

ASPARTYL PROTEASE INHIBITORS

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a novel
5 class of compounds which are aspartyl protease
inhibitors. In one embodiment, this invention relates
to a novel class of HIV aspartyl protease inhibitors
characterized by specific structural and
physicochemical features. This invention also relates
10 to pharmaceutical compositions comprising these
compounds. The compounds and pharmaceutical
compositions of this invention are particularly well
suited for inhibiting HIV-1 and HIV-2 protease activity
and consequently, may be advantageously used as anti-
15 viral agents against the HIV-1 and HIV-2 viruses. This
invention also relates to methods for inhibiting
aspartyl protease activity, methods for treating viral
infections using the compounds and compositions of this
invention, and methods for making intermediates and
20 compounds of this invention.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The human immunodeficiency virus ("HIV") is the causative agent for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome ("AIDS") -- a disease characterized by the destruction of the immune system, particularly of CD4⁺ T-cells, with attendant susceptibility to opportunistic infections -- and its precursor AIDS-related complex ("ARC") -- a syndrome characterized by symptoms such as persistent generalized lymphadenopathy, fever and weight loss.

As in the case of several other retroviruses, HIV encodes the production of a protease which carries out post-translational cleavage of precursor polypeptides in a process necessary for the formation of infectious virions (S. Crawford et al., "A Deletion Mutation in the 5' Part of the pol Gene of Moloney Murine Leukemia Virus Blocks Proteolytic Processing of the gag and pol Polyproteins", J. Virol., 53, p. 899 (1985)). These gene products include pol, which encodes the virion RNA-dependent DNA polymerase (reverse transcriptase), an endonuclease, HIV protease, and gag, which encodes the core-proteins of the virion (H. Toh et al., "Close Structural Resemblance Between Putative Polymerase of a Drosophila Transposable Genetic Element 17.6 and pol gene product of Moloney Murine Leukemia Virus", EMBO J., 4, p. 1267 (1985); L.H. Pearl et al., "A Structural Model for the Retroviral Proteases", Nature, pp. 329-351 (1987); M.D. Power et al., "Nucleotide Sequence of SRV-1, a Type D Simian Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome Retrovirus", Science, 231, p. 1567 (1986)).

A number of synthetic anti-viral agents have been designed to target various stages in the

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replication cycle of HIV. These agents include compounds which block viral binding to CD4⁺ T-lymphocytes (for example, soluble CD4), and compounds which interfere with viral replication by inhibiting viral reverse transcriptase (for example, didanosine and zidovudine (AZT)) and inhibit integration of viral DNA into cellular DNA (M.S. Hirsh and R.T. D'Aquila, "Therapy for Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection", N.Eng.J.Med., 328, p. 1686 (1993)). However, such agents, which are directed primarily to early stages of viral replication, do not prevent the production of infectious virions in chronically infected cells. Furthermore, administration of some of these agents in effective amounts has led to cell-toxicity and unwanted side effects, such as anemia and bone marrow suppression.

More recently, drug design efforts have been directed toward creating compounds which inhibit the formation of infectious virions by interfering with the processing of viral polyprotein precursors. Processing of these precursor proteins requires the action of virus-encoded proteases which are essential for replication (Kohl, N.E. et al. "Active HIV Protease is Required for Viral Infectivity" Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 85, p. 4686 (1988)). The anti-viral potential of HIV protease inhibition has been demonstrated using peptidal inhibitors. Such peptidal compounds, however, are typically large and complex molecules that tend to exhibit poor bioavailability and are not generally consistent with oral administration. Accordingly, the need still exists for compounds that can effectively inhibit the action of viral proteases, for use as agents for preventing and treating chronic and acute viral infections. Such agents would be expected to act

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as effective therapeutic agents in their own right. In addition, since they act at a separate stage in the virus life cycle from previously described antiretroviral agents, the administration of a
5 combination of agents would be expected to result in increased therapeutic efficacy.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a novel class
10 of compounds, and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof, that are useful as inhibitors of aspartyl proteases, and in particular, HIV aspartyl protease. The compounds of this invention can be used alone or in combination with other therapeutic or
15 prophylactic agents, such as anti-virals, antibiotics, immunomodulators or vaccines, for the treatment or prophylaxis of viral infection.

According to a preferred embodiment, the compounds of this invention are capable of inhibiting
20 HIV viral replication in human CD_4^+ cells including T-cells, monocytic lines including macrophages and dendrocytes and other permissive cells. These compounds are useful as therapeutic and prophylactic agents to treat or prevent infection by HIV-1 and
25 related viruses which may result in asymptomatic infection, AIDS-related complex ("ARC"), acquired immunodeficiency syndrome ("AIDS"), or similar disease of the immune system.

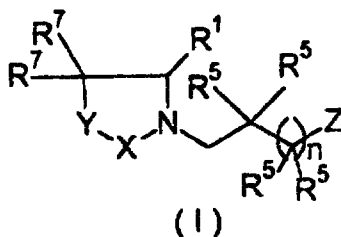
It is a principal object of this invention to
30 provide a novel class of compounds that are aspartyl protease inhibitors, and particularly, HIV aspartyl protease inhibitors. This novel class of compounds is represented by formula I:

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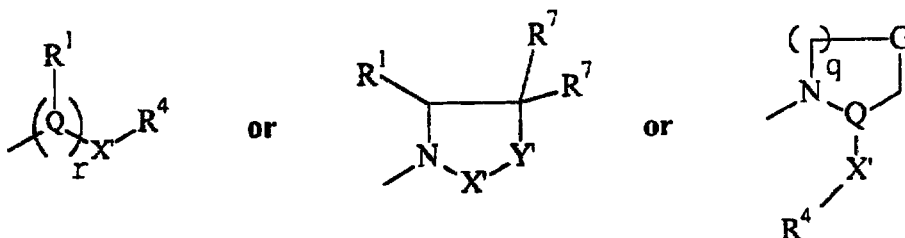
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- 5 -



wherein

each Z is



- 5 wherein any Z may be optionally fused with R⁶;
 each X and X' is independently selected from the
 group consisting of -C(O)-, -C(O)C(O)-, -S(O)- and
 -S(O)₂;
 each Y and Y' is independently selected from the
 10 group consisting of -(C(R²)₂)_p-, -NR²-, -(C(R²)₂)_p-M-,
 >C=C(R²)₂, and -N(R²)-CH₂-;
 each R¹ is independently selected from the group
 consisting of hydrogen; R⁶; C₁-C₆ alkyl; C₂-C₆ alkenyl;
 C₂-C₆ alkynyl; C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl optionally fused with
 15 R⁶; C₅-C₆ cycloalkenyl optionally fused with R⁶; and
 where R¹'s are attached to adjacent atoms, the R¹'s
 together with their attached adjacent atoms form a
 carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring system which may be
 optionally fused with R⁶; where any member of R¹ may be
 20 optionally substituted by one or more R²;

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each R^2 is independently selected from hydrogen; R^3 ; C_1 - C_6 alkyl; C_2 - C_6 alkenyl; C_2 - C_6 alkynyl; C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl optionally fused with R^6 ; C_5 - C_6 cycloalkenyl optionally fused with R^6 ; and where two R^2 's are
5 attached to the same geminal atom, the R^2 's together with their attached geminal atom may form a spirocarbocyclic or spiroheterocyclic ring system; where any member of R^2 may be optionally substituted by one or more R^3 ;

10 each R^3 is independently selected from oxo, OR^9 , $N(R^9)_2$, $N(R^9)-X-R^9$, $N(R^9)-X-OR^9$, $N(R^9)-X-N(R^9)_2$, SR^9 , $X-R^9$, $O-X-N(R^9)_2$, $C(O)N(R^9)_2$, halogen, NO_2 , CN , $COOR^9$ and R^6 ;

each R^4 is independently selected from from the
15 group consisting of OR^9 ; $N(R^9)_2$; $X-R^9$; $C(O)N(R^9)_2$; R^6 ; C_1 - C_6 alkyl; C_2 - C_4 alkenyl; C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl optionally fused with R^6 ; C_5 - C_6 cycloalkenyl optionally fused with R^6 ; where any member of R^4 may be optionally substituted by one or more groups independently
20 selected from the group consisting of R^9 and R^3 ;

each R^5 is independently selected from the group consisting of H, OH, O and R^1 ;

each R^6 is independently selected from the group consisting of aryl, carbocyclyl and heterocyclyl,
25 wherein said aryl, carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl may be optionally substituted with one or more groups selected from the group consisting of oxo, $-OR^9$, $-R^9$, $-N(R^9)(R^9)$, $-N(R^9)-X-R^9$, SR^9 , $-X-R^9$, $-O-X-N(R^9)_2$, $-R^9-OR^9$, $-CN$, $-CO_2R^9$, $-X-N(R^9)(R^9)$, halogen, $-NO_2$, and $-CF_3$;

30 each R^7 is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, OH and O;

each R^8 is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, carbocyclyl, and heterocyclyl;

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each R^9 is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, carbocyclyl, heterocyclyl, aralkyl, carbocyclylalkyl and heterocyclylalkyl wherein any aryl, carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl may be optionally fused with R^8 and wherein any member of R^8 may be optionally substituted by one or more groups independently selected from the group consisting of $-OR^8$, $-N(R^8)_2$, $-CN$, $-NO_2$, $-X-R^8$, $-X-N(R^8)_2$, $-C(O)OR^8$, $-N(R^8)-XNR^8$, and halogen;

each Q is independently selected from CH and N;
each M is independently selected from the group consisting of NH, $-NR^2$ -, $-O$ -, $-S$ -, $-S(O)$ - and $-S(O)_2$ -;

each n is 1 or 2;

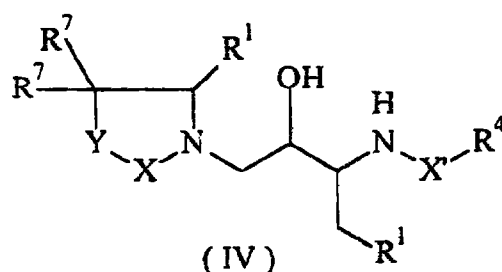
each r is 0, 1 or 2;

each p is independently 1 or 2;

each q is independently 1, 2 or 3; and

each G is independently selected from the group consisting of $-NH$ -, $-NR^2$ -, $-O$ -, $-S$ -, $-S(O)$ -, $S(O)_2$, $-C(O)$ -, and $-C(R^2)_2$ -.

An alternate object of this invention is a novel class of compounds represented by formula IV:



wherein:

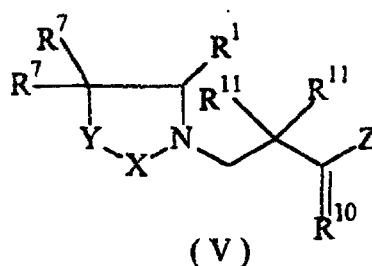
X and X' are independently $-C(O)$ - or $-S(O)_2$ -;

Y is $-(C(R^2)_2)_M$ -, $-(C(R^2)_2)_P$ -, $-N(R^2)$ - or $-N(R^2)-CH_2$ -; and

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each R^1 , R^2 , R^7 , R^4 , p and M is independently as defined for formula I.

Another object of this invention is a novel class of compounds represented by formula V:



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wherein:

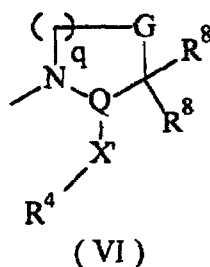
X is $-C(O)-$ or $-S(O)_2-$;

Y is $-(C(R^2)_2)-M-$, $-(C(R^2)_2)_p-$, $-N(R^2)-$ or $-N(R^2)-CH_2-$;

10 R^{10} is O or H_2 ;

each R^{11} is independently H , OH or O , wherein both R^{11} are not simultaneously hydrogen;

Z is a structure of formula VI:



15 wherein any structure of formula VI is optionally fused with an aryl, carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring and is optionally substituted with 1-3 substituents independently selected from R^2 ; and
 each R^1 , R^2 , R^7 , R^4 , R^8 , p , q , G , M , Q and X' is
 20 independently as defined for formula I.

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It is also an object of this invention to provide pharmaceutical compositions comprising the compounds of formulas I, IV and V and methods for their use as inhibitors of aspartyl protease, and particularly, HIV aspartyl protease.

5

It is a further object of this invention to provide methods for treating viral diseases, and in particular HIV-related diseases, using the compounds and compositions of this invention.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In order that the invention herein described may be more fully understood, the following detailed description is set forth. In the description, the following abbreviations are used:

	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Reagent or Fragment</u>
	Ac	acetyl
	Me	methyl
	Et	ethyl
10	Bn	benzyl
	Trityl	triphenylmethyl
	Asn	D- or L-asparagine
	Ile	D- or L-isoleucine
	Phe	D- or L-phenylalanine
15	Val	D- or L-valine
	Boc	tert-butoxycarbonyl
	Cbz	benzyloxycarbonyl (carbobenzyloxy)
	Fmoc	9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl
	DCC	dicyclohexylcarbodiimide
20	DIC	diisopropylcarbodiimide
	EDC	1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride
	HOBt	1-hydroxybenzotriazole
	HOSu	1-hydroxysuccinimide
25	TFA	trifluoroacetic acid
	DIEA	diisopropylethylamine
	DBU	1,8-diazabicyclo(5.4.0)undec-7-ene
	EtOAc	ethyl acetate
	t-Bu	tert-butyl
30	iBu	iso-butyl
	DMF	dimethylformamide
	THP	tertrahydropyran
	THF	tetrahydrofuran
	DMSO	dimethylsulfoxide

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The following terms are employed herein:

Unless expressly stated to the contrary, the terms "-SO₂-" and "-S(O)₂-" as used herein refer to a sulfone or sulfone derivative (i.e., both appended groups linked to the S), and not a sulfinat ester.

The term "alkoxy" refers to an alkyl ether radical, wherein the term "alkyl" is as defined above. Examples of suitable alkyl ether radicals include, but are not limited to, methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, isopropoxy, n-butoxy, isobutoxy, sec-butoxy, tert-butoxy and the like.

The term "alkyl", alone or in combination with any other term, refers to a straight-chain or branch-chain saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon radical containing the specified number of carbon atoms, or where no number is specified, preferably from 1-10 and more preferably from 1-5 carbon atoms. Examples of alkyl radicals include, but are not limited to, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, isoamyl, n-hexyl and the like.

The term "alkenyl", alone or in combination with any other term, refers to a straight-chain or branched-chain mono- or poly-unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbon radical containing the specified number of carbon atoms, or where no number is specified, preferably from 2-10 carbon atoms and more preferably, from 2-6 carbon atoms. Examples of alkenyl radicals include, but are not limited to, ethenyl, E- and Z-propenyl, isopropenyl, E- and Z-butenyl, E- and Z-isobutenyl, E- and Z-pentenyl, E- and Z-hexenyl, E,E-, E,Z-, Z,E- and Z,Z-hexadienyl and the like.

The term "anti-viral agent" or "anti-retroviral agent" refers to a compound or drug which

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possesses viral inhibitory activity. Such agents include reverse transcriptase inhibitors (including nucleoside and non-nucleoside analogs) and protease inhibitors. Preferably the protease inhibitor is an HIV protease inhibitor. Examples of nucleoside analog reverse transcriptase inhibitors include, but are not limited to, zidovudine (AZT), dideoxycytidine (ddC), didanosine (ddI), stavudine (d4T), 3TC, 935U83, 1592U89 and 524W91. Examples of non-nucleoside analog reverse transcriptase inhibitor include, but are not limited to TIBO, delavirdine (U90) and nevirapine. Examples of HIV protease inhibitors include, but are not limited to VX-478 (Vertex, also known as 141W94 (Glaxo-Wellcome) and K VX-478 (Kissei)), saquinavir (Ro 31-8959, Roche), indinavir (L-735,524, Merck), ritonavir (ABT 538, Abbott), nelfinavir (AG 1343, Agouron), palinavir (Bila 2011 BS), U-103017 (Upjohn), XM 412 (DuPont Merck), XM 450 (DuPont Merck), BMS 186318 (Bristol-Meyers Squibb), CPG 53,437 (Ciba Geigy), CPG 61,755 (Ciba Geigy), CPG 70,726 (Ciba Geigy), ABT 378 (Abbott), GS 3333 (Gilead Sciences), GS 3403 (Gilead Sciences), GS 4023 (Gilead Sciences), GS 4035 (Gilead Sciences), GS 4145 (Gilead Sciences), GS 4234 (Gilead Sciences), and GS 4263 (Gilead Sciences).

The term "aryl", alone or in combination with any other term, refers to a carbocyclic aromatic radical (such as phenyl or naphthyl) containing the specified number of carbon atoms, preferably from 6-14 carbon atoms, and more preferably from 6-10 carbon atoms. Examples of aryl radicals include, but are not limited to phenyl, naphthyl, indenyl, indanyl, azulenyl, fluorenyl, anthracenyl and the like.

The term "carbocycle" and "carbocyclyl" radical, refers to a non-aromatic stable 3- to 8-

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membered carbon ring which may be saturated, mono-
unsaturated or poly-unsaturated. The carbocycle may be
attached at any endocyclic carbon atom which results in
a stable structure. Preferred carbocycles have 5-6
5 carbons.

The term "heterocycle" and "heterocyclyl" radical, unless otherwise defined herein, refers to a stable 3-7 membered monocyclic heterocyclic ring or 8-11 membered bicyclic heterocyclic ring which is either
10 saturated or unsaturated, and which may be optionally benzofused if monocyclic. Each heterocycle consists of one or more carbon atoms and from one to four heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur. As used herein, the terms
15 "nitrogen and sulfur heteroatoms" include any oxidized form of nitrogen and sulfur, and the quaternized form of any basic nitrogen. In addition, any ring nitrogen may be optionally substituted with a substituent R^2 , as defined herein for compounds of formula I. A
20 heterocyclyl radical may be attached at any endocyclic carbon or heteroatom which results in the creation of a stable structure. Preferred heterocycles include 5-7 membered monocyclic heterocycles and 8-10 membered bicyclic heterocycles. Preferred heterocycles defined
25 above include, for example, benzimidazolyl, imidazolyl, imidazolinoyl, imidazolidinyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, indolyl, indazolyl, indazolinolyl, perhydropyridazyl, pyridazyl, pyridyl, pyrrolyl, pyrrolinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrazolyl, pyrazinyl, quinoxolyl, piperidinyl, pyranyl,
30 pyrazolinyl, piperazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, morpholinyl, thiamorpholinyl, furyl, thienyl, triazolyl, thiazolyl, β -carboline, tetrazolyl, thiazolidinyl, benzofuranoyl, thiamorpholinyl sulfone, oxazolyl, benzoxazolyl, oxopiperidinyl, oxopyrrolidinyl,

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oxoazepinyl, azepinyl, isoxazolyl, isothiazolyl,
furazanyl, tetrahydropyranyl, tetrahydrofuranyl,
thiazolyl, thiadiazoyl, dioxolyl, dioxinyl, oxathiolyi,
benzodioxolyl, dithiolyl, thiophenyl,
5 tetrahydrothiophenyl and sulfolanyl, dioxanyl,
dioxolanyl, tetrahydrofurodihydrofuranyl,
tetrahydropyranodihydrofuranyl, dihydropyranyl,
tetrahydrofurofuranyl and tetrahydropyranofuranyl.

The term "halogen" refers to a radical of
10 fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine.

The terms "HIV protease" and "HIV aspartyl
protease" are used interchangeably and refer to the
aspartyl protease encoded by the human immunodeficiency
virus type 1 or 2. In a preferred embodiment of this
15 invention, these terms refer to the human
immunodeficiency virus type 1 aspartyl protease.

The term "inert solvent" refers to a solvent
reaction medium which allows the reagents to react
together at a substantially increased rate relative to
20 any reagent reacting with the designated solvent.

The term "leaving group" or "LG" refers to
groups readily displaceable by a nucleophile, such as
an amine, alcohol, phosphorous or thiol nucleophile or
their respective anions. Such leaving groups are well
25 known and include carboxylates, N-hydroxysuccinimide,
N-hydroxybenzotriazole, halogen (halides), triflates,
tosylates, mesylates, alkoxy, thioalkoxy, phosphinates,
phosphonates and the like. Other potential
nucleophiles include organometallic reagents known to
30 those skilled in the art.

The term "protecting group" refers to a
suitable chemical group which may be attached to a
functional group and removed at a later stage to reveal
the intact functional group. Examples of suitable
35 protecting groups for various functional groups are

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described in T.W. Greene and P.G.M. Wuts, Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis, 2d. Ed., John Wiley and Sons (1991); L. Fieser and M. Fieser, Fieser and Fieser's Reagents for Organic Synthesis, John Wiley and Sons (1994); L. Paquette, ed. Encyclopedia of Reagents for Organic Synthesis, John Wiley and Sons (1995).

The term "fused" whether preceded by the term "optionally" or not, refers to a structure wherein two distinct ring systems are joined together such that both rings share at least two common atoms. This can be envisioned as the replacement of a carbon-hydrogen or nitrogen-hydrogen bond on a ring atom with a carbon-carbon (from a second ring) or nitrogen-carbon (from a second ring) bond. For example, a cyclohexyl ring fused to a second cyclohexyl ring results in a decahydronaphthalene, a cyclohexyl ring fused to a piperidine ring results in a decahydroquinoline or decahydroisoquinoline, or a phenyl ring fused to a thiazole ring results in a benzothiazole.

The term "substituted", whether preceded by the term "optionally" or not, and substitutions contained in formulas of this invention, refer to the replacement of one or more hydrogen radicals in a given structure with the radical of a specified substituent. When more than one position in a given structure may be substituted with more than one substituent selected from a specified group, the substituents may be either the same or different at every position (for example, the moiety $-N(R^2)(R^2)$). Typically, when a structure may be optionally substituted, 0-3 substitutions are preferred, and 0-1 substitutions is more preferred. Most preferred substituents are those which enhance protease inhibitory activity or intracellular antiviral activity in permissive mammalian cells or immortalized mammalian cell lines, or which enhance deliverability

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by enhancing solubility characteristics or enhancing pharmacokinetic or pharmacodynamic profiles as compared to the unsubstituted compound. Other more preferred substituents include those used in the compounds shown in Tables 1-5.

The term "pharmaceutically effective amount" refers to an amount effective in treating HIV infection in a patient either as monotherapy or in combination with other agents. The term "treating" as used herein refers to the alleviation of symptoms of a particular disorder in a patient or the improvement of an ascertainable measurement associated with a particular disorder. Specifically, with respect to HIV, effective treatment using the compounds and compositions of this invention would result in an improvement in an HIV associated ascertainable measurement. The term "prophylactically effective amount" refers to an amount effective in preventing HIV infection in a patient. As used herein, the term "patient" refers to a mammal, including a human.

The term "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or adjuvant" refers to a carrier or adjuvant that may be administered to a patient, together with a compound of this invention, and which does not destroy the pharmacological activity thereof and is nontoxic when administered in doses sufficient to deliver a therapeutic amount of the antiretroviral agent.

As used herein, the compounds of this invention, including the compounds of formula I are defined to include pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives or prodrugs thereof. A "pharmaceutically acceptable derivative or prodrug" means any pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, salt of an ester, or other derivative of a compound of this

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invention which, upon administration to a recipient, is capable of providing (directly or indirectly) a compound of this invention or an inhibitorily active metabolite or residue thereof. Particularly favored derivatives and prodrugs are those that increase the bioavailability of the compounds of this invention when such compounds are administered to a mammal (e.g., by allowing an orally administered compound to be more readily absorbed into the blood) or which enhance delivery of the parent compound to a biological compartment (e.g., the brain or lymphatic system) relative to the parent species.

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of this invention include those derived from pharmaceutically acceptable inorganic and organic acids and bases. Examples of suitable acids include hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulfuric, nitric, perchloric, fumaric, maleic, phosphoric, glycollic, lactic, salicylic, succinic, toluene-p-sulfonic, tartaric, acetic, citric, methanesulfonic, ethanesulfonic, formic, benzoic, malonic, naphthalene-2-sulfonic and benzenesulfonic acids. Other acids, such as oxalic, while not in themselves pharmaceutically acceptable, may be employed in the preparation of salts useful as intermediates in obtaining the compounds of the invention and their pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts.

Salts derived from appropriate bases include alkali metal (e.g., sodium), alkaline earth metal (e.g., magnesium), ammonium and $N-(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})_4^+$ salts.

The term "thiocarbamates" refers to compounds containing the functional group $N-SO_2-O$.

The compounds of this invention contain one or more asymmetric carbon atoms and thus occur as

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racemates and racemic mixtures, single enantiomers, diastereomeric mixtures and individual diastereomers. All such isomeric forms of these compounds are expressly included in the present invention. Each
5 stereogenic carbon may be of the R or S configuration. Although the specific compounds exemplified in this application may be depicted in a particular stereochemical configuration, compounds having either the opposite stereochemistry at any given chiral center
10 or mixtures thereof are also envisioned.

Combinations of substituents and variables envisioned by this invention are only those that result in the formation of stable compounds. The term "stable", as used herein, refers to compounds which
15 possess stability sufficient to allow manufacture and which maintains the integrity of the compound for a sufficient period of time to be useful for the purposes detailed herein (e.g., therapeutic or prophylactic administration to a mammal or for use in affinity
20 chromatography applications). Typically, such compounds are stable at a temperature of 40°C or less, in the absence of moisture or other chemically reactive conditions, for at least a week.

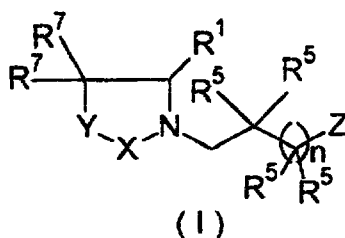
The compounds of the present invention may be
25 used in the form of salts derived from inorganic or organic acids. Included among such acid salts, for example, are the following: acetate, adipate, alginate, aspartate, benzoate, benzenesulfonate, bisulfate, butyrate, citrate, camphorate, camph-
30 orsulfonate, cyclopentanepropionate, digluconate, dodecylsulfate, ethanesulfonate, fumarate, glucohepta-
noate, glycerophosphate, hemisulfate, heptanoate, hexa-
noate, hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydroiodide, 2-
hydroxyethanesulfonate, lactate, maleate,

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methanesulfonate, 2-naphthalenesulfonate, nicotinate,
 oxalate, pamoate, pectinate, persulfate, 3-
 phenylpropionate, picrate, pivalate, propionate,
 succinate, tartrate, thiocyanate, tosylate and
 5 undecanoate.

This invention also envisions the
 quaternization of any basic nitrogen-containing groups
 of the compounds disclosed herein. The basic nitrogen
 can be quaternized with any agents known to those of
 10 ordinary skill in the art including, for example, lower
 alkyl halides, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl and butyl
 chloride, bromides and iodides; dialkyl sulfates
 including dimethyl, diethyl, dibutyl and diamyl
 sulfates; long chain halides such as decyl, lauryl,
 15 myristyl and stearyl chlorides, bromides and iodides;
 and aralkyl halides including benzyl and phenethyl
 bromides. Water or oil-soluble or dispersible products
 may be obtained by such quaternization.

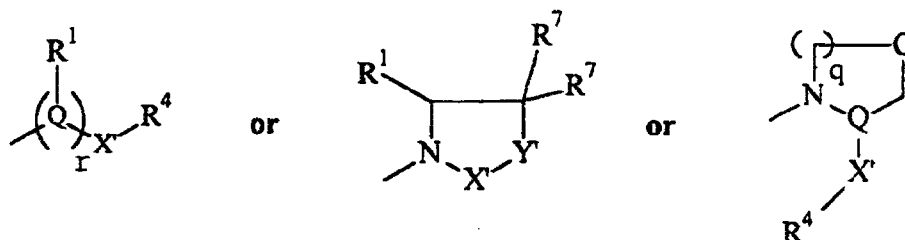
The compounds of this invention are those of
 20 formula I:



wherein

each Z is

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wherein any Z may be optionally fused with R^6 ;

each X and X' is independently selected from the group consisting of $-C(O)-$, $-C(O)C(O)-$, $-S(O)-$ and $-S(O)_2$;

each Y and Y' is independently selected from the group consisting of $-(C(R^2)_2)_p-$, $-NR^2-$, $-(C(R^2)_2)_p-M-$, $>C=C(R^2)_2$, and $-N(R^2)-CH_2-$;

each R^1 is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen; R^6 ; C_1-C_6 alkyl; C_2-C_6 alkenyl; C_2-C_6 alkynyl; C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl optionally fused with R^6 ; C_5-C_6 cycloalkenyl optionally fused with R^6 ; and where R^1 's are attached to adjacent atoms, the R^1 's together with their attached adjacent atoms form a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring system which may be optionally fused with R^6 ; where any member of R^1 may be optionally substituted by one or more R^2 ;

each R^2 is independently selected from hydrogen; R^3 ; C_1-C_6 alkyl; C_2-C_6 alkenyl; C_2-C_6 alkynyl; C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl optionally fused with R^6 ; C_5-C_6 cycloalkenyl optionally fused with R^6 ; and where two R^2 's are attached to the same geminal atom, the R^2 's together with their attached geminal atom may form a spirocarbocyclic or spiroheterocyclic ring system; where any member of R^2 may be optionally substituted by one or more R^3 ;

- 21 -

each R^3 is independently selected from oxo, OR^9 , $N(R^9)_2$, $N(R^9)-X-R^9$, $N(R^9)-X-OR^9$, $N(R^9)-X-N(R^9)_2$, SR^9 , $X-R^9$, $O-X-N(R^9)_2$, $C(O)N(R^9)_2$, halogen, NO_2 , CN , $COOR^9$ and R^6 ;

5 each R^4 is independently selected from the group consisting of OR^9 ; $N(R^9)_2$; $X-R^9$; $C(O)N(R^9)_2$; R^6 ; C_1-C_6 alkyl; C_2-C_4 alkenyl; C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl optionally fused with R^6 ; C_5-C_6 cycloalkenyl optionally fused with R^6 ; where any member of R^4 may be optionally
 10 substituted by one or more groups independently selected from the group consisting of R^9 and R^3 ;

each R^5 is independently selected from the group consisting of H, OH, O and R^1 ;

each R^6 is independently selected from the group
 15 consisting of aryl, carbocyclyl and heterocyclyl, wherein said aryl, carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl may be optionally substituted with one or more groups selected from the group consisting of oxo, $-OR^9$, $-R^9$, $-N(R^9)(R^9)$, $-N(R^9)-X-R^9$, SR^9 , $-X-R^9$, $-O-X-N(R^9)_2$, $-R^9-OR^9$, $-CN$,
 20 $-CO_2R^9$, $-X-N(R^9)(R^9)$, halogen, $-NO_2$, and $-CF_3$;

each R^7 is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, OH and O;

each R^8 is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl,
 25 carbocyclyl, and heterocyclyl;

each R^9 is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, carbocyclyl, heterocyclyl, aralkyl, carbocyclylalkyl and heterocyclylalkyl wherein any aryl, carbocyclyl or
 30 heterocyclyl may be optionally fused with R^8 and wherein any member of R^8 may be optionally substituted by one or more groups independently selected from the group consisting of $-OR^8$, $-N(R^8)_2$, $-CN$, $-NO_2$, $-X-R^8$, $-X-N(R^8)_2$, $-C(O)OR^8$, $-N(R^8)-XNR^8$, and halogen;

- 22 -

each Q is independently selected from CH and N;
 each M is independently selected from the group
 consisting of NH, $-NR^2-$, $-O-$, $-S-$, $-S(O)-$ and $-S(O)_2-$;
 each n is 1 or 2;
 5 each r is 0, 1 or 2;
 each p is independently 1 or 2;
 each q is independently 1, 2 or 3; and
 each G is independently selected from the group
 consisting of $-NH-$, $-NR^2-$, $-O-$, $-S-$, $-S(O)-$, $S(O)_2$,
 10 $-C(O)-$, and $-C(R^2)_2-$.

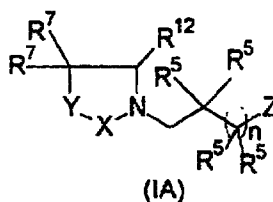
Except where expressly noted to the contrary,
 the term "[variable] as defined for formula I" refers
 to the definitions shown directly above. In addition,
 where no reference is made to a particular definition
 15 for a given variable, the definition is to be taken as
 that defined for formula I shown directly above.

Preferred compounds of formula I are those
 wherein

20 each Y and Y' is independently selected from the
 group consisting of $-(C(R^2)_2)_p-$, $-NR^2-$, $-(C(R^2)_2)_p-M-$,
 and $-N(R^2)-CH_2-$; and

each R^3 is independently selected from oxo, OR^9 ,
 $N(R^9)_2$, $N(R^9)-X-R^9$, $N(R^9)-X-OR^9$, SR^9 , $X-R^9$, $O-X-N(R^9)_2$,
 $C(O)N(R^9)_2$, halogen, NO_2 , CN, $COOR^9$ and R^6 .

25 Alternate preferred compounds of formula I
 are those having the structure of formula IA:



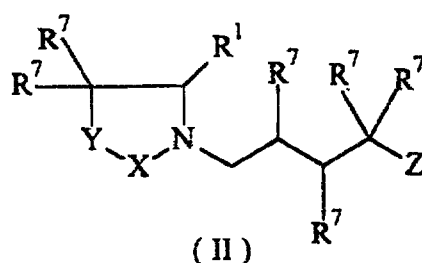
wherein

each R^{12} is independently selected from the group
 consisting of R^6 ; C_1-C_6 alkyl optionally substituted

- 23 -

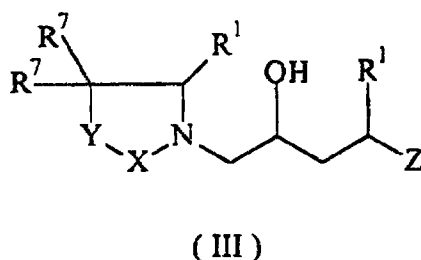
with R^6 ; C_2-C_6 alkenyl; C_2-C_6 alkynyl; C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl optionally fused with R^6 ; C_5-C_6 cycloalkenyl optionally fused with R^6 ; where any member of R^{12} may be optionally substituted by one or more R^2 .

5 Preferred compounds of formula I are those wherein n is equal to 1; those having the structure of formula II:



and those having the structure of formula III:

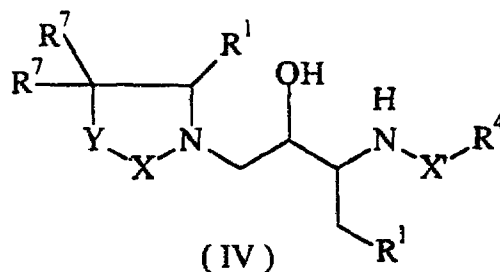
10



Also preferred are compounds according to formula I wherein X is $-C(O)-$ or $-S(O)_2-$ and Y is $-(C(R^2)_2)_p-M-$; those wherein X is $-C(O)-$ or $-S(O)_2-$ and Y is $-(C(R^2)_2)_p$; those
 15 wherein X is $-C(O)-$, $-C(O)C(O)-$ or $-S(O)_2-$; and Y is $-N(R^2)-$ or $-N(R^2)-CH_2-$.

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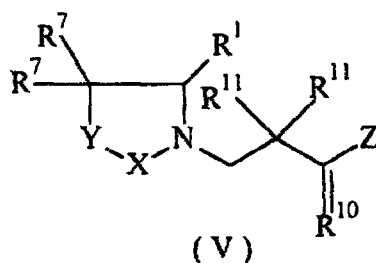
An alternate object of this invention is a novel class of compounds represented by formula IV:



wherein:

- 5 X and X' are independently -C(O)- or -S(O)₂-;
 Y is -(C(R²)₂)-M-, -(C(R²)₂)_p-, -N(R²)- or -N(R²)-CH₂-; and
 each R¹, R², R⁷, R⁴, p and M is independently as defined for formula I.

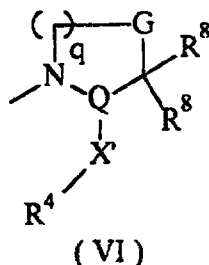
- 10 Another object of this invention is a novel class of compounds represented by formula V:



wherein:

- X is -C(O)- or -S(O)₂-;
 15 Y is -(C(R²)₂)-M-, -(C(R²)₂)_p-, -N(R²)- or -N(R²)-CH₂-;
 R¹⁰ is O or H₂;
 each R¹¹ is independently H, OH or O, wherein both R¹¹ are not simultaneously hydrogen;
 20 Z is a structure of formula VI:

- 25 -



wherein any structure of formula VI is optionally fused with an aryl, carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring and is optionally substituted with 1-3 substituents independently selected from R^2 (where in formula V, if R^{10} is H_2 , a methylene is implied); and each R^1 , R^2 , R^7 , R^4 , R^8 , p , q , G , M , Q and X' is independently as defined for formula I.

Also preferred are those compounds having the structure of formula V, wherein

R^{10} and R^{11} are O;

compounds having the structure of formula V, wherein

R^{10} and R^{11} are O;

q is 1;

G is S; and

X' is $-C(O)-$;

compounds having the structure of formula V, wherein

R^{10} and R^{11} are O;

q is 1;

G is S;

X' is $-C(O)-$; and

R^4 is t-butylamino;

compounds having the structure of formula V, wherein

R^{10} and R^{11} are O;

X is $-C(O)-$;

Y is $-(C(R^2)_2)_p-$; and

R^7 is H;

compounds having the structure of formula V wherein

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X and X' is -C(O)-;
Y is -(C(R²)₂)-;
R⁷ is H;
R¹⁰ is H₂; and
5 one R¹¹ is H and one R¹¹ is OH;

Also preferred are those compounds of formula V
wherein

X and X' is -C(O)-;
Y is -(C(R²)₂)-;
10 R⁷ is H;
R¹⁰ is H₂;
one R¹¹ is H and one R¹¹ is OH; and
R² within the definition of Y is selected from
hydrogen, R³ or C₁-C₆ alkyl optionally substituted with
15 R³;

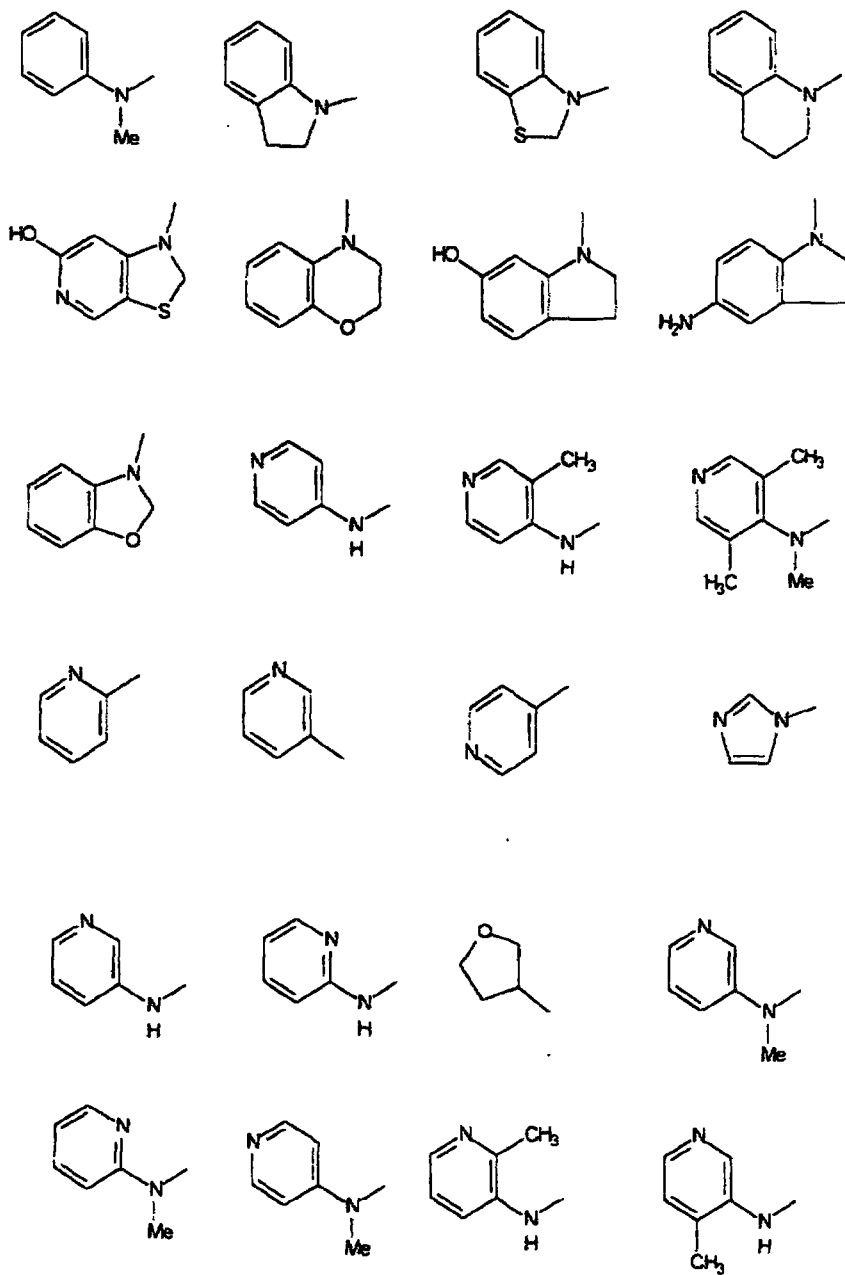
those compounds of formula V wherein

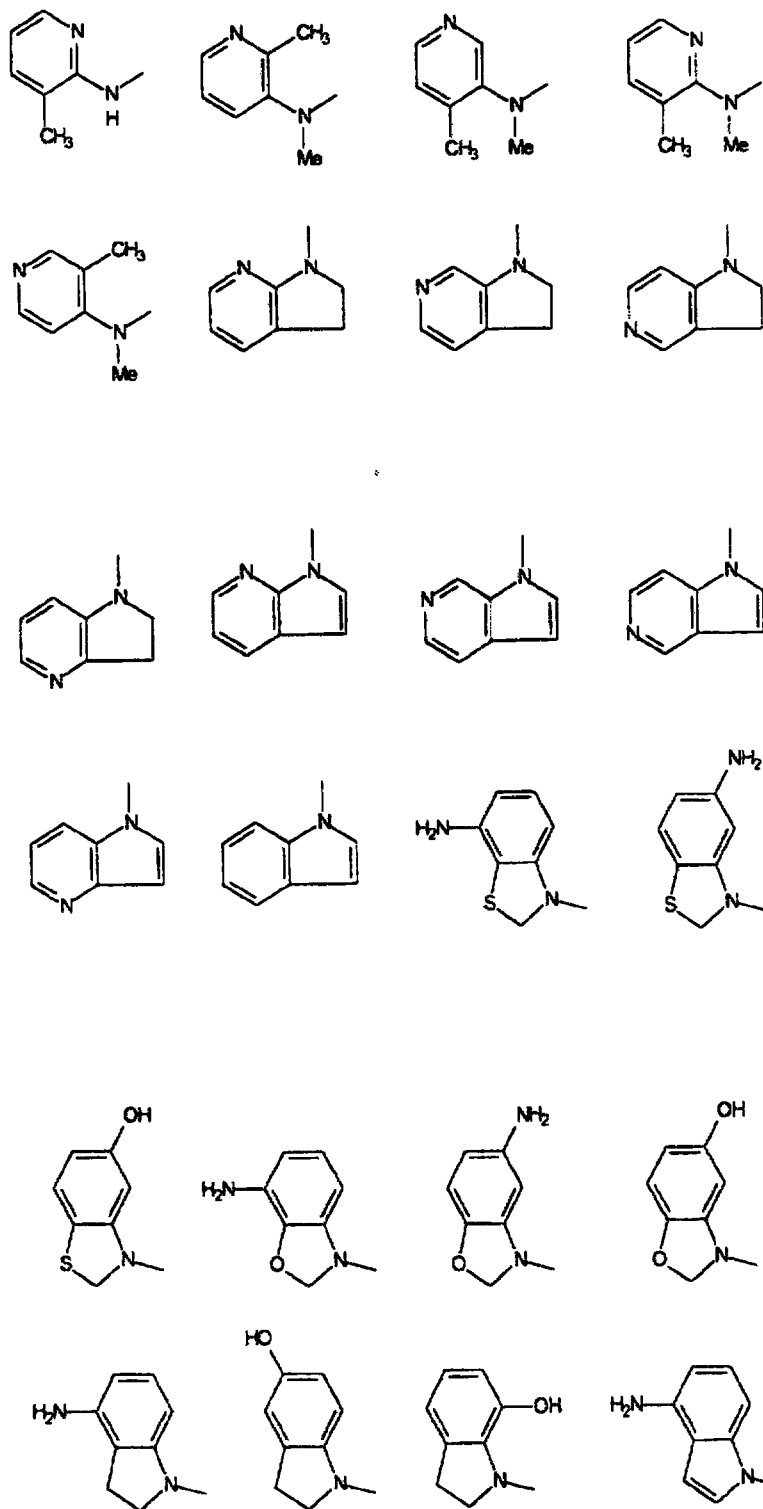
X and X' is -C(O)-;
Y is -(C(R²)₂)-;
R⁷ is H;
20 R¹⁰ is H₂;
one R¹¹ is H and one R¹¹ is OH; and
R² within the definition of Y is selected from
hydrogen, -N(R⁹)₂, or heterocyclyl, which may be
optionally benzofused, and wherein said heterocyclyl
25 may be optionally substituted with one or more groups
selected from the group consisting of oxo, -OR⁹, -R⁹,
-N(R⁹)(R⁹), -N(R⁹)-X-R⁹, SR⁹, -X-R⁹, -O-X-N(R⁹)₂, -R⁹-
OR⁹, -CN, -CO₂R⁹, -X-N(R⁹)(R⁹), halogen, -NO₂, and -CF₃;
those compounds of formula V wherein

30 X and X' is -C(O)-;
Y is -(C(R²)₂)-;
R⁷ is H;
R¹⁰ is H₂;

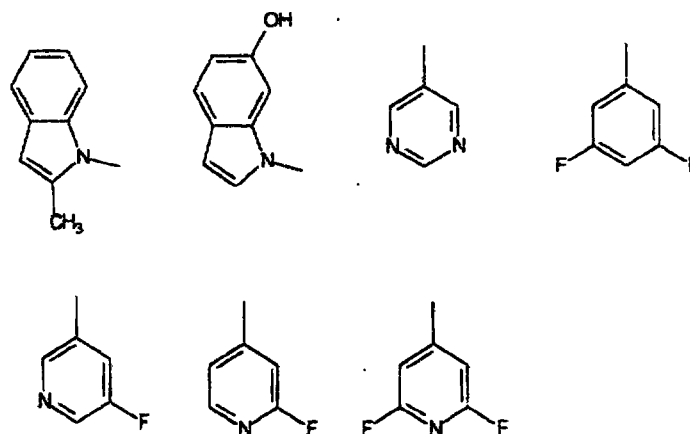
- 27 -

one R^{11} is H and one R^{11} is OH; and
 R^2 within the definition of Y is selected from the
group consisting of:





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those compounds according to formula V wherein:

X and X' is $-C(O)-$;

Y is $-(C(R^2)_2)-$;

R^7 is H;

5 R^{10} is H_2 ;

one R^{11} is H and one R^{11} is OH; and

at least one R^2 within the definition of Y is aryl optionally substituted with one or more groups selected from the group consisting of oxo, $-OR^9$, $-R^9$, $-N(R^9)(R^9)$, $-N(R^9)-X-R^9$, SR^9 , $-X-R^9$, $-O-X-N(R^9)_2$, $-R^9-OR^9$, $-CN$, $-CO_2R^9$, $-X-N(R^9)(R^9)$, halogen, $-NO_2$, and $-CF_3$;

those compounds according to formula V wherein:

X and X' is $-C(O)-$;

Y is $-(C(R^2)_2)-$;

15 R^7 is H;

R^{10} is H_2 ;

one R^{11} is H and one R^{11} is OH; and

at least one R^2 within the definition of Y is C_1-C_6 alkyl optionally substituted with R^3 ;

20 those compounds according to formula V wherein:

X and X' is $-C(O)-$;

Y is $-(C(R^2)_2)-$;

- 30 -

R^7 is H;

R^{10} is H_2 ;

one R^{11} is H and one R^{11} is OH;

5 at least one R^2 within the definition of Y is C_1-C_6 alkyl optionally substituted with R^3 ; and

at least one R^3 within the definition of Y is pyridyl, triazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, pyrimidyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, thiazolyl, imidazolyl, thienyl thiadiazolyl, oxadiazolyl, triazinyl or pyrazinyl
10 wherein said R^3 may be optionally substituted with 1-3 substituents selected from $-OR^9$, $-R^9$, $-N(R^9)(R^9)$, $-N(R^9)-X-R^9$, SR^9 , $-X-R^9$, $-O-X-N(R^9)_2$, $-R^9-OR^9$, $-CN$, $-CO_2R^9$, $-X-N(R^9)(R^9)$, halogen, $-NO_2$, and $-CF_3$.

those compounds according to formula V wherein:

15 X and X' is $-C(O)-$;

Y is $-(C(R^2)_2)-$;

R^7 is H;

R^{10} is H_2 ;

one R^{11} is H and one R^{11} is OH;

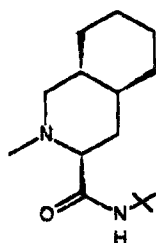
20 at least one R^2 within the definition of Y is C_1-C_6 alkyl optionally substituted with R^3 ; and

R^3 within the definition of Y is aryl optionally substituted with 1-3 substituents selected from $-OR^9$, $-R^9$, $-N(R^9)(R^9)$, $-N(R^9)-X-R^9$, SR^9 , $-X-R^9$, $-O-X-N(R^9)_2$, $-R^9-OR^9$, $-CN$, $-CO_2R^9$, $-X-N(R^9)(R^9)$, halogen, $-NO_2$, and $-CF_3$.
25

Also preferred are those compounds according to any of the aforementioned preferred compounds of formula V wherein:

30 R^1 is benzyl; and Z is

- 31 -



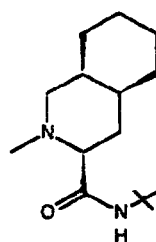
those compounds according to any of the aforementioned preferred compounds of formula V wherein:

5 R^1 is benzyl optionally substituted with 1-3 substituents selected from $-OR^9$, $-N(R^9)(R^9)$, SR^9 , $-X-R^9$, $-R^9-OR^9$, $-CN$, halogen, $-NO_2$, and $-CF_3$;

those compounds according to any of the aforementioned preferred compounds of formula V wherein:

10 R^1 is benzyl optionally substituted with 1-3 substituents selected from $-OR^9$, $-N(R^9)(R^9)$, SR^9 , $-X-R^9$, $-R^9-OR^9$, $-CN$, halogen, $-NO_2$, and $-CF_3$; and

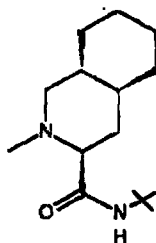
Z is



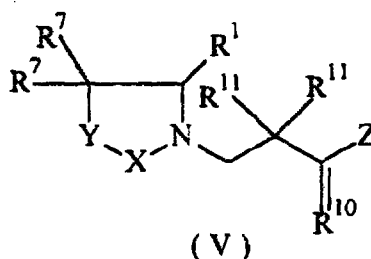
15 those compounds according to any of the aforementioned preferred compounds of formula V wherein R^1 is benzyl optionally substituted with 1-3 substituents selected from the group consisting of OCH_3 , OH and NH_2 ;

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those compounds according to any of the aforementioned preferred compounds of formula V wherein R^1 is benzyl optionally substituted with 1-3 substituents selected from the group consisting of OCH_3 , OH and NH_2 and
 5 wherein Z is



An alternate embodiment of this invention is compounds according to formula V, wherein:



each R^6 is independently selected from the group
 10 consisting of aryl, carbocyclyl and heterocyclyl,
 wherein said aryl, carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl is
 optionally substituted with one or more groups selected
 from the group consisting of oxo, $-OR^9$, $-R^9$, $-N(R^9)(R^9)$,
 $-N(R^9)-X-R^9$, SR^9 , $-X-R^9$, $-O-X-N(R^9)_2$, $-R^9-OR^9$, $-CN$,
 15 $-CO_2R^9$, $-X-N(R^9)(R^9)$, halogen, $-NO_2$, $-CF_3$, $-O-(CH_2)_q-R^6$,
 $-O-(CH_2)_q-OR^9$, 2,3-methylenedioxy and 3,4-
 methylenedioxy; and
 each X , X' , Y , Y' , Z , R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R^7 , R^8 , R^9 , Q ,
 M , n , r , p , q and G is independently as defined for
 20 formula I; and

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those compounds according to formula V, wherein:

each R^6 is independently selected from the group consisting of aryl, carbocyclyl and heterocyclyl, wherein said aryl, carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl is optionally substituted with one or more groups selected from the group consisting of oxo, $-OR^9$, $-R^9$, $-N(R^9)(R^9)$, $-N(R^9)-X-R^9$, SR^9 , $-X-R^9$, $-O-X-N(R^9)_2$, $-R^9-OR^9$, $-CN$, $-CO_2R^9$, $-X-N(R^9)(R^9)$, halogen, $-NO_2$, $-CF_3$, $-O-(CH_2)_q-R^6$, $-O-(CH_2)_q-OR^9$, 2,3-methylenedioxy and 3,4-methylenedioxy;

R^2 within the definition of Y is selected from hydrogen, R^3 or C_1-C_6 alkyl optionally substituted with R^3 ; and

each X, X', Y, Y', Z, R^1 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R^7 , R^8 , R^9 , Q, M, n, r, p, q and G is independently as defined for formula I.

those compounds of formula V wherein

X and X' is $-C(O)-$;

Y is $-N(R^2)-$;

R^7 is H;

R^{10} is H_2 ; and

one R^{11} is H and one R^{11} is OH; and

those compounds of formula V wherein

X and X' is $-C(O)-$;

Y is $-(C(R^2)_2)-M-$;

M is O;

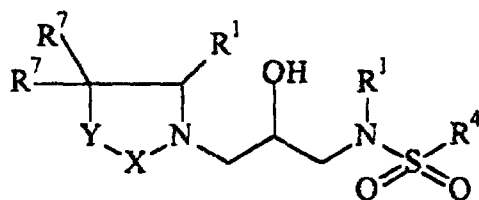
R^7 is H;

R^{10} is H_2 ; and

one R^{11} is H and one R^{11} is OH.

Also preferred is the compound of formula I having the structure of formula IX:

- 34 -



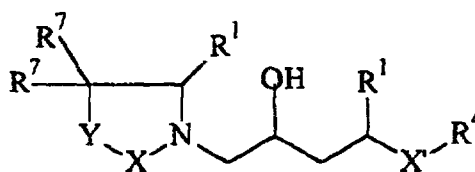
(IX)

wherein

X is $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$ or $-\text{S}(\text{O})_2-$; and the compounds of formula IX wherein

- 5 X is $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$;
 Y is $-(\text{C}(\text{R}^2)_2)-\text{M}-$; and
 R^7 is H; and those compounds of formula IX wherein
 X is $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$;
 Y is $-\text{N}(\text{R}^2)-$; and
 10 R^7 is H; and those compounds of formula IX wherein
 X is $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$; Y is $-(\text{C}(\text{R}^2)_2)-$; and R^7 is H.

Also preferred are those compounds of formula I having the structure of formula XII:



(XII)

15 wherein

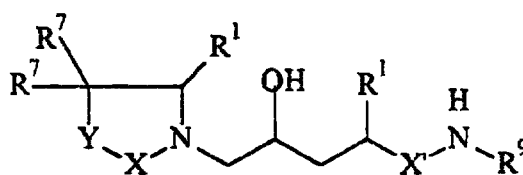
X and X' are independently $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$ or $-\text{S}(\text{O})_2-$;
 those compounds of formula I having the structure of formula XII, wherein

X and X' are independently $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$ or $-\text{S}(\text{O})_2-$; and

- 35 -

R^4 is 1-amino-2-hydroxyindanyl; and
 compounds of formula I having the structure of formula
 XII, wherein R^4 is 1(S)-amino-2(R)-hydroxyindanyl.

Also preferred are the compounds according to
 5 formula I, having the structure of formula XIII:



(XIII)

wherein

X and X' are independently -C(O)- or -S(O)₂-;
 compounds according formula I having the structure of
 10 formula XIII, wherein

X is -C(O)- or -S(O)₂-;

X' is -C(O)-;

Y is -(C(R²)₂)- or -N(R²)-; and

R⁷ is H;

15 compounds of formula I having the structure of formula
 XIII, wherein

X is -C(O)-;

X' is -C(O)-;

Y is -(C(R²)₂)-; and

20 R⁷ is H;

those compounds of formula XIII wherein

X is -C(O)-;

X' is -C(O)-;

Y is -(C(R²)₂)-;

25 R⁷ is H; and

- 36 -

R^2 within the definition of Y is selected from hydrogen, R^3 , or C_1-C_6 alkyl optionally substituted with R^3 ;

those compounds according to formula XIII wherein:

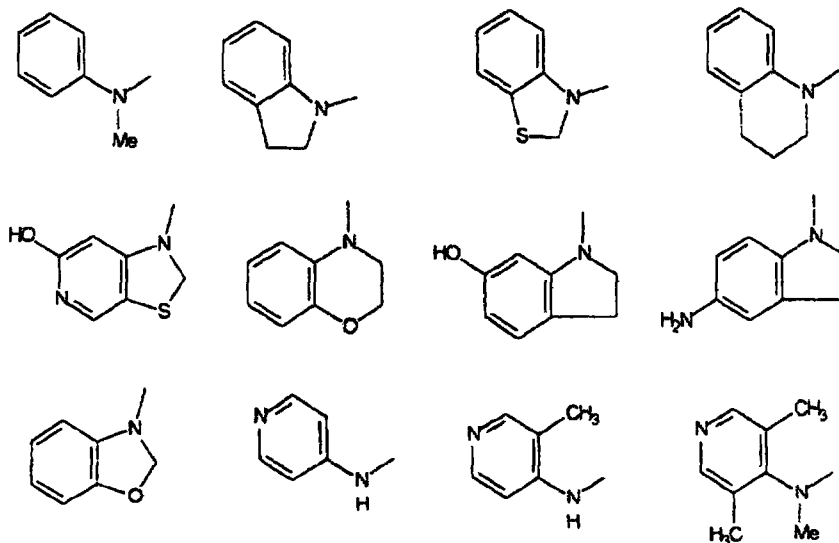
- 5 X is $-C(O)-$;
 X' is $-C(O)-$;
 Y is $-(C(R^2)_2)-$;
 R^7 is H; and

- R^2 within the definition of Y is selected from
 10 hydrogen, $-N(R^9)_2$, or heterocyclyl, which may be
 optionally benzofused, and wherein said heterocyclyl
 may be optionally substituted with 1-3 groups selected
 from the group consisting of oxo, $-OR^9$, $-R^9$, $-N(R^9)(R^9)$,
 $-N(R^9)-X-R^9$, SR^9 , $-X-R^9$, $-O-X-N(R^9)_2$, $-R^9-OR^9$, $-CN$,
 15 $-CO_2R^9$, $-X-N(R^9)(R^9)$, halogen, $-NO_2$, and $-CF_3$;

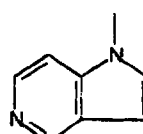
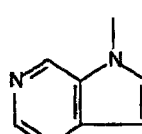
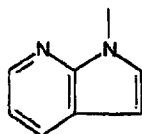
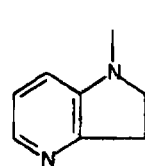
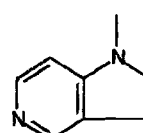
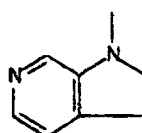
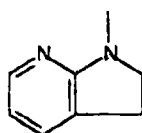
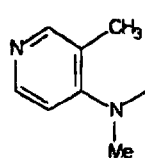
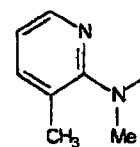
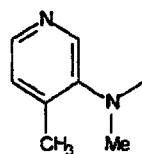
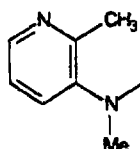
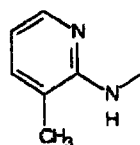
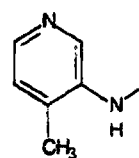
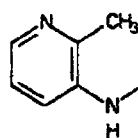
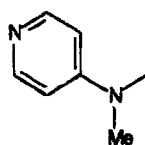
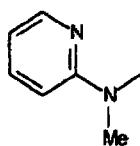
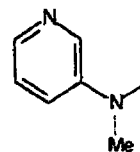
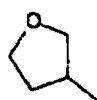
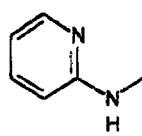
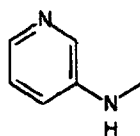
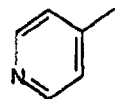
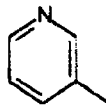
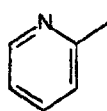
those compounds according to formula XIII wherein:

- X is $-C(O)-$;
 X' is $-C(O)-$;
 Y is $-(C(R^2)_2)-$;
 20 R^7 is H; and

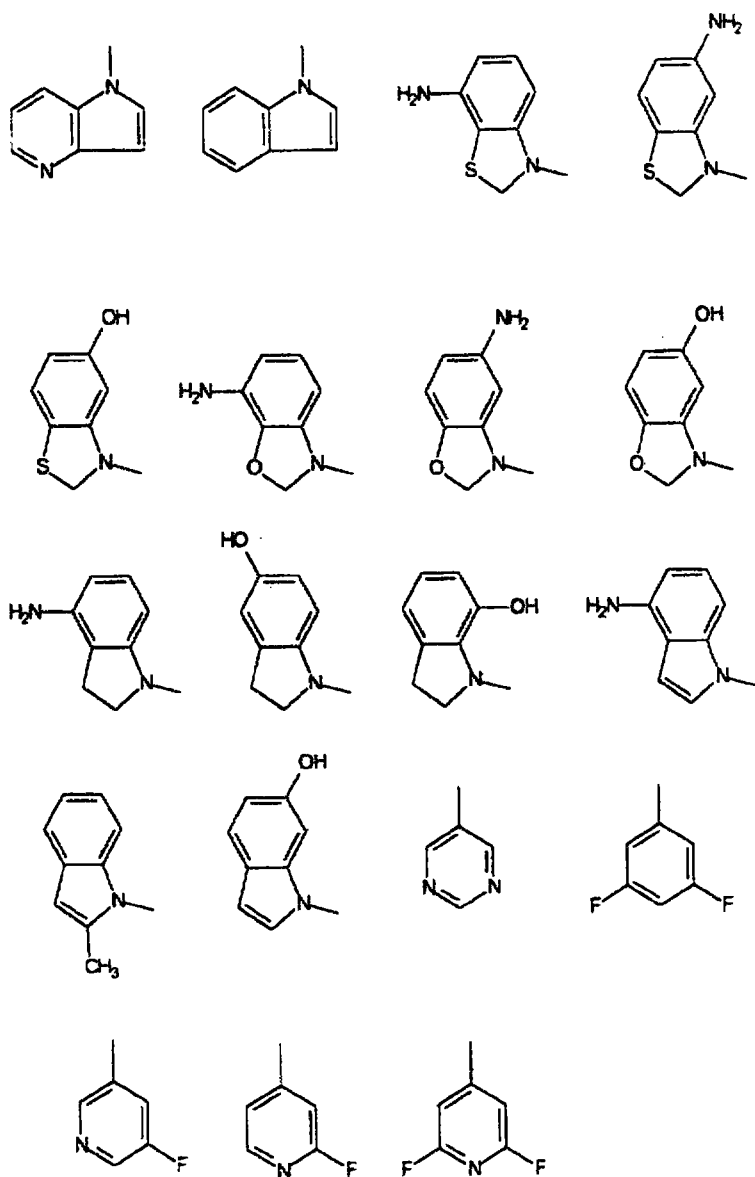
 at least one R^2 within the definition of Y is
 selected from the group consisting of:



- 37 -



- 38 -



those compounds according to formula XIII wherein:

X is -C(O)-;

X' is -C(O)-;

Y is -(C(R²)₂)-;

R⁷ is H; and

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at least one R^2 within the definition of Y is aryl optionally substituted with one or more groups selected from the group consisting of oxo, $-OR^9$, $-R^9$, $-N(R^9)(R^9)$, $-N(R^9)-X-R^9$, SR^9 , $-X-R^9$, $-O-X-N(R^9)_2$, $-R^9-OR^9$, $-CN$,
 5 $-CO_2R^9$, $-X-N(R^9)(R^9)$, halogen, $-NO_2$, and $-CF_3$;

those compounds according to formula XIII wherein:

X is $-C(O)-$;

X' is $-C(O)-$;

Y is $-(C(R^2)_2)-$;

10 R^7 is H; and

at least one R^2 within the definition of Y is C_1-C_6 alkyl optionally substituted with R^3 ;

those compounds according to formula XIII wherein:

X is $-C(O)-$;

15 X' is $-C(O)-$;

Y is $-(C(R^2)_2)-$;

R^7 is H; and

at least one R^3 within the definition of Y is pyridyl, triazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, pyrimidyl,
 20 pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, thiazolyl, imidazolyl, thienyl, thiadiazolyl, oxadiazolyl, triazinyl or pyrazinyl wherein said R^3 may be optionally substituted with 1-3 substituents selected from $-OR^9$, $-R^9$, $-N(R^9)(R^9)$, $-N(R^9)-X-R^9$, SR^9 , $-X-R^9$, $-O-X-N(R^9)_2$, $-R^9-OR^9$, $-CN$,
 25 $-CO_2R^9$, $-X-N(R^9)(R^9)$, halogen, $-NO_2$, or $-CF_3$;

those compounds according to formula XIII wherein:

X is $-C(O)-$;

X' is $-C(O)-$;

Y is $-(C(R^2)_2)-$;

30 R^7 is H; and

R^3 within the definition of Y is aryl optionally substituted with 1-3 substituents selected from $-OR^9$, $-R^9$, $-N(R^9)(R^9)$, $-N(R^9)-X-R^9$, SR^9 , $-X-R^9$, $-O-X-N(R^9)_2$,

- 40 -

$-R^9-OR^9$, $-CN$, $-CO_2R^9$, $-X-N(R^9)(R^9)$, halogen, $-NO_2$, or $-CF_3$;

those compounds according to any of the aforementioned preferred compounds of formula XIII wherein:

5 each R^1 is benzyl; and
 each R^9 not within the definition of Y is 2-hydroxyindanyl.

those compounds according to any of the aforementioned preferred compounds of formula XIII wherein:

10 each R^1 is independently selected from benzyl optionally substituted with 1-3 substituents selected from $-OR^9$, $-N(R^9)(R^9)$, SR^9 , $-X-R^9$, $-R^9-OR^9$, $-CN$, halogen, $-NO_2$, and $-CF_3$;

those compounds according to any of the aforementioned preferred compounds of formula XIII wherein:

15 each R^1 is independently selected from benzyl optionally substituted with 1-3 substituents selected from $-OR^9$, $-N(R^9)(R^9)$, SR^9 , $-X-R^9$, $-R^9-OR^9$, $-CN$, halogen, $-NO_2$, and $-CF_3$; and

20 each R^9 not within the definition of Y is 2-hydroxyindanyl;

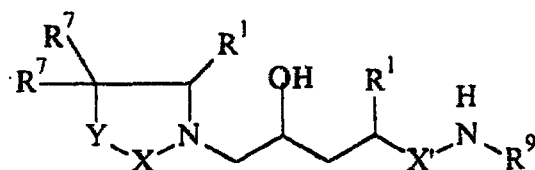
those compounds according to any of the aforementioned preferred compounds wherein:

25 each R^1 is independently selected from benzyl optionally substituted with 1-3 substituents selected from the group consisting of OCH_3 , OH and NH_2 ; and those compounds according to any of the aforementioned preferred compounds wherein:

30 each R^1 is independently selected from benzyl optionally substituted with 1-3 substituents selected from the group consisting of OCH_3 , OH and NH_2 ;

 each R^9 not within the definition of Y is 2-hydroxyindanyl.

