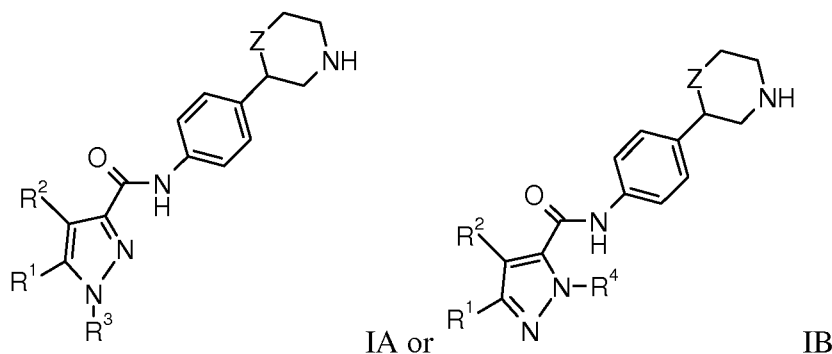


Case 27427**PYRAZOLE DERIVATIVES**

The invention relates to compounds of formula



wherein

R^1 is hydrogen or phenyl, optionally substituted by halogen, CN or lower alkoxy or lower alkoxy substituted by halogen;

R^2 is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

R^3 is hydrogen or lower alkyl or is

phenyl optionally substituted by one or more substituents, selected from halogen, cyano or lower alkoxy substituted by halogen, or is

pyridinyl, optionally substituted by halogen or lower alkyl substituted by halogen, or is

pyrimidinyl, optionally substituted by lower alkyl substituted by halogen, or is

pyrazinyl, optionally substituted by halogen, cyano or lower alkyl substituted by halogen;

R^4 is hydrogen, lower alkyl or phenyl;

Z is a bond, $-CH_2-$ or $-O-$;

or to a pharmaceutically suitable acid addition salt thereof.

The invention includes all racemic mixtures, all their corresponding enantiomers and/or optical isomers. In addition, all tautomeric forms of compounds of formula IA and IB are also encompassed by the present invention.

It has now been found that the compounds of formulas IA and IB have a good affinity to the trace amine associated receptors (TAARs), especially for TAAR1.

The compounds may be used for the treatment of depression, anxiety disorders, bipolar disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), stress-related disorders, psychotic disorders such as schizophrenia, neurological diseases such as Parkinson's disease, neurodegenerative disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, epilepsy, migraine, hypertension, substance abuse and metabolic disorders such as eating disorders, diabetes, diabetic complications, obesity, dyslipidemia, disorders of energy consumption and assimilation, disorders and malfunction of body temperature homeostasis, disorders of sleep and circadian rhythm, and cardiovascular disorders.

Some of the physiological effects (i.e. cardiovascular effects, hypotension, induction of sedation) which have been reported for compounds which may bind to adrenergic receptors (WO02/076950, WO97/12874 or EP 0717 037) may be considered to be undesirable side effects in the case of medicaments aimed at treating diseases of the central nervous system as described above. Therefore it is desirable to obtain medicaments having selectivity for the TAAR1 receptor vs adrenergic receptors. Objects of the present invention show selectivity for TAAR1 receptor over adrenergic receptors, in particular good selectivity vs the human and rat $\alpha 1$ and $\alpha 2$ adrenergic receptors.

The classical biogenic amines (serotonin, norepinephrine, epinephrine, dopamine, histamine) play important roles as neurotransmitters in the central and peripheral nervous system [1]. Their synthesis and storage, as well as their degradation and reuptake after release are tightly regulated. An imbalance in the levels of biogenic amines is known to be responsible for the altered brain function under many pathological conditions [2-5]. A second class of endogenous amine compounds, the so-called trace amines (TAs) significantly overlaps with the classical biogenic amines regarding structure, metabolism and subcellular localization. The TAs include p-tyramine, β -phenylethylamine, tryptamine and octopamine, and they are present in the mammalian nervous system at generally lower levels than classical biogenic amines [6].

Their dysregulation has been linked to various psychiatric diseases like schizophrenia and depression [7] and for other conditions like attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, migraine headache, Parkinson's disease, substance abuse and eating disorders [8,9].

For a long time, TA-specific receptors had only been hypothesized based on anatomically discrete high-affinity TA binding sites in the CNS of humans and other mammals [10,11]. Accordingly, the pharmacological effects of TAs were believed to be mediated through the well known machinery of classical biogenic amines, by either triggering their release, inhibiting their reuptake or by "crossreacting" with their receptor

systems [9,12,13]. This view changed significantly with the recent identification of several members of a novel family of GPCRs, the trace amine associated receptors (TAARs) [7,14]. There are 9 TAAR genes in human (including 3 pseudogenes) and 16 genes in mouse (including 1 pseudogene). The TAAR genes do not contain introns (with one exception, TAAR2 contains 1 intron) and are located next to each other on the same chromosomal segment. The phylogenetic relationship of the receptor genes, in agreement with an in-depth GPCR pharmacophore similarity comparison and pharmacological data suggest that these receptors form three distinct subfamilies [7,14]. TAAR1 is in the first subclass of four genes (TAAR1-4) highly conserved between human and rodents. TAs activate TAAR1 via G α s. Dysregulation of TAs was shown to contribute to the aetiology of various diseases like depression, psychosis, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, substance abuse, Parkinson's disease, migraine headache, eating disorders, metabolic disorders and therefore TAAR1 ligands have a high potential for the treatment of these diseases.

Therefore, there is a broad interest to increase the knowledge about trace amine associated receptors.

References used:

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therapeutics: legend, myth and fact. *Curr. Opin. Pharmacol.* 3, 90-97;
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S. A. 98, 9474-9475;
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in human brain. *Prog. Brain Res.* 106, 285-291;
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the rat and dog central nervous system. *J. Neurosci.* 6, 94-101;
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- 13 Parker, E.M. and Cubeddu, L.X. (1988) Comparative effects of amphetamine,
phenylethylamine and related drugs on dopamine efflux, dopamine uptake and mazindol
binding. *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* 245, 199-210;
- 14 Lindemann, L. *et al.* (2005) Trace amine associated receptors form structurally and
15 functionally distinct subfamilies of novel G protein-coupled receptors. *Genomics* 85,
372-385.

Objects of the present invention are new compounds of formula IA and IB and their
pharmaceutically acceptable salts, their use for the manufacture of medicaments for the treatment
of diseases related to the biological function of the trace amine associated receptors, their
20 manufacture and medicaments based on a compound in accordance with the invention in the
control or prevention of illnesses such as depression, anxiety disorders, bipolar disorder,
attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, stress-related disorders, psychotic disorders such as
schizophrenia, neurological diseases such as Parkinson's disease, neurodegenerative disorders
such as Alzheimer's disease, epilepsy, migraine, substance abuse and metabolic disorders such
25 as eating disorders, diabetes, diabetic complications, obesity, dyslipidemia, disorders of energy
consumption and assimilation, disorders and malfunction of body temperature homeostasis,
disorders of sleep and circadian rhythm, and cardiovascular disorders.

The preferred indications using the compounds of the present invention are depression,
psychosis, Parkinson's disease, anxiety and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and
30 diabetes.

As used herein, the term "lower alkyl" denotes a saturated straight- or branched-chain
group containing from 1 to 7 carbon atoms, for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, n-

butyl, i-butyl, 2-butyl, t-butyl and the like. Preferred alkyl groups are groups with 1 - 4 carbon atoms.

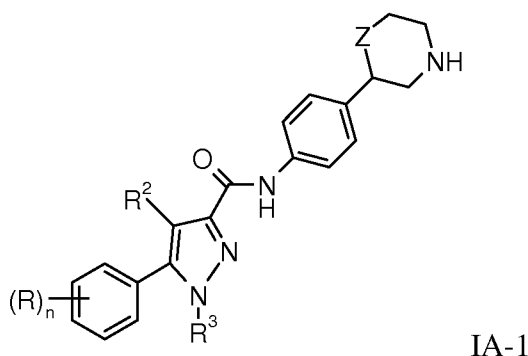
As used herein, the term "lower alkoxy" denotes a group wherein the alkyl residue is as defined above and which is attached via an oxygen atom.

5 The term "halogen" denotes chlorine, iodine, fluorine and bromine.

As used herein, the term "lower alkoxy substituted by halogen" denotes an alkoxy group as defined above and wherein at least one hydrogen atom is replaced by halogen.

The term "pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts" embraces salts with inorganic and organic acids, such as hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, citric acid, formic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, acetic acid, succinic acid, tartaric acid, methane-
10 sulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid and the like.

One embodiment of the invention are compounds of formula IA-1



wherein

15 R is hydrogen, halogen, CN or lower alkoxy or lower alkoxy substituted by halogen;

R² is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

R³ is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

Z is a bond, -CH₂- or -O-;

n is 1 or 2; if n = 2, each R may be defined independently of the other;

20 or a pharmaceutically suitable acid addition salt thereof, for example the following compounds:

or a pharmaceutically suitable acid addition salt thereof, for example the following compounds:

(S)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

(S)-1-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

(S)-5-(3-cyanophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

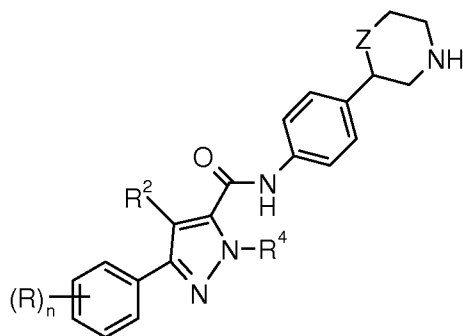
25 (S)-5-(3-cyanophenyl)-4-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

(S)-5-(5-cyano-2-fluorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

(S)-5-(3-cyano-4-fluorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide or

(S)-5-(3-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-1-ethyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide.

One further embodiment of the invention are compounds of formula IB-1



IB-1

wherein

R is hydrogen, halogen, CN or lower alkoxy or lower alkoxy substituted by halogen;

R² is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

R⁴ is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

10 Z is a bond, -CH₂- or -O-;

n is 1 or 2; if n = 2, each R may be defined independently of the other;

or a pharmaceutically suitable acid addition salt thereof, for example the following compounds:

(S)-3-(3-chlorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

15 (S)-3-(3-methoxyphenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(S)-1-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(S)-4-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(S)-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(S)-3-(2-fluorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

20 (S)-3-(2-methoxyphenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(S)-3-(2-chlorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(S)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(R)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(R)-3-(2-chlorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

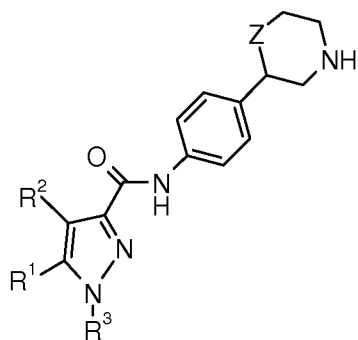
25 (S)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(R)-3-(3-chlorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(R)-3-(3-methoxyphenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

- (S)-3-(3-chlorophenyl)-1-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide
 (R)-1-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide
 (S)-3-(4-cyanophenyl)-1-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide
 (S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide
 5 (S)-3-(3-methoxyphenyl)-1-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide
 (S)-3-(3-cyanophenyl)-1-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide
 (S)-3-(3-cyanophenyl)-1-ethyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide
 (S)-3-(4-cyanophenyl)-1-ethyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide
 (S)-3-(3-cyanophenyl)-N-(4-(piperidin-3-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide
 10 (R)-3-(3-cyanophenyl)-N-(4-(piperidin-3-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide
 (rac) 3-(3-cyanophenyl)-N-(4-(pyrrolidin-3-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide
 (S)-3-(3-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide
 (S)-3-(3-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-1-ethyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-
 carboxamide
 15 (S)-3-(3-cyano-2-fluorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide or
 (S)-3-(3-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-1-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-
 carboxamide.

One embodiment of the invention are compounds of formula IA-2,



IA-2

- 20
 R¹ is hydrogen
 R² is hydrogen or lower alkyl;
 R³ phenyl optionally substituted by one or more substituents, selected from halogen, cyano
 or lower alkoxy substituted by halogen, or is
 25 pyridinyl, optionally substituted by halogen or lower alkyl substituted by halogen, or is
 pyrimidinyl, optionally substituted by lower alkyl substituted by halogen, or is
 pyrazinyl, optionally substituted by halogen, cyano or lower alkyl substituted by halogen;
 Z is a bond, -CH₂- or -O-;

or a pharmaceutically suitable acid addition salt thereof, for example the following compounds:

(S)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

(R)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

(S)-1-(5-chloropyridin-2-yl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

5 (S)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1-(5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

(S)-1-(4-cyanophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

(R)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1-(5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

10 (S)-1-(4-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

(R)-1-(4-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

(S)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1-(5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-2-yl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

(S)-1-(6-chloropyrazin-2-yl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

15 (S)-1-(3-chloropyrazin-2-yl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

(S)-1-(5-chloropyrazin-2-yl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

(S)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1-(6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

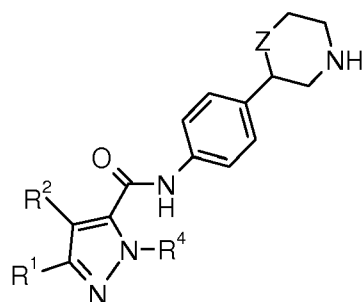
(S)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1-(6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-1H-pyrazole-3-

20 carboxamide

(S)-1-(5-cyanopyrazin-2-yl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide or

(S)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide.

25 One further embodiment of the invention are compounds of formula IB-2,



IB-2

wherein

R¹ is hydrogen

-9-

R^2 is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

R^4 is hydrogen, lower alkyl or phenyl

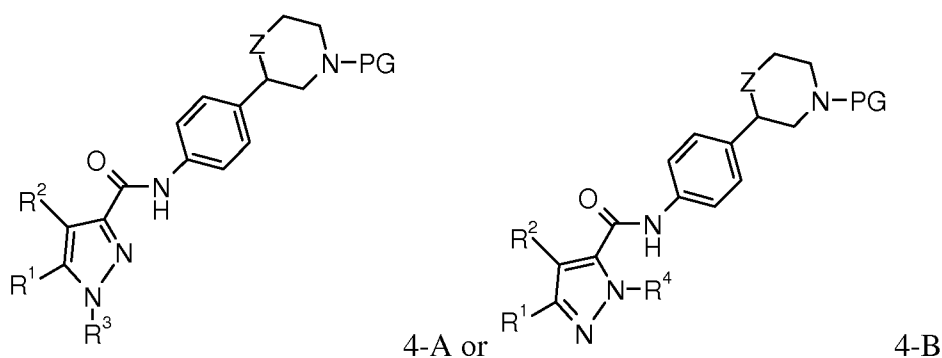
Z is a bond, $-\text{CH}_2-$ or $-\text{O}-$;

or a pharmaceutically suitable acid addition salt thereof, for example the following compound

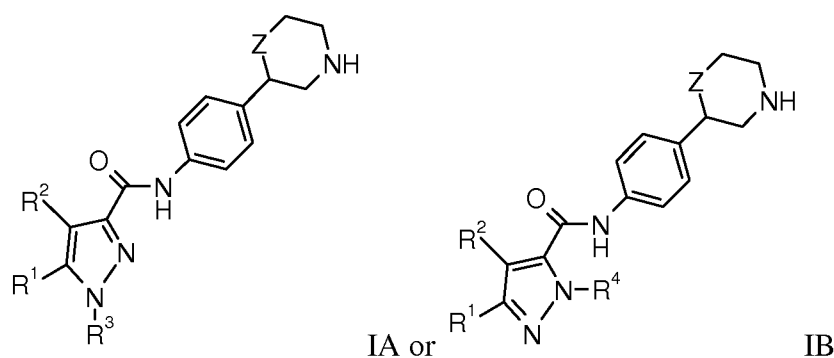
5 (S)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide.

