INHIBITORS OF BRUTON'S TYROSINE KINASE

The present invention relates to the use of novel derivatives which inhibit Bruton's Tyrosine Kinase (Btk) and are useful for the treatment of autoimmune and inflammatory diseases caused by aberrant B-cell activation. The novel 5-phenyl-1H-pyridin-2-one, 6-phenyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one, and 5-Phenyl-1H-pyrazin-2-one derivatives described herein are useful for the treatment of arthritis.

Protein kinases constitute one of the largest families of human enzymes and regulate many different signaling processes by adding phosphate groups to proteins (T. Hunter, *Cell* 1987 50:823-829). Specifically, tyrosine kinases phosphorylate proteins on the phenolic moiety of tyrosine residues. The tyrosine kinase family includes members that control cell growth, migration, and differentiation. Abnormal kinase activity has been implicated in a variety of human diseases including cancers, autoimmune and inflammatory diseases. Since protein kinases are among the key regulators of cell signaling they provide a target to modulate cellular function with small molecular kinase inhibitors and thus make good drug design targets. In addition to treatment of kinase-mediated disease processes, selective and efficacious inhibitors of kinase activity are also useful for investigation of cell signaling processes and identification of other cellular targets of therapeutic interest.

There is good evidence that B-cells play a key role in the pathogenesis of autoimmune and/or inflammatory disease. Protein-based therapeutics that deplete B cells such as Rituxan are effective against autoantibody-driven inflammatory diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis (Rastetter *et al. Annu Rev Med* 2004 55:477). Therefore inhibitors of the protein kinases that play a role in B-cell activation should be useful therapeutics for B-cell mediated disease pathology such as autoantibody production.

Signaling through the B-cell receptor (BCR) controls a range of B-cell responses including proliferation and differentiation into mature antibody producing cells. The BCR is a key regulatory point for B-cell activity and aberrant signaling can cause deregulated B-cell proliferation and formation of pathogenic autoantibodies that lead to multiple autoimmune and/or inflammatory diseases. Bruton's Tyrosine Kinase (Btk) is a non-BCR associated kinase

that is membrane proximal and immediately downstream from BCR. Lack of Btk has been shown to block BCR signaling and therefore inhibition of Btk could be a useful therapeutic approach to block B-cell mediated disease processes.

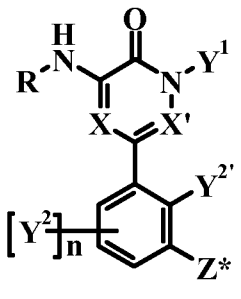
Btk is a member of the Tec family of tyrosine kinases, and has been shown to be a critical regulator of early B-cell development and mature B-cell activation and survival (Khan *et al. Immunity* 1995 3:283; Ellmeier *et al. J. Exp. Med.* 2000 192:1611). Mutation of Btk in humans leads to the condition X-linked agammaglobulinemia (XLA) (reviewed in Rosen *et al. New Eng. J. Med.* 1995 333:431 and Lindvall *et al. Immunol. Rev.* 2005 203:200). These patients are immunocompromised and show impaired maturation of B-cells, decreased immunoglobulin and peripheral B-cell levels, diminished T-cell independent immune responses as well as attenuated calcium mobilization following BCR stimulation.

Evidence for a role for Btk in autoimmune and inflammatory diseases has also been provided by Btk-deficient mouse models. In preclinical murine models of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), Btk-deficient mice show marked amelioration of disease progression. In addition, Btk-deficient mice are resistant to collagen-induced arthritis (Jansson and Holmdahl *Clin. Exp. Immunol.* 1993 94:459). A selective Btk inhibitor has been demonstrated dose-dependent efficacy in a mouse arthritis model (Z. Pan *et al.*, *Chem. Med Chem.* 2007 2:58-61).

Btk is also expressed by cells other than B-cells that may be involved in disease processes. For example, Btk is expressed by mast cells and Btk-deficient bone marrow derived mast cells demonstrate impaired antigen induced degranulation (Iwaki *et al. J. Biol. Chem.* 2005 280:40261). This shows Btk could be useful to treat pathological mast cells responses such as allergy and asthma. Also monocytes from XLA patients, in which Btk activity is absent, show decreased TNF alpha production following stimulation (Horwood et al. J Exp Med 197:1603, 2003). Therefore TNF alpha mediated inflammation could be modulated by small molecular Btk inhibitors. Also, Btk has been reported to play a role in apoptosis (Islam and Smith *Immunol. Rev.* 2000 178:49) and thus Btk inhibitors would be useful for the treatment of certain B-cell lymphomas and leukemias (Feldhahn *et al. J. Exp. Med.* 2005 201:1837).

The present application provides the Btk inhibitor compounds of Formula A or Formulae I-III, methods of use thereof, as described herein below:

The application provides a compound of of Formula A,



A

wherein:

R is H, $-R^1$, $-R^1-R^2-R^3$, $-R^1-R^3$, or $-R^2-R^3$; wherein

R^1 is aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, nitro, amino, amido, cyano, oxo, or halo-lower alkyl;

R^2 is $-C(=O)$, $-C(=O)O$, $-C(=O)NR^{2'}$, $-NHC(=O)O$, $-C(R^{2'})_2$, $-C(=NH)NR^{2'}$, $-S(=O)_2$, $-O$, $-C(R^{2'})_2C(=O)$, $-C(R^{2'})_2C(=O)NR^{2'}$, $-C(R^{2'})_2\ N(R^{2'})C(=O)$, $-OC(R^{2'})_2$, $-C(R^{2'})_2NR^{2'}$ or $-C(=NH)$, wherein each $R^{2'}$ is independently H, lower alkyl, or lower haloalkyl; and

R^3 is H or R^4; wherein R^4 is lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, amino, lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, aryl, arylalkyl, alkylaryl, heteroaryl, alkyl heteroaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkyl cycloalkyl, cycloalkyl alkyl, heterocycloalkyl, alkyl heterocycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl alkyl, bicyclic cycloalkyl, bicyclic heterocycloalkyl, spirocycloalkyl, or spiroheterocycloalkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, nitro, amino, amido, acyl, cyano, oxo, guanidino, hydroxyl amino, carboxy, carbamoyl, carbamate, halo lower alkoxy, or halo lower alkyl, wherein two lower alkyl groups may together form a ring;

X is CH or N;

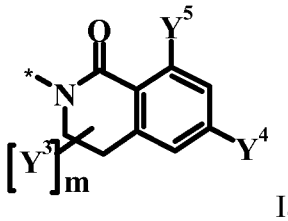
X' is CH or N, with the proviso that when X is N, X' is CH;

Y^1 is H, lower alkyl, or lower haloalkyl;

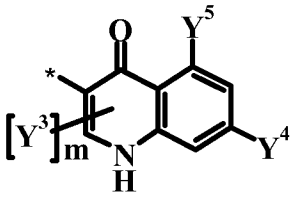
$Y^{2'}$ and each Y^2 is independently halogen, oxime, or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower haloalkoxy, lower haloalkyl, carboxy, amino, and halogen;

n is 0, 1, or 2; and

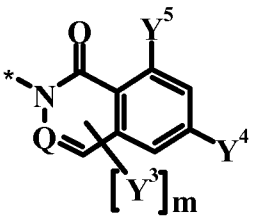
Z* is selected from the group consisting of:



Ia



IIa



IIIa

wherein:

Q is $C(Y^3)$ or N;

each Y^3 is independently H, halogen, or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, amino, and halogen;

m is 0 or 1;

Y^4 is Y^{4a}, Y^{4b}, Y^{4c}, or Y^{4d}; wherein

Y^{4a} is H or halogen;

Y^{4b} is lower alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, amino, cyano, and lower alkoxy;

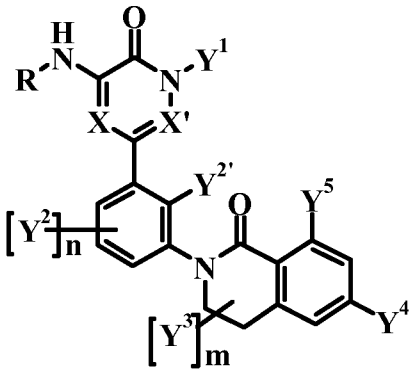
Y^{4c} is lower cycloalkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, lower haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, amino, cyano, and lower alkoxy;

Y^{4d} is amino, optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, alkoxy lower alkyl, or hydroxy lower alkyl; and

Y^5 is halogen, hydroxy, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, lower hydroxyalkyl, cyano, or lower haloalkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

The application provides a compound of Formula I,



I

wherein:

R is H, $-R^1$, $-R^1-R^2-R^3$, $-R^1-R^3$, or $-R^2-R^3$; wherein

R^1 is aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, nitro, amino, amido, cyano, oxo, or halo-lower alkyl;

R^2 is $-C(=O)$, $-C(=O)O$, $-C(=O)NR^{2'}$, $-NHC(=O)O$, $-C(R^{2'})_2$, $-C(=NH)NR^{2'}$, or $-S(=O)_2$; wherein each $R^{2'}$ is independently H or lower alkyl;

R^3 is H or R^4; wherein R^4 is lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, amino, lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, aryl, arylalkyl, alkylaryl, heteroaryl, alkyl heteroaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkyl cycloalkyl, cycloalkyl alkyl, heterocycloalkyl, alkyl heterocycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl alkyl, bicyclic cycloalkyl, bicyclic heterocycloalkyl, spirocycloalkyl, or spiroheterocycloalkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, nitro, amino, amido, acyl, cyano, oxo, guanidino, hydroxyl amino, carboxy, carbamoyl, carbamate, halo lower alkoxy, or halo lower alkyl, wherein two lower alkyl groups may together form a ring;

X is CH or N;

X' is CH or N, with the proviso that when X is N, X' is CH;

Y^1 is H, lower alkyl, or lower haloalkyl;

$Y^{2'}$ and each Y^2 is independently halogen, oxime, or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower haloalkoxy, lower haloalkyl, carboxy, amino, and halogen;

n is 0, 1, or 2;

each Y^3 is independently halogen, or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, amino, and halogen;

m is 0 or 1;

Y^4 is Y^{4a}, Y^{4b}, Y^{4c}, or Y^{4d}; wherein

Y^{4a} is H or halogen;

Y^{4b} is lower alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of lower haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, amino, cyano, and lower alkoxy;

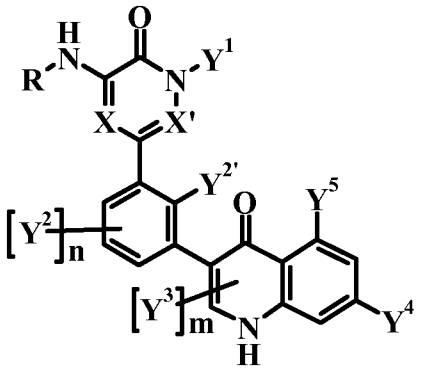
Y^{4c} is lower cycloalkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, lower haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, amino, cyano, and lower alkoxy;

Y^{4d} is amino, optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, alkoxy lower alkyl, or hydroxy lower alkyl; and

Y^5 is halogen, hydroxy, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, lower hydroxyalkyl, cyano, or lower haloalkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

The application provides a compound of Formula II,



II

wherein:

R is H, $-R^1$, $-R^1-R^2-R^3$, $-R^1-R^3$, or $-R^2-R^3$; wherein

R^1 is aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, nitro, amino, amido, cyano, oxo, or halo-lower alkyl;

R^2 is $-C(=O)$, $-C(=O)O$, $-C(=O)NR^{2'}$, $-C(R^{2'})_2$, or $-S(=O)_2$; wherein each $R^{2'}$ is independently H or lower alkyl;

R^3 is H or R^4; wherein R^4 is lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, amino, lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, aryl, arylalkyl, alkylaryl, heteroaryl, alkyl heteroaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkyl cycloalkyl, cycloalkyl alkyl, heterocycloalkyl, alkyl heterocycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl alkyl, bicyclic cycloalkyl, bicyclic heterocycloalkyl, spirocycloalkyl, or spiroheterocycloalkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, nitro, amino, amido, acyl,

cyano, oxo, guanidino, hydroxyl amino, carboxy, carbamoyl, carbamate, halo lower alkoxy, or halo lower alkyl, wherein two lower alkyl groups may together form a ring;

X is CH or N;

X' is CH or N, with the proviso that when X is N, X' is CH;

Y^1 is H, lower alkyl, or lower haloalkyl;

$Y^{2'}$ and each Y^2 is independently halogen, oxime, or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower haloalkoxy, lower haloalkyl, carboxy, amino, and halogen;

n is 0, 1, or 2;

each Y^3 is independently H, halogen, or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, amino, and halogen;

m is 0 or 1;

Y^4 is Y^{4a}, Y^{4b}, Y^{4c}, or Y^{4d}; wherein

Y^{4a} is H or halogen;

Y^{4b} is lower alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of lower haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, amino, cyano, and lower alkoxy;

Y^{4c} is lower cycloalkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, lower haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, amino, cyano, and lower alkoxy;

Y^{4d} is amino, optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, alkoxy lower alkyl, or hydroxy lower alkyl; and

Y^5 is halogen, hydroxy, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, lower hydroxyalkyl, cyano, or lower haloalkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In one variation of Formula II, Y^1 is methyl and Y^5 is halogen.

In one variation of Formula II, X is CH.

In one variation of Formula II, Y^1 is methyl, Y^5 is halogen and X is CH.

In one variation of Formula II, Y^1 is methyl, Y^5 is F, n is 0, m is 0 and X is CH.

In one variation of Formula II, Y^1 is methyl, Y^5 is F, n is 0, m is 0, X is CH and $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl.

In one variation of Formula II, Y^1 is methyl, Y^5 is F, n is 0, m is 0, X is CH, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl and Y^4 is *tert*-butyl or *iso*-propyl.

In one variation of Formula II, Y^1 is methyl, Y^5 is F, n is 0, m is 0, X is CH, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl or *iso*-propyl and R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocyclyl, optionally substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula II, X' is CH.

In one variation of Formula II, X is N.

In one variation of Formula II, X' is N.

In one variation of Formula II, X is CH, Y^1 is methyl and Y^5 is halogen.

In one variation of Formula II, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^1 is methyl and Y^5 is halogen.

In one variation of Formula II, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^1 is methyl and Y^5 is F.

In one variation of Formula II, Y^5 is F, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula II, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula II, Y^1 is methyl, Y^5 is F, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula II, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^1 is methyl, Y^5 is F, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula II, X is CH, X' is N, Y^1 is methyl, Y^5 is F, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula II, X is N, X' is CH, Y^1 is methyl, Y^5 is F, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula II, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl.

In one variation of Formula II, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula II, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl and Y^5 is halogen.

In one variation of Formula II, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl and Y^5 is F.

In one variation of Formula II, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula II, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^5 is F, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula II, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^1 is methyl, Y^5 is F, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula II, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^1 is methyl, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, n is 0 and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula II, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl.

In one variation of Formula II, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl or iso-propyl.

In one variation of Formula II, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula II, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula II, Y^5 is halogen, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula II, Y^5 is F, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula II, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^5 is F, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, n is 0 and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula II, X is CH, X' is CH, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^5 is F, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, n is 0 and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula II, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl.

In one variation of Formula II, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula II, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula II, Y^5 is halogen, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is is *iso*-propyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula II, Y^5 is F, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula II, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^5 is F, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, n is 0 and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula II, X is CH, X' is CH, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^5 is F, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula II, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl.

In one variation of Formula II, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl.

In one variation of Formula II, Y^5 is halogen, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl.

In one variation of Formula II, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula II, Y^1 is methyl, X is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl or *iso*-propyl, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula II, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula II, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula II, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula II, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is piperazinyl substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula II, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is piperazinyl substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula II, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is methyl piperazinyl.

In one variation of Formula II, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is methyl piperazinyl.

In one variation of Formula II, R is $-R^1-R^3$; R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is 4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl.

In one variation of Formula II, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is 4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl.

In one variation of Formula II, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is ethyl piperazinyl.

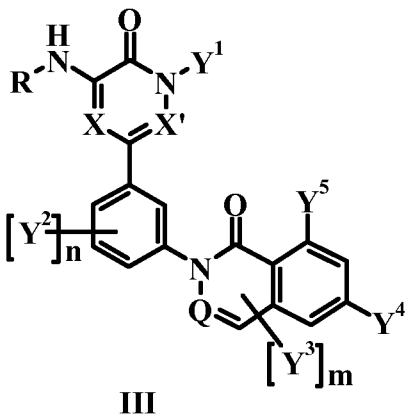
In one variation of Formula II, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is ethyl piperazinyl.

In one variation of Formula II, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is morpholinyl.

In one variation of Formula II, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is morpholinyl.

In one variation of Formula II, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^2-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^2 is $-C(CH_3)_2$, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, or heterocycloalkyl optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

The application provides a compound of Formula III,



III

wherein:

Q is $C(Y^3)$ or N;

R is H, $-R^1$, $-R^1-R^2-R^3$, $-R^1-R^3$, or $-R^2-R^3$; wherein

R^1 is aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, nitro, amino, amido, cyano, oxo, or halo-lower alkyl;

R^2 is $-C(=O)$, $-O$, $-C(=O)O$, $-C(=O)NR^{2'}$, $-C(R^{2'})_2$, $-C(R^{2'})_2C(=O)$, $-C(R^{2'})_2C(=O)NR^{2'}$, $C(R^{2'})_2\,N(R^{2'})C(=O)$, $-O$, $-C(=NH)$, or $-S(=O)_2$; wherein each $R^{2'}$ is independently H or lower alkyl;

R^3 is H or R^4; wherein R^4 is lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, amino, lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, aryl, arylalkyl, alkylaryl, heteroaryl, alkyl heteroaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkyl cycloalkyl, cycloalkyl alkyl, heterocycloalkyl, alkyl heterocycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl alkyl, bicyclic cycloalkyl, bicyclic heterocycloalkyl, spirocycloalkyl, or spiroheterocycloalkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, nitro, amino, amido, acyl, cyano, oxo, guanidino, hydroxyl amino, carboxy, carbamoyl, carbamate, halo lower alkoxy, or halo lower alkyl, wherein two lower alkyl groups may together form a ring;

X is CH or N;

X' is CH or N, with the proviso that when X is N, X' is CH;

Y^1 is H, lower alkyl, or lower haloalkyl;

$Y^{2'}$ and each Y^2 is independently halogen, oxime, or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower haloalkoxy, lower haloalkyl, carboxy, amino, and halogen;

n is 0, 1, or 2;

each Y^3 is independently H, halogen, or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, amino, and halogen;

m is 0 or 1;

Y^4 is Y^{4a}, Y^{4b}, Y^{4c}, or Y^{4d};

Y^{4a} is H or halogen;

Y^{4b} is lower alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, amino, cyano, and lower alkoxy;

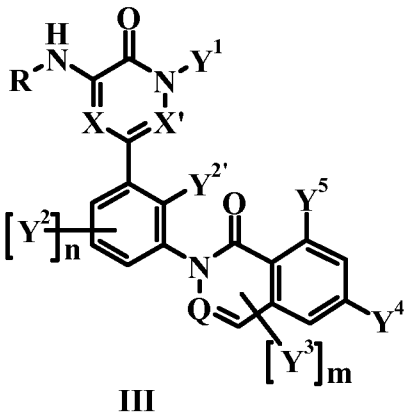
Y^{4c} is lower cycloalkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, lower haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, amino, cyano, and lower alkoxy;

Y^{4d} is amino, optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, alkoxy lower alkyl, or hydroxy lower alkyl; and

Y^5 is halogen, hydroxy, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, lower hydroxyalkyl, cyano, or lower haloalkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

The application provides a compound of Formula III,



III

wherein:

Q is $C(Y^3)$ or N;

R is H, $-R^1$, $-R^1-R^2-R^3$, $-R^1-R^3$, or $-R^2-R^3$;

R^1 is aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, nitro, amino, amido, cyano, oxo, or halo-lower alkyl;

R^2 is $-C(=O)$, $-O$, $-C(=O)O$, $-C(=O)NR^{2'}$, $-C(R^{2'})_2$, $-C(R^{2'})_2C(=O)$, $-C(R^{2'})_2C(=O)NR^{2'}$, $C(R^{2'})_2\ N(R^{2'})C(=O)$, $-\ OC(R^{2'})_2$, $-C(=NH)$, $-\ C(R^{2'})_2NR^{2'}$, or $-S(=O)_2$;

each $R^{2'}$ is independently H or lower alkyl;

R^3 is H or R^4;

R^4 is lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, amino, lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, aryl, arylalkyl, alkylaryl, heteroaryl, alkyl heteroaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkyl cycloalkyl, cycloalkyl alkyl, heterocycloalkyl, alkyl heterocycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl alkyl, bicyclic cycloalkyl, bicyclic heterocycloalkyl, spirocycloalkyl, or spiroheterocycloalkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, nitro, amino, amido, acyl, cyano, oxo, guanidino, hydroxyl amino, carboxy, carbamoyl, carbamate, halo lower alkoxy, or halo lower alkyl, wherein two lower alkyl groups may together form a ring;

X is CH or N;

X' is CH or N, with the proviso that when X is N, X' is CH;

Y^1 is H, lower alkyl, or lower haloalkyl;

$Y^{2'}$ and each Y^2 is independently halogen, oxime, or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower haloalkoxy, lower haloalkyl, carboxy, amino, and halogen;

n is 0, 1, or 2;

each Y^3 is independently H, halogen, or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, amino, and halogen;

m is 0 or 1;

Y^4 is Y^{4a}, Y^{4b}, Y^{4c}, or Y^{4d};

Y^{4a} is H or halogen;

Y^{4b} is lower alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, amino, cyano, and lower alkoxy;

Y^{4c} is lower cycloalkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, lower haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, amino, cyano, and lower alkoxy;

Y^{4d} is amino, optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, alkoxy lower alkyl, or hydroxy lower alkyl; and

Y^5 is halogen, hydroxy, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, lower hydroxyalkyl, cyano, or lower haloalkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^1 is methyl and Y^5 is halogen.

In one variation of Formula III, X is CH.

In one variation of Formula III, X' is CH.

In one variation of Formula III, X is CH and X' is CH.

In one variation of Formula III, X is N.

In one variation of Formula III, X' is N.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is CH.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is N.

In one variation of Formula III, X is CH, Y^1 is methyl and Y^5 is halogen.

In one variation of Formula III, X is CH, Y^1 is methyl, Y^5 is halogen, X is CH and X' is CH.

In one variation of Formula III, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^1 is methyl and Y^5 is halogen.

In one variation of Formula III, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^1 is methyl and Y^5 is F.

In one variation of Formula III, X is CH, X' is CH, Q is CH, Y^1 is methyl and Y^5 is F.

In one variation of Formula III, X is CH, X' is CH, Q is N, Y^1 is methyl and Y^5 is F.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^5 is F, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^1 is methyl, Y^5 is F, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^1 is methyl, Y^5 is F, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^1 is methyl, Y^5 is F, n is 0, m is 0 and $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl.

In one variation of Formula III, X is CH, X' is N, Y^1 is methyl, Y^5 is F, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, X is N, X' is CH, Y^1 is methyl, Y^5 is F, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is CH, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^1 is methyl, Y^5 is F, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is CH, X is CH, X' is N, Y^1 is methyl, Y^5 is F, n is 0 and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is CH, X is N, X' is CH, Y^1 is methyl, Y^5 is F, n is 0 and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is N, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^1 is methyl, Y^5 is F, n is 0 and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is N, X is CH, X' is N, Y^1 is methyl, Y^5 is F, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is N, X is N, X' is CH, Y^1 is methyl, Y^5 is F, n is 0, and m is 0

In one variation of Formula III, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl.

In one variation of Formula III, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl and Y^5 is halogen.

In one variation of Formula III, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl and Y^5 is F.

In one variation of Formula III, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^5 is F, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^1 is methyl, Y^5 is F, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^1 is methyl, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is CH, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^1 is methyl, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is CH, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^1 is methyl, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, n is 0, m is 0 and Y^4 is *tert*-butyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is CH, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^1 is methyl, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, n is 0, m is 0 and Y^4 is *iso*-butyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is CH, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^1 is methyl, X is CH, X' is N, Y^5 is F, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is CH, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^1 is methyl, X is N, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is N, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^1 is methyl, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is N, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^1 is methyl, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, n is 0, m is 0 and Y^4 is *tert*-butyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is N, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^1 is methyl, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, n is 0, m is 0 and Y^4 is *iso*-butyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is N, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^1 is methyl, X is CH, X' is N, Y^5 is F, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is N, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^1 is methyl, X is N, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^5 is halogen, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^5 is F, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^5 is F, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, X is CH, X' is CH, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^5 is F, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is CH, X is CH, X' is CH, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^5 is F, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is CH, X is CH, X' is N, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^5 is F, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is CH, X is N, X' is CH, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^5 is F, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is N, X is CH, X' is CH, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^5 is F, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is N, X is CH, X' is N, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^5 is F, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is N, X is N, X' is CH, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^5 is F, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^5 is halogen, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^5 is F, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^5 is F, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, X is CH, X' is CH, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^5 is F, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is CH, X is CH, X' is CH, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^5 is F, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is CH, X is CH, X' is N, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^5 is F, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is CH, X is N, X' is CH, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^5 is F, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is N, X is CH, X' is CH, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^5 is F, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is N, X is CH, X' is N, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^5 is F, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is N, X is N, X' is CH, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, Y^5 is F, Y^1 is methyl, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, n is 0, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^5 is halogen, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is CH, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is CH, X is CH, X' is N, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is CH, X is N, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is N, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is N, X is CH, X' is N, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is N, X is N, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, Q is CH, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, Q is CH, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, Y^1 is methyl, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl, substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, Q is CH, X is CH, X' is N, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, Q is CH, X is N, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, Q is N, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, Q is N, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, Y^1 is methyl, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, Q is N, X is CH, X' is N, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, Q is N, X is N, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, Q is CH, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, Q is CH, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, Y^1 is methyl, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, Q is CH, X is CH, X' is N, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, Q is CH, X is N, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, Q is N, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, Q is N, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, Y^1 is methyl, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, Q is N, X is CH, X' is N, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, Q is N, X is N, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, Q is CH, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^2-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^2 is $-C(CH_3)_2$, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, or heterocycloalkyl optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, Q is CH, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, Y^1 is methyl, R is $-R^1-R^2-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^2 is $-C(CH_3)_2$, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, or heterocycloalkyl optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, Q is CH, X is CH, X' is N, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^2-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^2 is $-C(CH_3)_2$, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, or heterocycloalkyl optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, Q is CH, X is N, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^2-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^2 is $-C(CH_3)_2$, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, or heterocycloalkyl optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, Q is N, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^2-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^2 is $-C(CH_3)_2$, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, or heterocycloalkyl optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, Q is N, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, Y^1 is methyl, R is $-R^1-R^2-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^2 is $-C(CH_3)_2$, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, or heterocycloalkyl optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, Q is N, X is CH, X' is N, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^2-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^2 is $-C(CH_3)_2$, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, or heterocycloalkyl optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *tert*-butyl, Q is N, X is N, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^2-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^2 is $-C(CH_3)_2$, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, or heterocycloalkyl optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, Q is CH, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^2-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^2 is $-C(CH_3)_2$, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, or heterocycloalkyl optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, Q is CH, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, Y^1 is methyl, R is $-R^1-R^2-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^2 is $-C(CH_3)_2$, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, or heterocycloalkyl optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, Q is CH, X is CH, X' is N, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^2-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^2 is $-C(CH_3)_2$, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, or heterocycloalkyl optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, Q is CH, X is N, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^2-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^2 is $-C(CH_3)_2$, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, or heterocycloalkyl optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, Q is N, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^2-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^2 is $-C(CH_3)_2$, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, or heterocycloalkyl optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, Q is N, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, Y^1 is methyl, R is $-R^1-R^2-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^2 is $-C(CH_3)_2$, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, or heterocycloalkyl optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, Q is N, X is CH, X' is N, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^2-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^2 is $-C(CH_3)_2$, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, or heterocycloalkyl optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Y^4 is *iso*-propyl, Q is N, X is N, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^2-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^2 is $-C(CH_3)_2$, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, or heterocycloalkyl optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is piperazinyl substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is CH, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is piperazinyl substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is CH, X is CH, X' is N, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is piperazinyl substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is CH, X is N, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is piperazinyl substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is N, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is piperazinyl substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is N, X is CH, X' is N, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is piperazinyl substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is N, X is N, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is piperazinyl substituted with lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is methyl piperazinyl.

In one variation of Formula III, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is methyl piperazinyl.

In one variation of Formula III, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is 4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is CH, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$; R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is 4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is CH, X is CH, X' is N, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$; R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is 4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is CH, X is N, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$; R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is 4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is N, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$; R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is 4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is N, X is CH, X' is N, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$; R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is 4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is N, X is N, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$; R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is 4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl.

In one variation of Formula III, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is ethyl piperazinyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is CH, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is 4-ethyl piperazin-1-yl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is CH, X is CH, X' is N, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is 4-ethyl piperazin-1-yl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is CH, X is N, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is 4-ethyl piperazin-1-yl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is N, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is 4-ethyl piperazin-1-yl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is N, X is CH, X' is N, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is 4-ethyl piperazin-1-yl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is N, X is N, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is 4-ethyl piperazin-1-yl.

In one variation of Formula III, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is morpholinyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is CH, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is morpholinyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is CH, X is CH, X' is N, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is morpholinyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is CH, X is N, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is morpholinyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is N, X is CH, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is morpholinyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is N, X is CH, X' is N, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is morpholinyl.

In one variation of Formula III, Q is N, X is N, X' is CH, Y^5 is F, $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl, n is 0, m is 0, R is $-R^1-R^3$, R^1 is pyridyl, R^3 is R^4, and R^4 is morpholinyl.

The application provides a compound selected from the group consisting of:
6-Dimethylamino-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;
6-Dimethylamino-8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[1-methyl-5-(5-morpholin-4-yl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;
2-[8-Fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinolin-6-yl]-2-methyl-propionitrile;
6-Dimethylamino-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;
1-(5-{3-[6-(Cyano-dimethyl-methyl)-8-fluoro-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl]-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl}-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl)-3-ethyl-urea;
6-Cyclopropyl-2-(3-{5-[5-(4-ethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-8-fluoro-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;
6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;
6-*tert*-Butyl-2-(3-{5-[5-(4-ethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;
6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;

4-(6-{5-[3-(6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1*H*-phthalazin-2-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino}-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester;

6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;

6-Cyclopropyl-2-(3-{5-[5-(4-ethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-8-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;

6-Cyclopropyl-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[5-(5-methanesulfonyl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinoline-8-carbonitrile;

6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[1-methyl-6-oxo-5-(5-piperazin-1-yl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;

6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;

6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-{3-[5-(1',2',3',4',5',6'-hexahydro-[3,4']bipyridinyl-6-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl}-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;

6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[5-(4-hydroxy-4-methyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2*H*-[1,3']bipyridinyl-6'-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;

6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[5-(5-methanesulfonyl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;

6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(3-{5-[5-(2-hydroxy-ethoxy)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;

2-(6-{5-[3-(6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1*H*-phthalazin-2-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino}-pyridin-3-yl)-2-methyl-propionic acid;

6-*tert*-Butyl-2-(3-{5-[5-(1,1-dimethyl-2-morpholin-4-yl-2-oxo-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;

2-(6-{5-[3-(6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1*H*-phthalazin-2-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino}-pyridin-3-yl)-*N*,*N*-dimethyl-isobutyramide;

6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[1-methyl-5-(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyrimidin-4-ylamino)-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;

6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-6-oxo-5-[5-(2,2,2-trifluoro-1-hydroxy-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;

6-*tert*-Butyl-2-[3-(5-{5-[1-(4-chloro-butoxy)-2,2,2-trifluoro-ethyl]-pyridin-2-ylamino}-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;

6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[5-(5-hydroxymethyl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;

2-[3-(5-Amino-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-6-*tert*-butyl-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;

6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-methyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;

2-(6-{5-[3-(6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1*H*-phthalazin-2-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino}-pyridin-3-yl)-*N*-(2-ethoxy-ethyl)-isobutyramide;

6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(1-methyl-azetidin-3-yloxy)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;

6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{5-[5-(1-hydroxy-1-methyl-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;

2-(6-{5-[3-(6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1*H*-phthalazin-2-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino}-pyridin-3-yl)-*N*-methyl-isobutyramide;

6-*tert*-Butyl-2-{3-[5-(5-ethyl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl}-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;

6-{5-[3-(6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1*H*-phthalazin-2-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino}-nicotinic acid;

2-(3-{5-[5-(1-Amino-1-methyl-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-6-*tert*-butyl-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;

6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(3-{5-[5-(1-hydroxy-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;

6-*tert*-Butyl-2-{3-[5-(1-ethyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyrimidin-4-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl}-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;

6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[5-(1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyrimidin-4-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;

6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-[2-hydroxymethyl-3-(5-{5-[(2-methoxy-ethylamino)-methyl]-pyridin-2-ylamino}-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl)-phenyl]-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;

6-*tert*-Butyl-2-{3-[5-(4,5-dihydro-oxazol-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl}-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;

6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[1-methyl-6-oxo-5-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-

[1,6]naphthyridin-2-ylamino)-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;
6-*tert*-Butyl-2-{3-[5-(5-ethylaminomethyl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl}-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;
6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{5-[5-(isopropylamino-methyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;
6-*tert*-Butyl-2-{3-[5-(5,6-dihydro-4*H*-[1,3]oxazin-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl}-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;
6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-4-oxy-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;
6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[1-methyl-5-(4-methyl-5,6-dihydro-4*H*-[1,3]oxazin-2-ylamino)-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;
6-*tert*-Butyl-2-(3-{5-[5-(1-ethylamino-1-methyl-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;
N-[1-(6-{5-[3-(6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1*H*-phthalazin-2-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino}-pyridin-3-yl)-1-methyl-ethyl]-acetamide;
6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[1-methyl-5-(6-methyl-5,6-dihydro-4*H*-[1,3]oxazin-2-ylamino)-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;
6-*tert*-Butyl-2-{3-[5-(1-*tert*-butyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyrimidin-4-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl}-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;
6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;
6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[1-methyl-6-oxo-5-(5-piperazin-1-yl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;
8-Chloro-6-cyclopropyl-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;
6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;
8-Fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-6-(1-methyl-cyclopropyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;
8-Chloro-6-cyclopropyl-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;
6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[5-(4-hydroxy-4-methyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2*H*-[1,3']bipyridinyl-6'-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-isoquinolin-

1-one;

8-Fluoro-6-(1-hydroxy-1-methyl-ethyl)-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[5-(4-hydroxy-4-methyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2*H*-[1,3']bipyridinyl-6'-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;

8-Fluoro-6-(1-hydroxy-1-methyl-ethyl)-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;

8-Fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-6-(1-methyl-cyclopropyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;

8-Fluoro-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[5-(5-methanesulfonyl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-6-(1-methyl-cyclopropyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;

6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[5-(5-methanesulfonyl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;

6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;

6-(1-Ethyl-1-hydroxy-propyl)-8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[5-(4-hydroxy-4-methyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2*H*-[1,3']bipyridinyl-6'-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;

2-[8-Fluoro-2-(3-{5-[5-(2-hydroxy-ethoxy)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-1-oxo-1,2-dihydro-isoquinolin-6-yl]-2-methyl-propionitrile;

6-Cyclopropyl-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[5-(5-methanesulfonyl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-8-methoxy-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;

6-Cyclopropyl-8-hydroxy-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[5-(5-methanesulfonyl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;

2-(6-{5-[3-(6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino}-pyridin-3-yl)-2-methyl-propionic acid;

2-(6-{5-[3-(6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino}-pyridin-3-yl)-*N*-methyl-isobutyramide;

2-(6-{5-[3-(6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino}-pyridin-3-yl)-*N*,*N*-dimethyl-isobutyramide;

6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(1-methyl-azetidin-3-yloxy)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;

6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{5-[5-(1-hydroxy-1-methyl-ethyl)-pyridin-2-

ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;
6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;
6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2-(3-{5-[5-(1-hydroxy-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;
6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2-[2-hydroxymethyl-3-(5-{5-[(2-methoxy-ethylamino)-methyl]-pyridin-2-ylamino}-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl)-phenyl]-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;
2-(3-{5-[5-(1-Amino-1-methyl-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-6-cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;
6-Cyclopropyl-2-{3-[5-(5-ethylaminomethyl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl}-8-fluoro-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;
6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{5-[5-(isopropylamino-methyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;
6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2-(3-{5-[5-(2-hydroxy-ethoxy)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one
2-(3-{6-[1-(2,2-Difluoro-ethyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-ylamino]-4-methyl-5-oxo-4,5-dihydro-pyrazin-2-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-8-fluoro-6-(1-hydroxy-1-methyl-ethyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;
2-{3-[6-(1-Ethyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-ylamino)-4-methyl-5-oxo-4,5-dihydro-pyrazin-2-yl]-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl}-8-fluoro-6-(1-hydroxy-1-methyl-ethyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;
6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{6-[1-(2-hydroxy-propyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-ylamino]-4-methyl-5-oxo-4,5-dihydro-pyrazin-2-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;
6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{6-[1-(2-hydroxy-propyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-ylamino]-4-methyl-5-oxo-4,5-dihydro-pyrazin-2-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;
6-*tert*-Butyl-2-(3-{6-[1-(2,2-difluoro-ethyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-ylamino]-4-methyl-5-oxo-4,5-dihydro-pyrazin-2-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;
N-{6-[3-(6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1*H*-phthalazin-2-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-4-methyl-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-pyrazin-2-yl}-*N*'-methyl-guanidine; compound with formic acid;
2-(3-{5-[5-(3-Amino-pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-6-*tert*-butyl-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;
6-*tert*-Butyl-2-(3-{5-[(1S,5R)-5-(3,8-diaza-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;
6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(2-methylamino-ethoxy)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;

N-{6-[3-(6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1*H*-phthalazin-2-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-4-methyl-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-pyrazin-2-yl}-*N*'-methyl-guanidine; and

6-*tert*-Butyl-2-(3-{6-[4-(1,4-dimethyl-3-oxo-piperazin-2-yl)-phenylamino]-4-methyl-5-oxo-4,5-dihydro-pyrazin-2-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one.

The application provides a compound selected from the group consisting of:

6-Dimethylamino-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;

6-Dimethylamino-8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[1-methyl-5-(5-morpholin-4-yl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;

2-[8-Fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-yl-amino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinolin-6-yl]-2-methyl-propionitrile;

6-Dimethylamino-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;

1-(5-{3-[6-(Cyano-dimethyl-methyl)-8-fluoro-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl]-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl}-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl)-3-ethyl-urea;

6-Cyclopropyl-2-(3-{5-[5-(4-ethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-8-fluoro-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one;

6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;

6-*tert*-Butyl-2-(3-{5-[5-(4-ethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one;

6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one; and

4-(6-{5-[3-(6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1*H*-phthalazin-2-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino}-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester.

The application provides a method for treating an inflammatory and/or autoimmune condition comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of the Btk inhibitor compound of any one of Formula A or Formulae I-III.

The application provides a method for treating arthritis comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of the Btk inhibitor compound of any one of Formula A or Formulae I-III.

The application provides a method for treating rheumatoid arthritis comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of the Btk inhibitor compound of any one of the above Formulae or variations thereof.

The application provides a method for treating asthma comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of the Btk inhibitor compound of any one of Formula A or Formulae I-III.

The application provides a method of inhibiting B-cell proliferation comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of the Btk inhibitor compound of any one of Formula A or Formulae I-III.

The application provides a method for inhibiting Btk activity comprising administering the Btk inhibitor compound of any one of Formula A or Formulae I-III, wherein the Btk inhibitor compound exhibits an IC_{50} of 50 micromolar or less in an *in vitro* biochemical assay of Btk activity.

In one variation of the above method, the Btk inhibitor compound exhibits an IC_{50} of 100 nanomolar or less in an *in vitro* biochemical assay of Btk activity.

In another variation of the above method, the compound exhibits an IC_{50} of 10 nanomolar or less in an *in vitro* biochemical assay of Btk activity.

The application provides a method for treating an inflammatory condition comprising co-administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of an anti-inflammatory compound in combination with the Btk inhibitor compound of any one of Formula A or Formulae I-III.

The application provides a method for treating arthritis comprising co-administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of an anti-inflammatory compound in combination with the Btk inhibitor compound of any one of Formula A or Formulae I-III.

The application provides a method for treating a lymphoma or a BCR-ABL1$^+$ leukemia cells by administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of the Btk inhibitor compound of any one of Formula A or Formulae I-III.

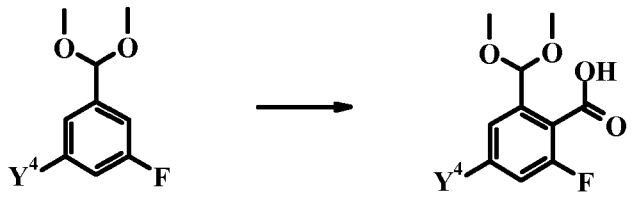
The application provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising the Btk inhibitor compound of any one of Formula A or Formulae I-III, admixed with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, excipient or diluent.

The application provides a process of preparing the compound of Formula III, comprising the steps of:

a) cyclizing a derivative of 2-dimethoxymethyl-6-fluoro-benzoic acid with hydrazine hydrate; and

b) treating the product of step a) with 2-chloro-6-fluorobenzaldehyde and cesium carbonate.

The application provides a process of preparing the compound of Formula III, comprising the steps of:



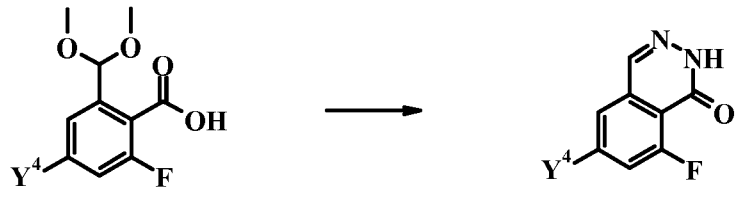
IV V

a) formylation of an aryl bromide using a combination of a Grignard reagent and an alkyl lithium at a non-cryogenic temperature to yield the compound of formula IV;

b) ortholithiation the compound of formula IV, wherein Y^4 is lower alkyl or cycloalkyl; and

c) carboxylation of the product of step b) to form a compound of formula V.

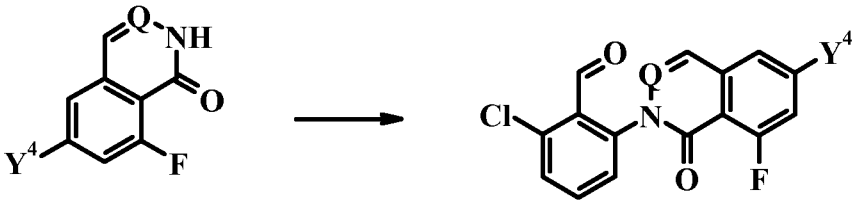
The application provides the above process, further comprising the step of:



V VI

d) cyclizing the compound of formula V with hydrazine to form a compound of formula VI, wherein Y^4 is lower alkyl or cycloalkyl.

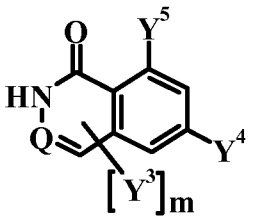
The application provides a process of preparing the compound of Formula III, comprising the step of:



VI VII

treating a compound of formula VI with 2-chloro-6-fluorobenzaldehyde and a metal carbonate to form a compound of formula VII.

The application provides a compound of formula VI



VI

wherein:

Q is CH or N;

each Y^3 is independently H, halogen, or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, amino, and halogen;

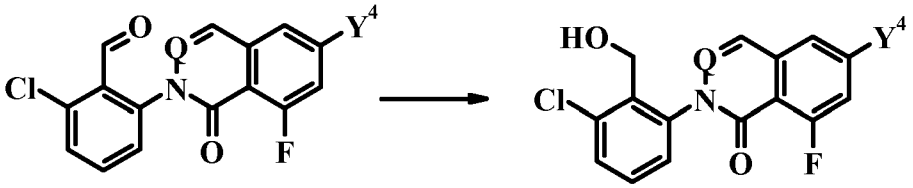
m is 0 or 1;

Y^4 is Y^{4a} or Y^{4b}; wherein Y^{4a} is lower alkyl or cycloalkyl, optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy, lower alkoxy, or halogen; and Y^{4b} is amino, lower alkyl amino, or lower dialkyl amino; and

Y^5 is halogen.

The application provides the above compound of formual IV, wherein Y^5 is F, Y^4 is lower alkyl or cycloalkyl, and m is 0.

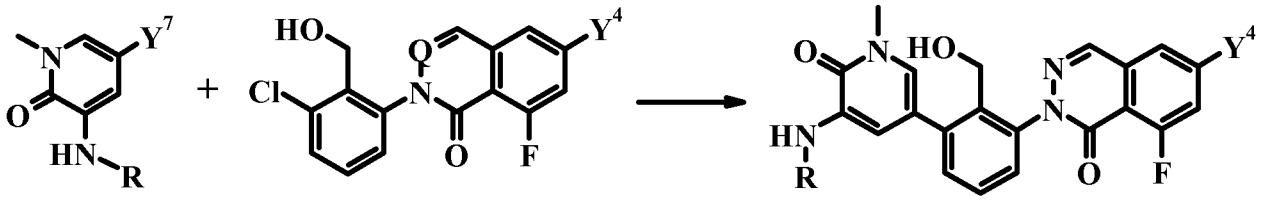
The application provides the above process, further comprising the step of:



VII VIII

reducing the compound of formula VII to form a compound of formula VIII.

The application provides a process of preparing the compound of Formula III, comprising the steps of:



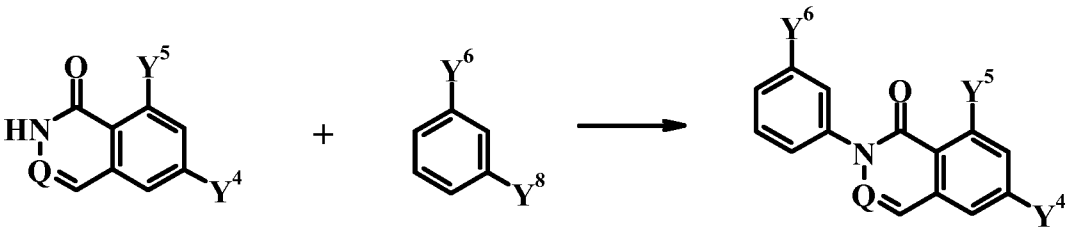
IX VIII X

a) heating a compound of formula IX, wherein Y^7 is boronic acid or pinacol boronate, to about 40 °C to 150 °C, in the presence of a palladium catalyst, base, and a phosphine; and
b) treating the product of step a) with approximately 20% aqueous 1,4-dioxane to form a compound of formula X.

The application provides the above process, wherein the phosphine is PCy_3, an alkyl mono-phosphine compound, an aryl mono-phosphine compound, an alkyl di-phosphine compounds or an aryl di-phosphine compound.

The application provides the above process, wherein the base is an inorganic base is potassium carbonate, cesium carbonate, potassium phosphate and potassium acetate, or an amine base, including dicyclohexylamine and triethylamine.

The application provides a process for preparing the compound of Formula XIII, comprising the steps of:



XI XII XIII

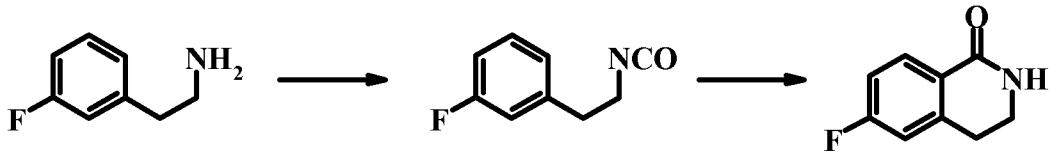
a) treating a compound of formula XI with a compound of XII, wherein Y^6 and Y^8 are halogen;

b) heating the product of step a) to about 25 °C to 150 °C in the presence of a copper catalyst and a base to form a compound of formula XIII.

The application provides the above process, wherein the copper catalyst is copper iodide.

The application provides the above process, wherein the base is potassium carbonate, cesium carbonate, potassium phosphate or potassium acetate.

The application provides a process of preparing the compound of formula III, comprising the steps of:



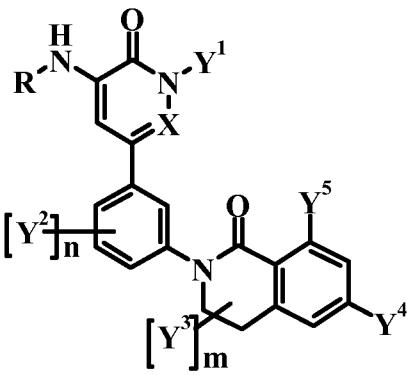
I II III

a) treating a compound of formula I with triphosgene to form a compound of formula II; and

b) cyclization of the product of step a) with a Lewis acid to form a compound of formula III.

The application provides the above process, wherein the Lewis acid is aluminum chloride or calcium isopropoxide.

The application provides a compound of Formula I',



I'

wherein:

R is H, $-R^1$, $-R^1-R^2-R^3$, $-R^1-R^3$, or $-R^2-R^3$;

R^1 is aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, nitro, amino, amido, cyano, oxo, or halo-lower alkyl;

R^2 is $-C(=O)$, $-C(=O)O$, $-C(=O)NR^{2'}$, $-NHC(=O)O$, $-C(=NH)NR^{2'}$, or $-S(=O)_2$;

each $R^{2'}$ is independently H or lower alkyl;

R^3 is H or R^4;

R^4 is lower alkyl, amino, aryl, arylalkyl, alkylaryl, heteroaryl, alkyl heteroaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkyl cycloalkyl, cycloalkyl alkyl, heterocycloalkyl, alkyl heterocycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl alkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, hydroxy lower alkoxy, lower alkyl sulfonyl, lower alkyl sulfonamido, carbamate, carboxy, ester, amido, acyl, halo, nitro, amino, cyano, oxo, or halo-lower alkyl;

X is CH or N;

Y^1 is H, lower alkyl, or lower haloalkyl;

each Y^2 is independently halogen, oxime, or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower haloalkoxy, lower haloalkyl, carboxy, amino, and halogen;

n is 0, 1, 2, or 3.

each Y^3 is independently H, halogen, or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, amino, and halogen;

m is 0 or 1;

Y^4 is Y^{4a}, Y^{4b}, Y^{4c}, or Y^{4d};

Y^{4a} is H or halogen;

Y^{4b} is lower alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of lower haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, amino, cyano, and lower alkoxy;

Y^{4c} is lower cycloalkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, lower haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, amino, cyano, and lower alkoxy; and

Y^{4d} is amino, optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, alkoxy lower alkyl, or hydroxy lower alkyl; and

Y^5 is halogen, hydroxy, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, lower hydroxyalkyl, or lower haloalkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In one variation of Formula I', Y^1 is methyl.

In one variation of Formula I', Y^5 is halogen.

In one variation of Formula I', X is CH.

In one variation of Formula I', Y^5 is F.

In one variation of Formula I', n is 1 and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula I', Y^5 is F, n is 1, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula I', Y^3 is H.

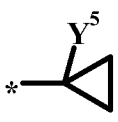
In one variation of Formula I', Y^2 is methyl.

In one variation of Formula I', Y^2 is hydroxymethyl.

In one variation of Formula I', Y^2 is hydroxyethyl.

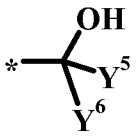
In one variation of Formula I', Y^2 is halogen.

In one variation of Formula I', Y^4 is



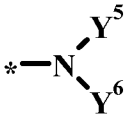
wherein, Y^5 is halogen, lower alkyl or lower haloalkyl.

In one variation of Formula I', wherein Y^4 is



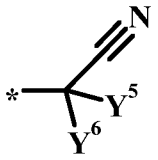
wherein, Y^5 and Y^6 are independently H, lower alkyl, or lower haloalkyl.

In one variation of Formula I', wherein Y^4 is



wherein, Y^5 and Y^6 are independently H or lower alkyl.

In one variation of the above compound, wherein Y^4 is



wherein, Y^5 and Y^6 are independently H, lower alkyl, or lower haloalkyl.

In one variation of Formula I',

R is $-R^1-R^2-R^3$;

R^1 is phenyl or pyridyl;

R^2 is –C(=O);

R^3 is R^4; and

R^4 is morpholine or piperazine, optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula I', R is $-R^1-R^2-R^3$;

R^1 is phenyl or pyridyl;

R^2 is –C(=O);

R^3 is R^4; and

R^4 is morpholine or piperazine, optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula I', R is $-R^1-R^2-R^3$;

R^1 is phenyl or pyridyl;

R^2 is –C(=O);

R^3 is R^4; and

R^4 is morpholine or piperazine, optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula I', R is $–R^1–R^2–R^3$;

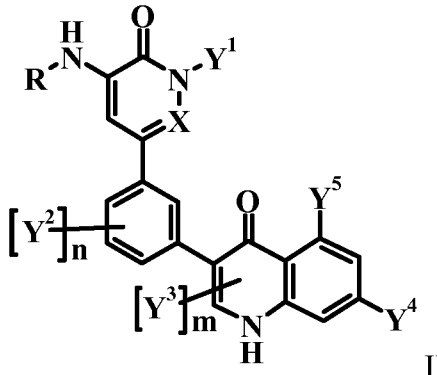
R^1 is phenyl or pyridyl;

R^2 is –C(=O);

R^3 is R^4; and

R^4 is morpholine or piperazine, optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

The application provides a compound of Formula II',



II'

wherein:

R is H, $–R^1$, $–R^1–R^2–R^3$, $–R^1–R^3$, or $–R^2–R^3$;

R^1 is aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, nitro, amino, amido, cyano, oxo, or halo-lower alkyl;

R^2 is –C(=O), –C(=O)O, $–C(=O)NR^{2'}$, or $–S(=O)_2$;

each $R^{2'}$ is independently H or lower alkyl;

R^3 is H or R^4;

R^4 is lower alkyl, amino, aryl, arylalkyl, alkylaryl, heteroaryl, alkyl heteroaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkyl cycloalkyl, cycloalkyl alkyl, heterocycloalkyl, alkyl heterocycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl alkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, nitro, amino, cyano, or halo-lower alkyl;

X is CH or N;

Y^1 is H, lower alkyl, or lower haloalkyl;

each Y^2 is independently halogen or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower haloalkoxy, lower haloalkyl, carboxy, amino, and halogen;

n is 0, 1, 2, or 3.

each Y^3 is independently H, halogen, or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, amino, and halogen;

m is 0 or 1;

Y^4 is Y^{4a}, Y^{4b}, Y^{4c}, or Y^{4d};

Y^{4a} is H or halogen;

Y^{4b} is lower alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of lower haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, amino, cyano, and lower alkoxy;

Y^{4c} is lower cycloalkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, lower haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, amino, cyano, and lower alkoxy; and

Y^{4d} is amino, optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, alkoxy lower alkyl, or hydroxy lower alkyl; and

Y^5 is halogen, hydroxy, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, lower hydroxyalkyl, or lower haloalkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In one variation of Formula II', Y^1 is methyl.

In one variation of Formula II', Y^5 is halogen.

In one variation of Formula II', X is CH.

In one variation of the above compound, Y^5 is F.

In one variation of the above compound, n is 1 and m is 0.

In one variation of the above compound, Y^5 is F, n is 1, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula II', Y^3 is H.

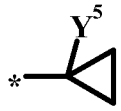
In one variation of Formula II', Y^2 is methyl.

In one variation of Formula II', Y^2 is hydroxymethyl.

In one variation of Formula II', Y^2 is hydroxyethyl.

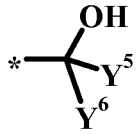
In one variation of Formula II, Y^2 is halogen.

In one variation of Formula II', Y^4 is



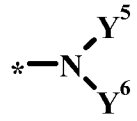
wherein, Y^5 is halogen, lower alkyl, or lower haloalkyl.

In one variation of Formula II', Y^4 is



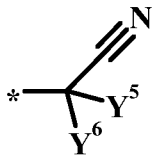
wherein, Y^5 and Y^6 are independently H, lower alkyl, or lower haloalkyl.

In one variation of Formula II', Y^4 is



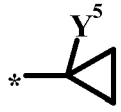
wherein, Y^5 and Y^6 are independently H or lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula II', Y^4 is



wherein, Y^5 and Y^6 are independently H, lower alkyl, or lower haloalkyl.

In one variation of Formula II', Y^4 is



wherein, Y^5 is halogen, lower alkyl, or lower haloalkyl;

R is $-R^1-R^2-R^3$;

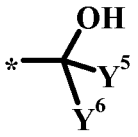
R^1 is phenyl or pyridyl;

R^2 is –C(=O);

R^3 is R^4; and

R^4 is morpholine or piperazine, optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula II', Y^4 is



wherein, Y^5 and Y^6 are independently H, lower alkyl, or lower haloalkyl;

R is $–R^1–R^2–R^3$;

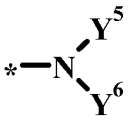
R^1 is phenyl or pyridyl;

R^2 is –C(=O);

R^3 is R^4; and

R^4 is morpholine or piperazine, optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula II', Y^4 is



wherein, Y^5 and Y^6 are independently H or lower alkyl;

R is $–R^1–R^2–R^3$;

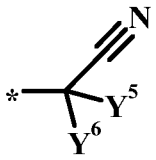
R^1 is phenyl or pyridyl;

R^2 is –C(=O);

R^3 is R^4; and

R^4 is morpholine or piperazine, optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula II', Y^4 is



wherein, Y^5 and Y^6 are independently H, lower alkyl, or lower haloalkyl;

R is $–R^1–R^2–R^3$;

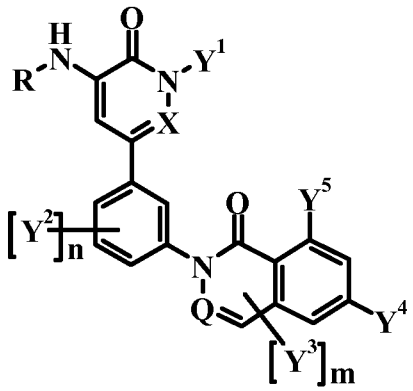
R^1 is phenyl or pyridyl;

R^2 is –C(=O);

R^3 is R^4; and

R^4 is morpholine or piperazine, optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

The application provides a compound of Formula III',



III'

wherein:

Q is $C(Y^3)$ or N;

R is H, $-R^1$, $-R^1-R^2-R^3$, $-R^1-R^3$, or $-R^2-R^3$;

R^1 is aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, nitro, amino, amido, cyano, oxo, or halo-lower alkyl;

R^2 is $-C(=O)$, $-O$, $-C(=O)O$, $-C(=O)NR^{2'}$, or $-S(=O)_2$;

each $R^{2'}$ is independently H or lower alkyl;

R^3 is H or R^4;

R^4 is lower alkyl, amino, aryl, arylalkyl, alkylaryl, heteroaryl, alkyl heteroaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkyl cycloalkyl, cycloalkyl alkyl, heterocycloalkyl, alkyl heterocycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl alkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, nitro, amino, amido, acyl, cyano, or halo-lower alkyl;

X is CH or N;

Y^1 is H, lower alkyl, or lower haloalkyl;

each Y^2 is independently halogen or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower haloalkoxy, lower haloalkyl, carboxy, amino, and halogen;

n is 0, 1, 2, or 3.

each Y^3 is independently H, halogen, or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, amino, and halogen;

m is 0 or 1;

Y^4 is Y^{4a}, Y^{4b}, Y^{4c}, or Y^{4d};

Y^{4a} is H or halogen;

Y^{4b} is lower alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, amino, cyano, and lower alkoxy;

Y^{4c} is lower cycloalkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, lower haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, amino, cyano, and lower alkoxy; and

Y^{4d} is amino, optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, alkoxy lower alkyl, or hydroxy lower alkyl; and

Y^5 is halogen, hydroxy, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, lower hydroxyalkyl, or lower haloalkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In one variation of Formula III', Y^1 is methyl.

In one variation of Formula III', X is CH.

In one variation of Formula III', Y^5 is F.

In one variation of Formula III', Y^5 is Cl.

In one variation of Formula III', Y^5 is Br.

In one variation of Formula III', Y^5 is methyl.

In one variation of Formula III', Y^5 is hydroxymethyl.

In one variation of Formula III', n is 1 and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III', Y^5 is F, n is 1, and m is 0.

In one variation of Formula III', Y^3 is H.

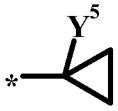
In one variation of Formula III', Y^2 is methyl.

In one variation of Formula III', Y^2 is hydroxymethyl.

In one variation of Formula III', Y^2 is hydroxyethyl.

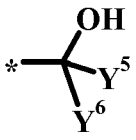
In one variation of Formula III', Y^2 is halogen.

In one variation of Formula III', Y^4 is



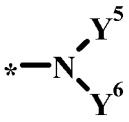
wherein, Y^5 is halogen, lower alkyl, or lower haloalkyl.

In one variation of Formula III', Y^4 is



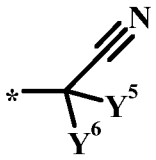
wherein, Y^5 and Y^6 are independently H, lower alkyl, or lower haloalkyl.

In one variation of Formula III', Y^4 is



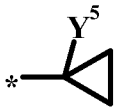
wherein, Y^5 and Y^6 are independently H or lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III', Y^4 is



wherein, Y^5 and Y^6 are independently H, lower alkyl, or lower haloalkyl.

In one variation of Formula III',



wherein, Y^5 is halogen, lower alkyl, or lower haloalkyl;

R is $–R^1–R^2–R^3$;

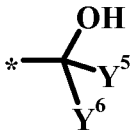
R^1 is phenyl or pyridyl;

R^2 is –C(=O);

R^3 is R^4; and

R^4 is morpholine or piperazine, optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III', Y^4 is



wherein, Y^5 and Y^6 are independently H, lower alkyl, or lower haloalkyl;

R is $-R^1-R^2-R^3$;

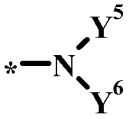
R^1 is phenyl or pyridyl;

R^2 is –C(=O);

R^3 is R^4; and

R^4 is morpholine or piperazine, optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III', Y^4 is



wherein, Y^5 and Y^6 are independently H or lower alkyl;

R is $-R^1-R^2-R^3$;

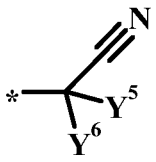
R^1 is phenyl or pyridyl;

R^2 is –C(=O);

R^3 is R^4; and

R^4 is morpholine or piperazine, optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

In one variation of Formula III', Y^4 is



wherein, Y^5 and Y^6 are independently H, lower alkyl, or lower haloalkyl;

R is $-R^1-R^2-R^3$;

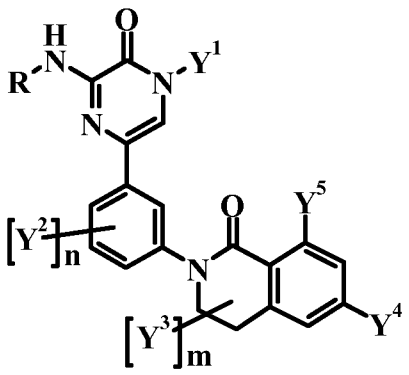
R^1 is phenyl or pyridyl;

R^2 is –C(=O);

R^3 is R^4; and

R^4 is morpholine or piperazine, optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

The application provides a compound of Formula IV',



IV'

wherein:

R is H, $-R^1$, $-R^1-R^2-R^3$, $-R^1-R^3$, or $-R^2-R^3$;

R^1 is aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, nitro, amino, amido, cyano, oxo, or halo-lower alkyl;

R^2 is $-C(=O)$, $-C(=O)O$, $-C(=O)NR^{2'}$, $-NHC(=O)O$, $-C(=NH)NR^{2'}$, or $-S(=O)_2$;

each $R^{2'}$ is independently H or lower alkyl;

R^3 is H or R^4;

R^4 is lower alkyl, amino, aryl, arylalkyl, alkylaryl, heteroaryl, alkyl heteroaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkyl cycloalkyl, cycloalkyl alkyl, heterocycloalkyl, alkyl heterocycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl alkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, hydroxy lower alkoxy, lower alkyl sulfonyl, lower alkyl sulfonamido, carbamate, carboxy, ester, amido, acyl, halo, nitro, amino, cyano, oxo, or halo-lower alkyl;

Y^1 is H, lower alkyl, or lower haloalkyl;

each Y^2 is independently halogen, oxime, or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower haloalkoxy, lower haloalkyl, carboxy, amino, and halogen;

n is 0, 1, 2, or 3.

each Y^3 is independently H, halogen, or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, amino, and halogen;

m is 0 or 1;

Y^4 is Y^{4a}, Y^{4b}, Y^{4c}, or Y^{4d};

Y^{4a} is H or halogen;

Y^{4b} is lower alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of lower haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, amino, cyano, and lower alkoxy;

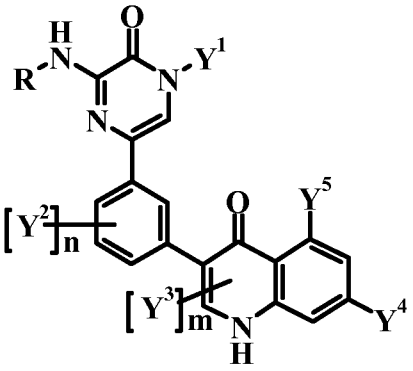
Y^{4c} is lower cycloalkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, lower haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, amino, cyano, and lower alkoxy; and

Y^{4d} is amino, optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, alkoxy lower alkyl, or hydroxy lower alkyl; and

Y^5 is halogen, hydroxy, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, lower hydroxyalkyl, or lower haloalkyl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In one variation of Formula IV', Y^5 is F.

The application provides a compound of Formula V',



V'

wherein:

R is H, $-R^1$, $-R^1-R^2-R^3$, $-R^1-R^3$, or $-R^2-R^3$;

R^1 is aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, nitro, amino, amido, cyano, oxo, or halo-lower alkyl;

R^2 is $-C(=O)$, $-C(=O)O$, $-C(=O)NR^{2'}$, or $-S(=O)_2$;

each $R^{2'}$ is independently H or lower alkyl;

R^3 is H or R^4;

R^4 is lower alkyl, amino, aryl, arylalkyl, alkylaryl, heteroaryl, alkyl heteroaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkyl cycloalkyl, cycloalkyl alkyl, heterocycloalkyl, alkyl heterocycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl alkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, nitro, amino, cyano, or halo-lower alkyl;

Y^1 is H, lower alkyl, or lower haloalkyl;

each Y^2 is independently halogen or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower haloalkoxy, lower haloalkyl, carboxy, amino, and halogen;

n is 0, 1, 2, or 3.

each Y^3 is independently H, halogen, or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, amino, and halogen;

m is 0 or 1;

Y^4 is Y^{4a}, Y^{4b}, Y^{4c}, or Y^{4d};

Y^{4a} is H or halogen;

Y^{4b} is lower alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of lower haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, amino, cyano, and lower alkoxy;

Y^{4c} is lower cycloalkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, lower haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, amino, cyano, and lower alkoxy; and

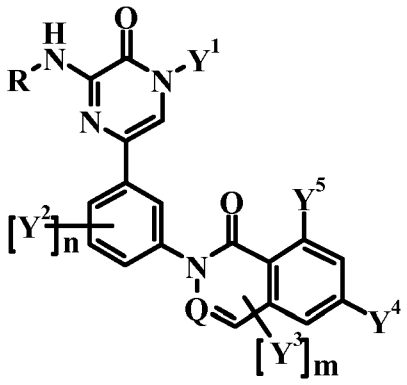
Y^{4d} is amino, optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, alkoxy lower alkyl, or hydroxy lower alkyl; and

Y^5 is halogen, hydroxy, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, lower hydroxyalkyl, or lower haloalkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In one variation of Formula V', Y^5 is F.

The application provides a compound of Formula VI',



VI'

wherein:

Q is $C(Y^3)$ or N;

R is H, $-R^1$, $-R^1-R^2-R^3$, $-R^1-R^3$, or $-R^2-R^3$;

R^1 is aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, nitro, amino, amido, cyano, oxo, or halo-lower alkyl;

R^2 is –C(=O), –O, –C(=O)O, –C(=O)$NR^{2'}$, or –$S(=O)_2$;

each $R^{2'}$ is independently H or lower alkyl;

R^3 is H or R^4;

R^4 is lower alkyl, amino, aryl, arylalkyl, alkylaryl, heteroaryl, alkyl heteroaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkyl cycloalkyl, cycloalkyl alkyl, heterocycloalkyl, alkyl heterocycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl alkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, nitro, amino, amido, acyl, cyano, or halo-lower alkyl;

Y^1 is H, lower alkyl, or lower haloalkyl;

each Y^2 is independently halogen or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower haloalkoxy, lower haloalkyl, carboxy, amino, and halogen;

n is 0, 1, 2, or 3.

each Y^3 is independently H, halogen, or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, amino, and halogen;

m is 0 or 1;

Y^4 is Y^{4a}, Y^{4b}, Y^{4c}, or Y^{4d};

Y^{4a} is H or halogen;

Y^{4b} is lower alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, amino, cyano, and lower alkoxy;

Y^{4c} is lower cycloalkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, lower haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, amino, cyano, and lower alkoxy; and

Y^{4d} is amino, optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, alkoxy lower alkyl, or hydroxy lower alkyl; and

Y^5 is halogen, hydroxy, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, lower hydroxyalkyl, or lower haloalkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In one variation of Formula VI', Y^5 is F.

The application provides a method for treating an inflammatory and/or autoimmune condition comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of the Btk inhibitor compound of any one of the above Formulae or variations thereof.

The application provides a method for treating an arthritis comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of the Btk inhibitor compound of any one of the above Formulae or variations thereof.

The application provides a method for treating rheumatoid arthritis comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of the Btk inhibitor compound of any one of the above Formulae or variations thereof.

The application provides a method for treating asthma comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of the Btk inhibitor compound of any one of the above Formulae or variations thereof.

The application provides a method of inhibiting B-cell proliferation comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of the Btk inhibitor compound of any one of the above Formulae or variations thereof.

The application provides a method for inhibiting Btk activity comprising administering the Btk inhibitor compound of any one of the above Formulae or variations thereof, wherein the Btk inhibitor compound exhibits an IC_{50} of 50 micromolar or less in an *in vitro* biochemical assay of Btk activity.

In one variation of the above method, the Btk inhibitor compound exhibits an IC_{50} of 100 nanomolar or less in an *in vitro* biochemical assay of Btk activity.

In one variation of the above method, the compound exhibits an IC_{50} of 10 nanomolar or less in an *in vitro* biochemical assay of Btk activity.

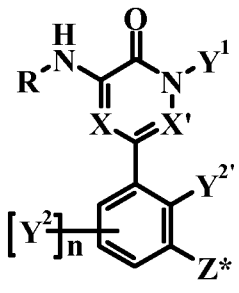
The application provides a method for treating an inflammatory condition comprising co-administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of an anti-inflammatory compound in combination with the Btk inhibitor compound of any one of the above Formulae or variations thereof.

The application provides a method for treating arthritis comprising co-administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of an anti-inflammatory compound in combination with the Btk inhibitor compound of any one of the above Formulae or variations thereof.

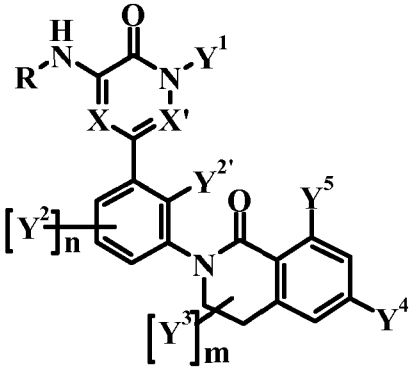
The application provides a method for treating a lymphoma or a BCR-ABL1^{+} leukemia cells by administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of the Btk inhibitor compound of any one of the above Formulae or variations thereof.

The application provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising the Btk inhibitor compound of any one of the above Formulae or variations thereof, admixed with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, excipient or diluent.

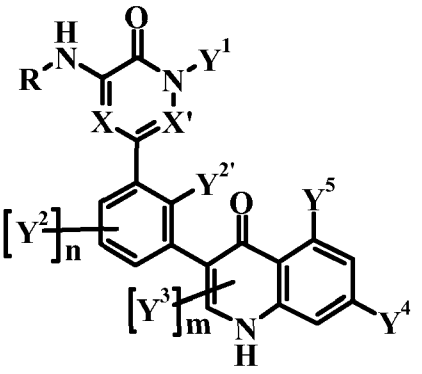
The present application discloses 5-phenyl-1H-pyridin-2-one, 6-phenyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one, and 5-Phenyl-1H-pyrazin-2-one derivatives according to generic Formula A or Formulae I-III:



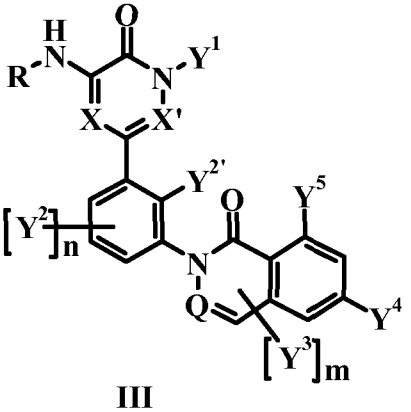
A



I

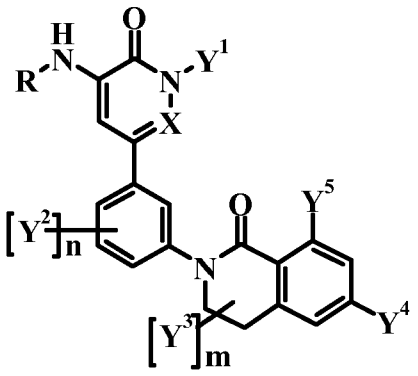


II

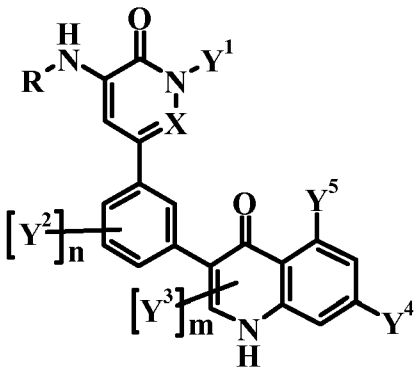


III

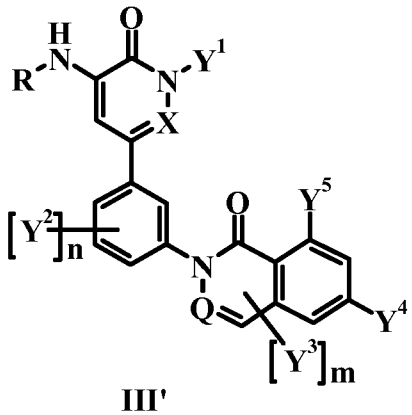
The present application provides compounds of generic Formulae I'-VI', which comprise the Btk inhibitor compounds wherein variables Q, R, X, X', Y^1, Y^2, Y^3, Y^4, Y^5, m, and n are as defined herein.



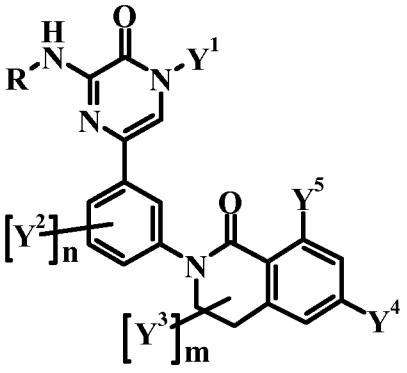
I'



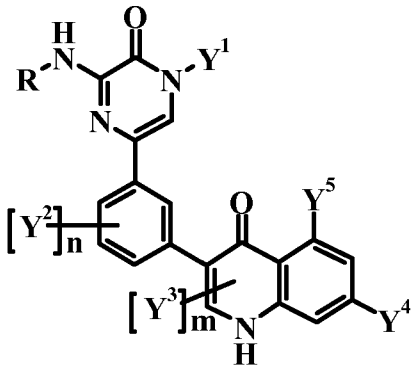
II'



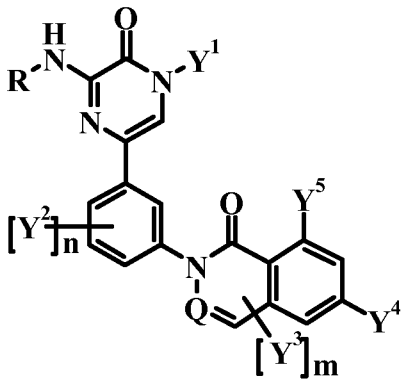
III'



IV'



V'



VI'

In one embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a compound according to generic Formula I. In one embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a compound according to generic Formula II. In one embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a compound according to generic Formula III. In one embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a compound according to generic Formula I'. In one embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a compound according to generic Formula II'. In one embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a compound according to generic Formula III'. In one embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a compound according to generic

Formula IV'. In one embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a compound according to generic Formula V'. In one embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a compound according to generic Formula VI'.

The phrase "as defined herein above" refers to the broadest definition for each group as provided in the description or the broadest claim. In all other aspects, variations and embodiments provided, substituents which can be present in each embodiment and which are not explicitly defined retain the broadest definition provided in the description.

The compounds of generic Formula A or Formulae I-III and I'-VI' inhibit Bruton's tyrosine kinase (Btk). Activation of Btk by upstream kinases results in activation of phospholipase-Cγ which, in turn, stimulates release of pro-inflammatory mediators. The compounds of generic Formula A or Formulae I-III and I'-VI', incorporating side chains of 1H-quinolin-4-one, 3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one, and 2H-isoquinolin-1-one on the 5-phenyl-1H-pyridin-2-one, 6-phenyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one, and 5-Phenyl-1H-pyrazin-2-one ring systems, exhibit unexpectedly enhanced inhibitory activity compared to analogues with other side chains. Notably, halogen substitution at Y^5 on the unsaturated side chains produces an unexpected 10-fold increase in potency in human whole blood. Compounds of Formula A or Formulae I-III and I'-VI' are useful in the treatment of arthritis and other anti-inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. Compounds according to Formula A or Formulae I-III and I'-VI' are, accordingly, useful for the treatment of arthritis. Compounds of Formula A or Formulae I-III and I'-VI' are useful for inhibiting Btk in cells and for modulating B-cell development. The present invention further comprises pharmaceutical compositions containing compounds of Formula A or Formulae I-III and I'-VI' admixed with pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, excipients or diluents.

The phrase "a" or "an" entity as used herein refers to one or more of that entity; for example, a compound refers to one or more compounds or at least one compound. As such, the terms "a" (or "an"), "one or more", and "at least one" can be used interchangeably herein.

The phrase "as defined herein above" refers to the broadest definition for each group as provided in the description or the broadest claim. In all other embodiments provided below, substituents which can be present in each embodiment and which are not explicitly defined retain the broadest definition provided in the description.

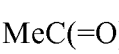
As used in this specification, whether in a transitional phrase or in the body of the claim, the terms "comprise(s)" and "comprising" are to be interpreted as having an open-ended meaning. That is, the terms are to be interpreted synonymously with the phrases "having at least" or "including at least". When used in the context of a process, the term "comprising" means that the process includes at least the recited steps, but may include additional steps. When used in the context of a compound or composition, the term "comprising" means that the compound or composition includes at least the recited features or components, but may also include additional features or components.