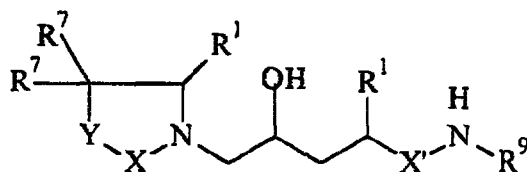
Another embodiment is compounds according to formula XIII, wherein:



(XIII)

each R⁶ is independently selected from the group consisting of aryl, carbocyclyl and heterocyclyl, wherein said aryl, carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl is optionally substituted with one or more groups selected from the group consisting of oxo, -OR⁹, -R⁹, -N(R⁹)(R⁹), -N(R⁹)-X-R⁹, SR⁹, -X-R⁹, -O-X-N(R⁹)₂, -R⁹-OR⁹, -CN, -CO₂R⁹, -X-N(R⁹)(R⁹), halogen, -NO₂, -CF₃, -O-(CH₂)_q-R⁶, -O-(CH₂)_q-OR⁹, 2,3-methylenedioxy and 3,4-methylenedioxy; and each X, X', Y, Y', Z, R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, Q, M, n, r, p, q and G is independently as defined for formula XIII.

Another embodiment is compounds according to formula XIII, wherein:



(XIII)

wherein R² within the definition of Y is selected from hydrogen, R³ or C₁-C₆ alkyl optionally substituted with R³;

- 42 -

each R^6 is independently selected from the group consisting of aryl, carbocyclyl and heterocyclyl, wherein said aryl, carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl is optionally substituted with one or more groups selected from the group consisting of oxo, $-OR^9$, $-R^9$, $-N(R^9)(R^9)$, $-N(R^9)-X-R^9$, SR^9 , $-X-R^9$, $-O-X-N(R^9)_2$, $-R^9-OR^9$, $-CN$, $-CO_2R^9$, $-X-N(R^9)(R^9)$, halogen, $-NO_2$, $-CF_3$, $-O-(CH_2)_q-R^6$, $-O-(CH_2)_q-OR^9$, 2,3-methylenedioxy and 3,4-methylenedioxy; and

each X , X' , Y , Y' , Z , R^1 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R^7 , R^8 , R^9 , Q , M , n , r , p , q and G is independently as defined for formula XIII.

Another embodiment is compounds of formula I having the structure of formula XIII, wherein

X is $-C(O)-$;

X' is $-C(O)-$;

Y is $-N(R^2)-$; and

R^7 is H;

compounds of formula I having the structure of formula XIII, wherein

X is $-SO_2-$;

X' is $-C(O)-$;

Y is $-(C(R^2)_2)-$; and

R^7 is H; and

compounds of formula I having the structure of formula XIII, wherein

X is $-SO_2-$;

X' is $-C(O)-$;

Y is $-N(R^2)-$; and

R^7 is H.

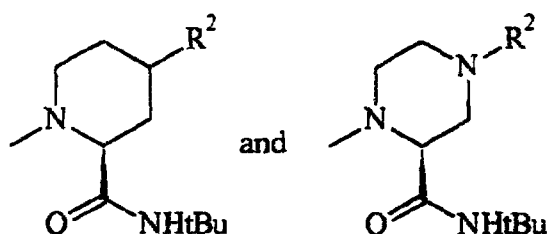
In an alternate embodiment, preferred compounds are those of formula V wherein

R^{10} is H_2 ; and

one R^{11} is H and one R^{11} is OH; and

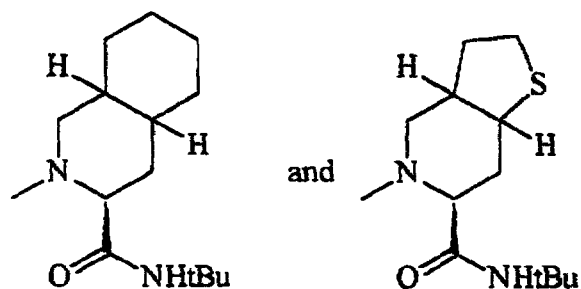
- 43 -

Z is selected from the group consisting of:



and R^2 is as defined in formula I; and those of formula V wherein Z is selected from the group consisting of

5



R^{10} is H_2 ; and
one R^{11} is H and one R^{11} is OH.

Also preferred are those compounds of formula V wherein X and X' is $-C(O)-$;

10 Y is $-(C(R^2)_2)-$;
 R^7 is H;
 R^{10} is H_2 ; and
 one R^{11} is H and one R^{11} is OH; and

those compounds of formula V wherein

15 X and X' is $-C(O)-$;
 Y is $-N(R^2)-$;
 R^7 is H;
 R^{10} is H_2 ; and

- 44 -

one R^{11} is H and one R^{11} is OH, and
those compounds of formula V, wherein

X and X' is $-C(O)-$;

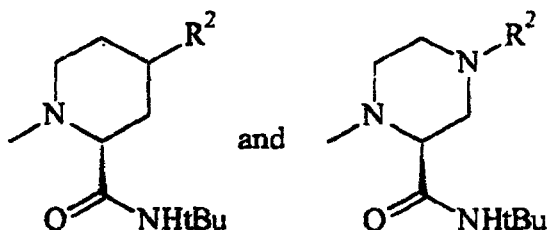
Y is $-(C(R^2)_2)-M-$;

5 M is O;

R^7 is H;

R^{10} is H_2 ; and

one R^{11} is H and one R^{11} is OH, and the
aforementioned compounds of formula V wherein Z is
10 selected from the group consisting of:



and R^2 is as defined in claim 1.

Also preferred are those compounds of formula
V wherein X and X' is $-C(O)-$;

15 Y is $-(C(R^2)_2)-$;

R^7 is H;

R^{10} is H_2 ; and

one R^{11} is H and one R^{11} is OH; and

those compounds of formula V wherein

20 X and X' is $-C(O)-$;

Y is $-N(R^2)-$;

R^7 is H;

R^{10} is H_2 ; and

one R^{11} is H and one R^{11} is OH, and

25 those compounds of formula V, wherein

X and X' is $-C(O)-$;

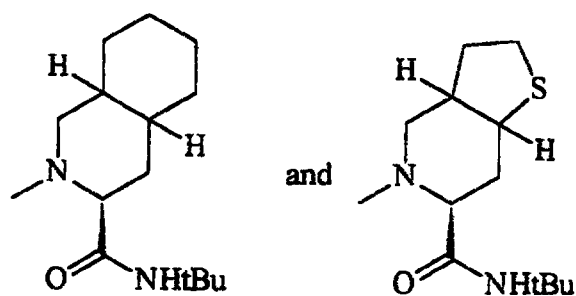
Y is $-(C(R^2)_2)-M-$;

- 45 -

M is O;

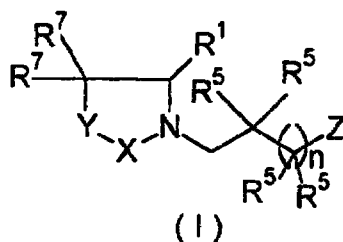
 R^7 is H; R^{10} is H_2 ; andone R^{11} is H and one R^{11} is OH, and the

- 5 aforementioned compounds of formula V wherein Z is selected from the group consisting of:

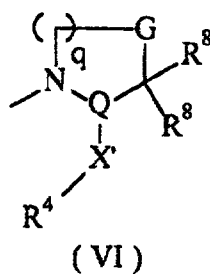


Also preferred are compounds of formula

I wherein:



- 10 Z is selected from the group consisting of $-X'R^4$, $-N(R^1)-X'-R^4$, $-N(R^1)-N(R^1)-X'-R^4$, and formula VI;

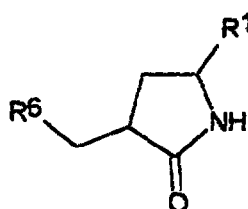


- 46 -

wherein any structure of formula VI is optionally fused with an aryl, carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring and is optionally substituted with 1-3 members independently selected from R^2 ; and

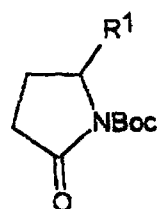
5 each X, X', Y, Y', R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R^6 , R^7 , R^8 , R^9 , Q, M, n, r, p, q and G is independently as defined in for formula I.

Another embodiment of this invention relates to the process for preparing a compound of formula XIV:

XIV

10 wherein R^1 and R^6 are defined as in formula I, comprising the steps of:

(1) reacting a compound of formula XV:

XV

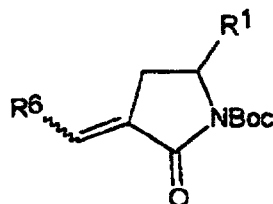
wherein R^1 is defined as in formula I,

15 in an inert solvent, preferably an ethereal solvent such as diethyl ether or THF, with a base, preferably an alkali metal amide such as lithiumdiisopropylamide at a temperature between about -78 °C to about 25 °C;

(2) reacting the product of step (1) with an aldehyde $R^6\text{CHO}$ followed by an optional treatment with a
20 dehydrating agent, preferably Martin's sulfurane

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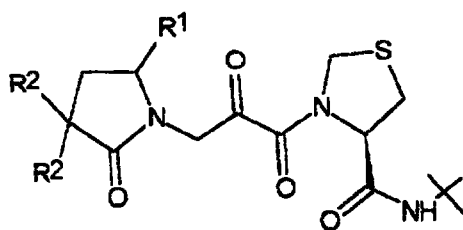
dehydrating agent, wherein R^6 is defined as in formula I to give a compound of formula XVI:

XVI

wherein R^1 and R^6 are defined as in formula I;

- (3) reacting the product of step (2) in an inert solvent, preferably methanol, with hydrogen gas in the presence of an hydrogenation catalyst, preferably 10% palladium on carbon, followed by treatment with an anhydrous acid, preferably trifluoroacetic acid or 4N HCl in dioxane to give a product of formula XIV.

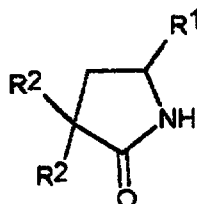
- Another embodiment of this invention relates to the process for preparing a compound of formula XVII:

XVII

wherein R^1 and R^2 are defined as in formula I, comprising the steps of:

- (1) reacting a compound of formula XVIII:

- 48 -

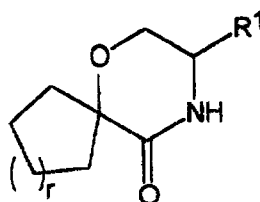
XVIII

wherein R^1 and R^2 are as defined in formula I,
 in an inert solvent, preferably DMF or THF, with a base
 preferably sodium hydride, then bromomethylacrylic acid
 at a temperature between about -78°C to about 25°C ;

5 (2) reacting the product of step (1) with an
 oxidizing agent, preferably ozone and if necessary a
 reductive work-up with a reducing agent such as
 dimethylsulfide;

10 (3) reacting the product of step (2) in an inert
 solvent, such as DMF, with thioproline t-butylamide and
 suitable amide-bond coupling reagents, preferably EDC,
 HOBT and N-methylmorpholine, to give a product of
 formula XVII.

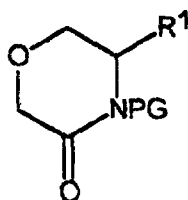
15 Another embodiment of this invention relates to
 the process for preparing a compound of formula XIX:

XIX

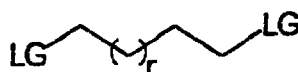
wherein R^1 and r are defined as in formula I,
 comprising the steps of:

- 49 -

(1) reacting a compound of formula XX

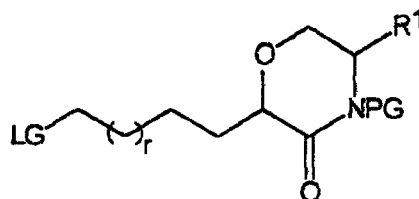
XX

wherein R^1 is defined as in formula I and PG is a N-protecting group, such as those described in Greene and Wuts (*infra*), preferably p-methoxybenzyl, an inert
 5 solvent, preferably THF, with a base, preferably lithiumdiisopropylamide at between about -78 °C to about 25 °C, then a bis-leaving group alkane of formula XXI:



XXI

wherein LG is selected from halo, preferably chloro or
 10 iodo, arylsulfonate esters, preferably tosyl, and alkylsulfonate esters, preferably mesyl, and r is defined as in formula I, to give a product of formula XXII:



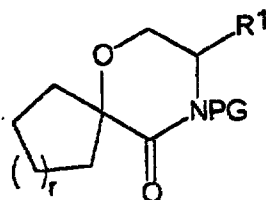
XXII

wherein R^1 and PG are defined as in formula XX and LG
 15 and r are defined as in formula XXI;

(2) reacting the product of step (1) in an inert solvent, preferably THF, with a base, preferably

- 50 -

lithiumdiisopropylamide, at between about -78 °C to about 25 °C to give a product of formula XXIII:

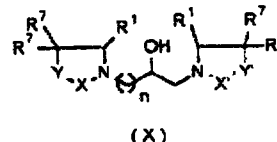
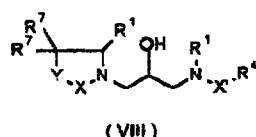
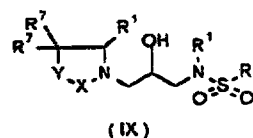
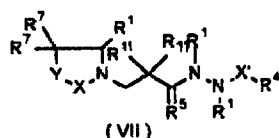


XXIII

wherein R¹ is defined as in formula I and PG is a N-protecting group;

- 5 (3) reacting the product of step (2) in an inert solvent with a reagent suitable for removal of the N-protecting group PG, such as those described in Greene and Wuts (*infra*), to give a compound of formula XIX.

10 In another embodiment, compounds of formula I with structures VII, VIII, IX, and X are preferred:



where all definitions of variables for formula I apply.

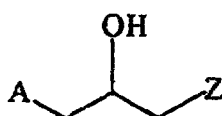
Preferred R² groups for formula I include:

- 15 C₁-C₆ alkyl and alkenyl optionally substituted with R⁶;
where two R² taken together form a spirocyclic ring and
C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl optionally fused with
R⁶.

Preferred compounds of this invention of formula I include the specific compounds contained in Tables 1-5.

TABLE 1

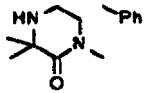
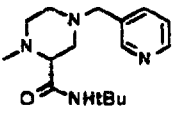
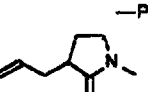
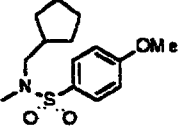
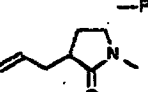
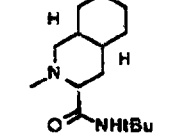
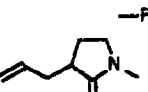
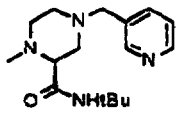
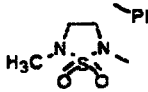
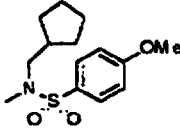
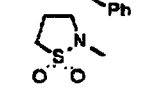
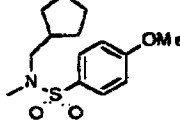
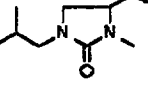
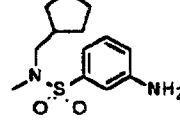
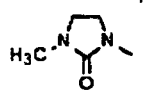
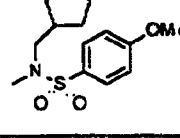
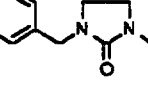
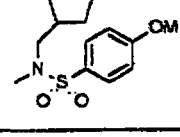
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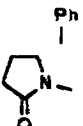
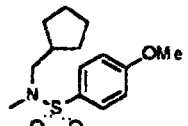
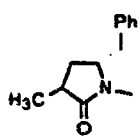
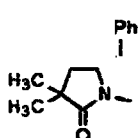
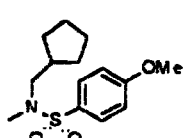
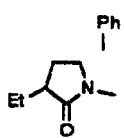
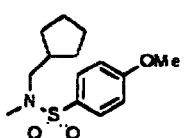
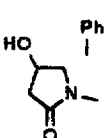
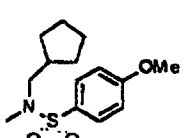
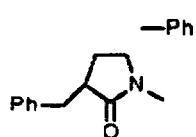
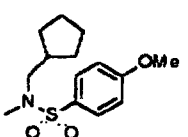
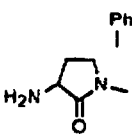
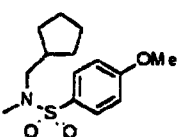
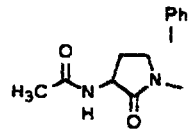
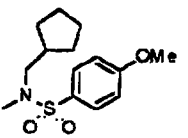
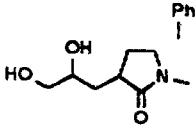
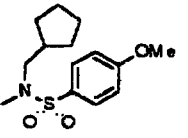
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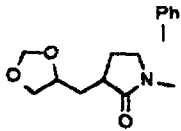
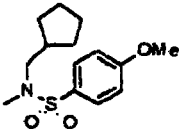
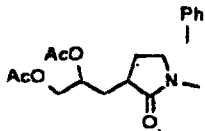
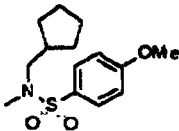
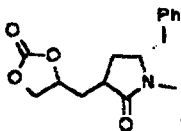
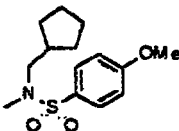
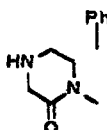
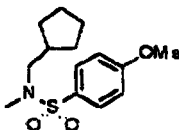
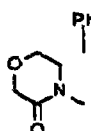
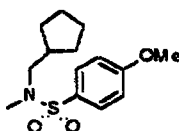
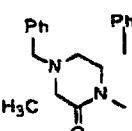
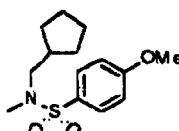
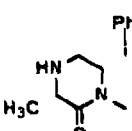
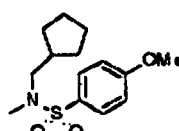
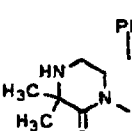
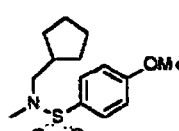
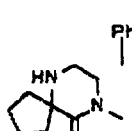
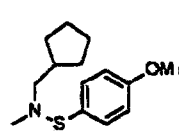


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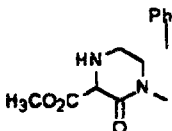
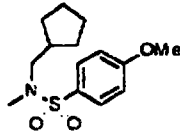
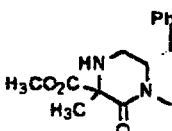
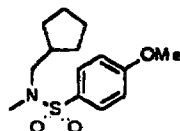
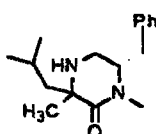
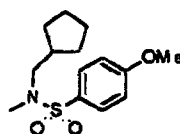
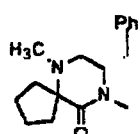
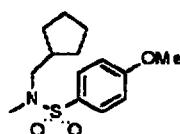
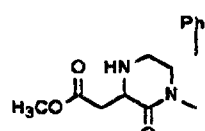
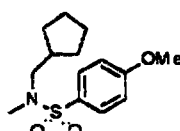
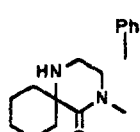
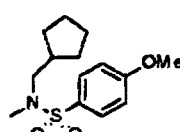
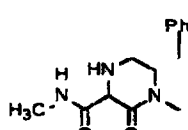
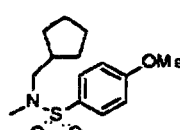
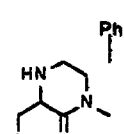
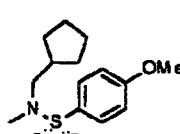
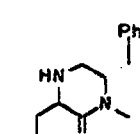
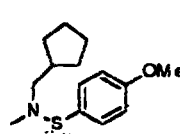
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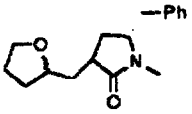
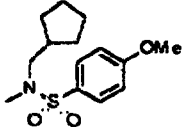
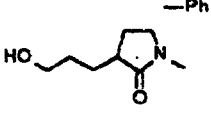
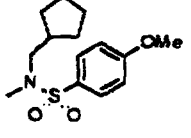
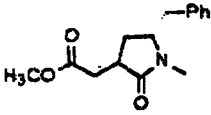
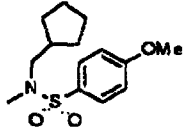
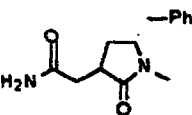
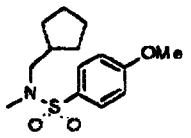
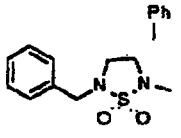
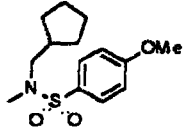
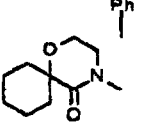
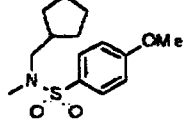
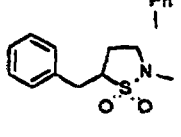
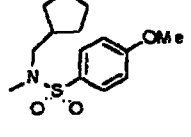
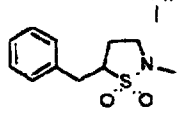
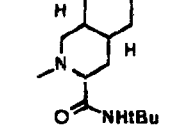
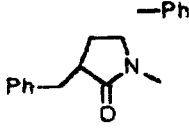
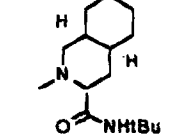
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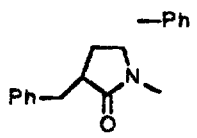
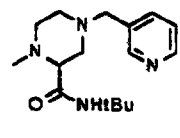
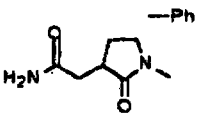
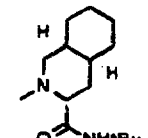
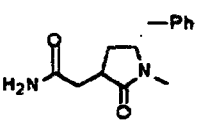
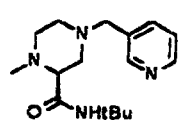
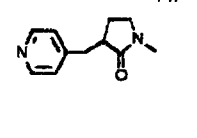
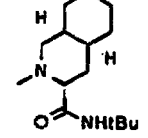
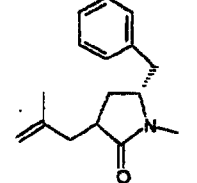
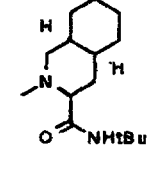
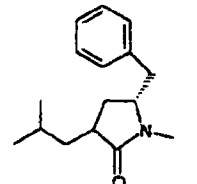
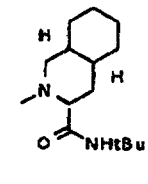
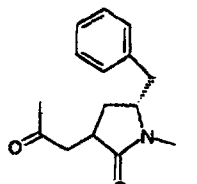
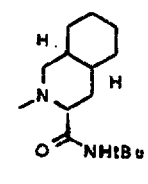
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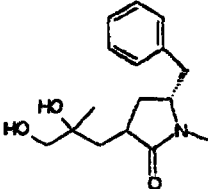
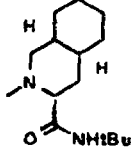
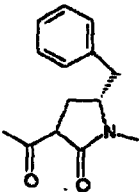
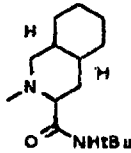
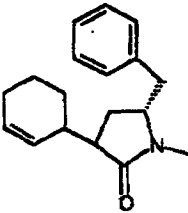
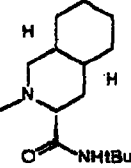
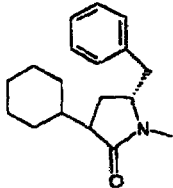
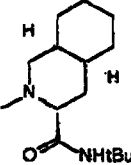
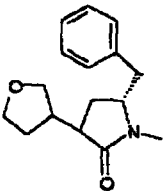
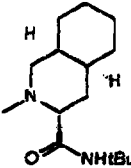
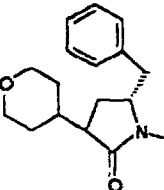
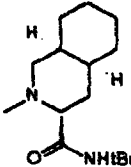


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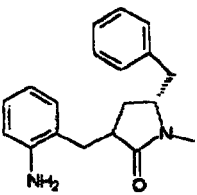
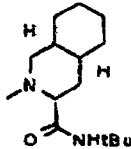
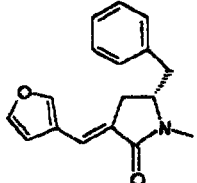
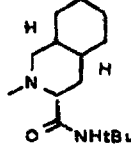
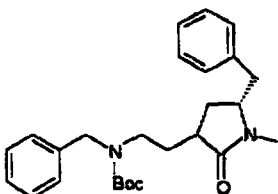
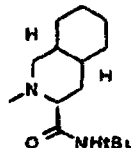
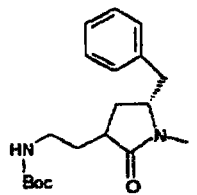
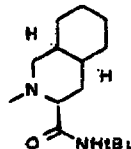
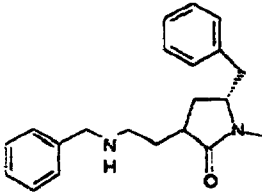
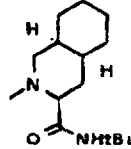
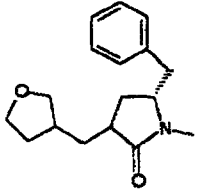
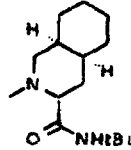


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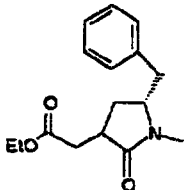
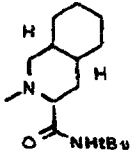
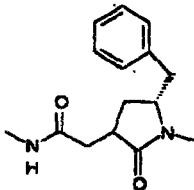
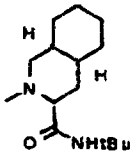
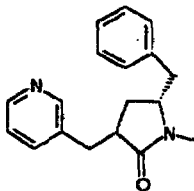
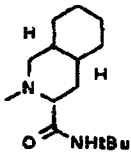
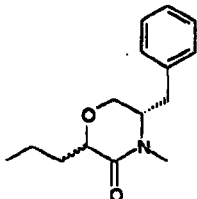
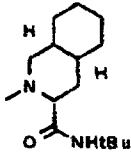
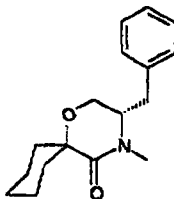
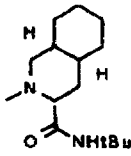
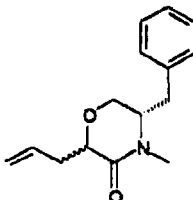
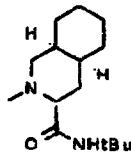


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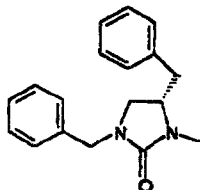
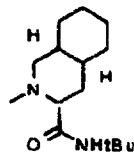
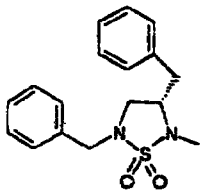
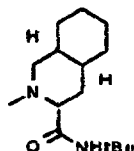
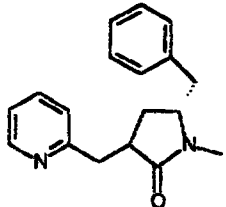
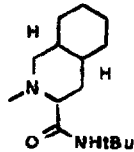
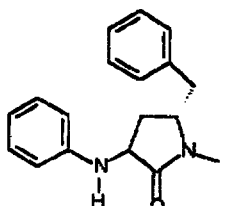
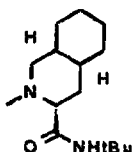
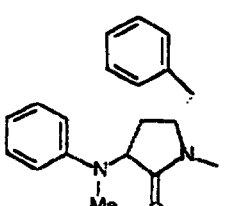
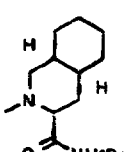
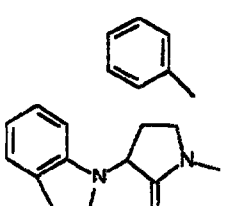
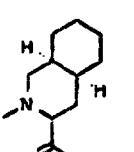


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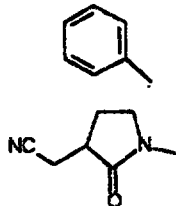
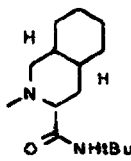
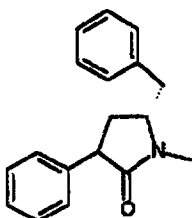
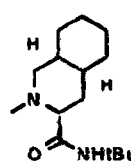
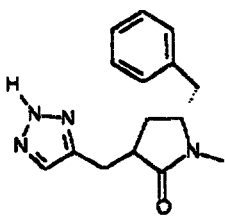
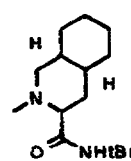
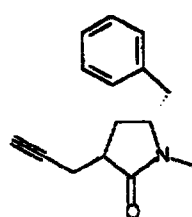
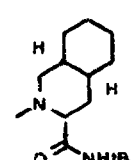
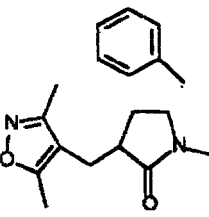
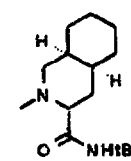
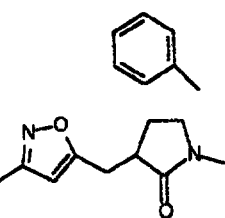
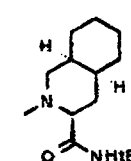
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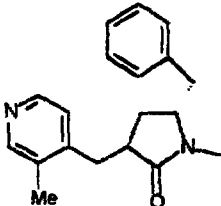
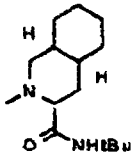
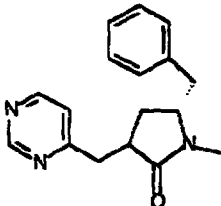
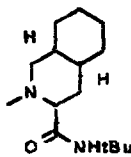
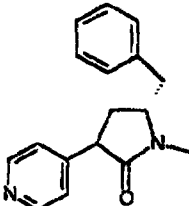
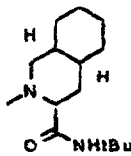
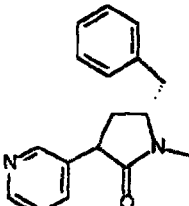
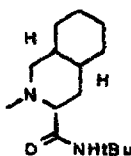
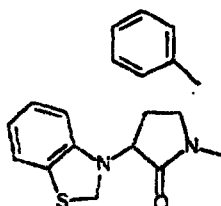
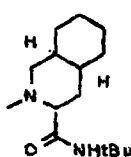
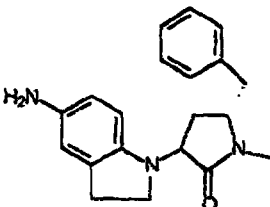
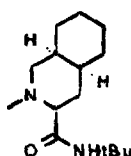


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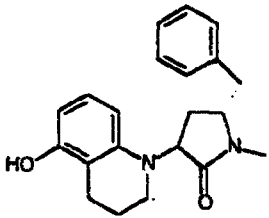
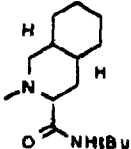
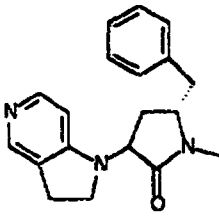
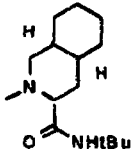
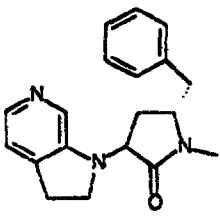
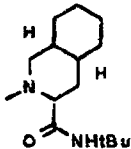
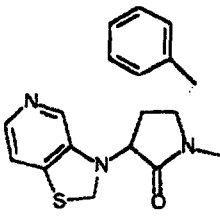
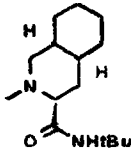
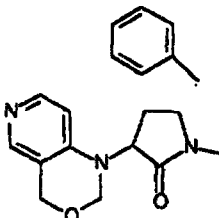
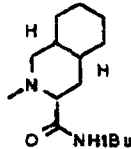
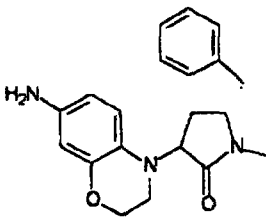
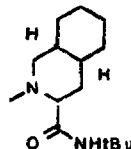


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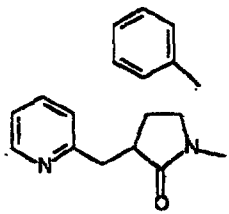
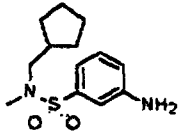
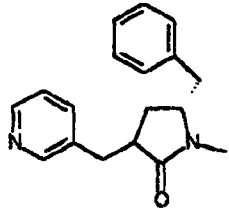
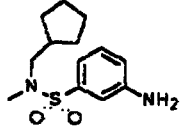
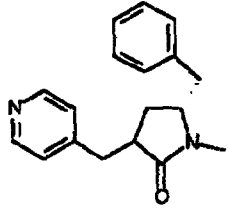
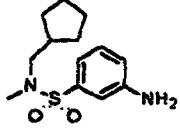
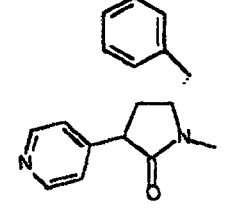
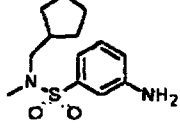
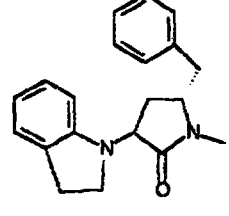
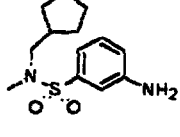
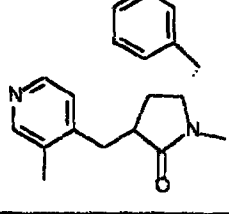
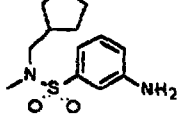


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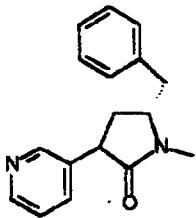
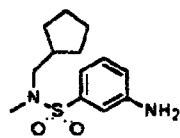
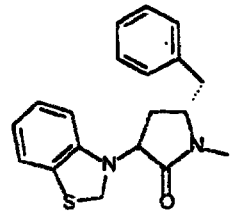
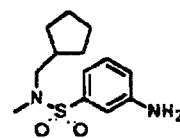
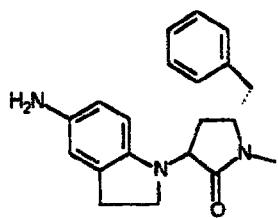
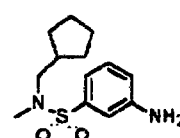
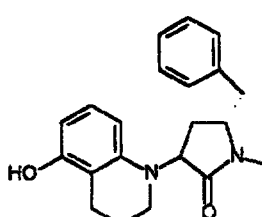
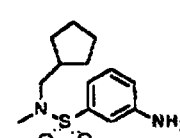
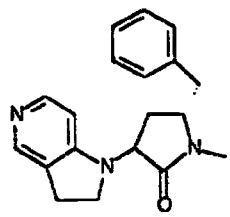
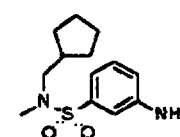
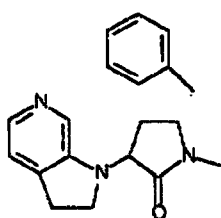
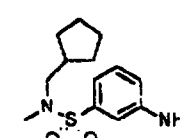


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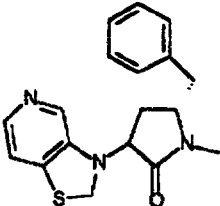
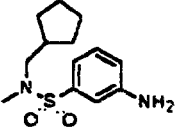
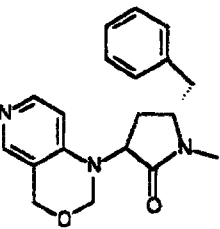
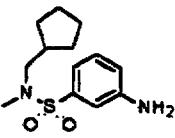
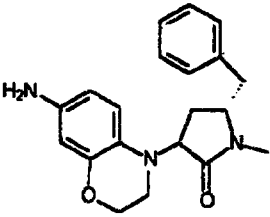
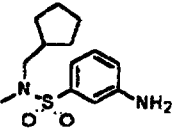
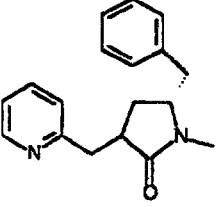
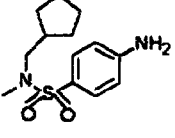
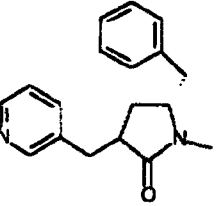
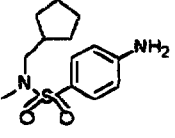
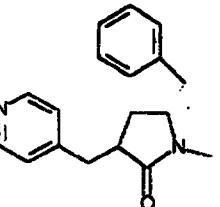
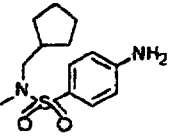
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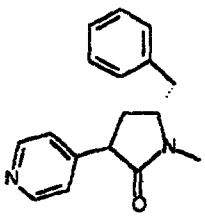
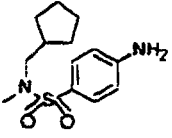
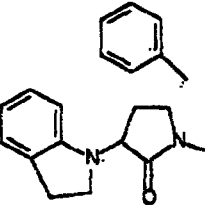
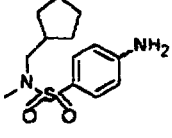
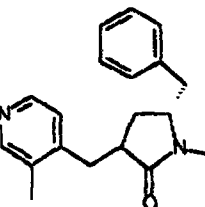
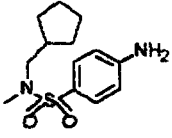
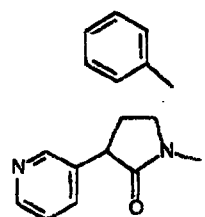
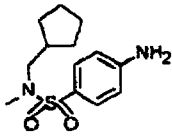
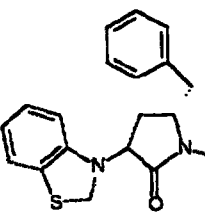
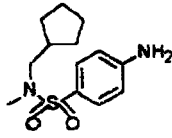
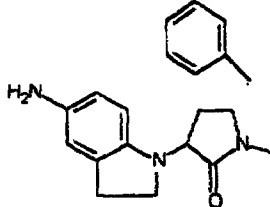
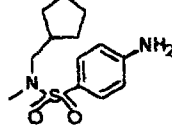


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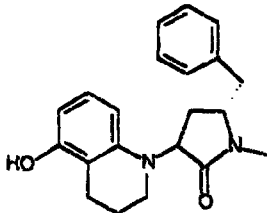
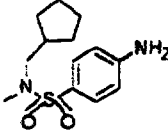
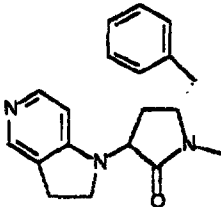
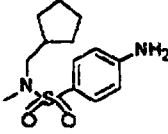
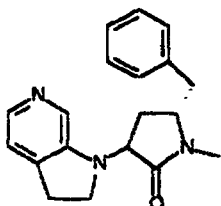
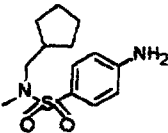
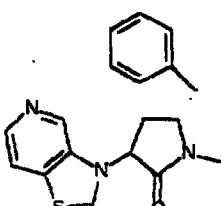
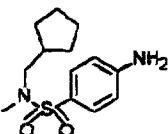
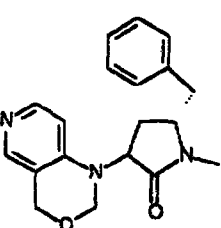
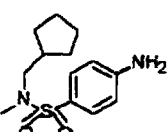
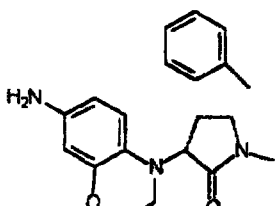
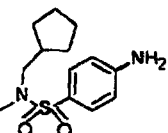


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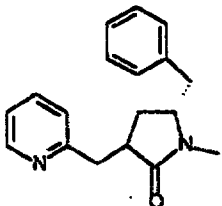
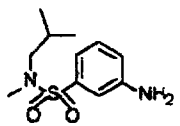
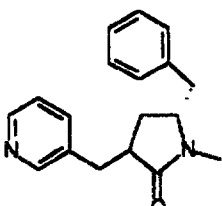
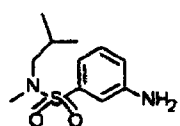
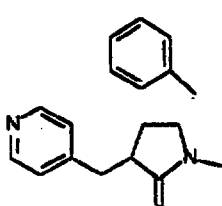
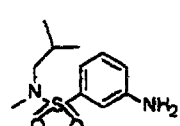
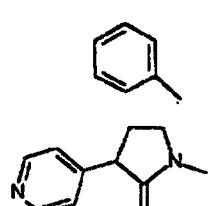
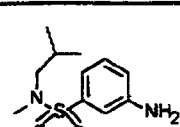
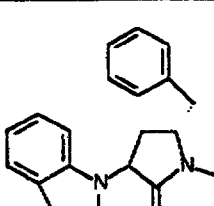
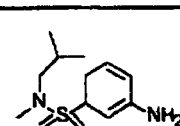
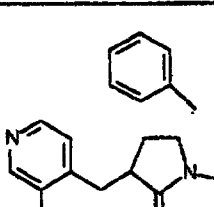
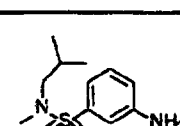
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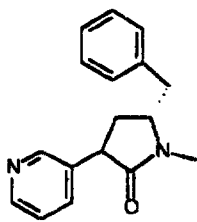
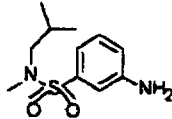
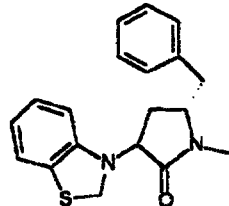
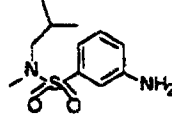
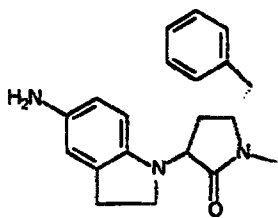
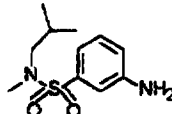
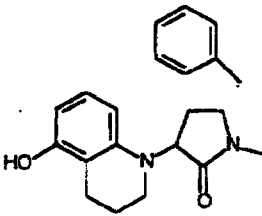
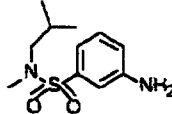
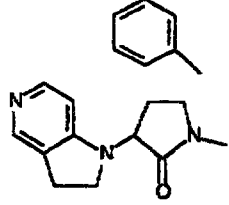
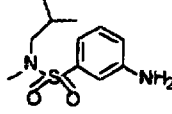
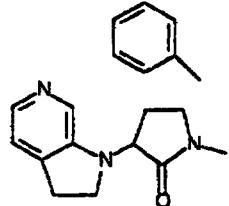
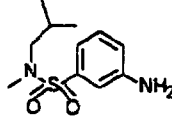


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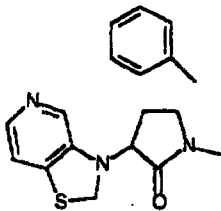
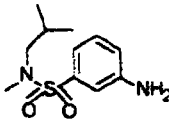
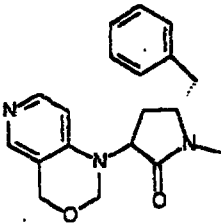
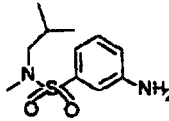
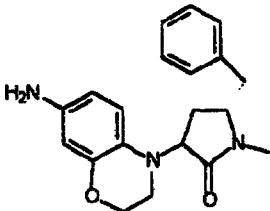
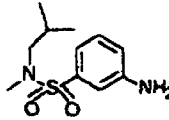
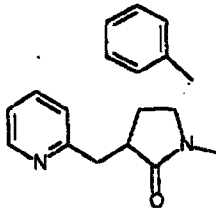
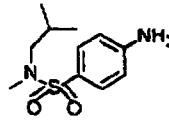
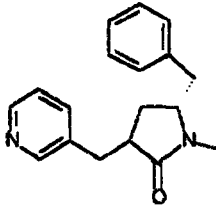
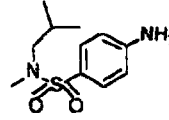
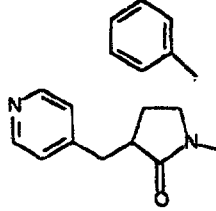
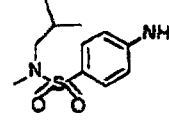


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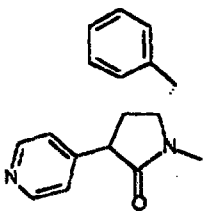
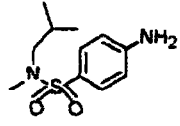
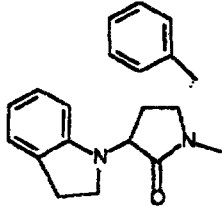
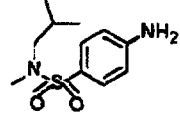
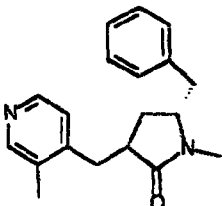
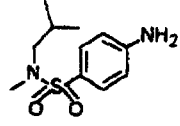
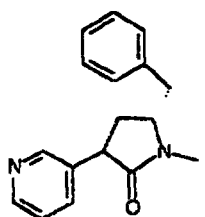
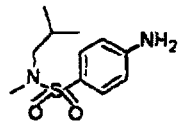
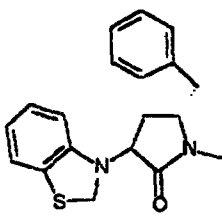
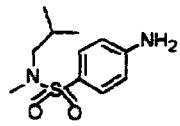
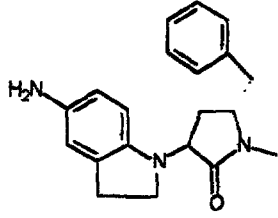
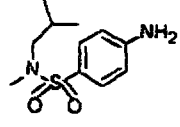
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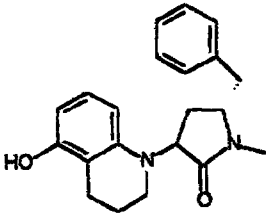
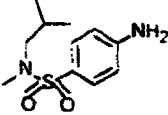
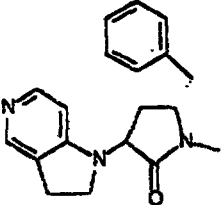
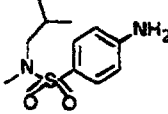
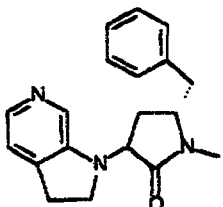
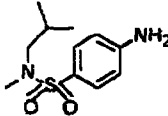
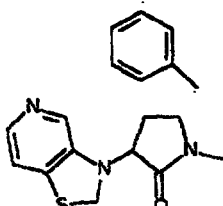
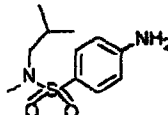
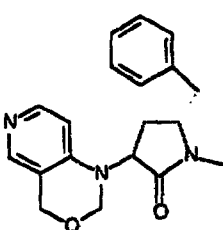
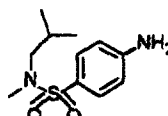
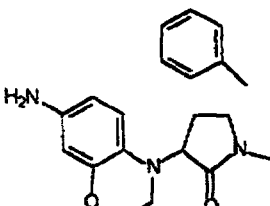
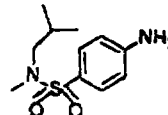


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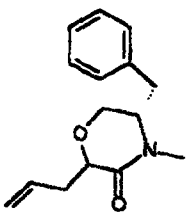
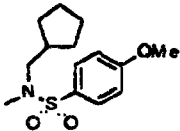
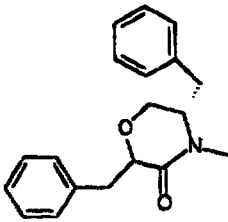
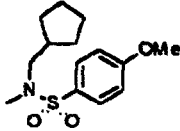
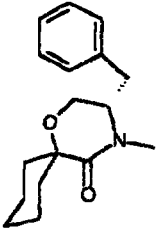
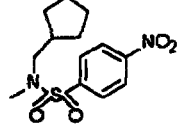
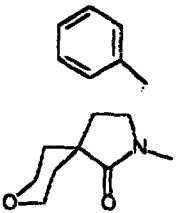
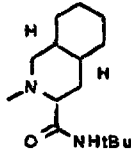
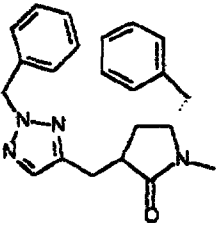
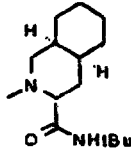
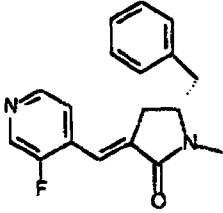
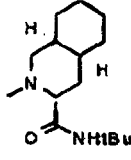


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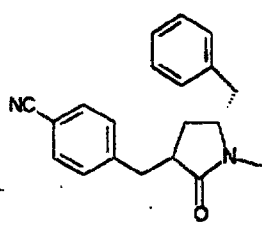
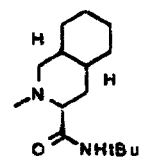
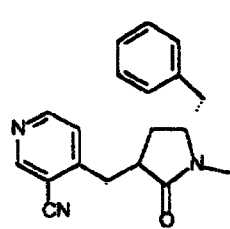
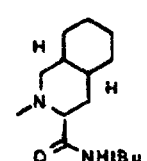
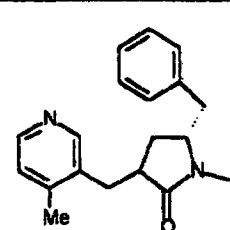
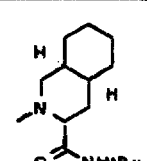
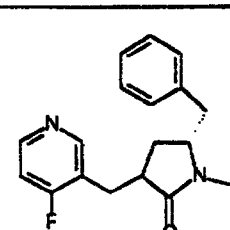
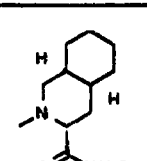
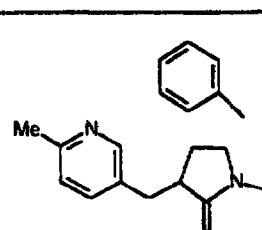
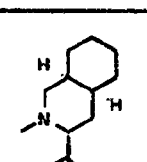
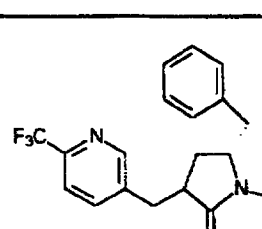
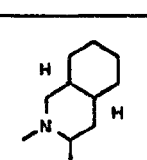
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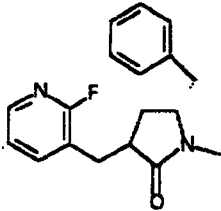
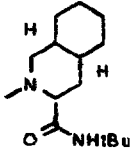
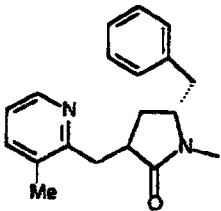
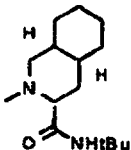
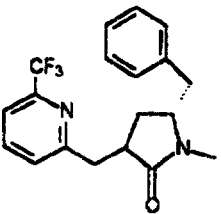
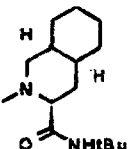
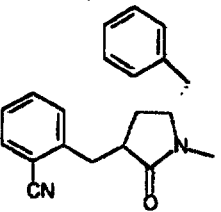
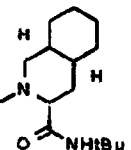
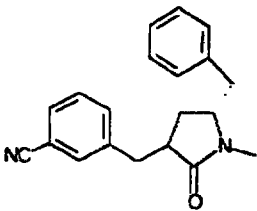
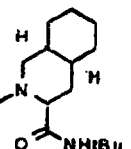
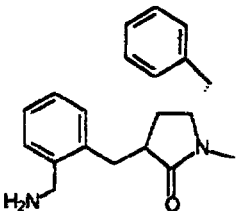
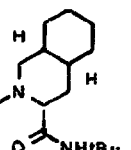
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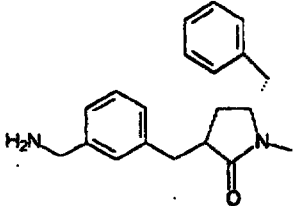
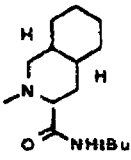
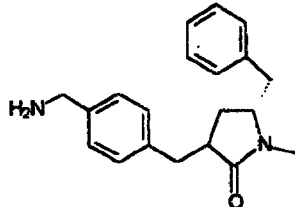
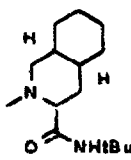
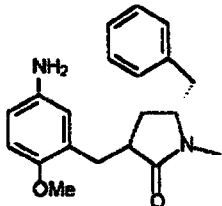
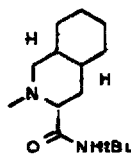
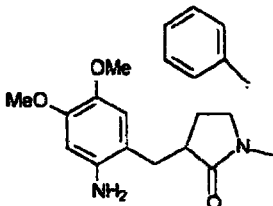
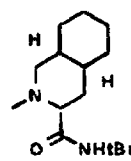
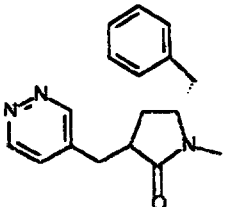
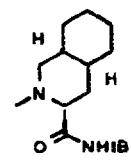
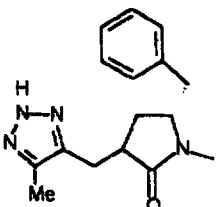
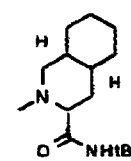


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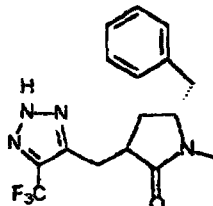
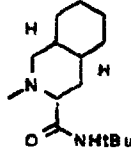
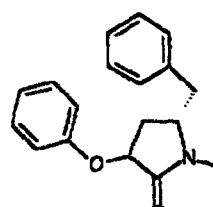
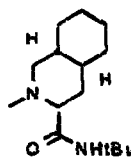
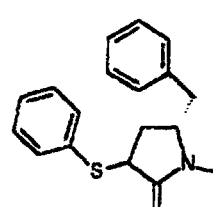
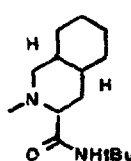
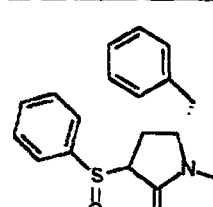
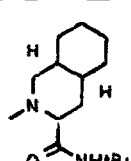
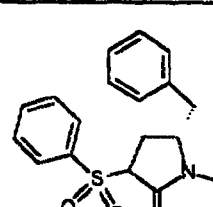
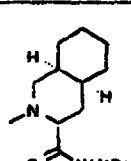
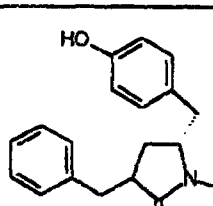
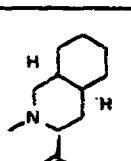


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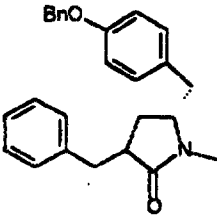
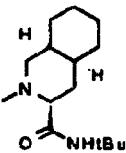
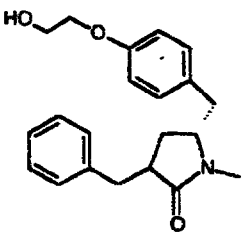
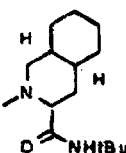
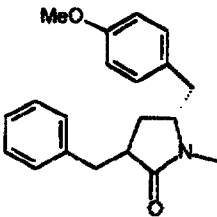
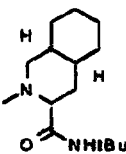
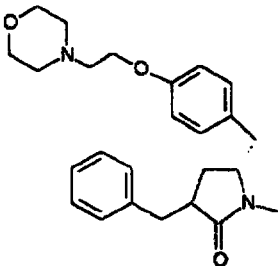
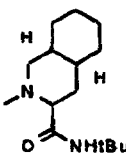


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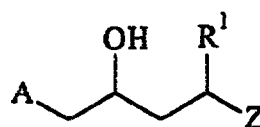


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TABLE 2



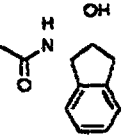
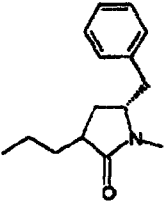
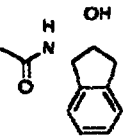
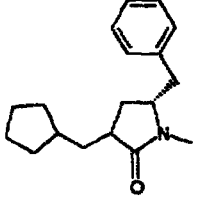
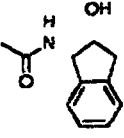
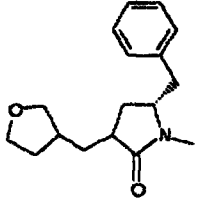
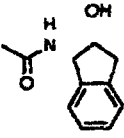
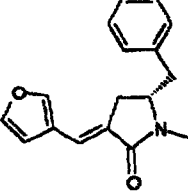
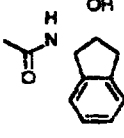
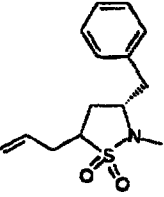
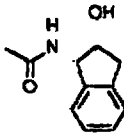
THIS SHEET HAS BEEN REPLACED

Compd. No.	A	R ¹	Z
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84		Bn	

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REPLACED

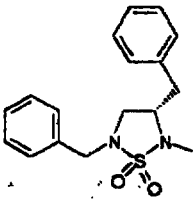
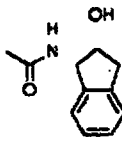
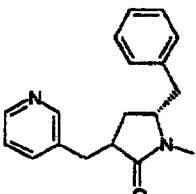
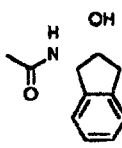
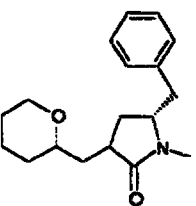
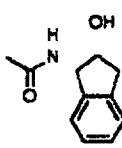
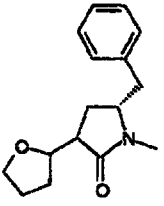
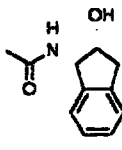
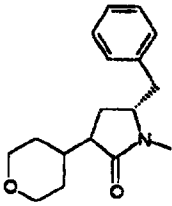
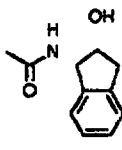
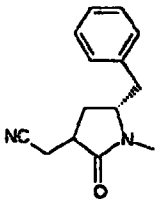
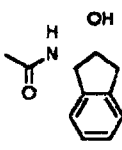
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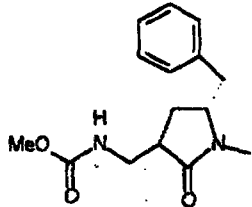
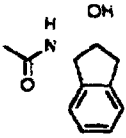
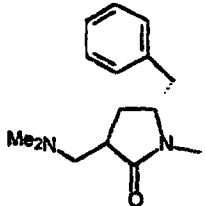
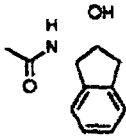
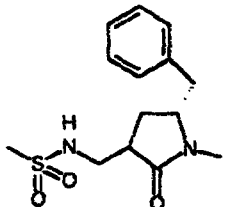
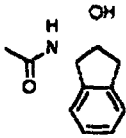
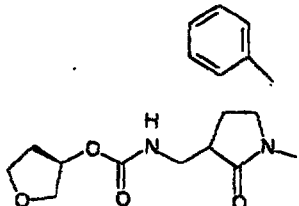
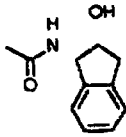
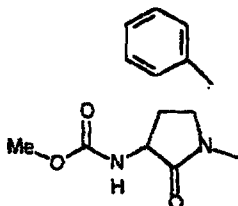
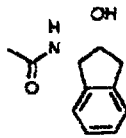
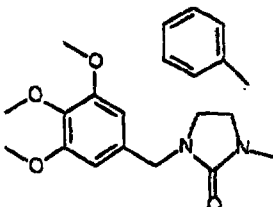
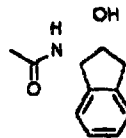
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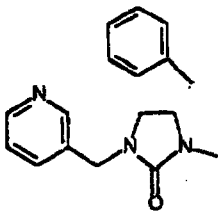
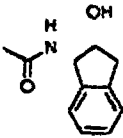
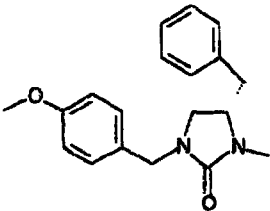
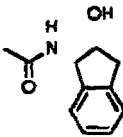
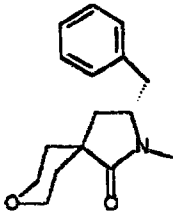
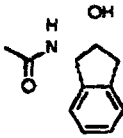
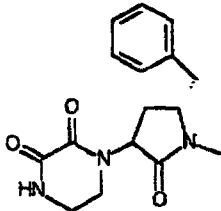
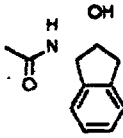
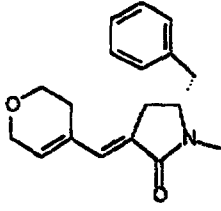
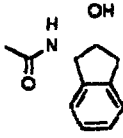
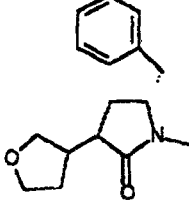
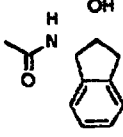


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212		Bn	
213		Bn	



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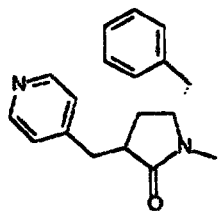
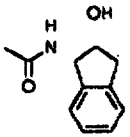
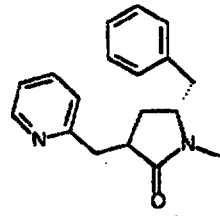
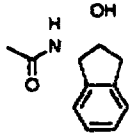
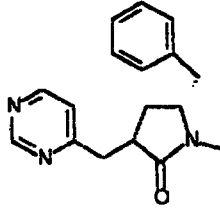
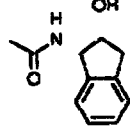
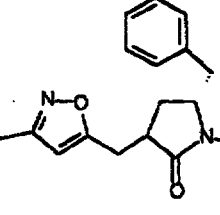
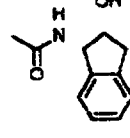
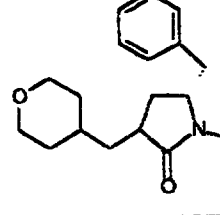
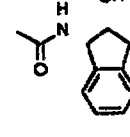
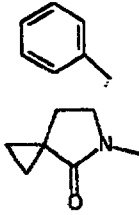
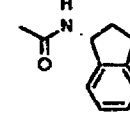
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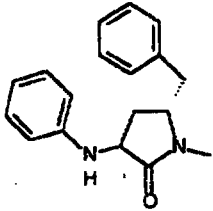
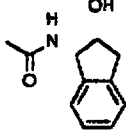
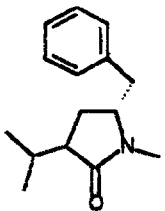
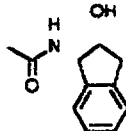
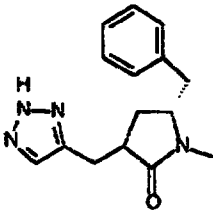
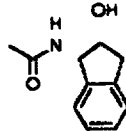
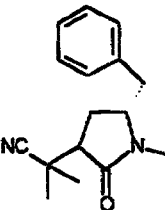
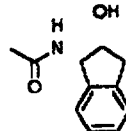
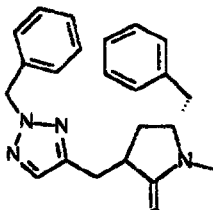
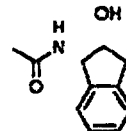
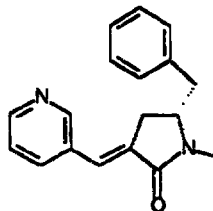
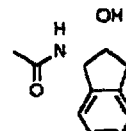
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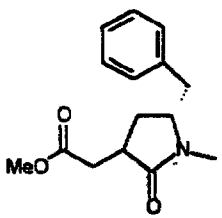
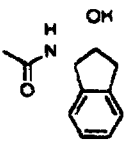
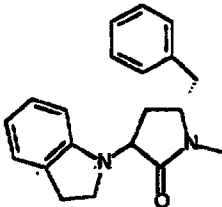
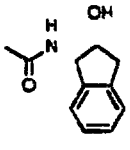
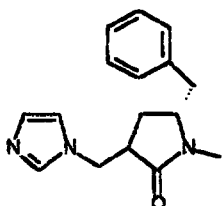
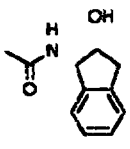
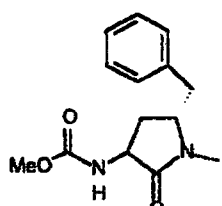
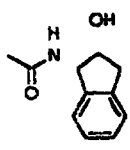
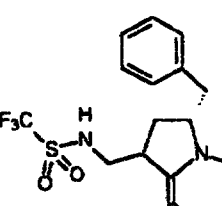
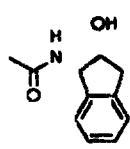
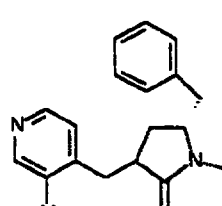
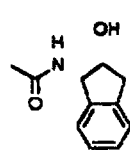


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231		Bn	

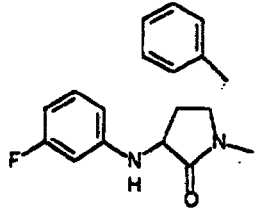
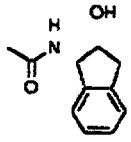
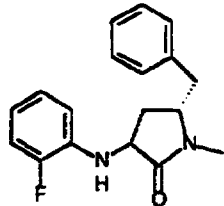
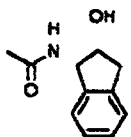
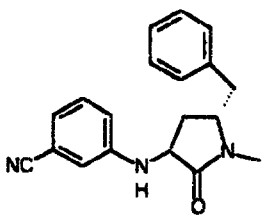
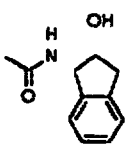
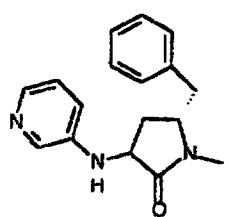
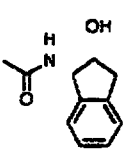
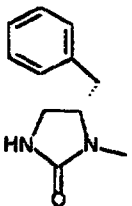
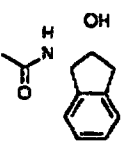
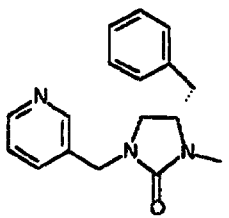
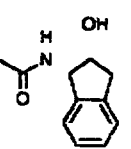


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237		Bn	

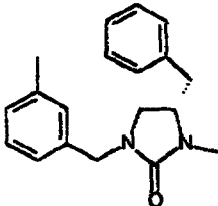
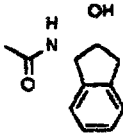
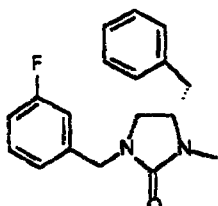
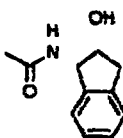
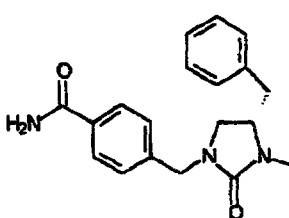
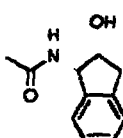
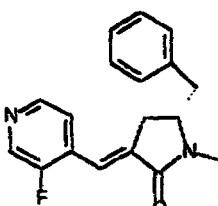
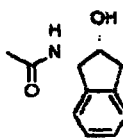
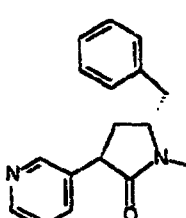
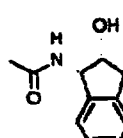
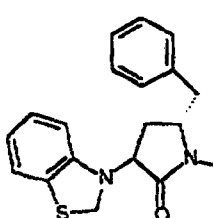
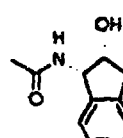