The present compounds of formula IA and IB and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts can be prepared by methods known in the art, for example, by processes described below, which process comprises

10 a) cleaving off the N-protecting group from compounds of formula



to a compound of formula



15 wherein PG is a N-protecting group selected from $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{O}-\text{tert-butyl}$ and the other definitions are as described above, and,

if desired, converting the compounds obtained into pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts.

The preparation of compounds of formula IA and IB of the present invention may be carried out in sequential or convergent synthetic routes. Syntheses of the compounds of the invention are shown in the following schemes 1 to 3 and in the description of 54 specific examples. The skills required for carrying out the reactions and purification of the resulting

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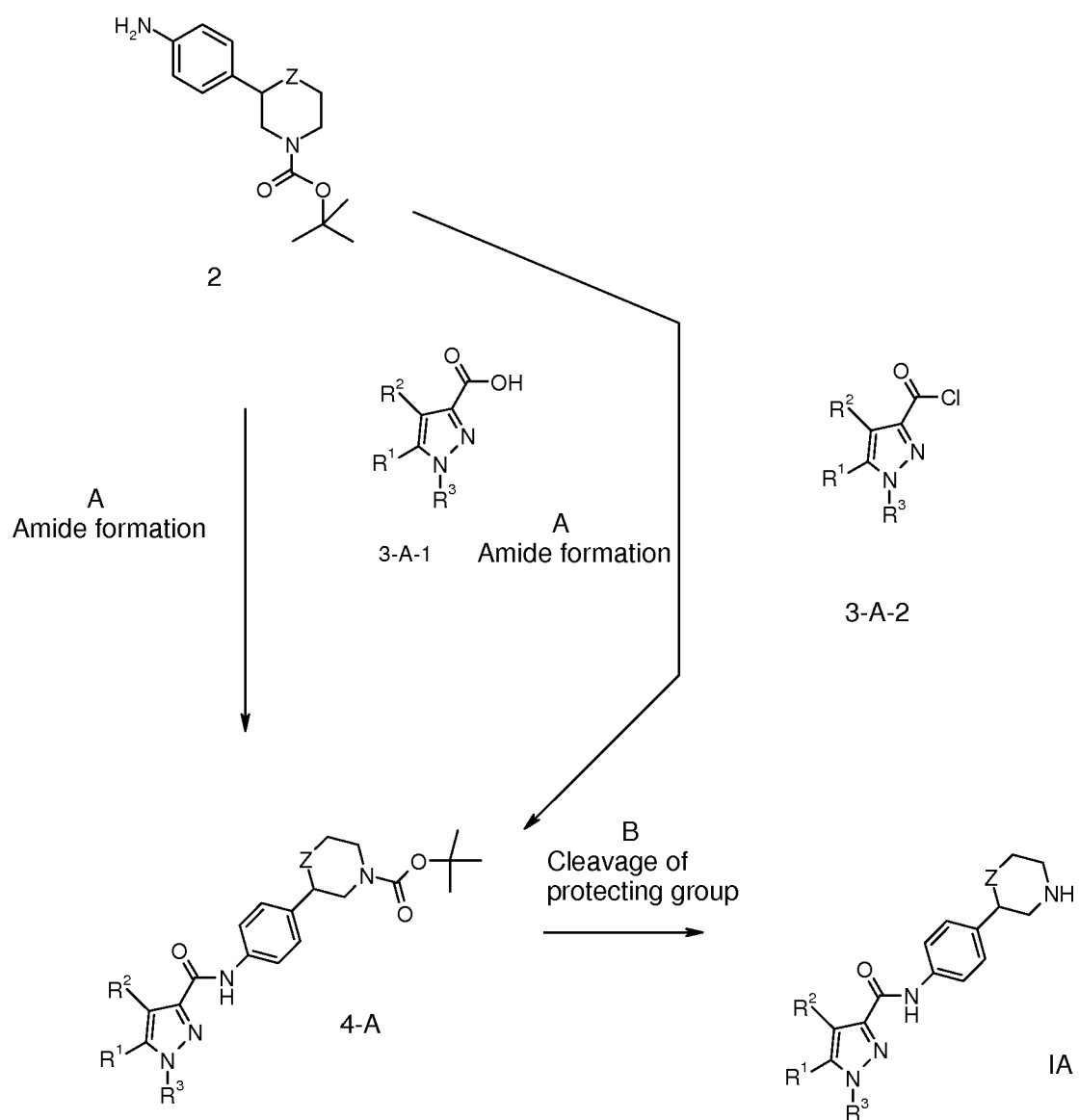
products are known to those skilled in the art. The substituents and indices used in the following description of the processes have the significance given herein before unless indicated to the contrary.

In more detail, the compounds of formula IA and IB can be manufactured by the methods
5 given below, by the methods given in the examples or by analogous methods. Appropriate
reaction conditions for the individual reaction steps are known to a person skilled in the art. The
reaction sequence is not limited to the one displayed in schemes 1 to 3, however, depending on
the starting materials and their respective reactivity the sequence of reaction steps can be freely
altered. Starting materials are either commercially available or can be prepared by methods
10 analogous to the methods given below, by methods described in references cited in the
description or in the examples, or by methods known in the art.

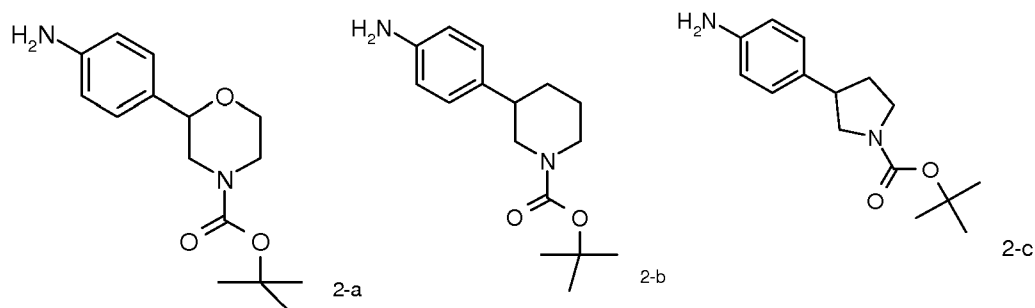
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GENERAL PROCEDUREScheme 1

For examples using



The substituents are as described above.

Step A: Amide formation can be accomplished by a coupling reaction between an amine 2 and acid chloride compounds 3-A-2 in halogenated solvents such as dichloromethane or 1,2-dichloroethane or ethereal solvents such as diethyl ether, dioxane, THF, DME or TBME, in the presence of an organic base such as triethylamine or N,N-diisopropylethylamine. Examples of appropriate amines 2 include N-protected morpholine derivatives such as 2-a [CAS 1002726-96-6], piperidine derivatives such as 2-b [CAS 875798-79-1], pyrrolidine derivatives such as 2-c [CAS 908334-28-1].

Preferred conditions are triethylamine in THF at room temperature for 18 hours.

Alternatively, amide formation can be accomplished by a coupling reaction between an amine 2 and carboxylic acids 3-A-1 in the presence of a coupling reagent such as DCC, EDC, TBTU, HBTU or HATU in the presence of an organic base such as triethylamine, N,N-diisopropylethylamine or N-methylmorpholine in halogenated solvents such as DMF, dichloromethane or 1,2-dichloroethane or ethereal solvents such as diethyl ether, dioxane, THF, DME or TBME.

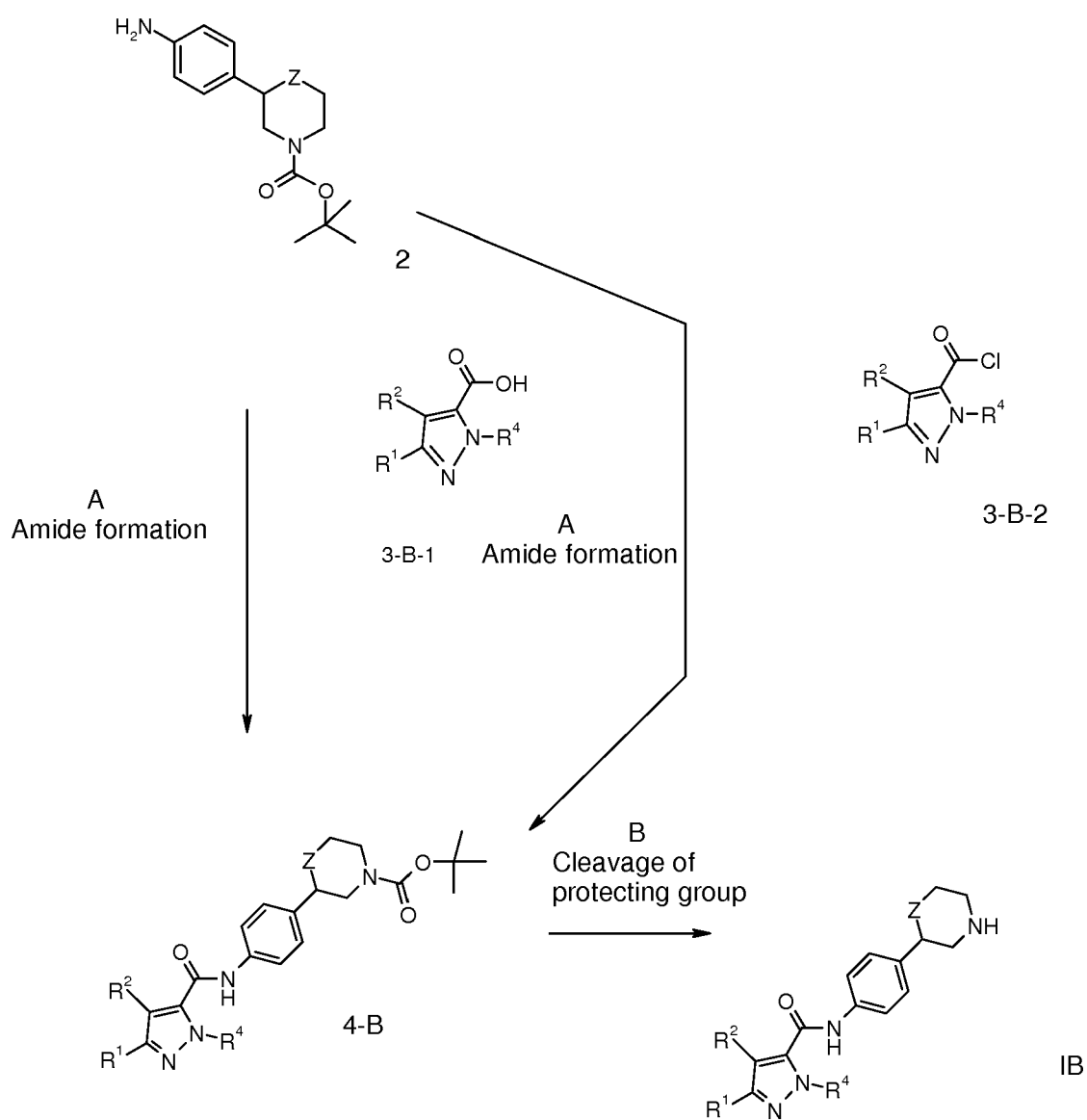
Preferred conditions are HBTU with N-methylmorpholine in DMF at 60 °C for 18 hours.

Step B: Removal of the BOC N-protecting group can be effected with mineral acids such as HCl, H₂SO₄ or H₃PO₄ or organic acids such as CF₃COOH, CHCl₂COOH, HOAc or p-toluenesulfonic acid in solvents such as CH₂Cl₂, CHCl₃, THF, Dioxane, MeOH, EtOH or H₂O at 0 to 80 °C.

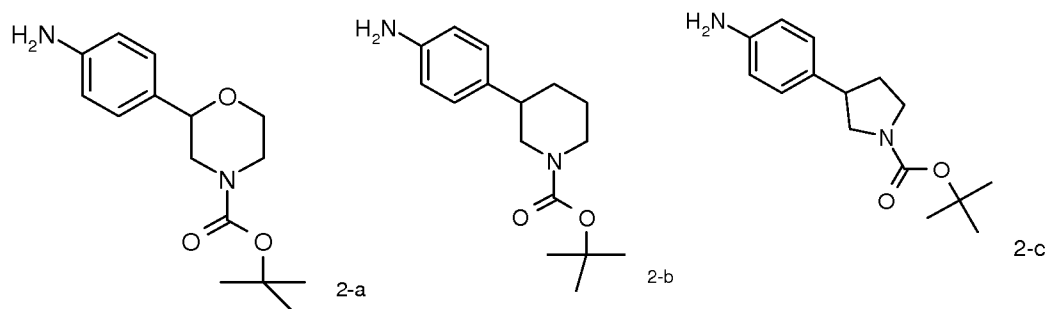
Preferred conditions are HCl in dioxane at 60 °C for 1-20 h.

-13-

Scheme 2



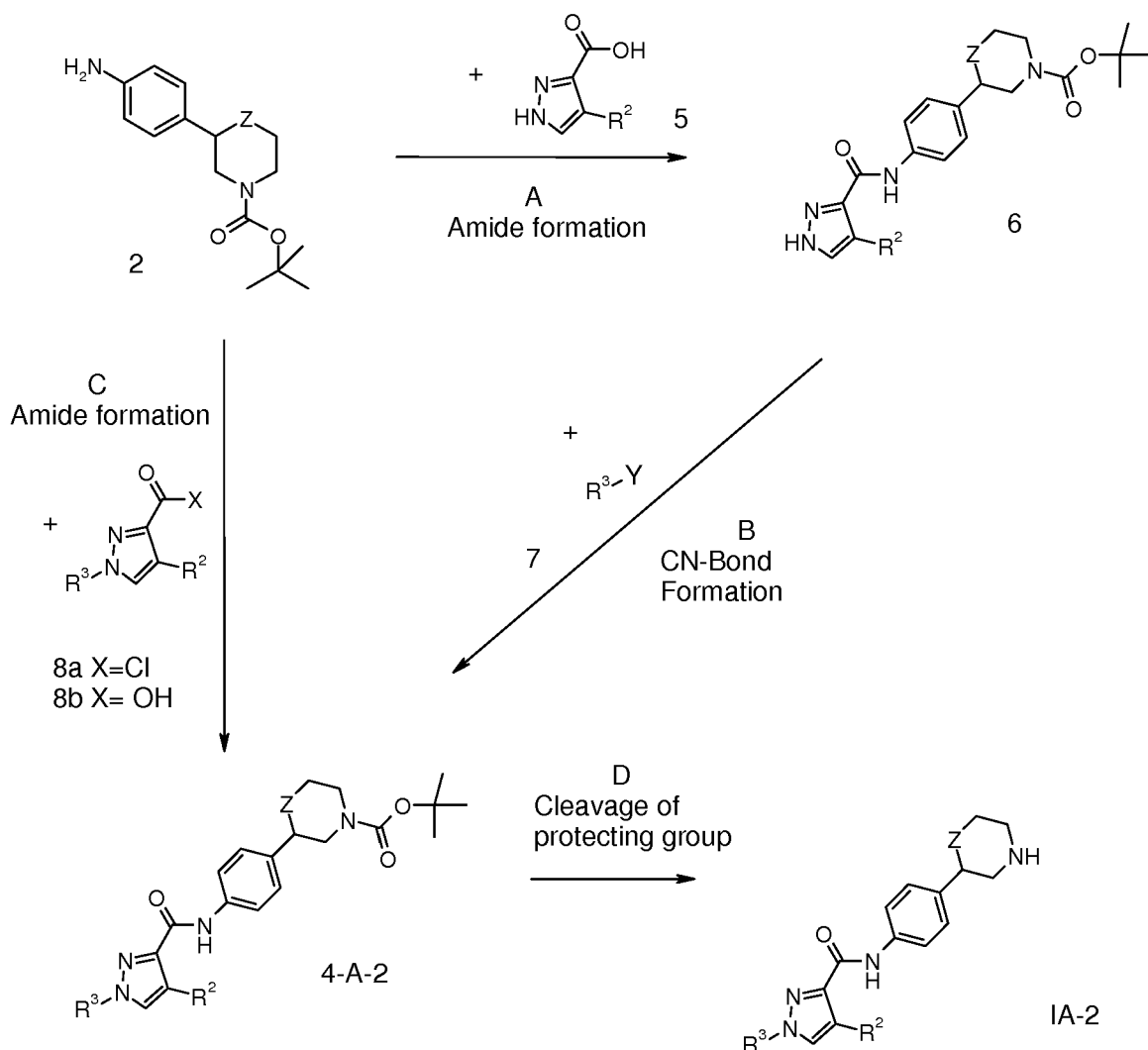
For examples using



The process conditions are the same as described for scheme 1.