As used herein, unless specifically indicated otherwise, the word "or" is used in the "inclusive" sense of "and/or" and not the "exclusive" sense of "either/or".

The term "independently" is used herein to indicate that a variable is applied in any one instance without regard to the presence or absence of a variable having that same or a different definition within the same compound. Thus, in a compound in which R" appears twice and is defined as "independently carbon or nitrogen", both R"s can be carbon, both R"s can be nitrogen, or one R" can be carbon and the other nitrogen.

When any variable occurs more than one time in any moiety or formula depicting and describing compounds employed or claimed in the present invention, its definition on each occurrence is independent of its definition at every other occurrence. Also, combinations of substituents and/or variables are permissible only if such compounds result in stable compounds.

The symbols "*" at the end of a bond or " ------ " drawn through a bond each refer to the point of attachment of a functional group or other chemical moiety to the rest of the molecule of which it is a part. Thus, for example:

MeC(=O)OR^4 wherein R^4 =  or  MeC(=O)O .

A bond drawn into ring system (as opposed to connected at a distinct vertex) indicates that the bond may be attached to any of the suitable ring atoms.

The term “optional” or “optionally” as used herein means that a subsequently described event or circumstance may, but need not, occur, and that the description includes instances where the event or circumstance occurs and instances in which it does not. For example, “optionally

substituted" means that the optionally substituted moiety may incorporate a hydrogen atom or a substituent.

The phrase "optional bond" means that the bond may or may not be present, and that the description includes single, double, or triple bonds. If a substituent is designated to be a "bond" or "absent", the atoms linked to the substituents are then directly connected.

The term "about" is used herein to mean approximately, in the region of, roughly, or around. When the term "about" is used in conjunction with a numerical range, it modifies that range by extending the boundaries above and below the numerical values set forth. In general, the term "about" is used herein to modify a numerical value above and below the stated value by a variance of 20%.

Certain compounds of Formula A or formulae I-III and I'-VI' may exhibit tautomerism. Tautomeric compounds can exist as two or more interconvertable species. Prototropic tautomers result from the migration of a covalently bonded hydrogen atom between two atoms. Tautomers generally exist in equilibrium and attempts to isolate an individual tautomers usually produce a mixture whose chemical and physical properties are consistent with a mixture of compounds. The position of the equilibrium is dependent on chemical features within the molecule. For example, in many aliphatic aldehydes and ketones, such as acetaldehyde, the keto form predominates while; in phenols, the enol form predominates. Common prototropic tautomers include keto/enol (-C(=O)-CH- ⇆ -C(-OH)=CH-), amide/imidic acid (-C(=O)-NH- ⇆ -C(-OH)=N-) and amidine (-C(=NR)-NH- ⇆ -C(-NHR)=N-) tautomers. The latter two are particularly common in heteroaryl and heterocyclic rings and the present invention encompasses all tautomeric forms of the compounds.

Technical and scientific terms used herein have the meaning commonly understood by one of skill in the art to which the present invention pertains, unless otherwise defined. Reference is made herein to various methodologies and materials known to those of skill in the art. Standard reference works setting forth the general principles of pharmacology include Goodman and Gilman's *The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics*, 10th Ed., McGraw Hill Companies Inc., New York (2001). Any suitable materials and/or methods known to those of skill can be utilized in carrying out the present invention. However, preferred materials and methods are described. Materials, reagents and the like to which reference are made in the following description and examples are obtainable from commercial sources, unless otherwise noted.

The definitions described herein may be appended to form chemically-relevant combinations, such as "heteroalkylaryl," "haloalkylheteroaryl," "arylalkylheterocyclyl," "alkylcarbonyl," "alkoxyalkyl," and the like. When the term "alkyl" is used as a suffix following another term, as in "phenylalkyl," or "hydroxyalkyl," this is intended to refer to an alkyl group, as defined above, being substituted with one to two substituents selected from the other specifically-named group. Thus, for example, "phenylalkyl" refers to an alkyl group having one to two phenyl substituents, and thus includes benzyl, phenylethyl, and biphenyl. An "alkylaminoalkyl" is an alkyl group having one to two alkylamino substituents. "Hydroxyalkyl" includes 2-hydroxyethyl, 2-hydroxypropyl, 1-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methylpropyl, 2-hydroxybutyl, 2,3-dihydroxybutyl, 2-(hydroxymethyl), 3-hydroxypropyl, and so forth. Accordingly, as used herein, the term "hydroxyalkyl" is used to define a subset of heteroalkyl groups defined below. The term -(ar)alkyl refers to either an unsubstituted alkyl or an aralkyl group. The term (hetero)aryl or (het)aryl refers to either an aryl or a heteroaryl group.

The term "spirocycloalkyl",as used herein, means a spirocyclic cycloalkyl group, such as, for example, spiro[3.3]heptane. The term spiroheterocycloalkyl, as used herein, means a spirocyclic heterocycloalkyl, such as, for example, 2,6-diaza spiro[3.3]heptane.

The term "acyl" as used herein denotes a group of formula -C(=O)R wherein R is hydrogen or lower alkyl as defined herein. The term or "alkylcarbonyl" as used herein denotes a group of formula C(=O)R wherein R is alkyl as defined herein. The term $C_{1\text{-}6}$ acyl refers to a group -C(=O)R contain 6 carbon atoms. The term "arylcarbonyl" as used herein means a group of formula C(=O)R wherein R is an aryl group; the term "benzoyl" as used herein an "arylcarbonyl" group wherein R is phenyl.

The term "ester" as used herein denotes a group of formula -C(=O)OR wherein R is lower alkyl as defined herein.

The term "alkyl" as used herein denotes an unbranched or branched chain, saturated, monovalent hydrocarbon residue containing 1 to 10 carbon atoms. The term "lower alkyl" denotes a straight or branched chain hydrocarbon residue containing 1 to 6 carbon atoms. "C_{1}-$_{10}$ alkyl" as used herein refers to an alkyl composed of 1 to 10 carbons. Examples of alkyl groups include, but are not limited to, lower alkyl groups include methyl, ethyl, propyl, *i*-propyl, *n*-butyl, *i*-butyl, *t*-butyl or pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, hexyl, heptyl, and octyl.

When the term “alkyl” is used as a suffix following another term, as in “phenylalkyl,” or “hydroxyalkyl,” this is intended to refer to an alkyl group, as defined above, being substituted with one to two substituents selected from the other specifically-named group. Thus, for example, “phenylalkyl” denotes the radical R'R"-, wherein R' is a phenyl radical, and R" is an alkylene radical as defined herein with the understanding that the attachment point of the phenylalkyl moiety will be on the alkylene radical. Examples of arylalkyl radicals include, but are not limited to, benzyl, phenylethyl, 3-phenylpropyl. The terms “arylalkyl” or "aralkyl" are interpreted similarly except R' is an aryl radical. The terms "(het)arylalkyl" or "(het)aralkyl" are interpreted similarly except R' is optionally an aryl or a heteroaryl radical.

The terms “haloalkyl” or “halo-lower alkyl” or “lower haloalkyl” refers to a straight or branched chain hydrocarbon residue containing 1 to 6 carbon atoms wherein one or more carbon atoms are substituted with one or more halogen atoms.

The term "alkylene" or "alkylenyl" as used herein denotes a divalent saturated linear hydrocarbon radical of 1 to 10 carbon atoms (*e.g.*, $(CH_2)_n$) or a branched saturated divalent hydrocarbon radical of 2 to 10 carbon atoms (*e.g.*, -CHMe- or $-CH_2CH(i\text{-Pr})CH_2-$), unless otherwise indicated. Except in the case of methylene, the open valences of an alkylene group are not attached to the same atom. Examples of alkylene radicals include, but are not limited to, methylene, ethylene, propylene, 2-methyl-propylene, 1,1-dimethyl-ethylene, butylene, 2-ethylbutylene.

The term "alkoxy" as used herein means an -O-alkyl group, wherein alkyl is as defined above such as methoxy, ethoxy, *n*-propyloxy, *i*-propyloxy, *n*-butyloxy, *i*-butyloxy, *t*-butyloxy, pentyloxy, hexyloxy, including their isomers. "Lower alkoxy" as used herein denotes an alkoxy group with a "lower alkyl" group as previously defined. "C_{1-10} alkoxy" as used herein refers to an-O-alkyl wherein alkyl is C_{1-10}.

The term “PCy_3” refers to a phosphine trisubstituted with three cyclic moieties.

The terms “haloalkoxy” or “halo-lower alkoxy” or “lower haloalkoxy” refers to a lower alkoxy group, wherein one or more carbon atoms are substituted with one or more halogen atoms.

The term "hydroxyalkyl" or “hydroxy lower alkyl” as used herein denotes an alkyl radical or lower alkyl radical as herein defined wherein one to three hydrogen atoms on different carbon atoms is/are replaced by hydroxyl groups.

The terms "alkylsulfonyl" and "arylsulfonyl" as used herein refers to a group of formula -$S(=O)_2R$ wherein R is alkyl or aryl respectively and alkyl and aryl are as defined herein. The term “heteroalkylsulfonyl” as used herein refers herein denotes a group of formula -$S(=O)_2R$ wherein R is “heteroalkyl” as defined herein.

The terms "alkylsulfonylamino" and "arylsulfonylamino"as used herein refers to a group of formula -$NR'S(=O)_2R$ wherein R is alkyl or aryl respectively, R' is hydrogen or C_{1-3} alkyl, and alkyl and aryl are as defined herein.

The term “cycloalkyl” as used herein refers to a saturated carbocyclic ring containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms, i.e. cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl or cyclooctyl. "C_{3-7} cycloalkyl" as used herein refers to an cycloalkyl composed of 3 to 7 carbons in the carbocyclic ring.

The term carboxy-alkyl as used herein refers to an alkyl moiety wherein one, hydrogen atom has been replaced with a carboxyl with the understanding that the point of attachment of the heteroalkyl radical is through a carbon atom. The term “carboxy” or “carboxyl” refers to a –CO_2H moiety.

The term "heteroaryl” or "heteroaromatic" as used herein means a monocyclic or bicyclic radical of 5 to 12 ring atoms having at least one aromatic or partially unsaturated ring containing four to eight atoms per ring, incorporating one or more N, O, or S heteroatoms, the remaining ring atoms being carbon, with the understanding that the attachment point of the heteroaryl radical will be on an aromatic or partially unsaturated ring. As well known to those skilled in the art, heteroaryl rings have less aromatic character than their all-carbon counter parts. Thus, for the purposes of the invention, a heteroaryl group need only have some degree of aromatic character. Examples of heteroaryl moieties include monocyclic aromatic heterocycles having 5 to 6 ring atoms and 1 to 3 heteroatoms include, but is not limited to, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, oxazinyl, pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, 4,5-Dihydro-oxazolyl, 5,6-Dihydro-4H-[1,3]oxazolyl, isoxazole, thiazole, isothiazole, triazoline, thiadiazole and oxadiaxoline which can optionally be substituted with one or more, preferably one or two substituents selected from hydroxy, cyano, alkyl, alkoxy, thio, lower haloalkoxy, alkylthio, halo, lower haloalkyl, alkyl-sulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, halogen, amino, alkylamino,dialkylamino, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl, and dialkylaminoalkyl, nitro, alkoxycarbonyl and carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl, arylcarbamoyl, alkylcarbonylamino and arylcarbonylamino. Examples of bicyclic moieties in-

clude, but are not limited to, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, benzofuryl, benzothiophenyl, benzoxazole, benzisoxazole, benzothiazole, naphthyridinyl, 5,6,7,8-Tetrahydro-[1,6]naphthyridinyl, and benzisothiazole. Bicyclic moieties can be optionally substituted on either ring, however the point of attachment is on a ring containing a heteroatom.

The term "heterocyclyl", "heterocycloalkyl" or "heterocycle" as used herein denotes a monovalent saturated cyclic radical, consisting of one or more rings, preferably one to two rings, including spirocyclic ring systems, of three to eight atoms per ring, incorporating one or more ring heteroatoms (chosen from N,O or $S(O)_{0-2}$), and which can optionally be independently substituted with one or more, preferably one or two substituents selected from hydroxy, oxo, cyano, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, lower haloalkoxy, alkylthio, halo, lower haloalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, nitro, alkoxycarbonyl, amino, alkylamino, alkylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, arylaminosulfonyl, alkylsulfonylamino, arylsulfonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyl, arylaminocarbonyl, alkylcarbonylamino, arylcarbonylamino, unless otherwise indicated. Examples of heterocyclic radicals include, but are not limited to, morpholinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, azetidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, hexahydroazepinyl, oxetanyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydrothiophenyl, oxazolidinyl, thiazolidinyl, isoxazolidinyl, tetrahydropyranyl, thiomorpholinyl, quinuclidinyl and imidazolinyl. Examples may also be bicyclic, such as, for example, 3,8-diaza-bicyclo[3.2.1]-octane, 2,5-diaza-bicyclo[2.2.2]octane, or octahydro-pyrazino[2,1-c][1,4]oxazine. Heterocycloalkyls (and derivatives) thereof include ionic forms thereof.

Commonly used abbreviations include: acetyl (Ac), azo-*bis*-isobutyrylnitrile (AIBN), atmospheres (Atm), 9-borabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane (9-BBN or BBN), *tert*-butoxycarbonyl (Boc), di-*tert*-butyl pyrocarbonate or boc anhydride (BOC_2O), benzyl (Bn), butyl (Bu), Chemical Abstracts Registration Number (CASRN), benzyloxycarbonyl (CBZ or Z), carbonyl diimidazole (CDI), 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane (DABCO), diethylaminosulfur trifluoride (DAST), dibenzylideneacetone (dba), 1,5-diazabicyclo[4.3.0]non-5-ene (DBN), 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU), N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC), 1,2-dichloroethane (DCE), dichloromethane (DCM), diethyl azodicarboxylate (DEAD), di-*iso*-propylazodicarboxylate (DIAD), di-*iso*-butylaluminumhydride (DIBAL or DIBAL-H), di-iso-propylethylamine (DIPEA), N,N-dimethyl acetamide (DMA), 4-N,N-dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP), N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF), dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), 1,1'-*bis*-(diphenylphosphino)ethane (dppe), 1,1'-*bis*-(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene (dppf), 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (EDCI), ethyl (Et), ethyl acetate (ea, EtOAc), ethanol (EtOH), 2-ethoxy-2*H*-quinoline-1-carb-

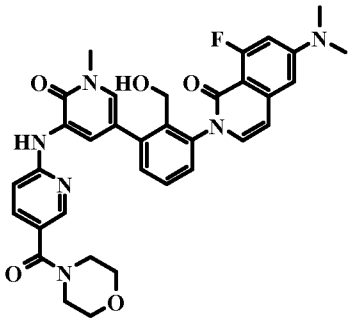
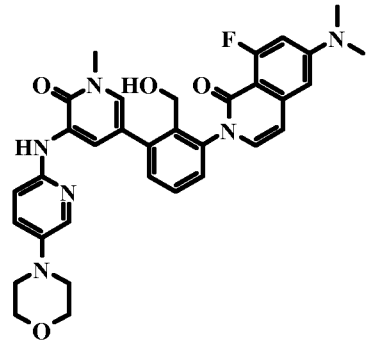
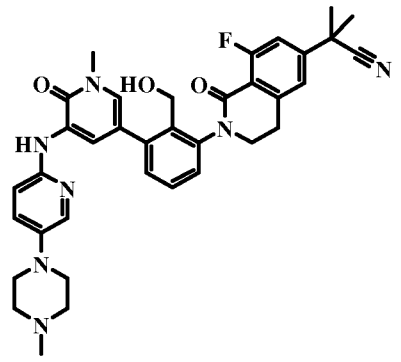
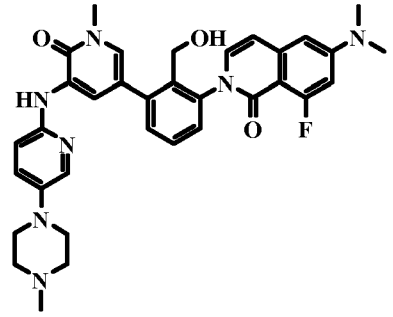
oxylic acid ethyl ester (EEDQ), diethyl ether (Et_2O), O-(7-azabenzotriazole-1-yl)-N, N,N'N'-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate acetic acid (HATU), acetic acid (HOAc), 1-N-hydroxybenzotriazole (HOBt), high pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC), *iso*-propanol (IPA), lithium hexamethyl disilazane (LiHMDS), methanol (MeOH), melting point (mp), $MeSO_2$- (mesyl or Ms), methyl (Me), acetonitrile (MeCN), *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid (MCPBA), mass spectrum (ms), methyl *t*-butyl ether (MTBE), N-bromosuccinimide (NBS), N-carboxyanhydride (NCA), N-chlorosuccinimide (NCS), N-methylmorpholine (NMM), N-methylpyrrolidone (NMP), pyridinium chlorochromate (PCC), pyridinium dichromate (PDC), phenyl (Ph), propyl (Pr), *iso*-propyl (*i*-Pr), pounds per square inch (psi), pyridine (pyr), room temperature (rt or RT), *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl or *t*-$BuMe_2Si$ (TBDMS), triethylamine (TEA or Et_3N), 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine 1-oxyl (TEMPO), triflate or CF_3SO_2- (Tf), trifluoroacetic acid (TFA), 1,1'-*bis*-2,2,6,6-tetramethylheptane-2,6-dione (TMHD), O-benzotriazol-1-yl-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium tetrafluoroborate (TBTU), thin layer chromatography (TLC), tetrahydrofuran (THF), trimethylsilyl or Me_3Si (TMS), *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (TsOH or pTsOH), 4-Me-$C_6H_4SO_2$- or tosyl (Ts), and N-urethane-N-carboxyanhydride (UNCA). Conventional nomenclature including the prefixes *normal* (*n*), *iso* (*i*-), *secondary* (*sec*-), *tertiary* (*tert*-) and *neo* have their customary meaning when used with an alkyl moiety. (J. Rigaudy and D. P. Klesney, *Nomenclature in Organic Chemistry,* IUPAC 1979 Pergamon Press, Oxford.).

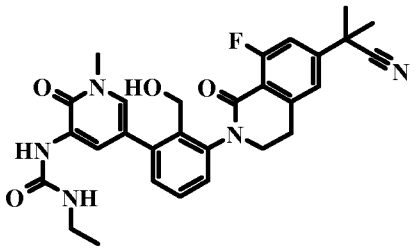
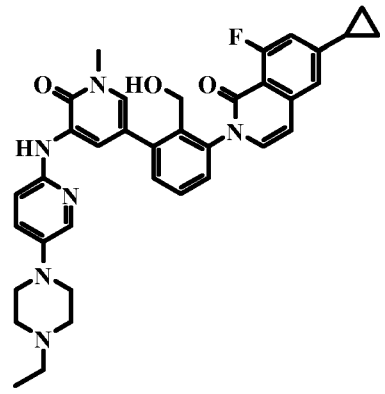
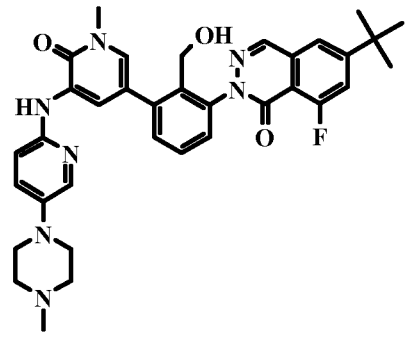
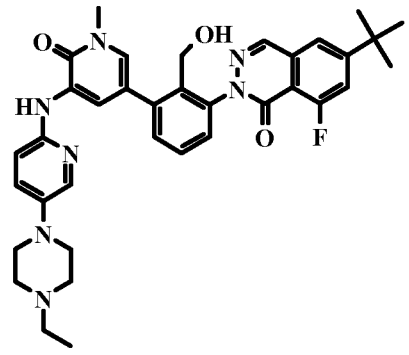
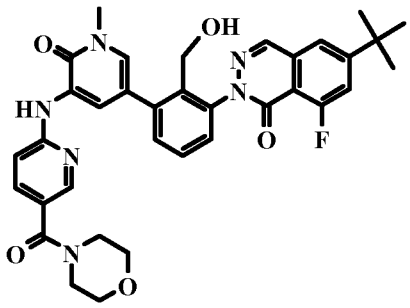
Examples of representative compounds encompassed by the present invention and within the scope of the invention are provided in the following Table. These examples and preparations which follow are provided to enable those skilled in the art to more clearly understand and to practice the present invention. They should not be considered as limiting the scope of the invention, but merely as being illustrative and representative thereof.

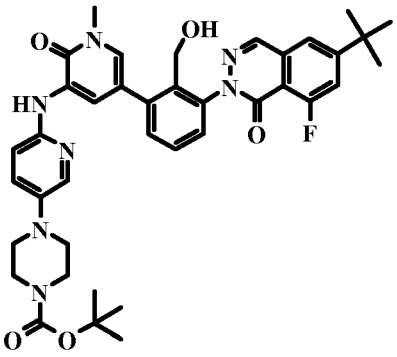
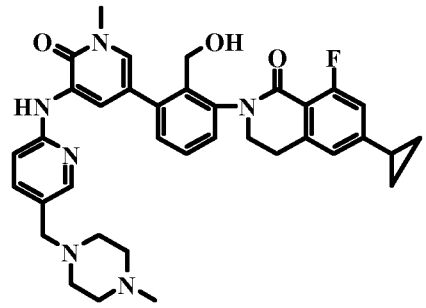
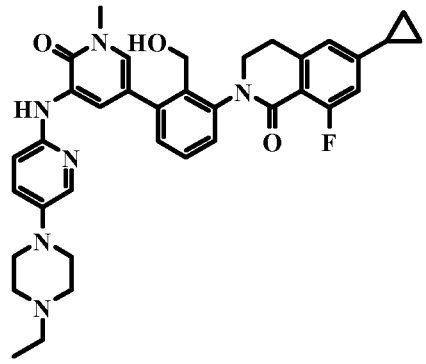
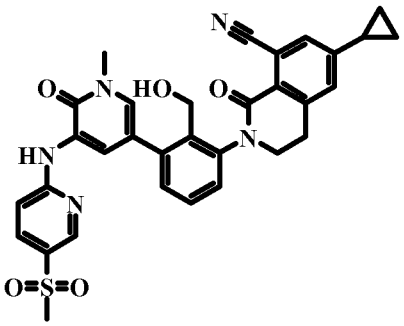
In general, the nomenclature used in this Application is based on AUTONOM™ v.4.0, a Beilstein Institute computerized system for the generation of IUPAC systematic nomenclature. If there is a discrepancy between a depicted structure and a name given that structure, the depicted structure is to be accorded more weight. In addition, if the stereochemistry of a structure or a portion of a structure is not indicated with, for example, bold or dashed lines, the structure or portion of the structure is to be interpreted as encompassing all stereoisomers of it.

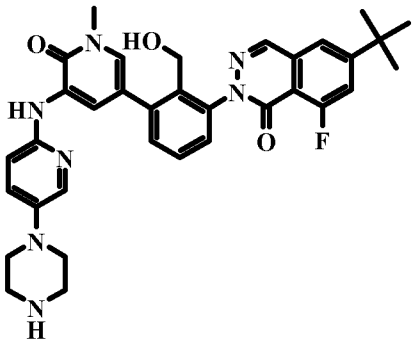
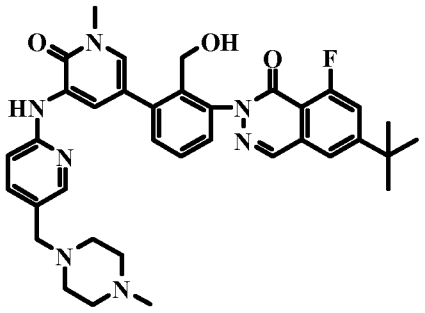
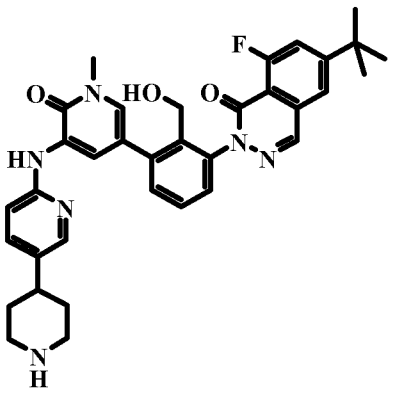
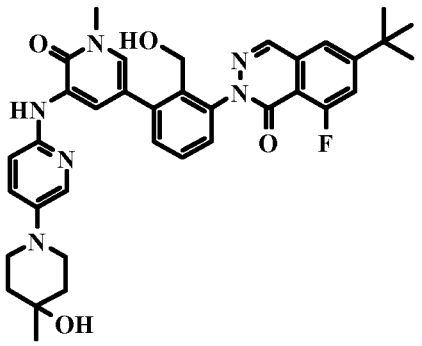
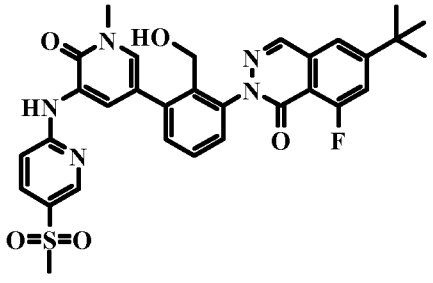
TABLE I depicts examples of pyridinone compounds according to generic Formula A or Formulae I-III.

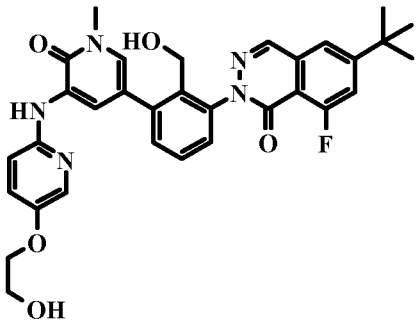
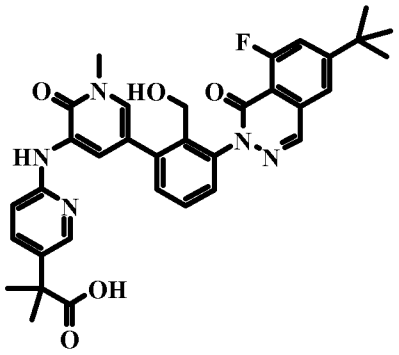
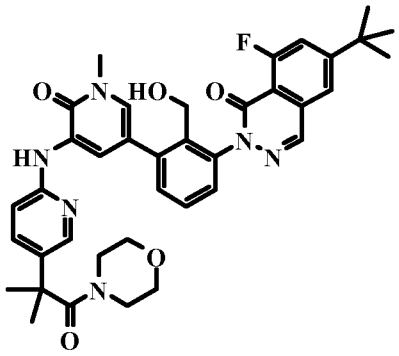
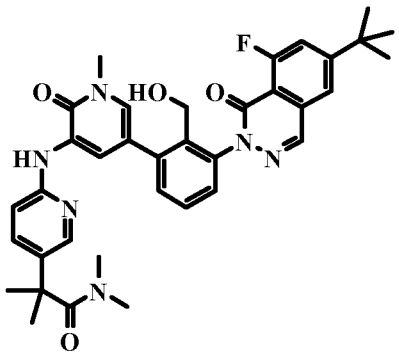
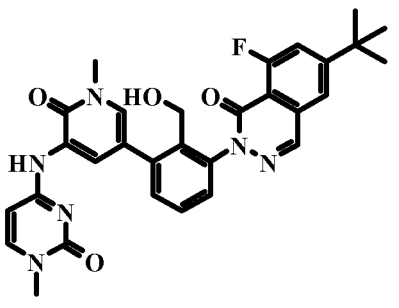
TABLE I.

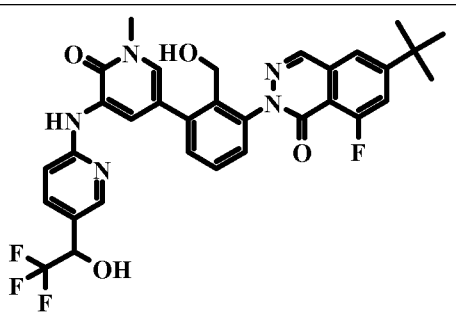
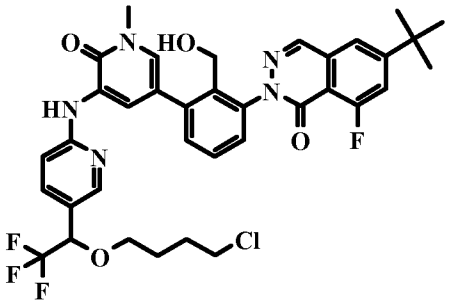
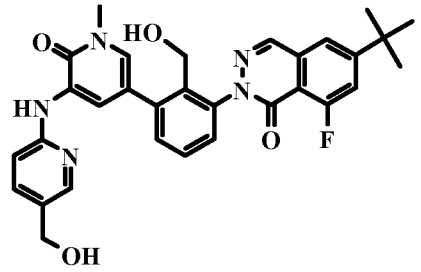
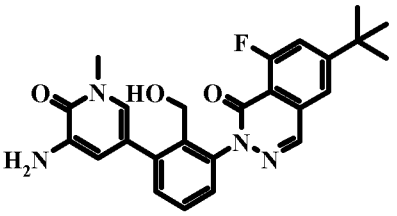
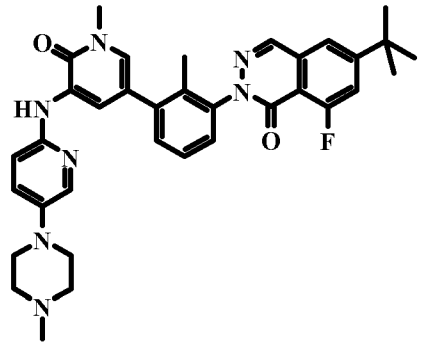
#	Nomenclature	Structure	IC50 (μM) HWB CD69
I-1	6-Dimethylamino-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-yl-amino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.043
I-2	6-Dimethylamino-8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[1-methyl-5-(5-morpholin-4-yl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.58
I-3	2-[8-Fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinolin-6-yl]-2-methyl-propionitrile		0.054
I-4	6-Dimethylamino-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-yl-amino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.011

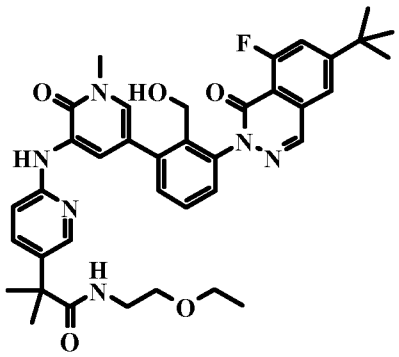
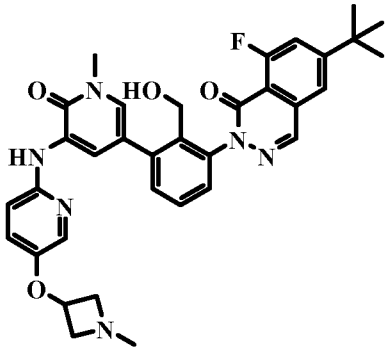
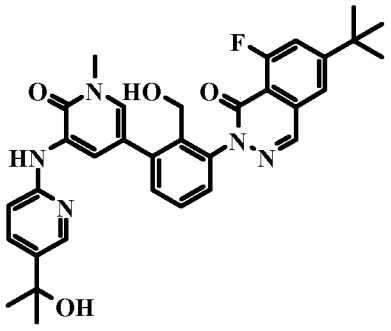
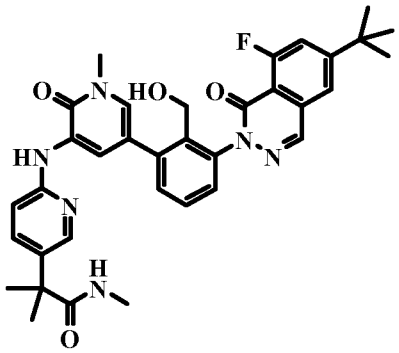
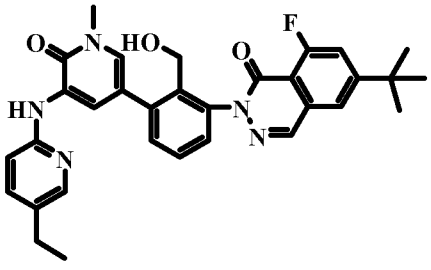
I-5	1-(5-{3-[6-(Cyano-dimethyl-methyl)-8-fluoro-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl]-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl}-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl)-3-ethyl-urea		1.076
I-6	6-Cyclopropyl-2-(3-{5-[5-(4-ethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-8-fluoro-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.004
I-7	6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxy-methyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		0.003
I-8	6-*tert*-Butyl-2-(3-{5-[5-(4-ethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		0.008
I-9	6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxy-methyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpho-line-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		0.001

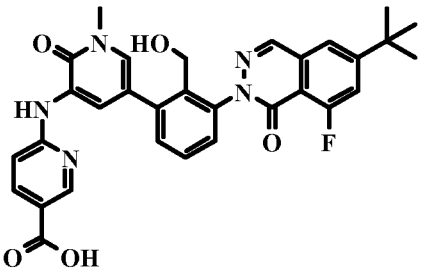
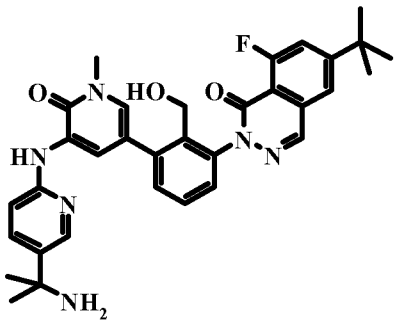
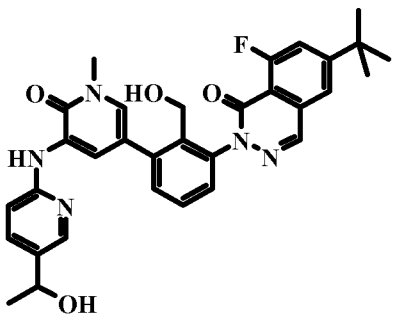
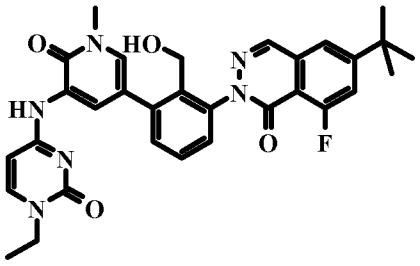
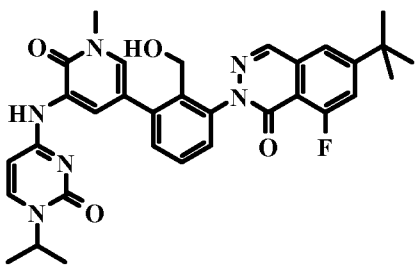
I-10	4-(6-{5-[3-(6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1*H*-phthalazin-2-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino}-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester		
I-11	6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.058
I-12	6-Cyclopropyl-2-(3-{5-[5-(4-ethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-8-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.043
I-13	6-Cyclopropyl-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[5-(5-methanesulfonyl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinoline-8-carbonitrile		4.035

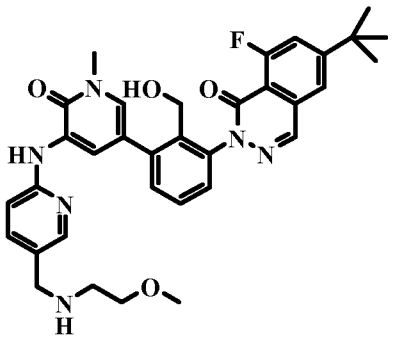
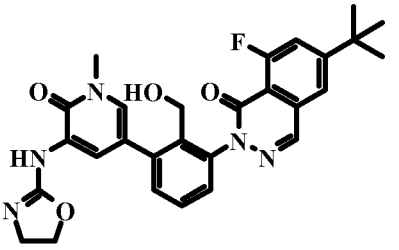
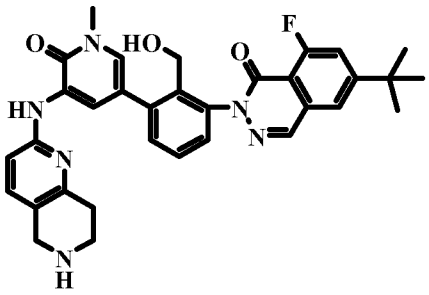
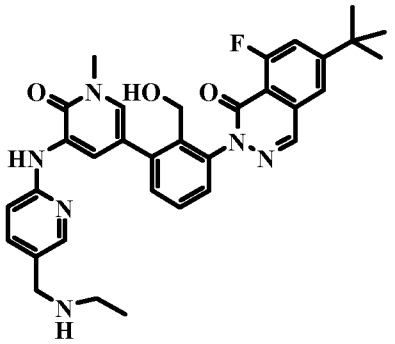
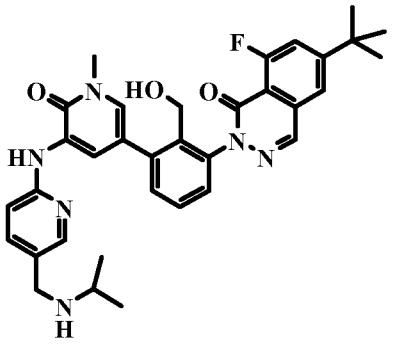
I-14	6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxy-methyl-3-[1-methyl-6-oxo-5-(5-piper-azin-1-yl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-1,6-di-hydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		0.03
I-15	6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxy-methyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		0.007
I-16	6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-{3-[5-(1',2',3',4',5',6'-hexahydro-[3,4']bipyri-dinyl-6-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-2-hydroxy-methyl-phenyl}-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		0.048
I-17	6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxy-methyl-3-[5-(4-hydroxy-4-methyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2*H*-[1,3']bipyridin-yl-6'-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		0.01
I-18	6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxy-methyl-3-[5-(5-methanesulfonyl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		0.011

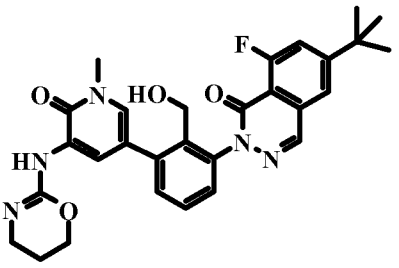
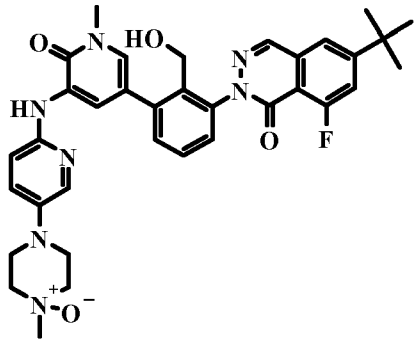
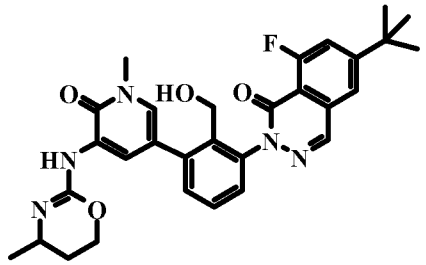
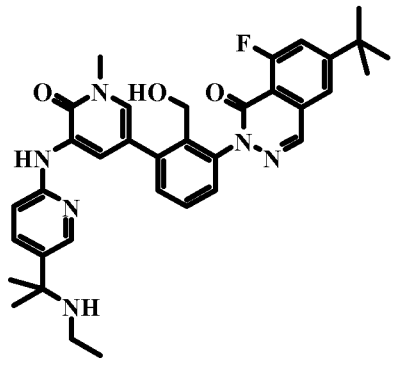
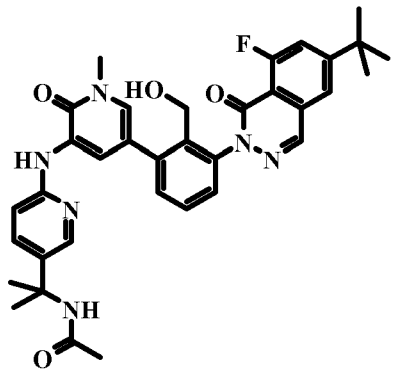
I-19	6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(3-{5-[5-(2-hydroxy-ethoxy)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		0.014
I-20	2-(6-{5-[3-(6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1*H*-phthalazin-2-yl)-2-hydroxy-methyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino}-pyridin-3-yl)-2-methyl-propionic acid		0.041
I-21	6-*tert*-Butyl-2-(3-{5-[5-(1,1-dimethyl-2-morpholin-4-yl-2-oxo-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxy-methyl-phenyl)-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		0.011
I-22	2-(6-{5-[3-(6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1*H*-phthalazin-2-yl)-2-hydroxy-methyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino}-pyridin-3-yl)-*N*,*N*-dimethyl-isobutyramide		0.014
I-23	6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxy-methyl-3-[1-methyl-5-(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyrimidin-4-yl-amino)-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		0.392

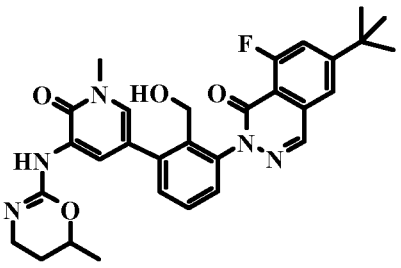
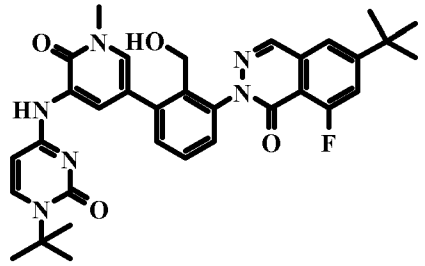
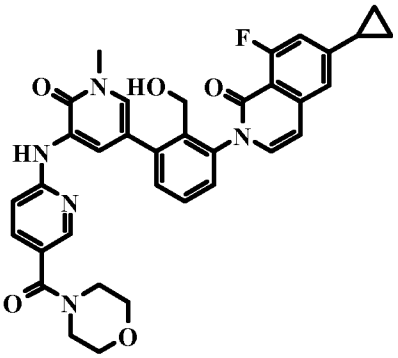
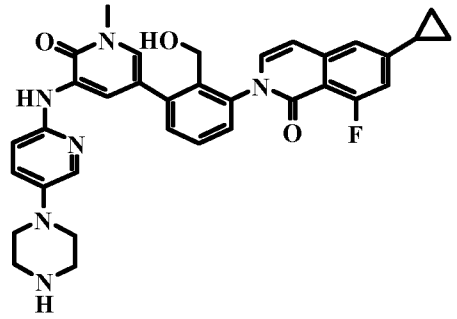
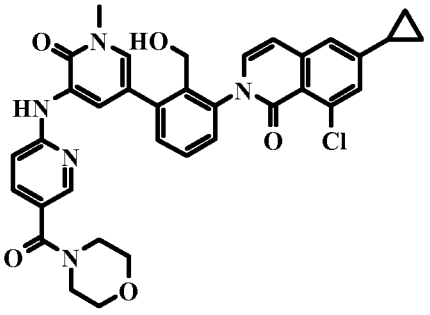
I-24	6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxy-methyl-3-{1-methyl-6-oxo-5-[5-(2,2,2-trifluoro-1-hydroxy-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		
I-25	6-*tert*-Butyl-2-[3-(5-{5-[1-(4-chloro-butoxy)-2,2,2-trifluoro-ethyl]-pyridin-2-ylamino}-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-di-hydro-pyridin-3-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		
I-26	6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxy-methyl-3-[5-(5-hydroxymethyl-pyri-din-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		0.091
I-27	2-[3-(5-Amino-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-di-hydro-pyridin-3-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-6-*tert*-butyl-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		
I-28	6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-methyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-di-hydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		0.181

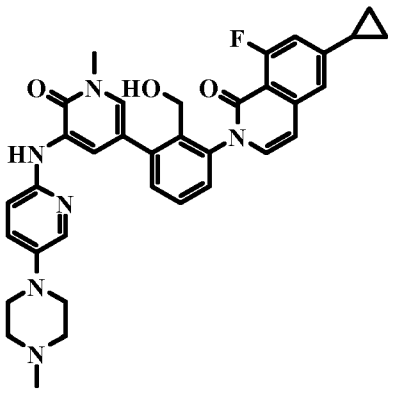
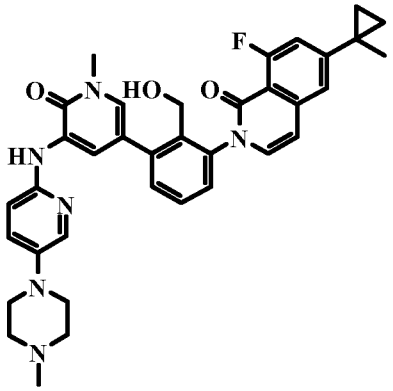
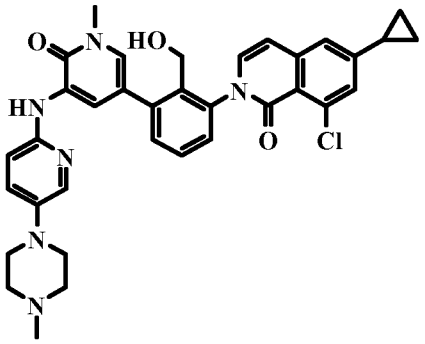
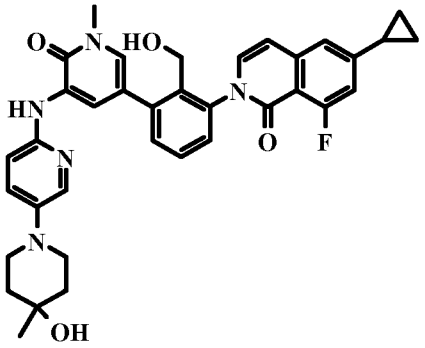
I-29	2-(6-{5-[3-(6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1*H*-phthalazin-2-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino}-pyridin-3-yl)-*N*-(2-ethoxy-ethyl)-isobutyramide		0.03
I-30	6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(1-methyl-azetidin-3-yloxy)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		0.01
I-31	6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{5-[5-(1-hydroxy-1-methyl-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		
I-32	2-(6-{5-[3-(6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1*H*-phthalazin-2-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino}-pyridin-3-yl)-*N*-methyl-isobutyramide		0.034
I-33	6-*tert*-Butyl-2-{3-[5-(5-ethyl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl}-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		0.218

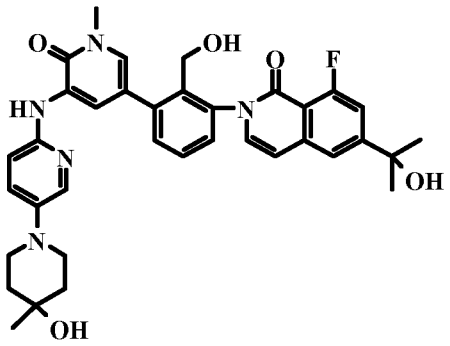
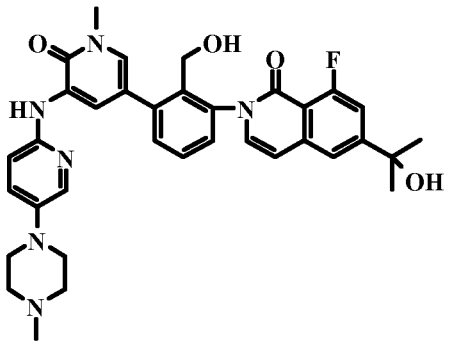
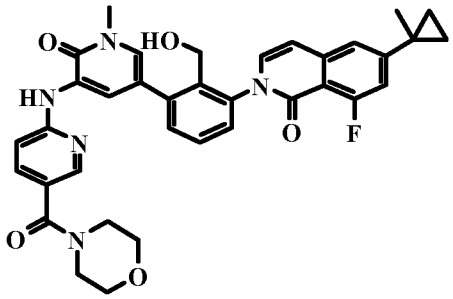
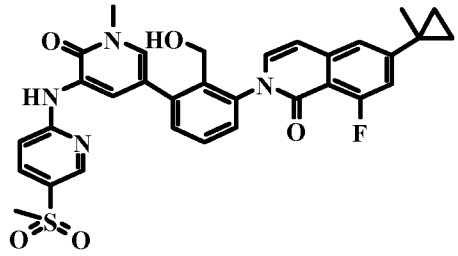
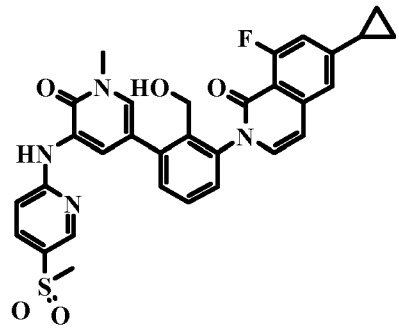
I-34	6-{5-[3-(6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1*H*-phthalazin-2-yl)-2-hydroxy-methyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino}-nicotinic acid		0.258
I-35	2-(3-{5-[5-(1-Amino-1-methyl-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-6-*tert*-butyl-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		0.028
I-36	6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(3-{5-[5-(1-hydroxy-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		0.059
I-37	6-*tert*-Butyl-2-{3-[5-(1-ethyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyrimidin-4-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl}-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		0.219
I-38	6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxy-methyl-3-[5-(1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyrimidin-4-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		0.067

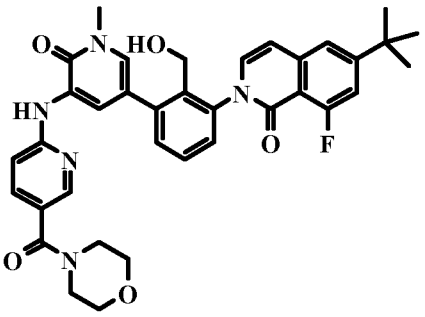
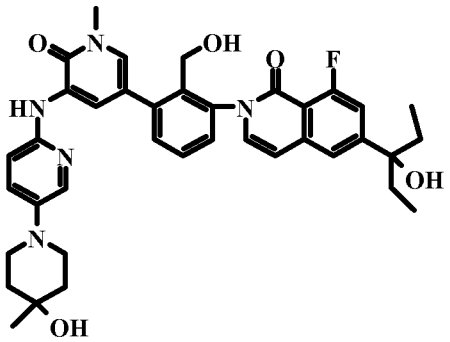
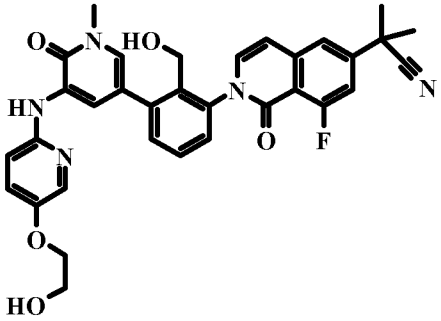
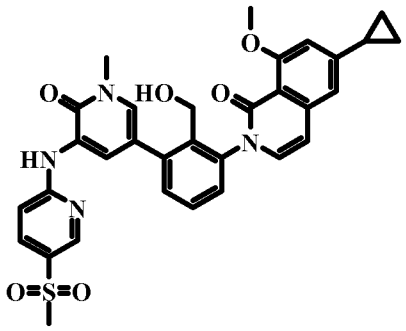
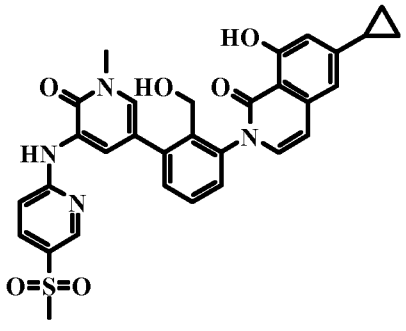
I-39	6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-[2-hydroxy-methyl-3-(5-{5-[(2-methoxy-ethyl-amino)-methyl]-pyridin-2-ylamino}-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl)-phenyl]-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		0.008
I-40	6-*tert*-Butyl-2-{3-[5-(4,5-dihydro-oxazol-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-2-hydroxy-methyl-phenyl}-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		0.824
I-41	6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxy-methyl-3-[1-methyl-6-oxo-5-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-[1,6]naphthyridin-2-yl-amino)-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		0.033
I-42	6-*tert*-Butyl-2-{3-[5-(5-ethylamino-methyl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl}-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		0.006
I-43	6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxy-methyl-3-{5-[5-(isopropylamino-methyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		0.015

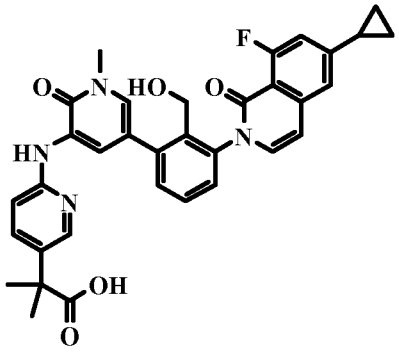
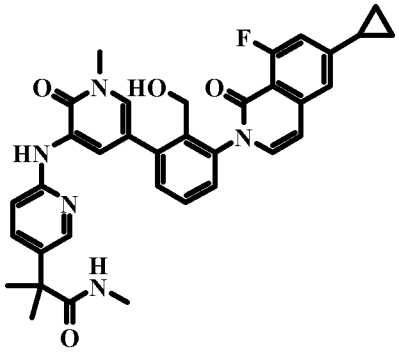
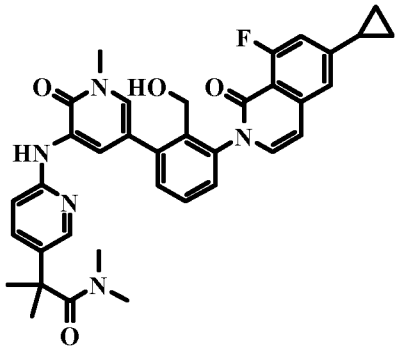
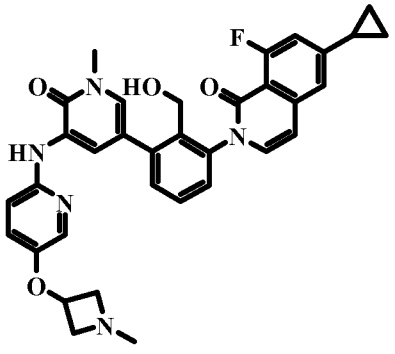
I-44	6-*tert*-Butyl-2-{3-[5-(5,6-dihydro-4*H*-[1,3]oxazin-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl}-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		1.726
I-45	6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-4-oxy-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-yl-amino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		2.261
I-46	6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[1-methyl-5-(4-methyl-5,6-dihydro-4*H*-[1,3]oxazin-2-ylamino)-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		4.218
I-47	6-*tert*-Butyl-2-(3-{5-[5-(1-ethylamino-1-methyl-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		0.006
I-48	*N*-[1-(6-{5-[3-(6-*tert*-butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1*H*-phthalazin-2-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino}-pyridin-3-yl)-1-methyl-ethyl]-acetamide		0.047

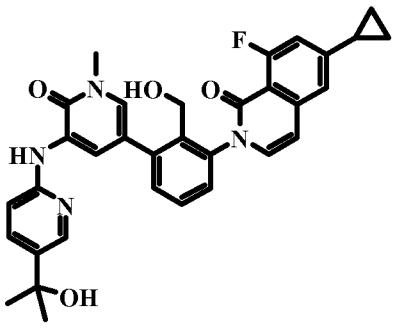
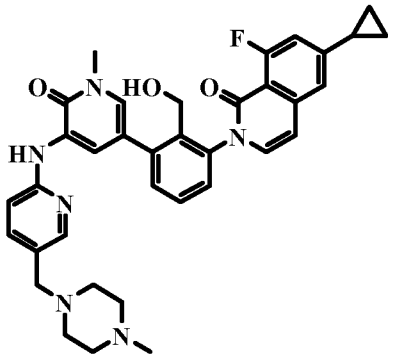
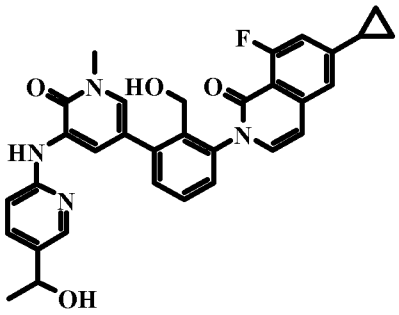
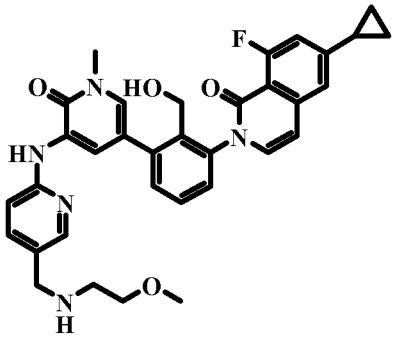
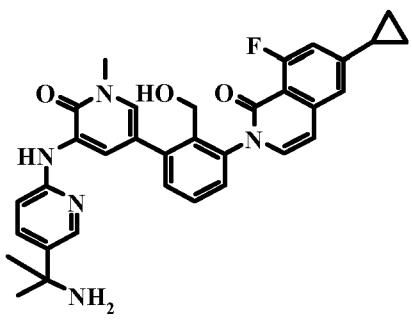
I-49	6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[1-methyl-5-(6-methyl-5,6-dihydro-4*H*-[1,3]oxazin-2-ylamino)-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		3.127
I-50	6-*tert*-Butyl-2-{3-[5-(1-*tert*-butyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyrimidin-4-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl}-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		0.044
I-51	6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.023
I-52	6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[1-methyl-6-oxo-5-(5-piperazin-1-yl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.057
I-53	8-Chloro-6-cyclopropyl-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.609

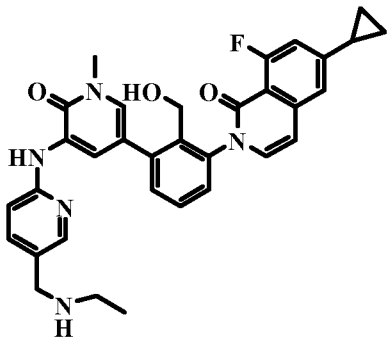
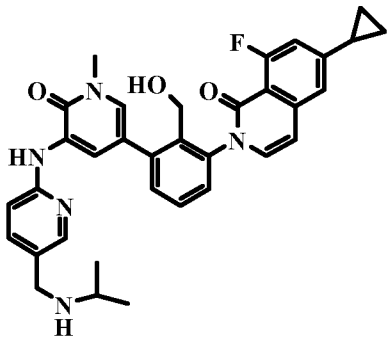
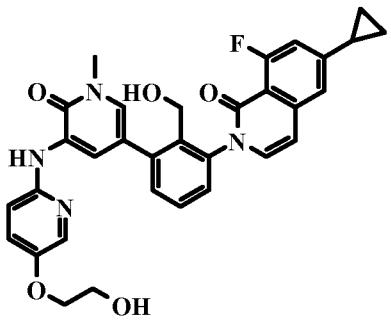
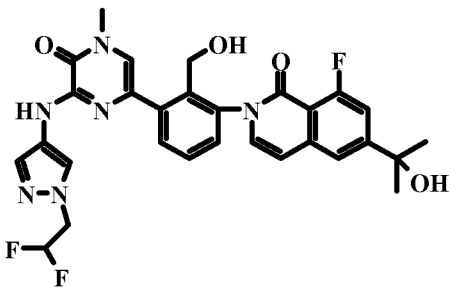
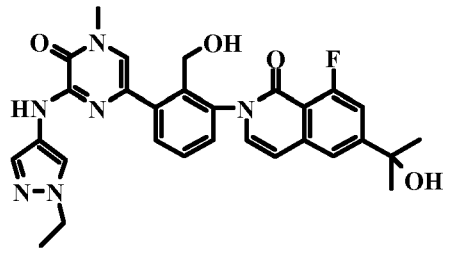
I-54	6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxy-methyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.014
I-55	8-Fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-6-(1-methyl-cyclopropyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.016
I-56	8-Chloro-6-cyclopropyl-2-(2-hydroxy-methyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.392
I-57	6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxy-methyl-3-[5-(4-hydroxy-4-methyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2*H*-[1,3']bi-pyridineyl-6'-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.018

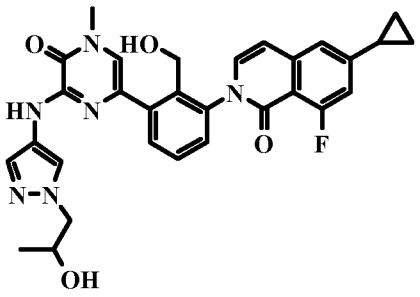
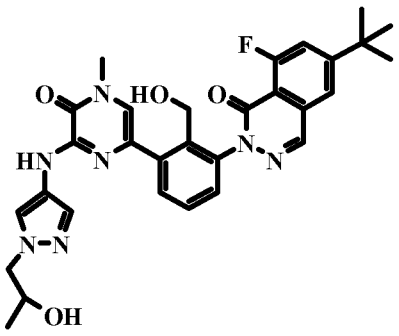
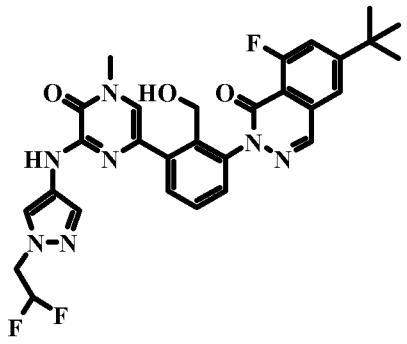
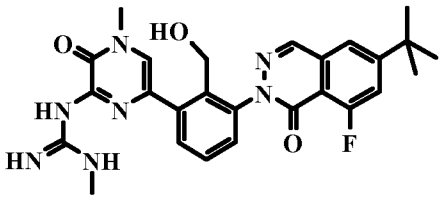
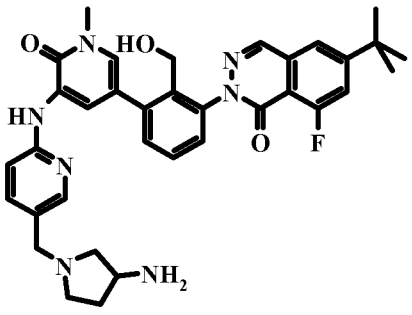
I-58	8-Fluoro-6-(1-hydroxy-1-methyl-ethyl)-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[5-(4-hydroxy-4-methyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2*H*-[1,3']bipyridinyl-6'-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.006
I-59	8-Fluoro-6-(1-hydroxy-1-methyl-ethyl)-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.003
I-60	8-Fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-6-(1-methyl-cyclopropyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.016
I-61	8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[5-(5-methanesulfonyl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-6-(1-methyl-cyclopropyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.051
I-62	6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[5-(5-methanesulfonyl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.092

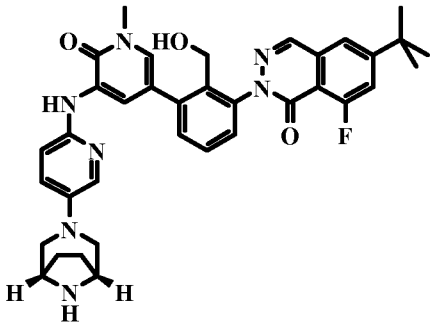
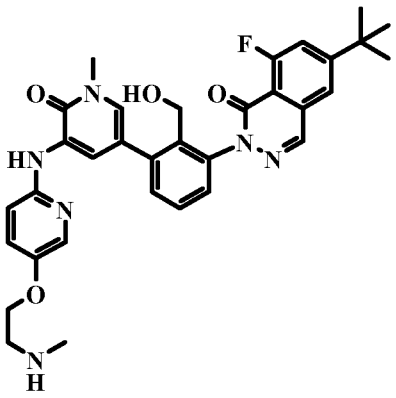
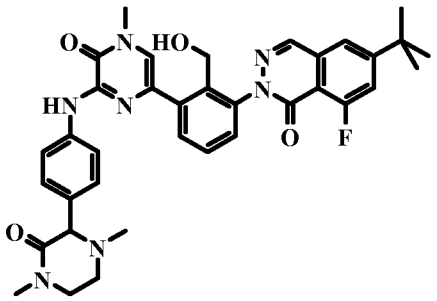
I-63	6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxy-methyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpho-line-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.016
I-64	6-(1-Ethyl-1-hydroxy-propyl)-8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[5-(4-hydroxy-4-methyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2*H*-[1,3']bipyridinyl-6'-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.027
I-65	2-[8-Fluoro-2-(3-{5-[5-(2-hydroxy-ethoxy)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-1-oxo-1,2-dihydro-isoquinolin-6-yl]-2-methyl-propionitrile		0.019
I-66	6-Cyclopropyl-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[5-(5-methanesulfonyl-pyridin-2-yl-amino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-8-methoxy-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		
I-67	6-Cyclopropyl-8-hydroxy-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[5-(5-methane-sulfonyl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		

I-68	2-(6-{5-[3-(6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino}-pyridin-3-yl)-2-methyl-propionic acid		0.213
I-69	2-(6-{5-[3-(6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino}-pyridin-3-yl)-*N*-methyl-isobutyramide		0.033
I-70	2-(6-{5-[3-(6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino}-pyridin-3-yl)-*N*,*N*-dimethyl-isobutyramide		0.022
I-71	6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(1-methyl-azetidin-3-yloxy)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.039

I-72	6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxy-methyl-3-{5-[5-(1-hydroxy-1-methyl-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.02
I-73	6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxy-methyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-pyridin-2-yl-amino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.024
I-74	6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2-(3-{5-[5-(1-hydroxy-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.029
I-75	6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2-[2-hydroxy-methyl-3-(5-{5-[(2-methoxy-ethyl-amino)-methyl]-pyridin-2-ylamino}-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl)-phenyl]-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.037
I-76	2-(3-{5-[5-(1-Amino-1-methyl-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxy-methyl-phenyl)-6-cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.04

I-77	6-Cyclopropyl-2-{3-[5-(5-ethylamino-methyl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl}-8-fluoro-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.02
I-78	6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxy-methyl-3-{5-[5-(isopropylamino-methyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.02
I-79	6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2-(3-{5-[5-(2-hydroxy-ethoxy)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.093
I-80	2-(3-{6-[1-(2,2-Difluoro-ethyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-ylamino]-4-methyl-5-oxo-4,5-dihydro-pyrazin-2-yl}-2-hydroxy-methyl-phenyl)-8-fluoro-6-(1-hydroxy-1-methyl-ethyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.031
I-81	2-{3-[6-(1-Ethyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl-amino)-4-methyl-5-oxo-4,5-dihydro-pyrazin-2-yl]-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl}-8-fluoro-6-(1-hydroxy-1-methyl-ethyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.013

I-82	6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxy-methyl-3-{6-[1-(2-hydroxy-propyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-ylamino]-4-methyl-5-oxo-4,5-dihydro-pyrazin-2-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one		0.057
I-83	6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxy-methyl-3-{6-[1-(2-hydroxy-propyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-ylamino]-4-methyl-5-oxo-4,5-dihydro-pyrazin-2-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		0.01
I-84	6-*tert*-Butyl-2-(3-{6-[1-(2,2-difluoro-ethyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-ylamino]-4-methyl-5-oxo-4,5-dihydro-pyrazin-2-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		0.02
I-85	*N*-{6-[3-(6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1*H*-phthalazin-2-yl)-2-hydroxy-methyl-phenyl]-4-methyl-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-pyrazin-2-yl}-*N'*-methyl-guanidine		
I-86	2-(3-{5-[5-(3-Amino-pyrrolidin-1-yl-methyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-6-*tert*-butyl-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		0.101

I-87	6-*tert*-Butyl-2-(3-{5-[(1S,5R)-5-(3,8-diaza-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		0.024
I-88	6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(2-methylamino-ethoxy)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		
I-89	6-*tert*-Butyl-2-(3-{6-[4-(1,4-dimethyl-3-oxo-piperazin-2-yl)-phenylamino]-4-methyl-5-oxo-4,5-dihydro-pyrazin-2-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one		

The pyridinone and pyridazinone derivatives described herein are kinase inhibitors, in particular Btk inhibitors. These inhibitors can be useful for treating one or more diseases responsive to kinase inhibition, including diseases responsive to Btk inhibition and/or inhibition of B-cell proliferation, in mammals. Without wishing to be bound to any particular theory, it is believed that the interaction of the compounds of the invention with Btk results in the inhibition of Btk activity and thus in the pharmaceutical utility of these compounds. Accordingly, the invention includes a method of treating a mammal, for instance a human, having a disease responsive to inhibition of Btk activity, and/or inhibiting B-cell proliferation, comprising administrating to the mammal having such a disease, an effective amount of at least one chemical entity provided herein. An effective concentration may be ascertained experimentally, for example by assaying blood concentration of the compound, or theoretically, by calculating bioavailability. Other

kinases that may be affected in addition to Btk include, but are not limited to, other tyrosine kinases and serine/threonine kinases.

Kinases play notable roles in signaling pathways controlling fundamental cellular processes such as proliferation, differentiation, and death (apoptosis). Abnormal kinase activity has been implicated in a wide range of diseases, including multiple cancers, autoimmune and/or inflammatory diseases, and acute inflammatory reactions. The multifaceted role of kinases in key cell signaling pathways provides a significant opportunity to identify novel drugs targeting kinases and signaling pathways.

An embodiment includes a method of treating a patient having an autoimmune and/or inflammatory disease, or an acute inflammatory reaction responsive to inhibition of Btk activity and/or B-cell proliferation.

Autoimmune and/or inflammatory diseases that can be affected using compounds and compositions according to the invention include, but are not limited to: psoriasis, allergy, Crohn's disease, irritable bowel syndrome, Sjogren's disease, tissue graft rejection, and hyperacute rejection of transplanted organs, asthma, systemic lupus erythematosus (and associated glomerulonephritis), dermatomyositis, multiple sclerosis, scleroderma, vasculitis (ANCA-associated and other vasculitides), autoimmune hemolytic and thrombocytopenic states, Goodpasture's syndrome (and associated glomerulonephritis and pulmonary hemorrhage), atherosclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, chronic Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP), Addison's disease, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, diabetes, septic shock, and myasthenia gravis.

Included herein are methods of treatment in which at least one chemical entity provided herein is administered in combination with an anti-inflammatory agent. Anti-inflammatory agents include but are not limited to NSAIDs, non-specific and COX-2 specific cyclooxgenase enzyme inhibitors, gold compounds, corticosteroids, methotrexate, tumor necrosis factor receptor (TNF) receptors antagonists, immunosuppressants and methotrexate.

Examples of NSAIDs include, but are not limited to, ibuprofen, flurbiprofen, naproxen and naproxen sodium, diclofenac, combinations of diclofenac sodium and misoprostol, sulindac, oxaprozin, diflunisal, piroxicam, indomethacin, etodolac, fenoprofen calcium, ketoprofen, sodium nabumetone, sulfasalazine, tolmetin sodium, and hydroxychloroquine. Examples of NSAIDs also include COX-2 specific inhibitors such as celecoxib, valdecoxib, lumiracoxib and/or etoricoxib.

In some embodiments, the anti-inflammatory agent is a salicylate. Salicylates include by are not limited to acetylsalicylic acid or aspirin, sodium salicylate, and choline and magnesium salicylates.

The anti-inflammatory agent may also be a corticosteroid. For example, the corticosteroid may be cortisone, dexamethasone, methylprednisolone, prednisolone, prednisolone sodium phosphate, or prednisone.

In additional embodiments the anti-inflammatory agent is a gold compound such as gold sodium thiomalate or auranofin.

The invention also includes embodiments in which the anti-inflammatory agent is a metabolic inhibitor such as a dihydrofolate reductase inhibitor, such as methotrexate or a dihydroorotate dehydrogenase inhibitor, such as leflunomide.

Other embodiments of the invention pertain to combinations in which at least one anti-inflammatory compound is an anti-C5 monoclonal antibody (such as eculizumab or pexelizumab), a TNF antagonist, such as entanercept, or infliximab, which is an anti-TNF alpha monoclonal antibody.

Still other embodiments of the invention pertain to combinations in which at least one active agent is an immunosuppressant compound such as an immunosuppressant compound chosen from methotrexate, leflunomide, cyclosporine, tacrolimus, azathioprine, and mycophenolate mofetil.

B-cells and B-cell precursors expressing BTK have been implicated in the pathology of B-cell malignancies, including, but not limited to, B-cell lymphoma, lymphoma (including Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma), hairy cell lymphoma, multiple myeloma, chronic and acute myelogenous leukemia and chronic and acute lymphocytic leukemia.

BTK has been shown to be an inhibitor of the Fas/APO-1 (CD-95) death inducing signaling complex (DISC) in B-lineage lymphoid cells. The fate of leukemia/lymphoma cells may reside in the balance between the opposing proapoptotic effects of caspases activated by DISC and an upstream anti-apoptotic regulatory mechanism involving BTK and/or its substrates (Vassilev *et al.*, J. *Biol. Chem.* 1998, 274, 1646-1656).

It has also been discovered that BTK inhibitors are useful as chemosensitizing agents, and, thus, are useful in combination with other chemotherapeutic drugs, in particular, drugs that induce

apoptosis. Examples of other chemotherapeutic drugs that can be used in combination with chemosensitizing BTK inhibitors include topoisomerase I inhibitors (camptothecin or topotecan), topoisomerase II inhibitors (e.g. daunomycin and etoposide), alkylating agents (e.g. cyclophosphamide, melphalan and BCNU), tubulin directed agents (e.g. taxol and vinblastine), and biological agents (e.g. antibodies such as anti CD20 antibody, IDEC 8, immunotoxins, and cytokines).

Btk activity has also be associated with some leukemias expressing the *bcr-abl* fusion gene resulting from translocation of parts of chromosome 9 and 22. This abnormality is commonly observed in chronic myelogenous leukemia. Btk is constitutively phosphorylated by the *bcr-abl* kinase which initiates downstream survival signals which circumvents apoptosis in *bcr-abl* cells. (N. Feldhahn *et al. J. Exp. Med.* 2005 201(11):1837-1852).

The compounds of the present invention may be formulated in a wide variety of oral administration dosage forms and carriers. Oral administration can be in the form of tablets, coated tablets, dragées, hard and soft gelatine capsules, solutions, emulsions, syrups, or suspensions. Compounds of the present invention are efficacious when administered by other routes of administration including continuous (intravenous drip) topical parenteral, intramuscular, intravenous, subcutaneous, transdermal (which may include a penetration enhancement agent), buccal, nasal, inhalation and suppository administration, among other routes of administration. The preferred manner of administration is generally oral using a convenient daily dosing regimen which can be adjusted according to the degree of affliction and the patient's response to the active ingredient.

A compound or compounds of the present invention, as well as their pharmaceutically useable salts, together with one or more conventional excipients, carriers, or diluents, may be placed into the form of pharmaceutical compositions and unit dosages. The pharmaceutical compositions and unit dosage forms may be comprised of conventional ingredients in conventional proportions, with or without additional active compounds or principles, and the unit dosage forms may contain any suitable effective amount of the active ingredient commensurate with the intended daily dosage range to be employed. The pharmaceutical compositions may be employed as solids, such as tablets or filled capsules, semisolids, powders, sustained release formulations, or liquids such as solutions, suspensions, emulsions, elixirs, or filled capsules for oral use; or in the form of suppositories for rectal or vaginal administration; or in the form of sterile injectable solutions for parenteral use. A typical preparation will contain from about 5% to about 95% active compound or compounds (w/w). The term "preparation" or "dosage form" is intended to

include both solid and liquid formulations of the active compound and one skilled in the art will appreciate that an active ingredient can exist in different preparations depending on the target organ or tissue and on the desired dose and pharmacokinetic parameters.

The term “excipient” as used herein refers to a compound that is useful in preparing a pharmaceutical composition, generally safe, non-toxic and neither biologically nor otherwise undesirable, and includes excipients that are acceptable for veterinary use as well as human pharmaceutical use. The compounds of this invention can be administered alone but will generally be administered in admixture with one or more suitable pharmaceutical excipients, diluents or carriers selected with regard to the intended route of administration and standard pharmaceutical practice.

“Pharmaceutically acceptable” means that which is useful in preparing a pharmaceutical composition that is generally safe, non-toxic, and neither biologically nor otherwise undesirable and includes that which is acceptable for veterinary as well as human pharmaceutical use.

A "pharmaceutically acceptable salt" form of an active ingredient may also initially confer a desirable pharmacokinetic property on the active ingredient which were absent in the non-salt form, and may even positively affect the pharmacodynamics of the active ingredient with respect to its therapeutic activity in the body. The phrase “pharmaceutically acceptable salt” of a compound means a salt that is pharmaceutically acceptable and that possesses the desired pharmacological activity of the parent compound. Such salts include: (1) acid addition salts, formed with inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, and the like; or formed with organic acids such as acetic acid, propionic acid, hexanoic acid, cyclopentanepropionic acid, glycolic acid, pyruvic acid, lactic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, malic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, benzoic acid, 3-(4-hydroxybenzoyl)benzoic acid, cinnamic acid, mandelic acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, 1,2-ethane-disulfonic acid, 2-hydroxyethanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, 4-chlorobenzenesulfonic acid, 2-naphthalenesulfonic acid, 4-toluenesulfonic acid, camphorsulfonic acid, 4-methylbicyclo[2.2.2]-oct-2-ene-1-carboxylic acid, glucoheptonic acid, 3-phenylpropionic acid, trimethylacetic acid, tertiary butylacetic acid, lauryl sulfuric acid, gluconic acid, glutamic acid, hydroxynaphthoic acid, salicylic acid, stearic acid, muconic acid, and the like; or (2) salts formed when an acidic proton present in the parent compound either is replaced by a metal ion, *e.g.*, an alkali metal ion, an alkaline earth ion, or an aluminum ion; or

coordinates with an organic base such as ethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, tromethamine, N-methylglucamine, and the like.

Solid form preparations include powders, tablets, pills, capsules, cachets, suppositories, and dispersible granules. A solid carrier may be one or more substances which may also act as diluents, flavoring agents, solubilizers, lubricants, suspending agents, binders, preservatives, tablet disintegrating agents, or an encapsulating material. In powders, the carrier generally is a finely divided solid which is a mixture with the finely divided active component. In tablets, the active component generally is mixed with the carrier having the necessary binding capacity in suitable proportions and compacted in the shape and size desired. Suitable carriers include but are not limited to magnesium carbonate, magnesium stearate, talc, sugar, lactose, pectin, dextrin, starch, gelatin, tragacanth, methylcellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, a low melting wax, cocoa butter, and the like. Solid form preparations may contain, in addition to the active component, colorants, flavors, stabilizers, buffers, artificial and natural sweeteners, dispersants, thickeners, solubilizing agents, and the like.

Liquid formulations also are suitable for oral administration include liquid formulation including emulsions, syrups, elixirs, aqueous solutions, aqueous suspensions. These include solid form preparations which are intended to be converted to liquid form preparations shortly before use. Emulsions may be prepared in solutions, for example, in aqueous propylene glycol solutions or may contain emulsifying agents such as lecithin, sorbitan monooleate, or acacia. Aqueous solutions can be prepared by dissolving the active component in water and adding suitable colorants, flavors, stabilizing, and thickening agents. Aqueous suspensions can be prepared by dispersing the finely divided active component in water with viscous material, such as natural or synthetic gums, resins, methylcellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, and other well known suspending agents.

