

Necroptosis can be triggered by a number of mechanisms including of TNF receptor activation, Toll-like receptor engagement, genotoxic stress and viral infection.

Downstream of the various stimuli, the signaling pathway that results in necroptosis is dependent on RIPK1 and RIPK3 kinase activity. (He et al., (2009) Cell 137:1100-1111;

5 Cho et. al., (2009) Cell 137:1112-1123; Zhang et al., (2009) Science 325:332-336).

Dysregulation of the necroptosis signaling pathway has been linked to inflammatory diseases such as macrophage necrosis in atherosclerosis development, virus-induced inflammation, systemic inflammatory response syndrome and ethanol-induced liver injury, neurodegeneration such as detachment of the retina, ischemia, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis

10 (ALS), and Gaucher's disease (Trichonas et al., (2010) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 107, 21695-21700; Lin et al., (2013) Cell Rep. 3, 200-210; Cho et al., (2009) Cell, 137, 1112-1123; Duprez et al., (2011) Immunity 35, 908-918; Roychowdhury et al., Hepatology 57, 1773-1783; Vandenabeele et al., (2010) Nature 10, 700-714; Vandenabeele et al., (2010) Sci. Signalling 3, 1-8; Zhang et al., (2010) Cellular & Mol. Immunology 7, 243-249;

15 Moriwaki et al., (2013) Genes Dev. 27, 1640-1649; Ito et al., (2016) Science 353, 603-608; Vitner et al., (2014) Nature Med. 20, 204-208).

A potent, selective, small molecule inhibitor of RIPK1 activity would block RIPK1-dependent pro-inflammatory signaling and thereby provide a therapeutic benefit in inflammatory diseases characterized by increased and/or dysregulated RIPK1 kinase

20 activity.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides novel indazolecarboxamides including stereoisomers, tautomers, isotopes, prodrugs, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, salts, or solvates thereof, which are useful as inhibitors of RIPK1.

25 The present invention also provides processes and intermediates for making the compounds of the present invention.

The present invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and at least one of the compounds of the present invention or stereoisomers, tautomers, isotopes, prodrugs, pharmaceutically acceptable salts,

30 salts, or solvates thereof.

The compounds of the invention may be used in the treatment and/or prophylaxis of conditions associated with aberrant RIPK1 activity.

The compounds of the present invention may be used in therapy.

The compounds of the present invention may be used for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of a condition associated with aberrant RIPK1 activity.

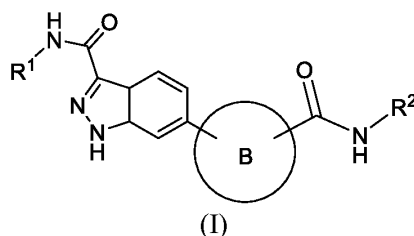
5 In another aspect, the present invention is directed to a method of treating diseases mediated at least partially by RIPK1 including inflammatory diseases, ischemia, neurodegeneration, and Gaucher's disease, which method comprises administering to a patient in need of such treatment a compound of the present invention as described above.

The compounds of the invention can be used alone, in combination with other
10 compounds of the present invention, or in combination with one or more, preferably one to two other agent(s).

These and other features of the invention will be set forth in expanded form as the disclosure continues.

15 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

In one aspect, the present invention provides, *inter alia*, compounds of Formula (I) or stereoisomers, tautomers, isotopes, salts, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates, or prodrugs thereof, wherein



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Ring B is a 5-membered heterocycle having 1-2 heteroatoms selected from N, S, and O, and substituted with 0-2 C₁₋₂ alkyl groups;

R¹ is C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ haloalkyl, or C₁₋₆ deuterioalkyl;

25 R² is C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ haloalkyl, C₀₋₆ alkyl-C₆₋₁₀ aryl, C₀₋₆ alkyl-C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl, or a C₀₋₆ alkyl-3 to 6 membered heterocycle having 1-4 heteroatoms selected from N, S and O, wherein any of the aryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycle groups are substituted with 0-3 R^{2a}, and wherein any of the alkyl groups are substituted with 0-1 OH;

R^{2a} is halo, CN, =O, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, hydroxy-C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ deuterioalkyl, C₁₋₆ deuterioalkoxy, C₁₋₆ haloalkyl, C₁₋₆ haloalkoxy, C₀₋₃ alkyl-C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl- C₀₋₃ alkyl-,
30 C₃₋₆ halocycloalkyl, C₃₋₆ cycloalkoxy, C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl-C₁₋₆ alkoxy-, C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl-

C₁₋₃ deuteroalkoxy-, C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl-C₁₋₃ haloalkoxy-, C₁₋₆ alkoxy-C₁₋₃ alkyl-, C₃₋₆ cycloalkoxy-C₁₋₃ alkyl-, C₆₋₁₀ aryl, phenyl-C₁₋₃ alkoxy-, C₆₋₁₀ aryl-O-, phenyl C₁₋₄ alkyl-SO₂-, C₁₋₄ alkyl-SO₂-, C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl-SO₂-, NR³R³CO-, NR³R³-(CH₂)_n-, R⁴-C(O)-, R⁴-OC(O)-, R⁴-C(O)O-, R³-NH-C(O)O-, R⁵-OC(O)NH-, R³-NH-C(O)NR³-,
 5 R⁵-SO₂-, R⁴-SO₂NH-, R⁴-NH-SO₂-, heterocycle-, wherein each heterocycle is independently a 4-6 membered ring having 1-2 heteroatoms selected from N and O, and wherein each alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, phenyl, or heterocycle are substituted with 0-2 R^{2b};

R^{2b}, at each occurrence, is independently OH, C₁₋₃ alkyl, C₁₋₃ alkoxy, hydroxy C₁₋₃ alkyl,
 10 hydroxy C₁₋₃ alkoxy, halo, C=O, C₁₋₃ haloalkyl, or C₁₋₃ haloalkoxy;
 R³ is, independently at each occurrence, H, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₀₋₃ alkyl-C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl, C₀₋₃ alkyl-phenyl;
 R⁴ is, independently at each occurrence, H, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₀₋₃ alkyl-C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl, C₀₋₃ alkyl-phenyl or C₁₋₆ haloalkyl;
 15 R⁵ is, independently at each occurrence, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₀₋₃ alkyl-C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl, C₀₋₃ alkyl-phenyl; and
 n is 0, 1 or 2.

Another embodiment provides a compound of Formula (I), or stereoisomers, tautomers, isotopes, salts, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates, or prodrugs thereof,
 20 wherein
 Ring B is thiophenyl, thiazolyl, imidazolyl, or pyrazolyl, any of which are substituted with 0-2 C₁₋₃ alkyl.

Another embodiment provides a compound of Formula (I), or stereoisomers, tautomers, isotopes, salts, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates, or prodrugs thereof,
 25 wherein
 R² is C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ haloalkyl, C₀₋₄ alkyl-phenyl, C₀₋₄ alkyl-C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl, or a C₀₋₄ alkyl-5 to 6 membered heterocycle, wherein the heterocycle is selected from pyridinyl or pyrrolyl, wherein any of the phenyl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycle groups are substituted with 0-3 R^{2a}, and wherein any of the alkyl are substituted with 0-1 OH.

30 Another embodiment provides a compound of Formula (I), or stereoisomers, tautomers, isotopes, salts, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates, or prodrugs thereof, wherein
 R^{2a} is halo, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ haloalkyl, C₁₋₆ haloalkoxy or C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl-C₁₋₃ alkoxy-.

Another embodiment provides a compound of Formula (I), or stereoisomers, tautomers, isotopes, salts, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates, or prodrugs thereof, wherein

R^2 is C_{1-4} alkyl-phenyl, substituted with 0-3 R^{2a} .

5 Another embodiment provides a compound of Formula (I), or stereoisomers, tautomers, isotopes, salts, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates, or prodrugs thereof, wherein

R^2 is C_{1-4} alkyl-phenyl, or a C_{1-4} alkyl-5 to 6 membered heterocycle, wherein the

heterocycle is selected from pyridinyl or pyrrolyl, wherein any of the phenyl, or
 10 heterocycle groups are substituted with 0-3 R^{2a} , and wherein any of the alkyl are substituted with 0-1 OH.

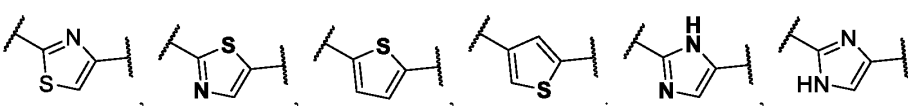
Another embodiment provides a compound of Formula (I), or stereoisomers, tautomers, isotopes, salts, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates, or prodrugs thereof, wherein

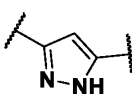
15 R^2 is C_{1-4} alkyl-phenyl, substituted with 0-3 R^{2a} , and wherein the alkyl is substituted with 0-1 OH.

Another embodiment provides a compound of Formula (I), or stereoisomers, tautomers, isotopes, salts, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates, or prodrugs thereof, wherein

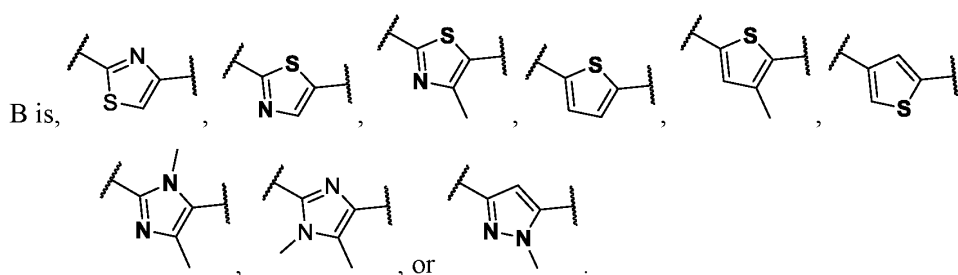
20 R^{2a} is halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, or C_{1-6} haloalkoxy.

Another embodiment provides a compound of Formula (I), or stereoisomers, tautomers, isotopes, salts, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates, or prodrugs thereof, wherein

B is , or

25 , any of which may be substituted with 0-2 C_{1-2} alkyl groups.

Another embodiment provides a compound of Formula (I), or stereoisomers, tautomers, isotopes, salts, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates, or prodrugs thereof, wherein



Another embodiment provides a compound of Formula (I), or stereoisomers, tautomers, isotopes, salts, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates, or prodrugs thereof, wherein

R^2 is $-(CH_2)$ -phenyl, wherein the phenyl is substituted with 0-3 R^{2a} .

Another embodiment provides a compound of Formula (I), or stereoisomers, tautomers, isotopes, salts, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates, or prodrugs thereof, wherein R^2 is $-(CH_2)$ -phenyl, wherein the phenyl is substituted with 0-3 R^{2a} .

Another embodiment provides a compound of Formula (I), or stereoisomers, tautomers, isotopes, salts, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates, or prodrugs thereof, wherein

R^2 is $-(CH_2)$ -phenyl, $-(CH_2)-(CH_2)-CH(CH_3)$ -phenyl, $-(CH_2)-(CH_2)-CH(OH)$ -phenyl, or $-CH(CH_3)-(CH_2)-(CH_2)$ -phenyl, wherein the phenyl is substituted with 0-2 R^{2a} .

Another embodiment provides a compound of Formula (I), or stereoisomers, tautomers, isotopes, salts, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates, or prodrugs thereof, wherein the compound is selected from the examples.

The present invention is also directed to pharmaceutical compositions useful in treating diseases associated with kinase modulation, including the modulation of receptor interacting protein kinases such as RIPK1, comprising compounds of formula (I), or pharmaceutically-acceptable salts thereof, and pharmaceutically-acceptable carriers or diluents.

The invention further relates to methods of treating diseases associated with kinase modulation, including the modulation of receptor interacting protein kinases such as RIPK1, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment a therapeutically-effective amount of a compound according to formula (I).

The present invention also provides processes and intermediates for making the compounds of the present invention or stereoisomers, tautomers, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates, or prodrugs thereof.

The present invention also provides a method for treating proliferative diseases, allergic diseases, autoimmune diseases and inflammatory diseases and fibrotic diseases, comprising administering to a host in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of at least one of the compounds of the present invention or stereoisomers, tautomers, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates, or prodrugs thereof.

The present invention also provides a method for treating a disease, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment a therapeutically-effective amount of a compound of formula (I), wherein the disease is inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis, psoriasis, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis (MS), transplant rejection, nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), or ischemia reperfusion.

