

ENDOCYCLIC PYRIMIDINONE COMPOUNDS, AND PREPARATION METHODS, COMPOSITIONS AND USE THEREOF

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present disclosure relates to an endocyclic pyrimidinone compound, or a tautomer, meso isomer, racemate, enantiomer, diastereomer or mixture thereof, and to a preparation method, composition and medicinal use thereof. In particular, the present disclosure relates to an endocyclic pyrimidinone of Formula (I), a method of preparing it, and a pharmaceutical composition containing it, and to use of it as an LpPLA2 inhibitor in the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease, glaucoma, and age-related macular degeneration (AMD), or the treatment of atherosclerosis and diabetic macular edema.

BACKGROUND

Lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A2 (Lp-PLA2) is a member of the phospholipase A2 superfamily (Dennis EA, Cao J, Hsu YH, Magrioti V, Kokotos G. *Chem Rev.* 2011, 111, 6130-6185). It is mainly secreted by monocytes, macrophages, T lymphocytes and chief cells (Stafforini DM, Elstad MR, McIntyre TM, Zimmerman GA, Prescott SM. *J Biol Chem.* 1990, 265: 9682-9687; Nakajima K, Murakami M, Yanoshita R, Samejima Y, Karasawa K, Setaka M, Nojima S Kudo I. *J Biol Chem.* 1997, 272, 19708-19713). Phosphatidylcholine sn-2 ester is produced during the oxidation of low density lipoprotein (LDL); Lp-PLA2 is responsible for the hydrolysis of oxidized phosphatidylcholine sn-2 ester, which then produces oxidized fatty acids and lysophosphatidylcholine (LysoPC) (Caslake MJ, Packard CJ, Suckling KE, Holmes SD, Chamberlain P, Macphee CH. *Atherosclerosis.* 2000, 150, 413-419; MacPhee CH, Moores KE, Boyd HF, Dhanak D, Ife RJ, Leach CA, Leake DS, Milliner KJ, Patterson RA, Suckling KE, Tew DG, Hickey DM. *Biochem J.* 1999, 338, 479-487). Both oxidized fatty acids and LysoPC play roles in activating macrophages, increasing oxidative stress, affecting the function of T lymphocytes, and inducing inflammatory responses (Quinn MT, Parthasarathy S, Steinberg D. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 1988, 85, 2805-2809). LysoPCs have been reported to induce the release of multiple cytotoxic inflammatory cytokines (Shi, et al, *Atherosclerosis*, 2007, 191, 54-62). In addition, LysoPCs have also been involved in the activation of leukocytes, the induction of apoptosis, and the mediation of endothelial dysfunction (Wilensky et al, *Current Opinion in Lipidology*, 2009, 20, 415-420).

It has been reported that plasma level of Lp-PLA2 is associated with cardiovascular diseases

(Fitzpatrick AL, Irizarry MC, Cushman M, Jenny NS, Chi GC, Koro C. *Atherosclerosis*. 2014, 235, 384-391), diabetic macular edema (DME) (Staurengi G, Ye L, Magee MH, Danis RP, Wurzelmann J, Adamson P, McLaughlin MM, Darapladib DMES G. *Ophthalmology*. 2015, 122, 990-996), and prostate cancer (Bertilsson H, Tessem MB, Flatberg A, Viset T, Gribbestad I, Angelsen A, Halgunset J. *Clin Cancer Res*. 2012, 18, 3261-3269).

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a chronic neurodegenerative disease that results in decreased cognitive abilities, mood swings, irreversible memory loss, disorientation, speech impairment, and loss of self-protection (Hardy J, et al. *Science* 2002, 297, 353-356). Alzheimer's disease usually begins slowly and progressively worsens over time, which is the cause of 60 % to 70 % of dementia cases and affects about 6 % of the population over 65 years old. AD patients gradually go away from family and society, rely increasingly on help, and eventually progress to death. AD is one of the most costly diseases in developed countries and also incurs high costs in other countries. Especially as aging becomes an important social problem, these costs will grow dramatically. Needless to say, AD is a complex disease involving multiple factors. Although the etiology of AD has not been fully elucidated, it is clear that several factors are involved in the development and progression of the disease, including aggregated tau protein and A β peptides, oxidative stress and neuroinflammation (Echeverria V, Yarkov A, Aliev G. *Prog Neurobiol*. 2016, 144, 142-157). The current research and development of AD medicaments is focused primarily on targets of A β amyloidosis and tau (Chiang K, Koo EH. *Annu Rev Pharmacol Toxicol*. 2014, 54, 381-405; Awasthi M, Singh S, Pandey VP, Dwivedi UN. *J Neurol Sci*. 2016, 361, 256-271). However, despite the strong preclinical data, the results of later clinical trials have not demonstrated clinical efficacy to date. These disappointing results predict that other neuropathological mechanisms such as oxidative stress and neuroinflammation may have to be explored for AD treatment.

Elevated levels of Lp-PLA2 in plasma increase the risk of dementia, including AD (Van Oijen, et al. *Annals of Neurology*, 2006, 59,139). In addition to vascular dementia and mixed dementia, high oxidized LDL levels have been found in AD patients (Maher-Edwards G, De'Ath J, Barnett C, Lavrov A, Lockhart A, Alzheimer's & Dementia: Translational Research & Clinical Interventions. 2015, 1, 131-140; Kassner et al. *Current Alzheimer Research*, 2008, 5, 358-366; Dildar, et al., *Alzheimer Dis Assoc Disord*, 24, April–June (2010); Sinem, et al. *Current Alzheimer Research*, 2010, 7, 463-469). Neuroinflammation and upregulation of multiple inflammatory cytokines have also been found in AD patients (Colangelo, et al., *Journal of Neuroscience*

Research, 2002, 70, 462–473; Wyss-Coray, *Nature Medicine*, 2006, 12, Sept.).

Based on all these findings, Lp-PLA2 is a potential target for the treatment of AD, and this is further confirmed by the clinical results of the Lp-PLA2 inhibitor Rilapladib for AD patients (Maher-Edwards G, De'Ath J, Barnett C, Lavrov A, Lockhart A, *Alzheimer's & Dementia: Translational Research & Clinical Interventions*. 2015, 1, 131-140).

Glaucoma and age-related macular degeneration (AMD) are among retinal neurodegenerative diseases. Buschini et al reported that inflammation, including TNF- α signaling, may play an important role in the pathogenesis of glaucoma and AMD (Buschini et al, *Progress in Neurobiology*, 2011, 95, 14-25; Tezel, *Progress in Brain Research*, vol. 173, ISSN0079-6123, Chapter 28). Additionally, Shi et al demonstrated that Lp-PLA2 inhibitors can block the release of inflammatory cytokines (Shi, et al, *Atherosclerosis*, 2007, 191, 54-62). Inhibition of Lp-PLA2 is potential therapy for glaucoma and AMD.

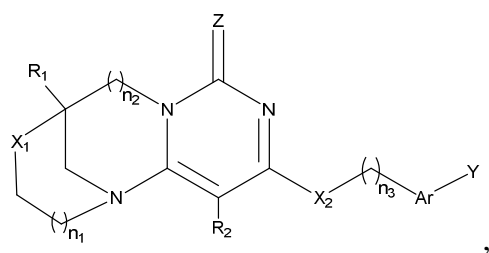
A number of Lp-PLA2 inhibitors have been reported, including β -lactams (Tew DG, Boyd HF, Ashman S, Theobald C, Leach CA. *Biochemistry*. 1998, 37, 10087-10093), oximes (Jeong TS, Kim MJ, Yu H, Kim HS, Choi JK, Kim SS, Lee WS. *Bioorg Med Chem Lett*. 2005, 15, 1525-1527; Jeong HJ, Park YD, Park HY, Jeong IY, Jeong TS, Lee WS. *Bioorg Med Chem Lett*. 2006, 16, 5576-5579), amides of xanthuric acid (Lin EC, Hu Y, Amantea CM, Pham LM, Cajica J, Okerberg E, Brown HE, Fraser A, Du L, Kohno Y, Ishiyama J, Kozarich JW, Shreder KR. *Bioorg Med Chem Lett*. 2012, 22, 868-871; Hu Y, Lin EC, Pham LM, Cajica J, Amantea CM, Okerberg E, Brown HE, Fraser A, Du L, Kohno Y, Ishiyama J, Kozarich JW, Shreder KR. *Bioorg Med Chem Lett*. 2013, 23, 1553-1556), and carbamates (Nagano JM, Hsu KL, Whitby LR, Niphakis MJ, Speers AE, Brown SJ, Spicer T, Fernandez-Vega V, Ferguson J, Hodder P, Srinivasan P, Gonzalez TD, Rosen H, Bahnson BJ, Cravatt BF. *Bioorg Med Chem Lett*. 2013, 23, 839-843).

The Lp-PLA2 inhibitor Darapladib has been reported to be potential therapy for atherosclerosis and DME (Magrioti V, Kokotos G. *Expert Opin Ther Pat*. 2013; 23: 333-344).

SUMMARY

The present inventors have found that Lp-PLA2 inhibitors play an important role in the treatment of neurodegeneration-related diseases such as Alzheimer's disease (AD), glaucoma and age-related macular degeneration (AMD), or cardiovascular diseases including atherosclerosis and the like. Thus, the present inventors have endeavored to develop an entirely new Lp-PLA2 inhibitor: an endocyclic pyrimidinone compound.

The endocyclic pyrimidinone compound is a compound having a structure represented by Formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,



(I)

wherein

n_1 , n_2 , and n_3 are each independently 0, 1, or 2;

R_1 and R_2 are each independently selected from -H, hydroxyl, cyano, halogen, alkyl, deuterated alkyl, deuterated alkoxy, hydroxyalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, cycloalkyl, alkoxy, arylene, or heteroarylene;

X_1 and X_2 are each independently selected from alkylene, -O-, -S-, or -NR'-,

R' is selected from -H, alkyl, deuterated alkyl, or cycloalkyl;

Ar is arylene or heteroarylene, wherein hydrogen atoms in the arylene or heteroarylene are optionally substituted with one or more substituents, and the substituents are each independently selected from halogen, alkyl, deuterioalkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, deuterioalkoxy, haloalkoxy, hydroxy, hydroxyalkyl, cyano, amino, monoalkyl- or dialkyl-substituted amino, nitro, carboxy, formyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, or heteroaryl;

Y is -H, halogen, alkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, cycloalkyl, alkoxy, deuterated alkyl, deuterated alkoxy, hydroxy, hydroxyalkyl, cyano, arylene, heteroarylene, -OAr', -SAr', -NR''-Ar', -NR''R'', or -R'''-Ar';

Ar' is selected from aryl or heteroaryl, wherein hydrogen atoms in the aryl or heteroaryl are optionally substituted with one or more substituents, the substituents are each independently selected from halogen, alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, hydroxy, hydroxyalkyl, haloalkoxy, deuterated alkyl, deuterated alkoxy, cyano, amino, nitro, carboxy, formyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, or heteroaryl;

R'' is H-, alkyl, or cycloalkyl;

R''' is alkylene;

Z is O or S.

Optionally, halogens in the "halogen" "haloalkyl" and "haloalkoxy" are each independently

selected from F, Cl, Br, or I;

optionally, alkyls in the "alkyl" "deuterated alkyl" "deuterated alkoxy" "hydroxyalkyl" "haloalkyl", "haloalkoxy" "alkoxy" and "mono- or di-alkyl substituted amino" are each independently C₁-C₁₀ linear or branched alkyl; optionally each independently C₁-C₇ linear or branched alkyl; optionally each independently C₁-C₄ linear or branched alkyl; and optionally selected from methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, sec-butyl, n-pentyl, 1-methylbutyl, 2-methylbutyl, 3-methylbutyl, isopentyl, 1-ethylpropyl, neopentyl, n-hexyl, 1-methylpentyl, 2-methylpentyl, 3-methylpentyl, isohexyl, 1,1-dimethylbutyl, 2,2-dimethylbutyl, 3,3-dimethylbutyl, 1,2-dimethylbutyl, 1,3-dimethylbutyl, 2,3-dimethylbutyl, 2-ethylbutyl, n-heptyl, 2-methylhexyl, 3-methylhexyl, 2,2-dimethylpentyl, 3,3-dimethylpentyl, 2,3-dimethylpentyl, 2,4-dimethylpentyl, 3-ethylpentyl, or 2,2,3-trimethylbutyl;

optionally, "alkylenes" are each independently C₁-C₁₀ linear or branched alkylene; optionally each C₁-C₇ linear or branched alkylene; optionally each C₁-C₅ linear or branched alkylene; and optionally each selected from methylene, ethylene, n-propylene, iso-propylene, n-butylene, isobutylene, tert-butylene, sec-butylene, n-pentylene, 1-methylbutylene, 2-methylbutylene, 3-methylbutylene, isopentylene, 1-ethylpropylene, neopentylene, n-hexylene, 1-methylpentylene, 2-methylpentylene, 3-methylpentylene, isohexylene, 1,1-dimethylbutylene, 2,2-dimethylbutylene, 3,3-dimethylbutylene, 1,2-dimethylbutylene, 1,3-dimethylbutylene, 2,3-dimethylbutylene, 2-ethylbutylene, n-heptylene, 2-methylhexylene, 3-methylhexylene, 2,2-dimethylpentylene, 3,3-dimethylpentylene, 2,3-dimethylpentylene, 2,4-dimethylpentylene, 3-ethylpentylene, or 2,2,3-trimethylbutylene;

optionally, "cycloalkyl" is C₃-C₁₀ monocyclic or bicyclic cycloalkyl, optionally C₃-C₇ monocyclic cycloalkyl, and optionally cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, or cycloheptyl;

optionally, "heterocyclyl" is 3- to 10-membered non-aromatic heterocycle having in the ring 1, 2, or 3 heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S; optionally 3- to 10-membered non-aromatic ring having in the ring 1 or 2 heteroatoms selected from N and O; optionally 3- to 6-membered non-aromatic ring having in the ring 1 or 2 heteroatoms selected from N and O; optionally 3- to 10-membered non-aromatic ring having in the ring 1 or 2 heteroatoms selected from N and S; and optionally 3- to 6-membered non-aromatic ring having in the ring 1 or 2 heteroatoms selected from N and S;

optionally, "aryl" is 6- to 10-membered aryl; optionally phenyl or naphthyl, and optionally phenyl, 1-naphthyl, or 2-naphthyl;

optionally, "arylene" is 6- to 10-membered arylene; and optionally phenylene or naphthylene;

optionally, "heteroaryl" is 5- to 10-membered heteroaryl ring having in the ring 1-3 heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S; optionally 5- to 10-membered heteroaryl ring having in the ring 1-2 heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S; optionally the heteroaryl ring is selected from pyridine ring, pyrrole ring, pyrazole ring, pyrimidine ring, pyrazine ring, pyridazine ring, thiophene ring, and furan ring; optionally selected from pyridin-2-yl, pyridin-3-yl, pyridin-4-yl, pyridazin-3-yl, pyridazin-4-yl, pyrimidin-2-yl, pyrimidin-4-yl, pyrimidin-5-yl, pyrazin-2-yl, pyrazin-3-yl, indolyl, isoindolyl, indazolyl, indoliziny, purinyl, quinoliziny, quinoliny, isoquinoliny, cinnoliny, phthalaziny, naphthyridiny, quinazoliny, quinoxaliny, thieno[2,3-b]furany, furo[3,2-b]-pyrany, pyrido[2,3-d]oxaziny, pyrazolo[4,3-d]oxazolyl, imidazo[4,5-d]thiazolyl, pyrazino[2,3-d]pyridaziny, imidazo[2,1-b]thiazolyl, imidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triaziny, benzothienyl, benzoxazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzoxepiny, benzoxaziny, benzofurany, benzotriazolyl, pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridyl, pyrrolo[3,2-c]pyridiny, pyrrolo[3,2-b]pyridyl, imidazo[4,5-b]pyridyl, imidazo[4,5-c]pyridyl, pyrazolo[4,3-d]pyridyl, pyrazolo[4,3-c]pyridyl, pyrazolo[3,4-c]pyridiny, pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyridyl, pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridiny, imidazo[1,2-a]pyridiny, pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridiny, pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridaziny, imidazo[1,2-c]pyrimidiny, pyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidiny, pyrido[4,3-d]pyrimidiny, pyrido[3,4-d]pyrimidiny, pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidiny, pyrido[2,3-b]pyraziny, pyrido[3,4-b]pyraziny, pyrimido[5,4-d]pyrimidiny, pyrazolo[2,3-b]pyraziny, or pyrimido[4,5-d]pyrimidiny; and is optionally selected from pyridin-2-yl, pyridin-3-yl, pyridin-4-yl, pyrimidin-2-yl, pyrimidin-4-yl, or pyrimidin-5-yl;

optionally, "heteroarylene" is 5- to 10-membered heteroarylene ring having in the ring 1-3 heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S; optionally 5- to 10-membered heteroaromatic ring having in the ring 1-2 heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S; and optionally the heteroarylene ring is selected from pyridinylene ring, pyrrolylene ring, pyrazolylene ring, pyrimidinylene ring, pyrazine ring, pyridazine ring, thiophene ring, or furanylene ring.

Optionally, the compound of Formula (I) is in the form of a tautomer, meso isomer, racemate, enantiomer, diastereomer, or mixture thereof.

Optionally, n_1 , n_2 , and n_3 are each independently 0, 1, or 2.

Optionally, n_1 is 1.

Optionally, n_2 is 1.

Optionally, n_3 is 1.

Optionally, R_1 and R_2 are each independently selected from -H, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, hydroxyl, hydroxyalkyl, cyano, C_1 - C_7 alkyl (such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, sec-butyl, n-pentyl, 1-methylbutyl, 2-methylbutyl, 3-methylbutyl, isopentyl, 1-ethylpropyl, neopentyl, n-hexyl, 1-methylpentyl, 2-methylpentyl, 3-methylpentyl, isohexyl, 1,1-dimethylbutyl, 2,2-dimethylbutyl, 3,3-dimethylbutyl, 1,2-dimethylbutyl, 1,3-dimethylbutyl, 2,3-dimethylbutyl, 2-ethylbutyl, n-heptyl, 2-methylhexyl, 3-methylhexyl, 2,2-dimethylpentyl, 3,3-dimethylpentyl, 2,3-dimethylpentyl, 2,4-dimethylpentyl, 3-ethylpentyl, or 2,2,3-trimethylbutyl), C_1 - C_3 deuterioalkyl (such as $-CD_3$, $-C_2D_5$, or $-C_3D_7$), C_1 - C_3 deuterioalkoxy (such as $-OCD_3$, $-OC_2D_5$, or $-OC_3D_7$), C_1 - C_3 haloalkyl (such as $-CF_3$, $-CHF_2$, $-CH_2F$, $-C_2F_5$, or $-C_3F_7$), C_1 - C_7 haloalkoxy, C_1 - C_7 alkoxy, cyclopropanyl, cyclobutanyl, cyclopentanyl, or cyclohexanyl; optionally, R_1 is -H; and optionally, R_2 is -H;

optionally, X_1 and X_2 are each independently selected from C_1 - C_7 alkylene, -O-, -S-, or -NR'-; optionally, X_1 is C_1 - C_7 alkylene (optionally, $-CH_2-$, ethylene, n-propylene, isopropylene, n-butylene, or isobutylene), -O-, or -S-; optionally, X_1 is C_1 - C_7 alkylene or -O-; optionally, X_1 is $-CH_2-$ or -O-; optionally, X_2 is -O- or -S-; and optionally, X_2 is -O-;

optionally, R' is selected from -H, C_1 - C_7 alkyl (optionally, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, sec-butyl, n-pentyl, 1-methylbutyl, 2-methylbutyl, 3-methylbutyl, isopentyl, 1-ethylpropyl, neopentyl, n-hexyl, 1-methylpentyl, 2-methylpentyl, 3-methylpentyl, isohexyl, 1,1-dimethylbutyl, 2,2-dimethylbutyl, 3,3-dimethylbutyl, 1,2-dimethylbutyl, 1,3-dimethylbutyl, 2,3-dimethylbutyl, 2-ethylbutyl, n-heptyl, 2-methylhexyl, 3-methylhexyl, 2,2-dimethylpentyl, 3,3-dimethylpentyl, 2,3-dimethylpentyl, 2,4-dimethylpentyl, 3-ethylpentyl, or 2,2,3-trimethylbutyl), deuterated alkyl (optionally, $-CD_3$, $-C_2D_5$, or $-C_3D_7$), or C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl (optionally, cyclopropanyl, cyclobutanyl, cyclopentanyl, or cyclohexanyl);

optionally, Ar is phenylene or pyridyl, wherein hydrogen atoms in the phenylene or pyridyl are optionally substituted with 1, 2, or 3 substituents, the substituents are each independently selected from F, Cl, Br, I, -CN, -Me, $-CF_3$, $-CHF_2$, $-C_2H_5$, $-C_3H_7$, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, $-CD_3$, $-OCD_3$, -Ome, $-OCF_3$, or $-OCHF_2$;

optionally, Ar is arylene; and optionally, Ar is phenylene, wherein hydrogens in the phenylene

are optionally substituted with one or two substituents, the substituents are halogen, and optionally F;

optionally, Y is -H, -F, -Cl, -Br, -I, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, -CD₃, -OCD₃, -CF₃, -CHF₂, -CH₂F, -CH₂CF₃, -OCF₃, -OCHF₂, -OCH₂F, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, -OCH₃, -OC₂H₅, -OC₃H₇, or -OAr';