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242		Bn	
243		Bn	



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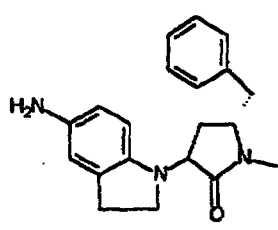
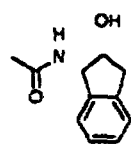
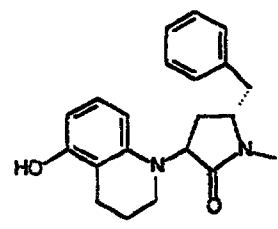
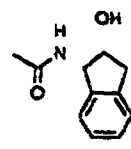
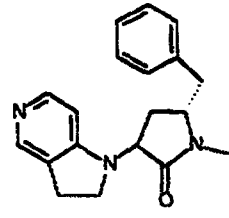
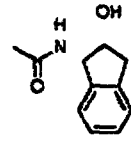
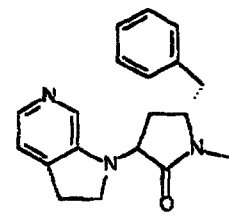
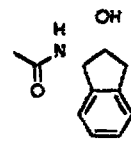
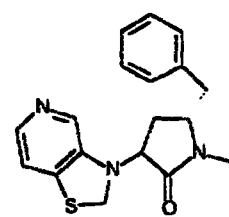
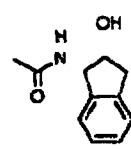
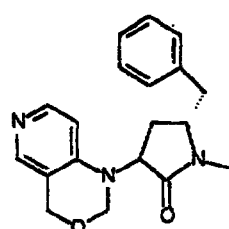
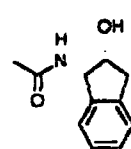
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249		Bn	

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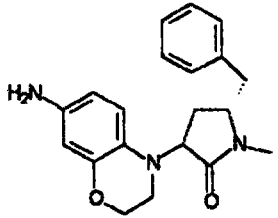
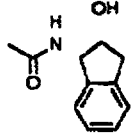
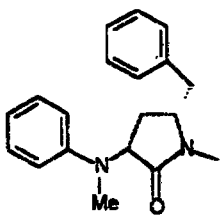
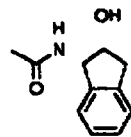
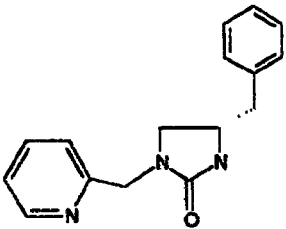
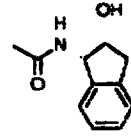
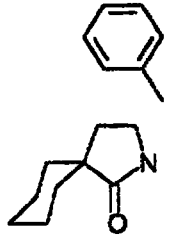
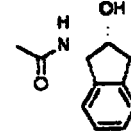
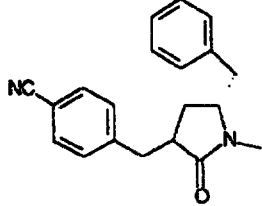
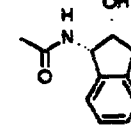
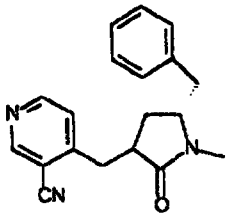
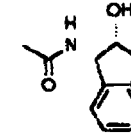
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252		Bn	
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255		Bn	

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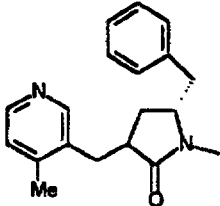
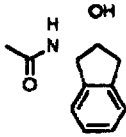
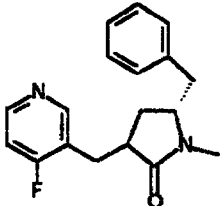
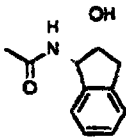
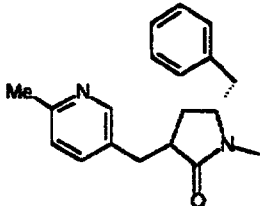
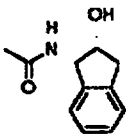
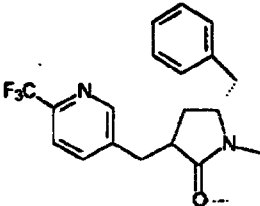
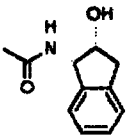
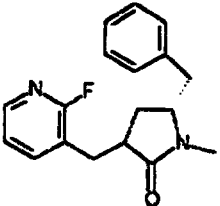
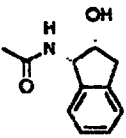
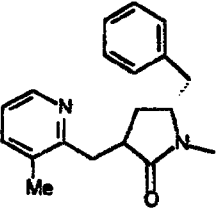
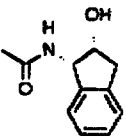


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256		Bn	
261		Bn	
262		Bn	
263		Bn	
264		Bn	
265		Bn	



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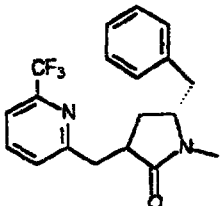
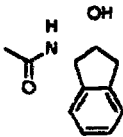
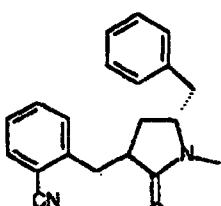
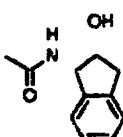
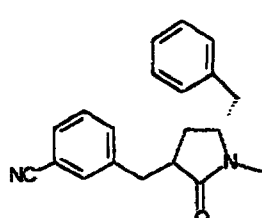
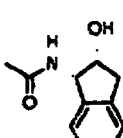
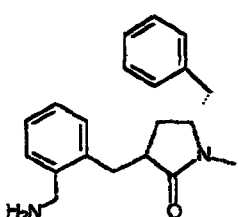
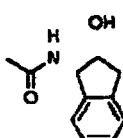
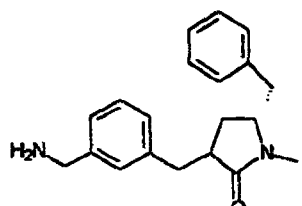
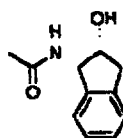
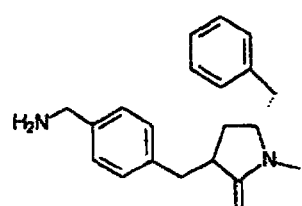
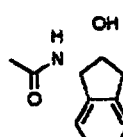
266		Bn	
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269		Bn	
270		Bn	
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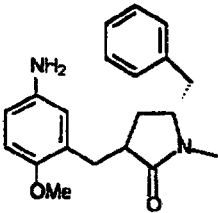
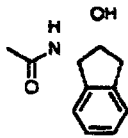
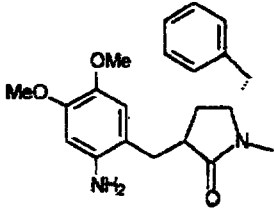
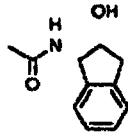
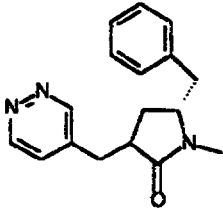
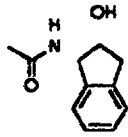
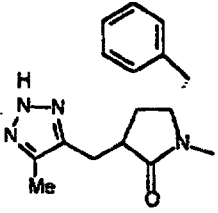
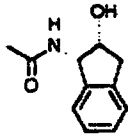
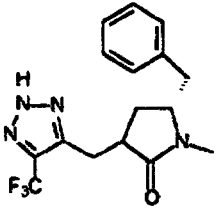
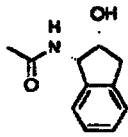
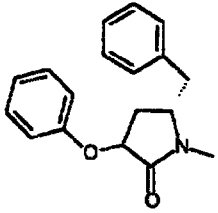
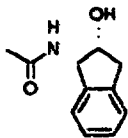
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274		Bn	
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276		Bn	
277		Bn	

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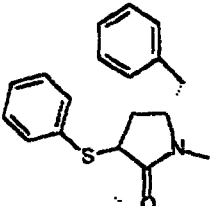
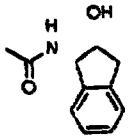
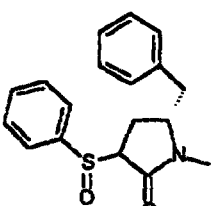
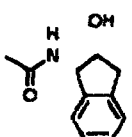
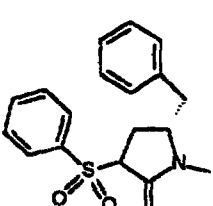
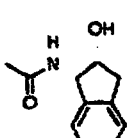
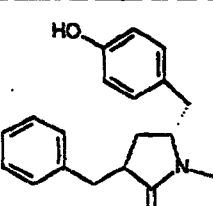
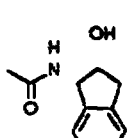
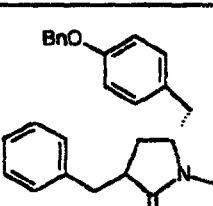
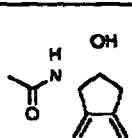
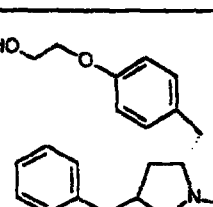
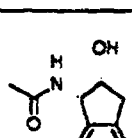
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279		Bn	
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283		Bn	

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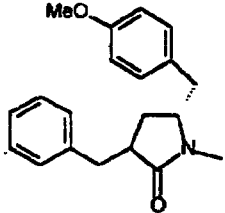
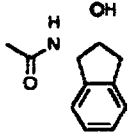
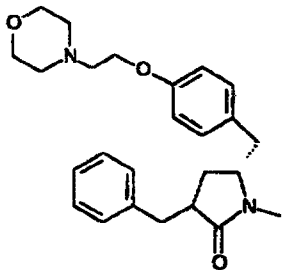
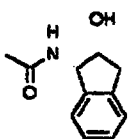
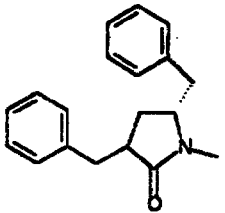
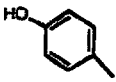
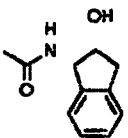
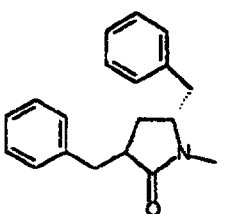
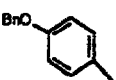
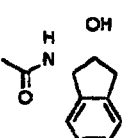
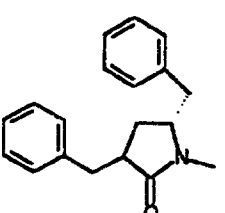
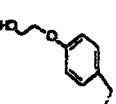
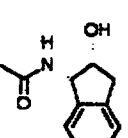
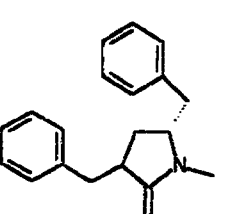
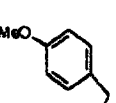
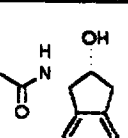
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286		Bn	
287		Bn	
288		Bn	
289		Bn	

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290		Bn	
291		Bn	
292			
293			
294			
295			



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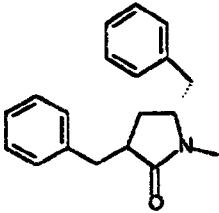
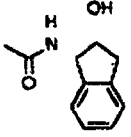
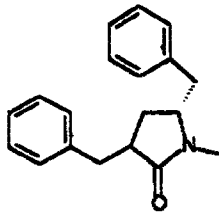
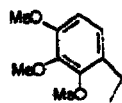
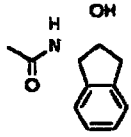
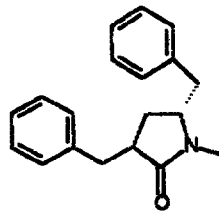
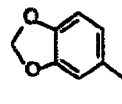
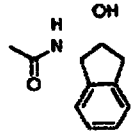
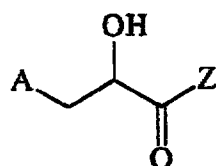
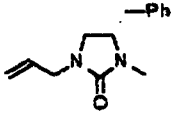
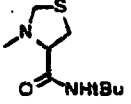
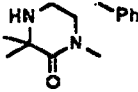
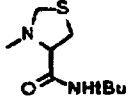
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TABLE 3



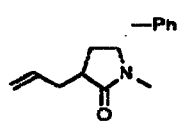
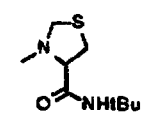
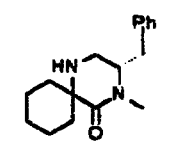
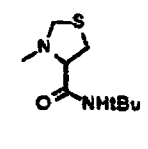
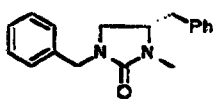
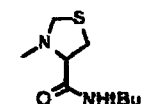
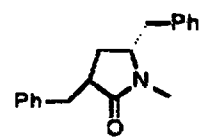
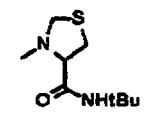
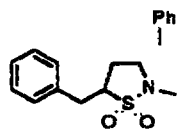
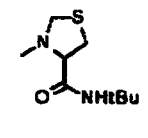
Compd No.	A	Z
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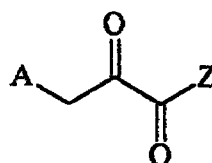
- 99 -

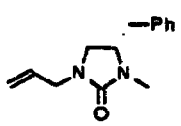
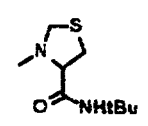
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TABLE 4

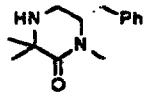
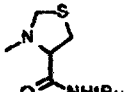
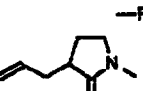
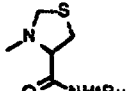
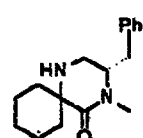
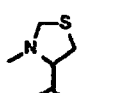
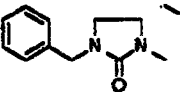
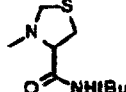
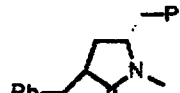
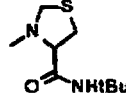
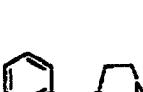
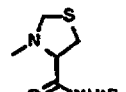
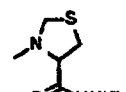
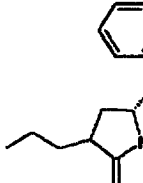
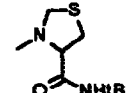


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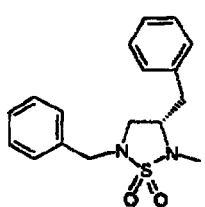
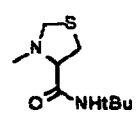
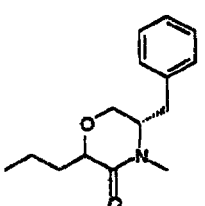
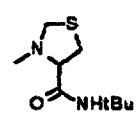
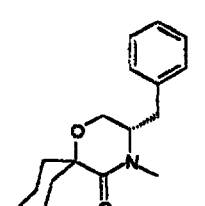
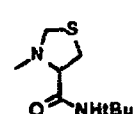
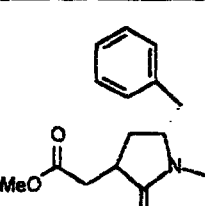
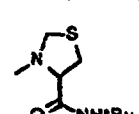
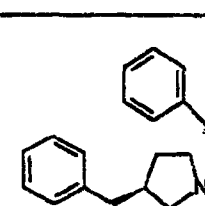
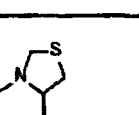
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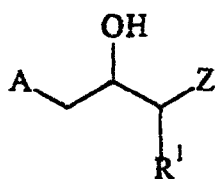
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TABLE 5

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Compd No.	A	R ¹	Z
116		Bn	
117		Bn	
118		Bn	
119		Bn	
120		Bn	
121		Bn	
122		Bn	

10

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The preferred compounds of this invention are compound numbers (as in Tables 1-5): 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 32, 35, 38, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 62, 63, 72, 75, 76, 78, 80, 82, 83, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 101, 102, 109, 121, 122, 123, 124, 126, 127, 128, 129, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 140, 141, 145, 146, 147, 149, 150, 155, 156, 160, 161, 162, 164, 165, 170, 171, 175, 176, 177, 179, 180, 185, 186, 190, 191, 192, 194, 195, 200, 201, 208, 219, 220, 228 and 264. More preferred are compound numbers: 2, 7, 8, 9, 14, 18, 20, 25, 26, 32, 38, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 62, 63, 72, 82, 83, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 123, 126, 140, 141, 219, 220, 228 and 264. Even more preferred are compound numbers: 7, 8, 9, 20, 45, 50, 51, 53, 54, 82, 83, 92, 94, 96, 219, 220, 228 and 264.

In an alternate embodiment, this invention also relates to novel methods for preparing compounds and intermediates of the following structures.

One embodiment relates to a process

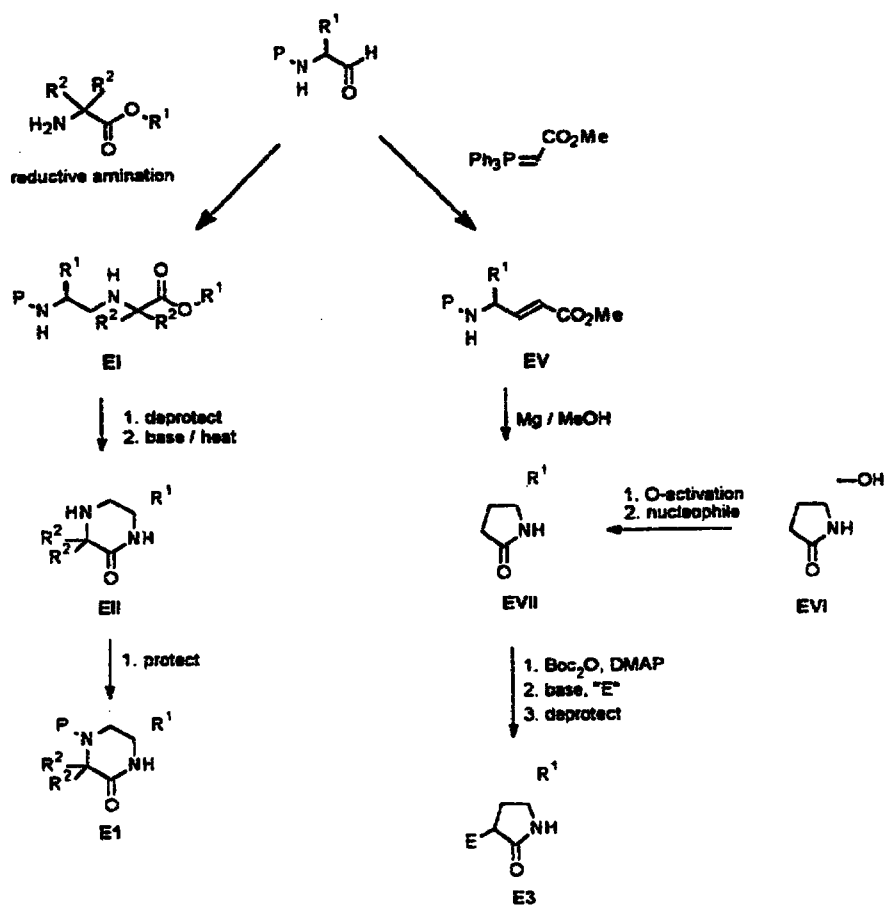
The compounds of this invention may be synthesized using conventional techniques. Advantageously, these compounds are conveniently synthesized from readily available starting materials.

Although the syntheses of the compounds of this invention are known to those of skill in the art, the following general schemes are set forth to illustrate these methods. These schemes should not be viewed as limiting the scope of this invention in any way.

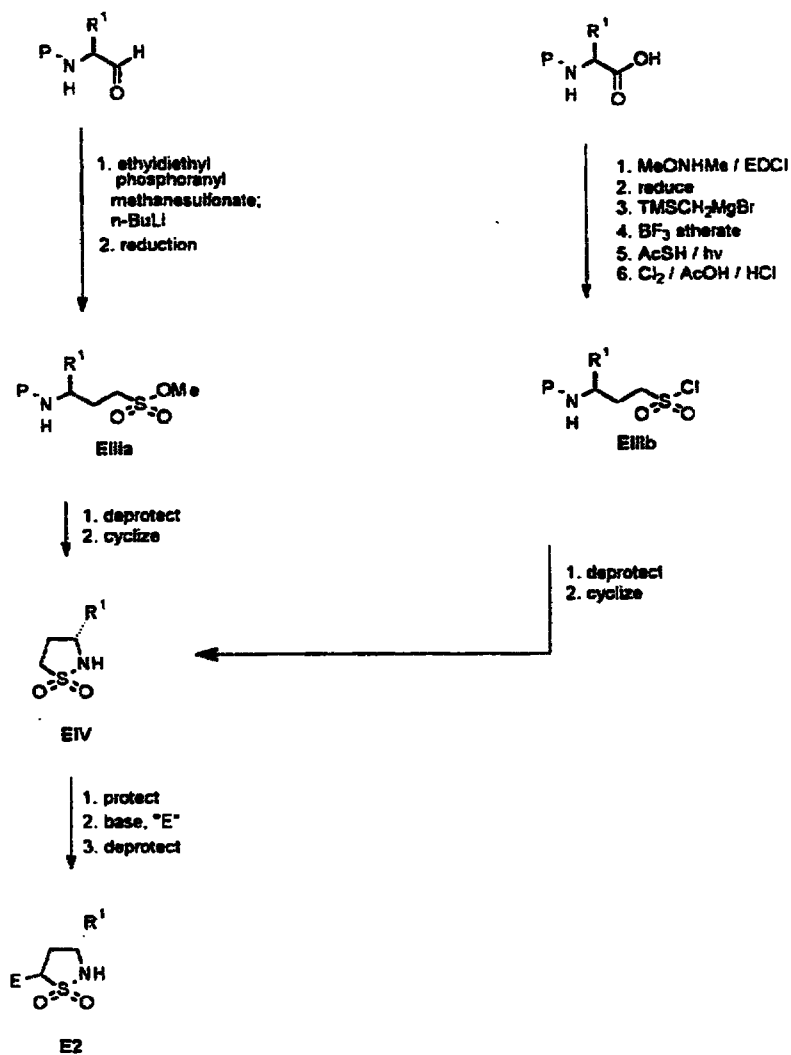
Using standard techniques, compounds of the present invention having the general formula I may be obtained as described in the following schemes:

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SCHEME 1

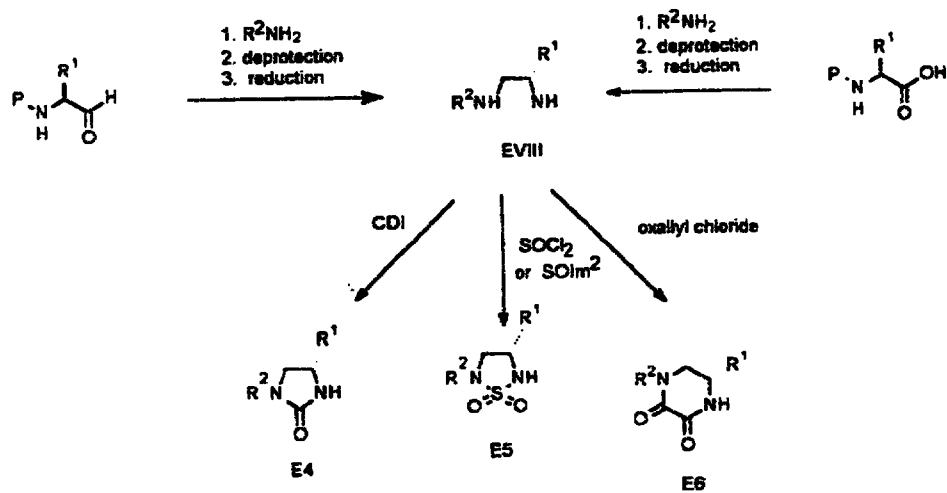


SCHEME 1 (cont'd)



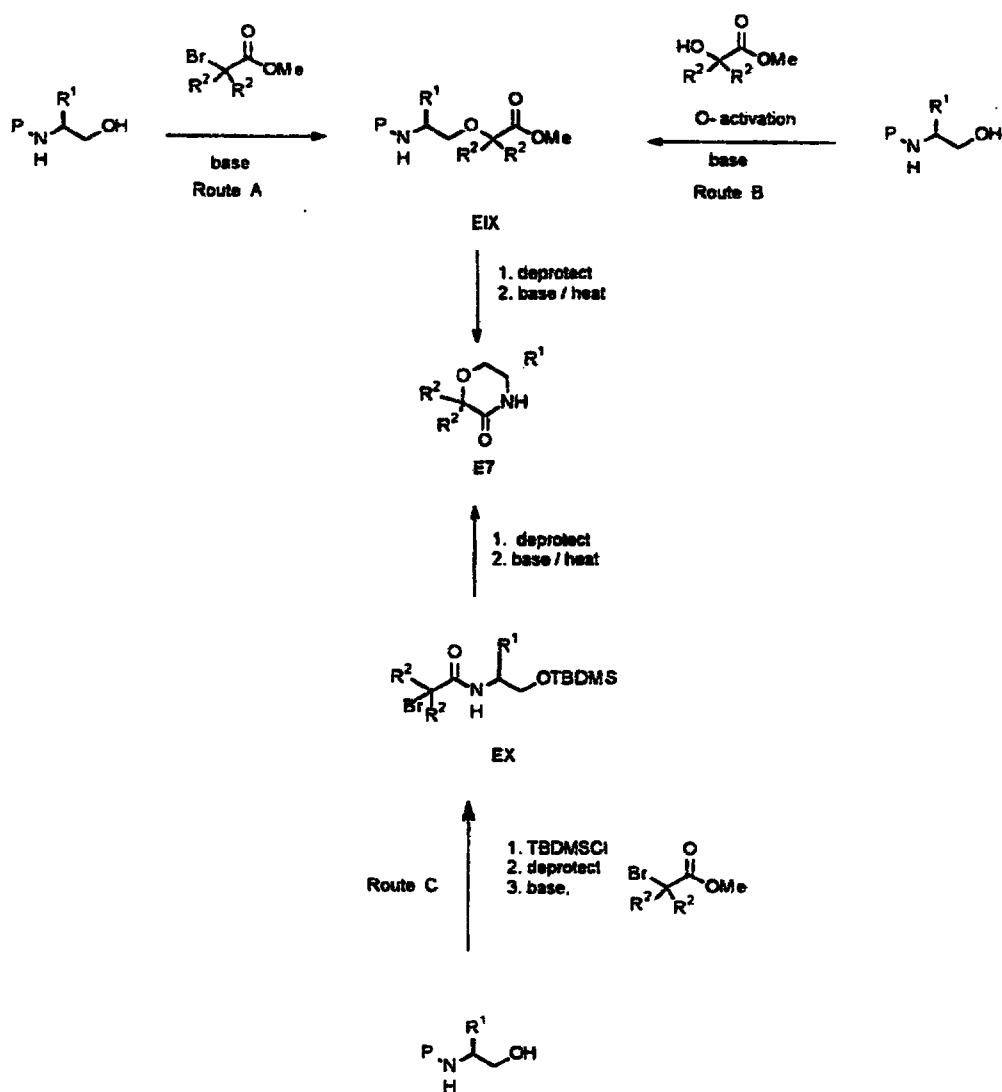
- 106 -

SCHEME 2

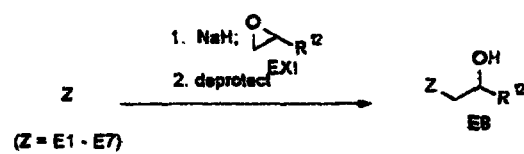
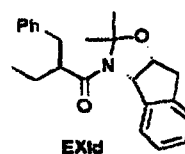
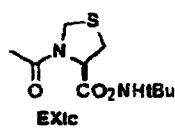
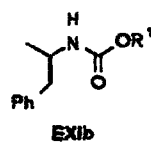
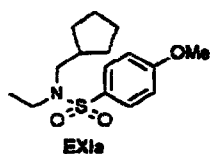


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SCHEME 3

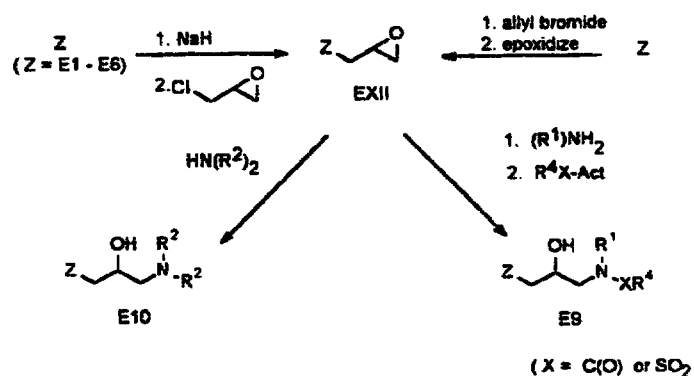


SCHEME IV

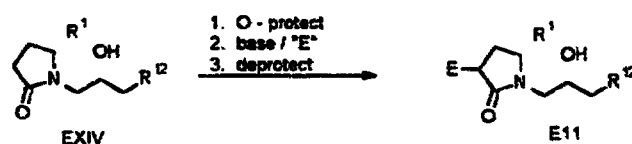
 $\text{R}^{12} =$ 

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SCHEME 5



SCHEME 6



Methods for producing the compounds of this invention are well known in the art of organic synthesis. Several intermediates are commercially available, e.g. from Aldrich Chemical Company, Inc., Milwaukee, WI. The synthesis of heterocycles E1-E6 (Schemes 1 and 2) begins with any protected amino aldehyde, the preparations for which are well known in the art from suitably protected amino acids, esters or alcohols. In the case of the this intermediate, transient protection of the amino group may be accomplished by means known in the art (see, e.g. T.W. Greene and P.G.M. Wuts "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis", Second Edition, pp. 309-405 ©1991 John Wiley and Sons, Inc. New York, NY and E. Gross and J.

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Meinhofer "The Peptides, Vol. 3: Protection of Functional Groups in Peptide Synthesis" pp. 3-88; ©1981 Academic Press, Inc. New York, NY). Carbamates such as Boc, Fmoc, Alloc and Cbz are particularly convenient protecting groups, the introduction and removal of are described in the above references.

The synthesis of E1 is illustrated in Scheme 1. The protected amino aldehyde is treated with an alpha substituted or alpha, alpha disubstituted amino ester under typical reductive amination conditions well known in the art, such as sodium cyanoborohydride in a solvent mixture of DMF/Acetic acid. The resulting compound EI is then deprotected and free based with either a tertiary amine base or potassium carbonate in methanol to effect cyclization to form EII. The resulting secondary amine may then be protected with groups (detailed in the references above) such as benzyl or t-butyloxycarbonyl (Boc) utilizing conditions well known in the art to form analogs of E1.

Preparation of E2 is achieved by reaction of a starting aldehyde with ethyl diethylphosphoranylmethanesulfonate and subsequent reduction of the double bond (see: Gennari et al., Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl., 33, pp. 2067-69 (1994)) to yield compound EIIIa. Cyclization may then be achieved by deesterification and activation of the sulfonate moiety as described in Gennari, followed by deprotection of the nitrogen protection group to yield the cyclized product EIV. Alternatively, an amino acid may be converted to compound EIIIb using standard synthetic methods illustrated in Scheme 1. Compound EIIIb can be cyclized to afford compound EIV. Compound EIV may then be N-protected, for example, in the presence of Boc anhydride and DMAP (see: Flynn et al.,

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J. Org. Chem. 48, pp. 2424-26 (1983)), and treated with a non-nucleophilic base such as LDA or hexamethyldisilazane to generate the anion at the center alpha to the SO₂ moiety. This anion may then be quenched with a variety of electrophiles and subsequently deprotected to form the desired analogs of E2. Alternatively, this anion may be quenched with an aldehyde to form (after subsequent dehydration, i.e., an aldol-type condensation) an exo-methylene compound which may then be reduced (i.e., hydrogenation) to form the desired analogs of E2. Analogously, preparation of E3 results from a Wittig reaction using methyl(triphenylphosphoranylidene) acetate followed by simultaneous reduction of the double bond and cyclization using magnesium metal in methanol (Wei et al., Tetrahedron Lett., 34(28), pp. 4439-42 (1993)). A similar N-protection, deprotonation, quench and N-deprotection scheme, or condensation-reduction scheme, as described in the preparation of E2, results in desired analogs of E3. Alternatively, E3 may be prepared from commercially available EVI. The hydroxyl group may be activated using commonly available reagents such as methanesulfonyl chloride or para-toluenesulfonyl chloride in the presence of a tertiary amine base. The addition of a nucleophile to displace the mesylate or tosylate yields EVII (Ackermann et al., Helv. Chim. Acta, 73, pp. 122-32 (1990)) which may be treated as described above to obtain E3.

Methods for the preparation of compounds E4-E6 are also well known in the art and stem from readily available protected amino aldehydes. Treatment of these aldehydes with a variety of amines under reductive amination conditions well known in the art, such as sodium cyanoborohydride using DMF/Acetic acid

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as a solvent mixture, followed by deprotection of the primary amine yields diamine EVIII. Intramolecular cyclization with a variety of activated carbonyl, dicarbonyl or sulfonyl equivalents in the presence of a tertiary amine base yields compounds E4-E6. Examples of activating reagents include but are not limited to carbonyldiimidazole, phosgene, sulfonyldichloride, sulfonyldiimidazole, sulfonyl diimide, and oxalyl chloride.

Methods leading to the production of analogs of compound E7 are also known in the art (McManus et al., J. Med. Chem., 8, pp. 766-76 (1965)). Scheme 3 exemplifies several potential routes to the synthesis of compound E7. Any protected amino alcohol may be deprotonated to form the alkoxide which may be reacted with a substituted alpha bromo ester to form ether EIX (route A). Alternatively (route B), EIX may be formed from activation of a protected amino alcohol with, for example, methanesulfonyl chloride or para-toluenesulfonyl chloride in the presence on a tertiary amine base and subsequent addition of a nucleophile such as an alkoxide from an alpha hydroxy acid to displace mesylate or tosylate to yield EIX. Compound EIX can then be deprotected, free based with a tertiary amine base or potassium carbonate in methanol, and heated to effect cyclization to form E7. Alternatively (route C), E7 may be prepared from a protected amino alcohol by protection of the hydroxyl group with, for example, t-butyldimethyl silyl chloride/imidazole to afford the silyl ether. Subsequent nitrogen deprotection and acylation with an alpha bromo acid in the presence of any number of available coupling agents (for example dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, other related carbodiimide reagents or isobutyl chloroformate) or

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acylation with an alpha bromo acid chloride provides compound EX. Desilylation using, for example, tetrabutylammonium formate in THF followed by formation of the alkoxide with base affords cyclization to E7.

5 Alternatively, E7 may be prepared from the corresponding α -methylene compound (i.e., both R^2 are H in E7, the nitrogen may be protected if necessary) by a multiple deprotonation-alkylation sequence to give an E7 wherein each R^2 is inserted in an independent
10 alkylation step and each R^2 may be attached to form a spirocyclic product (i.e., alkylation with a dihaloalkane).

Schemes 4-6 describe methods for converting the cyclic compounds E1-E7 into compounds of this
15 invention. For example, compounds of the type Z, exemplified by compounds E1-E7, may be deprotonated and reacted with a functionalized epoxide to generate the desired compounds as described in Scheme 4. Several of the described epoxides are readily
20 synthesized via methods well known in the art (Maligres et al., Tetrahedron Lett., 36, pp. 2195-98 (1995)). Optionally, further modification of the compounds may be performed subsequent to epoxide opening using reactions and materials well known in the art. For
25 example, subsequent to epoxide opening utilizing example EXIb deprotection of the carbamate allows further modification of the unmasked amine.

Alternatively, as shown in Scheme 5, compounds EZ may be converted to the desired products
30 in a more stepwise fashion. Compounds EZ may be deprotonated using, for example, sodium hydride in DMF and treated with a three carbon based epoxide to generate epoxide EXII. Examples of such reagents include, but are not limited to, epibromohydrin,

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epichlorohydrin and glycidyl tosylate. Several other potential methods for preparing compounds of the type EXII are well known in the art, for example, the anion of Z may be reacted with allyl bromide or allyl iodide to form an allyl intermediate, which may subsequently be oxidized to form the desired epoxide. Several epoxidation conditions for the generation of either racemic or chiral epoxides are well known in the art. Epoxide EXII may then be treated with an amine and subsequently carbonylated or sulfonated using activated species well known in the art to generate final compounds of the type E9. Alternatively EXII may be reacted with a functionalized secondary amine followed by optional manipulation of R^2 to produce compounds of the type E10. One example of such manipulation is reaction of EXII with the known Boc piperazine EXIII (Dorsey et al., J. Med. Chem., 37, pp. 3443-51 (1994)). Subsequent to epoxide opening, the Boc group may be removed and the unmasked secondary amine may be further manipulated by reaction with various electrophiles to form the desired product.

Scheme 6 describes a method for introduction of electrophiles into compounds of the type EXIV. Said compounds may be protected with a variety of protecting groups, for example t-butyldimethylsilyl triflate, to mask the secondary hydroxyl group followed by treatment with a non-nucleophilic base such as lithium diisopropylamide or hexamethyldisilazane to generate the anion alpha to the carbonyl. Various electrophiles may then be added to substitute the position alpha to the carbonyl, or alternatively an aldol-type condensation-reduction scheme may be employed. Deprotection of the secondary hydroxyl then yields the desired product.

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As can be appreciated by the skilled artisan, the above synthetic schemes are not intended to comprise a comprehensive list of all means by which the compounds described and claimed in this application may be synthesized. Further methods will be evident to those of ordinary skill in the art.

Moreover, the determination of the optimum overall scheme, as well as the choice of reagents and reactions used to carry out the various steps in a given scheme will be based upon factors that are readily apparent to those of skill in the art. These factors include the identity of the compound to be produced, the efficiency of the individual steps and schemes in producing that compound in terms of overall yield, time, and cost and availability of reagents. It will therefore be apparent that some routine experimentation may be required in determining the optimum scheme to produce certain compounds of this invention.

It should be understood that the compounds of this invention may be modified by appending appropriate functionalities to enhance selective biological properties. Such modifications are known in the art and include those which increase biological penetration into a given biological compartment (e.g., blood, lymphatic system, central nervous system), increase oral availability, increase solubility to allow administration by injection, alter metabolism and alter rate of excretion.

The compounds of this invention are characterized by a superior ability to inhibit protease activity and viral replication, particularly aspartyl protease activity. These compounds are especially well suited for inhibiting HIV aspartyl protease. We

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believe that this activity is due to specific steric and electronic interactions between the protease and compounds of this invention. This belief stems from our analysis of the structural basis for the activity of compounds of this invention, in view of the known crystal structures of HIV protease and bound inhibitors, such as the structure reported in Miller et al. "Structure of Complex of Synthetic HIV-1 Protease with a Substrate-Based Inhibitor at 2.3 Å Resolution", Science, vol. 246, pp. 1149-1152 (1989), which is incorporated herein by reference, as well as structures determined in our laboratories.

The novel compounds of the present invention are excellent ligands for aspartyl proteases, particularly HIV-1 and HIV-2 proteases. Accordingly, these compounds are capable of targeting and inhibiting late stage events in HIV replication, i.e., the processing of the viral polyproteins by HIV encoded proteases. Such compounds inhibit the proteolytic processing of viral polyprotein precursors by inhibiting aspartyl protease. Because aspartyl protease is essential for the production of mature virions, inhibition of that processing effectively blocks the spread of virus by inhibiting the production of infectious virions, particularly from chronically infected cells. Compounds according to this invention advantageously inhibit the ability of the HIV-1 virus to infect immortalized human T cells over a period of days, as determined by an assay of extracellular p24 antigen -- a specific marker of viral replication. Other anti-viral assays have confirmed the potency of these compounds.

The compounds of this invention may be employed in a conventional manner for the treatment of

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viruses, such as HIV and HTLV, which depend on aspartyl proteases for obligatory events in their life cycle. Such methods of treatment, their dosage levels and requirements may be selected by those of ordinary skill in the art from available methods and techniques. For example, a compound of this invention may be combined with a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant for administration to a virally-infected patient in a pharmaceutically acceptable manner and in an amount effective to lessen the severity of the viral infection or to alleviate pathological effects associated with HIV infection or immunosuppression such as opportunistic infections or various cancers, tumors, CMV retinitis, candida infections, maternal fetal transmission, and AIDS related dementia,.

Alternatively, the compounds of this invention may be used in prophylactics and methods for protecting individuals against viral infection during a specific event, such as childbirth, or over an extended period of time. The compounds may be employed in such prophylactics either alone or together with other antiretroviral agents to enhance the efficacy of each agent. As such, the novel protease inhibitors of this invention can be administered as agents for treating or preventing HIV infection in a mammal.

The compounds of formula I, especially those having a molecular weight of less than about 700 g/mole, may be readily absorbed into the bloodstream of mammals upon oral administration. Compounds of formula I having a molecular weight of less than about 600 g/mole and aqueous solubility of greater than or equal to 0.1 mg/mL are most likely to demonstrate high and consistent oral availability. This surprisingly impressive oral availability makes such compounds

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excellent agents for orally-administered treatment and prevention regimens against HIV infection.

The compounds of this invention may be administered to a healthy or HIV-infected patient either as a single agent or in combination with other anti-viral agents which interfere with the replication cycle of HIV. By administering the compounds of this invention with other anti-viral agents which target different events in the viral life cycle and which target different viral substrains with varying susceptibility to specific agents, the therapeutic effect of these compounds is potentiated. For instance, the co-administered anti-viral agent can be one which targets early events in the life cycle of the virus, such as cell entry, reverse transcription and viral DNA integration into cellular DNA. Anti-HIV agents targeting such early life cycle events include, didanosine (ddI), dideoxycytidine (ddC), d4T, zidovudine (AZT), 3TC, 935U83, 1592U89, 524W91, polysulfated polysaccharides, sT4 (soluble CD4), ganciclovir, trisodium phosphonoformate, eflornithine, ribavirin, acyclovir, alpha interferon and trimethotrexate. Additionally, non-nucleoside inhibitors of reverse transcriptase, delavirdine (U90) or nevirapine, may be used to potentiate the effect of the compounds of this invention, as may viral uncoating inhibitors, inhibitors of trans-activating proteins such as tat or rev, or inhibitors of the viral integrase.

Combination therapies according to this invention exert an additive or synergistic effect in inhibiting HIV replication because each component agent of the combination acts on a different site of HIV replication or on different strains of virus present in

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an infectious population. The use of such combination therapies may also advantageously reduce the dosage of a given conventional anti-retroviral agent which would be required for a desired therapeutic or prophylactic effect, as compared to when that agent is administered as a monotherapy. Such combinations may reduce or eliminate the side effects of conventional single anti-retroviral agent therapies, while not interfering with the anti-retroviral activity of those agents. These combinations reduce potential of resistance to single agent therapies, while minimizing any associated toxicity.

Advantages of combining HIV protease inhibitors may include viral population effects, whereby certain members of a virus population which show reduced sensitivity to one protease inhibitor may be fully sensitive to another inhibitor or may in fact have enhanced sensitivity to the second inhibitor. Alternatively or in addition, administration of two or more different inhibitors may be used to reduce specific toxicities associated with a single agent. This advantage of combination therapy also applies to co-administration of the protease inhibitor of this invention with other antiviral agents. Alternatively or in addition, co-administration of more than one protease inhibitor may lower the rate of metabolic inactivation of the compounds of this invention, for instance, by inhibiting enzymatic systems such as cytochrome P₄₅₀, or esterases or the like. In particular, co-administration of compounds of this invention with protease inhibitors such as ritonavir or other agents such as ketoconazole, grapefruit juice and antiulcer medications such as H₂-blockers, which

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inhibits cytochrome P₄₅₀ 3A₄, may advantageously enhance their biological half-life.

These combinations may also increase the efficacy of the conventional agent without increasing the associated toxicity. Compounds of this invention in combination with other anti-HIV agents may act in an additive or synergistical manner in preventing the replication of HIV in human T cells. Preferred combination therapies include the administration of a compound of this invention with AZT, ddI, ddC, d4T, 3TC, 935U83, 1592U89, 524W91 or a combination thereof.

Alternatively, the compounds of this invention may also be co-administered with other HIV protease inhibitors such as VX-478 (Vertex, also known as 141W94 (Glaxo-Wellcome) and K VX-478 (Kissei)), saquinavir (Ro 31-8959, Roche), indinavir (L-735,524, Merck), ritonavir (ABT 538, Abbott), nelfinavir (AG 1343, Agouron), palinavir (Bila 2011 BS), U-103017 (Upjohn), XM 412 (DuPont Merck), XM 450 (DuPont Merck), BMS 186318 (Bristol-Meyers Squibb), CPG 53,437 (Ciba Geigy), CPG 61,755 (Ciba Geigy), CPG 70,726 (Ciba Geigy), ABT 378 (Abbott), GS 3333 (Gilead Sciences), GS 3403 (Gilead Sciences), GS 4023 (Gilead Sciences), GS 4035 (Gilead Sciences), GS 4145 (Gilead Sciences), GS 4234 (Gilead Sciences), and GS 4263 (Gilead Sciences) or prodrugs of these or related compounds to increase the effect of therapy or prophylaxis against various viral mutants or members of HIV quasi species.

We prefer administering the compounds of this invention as single agents or in combination with retroviral reverse transcriptase inhibitors, such as nucleoside derivatives, or other HIV aspartyl protease inhibitors, including multiple combinations comprising from 3-5 agents. We believe that the co-administration

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of the compounds of this invention with retroviral reverse transcriptase inhibitors or HIV aspartyl protease inhibitors may exert a substantial additive or synergistic effect, thereby preventing, substantially reducing, or completely eliminating viral replication or infection or both, and symptoms associated therewith. Particularly preferred is administration of a combination of a compound of formula I, 3TC and zidovudine (AZT). Also preferred are administrations of combinations of a compound of formula I and 1592U89, or of compounds of formula I with VX-478, optionally with one or more reverse transcriptase inhibitors, particularly, AZT, 3TC and 1592U89.

The compounds of this invention can also be administered in combination with immunomodulators and immunostimulators (e.g., bropirimine, anti-human alpha interferon antibody, IL-2, GM-CSF, interferon alpha, diethyldithiocarbamate, tumor necrosis factor, naltrexone, tuscarasol, and rEPO); and antibiotics (e.g., pentamidine isethionate) to prevent or combat infection and disease associated with HIV infections, such as AIDS, ARC and HIV-associated cancers.

When the compounds of this invention are administered in combination therapies with other agents, they may be administered sequentially or concurrently to the patient. The additional agents may be administered separately, as part of a multiple dose regimen, from the compounds of this invention. Alternatively, those agents may be part of a single dosage form, mixed together with the compounds of this invention in a single composition. The pharmaceutical compositions according to this invention may comprise a combination of an aspartyl protease inhibitor of this

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invention and one or more therapeutic or prophylactic agents.

Although this invention focuses on the use of the compounds disclosed herein for preventing and
5 treating HIV infection, the compounds of this invention can also be used as inhibitory agents for other viruses which depend on similar aspartyl proteases for obligatory events in their life cycle. These viruses include other AIDS-like diseases caused by
10 retroviruses, such as simian immunodeficiency viruses, HTLV-I and HTLV-II. In addition, the compounds of this invention may also be used to inhibit other aspartyl proteases, such as renin, pepsin, cymosin, RSV protease, AMV protease, SIV protease and FIV protease,
15 and in particular, other human aspartyl proteases, including renin, and aspartyl proteases that process endothelin precursors.

Pharmaceutical compositions of this invention comprise any of the compounds of the present invention,
20 and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, with any pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, adjuvant or vehicle. Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, adjuvants and vehicles that may be used in the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention include,
25 but are not limited to, ion exchangers, alumina, aluminum stearate, lecithin, self-emulsifying drug delivery systems (SEDDS) such as d- α -tocopherol polyethyleneglycol 1000 succinate, surfactants used in pharmaceutical dosage forms such as Tweens or other
30 similar polymeric delivery matrices, serum proteins, such as human serum albumin, polyethyleneglycol polymers such as PEG-400, buffer substances such as phosphates, glycine, sorbic acid, potassium sorbate, partial glyceride mixtures of saturated vegetable fatty

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acids, water, salts or electrolytes, such as protamine sulfate, disodium hydrogen phosphate, potassium hydrogen phosphate, sodium chloride, zinc salts, colloidal silica, magnesium trisilicate, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, cellulose-based substances, polyethylene glycol, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, polyacrylates, waxes, polyethylene-polyoxypropylene-block polymers, polyethylene glycol and wool fat. Cyclodextrins such as α -, β -, and γ -cyclodextrin, or chemically modified derivatives such as hydroxyalkylcyclodextrins, including 2- and 3-hydroxypropyl- β -cyclodextrins, or other solublized derivatives may also be advantageously used to enhance delivery of compounds of formula I.

The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may be administered orally, parenterally, by inhalation spray, topically, rectally, nasally, buccally, vaginally or via an implanted reservoir. We prefer oral administration or administration by injection. The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may contain any conventional non-toxic pharmaceutically-acceptable carriers, adjuvants or vehicles. In some cases, the pH of the formulation may be adjusted with pharmaceutically acceptable acids, bases or buffers to enhance the stability of the formulated compound or its delivery form. The term parenteral as used herein includes subcutaneous, intracutaneous, intravenous, intramuscular, intra-articular, intrasynovial, intrasternal, intrathecal, intralesional, and intracranial injection or infusion techniques.

The pharmaceutical compositions may be in the form of a sterile injectable preparation, for example, as a sterile injectable aqueous or oleaginous suspension. This suspension may be formulated

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according to techniques known in the art using suitable dispersing or wetting agents (such as, for example, Tween 80) and suspending agents. The sterile injectable preparation may also be a sterile injectable solution or suspension in a non-toxic parenterally-acceptable diluent or solvent, for example, as a solution in 1,3-butanediol. Among the acceptable vehicles and solvents that may be employed are mannitol, water, Ringer's solution and isotonic sodium chloride solution. In addition, sterile, fixed oils are conventionally employed as a solvent or suspending medium. For this purpose, any bland fixed oil may be employed including synthetic mono- or diglycerides. Fatty acids, such as oleic acid and its glyceride derivatives are useful in the preparation of injectables, as are natural pharmaceutically-acceptable oils, such as olive oil or castor oil, especially in their polyoxyethylated versions. These oil solutions or suspensions may also contain a long-chain alcohol diluent or dispersant such as carboxymethyl cellulose or similar dispersing agents which are commonly used in the formulation of pharmaceutically acceptable dosage forms such as emulsions and or suspensions. Other commonly used surfactants such as Tweens and Spans and/or other similar emulsifying agents or bioavailability enhancers which are commonly used in the manufacture of pharmaceutically acceptable solid, liquid, or other dosage forms may also be used for the purposes of formulation.

The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may be orally administered in any orally acceptable dosage form including, but not limited to, hard or soft gelatin capsules, tablets, emulsions and aqueous suspensions, dispersions and solutions. In the

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case of tablets for oral use, carriers which are commonly used include lactose and corn starch. Lubricating agents, such as magnesium stearate, are also typically added. For oral administration in a capsule form, useful diluents include lactose and dried corn starch. When aqueous suspensions and/or emulsions are administered orally, the active ingredient may be suspended or dissolved in an oily phase combined with emulsifying and/or suspending agents. If desired, certain sweetening and/or flavoring and/or coloring agents may be added.

The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may also be administered in the form of suppositories for rectal administration. These compositions can be prepared by mixing a compound of this invention with a suitable non-irritating excipient which is solid at room temperature but liquid at the rectal temperature and therefore will melt in the rectum to release the active components. Such materials include, but are not limited to, cocoa butter, beeswax and polyethylene glycols.

Topical administration of the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention is especially useful when the desired treatment involves areas or organs readily accessible by topical application. For application topically to the skin, the pharmaceutical composition should be formulated with a suitable ointment containing the active components suspended or dissolved in a carrier with suitable emulsifying agents. Carriers for topical administration of the compounds of this invention include, but are not limited to, mineral oil, liquid petroleum, white petroleum, propylene glycol, polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene compound, emulsifying wax and water.

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Alternatively, the pharmaceutical composition can be formulated with a suitable lotion or cream containing the active compound suspended or dissolved in a carrier. Suitable carriers include, but are not
5 limited to, mineral oil, sorbitan monostearate, polysorbate 60, cetyl esters wax, cetearyl alcohol, 2-octyldodecanol, benzyl alcohol and water. The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may also be topically applied to the lower intestinal tract by
10 rectal suppository formulation or in a suitable enema formulation. Topically-transdermal patches are also included in this invention.

The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may be administered by nasal aerosol or
15 inhalation. Such compositions are prepared according to techniques well-known in the art of pharmaceutical formulation and may be prepared as solutions in saline, employing benzyl alcohol or other suitable preservatives, absorption promoters to enhance
20 bioavailability, fluorocarbons, and/or other solubilizing or dispersing agents known in the art.

Dosage levels of between about 0.01 and about 100 mg/kg body weight per day, preferably between about 0.5 and about 75 mg/kg body weight per day of the
25 active ingredient compound are useful in the prevention and treatment of viral infection, including HIV infection. Typically, the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention will be administered from about 1 to about 5 times per day or alternatively, as a continuous
30 infusion. Such administration can be used as a chronic or acute therapy. The amount of active ingredient that may be combined with the carrier materials to produce a single dosage form will vary depending upon the host treated and the particular mode of administration. A

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typical preparation will contain from about 5% to about 95% active compound (w/w). Preferably, such preparations contain from about 20% to about 80% active compound.

5 Upon improvement of a patient's condition, a maintenance dose of a compound, composition or combination of this invention may be administered, if necessary. Subsequently, the dosage or frequency of administration, or both, may be reduced, as a function
10 of the symptoms, to a level at which the improved condition is retained when the symptoms have been alleviated to the desired level, treatment should cease. Patients may, however, require intermittent treatment on a long-term basis upon any recurrence of
15 disease symptoms.

As the skilled artisan will appreciate, lower or higher doses than those recited above may be required. Specific dosage and treatment regimens for any particular patient will depend upon a variety of
20 factors, including the activity of the specific compound employed, the age, body weight, general health status, sex, diet, time of administration, rate of excretion, drug combination, the severity and course of the infection, the patient's disposition to the
25 infection and the judgment of the treating physician.

The compounds of this invention are also useful as commercial reagents which effectively bind to aspartyl proteases, particularly HIV aspartyl protease. As commercial reagents, the compounds of this
30 invention, and their derivatives, may be used to block proteolysis of a target peptide or may be derivatized to bind to a stable resin as a tethered substrate for

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affinity chromatography applications. For example, a compound of formula I may be tethered to an affinity column to purify recombinantly produced HIV protease. Derivatization of the compounds of this invention to produce affinity chromatography resins and the methods used to purify proteases using such resins are well known and within the skill of the art. These and other uses which characterize commercial aspartyl protease inhibitors will be evident to those of ordinary skill in the art. (See: Rittenhouse, J. et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 171, p. 60 (1990) and Heimbach, J.C. et al. Ibid 164, p. 955 (1989)).

In order that this invention be more fully understood, the following examples are set forth. These examples are for the purpose of illustration only and are not to be construed as limiting the scope of the invention in any way.

General Materials and Methods

All temperatures are recorded in degrees Celsius. Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was carried out using 0.25 mm thick E. Merck silica gel 60 F₂₅₄ plates and elution with the indicated solvent system. Detection of the compounds was carried out by treating the plate with an appropriate visualizing agent, such as 10% solution of phosphomolybdic acid in ethanol or a 0.1% solution of ninhydrin in ethanol, followed by heating, and/or by exposure to UV light or iodine vapors when appropriate. Thick layer silica gel chromatography was also carried out using E. Merck 60 F₂₅₄ plates ("prep plates") of 0.5, 1.0, or 2.0 mm thickness. Following development of the plate, the

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band of silica containing the desired compound was isolated and eluted with an appropriate solvent. Analytical HPLC was carried out using a Waters Delta Pak, 5 μ M silica, C18 reversed-phase column, 3.9 mm ID x 15 cm L with a flow rate of 1.5 mL/min using the following table:

Mobile phase: A = 0.1% CF₃CO₂H in H₂O
B = 0.1% CF₃CO₂H in CH₃CN
Gradient: T = 0 min., A (95%), B (5%)
T = 20 min., A (0%), B (100%)
T = 22.5 min., A (0%), B (100%)

Preparative HPLC was also carried out using C₁₈ reversed-phase media. HPLC retention times were recorded in minutes. NMR spectral data was recorded using a Bruker AMX500, equipped with either a reverse or QNP probe, at 500 MHz, and was taken in the indicated solvent.

We have measured the inhibition constants of each compound against HIV-1 protease using the method described essentially by M.W. Pennington et al., Peptides 1990, Giralt, E. and D. Andreu, Eds., Escom, Leiden, Netherlands (1991); and the method described essentially by Partaledis et al., J. Virol., 69, pp. 5228-35 (1995).

Compounds of invention were tested for their antiviral potency in several virological assays. In the first assay, the compounds were added as a solution in dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) to a test cell culture of CCRM-CEM cells, a strain of CD4⁺ human T-cell lymphoma cells, previously acutely infected with HIV_{IIIb} using

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standard protocols (see Meek, T. D. et al., "Inhibition of HIV-1 protease in infected T-lymphocytes by synthetic peptide analogues", Nature, 343, p. 90 (1990)).

5 The effect of the compounds on inhibiting the replication of the virus was measured by determining the HIV extracellular p24 antigen concentration using a commercial enzyme immunoassay (obtained from Coulter Corporation, Hialeah, FL).

10 Antiviral activity may also be measured in a separate assay in MT4 cells. Antiviral HIV activity and compound-induced cytotoxicity were measured in parallel by means of a propidium iodide based procedure in the human T-cell lymphotropicvirus transformed cell
15 line MT4. Aliquots of the test compounds were serially diluted in medium (RPMI 1640, 10% fetal calf serum (FCS), and gentamycin) in 96-well plates (Costar 3598) using a Cetus Pro/Pette. Exponentially growing MT4
20 cells were harvested and centrifuged at 1000 rpm for 10 minutes in a Jouan centrifuge (model CR 4 12). Cell pellets were resuspended in fresh medium (RPMI 1640, 20% FCS, 20% IL-2, and gentamycin) to a density of 5×10^5 cells/ml. Cell aliquots were infected by the
25 addition of HIV-1 (strain IIIB) diluted to give a viral multiplicity of infection of 100 x TCID₅₀. A similar cell aliquot was diluted with medium to provide a mockinfected control. Cell infection was allowed to
30 proceed for 1 hour at 37 °C in a tissue culture incubator with humidified 5% CO₂ atmosphere. After the 1 hour incubation the virus/cell suspensions were diluted 6-fold with fresh medium, and 125 µl of the cell suspension was added to each well of the plate

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containing prediluted compound. Plates were then placed in a tissue culture incubator with humidified 5% CO₂ for 5 days. At the end of the incubation period, 27 ul of 5% Nonidet-40 was added to each well of the incubation plate. After thorough mixing with a Costar multitip pipetter, 60 ul of the mixture was transferred to filter-bottomed 96-wellplates. The plates were analyzed in an automated assay instrument (Pandex Screen Machine, Baxter Biotechnology Systems). The assay makes use of a propidium iodide dye to estimate the DNA content of each well. The antiviral effect of a test compound is reported as an IC₅₀, i.e. the inhibitory concentration that would produce a 50% decrease in the HIV induced cytopathic effect. This effect is measured by the amount of test compound required to restore 50% of the cell growth of HIV-infected MT-4 cells compared to uninfected MT-4 cell controls.

References:

1. Averett, D.R. 1989. Anti-HIV compound assessment by two novel high capacity assays. J. Virol. Methods 23: 263-276.
2. Schwartz, O., et al. 1988. A rapid and simple colorimetric test for the study of anti-HIV agents. AIDS Res. and Human Retroviruses, 4 (6): 441-447.
3. Daluge, S.M., et al. 1994. 5-chloro-2',3'-dedeoxy-3'fluorouridine (935U83), a selective anti-human immunodeficiency virus agent with an improved

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metabolic and toxicological profile. Antimicro. Agents and Chemother., 38(7):1590-1603.

4. Dornsife, R.E., et al. 1991. Anti-human immunodeficiency virus synergism by zidovudine (3'-azidothymidine) and didanosine (dideoxyinosine) contrasts with their additive inhibition of normal human marrow progenitor cells. Antimicro. Agents and Chemother., 35(2): 322-328.

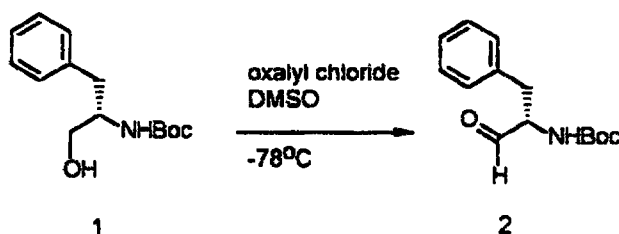
Depending on the cell type and the desired readout, syncytia formation, reverse-transcriptase (RT) activity, or cytopathic effect as assayed by a dye uptake method may also be used as readouts of antiviral activity. See H. Mitsuya and S. Broder, "Inhibition of the in vitro infectivity and cytopathic effect of human T-lymphotropic virus type III/lymphadenopathy-associated virus (HTLV-III/LAV) by 2',3'-dideoxynucleosides", Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, vol. 83, pp. 1911-1915 (1986).

Insofar as the compounds of this invention are able to inhibit the replication of the HIV virus in CD₄⁺ cells of human lineage, they are of evident clinical utility for the treatment of HIV infection. These tests are predictive of the compounds ability to inhibit HIV protease in vivo.

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Synthetic ExamplesExample 1

A.



N-(t-butoxycarbonyl)-L-phenylalaninol;

5		251.3 g/Mol	10.0g	39.8 mmol
	DMSO	78 g/Mol	3.80mL	49.0 mmol
	oxalyl chloride	126.9 g/Mol	3.82mL	43.8mmol
	triethylamine	101 g/Mol	23.0mL	160mmol
	methylene chloride		200 mL	

10 The oxalyl chloride was added dropwise to a solution of DMSO in methylene chloride at -78 °C. After stirring for 10 minutes, the alcohol was added as a solution in methylene chloride. The reaction was then stirred at -78 °C for 45 minutes. At this time

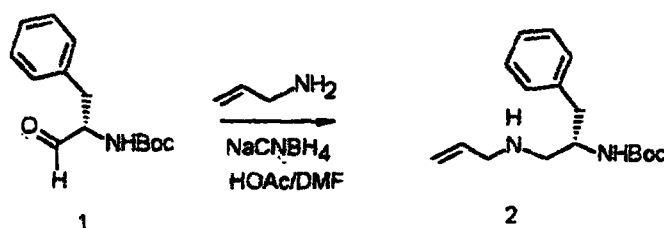
15 the triethylamine was added and a white precipitate formed. The reaction was then stirred 45 minutes at -78 °C and 45 minutes at 0 °C. The reaction was then quenched by the addition of a solution of 90g of citric acid in 300 mL of water. The organic portion of the

20 reaction was then washed by (2 x 80 mL) of both saturated sodium bicarbonate and brine. The combined

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organic layers were then dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated in vacuo to leave a white solid. The aldehyde was then used without further purification in the reductive amination.

5 B.



	allyl amine	57 g/Mol	6.0 mL	160 mmol
	aldehyde			est. 39.8 mmol
	sodium cyanoborohydride	62.8g/Mol	4.0g	6.4 mmol
	DMF			180 mL
10	acetic acid (glacial)			1.8 mL

The aldehyde of Example 1A was dissolved in 180 mL of DMF at 25 °C. This was followed by addition of the aldehyde and 1.8 mL of acetic acid respectively. After 2 hours sodium cyanoborohydride was added, as a solid.

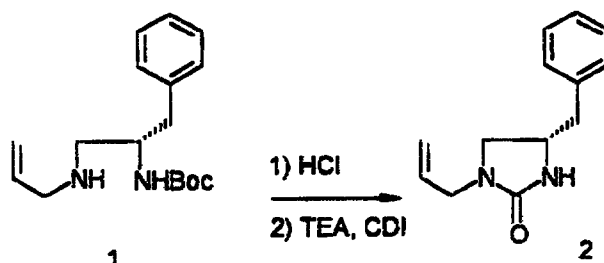
15 The reaction was then stirred at 25 °C for 12 hours. The reaction was then quenched by the addition of 50 mL of saturated sodium bicarbonate, and after 10 min. diluted by 100 mL of diethyl ether. The organic portion was then washed by (2 x 50 mL) of both

20 saturated sodium bicarbonate and brine. The combined organic layers were then dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The crude oil was

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purified by silica gel chromatography eluting with 30 % ethyl acetate: hexane to provide 8.8 g of product (29.8 mmol, 75%).

C.



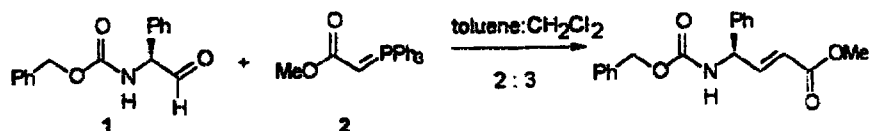
5	Boc amine	291 g/Mol	6.8g	23.4 mmol
	HCl/dioxane	4 N HCl	15 mL	
	deprotected diamine-2HCl		3.83g	14.7 mmol
	carbonyl diimidazole	162.15g/Mol	2.77g	17.1 mmol
	triethylamine		12.7mL	179 mmol
10	methylene chloride		550mL	0.03 M

The Boc amine of Example 1B was stirred in 15 mL of 4N HCl at 25 °C for 1.5 hours. The reaction mixture was then concentrated in vacuo to provide a white foaming solid. 3.83 mg of the deprotected diamine was dissolved in 500 mL of methylene chloride. To this, triethyl amine was added. After stirring for 20 minutes, CDI was added (solid). The reaction was then stirred for 24 hours. This was followed by concentration in vacuo. The crude material was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with ethyl acetate, to provide 2.15 g (67 %) of the desired allyl urea.

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Example 2

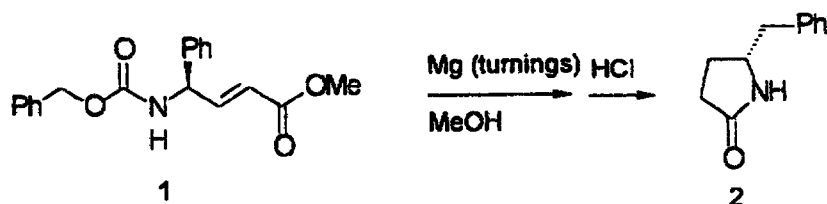
A.



	1	aldehyde	1.0 equiv.,
	2	methyl (triphenylphosphoranyli dene)acetate	1.05 eq.
5	3	toluene	80mL
	4	methylene chloride	120mL

Combine 7.9g of (S)-N-Boc-amino-3-phenyl-1-propanal,
 40mL of anhydrous toluene and 60mL of anhydrous
 methylene chloride. Add 9.8g of the ylide followed by
 10 20mL of toluene and 60mL of methylene chloride. Stir
 overnight at room temperature. After approximately 18
 hours the solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue
 was purified by flash chromatography (EtOAc/Hexane) to
 give 7.1g(77%) of the desired ester.

15 B.



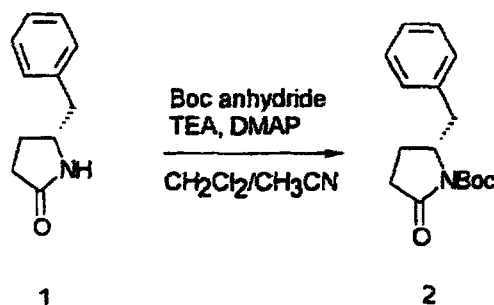
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1	ester	4.5g, 1.0 equiv.
2	magnesium turnings (Aldrich)	3.2g 10.0 eq..
3	2N HCl	@ 10 eq.

