

ANTIBACTERIAL POLYCYCLIC UREA COMPOUNDS

The present invention relates to compounds which demonstrate antibacterial activity, processes for their preparation, pharmaceutical compositions containing them as the active ingredient, to their use as medicaments and to their use in the manufacture of medicaments for use in the treatment of bacterial infections in warm-blooded animals such as humans. In particular this invention relates to compounds useful for the treatment of bacterial infections in warm-blooded animals such as humans, more particularly to the use of these compounds in the manufacture of medicaments for use in the treatment of bacterial infections in warm-blooded animals such as humans.

The international microbiological community continues to express serious concern that the evolution of antibiotic resistance could result in strains against which currently available antibacterial agents will be ineffective. In general, bacterial pathogens may be classified as either Gram-positive or Gram-negative pathogens. Antibiotic compounds with effective activity against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative pathogens are generally regarded as having a broad spectrum of activity. The compounds of the present invention are regarded as effective against both Gram-positive and certain Gram-negative pathogens.

Gram-positive pathogens, for example Staphylococci, Enterococci, Streptococci and mycobacteria, are particularly important because of the development of resistant strains which are both difficult to treat and difficult to eradicate from the hospital environment once established. Examples of such strains are methicillin resistant *staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), methicillin resistant coagulase negative staphylococci (MRCNS), penicillin resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and multiple resistant *Enterococcus faecium*.

The preferred clinically effective antibiotic for treatment of last resort of such resistant Gram-positive pathogens is vancomycin. Vancomycin is a glycopeptide and is associated with various toxicities, including nephrotoxicity. Furthermore, and most importantly, antibacterial resistance to vancomycin and other glycopeptides is also appearing. This resistance is increasing at a steady rate rendering these agents less and less effective in the treatment of Gram-positive pathogens. There is also now increasing resistance appearing towards agents such as β -lactams, quinolones and macrolides used for the treatment of upper respiratory tract infections, also caused by certain Gram negative strains including *H.influenzae* and *M.catarrhalis*.

Consequently, in order to overcome the threat of widespread multi-drug resistant organisms, there is an on-going need to develop new antibiotics, particularly those with either a novel mechanism of action and/or containing new pharmacophoric groups.

Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) gyrase is a member of the type II family of topoisomerases that control the topological state of DNA in cells (Champoux, J. J.; 2001. Ann. Rev. Biochem. 70: 369-413). Type II topoisomerases use the free energy from adenosine triphosphate (ATP) hydrolysis to alter the topology of DNA by introducing transient double-stranded breaks in the DNA, catalyzing strand passage through the break and resealing the DNA. DNA gyrase is an essential and conserved enzyme in bacteria and is unique among topoisomerases in its ability to introduce negative supercoils into DNA. The enzyme consists of two subunits, encoded by *gyrA* and *gyrB*, forming an A₂B₂ tetrameric complex. The A subunit of gyrase (GyrA) is involved in DNA breakage and resealing and contains a conserved tyrosine residue that forms the transient covalent link to DNA during strand passage. The B subunit (GyrB) catalyzes the hydrolysis of ATP and interacts with the A subunit to translate the free energy from hydrolysis to the conformational change in the enzyme that enables strand-passage and DNA resealing.

Another conserved and essential type II topoisomerase in bacteria, called topoisomerase IV, is primarily responsible for separating the linked closed circular bacterial chromosomes produced in replication. This enzyme is closely related to DNA gyrase and has a similar tetrameric structure formed from subunits homologous to Gyr A and to Gyr B. The overall sequence identity between gyrase and topoisomerase IV in different bacterial species is high. Therefore, compounds that target bacterial type II topoisomerases have the potential to inhibit two targets in cells, DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV; as is the case for existing quinolone antibacterials (Maxwell, A. 1997, Trends Microbiol. 5: 102-109).

DNA gyrase is a well-validated target of antibacterials, including the quinolones and the coumarins. The quinolones (e.g. ciprofloxacin) are broad-spectrum antibacterials that inhibit the DNA breakage and reunion activity of the enzyme and trap the GyrA subunit covalently complexed with DNA (Drlica, K., and X. Zhao, 1997, Microbiol. Molec. Biol. Rev. 61: 377-392). Members of this class of antibacterials also inhibit topoisomerase IV and as a result, the primary target of these compounds varies among species. Although the quinolones are successful antibacterials, resistance generated primarily by mutations in the target (DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV) is becoming an increasing problem in several organisms, including *S. aureus* and *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (Hooper, D. C., 2002, The

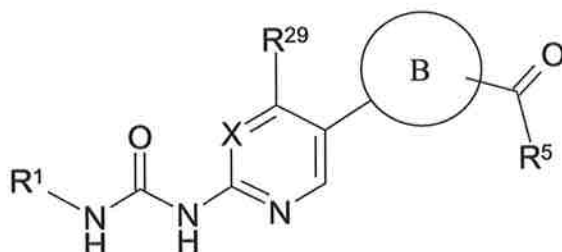
Lancet Infectious Diseases 2: 530-538). In addition, quinolones, as a chemical class, suffer from toxic side effects, including arthropathy that prevents their use in children (Lipsky, B. A. and Baker, C. A., 1999, Clin. Infect. Dis. 28: 352-364). Furthermore, the potential for cardiotoxicity, as predicted by prolongation of the QT_c interval, has been cited as a toxicity concern for quinolones.

There are several known natural product inhibitors of DNA gyrase that compete with ATP for binding the GyrB subunit (Maxwell, A. and Lawson, D.M. 2003, Curr. Topics in Med. Chem. 3: 283-303). The coumarins are natural products isolated from *Streptomyces* spp., examples of which are novobiocin, chlorobiocin and coumermycin A1. Although these compounds are potent inhibitors of DNA gyrase, their therapeutic utility is limited due to toxicity in eukaryotes and poor penetration in Gram-negative bacteria (Maxwell, A. 1997, Trends Microbiol. 5: 102-109). Another natural product class of compounds that targets the GyrB subunit is the cyclothialidines, which are isolated from *Streptomyces filipensis* (Watanabe, J. et al 1994, J. Antibiot. 47: 32-36). Despite potent activity against DNA gyrase, cyclothialidine is a poor antibacterial agent showing activity only against some eubacterial species (Nakada, N, 1993, Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. 37: 2656-2661).

Synthetic inhibitors that target the B subunit of DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV are known in the art. For example, coumarin-containing compounds are described in patent application number WO 99/35155, 5,6-bicyclic heteroaromatic compounds are described in patent application WO 02/060879, and pyrazole compounds are described in patent application WO 01/52845 (US patent US6,608,087). AstraZeneca has also published certain applications describing anti-bacterial compounds: WO2005/026149, WO2006/087544, WO2006/087548, WO2006/087543, WO2006/092599 and WO2006/092608.

We have discovered a new class of compounds which are useful for inhibiting DNA gyrase and / or topoisomerase IV.

According to the present invention there is provided a compound of formula (XVIII):



(XVIII)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

X is CH or N;

5 R^{29} is a 6-membered aryl or a 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl, wherein the aryl or heteroaryl is optionally substituted on one or more carbon atom with one or more R^{11} ; and wherein if the heteroaryl comprises a -NH- moiety the hydrogen may be optionally substituted with a group selected from R^8 ;

R^1 is selected from C_{16} alkyl, C_{26} alkenyl, C_{26} alkynyl or C_{3-6} cycloalkyl; wherein R^1 may be optionally substituted on carbon by one or more R^6 ;

10 **Ring B** is carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl; wherein if said heterocyclyl contains an NH moiety that nitrogen may be optionally substituted by a group selected from R^{14} ;

R^5 is selected from hydroxy, C_{16} alkoxy, $-N(R^{15})(R^{16})$ and a nitrogen linked heterocyclyl; wherein said C_{16} alkoxy may be optionally substituted on carbon by one or more R^{17} ; and wherein if said nitrogen linked heterocyclyl contains an NH moiety that nitrogen
15 may be optionally substituted by a group selected from R^{18} ;

R^6 , R^{11} and R^{17} are substituents on carbon and are each independently selected from halo, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, amino, carboxy, carbamoyl, mercapto, sulphamoyl, C_{16} alkyl, C_{26} alkenyl, C_{26} alkynyl, C_{16} alkoxy, C_{16} alkanoyl, C_{16} alkanoyloxy, $N(C_{16}alkyl)amino$, $N,N(C_{16}alkyl)_2amino$, $C_{16}alkanoylamino$, $N(C_{16}alkyl)carbamoyl$, $N,N(C_{16}alkyl)_2carbamoyl$,
20 $C_{16}alkylS(O)_a$ wherein a is 0 to 2, $C_{16}alkoxycarbonyl$, $C_{16}alkoxycarbonylamino$, $N(C_{16}alkyl)sulphamoyl$, $N,N(C_{16}alkyl)_2sulphamoyl$, $C_{16}alkylsulphonylamino$, carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl; wherein R^6 , R^{11} and R^{17} independently of each other may be optionally substituted on carbon by one or more R^{19} ; and wherein if said heterocyclyl contains an NH moiety that nitrogen may be optionally substituted by a group selected from R^{20} ;

25 R^{15} and R^{16} are independently selected from hydrogen, C_{16} alkyl, C_{16} alkoxy, $C_{16}alkanoyl$, carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl; wherein R^{15} and R^{16} independently of each other may be optionally substituted on carbon by one or more R^{21} ; and wherein if said heterocyclyl contains an NH moiety that nitrogen may be optionally substituted by a group selected from R^{22} ;

30 R^8 , R^{14} , R^{18} , R^{20} and R^{22} are independently selected from C_{16} alkyl, C_{36} cycloalkyl, $C_{16}alkanoyl$, $C_{16}alkylsulphonyl$, $C_{16}alkoxycarbonyl$, carbamoyl, $N(C_{16}alkyl)carbamoyl$, $N,N(C_{16}alkyl)carbamoyl$, benzyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, benzoyl and phenylsulphonyl; wherein

R^8 , R^{14} , R^{18} , R^{20} and R^{22} independently of each other may be optionally substituted on carbon by one or more R^{23} ; and

R^{19} , R^{21} and R^{23} are independently selected from halo, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoromethyl, amino, carboxy, carbamoyl, mercapto, sulphonamoyl, methyl, ethyl, methoxy, ethoxy, acetyl, acetoxymethyl, methylamino, ethylamino, dimethylamino, diethylamino, *N*-methyl*N*-ethylamino, acetylamino, *N*-methylcarbamoyl, *N*-ethylcarbamoyl, *N,N*-dimethylcarbamoyl, *N,N*-diethylcarbamoyl, *N*-methyl*N*-ethylcarbamoyl, methylthio, ethylthio, methylsulphinyl, ethylsulphinyl, mesyl, ethylsulphonyl, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, *N*-methylsulphonamoyl, *N*-ethylsulphonamoyl, *N,N*-dimethylsulphonamoyl, *N,N*-diethylsulphonamoyl or *N*-methyl*N*-ethylsulphonamoyl.

In this specification the term alkyl includes both straight and branched chain alkyl groups. For example, "C₁₋₆alkyl" includes methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl and *t*-butyl. However references to individual alkyl groups such as propyl are specific for the straight chain version only. An analogous convention applies to other generic terms.

As used herein, the term "C₁₋₆haloalkyl" refers to an alkyl group that has from 1 to 6 carbon atoms in which one or more of the carbon atoms are substituted with a halo group. Representative haloalkyl groups include -CF₃, -CHF₂, -CCl₃, -CH₂CH₂Br, -CH₂CH(CH₂CH₂Br)CH₃, -CHICH₃, and the like.

As used herein, the term "halo" refers to fluoro, chloro, bromo, and iodo.

Where optional substituents are chosen from one or more groups it is to be understood that this definition includes all substituents being chosen from one of the specified groups or the substituents being chosen from two or more of the specified groups.

A "heterocycl" is a saturated, partially saturated or unsaturated, mono or bicyclic ring containing 4-12 atoms of which at least one atom is chosen from nitrogen, sulphur or oxygen, which may, unless otherwise specified, be carbon or nitrogen linked, wherein a -CH₂- group can optionally be replaced by a -C(O)- and a ring sulphur atom may be optionally oxidised to form the S-oxide(s). In one aspect of the invention a "heterocycl" is a saturated, partially saturated or unsaturated, monocyclic ring containing 5 or 6 atoms of which at least one atom is chosen from nitrogen, sulphur or oxygen, it may, unless otherwise specified, be carbon or nitrogen linked, a -CH₂- group can optionally be replaced by a -C(O)- and a ring sulphur atom may be optionally oxidised to form the S-oxides. In a further aspect of the

invention a “heterocyclyl” is an unsaturated, carbon-linked, monocyclic ring containing 5 or 6 atoms of which at least one atom is chosen from nitrogen, sulphur or oxygen. Examples and suitable values of the term “heterocyclyl” are morpholino, piperidyl, pyridyl, pyranyl, pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, isothiazolyl, indolyl, quinolyl, thienyl, 1,3-benzodioxolyl, thiadiazolyl, piperazinyl, thiazolidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, thiomorpholino, pyrrolinyl, homopiperazinyl, 3,5-dioxapiperidinyl, tetrahydropyranyl, imidazolyl, pyrimidyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, isoxazolyl, *N*-methylpyrrolyl, 4-pyridone, quinolin-4(1*H*)-one, pyridin-2(1*H*)-one, imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridinyl, 1-isoquinolone, 2-pyrrolidone, 4-thiazolidone, pyridine-*N*-oxide and quinoline-*N*-oxide. Further examples and suitable values of the term “heterocyclyl” are thiazolyl, quinolinyl, benzothiazolyl, pyrimidinyl and pyridyl. Suitable examples of “a nitrogen linked heterocyclyl” are morpholino, piperazin-1-yl, piperidin-1-yl and imidazol-1-yl.

A “carbocyclyl” is a saturated, partially saturated or unsaturated, mono or bicyclic carbon ring that contains 3-12 atoms; wherein a -CH₂- group can optionally be replaced by a -C(O)-. Particularly “carbocyclyl” is a monocyclic ring containing 5 or 6 atoms or a bicyclic ring containing 9 or 10 atoms. Suitable values for “carbocyclyl” include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, 1-oxocyclopentyl, cyclopentyl, cyclopentenyl, cyclohexyl, cyclohexenyl, phenyl, naphthyl, tetralinyl, indanyl or 1-oxoindanyl. A particular example of “carbocyclyl” is phenyl.

An example of “C₁₋₆alkanoyloxy” is acetoxy. Examples of “C₁₋₆alkoxycarbonyl” are methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, *n*- and *t*-butoxycarbonyl. Examples of “C₁₋₆alkoxycarbonylamino” are methoxycarbonylamino, ethoxycarbonylamino, *n*- and *t*-butoxycarbonylamino. Examples of “C₁₋₆alkoxy” are methoxy, ethoxy and propoxy. Examples of “C₁₋₆alkanoylamino” are formamido, acetamido and propionylamino. Examples of “C₁₋₆alkylS(O)_a wherein a is 0 to 2” are methylthio, ethylthio, methylsulphinyl, ethylsulphinyl, mesyl and ethylsulphonyl. Examples of “C₁₋₆alkanoyl” are propionyl and acetyl. Examples of “*N*-(C₁₋₆alkyl)amino” are methylamino and ethylamino. Examples of “*N,N*-(C₁₋₆alkyl)₂amino” are di-*N*-methylamino, di-(*N*-ethyl)amino and *N*-ethyl-*N*-methylamino. Examples of “C₂₋₄alkenyl” are vinyl, allyl and 1-propenyl. Examples of “C₂₋₄alkynyl” are ethynyl, 1-propynyl and 2-propynyl. Examples of “*N*-(C₁₋₆alkyl)sulphamoyl” are *N*-(methyl)sulphamoyl and *N*-(ethyl)sulphamoyl. Examples of “*N,N*-(C₁₋₆alkyl)₂sulphamoyl” are *N,N*-(dimethyl)sulphamoyl and *N*-(methyl)-*N*-(ethyl)sulphamoyl. Examples of “*N*-(C₁₋₆alkyl)carbamoyl” are methylaminocarbonyl and ethylaminocarbonyl. Examples of “*N,N*-(C₁₋₆alkyl)₂carbamoyl” are

dimethylaminocarbonyl and methylethylaminocarbonyl. Examples of
“*N*-(C₁₋₆alkoxy)carbonyl” are methoxyaminocarbonyl and isopropoxyaminocarbonyl.
Examples of “*N*-(C₁₋₆alkyl)-*N*-(C₁₋₆alkoxy)carbonyl” are
N-methyl-*N*-methoxyaminocarbonyl and *N*-methyl-*N*-ethoxyaminocarbonyl. Examples of
5 “C₃₋₆cycloalkyl” are cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl. Examples of
“*N'*-(C₁₋₆alkyl)ureido” are *N'*-methylureido and *N'*-isopropylureido. Examples of
“*N',N'*-(C₁₋₆alkyl)₂ureido” are *N',N'*-dimethylureido and *N'*-methyl-*N'*-isopropylureido.
Examples of “*N'*-(C₁₋₆alkyl)hydrazinocarbonyl” are *N'*-methylhydrazinocarbonyl and
N'-isopropylhydrazinocarbonyl. Examples of “*N',N'*-(C₁₋₆alkyl)₂hydrazinocarbonyl” are
10 *N',N'*-dimethylhydrazinocarbonyl and *N'*-methyl-*N'*-isopropylhydrazinocarbonyl. Examples of
“C₁₋₆alkylsulphonylamino” are methylsulphonylamino, isopropylsulphonylamino and
t-butylsulphonylamino. Examples of “C₁₋₆alkylsulphonylaminocarbonyl” are
methylsulphonylaminocarbonyl, isopropylsulphonylaminocarbonyl and
t-butylsulphonylaminocarbonyl. Examples of “C₁₋₆alkylsulphonyl” are methylsulphonyl,
15 isopropylsulphonyl and *t*-butylsulphonyl. Examples of “C₃₋₆cycloalkyl” are cyclopropyl and
cyclohexyl.

A compound of formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), may form stable acid or basic
salts, and in such cases administration of a compound as a salt may be appropriate, and
pharmaceutically acceptable salts may be made by conventional methods such as those
20 described following.

Suitable pharmaceutically-acceptable salts include acid addition salts such as
methanesulfonate, tosylate, α -glycerophosphate, fumarate, hydrochloride, citrate, maleate,
tartrate and (less preferably) hydrobromide. Also suitable are salts formed with phosphoric
and sulfuric acid. In another aspect suitable salts are base salts such as an alkali metal salt for
25 example sodium, an alkaline earth metal salt for example calcium or magnesium, an organic
amine salt for example triethylamine, morpholine, *N*-methylpiperidine, *N*-ethylpiperidine,
procaine, dibenzylamine, *N,N*-dibenzylethylamine, tris-(2-hydroxyethyl)amine, *N*-methyl
d-glucamine and amino acids such as lysine. There may be more than one cation or anion
depending on the number of charged functions and the valency of the cations or anions. A
30 preferred pharmaceutically-acceptable salt is the sodium salt.

However, to facilitate isolation of the salt during preparation, salts which are
less soluble in the chosen solvent may be preferred whether pharmaceutically-acceptable or
not.

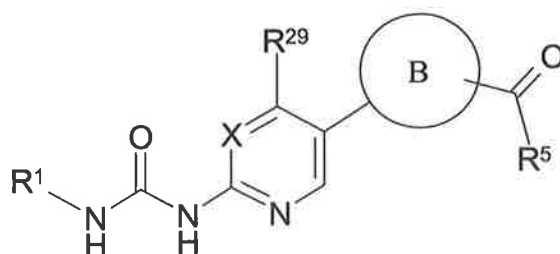
Within the present invention it is to be understood that a compound of the formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), or a salt thereof may exhibit the phenomenon of tautomerism and that the formulae drawings within this specification can represent only one of the possible tautomeric forms. It is to be understood that the invention encompasses any tautomeric form which inhibits DNA gyrase and / or topoisomerase IV and is not to be limited merely to any one tautomeric form utilised within the formulae drawings. The formulae drawings within this specification can represent only one of the possible tautomeric forms and it is to be understood that the specification encompasses all possible tautomeric forms of the compounds drawn not just those forms which it has been possible to show graphically herein. The same applies to compound names.

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that certain compounds of formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), contain an asymmetrically substituted carbon and/or sulphur atom, and accordingly may exist in, and be isolated in, optically-active and racemic forms. Some compounds may exhibit polymorphism. It is to be understood that the present invention encompasses any racemic, optically-active, polymorphic or stereoisomeric form, or mixtures thereof, which form possesses properties useful in the inhibition of DNA gyrase and / or topoisomerase IV, it being well known in the art how to prepare optically-active forms (for example, by resolution of the racemic form by recrystallization techniques, by synthesis from optically-active starting materials, by chiral synthesis, by enzymatic resolution, by biotransformation, or by chromatographic separation using a chiral stationary phase) and how to determine efficacy for the inhibition of DNA gyrase and / or topoisomerase IV by the standard tests described hereinafter.

It is also to be understood that certain compounds of the formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), and salts thereof can exist in solvated as well as unsolvated forms such as, for example, hydrated forms. It is to be understood that the invention encompasses all such solvated forms which inhibit DNA gyrase and / or topoisomerase IV.

There follow particular and suitable values for certain substituents and groups referred to in this specification. These values may be used where appropriate with any of the definitions and embodiments disclosed hereinbefore, or hereinafter. For the avoidance of doubt each stated species represents a particular and independent aspect of this invention.

In another embodiment the compounds of the invention are represented by formula (XVIII):



(XVIII)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

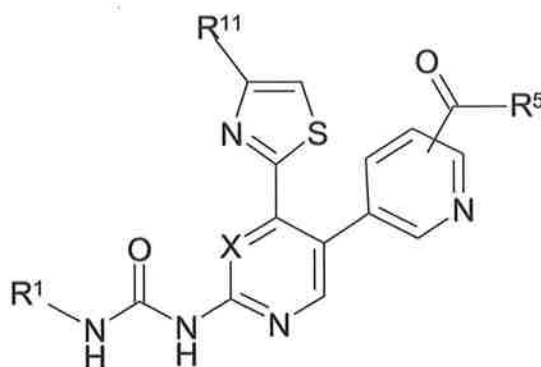
X is CH or N; and

- 5 R^{29} is a 6-membered aryl or a 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl, wherein the aryl or heteroaryl is optionally substituted on one or more carbon atom with one or more R^{11} ; and wherein if the heteroaryl comprises a $-NH-$ moiety the hydrogen may be optionally substituted with a group selected from R^8 .

- 10 In one embodiment of the compounds represented by formula (XVIII), Ring B is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, pyridinyl, and thiazolyl.

In another embodiment of the compounds represented by formula (XVIII), R^{29} is selected from the group consisting of pyridinyl, thiazolyl, and phenyl, wherein the pyridinyl, thiazolyl or phenyl may be optionally substituted on one or more carbon atom with one or more R^{11} .

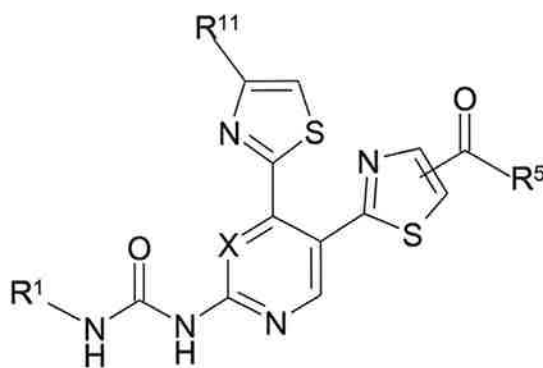
- 15 In another embodiment the compounds of the invention are represented by formula (XIX):



(XIX)

- 20 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^1 , R^5 , and R^{11} are defined as for formula (XVIII), and X is defined as in formula (XVIII).

In another embodiment the compounds of the invention are represented by formula (XX):



(XX)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^1 , R^5 , and R^{11} are defined as for formula (XVIII), and X is defined as in formula (XVIII).

5 In another embodiment of the compounds represented by formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), R^{11} is a halo, a C_{1-4} alkyl, a C_{1-4} haloalkyl, or phenyl.

In another embodiment of the compounds represented by formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), R^1 is C_{1-6} alkyl.

10 In another embodiment of the compounds represented by formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), R^1 is ethyl.

In another embodiment of the compounds represented by formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), R^2 is hydrogen.

In one embodiment of the compounds represented by formula (XVIII), Ring B is carbocyclyl.

15 In another embodiment of the compounds represented by formula (XVIII), Ring B is or heterocyclyl; wherein if said heterocyclyl contains an -NH- moiety that nitrogen may be optionally substituted by a group selected from R^{14} .

In another embodiment of the compounds represented by formula (XVIII), Ring B is pyridyl, thiazolyl, benzothiazolyl, phenyl and imidazo[1,2-a]pyridinyl.

20 In another embodiment of the compounds represented by formula (XVIII), Ring B is pyridyl.

In another embodiment of the compounds represented by formula (XVIII), Ring B is thiazolyl.

25 In another embodiment of the compounds represented by formula (XVIII), Ring B is benzothiazolyl.

In another embodiment of the compounds represented by formula (XVIII), Ring B is phenyl.

In another embodiment of the compounds represented by formula (XVIII), Ring B is imidazo[1,2-a]pyridinyl.

In another embodiment of the compounds represented by formula (XVIII), Ring B is quinolin-4(1*H*)-one.

5 In another embodiment of the compounds represented by formula (XVIII), Ring B is pyridin-2(1*H*)-one.

In one embodiment of the compounds represented by formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), R⁵ is selected from hydroxy, -N(R¹⁵)(R¹⁶) and a nitrogen linked heterocyclyl; wherein if said nitrogen linked heterocyclyl contains an -NH- moiety that nitrogen may be optionally substituted by a group selected from R¹⁸.

In another embodiment of the compounds represented by formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), R⁵ is hydroxy, amino, a C₁₋₄alkoxy, an *N*-(C₁₋₄alkyl)amino, an *N,N*-(C₁₋₄alkyl)amino, or an *N*-(C₃₋₆cycloalkyl)amino, wherein the C₁₋₄alkoxy is optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more R¹⁷; and wherein *N*-(C₁₋₄alkyl)amino, *N,N*-(C₁₋₄alkyl)amino, or *N*-(C₃₋₆cycloalkyl)amino may be optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more R²¹.

In another embodiment of the compounds represented by formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), R⁵ is selected from hydroxy, C₁₋₆alkoxy and -N(R¹⁵)(R¹⁶); wherein R¹⁵ and R¹⁶ are independently selected from hydrogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkoxy or carbocyclyl.

20 In another embodiment of the compounds represented by formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), R⁵ is selected from hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy and -N(R¹⁵)(R¹⁶); wherein R¹⁵ and R¹⁶ are independently selected from hydrogen, methyl, butyl, methoxy or cyclopropyl.

In another embodiment of the compounds represented by formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), R⁵ is selected from hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, methylamino, butylamino, cyclopropylamino and methoxyamino.

Therefore in a further aspect of the invention there is provided a compound of formula (XVIII) (as depicted above) wherein:

R¹ is C₁₋₆alkyl;

Ring B is pyridyl, thiazolyl, benzothiazolyl, phenyl and imidazo[1,2-a]pyridinyl;

30 R⁵ is selected from hydroxy, C₁₋₆alkoxy and -N(R¹⁵)(R¹⁶); and

R¹⁵ and R¹⁶ are independently selected from hydrogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkoxy or carbocyclyl;

R²⁹ is selected from the group consisting of pyridinyl, thiazolyl, and phenyl, wherein the pyridinyl, thiazolyl or phenyl may be optionally substituted on one or more carbon atom with one or more R¹¹; and

R¹¹, for each occurrence, is independently selected from halo, C₁₋₆alkyl, or C₁₋₆haloalkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Therefore in a further aspect of the invention there is provided a compound of formula (XVIII) (as depicted above) wherein:

R¹ is ethyl;

Ring B is pyridyl, thiazolyl, benzothiazolyl, phenyl and imidazo[1,2-a]pyridinyl; and R⁵ is selected from hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, methylamino, butylamino, cyclopropylamino and methoxyamino;

R²⁹ is selected from the group consisting of pyridinyl, thiazolyl, and phenyl, wherein the pyridinyl, thiazolyl or phenyl may be optionally substituted on one or more carbon atom with one or more R¹¹; and

R¹¹, for each occurrence, is independently selected from fluoro, trifluoromethyl, or ethyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Therefore in a further aspect of the invention there is provided a compound of formula (XIX) or (XX) (as depicted above) wherein:

R¹ is C₁₋₆alkyl;

R⁵ is selected from hydroxy, C₁₋₆alkoxy and -N(R¹⁵)(R¹⁶); and

R¹⁵ and R¹⁶ are independently selected from hydrogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkoxy or carbocyclyl; and

R¹¹ is halo, C₁₋₆alkyl, or C₁₋₆haloalkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Therefore in a further aspect of the invention there is provided a compound of formula (XVIII) or (XX) (as depicted above) wherein:

R¹ is ethyl;

R⁵ is selected from hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, methylamino, butylamino, cyclopropylamino and methoxyamino; and

R¹¹, for each occurrence, is independently selected from fluoro, trifluoromethyl, or ethyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Particular compounds of the invention are the compounds of the Examples, each of which provides a further independent aspect of the invention. In further aspects, the present invention also comprises any two or more compounds of the Examples.

In one embodiment of the invention are provided compounds of formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), in an alternative embodiment are provided pharmaceutically-acceptable salts of compounds of formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX).

In a further aspect the present invention provides a process for preparing a compound of formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

The formation of a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt is within the skill of an ordinary organic chemist using standard techniques.

When an optically active form of a compound of the invention is required, it may be obtained by carrying out one of the above procedures using an optically active starting material (formed, for example, by asymmetric induction of a suitable reaction step), or by resolution of a racemic form of the compound or intermediate using a standard procedure, or by chromatographic separation of diastereoisomers (when produced). Enzymatic techniques may also be useful for the preparation of optically active compounds and/or intermediates.

Similarly, when a pure regioisomer of a compound of the invention is required, it may be obtained by carrying out one of the above procedures using a pure regioisomer as a starting material, or by resolution of a mixture of the regioisomers or intermediates using a standard procedure.

Enzyme Potency Testing Methods

Compounds were tested for inhibition of GyrB ATPase activity using an ammonium molybdate/malachite green-based phosphate detection assay (Lanzetta, P. A., L. J. Alvarez, P. S. Reinach, and O. A. Candia, 1979, 100: 95-97). Assays were performed in multiwell plates in 100µl reactions containing: 50 mM TRIS buffer pH 7.5, 75 mM ammonium acetate, 5.5 mM magnesium chloride, 0.5 mM ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, 5% glycerol, 1 mM 1,4-Dithio-DL-threitol, 200 nM bovine serum albumin, 16 µg/ml sheared salmon sperm DNA, 4 nM *E. coli* GyrA, 4 nM *E. coli* GyrB, 250 µM ATP, and compound in dimethylsulfoxide. Reactions were quenched with 150 µl of ammonium molybdate/malachite green detection reagent containing 1.2 mM malachite green hydrochloride, 8.5 mM

ammonium molybdate tetrahydrate, and 1 M hydrochloric acid. Plates were read in an absorbance plate reader at 625 nm and percent inhibition values were calculated using dimethylsulfoxide (2%)-containing reactions as 0% inhibition and novobiocin-containing (2 μ M) reactions as 100% inhibition controls. Compound potency was based on IC₅₀ measurements determined from reactions performed in the presence of 10 different compound concentrations.

Compounds were tested for inhibition of topoisomerase IV ATPase activity as described above for GyrB except the 100 μ l reactions contained the following: 20 mM TRIS buffer pH 8, 50 mM ammonium acetate, 8 mM magnesium chloride, 5% glycerol, 5 mM 1,4-Dithio-DL-threitol, 0.005% Brij-35, 5 μ g/ml sheared salmon sperm DNA, 10 nM *E. coli* ParC, 10 nM *E. coli* ParE, 160 μ M ATP, and compound in dimethylsulfoxide. Compound potency was based on IC₅₀ measurements determined from reactions performed in the presence of 10 different compound concentrations.

Compounds of the invention generally have IC₅₀ values of <200 μ g/ml in one or both assays described herein above.

Compounds were tested for inhibition of GyrB ATPase activity using an ammonium molybdate/malachite green-based phosphate detection assay (Lanzetta, P. A., L. J. Alvarez, P. S. Reinach, and O. A. Candia, 1979, 100: 95-97). Assays were performed in multiwell plates in 100 μ l reactions containing: 50 mM Hepes buffer pH 7.5, 75 mM ammonium acetate, 8.0 mM magnesium chloride, 1.0 mM ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, 5% glycerol, 2 mM 1,4-Dithio-DL-threitol, 400 nM bovine serum albumin, 5 μ g/ml sheared salmon sperm DNA, 1.25 nM *E. coli* GyrA, 1.25 nM *S. aureus* GyrB, 500 μ M ATP, and compound in dimethylsulfoxide. Reactions were quenched with 150 μ l of ammonium molybdate/malachite green detection reagent containing 1.2 mM malachite green hydrochloride, 8.5 mM ammonium molybdate tetrahydrate, and 1 M hydrochloric acid. Plates were read in an absorbance plate reader at 650 nm and percent inhibition values were calculated using dimethylsulfoxide (2%)-containing reactions as 0% inhibition and novobiocin-containing (2 μ M) reactions as 100% inhibition controls. Compound potency was based on IC₅₀ measurements determined from reactions performed in the presence of 10 different compound concentrations.

Table 1 shows *S. aureus* (SAU) GyrB ATPase IC₅₀ values for representative compounds of the invention.

Table 1

Example Number	IC ₅₀ (μM)
17	0.266
19	0.846
36	0.0168
39	0.014

Table 2 shows *S. aureus* (SAU) GyrB ATPase percent inhibition for compounds of the invention at a compound concentration of 12.5 μM unless otherwise noted.