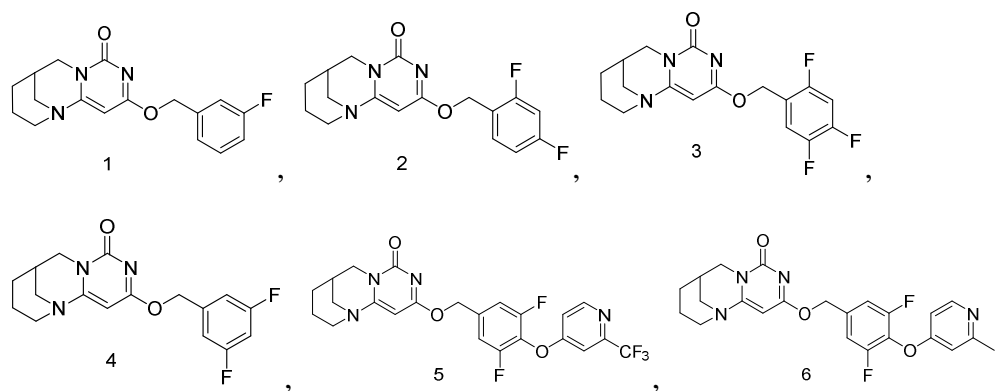
optionally, Y is H, halogen, or -OAr'; and optionally, Y is H, -F, or -OAr';

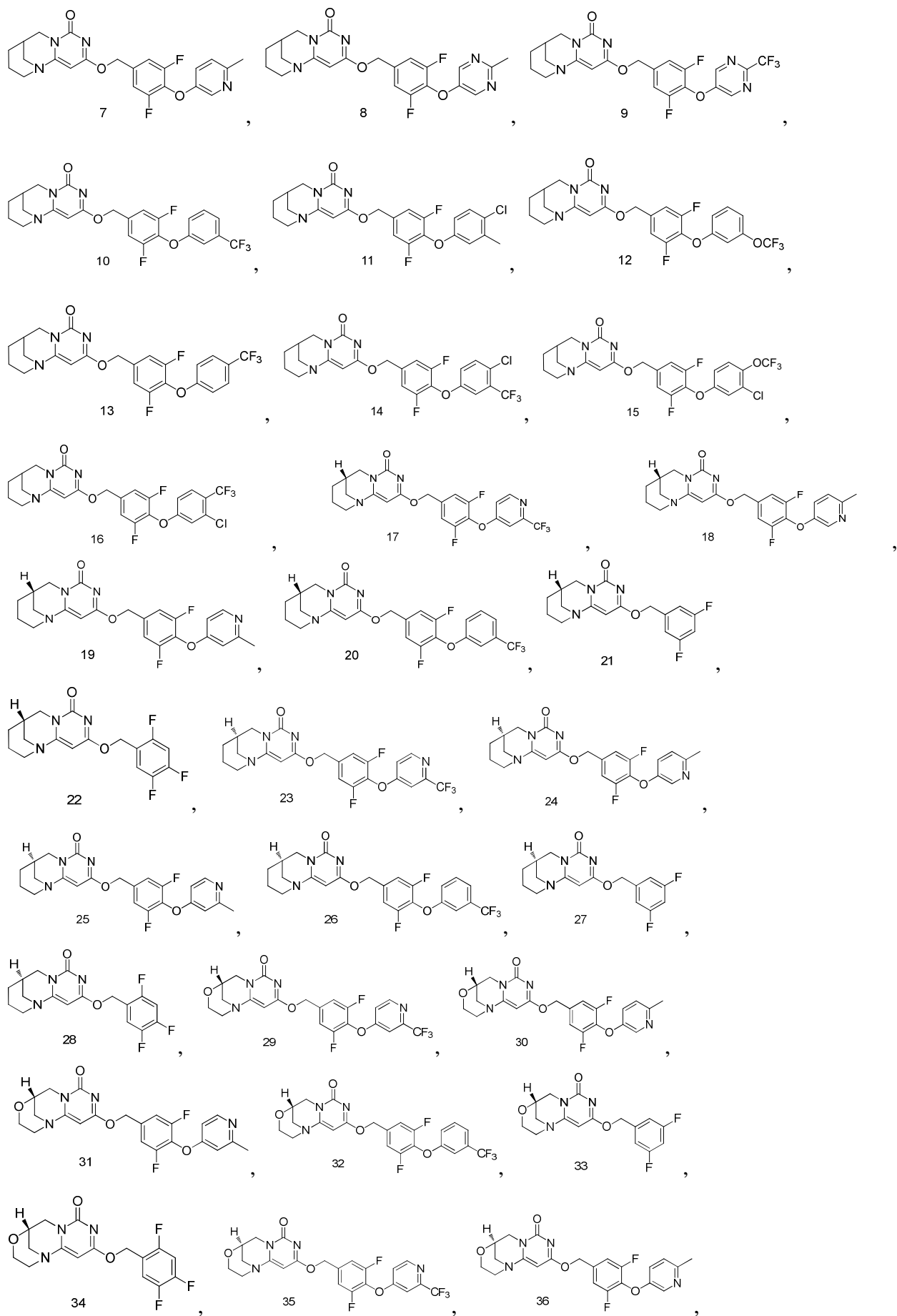
optionally, Ar' is selected from phenyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, or quinolinyl, wherein hydrogen atoms in the phenyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, or quinolinyl ring are each independently optionally substituted with 1, 2, or 3 substituents, the substituents are each independently selected from F, Cl, Br, -CN, C₁-C₇ alkyl (optionally, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, sec-butyl, n-pentyl, 1-methylbutyl, 2-methylbutyl, 3-methylbutyl, isopentyl, 1-ethylpropyl, neopentyl, n-hexyl, 1-methylpentyl, 2-methylpentyl, 3-methylpentyl, isohexyl, 1,1-dimethylbutyl, 2,2-dimethylbutyl, 3,3-dimethylbutyl, 1,2-dimethylbutyl, 1,3-dimethylbutyl, 2,3-dimethylbutyl, 2-ethylbutyl, n-heptyl, 2-methylhexyl, 3-methylhexyl, 2,2-dimethylpentyl, 3,3-dimethylpentyl, 2,3-dimethylpentyl, 2,4-dimethylpentyl, 3-ethylpentyl, or 2,2,3-trimethylbutyl), -CD₃, -OCD₃, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, -OCH₃, -OC₂H₇, -OC₃H₇, C₁-C₆ haloalkoxy, hydroxyl, hydroxyalkyl, cyano, or C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl (optionally, cyclopropanyl, cyclobutanyl, cyclopentanyl, or cyclohexanyl);

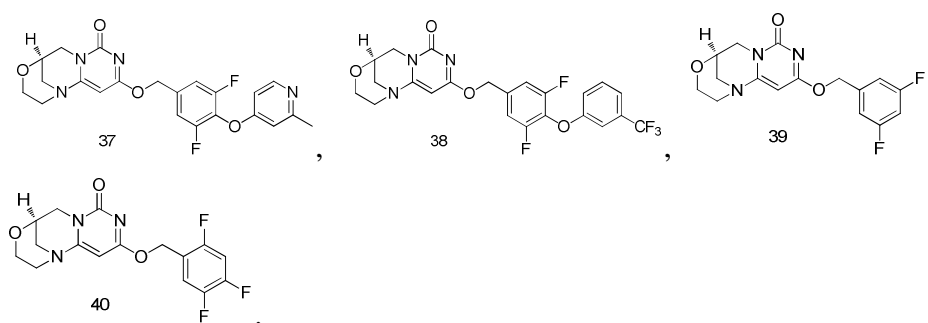
optionally, Ar' is selected from phenyl, pyridin-3-yl, pyridin-4-yl, or pyrimidin-5-yl, and is optionally substituted with 1 or 2 substituents, the substituents are selected from halogen, alkyl, haloalkyl, or haloalkoxy, and optionally selected from F, Cl, -CH₃, -CF₃, or -OCF₃;

optionally, Z is O or S; and optionally, Z is O.

Optionally, of a compound of Formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, the compound of Formula (I) is selected from the following compounds:







Optionally, of the compound of Formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, the pharmaceutically acceptable salt includes an anionic salt or cationic salt of the compound of Formula (I);

optionally, the pharmaceutically acceptable salt includes alkali metal salt, alkaline earth metal salt, or ammonium salt of the compound of Formula (I); optionally, the alkali metal includes sodium, potassium, lithium, or cesium, and the alkaline earth metal includes magnesium, calcium, or strontium;

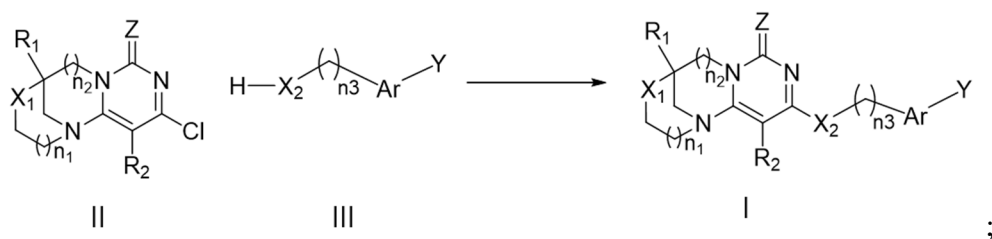
optionally, the pharmaceutically acceptable salt includes salt formed by the compound of Formula (I) and an organic base;

optionally, the organic base includes trialkylamine, pyridine, quinoline, piperidine, imidazole, picoline, dimethylaminopyridine, dimethylaniline, N-alkylmorpholine, 1,5-diazabicyclo[4.3.0]nonene-5, 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undecene-7, 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2] octane; optionally, the trialkylamine includes trimethylamine, triethylamine, or N-ethyl-diisopropylamine; and optionally, the N-alkyl morpholine includes N-methylmorpholine;

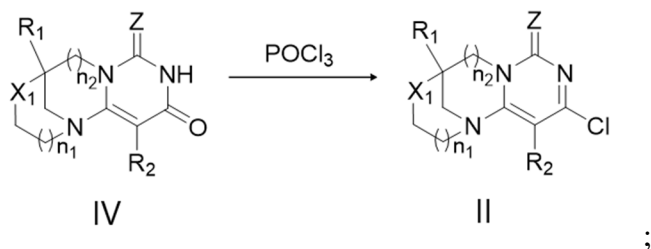
optionally, the pharmaceutically acceptable salt includes a salt formed by the compound of Formula (I) and an acid;

optionally, the acid includes inorganic acid, or organic acid; optionally, the inorganic acid includes hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, hydroiodic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, or carbonic acid; optionally, the organic acid includes formic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, oxalic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, lactic acid, malic acid, citric acid, tartaric acid, carbonic acid, picric acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, glutamic acid, or pantoic acid.

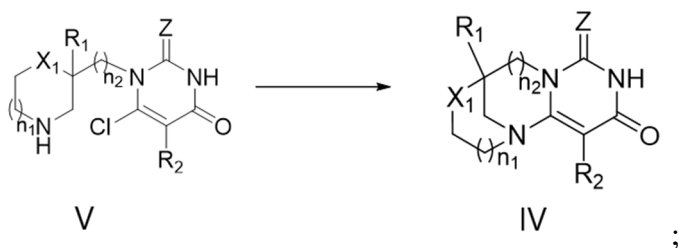
In another aspect, there is provided a preparation method of a compound of Formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, comprising the step of reacting a compound of Formula (II) with a compound of Formula (III) to produce the compound of Formula (I):



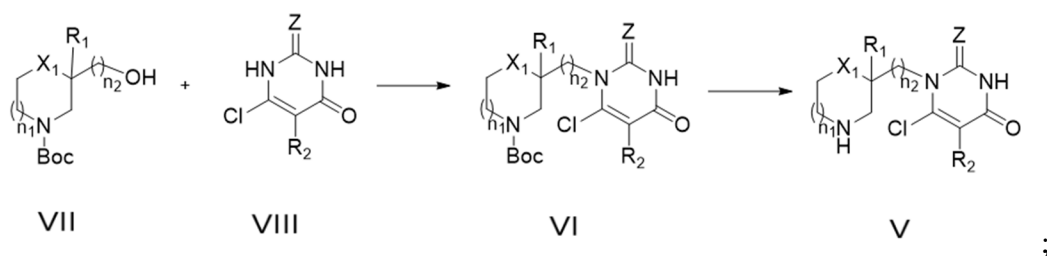
optionally, the preparation method comprises the step of reacting a compound of Formula (IV) with phosphorus oxychloride to produce the compound of Formula (II):



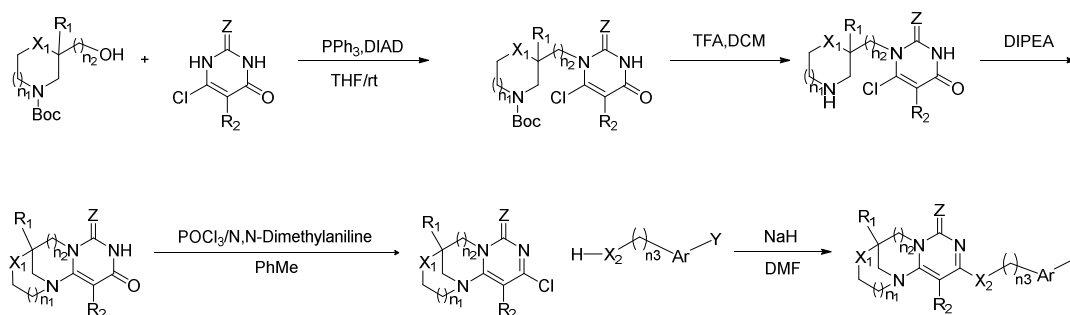
optionally, the preparation method comprises the step of subjecting a compound of Formula (V) to cyclization reaction to produce the compound of Formula (IV):



optionally, the preparation method comprises the step of reacting a compound of Formula (VII) with a compound of Formula (VIII) to produce a compound of Formula (VI), and further removing the protective group from the compound of Formula (VI) to produce the compound of Formula (V):



optionally, the preparation method includes the following reaction scheme:



In each of the formulas in the preparation method described above, n_1 , n_2 , n_3 , R_1 , R_2 , X_1 , X_2 , Z , Ar , and Y are defined as above.

No particular limitation is necessary for conditions under which each of the reactions described above is carried out, and they can be carried out under conventional conditions or by following conventional steps.

In another aspect, there is provided a pharmaceutical composition, comprising a therapeutically effective amount of one or more of the compound of Formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and optionally, a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient(s).

Optionally, the dosage form of the pharmaceutical composition includes oral, rectal, or parenteral formulation;

optionally, the oral formulation includes solid or liquid formulation;

optionally, the solid formulation includes tablet, powder, granule, or capsule;

optionally, the liquid formulation includes aqueous or oily suspension, or syrup;

optionally, the parenteral formulation includes solution for injection, or aqueous or oily suspension.

In another aspect, there is provided use of the compound of Formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or the pharmaceutical composition, in the preparation of an Lp-PLA2 inhibitor.

In another aspect, there is provided use of the compound of Formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or the pharmaceutical composition, in the preparation of a medicament for treatment of neurodegeneration-related diseases;

optionally, the neurodegeneration-related diseases include Alzheimer's disease (AD), glaucoma, and age-related macular degeneration (AMD).

In another aspect, there is provided use of the compound of Formula (I) or a pharmaceutically

acceptable salt thereof, or the pharmaceutical composition, in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of cardiovascular diseases, diabetic macular edema (DME), or prostate diseases;

optionally, the cardiovascular diseases include atherosclerosis.

Beneficial effects of the present disclosure are as follows:

The compound of Formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is an endocyclic pyrimidinone compound as well as an entirely novel Lp-PLA2 inhibitor. It is useful in treating neurodegeneration-related diseases such as Alzheimer's disease (AD), glaucoma and age-related macular degeneration (AMD), or cardiovascular diseases including atherosclerosis and the like, diabetic macular edema (DME), or prostate diseases and the like.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

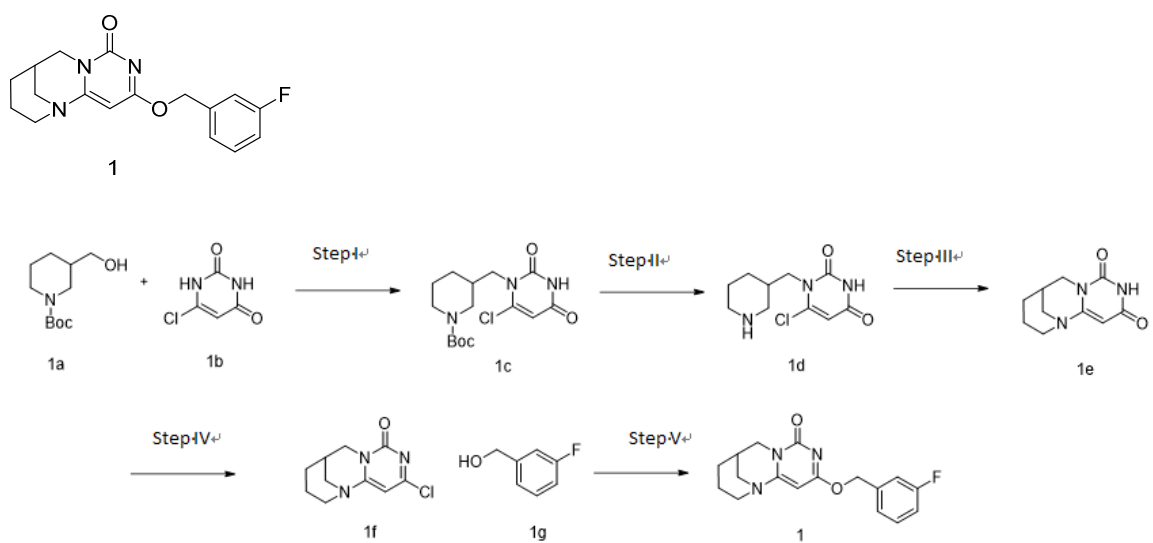
The present disclosure is further illustrated by means of examples that will be described later. It should be appreciated that the examples are for illustrative purposes only and not intended to limit the scope of the present invention in any way.

The starting materials of the present invention can be synthesized by a method known in the art, or be purchased from ABCR GmbH & Co. KG, Acros Organics, Aldrich Chemical Company, Accela ChemBio Inc., and Darry Chemicals, among other companies.

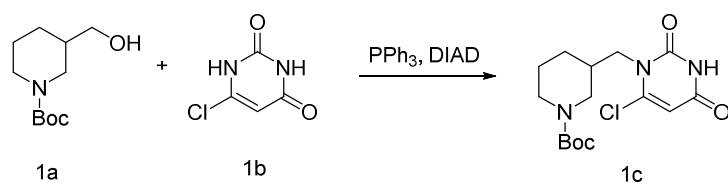
Unless otherwise specified, the solution in the examples refers to an aqueous solution.

Unless otherwise specified, the temperature in the examples at which the reaction is carried out is room temperature, e.g., 20 °C to 30 °C.

Example 1 Preparation of Compound 1



Step I: Preparation of compound 1c



To a solution of 6-chlorouracil **1b** (8.5 g, 58.0 mmol), tert-butyl 3-(hydroxymethyl)piperidine-1-carboxylate **1a** (15 g, 69.6 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (22.8 g, 86.9 mmol) dissolved in a mixed solvent of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (250 mL) and *N,N*-dimethylformamide (25 mL) at room temperature, was added dropwise diisopropyl azodicarboxylate (23 mL, 115.8 mmol) under nitrogen at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 2 h, then warmed to room temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was filtered and extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL $\times$ 3). The combined organic phases were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the desiccant was filtered out and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification on a silica gel column with CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH (20/1) afforded the title compound **1c** (8.34 g, yield: 41.8 %) as a colorless oil.

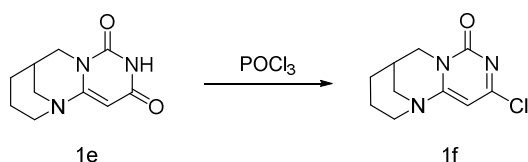
Steps II and III: Preparation of compound **1e**



To a solution of tert-butyl 3-((6-chloro-2,4-dioxo-3,4-dihydropyrimidin-1(2H)-yl)methyl)piperidine-1-carboxylate **1c** (8.34 g, 24.3 mmol) dissolved in dichloromethane (80 mL) at room temperature, was added trifluoroacetic acid (20 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The afforded residue was used directly in the next step, and was dissolved in acetonitrile (100 mL), then diisopropylethylamine (9.3 g, 72.9 mmol) was added at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred for 4 h, and concentrated under reduced pressure, followed by purification on a silica gel column CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH (20/1) to afford the title compound **1e** (4.7 g, 93.3 %) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 11.01 (s, 1H), 5.09 (s, 1H), 3.84 (m, 1H), 3.51 (m, 1H), 3.30 (m, 1H), 3.16 (m, 1H), 3.04 (m, 1H), 2.94 (m, 1H), 2.25 (m, 1H), 1.89 – 1.68 (m, 2H), 1.61 – 1.46 (m, 1H), 1.36 (m, 1H).

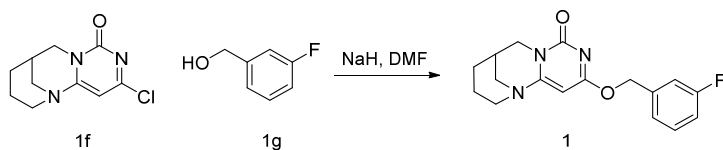
Step IV: Preparation of compound **1f**



To a solution of compound **1e** (2.0 g, 9.7 mmol) and dimethylaniline (2.34 g, 19.3 mmol) in toluene, was added phosphorous oxychloride (1.48 g, 9.7 mmol) dropwise at room temperature. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux for 4 h, quenched with ice water, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was extracted with ethyl acetate (60 mL $\times$ 3). The combined organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the desiccant was filtered out and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification on a silica gel column with CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH (20/1) afforded the title compound **1f** (0.89 g, 40.7 %) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.06 (s, 1H), 4.06 (m, 1H), 3.77 (m, 1H), 3.52 (m, 1H), 3.29 (m, 1H), 3.22 – 3.15 (m, 1H), 3.02 (m, 1H), 2.52 (m, 1H), 2.01 – 1.85 (m, 2H), 1.62 – 1.44 (m, 2H).