The compounds of the present invention may be formulated for parenteral administration (*e.g.*, by injection, for example bolus injection or continuous infusion) and may be presented in unit dose form in ampoules, pre-filled syringes, small volume infusion or in multi-dose containers with an added preservative. The compositions may take such forms as suspensions, solutions, or emulsions in oily or aqueous vehicles, for example solutions in aqueous polyethylene glycol. Examples of oily or nonaqueous carriers, diluents, solvents or vehicles include propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, vegetable oils (*e.g.*, olive oil), and injectable organic esters (*e.g.*, ethyl oleate), and may contain formulatory agents such as preserving, wetting, emulsifying or

suspending, stabilizing and/or dispersing agents. Alternatively, the active ingredient may be in powder form, obtained by aseptic isolation of sterile solid or by lyophilisation from solution for constitution before use with a suitable vehicle, *e.g.*, sterile, pyrogen-free water.

The compounds of the present invention may be formulated for topical administration to the epidermis as ointments, creams or lotions, or as a transdermal patch. Ointments and creams may, for example, be formulated with an aqueous or oily base with the addition of suitable thickening and/or gelling agents. Lotions may be formulated with an aqueous or oily base and will in general also containing one or more emulsifying agents, stabilizing agents, dispersing agents, suspending agents, thickening agents, or coloring agents. Formulations suitable for topical administration in the mouth include lozenges comprising active agents in a flavored base, usually sucrose and acacia or tragacanth; pastilles comprising the active ingredient in an inert base such as gelatin and glycerin or sucrose and acacia; and mouthwashes comprising the active ingredient in a suitable liquid carrier.

The compounds of the present invention may be formulated for administration as suppositories. A low melting wax, such as a mixture of fatty acid glycerides or cocoa butter is first melted and the active component is dispersed homogeneously, for example, by stirring. The molten homogeneous mixture is then poured into convenient sized molds, allowed to cool, and to solidify.

The compounds of the present invention may be formulated for vaginal administration. Pessaries, tampons, creams, gels, pastes, foams or sprays containing in addition to the active ingredient such carriers as are known in the art to be appropriate.

The compounds of the present invention may be formulated for nasal administration. The solutions or suspensions are applied directly to the nasal cavity by conventional means, for example, with a dropper, pipette or spray. The formulations may be provided in a single or multidose form. In the latter case of a dropper or pipette, this may be achieved by the patient administering an appropriate, predetermined volume of the solution or suspension. In the case of a spray, this may be achieved for example by means of a metering atomizing spray pump.

The compounds of the present invention may be formulated for aerosol administration, particularly to the respiratory tract and including intranasal administration. The compound will generally have a small particle size for example of the order of five (5) microns or less. Such a particle size may be obtained by means known in the art, for example by micronization. The

active ingredient is provided in a pressurized pack with a suitable propellant such as a chlorofluorocarbon (CFC), for example, dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, or dichlorotetrafluoroethane, or carbon dioxide or other suitable gas. The aerosol may conveniently also contain a surfactant such as lecithin. The dose of drug may be controlled by a metered valve. Alternatively the active ingredients may be provided in a form of a dry powder, for example a powder mix of the compound in a suitable powder base such as lactose, starch, starch derivatives such as hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose and polyvinylpyrrolidine (PVP). The powder carrier will form a gel in the nasal cavity. The powder composition may be presented in unit dose form for example in capsules or cartridges of *e.g.*, gelatin or blister packs from which the powder may be administered by means of an inhaler.

When desired, formulations can be prepared with enteric coatings adapted for sustained or controlled release administration of the active ingredient. For example, the compounds of the present invention can be formulated in transdermal or subcutaneous drug delivery devices. These delivery systems are advantageous when sustained release of the compound is necessary and when patient compliance with a treatment regimen is crucial. Compounds in transdermal delivery systems are frequently attached to an skin-adhesive solid support. The compound of interest can also be combined with a penetration enhancer, e.g., Azone (1-dodecylaza-cycloheptan-2-one). Sustained release delivery systems are inserted subcutaneously into to the subdermal layer by surgery or injection. The subdermal implants encapsulate the compound in a lipid soluble membrane, e.g., silicone rubber, or a biodegradable polymer, e.g., polyactic acid.

Suitable formulations along with pharmaceutical carriers, diluents and expcipients are described in *Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy* 1995, edited by E. W. Martin, Mack Publishing Company, 19th edition, Easton, Pennsylvania. A skilled formulation scientist may modify the formulations within the teachings of the specification to provide numerous formulations for a particular route of administration without rendering the compositions of the present invention unstable or compromising their therapeutic activity.

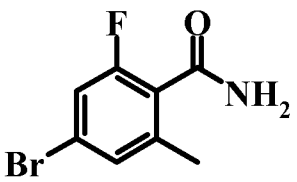
The modification of the present compounds to render them more soluble in water or other vehicle, for example, may be easily accomplished by minor modifications (salt formulation, esterification, etc.), which are well within the ordinary skill in the art. It is also well within the ordinary skill of the art to modify the route of administration and dosage regimen of a particular compound in order to manage the pharmacokinetics of the present compounds for maximum beneficial effect in patients.

The term "therapeutically effective amount" as used herein means an amount required to reduce symptoms of the disease in an individual. The dose will be adjusted to the individual requirements in each particular case. That dosage can vary within wide limits depending upon numerous factors such as the severity of the disease to be treated, the age and general health condition of the patient, other medicaments with which the patient is being treated, the route and form of administration and the preferences and experience of the medical practitioner involved. For oral administration, a daily dosage of between about 0.01 and about 1000 mg/kg body weight per day should be appropriate in monotherapy and/or in combination therapy. A preferred daily dosage is between about 0.1 and about 500 mg/kg body weight, more preferred 0.1 and about 100 mg/kg body weight and most preferred 1.0 and about 10 mg/kg body weight per day. Thus, for administration to a 70 kg person, the dosage range would be about 7 mg to 0.7 g per day. The daily dosage can be administered as a single dosage or in divided dosages, typically between 1 and 5 dosages per day. Generally, treatment is initiated with smaller dosages which are less than the optimum dose of the compound. Thereafter, the dosage is increased by small increments until the optimum effect for the individual patient is reached. One of ordinary skill in treating diseases described herein will be able, without undue experimentation and in reliance on personal knowledge, experience and the disclosures of this application, to ascertain a therapeutically effective amount of the compounds of the present invention for a given disease and patient.

The pharmaceutical preparations are preferably in unit dosage forms. In such form, the preparation is subdivided into unit doses containing appropriate quantities of the active component. The unit dosage form can be a packaged preparation, the package containing discrete quantities of preparation, such as packeted tablets, capsules, and powders in vials or ampoules. Also, the unit dosage form can be a capsule, tablet, cachet, or lozenge itself, or it can be the appropriate number of any of these in packaged form.

EXAMPLES

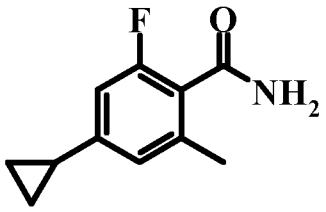
Example 1. 4-bromo-2-fluoro-6-methylbenzamide



4-bromo-2-fluoro-6-methyl benzoic acid (200 g) was dissolved in 1L of THF and treated portion wise with carbonyldiimidazole (180 g, 1.3 eq). The reaction mixture is stirred at ambient

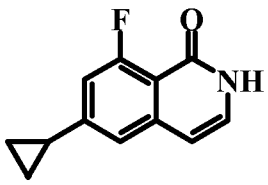
temperature for about 3 hours and then quenched by addition of aqueous ammonium hydroxide (400 ml). The resulting reaction mixture was stirred overnight at ambient temperature and then concentrated under reduced pressure to about 0.5L volume. The resulting slurry was diluted by adding 1L of water. The precipitated product was isolated by filtration, washed with water (3 x 300 ml), dried under vacuum at about 60 °C to obtain 174 g (87% isolated yield) of product.

Example 2. 4-Cyclopropyl-2-fluoro-6-methylbenzamide



A mixture of 4-bromo-2-fluoro-6-methylbenzamide (10 g), cyclopropylboronic acid (4.87 g, 1.25 eq), tricyclohexylphosphine (725 mg, 0.06 eq), tris (dibenzyllideneacetone)dipalladium(0) chloroform adduct (446 mg, 0.01 eq) and potassium carbonate (17.9 g, 3 eq) in toluene (100 ml) and water (10 ml) was stirred under reflux in an inert (nitrogen) environment for about 24 h. The reaction mixture was then cooled to about 60°C and treated with 10% aqueous ammonium hydroxide (60 ml) and then with ethyl acetate (60 ml). Layers were separated, the organic phase was washed with brine and filtered to remove particulate material. The extract was concentrated under reduced pressure to about 30 ml to obtain a slurry. This was diluted with heptane (80 ml) and ethyl acetate (20 ml) and then heated to reflux to dissolve all solids. The resulting solution cooled slowly to RT to allow the product to crystallize out. The precipitated product was isolated by filtration, washed with ethyl acetate-heptane (1:1) mixture (60 ml), dried under vacuum at about 60 °C to obtain 6.85 g (82.3% isolated yield) of product.

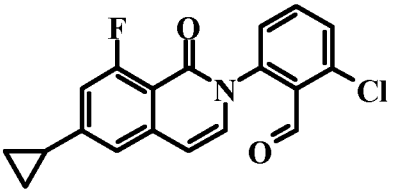
Example 3. 6-cyclopropyl-8-fluoroisoquinolin-1(2*H*)-one.



To a solution of 4-cyclopropyl-2-fluoro-6-methylbenzamide (37.2 g, 0.19 mol) in 2-methyltetrahydrofuran (MeTHF; 223 ml) was added 1,1-dimethoxy-*N*,*N*-dimethylmethanamine (29.8 g, 0.25 mol). The mixture was heated to 60 °C for 2 hours, then around 100 mL of MeTHF was distilled out under vacuum in order to remove Methanol. The reaction mixture was heated to 55 °C again, and potassium *tert*-butoxide, 1 M solution in THF (289 ml, 0.29 mol) was added

dropwise. After 1 hr stirring at 60 °C, the reaction mixture was allowed to cool down to RT and poured into HCl, 1 M solution (289 ml, 0.29 mol), and then THF/MeTHF was distilled out at 60 °C for crystallization. During the distillation, IPA (223 ml) was added slowly. After most of THF/MeTHF was removed, the solution was cooled down to ambient temperature. The desired product was crystallized out from IPA/water, collected by filtration and washed with water and cold IPA. The filter cake was dried under vacuum at 50 °C to afford 30.1 g of the title compound (77% isolated yield) as a white solid. MS (ESI) 204 $(M + H)^+$.

Example 4. 2-chloro-6-(6-cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-1-oxoisoquinolin-2(1*H*)-yl)benzaldehyde.

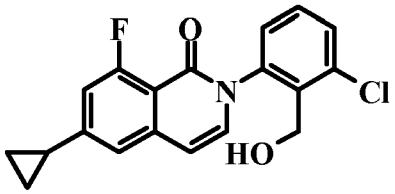


Method A: In a 1 L reactor, 6-cyclopropyl-8-fluoroisoquinolin-1(2*H*)-one (65 g, 0.32 mol), 2-bromo-6-chlorobenzaldehyde (84.2 g, 0.38 mol), copper(I) iodide (12.2 g, 64.0 mmol) and potassium carbonate (88.4 g, 0.64 mol) were charged. The reactor was evacuated and backfilled with Nitrogen. This sequence was repeated three times. Then, DMF (650 ml) was added and the resulting mixture was heated to 120 °C for 20 hr. The reaction mixture was cooled down to about 70 °C, and THF (975 ml) was added. Then, the resulting mixture was allowed to cool down to ambient temperature, followed by filtration through Celite pad. The filtrate was concentrated down under vacuum with distilling THF off. Crystallization was performed with DMF/IPA/H_2O (10/5/2) at around 60 °C, and the material was aged overnight with slow cooling. The desired product was collected by filtration and washed with IPA/H_2O. The filter cake was dried under vacuum at 70 °C overnight to afford 65.4g of the title compound (60% isolated yield) as a yellow solid. MS (ESI) 341, 343 $(M + H)^+$.

Method B: To a 100 mL round bottom flask were charged 6-cyclopropyl-8-fluoroisoquinolin-1(2*H*)-one (2 g, 9.84 mmol) and HMDS (14.0 ml), and TFA (22.4 mg, 15.2 µl, 0.2 mmol) was added into the suspension. The resulting mixture was heated to 122 °C for 5 hrs, then excess HMDS was distilled by rotary evaporator. 2-Chloro-6-fluorobenzaldehyde (1.64 g, 10.3 mmol), potassium carbonate (1.36 g, 9.84 mmol), ethoxytrimethylsilane (3.49 g, 29.5 mmol) and DMF (20.0 ml) were added to the resulting residue, and the reaction mixture was heated to 80 °C with stirring for 5 hr. The solution was allowed to cool down to RT, and IPA 6 mL and water 14 mL were added to the solution to crystallize out the product. After stirring for about 4 hr at ambient

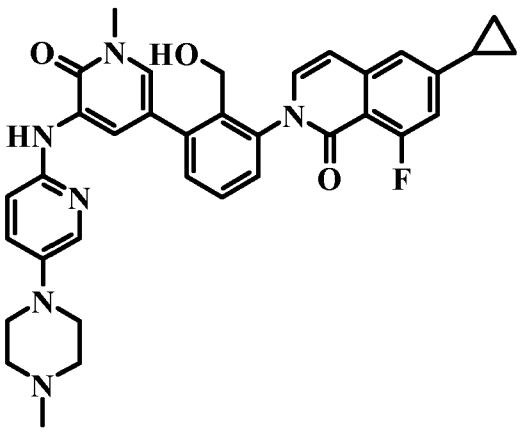
temperature, crystalline product was collected by filtration and washed with IPA/H_2O. The filter cake was dried under vacuum oven at 50 °C overnight to afford 1.97g of the title compound (59% isolated yield) as a yellow solid. MS (ESI) 341, 343 $(M + H)^+$.

Example 5. 2-(3-chloro-2-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl)-6-cyclopropyl-8-fluoroisoquinolin-1(2*H*)-one.



2-chloro-6-(6-cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-1-oxoisoquinolin-2(1*H*)-yl)benzaldehyde (64.6 g, 0.19 mol) was dissolved in DCM (650 ml), then, IPA (325 ml) was added to the solution. At 4 °C, $NaBH_4$ (7.15 g, 0.19 mol) was added to the reaction mixture portion wise, then the resulting solution was stirred for 1 hr. The reaction was quenched by water (170 mL), then the mixture was filtered through Celite pad. DCM layer was collected by phase separation, and DCM was distilled out and IPA was added in the same time. The desired product was crystallized out from IPA, collected by filtration, and washed with cold IPA. The filter cake was dried under vacuum at 70 °C to afford 56.3 g of the title compound (86.6% isolated yield) as a white solid. MS (ESI) 343, 345 $(M + H)^+$.

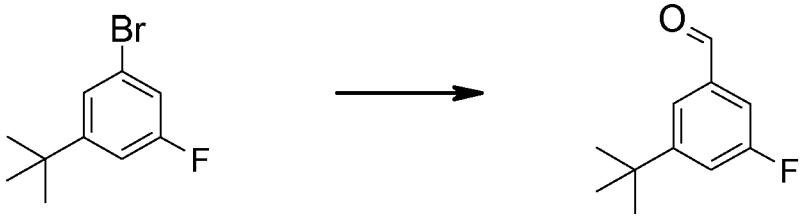
Example 6. 6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one.



To a 2 L reactor were added 2-(3-chloro-2-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl)-6-cyclopropyl-8-fluoroisoquinolin-1(2*H*)-one (62.5 g, 0.18 mol), 1-methyl-3-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1*H*-pyridin-2-one (108 g,

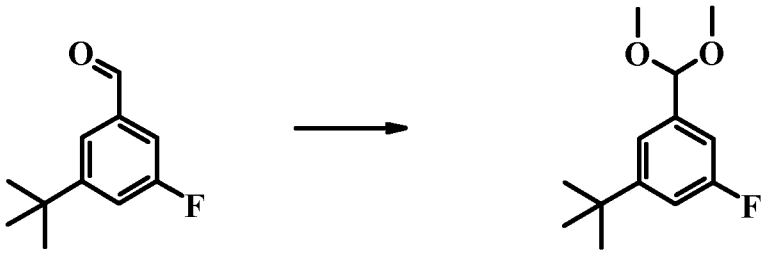
0.25 mol), PCy_3 (3.2 g, 11.5 mmol), $Pd(OAc)_2$ (1.27 g, 5.7 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (54.6 g, 0.38 mol) in order. The reactor was evacuated and backfilled with Nitrogen. This sequence was repeated three times. Then, 20% aqueous 1,4-dioxane (1 L) was added to the reaction mixture. The resulting mixture was heated to 88 °C for gentle reflux and stirred for 1 hr under Nitrogen atmosphere. Additional 7 g of 1-methyl-3-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1*H*-pyridin-2-one was added to the reaction solution in order to push the reaction to completion. After 2 hr reaction time, bath temperature was down to 70 °C, and 600 mL of water was added to the reaction mixture slowly with keeping the temperature above 70 °C. The material started to come out with seeding, and the slurry was cooled down to 5 °C. Solid material was collected with filtration, and washed with MeOH (300 mL). The crude solid was dissolved with DCM (1.3 L) and MeOH (150 ml) again. Trithiocyanuric acid trisodium salt (100 g) in water (390 mL) was added to the solution, then the resulting mixture was stirred vigorously at ambient temperature for 2 hr and filtered through Celite pad. DCM layer was collected by phase separation, and after adding Activated carbon (22 g), the resulting mixture was stirred additional 2 hr at RT, then filtered through a short pad of Celite. The filtrate was heated to distill DCM under an atmosphere of nitrogen, and ethanol was added to replace DCM. The desired product started to crystallize out from ethanol with seeding, and the crystal material was collected by filtration after cooling to 5 °C and washed with cold EtOH. The filter cake was dried under vacuum oven at 70 °C to afford 91.7 g of the title compound (83% isolated yield) as an off-white solid. MS (ESI) 607 $(M + H)^+$. ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ ppm 0.82 - 0.91 (m, 2 H) 1.04 - 1.14 (m, 2 H) 2.01 - 2.13 (m, 1 H) 2.20 (s, 3 H) 2.38 - 2.46 (m, 4 H) 2.97 - 3.09 (m, 4 H) 3.58 (s, 3 H) 4.15 - 4.36 (m, 2 H) 4.77 (t, *J*=4.34 Hz, 1 H) 6.59 (dd, *J*=7.55, 1.89 Hz, 1 H) 6.99 (dd, *J*=13.60, 1.51 Hz, 1 H) 7.21 (d, *J*=9.06 Hz, 1 H) 7.26 (d, *J*=1.51 Hz, 1 H) 7.28 - 7.38 (m, 4 H) 7.39 - 7.46 (m, 1 H) 7.48 - 7.56 (m, 1 H) 7.85 (d, *J*=3.02 Hz, 1 H) 8.37 (s, 1 H) 8.57 (d, *J*=2.27 Hz, 1 H).

Example 7. 3-tert-Butyl-5-fluoro-benzaldehyde



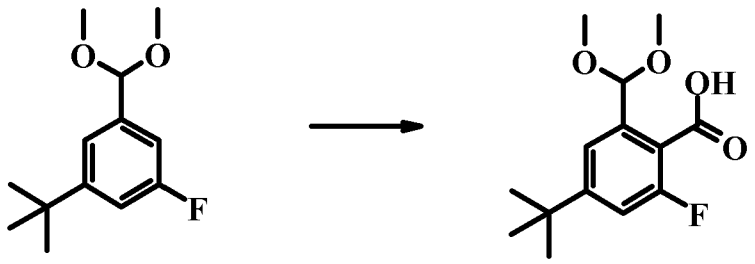
Bromo-3-tert-butyl-5-fluorobenzene (323.2g, 1.4 moles) was dissolved in THF (3.3 L) and cooled -10°C. iPrMgCl (2M solution in THF, 0.5 eq, 350 mL) was added over 20 min, followed by nBuLi (2.5M solution in hexanes, 1.0 eq, 560 mL) over two hours. DMF (4 eq, 450 mL) was added over one hour then stirred for 45 minutes and quenched with 3M HCl (1000 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous fraction was diluted with water (1L) and extracted with ethyl acetate (1L). The organic fractions were combined and washed with water (2 x 2L). The organic fraction was concentrated to provide an orange oil (252 g, quant), used directly in the next reaction.

Example 8. 1-tert-Butyl-3-dimethoxymethyl-5-fluoro-benzene



3-tert-Butyl-5-fluoro-benzaldehyde (252 g, 1.4 moles) was dissolved in methanol (4 vol, 1000 ml) and trimethyl orthoformate (1 vol, 252 ml). Toluenesulfonic acid (3.4 %w/w, 6 g) was added in one portion and the resulting solution stirred at rt for 1 hour. Triethylamine (0.12 vol, 30 mL) was added and the reaction concentrated to an oil, and then re-suspended in ethyl acetate (3L) and $NaHCO_3$ (aq. sat., 1 L) and water (1 L) with vigorous mixing. The organic phase was washed with additional water (1 L), polish filtered and then concentrated to provide an orange oil (311.2 g, 98.5%), used directly in the next reaction.

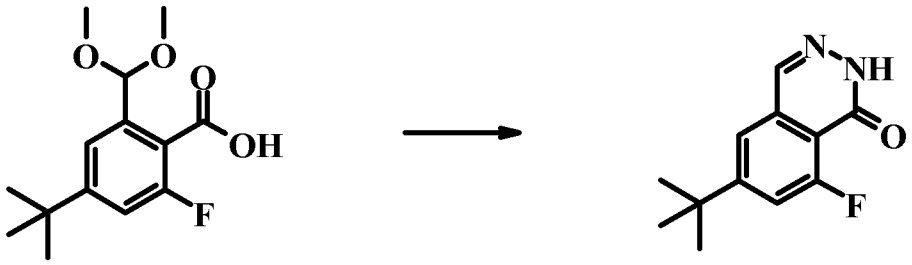
Example 9. 4-tert-Butyl-2-dimethoxymethyl-6-fluoro-benzoic acid



1-tert-Butyl-3-dimethoxymethyl-5-fluoro-benzene (333 g, 1.47 moles) was dissolved in THF (10 vol, 3.3 L) and cooled to -70°C. secBuLi (1.4M in cyclohexanes, 1.0 eq, 1000 mL) was added drop-wise over 1.5 hours. The solution was stirred at -70°C for one hour and then CO_2 gas was

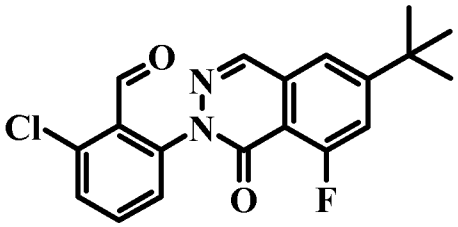
added to the reaction via a sintered glass gas dispersion tube, while maintaining vigorous stirring. The reaction was allowed to warm with vigorous stirring with adequate venting for release of excess CO_2 from the solution. Once the internal temperature had reached +10°C the reaction was quenched with water (3 L) followed by conc. HCl (1.15 eq, 140 mL). The aqueous fraction was extracted to ethyl acetate (1 L) and the combined organic fractions were combined and washed with water (2 x 1 L), and then concentrated with solvent replacement with heptanes. The resulting fine crystals were filtered, washed with heptanes and then dried at RT under vacuum with N_2 sweep to provide 220.3 g (55.3%).

Example 10. 6-tert-Butyl-8-fluoro-2H-phthalazin-1-one



4-tert-Butyl-2-dimethoxymethyl-6-fluoro-benzoic acid (220.3 g, 0.815 moles) was dissolved in ethanol (2 vol, 440 mL) and acetic acid (0.5 vol, 110 mL). Hydrazine hydrate (1.5 eq, 61 mL) was added and the solution stirred at 80°C for 6 hours. The mixture was cooled to rt overnight, then in an ice bath and then filtered and washed with cold ethanol. The fine white crystals were dried at 100°C in a vacuum oven with N_2 sweep, to provide 154.7 g (86%) of 6-tert-butyl-8-fluoro-2H-phthalazin-1-one.

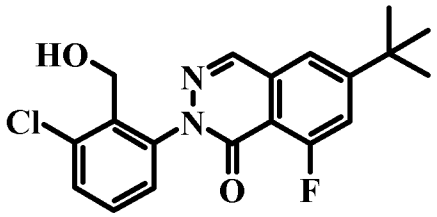
Example 11. 2-(6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1*H*-phthalazin-2-yl)-6-chloro-benzaldehyde



To a 3 L round bottom flask were added 6-*tert*-butyl-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one (132.3 g, 0.6 mol), 2-chloro-6-fluorobenzaldehyde (104.8 g, 0.66 mol) and cesium carbonate (117.4 g, 0.36 mol). The flask was evacuated and backfilled with Nitrogen three times. Then, ethoxytrimethyl-silane (142 g, 1.2 mol) and DMF (1.6 L) were added to the reaction flask, and the resulting mixture was heated to 60 °C. After 4 h stirring, the solution was allowed to cool down to ambient temperature and the reaction was quenched by addition of 800 mL of H_2O dropwise. The desired

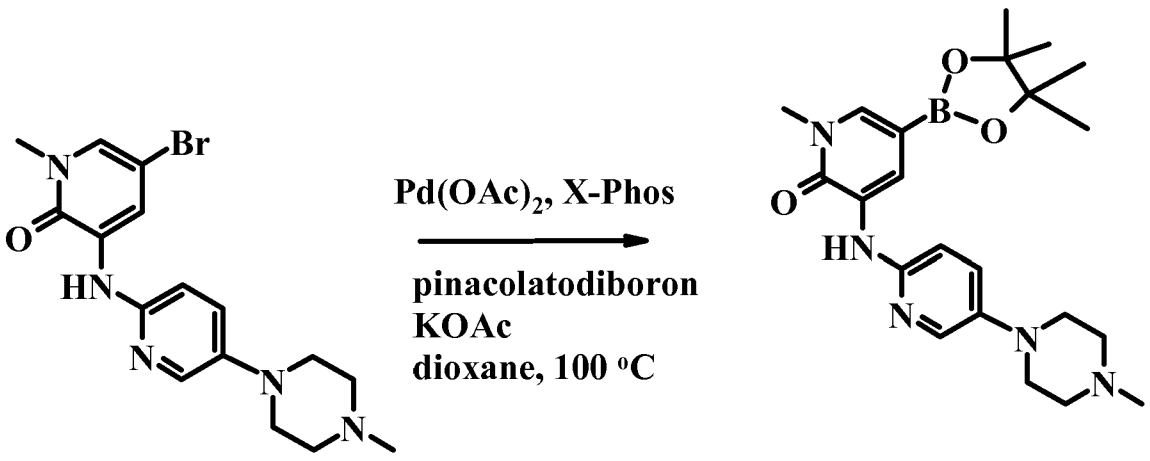
product started to precipitate from DMF and water mixture. The solid was collected by filtration after cooling down to 5 °C, and washed with DMF/water (2/1, 750 mL, pre-cooled to 6 °C) and H_2O (400 mL). The filter cake was dried under vacuum oven at 65 °C overnight to afford 147 g of the title compound (68.2% isolated yield) as a yellow solid. MS (ESI) 358, 360 $(M + H)^+$.

Example 12. 6-*tert*-Butyl-2-(3-chloro-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one



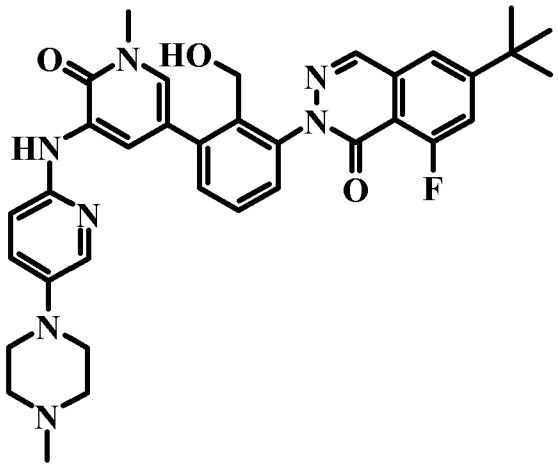
2-(6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1*H*-phthalazin-2-yl)-6-chloro-benzaldehyde (125 g, 0.35 mol) was dissolved in DCM (1 L) with stirring at RT, and then 0.5 L of IPA was added to the solution. The resulting solution was cooled down to 4 °C, and $NaBH_4$ (5.9 g, 0.16 mol) was added portion wise. After 30 min stirring, the reaction was quenched by adding H_2O (200 mL). The organic layer was collected by phase separation, and DCM was distilled out from the solution with adding additional IPA (1.6 L) in the same time at about 80 °C. The desired product started to crystallize out from IPA at around 30 °C with seeding, then water (750 mL) was added to the solution dropwise. The resulting solution was cooled down to 5 °C and filtered to collect the crystal material. The filter cake was washed with IPA/water (2/1, 450 mL, pre-cooled to 5 °C), and dried under vacuum oven at 65 °C overnight to afford 82.3 g of the title compound (65.5% isolated yield) as a white solid. MS (ESI) 360, 362 $(M + H)^+$.

Example 13.



A mixture of the starting bromide (200 g), pinacolato diboron (161 g), $Pd(OAc)_2$ (2.38 g), X-Phos (7.57 g), KOAc (242 g), and dioxane (1200 mL) was stirred and degassed three times. The mixture was heated at 100 °C for 2 hours then cooled to 65 °C. The slurry was filtered through a pad of Celite (100 g). The cake was washed with 800 mL of dioxane. The filtrate was distilled under vacuum to 800 mL. The residue was heated to 65 °C. Heptane (1200 mL) was slowly added over 1 h. The slurry was cooled to rt and further cooled in an ice bath for 4 hours. The product was isolated by filtration and washed with a mixed solution of heptane (500 mL) and dioxane (250 mL) that had been pre-cooled to 5 °C. The cake was dried overnight in a 70 °C vacuum oven. The product, 1-Methyl-3-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one, was obtained as a brown solid (178 g, 79 % yield).

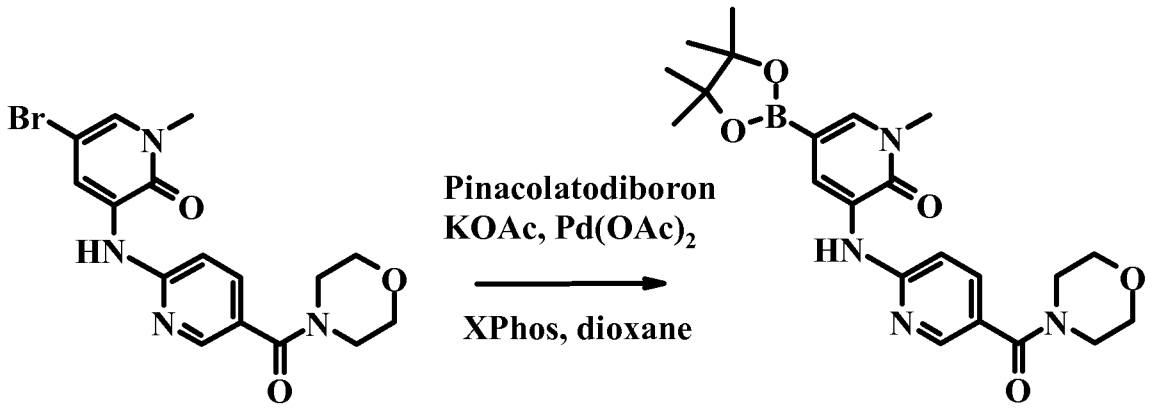
Example 14. 6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one



To a 2 L reactor were added 6-*tert*-butyl-2-(3-chloro-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one (64 g, 0.18 mol), 1-methyl-3-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1*H*-pyridin-2-one (90.5 g, 0.21 mol), PCy_3 (3.0 g, 10.7 mmol), $Pd(dba)_2$ (3.1 g, 5.4 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (49 g, 0.36 mol) in order. The reactor was evacuated and backfilled with Nitrogen. This sequence was repeated three times. Then, 20% aqueous 1,4-dioxane was added to the reaction mixture. The resulting mixture was heated to 88 °C for gentle reflux and stirred for 1.5 hr under Nitrogen atmosphere. After 2 hr reaction time, bath temperature was down to 80 °C, and 1.3 L of IPA was added to the reaction mixture slowly with keeping the temperature above 70 °C. The material started to come out, and the slurry was allowed to cool down to RT with stirring. Solid material was collected with filtration, and washed with IPA, water and then IPA again. The crude solid was dissolved with DCM (780 mL)

and MeOH (100 ml) again. To the solution was added trithiocyanuric acid trisodium salt, 15% aqueous solution (490 ml), then the resulting mixture was stirred vigorously at ambient temperature for 2 hr. After adding Activated carbon (9.7 g) and Diatomaceous Earth (9.7 g) to the solution, the resulting mixture was stirred additional 2 hr at RT, then filtered through a short pad of Diatomaceous Earth. DCM layer was collected by phase separation, and the aqueous layer was extracted with additional DCM (490 ml). The combined organics were diluted with HCl, 1.0 M solution (780 mL), then DCM was removed by rotary evaporator under vacuum. During the evaporization, IPA was added to the mixture to chase DCM completely. The aqueous acidic solution was titrated with NH_4OH, 30% solution to get the material out dropwise at ambient temperature. The desired product started to crystallize out from IPA/water, and the crystal material was collected by filtration, washed with water and IPA. The filter cake was dried under vacuum oven at 60 °C to afford 92.4 g of the title compound (83.5% isolated yield) as a yellow solid. MS (ESI) 624 $(M + H)^+$. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) d ppm 1.38 (s, 9 H) 2.20 (s, 3H) 2.39 - 2.46 (m, 4 H) 2.99 - 3.07 (m, 4 H) 3.58 (s, 3 H) 4.30 - 4.39 (m, 2 H) 4.58 (t, *J*=5.31 Hz, 1 H) 7.21 (d, *J*=9.09 Hz, 1 H) 7.29 (d, *J*=2.53 Hz, 1 H) 7.35 (dd, *J*=9.09, 3.03 Hz, 1 H) 7.37 - 7.43 (m, 2 H) 7.49 (d, *J*=7.58 Hz, 1 H) 7.74 (dd, *J*=13.14, 2.02 Hz, 1 H) 7.87 (dd, *J*=4.04, 2.53 Hz, 2 H) 8.36 (s, 1 H) 8.50 (d, *J*=2.53 Hz, 1 H) 8.53 (d, *J*=3.5 Hz, 1H).

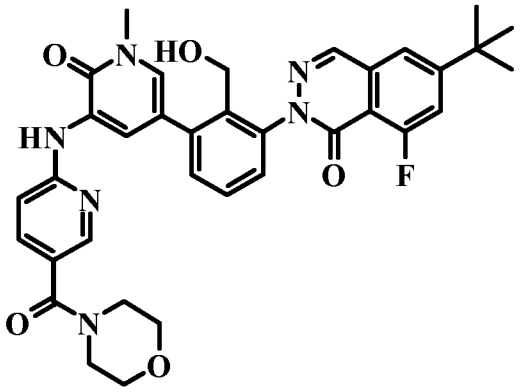
Example 15.



A mixture of the starting bromide (39.8 g), pinacolato diboron (30.7 g), $Pd(OAc)_2$ (0.46 g), X-Phos (1.46 g), KOAc (46.0 g), and dioxane (240 mL) was stirred and degassed three times. The mixture was heated at 100 °C for 2 hours then cooled to 65 °C. The slurry was filtered through a pad of Celite (27 g). The cake was washed with 240 mL of dioxane. The filtrate was distilled under vacuum to 160 mL. The residue was heated to 65 °C. Heptane (240 mL) was slowly added over 1 h. The slurry was cooled to rt and further cooled in an ice bath for 4 hours. The

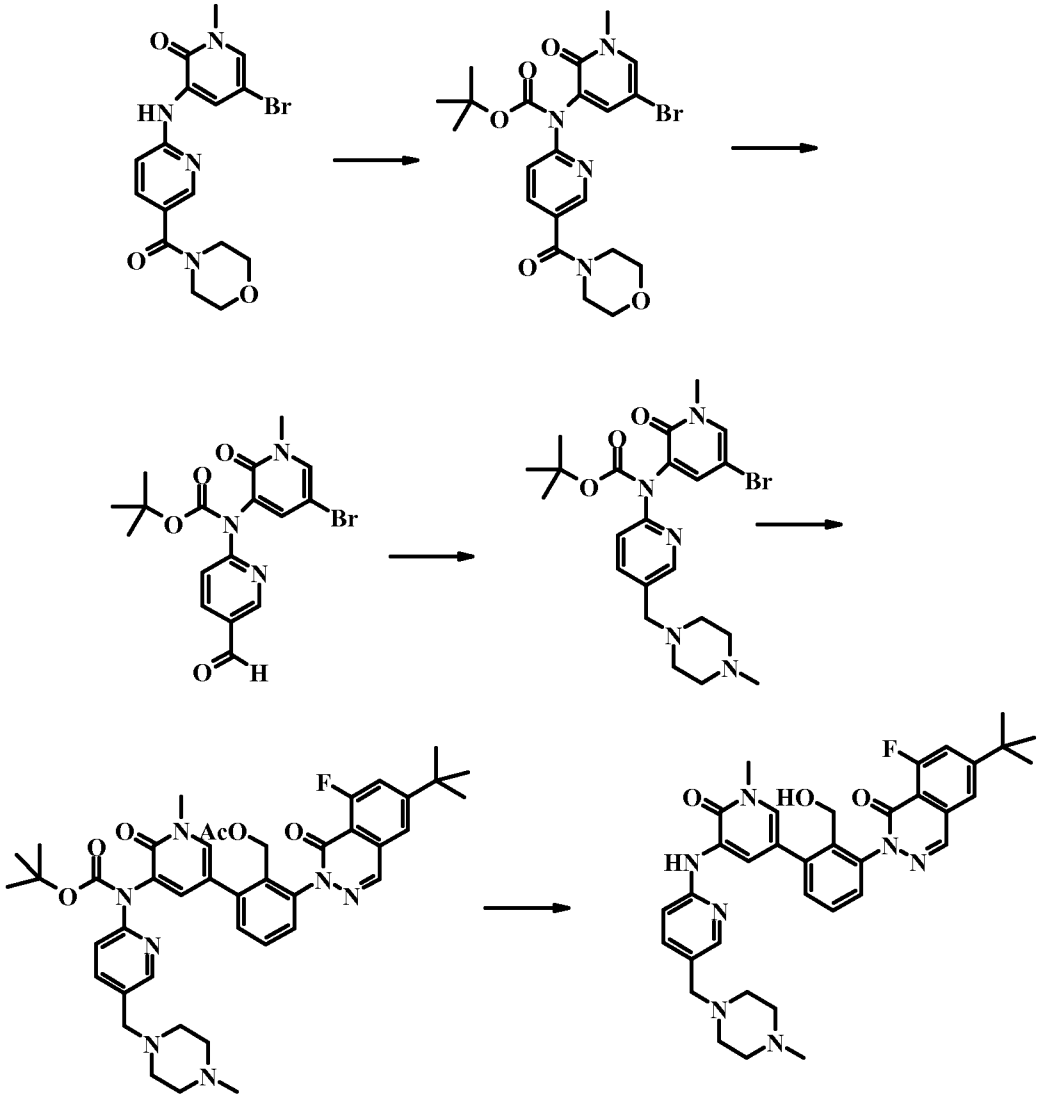
product was isolated by filtration and washed with a mixed solution of heptane (100 mL) and dioxane (50 mL) that had been pre-cooled to 5 °C. The cake was dried overnight in a 70 °C vacuum oven. The product was obtained as a light brown solid (37.5 g, 84 % yield).

Example 16. 6-*tert*-butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-(hydroxymethyl)-3-(1-methyl-5-(5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)pyridin-2-ylamino)-6-oxo-1,6-dihydropyridin-3-yl)phenyl)phthalazin-1(2*H*)-one



To a 2 mL vial were added 1-methyl-3-(5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)pyridin-2-ylamino)-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2(1*H*)-one (171 mg, 0.39 mmol), 6-*tert*-Butyl-2-(3-chloro-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one (100 mg, 0.28 mmol), Potassium carbonate (76.6 mg, 0.55 mmol), tricyclohexylphosphine (4.7 mg, 16.6 μmol) and $Pd(dba)_2$ (4.78 mg, 8.31 μmol). The vial was evacuated and backfilled with Nitrogen. This sequence was repeated three times. Then, 20% aqueous 1,4-dioxane, (1.5 ml) was added to the reaction mixture by syringe. The resulting mixture was heated to 96 °C for gentle reflux and stirred for 5 hr. After cooling down to RT, DCM (1 mL) and trithiocyanuric acid trisodium salt, 15% aqueous solution (1 ml) were added to the reaction mixture, then the resulting solution was stirred at 40 °C for 4 hr and additional for 4 hr after addition of 20 mg of activated carbon, then filtered through Celite pad and washed with DCM. DCM layer was collected by phase separation, and the aqueous layer was extracted with additional DCM. The combined organics were diluted with IPA, and DCM was distilled out completely. The desired product was crystallized out from IPA, collected by filtration and washed with IPA. The filter cake was dried under vacuum oven at 50 °C to afford 120 mg of the title compound (68% isolated yield) as a yellow solid. MS (ESI) 640 $(M + H)^+$.

Example 17.



Step 1

To a solution of 5-bromo-1-methyl-3-(5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)pyridin-2-ylamino)pyridin-2(1H)-one (22 g, 55.9 mmol, Eq: 1.00) in THF (300 ml) was added 60% Sodium Hydride equivalent to 1.1 equiv. Stirred at rt for 10 minutes after addion was completed and then heated to an internal temperature of 70 °C and stirred for 12 hours. Next day reaction was done by TLC (95/5 MC/MeOH). Carefully added water, then EtOAc (300 mL each) and partitioned. Washed organic phase with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to a dark oil. Flash purified (Methylene chloride : Ethyl acetate) to afford 24.5 g of product as a tan solid. MS ES M+1 = 493, 495.

Step 2

To a slurry of Schwarz Reagent, bis(cyclopentadienyl)zirconium hydrochloride (4.42 g, 17.1 mmol, Eq: 1.3), in THF (100 ml) at rt was added tert-butyl 5-bromo-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-

dihydropyridin-3-yl(5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)pyridin-2-yl)carbamate (6.5 g, 13.2 mmol, Eq: 1.00) in a solution of THF (200 ml) all at once. The slurry gradually became a yellow solution. Checked TLC at 10 min (95:5 MC:MeOH) showing starting material and new product present. After 40 minutes still not done. Poured reaction mixture onto ~100g of SiOH (Merck 60) and stirred 10 minutes before filtering and concentrating. Flashed (MC:EtOAc 90:10 to 20:80) to elute desired product as a colorless solid. 2.45g. MS ES M+1 = 408, 410.

Step 3

To a solution of (5-bromo-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl)-(5-formyl-pyridin-2-yl)-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (1.0 g, 2.45 mmol) in DCM (49 ml) was added 1-methylpiperazine (491 mg, 4.9 mmol), sodium triacetoxyborohydride (1.3 g, 6.12 mmol) and acetic acid (294 mg, 4.9 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated to 40 °C (degrees centigrade) and stirred overnight. The reaction was diluted with DCM, washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate, dried and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a gradient of 0% to 20% methanol in DCM to give 1.08 g (89.5%) of (5-bromo-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl)-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-pyridin-2-yl]-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester.

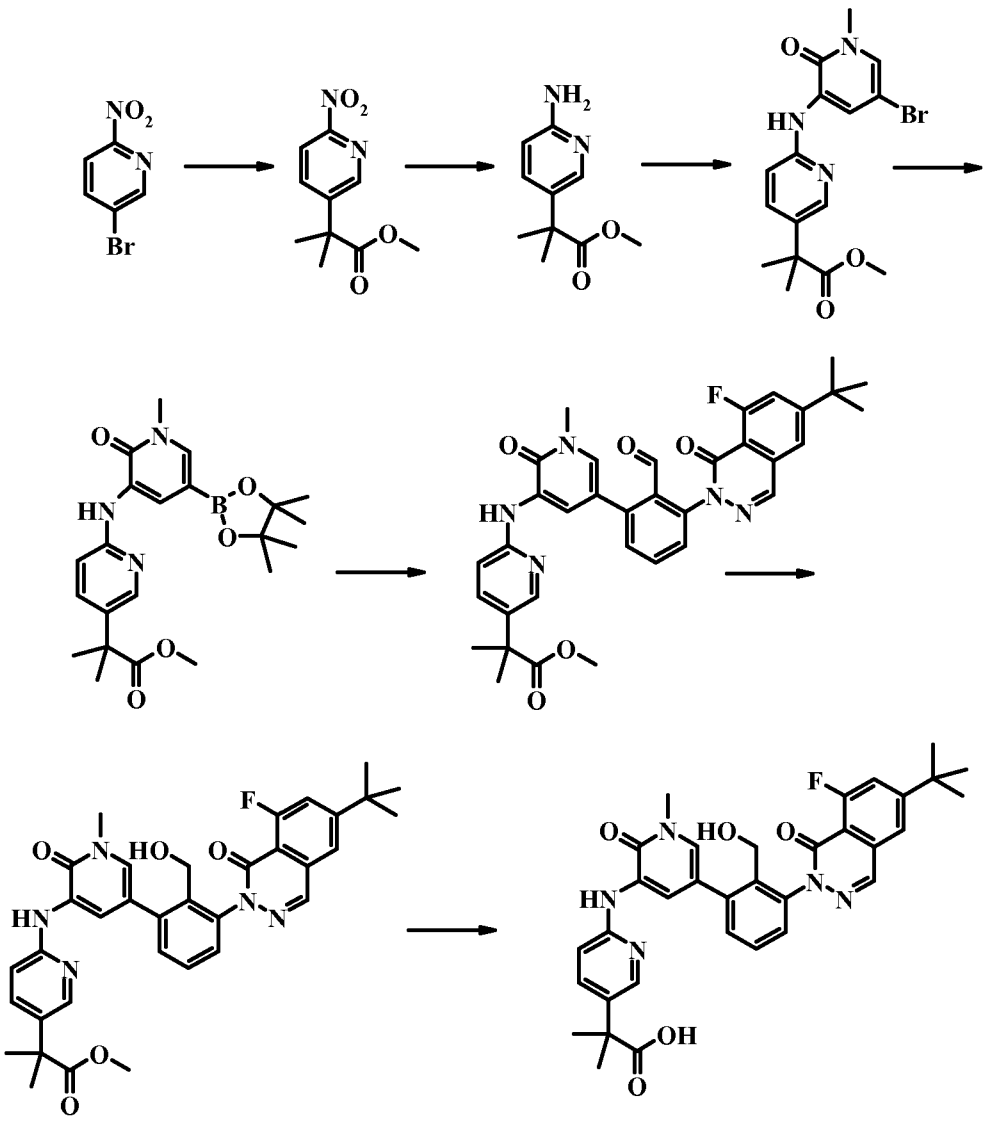
Step 4

(5-Bromo-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl)-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-pyridin-2-yl]-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (1.08 g, 2.19 mmol), acetic acid 2-(6-tert-butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1H-phthalazin-2-yl)-6-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-benzyl ester (1.19 g, 2.41 mmol), X-Phos (105 mg, 0.2 mmol), bis(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium (63 mg, 0.1 mmol), and tripotassium phosphate (931 mg, 4.39 mmol) were added to a 20 ml microwave vial. The vial was capped and purged . Water (3.5 ml) and *n*-butanol (14.0 ml) were added with a syringe and the vial was purged with nitrogen. The reaction was heated at 115 °C (degrees centigrade) for 2.5 hrs. The LCMS spectrum of the crude reaction showed the expected fully protected product plus evidence of the loss of one or both protecting groups. The reaction was filtered through celite and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a gradient of 0% to 15% methanol in DCM. Fractions containing the desired product with and without both the BOC and the acetate protecting groups were combined. The approximate yield of acetic acid 2-(5-{tert-butoxycarbonyl-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-pyridin-2-yl]-amino}-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl)-6-(6-tert-butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1H-phthalazin-2-yl)-benzyl ester was 87%.

Step 5

Acetic acid 2-(5-{tert-butoxycarbonyl-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-pyridin-2-yl]-amino}-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl)-6-(6-tert-butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1H-phthalazin-2-yl)-benzyl ester (1.5 g, 1.92 mmol) was dissolved in 19 ml of dioxane. Lithium hydroxide monohydrate (404 mg, 9.62 mmol) was dissolved in 19 ml of water and added dropwise. The reaction was heated at 50°C (degrees centigrade) for 2 hrs. The reaction was diluted with ethyl acetate, washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate, dried and concentrated. The residue was dissolved in 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2-propanol (20 ml) and heated in a microwave reactor at 140°C (degrees) for 30 min. The reaction was concentrated and the residue was purified by flash chromatography using a gradient of 0% to 15% methanol in DCM. The residue was diluted with DCM and concentrated again. Isopropyl acetate was added and the mixture was heated in a water bath to form a solution. The solution was cooled to RT and allowed to stand at RT overnight. The solid that formed was filtered and dried to give 185 mg of 6-tert-butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2H-phthalazin-1-one. A second crop of crystals yielded 88 mg of product for a combined yield of 273 mg (22.3%). MS: $(M+H)^+$ = 638; MP = 235.0-238.0 °C. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ ppm 1.39 (s, 9 H) 2.12 (s, 3 H) 2.19 - 2.41 (m, 8 H) 3.60 (s, 3 H) 4.32 - 4.40 (m, 2 H) 4.58 - 4.63 (m, 1 H) 4.60 - 4.61 (m, 1 H) 7.25 (d, *J*=8.59 Hz, 1 H) 7.34 - 7.44 (m, 3 H) 7.52 (s, 2 H) 7.52 - 7.54 (m, 1 H) 7.74 (dd, *J*=13.14, 1.52 Hz, 1 H) 7.87 (d, *J*=1.52 Hz, 1 H) 8.04 (d, *J*=2.02 Hz, 1 H).

Example 18.



Step1

5-Bromo-2-nitro-pyridine (7.0g, 35 mmol), (1-methoxy-2-methyl-propenyloxy)-trimethyl-silane (12.0 g, 69 mmol), bis(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium (1.0 g, 1.75 mmol), and zinc fluoride (1.8 g, 17.5 mmol) were added to a round bottom flask and purged with nitrogen. Tri-*tert*-butylphosphine (3.5ml of a 1.0 M solution in toluene) and 140 ml of DMF were added by syringe. The reaction mixture was heated at 80 °C (degrees centigrade) overnight. The reaction was diluted with ethyl acetate, water was added, and the layers were separated. The organic layer was washed with water and brine, dried and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a gradient of 0% to 15% ethyl acetate in hexanes to yield 1.88 g (24%) of 2-methyl-2-(6-nitropyridin-3-yl)-propionic acid methyl ester.

Step 2

2-Methyl-2-(6-nitropyridin-3-yl)-propionic acid methyl ester (1.88 g, 8.4 mmol) was dissolved in THF and 200 mg of 10% palladium on carbon was added. The reaction was exposed to hydrogen at a pressure of 50 psi for 5 hrs. NMR showed the reduction was incomplete. More palladium on carbon was added and the reaction was exposed to hydrogen again at 50 psi for several hrs. The reaction was filtered through celite and concentrated to give 1.5 g (92%) of 2-(6-amino-pyridin-3-yl)-2-methyl-propionic acid methyl ester which was used without purification.

Step 3

2-(6-Amino-pyridin-3-yl)-2-methyl-propionic acid methyl ester (1.5 g, 7.7 mmol), 3,5- dibromo-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one (2.05 g, 7.7 mmol), cesium carbonate (7.53 g, 23.1 mmol), bis(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium (353 mg, 0.385 mmol), and Xantphos (446 mg, 0.77 mmol) were added to a round bottom flask and the flask was purged with nitrogen. Degassed dioxane (50 ml) was added through a syringe. The reaction mixture was heated at 100°C (degrees centigrade) overnight. The reaction mixture was filtered through celite and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a gradient of 0% to 50% ethyl acetate in hexanes to give 1.8 g (62%) of 2-[6-(5-bromo-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino)-pyridin-3-yl]-2-methyl-propionic acid methyl ester.

Step 4

2-[6-(5-Bromo-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino)-pyridin-3-yl]-2-methyl-propionic acid methyl ester (1.8 g, 4.75 mmol), bis(pinacolato)diboron (3.0 g, 11.9 mmol), bis(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium (137 mg, 0.24 mmol), X-Phos (227 mg, 0.475 mmol), and potassium acetate (1.4 g, 14.25 mmol) were added to a round bottom flask and the flask was purged with argon. Degassed dioxane (25 ml) was added and the reaction was heated at 100°C (degrees centigrade) under argon for 2.5 hrs. The crude reaction mixture was filtered through celite, washed with dioxane and a small quantity of DCM, and concentrated. The residue was triturated with ethyl ether, filtered and dried to give 1.14 g (56%) of 2-methyl-2-{6-[1-methyl-2-oxo-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino]-pyridin-3-yl}-propionic acid methyl ester which was used without further purification.

Step 5

2-Methyl-2-{6-[1-methyl-2-oxo-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino]-pyridin-3-yl}-propionic acid methyl ester (417 mg, 0.98 mmol), 2-bromo-6-

(6-tert-butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1H-phthalazin-2-yl)-benzaldehyde (327 mg, 0.81 mmol), and Pd(dppf)Cl_2-DCM (34 mg, 0.041 mmol) were added to a 20 ml microwave vial. The vial was capped and purged with nitrogen. Cesium carbonate (792 mg, 2.43 mmol) dissolved in 1 ml of water and dioxane (8 ml) were added through a syringe. The vial was purged two times with nitrogen. The reaction was heated at 100 °C (degrees centigrade) for 1 hr. The reaction was cooled to RT. Ethyl acetate and water were added and the layers were separated. The organic layer was washed with water, dried, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a gradient of 0% to 7% methanol in a 50/50 mixture of ethyl acetate and hexanes to give 450 mg (89%) of 2-(6-{5-[3-(6-tert-butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1H-phthalazin-2-yl)-2-formyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino}-pyridin-3-yl)-2-methyl-propionic acid methyl ester.

Step 6

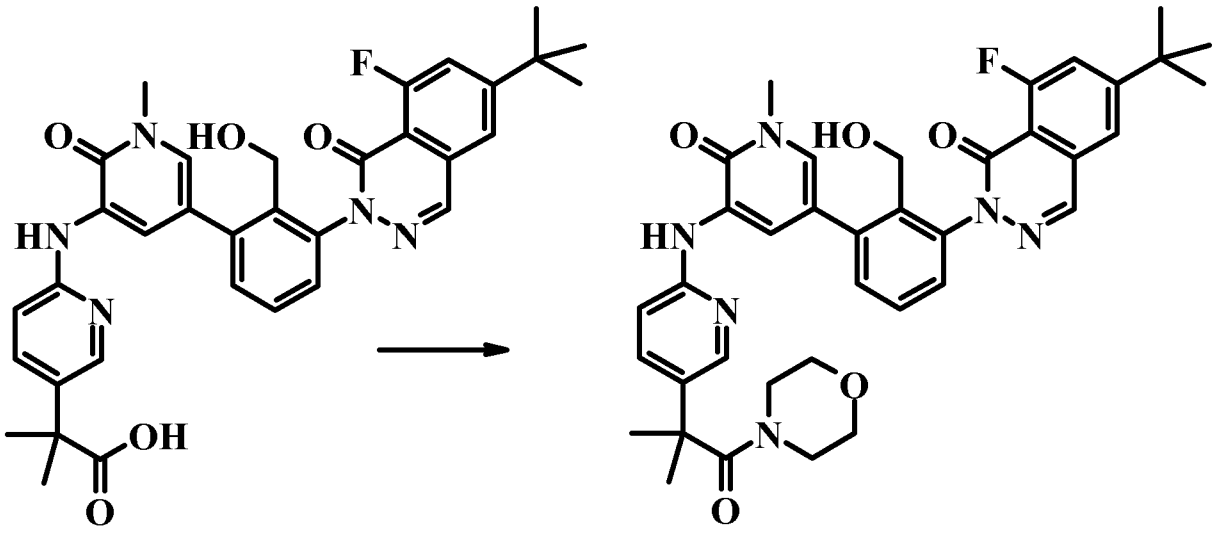
2-(6-{5-[3-(6-tert-Butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1H-phthalazin-2-yl)-2-formyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino}-pyridin-3-yl)-2-methyl-propionic acid methyl ester (450 mg, 0.72 mmol) was dissolved in 20 ml of a 1:1 mixture of DCM and methanol. Sodium borohydride (68 mg, 1.8 mmol) was added and the reaction was stirred at RT for 30 min. The reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride. Ethyl acetate was added and the layers were separated. The organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate, dried, and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography using a gradient of 0% to 7% methanol in a 50/50 mixture of ethyl acetate and hexanes to give 390 mg (87%) of 2-(6-{5-[3-(6-tert-butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1H-phthalazin-2-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino}-pyridin-3-yl)-2-methyl-propionic acid methyl ester.

Step 7

2-(6-{5-[3-(6-tert-Butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1H-phthalazin-2-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino}-pyridin-3-yl)-2-methyl-propionic acid methyl ester (390 mg, 0.62 mmol) was dissolved in dioxane (5 ml). Lithium hydroxide monohydride (78 mg, 1.86 mmol) was dissolved in 5 ml of water and added dropwise. The reaction was heated at 50 °C (degrees centigrade) for three hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated, ethyl acetate was added and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was acidified with 1 M HCL. Ethyl acetate was added and the layers were separated. The organic layer was dried and concentrated. Isopropyl acetate was added to the residue and the mixture was heated to form

a solution which was cooled to RT and allowed to stand at RT for several hours. The amorphous solid was filtered and dried to give 325 mg (86%) of 2-(6-{5-[3-(6-tert-butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1H-phthalazin-2-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino}-pyridin-3-yl)-2-methyl-propionic acid. A portion of this material was recrystallized from acetonitrile to provide a crystalline solid. MS: $(M+H)^+ = 612$; MP = 218.0-220.0 °C. ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ ppm 1.38 (s, 9 H) 1.46 (s, 6 H) 3.17 (d, *J*=4.91 Hz, 1 H) 3.60 (s, 3 H) 4.27 - 4.42 (m, 2 H) 4.57 - 4.66 (m, 1 H) 7.26 (d, *J*=8.69 Hz, 1 H) 7.33 - 7.45 (m, 3 H) 7.54 (s, 2 H) 7.75 (d, *J*=13.22 Hz, 1 H) 7.87 (s, 1 H) 8.18 (d, *J*=2.27 Hz, 1 H) 8.51 (d, *J*=2.64 Hz, 1 H) 8.60 (s, 1 H) 8.65 (d, *J*=1.89 Hz, 1 H) 12.35 (br s, 1 H).

Example 19.



2-(6-{5-[3-(6-tert-Butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1H-phthalazin-2-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino}-pyridin-3-yl)-2-methyl-propionic acid (50 mg, 0.08 mmol), morpholine (11 mg, 0.12 mmol), EDC (23 mg, 0.12 mmol), and DMAP (15 mg, 0.12 mmol) were dissolved in 1 ml of DCM and stirred at RT under nitrogen overnight. Ethyl acetate and saturated aqueous ammonium chloride were added and the layers were separated. The organic layer was washed with dilute ammonium chloride, then saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate, dried, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a gradient of 0% to 10% methanol in DCM to give 40 mg (74%) of 6-tert-butyl-2-(3-{5-[5-(1,1-dimethyl-2-morpholin-4-yl-2-oxo-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-8-fluoro-2H-phthalazin-1-one. MS: $(M+H)^+ = 681$. ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, CHLOROFORM-*d*) δ ppm 1.43 (s, 9 H) 1.53 (s, 6 H) 3.45 (br. s, 7 H)

3.71 (s, 3 H) 3.76 (br. s., 1 H) 4.41 (br. s., 2 H) 6.85 (d, *J*=8.69 Hz, 1 H) 7.31 - 7.43 (m, 3 H) 7.48 - 7.61 (m, 4 H) 7.96 (s, 1 H) 8.15 (s, 1 H) 8.30 (s, 1 H) 8.69 (s, 1 H).

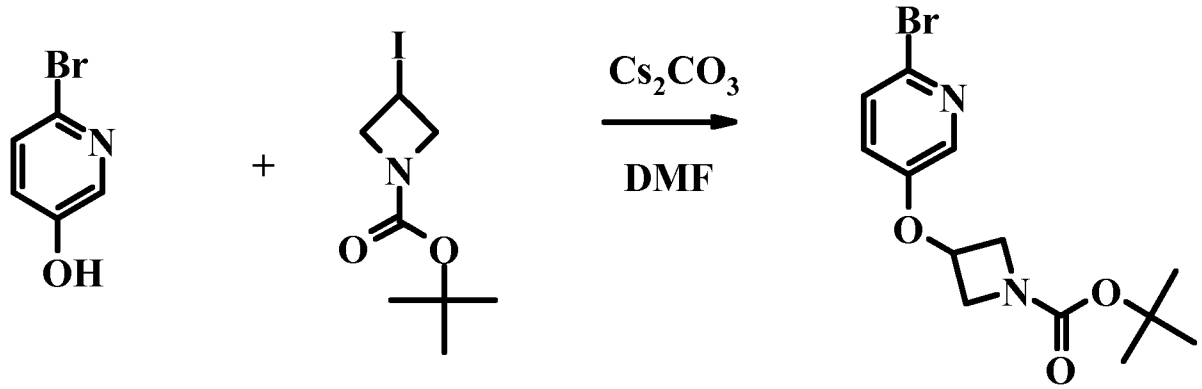
Example 20.

2-(6-{5-[3-(6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1*H*-phthalazin-2-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino}-pyridin-3-yl)-*N*,*N*-dimethyl-isobutyramide. Prepared as for I-21. MS: $(M+H)^+ = 639$. ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ ppm 1.38 (s, 9 H) 1.41 (s, 6 H) 3.60 (s, 3 H) 4.30 - 4.39 (m, 2 H) 4.57 - 4.65 (m, 1 H) 7.25 - 7.45 (m, 5 H) 7.50 (d, *J*=7.55 Hz, 1 H) 7.69 - 7.79 (m, 1 H) 7.87 (d, *J*=1.51 Hz, 1 H) 8.06 (d, *J*=2.27 Hz, 1 H) 8.51 (d, *J*=2.64 Hz, 1 H) 8.64 (s, 1 H) 8.66 (d, *J*=2.64 Hz, 1 H).

Example 21.

2-(6-{5-[3-(6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1*H*-phthalazin-2-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino}-pyridin-3-yl)-*N*-(2-ethoxy-ethyl)-isobutyramide. Prepared as for I-21. MS: $(M+H)^+ = 683$. ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ ppm 1.01 (t, *J*=6.99 Hz, 3 H) 1.38 (s, 9 H) 1.41 (s, 6 H) 3.15 (m, 2 H) 3.59 (s, 3 H) 4.31 - 4.40 (m, 2 H) 4.54 - 4.65 (m, 1 H) 7.24 (d, *J*=8.69 Hz, 1 H) 7.29 - 7.56 (m, 6 H) 7.70 - 7.79 (m, 1 H) 7.84 - 7.89 (m, 1 H) 8.14 (s, 1 H) 8.51 (d, *J*=2.64 Hz, 1 H) 8.55 - 8.60 (m, 1 H) 8.65 (d, *J*=2.27 Hz, 1 H).

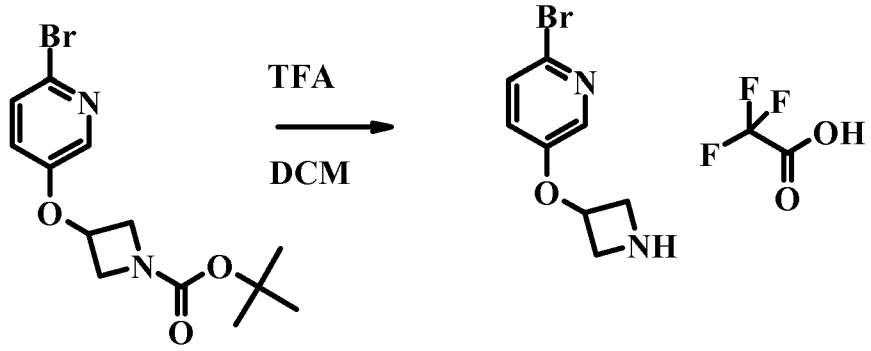
Example 22.



6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(1-methyl-azetidin-3-yloxy)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one. In a 250 mL round bottom flask, added 6-Bromo-pyridin-3-ol (4.69 g, 26.95 mmol) and 3-Iodo-azetidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (7.63g, 26.95 mmol) and Cs_2CO_3 (12.26 g, 37.73 mmol) in DMF (10mL) with stirring under argon. The reaction was heated at 90°C overnight. Reaction was then poured onto water (200 mL). The crude product was extracted with EtOAc (3X 50 mL). The

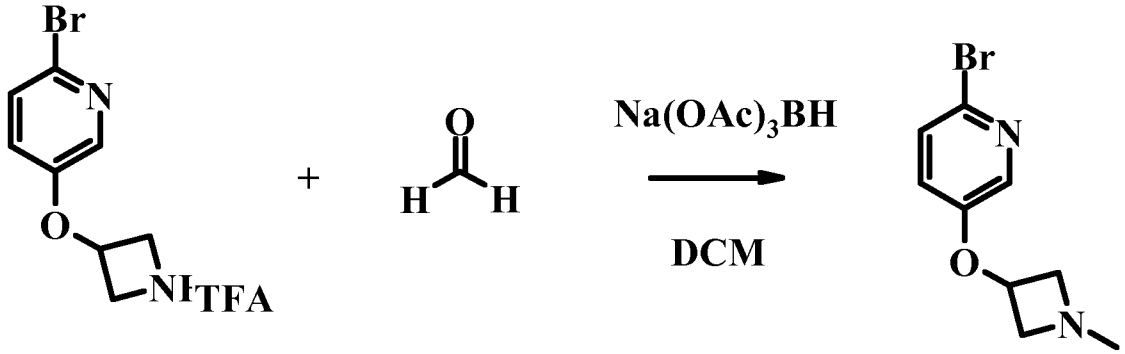
organic extraction was concentrated and purified by flash chromatography with 10% EtOAc in Hexanes to afford product 2.62 g (yield 30%) of 3-(6-Bromo-pyridin-3-yloxy)-azetidi ne-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester as light brown solid.

Example 23.



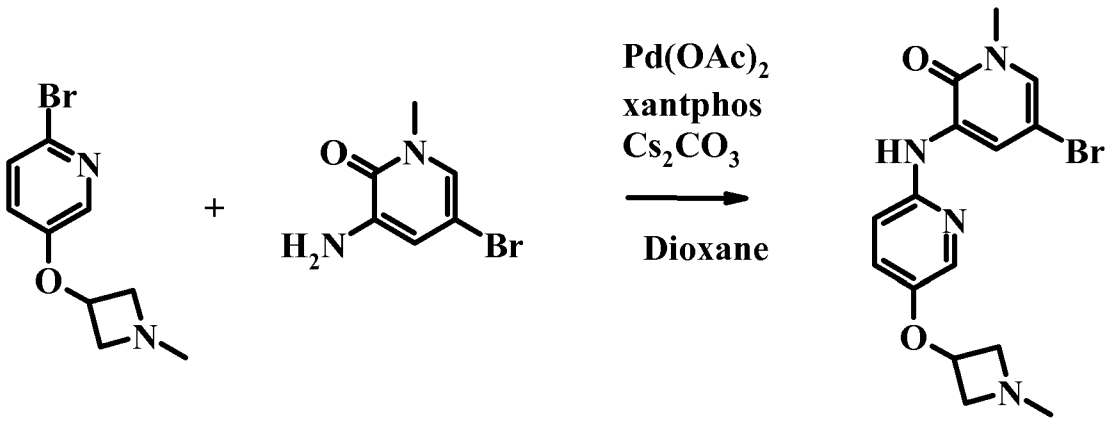
To a solution of 3-(6-Bromo-pyridin-3-yloxy)-azetidi ne-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (1.08g, 3.28mmol) in DCM (30mL), add TFA (10 mL). Let the mixture be stirred at RT for 2 hrs. LCMS and TLC show reaction was complete. So evaporate all the solvent and excessive TFA. The residue brown solid 5-(Azetidin-3-yloxy)-2-bromo-pyridine trifluoro-acetic acid salt (1.06g, 95% yield) was used directly for next step.

Example 24.



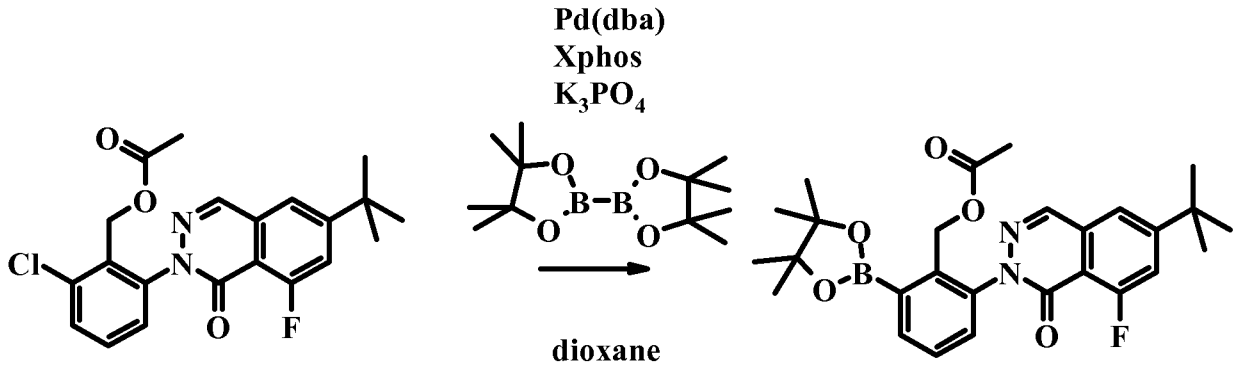
In a solution of 5-(Azetidin-3-yloxy)-2-bromo-pyridine trifluoro-acetic acid salt (0.5 g, 1.46 mmol) in dichloromethane (20mL), add formaldehyde aqueous solution (37%, 0.58 mL, 7.29 mmol). Then add $Na(OAc)_3BH$ (0.774g, 3.65mmoL) carefully. The reaction was stirred at RT under argon for 45min. The reaction was quenched with water (30mL), and then extracted with dichloromethane (3x 20mL). The combined organic phase was washed thoroughly with brine and water. Evaporation of solvent afford 2-Bromo-5-(1-methyl-azetidin-3-yloxy)-pyridine (0.37g, yield 98%), which was pure enough for next step.

Example 25.



To a solution of 2-Bromo-5-(1-methyl-azetidin-3-yloxy)-pyridine (0.327g, 1.32mmol) and 3-Amino-5-bromo-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one (0.321g, 1.58mmol) in dioxane (5.5mL) add Cs_2CO_3 (0.645g, 1.98mmol), xantphos (0.153g, 0.264mmol) and bubbled argon through reaction mixture for 15 min. Add Pd $(OAc)_2$ (0.03g, 0.132mmol) in the end. The reaction was heated at 100°C under argon for 3 h. TLC shows 2-Bromo-5-(1-methyl-azetidin-3-yloxy)-pyridine was gone. The reaction mixture was treated with water (30mL) and extracted with dichloromethane (3X 20mL). Organic phase was concentrated and loaded onto silica gel column separation. Using 3-5% MeOH in DCM gave 5-bromo-1-methyl-3-[5-(1-methyl-azetidin-3-yloxy)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1H-pyridin-2-one as green solid (200mg, 40% yield).

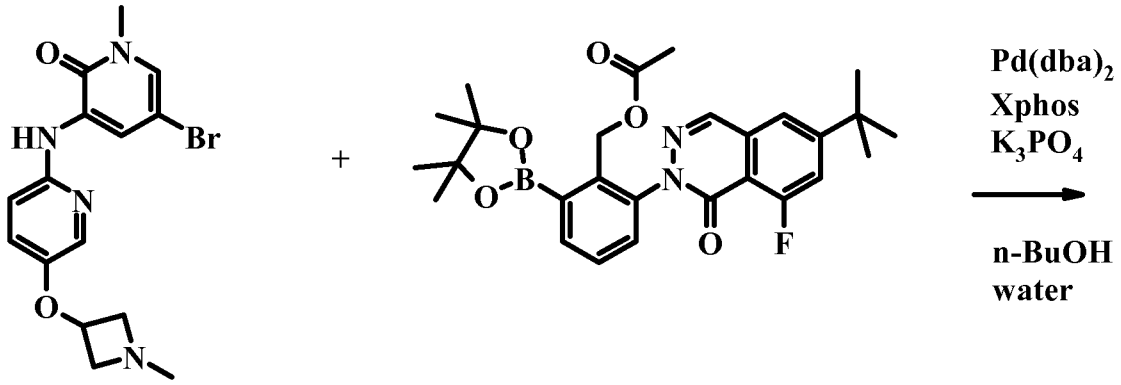
Example 26.

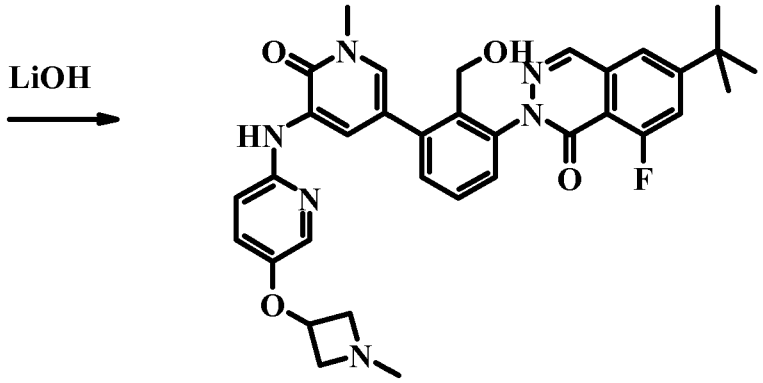


In a microwave reaction vial, added ccetic acid 2-(6-tert-butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1H-phthalazin-2-yl)-6-chloro-benzyl ester (329mg, 0.818mmol), bis-pinaco-diboron (416mg, 1.637mmol), KOAc (241mg, 2.454mmol) and Xphos (39mg, 0.0818mmol) and dioxane (4mL). Bubble argon through for 15min and then add Pd(dba)2 (24mg, 0.0409mmol). Seal the tube and heat it to 60°C for 18hrs. The reaction mixture was then diluted with EtOAc (5mL) and washed with $NaHCO_3$ (concentrated) (1X10mL) and water (10mL). The organic phase was then concentrated and

purified on silica gel column with 25% EtOAc in Hex to give acetic acid 2-(6-tert-butyl-8-fluor o-1-oxo-1H-phthalazin-2-yl)-6-(4,4, 5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan -2-yl)-benzyl ester as an yellow oil (330mg, 81%).

Example 27.



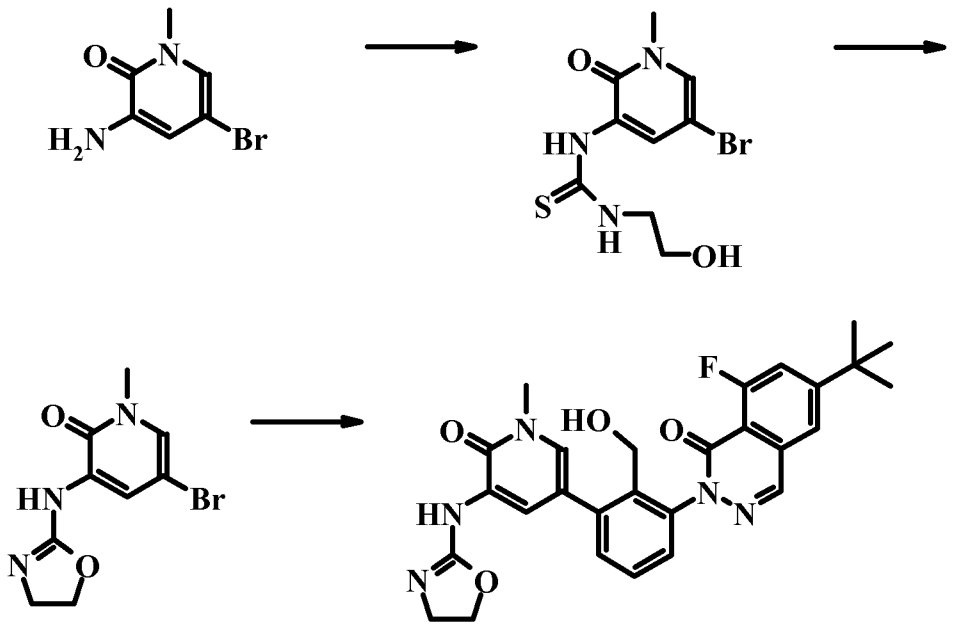


In a microwave reaction vial, add 5-bromo-1-methyl-3-[5-(1-methyl-azetidin-3-yloxy)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1H-pyridin-2-one (74mg, 0.2024mmol) and acetic acid 2-(6-tert-butyl-8-fluor o-1-oxo-1H-phthalazin-2-yl)-6-(4,4, 5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2]dioxaborolan -2-yl)-benzyl ester (100mg, 0.2024mmol) along with K_3PO_4 (86mg, 0.4048mg), xphos (9.6mg, 0.02024mmol) in n-butanol (2.5ml) and water (0.5ml). Bubble argon through for 15min and then add $Pd(dba)_2$ (6mg, 0.01012mmol). Seal the tube and heat reaction to 100°C. Reaction was kept at that temperature for 2hrs. LCMS shows coupling reaction was done and mixture of final product and its acetate are formed. The red reaction mixture was diluted with MeOH (5mL). Add a solution of LiOH monohydrate (84mg, 10eq) in 1mL water and let reaction be stirred at rt for 3 hrs. LCMS shows hydrolysis of acetate is done. MeOH was then removed via rotvap. The residue was then diluted with water (10mL) and extracted with dichloromethane (3X 10mL). The combined organic phase was concentrated and purified on silica gel column with 5-10% MeOH in 1/1 EtOAc / Hexane to

give the product 80mg. Recrystallization from EtOiPr to give 6-tert-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(1-methyl-azetidin-3-yloxy)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2H-phthalazin-1-one as a light brown crystal 60mg. Mp: >300°C. MS (E-spray): 611 (M+1); HNMR ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz): δ 1.4(s, 9H, t-Bu), 2.4(s, 3H, N-CH_3), 3.1(m, 2H, CH_2), 3.8(m, 2H, CH_2), 3.7(s, 3H, N-CH_3), 4.4(b, 2H, CH_2), 4.7(t, 1H, CH), 6.8(d,1H), 7.1(dd, 1H), 7.35(m, 2H), 7.55(m, 4H), 7.75(d, 1H), 7.8(br, 1H, NH), 8.3(d, 1H), 8.55(d, 1H).

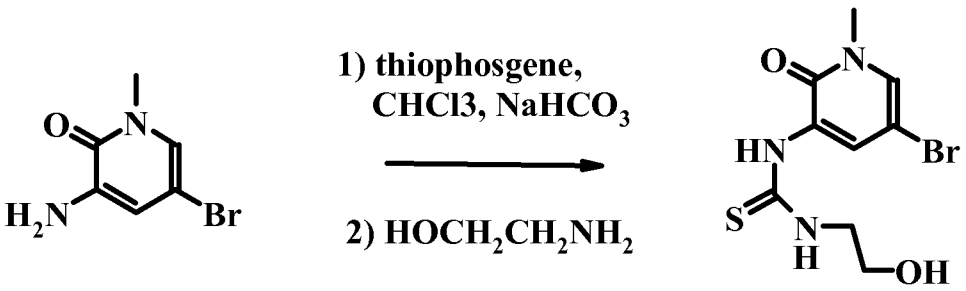
Example 28.