5

Table 2

Example Number	% Inhibition (μM)
1	3.02
2	99.14
3	55.01
4	84.03
5	63.73
6	99.74
7	97.38
8	81.52
9	93.50
10	92.57
11	Not available
12	92.58
13	98.96
14	99.45*
15	97.89
16	1.28*
17	99.12
18	100.72
19	95.06
20	98.41

21	77.09
22	99.7
23	92.46
24	99.13
25	99.53
26	70.54
27	99.13
28	96.82
29	13.61
30	62.90
31	100.06
32	2.66
33	38.16
34	42.48*
35	96.68*
36	4.84
37	98.86
38	91.81
39	98.99
40	83.74
41	26.89
42	Not available
43	Not available
44	Not available
45	Not available
46	83.41
47	91.72
48	101.04
49	37.80
50	Not available
51	62.07
52	Not available

53	Not available
54	89.84
55	86.4
56	84.07
57	80.11
58	89.32
59	Not available
60	Not available
61	92.85
62	Not available
63	Not available
64	92.59
65	Not available
66	Not available
67	92.51
68	Not available
69	88.52
70	88.23
71	92.98
72	80.32
73	Not available
74	0.95
75	93.47
76	88.19
77	101.46
78	Not available
79	Not available
80	Not available
81	Not available
82	Not available
83	86.87
84	Not available

85	94.93
86	99.88
87	Not available
88	Not available
89	86.13
90	19.71
91	100.94
92	101.43
93	99.14
94	98.94
95	100.11
96	95.42
97	101.37
98	99.33
99	102.40
100	99.68
101	98.26
102	98.20
103	96.04
104	89.92
105	94.75
106	93.1
107	83.95
108	100.44
109	99.48
110	100.89
111	100.96
112	99.91
113	101.53
114	105.38
115	99.18
116	98.74

117	101.33
118	101.75
119	102.99
120	Not available
121	81.82
122	85.75
123	96.24
124	95.06
125	107.06
126	96.24
127	96.99
128	91.47
129	100.02
130	98.67
131	59.98
132	Not available
133	Not available
134	7.09
135	0.52
136	60.97
137	86.92
138	94.77
139	96.72
140	76.56
141	99.23
142	0.68
143	99.11
144	38.56
145	100.53
146	64.3
147	94.65
148	94.15

149	97.52
150	100.30
151	97.71
152	69.36
153	71.43
154	99.81
155	82.32
156	42.95
157	101.23
158	92.60
159	95.32
160	95.49
161	101.17
162	100.67
163	97.75
164	88.11
165	Not available

*Note: Percent inhibition was measured at a compound concentration of 5 μ M.

Bacterial Susceptibility Testing Methods

5 Compounds were tested for antimicrobial activity by susceptibility testing in liquid media. Compounds were dissolved in dimethylsulfoxide and tested in 10 doubling dilutions in the susceptibility assays. The organisms used in the assay were grown overnight on suitable agar media and then suspended in a liquid medium appropriate for the growth of the organism. The suspension was a 0.5 McFarland and a further 1 in 10 dilution was made into
10 the same liquid medium to prepare the final organism suspension in 100 μ L. Plates were incubated under appropriate conditions at 37 °C for 24 hrs prior to reading. The Minimum Inhibitory Concentration was determined as the lowest drug concentration able to reduce growth by 80% or more.

Example 26 had an MIC of 2.0 μ g/ml against *Streptococcus pneumoniae*.

According to a further feature of the invention there is provided a compound of the formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof for use in a method of treatment of the human or animal body by therapy.

5 In one embodiment, the invention provides a method of treating a bacterial infection in an animal, such as a human, comprising administering to the animal or human an effective amount of a compound of any one of formulas (XVIII), (XIX), and (XX), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

10 We have found that compounds of the present invention inhibit bacterial DNA gyrase and / or topoisomerase IV and are therefore of interest for their antibacterial effects. In one aspect of the invention the compounds of the invention inhibit bacterial DNA gyrase and are therefore of interest for their antibacterial effects. In one aspect of the invention, the compounds of the invention inhibit topoisomerase IV and are therefore of interest for their antibacterial effects. In one aspect of the invention, the compounds of the invention inhibit both DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV and are therefore of interest for their antibacterial effects. Thus, the compounds of the invention are useful in treating or preventing bacterial infections.

In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by *Acinetobacter baumannii*. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by *Acinetobacter haemolyticus*. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by *Acinetobacter junii*. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by *Acinetobacter johnsonii*. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by *Acinetobacter lwoffii*. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by *Bacteroides bivius*. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by *Bacteroides fragilis*. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by *Burkholderia cepacia*. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by *Campylobacter jejuni*. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by *Chlamydia pneumoniae*. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by *Chlamydia urealyticus*. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by *Chlamydophila pneumoniae*. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial

infection” refers to an infection caused by *Clostridium difficile*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Enterobacter aerogenes*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Enterobacter cloacae*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Enterococcus faecalis*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Enterococcus faecium*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Escherichia coli*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Gardnerella vaginalis*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Haemophilus parainfluenzae*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Haemophilus influenzae*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Helicobacter pylori*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Legionella pneumophila*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by Methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Moraxella catarrhalis*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Morganella morganii*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by Penicillin-resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by Penicillin-susceptible *Streptococcus pneumoniae*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Peptostreptococcus magnus*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Peptostreptococcus micros*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Peptostreptococcus anaerobius*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial

infection” refers to an infection caused by *Peptostreptococcus asaccharolyticus*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Peptostreptococcus prevotii*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Peptostreptococcus tetradius*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Peptostreptococcus vaginalis*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Proteus mirabilis*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by Quinolone-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by Quinolone-Resistant *Staphylococcus epidermis*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Salmonella typhi*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Salmonella paratyphi*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Salmonella enteritidis*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Salmonella typhimurium*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Serratia marcescens*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Staphylococcus aureus*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Staphylococcus epidermidis*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Staphylococcus saprophyticus*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Streptococcus agalactiae*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Streptococcus pyogenes*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by *Ureaplasma urealyticum*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by Vancomycin-Resistant *Enterococcus faecium*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by Vancomycin-Resistant *Enterococcus faecalis*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or

“bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by Vancomycin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by Vancomycin-Resistant *Staphylococcus epidermis*. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by

5 Mycobacterium tuberculosis. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by Clostridium perfringens. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by Klebsiella oxytoca. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by Neisseria meningitidis. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or

10 “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by Fusobacterium spp. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by Peptococcus spp. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by Proteus vulgaris. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by Coagulase-negative Staphylococcus

15 (including Staphylococcus lugdunensis, Staphylococcus capitis, Staphylococcus hominis, and Staphylococcus saprophyticus).

In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by Acinetobacter spp. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by Bacteroides spp. In one aspect of the

20 invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by Burkholderia spp. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by Campylobacter spp. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by Chlamydia spp. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by Chlamydophila spp. In one

25 aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by Clostridium spp. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by Enterobacter spp. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by Enterococcus spp. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by Escherichia

30 spp. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by Gardnerella spp. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by Haemophilus spp. In one aspect of the invention an “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by Helicobacter spp. In one

aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by *Klebsiella* spp. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by *Legionella* spp. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by *Moraxella* spp. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by *Morganella* spp. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by *Mycoplasma* spp. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by *Neisseria* spp. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by *Peptostreptococcus* spp. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by *Proteus* spp. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by *Pseudomonas* spp. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by *Salmonella* spp. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by *Serratia* spp. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by *Staphylococcus* spp. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by *Streptococcus* spp. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by *Stenotrophomonas* spp. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by *Ureaplasma* spp. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by aerobes. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by obligate anaerobes. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by facultative anaerobes. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by gram-positive bacteria. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by gram-negative bacteria. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by gram-variable bacteria. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by atypical respiratory pathogens. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by Enterics. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by *Shigella* spp. In one aspect of the invention an "infection" or "bacterial infection" refers to an infection caused by *Citrobacter*.

In one aspect of the invention “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to a gynecological infection. In one aspect of the invention “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to a respiratory tract infection (RTI). In one aspect of the invention “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to a sexually transmitted disease. In one aspect of the invention “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to a urinary tract infection. In one aspect of the invention “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to acute exacerbation of chronic bronchitis (ACEB). In one aspect of the invention “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to acute otitis media. In one aspect of the invention “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to acute sinusitis. In one aspect of the invention “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to an infection caused by drug resistant bacteria. In one aspect of the invention “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to catheter-related sepsis. In one aspect of the invention “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to chancroid. In one aspect of the invention “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to chlamydia. In one aspect of the invention “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to community-acquired pneumonia (CAP). In one aspect of the invention “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to complicated skin and skin structure infection. In one aspect of the invention “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to uncomplicated skin and skin structure infection. In one aspect of the invention “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to endocarditis. In one aspect of the invention “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to febrile neutropenia. In one aspect of the invention “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to gonococcal cervicitis. In one aspect of the invention “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to gonococcal urethritis. In one aspect of the invention “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to hospital-acquired pneumonia (HAP). In one aspect of the invention “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to osteomyelitis. In one aspect of the invention “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to sepsis. In one aspect of the invention “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to syphilis. In one aspect of the invention “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to ventilator-associated pneumonia. In one aspect of the invention “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to intraabdominal infections. In one aspect of the invention “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to gonorrhoeae. In one aspect of the invention “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to meningitis. In one aspect of the invention “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to tetanus. In one aspect of the invention “infection” or “bacterial infection” refers to tuberculosis.

In one embodiment, it is expected that the compounds of the present invention will be useful in treating bacterial infections including, but not limited to community-acquired

pneumoniae, hospital-acquired pneumoniae, skin & skin structure infections, acute exacerbation of chronic bronchitis, acute sinusitis, acute otitis media, catheter-related sepsis, febrile neutropenia, osteomyelitis, endocarditis, urinary tract infections and infections caused by drug resistant bacteria such as Penicillin-resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus epidermidis* and Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococci.

According to a further feature of the present invention there is provided a method for producing an antibacterial effect in a warm blooded animal, such as man, in need of such treatment, which comprises administering to said animal an effective amount of a compound of the present invention, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

According to a further feature of the invention there is provided a method for inhibition of bacterial DNA gyrase and / or topoisomerase IV in a warm-blooded animal, such as a human being, in need of such treatment which comprises administering to said animal an effective amount of a compound of formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as defined hereinbefore.

According to a further feature of the invention there is provided a method of treating a bacterial infection in a warm-blooded animal, such as a human being, in need of such treatment which comprises administering to said animal an effective amount of a compound of formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as defined hereinbefore.

According to a further feature of the invention there is provided a method of treating a bacterial infection selected from community-acquired pneumoniae, hospital-acquired pneumoniae, skin & skin structure infections, acute exacerbation of chronic bronchitis, acute sinusitis, acute otitis media, catheter-related sepsis, febrile neutropenia, osteomyelitis, endocarditis, urinary tract infections and infections caused by drug resistant bacteria such as Penicillin-resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus epidermidis* and Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococci in a warm-blooded animal, such as a human being, in need of such treatment which comprises administering to said animal an effective amount of a compound of formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as defined hereinbefore.

A further feature of the present invention is a compound of formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof for use as a medicament. Suitably the medicament is an antibacterial agent.

5 According to a further aspect of the invention there is provided the use of a compound of formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the production of an anti-bacterial effect in a warm-blooded animal such as a human being.

10 According to a further aspect of the invention there is provided the use of a compound of formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in the manufacture of a medicament for use in inhibition of bacterial DNA gyrase and / or topoisomerase IV in a warm-blooded animal such as a human being.

15 Thus according to a further aspect of the invention there is provided the use of a compound of formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the treatment of a bacterial infection in a warm-blooded animal such as a human being.

20 Thus according to a further aspect of the invention there is provided the use of a compound of formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the treatment of a bacterial infection selected from community-acquired pneumoniae, hospital-acquired pneumoniae, skin & skin structure infections, acute exacerbation of chronic bronchitis, acute sinusitis, acute otitis media, catheter-related sepsis, febrile neutropenia, osteomyelitis, endocarditis, urinary tract infections and infections caused by drug resistant bacteria such as Penicillin-resistant Streptococcus pneumoniae, methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus, methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus epidermidis and Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococci in a warm-blooded animal such as a
25 human being.

According to a further aspect of the invention there is provided a compound of formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for use in the production of an anti-bacterial effect in a warm-blooded animal such as a human being.

30 According to a further aspect of the invention there is provided a compound of formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for use in inhibition of bacterial DNA gyrase and / or topoisomerase IV in a warm-blooded animal such as a human being.

Thus according to a further aspect of the invention there is provided a compound of formula(XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for use in the treatment of a bacterial infection in a warm-blooded animal such as a human being.

Thus according to a further aspect of the invention there is provided a compound
5 of formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for use in the treatment of a bacterial infection selected from community-acquired pneumoniae, hospital-acquired pneumoniae, skin & skin structure infections, acute exacerbation of chronic bronchitis, acute sinusitis, acute otitis media, catheter-related sepsis, febrile neutropenia, osteomyelitis, endocarditis, urinary tract infections and infections caused by drug resistant
10 bacteria such as Penicillin-resistant Streptococcus pneumoniae, methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus, methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus epidermidis and Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococci in a warm-blooded animal such as a human being.

In order to use a compound of the formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof, (hereinafter in this section relating to
15 pharmaceutical composition “a compound of this invention”) for the therapeutic (including prophylactic) treatment of mammals including humans, in particular in treating infection, it is normally formulated in accordance with standard pharmaceutical practice as a pharmaceutical composition.

Therefore in another aspect the present invention provides a pharmaceutical
20 composition which comprises a compound of the formula(XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutically-acceptable diluent or carrier.

According to a further aspect of the invention there is provided a pharmaceutical composition which comprises a compound of formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), as defined hereinbefore or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in association with a
25 pharmaceutically acceptable excipient or carrier for use in producing an anti-bacterial effect in an warm-blooded animal, such as a human being.

According to a further aspect of the invention there is provided a pharmaceutical composition which comprises a compound of formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), as defined hereinbefore or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in association with a
30 pharmaceutically acceptable excipient or carrier for use in inhibition of bacterial DNA gyrase and / or topoisomerase IV in an warm-blooded animal, such as a human being.

According to a further aspect of the invention there is provided a pharmaceutical composition which comprises a compound of formula(XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), as defined

hereinbefore or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient or carrier for use in the treatment of a bacterial infection in an warm-blooded animal, such as a human being.

According to a further aspect of the invention there is provided a pharmaceutical composition which comprises a compound of formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), as defined hereinbefore or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient or carrier for use in the treatment of a bacterial infection selected from community-acquired pneumoniae, hospital-acquired pneumoniae, skin & skin structure infections, acute exacerbation of chronic bronchitis, acute sinusitis, acute otitis media, catheter-related sepsis, febrile neutropenia, osteomyelitis, endocarditis, urinary tract infections and infections caused by drug resistant bacteria such as Penicillin-resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus epidermidis* and Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococci in an warm-blooded animal, such as a human being.

The compositions of the invention may be in a form suitable for oral use (for example as tablets, lozenges, hard or soft capsules, aqueous or oily suspensions, emulsions, dispersible powders or granules, syrups or elixirs), for topical use (for example as creams, ointments, gels, or aqueous or oily solutions or suspensions), for administration by inhalation (for example as a finely divided powder or a liquid aerosol), for administration by insufflation (for example as a finely divided powder) or for parenteral administration (for example as a sterile aqueous or oily solution for intravenous, subcutaneous, intramuscular or intramuscular dosing or as a suppository for rectal dosing).

The compositions of the invention may be obtained by conventional procedures using conventional pharmaceutical excipients, well known in the art. Thus, compositions intended for oral use may contain, for example, one or more colouring, sweetening, flavouring and/or preservative agents.

Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable excipients for a tablet formulation include, for example, inert diluents such as lactose, sodium carbonate, calcium phosphate or calcium carbonate, granulating and disintegrating agents such as corn starch or algenic acid; binding agents such as starch; lubricating agents such as magnesium stearate, stearic acid or talc; preservative agents such as ethyl or propyl p-hydroxybenzoate, and anti-oxidants, such as ascorbic acid. Tablet formulations may be uncoated or coated either to modify their disintegration and the subsequent absorption of the active ingredient within the

gastrointestinal tract, or to improve their stability and/or appearance, in either case, using conventional coating agents and procedures well known in the art.

Compositions for oral use may be in the form of hard gelatin capsules in which the active ingredient is mixed with an inert solid diluent, for example, calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate or kaolin, or as soft gelatin capsules in which the active ingredient is mixed with water or an oil such as peanut oil, liquid paraffin, or olive oil.

Aqueous suspensions generally contain the active ingredient in finely powdered form together with one or more suspending agents, such as sodium carboxymethylcellulose, methylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, sodium alginate, polyvinyl-pyrrolidone, gum tragacanth and gum acacia; dispersing or wetting agents such as lecithin or condensation products of an alkylene oxide with fatty acids (for example polyoxethylene stearate), or condensation products of ethylene oxide with long chain aliphatic alcohols, for example heptadecaethyleneoxycetanol, or condensation products of ethylene oxide with partial esters derived from fatty acids and a hexitol such as polyoxyethylene sorbitol monooleate, or condensation products of ethylene oxide with long chain aliphatic alcohols, for example heptadecaethyleneoxycetanol, or condensation products of ethylene oxide with partial esters derived from fatty acids and a hexitol such as polyoxyethylene sorbitol monooleate, or condensation products of ethylene oxide with partial esters derived from fatty acids and hexitol anhydrides, for example polyethylene sorbitan monooleate. The aqueous suspensions may also contain one or more preservatives (such as ethyl or propyl p-hydroxybenzoate, anti-oxidants (such as ascorbic acid), colouring agents, flavouring agents, and/or sweetening agents (such as sucrose, saccharine or aspartame).

Oily suspensions may be formulated by suspending the active ingredient in a vegetable oil (such as arachis oil, olive oil, sesame oil or coconut oil) or in a mineral oil (such as liquid paraffin). The oily suspensions may also contain a thickening agent such as beeswax, hard paraffin or cetyl alcohol. Sweetening agents such as those set out above, and flavouring agents may be added to provide a palatable oral preparation. These compositions may be preserved by the addition of an anti-oxidant such as ascorbic acid.

Dispersible powders and granules suitable for preparation of an aqueous suspension by the addition of water generally contain the active ingredient together with a dispersing or wetting agent, suspending agent and one or more preservatives. Suitable dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents are exemplified by those already

mentioned above. Additional excipients such as sweetening, flavouring and colouring agents, may also be present.

5 The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention may also be in the form of oil-in-water emulsions. The oily phase may be a vegetable oil, such as olive oil or arachis oil, or a mineral oil, such as for example liquid paraffin or a mixture of any of these. Suitable emulsifying agents may be, for example, naturally-occurring gums such as gum acacia or gum tragacanth, naturally-occurring phosphatides such as soya bean, lecithin, an esters or partial esters derived from fatty acids and hexitol anhydrides (for example sorbitan monooleate) and condensation products of the said partial esters with ethylene oxide such as polyoxyethylene
10 sorbitan monooleate. The emulsions may also contain sweetening, flavouring and preservative agents.

Syrups and elixirs may be formulated with sweetening agents such as glycerol, propylene glycol, sorbitol, aspartame or sucrose, and may also contain a demulcent, preservative, flavouring and/or colouring agent.

15 The pharmaceutical compositions may also be in the form of a sterile injectable aqueous or oily suspension, which may be formulated according to known procedures using one or more of the appropriate dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents, which have been mentioned above. A sterile injectable preparation may also be a sterile injectable solution or suspension in a non-toxic parenterally-acceptable diluent or solvent, for example a
20 solution in 1,3-butanediol.

Compositions for administration by inhalation may be in the form of a conventional pressurised aerosol arranged to dispense the active ingredient either as an aerosol containing finely divided solid or liquid droplets. Conventional aerosol propellants such as volatile fluorinated hydrocarbons or hydrocarbons may be used and the aerosol device
25 is conveniently arranged to dispense a metered quantity of active ingredient.

For further information on formulation the reader is referred to Chapter 25.2 in Volume 5 of Comprehensive Medicinal Chemistry (Corwin Hansch; Chairman of Editorial Board), Pergamon Press 1990.

30 The amount of active ingredient that is combined with one or more excipients to produce a single dosage form will necessarily vary depending upon the host treated and the particular route of administration. For example, a formulation intended for oral administration to humans will generally contain, for example, from 0.5 mg to 2 g of active agent compounded with an appropriate and convenient amount of excipients which may vary from

about 5 to about 98 percent by weight of the total composition. Dosage unit forms will generally contain about 1 mg to about 500 mg of an active ingredient. For further information on Routes of Administration and Dosage Regimes the reader is referred to Chapter 25.3 in Volume 5 of Comprehensive Medicinal Chemistry (Corwin Hansch; Chairman of Editorial Board), Pergamon Press 1990.

The compounds of the invention described herein may be applied as a sole therapy or may involve, in addition to a compound of the invention, one or more other substances and/or treatments. Such conjoint treatment may be achieved by way of the simultaneous, sequential or separate administration of the individual components of the treatment. Where the administration is sequential or separate, the delay in administering the second component should not be such as to lose the beneficial effect of the combination. Suitable classes and substances may be selected from one or more of the following:

i) other antibacterial agents for example macrolides e.g. erythromycin, azithromycin or clarithromycin; quinolones e.g. ciprofloxacin or levofloxacin; β -lactams e.g. penicillins e.g. amoxicillin or piperacillin; cephalosporins e.g. ceftriaxone or ceftazidime; carbapenems, e.g. meropenem or imipenem etc; aminoglycosides e.g. gentamicin or tobramycin; or oxazolidinones; and/or

ii) anti-infective agents for example, an antifungal triazole e.g. or amphotericin; and/or

iii) biological protein therapeutics for example antibodies, cytokines, bactericidal/permeability-increasing protein (BPI) products; and/or

iv) efflux pump inhibitors.

Therefore, in a further aspect of the invention there is provided a compound of the formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a chemotherapeutic agent selected from:

i) one or more additional antibacterial agents; and/or

ii) one or more anti-infective agents; and/or

iii) biological protein therapeutics for example antibodies, cytokines, bactericidal/permeability-increasing protein (BPI) products; and/or

iv) one or more efflux pump inhibitors.

In another embodiment, the invention relates to a method of treating a bacterial infection in an animal, such as a human, comprising administering to the animal an effective amount of a compound of formula (XVIII), (XIX), or (XX), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a chemotherapeutic agent selected from:

- i) one or more additional antibacterial agents; and/or
- ii) one or more anti-infective agents; and/or
- iii) biological protein therapeutics for example antibodies, cytokines, bactericidal/permeability-increasing protein (BPI) products; and/or
- iv) one or more efflux pump inhibitors.

As stated above the size of the dose required for the therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of a particular disease state will necessarily be varied depending on the host treated, the route of administration, the severity of the illness being treated, and whether or not an additional chemotherapeutic agent is administered in combination with a compound of the invention. Preferably a daily dose in the range of 1-50 mg/kg is employed. However the daily dose will necessarily be varied depending upon the host treated, the particular route of administration, the severity of the illness being treated, and whether or not an additional chemotherapeutic agent is administered in combination with a compound of the invention. Accordingly the optimum dosage may be determined by the practitioner who is treating any particular patient.

As noted above, one embodiment of the present invention is directed to treating or preventing diseases caused by bacterial infections, wherein the bacteria comprise a GyrB ATPase or topoisomerase IV ATPase enzyme. "Treating a subject with a disease caused by a bacterial infection" includes achieving, partially or substantially, one or more of the following: the reducing or amelioration of the progression, severity and/or duration of the infection, arresting the spread of an infection, ameliorating or improving a clinical symptom or indicator associated with a the infection (such as tissue or serum components), and preventing the reoccurrence of the infection.

As used herein, the terms "preventing a bacterial infection" refer to the reduction in the risk of acquiring the infection, or the reduction or inhibition of the recurrence of the infection. In a preferred embodiment, a compound of the invention is administered as a preventative measure to a patient, preferably a human, before a surgical procedure is preformed on the patient to prevent infection.

As used herein, the term "effective amount" refers to an amount of a compound of this invention for treating or preventing a bacterial infection is an amount which is sufficient to prevent the onset of an infection, reduce or ameliorate the severity, duration, or progression, of an infection, prevent the advancement of an infection, cause the regression of an infection, prevent the recurrence, development, onset or progression of a symptom associated with an infection, or enhance or improve the prophylactic or therapeutic effect(s) of another therapy.

In addition to its use in therapeutic medicine, compounds of formula (XVIII), (XIX), and (XX), and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts are also useful as pharmacological tools in the development and standardisation of in-vitro and in-vivo test systems for the evaluation of the effects of inhibitors of DNA gyrase and / or topoisomerase IV in laboratory animals such as cats, dogs, rabbits, monkeys, rats and mice, as part of the search for new therapeutic agents.

In the above other, pharmaceutical composition, process, method, use and medicament manufacture features, the alternative and particular embodiments of the compounds of the invention described herein also apply.

Examples

The invention is now illustrated but not limited by the following Examples in which unless otherwise stated :-

- (i) evaporations were carried out by rotary evaporation in-vacuo and work-up procedures were carried out after removal of residual solids by filtration;
 - (ii) operations were generally carried out at ambient temperature, that is typically in the range 18-26 °C and without exclusion of air unless otherwise stated, or unless the skilled person would otherwise work under an inert atmosphere;
 - (iii) column chromatography (by the flash procedure) was used to purify compounds and was performed on Merck Kieselgel silica (Art. 9385) unless otherwise stated;
 - (iv) yields are given for illustration only and are not necessarily the maximum attainable;
- the structure of the end-products of the invention were generally confirmed by NMR and mass spectral techniques; proton magnetic resonance spectra is quoted and was generally determined in DMSO-d₆ unless otherwise stated using a Bruker DRX-300 spectrometer operating at a field strength of 300 MHz. Chemical shifts are reported in parts per million downfield from tetramethylsilane as an internal standard (δ scale) and peak multiplicities are

shown thus: s, singlet; d, doublet; AB or dd, doublet of doublets; dt, doublet of triplets; dm, doublet of multiplets; t, triplet, m, multiplet; br, broad; fast-atom bombardment (FAB) mass spectral data were generally obtained using a Platform spectrometer (supplied by Micromass) run in electrospray and, where appropriate, either positive ion data or negative ion data were collected or using Agilent 1100series LC/MSD equipped with Sedex 75ELSD, run in atmospheric pressure chemical ionisation mode and, where appropriate, either positive ion data or negative ion data were collected; mass spectra were run with an electron energy of 70 electron volts in the chemical ionization (CI) mode using a direct exposure probe; where indicated ionization was effected by electron impact (EI), fast atom bombardment (FAB) or electrospray (ESP); values for m/z are given; generally, only ions which indicate the parent mass are reported;

(vi) each intermediate was purified to the standard required for the subsequent stage and was characterised in sufficient detail to confirm that the assigned structure was correct; purity was assessed by high pressure liquid chromatography, thin layer chromatography, or NMR and identity was determined by infra-red spectroscopy (IR), mass spectroscopy or NMR spectroscopy as appropriate;

(vii) the following abbreviations may be used:

EDC is 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide

DIEA is diisopropyl ethylamine;

HOBT is 1-hydroxybenzotriazole;

DMF is *N,N*-dimethylformamide;

SM is starting material;

DMSO is dimethylsulfoxide;

$CDCl_3$ is deuterated chloroform;

MS is mass spectroscopy;

EtOAc is ethyl acetate;

MeOH is methanol;

TFA is trifluoroacetic acid;

TFAA is trifluoroacetic anhydride;

HATU is *N*-[(dimethylamino)-1*H*,2,3-triazolo[4,5-*b*]pyridin-1-ylmethylene]-*N*-methylmethanaminium hexafluorophosphate *N*-oxide;

EtOH is ethanol;

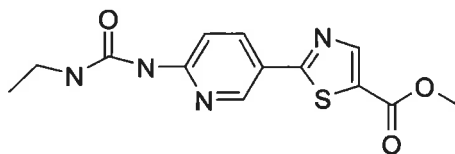
DCM is dichloromethane; and

(viii) temperatures are quoted as °C.

Certain of the compounds hereinbelow do not fall within the claims and thus are not considered part of the presently claimed invention.

5 **Example 1**

Methyl 2-(6-[[[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-3-yl]-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate



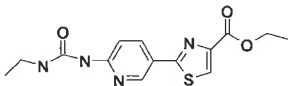
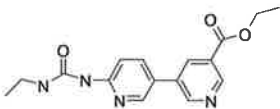
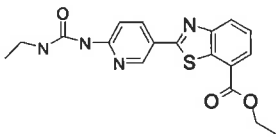
N-Ethyl-*N*-[5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]urea

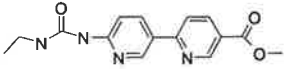
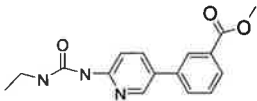
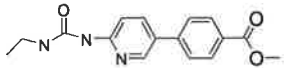
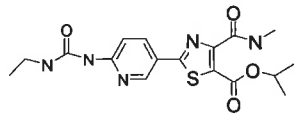
(Intermediate 1, 0.20 g, 0.69 mmol), methyl 2-bromo-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate (0.152 g,
10 0.69 mmol), tetrakis triphenyl phosphine palladium (0.08 g, 0.069 mmol), and cesium
carbonate (0.245 mg, 0.754 mmol) were taken in a microwave vial and degassed with argon.
Then dioxane:water (4:1, 3 mL) was added to it and microwaved at 110 °C for half an hour.
The reaction mixture was partitioned between water and EtOAc and layers separated. The
organic layer was washed with sat. sodium bicarbonate solution, water, brine and dried over
15 magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed and the residue was purified by flash
chromatography eluting with 2% MeOH in DCM to 3 % MeOH in DCM. MS (ESP): 307

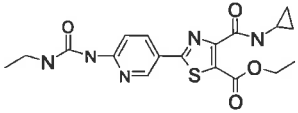
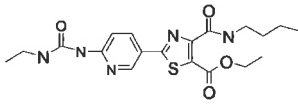
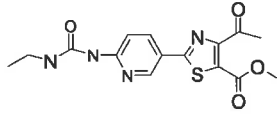
($M+H^+$) for $C_{13}H_{14}N_4O_3S$; NMR: 1.09 (t, 3H), 3.16-3.22 (m, 2H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 7.60 (d, 1H), 7.79 (t, 1H), 8.27 (dd, 1H), 8.49 (s, 1H), 8.83 (s, 1H), 9.56 (s, 1H).

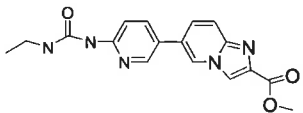
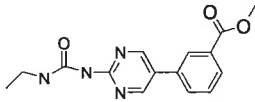
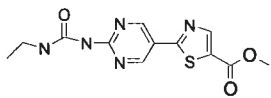
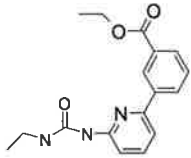
Examples 2- 16

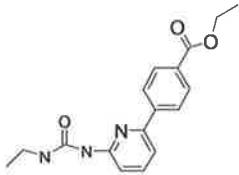
5 The following compounds were made by an analogous method to Example 1.