To a solution of ester 1 in anhydrous methanol at 0 °C
5 was added Mg turnings with stirring under N₂. Bubbling
became evident within 1 hour. The reaction was then
stirred at 0 °C for ~2.5 hours then allowed to warm to
RT overnight (TLC (95:5, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH) showed reaction
complete. st. mat. R_f = .84, prod. R_f = .25). The
10 reaction was cooled to 0 °C, neutralized with 2 N HCl,
diluted with water, and the volume reduced in vacuo.
The remaining aqueous layer was extracted with 3
portions of methylene chloride and the combined organic
layers were washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), filtered,
15 and concentrated in vacuo.. The residue was then
purified by silica gel flash chromatography (CH₂Cl₂ --
>3% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to yield desired lactam product
(1.74g, 75% yield).

Literature reference: *Tetrahedron. Lett.*, 1993, 34
20 (28), pp. 4439-4442.

C.

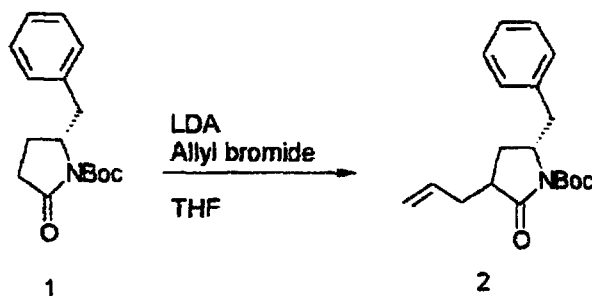


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1	lactam from 2B	1.0 equiv., 1.7g
2	BOC anhydride	2.5 equiv., 5.2g
3	triethylamine	2.0 equiv, 2.7mL
4	DMAP	1.2 equiv, 1.4g

5 Lactam 1 was dissolved in methylene chloride (20mL) and
to this solution was added a solution of Boc anhydride
2 in CH_2Cl_2 (10 ml) followed by triethylamine (2 eq) and
DMAP (1.2 eq). After stirring for 4 hours at room
temperature the reaction was refluxed for 4 hours and
10 after this time, an additional 1.0g of Boc anhydride in
acetonitrile (20mL) and 700uL of triethylamine were
added. The reaction was stirred for 15 hours at room
temperature. (TLC (95:5, CH_2Cl_2 : MeOH) R_f (st mat.) =
.31. R_f (prod) = .66.) The solvent was then removed
15 in vacuo and the residue was partitioned between
methylene chloride and water. The organic layer was
washed with water and brine, dried (MgSO_4) and
filtered. The dried organic layer was then
concentrated in vacuo and the residue was purified by
20 silica gel chromatography (CH_2Cl_2) to yield desired boc
lactam 2 (2.3g, 86%).

D.

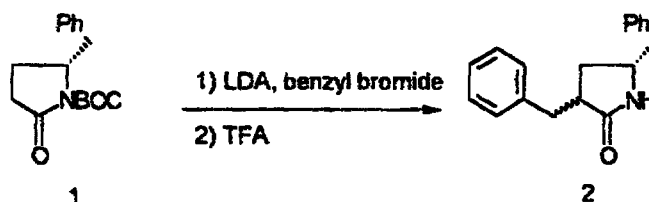


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- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Boc-lactam from 2C | 1.0 equiv., 85 mg |
| 2 | Allyl Bromide, (Aldrich) | 1.8 equiv. , 51uL |
| 3 | LDA, 1.29M (Aldrich) | 2.0 equiv , 420 uL |

Boc-lactam 1 was dissolved in dry THF and cooled to
5 -78 °C and to this solution was added LDA via syringe.
After stirring for 40 min. at -78 °C, allyl bromide
was added via syringe and the reaction was stirred for
3 hours after which time an additional amount of allyl
bromide (17 uL) was added. The reaction was then
10 stirred at -78 °C for 4 hours (TLC (5:95, MeOH:CH₂Cl₂)
R_f (st mat.) = .34. R_f(2 diast.) = .55 and .61). The
reaction was then quenched with 1mL saturated NaCl
solution, and partitioned between saturated sodium
bicarbonate and ethyl acetate. The organic layer was
15 then washed with water and brine, dried (MgSO₄),
filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was
purified by silica gel chromatography to yield
allylated product 2 (47mg, 48% yield).

E.



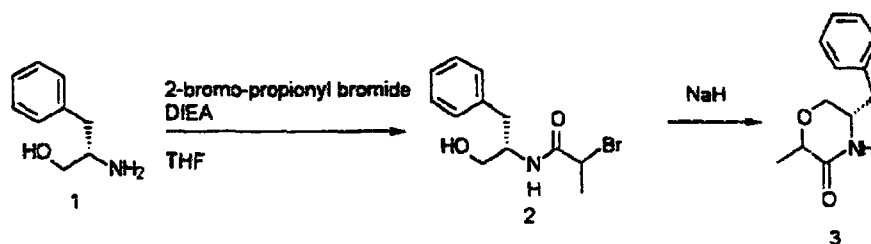
20 A mixture of diisopropylamine (4.6 mL, 3 eq) and THF
(10 mL) was cooled to -78 °C, and to this solution was
added n-butyl lithium (1.4 eq) via syringe. This

- 140 -

mixture was warmed to -10°C and stirred for 40 min, after which time the mixture was cooled back to -76°C . A solution of Boc lactam 1 (3.0 g, 1 eq) in THF (15 mL total) was added. The reaction mixture was then stirred at -78°C for 40 min followed by the addition of benzyl bromide (1.45 mL, 1.1 eq) via syringe. After stirring for 2.5 hours at -78°C , the reaction was warmed to -45°C and stirred an additional 1 hour. The reaction was then quenched at -78°C , with 0.5 mL saturated NaCl solution. The reaction was warmed to room temperature, diluted with ethyl acetate and the organic layer was washed with water and saturated NaCl, dried (MgSO_4) and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was then dissolved in methylene chloride (50 mL) and to this solution was added trifluoroacetic acid (8 mL, excess). After 4 hours the reaction was concentrated in vacuo, and partitioned between a saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate and ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and brine and then dried (MgSO_4) and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography to give 726 mg (30%) of the desired benzyl lactam product 2 as a mixture of diastereomers.

Example 3

25 A.



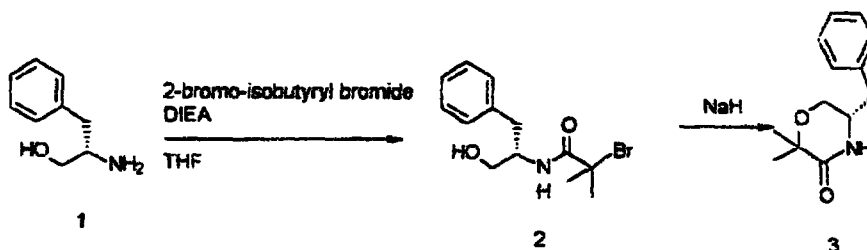
- 141 -

Synthesis of 2-oxo-3-methyl-6-phenylmethylmorpholine.

Dissolve S-(-)-2-Amino-3-phenyl-1-propanol (1.51 g, 10 mmol) in THF (10 ml). To 0 °C solution add (rac)-2--bromopropionyl bromide (1.04 ml, 10 mmol), followed by a dropwise addition of diisopropylethylamine (1.73 ml, 10 mmol). Warm up to rt and continue stirring for 90 min. Remove solvents in vacuo and remove salts by ethyl acetate/water extraction (3X). Following magnesium sulfate drying, the ethyl acetate layer is evaporated and residue redissolved in anhydrous THF. To 0 °C solution of intermediate 2 add 13 mM of NaH (from 60% mineral oil dispersion, removed by washing, with hexane). Solution was warmed up to rt and reaction terminated (MeOH) after 1 hr. Residue left after solvents removal was again partitioned between ethyl acetate/water (2X), organic phases combined, dried with magnesium sulfate, filtered and evaporated, resulting in 1.20 g crude product. Silica gel chromatography (ethyl acetate) yielded 0.70 g of pure product, 34% yield. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.25 (m, 5H), 6.75 (broad s, 1H), 4.19 (q, 1H, J=7.0 Hz), 3.76 (2H, d, J=7.5 Hz), 3.57 (1H, m), 2.90 (2H, m), 1.49+1.46 (both s, total integration 3H). CHN: 70.0 (calc: 70.2), 7.3 (7.4), 6.8 (6.8). Mass Spec. (API-)=204 (M-1). Silica gel plates: R_f=0.19 (1/1 ethyl acetate/hexane). HPLC at 220 nm (YMC 0.46 cm x 25 cm C₁₈ reverse phase) t=11.47 min (single peak), gradient: 0-100%B/30 min, 1.5 ml/min, A=0.1% TFA in water, B=0.1% TFA in acetonitrile.

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B.



Synthesis of 2-oxo-3,3-dimethyl-6-phenylmorpholine.

Dissolve 3.02g (20 mM) of S-(-)-2-Amino-3-phenyl-1-propanol in 10 ml THF. To 0 °C solution add 2-Bromoisobutyryl bromide (2.47 ml, 20 mmol), followed by dropwise addition of diisopropylethylamine (3.47 ml, 20 mmol). Warm up to rt and continue stirring for 90 min. Remove solvents *in vacuo* and remove salts by ethyl acetate/water extraction (3X). Following magnesium sulfate drying, the ethyl acetate layer is evaporated and residue redissolved in anhydrous THF. Following silica gel chromatography (1/1 ethyl acetate/hexane), 1.20 g of intermediate 2 is isolated from mixture containing overacylation product.

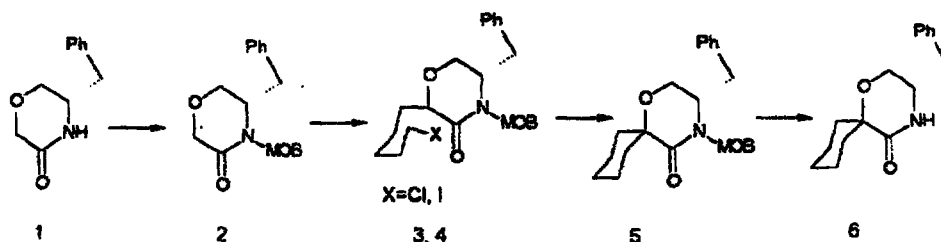
To 0 °C solution of 2 in 4 ml of anhydrous DMF add 4 mM of NaH (from 60% mineral oil dispersion, removed by washing with hexane).

After 14 hrs at rt, the solvent was removed and solid residue partitioned between ethyl acetate/water (2X), organic phases combined, filtered, evaporated and (silica gel) chromatographed with ethyl acetate,

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resulting in 0.20 g of product homogenous by TLC, but heterogeneous by HPLC.

C.



5 Synthesis of 2-oxo-3,3-spirocyclohexyl-6-phenylmorpholine via multiple deprotonation-alkylation route.

A solution of 1 (5.73 g) was dissolved in 5 ml of anhydrous DMF, cooled down to 0° C and 0.72 g of NaH was added portionwise. After stirring for 15 min at room temperature, the solution was cooled to 0° C and 4.70 g of p-methoxy-benzyl chloride was added. The reaction was then stirred at room temperature for two hours, followed by silica gel purification, yielding 4.72 g (51%) of 2.

M (AP+) = 312.1 (M+1). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) = 7.26-6.87 (9H, m), 5.42 (1H, d), 3.85 (1H, d), 4.34 (1H, d), 4.20 (d, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.68 (1H, d), 3.42 (1H, d), 3.26 (1H, m), 2.95 (2H, m).

4.70 g of 2 was dissolved in 10 ml of anhydrous THF, cooled to -78 °C and 9.8 ml of 2M LDA in heptane/THF/ethylbenzene was added. After 15 min, 4.56g of 1-chloro-5-iodopentane was added dropwise and the

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reaction carried out at -78 °C for 1 hr and then quenched. The solvents were removed and the material was purified by silica gel (2.6g, 41.4%). The resulting compound (3) was ca 1:1 mixture of two diastereomers.

5 MS (API+)=416.2 (M+1). 1H NMR (CDCl₃)= 7.4-6.9 (9H, m), 5.40 (1H), 4.23 (1H), 3.83 (1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.75 (1H), 3.55 (3H), 3.36 (1H), 3.12 (1H), 2.96 (1H), 1.88 (m, 4H), 1.58 (m, 4H).

2.6 g of 3 was dissolved in 5 ml of acetone. 1.87 g of
10 sodium iodide was added and refluxed overnight. Acetone was then removed in vacuo and the crude material purified by ethyl acetate/aqueous extraction, resulting in 2.8g of 4 (88.3%).

MS (API+)=508.1 (M+1), 530.1 (M+Na).

15 2.8g of 4 was dissolved in 40 ml of anhydrous THF, cooled down to -78 °C, and 3.6 ml of 2M LDA was added. The reaction was allowed to progress for 2 hrs, with gradual temperature increase to room temperature. The residue was quenched with water, THF was evaporated and
20 the crude material desalted between ethyl acetate/water, resulting in 1.90 g of 5.

1H NMR (CDCl₃)=7.35-6.83 (m, 9H), 5.35 (d, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.76 (d, 1H), 3.55 (m, 2H), 3.23 (m, 1H), 3.0 (m, 2H), 2.0-1.05 (m, 10H).

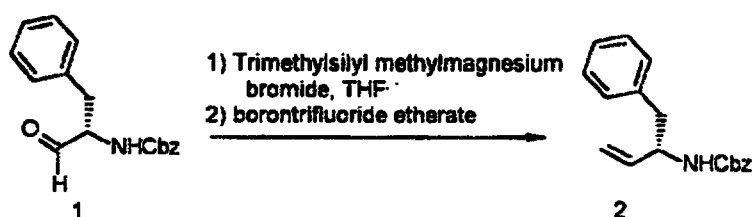
25 1.90g of 5 was deprotected by 9.61 g of CAN in 3/1 (v/v) acetonitrile/water overnight at room temperature. The product 6 (0.50g) was purified on silica using EtOAc/hexane/methanol gradient.

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M (AP+) = 259 (M+1). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) = 7.22 (m, 5H), 6.96 (s, 1H), 3.82 (m, 1H), 3.67 (m, 1H), 3.60 (m, 1H), 2.83 (m, 2H), 2.0-1.20 (m, 10H).

Example 4

5 A.



7.0g of the aldehyde 1 was dissolved in 40 mL of THF and added dropwise to a cooled (-78°) solution of 128 mL (128mMol) of 1M trimethylsilyl methylmagnesium bromide in ether. The resulting mixture was allowed to warm to rt and poured into water. After diluting with ethyl acetate and 1N HCl, the layers were separated and the organic layer was washed with 10% aqueous sodium bicarbonate. Drying over magnesium sulfate and removal of the solvent in vacuo gave a viscous oil, which was re-dissolved in 150 mL of dichloromethane and treated dropwise with 15.6 mL of borontrifluoride etherate. The resulting mixture was stirred for 5 days at rt and then quenched with 10% NaOH. The organic layer was dried and evaporated and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel (20% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to give 5.2g of a yellow solid. Recrystallization from hexane yielded 4.6g of the desired alkene as a white solid in three crops.

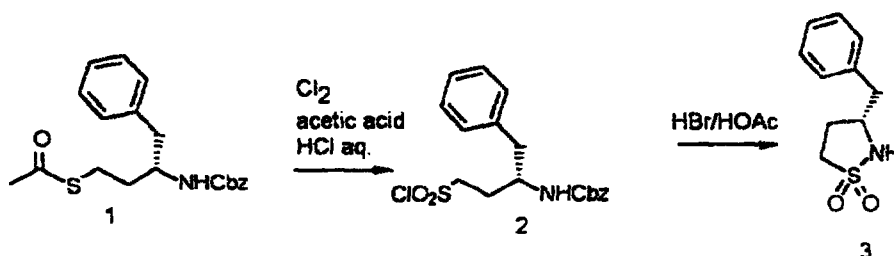
- 146 -

B.



2.0g (7.1mMol) of the alkene from the previous step were mixed with 10 mL of carbon tetrachloride and 1.4 mL (20mMol) of thioacetic acid. A spatula tip of AIBN was added and the mixture was irradiated in a quartz vessel at 254nm for 2h. The resulting mixture was diluted with dichloromethane and extracted with satd. aqueous sodium bicarbonate. Drying and removal of the solvent, followed by chromatography on silica gel (15% ethyl acetate/hexane) gave the desired thioacetate (2.0g) as a pale yellow liquid which solidified on standing.

C.



A solution of 0.85g of the thioacetate from the previous step in 30 mL of acetic acid and 15 mL of 1N HCl was cooled on ice and exposed to a stream of chlorine gas for 2h. Ethyl acetate was added and the organic layer was separated, dried and co-evaporated

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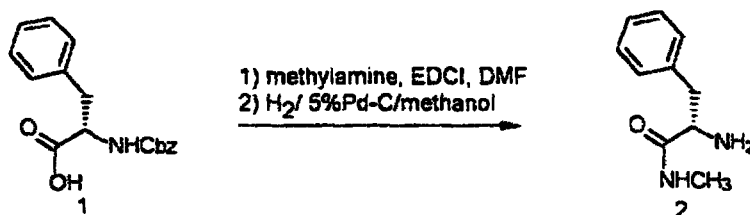
with toluene to give the desired sulfonyl chloride as a white solid (1.05g).

0.7g of the sulfonyl chloride 2 obtained in the previous step were dissolved in 30 mL of 30% HBr in acetic acid. After 2h, the volatiles were removed in vacuo, the gummy residue was redissolved in 100mL of chloroform and the solution was treated with 1mL of triethylamine. The mixture was stirred for 1h and then extracted with 1N HCl and 10% aqueous sodium bicarbonate. Drying over magnesium sulfate and removal of the solvent gave a brown oil which was chromatographed on silica gel (2% MeOH/dichloromethane) to give the desired sulfonamide as an off-white solid (0.305g). ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 2.20 (1H,m), 2.48 (1H,m), 2.89 (2H,m), 3.10 (1H,m), 3.23 (1H,m), 3.84 (1H, m), 4.18 (1H, bs), 7.30 (5H,m). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃): 28.8, 42.0, 47.8, 56.2, 127.8, 129.1, 129.3, 136.6.

Example 5

Synthesis of Sulfamate

20 A.

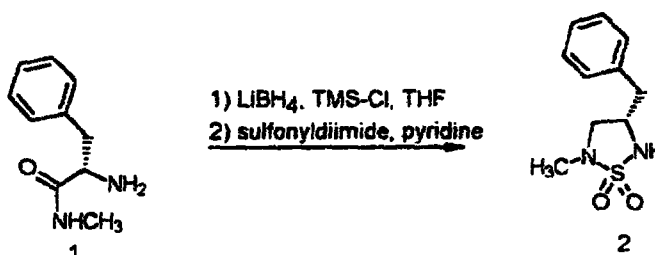


A solution of 30g of Cbz-(L)-phenylalanine, 6.8g of methylamine hydrochloride, 14.8g of hydroxybenzotriazole and 22 mL of N-methylmorpholine in

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300 mL of dimethylformamide was cooled on an ice-bath and treated with 19.2g of EDCI. The mixture was allowed to reach rt overnight and then poured into 2000 mL of water. The product was collected by filtration, dried and redissolved in 500mL of methanol and 300 mL of THF. 1g of 5% palladium on carbon was added and the mixture was stirred under hydrogen for 36h. Filtration and removal of the solvent, followed by short plug filtration through silica gel (5% MeOH(2M NH₃)/dichloromethane) gave the desire amine as a pale yellow solid (17g).

B.



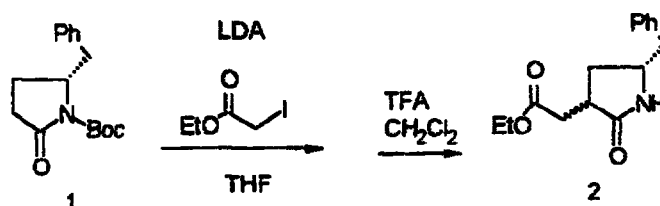
A solution of 1.22g (56 mMol) of lithiumborohydride in 28 mL of THF was treated with 14.2 mL (112mMol) of chlorotrimethyl silane. The resulting mixture was treated scoopwise with 5g (28mMol) of the amide from the previous step. After stirring at rt for 24h, 40 mL of methanol were added carefully, followed by 10 mL of acetic acid. Repeated evaporation from methanol gave a colorless glass, which was dissolved in 100mL of 20% NaOH. Extraction with 4x50mL of chloroform, followed by drying and removal of the solvent gave a yellow oil which was chromatographed on silica gel (20% methanol(2M ammonia)/dichloromethane) to give 1.5g of

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the desired diamine as a colorless oil, and 2.0g of recovered starting material.

0.15g of the diamine from the previous step were dissolved in 0.5 mL of pyridine and added dropwise to a refluxing solution of 0.1g of sulfonyldiimide in 1.5mL of pyridine. Reflux was continued for 24h and the volatiles were removed in vacuo. The resulting brown oil was chromatographed on silica gel (20% methanol(2M ammonia)/dichloromethane) to give the desired sulfonylurea as a yellow oil (0.04g). ¹H-NMR (CD₃OD): 2.60 (3H,s), 2.86 (1H,dd), 2.96 (1H,dd), 3.15 (1H,dd), 3.47 (1H,dd), 4.18 (1H, m), 7.22 (5H,m), 7.38 (1H,d). ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD): 31.8, 39.9, 50.0, 57.8, 126.5, 128.2, 129.0, 136.6

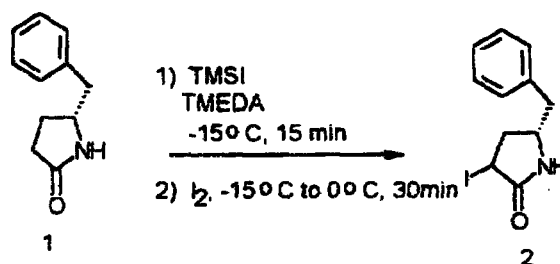
15

Example 6

Boc lactam 1 (1.27 g, 1eq) was dissolved in THF (27 mL) and cooled to -78 °C. To this solution was added LDA (Aldrich, 1.5 M in hexane, 3.7 mL, 1.2 eq) via syringe over 3 minutes. After stirring for 85 minutes at -78 °C, a solution of ethyl iodoacetate (600 uL, 1.1 eq) in THF (13 mL) was added via syringe over 6 minutes. The reaction was then stirred at -78 °C for 4.5 hours, then at 1.5 hours at -40 °C. The reaction was then cooled back to -78 °C and quenched with 2.5 mL

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saturated NaCl solution, and partitioned between saturated sodium bicarbonate and ethyl acetate. The organic layer was then washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography eluting with 5% EtOAc/ CH₂Cl₂ to give 1.67g of substituted lactam product 2 contaminated with a minor amount of lactam starting material 1. HPLC showed 52% product and 28% starting material. This mixture was then dissolved in methylene chloride (45 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. To this solution was added trifluoroacetic acid (2 mL) and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hr. TLC showed no BOC material and the reaction was concentrate *in vacuo* and partitioned between saturated bicarbonate solution and ethyl acetate. The organic was washed with water, brine and dried (MgSO₄). The organic layer was evaporated *in vacuo*, and the residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with 3:1 EtOAc/ hexane to give 770mg of pure lactam product 2.

Example 7

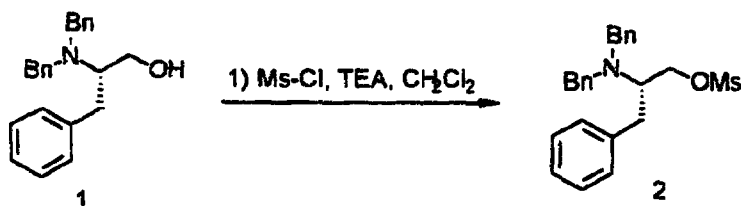
A solution of 5-benzyl-pyrrolidinone 1 (1.5 gr, 8.86 mmol) was dissolved at ambient temperature under

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nitrogen in anhydrous dichloromethane (40 mL). TMEDA (6.5 mL, 42.8 mmol) was added via pipette and the solution was cooled and maintained at -20 °C. TMSI (2.33 mL, 17.12 mmol) was added via pipette and the mixture was stirred for 15 min. Solid iodine (4.345 g, 17.12 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred vigorously for 15 minutes and then quenched by rapid addition of the reaction mixture into aqueous 10% sodium sulfite solution (100 mL). The mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel and the layers were separated. The organic layer was washed with 1N NaHSO₄, water, and then dried over MgSO₄. The solution was then diluted in half with methanol and stirred overnight under a nitrogen atmosphere. The solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with ethyl acetate : hexane (7:3). Pure iodo lactam product 2 was recovered as a solid (2.11 g).

Example 8

20 A.

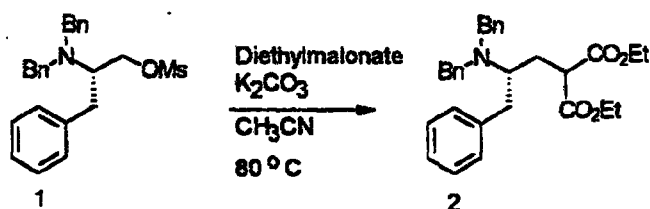


To a solution of dibenzylphenylalcohol 1 (100 mmol) in methylene chloride (100mL), was added triethylamine (150 mmol). The mixture was cooled to 0 °C and methanesulfonyl chloride (110 mmol) was slowly added. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for one hour and then

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poured into a beaker containing diethyl ether (400mL). The mixture was filtered and washed with more diethyl ether and the filtrate was washed with water, saturated NaHCO₃ and saturated brine. The organic layer was then
5 dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated to yield 41 g of crude mesylate product 2 as a light yellow-brown thick oil, which was used as is in subsequent steps.

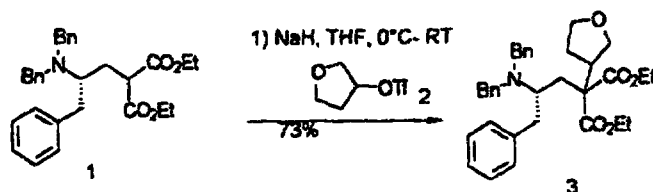
B.



Diethyl malonate (300 mmol) was dissolved in
10 acetonitrile (250 mL) and to this solution was added potassium carbonate (300 mmol); the suspension was stirred overnight at room temperature. Mesylate 1 (100 mmol) in acetonitrile (60mL) was then added to the reaction mixture which was then heated to 80 °C and
15 stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was then filtered and concentrated in vacuo. Addition of hexane to the residue formed a precipitate, which was filtered as pure malonate product 2 (19.5 g). Material was used as is.

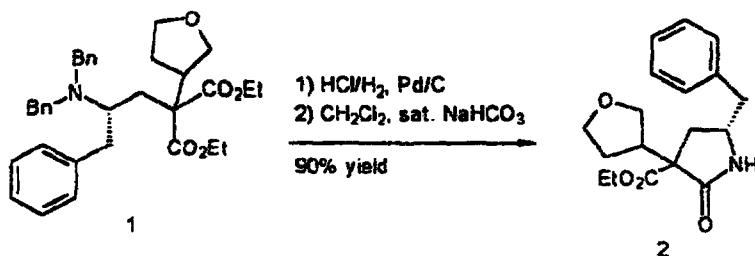
- 153 -

C.



Malonate 1 (10.6 mmol) was dissolved in dry THF (40 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. To this solution, sodium hydride (17 mmol) was added in portions and the suspension was stirred for 1.5 hr at 0 °C. The triflate 2 (12 mmol) in dry THF (10mL) was then slowly added to the reaction mixture and after complete addition the reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and was stirred overnight. The reaction was then diluted with water (100mL) and extracted with diethyl ether (3x50 mL). The combined organic layers were then washed with saturated brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was purified by mpic (eluted with a gradient of 9:1 hexane:ethyl acetate up to 4:1 hexane:ethyl acetate to yield product 3 (4.2 g, 73 %).

D.

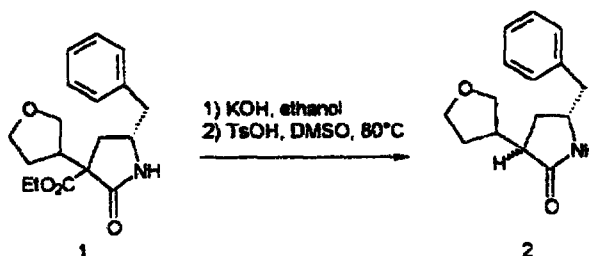


The substituted malonate 1 (1.62 mmol) was suspended in ethanol and to this was added conc. HCl (0.24 mL, 2.4

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mmol) and 10% palladium on Carbon (0.162 mmol). This mixture was then stirred under a balloon of hydrogen gas at room temperature overnight. The reaction was then filtered through Celite and to the filtrate was added triethylamine (10 mL, excess) followed by solid sodium bicarbonate (excess). The mixture was stirred for 0.5 hr, filtered and concentrated to yield a yellow solid. This residue was then dissolved in ethyl acetate and washed with water, 0.5N HCl, saturated sodium bicarbonate, and brine. The organic layer was dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and dried to yield crude lactam product 2, which was used as is.

E.



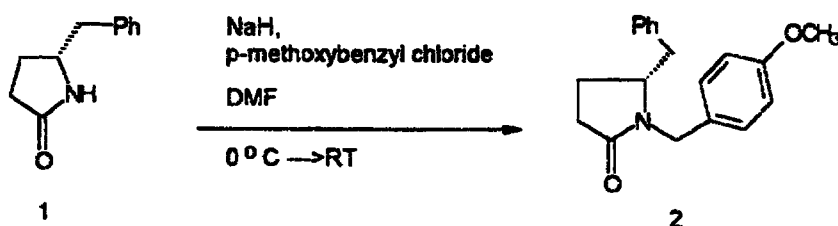
Lactam 1 (1.18 mmol) was dissolved in ethanol (5mL) and to this solution was added KOH (10 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 3 hr at room temperature and then concentrated to dryness. The residue was dissolved in water and washed with diethyl ether. The aqueous layer was then acidified with HCl and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo to yield 341 mg of a light yellow solid. The residue was dissolved in DMSO (3mL) and to this solution was added p-toluenesulfonic acid mono- hydrate, and the mixture was heated to 80 °C

- 155 -

overnight. The mixture was diluted with water (15 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated sodium carbonate and brine followed by drying with MgSO_4 . The organic layer was then filtered and concentrated in vacuo to yield the THF substituted lactam product (245 mg, 77% from ester) which was used as is in the next step without further purification.

Example 9

10 A.

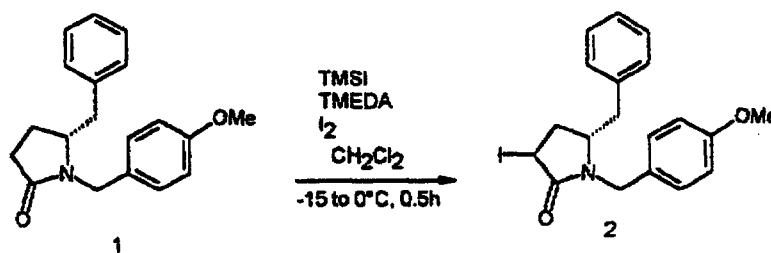


Sodium hydride (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 4.0 g, 1.17 eq) was washed with 4 x 25 mL portions of hexanes to remove the mineral oil, then suspended in 25 mL of DMF and cooled to 0 °C. A solution of lactam 1 (15g, 1 eq) in dry DMF (25 mL) was then added dropwise via canula into the cold NaH suspension over 40 min. An additional 65 mL of DMF was then added to aid stirring. After stirring the anion for 1 hour, p-methoxybenzyl chloride (14.5 mL, 1.26 eq) was added over 5 min at 0 °C. The reaction was then allowed to warm to room temp. An additional amount of p-methoxybenzyl chloride was added to drive the reaction to completion. TLC (EtOAc) R_f lactam 1 = 0.21. R_f product 2 = 0.43.

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After 3.5 hours, the reaction was poured into cold water and extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with water (5X), brine, dried (MgSO_4) and filtered. Concentration in
5 *vacuo*, afforded a crude solid which was purified by crystallization(7:1 hexane:EtOAc) to yield the protected lactam product 2 (19g, 75%).

B.

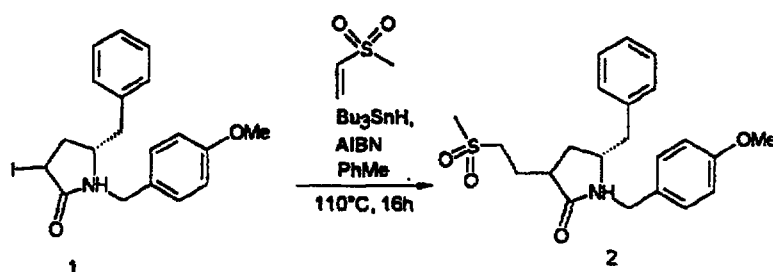


To protected lactam 1 (328 mg, 1.11 mmol) and
10 $\text{N,N,N}^1,\text{N}^1$ -tetramethylethylenediamine (Aldrich, 5.0 equiv., 5.55 mmol, 645 mg, 838 ml) in 15 ml dichloromethane at -15 °C, was added iodotrimethylsilane (Aldrich, 1.0 equiv., 1.11 mmol, 222 mg, 158 ml). After 15 min, iodine (Aldrich, 1.2
15 equiv., 1.33 mmol, 338 mg) was added in one portion and the reaction warmed to 0 °C. After 30 min the reaction was quenched with 5 ml each of 10% aqueous sodium sulfite and saturated aqueous sodium chloride. The
20 organic layer was separated, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated in *vacuo*. Purification by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 2.5 x 10 cm, 2.5% diethylether in dichloromethane)

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yielded 322 mg of diastereomeric iodolactam **2** as a white solid.

C.

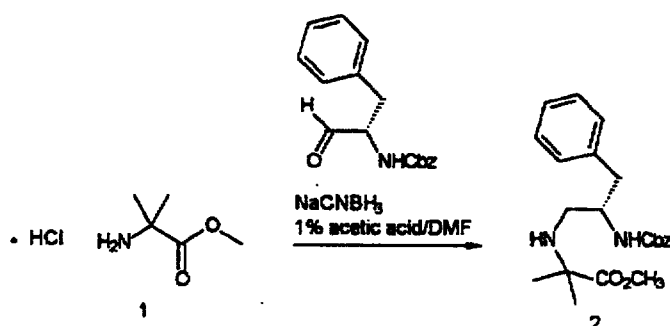


To iodolactam **1** (1.18g, 2.91 mmol) and methyl vinyl sulfone (Aldrich, 6.0 equiv., 17 mmol, 1.82 g, 1.5 ml) in 25 ml refluxing toluene was added tributyltin hydride (Aldrich, 1.3 equiv., 3.79 mmol, 1.10 g, 1.0 ml) and AIBN (Pfaltz & Bauer, 0.12 equiv., 0.35 mmol, 57 mg) as a solution in 5 ml toluene over 1.2 h. After 16 h the solvent was removed in vacuo, and the residue taken up in 200 ml diethyl ether and stirred with 20 ml 10% aqueous potassium fluoride (wt/v) at ambient temperature. After 3 h the organic layer was separated, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 5 x 20 cm, 2:1 ethyl acetate/hexanes) yielded 0.31g of diastereomeric sulfone **2** as a white solid.

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Example 10

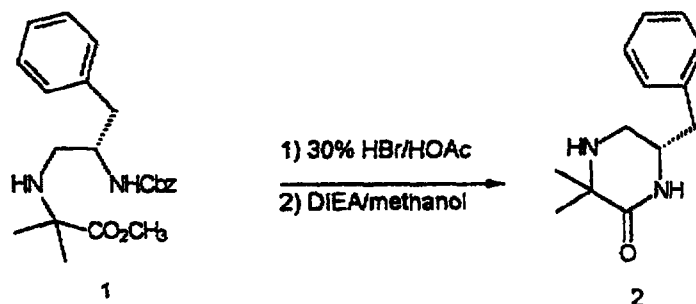
A.



To a solution of solution of Cbz-L-phenylalinal (13 g, 45.9 mmol) in 1%AcOH/DMF (200 mL) mL was added
5 aminoisobutyric acid methyl ester hydrochloride **1** (8.5 g, 55.1 mmol) with stirring at room temperature. Once homogeneous, solid sodium cyanoborohydride (8.6 g, 137.6 mmol) was added in one portion. Some bubbling was evident and the reaction was stirred overnight at
10 room temperature. The reaction was quenched with water (20 mL) and concentrated in vacuo to about 100 mL. The concentrate was diluted with ethyl acetate and washed with water and brine followed by drying (MgSO₄). The organic layer was evaporated in vacuo to yield a yellow
15 residue which was purified by MPLC (elutant 1:2 ethyl acetate : hexane) to afford amine product **2** (11.6 g, 66%).

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B.

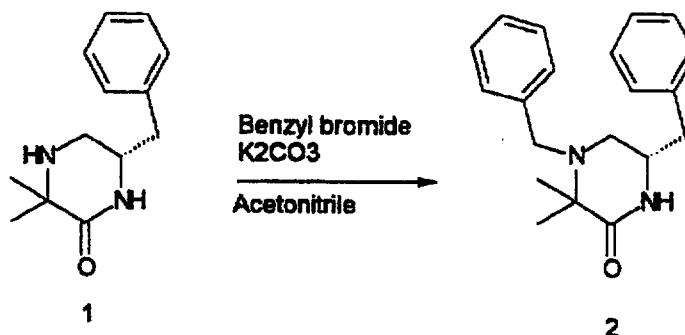


To a solution of amine 1 (1.41 gr, 3.7 mmol) in methylene chloride (25 mL) was added 30% HBr in acetic acid (6 mL) via pipet. Vigorous gas evolution occurred and the reaction was allowed to stir overnight at room temperature. The mixture was then evaporated in vacuo and dried under high vacuum. The residue was then dissolved in methanol (25 mL) and to this solution was added diisopropylethylamine (5eq) and the reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight. The solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue was taken up in ethyl acetate and washed with water, saturated NaHCO₃ and brine. The organic layer was dried (MgSO₄) filtered and concentrated in vacuo to yield crude product .

Flash silica gel chromatography (8% methanol / methylene chloride) afforded pure piperazinone product 2 (556 mg, 70 %).

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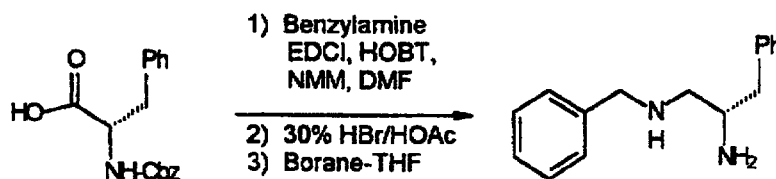
C.



To a solution of piperazinone **1** (556 mg, 2.55 mmol) and potassium carbonate (1.06 g, 7.6 mmol) in acetonitrile was added benzyl bromide (364 μ L, 3 mmol) and the reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction was then filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate, washed with water and brine and dried (MgSO_4). The organic layer was then removed in vacuo and the residue was flash chromatographed (3% methanol in methylene chloride) to yield pure benzyl protected piperazinone product **2** (589 mg, 75%).

Example 11

A.



A solution of Cbz-(1)-Phenylalanine (15 gr, 50 mmol), HOBT (7.4g, 50mmol), N-methyl morpholine (5.5 mL, 50 mmol) and benzylamine (6 mL, 55 mmol) in 250 mL of DMF

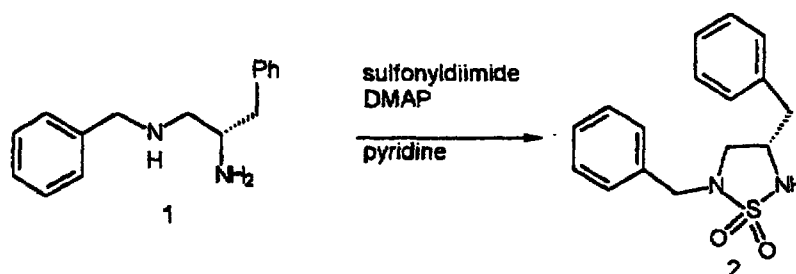
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was cooled to 0 °C and treated with EDCI (9.6 g, 50 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 12h and the volatiles were removed in vacuo. Partitioning between ethyl acetate and 1N hydrochloric acid, followed by extraction with 10% sodium bicarbonate, drying over magnesium sulfate and evaporation of the solvent afforded the desired amide as a white solid (19.5g).

19g of the above material were dissolved in 280mL of 30% hydrogen bromide in acetic acid and stirred at 25 °C for 3h. The volatiles were removed and the residue was partitioned between water and ether. The aqueous layer was treated with excess 6N sodium hydroxide and extracted twice with ethyl acetate. Drying over magnesium sulfate and evaporation of the solvent afforded the desired amine as a pale yellow oil (14.0g), which was redissolved in 200 mL of tetrahydrofuran and treated with 200 mL of 1M borane-THF in tetrahydrofuran. The mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 72h and then heated to reflux for 4h. The solution was cooled and treated with 100 mL of methanol under vigorous gas evolution. The volatiles were removed and the resulting residue was dissolved in 150 mL of concentrated hydrochloric acid. After refluxing for 1h, the volatiles were removed and the residue was dissolved in 300 mL of 3N sodium hydroxide. Extraction with 3 times 250 mL of dichloromethane, drying over magnesium sulfate and chromatography on 2 inches of silica gel (2% methanol-dichloromethane) gave the desired diamine as a pale yellow honey (9.2g).

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B.



A solution of sulfonyldiimide (3.6 g, 36 mmol) in 100 mL of pyridine was heated to reflux and treated dropwise with a solution of the diamine 1 (7.2 g, 30 mmol) from the previous step in 20 mL of pyridine. After 2h of reflux, 15 mL of triethylamine and 0.4g of 4-dimethylaminopyridine were added and heating was continued for 12h. The volatiles were evaporated and the residue was partitioned between 1N hydrochloric acid and ethyl acetate. Extraction of the organic layer with saturated sodium bicarbonate, drying over magnesium sulfate and chromatography on silica gel (1:1 ethylacetate - hexanes) afforded the desired cyclic sulfamate 2 as a white solid (6.0g).

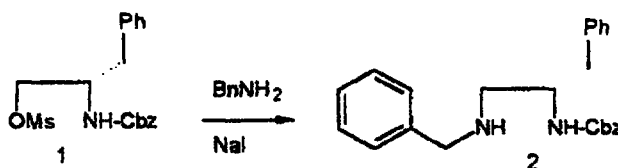
¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 2.80(1H,dd), 2.96(1H,dd), 2.98(1H,dd), 3.32(1H,dd), 3.95(1H,m), 4.04(1H,d), 4.24(1H,d), 4.40(1H,d), 7.18(2H,d), 7.2-7.4(8H)

¹³C-NMR(CDCl₃): 41.5, 50.0, 52.7, 53.8, 127.5, 128.0, 128.2, 128.3, 28.4, 128.5, 135.5, 136.0

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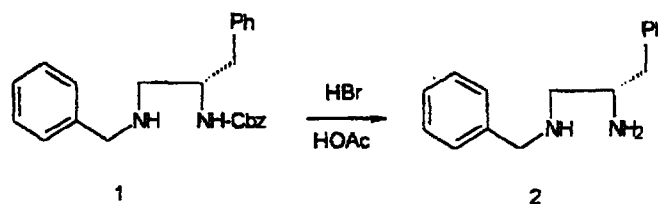
Example 12

A.



The Cbz-phenylalaninol mesylate 1 (280 mg, 0.77 mmol) was stirred in acetonitrile (5 mL) containing benzyl amine (413 mg, 3.85 mmol) and sodium iodide (115 mg, 0.77 mmol). The reaction was then refluxed for 24 hours. The reaction was then cooled to 25 °C and concentrated in vacuo. The crude oil was then purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with CH₂Cl₂ with a gradient up to 1:1 CH₂Cl₂:EtOAc to provide 120 mg of the desired diamine 2.

B.

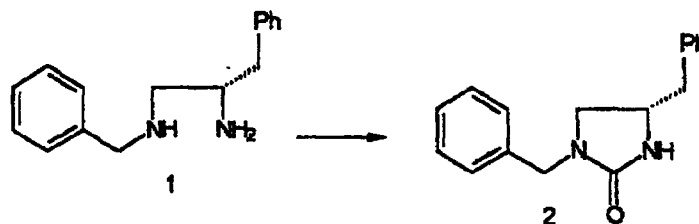


The Cbz protected diamine 1 (120 mg, 0.32 mmol) was stirred in 2.0 mL of 30 % HBr in acetic acid for one hour. This was followed by concentration in vacuo. The crude oil was then dissolved into toluene and concentrated in vacuo two times followed by evacuation at approx. 1 mm Hg. The crude diamine was then purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with

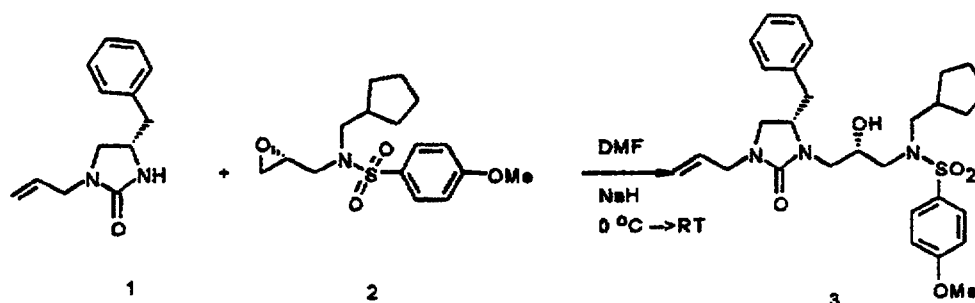
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95:5:1, CH_2Cl_2 :MeOH: NH_4OH to provide 71 mg (90 %) of the desired diamine 2.

C.



The diamine 1 (56 mg, 0.23 mmol) was dissolved in
5 3.0 mL of CH_2Cl_2 . This was followed by the addition of
TEA (66 μL , 0.25 mmol) and then CDI (32 mg, 0.25 mmol).
A new spot was observed by tlc after 2-3 hours (R_f =
0.29 in EtOAc on SiO_2). The reaction mixture was then
concentrated and the residue was purified by silica gel
10 chromatography, eluting with EtOAc, to provide 32 mg
(52%) of the desired benzyl urea 2.

Example 13Synthesis of Compound 1

	allyl urea	216 g/Mol	100mg	0.46 mmol
	NaH, (60% in oil)	24 g/Mol	140.0 mg	9.7 mmol
5	epoxide	325.4 g/Mol	150.0 mg	0.46 mmol
	DMF		2.0 mL	

The urea of Example 1C was dissolved in 1.0 mL of anhydrous DMF and cooled to 0 °C. This was followed by the addition of 140 mg NaH. The reaction turned darker over the next hour at 0 °C. This was followed by the dropwise addition of the epoxide as a solution in DMF (0.6 mL), washing with 300 uL of DMF. The reaction was then stirred one hour at 0 °C, followed by warming to 25 °C. Tlc indicated nearly complete conversion to two new products (R_f = 0.4 and 0.45 on SiO₂ with 2:1 hexane: ethyl acetate, between that of the epoxide and the urea). The reaction was then cooled to 25 °C and quenched by the addition of 3 mL of saturated sodium bicarbonate. The reaction mixture was then diluted by 15 mL of methylene chloride and washed by both saturated sodium bicarbonate and brine, (2 x 15 mL each). The organic portions were then dried over

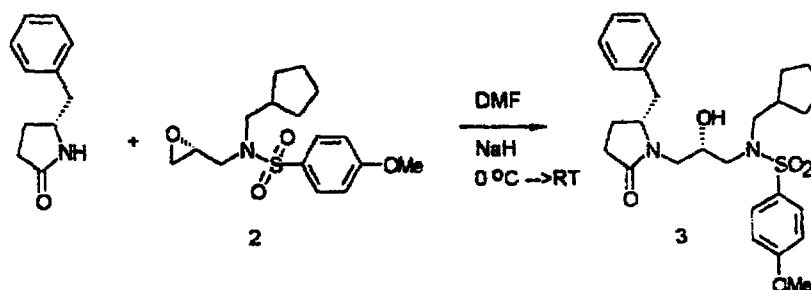
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sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was then purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with 80% ethyl acetate: hexane to provide 35.0 mg of the desired alcohol.

5

Example 14

A.



1	lactam	1.0 equiv., 295mgg
2	sulfonamide epoxide	1.1 equiv., 520mg
3	NaH, 60% in oil (Aldrich)	1.5 equiv, 102mg
4	DMF	8 mL

10

Lactam 1 was dissolved in 3mL of DMF and cooled to 0° C. To this solution was then added sodium hydride as a solid and the reaction was stirred for 40 min. at 0 °C. The anion solution was canulated into a solution of epoxide 2 in 3 mL of DMF. The reaction was stirred at 0 °C for 5 minutes, then warm to room temperature and stirred overnight (TLC (95:5, CH₂Cl₂ : MeOH) R_f (st mat.) = .26. R_f(prod) = .46). After 22 hours, the reaction was cooled to 0 °C, and quenched with H₂O/EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with water (5X) and brine, dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated in

15

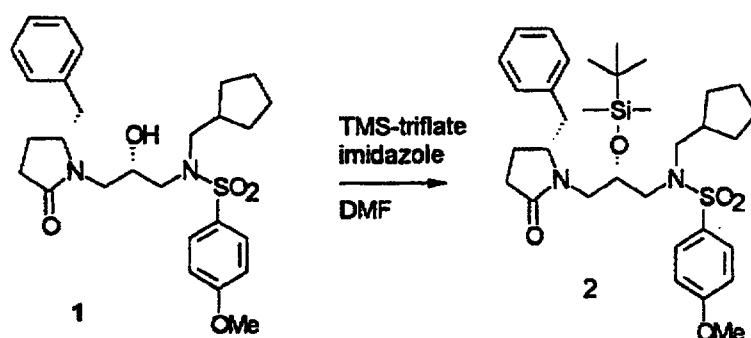
20

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vacuo. The residue was then purified by silica gel chromatography (40% ether/. CH₂Cl₂) to yield product 3 (310mg, 37%).

Example 15

5 A.



1	lactam	1.15g, 1.0 equiv.
	t-butyldimethylsilyl	1.5 equiv. + .5 eq.,
	trifluoromethanesulfonate	(1.06mL)
	imidazole	2.5 equiv + .5 eq, (470mg)

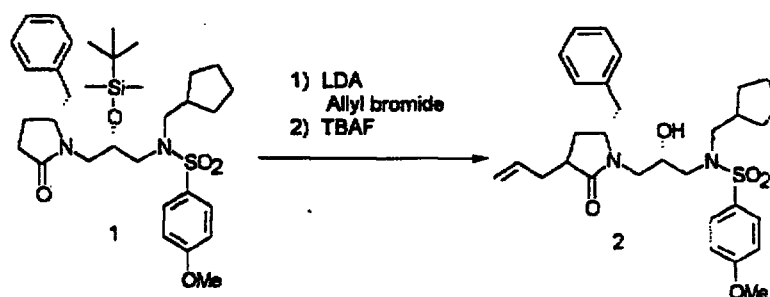
Lactam 1 was dissolved in 5mL of DMF and cooled to 0 °C. To this solution was then added imidazole followed by TBDMS-triflate. The reaction was then allowed to warm to room temperature. After approximately 2 hours, an additional .5 eq.(80mg) of TBDMS-triflate and .5 eq.(265uL) of imidazole was added and the reaction was stirred overnight. The reaction was quenched with saturated NaHCO₃ solution and partitioned between H₂O/EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with water(5X) and brine, dried (MgSO₄),

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filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to yield product 2 (1.5 gr, 37%) which was used as is.

Example 16

Synthesis of Compound 7

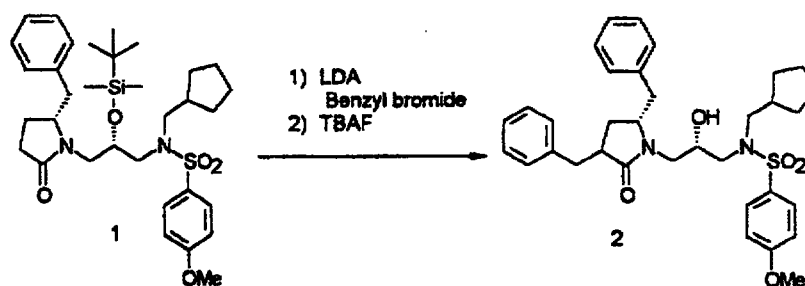


5	1	silyl-lactam	1.0 equiv., 23mg
		Allyl Bromide, (Aldrich)	2.1 equiv. , 7 uL
		LDA, 1.29M (Aldrich)	1.25 equiv , 36uL
		TBAF, 1.0M, (Aldrich)	2.5 equiv., 95uL;

Silyl protected lactam 1 was dissolved in THF and cooled to -78 °C. To this solution, was added LDA (1.25 eq) via syringe. After stirring for 30 minutes at -78 °C, allyl bromide was added via syringe. After 2 hours an additional 2uL of allyl bromide was added and the reaction was stirred at -78 °C for 2.5 hours, then warmed to room temp for 17 hours (TLC (2:8, ether:CH₂Cl₂) R_f (st mat.) = .56. R_f(silyl-prod) = .72). After this time, TBAF (1M in THF) was added and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 7 hours (TLC (1:9, ether:CH₂Cl₂) R_f(prod) = .20). The reaction mixture was then partitioned between H₂O/EtOAc

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and the organic layer was washed with water and brine, dried (MgSO₄) and filtered concentrated in vacuo. The residue was then purified by silica gel chromatography (10% ether/methylene chloride) to yield product 2 (6mg, 30% yield).

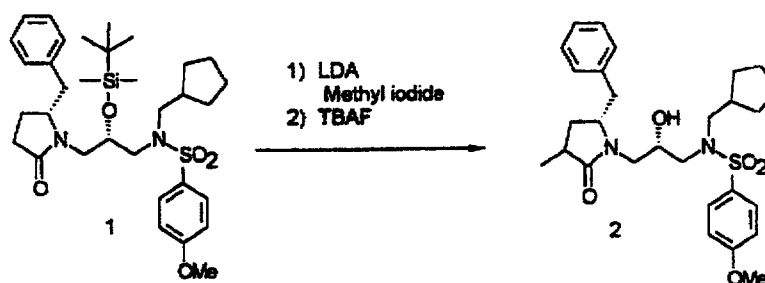
Example 17Synthesis of Compound 20

1	silyl-lactam	1.0 equiv., 122mg
	benzyl bromide, (Aldrich)	1.5 equiv. 42uL
	LDA, 1.29M (Aldrich)	1.4 equiv, 275uL
	TBAF, 1.0M, (Aldrich)	2.5 equiv., 625uL

Silyl lactam 1 was dissolved in dry THF (6mL) and cooled to -78 °C. To this solution was then added LDA and the reaction was stirred for 30 minutes at -78 °C after which time benzyl bromide was added via syringe. The reaction was stirred at -78°C until reaction was complete (1.5 hours, TLC (1:9, ether:CH₂Cl₂) R_f (st mat.) = .29. R_f(silyl-prod) = .62. R_f(BzBr) = .79). The reaction was then quenched at -78 °C with 6uL water and then TBAF (1M in THF was added and the reaction was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 3 hours (TLC

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(1:9, ether:CH₂Cl₂) R_f(prod) = .28). The reaction was partition between H₂O/EtOAc and the organic layer was washed with water and brine, dried (MgSO₄) and filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (10% ether/CH₂Cl₂) to yield benzyl product 2 (71mg, 48%).

Example 18Synthesis of Compound 16

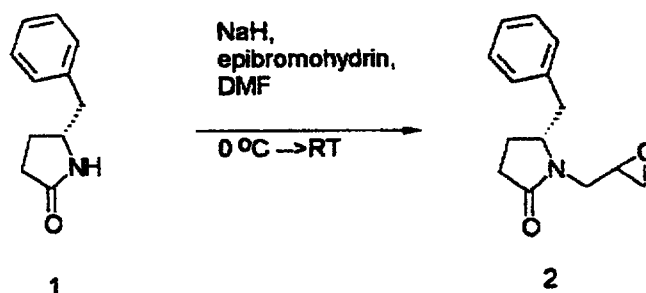
1	silyl-lactam	1.0 equiv., 66mg
	Methyl iodide, (Aldrich)	1.6 equiv., 16uL
	LDA, 1.29M (Aldrich)	1.3 equiv, 110uL
	TBAF, 1.0M, (Aldrich)	3.0 equiv., 325uL:

The reaction for the above methylated compound was carried out as per the procedure described for compound 20 (Example 17) substituting methyl iodide for benzyl bromide on the scale described in the above table. The final compound was purified by silica gel chromatography using 10% ether/ CH₂Cl₂ to yield methylated product 2 (33mg, 60% yield).

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Example 19

A.

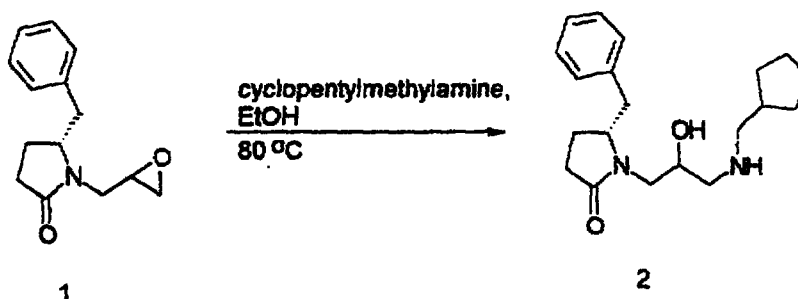


1	lactam	1.0 equiv., 400mg
	epibromohydrin	1.5 equiv., 280uL
	sodium hydride, 80% oil disp.	2.0 equiv, 126mg
	DMF	15mL

Lactam 1 was dissolved in dry DMF (15 mL) and
 5 cooled to 0 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere. To this
 solution was added sodium hydride (2 eq) in one portion
 and the reaction was stirred at 0 °C for 1 hour after
 which, epibromohydrin was added via syringe. After
 stirring for 5 min. at 0 °C the reaction was warmed to
 10 room temperature (TLC (EtOAc) Rf (st mat.) = .16.
 Rf(prod) = .23). After 1.5 hours at room temperature
 the reaction was quenched with saturated NH₄Cl and
 extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was then
 washed with water(4X) and brine, dried (MgSO₄) and
 15 filtered, and concentrate *in vacuo*. The residue was
 then purified by silica gel chromatography (3:1
 EtOAC:hexane) to yield 315mg(60%) of epoxide product 2
 which was used as is in the next step.

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B.

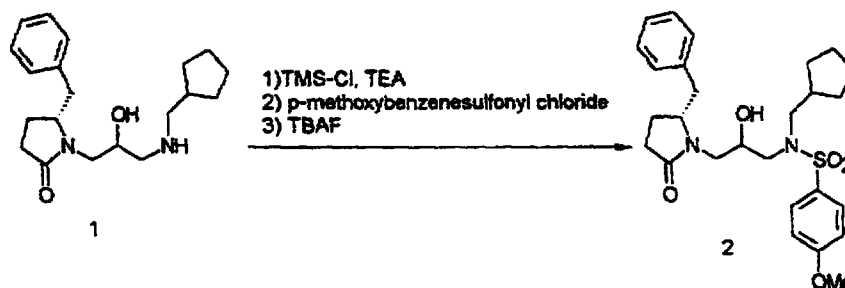


1	lactam	1.0 equiv., 315mg
	cyclopentylmethylamine	5.75 equiv., 775mg
	anhy. EtOH	3mL

Epoxide 1 was dissolved in 3 mL of EtOH and to this solution was added cylcopentylmethylamine. The reaction was heated to 80 °C for 2.5 hours (TLC (9:1, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH) R_f (st mat.) = .56. R_f(prod) = .13).

The solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatagraphy (3%MeOH/ CH₂Cl₂ to 10%MeOH/ CH₂Cl₂) to yield 224mg(50%) of amine product 2.

C. Synthesis of Compound 15

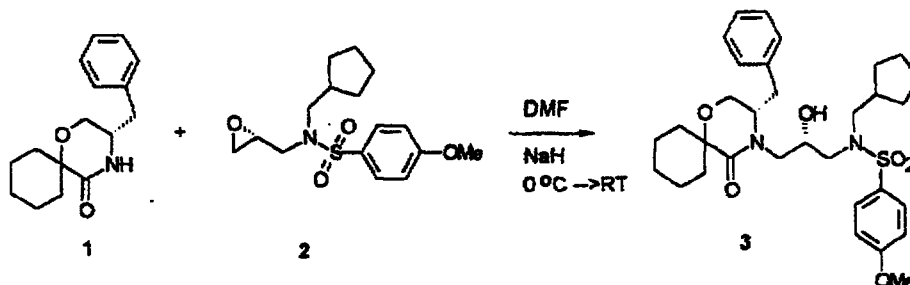


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1	lactam	1.0 equiv., 315mg
	chlorotrimethylsilane	2.2 equiv., 112uL
	triethylamine	5.0 equiv., 280uL
	4-methoxybenzenesulfonylchloride	1.5 equiv., 124 mg
	TBAF, 1.0M	4.4 equiv., 1.78mL

Amine 1 from Example 19B was dissolved in methylene chloride and cooled to 0 °C. To this solution was added triethylamine (2.5 eq) followed by chlorotrimethylsilane. The reaction was then warmed to room temperature and stirred under nitrogen for 2.0 hours. An additional amount of triethylamine was added (2.5 eq) and 4-methoxybenzenesulfonyl chloride was added. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. After this time, TBAF (1M in THF) was added and the reaction stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The solvent was removed *in vacuo*. and the residue partitioned between ethyl acetate and aqueous saturated bicarbonate solution. The organic layer was washed with water, brine, dried MgSO₄, filtered and the solvent removed *in vacuo*. (TLC (8:2, CH₂Cl₂: ether), R_f(upper diast.) = .21 R_f(lower diast.) = .12). The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (25% ether/CH₂Cl₂) to yield 52 mg(26%) of (upper diastereomer). The lower diastereomer was further purified by preperative TLC (1:1, ether:CH₂Cl₂) to give 23mg(12%) of the lower diastereomer.

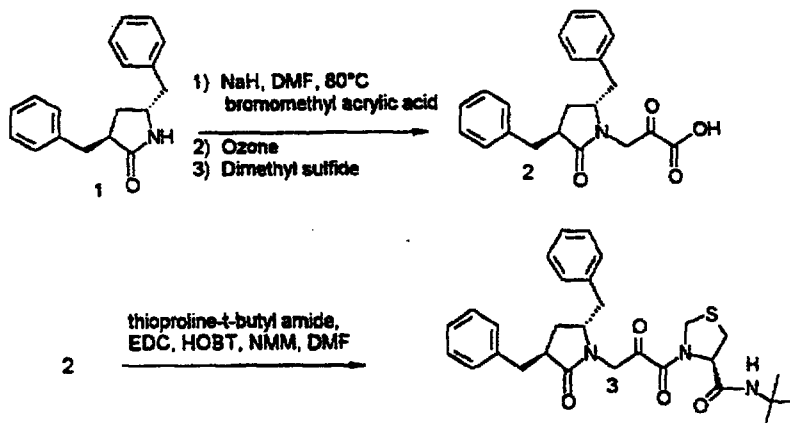
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Example 20Synthesis of compound 47

Morpholinone 1 was dissolved in 1 ml of anhydrous DMF, cooled to 0 C and to this solution was added 4.4 mg of NaH. The solution was brought to room temperature for 30 min and then cooled down to 0C before adding 0.20 g of epoxide 2. After heating for 5 hrs at 45 °C, the solvent was removed in vacuo and purified on silica gel yielding 111 mg of final product 2 (compound 47). M

(ES+) =585 (M+1), 607.1 (M+Na). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃)= 7.52 (d, 2H), 7.30 (m, 5H), 6.95 (d, 2H), 4.05 (m, 1H), 3.87 (3H, s), 3.60 (m, 2H), 3.16 (m, 4H), 3.0 (m, 4H), 2.18 (1H, m), 1.97 (m, 2H), 1.60 (m, 14H), 1.23 (m, 4H).

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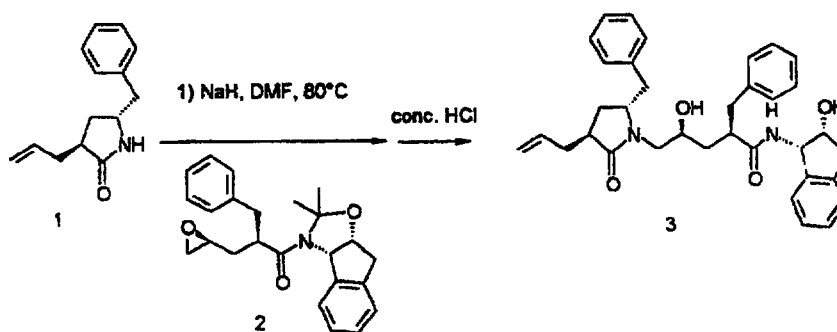
Example 21Synthesis of Compound 109

To a cooled solution (-78 °C) of benzyl lactam 1 (0.150g, 0.57 mmol) and bromomethyl acrylic acid (0.094g, 0.57mmol) in anhydrous THF (4.0mL) was added NaH (60%, 0.046g, 1.14 mmol) with stirring. The solution was allowed to gradually warm to room temperature and stir for 1.5h. The reaction mixture was then diluted with ethyl acetate (60mL) and washed with 1.0N HCl (2 x 10mL) and brine (2 x 10mL). The organic layer was dried (magnesium sulfate), filtered, and evaporated to give an off white solid. This solid was dissolved in methylene chloride/methanol (80/20, 10mL) and through the cooled solution (-78 °C) was bubbled ozone for 10min. The solution was flushed with oxygen, warmed to 0 °C, and methyl sulfide (2.0mL) was added at 0 °C. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stand for 1.0h. Evaporation of the solvent afforded crude product 2 as a yellow oil. To a solution of the acid 2 in anhydrous DMF (3.0mL) was added thioproline-t-butylamide (0.11g, 0.57mmol), hydroxybenzotriazole (0.77g, 0.57 mmol), N-methyl-

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morpholine (0.62mL, 0.57mmol) and EDCI (0.11g, 0.57 mmol) respectively with stirring at room temperature. After 24h. at room temperature, the reaction mixture was evaporated and the residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate (100mL). The solution was washed with 1.0N HCl (2 x 20mL), 10% sodium carbonate (2 x 20mL), water (1 x 10mL), brine (1 x 10mL), filtered and evaporated to give 0.210g of a yellow oil. The oil was purified by column chromatography; hexane/ethyl acetate (60/40) to give compound 3 (0.050g, 18%) MS: M+1= 522; H NMR (chloroform-d) 1.35(d, 9H); 1.85(m, 2H); 2.6(m, 3H); 2.85(m, 1H); 3.15(m, 2H); 3.40(m, 1H); 3.8(m, 1H); 4.1(m, 2H); 4.4(m, 1H); 4.70(m, 1H); 4.95(m, 1H); 6.1(d, 1H); 7.1(m, 4H); 7.25(m, 6H).

15

Example 22Synthesis of Compound 80

20

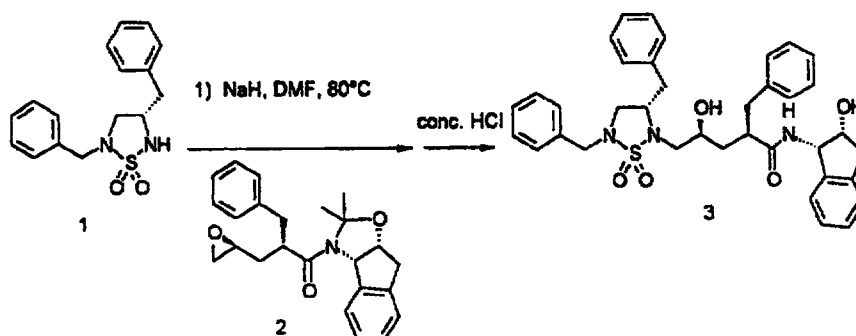
0.80g of allyl lactam 1 was dissolved in 1 ml of DMF, cooled to 0 °C and 89.5 mg of sodium hydride was then added. The solution was then brought up to ambient temperature for 30 min, again cooled down to 0 °C and 1.4 g of epoxide 2 was added. The reaction was warmed to 50 °C under N₂ blanket for 3 hrs. The resulting crude mixture was then chromatographed on silica gel

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yielding 1.4g of 3 (63.7%). This amount was treated with 12 ml of 4N HCl in dioxane and 2 ml water for 30 min. The product was then chromatographed on C18rphplc, yielding 0.36g of two diastereomers, subjected to

5 chiral separation, which resulted in 138 mg of pure diastereomer 3. MS (ES- 551.3 (M-1)), ES+, 553.3 (M+1) and 575.3 (M+Na). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃)= 7.20 (m, 14H), 6.26 (m, 1H), 5.62 (m, 1H), 5.24 (m, 1H), 4.97 (m, 2H), 4.23 (m, 1H), 3.83 (m, 2H), 3.61 (m, 1H), 2.95 (m, 10H),

10 2.40 (m, 1H), 2.24 (m, 1H), 2.04 (m, 1H), 1.95 (m, 2H), 1.70 (m, 2H).