Scheme I



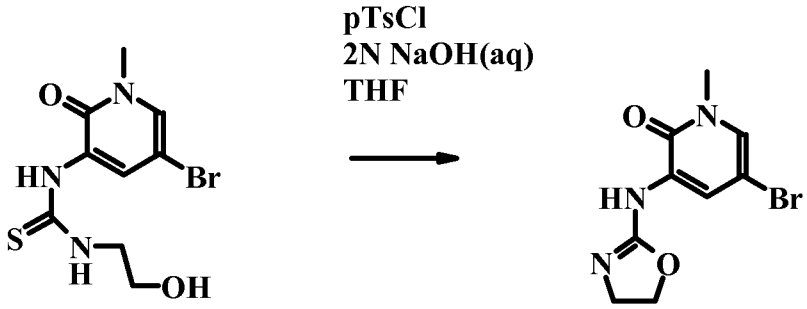
This example illustrates the synthesis of 6-tert-butyl-2-{3-[5-(4,5-dihydro-oxazol-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl}-8-fluoro-2H-phthalazin-1-one.

Step 1. Preparation of 1-(5-bromo-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl)-3-(2-hydroxy-ethyl)-thiourea.



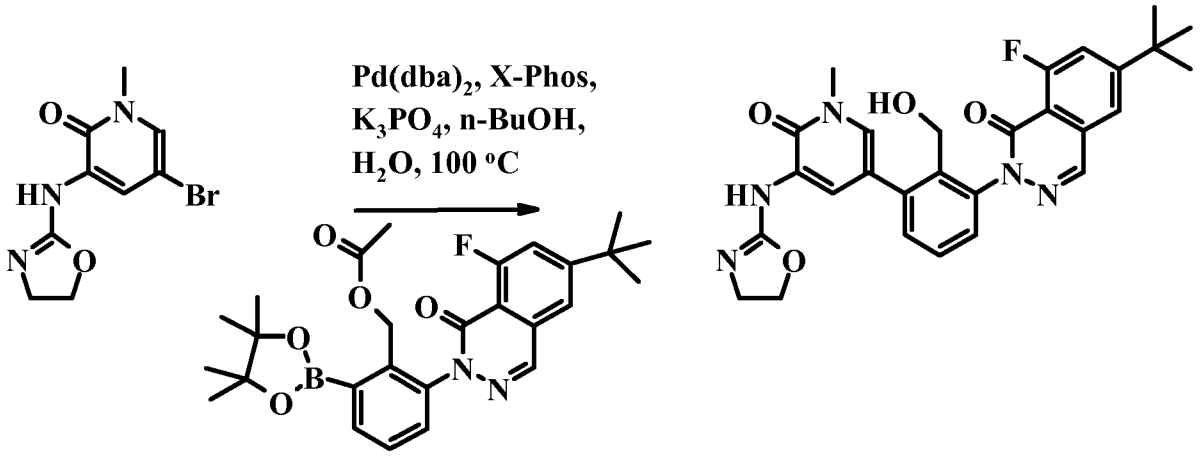
To a solution of 5-bromo-3-amino-1-methyl-2-pyridone (500 mg, 2.46 mmol) in chloroform (12 mL) was added a solution of saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate (12 mL). To the vigorously stirred mixture was added thiophosgene (0.2 mL, 2.7 mmol) via drop-wise addition. The mixture was stirred for 1 hour and then transferred to a separatory funnel. The chloroform phase was collected and the aqueous phase was back extracted with methylene chloride (10 mL). The organic phases were combined in a 100 mL round bottom flask. To the rapidly stirred solution was added ethanolamine (0.16 mL, 2.7 mmol) via slow drop-wise addition. The material was stirred for 1.5 hours and the precipitated product was collected by filtration. The solid was dried in a vacuum oven providing the desired product as a light white-yellow solid (515 mg). $(M-H)^-$ = 304 / 306 m/e.

Step 2. Preparation of 5-bromo-3-(4,5-dihydro-oxazol-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one.



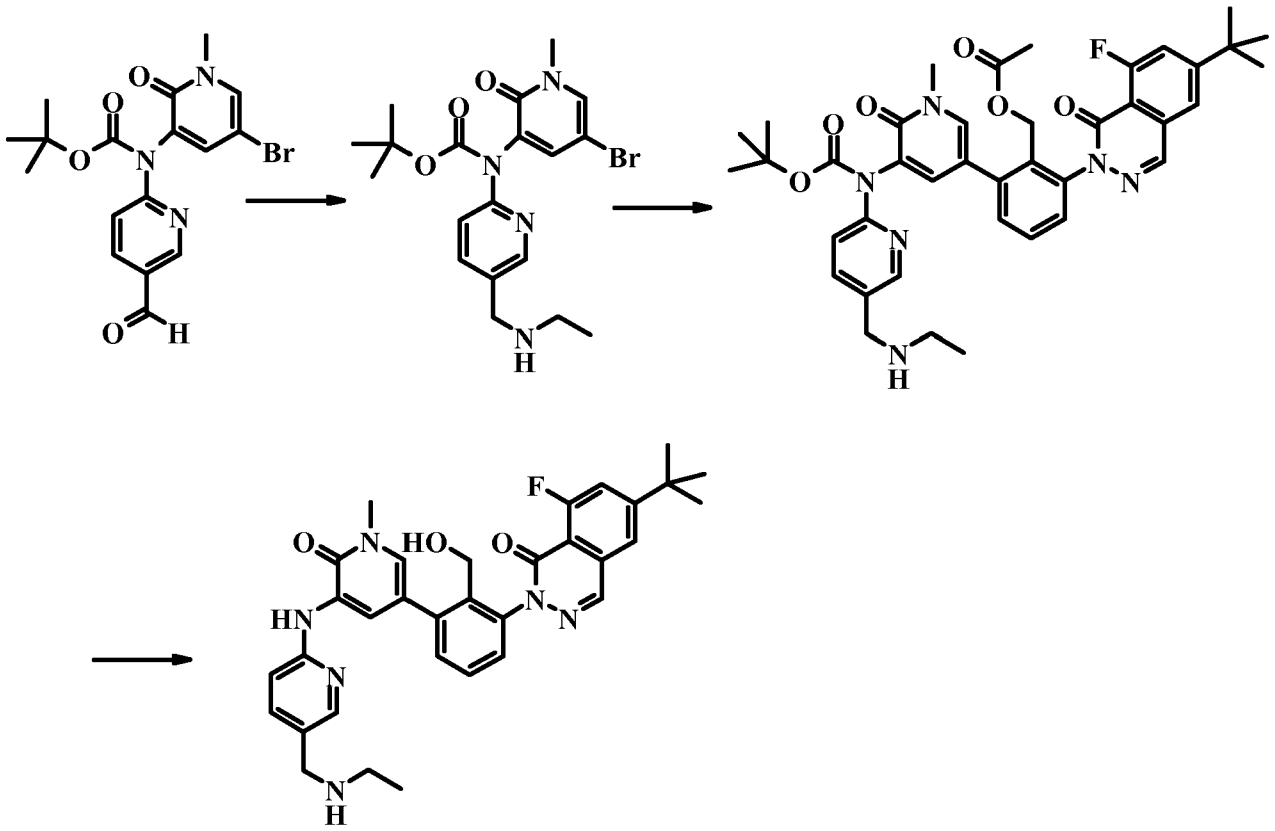
To a solution of 1-(5-bromo-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl)-3-(2-hydroxy-ethyl)-thiourea (306 mg, 1 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (8 mL) was added aqueous 2N sodium hydroxide (1.25 mL, 2.5 mmol). With vigorous stirring a solution of para-toluene sulfonyl chloride (210 mg, 1.1 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (4 mL) was added via drop-wise addition over 2 minutes. The material was stirred for 1 hour and then the solvent and volatiles were removed on the rotary evaporator. The remainder was taken up in ethyl acetate (25 mL) and water (15 mL) and shaken in a separatory funnel. The organic phase was collected and the aqueous phase was back extracted with ethyl acetate (2 X 20 mL). The organic phases were combined, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and stripped. The crude was purifed by preparative TLC, eluted with 7% methanol in methylene chloride to provide the desired product as a light green-grey solid (243 mg). $(M+H)^+$ = 272 / 274 m/e.

Step 3. Preparation of 6-tert-butyl-2-{3-[5-(4,5-dihydro-oxazol-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl}-8-fluoro-2H-phthalazin-1-one.



A mixture of 5-bromo-3-(4,5-dihydro-oxazol-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one (111 mg, 0.41 mmol), acetic acid 2-(6-tert-butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1H-phthalazin-2-yl)-6-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-benzyl ester (201 mg, 0.41 mmol), X-Phos (15 mg, 0.033 mmol) and potassium phosphate tribasic (174 mg, 0.82 mmol) was taken up in n-butanol / water (4:1, 8.1 mL) and vacuum degassed. Palladium(0) bis(dibenzylideneacetone) (10 mg, 0.02 mmol) was added and the mixture was vacuum degassed and then heated to 100 °C under argon atmosphere. After 3 hours the material was cooled to ambient. The material was taken up in dichloromethane (40 mL) and water (40 mL) and shaken in a separatory funnel. The dichloromethane phase was collected and washed with brine solution (40 mL). The aqueous phase was back extracted with methylene chloride (2 X 30 mL) and the organic phases combined, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and stripped. Residual n-butanol was removed on the pump/rotary evaporator. Chromatography (Preparative TLC [3 plates], 11 % methanol/dichloromethane – methanol contains 5% triethylamine) provided semi-pure product. The material was chromatographed a second time (Preparative TLC [2 plates], using 12% methanol/dichloromethane – methanol contains 5% triethylamine) which provided the title compound as an off-white crystalline solid (25 mg). $(M+H)^+$ = 518 m/e; ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d6*) δ ppm 1.38 (s, 9 H) 3.56 (s, 3 H) 3.69 – 3.83 (m, 2 H) 4.25 (t, *J*=8.5 Hz, 2 H) 4.29 – 4.36 (m, 2 H) 4.65 (m, 1 H) 7.35 - 7.54 (m, 5 H) 7.74 (dd, *J*=13.3, 1.7 Hz, 1 H) 7.87 (d, *J*=1.7 Hz, 1 H) 8.49 (d, *J*=2.6 Hz, 1 H).

Example 29.



Step1

(5-bromo-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl)-(5-formyl-pyridin-2-yl)-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (500 mg, 1.22 mmol), ethanamine (6.12 ml of a 2.0 M solution in THF), sodium triacetoxyborohydride (649 mg, 3.06 mmol), and acetic acid (147 mg, 2.45 mmol) were added to a 20 ml microwave vial. The vial was capped and heated in a sand bath at 40 °C (degrees centigrade) overnight. TLC and LCMS analysis showed the reaction to be incomplete. Another 6 ml of ethanamine was added to the vial and the reaction was heated again at 40°C (degrees centigrade) overnight. The reaction was diluted with DCM and washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate, dried and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using 10% methanol in DCM to give 340 mg (63.5%) of (5-bromo-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl)-(5-ethylaminomethyl-pyridin-2-yl)-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester.

Step 2

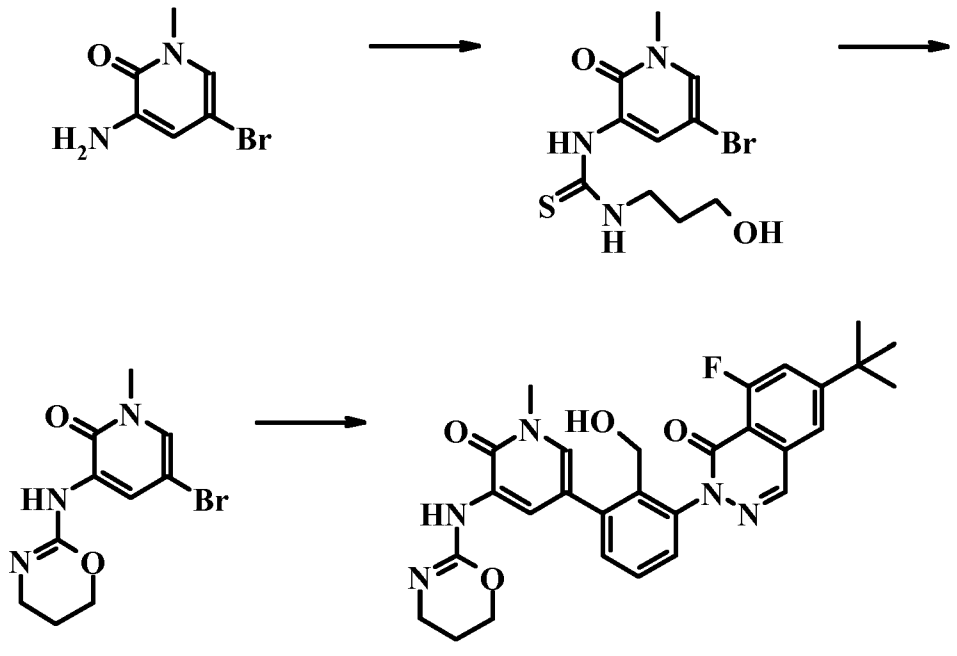
Acetic acid 2-{5-[tert-butoxycarbonyl-(5-ethylaminomethyl-pyridin-2-yl)-amino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-6-(6-tert-butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1H-phthalazin-2-yl)-benzyl ester was prepared using the procedure described for compound I-15 except that (5-bromo-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl)-(5-ethylaminomethyl-pyridin-2-yl)-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester was used instead of (5-bromo-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl)-[5-(4-methyl-

piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-pyridin-2-yl]-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester. The product was purified by flash chromatography using a gradient of 0% to 20% methanol in DCM to give 220 mg (approximately 78%) of the desired compound with and without the BOC and acetate protecting groups.

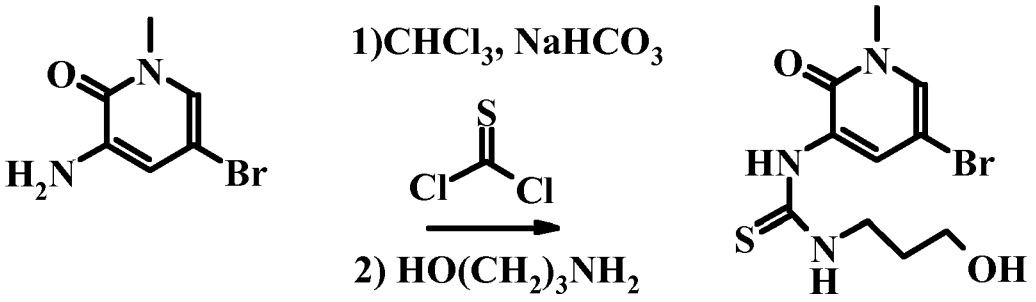
Step 3

6-tert-Butyl-2-{3-[5-(5-ethylaminomethyl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl}-8-fluoro-2H-phthalazin-1-one was prepared using the procedure described for compound I-15, except that the starting material was acetic acid 2-{5-[tert-butoxycarbonyl-(5-ethylaminomethyl-pyridin-2-yl)-amino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-6-(6-tert-butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1H-phthalazin-2-yl)-benzyl ester instead of acetic acid 2-(5-{tert-butoxycarbonyl-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-pyridin-2-yl]-amino}-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl)-6-(6-tert-butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1H-phthalazin-2-yl)-benzyl ester. The same purification and crystallization procedures were used as well to give 27 mg (15.3%) of the final compound. MS: $(M+H)^+$ = 583; MP = 265.0-268.0 °C. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ ppm 1.01 (t, *J*=7.07 Hz, 3 H) 1.35 - 1.41 (m, 9 H) 3.54 - 3.63 (m, 5 H) 4.37 (br. s., 2 H) 4.55 - 4.64 (m, 1 H) 7.24 (d, *J*=8.59 Hz, 1 H) 7.36 (d, *J*=2.53 Hz, 1 H) 7.38 - 7.44 (m, 2 H) 7.50 (d, *J*=7.58 Hz, 1 H) 7.52 - 7.58 (m, 1 H) 7.70 - 7.77 (m, 1 H) 7.87 (d, *J*=2.02 Hz, 1 H) 8.10 (d, *J*=2.02 Hz, 1 H) 8.51 (d, *J*=2.53 Hz, 1 H) 8.54 (s, 1 H) 8.63 (d, *J*=2.53 Hz, 1 H).

Example 30. 6-tert-butyl-2-{3-[5-(5,6-dihydro-4H-[1,3]oxazin-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl}-8-fluoro-2H-phthalazin-1-one

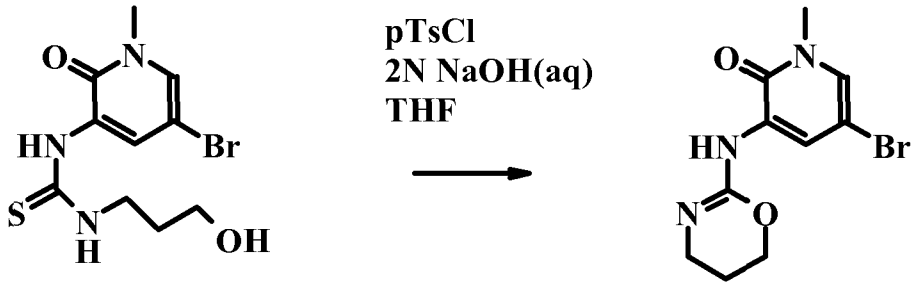


Step 1 Preparation 1-(5-bromo-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl)-3-(3-hydroxy-propyl)-thiourea.



The preparation of this material is analogous to that shown in example 28, step 1 above, but substituting 3-amino-1-propanol for ethanolamine.

Step 2 Preparation of 5-bromo-3-(5,6-dihydro-4H-[1,3]oxazin-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one

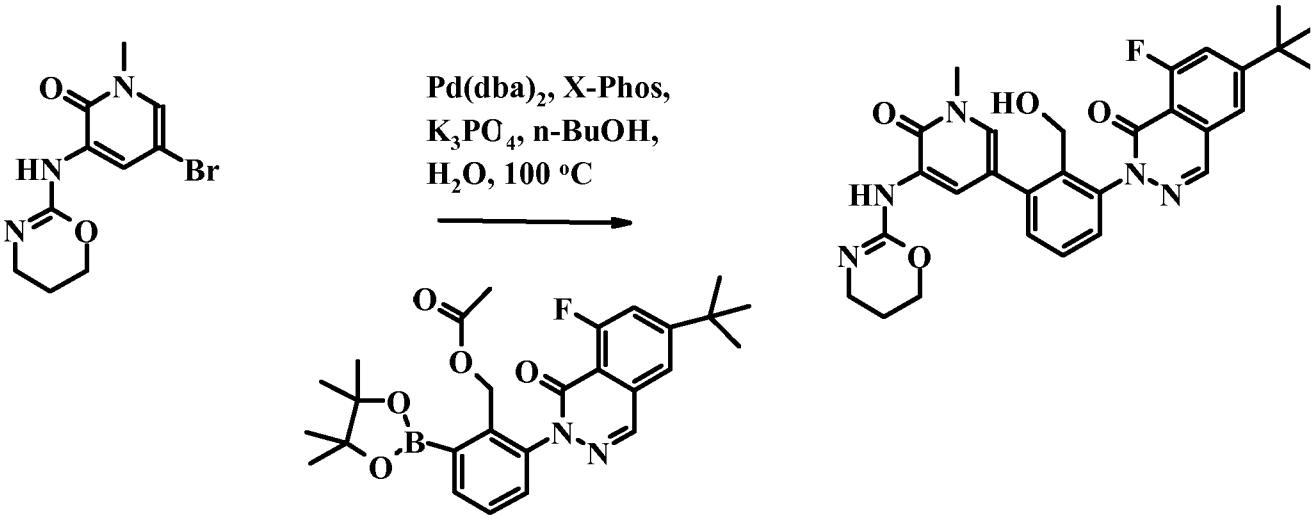


The preparation of this material is analogous to that shown in example 28, step 2 above.

Step 3

Preparation of 6-tert-butyl-2-{3-[5-(5,6-dihydro-4H-[1,3]oxazin-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl}-8-fluoro-2H-phthalazin-1-one.

Example 31.

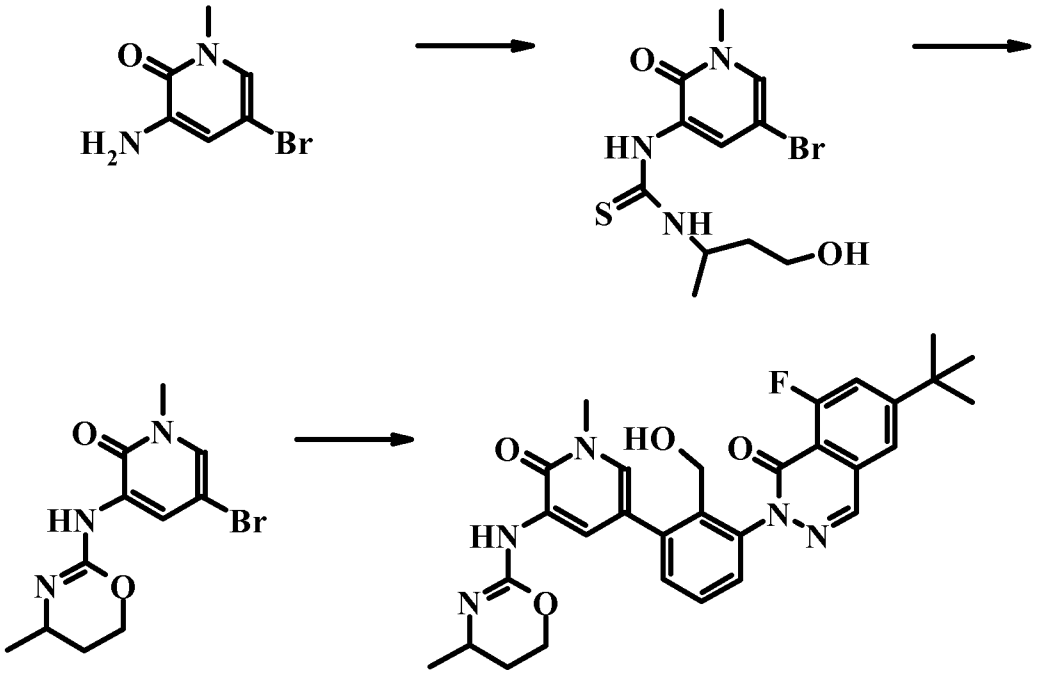


A mixture of 5-bromo-3-(5,6-dihydro-4H-1,3-oxazin-2-ylamino)-1-methylpyridin-2(1H)-one (180 mg, 0.63 mmol), acetic acid 2-(6-tert-butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1H-phthalazin-2-yl)-6-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-benzyl ester (300 mg, 0.61 mmol), X-Phos (24 mg, 0.05 mmol) and potassium phosphate tribasic (260 mg, 1.22 mmol) was taken up in n-butanol / water (4:1, 8.1 mL) and vacuum degassed. Palladium(0) bis(dibenzylideneacetone) (15 mg, 0.026 mmol) was added and the mixture was vacuum degassed and then heated to 100 °C under argon atmosphere. After 50 minutes the material was cooled to ambient temperature. The mixture was placed on to rotary evaporator / pump and the solvent was stripped. The material was taken up in ethyl acetate (40 mL) and water (40 mL) and shaken in a separatory funnel. The organic phase was collected and the aqueous phase was back-extracted with ethyl acetate (2 X 30 mL). The organic phases were combined, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and stripped. Chromatography (preparative TLC: use 38 cm x 20 cm large capacity plates - load onto the 20 cm base and run to approximately a 30 cm height [3 plates], elute with 12 % methanol/dichloromethane – [methanol contains 5% triethylamine]) provided 55 mg of semi-pure product. The material was triturated from hot dichloromethane in hexane to provide the title compound as an off-white crystalline solid (44 mg). $(M+H)^+$ = 532 m/e; ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, CHLOROFORM-*d*) δ ppm 1.43 (s, 9 H) 1.86 - 1.94 (m, 2 H) 3.44 (t, *J*=5.8 Hz, 2 H) 3.66 (s, 3 H) 3.75 – 3.86 (m, 1 H) 4.26 (t, *J*=5.5 Hz, 2 H) 4.32 – 4.39 (m, 2 H) 7.33 (dd, *J*=6.04, 3.40 Hz, 1 H) 7.37 (d, *J*=2.27 Hz, 1 H) 7.48 - 7.52 (m, 2 H) 7.51 - 7.53 (m, 1 H) 7.55 (s, 1H) 8.27 (d, *J*=2.6 Hz, 1 H) 8.32 (d, *J*=2.3 Hz, 1 H).

Example 32.

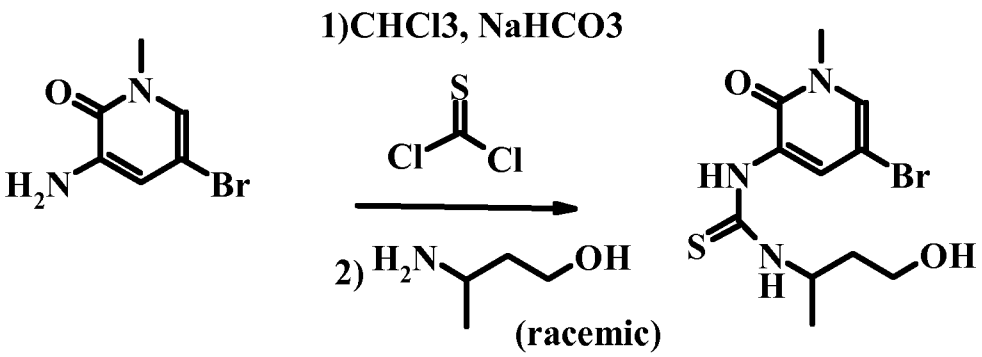
To a solution of 6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one (35303-138) (240 mg, 385 μmol, Eq: 1.00) was added m-CPBA (83mg, at ~77% approximately 1mmol, 1.0 equiv). The reaction was stirred overnight at rt. The mixture was diluted with methylene chloride and washed with 1.0 N NaOH. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to afford a mixed solid with some dark green material present. Dissolved in a minimum of methanol, diluted with methylene chloride and loaded onto a column. Purification by flash chromatography (neat methylene chloride to 90:10:0.1 Methylene chloride:methanol: ammonium hydroxide) afforded 85 mg of clean product after removing solvent. LCMS M+1 = 643).

Example 33.



This example illustrates the synthesis of "(+/-)-6-tert-butyl-8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[1-methyl-5-(4-methyl-5,6-dihydro-4H-[1,3]oxazin-2-ylamino)-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2H-phthalazin-1-one".

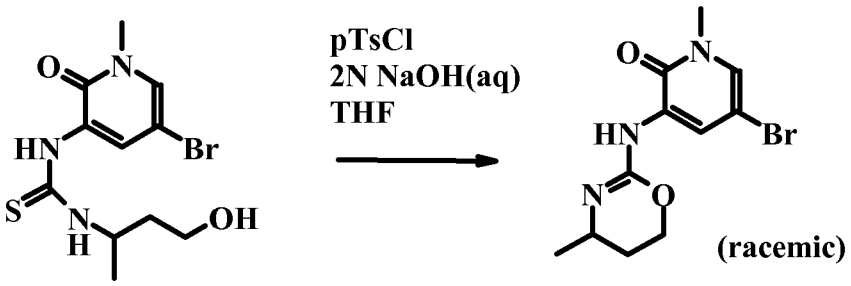
Step 1 Preparation of (+/-)-1-(5-Bromo-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl)-3-(3-hydroxy-1-methyl-propyl)-thiourea.



The preparation of this material is analogous to that shown in example 28, step 1 above, but substituting (+/-)-3-amino-butan-1-ol for ethanolamine.

Step 2

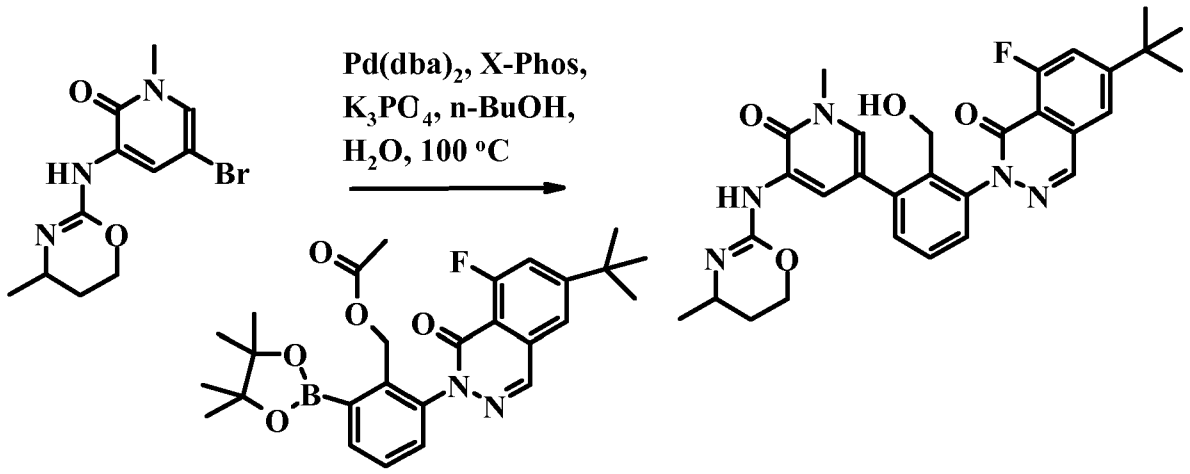
Preparation of (+/-)-5-bromo-1-methyl-3-(4-methyl-5,6-dihydro-4H-[1,3]oxazin-2-ylamino)-1H-pyridin-2-one.



The preparation of this material is analogous to that shown in example 28, step 2 above.

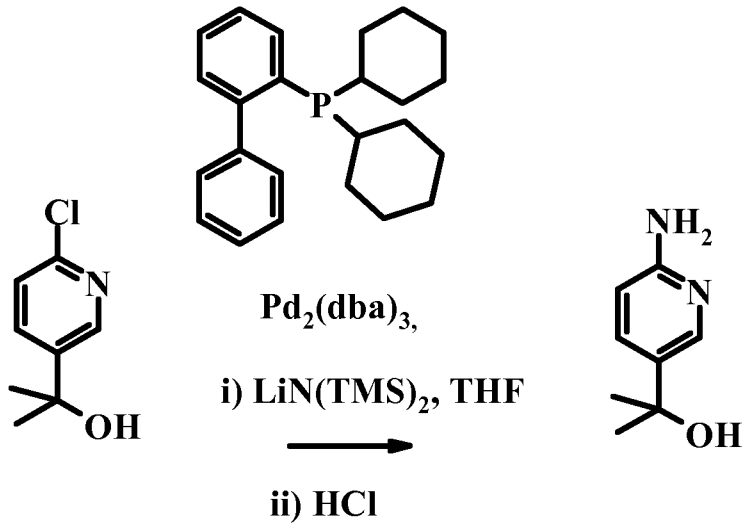
Step 3 Preparation of (+/-)-6-tert-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[1-methyl-5-(4-methyl-5,6-dihydro-4H-[1,3]oxazin-2-ylamino)-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2H-phthalazin-1-one.

Example 34.



The preparation of this material is analogous to that shown in example 29, step 3 above. $(M+H)^+$ = 546 m/e; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, CHLOROFORM-*d*) δ ppm 1.21 (d, *J*=6.6 Hz, 3 H) 1.42 (s, 9 H) 1.53 - 1.67 (m, 1 H) 1.89 – 1.98 (m, 1 H) 3.51 - 3.59 (m, 1 H) 3.65 (s, 3 H) 4.15 – 4.23 (m, 1 H) 4.26 - 4.32 (m, 1 H) 4.38 (br s, 2 H) 7.32 - 7.51 (m, 1 H) 7.44 (d, *J*=2.53 Hz, 1 H) 7.48 - 7.53 (m, 3 H) 7.55 (s, 1H) 7.56 - 7.70 (m, 1 H) 8.28 (d, *J*=2.02 Hz, 1 H) 8.40 (d, *J*=2.02 Hz, 1 H).

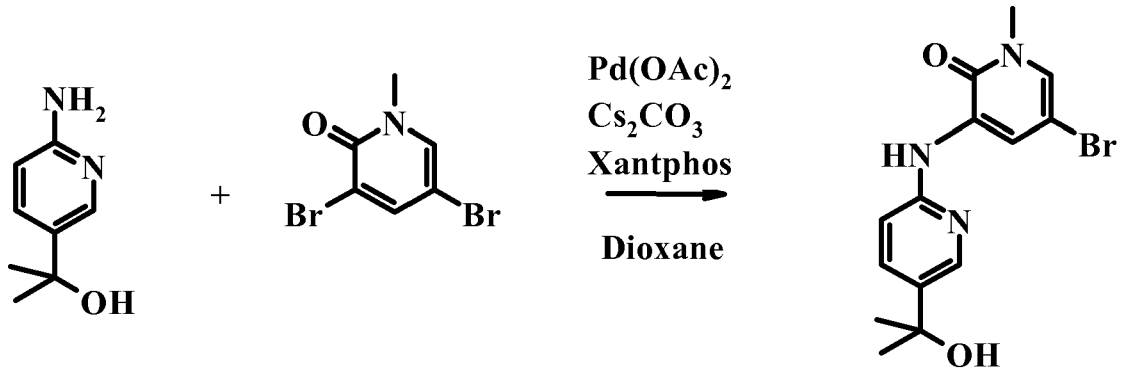
Example 35.



In a flame-dried seal tube reaction vial, under argon atmosphere, add 2-(6-Chloro-pyridin-3-yl)-propan-2-ol (750mg, 4.375mmol), 2-(dicyclohexylphosphino)-biphenyl (307mg, 0.875mmol) and then add $LiN(TMS)_2$ (1M in THF, 13.5mL, 13.5mmol). Seal the tube and heat it up to 90°C for 18 hours. The dark reaction mixture was then diluted with EtOAc (10mL). HCl (2M) (10 drops) was added with stirring. The reaction mixture was then concentrated and loaded onto

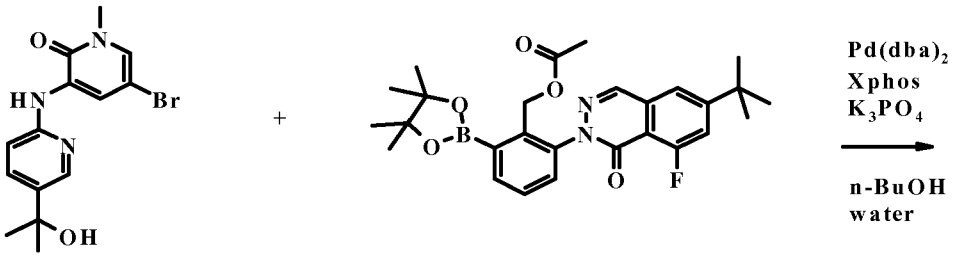
ISCO separation column and eluted with 5% MeOH / (1/1 EtOAC / Hexane) to afford 2-(6-Amino-pyridin-3-yl)-propan-2-ol as solid (635mg, yield 95%).

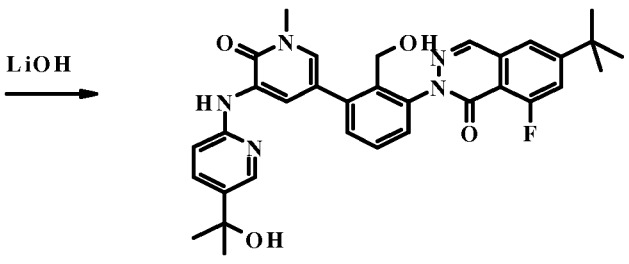
Example 36.



In a flame-dried seal tube reaction vial, dissolve 2-(6-Amino-pyridin-3-yl)-propan-2-ol (530mg, 3.484mmol) in anhydrous Dioxane (13mL). Then add 3,5-Dibromo-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one (1.022g, 3.83mmol), Cs_2CO_3 (3.4g, 10.45mmol) and Xantphos (0.2g, 0.3482mmol). Bubble argon through for 15min before adding $Pd(OAc)_2$ (39mg, 0.1742mmol). The tube as sealed and heated to 120°C. Reaction was kept at that temperature for 6hrs. Reaction was then diluted with EtOAc (10mL) and filtered through celite. Filter cake was washed with EtOAc (3X10mL). The combined filtrate was concentrated and purified on ISCO separation column with 5-10% MeOH in 1/1 EtOAC / Hexane to afford 5-Bromo-3-[5-(1-hydroxy-1-methyl-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one (710mg, yield 60%) as green solid.

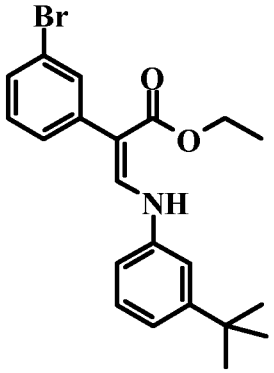
Example 37.





In a microwave reaction vial, add 5-Bromo-3-[5-(1-hydroxy-1-methyl-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one (68.4mg, 0.2024mmol) and boronate (100mg, 0.2024mmol) along with K_3PO_4 (86mg, 0.4048mg), xphos (9.6mg, 0.02024mmol) in n-butanol (2.5ml) and water (0.5ml). Bubble argon through for 15min and then add $Pd(dba)_2$ (6mg, 0.01012mmol). Seal the tube and heat reaction to 100 °C. Reaction was kept at that temperature for 2hrs. LCMS shows coupling reaction was done and mixture of final product and its acetate are formed. The red reaction mixture was diluted with MeOH (5mL). Add a solution of LiOH monohydrate (84mg, 10eq) in 1mL water and let reaction be stirred at rt for 3 hrs. LCMS shows hydrolysis of acetate is done. MeOH was then removed via rotvap. The residue was then diluted with water (10mL) and extracted with dichloromethane (3X 10mL). The combined organic phase was concentrated and purified on silica gel column with 5-10% MeOH in 1/1 EtOAc / Hexane to give the product 60mg. Recrystallization from EtOiPr and hexane to give 6-tert-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{5-[5-(1-hydroxy-1-methyl-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2H-phthalazin-1-one as a light brown crystal 40mg. Mp: 200.0-205.0°C. MS (E-spray): 584 (M+1); ^{1}HNMR ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz): δ 1.4(s, 9H, t-Bu), 1.55 (s, 6H, 2Me), 3.7(s, 3H, N-CH_3), 4.4(d, 2H, O-CH_2), 6.8(d, 1H), 7.35(dd, 1H), 7.4(d, 1H), 7.5-7.6(m, 4H), 7.9(br, 1H, NH), 8.3(d, 1H), 8.35(dd, 1H), 8.7(d, 1H).

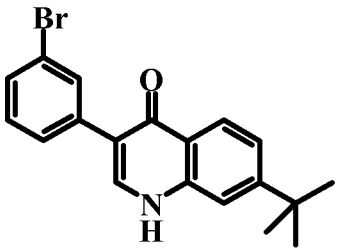
Example 38. 2-(3-Bromo-phenyl)-3-(3-t-butyl-phenylamino)-acrylic acid ethyl ester



(3-Bromo-phenyl)-acetic acid benzyl ester (1 g, 4.12 mmol) was dissolved in ethyl formate (8 mL, 99 mmol). Sodium hydride (60%, 660 mg, 16.5 mmol) was added. After stirring overnight, this was quenched with 2 M aq. HCl. This was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with water, washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and concentrated *in vacuo*.

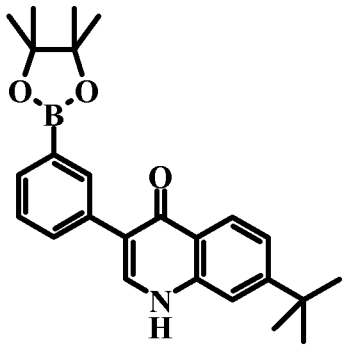
This material (0.65 g) and 3-t-butyl-aniline (0.37 mL, 2.48 mmol) were stirred in 1mL ethanol for 18 hours. This was concentrated *in vacuo* and purified by flash chromatography (gradient elution 5 to 20% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to yield 2-(3-Bromo-phenyl)-3-(3-t-butyl-phenylamino)-acrylic acid ethyl ester (0.5 mg). MS (ESI) 402 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 39. 3-(3-Bromo-phenyl)-7-tert-butyl-1H-quinolin-4-one



To 2-(3-Bromo-phenyl)-3-(3-tert-butyl-phenylamino)-acrylic acid ethyl ester (151mg, 0.388mmol) was added 10g of polyphosphoric acid. The resulting mixture was heated at 140°C for 90 minutes. 80 mL of water was added. The mixture was stirred for 40 minutes. The resulting precipitate was filtered, washed with water, and air dried for 3 days to yield 3-(3-Bromo-phenyl)-7-tert-butyl-1H-quinolin-4-one (123mg. 0.345mmol). MS (ESI) 356 $(M+H)^+$.

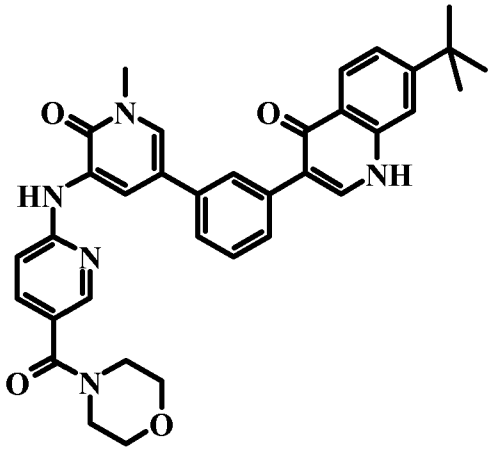
Example 40. 7-tert-Butyl-3-[3-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenyl]-1H-quinolin-4-one



3-(3-Bromo-phenyl)-7-tert-butyl-1H-quinolin-4-one (119mg, 0.334mmol), bis(pinacolato)diboron (102mg, 0.401mmol), and potassium acetate (98mg, 1.0mmol) were deposited in a sealed vessel with 2mL of DMSO. Argon was bubbled through the mixture for 1 minute. [1, 1'-Bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II) complex with dichloromethane (8.0mg, 0.0098mmol) was added. Argon was bubbled through the mixture for one minute and the lid was tightly sealed. The resulting mixture was heated at 80°C for 18 hours prior to being partitioned between ethylacetate and water. The ethylacetate layer was washed with brine, dried over

anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (gradient elution 25 to 50% ethylacetate/hexanes) to yield 7-tert-Butyl-3-[3-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenyl]-1H-quinolin-4-one (77mg, 0.19mmol). MS (ESI) 404.1 $(M+H)^+$.

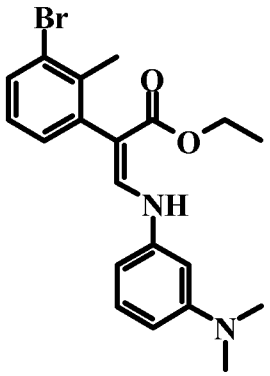
Example 41. Preparation of compound **II-1**: 7-tert-Butyl-3-(3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-1H-quinolin-4-one



II-1

A solution of 5-Bromo-1-methyl-3-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1H-pyridin-2-one (19mg, 0.050mmol), 7-tert-Butyl-3-[3-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenyl]-1H-quinolin-4-one (20mg, 0.05mmol), tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (6.0mg, 0.0052mmol), and sodium carbonate (16mg, 0.15mmol) in 2mL 1,2-dimethoxyethane and 1mL water was microwaved at 170°C for 12.5 minutes. The resulting mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by preparative TLC (5% methanol/dichloromethane) to yield 7-tert-Butyl-3-(3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-1H-quinolin-4-one (5.7mg, 0.0085mmol). MS (ESI) 590.1 $(M+H)^+$.

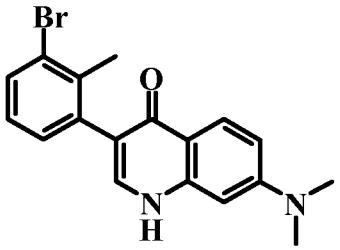
Example 42. 2-(3-Bromo-2-methyl-phenyl)-3-(3-dimethylamino-phenylamino)-acrylic acid ethyl ester



(3-Bromo-2-methyl-phenyl)-acetic acid benzyl ester (421mg, 1.32mmol) was dissolved in ethyl formate (2.5mL, 31mmol). Sodium hydride (95%, 67mg, 2.6mmol) was added. After stirring for 30 minutes, this was quenched with 1M aq. HCl. This was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with water, washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and concentrated *in vacuo*.

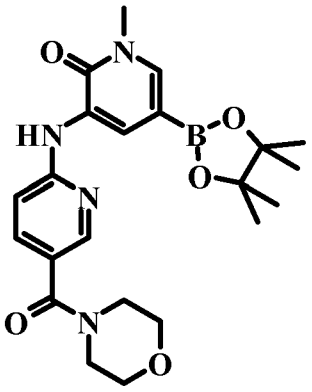
A portion of this material and N,N-Dimethyl-benzene-1,3-diamine (96mg, 0.70mmol) were stirred in 1mL ethanol for 18 hours. This was concentrated *in vacuo* and purified by flash chromatography (gradient elution 5 to 20% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to yield 2-(3-Bromo-2-methyl-phenyl)-3-(3-dimethylamino-phenylamino)-acrylic acid ethyl ester (164mg, 0.407mmol). MS (ESI) 405.0 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 43. 3-(3-Bromo-2-methyl-phenyl)-7-dimethylamino-1H-quinolin-4-one



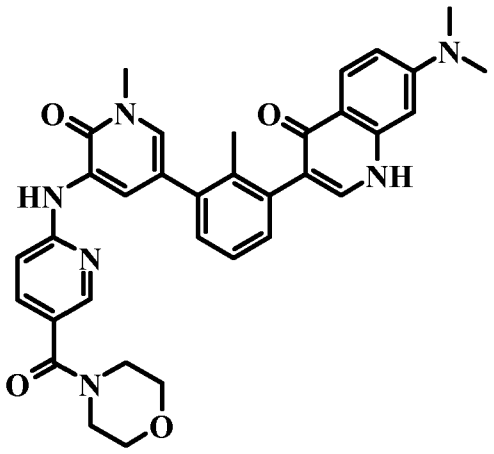
To 2-(3-Bromo-2-methyl-phenyl)-3-(3-dimethylamino-phenylamino)-acrylic acid ethyl ester (100mg, 0.248mmol) was added 4g polyphosphoric acid. This stirred at 140°C for 10 minutes. 50 ml water was added and the mixture was stirred. The resulting precipitate was filtered and washed with water. The filtrate was extracted with 10%methanol/dichloromethane solution. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting residue was combined with the precipitate and purified by flash chromatography (gradient elution 2 to 5% methanol/dichloromethane) to yield 3-(3-Bromo-2-methyl-phenyl)-7-dimethylamino-1H-quinolin-4-one (22mg, 0.062mmol). MS (ESI) 357.0 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 44. 1-Methyl-3-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one



5-Bromo-1-methyl-3-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1H-pyridin-2-one (1.00g, 2.55mmol), bis(pinacolato)diboron (1.94g, 7.64mmol), potassium acetate (750mg, 7.64mmol), 2-(dicyclohexylphoshphino)-2',4',6'-tri-i-propyl-1,1'-biphenyl(121mg, 0.254mmol), and bis(di-benzylidineacetone)palladium(0) (73mg, 0.13mmol) were dissolved in 15 ml degassed 1,4-dioxane. The headspace of the vessel was evacuated and backfilled with argon 5 times. This was heated at 110°C for 3 hours. This was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (gradient elution 2 to 8% methanol/dichloromethane) to yield 1-Methyl-3-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one (0.798g, 1.81mmol). MS (ESI) 441.2 $(M+H)^+$.

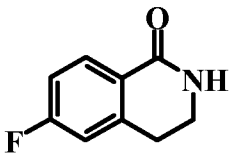
Example 45. Preparation of compound **II-2**: 7-Dimethylamino-3-(2-methyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-1H-quinolin-4-one



II-2

To Methyl-3-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one (27mg, 0.062mmol), 3-(3-Bromo-2-methyl-phenyl)-7-dimethylamino-1H-quinolin-4-one (22mg, 0.062mmol), potassium phosphate (26mg, 0.12mmol), 2-(dicyclohexylphoshphino)-2',4',6'-tri-i-propyl-1,1'-biphenyl (1.7mg, 0.0036mmol), and bis-(dibenzylidineacetone)palladium(0) (1.0mg, 0.0018mmol) was added 4mL of degassed 1:3 water/n-butanol. The headspace of the vessel was evacuated and backfilled with argon 4 times. This was heated at 100°C for 1 hour. This was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by preparative TLC (5% methanol/dichloromethane) to yield 7-Dimethylamino-3-(2-methyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-1H-quinolin-4-one (14mg, 0.024mmol). MS (ESI) 591.1 $(M+H)^+$.

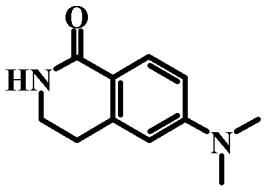
Example 46. 6-Fluoro-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one.



To a solution of triphosgene (0.85 g, 2.9 mmol) in DCM (10 mL) was added a solution of 3-fluorophenetylamine (1 g, 7.2 mmol) in DCM (5 mL), followed by dropwise addition of TEA (1.4 g, 14.4 mmol) at ambient temperature. The resulting solution was stirred for 2 hrs, then filtered through a pad of Celite and washed with DCM. The filtrate was then added into a suspension of $AlCl_3$ (3.8 g, 28.8 mmol) in DCM (25 mL) at 0 °C. The resulting solution was allowed to warm to RT and stirred for 16 hrs. The reaction was quenched by water (15 mL) and then 10% HCl (5 mL). The organic layer was collected by phase separation and the aqueous

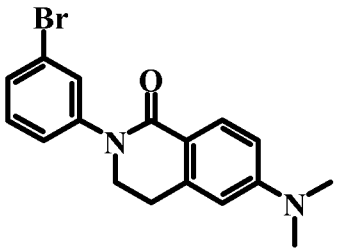
layer was extracted with DCM. The combined DCM layer was washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution and brine solution, dried over $MgSO_4$, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (50% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to afford 6-Fluoro-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (0.75 g, 63% yield). MS (ESI) 166.1 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 47. 6-Dimethylamino-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



6-Fluoro-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (1.56g, 9.45mmol) was deposited in a sealed vessel with 25mL 33%dimethylamine in ethanol. This was heated at 150°C for 7 hours. The resulting solution was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (elution with ethyl acetate) to yield 6-Dimethylamino-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (787mg, 4.14mmol). MS (ESI) 191.1 $(M+H)^+$.

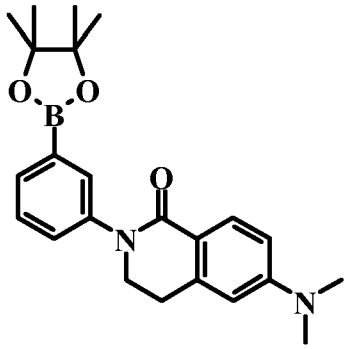
Example 48. 2-(3-Bromo-phenyl)-6-dimethylamino-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



6-Dimethylamino-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (762mg, 4.01mmol), cuprous iodide (153mg, 0.802mmol) and potassium carbonate (554mg, 4.01mmol)were deposited in a sealed type vessel. 6 mL DMSO and 1,3-dibromobenzene (1.89g, 8.01mmol) were added. Argon was bubbled through the mixture for 2 minutes and the lid was tightly closed. This was heated at 150°C for 24 hours. Cuprous iodide (153mg, 0.802mmol) was added and the mixture was heated at 150°C for an additional 24 hours. This was diluted with dichoromethane and filtered through a pad of celite. The filtrate was partitioned between dichloromethane and 5% aq. ammonium hydroxide. The dichloromethane layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (gradient elution 25 to 100% ethyl

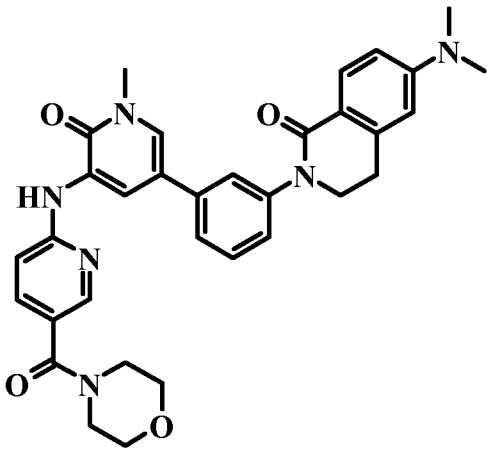
acetate/hexanes) to yield 2-(3-Bromo-phenyl)-6-dimethylamino-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (939mg, 2.72mmol). MS (ESI) 345.0 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 49. 6-Dimethylamino-2-[3-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenyl]-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



2-(3-Bromo-phenyl)-6-dimethylamino-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (163mg, 0.472mmol), bis(pinacolato)diboron (144mg, 0.567mmol), and potassium acetate (138mg, 1.42mmol) were deposited in a sealed vessel with 2mL DMSO. Argon was bubbled through the mixture for 1 minute. [1, 1'-Bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II) complex with dichloromethane (12mg, 0.015mmol) was added. Argon was continuted to bubble through the mixture for one more minute and the lid was tightly closed. This was heated at 80°C for 18 hours. This was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (30% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to yield 6-Dimethylamino-2-[3-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenyl]-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (137mg, 0.349mmol). MS (ESI) 393.2 $(M+H)^+$.

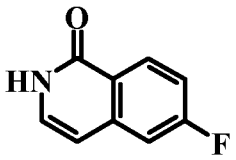
Example 50. Preparation of compound **I-1***: 6-Dimethylamino-2-(3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



I-1*

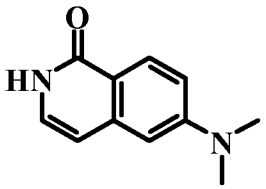
5-Bromo-1-methyl-3-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1H-pyridin-2-one (67mg, 0.17mmol), 6-Dimethylamino-2-[3-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenyl]-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (67mg, 0.17mmol), tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (20mg, 0.017mmol), and sodium carbonate (54mg, 0.51mmol) in 2mL 1,2-dimethoxyethane and 1mL water was heated to 170°C for 12.5 minutes in the microwave. The resulting mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (gradient elution 2 to 5% methanol/dichloromethane) to yield 6-Dimethylamino-2-(3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (40mg, 0.069mmol). MS (ESI) 579.2 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 51. 6-Fluoro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



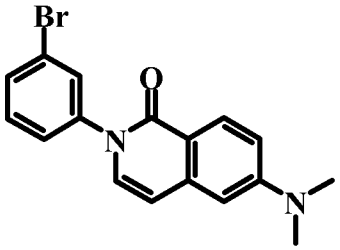
6-Fluoro-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (149mg, 0.903mmol) was dissolved in 3mL 1,4-dioxane. Argon was bubbled through this solution for 1 minute and 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-*p*-benzoquinone (205mg, 0.903mmol) was added. This was heated at 100°C for 24 hours. The resulting mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate and 1M aq. sodium hydroxide. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (50% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to yield 6-Fluoro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (54mg, 0.33mmol). MS (ESI) 164.1 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 52. 6-Dimethylamino-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



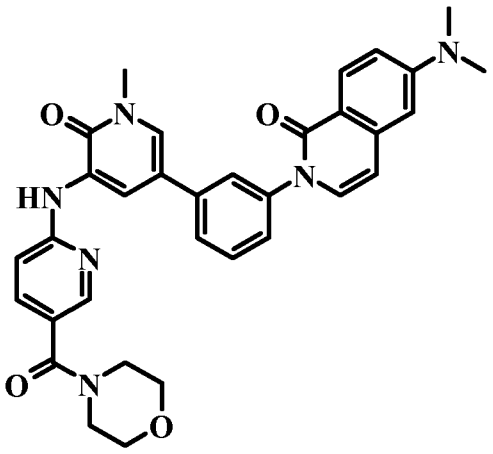
6-Fluoro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (54mg, 0.33mmol) was deposited in a sealed tube with 5mL 33% dimethylamine in ethanol. This was heated at 150°C for 3.5 hours. This was concentrated *in vacuo* and purified by flash chromatography (gradient elution 50 to 100% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to yield 6-Dimethylamino-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (39mg, 0.21mmol). MS (ESI) 189.1 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 53. 2-(3-Bromo-phenyl)-6-dimethylamino-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



6-Dimethylamino-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (39mg, 0.21mmol), cuprous iodide (8.0mg, 0.041mmol), and potassium carbonate (29mg, 0.21mmol) were deposited in sealed vessel. 3mL DMSO and 1,3-dibromobenzene (98mg, 0.42mmol) were added. Argon was bubbled through the mixture for 2 minutes and the lid was tightly closed. This was heated at 150°C for 5 hours. The resulting mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (25% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to yield 2-(3-Bromo-phenyl)-6-dimethylamino-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (45mg, 0.13mmol). MS (ESI) 345.0 $(M+H)^+$.

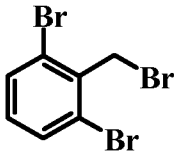
Example 54. Preparation of compound **III-1**: 6-Dimethylamino-2-(3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



III-1

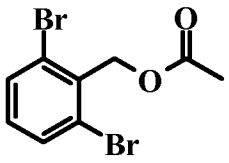
To 1-Methyl-3-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one (58mg, 0.13mmol), 2-(3-Bromo-phenyl)-6-dimethylamino-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (45mg, 0.13mmol), potassium phosphate (56mg, 0.26mmol), 2-(dicyclohexylphoshphino)-2',4',6'-tri-i-propyl-1,1'-biphenyl (3.7mg, 0.0078mmol), and bis(dibenzylidineacetone)palladium(0) (2.2mg, 0.0038mmol) was added 4mL of degassed 1:3 water/n-butanol. The headspace of the vessel was evacuated and backfilled with argon 4 times. This was heated at 100°C for 2 hours. This was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by preparative TLC (5% methanol/dichloromethane) to yield 6-Dimethylamino-2-(3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (45mg, 0.078mmol). MS (ESI) 577.1 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 55. 1,3-Dibromo-2-bromomethyl-benzene



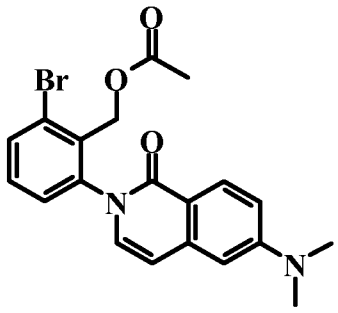
2,6-dibromotoluene (2.50g, 10.0mmol) was dissolved in 20 mL carbontetrachloride. N-bromosuccinimide (1.87g, 10.5mmol) was added followed by benzoyl peroxide (73mg, 0.30mmol). The resulting mixture was heated at reflux for 90 minutes. 50 mL petroleum ether was added. This was filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to yield 1,3-Dibromo-2-bromomethyl-benzene (3.52g, 10.7mmol). ^{1}HNMR (300MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 4.83 (s, 3H), 7.02 (t, J = 8 Hz, 1H), and 7.55 (d, J = 8 Hz, 2H).

Example 56. Acetic acid 2,6-dibromo-benzyl ester



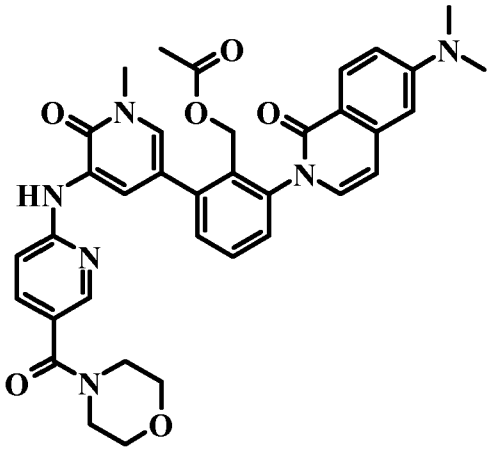
To 1,3-Dibromo-2-bromomethyl-benzene (3.35g, 10.2mmol) was added potassium acetate (4.00g, 40.8mmol) and 25mL N,N-dimethylformamide. This was heated at 70°C for 20 minutes. The resulting mixture was partitioned between water and ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with water, washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (gradient elution 0 to 5% ethyl acetate hexanes) to yield Acetic acid 2,6-dibromo-benzyl ester (1.92g, 6.23mmol). ^{1}HNMR (300MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 2.12 (s, 3H), 5.42 (s, 2H), 7.08 (t, J = 8 Hz, 1H), and 7.58 (d, J = 8 Hz, 2H).

Example 57. Acetic acid 2-bromo-6-(6-dimethylamino-1-oxo-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-benzyl ester



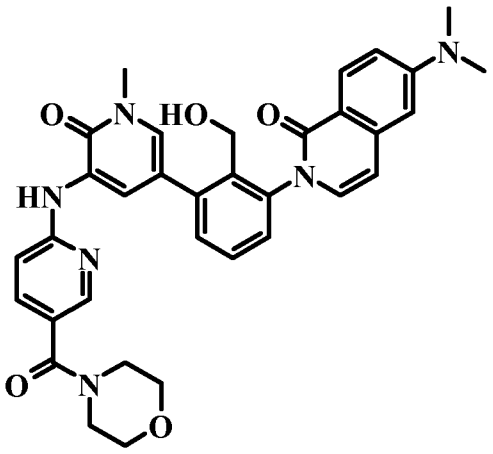
6-Dimethylamino-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (50mg, 0.27mmol), Acetic acid 2,6-dibromo-benzyl ester (164mg, 532mmol), cuprous iodide (10mg, 0.053mmol), and potassium carbonate (37mg, 0.27mmol) were deposited in sealed vessel. 3mL DMSO was added. Argon was bubbled through the mixture for 2 minutes and the lid was tightly closed. This was heated at 150°C for 5 hours. The resulting mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (gradient elution 30 to 40% ethylacetate/hexanes) to yield Acetic acid 2-bromo-6-(6-dimethylamino-1-oxo-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-benzyl ester (48mg, 0.12mmol). MS (ESI) 417.0 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 58. Acetic acid 2-(6-dimethylamino-1-oxo-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-6-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-benzyl ester



To 1-Methyl-3-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one (43mg, 0.097mmol), Acetic acid 2-bromo-6-(6-dimethylamino-1-oxo-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-benzyl ester (40mg, 0.097mmol), potassium phosphate (41mg, 0.19mmol), 2-(dicyclohexylphoshphino)-2',4',6'-tri-i-propyl-1,1'-biphenyl (2.7mg, 0.0057mmol), and bis(dibenzylidineacetone)palladium(0) (1.6mg, 0.0028mmol) was added 4mL of degassed 1:3 water/n-butanol. The headspace of the vessel was evacuated and backfilled with argon 4 times. This was heated at 100°C for 110 minutes. This was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (gradient elution 2 to 5% methanol/dichloromethane) to yield Acetic acid 2-(6-dimethylamino-1-oxo-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-6-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-benzyl ester (33mg, 0.051mmol). MS (ESI) 649.2 $(M+H)^+$.

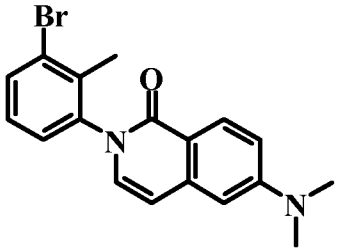
Example 59. Preparation of compound **III-3**: 6-Dimethylamino-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



III-3

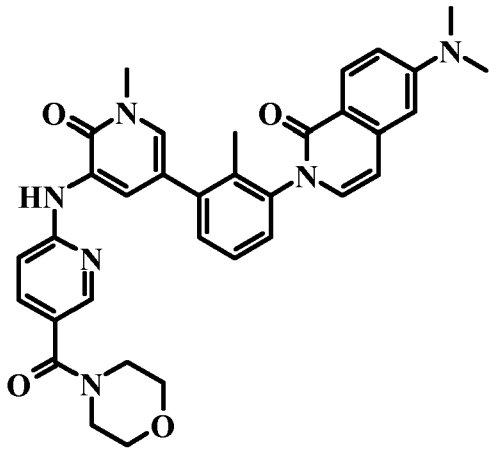
To Acetic acid 2-(6-dimethylamino-1-oxo-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-6-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-benzyl ester (29mg, 0.045mmol) in 2ml tetrahydrofuran, 1ml methanol, and 1 ml water was added 1M aq. lithium hydroxide solution (0.13mL, 0.13mmol). After stirring for 18 hours, this was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by preparative TLC (5% methanol/dichloromethane) to yield 6-Dimethylamino-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (20mg, 0.033mmol). MS (ESI) 607.2 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 60. 2-(3-Bromo-2-methyl-phenyl)-6-dimethylamino-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



6-Dimethylamino-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (50mg, 0.27mmol), cuprous iodide (10mg, 0.053mmol), and potassium carbonate (37mg, 0.27mmol) were deposited in sealed vessel. 3mL DMSO and 2,6-dibromotoluene (133mg, 0.532mmol) were added. Argon was bubbled through the mixture for 2 minutes and the lid was tightly closed. This was heated at 150°C for 5 hours. The resulting mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (30% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to yield 2-(3-Bromo-2-methyl-phenyl)-6-dimethylamino-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (43mg, 0.12mmol). MS (ESI) 357 $(M+H)^+$.

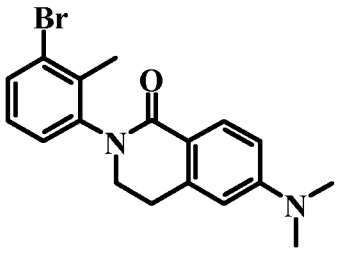
Example 61. Preparation of compound **III-2**: 6-Dimethylamino-2-(2-methyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



III-2

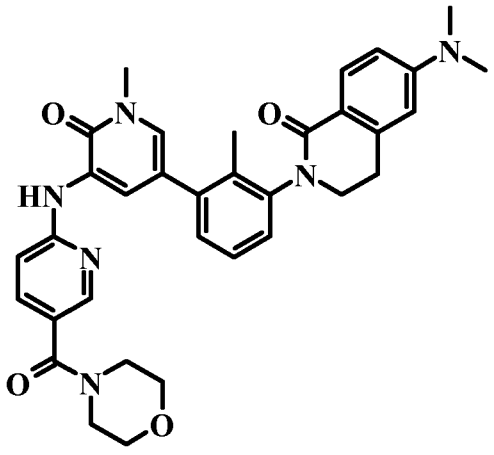
To 1-Methyl-3-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one (69mg, 0.16mmol), 2-(3-Bromo-2-methyl-phenyl)-6-dimethylamino-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (36mg, 0.10mmol), potassium phosphate (43mg, 0.20mmol), 2-(dicyclohexylphoshphino)-2',4',6'-tri-i-propyl-1,1'-biphenyl (2.9mg, 0.0061mmol), and bis(dibenzylidineacetone)palladium(0) (1.7mg, 0.0030mmol) was added 4mL of degassed 1:3 water/n-butanol. The headspace of the vessel was evacuated and backfilled with argon 4 times. This was heated at 100°C for 110 minutes. This was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (gradient elution 2 to 10% methanol/dichloromethane) to yield 6-Dimethylamino-2-(2-methyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (46mg, 0.078mmol). MS (ESI) 591.1 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 62. 2-(3-Bromo-2-methyl-phenyl)-6-dimethylamino-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



6-Dimethylamino-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (150mg, 0.789mmol), cuprous iodide (30mg, 0.16mmol) and potassium carbonate (109mg, 0.789mmol) were deposited in a sealed vessel. 3 mL DMSO and 2,6-dibromotoluene (395mg, 1.58mmol) were added. Argon was bubbled through the mixture for 2 minutes and the lid was tightly closed. This was heated at 150°C for 24 hours. Cuprous iodide (30mg, 0.16mmol) was added and the mixture was heated at 150°C for an additional 24 hours. This was diluted with dichoromethane and filtered through a pad of celite. The filtrate was partitioned between dichloromethane and 5% aq. ammonium hydroxide. The dichloromethane layer was washed with brine. The combined aqueous layers were washed with dichloromethane. The combined dichloromethane layers were dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (gradient elution 25 to 50% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to yield 2-(3-Bromo-2-methyl-phenyl)-6-dimethylamino-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (181mg, 0.504mmol). MS (ESI) 361.1 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 63. Preparation of compound **I-3***: 6-Dimethylamino-2-(2-methyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one

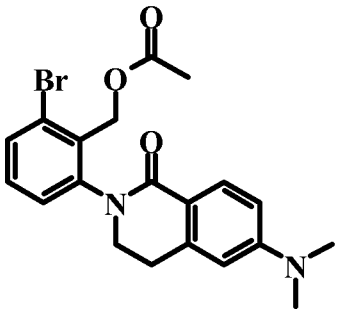


I-3*

To 1-Methyl-3-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one (77mg, 0.18mmol), 2-(3-Bromo-2-methyl-phenyl)-6-dimethylamino-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (63mg, 0.18mmol), potassium phosphate (74mg, 0.35mmol), 2-(dicyclohexylphoshphino)-2',4',6'-tri-i-propyl-1,1'-biphenyl (5.0mg, 0.010mmol), and bis(dibenzylidineacetone)palladium(0) (3.0mg, 0.0052mmol) was added 4mL of degassed 1:3 water/n-butanol. The headspace of the vessel was evacuated and backfilled with argon 4 times. This was heated at 100°C for 110 minutes. This was partitioned between ethyl

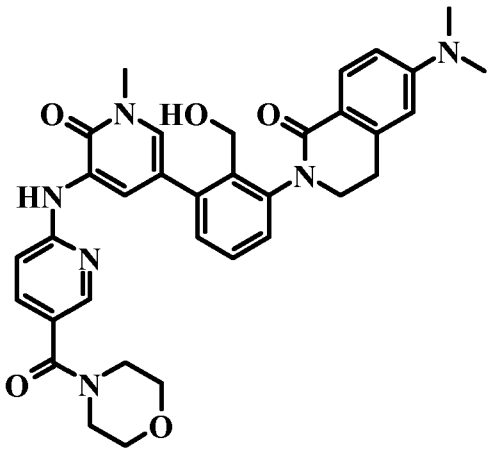
acetate and water. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (gradient elution 2 to 5% methanol/dichloromethane) to yield 6-Dimethylamino-2-(2-methyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (33mg, 0.056mmol). MS (ESI) 593.3 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 64. Acetic acid 2-bromo-6-(6-dimethylamino-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-benzyl ester



6-Dimethylamino-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (150mg, 0.789mmol), Acetic acid 2,6-dibromo-benzyl ester (487mg, 1.58mmol), cuprous iodide (30mg, 0.16mmol) and potassium carbonate (109mg, 0.789mmol) were deposited in a sealed vessel. 3 mL DMSO was added. Argon was bubbled through the mixture for 2 minutes and the lid was tightly closed. This was heated at 150°C for 24 hours. Cuprous iodide (30mg, 0.16mmol) was added and the mixture was heated at 150°C for an additional 24 hours. This was diluted with dichoromethane and filtered through a pad of celite. The filtrate was partitioned between dichloromethane and 5% aq. ammonium hydroxide. The dichloromethane layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (gradient elution 25 to 50% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to yield Acetic acid 2-bromo-6-(6-dimethylamino-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-benzyl ester (93mg, 0.22mmol). MS (ESI) 417.1 $(M+H)^+$.

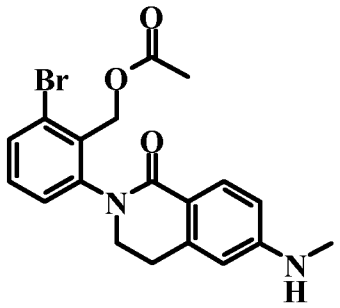
Example 65. Preparation of compound **I-2***: 6-Dimethylamino-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



I-2*

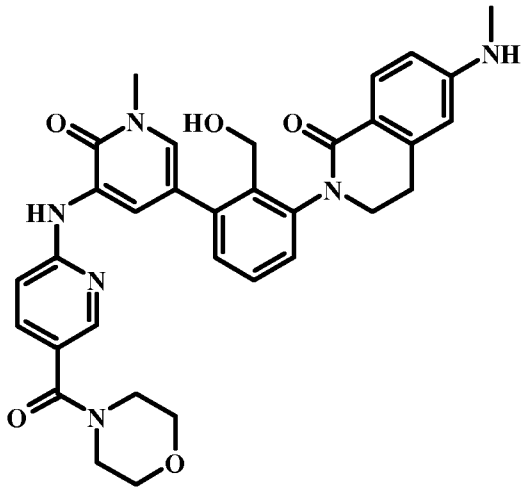
To 1-Methyl-3-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one (60mg, 0.14mmol), Acetic acid 2-bromo-6-(6-dimethylamino-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-benzyl ester (46mg, 0.11mmol), potassium phosphate (47mg, 0.22mmol), 2-(dicyclohexylphoshphino)-2',4',6'-tri-i-propyl-1,1'-biphenyl (3.1mg, 0.0065mmol), and bis(dibenzylidineacetone)palladium(0) (1.9mg, 0033mmol) was added 4mL of degassed 1:3 water/n-butanol. The headspace of the vessel was evacuated and backfilled with argon 4 times. This was heated at 100°C for 110 minutes. This was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and concentrated *in vacuo*. This was dissolved in 2mL tetrahydrofuran, 1 mL methanol, and 1 mL water. 1M aq. lithium hydroxide solution (0.33mL, 0.33mmol) was added. After stirring for 18 hours, the resulting mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (gradient elution 2 to 5% methanol/dichloromethane) to yield 6-Dimethylamino-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (36mg, 0.059mmol). MS (ESI) 609.1 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 66. Acetic acid 2-bromo-6-(6-methylamino-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-benzyl ester



To a solution of acetic acid 2-bromo-6-(6-dimethylamino-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-benzyl ester (224mg, 0.482mmol) in 5mL 1,4-dioxane was added 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-*p*-benzoquinone (109mg, 0.48mmol) . After stirring for 4 hours, this was partitioned between ethylacetate and 1M aq. NaOH. The organic layer was washed with water, washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (gradient elution 40 to 50% ethylacetate/hexanes) to yield acetic acid 2-bromo-6-(6-methylamino-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-benzyl ester (93mg, 0.23mmol). MS (ESI) 404.8 $(M+H)^+$.

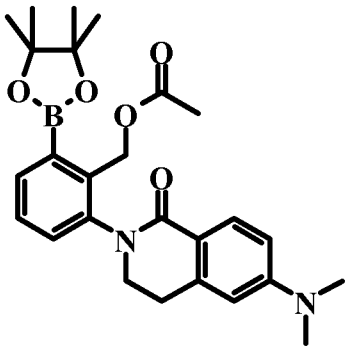
Example 67. 2-(2-Hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-6-methylamino-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



To 1-Methyl-3-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one (96mg, 0.22mmol), acetic acid 2-bromo-6-(6-methylamino-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-benzyl ester (88mg, 0.22mmol), potassium phosphate (46mg, 0.22mmol), 2-(dicyclohexylphoshphino)-2',4',6'-tri-i-propyl-1,1'-biphenyl (6.2mg, 0.013mmol), and bis(dibenzylidineacetone)palladium(0) (3.7mg, 0064mmol)

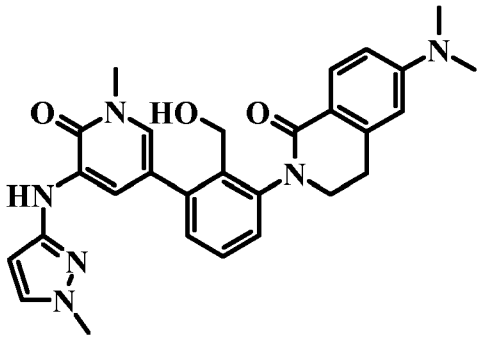
was added 4mL of degassed 1:3 water/*n*-butanol. The headspace of the vessel was evacuated and backfilled with argon 4 times. This was heated at 100°C for 2 hours. This was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and concentrated *in vacuo*. This was dissolved in 2mL tetrahydrofuran, 1 mL methanol, and 1 mL water. 1M aq. lithium hydroxide solution (0.65mL, 0.65mmol) was added. After stirring for 18 hours, the resulting mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by preparative TLC (5% methanol/dichloromethane) to yield 2-(2-Hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-6-methylamino-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (43mg, 0.072mmol). MS (ESI) 595 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 68. Acetic acid 2-(6-dimethylamino-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-6-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-benzyl ester



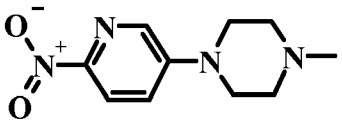
To acetic acid 2-bromo-6-(6-dimethylamino-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-benzyl ester (422mg, 1.01mmol), bis(pinacolato)diboron (308mg, 1.21mmol), and potassium acetate (298mg, 3.03mmol) in a sealed tube was added 5 mL dimethylsulfoxide. Argon was bubbled through this mixture for 3 minutes. [1, 1'-Bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II) complex with dichloromethane (25mg, 0.030mmol) was added. Argon was continuted to bubble through the mixture for one more minute and the lid was tightly closed. This was heated at 80°C for 18 hours. This was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (gradient elution 30 to 50% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to yield acetic acid 2-(6-dimethylamino-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-6-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-benzyl ester (251mg, 0.541mmol). MS (ESI) 487.2 $(M+Na)^+$.

Example 69. 6-Dimethylamino-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[1-methyl-5-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-ylamino)-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



5-Bromo-1-methyl-3-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-ylamino)-1H-pyridin-2-one (35mg, 0.13mmol), acetic acid 2-(6-dimethylamino-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-6-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-benzyl ester (58mg, 0.13mmol), tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (14mg, 0.012mmol), and sodium carbonate (40mg, 0.38mmol) were dissolved in 2mL 1,2-dimethoxyethane and 1mL water. This was microwaved at 120°C for 30 minutes. This was partitioned between ethylacetate and water. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and concentrated *in vacuo*. This was dissolved in 3mL tetrahydrofuran, 1.5 mL methanol, and 1.5mL water. 1M aq. Lithium hydroxide solution (0.38mL, 0.38mmol) was added. This stirred for 3 hours. This was partitioned between ethylacetate and water. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by preparative TLC (5% methanol/dichloromethane) to yield 6-Dimethylamino-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[1-methyl-5-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-ylamino)-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (39mg, 0.078mmol). MS (ESI) 499.2 $(M+H)^+$.