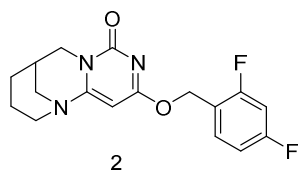
Step V: Preparation of compound **1**



To a solution of (3-fluorophenyl)methanol **1g** (30 mg, 0.24 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 18 mg, 0.44 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred at room temperature for 5 min. Then compound **1f** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol) was added, and stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH (20/1) afforded the title compound **1** (8 mg, 11.5 %) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.32 (m, 1H), 7.15 (m, 2H), 7.04 – 6.97 (m, 1H), 5.60 (s, 1H), 5.40 (s, 2H), 4.06 (m, 1H), 3.80 (m, 1H), 3.44 (m, 1H), 3.29 – 3.19 (m, 1H), 3.13 (m, 1H), 3.03 (m, 1H), 2.41 (m, 1H), 2.00 – 1.82 (m, 2H), 1.58 – 1.45 (m, 2H).

Example 2 Preparation of Compound **2**

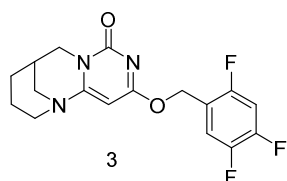


To a solution of (2,4-Difluorophenyl)methanol (35 mg, 0.24 mmol) in dry *N,N*-

dimethylformamide (5 mL), was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 18 mg, 0.44 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred at room temperature for 5 min. Then compound **1f** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol) was added, and stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH (20/1) afforded the title compound **2** (10 mg, 13.6 %) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.49 (m, 1H), 6.94 – 6.80 (m, 2H), 5.58 (s, 1H), 5.44 (s, 2H), 4.09 (m, 1H), 3.82 (m, 1H), 3.45 (m, 1H), 3.29 – 3.20 (m, 1H), 3.16 (m, 1H), 3.05 (mm, 1H), 2.44 (m, 1H), 2.02 – 1.83 (m, 2H), 1.57 – 1.47 (m, 2H).

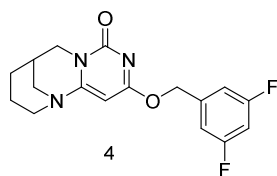
Example 3 Preparation of Compound 3



To a solution of (2,4,5-Trifluorophenyl)methanol (39 mg, 0.24 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL), was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 18 mg, 0.44 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred at room temperature for 5 min. Then compound **1f** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol) was added, and stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH (20/1) afforded the title compound **3** (12 mg, 15.5 %) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.32 (m, 1H), 6.93 (m, 1H), 5.57 (s, 1H), 5.40 (s, 2H), 4.06 (m, 1H), 3.79 (m, 1H), 3.43 (m, 1H), 3.28 – 3.21 (m, 1H), 3.13 (m, 1H), 3.02 (m, 1H), 2.42 (m, 1H), 1.93 (m, 2H), 1.50 (m, 2H). MS (ESI): *m/z* 352.1 [M+H]⁺.

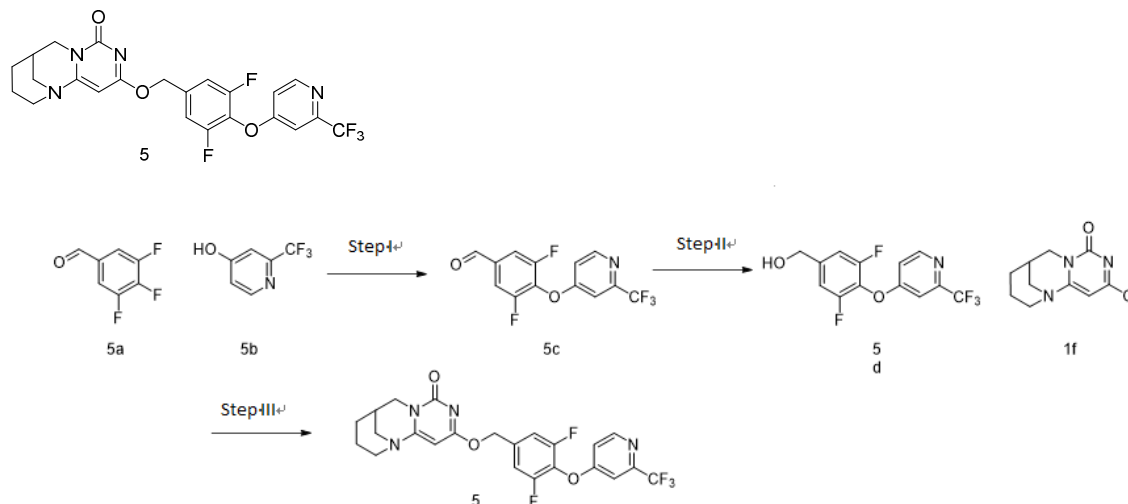
Example 4 Preparation of Compound 4



To a solution of (3,5-Difluorophenyl)methanol (35 mg, 0.24 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL), was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 18 mg, 0.44 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred at room temperature for 5 min. Then compound **1f** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol) was added, and stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH (20/1) afforded the title compound **4** (6 mg, 8.2 %) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.99 – 6.93 (m, 2H), 6.81 – 6.72 (m, 1H), 5.63 (s, 1H), 5.41 (s, 2H), 4.09 (m, 1H), 3.82 (m, 1H), 3.53 – 3.43 (m, 1H), 3.33 – 3.20 (m, 1H), 3.17 (m, 1H), 3.06 (m, 1H), 2.45 (m, 1H), 1.96 (m, 2H), 1.54 (m, 2H).

Example 5 Preparation of Compound 5



Step I: Preparation of compound 5c

3,4,5-trifluorobenzaldehyde **5a** (1 g, 6.2 mmol), 2-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-4-ol **5b** (1 g, 6.2 mmol) and potassium carbonate (0.93 g, 6.76 mmol) were dissolved in N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF) (30 mL) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 1 h. After cooled to room temperature ice water (100 mL) was added thereto. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL $\times$ 3). The combined organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the desiccant was filtered out and the filtrate was concentrated. Purification on a silica gel column with PE/EtOAc (5/1) afforded the title compound **5c** (1.47 g, 93.2 %) as a yellow solid.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 9.97 (s, 1H), 8.65 (m, 1H), 7.63 (m, 2H), 7.27 (m, 1H), 7.01 (m, 1H).

Step II: Preparation of compound 5d

To a solution of 3,5-difluoro-4-((2-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)benzaldehyde **5c** (1.47 g, 4.85 mmol) dissolved in ethanol (50 mL) at room temperature, was added NaBH_4 (184 mg, 4.85 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 0.5 h, concentrated under reduced pressure. Water was added thereto and extracted with ethyl acetate (100 mL $\times$ 2). The combined organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the desiccant was filtered out and the filtrate was

concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification on a silica gel column with PE/EtOAc (2/1) afforded the title compound **5d** (1.04 g, yield: 70.3 %) as a white solid.

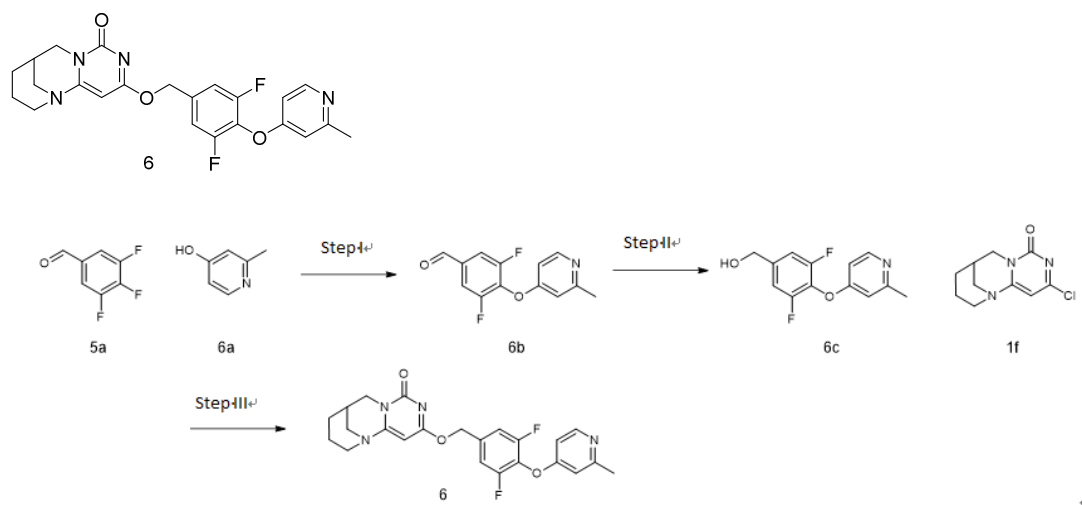
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.59 (m, 1H), 7.24 (m, 1H), 7.11 (m, 2H), 6.99 (m, 1H), 4.75 (m, 2H), 2.19 (m, 1H).

Step III: Preparation of compound **5**

To a solution of (3,5-difluoro-4-((2-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)phenyl)methanol **5d** (67 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 18 mg, 0.44 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **1f** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **5** (13 mg, 12 %) as a white solid.

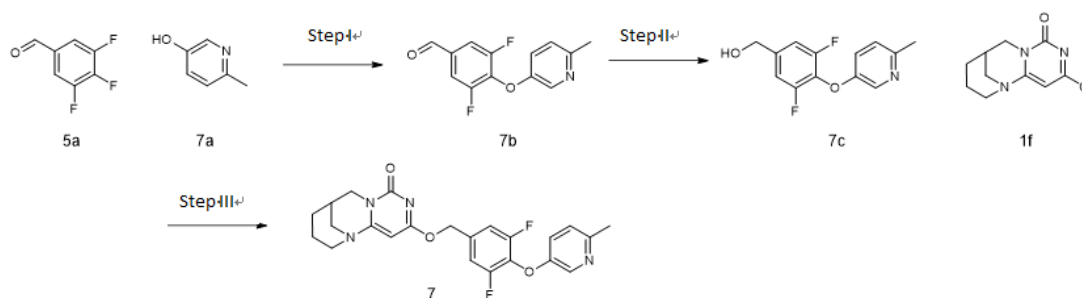
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.60 (m, 1H), 7.26 (s, 1H), 7.15 (m, 2H), 6.99 (m, 1H), 5.64 (s, 1H), 5.43 (s, 2H), 4.08 (m, 1H), 3.80 (m, 1H), 3.47 (m, 1H), 3.27 (m, 1H), 3.16 (m, 1H), 3.04 (m, 1H), 2.44 (m, 1H), 1.91 (m, 2H), 1.53 (m, 2H). MS (ESI): m/z 494.9 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

Example 6 Preparation of Compound **6**



Step I: Preparation of compound **6b**

3,4,5-trifluorobenzaldehyde **5a** (0.88 g, 5.5 mmol), 2-methylpyridin-4-ol **6a** (0.5 g, 4.6 mmol), and potassium carbonate (0.93 g, 6.76 mmol) were dissolved in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF) (30 mL) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 2 h. After cooled to room temperature ice water (100 mL) was added thereto. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL $\times$ 3). The combined organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the desiccant was filtered



Step I: Preparation of compound **7b**

3,4,5-trifluorobenzaldehyde **5a** (1 g, 6.2 mmol), 6-methylpyridin-3-ol **7a** (0.57 g, 5.2 mmol) and potassium carbonate (0.93 g, 6.76 mmol) were dissolved in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF) (30 mL) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 1 h. After cooled to room temperature ice water (100 mL) was added thereto. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL× 3). The combined organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the desiccant was filtered out and the filtrate was concentrated. Purification on a silica gel column with PE/EtOAc (10/1) afforded the title compound **7b** (0.91 g, 69.2 %) as a yellow solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.92 (s, 1H), 8.28 (s, 1H), 7.62 – 7.49 (m, 2H), 7.18 – 7.10 (m, 2H), 2.54 (s, 3H).

Step II: Preparation of compound **7c**

To a solution of 3,5-difluoro-4-((6-methylpyridin-3-yl)oxy)benzaldehyde **7b** (0.91 g, 3.6 mmol) in methanol (50 mL) was added NaBH₄ (161 mg, 4.3 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 0.5 h, concentrated under reduced pressure, water was added thereto and extracted with ethyl acetate (100 mL× 2). The combined organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the desiccant was filtered out and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification on a silica gel column with PE/EtOAc (4/1) afforded the title compound **7c** (0.89 g, yield: 98.4 %) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.20 (m, 1H), 7.16 – 6.98 (m, 4H), 4.69 (m, 2H), 2.88 (m, 1H), 2.50 (s, 3H).

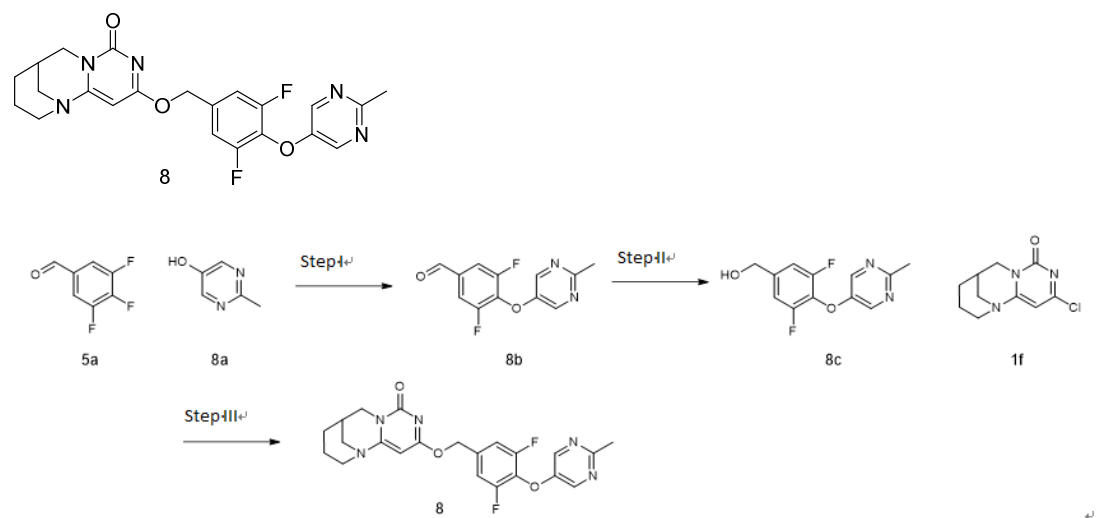
Step III: Preparation of compound **7**

To a solution of (3,5-Difluoro-4-((6-methylpyridin-3-yl)oxy)phenyl)methanol **7c** (56 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral

oil, 18 mg, 0.44 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **1f** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **7** (17 mg, 17.5 %) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.27 (m, 1H), 7.10 (m, 4H), 5.62 (s, 1H), 5.39 (s, 2H), 4.07 (m, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (m, 1H), 3.46 (m, 1H), 3.29 – 3.21 (m, 1H), 3.15 (m, 1H), 3.04 (m, 1H), 2.50 (s, 3H), 2.43 (m, 1H), 1.97 – 1.86 (m, 2H), 1.51 (m, 2H). MS (ESI): m/z 441.0 [M+H]⁺.

Example 8 Preparation of Compound 8



Step I: Preparation of compound **8b**

3,4,5-trifluorobenzaldehyde **5a** (0.44 g, 2.8 mmol), 2-methylpyrimidin-5-ol **8a** (0.25 g, 2.3 mmol), and potassium carbonate (0.41 g, 2.9 mmol) were dissolved in N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF) (30 mL) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 2 h. After cooled down, water (100 mL) was added thereto. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL × 3). The combined organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the desiccant was filtered out and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification on a silica gel column with PE/EtOAc (10/1) afforded the title compound **8b** (0.24 g, 41.7 %) as a yellow solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.93 (s, 1H), 8.39 (s, 2H), 7.64 – 7.54 (m, 2H), 2.72 (s, 3H).

Step II: Preparation of compound **8c**

To a solution of 3,5-difluoro-4-((2-methylpyrimidin-5-yl)oxy)benzaldehyde **8b** (0.24 g, 0.96 mmol) dissolved in methanol (50 mL) at room temperature, was added NaBH₄ (30 mg, 0.79 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 0.5 h, concentrated under reduced

pressure, water was added thereto and extracted with ethyl acetate (100 mL× 2). The combined organic phases were washed with sodium chloride solution and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the desiccant was filtered out and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification on a silica gel column with PE/EtOAc (4/1) afforded the title compound **8c** (0.17 g, yield: 70.2 %) as a colorless oil.

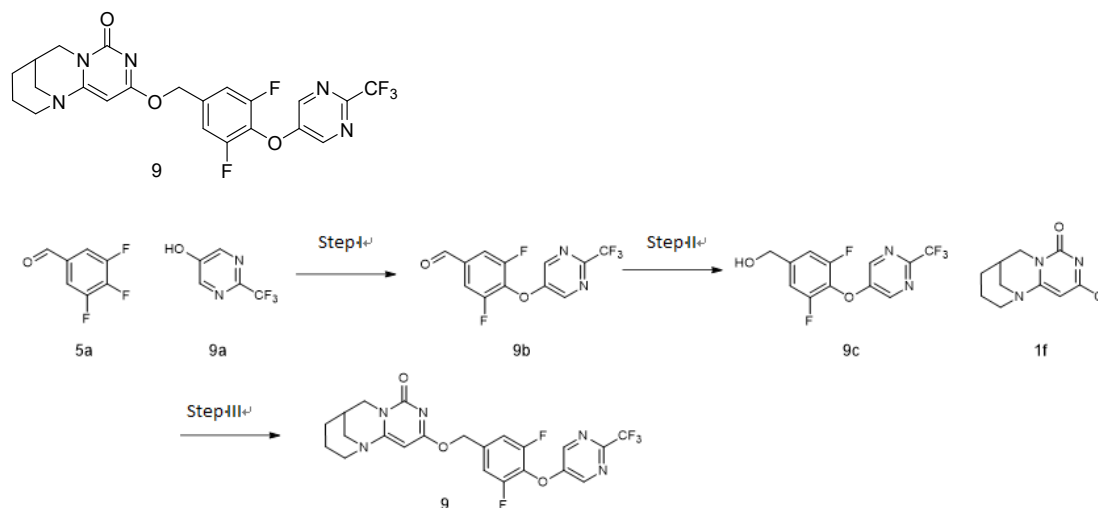
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.33 (s, 2H), 7.04 (m, 2H), 4.71 (m, 2H), 2.70 (s, 3H).

Step III: Preparation of compound **8**

To a solution of (3,5-Difluoro-4-((2-methylpyrimidin-5-yl)oxy)phenyl)methanol **8c** (56 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 18 mg, 0.44 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **1f** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **8** (10 mg, 10.3%) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.35 (s, 2H), 7.11 (m, 2H), 5.62 (s, 1H), 5.40 (s, 2H), 4.06 (s, 1H), 3.80 (m, 1H), 3.47 (m, 1H), 3.25 (s, 1H), 3.15 (m, 1H), 3.04 (m, 1H), 2.71 (s, 3H), 2.44 (m, 1H), 1.91 (m, 2H), 1.52 (m, 2H). MS (ESI): m/z 442.0 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

Example 9 Preparation of Compound **9**



Step I: Preparation of compound **9b**

3,4,5-trifluorobenzaldehyde **5a** (0.29 g, 1.81 mmol), 2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-ol **9a** (0.25 g, 1.52 mmol), and potassium carbonate (0.27 g, 1.98 mmol) were dissolved in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF) (20 mL) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 2 h. After cooled down ice water (100 mL) was added thereto. The reaction mixture was

extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL× 3). The combined organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the desiccant was filtered out and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification on a silica gel column with PE/EtOAc (10/1) afforded the title compound **9b** (0.24 g, 51.9 %) as a yellow solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.97 (s, 1H), 8.59 (s, 2H), 7.69 – 7.54 (m, 2H).

Step II: Preparation of compound **9c**

To a solution of 3,5-difluoro-4-((2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)oxy)benzaldehyde **9b** (0.24 g, 0.79 mmol) dissolved in methanol (50 mL) at room temperature, was added NaBH₄ (30 mg, 0.79 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 0.5 h, concentrated under reduced pressure, water was added thereto and extracted with ethyl acetate (100 mL× 2). The combined organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the desiccant was filtered out and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification on a silica gel column with PE/EtOAc (4/1) afforded the title compound **9c** (0.12 g, yield: 49.6 %) as a colorless oil.

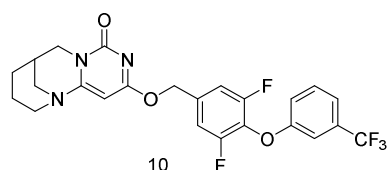
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.54 (s, 2H), 7.12 (m, 2H), 4.74 (m, 2H), 2.23 (m, 1H).