-14-

Scheme 3



wherein

Y is halogen, R^2 is hydrogen or lower alkyl; R^3 is phenyl optionally substituted by one or more substituents, selected from halogen, cyano or lower alkoxy substituted by halogen, or is pyridinyl, optionally substituted by halogen or lower alkyl substituted by halogen, or is pyrimidinyl, optionally substituted by lower alkyl substituted by halogen, or is pyrazinyl, optionally substituted by halogen, cyano or lower alkyl substituted by halogen; and Z is a bond, $-\text{CH}_2-$ or $-\text{O}-$;

Step A: Formation of amide **6** can be accomplished by a coupling reaction between an amine **2** and 1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid **5** using a selective coupling reagent such as 4-(4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)-4-methylmorpholinium chloride in a solvent such as methanol, ethanol or isopropanol at temperatures of 0°C to 50°C for 1 h to 24 hrs.

Preferred conditions are the use of 4-(4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)-4-methylmorpholinium chloride in methanol for 1 h at 0°C followed by 18 hours stirring at room temperature.

Examples of appropriate amines **2** include N-protected morpholine derivatives such as 2-a [CAS 1002726-96-6], piperidine derivatives such as 2-b [CAS 875798-79-1], pyrrolidine derivatives
5 such as 2-c [CAS 908334-28-1].

Step B: C-N bond formation can be accomplished by treatment of aryl halide **7** or heteroaryl halide **7** with pyrazole **6** in the presence of a palladium or copper catalyst, a ligand and a base in solvents such as dioxane, DME, THF, toluene, DMF and DMSO at elevated temperatures, for
10 instance using a palladium-catalysed Buchwald-Hartwig reaction.

Preferred conditions are catalytic tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium chloroform complex, catalytic 9,9-dimethyl-4,5-bis(diphenylphosphino)xanthene (xantphos) and caesium carbonate in dioxane in a sealed tube heated at 100 °C overnight according to a modification of the procedure of van Leeuwen and co-workers (*Tetrahedron. Lett.* **1999**, *40*, 3789-3790).

15 In case the aryl halide **7** or heteroaryl halide **7** is activated towards undergoing nucleophilic substitution due to the presence of electron withdrawing substituents, preferably by the presence of a trifluoromethylgroup, coupling with the pyrazole **6** can be achieved by reacting these compounds in the presence of a base such as diisopropylethylamine, triethylamine, potassium carbonate or sodium hydride in a solvent such as isopropanol, dioxane,
20 dimethylsulfoxide, dimethylacetamide or dimethylformamide at a temperature between 50 °C and 140°C for 1 hour to 24 hours.

Preferred conditions are heating the mixture of **6** and **7** with potassium carbonate in dimethylacetamide at 120 °C for 20 hours.

25 **Step C:** Amide formation can be accomplished by a coupling reaction between an amine **2** and acid chloride compounds **8a** in halogenated solvents such as dichloromethane or 1,2-dichloroethane or ethereal solvents such as diethyl ether, dioxane, THF, DME or TBME, in the presence of an organic base such as triethylamine or N,N-diisopropylethylamine.

Preferred conditions are triethylamine in THF at room temperature for 18 hours.

30 Alternatively, amide formation can be accomplished by a coupling reaction between an amine **2** and carboxylic acids **8b** in the presence of a coupling reagent such as DCC, EDC, TBTU, HBTU or HATU in the presence of an organic base such as triethylamine, N,N-diisopropylethylamine

or N-methylmorpholine in halogenated solvents such as DMF, dichloromethane or 1,2-dichloroethane or ethereal solvents such as diethyl ether, dioxane, THF, DME or TBME. Preferred conditions are HBTU with N-methylmorpholine in DMF at 60 °C for 18 hours.

- 5 **Step D:** Removal of the BOC N-protecting group can be effected with mineral acids such as HCl, H₂SO₄ or H₃PO₄ or organic acids such as CF₃COOH, CHCl₂COOH, HOAc or p-toluenesulfonic acid in solvents such as CH₂Cl₂, CHCl₃, THF, Dioxane, MeOH, EtOH or H₂O at 0 to 80 °C. Preferred conditions are HCl in dioxane at 60 °C for 1-20 h.

- 10 The same general process as described in scheme 3 may be used for the preparation of compounds of formula IB-2.

Isolation and purification of the compounds

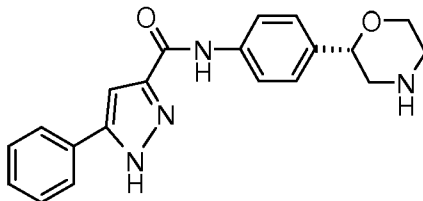
- Isolation and purification of the compounds and intermediates described herein can be effected, if desired, by any suitable separation or purification procedure such as, for example, filtration, extraction, crystallization, column chromatography, thin-layer chromatography, thick-layer chromatography, preparative low or high-pressure liquid chromatography or a combination of these procedures. Specific illustrations of suitable separation and isolation procedures can be had by reference to the preparations and examples herein below. However, other equivalent separation or isolation procedures could, of course, also be used. Racemic mixtures of chiral compounds of formula I can be separated using chiral HPLC.

Salts of compounds of formula IA and IB

- The compounds of formula IA and IB are basic and may be converted to a corresponding acid addition salt. The conversion is accomplished by treatment with at least a stoichiometric amount of an appropriate acid, such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid and the like, and organic acids such as acetic acid, propionic acid, glycolic acid, pyruvic acid, oxalic acid, malic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, benzoic acid, cinnamic acid, mandelic acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, salicylic acid and the like. Typically, the free base is dissolved in an inert organic solvent such as diethyl ether, ethyl acetate, chloroform, ethanol or methanol and the like, and the acid added in a similar solvent. The temperature is maintained between 0 °C and 50 °C. The resulting salt precipitates spontaneously or may be brought out of solution with a less polar solvent.

The acid addition salts of the basic compounds of formula IA and IB may be converted to the corresponding free bases by treatment with at least a stoichiometric equivalent of a suitable base such as sodium or potassium hydroxide, potassium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, ammonia, and the like.

5

Example 1**(S)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide hydrochloride**

a) (S)-tert-butyl 2-(4-(5-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamido)phenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate

10 In a 25 mL round-bottomed flask, (S)-tert-butyl 2-(4-aminophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate (100 mg, 359 μ mol, Eq: 1.00), 3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid (87.9 mg, 467 μ mol, Eq: 1.3) (CAS-1134-49-2), N-Methylmorpholine (109 mg, 118 μ l, 1.08 mmol, Eq: 3) and HBTU (204 mg, 539 μ mol, Eq: 1.5) were combined with DMF (3.75 ml). The reaction mixture was stirred at 60°C for 16.5 hours. The mixture was poured into water (10ml) and
15 extracted twice with EtOAc. The organic layers were washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The crude material was purified by column chromatography. (6 g silica gel (63-200A), eluent: heptane/EtOAc 2:1) to give the title compound as a white solid (120 mg, 74.5%). MS (ISP): 449.5 ($[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$).

20 b) (S)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide hydrochloride

To a solution of (S)-tert-butyl 2-(4-(5-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamido)phenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate (120 mg, 268 μ mol, Eq: 1.00) in dioxane (0.5 ml) was added 4M-HCl in dioxane (1.00 ml, 4.01 mmol, Eq: 15). The reaction mixture
25 was stirred at 60°C for 2h. To the mixture was then added 10 ml of dioxane and the suspension was filtered off, washed with ether and dried under in high vacuum to give the target compound as a white solid (82.3 mg, 79.9%). MS (ISP): 349.2 ($[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$).

Preparation of (S)-tert-butyl 2-(4-aminophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate:

30 Step a) (S)-2-(4-Bromophenyl)morpholine:

2.27 g (RS)-2-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-morpholine (CAS-1131220-82-0) were separated on a Chiralpak IA (8x32 cm) using n-Heptane/ethanol (1:11) + 0.1% DEA.

(S)-2-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-morpholine: collected from 7.6 min to 9.4 min.

Yield 0.97g (42.9%) with 97.4% ee

5 (R)-2-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-morpholine: collected from 9.8 min to 13.9 min

Yield 0.99g (43.6%) with 97.4% ee

Step b) (S)-tert-butyl 2-(4-bromophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate

10 (S)-2-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-morpholine (36.3 g, 150 mmol) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (23.3 g, 31.4 ml, 180 mmol) in THF (360 ml) were treated with di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (39.3 g, 180 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 17 h at rt, concentrated in vacuo, diluted with ethyl acetate, washed with 1M-citric acid (2x100 ml), dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was crystallized from hexane to afford 47.1 g (92%) (S)-tert-butyl 2-(4-bromophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate as a off-
15 white solid. MS (ISP): 344.1 ([M+H]⁺).

Step c) (S)-tert-butyl 2-(4-(diphenylmethyleamino)phenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate:

(S)-tert-butyl 2-(4-bromophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate (47 g, 137 mmol), diphenylmethanimine (29.9 g, 27.6 m, 165 mmol), BINAP (6.41 g, 10.3 mmol) and
20 Pd₂(dba)₃ (3.14 g, 3.43 mmol) were dissolved under Argon in dry and de-aerated toluene (940 ml) and treated with sodium tert-butoxide (18.5 g, 192 mmol). The dark brown mixture was stirred at 90°C for 18 h. The yellow/brown reaction mixture was diluted with toluene (700 ml), cooled to rt and extracted twice with water. The organic layer was separated, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was diluted with 300
25 ml hexane, stirred for 1 h and filtered off, leading to an orange solid (68 g) which was purified by column chromatography (1.3 Kg silicagel, 20% ethylacetate/heptane). The combined and concentrated fractions were suspended in hexane, stirred for 17 h, filtered off and dried in high vacuo, to yield 54.1 g (89%) yellow solid. MS (ISP): 443.3 ([M+H]⁺).

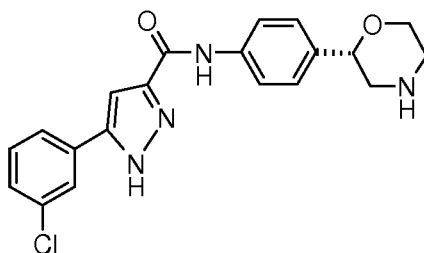
30 Step d) (S)-tert-butyl 2-(4-aminophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate

A suspension of (S)-tert-butyl 2-(4-(diphenylmethyleamino)phenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate (54.1 g, 122 mmol), ammonium formate (116 g, 1.83 mol) and Pd/C 5% (6.5 g, 3.06 mmol) in methanol (930 ml) was stirred at 60°C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was

filtered and concentrated. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate and water. The organic phase was extracted twice with 0.5M HCl. The combined aqueous phases were basified with 2M-NaOH and extracted twice with DCM. The organic phases were dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and dried *in vacuo*, to yield 31.95 g off-white solid. MS (ISP): 279.1 ([M+H]⁺).

Example 2

(S)-3-(3-chlorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide hydrochloride

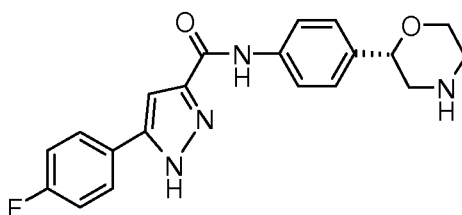


The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using 5-(3-chloro-phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid (CAS-595610-50-7) instead of 5-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid.

White solid. MS (ISP): 383.12 ([M+H]⁺).

Example 3

(S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide hydrochloride



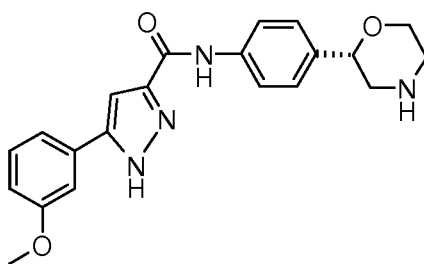
The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using 5-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid (CAS-870704-22-6) instead of 5-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid.

White solid. MS (ISP): 367.15 ([M+H]⁺).

Example 4

(S)-3-(3-methoxyphenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide hydrochloride

-20-

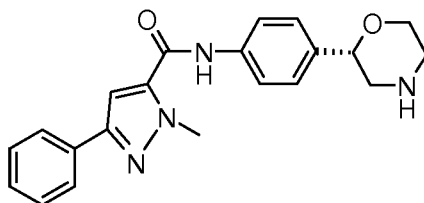


The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using 5-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid (CAS-834868-54-1) instead of 5-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid.

5 White solid. MS (ISP): 379.17 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 5

(S)-1-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide hydrochloride



10

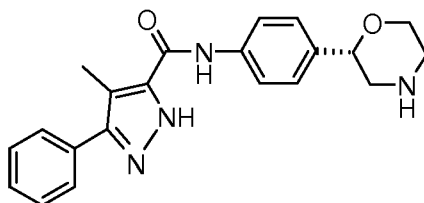
The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using 1-Methyl-3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid (CAS-10250-64-3) instead of 5-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid.

White solid. MS (ISP): 363.18 ($[M+H]^+$).

15

Example 6

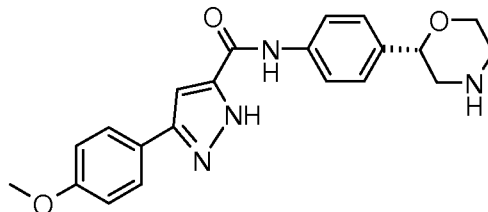
(S)-4-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide hydrochloride



20

The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using 4-Methyl-5-phenyl-2H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid (CAS-879770-33-9) instead of 5-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid.

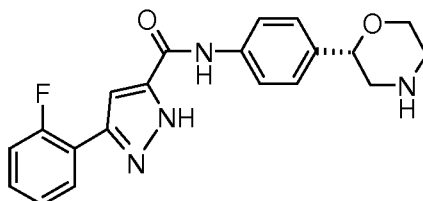
Off-white solid. MS (ISP): 363.5 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 7**(S)-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide hydrochloride**

5 The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using 5-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-2H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid (CAS- 27069-16-5) instead of 5-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid.

White solid. MS (ISP): 379.4 ([M+H]⁺).