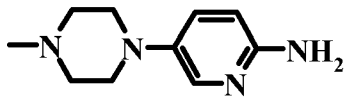
Example 70. 1-Methyl-4-(6-nitro-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazine



To 5-Bromo-2-nitro-pyridine (2.00g, 9.85mmol) in 10 mL dimethylsulfoxide was added potassium carbonate (2.72g, 19.7mmol), 1-methylpiperazine (1.64mL, 14.8mmol), and tetrabutylammonium iodide (36mg, 0.097mmol) and was heated at 120°C for 18 hours. The mixture was made acidic with 1M aq. HCl and was partitioned between dichloromethane and water. The aqueous layer was made basic with 2M aq. sodium carbonate and was extracted with

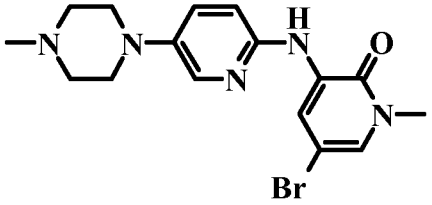
dichloromethane. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and was triturated with water to yield 1-Methyl-4-(6-nitro-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazine (1.82g, 8.19mmol). MS (ESI) 223.1 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 71. 5-(4-Methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamine



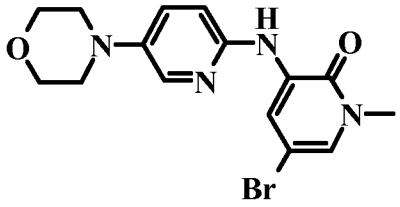
1-Methyl-4-(6-nitro-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazine (1.748g, 7.865mmol) was stirred in 30mL methanol with 175mg 10% palladium on carbon under an atmosphere of hydrogen gas for 5 hours. This was filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to yield 5-(4-Methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamine (1.485g, 7.724mmol). MS (ESI) 193.1 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 72. 5-Bromo-1-methyl-3-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1H-pyridin-2-one



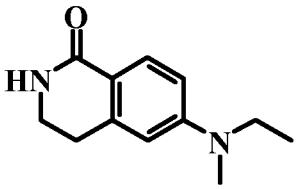
To 5-(4-Methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamine (1.06g, 5.53mmol), 3,5-Dibromo-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one (1.23g, 4.61mmol), 4,5-bis(diphenylphosphino)-9,9-dimethylxanthene (400mg, 0.691mmol), and cesium carbonate (4.50g, 13.8mmol) was added 45mL 1,4-dioxane and tris(dibenzylidineacetone)dipalladium(0) (422mg, 0.461mmol). This was heated in a a 120°C oil bath for 6 hours under argon. This was partitioned between ethylacetate and dilute aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (gradient elution with 2 to 5% methanol/dichloromethane) to yield 5-Bromo-1-methyl-3-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1H-pyridin-2-one (484mg, 1.28mmol). MS (ESI) 380.0 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 73. 5-Bromo-1-methyl-3-(5-morpholin-4-yl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-1H-pyridin-2-one



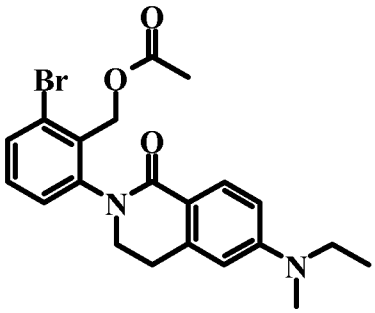
This compound was made analogously to 5-Bromo-1-methyl-3-[5-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1H-pyridin-2-one. MS (ESI) 365.0 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 74. 6-(Ethyl-methyl-amino)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



6-Fluoro-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (2.00g, 12.1mmol) was deposited in a sealed tube with N-ethylmethylamine (4.0mL, 47mmol). This was heated at 150°C for 24 hours. This was concentrated *in vacuo* and purified by flash chromatography (elution with ethylacetate) to yield 6-(Ethyl-methyl-amino)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (2.10g, 10.3mmol). MS (ESI) 205.1 $(M+H)^+$.

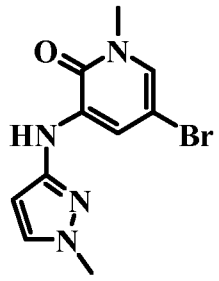
Example 75. Acetic acid 2-bromo-6-[6-(ethyl-methyl-amino)-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl]-benzyl ester



6-(Ethyl-methyl-amino)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (2.07g, 10.1 mmol), acetic acid 2,6-dibromo-benzyl ester (6.25, 20.3mmol), cuprous iodide (386mg, 2.03 mmol) and potassium carbonate (1.40, 10.1 mmol) were deposited in a sealed vessel. 30 mL DMSO was added. Argon was bubbled through the mixture for 3 minutes and the lid was tightly closed. This was heated at 150°C for 24 hours. Cuprous iodide (386mg, 2.03mmol) was added and the mixture was heated at 150°C for an additional 24 hours. This was diluted with 300mL ethyl acetate and

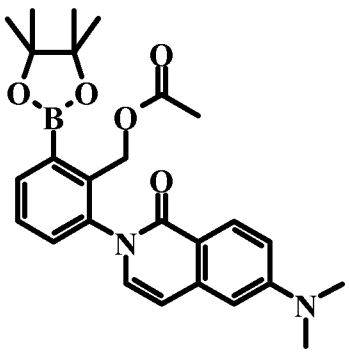
300mL water. After stirring for 20 minutes, this was filtered through a pad of celite. The layers were separated. The ethylacetate layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (gradient elution 25 to 50% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to yield acetic acid 2-bromo-6-[6-(ethyl-methyl-amino)-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl]-benzyl ester (1.21g, 2.81 mmol). MS (ESI) 433.0 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 76. 5-Bromo-1-methyl-3-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-ylamino)-1H-pyridin-2-one



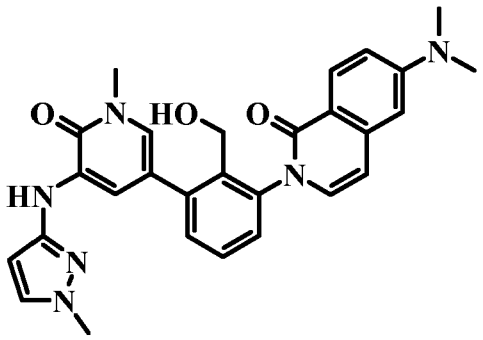
3,5-Dibromo-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one (469mg, 1.76mmol), 1-Methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-ylamine (205mg, 2.11mmol), tris(dibenzylidineacetone)dipalladium(0) (80mg, 0.087mmol), 2,2'-bis(diphenylphosphino-1,1'-binaphthalene (82mg, 0.13mmol), and cesium carbonate (801mg, 2.46mmol) were deposited in a sealed vial with 10mL toluene. This was heated at 130°C for 18 hours. The resulting mixture was poured into 50 mL water. This was extracted with ethylacetate. The ethylacetate layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, filtered, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (eluted with ethylacete/hexanes) to yield 5-Bromo-1-methyl-3-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-ylamino)-1H-pyridin-2-one (271mg, 0.957mmol). MS (ESI) 284.9 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 77. Acetic acid 2-(6-dimethylamino-1-oxo-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-6-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-benzyl ester



To Acetic acid 2-bromo-6-(6-dimethylamino-1-oxo-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-benzyl ester (420mg, 1.01mmol), bis(pinacolato)diboron (308mg, 1.21mmol), and potassium acetate (298mg, 3.03mmol) in a sealed tube was added 5 mL dimethylsulfoxide. Argon was bubbled through this mixture for 3 minutes. [1, 1'-Bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II) complex with dichloromethane (25mg, 0.030mmol) was added. Argon was continuted to bubble through the mixture for one more minute and the lid was tightly closed. This was heated at 80°C for 18 hours. This was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (gradient elution 25 to 50% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to yield acetic acid Acetic acid 2-(6-dimethylamino-1-oxo-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-6-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-benzyl ester (183mg, 0.396mmol). MS (ESI) 463.1 $(M+H)^+$.

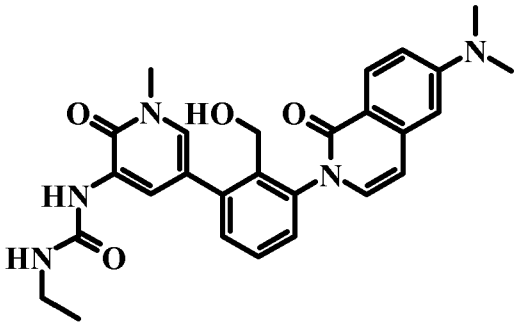
Example 78. 6-Dimethylamino-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[1-methyl-5-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-ylamino)-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



5-Bromo-1-methyl-3-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-ylamino)-1H-pyridin-2-one (47mg, 0.17mmol), Acetic acid 2-(6-dimethylamino-1-oxo-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-6-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-benzyl ester (77mg, 0.17mmol), tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)-palladium(0) (19mg, 0.016mmol), and sodium carbonate (53mg, 0.50mmol) were dissolved in 2mL 1,2-dimethoxyethane and 1mL water. This was microwaved at 120°C for 30 minutes. This was partitioned between ethylacetate and water. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and concentrated *in vacuo*. This was dissolved in 3mL tetrahydrofuran, 1.5mL methanol, and 1.5mL water. 1M aq. Lithium hydroxide solution (0.5mL, 0.5mmol) was added. This stirred for 3 hours. This was partitioned between ethylacetate and water. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by preparative TLC (elution with 5% methanol/dichloro-methane) to yield 6-Dimethylamino-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[1-methyl-5-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-

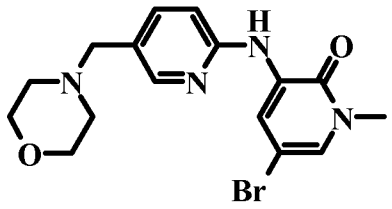
3-ylamino)-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (37mg, 0.075mmol). MS (ESI) 497.1 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 79. 1-{5-[3-(6-Dimethylamino-1-oxo-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-3-ethyl-urea



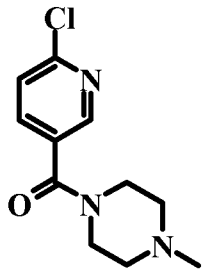
To 1-Ethyl-3-[1-methyl-2-oxo-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-urea (50mg, 0.16mmol), acetic acid 2-bromo-6-(6-dimethylamino-1-oxo-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-benzyl ester (65mg, 0.16mmol), potassium phosphate (66mg, 0.31mmol), 2-(dicyclohexylphoshphino)-2',4',6'-tri-i-propyl-1,1'-biphenyl (4.4mg, 0.0092mmol), and bis(dibenzylidineacetone)palladium(0) (2.6mg, 0.0045mmol) was added 4mL of degassed 1:3 water/*n*-butanol. The headspace of the vessel was evacuated and backfilled with argon 4 times. This was heated at 100°C for 2 hours. This was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and concentrated *in vacuo*. This was dissolved in 2mL tetrahydrofuran, 1 mL methanol, and 1 mL water. 1M aq. lithium hydroxide solution (0.47mL, 0.47mmol) was added. After stirring for 3 hours, the resulting mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by preparative TLC (5% methanol/dichloromethane) to yield 1-{5-[3-(6-Dimethylamino-1-oxo-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-3-ethyl-urea (33mg, 0.068mmol). MS (ESI) 488.1$(M+H)^+$.

Example 80. 5-Bromo-1-methyl-3-(5-morpholin-4-ylmethyl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-1H-pyridin-2-one



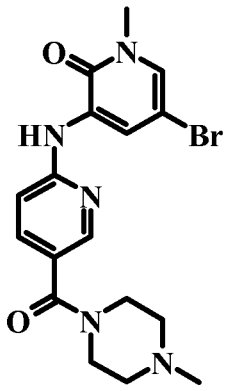
5-Bromo-1-methyl-3-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1H-pyridin-2-one (2.3g, 5.9mmol) was dissolved in 30mL tetrahydrofuran. Borane tetrahydrofuran complex (2.5g, 29mmol) was added. After stirring for 18 hours, this was concentrated *in vacuo*. Ethanol was added. This was refluxed for one hour. This was concentrated *in vacuo* and purified by flash chromatography to yield 5-Bromo-1-methyl-3-(5-morpholin-4-ylmethyl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-1H-pyridin-2-one (500mg, 1.32mmol). MS (ESI) 381.0 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 81. (6-Chloro-pyridin-3-yl)-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-methanone



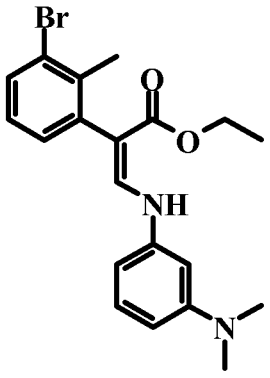
To a solution of 6-Chloro-nicotinic acid (3.00g, 19.0mmol) in 30mL dimethylformamide was added (benzotriazol-1-yloxy)tripyrrolidinophosphonium hexafluorophosphate (10.9g, 20.9mmol), 1-methylpiperazine (2.30g, 22.1mmol). and triethylamine (2.18g, 21.5mmol). After stirring for 18 hours, theis was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The ethylacetate layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (elution with 3% methanol/dichloromethane) to yield (6-Chloro-pyridin-3-yl)-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-methanone (2.50g, 9.33mmol).

Example 82. 5-Bromo-1-methyl-3-[5-(4-methyl-piperazine-1-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1H-pyridin-2-one



To a solution of (6-Chloro-pyridin-3-yl)-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-methanone (2.00g, 7.46mmol) in 10 mL dimethylformamide was added 3-Amino-5-bromo-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one (1.80g, 8.95mmol) and sodium hydiride (537mg, 22.4mmol). After stirring for 18 hours, this was quenched with water. This was extracted with ethylacetate. The ethylacetate layer was dired over anhydrous sodium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (gradient elution 0 to 5% methanol/dichloromethane) to yield 5-Bromo-1-methyl-3-[5-(4-methyl-piperazine-1-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1H-pyridin-2-one (900mg, 1.94mmol). MS (ESI) 406.0 $(M+H)^+$.

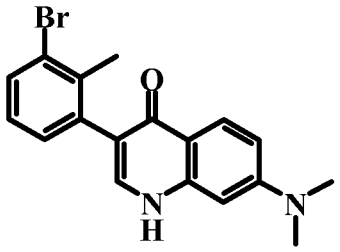
Example 83. 2-(3-Bromo-2-methyl-phenyl)-3-(3-dimethylamino-phenylamino)-acrylic acid ethyl ester



(3-Bromo-2-methyl-phenyl)-acetic acid benzyl ester (421mg, 1.32mmol) was dissolved in ethyl formate (2.5mL, 31mmol). Sodium hydride (95%, 67mg, 2.6mmol) was added. After stirring for 30 minutes, this was quenched with 1M aq. HCl. This was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with water, washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and concentrated *in vacuo*.

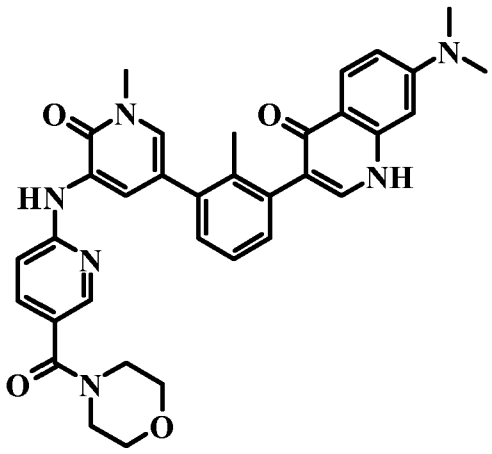
A portion of this material and N,N-Dimethyl-benzene-1,3-diamine (96mg, 0.70mmol) were stirred in 1mL ethanol for 18 hours. This was concentrated *in vacuo* and purified by flash chromatography (gradient elution 5 to 20% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to yield 2-(3-Bromo-2-methyl-phenyl)-3-(3-dimethylamino-phenylamino)-acrylic acid ethyl ester (164mg, 0.407mmol). MS (ESI) 405.0 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 84. 3-(3-Bromo-2-methyl-phenyl)-7-dimethylamino-1H-quinolin-4-one



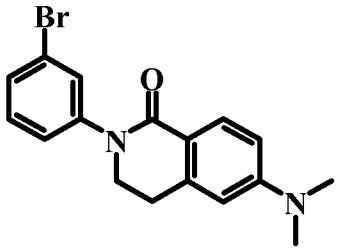
To 2-(3-Bromo-2-methyl-phenyl)-3-(3-dimethylamino-phenylamino)-acrylic acid ethyl ester (100mg, 0.248mmol) was added 4g polyphosphoric acid. This stirred at 140°C for 10 minutes. 50 ml water was added and the mixture was stirred. The resulting precipitate was filtered and washed with water. The filtrate was extracted with 10%methanol/dichloromethane solution. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting residue was combined with the precipitate and purified by flash chromatography (gradient elution 2 to 5% methanol/dichloromethane) to yield 3-(3-Bromo-2-methyl-phenyl)-7-dimethylamino-1H-quinolin-4-one (22mg, 0.062mmol). MS (ESI) 357.0 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 85. 7-Dimethylamino-3-(2-methyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-1H-quinolin-4-one



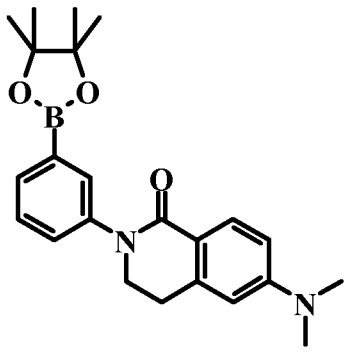
To Methyl-3-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one (27mg, 0.062mmol), 3-(3-Bromo-2-methyl-phenyl)-7-dimethylamino-1H-quinolin-4-one (22mg, 0.062mmol), potassium phosphate (26mg, 0.12mmol), 2-(dicyclohexylphoshphino)-2',4',6'-tri-i-propyl-1,1'-biphenyl (1.7mg, 0.0036mmol), and bis(dibenzylidineacetone)palladium(0) (1.0mg, 0.0018mmol) was added 4mL of degassed 1:3 water/n-butanol. The headspace of the vessel was evacuated and backfilled with argon 4 times. This was heated at 100°C for 1 hour. This was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by preparative TLC (5% methanol/dichloromethane) to yield 7-Dimethylamino-3-(2-methyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-1H-quinolin-4-one (14mg, 0.024mmol). MS (ESI) 591.1 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 86. 2-(3-Bromo-phenyl)-6-dimethylamino-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



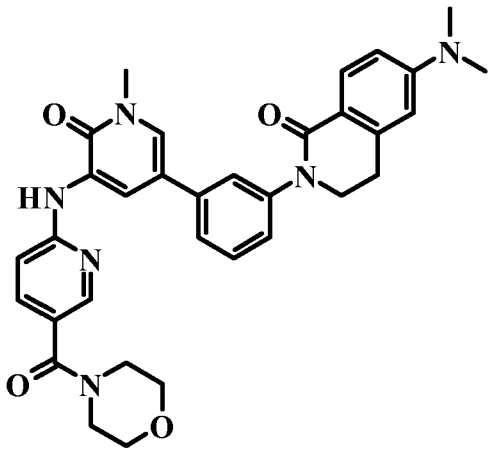
6-Dimethylamino-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (762mg, 4.01mmol), cuprous iodide (153mg, 0.802mmol) and potassium carbonate (554mg, 4.01mmol) were deposited in a sealed type vessel. 6 mL DMSO and 1,3-dibromobenzene (1.89g, 8.01mmol) were added. Argon was bubbled through the mixture for 2 minutes and the lid was tightly closed. This was heated at 150°C for 24 hours. Cuprous iodide (153mg, 0.802mmol) was added and the mixture was heated at 150°C for an additional 24 hours. This was diluted with dichoromethane and filtered through a pad of celite. The filtrate was partitioned between dichloromethane and 5% aq. ammonium hydroxide. The dichloromethane layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (gradient elution 25 to 100% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to yield 2-(3-Bromo-phenyl)-6-dimethylamino-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (939mg, 2.72mmol). MS (ESI) 345.0 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 87. 6-Dimethylamino-2-[3-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenyl]-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



2-(3-Bromo-phenyl)-6-dimethylamino-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (163mg, 0.472mmol), bis(pinacolato)diboron (144mg, 0.567mmol), and potassium acetate (138mg, 1.42mmol) were deposited in a sealed vessel with 2mL DMSO. Argon was bubbled through the mixture for 1 minute. [1, 1'-Bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II) complex with dichloromethane (12mg, 0.015mmol) was added. Argon was continuted to bubble through the mixture for one more minute and the lid was tightly closed. This was heated at 80°C for 18 hours. This was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (30% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to yield 6-Dimethylamino-2-[3-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenyl]-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (137mg, 0.349mmol). MS (ESI) 393.2 $(M+H)^+$.

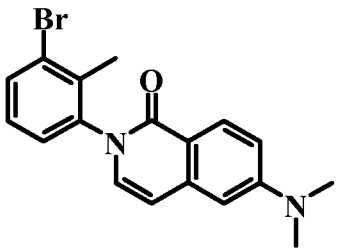
Example 88. 6-Dimethylamino-2-(3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



5-Bromo-1-methyl-3-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1H-pyridin-2-one (67mg, 0.17mmol), 6-Dimethylamino-2-[3-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenyl]-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (67mg, 0.17mmol), tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0)

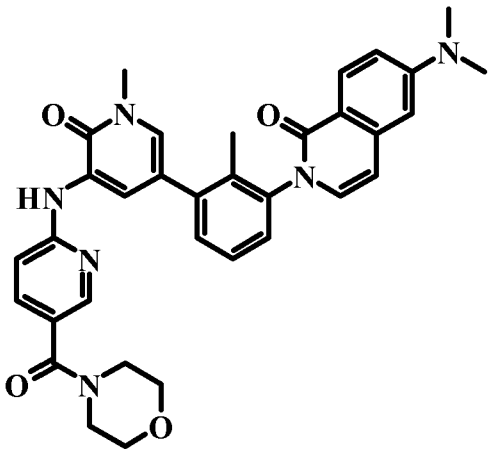
(20mg, 0.017mmol), and sodium carbonate (54mg, 0.51mmol) in 2mL 1,2-dimethoxyethane and 1mL water was heated to 170°C for 12.5 minutes in the microwave. The resulting mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (gradient elution 2 to 5% methanol/dichloromethane) to yield 6-Dimethylamino-2-(3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (40mg, 0.069mmol). MS (ESI) 579.2 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 89. 2-(3-Bromo-2-methyl-phenyl)-6-dimethylamino-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



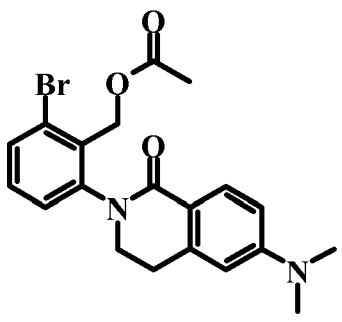
6-Dimethylamino-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (50mg, 0.27mmol), cuprous iodide (10mg, 0.053mmol), and potassium carbonate (37mg, 0.27mmol) were deposited in sealed vessel. 3mL DMSO and 2,6-dibromotoluene (133mg, 0.532mmol) were added. Argon was bubbled through the mixture for 2 minutes and the lid was tightly closed. This was heated at 150°C for 5 hours. The resulting mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (30% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to yield 2-(3-Bromo-2-methyl-phenyl)-6-dimethylamino-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (43mg, 0.12mmol). MS (ESI) 357 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 90. 6-Dimethylamino-2-(2-methyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



To 1-Methyl-3-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one (69mg, 0.16mmol), 2-(3-Bromo-2-methyl-phenyl)-6-dimethylamino-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (36mg, 0.10mmol), potassium phosphate (43mg, 0.20mmol), 2-(dicyclohexylphoshphino)-2',4',6'-tri-i-propyl-1,1'-biphenyl (2.9mg, 0.0061mmol), and bis(dibenzylidineacetone)palladium(0) (1.7mg, 0.0030mmol) was added 4mL of degassed 1:3 water/n-butanol. The headspace of the vessel was evacuated and backfilled with argon 4 times. This was heated at 100°C for 110 minutes. This was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (gradient elution 2 to 10% methanol/dichloromethane) to yield 6-Dimethylamino-2-(2-methyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (46mg, 0.078mmol). MS (ESI) 591.1 $(M+H)^+$.

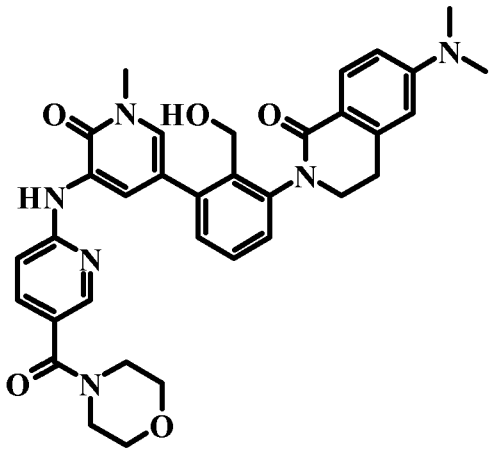
Example 91. Acetic acid 2-bromo-6-(6-dimethylamino-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-benzyl ester



6-Dimethylamino-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (150mg, 0.789mmol), Acetic acid 2,6-dibromo-benzyl ester (487mg, 1.58mmol), cuprous iodide (30mg, 0.16mmol) and potassium carbonate (109mg, 0.789mmol) were deposited in a sealed vessel. 3 mL DMSO was added.

Argon was bubbled through the mixture for 2 minutes and the lid was tightly closed. This was heated at 150°C for 24 hours. Cuprous iodide (30mg, 0.16mmol) was added and the mixture was heated at 150°C for an additional 24 hours. This was diluted with dichoromethane and filtered through a pad of celite. The filtrate was partitioned between dichloromethane and 5% aq. ammonium hydroxide. The dichloromethane layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (gradient elution 25 to 50% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to yield Acetic acid 2-bromo-6-(6-dimethylamino-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-benzyl ester (93mg, 0.22mmol). MS (ESI) 417.1 $(M+H)^+$.

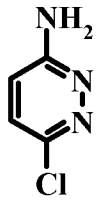
Example 92. 6-Dimethylamino-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



To 1-Methyl-3-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one (60mg, 0.14mmol), Acetic acid 2-bromo-6-(6-dimethylamino-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-benzyl ester (46mg, 0.11mmol), potassium phosphate (47mg, 0.22mmol), 2-(dicyclohexylphoshphino)-2',4',6'-tri-i-propyl-1,1'-biphenyl (3.1mg, 0.0065mmol), and bis(dibenzylidineacetone)palladium(0) (1.9mg, 0033mmol) was added 4mL of degassed 1:3 water/n-butanol. The headspace of the vessel was evacuated and backfilled with argon 4 times. This was heated at 100°C for 110 minutes. This was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and concentrated *in vacuo*. This was dissolved in 2mL tetrahydrofuran, 1 mL methanol, and 1 mL water. 1M aq. lithium hydroxide solution (0.33mL, 0.33mmol) was added. After stirring for 18 hours, the resulting mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (gradient

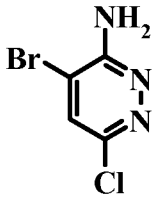
elution 2 to 5% methanol/dichloromethane) to yield 6-Dimethylamino-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (36mg, 0.059mmol). MS (ESI) 609.1 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 93. 6-Chloro-pyridazin-3-ylamine



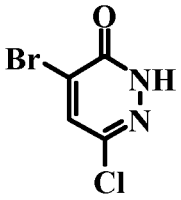
3,6-Dichloro-pyridazine (7.5 g, 50.35 mmol) was dissolved in ethanolic ammonia (100 mL) and heated at (130 ^{0}C) for overnight in pressure vessel. Then the ethanol was evaporated under reduced pressure and crude purified by silica gel (230-400 mesh) flash chromatography using EtOAc/Hexane (6:4) to afford the title compound (4 g, 61 %) as a solid.

Example 94. 4-Bromo-6-chloro-pyridazin-3-ylamine



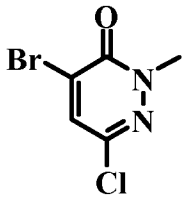
To a solution of 6-Chloro-pyridazin-3-ylamine (4 g, 31 mmol) in methanol (60 mL) was added $NaHCO_3$ (5.2 g, 62 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at RT then Br_2 (4.9 g, 31 mmol) was added drop wise. Then the resulting reaction mixture was stirred additionally for 16 h at RT. After completion of reaction, the reaction mass concentrated under reduced pressure, crude purified by silica gel (100-200 mesh) chromatography using EtOAc/Hexane (8:2) to afford 4-Bromo-6-chloro-pyridazin-3-ylamine (2.3 g, 36 %) as a solid.

Example 95. 4-Bromo-6-chloro-2*H*-pyridazin-3-one



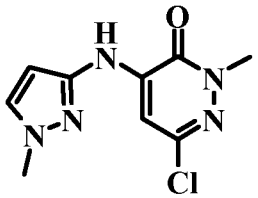
To a cooled solution (0-5°C) of $NaNO_2$ (1 g, 13.20 mmol) in conc. H_2SO_4 (15 mL) was added 4-Bromo-6-chloro-pyridazin-3-ylamine (2.3 g, 11 mmol) in 50 mL of acetic acid. Then the reaction mixture was stirred for 1h at 20°C followed by addition of water (75 mL) and stirring continued for 5 h at RT. The reaction mixture extracted with EtOAc, dried over Na_2SO_4, concentrated under reduced pressure and crude purified by silica gel (100-200 mesh) chromatography using EtOAc/Hexane (8:2) to afford 4-Bromo-6-chloro-2*H*-pyridazin-3-one (2.2 g, 95 %) yellowish solid.

Example 96. 4-Bromo-6-chloro-2-methyl-2H-pyridazine-3-one



4-Bromo-6-chloro-2H-pyridazin-3-one (5.02g, 23.97 mmol) was dissolved in 40 ml dimethylformamide. Cesium carbonate (9.37g, 28.76 mmol) was added. After 5 min, iodomethane (5.103g, 35.95 mmol) was added dropwise over 20 min. The reaction mixture was stirred 3 hours at RT. The precipitate was filtered off and concentrated and the resulting residue was treated with 20 ml dichloromethane. The insoluble material was filtered off again and washed with dichloromethane. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to yield 4-Bromo-6-chloro-2-methyl-2H-pyridazine-3-one (5.223 g, 23.37 mmol). MS (ESI) 224.9 $(M+H)^+$.

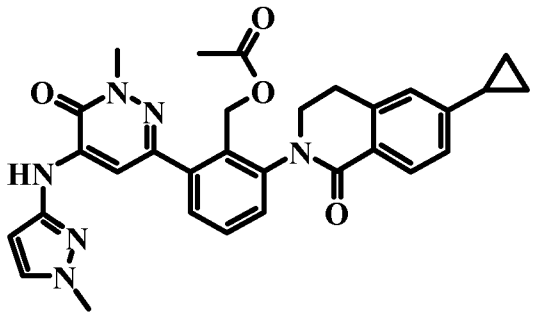
Example 97. 6-Chloro-2-methyl-4-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-ylamino)-2H-pyridazin-3-one



1-Methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-amine (806 mg, 8.3 mmol) was dissolved in 40 ml dioxane. Potassium tert-butoxide (1.793g, 15.98 mmol) was added. Finally 4-Bromo-6-chloro-2-methyl-2H-pyridazine-3-one (1.7 g, 7.61 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred for 3 hours at ambient temperature. The reaction mixture was transfered into an 150 ml Erlenmeyer flask and acidified with 15 ml 1 M aqueous hydrochloric solution, then treated with a saturated sodium bicarbonate solution until the ph reached about 8. It was extracted twice with each 100 ml of

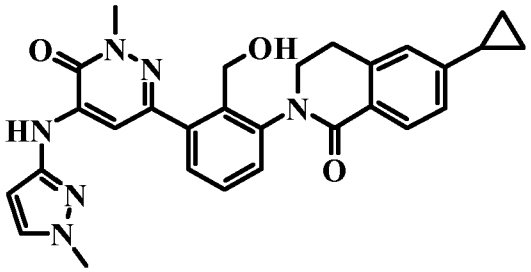
dichloromethane; and the organic phase was dried with sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give 1.5 g of a light orange solid. This crude material was triturated with a mixture of dichloromethane and hexane. The suspension was filtered off and the resulting filter cake was dried under high vacuum to yield 6-Chloro-2-methyl-4-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-ylamino)-2H-pyridazin-3-one (967 mg, 4.03 mmol). MS (ESI) 240.0 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 98. Acetic acid 2-(6-cyclopropyl-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2yl)-6-[1-methyl-5-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-ylamino)-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridazin-3-yl]-benzyl ester



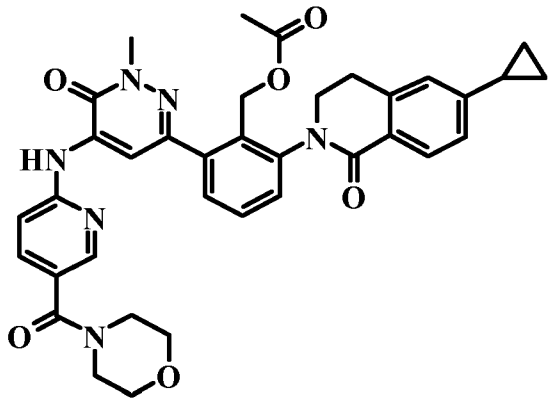
6-Chloro-2-methyl-4-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-ylamino)-2H-pyridazin-3-one (0.09g, 0.376 mmol), acetic acid 2-(6-cyclopropyl-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2yl)-6-(4,4,5,-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2yl)-benzyl ester (0.191g, 0.414 mmol) and cesium carbonate (0.428g, 1.31 mmol) were treated with a degassed solution of 2 ml dioxane/0.2 ml water. After 5 min stirring [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II) complex (0.031g, 0.038 mmol) was added and heated to 135°C for 30 min in the microwave. The reaction mixture was filtered over cellulose, washed with 10 ml of dioxane and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (gradient elution 0-10% methanol in dichloromethane for 20 min) to yield a crude acetic acid 2-(6-cyclopropyl-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2yl)-6-[1-methyl-5-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-ylamino)-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridazin-3-yl]-benzyl ester (0.200g, 0.371 mmol). MS (ESI) 540.1 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 99. 6-Cyclopropyl-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[1-methyl-5-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-ylamino-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridazine-3-yl)-phenyl}-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



Acetic acid 2-(6-cyclopropyl-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2yl)-6-[1-methyl-5-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-ylamino)-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridazin-3-yl]-benzyl ester (0.200g, 0.371 mmol) was dissolved in 2 ml tetrahydrofuran, 1 ml water and 1 ml methanol. 1 M aqueous lithium hydroxide solution (1.1 ml, 1.11 mmol) was added and stirred for several hours at RT. It was extracted with dichloromethane/ammonium chloride solution and the organic phase was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (gradient elution 0-10% methanol in dichloromethane for 20 min) to yield 6-Cyclopropyl-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[1-methyl-5-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-ylamino-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridazine-3-yl)-phenyl}-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (0.087g, 0.175 mmol). MS (ESI) 597.2 $(M+H)^+$.

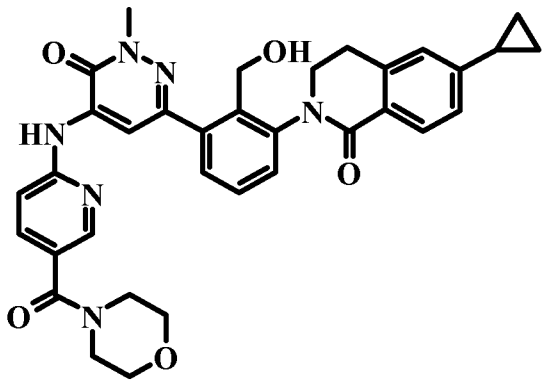
Example 100. Acetic Acid 2-(6-cyclopropyl-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2yl)-6-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridazin-3-yl}-benzyl ester



6-Chloro-2-methyl-4-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-2H-pyridazin-3-one (0.070g, 0.2 mmol), acetic acid 2-(6-cyclopropyl-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2yl)-6-(4,4,5,-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2yl)-benzyl ester (0.102g, 0.221 mmol) and cesium carbonate (0.228g, 0.7 mmol) were treated with a degassed solution of 1 ml dioxane/0.1 ml water.

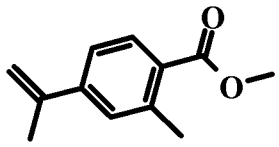
After 5 min stirring [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II) complex (0.016g, 0.02 mmol) was added and the mixture heated to 135°C for 30 min in the microwave. The reaction mixture was filtered over cellulose; washed with 5 ml of dioxane and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (gradient elution 0-10% methanol in dichloromethane for 20 min) to yield a crude acetic Acid 2-(6-cyclopropyl-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2yl)-6-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridazin-3-yl}-benzyl ester (0.121g, 0.187 mmol). MS (ESI) 671.1 $(M+Na)^+$.

Example 101. 6-Cyclopropyl-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2ylamino]-6-1,6-dihydro-pyridazin-3-yl}-phenyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



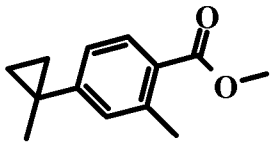
Acetic Acid 2-(6-cyclopropyl-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2yl)-6-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridazin-3-yl}-benzyl ester (0.121g, 0.187 mmol) was dissolved in 2 ml tetrahydrofuran, 1 ml water and 1 ml methanol. 1 M aqueous lithium hydroxide solution (0.560 ml, 0.561 mmol) was added and stirred for several hours at RT. It was extracted with dichloromethane/ammonium chloride solution and the organic phase was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (gradient elution 0-10% methanol in dichloromethane for 20 min) to yield 6-Cyclopropyl-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2ylamino]-6-1,6-dihydro-pyridazin-3-yl}-phenyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (0.070 g, 0.115 mmol). MS (ESI) 607.2 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 102. 4-Isopropenyl-2-methyl-benzoic acid methyl ester



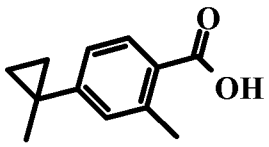
4-Bromo-2-methyl-benzoic acid methyl ester (4g, 17.46 mmol), isopropenylboronic acid pinacol ester (3.228g, 19.21 mmol) and cesium carbonate (19.913g, 61.11 mmol) were treated with a degassed solution of 15 ml dioxane/5 ml water. After 5 min stirring [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II) complex (0.718 g, 0.873 mmol) was added and heated to 120°C for 40 min in the microwave. The reaction mixture was filtered over cellulose; washed with 20 ml dioxane and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by 120 g silica gel chromatography (gradient elution 0-50% ethyl acetate in hexane during 50 min) to yield 4-Isopropenyl-2-methyl-benzoic acid methyl ester (2.94 g, 15.45 mmol). MS (ESI) 191.3 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 103. 2-Methyl-4-(1-methyl-cyclopropyl)-benzoic acid methyl ester



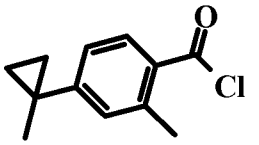
Formation of Diazomethane: N-Nitroso-N-methylurea (9.1g, 61.8 mmol) was added under stirring in portions to a two phase mixture of 50 ml potassium hydroxide solution (23.9g in 50 ml water) and 50 ml diethyl ether at 0°C. The color of the organic phase changed from colorless to yellow. The two phase mixture was vigorously stirred for 40 min at 0°C. The organic layer that contains diazomethane was separated. Cyclopropanation by adding diazomethane solution to methyl styrene: 4-Isopropenyl-2-methyl-benzoic acid methyl ester (2.94g, 15.45 mmol) was dissolved in 15 ml diethyl ether and cooled to 0°C. Palladium (II) acetate (0.173g, 0.773 mmol) was added. The yellow organic phase (containing diazomethane) was added dropwise. In total 20 ml of the organic phase (approximately 4 eq. of diazomethane) was added until the reaction was done. You observe releasing nitrogen by adding diazomethane to the methyl styrene intermediate. The reaction mixture was filtered over cellulose; washed with diethyl ether; concentrated; The residue (brown liquid) was purified by 40 g silica gel chromatography (gradient elution 0-100% ethyl acetate in hexane for 15 min) 2.9 g of a crude light yellow liquid was obtained. NMR shows 8% 2-methylbenzoic acid methyl ester. The crude residue was purified again by 110 g flash chromatography (gradient elution 0-20% EtOAc in Hex for 30 min) to give 2-Methyl-4-(1-methyl-cyclopropyl)-benzoic acid methyl ester (2.75g, 13.46 mmol) MS (ESI) 268.9 (M+ Na^+ + ACN).

Example 104. 2-Methyl-4-(1-methyl-cyclopropyl)-benzoic acid



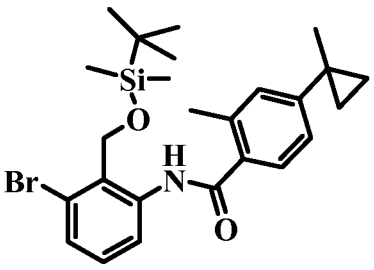
2-Methyl-4-(1-methyl-cyclopropyl)-benzoic acid methyl ester (2.75g, 13.46 mmol) was treated with methanol and 5 M aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (20.46 ml, 102.32 mmol). This solution was heated to 80°C for 4 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated until methanol was evaporated. A white solid was obtained. The solid was dissolved in 50 ml water under heating then cooled with an ice bath; acidified with 10 ml conc. hydrochloric acid. A white precipitate was formed; filtered; washed with water; dried under high vacuum over night to yield 2-Methyl-4-(1-methyl-cyclopropyl)-benzoic acid (2.18g, 11.46 mmol) MS (ESI) 189.1 $(M-H)^-$.

Example 105. 2-Methyl-4-(1-methyl-cyclopropyl)-benzoyl chloride



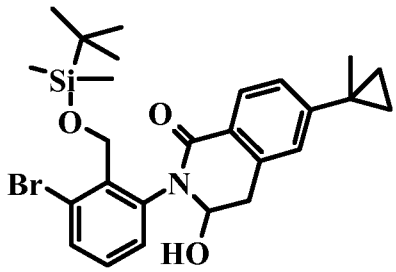
2-Methyl-4-(1-methyl-cyclopropyl)-benzoic acid (2.139g, 11.243 mmol) and phosphoruspentachloride (2.575g, 12.37 mmol) were charged into a 50 ml flask under stirring. These both solids dissolved at 100°C. The reaction mixture was stirred 2 hours at 120°C with an reflux condenser in a N_2 atmosphere. After that the resulting phosphorus oxylchloride was distilled off at 140°C from the reaction mixture. The whole reaction mixture was cooled to RT and the reaction mixture still remained as a solution. The desired product was distilled by Kugelrohr distillation (150°C / 4 mbar) to give 2-Methyl-4-(1-methyl-cyclopropyl)-benzoyl chloride (1.92g, 9.2 mmol).

Example 106. N-[3-Bromo-2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-phenyl]-2-methyl-4-(1-methyl-cyclopropyl)-benzamide



3-Bromo-2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-phenylamine (2.91g, 9.2mmol), 2-Methyl-4-(1-methyl-cyclopropyl)-benzoyl chloride (1.92g, 9.2 mmol), N,N-diisopropylethylamine (2.41 ml, 13.8 mmol) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (0.112 g, 0.92 mmol) were dissolved in 20 ml anhydrous tetrahydrofuran. The reaction mixture was refluxed over night; filtered off the precipitate; concentrated and extracted with ethyl acetate; washed with 2 M phosphate buffer pH 5.5, then with water and brine; dried over sodium sulfate; filtered; concentrated. 4.69g of an oil was obtained. The crude was purified by 80g silica gel chromatography (gradient elution 0-20% ethyl acetate in hexane for 25 min, then 20-100 % ethyl acetate in hexane for 30 min) to give N-[3-Bromo-2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-phenyl]-2-methyl-4-(1-methyl-cyclopropyl)-benzamide (3.51g, 7.185 mmol) MS (ESI) 510 (M+ Na^+).

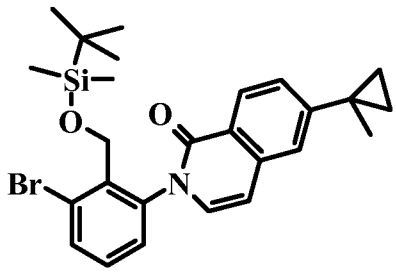
Example 107. 2-[3-Bromo-2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-phenyl]-3-hydroxy-7-(1-methyl-cyclopropyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine (2.28g, 16.17 mmol) was dissolved in 13 ml anhydrous tetrahydrofuran under stirring; cooled by means of an ethylen glycol/ice bath mixture to -15°C. Buthyllithium, 2.5 M in hexanes (6.16 ml, 15.4 mmol) was added dropwise and the temperature was kept around -15°C and stirred additionally 30 min at -15°C. A solution of N-[3-Bromo-2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-phenyl]-2-methyl-4-(1-methyl-cyclopropyl)-benzamide in 20 ml anhydrous tetrahydrofuran was added dropwise over a period of 10 minutes to the reaction mixture at -15°C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 hours. After that 3.55 ml of dimethylformamide was added in one portion. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm up to RT. It was stirred for 2 hours at RT, then cooled to 0°C, quenched with 25 ml of 1 M potassium

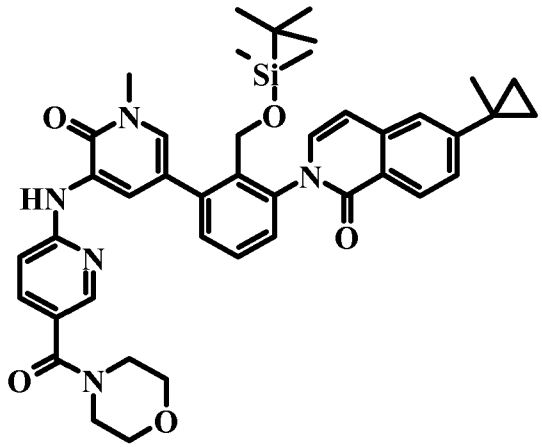
hydrogen sulfate solution; extracted with ethyl acetate/water; organic phase was washed with brine; dried over sodium sulfate; filtered and concentrated. 2.71 g of a brown oil was obtained. Crystallization with dichloromethane and hexane gave 2-[3-Bromo-2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-phenyl]-3-hydroxy-7-(1-methyl-cyclopropyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (1.134g, 2.2 mmol) MS (ESI) 516.0 $(M-H)^-$.

Example 108. 2-[3-Bromo-2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-phenyl]-7-(1-methyl-cyclopropyl)-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



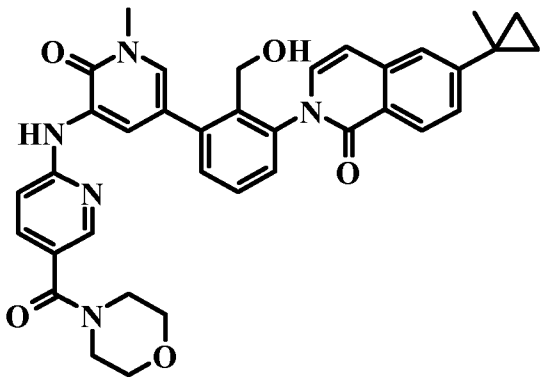
2-[3-Bromo-2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-phenyl]-3-hydroxy-7-(1-methyl-cyclopropyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (1.134g, 2.2 mmol) was dissolved in 13 ml dichloromethane at RT; triethylamine (1.31 ml, 9.44 mmol) followed by addition of methanesulfonyl chloride (0.478g, 4.171 mmol) were added. It was stirred for 1.5 hours at RT but it's already done in 10 minutes according to LCMS. The reaction mixture was extracted with dichloromethane/water; organic phase was washed with brine; dried over sodium sulfate; filtered; concentrated to give 2-[3-Bromo-2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-phenyl]-7-(1-methyl-cyclopropyl)-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (1.094g, 2.2 mmol) MS (ESI) 520.0 $(M+ Na^+)$.

Example 109. 2-(2-tert-Butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-6-(1-methyl-cyclopropyl)-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



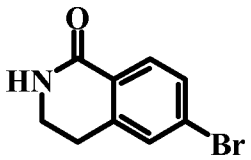
2-[3-Bromo-2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-phenyl]-7-(1-methyl-cyclopropyl)-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (0.102g, 0.205 mmol) and 1-Methyl-3-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one (0.1g, 0.227 mmol) were dissolved in 2.5 ml dioxane under heating; 0.5 ml of water followed by cesium carbonate (0.259g, 0.795 mmol) were added. After that [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II) complex (0.019g, 0.023 mmol) was added and heated to 135°C for 30 min by microwave. The reaction mixture was filtered over cellulose; washed with dioxane; concentrated; residue was purifed by 24 g silica gel chromatography (gradient elution dichloromethane for 5 min, then 0-10% methanol in dichloromethane during in 25 min, then dichloromethane 9:1 methanol for 10 min) to yield 2-(2-tert-Butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-6-(1-methyl-cyclopropyl)-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (0.095g, 0.13 mmol) MS (ESI) 732.2 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 110. 2-(2-Hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-6-(1-methyl-cyclopropyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one



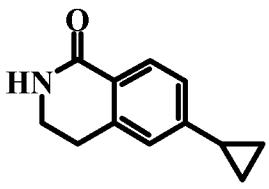
2-(2-tert-Butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-6-(1-methyl-cyclopropyl)-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (0.095g, 0.13 mmol) was dissolved in 3 ml dioxane. 3 M of aqueous hydochloric acid solution (0.22 ml, 0.39 mmol) was added at RT. It was stirred for 30 min, then extracted with ethyl acetate/sodium bicarbonate solution; organic phase was washed with brine; dried over sodium sulfate; concentrated. The crude was purified by 12 g silica gel chromatography (gradient elution 0-10% methanol in dichloromethane during 30 min) to yield 2-(2-Hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-6-(1-methyl-cyclopropyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one (0.045g, 0.0728 mmol) MS (ESI) 618.3 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 111. 6-Bromo-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



Methanesulfonic acid (100 mL) was added to a solution of 5-bromoindanone (25 g, 46 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (200 mL) at 0 °C. Sodium azide 10.5g, 162 mmol) was added slowly in portions to this mixture. After the sodium azide addition was complete, the mixture was stirred for an additional 30 min, and an aqueous mixture of NaOH (20 wt%) was added until the mixture was slightly basic. The mixture was extracted with methylene chloride, and the combined organic layers were evaporated under reduced pressure. Purification of the mixture by flash column chromatography on silica gel (0% to 50% EtOAc/Hexanes then 0% to 7% MeOH/CH_2Cl_2) provided 11.5 g of 6-Bromo-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one. MS (ESI) 226.1 $(M + H)^+$.

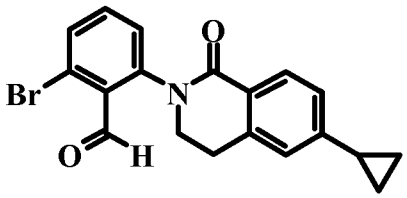
Example 112. 6-Cyclopropyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



To a round bottomed flask charged with 6-Bromo-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (16.9 g, 74.7 mmol), cyclopropylboronic acid (9.45 g, 1.5 equiv), tricyclohexylphosphine (1.04 mg, 0.025 equiv), and K_3PO_4 hexahydrate (50 g, 2 equiv) in toluene (210 mL) and H_2O (15 mL) was

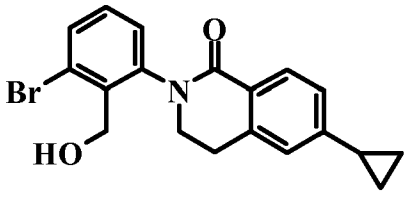
added $Pd(OAc)_2$ (100 mg, 0.05 equiv).The combined mixture was heated for 4 h at 100 °C. The reaction mixture was cooled, filtered and washed with toluene. The organic phase was partitioned and washed with water and brine, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated to an oil. Addition of hexanes produced 6-Cyclopropyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one as a tan solid (13.6 g). MS (ESI) 187.1 $(M + H)^+$.

Example 113. 2-Bromo-6-(6-cyclopropyl-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-benzaldehyde



A round bottom flask was charged with 6-Cyclopropyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (13.4 g, 5 mmol), 2,6-Dibromo-benzaldehyde (47.5 g, 72.0 mmol), $Pd_2(dba)_3 \cdot CHCl_3$ (660 mg, 0.72 mmol), xanthphos (832 mg, 1.44 mmol), and cesium carbonate (46.8 g, 144 mmol). The vial was flushed with argon, 140 mL of dioxane was added, and the reaction mixture waas heated at 110 °C for 4 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to rt and 30 mL of water and 60 mL of ethyl acetate were added before filtering over Solka-Floc®. The organic phase was separated and washed with brine followed by drying over Na_2SO_4. After filtration, the solvent was removed and the brown mass obtained was triturated with methylene chloride and diethyl ether to afford 6.5 g of 2-Bromo-6-(6-cyclopropyl-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-benzaldehyde. A second crop of 7.5 g of material was collected by addition of more diethyl ether. MS (ESI) 370.0 $(M + H)^+$.

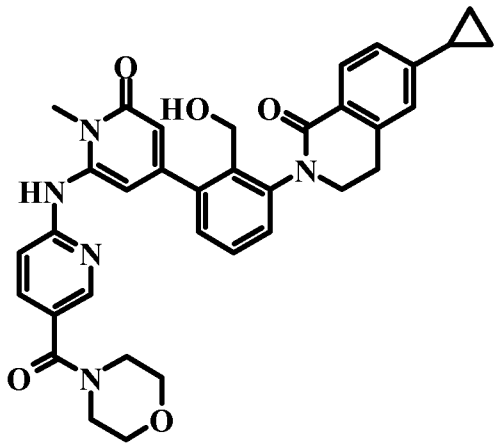
Example 114. 2-(3-bromo-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-6-cyclopropyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



To a solution of 2-Bromo-6-(6-cyclopropyl-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-benzaldehyde (5.0 g, 13.5 mmol) in 60 mL of toluene and 10 mL of THF at -10 °C was added sodium borohydride (740 mg, 20 mmol) in portions. After 30 minutes the reaction mixture was

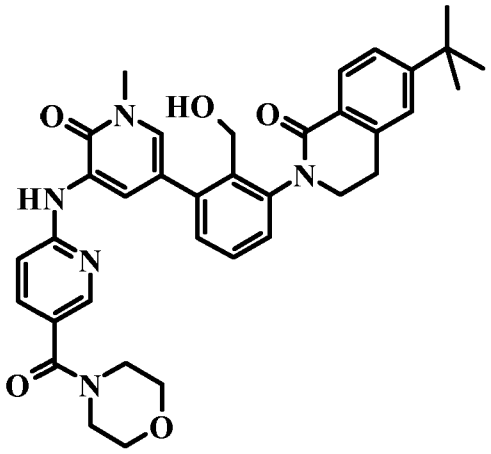
quenched with water and partitioned into diethyl ether. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate and filtered. After concentrating under reduced pressure, purification by silica gel chromatography afforded 3.7 g of 2-(3-bromo-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-6-cyclopropyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one as a colorless solid. MS (ESI) 372.0 $(M + H)^+$.

Example 115. 6-Cyclopropyl-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-6-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-4-yl}-phenyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one

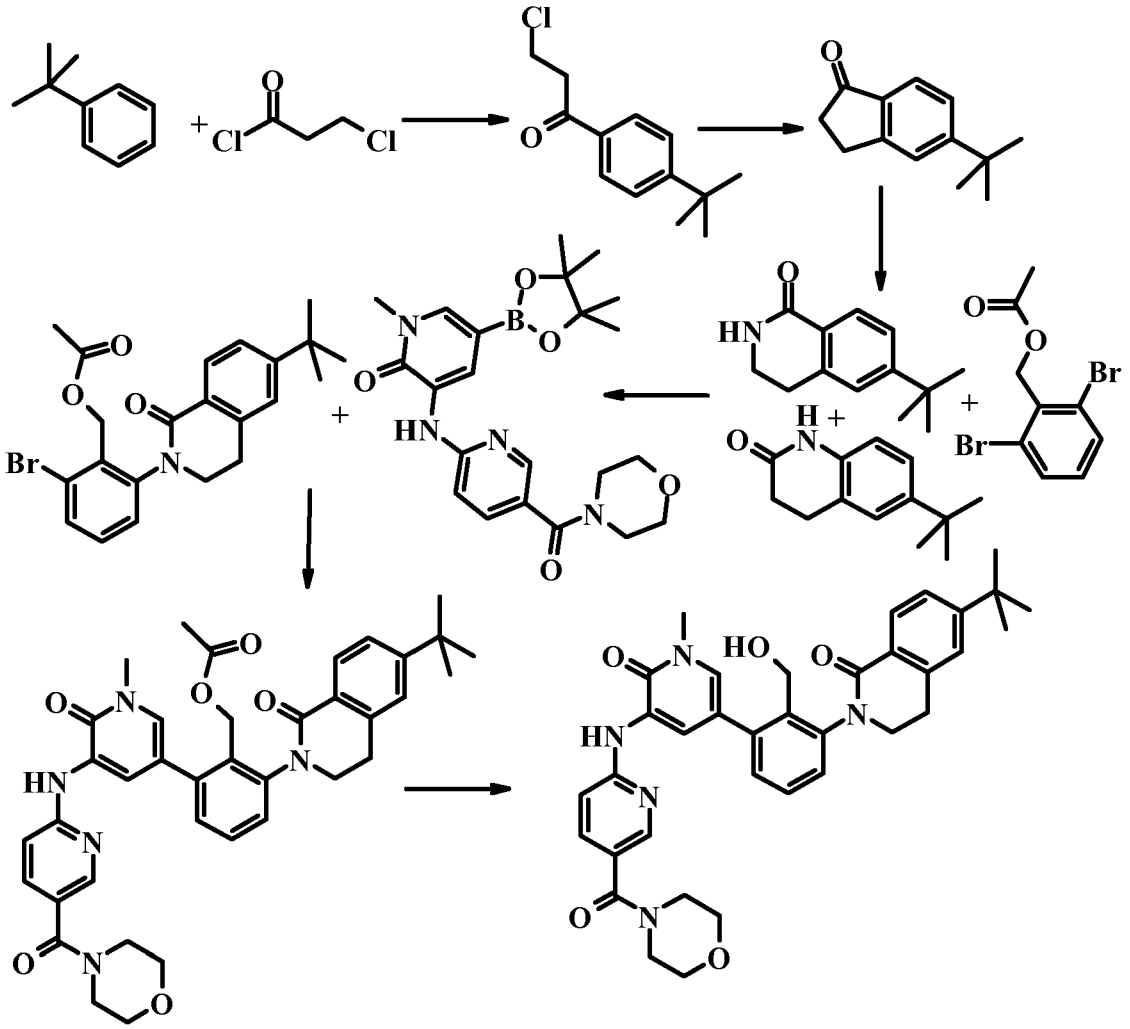


To a flask charged with 2-(3-bromo-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-6-cyclopropyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (3.70 g, 9.9 mmol), 1-Methyl-6-[4-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-phenylamino]-4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one (4.38 g, 9.9 mmol), $Pd_2(dba)_3 \cdot CHCl_3$ (229 mg, 0.25 mmol), 2-Dicyclohexylphosphino-2',4',6'-Tri-I-Propyl-1,1'-Biphenyl (238 mg, 0.50 mmol), and K_3PO_4 hexahydrate (7.5g, 20 mmol) was added 40 mL of 4:1 dioxane:water and the mixture heated to reflux for 4 h, cooled and filtered over Solka-Floc®, rinsing with ethyl acetate. Partitioned and washed the organic phase with water and brine. Dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to afford a dark oil. Purification by silica gel chromatography (methylene chloride/methanol) afforded 3.2 g of 6-Cyclopropyl-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-6-[4-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-phenylamino]-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-4-yl}-phenyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one as a colorless solid. MS (ESI) 606.1 $(M + H)^+$.

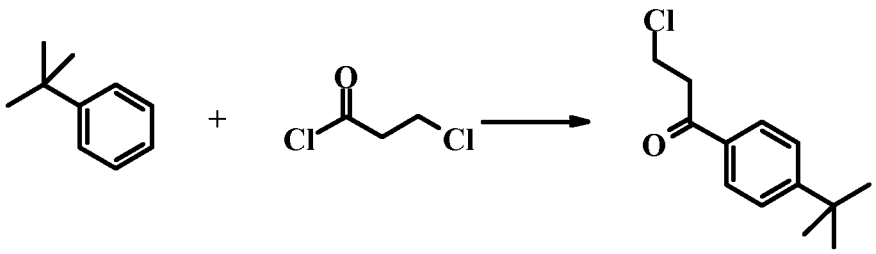
Example 116. Preparation of 6-tert-Butyl-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



Scheme 1

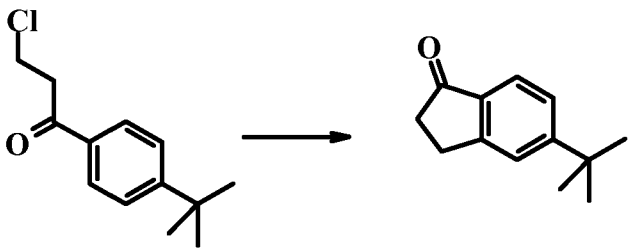


Example 117. 1-(4-tert-Butyl-phenyl)-3-chloro-propan-1-one



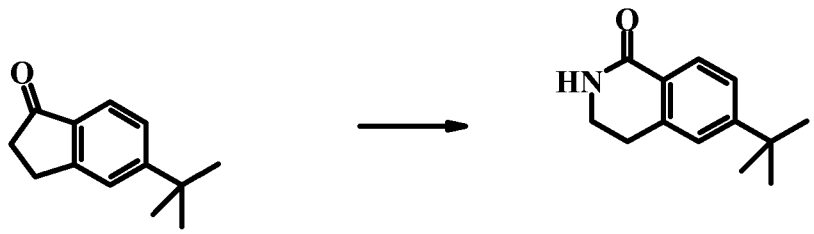
To aluminum chloride (29.33g, 220mmol) in dichloromethane (300mL) at 0 °C with stirring was added dropwise a solution of t-butyl benzene (31 mL, 200 mmol) and 3-chloropropionyl chloride (19 mL, 200mmol) in dichloromethane. After the addition was complete, the reaction mixture was stirred from 0 °C to RT overnight. Then next morning, TLC indicated that all of the t-butyl benzene was consumed, and the reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C . With stirring, water (about 120 mL) in a dropwise fashion until the effervescence ceased. Finally, the layers were separated, and the organic layer was washed with water (3X150mL) and then brine (1X150mL). The dichloromethane layer was dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, concentrated and pumped to dryness to afford the title compound as a light tan powder (45.6g).

Example 118. 5-tert-Butyl-indan-1-one



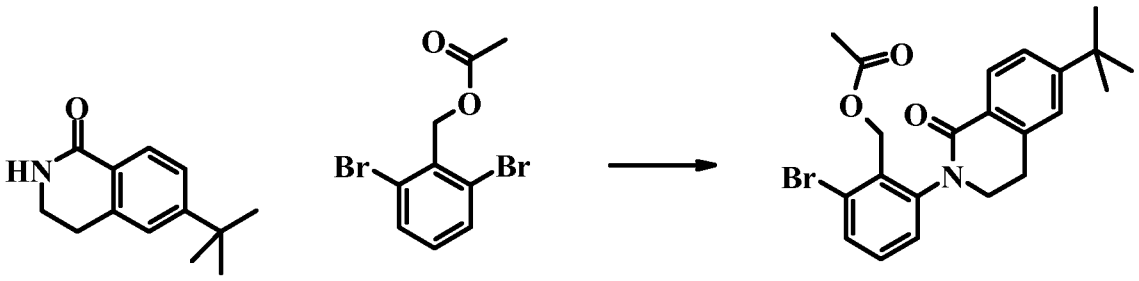
1-(4-tert-Butyl-phenyl)-3-chloro-propan-1-one (45.6g, 447 mmol) was taken up in concentrated sulfuric acid (200mL) and the resulting mixture was heated to 100 °C with stirring for 2.5 hours. TLC indicated that all of the starting material had been consumed. After cooling to RT, the reaction mixture was very carefully poured onto about 1Kg of crushed ice. Then some diethyl ether was added and the mixture was stirred carefully until it had cooled to about RT. Ethyl acetate (1200 mL) was added and after partitioning, the layers were separated. The acidic layer was then further extracted with ethyl acetate (2X200mL). The combined ethyl acetate layers were washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate (5X300mL). Finally the ethyl acetate layer was dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, concentrated and pumped to dryness to afford the title compound as a colorless oil (15.764g).

Example 119. 6-tert-Butyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



To 5-tert-Butyl-indan-1-one (15.7g, 83.4mmol) in dichloromethane (150 mL) was added methanesulfonic acid (100mL) and the resulting mixture was cooled to 0 °C. Then sodium azide (10.83g, 2 eq) was added carefully portion-wise over 15 minutes. The resulting mixture was stirred at 0 °C for about 2.5 hours. TLC analysis confirmed that all of the 5-tert-Butyl-indan-1-one had been consumed. With stirring at 0 °C was added very carefully a solution of aqueous sodium hydroxide (20%) until pH = 14. Then added dichloromethane (1000 mL) and water (500 mL) which results in a large emulsion. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was further extracted with dicholormethane (2X200mL). Finally the combined dichloromethane layers were washed with brine (9X200mL), dried over magnesium sulfate and filtered through a bed of celite. After concentrating and pumping to dryness there was 13.5g of crude product as a tan solid. Purification on a 400 g Analogix Column eluting with a gradient of 10% to 60% ethyl acetate in hexane provided the correct isomer as a white powder (7.22g) ($(M+H)^+$ =204) and the undesired isomer (1.555g) as a white powder.

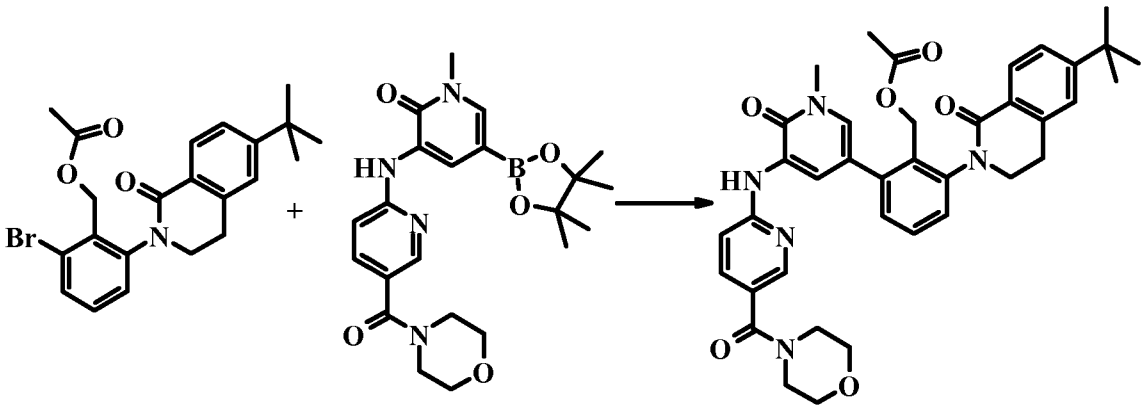
Example 120. Acetic acid 2-bromo-6-(6-tert-butyl-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-benzyl ester



6-tert-Butyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (4g, 19.67 mmol), Acetic acid 2,6-dibromo-benzyl ester (12.1g, 2eq), potassium phosphate tribasic (8.35g, 2 eq) and copper iodide (787mg, 0.2 eq) were taken up in dioxane (40mL). Finally added N,N'-Dimethyl-cyclohexane-1,2-diamine (1.24 mL, 0.4eq) and the resulting mixture was heated to reflux for 24 hours, after which time more copper iodide (394mg, 0.1eq) and N,N'-Dimethyl-cyclohexane-1,2-diamine (0.62 mL, 0.2 eq) were added. Stirred an additional 64 hours and then added more copper iodide

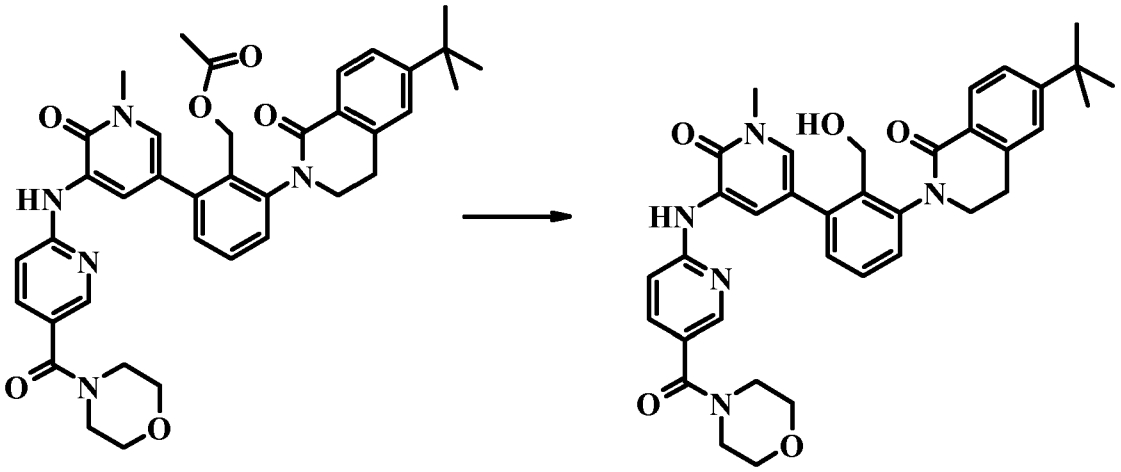
(400 mg, 0.1 eq). Continued to stir at reflux for a total of 168 hours. Cooled to RT and then added ethylacetate (300mL) and water (100mL), partitioned and separated the layers. Washed with further water (2X100mL) and then finally washed with brine (1X100mL). The ethyl acetate layer was dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to give 4.45 g of crude product. Purification on a 240 g Analogix column afforded the title compound as a white foamy solid (516mg) ($(M+H)^+$ = 431) and recovered 6-tert-Butyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (2.188g).

Example 121. Acetic acid 2-(6-tert-butyl-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-6-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-benzyl ester



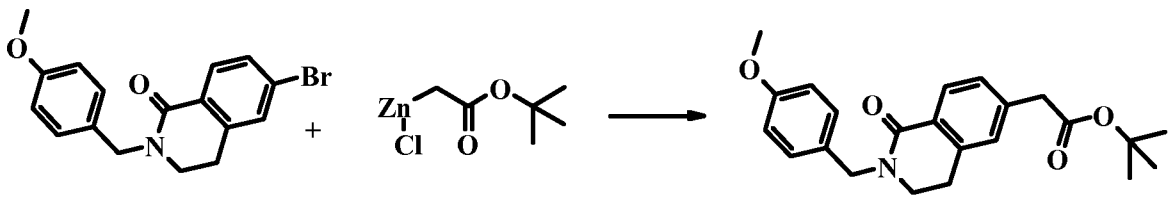
1-Methyl-3-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one (208 mg, 1 eq), Acetic acid 2-bromo-6-(6-tert-butyl-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-benzyl ester (203 mg, 0.472 mmol), XPHOS (14mg, 0.06eq), potassium phosphate tribasic (200mg, 2 eq), n-butanol (2.8mL) and water (0.93mL) were charged to a 50 mL round bottom flask, and then nitrogen gas was bubbled through the mixture for 10 minutes, before adding $Pd(dba)_2$ (8 mg, 0.03 eq). The resulting mixture was heated to 100 °C for 40 minutes, and by TLC analysis there was no starting material remaining. The reaction mixture was cooled to RT and then added ethyl acetate (150 mL) and water (40 mL). Partitioned and separated the layers and washed further with water (2X40mL) and then brine (1X40mL). Finally, the ethyl acetate layer was dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated and pumped to dryness to afford the title compound which was used in the next step without any further purification ($(M+H)^+$ = 664).

Example 122. 6-tert-Butyl-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



Acetic acid 2-(6-tert-butyl-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-6-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-benzyl ester (0.472 mmol) was taken up in THF (7mL) and methanol (3mL) and water (5mL) and then added lithium hydroxide monohydrate (40 mg, 2 eq). The resulting mixture was stirred at RT overnight. The next morning the reaction was complete by TLC and most of the THF and methanol was removed under reduced pressure at 55 °C. Then ethyl acetate (75mL) and water (30 mL) were added and the layers were partitioned and then separated. Next, the ethyl acetate layer was washed with water (2X30mL), brine (1X30mL) and then dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to give 286 mg of crude product. Preparative Thin Layer Chromatography purification eluting on two 20X40 cm 1000 μM plates in 6% methanol in dicholomethane afforded the title compound (99mg) as a white powder ($(M+H)^+$= 622).

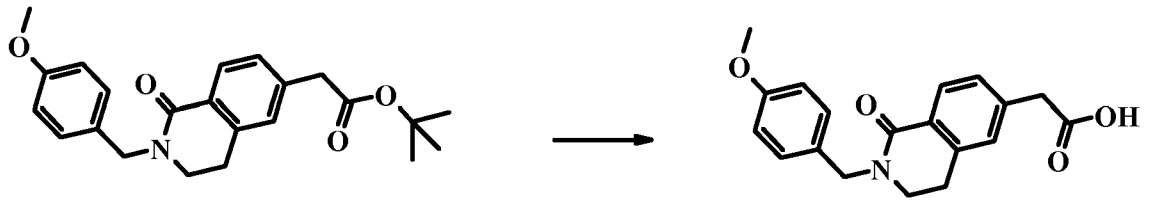
Example 123. [2-(4-Methoxy-benzyl)-1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinolin-6-yl]-acetic acid tert-butyl ester (I)



6-Bromo-2-(4-methoxy-benzyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one(1.9 g, 5.5 mmole), Q-phos (0.0632 g, 0.11mmole) and $Pd(dba)_2$ (0.0781g, 0.11 mmole) in 10 ml THF were added to 2-tert-butoxy-2-oxoethylzinc chloride 15 ml (0.55 M) under argon. The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 16 hours. Next a third of the initial amount of Q-phos, $Pd(dba)_2$ and zinc enolate were added and the mixture heated for 1 hour at 70^0 C to bring the reaction to completion. The desired

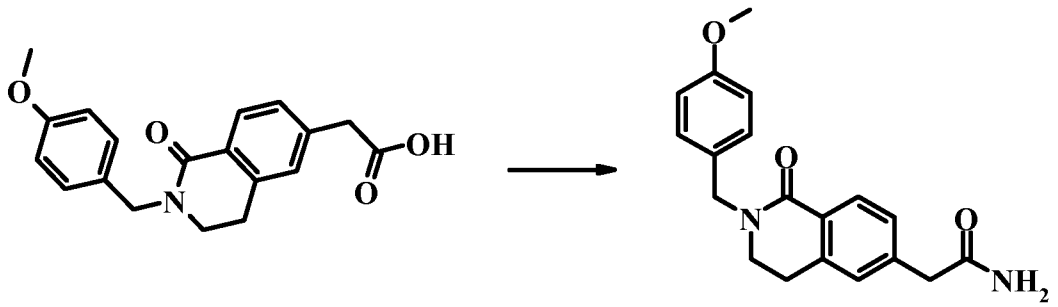
product (2 g ; 95.6% yield) was isolated by flash chromatography using silica gel column chromatography with 10% - 40% ethylacetate in hexane as eluent.

Example 124. 2-(4-Methoxy-benzyl)-1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinolin-6-yl]-acetic acid (II):



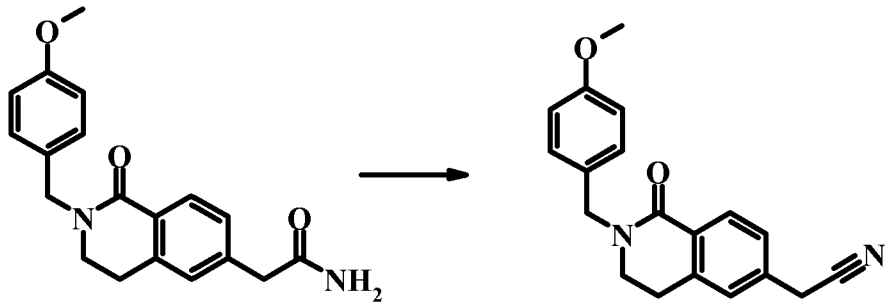
The tert-butyl ester (I) (1 g, 5.7 mmole) was dissolved in 40 ml methanol and to this solution was added LiOH monohydrate (0.72 g , 17.3 mmole) in 6 ml water. The mixture was stirred at RT for 16 hours, then concentrated in vacuo, acidified with HCl 2N and extracted with ethylacetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. The residue (1.8 g; 97% yield) was used in the next step without further purification.

Example 125. 2-[2-(4-Methoxy-benzyl)-1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinolin-6-yl]-acetamide (III):



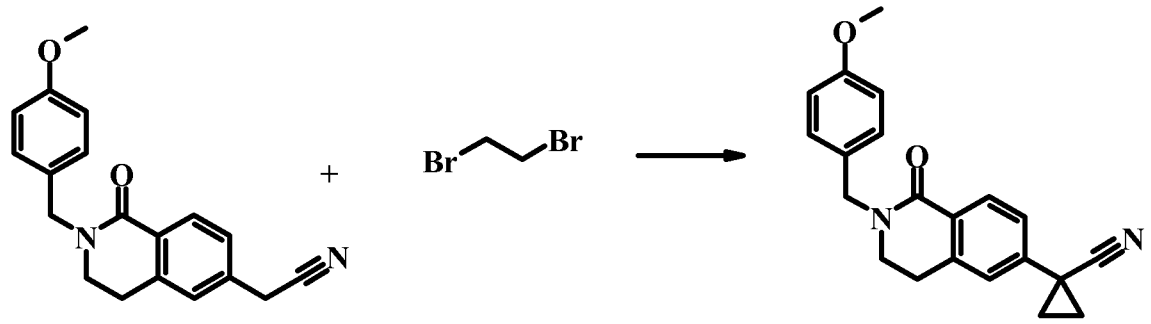
To the carboxylic acid (II) (2.3 g,7 mmole) in 22 ml chloroform was added EEDQ (2.07 g, 8.4 mmole) and ammonium bicarbonate (1.66 g, 21 mmole). After stirring the mixture at RT for 16 hours, the amide was precipitated by addition of water (20 ml). The solid was filtered, washed with water and dried in vacuo. The residue was triturated with 50% ethylacetate in hexane, filtered and dried in vacuo to afford 1.4 g amide (III), 63% yield.

Example 126. [2-(4-Methoxy-benzyl)-1-oxo-1,2,3,4 -tetrahydro-isoquinolin-6-yl]-acetonitrile (IV):



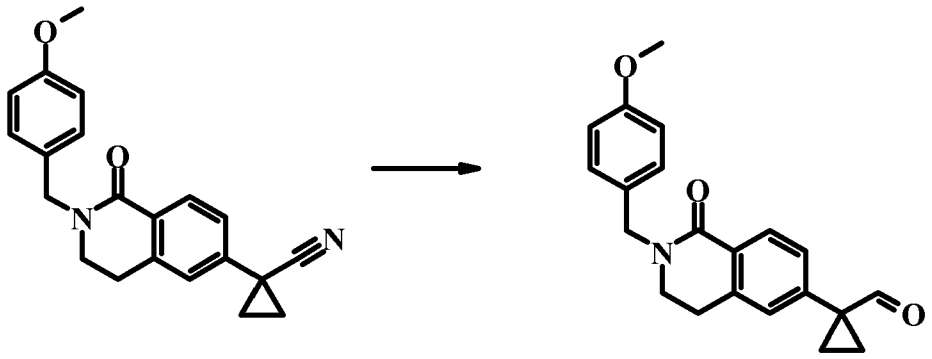
The amide (III) (1.3 g, 4 mmole) was suspended in 5 ml THF and 10 ml DMF. To this mixture was added cyanuric chloride (0.370 g, 2 mmole) and after stirring at RT for 0.5 hour, the reaction mixture was partitioned between ethylacetate and brine; the organic layer was washed with 5% sodium bicarbonate, followed by brine and then dried over sodium sulfate. Purification by flash chromatograpy on silica gel column using 75% ethylacetate in hexane as eluent afforded 1.2 g (98% yield) of nitrile (IV).