The present invention also provides a method of treating a condition comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment a therapeutically-effective amount of a compound of formula (I), wherein the condition is selected from systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), multiple sclerosis (MS), transplant rejection, acute myelogenous leukemia, chronic myelogenous leukemia, metastatic melanoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, multiple myeloma, solid tumors, ocular neovascularization, and infantile haemangiomas, B cell lymphoma, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), psoriatic arthritis, multiple vasculitides, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP), myasthenia gravis, allergic rhinitis, multiple sclerosis (MS), transplant rejection, Type I diabetes, membranous nephritis, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, autoimmune thyroiditis, cold and warm agglutinin diseases, Evan's syndrome, hemolytic uremic syndrome/thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (HUS/TTP), sarcoidosis, Sjogren's syndrome, peripheral neuropathies, pemphigus vulgaris and asthma, nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), or ischemia reperfusion.

The present invention also provides a method of treating a condition comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment a therapeutically-effective amount of a compound of formula (I), wherein the condition is selected from macrophage necrosis in atherosclerosis development, virus-induced inflammation, systemic inflammatory response syndrome and ethanol-induced liver injury, neurodegeneration such as detachment of the retina, retinal degeneration, wet and dry age-related macular degeneration (AMD), ischemia, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), and Gaucher's disease.

The present invention also provides a method of treating a condition comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment a therapeutically-effective amount of a compound of formula (I), wherein the condition is selected from inflammatory bowel

disease, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis (RA), heart failure, and nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH).

The present invention also provides a method of treating a condition comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment a therapeutically-effective amount of a
5 compound of formula (I), wherein the condition is selected from inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, and psoriasis.

The present invention also provides a method of treating a condition comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment a therapeutically-effective amount of a compound of formula (I), wherein the condition is selected from nonalcoholic
10 steatohepatitis (NASH), and ischemia reperfusion.

The present invention also provides a method for treating rheumatoid arthritis, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment a therapeutically-effective amount of a compound of formula (I).

The present invention also provides a method of treating diseases, comprising
15 administering to a patient in need of such treatment a therapeutically-effective amount of a compound of formula (I), or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in combination with other therapeutic agents.

The present invention also provides the compounds of the present invention or stereoisomers, tautomers, isotopes, salts, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates, or
20 prodrugs thereof, for use in therapy.

In another embodiment, compounds of formula (I), are selected from exemplified examples or combinations of exemplified examples or other embodiments herein.

The present invention also provides the use of the compounds of the present invention or stereoisomers, tautomers, isotopes, salts, pharmaceutically acceptable salts,
25 solvates, or prodrugs thereof, for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of cancers, an allergic disease, an autoimmune disease or an inflammatory disease.

The present invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the spirit or essential attributes thereof. This invention encompasses all combinations of preferred aspects and/or embodiments of the invention noted herein. It is understood that
30 any and all embodiments of the present invention may be taken in conjunction with any other embodiment or embodiments to describe additional embodiments. It is also to be understood that each individual element of the embodiments is its own independent embodiment. Furthermore, any element of an embodiment is meant to be combined with any and all other elements from any embodiment to describe an additional embodiment.

The following are definitions of terms used in this specification and appended claims. The initial definition provided for a group or term herein applies to that group or term throughout the specification and claims, individually or as part of another group, unless otherwise indicated.

5 When any variable (e.g., R^3) occurs more than one time in any constituent or formula for a compound, its definition at each occurrence is independent of its definition at every other occurrence. Thus, for example, if a group is shown to be substituted with 0-2 R^3 , then said group may optionally be substituted with up to two R^3 groups and R^3 at each occurrence is selected independently from the definition of R^3 . Also, combinations of
10 substituents and/or variables are permissible only if such combinations result in stable compounds.

 When a bond to a substituent is shown to cross a bond connecting two atoms in a ring, then such substituent may be bonded to any atom on the ring. When a substituent is listed without indicating the atom via which such substituent is bonded to the rest of the
15 compound of a given formula, then such substituent may be bonded via any atom in such substituent. Combinations of substituents and/or variables are permissible only if such combinations result in stable compounds.

 In cases wherein there are nitrogen atoms (e.g., amines) on compounds of the present invention, these can be converted to N-oxides by treatment with an oxidizing agent
20 (e.g., MCPBA and/or hydrogen peroxides) to afford other compounds of this invention. Thus, all shown and claimed nitrogen atoms are considered to cover both the shown nitrogen and its N-oxide ($N \rightarrow O$) derivative.

 In accordance with a convention used in the art,



25 is used in structural formulas herein to depict the bond that is the point of attachment of the moiety or substituent to the core or backbone structure.

 A dash “-” that is not between two letters or symbols is used to indicate a point of attachment for a substituent. For example, -CONH₂ is attached through the carbon atom.

 The term “optionally substituted” in reference to a particular moiety of the
30 compound of Formula (I), (e.g., an optionally substituted heteroaryl group) refers to a moiety having 0, 1, 2, or more substituents. For example, “optionally substituted alkyl” encompasses both “alkyl” and “substituted alkyl” as defined below. It will be understood by those skilled in the art, with respect to any group containing one or more substituents,

that such groups are not intended to introduce any substitution or substitution patterns that are sterically impractical, synthetically non-feasible and/or inherently unstable.

As used herein, the term “alkyl” or “alkylene” is intended to include both branched and straight-chain saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon groups having the specified number of carbon atoms. For example, “C₁₋₁₀ alkyl” (or alkylene), is intended to include C₁, C₂, C₃, C₄, C₅, C₆, C₇, C₈, C₉, and C₁₀ alkyl groups. Additionally, for example, “C₁₋₆ alkyl” denotes alkyl having 1 to 6 carbon atoms. Alkyl groups can be unsubstituted or substituted so that one or more of its hydrogens are replaced by another chemical group. Example alkyl groups include, but are not limited to, methyl (Me), ethyl (Et), propyl (*e.g.*, n-propyl and isopropyl), butyl (*e.g.*, n-butyl, isobutyl, t-butyl), pentyl (*e.g.*, n-pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl), and the like.

When the term “alkyl” is used together with another group, such as in “arylalkyl”, this conjunction defines with more specificity at least one of the substituents that the substituted alkyl will contain. For example, “arylalkyl” refers to a substituted alkyl group as defined above where at least one of the substituents is an aryl, such as benzyl. Thus, the term aryl(C₀₋₄)alkyl includes a substituted lower alkyl having at least one aryl substituent and also includes an aryl directly bonded to another group, *i.e.*, aryl(C₀)alkyl. The term “heteroarylalkyl” refers to a substituted alkyl group as defined above where at least one of the substituents is a heteroaryl.

“Alkenyl” or “alkenylene” is intended to include hydrocarbon chains of either straight or branched configuration and having one or more double carbon-carbon bonds that may occur in any stable point along the chain. For example, “C₂₋₆ alkenyl” (or alkenylene), is intended to include C₂, C₃, C₄, C₅, and C₆ alkenyl groups. Examples of alkenyl include, but are not limited to, ethenyl, 1-propenyl, 2-propenyl, 2-butenyl, 3-butenyl, 2-pentenyl, 3-pentenyl, 4-pentenyl, 2-hexenyl, 3-hexenyl, 4-hexenyl, 5-hexenyl, 2-methyl-2-propenyl, 4-methyl-3-pentenyl, and the like.

“Alkynyl” or “alkynylene” is intended to include hydrocarbon chains of either straight or branched configuration and having one or more triple carbon-carbon bonds that may occur in any stable point along the chain. For example, “C₂₋₆ alkynyl” (or alkynylene), is intended to include C₂, C₃, C₄, C₅, and C₆ alkynyl groups; such as ethynyl, propynyl, butynyl, pentynyl, hexynyl and the like.

When reference is made to a substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, alkylene, alkenylene, or alkynylene group, these groups are substituted with one to three substituents as defined above for substituted alkyl groups.

The term "alkoxy" refers to an oxygen atom substituted by alkyl or substituted alkyl, as defined herein. For example, the term "alkoxy" includes the group -O-C₁₋₆alkyl such as methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, n-butoxy, sec-butoxy, tert-butoxy, pentoxy, 2-pentyloxy, isopentoxy, neopentoxy, hexoxy, 2-hexoxy, 3-hexoxy, 3-methylpentoxy, and the like. "Lower alkoxy" refers to alkoxy groups having one to four carbons.

It should be understood that the selections for all groups, including for example, alkoxy, thioalkyl, and aminoalkyl, will be made by one skilled in the field to provide stable compounds.

The term "substituted", as used herein, means that any one or more hydrogens on the designated atom or group is replaced with a selection from the indicated group, provided that the designated atom's normal valence is not exceeded. When a substituent is oxo, or keto, (*i.e.*, =O) then 2 hydrogens on the atom are replaced. Keto substituents are not present on aromatic moieties. Unless otherwise specified, substituents are named into the core structure. For example, it is to be understood that when (cycloalkyl)alkyl is listed as a possible substituent, the point of attachment of this substituent to the core structure is in the alkyl portion. Ring double bonds, as used herein, are double bonds that are formed between two adjacent ring atoms (e.g., C=C, C=N, or N=N).

Combinations of substituents and/or variables are permissible only if such combinations result in stable compounds or useful synthetic intermediates. A stable compound or stable structure is meant to imply a compound that is sufficiently robust to survive isolation from a reaction mixture to a useful degree of purity, and subsequent formulation into an efficacious therapeutic agent. It is preferred that the presently recited compounds do not contain a N-halo, S(O)₂H, or S(O)H group.

The term "carbocyclyl" or "carbocyclic" refers to a saturated or unsaturated, or partially unsaturated, monocyclic or bicyclic ring in which all atoms of all rings are carbon. Thus, the term includes cycloalkyl and aryl rings. Monocyclic carbocycles have 3 to 6 ring atoms, still more typically 5 or 6 ring atoms. Bicyclic carbocycles have 7 to 12 ring atoms, e.g., arranged as a bicyclo [4,5], [5,5], [5,6] or [6,6] system, or 9 or 10 ring atoms arranged as a bicyclo [5,6] or [6,6] system. Examples of such carbocycles include, but are not limited to, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclobutenyl, cyclopentyl, cyclopentenyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptenyl, cycloheptyl, cycloheptenyl, adamantyl, cyclooctyl, cyclooctenyl, cyclooctadienyl, [3.3.0]bicyclooctane, [4.3.0]bicyclononane, [4.4.0]bicyclodecane, [2.2.2]bicyclooctane, fluorenyl, phenyl, naphthyl, indanyl, adamantyl, anthracenyl, and tetrahydronaphthyl (tetralin). As shown above, bridged rings are also included in the

definition of carbocycle (*e.g.*, [2.2.2]bicyclooctane). Carbocycles, can include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, and phenyl. When the term “carbocycle” is used, it is intended to include “aryl”. A bridged ring occurs when one or more carbon atoms link two non-adjacent carbon atoms. Preferred bridges are one or two carbon atoms. It is noted that a bridge always converts a monocyclic ring into a bicyclic ring. When a ring is bridged, the substituents recited for the ring may also be present on the bridge.

The term “aryl” refers to monocyclic or bicyclic aromatic hydrocarbon groups having 6 to 12 carbon atoms in the ring portion, such as phenyl, and naphthyl groups, each of which may be substituted. A preferred aryl group is optionally-substituted phenyl.

The term “cycloalkyl” refers to cyclized alkyl groups, including mono-, bi- or poly-cyclic ring systems. C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl is intended to include C₃, C₄, C₅, C₆, and C₇ cycloalkyl groups. Example cycloalkyl groups include, but are not limited to, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, norbornyl, and the like, which optionally may be substituted at any available atoms of the ring(s).

The terms “heterocycloalkyl”, “heterocyclo”, “heterocycle”, “heterocyclic”, or “heterocyclyl” may be used interchangeably and refer to substituted and unsubstituted aromatic or non-aromatic 3-to 7-membered monocyclic groups, 7-to 11-membered bicyclic groups, and 10-to 15-membered tricyclic groups, in which at least one of the rings has at least one heteroatom (O, S or N), said heteroatom containing ring preferably having 1, 2, or 3 heteroatoms selected from O, S, and N. Each ring of such a group containing a heteroatom can contain one or two oxygen or sulfur atoms and/or from one to four nitrogen atoms provided that the total number of heteroatoms in each ring is four or less, and further provided that the ring contains at least one carbon atom. The nitrogen and sulfur atoms may optionally be oxidized and the nitrogen atoms may optionally be quaternized. The fused rings completing the bicyclic and tricyclic groups may contain only carbon atoms and may be saturated, partially saturated, or unsaturated. The heterocyclo group may be attached at any available nitrogen or carbon atom. The term “heterocycle” includes “heteroaryl” groups. As valence allows, if said further ring is cycloalkyl or heterocyclo it is additionally optionally substituted with =O (oxo).