10

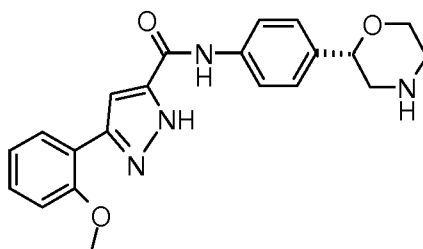
Example 8**(S)-3-(2-fluorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide hydrochloride**

The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using 5-(2-fluoro-phenyl)-2H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid (CAS-859155-87-6) instead of 3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid.

White solid. MS (ISP): 367.1 ([M+H]⁺).

Example 9

20

(S)-3-(2-methoxyphenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide hydrochloride

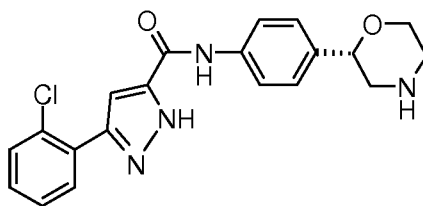
The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using 5-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-2H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid (CAS- 834868-54-1) instead of 3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid.

White solid. MS (ISP): 379.4 ($[M+H]^+$).

5

Example 10

(S)-3-(2-chlorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide hydrochloride



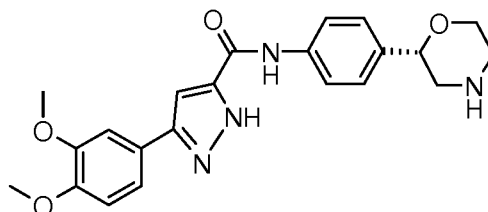
10 The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using 3-(2-chlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid (CAS-890621-13-3) instead of 3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid.

White solid. MS (ISP): 383.2 ($[M+H]^+$).

15

Example 11

(S)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide hydrochloride



The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using 5-(3,4-dimethoxy-phenyl)-2H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid (CAS-909857-88-1) instead of 3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid.

20

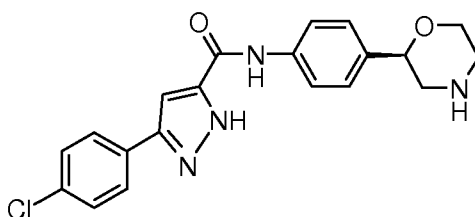
Off-white solid. MS (ISP): 409.3 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 12

(R)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide hydrochloride

25

-23-



The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using (R)-tert-butyl 2-(4-aminophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate instead of (S)-tert-butyl 2-(4-aminophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate and 3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid (CAS-54006-63-2) instead of 3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid.

Off-white solid. MS (ISP): 383.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

Preparation of (R)-tert-butyl 2-(4-aminophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate:

Step a) (R)-2-(4-Bromophenyl)morpholine:

2.27 g (RS)-2-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-morpholine (CAS-1131220-82-0) were separated on a Chiralpak IA (8x32 cm) using n-Heptane/ethanol (1:11) + 0.1% DEA.

(S)-2-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-morpholine: collected from 7.6 min to 9.4 min.

Yield 0.97g (42.9%) with 97.4% ee

(R)-2-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-morpholine: collected from 9.8 min to 13.9 min

Yield 0.99g (43.6%) with 97.4% ee

Step b) (R)-tert-butyl 2-(4-bromophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate:

(R)-2-(4-Bromophenyl)morpholine (6 g, 24.8 mmol) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (3.84 g, 5.19 ml, 29.7 mmol) in THF (60 ml) were treated with di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (6.49 g,

29.7mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 17 h at rt, concentrated in vacuo, diluted with ethyl acetate, washed with 1M-citric acid, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was crystallized from heptane/ethyl acetate to afford 8.48 g (87%) (R)-tert-butyl 2-(4-bromophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate as a white solid. MS (ISP): 344.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

Step c) (R)-tert-butyl 2-(4-(diphenylmethyleneamino)phenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate:

(R)-tert-butyl 2-(4-bromophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate (5.4 g, 15.8 mmol), diphenylmethanimine (3.43 g, 3.17 ml, 18.9 mmol), BINAP (737 mg, 1.18 mmol) and $Pd_2(dba)_3$ (361 mg, 0.39 mmol) were dissolved under Argon in dry and de-aerated toluene (108 ml) and treated with sodium tert-butoxide (2.12 g, 22.1 mmol). The dark brown mixture was stirred at

-24-

90°C for 18 h. The yellow/brown reaction mixture was diluted with toluene (100 ml), cooled to rt and extracted twice with water. The organic layer was separated, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was diluted with 50 ml hexane, stirred for 1 h and filtered off, leading to a yellow solid (7.4 g) which was purified by column chromatography (50 g silicagel, 5% to 15% ethylacetate/heptane). The combined and concentrated fractions were suspended in hexane, stirred for 17 h, filtered off and dried in high vacuo, to yield 6.15 g (86%) yellow solid. MS (ISP): 443.4 ($[M+H]^+$).

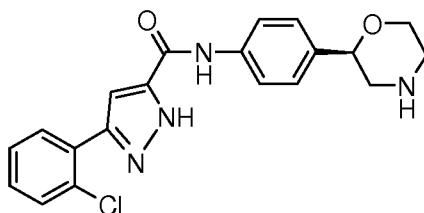
Step d) (R)-tert-butyl 2-(4-aminophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate:

A suspension of (R)-tert-butyl 2-(4-(diphenylmethyleamino)phenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate (6 g, 13.6 mmol), ammonium formate (12.8 g, 203 mmol) and Pd/C 5% (721 mg, 0.339 mmol) in methanol (103 ml) was stirred at 60°C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was filtered and concentrated. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate and water. The organic phase was extracted twice with 0.5M HCl. The combined aqueous phases were basified with 2M-NaOH and extracted twice with DCM. The organic phases were dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and dried *in vacuo*, to yield 3.04 g off-white solid. MS (ISP): 279.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 13

(R)-3-(2-chlorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

hydrochloride



The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using (R)-tert-butyl 2-(4-aminophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate (prepared in Example 12) instead of (S)-tert-butyl 2-(4-aminophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate and 3-(2-chlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid (CAS-890621-13-3) instead of 3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid.

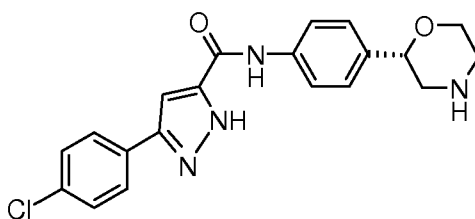
Light brown solid. MS (ISP): 383.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 14

(S)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

hydrochloride

-25-

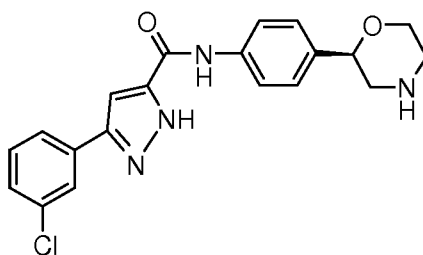


The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using 3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid (CAS-54006-63-2) instead of 3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid.

5 Off-white solid. MS (ISP): 383.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 15

(R)-3-(3-chlorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide hydrochloride



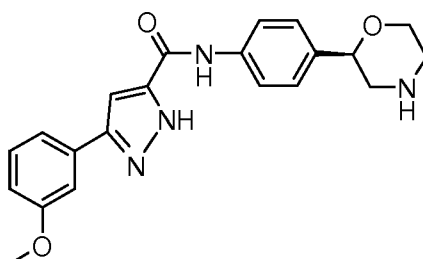
10

The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using (R)-tert-butyl 2-(4-aminophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate (prepared in Example 12) instead of (S)-tert-butyl 2-(4-aminophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate and 3-(3-chlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid (CAS-595610-50-7) instead of 3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid.

15 White solid. MS (ISP): 383.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 16

(R)-3-(3-methoxyphenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide hydrochloride



20

The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using (R)-tert-butyl 2-(4-aminophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate (prepared in Example 12) instead of (S)-tert-butyl 2-(4-

-26-

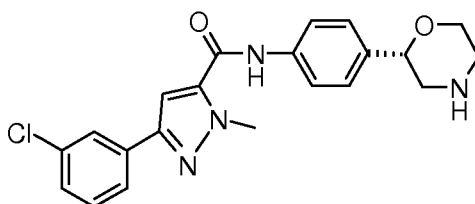
aminophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate and 3-(3-methoxyphenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid (CAS-890591-64-7) instead of 3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid.

White solid. MS (ISP): 379.2 ($[M+H]^+$).

5

Example 17

(S)-3-(3-chlorophenyl)-1-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide hydrochloride

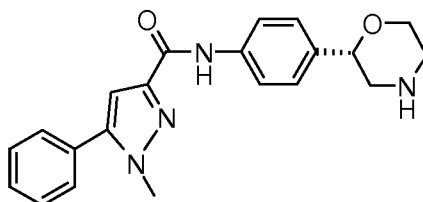


The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using 5-(3-Chloro-phenyl)-2-methyl-2H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid (CAS-93618-32-7) instead of 3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid.

White solid. MS (ISP): 397.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 18

(S)-1-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide hydrochloride



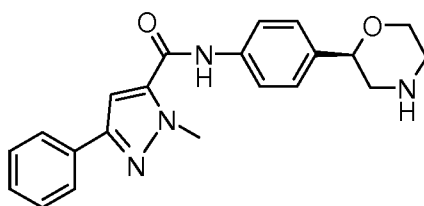
The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using 1-Methyl-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid (CAS-10199-53-8) instead of 3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid.

Off-white solid. MS (ISP): 363.2 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 19

(R)-1-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide hydrochloride

-27-

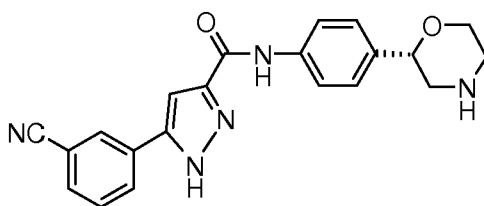


The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using (R)-tert-butyl 2-(4-aminophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate (prepared in Example 12) instead of (S)-tert-butyl 2-(4-aminophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate and 1-Methyl-3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid (CAS-10250-64-3) instead of 3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid.

White solid. MS (ISP): 363.3 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 20

(S)-5-(3-cyanophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide hydrochloride

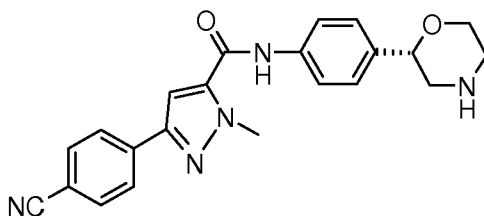


The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using 5-(3-Cyano-phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid (CAS-1242427-10-6) instead of 3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid.

Light brown solid. MS (ISP): 374.0 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 21

(S)-3-(4-cyanophenyl)-1-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide hydrochloride



The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using 3-(4-cyanophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid instead of 3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid.

Light brown solid. MS (ISP): 388.0 ($[M+H]^+$).

Preparation of 3-(4-cyanophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid:Step a) (Z)-ethyl 4-(4-cyanophenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-oxobut-2-enoate:

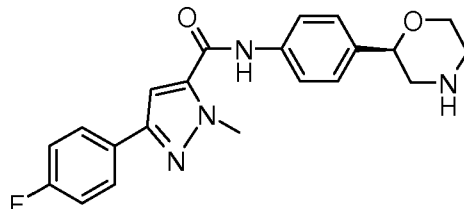
In a dry flask, under argon atmosphere, sodium (317 mg, 13.8 mmol, Eq: 1.00) was added portionwise to ethanol (9.0 ml). (The temperature increased to 60°C). The reaction mixture was cooled at 0°C. Then Diethyl oxalate (2.01 g, 1.87 ml, 13.8 mmol, Eq: 1.00) was added dropwise followed by 4-acetylbenzonitrile (2 g, 13.8 mmol, Eq: 1.00) in Ethanol (3.00 ml). A white solid appeared. The reaction was stirred with mechanical stirrer overnight and monitored by TLC. Then the reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was cooled at 0°C and water was added to the flask. 1M HCl was added to this solution (pH=3), then the solution was extracted two times with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed three times with 20mL Brine. The resulting organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo to give an off-white solid. This off-white solid was mixed with Ether at 0°C. The suspension was filtered to give a white solid (2.082 g, 61.6%).

Step b) Ethyl 3-(4-cyanophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylate:

Under argon atmosphere (Z)-ethyl 4-(4-cyanophenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-oxobut-2-enoate (500mg, 2.04 mmol, Eq: 1.00) was dissolved in Ethanol (10 ml) at rt.. Methylhydrazine (95.9 mg, 110 µl, 2.04 mmol, Eq: 1.00) was added dropwise (The solution became yellow). The solution was stirred overnight at rt followed by 6h heating at 50°C, cooled down to rt and concentrated.in vacuo. The residue was directly purified by column chromatography (20g) Heptane/EtOAc: 9/1 to give the expected pyrazole (173 mg, 33.2%) as a white solid.
MS (ISP): 256.3 ([M+H]⁺).

Step c) 3-(4-cyanophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid:

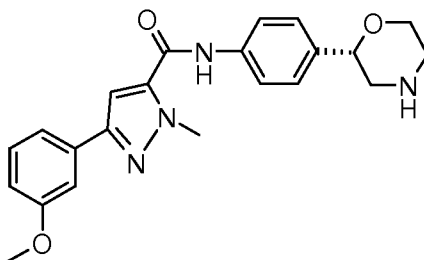
To a solution of ethyl 3-(4-cyanophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylate (70 mg, 274 µmol, Eq: 1.00) in THF (5 ml) and MeOH (1.00 ml) was added LiOH 1M (548 µl, 548 µmol, Eq: 2). The mixture was stirred for ca. 8h at rt., then treated with water and HCl 1N (pH:3). The mixture was extracted two times with ethyl acetate. The resulting organic layers were combined, washed with Brine and dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated to give the desired compound (55mg, 88.3%) as a white solid.
MS (ISP): 228.2 (M+1).

Example 22**(S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide hydrochloride**

5 The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using 5-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-2-methyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid (CAS-943863-70-5) instead of 3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid.

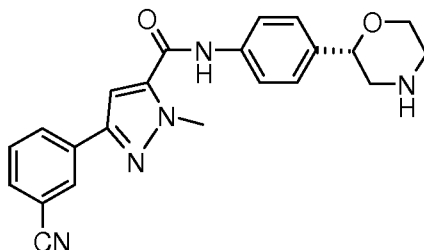
Light brown solid. MS (ISP): 381.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

10

Example 23**(S)-3-(3-methoxyphenyl)-1-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide hydrochloride**

The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using 5-(3-Methoxy-phenyl)-2-methyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid (CAS-1022575-47-8) instead of 3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid.

Light brown solid. MS (ISP): 381.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 24**(S)-3-(3-cyanophenyl)-1-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide hydrochloride**

The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using 3-(3-cyanophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid instead of 3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid.

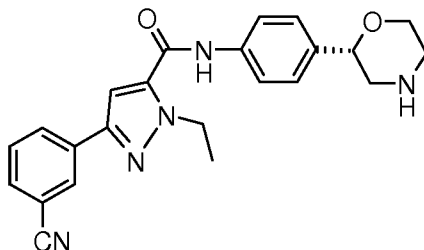
Light brown solid. MS (ISP): 388.0 ($[M+H]^+$).

5 **Preparation of 3-(3-cyanophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid:**

In analogy to 3-(4-cyanophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid, described in Example 21.