Example 23Synthesis of Compound 91

A solution of cyclic sulfamate 1 (0.1g, 0.33mmol) in 2

15 mL of dimethyl formamide was cooled to 0 °C and treated with 60% sodium hydride (0.005g, 0.13 mmol) in oil. The mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 1.5h and treated with epoxide 2 (0.125g, 0.33mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 3h, more sodium

20 hydride (0.005g) was added and heating was continued over night. The volatiles were removed in vacuo and the residue was dissolved in 2 mL of 4M hydrogen

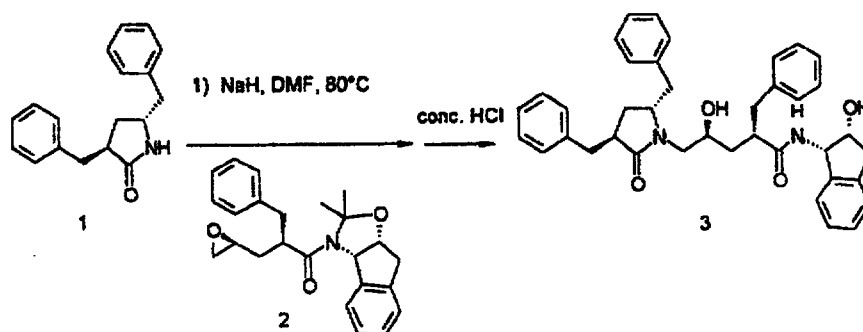
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chloride in 1,4-dioxane. Water (0.5 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred for 6h at 25 °C. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and extracted with 10% sodium bicarbonate. Drying over magnesium sulfate and removal of the solvents gave a yellow gum, which was subjected to C-18 preparative HPLC (acetonitrile-water gradient). The desired material 3 was isolated as a minor fraction (9 mg) as a white solid

¹H-NMR(CDCl₃): 2.10(2H), 2.70(2H), 2.8-3.2(8H), 3.4(1H), 3.58(1H), 4.02(1H), 4.15(1H), 4.22(2H), 5.30(1H), 5.86(1H), 7.06(2H), 7.1-7.4(16H).

Example 24

Synthesis of Compound 83



To a cooled solution (0 °C) of compound 1 (0.190g, 0.72mmol) in anhydrous DMF (10mL) was added NaH(60%, 0.028g, 0.72mmol) with stirring. The solution was allowed to warm to room temperature and stir for 1.0h. Compound 2 (0.275g, 0.73mmol) was added at room temperature and the mixture was heated at 60 °C for 5.0h. The solution was evaporated and the residue was partitioned between ethyl acetate (150mL) and water

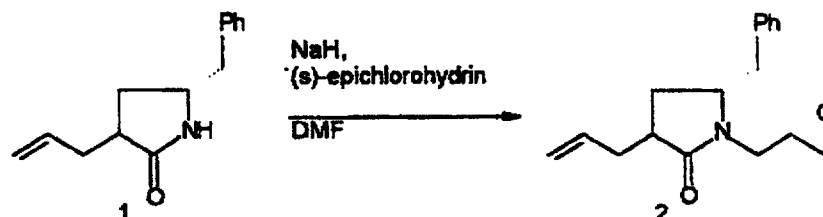
- 179 -

(30mL). The organic layer was washed with water (2 x 10mL), brine (25mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and evaporated to give a grey oil. The oil was purified by column chromatography: hexane/ethyl acetate (60/40) to give 0.23g (50%) of the acetonide protected product. The acetonide (0.185g, 0.29mmol) was dissolved in isopropanol (10mL) and treated with conc. HCl (3.0mL) at room temperature. After 1.5h., the solution was adjusted to pH 11 with 3.0N NaOH and then concentrated. The aqueous solution was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 75mL). The ethyl acetate was dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated to give a clear film. The crude product was purified by column chromatography: hexane/ethyl acetate (45/55) to give the product as a white solid (0.090g, 50%). Preparative HPLC on chiral phase (isopropanol-hexane gradient) yielded the desired diastereomer 3 (10mg) along with a 1:1 mixture of the desired diastereomer and an additional epimer (50mg). MS: M+1= 603 H NMR (chloroform-d) 1.80(m, 6H); 2.50(m, 1H); 2.60(m, 2H); 3.0(m, 8H); 3.60(m, 1H); 3.70(m, 1H); 3.95(m, 1H); 4.25(m, 1H); 5.30(m, 1H); 6.00(m, 1H); 7.05(m, 4H); 7.25(m, 15H).

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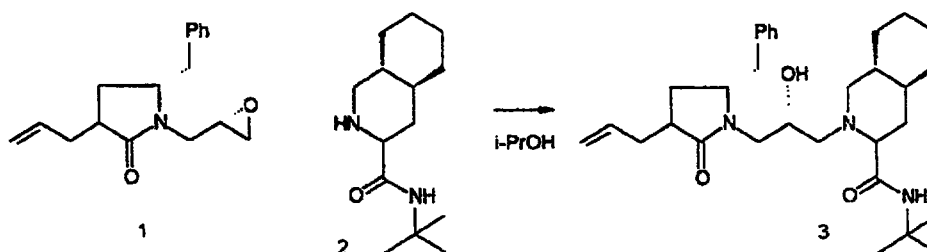
Example 25Synthesis of Compound 8

A.



Allyl lactam 1 (443 mg, 2.06 mmol) was dissolved in DMF
 (2 mL) and to this solution was added sodium hydride
 (2.2 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room
 temperature for 1 hr after which (S)-epichlorohydrin
 (172 μ l, 2.2 mmol) was added neat. The reaction was
 stirred at room temperature for 4 hr, diluted with
 water (20 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate. The
 organic layer was then washed with water, brine and
 dried (MgSO_4) and filtered. Concentration in vacuo
 afforded crude epoxide product 2 which was used without
 further purification.

15 B.



Lactam epoxide 1 (180 mg, 0.66 mmol) and
 decahydroisoquinoline 2 (160 mg, 0.66 mmol) were heated

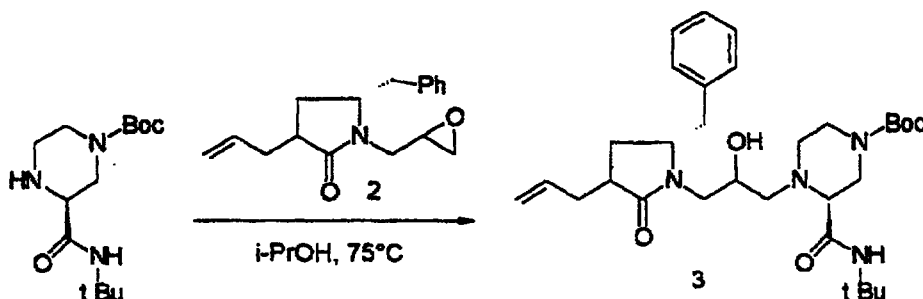
- 181 -

to 80 °C in isopropanol. After three hours the reaction was cooled to 25 °C and stirred for 48 hours at room temperature. The reaction was then concentrated *in vacuo*. Purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with 25 % EtOAc : Hexanes, providing 90 mg (90% pure by HPLC) of desired product 3.

Example 26

Synthesis of Compound 9

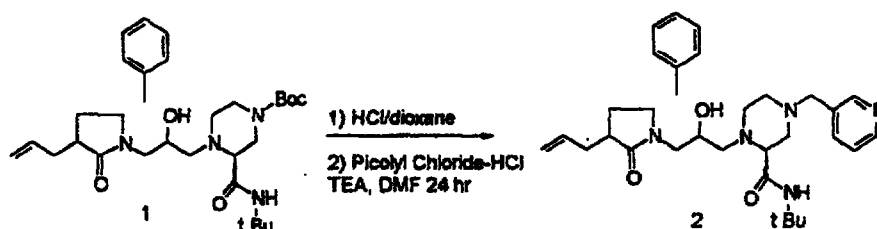
10 A.



The Boc protected piperazine 1 (21.4 mg, 0.081 mmol), was dissolved in 1.5 mL of i-PrOH. This was followed by the addition of the lactam epoxide 2 (18.3 mg, 0.068 mmol). The reaction vessel was then fitted with a reflux condenser and heated to 75 °C for 16 hours. TLC indicated complete consumption of both starting materials and formation of a new material. The reaction was then cooled to 25 °C and concentrated in *vacuo*. The complete consumption of epoxide was confirmed by both TLC and ¹H NMR. The crude addition product was then used without further purification.

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B.



The Boc protected piperazine addition product 1 from the previous step was stirred for 2 hours in 1.0 mL of 4N HCl/dioxane. This was followed by concentration in vacuo. The crude solid was then dissolved in 10 mL of CH₂Cl₂ and washed by 2 x 10 mL of each saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate and saturated aqueous brine. The combined organic portions were then dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo to provide the freebase of the desired intermediate. The crude amine was then dissolved in 1.0 mL of DMF at 25 °C. This was followed by the addition of the hydrochloride salt of 3-picolyl chloride (0.081 mmol). After stirring 5 minutes triethylamine (300 uL, mmol) was added. The reaction was then stirred for 36 hours the reaction was quenched by the addition of 1.0 mL of saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The reaction mixture was then diluted by the addition of 10 mL of diethyl ether and washed by 2 x 10 mL of each saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate and saturated aqueous brine. The combined organic portions were then dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo to provide the crude product. Purification of the crude solid was carried out by silica gel chromatography (1000 uM SiO₂ prep. plate) eluting with 20 % MeOH/CH₂Cl₂. This provided 3.1 mg of the desired product 2, with 96 % purity by HPLC. The

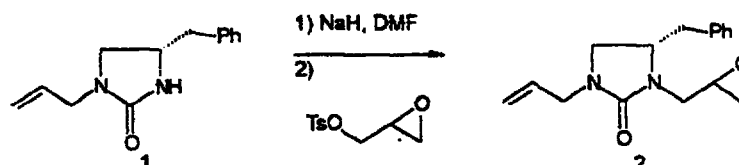
- 183 -

overall yield for addition, deprotection of N-Boc and coupling with 3-picolyl chloride was 9 %.

Example 27

Synthesis of Compound 3

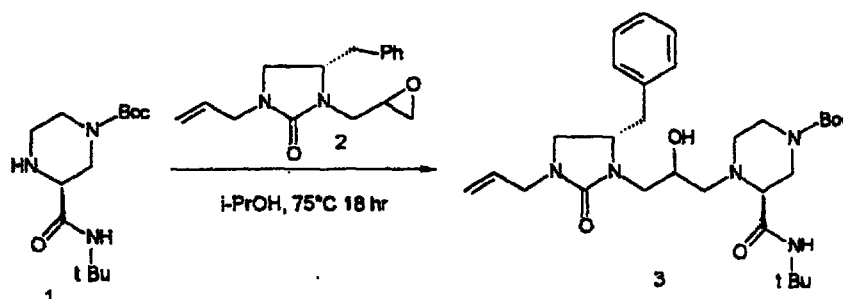
5 A.



Allyl urea 1 (195.2 mg, 0.09 mmol) was dissolved in 6.0 mL of DMF and cooled to 0 °C. This was followed by the addition of NaH (54 mg, 1.0 mmol). The glycidyl tosylate (410 mg, mmol) was then added as a solid. The reaction was stirred for 4 hours at 25 °C and then quenched by the addition of 4 mL of saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The reaction was then extracted by 10 mL of Et₂O. The organic layer was then washed by 10 mL of saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate and 2 x 10 mL of saturated brine. The combined organic portions were then dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo to provide the desired epoxide 2 (180 mg, 73 % yield). The epoxide was then used without further purification.

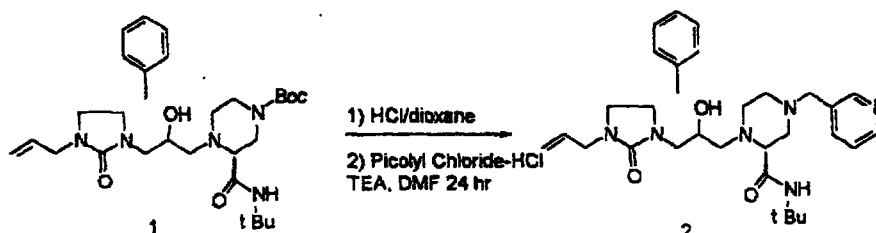
- 184 -

B.



Piperazine 1 (25.7 mg mmol) and epoxide 2 (22.6 mg, mmol) were heated to 75 °C in 1.5 mL of i-PrOH for 18 hours. After cooling to 25 °C the crude reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo. Complete consumption of the epoxide was apparent by both tlc and ¹H NMR.

C.



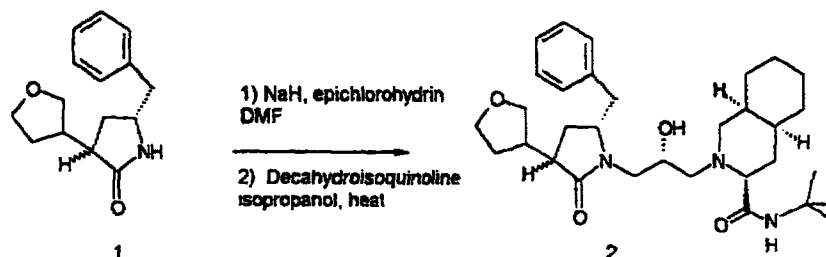
The Boc protected piperazine 1 from the previous step was stirred for 1.5 hours in 1.0 mL of 4 N HCl in dioxane. This was followed by concentration in vacuo. The crude hydrochloride salt was then dissolved in 10 mL of CH₂Cl₂ and washed by 10 mL of both saturated sodium bicarbonate and saturated brine. The organic portion was then dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The free amine was then taken up in 1 mL of DMF. This was followed by the addition of 3-picolyl chloride HCl salt (50 mg, mmol) and

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triethyl amine (300 μ L), respectively. The reaction was then stirred at 25 $^{\circ}$ C for 30 hours. The reaction was then quenched by the addition of 2 mL of saturated sodium bicarbonate and diluted by 10 mL of Et₂O. The organic portion was then washed by 10 mL of saturated sodium bicarbonate and 2 X 10 mL of saturated brine. The combined organic portions were then dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The crude material was purified by silica gel chromatography (1000 μ M prep. plate) eluting with 3:1, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH to provide 8.8 mg of the desired product 2. The overall yield for addition, deprotection of the N-Boc and reaction with 3-picolyl chloride was 19.3%.

Example 28

Synthesis of Compound 62



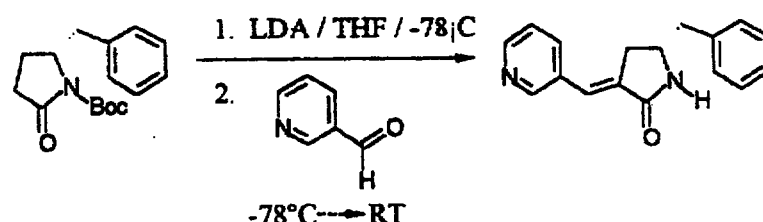
The THF lactam 1 (0.4 mmol) was dissolved in dry DMF at 0 $^{\circ}$ C and to this solution was added sodium hydride (0.47 mmol). After 30 min of stirring, (s)-epichlorohydrin (0.47 mmol) was added and the reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and stir overnight. The reaction was then diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed sequentially with 0.5N HCl, saturated NaHCO₃ and brine, followed by drying (MgSO₄), filtration and

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concentration in vacuo to yield product (118 mg, crude)
which was used as is. The lactam-epoxide (0.4 mmol,
crude) was dissolved in isopropanol (2 mL), and to this
solution was added decahydroisoquinoline t-butylamide
5 (0.7 mmol). The mixture was then heated to 80 °C and
stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled and
concentrated to dryness in vacuo, the residue of which
was applied to a preparative TLC plate and eluted with
100% ethyl acetate to yield pure product (88 mg, 42%)
10 as a mixture of diastereomers.

Example 29
Synthesis of Compound 92

A.



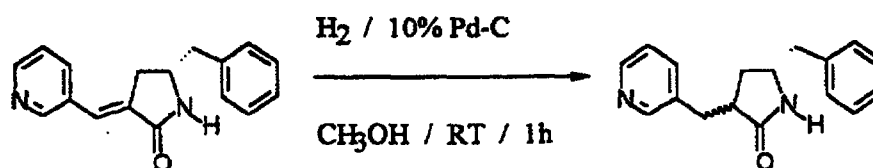
A stirred, cooled (-78 °C) solution of 1.4 g (5.0
15 mmol) of pyrrolidinone in 35 mL of anhydrous
tetrahydrofuran was treated in a dropwise fashion with
3.6 mL (7.2 mmol) of lithium diisopropylamide. The
resultant solution was stirred for 70 min, and
subsequently treated with 0.57 mL (6.0 mmol) of 3-
20 pyridine carboxaldehyde. The homogenous solution was
allowed to ambiently warm to room temperature (RT), and
stirring was continued overnight. The reaction mixture
was diluted with 400 mL of dichloromethane, washed once

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with 150 mL of water, dried (magnesium sulfate),
 filtered, concentrated, and purified on silica gel
 using 3:1 ethyl acetate/hexanes as the eluent,
 affording 0.6 g (46%) of the desired compound as a
 5 golden oil which solidified upon standing.

^1H NMR (d6-DMSO, 400MHz) 8.65 (s, 1H); 8.47 (m, 2H);
 7.83 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H); 7.41 (m, 1H); 7.23 (m, 5H);
 7.03 (t, $J = 2.7$ Hz, 1H); 3.96 (m, 1H); 3.07 (m, 1H);
 2.89 - 2.65 (series of m, 3H). $M+H$ (265.2).

10 B.

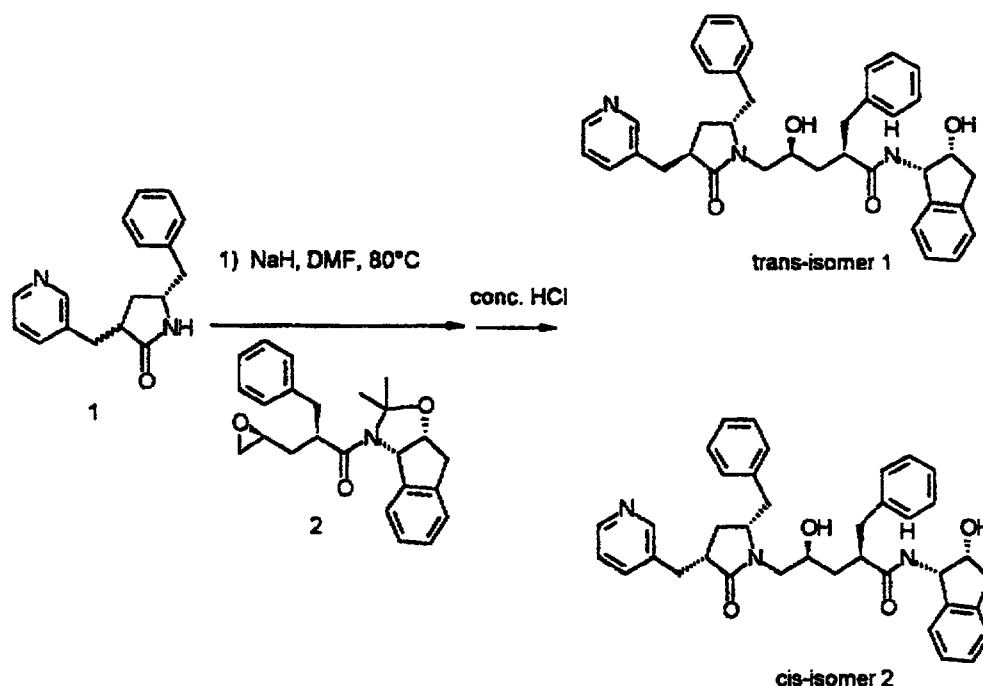


A vigorously stirred suspension of 330 mg (1.25 mmol)
 of enamide and 80 mg of 10% palladium on carbon
 (Degussa) in 12mL of anhydrous methanol was
 hydrogenated (Hydrogen balloon) for 1 h. The mixture
 15 was diluted with 100 mL of methanol, carefully
 filtered, concentrated, and purified on silica gel
 using ethyl acetate as the eluent, affording 295 mg
 (89%) of an isomeric mixture of the desired compounds
 as a golden oil which solidified upon standing.

20 ^1H NMR (d6-DMSO, 400MHz) 8.36 (s, 2H); 7.88 (s, 1H);
 7.56 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H); 7.27 - 7.12 (m, 7H); 3.66
 (m, 1H); 2.96 - 2.37 (series of m, 7H). $M+H$ (267.2);
 $M+Na$ (289.2)

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C.



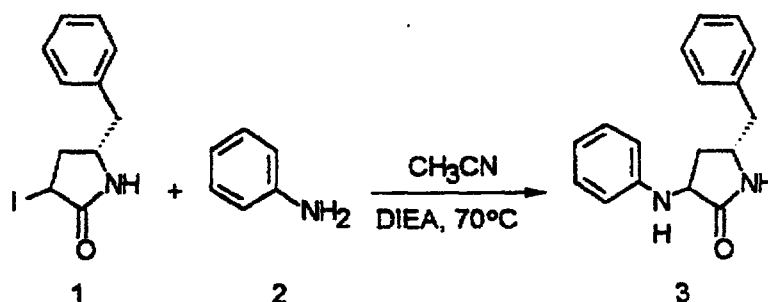
The lactam obtained above was coupled to the corresponding epoxide according to the protocol used for Example 24. The final purification was performed on silica gel (2% 2M ammonia-methanol in dichloromethane) to give the cis- and the trans-lactam diastereomers each as white solids.

trans-isomer 1: Rf: 0.20 ^1H NMR (CDCl₃, . 400MHz) :
1.62 (2H, m), 1.86 (4H, m), 2.19 (1H, m), 2.63 (2H, m), 2.78-
3.10 (8H, m), 3.65 (1H, m), 3.75 (1H, bt), 3.95 (1H, t),
4.27 (1H, t), 5.24 (1H, m), 6.32 (1H, d), 7-7.4 (14H, m),
8.22 (1H, s), 8.34 (1H, s). M+H (604)

cis-isomer 2: Rf: 0.18. ^1H NMR (CDCl₃, . 400MHz) :
1.35 (1H, m), 1.60 (2H, m), 1.95 (2H, m), 2.19 (1H, dd),

- 189 -

2.48 (1H, dd), 2.60 (1H, m), 2.8-3.05 (5H, m), 3.10 (1H, dd),
3.26 (1H, dd), 3.60 (1H, m), 3.78 (1H, m), 3.99 (1H, m),
4.15 (1H, bs), 4.24 (1H, t), 5.24 (1H, m), 6.18 (1H, d),
7.02 (2H, d), 7-7.3 (10H, m), 7.41 (1H, d), 8.25 (1H, s),
5 8.40 (1H, d). M+H (604)

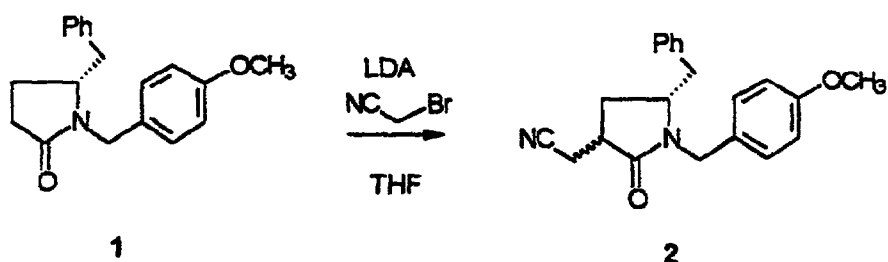
Example 30

The iodolactam 1 (0.43 mmol) was dissolved in dry acetonitrile in a high pressure tube and to this solution was added diisopropylethylamine (Pierce, 0.65 mmol) followed by aniline 2 (Aldrich, 0.47 mmol). The tube was sealed and the reaction heated to 70 °C with stirring overnight. The reaction was cooled to ambient temperature, solvent removed in vacuo, and the residue taken up in ethyl acetate/water. The organic layer was washed sequentially with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and brine, followed by drying (MgSO₄), filtration and concentration in vacuo. The crude residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography eluting with 1:1 ethyl acetate/hexanes to give 61 mg of product 3; TLC R_f = 0.29 (1:1 ethyl acetate/hexanes); HPLC Rt = 12.6 min (96%); MALDI-TOF MS m/z 267 (M⁺).

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Example 31

A.



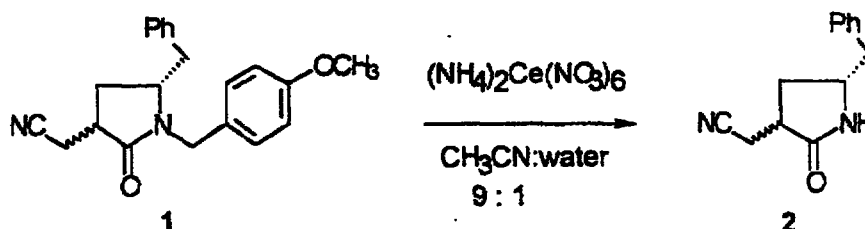
PMB lactam **1** (1.5 g, 5.07 mmol) was dissolved in THF (12 mL), cooled to -78 °C, and to this solution was
5 added LDA (6.6 mmol, 1.3 eq.), over 7 minutes to give a greenish-brown anion. The reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 55 minutes after which a solution of bromoacetonitrile (400 µl, 0.75 mmol, 1.1 eq.) was added over 2 minutes while keeping the internal
10 reaction temperature at <-65 °C. The reaction was stirred at -78 °C for 2 hours, then warmed to room temperature and stirred for an additional 16 hours. The reaction was cooled to -50 °C and quenched with saturated ammonium chloride solution. The reaction was
15 partitioned between ethyl acetate and a saturated bicarbonate solution. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were then washed with water, brine and dried (MgSO₄) and filtered. Concentration *in vacuo* afforded 1.6g of
20 crude material, which was purified by silica gel chromatography to give 640 mg (38%) of the desired material **2**.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.31 (m, 3H), 7.18 (d, 2 H), 7.09 (d, 2H), 6.90 (d, 2H), 5.08 (d, 1H), 3.92 (d, 1H), 3.81 (s,

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3H), 3.70 (m, 1H), 2.92 (dd, 1H), 2.72 (m, 2H), 2.55 (dd, 1H), 2.42 (m, 1H), 2.19 (dd, 1H), 1.81 (m, 1H).

B.

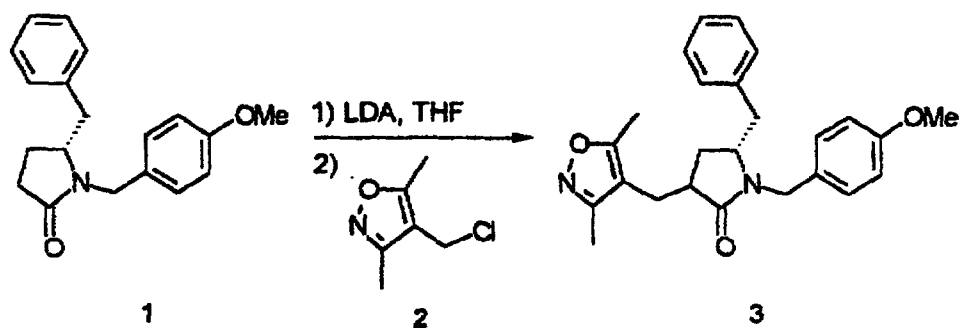


PMB lactam 1 (640mg, 1.9 mmol) was dissolved in CH₃CN (9 mL). 1 mL of water was added followed by 3.1 g of cerium ammonium nitrate. The reaction went from dark amber to light orange within 5 minutes and was stirred at room temperature for 18 hours. The reaction was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was partitioned between ethyl acetate and a saturated bicarbonate solution. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were then washed with saturated bicarbonate solution, water, brine, dried (MgSO₄) and filtered. Concentration *in vacuo* afforded 590 mg of crude material, which was purified by silica gel chromatography (9:1 CH₂Cl₂ : EtOAc) to give 285 mg (70%) of the desired material 2. HPLC suggests 2 diastereomers, retention time 9.95 min. (major) and 10.17 min. (minor).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.37 (m, 2H), 7.28 (m, 1H), 7.20 (m, 2H), 5.74 (br s, 1H), 3.95 (m, 1H), 2.85 (dd, 1H), 2.79-2.65 (m, 3H), 2.55 (dd, 1H), 2.27 (m, 2H).

Example 32

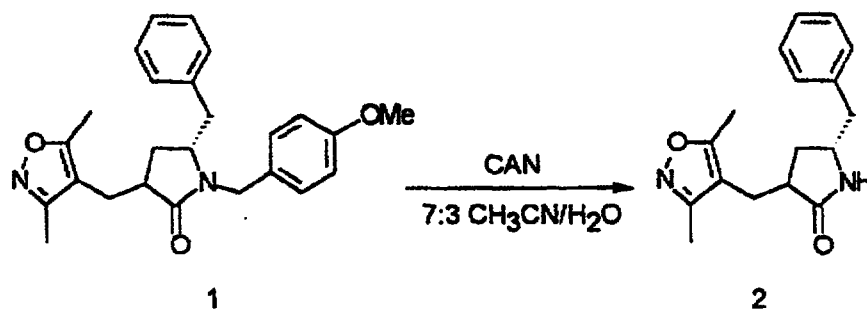
A.



The PMB lactam 1 (0.46 mmol) was dissolved in dry THF at -78 °C and to this solution was added lithium diisopropylamide (Aldrich, 1.5 M in cyclohexane, 0.65 mmol). The solution was stirred for 15 minutes at -78 °C and 4-(Chloromethyl)-3,5-dimethylisoxazole 2 (Acros Organics, 0.56 mmol) was added. The cooling bath was removed and the solution warmed to room temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction was diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed sequentially with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and brine, followed by drying (MgSO₄), filtration and concentration *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography eluting with 10% diethyl ether/dichloromethane to give 53 mg of product 3 as a mixture of diastereomers.

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B.

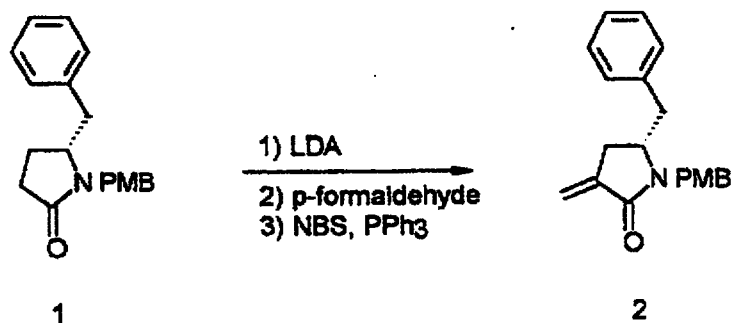


Lactam 1 (0.13 mmol) was dissolved in 7:3
acetonitrile/water. Ceric ammonium nitrate (Aldrich,
0.26 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at
5 ambient temperature until the starting material was no
longer evident by TLC. Acetonitrile was removed in
vacuo, and the residue taken up in ethyl acetate/water.
The organic layer was washed sequentially with
saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and brine, followed by drying
10 (MgSO₄), filtration and concentration *in vacuo*. The
crude residue was purified by flash silica gel
chromatography eluting with 8% MeOH in dichloromethane
to give 21 mg of product 2; TLC $R_f = 0.47$ (8%
MeOH/CH₂Cl₂).

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Example 33

A.



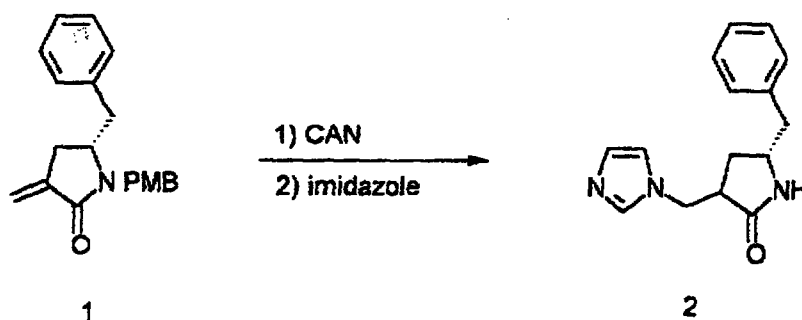
Lactam 1 (1.43 mg, 4.86 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous THF (25 mL) and cooled to -78 °C. This was followed by the addition of 3.9 mL of LDA (5.83 mmol, 1.2 eq.). The anion solution was stirred at -78 °C for 45 minutes and then cannulated into a -78 °C solution of p-formaldehyde (437 mg) in 25 mL of THF, washing with 1 mL of THF. The reaction was warmed to room temperature over 4 hr and stirred overnight. The reaction was quenched by the addition of 10 mL of a saturated sodium bicarbonate, and concentrated in vacuo to remove the THF. The crude reaction mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate and saturated sodium bicarbonate. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers was then washed with water, brine and purified by silica gel chromatography (gradient of 50 to 75 % ethyl acetate: hexanes), to provide 584 mg (45%) of the desired alcohol, as well as 265 mg of recovered starting material.

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The alcohol (316mg, 0.979 mmol) was then dissolved in 3 mls of CH_2Cl_2 and added to a 0 °C solution of triphenyl phosphine (734 mg, 2.8 EQ.) and NBS (534 mg, 3 EQ.) in 3 mls of CH_2Cl_2 . After 1 hour the reaction was
5 quenched by the addition of 10 mL of Et_2O . The organic layer was then filtered and the filtrate washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate, brine, dried (MgSO_4) and filtered. Concentration in vacuo afforded the crude product which was purified by silica gel chromatography
10 (CH_2Cl_2) to provide 151 mg (40% of the bromide).

The bromide (87.2 mg, 0.28 mmol) was dissolved in 2 mL of benzene and treated with imidazole (46mg, 3 EQ.). After heating to 125 °C for 20 hours the reaction was cooled to 25 °C and concentrated in vacuo. The crude
15 product which was purified by silica gel chromatography (5 % $\text{MeOH}/\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$), to provide the addition product (50%) and the elimination product (2) in a 50 % yield.

B.



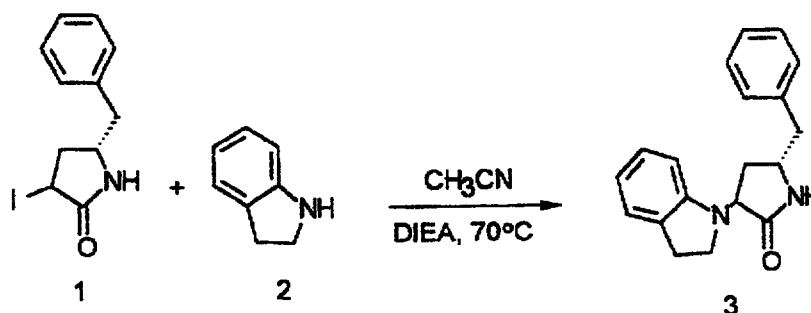
The lactam 1 (621 mg, 2.02 mmol) was dissolved in 7 mL acetonitrile, followed by the addition of H_2O (3 mL). This was followed by the addition of CAN, 3.32 g (6.06 mmol, 3 EQ.). The reaction was stirred at 25 °C for 1
20

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hour. After concentrating the reaction in *vacuo*, the crude material was resuspended in ethyl acetate and washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate, brine, dried (MgSO_4) and filtered. Concentration in *vacuo* afforded the crude product which was purified by silica gel chromatography (3% methanol: CH_2Cl_2) to provide the desired unprotected lactam (122 mg, 32 %)

The α,β -unsaturated lactam (55 mg, 0.29 mmol) was then heated to 130 °C in 2 mL of benzene containing imidazole (30 mg, 0.44 mmol) for 24 hours. After cooling to 25 °C, the reaction mixture was concentrate in *vacuo*. The crude material was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with 5% methanol: CH_2Cl_2 to provide 46.7 mg of the desired addition product (63 %) as well as 15.7 mg of recovered starting olefin (29 %).

Example 34



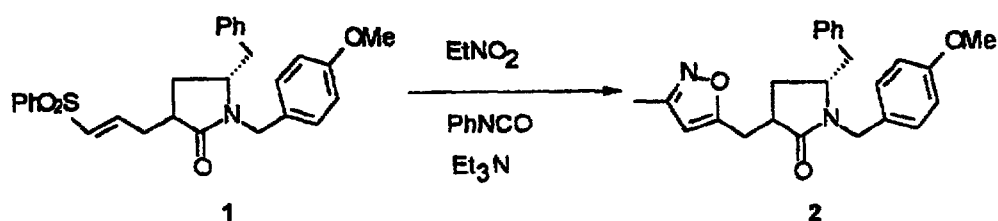
The iodolactam 1 (0.45 mmol) was dissolved in dry acetonitrile in a high pressure tube and to this solution was added diisopropylethylamine (Pierce, 1.35 mmol) followed by indoline 2 (Aldrich, 0.54 mmol). The

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tube was sealed and the reaction heated to 70 °C with stirring overnight. The reaction was cooled to ambient temperature, solvent removed in vacuo, and the residue taken up in ethyl acetate/water. The organic layer was washed sequentially with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and brine, followed by drying (MgSO₄), filtration and concentration in vacuo. The crude residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography eluting with ethyl acetate to give 113 mg of product 3; TLC R_f = 0.39 (ethyl acetate); HPLC R_t = 13.1 min (92%); MALDI-TOF MS m/z 293 (M^+).

Example 35

A.

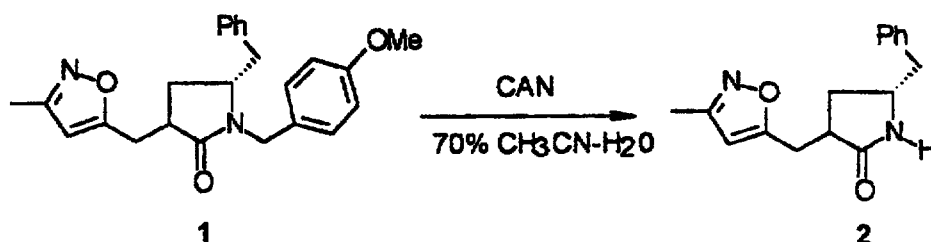


In an oven-dried 100 mL round-bottomed flask, the vinyl sulfone PMB lactam 1 (1.2126 g, 2.55 mmol) was dissolved in 50 mL of C₆H₆. Phenyl isocyanate (2.0 mL, 18.4 mmol) was added via syringe followed by the dropwise addition of nitroethane (0.4 mL, 5.56 mmol). Triethylamine (2.0 mL, 14.3 mmol) was added dropwise. The solution was refluxed for 15 minutes and cooled. A white solid precipitated during the heating period. The mixture was cooled, poured into water and extracted

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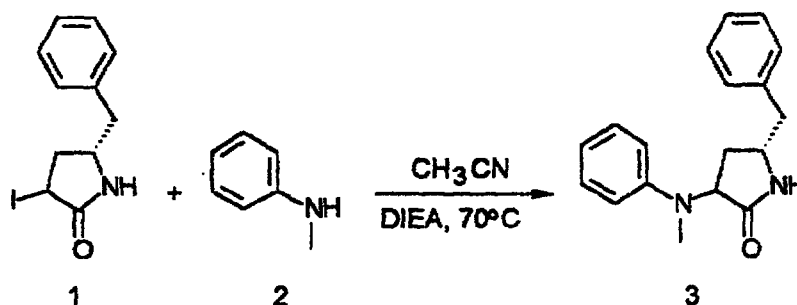
with CH_2Cl_2 . The organic extract was dried (MgSO_4) and evaporated in vacuo to afford a brown oil that was chromatographed to afford the isoxazole PMB lactam 2 (901 mg, 90%) as a light yellow oil.

5 B.



In a 25 mL round-bottomed flask, isoxazole PMB lactam 1 (900 mg, 2.30 mmol) was dissolved in 14 mL of 70% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN-H}_2\text{O}$. Ceric ammonium nitrate (3.607 g, 6.58 mmol) was added forming a dark orange solution. The mixture was stirred until the starting material was no longer evident by TLC (10% $\text{EtOAc/CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$). The light yellow solution was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 and washed with water. The organic layer was separated, dried (MgSO_4), and evaporated in vacuo to afford a brownish-red oil that was chromatographed (10% $\text{EtOAc/CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$) to produce the lactam 2 (300.3 mg, 48%) as a colorless oil.

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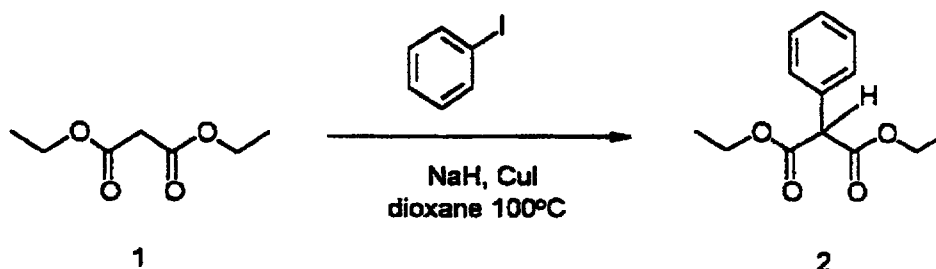
Example 36

The iodolactam 1 (0.78 mmol) was dissolved in dry acetonitrile in a high pressure tube and to this solution was added diisopropylethylamine (Pierce, 2.35 mmol) followed by N-methylaniline 2 (Aldrich, 0.94 mmol). The tube was sealed and the reaction heated to 70 °C with stirring overnight. The reaction was cooled to ambient temperature, solvent removed *in vacuo*, and the residue taken up in ethyl acetate/water. The organic layer was washed sequentially with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and brine, followed by drying (MgSO₄), filtration and concentration *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography eluting with 2:1 ethyl acetate/hexanes to give 134 mg of product 3; TLC R_f = 0.24 (2:1 ethyl acetate/hexanes); HPLC R_t = 12.7 min (80%); MALDI-TOF MS m/z 282 (M^+).

- 200 -

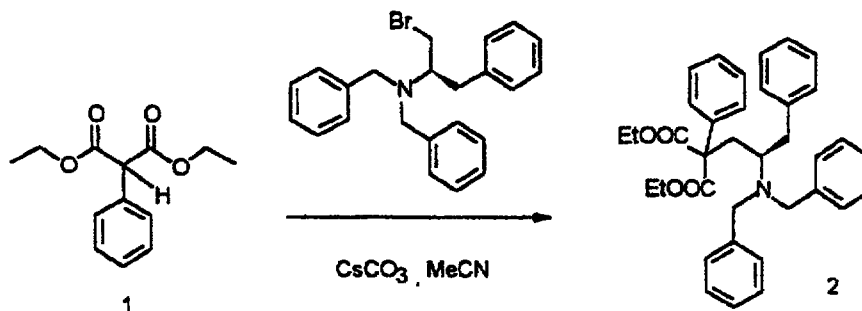
Example 37

A.



NaH (0.96 g, 40 mmol) was suspended into 20 mL of dioxane. This was followed by the addition of diethyl malonate (4.6 mL, 40 mmol), then phenyl iodide (2.2 mL, 20 mmol) and finally copper (I) iodide (7.6g, 40 mmol). The reaction was then heated to 100 °C for 14 hours. The reaction was then quenched with water and diluted with ethyl acetate, the organic layer was washed with water and saturated NaCl, dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was further purified by MPLC (SiO₂) eluting with 4:1, toluene: ethyl acetate to provide 1.21 g of product (29 % isolated yield).

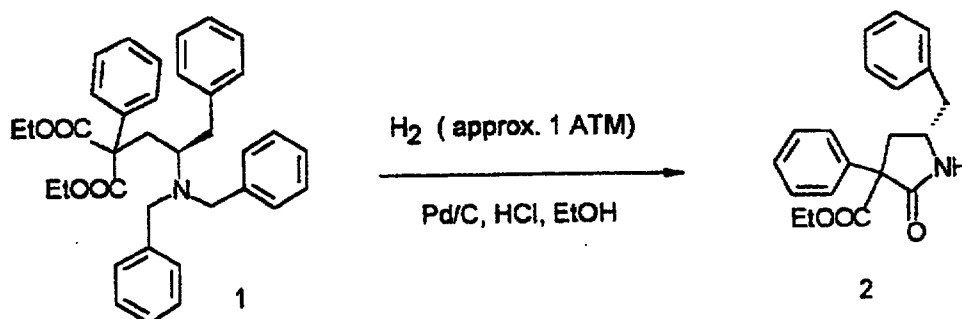
15 B.



- 201 -

The alkylated malonic ester (1, 227 mg, 1.09 mmol) was stirred for 14 hours in acetonitrile (2.5 mL) containing; cesium carbonate (710 mg, 2.18 mmol) and the bromide (516 mg, 1.31 mmol). The reaction was then concentrated to dryness in *vacuo*. After re-suspension of the reaction mixture in ethyl acetate, the reaction mixture was washed with water, saturated NaHCO₃ and saturated NaCl, dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in *vacuo*. The crude product was further purified by MPLC (SiO₂) to provide 200 mg of the desired product (35.2 % yield).

C.



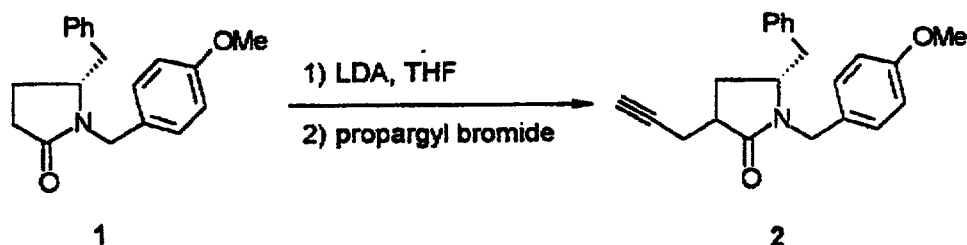
To the malonate (1, 200 mg) in ethanol (3 mL) was added concentrated HCl (100 μ L) and an excess of 5% Pd / C (approx. 50 mg). The reaction was then fitted with a balloon of H₂ and hydrogenated for 14 hours. After purging the reaction mixture of H₂, triethylamine (1 mL, 7 mmol, excess) and an excess of solid NaHCO₃ was added. After stirring for 30 minutes the reaction was filtered and concentrated in *vacuo*. The yellow oil was

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then re-dissolved in ethyl acetate and the reaction mixture was washed with water, saturated NaHCO₃ and saturated NaCl, dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo to provide the desired product. The ¹H NMR was
5 consistent with the desired material.

Example 38

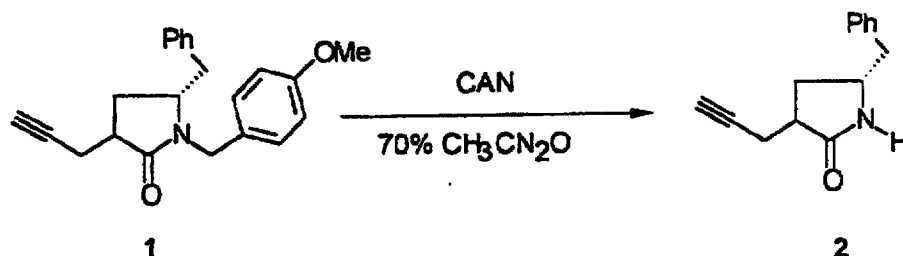
A.



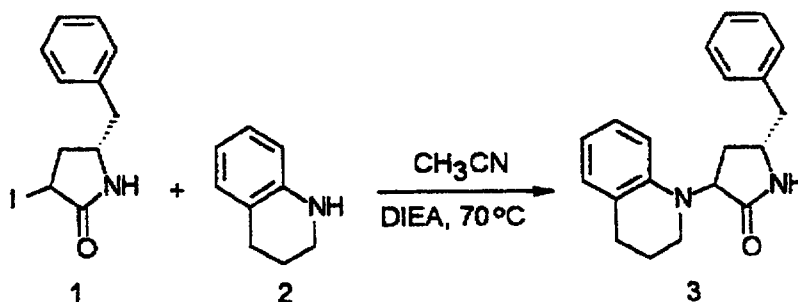
In an oven-dried 25 mL round-bottomed flask, the PMB-lactam 1 (563.7 mg, 2.75 mmol) was dissolved in 10 mL
10 of THF. The solution was cooled to -78 °C and 1.5M LDA (2.0 mL, 3.00 mmol) was added dropwise via syringe producing the yellow color of the enolate. The solution was stirred for 15 minutes at -78 °C and propargyl bromide (310 uL, 3.48 mmol) was added
15 dissipating the yellow color. The cooling bath was removed and the solution was warmed to room temperature and stirred overnight. The solution was poured into 1N HCl and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic extracts were combined and washed with saturated aqueous
20 NaHCO₃. The organic layer was separated, dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated in vacuo to afford a brown oil that was chromatographed (90% CH₂Cl₂/hexane) to produce the propargyl lactam 2 (577 mg, 86%) as a colorless oil.

- 203 -

B.



In a 25 mL round-bottomed flask, propargyl PMB lactam 1 (358.2 mg, 1.08 mmol) was dissolved in 6 mL of 70% CH₃CN-H₂O. Ceric ammonium nitrate (1.321 g, 2.41 mmol) was added forming a dark orange solution. The mixture was stirred until the starting material was no longer evident by TLC (10% EtOAc/CH₂Cl₂). The light yellow solution was diluted with EtOAc and washed with water. The organic layer was separated, dried (MgSO₄), and evaporated in vacuo to afford a yellow oil that was chromatographed (10% EtOAc/CH₂Cl₂) to produce the propargyl lactam 2 (145 mg, 63%) as a colorless oil.

Example 39.

The iodolactam 1 (1.38 mmol) was dissolved in dry acetonitrile in a high pressure tube and to this

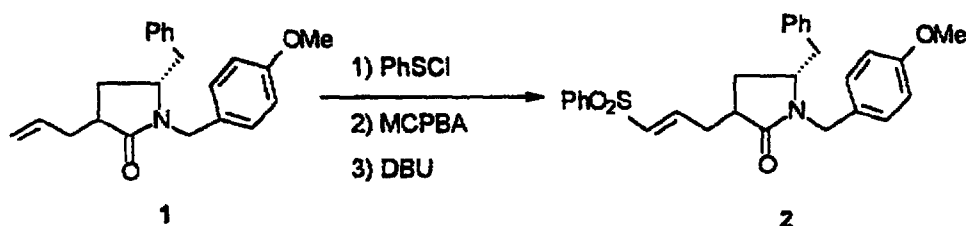
- 204 -

solution was added diisopropylethylamine (Pierce, 4.15 mmol) followed by tetrahydroquinoline 2 (Aldrich, 1.66 mmol). The tube was sealed and the reaction heated to 70 °C with stirring overnight. The reaction was cooled to ambient temperature, solvent removed *in vacuo*, and the residue taken up in ethyl acetate/water. The organic layer was washed sequentially with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and brine, followed by drying (MgSO₄), filtration and concentration *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography eluting with 1:1 ethyl acetate/hexanes to give 233 mg of product 3; TLC R_f = 0.21 (1:1 ethyl acetate/hexanes); HPLC R_t = 14.0 min (85%); MALDI-TOF MS m/z 307 (M^+).

15

Example 40

A.

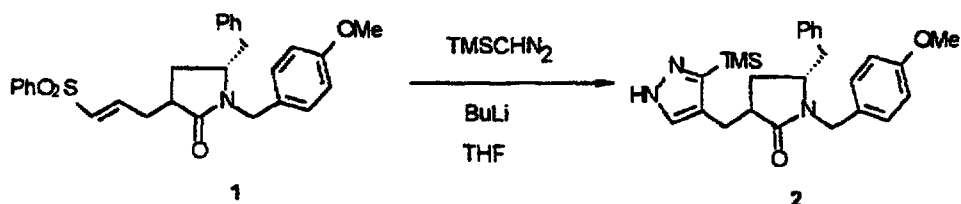


In an oven-dried 250 mL round-bottomed flask, N-chlorosuccinimide (2.5177 g, 18.9 mmol) was dissolved in 75 mL of CH₂Cl₂. The solution was cooled to 0 °C and thiophenol (1.90 mL, 18.5 mmol) was added dropwise via syringe causing an immediate formation of a yellow color and an exotherm. The orange solution of PhSCl was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature and a

- 205 -

solution of the allyl lactam **1** (6.156 g, 18.4 mmol) was added dropwise dissipating the orange color. The light yellow solution was stirred for two hours and the solvent was removed in vacuo. CCl_4 was added to the yellow oil that remained and the undissolved succinimide was removed by filtration. The filtrate was evaporated in vacuo to afford the diastereomeric chlorosulfides as a yellow oil that was chromatographed (CH_2Cl_2) rapidly to remove low R_f impurities. The two highest R_f spots were the chlorosulfide diastereomers. The purified mixture of chlorosulfides was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 and *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid (2.0 g, 11.6 mmol) was added with cooling from an ice-bath. The mixture was stirred for 10 minutes and filtered. The filtrate was evaporated in vacuo to afford a yellow oil (8.125 g, 86%) that produced two low R_f spots (CH_2Cl_2) using thin-layer chromatography for the two chlorosulfone diastereomers. The oil was redissolved in CH_2Cl_2 and DBU (2.7 mL, 18.1 mmol) was added dropwise at room temperature. The solution was heated for 15 minutes causing the solution to turn dark yellow. The solution was cooled and the solvent was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was chromatographed (CH_2Cl_2) to afford the pure vinyl sulfone **2** (4.805 g, 55%) as a colorless oil.

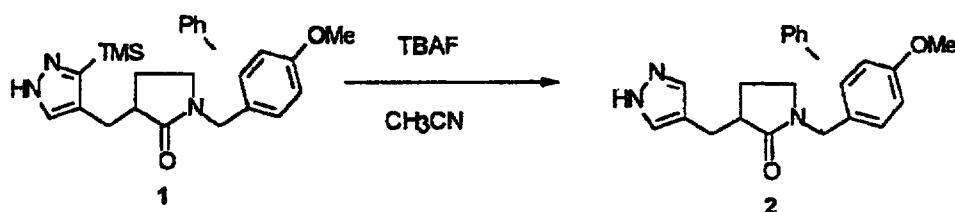
25 B.



- 206 -

In an oven-dried 25 mL round-bottomed flask, trimethylsilyl diazomethane (140 μ L, 0.280 mmol) was dissolved in 5 mL of THF. The bright yellow solution was cooled to -78°C and n-BuLi (320 μ L, 480 mmol) was added. In a separate oven-dried 25 mL round-bottomed flask, the vinyl sulfone PMB lactam 1 (108 mg, 0.227 mmol) was dissolved in 5 mL of THF and added dropwise via syringe at -78°C to the lithiate solution. The resulting solution was stirred for 1 hour at -78°C and then two hours at 0°C . The mixture was acidified with 1N HCl and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The organic extract was dried (MgSO_4) and evaporated in vacuo to afford a cloudy, colorless oil that was chromatographed (20% EtOAc/ CH_2Cl_2) to produce the TMS pyrazole PMB lactam 2 (88.4 mg, 87%) as a clear, colorless oil.

C.

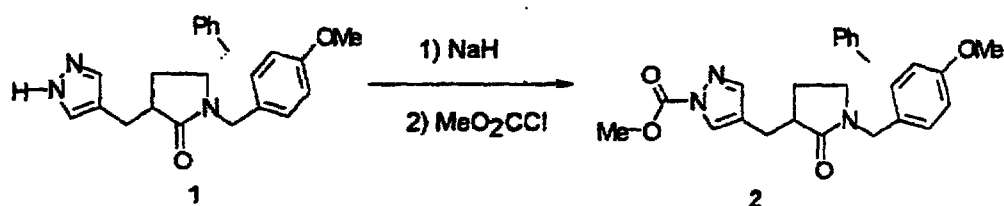


In an oven-dried 25 mL round-bottomed flask, the TMS pyrazole PMB lactam 1 (1.1345 g, 2.53 mmol) was dissolved in 110 mL of 91% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Tetrabutylammonium fluoride (2.7 mL of a 1.0M solution in THF, 2.70 mmol) was added dropwise via syringe. The reaction was refluxed for 48 hours and cooled. The solvent was evaporated in vacuo and the residue was

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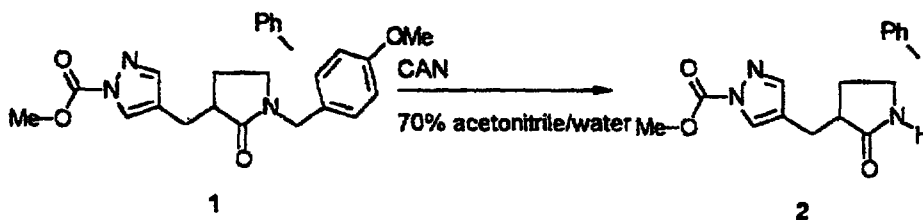
dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 . The organic solution was washed with 1N HCl solution, dried (MgSO_4), and evaporated in vacuo to afford a yellow oil that was chromatographed (20% EtOAc/ CH_2Cl_2) to afford the pyrazole (688 mg, 72%) as a light yellow oil.

D.



In an oven-dried 100 mL round-bottomed flask, the pyrazole PMB lactam 1 (588 mg, 1.57 mmol) was dissolved in 25 mL of THF. NaH (50 mg of a 60% dispersion in mineral oil, 2.08 mmol) was added. Gas evolution was observed. Methyl chloroformate (140 μL , 1.81 mmol) was added and the reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight. The mixture was acidified with 1N HCl and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The organic extract was dried (MgSO_4), and evaporated in vacuo to afford the pyrazole carbamate PMB lactam 2 (588 mg, 87%) as a light yellow oil.

E.

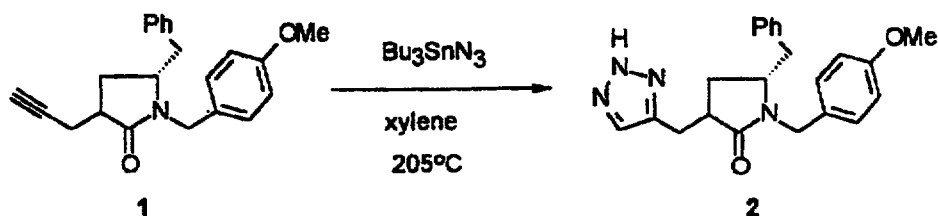


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In an oven-dried 100 mL round-bottomed flask, the pyrazole carbamate PMB lactam **1** (577 mg, 1.33 mmol) was dissolved in 30 mL of 70% CH₃CN-H₂O. Ceric ammonium nitrate (2.5123 g, 4.58 mmol) was added. The orange solution was stirred at room temperature until the starting material was no longer evident by TLC (1 hr). The light yellow solution was poured into water and extracted with EtOAc. The organic extract was dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated in vacuo to afford the pyrazole carbamate lactam **2** (228 mg, 55%) as a clear, colorless oil.

Example 41

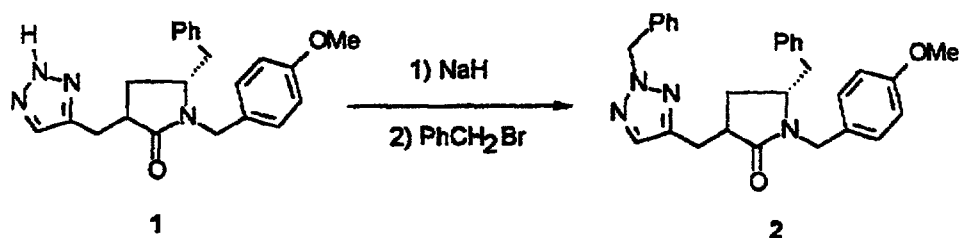
A.



In a heavy-walled screw-top test tube, the propargyl lactam **1** (1.111 g, 3.33 mmol) was dissolved in 7 mL of xylene. Tributyltin azide (1.965 g, 5.92 mmol) was added, the tube was sealed and heated to 205 °C overnight. The dark brown solution was cooled and directly chromatographed using a gradient from CH₂Cl₂ to 50% EtOAc/CH₂Cl₂ to afford the triazole PMB lactam **2** (827 mg, 66%) as a light yellow oil.

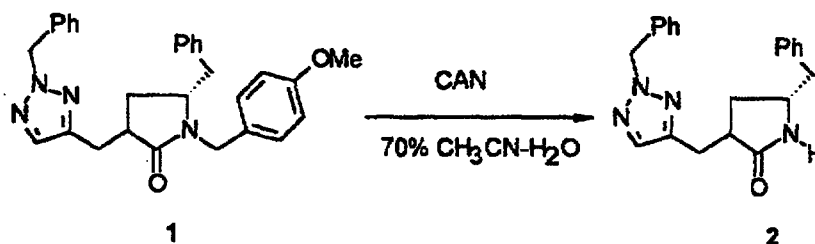
- 209 -

B.



In an oven-dried 100 mL round-bottomed flask, the triazole PMB lactam 1 (827 mg, 2.20 mmol) was dissolved in 40 mL of THF. NaH (124 mg of a 60% dispersion in mineral oil, 5.17 mmol) was added. Gas evolution was observed. Benzyl bromide (400 μ L, 3.36 mmol) was added. The reaction was stirred at reflux until the starting material was not longer evident by thin-layer chromatography (50% EtOAc/ CH_2Cl_2). The mixture was acidified with 1N HCl and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The organic extract was dried (MgSO_4), evaporated in vacuo to afford a dark yellow residue that was chromatographed (20% EtOAc/ CH_2Cl_2) to produce the benzyl triazole PMB lactam 2 (740 mg, 72%) as a light yellow oil.

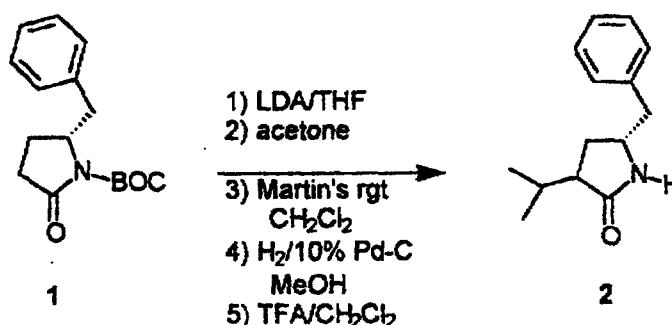
C.



In an oven-dried 50 mL round-bottomed flask, the benzyl triazole PMB lactam 1 (740 mg, 1.59 mmol) was dissolved

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in 22 mL of 70% CH₃CN-H₂O. Ceric ammonium nitrate (2.1 g, 3.83 mmol) was added. The orange solution was stirred at room temperature until the starting material was no longer evident by TLC (1 hr). The mixture was poured into water and extracted with EtOAc. The organic extract was dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated in vacuo to afford the benzyl triazole lactam 2 (336 mg, 61%) as a clear, colorless oil.

Example 42

10 BOC-lactam 1 (1.8 g, 6.6 mmol) was dissolved in THF (50 mL) and cooled to -78 °C. To this solution was added LDA (Aldrich, 1.5 M in cyclohexane, 5.3 mL, 7.9 mmol) via syringe over 10 minutes. After stirring for 60 min at -78 °C, acetone (4.9 mL, 66 mmol) was added via
15 syringe over 1 minute. The reaction was stirred for an additional 40 minutes before being quenched with 1N HCl (15 mL). Ethyl acetate (100 mL) was added and the layers were partitioned. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and
20 concentrated in vacuo to a yellow oil that slowly

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crystallized. The crude alcohol was dissolved in dichloromethane (50 mL) and Martin's sulfurane (Aldrich, 7.5 g, 11 mmol) was added in one portion. The reaction was stirred for 36 h at room temperature .

5 before being concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography over silica gel (3:1 hexane:ethyl acetate) provided the alkene as a mixture of isomers. The alkene, 10% Pd-C (1.0 g), and methanol (40 mL) were combined in a Parr bottle and pressurized to 50 psi of

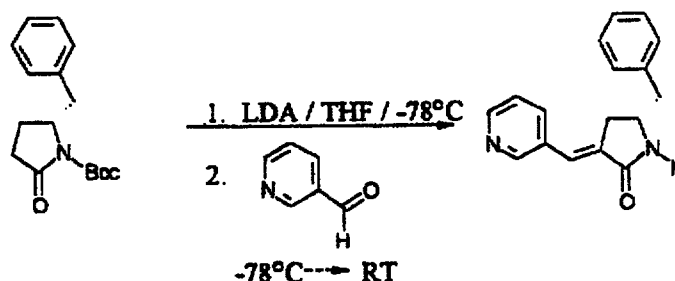
10 hydrogen gas. After 4 h of agitation, the reaction vessel was evacuated and filtered through a plug of Celite. The cake was washed with ethyl acetate (20 mL) and the combined filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to give the isopropyl BOC-lactam as a pale yellow oil.

15 The lactam was dissolved in dichloromethane (20 mL) and trifluoroacetic acid (10 mL) was added slowly. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 24 h before being diluted with ethyl acetate (100 mL) and carefully neutralized with 10% sodium carbonate to pH

20 7. The layers were partitioned and the organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography over silica gel (3:1 ethyl acetate:hexane) gave the isopropyl lactam as a white powder. MS (ES+) = 240

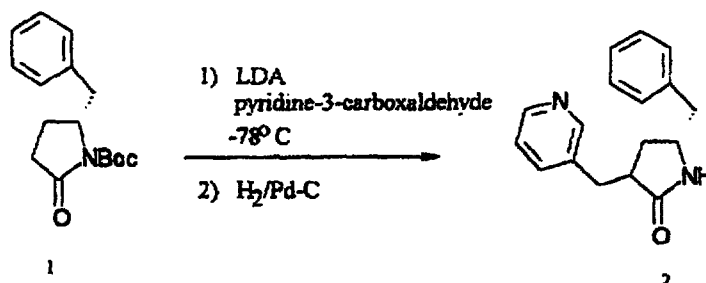
25 (M+Na)

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Example 43

A stirred, cooled (-78 °C) solution of 1.4 g (5.0 mmol) of pyrrolidinone in 35 mL of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran was treated in a dropwise fashion with 3.6 mL (7.2 mmol) of lithium diisopropylamide. The resultant solution was stirred for 70 min, and subsequently treated with 0.57 mL (6.0 mmol) of 3-pyridine carboxaldehyde. The homogenous solution was allowed to ambiently warm to RT, and stirring was continued overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with 400 mL of dichloromethane, washed 1X with 150 mL of water, dried (magnesium sulfate), filtered, concentrated, and purified on silica gel using 3:1 ethyl acetate/hexanes as the eluent affording 0.6 g (46%) of the desired compound as a golden oil which solidified upon standing. ¹H NMR (d6-DMSO, 400MHz) 8.65 (s, 1H); 8.47 (m, 2H); 7.83 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H); 7.41 (m, 1H); 7.23 (m, 5H); 7.03 (t, J = 2.7 Hz, 1H); 3.96 (m, 1H); 3.07 (m, 1H); 2.89 - 2.65 (series of m, 3H). M+H (265.2).

