



XII

to afford the compound of formula XI,

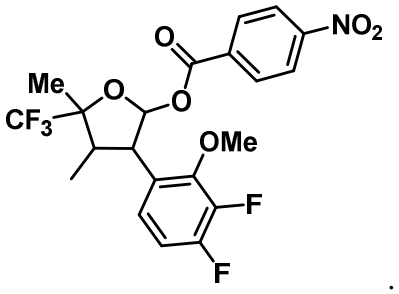
optionally wherein:

the coupling reaction between compounds of formulae XII and XIII is conducted in the presence of a coupling agent or a chlorinating agent, optionally wherein:

the coupling agent is selected from the group consisting of CDI and T3P; or

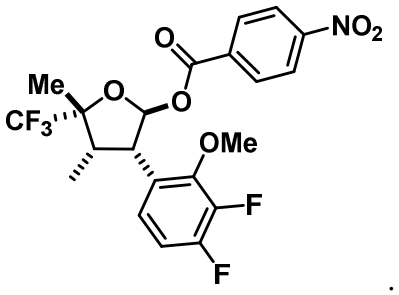
the chlorinating agent converts compound XIII to an acid chloride, which is not isolated before reacting it with the compound of formula XII, optionally wherein the chlorinating agent is selected from oxalyl chloride and thionyl chloride.

39. A compound of formula:



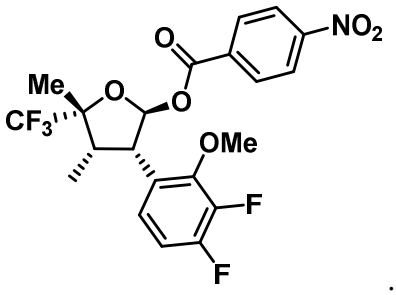
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40. The compound of claim 39 having the formula:



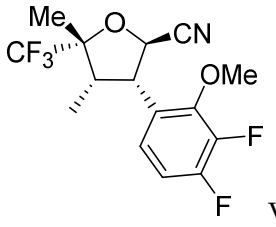
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41. The compound of claim 39 having the formula:



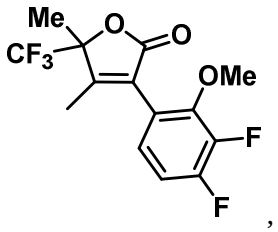
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42. A compound of formula VII:

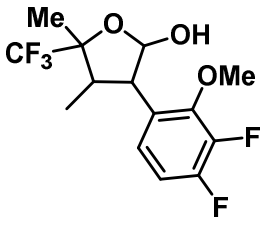


VII.

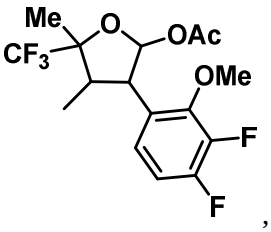
43. A compound of formula:



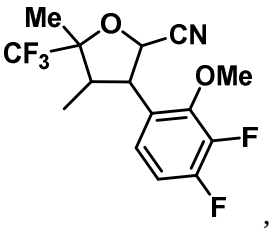
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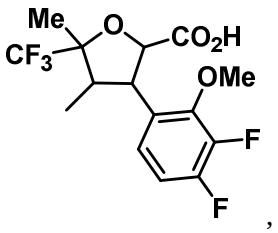
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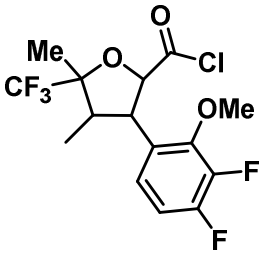
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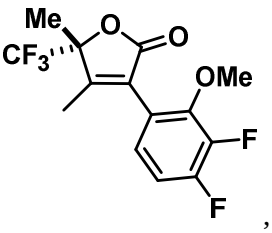
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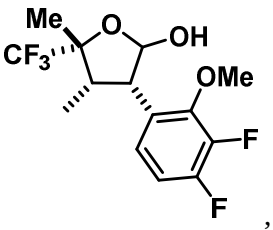
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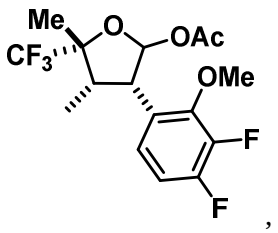
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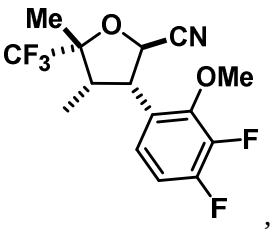
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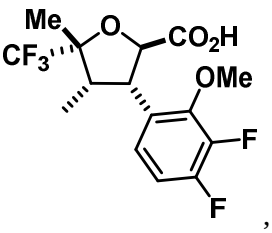
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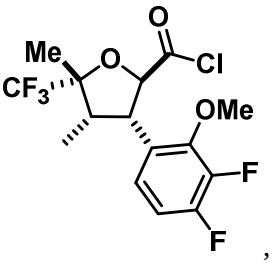
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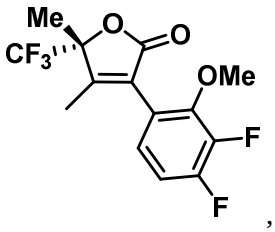
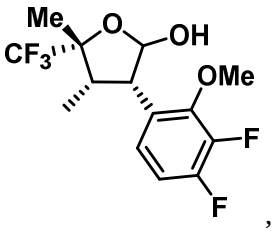
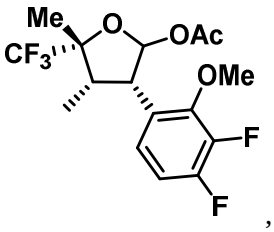
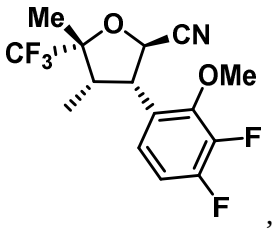
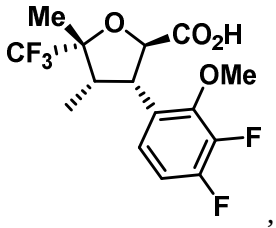
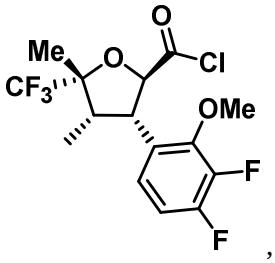
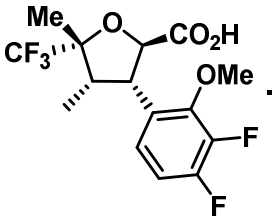
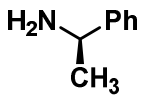
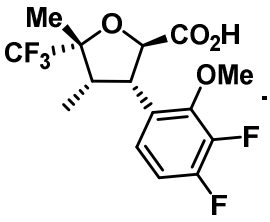
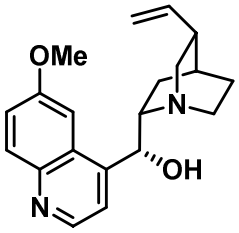
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