Ex	Compound	Data	SM
2	Ethyl 2-(6- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl] amino}pyridin-3-yl)- 1,3-thiazole-4- carboxylate 	<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 321 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{14}H_{16}N_4O_3S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H), 1.31 (t, 3H), 3.14-3.22 (m, 2H), 4.32 (q, 2H), 7.60 (d, 1H), 7.80 (brs, 1H), 8.21 (dd, 1H), 8.54 (s, 1H), 8.77 (s, 1H), 9.52 (s, 1H)	Intermediate 1 and ethyl 2-bromo-1,3- thiazole-4-carboxylate
3	Ethyl 6'- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl] amino}-3,3'-bipyridine- 5-carboxylate 	<u>MS (ES)</u> : 315 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{16}H_{18}N_4O_3$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H), 1.35 (t, 3H), 3.14-3.25 (m, 2H), 4.37 (q, 2H), 7.53 (d, 1H), 7.96 (t, 1H), 8.15 (dd, 1H), 8.47 (s, 1H), 8.64 (s, 1H), 9.04 (s, 1H), 9.13 (s, 1H), 9.37 (s, 1H)	Intermediate 1 and ethyl 5- bromonicotinate
4	Ethyl 2-(6- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl] amino}pyridin-3-yl)- 1,3-benzothiazole-7- carboxylate 	<u>MS (ES)</u> : 371 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{18}H_{18}N_4O_3S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.10 (t, 3H), 1.40 (t, 3H), 3.20 (m, 2H), 4.44 (q, 2H), 7.68 (q, 2H), 7.82 (t, 1H), 8.10 (dd, 1H), 8.30 (d, 1H), 8.39 (dd, 1H), 8.94 (d, 1H), 9.59 (s, 1H)	Intermediate 1 and ethyl 2-bromo-1,3- benzothiazole-7- carboxylate (US5770758)

Ex	Compound	Data	SM
5	Methyl 6'- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl] amino}-2,3'-bipyridine- 5-carboxylate 	<u>MS (ES)</u> : 301 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{15}H_{16}N_4O_3$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.10 (t, 3H), 3.14-3.22 (m, 2H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 7.52 (d, 1H), 7.75 (dd, 1H), 7.98 (brs, 1H), 8.28 (s, 1H), 8.39 (dd, 1H), 8.83 (d, 1H), 8.93 (s, 1H), 9.42 (s, 1H)	Intermediate 1 and methyl 6-bromonicotinate
6	Methyl 3-(6- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl] amino}pyridin-3- yl)benzoate 	<u>MS (ES)</u> : 300 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{16}H_{17}N_3O_3$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H), 3.15-3.24 (m, 2H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 7.49 (d, 1H), 7.61 (t, 1H), 7.92-8.03 (m, 3H), 8.05 (dd, 1H), 8.16 (s, 1H), 8.53 (d, 1H), 9.32 (s, 1H)	Intermediate 1 and methyl 3-bromobenzoate
7	Methyl 4-(6- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl] amino}pyridin-3- yl)benzoate 	<u>MS (ES)</u> : 300 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{16}H_{17}N_3O_3$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H), 3.15-3.21 (m, 2H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 7.50 (d, 1H), 7.83 (d, 2H), 7.96 (t, 1H), 8.01 (m, 2H), 8.09 (dd, 1H), 8.59 (d, 1H), 9.34 (s, 1H)	Intermediate 1 and methyl 4-bromobenzoate
8	Isopropyl 2-(6- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl] amino}pyridin-3-yl)-4- [(methylamino)carbonyl] -1,3-thiazole-5- carboxylate 	<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 392 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{17}H_{21}N_5O_4S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.08 (t, 3H), 1.27 (d, 6H), 2.76 (d, 3H), 3.14-3.22 (m, 2H), 5.04-5.11 (m, 1H), 7.62 (d, 1H), 7.73 (t, 1H), 8.26 (dd, 1H), 8.54-8.56 (m, 1H), 8.82 (d, 1H), 9.58 (s, 1H)	Intermediate 1 and Intermediate 10

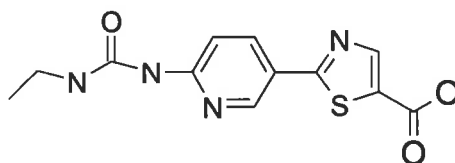
Ex	Compound	Data	SM
9	Ethyl 4- [(cyclopropylamino)car bonyl]-2-(6- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl] amino}pyridin-3-yl)- 1,3-thiazole-5- carboxylate 	<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 404 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{18}H_{21}N_5O_4S$; <u>NMR</u> : 0.50-0.52 (m, 2H), 0.69-0.71 (m, 2H), 1.08 (t, 3H), 1.27 (t, 3H), 2.78-2.82 (m, 1H), 3.18-3.22 (m, 2H), 4.27 (q, 2H), 7.62 (d, 1H), 7.74 (t, 1H), 8.27 (dd, 1H), 8.65 (d, 1H), 8.82 (s, 1H), 9.58 (s, 1H)	Intermediate 1 and Intermediate 4
10	Ethyl 4- [(butylamino)carbonyl]- 2-(6- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl] amino}pyridin-3-yl)- 1,3-thiazole-5- carboxylate 	<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 420 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{19}H_{25}N_5O_4S$; <u>NMR</u> : 0.90 (t, 3H), 1.09 (t, 3H), 1.26 (t, 3H), 1.29-1.39 (m, 2H), 1.48-1.53 (m, 2H), 3.16- 3.22 (m, 4H), 4.27 (q, 2H), 7.62 (d, 1H), 7.74 (s, 1H), 8.27 (dd, 1H), 8.59 (t, 1H), 8.83 (s, 1H), 9.58 (s, 1H)	Intermediate 1 and Intermediate 5
11	Methyl 4-acetyl-2-(6- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl] amino}pyridin-3-yl)- 1,3-thiazole-5- carboxylate 	<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 349 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{15}H_{16}N_4O_4S$	Intermediate 1 and Intermediate 15

Ex	Compound	Data	SM
12	Methyl 6-(6- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl] amino}pyridin-3- yl)imidazo[1,2- a]pyridine-2- carboxylate 	<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 340 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{17}H_{17}N_5O_3$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H), 3.16-3.22 (m, 2H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 7.53 (d, 1H), 7.71 (s, 2H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 8.03 (dd, 1H), 8.50 (s, 1H), 8.54 (s, 1H), 8.91 (s, 1H), 9.33 (s, 1H)	Intermediate 1 and methyl 6-bromoimidazo[1,2-a]pyridine-2-carboxylate
13	Methyl 3-(2- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl] amino}pyrimidin-5- yl)benzoate 	<u>MS (ES)</u> : 301 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{15}H_{16}N_4O_3$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.12 (t, 3H), 3.22-3.30 (m, 2H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 7.65 (t, 1H), 7.97-8.02 (m, 2H), 8.23 (s, 1H), 8.94 (s, 2H), 8.98 (t, 1H), 9.92 (s, 1H)	Intermediate 2 and methyl 3-bromobenzoate
14	Methyl 2-(2- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl] amino}pyrimidin-5-yl)- 1,3-thiazole-5- carboxylate 	<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 308 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{12}H_{13}N_5O_3S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.12 (t, 3H), 3.24-3.29 (m, 2H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 8.55 (s, 1H), 8.89 (t, 1H), 9.14 (s, 2H), 10.27 (s, 1H)	Intermediate 2 and methyl 2-bromo-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate
15	Ethyl 3-(6- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl] amino}pyridin-2- yl)benzoate 	<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 314 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{17}H_{19}N_3O_3$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.13 (t, 3H), 1.34 (t, 3H), 3.16-3.23 (m, 2H), 4.35 (q, 2H), 7.39 (d, 1H), 7.54 (d, 1H), 7.65 (t, 1H), 7.79 (t, 1H), 8.01 (d, 1H), 8.16 (brs, 1H), 8.22 (d, 1H), 8.53 (s, 1H), 9.35 (s, 1H)	Intermediate 3 and [3-(ethoxycarbonyl)phenyl]boronic acid

Ex	Compound	Data	SM
16	Ethyl 4-(6- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl] amino}pyridin-2- yl)benzoate 	<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 314 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{17}H_{19}N_3O_3$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.12 (t, 3H), 1.34 (t, 3H), 3.18-3.24 (m, 2H), 4.33 (q, 2H), 7.42 (d, 1H), 7.56 (d, 1H), 7.80 (t, 1H), 8.05-8.12 (m, 5H), 9.34 (s, 1H)	Intermediate 3 and [4-(ethoxycarbonyl)phenyl]boronic acid

Example 17

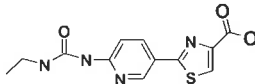
2-(6-{{[(Ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-3-yl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid

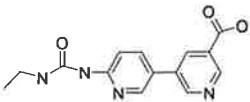
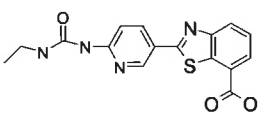
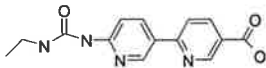
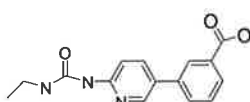
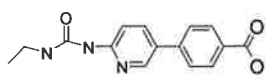


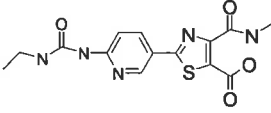
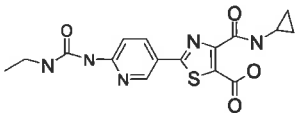
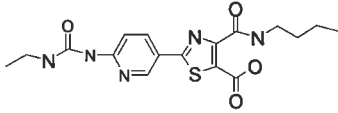
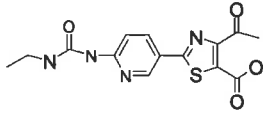
- 5 Methyl-2-(6-{{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-3-yl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate (Example 1, 0.185 g, 0.60 mmol) was taken in MeOH (6 mL) and 2N LiOH (1 mL) was added to it. The resulting mixture was stirred at 45 °C for two hours. The solvent was removed and the aqueous was diluted with water and acidified with 1N HCl. The precipitated product was collected by filtration and washed with water and dried (0.17 g). MS (ESP): 293 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{12}H_{12}N_4O_3S$; NMR: 1.09 (t, 3H), 3.16-3.22 (m, 2H), 7.60 (d, 1H), 7.81 (t, 1H), 8.26 (dd, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.81 (s, 1H), 9.54 (s, 1H), 13.54 (brs, 1H).
- 10

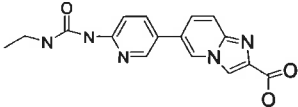
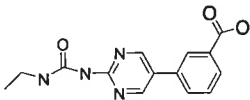
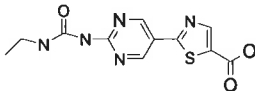
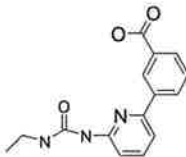
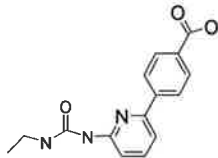
Examples 18-33

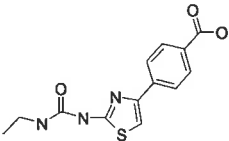
The following compounds were made by an analogous method to Example 17.

Ex	Compound	Data	SM
18	2-(6- {[(Ethylamino)carbonyl]amino} pyridin-3-yl)-1,3-thiazole-4- carboxylic acid 	<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 293 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{12}H_{12}N_4O_3S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H), 3.14-3.23 (m, 2H), 7.59 (d, 1H), 7.80 (t, 1H), 8.21 (dd, 1H), 8.46 (s, 1H), 8.77 (s, 1H), 9.51 (s, 1H), 13.13 (brs, 1H)	Example 2

Ex	Compound	Data	SM
19	6'- {[(Ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}- 3,3'-bipyridine-5-carboxylic acid 	<u>MS (ES)</u> : 287 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{14}H_{14}N_4O_3$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H), 3.15- 3.23 (m, 2H), 7.53 (d, 1H), 7.95 (t, 1H), 8.14 (dd, 1H), 8.45 (t, 1H), 8.63 (s, 1H), 9.02 (s, 1H), 9.11 (s, 1H), 9.35 (s, 1H), 13.51 (brs, 1H)	Example 3
20	2-(6- {[(Ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}py ridin-3-yl)-1,3-benzothiazole-7- carboxylic acid 	<u>MS (ES)</u> : 343 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{16}H_{14}N_4O_3S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H), 3.18-3.23 (m, 2H), 7.48 (t, 1H), 7.58 (d, 1H), 7.87-7.91 (m, 2H), 7.80 (d, 1H), 8.31 (dd, 1H), 8.86 (d, 1H), 9.52 (s, 1H)	Example 4
21	6'- {[(Ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}- 2,3'-bipyridine-5-carboxylic acid 	<u>MS (ES)</u> : 287 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{14}H_{14}N_4O_3$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.10 (t, 3H), 3.15- 3.24 (m, 2H), 7.52 (d, 1H), 7.73 (d, 1H), 7.99 (brs, 1H), 8.27 (s, 1H), 8.39 (dd, 1H), 8.81 (d, 1H), 8.93 (d, 1H), 9.41 (s, 1H)	Example 5
22	3-(6- {[(Ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}py ridin-3-yl)benzoic acid 	<u>MS (ES)</u> : 286 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{15}H_{15}N_3O_3$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H), 3.16- 3.22 (m, 2H), 7.48-7.56 (m, 2H), 7.84- 7.91 (m, 2H), 8.02-8.05 (m, 2H), 8.15 (s, 1H), 8.53 (s, 1H), 9.33 (s, 1H)	Example 6
23	4-(6- {[(Ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}py ridin-3-yl)benzoic acid 	<u>MS (ES)</u> : 286 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{15}H_{15}N_3O_3$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H), 3.15- 3.21 (m, 2H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 7.50 (d, 1H), 7.80 (d, 2H), 7.98 (t, 1H), 7.99 (d 2H), 8.07 (dd, 1H), 8.59 (d, 1H), 9.33 (s, 1H), 12.98 (brs, 1H)	Example 7

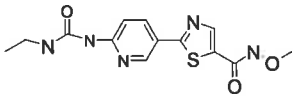
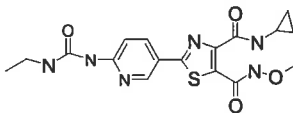
Ex	Compound	Data	SM
24	2-(6- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}py ridin-3-yl)-4- [(methylamino)carbonyl]-1,3- thiazole-5-carboxylic acid 	<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 350 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{14}H_{15}N_5O_4S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.08 (t, 3H), 2.92 (d, 3H), 3.13-3.21 (m, 2H), 7.64 (d, 1H), 7.70 (t, 1H), 8.36 (dd, 1H), 8.98 (d, 1H), 9.61 (s, 1H), 9.78 (s, 1H)	Example 8
25	4-[(Cyclopropylamino)carbonyl]- 2-(6- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}py ridin-3-yl)-1,3-thiazole-5- carboxylic acid 	<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 376 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{16}H_{17}N_5O_4S$; <u>NMR</u> : 0.60-0.79 (m, 4H), 1.09 (t, 3H), 2.90-2.92 (m, 1H), 3.14-3.20 (m, 2H), 7.59 (d, 1H), 7.78 (s, 1H), 8.31 (d, 1H), 8.91 (s, 1H), 9.56 (s, 1H)	Example 9
26	4-[(Butylamino)carbonyl]-2-(6- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}py ridin-3-yl)-1,3-thiazole-5- carboxylic acid 	<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 392 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{17}H_{21}N_5O_4S$; <u>NMR</u> : 0.91 (t, 3H), 1.09 (t, 3H), 1.30-1.38 (m, 2H), 1.55-1.62 (m, 2H), 3.16-3.23 (m, 2H), 3.36-3.42 (m, 2H), 7.64 (d, 1H), 7.73 (brs, 1H), 8.38 (dd, 1H), 9.01 (d, 1H), 9.61 (s, 1H), 9.82 (brs, 1H)	Example 10
27	4-Acetyl-2-(6- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}py ridin-3-yl)-1,3-thiazole-5- carboxylic acid 	<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 335 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{14}H_{14}N_4O_4S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H), 2.61 (s, 3H), 3.15-3.23 (m, 2H), 7.62 (d, 1H), 7.76 (brs, 1H), 8.25 (dd, 1H), 8.82 (d, 1H), 9.58 (s, 1H)	Example 11

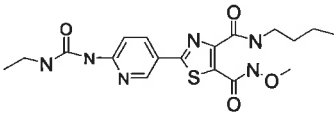
Ex	Compound	Data	SM
28	6-(6- {[(Ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}py ridin-3-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine- 2-carboxylic acid 	<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 326 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{16}H_{15}N_5O_3$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H), 3.16- 3.22 (m, 2H), 7.53 (d, 1H), 7.69 (s, 2H), 7.90 (brs, 1H), 8.123 (d, 1H), 8.42 (s, 1H), 8.53 (s, 1H), 8.91 (s, 1H), 9.33 (s, 1H)	Example 12
29	3-(2- {[(Ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}py rimidin-5-yl)benzoic acid 	<u>MS (ES)</u> : 287 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{14}H_{14}N_4O_3$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.12 (t, 3H), 3.20- 3.28 (m, 2H), 7.62 (t, 1H), 7.97 (d, 2H), 8.21 (s, 1H), 8.94 (s, 2H), 8.99 (t, 1H), 9.92 (s, 1H), 13.14 9s, 1H)	Example 13
30	2-(2- {[(Ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}py rimidin-5-yl)-1,3-thiazole-5- carboxylic acid 	<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 294 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{11}H_{11}N_5O_3S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.12 (t, 3H), 3.24-3.29 (m, 2H), 8.43 (s, 1H), 8.90 (s, 1H), 9.13 (s, 2H), 10.24 (s, 1H), 13.70 (s, 1H)	Example 14
31	3-(6- {[(Ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}py ridin-2-yl)benzoic acid 	<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 286 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{15}H_{15}N_3O_3$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.12 (t, 3H), 3.16- 3.22 (m, 2H), 7.39 (d, 1H), 7.54 (d, 1H), 7.62 (t, 1H), 7.78 (t, 1H), 7.99 (d, 1H), 8.11 (brs, 1H), 8.19 (d, 1H), 8.56 (s, 1H), 9.33 (s, 1H), 13.01 (brs, 1H)	Example 15
32	4-(6- {[(Ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}py ridin-2-yl)benzoic acid 	<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 286 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{15}H_{15}N_3O_3$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.12 (t, 3H), 3.18- 3.24 (m, 2H), 7.41 (d, 1H), 7.56 (d, 1H), 7.80 (t, 1H), 8.03-8.09 (m, 5H), 9.33 (s, 1H), 13.08 (brs, 1H)	Example 16

Ex	Compound	Data	SM
33	4-(2- {[(Ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}- 1,3-thiazol-4-yl)benzoic acid 	<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 292 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{13}H_{13}N_3O_3S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.06 (t, 3H), 3.12-3.18 (m, 2H), 6.48 (s, 1H), 7.63 (s, 1H), 7.96 (s, 4H), 10.65 (s, 1H), 12.90 (s, 1H)	Example 41

Examples 34-36

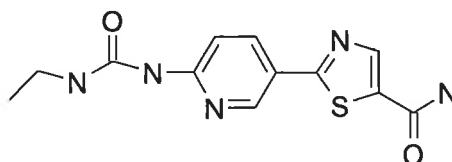
The following Examples were made by the procedure of Intermediate 18.

Ex	Compound	Data	SM
34	2-(6- {[(Ethylamino)carbonyl]ami no}pyridin-3-yl)-N- methoxy-1,3-thiazole-5- carboxamide 	<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 322 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{13}H_{15}N_5O_3S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H), 3.16-3.22 (m, 2H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 7.58 (d, 1H), 7.82 (brs, 1H), 8.23 (dd, 1H), 8.30 (brs, 1H), 8.79 (s, 1H), 9.53 (s, 1H), 12.01 (s, 1H)	Example 17 and N- methoxy amine hydrochloride
35	N^4 -Cyclopropyl-2-(6- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl]ami no}pyridin-3-yl)- N^5 - methoxy-1,3-thiazole-4,5- dicarboxamide 	<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 405 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{17}H_{20}N_6O_4S$; <u>NMR</u> : 0.74-0.79 (m, 4H), 1.08 (t, 3H), 2.91-2.93 (m, 1H), 3.14-3.24 (m, 2H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 7.60 (d, 1H), 7.76 (brs, 1H), 8.37 (dd, 1H), 9.00 (s, 1H), 9.14 (s, 1H), 9.57 (s, 1H), 13.83 (s, 1H)	Example 25 and N- methoxy amine hydrochloride

Ex	Compound	Data	SM
36	N^4-Butyl-2-(6- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl]ami no}pyridin-3-yl)-N^5- methoxy-1,3-thiazole-4,5- dicarboxamide 	<u>MS (ESP)</u>: 421 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{18}H_{24}N_6O_4S$; <u>NMR</u>: 0.91 (t, 3H), 1.09 (t, 3H), 1.30-1.37 (m, 2H), 1.52-1.59 (m, 2H), 3.16-3.23 (m, 2H), 3.28-3.41 (m, 2H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 7.62 (d, 1H), 7.76 (t, 1H), 8.36 (dd, 1H), 8.99 (d, 1H), 8.34 (t, 1H), 9.58 (s, 1H), 13.97 (s, 1H)	Example 26 and N-methoxy amine hydrochloride

Example 37

2-(6-{[(Ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-3-yl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxamide

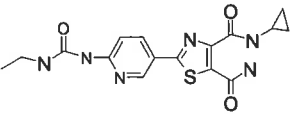
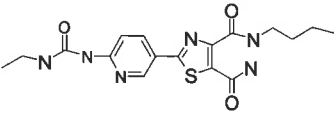
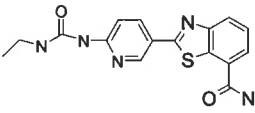


- 5 2-(6-{[(Ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-3-yl)-*N*-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxamide (Intermediate 18, 53 mg, 0.129 mmol) was dissolved in TFA (1 mL) and the solution was stirred overnight. TFA was removed under reduced pressure and the crude was partitioned between aqueous sodium bicarbonate and EtOAc. The layers separated and the organic layer was washed with water and brine. During the work up process the
- 10 product precipitated which was collected by filtration. Washed with water and EtOAc and dried (0.020 g). MS (ESP): 292 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{12}H_{13}N_5O_2S$; NMR: 1.09 (t, 3H), 3.16-3.22 (m, 2H), 7.56 (d, 1H), 7.65 (brs, 1H), 7.83 (brs, 1H), 8.15-8.23 (m, 2H), 8.40 (s, 1H), 8.77 (s, 1H), 9.51 (s, 1H).

15 **Examples 38-40**

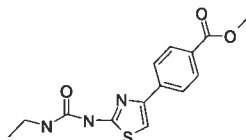
The following compounds were made by an analogous method to Example 37.

Ex	Compound	Data	SM
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Ex	Compound	Data	SM
38	N ⁴ -Cyclopropyl-2-(6- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}p yridin-3-yl)-1,3-thiazole-4,5- dicarboxamide 	<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 375 (M+H ⁺) for C ₁₆ H ₁₈ N ₆ O ₃ S; <u>NMR</u> : 0.73-0.79 (m, 4H), 1.09 (t, 3H), 2.89-2.93 (m, 1H), 3.15-3.24 (m, 2H), 7.59 (d, 1H), 7.80 (t, 1H), 8.07 (s, 1H), 8.36 (dd, 1H), 8.98 (d, 1H), 9.06 (s, 1H), 9.55 (s, 1H), 10.53 (s, 1H)	Intermediate 19
39	N ⁴ -Butyl-2-(6- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}p yridin-3-yl)-1,3-thiazole-4,5- dicarboxamide 	<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 391 (M+H ⁺) for C ₁₇ H ₂₂ N ₆ O ₃ S; <u>NMR</u> : 0.91 (t, 3H), 1.09 (t, 3H), 1.30-1.37 (m, 2H), 1.52-1.58 (m, 2H), 3.16-3.23 (m, 2H), 3.28-3.41 (m, 2H), 7.60 (d, 1H), 7.79 (t, 1H), 8.05 (brs, 1H), 8.35 (dd, 1H), 8.97 (s, 1H), 9.22 (brs, 1H), 9.56 (brs, 1H), 10.63 (s, 1H)	Intermediate 20
40	2-(6- {[(Ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}p yridin-3-yl)-1,3-benzothiazole-7- carboxamide 	<u>MS (ES)</u> : 342 (M+H ⁺) for C ₁₆ H ₁₅ N ₅ O ₂ S; <u>NMR</u> : 1.10 (t, 3H), 3.16-3.23 (m, 2H), 7.60-7.66 (m, 2H), 7.82 (brs, 2H), 8.08 (d, 1H), 8.17 (d, 1H), 8.38 (dd, 1H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.92 (d, 1H), 9.56 (s, 1H)	Intermediate 21

Example 41

Methyl 4-(2-{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)benzoate



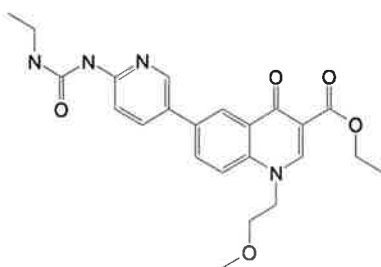
- 5 To a solution of methyl 4-(2-amino-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)benzoate (Intermediate 11; 150 mg, 0.64 mmol) in NMP (3 mL), ethyl isocyanate (90 μ L, 1.14 mmol) was added. The solution was heated at 110 °C for one hour in a microwave. The crude was partitioned between water and EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with NaHCO₃ solution, water and brine. It was

dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (2% MeOH in DCM) to give the desired product (79 mg). MS (ESP): 306 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{14}H_{15}N_3O_3S$; NMR: 1.06 (t, 3H), 3.12-3.16 (m, 2H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 6.48 (s, 1H), 7.66 (s, 1H), 7.98 (s, 4H), 10.65 (s, 1H).

5

Example 42

Ethyl 6-(6-(3-ethylureido)pyridin-3-yl)-1-(2-methoxyethyl)-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylate



10

A mixture of *N*-ethyl-*N'*-(5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl)urea (Intermediate 1, 80 mg, 0.27 mmol), ethyl 6-iodo-1-(2-methoxyethyl)-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylate (WO2006010733, 100 mg, 0.25 mmol), cesium carbonate (90 mg, 0.27 mmol), and Tetrakisphenylphosphine palladium (28.9 mg, 0.02 mmol) in dioxane (4 mL) and water (1 mL) was degassed with nitrogen for 30 minutes. The reaction mixture was then heated in a microwave for 1 h at 110 °C. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and filtered, then placed on high vacuum to remove residual solvent (59 mg). MS (ESP): 439 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{23}H_{26}N_4O_5$; NMR: 9.34 (s, 1H), 8.61 (m, 2H), 8.45 (m, 1H), 8.10 (m, 1H), 8.09 (m, 2H), 7.54 (m, 1H), 4.62 (m, 2H), 4.25 (m, 2H), 3.71 (m, 2H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 3.21 (m, 2H), 1.30 (t, $J = 7$ Hz, 3H), 1.11 (t, $J = 8$ Hz, 3H).

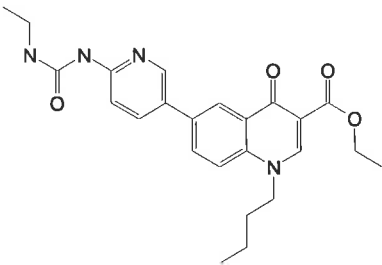
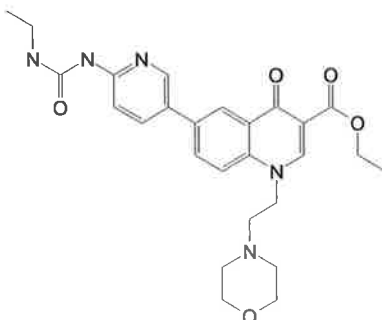
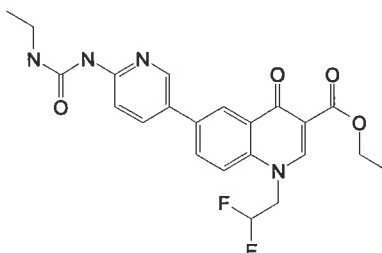
15

20

Examples 43-45

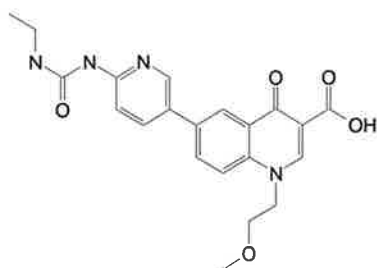
The following Examples were synthesized according to the procedure described for Example 42 using the starting materials as stated below.

Ex	Compound	Data	SM
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43	Ethyl 1-butyl-6-(6-(3-ethylureido)pyridin-3-yl)-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylate 	<u>MS (ES)</u>: 437 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{24}H_{28}N_4O_4$; <u>NMR</u>: 0.92 (t, $J = 5$ Hz, 3H), 1.11 (t, $J = 7$ Hz, 3H), 1.30-1.45 (m, 5H), 1.76 (m, 2H), 3.21 (m, 2H), 4.23 (m, 2H), 4.42 (m, 2H), 7.52 (m, 1H), 7.90 (m, 1H), 8.04 (m, 1H), 8.11 (m, 2H), 8.44 (m, 1H), 8.60 (s, 1H), 8.69 (s, 1H), 9.34 (s, 1H).	Intermediate 1 and Intermediate 22
44	Ethyl 6-(6-(3-ethylureido)pyridin-3-yl)-1-(2-morpholinoethyl)-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylate 	<u>MS (ES)</u>: 494 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{26}H_{31}N_5O_5$; <u>NMR</u>: 1.11 (t, $J = 7$ Hz, 3H), 1.30 (t, $J = 7$ Hz, 3H), 2.47 (m, 4H), 2.66 (m, 2H), 3.24 (m, 2H), 3.52 (m, 4H), 4.23 (m, 2H), 4.50 (m, 2H), 7.40 (s, 1H), 7.54 (m, 1H), 7.95 (m, 1H), 8.12 (m, 2H), 8.45 (m, 1H), 8.60 (m, 2H), 9.34 (s, 1H).	Intermediate 1 and Intermediate 24
45	Ethyl 1-(2,2-difluoroethyl)-6-(6-(3-ethylureido)pyridin-3-yl)-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylate 	<u>MS (ES)</u>: 445 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{22}H_{22}F_2N_4O_4$; <u>NMR</u>: 1.11 (t, $J = 8$ Hz, 3H), 1.30 (t, $J = 8$ Hz, 3H), 3.21 (m, 2H), 4.27 (m, 2H), 5.03 (m, 2H), 6.54 (t, $J = 20$ Hz, 1H), 7.54 (m, 1H), 8.02 (m, 2H), 8.14 (m, 1H), 8.45 (m, 1H), 8.70 (s, 1H), 9.35 (s, 1H).	Intermediate 1 and Intermediate 25

Example 46

6-(6-(3-Ethylureido)pyridin-3-yl)-1-(2-methoxyethyl)-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid



5

A suspension of ethyl 6-(6-(3-ethylureido)pyridin-3-yl)-1-(2-methoxyethyl)-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylate (Example 42, 59 mg, 0.13 mmol) and sodium hydroxide (0.202 mL, 0.40 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (1 mL) was heated to 60 °C. After 2 h, the reaction was not yet complete. Ethanol (2 mL) was added and the reaction was heated for another 1 h, then cooled to room temperature and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting solid was dissolved in water and acidified to pH 4 with 10% HCl. The solid that formed was collected by filtration and placed under high vacuum to remove residual water. MS (ESP): 411 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{21}H_{22}N_4O_5$; NMR: 1.11 (t, $J=6$ Hz, 3H), 3.20 (m, 2H), 3.23 (s, 3H), 3.74 (m, 2H), 4.83 (m, 2H), 7.50 (m, 1H), 8.01 (br s, 1H), 8.21 (m, 1H), 8.31 (m, 1H), 8.58 (m, 1H), 8.69 (m, 1H), 8.94 (s, 1H), 9.38 (s, 1H), 15.20 (s, 1H).

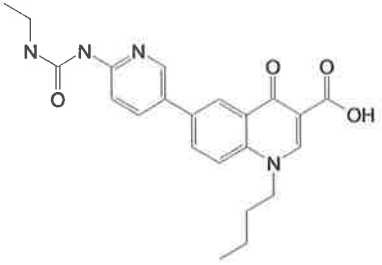
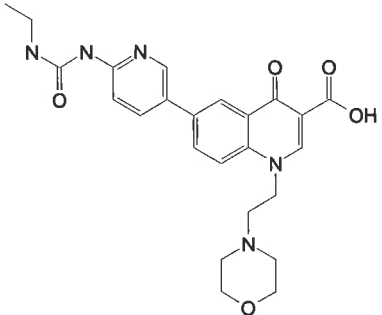
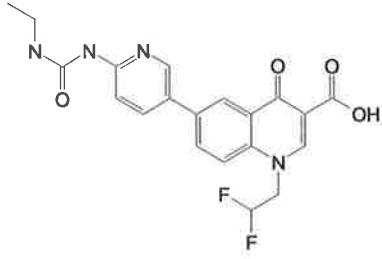
15

Examples 47-49

The following compounds were synthesized according to the procedure described in Example 46 using the indicated starting material.

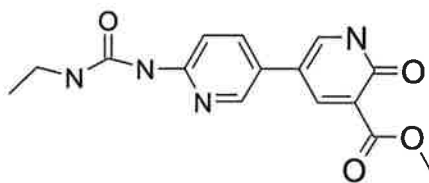
20

Ex	Compound	Data	SM
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47	1-Butyl-6-(6-(3-ethylureido)pyridin-3-yl)-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid 	<u>MS (ES)</u>: 409 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{22}H_{24}N_4O_4$; <u>NMR</u>: 0.83 (m, 3H), 1.11 (m, 3H), 1.27 (m, 2H), 1.41 (m, 2H), 3.20 (m, 2H), 3.65 (m, 2H), 7.52 (m, 2H), 8.05 (m, 3H), 8.57 (m, 1H), 9.33 (s, 1H), 13.43 (s, 1H).	Example 43
48	6-(6-(3-ethylureido)pyridin-3-yl)-1-(2-morpholinoethyl)-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid 	<u>MS (ES)</u>: 466 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{24}H_{27}N_5O_5$; <u>NMR</u>: 1.11 (t, $J = 7$ Hz, 3H), 3.21 (m, 4H), 3.67 (m, 2H), 3.79 (m, 2H), 4.02 (m, 2H), 5.05 (m, 2H), 7.56 (m, 1H), 8.04 (m, 1H), 8.20 (m, 1H), 8.32 (m, 2H), 8.59 (s, 1H), 8.69 (s, 1H), 9.15 (s, 1H), 9.43 (s, 1H).	Example 44
49	1-(2,2-difluoroethyl)-6-(6-(3-ethylureido)pyridin-3-yl)-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid 	<u>MS (ES)</u>: 417 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{20}H_{18}F_2N_4O_4$; <u>NMR</u>: 1.11 (t, $J = 7$ Hz, 3H), 3.21 (m, 2H), 4.07 (m, 2H), 6.16 (m, $J = 20$ Hz, 1H), 7.56 (m, 2H), 8.10 (m, 2H), 8.17 (m, 1H), 8.58 (m, 1H), 9.34 (s, 1H).	Example 45

Example 50

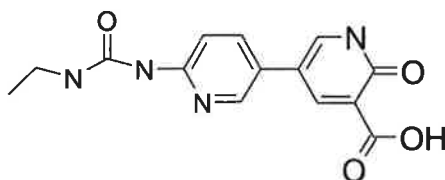
Methyl 5-(6-(3-ethylureido)pyridin-3-yl)-2-oxo-1,2-dihydropyridine-3-carboxylate



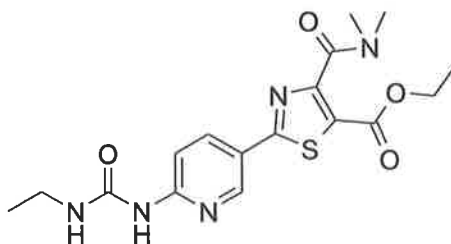
A solution of *N*-ethyl-*N'*-(5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl)urea (Intermediate 1, 200 mg, 0.69 mmol), methyl 5-iodo-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-3-pyridinecarboxylate (174 mg, 0.62 mmol), Tetrakis(palladium) (72.2 mg, 0.06 mmol), and cesium carbonate (224 mg, 0.69 mmol) in dioxane (4 mL) and water (1.000 mL) was heated to 100 °C in microwave for 1 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through Celite and washed with methanol. The resulting solution was concentrated under reduced pressure to give a yellow solid. The solid was triturated with acetone, then collected by filtration and added to hot acetone/water. The solution was cooled to room temperature, and the solid that formed was collected by filtration and placed under high vacuum to remove residual solvent (58 mg). MS (ESP): 317 (M+H⁺) for C₁₅H₁₆N₄O₄.