Example 25

10 **(S)-3-(3-cyanophenyl)-1-ethyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide hydrochloride**



The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using 3-(3-cyanophenyl)-1-ethyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid instead of 3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid.

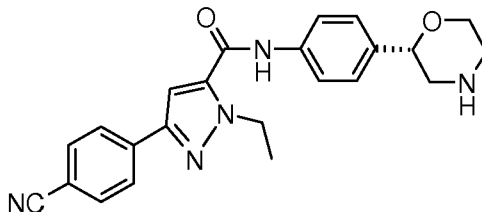
Off-white solid. MS (ISP): 402.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

15 **Preparation of 3-(3-cyanophenyl)-1-ethyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid:**

In analogy to 3-(4-cyanophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid, described in Example 21.

Example 26

20 **(S)-3-(4-cyanophenyl)-1-ethyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide hydrochloride**



The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using 3-(4-cyanophenyl)-1-ethyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid instead of 3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid.

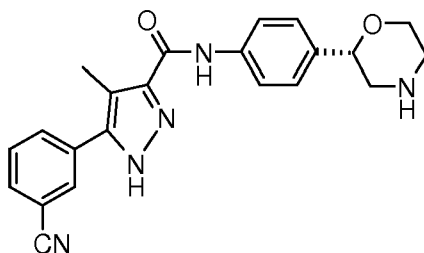
25 Off-white solid. MS (ISP): 402.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

Preparation of 3-(4-cyanophenyl)-1-ethyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid:

In analogy to 3-(4-cyanophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid, described in Example 21.

Example 27

(S)-5-(3-cyanophenyl)-4-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide hydrochloride



The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using 5-(3-cyanophenyl)-4-methyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid instead of 3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid.

Brown solid. MS (ISP): 388.1 ([M+H]⁺).

Preparation of 5-(3-cyanophenyl)-4-methyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid:

Step a) lithium (Z)-4-(3-cyanophenyl)-1-ethoxy-3-methyl-1,4-dioxobut-2-en-2-olate:

To a magnetically stirred solution of LiHMDS in THF 1M (7.94 ml, 7.94 mmol, Eq: 1.00) in Et₂O (50 ml) at -78°C was added dropwise a solution of 3-propionylbenzonitrile (1.264 g, 7.94 mmol, Eq: 1.00) in Et₂O (10.0 ml) under argon atmosphere. After the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for an additional period of 45 min, diethyl oxalate (1.22 g, 1.13 ml, 8.34 mmol, Eq: 1.05) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to rt and stirred for 3 days. The precipitate formed was collected by filtration, washed with diethyl ether, and dried under vacuum to afford the desired lithium salt as a yellow solid (929 mg, 44.1%).

Step b) Ethyl 5-(3-cyanophenyl)-4-methyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylate:

To a solution of lithium (Z)-4-(3-cyanophenyl)-1-ethoxy-3-methyl-1,4-dioxobut-2-en-2-olate (400 mg, 1.51 mmol, Eq: 1.00) in Ethanol (10 ml) was added Hydrazine hydrochloride (113 mg, 1.65 mmol, Eq: 1.093) at rt to give an orange solution. The resulting mixture was stirred overnight at the same temperature. After 1 day the solvent was removed under reduce pressure and to the mixture was added brine. The solution was extracted two times with AcOEt, and the combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated to give the desired compound as a yellow gum (114mg, 26.6%).

MS (ISP): 256.0 ([M+H]⁺).

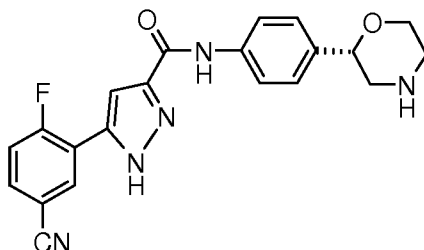
Step c) 3-(3-cyanophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid:

To a solution of ethyl 5-(3-cyanophenyl)-4-methyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylate (100 mg, 392 μmol , Eq: 1.00) in THF (5 ml) in MeOH (1.00 ml) was added LiOH 1M (2.35 ml, 2.35 mmol, Eq: 6). The mixture was stirred overnight. To the residue was added water and HCl 1N (pH:1), this aqueous phase was extracted two times with ethyl acetate, the resulting organic layers were combined and washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated in vacuo to afford the desired compound (52mg, 52.6%) as a yellow solid.

MS (ISP): 228.1 (M+1).

Example 28

10 **(S)-5-(5-cyano-2-fluorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide hydrochloride**



The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using 5-(5-cyano-2-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid instead of 3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid.

15 Brown solid. MS (ISP): 392.0 ($[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$).

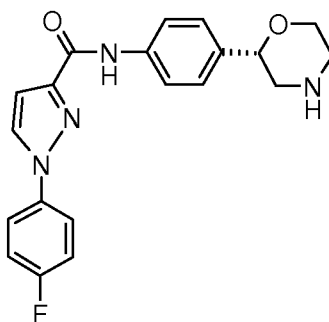
Preparation of 5-(5-cyano-2-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid:

In analogy to 5-(3-cyanophenyl)-4-methyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid, described in Example 21.

20

Example 29

(S)-1-(4-Fluorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide hydrochloride



-33-

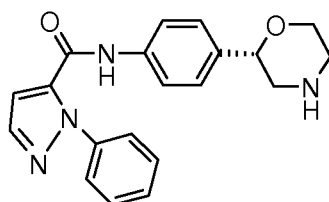
The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using 1-(4-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid (CAS-1152535-34-6) in THF instead of 3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid in DMF.

White solid. MS (ISP): 367.0 ($[M+H]^+$).

5

Example 30

(S)-N-(4-(Morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide hydrochloride



The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using 1-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid (CAS-1133-77-3) instead of 3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid.

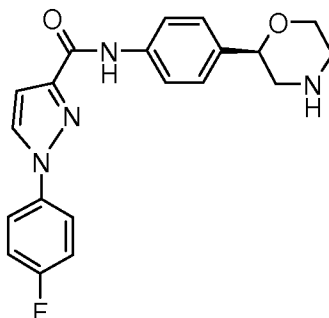
10

White solid. MS (ISP): 349.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 31

(R)-1-(4-Fluorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide hydrochloride

15



The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using (R)-tert-butyl 2-(4-aminophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate instead of (S)-tert-butyl 2-(4-aminophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate and 1-(4-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid (CAS-1152535-34-6) instead of 3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid.

20

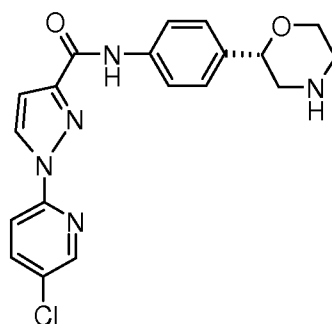
White solid. MS (ISP): 367.0 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 32

(S)-1-(5-Chloropyridin-2-yl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide hydrochloride

25

-34-



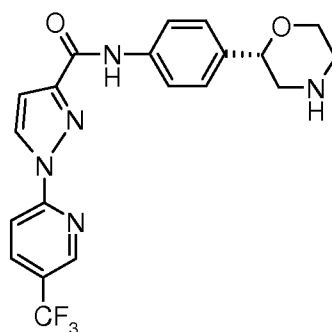
The title compound was obtained in analogy to example 47 using 2-bromo-5-chloropyridine instead of 2-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidine in step b).

Off-white solid. MS (ISP): 384.2 ($[M+H]^+$).

5

Example 33

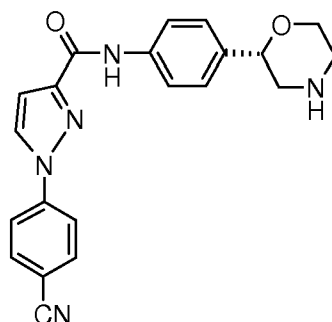
(S)-N-(4-(Morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1-(5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide hydrochloride



- 10 The title compound was obtained in analogy to example 47 using 2-bromo-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine instead of 2-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidine in step b).
White solid. MS (ISP): 418.2 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 34

- 15 **(S)-1-(4-Cyanophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide hydrochloride**



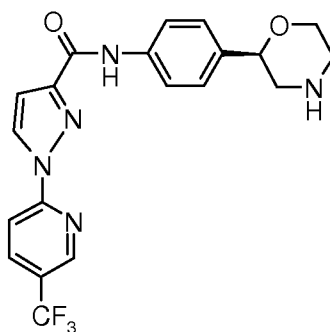
The title compound was obtained in analogy to example 47 using 2-bromo-benzonitrile instead of 2-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidine in step b).

Off-white solid. MS (ISP): 374.3 ($[M+H]^+$).

5

Example 35

(R)-N-(4-(Morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1-(5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide hydrochloride



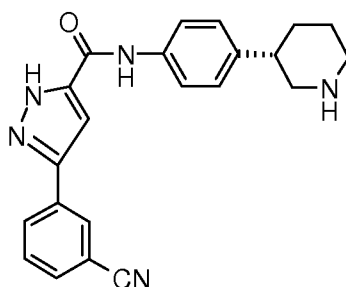
The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using (R)-tert-butyl 2-(4-aminophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate instead of (S)-tert-butyl 2-(4-aminophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate and 1-(5-Trifluoromethyl-pyridin-2-yl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid (CAS-1006962-72-6) instead of 3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid.

White solid. MS (ISP): 418.2 ($[M+H]^+$).

15

Example 36

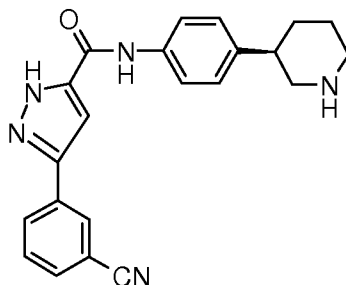
(S)-3-(3-Cyanophenyl)-N-(4-(piperidin-3-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide hydrochloride



The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using 5-(3-Cyano-phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid (CAS-1242427-10-6) instead of 3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid.

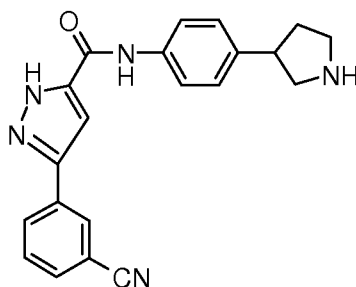
White solid. MS (ISP): 372.0 ($[M+H]^+$).

20

Example 37**(R)-3-(3-Cyanophenyl)-N-(4-(piperidin-3-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide
hydrochloride**

- 5 The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using (R)-tert-butyl 2-(4-aminophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate instead of (S)-tert-butyl 2-(4-aminophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate and 5-(3-Cyano-phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid (CAS-1242427-10-6) instead of 3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid.
White solid. MS (ISP): 372.0 ([M+H]⁺).

10

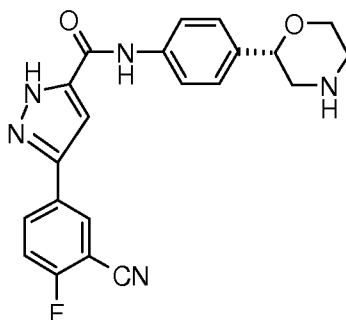
Example 38**(rac) 3-(3-Cyanophenyl)-N-(4-(pyrrolidin-3-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide
hydrochloride**

- 15 The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using 3-(4-Amino-phenyl)-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (CAS-908334-28-1) instead of (S)-tert-butyl 2-(4-aminophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate and 5-(3-Cyano-phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid (CAS-1242427-10-6) instead of 3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid.
White solid. MS (ISP): 357.8 ([M+H]⁺).

20

Example 39**(S)-5-(3-Cyano-4-fluorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide
hydrochloride**

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The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using 5-(3-Cyano-4-fluoro-phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid (prepared as indicated below: a-d) instead of 3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid.

5 White solid. MS (ISP): 392.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

Preparation of 5-(3-Cyano-4-fluoro-phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid:

- a) Lithium (Z)-4-(3-bromo-4-fluorophenyl)-1-ethoxy-1,4-dioxobut-2-en-2-olate: to a magnetically stirred solution of LiHMDS in THF 1M (9.22 ml, 9.22 mmol, Eq: 1) was added Et₂O (31.2 ml) at -78°C to give a yellow solution. To this mixture was added a solution of 1-(3-bromo-4-fluorophenyl)ethanone (2 g, 9.22 mmol, Eq: 1.00) in Et₂O (15.6 ml) dropwise under argon atmosphere. The mixture was then stirred at the same temperature for an additional period of 45 min. Diethyl oxalate (1.41 g, 1.31 ml, 9.68 mmol, Eq: 1.05) was then added dropwise. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to rt and stirred for another 2 days. The precipitate formed was collected by filtration, washed with diethyl ether, and dried under vacuum to afford the desired lithium salt as a light-yellow solid (2.677g, 89.9%).
- b) Ethyl 5-(3-bromo-4-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylate: To a solution of lithium (Z)-4-(3-bromo-4-fluorophenyl)-1-ethoxy-1,4-dioxobut-2-en-2-olate (600 mg, 1.86 mmol, Eq: 1.00) in Ethanol (25 ml) was added Hydrazine monohydrate (139 mg, 2.03 mmol, Eq: 1.093) at rt to give a white suspension, after 1h the suspension became a solution. The resulting mixture was stirred overnight. After 1 day the reaction was complete. After stirring the solvent was removed under reduce pressure and to the mixture was added brine, the solution was extracted two times with AcOEt, and the combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to give ethyl 5-(3-bromo-4-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylate as a white solid (460 mg, 79.1%). MS

-38-

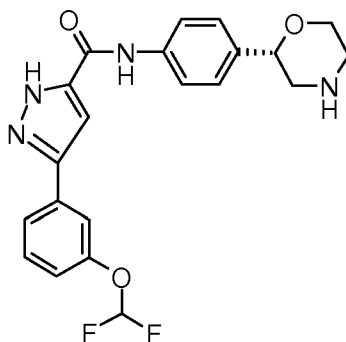
(ISP): 314.8 ($[M+H]^+$).

c) Ethyl 5-(3-cyano-4-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylate: A mixture of ethyl 5-(3-bromo-4-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylate (300 mg, 958 μmol , Eq: 1.00), Zinc Cyanide (65.2 mg, 556 μmol , Eq: 0.58) and $\text{Pd(PPh}_3)_4$ (111 mg, 95.8 μmol , Eq: 0.1) was heated at 160°C in DMF (2 ml) (stored over molecular sieves) for 30mins in microwave. The mixture was partitioned between EtOAc (40 mL) and 2N NH_4OH (40 mL). The organic phase was extracted with 2N NH_4OH , washed with Brine, dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated in vacuo. The crude mixture was purified by column chromatography (10g) eluent: Heptane/EtOAc : 95/5 to give the desired nitrile compound as a white crystalline solid (180 mg, 72.5%). MS (ISP): 260.0 ($[M+H]^+$).

d) 5-(3-cyano-4-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid: To a solution of ethyl 5-(3-cyano-4-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylate (180 mg, 694 μmol , Eq: 1.00) in THF (5.00 ml) and MeOH (1 ml) was added LiOH 1M (4.17 ml, 4.17 mmol, Eq: 6). The mixture was stirred overnight. After addition of LiOH the solution was become orange. To the residue was added water and HCl 1N (pH: 1), this aqueous phase was extracted two times with ethyl acetate; the resulting organic layers were combined and washed with Brine. Then dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated to give the desired compound (45 mg, 22.4%) as a white solid. MS (ISP): 232.4 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 40

(S)-3-(3-(Difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide hydrochloride



The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 1 using 5-(3-Difluoromethoxy-phenyl)-2H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid (prepared as indicated below: a-c) instead of 3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid.