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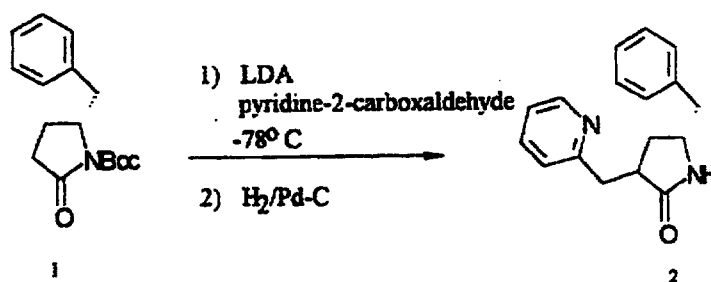
Example 44

The first step of the sequence was performed as for **Example 43**. The olefin was carried forward as follows:

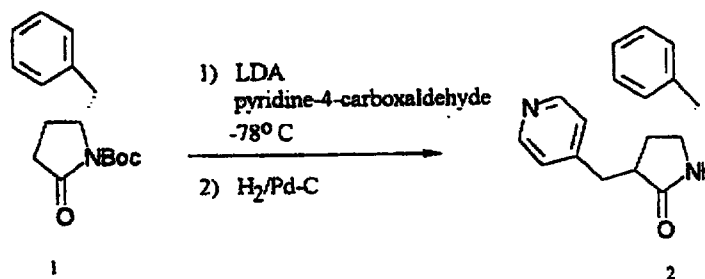
step 2

- 5 A vigorously stirred suspension of 330 mg (1.25 mmol) of enamide and 80 mg of 10% palladium on carbon (Degussa) in 12mL of anhydrous methanol was hydrogenated (Hydrogen balloon) for 1 h. The mixture was diluted with 100 mL of methanol, carefully
- 10 filtered, concentrated, and purified on silica gel using ethyl acetate as the eluent affording 295 mg (89%) of an isomeric mixture of the desired compounds as a golden oil which solidified upon standing. ¹H NMR (d₆-DMSO, 400MHz) δ 8.36 (s, 2H); 7.88 (s, 1H); 7.56 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H); 7.27 - 7.12 (m, 7H); 3.66 (m, 1H); 2.96 - 2.37 (series of m, 7H). M+H (267.2); M+Na (289.2)
- 15

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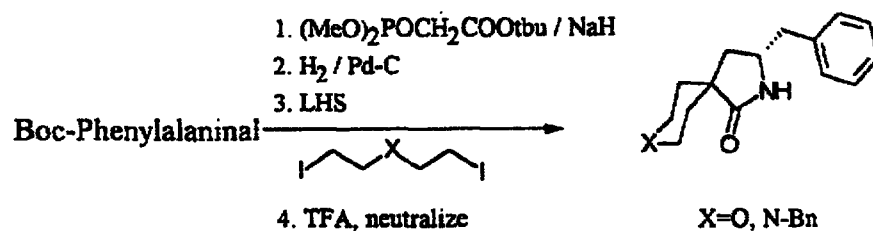
Example 45

The synthesis of the 2-pyridyl methylpyrrolidone was carried out as shown in Example 44.

Example 46

- 5 The 4-pyridylmethylpyrrolidone was prepared following procedures outline for Example 44.

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Example 47**X = N-Bn**

A.

A solution of 5.06g (20 mmol, 1 equiv) of tert-Butyl-P,P-dimethylphosphonoacetate in 15 mL THF cooled to
 5 0 °C was treated with 0.528g of NaH at 0 °C and then warmed up to room temperature for 30 min. Next, solution of 5.0g (20 mM, 1 equiv) of Boc-Phenylalaninal in 5 mL THF was added dropwise at 0°C and the reaction
 10 continued for 2 h. The crude product was diluted with ethyl acetate and partitioned with aqueous citric acid (2x), sodium bicarbonate (2x), organics collected and dried over magnesium sulfate. The product was then dissolved in 100 mL methanol, added 0.6g 10% Pd/C and
 15 hydrogenated at 25 psi overnight, and the desired compound purified on a silica column using 1/4 ethyl acetate/hexane. Yield 3.8g (51.4%).

¹H NMR (CDCL₃, 300 MHz) δ (broad signals and conformational averaging) 7.20 (m, 5H), 4.46 (m, 0.5H),
 20 3.79 (m, 0.5H), 3.72 (s, 0.5H), 2.80 (m, 0.5H), 2.46 (m, 0.5H), 2.27 (m, 1H), 1.78 (m, 1H), 1.50 (m, 1H), {1.44, 1.42, 1.41, 1.38} (all s, total 18H). Low resolution MS m/e 372.2 (M+Na⁺).

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B.

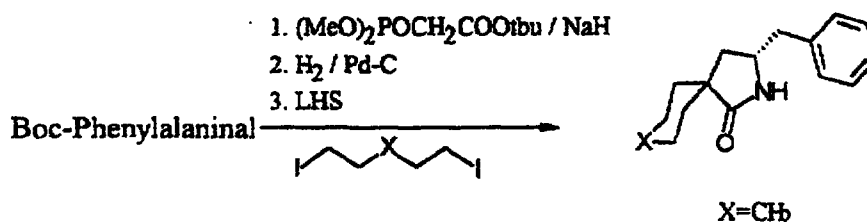
A solution of 4.63 g (13.25 mmol, 1 equiv) of the above ester in 200 mL of THF was treated with 40 mL (39.75 mmol, 3 equiv) of 1M lithium bis(trimethylsilyl) amide in THF at -78 °C. After 90 min at -78 °C, the solution was added 5.5g (13.25 mmol, 1 equiv) of N-benzyl-N-bis(iodoethane) in 10 mL of THF and the reaction continued for 6 hours during which it reached the room temperature. The reaction was quenched with 10% aqueous solution of citric acid and extracted to ethyl acetate, and the product treated with 1:1 (v/v) DCM/TFA (40 mL) for 40 min, after which solvents were removed and the crude purified to homogeneity by RP HPLC with total yield of 14.2%. The resulting TFA salt was then neutralized with triethylamine, extracted between ethyl acetate/water, organics collected and dried, thus yielding a free base form of the spiropyrrolidone product which is used in subsequent coupling to the epoxide. ¹H NMR (TFA salt, CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.30 (m, 10H), 5.85 (m, 1H), 4.16 (m, 2H), 3.86 (m, 1H), 3.68 (m, 1H), 3.36 (m, 3H), 2.88 (dd, 1H), 2.62 (dd, 1H), 1.7-2.2 (m, 6H). Low resolution MS m/e 335.2 (M+H⁺)

Example 48

Spirocycle X=O was synthesized according to bisalkylation protocol of Example 47 above except that bis-O-(iodoethyl) ether was used in reaction step B (1.26g, 3.87 mmol, 1 equiv). ¹H NMR (d₆-DMSO, 300 MHz) δ 7.79 (s, 1H), 7.22 (m, 5H), 3.73 (m, 3H), 3.24 (m, 2H), 2.88 (dd, 1H, J=4.8, 13.4), 2.57 (dd, 1H, J=8.4, 13.4), 2.03 (m, 1H), 1.76 (m, 1H), 1.55 (m, 2H), 1.22

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(m, 1H), 1.01 (m, 1H). Low resolution MS m/e 246.2 (M+H⁺).

Example 49**Spirocycle X=CH₂**

5 A.

A solution of 1.36g (3.88 mmol, 1 equiv) of the ester from **Example 47** step A in 5 mL of THF was cooled to -78 °C and treated with 9.32 mL (9.32 mmol, 2.4 equiv) of 1M lithium bis(trimethylsilyl) amide in THF. After 1 h at -78 °C, 0.992g (4.27 mmol, 1.1 equiv) of 1,5-iodochloropentane was added and the reaction allowed to progress at -15 °C for 1 h, quenched with 10% aqueous citric acid, and extracted to ethyl acetate, resulting in 1.60g of product. Low resolution MS m/e 476.2 (M+Na⁺)

B.

A solution of 1.6g (3.53 mmol, 1 equiv) of the above chloride in 30 mL acetone was treated with 5.29 g (35.3 mmol, 10 equiv) of NaI and refluxed overnight. Solvents were then removed and the residue partitioned between ethyl acetate/water. Organics were dried with magnesium

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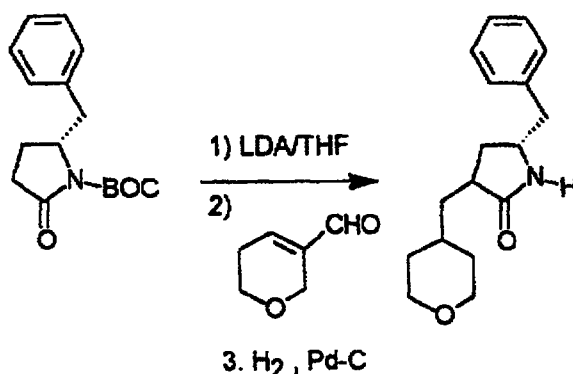
sulfate and purified on silica gel using 1/3 ethyl acetate/hexane resulting in 1.2 g of the desired iodide (62.4% yield after chromatography).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.20 (m, 5H), 4.38 (m, 1H),
5 3.79 (m, 1H), 3.13 (t, 2H, J=6.9), 2.73 (m, 2H), 2.25
(m, 1H), 1.76 (m, 2H), 1.43 (s, 9H), 1.38 (s, 9H), 1.2-
1.7 (m, 7H). Low resolution MS m/e 568 (M+Na⁺), m/e
362.2 (M+H⁺)

C.

10 A solution 1.15g (2.1 mM, 1 equiv) of the above product
in 20 mL of anhydrous THF was cooled to -78 °C and
treated with 3.2 mL (3 mmol, 1.5 equiv) of 1M lithium
bis(trimethylsilyl) amide in THF. The reaction was then
allowed to warm up to room temperature, solvents
15 removed and the crude product purified on preparative
HPLC. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.32 (m, 4H), 7.19 (d,
12H), 3.88 (m, 1H), 2.82 (m, 2H), 2.24 (dd, 1H), 1.2-
1.8 (m, 11H). Low resolution MS m/e 384.2 (M+Na⁺), m/e
362.2 (M+H⁺).

20

Example 50

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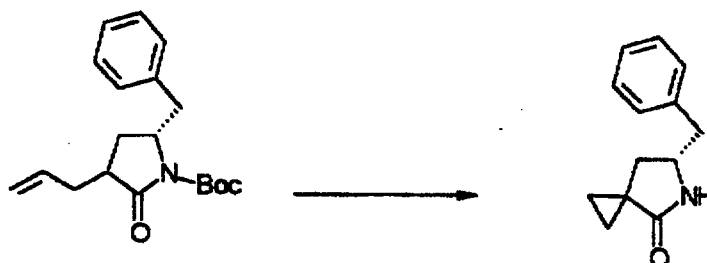
A.

The Boc-pyrrolidone (4.4 g, 16 mmol) was dissolved in THF (40 mL) and cooled to -78 °C. To this solution was added LDA (Aldrich, 1.5 M in cyclohexane, 12.8 mL, 19
5 mmol) via syringe over 10 minutes. After stirring for 60 min at -78 °C, 3-formyl-5,6-dihydro-2H-pyran (US Patent 4,532,337) (1.8 g, 16 mmol) in THF (5 mL) was added via syringe over 1 minute. The reaction was then allowed to reach room temperature and stir for 20 h
10 before being quenched with saturated ammonium chloride (15 mL). Ethyl acetate (50 mL) was added and the layers were partitioned. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by
15 flash chromatography over silica gel (95:5 chloroform:methanol) to give dihydropyran lactam as a beige powder. MS (ES+) = 270 (M+1), 292 (M+Na)

B.

The dihydropyran obtained above (1.2 g, 4.4 mmol), 10%
20 Pd-C (0.2 g), and methanol (35 mL) were combined in a Parr bottle and pressurized to 50 psi of hydrogen gas. After 3 h of agitation, the reaction vessel was evacuated and filtered through a plug of Celite. The cake was washed with methanol (20 mL) and the combined
25 filtrate was concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography over silica gel (95:5 chloroform:methanol) gave the tetrahydropyran lactam 2 as a white powder. MS (ES+) = 274 (M+1), 296 (M+Na)

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Example 51

A.

A solution of 2.6g (8.24 mmol, 1 equiv) of the allyl-pyrrolidone in 80 mL tetrahydrofuran and 25 mL water
5 was cooled to 0 °C and treated with 5.29 g (24.7 mmol, 3 equiv) NaIO₄, followed by the addition of 838 mg of 2.5% solution of osmium tetroxide in 2-methyl-2-propanol. The reaction was continued for 2 h at room temperature, solvents removed and the residue
10 partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. Ethyl acetate was then dried over MgSO₄, resulting in 3.0 g of the crude aldehyde.
¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 9.75 (s, 1H), 7.22 (m, 5H), 4.32 (m, 1H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 2.82 (m, 3H), 2.53 (m, 1H),
15 2.22 (m, 1H), 1.58 (s, 9H). Low resolution MS m/e 356.1 (M+Na⁺); m/e 689.3 (2M+Na⁺).

B.

A solution of 2.88g of the above aldehyde in 10 mL methanol was cooled to 0 °C and sodium borohydride was
20 added over 2 h, until all the starting material (R_f=0.55, Merck Kieselgel 60, 0.25 mm, 1:1 ethyl acetate/hexane) was consumed. The title compound had R_f=0.30 (same conditions). Solvents were then removed, and the residue was extracted between ethyl acetate and

- 221 -

10% aqueous citric acid. Organic fractions were washed with water and dried over magnesium sulfate.

Purification on a silica column (1:1 ethyl acetate/hexane) afforded 1.5 g (57% yield) of the alcohol. Low resolution MS m/e 342.2 ($M+Na^+$); m/e 661.4 ($2M+Na^+$).

C.

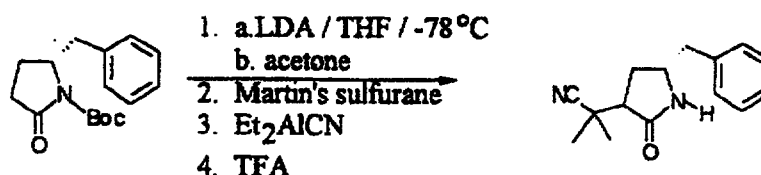
A solution of 0.46g (1.44 mmol, 1 equiv) of the above alcohol in 4 mL tetrahydrofuran was treated with 0.215 g (1.875 mmol, 1.3 equiv) of mesyl chloride and 0.242g (1.875 mmol, 1.3 equiv) of diisopropylethylamine. The reaction was allowed to proceed for 30 min at room temperature, solvents removed and the residue partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. Organics were dried with magnesium sulfate and purified on a silica column (1/1 ethyl acetate/hexane), yielding 0.50 g (87.3%) of the desired mesylate. $R_f=0.57$ (Merck Kieselgel 60, 0.25 mm, 1:1 ethyl acetate/hexane). ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 300 MHz) δ 7.22 (m, 5H), 4.39 (m, 3H), 3.09 (dd, 1H, $J=6.4, 13.2$), 2.98 (s, 3H), 2.76 (dd, 1H, $J=8.9, 13.2$), 1.64 (m, 2H), 1.57 (s, 9H).

D.

A solution of 0.33g (0.831 mmol, 1 equiv) of the above mesylate in 3 mL DMF was cooled to 0 °C and treated with 26 mg (1.080 mmol, 1.3 equiv) of sodium hydride. After 3h at room temperature the reaction was quenched with aqueous citric acid and purified on silica gel using 1:3 ethyl acetate/hexane (v:v). The resulting product (0.18g, 72.0% yield) was then treated with 1:1 dichloromethane/ trifluoroacetic acid (5 ml) for 1/2h,

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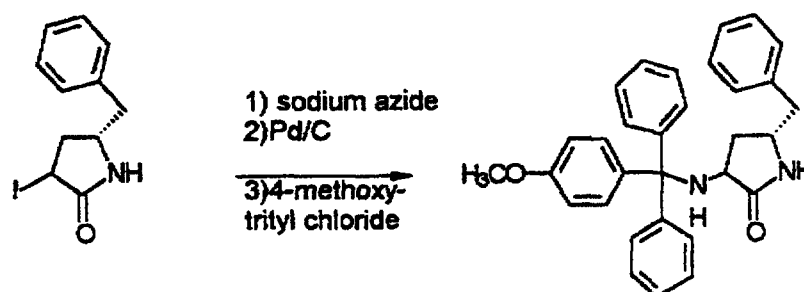
resulting in 0.12g (71.8%, based on mesylate) of the
 desired product. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) δ 7.23 (m,
 5H), 7.04 (broad s, 1H), 3.99 (m, 1H), 2.85 (m, 2H),
 2.26 (dd, 1H, $J=8.1, 12.9$), 1.92 (dd, 1H, $J=5.0, 12.9$),
 1.10 (m, 2H), 0.72 (m, 2H). Low resolution MS m/e
 342.2 ($M+\text{Na}^+$);

Example 52

A solution of 1.5g (5.4 mMol) of the pyrrolidinone in
 25 mL of tetrahydrofuran was cooled to -78 °C and
 10 treated with 4.3 mL (6.5 mMol) of lithiumdiisopropyl
 amide (2M in THF). After stirring for 0.25h, acetone
 (2.8g (50 mMol) was added, the reaction mixture was
 kept at -78 °C for 2 h and then quenched with 1N
 hydrochloric acid. Extraction with ethyl acetate,
 15 drying over magnesium sulfate and removal of the
 solvent in vacuo afforded the crude product which was
 redissolved in 25 mL of dichloromethane and treated
 with 8g of Martin's sulfurane. After stirring for 12h
 at 15 °C, the mixture was participated between ethyl
 20 acetate and 1N hydrochloric acid. Drying over
 magnesium sulfate and removal of the solvent gave the
 desired alkene. 0.755 g of the crude alkene were
 dissolved in 15 mL of toluene and treated with 3 mL (3
 mMol) of diethyl aluminumcyanide (1M in toluene) and
 25 the resulting mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 5 h.

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The solvent was removed and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel (20% ethylacetate-hexanes) to give the desired nitrile (0.4g) as a colorless oil. Deprotection with trifluoroacetic acid-dichloromethane (1:1) for 3h at 25 °C followed by chromatography on silica gel gave the desired lactam (0.22g) as a white solid. M+H: 243

Example 53

A.

10 A solution of 3-iodo-5-benzylpyrrolidinone (2.67 g, 8.87 mmol) and sodium azide (0.69 g, 10.61 mmol) in dimethylformamide (20 mL) was stirred at ambient temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere for 18h. The solvent was evaporated using a stream of nitrogen, and
15 the residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate, washed with water and brine, and concentrated in vacuo to give a yellow solid. Chromatography on silica gel, eluting with hexane:ethyl acetate (4:1), gave 1.82 g of the product as a 1:1 mixture of diastereomers which was
20 used without separation in the next reaction. MS: ES+, 239 (M+Na). The chromatography also gave 0.12 g of the trans isomer as a colorless oil and 0.43 g of the cis isomer as a colorless oil which crystallized

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upon standing. TLC (hexane : ethyl acetate (1:1)) Rf
trans isomer = 0.6 and Rf cis isomer = 0.5.

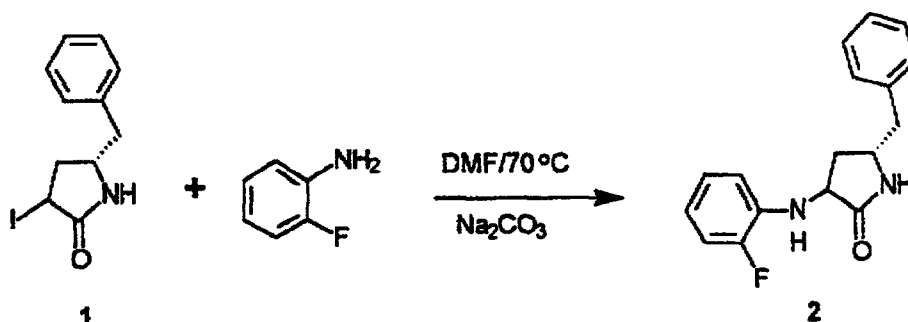
B.

5 A mixture of the above azide (0.575 g, 2.66 mmol) and
5% palladium on carbon (0.030 g) in methanol (20 mL)
was stirred under 40 psi of hydrogen for 18h at ambient
temperature. The mixture was filtered through a pad of
Celite to remove the catalyst, followed by filtration
10 through 5 g of silica gel, washing with
chloroform:methanol (9:1). The filtrate was
concentrated in vacuo to give 0.46 g (90%) of the
product as a mixture of diastereomers. MS: ES+, 191
(M+1) and 213 (M+Na).

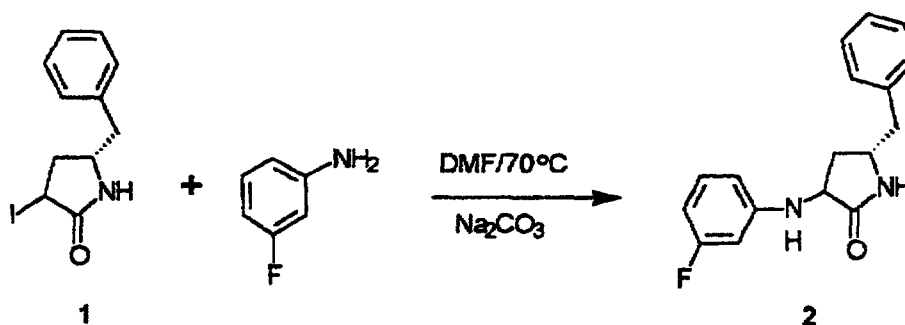
C.

15 A solution of the above amine (0.44 g, 2.3 mmol), 4-
anisylchlorodiphenylmethane (0.71 g, 2.3 mmol) and
triethylamine (0.5 mL, 3.5 mmol) in dichloromethane (20
mL) was stirred under a nitrogen atmosphere at ambient
temperature for 18h. The solution was washed with
20 water (2x50 mL) and brine, dried (MgSO₄), and
concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by
chromatography on silica gel, eluting with hexane:ethyl
acetate (7:3) then with hexane:ethyl acetate (1:1), to
give 0.41 g of the cis isomer as a yellow solid and
25 0.19 g of the trans isomer as a white solid. TLC
(hexane : ethyl acetate (7:3)) Rf cis isomer = 0.5 and
Rf trans isomer = 0.4.

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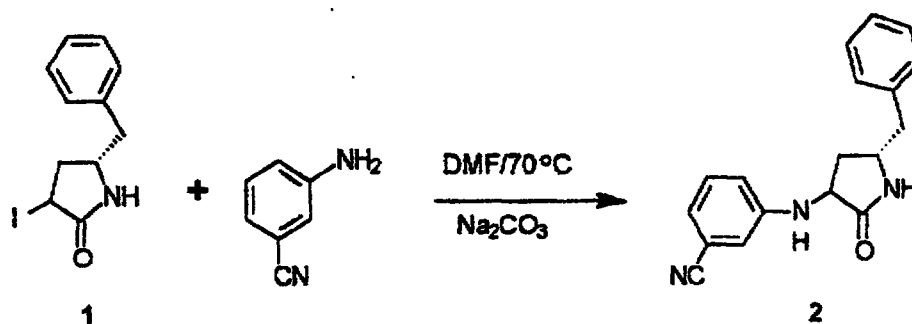
Example 54

Iodolactam 1 (prepared as described previously in Example 7) (0.55 g, 1.8 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (5 mL) and treated with 2-fluoroaniline (Aldrich, 0.20 g, 1.8 mmol) and solid sodium carbonate (0.39 g, 3.7 mmol). The reaction was then heated to 70 °C for 24 h before the solvent was removed in vacuo. Ethyl acetate (50 mL) and water (20 mL) were added and the layers were partitioned. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography over silica gel (1:1 hexane:ethyl acetate) gave the anilinolactam 2 as a pale yellow foam: MS (AP+) = 285 (M+1), 307 (M+Na)

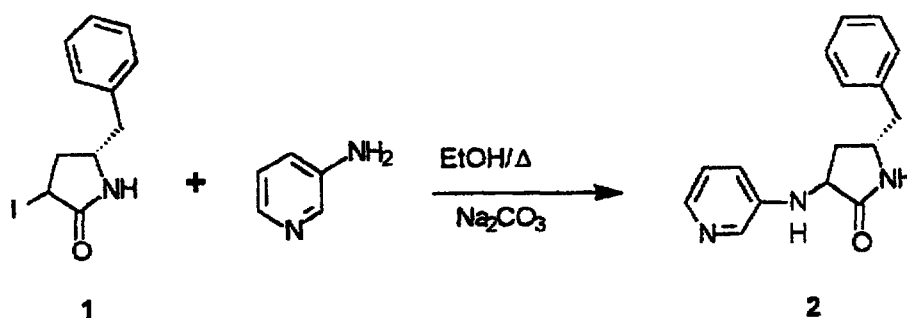
Example 55

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Using the procedure described in Example 54, the anilinolactam was prepared, purified, and isolated as a beige foam. MS (AP+) = 285 (M+1), 307 (M+Na)

Example 56

5 Using the procedure described in Example 54, the anilinolactam was prepared, purified, and isolated as a beige foam. MS (AP+) = 292 (M+1), 314 (M+Na)

Example 57

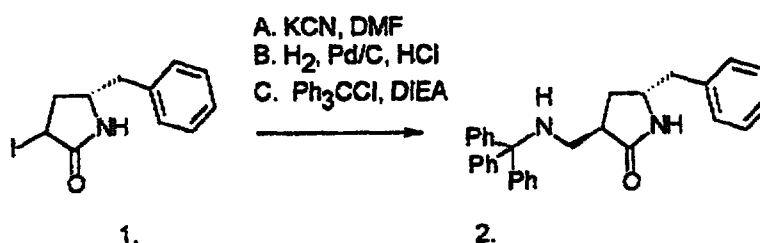
10 Iodolactam 1 (prepared as described previously in Example 7) (0.77 g, 2.6 mmol) was dissolved in absolute ethanol (10 mL) and treated with 3-aminopyridine (0.26 g, 2.8 mmol) and solid sodium carbonate (0.40 g, 3.8 mmol). The reaction was then heated at reflux for 24 h before the solvent was removed in vacuo. Chloroform (50

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mL) and water (20 mL) were added and the layers were partitioned. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo.

Preparatory silica gel TLC (95:5 chloroform:methanol) gave the pyridylaminolactam 2 as a red oil. MS (AP+) = 268 (M+1), 290 (M+Na)

Example 58



A.

To a solution of iodolactam 1 (13.43 g, 44.6 mmol, 1 eq) in dimethylformamide (60 mL) under nitrogen was added potassium cyanide (3.49 g, 1.2 eq). After stirring at ambient temperature for 24 h, the reaction mixture was evaporated in vacuo and the residue was partitioned between ethyl acetate, saturated aqueous brine and water. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was back-extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with saturated aqueous brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, filtered and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography eluting with hexane : acetone (3:1). Fractions containing the product were combined, evaporated in vacuo to provide

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5.89 g (66%) of cyanolactam as a mixture of diastereomers. MS (APCI): $M+Na = 223$.

B.

5 A solution of cyanolactam (5.78 g, 28.9 mmol) from step A in absolute ethanol (233 mL) under Nitrogen was combined with 10 wt.% Palladium on charcoal (2.33 g) and concentrated hydrochloric acid (9.31 mL, 4 eq.). The mixture was reduced under hydrogen gas at 50 psi for 16 h. The reaction was purged with nitrogen,
10 filtered and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was combined with toluene (~ 100 mL) and concentrated in vacuo to a residue to remove residual water. The azeotropic removal with toluene was repeated four times leaving a residue which was dried under high vacuum to
15 provide the crude amine as a gum (7.18 g, 103%). MS (ESI): $M+1 = 205$.

C.

The crude amine (7.16 g, 29.8 mmol, 1 eq) from step B was combined under argon in dichloromethane (100 mL)
20 with diisopropylethylamine (13 mL, 74.4 mmol, 2.5 eq) and triphenylmethylchloride (9.13 g, 32.7 mmol, 1.1 eq). After stirring at ambient temperature for 16 h, the reaction mixture was treated with 5% w/v aqueous potassium carbonate and transferred to a separatory
25 funnel. After separating the layers, the aqueous layer was back-extracted with dichloromethane and the combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and evaporated in vacuo to provide a crude mixture of diastereomers. The mixture was

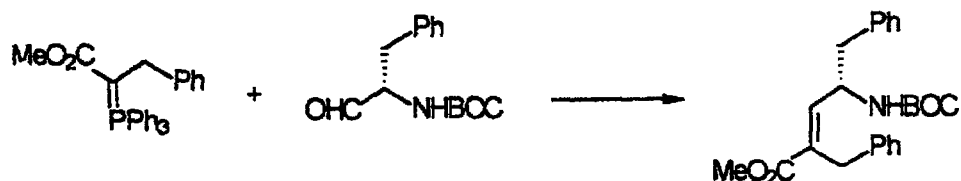
- 229 -

purified by flash silica gel chromatography eluting with ethyl acetate : hexane (3:7). Fractions containing the less polar diastereomer were combined and evaporated in vacuo to provide 3.52 g (26 %) of trityl protected amine as a crystalline solid. MS (APCI): $M+Na = 469$.

Example 59

An alternate procedure for the synthesis of the benzylactam:

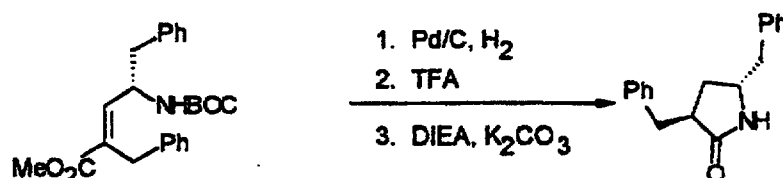
10 A.



A mixture of methyl 2-(triphenylphosphoranylidene)-hydrocinnamate (13.20 g, 31.1 mmol, 1.15 eq) and N-tert-butoxycarbonyl-L-phenylalanine (6.76 g, 27.1 mmol, 1 eq) were combined in 200 mL chloroform and allowed to stir at ambient temperature over 64 h. The reaction was concentrated in vacuo and the residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography eluting with 85:15 hexane : ethyl acetate. Fractions containing the product were combined and evaporated in vacuo to provide the olefin as a crystalline solid (9.38 g, 77%). MS (ESI): $M + Na = 418$.

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B.



- A solution of the olefin (9.30 g, 23.5 mmol, 1eq) from step A in absolute ethanol (250 mL) was combined under nitrogen with Palladium on carbon (10 wt%, 1.90 g) and reduced under a balloon of Hydrogen gas over 16 h. The reaction mixture was purged with nitrogen, diluted with dichloromethane, filtered, and evaporated *in vacuo* to low volume. The solution was diluted with dichloromethane and filtered through a pad of diatomaceous earth washing with dichloromethane. The filtrate was evaporated *in vacuo* and dried under vacuum to provide a 5:1 mixture of diastereomers of the BOC-amino ester as an oil (9.68 g, 104 %). MS (ESI): M + Na = 420.
- The oil was dissolved in dichloromethane (25 mL) and treated with trifluoroacetic acid (25 mL) under Argon. After stirring for 0.5 h at ambient temperature, the reaction mixture was evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in methanol (50 mL) and treated with diisopropylethyl amine (17 mL) followed by anhydrous potassium carbonate (13.49 g, 98 mmol, 4 eq) and stirred for 16 h at ambient temperature under an Argon atmosphere. The mixture was evaporated *in vacuo* and the residue was partitioned between dichloromethane and water. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer

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was back-extracted three times with dichloromethane. The combined organic layers were washed with aqueous hydrochloric acid (1N) and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was back-extracted with

5 dichloromethane and the combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and evaporated *in vacuo* to a residue. The crude product was purified by flash silica gel chromatography eluting with a gradient of 45-60 % ethyl acetate in hexane. Fractions

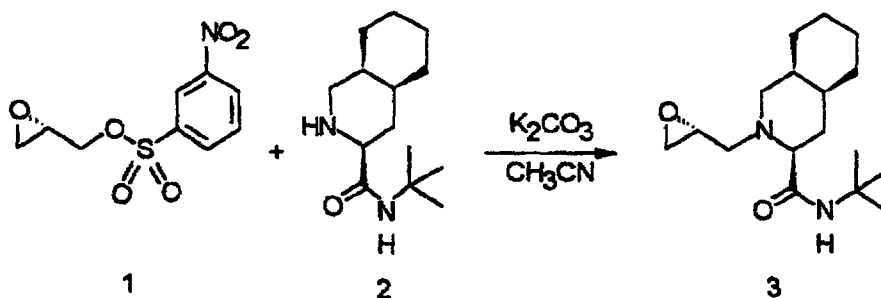
10 containing the less polar diastereomer were combined and concentrated *in vacuo* to a solid and dried under high vacuum to provide the enantiopure lactam as a white crystalline solid (4.48 g, 72%). MS (ESI): $M + Na = 288$. ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): 1.90 (m, 1H); 2.01 (m, 1H); 2.67 (m, 4H); 3.16 (m, 1H); 3.65 (m, 1H); 5.70 (s, 1H); 7.18 (m, 10H).

15

Example 60

Synthesis of Compound 123

A.

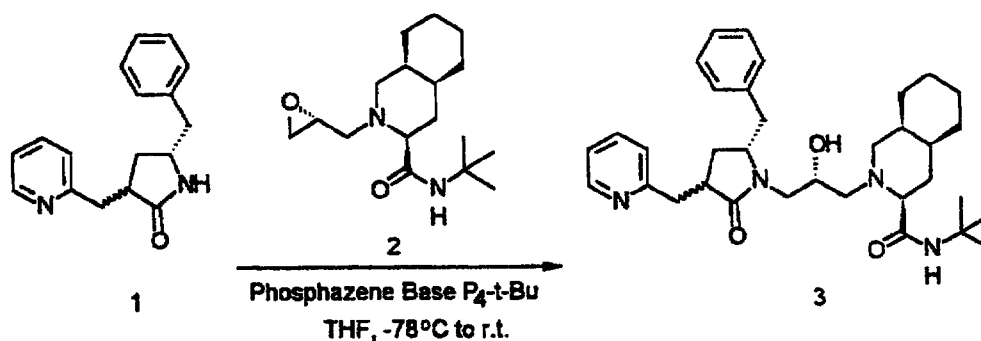


20 To a suspension of (2S)-(+)-glycidyl 3-nitrobenzenesulfonate 1 (Aldrich, 19.47 mmol) and

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potassium carbonate (Baker, 38.93 mmol) in dry acetonitrile was added (S)-t-butyl decahydro-3-isoquinoline carboxamide 2 (NSC Technologies, 21.41 mmol) and the reaction stirred at ambient temperature overnight. The solvent was removed in *vacuo*, and the residue taken up in ethyl acetate/water, the organic layer was washed sequentially with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and brine, followed by drying (MgSO₄), filtration and concentration in *vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography eluting with 10% diethyl ether/dichloromethane to give 3.62 g of product 3; HPLC Rt = 9.2 min (100%), TLC R_f = 0.26 (10% diethyl ether/dichloromethane); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 6.59 (br s, 1 H), 3.00 (d, 1 H), 2.97 (m, 1 H), 2.89 (dd, 1H), 2.73 (m, 1H), 2.65 (m, 1 H), 2.57 (m, 1 H), 2.22 (dd, 1H), 2.08 (dd, 1H), 1.81-1.70 (m, 4 H), 1.65-1.19 (m, 8 H), 1.38 (s, 9 H).

B.



2-pyridylmethyl lactam 1 (35 mg, 0.13 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous THF (1 mL) and cooled to -78 °C. Phosphazene Base P₄-t-Bu (Fluka, 1.0M in hexane, 130 uL, 0.13 mmol.) was added to give an

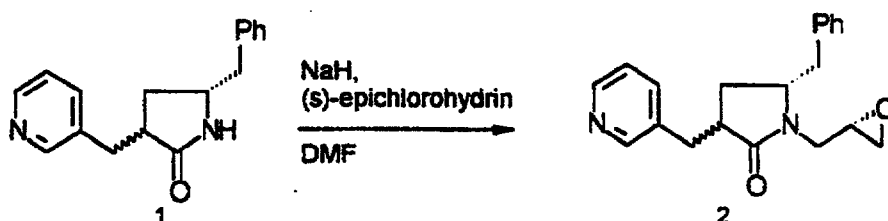
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orangish brown anion. The anion solution was stirred at -78 °C for 35 minutes and was then cannulated under nitrogen over 30 seconds into a -78 °C solution of 2 (39 mg, 0.13 mmol) in 1mL of THF and was washed in with 0.5 mL of THF. The reaction was gradually warmed to room temperature over 4 hr, then stirred at room temperature for 3 days. The reaction was cooled to -78 °C, quenched with 0.5 mL of a saturated ammonium chloride solution, and concentrated in vacuo to remove the THF. The residue was partitioned between ethyl acetate and saturated bicarbonate solution and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were then washed with water, brine and dried (MgSO₄) and filtered. Concentration in vacuo afforded 75 mg crude material which was purified via silica gel to give 18 mg (25%) of 3. Maldi MS: M + H = 561.5 (MW = 560.79). TLC (EtOAc) R_f = 0.19 (major diast.) & 0.29 (minor diast.). TLC (5% MeOH/EtOAc) R_f = 0.28 (major diast.) & 0.36 (minor diast.). HPLC retention times were 11.24 min. (major) & 11.32 min. (minor).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.52 (m, 1H), 7.61 (m, 1 H), 7.34-7.10 (m, 7H), 6.10-5.95 (m, 1H), 4.11 (m, 1H), 3.96-3.73 (m, 3H), 3.46-2.74 (m, 6H), 2.65-2.47 (m, 2H), 2.23 (m, 2H), 2.10-1.15 (m, 15H), 1.37 (s, 9H).

Example 61Synthesis of Compound 72

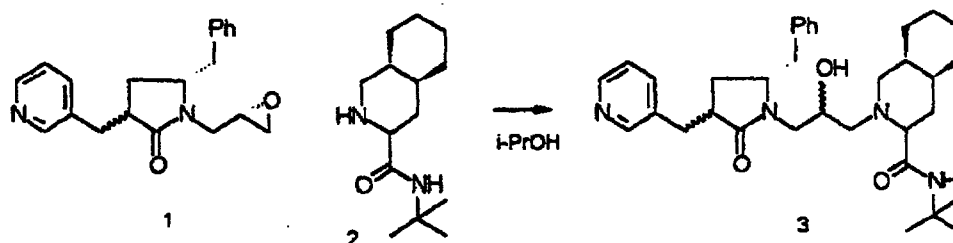
A.



3-pyridylmethyl lactam 1 (85 mg, 0.32 mmol) was
5 dissolved in DMF (1.5 mL), cooled to 0 °C, and to this
solution was added sodium hydride (0.48mmol) to give a
yellow anion. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C
for 70 minutes after which (s)-epichlorohydrin (35 ul,
0.45 mmol) was added neat. The reaction was stirred at
10 0 °C for 5 minutes, then warmed to room temperature and
stirred for 24 hours. The reaction was cooled to 0 °C
and quenched with 0.5 mL of a saturated ammonium
chloride solution. The reaction was partitioned
between ethyl acetate and a saturated bicarbonate
15 solution. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl
acetate. The combined organic layers were then washed
with water, brine and dried (MgSO₄) and filtered.
Concentration in vacuo afforded 49 mg of crude epoxide
which was used without further purification.

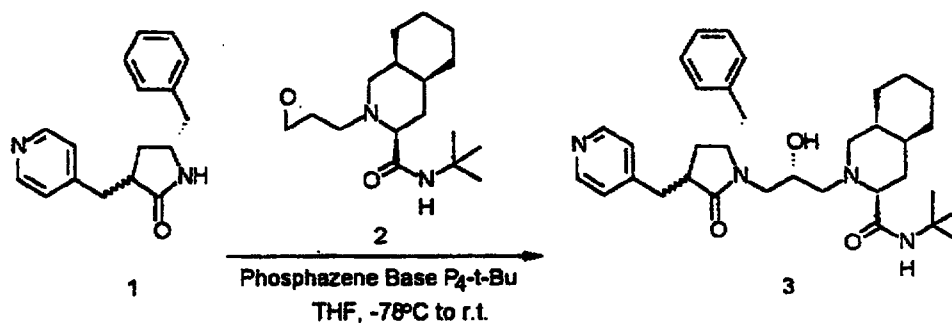
- 235 -

B.



Crude lactam epoxide 1 (49 mg) and
decahydroisoquinoline 2 (91 mg, 0.38 mmol) were heated
to 65-70 °C in isopropanol. After 90 hours the
5 reaction was cooled to 25 °C and stirred for 1 hour at
room temperature. The reaction was then concentrated
in vacuo, and purified by silica gel chromatography,
eluting with 5 % MeOH : EtOAc, providing 30 mg (87%
pure by HPLC) of desired product 3 as a mixture of 4
10 diastereomers. HPLC shows 2 split peaks 11.30 min. &
11.04 min.. TLC (5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) R_f = 0.27. TLC (10%
MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) R_f = 0.45.
¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.45-8.35 (m, 2H), 7.48 (m, 1 H),
7.35-7.09 (m, 6H), 6.63-5.94 (m, 1H), 3.98-3.63 (m,
3H), 3.42-2.73 (m, 5H), 2.70-2.11 (m, 5H), 2.07-1.20 (m,
15 16H), 1.36 (s, 9H).

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Example 62Synthesis of Compound 54

4-pyridylmethyl lactam 1 (33 mg, 0.12 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous THF (1 mL) and cooled to -78 °C. Phosphazene Base P₄-t-Bu (Fluka, 1.0M in hexane, 125 uL, 0.125 mmol) was added to give a brown anion. The anion solution was stirred at -78 °C for 35 minutes and was then cannulated under nitrogen over 30 seconds into a -78 °C solution of 2 (39 mg, 0.13 mmol) in 1 mL of THF and was washed in with 0.5 mL of THF. The reaction was gradually warmed to room temperature over 4 hr, then stirred at room temperature for 3 days. The reaction was cooled to -78 °C, quenched with 0.5 mL of a saturated ammonium chloride solution, and concentrated *in vacuo* to remove the THF. The residue was then partitioned between ethyl acetate and saturated bicarbonate solution. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate and the combined organic layers were then washed with water, brine and dried (MgSO₄) and filtered. Concentration *in vacuo* afforded 83 mg crude material which was purified via silica gel

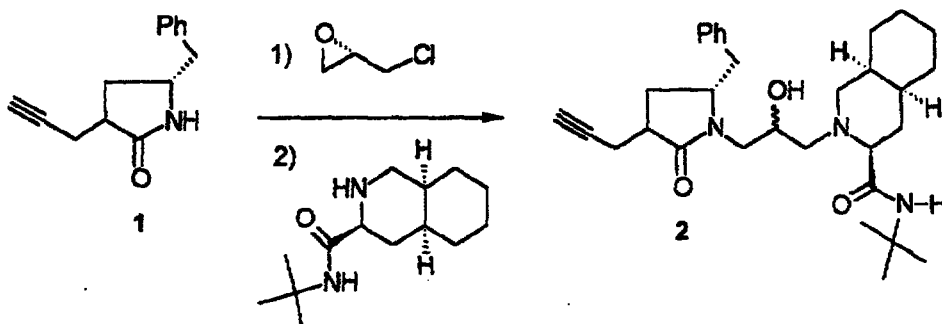
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to give 11 mg (16%) of 3. Maldi MS: $M + H = 560.4$. (MW = 560.79). TLC (EtOAc) $R_f = 0.08$ (major diast.) & 0.16 (minor diast.). TLC (5% MeOH/EtOAc) $R_f = 0.18$ (major diast.) & 0.26 (minor diast.). HPLC retention time was 11.05 min.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 8.50 (m, 2H), 7.35–7.02 (m, 7H), 5.89 (m, 1H), 4.05–3.78 (m, 3H), 3.37–2.69 (m, 5H), 2.62–2.45 (m, 4H), 2.26 (m, 2H), 2.08–1.16 (m, 15H), 1.38 (s, 9H).

Example 63

Synthesis of Compound 130

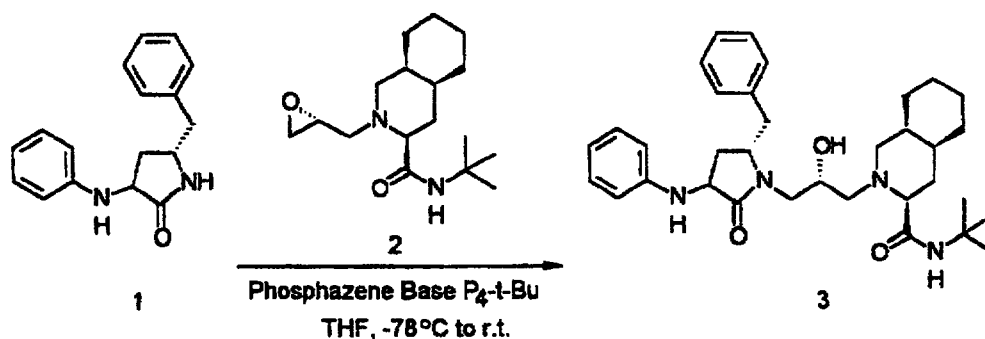


In an oven-dried 25 mL round-bottomed flask, alkyne lactam 1 (54.6 mg, 0.682 mmol) was dissolved in 5 mL of DMF. Sodium hydride (34.4 mg of a 60% dispersion in mineral oil, 0.860 mmol) was added with cooling using an ice-bath. Gas evolution was observed. (S)-Epichlorohydrin (60 μL , 0.765 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature, then the decahydroisoquinoline amide (182 mg, 0.770 mmol) was added. The mixture was heated to 80 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ overnight. The mixture was cooled, poured into water, and

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extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The organic extract was washed several times with water, dried (MgSO_4), and evaporated in vacuo to afford a yellow residue that was purified by preparative HPLC to afford the a diastereomeric mixture of alkyne DHIQ lactam 2 (120 mg, 34%) as a light yellow oil. HPLC: retention times of 13.57, 13.67, 13.87 minutes in a 5:1:1 ratio respectively. ^1H NMR : d 1.3-1.4 three singlets in a 2:1:1 ratio; 1.4-2.7 (several overlapping multiplets, 2.8-2.95 (multiplet), 3.0-3.7 (multiplet), 3.8-4.1 (multiplet), 5.95-6.05 (multiplet), 6.1, 6.18, 6.32, 6.4 (broad singlets in a 1:1:1:1 ratio), 6.2-6.3 (doublet of doublets), 7.15-7.35 (multiplet). MALDI-MS: peak at 506.3 ($\text{M} + \text{H}^+$).

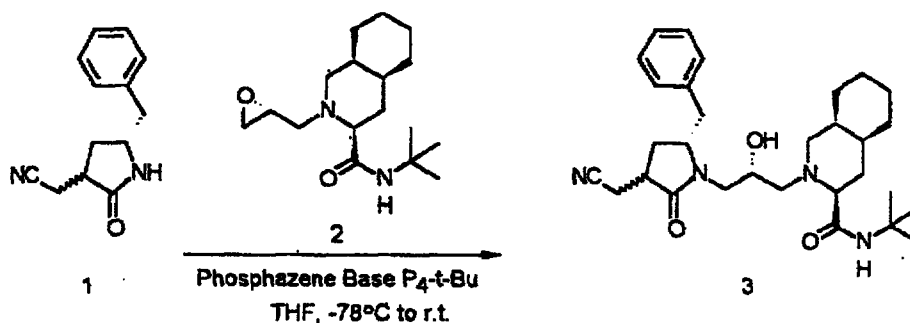
15

Example 64Synthesis of Compound 124

The lactam 1 (0.13 mmol) was dissolved in dry THF at -78°C and to this solution was added Phosphazene Base $\text{P}_4\text{-t-Bu}$ (Fluka, 1.0M in hexane, 0.14 mmol). After stirring 15 minutes the anion solution was added via cannula to a solution of epoxide 2 (0.13 mmol)

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dissolved in dry THF at -78 °C and the reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and stir overnight. The reaction was then diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed
5 sequentially with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and brine, followed by drying (MgSO₄), filtration and concentration in vacuo. The crude residue was taken up in dichloromethane and filtered through a plug of silica gel eluting with 8% MeOH in dichloromethane.
10 Product containing fractions were concentrated in vacuo and the resultant residue further purified by preparative HPLC (column: Delta-Pak C₁₈ 15mm 100Å 19x300 mm. Gradient: 20% to 100% acetonitrile in water with 0.1% TFA. Flow rate: 20 ml/min.
15 Detection: 214 nm) to yield 3 mg of product 3 as a mixture of diastereomers; TLC R_f = 0.44 (8% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂); HPLC Rt = 14.8, 14.9 min (95%); MALDI-TOF MS m/z 561 (M⁺); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.35-7.10 (m, 7 H), 6.73 (m, 1 H), 6.58 (d, 2 H), 5.82 (br s, 1 H),
20 4.12-3.85 (m, 4 H), 3.51 (m, 1H), 3.30 (m, 1H), 2.92 (m, 1 H), 3.63-2.20 (m, 4 H), 2.05-1.12 (m, 18 H), 1.38 (s, 9 H).

Example 65Synthesis of Compound 127

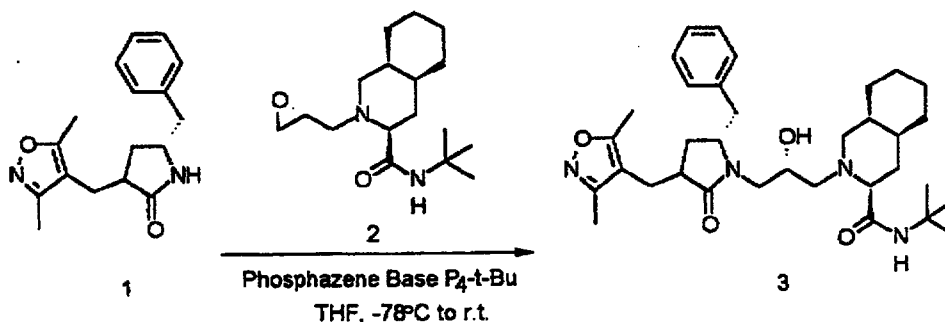
Cyanomethyl lactam 1 (82 mg, 0.38 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous THF (2 mL) and cooled to -78 °C.

- 5 Phosphazene Base P₄-t-Bu (Fluka, 1.0M in hexane, 380 uL, 0.38 mmol) was added to give a yellow anion. The anion solution was stirred at -78 °C for 35 minutes and was then cannulated under nitrogen over 30 seconds into a -78 °C solution of 2 (112 mg, 0.38 mmol) in 2mL of
- 10 THF and was washed in with 0.5 mL of THF. The reaction was gradually warmed to room temperature over 4 hr, then stirred at room temperature for 3 days. The reaction was cooled to -78 °C, quenched with 0.5 mL of a saturated ammonium chloride solution, and
- 15 concentrated *in vacuo* to remove the THF. The residue was then partitioned between ethyl acetate and saturated bicarbonate solution and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were then washed with water, brine and dried
- 20 (MgSO₄) and filtered. Concentration *in vacuo* afforded 375 mg crude material which was purified via silica

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gel (8 : 2, ethyl acetate: CH₂Cl₂, to give 118 mg (61%) of 3 that was < 80% pure. 58 mg was purified via prep. HPLC to give 10 mg of pure material as a 2: 1 mixture of diastereomers. HPLC retention times were 12.73 min. (67%) & 12.86 min. (33%). Maldi MS: M + H = 510.47 (MW = 508.71). TLC (EtOAc) R_f = 0.37 & 0.31. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.38-7.13 (m, 5H), 6.09-5.82 (br s, 1H), 4.29-3.96 (m, 3H), 3.84 (m, 1H), 3.49-2.91 (m, 5H), 2.77-2.18 (m, 9H), 2.10-1.20 (m, 11H), 1.39 (s, 9H).

10

Example 66Synthesis of Compound 131

The lactam 1 (0.061 mmol) was dissolved in dry THF at -78 °C and to this solution was added Phosphazene Base P₄-t-Bu (Fluka, 1.0M in hexane, 0.067 mmol). After stirring 15 minutes the anion solution was added via cannula to a solution of epoxide 2 (0.061 mmol) dissolved in dry THF at -78 °C and the reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and stir overnight. The reaction was then diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed sequentially with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and brine,

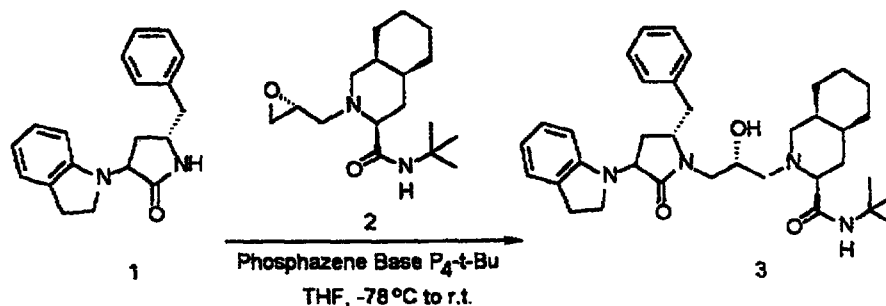
20

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followed by drying (MgSO₄), filtration and concentration *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography eluting with 3% MeOH in dichloromethane to give 2.1 mg of product 3 as a 1:1 mixture of diastereomers; TLC R_f = 0.14 (2:1 ethyl acetate/hexanes); HPLC R_t = 13.6, 13.8 min (68%); MALDI-TOF MS m/z 580 (M^+); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.32-7.08 (m, 5 H), 5.86 (br s, 1 H), 4.08-3.73 (m, 4 H), 3.65-3.14 (m, 4H), 3.00-2.49 (m, 8H), 2.41-0.92 (m, 13 H), 2.27 (s, 1.5 H), 2.22 (s, 1.5 H), 2.16 (s, 1.5 H), 2.11 (s, 1.5 H), 1.46 (s, 9 H).

Example 67

Synthesis of Compound 126



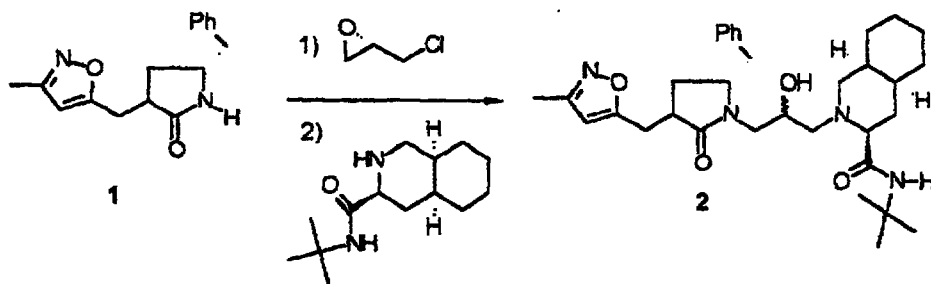
The lactam 1 (0.20 mmol) was dissolved in dry THF at -78 °C and to this solution was added Phosphazene Base P₄-t-Bu (Fluka, 1.0M in hexane, 0.21 mmol). After stirring 15 minutes the anion solution was added via cannula to a solution of epoxide 2 (0.20 mmol) dissolved in dry THF at -78 °C and the reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and stir overnight. The reaction was then diluted with water and extracted

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with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed sequentially with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and brine, followed by drying (MgSO₄), filtration and concentration *in vacuo*. The crude residue was taken up in dichloromethane and filtered through a plug of silica gel eluting with 3% MeOH in dichloromethane. Product containing fractions were concentrated *in vacuo* and the resultant residue further purified by preparative HPLC (column: Delta-Pak C₁₈ 15mm 100Å 19x300 mm. Gradient: 20% to 100% acetonitrile in water with 0.1% TFA. Flow rate: 20 ml/min. Detection: 214 nm) to yield 2.5 mg of product 3 as a mixture of diastereomers; TLC R_f = 0.21 (3% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂); HPLC Rt = 14.8 min (98%); MALDI-TOF MS m/z 588 (M⁺).

Example 68

Synthesis of Compound 132



In an oven-dried 25 mL round-bottomed flask, isoxazole lactam 1 (54.6 mg, 0.201 mmol) was dissolved in 3 mL of THF. (S)-Epichlorohydrin (20 uL, 0.255 mmol) was added. P-4-tBu phosphazene base (210 uL, 0.210 mmol)

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was added dropwise via syringe initially producing a dark orange-brown color that faded. The mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature and the mixture was poured into water and extracted with

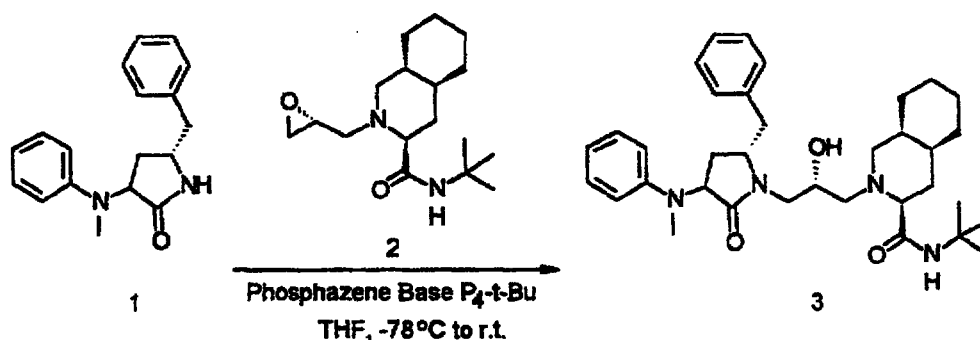
5 CH₂Cl₂. The organic extract was dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in anhydrous CH₃CN and the decahydroisoquinoline amide (54.4 mg, 0.230 mmol) was added. The mixture was refluxed overnight. The solvent was evaporated and

10 the residue was purified by preparative HPLC to afford the isoxazole DHIQ lactam 2 (38 mg, 34%) as a light yellow oil. HPLC: retention times of 12.28, 12.86, 13.68 minutes at 93% purity. ¹H NMR : d 1.3-1.4 three singlets in a 4:4:1 ratio; 1.4-2.7 (several overlapping

15 multiplets, 1.4-2.3 (several overlapping multiplets), 2.45-3.35 (several overlapping multiplets), 3.35-4.1 (several multiplets), 4.3-4.4 (doublet), 5.8 (multiplet), 5.9, 6.0, and 6.3 (three broad singlets in a ratio of 4:4:1 ratio), 7.1-7.2 (multiplet), 7.2-7.4

20 (multiplet). MALDI-MS: calc'd: 564.9; found 565.5 (M + H⁺).

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Example 69Synthesis of Compound 125

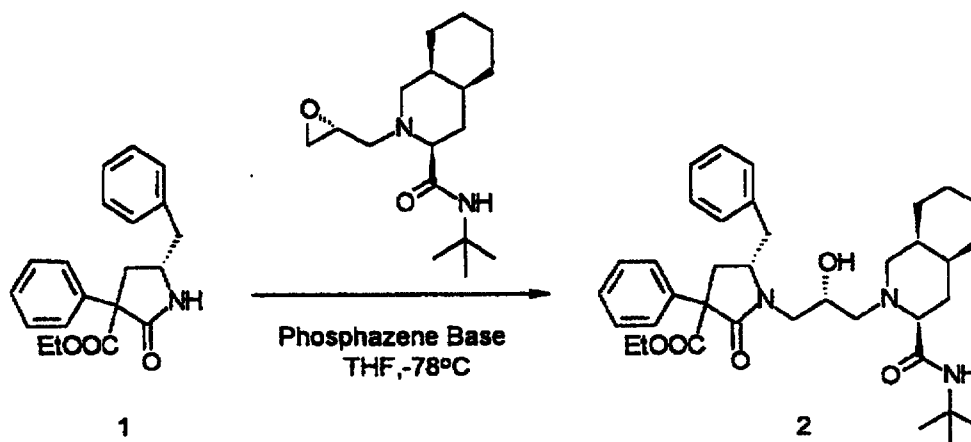
The lactam 1 (0.12 mmol) was dissolved in dry THF at -78 °C and to this solution was added Phosphazene Base P₄-t-Bu (Fluka, 1.0M in hexane, 0.13 mmol). After stirring 15 minutes the anion solution was added via cannula to a solution of epoxide 2 (0.12 mmol) dissolved in dry THF at -78 °C and the reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and stir overnight. The reaction was then diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed sequentially with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and brine, followed by drying (MgSO₄), filtration and concentration *in vacuo*. The crude residue was taken up in dichloromethane and filtered through a plug of silica gel eluting with 3% MeOH in dichloromethane. Product containing fractions were concentrated *in vacuo* and the resultant residue further purified by preparative HPLC (column: Delta-Pak C₁₈ 15mm 100Å 19x300 mm. Gradient: 20% to 100% acetonitrile in water with 0.1% TFA. Flow rate: 20 ml/min. Detection: 214 nm) to yield 1.5 mg of product 3 as a

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single diastereomer; TLC R_f = 0.27 (3% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂);
 HPLC R_t = 14.7 min (100%); MALDI-TOF MS m/z 576
 (M^+); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.40-7.15 (m, 7 H), 6.70 (m, 1
 H), 6.55 (d, 2 H), 5.80 (br s, 1 H), 4.28 (m, 1 H),
 5 4.05-3.90 (m, 2 H), 3.70-3.38 (m, 2H), 3.20 (m, 1H),
 3.00-2.75 (m, 2 H), 2.70 (s, 3 H), 2.55 (m, 2H), 2.30
 (m, 2H), 2.20-0.80 (m, 14 H), 1.35 (s, 9 H).

Example 70Synthesis of Compound 128

10 A.

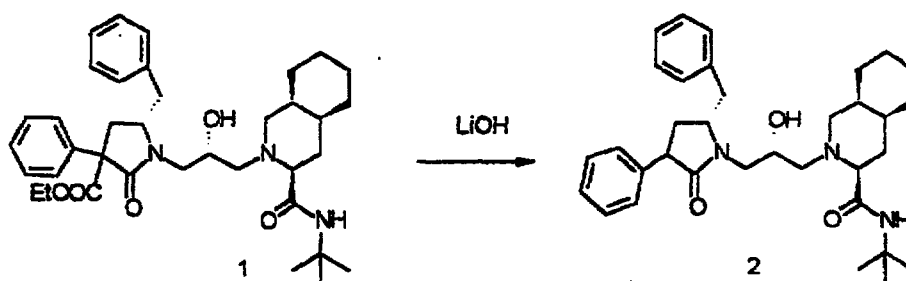


The lactam 1 (90 mg, 0.28 mmol) was dissolved in THF (3
 mL) and cooled to -78 °C. This was followed by the
 addition of the phosphazene base (Fluka; 1M in hexane,
 0.28 mL, 0.28 mmol). After stirring at -78 °C for one
 15 hour the epoxide was added as a solution in 1 mL THF.
 The reaction was then warmed to 25 °C and stirred for
 an additional 3 hours. The reaction was then quenched

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by the addition of water and extracted by ethyl acetate. The organic portion was then dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The crude oil was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with 1:1, ethyl acetate:hexanes, this provided the two major products (HPLC indicated two components for each isolate).

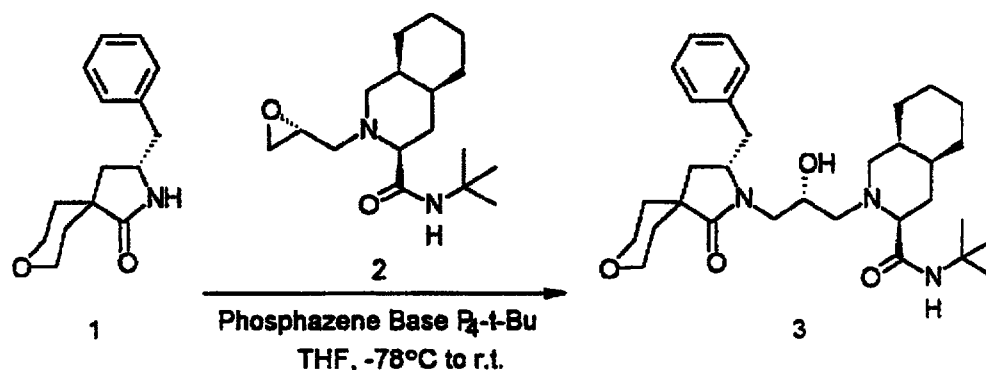
B.



To the elaborated lactam 1 (40 mg) in 2:1, THF:H₂O (5 mL) was added LiOH (2 eq.). The reaction was then stirred at 40 °C for 16 hours. TLC indicated the formation of a new component. The reaction was diluted by ethyl acetate, after which the organic portion was separated, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated in vacuo. to yield product 2 as a mixture of diastereomers.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) : d 7.10-7.50 (m, 10 H), 5.90-6.15 (m, 1H), 3.90-4.40 (m, 2H), 3.20-3.70 (m, 3H), 2.80-3.10 (m, 2H), 2.60-2.70 (m, 2H), 2.20-2.60 (m, 3H), 1.60-2.10 (m, 9H), 1.40 (q, 15H), 1.20-1.40 (m, 8H).

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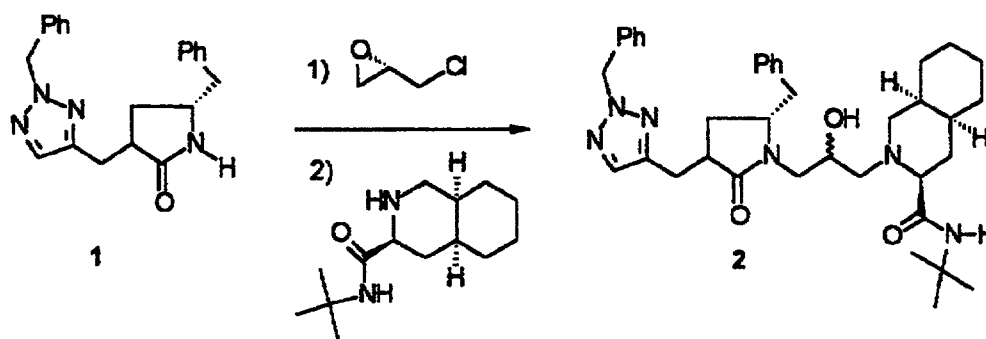
Example 71Synthesis of Compound 259

The lactam 1 (0.11 mmol) was dissolved in dry THF at -78 °C and to this solution was added Phosphazene Base P₄-t-Bu (Fluka, 1.0M in hexane, 0.12 mmol). After stirring 15 minutes the anion solution was added via cannula to a solution of epoxide 2 (0.11 mmol) dissolved in dry THF at -78 °C and the reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and stir overnight.

The reaction was then diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed sequentially with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and brine, followed by drying (MgSO₄), filtration and concentration *in vacuo*. The crude residue was taken up in dichloromethane and filtered through a plug of silica gel eluting with 5% MeOH in dichloromethane. Product containing fractions were concentrated *in vacuo* and the resultant residue further purified by preparative HPLC (column: Delta-Pak C₁₈ 15mm 100Å 19x300 mm. Gradient: 20% to 100% acetonitrile in water with 0.1% TFA. Flow rate: 20 ml/min.

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Detection: 214 nm) to yield 12 mg of product 3; TLC R_f = 0.50 (8% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂); HPLC R_t = 12.8 min (100%); MALDI-TOF MS m/z 541 (M^+); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.35-7.16 (m, 5 H), 5.86 (br s, 1 H), 4.08-3.76 (m, 4 H), 3.49-3.22 (m, 4 H), 2.89 (br s, 1 H), 2.50 (m, 2 H), 2.25 (br s, 1H), 2.14-1.11 (m, 22 H), 1.38 (s, 9 H).

Example 72Synthesis of Compound 260

In an oven-dried 25 mL round-bottomed flask, triazole lactam 1 (124 mg, 0.358 mmol) was dissolved in 5 mL of THF. (S)-Epichlorohydrin (50 μ L, 0.639 mmol) was added. P-4-tBu phosphazene base (370 μ L of 1.0M solution in hexane, 0.370 mmol) was added dropwise via syringe initially producing a dark orange-brown color that faded. The mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature and the decahydroisoquinoline amide (124 mg, 0.525 mmol) was added. The mixture was refluxed overnight. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was purified by preparative HPLC to afford the triazole DHIQ lactam (189.1 mg, 84%). HPLC: retention times of 12.94, 14.22 minutes at 99% purity.

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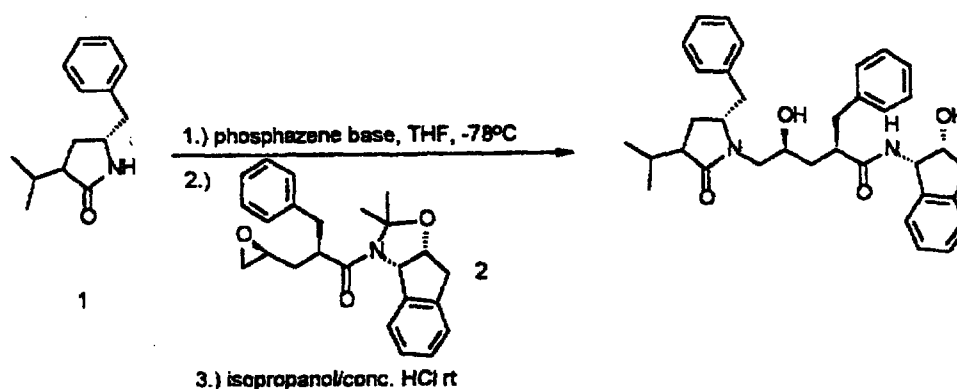
¹H NMR : δ1.3-1.4 two singlets in a 1:1 ratio; 1.4-3.1 (several overlapping multiplets, 1.4-2.3 (several overlapping multiplets), 2.45-3.35 (several overlapping multiplets), 3.2-4.2 (several multiplets), 5.4-5.6 (multiplet), 6.1 and 6.45 (two broad singlets in a 1:1 ratio), 5.9, 6.0, and 6.3 (three broad singlets in a ratio of 4:4:1 ratio), 7.1 (doublet), 7.2-7.5 (multiplet). MALDI-MS: calc'd (-DHIQ): 401.2; found 403.6 (M - DHIQ + 2H⁺).