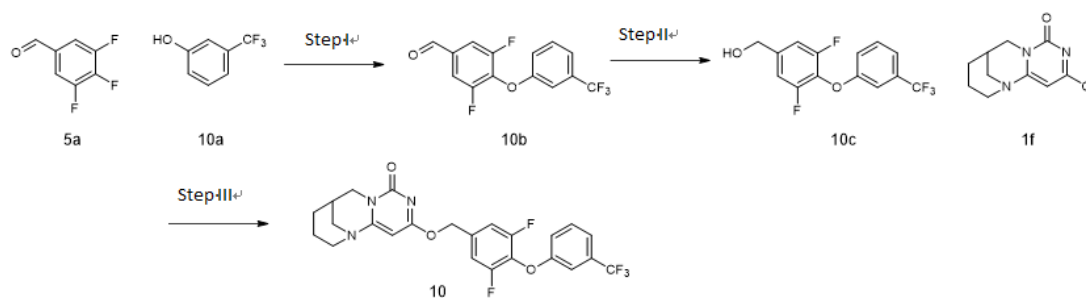
Step III: Preparation of compound **9**

To a solution of (3,5-Difluoro-4-((2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)oxy)phenyl)methanol **9c** (73 mg, 0.24 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 18 mg, 0.44 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **1f** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **9** (8 mg, 7.3%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.58 (s, 2H), 7.19 (m, 2H), 5.66 (s, 1H), 5.45 (s, 2H), 4.10 (m, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (m, 1H), 3.49 (m, 1H), 3.34 – 3.23 (m, 1H), 3.18 (m, 1H), 3.07 (m, 1H), 2.47 (m, 1H), 1.97 (m, 2H), 1.60 – 1.50 (m, 2H). MS (ESI): *m/z* 496.1 [M+H]⁺.

Example 10 Preparation of Compound **10**





Step I: Preparation of compound **10b**

3,4,5-trifluorobenzaldehyde **5a** (1.09 g, 6.8 mmol), 3-(trifluoromethyl)phenol **10a** (1 g, 6.2 mmol), and potassium carbonate (1.1 g, 8.02 mmol) were dissolved in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF) (30 mL) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 2 h. After cooled down ice water (100 mL) was added thereto. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL× 3). The combined organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the desiccant was filtered out and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification on a silica gel column with PE/EtOAc (10/1) afforded the title compound **10b** (1.7 g, 90.7 %) as a yellow solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.94 (s, 1H), 7.63 – 7.55 (m, 2H), 7.46 (m, 1H), 7.39 (m, 1H), 7.21 (s, 1H), 7.13 (m, 1H).

Step II: Preparation of compound **10c**

To a solution of 3,5-difluoro-4-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)benzaldehyde **10b** (1.7 g, 5.6 mmol) dissolved in methanol (50 mL) at room temperature, was added NaBH₄ (213 mg, 5.6 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 0.5 h, concentrated under reduced pressure, water was added thereto and extracted with ethyl acetate (100 mL× 2). The combined organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the desiccant was filtered out and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification on a silica gel column with PE/EtOAc (4/1) afforded the title compound **10c** (1.27 g, yield: 74.5 %) as a colorless oil.

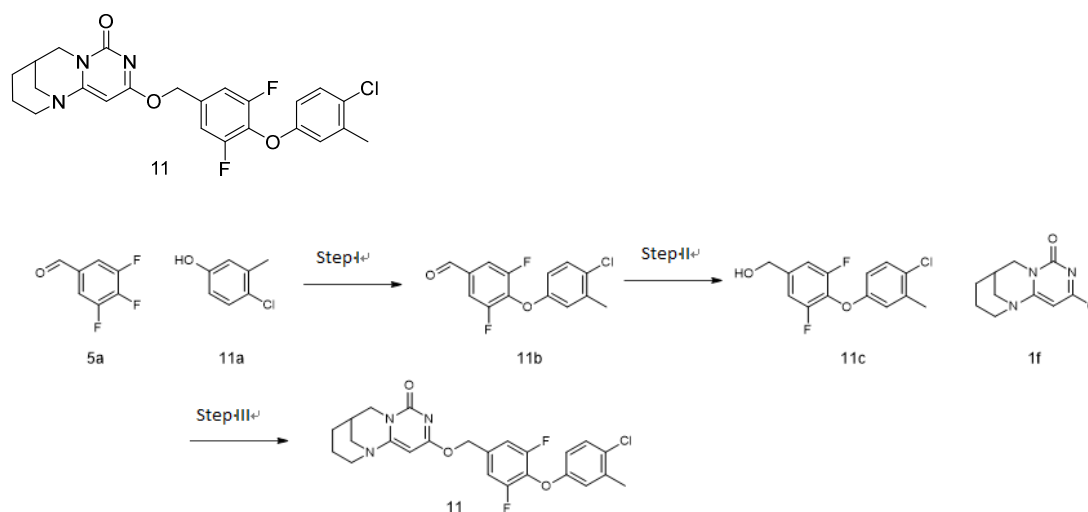
Step III: Preparation of compound **10**

To a solution of (3,5-Difluoro-4-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)phenyl)methanol **10c** (73 mg, 0.24 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 18 mg, 0.44 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **1f** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small

amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **10** (6 mg, 5.5%) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.42 (m, 1H), 7.33 (m, 1H), 7.20 (s, 1H), 7.10 (m, 3H), 5.63 (s, 1H), 5.41 (s, 2H), 4.11 – 4.02 (m, 1H), 3.80 (m, 1H), 3.47 (m, 1H), 3.26 (m, 1H), 3.15 (m, 1H), 3.04 (m, 1H), 2.43 (m, 1H), 2.00 – 1.85 (m, 2H), 1.55 – 1.48 (m, 2H). MS (ESI): m/z 494.0 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

Example 11 Preparation of Compound 11



Step I: Preparation of compound **11b**

3,4,5-trifluorobenzaldehyde **5a** (1.2 g, 7.5 mmol), 4-chloro-3-methylphenol **11a** (1 g, 7.0 mmol) and potassium carbonate (1.1 g, 8.02 mmol) were dissolved in N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF) (30 mL) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 2 h. After cooled down ice water (100 mL) was added thereto. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL $\times$ 3). The combined organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the desiccant was filtered out and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification on a silica gel column with PE/EtOAc (10/1) afforded the title compound **11b** (1.2 g, 60.6 %) as a yellow solid.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 9.92 (s, 1H), 7.61 – 7.51 (m, 2H), 7.30 – 7.23 (m, 1H), 6.85 (m, 1H), 6.73 (m, 1H), 2.34 (s, 3H).

Step II: Preparation of compound **11c**

To a solution of 4-(4-chloro-3-methylphenoxy)-3,5-difluorobenzaldehyde **11b** (1.2 g, 4.2 mmol) dissolved in methanol (50 mL) at room temperature, was added NaBH_4 (161 mg, 4.2 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 0.5 h, concentrated under reduced pressure, water was added thereto and extracted with ethyl acetate (100 mL $\times$ 2). The combined

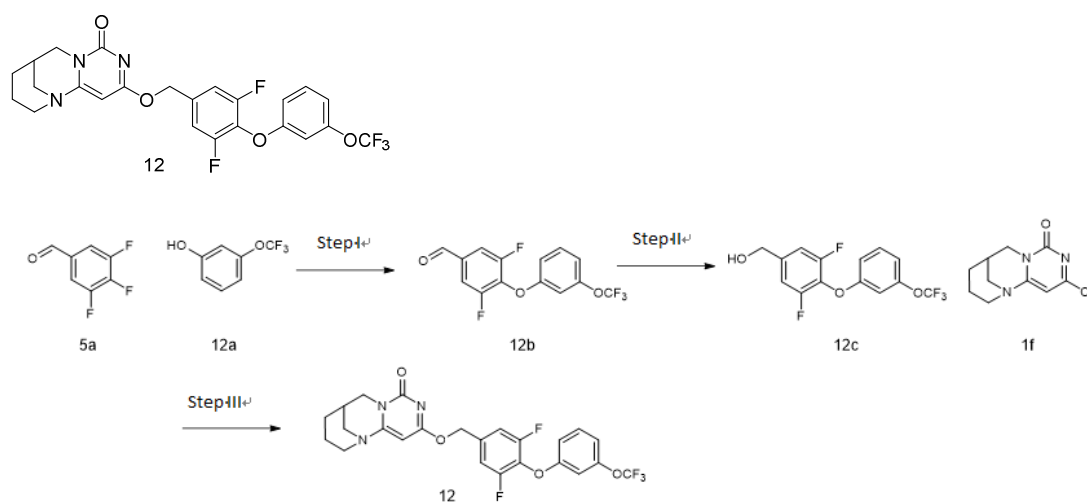
organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the desiccant was filtered out and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification on a silica gel column with PE/EtOAc (4/1) afforded the title compound **11c** (0.89 g, yield: 74.4 %) as a colorless oil.

Step III: Preparation of compound **11**

To a solution of 4-(4-Chloro-3-methylphenoxy)-3,5-difluorobenzyl alcohol **11c** (77 mg, 0.27 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 18 mg, 0.44 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **1f** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **11** (9 mg, 8.6%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.27 (m, 1H), 7.12 (m, 2H), 6.86 (m, 1H), 6.74 (m, 1H), 5.66 (s, 1H), 5.43 (s, 2H), 4.11 (m, 1H), 3.84 (m, 1H), 3.50 (m, 1H), 3.34 – 3.25 (m, 1H), 3.19 (m, 1H), 3.08 (m, 1H), 2.47 (m, 1H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 1.98 (m, 2H), 1.61 – 1.51 (m, 2H).

Example 12 Preparation of Compound **12**



Step I: Preparation of compound **12b**

3,4,5-trifluorobenzaldehyde **5a** (0.5 g, 2.8 mmol), 3-(trifluoromethoxy)phenol **12a** (0.5 g, 2.8 mmol), and potassium carbonate (0.5 g, 3.6 mmol) were dissolved in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF) (30 mL) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 2 h. After cooled down ice water (100 mL) was added thereto. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL × 3). The combined organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the desiccant was filtered out and the

filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification on a silica gel column with PE/EtOAc (10/1) afforded the title compound **12b** (0.73 g, 91.8 %) as a yellow solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.94 (s, 1H), 7.64 – 7.54 (m, 2H), 7.34 (m, 1H), 7.00 (m, 1H), 6.87 (m, 2H).

Step II: Preparation of compound **12c**

To a solution of 4-(3-(trifluoromethoxy)phenoxy)-3,5-difluorobenzaldehyde **12b** (0.73 g, 2.3 mmol) dissolved in methanol (50 mL) at room temperature, was added NaBH₄ (86 mg, 2.28 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 0.5 h, concentrated under reduced pressure, water was added thereto and extracted with ethyl acetate (100 mL× 2). The combined organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the desiccant was filtered out and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification on a silica gel column with PE/EtOAc (4/1) afforded the title compound **12c** (0.57 g, yield: 77.4 %) as a colorless oil.

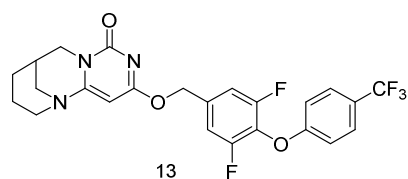
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.30 (m, 1H), 7.06 (m, 2H), 6.94 (m, 1H), 6.85 (m, 1H), 6.81 (s, 1H), 4.72 (m, 2H), 1.94 (m, 1H).

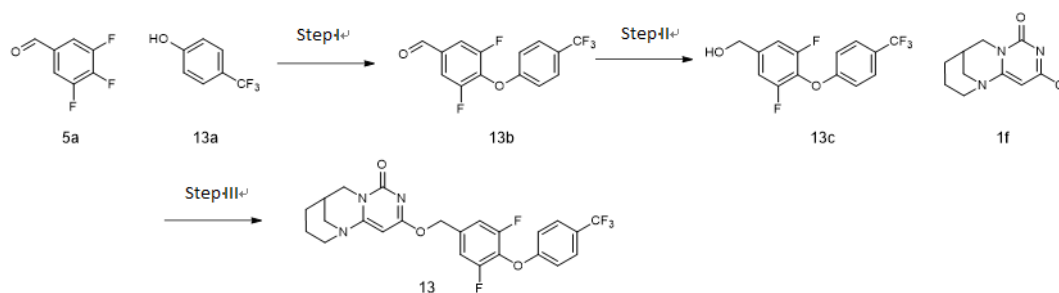
Step III: Preparation of compound **12**

To a solution of (4-(3-(Trifluoromethoxy)phenoxy)-3,5-difluorophenyl)methanol **12c** (70 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 18 mg, 0.44 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **1f** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **12** (6 mg, 5.4%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.29 (m, 1H), 7.08 (m, 2H), 6.93 (m, 1H), 6.88 – 6.77 (m, 2H), 5.62 (s, 1H), 5.39 (s, 2H), 4.06 (m, 1H), 3.81 (m, 1H), 3.46 (m, 1H), 3.31 – 3.20 (m, 1H), 3.13 (m, 1H), 3.04 (m, 1H), 2.43 (m, 1H), 1.89 (m, 2H), 1.51 (m, 2H). MS (ESI): *m/z* 510.0 [M+H]⁺.

Example 13 Preparation of Compound **13**





Step I: Preparation of compound **13b**

3,4,5-trifluorobenzaldehyde **5a** (1 g, 6.2 mmol), 4-(trifluoromethyl)phenol **13a** (0.84 g, 5.2 mmol), and potassium carbonate (0.93 g, 6.76 mmol) were dissolved in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF) (30 mL) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 1 h. After cooled to room temperature ice water (100 mL) was added thereto. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL× 3). The combined organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the desiccant was filtered out and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification on a silica gel column with PE/EtOAc (5/1) afforded the title compound **13b** (1.33 g, 84.6 %) as a yellow solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.94 (m, 1H), 7.59 (m, 4H), 7.04 (m, 2H).

Step II: Preparation of compound **13c**

To a solution of 3,5-difluoro-4-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)benzaldehyde **13b** (1.33 g, 4.4 mmol) dissolved in methanol (50 mL) at room temperature, was added NaBH₄ (166 mg, 4.4 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 0.5 h, concentrated under reduced pressure, water was added thereto and extracted with ethyl acetate (100 mL× 2). The combined organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the desiccant was filtered out and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification on a silica gel column with PE/EtOAc (2/1) afforded the title compound **13c** (0.85 g, yield: 63.5 %) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.57 (m, 2H), 7.09 – 7.00 (m, 4H), 4.72 (m, 2H), 2.03 (m, 1H).

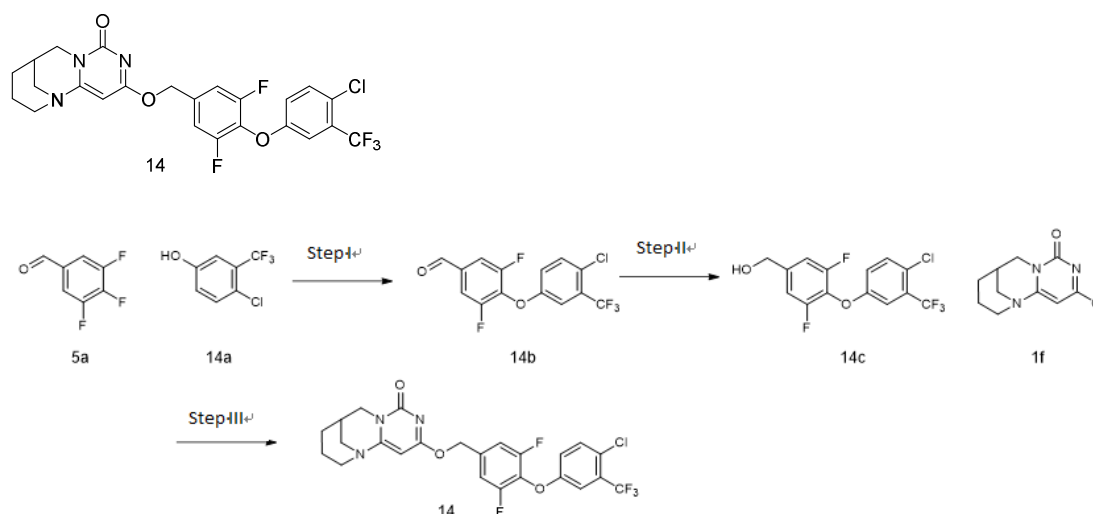
Step III: Preparation of compound **13**

To a solution of 3,5-Difluoro-4-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)phenylmethanol **13c** (67 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 18 mg, 0.44 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of

compound **1f** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **13** (11 mg, 10.1%) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.57 (m, 2H), 7.10 (m, 2H), 7.01 (m, 2H), 5.63 (s, 1H), 5.41 (s, 2H), 4.11 – 4.04 (m, 1H), 3.80 (m, 1H), 3.47 (m, 1H), 3.30 – 3.21 (m, 1H), 3.16 (m, 1H), 3.04 (m, 1H), 2.44 (m, 1H), 1.99 – 1.85 (m, 2H), 1.57 – 1.48 (m, 2H). MS (ESI): m/z 494.0 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

Example 14 Preparation of Compound 14



Step I: Preparation of compound **14b**

3,4,5-trifluorobenzaldehyde **5a** (0.45 g, 2.8 mmol), 4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenol **14a** (0.5 g, 2.5 mmol), and potassium carbonate (0.46 g, 3.3 mmol) were dissolved in N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF) (30 mL) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 2 h. After cooled down ice water (100 mL) was added thereto. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL $\times$ 3). The combined organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the desiccant was filtered out and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification on a silica gel column with PE/EtOAc (10/1) afforded the title compound **14b** (0.6 g, 71.3 %) as a yellow solid.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 9.94 (s, 1H), 7.64 – 7.55 (m, 2H), 7.45 (m, 1H), 7.31 (m, 1H), 7.05 (m, 1H).

Step II: Preparation of compound **14c**

To a solution of 4-(4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-3,5-difluorobenzaldehyde **14b** (0.6

g, 1.78 mmol) dissolved in methanol (50 mL) at room temperature, was added NaBH₄ (67 mg, 1.78 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 0.5 h, concentrated under reduced pressure, water was added thereto and extracted with ethyl acetate (100 mL× 2). The combined organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the desiccant was filtered out and the filtrate was concentrated under reduce pressure. Purification on a silica gel column with PE/EtOAc (4/1) afforded the title compound **14c** (0.28 g, yield: 46.4 %) as a white solid.

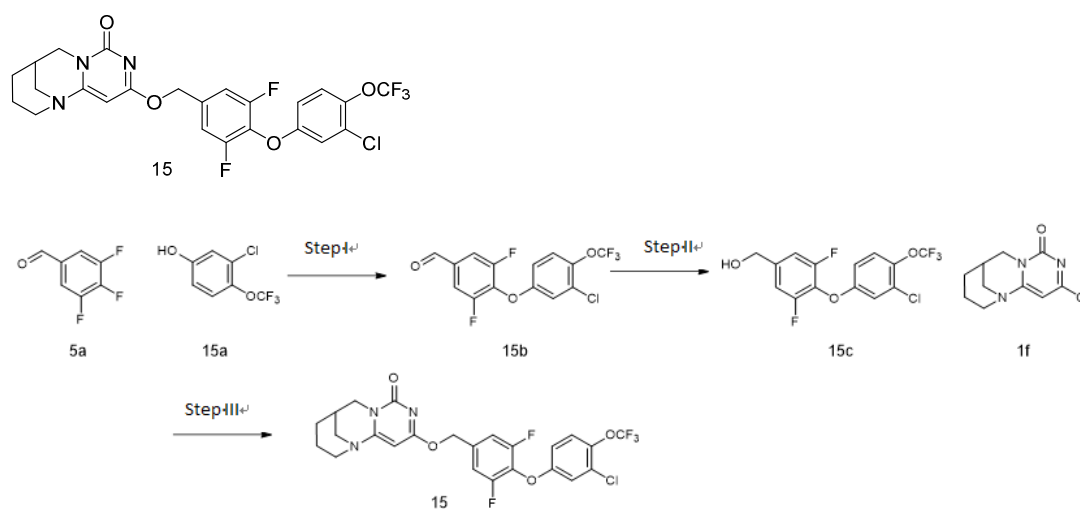
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.41 (m, 1H), 7.28 (m, 1H), 7.08 – 7.00 (m, 3H), 4.73 (m, 2H), 1.94 (m, 1H).

Step III: Preparation of compound **14**

To a solution of (4-(4-Chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-3,5-difluorophenyl)methanol **14c** (74 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 18 mg, 0.44 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **1f** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **14** (22 mg, 18.9%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.41 (m, 1H), 7.30 (m, 1H), 7.11 (m, 2H), 7.01 (m, 1H), 5.63 (s, 1H), 5.41 (s, 2H), 4.07 (m, 1H), 3.80 (m, 1H), 3.47 (m, 1H), 3.30 – 3.21 (m, 1H), 3.15 (m, 1H), 3.04 (m, 1H), 2.44 (m, 1H), 1.95 (m, 2H), 1.57 – 1.47 (m, 2H).

Example 15 Preparation of Compound **15**



Step I: Preparation of compound **15b**

3,4,5-trifluorobenzaldehyde **5a** (0.41 g, 2.6 mmol), 3-chloro-4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenol **15a**

(0.5 g, 2.4 mmol), and potassium carbonate (0.42 g, 3.04 mmol) were dissolved in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF) (20 mL) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 2 h. After cooled down ice water (100 mL) was added thereto. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL× 3). The combined organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the desiccant was filtered out and the filtrate was concentrated under reduce pressure. Purification on a silica gel column with PE/EtOAc (10/1) afforded the title compound **15b** (0.62 g, 73.2 %) as a yellow solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.94 (s, 1H), 7.63 – 7.54 (m, 2H), 7.29 (m, 1H), 7.07 (m, 1H), 6.90 (m, 1H).

Step II: Preparation of compound **15c**

To a solution of 4-(3-chloro-4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenoxy)-3,5-difluorobenzaldehyde **15b** (0.62 g, 1.8 mmol) dissolved in methanol (50 mL), was added NaBH₄ (62 mg, 1.9 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 0.5 h, concentrated under reduced pressure, water was added thereto and extracted with ethyl acetate (100 mL× 2). The combined organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the desiccant was filtered out and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification on a silica gel column with PE/EtOAc (4/1) afforded the title compound **15c** (0.53 g, yield: 83.0 %) as a colorless oil.