Example 127. 1-[2-(4-Methoxy-benzyl)-1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinolin-6-yl]-cyclopropanecarbonitrile (V):



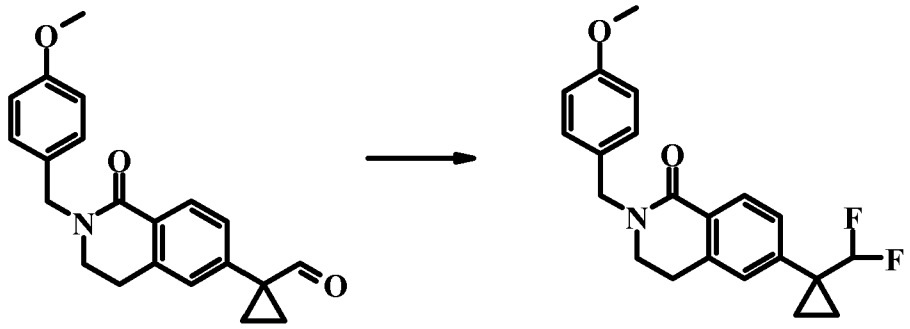
To a suspension of sodium hydrate (0.228 g, 60%, 5.72 mmole) in 15 ml DMF was added nitrile (IV) (1.2 g, 3.9 mmole) and after stirring for 15 minutes at RT 1,2-dibromo-ethane (1.1 g, 5.8 mmole) in 1.5 ml DMF was added. The resulting mixture was stirred 0.5 hour at RT and then more sodium hydrate (0.114 g, 2.86 mmole) was added and the reaction mixture heated for about 10 minutes at 30-35^0 C. After cooling the mixture was partitioned between ethylacetate and brine, the organic layer was dried over sodium acetate and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by silica gel column chromatography with 30% - 50% ethylacetate in hexane afforded compound (V) 1 g (77% yield).

Example 128. 1-[2-(4-Methoxy-benzyl)-1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinolin-6-yl]-cyclopropanecarbaldehyde (VI):



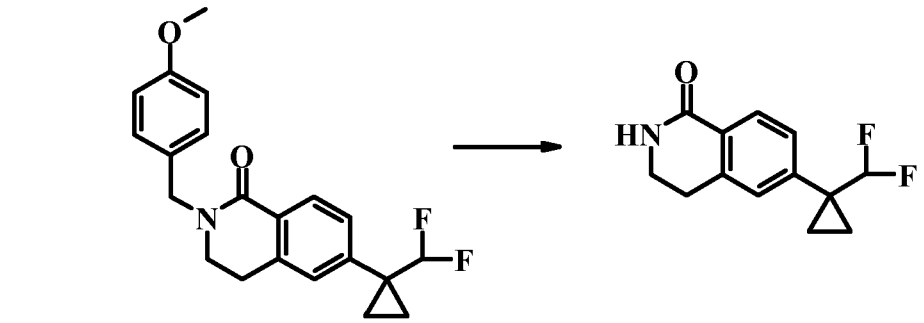
To a solution of nitrile (V) (0.722 g, 2.17 mmole) in 3 ml dichloromethane and 9 ml toluene, cooled at -50^0 C was added dropwise DIBAH (4.8 ml, 4.77 mmole). After stirring 1 hour at -50 ^{0}C, the reaction was quenched with 5 ml HCl 1N, left to warm to RT and stirred 0.5 hour. Next the mixture was extracted with ethylacetate; the organic layer was washed with HCl 0.5N, sodium carbonate 5% solution, brine, next dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using 30%-60% ethylacetate in hexane to provide aldehyde (VI) 0.075 g (10.3% yield).

Example 129. 6-(1-Difluoromethyl-cyclopropyl)-2-(4-methoxy-benzyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (VII):



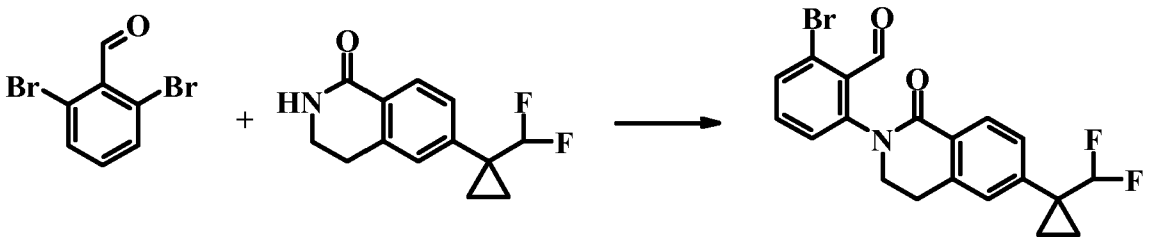
To a solution of DAST (0.042 g, 0.26 mmole) in 1.5 ml dichloromethylene was added aldehyde (VI) (0.075 g, 0.22 mmole) in 0.5 ml dichloromethylene. This mixture was stirred at RT for 16 hours. After cooling in an ice bath, water 5 ml was added to the reaction mixture followed by ethylacetate. The organic layer was washed with 5% sodium bicarbonate solution and brine, then dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified silica gel prep TLC affording compound (VII) 0.068 g, 87% yield.

Example 130. 6-(1-Difluoromethyl-cyclopropyl)-3,4-dihidro-2H-isoqinolin-1-one (VIII):



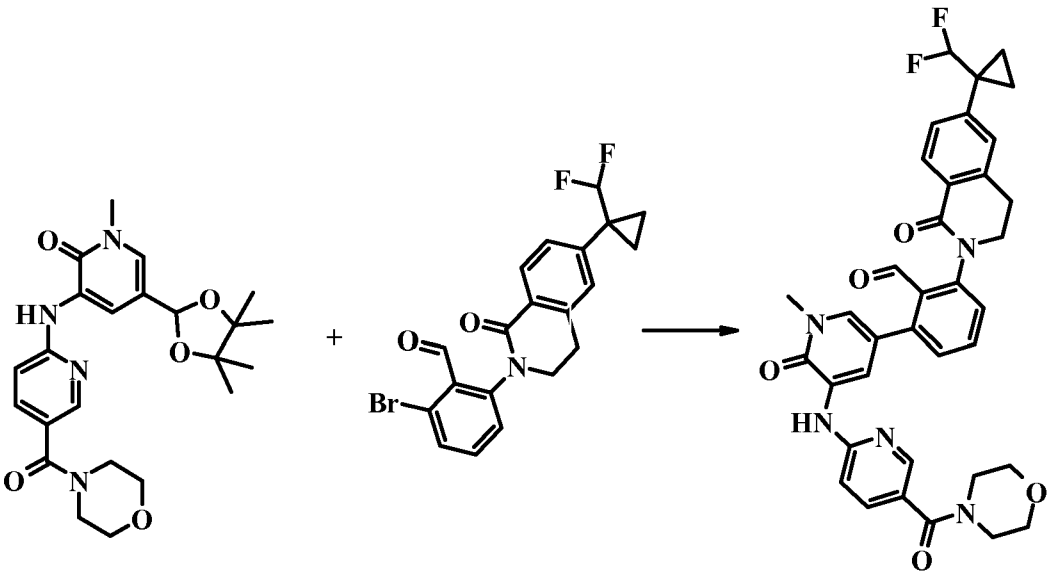
Compound (VII) (0.068 g, 0.19 mmole) was dissolved in TFA 1 ml and heated to 70^0 C for 1.5 hours. To the reaction mixture cooled to RT was added ethylacetate and the solution was washed with brine followed by sodium bicarbonate 5% solution, and again with brine. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by silica gel prep TLC with 5% methanol in dichloromethylene affording compound (VIII) 0.030 g, 66% yield.

Example 131. 2-Bromo-6-[6-(1-difluoromethyl-cyclopropyl)-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-benzaldehyde (IX):



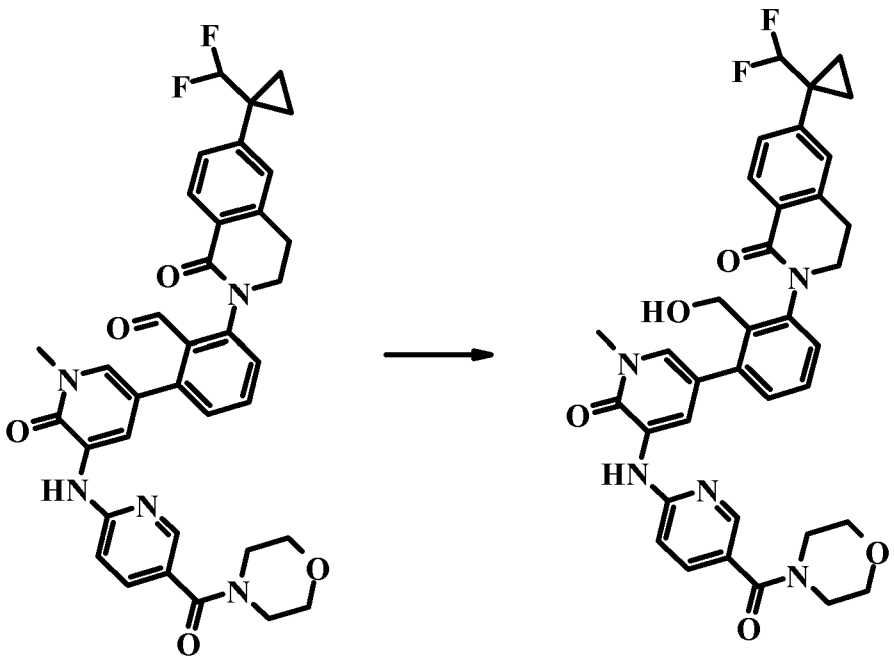
To a mixture of compound (VIII) (0.030 g, 0.12 mmole), 2,6-dibromo-benzaldehyde (0.064 g, 0.25 mmole), cesium carbonate (0.054 g, 0.16 mmole) and Xantphos (0.002 G, 0.004 mmole) in a microwave tube under argon was added $Pd(dba)_2$ (0.0014 g, 0.0024 mmole). The tube was sealed and the reaction mixture was heated at 100^0 C for 16 hours. After cooling the mixture was partitioned between ethylacetate and brine, the organic layer dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by silica gel prep TLC with 40% ethylacetate in hexane as eluent affording 0.024 g, 48% yield.

Example 132. 2-[6-(1-Difluoromethyl-cyclopropyl)-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl]-6-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl) -pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-benzaldehyde (X):



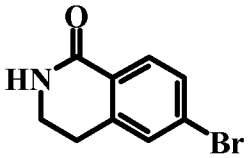
1-Methyl-3-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-5-(4,45,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one (0.025 g, 0.057 mmole) and benzaldehyde IX (0.024 g, 0.057 mmole) were dissolved in 0.5 ml n-butanol. To this solution under argon was added K_3PO_4 (0.024 g, 0.114 mmole), water 0.150 ml, Xphos (0.0027 g, 0.0057 mmole) and $Pd(dba)_2$ (0.0016 g, 0.0028 mmole). The mixture was heated 1 hour at 100^0 C and after cooling partitioned between ethylacetate and brine. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate, concentrated in vacuo and the residue purified by silica gel prep TLC to afford 0.025 g (67% yield) of X.

Example 133. 6-(1-Difluoromethyl-cyclopropyl)-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (XI)



2-[6-(1-Difluoromethyl-cyclopropyl)-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl]-6-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-benzaldehyde (0.025 g, 0.038 mmole) was dissolved into THF (2 ml). To this solution was added $NaBH_4$ (0.006 g, 0.015 mmole) and the mixture stirred at RT 0.5 hour after which it was quenched with ice water (4 ml) and extracted with ethylacetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by preparative TLC to afford 6-(1-Difluoromethyl-cyclopropyl)-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (XI), 0.020 g (80% yield).

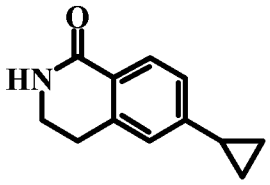
Example 134. 6-Bromo-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



Methanesulfonic acid (100 mL) was added to a solution of 5-bromoindanone (25 g, 46 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (200 mL) at 0 °C. Sodium azide (10.5g, 162 mmol) was added slowly in portions to this mixture. After the sodium azide addition was complete, the mixture was stirred for an additional 30 min, and an aqueous mixture of NaOH (20 wt%) was added until the mixture was slightly basic. The mixture was extracted with methylene chloride, and the combined organic layers were evaporated under reduced pressure. Purification of the mixture by flash column

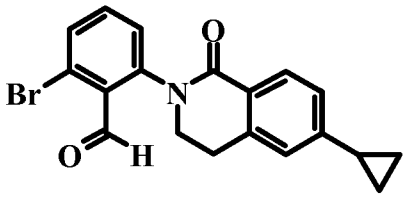
chromatography on silica gel (0% to 50% EtOAc/Hexanes then 0% to 7% MeOH/CH_2Cl_2) provided 11.5 g of 6-Bromo-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one. MS (ESI) 226.1 $(M + H)^+$.

Example 135. 6-Cyclopropyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one:



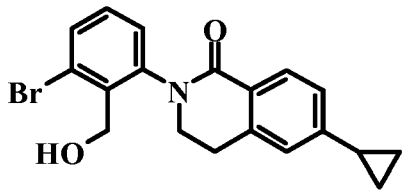
To a round bottomed flask charged with 6-Bromo-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (16.9 g, 74.7 mmol), cyclopropylboronic acid (9.45 g, 1.5 equiv), tricyclohexylphosphine (1.04 mg, 0.025 equiv), and K_3PO_4 hexahydrate (50 g, 2 equiv) in toluene (210 mL) and H_2O (15 mL) was added $Pd(OAc)_2$ (100 mg, 0.05 equiv).The combined mixture was heated for 4 h at 100 °C. The reaction mixture was cooled, filtered and washed with toluene. The organic phase was partitioned and washed with water and brine, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated to an oil. Addition of hexanes produced 6-Cyclopropyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one as a tan solid (13.6 g). MS (ESI) 187.1 $(M + H)^+$.

Example 136. 2-Bromo-6-(6-cyclopropyl-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-benzaldehyde



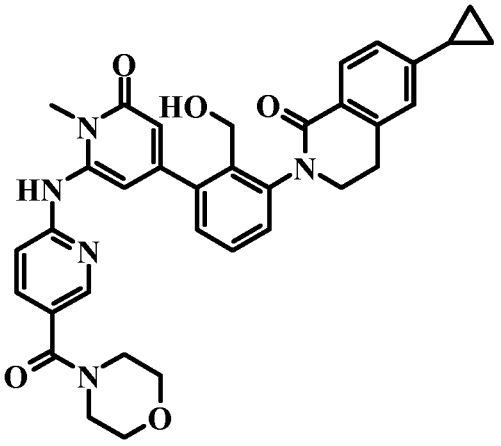
A round bottom flask was charged with 6-Cyclopropyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (13.4 g, 5 mmol), 2,6-Dibromo-benzaldehyde (47.5 g, 72.0 mmol), $Pd_2(dba)_3 \cdot CHCl_3$ (660 mg, 0.72 mmol), xanthphos (832 mg, 1.44 mmol), and cesium carbonate (46.8 g, 144 mmol). The vial was flushed with argon, 140 mL of dioxane was added, and the reaction mixture was heated at 110 °C for 4 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to rt and 30 mL of water and 60 mL of ethyl acetate were added before filtering over Solka-Floc®. The organic phase was separated and washed with brine followed by drying over Na_2SO_4. After filtration, the solvent was removed and the brown mass obtained was triturated with methylene chloride and diethyl ether to afford 6.5 grams of 2-Bromo-6-(6-cyclopropyl-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-benzaldehyde. A second crop of 7.5 grams of material was collected by addition of more diethyl ether. MS (ESI) 370.0 $(M + H)^+$.

Example 137. 2-(3-bromo-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-6-cyclopropyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one:



To a solution of 2-Bromo-6-(6-cyclopropyl-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-benzaldehyde (5.0 g, 13.5 mmol) in 60 mL of toluene and 10 mL of THF at -10 °C was added sodium borohydride (740 mg, 20 mmol) in portions. After 30 minutes the reaction mixture was quenched with water and partitioned into diethyl ether. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate and filtered. After concentrating under reduced pressure, purification by silica gel chromatography afforded 3.7 g of 2-(3-bromo-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-6-cyclopropyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one as a colorless solid. MS (ESI) 372.0 $(M + H)^+$.

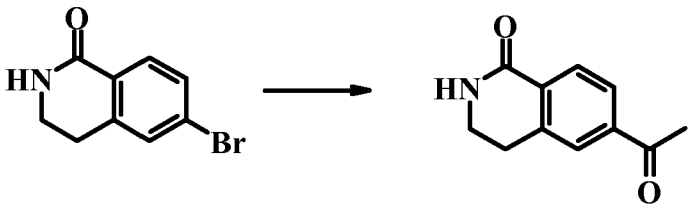
Example 138.



6-Cyclopropyl-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-6-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-4-yl}-phenyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one: To a flask charged with 2-(3-bromo-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-6-cyclopropyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (3.70 g, 9.9 mmol), 1-Methyl-6-[4-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-phenylamino]-4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one (4.38 g, 9.9 mmol), Pd_2 $(dba)_3 \cdot CHCl_3$ (229 mg, 0.25 mmol), 2-Dicyclohexylphosphino-2',4',6'-Tri-I-Propyl-1,1'-Biphenyl (238 mg, 0.50 mmol), and K_3PO_4 hexahydrate (7.5g, 20 mmol) was added 40 mL of 4:1 dioxane:water and the mixture heated to reflux for 4 h, cooled and filtered over Solka-Floc®, rinsing with ethyl

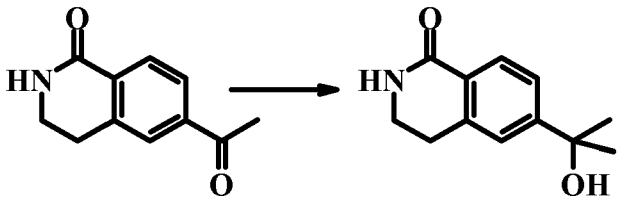
acetate. Partitioned and washed the organic phase with water and brine. Dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to afford a dark oil. Purification by silica gel chromatography (methylene chloride/methanol) afforded 3.2 g of 6-Cyclopropyl-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-6-[4-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-phenylamino]-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-4-yl}-phenyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one as a colorless solid. MS (ESI) 606.1 $(M + H)^+$.

Example 139.



To a flask charged with 1.55 g of $(PPh_3)_2PdCl_2$ and 5.0 g of 6-Bromo-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one was added 25 mL of DMF. Then 9.58 g of Tributyl-(1-ethoxy-vinyl)-stannane was added and the reaction mixture was heated to 110 °C and stirred until completion of the reaction. The reaction mixture was filtered over celite and diluted with diethyl ether. After washing with saturdated ammonium carbonate, water and brine, the solutin was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting mixture dissolved in THF and treated with 3.0 M aqueous HCl to effect hydrolysis. The mixture was then partitioned between water and diethyl ether. The organic phase was washed sequentially with saturated sodium bicarbonate, water, and brine and then dried over sodium sulfate. After filtration, the solution was concentrated and purified by flash chromatography to afford the 3.28 g of 6-Acetyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one.

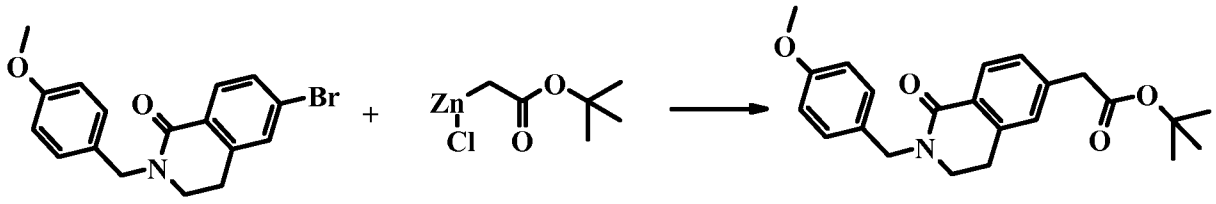
Example 140.



To a slurry of 680 mg of 6-Acetyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one in 25 mL of THF cooled to 0 °C was slowly added 3.6 mL of 3.0 M MeMgBr in THF. After 1 h the mixture was poured into a solution of ammonium chloride in ice water. Ethyl acetate was added and the organic phase

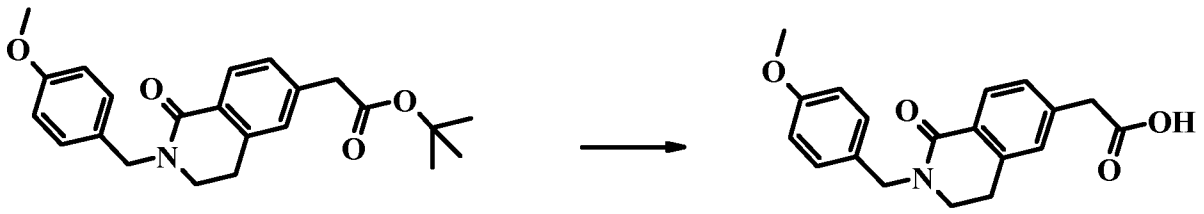
was partitioned, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated. Purification by flash chromatography afforded 380 mg of 6-(1-Hydroxy-1-methyl-ethyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one.

Example 141.



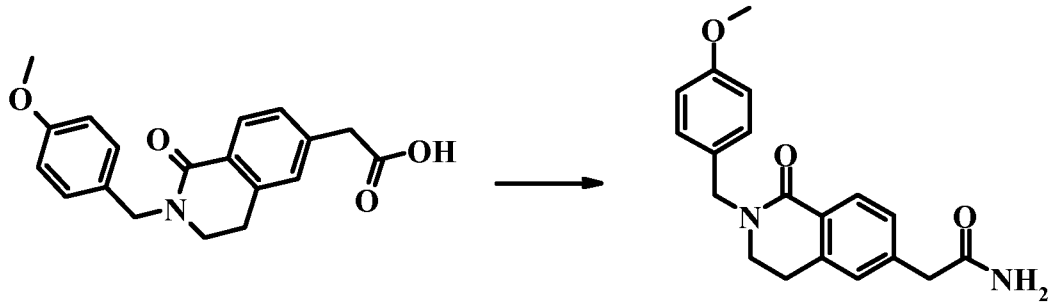
6-Bromo-2-(4-methoxy-benzyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one(1.9 g, 5.5 mmole), Q-phos (0.0632 g, 0.11mmole) and $Pd(dba)_2$ (0.0781g, 0.11 mmole) in 10 ml THF were added to 2-tert-butoxy-2-oxoethylzinc chloride 15 ml (0.55 M) under argon. The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 16 hours. Next a third of the initial amount of Q-phos, $Pd(dba)_2$ and zinc enolate were added and the mixture heated for 1 hour at 70^0 C to bring the reaction to completion. 2 g of [2-(4-Methoxy-benzyl)-1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinolin-6-yl]-acetic acid tert-butyl ester was isolated by flash chromatography using silica gel column chromatography with 10% - 40% ethyl acetate in hexane as eluent.

Example 142.



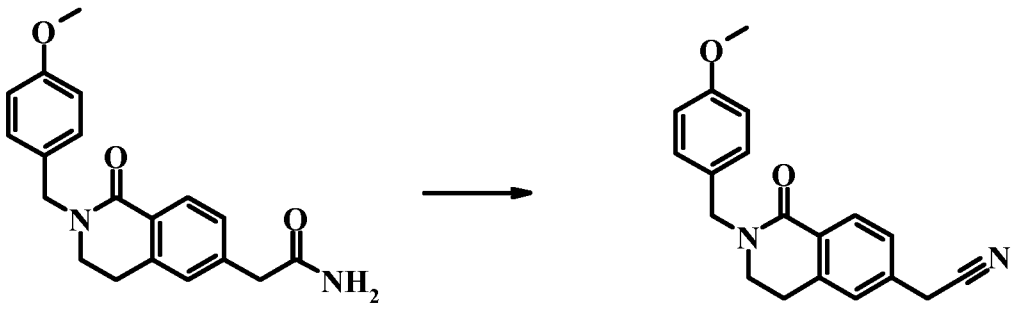
The [2-(4-Methoxy-benzyl)-1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinolin-6-yl]-acetic acid tert-butyl ester (1 g, 5.7 mmole) was dissolved in 40 ml methanol and to this solution was added LiOH monohydrate (0.72 g , 17.3 mmole) in 6 ml water. The mixture was stirred at RT for 16 hours, then concentrated in vacuo, acidified with HCl 2N and extracted with ethylacetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting 1.8 g of 2-(4-Methoxy-benzyl)-1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinolin-6-yl]-acetic acid was used in the next step without further purification.

Example 143.



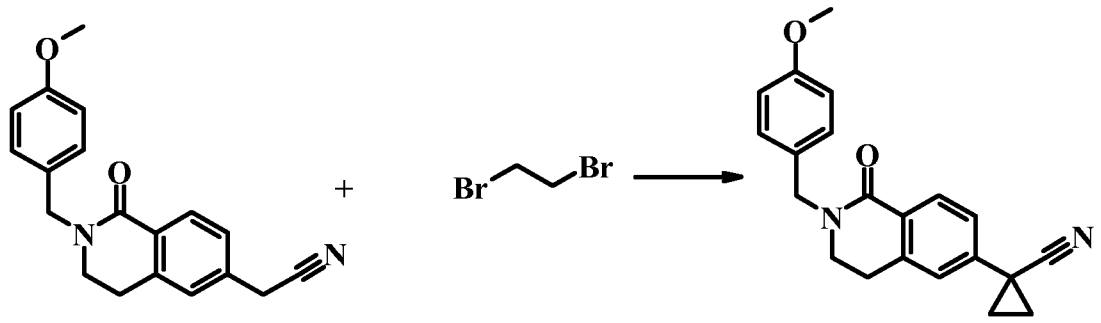
To a solution of 2.3g of 2-(4-Methoxy-benzyl)-1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinolin-6-yl]-acetic acid in 22 ml of chloroform was added EEDQ (2.07 g, 8.4 mmole) and ammonium bicarbonate (1.66 g, 21 mmole). After stirring the mixture at RT for 16 hours, the amide was precipitated by addition of water (20 ml). The solid was filtered, washed with water and dried in vacuo. The residue was triturated with 50% ethylacetate in hexane, filtered and dried in vacuo to afford 1.4 g of 2-[2-(4-Methoxy-benzyl)-1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinolin-6-yl]-acetamide.

Example 144.



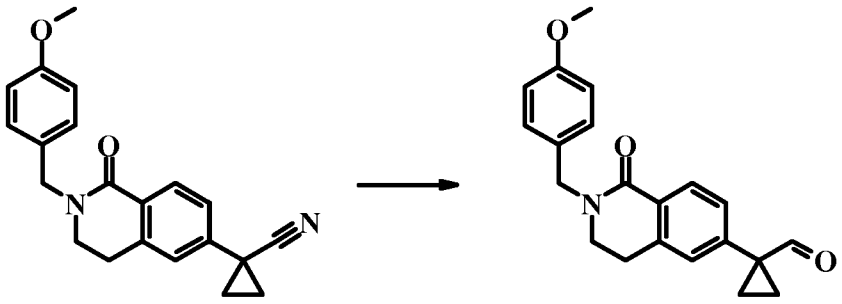
To a suspension of 1.3 g of 2-[2-(4-Methoxy-benzyl)-1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinolin-6-yl]-acetamide in 5 mL of THF and 10 mL of DMF was added 370 mg of cyanuric chloride and after stirring at RT for 0.5 hour, the reaction mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate and brine. The organic layer was washed with 5% sodium bicarbonate, followed by brine and then dried over sodium sulfate. Purification by flash chromatograpy on silica gel column using 75% ethyl acetate in hexane as eluent afforded 1.2 g of [2-(4-Methoxy-benzyl)-1-oxo-1,2,3,4 -tetrahydro-isoquinolin-6-yl]-acetonitrile.

Example 145.



To a suspension of 228 mg of 60% sodium hydride in 15 ml DMF was added 1.2 g of [2-(4-Methoxy-benzyl)-1-oxo-1,2,3,4 -tetrahydro-isoquinolin-6-yl]-acetonitrile and after stirring for 15 minutes at RT 1.1 g of 1,2-dibromo-ethane in 1.5 ml DMF was added. The resulting mixture was stirred 0.5 hour at RT and then more sodium hydride (0.114 g, 2.86 mmole) was added and the reaction mixture was heated for about 10 minutes at 30-35 °C. After cooling, the mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate and brine and the organic layer was dried over sodium acetate and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by silica gel column chromatography with 30% - 50% ethylacetate in hexane afforded 1 g of 1-[2-(4-Methoxy-benzyl)-1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinolin-6-yl]-cyclopropanecarbonitrile.

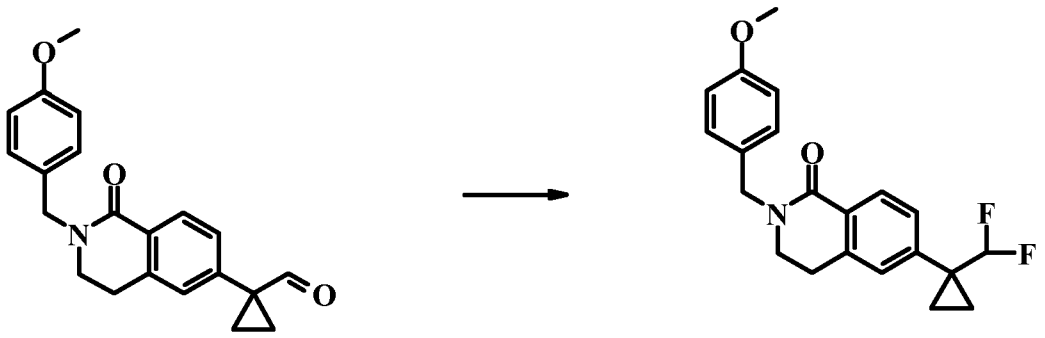
Example 146.



To a solution of 722 mg of 1-[2-(4-Methoxy-benzyl)-1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinolin-6-yl]-cyclopropanecarbonitrile in 3 ml of dichloromethane and 9 ml toluene, cooled at -50 °C was added dropwise 4.8 mL of 1.0 M DIBAL in THF. After stirring 1 hour at -50° C, the reaction was quenched with 5 ml of 1N HCl, left to warm to RT and stirred 0.5 hour. Next the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate and the organic layer was washed with 0.5 N HCl, sodium carbonate 5% solution, and brine. After drying over sodium sulfate and removal of solvent in vacuo, the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using 30%-60%

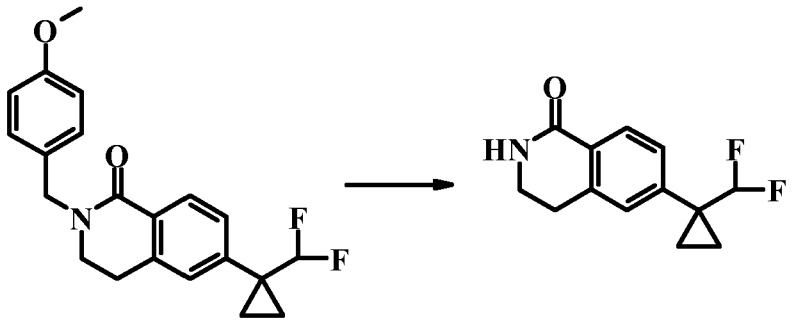
ethylacetate in hexane to provide 0.075 g of 1-[2-(4-Methoxy-benzyl)-1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinolin-6-yl]-cyclopropanecarbaldehyde.

Example 147.



To a solution of DAST (0.042 g, 0.26 mmole) in 1.5 ml dichloromethylene was added 75 mg of 1-[2-(4-Methoxy-benzyl)-1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinolin-6-yl]-cyclopropanecarbaldehyde in 0.5 ml of dichloromethylene. This mixture was stirred at RT for 16 hours. After cooling in an ice bath, 5 ml of water was added to the reaction mixture followed by ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with 5% sodium bicarbonate solution and brine, then dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified silica gel prep TLC affording 0.068 g of 6-(1-difluoromethyl-cyclopropyl)-2-(4-methoxy-benzyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one.

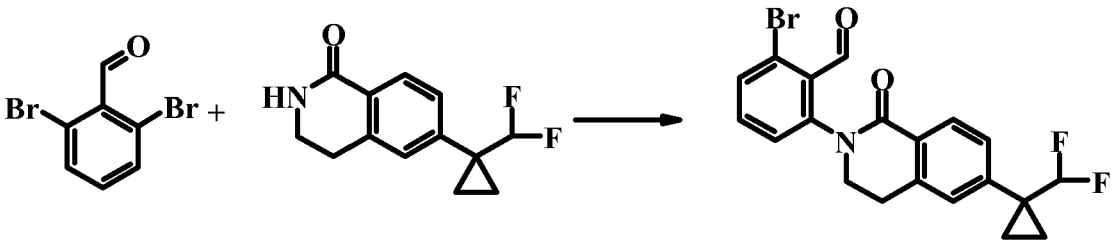
Example 148.



A solution of 68 mg of 6-(1-difluoromethyl-cyclopropyl)-2-(4-methoxy-benzyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one in 1 mL of TFA was heated to 70^0 C for 1.5 hours. After cooling the reaction mixture to RT ethyl acetate was added and the solution was washed with brine followed by sodium bicarbonate 5% solution, and again with brine. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by silica gel prep TLC with 5%

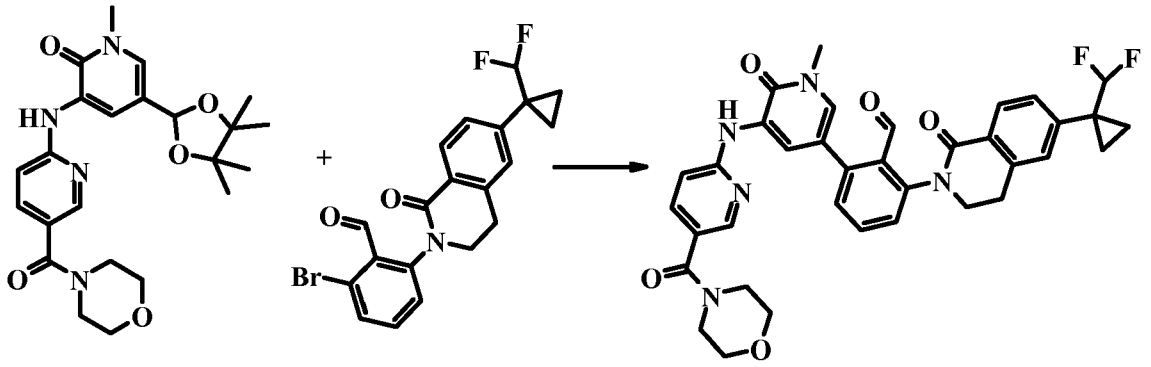
methanol in dichloromethane affording 30 mg of 6-(1-Difluoromethyl-cyclopropyl)-3,4-dihidro-2H-isoqinolin-1-one.

Example 149.



To a mixture of 30 mg of 6-(1-Difluoromethyl-cyclopropyl)-3,4-dihidro-2H-isoqinolin-1-one, 64 mg of 2,6-dibromo-benzaldehyde, 54 mg of cesium carbonate and 2 mg of Xantphos in a microwave tube under argon was added 14 mg of $Pd(dba)_2$. The tube was sealed and the reaction mixture was heated at 100^0 C for 16 hours. After cooling the mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate and brine, the organic layer dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by silica gel prep TLC with 40% ethylacetate in hexane as eluent affording 0.024 g of 2-Bromo-6-[6-(1-difluoromethyl-cyclopropyl)-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-benzaldehyde.

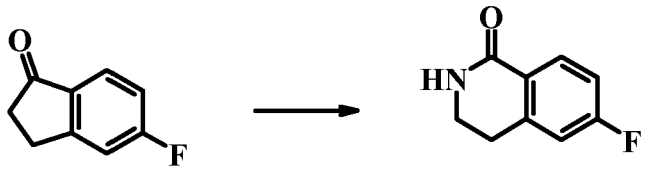
Example 150.



Methyl-3-[5-(morpholie-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one (0.025 g, 0.057 mmole) and 24 mg 2-Bromo-6-[6-(1-difluoromethyl-cyclopropyl)-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-benzaldehyde were dissolved in 0.5 ml n-butanol. To this solution under argon was added K_3PO_4 (0.024 g, 0.114 mmole),

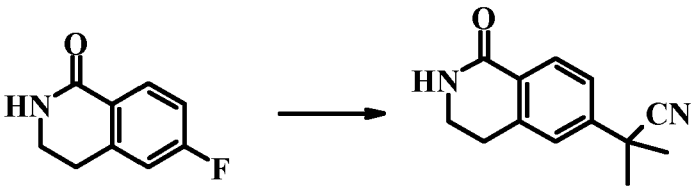
water 0.150 ml, Xphos (0.0027 g, 0.0057 mmole) and $Pd(dba)_2$ (0.0016 g, 0.0028 mmole). The mixture was heated 1 hour at 100^0 C and after cooling partitioned between ethylacetate and brine. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate, concentrated in vacuo and the residue purified by silica gel prep TLC to afford 0.025 g of 2-[6-(1-Difluoromethyl-cyclopropyl)-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl]-6-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-benzaldehyde.

Example 151.



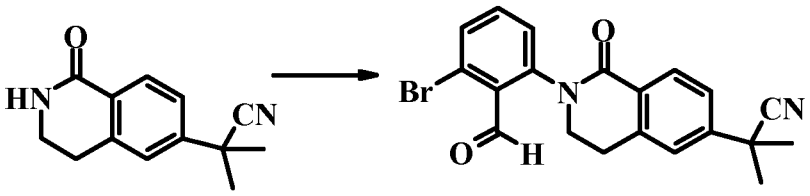
To 25.0 g (166.15 mmol) 5-fluoroindanone in a 3 L flask equipped with a mechanical stirrer was added 280 ml dichloromethane and 200 ml methanesulfonic acid. The mixture was cooled to 0^oC and 15.15 g (233.1 mmol) sodium azide was added in portions over 20 minutes. The mixture was stirred at 0 ^oC for 2 h, then 490 ml 20% aqueous sodium hydroxide was added dropwise over 30 minutes. The layers were separated and the organic phase dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated. Purification by column chromatography eluting with ethyl acetate/hexanes provided 16.76 g (61%) of the desired 6-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolinone isomer.

Example 152.



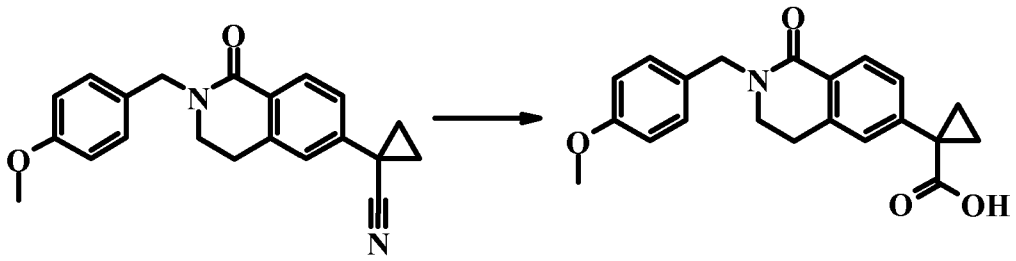
To 2.5 g (15.13 mmol) 6-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolinone and 5.5 ml (60.54 mmol) isobutyronitrile dissolved in 30 ml THF was added 91 ml (45.42 mmol) 0.5 M KHMDS in toluene. The mixture was heated to 70^oC and vigorously stirred 12 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, quenched with water, partitioned between ethyl acetate and brine and dried over $MgSO_4$. Purification by column chromatography eluting with ethyl acetate/hexanes provided 3.23 g (100%) of the product 2-methyl-2-(1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-yl)-propionitrile.

Example 153.



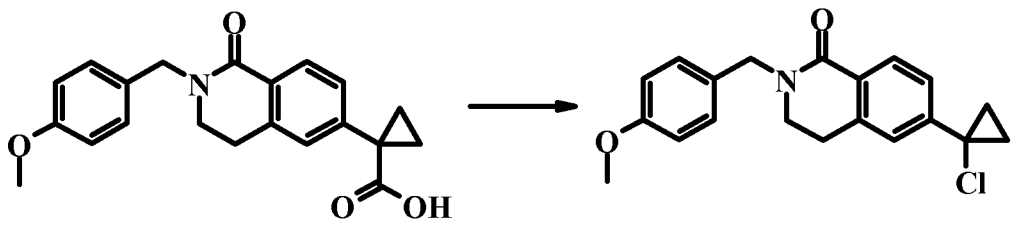
To 1.3 g (6.07 mmol) 2-methyl-2-(1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-yl)-propionitrile dissolved in 20 ml degassed dioxane was added 6.40 g (24.27 mmol) 2,6-dibromobenzaldehyde, 3.96 g (12.14 mmol) cesium carbonate, 70 mg (0.121 mmol) $Pd(dba)_2$, and 105 mg (0.182 mmol) xantphos. The mixture was heated to 110°C for 3 h, cooled to RT, and filtered over Celite rinsing with dioxane. The mixture was then concentrated and purified by column chromatography, eluting with ethyl acetate/hexanes to provide 1.10 g (46%) 2-[2-(3-bromo-2-formylphenyl)-1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-yl]-2-methylpropionitrile.

Example 154.



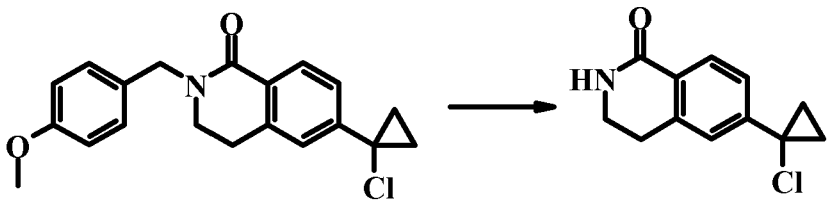
NaOH (5.4 g, 8 equiv) in H_2O (16 mL) was added to a solution of the above cyanocyclopropane (5.6 g, 16.9 mmol) in EtOH (50 mL). This mixture was then heated to 100°C for 9 h, after which it was cooled to rt, concentrated *in vacuo* to half the original volume, and neutralized with 1N HCl. The mixture was then extracted with CH_2Cl_2, washed with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4, and concentrated *in vacuo* to provide cyclopropanecarboxylic acid product (5.9 g, 99%).

Example 155.



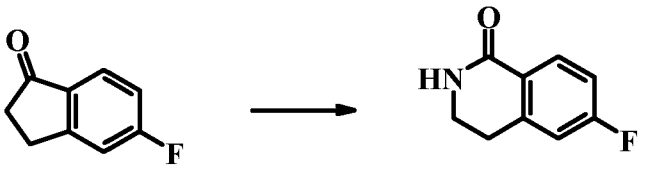
LiCl (2.5 g, 5 equiv) was added to a solution of the above cyclopropanecarboxylic acid (4.2 g, 12.0 mmol) in benzene (60 mL). The mixture was degassed for 30 min, after which $Pb(OAc)_4$ (6.6 g, 1.25 equiv) was added. The degassing was continued for an additional 45 min at rt, at which point the mixture was heated to 100°C for 2 h. After cooling, the mixture was loaded onto silica gel, concentrated *in vacuo*, and chromatographed directly (SiO_2, 20% to 80% EtOAc/hexanes) to provide PMB-chlorocyclopropane product (1.11 g, 27%). Unreacted starting material (~2.2 g) can be recovered from the column by further elution with the following gradient 2% to 8% MeOH/DCM.

Example 156.



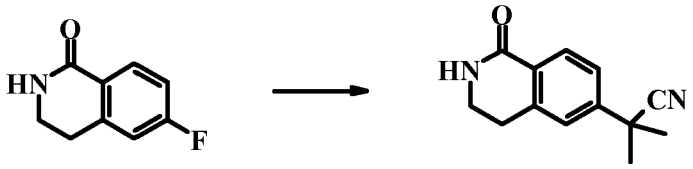
A solution of the above PMB-chlorocyclopropane (1.11 g, 3.3 mmol) in TFA (20 mL) was heated at 80°C for 2h. After which it was cooled to rt, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue obtained was redissolved in EtOAc and washed sequentially with sat. $NaHCO_3$, H_2O, and brine. The organic layer was then dried over Na_2SO_4, and concentrated *in vacuo* to provide chlorocylopropane product (660 mg, 92%).

Example 157.



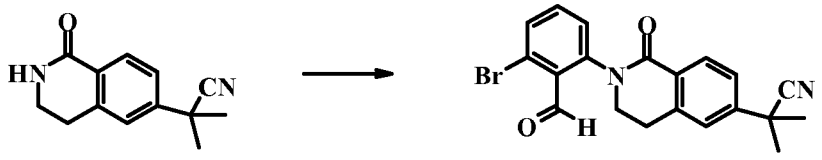
To 25.0 g (166.15 mmol) 5-fluoroindanone in a 3 L flask equipped with a mechanical stirrer was added 280 ml dichloromethane and 200 ml methanesulfonic acid. The mixture was cooled to 0°C and 15.15 g (233.1 mmol) sodium azide was added in portions over 20 minutes. The mixture was stirred at 0°C for 2 h, then 490 ml 20% aqueous sodium hydroxide was added dropwise over 30 minutes. The layers were separated and the organic phase dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated. Purification by column chromatography eluting with ethyl acetate/hexanes provided 16.76 g (61%) of the desired 6-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolinone isomer.

Example 158.



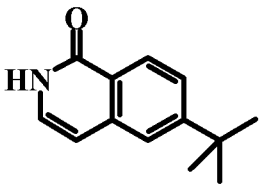
To 2.5 g (15.13 mmol) 6-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolinone and 5.5 ml (60.54 mmol) isobutyronitrile dissolved in 30 ml THF was added 91 ml (45.42 mmol) 0.5 M KHMDS in toluene. The mixture was heated to 70°C and vigorously stirred 12 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, quenched with water, partitioned between ethyl acetate and brine and dried over $MgSO_4$. Purification by column chromatography eluting with ethyl acetate/hexanes provided 3.23 g (100%) of the product 2-methyl-2-(1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-yl)-propionitrile.

Example 159.



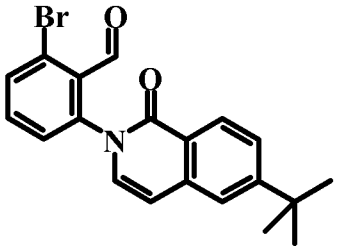
To 1.3 g (6.07 mmol) 2-methyl-2-(1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-yl)-propionitrile dissolved in 20 ml degassed dioxane was added 6.40 g (24.27 mmol) 2,6-dibromobenzaldehyde, 3.96 g (12.14 mmol) cesium carbonate, 70 mg (0.121 mmol) $Pd(dba)_2$, and 105 mg (0.182 mmol) xantphos. The mixture was heated to 110°C for 3 h, cooled to RT, and filtered over Celite rinsing with dioxane. The mixture was then concentrated and purified by column chromatography, eluting with ethyl acetate/hexanes to provide 1.10 g (46%) 2-[2-(3-bromo-2-formylphenyl)-1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-yl]-2-methylpropionitrile.

Example 160.



Preparation of 6-tert-Butyl-2H-isoquinolin-1-one: 6-tert-Butyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (1.709 g, 8.4 mmol) and 2,3-5,6-dicyano-p-benzoquinone (DDQ) (3.85g, 2 eq) were taken up in dioxane (130mL) and the resulting mixture was heated to 100 °C for four days. After allowing to cool to RT, most of the dioxane was removed under reduced pressure at 55 °C. Ethyl acetate (300mL) and 2N NaOH (100mL) were added to the residue and the mixture was partitioned and the layers were sepearated. Subsequently washed again with 2N NaOH (3 X 100 mL), water (1 X 125 mL) and finally with brine (1 X 125mL). The ethyl acetate layer was dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to give the crude product (1.783 g). Purification on silica gel eluting with 30 % ethyl acetate in hexanes afforded the title compound (779 mg) as a light tan powder. MS (ESI) 202.0 $(M+H)^+$.

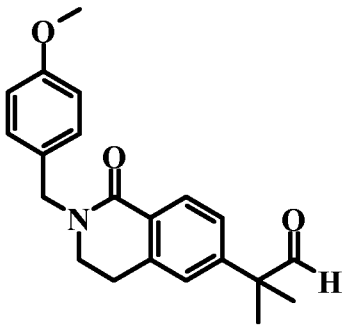
Example 161. Preparation of 2-Bromo-6-(6-tert-butyl-1-oxo-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-benzaldehyde:



6-tert-Butyl-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (272 mg, 1.35 mmol), 2,6-Dibromo-benzaldehyde (891 mg, 2.5 eq), xanthphos (35 mg, 0.045eq) and cesium carbonate (616 mg, 1.4 eq) were taken up in dioxane (2.7mL). Then nitrogen was bubbled through the solution for 10 minutes before adding bis(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium (23 mg, 0.03eq). The resulting mixture was stirred at 100 °C overnight. By TLC and LCMS there was no desired product observed. Next added copper iodide (55mg, 0.02eq) and cesium carbonate (320 mg, 0.73eq) and more dioxane (4mL). The resulting mixture was heated to 100 °C with stirring for 30 hours and by TLC the reaction was now complete. After cooling to RT, ethyl acetate (175 mL) and water (50mL) were added. The

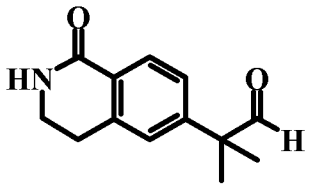
layers were partitioned, and separated. The organic layer was then washed with water (3X50mL) and finally with brine (1X50mL) before drying over magnesium sulfate, filtering and concentrating. Purification on silica gel eluting with a step-wise gradient of 5% ethyl acetate to 20% ethyl acetate in hexanes gave the title compound as a light tan powder (215 mg). MS (ESI) 346.0 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 162.



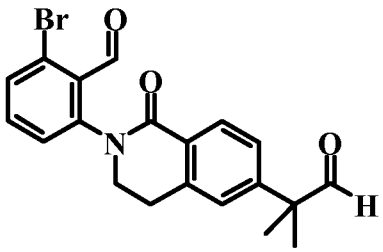
Preparation of 2-[2-(4-Methoxy-benzyl)-1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinolin-6-yl]-2-methyl-propionaldehyde: 6-Bromo-2-(4-methoxy-benzyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (5g, 14.4 mmol), SPHOS (361 mg, 0.06eq), cesium carbonate (5.65 g, 1.2 eq) and palladium acetate (130 mg, 0.04eq) were placed in an open sealed tube and taken up in dioxane (58 mL). Argon was bubbled through the solution for about 15 minutes and then isobutyraldehyde (2.9 mL, 2 eq) was added and the mixture was capped and stired at 80 °C overnight. The next day the reaction still was not complete, so additional palladium acetate (65mg) and SPHOS (181 mg) and isobutyr-aldehyde (1.5mL) were added and the reaction was stirred at 80 °C for another 24 hours. At this point the reaction still was not complete so additional palladium acetate (30mg) and SPHOS (90 mg) were added and the reaction was stirred at 100 °C for another 24 hours. After 3 days, there was no starting material remaining and the reaction was cooled to RT. Added ethyl acetate (300ml) and water 100mL) and partitioned and separated the layers. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine (100mL) and dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to give the crude product. Purification on silica gel eluting with 20% ethyl acetate in hexanes afforded the title compound as a thick colorless oil (428mg). MS (ESI) 338.0 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 163.



Preparation of 2-Methyl-2-(1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinolin-6-yl)-propionaldehyde: 2-[2-(4-Methoxy-benzyl)-1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinolin-6-yl]-2-methyl-propionaldehyde (420mg, 1.25 mmol) was taken up in trifluoroacetic acid (5mL) and the resulting mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 2.5 hours and then cooled to RT. The trifluoroacetic acid was removed under reduced pressure at 60 °C, and then co-evaporated with ethyl acetate (5X). The residue was taken up in ethyl acetate (175mL) and then washed with water (3X50mL) and finally with brine (1X50mL). The ethyl acetate layer was dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to give the crude product. Purification on silica gel eluting with a gradient of 50% ethyl acetate in hexanes to neat ethyl acetate gave the title compound as a white powder (228 mg). MS (ESI) 218.0 $(M+H)^+$.

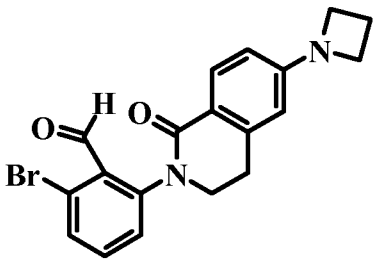
Example 164.



Preparation of 2-Bromo-6-[6-(1,1-dimethyl-2-oxo-ethyl)-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl]-benzaldehyde: 2-Methyl-2-(1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinolin-6-yl)-propionaldehyde (224 mg, 1.03mmol), 2,6-Dibromo-benzaldehyde (1.09g, 4eq), xanthphos (27mg, 0.03eq) and cesium carbonate (470 mg, 1.4 eq) were taken up in dioxane (2 mL) and argon was bubbled through the mixture for 10 minutes, before adding bis(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium (18 mg, 0.03 eq). The resulting mixture was placed under an argon atmosphere and heated to 100 °C with stirring for 2.5 hours by which time all of the starting material had been consumed by TLC and LC/MS analysis. After cooling to RT, ethyl acetate (175mL) and water (50mL) were added and the layers were partitioned and separated. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine (1X50mL) and then dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to give the crude product.

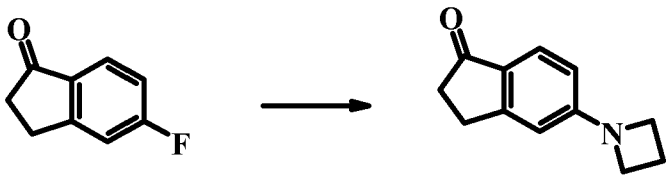
Purification on silica gel eluting with a gradient ranging from 5% ethyl acetate to 40% ethyl acetate in hexanes gave the title compound as a light yellow powder (302 mg). MS (ESI) 400.0 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 165.



2-(6-Azetidin-1-yl-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-6-bromo-benzaldehyde

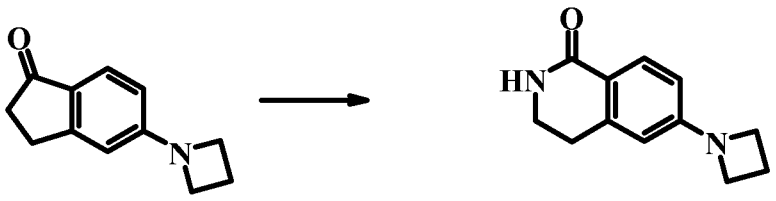
5-Azetidin-1-yl-indan-1-one:



5-fluoro-1-indanone (7.44g, 49.5mmol), Azetidine HCl (5.1g, 54.4mmol) and K_2CO_3 (13.6g, 99 mmol) were taken up in 60 ml of DMSO. The reaction mixture was heated at 100 C for 6 hours.

The mixture was partitioned between water and ethyl acetate. The aqueous layer was further extracted with 250 mL of ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with three 250 mL portions of water, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated. Column chromatography (0-40% EtOAc/Hexane) afforded 3.41 g of product.

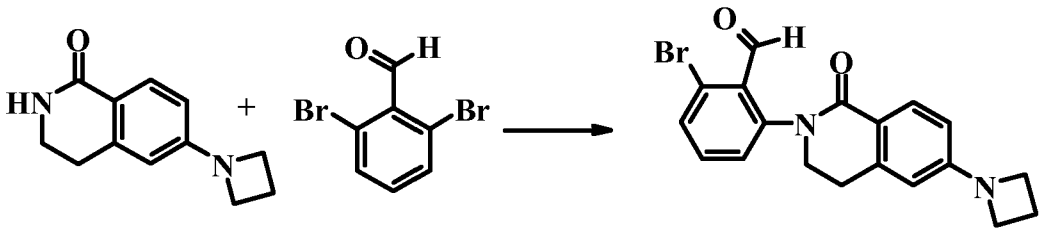
Example 166.



6-Azetidin-1-yl-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one. 5-azetidin-1-yl-indan-1-one (1.9g, 10.14 mmol) and methane sulfonic acid (10.8 ml) were added to CH_2Cl_2 (100 ml). The reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C and sodium azide (1.32g, 20.29 mmol) was carefully portion wise added over 30 min then reaction mixture was stirred at 0° C for 2 hours. After the reaction was done, it was slowly added 20% NaOH aq. at 0° C.

The mixture was partitioned between water and CH_2Cl_2. The aqueous layer was further extracted with 100 mL of CH_2Cl_2. The combined organic layers were washed with three 200 mL portions of water, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated. Column chromatography (0-60% EtOAc/Hexane) afforded 1.02 g of desired isomer.

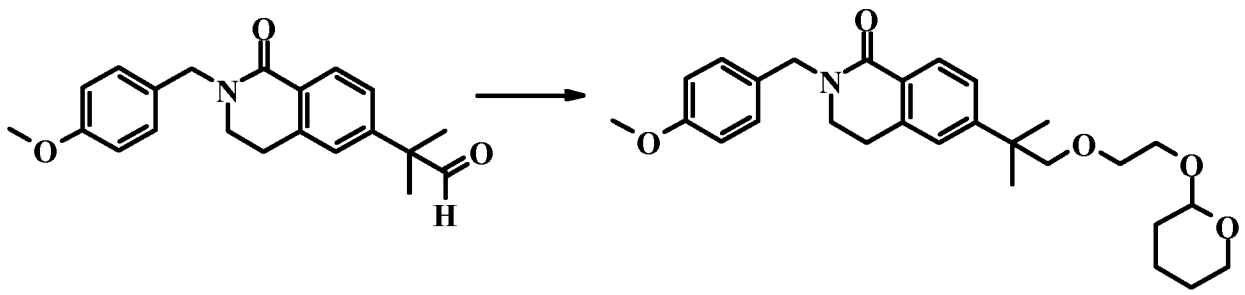
Example 167.



2-(6-Azetidin-1-yl-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-6-bromo-benzaldehyde: 6-Azetidin-1-yl-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (1.0g, 4.94mmol), 2-dicyclohexyphosphino-2',4', 6'-triisopropylbiphenyl (011g, 0.22mmol) and cesium carbonate (2.26g, 6.92mmol) were taken up in dioxane (50ml) and then nitrogen was bubbled thorugh mixture for 10 min. Bis (dibenzylideneacetone) palladium(0) (0.085g,0.14mmol) and Copper(l) iodide (0.93g, 4.94mmol) were added and then the reaction mixture was heated at 100 °C for 82 hours.

The mixture was partitioned between water and ethyl acetate. The aqueous layer was further extracted with 100 mL of ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with three 100 mL portions of water, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated. Column chromatography (0-50% EtOAc/Hexane) afforded 0.74 g of product.

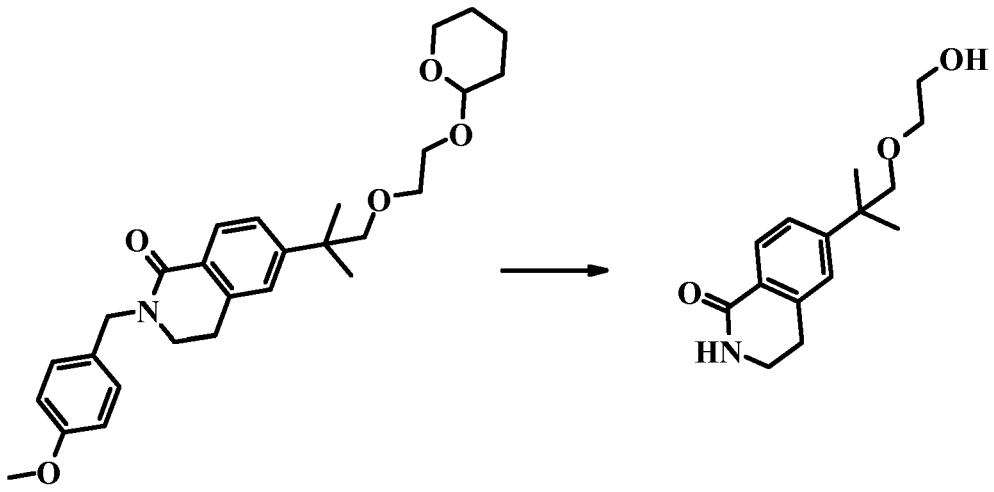
Example 168.



180 mg 2-[2-(4-Methoxy-benzyl)-1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinolin-6-yl]-2-methyl-propionaldehyde (0.54 mmol, 1 eq) was cooled to 0 °C in 20 ml of a 1:1 mixture of ethanol and THF. 20 mg sodium borohydride (0.54 mmol, 1 eq) was added and the mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 hour. Quenched with water, then 2 drops glacial acetic acid, stirred for 5 minutes, and the mixture concentrated under vacuum to remove the majority of solvents, added saturated bicarb solution, extracted ethyl acetate 2x, dried ethyl acetate over $MgSO_4$, and concentrated to give 180 mg 6-(2-Hydroxy-1,1-dimethyl-ethyl)-2-(4-methoxy-benzyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (M+H = 340) which was used directly in the next reaction with no purification.

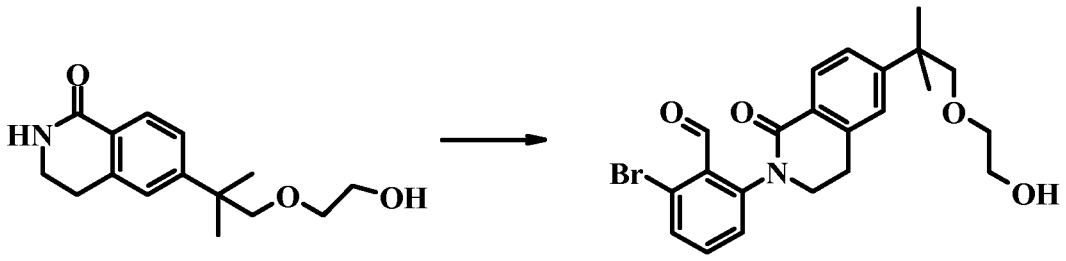
The residue from the previous reaction (180 mg, 0.53 mmol, 1 eq.) was dissolved in a 1:1 mixture of DMF and THF, and 0.2 ml 2-(2-Chloro-ethoxy)-tetrahydro-pyran (3.2 mmol, 6 eq) was added, followed by 80 mg sodium hydride (95% dry, 3.2 mmol, 6 eq) and the mixture heated to 90 °C overnight. Cooled, quenched 2 ml water, concentrated to dryness and loaded directly on a silica gel column, eluting with 50% ethyl acetate in hexanes to give 140 mg 6-{1,1-Dimethyl-2-[2-(tetrahydro-pyran-2-yloxy)-ethoxy]-ethyl}-2-(4-methoxy-benzyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one. MS (ESI) 468.0 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 169.



140 mg 6-{1,1-Dimethyl-2-[2-(tetrahydro-pyran-2-yloxy)-ethoxy]-ethyl}-2-(4-methoxy-benzyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (0.3 mmol, 1 eq) was dissolved in 5 ml trifluoroacetic acid, and the mixture heated to 80 °C for 16 hours. The reaction was concentrated to dryness, partitioned between ethyl acetate and saturated sodium bicarbonate, separated layers and washed ethyl acetate with brine, dried $MgSO_4$ and concentrated to give 75 mg 6-[2-(2-Hydroxy-ethoxy)-1,1-dimethyl-ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one, M+ H = 264 which was used without purification in the next step.

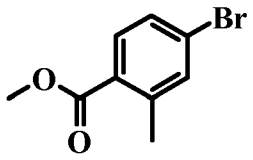
Example 170.



Combined 0.131 g (0.5 mmol, 1 eq) 6-(2-Hydroxy-1,1-dimethyl-ethyl)-2-(4-methoxy-benzyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one, 0.528 g 2,6-dibromobenzaldehyde (2 mmol, 4 eq), 6 mg Xantphos (0.01 mmol, 0.02 eq), 9 mg bis(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium (0.015 mmol, 0.03 eq), and 0.326 g Cesium Carbonate (1 mmol, 2.0 eq) in 5 ml dioxane, bubbled argon gas through the mixture for 1 minute, sealed the reaction vessel and heated at 100 °C for 13 hours, filtered through a sintered glass funnel while hot, concentrated and purified on a silica gel column eluting with 5% to 10% Methanol in CH_2Cl_2 to give 148 mg . Rotovaped, chromatographed (10% to 30% ea in hexanes) to give a solid, 325 mg 2-Bromo-6-{6-[2-(2-hydroxy-ethoxy)-1,1-

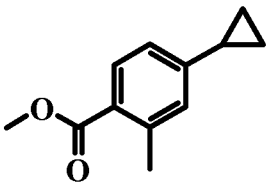
dimethyl-ethyl]-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl}-benzaldehyde. MS (ESI) 446.0 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 171.



4-bromo-2-methylbenzoic acid (100.04 g, 465 mmol), 500 mL of anhydrous methanol, and 5 mL of concentrated sulfuric acid were stirred at reflux under nitrogen for 24 hr. Cooled to RT and concentrated *in vacuo*. Diluted the residue with 500 mL EtOAc and washed with 200 mL 1 M aqueous NaOH, 200 mL water, and 200 mL brine. Dried the solution over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated *in vacuo* to obtain methyl 4-bromo-2-methylbenzoate as a clear colorless liquid (100.06 g, 437 mmol). ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, chloroform-*d*) ppm 2.59 (s, 3 H) 3.89 (s, 3 H) 7.39 (d, *J*=8.29 Hz, 1 H) 7.42 (s, 1 H) 7.79 (d, *J*=8.67 Hz, 1 H).

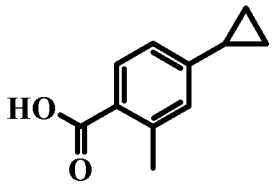
Example 172.



Cyclopropylboronic acid (25.08 g, 292 mmol), anhydrous tribasic potassium phosphate (178.12 g, 839 mmol), 2-dicyclohexylphosphino-2',4',6'-triisopropylbiphenyl (6.925 g, 14.5 mmol), methyl 4-bromo-2-methylbenzoate (55.93 g, 244 mmol), and 600 mL of toluene were charged into a 1000 mL round bottom flask fitted with a stir bar, septum, and nitrogen inlet. Stirred the mixture rapidly and added 65 mL of water. Sparged the mixture with nitrogen for 30 min. Added tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium(0) (3.321 g, 3.63 mmol). The reaction mixture was sparged with nitrogen for 15 min. Sealed the flask with a cap and stirred at 90°C overnight. Added 150 mL water and allowed to cool to RT. Filtered the two phase system through diatomaceous earth to remove the solids and washed the filter cake with EtOAc. Separated the filtrate phases and washed the organic phase with 2 x 200 mL 5% $NaHCO_3$, 2 x 200 mL 10% $Na_2S_2O_3$, and 200 mL brine. Dried the solution over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated *in vacuo*.

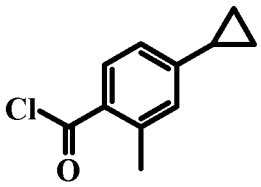
Vacuum distilled the residual liquid. Collected the fraction distilling at 108-111°C/3 torr to obtain methyl 4-cyclopropyl-2-methylbenzoate as a clear colorless liquid (32.30 g, 170 mmol). ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, chloroform-*d*) ppm 0.71 - 0.80 (m, 2 H) 0.98 - 1.07 (m, 2 H) 1.83 - 1.95 (m, 1 H) 2.58 (s, 3 H) 3.87 (s, 3 H) 6.87 - 6.96 (m, 2 H) 7.83 (d, *J*=7.91 Hz, 1 H).

Example 173.



Methyl 4-cyclopropyl-2-methylbenzoate (32.00 g, 168 mmol), 250 mL of 5 M aqueous sodium hydroxide, and 150 mL of methanol were stirred at 85° C for 18 hr. Cooled the reaction mixture to RT and concentrated *in vacuo*. Dissolved the white residue in 500 mL of water, cooled the solution in an ice bath, and added 120 mL of concentrated hydrochloric acid. A white precipitate formed. Extracted the aqueous mixture with 2 x 250 mL EtOAc. Combined the organic extracts and washed with 250 mL brine. Dried the solution over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated *in vacuo* to obtain 4-cyclopropyl-2-methylbenzoic acid as an off-white solid (29.52 g, 168 mmol). MS (ESI) MS (ESI) 175.0 $(M-H)^-$.

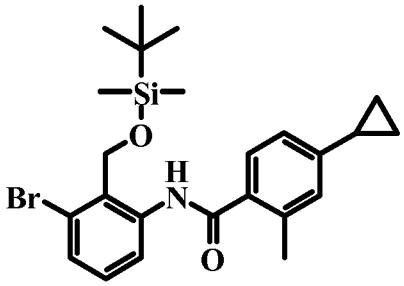
Example 174.



4-Cyclopropyl-2-methylbenzoic acid (25.01 g, 142 mmol) and phosphorus pentachloride (32.84 g, 158 mmol) were charged into a 100 mL round bottom flask fitted with a stir bar, reflux condenser, and calcium chloride drying tube exhausted through a dilute aqueous solution of NaOH as a gas trap. Refluxed the mixture at a bath temperature of 120°C for 2 hr. Removed the $POCl_3$ byproduct by distillation at atmospheric pressure. Vacuum distilled the residue. Collected the fraction distilling at 116-118°C/3 torr to obtain 4-vyclopropyl-2-methylbenzoyl chloride as a clear colorless liquid (26.39 g, 136 mmol). ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, chloroform-*d*)

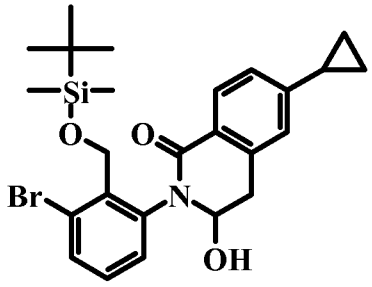
ppm 0.77 - 0.86 (m, 2 H) 1.06 - 1.16 (m, 2 H) 1.87 - 1.99 (m, 1 H) 2.54 (s, 3 H) 6.93 - 7.03 (m, 2 H) 8.14 (d, *J*=8.29 Hz, 1 H).

Example 175.



To a solution of [3-bromo-2-(*tert*-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-phenylamine (21.28 g, 67.3 mmol) and anhydrous pyridine (6.5 mL, 80 mmol) in 50 mL of anhydrous toluene was added a solution of 4-cyclopropyl-2-methylbenzoyl chloride (13.25 g, 68.1 mmol) in 50 mL anhydrous toluene dropwise. A precipitate formed immediately upon addition. Stirred the mixture at ambient temperature under nitrogen overnight. Diluted the reaction mixture with 125 mL hexane and filtered off the precipitate. Washed the filtrate with 2 x 200 mL 1.0 M $KHSO_4$, 2 x 200 mL 5% $NaHCO_3$, and 250 mL water. Dried the solution over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated *in vacuo* to obtain *N*-[3-Bromo-2-(*tert*-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-phenyl]-4-cyclopropyl-2-methyl-benzamide as a waxy light brown solid (31.54 g, 66.4 mmol). MS (ESI) 474, 476.0 $(M+H)^+$.

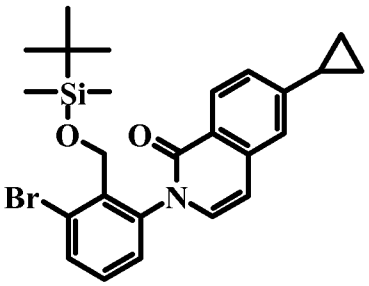
Example 176.



An oven dried 1000 mL round bottom flask was fitted with a stir bar, septum, and nitrogen inlet. Established and maintained N_2 atmosphere. Charged the flask with 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine (25 g, 180 mmol) and 300 mL anhydrous, inhibitor free THF. Cooled the solution in an

ice/acetone bath to -15°C. Stirred rapidly and added 58 mL of a 2.5 M solution of *n*-butyllithium (58 mL, 150 mmol) in hexane dropwise over 20 minutes using a syringe pump. Stirred the clear amber solution at -15°C for 30 minutes. Added a solution of *N*-[3-bromo-2-(*tert*-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-phenyl]-4-cyclopropyl-2-methyl-benzamide (16.65 g, 35.1 mmol) dissolved in 100 mL of anhydrous THF dropwise over 20 minutes using a syringe pump. Stirred the dark pomegranate colored solution at -15°C for one hour. Added dimethylformamide (40 mL, 520 mmol) in one portion. The color changed tint from dark purple to dark amber and the solution warmed to -5°C. Stirred the reaction 10 min at -5°C, then removed the ice bath and allowed to stir at ambient temperature for 1 hr. [Removed a 55 mL aliquot for a separate experiment] Cooled the dark amber solution to 0°C in an ice bath and quenched the reaction by addition of 125 mL of 3 N hydrochloric acid to give a solution pH of 2. Poured the reaction mixture into 1000 mL EtOAc and 500 mL water. Separated phases and washed the organic phase with 500 mL 5% aqueous $NaHCO_3$ and 500 mL brine. Dried the solution over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purified the residue by flash chromatography (gradient elution, 0 to 50% EtOAc/hexane) to obtain 2-[3-Bromo-2-(*tert*-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-phenyl]-6-cyclopropyl-3-hydroxy-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one as a pale yellow solid (10.42 g, 20.7 mmol). MS (ESI) 500.0, 502.0 $(M-H)^-$.

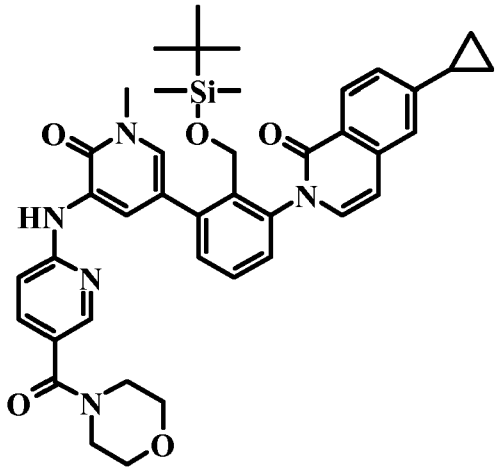
Example 177.



To a rapidly stirred solution of 2-[3-bromo-2-(*tert*-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-phenyl]-6-cyclopropyl-3-hydroxy-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one (3.52 g, 7.00 mmol) and triethylamine (4.0 mL, 29 mmol) in 50 mL of anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 was added 0.85 mL of methanesulfonyl chloride. Purged the flask with nitrogen and stirred at RT overnight. Added 25 mL of CH_2Cl_2 and 50 mL of water and separated phases. Washed the organic phase with 50 ml brine. Dried the solution over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purified the residue by flash chromatography (gradient elution, 0 to 50% EtOAc/hexane) to obtain 2-[3-Bromo-2-(*tert*-butyl-

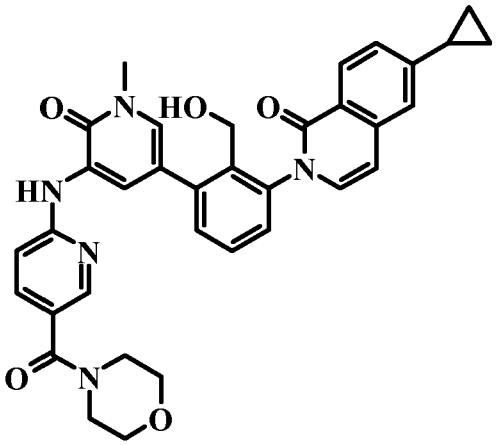
dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-phenyl]-6-cyclopropyl-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one as an amber resin (2.90 g, 5.99 mmol). MS (ESI) 484, 486 $(M + H)^+$.

Example 178.



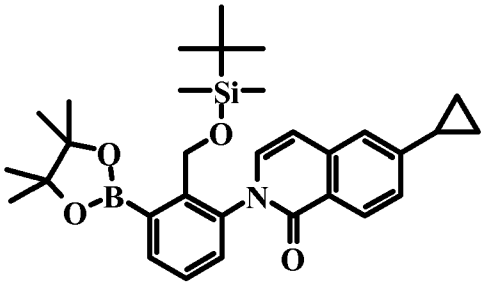
Methyl-3-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one (99 mg, 0.22 mmol), 2-[3-bromo-2-(*tert*-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-phenyl]-6-cyclopropyl-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one (120 mg, 0.248 mmol), 2 mL dioxane, and a solution of cesium carbonate in water (370 mg/420 µL) were charged into a 4 mL reaction vial fitted with a stir bar and septum. Sparged the mixture with nitrogen for 15 min. Added [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]palladium(II) chloride 1:1 complex with dichloromethane (12 mg, 0.015 mmol). The reaction was sparged with nitrogen for 5 min. Sealed the vial and stirred at 90°C 16 hr. Cooled to RT, partitioned the reaction mixture between 5 mL of 5% $NaHCO_3$ and 10 mL of EtOAc, and separated phases. Washed the organic phase with 5 mL of water and 5 mL of brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purified by C18 reverse phase flash chromatography (gradient elution, 10 to 95% acetonitrile + 0.1% TFA/water + 0.1% TFA). Added 1 mL of saturated $NaHCO_3$ to the pooled product fractions and concentrated *in vacuo*. Extracted the remaining aqueous mixture with 2 x 10 mL CH_2Cl_2, dried over Na_2SO_4, and concentrated *in vacuo* to obtain 2-(2-(*tert*-Butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-6-cyclopropyl-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one as a brittle amber foam. (70 mg, 0.097 mmol). MS (ESI) 718 $(M + H)^+$.

Example 179.



2-(2-(*tert*-Butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-6-cyclopropyl-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one (56 mg , 0.078 mmol) was dissolved in 3 mL anhydrous THF. Added a 1.0 M solution of tetrabutylammonium fluoride (466 µL, 466 mmol) in THF and stirred at RT for 15 min. Partitioned the reaction mixture between 8 mL of water and 10 mL of CH_2Cl_2 and separated phases. Washed the organic phase with 8 mL of 1.0 M $KHSO_4$ and 8 mL of saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$. Dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purified by C18 reverse phase flash chromatography (gradient elution, 10 to 95% acetonitrile + 0.1% TFA/water + 0.1% TFA). Added 1 mL of saturated $NaHCO_3$ to the pooled product fractions and concentrated *in vacuo*. Extracted the remaining aqueous mixture with 2 x 10 mL CH_2Cl_2, dried over Na_2SO_4, and concentrated *in vacuo* to obtain 6-Cyclopropyl-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one as an off-white solid. (29 mg, 0.048 mmol). MS (ESI) 604 $(M + H)^+$.

Example 180.

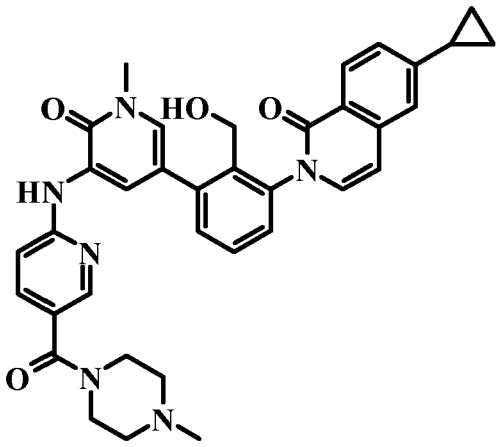


A catalyst solution was prepared by charging a 20 mL reaction vial fitted with a septum and nitrogen inlet with tris(dibenzylidineacetone)dipalladium(0) (168 mg, 0.183 mmol),

tricyclohexylphosphine (253 mg, 0.902 mmol), and 10 mL of dioxane. Sparged the mixture for 15 min with nitrogen, then stirred at RT for 1 hr.