10

Example 73Synthesis of Compound 129

In a heavy-walled screw-top test tube, the alkyne lactam 1 (83 mg, 0.164 mmol) was dissolved in 5 mL of xylene. Tributyltin azide (200 mg, 0.602 mmol) was added, the tube was sealed and heated to 205° C overnight. The dark brown solution was cooled and directly chromatographed using a gradient from CH₂Cl₂ to 50% EtOAc/MeOH to afford the triazole product 2 (14 mg, 2.5%) as a light yellow oil. HPLC: retention times of 12.01, 12.44, 13.01, 13.22 minutes in an 8:4:1:1 ratio at 99% purity. MALDI-MS: calc'd (-DHIQ): 550.4; found 552.9 (M + 2H⁺).

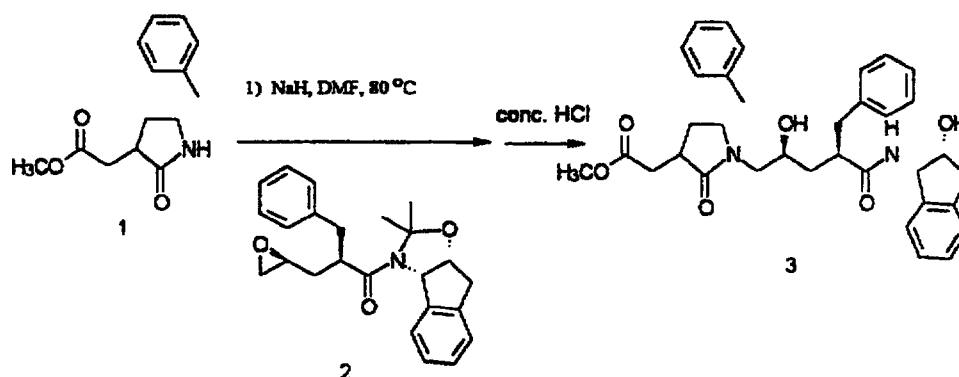
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Example 74Synthesis of Compound 227

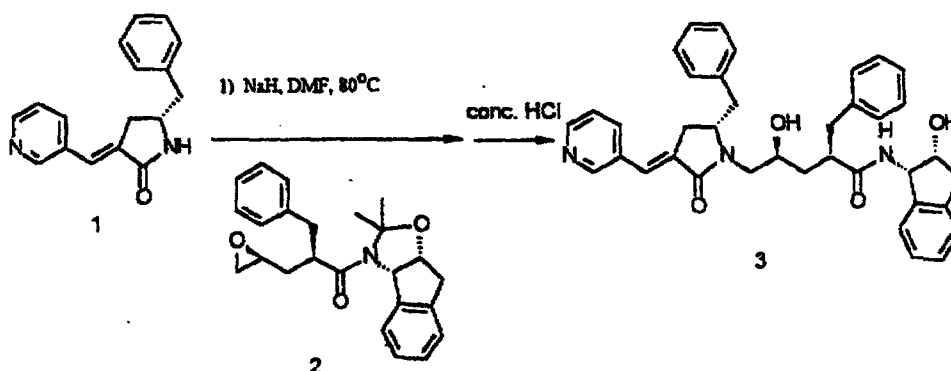
To a cooled solution (-78 °C) of lactam 1 (0.10g, 0.46mmol) in anhydrous THF (1.0mL) was added
5 phosphazene base P4 t-butyl solution (1.0M in hexanes, 0.46mL, 0.46mmol) with stirring. After a 15 min. stirring period, epoxide 2 (0.173g, 0.46mmol) was added in one portion and the reaction was allowed to slowly warm to rt. After 0.5h at rt, 1.0M HCl (10.0mL) was
10 added and the solution was diluted with ethyl acetate (60mL). The ethyl acetate was washed with sat. NaHCO₃ (1 x 10mL), brine (1 x 10mL) dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and evaporated to give a brown foam. The crude acetone
15 acetonide (0.270g, 0.46mmol) was dissolved in isopropanol (10mL) and treated with conc. HCl (3.0mL) at rt. After 2.0h., the solution was adjusted to pH 11 with 3.0N NaOH and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 75mL). The ethyl acetate was dried (MgSO₄) and
20 evaporated to give the crude product which was purified by column chromatography: methylene chloride/methanol (98/2) to give the product as an off white solid (0.090g, 36%). MS: crude acetone: M+Na = 617;

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product: $M+Na = 577$ ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) 0.90(m, 6H); 1.15(m, 1H); 1.40(m, 1H); 1.50-1.80(m, 2H); 1.90(m, 1H); 2.18(m, 2.25H); 2.30-2.50(m, 1H); 2.60(m, 0.75H); 2.80-3.10(m, 4H); 3.30(m, 2H); 3.60(m, 1.25H); 3.80(m, 1.75H);
 5 3.95(m, 1H); 4.25(m, 1H); 4.40(m, 0.75H); 5.00(m, 0.25H); 5.25(m, 1H); 5.95(d, 0.25H); 6.10(d, 0.75H); 7.00-7.40(m, 14H)

Example 75Synthesis of Compound 232

10 Prepared using the procedure outlined in Example 24.
 The acetonide was purified by column chromatography:
 60/40 hexane/ethyl acetate. MS: $M+NA = 647$. The product
 was purified by column chromatography: 98/2
 $CH_2Cl_2/MeOH$. MS: $M+H = 585$ ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) 1.70(m, 2H);
 15 1.80(m, 1H); 1.90(m, 1H); 2.10(m, 1H); 2.40-3.10(m,
 10H); 3.60(s, 3H); 3.75(m, 1H); 3.90(m, 1H); 4.0(m,
 1H); 4.30(m, 3H); 5.30(m, 1H); 6.10(d, 1H); 7.00-
 7.40(m, 14H).

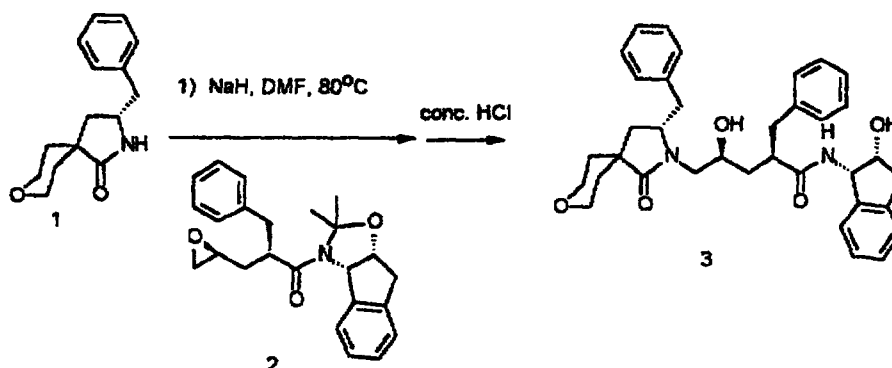
Example 76Synthesis of Compound 231

Prepared using the procedure outlined in **Example 24**.

The acetonide was purified by column chromatography:

5 98/2 $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$. MS: $\text{M}+\text{H} = 642$. The product was purified by column chromatography: 96/4 $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$. MS: $\text{M}+\text{H} = 602$ ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) 1.50-2.50 (m, 6H); 2.50-3.40 (m, 6H); 3.50-4.40 (m, 7H); 5.25 (m, 1H); 5.95 (m, 1H); 7.00-7.60 (m, 18H).

10

Example 77Synthesis of Compound 216

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Prepared using the procedure outlined in Example 24.

The acetonide was purified by column chromatography:

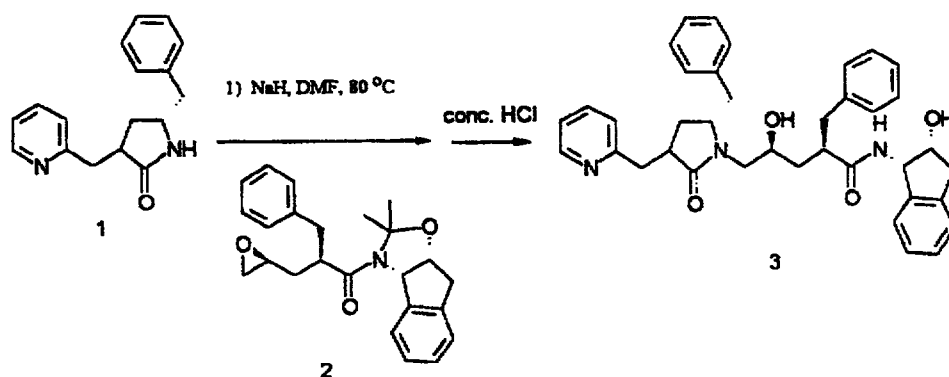
50/50 hexane/ethyl acetate. MS: M+NA = 645. The product

was purified by column chromatography: 96/4

5 CH₂Cl₂/MeOH. MS: M+NA = 605 ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 1.10-1.40 (m, 2H); 1.70 (m, 2H); 1.80-2.10 (m, 4H); 2.35 (m, 0.5H); 2.50 (m, 1H); 2.65 (m, 0.5H); 2.80-3.10 (m, 4H); 3.20 (m, 2H); 3.30-3.55 (m, 3H); 3.70 (m, 1H); 3.80-4.00 (m, 4H); 4.25 (m, 1H); 4.37 (m, 1H); 5.27 (m, 1H); 6.15 (d, 1H);
10 7.10-7.40 (m, 14H).

Example 78

Synthesis of Compound 221



Prepared using the procedure outlined in Example 24.

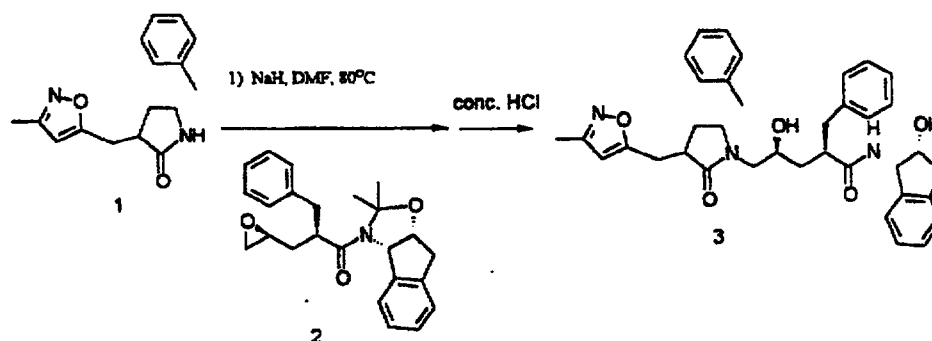
The acetonide was not purified by column

15 chromatography. MS: (crude) M+H = 644. The product was

purified by column chromatography: 96/4 CH₂Cl₂/MeOH.

MS: M+H = 604 ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 1.40-2.20 (m, 6H); 2.30 (m, 1H); 2.50-3.40 (m, 9H); 3.75 (m, 2H); 4.00 (m, 1H); 4.25 (m, 1H); 5.30 (m, 1H); 6.35 (d, 0.5H); 6.50 (d, 0.5H); 7.00-
20 7.40 (m, 14H); 7.50 (m, 2H); 8.50 (m, 2H).

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Example 79Synthesis of Compound 223

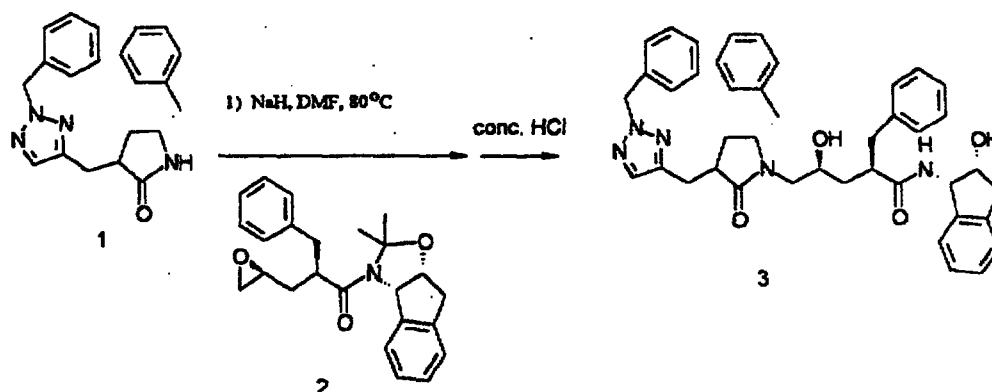
Prepared using the procedure outlined in Example 24.

The acetonide was not purified by column

5 chromatography. MS: (crude) M+NA = 670. The product was purified by column chromatography: 97/3 CH₂Cl₂/MeOH.

MS: M+NA = 630 ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 1.40(m, 1H); 1.30-1.80(m, 2H); 1.95(m, 1H); 2.10(m, 1H); 2.25(m, 2H); 2.30-3.40(m, 7H); 3.60-3.80(m, 2H); 3.85(m, 1H); 4.00(m, 1H);
 10 4.25(m, 1H); 4.45(m, 1H); 5.30(m, 1H); 5.80(m, 1H); 6.15(d, 1H); 7.10-7.40(m, 14H).

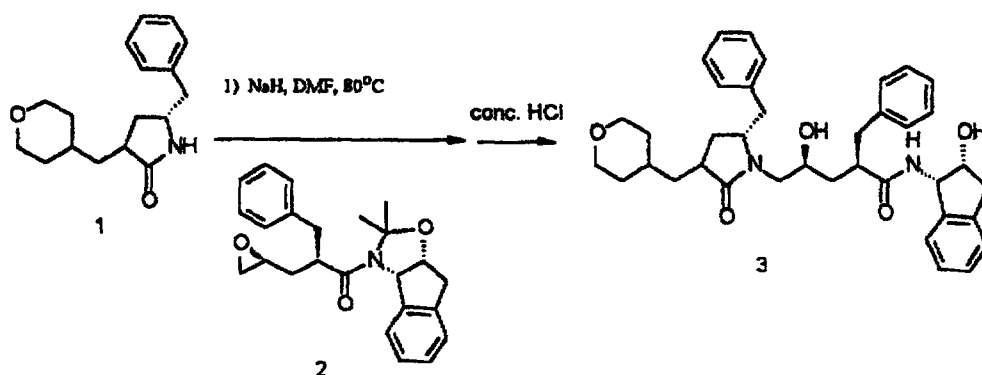
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Example 80Synthesis of Compound 230

Prepared using the procedure outlined in Example 24.

The acetone was not purified by column

- 5 chromatography. MS: (crude) $M+NA = 746$. The product was purified by column chromatography: 97/3 $CH_2Cl_2/MeOH$. MS: $M+NA = 706$.

Example 81Synthesis of Compound 224

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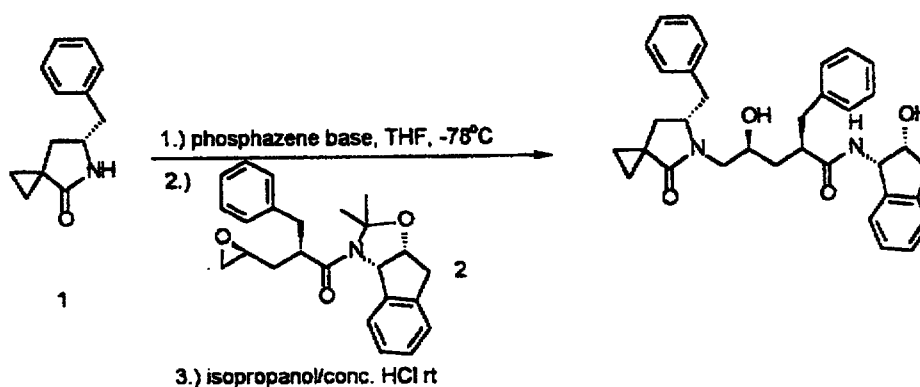
Prepared using the procedure outlined in **Example 24**.

The acetone was not purified by column

chromatography. MS: (crude) M+NA = 673. The product was purified by column chromatography: 96/4 CH₂Cl₂/MeOH.

5 MS: M+NA = 633 ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 0.090-1.30(m, 4H); 1.40-1.80(m, 4H); 1.90-2.35(m, 3H); 2.45 (m, 1H); 2.65(m, 1H); 2.70-3.10(m, 6H); 3.25(m, 3H); 3.60-4.00(m, 6H); 4.25(m, 1H); 4.35(m, 0.5H); 4.75(m, 0.5H); 5.25(m, 1H); 6.20(m, 1H); 7.10-7.40(m, 14H).

10

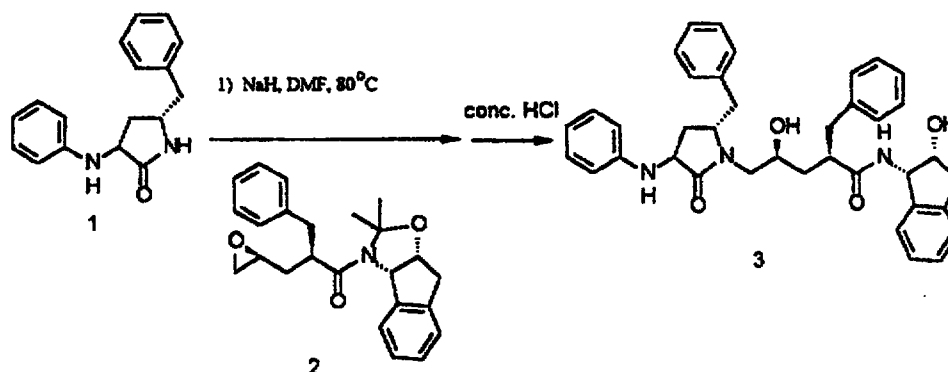
Example 82**Synthesis of Compound 225**

Prepared using the procedure outlined in **Example 74**.

The acetone was not purified by column

chromatography. MS: (crude) 2M+NA = 1179. The product

15 was purified by column chromatography: 80/20 ethyl acetate/hexane. MS: M+H = 539 ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 0.55 (m, 1H); 0.65(m, 1H); 0.95(m, 1H); 1.05(m, 1H); 1.75(m, 2H); 1.95(m, 1H); 2.20 (dd, 1H); 2.65(dd, 1H); 2.70-3.10(m, 6H); 3.20(d, 1H); 3.65(dd, 1H); 3.95m, 2H);
20 4.25(t, 1H); 5.25(m, 1H); 5.95(d, 1H); 7.10-7.40(m, 14H).

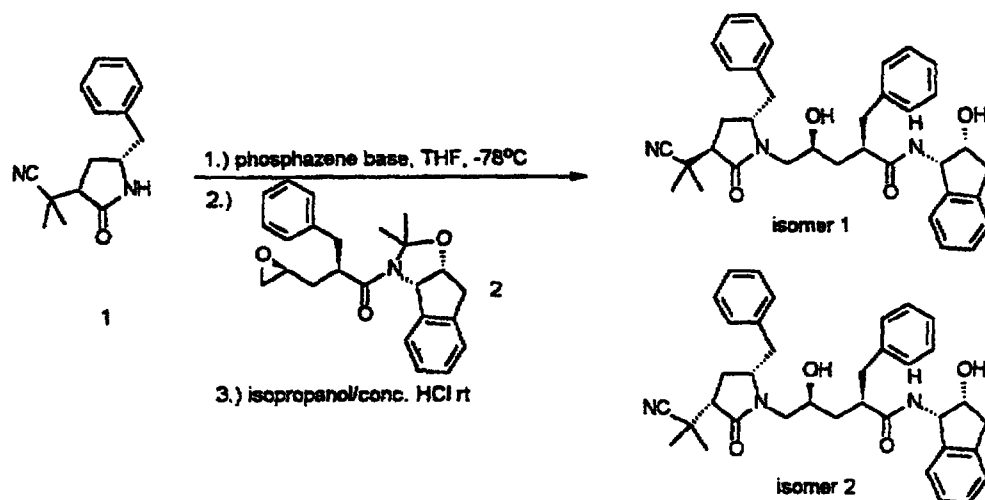
Example 83Synthesis of Compound 226

Prepared using the procedure outlined in **Example 24**.

The acetonide was purified by column

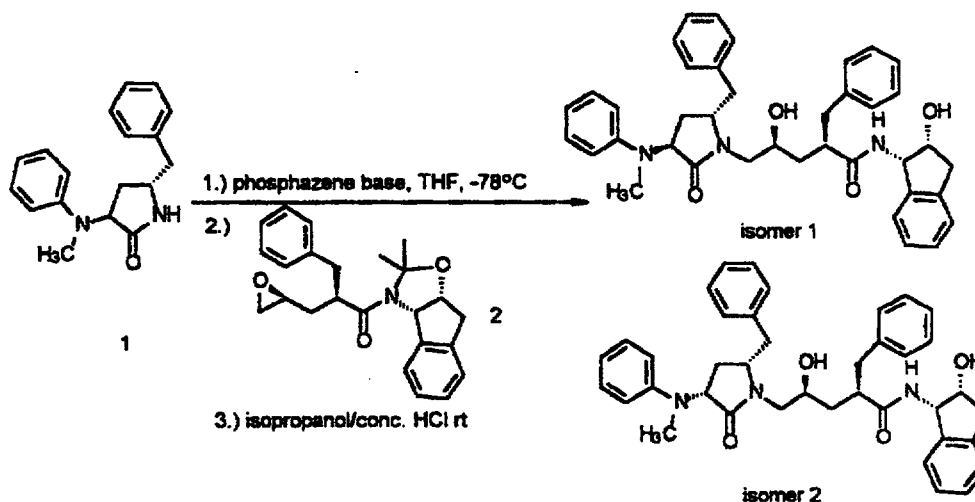
5 chromatography: 60/40 hexane/ethyl acetate. MS: M+NA = 666. The product was purified by column chromatography: 40/60 hexane/ethyl acetate. MS: M+H = 604 ¹H NMR 1.55 (m, 0.5H); 1.70m, 0.5H); 1.95(m, 1H); 2.50 (m, 1H); 2.70-3.10(m, 7.5H); 3.15(dd, 1H); 3.30(m, 1H); 3.40(m, 1H); 3.75(m, 1H); 3.80-4.10(m, 2H); 4.25(m, 2.5H); 4.45(m, 0.5H); 5.25(m, 1H); 6.15(m, 1H); 6.45(d, 1H); 6.55(q, 1H); 6.70(q, 1H); 7.10-7.40(m, 16H).

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Example 84Synthesis of Compound 229

Prepared using the procedure outlined in Example 74 The
acetone was purified by column chromatography and the
diastereomers were isolated separately. MS: (isomer 1)
M+NA = 642; (isomer 2) M+NA = 642. The individual
diastereomers were deprotected and purified by column
chromatography: 98/2 CH₂Cl₂/MeOH to give isomer 1 and
isomer 2. MS: (isomer 1) M+NA = 602; (isomer 2) M+NA =
602. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) isomer 1: 1.05 (d, 1H); 1.35 (s,
3H); 1.45 (s, 3H); 1.75 (m, 1H); 1.90-2.20 (m, 3H);
2.65 (m, 1H); 2.70-3.10 (m, 8H); 3.70 (m, 1H); 3.95 (m,
2H); 4.20 (m, 1H); 4.35 (m, 1H); 5.25 (m, 1H); 6.05 (d,
1H); 7.10-7.40 (m, 14H). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) isomer 2: 1.10
(d, 1H); 1.40 (s, 3H); 1.50 (s, 3H); 1.75 (m, 1H);
1.95 (m, 1H); 2.15 (m, 1H); 2.50 (m, 2H); 2.80-3.10 (m,
6H); 3.35 (m, 2H); 3.65 (m, 1H); 3.80 (m, 1H); 4.00 (m,
2H); 4.25 (m, 1H); 5.25 (m, 1H); 5.95 (d, 1H); 7.10-
7.40 (m, 14H).

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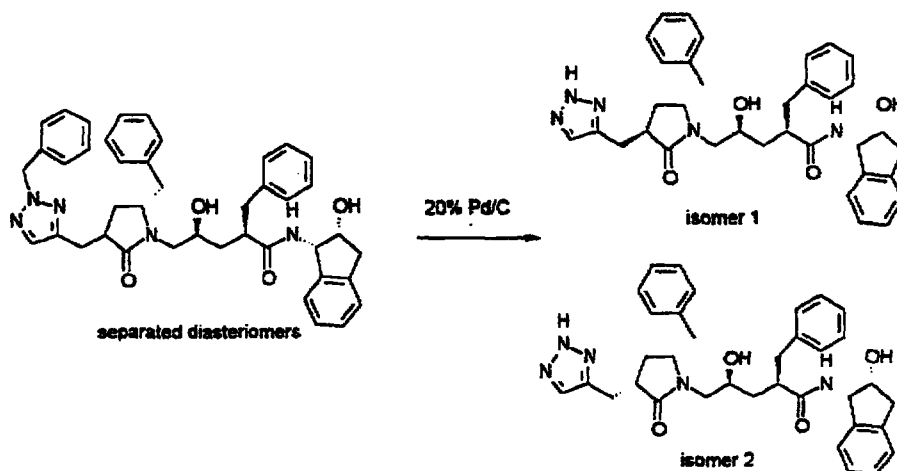
Example 85Synthesis of Compound 261

Prepared using the procedure outlined in Example 74.

The acetonide was purified by column chromatography:

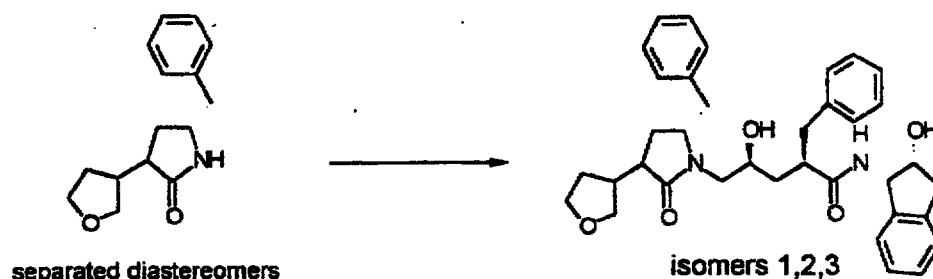
- 5 60/40 hexane/ethyl acetate and the diastereomers were isolated separately. MS: (isomer 1) $M+H = 658$; (isomer 2) $M+H = 658$. The individual diastereomers were deprotected and purified by column chromatography: 40/60 hexane/ethyl acetate to give isomer 1 and isomer
- 10 2. MS: (isomer 1) $M+H = 618$; (isomer 2) $M+NA = 640$. ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) isomer 1: 1.75(m, 1H); 1.90-2.20(m, 3H); 2.70(s, 3H); 2.75-3.15(m, 6H); 3.75(m, 1H); 4.00(m, 3H); 4.25(m, 1H); 4.65(m, 1H); 5.25(m, 1H); 6.05(d, 1H); 6.55(dd, 2H); 6.70(m, 1H); 7.00-7.40(m, 16H). ^1H
- 15 NMR ($CDCl_3$) isomer 2: 1.70(m, 2H); 1.95(m, 1H); 2.25(m, 1H); 2.55(m, 1H); 2.70(s, 3H); 2.80-3.10(m, 8H); 3.35(dd, 1H); 3.40(dd, 1H); 3.75(m, 1H); 3.80(m, 1H); 4.05(m, 1H); 4.25(m, 1H); 4.55(t, 1H); 5.30(m, 1H); 6.05(d, 1H); 6.70(m, 2H); 7.10-7.40(m, 17H).

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Example 86Synthesis of Compound 228

The benzyl triazole from **Example 80** was purified (and diastereomers isolated) by column chromatography: 97/3 CH₂Cl₂/MeOH. MS: M+NA = 706. The individual benzyl protected diastereomers were dissolved in MeOH and combined with 20% Pd/C (cat.). Each solution was hydrogenated under pressure (50 psi) at rt for 5 days and the resulting crude product was purified by column chromatography 96/4 CH₂Cl₂/MeOH to give isomers 1 and 2. MS: (isomer 1) M+H = 594; (isomer 2) M+NA = 616. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) isomer 1: 1.60(m, 1H); 1.80(m, 2H); 2.40(s, 1H); 2.60-3.15(m, 10H); 3.65(m, 1H); 3.80(m, 1H); 4.00(m, 1H); 4.20(m, 1H); 5.25(m, 1H); 6.90(m, 1H); 7.00-7.40(m, 14H). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) isomer 2: 1.30(m, 1H); 1.75(m, 1H); 1.95(m, 2H); 2.35(m, 1H); 2.50(m, 1H); 2.80-3.10(m, 8H); 3.25(d, 1H); 3.65(m, 1H); 3.80(m, 1H); 4.05(m, 1H); 4.30(m, 1H); 4.50(m, 1H); 5.25(m, 1H); 6.75(m, 1H); 7.10-7.40(m, 14H).

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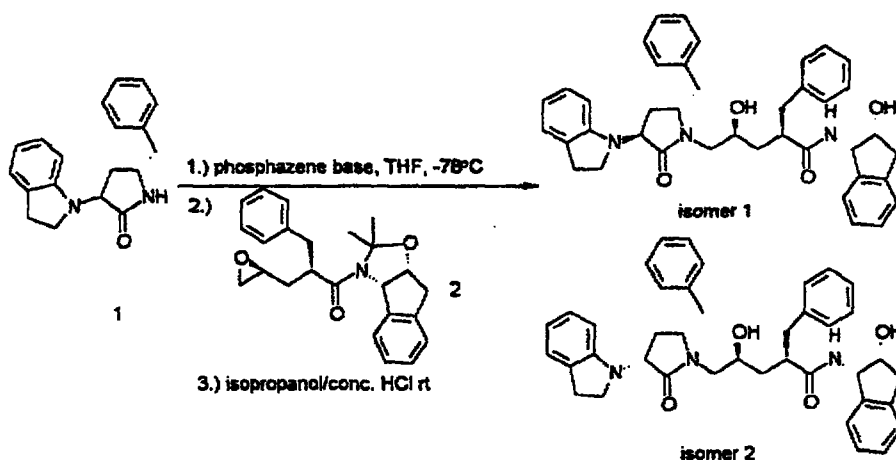
Example 87Synthesis of Compound 219

Isomer 1: Prepared using the procedure outlined in **Example 24**. The acetonide was purified by column chromatography 30/70 hexane/ethyl acetate MS: $M+NA = 645$. The product was purified by column chromatography: 30/70 hexane/ethyl acetate MS: $M+NA = 605$ ^1H NMR (CDCl₃) 1.45(m, 1H); 1.70(m, 1H); 1.80-2.05(m, 4H); 2.25 (q, 1H); 2.35(q, 1H); 2.65(m, 1H); 2.75-3.10(m, 8H); 3.60(m, 3H); 3.75(m, 1H); 3.85(m, 1H); 3.95(m, 2H); 4.25(m, 1H); 5.25(m, 1H); 6.05(m, 1H); 7.10-7.40(m, 14H).

Isomers 2,3: (Chiral center within THF ring has opposite configuration to that of isomer 1 above). Prepared using the procedure outlined in **Example 74**. The acetonide was purified (diastereomers isolated) by column chromatography 30/70 hexane/ethyl acetate MS: $M+NA = 645$. The individual diastereomers were purified by column chromatography: 30/70 hexane/ethyl acetate MS: (isomer 2) $M+NA = 605$ (isomer 3) $M+NA = 605$ ^1H NMR (CDCl₃) (isomer 2) 1.45(m, 2H); 1.90(m, 2H); 2.10(m, 1H); 2.30 (m, 1H); 2.35(m, 1H); 2.45(m, 1H); 2.75-3.10(m, 6H); 3.25(m, 2H); 3.65(m, 3H); 3.75(m, 3H); 3.95(m, 2H); 4.25(m, 2H); 5.25(m, 1H); 6.10(m, 1H);

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7.10-7.40(m, 14H). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) (isomer 3) 1.15(m, 1H); 1.80(m, 1H); 1.95(m, 2H); 2.10(m, 1H); 2.25 (m, 1H); 2.40(m, 1H); 2.60(m, 1H); 2.75-3.10(m, 8H); 3.40(m, 1H); 3.60-4.00(m, 6H); 4.25(m, 1H); 5.25(m, 1H); 6.05(m, 1H); 7.10-7.40(m, 14H).

Example 88Synthesis of Compound 233

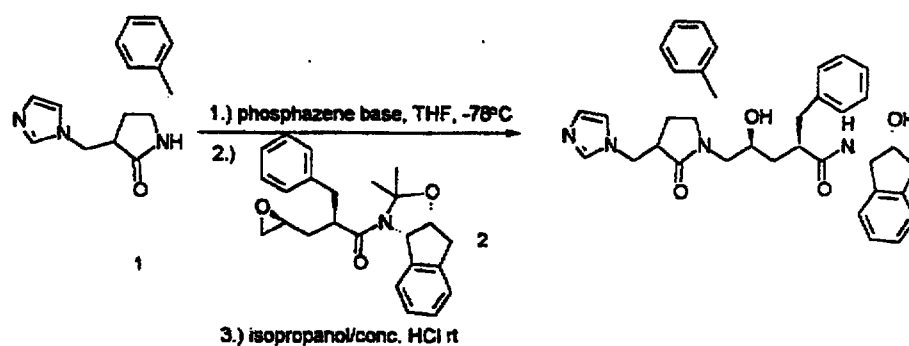
Prepared using the procedure outlined in **Example 74**.

The acetonide was purified (diastereomers isolated) by column chromatography 45/55 hexane/ethyl acetate MS: $\text{M}+\text{NA} = 692$. The individual diastereomers were purified by column chromatography: 35/65 hexane/ethyl acetate MS: (isomer 1) $\text{M}+\text{H} = 630$ (isomer 2) $\text{M}+\text{H} = 630$ ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) (isomer 1) 1.75(m, 1H); 1.95(m, 1H); 2.10(m, 2H); 2.75-3.10(m, 8H); 3.15(d, 2H); 3.30(m, 2H); 3.80(m, 2H); 4.00(m, 2H); 4.25(m, 1H); 5.25(m, 1H); 6.00(m, 1H); 6.20(d, 1H); 6.60(t, 1H); 6.95-7.40(m, 18H). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) (isomer 2) 1.75(m, 1H); 1.95(m, 2H); 2.15(m, 1H); 2.55 (m, 1H); 2.75-3.10(m, 8H); 3.20-

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3.50 (m, 4H); 3.75 (m, 1H); 3.85 (m, 1H) 4.00 (m, 1H);
 4.25 (m, 1H); 4.35 (m, 1H); 5.25 (m, 1H); 6.10 (m, 1H);
 6.30 (m, 1H); 6.56 (t, 1H); 7.10-7.40 (m, 18
 H).

5

Example 89Synthesis of Compound 234

Prepared using the procedure outlined in **Example 74**.

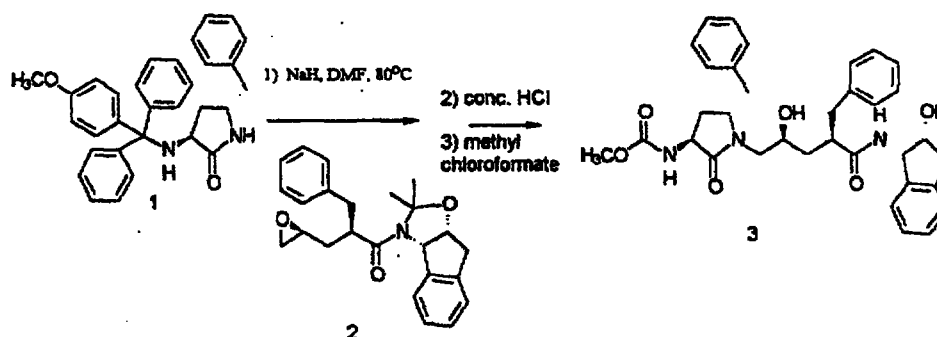
The acetone was purified by column chromatography:
 97/3 CH₂Cl₂/MeOH. MS: M+H = 633. The product was not
 purified. MS: M+H = 593.

10

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Example 90Synthesis of Compound 235

A.



A mixture of the trans isomer of the lactam above
 5 (0.125 g, 0.27 mmol) and 60% sodium hydride (0.010 g,
 0.25 mmol) in dimethylformamide (4 mL) was stirred
 under a nitrogen atmosphere for 30 min. The epoxide
 (0.113 g, 0.30 mmol) was added and the mixture was
 heated at 60 °C for 4h. The mixture was re-charged
 10 with 60% sodium hydride (0.015 g, 0.37 mmol) heated at
 60 °C for an additional 1.5h, and stirred at ambient
 temperature for 18h. The mixture was diluted with
 dichloromethane, washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), and
 concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by
 15 chromatography on silica gel, eluting with hexane:ethyl
 acetate (7:3) then with hexane:ethyl acetate (1:1) to
 give 0.11g (48%) of product as a brown oil. MS: AP+,
 862 (M+Na) and AP-, 874 (M+Cl).

B.

20 A solution of the acetonide (0.11g, 0.13 mmol) in 2-
 propanol (7 mL) and concentrated hydrochloric acid (3

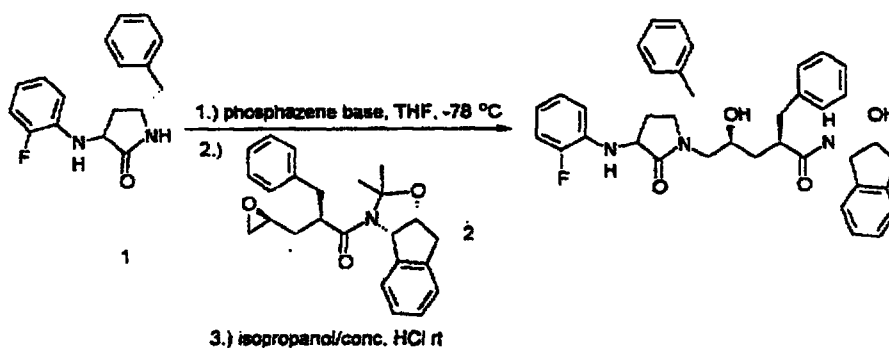
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mL) was stirred at ambient temperature for 3h, neutralized with 2N sodium hydroxide, and extracted with diethyl ether. The extracts were dried (MgSO_4), filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give 0.040 g (58%) yield of the crude product, which was used without further purification. MS: ES+, 550 (M+Na) and ES-, 562 (M+Cl).

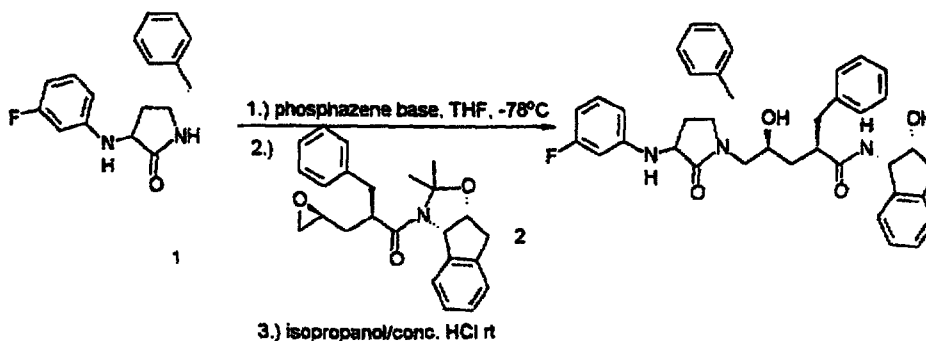
C.

A solution of the amine (0.14 g, 0.27 mmol), methylchloroformate (0.023 mL, 0.30 mmol) and Et_3N (0.05 mL, 0.36 mmol) in dichloromethane (2 mL) was stirred at ambient temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere for 18h. The volatiles were removed *in vacuo*, and the residue was purified by reverse phase preparative HPLC to give a tan oil. Lyophilization gave 0.012 g (8%) of the product as a white solid. MS: ES+, 608 (M+Na). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) 1.71 (m, 1H); 1.96 (m, 1H); 2.11 (m, 1H); 2.26 (m, 1H); 2.71-3.05 (m, 8H); 3.50 (s, 3H); 3.65 (m, 1H); 3.82 (m, 1H); 4.00-4.39 (m, 5H); 5.28 (m, 1H); 5.43 (s, 1H); 6.40 (d, 1H); 7.08-7.33 (m, 14H).

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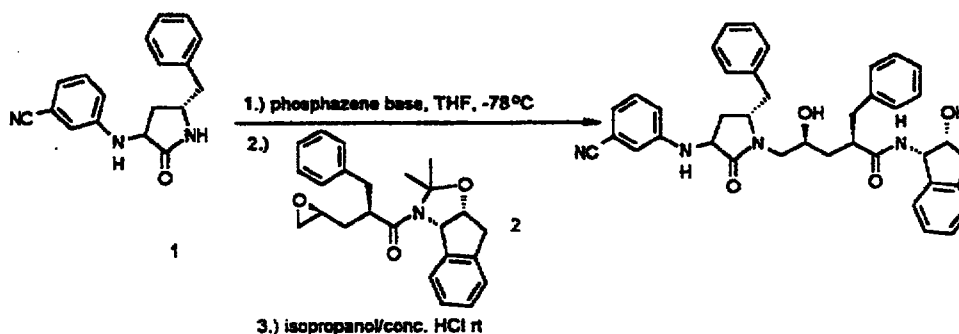
Example 91Synthesis of Compound 239

Prepared as described in **Example 74** with the exception that water, rather than 1.0 N HCl was used to quench the reaction. MS (AP-) of the acetonide = 660 (M-1). MS (AP+) of the product = 644 (M+Na). ¹HNMR of the product (CDCl₃): d 1.68 (m, 3H), 2.07 (m, 3H), 2.54 (m, 2H), 2.92 (m, 6H), 3.43 (m, 1H), 3.78 (m, 1H), 4.00 (m, 2H), 4.50 (m, 1H), 5.34 (m, 1H), 6.10 (m, 1H), 6.70 (m, 1H), 7.24 (m, 18H)

Example 92Synthesis of Compound 238

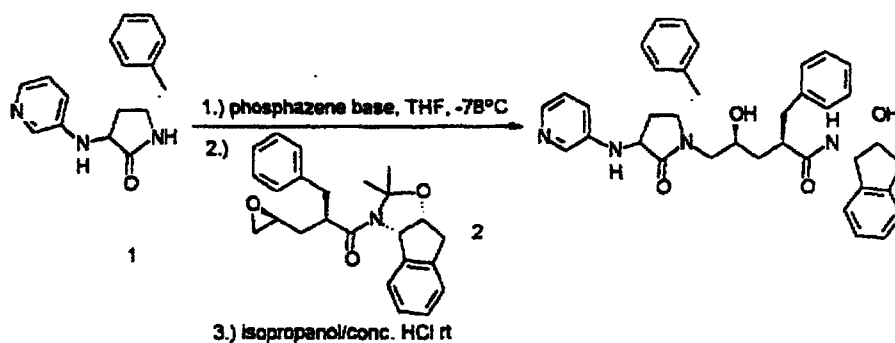
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Prepared as described in **Example 74** with the exception that water, rather than 1.0 N HCl was used to quench the reaction. MS (AP+) of the acetonide = 684 (M+Na). MS (AP+) of the product = 644 (M+Na). ¹HNMR of the product (CDCl₃): d 1.62 (m, 3H), 2.00 (m, 3H), 2.50 (m, 2H), 2.80 (m, 6H), 3.30 (m, 2H), 4.00 (m, 2H), 4.34 (m, 1H), 5.33 (m, 1H), 6.14 (m, 1H), 6.30 (m, 1H), 7.24 (m, 18H)

Example 93**Synthesis of Compound 240**

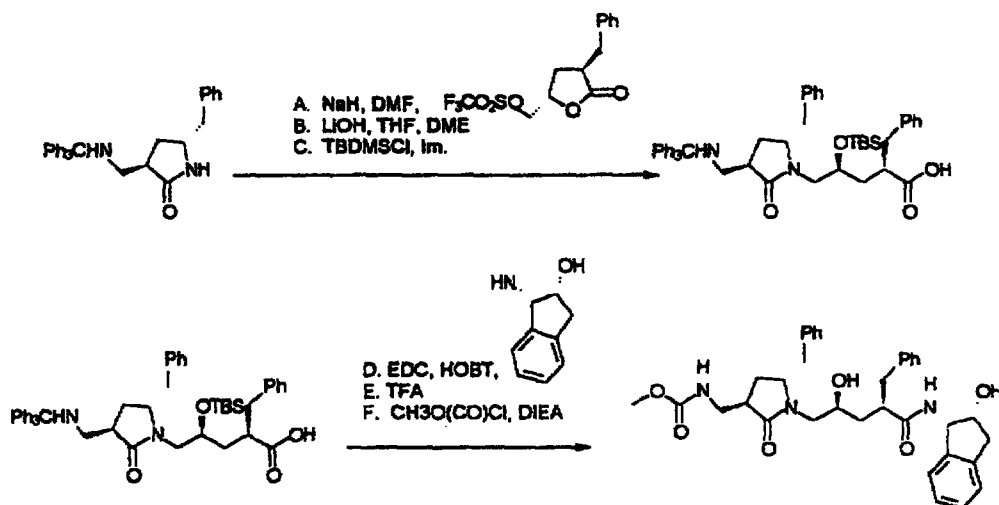
Prepared as described in **Example 74** with the exception that water, rather than 1.0 N HCl was used to quench the reaction. MS (AP+) of the acetonide = 691 (M+Na). MS (AP+) of the product = 651 (M+Na). ¹HNMR of the product (CDCl₃): d 1.66 (m, 3H), 2.08 (m, 3H), 2.59 (m, 2H), 2.95 (m, 6H), 3.40 (m, 1H), 3.85 (m, 1H), 4.14 (m, 2H), 4.27 (m, 1H), 5.32 (m, 1H), 6.22 (m, 1H), 6.73 (m, 1H), 7.25 (m, 18H).

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Example 94Synthesis of Compound 241

Prepared as described in **Example 74** with the exception that water, rather than 1.0 N HCl was used to quench the reaction. MS (AP+) of the acetonide = 645 (M+1). MS (AP+) of the product = 627 (M+Na). ¹HNMR of the product (CDCl₃): d 1.70 (m, 3H), 2.00 (m, 3H), 2.58 (m, 2H), 2.97 (m, 6H), 3.40 (m, 1H), 3.85 (m, 1H), 4.10 (m, 2H), 4.32 (m, 1H), 5.33 (m, 1H), 6.30 (m, 1H), 6.80 (m, 1H), 7.25 (m, 17H), 8.01 (m, 1H).

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Example 95Synthesis of Compound 208**A.**

The lactam (1.20 g, 2.69 mmol, 1 eq) was dissolved in anhydrous dimethylformamide (8 mL) under Argon and cooled with an isopropanol dry ice bath to $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. A solution of sodium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (1.0M in THF, 2.69 mL, 2.69 mmol, 1 eq) was added dropwise via syringe and the reaction was stirred for 15 min. maintaining the bath temp between $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ - $-50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Dihydro-5(S)-[[[(trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl]oxy]methyl]-3(R)-(phenylmethyl)-3(2H)-furanone (J. Med. Chem., 1994, Vol. 37, No. 21, 3443-51; 1.00 g, 2.96 mmol, 1.1 eq) was added as a solid and the reaction was stirred vigorously for 10 min. and then quenched with several drops of glacial acetic acid. The reaction mixture was evaporated in vacuo to a residue and partitioned between ethyl acetate, saturated aqueous brine, and water. After separating the layers, the aqueous layer

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was back-extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with saturated aqueous brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, evaporated in vacuo and purified by flash silica gel chromatography eluting with ethyl acetate : hexane (3:7). Fractions containing the alkylated lactam were combined, evaporated in vacuo to provide 0.883 g (52 %) of product as a foam. MS (ESI): $M+Na = 657$.

B.

10 The butyrolactone (1.202 g, 1.89 mmol, 1 eq) from step A was dissolved at ambient temperature in dimethoxyethane (20 mL) and cooled with an ice water bath. Aqueous lithium hydroxide (1.0 N, 4.75 mL, 4.75 mmol, 2.5 eq) was added via pipette and the mixture
15 was stirred for 0.5 h. The reaction was warmed to ambient temperature and stirred for an additional 1 h. Aqueous citric acid (10% w/v) was added to reach an acidic pH and the mixture was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was partitioned between ethyl acetate : diethyl
20 ether (4:1) and aqueous citric acid (10% w/v). After separating the layers, the aqueous layer was back-extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with water, saturated aqueous brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, evaporated in
25 vacuo and dried under high vacuum to provide the acid (1.32 g, 106%) as a foam. MS (APCI): $M - 1 = 651$.

C.

The acid (1.28 g, 1.97 mmol, 1 eq) from step B in 5 mL anhydrous dimethylformamide under Argon was combined

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with imidazole (1.472 g, 21.6 mmol, 11 eq) followed by tertbutyldimethylsilyl chloride (2.96 g, 19.7 mmol, 10 eq) and stirred at ambient temperature for 16 h. The reaction was quenched by addition of methanol (15 mL) and stirred for an additional 45 min. Aqueous lithium hydroxide (1.0 N, 2.0 mL, 1 eq) was added and the mixture was evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was partitioned between ethyl acetate and aqueous sodium hydrogen sulfate (1.0 N). After separating the layers, the aqueous layer was back-extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with saturated aqueous brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, evaporated *in vacuo* and dried under high vacuum to provide the silyl protected acid (1.46 g, 97%) as a foam. MS (APCI): $M - 1 = 766$.

D.

The silyl protected acid (1.32 g, 1.72 mmol, 1 eq) from step C in anhydrous dimethylformamide (7 mL) under Argon was treated consecutively with diisopropylethyl amine (0.316 mL, 1.81 mmol, 1.05 eq), 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (0.244 g, 1.81 mmol, 1.05 eq), (1S,2R)-(-)-1-amino-2-indanol (0.283 g, 1.90 mmol, 1.1 eq), and 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (0.347 g, 1.81 mmol, 1.05 eq). After stirring at ambient temperature for 3 h, the reaction mixture was evaporated *in vacuo*, and partitioned between ethyl acetate, saturated aqueous brine, and water. After separating the layers, the aqueous layer was back-extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with saturated aqueous

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brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, evaporated *in vacuo* and purified by flash silica gel chromatography eluting with ethyl acetate : hexane (3:7). Fractions containing the product were combined, .
5 evaporated *in vacuo* and dried under high vacuum to provide the protected amide (1.06 g, 69%) as a foam. MS (ESI): $M+Na = 920$.

E.

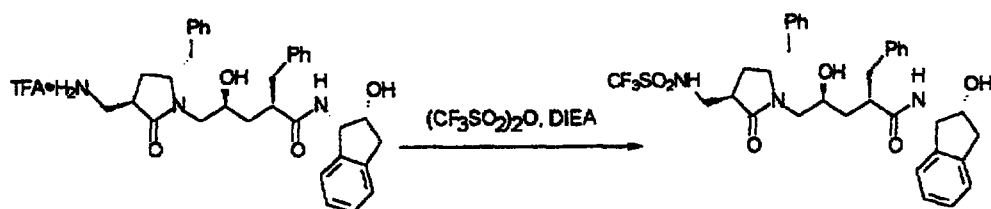
The protected amide (1.035 g, 1.15 mmol, 1 eq) from
10 step D was dissolved in trifluoroacetic acid (15 mL) and stirred under Argon for 15 min. The reaction was evaporated *in vacuo* and triturated with diethyl ether/hexane. After decanting the mother liquor, the residual solid was dried under high vacuum to provide a
15 partially deprotected product. The crude material was dissolved again in trifluoroacetic acid (15 mL) and stirred for 20 min. under Argon. The reaction mixture was evaporated *in vacuo* to a residue and triturated with hexane/diethyl ether. The slurry was filtered,
20 washed with hexane and dried under high vacuum to provide the deprotected amine (0.607 g, 83%) as a trifluoroacetic acid salt. MS (ESI): $M+1 = 542$.

F.

The amine (0.025 g, 0.038 mmol, 1 eq) from step E was
25 combined with diisopropylethylamine (0.0146 mL, 0.038 mmol, 2.2 eq) in dichloromethane (1.5 mL) under Argon. The solution was treated with methylchloroformate (0.0028 mL, 0.0362 mmol, 0.95 eq). After stirring for approximately 10 min., the reaction mixture was applied

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directly to a 20x20 cm (500 uM, silica gel GF) preparative thin layer chromatography plate and eluted with 95:5 dichloromethane : methanol. The product band was removed from the plate and the product was washed from the silica gel with 85:15 dichloromethane : methanol (10 mL). The solution was evaporated in vacuo, triturated with hexane, evaporated in vacuo, and dried under high vacuum to provide the carbamate as a white solid (0.0164 g, 72 %). The product was lyophilized from acetonitrile : water (1:1). MS (APCI): M + Na = 622. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃ + NaOD): 1.66 (m, 1H); 1.90 (m, 3H); 2.29 (m, 1H); 2.64 (m, 1H); 2.92 (m, 7H); 3.18 (m, 1H); 3.40 (m, 1H); 3.56 (s, 3H); 3.66 (m, 1H); 3.85 (m, 1H); 3.98 (m, 1H); 4.26 (m, 1H); 5.27 (m, 1H), 6.07 (d, 1H, J=7.8); 7.14 (m, 6H); 7.28 (m, 8H).

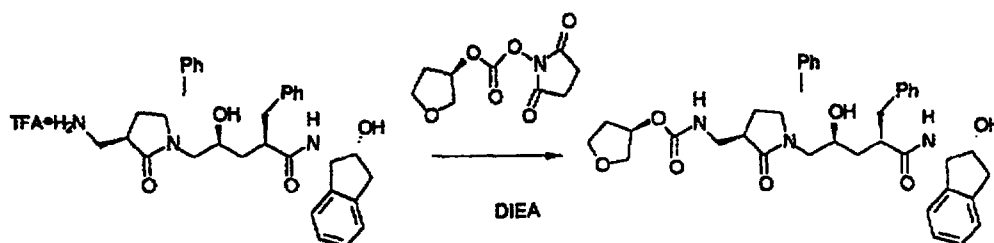
Example 96Synthesis of Compound 236

The aminomethyl pyrrolidinone (0.025 g, 0.038 mmol, 1 eq) was combined with diisopropylethylamine (0.0146 mL, 0.038 mmol, 2.2 eq) in dichloromethane (1.5 mL) and cooled to -78 °C with a dry ice acetone bath. The solution was treated with trifluoromethane sulfonic anhydride (0.0064 mL, 0.038 mmol, 1 eq) in dichloromethane (0.5 mL). The reaction mixture was

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then allowed to warm to room temperature and applied directly to a 20x20 cm (500 μ M, silica gel GF) preparative thin layer chromatography plate and eluted with 95:5 dichloromethane : methanol. The product band was removed from the plate and the product was washed from the silica gel with 85:15 dichloromethane : methanol (10 mL). The solution was evaporated *in vacuo* to a residue and lyophilized from acetonitrile : water (1:1) to provide the desired product as a white lyophile (0.008 g, 31 %). MS (APCI): $M + Na = 696$. ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3 + NaOD$): 1.64 (m, 1H); 1.98 (m, 3H); 2.22 (m, 1H); 2.72 (m, 1H); 2.91 (m, 8H); 3.47 (m, 1H); 3.78 (m, 1H); 3.97 (m, 1H); 4.09 (m, 1H); 4.31 (m, 1H); 5.23 (m, 1H); 6.17 (d, 1H, $J=8.7$); 7.21 (m, 14H).

15

Example 97Synthesis of Compound 211

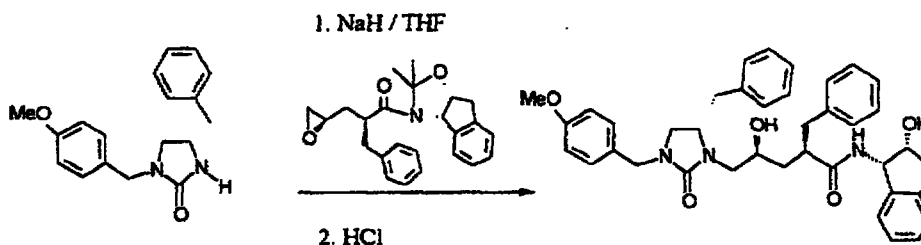
The aminomethyl pyrrolidinone (0.030 g, 0.046 mmol, 1 eq) was combined with diisopropylethylamine (0.0175 mL, 0.10 mmol, 2.2 eq) and 3-(R)-hydroxy-tetrahydrofuran-N-hydroxysuccinimide carbonate (WO93-US8458, 0.016 g, 0.046 mmol, 1 eq) in dichloromethane (1.5 mL) and allowed to stir for 16 h at ambient temperature. The dichloromethane was removed *in vacuo* and replaced with acetonitrile (2 mL). The mixture was heated at reflux

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for 20 min. and then cooled and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (~0.5 mL), applied directly to a 20x20 cm (500 μ M, silica gel GF) preparative thin layer chromatography plate and eluted with 9:1 dichloromethane : methanol. The product band was removed from the plate and the product was washed from the silica gel with 85:15 dichloromethane : methanol (10 mL). The solution was evaporated in vacuo to a residue and lyophilized from acetonitrile : water (1:1) to provide the desired product as a white lyophile (0.022 g, 73 %). MS (ESI): $M + Na = 678$. ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3 + NaOD$): 1.65 (m, 1H); 1.93 (m, 5H); 2.32 (m, 1H); 2.65 (m, 1H); 2.90 (m, 7H); 3.22 (m, 1H); 3.37 (m, 1H); 3.54 (m, 2H); 3.79 (m, 4H); 3.97 (m, 1H); 4.22 (m, 1H); 5.11 (m, 1H); 5.27 (m, 1H); 6.34 (d, 1H, $J=8.9$); 7.22 (m, 14H).

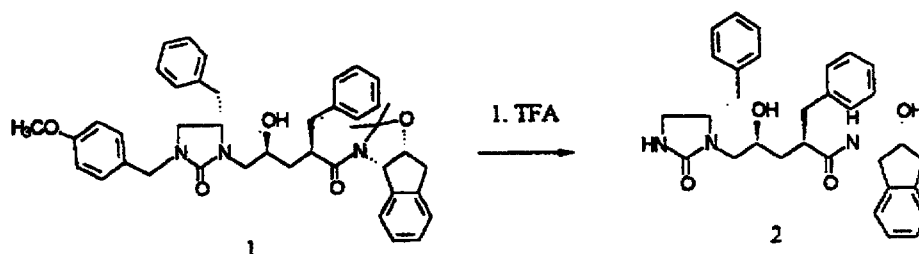
Example 98

Synthesis of Compound 215



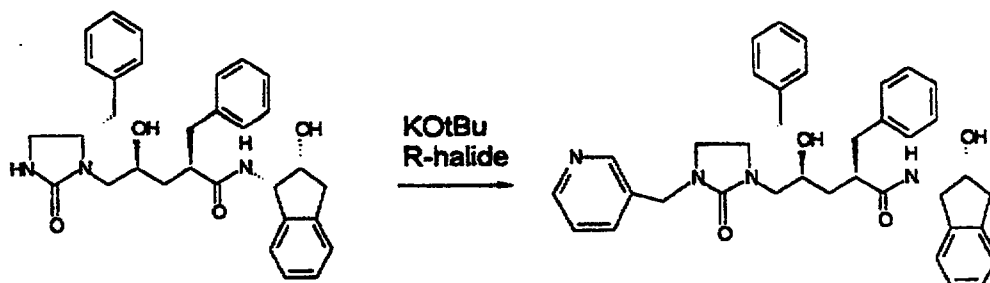
The starting cyclic urea was obtained following procedures outlined in Examples 11 and 12. Coupling with the epoxide followed the protocol detailed in Example 24.

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Example 99Synthesis of Compound 242

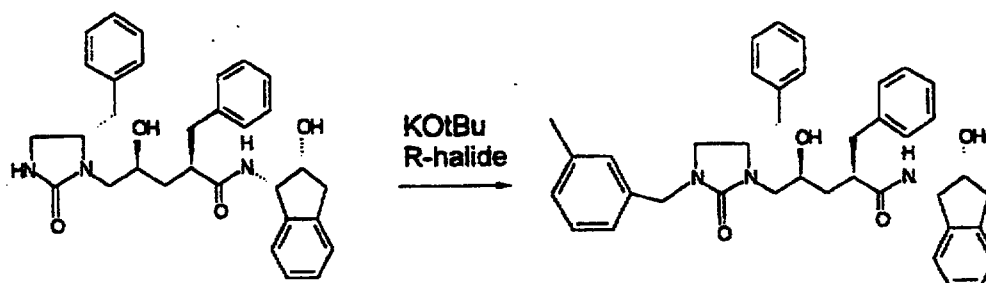
0.3g of the protected intermediate obtained in Example 98 was treated with 10 mL of TFA over 5 h at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by removing the TFA, and the resulting crude treated with excess of sodium carbonate in methanol/water for 10 minutes. The solvents were removed, product extracted between ethyl acetate/water, organics combined, dried with magnesium sulfate, removed *in vacuo*, and purified by preparative HPLC, resulting in 0.15g (76.7%) of product 2. ^1H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 8.10 (1H, d, J=8.4), 7.24 (10H, m), 7.05 (5H, m), 5.28 (m, 1H), 4.10 (1H, t, J=4.2), 3.97 (1H, t, J=4.9), 3.53 (1H, m), 3.39 (2H, m), 2.95 (5H, m), 2.69 (m, 2H), 2.54 (1H, dd), 2.17 (1H, m), 1.92 (1H, m), 1.78 (m, 1H). Low resolution MS m/e 514.1 ($\text{M}+\text{H}^+$), m/e 536.2 ($\text{M}+\text{Na}^+$).

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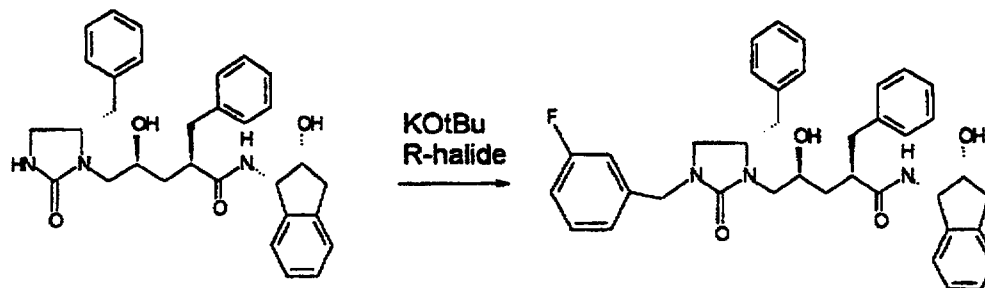
Example 100Synthesis of Compound 243

A solution of 20 mg (0.039 mmol) of the urea obtained
 Example 99 in 1 mL DMF was treated with potassium t-
 5 butoxide (26.3 mg, 0.234 mmol, 6 equiv) and
 equilibrated at room temperature for 10 min. Next, 6.3
 mg of 3-picolyl chloride in 1 mL DMF was added and the
 reaction quenched after 20 min. Solvent were then
 removed and the residue purified on preparative RP
 10 HPLC resulting in 14.2 mg (60.20%) of the product. ^1H
 NMR (d6-acetone, 400 MHz) δ 8.57 (d, 1H, $J=5.3$), 8.42
 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, 1H, $J=8.0$), 7.80 (t, 1H, $J=5.9$), 7.20
 (m, 14H), 6.92 (d, 1H, $J=8.8$), 5.23 (m, 1H), 4.29 (d,
 1H, $J=16.2$), 4.29 (m, 1H), 4.11 (d, 1H, $J=16.2$), 3.98
 15 (m, 2H), 3.48 (dd, 1H), 3.18 (m, 2H), 3.00 (m, 4H),
 2.75 (m, 3H), 1.93 (m, 1H), 1.88 (m, 1H), 1.66 (m, 1H).
 Low resolution MS m/e 605.4 ($M+H^+$), m/e 627.4 ($M+Na^+$).

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Example 101Synthesis of Compound 244

This compound was synthesized using the protocol outlined for **Example 100** starting from 51 mg (0.1 mM) of cyclic urea and 3-methylbenzyl bromide (18.5 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1 equiv), resulting in 6.2 mg of the product after preparative HPLC purification. ¹H NMR (d₆-DMSO, 300 MHz) δ 7.68 (1H, d, J=8.5), 7.24 (19H, m), 5.18 (1H, m), 4.26 (1H, m), 4.16 (1H, d, J=15.7), 4.01 (1H, d, J=15.7), 3.79 (2H, m), 3.33 (1H, m), 3.05 (6H, m), 2.78 (m, 2H), 2.62 (2H, m), 2.24 (s, 3H), 1.80 (1H, m), 1.38 (1H, m). Low resolution MS m/e 618.2 (M+H⁺).

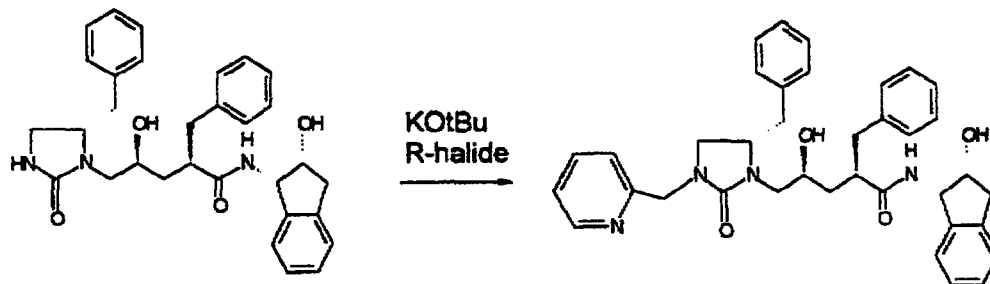
Example 102Synthesis of Compound 245

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This compound was synthesized using the protocol outlined for **Example 100** starting from 51 mg (0.1 mM) of cyclic urea and 3-fluorobenzyl bromide (18.9 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1 equiv), resulting in 7.6 mg of the product after preparative HPLC purification. ¹H NMR (d6-DMSO, 300 MHz) δ 7.71 (1H, d, J=8.5), 7.24 (1H, m), 5.18 (1H, m), 4.28 (1H, m), 4.19 (1H, d, J=15.7), 4.03 (1H, d, J=15.7), 3.82 (2H, m), 3.33 (1H, dd), 3.05 (6H, m), 2.80 (m, 2H), 2.59 (2H, m), 1.79 (1H, m), 1.38 (1H, m). Low resolution MS m/e 622.1 (M+H⁺).

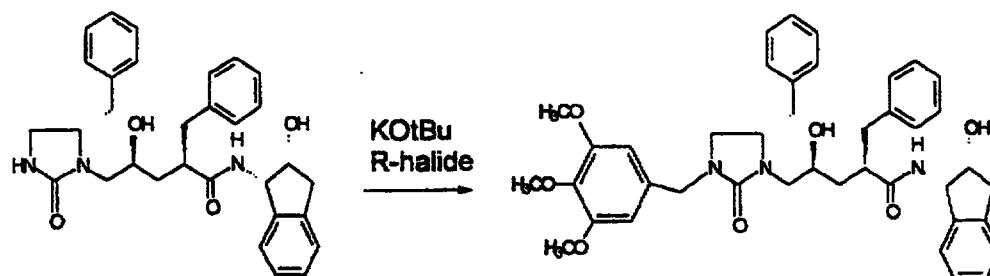
Example 103

Synthesis of Compound 262



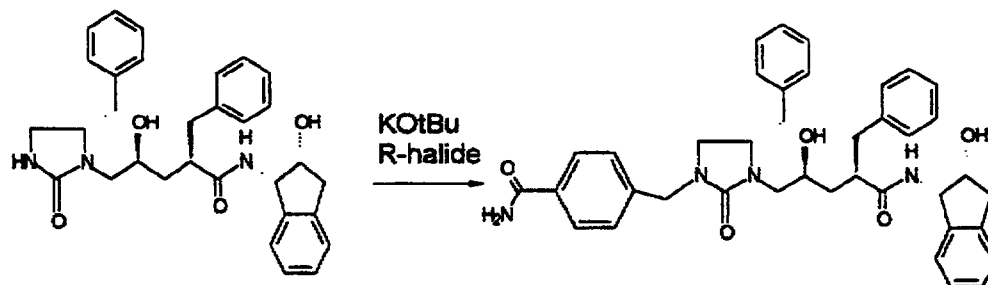
Obtained following the protocol outlined for **Example 100** using 2-picolyl chloride.
LC/MS-MH⁺ 605.