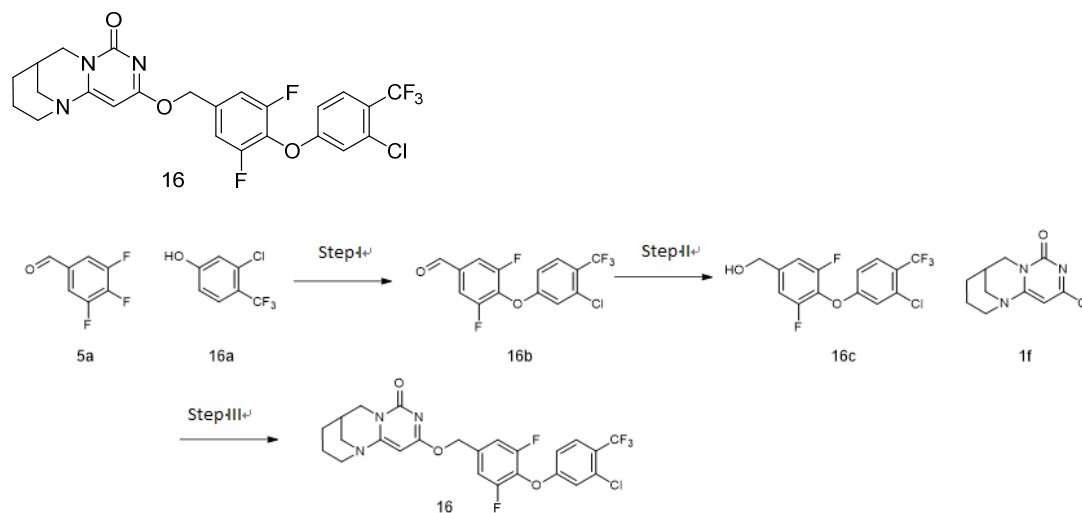
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.25 (m, 1H), 7.06 (m, 2H), 7.01 (m, 1H), 6.87 (m, 1H), 4.72 (s, 2H), 2.04 (m, 1H).

Step III: Preparation of compound **15**

To a solution of (4-(3-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenoxy)-3,5-difluorophenyl)methanol **15c** (79 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 18 mg, 0.44 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **1f** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **15** (7 mg, 5.8%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.24 (m, 1H), 7.10 (m, 2H), 7.03 (m, 1H), 6.87 (m, 1H), 5.63 (s, 1H), 5.41 (s, 2H), 4.10 – 4.03 (m, 1H), 3.80 (m, 1H), 3.47 (m, 1H), 3.30 – 3.21 (m, 1H), 3.16 (m, 1H), 3.04 (m, 1H), 2.44 (m, 1H), 1.95 (m, 2H), 1.56 – 1.49 (m, 2H).

Example 16 Preparation of Compound 16



Step I: Preparation of compound **16b**

3,4,5-trifluorobenzaldehyde **5a** (0.22 g, 1.4 mmol), 3-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenol **16a** (0.25 g, 1.23 mmol) and potassium carbonate (0.23 g, 1.65 mmol) were dissolved in N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF) (20 mL) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 2 h. After cooled down ice water (100 mL) was added thereto. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL× 3). The combined organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the desiccant was filtered out and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification on a silica gel column with PE/EtOAc (10/1) afforded the title compound **16b** (0.32 g, 77.3 %) as a yellow solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.95 (s, 1H), 7.69 – 7.56 (m, 3H), 7.10 (m, 1H), 6.92 (m, 1H).

Step II: Preparation of compound **16c**

To a solution of 4-(3-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-3,5-difluorobenzaldehyde **16b** (0.32 g, 0.95 mmol) dissolved in methanol (50 mL) at room temperature, was added NaBH₄ (36 mg, 0.94 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 0.5 h, concentrated under reduced pressure, water was added thereto and extracted with ethyl acetate (100 mL× 2). The combined organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the desiccant was filtered out and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification on a silica gel column with PE/EtOAc (4/1) afforded the title compound **16c** (0.15 g, yield: 46.6 %) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.62 (m, 1H), 7.13 – 7.00 (m, 3H), 6.90 (m, 1H), 4.74 (m, 2H),

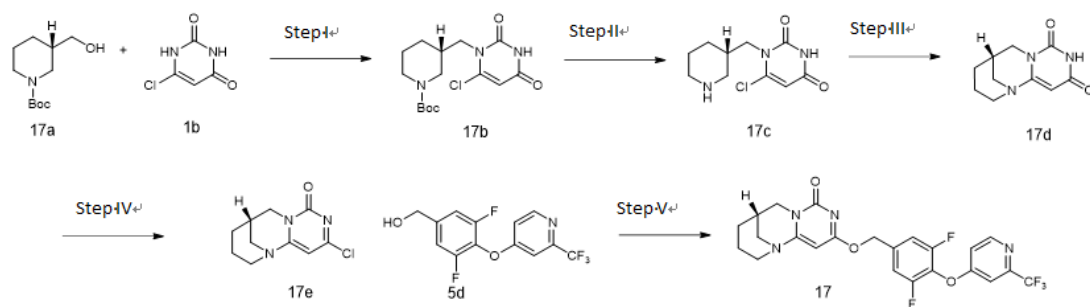
1.88 (m, 1H).

Step III: Preparation of compound **16**

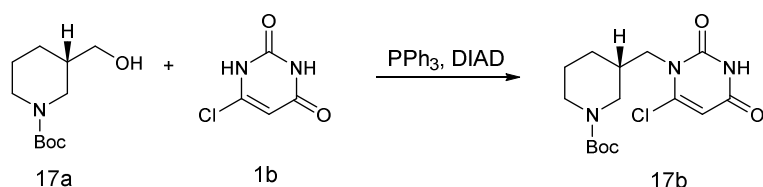
To a solution of (4-(3-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-3,5-difluorophenyl)methanol **16c** (74.5 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 18 mg, 0.44 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **1f** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **16** (13 mg, 11.2%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.62 (m, 1H), 7.12 (m, 2H), 7.07 (m, 1H), 6.90 (m, 1H), 5.63 (s, 1H), 5.42 (s, 2H), 4.12 – 4.03 (m, 1H), 3.81 (m, 1H), 3.45 (m, 1H), 3.32 – 3.21 (m, 1H), 3.16 (m, 1H), 3.05 (m, 1H), 2.44 (m, 1H), 1.91 (m, 2H), 1.56 – 1.49 (m, 2H).

Example 17 Preparation of Compound **17**



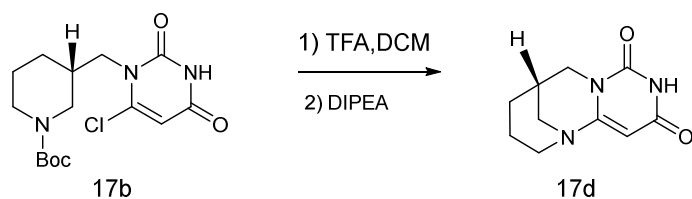
Step I: Preparation of compound **17b**



To a solution of 6-chlorouracil **1b** (8.2 g, 55.9 mmol), tert-butyl (S)-3-(hydroxymethyl)piperidine-1-carboxylate **17a** (12 g, 55.7 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (20 g, 76.2 mmol) dissolved in a mixed solvent of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (250 mL) and *N,N*-dimethylformamide (50 mL) at room temperature, was added dropwise diisopropyl azodicarboxylate (20 mL, 111.6 mmol) under nitrogen at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 2 h, then warmed to room temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was filtered and extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL × 3). The combined organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the desiccant was filtered out and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification

on a silica gel column with CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH (20/1) afforded the title compound **17b** (7.8 g, yield: 40.6 %) as a colorless oil.

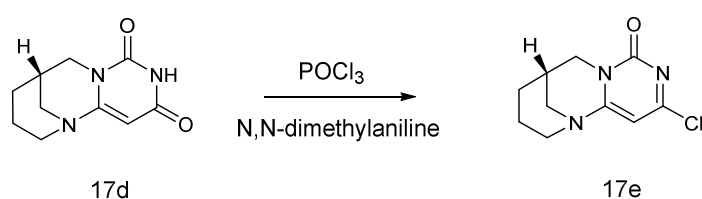
Steps II and III: Preparation of compound **17d**



To a solution of tert-butyl (S)-3-((6-chloro-2,4-dioxo-3,4-dihydropyrimidin-1(2H)-yl)methyl)piperidine-1-carboxylate **17b** (7.8 g, 22.7 mmol) dissolved in dichloromethane (80 mL) at room temperature, was added trifluoroacetic acid (10 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The afforded residue was used directly in the next step, and dissolved in acetonitrile (80 mL), then diisopropylethylamine (8.8 g, 68.1 mmol) was added at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred for 4 h, and concentrated under reduced pressure, followed by purification on a silica gel column CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH (20/1) to afford the title compound **17d** (1.5 g, 31.9 %) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.51 (s, 1H), 5.35 (s, 1H), 4.03 (m, 1H), 3.78 – 3.64 (m, 1H), 3.43 (m, 1H), 3.24 (m, 1H), 3.18 – 2.96 (m, 2H), 2.37 (m, 1H), 2.00 – 1.83 (m, 2H), 1.72 – 1.49 (m, 2H).

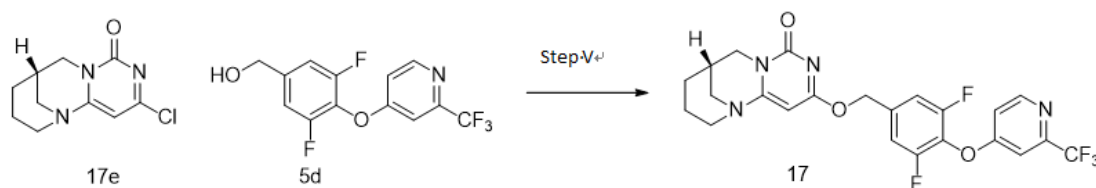
Step IV: Preparation of compound **17e**



To a solution of compound **17d** (0.51 g, 2.46 mmol) and dimethylaniline (0.3 g, 2.47 mmol) in toluene, was added phosphorous oxychloride (0.76 g, 4.96 mmol) dropwise at room temperature. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux for 4 h, quenched with ice water, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was extracted with ethyl acetate (60 mL × 3). The combined organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the desiccant was filtered out and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification on a silica gel column with CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH (20/1) afforded the title compound **17e** (0.24 g, 43.2 %) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.05 (s, 1H), 4.04 (m, 1H), 3.74 (m, 1H), 3.51 (m, 1H), 3.28 (m, 1H), 3.20 – 3.14 (m, 1H), 3.01 (m, 1H), 2.51 (m, 1H), 1.92 (m, 2H), 1.59 – 1.41 (m, 2H).

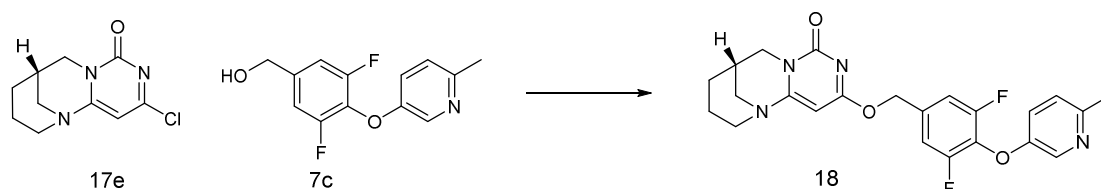
Step V: Preparation of compound **17**



To a solution of (3,5-Difluoro-4-((2-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)phenyl)methanol **5d** (67 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 11 mg, 0.26 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **17e** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **17** (28 mg, 25.7%) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.59 (m, 1H), 7.25 (s, 1H), 7.15 (m, 2H), 6.98 (m, 1H), 5.63 (s, 1H), 5.42 (s, 2H), 4.07 (m, 1H), 3.80 (m, 1H), 3.46 (m, 1H), 3.27 (m, 1H), 3.16 (m, 1H), 3.03 (m, 1H), 2.44 (m, 1H), 1.90 (m, 2H), 1.52 (m, 2H). MS (ESI): m/z 495.1 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

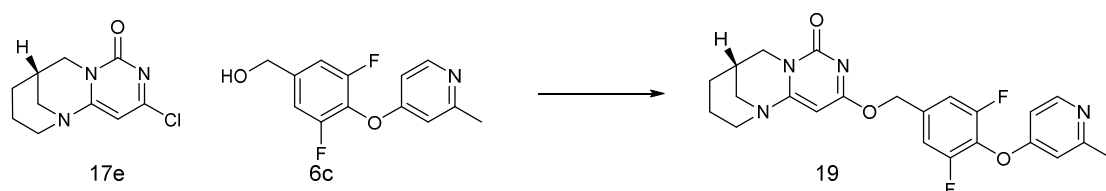
Example 18 Preparation of Compound **18**



To a solution of (3,5-Difluoro-4-((6-methylpyridin-3-yl)oxy)phenyl)methanol **7c** (56 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 11 mg, 0.26 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **17e** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **18** (22 mg, 22.7%) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.27 (m, 1H), 7.10 (m, 4H), 5.62 (s, 1H), 5.39 (s, 2H), 4.07 (m, 1H), 3.80 (m, 1H), 3.46 (m, 1H), 3.29 – 3.21 (m, 1H), 3.15 (m, 1H), 3.04 (m, 1H), 2.51 (s, 3H), 2.44 (m, 1H), 1.99 – 1.84 (m, 2H), 1.51 (m, 2H). MS (ESI): m/z 441.2 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

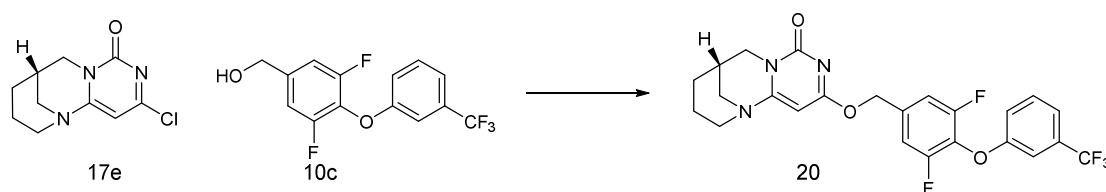
Example 19 Preparation of Compound **19**



To a solution of (3,5-Difluoro-4-((2-methyl)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)phenylmethanol **6c** (56 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 11 mg, 0.26 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **17e** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **19** (58 mg, 59.8%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.35 (m, 1H), 7.10 (m, 2H), 6.67 (m, 2H), 5.62 (s, 1H), 5.41 (s, 2H), 4.07 (m, 1H), 3.79 (m, 1H), 3.46 (m, 1H), 3.30 – 3.18 (m, 1H), 3.15 (m, 1H), 3.04 (m, 1H), 2.50 (s, 3H), 2.43 (m, 1H), 1.91 (m, 2H), 1.55 – 1.46 (m, 2H). MS (ESI): *m/z* 441.2 [M+H]⁺.

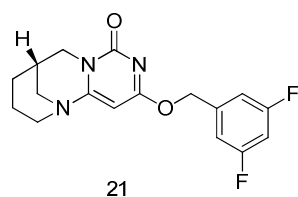
Example 20 Preparation of Compound 20



To a solution of (3,5-Difluoro-4-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)phenyl)methanol **10c** (67 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 11 mg, 0.26 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **17e** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **20** (46 mg, 42.4%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.41 (m, 1H), 7.32 (m, 1H), 7.19 (s, 1H), 7.09 (m, 3H), 5.62 (s, 1H), 5.40 (s, 2H), 4.06 (m, 1H), 3.79 (m, 1H), 3.46 (m, 1H), 3.30 – 3.19 (m, 1H), 3.14 (m, 1H), 3.03 (m, 1H), 2.43 (m, 1H), 1.98 – 1.84 (m, 2H), 1.57 – 1.46 (m, 2H). MS (ESI): *m/z* 494.1 [M+H]⁺.

Example 21 Preparation of Compound 21

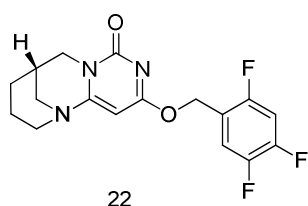


To a solution of 3,5-Difluorobenzyl alcohol (32 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry *N,N*-

dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 11 mg, 0.26 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **17e** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **21** (17 mg, 23.2%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.96 – 6.87 (m, 2H), 6.74 (m, 1H), 5.60 (s, 1H), 5.37 (s, 2H), 4.06 (m, 1H), 3.79 (m, 1H), 3.45 (m, 1H), 3.23 (m, 1H), 3.14 (m, 1H), 3.03 (m, 1H), 2.42 (m, 1H), 1.99 – 1.83 (m, 2H), 1.57 – 1.46 (m, 2H). MS (ESI): m/z 334.1 [M+H]⁺.

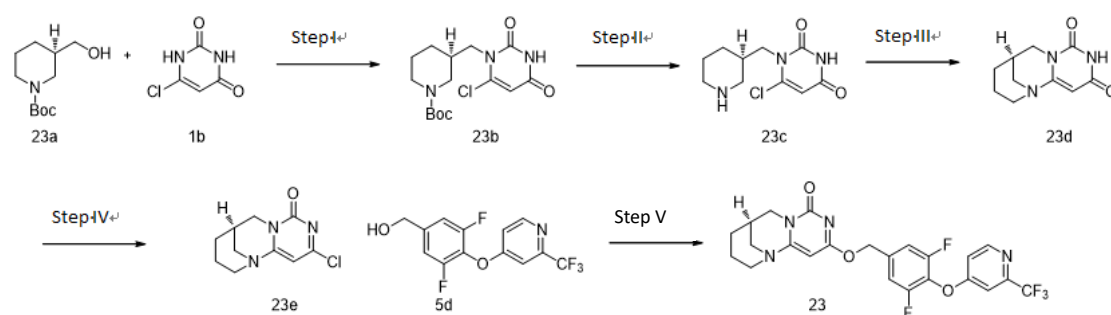
Example 22 Preparation of Compound 22



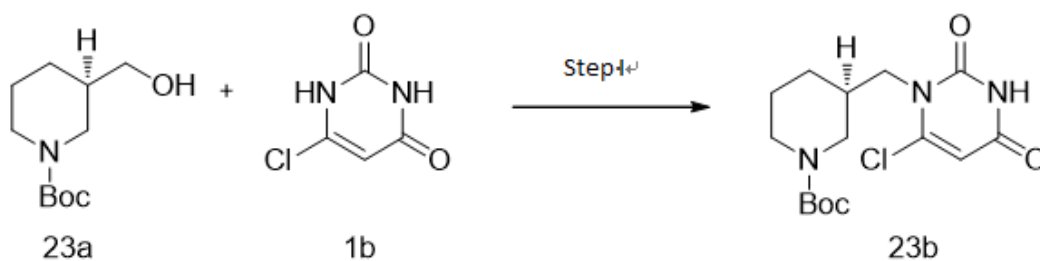
To a solution of 2,4,5-Trifluorobenzyl alcohol (36 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 11 mg, 0.26 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **17e** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **22** (36 mg, 46.6%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.32 (m, 1H), 6.94 (m, 1H), 5.57 (s, 1H), 5.40 (s, 2H), 4.06 (m, 1H), 3.79 (m, 1H), 3.44 (m, 1H), 3.29 – 3.17 (m, 1H), 3.14 (m, 1H), 3.03 (m, 1H), 2.42 (m, 1H), 1.99 – 1.83 (m, 2H), 1.55 – 1.45 (m, 2H). MS (ESI): m/z 352.1 [M+H]⁺.

Example 23 Preparation of Compound 23

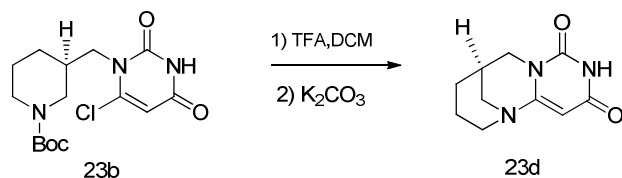


Step I: Preparation of compound **23b**



To a solution of 6-chlorouracil **1b** (6.1 g, 41.6 mmol), tert-butyl (R)-3-(hydroxymethyl)piperidine-1-carboxylate **23a** (9 g, 41.8 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (16.3 g, 62.1 mmol) dissolved in a mixed solvent of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (250 mL) and *N,N*-dimethylformamide (50 mL) at room temperature, was added dropwise diisopropyl azodicarboxylate (16 mL, 83 mmol) under nitrogen at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 2 h, then warmed to room temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was filtered and extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL $\times$ 3). The combined organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the desiccant was filtered out and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification on a silica gel column with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ (20/1) afforded the title compound **23b** (8.3 g, yield: 58 %) as a colorless oil.

Steps II and III: Preparation of compound **23d**

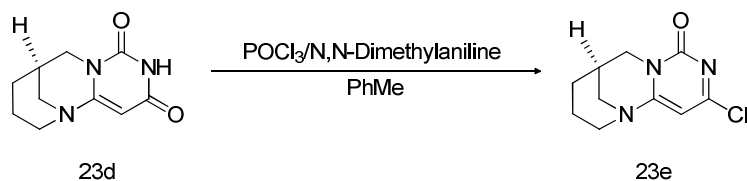


To a solution of tert-butyl (R)-3-((6-chloro-2,4-dioxo-3,4-dihydropyrimidin-1(2H)-yl)methyl)piperidine-1-carboxylate **23b** (8.3 g, 24.1 mmol) dissolved in dichloromethane (80 mL) at room temperature, was added trifluoroacetic acid (10 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The afforded residue was used directly in the next step, and dissolved in acetonitrile (80 mL), then potassium carbonate (7.0 g, 50.9 mmol) was added at room temperature. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux overnight, and filtrated, and the filter cake was washed with acetonitrile and methanol, respectively. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure, followed by purification on a silica gel column $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ (20/1) to afford the title compound **23d** (1.5 g, 29.9 %) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.85 (s, 1H), 5.33 (s, 1H), 4.01 (m, 1H), 3.70 (m, 1H), 3.42 (m, 1H), 3.23 (m, 1H), 3.11 (m, 1H), 3.03 (m, 1H), 2.35 (m, 1H), 1.99 – 1.82 (m, 2H), 1.67 – 1.47

(m, 2H).