2-[3-Bromo-2-(*tert*-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-phenyl]-6-cyclopropyl-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one (2.85 g, 5.88 mmol), potassium acetate (1.17 g, 11.9 mmol), bis(pinacolato)diboron (3.01 g 11.9 mmol), and 20 mL of dioxane were charged into a 40 mL reaction vial fitted with a septum and nitrogen inlet. Heated and stirred until all the bis(pinacolato)diboron had dissolved. Sonicated the mixture for 5 min while it cooled down to RT. Sparged the mixture for 15 min with nitrogen. Added the catalyst solution prepared above via syringe. Stirred reaction mixture at 80°C for 23 hr. Added 126 mg tris(dibenzylidineacetone)dipalladium(0) after 7 hr. Cooled the reaction mixture to room temp and filtered to remove solids. Removed the solvent from the filtrate *in vacuo*. Dissolved the residue in 100 mL Et_2O and washed with 50 mL water and 50 mL brine. Dried the solution over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purified the residue by flash chromatography (gradient elution, 0 to 25% EtOAc/hexane). Recrystallized from hexane to obtain 2-[2-(*tert*-Butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-3-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenyl]-6-cyclopropyl-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one as an off-white crystalline solid (1.16 g, 2.18 mmol). MS (ESI) 532 $(M + H)^+$.

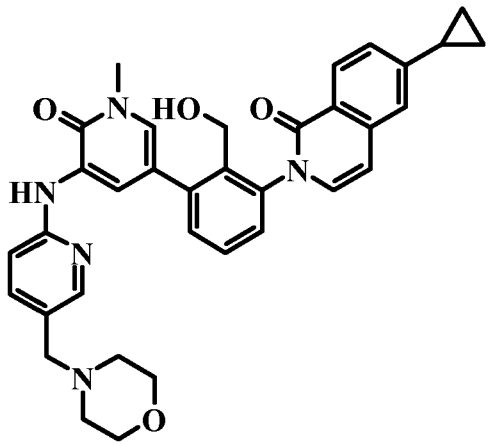
Example 181.



Methyl-3-[5-(4-methyl-piperazine-1-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one (104 mg, 0.256 mmol), 2-[2-(*tert*-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-3-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenyl]-6-cyclopropyl-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one (124 mg , 0.233 mmol), 2 mL dioxane, 200 μL DMF, and a 0.86 mg/μL solution of cesium carbonate in water (450 μL, 1.2 mmol) were charged into a 4 mL reaction vial

fitted with a stir bar and septum. Sparged mixture with nitrogen for 5 min. Added [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]palladium(II) chloride 1:1 complex with dichloromethane (10 mg, 0.012 mmol). The reaction was sparged with nitrogen for 5 min. Sealed the vial and stirred at 90°C 16 hr. Cooled to RT and filtered the reaction mixture through a 300 mg C18 cartridge. Washed the cartridge with 4 mL EtOAc, 4 mL water, and 4 mL EtOAc. Separated filtrate phases and washed the organic phase with 5 mL of water and 5 mL of brine. Dried the solution over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purified by C18 reverse phase flash chromatography (gradient elution, 10 to 95% acetonitrile + 0.1% TFA/water + 0.1% TFA). Added 1 mL of saturated $NaHCO_3$ to the pooled product fractions and concentrated *in vacuo*. Extracted the remaining aqueous mixture with 2 x 10 mL CH_2Cl_2, dried over Na_2SO_4, and concentrated *in vacuo* to obtain 6-cyclopropyl-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(4-methyl-piperazine-1-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2H-isoquinolin-1-one as an off-white solid. (80 mg, 0.13 mmol). MS (ESI) 617 $(M + H)^+$.

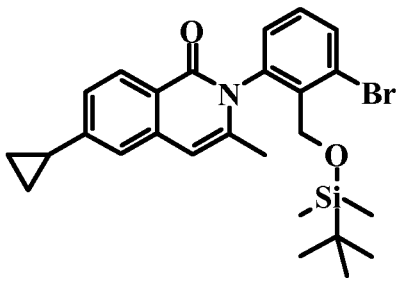
Example 182.



Methyl-3-(5-morpholin-4-ylmethyl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1*H*-pyridin-2-one (96 mg, 0.25 mmol), 2-[2-(*tert*-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-3-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenyl]-6-cyclopropyl-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one (124 mg , 0.233 mmol), 2 mL dioxane, and a 0.86 mg/μL solution of cesium carbonate in water (450 μL, 1.2 mmol) were charged into a 4 mL reaction vial fitted with a stir bar and septum. Sparged mixture with nitrogen for 5 min. Added [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]palladium(II) chloride 1:1 complex with dichloromethane (10 mg, 0.012 mmol). The reaction was sparged with nitrogen for 5 min. Sealed the vial and stirred at 90°C 16 hr. Cooled to RT and filtered the

reaction mixture through a 300 mg C18 cartridge. Washed the cartridge with 4 mL EtOAc, 4 mL water, and 4 mL EtOAc. Separated filtrate phases and washed the organic phase with 5 mL of water and 5 mL of brine. Dried the solution over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purified by C18 reverse phase flash chromatography (gradient elution, 10 to 95% acetonitrile + 0.1% TFA/water + 0.1% TFA). Added 1 mL of saturated $NaHCO_3$ to the pooled product fractions and concentrated *in vacuo*. Extracted the remaining aqueous mixture with 2 x 10 mL CH_2Cl_2, dried over Na_2SO_4, and concentrated *in vacuo* to obtain 6-Cyclopropyl-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[1-methyl-5-(5-morpholin-4-ylmethyl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one as an off-white solid. (73 mg, 0.12 mmol). MS (ESI) 590 $(M + H)^+$.

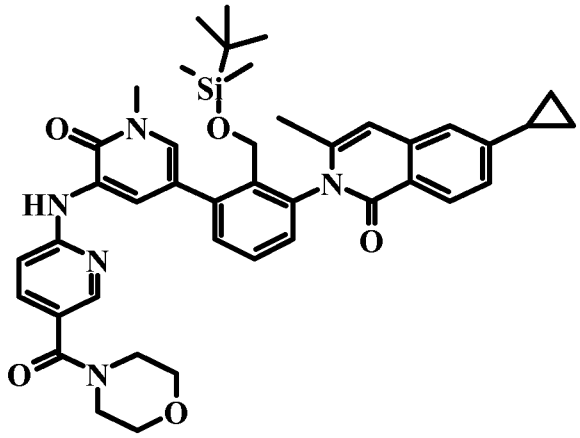
Example 183.



Fresh distilled 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine (0.476 g, 3.37 mmol) was dissolved under stirring in 10 ml anhydrous tetrahydrofuran and cooled by means of an ethylene lycol/dry ice bath mixture to -40°C. N-Buthyllithium, 2.5 M in hexane (1.26 ml, 3.16 mmol) was added dropwise and the temperature was kept around -40°C and stirred additionally for 30 min at -40°C. A solution of N-[3-Bromo-2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-phenyl]-4-cyclopropyl-2-methyl-benzamide (0.200 g, 0.421 mmol) in 5 ml anhydrous tetrahydrofuran was added dropwise over a period of 10 minutes to the reaction mixture at -40°C. The reaction mixture was stirred additionally for 1 h. After that a solution of N-methoxy-N-methylacetamide 0.435 g, 33.7 mmol) in 2 ml anhydrous THF was added in a very short period of time at once. Afterward the reaction mixture was allowed to warm up to 0°C. It was stirred for 1 hour at 0°C. 5 ml of a 10% aqueous hydrochloric acid solution was added and stirred for 30 min at ambient temperature; extracted with ethyl acetate; washed with water and brine. The organic phase was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated. 0.223g of a orange gum was obtained. The residue was purified by 24 g silica gel chromatography (gradient elution 0-10% methanol in dichloromethane

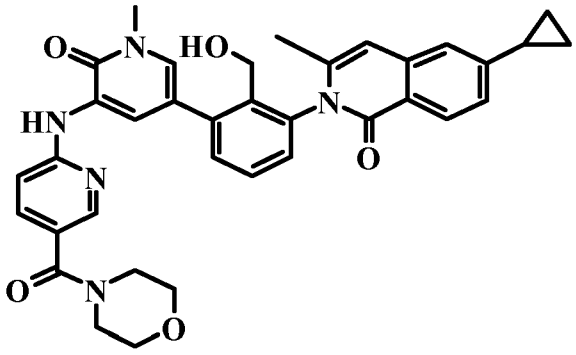
for 30 min) to yield 2-[3-Bromo-2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-phenyl]-6-cyclopropyl-3-methyl-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (0.066 g, 0.132 mmol) MS (ESI) 522.0 $(M+Na)^+$.

Example 184.



2-[3-Bromo-2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-phenyl]-6-cyclopropyl-3-methyl-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (0.045g, 0.0903 mmol), 1-Methyl-3-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-yl-amino-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one (0.040g, 0.0903 mmol) and cesium carbonate (0.089 g, 0.271 mmol) were treated with a degassed solution of 1.5 ml of dioxane/0.5 ml of water. After 5 min stirring [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II) complex (0.007g, 0.009 mmol) was added and heated to 135°C for 30 min in the microwave. The reaction mixture was filtered over cellulose, washed with 10 ml of dioxane, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified silica gel chromatography (gradient elution 0-10% methanol in dichloromethane for 20 min) to yield a 2-(2-(tert-Butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-6-cyclopropyl-3-methyl-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (0.043 mg, 0.0587 mmol) MS (ESI) 732.2 $(M+H)^+$.

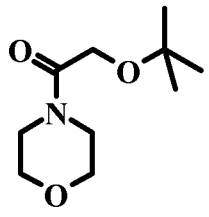
Example 185.



2-(2-(tert-Butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-6-cyclopropyl-3-methyl-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (0.043 mg, 0.0587 mmol) was dissolved in 2 ml anhydrous tetrahydrofuran and cooled to 0°C with an ice bath. Tetrabutylammonium fluoride, 1 M solution in THF (0.064ml, 0.0646 mmol) was added and stirred for 1 hour at 0 °C.

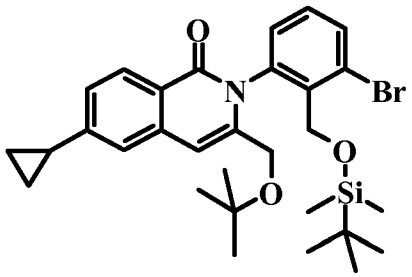
Afterward the reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate/water. The organic phase was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated.The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (gradient elution 0-10% methanol in dichloromethane for 20 min) to yield 6-Cyclopropyl-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-3-methyl-2*H*-isoquinolin-1-one (0.010 g, 0.0162 mmol) MS (ESI) 618.2 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 186.



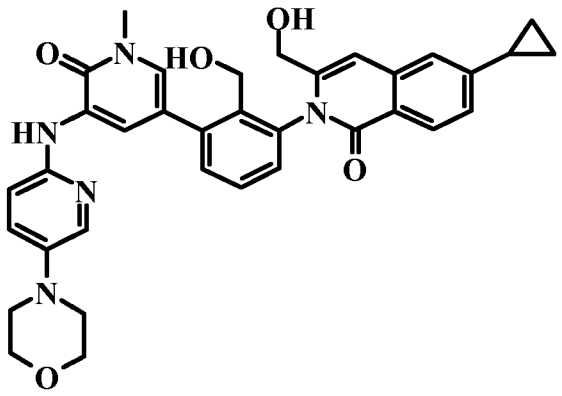
Morpholine (2.98 ml, 34.4 mmol), tert-Butoxy-acetic acid (4.485g, 34.4 mmol) and HATU (13.093g, 34.4 mmol) were dissolved in 15 ml dimethylformamide. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight at ambient temperature. It was extracted with ethyl acetate and the organic phase was washed with water, sodium bicarbonate solution, 1M HCl solution and finally with brine. The organic phase was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated to give 2-tert-Butoxy-1-morpholin-4-yl-ethanone (2.170g, 10.78 mmol).

Example 187.



Freshly distilled 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine (1.3 g, 9.48 mmol) was dissolved in 8 ml anhydrous tetrahydrofuran and cooled by means of an ethylene glycol/dry ice bath mixture to -40°C. N-Buthyllithium, 2.5 M in hexane (2.7 ml, 8.43 mmol) was added dropwise and the temperature was kept around -40°C and stirred additionally for 30 min at -40°C. A solution of N-[3-Bromo-2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-phenyl]-4-cyclopropyl-2-methyl-benzamide (1 g, 2,11 mmol) in 3 ml anhydrous tetrahydrofuran was added dropwise over a period of 10 minutes to the reaction mixture at -40°C. The reaction mixture was stirred additionally for 1 hour. After that a solution of 2-tert-Butoxy-1-morpholin-4-yl-ethanone (2.248 g, 11.17 mmol) in 4 ml anhydrous tetrahydrofuran was added in a very short period of time at once. Afterward the reaction mixture was allowed to warm up to 0°C. It was stirred for 1 hour at 0°C. 2.3 ml of an 10% aqueous hydrochloric acid solution was added and stirred for 30 min at ambient temperature; extracted with ethyl acetate; washed with water and brine. The organic phase was dried over sodium sulfate; filtered; concentrated; An orange gum was obtained. The residue was purified by 100 g silica gel chromatography (gradient elution 0-50% ethyl acetate in hexane for 30 min) to yield compound A: 2-[3-Bromo-2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-phenyl]-3-tert-butoxymethyl-6-cyclopropyl-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (0.485 g, 0.85 mmol) MS (ESI) 594.1 $(M+Na)^+$.

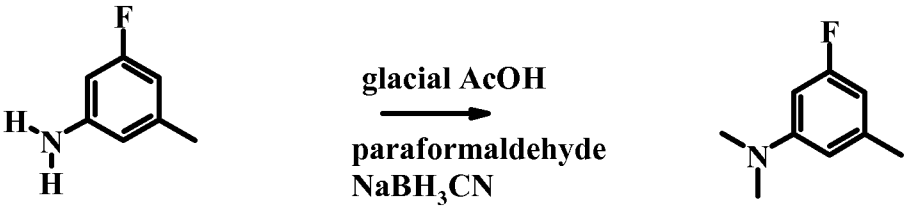
Example 188.



2-[3-Bromo-2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-phenyl]-3-tert-butoxymethyl-6-cyclopropyl-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (0.100g, 0.175 mmol), 1-Methyl-3-(5-morpholin-4-yl-pyridin-2ylamino)-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one (0.079g, 0.193 mmol), cesium carbonate (0.200g, 0.613 mmol) were treated with 2 ml of dioxane and 0.5 ml of water. [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II) complex (0.014g, 0.0175 mmol) was added and heated to 135°C for 35 min at the microwave. The reaction mixture was filtered; washed with dichloromethane; concentrated; purification by 12g silica gel column chromatography with 0-10% methanol in dichloromethane for 25 min; 124 mg of a brown gum was obtained.

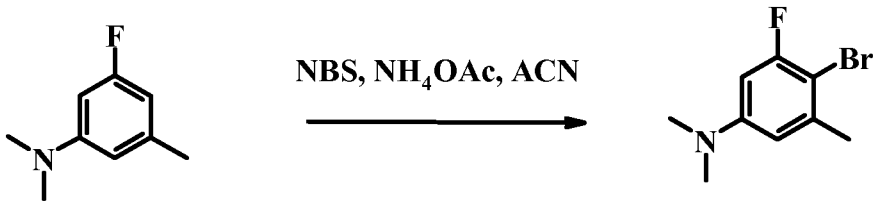
The crude material was dissolved in 3 ml dioxane; treated with 0.4 ml 6 N HCl solution; heated with a heat gun in a sealed microwave vial for 30 seconds; extracted with ethyl acetate and sodium bicarbonate solution. Organic phase was concentrated and purified by 12 g silica gel chromatography with 0-30% methanol in dichloromethane for 25 min to yield 6-Cyclopropyl-3-hydroxymethyl-2-{2-hydroxymethyl-3-[1-methyl-5-(5-morpholin-4-yl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3yl]-phenyl}-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (0.023g, 0.038 mmol) MS (ESI) 606.1 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 189.



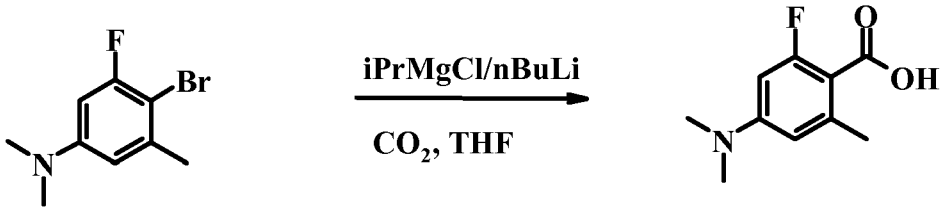
To a clear solution of 5-fluoro, 3-aminotoluidine (4.00 g, 32.0 mmol) in glacial acetic acid (193 mL) was added paraformaldehyde (9.40 g, 313 mmol) followed by sodium cyanoborohydride (9.48 g, 151 mmol). Bubbling occurred, and the cloudy white mixture was stirred at rt. After 7h, the reaction mixture was poured into an ice cold 0.1M NaOH solution (400mL), and the aqueous solution was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2x200mL). The combined organic extracts were dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a purple oil, which was purified by flash chromatography (SiO2, 0%-5% EtOAc/Hexanes) to give (3-Fluoro-5-methyl-phenyl)-dimethyl-amine as a yellow tinted oil (2.84g, 58 %).

Example 190.



To a solution of (3-Fluoro-5-methyl-phenyl)-dimethyl-amine (2.82 g, 18.4 mmol) in acetonitrile (28 mL) were sequentially added ammonium acetate (0.142 g, 1.84 mmol) and a solution of N-bromosuccinimide (3.27 g, 18.4 mmol) in acetonitrile (23 mL) drop-wise at 0 °C. After 1 h, at rt, the solvent was switched to EtOAc, and the solution was washed with saturated $NaHCO_3$ (aq), dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give an orange, oily residue. Purification of this oil by flash chromatography (SiO2, 5 % EtOAc/Hexanes) gave (4-Bromo-3-fluoro-5-methyl-phenyl)-dimethyl-amine as an ivory solid (3.96 g, 93 %).

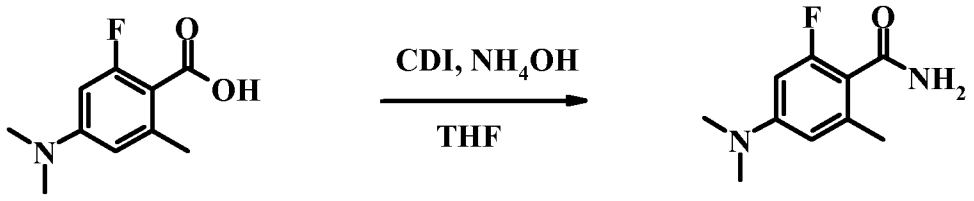
Example 191.



At 0 °C, to a solution of iPrMgCl (9.10mL, 2.0M THF, 1.2 eq.) in THF (14 mL) was added nBuLi (22.3mL, 1.6 M Hexanes, 2.4 eq.). After 10 min., now yellow, homogeneous solution was cooled to -78 °C, and to this was added a solution of (4-Bromo-3-fluoro-5-methyl-phenyl)-

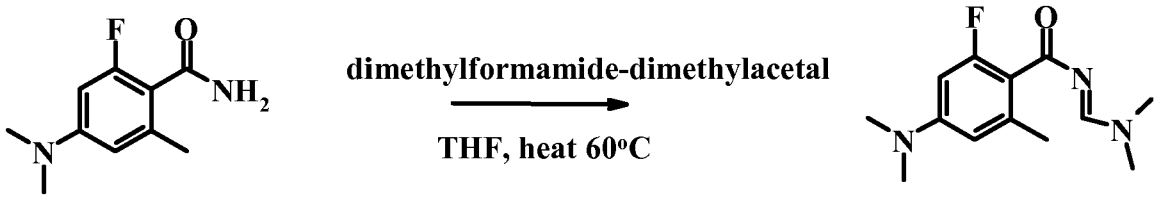
dimethyl-amine (3.52g, 15.2 mmol) in THF (18 mL). Following the disappearance of the yellow color, the TLC after 20 min. showed no starting material. CO_2(g) was canula transferred into the reaction mixture, which was warmed to RT, after 20 min., and added to 1N NaOH. The aqueous layer was acidified with 1NHCl(aq) and extracted with EtOAc. Organic extracts were dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered, concentrated *in vacuo* to give a crude solid, which was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2, 40%-100% EtOAc/Hexanes) to give 4-Dimethylamino-2-fluoro-6-methyl-benzoic acid as a white solid (2.91g, 97 %).

Example 192.



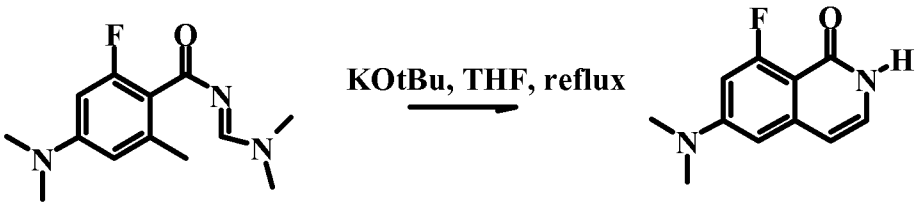
To a suspension of 4-Dimethylamino-2-fluoro-6-methyl-benzoic acid (0.896 g, 4.54 mmol) in THF (11mL) was added carbonyldiimidazole (0.958g, 5.91mmol). The solution became homogeneous with bubbling. After 30 min., this solution was added to concentrated ammonium hydroxide (7 mL), and the solution became cloudy. Following removal of solvent after 1 h, the residue was taken up in H_2O and filtered to give 4-dimethylamino-2-fluoro-6-methyl-benzamide as a white solid (0.696 g, 78 %).

Example 193.



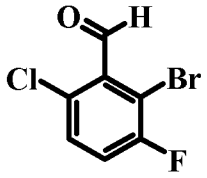
A suspension of 4-Dimethylamino-2-fluoro-6-methyl-benzamide (0.696 g, 3.55 mmol) with dimethylformamide-dimethylacetal (0.551 mL, 3.90 mmol) in THF (3 mL) was heated to 60°C. After 14 h, solvent was removed to give 4-Dimethylamino-N-[1-dimethylamino-meth-(E)-ylidene]-2-fluoro-6-methyl-benzamide as an oil, which eventually crashed out as a white solid (0.890g, 100 %).

Example 194



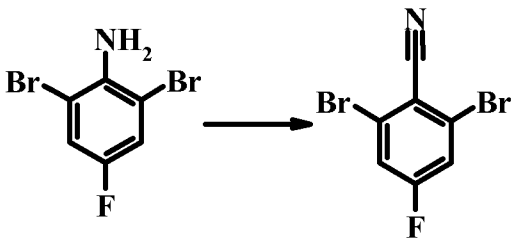
To the clear solution of 4-Dimethylamino-N-[1-dimethylamino-meth-(E)-ylidene]-2-fluoro-6-methyl-benzamide (0.709 g, 2.82 mmol) in THF (2 mL) was added potassium tert-butoxide (2.8 mL, 1.0 M THF, 1.0 eq.), and the resultant brown, homogeneous reaction mixture was refluxed. After 1h, the reaction mixture was quenched with 1M citric acid (1 eq.), dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a yellow solid, which was purified by preparative plate (50 % 60/10/1 CH_2Cl_2/MeOH/NH_4OH in CH_2Cl_2) to give 6-Dimethylamino-8-fluoro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one as a white solid (0.104 g, 18 %).

Example 195.



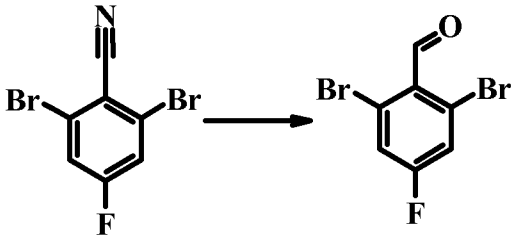
2-Bromo-6-chloro-3-fluoro-benzaldehyde: To a -78°C solution of 2-Bromo-4-chloro-1-fluoro-benzene (2.90g, 13.9mmol) in 30 mL tetrahydrofuran under an atmosphere of nitrogen was added lithium diisopropylamide solution (1.8M in tetrahydrofuran/heptane/ethylbenzene, 10.0mL, 18.0mmol) at such a rate that the internal reaction temperature did not exceed -69°C. After 1 hour at -78°C, dimethylformamide (1.39mL, 18.0mmol) was added at such a rate that the internal temperature did not exceed -69°C. After 30 minutes at -78°C, the reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous ammonium hydroxide solution. The resulting mixture was extracted with diethyl ether. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (gradient elution with 0 to 5% ethylacetate/hexanes) to yield 2-Bromo-6-chloro-3-fluoro-benzaldehyde (440mg, 1.85mmol). MS (ESI) 236.9 (M+H)+.

Example 196.



Dissolved copper (II) sulfate (3.56g, 22 mmol, 1.2 eq) in 15 ml water, added about 10 g ice, stirred until homogeneous. Added KCN (6.05 g, 93 mmol, 5 eq), with internal thermometer, slowly, while keeping temp below 20 °C by adding ice periodically. Precipitate dissolves at end of addition. Added $NaHCO_3$ (12,5 g, 149 mmol, 8 eq), and benzene (20 ml). Heated this mixture to 50 °C. In a separate flask, dissolved 2,6-dibromo4-fluoroaniline (Aldrich, 5.0g, 19 mmol, 1 eq) in 8 ml water and 13 ml acetic acid. Added H_2SO_4, (5.6 g, 2.8 eq), dropwise. Mixture heats up and turns homogeneous. Cooled to 5 °C, added $NaNO_2$ (1.4 g, 20 mmol, 1.1 eq.) dissolved in 10 ml Water SLOWLY with rapid stirring, keeping temperature at 10 °C (internal thermometer). Stirred 15 minutes and then added diazonium solution to CuCN solution while still heating CuCN solution at 50 with rapid stirring, dropwise over 20 minutes. Stirred 45 minutes more at 50 °C, cooled to room temp. in a water bath, extracted benzene 2x, washed benzene 1 N NaOH, back extracted aqueous with ether 1x, combined, washed brine, dried $MgSO_4$. Rotovaped, chromatographed (5% ea in hexanes) to give a pink solid, 2.22 g. M+ H = 278.

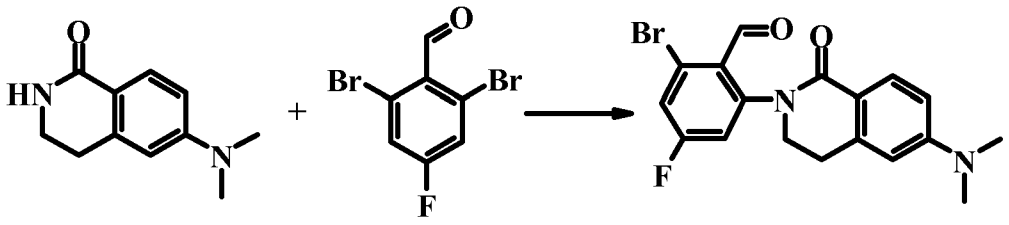
Example 197.



Cooled 2.2 g 2,6-Dibromo-4-fluoro-benzonitrile (8 mmol, 1 eq) to 0 °C in 10 ml CH_2Cl_2, added 8.7 ml of a 1 molar solution of DIBAL in CH_2Cl_2 over 5 minutes. Allowed to warm to room temp. over 30 min. Added 20 ml ether, then quenched with 10 ml 3 N HCl. Stirred, heating at 40 °C for 1 hour. Cooled, diluted ethyl acetate, washed water, brine, dried $MgSO_4$. Rotovaped, chromatographed (eluting with 10% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to give 2.1 g solid. Dissolved solid in 10 ml THF, added 5 ml 1 N HCl. Stirred at RT 30 min, diluted ethyl acetate, washed water,

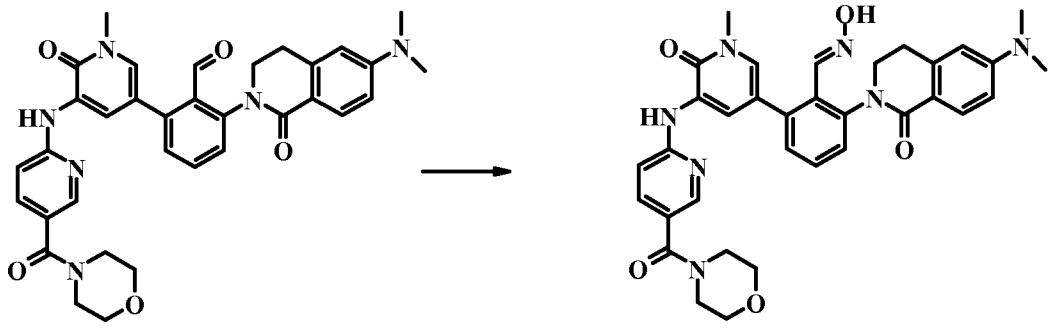
brine, dried $MgSO_4$. Removed solvent at reduced pressure to give a solid, 1.68 g 2,6-Dibromo-4-fluoro-benzaldehyde. MS (ESI) 281.0 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 198.



Combined 0.948 g (3.4 mmol, 2 eq) 2,6-Dibromo-4-fluoro-benzaldehyde, 0.320 g (1.7 mmol, 1 eq) 6-Dimethylamino-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one, 29 mg Xantphos (0.050 mmol, 0.03 eq), 19 mg bis(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium (0.033 mmol, 0.02 eq), and 1.09 g Cesium Carbonate (3 mmol, 2.0 eq) in 5 ml dioxane, bubbled argon gas through the mixture for 1 minute, sealed the reaction vessel and heated at 100 °C for 3 hours, then cooled to 80 °C and heated for 14 hours. Cooled, diluted ethyl acetate, washed water 2x, brine, dried $MgSO_4$. Rotovaped, chromatographed (10% to 30% ea in hexanes) to give a solid, 325 mg 2-Bromo-6-(6-dimethylamino-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-4-fluoro-benzaldehyde. MS (ESI) 391.0 $(M+H)^+$.

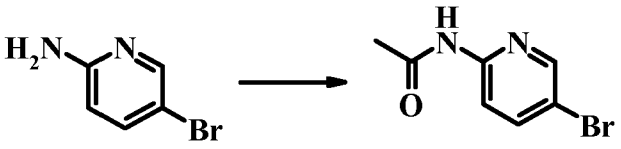
Example 199.



To a mixture of hydroxylamine hydrochloride (18.4 mg, 0.26 mmol) and NaOMe (14 mg, 0.26mmol) in MeOH (2 mL) was added the aldehyde (100mg, 0.18 mmol) in THF (2 mL). The reaction mixture was stired at 60 °C overnight and then cooled to RT. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified with flash chromatography (0-

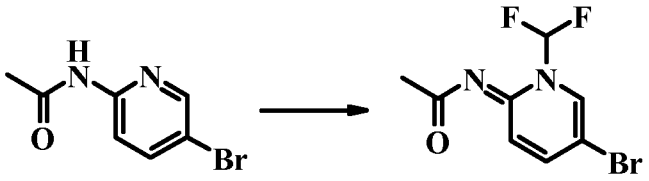
10% MeOH/DCM) to give 64 mg (57%) of the desired oxime as a brown solid. MS (ESI) 623.0 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 200.



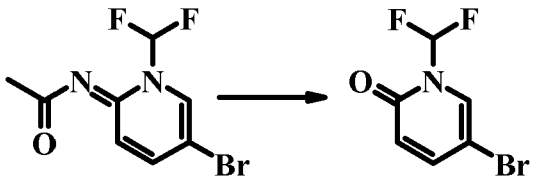
To a stirred solution of 5-Bromo-pyridin-2-ylamine (100 mg, 0.578 mmol) in dry THF was added acetic anhydride (70.25 mg, 0.693 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 20 °C for 12 hrs. THF was distilled out and to it was added ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution and dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate. Removal of the solvent afforded N-(5-Bromo-pyridin-2-yl)-acetamide (100 mg, 80%). This was carried to next step without further purification.

Example 201.



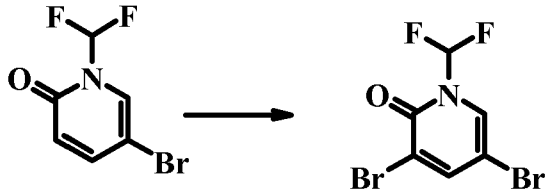
To a stirred solution of N-(5-Bromo-pyridin-2-yl)-acetamide (1 g, 4.6 mmol) in 30 ml CH_3CN was added $ClCF_2COONa$ (848 mg, 5.58 mmol), followed by 18-Crown-6 (244 mg, 0.93mmol). The reaction mixture was heated to reflux for 12 hrs. Then the reaction mixture was cooled down and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. To this was added methylene dichloride and washed with water. Organic layer was dried over anhy sodium sulphate and concentrated under reduced pressure to furnish the crude N-[5-Bromo-1-difluoromethyl-1H-pyridin-(2E)-ylidene]-acetamide. This was carried to the next step without purification.

Example 202.



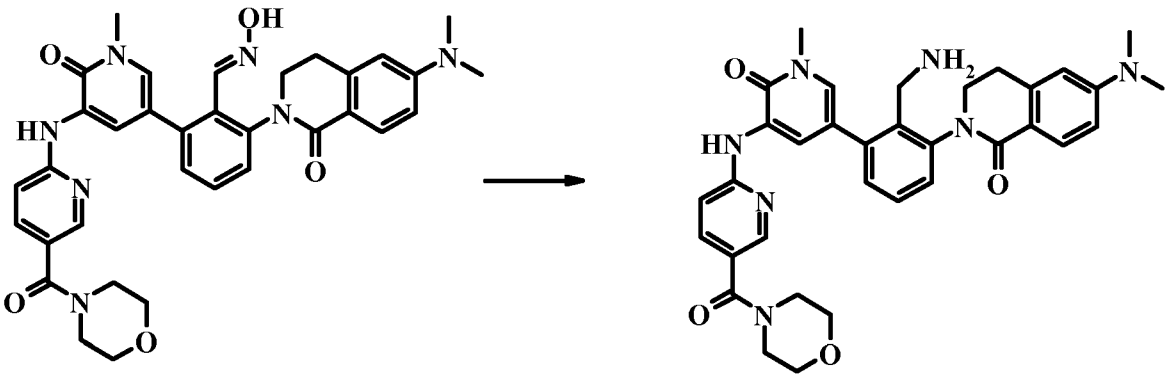
To a stirred solution of the crude N-[5-Bromo-1-difluoromethyl-1H-pyridin-(2E)-ylidene]-acetamide (1g) in 10ml CH_3CN was added 1% $KHSO_4$ in water (10ml). The reaction mixture was heated at reflux for 3 hrs. The reaction mixture was cooled down and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. Without any workup this crude was purified by column chromatography using 10% ethyl acetate in hexane to get 5-Bromo-1-difluoromethyl-1H-pyridin-2-one (550 mg, 52%).

Example 203.



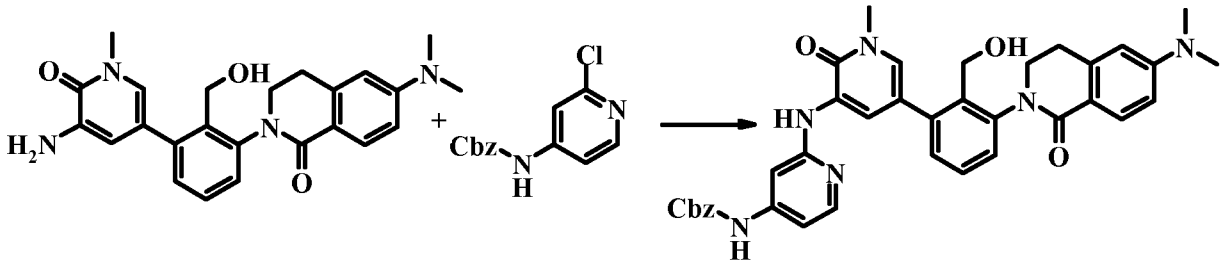
To a stirred solution of 5-Bromo-1-difluoromethyl-1H-pyridin-2-one (1g, 4.46 mmol) in 7 ml acetic acid was added bromine (0.24ml, 4.46 mmol) drop wise at 0 °C and then the reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 12 hrs. Acetic acid was removed under reduced pressure. To this was added ethylacetate and washed with aq $NaHCO_3$ solution. Organic layer was dried over anhy sodium sulphate and concentrated under reduced pressure. It was purified by column chromatography using 5% ethyl acetate in hexane to afford 3,5-Dibromo-1-difluoromethyl-1H-pyridin-2-one (900 mg, 66.5%).

Example 204.



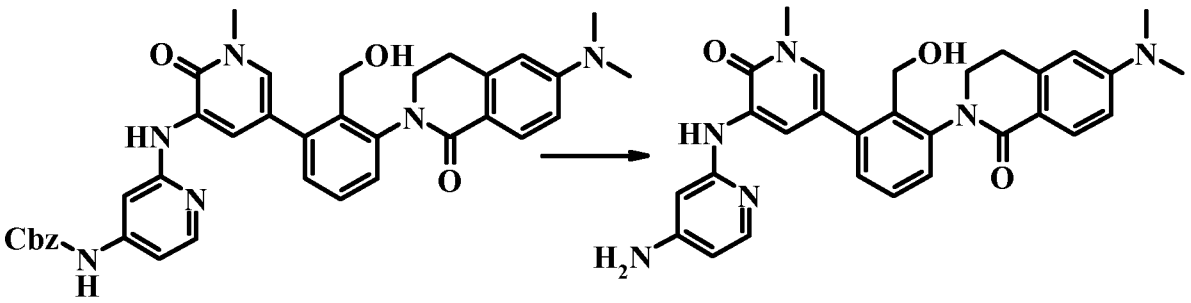
Solid $NaBH_4$ (44 mg, 1.16 mmol) was added in four portions to a solution of the oxime (120 mg, 0.19 mmol) and $NiCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ (276 mg, 1.16 mmol) in MeOH (2 mL) at 0 °C. After gas evolution ceased, the solution was allowed to warm to rt and was maintained at rt for 30 min. Aqueous HCl (2 mL) was added dropwise (gas evolution) and the resulting suspension was stirred vigorously at rt for 30 min. The mixture was brought to pH~7 with the addition of saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$, extracted with EtOAc (3x15 mL), and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified with SiO_2 gel chromatography (0–15% MeOH/CH_2Cl_2) to give 40 mg (34%) of the desired amine as an off-white foam.

Example 205.



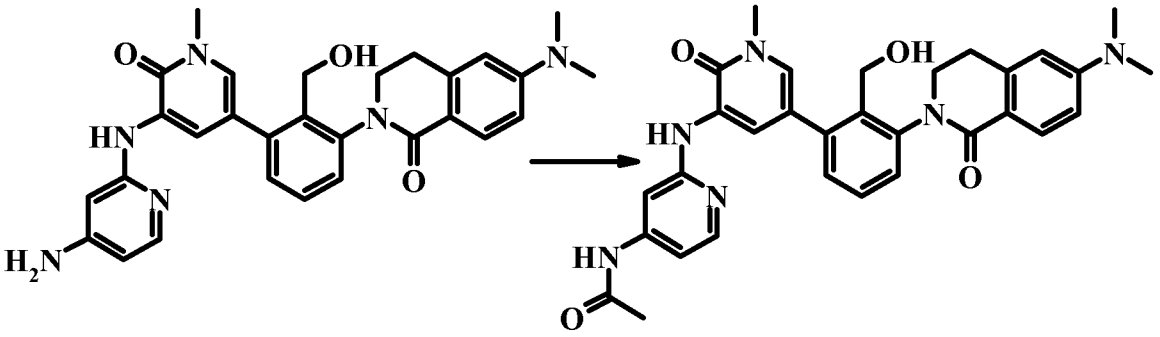
Degassed dioxane (5 mL) was added to a sealed tube fitted with a teflon septa containing the aminopyridone (601 mg, 1.44 mmol), the 2-chloropyridine (378 mg, 1.44 mmol), Pd(dba)2 (42 mg, 0.072 mmol), 1,3-Bis(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)-*1H*-imidazolium chloride (62 mg, 0.14 mmol), and *t*-BuOK (242 mg, 2.15 mmol) under an Ar atmosphere. The mixture was maintained at 100 °C for 4.5 h. The mixture was cooled to rt, diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (50 mL), washed with H_2O (25 mL) and brine (25 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$, and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting brown solid was was purified with SiO_2 gel chromatography (0–5% MeOH/CH_2Cl_2) to give 620 mg (67%) of the desired diaminopyridine as an off-white amorphous powder.

Example 206.



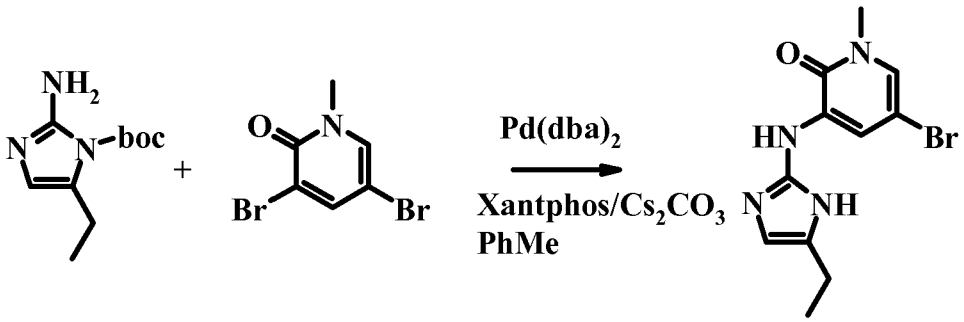
A slurry of Pd/C (10%, 30 mg) in H_2O (2 mL) was added via pipet to a suspension of the carbamate (601 mg, 0.93 mmol) in degassed MeOH (50 mL). The suspension was fitted with a H_2 balloon and stirred vigorously at rt for 18 h. The suspension was filtered through Celite® and concentrated in vacuo. The brown residue was further purified with SiO_2 gel chromatography (0–15% MeOH/CH_2Cl_2) to give 342 mg (72%) of the desired diaminopyridine as a clear foam.

Example 207.



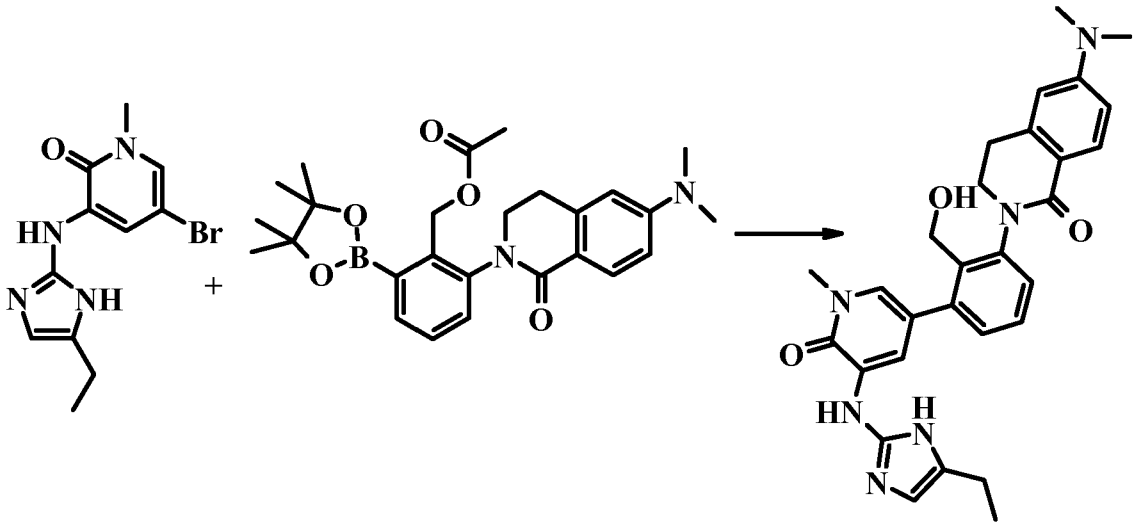
Acetyl chloride (9 microL, 0.12 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of the diaminopyridine (58 mg, 0.11 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (1.0 mL) at 0 °C. The solution was allowed to warm to rt and was maintained at rt for 1.0 h. The solution was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL), washed with saturated $NaHCO_3$ (2x 10 mL) and brine (10 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4, and concentrated in vacuo. The brown residue was further purified with SiO_2 gel chromatography (0–12% MeOH/CH_2Cl_2) to give 32 mg (52%) of the desired acetamide as a clear foam.

Example 208.



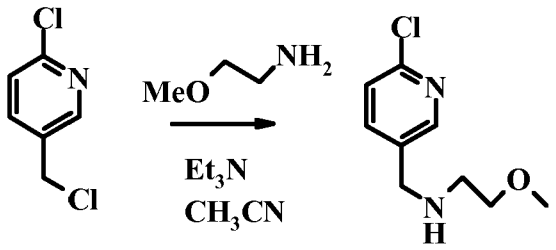
Degassed toluene (5 mL) was added to a sealed tube fitted with a teflon septa containing the aminoimidazole (117 mg, 0.56 mmol), the dibromopyridone (167 mg, 0.67 mmol), $Pd(dba)_2$ (29 mg, 0.03 mmol), Xantphos ligand 935 mg, 0.06 mmol), and Cs_2CO_3 (550 mg, 1.68 mmol) under an Ar atmosphere, and the resulting mixture was maintained at 100 °C overnight. Solvent was removed in vacuo, and the brown residue was further purified with SiO_2 gel chromatography (0–4% $MeOH/CH_2Cl_2$) to give 75 mg (30%) of the desired product as a white solid. $(M+H)^+ = 297$.

Example 209.



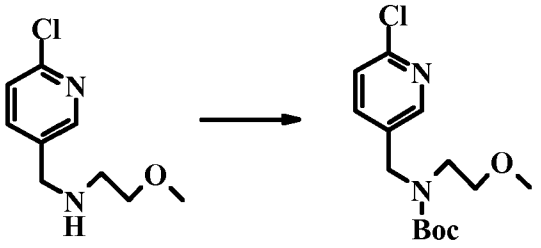
A mixture of the bromopyridone (60 mg, 0.15 mmol), the boronate (75 mg, 0.15 mmol), $Pd(dba)_2$ (4 mg, 0.0075 mmol), XPhos ligand (7 mg, 0.015 mmol), K_3PO_4 (63 mg, 0.3 mmol) in *t*-BuOH (3.0 mL) and H_2O (0.3 mL) was maintained at 100 °C in a microwave reactor for three hours. After removal of solvent, the residue was purified with flash chromatography (0-8% MeOH/DCM) followed by preparative TLC (5% MeOH/DCM) to give 7 mg (10%) of the desired product as a yellow film $(M+1)^+ = 513$.

Example 210.



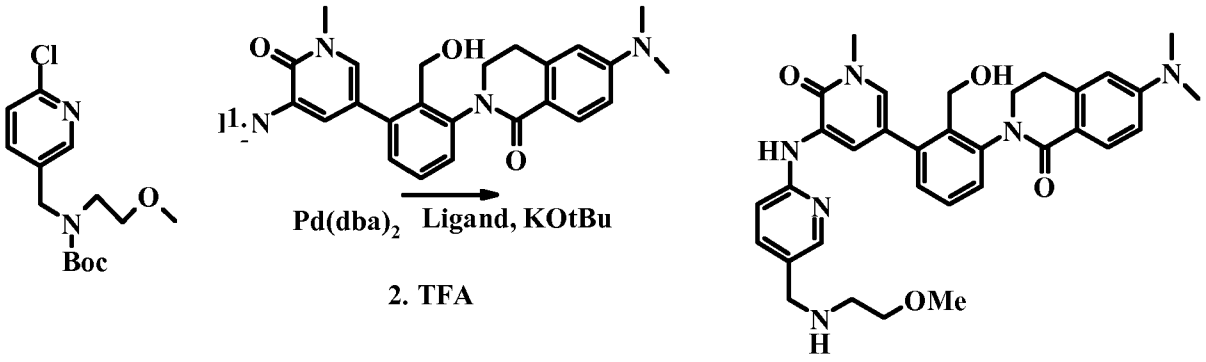
A mixture of 2-Chloro-5-chloromethyl-pyridine (486 mg, 3 mmol), 2-methoxy ethylamine (310ul, 3.6 mmol) and triehtylamine (300 uL) in 10 ml acetonitril was heated to 60 °C overnight. The solvent was removed in vacuo. The residue was partitioned between EtOAc and water. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with $MgSO_4$. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (0-8% MeOH/DCM) to afford 287 mg (48%) of the desired amine as a colorless liquid. MS (ESI) 201.0 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 211.



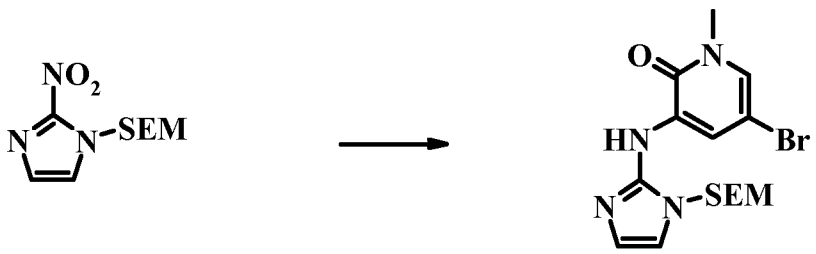
A mixture of the chloropyridine (160 mg, 0.8 mmol), Di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (210 mg, 096 mmol) and diiopropyl ethylamine (210 ul, 1.2 mmol) in 10 ml DCM was maintained at rt overnight. The solvent was removed in vacuo. The residue was purified with flash chromatography (0-25% EtOAc/Hexane) to give 215 mg (90%) of the desired carbamate as a colorless liquid.

Example 212.



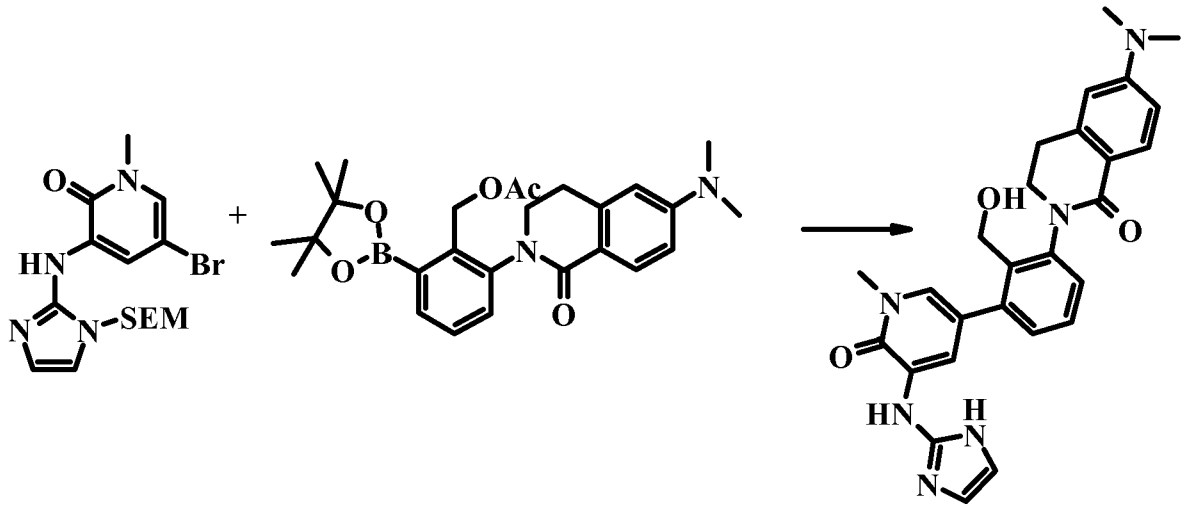
A mixture of the chloropyridine (42 mg, 0.14 mmol), the aminopyridine (58 mg, 0.14 mmol), $Pd(dba)_2$ (4 mg, 0.0075 mmol), 1,3-Bis(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)-*1H*-imidazolium chloride (6 mg, 0.014 mmol), KOtBu (24 mg, 0.21 mmol) in dioxane (5.0 mL) was reacted using the method described in Example 210 (Procedure 3). The product mixture was then concentrated and redissolved in TFA:DCM (1:1, 5 mL) and maintained at rt for 2 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the residue was purified with flash chromatography (0-10% MeOH/DCM) to give 28 mg (35%) of the desired secondary amine as a light yellow film. MS (ESI) 583.0 $(M+H)^+$.

Example 213.



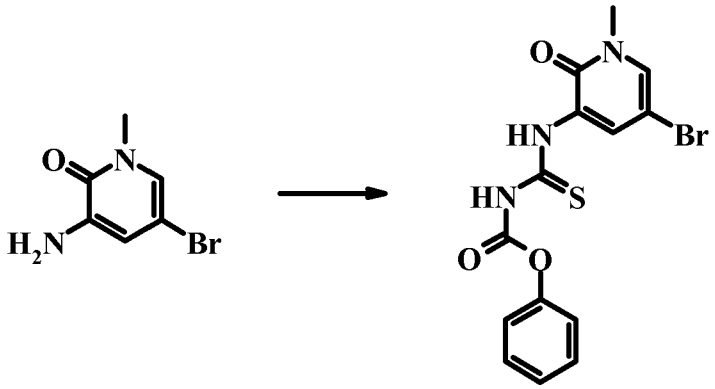
A slurry of Pd/C (10%, 40 mg) in H_2O (2 mL) was added via pipet to a solution of the nitroimidazole (300 mg, 0.1.23 mmol) in degassed EtOH (10 mL). The reaction was fitted with a H_2 balloon and stirred vigorously at rt for 18 h. The suspension was filtered through Celite® and concentrated in vacuo to give 271 mg of an air sensitive 2-aminoimidazole which was directly reacted with N-methyl-3,5-dibromopyridone (260 mg, 1.0 mmol), $Pd(dba)_2$ (52 mg, 0.05 mmol), Xantphos ligand (58 mg, 0.10 mmol), and Cs_2CO_3 (577 mg, 3.0 mmol) in PhMe (5 mL) according to the conditions described in Procedure 6 to give 100 mg (25%) of the desired product as a brown foam.

Example 214.



The bromopyridone (60 mg, 0.15 mmol) and the boronate (70 mg, 0.15 mmol) underwent Suzuki coupling and acetate saponification using the conditions described in Example 209 (Procedure 7). After removal of solvents, the unpurified residue (30 mg) was treated with TFA:DCM (1:1, 5 mL) and maintained at rt for 2 h to remove the SEM protecting group. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the residue was purified with preparative thin layer chromatography (5% MeOH/DCM) to give 15 mg (30%) of the desired 2-aminoimidazole as a light yellow film. MS (ESI) 485.0 $(M+H)^+$.

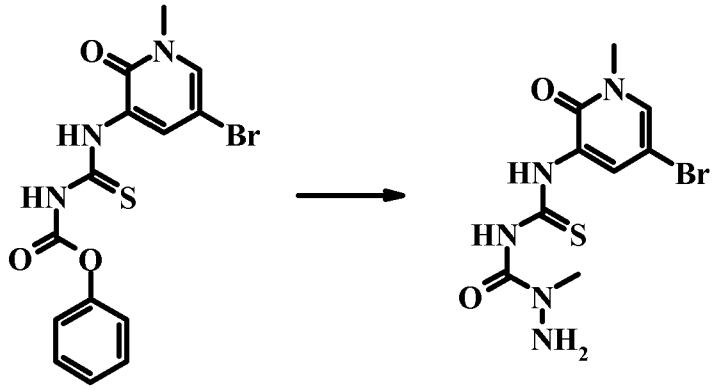
Example 215.



Phenyl chloroformate (2.32 mL, 3 equiv) in acetone (3 mL) is added dropwise to a suspension of potassium thiocyanate (1.79 g, 3 equiv) in acetone (12 mL) over 5 min. After stirring for 10 min, the slurry is heated to 60°C for 10 min after which it is cooled to ambient temperature. To this slurry is added aminopyridone (1.25 g, 6.15 mmol) in acetone (5 mL) and the mixture is stirred overnight. The mixture is then filtered, washed with dichloromethane, concentrated *in*

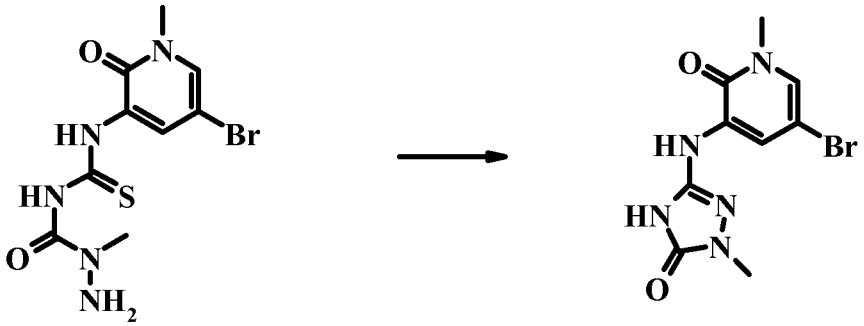
vacuo, and chromatograhed (50% to 100% EtOAc/Hexanes) to give slightly impure bromo phenyl carbamate (1.80 g, ~77%).

Example 216.



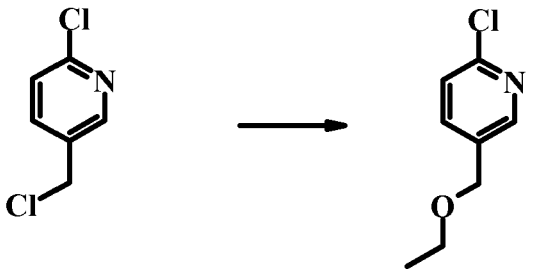
Methyl hydrazine (500 μL, 2 equiv) is added dropwise to a solution of bromo phenyl carbamate (1.80 g, ~4.70 mmol) in THF (30 mL). After stirring 1 h, the slurry is diluted with Et_2O (30 mL), filtered, and washed with more Et_2O (30 mL) to give bromo hydrazide (800 mg, 51%).

Example 217.



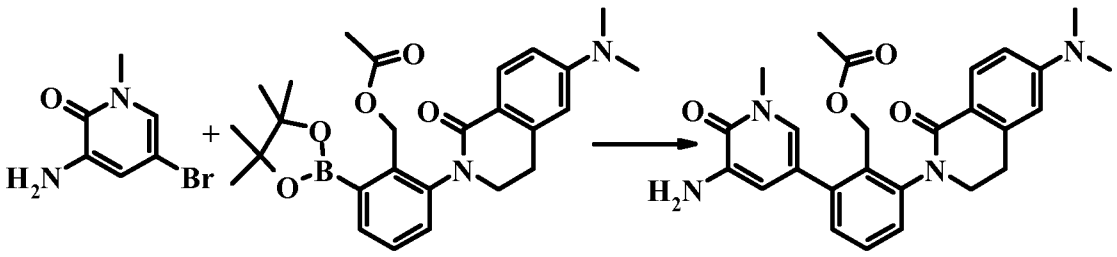
Bromo hydrazide (800 mg, 2.39 mmol) suspended in EtOH (50 mL) is refluxed for 48 h. Upon completion, as determined by LCMS, the slurry is diluted with Et_2O (50 mL), filtered, and washed with more Et_2O (25 mL) to give bromo triazolinone (575 mg, 80%).

Example 218.



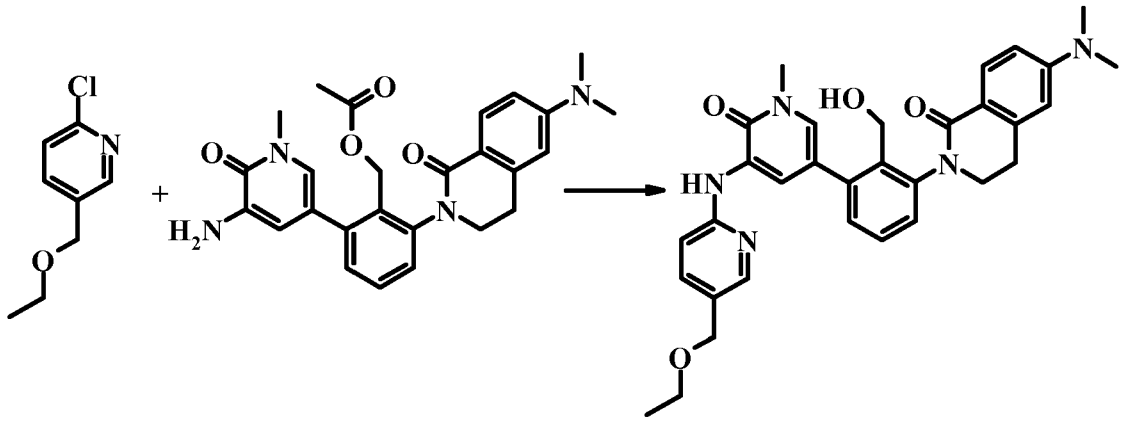
2-Chloro-5-chloromethyl-pyridine (1 g, 6.2 mmol) was dissolved in 15 ml dry ethanol. After cooling in an ice bath NaH (248 mg 60%, 6.2 mmol) was added to this solution. The reaction was warmed to rt and stirred for 16 hours. After this time the reaction was quenched with 15 ml ice-water and extracted with ethyl acetate (2x50 ml). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography using 5%-10% ethyl acetate in hexane to afford 400 mg of 2-Chloro-5-ethoxymethyl-pyridine (yield 37%).

Example 219.



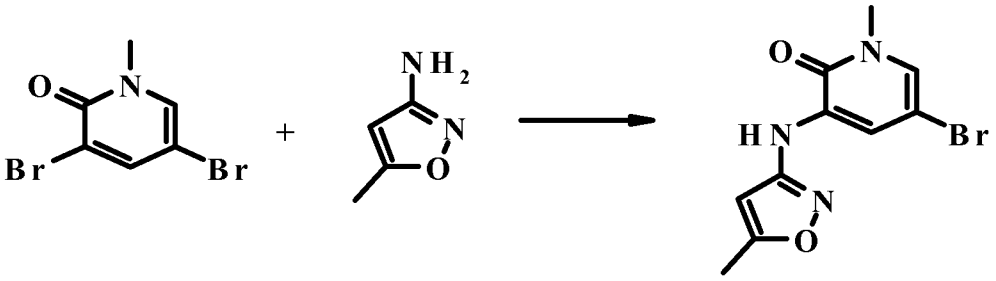
3-Amino-5-bromo-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one (392 mg, 1.93 mmol) was placed into 13 ml n-butanol. To this mixture under argon was added: $Pddba_2$ (55.2 mg, 0.096 mmol), XPhos (91.2 mg, 0.191 mmol), acetic acid 2-(6-dimethylamino-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-6-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-benzyl ester (900 mg, 1.93 mmol), potassium phosphate (814 mg, 3.84 mmol) and 4 ml water. The mixture was heated under argon in a sealed flask for 45 minutes at 100-110^0 C. After cooling, the mixture was diluted with ethylacetate, washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromathography using 5% methanol in dichloromethylene to afford 450 mg of Acetic acid 2-(5-amino-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl)-6-(6-dimethylamino-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-benzyl ester (49% yield).

Example 220.



2-Chloro-5-ethoxy-pyridine (23 mg, 0.134 mmol) was dissolved in 2 ml dioxane. To this solution was added under argon 1,3-bis-(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)-imidazolinium chloride (12 mg,0.028 mmol), Pd_2dba_3 (12 mg, 0.013 mmol), compound (II) (56 mg, 0.143 mmol) and NaOtBu (20 mg, 0.21 mmol).The mixture was heated under argon at 100^0C for 6 hours. After cooling, the reaction was diluted with ethylacetate, washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by Prep TLC using 5% methanol in dichloromethylene to afford 23 mg of 6-Dimethylamino-2-{3-[5-(5-ethoxymethyl-pyridin-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl]-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl}-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (31% yield).

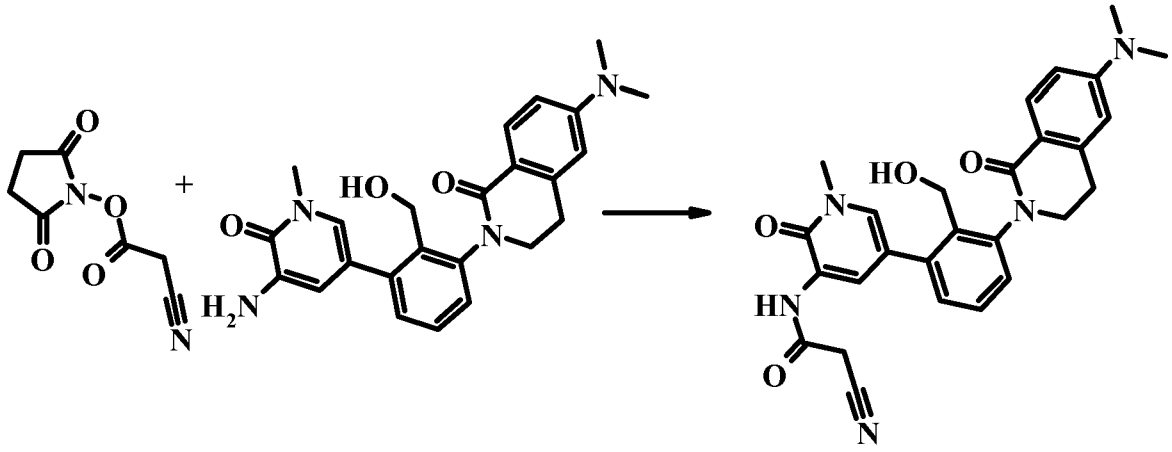
Example 221.



A solution of 3,5-dibromo-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one (200 mg, 0.75 mmol) in 4 ml dioxane was placed in a microwave tube filled with argon. To this solution was added Xantphos (13 mg, 0.022mmol), Pd_2dba_3 (16.8 mg, 18.3 mmol), 5-methyl-isoxazole-3-ylamine (73.6 mg, 0.75 mmol) and sodium phenoxide (127.6 mg, 1.1 mmol).The tube was sealed and heated at 150^0 C using microwave irradiation. After cooling the reaction mixture was diluted with ethylacetate, washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was triturated with ethylacetate. The resulting mixture was filtered affording 100 mg (47% yield) of

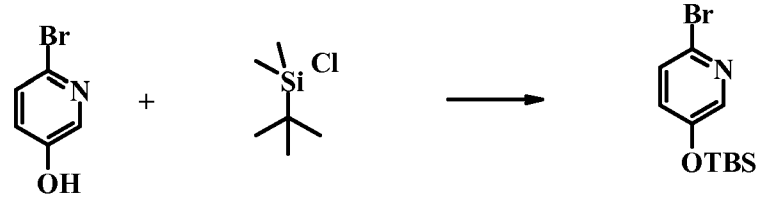
5-Bromo-1-methyl-3-(5-methyl-isoxazol-3-ylamino)-1H-pyridin-2-one which was used in the next step without additional purification.

Example 222.



2-[3-(5-Amino-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-6-dimethylamino-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (40 mg, 0.095mmol) was placed in a mixture of 1.5 ml dioxane and 0.5 ml of ethanol. To this mixture was added cyano-acetic acid 2,5-dioxo-pyrrolidin-1-yl ester, at first 1 equivalent (17.4 mg, 0.095 mmol), and then over a period of 3 days 5 more equivalents of this reagent at 2-4 hours intervals. During this time the reaction mixture was heated at 50-60^0 C. After cooling, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethylacetate, washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by Prep TLC with 5% methanol in dichloromethylene to afford 12 mg (26% yield) of 2-Cyano-N-{5-[3-(6-dimethylamino-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-acetamide.

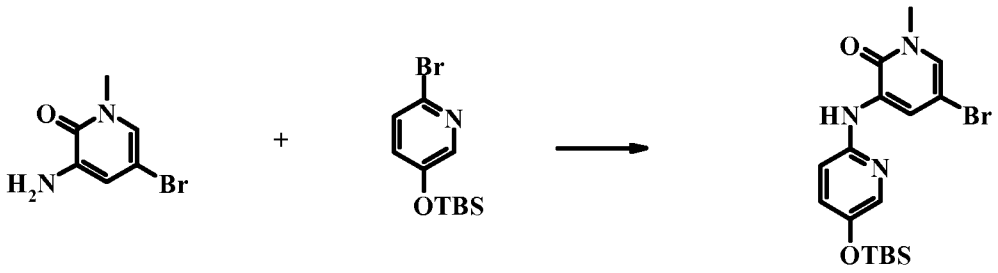
Example 223.



To a solution of 2-bromo-5-hydroxy pyridine (1.0 g, 5.75 mmol) and imidazole (0.59 g, 8.63 mmol) in 50 mL of dry dichloromethane was added tert-Butyl-chloro-dimethyl-silane. The

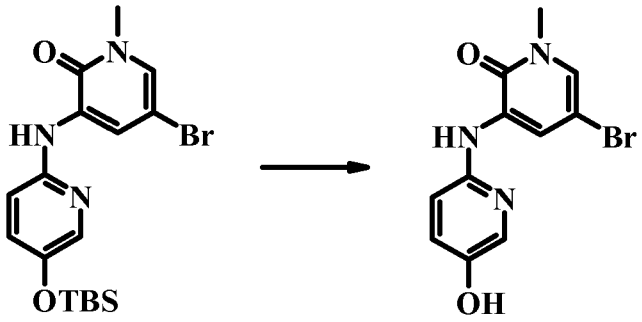
resultant suspension was stirred over night at RT. The mixture was washed with 2x50 mL portions of water, dried over Mg_2SO_4 and concentrated onto granular silica. The mixture was purified by flash chromatography on a silica gel column with 1:1 ethyl acetate/hexanes to give a clear yellow oil (1.1 g, 3.8 mmol).

Example 224.



Combined in a sealable tube was 3-Amino-5-bromo-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one (0.38 g, 1.9 mmol), 2-bromo-5-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxy)-pyridine (0.54 g, 1.9 mmol), and Cs_2CO_3 (0.85 g, 2.6 mmol) in 5 mL of dry 1,4-dioxane. The mixture was bubbled with argon for 10 minutes. To the suspension was added $Pd_2(dba)_3$ (0.12 g, 0.13 mmol) and xantphos (0.15 g, 0.26 mmol). The vessel was sealed and heated over night at 85 °C. The cooled mixture was filtered over celite, concentrated and purified on a prep plate with 1:1 ethyl acetate/hexanes to give 0.46g (1.1 mmol) of the desired product as a light yellow solid.

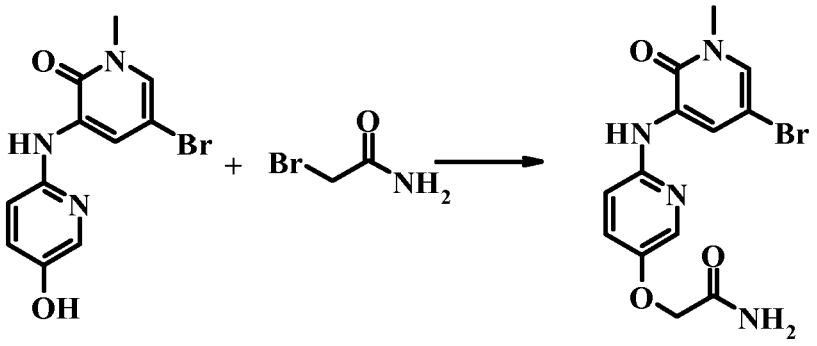
Example 225.



To a solution of 5-bromo-3-(5-hydroxy-pyridin-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one in 35 mL of dry THF was added 1M TBAF in THF (2.59 mL, 2.59 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction stirred for 20 minutes and was quenched with 10 mL of water. The reaction was partitioned between water

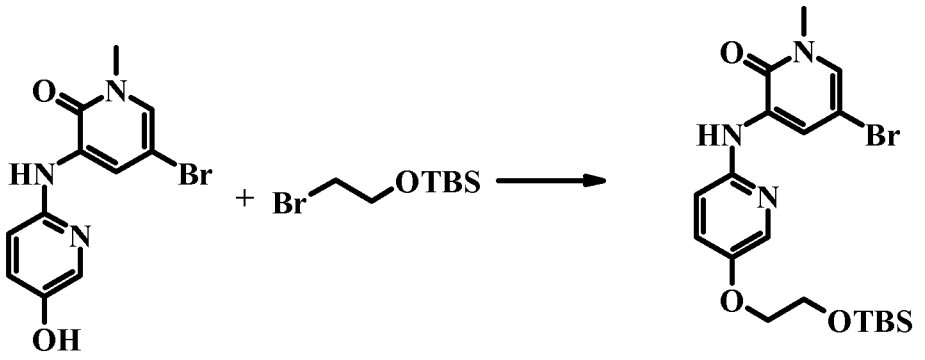
and ethyl acetate, dried over Mg_2SO_4 and concentrated to give 0.78 g as a white solid of the desired phenol.

Example 226.



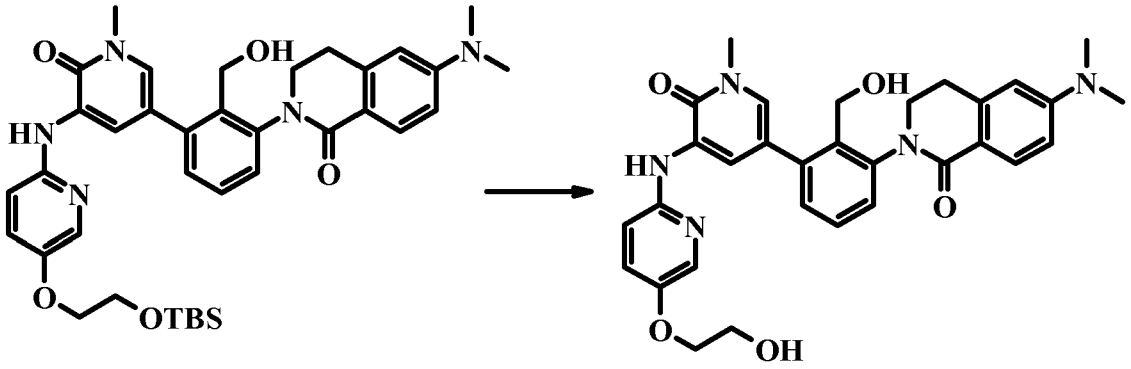
In 4 mL of dry DMF was combined 5-bromo-3-(5-hydroxy-pyridin-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one (0.1 g, 0.34 mmol), 2-bromo-acetamide (0.05 g, 0.37 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (0.09 g, 0.68 mmol) at RT. The suspension was stirred for two hours at 60 °C and over night at RT. The mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water, dried over Mg_2SO_4 and concentrated to give 0.08 g of the desired product as a dark green solid.

Example 227.



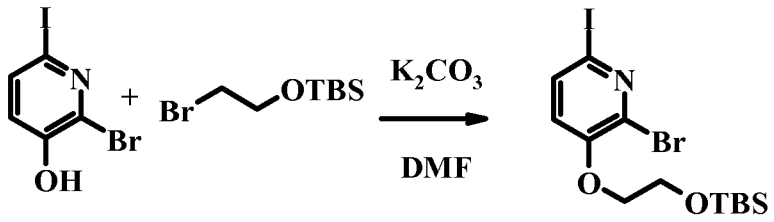
Combined in a sealed vial was 5-bromo-3-(5-hydroxy-pyridin-2-ylamino)-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one (0.1 g, 0.34 mmol), (2-bromo-ethoxy)-tert-butyl-dimethyl-silane (0.155 g, 0.34 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (0.09 g, 0.68 mmol) in 3 mL of dry DMF. The mixture stirred over night at RT. The reaction was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water, dried over Mg_2SO_4, concentrated and was purified on a prep plate with 3:1 ethyl acetate/hexanes. The desired protected alcohol was obtained as a waxy solid (45 mg, 0.1 mmol).

Example 228.



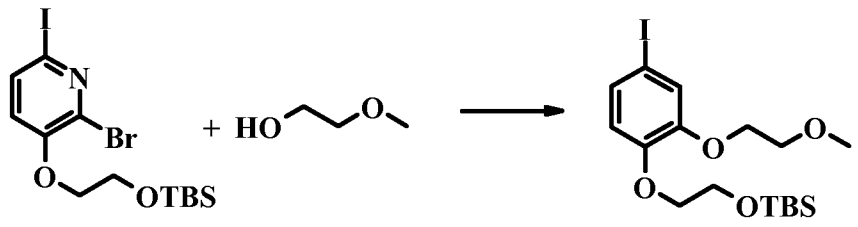
To a solution of the TBS protected alcohol (80 mg, 0.13 mmol) in 1.5 mL of 1:2 methylene chloride/methanol was added 3 drops of concentrated HCl. The solution stirred in a sealed vial for three hours at RT. The reaction was neutralized with 6 equivalents of MP-carbonate resin and filtered, concentrated, and purified on a prep plate with 5% methanol in methylene chloride to afford 13 mg of the desired product as a light brown solid.

Example 229.



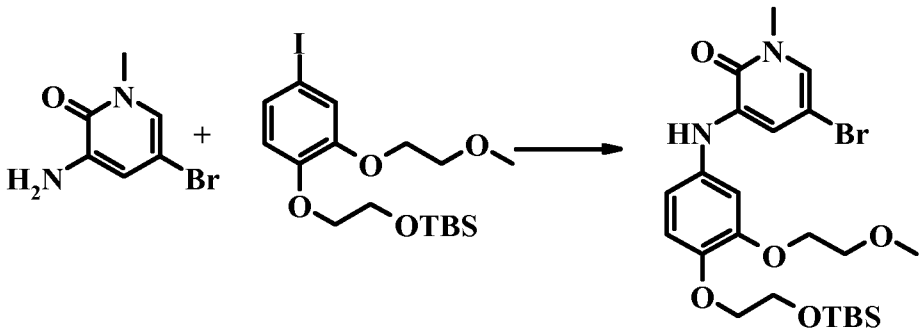
Sealed in a tube was 2-Bromo-6-iodo-pyridin-3-ol (6.0 g, 20 mmol), 2-Bromo-ethoxy)-tert-butyl-dimethyl-silane (5.3 g, 22 mmol), and K_2CO_3 (5.6 g, 40 mmol) in 10 mL of dry DMF. The heterogeneous mixture was heated to 50 °C over night. A 200 mL portion of water was added to the stirred reaction. A white precipitous solid formed, was filtered under vacuum, washed with several small portions of water, and dried in a vacuum oven at 60 °C to give 8.62 g (18.9 mmol) of a slightly light pink solid.

Example 230.