Exemplary monocyclic heterocyclyl groups include azetidiny, pyrrolidinyl, oxetanyl, imidazolinyl, oxazolidinyl, isoxazolinyl, thiazolidinyl, isothiazolidinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, piperidyl, piperazinyl, 2-oxopiperazinyl, 2-oxopiperidyl, 2-oxopyrrolodinyl, 2-oxoazepinyl, azepinyl, 1-pyridonyl, 4-piperidonyl, tetrahydropyranlyl, morpholinyl, thiamorpholinyl, thiamorpholinyl sulfoxide, thiamorpholinyl sulfone,

1,3-dioxolane and tetrahydro-1,1-dioxothienyl and the like, including the exemplary groups listed under “heteroaryl”. Exemplary bicyclic heterocyclo groups include quinuclidinyl.

The term “heteroaryl” refers to substituted and unsubstituted aromatic 5- or 6-membered monocyclic groups, 9- or 10-membered bicyclic groups, and 11- to 14-membered tricyclic groups which have at least one heteroatom (O, S or N) in at least one of the rings, said heteroatom-containing ring preferably having 1, 2, or 3 heteroatoms selected from O, S, and N. Each ring of the heteroaryl group containing a heteroatom can contain one or two oxygen or sulfur atoms and/or from one to four nitrogen atoms provided that the total number of heteroatoms in each ring is four or less and each ring has at least one carbon atom. The fused rings completing the bicyclic and tricyclic groups may contain only carbon atoms and may be saturated, partially saturated, or unsaturated. The nitrogen and sulfur atoms may optionally be oxidized and the nitrogen atoms may optionally be quaternized. Heteroaryl groups which are bicyclic or tricyclic must include at least one fully aromatic ring but the other fused ring or rings may be aromatic or non-aromatic. The heteroaryl group may be attached at any available nitrogen or carbon atom of any ring. As valence allows, if said further ring is cycloalkyl or heterocyclo it is additionally optionally substituted with =O (oxo).

Exemplary monocyclic heteroaryl groups include pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, pyrazolinyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, isothiazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, oxadiazolyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, triazinyl and the like.

Exemplary bicyclic heteroaryl groups include indolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzodioxolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzothienyl, quinolinyl, tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, benzimidazolyl, benzopyranyl, indolizinyl, benzofuranyl, chromonyl, coumarinyl, benzopyranyl, cinnolinyl, quinoxalinyl, indazolyl, pyrrolopyridyl, furopyridyl, dihydroisoindolyl, tetrahydroquinolinyl, and the like.

Exemplary tricyclic heteroaryl groups include carbazolyl, benzindolyl, phenanthroline, acridinyl, phenanthridinyl, xanthenyl and the like.

Unless otherwise indicated, when reference is made to a specifically-named aryl (*e.g.*, phenyl), cycloalkyl (*e.g.*, cyclohexyl), heterocyclo (*e.g.*, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, and morpholinyl) or heteroaryl (*e.g.*, tetrazolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, thiazolyl, and furyl) the reference is intended to include rings having 0 to 3, preferably 0-2, substituents, as appropriate.

The term “halo” or “halogen” refers to chloro, bromo, fluoro and iodo.

The term “haloalkyl” means a substituted alkyl having one or more halo substituents. For example, “haloalkyl” includes mono, bi, and trifluoromethyl.

The term “haloalkyl” means a substituted alkyl having one or more halo substituents. For example, “haloalkyl” includes mono, bi, and trifluoromethyl.

The term “haloalkoxy” means an alkoxy group having one or more halo substituents. For example, “haloalkoxy” includes OCF₃.

The term “deuteroalkyl” means a substituted alkyl having one or more deuterium atom. For example, the term “deuteroalkyl” includes mono, bi, and trideuteromethyl.

The term “heteroatoms” shall include oxygen, sulfur and nitrogen.

When the term “unsaturated” is used herein to refer to a ring or group, the ring or group may be fully unsaturated or partially unsaturated.

One skilled in the field will understand that, when the designation “CO₂” is used herein, this is intended to refer to the group $\text{—}\overset{\text{O}}{\underset{\text{||}}{\text{C}}}\text{—O—}$.

Throughout the specification, groups and substituents thereof may be chosen by one skilled in the field to provide stable moieties and compounds and compounds useful as pharmaceutically-acceptable compounds and/or intermediate compounds useful in making pharmaceutically-acceptable compounds.

The compounds of formula (I) may exist in a free form (with no ionization) or can form salts which are also within the scope of this invention. Unless otherwise indicated, reference to an inventive compound is understood to include reference to the free form and to salts thereof. The term “salt(s)” denotes acidic and/or basic salts formed with inorganic and/or organic acids and bases. In addition, the term “salt(s)” may include zwitterions (inner salts), *e.g.*, when a compound of formula (I), contains both a basic moiety, such as an amine or a pyridine or imidazole ring, and an acidic moiety, such as a carboxylic acid. Pharmaceutically acceptable (*i.e.*, non-toxic, physiologically acceptable) salts are preferred, such as, for example, acceptable metal and amine salts in which the cation does not contribute significantly to the toxicity or biological activity of the salt. However, other salts may be useful, *e.g.*, in isolation or purification steps which may be employed during preparation, and thus, are contemplated within the scope of the invention. Salts of the compounds of the formula (I) may be formed, for example, by reacting a compound of the formula (I) with an amount of acid or base, such as an equivalent amount, in a medium such as one in which the salt precipitates or in an aqueous medium followed by lyophilization.

Exemplary acid addition salts include acetates (such as those formed with acetic acid or trihaloacetic acid, for example, trifluoroacetic acid), adipates, alginates, ascorbates, aspartates, benzoates, benzenesulfonates, bisulfates, borates, butyrates, citrates, camphorates, camphorsulfonates, cyclopentanepropionates, digluconates, dodecylsulfates, 5 ethanesulfonates, fumarates, glucoheptanoates, glycerophosphates, hemisulfates, heptanoates, hexanoates, hydrochlorides (formed with hydrochloric acid), hydrobromides (formed with hydrogen bromide), hydroiodides, 2-hydroxyethanesulfonates, lactates, maleates (formed with maleic acid), methanesulfonates (formed with methanesulfonic acid), 2-naphthalenesulfonates, nicotines, nitrates, oxalates, pectinates, persulfates, 10 3-phenylpropionates, phosphates, picrates, pivalates, propionates, salicylates, succinates, sulfates (such as those formed with sulfuric acid), sulfonates (such as those mentioned herein), tartrates, thiocyanates, toluenesulfonates such as tosylates, undecanoates, and the like.

Exemplary basic salts include ammonium salts, alkali metal salts such as sodium, 15 lithium, and potassium salts; alkaline earth metal salts such as calcium and magnesium salts; barium, zinc, and aluminum salts; salts with organic bases (for example, organic amines) such as trialkylamines such as triethylamine, procaine, dibenzylamine, N-benzyl- β -phenethylamine, 1-phenethylamine, N,N'-dibenzylethylene-diamine, dehydroabietylamine, N-ethylpiperidine, benzylamine, dicyclohexylamine or similar 20 pharmaceutically acceptable amines and salts with amino acids such as arginine, lysine and the like. Basic nitrogen-containing groups may be quaternized with agents such as lower alkyl halides (*e.g.*, methyl, ethyl, propyl, and butyl chlorides, bromides and iodides), dialkyl sulfates (*e.g.*, dimethyl, diethyl, dibutyl, and diamyl sulfates), long chain halides (*e.g.*, decyl, lauryl, myristyl and stearyl chlorides, bromides and iodides), aralkyl halides (*e.g.*, 25 benzyl and phenethyl bromides), and others. In one embodiment, salts include monohydrochloride, hydrogensulfate, methanesulfonate, phosphate or nitrate salts.

The phrase "pharmaceutically acceptable" is employed herein to refer to those compounds, materials, compositions, and/or dosage forms which are, within the scope of sound medical judgment, suitable for use in contact with the tissues of human beings and 30 animals without excessive toxicity, irritation, allergic response, or other problem or complication, commensurate with a reasonable benefit/risk ratio.

As used herein, "pharmaceutically acceptable salts" refer to derivatives of the disclosed compounds wherein the parent compound is modified by making acid or base salts thereof. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable salts include, but are not limited to,

mineral or organic acid salts of basic groups such as amines; and alkali or organic salts of acidic groups such as carboxylic acids. The pharmaceutically acceptable salts include the conventional non-toxic salts or the quaternary ammonium salts of the parent compound formed, for example, from non-toxic inorganic or organic acids. For example, such

5 conventional non-toxic salts include those derived from inorganic acids such as hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulfuric, sulfamic, phosphoric, and nitric; and the salts prepared from organic acids such as acetic, propionic, succinic, glycolic, stearic, lactic, malic, tartaric, citric, ascorbic, pantoic, maleic, hydroxymaleic, phenylacetic, glutamic, benzoic, salicylic, sulfanilic, 2-acetoxybenzoic, fumaric, toluenesulfonic, methanesulfonic, ethane

10 disulfonic, oxalic, and isethionic, and the like.

The pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the present invention can be synthesized from the parent compound which contains a basic or acidic moiety by conventional chemical methods. Generally, such salts can be prepared by reacting the free acid or base forms of these compounds with a stoichiometric amount of the appropriate base or acid in

15 water or in an organic solvent, or in a mixture of the two; generally, nonaqueous media like ether, ethyl acetate, ethanol, isopropanol, or acetonitrile are preferred. Lists of suitable salts are found in *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 18th ed., Mack Publishing Company, Easton, PA, 1990, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

All stereoisomers of the compounds of the instant invention are contemplated, either

20 in admixture or in pure or substantially pure form. Stereoisomers may include compounds which are optical isomers through possession of one or more chiral atoms, as well as compounds which are optical isomers by virtue of limited rotation about one or more bonds (atropisomers). The definition of compounds according to the invention embraces all the possible stereoisomers and their mixtures. It very particularly embraces the racemic forms

25 and the isolated optical isomers having the specified activity. The racemic forms can be resolved by physical methods, such as, for example, fractional crystallization, separation or crystallization of diastereomeric derivatives or separation by chiral column chromatography. The individual optical isomers can be obtained from the racemates from the conventional methods, such as, for example, salt formation with an optically active acid

30 followed by crystallization.

The present invention is intended to include all isotopes of atoms occurring in the present compounds. Isotopes include those atoms having the same atomic number but different mass numbers. By way of general example and without limitation, isotopes of hydrogen include deuterium and tritium. As an example, an alkyl substituent is intended to

cover alkyl groups have either hydrogen, deuterium, and/or some combination thereof. Isotopes of carbon include ^{13}C and ^{14}C . Isotopically-labeled compounds of the invention can generally be prepared by conventional techniques known to those skilled in the art or by processes analogous to those described herein, using an appropriate isotopically-labeled reagent in place of the non-labeled reagent otherwise employed.

Prodrugs and solvates of the inventive compounds are also contemplated. The term “prodrug” denotes a compound which, upon administration to a subject, undergoes chemical conversion by metabolic or chemical processes to yield a compound of the formula (I), and/or a salt and/or solvate thereof. Any compound that will be converted *in vivo* to provide the bioactive agent (*i.e.*, the compound for formula (I)) is a prodrug within the scope and spirit of the invention. For example, compounds containing a carboxy group can form physiologically hydrolyzable esters which serve as prodrugs by being hydrolyzed in the body to yield formula (I) compounds *per se*. Such prodrugs are preferably administered orally since hydrolysis in many instances occurs principally under the influence of the digestive enzymes. Parenteral administration may be used where the ester *per se* is active, or in those instances where hydrolysis occurs in the blood. Examples of physiologically hydrolyzable esters of compounds of formula (I) include C_{1-6} alkylbenzyl, 4-methoxybenzyl, indanyl, phthalyl, methoxymethyl, C_{1-6} alkanoyloxy- C_{1-6} alkyl, *e.g.* acetoxymethyl, pivaloyloxymethyl or propionyloxymethyl, C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyloxy- C_{1-6} alkyl, *e.g.* methoxycarbonyl-oxymethyl or ethoxycarbonyloxymethyl, glycyloxymethyl, phenylglycyloxymethyl, (5-methyl-2-oxo-1,3-dioxolen-4-yl)-methyl and other well known physiologically hydrolyzable esters used, for example, in the penicillin and cephalosporin arts. Such esters may be prepared by conventional techniques known in the art.

Various forms of prodrugs are well known in the art. For examples of such prodrug derivatives, see:

- a) *Design of Prodrugs*, edited by H. Bundgaard, (Elsevier, 1985) and *Methods in Enzymology*, Vol. 112, pp. 309-396, edited by K. Widder, et al. (Academic Press, 1985);
- b) *A Textbook of Drug Design and Development*, edited by Krosgaard-Larsen and H. Bundgaard, Chapter 5, “Design and Application of Prodrugs,” by H. Bundgaard, pp. 113-191 (1991); and
- c) H. Bundgaard, *Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews*, Vol. 8, pp. 1-38 (1992), each of which is incorporated herein by reference.