Example 51

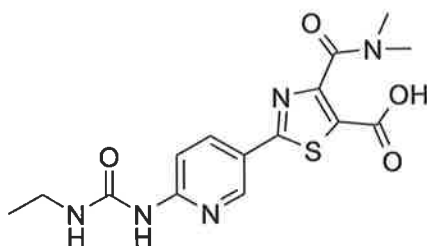
5-(6-(3-Ethylureido)pyridin-3-yl)-2-oxo-1,2-dihydropyridine-3-carboxylic acid



To a solution of methyl 5-(6-(3-ethylureido)pyridin-3-yl)-2-oxo-1,2-dihydropyridine-3-carboxylate (Example 50, 58 mg, 0.18 mmol) in methanol (1 mL) was added sodium hydroxide (0.275 mL, 0.55 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature, then concentrated under reduced pressure, diluted with water, and acidified to pH 4 with 10% HCl. The resulting suspension was cooled to 0 °C and the solid that formed was collected, then placed on a lyophilizer to remove residual solvent. MS (ES): 303 (M+H⁺) for C₁₄H₁₄N₄O₄.

Example 52Ethyl 4-Dimethylcarbamoyl-2-[6-(3-ethyl-ureido)-pyridin-3-yl]-thiazole-5-carboxylate

In a 10 mL of microwave vial, 2-chloro-4-dimethylcarbamoyl-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (Intermediate 26, 0.1 g, 0.37 mmol), *N*-ethyl-*N*'-[5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-pyridin-2-yl]-urea (Intermediate 1, 0.11 g, 0.37 mmol), cesium carbonate (0.12 g, 0.37 mmol), Tetrakis (triphenyl phosphino) palladium (0) (0.044 g, 0.037 mmol) in 4 mL of 4:1 dioxane: H₂O was degassed for 30 min, then heated to 100 °C for 30 min. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (25 mL), then washed with water (10 mL). The organic layer was dried and concentrated to yield crude residue, which was purified by column chromatography over silica gel to afford 0.049 g (36.5%) of the title compound as a pale yellow solid. MS (APCI): 357(M+H⁺) for C₁₇H₂₁N₅O₄S; NMR: δ 1.25 (t, 3H), δ 1.38 (t, 3H), δ 2.91 (s, 3H), δ 3.18 (s, 3H), δ 3.42 (q, 2H), δ 4.36 (q, 2H), δ 6.92 (d, 1H), δ 8.14 (d, 1H), δ 8.78 (d, 1H).

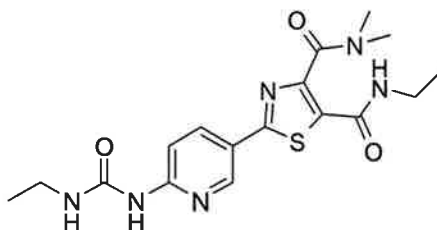
Example 534-[(Dimethylamino)carbonyl]-2-(6-{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-3-yl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid

To a stirred solution of ethyl 4-dimethylcarbamoyl-2-[6-(3-ethyl-ureido)-pyridin-3-yl]-thiazole-5-carboxylate (Example 52, 0.7 g, 1.78 mmol) in methanol (15 mL) was added 2 N lithium hydroxide (8 mL). The mixture was heated to 50 °C overnight. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was concentrated to dryness. Water was added and the pH was adjusted with 2 N hydrochloric acid to pH 2. The precipitated solid was filtered and

dried under vacuum to afford 0.2 g (35.48%) of the title compound as a pale brown solid. MS (APCI): 364 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{16}H_{18}N_4O_4S$; NMR: δ 1.1 (t, 3H), δ 2.8 (s, 3H), δ 3.07 (s, 3H), δ 7.62 (d, 1H), δ 7.75 (br s, 1H), δ 8.25 (d, 1H), δ 8.82 (s, 1H), δ 9.55 (br s, 1H).

5 Example 54

*N*⁵-Ethyl-2-(6-[[[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-3-yl]-*N*⁴,*N*⁴-dimethyl-1,3-thiazole-4,5-dicarboxamide

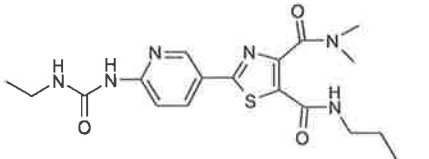
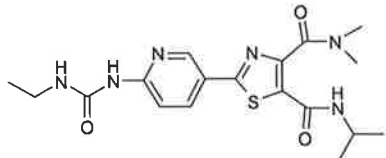
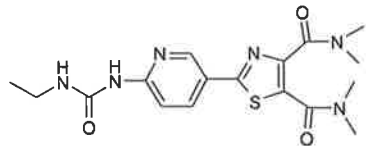
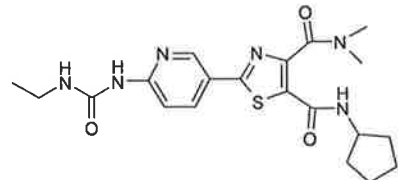


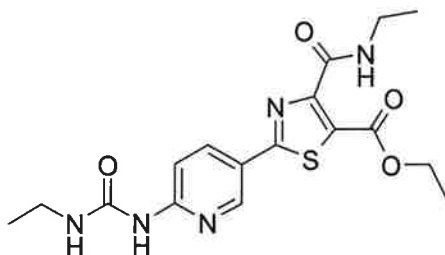
To a stirred solution of 4-[(dimethylamino)carbonyl]-2-(6-
 10 {[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-3-yl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid (Example 53, 0.12 g, 3.3 mmol) in dry dimethylformamide (2 mL), HOBT (0.101 g, 6.6 mmol), *N*-methylmorpholine (0.108 mL, 9.9 mmol), EDC hydrochloride (0.126 g, 6.6 mmol), ethylamine (2 M in tetrahydrofuran, 0.13 mL, 3.3 mmol) were added at 0 °C and stirred overnight at room temperature. After completion of the reaction, reaction mixture was diluted
 15 with ethyl acetate (20 mL) and was washed with water (1 x 20 mL), 2 N hydrochloric acid (1 x 20 mL), and sodium bicarbonate solution (1 x 20 mL). The organic layer was dried, concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was triturated with acetonitrile (1 mL). The obtained solid was filtered and dried to afford 0.018 g (20%) of the title compound as white solid. MS (APCI): 391($M+H^+$) for $C_{18}H_{23}N_5O_3S$; NMR: δ 1.06 (t, 3H), 2.86 (s, 3H),
 20 2.99 (s, 3H), 3.17 (q, 4H), 7.60 (d, 1H), 7.76 (br s, 1H), 8.22 (dd, 1H), 8.72 (br t, 1H), 8.78 (s, 1H), 9.52 (br s, 1H).

Example 55-58

The following compounds were synthesized according to the procedure described for
 25 Example 54 using the indicated starting materials.

Ex	Compound	Data	SM
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55	2-[6-(3-Ethyl-ureido)-pyridin-3-yl]-thiazole-4,5-dicarboxylic acid 4-dimethylamide 5-propylamide 	<u>MS (ES)</u>: 405 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{18}H_{24}N_6O_3S$; <u>NMR</u>: 0.89 (t, 3H), 1.1 (t, 3H), 1.49 (qq, 2H), 2.9 (s, 3H), 3.04 (s, 3H), 3.2 (q, 4H), 7.62 (d, 1H), 7.76 (bs, 1H), 8.22 (dd, 1H), 8.74 (br s, 1H), 8.79 (d, 1H), 9.52 (br s, 1H).	Example 53 and propylamine
56	2-[6-(3-Ethyl-ureido)-pyridin-3-yl]-thiazole-4,5-dicarboxylic acid 4-dimethylamide 5-isopropylamide 	<u>MS (ES)</u>: 405 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{18}H_{24}N_6O_3S$; <u>NMR</u>: 1.10 (t, 3H), 1.14 (d, 6H), 2.95 n(s, 3H), 3.05 (s, 3H), 3.2 (q, 2H), 3.97 (m, 1H), 7.62 (d, 1H), 7.75 (br s, 1H), 8.22 (dd, 1H), 8.67 (d, 1H), 8.78(d, 1H), 9.52 (br s, 1H).	Example 53 and isopropyl-amine
57	2-[6-(3-Ethyl-ureido)-pyridin-3-yl]-thiazole-4,5-dicarboxylic acid bis-dimethylamide 	<u>MS (ES)</u>: 391 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{17}H_{22}N_6O_3S$; <u>NMR</u>: 1.27 (t, 3H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.119 (s, 3H), 3.17 (s, 3H), 3.21 (s, 3H), 3.43 (q, 2H), 6.92 (d, 1H), 8.21 (dd, 1H), 8.46 (br t, 1H), 8.73 (s, 1H), 9.15 (br s, 1H)	Example 53 and dimethyl-amine
58	2-[6-(3-Ethyl-ureido)-pyridin-3-yl]-thiazole-4,5-dicarboxylic acid 5-cyclopentylamide 4-dimethylamide 	<u>MS (ES)</u>: 431 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{20}H_{26}N_6O_3S$; <u>NMR</u>: 1.24 (t, 3H), 1.59 (m, 6H), 1.98 (q, 2H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.15 (s, 3H), 3.42 (q, 2H), 4.25 (m, 1H), 6.85 (d, 1H), 8.08 (dd, 1H), 8.43 (br t, 1H), 8.72 (s, 1H), 9.03 (dd, 1H), 9.12 (br s, 1H).	Example 53 and cyclopentyl-amine

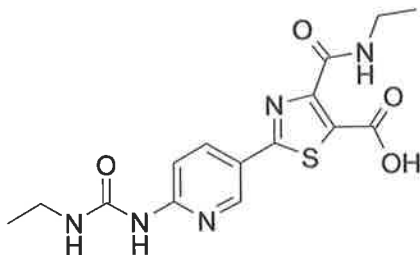
Example 59Ethyl 4-ethylcarbamoyl-2-[6-(3-ethyl-ureido)-pyridin-3-yl]-thiazole-5-carboxylate

5 To a stirred solution of 2-chloro-5-(ethoxy carbonyl)-1,3 -thiazole-4-carboxylic acid (Intermediate 7, 1.0 g, 4.2 mM) in dry dichloromethane (20 mL) was added oxalyl chloride (0.729 mL, 8.4 mM) and 2 drops of dry dimethylformamide. The reaction mixture was refluxed to 45 °C for 1 ½ h, then cooled to room temperature and evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was dissolved in dry dichloromethane (20 mL) and
 10 cooled to 0 °C. To the above reaction mixture, 2,6-lutidine (0.44 mL, 3.7 mM) was added followed by addition of ethylamine (2M solution in tetrahydrofuran, 3.5 mL, 3.7 mM). The reaction mixture was concentrated to dryness and the residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate (2 x 50 mL). The organic layer was washed with 1 N hydrochloric acid (1 x 50 mL), dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and concentrated under vacuum to afford ethyl 2-chloro-4-
 15 ethylcarbamoyl-thiazole-5-carboxylate (1.05 g (83%)) as a thick syrup, which was taken to next step as such.

In a 10 mL microwave vial, ethyl 2-chloro-4-ethylcarbamoyl-thiazole-5-carboxylate (0.49 g, 1.86 mM), *N*-ethyl-*N*'-[5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-pyridin-2-yl]-urea (Intermediate 1, 0.544 g, 1.86 mM), cesium carbonate (0.607 g, 1.86 mM),
 20 Tetrakis(triphenylphosphino) palladium (0) (0.209 g, 0.18 mM) in 15 mL of 4:1 dioxane: H₂O was degassed for 30 min and heated to 100 °C for 30 min. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and diluted with ethyl acetate (25 mL). The organic layer was washed with water (10 mL), dried over sodium sulfate, and concentrated under reduced pressure to yield crude residue, which was purified by column chromatography over silica gel to afford 0.210 g
 25 (13.5%) of the title compound as solid. MS (APCI): 391(M+H⁺) for C₁₇H₂₁N₅O₄S; NMR: 1.29 (t, 9H), 3.44 (q, 2H), 3.53 (q, 2H), 4.42 (q, 2H), 6.92 (d, 1H), δ 7.85 (br s, 1H), δ 8.18 (dd, 1H), δ 8.53 (br s, 1H), δ 9.085 (br s, 1H), δ 9.085 (br s, 1H).

Example 60

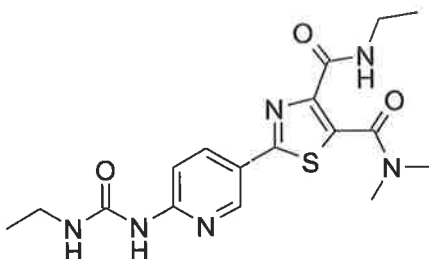
4-Ethylcarbamoyl-2-[6-(3-ethyl-ureido)-pyridin-3-yl]-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid



5 To a stirred solution of ethyl 4-ethylcarbamoyl-2-[6-(3-ethyl-ureido)-pyridin-3-yl]-thiazole-5-carboxylate (Example 59, 0.210 mg, 0.538 mM) in methanol (4 mL) was added 2 N lithium hydroxide (2 mL). The reaction mixture was heated to 50 °C overnight, then cooled to room temperature, and concentrated to dryness. Water was added and the pH was adjusted with 2N hydrochloric acid to pH 2. The precipitated solid was filtered and dried
 10 under vacuum to afford 0.13 g (66.6%) of the title compound as a solid. NMR: 1.11 (t, 3H), 1.23 (t, 3H), 3.19 (q, 4H), 7.71 (d, 1H), 7.81 (br s, 1H), 8.41 (d, 1H), 9.01 (s, 1H), 9.66 (s, 1H), 9.83 (br s, 1H).

Example 61

15 2-[6-(3-Ethyl-ureido)-pyridin-3-yl]-thiazole-4,5-dicarboxylic acid 5-dimethylamide 4-ethylamide

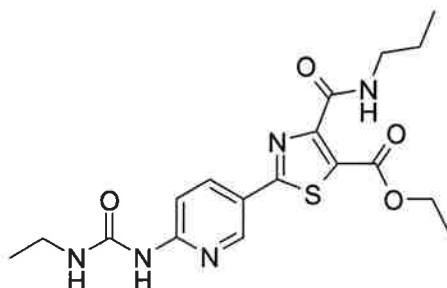


To a stirred solution of 4-ethylcarbamoyl-2-[6-(3-ethyl-ureido)-pyridin-3-yl]-thiazole-
 20 5-carboxylic acid (Example 60, 0.12 g, 0.358 mM) in dry dimethylformamide (2 mL), HOBt (0.109 g, 0.716 mM), N-methylmorpholine (0.118 mL, 1.074 mM), EDC hydrochloric acid (0.137 g, 0.716 mM), N, N-dimethylamine (2 M in tetrahydrofuran, 0.358 mM) were added at 0 °C and stirred overnight at room temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (20 mL), washed with water (1 x 20 mL), 2 N hydrochloric acid (1 x 20 mL), and
 25 sodium bicarbonate solution (1 x 20 mL). The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate,

concentrated under reduced pressure, and the resulting residue was triturated with acetonitrile (1 mL). The solid obtained was collected by filtration and dried in vacuum oven to afford 0.014 g (11.6%) of the title compound as solid. MS (APCI): 389(M+H⁺) for C₁₇H₂₂N₆O₃S; NMR: 1.27 (3, 6H), 2.99 (s, 3H), 3.18 (s, 3H), 3.45 (m, 4H), 6.87 (d, 1H), 7.33 (br s, 1H), 8.08 (d, 1H), 8.11 (br s, 1H), 8.74 (s, 1H), 9.08 (br s, 1H).

Example 62

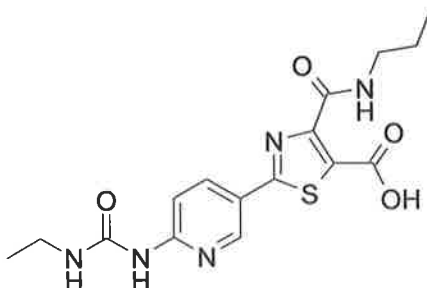
Ethyl 2-[6-(3-ethyl-ureido)-pyridin-3-yl]-4-propylcarbamoyl-thiazole-5-carboxylate



In a 10 mL of microwave vial, ethyl 2-chloro-4-propylcarbamoyl-thiazole-5-carboxylate (Intermediate 27, 1.4 g, 5.4 mM), *N*-ethyl-*N*'-[5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2)dioxaborolan-2-yl]-pyridin-2-yl]-urea (Intermediate 1, 1.57 g, 5.4 mM), cesium carbonate (1.75 g, 5.4 mM), Tetrakis (triphenylphosphino) palladium (0) (0.62 g, 0.54 mM) in 15 mL of 4:1 dioxane: H₂O was degassed for 30 min and heated to 100 °C for 30 min. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (25 mL), then washed with water (10 mL). The organic layer was dried and concentrated to yield a crude residue which was purified by column chromatography over silica gel to afford 0.33 g (16.12%) of the title compound as solid. MS (APCI): 404 (M+H⁺) for C₁₈H₂₃N₅O₄S; NMR: 1.01 (t, 3H), 1.26 (t, 3H), 1.42 (t, 3H), 1.68 (q, 2H), 3.45 (q, 4H), 4.42 (q, 2H), 6.78 (d, 1H), 7.4 (br s, 1H), 7.91 (d, 1H), 8.10 (dd, 1H), 8.8 (s, 1H), 9.09 (br s, 1H).

Example 63

2-[6-(3-Ethyl-ureido)-pyridin-3-yl]-4-propylcarbamoyl-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid

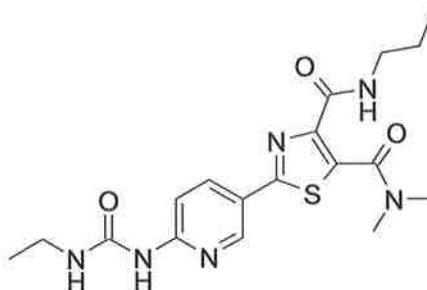


To a stirred solution of ethyl 2-[6-(3-ethyl-ureido)-pyridin-3-yl]-4-propylcarbamoyl-thiazole-5-carboxylate (Example 62, 0.33 g, 0.8 mM) in methanol (15 mL) was added 2 N lithium hydroxide (4 mL). The mixture was heated to 50 °C overnight, then concentrated to dryness. 2N hydrochloric acid was added to the concentrate, and the precipitated solid was

filtered and dried under vacuum to afford 0.259 g (72%) of the title compound as solid.
NMR: 0.92 (t, 3H), 1.10 (t, 3H), 1.63 (m, 2H), 3.20 (q, 2H), 3.36 (q, 2H), 7.67 (d, 1H), 7.68 (br s, 1H), 8.39 (dd, 1H), 9.02 (s, 1H), 9.62 (br s, 1H), 9.78 (br s, 1H).

Example 64

2-[6-(3-ethyl-ureido)-pyridin-3-yl]-thiazole-4,5-dicarboxylic acid 5-dimethylamide 4-propylamide

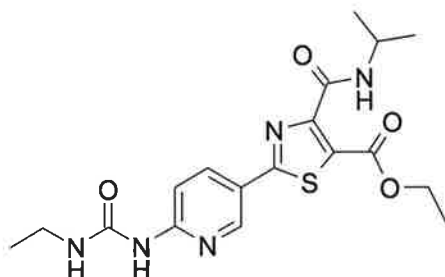


To a stirred solution of 2-[6-(3-ethyl-ureido)-pyridin-3-yl]-4-propylcarbamoyl-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid (Example 63, 0.12 g, 0.31 mM) in dry dimethylformamide (2 mL), HOBT (0.097 g, 0.63 mM), N-methylmorpholine (0.104 mL, 0.95 mM), EDC hydrochloric acid (0.12 g, 0.63 mM), and *N,N*-dimethylamine (2 M in tetrahydrofuran) (0.159 g, 0.31 mM) were added at 0 °C and stirred overnight at room temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (20 mL), then washed with water (1 x 20 mL), 2 N hydrochloric acid (1 x 20 mL), and sodium bicarbonate solution (1 x 20 mL). The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate, concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was triturated with acetonitrile (1 mL) to obtained a solid which was collected by filtration, then dried to afford

0.013 g (15%) of the title compound as solid. MS (APCI): 405 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{18}H_{24}N_6O_3S$; NMR: 0.88 (t, 3H), 1.10 (t, 3H), 1.54 (q, 2H), 2.83 (s, 3H), 2.99 (s, 3H), 3.22 (m, 4H), 7.63 (d, 1H), 7.70 (br s, 1H), 8.29 (dd, 1H), 8.59 (tt, 1H), 8.88 (d, 1H), 9.51 (bs, 1H).

5 Example 65

Ethyl 2-[6-(3-ethyl-ureido)-pyridin-3-yl]-4-isopropylcarbamoyl-thiazole-5-carboxylate

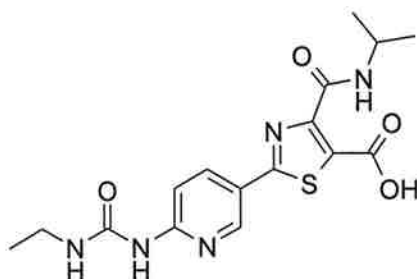


In a 10 mL of microwave vial, ethyl 2-chloro-4-isopropylcarbamoyl-thiazole-5-carboxylate (Intermediate 28, 1.1 g, 3.97 mmol), *N*-ethyl-*N*'-[5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-pyridin-2-yl]-urea (Intermediate 1, 1.15 g, 3.97 mmol), cesium carbonate (1.29 g, 3.97 mmol), Tetrakis (triphenylphosphino) palladium (0) (0.458 g, 0.397 mmol) in 15 mL of 4:1 dioxane: H_2O was degassed for 30 min, then heated to 100 °C for 30 min. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (25 mL), then washed with water (10 mL). The organic layer was dried, then concentrated under reduced pressure to yield crude a residue which was purified by column chromatography over silica gel to afford 0.195 g (17.72%) of the title compound as solid. MS (APCI): 406 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{18}H_{23}N_5O_4S$; NMR: 1.13 (t, 3H), δ 1.16 (d, 6H), 1.28 (t, 3H), δ 3.2 (q, 2H), 4.04 (m, 1H), 4.29 (q, 2H), 7.63 (d, 1H), 7.70 (br s, 1H), 8.27 (dd, 1H), δ 8.45 (d, 1H), 8.83 (d, 1H), 9.56 (s, 1H).

20

Example 66

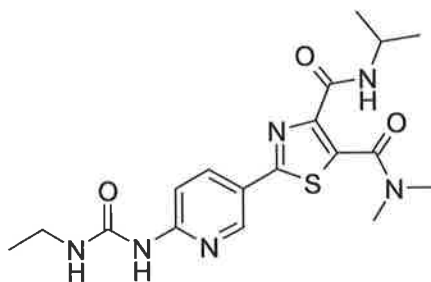
2-[6-(3-Ethyl-ureido)-pyridin-3-yl]-4-isopropylcarbamoyl-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid



To a stirred solution of ethyl 2-[6-(3-ethyl-ureido)-pyridin-3-yl]-4-isopropylcarbamoyl-thiazole-5-carboxylate (Example 65, 0.195 g, 0.48 mmol) in methanol (7 mL) was added 2 N lithium hydroxide (2 mL). The mixture was heated to 50 °C overnight, then concentrated to dryness water was added and the pH was adjusted to pH 2 with 2N hydrochloric acid. The precipitated solid was filtered and dried under vacuum to afford 0.15 g (76.2%) of the title compound as a solid. NMR: 1.11 (t, 3H), 1.28 (d, 6H), 3.22 (q, 2H), 4.20 (m, 1H), 7.62 (d, 1H), 7.7 (r bs, 1H), δ 8.42 (dd, 1H), 8.57 (d, 1H), δ 9.03 (s, 1H).

Example 67

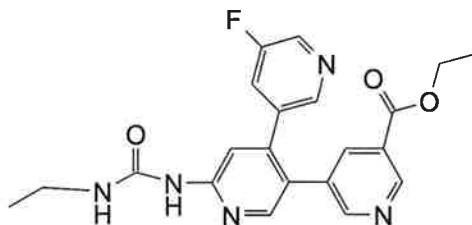
2-[6-(3-Ethyl-ureido)-pyridin-3-yl]-thiazole-4,5-dicarboxylic acid 5-dimethylamide 4-ethylamide



To a stirred solution of 2-[6-(3-ethyl-ureido)-pyridin-3-yl]-4-isopropylcarbamoyl-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid (Example 66, 0.15 g, 0.39 mM) in dry dimethylformamide (2 mL), HOBT (0.121 g, 0.79 mmol), N-methylmorpholine (0.131 mL, 0.79 mmol), EDC hydrochloride (0.152 g, 0.79 mM), and *N,N*-dimethylamine (2 M in tetrahydrofuran) (0.198 mL, 0.39 mmol) were added at 0 °C and stirred over night at room temperature. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (20 mL), then washed with water (1 x 20 mL), 2 N hydrochloric acid (1 x 20 mL), and sodium bicarbonate solution (1 x 20 mL). The organic layer was dried, concentrated and the residue was titrated with acetonitrile (1 mL) to afford 0.073 g (45.3%) of the title compound as solid. MS (APCI): 405 (M+H⁺) for C₁₈H₂₄N₆O₃S; NMR: 1.1 (t, 3H), 1.20 (d, 6H), 2.84 (s, 3H), 2.99 (s, 3H), 3.19 (q, 2H), 4.08 (m, 1H), 7.62 (d, 1H), 7.76 (br s, 1H), 8.25 (dd, 1H), 8.91 (d, 1H), 9.519 (br s, 1H).

Example 68

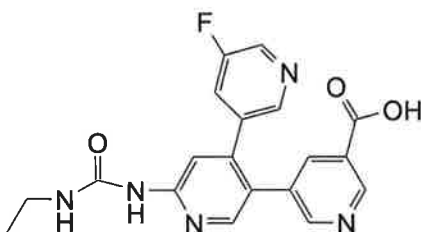
Ethyl 6'-{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}-5''-fluoro-3,3':4',3''-terpyridine-5-carboxylate



- 5 *N*-(5'-bromo-5-fluoro-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)-*N'*-ethylurea (Intermediate 30, 0.34 g, 1.00 mmol), ethyl 5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)nicotinate (Oakwood Products, Inc., Cat. # 021607) (0.306 g, 1.10 mmol), tetrakis triphenyl phosphine palladium (0.058 g, 0.05 mmol), and cesium carbonate (0.359 g, 1.10 mmol) were added to a microwave vial and degassed with nitrogen. A solution of 1,4-dioxane:water (4:1, 10 mL) was added to the
- 10 solution and the reaction mixture was heated to 100 °C for 30 minutes. The reaction mixture was partitioned between water and ethyl acetate, and the organic layer was washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution, water, and brine, then dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with (0-100% EtOAc/hexanes) to give the title compound as a white solid (190 mg). MS
- 15 (ESP): 410 (MH⁺) for C₂₁H₂₀FN₅O₃;
NMR: 1.24 (t, 3 H) 1.37 (t, 3 H) 3.34 - 3.51 (m, 2 H) 4.38 (q, 2 H) 7.08 (s, 1 H) 7.16 - 7.23 (m, 1 H) 8.06 (t, 1 H) 8.20 (s, 1 H) 8.26 (s, 1 H) 8.43 (dd, 2 H) 9.11 (d, 1 H) 9.16 (s, 1 H) 9.96 (s, 1 H).

20 **Example 69**

6'-{[(Ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}-5''-fluoro-3,3':4',3''-terpyridine-5-carboxylic acid

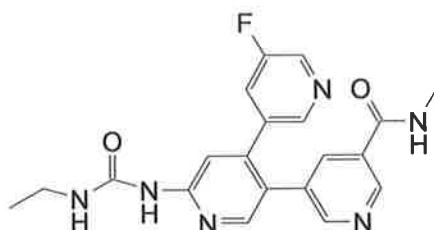


- Ethyl 6'-{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}-5''-fluoro-3,3':4',3''-terpyridine-5-carboxylate (Example 68, 0.19 g, 0.46 mmol) was added to a 25 mL round-bottomed flask with THF (3
- 25 mL) to give a white suspension. Lithium hydroxide (1.160 mL, 1.16 mmol) was added to the mixture, and the solution was stirred at 45°C for 2 h. The solvent was removed under reduced

pressure, and the resulting residue was diluted with water and adjusted to pH~4 by 2N HCl. The precipitate that formed was collected by filtration, washed with water, and dried to give the title compound as a white solid (154 mg). MS (ESP): 382 (MH⁺) for C₁₉H₁₆FN₅O₃; NMR: 1.08 (t, 3H), 3.13 - 3.24 (m, 2H), 7.63 (s, 1H) 7.64-7.68 (m, 1H) 7.69 - 7.77 (m, 1 H), 7.93 (t, 1H), 8.19 (t, 1H), 8.36 (s, 1 H), 8.45 (d, 1H), 8.55 (d, 1H), 8.90 (d, 1 H), 9.45 (s, 1H).

Example 70

6'-{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}-5''-fluoro-N-methyl-3,3':4',3''-terpyridine-5-carboxamide

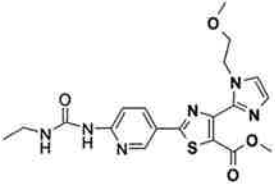
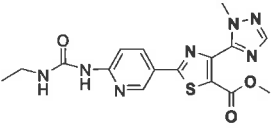
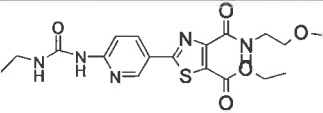


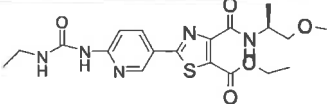
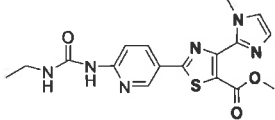
In a 25 mL round-bottomed flask was 6'-{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}-5''-fluoro-3,3':4',3''-terpyridine-5-carboxylic acid (Example 69, 0.1 g, 0.26 mmol), HATU (0.130 g, 0.34 mmol), and DIEA (0.137 mL, 0.79 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) to give a orange solution. Methylamine (0.262 mL, 0.52 mmol) was added after 15 min. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h, then partitioned between water and ethyl acetate and layers separated. The organic layer was washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution, water, brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed and the resulting residue was washed with acetonitrile to give the title compound as a white solid (20 mg). MS (ESP): 395 (MH⁺) for C₂₀H₁₉FN₆O₂; NMR: 1.09 (t, 3H), 2.77 (d, 3H), 3.13 - 3.25 (m, 2H), 7.60 - 7.72 (m, 3H), 8.01 (t, 1H), 8.19 (t, 1H), 8.34 (d, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.56 (d, 1H), 8.62 (d, 1H), 8.84 (d, 1H), 9.45 (s, 1H).

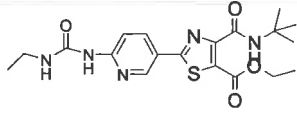
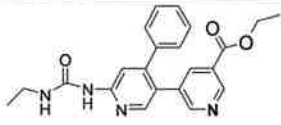
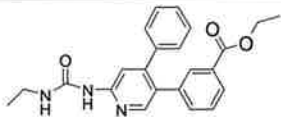
Examples 71-89

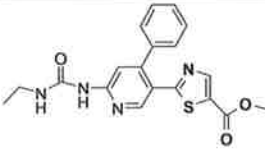
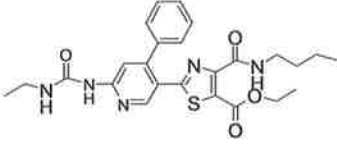
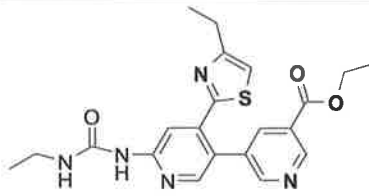
The following compounds were made by an analogous method to **Example 1** from the starting materials listed.