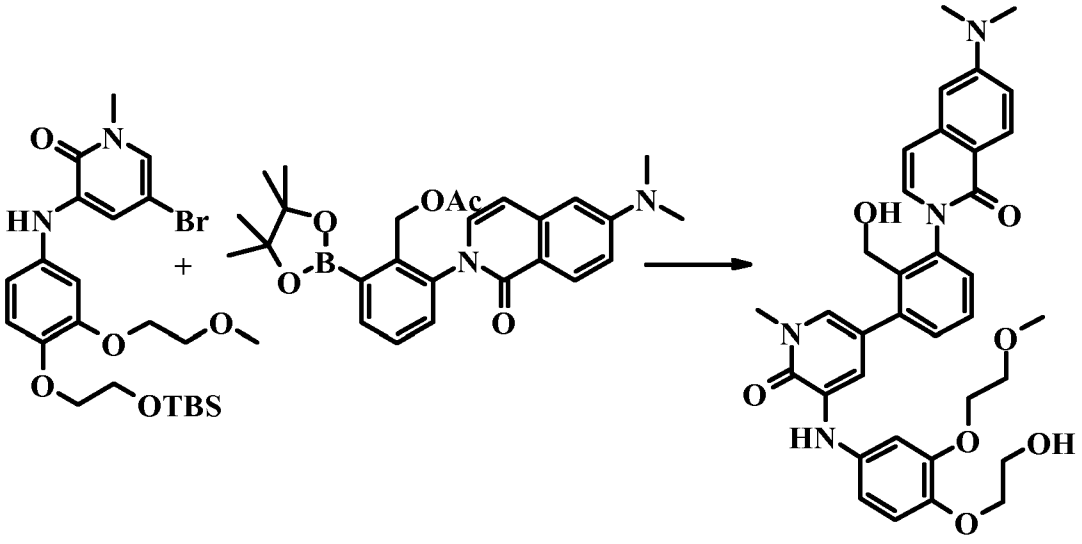
In 4 mL of dry DMF was suspended 86 mg (3.4 mmol) of NaH (95% in mineral oil) at RT. To this suspension was added 2-methoxy-ethanol (0.37 g, 4.9 mmol) and the mixture stirred one hour. A solution of 2-bromo-3-[2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxy)-ethoxy]-6-iodo-pyridine (1.5 g, 3.3 mmol) in 2.5 mL of dry DMF was added to the reaction and the combined suspension heated to 100 °C for two hours and cooled to RT overnight. The reaction was quenched with 100 mL of water and extracted with diethyl ether. The combined organic material was concentrated and purified by silica gel chromatography with a gradient of 10-20% ethyl acetate/hexanes. The desired product was isolated as a clear oil (0.47 g, 1.04 mmol).

Example 231.



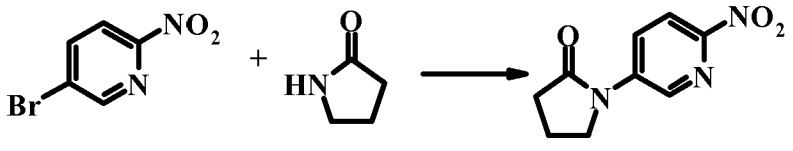
Combined in a sealable vial was 3-amino-5-bromo-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one (0.18 g, 0.86 mmol), tert-Butyl-{2-[4-iodo-2-(2-methoxy-ethoxy)-phenoxy]-ethoxy}-dimethyl-silane (0.47 g, 1.04 mmol), and Cs_2CO_3 (0.42 g, 1.3 mmol) in 10 mL of dry 1,4-dioxane. The mixture was bubbled with argon for 10 minutes. Added to this mixture was $Pd(OAc)_2$ (19 mg, 0.09 mmol) and xantphos (10 mg, 0.17 mmol). The reaction was sealed and heated to 100 °C for 3 hrs. Material was filtered over celite, dry loaded onto granular silica, and chromatographed with a gradient of 30-75% ethyl acetate/hexanes to give 0.19 g (0.35 mmol) of the desired product.

Example 232.



Combined in a 25 mL round bottom flask was the bromo pyridine (0.18 g, 0.35 mmol), the boronate (0.14 g, 0.29 mmol), and Cs_2CO_3 (0.24 g, 0.73 mmol) in 3 mL of 1,4-dioxane and 0.75 mL water. Argon was bubbled through the stirred solution for ten minutes. To this solution was added $PdCl_2(dppf)$ (12 mg, 0.015 mmol) and the reaction heated for 3 hours at 100 °C. The cooled mixture was diluted with 2 mL methanol and 0.75 mL of 1 M NaOH was added. The mixture stirred an additional 2 hours followed by an aqueous work up with water and $CHCl_3$. The crude concentrated material was diluted with 2 mL of dry THF and a solution of 1 M TBAF in THF (0.15 mL, 0.15 mmol) was added drop wise and the reaction stirred at RT for 30 minutes. A portion of 10 mL of water was added to quench the reaction followed by an aqueous work up with $CHCl_3$. The material was purified on a prep plate with 5% methanol/methylene chloride to give 13.1 mg (0.02 mmol) of the desired product as a light brown solid.

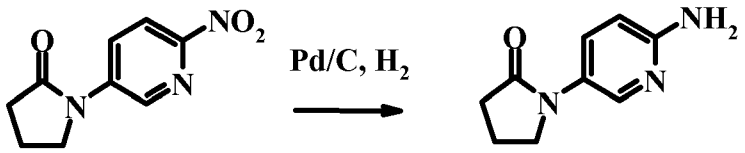
Example 233.



A mixture of 5-bromo-2-nitro-pyridine(1.0 g, 4.93 mmol), pyrrolidin-2-one (0.42 g, 4.93 mmol), and Cs_2CO_3 (2.25 g, 6.9 mmol) in 15 mL of dry toluene was stirred for 10 minutes while argon was bubbled through. To the stirred suspension was added $Pd_2(dba)_3$ (0.81 g, 0.2 mmol) and Binap (0.25 g, 0.4 mmol). The reaction was heated to 80 °C overnight. The cooled mixture was filtered over celite, concentrated and dry loaded onto granular silica. The reaction was purified

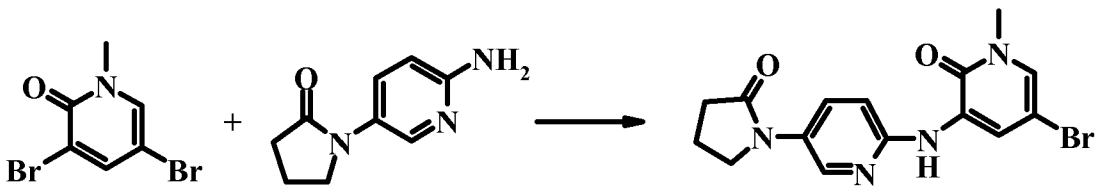
with flash chromatography on a silica gel column eluting with 80% ethyl acetate/hexane to give the desired product as a light brown solid (0.821 g, 3.9 mmol).

Example 234.



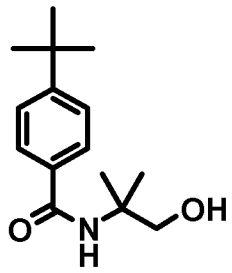
To a dry argon filled flask was added Pd/C. The catalyst was carefully wet with 10 mL of dry methanol. 1-(6-Methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-pyrrolidin-2-one (0.82g, 4.0 mmol) was diluted with 10 mL dry dichloromethane and 20 mL dry methanol and added to the suspension of catalyst. Three consecutive balloons of H_2 was bubbled through the reaction mixture. Reaction stirred under H_2 atmosphere for 4 hours at RT. The suspension was filtered over Solka-Floc® and rinsed with methanol and ethyl acetate. The concentrated filtrate afforded a white solid of the desired amino pyridine (0.69 g, 3.9 mmol).

Example 235.



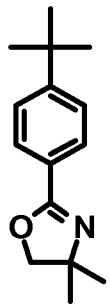
Combined in a sealable tube was 3,5-Dibromo-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one (0.17 g, 0.94 mmol), 1-(6-Amino-pyridin-3-yl)-pyrrolidin-2-one (0.25 g, 0.94 mmol), and Cs_2CO_3 (0.43 g, 1.3 mmol) in 5 mL of dry 1,4-dioxane. The mixture was bubbled with argon for 10 minutes. To the suspension was added $Pd_2(dba)_3$ (0.06 g, 0.07 mmol) and xantphos (0.08 g, 0.13 mmol). The vessel was sealed and heated over night at 80 °C. The cooled mixture was filtered over celite, concentrated and purified on a prep plate with 2% MeOH/DCM to give 0.08g (0.2 mmol) of a light green solid.

Example 236. 4-*tert*-Butyl-*N*-(2-hydroxy-1,1-dimethyl-ethyl)-benzamide



30.95 g (347 mmol) of 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol was weighed into a 500 mL Erlenmeyer flask fitted with a stir bar and septum. Added 200 mL CH_2Cl_2. Established and maintained nitrogen atmosphere. Stirred the solution in an ice/water bath. Added 34 mL (174 mmol) of 4-*tert*-butylbenzoyl chloride dropwise over 30 min. A white precipitate formed. Stirred at RT overnight. Removed the solids by filtration and washed with CH_2Cl_2. Removed the solvent from the filtrate on rotavap and dried at 60°C/4 torr to obtain 45.79 g of the title compound as a light yellow resin. MS (ESI) 248 $(M - H)^-$.

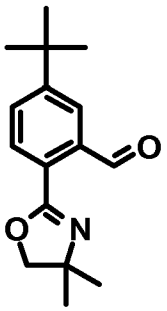
Example 237. 2-(4-*tert*-Butyl-phenyl)-4,4-dimethyl-4,5-dihydro-oxazole.



All of the 4-*tert*-butyl-*N*-(2-hydroxy-1,1-dimethyl-ethyl)-benzamide prepared above (174 mmol) was charged into a 500 mL round bottom flask fitted with a stir bar and septum. Established and maintained nitrogen atmosphere. Added 50 mL (685 mmol) of thionyl chloride dropwise over 20 min. Warmed the flask with a heat gun to dissolve some of the resin and initiate the reaction. The reaction mixture solidified. Warmed the flask with a heat gun to dissolve all the solids. Cooled to RT. Poured the reaction solution in a thin stream into 500 mL of stirred Et_2O. A white precipitate formed. Collected the precipitate by filtration and washed thoroughly with Et_2O. Dissolved the collected solids in 300 mL water and neutralized with 25% NaOH. Extracted the yellow aqueous solution with 2 x 200 mL Et_2O. Washed the yellow extracts with

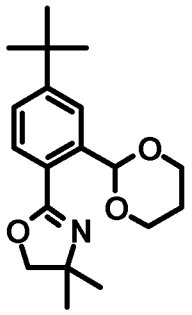
200 brine, dried over $MgSO_4$, and removed the solvent on rotavap to obtain 28.50 g of the title compound as a waxy white solid. MS (ESI) 232 $(M + H)^+$.

Example 238. 5-*tert*-Butyl-2-(4,4-dimethyl-4,5-dihydro-oxazol-2-yl)-benzaldehyde



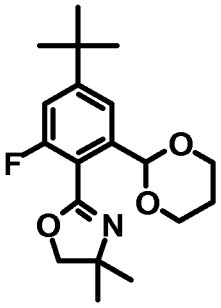
An oven dried 250 mL 3-neck round bottom flask was fitted with a thermometer, stir bar, septum, and nitrogen inlet. Added 8.02 g (34.7 mmol) of 2-(4-*tert*-butyl-phenyl)-4,4-dimethyl-4,5-dihydro-oxazole. Established and maintained N_2 atmosphere. Added 100 mL of anhydrous THF. Cooled the clear solution to -78°C. Stirred rapidly and added 17 mL (43 mmol) of a 2.5 M solution of *n*-butyllithium in hexane dropwise over 10 minutes. Stirred the clear amber solution at -20 °C for 4 hr. The reaction mixture became red-amber and cloudy. Cooled the mixture to -78 °C. Stirred rapidly and added 12 mL of DMF dropwise at a rate to keep the temperature below -60 °C. Stirred at -78 °C for 15 min. Stirred at -20 °C for 1 hr. Stirred at RT for 1 hr. Quenched with 100 mL of 0.5 M aqueous $KHSO_4$. The aqueous phase was still strongly basic. Added more 1.0 M $KHSO_4$ until the pH was ~2. Diluted the two phase solution with 300 mL Et_2O. Separated phases and extracted the aqueous phase with 100 mL Et_2O. Washed the combined organic phases with 200 mL brine and dried over K_2CO_3. Filtered through 120 g of silica gel and washed through with 300 mL Et_2O to remove baseline impurities. Removed the solvent on rotavap to obtain 8.18 g of the title compound as a clear yellow liquid. MS (ESI) 260 $(M + H)^+$.

Example 239. 2-(4-*tert*-Butyl-2-1,3-dioxinan-2-yl-phenyl)-4,4-dimethyl-4,5-dihydro-oxazole



8.10 g (31.2 mmol) of 5-*tert*-butyl-2-(4,4-dimethyl-4,5-dihydro-oxazol-2-yl)-benzaldehyde was weighed into a 500 mL round bottom flask fitted with a stir bar and Dean-Stark trap. Added 300 mL of benzene and stirred to obtain a clear yellow solution. Added 383 mg (1.52 mmol) of pyridinium *p*-toluenesulfonate. Added 11.3 mL (156 mmol) of 1,3-propanediol. Heated the solution to reflux for 17 h. Cooled to RT Washed the reaction mixture with 200 mL of 50% saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$, 200 mL of water, and 200 mL brine. Dried over $MgSO_4$ and removed the solvent on rotavap. Purified by silica gel flash chromatography using isocratic elution with 10% EtOAc/CH_2Cl_2 to obtain 4.93 g of the title compound as a clear yellow resin. MS (ESI) 318 $(M + H)^+$.

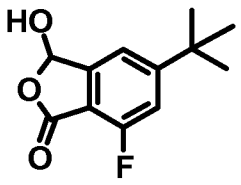
Example 240. 2-(4-*tert*-Butyl-2-1,3-dioxinan-2-yl-6-fluoro-phenyl)-4,4-dimethyl-4,5-dihydro-oxazole.



A 200 mL round bottom flask containing 4.92 g (15.5 mmol)of vacuum-dried 2-(4-*tert*-butyl-2-1,3-dioxinan-2-yl-phenyl)-4,4-dimethyl-4,5-dihydro-oxazole was fitted with a stir bar, septum, and nitrogen inlet. Established and maintained N_2 atmosphere. Added 100 mL of anhydrous THF. Cooled the solution to -78 °C. Stirred rapidly and added 7.5 mL (19 mmol) of a 2.5 M solution of *n*-butyllithium in hexane dropwise over 5 minutes. Stirred the clear yellow solution at -17 °C for 3 hr. The solution became a deep red-orange color. Cooled the solution to -78 °C. Stirred rapidly and added 5.89 g (18.7 mmol) of *N*-fluorobenzenesulfonimide dissolved in 30 mL

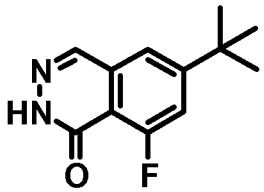
anhydrous THF dropwise over 10 min. Stirred the reaction mixture at -78 °C for 5 min. Stirred at -20 °C for 30 min. Stirred at RT for 1 h. Poured the reaction mixture into 150 mL of 50% saturated aqueous NH_4Cl and 300 mL Et_2O. Separated phases and washed the organic phase with 150 mL water and 150 mL brine. Dried over Na_2SO_4 and removed the solvent on rotavap. Purified by silica gel flash chromatography using isocratic elution with 25% EtOAc/CH_2Cl_2. Recrystallized the isolated product from hexane to obtain 1.88 g of the title compound as light amber crystals. MS (ESI) 336 $(M + H)^+$.

Example 241. 5-*tert*-Butyl-7-fluoro-3-hydroxy-3*H*-isobenzofuran-1-one.



1.8 g (5.4 mmol) of 2-(4-*tert*-butyl-2-1,3-dioxinan-2-yl-6-fluoro-phenyl)-4,4-dimethyl-4,5-dihydro-oxazole was weighed into a 200 mL round bottom flask fitted with a stir bar and reflux condenser. Added 75 mL of ethanol and stirred to obtain a clear solution. Added 50 mL of 50% aqueous sulfuric acid. Stirred at reflux for 18 h. Poured the reaction mixture into 400 mL water. Extracted the aqueous mixture with 2 x 200 mL CH_2Cl_2. Combined the organic extracts and washed with 200 mL brine. Dried over Na_2SO_4 and removed the solvent on rotavap. Dried under high vacuum to obtain 1.29 g of the title compound as on off-white solid. MS (ESI) 223 $(M - H)^-$.

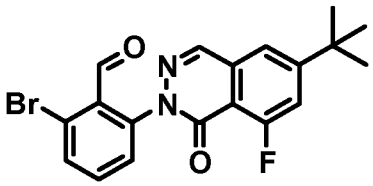
Example 242. 6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one.



1.2 g (5.4 mmol) of 5-*tert*-butyl-7-fluoro-3-hydroxy-3*H*-isobenzofuran-1-one was weighed into a 25 mL round bottom flask fitted with a stir bar, condenser, and nitrogen inlet. Added 7.5 mL (100 mmol) of hydrazine monohydrate. Added 10 mL of glacial acetic acid. Stirred under nitrogen at 100°C overnight. Poured the reaction mixture into 100 mL of stirred water. Extracted

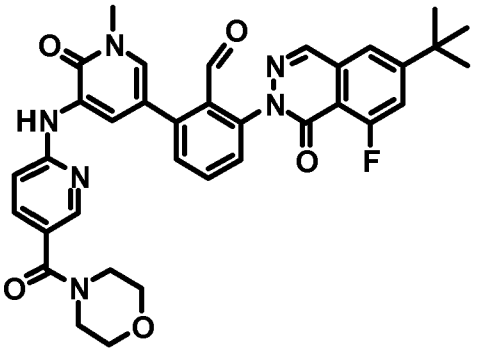
the aqueous mixture with 2 x 50 mL CH_2Cl_2. Dried the combined extracts over Na_2SO_4 and removed the solvent on the rotavap. Purified by silica gel flash chromatography using gradient elution with 0 → 100% EtOAc/CH_2Cl_2 to obtain 898 mg of the title compound as an off-white solid. MS (ESI) 221 $(M + H)^+$.

Example 243. 2-Bromo-6-(6-*tert*-butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1*H*-phthalazin-2-yl)-benzaldehyde.



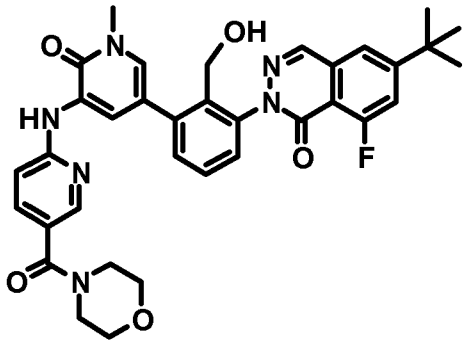
1518 mg (5.75 mmol) of 2,6-dibromobenzaldehyde, 506 mg (2.30 mmol) of 6-*tert*-butyl-8-fluoro-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one, 1499 mg (4.60 mmol) of cesium carbonate, 42 mg (0.22 mmol) of copper(I) iodide, and 115 mg (0.479 mmol) of 4,7-dimethoxy-1,10-phenanthroline were weighed into a 20 mL reaction vial fitted with a stir bar and septum cap. Added 8 mL of anhydrous dioxane. Purged the reaction mixture with nitrogen for 15 min. Stirred at 100 °C for 16 h. Partitioned the reaction mixture between 25 mL of 10% MeOH/CH_2Cl_2 and 25 mL of water. Separated phases and extracted the aqueous phase with 25 mL of 10% MeOH/CH_2Cl_2. Filtered to break the stable emulsion. The combined organic extracts were washed with 75 mL of brine, dried over $MgSO_4$, and the solvent was removed on rotavap. Purified by silica gel flash chromatography using gradient elution with 0 → 40% EtOAc/hexane to obtain 406 mg of the title compound as a yellow solid. MS (ESI) doublet 403, 405 $(M + H)^+$.

Example 244. 2-(6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1*H*-phthalazin-2-yl)-6-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-benzaldehyde.



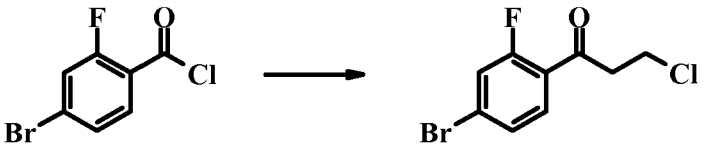
88 mg (0.20 mmol) of 1-methyl-3-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1*H*-pyridin-2-one and 81 mg (0.20 mmol) of 2-bromo-6-(6-*tert*-butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1*H*-phthalazin-2-yl)-benzaldehyde were weighed into a 4 mL reaction vial fitted with a stir bar and septum cap. Added 2 mL of dioxane. Added 222 µL of an 0.88 mg/µL solution of cesium carbonate in water. Added 7.8 mg (0.0096 mmol) of [1,1'-bis-(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]palladium(II) chloride 1:1 complex with dichloromethane. The reaction was sparged with nitrogen for 5 min. Sealed the vial with a cap and stirred at 100°C for 60 min. Poured the reaction mixture into 10 mL CH_2Cl_2 and 10 mL water. Separated phases and extracted the aqueous phase with 5 mL CH_2Cl_2. Combined the organic extracts, dried over Na_2SO_4 and removed the solvent on rotavap. Purified by silica gel flash chromatography using gradient elution with 100% hexane to 100% 5:6:1 hexane:CH_2Cl_2:2-PrOH. Recrystallized the product from 2-PrOH. Dried under high vacuum at 120°C overnight to obtain 77 mg of the title compound as a pale yellow solid. MS (ESI) 637 $(M + H)^+$.

Example 245. 6-*tert*-Butyl-8-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxymethyl-3-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2*H*-phthalazin-1-one.



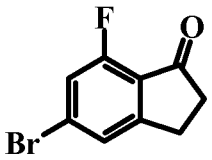
69 mg of 2-(6-*tert*-butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1*H*-phthalazin-2-yl)-6-{1-methyl-5-[5-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-benzaldehyde was weighed into a 20 mL reaction vial fitted with a stir bar and cap. Added 2 mL of CH_2Cl_2 and 2 mL MeOH and stirred to obtain a clear amber solution. Added 14 mg of sodium borohydride. Stirred at RT for 3 hr. Quenched with 5 mL of saturated aqueous NH_4Cl. Separated phases and extracted the aqueous phase with 2 x 2 mL CH_2Cl_2. Washed the combined organic phases with 5 mL of saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$. Dried over Na_2SO_4 and removed the solvent on rotavap. Crystallized the residue from isopropyl acetate to obtain 52 mg of the title compound as a white solid. MS (ESI) 639 $(M + H)^+$.

Example 246. 1-(4-Bromo-2-fluoro-phenyl)-3-chloro-propan-1-one



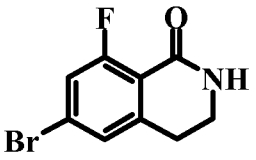
A solution of 4-Bromo-2-fluoro-benzoyl chloride (26.79g, 113 mmol) in dichloroethane was added to a stirred suspension of aluminum chloride (15g, 113 mmol)in dichloroethane at RT. The suspension turned into a dark solution after adding the acid chloride. The temperature was maintained by an ice-bath. Ethylene gas was bubbled through the reaction mixture for 3 hours until the acid chloride was consumed. The reaction mixture was stirred over night at RT. The reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C and quenched with a 4 M hydrochloric acid solution (34 ml, 134 mmol). The organic phase was separated and the water phase was extracted with dichloromethane. The combined organic phases were washed with water, saturated sodium bicarbonate solution and brine, dried over sodium sulfate and filtered. After concentrating under reduced pressure, crude 1-(4-Bromo-2-fluoro-phenyl)-3-chloro-propan-1-one (27.45g, 103 mmol) was obtained which was carried over to the next step.

Example 247. 5-Bromo-7-fluoro-indan-1-one



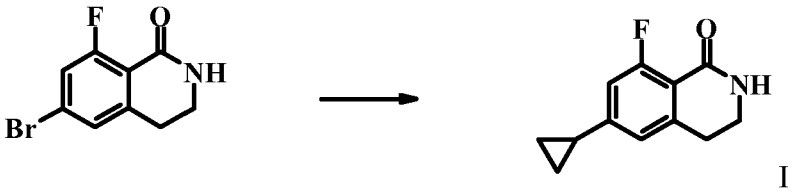
1-(4-Bromo-2-fluoro-phenyl)-3-chloro-propan-1-one (27.45g, 103 mmol) was added to a slurry of aluminum chloride (164g, 1.23 mol) and sodium chloride (43.19g, 0.739 mol) at 130°C. The mixture was stirred with a mechanical stirrer and heated to 180 °C for 6 hours. The whole mixture was quenched with ice and concentrated hydrochloric solution (122 ml, 1.24 mol). The resulting mixture was extracted with dichloromethane. The organic phase was washed with water, saturated sodium bicarbonate solution and brine, dried over sodium sulfate and filtered. After concentrating under reduced pressure, purification by silica gel chromatography afforded 5-Bromo-7-fluoro-indan-1-one (5g, 21.8 mmol).

Example 248. 6-Bromo-8-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one



5-Bromo-7-fluoro-indan-1-one (2.07g, 90.7 mmol) was dissolved in 15 ml dichloromethane and cooled to 0°C. Methanesulfonic acid (10.6 ml, 163 mmol) was added. After that sodium azide (1.18g, 18.14 mmol) was added very slowly to the solution. The reaction was stirred 2 hours at 0 °C. 40 ml of 20% sodium hydroxide solution was added slowly to the mixture at 0 °C. After the addition the reaction mixture was extracted with dichloromethane. The organic phase was washed with water, brine, dried over sodium sulfate and filtered. After concentrating under reduced pressure, 5-Bromo-7-fluoro-indan-1-one (2g, 81.95 mmol) was obtained. MS (ESI) 244.0 $(M + H)^+$.

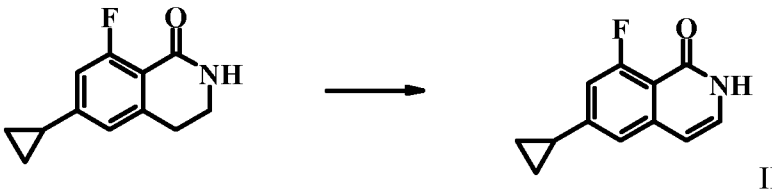
Example 249. 6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (I)



I

To a mixture of 6-bromo-8-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (1.6 g, 6.5 mmol), tricyclohexylphosphine (0.182 g, 0.65 mmol) and $Pd(OAc)_2$ (0.072 g, 0.032 mmol) in 15 ml toluene placed under argon in a pressure flask was added cyclopropyl boronic acid (1.12 g, 13 mmol), potassium phosphate (6.9 g, 32.5 mmol) and 1.5 ml water. The flask was sealed and the mixture was heated under stirring for 4 hours at 100 °C. After cooling the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and the organic phase washed with brine, dried with sodium sulfate and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (ethyl acetate) affording 0.93 g (71.5% yield) of I.

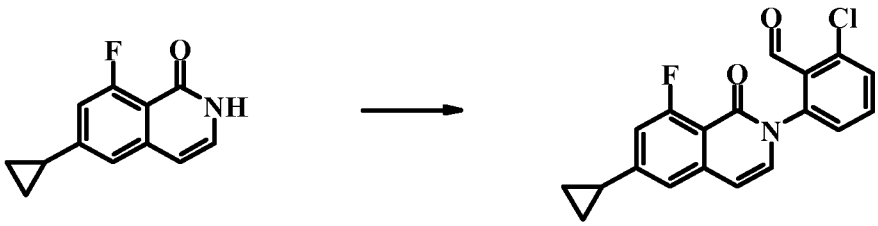
Example 250. 6-Cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (II)



II

To a solution of compound I (0.272 g, 1.32 mmol) in 8 ml dioxane placed in a pressure tube was added under argon DDQ (0.301 g, 1.32 mmol). The tube was sealed and the mixture heated at 100 °C for 18 hours with stirring. After cooling the reaction was diluted with ethyl acetae and the organic phase washed with 1N NaOH and brine, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (75% ethyl actate/ hexane to 100% ethyl acetate) to afford 90 mg (33% yield) of II.

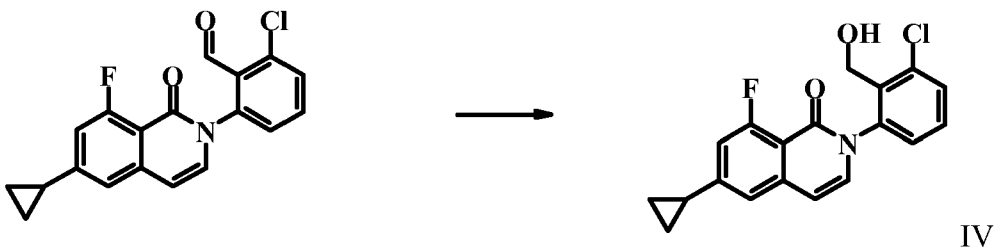
Example 251. 2-Chloro-6-(6-cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-benzaldehyde (III)



III

To a solution of compound II (0.285 g, 1.4 mmol) in 6 ml dioxane in a pressure tube was added under argon 2-bromo-6-chloro-benzaldehyde (1.2 g, 5.6 mmol), cesium carbonate (0.912 g, 2.8 mmol) and copper iodide (0.053g, 0.28 mmol). The tube was sealed and the mixture heated at 100 °C under stirring for 18 hours. After cooling the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate washed with water and brine, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (30% ethyl acetate /hexane) to afford 0.260 g (54% yield) of III.

Example 252. 2-(3-Chloro-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-6-cyclopropyl-8-fluoro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (IV)

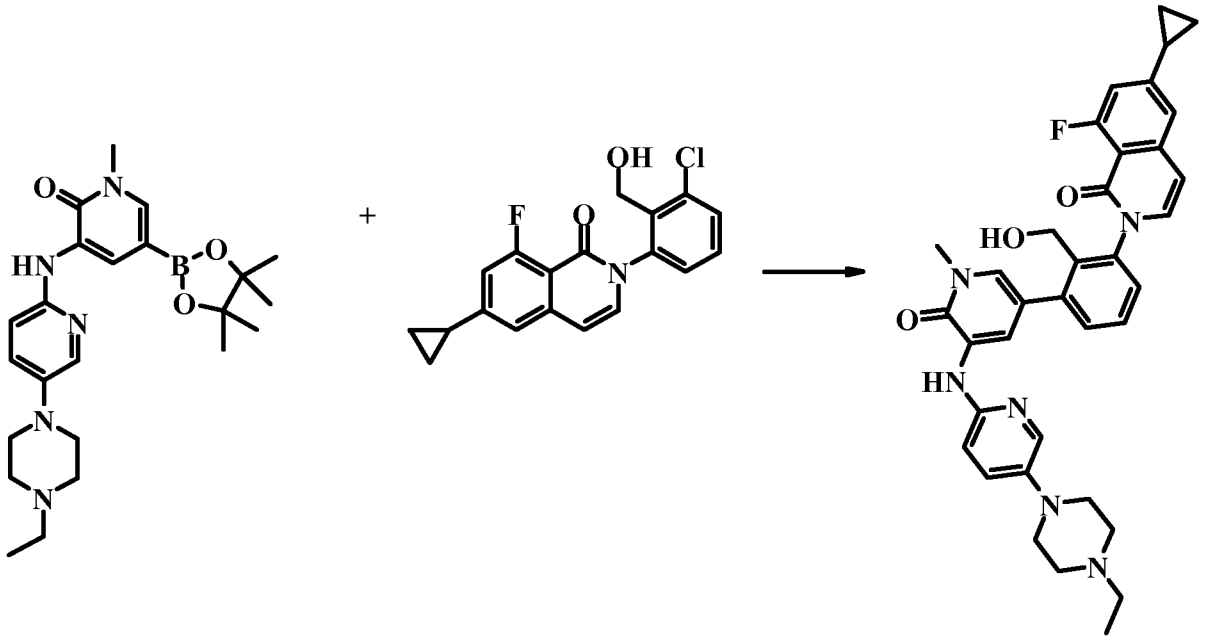


IV

To a suspension of compound III (0.26 g, 0.76 mmol) in 15 ml dry THF which was cooled at 0 °C in an ice bath, was added a solution of superhydride 1M (1.5 ml, 1.5 mmol) in THF. After

stirring for 0.5 hour at 0 °C the reaction was quenched with saturated ammonium chloride and diluted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated to give 0.25 g (96% yield) of IV which was used in the next step without further purification.

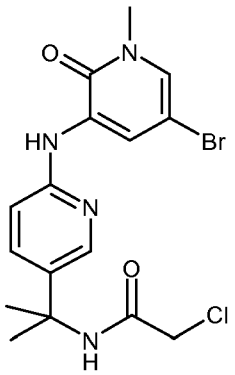
Example 253. 6-Cyclopropyl-2-(3-{5-[5-(4-ethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-8-fluoro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (V)



V

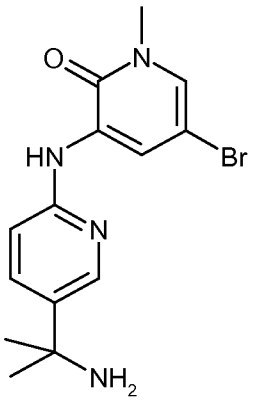
To a mixture of compound IV (0.2 g, 0.58 mmol), XPhos (0.027 g, 0.058), and $Pd(dba)_2$ (0.016 g, 0.029 mmol) in 4 ml n-butanol placed in a pressure tube under argon was added compound A (0.255 g, 0.58 mmol), potassium phosphate (0.246 g, 1.18 mmol) and 1 ml water. The tube was sealed and the mixture heated at 100 °C under stirring for 1.5 hours. After cooling the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and the organic phase washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated. The residue was purified twice by flash chromatography (5% methanol, 0.5% conc. aqueous NH_4OH in dichloromethane) to give 0.1 g (27% yield) of V. This material was dissolved in a hot mixture of 14 ml isopropyl acetate and 8 ml dichloromethane. After cooling to 0 °C the resulting suspension was filtered to give 0.070 g of crystalline V.

Example 254. N-{1-[6-(5-Bromo-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino)-pyridin-3-yl]-1-methyl-ethyl}-2-chloro-acetamide



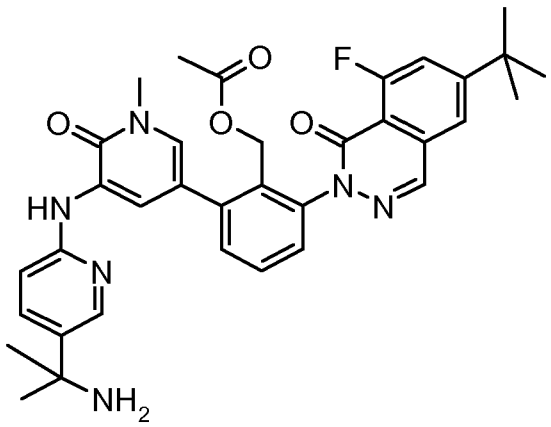
5-Bromo-3-[5-(1-hydroxy-1-methyl-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one (4.7g, 13.9 mmol) was suspended in chloro acetonitrile (28 ml). Acetic acid (2.4 ml) was added to the suspension at ambient temperature and cooled to 0 °C. Sulfuric acid, concentrated solution (2.4 ml) was added slowly to the cooled suspension. The reaction mixture was stirred 4 hr at RT then poured into ice. Ethyl acetate was added. Sodium bicarbonate was slowly added to neutralize the acidic mixture. A white precipitate was collected to give N-{1-[6-(5-Bromo-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino)-pyridin-3-yl]-1-methyl-ethyl}-2-chloro-acetamide (4g, 70%) as a off-white solid. MS (H+) = 415.0.

Example 255. 3-[5-(1-Amino-1-methyl-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-5-bromo-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one



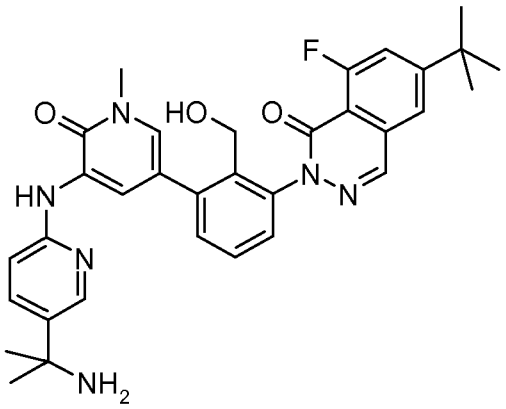
N-{1-[6-(5-Bromo-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridin-3-ylamino)-pyridin-3-yl]-1-methyl-ethyl}-2-chloro-acetamide (2.97g, 7.2 mmol) and thiourea (0.655g, 8.6 mmol) were suspended in an ethanol (35ml)/acetic acid (8 ml) mixture and refluxed overnight. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to RT. Water was added and the mixture was cooled to 0°C. Sodium bicarbonate was added (ph=8) and then it was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated to give 3-[5-(1-Amino-1-methyl-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-5-bromo-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one (2.2g, 91%) as a yellow solid. MS (H+) = 339.0.

Example 256. Acetic acid 2-{5-[5-(1-amino-1-methyl-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-6-(6-tert-butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1H-phthalazin-2-yl)-benzyl ester



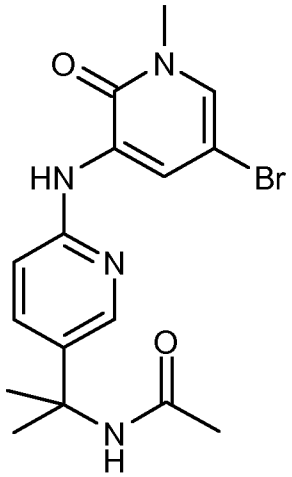
3-[5-(1-Amino-1-methyl-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-5-bromo-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one (160 mg, 0.474 mmol), Acetic acid 2-(6-tert-butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1H-phthalazin-2-yl)-6-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2] dioxaborolan-2-yl)-benzyl ester (235mg, 0.474 mmol), x-phos (34mg, 0.0712 mmol), potassium phosphate (252 mg, 1.186 mmol) were dissolved in dioxane (4ml) and water (1ml). Finally bis(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium (41mg, 0.0712 mmol) was added and heated in the microwave to 125°C for 30 min. The reaction mixture was filtered, washed with dioxane, partially concentrated and dry loaded to a 24g SiOH column. Purification by chromatography with 0-10% MeOH (contains 1% NH_4OH) in DCM for 30 min afforded Acetic acid 2-{5-[5-(1-amino-1-methyl-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-6-(6-tert-butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1H-phthalazin-2-yl)-benzyl ester (159 mg, 54%) as a yellow solid. MS (H+) 625.2.

Example 257. 2-(3-{5-[5-(1-Amino-1-methyl-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-6-tert-butyl-8-fluoro-2H-phthalazin-1-one



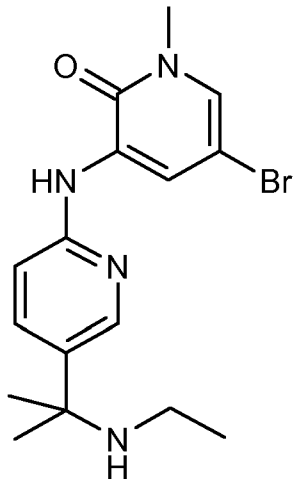
Acetic acid 2-{5-[5-(1-amino-1-methyl-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-6-(6-tert-butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxo-1H-phthalazin-2-yl)-benzyl ester (159 mg, 0.0255mmol) was dissolved in dioxane (3ml). 2 M lithium hydroxide monohydrate solution (0.76 ml, 1.53 mmol) was added and stirred for 3hr at rt MeOH was added and the mixture purified purified by chromatography. Isolated product was dried under high vacuum at 50 °C to give 2-(3-{5-[5-(1-Amino-1-methyl-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-6-tert-butyl-8-fluoro-2H-phthalazin-1-one (101mg, 68%) as a off-white crystalline product. MS (H+) = 583.3.

Example 258. N-(2-(6-(5-bromo-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydropyridin-3-ylamino)pyridin-3-yl)propan-2-yl)acetamide



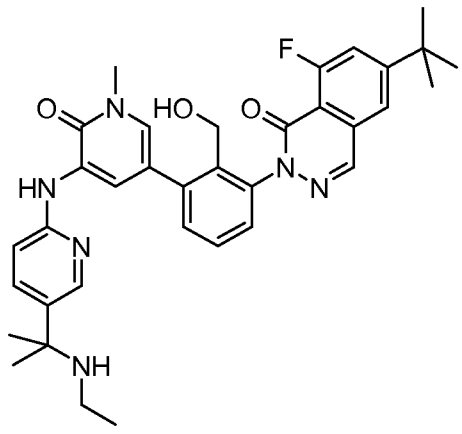
5-Bromo-3-[5-(1-hydroxy-1-methyl-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one (180mg, 0.532 mmol) was dissolved in acetonitrile (10 ml). Acetic acid (0.5 ml) was added at RT, and then cooled to 0°C. Sulfuric acid, concentrated solution (0.5 ml) was added slowly to the cooled solution. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm up to RT after the addition and stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was poured into ice and ethyl acetate was added. Sodium bicarbonate was added slowly to neutralize the acidic mixture and the it was extracted with ethyl acetate, washed with brine and dried over sodium sulfate. The mixture was filtered and concentrated. Crude material was purified by 24g column with 0-10% MeOH in EtOAc 1:1 Hexane to give N-(2-(6-(5-bromo-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydropyridin-3-ylamino)pyridin-3-yl)propan-2-yl)acetamide (69mg, 34%) as a yellow solid. MS (H+) = 379.0.

Example 259. 5-Bromo-3-[5-(1-ethylamino-1-methyl-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one



N-(2-(6-(5-bromo-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydropyridin-3-ylamino)pyridin-3-yl)propan-2-yl)acetamide (417 mg, 1.1 mmol) was dissolved in THF (40 ml). This solution was refluxed and 10 M borane dimethyl sulfide complex (165 µl, 1.65 mmol) was added slowly to the refluxing mixture. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 2.5hr. Next, 0.5 ml 6 M hydrochloric acid solution was added and after stirring at reflux for 5min it was cooled to RT. Next 3M sodium hydroxide solution was added, followed by water and the material was extracted with ethyl acetate. It was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The crude was purified by silica gel chromatography 0-10% MeOH in DCM to give 5-Bromo-3-[5-(1-ethylamino-1-methyl-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one (73mg, 18%). ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) ppm 1.14 (t, *J*=7.18 Hz, 3 H) 1.70 (s, 6 H) 2.67 (m, 2 H) 3.52 (s, 3 H) 7.44 (d, *J*=9.06 Hz, 1 H) 7.58 (d, *J*=2.27 Hz, 1 H) 7.86 (dd, *J*=8.69, 2.64 Hz, 1 H) 8.45 (d, *J*=2.64 Hz, 1 H) 8.73 (d, *J*=2.64 Hz, 1 H) 8.76 - 8.88 (m, 1 H) 8.99 (s, 1 H).

Example 260. 6-tert-Butyl-2-(3-{5-[5-(1-ethylamino-1-methyl-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-8-fluoro-2H-phthalazin-1-one



To a 2 mL microwave vial was added 5-bromo-3-(5-(2-(ethylamino)propan-2-yl)pyridin-2-ylamino)-1-methylpyridin-2(1H)-one (70 mg, 192 μmol) and 2-(6-tert-butyl-8-fluoro-1-oxophthalazin-2(1H)-yl)-6-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)benzyl acetate (123 mg, 249 μmol), X-PHOS (13.7 mg, 28.7 μmol) and potassium phosphate tribasic (102 mg, 39.7 μl, 479 μmol); It was dissolved in dioxane (2 ml), DMF (2 ml) and Water (1.00 ml). Finally Bis(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium (16.5 mg, 28.7 μmol) was added. The vial was capped and heated in the microwave to 120 °C for 45 min, then filtered, washed with dioxane, and concentrated. The crude was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, 24g, 0% to 10% MeOH in DCM to give 70 mg of protected intermediate. This intermediated was treated with dioxane (2ml) and 0.5 ml of a 3 M NaOH solution and stirred at RT for 9 h and then loaded on a 24 g silica gel column and purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, 12 g, 0% to 10% MeOH (contains NH4OH) in Hex 1:1 EtOAc) to give 6-tert-Butyl-2-(3-{5-[5-(1-ethylamino-1-methyl-ethyl)-pyridin-2-ylamino]-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridin-3-yl}-2-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-8-fluoro-2H-phthalazin-1-one (29mg, 24%) as a light green crystalline product. MS (H+) = 611.2 / mp= 195-200 °C

. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, CHLOROFORM-*d*) d ppm 1.05 (t, *J*=7.07 Hz, 3 H) 1.43 (s, 9 H) 1.46 (s, 3 H) 2.38 (d, *J*=7.07 Hz, 2 H) 3.71 (s, 3 H) 3.73 - 3.80 (m, 1 H) 4.42 (d, *J*=5.56 Hz, 2 H) 6.82 (d, *J*=8.59 Hz, 1 H) 7.36 (dd, *J*=6.06, 3.03 Hz, 1 H) 7.39 (d, *J*=2.53 Hz, 1 H) 7.50 - 7.58 (m, 4 H) 7.60 - 7.68 (m, 1 H) 7.90 (s, 1 H) 8.26 (d, *J*=2.02 Hz, 1 H) 8.29 (d, *J*=2.53 Hz, 1 H) 8.71 (d, *J*=2.02 Hz, 1 H).

Bruton's tyrosine kinase (Btk) inhibition Assay

The assay is a capture of radioactive ^{33}P phosphorylated product through filtration. The interactions of Btk, biotinylated SH_2 peptide substrate (Src homology), and ATP lead to phosphorylation of the peptide substrate. Biotinylated product is bound streptavidin sepharose beads. All bound, radiolabeled products are detected by scintillation counter.

Plates assayed are 96-well polypropylene (Greiner) and 96-well 1.2 μm hydrophilic PVDF filter plates (Millipore). Concentrations reported here are final assay concentrations: 10- 100 μM compounds in DMSO (Burdick and Jackson), 5–10 nM Btk enzyme (His-tagged, full-length), 30 μM peptide substrate (Biotin-Aca-AAAEEIYGEI-NH_2), 100 μM ATP (Sigma), 8 mM imidazole (Sigma, pH 7.2), 8 mM glycerol-2-phosphate (Sigma), 200 μM EGTA (Roche Diagnostics), 1 mM $MnCl_2$ (Sigma), 20 mM $MgCl_2$ (Sigma), 0.1 mg/ ml BSA (Sigma), 2 mM DTT (Sigma), 1

μCi ^{33}P ATP (Amersham), 20% streptavidin sepharose beads (Amersham), 50 mM EDTA (Gibco), 2 M NaCl (Gibco), 2 M NaCl w/ 1% phosphoric acid (Gibco), microscint-20 (Perkin Elmer).

IC_{50} determinations are calculated from 10 data points per compound utilizing data produced from a standard 96-well plate assay template. One control compound and seven unknown inhibitors were tested on each plate and each plate was run twice. Typically, compounds were diluted in half-log starting at 100 μM and ending at 3 nM.The control compound was staurosporine. Background was counted in the absence of peptide substrate. Total activity was determined in the presence of peptide substrate. The following protocol was used to determine Btk inhibition.

1) Sample preparation: The test compounds were diluted at half-log increments in assay buffer (imidazole, glycerol-2-phosphate, EGTA, $MnCl_2$, $MgCl_2$, BSA).

2) Bead preparation

a.) rinse beads by centrifuging at 500 g

b.) reconstitute the beads with PBS and EDTA to produce a 20% bead slurry

3) Pre-incubate reaction mix without substrate (assay buffer, DTT, ATP, ^{33}P ATP) and mix with substrate (assay buffer, DTT, ATP, ^{33}P ATP, peptide substrate) 30°C for 15 min.

4) To start assay, pre-incubate 10 μL Btk in enzyme buffer (imidazole, glycerol-2-phosphate, BSA) and 10μL of test compounds for 10 min at RT.

5) Add 30 μL reaction mixture without or with substrate to Btk and compounds.

6) Incubate 50 μL total assay mix for 30 min at 30°C.

7) Transfer 40 μL of assay to 150 μL bead slurry in filter plate to stop reaction.

8) Wash filter plate after 30 min, with following steps

a. 3 x 250 μL NaCl

b. 3 x 250 μL NaCl containing 1% phosphoric acid

c. 1 x 250 μL H_2O

9) Dry plate for 1 h at 65°C or overnight at RT

10) Add 50 μL microscint-20 and count ^{33}P cpm on scintillation counter.

Calculate percent activity from raw data in cpm

percent activity = (sample – bkg) / (total activity – bkg) x 100

Calculate IC_{50} from percent activity, using one-site dose response sigmoidal model

$y = A + ((B - A) / (1 + ((x / C)^D))))$

x = cmpd conc, y = % activity, A = min, B = max, C = IC_{50}, D = 1 (hill slope)

Inhibition of B cell activation in whole blood measured by CD69 expression

A procedure to test the ability of Btk inhibitors to suppress B cell receptor-mediated activation of B cells in human blood is as follows:

Human whole blood (HWB) is obtained from healthy volunteers, with the following restrictions: 24 hr drug-free, non-smokers. Blood is collected by venipuncture into Vacutainer tubes anticoagulated with sodium heparin. Test compounds are diluted to ten times the desired starting drug concentration in PBS (20x), followed by three-fold serial dilutions in 10% DMSO in PBS to produce a nine point dose-response curve. 5.5µl of each compound dilution is added in duplicate to a 2ml 96-well V bottom plate (Analytical Sales and Services, #59623-23); 5.5µl of 10% DMSO in PBS is added to control and no-stimulus wells. HWB (100µl) is added to each well, and after mixing the plates are incubated at 37C, 5% CO_2, 100% humidity for 30 minutes. Goat F(ab')2 anti-human IgM (Southern Biotech, #2022-14) (10µl of a 500µg/ml solution, 50µg/ml final concentration) is added to each well (except the no-stimulus wells) with mixing and the plates are incubated for an additional 20 hours.

At the end of the 20 hour incubation, samples are incubated with florescent-probe-labeled anti-bodies (15 µl PE Mouse anti-Human CD20, BD Pharmingen, #555623, and/or 20 ul APC Mouse anti-Human CD69, BD Pharmingen #555533) for 30 minutes, at 37C, 5% CO_2, 100% humidity. Included are induced control, unstained and single stains for compensation adjustments and initial voltage settings. Samples are then lysed with 1ml of 1X Pharmingen Lyse Buffer (BD Pharmingen # 555899), and plates are centrifuged at 1800 rpm for 5 minutes. Supernatants are removed via suction and the remaining pellets are lysed again with another 1ml of 1X Pharmingen Lyse Buffer, and plates are spun down as before. Supernatants are aspirated and remaining pellets are washed in FACs buffer (PBS + 1% FBS). After a final spin, the supernantants are removed and pellets are resuspended in 180µl of FACs buffer. Samples are transferred to a 96 well plate suitable to be run on the HTS 96 well system on the BD LSR II flow cytometer.

Using appropriate excitation and emission wavelengths for the fluorophores used, data are acquired and percent positive cell values are obtained using Cell Quest Software. Results are

initially analyzed by FACS analysis software (Flow Jo). The IC50 for test compounds is defined as the concentration which decreases by 50% the percentage of CD69-positive cells that are also CD20-positive after stimulation by anti-IgM (average of 8 control wells, after subtraction of the average of 8 wells for the no-stimulus background). The IC50 values are calculated using XLfit software version 3, equation 201.

Representative compound data for this assay are listed below in Table II.

TABLE II.

Compound	Human Whole Blood (μM)
I-1	0.043
I-2	0.58
I-3	0.054
I-4	0.011
I-6	0.004
I-7	0.003
I-9	0.001
I-15	0.007
I-47	0.006

Inhibition of B-cell Activation - B cell FLIPR assay in Ramos cells

Inhibition of B-cell activation by compounds of the present invention is demonstrated by determining the effect of the test compounds on anti-IgM stimulated B cell responses.The B cell FLIPR assay is a cell based functional method of determining the effect of potential inhibitors of the intracellular calcium increase from stimulation by an anti-IgM antibody. Ramos cells (human Burkitt's lymphoma cell line. ATCC-No. CRL-1596) were cultivated in Growth Media (described below). One day prior to assay, Ramos cells were resuspended in fresh growth media (same as above) and set at a concentration of 0.5 x 10^6/mL in tissue culture flasks. On day of assay, cells are counted and set at a concentration of 1 x 10^6/mL in growth media supplemented with 1μM FLUO-3AM(TefLabs Cat-No. 0116, prepared in anhydrous DMSO and 10% Pluronic acid) in a tissue culture flask, and incubated at 37° C (4% CO_2) for one h. To remove

extracellular dye, cells were collected by centrifugation (5min, 1000 rpm), resuspended in FLIPR buffer (described below) at 1 x 10^6 cells/mL and then dispensed into 96-well poly-D-lysine coated black/clear plates (BD Cat-No. 356692) at 1 x 10^5 cells per well. Test compounds were added at various concentrations ranging from 100 μM to 0.03 μM (7 concentrations, details below), and allowed to incubate with cells for 30 min at RT. Ramos cell Ca^{2+} signaling was stimulated by the addition of 10 μg/mL anti-IgM (Southern Biotech, Cat-No. 2020-01) and measured on a FLIPR (Molecular Devices, captures images of 96 well plates using a CCD camera with an argon laser at 480nM excitation).

Media/Buffers:

Growth Medium: RPMI 1640 medium with L-glutamine (Invitrogen, Cat-No. 61870-010), 10% Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS, Summit Biotechnology Cat-No. FP-100-05); 1mM Sodium Pyruvate (Invitrogen Cat. No. 11360-070).

FLIPR buffer: HBSS (Invitrogen, Cat-No. 141175-079), 2mM $CaCl_2$ (Sigma Cat-No. C-4901), HEPES (Invitrogen, Cat-No. 15630-080), 2.5mM Probenecid (Sigma, Cat-No. P-8761), 0.1% BSA (Sigma, Cat-No.A-7906), 11mM Glucose (Sigma, Cat-No.G-7528)

Compound dilution details:

In order to achieve the highest final assay concentration of 100 μM, 24 μL of 10 mM compound stock solution (made in DMSO) is added directly to 576 μL of FLIPR buffer. The test compounds are diluted in FLIPR Buffer (using Biomek 2000 robotic pipettor) resulting in the following dilution scheme: vehicle, 1.00 x 10^{-4} M, 1.00 x 10^{-5}, 3.16 x 10^{-6}, 1.00 x 10^{-6}, 3.16 x 10^{-7}, 1.00 x 10^{-7}, 3.16 x 10^{-8}.

Assay and Analysis:

Intracellular increases in calcium were reported using a max – min statistic (subtracting the resting baseline from the peak caused by addition of the stimulatory antibody using a Molecular Devices FLIPR control and statistic exporting software. The IC_{50} was determined using a non-linear curve fit (GraphPad Prism software).

Pharmaceutical compositions of the subject Compounds for administration via several routes were prepared as described in this Example.

Composition for Oral Administration (A)

Ingredient	% wt./wt.
Active ingredient	20.0%
Lactose	79.5%
Magnesium stearate	0.5%

The ingredients are mixed and dispensed into capsules containing about 100 mg each; one capsule would approximate a total daily dosage.

Composition for Oral Administration (B)

Ingredient	% wt./wt.
Active ingredient	20.0%
Magnesium stearate	0.5%
Crosscarmellose sodium	2.0%
Lactose	76.5%
PVP (polyvinylpyrrolidine)	1.0%

The ingredients are combined and granulated using a solvent such as methanol. The formulation is then dried and formed into tablets (containing about 20 mg of active compound) with an appropriate tablet machine.

Composition for Oral Administration (C)

Ingredient	% wt./wt.
Active compound	1.0 g
Fumaric acid	0.5 g
Sodium chloride	2.0 g
Methyl paraben	0.15 g
Propyl paraben	0.05 g
Granulated sugar	25.5 g
Sorbitol (70% solution)	12.85 g
Veegum K (Vanderbilt Co.)	1.0 g

Flavoring	0.035 ml
Colorings	0.5 mg
Distilled water	q.s. to 100 ml

The ingredients are mixed to form a suspension for oral administration.

Parenteral Formulation (D)

Ingredient	**% wt./wt.**
Active ingredient	0.25 g
Sodium Chloride	qs to make isotonic
Water for injection to	100 ml

The active ingredient is dissolved in a portion of the water for injection. A sufficient quantity of sodium chloride is then added with stirring to make the solution isotonic. The solution is made up to weight with the remainder of the water for injection, filtered through a 0.2 micron membrane filter and packaged under sterile conditions.

Suppository Formulation (E)

Ingredient	**% wt./wt.**
Active ingredient	1.0%
Polyethylene glycol 1000	74.5%
Polyethylene glycol 4000	24.5%

The ingredients are melted together and mixed on a steam bath, and poured into molds containing 2.5 g total weight.

Topical Formulation (F)

Ingredients	grams
Active compound	0.2-2
Span 60	2
Tween 60	2

Mineral oil	5
Petrolatum	10
Methyl paraben	0.15
Propyl paraben	0.05
BHA (butylated hydroxy anisole)	0.01
Water	q.s. 100

Mouse Collagen-induced arthritis (mCIA)

On day 0 mice are injected at the base of the tail or several spots on the back with an emulsion of Type II Collagen (i.d.) in Complete Freund's adjuvant (CFA). Following collagen immunization, animals will develop arthritis at around 21 to 35 days. The onset of arthritis is synchronized (boosted) by systemic administration of collagen in Incomplete Freund's adjuvant (IFA; i.d.) at day 21. Animals are examined daily after day 20 for any onset of mild arthritis (score of 1 or 2; see score description below) which is the signal to boost. Following boost, mice are scored and dosed with candidate therapeutic agents for the prescribed time (typically 2—3 weeks) and dosing frequency, daily (QD) or twice-daily (BID).

Rat Collagen-induced arthritis (rCIA)

On day 0, rats are injected with an emulsion of Bovine Type II Collagen in Incomplete Freund's adjuvant (IFA) is injected intradermally (i.d.) on several locations on the back. A booster injection of collagen emulsion is given around day 7, (i.d.) at the base of the tail or alternative sites on the back. Arthritis is generally observed 12-14 days after the initial collagen injection. Animals may be evaluated for the development of arthritis as described below (Evaluation of arthritis) from day 14 onwards. Animals are dosed with candidate therapeutic agents in a preventive fashion starting at the time of secondary challenge and for the prescribed time (typically 2—3 weeks) and dosing frequency, daily (QD) or twice-daily (BID).

Evaluation of Arthritis:

In both models, developing inflammation of the paws and limb joints is quantified using a scoring system that involves the assessment of the 4 paws following the criteria described below:

Scoring: 1= swelling and/or redness of paw or one digit.

2= swelling in two or more joints.

3= gross swelling of the paw with more than two joints involved.

4= severe arthritis of the entire paw and digits.

Evaluations are made on day 0 for baseline measurement and starting again at the first signs or swelling for up to three times per week until the end of the experiment. The arthritic index for each mouse is obtained by adding the four scores of the individual paws, giving a maximum score of 16 per animal.

Rat *In Vivo* Asthma Model

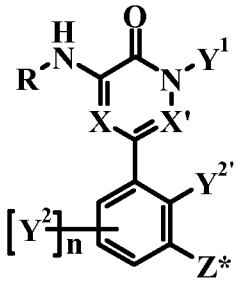
Male Brown-Norway rats are sensitized i.p. with 100 μg of OA (ovalbumin) in 0.2 ml alum once every week for three weeks (day 0, 7, and 14). On day 21 (one week following last sensitization) , the rats are dosed q.d. with either vehicle or compound formulation subcutaneously 0.5 hour before OA aerosol challenge (1% OA for 45 minutes) and terminated 4 or 24 hours after challenge. At time of sacrifice, serum and plasma are collected from all animals for serology and PK, respectively. A tracheal cannula is inserted and the lungs are lavaged 3X with PBS. The BAL fluid is analyzed for total leukocyte number and differential leukocyte counts. Total leukocyte number in an aliquot of the cells (20-100 μl) is determined by Coulter Counter. For differential leukocyte counts, 50-200 μl of the sample is centrifuged in a Cytospin and the slide stained with Diff-Quik. The proportions of monocytes, eosinophils, neutrophils and lymphocytes are counted under light microscopy using standard morphological criteria and expressed as a percentage. Representative inhibitors of Btk show decreased total leucocyte count in the BAL of OA sensitized and challenged rats as compared to control levels.

The foregoing invention has been described in some detail by way of illustration and example, for purposes of clarity and understanding. It will be obvious to one of skill in the art that changes and modifications may be practiced within the scope of the appended claims. Therefore, it is to be understood that the above description is intended to be illustrative and not restrictive. The scope of the invention should, therefore, be determined not with reference to the above description, but should instead be determined with reference to the following appended claims, along with the full scope of equivalents to which such claims are entitled.

All patents, patent applications and publications cited in this application are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety for all purposes to the same extent as if each individual patent, patent application or publication were so individually denoted.

Claims

1. A compound of Formula A,



A

wherein:

R is H, $-R^1$, $-R^1-R^2-R^3$, $-R^1-R^3$, or $-R^2-R^3$;

R^1 is aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, nitro, amino, amido, cyano, oxo, or halo-lower alkyl;

R^2 is $-C(=O)$,$-C(=O)O$, $-C(=O)NR^{2'}$, $-NHC(=O)O$, $-C(R^{2'})_2$, $-C(=NH)NR^{2'}$, $-S(=O)_2$, $-O$, $-C(R^{2'})_2C(=O)$, $-C(R^{2'})_2C(=O)NR^{2'}$, $-C(R^{2'})_2N(R^{2'})C(=O)$, $-OC(R^{2'})_2$, $-C(R^{2'})_2NR^{2'}$ or $-C(=NH)$,

each $R^{2'}$ is independently H, lower alkyl, or lower haloalkyl;

R^3 is H or R^4;

R^4 is lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, amino, lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, aryl, arylalkyl, alkylaryl, heteroaryl, alkyl heteroaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkyl cycloalkyl, cycloalkyl alkyl, heterocycloalkyl, alkyl heterocycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl alkyl, bicyclic cycloalkyl, bicyclic heterocycloalkyl, spirocycloalkyl, or spiroheterocycloalkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, nitro, amino, amido, acyl, cyano, oxo, guanidino, hydroxyl amino, carboxy, carbamoyl, carbamate, halo lower alkoxy, or halo lower alkyl, wherein two lower alkyl groups may together form a ring;

X is CH or N;

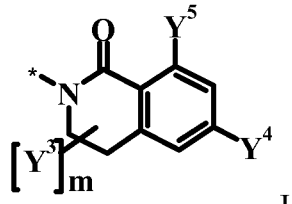
X' is CH or N, with the proviso that when X is N, X' is CH;

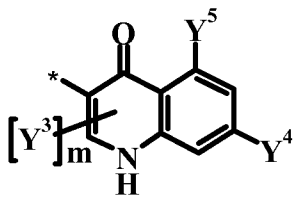
Y^1 is H, lower alkyl, or lower haloalkyl;

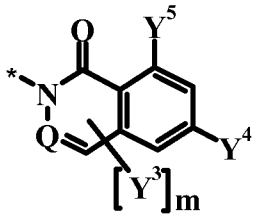
$Y^{2'}$ and each Y^2 is independently halogen, oxime, or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower haloalkoxy, lower haloalkyl, carboxy, amino, and halogen;

n is 0, 1, or 2; and

Z* is selected from the group consisting of:


Ia


IIa


IIIa

wherein:

Q is $C(Y^3)$ or N;

each Y^3 is independently H, halogen, or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, amino, and halogen;

m is 0 or 1;

Y^4 is Y^{4a}, Y^{4b}, Y^{4c}, or Y^{4d};

Y^{4a} is H or halogen;

Y^{4b} is lower alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, amino, cyano, and lower alkoxy;

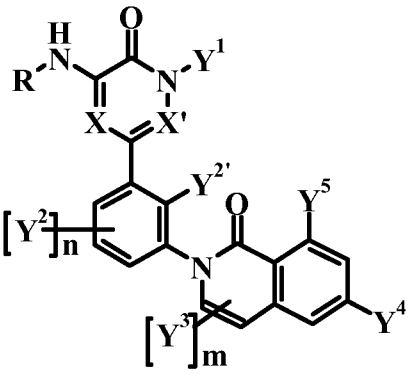
Y^{4c} is lower cycloalkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, lower haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, amino, cyano, and lower alkoxy;

Y^{4d} is amino, optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, alkoxy lower alkyl, or hydroxy lower alkyl; and

Y^5 is halogen, hydroxy, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, lower hydroxyalkyl, cyano, or lower haloalkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

2. A compound of Formula I according to claim 1,



I

wherein:

R is H, $-R^1$, $-R^1-R^2-R^3$, $-R^1-R^3$, or $-R^2-R^3$;

R^1 is aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, nitro, amino, amido, cyano, oxo, or halo-lower alkyl;

R^2 is $-C(=O)$, $-C(=O)O$, $-C(=O)NR^{2'}$, $-NHC(=O)O$, $-C(R^{2'})_2$, $-C(=NH)NR^{2'}$, or $-S(=O)_2$;

each $R^{2'}$ is independently H or lower alkyl;

R^3 is H or R^4;

R^4 is lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, amino, lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, aryl, arylalkyl, alkylaryl, heteroaryl, alkyl heteroaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkyl cycloalkyl, cycloalkyl alkyl, heterocycloalkyl, alkyl heterocycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl alkyl, bicyclic cycloalkyl, bicyclic heterocycloalkyl, spirocycloalkyl, or spiroheterocycloalkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, nitro, amino, amido, acyl, cyano, oxo, guanidino, hydroxyl amino, carboxy, carbamoyl, carbamate, halo lower alkoxy, or halo lower alkyl, wherein two lower alkyl groups may together form a ring;

X is CH or N;

X' is CH or N, with the proviso that when X is N, X' is CH;

Y^1 is H, lower alkyl, or lower haloalkyl;

$Y^{2'}$ and each Y^2 is independently halogen, oxime, or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower haloalkoxy, lower haloalkyl, carboxy, amino, and halogen;

n is 0, 1, or 2;

each Y^3 is independently halogen, or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, amino, and halogen;

m is 0 or 1;

Y^4 is Y^{4a}, Y^{4b}, Y^{4c}, or Y^{4d};

Y^{4a} is H or halogen;

Y^{4b} is lower alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of lower haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, amino, cyano, and lower alkoxy;

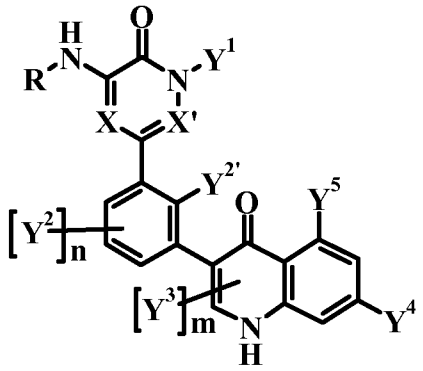
Y^{4c} is lower cycloalkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, lower haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, amino, cyano, and lower alkoxy;

Y^{4d} is amino, optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, alkoxy lower alkyl, or hydroxy lower alkyl; and

Y^5 is halogen, hydroxy, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, lower hydroxyalkyl, cyano, or lower haloalkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

3. A compound of Formula II according to claim 1,



II

wherein:

R is H, $-R^1$, $-R^1-R^2-R^3$, $-R^1-R^3$, or $-R^2-R^3$;

R^1 is aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, nitro, amino, amido, cyano, oxo, or halo-lower alkyl;

R^2 is $-C(=O)$, $-C(=O)O$, $-C(=O)NR^{2'}$, $-C(R^{2'})_2$, or $-S(=O)_2$;

each $R^{2'}$ is independently H or lower alkyl;

R^3 is H or R^4;

R^4 is lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, amino, lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, aryl, arylalkyl, alkylaryl, heteroaryl, alkyl heteroaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkyl cycloalkyl, cycloalkyl alkyl, heterocycloalkyl, alkyl heterocycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl alkyl, bicyclic cycloalkyl, bicyclic heterocycloalkyl, spirocycloalkyl, or spiroheterocycloalkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, nitro, amino, amido, acyl, cyano, oxo, guanidino, hydroxyl amino, carboxy, carbamoyl, carbamate, halo lower alkoxy, or halo lower alkyl, wherein two lower alkyl groups may together form a ring;

X is CH or N;

X' is CH or N, with the proviso that when X is N, X' is CH;

Y^1 is H, lower alkyl, or lower haloalkyl;

$Y^{2'}$ and each Y^2 is independently halogen, oxime, or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower haloalkoxy, lower haloalkyl, carboxy, amino, and halogen;

n is 0, 1, or 2;

each Y^3 is independently H, halogen, or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, amino, and halogen;

m is 0 or 1;

Y^4 is Y^{4a}, Y^{4b}, Y^{4c}, or Y^{4d};

Y^{4a} is H or halogen;

Y^{4b} is lower alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of lower haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, amino, cyano, and lower alkoxy;

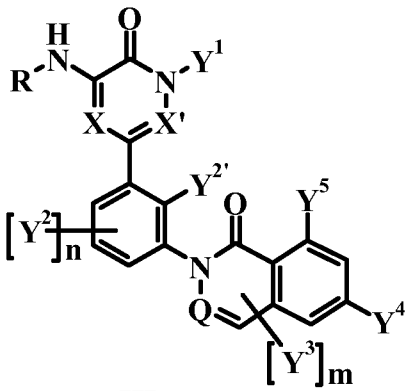
Y^{4c} is lower cycloalkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, lower haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, amino, cyano, and lower alkoxy;

Y^{4d} is amino, optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, alkoxy lower alkyl, or hydroxy lower alkyl; and

Y^5 is halogen, hydroxy, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, lower hydroxyalkyl, cyano, or lower haloalkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

4. A compound of Formula III according to claim 1,



III

wherein:

Q is $C(Y^3)$ or N;

R is H, $-R^1$, $-R^1-R^2-R^3$, $-R^1-R^3$, or $-R^2-R^3$;

R^1 is aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, nitro, amino, amido, cyano, oxo, or halo-lower alkyl;

R^2 is $-C(=O)$, $-O$, $-C(=O)O$, $-C(=O)NR^{2'}$, $-C(R^{2'})_2$, $-C(R^{2'})_2C(=O)$, $-C(R^{2'})_2C(=O)NR^{2'}$, $C(R^{2'})_2\ N(R^{2'})C(=O)$, $-\ OC(R^{2'})_2$, $-C(=NH)$, $-\ C(R^{2'})_2NR^{2'}$, or $-S(=O)_2$;

each $R^{2'}$ is independently H or lower alkyl;

R^3 is H or R^4;

R^4 is lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, amino, lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, aryl, arylalkyl, alkylaryl, heteroaryl, alkyl heteroaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkyl cycloalkyl, cycloalkyl alkyl, heterocycloalkyl, alkyl heterocycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl alkyl, bicyclic cycloalkyl, bicyclic heterocycloalkyl, spirocycloalkyl, or spiroheterocycloalkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, nitro, amino, amido, acyl, cyano, oxo, guanidino, hydroxyl amino, carboxy, carbamoyl, carbamate, halo lower alkoxy, or halo lower alkyl, wherein two lower alkyl groups may together form a ring;

X is CH or N;

X' is CH or N, with the proviso that when X is N, X' is CH;

Y^1 is H, lower alkyl, or lower haloalkyl;

$Y^{2'}$ and each Y^2 is independently halogen, oxime, or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower haloalkoxy, lower haloalkyl, carboxy, amino, and halogen;

n is 0, 1, or 2;

each Y^3 is independently H, halogen, or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, amino, and halogen;

m is 0 or 1;

Y^4 is Y^{4a}, Y^{4b}, Y^{4c}, or Y^{4d};

Y^{4a} is H or halogen;

Y^{4b} is lower alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, amino, cyano, and lower alkoxy;

Y^{4c} is lower cycloalkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, lower haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, hydroxy lower alkyl, amino, cyano, and lower alkoxy;

Y^{4d} is amino, optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl, alkoxy lower alkyl, or hydroxy lower alkyl; and

Y^5 is halogen, hydroxy, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, lower hydroxyalkyl, cyano, or lower haloalkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

5. The compound of claim 4, wherein Y^1 is methyl and Y^5 is halogen.

6. The compound of claim 5, wherein X is CH and X' is CH.

7. The compound of claim 6, wherein Y^5 is F, n is 0, and m is 0.

8. The compound of claim 7, wherein $Y^{2'}$ is hydroxymethyl.

9. The compound of claim 8, wherein Q is CH.

10. The compound of claim 8, wherein Q is N.

11. The compound of claim 9, wherein Y^4 is *tert*-butyl.

12. The compound of claim 10, wherein Y^4 is *tert*-butyl.

13. The compound of claim 9, wherein Y^4 is *iso*-propyl.

14. The compound of claim 10, wherein Y^4 is *iso*-propyl.

15. The compound of claim 11, wherein
R is $-R^1-R^3$; R^1 is pyridyl; R^3 is R^4; and R^4 is heterocycloalkyl substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

16. The compound of claim 12, wherein
R is $-R^1-R^3$; R^1 is pyridyl; R^3 is R^4; and R^4 is heterocyclyl, optionally substituted with lower alkyl.

17. The compound of claim 13, wherein
R is $-R^1-R^3$; R^1 is pyridyl; R^3 is R^4; and R^4 is heterocyclyl, optionally substituted with lower alkyl.

18. The compound of claim 14, wherein
R is $-R^1-R^3$; R^1 is pyridyl; R^3 is R^4; and R^4 is heterocyclyl, optionally substituted with lower alkyl.

19. The compound of claim 11, wherein
R is $-R^1-R^2-R^3$; R^1 is pyridyl; R^2 is $-C(CH_3)_2$; R^3 is R^4; and R^4 is lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, or heterocycloalkyl optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

20. The compound of claim 12, wherein
R is $-R^1-R^2-R^3$; R^1 is pyridyl; R^2 is $-C(CH_3)_2$; R^3 is R^4; and R^4 is lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, or heterocycloalkyl optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

21. The compound of claim 13, wherein
R is $-R^1-R^2-R^3$; R^1 is pyridyl; R^2 is $-C(CH_3)_2$; R^3 is R^4; and R^4 is lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, or heterocycloalkyl optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

22. The compound of claim 14, wherein

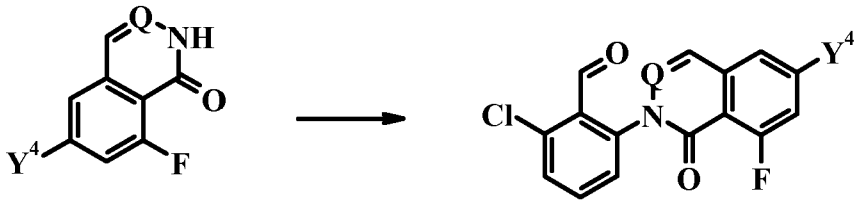
R is $-R^1-R^2-R^3$; R^1 is pyridyl; R^2 is $-C(CH_3)_2$; R^3 is R^4; and R^4 is lower alkyl amino, lower dialkyl amino, or heterocycloalkyl optionally substituted with one or more lower alkyl.

23. A method for treating an inflammatory and/or autoimmune condition comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of the Btk inhibitor compound of any one of claims 1-22.

24. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the Btk inhibitor compound of any one of claims 1-22, admixed with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, excipient or diluent.

25. A compound of any of claims 1-22 for use in treating an inflammatory and/or autoimmune condition.

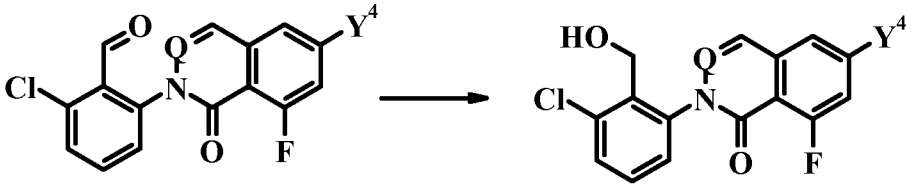
26. A process of preparing the compound of claim 8, comprising the step of:



VI VII

treating a compound of formula VI with 2-chloro-6-fluorobenzaldehyde and a metal carbonate to form a compound of formula VII.

27. The process of claim 26, further comprising the step of:



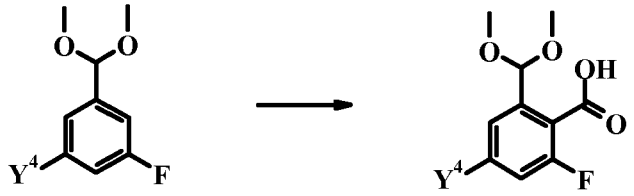
VII VIII

reducing the compound of formula VII to form a compound of formula VIII.

28. A process of preparing the compound of claim 10, comprising the steps of:

a) cyclizing a derivative of 2-dimethoxymethyl-6-fluoro-benzoic acid with hydrazine hydrate; and

b) treating the product of step a) with 2-chloro-6-fluorobenzaldehyde and cesium carbonate; or comprising the steps of:

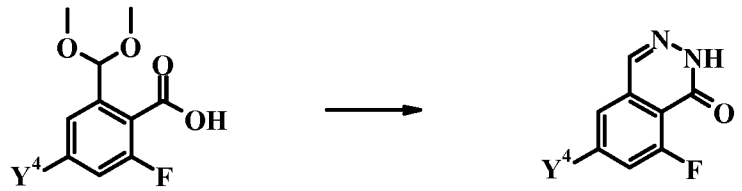


IV V

a) formylation of an aryl bromide using a combination of a Grignard reagent and an alkyl lithium at a non-cryogenic temperature to yield the compound of formula IV;

b) ortholithiation the compound of formula IV, wherein Y^4 is lower alkyl or cycloalkyl; and

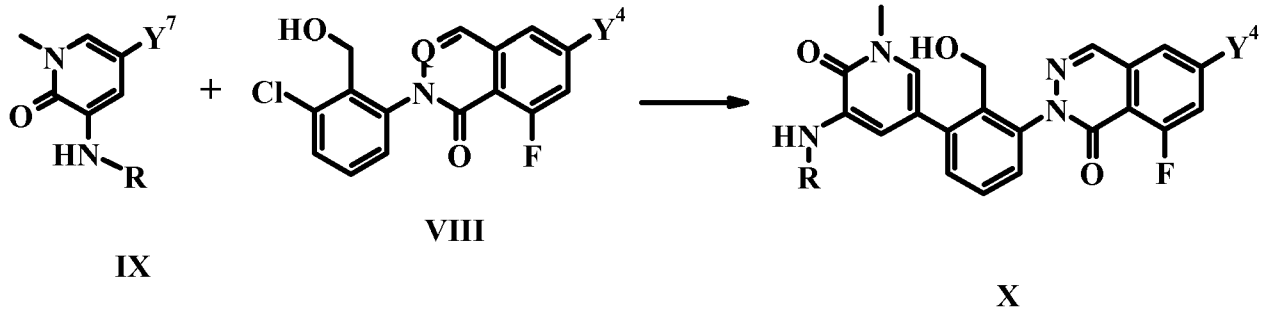
c) carboxylation of the product of step b) to form a compound of formula V, and optionally further comprising the step of:



V VI

d) cyclizing the compound of formula V with hydrazine to form a compound of formula VI, wherein Y^4 is lower alkyl or cycloalkyl.

29. A process of preparing the compound of claim 10, comprising the steps of:

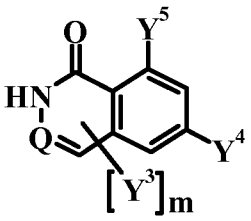


IX VIII X

a) heating a compound of formula IX, wherein Y^7 is boronic acid or pinacol boronate, to about 40 °C to 150 °C, in the presence of a palladium catalyst, base, and a phosphine; and

b) treating the product of step a) with approximately 20% aqueous 1,4-dioxane to form a compound of formula X.

30. A compound of formula VI



VI wherein:

Q is CH or N;

each Y^3 is independently H, halogen, or lower alkyl, wherein lower alkyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, lower alkoxy, amino, and halogen;

m is 0 or 1;

Y^4 is Y^{4a} or Y^{4b};

Y^{4a} is lower alkyl or cycloalkyl, optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy, lower alkoxy, or halogen;

Y^{4b} is amino, lower alkyl amino, or lower dialkyl amino; and

Y^5 is halogen.

31. The invention as hereinbefore described.

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