Compounds of the formula (I) and salts thereof may exist in their tautomeric form, in which hydrogen atoms are transposed to other parts of the molecules and the chemical

bonds between the atoms of the molecules are consequently rearranged. It should be understood that the all tautomeric forms, insofar as they may exist, are included within the invention.

Compounds of this invention may have one or more asymmetric centers. Unless
5 otherwise indicated, all chiral (enantiomeric and diastereomeric) and racemic forms of compounds of the present invention are included in the present invention. Many geometric isomers of olefins, C=N double bonds, and the like can also be present in the compounds, and all such stable isomers are contemplated in the present invention. Cis and trans geometric isomers of the compounds of the present invention are described and may be isolated as a
10 mixture of isomers or as separated isomeric forms. The present compounds can be isolated in optically active or racemic forms. It is well known in the art how to prepare optically active forms, such as by resolution of racemic forms or by synthesis from optically active starting materials. All chiral, (enantiomeric and diastereomeric) and racemic forms and all geometric isomeric forms of a structure are intended, unless the specific stereochemistry or isomer form is
15 specifically indicated. All geometric isomers, tautomers, atropisomers, hydrates, solvates, polymorphs, and isotopically labeled forms of the compounds referred to herein, and mixtures thereof, are considered within the scope of the present invention. Methods of solvation are generally known in the art.

20 UTILITY

The compounds of the invention modulate kinase activity, including the modulation of RIPK1. Accordingly, compounds of formula (I) have utility in treating conditions associated with the modulation of kinase activity, and particularly the selective inhibition of RIPK1 activity. In another embodiment, compounds of formula (I) have advantageous
25 selectivity for RIPK1 activity preferably from at least 20 fold to over 1,000 fold more selective over other kinases.

As used herein, the terms “treating” or “treatment” encompass the treatment of a disease state in a mammal, particularly in a human, and include: (a) preventing or delaying the occurrence of the disease state in a mammal, in particular, when such mammal is
30 predisposed to the disease state but has not yet been diagnosed as having it; (b) inhibiting the disease state, i.e., arresting its development; and/or (c) achieving a full or partial reduction of the symptoms or disease state, and/or alleviating, ameliorating, lessening, or curing the disease or disorder and/or its symptoms.

In view of their activity as selective inhibitors of RIPK1, compounds of Formula (I) are useful in treating RIPK1-associated conditions including, but not limited to, inflammatory diseases such as Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis, inflammatory bowel disease, asthma, graft versus host disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; autoimmune diseases such as Graves' disease, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, psoriasis; destructive bone disorders such as bone resorption disease, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, multiple myeloma-related bone disorder; proliferative disorders such as acute myelogenous leukemia, chronic myelogenous leukemia; angiogenic disorders such as angiogenic disorders including solid tumors, ocular neovascularization, and infantile haemangiomas; infectious diseases such as sepsis, septic shock, and Shigellosis; neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, ALS, cerebral ischemias or neurodegenerative disease caused by traumatic injury, oncologic and viral diseases such as metastatic melanoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, multiple myeloma, and HIV infection and CMV retinitis, AIDS; fibrotic conditions such as, nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH); and cardiac conditions such as, ischemia reperfusion; respectively.

More particularly, the specific conditions or diseases that may be treated with the inventive compounds include, without limitation, pancreatitis (acute or chronic), asthma, allergies, adult respiratory distress syndrome, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, glomerulonephritis, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, scleroderma, chronic thyroiditis, Graves' disease, autoimmune gastritis, diabetes, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, autoimmune neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, atopic dermatitis, chronic active hepatitis, myasthenia gravis, ALS, multiple sclerosis, inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, psoriasis, graft vs. host disease, inflammatory reaction induced by endotoxin, tuberculosis, atherosclerosis, muscle degeneration, cachexia, psoriatic arthritis, Reiter's syndrome, gout, traumatic arthritis, rubella arthritis, acute synovitis, pancreatic β -cell disease; diseases characterized by massive neutrophil infiltration; rheumatoid spondylitis, gouty arthritis and other arthritic conditions, cerebral malaria, chronic pulmonary inflammatory disease, silicosis, pulmonary sarcoidosis, bone resorption disease, allograft rejections, fever and myalgias due to infection, cachexia secondary to infection, meloid formation, scar tissue formation, ulcerative colitis, pyresis, influenza, osteoporosis, osteoarthritis, acute myelogenous leukemia, chronic myelogenous leukemia, metastatic melanoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, multiple myeloma, sepsis, septic shock, and Shigellosis; Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, cerebral ischemias or neurodegenerative disease caused by traumatic injury; angiogenic disorders including solid

tumors, ocular neovascularization, and infantile haemangiomas; viral diseases including acute hepatitis infection (including hepatitis A, hepatitis B and hepatitis C), HIV infection and CMV retinitis, AIDS, ARC or malignancy, and herpes; stroke, myocardial ischemia, ischemia in stroke heart attacks, organ hypoplasia, vascular hyperplasia, cardiac and renal
5 reperfusion injury, thrombosis, cardiac hypertrophy, thrombin-induced platelet aggregation, endotoxemia and/or toxic shock syndrome, conditions associated with prostaglandin endoperoxidase synthase-2, and pemphigus vulgaris. Preferred methods of treatment are those wherein the condition is selected from inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis, allograft rejection, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, ankylosing
10 spondylitis, psoriatic arthritis, and pemphigus vulgaris, and nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), and ischemia reperfusion. Alternatively preferred methods of treatment are those wherein the condition is selected from ischemia reperfusion injury, including cerebral ischemia reperfusion injury arising from stroke and cardiac ischemia reperfusion injury arising from myocardial infarction.

15 When the terms "RIPK1-associated condition" or "RIPK1-associated disease or disorder" are used herein, each is intended to encompass all of the conditions identified above as if repeated at length, as well as any other condition that is affected by RIPK1 kinase activity.

The present invention thus provides methods for treating such conditions,
20 comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically-effective amount of at least one compound of Formula (I) or a salt thereof. "Therapeutically effective amount" is intended to include an amount of a compound of the present invention that is effective when administered alone or in combination to inhibit RIPK1.

The methods of treating RIPK1 kinase-associated conditions may comprise
25 administering compounds of Formula (I) alone or in combination with each other and/or other suitable therapeutic agents useful in treating such conditions. Accordingly, "therapeutically effective amount" is also intended to include an amount of the combination of compounds claimed that is effective to inhibit RIPK1 and/or treat diseases associated with RIPK1.

30 Exemplary of such other therapeutic agents include corticosteroids, rolipram, calphostin, cytokine-suppressive anti-inflammatory drugs (CSAIDs), Interleukin-10, glucocorticoids, salicylates, nitric oxide, and other immunosuppressants; nuclear translocation inhibitors, such as deoxyspergualin (DSG); non-steroidal antiinflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) such as ibuprofen, celecoxib and rofecoxib; steroids such as prednisone or

dexamethasone; anti-inflammatory anti-bodies such as vedolizumab and ustekinumab, anti-inflammatory kinase inhibitors such as TYK2 inhibitors, antiviral agents such as abacavir; antiproliferative agents such as methotrexate, leflunomide, FK506 (tacrolimus, Prograf); cytotoxic drugs such as azathioprine and cyclophosphamide; TNF- α inhibitors such as tenidap, anti-TNF antibodies or soluble TNF receptor, rapamycin (sirolimus or Rapamune) or derivatives thereof, and agonists of FGF21.

The above other therapeutic agents, when employed in combination with the compounds of the present invention, may be used, for example, in those amounts indicated in the Physicians' Desk Reference (PDR) or as otherwise determined by one of ordinary skill in the art. In the methods of the present invention, such other therapeutic agent(s) may be administered prior to, simultaneously with, or following the administration of the inventive compounds. The present invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions capable of treating RIPK1 kinase-associated conditions, including IL-1, IL-6, IL-8, IFN γ and TNF- α -mediated conditions, as described above.

The inventive compositions may contain other therapeutic agents as described above and may be formulated, for example, by employing conventional solid or liquid vehicles or diluents, as well as pharmaceutical additives of a type appropriate to the mode of desired administration (*e.g.*, excipients, binders, preservatives, stabilizers, flavors, etc.) according to techniques such as those well known in the art of pharmaceutical formulation.

Accordingly, the present invention further includes compositions comprising one or more compounds of Formula (I) and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

A "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" refers to media generally accepted in the art for the delivery of biologically active agents to animals, in particular, mammals. Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers are formulated according to a number of factors well within the purview of those of ordinary skill in the art. These include without limitation the type and nature of the active agent being formulated; the subject to which the agent-containing composition is to be administered; the intended route of administration of the composition; and, the therapeutic indication being targeted. Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include both aqueous and non-aqueous liquid media, as well as a variety of solid and semi-solid dosage forms. Such carriers can include a number of different ingredients and additives in addition to the active agent, such additional ingredients being included in the formulation for a variety of reasons, *e.g.*, stabilization of the active agent, binders, etc., well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. Descriptions of suitable pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, and factors involved in their selection, are found in a

variety of readily available sources such as, for example, *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 17th ed., **1985**, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

The compounds of Formula (I) may be administered by any means suitable for the condition to be treated, which may depend on the need for site-specific treatment or quantity of drug to be delivered. Topical administration is generally preferred for skin-related diseases, and systematic treatment preferred for cancerous or pre-cancerous conditions, although other modes of delivery are contemplated. For example, the compounds may be delivered orally, such as in the form of tablets, capsules, granules, powders, or liquid formulations including syrups; topically, such as in the form of solutions, suspensions, gels or ointments; sublingually; buccally; parenterally, such as by subcutaneous, intravenous, intramuscular or intrasternal injection or infusion techniques (*e.g.*, as sterile injectable aq. or non-aq. solutions or suspensions); nasally such as by inhalation spray; topically, such as in the form of a cream or ointment; rectally such as in the form of suppositories; or liposomally. Dosage unit formulations containing non-toxic, pharmaceutically acceptable vehicles or diluents may be administered. The compounds may be administered in a form suitable for immediate release or extended release. Immediate release or extended release may be achieved with suitable pharmaceutical compositions or, particularly in the case of extended release, with devices such as subcutaneous implants or osmotic pumps.

Exemplary compositions for topical administration include a topical carrier such as PLASTIBASE[®] (mineral oil gelled with polyethylene).

Exemplary compositions for oral administration include suspensions which may contain, for example, microcrystalline cellulose for imparting bulk, alginic acid or sodium alginate as a suspending agent, methylcellulose as a viscosity enhancer, and sweeteners or flavoring agents such as those known in the art; and immediate release tablets which may contain, for example, microcrystalline cellulose, dicalcium phosphate, starch, magnesium stearate and/or lactose and/or other excipients, binders, extenders, disintegrants, diluents and lubricants such as those known in the art. The inventive compounds may also be orally delivered by sublingual and/or buccal administration, *e.g.*, with molded, compressed, or freeze-dried tablets. Exemplary compositions may include fast-dissolving diluents such as mannitol, lactose, sucrose, and/or cyclodextrins. Also included in such formulations may be high molecular weight excipients such as celluloses (AVICEL[®]) or polyethylene glycols (PEG); an excipient to aid mucosal adhesion such as hydroxypropyl cellulose (HPC), hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose (HPMC), sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (SCMC), and/or maleic anhydride copolymer (*e.g.*, GANTREZ[®]); and agents to control release such as

polyacrylic copolymer (*e.g.*, CARBOPOL 934[®]). Lubricants, glidants, flavors, coloring agents and stabilizers may also be added for ease of fabrication and use.

Exemplary compositions for nasal aerosol or inhalation administration include solutions which may contain, for example, benzyl alcohol or other suitable preservatives, 5 absorption promoters to enhance absorption and/or bioavailability, and/or other solubilizing or dispersing agents such as those known in the art.

Exemplary compositions for parenteral administration include injectable solutions or suspensions which may contain, for example, suitable non-toxic, parenterally acceptable diluents or solvents, such as mannitol, 1,3-butanediol, water, Ringer's solution, an isotonic 10 sodium chloride solution, or other suitable dispersing or wetting and suspending agents, including synthetic mono- or diglycerides, and fatty acids, including oleic acid.

Exemplary compositions for rectal administration include suppositories which may contain, for example, suitable non-irritating excipients, such as cocoa butter, synthetic glyceride esters or polyethylene glycols, which are solid at ordinary temperatures but 15 liquefy and/or dissolve in the rectal cavity to release the drug.