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Example 104Synthesis of Compound 213

Obtained following the protocol outlined for **Example 100** using 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl chloride.

- 5 ^1H NMR (DMSO) d_6 1.35 (t,1H), 1.78 (t,1H), 2.45 (m,2H), 2.62 (m,2H), (s,6H), 3.8 (m,2H), 4.1 (q,2H), 4.28 (t,2H), 5.18 (m,2H), 6.45 (s,2H), 6.93-7.38 (m,16H) 7.68 (d,2H), LC/MS-MH $^+$ 694.

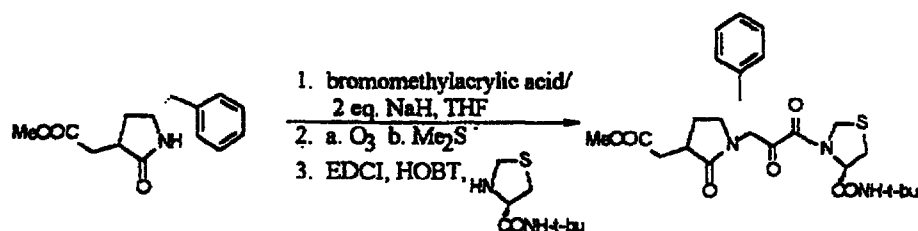
Example 10510 Synthesis of Compound 246

Obtained following the protocol outlined for **Example 100** using 4-amidobenzyl chloride.

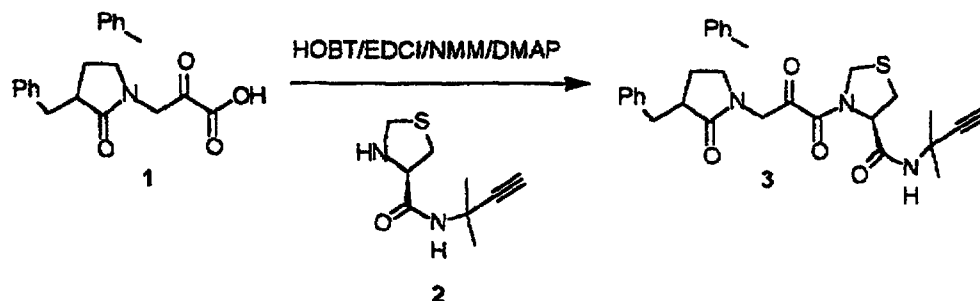
- ^1H NMR (DMSO) d_6 1.35 (t,1H), 1.78 (t,1H), 2.45 (m,2H), 2.62 (m, (s,6H), 3.8 (m,2H), 4.1 (q,2H), 4.28

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(t, 2H), 5.18 (m, 2H), 6.45 (s, 2H), 6.93-7.38 (m, 16H)
7.68 (d, 2H), LC/MS-MH⁺ 694.

Example 106Synthesis of Compound 257

- 5 Following the procedure outlined in **Example 21** the
desired ketoamide was obtained as a white fluffy solid
after purification on reversed phase HPLC. M+H: 504
¹H NMR: 1.38 and 1.48 (9H, s), 1.8-3.0 (ca 7H, m), 3.72
and 3.73 (3H, s), 3.5 (1H, m), 3.8 (1H, m), 4.0 (2H, m), 4.2-
10 4.8 (3H, m) 7.2-7.4 (5H, m). Note: Complex NMR signals due
to rotational isomers, diastereomers and ketone-hydrate
equillibria.

Example 107Synthesis of Compound 258

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The procedure was followed as described in Example 21 except that instead of thioproline-t-butylamide being coupled to the ketoacid 1, thioproline-dimethyl propargylamide 2 was used. This compound was made by

5 treating a 0 °C solution of N-BOC-4-thio-L-proline (Sigma, 2.0 g, 8.6 mmol) in THF (40 mL) with diisopropylethylamine (4.5 mL, 26 mmol) followed by dropwise addition of isobutyl chloroformate (1.1 mL, 8.6 mmol) via syringe. The reaction was stirred for 30

10 minutes at 0 °C before the dropwise addition of 90% 1,1-dimethylpropargylamine (Aldrich, 1.0 mL, 8.6 mmol). After stirring for 17 h at room temperature, the reaction was concentrated in vacuo. Ethyl acetate (70 mL) and water (35 mL) were added to the residue and the

15 layers were partitioned. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. The crude residue was then dissolved in dichloromethane (20 mL) and treated slowly with trifluoroacetic acid (20 mL). The reaction was stirred

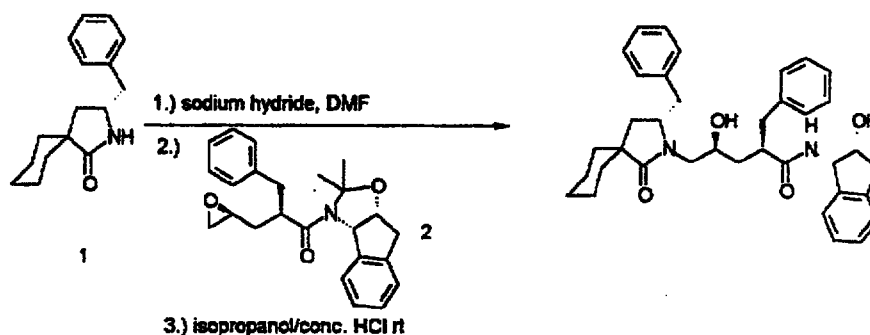
20 for 24 h before being diluted with ethyl acetate (70 mL) and carefully neutralized with 10% sodium carbonate to pH 7. The layers were partitioned and the organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography over

25 silica gel (1:1 hexane:ethyl acetate) gave amide 2 as a white foam. MS (ES+) = 199 (M+1). Coupling of ketoacid 1 (300 mg, 0.854 mmol) with amide 2 (170 mg, 0.854 mmol) gave ketoamide 3 (84 mg, 0.211 mmol, 25%) after preparatory silica gel TLC (3:1 ethyl

30 acetate:hexane). MS (AP+) = 532 (M+1), 554 (M+Na); ¹HNMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.66 (s, 3H), 1.69 (s, 3H), 1.94 (m, 2H), 2.37 (d, 1H), 2.51 (m, 3H), 2.92 (m, 1H), 3.21 (m,

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2H), 3.52 (m, 1H), 3.83 (m, 1H), 4.22 (m, 2H), 4.44 (m, 1H), 4.81 (m, 1H), 5.00 (m, 1H), 6.57 (d, 1H), 7.1 (m, 4H), 7.22 (m, 6H).

Example 1085 Synthesis of Compound 263

Prepared using the procedure outlined in **Example 24**.

The acetonide was purified by column chromatography:

65/35 hexane/ethyl acetate. MS: $M+Na = 643$. The product

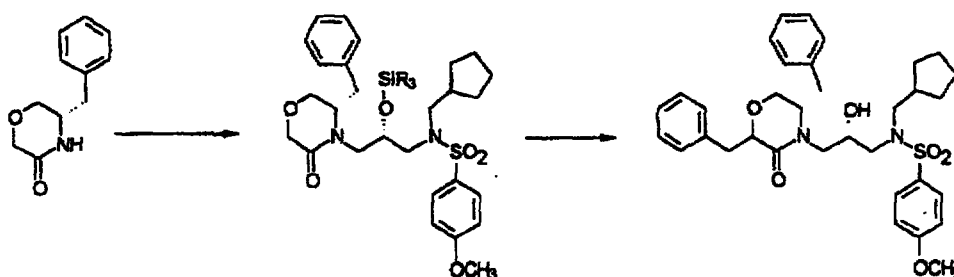
was purified by column chromatography: 40/60

10 hexane/ethyl acetate. MS: $M+Na = 603$ ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$)
1:05 (m, 1H); 1.10-1.40 (m, 6H); 1.50-1.75 (m, 4H); 1.80-
2.00 (m, 2H); 2.45 (m, 1H); 2.80-3.10 (m, 4H); 3.20 (m,
2H); 3.30 (m, 1H); 3.45 (s, 1H); 3.65 (m, 1H); 3.80 (m,
1H); 3.90 (m, 1H); 4.25 (m, 1H); 4.60 (m, 1H); 5.27 (m,
15 1H); 6.00 (d, 1H); 7.10-7.40 (m, 14H).

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Example 109Synthesis of Compound 206

A.



A solution of 22.3g (0.147 mol, 1 equiv) of S(-)-2-
 5 Amino-3-phenyl-1-propanol in 30 mL THF, cooled to 0 °C,
 was treated with 25.5 mL (0.147 mol, 1 equiv) of DIEA,
 followed by addition of 11.7 mL (0.147 mmol, 1 equiv)
 of chloroacetyl chloride. After 1 hr at room
 temperature, 18.0g (0.16 mol) of potassium -tert-
 10 butoxide was added at 0 °C, the reaction warmed up to
 room temperature and allowed to proceed for 15 min.
 Solvents were then removed and the crude residue
 partitioned between ethyl acetate/water, organics dried
 over MgSO₄ resulting in 23.8g (85%) of the desired
 15 product. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.20 (m, 5H), 6.67
 (s, 1H), 4.15 (m, 2H), 3.75 (m, 1H), 3.86 (dd, 1H,
 J=11.6, 3.7), 3.55 (dd, 1H, J=11.6, 6.3), 2.82 (m, 2H).
 Low resolution MS m/e 192.1 (M+H⁺)

B.

20 A solution of 0.477g (2.5 mmol, 1 equiv) of the
 morpholinone above in 1 mL of anhydrous DMF was treated
 with 12 mg (0.5 mmol, 0.2 equiv) of sodium hydride

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(95%) at 0°C. The reaction was continued at room temperature for 10 min, and then cooled down to 0°C, followed by addition of 0.813g (2.5 mmol, 1 equiv) of epoxide in 1 mL DMF. The reaction was then carried out at 50°C for 5 h. Following ethyl acetate/water extraction, the organics were combined and dried resulting in 1.18 g of crude product, used further without purification. Low resolution MS m/e 539.0 ($M+Na^+$).

10 C.

A solution of 1.18g (2.287 mol, 1 equiv) of the above crude in 4 mL anhydrous THF was treated with 0.44g (3.43 mol, 1.5 equiv) of DIEA, followed by 0.907g (3.43 mmol, 1.5 equiv) of TBDMS triflate. After 1 h at room temperature, the product was purified on silica gel ($R_f=0.26$, 1:3 ethyl acetate/hexane), yielding 0.85g of the TBDMS ether (59.0%). ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 300 MHz) δ 7.50 (d, 2H, $J=8.9$), 7.24 (m, 5H), 6.97 (d, 2H, $J=8.9$), 4.40 (m, 1H), 4.21 (d, 1H, $J=6.3$), 4.17 (d, 1H, $J=6.3$), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.65 (m, 2H), 3.54 (m, 1H), 3.35 (m, 1H), 3.17 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 4H), 2.77 (m, 1H), 2.21 (m, 1H), 1.79 (m, 1H), 1.57 (m, 5H), 1.24 (m, 1H), 1.03 (m, 1H), 0.86 (s, 9H), 0.05 (s, 3H), 0.02 (s, 3H). Low resolution MS m/e 653.1 ($M+Na^+$), m/e 631.1 ($M+H^+$).

25 D.

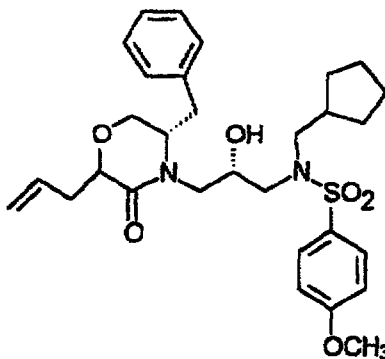
A solution of 0.12g (0.19 mmol, 1 equiv) of the precursor above in 1.5 mL THF was cooled to -78°C and added 0.25 mL (0.25 mmol, 1.3 equiv) lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (1M solution in THF). After 20 min, 0.029 mL (0.248 mmol, 1.3 equiv) of benzyl bromide

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was added and reaction allowed to proceed at room temperature for additional 1 h. Purification on silica gel (mixture of diastereomers, $R_f=0.46$, 0.51 in 1:3 ethyl acetate/hexane) provided 44 mg (32.2%) of the
5 TBDMS-protected product. Low resolution MS m/e 1464.6 ($2M+Na^+$), m/e 721.1 ($M+H^+$).

E.

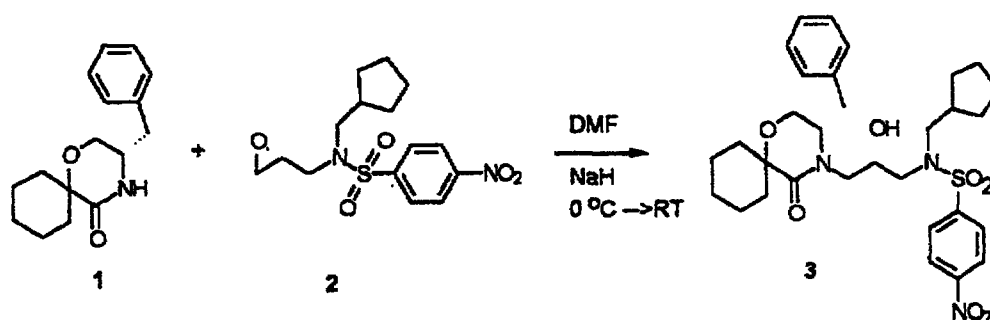
A solution of 40 mg of the silylated product above in 0.3 mL THF was treated with 0.3 mL of 1M TBAF in THF
10 for 25 min at room temperature and purified on a silica column, resulting in 30 mg of the final product. $R_f=0.38$ and 0.34 (2/5/0.3 ethyl acetate: hexane: methanol). ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 300 MHz) shows both diastereomers and integrates as expected. Low
15 resolution MS m/e 629.3 ($M+Na^+$).

Example 110Synthesis of Compound 205

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A solution of 0.12g (0.19 mmol, 1 equiv) of the compound prepared in Example 109C was dissolved in 1.5 mL THF and was treated with 0.30 mL (0.30 mmol, 1.5 equiv) of lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (1M solution in THF) at -78 °C. After 20 min, 0.023 mL (0.266 mmol, 1.4 equiv) of allyl bromide was added, reaction allowed to warm up to the room temperature and carried out for additional 1 h. The reaction was then quenched with aqueous ammonium chloride and both diastereomers separated on a silica gel. The (lower) $R_f=0.50$ diastereomer (1:3 ethyl acetate/hexane) was then treated with 10-fold excess of TBAF (1M in THF) for 25 min at room temperature, followed by another silica purification, which provided 14 mg of the desired allylated product. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) δ 7.73 (d, 2H, $J=9.0$), 7.24 (m, 5H), 6.99, (d, 1H, $J=8.9$), 5.84 (m, 1H), 5.12 (m, 2H), 4.27 (m, 1H), 4.10 (m, 1H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.84 (m, 3H), 3.58 (m, 1H), 2.8-3.3 (m, 7H), 2.62 (m, 2H), 2.09 (m, 1H), 1.60 (m, 6H), 1.24 (m, 2H). Low resolution MS m/e 579.3 ($\text{M}+\text{Na}^+$), m/e 1135.4 ($2\text{M}+\text{Na}^+$).

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Example 111Synthesis of Compound 207

A solution of 0.092g of the morpholinone described in
Example 20 (0.35 mmol, 1equiv) in 1.5 mL anhydrous DMF
 5 was cooled to 0 °C and added 9.6 mg (0.4 mmol, 1 equiv)
 of NaH. After 1/2h 0.13g (0.32 mmol) of the epoxide 2
 was added and reaction carried out at room temperature
 for 10 h, quenched with 1N HCl_{aq}, and purified on
 preparative RP HPLC. Yield 70 mg (36.5%). Low
 10 resolution MS *m/e* 622.1 (M+Na⁺), *m/e* 1221.1 (2M+Na⁺)

Example 112

Using the methods described by Pennington et al.
 and Partaledis et al. (supra), we obtained inhibition
 15 constants for the following compounds of this
 invention:

Compound	<i>K_i</i> (nM)
1	160
2*	180
3*	1,800
5*	>10,000

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	6*	>10,000
	7	9
	8*	5
	9*	90
5	10	>10,000
	11	>10,000
	12	>10,000
	13	225
	14	16
10	15	550
	16	56
	17	115
	18	15
	19	3,000
15	20	1.5
	21	>20,000
	22	600
	23	70
	24	350
20	25	83
	26	58
	27	3,000
	28	1,400
	30	>15,000
25	31	390
	32	160
	33	1,100
	34	950
	35	130
30	36	>20,000
	37	>20,000
	38	17

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	39	600
	40	>20,000
	41	>20,000
	42	330
5	43	>10,000
	44	120
	45	30
	46	>10,000
	47	20
10	50*	100
	51*	90
	52*	1,100
	54*	12
	55*	30
15	56*	280
	57*	400
	58*	5,800
	59*	>8,000
	60*	170
20	61*	>1,000
	62*	120
	63*	200
	64*	>5,000
	65*	2,900
25	66*	1,300
	67*	3,900
	68*	>10,000
	69*	>10,000
	70*	790
30	71*	2,500
	72*	85
	73*	190

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	74*	1,200
	76*	250
	77*	560
	78*	10
5	79*	>3,000
	80*	3
	82*	15
	83*	0.50
	85*	2,600
10	87*	15
	88*	270
	90*	220
	91*	12
	92* (isomer 1)	3.0
15	92* (isomer 2)	300
	93*	420
	95*	10
	96*	4
	98*	>10,000
20	102*	1,200
	105*	>10,000
	109*	250
	111*	>10,000
	112*	8,600
25	113*	>10,000
	114*	>1,000
	115*	>10,000
	123* (isomer 1)	300
	123* (isomer 2)	13
30	124* (isomer 1)	800
	124* (isomer 2)	1900
	125* (isomer 1)	400

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	125* (isomer 2)	1000
	126*	86
	127*	92
	128*	96
5	129*	400
	130*	100
	131* (isomer 1)	42
	131* (isomer 2)	52
	132*	60
10	133* (isomer 1)	24
	133* (isomer 2)	120
	208*	100
	209*	2,200
	210*	100
15	211*	5,600
	212*	5,900
	213*	3,100
	214*	240
	215*	10,000
20	216*	1,000
	217*	>10,000
	218*	700
	219* (isomer 1)	20
	219* (isomer 2)	54
25	219* (isomer 3)	330
	220*	7
	221*	50
	223*	18
	224*	90
30	225*	370
	226*	29
	227*	100

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	228*	16
	229*	28
	232*	500
	233* (isomer 1)	23
5	233* (isomer 2)	1200
	235*	270
	236*	3.6

* Inhibition constant measured at pH 6.0.

10

Example 113

Using the MT4 cell assay method (supra), we measured the antiviral activity for the following compounds of this invention:

	<u>Compound</u>	<u>IC₅₀ (μM)</u>
15	26	16
	45	9
	54	1.0
	83	0.32
	92 (isomer 1)	0.21
20	95	2
	96	0.40
	123 (isomer 1)	0.90
	123 (isomer 2)	0.74
	127	0.85
25	130	1.0
	131 (isomer 1)	2.4
	131 (isomer 2)	2.9
	132	0.75

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	214	2.15
	219 (isomer 1)	0.4
	219 (isomer 2)	1.7
	219 (isomer 3)	6.0
5	220	0.10
	223	0.68
	224	2.0
	225	2.0
	226	3.5
10	227	2.75
	228	0.48
	229	0.79
	232	2.47
	233 (isomer 1)	3.7
15	233 (isomer 2)	1.6
	236	5.0

The above data show that each of the tested compounds inhibits HIV aspartyl protease.

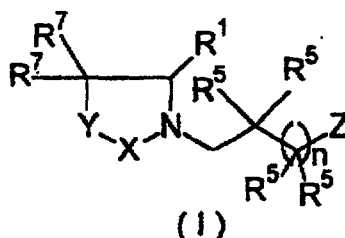
While we have described a number of
20 embodiments of this invention, it is apparent that our basic constructions may be altered to provide other embodiments which utilize the products and processes of this invention. Therefore, it will be appreciated that the scope of this invention is to be defined by the
25 appended claims, rather than by the specific embodiments which have been presented by way of example.



THIS SHEET HAS BEEN
REPLACED

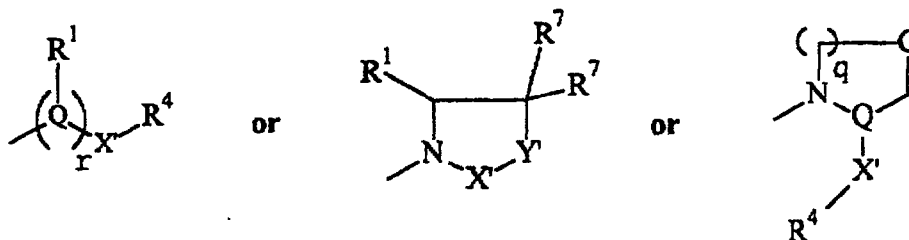
We Claim:

1. A compound according to formula I:



wherein:

each Z is



wherein any Z is optionally fused with R⁶;

each X and X' is independently selected from the group consisting of -C(O)-, -C(O)C(O)-, -S(O)- and -S(O)₂;

each Y and Y' is independently selected from the group consisting of -(C(R²)₂)_p-, -NR²-, -(C(R²)₂)_p-M-, >C=C(R²)₂, and -N(R²)-CH₂-;

each R¹ is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen; R⁶; C₁-C₆ alkyl; C₂-C₆ alkenyl; C₂-C₆ alkynyl; C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl optionally





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fused with R^6 ; C_5 - C_6 cycloalkenyl optionally fused with R^6 ; and when two R^1 's are attached to adjacent atoms, the two R^1 's together with their attached adjacent atoms form a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring system which is optionally fused with R^6 ; wherein any member of R^1 is optionally substituted by one or more R^2 ;

each R^2 is independently selected from hydrogen; R^3 ; C_1 - C_6 alkyl; C_2 - C_6 alkenyl; C_2 - C_6 alkynyl; C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl optionally fused with R^6 ; C_5 - C_6 cycloalkenyl optionally fused with R^6 ; and when two R^2 's are attached to the same geminal atom, the R^2 's together with their attached geminal atom form a spirocarbocyclic or spiroheterocyclic ring system; wherein any member of R^2 is optionally substituted by one or more R^3 ;

each R^3 is independently selected from oxo, OR^9 , $N(R^9)_2$, $N(R^9)-X-R^9$, $N(R^9)-X-OR^9$, $N(R^9)-X-N(R^9)_2$, SR^9 , $X-R^9$, $O-X-N(R^9)_2$, $C(O)N(R^9)_2$, halogen, NO_2 , CN , $COOR^9$ and R^6 ;

each R^4 is independently selected from the group consisting of OR^9 ; $N(R^9)_2$; $X-R^9$; $C(O)N(R^9)_2$; R^6 ; C_1 - C_6 alkyl; C_2 - C_4 alkenyl; C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl optionally fused with R^6 ; C_5 - C_6 cycloalkenyl optionally fused with R^6 ; wherein any member of R^4 is optionally substituted by one or more groups independently selected from R^9 or R^3 ;

each R^5 is independently selected from the group consisting of H, OH, O and R^1 ;

each R^6 is independently selected from the group consisting of aryl, carbocyclyl and heterocyclyl, wherein said aryl, carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl is optionally substituted with one or more groups selected





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from the group consisting of oxo, $-OR^9$, $-R^9$, $-N(R^9)(R^9)$, $-N(R^9)-X-R^9$, SR^9 , $-X-R^9$, $-O-X-N(R^9)_2$, $-R^9-OR^9$, $-CN$, $-CO_2R^9$, $-X-N(R^9)(R^9)$, halogen, $-NO_2$, and $-CF_3$;

each R^7 is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, OH and O;

each R^8 is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, carbocyclyl, and heterocyclyl;

each R^9 is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, carbocyclyl, heterocyclyl, aralkyl, carbocyclylalkyl and heterocyclylalkyl; wherein any aryl, carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl is optionally fused with R^8 and wherein any member of R^8 is optionally substituted by one or more groups independently selected from $-OR^8$, $-N(R^8)_2$, $-CN$, $-NO_2$, $-X-R^8$, $-X-N(R^8)_2$, $-C(O)OR^8$, $-N(R^8)-XN(R^8)_2$, or halogen;

each Q is independently selected from the group consisting of CH and N;

each M is independently selected from the group consisting of NH, $-NR^2-$, $-O-$, $-S-$, $-S(O)-$ and $-S(O)_2-$;

each n is independently 1 or 2;

each r is independently 0, 1 or 2;

each p is independently 1 or 2;

each q is independently 1, 2 or 3; and

each G is independently selected from the group consisting of $-NH-$, $-NR^2-$, $-O-$, $-S-$, $-S(O)-$, $S(O)_2$, $-C(O)-$, and $-C(R^2)_2-$.

2. The compound according to claim 1,
wherein:





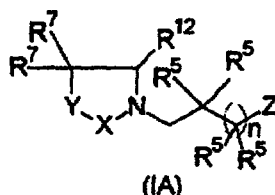
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each Y and Y' is independently selected from the group consisting of $-(C(R^2)_2)_p-$, $-NR^2-$, $-(C(R^2)_2)_p-M-$, and $-N(R^2)-CH_2-$; and

each R^3 is independently selected from oxo, OR^9 , $N(R^9)_2$, $N(R^9)-X-R^9$, $N(R^9)-X-OR^9$, SR^9 , $X-R^9$, $O-X-N(R^9)_2$, $C(O)N(R^9)_2$, halogen, NO_2 , CN , $COOR^9$ and R^6 .

3. The compound according to claim 1 having the structure of formula IA:



wherein:

each R^{12} is independently selected from the group consisting of R^6 ; C_1-C_6 alkyl optionally substituted with R^6 ; C_2-C_6 alkenyl; C_2-C_6 alkynyl; C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl optionally fused with R^6 ; C_5-C_6 cycloalkenyl optionally fused with R^6 ; wherein any member of R^{12} is optionally substituted by one or more R^2 .

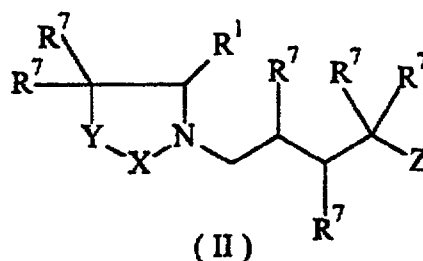
4. The compound according to claim 1, wherein n is 1.

5. The compound according to claim 1 having the structure of formula II:

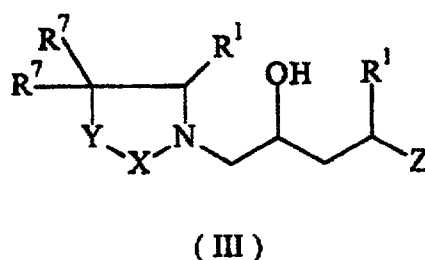




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6. The compound according to claim 1
having the structure of formula III:



7. The compound according to claim 1,
wherein:

X is -C(O)- or -S(O)₂-; and
Y is -(C(R²)₂)_p-M-.

8. The compound according to claim 1,
wherein:

X is -C(O)- or -S(O)₂-; and
Y is -(C(R²)₂)_p.



* C L M S *



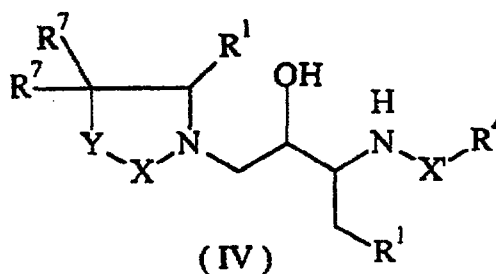
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9. The compound according to claim 1,

wherein:

X is $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{C}(\text{O})-$ or $-\text{S}(\text{O})_2-$; and
Y is $-\text{N}(\text{R}^2)-$ or $-\text{N}(\text{R}^2)-\text{CH}_2-$.

10. A compound according to formula IV:



wherein:

X and X' are independently $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$ or $-\text{S}(\text{O})_2-$;

Y is $-(\text{C}(\text{R}^2)_2)-\text{M}-$, $-(\text{C}(\text{R}^2)_2)_p-$, $-\text{N}(\text{R}^2)-$ or $-\text{N}(\text{R}^2)-\text{CH}_2-$; and

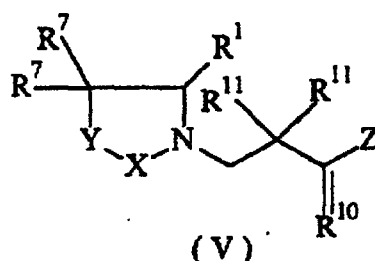
each R^1 , R^2 , R^7 , R^4 , p and M is independently as defined in claim 1.

11. A compound according to formula V:





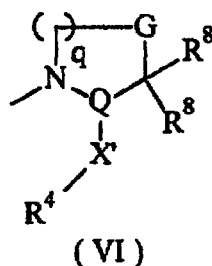
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wherein:

X is $-C(O)-$ or $-S(O)_2-$;Y is $-(C(R^2)_2)-M-$, $-(C(R^2)_2)_p-$, $-N(R^2)-$ or $-N(R^2)-CH_2-$; R^{10} is O or H_2 ;each R^{11} is independently H, OH or O,wherein both R^{11} are not simultaneously hydrogen;

Z is a structure of formula VI:



wherein any structure of formula VI is optionally fused with an aryl, carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring and is optionally substituted with 1-3 substituents independently selected from R^2 ; and each R^1 , R^2 , R^7 , R^4 , R^8 , p, q, G, M, Q and X' is independently as defined in claim 1.





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12. The compound according to claim 11,
wherein R^{10} and R^{11} are O.

13. The compound according to claim 12,
wherein:

q is 1;
G is S; and
 X' is $-C(O)-$.

14. The compound according to claim 13,
wherein R^4 is t-butylamino.

15. The compound according to claim 12,
wherein:

X is $-C(O)-$;
Y is $-(C(R^2)_2)_p-$; and
 R^7 is H.

16. The compound according to claim 11,
wherein:

X and X' is $-C(O)-$;
Y is $-(C(R^2)_2)-$;
 R^7 is H;
 R^{10} is H_2 ; and
one R^{11} is H and one R^{11} is OH.

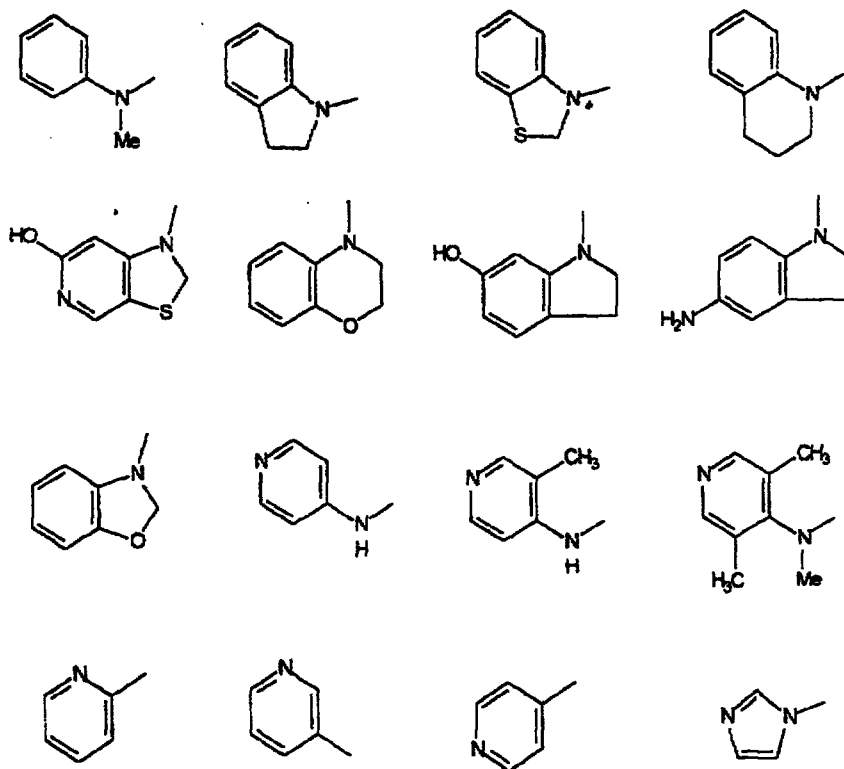
17. The compound according to claim 16,
wherein R^2 within the definition of Y is selected from
hydrogen, R^3 or C_1-C_6 alkyl optionally substituted with
 R^3 .

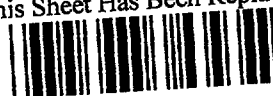
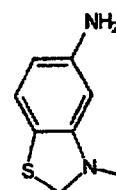
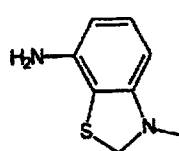
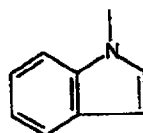
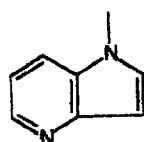
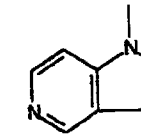
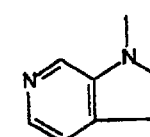
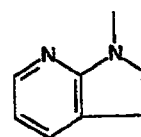
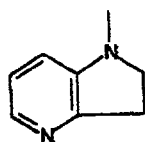
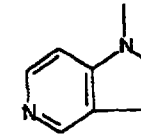
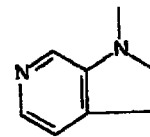
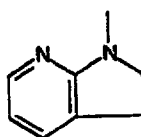
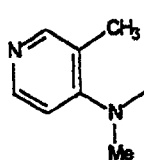
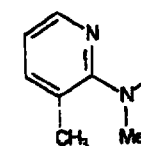
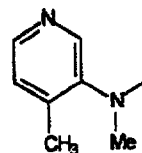
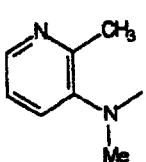
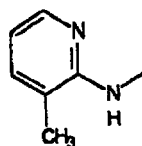
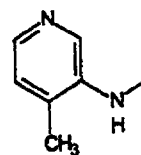
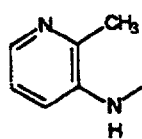
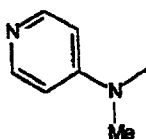
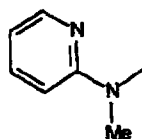
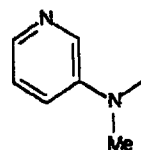
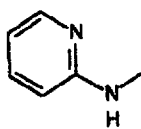
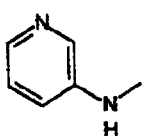


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18. The compound according to claim 17, wherein R^2 within the definition of Y is selected from hydrogen, $-N(R^9)_2$, or heterocyclyl, which may be optionally benzofused, and wherein said heterocyclyl may be optionally substituted with one or more groups selected from the group consisting of oxo, $-OR^9$, $-R^9$, $-N(R^9)(R^9)$, $-N(R^9)-X-R^9$, SR^9 , $-X-R^9$, $-O-X-N(R^9)_2$, $-R^9-OR^9$, $-CN$, $-CO_2R^9$, $-X-N(R^9)(R^9)$, halogen, $-NO_2$, and $-CF_3$.

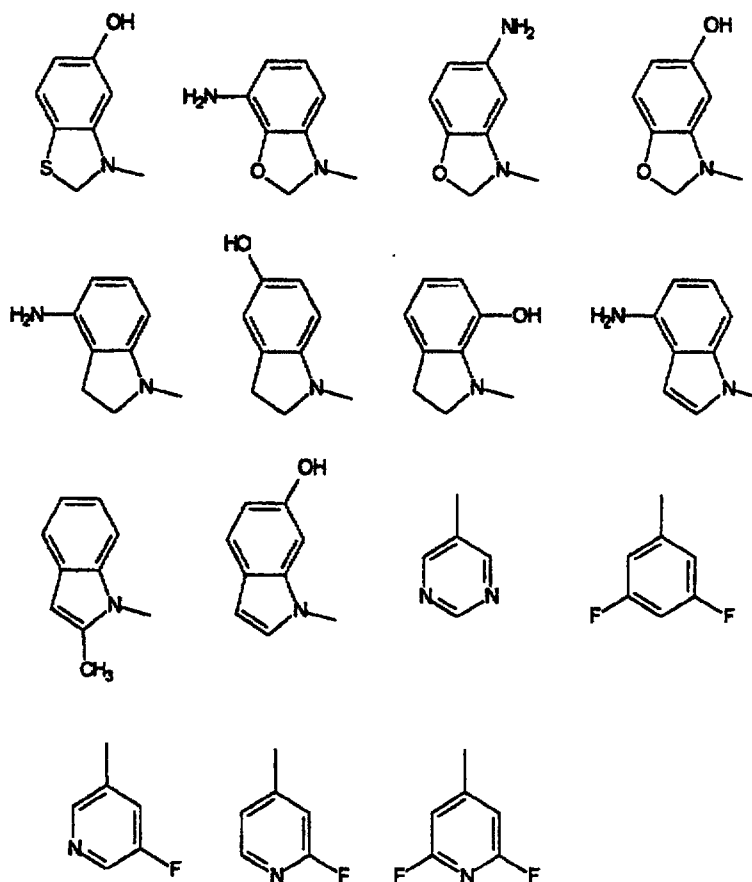
19. The compound according to claim 18, wherein at least one R^2 within the definition of Y is selected from the group consisting of:



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20. The compound according to claim 17, wherein at least one R^2 within the definition of Y is aryl optionally substituted with one or more groups selected from the group consisting of oxo, $-OR^9$, $-R^9$, $-N(R^9)(R^9)$, $-N(R^9)-X-R^9$, SR^9 , $-X-R^9$, $-O-X-N(R^9)_2$, $-R^9-OR^9$, $-CN$, $-CO_2R^9$, $-X-N(R^9)(R^9)$, halogen, $-NO_2$, and $-CF_3$.

21. The compound according to claim 17, wherein at least one R^2 within the definition of Y is C_1 - C_6 alkyl optionally substituted with R^3 .





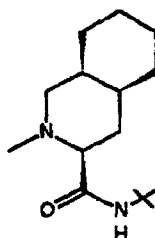
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22. The compound according to claim 21, wherein at least one R^3 within the definition of Y is pyridyl, triazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, pyrimidyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, thiazolyl, imidazolyl, thienyl, thiadiazolyl, oxadiazolyl, triazinyl or pyrazinyl wherein said R^3 may be optionally substituted with 1-3 substituents selected from $-OR^9$, $-R^9$, $-N(R^9)(R^9)$, $-N(R^9)-X-R^9$, SR^9 , $-X-R^9$, $-O-X-N(R^9)_2$, $-R^9-OR^9$, $-CN$, $-CO_2R^9$, $-X-N(R^9)(R^9)$, halogen, $-NO_2$, and $-CF_3$.

23. The compound according to claim 21, wherein R^3 within the definition of Y is aryl optionally substituted with 1-3 substituents selected from $-OR^9$, $-R^9$, $-N(R^9)(R^9)$, $-N(R^9)-X-R^9$, SR^9 , $-X-R^9$, $-O-X-N(R^9)_2$, $-R^9-OR^9$, $-CN$, $-CO_2R^9$, $-X-N(R^9)(R^9)$, halogen, $-NO_2$, and $-CF_3$.

24. The compound according to any one of claims 17-23, wherein R^1 is benzyl; and Z is



25. The compound according to any one of claims 17-23, wherein R^1 is benzyl optionally substituted with 1-3 substituents selected from $-OR^9$,



* C L M S *

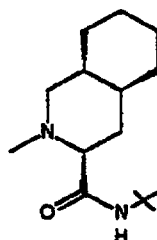


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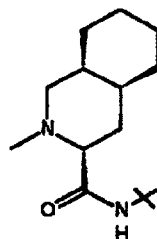
$-N(R^9)(R^9)$, SR^9 , $-X-R^9$, $-R^9-OR^9$, $-CN$, halogen, $-NO_2$, and $-CF_3$.

26. The compound according to claim 25,
wherein Z is



27. The compound according to claim 25,
wherein R^1 is benzyl optionally substituted with 1-3
substituents selected from the group consisting of
 OCH_3 , OH and NH_2 .

28. The compound according to claim 27,
wherein Z is

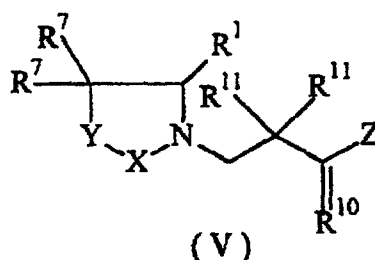


29. A compound according to formula V,
wherein:





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each R^6 is independently selected from the group consisting of aryl, carbocyclyl and heterocyclyl, wherein said aryl, carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl is optionally substituted with one or more groups selected from the group consisting of oxo, $-OR^9$, $-R^9$, $-N(R^9)(R^9)$, $-N(R^9)-X-R^9$, SR^9 , $-X-R^9$, $-O-X-N(R^9)_2$, $-R^9-OR^9$, $-CN$, $-CO_2R^9$, $-X-N(R^9)(R^9)$, halogen, $-NO_2$, $-CF_3$, $-O-(CH_2)_q-R^6$, $-O-(CH_2)_q-OR^9$, 2,3-methylenedioxy and 3,4-methylenedioxy; and
each X , X' , Y , Y' , Z , R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R^7 , R^8 , R^9 , Q , M , n , r , p , q and G is independently as defined in claim 1.

30. The compound according to claim 29, wherein R^2 within the definition of Y is selected from hydrogen, R^3 or C_1-C_6 alkyl optionally substituted with R^3 .

31. The compound according to claim 11, wherein:

X and X' is $-C(O)-$;
 Y is $-N(R^2)-$;
 R^7 is H ;
 R^{10} is H_2 ; and
one R^{11} is H and one R^{11} is OH .



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32. The compound according to claim 11,

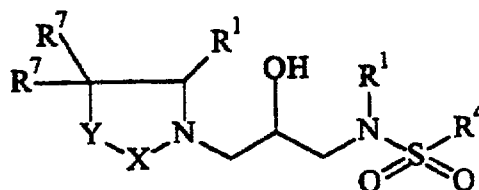
wherein:

X and X' is $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$;Y is $-(\text{C}(\text{R}^2)_2)-\text{M}-$;

M is O;

 R^7 is H; R^{10} is H_2 ; andone R^{11} is H and one R^{11} is OH.

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33. The compound according to claim 1,
having the structure of formula IX:

(IX)

wherein:

X is $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$ or $-\text{S}(\text{O})_2-$.

34. The compound according to claim 33,

wherein:

X is $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$;Y is $-(\text{C}(\text{R}^2)_2)-\text{M}-$; and R^7 is H.

* C L M S *



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35. The compound according to claim 33,
wherein:

X is $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$;

Y is $-\text{N}(\text{R}^2)-$; and

R^7 is H.

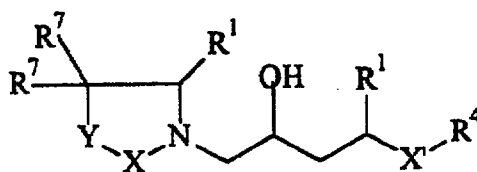
36. The compound according to claim 33,
wherein:

X is $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$;

Y is $-(\text{C}(\text{R}^2)_2)-$; and

R^7 is H;

37. The compound according to claim 1,
having the structure of formula XII:



(XII)

wherein:

X and X' are independently $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$ or
 $-\text{S}(\text{O})_2-$.

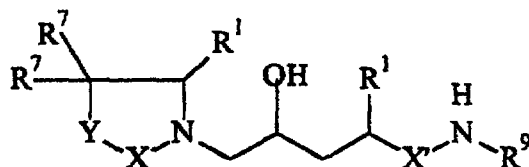
38. The compound according to claim 37,
wherein R^4 is 1-amino-2-hydroxyindanyl.





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39. The compound according to claim 1,
having the structure of formula XIII:



(XIII)

wherein:

X and X' are independently -C(O)- or
-S(O)₂-.

40. The compound according to claim 39,
wherein:

X' is -C(O)-
Y is -(C(R²)₂)- or -N(R²)-; and
R⁷ is H.

41. The compound according to claim 40,
wherein:

X is -C(O)-; and
Y is -(C(R²)₂)-.

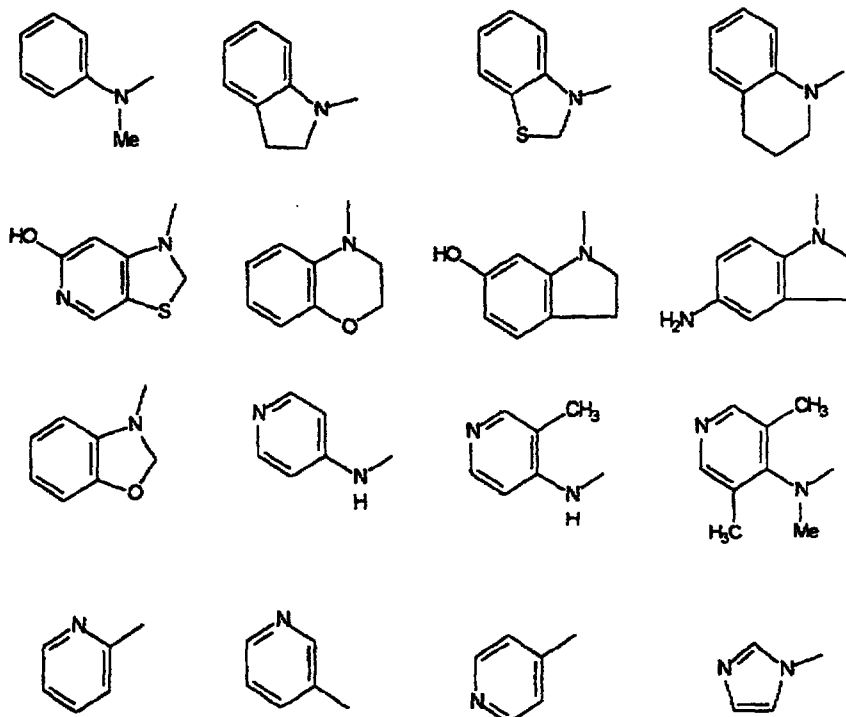
42. The compound according to claim 41,
wherein R² within the definition of Y is selected from
hydrogen, R³, or C₁-C₆ alkyl optionally substituted with
R³.



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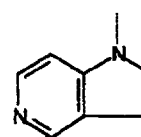
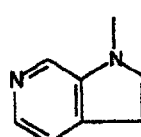
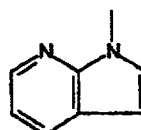
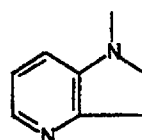
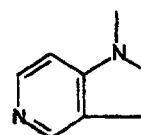
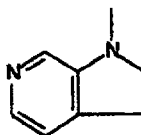
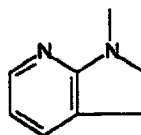
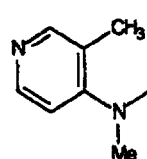
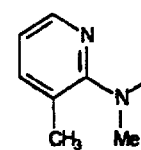
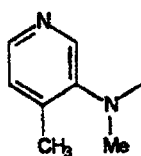
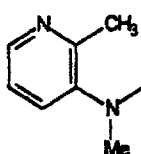
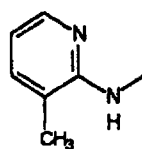
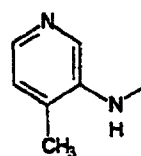
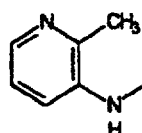
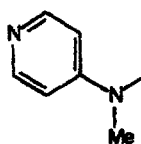
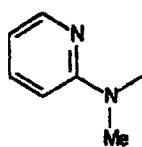
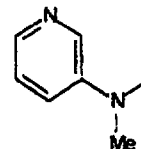
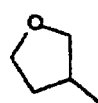
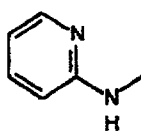
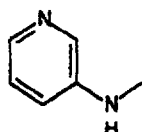
43. The compound according to claim 42, wherein R^2 within the definition of Y is selected from hydrogen, $-N(R^9)_2$, or heterocyclyl, which may be optionally benzofused, and wherein said heterocyclyl may be optionally substituted with 1-3 groups selected from the group consisting of oxo, $-OR^9$, $-R^9$, $-N(R^9)(R^9)$, $-N(R^9)-X-R^9$, SR^9 , $-X-R^9$, $-O-X-N(R^9)_2$, $-R^9-OR^9$, $-CN$, $-CO_2R^9$, $-X-N(R^9)(R^9)$, halogen, $-NO_2$, and $-CF_3$.

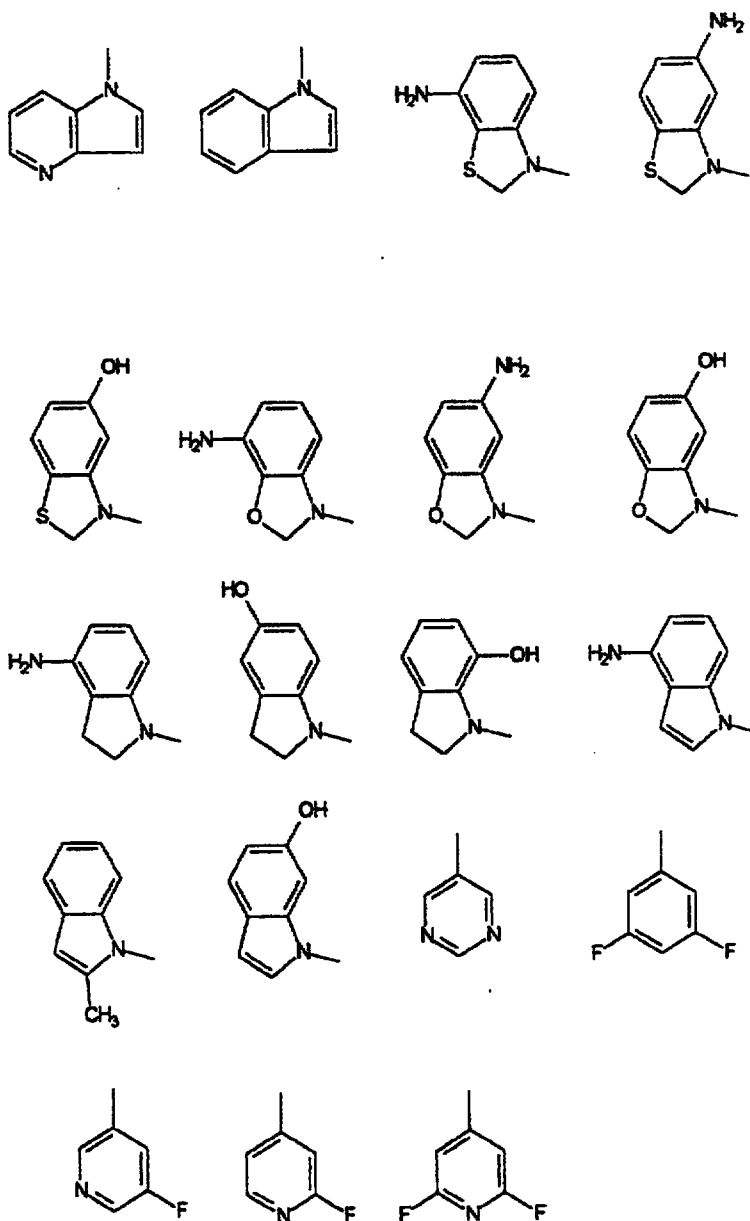
44. The compound according to claim 43, wherein at least one R^2 within the definition of Y is selected from the group consisting of:





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45. The compound according to claim 42,
wherein at least one R^2 within the definition of Y is
aryl optionally substituted with one or more groups



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selected from the group consisting of oxo, $-OR^9$, $-R^9$, $-N(R^9)(R^9)$, $-N(R^9)-X-R^9$, SR^9 , $-X-R^9$, $-O-X-N(R^9)_2$, $-R^9-OR^9$, $-CN$, $-CO_2R^9$, $-X-N(R^9)(R^9)$, halogen, $-NO_2$, and $-CF_3$.

46. The compound according to claim 42, wherein at least one R^2 within the definition of Y is C_1-C_6 alkyl optionally substituted with R^3 .

47. The compound according to claim 46, wherein at least one R^3 within the definition of Y is pyridyl, triazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, pyrimidyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, thiazolyl, imidazolyl, thienyl, thiadiazolyl, oxadiazolyl, triazinyl or pyrazinyl wherein said R^3 may be optionally substituted with 1-3 substituents selected from $-OR^9$, $-R^9$, $-N(R^9)(R^9)$, $-N(R^9)-X-R^9$, SR^9 , $-X-R^9$, $-O-X-N(R^9)_2$, $-R^9-OR^9$, $-CN$, $-CO_2R^9$, $-X-N(R^9)(R^9)$, halogen, $-NO_2$, or $-CF_3$.

48. The compound according to claim 46, wherein R^3 within the definition of Y is aryl optionally substituted with 1-3 substituents selected from $-OR^9$, $-R^9$, $-N(R^9)(R^9)$, $-N(R^9)-X-R^9$, SR^9 , $-X-R^9$, $-O-X-N(R^9)_2$, $-R^9-OR^9$, $-CN$, $-CO_2R^9$, $-X-N(R^9)(R^9)$, halogen, $-NO_2$, or $-CF_3$.

49. The compound according to any one of claims 42-48, wherein:
each R^1 is benzyl; and
each R^9 not within the definition of Y is 2-hydroxyindanyl.





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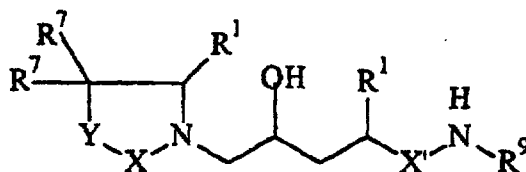
50. The compound according to any one of claims 42-48, wherein each R^1 is independently selected from benzyl optionally substituted with 1-3 substituents selected from $-OR^9$, $-N(R^9)(R^9)$, SR^9 , $-X-R^9$, $-R^9-OR^9$, $-CN$, halogen, $-NO_2$, and $-CF_3$.

51. The compound according to claim 50, wherein each R^9 not within the definition of Y is 2-hydroxyindanyl.

52. The compound according to claim 50, wherein each R^1 is independently selected from benzyl optionally substituted with 1-3 substituents selected from the group consisting of OCH_3 , OH and NH_2 .

53. The compound according to claim 52, wherein each R^9 not within the definition of Y is 2-hydroxyindanyl.

54. A compound according to formula XIII, wherein:



(XIII)

each R^6 is independently selected from the group consisting of aryl, carbocyclyl and heterocyclyl,





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wherein said aryl, carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl is optionally substituted with one or more groups selected from the group consisting of oxo, $-OR^9$, $-R^9$, $-N(R^9)(R^9)$, $-N(R^9)-X-R^9$, SR^9 , $-X-R^9$, $-O-X-N(R^9)_2$, $-R^9-OR^9$, $-CN$, $-CO_2R^9$, $-X-N(R^9)(R^9)$, halogen, $-NO_2$, $-CF_3$, $-O-(CH_2)_q-R^6$, $-O-(CH_2)_q-OR^9$, 2,3-methylenedioxy and 3,4-methylenedioxy; and each X, X', Y, Y', Z, R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R^7 , R^8 , R^9 , Q, M, n, r, p, q and G is independently as defined in claim 1.

55. The compound according to claim 54, wherein R^2 within the definition of Y is selected from hydrogen, R^3 or C_1-C_6 alkyl optionally substituted with R^3 .

56. The compound according to claim 40, wherein:

X is $-C(O)-$; and
Y is $-N(R^2)-$.

57. The compound according to claim 40, wherein:

X is $-SO_2-$; and
Y is $-(C(R^2)_2)-$.

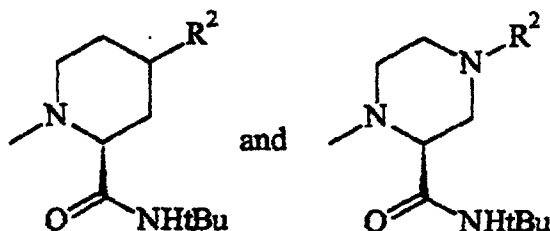
58. The compound according to claim 40, wherein

X is $-SO_2-$; and
Y is $-N(R^2)-$.



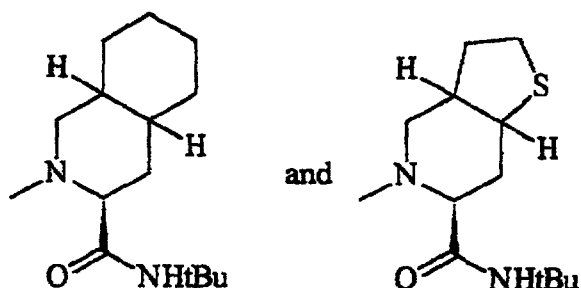
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59. The compound according to claim 11,
wherein:
 R^{10} is H_2 ; and
one R^{11} is H and one R^{11} is OH; and
Z is selected from the group consisting
of:



and R^2 is as defined in claim 1.

60. The compound according to claim 11,
wherein Z is selected from the group consisting of

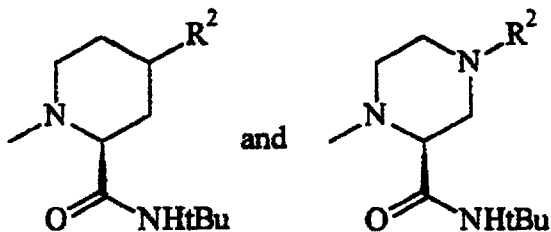


R^{10} is H_2 ; and
one R^{11} is H and one R^{11} is OH.



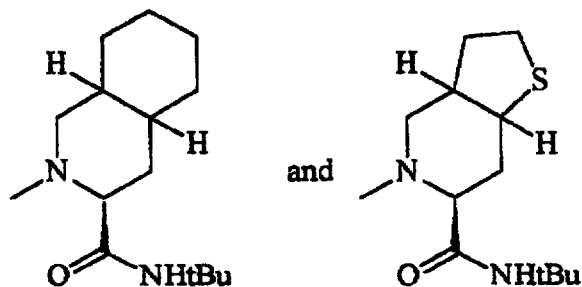
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61. The compound according to any one of claims 16-32, wherein Z is selected from the group consisting of:



and R^2 is as defined in claim 1.

62. The compound according to any one of claims 16-32, wherein Z is selected from the group consisting of:

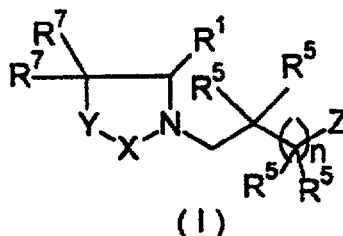


63. A compound according to formula I,
wherein:

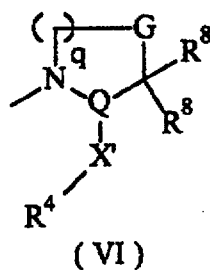




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Z is selected from the group consisting of $-X'R^4$, $-N(R^1)-X'-R^4$, $-N(R^1)-N(R^1)-X'-R^4$, and formula VI;



wherein any structure of formula VI is optionally fused with an aryl, carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring and is optionally substituted with 1-3 members independently selected from R²; and each X, X', Y, Y', R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, Q, M, n, r, p, q and G is independently as defined in claim 1.

64. The compound of claim 1, selected from the group consisting of compound numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 32, 35, 38, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 62, 63, 72, 75, 76, 78, 80, 82, 83, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 101, 102, 109, 121, 122, 123, 124, 126, 127, 128, 129, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 140, 141, 145, 146,





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147, 149, 150, 155, 156, 160, 161, 162, 164, 165, 170,
171, 175, 176, 177, 179, 180, 185, 186, 190, 191, 192,
194, 195, 200, 201, 208, 219, 220, 228 and 264.

65. The compound of claim 64, selected
from the group consisting of compound numbers: 2, 7,
8, 9, 14, 18, 20, 25, 26, 32, 38, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50,
51, 53, 54, 62, 63, 72, 82, 83, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96,
123, 126, 140, 141, 219, 220, 228 and 264.

66. The compound of claim 65, selected
from the group consisting of compound numbers: 7, 8, 9,
20, 45, 50, 51, 53, 54, 82, 83, 92, 94, 96, 219, 220,
228 and 264.

67. A pharmaceutical composition
comprising an amount of a compound according to claim 1
effective in inhibiting aspartyl protease and a
pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, adjuvant or
vehicle.

68. The pharmaceutical composition
according to claim 67, wherein said pharmaceutical
composition is orally administrable.

69. The pharmaceutical composition
according to claim 67, further comprising one or more
additional agents selected from the group consisting of
other anti-viral agents and immunostimulators.

70. The pharmaceutical composition
according to claim 69, wherein said other anti-viral





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agent is a protease inhibitor or a reverse transcriptase inhibitor.

71. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 70, wherein said protease inhibitor is a HIV protease inhibitor.

72. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 71, wherein said HIV protease inhibitor or inhibitors are selected from the group consisting of VX-478, saquinavir, indinavir, ritonavir, nelfinavir, palinavir, U-103017, XM 412, XM 450, BMS 186318, CPG 53,437, CPG 61,755, CPG 70,726, ABT 378 , GS 3333, GS 3403, GS 4023, GS 4035, GS 4145, GS 4234 , and GS 4263.

73. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 70, wherein said reverse transcriptase inhibitor is a nucleoside analog.

74. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 73, wherein said nucleoside analog is selected from the group consisting of zidovudine (AZT), dideoxycytidine (ddC), didanosine (ddI), stavudine (d4T), 3TC, 935U83, 1592U89 and 524W91.

75. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 70, wherein said reverse transcriptase inhibitor is a non-nucleoside analog.

76. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 75, wherein said non-nucleoside





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reverse transcriptase inhibitor is delavirdine (U90) or nevirapine.

77. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 67, wherein said pharmaceutical composition further comprises an agent capable of inhibiting the metabolic effects of one or more cytochrome P₄₅₀ enzyme subtypes.

78. A method for inhibiting aspartyl protease activity comprising the step of contacting an aspartyl protease with the compound according to claim 1.

79. A method for reversibly binding an aspartyl protease comprising the step of contacting the aspartyl protease with the compound according to claim 1, said compound being covalently bound to a solid matrix.

80. A method for preventing HIV infection in a mammal comprising the step of administering to said mammal a pharmaceutical composition according to either claim 67 or 68.

81. A method for preventing HIV infection in a mammal comprising the step of administering to said mammal a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 69.

82. A method for treating HIV infection in a mammal comprising the step of administering to





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said mammal a pharmaceutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition according to either claim 67 or 68.

83. A method for treating HIV infection in a mammal comprising the step of administering to said mammal a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 69.

84. The method according to either claim 80 or 82, further comprising the step of administering, to the mammal one or more additional agents selected from the group consisting of other anti-viral agents and immunostimulators via a single or multiple dose.

85. The method according to claim 84, wherein said other anti-viral agent is a protease inhibitor or reverse transcriptase inhibitor.

86. The method according to claim 85, wherein said protease inhibitor is an HIV protease inhibitor.

87. The method according to claim 86, wherein said HIV protease inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of VX-478, saquinavir, indinavir , ritonavir, nelfinavir, palinavir, U-103017, XM 412 , XM 450, BMS 186318, CPG 53,437, CPG 61,755 , CPG 70,726, ABT 378, GS 3333, GS 3403, GS 4023, GS 4035, GS 4145 , GS 4234, and GS 4263.





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88. The method according to claim 85, wherein said reverse transcriptase inhibitor is a nucleoside analog.

89. The method according to claim 88, wherein said nucleoside analog is selected from the group consisting of zidovudine (AZT), dideoxycytidine (ddC), didanosine (ddI), stavudine (d4T), 3TC, 935U83, 1592U89 and 524W91.

90. The method according to claim 85, wherein said reverse transcriptase inhibitor is a non-nucleoside analog.

91. The method according to claim 90, wherein said non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor is delavirdine (U90) or nevirapine.

92. A method for treating or preventing of viral infection comprising the step of administering to said mammal a pharmaceutical composition according to either claim 67 or 68.

93. A method for treating or preventing HIV related disease effects, including tumors, CMV retinitis, candida infections, maternal fetal transmission, or AIDS related dementia, comprising the step of administering to said mammal a pharmaceutical composition according to either claim 67 or 68.

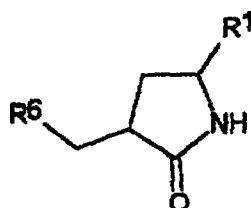


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94. The composition according to claim 69, wherein the additional anti-viral agents are 3TC and zidovudine (AZT).

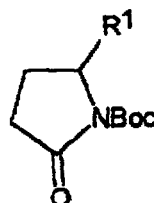
95. The composition according to claim 69, wherein the additional anti-viral agent is 1592U89.

96. A process for preparing a compound of formula XIV:

XIV

wherein R^1 and R^6 are defined as in claim 1, comprising the steps of:

(1) reacting a compound of formula XV:

XV

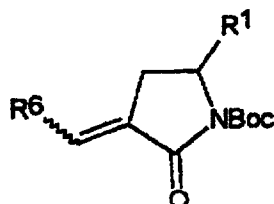
wherein R^1 is defined as in claim 1, in an inert solvent with a base;

(2) reacting the product of step (1) with an aldehyde of $R^6\text{CHO}$ followed by an optional treatment with a dehydrating agent, wherein R^6 is defined as in claim 1 to give a compound of formula XVI:





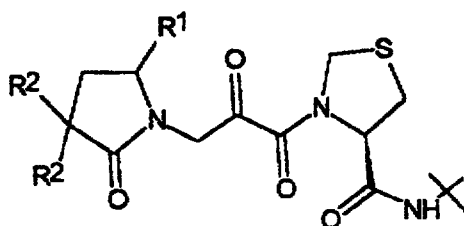
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wherein R^1 and R^6 are defined as in claim 1;

(3) reacting the product of step (2) in an inert solvent with hydrogen gas in the presence of an hydrogenation catalyst followed by treatment with an anhydrous acid to give a product of formula XIV.

97. A process for preparing a compound of formula XVII:

XVII

wherein R^1 and R^2 are defined as in claim 1,
comprising the steps of:

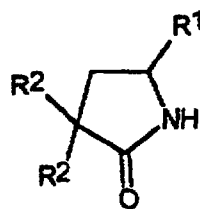
(1) reacting a compound of formula XVIII:



* C L M S *

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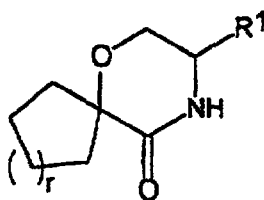
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wherein R^1 and R^2 are as defined in claim 1,
in an inert solvent with a base, then
bromomethylacrylic acid;

(2) reacting the product of step (1) with
an oxidizing agent;

(3) reacting the product of step (2) in an
inert solvent with thioproline t-butylamide and
suitable amide-bond coupling reagents to give a product
of formula XVII.

98. A process for preparing a compound of
formula XIX:

XIX

wherein R^1 and r are defined as in claim 1,
comprising the steps of:

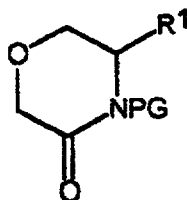
(1) reacting a compound of formula XX



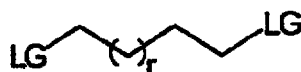
* C L M S *

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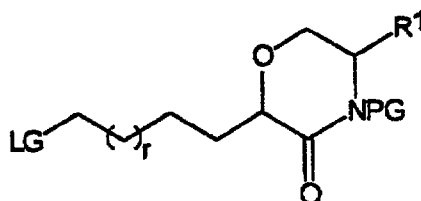
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in an inert solvent with a base, then a bis-leaving group alkane of formula XXI:



XXI

wherein LG is selected from halo, arylsulfonate esters and alkylsulfonate esters, and r is defined as in claim 1, to give a product of formula XXII:



XXII

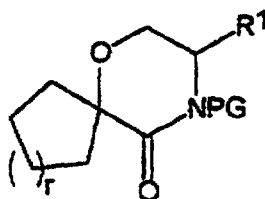
wherein R¹ and PG are defined as in formula XX and LG and r are defined as in formula XXI;

(2) reacting the product of step (1) in an inert solvent with a base, to give a product of formula XXIII:



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wherein R^1 is defined as in claim 1 and PG is a N-protecting group;

(3) reacting the product of step (2) in an inert solvent with a reagent suitable for removal of the N-protecting group PG to give a compound of formula XIX.



* C L M S *