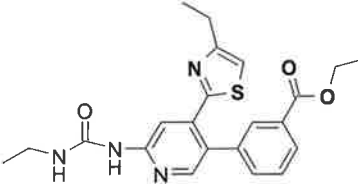
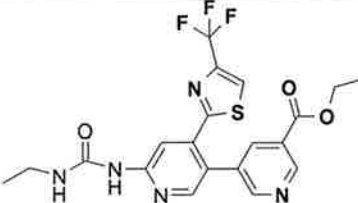
Ex	Compound	Structure	Data	SM
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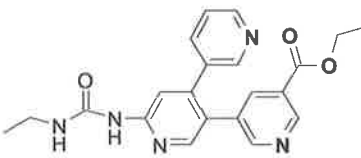
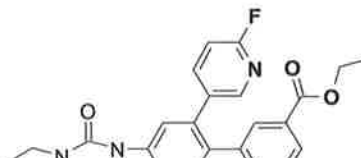
71	Methyl 2-(6- {[(ethylamino)car bonyl]amino}pyri din-3-yl)-4-[1-(2- methoxyethyl)- 1 <i>H</i> -imidazol-2- yl]-1,3-thiazole-5- carboxylate		<u>MS (ESP):</u> 431(M+1) for C ₁₈ H ₂₂ N ₆ O ₄ <u>NMR:</u> 1.09 (t, 3H); 3.15 (s, 3H), 3.16- 3.22 (m, 2 H); 3.55 (t, 2H), 3.75 (s, 3H); 4.14 (t, 2H); 7.02 (s, 1H); 7.36 (s, 1 H); 7.63 (d, 1H); 7.79 (t, 1H); 8.29 (dd, 1H); 8.87 (d, 1H); 9.60 (s, 1H).	Intermediate 1 and Intermediate 54
72	Methyl 2-(6- {[(ethylamino)car bonyl]amino}pyri din-3-yl)-4-(1- methyl-1 <i>H</i> -1,2,4- triazol-5-yl)-1,3- thiazole-5- carboxylate		<u>MS (ES) MH⁺:</u> 388 for C ₁₆ H ₁₇ N ₇ O ₃ S; <u>NMR:</u> 1.09 (t, 3H); 3.16-3.22 (m, 2 H); 3.78 (s, 3H); 3.81 (s, 3H); 7.64 (d, 1H); 7.75 (t, 1H); 8.10 (s, 1 H); 8.31 (dd, 1H); 8.89 (d, 1H); 9.60 (s, 1H).	Intermediate 1 and Intermediate 58
73	Ethyl 2-(6- {[(ethylamino)car bonyl]amino}pyri din-3-yl)-4-{[(2- methoxyethyl)ami no]carbonyl}-1,3- thiazole-5- carboxylate		<u>MS (ES) MH⁺:</u> 422 for C ₁₈ H ₂₃ N ₅ O ₅ S;	Intermediate 1 and ethyl 2- chloro-4-{[(2- methoxyethyl) amino]carbony l}-1,3- thiazole-5- carboxylate (WO20060875 43)

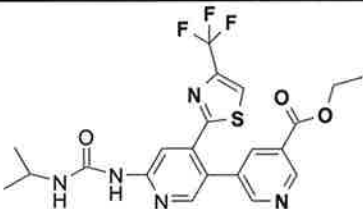
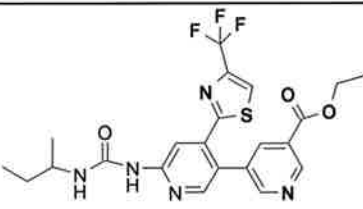
74	Ethyl 2-(6- {[(ethylamino)car bonyl]amino}pyri din-3-yl)-4- ({[(1 <i>S</i>)-2- methoxy-1- methylethyl]amin o}carbonyl)-1,3- thiazole-5- carboxylate		MS (ES) MH^+ : 436 for $C_{19}H_{25}N_3O_5S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H); 1.23 (d, 3H) 3.15-3.22 (m, 2H); 3.28 (s, 3H); 3.37-3.45 (m, 3 H); 3.50-3.56 (m, 1H), 4.28-4.36 (m, 1H); 7.64 (d, 1H); 7.76 (t, 1H); 8.39 (dd, 1H); 9.03 (d, 1H); 9.38 (d, 1H); 9.62 (s, 1H).	Intermediate 1 and ethyl 2- chloro-4- ({[(1 <i>S</i>)-2- methoxy-1- methylethyl]a mino}carbonyl)-1,3-thiazole- 5-carboxylate (WO20060875 43)
75	Methyl 2-(6- {[(ethylamino)car bonyl]amino}pyri din-3-yl)-4-(1- methyl-1 <i>H</i> - imidazol-2-yl)- 1,3-thiazole-5- carboxylate		MS (ES) MH^+ : 387 for $C_{17}H_{18}N_6O_3S$; <u>1H-NMR (DMSO- d_6)</u> δ : 1.09 (t, 3H); 3.15-3.24 (m, 2H); 3.62 (s, 3H); 3.76 (s, 3 H), 7.02 (s, 1H); 7.32 (s, 1H); 7.61 (d, 1H); 7.78 (t, 1H); 8.28 (dd, 1H); 8.86 (d, 1H); 9.59 (s, 1H).	Intermediate 1 and Intermediate 61

76	Ethyl 4-[(<i>tert</i> -butylamino)carbonyl]-2-(6-[[[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-3-yl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate		MS (ES) MH^+ : 420 for $C_{19}H_{25}N_5O_4S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H); 1.28 (t, 3H); 1.36 (s, 9H); 3.14-3.22 (m, 2H); 4.29 (q, 2H); 7.62 (d, 1H); 7.75 (t, 1H); 8.21 (s, 1H); 8.27 (dd, 1H); 8.82 (d, 1H) 9.58 (s, 1H).	Intermediate 1 and Intermediate 63
77	Ethyl 6'-[[[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}-4'-phenyl-3,3'-bipyridine-5-carboxylate		<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 391 (M+1) for $C_{22}H_{22}N_4O_3$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H); 1.27 (t, 3H); 3.18- 3.22 (m, 2H); 4.27 (q, 2H); 7.12-7.15 (m, 2H); 7.32-7.34 (m, 3H); 7.54 (s, 1H); 7.85 (brs, 1H); 7.95 (s, 1H); 8.33 (s, 1H); 8.50 (d, 1H); 8.91 (d, 1H); 9.41 (s, 1H)	Intermediate 35 and ethyl 5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)nicotinate
78	Ethyl 3-(6-[[[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}-4-phenylpyridin-3-yl]benzoate		<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 390 (M+1) for $C_{23}H_{23}N_3O_3$	Intermediate 35 and [3-(ethoxycarbonyl)phenyl]boronic acid

79	Methyl 2-(6- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}-4-phenylpyridin-3-yl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate		<u>MS (ESP):</u> 383 (M+1) for C ₁₉ H ₁₈ N ₄ O ₃ S	Intermediate 52 and methyl 2-bromo-1,3- thiazole-5- carboxylate
80	Ethyl 4- [(butylamino)carbonyl]-2-(6- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}-4-phenylpyridin-3-yl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate		<u>MS (ESP):</u> 496 (M+1) for C ₂₅ H ₂₉ N ₅ O ₄ S; <u>NMR:</u> 0.90 (t, 3H); 1.09 (t, 3H); 1.28 (t, 3H); 1.30-1.34 (m, 2 H); 1.44-1.52 (m, 2H); 3.18-3.22 (m, 4 H); 4.17 (q, 2H); 7.30- 7.38 (m, 2H); 7.53- 7.56 (m, 4H); 7.72 (s, 1 H); 8.51 (br s, 1H); 8.93 (s, 1H); 9.63 (s, 1H).	Intermediate 52 and Intermediate 5
81	Ethyl 6'- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}-4'- (4-ethyl-1,3-thiazol-2-yl)-3,3'- bipyridine-5-carboxylate		<u>MS (ES) MH⁺:</u> 425 for C ₂₂ H ₂₃ N ₅ O ₃ S; <u>NMR:</u> 1.05 (t, 3H); 1.11 (t, 3H); 1.31 (t, 3H); 2.62 (q, 2H); 3.18- 3.24 (m, 2H); 4.34 (q, 2H); 7.41 (s, 1H); 7.70 (brs, 1H); 8.13 (d, 2H); 8.30 (s, 1H); 8.70 (s, 1H); 9.07 (s, 1H); 9.48 (s, 1H)	Intermediate 44 and ethyl 5- (4,4,5,5- tetramethyl- 1,3,2- dioxaborolan- 2-yl)nicotinate

82	Ethyl 3-[6- {[(ethylamino)car bonyl]amino}-4- (4-ethyl-1,3- thiazol-2- yl)pyridin-3- yl]benzoate		<u>MS (ESP):</u> 424 (M+1) for C ₂₂ H ₂₄ N ₄ O ₃ S	Intermediate 44 and [3- (ethoxycarbon yl)phenyl]boro nic acid
83	Ethyl 6'- {[(ethylamino)car bonyl]amino}-4'- [4- (trifluoromethyl)- 1,3-thiazol-2-yl]- 3,3'-bipyridine-5- carboxylate		<u>MS (ES) MH⁺:</u> 466 for C ₂₀ H ₁₈ F ₃ N ₅ O ₃ S; <u>NMR:</u> 1.11 (t, 3H); 1.31(t , 3H); 3.18- 3.24 (m, 2H); 4.34 (q, 2H); 7.57 (brs, 1H); 8.16-8.18 (m, 1H); 8.21 (s, 1H); 8.39 (s, 1H); 8.58 (s, 1H); 8.75 (d, 1H); 9.10 (s, 1H); 9.52 (s, 1H)	Intermediate 38 and ethyl 5- (4,4,5,5- tetramethyl- 1,3,2- dioxaborolan- 2-yl)nicotinate
84	Methyl 2-{6- {[(ethylamino)car bonyl]amino}-4- [4- (trifluoromethyl)- 1,3-thiazol-2- yl]pyridin-3-yl}- 1,3-thiazole-5- carboxylate		<u>MS (ES) MH⁺:</u> 458 for C ₁₇ H ₁₄ F ₃ N ₅ O ₃ S ₂	Intermediate 51 and methyl 2-bromo-1,3- thiazole-5- carboxylate

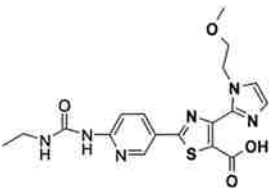
85	Ethyl 6'- {[(ethylamino)car bonyl]amino}- 3,3':4',3''- terpyridine-5- carboxylate		<u>MS (ESP):</u> 392 (M+1) for C ₂₁ H ₂₁ N ₅ O ₃ <u>¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆)</u> δ: 1.09 (t, 3H); 1.27 (t, 3H); 3.14-3.24 (m, 2H); 4.28 (q, 2H); 7.35-7.39 (m, 1 H), 7.60 (s, 2H); 7.80 (s, 1H); 7.97 (s, 1H); 8.35 (s, 1H); 8.37 (s, 1H); 8.52 (d, 2H); 8.94 (s, 1H); 9.45 (s, 1H)	Intermediate 34 and ethyl 5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)nicotinate
86	Ethyl 6'- {[(ethylamino)car bonyl]amino}-6''- fluoro-3,3':4',3''- terpyridine-5- carboxylate		<u>MS (ESP):</u> 410 (M+1) for C ₂₁ H ₂₀ FN ₅ O ₃ <u>¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆)</u> δ: 1.11 (t, 3H); 1.29 (t, 3H); 3.15-3.24 (m, 2H); 4.31 (q, 2 H), 7.19 (dd, 1H); 7.63 (s, 1H); 7.77-7.83 (m, 2H); 7.99 (s, 1H); 8.08 (d, 1H); 8.39 (s, 1H); 8.57 (d, 1H); 8.96 (s, 1H); 9.46 (s, 1H)	Intermediate 31 and ethyl 5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)nicotinate

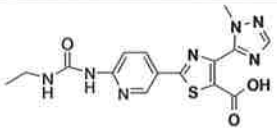
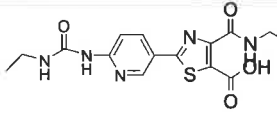
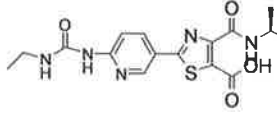
87	Ethyl 6'- {[(isopropylamino) carbonyl]amino}- 4'-[4- (trifluoromethyl)- 1,3-thiazol-2-yl]- 3,3'-bipyridine-5- carboxylate		MS (ES) MH^+ : 480 for $C_{21}H_{20}F_3N_5O_3S$;	Intermediate 36 and ethyl 5- (4,4,5,5- tetramethyl- 1,3,2- dioxaborolan- 2-yl)nicotinate
88	Ethyl 6'--{[(<i>sec</i> - butylamino)carbo nyl]amino}-4'-[4- (trifluoromethyl)- 1,3-thiazol-2-yl]- 3,3'-bipyridine-5- carboxylate		MS (ES) MH^+ : 494 for $C_{22}H_{22}F_3N_5O_3S$	Intermediate 47 and ethyl 5- (4,4,5,5- tetramethyl- 1,3,2- dioxaborolan- 2-yl)nicotinate

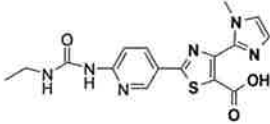
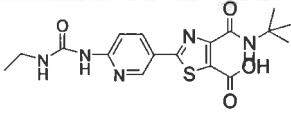
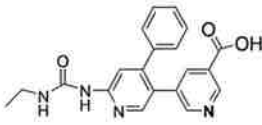
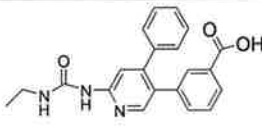
Examples 89-106

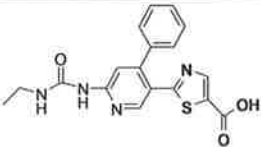
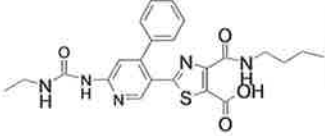
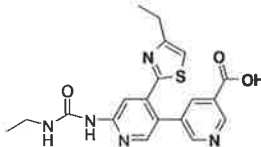
The following compounds were made by an analogous method to **Example 17** from the indicated starting materials.

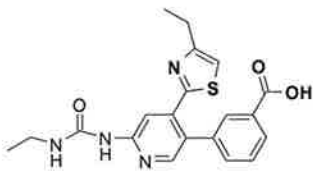
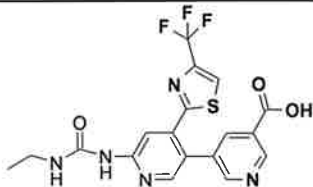
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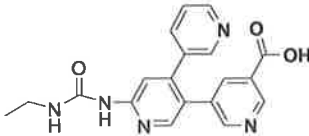
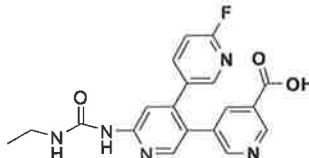
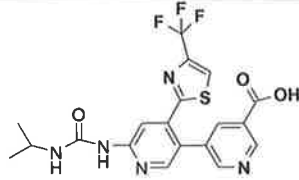
Ex	Compound	Structure	Data	SM
89	2-(6- {[(ethylamino)c arbonyl]amino} pyridin-3-yl)-4- [1-(2- methoxyethyl)- 1 <i>H</i> -imidazol-2- yl]-1,3-thiazole- 5-carboxylic acid		<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 417 ($M+1$) for $C_{18}H_{20}N_6O_4S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H); 3.15-3.23 (m, 2H); 3.23 (s, 3H); 3.80 (t, 2H); 4.93 (t, 2H); 7.48 (s, 1H); 7.63 (t, 2H); 7.83 (brs, 1H); 8.29 (dd, 1H); 8.86 (s, 1H); 9.58 (s, 1H);	Example 71 and 2N LiOH

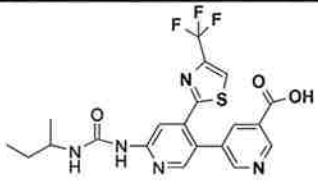
90	2-(6- {[(Ethylamino)c carbonyl]amino} pyridin-3-yl)-4- (1-methyl-1 <i>H</i> - 1,2,4-triazol-5- yl)-1,3-thiazole- 5-carboxylic acid		MS (ES) MH^+ : 372 for $C_{15}H_{15}N_7O_3S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H); 3.15- 3.24 (m, 2H); 4.05 (s, 3H); 7.56 (d, 1H); 7.79 (t, 1H); 8.26 (s, 1H); 8.32 (dd, 1H); 8.89 (d, 1H); 9.59 (s, 1H)	Example 72 and 2N LiOH
91	2-(6- {[(Ethylamino)c carbonyl]amino} pyridin-3-yl)-4- {[(2- methoxyethyl)a mino]carbonyl}- 1,3-thiazole-5- carboxylic acid		MS (ES) MH^+ : 394 for $C_{16}H_{19}N_5O_5S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.08 (t, 3H); 3.14-3.23 (m, 2H); 3.27 (s, 3 H); 3.53-3.56 (m, 4H); 7.63 (d, 1H); 7.71 (t, 1H); 8.37 (dd, 1H); 9.00 (d, 1H); 9.60 (s, 1H); 9.78 (brs, 1H)	Example 73 and 2N LiOH
92	2-(6- {[(ethylamino)c carbonyl]amino} pyridin-3-yl)-4- ({(1 <i>S</i>)-2- methoxy-1- methylethyl]ami no}carbonyl)- 1,3-thiazole-5- carboxylic acid		MS (ES) MH^+ : 408 for $C_{17}H_{21}N_5O_5S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H); 1.22 (d, 3H), 3.14-3.22 (m, 2H); 3.27 (s, 3H); 3.37-3.45 (m, 3 H); 3.50-3.56 (m, 1H), 4.29-4.36 (m, 1H); 7.64 (d, 1H); 7.76 (t, 1H); 8.39 (dd, 1H); 9.03 (d, 1H); 9.38 (d, 1H); 9.62 (s, 1H).	Example 74 and 2N LiOH

93	2-(6- {[(Ethylamino)c arbonyl]amino} pyridin-3-yl)-4- (1-methyl-1 <i>H</i> - imidazol-2-yl)- 1,3-thiazole-5- carboxylic acid		MS (ES) MH^+ : 373 for $C_{16}H_{16}N_6O_3S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H); 3.14- 3.24 (m, 2H); 4.22 (s, 3H); 7.51 (s, 1H); 7.62 (d, 1H); 7.67 (s, 1H); 7.86 (t, 1H); 8.33 (dd, 1H); 8.90 (d, 1H); 9.58 (s, 1H).	Example 75 and 2N LiOH
94	4-[(<i>tert</i> - Butylamino)carb onyl]-2-(6- {[(ethylamino)c arbonyl]amino} pyridin-3-yl)- 1,3-thiazole-5- carboxylic acid		MS (ES) MH^+ : 392 for $C_{17}H_{21}N_5O_4S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H); 1.45 (s, 9H); 3.14- 3.22 (m, 2H); 7.62 (d, 1H); 7.78 (t, 1H); 8.38 (dd, 1H); 8.66 (s, 1H); 8.99 (d, 1H) 9.60 (s, 1H).	Example 76 and 2N LiOH
95	6'- {[(Ethylamino)c arbonyl]amino}- 4'-phenyl-3,3'- bipyridine-5- carboxylic acid		<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 363 (M+1) for $C_{20}H_{18}N_4O_3$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H); 3.14- 3.22 (m, 2H); 7.11-7.15 (m, 2H); 7.32- 7.34 (m, 3H); 7.53 (s, 1H); 7.90 (br s, 1H); 7.92(s, 1H); 8.30 (s, 1H); 8.44 (d, 1H); 8.87 (s, 1H); 9.40 (s, 1H)	Example 77 and 2 N LiOH
96	3-(6- {[(Ethylamino)c arbonyl]amino}- 4-phenylpyridin- 3-yl)benzoic acid		<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 362 (M+1) for $C_{21}H_{19}N_3O_3S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H); 3.14-3.22 (m, 2H); 7.09-7.13 (m, 2H); 7.28-7.38 (m, 5H); 7.49 (s, 1H); 7.66 (s, 1H); 7.78 (sd, 1H); 7.95 (br s, 1H); 8.2 (s, 1H); 9.35 (s, 1H).	Example 78 and 2N LiOH

97	2-(6- {[(Ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}- 4-phenylpyridin-3-yl)-1,3- thiazole-5-carboxylic acid		<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 367 (M+1) for $C_{18}H_{16}N_4O_3S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.08 (t, 3H); 3.14-3.20 (m, 2 H); 7.28- 7.31(m, 2 H); 7.45- 7.52 (m, 4H); 7.69 (s, 1H); 8.27 (s, 1H); 8.85 (s, 1H); 9.55 (s, 1H); 13.46 (s, 1H).	Example 79 and 2N LiOH
98	4- [(Butylamino)carbonyl]-2-(6- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}- 4-phenylpyridin-3-yl)-1,3- thiazole-5-carboxylic acid		<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 496 (M+1) for $C_{25}H_{29}N_5O_4S$; <u>NMR</u> : 0.90 (t, 3H); 1.08 (t, 3H); 1.31- 1.35 (m, 2 H); 1.54-1.58 (m, 2H); 3.16-3.23 (m, 4 H); 7.32-7.37 (m, 2H); 7.47 (s, 1H); 7.55-7.62 (m, 3H); 7.72 (s, 1 H); 9.30 (brs, 1H); 9.64 (s, 1H); 9.76 (s, 1H).	Example 80 and 2N LiOH
99	6'- {[(Ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}- 4'-(4-ethyl-1,3- thiazol-2-yl)- 3,3'-bipyridine- 5-carboxylic acid		<u>MS (ES) MH⁺</u> : 397 for $C_{19}H_{19}N_5O_3S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.05 (t, 3H); 1.11 (t, 3H); 2.62 (q, 2H); 3.18- 3.24 (m, 2H); 7.40 (s, 1H); 7.67 (br s, 1H); 8.11 (d, 2H); 8.30 (s, 1H); 8.68 (s, 1H); 9.05 (s, 1H); 9.45 (s, 1H); 13.46 (s, 1H).	Example 81 and 2N LiOH

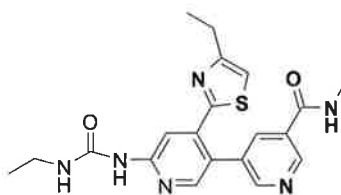
100	3-[6- {[(Ethylamino)c arbonyl]amino}- 4-(4-ethyl-1,3- thiazol-2- yl)pyridin-3- yl]benzoic acid		MS (ESP): 397 (M+1) for $C_{20}H_{20}N_4O_3S$; NMR: 1.11 (t, 3H); 1.31 (t, 3H); 2.54 (q, 2H); 3.18- 3.24 (m, 2H); 7.34 (s, 1H); 7.46- 7.52 (m, 2H); 7.78 (s, 2H); 7.94 (d, 1H); 8.13 (s, 2H); 8.20 (s, 1H); 9.39 (s, 1H)	Example 82 and 2N LiOH
101	6'- {[(Ethylamino)c arbonyl]amino}- 4'-[4- (trifluoromethyl) -1,3-thiazol-2- yl]-3,3'- bipyridine-5- carboxylic acid		MS (ES) MH⁺: 437 for $C_{18}H_{14}F_3N_5O_3S$; NMR: 1.11 (t, 3H); 3.18- 3.24 (m, 2H); 7.57 (brs, 1H); 8.15- 8.18 (m, 1H); 8.22 (s, 1H); 8.37 (s, 1H); 8.57 (s, 1H); 8.72 (s, 1H); 9.08 (s, 1H); 9.51 (s, 1H); 13.53 (s, 1H)	Example 83 and 2N LiOH
102	2-{6- {[(Ethylamino)c arbonyl]amino}- 4-[4- (trifluoromethyl) -1,3-thiazol-2- yl]pyridin-3-yl}- 1,3-thiazole-5- carboxylic acid		MS (ES) MH⁺: 444 for $C_{16}H_{12}F_3N_5O_3S_2$; NMR: 1.09 (t, 3H); 3.16-3.24 (m, 2H); 7.50 (s, 1H); 8.09 (s, 1H); 8.25 (s, 1H); 8.68 (d, 2H); 9.67 (s, 1H)	Example 84 and 2N LiOH

103	6'- {[(Ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}- 3,3':4',3''- terpyridine-5- carboxylic acid		<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 364 (M+1) for C ₁₉ H ₁₇ N ₅ O ₃ ; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H); 3.14-3.24 (m, 2H); 7.35-7.39 (m, 1 H), 7.57 (d, 1H); 7.66 (s, 1H); 7.94-7.95 (m, 2H); 8.31-8.33 (m, 3H); 8.51 (d, 1H); 8.88 (d, 1H); 9.54 (s, 1H)	Example 85 and 2N LiOH
104	6'- {[(Ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}- 3,3':4',3''- terpyridine-5- carboxylic acid		<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 382 (M+1) for C ₁₉ H ₁₆ FN ₅ O ₃ ; <u>NMR</u> : 1.11 (t, 3H); 1.29 (t, 3H); 3.15-3.24 (m, 2H); 4.31 (q, 2 H), 7.19 (dd, 1H); 7.63 (s, 1H); 7.77-7.83 (m, 2H); 7.99 (s, 1H); 8.08 (d, 1H); 8.39 (s, 1H); 8.57 (d, 1H); 8.96 (s, 1H); 9.46 (s, 1H)	Example 86 and 2N LiOH
105	6'- {[(Isopropylamino)carbonyl]amino}-4'-[4-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3-thiazol-2-yl]-3,3'- bipyridine-5- carboxylic acid		<u>MS (ES) MH⁺</u> : 452 for C ₁₉ H ₁₆ F ₃ N ₅ O ₃ S; <u>NMR</u> : 1.14 (d, 6H); 3.79-3.81 (m, 1H) 7.53 (s, 1H); 8.04 (s, 1H); 8.28 (s, 2H); 8.40 (s, 1H); 8.51 (s, 1H); 8.99 (d, 1H); 9.39 (s, 1H)	Example 87 and 2N LiOH

106	6'-{[(<i>Sec</i> -butylamino)carbonyl]amino}-4'-[4-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3-thiazol-2-yl]-3,3'-bipyridine-5-carboxylic acid		MS (ES) MH^+ : 466 for $C_{20}H_{18}F_3N_5O_3S$; <u>NMR</u> : 0.89 (t, 3H); 1.11 (d, 3H); 1.40-1.49 (m, 2H); 3.58-3.81 (m, 1H) 7.43 (d, 1H); 8.00-8.17 (m, 1H); 8.23 (s, 1H); 8.35 (s, 1H); 8.55 (s, 1H); 8.67 (s, 1H); 9.06 (d, 1H); 9.37 (s, 1H)	Example 88 and 2N LiOH
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Example 107

6'-{[(Ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}-4'-(4-ethyl-1,3-thiazol-2-yl)-*N*-methyl-3,3'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide



5

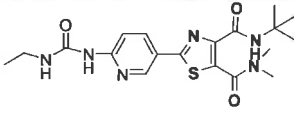
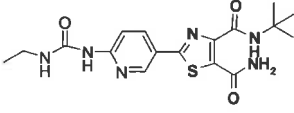
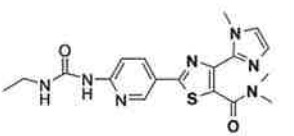
Triethylamine (30.6 mg, 0.30 mmol) and methanamine (0.075 mL, 0.15 mmol), (2M soln in methanol) were added to a solution of 4'-(4-ethylthiazol-2-yl)-6'-(3-ethylureido)-3,3'-bipyridine-5-carboxylic acid (Example 99, 60 mg, 0.15 mmol) in DMF (1.5 mL). The solution was stirred for 10 minutes and then 2-(3H-[1,2,3]triazolo[4,5-b]pyridin-3-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethylisouronium hexafluorophosphate(V) (57.4 mg, 0.15 mmol) was added. The resulting light yellow solution was stirred at room temperature for one hour. A small aliquot was withdrawn and analyzed by LCMS. Since the reaction was not complete, one more equivalent of methylamine solution and HATU were added. The analysis and addition of methylamine and HATU was repeated 3-4 times, however, the reaction did not go to completion. It was then diluted with water and extracted with ethylacetate 2-3 times. The extract was washed with water (3 times), brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, then concentrated to give the title compound as an off-white solid, which was triturated with acetonitrile and lyophilized to remove excess solvent (15 mg). MS (ES) MH^+ : 411 for $C_{20}H_{22}N_6O_2S$; NMR: 1.08 (t, 3H); 1.11 (t, 3H); 2.64 (q, 2H); 2.79 (d, 3H); 3.17- 3.22 (m, 2H); 7.40 (s, 1H); 7.66 (s, 1H); 8.12 (d, 1H); 8.16 (s, 1H); 8.28 (s, 1H); 8.55 (s, 1H); 8.68 (s, 1H); 8.99 (d, 1H); 9.02 (s, 1H); 9.44 (s, 1H).

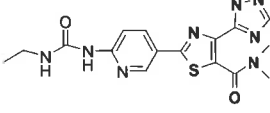
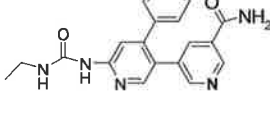
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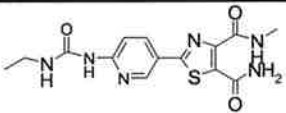
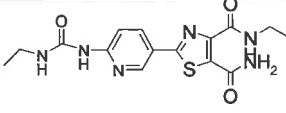
Example 108-130

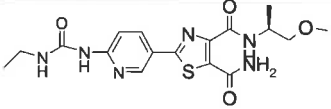
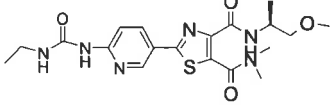
The following compounds were made by an analogous method to **Example 107** from the starting material indicated.

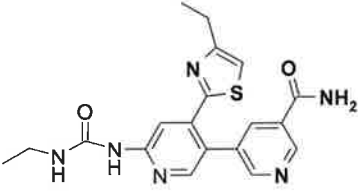
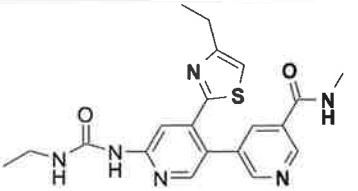
Ex	Compound	Structure	Data	SM
108	<i>N</i> ⁴ -Butyl-2-(6- {[(ethylamino)c arbonyl]amino} pyridin-3-yl)- <i>N</i> ⁵ -methyl-1,3- thiazole-4,5- dicarboxamide		<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 405 (M+1) for C ₁₈ H ₂₄ N ₆ O ₃ S; <u>NMR</u> : 0.91 (s, 3H); 1.09 (s, 3H); 1.29-1.36 (m, 2H); 1.53-1.57 (m, 2H); 2.84 (d, 3 H); 7.58 (d, 1H), 7.77 (br s, 1H); 8.35 (d, 1 H); 8.99 (s, 1H); 9.25 (br s, 1H); 9.55 (s, 1H); 11.26 (s, 1H).	Example 26 and methyl amine (2M solution in THF)
109	<i>N</i> ⁴ -Butyl-2-(6- {[(ethylamino)c arbonyl]amino} pyridin-3-yl)- <i>N</i> ⁵ , <i>N</i> ⁵ -dimethyl- 1,3-thiazole- 4,5- dicarboxamide		<u>MS (ES)</u> MH ⁺ : 419 for C ₁₉ H ₂₆ N ₆ O ₃ S; <u>NMR</u> : 0.89 (s, 3H); 1.09 (s, 3H); 1.27-1.36 (m, 2H); 1.46-1.54 (m, 2H); 2.82 (s, 3 H); 2.98 (s, 3H); 3.16- 3.25 (m, 4 H); 7.62 (d, 1H), 7.74 (br s, 1H); 8.28 (dd, 1H); 8.61 (t, 1H); 8.88 (d, 1 H); 9.54 (s, 1H).	Example 26 and dimethylamine (2M solution in THF)

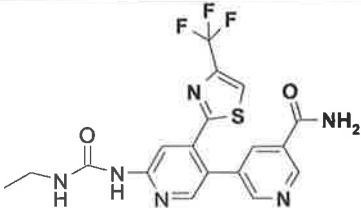
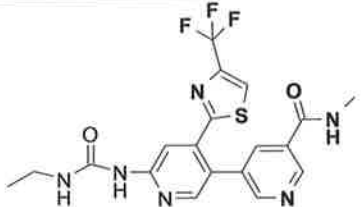
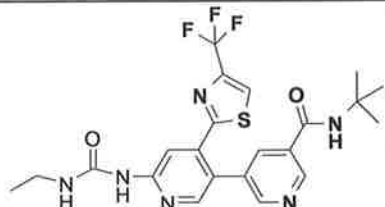
110	<i>N</i> ⁴ -(<i>tert</i> -Butyl)-2-(6-{{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-3-yl)- <i>N</i> ⁵ , <i>N</i> ⁵ -dimethyl-1,3-thiazole-4,5-dicarboxamide		MS (ES) MH^+ : 419 for $C_{19}H_{26}N_6O_3S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (s, 3H); 1.39 (s, 9 H); 2.83 (s, 3H); 2.99 (s, 3H); 3.16-3.22 (m, 2H); 7.58 (d, 1H), 7.71 (s, 1H); 7.85 (br s, 1H); 8.29 (dd, 1 H); 8.87 (d, 1H); 9.56 (s, 1H).	Example 94 and dimethylamine (2M solution in THF)
111	<i>N</i> ⁴ -(<i>tert</i> -Butyl)-2-(6-{{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-3-yl)-1,3-thiazole-4,5-dicarboxamide		MS (ES) MH^+ : 391 for $C_{17}H_{22}N_6O_3S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (s, 3H); 1.43 (s, 9 H); 3.16-3.22 (m, 2H); 7.58 (d, 1H), 7.85 (br s, 1H); 8.07 (d, 1H); 8.29 (s, 1H), 8.33 (dd, 1 H); 8.92 (d, 1H); 9.56 (s, 1H); 10.44 (d, 1H).	Example 94, cumyl amine followed by TFA
112	2-(6-{{[(Ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-3-yl)- <i>N,N</i> -dimethyl-4-(1-methyl-1 <i>H</i> -imidazol-2-yl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxamide		MS (ES) MH^+ : 400 for $C_{18}H_{21}N_7O_2S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H); 2.69 (s, 3H); 2.94 (s, 3H); 3.17-3.22 (m, 2H); 3.98 (s, 3H); 7.00 (s, 1H); 7.30 (s, 1H); 7.59 (d, 1H); 7.86 (t, 1H); 8.27 (dd, 1H); 8.83 (d, 1H); 9.53 (s, 1H).	Example 93 and dimethylamine (2M solution in THF)