The therapeutically-effective amount of a compound of the present invention may be determined by one of ordinary skill in the art, and includes exemplary dosage amounts for a mammal of from about 0.05 to 1000 mg/kg; 1-1000 mg/kg; 1-50 mg/kg; 5-250 mg/kg; 250-1000 mg/kg of body weight of active compound per day, which may be administered in 20 a single dose or in the form of individual divided doses, such as from 1 to 4 times per day. It will be understood that the specific dose level and frequency of dosage for any particular subject may be varied and will depend upon a variety of factors, including the activity of the specific compound employed, the metabolic stability and length of action of that compound, the species, age, body weight, general health, sex and diet of the subject, the mode and time 25 of administration, rate of excretion, drug combination, and severity of the particular condition. Preferred subjects for treatment include animals, most preferably mammalian species such as humans, and domestic animals such as dogs, cats, horses, and the like. Thus, when the term "patient" is used herein, this term is intended to include all subjects, most preferably mammalian species, that are affected by mediation of RIPK1 enzyme levels.

30

MLKL Phosphorylation High-Content Assay

HT29-L23 human colorectal adenocarcinoma cells were maintained in RPMI 1640 medium containing 10% heat-inactivated FBS, 1% Penicillin-Streptomycin and 10 mM HEPES. Cells were seeded at 2,000 cells/well in 384 well tissue culture-treated microplates

(Greiner # 781090-3B) and incubated at 37 °C (5% CO₂/95% O₂) for 2 d. On the day of the assay, the cells were treated with test compounds at final concentrations of 6.25 to 0.106 μM for 30 min at 37 °C (5% CO₂/95% O₂). Necroptosis was induced using a mixture of human TNFα (35 ng/mL) (Peprotech #300-01A), SMAC mimetic (from US 2015/0322111 A1) (700 nM) and Z-VAD (140 nM) (BD pharmingen #51-6936). Following 6 h incubation at 37 °C (5% CO₂/95% O₂), the cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde (ACROS 11969-0010) for 15 min at rt, then permeabilized with phosphate buffered saline (PBS) containing 0.2% Triton-X-100 for 10 min. MLKL phosphorylation was detected using anti-MLKL (phospho S358) antibody (Abcam #ab187091) (1:1000 dilution in Blocking Buffer [PBS supplemented with 0.1% BSA]) with ON incubation at 4 °C. After washing three times in PBS, goat anti-rabbit Alexa- 488 (1:1000 dilution) (Life Technologies, A11008) and Hoechst 33342 (Life Technologies, H3570) (1:2000 dilution) in Blocking Buffer were added for 1 h at rt. Following another three cycles of washes in PBS, the microplates were sealed, and cellular images were acquired in the Cellomics ArrayScan VTI high-content imager equipped with an X1 camera. Fluorescent images were taken using a 10x objective and the 386-23 BGRFRN_BGRFRN and 485-20 BGRFRN_BGRFRN filter sets, for nuclei and MLKL phosphorylation, respectively. The image sets were analyzed using the Compartmental Analysis Bioapplication software (Cellomics). The level of MLKL phosphorylation was quantified as MEAN_CircRingAvgIntenRatio. The maximal inhibitory response was defined by the activity induced by Nec1s (CAS #: 852391-15-2, 6.25 μM). The IC₅₀ value was defined as the concentration of compound that produces 50% of the maximal inhibition. The data were fitted using the 4-parameter logistic equation to calculate the IC₅₀ and Y_{max} values.

25 **RIPK1 HTRF Binding Assay**

A solution was prepared containing 0.2 nM Anti GST-Tb (Cisbio, 61GSTTLB), 90.6 nM probe and 1 nM His-GST-TVMV-hRIPK1(1-324) in FRET Buffer (20 mM HEPES, 10 mM MgCl₂, 0.015% Brij-35, 4mM DTT, 0.05 mg/mL BSA). Using Formulatrix Tempest, the detection antibody/enzyme/probe solution (2 mL) was dispensed into wells of a 1536 plate (Black Low Binding Polystyrene 1536 Plate (Corning, 3724)) containing 10 nL of compounds of interest at appropriate concentration in DMSO. The plate was incubated at rt for 1 h. FRET was measured using the EnVision plate reader (Excitation: 340 nM, Emission: 520 nM/495 nM). Total signal (0% inhibition) was

calculated from wells containing 10 nL DMSO only. Blank signal (100% inhibition)
calculated from wells containing 10 nL of 15 nM staurosporine and internal controls.

Cloning and Baculovirus Expression of RIPK1 Construct

- 5 The coding region of human RIPK1(1-324) flanked by NdeI site at 5' end and stop codon TGA and XhoI site at 3' end was codon optimized and gene synthesized at GenScript USA Inc. (Piscataway, NJ) and subcloned into a modified pFastBac1 vector (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) with N-terminal His-GST-TVMV tag, to generate His-GST TVMV-hRIPK1(1-324)-pFB. The fidelity of the synthetic fragment was confirmed by sequencing.
- 10 Baculovirus was generated for the construct using the Bac-to-Bac baculovirus expression system (Invitrogen) according to the manufacturer's protocol. Briefly, recombinant bacmid was isolated from transformed DH10Bac E.coli competent cells 20 (Invitrogen) and used to transfect *Spodoptera frugiperda* (Sf9) insect cells (Invitrogen). Baculovirus was harvested 72 hours post transfection and a virus stock was prepared by infecting fresh Sf9 cells at a
- 15 1/1000 (v/v) ratio for 66 hours. For large scale protein production, Sf9 cells (Expression System, Davis, CA) grown in ESF921 insect medium (Expression System) at 2×10^6 cells/ml were infected with virus stock at a 1/100 (v/v) ratio for 66 hours. The production was carried out either at a 10 L scale in a 22 L cellbag (GE Healthcare Bioscience, Pittsburgh, PA) or at a 20 L scale in a 50 L cellbag using WAVE-Bioreactor System 20/50
- 20 (GE Healthcare Bioscience). The infected cells were harvested by centrifugation at 2000 rpm for 20 min at 4 °C in a SORVALL® RC12BP centrifuge. The cell pellets was stored at -70 °C before protein was purified.

Purification of His-GST-TVMV-hRIPK1(1-324)

- 25 RIPK1 containing cell paste was resuspended in 50 mM Tris pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 10 mM imidazole, 5% glycerol, 5 mM MgSO₄, 1 mM TCEP, 25 U/ml Benzonase, and Complete Protease Inhibitor tablets (1/50 ml, Roche Diagnostics, Indianapolis, IN). The cells were lysed by nitrogen cavitation using an unstirred pressure vessel @ 525 PSI (Parr Instrument Company, Moline, IL). The suspension was clarified by centrifugation at
- 30 136,000 x g for 40 min, at 4 °C. The lysate was decanted from the pellet and passed through a 5 ml NiNTA Superflow cartridge (Qiagen, Valencia, CA) using an AKTA Pure (GE Healthcare). Column was eluted with 10 CV linear gradient into 50 mM Tris 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 500 mM imidazole, 5% glycerol, 1 mM TCEP. Peak fractions were pooled and loaded directly onto 5 ml GSTrap 4B column (GE Healthcare). Column was washed with 50

- mM Tris 7.0, 150 mM NaCl, 5% glycerol, 1 mM DTT and eluted in 10 CV linear gradient into 50 mM Tris 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, 20 mM reduced glutathione, 5% glycerol, 1 mM DTT. Fractions identified by SDS-PAGE as containing RIPK1 were pooled and concentrated using 30 kDa MWCO spin concentrators (Amicon Ultra-15, Millipore, Billerica, MA) and
- 5 loaded onto a HiLoad 26/600 Superdex 200 column (GE Healthcare) equilibrated in 25 mM Tris 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 2 mM TCEP, 5% glycerol. The RIPK1 protein eluted as a dimer off the SEC column. The yield was ~8 mg/L with a purity >95% as determined by Coomassie stain SDS-PAGE gel analysis. LCMS analysis of the protein showed that the protein had lost the N-terminal methionine, had one phosphorylated site, and was partially acetylated.
- 10 Protein was aliquoted and stored at -80 °C. Using these assays, the IC₅₀ values of the following compounds were determined. See Table A.

Table A

Ex	RIPK1 HTRF (IC₅₀, nM)	pMLKL (IC₅₀, nM)	Ex	RIPK1 HTRF (IC₅₀, nM)	pMLKL (IC₅₀, nM)
1	6.8	21	19	13	19
2	6.0	8.2	20	400	810
3	47	200	21	170	810
4	43	230	22	330	1,200
5	800	1100	23	120	1,600
6	31	56	24	280	700
7	17	3.9	25	280	1,600
8	220	6,300	26	30	49
9		500	27	220	470
10	2.0	1.0	28	460	2,600
11	1.8	2.0	29	1900	3300
12	3.8	11	30	100	150
13	10	23	31	66	600
14	7.0	8.0	32	230	460
15	8.3	44	33	570	2,200
16	150	210	34	760	1,700
17	180	340	35	200	890
18	15	9.0	36		600

Methods of Preparation

Compounds of Formula (I), and intermediates used in the preparation of compounds of Formula (I), can be prepared using procedures shown in the following examples and related procedures. The methods and conditions used in these examples, and the actual compounds prepared in these examples, are not meant to be limiting, but are meant to demonstrate how the compounds of Formula (I) can be prepared. Starting materials and reagents used in these examples, when not prepared by a procedure described herein, are generally either commercially available, or are reported in the chemical literature, or may be prepared by using procedures described in the chemical literature.

Abbreviations as used herein, are defined as follows: "1 x" for once, "2 x" for twice, "3 x" for thrice, "aq" or "aq." for aqueous, "°C" for degrees Celsius, "eq" for equivalent or equivalents, "g" for gram or grams, "mg" for milligram or milligrams, "L" for liter or liters, "mL" for milliliter or milliliters, "μL" for microliter or microliters, "N" for normal, "M" for molar, "mmol" for millimole or millimoles, "min" for minute or minutes, "h" for hour or hours, "rt" for room temperature, "ON" for overnight, "RT" for retention time, "atm" for atmosphere, "psi" for pounds per square inch, "conc." for concentrate, "sat" or "saturated" for saturated, "CVs" for column volumes, "MW" for molecular weight, "mp" for melting point, "ee" for enantiomeric excess, "MS" or "Mass Spec" for mass spectrometry, "ESI" for electrospray ionization mass spectroscopy, "HR" for high resolution, "HRMS" for high resolution mass spectrometry, "LCMS" or "LC/MS" for liquid chromatography mass spectrometry, "HPLC" for high pressure liquid chromatography, "RP HPLC" for reverse phase HPLC, "TLC" or "tlc" for thin layer chromatography, "SFC" for supercritical fluid chromatography, "NMR" for nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy, "nOe" for nuclear Overhauser effect spectroscopy, "1H" for proton, "δ" for delta, "s" for singlet, "d" for doublet, "t" for triplet, "q" for quartet, "m" for multiplet, "br" for broad, "MHz" for megahertz, and "α", "β", "R", "S", "E", and "Z" are stereochemical designations familiar to one skilled in the art.

Me - methyl

Et - ethyl

Pr - propyl

i-Pr - isopropyl

Bu - butyl

i-Bu - isobutyl

- t-Bu - tert-butyl
Ph - phenyl
Bn - benzyl
AcOH or HOAc - acetic acid
- 5 B2Pin2 - bis(pinacolato)diboron
Boc - (tert-butoxy)carbonyl
BOP - benzotriazol-1-yloxytris(dimethylamino)phosphonium hexafluorophosphate
CH₂Cl₂ - dichloromethane
CH₃CN or ACN - acetonitrile
- 10 DIEA/DIPEA/Hünig's Base- diisopropylethylamine
DMF - dimethyl formamide
DMSO - dimethyl sulfoxide
Et₃N or TEA - triethylamine
EtOAc - ethyl acetate
- 15 HCl - hydrochloric acid
HATU - (1-[bis(dimethylamino)methylene]-1H-1,2,3-triazolo[4,5,b]pyridinium-3-oxide hexafluorophosphate
K₂CO₃ - potassium carbonate
KOAc - potassium acetate
- 20 K₃PO₄ - potassium phosphate
MeOH - methanol
Na₂CO₃ - sodium carbonate
NaOH - sodium hydroxide
Na₂SO₄ - sodium sulfate
- 25 PdCl₂(dppf) - [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II)
SiO₂ - silica oxide
Tf₂O - trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride

- The compounds of the present invention may be synthesized by many methods
- 30 available to those skilled in the art of organic chemistry (Maffrand, J. P. et al., Heterocycles, 16(1):35-7 (1981)). General synthetic schemes for preparing compounds of the present invention are described below. These schemes are illustrative and are not meant to limit the possible techniques one skilled in the art may use to prepare the compounds disclosed herein. Different methods to prepare the compounds of the present invention will be evident

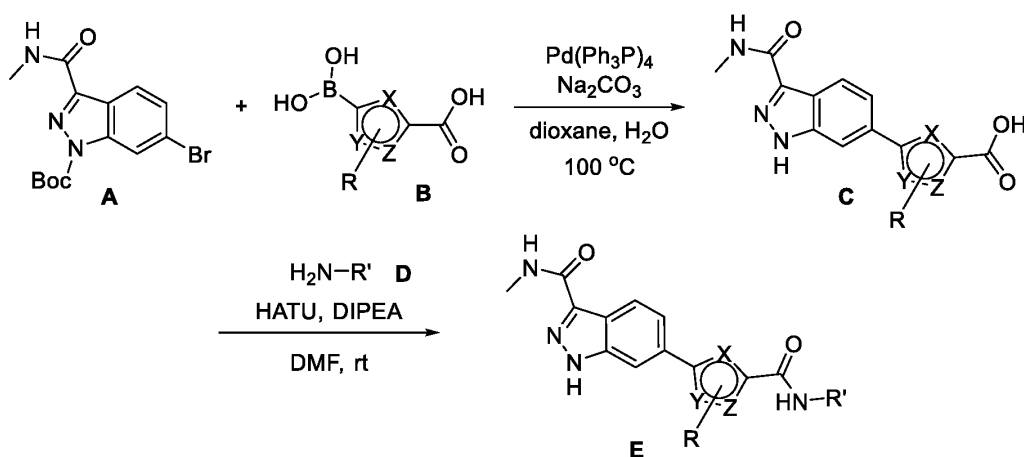
to those skilled in the art. Additionally, the various steps in the synthesis may be performed in an alternate sequence in order to give the desired compound or compounds.