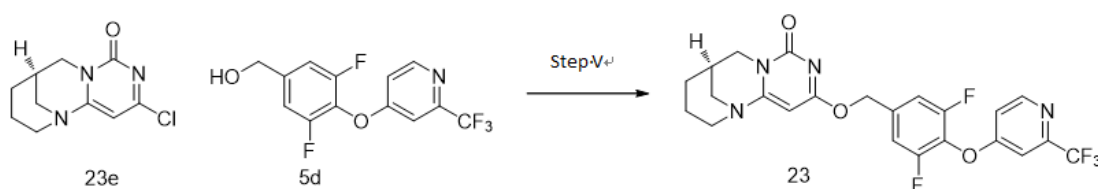
Step IV: Preparation of compound **23e**



To a solution of compound **23d** (0.5 g, 2.4 mmol) and dimethylaniline (0.29 g, 2.4 mmol) in toluene, was added phosphorous oxychloride (0.74 g, 4.8 mmol) dropwise at room temperature. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux for 4 h, quenched with ice water, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was extracted with ethyl acetate (60 mL $\times$ 3). The combined organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the desiccant was filtered out and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification on a silica gel column with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ (20/1) afforded the title compound **23e** (0.31 g, 57.2 %) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.05 (s, 1H), 4.05 (m, 1H), 3.76 (m, 1H), 3.51 (m, 1H), 3.28 (m, 1H), 3.22 – 3.13 (m, 1H), 3.02 (m, 1H), 2.52 (m, 1H), 2.01– 1.82 (m, 2H), 1.61 – 1.39 (m, 2H).

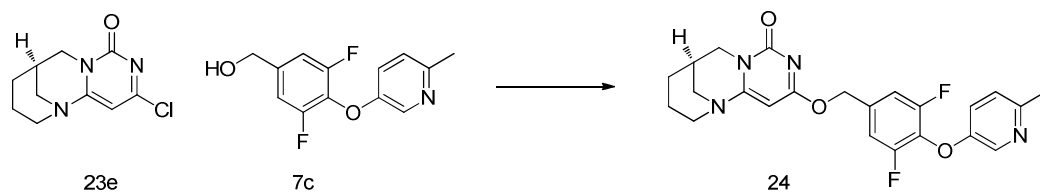
Step V: Preparation of compound **23**



To a solution of (3,5-Difluoro-4-((2-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)phenyl)methanol **5d** (67 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry N,N -dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 11 mg, 0.26 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **23e** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **23** (25 mg, 23.0%) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.59 (m, 1H), 7.25 (s, 1H), 7.14 (m, 2H), 6.98 (m, 1H), 5.63 (s, 1H), 5.42(s, 2H), 4.07 (m, 1H), 3.79 (m, 1H), 3.46 (m, 1H), 3.26 (m, 1H), 3.15 (m, 1H), 3.04 (m, 1H), 2.44 (m, 1H), 2.00 – 1.84 (m, 2H), 1.56 – 1.46 (m, 2H). MS (ESI): m/z 495.1 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

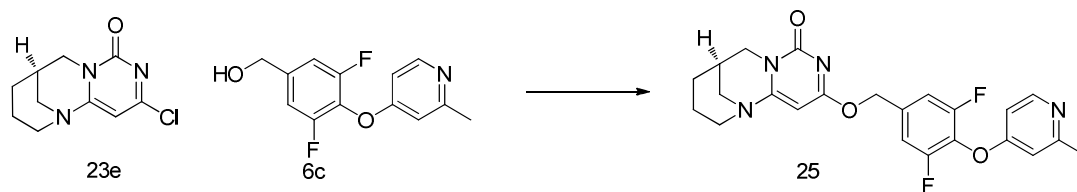
Example 24 Preparation of Compound 24



To a solution of (3,5-Difluoro-4-((6-methylpyridin-3-yl)oxy)phenyl)methanol **7c** (56 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 11 mg, 0.26 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **23e** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **24** (52 mg, 53.7%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.27 (m, 1H), 7.09 (m, 4H), 5.61 (s, 1H), 5.38 (s, 2H), 4.06 (m, 1H), 3.80 (m, 1H), 3.46 (m, 1H), 3.28 – 3.20 (m, 1H), 3.15 (m, 1H), 3.04 (m, 1H), 2.51 (s, 3H), 2.43 (m, 1H), 1.92 (m, 2H), 1.57 – 1.45 (m, 2H). MS (ESI): *m/z* 441.2 [M+H]⁺.

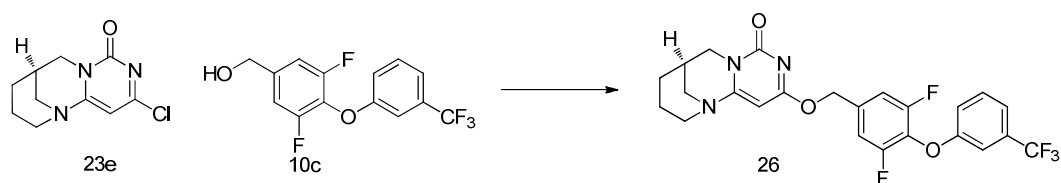
Example 25 Preparation of Compound 25



To a solution of (3,5-Difluoro-4-((2-methyl)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)phenyl)methanol **6c** (56 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 11 mg, 0.26 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **23e** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **25** (38 mg, 39.2%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.36 (m, 1H), 7.11 (m, 2H), 6.67 (m, 2H), 5.63 (s, 1H), 5.41 (s, 2H), 4.07 (m, 1H), 3.80 (m, 1H), 3.47 (m, 1H), 3.32 – 3.21 (m, 1H), 3.15 (m, 1H), 3.04 (m, 1H), 2.51 (s, 3H), 2.44 (m, 1H), 2.00 – 1.83 (m, 2H), 1.59 – 1.46 (m, 2H). MS (ESI): *m/z* 441.2 [M+H]⁺.

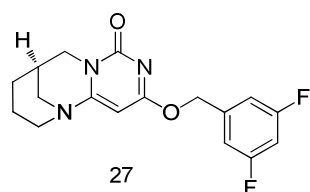
Example 26 Preparation of Compound 26



To a solution of (3,5-Difluoro-4-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)phenyl)methanol **10c** (67 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 11 mg, 0.26 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **23e** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **26** (58 mg, 53.4%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.42 (m, 1H), 7.33 (m, 1H), 7.20 (s, 1H), 7.11 (m, 3H), 5.63 (s, 1H), 5.41 (s, 2H), 4.07 (m, 1H), 3.80 (m, 1H), 3.47 (m, 1H), 3.30 – 3.20 (m, 1H), 3.15 (m, 1H), 3.04 (m, 1H), 2.43 (m, 1H), 1.98 – 1.84 (m, 2H), 1.56 – 1.48 (m, 2H). MS (ESI): *m/z* 494.1 [M+H]⁺.

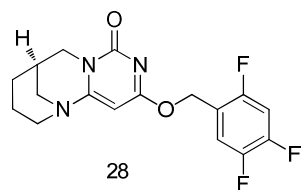
Example 27 Preparation of Compound 27



To a solution of 3,5-Difluorobenzyl alcohol (32 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 11 mg, 0.26 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **23e** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **27** (19 mg, 25.9%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.96 – 6.87 (m, 2H), 6.73 (m, 1H), 5.58 (s, 1H), 5.37 (s, 2H), 4.05 (m, 1H), 3.79 (m, 1H), 3.45 (m, 1H), 3.29 – 3.19 (m, 1H), 3.14 (m, 1H), 3.03 (m, 1H), 2.41 (m, 1H), 1.98 – 1.82 (m, 2H), 1.55 – 1.46 (m, 2H). MS (ESI): *m/z* 334.1 [M+H]⁺.

Example 28 Preparation of Compound 28

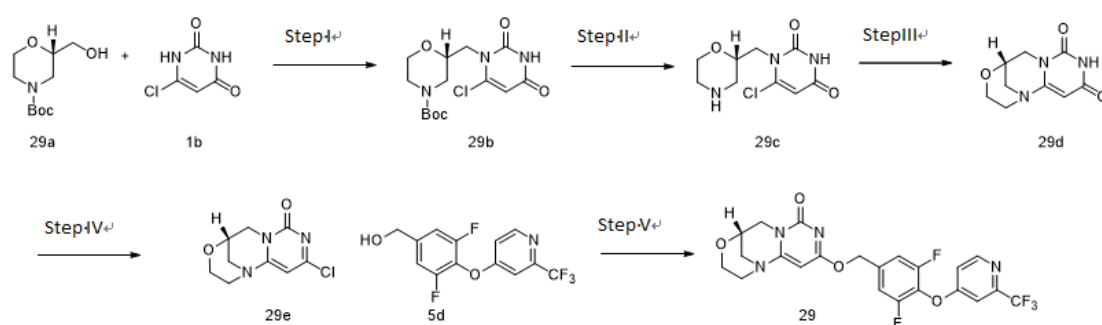


To a solution of 2,4,5-Trifluorobenzyl alcohol (36 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry *N,N*-

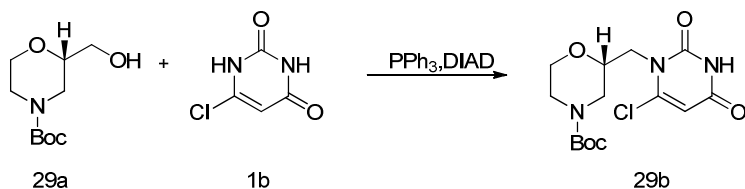
dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 11 mg, 0.26 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **23e** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **28** (18 mg, 23.3%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.32 (m, 1H), 6.95 (m, 1H), 5.58 (s, 1H), 5.40 (s, 2H), 4.06 (m, 1H), 3.79 (m, 1H), 3.44 (m, 1H), 3.29 – 3.19 (m, 1H), 3.14 (m, 1H), 3.03 (m, 1H), 2.43 (m, 1H), 1.93 (m, 2H), 1.55 – 1.46 (m, 2H). MS (ESI): m/z 352.1 [M+H]⁺.

Example 29 Preparation of Compound 29



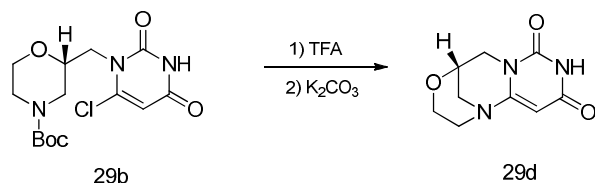
Step I: Preparation of compound 29b



To a solution of 6-chlorouracil **1b** (10 g, 69 mmol), tert-butyl (S)-2-(hydroxymethyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate **29a** (15 g, 69 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (27 g, 102.9 mmol) dissolved in a mixed solvent of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (250 mL) and *N,N*-dimethylformamide (50 mL) at room temperature, was added dropwise diisopropyl azodicarboxylate (27 mL, 138 mmol) under nitrogen at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 2 h, then warmed to room temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was filtered and extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL × 3). The combined organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Then the mixed solvent PE/EA = 3/1 (100 mL) was added to the residue, and a large amount of a white solid precipitated. Filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification on a silica gel column with CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH

(20/1) afforded the title compound **29b** (11.5 g, yield: 48.2 %) as a colorless oil.

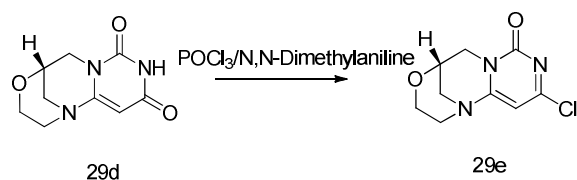
Steps II and III: Preparation of compound **29d**



To a solution of Tert-butyl (S)-2-((6-chloro-2,4-dioxo-3,4-dihydropyrimidin-1(2H)-yl)methyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate **29b** (11.5 g, 33.2 mmol) dissolved in dichloromethane (80 mL) at room temperature, was added trifluoroacetic acid (10 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The afforded residue was used directly in the next step, and dissolved in acetonitrile (80 mL), then potassium carbonate (9.2 g, 67 mmol) was added at room temperature. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux overnight, and filtrated, the filter cake was washed with acetonitrile and methanol, respectively. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure, followed by purification on a silica gel column CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH (20/1) to afford the title compound **29d** (1.9 g, 27.4 %) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.39 (s, 1H), 5.41 (s, 1H), 4.36 – 4.28 (m, 1H), 4.05 (m, 1H), 3.95 (m, 1H), 3.78 (m, 1H), 3.69 – 3.55 (m, 2H), 3.44 – 3.37 (m, 1H), 3.24 (m, 1H), 2.96 (m, 1H).

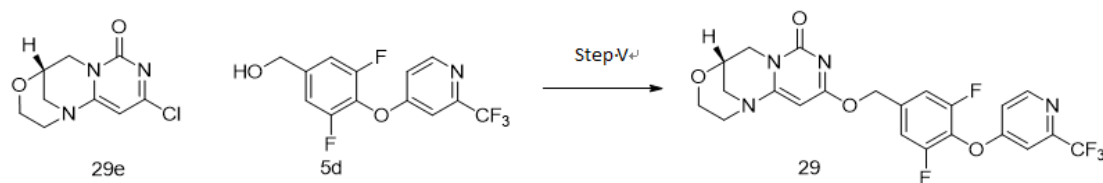
Step IV: Preparation of compound **29e**



To a solution of compound **29d** (0.5 g, 2.4 mmol) and dimethylaniline (0.29 g, 2.4 mmol) in toluene, was added phosphorous oxychloride (0.73 g, 4.8 mmol) dropwise at room temperature. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux for 4 h, quenched with ice water, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was extracted with ethyl acetate (60 mL × 3). The combined organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the desiccant was filtered out and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification on a silica gel column with CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH (20/1) afforded the title compound **29e** (0.3 g, 54.9 %) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.12 (s, 1H), 4.49 (m, 1H), 4.08 (m, 1H), 3.99 (m, 1H), 3.72 – 3.61 (m, 3H), 3.48 (m, 1H), 3.37 (m, 1H), 2.96 (m, 1H).

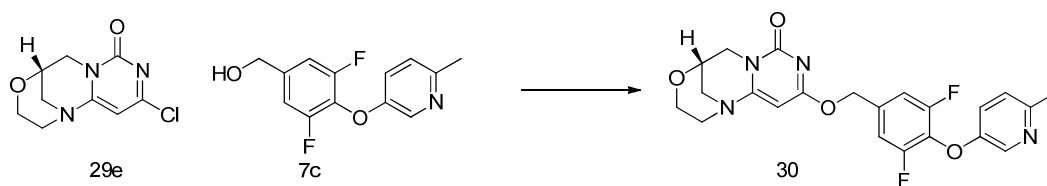
Step V: Preparation of compound **29**



To a solution of (3,5-Difluoro-4-((2-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)phenyl)methanol **5d** (67 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 11 mg, 0.26 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **29e** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **29** (31 mg, 28.4%) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.59 (m, 1H), 7.25 (s, 1H), 7.14 (m, 2H), 6.98 (m, 1H), 5.69 (s, 1H), 5.43 (s, 2H), 4.40 (m, 1H), 4.12 (m, 1H), 4.03 (m, 1H), 3.70 – 3.57 (m, 3H), 3.44 (m, 1H), 3.27 (m, 1H), 2.95 (m, 1H). MS (ESI): m/z 497.1 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$,

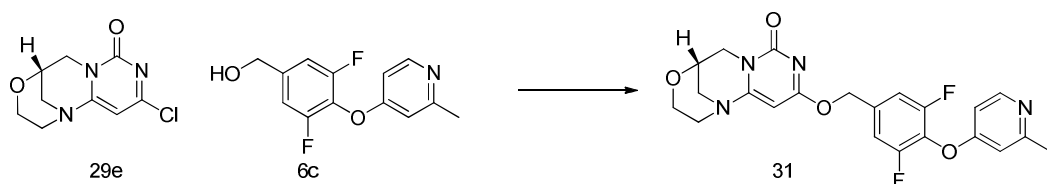
Example 30 Preparation of Compound **30**



To a solution of (3,5-Difluoro-4-((6-methylpyridin-3-yl)oxy)phenyl)methanol **7c** (56 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 11 mg, 0.26 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **29e** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **30** (49 mg, 50.3%) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.26 (m, 1H), 7.16 – 7.05 (m, 4H), 5.69 (s, 1H), 5.40 (s, 2H), 4.40 (m, 1H), 4.13 (m, 1H), 4.04 (m, 1H), 3.70 – 3.58 (m, 3H), 3.45 (m, 1H), 3.27 (m, 1H), 2.96 (m, 1H), 2.52 (s, 3H). MS (ESI): m/z 443.1 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

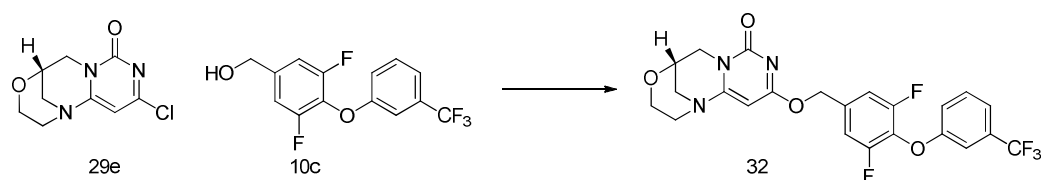
Example 31 Preparation of Compound **31**



To a solution of (3,5-Difluoro-4-((2-methyl) pyridin-4-yl)oxy)phenyl)methanol **6c** (56 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 11 mg, 0.26 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **29e** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **31** (38 mg, 39.0%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.35 (m, 1H), 7.11 (m, 2H), 6.72 – 6.63 (m, 2H), 5.70 (s, 1H), 5.42 (s, 2H), 4.39 (m, 1H), 4.17 – 4.08 (m, 1H), 4.03 (m, 1H), 3.71 – 3.57 (m, 3H), 3.50 – 3.40 (m, 1H), 3.27 (m, 1H), 2.95 (m, 1H), 2.50 (s, 3H). MS (ESI): *m/z* 443.1 [M+H]⁺.

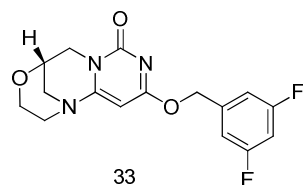
Example 32 Preparation of Compound 32



To a solution of (3,5-Difluoro-4-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)phenyl)methanol **10c** (67 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 11 mg, 0.26 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **29e** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **32** (31 mg, 28.4%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.42 (m, 1H), 7.34 (m, 1H), 7.19 (s, 1H), 7.10 (m, 3H), 5.70 (s, 1H), 5.42 (s, 2H), 4.40 (m, 1H), 4.17 – 4.00 (m, 2H), 3.71 – 3.57 (m, 3H), 3.45 (m, 1H), 3.28 (m, 1H), 2.96 (m, 1H). MS (ESI): *m/z* 496.1 [M+H]⁺.

Example 33 Preparation of Compound 33

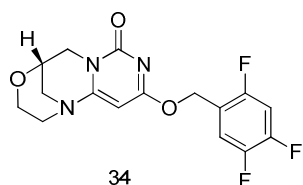


To a solution of 3,5-Difluorobenzyl alcohol (32 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 11 mg, 0.26 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **29e** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water.

Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **33** (21 mg, 28.5%) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.98 – 6.91 (m, 2H), 6.77 (m, 1H), 5.70 (s, 1H), 5.40 (s, 2H), 4.41 (m, 1H), 4.14 (m, 1H), 4.04 (m, 1H), 3.72 – 3.58 (m, 3H), 3.46 (m, 1H), 3.28 (m, 1H), 2.97 (m, 1H). MS (ESI): m/z 336.1 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

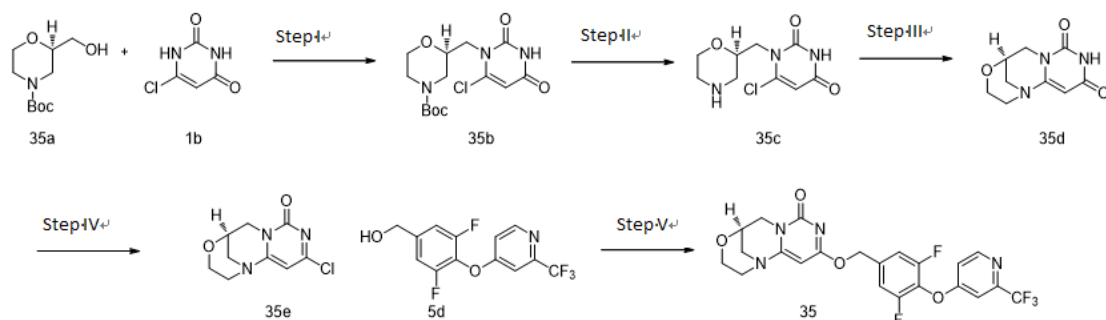
Example 34 Preparation of Compound 34



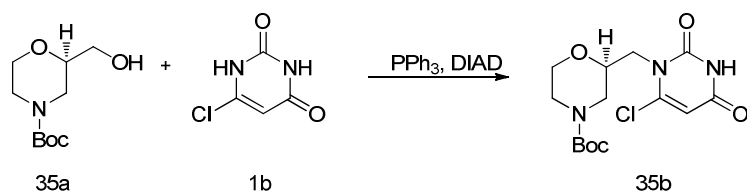
To a solution of 2,4,5-Trifluorobenzyl alcohol (36 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 11 mg, 0.26 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **29e** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **34** (29 mg, 37.3%) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.36 – 7.27 (m, 1H), 6.95 (m, 1H), 5.64 (s, 1H), 5.40 (s, 2H), 4.42 – 4.35 (m, 1H), 4.12 (m, 1H), 4.02 (m, 1H), 3.73 – 3.55 (m, 3H), 3.43 (m, 1H), 3.24 (m, 1H), 2.95 (m, 1H). MS (ESI): m/z 354.1 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

Example 35 Preparation of Compound 35



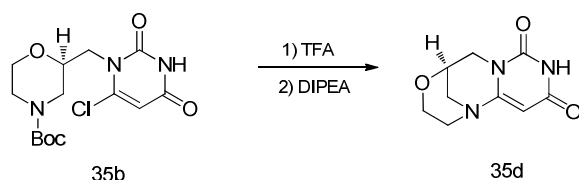
Step I: Preparation of compound 35b



To a solution of 6-chlorouracil **1b** (10 g, 69 mmol), tert-butyl (R)-2-(hydroxymethyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate **35a** (15 g, 69 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (27 g,

102.9 mmol) dissolved in a mixed solvent of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (250 mL) and *N,N*-dimethylformamide (50 mL) at room temperature, was added dropwise diisopropyl azodicarboxylate (27 mL, 138 mmol) under nitrogen at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 2 h, then warmed to room temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was filtered and extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL × 3). The combined organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Then the mixed solvent PE/EA = 3/1 (100 mL) was added to the residue, and a large amount of a white solid precipitated. Filtered and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification on a silica gel column with CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH (20/1) afforded the title compound **35b** (7.2 g, yield: 30.5 %) as a colorless oil.

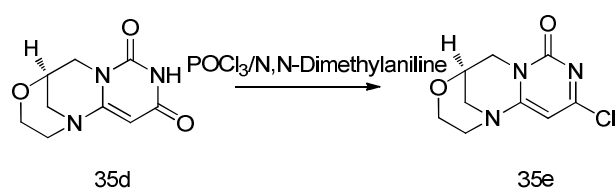
Steps II and III: Preparation of compound **35d**



To a solution of Tert-butyl (R)-2-((6-chloro-2,4-dioxo-3,4-dihydropyrimidin-1(2H)-yl)methyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate **35b** (7.2 g, 20.8 mmol) dissolved in dichloromethane (80 mL) at room temperature, was added trifluoroacetic acid (10 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The afforded residue was used directly in the next step, and dissolved in acetonitrile (80 mL), then diisopropylethylamine (8.1 g, 62.7 mmol) was added at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 h, and concentrated under reduced pressure, followed by purification on a silica gel column CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH (20/1) to afford the title compound **35d** (2.5 g, 57.4 %) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.32 (s, 1H), 5.42 (s, 1H), 4.35 – 4.29 (m, 1H), 4.07 (m, 1H), 3.96 (m, 1H), 3.78 (m, 1H), 3.70 – 3.55 (m, 2H), 3.45 – 3.36 (m, 1H), 3.24 (m, 1H), 2.96 (m, 1H).

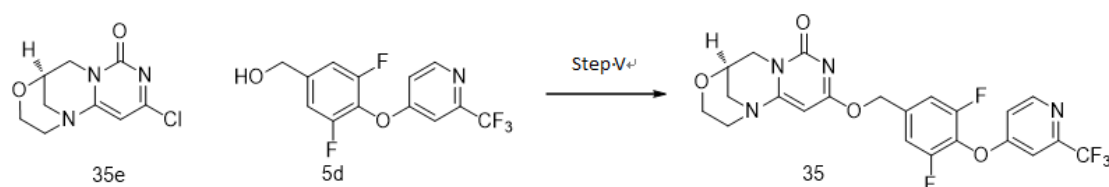
Step IV: Preparation of compound **35e**



To a solution of compound **35d** (0.1 g, 0.48 mmol) and dimethylaniline (0.06 g, 0.48 mmol) in toluene, was added phosphorous oxychloride (0.73 g, 4.8 mmol) dropwise at room temperature. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux for 4 h, quenched with ice water, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was extracted with ethyl acetate (60 mL $\times$ 3). The combined organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the desiccant was filtered out and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification on a silica gel column with CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH (20/1) afforded the title compound **35e** (0.04 g, 36.4 %) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.12 (s, 1H), 4.48 (m, 1H), 4.06 (m, 1H), 3.99 (m, 1H), 3.73 – 3.61 (m, 3H), 3.47 (m, 1H), 3.42 – 3.32 (m, 1H), 2.96 (m, 1H).

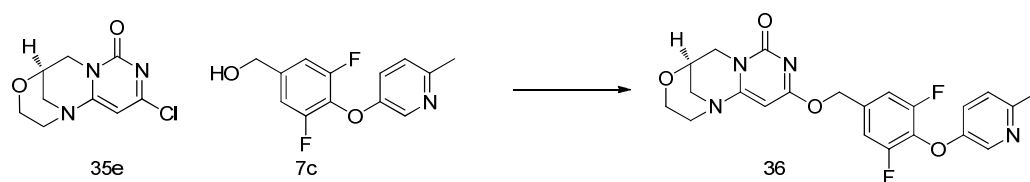
Step V: Preparation of compound **35**



To a solution of (3,5-Difluoro-4-((2-(trifluoromethylpyridin-4-yl)oxy)phenyl)methanol **5d** (67 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 11 mg, 0.26 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **35e** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **35** (41 mg, 37.5%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.60 (m, 1H), 7.25 (s, 1H), 7.15 (m, 2H), 6.99 (m, 1H), 5.70 (s, 1H), 5.44 (s, 2H), 4.40 (m, 1H), 4.13 (m, 1H), 4.04 (m, 1H), 3.70 – 3.58 (m, 3H), 3.44 (m, 1H), 3.28 (m, 1H), 2.96 (m, 1H). MS (ESI): *m/z* 497.1 [M+H]⁺.

Example 36 Preparation of Compound **36**

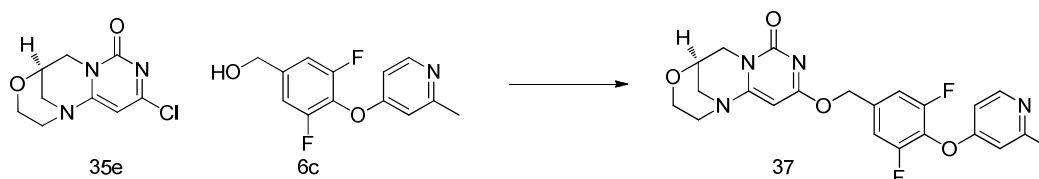


To a solution of (3,5-Difluoro-4-((6-methylpyridin-3-yl)oxy)phenyl)methanol **7c** (56 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 11 mg, 0.26 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of

compound **35e** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **36** (42 mg, 43.2%) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.21 (m, 1H), 7.06 (m, 4H), 5.65 (s, 1H), 5.37 (s, 2H), 4.36 (m, 1H), 4.13 – 4.03 (m, 1H), 3.98 (m, 1H), 3.66 – 3.53 (m, 3H), 3.40 (m, 1H), 3.23 (m, 1H), 2.93 (m, 1H), 2.47 (s, 3H). MS (ESI): m/z 443.1 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

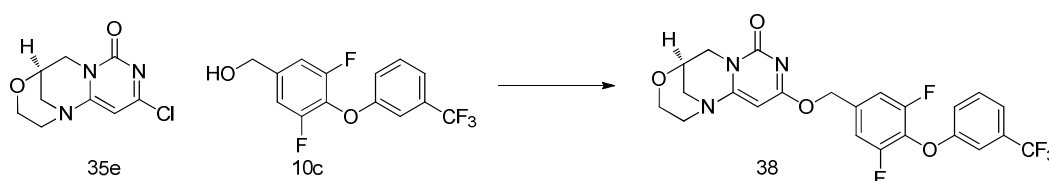
Example 37 Preparation of Compound 37



To a solution of (3,5-Difluoro-4-((2-methyl)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)phenylmethanol **6c** (56 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 11 mg, 0.26 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **35e** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **37** (18 mg, 18.5%) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.36 (m, 1H), 7.09 (m, 2H), 6.70 – 6.65 (m, 2H), 5.70 (s, 1H), 5.43 (s, 2H), 4.41 (m, 1H), 4.13 (m, 1H), 4.04 (m, 1H), 3.72 – 3.58 (m, 3H), 3.46 (m, 1H), 3.28 (m, 1H), 2.96 (m, 1H), 2.51 (s, 3H). MS (ESI): m/z 443.1 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

Example 38 Preparation of Compound 38

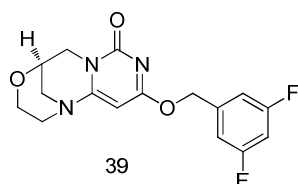


To a solution of (3,5-Difluoro-4-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)phenylmethanol **10c** (67 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 11 mg, 0.26 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **35e** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **38** (55 mg, 50.5%) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.41 (m, 1H), 7.33 (m, 1H), 7.18 (s, 1H), 7.10 (m, 3H), 5.70

(s, 1H), 5.41 (s, 2H), 4.40 (m, 1H), 4.15 – 4.07 (m, 1H), 4.03 (m, 1H), 3.70 – 3.55 (m, 3H), 3.45 (m, 1H), 3.27 (m, 1H), 2.96 (m, 1H). MS (ESI): m/z 496.1 $[M+H]^+$.

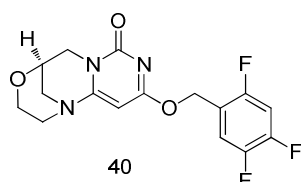
Example 39 Preparation of Compound 39



To a solution of 3,5-Difluorobenzyl alcohol (32 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 11 mg, 0.26 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **35e** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **39** (37 mg, 50.2%) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.96 – 6.89 (m, 2H), 6.75 (m, 1H), 5.68 (s, 1H), 5.39 (s, 2H), 4.40 (m, 1H), 4.12 (m, 1H), 4.03 (m, 1H), 3.70 – 3.55 (m, 3H), 3.44 (m, 1H), 3.26 (m, 1H), 2.95 (m, 1H). MS (ESI): m/z 336.1 $[M+H]^+$.

Example 40 Preparation of Compound 40



To a solution of 2,4,5-Trifluorobenzyl alcohol (36 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 11 mg, 0.26 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred for 5 min at room temperature, followed by addition of compound **35e** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with a small amount of water. Purification on a silica gel column with dichloromethane/methanol (20/1) afforded the title compound **40** (39 mg, 50.2%) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.36 – 7.28 (m, 1H), 6.95 (m, 1H), 5.65 (s, 1H), 5.41 (s, 2H), 4.42 – 4.35 (m, 1H), 4.17 – 4.08 (m, 1H), 4.03 (m, 1H), 3.71 – 3.55 (m, 3H), 3.44 (m, 1H), 3.25 (m, 1H), 2.95 (m, 1H). MS (ESI): m/z 354.1 $[M+H]^+$.

Biological Evaluation

The bioactivity of a compound could be determined using any suitable assay as well as tissue and *in vivo* model for determining the activity of a compound as an LpPLA2 inhibitor.

(1) Recombinant human Lp-PLA2 (rhLp-PLA2) assay (also known as PED6 assay)

PED6 is a fluorescently labeled phospholipid, which could be purchased directly from Invitogene or Molecular Probes. PED6 has a fluorescence quenching p-nitrophenyl group at the Sn3 position and a Bodipy fluorescein (FL) group at the sn2 position. Once cleaved by an Lp-PLA2 enzyme, it will release the FL group, resulting in enhanced fluorescence. An Lp-PLA2 inhibitor can prevent such cleavage so that no fluorescence enhancement is observed.

Assay Method: The compound to be tested (as shown in Table 1) was mixed with a DMSO solution in a volume ratio of 1:3, and diluted to prepare a source plate of a 384-well microplate. Then 0.01 μ l of the compound was transferred via an ECHO liquid dispenser from the source plate to a 384-well Greiner 784076 plate, and 5 μ l of a buffer consisting of 50 mM HEPES, pH7.4, 150 mM NaCl, and 1 mM CHAPS (the buffer solution containing a recombinant human Lp-PLA2 enzyme at a concentration of 4 nM or 110 pM) was added to each well of the plate. The plate was centrifuged at 500 rpm for 10 seconds. After a 30-min pre-incubation, 5 μ l of the above-mentioned buffer was added to a 384-well Greiner 784076 plate, the plate was centrifuged at 500 rpm for 10 seconds. After the plate was incubated at room temperature for 20 min in a dark place, the fluorescence intensity was read at ex 480/em 540 with a ViewLux microplate imager, and the XL fitting model in Excel was used to perform the curve analysis and QC analysis to calculate pIC₅₀. The results were listed in Table 1.

Table 1

Compound No.	rhLp-PLA2 (pIC ₅₀)
1	8.7
2	8.6
3	7.5
4	8.5
5	10.5

6	10.2
7	10.1
8	9.5
9	10.0
10	9.9
11	10.1
12	9.5
13	10.2
14	10.4
15	9.7
16	10.1
18	10.1
20	10.5
21	8.5
22	7.5
24	10.0
26	10.4
27	8.5
28	7.4
30	9.8
33	8.4
34	7.2
36	9.9
39	8.4
40	7.3
Positive Compound Rilapladib	8.9

(2) Human plasma Lp-PLA2 assay (also known as Thio-PAF assay)

The human plasma assay was conducted using the sulphatide analog of PAF

(phosphatidylcholine). After hydrolysis, it would generate phospholipids containing free sulfhydryl groups, which would be subjected to Michael addition with CPM to generate fluorescence-enhancing maleimide. Continuous quantitative analysis of thiol could be conducted by detecting the fluorescence intensity. This assay can be used to detect the inhibitory activity of the Lp-PLA2 inhibitor on the Lp-PLA2 enzyme in human plasma.

Assay Method: The compound to be tested (as shown in Table 2) was mixed with a DMSO solution in a volume ratio of (1:3), and diluted to prepare a source plate of a 384-well microplate. Then 0.01 μ l of the compound was transferred via an ECHO liquid dispenser from the source plate to a 384-well Greiner 784076 low-volume plate, and 8 μ l of pre-aliquoted and frozen mixed human plasma was then added. The plate was centrifuged at 500 rpm for 10 seconds. After a 30-min pre-incubation, 2 μ l of a substrate solution, and a buffer containing 2.5 mM 2-thio-PAF (a solution in ethanol), 32 μ M CPM (a solution in DMSO) and 3.2 mM N-ethylmaleimide (NEM) (a buffer solution consisting of 50 mM HEPES, pH7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM CHAPS) was added by a BRAVO liquid handling station to a 384-well Greiner 784076 low-volume plate. Two minutes later, the reaction was quenched with 5 μ l of 5% trifluoroacetic acid. After the plate was incubated at room temperature for 40 min in a dark place, the fluorescence intensity was read at ex 380/ em 485 with an Envision microplate reader, and the XL fitting model in Excel was used to perform the curve analysis and QC analysis to calculate pIC₅₀. The results are shown in Table 2.

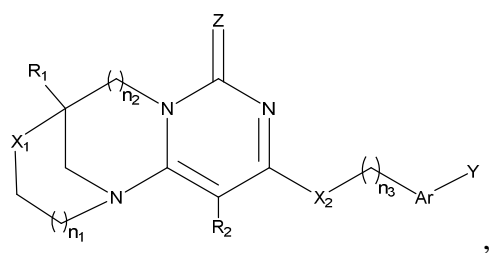
Table 2

Compound No.	Thio-PAF (pIC ₅₀)
1	7.5
2	7.5
3	6.5
4	7.4
5	8.5
6	8.2
7	8.1
8	7.8
9	8.0
10	8.0

11	8.1
12	7.8
13	8.1
14	8.2
15	7.9
16	8.1
18	8.1
20	8.5
21	7.4
22	6.5
24	8.1
26	8.4
27	7.3
28	6.5
30	8.0
33	7.1
34	6.3
36	7.9
39	7.0
40	6.3
Positive compound Rilapladib	7.8

What is claimed is:

1. A compound of Formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,



(I)

wherein

n₁, n₂, and n₃ are each independently 0, 1, or 2;

R₁ and R₂ are each independently selected from -H, hydroxyl, cyano, halogen, alkyl, deuterated alkyl, deuterated alkoxy, hydroxyalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, cycloalkyl, alkoxy, arylene, or heteroarylene;

X₁ and X₂ are each independently selected from alkylene, -O-, -S-, or -NR'-,

R' is selected from -H, alkyl, deuterated alkyl, or cycloalkyl;

Ar is arylene or heteroarylene, wherein hydrogens in the arylene or heteroarylene are each optionally substituted with one or more substituents, and the substituents are each independently selected from halogen, alkyl, deuterioalkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, deuterioalkoxy, haloalkoxy, hydroxy, hydroxyalkyl, cyano, amino, monoalkyl- or dialkyl-substituted amino, nitro, carboxy, formyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, or heteroaryl;

Y is -H, halogen, alkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, cycloalkyl, alkoxy, deuterated alkyl, deuterated alkoxy, hydroxy, hydroxyalkyl, cyano, arylene, heteroarylene, -OAr', -SAr', -NR''-Ar', -NR''R'', or -R'''-Ar';

Ar' is selected from aryl or heteroaryl, wherein hydrogens in the aryl or heteroaryl are optionally substituted with one or more substituents, the substituents are each independently selected from halogen, alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, hydroxy, hydroxyalkyl, haloalkoxy, deuterated alkyl, deuterated alkoxy, cyano, amino, nitro, carboxy, formyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, or heteroaryl;

R'' is H-, alkyl, or cycloalkyl;

R''' is alkylene;

Z is O or S.

2. The compound or a salt thereof according to claim 1, wherein

halogens in the "halogen" "haloalkyl" and "haloalkoxy" are each independently selected from F, Cl, Br, or I;

optionally, alkyls in the "alkyl" "deuterated alkyl" "deuterated alkoxy" "hydroxyalkyl" "haloalkyl", "haloalkoxy" "alkoxy" and "mono- or di-alkyl substituted amino" are each independently C₁-C₁₀ linear or branched alkyl; optionally each independently C₁-C₇ linear or branched alkyl; optionally each independently C₁-C₄ linear or branched alkyl; and optionally selected from methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, sec-butyl, n-pentyl, 1-methylbutyl, 2-methylbutyl, 3-methylbutyl, isopentyl, 1-ethylpropyl, neopentyl, n-hexyl, 1-methylpentyl, 2-methylpentyl, 3-methylpentyl, isohexyl, 1,1-dimethylbutyl, 2,2-dimethylbutyl, 3,3-dimethylbutyl, 1,2-dimethylbutyl, 1,3-dimethylbutyl, 2,3-dimethylbutyl, 2-ethylbutyl, n-heptyl, 2-methylhexyl, 3-methylhexyl, 2,2-dimethylpentyl, 3,3-dimethylpentyl, 2,3-dimethylpentyl, 2,4-dimethylpentyl, 3-ethylpentyl, or 2,2,3-trimethylbutyl;

optionally, "alkylenes" are each independently C₁-C₁₀ linear or branched alkylene; optionally each C₁-C₇ linear or branched alkylene; optionally each C₁-C₅ linear or branched alkylene; and optionally each selected from methylene, ethylene, n-propylene, iso-propylene, n-butylene, isobutylene, tert-butylene, sec-butylene, n-pentylene, 1-methylbutylene, 2-methylbutylene, 3-methylbutylene, isopentylene, 1-ethylpropylene, neopentylene, n-hexylene, 1-methylpentylene, 2-methylpentylene, 3-methylpentylene, isohexylene, 1,1-dimethylbutylene, 2,2-dimethylbutylene, 3,3-dimethylbutylene, 1,2-dimethylbutylene, 1,3-dimethylbutylene, 2,3-dimethylbutylene, 2-ethylbutylene, n-heptylene, 2-methylhexylene, 3-methylhexylene, 2,2-dimethylpentylene, 3,3-dimethylpentylene, 2,3-dimethylpentylene, 2,4-dimethylpentylene, 3-ethylpentylene, or 2,2,3-trimethylbutylene;

optionally, "cycloalkyl" is C₃-C₁₀ monocyclic or bicyclic cycloalkyl, optionally C₃-C₇ monocyclic cycloalkyl, and optionally cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, or cycloheptyl;

optionally, "heterocyclyl" is 3- to 10-membered non-aromatic heterocycle having in the ring 1, 2, or 3 heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S; optionally 3- to 10-membered non-aromatic ring having in the ring 1 or 2 heteroatoms selected from N and O; optionally 3- to 6-membered non-aromatic ring having in the ring 1 or 2 heteroatoms selected from N and O; optionally 3- to 10-membered non-aromatic ring having in the ring 1 or 2 heteroatoms selected from N and S; and

optionally 3- to 6-membered non-aromatic ring having in the ring 1 or 2 heteroatoms selected from N and S;

optionally, "aryl" is 6- to 10-membered aryl; optionally phenyl or naphthyl, and optionally phenyl, 1-naphthyl, or 2-naphthyl;

optionally, "arylene" is 6- to 10-membered arylene; and optionally phenylene or naphthylene;

optionally, "heteroaryl" is 5- to 10-membered heteroaryl ring having in the ring 1-3 heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S; optionally 5- to 10-membered heteroaryl ring having in the ring 1-2 heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S; optionally the heteroaryl ring is selected from pyridine ring, pyrrole ring, pyrazole ring, pyrimidine ring, pyrazine ring, pyridazine ring, thiophene ring, and furan ring; optionally selected from pyridin-2-yl, pyridin-3-yl, pyridin-4-yl, pyridazin-3-yl, pyridazin-4-yl, pyrimidin-2-yl, pyrimidin-4-yl, pyrimidin-5-yl, pyrazin-2-yl, pyrazin-3-yl, indolyl, isoindolyl, indazolyl, indoliziny, purinyl, quinoliziny, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, cinnolinyl, phthalazinyl, naphthyridinyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxalinyl, thieno[2,3-b]furanyl, furo[3,2-b]pyranyl, pyrido[2,3-d]oxazinyl, pyrazolo[4,3-d]oxazolyl, imidazo[4,5-d]thiazolyl, pyrazino[2,3-d]pyridazinyl, imidazo[2,1-b]thiazolyl, imidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazinyl, benzothienyl, benzoxazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzoxepinyl, benzoxazinyl, benzofuranyl, benzotriazolyl, pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridyl, pyrrolo[3,2-c]pyridinyl, pyrrolo[3,2-b]pyridyl, imidazo[4,5-b]pyridyl, imidazo[4,5-c]pyridyl, pyrazolo[4,3-d]pyridyl, pyrazolo[4,3-c]pyridyl, pyrazolo[3,4-c]pyridinyl, pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyridyl, pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridinyl, imidazo[1,2-a]pyridinyl, pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridinyl, pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazinyl, imidazo[1,2-c]pyrimidinyl, pyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidinyl, pyrido[4,3-d]pyrimidinyl, pyrido[3,4-d]pyrimidinyl, pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidinyl, pyrido[2,3-b]pyrazinyl, pyrido[3,4-b]pyrazinyl, pyrimido[5,4-d]pyrimidinyl, pyrazolo[2,3-b]pyrazinyl, or pyrimido[4,5-d]pyrimidinyl; and is optionally selected from pyridin-2-yl, pyridin-3-yl, pyridin-4-yl, pyrimidin-2-yl, pyrimidin-4-yl, or pyrimidin-5-yl;

optionally, "heteroarylene" is 5- to 10-membered heteroarylene ring having in the ring 1-3 heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S; optionally 5- to 10-membered heteroaromatic ring having in the ring 1-2 heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S; and optionally the heteroarylene ring is selected from pyridinylene ring, pyrrolylene ring, pyrazolylene ring, pyrimidinylene ring, pyrazine ring, pyridazine ring, thiophene ring, or furanylene ring;

optionally, the compound of Formula (I) is in the form of a tautomer, meso isomer, racemate,

enantiomer, diastereomer, or mixture thereof.

3. The compound or a salt thereof according to claim 1 or 2, wherein

n_1 , n_2 , and n_3 are each independently 0, 1, or 2; optionally, n_1 is 1; optionally, n_2 is 1; optionally, n_3 is 1;

optionally, R_1 and R_2 are each independently selected from -H, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, hydroxyl, hydroxyalkyl, cyano, C_1 - C_7 alkyl (such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, sec-butyl, n-pentyl, 1-methylbutyl, 2-methylbutyl, 3-methylbutyl, isopentyl, 1-ethylpropyl, neopentyl, n-hexyl, 1-methylpentyl, 2-methylpentyl, 3-methylpentyl, isohexyl, 1,1-dimethylbutyl, 2,2-dimethylbutyl, 3,3-dimethylbutyl, 1,2-dimethylbutyl, 1,3-dimethylbutyl, 2,3-dimethylbutyl, 2-ethylbutyl, n-heptyl, 2-methylhexyl, 3-methylhexyl, 2,2-dimethylpentyl, 3,3-dimethylpentyl, 2,3-dimethylpentyl, 2,4-dimethylpentyl, 3-ethylpentyl, or 2,2,3-trimethylbutyl), C_1 - C_3 deuterioalkyl (such as $-CD_3$, $-C_2D_5$, or $-C_3D_7$), C_1 - C_3 deuterioalkoxy (such as $-OCD_3$, $-OC_2D_5$, or $-OC_3D_7$), C_1 - C_3 haloalkyl (such as $-CF_3$, $-CHF_2$, $-CH_2F$, $-C_2F_5$, or $-C_3F_7$), C_1 - C_7 haloalkoxy, C_1 - C_7 alkoxy, cyclopropanyl, cyclobutanyl, cyclopentanyl, or cyclohexanyl; optionally, R_1 is -H; and optionally, R_2 is -H;

optionally, X_1 and X_2 are each independently selected from C_1 - C_7 alkylene, -O-, -S-, or -NR'-; optionally, X_1 is C_1 - C_7 alkylene (optionally, $-CH_2-$, ethylene, n-propylene, isopropylene, n-butylene, or isobutylene), -O-, or -S-; optionally, X_1 is C_1 - C_7 alkylene or -O-; optionally, X_1 is $-CH_2-$ or -O-; optionally, X_2 is -O- or -S-; and optionally, X_2 is -O-;

optionally, R' is selected from -H, C_1 - C_7 alkyl (optionally, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, sec-butyl, n-pentyl, 1-methylbutyl, 2-methylbutyl, 3-methylbutyl, isopentyl, 1-ethylpropyl, neopentyl, n-hexyl, 1-methylpentyl, 2-methylpentyl, 3-methylpentyl, isohexyl, 1,1-dimethylbutyl, 2,2-dimethylbutyl, 3,3-dimethylbutyl, 1,2-dimethylbutyl, 1,3-dimethylbutyl, 2,3-dimethylbutyl, 2-ethylbutyl, n-heptyl, 2-methylhexyl, 3-methylhexyl, 2,2-dimethylpentyl, 3,3-dimethylpentyl, 2,3-dimethylpentyl, 2,4-dimethylpentyl, 3-ethylpentyl, or 2,2,3-trimethylbutyl), deuterated alkyl (optionally, $-CD_3$, $-C_2D_5$, or $-C_3D_7$), or C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl (optionally, cyclopropanyl, cyclobutanyl, cyclopentanyl, or cyclohexanyl);

optionally, Ar is phenylene or pyridyl, wherein hydrogen atoms in the phenylene or pyridyl are optionally substituted with 1, 2, or 3 substituents, the substituents are each independently selected from F, Cl, Br, I, -CN, -Me, $-CF_3$, $-CHF_2$, $-C_2H_5$, $-C_3H_7$, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, $-CD_3$, $-OCD_3$, -OMe, $-OCF_3$, or $-OCHF_2$;

optionally, Ar is arylene; and optionally, Ar is phenylene, wherein hydrogen atoms in the phenylene are optionally substituted with one or two substituents, the substituents are halogen, and optionally F;

optionally, Y is -H, -F, -Cl, -Br, -I, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, -CD₃, -OCD₃, -CF₃, -CHF₂, -CH₂F, -CH₂CF₃, -OCF₃, -OCHF₂, -OCH₂F, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, -OCH₃, -OC₂H₅, -OC₃H₇, or -OAr';

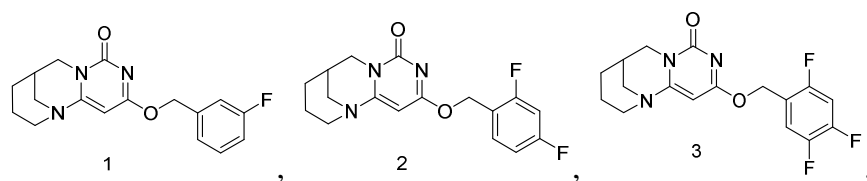
optionally, Y is H, halogen, or -OAr'; and optionally, Y is H, -F, or -OAr';

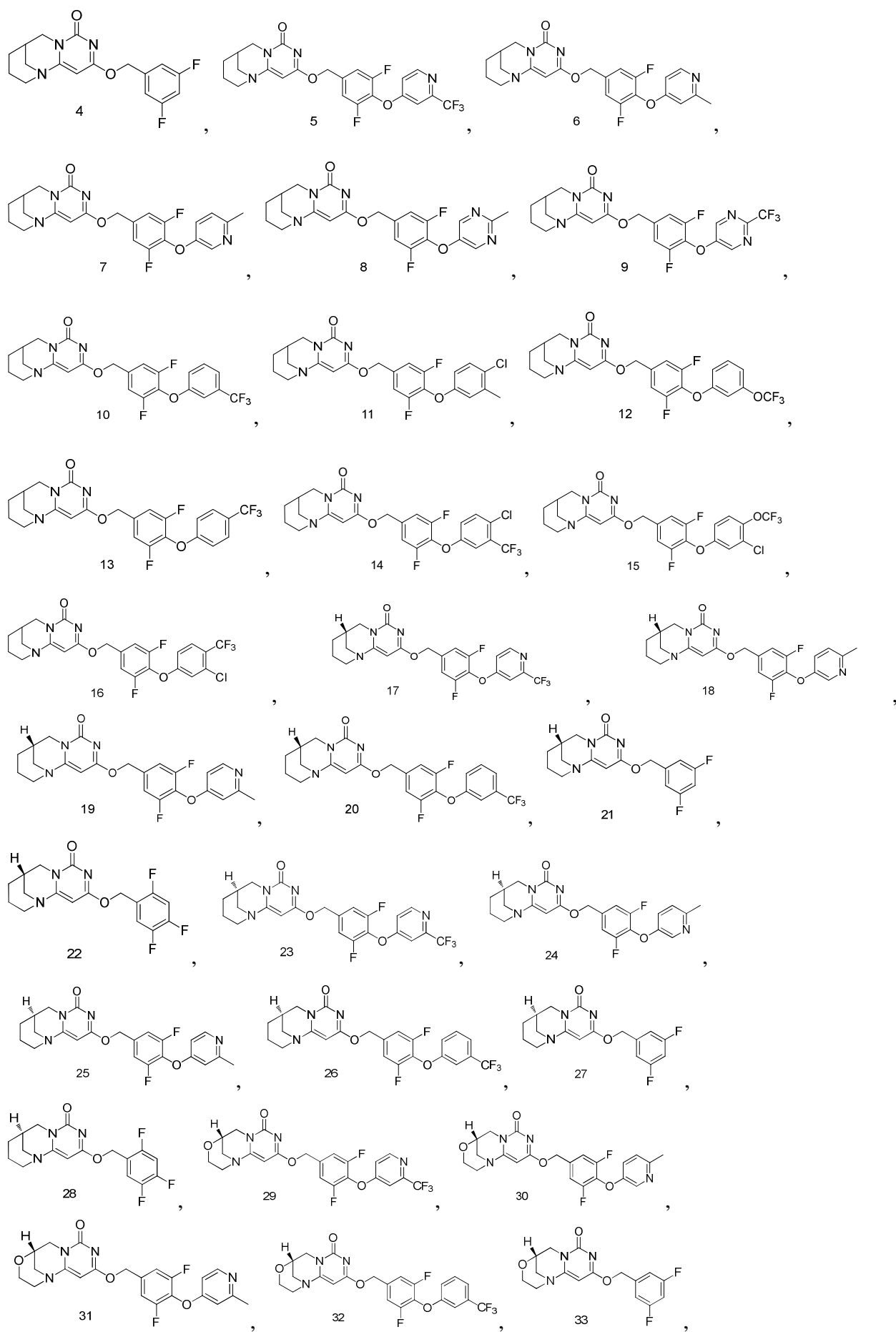
optionally, Ar' is selected from phenyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, or quinolinyl, wherein hydrogen atoms in the phenyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, or quinolinyl ring are each independently optionally substituted with 1, 2, or 3 substituents, the substituents are each independently selected from F, Cl, Br, C₁-C₇ alkyl (optionally, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, sec-butyl, n-pentyl, 1-methylbutyl, 2-methylbutyl, 3-methylbutyl, isopentyl, 1-ethylpropyl, neopentyl, n-hexyl, 1-methylpentyl, 2-methylpentyl, 3-methylpentyl, isohexyl, 1,1-dimethylbutyl, 2,2-dimethylbutyl, 3,3-dimethylbutyl, 1,2-dimethylbutyl, 1,3-dimethylbutyl, 2,3-dimethylbutyl, 2-ethylbutyl, n-heptyl, 2-methylhexyl, 3-methylhexyl, 2,2-dimethylpentyl, 3,3-dimethylpentyl, 2,3-dimethylpentyl, 2,4-dimethylpentyl, 3-ethylpentyl, or 2,2,3-trimethylbutyl), -CD₃, -OCD₃, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, -OCH₃, -OC₂H₇, -OC₃H₇, C₁-C₆ haloalkoxy, hydroxyl, hydroxyalkyl, cyano, or C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl (optionally, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, or cyclohexyl);

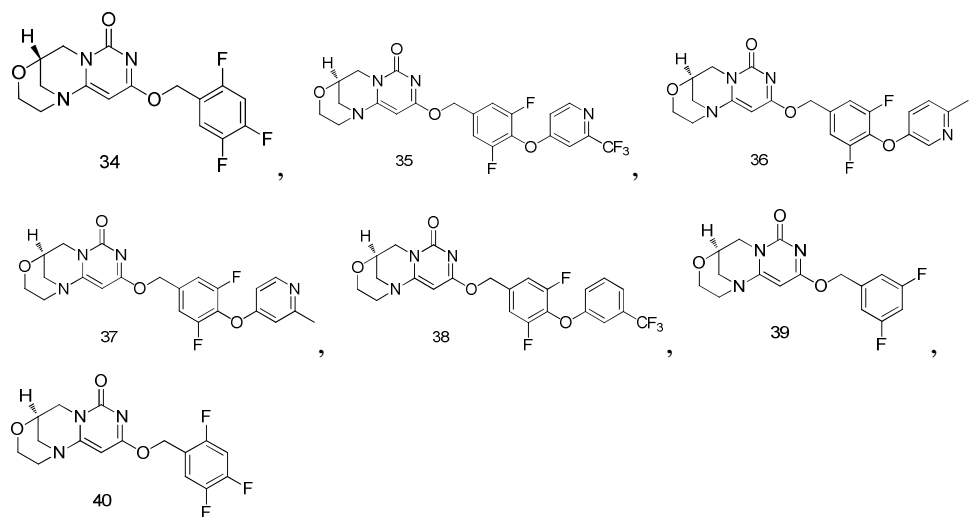
optionally, Ar' is selected from phenyl, pyridin-3-yl, pyridin-4-yl, or pyrimidin-5-yl, and is optionally substituted with 1 or 2 substituents, the substituents is selected from halogen, alkyl, haloalkyl, or haloalkoxy, and optionally selected from F, Cl, -CH₃, -CF₃, or -OCF₃;

optionally, Z is O or S; and optionally, Z is O.

4. The compound of Formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to any one of claims 1-3, wherein the compound of Formula (I) is selected from the following compounds:







5. The compound of Formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to any one of claims 1-4, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable salt includes an anionic salt or cationic salt of the compound of Formula (I);

optionally, the pharmaceutically acceptable salt includes alkali metal salt, alkaline earth metal salt, or ammonium salt of the compound of Formula (I); optionally, the alkali metal includes sodium, potassium, lithium, or cesium, and the alkaline earth metal includes magnesium, calcium, or strontium;

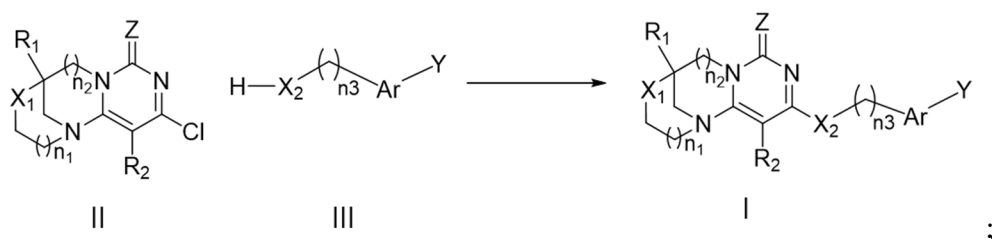
optionally, the pharmaceutically acceptable salt includes salt formed by the compound of Formula (I) and an organic base;

optionally, the organic base includes trialkylamine, pyridine, quinoline, piperidine, imidazole, picoline, dimethylaminopyridine, dimethylaniline, N-alkylmorpholine, 1,5-diazabicyclo[4.3.0]nonene-5, 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undecene-7, 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2] octane; optionally, the trialkylamine includes trimethylamine, triethylamine, or N-ethyldiisopropylamine; and optionally, the N-alkyl morpholine includes N-methylmorpholine;

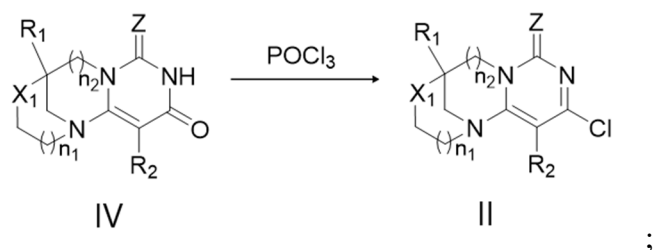
optionally, the pharmaceutically acceptable salt includes salt formed by the compound of Formula (I) and an acid;

optionally, the acid includes inorganic acid, or organic acid; optionally, the inorganic acid includes hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, hydroiodic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, or carbonic acid; optionally, the organic acid includes formic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, oxalic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, lactic acid, malic acid, citric acid, citric acid, tartaric acid, carbonic acid, picric acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, glutamic acid, or pamoic acid.

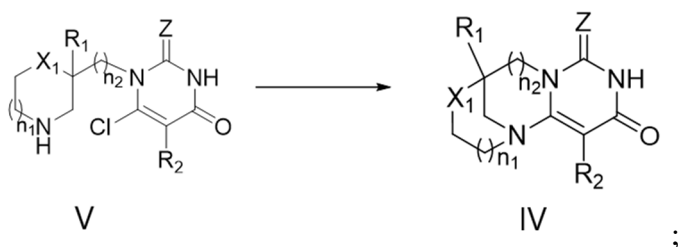
6. A preparation method of the compound of Formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to any one of claims 1-5, comprising the step of reacting a compound of Formula (II) with a compound of Formula (III) to produce the compound of Formula (I):



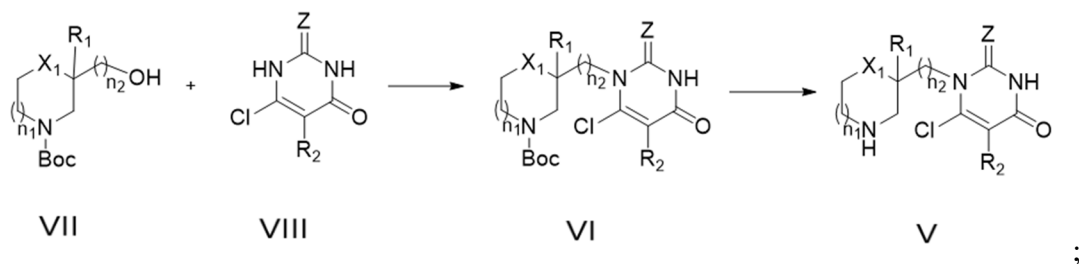
optionally, the preparation method comprises the step of reacting a compound of Formula (IV) with phosphorus oxychloride to produce the compound of Formula (II):



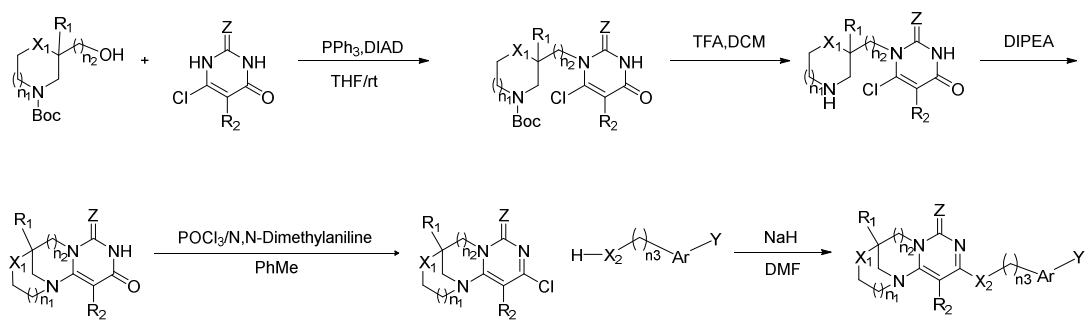
optionally, the preparation method comprises the step of subjecting a compound of Formula (V) to cyclization reaction to produce the compound of Formula (IV):



optionally, the preparation method comprises the step of reacting a compound of Formula (VII) with a compound of Formula (VIII) to produce a compound of Formula (VI), and further removing the protective group from the compound of Formula (VI) to produce the compound of Formula (V):



optionally, the preparation method includes the following reaction scheme:



wherein in each of the formulas, n_1 , n_2 , n_3 , R_1 , R_2 , X_1 , X_2 , Z , Ar , and Y are defined as in any one of claims 1-5.

7. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising a therapeutically effective amount of one or more of the compound of Formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to any one of claims 1-5, and optionally, pharmaceutically acceptable excipient(s).

8. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 7, wherein the dosage form of the pharmaceutical composition includes oral, rectal, or parenteral formulation;

optionally, the oral formulation includes solid or liquid formulation;

optionally, the solid formulation includes tablet, powder, granule, or capsule;

optionally, the liquid formulation includes aqueous or oily suspension, or syrup;

optionally, the parenteral formulation includes solution for injection, or aqueous or oily suspension.

9. Use of the compound of Formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to any one of claims 1-5, or the pharmaceutical composition according to claim 7 or 8, in the preparation of an Lp-PLA2 inhibitor.

10. Use of the compound of Formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to any one of claims 1-5, or the pharmaceutical composition according to claim 7 or 8, in the preparation of a medicament for treatment of neurodegeneration-related diseases;

optionally, the neurodegeneration-related diseases include Alzheimer's disease (AD), glaucoma, and age-related macular degeneration (AMD).

11. Use of the compound of Formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to any one of claims 1-5, or the pharmaceutical composition according to claim 7 or 8, in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of cardiovascular diseases, diabetic macular edema (DME), or prostate diseases;

optionally, the cardiovascular diseases include atherosclerosis.