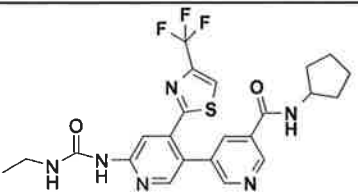
113	2-(6- {[(Ethylamino)c arbonyl]amino} pyridin-3-yl)- <i>N,N</i> -dimethyl- 4-(1-methyl- 1 <i>H</i> -1,2,4- triazol-5-yl)- 1,3-thiazole-5- carboxamide		MS (ES) MH ⁺ : 401 for C ₁₇ H ₂₀ N ₈ O ₂ S; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H); 2.77 (s, 3H); 2.99 (s, 3H); 3.17- 3.22 (m, 2H); 4.24 (s, 3H); 7.64 (d, 1H); 7.84 (t, 1H); 8.04 (s, 1H); 8.30 (dd, 1H); 8.88 (d, 1H); 9.56 (s, 1H)	Example 90 and dimethyl amine (2M solution in THF)
114	6'- {[(Ethylamino)c arbonyl]amino} -4'-phenyl-3,3'- bipyridine-5- carboxamide		<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 362 (M+1) for C ₂₀ H ₁₉ N ₅ O ₂ <u>¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆)</u> δ: 1.11 (t, 3H); 3.18- 3.22 (m, 2H); 7.13- 7.16 (m, 3H); 7.32- 7.35 (m, 3H); 7.55 (s, 1H); 7.60 (s, 1H); 7.88 (brs, 1H); 8.05 (s, 1H); 8.15 (s, 1H); 8.30 (d, 1H); 8.32 (d, 1H); 8.85 (s, 1H); 9.42 (s, 1H)	Example 95 and cumylamine followed by TFA

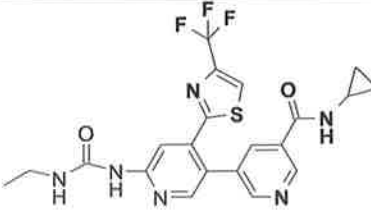
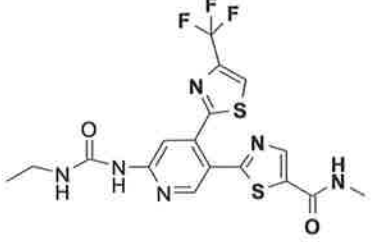
115	2-(6- {[(Ethylamino)c arbonyl]amino} pyridin-3-yl)- <i>N</i> ⁴ -methyl-1,3- thiazole-4,5- dicarboxamide		<u>MS (ESP):</u> 349 (M+1) for C ₁₄ H ₁₆ N ₆ O ₃ S; <u>NMR:</u> 1.09 (t, 3H); 2.85 (d, 3H); 3.16-3.22 (m, 2H); 7.61 (d, 1H); 7.75 (s, 1H); 8.05 (s, 1H); 8.34 (dd, 1H); 8.96 (s, 1H); 9.19 (d, 1H); 9.56 (s, 1H); 10.64 (s, 1H).	Example 24 and cumylamine followed by TFA
116	2-(6- {[(Ethylamino)c arbonyl]amino} pyridin-3-yl)- <i>N</i> ⁴ -(2- methoxyethyl)- 1,3-thiazole- 4,5- dicarboxamide		<u>MS (ES) MH⁺:</u> 393 for C ₁₆ H ₂₀ N ₆ O ₄ S; <u>NMR:</u> 1.09 (t, 3H); 3.16-3.23 (m, 2H); 3.27 (s, 3 H); 3.50 (s, 4H); 7.69 (d, 1H); 7.77 (s, 1H); 8.07 (s, 1H); 8.34 (dd, 1H); 8.97 (d, 1H); 9.20 (s, 1H); 9.56 (s, 1H); 10.56 (s, 1H)	Example 91 and cumylamine followed by TFA

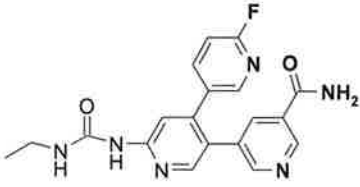
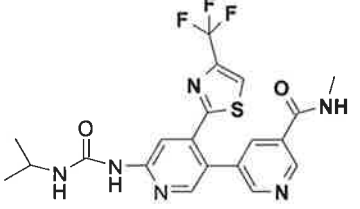
117	2-(6- {[(Ethylamino)c arbonyl]amino} pyridin-3-yl)- <i>N</i> ⁴ -[(1 <i>S</i>)-2- methoxy-1- methylethyl]- 1,3-thiazole- 4,5- dicarboxamide		MS (ES) MH^+ : 407 for $C_{17}H_{22}N_6O_4S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H); 1.19 (d, 3H) 3.15-3.22 (m, 2H); 3.28 (s, 3H); 3.37-3.45 (m, 1 H); 3.49-3.54 (m, 1H), 4.21-4.31 (m, 1H); 7.60 (d, 1H); 7.83 (t, 1H); 8.07 (d, 1H); 8.36 (dd, 1H); 8.85 (d, 1H); 9.00 (d, 1H); 9.57 (s, 1H); 10.55 (d, 1H).	Example 92 and cumylamine followed by TFA
118	2-(6- {[(Ethylamino)c arbonyl]amino} pyridin-3-yl)- <i>N</i> ⁴ -[(1 <i>S</i>)-2- methoxy-1- methylethyl]- <i>N</i> ⁵ , <i>N</i> ⁵ -dimethyl- 1,3-thiazole- 4,5- dicarboxamide		MS (ES) MH^+ : 435 for $C_{19}H_{26}N_6O_4S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H); 1.15 (d, 3H); 2.83 (s, 3H); 2.98 (s, 3H); 3.18-3.22 (m, 2H); 3.26 (s, 3H); 3.30- 3.34 (m, 1 H); 3.42- 3.46 (m, 1H), 4.16- 4.19 (m, 1H); 7.61 (d, 1H); 7.78 (s, 1H); 8.28 (t, 2H); 8.90 (s, 1H); 9.56 (s, 1H)	Example 92 and dimethyl amine (2M solution in THF)

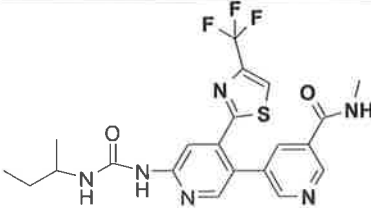
119	6'- {[(Ethylamino) carbonyl]amino }-4'-(4-ethyl- 1,3-thiazol-2- yl)-3,3'- bipyridine-5- carboxamide		MS (ES) MH^+ : 397 for $C_{19}H_{20}N_6O_2S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.08 (t, 3H); 1.11 (t, 3H); 2.64 (q, 2H); 3.17- 3.22 (m, 2H); 7.40 (s, 1H); 7.64 (s, 1H); 7.65 (brs, 1H); 8.15 (s, 2H); 8.29 (s, 1H); 8.55 (s, 1H); 9.02 (s, 1H); 9.44 (s, 1H)	Example 99 and cumylamine followed by TFA
120	6'- {[(Ethylamino) carbonyl]amino }-4'-(4-ethyl- 1,3-thiazol-2- yl)- <i>N</i> -methyl- 3,3'-bipyridine- 5-carboxamide		MS (ES) MH^+ : 411 for $C_{20}H_{22}N_6O_2S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.08 (t, 3H); 1.11 (t, 3H); 2.64 (q, 2H); 2.79 (d, 3 H); 3.17- 3.22 (m, 2H); 7.40 (s, 1H); 7.66 (s, 1H); 8.12 (d, 1H); 8.16 (s, 1H); 8.28 (s, 1H); 8.55 (s, 1H); 8.68 (s, 1H); 8.99 (d, 1H); 9.02 (s, 1H); 9.44 (s, 1H)	Example 99 and 2M <i>N</i> - methylamine solution in THF

121	6'- {[(Ethylamino)carbonyl]amino} -4'-[4-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3-thiazol-2-yl]-3,3'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide		MS (ES) MH^+ : 437 for $C_{18}H_{15}F_3N_6O_2S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H); 3.18- 3.24 (m, 2H); 7.45 (brs, 1H); 7.65 (s, 1H); 8.16 (s, 1H); 8.18 (s, 1H); 8.24 (s, 1H); 8.35 (s, 1H); 8.55 (d, 1H); 8.60 (d, 1H); 9.05 (s, 1H); 9.49 (s, 1H)	Example 101 and cumylamine followed by TFA
122	6'- {[(Ethylamino)carbonyl]amino} -N-methyl-4'-[4-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3-thiazol-2-yl]-3,3'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide		MS (ES) MH^+ : 451 for $C_{19}H_{17}F_3N_6O_2S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H); 2.78 (d, 3H); 3.16- 3.22 (m, 2H); 7.50 (br s, 1H); 8.15 (d, 1H); 8.24 (s, 1H); 8.34 (s, 1H); 8.55 (s, 1H); 8.59 (d, 1H); 8.65 (d, 1H); 9.01 (s, 1H); 9.48 (s, 1H)	Example 101 and methylamine (2M solution in THF)
123	N-(tert-Butyl)-6'- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino} -4'-[4-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3-thiazol-2-yl]-3,3'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide		MS (ES) MH^+ : 492 for $C_{22}H_{23}F_3N_6O_2S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H); 1.37 (s, 9H); 3.12- 3.22 (m, 2H); 7.55 (brs, 1H); 7.99 (s, 1H); 8.17 (t, 1H); 8.23 (s, 1H); 8.36 (s, 1H); 8.52-8.58 (m, 2H); 8.97 (d, 1H); 9.48 (s, 1H)	Example 101 and tert-butylamine

124	6'- {[(Ethylamino)carbonyl]amino} -N-[(1 <i>S</i>)-2-methoxy-1-methylethyl]-4'-[4-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3-thiazol-2-yl]-3,3'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide		MS (ES) MH^+ : 509 for $C_{22}H_{23}F_3N_6O_3S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H); 1.11 (d, 3H); 3.15-3.21 (m, 2H); 3.24 (s, 3H); 3.25-3.30 (m, 1H); 3.34-3.41 (m, 1H); 4.14-4.27 (m, 1H); 7.59 (brs, 1H); 8.15-8.20 (m, 1H); 8.23 (s, 1H); 8.36 (s, 1H); 8.43-8.45 (m, 1H); 8.55 (s, 1H); 9.01 (d, 1H); 9.48 (s, 1H)	Example 101 and [(1 <i>S</i>)-2-methoxy-1-methylethyl]amine
125	N-Cyclopentyl-6'- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino} -4'-[4-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3-thiazol-2-yl]-3,3'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide		MS (ES) MH^+ : 505 for $C_{23}H_{23}F_3N_6O_3S$; <u>NMR</u> : 1.09 (t, 3H); 1.39-1.61 (m, 4 H); 1.60-1.77 (m, 2H); 1.79-1.95 (m, 2H); 3.16- 3.26 (m, 2H); 4.18-4.26 (m, 1H); 7.54 (t, 1H); 8.14-8.21 (m, 1H); 8.24 (s, 1H); 8.36 (s, 1H); 8.47 (d, 1H); 8.56 (dd, 1H); 9.01 (d, 1H); 9.49 (s, 1H)	Example 101 and cyclopentane-amine

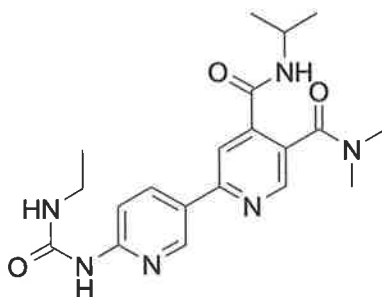
126	<i>N</i>-Cyclopropyl-6'- {[(ethylamino) carbonyl] amino} -4'-[4-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3-thiazol-2-yl]-3,3'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide		MS (ES) MH^+: 477 for $C_{21}H_{19}F_3N_6O_2S$; <u>NMR</u>: 0.49-0.61 (m, 2H); 0.64-0.82 (m, 2H); 1.09 (t, 3H); 2.77-2.97 (m, 1H); 3.17-3.24 (m, 2H); 7.53 (t, 1H); 8.14 (m, 1H); 8.23 (s, 1H); 8.34 (s, 1H); 8.54-8.59 (m, 2H); 8.64 (d, 1H); 8.99 (d, 1H); 9.48 (s, 1H)	Example 101 and cyclopropylamine
127	2-{6-[{(Ethylamino) carbonyl] amino} -4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3-thiazol-2-yl]pyridin-3-yl}-<i>N</i>-methyl-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxamide		MS (ES) MH^+: 457 for $C_{17}H_{15}F_3N_6O_2S_2$; <u>NMR</u>: 1.09 (t, 3H); 2.76 (d, 3H); 3.17-3.24 (m, 2H); 7.48 (t, 1H); 8.08 (s, 1H); 8.32 (s, 1H); 8.65 (s, 1H); 8.68 (s, 1H); 8.70 (s, 1H); 9.64 (s, 1H)	Example 102 and methylamine (2M solution in THF)

128	6'- {[(Ethylamino)carbonyl]amino} -6''-fluoro- 3,3':4',3''- terpyridine-5- carboxamide		<u>MS (ESP):</u> 381 (M+1) for C ₁₉ H ₁₇ FN ₆ O ₂ ; <u>¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆)</u> δ: 1.09 (t, 3H); 3.18- 3.22 (m, 2H); 7.12 (dd, 1H); 7.57 (s, 2H); 7.65-7.73 (m, 2H); 7.96-7.99 (m, 2H); 8.07 (s, 1H); 8.30 (s, 1H); 8.32 (d, 1H); 8.83 (d, 1H); 9.39 (s, 1H)	Example 104 and cumylamine followed by TFA
129	6'- {[(Isopropylamino)carbonyl]amino}-N-methyl- 4'-[4-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3-thiazol-2-yl]-3,3'- bipyridine-5- carboxamide		<u>MS (ES) MH⁺:</u> 465 for C ₂₀ H ₁₉ F ₃ N ₆ O ₂ S; <u>NMR:</u> 1.17 (d, 6H); 2.79 (d, 3H); 3.80- 3.84 (m, 1H); 7.40 (d, 1H); 8.16 (d, 1H); 8.27 (s, 1H); 8.35 (s, 1H); 8.56 (s, 1H); 8.59 (d, 1H); 8.68 (d, 1H); 9.01 (s, 1H); 9.36 (s, 1H)	Example 105 and methyl amine (2M solution in THF)

130	6'-{[(<i>Sec</i> -butylamino)carbonyl]amino}- <i>N</i> -methyl-4'-[4-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3-thiazol-2-yl]-3,3'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide		MS (ES) MH^+ : 479 for $C_{21}H_{21}F_3N_6O_2S$; <u>NMR</u> : 0.90 (t, 3H); 1.12 (d, 3H); 1.46-1.52 (m, 2H); 2.80 (d, 3H); 3.66-3.73 (m, 2H); 7.42 (d, 1H); 8.16 (d, 1H); 8.28 (s, 1H); 8.36 (s, 1H); 8.56 (d, 1H); 8.68 (d, 1H); 9.03 (d, 1H); 9.39 (s, 1H)	Example 106 and methylamine (2M solution in THF)
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Example 131

5 6'-(3-Ethyl-ureido)-[2,3']bipyridinyl-4,5-dicarboxylic acid 5-dimethyl amide 4-isopropylamide

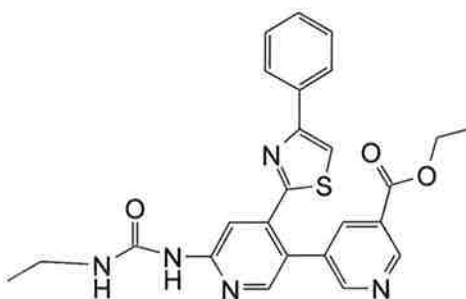


In a 80 mL microwave vessel, *N*-ethyl-*N*'-[5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-pyridin-2-yl]-urea (Intermediate 1, 0.6 g, 2.23 moles), 6-chloro-pyridine-3,4-dicarboxylic acid 3-dimethylamide 4-isopropylamide (Intermediate 64, 0.65 g, 2.23 moles), and cesium carbonate (0.724 g, 2.23 mM), Pd(PPh₃)₄ (0.257 g, 0.223 moles) were taken up in dioxane : water (4:1) (15 mL) and degassed for 30 min. The reaction mixture was heated to 100 °C for 30 min via microwave heat. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (30 mL) and water (30 mL), and the organic and aqueous layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 25 mL) and the extracts were added to the organic layer, then dried over sodium sulfate, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification

by column chromatography (silica, 4% methanol in dichloromethane) provided a solid residue. The residue was stirred in ethyl acetate (5 mL) for 20 min, then filtered to obtain 0.098 g (11.04%) of the title compound as white solid. MS (ESP): 398 (MH^+) for $C_{20}H_{26}N_6O_3$; NMR: 1.11 (t, 3H), 1.17 (d, 6H), 2.8 (s, 3H), 2.97 (s, 3H), 3.21 (q, 2H), 4.02 (m, 1H), 7.56 (d, 1H), 7.96 (br s, 1H), 8.069 (s, 1H), 8.410 (d, 1H), 8.49 (s, 1H), 8.54 (s, 1H), 8.97 (s, 1H), 9.40 (s, 1H).

Example 131

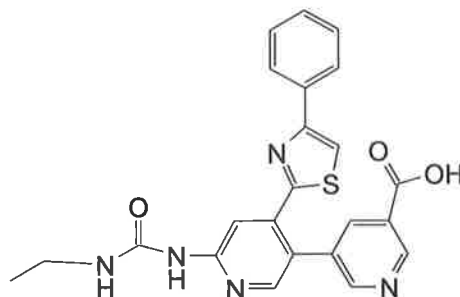
Ethyl 6'-{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}-4'-(4-phenyl-1,3-thiazol-2-yl)-3,3'-bipyridine-5-carboxylate



N-[5-bromo-4-(4-phenyl-1,3-thiazol-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]-N'-ethylurea (Intermediate 69, 0.17 g, 0.42 mmol), ethyl 5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)nicotinate (0.14 g, 0.51 mmol), tetrakis triphenyl phosphine palladium (0.024 g, 0.02 mmol), and cesium carbonate (0.165 g, 0.51 mmol) were combined in a microwave vial and degassed with nitrogen. 1,4-dioxane:water (4:1, 2.5 mL) was added to the mixture and the reaction mixture was heated to 100 °C for 60 minutes. The reaction mixture was partitioned between water and ethyl acetate and the layers separated. The organic layer was washed with saturated $NaHCO_3$, water, and brine, then dried over magnesium sulfate. The organic layer was concentrated to form a precipitate, and the resulting solids were filtered and then washed with acetonitrile followed by chloroform to yield 200 mg of the title compound as an off-white solid. LC/MS (ES^+)[($M+H$) $^+$]: 474 for $C_{25}H_{23}N_5O_3S$. 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CHCl_3$): 1.28 (t, 3 H), 1.39 (t, 3 H), 3.44-3.49 (m, 2 H), 4.41 (q, 2 H), 7.31 - 7.39 (m, 2 H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 7.62 (d, 2H), 8.17 (s, 1 H), 8.28 (t, 1 H), 8.32 (t, 1 H), 8.4 (s, 1H), 8.71 (d, 1 H), 8.73 (d, 1 H), 9.23 (d, 1 H), 9.27 (s, 1 H).

Example 132

6'-{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}-4'-(4-phenyl-1,3-thiazol-2-yl)-3,3'-bipyridine-5-carboxylic acid

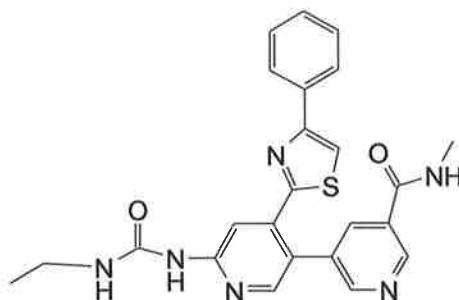


In a 25 mL round-bottomed flask ethyl 6'-{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}-4'-(4-phenyl-1,3-thiazol-2-yl)-3,3'-bipyridine-5-carboxylate (Example 131, 0.20 g, 0.42 mmol) was suspended in THF (3 mL). 1N LiOH (1.20 mL, 1.21 mmol) was added and the solution was stirred at room temperature over night. The solvent was removed and the resulting residue was diluted with water. The pH was adjusted to 4 (pH paper) with 2N HCl. White solids formed. They were trichurated with acetonitrile for 30 minutes and then filtered, washed with acetonitrile and dried in vacuo to give 58 mg of the title compound.

LC/MS (ES⁺)[(M+H)⁺]: 446 for C₂₃H₁₉N₅O₃S. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, d₆-DMSO): 1.10 (t, 3H), 3.21 (m, 2H), 7.32-7.40 (m, 3H), 7.65 (t, 1H), 7.70 (s, 1H), 7.72 (s, 1H), 8.22 (s, 1H), 8.23-8.26 (m, 2H), 8.31 (s, 1H), 8.73 (d, 1H), 9.08 (d, 1H), 9.45 (s, 1H).

Example 133

6'-{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}-N-methyl-4'-(4-phenyl-1,3-thiazol-2-yl)-3,3'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide



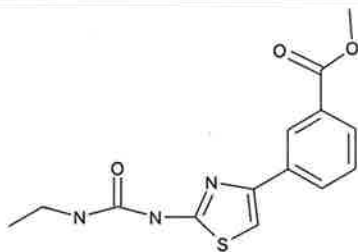
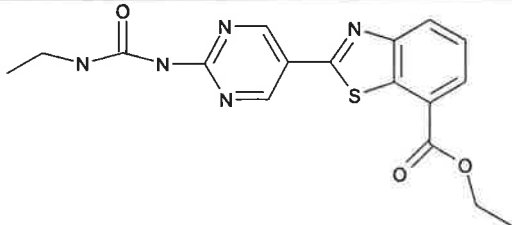
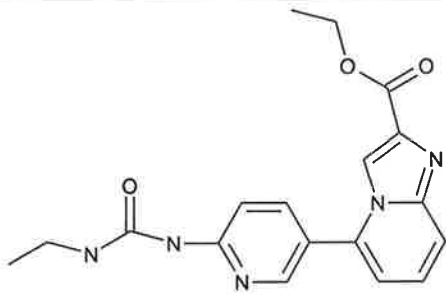
2-(3H-[1,2,3]triazolo[4,5-b]pyridin-3-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethylisouronium hexafluorophosphate(V) (73.7 mg, 0.19 mmol), DIEA (78.6 mg, 0.45 mmol) and methylamine (2M soln in THF, 0.15 mL, 0.30 mmol) were added to a solution of 6'-{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}-4'-(4-phenyl-1,3-thiazol-2-yl)-3,3'-bipyridine-5-carboxylic

acid (Example 132, 66.4 mg, 0.15 mmol) in DMF (1.5 mL). The resulting light yellow solution was stirred at room temperature for three hours. The reaction mixture was partitioned between water and ethyl acetate and layers separated. The organic layer was washed with saturated NaHCO₃, water, brine, then dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed and the resulting residue was washed with acetonitrile and filtered to yield 33 mg of the title compound.

LC/MS (ES⁺)[(M+H)⁺]: 459 for C₂₄H₂₂N₆O₂S. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, d₆-DMSO): 1.12 (t, 3H), 2.80 (d, 3 H), 3.22 (m, 2H), 7.34- 7.43 (m, 3H), 7.70 (t, 1H), 7.75 (m, 2H), 8.23 (m, 2H), 8.32 (d, 2H), 8.63 (d, 1H), 8.74 (m, 1H), 9.04 (d, 1H), 9.52 (s, 1H).

Examples 134-141

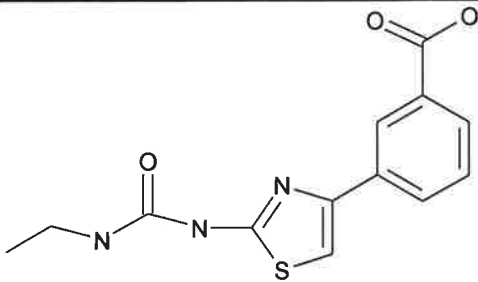
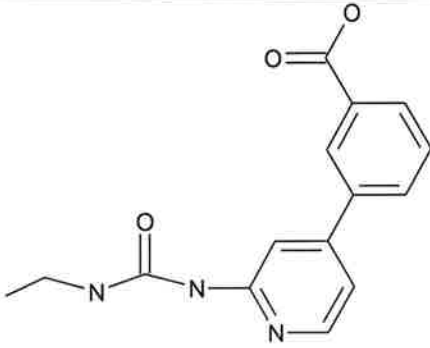
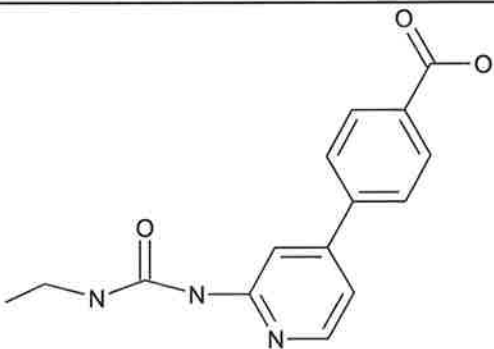
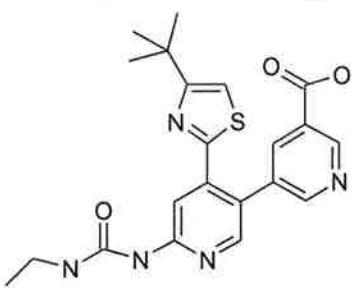
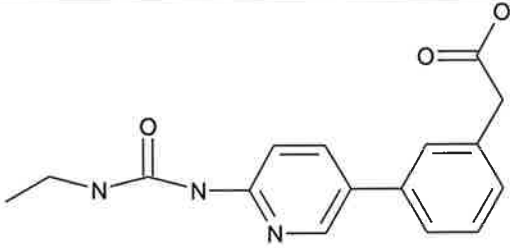
The following compounds were made by an analogous method to **Example 1**.

Ex	Compound	Structure
134	methyl 3-(2- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}-1,3- thiazol-4-yl)benzoate	
135	ethyl 2-(2- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino} pyrimidin-5-yl)-1,3-benzothiazole-7- carboxylate	
136	ethyl 5-(6- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino} pyridin-3-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine-2- carboxylate	

Ex	Compound	Structure
137	ethyl 3-(2- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino} pyridin-4-yl)benzoate	
138	ethyl 4-(2- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino} pyridin-4-yl)benzoate	
139	ethyl 6-(6- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino} pyridin-3-yl)-2-methylimidazo[1,2- a]pyridine-3-carboxylate	
140	ethyl 4-[(dimethylamino)carbonyl]-2- (6-{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino} pyridin-3-yl)-1,3-thiazole-5- carboxylate	
141	ethyl 4'-(4-tert-butyl-1,3-thiazol-2-yl)- 6'-{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}- 3,3'-bipyridine-5-carboxylate	

Examples 142-150

The following compounds were made by an analogous method to **Example 17**.

Ex	Compound	Structure
142	3-(2-{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)benzoic acid	
143	3-(2-{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-4-yl)benzoic acid	
144	4-(2-{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-4-yl)benzoic acid	
145	4'-(4-tert-butyl-1,3-thiazol-2-yl)-6'-{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}-3,3'-bipyridine-5-carboxylic acid	
146	[3-(6-{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-3-yl)phenyl]acetic acid	

Ex	Compound	Structure
147	2-(6-{{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-3-yl})-4-(1-methyl-1H-1,2,4-triazol-5-yl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid	
148	6-(6-{{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-3-yl})-2-methylimidazo[1,2-a]pyridine-3-carboxylic acid	
149	4-[(dimethylamino)carbonyl]-2-(6-{{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-3-yl})-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid	
150	4-[(butylamino)carbonyl]-2-[6-{{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}-4-(4-ethyl-1,3-thiazol-2-yl)pyridin-3-yl}]-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid	

Example 151-165

The following compounds were made by an analogous method to **Example 37**.

Ex	Compound	Structure
151	3-(6-{{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-2-yl})benzamide	

Ex	Compound	Structure
152	2-(6-{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-3-yl)-1,3-thiazole-4,5-dicarboxamide	
153	4-acetyl-2-(6-{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-3-yl)-N,N-dimethyl-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxamide	
154	4-acetyl-2-(6-{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-3-yl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxamide	
155	6-(6-{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-3-yl)-2-methylimidazo[1,2-a]pyridine-3-carboxamide	
156	3-(6-{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-2-yl)-N,N-dimethylbenzamide	
157	2-(6-{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-3-yl)-4-(1-methyl-1H-1,2,4-triazol-5-yl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxamide	

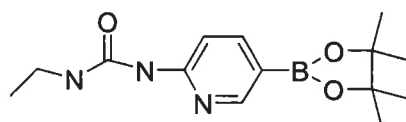
Ex	Compound	Structure
158	N ⁵ -butyl-2-(6- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-3-yl)-N ⁴ ,N ⁴ -dimethyl-1,3-thiazole-4,5-dicarboxamide	
159	N ⁵ -(tert-butyl)-2-(6- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-3-yl)-N ⁴ ,N ⁴ -dimethyl-1,3-thiazole-4,5-dicarboxamide	
160	3-[6-{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}-4-(4-ethyl-1,3-thiazol-2-yl)pyridin-3-yl]-N,N-dimethylbenzamide	
161	6'-{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}-4'-(4-ethyl-1,3-thiazol-2-yl)-N,N-dimethyl-3,3'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide	
162	N ⁴ -butyl-2-[6-{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}-4-(4-ethyl-1,3-thiazol-2-yl)pyridin-3-yl]-N~5~,N~5~-dimethyl-1,3-thiazole-4,5-dicarboxamide	
163	N-butyl-2-(6-{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}-4-phenylpyridin-3-yl)-1,3-thiazole-4-carboxamide	

Ex	Compound	Structure
164	4'-(4-tert-butyl-1,3-thiazol-2-yl)-6'-{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}-N-methyl-3,3'-bipyridine-5-carboxamide	
165	6'-{[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}-N ⁴ -isopropyl-N ⁵ ,N ⁵ -dimethyl-2,3'-bipyridine-4,5-dicarboxamide	

Preparation of Starting Materials

Intermediate 1

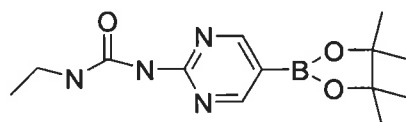
- 5 N-Ethyl-N'-[5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]urea



- To a solution of 5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-amine (1g, 4.5 mmol) in chloroform (5 mL), ethyl isocyanate (0.33 mL, 4.5 mmol) was added. The resulting mixture was microwaved at 110 °C for one hour and concentrated to give 1g of product (white solid). MS (ESP): 292 (M+H⁺) for C₁₄H₂₂BN₃O₃; NMR (CDCl₃): 1.22 (t, 3H), 1.32 (s, 12H), 3.41 (m, 2H), 6.82 (d, 1H), 7.90 (dd, 1H), 8.52 (s, 1H), 8.62 (s, 1H), 9.40 (s, 1H).

Intermediate 2

- 15 N-Ethyl-N'-[5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyrimidin-2-yl]urea

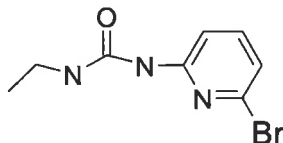


The title compound was synthesized by a method analogous to Intermediate 1 synthesis starting with 5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyrimidin-2-amine and

ethyl isocyanate. NMR (CDCl₃): 1.23 (t, 3H), 1.32 (s, 12H), 3.41 (m, 2H), 7.95 (s, 1H), 8.76 (s, 2H), 9.10 (s, 1H).

Intermediate 3

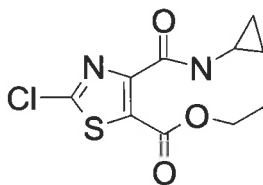
5 *N*-(6-Bromopyridin-2-yl)-*N'*-ethylurea



The title compound was synthesized by a method analogous to Intermediate 1 synthesis starting with 6-bromopyridin-2-amine and ethyl isocyanate. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (EtOAc/hexanes as eluent). MS (ESP): 245 (M+H⁺) for
 10 C₈H₁₀BrN₃O; NMR: 1.08 (t, 3H), 3.16 (m, 2H), 7.26 (d, 1H), 7.64 (s, 1H), 7.75 (s, 1H), 8.08 (d, 1H), 9.29 (s, 1H).

Intermediate 4

Ethyl 2-chloro-4-[(cyclopropylamino)carbonyl]-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate

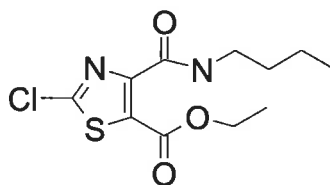


15 To a 0 °C solution of ethyl 2-chloro-4-(chlorocarbonyl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate (254 mg, 1mmol, Intermediate 6) in DCM (1 mL), 2,6-lutidine (116 µL, 1 mmol) was added followed by the addition of cyclopropylamine (69.5 µL, 1 mmol). The solution was warmed to room temperature slowly and then stirred for 1 hour. The solvent was removed and the
 20 crude was partitioned between water and EtOAc. The layers separated and the organic layer was washed with 1 N HCl, sat. NaHCO₃ solution, water and brine. It was dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated to the product (266 mg, off-white solid). MS (ESP): 275 (M+H⁺) for C₁₀H₁₁N₂O₃S; NMR (CDCl₃): 0.60-0.65 (m, 2H), 0.82-0.88 (m, 2H), 1.37 (t, 3H), 2.91-2.94 (m, 1H), 4.38 (q, 2H), 7.84 (s, 1H).

25

Intermediate 5

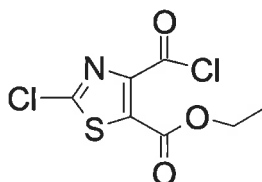
Ethyl 4-[(butylamino)carbonyl]-2-chloro-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate



The title compound was synthesized by a method analogous to the synthesis of the Intermediate 4 starting with Intermediate 6 and n-butylamine. MS (ESP): 291 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{11}H_{15}N_2O_3S$; NMR ($CDCl_3$): 0.93 (s, 3H), 1.37 (t, 3H), 1.34-1.43 (m, 2H), 1.54-1.64 (m, 2H), 3.43 (q, 2H), 4.39 (q, 2H), 7.75 (s, 1H).