Examples of compounds of the present invention prepared by methods described in the general schemes are given in the intermediates and examples section set out hereinafter.

- 5 Example compounds are typically prepared as racemic mixtures. Preparation of homochiral examples may be carried out by techniques known to one skilled in the art. For example, homochiral compounds may be prepared by separation of racemic products by chiral phase preparative HPLC. Alternatively, the example compounds may be prepared by methods known to give enantiomerically enriched products. These include, but are not limited to, the
- 10 incorporation of chiral auxiliary functionalities into racemic intermediates which serve to control the diastereoselectivity of transformations, providing enantio-enriched products upon cleavage of the chiral auxiliary.

- Scheme 1 illustrates an approach to the synthesis of compounds exemplified by **E**. A Suzuki coupling reaction (Miyaura, N. and Suzuki, A. Chemical Reviews, 95:2457-2483,
- 15 1995) of **A** and **B** can provide compound **C**. Should **B** be an ester instead of a carboxylic acid, a hydrolysis step following the Suzuki reaction could be performed. Suitable bases may include lithium hydroxide monohydrate, sodium hydroxide or other known to those in the art. Compounds exemplified by **E** can be formed by an amide coupling with **D** mediated by HATU as shown in the scheme or an alternative amide coupling reagent. Use of an
- 20 anhydride or carboxylic acid chloride may also effect this transformation.

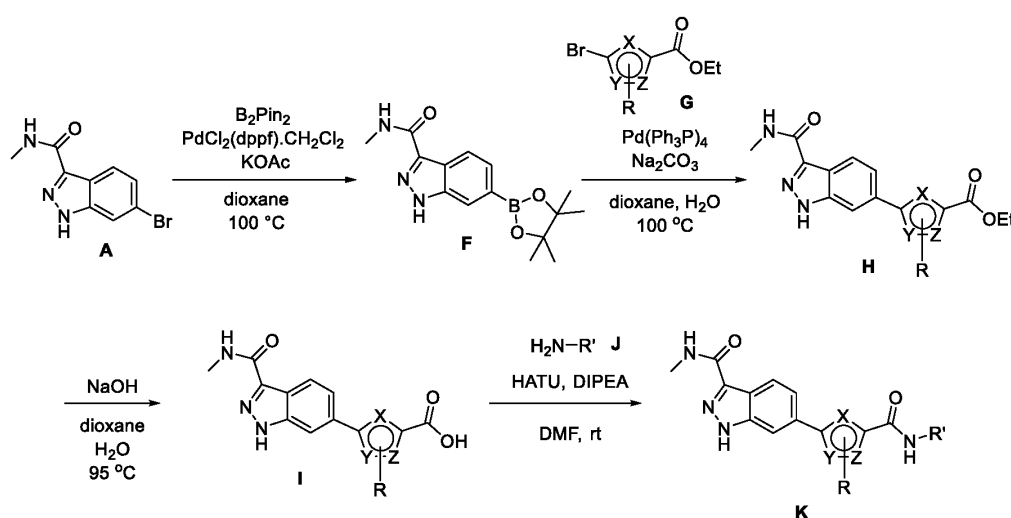
Scheme 1



Scheme 2 illustrates an approach to the synthesis of compounds exemplified by

K. The Suzuki reaction can be accomplished via in situ conversion of **A** to its respective boronate ester or boronic acid, followed by coupling with **G** to afford **H**. Additionally discrete isolation of the boronate derived from **A** could also be used in the transformation. Should **G** be an ester instead of a carboxylic acid, a hydrolysis step following the Suzuki reaction could be performed. Suitable bases may include lithium hydroxide monohydrate, sodium hydroxide or other known to those in the art. Compounds exemplified by **K** can be formed by an amide coupling mediated by HATU as shown in the scheme or an alternative amide coupling reagent. Use of an anhydride or carboxylic acid chloride may also effect this transformation.

10 Scheme 2



Purification of intermediates and final products was carried out via either normal or reverse phase chromatography. Normal phase chromatography on an ISCO system was carried out using prepacked SiO₂ cartridges eluting with either gradients of hexanes and ethyl acetate or dichloromethane and methanol unless otherwise indicated. Reverse phase preparative HPLC or LCMS was carried out using C18 columns eluting with gradients of Solvent A (90% water, 10% methanol, 0.1% TFA) and Solvent B (10% water, 90% methanol, 0.1% TFA, UV 220 nm), or with gradients of Solvent A (95% water, 5% acetonitrile, 0.1% TFA) and Solvent B (5% water, 95% acetonitrile, 0.1% TFA, UV 220 nm), or with gradients of Solvent A (98% water, 2% acetonitrile, 0.05% TFA) and Solvent B (98% acetonitrile, 2% water, 0.05% TFA, UV 254 nm), or with gradients of Solvent A (95% water, 5% 5 acetonitrile with 10 mM ammonium acetate) and Solvent B (95% acetonitrile, 5% water with 10 mM ammonium acetate).

In the majority of examples, two analytical LCMS injections (Methods A and B, or Methods C and D) were used to determine final purity.

Method A: Column: Waters XBridge C18, 2.1 mm x 50 mm, 1.7 μ m particles;
Mobile Phase A: 5:95 acetonitrile:water with 0.1 % trifluoroacetic acid; Mobile Phase B:
5 95:5 acetonitrile:water with 0.1 % trifluoroacetic acid; Temperature: 50 $^{\circ}$ C; Gradient: 0 %B to 100 %B over 3 min, then a 0.75 min hold at 100 %B; Flow: 1 mL/min; Detection: MS and UV (220 nm).

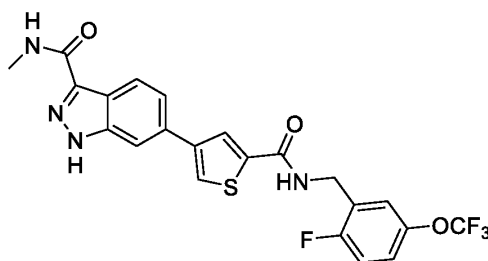
Method B: Column: Waters XBridge C18, 2.1 mm x 50 mm, 1.7 μ m particles;
Mobile Phase A: 5:95 acetonitrile:water with 10 mM ammonium acetate; Mobile Phase B:
10 95:5 acetonitrile:water with 10 mM ammonium acetate; Temperature: 50 $^{\circ}$ C; Gradient: 0 %B to 100 %B over 3 min, then a 0.75 min hold at 100 %B; Flow: 1 mL/min; Detection: MS and UV (220 nm).

Method C: Column: Waters Acquity UPLC BEH C18, 2.1 x 50 mm, 1.7 μ m particles; Mobile phase A: 5:95 acetonitrile:water with 10 mM ammonium acetate; Mobile
15 phase B: 95:5 acetonitrile:water with 10 mM ammonium acetate; Temperature: 50 $^{\circ}$ C; Gradient: 0-100% B over 3 minutes, then a 0.75 minute hold at 100% B; Flow: 1.11 mL/min; Detection: UV at 220 nm.

Method D: Column: Waters Acquity UPLC BEH C18, 2.1 x 50 mm, 1.7 μ m particles; Mobile phase A: 5:95 acetonitrile:water with 0.1% TFA; Mobile phase B: 95:5
20 acetonitrile:water with 0.1% TFA; Temperature: 50 $^{\circ}$ C; Gradient: 0-100% B over 3 min, then a 0.75 min hold at 100% B; Flow: 1.11 mL/min; Detection: UV at 220nm.

NMR spectra were run with water suppression, unless otherwise noted. When water suppression affected characterization of the compounds by NMR, it is noted in the text.

25 **Example 1:** 6-((5-((2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl)carbamoyl)thiophen-3-yl)-N-methyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide



1A: 6-bromo-1H-indazole-3-carboxylic acid

A solution of methyl 6-bromo-1H-indazole-3-carboxylate (5 g, 19.60 mmol) and 1 N
30 NaOH (49.0 mL, 49.0 mmol) in MeOH (70 mL) was heated to 80 $^{\circ}$ C for 2 h. The reaction

mixture was concentrated to yield a crude product which was dissolved in water (100 mL). The aqueous solution was acidified at 0 °C with 1 N HCl solution until the pH reached 4-5. The solid was collected by vacuum filtration as 6-bromo-1H-indazole-3-carboxylic acid (4.6 g, 19.1 mmol, 97 % yield).

5 MS ESI m/z 241.1 (M+H)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.08 (dd, J=8.7, 0.6 Hz, 1H), 7.87 - 7.77 (m, 1H), 7.41 (dd, J=8.7, 1.6 Hz, 1H).

1B: 6-bromo-N-methyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide

To a solution of 6-bromo-1H-indazole-3-carboxylic acid (1.7 g, 7.05 mmol),
10 methanamine, HCl (0.595 g, 8.82 mmol) and DIPEA (3.08 mL, 17.63 mmol) in DMF (25 mL) was added BOP (3.90 g, 8.82 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 23 °C for 16 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated. Water (100 mL) was added to the crude material and the mixture was sonicated for 10 min. The solid was collected by vacuum filtration as 6-bromo-N-methyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide (1.95 g, 7.55 mmol, quantitative yield).

15 MS ESI m/z 254.0 (M+H).

1C: 4-(3-(methylcarbamoyl)-1H-indazol-6-yl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

A degassed solution of tert-butyl 6-bromo-3-(methylcarbamoyl)-1H-indazole-1-carboxylate (100 mg, 0.282 mmol), 4-boronothiophene-2-carboxylic acid (73 mg, 0.394 mmol), sodium carbonate (90 mg, 0.847 mmol) and Pd(Ph₃P)₄ (33 mg, 0.028 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (4 mL) and water (1 mL) was heated at 100 °C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was
20 concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was triturated with EtOAc (2 mL). H₂O (2 mL) was added and the pH was adjusted to ~ 4 by addition of AcOH. The mixture was triturated and the solvent was decanted off. The solid was dried under vacuum to afford the crude product (76 mg, 89 % yield), which was used as-is without further purification.

25 MS ESI m/z 301.8 (M+H).

1: 6-(5-((2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl)carbamoyl)thiophen-3-yl)-N-methyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide

To a solution of 4-(3-(methylcarbamoyl)-1H-indazol-6-yl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid (20 mg, 0.066 mmol), (2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl)methanamine (16.7 mg, 0.080 mmol) and HATU (37.9 mg, 0.100 mmol) in DMF (1 mL) was added DIPEA (0.058 mL, 0.332 mmol). The resulting solution was stirred at rt overnight. The crude material was
30 purified via preparative LC/MS with the following conditions: Column: XBridge C18, 19 x 200 mm, 5-μm particles; Mobile Phase A: 5:95 acetonitrile: water with 10-mM ammonium acetate; Mobile Phase B: 95:5 acetonitrile: water with 10-mM ammonium acetate; Gradient:

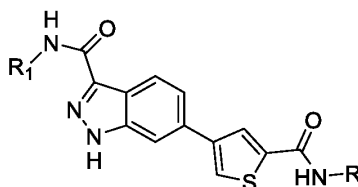
38-78% B over 19 min, then a 4-min hold at 100% B; Flow: 20 mL/min. Fractions containing the desired product were combined and dried via centrifugal evaporation to afford 6-(5-((2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl)carbamoyl)thiophen-3-yl)-N-methyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide (21.7 mg, 0.044 mmol, 66 % yield).

5 MS ESI m/z 493.0 (M+H).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.07 (t, *J*=5.5 Hz, 1H), 8.34 (d, *J*=1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.22 (d, *J*=8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, *J*=1.5 Hz, 2H), 7.83 (s, 1H), 7.60 (dd, *J*=8.4, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (br d, *J*=4.8 Hz, 1H), 7.38 - 7.32 (m, 2H), 4.56 (d, *J*=5.5 Hz, 2H), 2.86 (d, *J*=4.8 Hz, 3H).

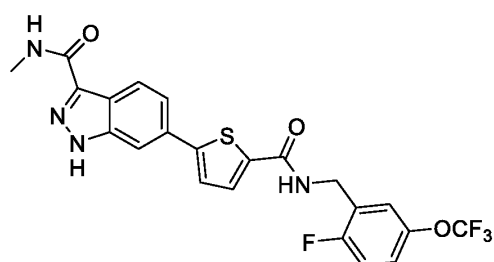
10

Table 1: Compounds in Table 1 were made in a similar fashion to Example 1. Non-delineated stereochemistry is racemic or diastereomeric unless otherwise noted in the text.



Ex	Name	R	R1	M+H
2	N-methyl-6-(5-((3-phenylbutyl)carbamoyl)thiophen-3-yl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide		Me	433.1
3	(R)-6-(5-((3-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl)carbamoyl)thiophen-3-yl)-N-methyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide		Me	469.1
4	(S)-6-(5-((3-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl)carbamoyl)thiophen-3-yl)-N-methyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide		Me	469.1
5	(R)-6-(5-((3-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl)carbamoyl)thiophen-3-yl)-N-isopropyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide		i-Pr	497.0

15 **Example 6:** 6-(5-((2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl)carbamoyl)thiophen-2-yl)-N-methyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide

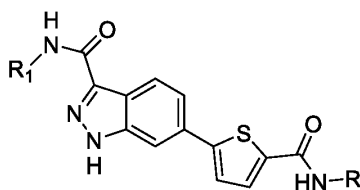


The title compound **6** was prepared in 3% overall yield following a similar procedure described in **Example 1**.

MS ESI m/z 493.0 (M+H).

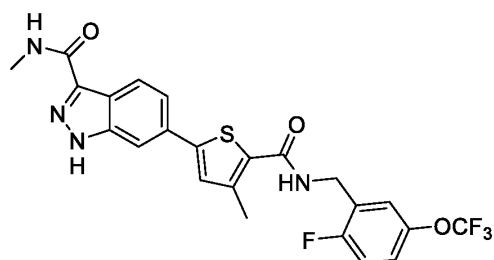
- 5 ^1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.04 (t, $J=5.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.22 (d, $J=8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.84 (d, $J=3.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, $J=4.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.60 (dd, $J=8.4$, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (br d, $J=5.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.37 - 7.33 (m, 2H), 4.54 (d, $J=5.5$ Hz, 2H), 2.85 (d, $J=4.8$ Hz, 3H).

- 10 **Table 2:** Compounds in Table 2 were made in a similar fashion to example **6**. Non-delineated stereochemistry is racemic or diastereomeric unless otherwise noted in the text.



Ex	Name	R	R1	M+H
7	N-methyl-6-(5-((3-phenylbutyl)carbamoyl)thiophen-2-yl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide		Me	433.2
8	(S)-6-(5-((3-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl)carbamoyl)thiophen-2-yl)-N-methyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide		Me	469.3
9	(S)-6-(5-((3-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl)carbamoyl)thiophen-2-yl)-N-isopropyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide		i-Pr	497.1

- 15 **Example 10:** 6-(5-((2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl)carbamoyl)-4-methylthiophen-2-yl)-N-methyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide

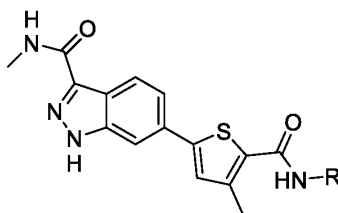


The title compound **10** was prepared in 10% overall yield following a similar procedure described in **Example 1**.

MS ESI m/z 507.1 (M+H).

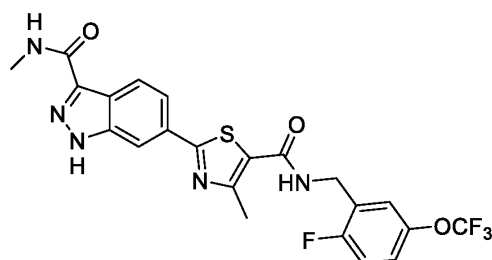
- 5 ^1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.53 (br t, $J=6.1$ Hz, 1H), 8.21 (br d, $J=8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.81 (s, 1H), 7.55 (dd, $J=8.4$, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 7.38 – 7.31 (m, 3H), 4.51 (d, $J=5.9$ Hz, 2H), 2.85 (d, $J=4.8$ Hz, 3H), 2.47 (s, 3H).

Table 3. Compounds in Table 3 were made in a similar fashion to example **10**. Non-
10 delineated stereochemistry is racemic or diastereomeric unless otherwise noted in the text.



Ex	Name	R	M+H
11	N-methyl-6-(4-methyl-5-((3-phenylbutyl)carbamoyl)thiophen-2-yl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide		447.1
12	(R)-6-(5-((3-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl)carbamoyl)-4-methylthiophen-2-yl)-N-methyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide		482.7
13	(S)-6-(5-((3-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl)carbamoyl)-4-methylthiophen-2-yl)-N-methyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide		482.5

Example 14: N-(2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl)-4-methyl-2-(3-(methylcarbamoyl)-1H-indazol-6-yl)thiazole-5-carboxamide



14A: N-methyl-6-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide

A degassed solution of 6-bromo-N-methyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide (1.0 g, 3.94 mmol), bis(pinacolato)diboron (1.2 g, 4.7 mmol), potassium acetate (1.16 g, 11.8 mmol) and PdCl₂(dppf)-CH₂Cl₂ adduct (0.1 g, 0.12 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (40 ml) was stirred at 100 °C overnight. The solid was filtered off through Celite. The filtrate was concentrated. The residue was diluted with EtOAc (100 ml), washed with brine (2 x 50 ml), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was triturated with CH₂Cl₂ (10 ml). The solid was collected by filtration and dried under vacuum to afford the desired product (680 mg, 2.26 mmol, 57% yield). The mother liquid was purified by column chromatography on a silica gel column eluted with hexanes/EtOAc (100/0 to 50/50) to give additional desired product (148 mg, 0.49 mmol, 12% yield).

MS ESI m/z 300.3 (M-H).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CHLOROFORM-d) δ 8.42 (dd, *J*=8.2, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 8.00 (s, 1H), 7.72 (dd, *J*=8.3, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 3.07 (d, *J*=5.0 Hz, 3H), 1.39 (s, 12H).

14B: ethyl 4-methyl-2-(3-(methylcarbamoyl)-1H-indazol-6-yl)thiazole-5-carboxylate

A degassed mixture of N-methyl-6-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide (500 mg, 1.66 mmol), ethyl 2-bromo-4-methylthiazole-5-carboxylate (415 mg, 1.66 mmol), Na₂CO₃ (618 mg, 4.98 mmol) and Pd(Ph₃P)₄ (192 mg, 0.166 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (10 mL) and H₂O (2.5 mL) was stirred at 100 °C for 4 h. The solid was filtered off through Celite and the Celite rinsed with EtOAc (2 x 5 ml). The filtrate was concentrated. The residue was washed with H₂O (2 x 5 ml), followed by EtOAc (2 x 5 ml), dried under vacuum to afford crude ethyl 4-methyl-2-(3-(methylcarbamoyl)-1H-indazol-6-yl)thiazole-5-carboxylate (390 mg, 1.13 mmol, 68 % yield), which was used as-is without further purification.

MS ESI m/z 345.1 (M+H).

14C: 4-methyl-2-(3-(methylcarbamoyl)-1H-indazol-6-yl)thiazole-5-carboxylic acid

A solution of crude ethyl 4-methyl-2-(3-(methylcarbamoyl)-1H-indazol-6-yl)thiazole-5-carboxylate (390 mg, 1.13 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (5 mL) and MeOH (2.5 mL) was added 1N NaOH (2.5 mL, 2.50 mmol) and the reaction mixture was stirred at 95 °C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to rt and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was triturated with EtOAc (5 x 2 mL). H₂O (2 mL) was added, and the pH was adjusted to ~ 4 by addition of AcOH. The precipitate was collected by filtration, washed with EtOAc (2 mL) followed by H₂O (2 x 2 mL), and dried under vacuum to give crude 4-methyl-2-(3-(methylcarbamoyl)-1H-indazol-6-yl)thiazole-5-carboxylic acid, which was used as-is without further purification.

MS ESI m/z 317.0 (M+H).

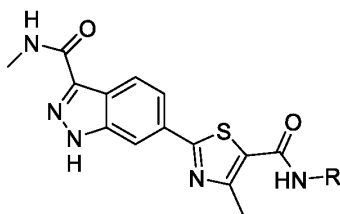
14D: N-(2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl)-4-methyl-2-(3-(methylcarbamoyl)-1H-indazol-6-yl)thiazole-5-carboxamide

To a solution of 4-methyl-2-(3-(methylcarbamoyl)-1H-indazol-6-yl)thiazole-5-carboxylic acid (20 mg, 0.063 mmol), (2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl)methanamine (14.6 mg, 0.070 mmol) and HATU (36.1 mg, 0.095 mmol) in DMF (1.5 mL) was added DIPEA (0.055 mL, 0.316 mmol). The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at rt overnight. The crude material was purified via preparative LC/MS with the following conditions: Column: XBridge C18, 19 x 200 mm, 5-μm particles; Mobile Phase A: 5:95 acetonitrile: water with 10-mM ammonium acetate; Mobile Phase B: 95:5 acetonitrile: water with 10-mM ammonium acetate; Gradient: 27-67% B over 20 min, then a 6-min hold at 100% B; Flow: 20 mL/min. Fractions containing the desired product were combined and dried via centrifugal evaporation to afford N-(2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl)-4-methyl-2-(3-(methylcarbamoyl)-1H-indazol-6-yl)thiazole-5-carboxamide (5.2 mg, 0.010 mol, 15 % yield).

MS ESI m/z 508.0 (M+H).

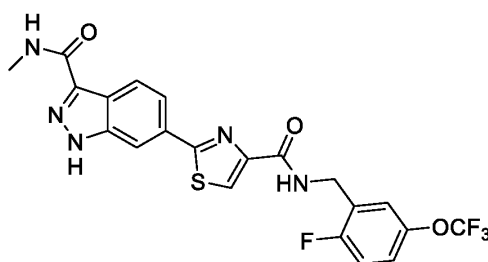
¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.79 (br t, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.28 (d, J=8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.25 (br q, J=5.0 Hz, 1H), 8.15 (s, 1H), 7.80 (dd, J=8.4, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.41 - 7.32 (m, 3H), 4.53 (d, J=5.5 Hz, 2H), 2.85 (d, J=4.8 Hz, 2H), 2.65 (s, 3H).

Table 4. Compounds in Table 4 were made in a similar fashion to example 14. Non-delineated stereochemistry is racemic or diastereomeric unless otherwise noted in the text.



Ex	Name	R	M+H
15	4-methyl-2-(3-(methylcarbamoyl)-1H-indazol-6-yl)-N-(3-phenylbutyl)thiazole-5-carboxamide		448.1
16	(R)-N-(3-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl)-4-methyl-2-(3-(methylcarbamoyl)-1H-indazol-6-yl)thiazole-5-carboxamide		483.9
17	(S)-N-(3-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl)-4-methyl-2-(3-(methylcarbamoyl)-1H-indazol-6-yl)thiazole-5-carboxamide		483.9
18	N-(2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-4-methyl-2-(3-(methylcarbamoyl)-1H-indazol-6-yl)thiazole-5-carboxamide		491.9
19	N-(1-(2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl)ethyl)-4-methyl-2-(3-(methylcarbamoyl)-1H-indazol-6-yl)thiazole-5-carboxamide		522.1

Example 20: N-(2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl)-2-(3-(methylcarbamoyl)-1H-indazol-6-yl)thiazole-4-carboxamide



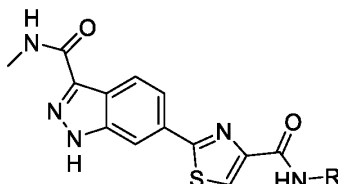
5

The title compound **20** was prepared in 8% overall yield following a similar procedure described in **Example 14**.

MS ESI m/z 493.0 (M+H).

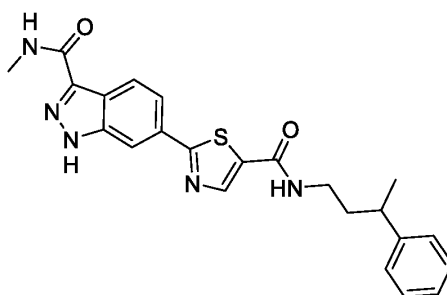
^1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.09 (br t, $J=6.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.35 (s, 1H), 8.28 (d, $J=8.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.24 (s, 1H), 8.22 (br d, $J=5.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.92 (dd, $J=8.4$, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.43 - 7.30 (m, 3H), 4.60 (d, $J=5.9$ Hz, 2H), 2.86 (d, $J=4.8$ Hz, 3H).

- 5 **Table 5.** Compounds in Table 5 were made in a similar fashion to example 20. Non-delineated stereochemistry is racemic or diastereomeric unless otherwise noted in the text.



Ex	Name	R	M+H
21	2-(3-(methylcarbamoyl)-1H-indazol-6-yl)-N-(3-phenylbutyl)thiazole-4-carboxamide		434.0
22	(R)-N-(3-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl)-2-(3-(methylcarbamoyl)-1H-indazol-6-yl)thiazole-4-carboxamide		470.0
23	(S)-N-(3-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl)-2-(3-(methylcarbamoyl)-1H-indazol-6-yl)thiazole-4-carboxamide		470.1

- Example 24:** 2-(3-(methylcarbamoyl)-1H-indazol-6-yl)-N-(3-phenylbutyl)thiazole-5-
10 carboxamide



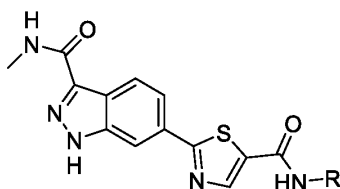
The title compound **24** was prepared in 22 % overall yield following a similar procedure described in **Example 14**.

MS ESI m/z 434.1 (M+H).

- 15 ^1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.37 (br t, $J=5.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.28 (d, $J=8.8$ Hz, 1H), 8.26 - 8.20 (m, 3H), 7.92 (d, $J=8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.33 - 7.23 (m, 4H), 7.17 (t, $J=7.0$ Hz, 1H),

3.34 - 3.26 (m, 2H), 2.85 (d, $J=4.8$ Hz, 3H), 2.83 - 2.77 (m, 1H), 1.88 (quin, $J=7.2$ Hz, 2H), 1.25 (d, $J=7.0$ Hz, 3H).

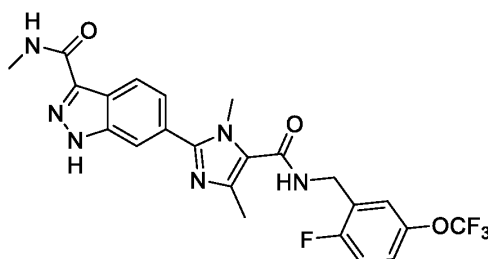
Table 6. Compounds in Table 6 were made in a similar fashion to example 24.



5

Ex	Name	R	M+H
25	(R)-N-(3-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl)-2-(3-(methylcarbamoyl)-1H-indazol-6-yl)thiazole-5-carboxamide		470.1

Example 26: 6-(5-((2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl)carbamoyl)-1,4-dimethyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-N-methyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide



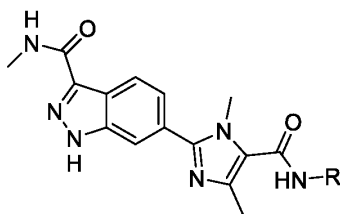
10 The title compound **26** was prepared in 24% overall yield following a similar procedure described in **Example 14**

MS ESI m/z 505.2 (M+H).

^1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.51 (t, $J=5.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.26 (d, $J=8.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.23 (q, $J=4.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.52 (dd, $J=8.4$, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (br d, $J=4.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.38 - 7.31 (m, 2H), 4.55 (d, $J=5.9$ Hz, 2H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 2.85 (d, $J=4.8$ Hz, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H).

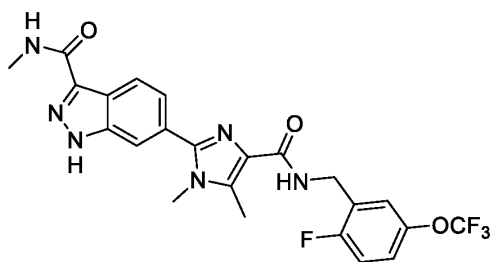
15

Table 7. Compounds in Table 7 were made in a similar fashion to example 26. Non-delineated stereochemistry is racemic or diastereomeric unless otherwise noted in the text.



Ex	Name	R	M+H
27	6-(1,4-dimethyl-5-((3-phenylbutyl)carbamoyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-N-methyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide		445.1
28	(R)-6-(5-((3-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl)carbamoyl)-1,4-dimethyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-N-methyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide		481.2
29	(S)-6-(5-((3-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl)carbamoyl)-1,4-dimethyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-N-methyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide		481.0
30	6-(5-((2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)carbamoyl)-1,4-dimethyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-N-methyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide		489.1

Example 31: 6-(4-((2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl)carbamoyl)-1,5-dimethyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-N-methyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide



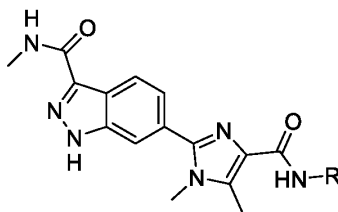
5

The title compound **31** was prepared in 42% overall yield following a similar procedure described in **Example 14**.

MS ESI m/z 505.1 (M+H).

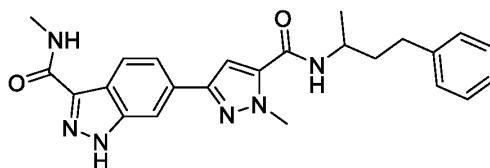
^1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.44 (br t, $J=6.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.27 (d, $J=8.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.23 (q, $J=4.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.84 (s, 1H), 7.54 (dd, $J=8.4$, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.35 - 7.25 (m, 3H), 4.50 (d, $J=5.9$ Hz, 2H), 3.64 (s, 3H), 2.86 (d, $J=4.8$ Hz, 3H), 2.57 (s, 3H).

- 5 **Table 8.** Compounds in Table 8 were made in a similar fashion to example **31**. Non-delineated stereochemistry is racemic or diastereomeric unless otherwise noted in the text.



Ex	Name	R	M+H
32	6-(1,5-dimethyl-4-((3-phenylbutyl)carbamoyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-N-methyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide		445.2
33	(R)-6-(4-((3-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl)carbamoyl)-1,5-dimethyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-N-methyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide		481.2
34	(S)-6-(4-((3-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl)carbamoyl)-1,5-dimethyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-N-methyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide		481.2
35	6-(4-((2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)carbamoyl)-1,5-dimethyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-N-methyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide		489.1

- Example 36** N-methyl-6-(1-methyl-5-((4-phenylbutan-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide



36A: Methyl 2-methyl-5-oxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylate: To a solution of dimethyl acetylenedicarboxylate (0.446 mL, 3.52 mmol) in acetic acid (5 mL) at 23 °C was added methylhydrazine (0.170 mL, 3.17 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated to 120 °C for 20 min. The reaction mixture was concentrated to yield a crude product which was triturated in 5 mL of MeOH. The solid was collected as methyl 2-methyl-5-oxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylate (244 mg, 1.556 mmol, 44 % yield). MS ESI m/z 157.1 (M+H).

36B: Methyl 1-methyl-3-(((trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl)oxy)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylate: To a solution of methyl 2-methyl-5-oxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylate (244 mg, 1.56 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (4 mL) at -5 °C was added Et₃N (0.436 mL, 3.13 mmol), followed by Tf₂O (0.528 mL, 3.13 mmol) dropwise. The reaction mixture was warmed to 23 °C and stirred for 1 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with water (30 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL x 3). The combined organic phases were washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. Filtration and concentration yielded a crude product which was purified on a silica gel column with Hexanes/EtOAc (3/1) to give methyl 1-methyl-3-(((trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl)oxy)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylate as a clear oil (410 mg, 1.42 mmol, 91 % yield).

MS ESI m/z 289.0 (M+H).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 6.80 (s, 1H), 4.15 (s, 3H), 3.93 (s, 3H).

36C: (5-(methoxycarbonyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)boronic acid: A degassed solution of methyl 1-methyl-3-(((trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl)oxy)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylate (325 mg, 1.13 mmol), bis(pinacolato)diboron (315 mg, 1.240 mmol), potassium acetate (332 mg, 3.38 mmol) and PdCl₂(dppf)-CH₂Cl₂ adduct (55.3 mg, 0.068 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (7 mL) was heated to 100 °C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated to yield a crude product to which water (5 mL) was added. The mixture was acidified with 1 N HCl solution to pH ~5. The aqueous solution was saturated with NaCl and extracted with EtOAc (10 mL x 3). The combined organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄. Filtration and concentration gave a crude product which was purified on a C-18 reversed phase column using an Isco system (Combiflash RF200, Column: 130g C18 RediSep, Solvent A: 0.1% TFA in water/MeOH (90/10), Solvent B: 0.1% TFA in water/MeOH (10/90), Flow rate: 75 mL/min, Start%B: 0%, Final%B: 50%, Wavelength 1: 218, Wavelength 2: 254) to yield (5-(methoxycarbonyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)boronic acid (213.5 mg, 1.161 mmol, quantitative yield).

MS ESI m/z 185.1 (M+H).

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 7.17 (s, 1H), 4.20 (s, 3H), 3.90 (s, 3H).

36D: 1-methyl-3-(3-(methylcarbamoyl)-1H-indazol-6-yl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid: A degassed solution of 6-bromo-N-methyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide (240 mg, 0.945 mmol), (5-(methoxycarbonyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)boronic acid (174 mg, 0.945 mmol), $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{dppf})\text{-CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ adduct (46.3 mg, 0.057 mmol) and potassium phosphate tribasic, 2M solution (1.417 mL, 2.83 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) was heated to 100 °C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated. Water (30 mL) was added and the mixture was acidified with concentrated HCl to pH ~4. The solid was collected as 1-methyl-3-(3-(methylcarbamoyl)-1H-indazol-6-yl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid (292 mg, 0.878 mmol, 93 % yield).

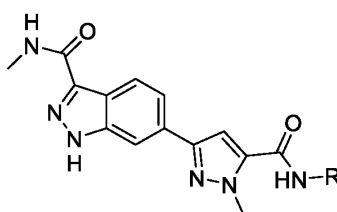
MS ESI m/z 300.1 (M+H).

36: A method substantially similar to that described in 1 was used to afford N-methyl-6-(1-methyl-5-((4-phenylbutan-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide (racemate, 1.2 mg, 2.79 μmol , 8 % yield).

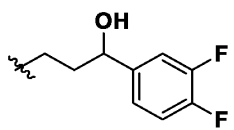
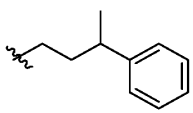
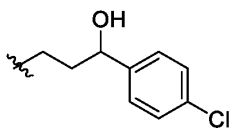
MS ESI m/z 431.1 (M+H).

^1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 8.45 (br d, $J=8.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.39 (br d, $J=4.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.19 (d, $J=8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.96 (s, 1H), 7.70 (d, $J=8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.35 (s, 1H), 7.29 - 7.25 (m, 3H), 7.23 - 7.20 (m, 3H), 7.19 - 7.14 (m, 1H), 4.10 (s, 3H), 3.98 (dt, $J=13.7, 6.9$ Hz, 1H), 2.83 (d, $J=4.6$ Hz, 3H), 2.65 - 2.59 (m, 2H), 1.90 - 1.81 (m, 1H), 1.80 - 1.74 (m, 1H).

Table 9: Compounds in Table 9 were made in a similar fashion to Example 36. Non-delineated stereochemistry is racemic or diastereomeric unless otherwise noted in the text.



Ex	Name	R	M+H
37	6-(5-{[3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl]carbamoyl}-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)-N-methyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide		450.9

38	6-(5-{[3-(3,4-difluorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl]carbamoyl}-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)-N-methyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide		469.2
39	N-methyl-6-{1-methyl-5-[(3-phenylbutyl)carbamoyl]-1H-pyrazol-3-yl}-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide		431.2
40	6-(5-{[3-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl]carbamoyl}-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)-N-methyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide		467.1