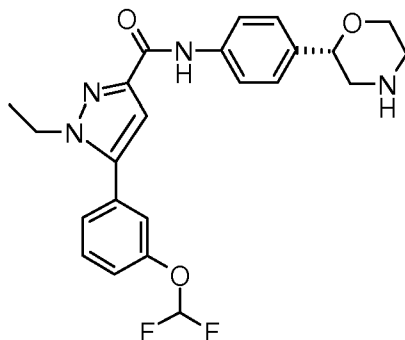
White solid. MS (ISP): 415.2 ($[M+H]^+$).

Preparation of 5-(3-Difluoromethoxy-phenyl)-2H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid:

- a) 5-(3-Difluoromethoxy-phenyl)-2H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid methyl ester: To a solution of (Z)-methyl 4-(3-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-oxobut-2-enoate (CAS-832741-03-4) (800 mg, 2.94 mmol, Eq: 1.00) in Ethanol (20 ml) was added Hydrazine hydrochloride (220 mg, 3.21 mmol, Eq: 1.093) at rt to give an orange suspension. The resulting mixture was stirred overnight at the same temperature. After 1 day the reaction was complete. After stirring the solvent was removed under reduce pressure and to the mixture was added brine, the solution was extracted two times with AcOEt, and the combined organic layers were dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated to give the desired compound as a light-brown solid (630 mg, 79.9%). MS (ISP): 269.0 ($[M+H]^+$).
- b) 5-(3-Difluoromethoxy-phenyl)-2H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid: To a solution of 5-(3-Difluoromethoxy-phenyl)-2H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid methyl ester (620 mg, 2.31 mmol, Eq: 1.00) in THF (10 ml) and MeOH (2.00 ml) was added LiOH 1M (13.9 ml, 13.9 mmol, Eq: 6) to give a brown solution. The mixture was stirred overnight. After addition of LiOH the solution was become. To the residue was added water and HCl 1N (pH:1), this aqueous phase was extracted two times with ethyl acetate, the resulting organic layers were combined and washed with Brine. Then dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated to give the desired compound (510 mg, 86.8%) as a light-yellow solid. MS (ISP): 255.0 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 41

(S)-5-(3-(Difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-1-ethyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide hydrochloride



a) (S)-Tert-butyl 2-(4-(3-(3-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamido)phenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate: In a 25 mL round-bottomed flask, 3-(3-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid (515 mg, 2.03 mmol, Eq: 1.1) (preparation described in example 40), (S)-tert-butyl 2-(4-aminophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate (513 mg, 1.84 mmol, Eq: 1.00) (preparation described in example 1), N-Methylmorpholine (559 mg, 608 μ l, 5.53 mmol, Eq: 3) and HBTU (1.05 g, 2.76 mmol, Eq: 1.5) were combined with DMF (2 ml) to give a yellow solution. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight at 60°C. The mixture was poured into water (10ml) and extracted twice with EtOAc. The organic layers were washed with NaHCO₃, brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo to give a brown crude mixture. This mixture was diluted with Heptane, stirred for 15 minutes and the suspension was filtered. The resulting solid was washed several times with Heptane to afford the desired compound as a brown solid (550mg, 58.0%).

b) (S)-Tert-butyl 2-(4-(5-(3-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-1-ethyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamido)phenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate and (S)-tert-butyl 2-(4-(3-(3-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-1-ethyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamido)phenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate:

To a mixture of (S)-tert-butyl 2-(4-(3-(3-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamido)phenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate (70 mg, 136 μ mol, Eq: 1.00) and potassium carbonate (41.4 mg, 299 μ mol, Eq: 2.2) in DMF (2 ml) was added iodoethane (25.5 mg, 13.2 μ l, 163 μ mol, Eq: 1.2) and stirred overnight at rt. To the resulting mixture was added water and the organic phase was extracted with Water and Brine, then the organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered off and concentrated in vacuo to give the crude compound as a mixture of isomers which were separated by column chromatography (10g-cartridge) to give: (S)-tert-butyl 2-(4-(5-(3-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-1-ethyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamido)phenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate (17 mg, 23.0%) and (S)-tert-butyl 2-(4-(3-(3-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-1-ethyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamido)phenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate (27mg, 36.6%).

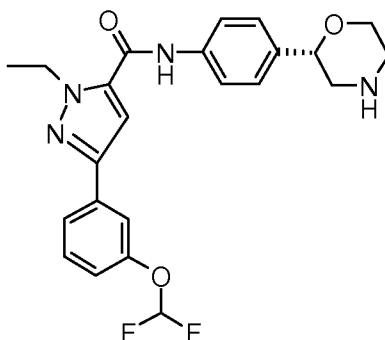
c) (S)-5-(3-(Difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-1-ethyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide hydrochloride: To a solution of (S)-tert-butyl 2-(4-(5-(3-

-41-

(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-1-ethyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamido)phenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate (17 mg) in Dioxane (40.8 μ l) was added 4M-HCl in dioxane (117 μ l, 470 μ mol, Eq: 15). The reaction mixture was stirred at 60°C overnight. To the mixture was added 2ml of diethyl ether and stirred for 15 min at room temp. The mixture was filtered and concentrated in high vacuum to give the expected hydrochloride as a white solid (9 mg, 60.0%). MS (ISP): 443.1 ([M+H]⁺).

Example 42

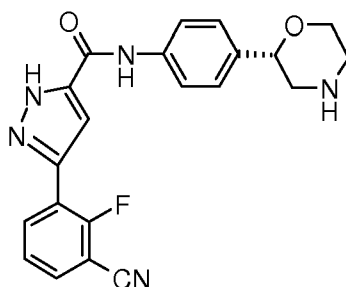
(S)-3-(3-(Difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-1-ethyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide hydrochloride



To a solution of (S)-tert-butyl 2-(4-(3-(3-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-1-ethyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamido)phenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate (27mg) (prepared in Example 41, b)) in Dioxane (40.8 μ l) was added 4M-HCl in dioxane (117 μ l, 470 μ mol, Eq: 15). The reaction mixture was stirred at 60°C overnight. To the mixture was added 2ml of diethyl ether and stirred for 15 min at room temp. The mixture was filtered and concentrated in high vacuum to give the expected hydrochloride as a white solid (15 mg, 63%). MS (ISP): 443.1 ([M+H]⁺).

Example 43

(S)-3-(3-Cyano-2-fluorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide hydrochloride



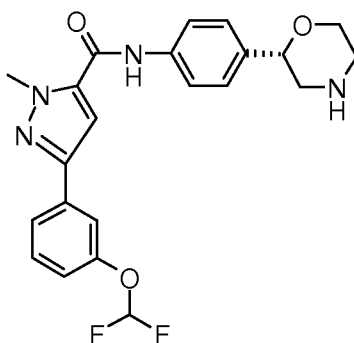
The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 39 using 1-(3-bromo-2-fluorophenyl)ethanone instead of 1-(3-bromo-4-fluorophenyl)ethanone.

White solid. MS (ISP): 392.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

5

Example 44

(S)-3-(3-(Difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-1-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide hydrochloride



The title compound was prepared in analogy to Example 42 using Methyl iodide instead of Iodoethane.

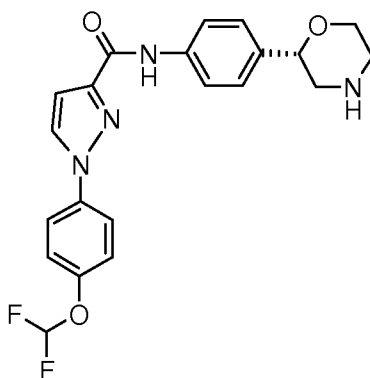
10

White solid. MS (ISP): 429.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 45

(S)-1-(4-(Difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide hydrochloride

15



a) Ethyl 2-chloro-2-(2-(4-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)hydrazono)acetate

4-(Difluoromethoxy)aniline (796 mg, 5 mmol) was dissolved in tetrafluoroboric acid (2.38 g, 1.7 ml, 13.0 mmol) and water (2 ml). After cooling to 0° C, a solution of sodium nitrite (345 mg, 5.0 mmol) in water (0.75 ml) was slowly added. The mixture was stirred for 30 min and the

20

thick precipitate was collected by filtration and washed with diethylether (about 3 ml). The light red solid was dissolved in 1.5 ml of acetone and 5 ml of diethylether was added. After stirring for 15 min with cooling, the white solid was filtered, washed with diethylether and dried at HV for 15 min to yield 4-difluoromethoxy-benzenediazonium tetrafluoroborate.

- 5 This diazonium salt (851 mg, 3.3 mmol) was added to a solution of ethyl 2-chloro-3-oxobutanoate (494 mg, 420 μ l, 3 mmol) in pyridine (0.8 ml) and water (0.8 ml). The very thick suspension was stirred at -5 ° C for 30 min. The solid was filtered, washed with ice cold water and dried in vacuo to yield an orange solid (0.67 g, 76%). MS (ISP): 293.1 ($[^{35}\text{Cl}]\text{M}+\text{H}^+$), 295.2 ($[^{37}\text{Cl}]\text{M}+\text{H}^+$).

10

b) Ethyl 1-(4-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylate

Ethyl 2-chloro-2-(2-(4-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)hydrazono)acetate (585 mg, 2 mmol) was dissolved in toluene (4 ml) and 2,5-norbornadiene (906 mg, 1 ml, 9.83 mmol) and triethylamine (587 mg, 808 μ l, 5.8 mmol) were added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 70 ° C for 30 min and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature overnight. The solid was filtered off and washed with toluene. The organic fraction was evaporated and the residue obtained was dissolved in xylene (12 ml) and refluxed for 2 hours. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was purified by column chromatography (50 g Silicagel, dichloromethane) to yield 387 mg (69%) of a light yellow solid. MS (ISP): 283.1 ($[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$).

20

c) 1-(4-(Difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid

To a solution of ethyl 1-(4-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylate (350 mg, 1.24 mmol) in a mixture of THF (3.1 ml), methanol (1.6 ml), Water (1.6 ml) lithium hydroxide hydrate (89 mg, 3.72 mmol) was added. The solution was heated to 80°C for 2 h. Most of the organic solvent was removed under reduced pressure. Sodium bicarbonate solution and ethyl acetate were added and the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was made acid by addition of 25% aqueous hydrochloric acid and the mixture was extracted 2 times with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined, dried (MgSO_4) and evaporated. The product was dried in vacuo and was directly used for the next step.

30

d) (S)-tert-Butyl 2-(4-(1-(4-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamido)phenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate

(S)-tert-butyl 2-(4-aminophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate (110 mg, 0.39 mmol), 1-(4-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid (100 mg, 0.39 mmol), HBTU (167 mg,

0.44 mmol) and N-methylmorpholine (119 mg, 130 μ l, 1.18 mmol) were combined with DMF (2 ml) to give a light yellow solution. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 ° C for 17 hours.

The reaction mixture was poured into 25 ml of water and extracted with ethyl acetate twice. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo.

- 5 The crude material was purified by flash chromatography (20 g Silicagel, 30 to 50 % ethyl acetate in heptane) to yield an off-white solid (130 mg, 64%). MS (ISP): 459.4 (100%, [M-tBu+H]⁺), 515.4 (5%, [M+H]⁺).

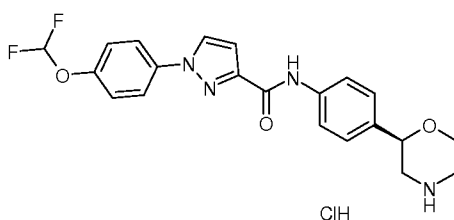
e) (S)-1-(4-(Difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-
 10 carboxamide hydrochloride

(S)-tert-Butyl 2-(4-(1-(4-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamido)phenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate (130 mg, 0.25 mmol) was dissolved in dioxane (0.6 ml) and a solution of HCl in dioxane (4M, 0.12 ml, 3.8 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight at 60°C. After cooling ether was added, the solid was filtered off,

- 15 washed with ether and dried *in vacuo* to afford (S)-1-(4-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide hydrochloride (90 mg, 79%) as an off-white solid. MS (ISP): 415.4 ([M+H]⁺).

Example 46

- 20 **(R)-1-(4-(Difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide hydrochloride**



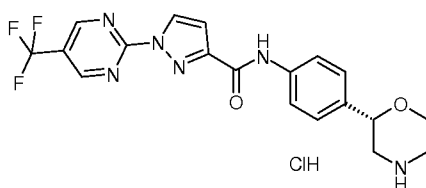
The title compound was obtained in analogy to example 45 using (R)-tert-butyl 2-(4-aminophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate instead of (S)-tert-butyl 2-(4-aminophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate in step c). Off-white solid. MS (ISP): 415.4 ([M+H]⁺).

25

Example 47

(S)-N-(4-(Morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1-(5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-2-yl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide hydrochloride

-45-



a) (S)-tert-Butyl 2-(4-(1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamido)phenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate

1H-Pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid (560 mg, 5 mmol) was dissolved in methanol (62 ml) and (S)-tert-butyl 2-(4-aminophenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate (1.39 g, 5 mmol) was added. The solution
 5 was cooled to 0 ° C and 4-(4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)-4-methylmorpholinium chloride (1.8 g, 6.5 mmol) dissolved in 5 ml methanol was added drop-wise to the reaction mixture in 1 hour. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 ° C for two hours then overnight at room temperature. The solvent was evaporated, the residue was dissolved in dichloromethane and adsorbed on silicagel.

- 10 The material was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, 20 g, 30% to 50% EtOAc in heptane) to yield a white solid (1.61 g; 86%) which was used for the next step.

b) (S)-tert-Butyl 2-(4-(1-(5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-2-yl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamido)phenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate

- 15 (S)-tert-Butyl 2-(4-(1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamido)phenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate (33 mg, 0.089 mmol) and 2-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidine (16.2 mg, 0.089 mmol) were dissolved in DMSO (0.7 ml) and potassium carbonate (24.5 mg, 0.177 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was placed on a Büchi shaker for 20 hours at 120 ° C. After cooling the mixture, water was added followed by extraction with ethyl acetate twice. The combined organic layers were
 20 dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated. The crude material was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, 5 g, 25% to 50% EtOAc in heptane) to yield an off-white solid (11 mg, 24%). MS (ISP): 463.1 (100%, [M-tBu+H]⁺), 519.3 (10%, [M+H]⁺).