Intermediate 6

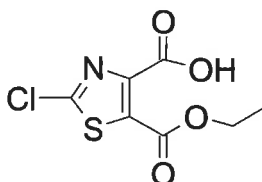
Ethyl 2-chloro-4-(chlorocarbonyl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate



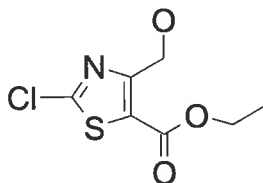
2-Chloro-5-(ethoxycarbonyl)-1,3-thiazole-4-carboxylic acid (Intermediate 7, 1 g, 4.24 mmol) was dissolved in thionyl chloride (5 mL) and refluxed for two hours. It was then concentrated to give the desired product (light brown oil, 1 g). NMR ($CDCl_3$): 1.37 (t, 3H), 4.39 (q, 2H).

Intermediate 7

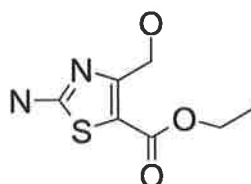
2-Chloro-5-(ethoxycarbonyl)-1,3-thiazole-4-carboxylic acid



To a solution of ethyl 2-chloro-4-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate (Intermediate 8, 2.5g, 11mmol) in acetone at 0°C was slowly added a solution of chromium trioxide (2.26g, 22mmol) in 20% conc. Sulfuric acid in water (20mL). After stirring at room temperature for 2 hrs, isopropanol (1mL) was added to quench unreacted chromium trioxide. The reaction was diluted with water and the acetone was removed. Partitioning with methylene chloride (x3), drying with $MgSO_4$ and concentrating yielded a white solid (2.3g, 90%). MS (ES): 236 ($M+H^+$) for $C_7H_6ClNO_4S$; NMR: 1.26 (t, 3H), 4.31 (q, 2H), 13.99 - 14.15 (m, 1H).

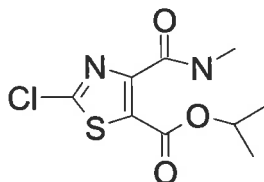
Intermediate 8Ethyl 2-chloro-4-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate

- 5 *t*-Butylnitrite (1.8 ml (14 mmol) was added slowly to a mixture of 2.9 g (9.2 mmol) of ethyl 2-amino-4-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate (Intermediate 9) and 1.95 g (14 mmol) CuCl₂ in CH₃CN. After stirring at room temperature for 2 h, solvent was removed and the residue was taken up in EtOAc, which was washed 2 times with 1NHCl and once with brine. Drying (MgSO₄) and removal of solvent gave 2.95 g of product as an oil. NMR
- 10 (CDCl₃): 0.1 (s, 6H), 0.9 (s, 9H), 1.35 (t, 3H), 4.3 (q, 2H), 5.0 (s, 2H).

Intermediate 9Ethyl 2-amino-4-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate

- 15 A solution of 5.0 g (37 mmol) of 3-chlorofuran-2,4(3*H*,5*H*)-dione and 3.3 g (43 mmol) of thiourea in 50 ml EtOH was heated at reflux for 4 h. Solvent was removed and the residue was dissolved in water with 1N HCl added. The aqueous solution was basified with aqueous Na₂CO₃. Thick solids that formed were filtered, rinsed with water and dried in vacuo. NMR:
- 1.2 (t, 3H), 4.2 (q, 2H), 4.6 (s, 2H), 4.9 (br s, 1H), 7.8 (s, 2H).

20

Intermediate 10Isopropyl 2-chloro-4-[(methylamino)carbonyl]-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate

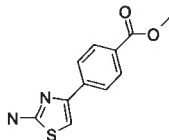
- The title compound was synthesized by a method analogous to the synthesis of
- 25 Intermediate 4. 2-Chloro-5-(isopropoxycarbonyl)-1,3-thiazole-4-carboxylic acid (Intermediate

12) was treated with thionylchloride to provide Isopropyl 2-chloro-4-(chlorocarbonyl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate, which was further combined with methylamine (2N in THF) to give Intermediate 10. MS (ES): 285 ($M+H^+$) for $C_9H_{11}ClN_2O_3$ S; NMR: 1.25 (d, 6H), 2.75 (d, 3H), 5.1 (septet, 1H), 8.6 (m, 1H).

5

Intermediate 11

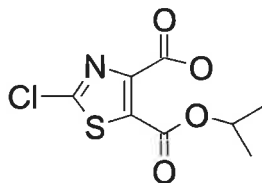
Methyl 4-(2-amino-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)benzoate



10 Methyl 4-(bromoacetyl)benzoate (300 mg, 1.17 mmol) and thiourea 110 mg, 1.40 mmol) were taken in MeOH (5 ml) and refluxed for 2 hours. The precipitated product was collected by filtration, washed with MeOH and dried (260 g). MS (ESP): 235 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{11}H_{10}N_2O_2S$; NMR: 3.87 (s, 3H), 7.38 (s, 1H), 7.90 (d, 2H), 8.01 (d, 2H).

Intermediate 12

2-Chloro-5-(isopropoxycarbonyl)-1,3-thiazole-4-carboxylic acid

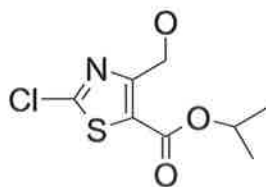


20 A solution of 3 mL H_2SO_4 and 12 mL water were cooled in an ice water bath, and 2.3 g (23 mmol) CrO_3 was added portionwise. The solution was added dropwise to a cooled (ice water bath)solution of 2.74 g (11.6 mmol) of isopropyl 2-chloro-4-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate (Intermediate 13) in acetone (50 mL) The resulting mixture was stirred 4 hours with warming to room temperature. Isopropanol (2 mL) was added and stirring was continued for 15 min. The solution was diluted with water, saturated with NaCl and extracted 3 times with EtOAc. The EtOAc was washed with brine, dried ($MgSO_4$) and concentrated to give 2.86g of an oil. NMR: 1.3 (d, 6H), 5.1 (m, 1H), 14.1 (s, 1H).

25

Intermediate 13

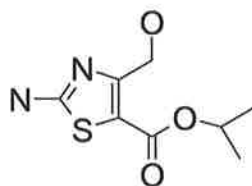
Isopropyl 2-chloro-4-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate



t-Butylnitrite (3.1 mL, 23.5 mmol) was added slowly to a mixture of 3.4 g (16 mmol) of isopropyl 2-amino-4-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate (Intermediate 14) and 3.2 g (24 mmol) CuCl₂ in 50 mL CH₃CN at room temperature. After stirring for 2 hours, the reaction was quenched with aqueous NaHSO₃ and diluted with 1N HCl and extracted with EtOAc. The extract was washed with 1N HCl, brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. Then the solvent was removed to give an oil that was purified by flash chromatography (100% DCM with gradient elution to 20% EtOAc in DCM) to give the desired product (2.75 g, oil). NMR: 1.3 (d, 6H), 4.75 (d, 2H), 5.1 (septet, 1H), 5.4 (t, 1H).

Intermediate 14

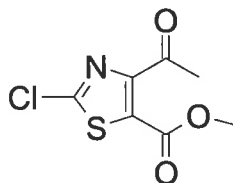
Isopropyl 2-amino-4-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate



A solution of 5 g (37 mmol) of 3-chlorofuran-2,4(3*H*,5*H*)-dione and 3.7 g (49 mmol) thiourea in 30 mL isopropanol was heated at reflux overnight. Solvent was removed and the residue was dissolved in water. The solution was treated with aqueous Na₂CO₃ precipitating solids. The solids were filtered, washed with water and dried in vacuum. NMR: 1.2 (d, 6H), 4.55 (d, 2H), 4.9 (t, 1H), 5.0 (m, 1H), 7.7 (s, 2H).

Intermediate 15

Methyl 4-acetyl-2-chloro-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate

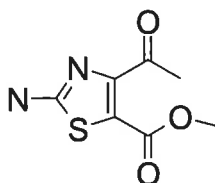


t-Butylnitrite (1.12 mL, 9.45 mmol) was added slowly to a mixture of methyl 4-acetyl-2-amino-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate (1.65 g, 6.69 mmol) (Intermediate 16) and CuCl₂ (1.28 g, 9.45 mmol) in CH₃CN. After stirring at room temperature for 2 h, solvent was removed and

the residue was taken up in EtOAc, which was washed 2 times with 1NHCl and once with brine. Drying (MgSO₄) and removal of solvent gave 2.95 g of product as an oil (1.21 g). NMR (CDCl₃): 2.6 (s, 3H), 3.9 (s, 3H).

5 **Intermediate 16**

Methyl 4-acetyl-2-amino-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate

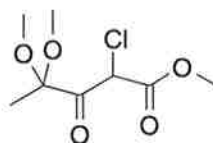


A solution of 4.37 g (19 mmol) methyl 2-chloro-4,4-dimethoxy-3-oxopentanoate (Intermediate 17) and 1.8 g (24 mmol) thiourea in 50 ml EtOH was heated at reflux for 3 h.

- 10 Solvent was removed and the residue was dissolved in 1:1 acetone-5N HCl and the solution was heated at reflux for 4 h. Acetone was removed and the aqueous residue was neutralized with 50% NaOH and then basified with aqueous Na₂CO₃. Precipitated solids were filtered, washed with water and dried in vacuum. NMR: 2.4 (s, 3H), 3.7 (s, 3H), 8.0 (s, 2H).

15 **Intermediate 17**

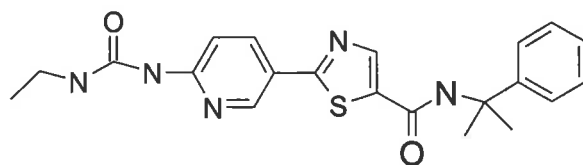
Methyl 2-chloro-4,4-dimethoxy-3-oxopentanoate



- 20 SO₂Cl₂ (2.2 ml, 27 mmol) was added slowly to a solution of 5.0 g (26 mmol) of methyl 4,4-dimethoxy-3-oxopentanoate in 30 ml DCM cooled in an ice water bath. The solution was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 1 h. Solvent was removed and the residue was taken up in EtOAc, which was washed with water and brine. Drying (MgSO₄) and removal of solvent gave 6.1 g of an oil. NMR (CDCl₃): 1.5 (s, 3H), 3.25 (2s, 6H), 4.8 (s, 3H), 5.3 (s, 1H).

25 **Intermediate 18**

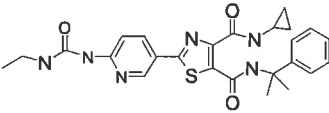
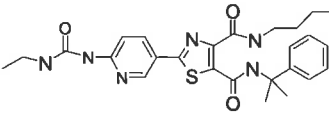
2-(6-{[(Ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-3-yl)-N-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxamide

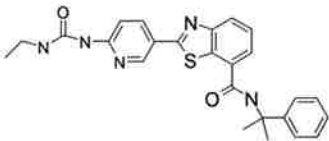


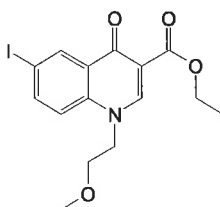
HATU (0.078 mg, 0.225 mmol) was added to a solution of 2-(6-
 {[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-3-yl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid (Example 17, 60
 mg, 0.205 mmol), Et₃N (84 μ L, 0.41 mmol) and cumylamine (28 mg, 0.205 mmol) in 3 mL
 5 DMF. After stirring at room temperature for two hours, the mixture was diluted with water
 and extracted with EtOAc. The product precipitated during the workup and it was collected by
 filtration, washed with water and EtOAc and dried (20 mg). MS (ESP): 410 (M+H⁺) for
 C₂₁H₂₃N₅O₂S.

10 Intermediates 19-21

The following compounds were made by an analogous method to Intermediate 18.

Int	Compound	Data	SM
19	N ⁺ -Cyclopropyl-2-(6- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-3-yl)-N ⁵ - (1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)-1,3-thiazole-4,5- dicarboxamide 	<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 493 (M+H ⁺) for C ₂₅ H ₂₈ N ₆ O ₃ S	Example 25
20	N ⁺ -Butyl-2-(6- {[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-3-yl)-N ⁵ - (1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)-1,3-thiazole-4,5- dicarboxamide 	<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 509 (M+H ⁺) for C ₂₆ H ₃₂ N ₆ O ₃ S	Example 26

Int	Compound	Data	SM
21	2-(6-{[(Ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-3-yl)-N-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)-1,3-benzothiazole-7-carboxamide 	<u>MS (ES)</u> : 460 (M+H ⁺) for C ₂₅ H ₂₅ N ₅ O ₂ S	Example 20

Intermediate 22Ethyl 1-butyl-6-iodo-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylate

5

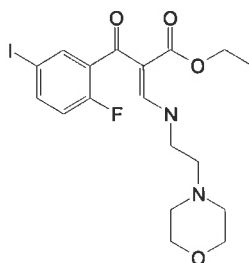
A suspension of (Z)-ethyl 3-(dimethylamino)-2-(2-fluoro-5-iodobenzoyl)acrylate (WO2006/010733, 415 mg, 1.06 mmol) in ethanol (6 mL) at room temperature was treated with N-butylamine (0.115 mL, 1.17 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred until a yellow solution resulted, then concentrated under reduced pressure after 1 h. Potassium carbonate (220 mg, 1.59 mmol) and DMF (4 mL) were added to the concentrate, and the reaction mixture was heated to 70 °C for 3 h, cooled to room temperature, and allowed to stand overnight. The next day the reaction mixture was poured into water, and the solid that formed was collected by filtration, washed with water, dissolved in methylene chloride and concentrated under reduced pressure to give title compound which was placed on high vac to remove residual solvent. MS (ESP): 400 (M+H⁺) for C₁₆H₁₈INO₃; NMR: 0.90 (t, *J* = 7 Hz, 3H), 1.28 (t, *J* = 6 Hz, 3H), 1.33 (m, 2H), 1.71 (m, 2H), 4.22 (q, *J* = 7 Hz, 2H), 4.35 (m, 2H), 7.64 (m, 1H), 8.05 (m, 1H), 8.50 (m, 1H), 8.70 (s, 1H).

10

15

Intermediate 23Ethyl 2-(2-fluoro-5-iodobenzoyl)-3-(2-morpholinoethylamino)acrylate

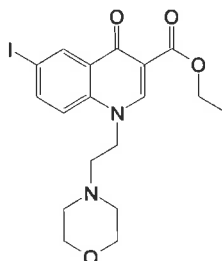
20



A suspension of ethyl 3-(dimethylamino)-2-(2-fluoro-5-iodobenzoyl)acrylate (WO2006/010733, 294 mg, 0.75 mmol) in ethanol (2.500 mL) and diethyl ether (5 mL) was cooled 0 °C and 4-(2-aminoethyl)morpholine (103 mg, 0.79 mmol) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred for 3 h, then concentrated under reduced pressure to give the desired product (358 mg). MS (ESP): 477 (M+H⁺) for C₁₈H₂₂FIN₂O₄.

Intermediate 24

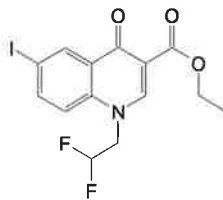
10 Ethyl 6-iodo-1-(2-morpholinoethyl)-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylate



A solution of ethyl 2-(2-fluoro-5-iodobenzoyl)-3-(2-morpholinoethylamino)acrylate (Intermediate 23, 358 mg, 0.75 mmol) and potassium carbonate (208 mg, 1.50 mmol) in DMF (7 mL) was heated to 100 °C for 4 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The solid that formed was placed under high vacuum overnight (328 mg) to yield the desired product. MS (ESP): 457 (M+H⁺) for C₁₈H₂₁IN₂O₄; NMR: 1.28 (t, *J* = 7 Hz, 3H), 2.43 (m, 4H), 2.61 (m, 2H), 3.50 (m, 4H), 4.22 (q, *J* = 7 Hz, 2H), 4.46 (m, 2H), 7.67 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 1H), 8.05 (m, 1H), 8.50 (s, 1H), 8.63 (s, 1H).

Intermediate 25

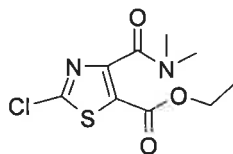
Ethyl 1-(2,2-difluoroethyl)-6-iodo-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylate



A suspension of ethyl 3-(dimethylamino)-2-(2-fluoro-5-iodobenzoyl)acrylate (335 mg, 0.86 mmol) and 2,2-difluoroethylamine (76 mg, 0.94 mmol) in ethanol (3 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and dissolved in DMF (3 mL). Potassium carbonate (178 mg, 1.28 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture and the reaction was heated to 70 °C for 3 h, then cooled to room temperature and poured into water. The title compound formed a precipitate which was collected by filtration and placed upon lyophilizer overnight to remove residual water. MS (ESP): 408 (M+H⁺) for C₁₄H₁₂F₂INO₃; NMR: 1.29 (t, *J* = 7 Hz, 3H), 4.25 (q, *J* = 7 Hz, 2H), 4.96 (m, 2H), 6.50 (t, *J* = 20 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (m, 1H), 8.08 (m, 1H), 8.50 (m, 1H), 8.70 (s, 1H).

Intermediate 26

Ethyl 2-Chloro-4-dimethylcarbamoyl-thiazole-5-carboxylate

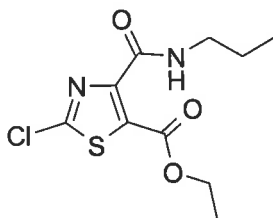


To a stirred solution of 2-chloro-5 (ethoxy carbonyl)-1,3 -thiazole-4-carboxylic acid (Intermediate 7, 2 g, 8.01 mmol) in dry dichloromethane (20 mL) was added oxalyl chloride (1.37 mL, 16.02 mmol) and 2 drops of dry dimethylformamide. The reaction mixture was heated to 45 °C for 90 minutes. After the completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in dry dichloromethane (20 mL) and was cooled to 0 °C, then 2,6-lutidine (0.97 mL, 8.4 mmol) was added followed by addition of N,N-dimethylamine (2 M solution in tetra hydro furan, 4.19 mL, 8.4 mmol). After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was concentrated to dryness and the residue was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 50 mL). The organic layer was washed with 1 N hydrochloric acid, water and brine (1 x 50 mL), and concentrated after drying over anhydrous sodium sulfate to afford 1.6 g (72.7%) of the title compound as a thick syrup.

MS (APCI): 263 ($M+H^+$) for $C_9H_{11}ClN_2O_3S$; NMR: δ 1.34 (t, 3H), δ 2.89 (s, 3H), δ 3.13 (s, 3H), δ 4.33 (q, 2H)

Intermediate 27

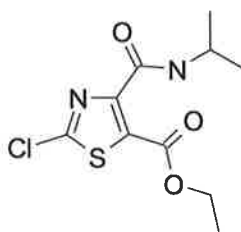
5 Ethyl 2-chloro-4-propylcarbamoyl-thiazole-5-carboxylate



To a stirred solution of 2-chloro-5 (ethoxycarbonyl)-1,3-thiazole-4-carboxylic acid (Intermediate 7, 1.0 g, 4.23 mM) in dry dichloromethane (20 mL) was added oxalyl chloride
 10 (0.729 mL, 8.4 mM) and 2 drops of dry dimethylformamide. The reaction mixture was refluxed to 45 °C for 1 ½ h. After the completion of the reaction (which was monitored by converting a small sample in to methyl ester via contacting it with methanol), the reaction mixture was evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in dry dichloromethane (20 mL) and cooled to 0 °C, then 2,6-lutidine (0.485 mL, 4.23 mM) was
 15 added followed by addition of propyl amine (0.348 mL, 4.23 mM). After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was concentrated to dryness and the residue was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 50 mL). The organic layer was washed with 1 N hydrochloric acid (1 x 50 mL), then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated under vacuum to afford 1.10 g (94%) of the title compound as a thick syrup. MS (APCI): 271 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{10}H_{13}ClN_2O_3S$;
 20 NMR: 0.92 (t, 3H), δ 1.38 (t, 3H), δ 1.63 (m, 2H), δ 3.40 (q, 2H), 4.40 (q, 2H), 7.9 (br s, 1H).

Intermediate 28

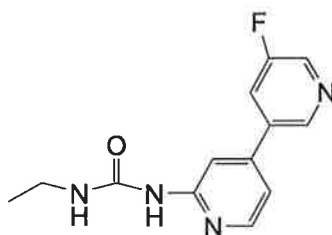
Ethyl 2-chloro-4-isopropylcarbamoyl-thiazole-5-carboxylate



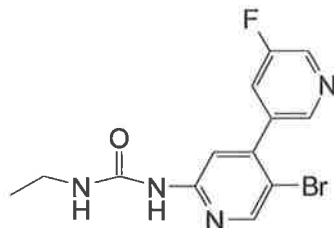
To a stirred solution of 2-chloro-5 (ethoxycarbonyl)-1,3-thiazole-4-carboxylic acid (Intermediate 7, 1.0 g, 4.2 mmol) in dry dichloromethane (20 mL) was added oxalyl chloride (0.73 mL, 8.4 mmol) and 2 drops of dry dimethylformamide. The reaction mixture was refluxed to 45 °C for 1 ½ h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, and then
 5 evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in dry dichloromethane (20 mL) and cooled to 0 °C, then 2,6-lutidine (0.493 mL, 4.237 mmol) was added followed by addition of isopropyl amine (0.360 mL, 4.237 mmol). After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was concentrated to dryness and the residue was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 50 mL). The organic layer was washed with 1 N hydrochloric acid (1
 10 x 50 mL), then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated under vacuum to afford 1.13 g (96%) of the title compound as a thick syrup. NMR: 1.26 (d, 6H), 1.38 (t, 3H), 4.24 (m, 1H), 4.40 (q, 2H), 7.51 (br s, 1H).

Intermediate 29

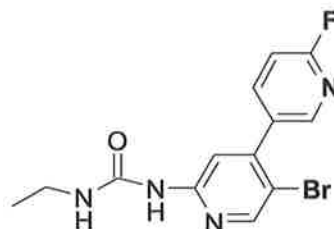
15 *N*-ethyl-*N'*-(5-fluoro-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)urea



20 *N*-(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)-*N'*-ethylurea (Intermediate 33, 0.50 g, 2.05mmol), 2-fluoro-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridine (0.318 g, 2.25 mmol), tetrakis triphenyl phosphine palladium (0.118 g, 0.10 mmol), and cesium carbonate (0.667 g, 2.05 mmol) were taken in a microwave vial and degassed with nitrogen. Dioxane:water (4:1, 5 mL) was added to the vial and the reaction mixture was heated to 100 °C for 30 minutes via
 25 microwave. The reaction mixture was partitioned between water and ethyl acetate and layers separated. The organic layer was washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution, water, brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed and the residue was washed with acetonitrile to give the title compound as a white solid (386 mg). MS (ESP): 261 (M+H⁺) for C₁₃H₁₃FN₄O; NMR: 1.09 (t, 3 H), 3.19 (q, 2 H), 7.33 (dd, 1 H), 7.74 (d, 1 H),
 30 7.94 (t, 1 H), 8.02 - 8.11 (m, 1 H), 8.29 (d, 1 H), 8.69 (d, 1 H), 8.76 (t, 1 H), 9.26 (s, 1 H).

Intermediate 30*N*-(5'-bromo-5-fluoro-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)-*N'*-ethylurea

To a solution of *N*-ethyl-*N'*-(5-fluoro-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)urea (Intermediate 29, 386 mg, 1.48 mmol) in DMF (7 mL), *N*-bromosuccinamide (396 mg, 2.22 mmol) was added. The resulting solution was heated to 80 °C and stirred at that temperature for 8 hours. The reaction mixture was partitioned between water and ethyl acetate. The layers were separated and the organic layer was washed with 5 % sodium thiosulfate solution, water and brine. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting solid was washed with acetonitrile and dried to give the title compound as an off-white solid (340 mg). MS (ESP): 340 ($M+H^+$) for $C_{13}H_{12}BrFN_4O$; NMR: 1.06 (t, 3 H), 3.14 (q, 2 H), 7.35 (t, 1H), 7.69 (s, 1 H), 7.91 - 7.97 (m, 1 H), 8.48 (s, 1 H), 8.51 (t, 1 H), 8.71 (d, 1 H), 9.37 (s, 1 H).

Intermediate 31*N*-(5'-Bromo-6-fluoro-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)-*N'*-ethylurea

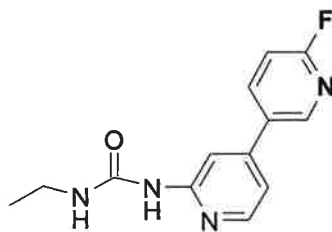
To a solution of *N*-ethyl-*N'*-(6-fluoro-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)urea (Intermediate 32, 360 mg, 1.38 mmol) in DMF (7 mL), *N*-bromosuccinamide (246 mg, 1.38 mmol) was added. The resulting solution was heated to 80 °C and stirred at that temperature for 2 hours. Then the reaction was partitioned between water and ethyl acetate. The layers separated, and the organic layer was washed with 5 % sodium thiosulfate solution, water and brine, then dried

over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The solid obtained was washed with acetonitrile and dried to give the title compound as an off-white solid (390 mg). MS (ESP): 340 (M+1) for $C_{13}H_{12}FN_4O$; NMR: 1.07 (t, 3H); 3.12-3.18 (m, 2H); 7.36-7.40 (m, 2H); 7.68 (s, 1H); 8.15 (t, 1H); 8.34 (d, 1H); 8.47 (s, 1H); 9.36 (s, 1H).

5

Intermediate 32

N-Ethyl-*N'*-(6-fluoro-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)urea



10

N-(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)-*N'*-ethylurea (Intermediate 33, 0.40 g, 1.64mmol), 2-fluoro-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridine (1.057 g, 4.92 mmol), tetrakis triphenyl phosphine palladium (0.189 g, 0.16 mmol), and cesium carbonate (1.16 g, 4.92 mmol) were taken in a microwave vial and degassed with nitrogen. A dioxane:water (4:1, 10 mL) solution was added to the vial and the mixture was microwaved at 110 °C for half an hour. The palladium was filtered off, and the reaction was partitioned between water and ethyl acetate. The layers were separated, and the organic layer was washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution, water and brine, then dried over magnesium sulfate, and concentrated. The residue obtained was washed with acetonitrile to give the title compound as a white solid (360 mg).

15

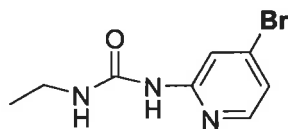
20

MS (ESP): 261 (M+1) for $C_{13}H_{13}N_4O$

Intermediate 33

N-(4-Bromopyridin-2-yl)-*N'*-ethylurea

25



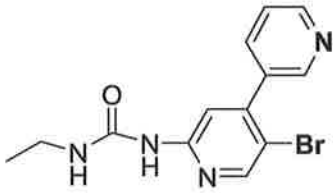
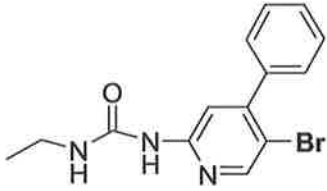
To a mixture of 4-bromopyridin-2-amine (2 g, 11.56 mmol) in chloroform (10 mL), isocyanatoethane (0.913 mL, 11.56 mmol) was added, and the resulting reaction mixture was heated at 110 °C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and triturated with acetonitrile, then collected by filtered to give the title compound as a white solid (2.15 g).

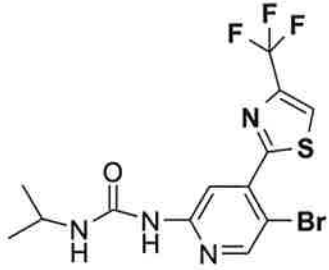
MS (ESP): 243 (M+1) for C₈H₁₀BrN₃O

¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ: 1.08 (t, 3H); 3.12-3.18 (m, 2H); 7.16 (dd, 1H); 7.65 (br s, 1H); 7.74 (s, 1H); 8.07 (d, 1H); 9.29 (s, 1H)

10 Intermediates 34-36

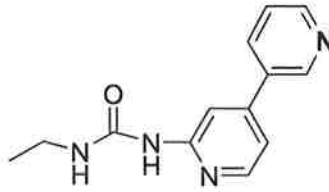
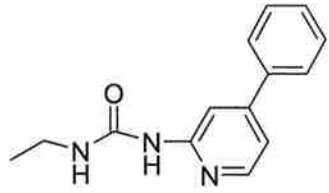
Intermediates 34-36 were synthesized as described for Intermediate 31 from the indicated starting materials.

Int	Compound	Data	SM
34	<i>N</i> -(5'-Bromo-3,4'-bipyridin-2'-yl)- <i>N</i> '-ethylurea 	<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 322 (M+1) for C ₁₃ H ₁₃ BrN ₄ O	Inter-mediate 37
35	<i>N</i> -(5-Bromo-4-phenylpyridin-2-yl)- <i>N</i> '-ethylurea 	<u>MS (ESP)</u> : 321 (M+1) for C ₁₄ H ₁₄ BrN ₃ O; <u>NMR (CDCl₃)</u> : 1.21 (t, 3H); 3.33-3.42 (m, 2H); 6.90 (s, 1H); 7.25 (s, 1H); 7.42-7.46 (m, 5H); 8.34 (s, 1H); 8.84 (s, 1H)	Inter-mediate 38

Int	Compound	Data	SM
36	<i>N</i> -{5-Bromo-4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3-thiazol-2-yl]pyridin-2-yl}- <i>N'</i> -isopropylurea 	<u>MS (ESP):</u> 410 (M+1) for C ₁₃ H ₁₂ BrF ₃ N ₄ OS	Inter- mediate 40 and TFAA and TFA

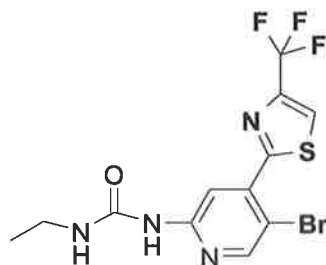
Intermediates 37-38

Intermediates 37-38 were synthesized as described for Intermediate 32 using the
 5 starting materials as indicated.

Int	Compound	Data	SM
37	<i>N</i> -3,4'-Bipyridin-2'-yl- <i>N'</i> -ethylurea 	<u>MS (ESP):</u> 243 (M+1) for C ₁₃ H ₁₄ N ₄ O	Intermediate 34 and 3-(4,4,5,5- tetramethyl- 1,3,2- dioxaborolan-2- yl)pyridine
38	<i>N</i> -Ethyl- <i>N'</i> -(4-phenylpyridin-2-yl)urea 	<u>MS (ESP):</u> 242 (M+1) for C ₁₄ H ₁₅ N ₃ O	Intermediate 34 and phenylboronic acid

Intermediate 39

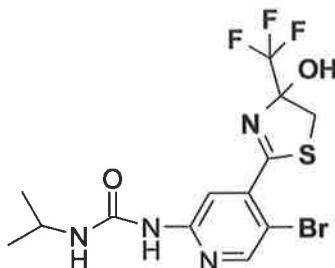
N-{5-Bromo-4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3-thiazol-2-yl]pyridin-2-yl}-*N'*-ethylurea



To a mixture of 1-(5-bromo-4-(4-hydroxy-4-(trifluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydrothiazol-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl)-3-ethylurea (Intermediate 41, 2.2 g, 5.32 mmol) in DCM (30 mL), TFAA (1.128 mL, 7.99 mmol) followed by TEA (1.113 mL, 7.99 mmol) were added. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir overnight at room temperature, then another 150 μ L of TEA and TFAA were added and the reaction mixture was stirred for additional 3 h. The reaction was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was partitioned between water and ethyl acetate. The layers were separated, and the organic layer was washed with sodium bicarbonate solution, water and brine, then dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The light yellow solid obtained was purified by normal phase (1% MeOH in dichloromethane to 3% MeOH in dichloromethane) to give 520 mg of the product. MS (ESP): 396 (M+1) for $C_{12}H_{10}BrN_3O$; NMR: 1.07 (t, 3H); 3.11-3.17 (m, 2H); 7.24 (t, 1H); 8.35 (s, 1H); 8.50 (s, 1H); 8.77 (s, 1H); 9.34 (s, 1H)

15 Intermediate 40

1-(5-Bromo-4-(4-hydroxy-4-(trifluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydrothiazol-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl)-3-isopropylurea

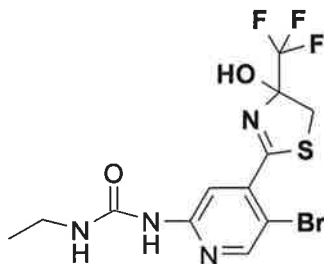


Intermediate 40 was synthesized by a method analogous to Intermediate 39 synthesis starting with Intermediate 45 and treating it with 3-bromo-1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-one in acetonitrile .