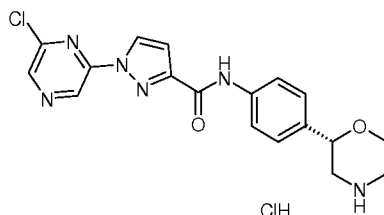
c) (S)-N-(4-(Morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1-(4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide hydrochloride

- 25 (S)-tert-Butyl 2-(4-(1-(5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-2-yl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamido)phenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate (11 mg, 21.2 μmol) was dissolved in dioxane (80 μL) and a solution of HCl in dioxane (79.6 μL, 318 μmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at 60° C for 2 hours. After cooling, diethylether was added and the solid was
 30 filtered and washed with diethylether to afford (S)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1-(4-

(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide hydrochloride (7 mg, 70%) as an off-white solid. MS (ISP): 419.3 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 48

5 (S)-1-(6-Chloropyrazin-2-yl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide hydrochloride

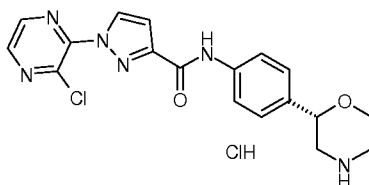


The title compound was obtained in analogy to example 47 using 2,6-dichloropyrazine instead of 2-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidine in step b). Yellow solid. MS (ISP): 385.3

10 ($[^{35}\text{Cl}]M+H]^+$), 387.3 ($[^{37}\text{Cl}]M+H]^+$). ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 49

(S)-1-(3-Chloropyrazin-2-yl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide hydrochloride



15 a) (S)-tert-Butyl 2-(4-(1-(3-chloropyrazin-2-yl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamido)phenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate

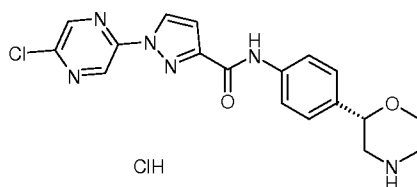
(S)-tert-Butyl 2-(4-(1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamido)phenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate (90 mg, 0.24 mmol) and 2,3-dichloropyrazine (43 mg, 0.29 mmol) were dissolved in dimethylacetamide (2 ml) and potassium carbonate (67 mg, 0.48 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was placed on a Büchi shaker for 16 hours at 80 ° C. To complete the reaction an additional amount of 2,3-dichloropyrazine (10 mg) was added and heating was continued for another 2 h at 120°C. After cooling the mixture, water was added followed by extraction with ethyl acetate twice. The combined organic layers was dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated. The crude material was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, 10 g, 25% to 50% EtOAc in heptane) to yield an off-white gum (48 mg, 42%). MS (ISP): 429.3 (100%, $[M-tBu+H]^+$), 485.4 (10%, $[M+H]^+$).

b) (S)-1-(3-Chloropyrazin-2-yl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide hydrochloride

(S)-tert-Butyl 2-(4-(1-(3-chloropyrazin-2-yl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamido)phenyl)morpholine-4-carboxylate (44 mg, 90.7 μ mol) was dissolved in dioxane (0.35 ml) and a solution of HCl in dioxane (340 μ l, 1.36 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at 60° C for 90 min. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was recrystallized from a mixture of ethyl acetate and ethanol to yield a light yellow solid (27 mg, 70%). MS (ISP): 385.2 ($[^{35}\text{Cl}]\text{M}+\text{H}^+$), 387.2 ($[^{37}\text{Cl}]\text{M}+\text{H}^+$). ($[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$).

Example 50

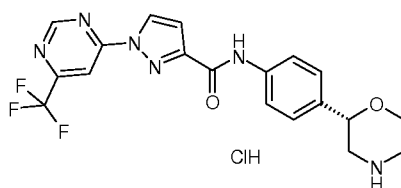
(S)-1-(5-Chloropyrazin-2-yl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide hydrochloride



The title compound was obtained in analogy to example 49 using 2,5-dichloropyrazine instead of 2,3-dichloropyrazine in step a). Off-white solid. MS (ISP): 385.2 ($[^{35}\text{Cl}]\text{M}+\text{H}^+$), 387.2 ($[^{37}\text{Cl}]\text{M}+\text{H}^+$). ($[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$).

Example 51

(S)-N-(4-(Morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1-(6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide hydrochloride

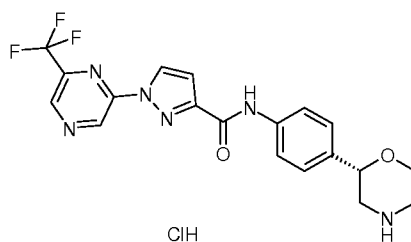


The title compound was obtained in analogy to example 49 using 4-chloro-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidine instead of 2,3-dichloropyrazine in step a). White solid. MS (ISP): 419.2 ($[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$).

Example 52

(S)-N-(4-(Morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1-(6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide hydrochloride

-48-

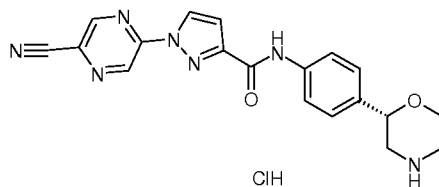


The title compound was obtained in analogy to example 49 using 2-iodo-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazine instead of 2,3-dichloropyrazine in step a). Light yellow solid. MS (ISP): 419.2 ($[M+H]^+$).

5

Example 53

(S)-1-(5-Cyanopyrazin-2-yl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide hydrochloride

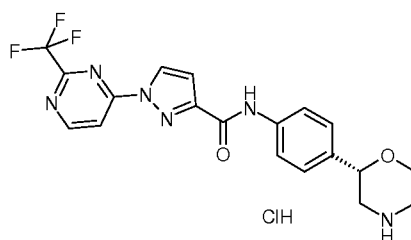


10 The title compound was obtained in analogy to example 49 using 5-bromopyrazine-2-carbonitrile instead of 2,3-dichloropyrazine in step a). Light yellow solid. MS (ISP): 376.3 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 54

(S)-N-(4-(Morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide hydrochloride

15



The title compound was obtained in analogy to example 49 using 4-chloro-2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidine instead of 2,3-dichloropyrazine in step a). Light green solid. MS (ISP): 419.2 ($[M+H]^+$).

20

The compounds of formula I and their pharmaceutically usable addition salts possess valuable pharmacological properties. Specifically, it has been found that the

compounds of the present invention have a good affinity to the trace amine associated receptors (TAARs), especially TAAR1.

The compounds were investigated in accordance with the test given hereinafter.

5 **Materials and Methods**

Construction of TAAR expression plasmids and stably transfected cell lines

For the construction of expression plasmids the coding sequences of human, rat and mouse TAAR 1 were amplified from genomic DNA essentially as described by Lindemann et al. [14].

10 The Expand High Fidelity PCR System (Roche Diagnostics) was used with 1.5 mM Mg²⁺ and purified PCR products were cloned into pCR2.1-TOPO cloning vector (Invitrogen) following the instructions of the manufacturer. PCR products were subcloned into the pIRESneo2 vector (BD Clontech, Palo Alto, California), and expression vectors were sequence verified before introduction in cell lines.

15 HEK293 cells (ATCC # CRL-1573) were cultured essentially as described by Lindemann et al. (2005). For the generation of stably transfected cell lines HEK293 cells were transfected with the pIRESneo2 expression plasmids containing the TAAR coding sequences (described above) with Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen) according to the instructions of the manufacturer, and 24 hrs post transfection the culture medium was supplemented with 1 mg/ml G418 (Sigma, Buchs, Switzerland). After a culture period of about 10 d clones were isolated, expanded and tested for responsiveness to trace amines (all compounds purchased from Sigma) with the cAMP Biotrak Enzyme immunoassay (EIA) System (Amersham) following the non-acetylation EIA procedure provided by the manufacturer. Monoclonal cell lines which displayed a stable EC₅₀ for a culture period of 15 passages were used for all subsequent studies.

25

Radioligand binding assay on rat TAAR1

Membrane Preparation and Radioligand Binding.

HEK-293 cells stably expressing rat TAAR1 were maintained at 37 °C and 5% CO₂ in DMEM high glucose medium, containing fetal calf serum (10%, heat inactivated for 30 min at 56 °C),
30 penicillin/streptomycin (1%), and 375 µg/ml geneticin (Gibco). Cells were released from culture flasks using trypsin/ EDTA, harvested, washed twice with ice-cold PBS (without Ca²⁺ and Mg²⁺), pelleted at 1'000 rpm for 5 min at 4 °C, frozen and stored at -80 °C. Frozen pellets were suspended in 20 ml HEPES-NaOH (20 mM, pH 7.4) containing 10 mM EDTA and homogenized

with a Polytron (PT 6000, Kinematica) at 14'000 rpm for 20 s. The homogenate was centrifuged at 48'000 x g for 30 min at 4 °C. Subsequently, the supernatant was removed and discarded, and the pellet resuspended in 20 ml HEPES-NaOH (20 mM, pH 7.4) containing 0.1 mM EDTA using the Polytron (20 s at 14'000 rpm). This procedure was repeated and the final pellet
5 resuspended in HEPES-NaOH containing 0.1 mM EDTA and homogenized using the Polytron. Typically, aliquots of 2 ml membrane portions were stored at -80 °C. With each new membrane batch the dissociation constant (Kd) was determined via a saturation curve. The TAAR1 radioligand ³[H]-(S)-4-[(ethyl-phenyl-amino)-methyl]-4,5-dihydro-oxazol-2-ylamine (described in WO 2008/098857) was used at a concentration equal to the calculated Kd value, that was
10 usually around 2.3 nM, resulting in the binding of approximately 0.2% of the radioligand and a specific binding representing approximately 85% of the total binding. Nonspecific binding was defined as the amount of ³[H]-(S)-4-[(ethyl-phenyl-amino)-methyl]-4,5-dihydro-oxazol-2-ylamine bound in the presence of 10 µM unlabeled ligand. All compounds were tested at a broad range of concentrations (10 pM to 10 µM) in duplicates. The test compounds (20 µl/well) were
15 transferred into a 96 deep well plate (TreffLab), and 180 µl of HEPES-NaOH (20 mM, pH 7.4) containing MgCl₂ (10 mM) and CaCl₂ (2 mM) (binding buffer), 300 µl of the radioligand ³[H]-(S)-4-[(ethyl-phenyl-amino)-methyl]-4,5-dihydro-oxazol-2-ylamine at a concentration of 3.3 x Kd in nM and 500 µl of the membranes (resuspended at 50 µg protein per ml) added. The 96 deep well plates were incubated for 1 hr at 4 °C. Incubations were terminated by rapid filtration
20 through Unifilter-96 plates (Packard Instrument Company) and glass filters GF/C (Perkin Elmer) presoaked for 1 hr in polyethylenimine (0.3%) and washed 3 times with 1 ml of cold binding buffer. After addition of 45 µl of Microscint 40 (PerkinElmer) the Unifilter-96 plate was sealed and after 1 hr the radioactivity counted using a TopCount Microplate Scintillation Counter (Packard Instrument Company).

Radioligand binding assay on mouse TAAR1

Membrane Preparation and Radioligand Binding.

HEK-293 cells stably expressing mouse TAAR1 were maintained at 37 °C and 5% CO₂ in DMEM high glucose medium, containing fetal calf serum (10%, heat inactivated for 30 min at 56 °C), penicillin/streptomycin (1%), and 375 µg/ml geneticin (Gibco). Cells were released from
30 culture flasks using trypsin/ EDTA, harvested, washed twice with ice-cold PBS (without Ca²⁺ and Mg²⁺), pelleted at 1'000 rpm for 5 min at 4 °C, frozen and stored at -80 °C. Frozen pellets were suspended in 20 ml HEPES-NaOH (20 mM, pH 7.4) containing 10 mM EDTA and

homogenized with a Polytron (PT 6000, Kinematica) at 14'000 rpm for 20 s. The homogenate was centrifuged at 48'000 x g for 30 min at 4 °C. Subsequently, the supernatant was removed and discarded, and the pellet resuspended in 20 ml HEPES-NaOH (20 mM, pH 7.4) containing 0.1 mM EDTA using the Polytron (20 s at 14'000 rpm). This procedure was repeated and the final pellet resuspended in HEPES-NaOH containing 0.1 mM EDTA and homogenized using the Polytron. Typically, aliquots of 2 ml membrane portions were stored at -80 °C. With each new membrane batch the dissociation constant (Kd) was determined via a saturation curve. The TAAR1 radioligand ³[H]-(S)-4-[(ethyl-phenyl-amino)-methyl]-4,5-dihydro-oxazol-2-ylamine (described in WO 2008/098857) was used at a concentration equal to the calculated Kd value, that was usually around 0.7 nM, resulting in the binding of approximately 0.5% of the radioligand and a specific binding representing approximately 70% of the total binding. Nonspecific binding was defined as the amount of ³[H]-(S)-4-[(ethyl-phenyl-amino)-methyl]-4,5-dihydro-oxazol-2-ylamine bound in the presence of 10 µM unlabeled ligand. All compounds were tested at a broad range of concentrations (10 pM to 10 µM) in duplicates. The test compounds (20 µl/well) were transferred into a 96 deep well plate (TreffLab), and 180 µl of HEPES-NaOH (20 mM, pH 7.4) containing MgCl₂ (10 mM) and CaCl₂ (2 mM) (binding buffer), 300 µl of the radioligand ³[H]-(S)-4-[(ethyl-phenyl-amino)-methyl]-4,5-dihydro-oxazol-2-ylamine at a concentration of 3.3 x Kd in nM and 500 µl of the membranes (resuspended at 60 µg protein per ml) added. The 96 deep well plates were incubated for 1 hr at 4 °C. Incubations were terminated by rapid filtration through Unifilter-96 plates (Packard Instrument Company) and glass filters GF/C (Perkin Elmer) presoaked for 1 hr in polyethylenimine (0.3%) and washed 3 times with 1 ml of cold binding buffer. After addition of 45 µl of Microscint 40 (PerkinElmer) the Unifilter-96 plate was sealed and after 1 hr the radioactivity counted using a TopCount Microplate Scintillation Counter (Packard Instrument Company).

The compounds show a K_i value (µM) in mouse or rat on TAAR1 in the range of <0.1 µM as shown in the table below.

Example	K _i (µM) mouse/rat	Example	K _i (µM) mouse/rat	Example	K _i (µM) mouse/rat
1	0.0007/ 0.0043	19	0.0079/ 0.0028	37	0.0017/ 0.0027

2	0.0003/ 0.0004	20	0.0022 / 0.0074	38	0.0021/ 0.0042
3	0.0008/ 0.0027	21	0.0053/ 0.0055	39	0.0014/ 0.003
4	0.001/ 0.0022	22	0.0023 / 0.0022	40	0.0005/ 0.0013
5	0.0072/ 0.0045	23	0.0064/ 0.0088	41	0.0025/ 0.0016
6	0.0016/ 0.008	24	0.0067/ 0.0142	42	0.001/ 0.0021
7	0.0012/ 0.0049	25	0.0051/ 0.0078	43	0.0016/ 0.011
8	0.0009/ 0.0073	26	0.0734/ 0.0316	44	0.0663/ 0.0262
9	0.0014/ 0.014	27	0.0021/ 0.0135	45	0.0018/ 0.0014
10	0.0005/ 0.0026	28	0.0043/ 0.0129	46	0.004/ 0.0006
11	0.0026/ 0.0127	29	0.0011/ 0.0024	47	0.0198/ 0.0196
12	0.0005/ 0.0004	30	0.1428/ 1.3212	48	0.0086/ 0.0118
13	0.0008/ 0.001	31	0.0013/ 0.0024	49	0.0142/ 0.139
14	0.0017 / 0.0028	32	0.0007/ 0.0011	50	0.0027/ 0.0091
15	0.0006/ 0.0004	33	0.0028/ 0.0016	51	0.0142/ 0.0071

16	0.0013/ 0.0014	34	0.0037/ 0.0092	52	0.0084/ 0.0074
17	0.0016 / 0.0024	35	0.0022/ 0.0006	53	0.011/ 0.0298
18	0.0017/ 0.0254	36	0.0014/ 0.0138	54	0.0065/ 0.0088

The compounds of formula IA and IB and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of formula IA and IB can be used as medicaments, e.g. in the form of pharmaceutical preparations. The pharmaceutical preparations can be administered orally, e.g. in the form of tablets, coated tablets, dragées, hard and soft gelatine capsules, solutions, emulsions or suspensions. The administration can, however, also be effected rectally, e.g. in the form of suppositories, or parenterally, e.g. in the form of injection solutions.

The compounds of formula IA and IB can be processed with pharmaceutically inert, inorganic or organic carriers for the production of pharmaceutical preparations. Lactose, corn starch or derivatives thereof, talc, stearic acids or its salts and the like can be used, for example, as such carriers for tablets, coated tablets, dragées and hard gelatine capsules. Suitable carriers for soft gelatine capsules are, for example, vegetable oils, waxes, fats, semi-solid and liquid polyols and the like. Depending on the nature of the active substance no carriers are however usually required in the case of soft gelatine capsules. Suitable carriers for the production of solutions and syrups are, for example, water, polyols, glycerol, vegetable oil and the like. Suitable carriers for suppositories are, for example, natural or hardened oils, waxes, fats, semi-liquid or liquid polyols and the like.

The pharmaceutical preparations can, moreover, contain preservatives, solubilizers, stabilizers, wetting agents, emulsifiers, sweeteners, colorants, flavorants, salts for varying the osmotic pressure, buffers, masking agents or antioxidants. They can also contain still other therapeutically valuable substances.

Medicaments containing a compound of formula IA or IB or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a therapeutically inert carrier are also an object of the present invention, as is a process for their production, which comprises bringing one or more compounds of formula IA or IB and/or pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts and, if desired, one or more other therapeutically valuable substances into a galenical administration form together with one or more therapeutically inert carriers.

The most preferred indications in accordance with the present invention are those which include disorders of the central nervous system, for example the treatment or prevention of depression, psychosis, Parkinson's disease, anxiety and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and diabetes.

- 5 The dosage can vary within wide limits and will, of course, have to be adjusted to the individual requirements in each particular case. In the case of oral administration the dosage for adults can vary from about 0.01 mg to about 1000 mg per day of a compound of general formula I or of the corresponding amount of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. The daily dosage may be administered as single dose or in divided doses and, in addition, the upper limit can also
10 be exceeded when this is found to be indicated.

Tablet Formulation (Wet Granulation)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>mg/tablet</u>			
		5 mg	25 mg	100 mg	500 mg
15	1. Compound of formula I	5	25	100	500
	2. Lactose Anhydrous DTG	125	105	30	150
	3. Sta-Rx 1500	6	6	6	30
	4. Microcrystalline Cellulose	30	30	30	150
	5. Magnesium Stearate	1	1	1	1
20	Total	167	167	167	831

Manufacturing Procedure

1. Mix items 1, 2, 3 and 4 and granulate with purified water.
2. Dry the granules at 50°C.
- 25 3. Pass the granules through suitable milling equipment.
4. Add item 5 and mix for three minutes; compress on a suitable press.

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Capsule Formulation

	<u>Item</u>	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>mg/capsule</u>			
			5 mg	25 mg	100 mg	500
5						
						mg
	1.	Compound of formula I	5	25	100	500
	2.	Hydrous Lactose	159	123	148	---
	3.	Corn Starch	25	35	40	70
10	4.	Talc	10	15	10	25
	5.	Magnesium Stearate	1	2	2	5
		Total	200	200	300	600

Manufacturing Procedure

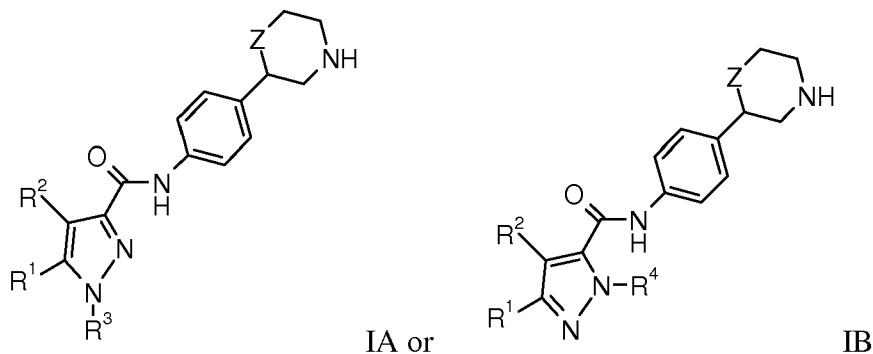
- 15 1. Mix items 1, 2 and 3 in a suitable mixer for 30 minutes.
2. Add items 4 and 5 and mix for 3 minutes.
3. Fill into a suitable capsule.

20

25

Claims

1. A compound of formula



wherein

R^1 is hydrogen or phenyl, optionally substituted by halogen, CN or lower alkoxy or lower alkoxy substituted by halogen;

R^2 is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

R^3 is hydrogen or lower alkyl or is

phenyl optionally substituted by one or more substituents, selected from halogen, cyano or lower alkoxy substituted by halogen, or is

pyridinyl, optionally substituted by halogen or lower alkyl substituted by halogen, or is

pyrimidinyl, optionally substituted by lower alkyl substituted by halogen, or is

pyrazinyl, optionally substituted by halogen, cyano or lower alkyl substituted by halogen;

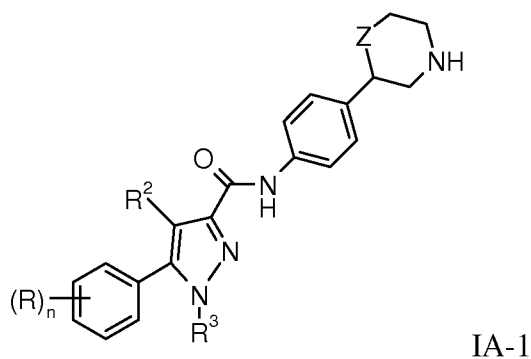
R^4 is hydrogen, lower alkyl or phenyl;

Z is a bond, $-\text{CH}_2-$ or $-\text{O}-$;

or a pharmaceutically suitable acid addition salt thereof.

2. A compound of formula IA-1 according to claim 1,

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wherein

R is hydrogen, halogen, CN or lower alkoxy or lower alkoxy substituted by halogen;

R² is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

5 R³ is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

Z is a bond, -CH₂- or -O-;

n is 1 or 2; if n = 2, each R may be defined independently of the other;

or a pharmaceutically suitable acid addition salt thereof.

10 3. A compound of formula IA-1 according to any one of claims 1 or 2, wherein the compounds are:

(S)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

(S)-1-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

(S)-5-(3-cyanophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

15 (S)-5-(3-cyanophenyl)-4-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

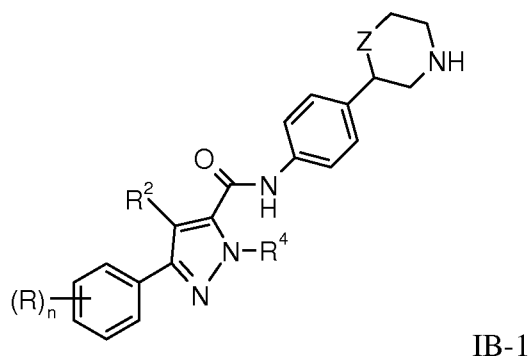
(S)-5-(5-cyano-2-fluorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

(S)-5-(3-cyano-4-fluorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide or

(S)-5-(3-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-1-ethyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide.

20

4. A compound of formula IB-1 according to claim 1



wherein

R is hydrogen, halogen, CN or lower alkoxy or lower alkoxy substituted by halogen;

R² is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

R⁴ is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

5 Z is a bond, -CH₂- or -O-;

n is 1 or 2; if n = 2, each R may be defined independently of the other;

or a pharmaceutically suitable acid addition salt thereof.

5. A compound of formula IB-1 according to any one of claims 1 or 4, wherein the compounds

10 are

(S)-3-(3-chlorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(S)-3-(3-methoxyphenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(S)-1-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

15 (S)-4-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(S)-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(S)-3-(2-fluorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(S)-3-(2-methoxyphenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(S)-3-(2-chlorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

20 (S)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(R)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(R)-3-(2-chlorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(S)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(R)-3-(3-chlorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

25 (R)-3-(3-methoxyphenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(S)-3-(3-chlorophenyl)-1-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(R)-1-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(S)-3-(4-cyanophenyl)-1-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

30 (S)-3-(3-methoxyphenyl)-1-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(S)-3-(3-cyanophenyl)-1-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(S)-3-(3-cyanophenyl)-1-ethyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

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(S)-3-(4-cyanophenyl)-1-ethyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(S)-3-(3-cyanophenyl)-N-(4-(piperidin-3-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(R)-3-(3-cyanophenyl)-N-(4-(piperidin-3-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(rac) 3-(3-cyanophenyl)-N-(4-(pyrrolidin-3-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

5 (S)-3-(3-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

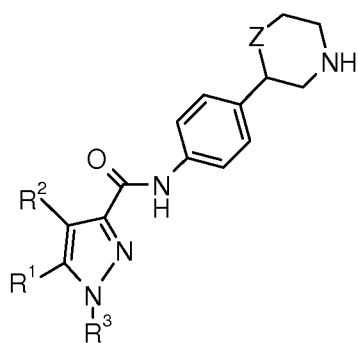
(S)-3-(3-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-1-ethyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

(S)-3-(3-cyano-2-fluorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide or

(S)-3-(3-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-1-methyl-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-

10 carboxamide.

6. A compound of formula IA-2 according to claim 1,



IA-2

R^1 is hydrogen;

15 R^2 is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

R^3 phenyl optionally substituted by one or more substituents, selected from halogen, cyano or lower alkoxy substituted by halogen, or is

pyridinyl, optionally substituted by halogen or lower alkyl substituted by halogen, or is

pyrimidinyl, optionally substituted by lower alkyl substituted by halogen, or is

20 pyrazinyl, optionally substituted by halogen, cyano or lower alkyl substituted by halogen;

Z is a bond, $-CH_2-$ or $-O-$;

or a pharmaceutically suitable acid addition salt thereof.

7. A compound of formula IA-2 according to any one of claims 1 or 6, wherein the compounds

25 are

(S)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

(R)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

(S)-1-(5-chloropyridin-2-yl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

(S)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1-(5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

(S)-1-(4-cyanophenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

(R)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1-(5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)-1H-pyrazole-3-

5 carboxamide

(S)-1-(4-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

(R)-1-(4-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

(S)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1-(5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-2-yl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

10 (S)-1-(6-chloropyrazin-2-yl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

(S)-1-(3-chloropyrazin-2-yl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

(S)-1-(5-chloropyrazin-2-yl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

(S)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1-(6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

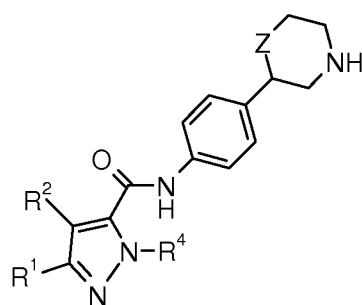
15 (S)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1-(6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide

(S)-1-(5-cyanopyrazin-2-yl)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide or

(S)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide.

20

8. A compound of formula IB-2 according to claim 1,



IB-2

wherein

R¹ is hydrogen;

25 R² is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

R⁴ is hydrogen, lower alkyl or phenyl;

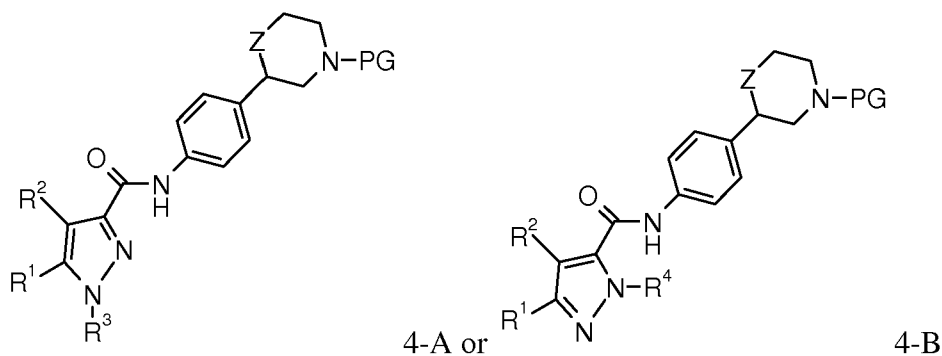
Z is a bond, -CH₂- or -O-;

or a pharmaceutically suitable acid addition salt thereof.

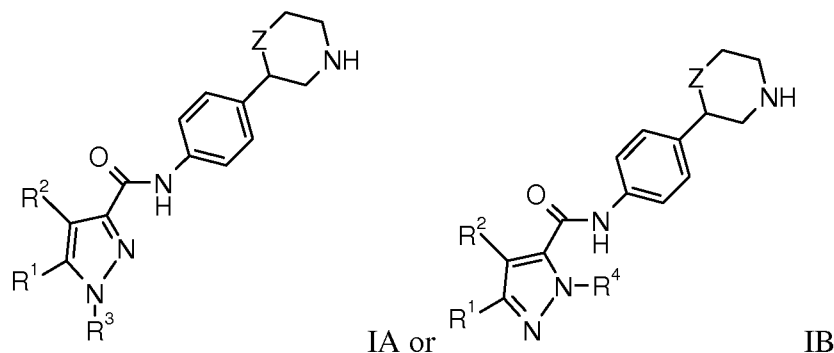
9. A compound of any one of claims 1 or 8, wherein the compound is (S)-N-(4-(morpholin-2-yl)phenyl)-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide.

10. A process for the manufacture of a compound of formula IA or IB as defined in any one of claims 1 – 9, which process comprises

a) cleaving off the N-protecting group from compounds of formula



10 to a compound of formula



wherein PG is a N-protecting group selected from –C(O)O-tert-butyl and the other definitions are as described in claim 1, and,

if desired, converting the compounds obtained into pharmaceutically acceptable acid

15 addition salts.

11. A compound according to any one of claims 1 –9, when manufactured by a process according to claim 10.

20 12. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to any one of claims 1 –9 and a pharmaceutical acceptable carrier and/or adjuvant.

13. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to any one of claims 1 –9
and a pharmaceutical acceptable carrier and/or adjuvant for use in the treatment of depression,
anxiety disorders, bipolar disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), stress-
5 related disorders, psychotic disorders, schizophrenia, neurological diseases, Parkinson's disease,
neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease, epilepsy, migraine, hypertension, substance
abuse, metabolic disorders, eating disorders, diabetes, diabetic complications, obesity,
dyslipidemia, disorders of energy consumption and assimilation, disorders and malfunction of
body temperature homeostasis, disorders of sleep and circadian rhythm, and cardiovascular
10 disorders.
14. Compounds according to any one of claims 1 – 9 for use as therapeutic active substances.
15. Compounds according to any one of claims 1 –9 for use as therapeutic active substances in
15 the treatment of depression, anxiety disorders, bipolar disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity
disorder (ADHD), stress-related disorders, psychotic disorders, schizophrenia, neurological
diseases, Parkinson's disease, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease, epilepsy,
migraine, hypertension, substance abuse, metabolic disorders, eating disorders, diabetes, diabetic
complications, obesity, dyslipidemia, disorders of energy consumption and assimilation,
20 disorders and malfunction of body temperature homeostasis, disorders of sleep and circadian
rhythm, and cardiovascular disorders.
16. The use of a compound according to any one of claims 1 –9 for the preparation of
medicaments for the therapeutic and/or prophylactic treatment of depression, anxiety disorders,
25 bipolar disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), stress-related disorders,
psychotic disorders, schizophrenia, neurological diseases, Parkinson's disease,
neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease, epilepsy, migraine, hypertension, substance
abuse, metabolic disorders, eating disorders, diabetes, diabetic complications, obesity,
dyslipidemia, disorders of energy consumption and assimilation, disorders and malfunction of
30 body temperature homeostasis, disorders of sleep and circadian rhythm, and cardiovascular
disorders.
17. The invention as hereinbefore described.