MS (ESP): 410 (M+1) for $C_{13}H_{12}BrF_3N_4OS$

Intermediate 41

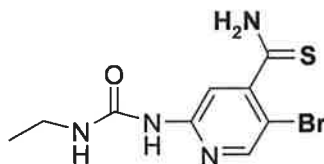
1-(5-Bromo-4-(4-hydroxy-4-(trifluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydrothiazol-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl)-3-ethylurea



5 3-Bromo-1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-one (2.260 mL, 21.77 mmol) was added to a mixture of 5-bromo-2-(3-ethylureido)pyridine-4-carbothioamide (Intermediate 42, 1.1 g, 3.63 mmol) in acetonitrile (25 mL), and the reaction mixture was heated at 80 °C for 4 h. After a clear solution resulted within an hour, and the solution was concentrated under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was partitioned between water and ethyl acetate. The organic layer
10 was washed with water and brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, then concentrated under reduced pressure to give light yellow solid, which was purified by normal phase column chromatography (silica, 2% MeOH in dichloromethane to 5 % MeOH in dichloromethane) to give the title compound as a white solid (470 mg). MS (ESP): 414 (M+1) for $C_{12}H_{12}BrF_3N_4O_2S$; NMR: 1.06 (t, 3H); 3.12-3.18 (m, 2H); 3.60 (dd, 1H); 3.90 (dd, 1H); 7.13 (brs, 1H); 7.98 (s, 1H); 8.47 (s, 1H); 9.41 (s, 1H).
15

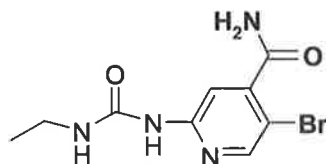
Intermediate 42

5-Bromo-2-(3-ethylureido)pyridine-4-carbothioamide



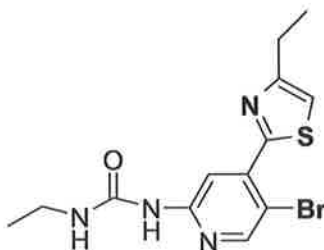
20 To a mixture of 5-bromo-2-(3-ethylureido)isonicotinamide (Intermediate 43, 1.25 g, 4.35 mmol) in THF (20 mL), was added Lawessons reagent (1.761 g, 4.35 mmol). The reaction mixture was then heated to 70 °C overnight. The solid that formed was collected by filtration and washed with THF to provide 1 g of desired product. MS (ESP): 304 (M+1) for $C_{19}H_{11}BrN_4OS$
25

Intermediate 43

5-Bromo-2-(3-ethylureido)isonicotinamide

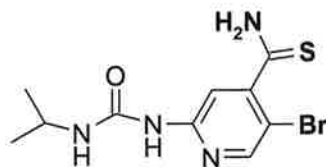
Isocyanatoethane (1.122 mL, 14.28 mmol) was added to a mixture of methyl 2-amino-5-bromoisonicotinate (3 g, 12.98 mmol) and chloroform (12 mL) in a microwave vial, and the resulting mixture was heated at 110 °C for 3 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure, and 50 mL of 7N ammonia in MeOH was added. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue obtained was washed with acetonitrile to give the title compound as a white solid (3.5 g).

MS (ESP): 287 (M+1) for C₁₉H₁₁BrN₄O₂

Intermediate 44N-[5-Bromo-4-(4-ethyl-1,3-thiazol-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]-N'-ethylurea

To a mixture of 5-bromo-2-(3-ethylureido)pyridine-4-carbothioamide (Intermediate 42, 1 g, 3.30 mmol) in ethanol (25 mL), 1-bromobutan-2-one (0.337 mL, 3.30 mmol) was added, and the reaction mixture was heated to 80 ° for 4 h, then cooled to room temperature, concentrated under reduced pressure, and the resulting solid was washed with acetonitrile to give the title compound as an off-white solid (431 mg). MS (ESP): 356(M+1) for C₁₃H₁₅BrN₄OS; NMR: 1.09 (t, 3H); 1.29 (t, 3H); 2.84 (q, 2H); 3.15-3.20 (m, 2H); 7.34 (br s, 1H); 7.66 (s, 1H); 8.38 (s, 1H); 8.50 (s, 1H); 9.36 (s, 1H).

Intermediate 455-Bromo-2-(3-isopropylureido)pyridine-4-carbothioamide



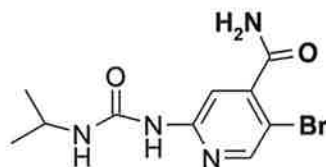
The title compound was synthesized by a method analogous to the synthesis of Intermediate 42 starting with Intermediate 46 and Lawesson's reagent in THF.

MS (ESP): 318 (M+1) for C₁₀H₁₃BrN₄OS

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Intermediate 46

5-Bromo-2-(3-ethylureido)isonicotinamide



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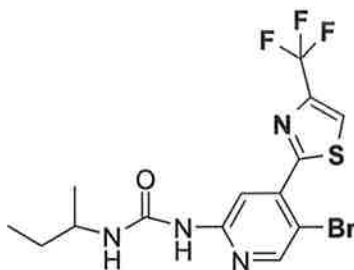
The compound was synthesized by a method analogous to the synthesis of Intermediate 43 starting with methyl 2-amino-5-bromoisonicotinate and 2-isocyanatopropane and ammonia solution (7N, MeOH).

MS (ESP): 303 (M+1) for C₁₀H₁₃BrN₄O₂

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Intermediate 47

N-{5-Bromo-4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3-thiazol-2-yl]pyridin-2-yl}-N'-(sec-butyl)urea



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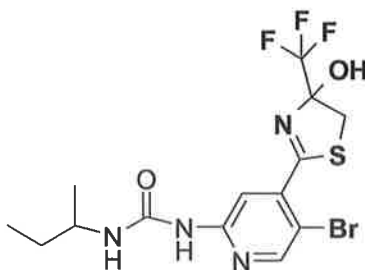
The above compound was synthesized by a method analogous to the synthesis of Intermediate 31 starting with Intermediate 48 and treating it with TFAA and TEA.

MS (ESP): 424 (M+1) for C₁₄H₁₄BrF₃N₄OS

Intermediate 48

1-(5-Bromo-4-(4-hydroxy-4-(trifluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydrothiazol-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl)-3-sec-butylurea

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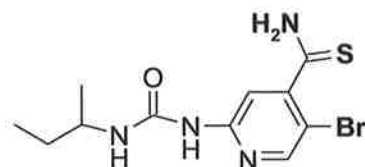


The title compound was synthesized by a method analogous to the synthesis of Intermediate 39 starting with Intermediate 49 and 3-bromo-1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-one in acetonitrile.

5 MS (ESP): 442 (M+1) for $C_{14}H_{16}BrN_4O_2S$

Intermediate 49

5-Bromo-2-(3-sec-butylureido)pyridine-4-carbothioamide

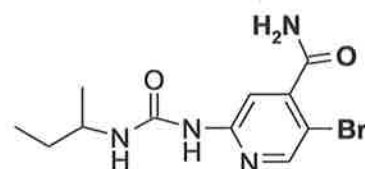


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The title compound was synthesized by a method analogous to the synthesis of Intermediate 42 starting with Intermediate 50 and Lawessons reagent in THF. MS (ESP): 332 (M+1) for $C_{11}H_{15}BrN_4OS$

Intermediate 50

5-Bromo-2-(3-sec-butylureido)isonicotinamide

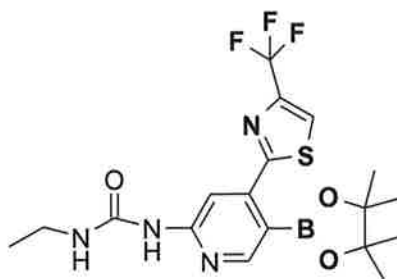


20 The compound was synthesized by a method analogous to the synthesis of Intermediate 43 starting with methyl 2-amino-5-bromoisonicotinate, 2-isocyanatobutane and ammonia solution (7N, MeOH). MS (ESP): 303 (M+1) for $C_{10}H_{13}BrN_4O_2$

Intermediate 51

1-Ethyl-3-(5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-4-(4-(trifluoromethyl)thiazol-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl)urea

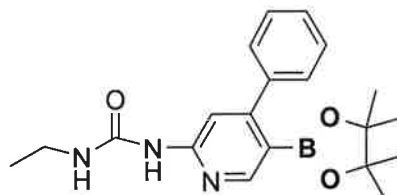
25



1-(5-bromo-4-(4-(trifluoromethyl)thiazol-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl)-3-ethylurea (200 mg, 0.51 mmol), 4,4,4',4',5,5,5',5'-octamethyl-2,2'-bi(1,3,2-dioxaborolane) (386 mg, 1.52 mmol), potassium acetate (149 mg, 1.52 mmol), and 1,1'-Bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene-palladium dichloride (20.72 mg, 0.03 mmol) were mixed in a microwave vial and degassed with argon. DMSO (4 mL) was added and the solution was heated at 90 °C for 5 hour (oil bath). The reaction was partitioned between water and ethyl acetate. The layers were separated, and the organic layer was back extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was combined with the extracts, then washed with water and brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated to give a light brown solid that was a mixture of the title compound (35%), {6-[[[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino]-4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3-thiazol-2-yl]pyridin-3-yl}boronic acid (25 %) and *N*-ethyl-*N'*-{4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3-thiazol-2-yl]pyridin-2-yl}urea (25 %) which was used without further purification. MS (ESP): 443 (M+1) for $C_{18}H_{22}BF_3N_4O_3S$

Intermediate 52

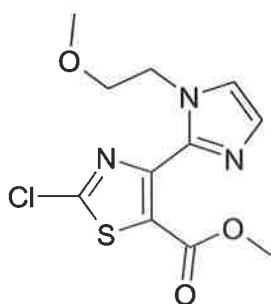
N-Ethyl-*N'*-[4-phenyl-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]urea



The compound was synthesized by a method analogous to the synthesis of Intermediate 51 starting with Intermediate 35. The product obtained was a mixture that was used without further purification. MS (ESP): 368 (M+1) for $C_{20}H_{26}BN_3O_3$

Intermediate 54

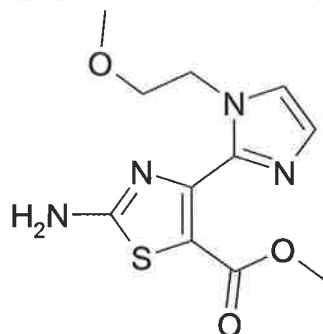
Methyl 2-chloro-4-[1-(2-methoxyethyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate



Methyl 2-amino-4-[1-(2-methoxyethyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate (Intermediate 55; 0.55 g, 2.2 mmol) was suspended in glacial acetic acid (20 ml) and concentrated HCl (30 ml). The solution was cooled to 0 °C and a solution of sodium nitrite in water (15 ml) was added dropwise. After stirring at 0 °C for 10 min, the reaction was slowly warmed to room temperature and stirred for 1 hour. The reaction was followed by LCMS and once complete, a solution of urea (0.25 g) in water (10 ml) was added dropwise. After stirring at room temperature for 30 min, solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was partitioned with sat. NaHCO₃ (aq) and EtOAc. Extraction with EtOAc (x 3), drying with MgSO₄ and concentrating yielded an orange oil which was used without purification (0.20 g). MS (ES) (M+H)⁺: 302 for C₁₁H₁₂ClN₃O₃S; NMR: 3.34 (s, 3H), 3.62 (m, 2H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 4.22 (m, 2H), 7.24 (s, 2H).

Intermediate 55

Methyl 2-amino-4-[1-(2-methoxyethyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate



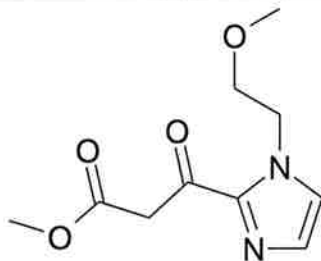
N-Iodosuccinimide (9.3 g, 41 mmol) was added to a mixture of 7.52 g (41 mmol) methyl 3-[1-(2-methoxyethyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-oxopropanoate (Intermediate 56) and 7.5 g Amberlyst-15 resin in 400 ml EtOAc followed by stirring for 1 hour at room temperature. The resin was filtered off and rinsed with EtOAc. Solvent was removed from the filtrate and the residue was taken up in diethyl ether. Insoluble material was filtered off and rinsed with additional ether. Solvent was removed from the filtrate and the residue was dissolved in 200 ml MeOH before added 4.7 g (62 mmol) thiourea. The mixture was heated at reflux for 1 hour. Then the solvent was removed and the residue was taken up in aqueous Na₂CO₃.

Insoluble material was collected by filtration and rinsed well with water. The solids were dried *in vacuo* affording 4.51 g of the title compound: MS (ES) (M+H)⁺: 283 for C₁₁H₁₄N₄O₃S; NMR: 3.22 (s, 3H), 3.61 (m, 2H), 3.69 (s, 3H), 4.32 (m, 2H), 7.91 (s, 2H), 8.41 (s, 2H).

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Intermediate 56

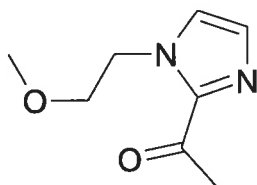
Methyl 3-[1-(2-methoxyethyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-oxopropanoate



NaH (7.84 g, 196 mmol of a 60% dispersion in oil) was added portionwise to a solution of 6.18 g (Intermediate 57, 34.5 mmol) of 1-[1-(2-methoxyethyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl]ethanone in 100 ml dimethylcarbonate. The mixture was heated to 90 °C for 2 hour forming a thick slurry. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was slowly transferred to 1N HCl over ice. The mixture was brought to about pH 7 with NaHCO₃, then saturated with NaCl and extracted 4 times with EtOAc. The EtOAc was dried over MgSO₄, then concentrated to give an oil that was chromatographed on silica gel (100% DCM followed by gradient elution to 50% EtOAc in DCM) to yield the title compound. MS (ES) (M+H)⁺: 227 for C₁₀H₁₄N₂O₄; NMR: 3.18 (s, 3H), 3.61 (m, 5H), 4.07 (s, 2H), 4.52 (m, 2H), 7.24 (s, 1H), 7.61 (s, 1H).

20 **Intermediate 57**

1-[1-(2-Methoxyethyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl]ethanone



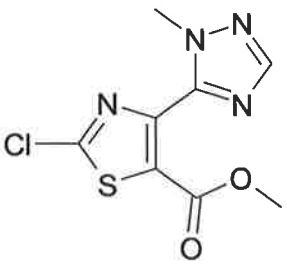
A solution of 30 ml (75 mmol) of 2.5 M *n*-butyllithium in hexanes was added slowly to a solution of 8.48 g (61.3 mmol) 1-(2-methoxyethyl)-1H-imidazole (WO 2003055876 A1) in 200 ml THF cooled in a dry ice-acetone bath. After stirring 1 h, 8 ml (75 mmol) of *N*-methoxy-*N*-methylacetamide was added quickly, and the solution was allowed to warm to room temperature over 30 min. After quenching with aqueous NH₄Cl, the mixture was diluted

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with water and extracted twice with EtOAc. The combined EtOAc layers were which washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 , and concentrated to give an oil that was chromatographed on silica gel (100% DCM followed by gradient elution to 50% EtOAc in DCM). The title compound (8.5 g) was obtained as a mobile oil. MS (ES) $(\text{M}+\text{H})^+$: 169 for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{12}\text{CN}_2\text{O}_2$; NMR: 2.69 (s, 3H), 3.34 (s, 3H), 3.71 (m, 2H), 4.61 (m, 2H), 7.12 (s, 1H), 7.26 (s, 1H).

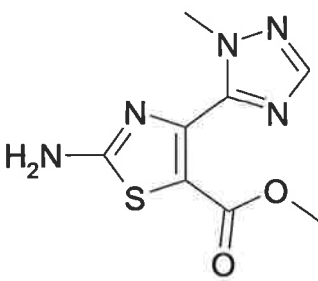
Intermediate 58

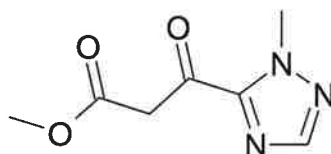
The following compound was synthesized according to the procedure described for Intermediate 54.

Int	Compound	Data	SM
58	Methyl 2-chloro-4-(1-methyl-1H-1,2,4-triazol-5-yl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate 	MS (ES) $(\text{M}+\text{H})^+$: 259 for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{ClN}_4\text{O}_2\text{S}$ NMR: 3.92 (s, 6H), 8.04 (s, 1H).	Intermediate 59

Intermediate 59

The following Intermediate was synthesized as described for Intermediate 55.

Int	Compound	Data	SM
59	Methyl 2-amino-4-(1-methyl-1H-1,2,4-triazol-5-yl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate 	MS (ES) $(\text{M}+\text{H})^+$: 240 for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_9\text{N}_5\text{O}_2\text{S}$ NMR: 3.61 (s, 3H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 7.96 (s, 1H), 8.10 (s, 2H).	Intermediate 60

Intermediate 60Methyl 3-(1-methyl-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-5-yl)-3-oxopropanoate

- 5 NaH (7.84 g, 196 mmol of a 60% dispersion in oil) was added portionwise to a solution of 6.18 g (34.5 mmol) of 1-(1-methyl-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-5-yl)ethanone (Ohta, S.; Kawasaki, I.; Fukuno, A.; Yamashita, M.; Tada, T.; Kawabata, T. *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* (1993), 41(7), 1226-31) in 100 ml dimethylcarbonate. The mixture was heated to 90 °C for 2 hour forming a thick slurry. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was slowly transferred
- 10 to 1N HCl over ice. The mixture was brought to about pH 7 with NaHCO₃, then saturated with NaCl and extracted 4 times with EtOAc. The combined EtOAc layers were dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, then concentrated to give an oil that was chromatographed on silica gel (100% DCM followed by gradient elution to 50% EtOAc in DCM). The title compound (5.3 g) was obtained as an oil. NMR: 3.78 (s, 3H), 4.11 (s, 2H), 4.22 (s, 3H), 7.94 (s, 1H).

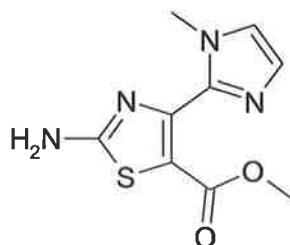
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Intermediate 60

The following compound was synthesized according to the procedure described for Intermediate 54.

Int	Compound	Data	SM
61	Methyl 2-chloro-4-(1-methyl-1 <i>H</i> -imidazol-2-yl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate 	MS (ES) (M+H) ⁺ : 258 for C ₉ H ₈ ClN ₃ O ₂ S NMR: 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 7.03 (s, 1H), 7.21 (s, 1H).	Intermediate 62

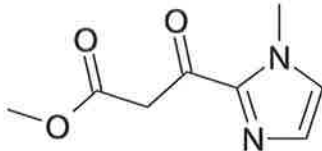
20 **Intermediate 62**Methyl 2-amino-4-(1-methyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate



- N*-Iodosuccinimide (9.3 g, 41 mmol) was added to a mixture of 7.52 g (41 mmol) methyl 3-(1-methyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-3-oxopropanoate (Intermediate 63) and 7.5 g Amberlyst-15 resin in 400 ml EtOAc followed by stirring for 1 hour at room temperature. The resin was filtered off and rinsed with EtOAc. Solvent was removed from the filtrate and the residue was taken up in diethyl ether. Insoluble material was filtered off and rinsed with additional ether. Solvent was removed from the filtrate and the residue was dissolved in 200 ml MeOH before addition of 4.7 g (62 mmol) thiourea. The mixture was heated at reflux for 1 hour, then the solvent was removed and the residue was taken up in aqueous Na₂CO₃.
- Insoluble material was collected by filtration and rinsed well with water. The solids were dried *in vacuo* affording 4.51 g of the title compound: MS (ES) (M+H)⁺: 239 for C₉H₁₀N₄O₂S; NMR: 3.48 (s, 3H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 6.90 (s, 1H), 7.12 (s, 1H), 7.98 (s, 2H).

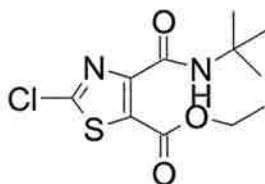
Intermediate 63

- The following compound was synthesized according to the procedure described for Intermediate 54.

Int	Compound	Data	SM
63	Methyl 3-(1-methyl-1 <i>H</i> -imidazol-2-yl)-3-oxopropanoate 	MS (ES) (M+H) ⁺ : 183 for C ₈ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₃ .	1-(1-Methyl-1 <i>H</i> -imidazol-2-yl)ethanone (Abarca-Gonzalez, B.; Jones, R. A.; Medio-Simon, M.; Quilez-Pardo, J.; Sepulveda-Arques, J.; Zaballos-Garcia, E., <i>Synth. Comm.</i> (1990), 20(3), 321-31).

Intermediate 64

Ethyl 4-[(*tert*-butylamino)carbonyl]-2-chloro-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate

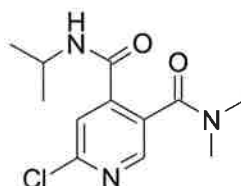


The title compound was synthesized by a method analogous to the synthesis of Intermediate 4 starting with Intermediate 6 and n-butylamine. MS (ESP): 291 (M+1) for C₁₁H₁₅ClN₂O₃S; NMR (CDCl₃): 1.36 (t, 3H); 4.38 (q, 2H); 7.48 (s, 1H).

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Intermediate 65

6-Chloro-pyridine-3,4-dicarboxylic acid 3-dimethylamide 4-isopropylamide



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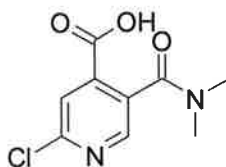
To a stirred a solution of 2-chloro-5-dimethylcarbamoyl-isonicotinic acid (Intermediate 66, 0.15 g, 0.65 mmoles) in dry tetrahydrofuran (5 mL) was added HOBT (0.2 g, 1.31 mM), N-methyl morpholine (0.216 mL, 1.97 mmoles), isopropyl amine (0.0556 mL, 0.65 mmoles) and EDC (0.25 g, 1.31 mmoles), and the mixture was stirred over night at room temperature. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (10 mL) and washed with water (10 mL), and the layers were separated. The organic layer was washed with 2N hydrochloric acid (1x 10 mL), sodium bicarbonate solution (2 x 20 mL), and brine (1x 10 mL) respectively, then dried over MgSO₄, then concentrated to afford 0.15 g (82.2%) of the title compound. MS (APCI): 270 (M+H⁺) for C₁₂H₁₆ClN₃O₂; NMR: 1.22 (d, 6H), δ 2.8 (s, 3H), δ 3.1 (s, 3H), δ 4.19 (m, 1H), δ 7.66 (s, 1H), δ 8.3 (s, 1H).

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Intermediate 66

2-Chloro-5-dimethylcarbamoyl-isonicotinic acid

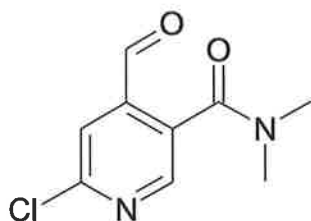


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Formic acid (0.628 mL, 16.5 mmol) and 30% hydrogen peroxide (1.87 mL, 16.5 mmol) were added to 6-chloro-4-formyl-N,N-dimethyl-nicotinamide (Intermediate 67, 0.7 g, 3.3 mmol), and the solution was kept at 4 °C for 4 days. The precipitate was filtered and washed with cold water. The solid was heated to reflux in toluene then collected by filtration (2 x 25 mL) to afford 0.28 g (35.89%) of the title compound as pale yellow solid. MS (APCI): 229 (M+H⁺) for C₉H₉ClN₂O₃; NMR: 2.76 (s, 3H), δ 2.97 (s, 3H), δ 7.84 (s, 1H), δ 8.47 (s, 1H).

Intermediate 67

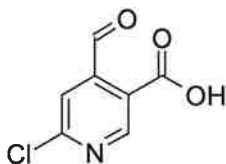
6-Chloro-4-formyl-N,N-dimethyl-nicotinamide



To 6-chloro-4-formyl-nicotinic acid (Intermediate 68, 4.0 g 21.5 mM) was added thionyl chloride (20 mL), and the solution was refluxed for 1 ½ h at 80 °C. The reaction mixture was concentrated to dryness. Chloroform (50 mL) was added and then washed with sodium bicarbonate solution (2 x 50 mL). Organic layer was dried and concentrated. To the residue dry dichloro methane (30 mL) was added and to this 2,6-lutidine (2.67 mL, 21.5 mM) and 2M solution of N,N dimethyl amine was added and refluxed for 2 h. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was diluted with dichloro methane (20 mL), water (50 mL) was added and the layers were separated. The organic layer was washed with 2N hydrochloric acid (1 x 50 mL), bicarbonate solution (1 x 50 mL) and dried, concentrated to afford 4.1 g (89.7%) of the title compound as thick brown syrup. NMR (CDCl₃): δ 2.92 (s, 3H), δ 3.19 (s, 3H) δ 7.78 (s, 1H), δ 8.51 (s, 1H), δ 10.07 (s, 1H).

Intermediate 68

6-Chloro-4-formyl-nicotinic acid



To a stirred solution of tetramethylpiperidine (6.89 mL, 40.8 mM) in dry tetrahydrofuran (20 mL), n-butyl lithium (36.5 mL, 1.12 mL, 40.8 mM) was added drop wise at -78 °C for 15 min. The reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 30 min and at -50 °C for 30 min. 6-Chloro nicotinic acid (1.6 g, 10.2 mM) dissolved in dry tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) was added dropwise to the above reaction mixture for 15 min at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 30 min and at -50 °C for 30 min. Dry dimethyl formamide (5 mL) was added dropwise at -78 °C for 5 min. The reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 30 min and at -50 °C for 30 min. After the completion of the reaction, reaction mixture was quenched with 2N hydrochloric (30 mL) extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 150 mL). Organic layer dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, then concentrated. The concentrate was subjected to column chromatography, and the product was eluted with 15% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether to get 1.01 g (53.19%) of the title compound. MS (APCI): 186 (M+H⁺) for C₇H₄ClNO₃; NMR CD₃OD): δ 6.18 (s, 1H), δ 7.75 (s, 1H), δ 8.74 (s, 1H).

Intermediate 69

N-[5-bromo-4-(4-phenyl-1,3-thiazol-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl]-N'-ethylurea



To a mixture of 5-bromo-2-(3-ethylureido)pyridine-4-carbothioamide (Intermediate 42, 0.146 g, 0.48 mmol) in acetonitrile (3 mL), 2-bromo-1-phenylethanone (0.105 g, 0.53 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was heated to 80 ° for 16 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting solids were filtered and washed with acetonitrile to yield 164 mg of the title compound as an off-white solid.

LC/MS (ES⁺)[(M+H)⁺]: 403, 405 for C₁₇H₁₅BrN₄OS. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, d₆-DMSO): 1.08 (t, 3H), 3.04-3.28 (m, 2H), 7.36 (m, 1H), 7.45 (m, 1H), 7.50 (t, 2H), 8.02-8.10 (m, 2H), 8.47 (s, 1H), 8.50 (s, 1H), 8.53 (s, 1H), 9.39 (s, 1H).

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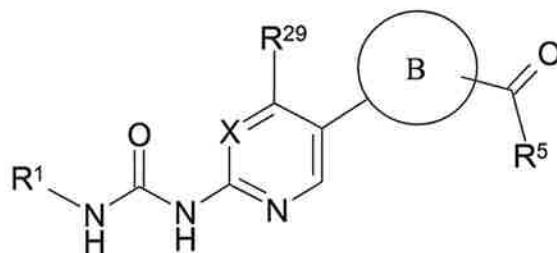
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Claims

1. A compound of formula (XVIII):



(XVIII)

5 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

X is CH or N;

R^{29} is a 6-membered aryl or a 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl, wherein the aryl or heteroaryl is optionally substituted on one or more carbon atom with one or more R^{11} ; and wherein if the heteroaryl comprises a $-NH-$ moiety the hydrogen may be optionally substituted with a group selected from R^8 ;

R^1 is selected from C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl or C_{3-6} cycloalkyl; wherein R^1 may be optionally substituted on carbon by one or more R^6 ;

Ring B is carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl; wherein if said heterocyclyl contains an NH moiety that nitrogen may be optionally substituted by a group selected from R^{14} ;

15 R^5 is selected from hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkoxy, $-N(R^{15})(R^{16})$ and a nitrogen linked heterocyclyl; wherein said C_{1-6} alkoxy may be optionally substituted on carbon by one or more R^{17} ; and wherein if said nitrogen linked heterocyclyl contains an NH moiety that nitrogen may be optionally substituted by a group selected from R^{18} ;

20 R^6 , R^{11} and R^{17} are substituents on carbon and are each independently selected from halo, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, amino, carboxy, carbamoyl, mercapto, sulphamoyl, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkanoyl, C_{1-6} alkanoyloxy, $N-(C_{1-6}alkyl)amino$, $N,N-(C_{1-6}alkyl)_2amino$, $C_{1-6}alkanoylamino$, $N-(C_{1-6}alkyl)carbamoyl$, $N,N-(C_{1-6}alkyl)_2carbamoyl$, $C_{1-6}alkylS(O)_a$ wherein a is 0 to 2, $C_{1-6}alkoxycarbonyl$, $C_{1-6}alkoxycarbonylamino$, $N-(C_{1-6}alkyl)sulphamoyl$, $N,N-(C_{1-6}alkyl)_2sulphamoyl$, $C_{1-6}alkylsulphonylamino$, carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl; wherein R^6 , R^{11} and R^{17} independently of each other may be optionally substituted on carbon by one or more R^{19} ; and wherein if said heterocyclyl contains an NH moiety that nitrogen may be optionally substituted by a group selected from R^{20} ;

25 R^{15} and R^{16} are independently selected from hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, $C_{1-6}alkanoyl$, carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl; wherein R^{15} and R^{16} independently of each other may

be optionally substituted on carbon by one or more R^{21} ; and wherein if said heterocyclcyl contains an NH moiety that nitrogen may be optionally substituted by a group selected from R^{22} ;

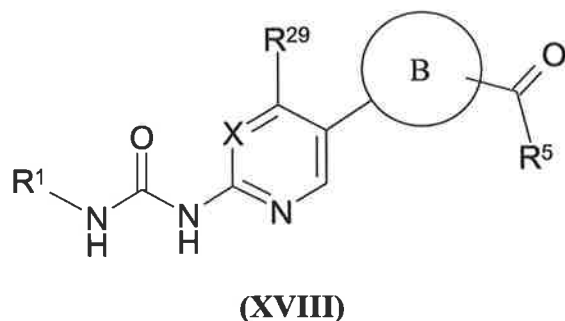
R^8 , R^{14} , R^{18} , R^{20} and R^{22} are independently selected from C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkanoyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulphonyl, C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, N -(C_{1-6} alkyl)carbamoyl, N,N -(C_{1-6} alkyl)carbamoyl, benzyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, benzoyl and phenylsulphonyl; wherein R^8 , R^{14} , R^{18} , R^{20} and R^{22} independently of each other may be optionally substituted on carbon by one or more R^{23} ; and

R^{19} , R^{21} and R^{23} are independently selected from halo, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoromethyl, amino, carboxy, carbamoyl, mercapto, sulphamoyl, methyl, ethyl, methoxy, ethoxy, acetyl, acetoxymethyl, methylamino, ethylamino, dimethylamino, diethylamino, N -methyl N -ethylamino, acetylamino, N -methylcarbamoyl, N -ethylcarbamoyl, N,N -dimethylcarbamoyl, N,N -diethylcarbamoyl, N -methyl N -ethylcarbamoyl, methylthio, ethylthio, methylsulphanyl, ethylsulphanyl, mesyl, ethylsulphonyl, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, N -methylsulphamoyl, N -ethylsulphamoyl, N,N -dimethylsulphamoyl, N,N -diethylsulphamoyl or N -methyl N -ethylsulphamoyl.

2. A compound of formula (XVIII), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, as claimed in claim 1 wherein R^{29} is selected from the group consisting of pyridinyl, thiazolyl, and phenyl, wherein the pyridinyl, thiazolyl or phenyl may be optionally substituted on one or more carbon atom with one or more R^{11} .

3. A compound of formula (XVIII), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2 wherein R^{11} is a halo, a C_{1-4} alkyl, a C_{1-4} haloalkyl, or phenyl.

4. A compound according to any one of Claims 1 - 2, wherein said compound is a compound in accord with formula (XVIII):



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

X is CH or N;

Ring B is selected from the group consisting of thiazolyl, pyridyl, 1,3-benzothiazolyl, phenyl, imidazo[1,2-a]pyridinyl, 4-oxo-1*H*-quinolinyl, and 2-oxo-1*H*-pyridyl;

5 R^5 is hydroxy, amino, a C_{1-4} alkoxy, an *N*-(C_{1-4} alkyl)amino, an *N,N*-(C_{1-4} alkyl)amino, or an *N*-(C_{3-6} cycloalkyl)amino, wherein the C_{1-4} alkoxy is optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more R^{17} ; and wherein *N*-(C_{1-4} alkyl)amino, *N,N*-(C_{1-4} alkyl)₂amino, or *N*-(C_{3-6} cycloalkyl)amino may be optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more R^{21} ; and

10 R^{29} is selected from the group consisting of pyridyl, thiazolyl, and phenyl, wherein the pyridyl, thiazolyl or phenyl may be optionally substituted on one or more carbon atom with one or more R^{11} ; and wherein if R^{29} is thiazolyl the hydrogen of the –NH– moiety the hydrogen may be optionally substituted with a group selected from R^8 .

15 5. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of any one of Claims 1 - 4, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient or carrier.

20 6. A compound of any one of Claims 1 - 4, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in production of an anti-bacterial effect in a warm-blooded animal.

25 7. A compound of any one of Claims 1 - 4, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in inhibition of bacterial DNA gyrase and/or topoisomerase IV in a warm-blooded animal.

8. A compound of any one of Claims 1 - 4, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the treatment of a bacterial infection in a warm-blooded animal.

30 9. A compound of any one of Claims 1 - 4, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the treatment of community-acquired pneumoniae, hospital-acquired pneumoniae, skin and skin structure infections, acute exacerbation of chronic bronchitis, acute sinusitis, acute otitis media, catheter-related sepsis, febrile neutropenia, osteomyelitis, endocarditis, urinary tract infections, Penicillin-resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, methicillin-resistant

Staphylococcus aureus, methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus epidermidis or Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococci.