

**PYRIDINE CARBONYL DERIVATIVES AND THERAPEUTIC USES THEREOF AS
TRPC6 INHIBITORS**

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to pharmaceutical compounds, compositions, and methods for the treatment of cardiac and respiratory conditions, renal disease, liver disease, muscular dystrophy, fibrotic disorders, pain, ischemia or ischemic reperfusion injury, and cancer, as well as inhibiting the Transient Receptor Potential C6 ion channel (TRPC6).

BACKGROUND

A variety of ion channel proteins exist to mediate ion flux across cellular membranes. The proper expression and function of ion channel proteins is essential for the maintenance of cellular function, intracellular communication, and the like. An important aspect of achieving cellular homeostasis is the maintenance of appropriate ion concentrations in various cell types during development and in response to numerous stimuli. Large numbers of diverse types of ion channels act to maintain cellular homeostasis by moving ions into and out of cells across the plasma membrane, and within cells by moving ions across membranes of intracellular organelles including, for example, the endoplasmic reticulum, sarcoplasmic reticulum, mitochondria and endocytic organelles including endosomes and lysosomes. Numerous diseases are the result of dysregulation of membrane potential or aberrant calcium handling. Given the central importance of ion channels in modulating membrane potential and ion flux in cells, identification of agents that can promote or inhibit particular ion channels is of great interest as research tools and as possible therapeutic agents.

One such channel is the Transient Receptor Potential C6 (TRPC6) channel. TRPC6 belongs to the larger family of TRP ion channels (see, Desai et al., 2005 Eur J Physiol 451:11-18; Clapham et al., 2001 Nat Neurosci 2:387-396; Clapham, 2003 Nature 426: 517-524; Clapham et al., 2002 IUPHAR Compendium). TRPC6 is a calcium permeable channel, specifically a non-selective calcium permeable cation channel. In addition to calcium ions, TRPC6 channels are permeable to other cations, for example sodium. Thus, TRPC6 channels modulate not only intracellular calcium concentration, but also membrane potential by modulating the flux of cations including calcium and sodium ions. Although non-selective cation channels such as TRPC6 modulate, among other things, calcium ion flux, they are mechanistically distinct from voltage-gated calcium channels. Generally, voltage-gated calcium channels respond to depolarization of the potential difference across the membrane and can open to permit an influx of calcium from the extracellular medium and a rapid increase in intracellular calcium levels or concentrations. In contrast, non-selective cation channels such as TRPC6 are generally signal transduction gated, long-lasting, and produce

less rapid changes in ion concentration. They show increased activity in response to the production of the second messenger, diacylglycerol (Hofmann et al., 1999). In addition, TRPC6 can respond to changes in pressure. These mechanistic differences are accompanied by structural differences among voltage-gated and cation permeable channels. Thus, although many diverse channels act to regulate ion flux and membrane potential in various cell types and in response to numerous stimuli, it is important to recognize the significant structural, functional, and mechanistic differences among different classes of ion channels.

TRPC6 function has been implicated in, among other things, the modulation of myogenic tone. TRPC6 is highly expressed in smooth muscle cells, vascular smooth muscle cells, cardiomyocytes, pulmonary arteries, the aorta, heart, liver, brain, and kidney. The expression of TRPC6, along with experiments conducted in knock-out mice and cells in culture, suggest that TRPC6 may provide a useful target for the treatment of hypertension and other cardiac and vascular conditions, preeclampsia.

Mutation in the human TRPC6 channel can cause focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS) (Winn et al., 2005, Reiser et al., 2005). These mutations that are reported to be gain-of-function (Reiser et al., 2005), are sufficient to induce disease. In addition, elevated TRPC6 expression has been associated with nephrotic syndrome, minimal change disease, and diabetic nephropathy (Moller et al., 2006, Ilatovskaya et al., 2013, Thilo et al., 2011), or other kidney conditions.

Based on its expression and work implicating it in TGF- β signaling, TRPC6 is also thought to be important in respiratory conditions, restenosis, liver disease, muscular dystrophy, fibrotic disorders, pain, ischemia and ischemic reperfusion injury, and certain forms of cancer.

Yue et al. studied TRPC6 channels for a role in mediating the pulmonary artery smooth muscle cell proliferation that can lead to idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension (IPAH). Pulmonary vascular medial hypertrophy caused by excessive pulmonary artery smooth muscle cell (PASMC) proliferation is a major cause for the elevated pulmonary vascular resistance in patients with IPAH. The authors found that TRPC6 was highly expressed and TRPC3 was minimally expressed in PASMC from healthy lung tissue. However, in lung tissue from IPAH patients, mRNA and protein expression of TRPC3 and TRPC6 were significantly elevated in comparison to that in normotensive patients. Furthermore, proliferation of PASMC cells derived from IPAH patients was markedly reduced following incubation with TRPC6 siRNA. Based on these results, the authors concluded that TRPC6 may be important in mediating proper PASMC proliferation, and that dysregulation of TRPC6 may lead to increased PASMC proliferation and pulmonary vascular medial hypertrophy

observed in IPAH patients (Yu et al., 2004 Proc Natl Acad Sci 101(38):13861-6). Further support is provided by the observation that in IPAH patients the frequency of a single-nucleotide polymorphism in the promoter of TRPC6 which increases expression was significantly higher when compared to normal subjects (Yue, et al., 2009 Circulation 119: 2313-22).

Additional evidence implicating TRPC6 dysregulation in IPAH comes from studies of bosentan, a dual endothelin receptor blocker, that has been used clinically to treat IPAH. This inhibitor decreases proliferation of PSMCs, but the mechanism by which this occurs is unclear. Interestingly, bosentan both decreases proliferation of PSMC and also decreases expression of TRPC6 in lung tissue of IPAH patients (Kunichika et al., 2004 Am J Respir Crit Care Med 170(10):1101-7).

Chronic exposure of cigarette smoke (CS) to rats resulted in an increase in TRPC6 mRNA and protein expression in distal pulmonary arteries and similar effects were observed using PSMCs in vitro. Nicotine treatment of cultured rat PSMCs upregulated TRPC6 expression and increased intracellular calcium levels, both of which were reduced by TRPC6 siRNA silencing (Wang et al., 2014 Am J Physiol Cell Physiol 306:C364-73). These results suggest a role for TRPC6 in CS-induced lung injury.

Evidence supports a role of TRPC6 in additional pulmonary disorders. In alveolar macrophages from patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), TRPC6 expression was found to be elevated when compared with controls (Finney-Hayward et al., 2010 Am J Respir Cell Mol Biol 43:296-304). In human cystic fibrosis epithelial cells, the TRPC6-mediated calcium influx is abnormally increased and may contribute to the hypersecretion of mucus. siRNA-TRPC6 was able to reduce this abnormal calcium influx (Antigny et al. 2011 Am J Resp Cell Mol Biol, 44:83 – 90). In mouse lung fibroblasts, the pro-fibrotic activity of PDGF is dependent on the activation of TRPC6, suggesting that TRPC6 inhibition would reduce lung fibrosis (Lei et al., 2014 Biomaterials 35:2868-77). A role of TRPC6 in pulmonary endothelial cell function was demonstrated in mouse lung models of ischemia-reperfusion induced-edema and lipopolysaccharide-induced inflammation in which TRPC6 deficiency was able to reduce acute lung injury by preserving endothelial barrier function (Weissmann et al., 2011 Nat Comm, 3:649-58 and Tauseef et al., 2012 J Exp Med 209:1953-68).

Recent studies also implicate the role of TRPC6 in other cardiac conditions, including cardiac hypertrophy. The hearts of patients with dilated cardiomyopathy have elevated TRPC6 mRNA expression when compared with normal hearts (Kuwahara et al., 2006 J Clin Invest 116:3114-26). In mouse models of cardiac hypertrophy, TRPC6 cardiac mRNA levels are

elevated by pressure overload (Kuwahara et al., 2006 J Clin Invest 116:3114-26), chronic isoproterenol treatment (Xie et al., 2012 Nat Commun 3:1238), and uremic cardiomyopathy induced by partial nephrectomy (Xie et al., 2015 J Am Soc Nephrol 26:1150-60). Furthermore, cardiac-specific overexpression of TRPC6 in the cardiomyocytes of transgenic mice induced cardiac hypertrophy and premature death (Kuwahara et al., 2006 J Clin Invest 116:3114-26).

Wu and colleagues found that transgenic mice expressing dominant-negative TRPC6 in a cardiac-specific fashion had an attenuated cardiac hypertrophic response following either neuroendocrine agonist infusion or pressure-overload simulation, indicating that TRPC6 is a component of channel complexes that are essential mediators of hypertrophy (Wu et al., 2010 Proc Natl Acad Sci. 107:7000-05). Small molecule drugs targeting TRPC6 have also recently begun to show promise in treating cardiac conditions. For example, Seo and coworkers demonstrated that TRPC6 and TRPC3 antagonists (GSK2332255B and GSK833503A) exhibited dose-dependent inhibition of cell hypertrophy signaling in neonatal and adult cardiac myocytes (Seo et al., 2014 Proc Natl Acad Sci 111:1551-1556). Similarly, mice deficient for TRPC6 were protected from isoproterenol-induced cardiac hypertrophy (Xie et al., 2012 Nat Commun 3:1238).

Reducing TRPC6 activity may be beneficial for the treatment of cardiovascular disease. In vitro, atheroprone shear stress-induces increased TRPC6 mRNA levels in human vascular endothelial cells (EC) when compared to atheroprotective flow conditions (Thilo, et al., 2012 Hypertension 59:1232-40). EC migration is important for healing after arterial injury, and lysophosphatidylcholine-mediated inhibition of EC migration was prevented in vitro in cells from TRPC6 deficient mice. Furthermore, high cholesterol diet combined with carotid injury did not impair healing in TRPC6 deficient mice when compared with wild-type controls (Rosembaum et al., 2015 J Vasc Surg 62:1040-47 and Chaudhuri et al., 2008 Mol Biol Cell 19: 3203-11). Similarly, balloon dilatation-induced injury of human internal mammary arteries ex vivo resulted in increased TRPC6 mRNA levels when compared with undilated arteries (Bergdahl et al., 2005 Am J Physiol Cell Physiol 288:C872-80). Apoptosis of endothelial cells is involved in the initiation and progression of atherosclerotic lesions, and oxidized low-density lipoprotein-induced apoptosis of human aortic ECs was demonstrated to be dependent on TRPC6 (Zhang et al., 2015 Sci Rep 5:9401-10). In a rat model of forebrain ischaemia, TRPC6 mRNA levels were increased in vascular SMCs and correlated with reduced cerebral blood flow (Johannson et al., 2015 Acta Physiol 214:376-89).

Studies by Reiser, Winn, and Schlöndorff identified mutations in TRPC6 in patients as being causative in FSGS (Reiser et al., 2005 Nature Genet 37:739-744; Winn et al., 2005 Science

308:1801-1804; Schlöndorff et al., 2009 Am J Physiol Cell Physiol 296:C558-69). Subsequent studies identified additional TRPC6 mutations associated with steroid-resistant nephrotic syndrome (C. Sadowski et al., 2014 J Am Soc Nephrol 26:1279-89). Further studies demonstrated that TRPC6 is important in normal podocyte function by controlling calcium influx and nuclear factor of activated T cell activation in which elevated current through the channel is associated with renal injury and the induction of proteinuria (Moller et al., 2007 J Am Soc Nephrol 18:29-36 and Schlöndorff et al., 2009 Am J Physiol Cell Physiol 296:C558-69). In addition to Gain of Function mutations, it has been shown that expression of TRPC6 is elevated in human chronic kidney diseases including FSGS, minimal change disease, membranous glomerulonephritis, and diabetic nephropathy (Moller et al., 2007 J Am Soc Nephrol 18:29-36 and Thilo et al., 2011 Nephrol. Dial. Transplant 27:921-9) as well as in mouse models of podocyte injury (Moller et al., 2007 J Am Soc Nephrol 18:29-36). TRPC6 deficient mice have been demonstrated to have reduced angiotensin II (Ang II)-induced albuminuria (Eckel et al., 2011 J Am Soc Nephrol 22:526-35) whereas transgenic podocyte-specific expression of human GoF mutations in mice induces albuminuria and glomerular lesions (Krall et al., 2010 PLoS ONE e12859 and Canales et al., 2015 Brit J Medicine Med Res 5:1198-1212). Consequently, inhibition of TRPC6 may be useful in the treatment of chronic kidney diseases. These findings not only suggest that TRPC6 normally functions to maintain proper kidney function, but also implicates TRPC6 as a specific cause of at least certain cases of FSGS. Based on the likely role of TRPC6 in kidney function, TRPC6 inhibitor compounds can be used in treating or ameliorating chronic kidney diseases or conditions caused (in whole or in part) by TRPC6 dysfunction. Additionally, TRPC6 inhibitor compounds can be used in treating or ameliorating symptoms of kidney diseases (e.g., hypertension, proteinuria, etc.), regardless of the cause of the disease.

TRPC6 is expressed in the myometrium and placenta during pregnancy (Ku et al., 2006 J Soc Gynecol Investig 13:217-225; Clarkson et al., 2003 J Physiol 550:515-528). As such TRPC6 may contribute to maintaining proper myogenic tone in the placenta and/or in maintaining proper fetal and maternal blood pressure during pregnancy.

Recent evidence has emerged implicating TRPC6 in certain forms of cancer. Several groups have established that TRPC6 expression is elevated in cells taken from patients with glioblastoma multiforme, the most frequent and incurable type of brain cancer (Chigurupati, et al., 2010 Cancer Res, 70:418-427; Ding et al., 2010 J Natl Cancer Inst. 102:1052-1068). Similarly, Ding et al. found elevated levels of TRPC6 in human glioma cells, and inhibition of TRPC6 pharmacologically or with a dominant-negative mutant suppressed cell growth in vitro. In two xenograft models of human gliomas, lentiviral-mediated expression of dominant-negative TRPC6 in the tumor cells prior subcutaneous or intracranial implantation reduced

tumor volume when compared to controls (Ding et al., J. Natl. Cancer Inst. 2010, 102, 1052-1068). Increased levels of TRPC6 was also found to be associated with cervical cancer (Wan et al, 2012 Onco Targets Ther 5:171-176), breast cancer (Dhennin-Duthille et al., 2011 Cell Physiol Biochem 28:813-822), renal cell carcinoma (Song et al, 2013 Mol Biol Rep 40:5115-5122), head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (de Quiros, et al. 2013 BMC Cancer 13:116-127), and esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (Zhang et al., 2013 Med Oncol 30:607), among others. In hepatocellular carcinoma cells, it was demonstrated that doxorubicin, hypoxia, and ionizing radiation increased TRPC6 mRNA expression, and that TRPC6 is found at higher levels in tumor tissues than in the non-involved tissues. Elevated TRPC6 was associated with drug resistance which was diminished by TRPC6 RNA silencing in vitro. Lentiviral delivery of TRPC6 specific short hairpin RNA into Huh7 tumor cells prior to implantation in a mouse subcutaneous xenograft model reduced tumor growth and sensitized the tumors to doxorubicin (Wen et al., 2016 Sci Rep 6:23269). These findings suggest that TRPC6 may be a promising therapeutic target for cancer treatment.

Liver diseases including non-alcoholic steatohepatitis may be treated by reducing TRPC6 activity. Hypoxia increased TRPC6 expression in a human hepatic stellate cell line when compared to normoxic conditions. Using these cells, TRPC6 RNA silencing down-regulated transcripts for alpha smooth muscle actin and collagen 1A1, both of which are associated with fibrosis, in response to hypoxia (Iyer et al., 2015 Exp Cell Res 336:66-75).

Inhibition of TRPC6 may provide benefit to patients with Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD). In the mdx/utrn^{+/-} model of DMD using isolated cardiomyocytes, TRPC6 deficiency restored the stress-stimulated contractility force and calcium transient response to normal when compared with mice possessing the wild-type TRPC6 gene, suggesting that TRPC6 inhibition will preserve cardiac function in DMD patients (Seo et al., 2014 Circ Res 114:823-32).

Fibrotic disorders may be treated with TRPC6 inhibitors. Overexpression of TRPC6 induced myofibroblast activation while deletion of TRPC6 reduced transforming growth factor beta-induced myofibroblast transformation. Furthermore, TRPC6 deficient mice demonstrated reduced dermal and cardiac wound healing (Davis et al., 2012 Dev Cell 23:705-15).

TRPC6 inhibitors may be useful for the treatment of pain. Spinal delivery of TRPC6 antisense oligonucleotides reduced hyperalgesia induced by mechanical, hypotonic, and thermal stimuli in preclinical pain models (Alessandri-Haber et al., 2009 J Neurosci 29:6217-28).

Modulating a function of TRPC6 provides a means for modulating calcium homeostasis,

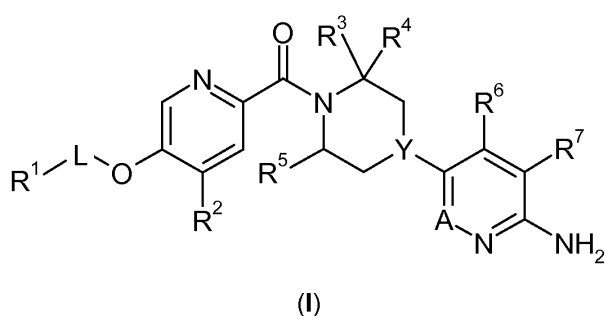
sodium homeostasis, intracellular calcium levels, membrane polarization (resting membrane potential), and/or cation levels in a cell. Compounds that can modulate one or more TRPC6 functions are useful in many aspects including, but not limited to, maintaining calcium homeostasis; maintaining sodium homeostasis; modulating intracellular calcium levels; modulating membrane polarization (membrane potential); modulating cation levels; and/or treating or preventing diseases, disorders, or conditions associated with calcium homeostasis, sodium homeostasis, calcium or sodium dyshomeostasis, or membrane polarization/hyperpolarization (including hypo and hyperexcitability), and/or treating or preventing diseases, disorders, or conditions associated with regulation or dysregulation of TRPC6 expression or function.

There is a need for highly selective TRPC6 antagonists for treating diseases or disorders that can be alleviated by modulating TRPC6.

Brief Summary of the Invention

The present invention provides novel compounds that modulate TRPC6 and thus are useful for treating a variety of diseases and disorders that can be alleviated by modulating TRPC6 including hypertension, preeclampsia, restenosis, a cardiac or respiratory condition, renal disease, liver disease, muscular dystrophy, fibrotic disorders, pain, ischemia or ischemic reperfusion injury, and cancer. This invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising these compounds, methods of using these compounds in the treatment of various diseases and disorders, processes for preparing these compounds and intermediates useful in these processes.

In one embodiment (embodiment one), the invention relates to a compound of formula (I),



wherein

L is absent or is methylene or ethylene;

Y is CH or N;

A is CH or N;

R¹ is selected from the group consisting of:

C₁₋₆alkyl optionally substituted with 1 to 3 groups independently selected from the group consisting of halo, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl and OC₃₋₆cycloalkyl;

phenyl optionally substituted with 1 to 3 groups independently selected from the group consisting of CF₃, halo, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, OC₃₋₆cycloalkyl, OC₁₋₆alkyl optionally substituted with one to three halo; and

C₃₋₆cycloalkyl optionally substituted with 1 to 3 groups independently selected from the group consisting of halo and C₁₋₆alkyl optionally substituted with 1 to 3 halo;

R² is selected from the group consisting of H, C₁₋₆alkyl, OCF₃, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, OC₁₋₆alkyl, OC₃₋₆cycloalkyl;

R³ is selected from the group consisting of H, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, OC₃₋₆cycloalkyl; wherein each of the C₁₋₆alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, OC₃₋₆cycloalkyl of the R³ group may be optionally substituted with one to three groups each independently selected from the group consisting of halo, OH, OC₁₋₆alkyl, SC₁₋₆alkyl, N(C₁₋₆alkyl)₂; and wherein one to three carbon atoms of the C₁₋₆alkyl of the R³ group may optionally be replaced one or two moieties selected from the group consisting of NH, N(C₁₋₆alkyl), O, and S;

R⁴ and R⁵ are each independently selected from the group consisting of H or C₁₋₆alkyl;

R³ and R⁴ can together with the atom to which they are attached join to form a 3 to 9-membered carbocyclyl ring which optionally may contain one to three heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, and S; or

R³ and R⁵ can together form a 3 to 9-membered bicyclic ring which optionally may contain one to three heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, and S;

R⁶ is selected from the group consisting of H, C₁₋₆alkyl, CN, CF₃, OCF₃, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, OC₁₋₆alkyl, and OC₃₋₆cycloalkyl;

R⁷ is selected from the group consisting of H and OC₁₋₆alkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another embodiment (embodiment two), the invention relates to a compound according to the first embodiment above, wherein

R¹ is selected from the group consisting of:

C₁₋₆alkyl optionally substituted with 1 to 3 groups independently selected from the group consisting of halo, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl;

phenyl optionally substituted with 1 to 3 groups independently selected from the group consisting of CF₃, halo, OC₃₋₆cycloalkyl, and OC₁₋₆alkyl optionally substituted with one to three halo; and

C₃₋₆cycloalkyl optionally substituted with 1 to 3 halo groups;

R² is OC₁₋₆alkyl;

R³ is selected from the group consisting of H, C₁₋₆alkyl optionally substituted with OH or OC₁₋₆alkyl,

R⁴ is H;

R⁵ is H;

R³ and R⁴ can together with the atom to which they are attached join to form a 3 to 9-membered carbocyclyl ring which optionally may contain one to three heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N and O; or

R³ and R⁵ can together form a 3 to 9-membered bicyclic which optionally may contain one to three heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N and O;

R⁶ is selected from the group consisting of H, C₁₋₆alkyl, OC₁₋₆alkyl, and OC₃₋₆cycloalkyl,

R⁷ is selected from the group consisting of H and OC₁₋₆alkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another embodiment (embodiment three), the invention relates to a compound according to embodiment one or two above, wherein

A is CH and Y is N; or

A is CH and Y is CH; or

A is N and Y is CH;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another embodiment (embodiment four), the invention relates to a compound according to any one of embodiments one to three above, wherein

R¹ is selected from the group consisting phenyl optionally substituted with a group selected from the group consisting of CF₃, OCF₃, halo, OC₃₋₆cycloalkyl, and OC₁₋₆alkyl optionally substituted with one to three halo; and,

R² is OC₁₋₆alkyl;

R³ is selected from the group consisting of H, C₁₋₆alkyl optionally substituted with OH or OC₁₋₆alkyl;

R⁴ is H;

R⁵ is H;

R³ and R⁴ can together with the atom to which they are attached join to form a 3 to 9-membered carbocyclyl ring which optionally may contain one to three heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O; or

R³ and R⁵ can together form a 3 to 9-membered bicyclic which optionally may contain one to three heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N and O;

R⁶ is selected from the group consisting of H, C₁₋₆alkyl, OC₁₋₆alkyl, and OC₃₋₆cycloalkyl;

R⁷ is selected from the group consisting of H and OC₁₋₆alkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another embodiment (embodiment five), the invention relates to a compound according to any one of embodiments one to four above, wherein

R¹ is selected from the group consisting phenyl optionally substituted with a group selected from the group consisting of CF₃, OCF₃, F, and methoxy;

R² is selected from the group consisting of methoxy or ethoxy;

R³ is selected from the group consisting of H, 2-hydroxymethyl, methoxymethyl, 1-hydroxyethyl;

R⁴ is H;

R⁵ is H;

or

R³ is ethyl, and R³ and R⁴ join to form a spirocyclic ring;

or

R³ is ethyl or methoxymethyl, and R³ and R⁵ join to form a bicyclic ring;

R⁶ is selected from the group consisting of H, methyl, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, and cyclylpropyloxy;

R⁷ is selected from the group consisting of H and methoxy;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another embodiment (embodiment six), the invention relates to a compound according to any one of embodiments one to five above, wherein

R¹ together with L represent a group selected from the group consisting of phenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, 4-fluorophenyl, 4-methoxyphenyl, 4-isopropoxyphenyl, 4-trifluoromethylphenyl, 4-difluoromethoxyphenyl 4-cyclopropyloxyphenyl, cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, benzyl, 2-fluorobenzyl, and phenylethyl;

R² is methoxy or ethoxy;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another embodiment (embodiment seven), the invention relates to a compound according to any one of embodiments one to six above, wherein

Y is CH and A is N;

R¹ together with L represent a group selected from the group consisting of phenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, 4-fluorophenyl, 4-methoxyphenyl, 4-isopropoxyphenyl, 4-trifluoromethylphenyl, 4-difluoromethoxyphenyl 4-cyclopropyloxyphenyl, benzyl, 2-fluorobenzyl, and phenylethyl;

R² is methoxy or ethoxy;

R³, R⁴ and R⁵ are each H;

R⁶ is H, methyl, methoxy or ethoxy;

R⁷ is H;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another embodiment (embodiment eight), the invention relates to a compound according to any one of embodiments one to six above, wherein

Y is CH and A is CH;

R¹ together with L represent a group selected from the group consisting of phenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, 4-fluorophenyl, 4-methoxyphenyl, 4-trifluoromethylphenyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, benzyl, 2-fluorobenzyl, phenylethyl;

R² is methoxy or ethoxy;

R³, R⁴ and R⁵ are each H;

R⁶ is H, methyl, methoxy, or ethoxy;

R⁷ is H;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another embodiment (embodiment nine), the invention relates to a compound according to any one of embodiments one to five above, wherein

Y is N and A is CH;

R¹ together with L represent a group selected from the group consisting of phenyl, and 4-fluorophenyl;

R² is methoxy;

R³ is selected from the group consisting of H, 2-hydroxymethyl, and hydroxyethyl,

R⁴ is H;

R⁵ is H;

R³ and R⁴ may join to form a spirocyclic ring;

or

R³ and R⁵ may join to form a bicyclic ring;

R⁶ is selected from the group consisting of H and methoxy;

R⁷ is H;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another embodiment (embodiment ten), the invention relates to a compound according to any one of embodiments one to four above, wherein

R¹ is C₁₋₆alkyl optionally substituted with 1 to 3 groups independently selected from the group consisting of halo and C₃₋₆cycloalkyl;

R² is OC₁₋₆alkyl;

R³, R⁴ and R⁵ are each H;

R⁶ is selected from the group consisting of H, C₁₋₆alkyl, and OC₁₋₆alkyl;

R⁷ is H;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another embodiment (embodiment eleven), the invention relates to a compound according to any one of embodiments one to four and ten above, wherein

R¹ together with L represent a group selected from the group consisting ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, cyclopropylmethyl, cyclobutylmethyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl, 1-methylcyclopropylmethyl, 1-fluoromethylcyclopropylmethyl, 1-cyclopropylethyl, 2-cyclopropylethyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, 2,2-difluorocyclobutylmethyl, 3,3-difluorocyclobutylmethyl, 3-(trifluoromethyl)cyclobutylmethyl, and 3,3,3-trifluoro-2-methylpropyl;

R² is methoxy;

R³, R⁴ and R⁵ are each H;

R⁶ is selected from the group consisting of H, methyl, and methoxy;

R⁷ is H;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another embodiment (embodiment twelve), the invention relates to a compound according to any one of embodiments one to four, ten and eleven above, wherein

Y is CH and A is N;

R¹ together with L represent a group selected from the group consisting propyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, cyclopropylmethyl, cyclobutylmethyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl, 1-cyclopropylethyl, 2-cyclopropylethyl, and cyclohexyl;

R² is methoxy;

R³, R⁴ and R⁵ are each H;

R⁶ is selected from the group consisting of H, methyl, and methoxy;

R⁷ is H;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another embodiment (embodiment thirteen), the invention relates to a compound according to any one of embodiments one to four, ten and eleven above, wherein

Y is CH and A is CH;

R¹ together with L represent a group selected from the group consisting ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, cyclopropylmethyl, cyclobutylmethyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl, 1-methylcyclopropylmethyl, 1-fluoromethylcyclopropylmethyl, 1-cyclopropylethyl, 2-cyclopropylethyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, 2,2-difluorocyclobutylmethyl, 3,3-difluorocyclobutylmethyl, 3-(trifluoromethyl)cyclobutylmethyl, and 3,3,3-trifluoro-2-methylpropyl;

R² is methoxy;

R³, R⁴ and R⁵ are each H;

R⁶ is selected from the group consisting of H, methyl, and methoxy;

R⁷ is H;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another embodiment (embodiment fourteen), the invention relates to a compound according to embodiment one above, wherein

R³ and R⁴ together with the atom to which they are attached join to form a 3-membered carbocyclyl ring;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another embodiment (embodiment fifteen), the invention relates to a compound according to embodiment one above, wherein

R³ and R⁵ together form a 3 to 9-membered bicyclic ring which optionally may contain one to two heteroatoms independently selected from the group consisting of N and O, and

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another embodiment (embodiment sixteen), the invention relates to a compound according to embodiment one above, wherein

Y is C;

A is N;

R² is OCH₃; and

R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁷ are each H;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another embodiment (embodiment seventeen), the invention relates to a compound according to embodiment one or sixteen above, wherein

L is absent;

R¹ is phenyl optionally substituted with 1 to 3 groups independently selected from the group consisting of CF₃, halo, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, OC₃₋₆cycloalkyl, OC₁₋₆alkyl optionally substituted with one to three halo; and

R⁶ is H; or OCH₃;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another embodiment (embodiment eighteen), the invention relates to a compound according to any one of embodiments one or sixteen above, wherein

R¹ is selected from the group consisting of phenyl optionally substituted with 1 to 3 groups independently selected from the group consisting of CF₃, halo, OC₃₋₆cycloalkyl, and OC₁₋₆alkyl optionally substituted with one to three halo;

R² is OCH₃ or OCH₂CH₃;

R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, and R⁷ are each H; and

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another embodiment (embodiment nineteen), the invention relates to a compound according to any one of embodiments one or sixteen above, wherein

R¹ is selected from the group consisting of phenyl optionally substituted with 1 to 3 groups independently selected from the group consisting of CF₃, halo, OC₃₋₆cycloalkyl, and OC₁₋₆alkyl optionally substituted with one to three halo;

R² is OCH₃ or OCH₂CH₃;

R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁷ are each H;

R⁶ is CH₃ or OCH₃;

Y is CH; and

A is N;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another embodiment (embodiment twenty), the invention relates to any one of embodiments one or sixteen to nineteen, wherein L is absent;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another embodiment (embodiment twentyone), the invention relates to a compound according to embodiment one above, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of any one of compounds 1-95 in Table 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another embodiment (embodiment twentytwo), the invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising any one of the compounds according to embodiments one to twentyone above, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and optionally a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

In another embodiment (embodiment twentythree), the invention relates to a method of treating a disease or disorder that can be alleviated TRPC6 inhibition comprising

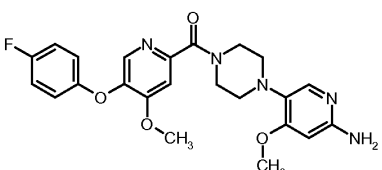
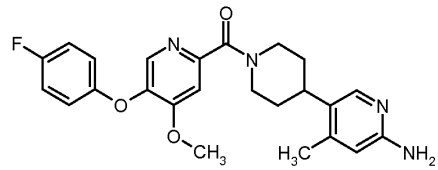
administering a therapeutically effective amount of any one of the compounds according to any one of embodiments one to twentyone above, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, to a patient in need thereof.

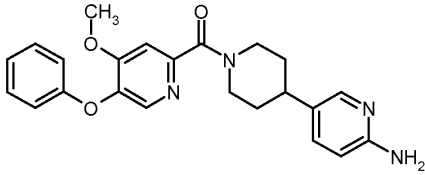
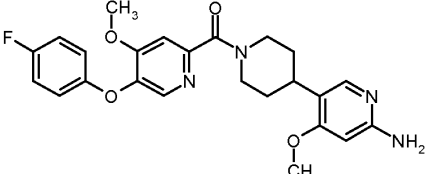
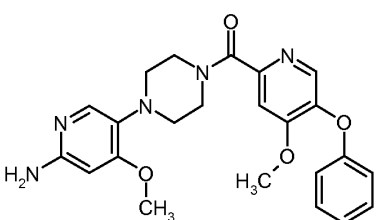
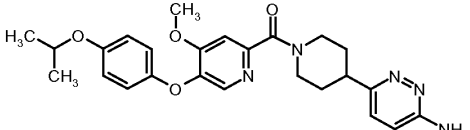
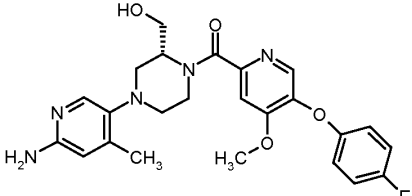
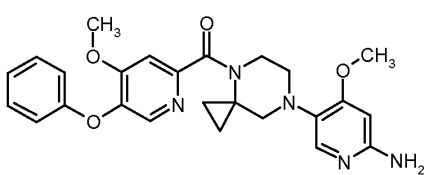
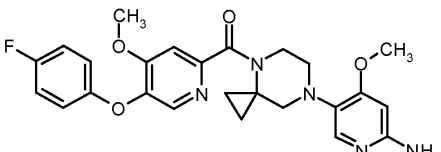
In another embodiment (embodiment twentyfour), the invention relates to a method according to embodiment twentythree, wherein the disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of cardiac hypertrophy, ischemia, ischemic reperfusion injury, hypertension, pulmonary arterial hypertension, idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension, restenosis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cystic fibrosis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), trauma induced brain disorders, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, preeclampsia and pregnancy-induced hypertension, non-alcoholic steatohepatitis, minimal change disease, focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS), nephrotic syndrome, diabetic nephropathy or diabetic kidney disease (DKD), renal insufficiency, end stage renal disease, ischemia or an ischemic reperfusion injury, cancer, IPF (idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis), ARDS (acute respiratory disease syndrome), emphysema and diabetes.

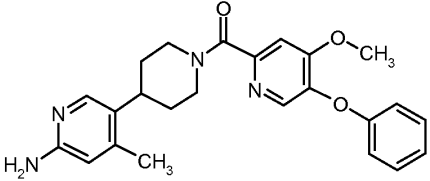
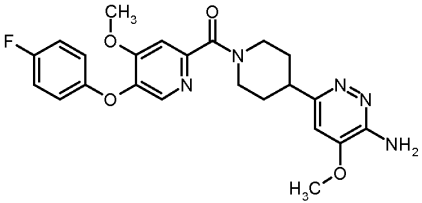
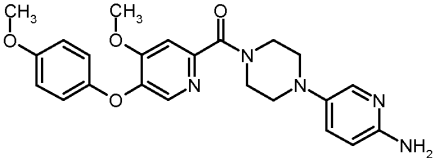
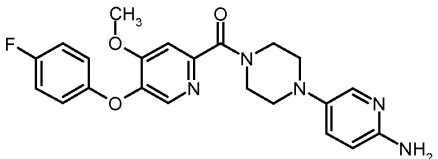
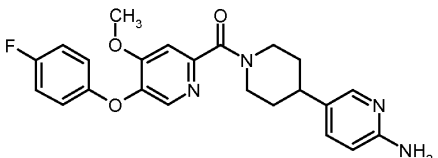
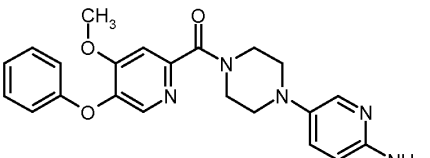
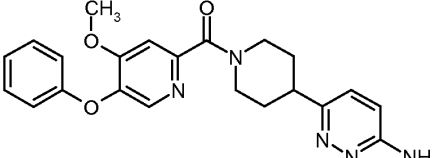
Detailed Description of the Invention

Table 1 shows the compounds of the invention which can be made by the synthetic schemes and the examples shown in the Synthetic Examples section below, and known methods in the art.

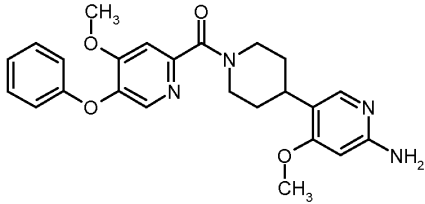
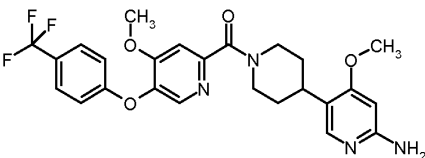
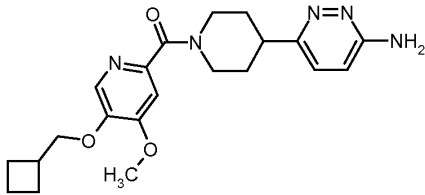
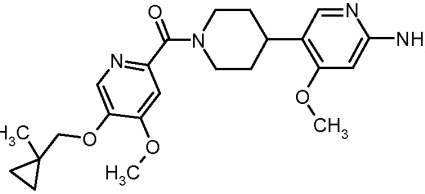
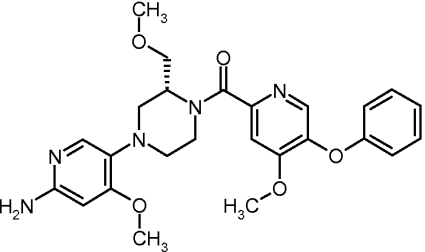
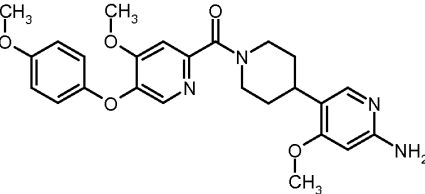
Table 1.

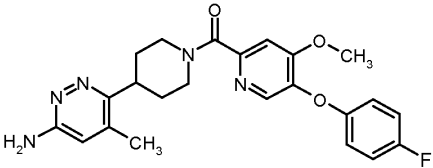
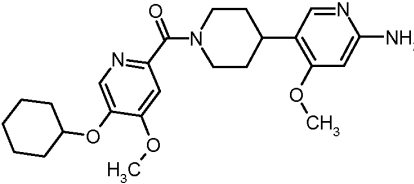
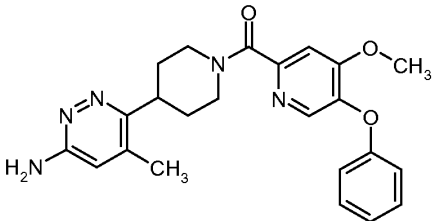
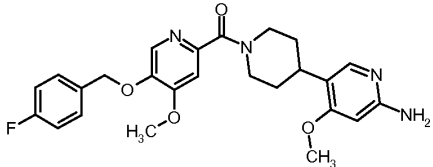
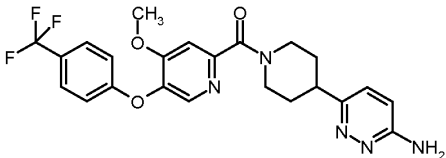
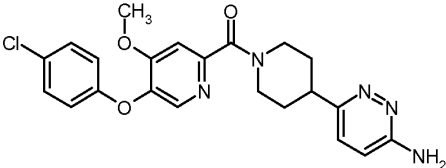
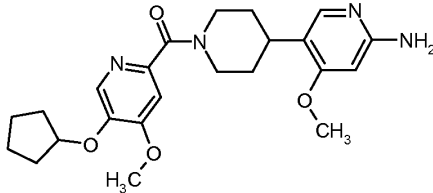
Cpd No.	Structure	Compound Name
1		[4-(6-Amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazin-1-yl]-[5-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
2		(6-Amino-4-methyl-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-[5-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone

3		(6-Amino-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-(4-methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridin-2-yl)-methanone
4		(6-Amino-4-methoxy-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-[5-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
5		[4-(6-Amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazin-1-yl]-(4-methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridin-2-yl)-methanone
6		[4-(6-Amino-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-[5-(4-isopropoxy-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
7		[(<i>R</i>)-4-(6-Amino-4-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-piperazin-1-yl]-[5-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
8		[7-(6-Amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-4,7-diaza-spiro[2.5]oct-4-yl]-(4-methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridin-2-yl)-methanone
9		[7-(6-Amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-4,7-diaza-spiro[2.5]oct-4-yl]-[5-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone

10		(6-Amino-4-methyl-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-(4-methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridin-2-yl)-methanone
11		[4-(6-Amino-5-methoxy-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-[5-(4-fluorophenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
12		[4-(6-Amino-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazin-1-yl]-[4-methoxy-5-(4-methoxyphenoxy)-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
13		[4-(6-Amino-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazin-1-yl]-[5-(4-fluorophenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
14		(6-Amino-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-[5-(4-fluorophenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
15		[4-(6-Amino-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazin-1-yl]-(4-methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridin-2-yl)-methanone
16		[4-(6-Amino-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-(4-methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridin-2-yl)-methanone

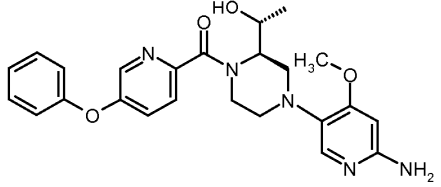
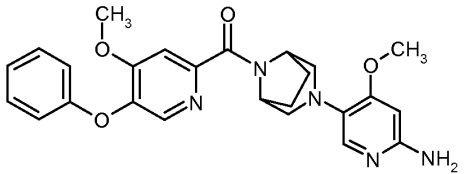
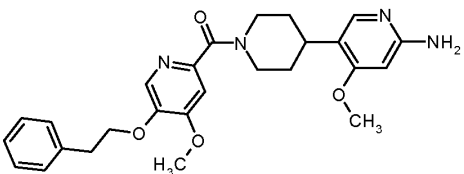
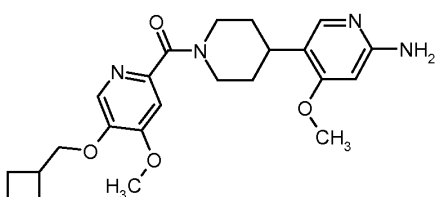
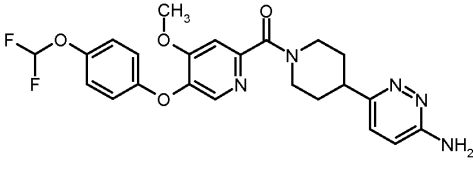
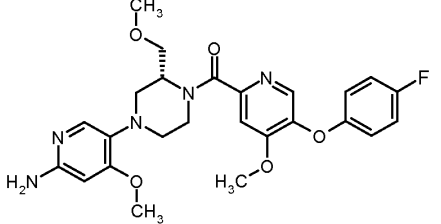
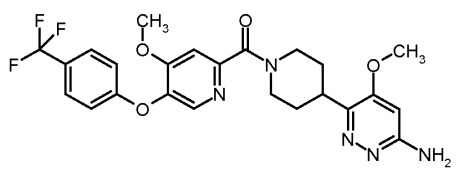
17		[4-(6-Amino-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-[5-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
18		[(<i>R</i>)-4-(6-Amino-4-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-piperazin-1-yl]-[4-methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
19		(6-Amino-4-methoxy-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-[5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
20		[(<i>R</i>)-4-(6-Amino-pyridin-3-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-piperazin-1-yl]-[5-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
21		[4-(6-Amino-5-methoxy-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-[4-methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
22		(6-Amino-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-[4-methoxy-5-(4-methoxy-phenoxy)-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone

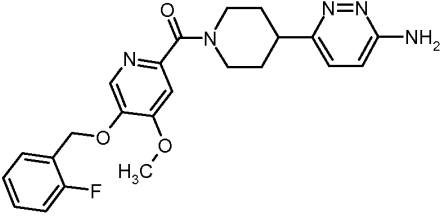
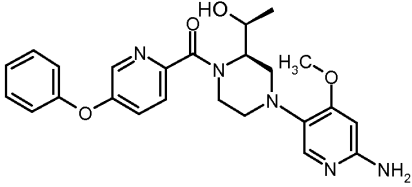
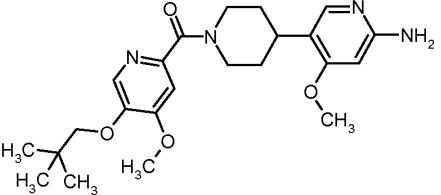
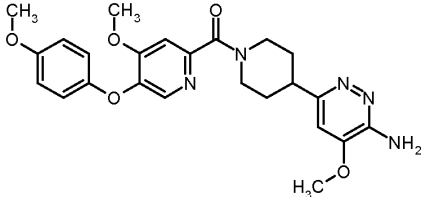
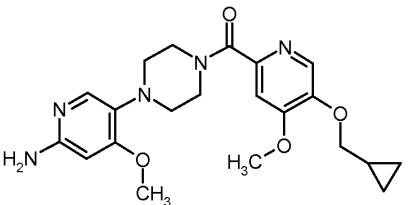
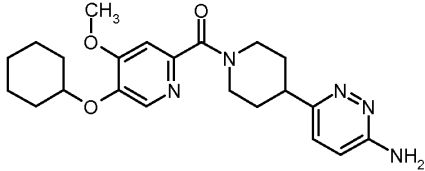
23		(6-Amino-4-methoxy-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-(4-methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridin-2-yl)-methanone
24		(6-Amino-4-methoxy-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-[4-methoxy-5-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
25		[4-(6-Amino-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-(5-cyclobutylmethoxy-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl)-methanone
26		(6-Amino-4-methoxy-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-[4-methoxy-5-(1-methylcyclopropylmethoxy)-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
27		[(R)-4-(6-Amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-2-methoxymethyl-piperazin-1-yl]-(4-methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridin-2-yl)-methanone
28		(6-Amino-4-methoxy-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-[4-methoxy-5-(4-methoxy-phenoxy)-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone

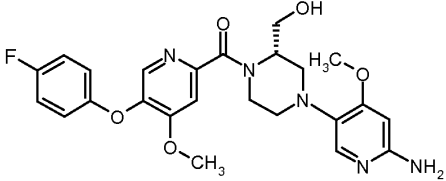
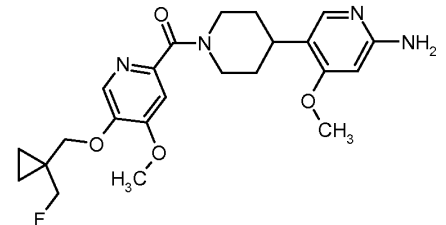
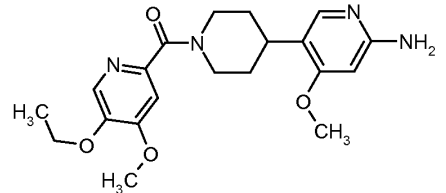
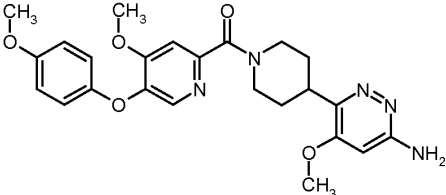
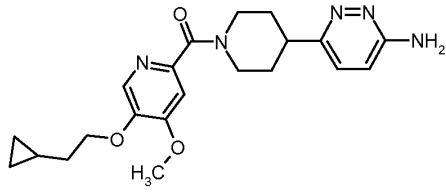
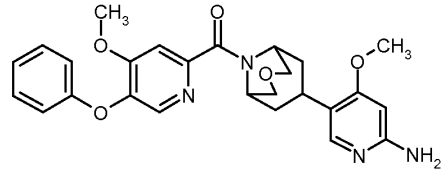
29		[4-(6-Amino-4-methyl-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-[5-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
30		(6-Amino-4-methoxy-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-(5-cyclohexyloxy-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl)-methanone
31		[4-(6-Amino-4-methyl-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-(4-methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridin-2-yl)-methanone
32		(6-Amino-4-methoxy-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-[5-(4-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
33		[4-(6-Amino-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-[4-methoxy-5-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
34		[4-(6-Amino-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-[5-(4-chloro-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
35		(6-Amino-4-methoxy-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-(5-cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl)-methanone

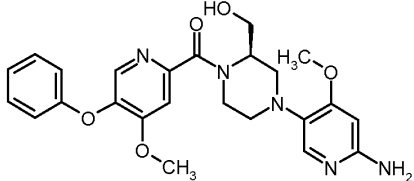
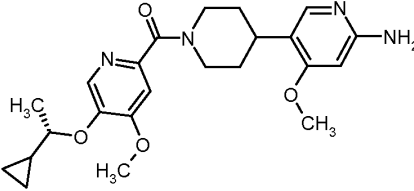
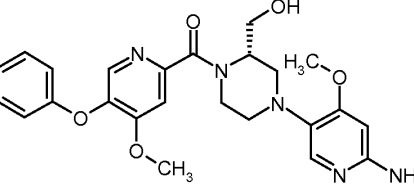
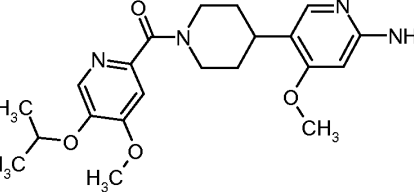
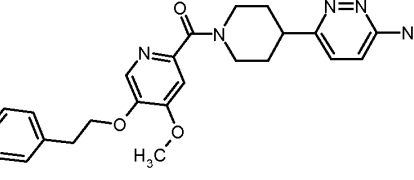
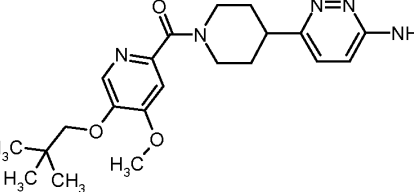
36		[4-(6-Amino-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-(5-isobutoxy-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl)-methanone
37		(6-Amino-4-methoxy-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-(5-cyclopropylmethoxy-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl)-methanone
38		[3-(6-Amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-3,8-diaza-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-8-yl]-[5-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
39		(6-Amino-4-methoxy-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-(5-isobutoxy-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl)-methanone
40		[4-(6-Amino-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-[5-(4-cyclopropoxy-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
41		[4-(6-Amino-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-[5-(4-fluoro-benzoyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
42		[(R)-4-(6-Amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-piperazin-1-yl]-[5-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone

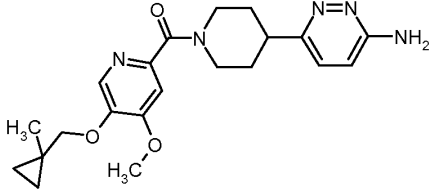
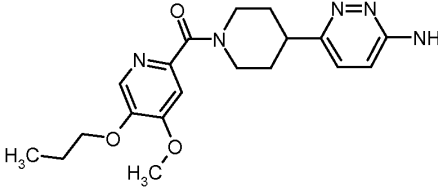
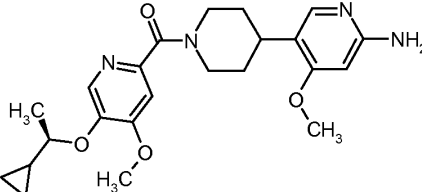
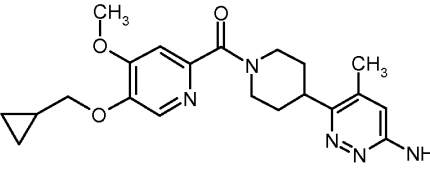
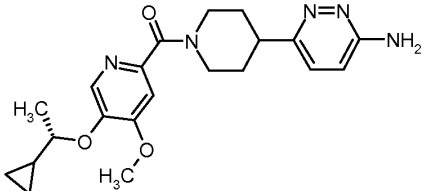
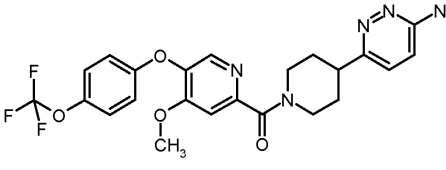
43		(6-Amino-4-methoxy-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-(5-benzyloxy-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl)-methanone
44		[4-(6-Amino-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-[4-methoxy-5-(4-methoxy-phenoxy)-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
45		(6-Amino-4-methoxy-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-[5-(3,3-difluoro-cyclobutylmethoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
46		(6-Amino-4-methoxy-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-(4-methoxy-5-propoxy-pyridin-2-yl)-methanone
47		[4-(6-Amino-4-methoxy-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-[4-methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
48		(6-Amino-4-methoxy-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-[5-(2-cyclopropyl-ethoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
49		[4-(6-Amino-4-methoxy-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-[5-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone

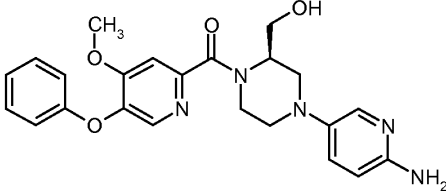
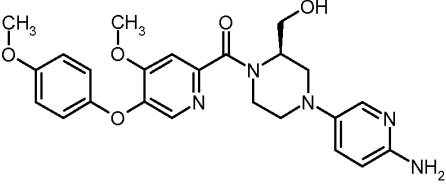
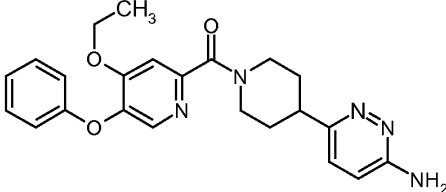
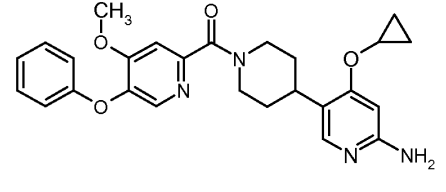
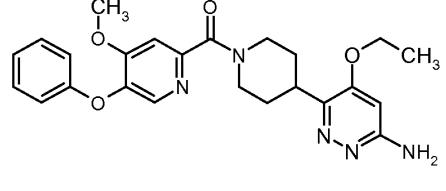
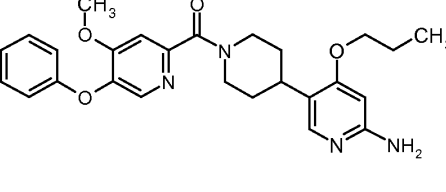
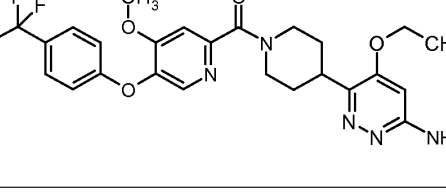
50		(1 <i>R</i>)-1-[(2 <i>R</i>)-4-(6-amino-4-methoxypyridin-3-yl)-1-(5-phenoxy-pyridine-2-carbonyl)piperazin-2-yl]ethan-1-ol
51		[3-(6-Amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-3,8-diaza-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-8-yl]-(4-methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridin-2-yl)-methanone
52		(6-Amino-4-methoxy-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-(4-methoxy-5-phenethyloxy-pyridin-2-yl)-methanone
53		(6-Amino-4-methoxy-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-(5-cyclobutylmethoxy-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl)-methanone
54		[4-(6-Amino-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-[5-(4-difluoromethoxy-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
55		[(<i>R</i>)-4-(6-Amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-2-methoxymethyl-piperazin-1-yl]-[5-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
56		[4-(6-Amino-4-methoxy-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-[4-methoxy-5-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone

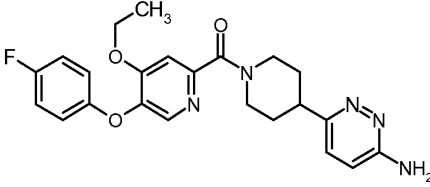
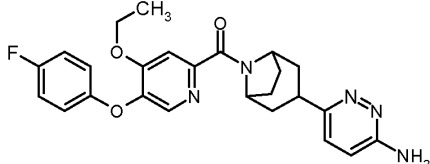
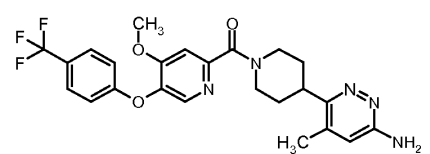
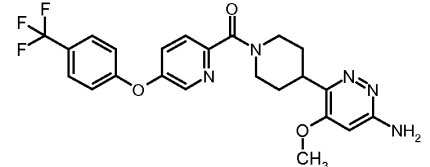
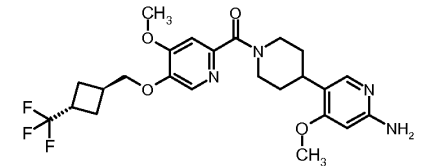
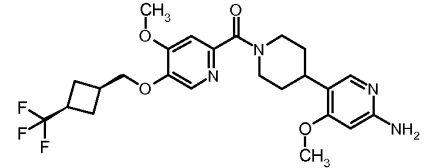
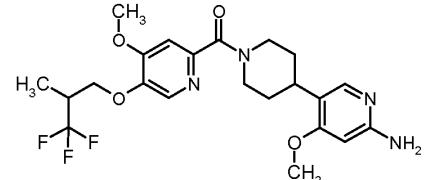
57		[4-(6-Amino-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-[5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
58		(1S)-1-[(2R)-4-(6-amino-4-methoxypyridin-3-yl)-1-(5-phenoxy-pyridine-2-carbonyl)piperazin-2-yl]ethan-1-ol
59		(6-Amino-4-methoxy-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-[5-(2,2-dimethyl-propoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
60		[4-(6-Amino-5-methoxy-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-[4-methoxy-5-(4-methoxy-phenoxy)-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
61		[4-(6-Amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazin-1-yl]-(5-cyclopropylmethoxy-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl)-methanone
62		[4-(6-Amino-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-(5-cyclohexyloxy-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl)-methanone

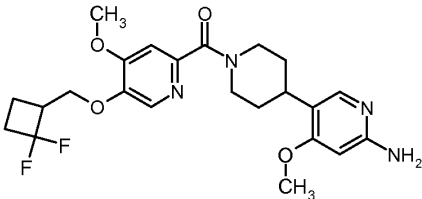
63		[(S)-4-(6-Amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-piperazin-1-yl]-[5-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
64		(6-Amino-4-methoxy-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-[5-(1-fluoromethyl-cyclopropylmethoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
65		(6-Amino-4-methoxy-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-[5-ethoxy-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
66		[4-(6-Amino-4-methoxy-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-[4-methoxy-5-(4-methoxy-phenoxy)-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
67		[4-(6-Amino-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-[5-(2-cyclopropyl-ethoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
68		[7-(6-Amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-3-oxa-9-aza-bicyclo[3.3.1]non-9-yl]-[4-methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone

69		[(<i>R</i>)-4-(6-Amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-piperazin-1-yl]-(4-methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridin-2-yl)-methanone
70		(6-Amino-4-methoxy-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-[5-((<i>S</i>)-1-cyclopropyl-ethoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
71		[(<i>S</i>)-4-(6-Amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-piperazin-1-yl]-(4-methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridin-2-yl)-methanone
72		(6-Amino-4-methoxy-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-[5-isopropoxy-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
73		[4-(6-Amino-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-(4-methoxy-5-phenethyloxy-pyridin-2-yl)-methanone
74		[4-(6-Amino-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-[5-(2,2-dimethyl-propoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone

75		[4-(6-Amino-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-[4-methoxy-5-(1-methyl-cyclopropylmethoxy)-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
76		[4-(6-Amino-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-(4-methoxy-5-propoxy-pyridin-2-yl)-methanone
77		(6-Amino-4-methoxy-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-[5-((<i>R</i>)-1-cyclopropyl-ethoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
78		[4-(6-Amino-4-methyl-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-(5-cyclopropylmethoxy-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl)-methanone
79		[4-(6-Amino-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-[5-((<i>S</i>)-1-cyclopropyl-ethoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
80		[4-(6-Amino-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-[4-methoxy-5-(4-trifluoromethoxy-phenoxy)-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone

81		[(<i>R</i>)-4-(6-Amino-pyridin-3-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-piperazin-1-yl]-(4-methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridin-2-yl)-methanone
82		[(<i>R</i>)-4-(6-Amino-pyridin-3-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-piperazin-1-yl]-[4-methoxy-5-(4-methoxy-phenoxy)-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
83		[4-(6-Amino-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-[5-(phenoxy)-4-ethoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
84		(6-Amino-4-cyclopropoxy-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-[5-(phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
85		[4-(6-Amino-4-ethoxy-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-[4-methoxy-5-(phenoxy)-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
86		(6-Amino-4-propoxy-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-[5-(phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
87		(6-Amino-4-ethoxy-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-[5-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone

88		[4-(6-Amino-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-[5-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-4-ethoxy-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
89		[3-(6-Amino-pyridazin-3-yl)-8-aza-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-8-yl]-[4-ethoxy-5-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-pyridin-2-yl]-methanone
90		6-(1-{4-Methoxy-5-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]pyridine-2-carbonyl}piperidin-4-yl)-5-methylpyridazin-3-amine
91		5-Methoxy-6-(1-{5-[4-(trifluoromethyl)-phenoxy]-pyridine-2-carbonyl}piperidin-4-yl)-pyridazin-3-amine
92		4-Methoxy-5-[1-(4-methoxy-5-{{trans-3-(trifluoromethyl)cyclobutyl}-methoxy}pyridine-2-carbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]pyridin-2-amine
93		4-Methoxy-5-[1-(4-methoxy-5-{{cis-3-(trifluoromethyl)-cyclobutyl}methoxy}pyridine-2-carbonyl)piperidin-4-yl]pyridin-2-amine
94		4-Methoxy-5-(1-{4-methoxy-5-[(2)-3,3,3-trifluoro-2-methylpropoxy]-pyridine-2-carbonyl}piperidin-4-yl)pyridin-2-amine

95		5-(1-{5-[(2,2-Difluorocyclobutyl)-methoxy]-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carbonyl}-piperidin-4-yl)-4-methoxypyridin-2-amine
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In one embodiment, the invention relates to any of the compounds **1** to **95** depicted in Table 1 above, and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

In another embodiment, the invention relates to any one of compounds **6**, **16**, **17**, **33**, **34**, **40**, **41**, **44**, **54**, **57**, **80**, **83** and **88** depicted in Table 1; and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

In another embodiment, the invention relates to any one of compounds **29**, **31**, **49**, **56**, **66**, **85**, **87**, and **90** depicted in Table 1; and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

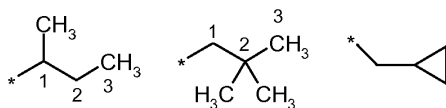
GENERAL DEFINITIONS

Terms not specifically defined herein should be given the meanings that would be given to them by one of skill in the art in light of the disclosure and the context. As used in the specification, however, unless specified to the contrary, the following terms have the meaning indicated and the following conventions are adhered to.

In the groups, radicals, or moieties defined below, the number of carbon atoms is often specified preceding the group, for example, C₁₋₆-alkyl means an alkyl group or radical having 1 to 6 carbon atoms. In general in groups like HO, H₂N, (O)S, (O)₂S, NC (cyano), HOOC, F₃C or the like, the skilled artisan can see the radical attachment point(s) to the molecule from the free valences of the group itself. For combined groups comprising two or more subgroups, the last named subgroup is the radical attachment point, for example, the substituent "aryl-C₁₋₃-alkyl" means an aryl group which is bound to a C₁₋₃-alkyl-group, the latter of which is bound to the core or to the group to which the substituent is attached.

In case a compound of the present invention is depicted in form of a chemical name and as a formula in case of any discrepancy the formula shall prevail.

An asterisk may be used in sub-formulas to indicate the bond which is connected to the core molecule as defined.



The term "substituted" as used herein, means that any one or more hydrogens on the designated atom is replaced with a selection from the indicated group, provided that the designated atom's normal valence is not exceeded, and that the substitution results in a stable compound.

Unless specifically indicated, throughout the specification and the appended claims, a given chemical formula or name shall encompass tautomers and all stereo, optical and geometrical isomers (e.g. enantiomers, diastereomers, E/Z isomers etc.) and racemates thereof as well as mixtures in different proportions of the separate enantiomers, mixtures of diastereomers, or mixtures of any of the foregoing forms where such isomers and enantiomers exist, as well as salts, including pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof and solvates thereof such as for instance hydrates including solvates of the free compounds or solvates of a salt of the compound.

Enantiomerically pure compounds of this invention or intermediates may be prepared via asymmetric synthesis, for example by preparation and subsequent separation of appropriate diastereomeric compounds or intermediates which can be separated by known methods (e.g. by chromatographic separation or crystallization) and/or by using chiral reagents, such as chiral starting materials, chiral catalysts or chiral auxiliaries.

Further, it is known to the person skilled in the art how to prepare enantiomerically pure compounds from the corresponding racemic mixtures, such as by chromatographic separation of the corresponding racemic mixtures on chiral stationary phases; or by resolution of a racemic mixture using an appropriate resolving agent, e.g. by means of diastereomeric salt formation of the racemic compound with optically active acids or bases, subsequent resolution of the salts and release of the desired compound from the salt; or by derivatization of the corresponding racemic compounds with optically active chiral auxiliary reagents, subsequent diastereomer separation and removal of the chiral auxiliary group; or by kinetic resolution of a racemate (e.g. by enzymatic resolution); by enantioselective crystallization from a conglomerate of enantiomorphous crystals under suitable conditions; or by (fractional) crystallization from a suitable solvent in the presence of an optically active chiral auxiliary.

The phrase "pharmaceutically acceptable" is employed herein to refer to those compounds, materials, compositions, and/or dosage forms which are, within the scope of sound medical judgment, suitable for use in contact with the tissues of human beings and animals without excessive toxicity, irritation, allergic response, or other problem or complication, and commensurate with a reasonable benefit/risk ratio. As used herein, "pharmaceutically acceptable salt" refers to derivatives of the disclosed compounds wherein the parent compound is modified by making acid or base salts thereof. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable salts include, but are not limited to, mineral or organic acid salts of basic residues such as amines; alkali or organic salts of acidic residues such as carboxylic acids; and the like.

For example, such salts include salts from benzenesulfonic acid, benzoic acid, citric acid, ethanesulfonic acid, formic acid, fumaric acid, gentisic acid, hydrobromic acid, hydrochloric acid, maleic acid, malic acid, malonic acid, mandelic acid, methanesulfonic acid, 4-methyl-benzenesulfonic acid, phosphoric acid, salicylic acid, succinic acid, sulfuric acid tartaric acid, and trifluoroacetic acid.

Further pharmaceutically acceptable salts can be formed with cations from ammonia, L-arginine, calcium, 2,2'-iminobisethanol, L-lysine, magnesium, *N*-methyl-D-glucamine, potassium, sodium and tris(hydroxymethyl)-aminomethane.

The pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the present invention can be synthesized from the parent compound which contains a basic or acidic moiety by conventional chemical methods. Generally, such salts can be prepared by reacting the free acid or base forms of these compounds with a sufficient amount of the appropriate base or acid in water or in an organic diluent like ether, ethyl acetate, ethanol, isopropanol, or acetonitrile, or a mixture thereof.

Salts of other acids than those mentioned above which for example are useful for purifying or isolating the compounds of the present invention (e.g. trifluoro acetate salts, formates) also comprise a part of the invention.

The term halogen generally denotes fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine

The term " C_{1-n} -alkyl", wherein n is an integer selected from the group consisting of 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, preferably 4 or 6, either alone or in combination with another radical denotes an acyclic, saturated, branched or linear hydrocarbon radical with 1 to n C atoms. For example the term C_{1-5} -alkyl embraces the radicals H_3C- , H_3C-CH_2- , $H_3C-CH_2-CH_2-$, $H_3C-CH(CH_3)-$, $H_3C-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-$, $H_3C-CH_2-CH(CH_3)-$, $H_3C-CH(CH_3)-CH_2-$, $H_3C-C(CH_3)_2-$, $H_3C-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-$, $H_3C-CH_2-CH_2-CH(CH_3)-$, $H_3C-CH_2-CH(CH_3)-CH_2-$,

$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$, $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2-$, $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2-\text{CH}_2-$, $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)-$ and $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3)-$.

The term " C_{3-n} -cycloalkyl", wherein n is an integer from 4 to n, either alone or in combination with another radical denotes a cyclic, saturated, unbranched hydrocarbon radical with 3 to n C atoms. For example the term C_{3-7} -cycloalkyl includes cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl and cycloheptyl.

By the term "halo" added to an "alkyl", "alkylene" or "cycloalkyl" group (saturated or unsaturated) is such an alkyl or cycloalkyl group wherein one or more hydrogen atoms are replaced by a halogen atom selected from among fluorine, chlorine or bromine, preferably fluorine and chlorine, particularly preferred is fluorine. Examples include: $\text{H}_2\text{FC}-$, $\text{HF}_2\text{C}-$, $\text{F}_3\text{C}-$. Analogously, the term "halo" added to an aryl group (e.g., phenyl) means that one or more hydrogen atoms are replaced by a halogen atom selected from among fluorine, chlorine or bromine, preferably fluorine and chlorine, particularly preferred is fluorine.

The term "carbocyclyl" as used either alone or in combination with another radical, means a mono- bi- or tricyclic ring structure consisting of 3 to 9 carbon atoms and optionally a heteroatom selected from the group consisting of N, O, and S. The term "carbocyclyl" refers to fully saturated ring systems and encompasses fused, bridged and spirocyclic systems.

Many of the terms given above may be used repeatedly in the definition of a formula or group and in each case have one of the meanings given above, independently of one another.

The present application provides compounds that can modulate TRPC6 function. Methods employing these compounds are also provided. Certain embodiments provide a method of modulating a TRPC6 function in a cell or animal comprising administering an effective amount of a compound that inhibits a TRPC6 function, wherein the compound inhibits a TRPC6-mediated ion flux. Certain embodiments provide a method of modulating a TRPC6 function in a cell or animal comprising administering an effective amount of a compound that inhibits a TRPC6 function, wherein the compound inhibits a TRPC6-mediated calcium influx. Certain embodiments provide a method of modulating a TRPC6 function in a cell or animal comprising administering an effective amount of a compound that inhibits a TRPC6 function, wherein the compound inhibits a TRPC6-mediated cytoskeletal reorganization or alteration in cell morphology. Certain embodiments provide a method of modulating a TRPC6 function in a cell comprising administering to the cell an effective amount of a compound that inhibits TRPC6 function, wherein the compound inhibits outward current mediated by TRPC6. Certain embodiments provide a method of modulating a TRPC6 function in a cell comprising administering to the cell an effective amount of a compound that inhibits TRPC6 function,

wherein the compound inhibits inward current mediated by TRPC6. Certain embodiments provide a method of modulating a TRPC6 function in a cell comprising administering to the cell an effective amount of a compound that inhibits TRPC6 function, wherein the compound inhibits both the inward and outward currents mediated by TRPC6. Certain embodiments provide a method of modulating a TRPC6 function in a cell comprising administering to the cell an effective amount of a compound that inhibits TRPC6 function, wherein the compound inhibits TRPC6 mediated increases in intracellular calcium concentration. Certain embodiments provide a method of modulating a TRPC6 function in a cell comprising administering to the cell an effective amount of a compound that inhibits TRPC6 function, wherein the compound inhibits alterations in cell morphology. Certain embodiments also provide a method of preventing or treating a disease or condition related to TRPC6 function in a subject comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound that inhibits TRPC6 function, wherein the compound inhibits the inward current mediated by TRPC6. Certain embodiments provide a method of preventing or treating a disease or condition related to TRPC6 function in a subject comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound that inhibits TRPC6 function, wherein the compound inhibits the outward current mediated by TRPC6. Certain embodiments also provide a method of preventing or treating a disease or condition related to TRPC6 function in a subject comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound that inhibits TRPC6 function, wherein the compound inhibits both the inward and outward current mediated by TRPC6. Certain embodiments provide a method of preventing or treating a disease or condition related to TRPC6 function in a subject comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound that inhibits TRPC6 function, wherein the compound inhibits the ion flux mediated by TRPC6. Note that inhibition of a particular current refers to the ability of a compound to inhibit that current (e.g., inward and/or outward) in either an in vitro or an in vivo assay. Inhibition of a particular current in either an in vivo or an in vitro assay serves as a proxy for the particular functional activity of the particular compound.

The present invention provides methods of treating a TRPC6 mediated disorder in a subject, the method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the invention wherein each of the variables above are described herein, for example, in the detailed description below.

The present invention further provides a method for treating a TRPC6 mediated disorder in a subject, wherein the method comprises administering a composition comprising a compound of the invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, diluent or carrier.

The present invention further provides a method for treating a TRPC6 mediated disorder in a subject, wherein the method comprises administering a composition comprising a compound of the invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, diluent or carrier, and the TRPC6 mediated disorder is selected from the group consisting of cardiac hypertrophy, ischemia, ischemic reperfusion injury, hypertension, pulmonary arterial hypertension, idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension, restenosis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cystic fibrosis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), trauma induced brain disorders, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, preeclampsia and pregnancy-induced hypertension, non-alcoholic steatohepatitis, focal segmental glomerulosclerosis, nephrotic syndrome, diabetic nephropathy or diabetic kidney disease, renal insufficiency, end stage renal disease, ischemia or an ischemic reperfusion injury, cancer, IPF (idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis), ARDS (acute respiratory disease syndrome), emphysema and diabetes.

Unless specifically indicated, throughout the specification and the appended claims, a given chemical formula or name shall encompass tautomers and all stereo, optical and geometrical isomers (e.g. enantiomers, diastereomers, E/Z isomers, etc.) and racemates thereof as well as mixtures in different proportions of the separate enantiomers, mixtures of diastereomers, or mixtures of any of the foregoing forms where such isomers and enantiomers exist, as well as salts, including pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof and solvates thereof such as for instance hydrates including solvates of the free compounds or solvates of a salt of the compound.

Some of the compounds in Table 1 can exist in more than one tautomeric form. The invention includes methods for using all such tautomers.

The invention includes pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives of compounds of the invention. A "pharmaceutically acceptable derivative" refers to any pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester, or any other compound which, upon administration to a patient, is capable of providing (directly or indirectly) a compound useful for the invention, or a pharmacologically active metabolite or pharmacologically active residue thereof. A pharmacologically active metabolite shall be understood to mean any compound of the invention capable of being metabolized enzymatically or chemically. This includes, for example, hydroxylated or oxidized derivative compounds of the invention.

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

organic acid salts of basic residues such as amines; alkali or organic salts of acidic residues such as carboxylic acids; and the like. For example, such salts include acetates, ascorbates, benzenesulfonates, benzoates, besylates, bicarbonates, bitartrates, bromides/hydrobromides, edetates, camsylates, carbonates, chlorides/hydrochlorides, citrates, edisylates, ethane disulfonates, estolates esylates, formates, fumarates, gluceptates, gluconates, glutamates, glycolates, glycolylarsnates, hexylresorcinates, hydrabamines, hydroxymaleates, hydroxynaphthoates, iodides, isothionates, lactates, lactobionates, malates, maleates, mandelates, methanesulfonates, methylbromides, methylnitrates, methylsulfates, mucates, napsylates, nitrates, oxalates, pamoates, pantothenates, phenylacetates, phosphates/diphosphates, polygalacturonates, propionates, salicylates, stearates, subacetates, succinates, sulfamides, sulfates, tannates, tartrates, teoclates, toluenesulfonates, triethiodides, trifluoroacetates, ammonium, benzathines, chlorprocaines, cholines, diethanolamines, ethylenediamines, meglumines and procaines. Further pharmaceutically acceptable salts can be formed with cations from metals like aluminium, calcium, lithium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, zinc and the like. (Also see Pharmaceutical salts, Birge, S.M. et al., J. Pharm. Sci., (1977), 66, 1-19).

The pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the present invention can be synthesized from the parent compound which contains a basic or acidic moiety by conventional chemical methods. Generally, such salts can be prepared by reacting the free acid or base forms of these compounds with a sufficient amount of the appropriate base or acid in water or in an organic diluent like ether, ethyl acetate, ethanol, isopropanol, or acetonitrile, or a mixture thereof.

Salts of other acids than those mentioned above which for example are useful for purifying or isolating the compounds of the present invention (e.g. trifluoro acetate salts) also comprise a part of the invention.

In addition, within the scope of the invention is use of prodrugs of compounds of the invention. Prodrugs include those compounds that, upon simple chemical transformation, are modified to produce compounds of the invention. Simple chemical transformations include hydrolysis, oxidation and reduction. Specifically, when a prodrug is administered to a patient, the prodrug may be transformed into a compound disclosed hereinabove, thereby imparting the desired pharmacological effect.

Compounds of the invention also include their isotopically-labelled forms. An isotopically-labelled form of an active agent of a combination of the present invention is identical to said active agent but for the fact that one or more atoms of said active agent have been replaced by an atom or atoms having an atomic mass or mass number different from the atomic mass or mass number of said atom which is usually found in nature. Examples of isotopes which

are readily available commercially and which can be incorporated into an active agent of a combination of the present invention in accordance with well established procedures, include isotopes of hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorous, fluorine and chlorine, e.g., ^2H , ^3H , ^{13}C , ^{14}C , ^{15}N , ^{18}O , ^{17}O , ^{31}P , ^{32}P , ^{35}S , ^{18}F , and ^{36}Cl , respectively. An active agent of a combination of the present invention, a prodrug thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of either which contains one or more of the above-mentioned isotopes and/or other isotopes of other atoms is contemplated to be within the scope of the present invention.

The compounds of the invention are only those which are contemplated to be "chemically stable" as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art. For example, a compound which would have a "dangling valency", or a "carbanion" are not compounds contemplated by the inventive methods disclosed herein.

For all compounds disclosed herein above in this application, in the event the nomenclature is in conflict with the structure, it shall be understood that the compound is defined by the structure.

List of Abbreviations

AA	Acetic Acid
ACN/MeCN	Acetonitrile
aq.	Aqueous
BEH	Ethylene bridged hybrid column
BOC	Tert-butyloxycarbonyl
°C	Degree Celsius
CDI	Di(imidazol-1-yl)methanone
CPhos-3G-palladacycle methane sulfonate	Methansulfonato(2-dicyclohexylphosphino-2',6'-bis(dimethylamino)-1,1'-biphenyl)(2'-amino-1,1'-biphenyl-2-yl)palladium(II)
DCM	Dichloromethane
DIPEA	<i>N,N</i> -diisopropylethylamine
DMF	<i>N,N</i> -dimethylformamide
DMA	<i>N,N</i> -dimethylacetamide
DMSO	Dimethylsulfoxide
DTAD	Di- <i>tert</i> -butyl azodicarboxylate
EE	Diethylether
eq	Equivalent
ESI-MS	Electrospray ionisation mass spectrometry
EtOH	Ethanol
EtOAc/ EE	Ethyl acetate
h	Hour
H ₂	Hydrogen
H ₃ PO ₄	Phosphoric acid
HATU	<i>N,N,N',N'</i> -tetramethyl-O-(7-azabenzotriazol-1-yl)uranium

	hexafluorophosphate
HCl	Hydrochloric acid
HPLC	High performance liquid chromatography
MeOH	Methanol
min	Minute
Mel	Iodomethane
mL	Milliliter
MS	Mass spectrum
NaH	Sodium hydride
NaOH	Sodium hydroxide
NMP	N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone
Pd ₂ (dba) ₃	Tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium(0)
Pd/C	Palladium on carbon
PdCl ₂ (dppf)CH ₂ Cl ₂	[1,1'-Bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II) dichloromethane
Pd(OH) ₂	Palladium hydroxide
PE	Petroleum ether
RP	Reverse phase
rt or RT	Room temperature (about 25°C)
SFC	Supercritical fluid chromatography
TBTU	Benzotriazolyl tetramethyurionium tetrafluoroborate
TFA	Trifluoroacetic acid
THF	Tetrahydrofuran
TLC	Thin-layer chromatography on SiO ₂
Xantphos	4,5-Bis(diphenylphosphino)-9,9-dimethylxanthene
Xphos 2 nd Gen.	Chloro(2-dicyclohexylphosphino-2',4',6'-triisopropyl-1,1'-biphenyl)[2-(2'-amino-1,1'-biphenyl)]palladium(II)
TPP	Triphenylphosphine

General Methods: Unless noted otherwise, all reactions are run at room temperature (about 25 °C), under inert atmosphere (e.g., Argon, N₂), and under anhydrous conditions. All compounds are characterized by at least one of the following methods: ¹H NMR, HPLC, MS, HPLC-MS, or melting point.

Typically, reaction progress is monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC) or HPLC-MS. Intermediates and products are purified using at least one of the following methods:

Flash chromatography on silica gel, Recrystallization, Super Critical Fluid (SCF)
Chiral HPLC using a 3.0 x 25.0 cm RegisPack column, eluting with an isocratic mixture of MeOH, isopropylamine (IPA), and super critical carbon dioxide at 125 bar; 80 mL/min, and/or Reversed phase HPLC using a C18 semi-preparative column eluting with a gradient of:

- MeCN + 0.1% TFA and H₂O + 0.1% TFA,
- MeCN + 0.1% formic acid and H₂O + 0.1% formic acid, or
- MeCN and H₂O containing 2.5 mM NH₄HCO₃
- MeCN and H₂O + 0.1% TFA,
- MeCN and H₂O + 0.1% NH₃,
- MeCN and H₂O and 0.1% TFA
- MeCN and H₂O and 0.1% NH₃

ANALYTICAL DATA

The reported mass spectrometry (MS) data is for observed mass (e.g., [M+H]⁺). The HPLC method used to characterize the compounds of the invention is described in Table 2.

Table 2. HPLC Methods

Method	Mobile Phase A	Mobile Phase B	Gradient			Flow (mL/min.)	Column
			Time (min)	%A	%B		
A	0.1% Formic Acid in Water	0.1% Formic Acid in MeCN	0	95.0	5.0	0.8	BEH 2.5x50mm C18, 1.7 μ m particle diameter
			1.0	5.0	95.0		
			1.3	5.0	95.0		
			1.4	95.0	5.0		
			1.7	95.0	5.0		

This method is utilized throughout the remainder of the tables in this section for the ESI-MS and retention time data.

If a different HPLC-MS is used, it is indicated in the text

Method 1

ESI+/- ion mode. Column: CSH C18 2.1x50mm, 1.7 μ m particle diameter. Gradient: 90%A to 100%B in 1.19 minutes hold at 100%B to 1.70 minutes. Flow rate 0.8 mL/min. A= (95% water + 5% acetonitrile + 0.05% formic acid) B=(acetonitrile + 0.05% formic acid).

Method 2

ESI+/- ion mode. Column: BEH 2.1x50mm C18, 1.7 μ m particle diameter. Gradient: 90%A to 100%B in 4.45 minutes hold at 100%B to 4.58 minutes. Flow rate 0.8 mL/min. A= (95% water + 5% acetonitrile + 2.5mM ammonium bicarbonate) B=(acetonitrile).

Method 3

ESI+/- ion mode. Column: BEH 2.1x50mm C18, 1.7µm particle diameter. Gradient: 90%A to 95%B in 1.19 minutes hold at 95%B to 1.70 minutes. Flow rate 0.8 mL/min. A= (95% water + 5% acetonitrile + 2.5mM ammonium bicarbonate) B=(acetonitrile).

Method 4

ESI+/- ion mode. Column: HSS T3 2.1x100mm, 1.8µm particle diameter. Gradient: 100%A hold for 1.00 minute, 100%A to 95%B in 4.50 minutes hold at 100%B to 4.91 minutes. Flow rate 0.6 mL/min. A= (95% water + 5% acetonitrile + 0.05% formic acid) B= (acetonitrile + 0.05% formic acid).

Method 5

ESI+/- ion mode. Column: CSH C18 2.1x50mm, 1.7µm particle diameter. Gradient: 90%A to 100%B in 4.45 minutes hold at 100%B to 4.58 minutes. Flow rate 0.8mL/min. A= (95% water + 5% acetonitrile + 0.05% formic acid) B=(acetonitrile + 0.05% formic acid).

Method 6

ESI+/- ion mode. Column: HSS T3 2.1x100mm, 1.8µm particle diameter. Gradient: 95%A to 100%B in 3.65 minutes, hold at 100%B to 4.95 minutes. Flow rate 0.6 mL/min. Column temperature 60 degrees Celsius. A= (95% water + 5% acetonitrile + 0.05% formic acid) B= (acetonitrile + 0.05% formic acid).

Method 7 (column temperature 60 °C)

Mobile Phase A	Mobile Phase B	Gradient			Flow (mL/min.)	Column
0.1% TFA in water	ACN	Time (min)	%A	%B		Sun fire C18_3.0 x 30 mm, 2.5 µm particle diameter,
		0	97.0	3.0	2.2	
		0.2	97.0	3.0	2.2	
		1.2	0.0	100.0	2.2	
		1.25	0.0	100.0	3.0	
		1.4	0.0	100.0	3.0	

Method 8 (column temperature 40 °C)

Mobile Phase A	Mobile Phase B	Gradient			Flow (mL/min.)	Column
Super-critical carbon dioxide	EtOH 20 mM NH ₃	Time (min)	%A	%B	4.0	CHIRAL ART® Cellulose SC_4.6 x 250 mm_5µm particle diameter
		0	60	40		
		10	60	40		

Method 9

Mobile Phase A	Mobile Phase B	Gradient			Flow (mL/min.)	Column
0.1% TFA in water	ACN 0.08% TFA	Time (min)	%A	%B	1.5	Sun fire C18_3.0x 30 mm, 2.5 µm particle diameter
		0	95.0	5.0		
		1.3	0.0	100.0		
		1.5	0.0	100.0		
		1.6	95.0	5.0		

Method 10 (column temperature 60 °C)

Mobile Phase A	Mobile Phase B	Gradient			Flow (mL/min.)	Column
0.1% TFA in Water	ACN	Time (min)	%A	%B		Zorbax Stable Bond C18_3.0 x 30 mm, 1.8µm, particle diameter
		0	97.0	3.0	2.2	
		0.2	97.0	3.0	2.2	
		1.2	0.0	100.0	2.2	
		1.25	0.0	100.0	3.0	
		1.4	0.0	100.0	3.0	

Method 11

Mobile Phase A	Mobile Phase B	Gradient			Flow (mL/min)	Column	T°
0.1% NH ₃ in water	ACN	Time (min)	%A	%B		XBridge C18_3.0 x 30 mm, 2.5 µm particle diameter	60°C
		0	97.0	3.0	2.2		
		0.2	97.0	3.0	2.2		
		1.2	0.0	100.0	2.2		
		1.25	0.0	100.0	3.0		
		1.4	0.0	100.0	3.0		

Method 12

Mobile Phase A	Mobile Phase B	Gradient			Flow (mL/min)	Column	T°
0.1% TFA in water	ACN	Time (min)	%A	%B		Sun fire C18_2.1 x 30 mm, 2.5 µm particle diameter	60°C
		0	99.0	1.0	1.5		
		0.02	99.0	1.0	1.5		
		1.00	0.0	100.0	1.5		
		1.10	0.0	100.0	1.5		

Method 13

Mobile Phase A	Mobile Phase B	Gradient			Flow (mL/min)	Column	T°
0.1% NH ₃ in water	ACN	Time (min)	%A	%B		XBridge C18_3.0 x 30 mm, 2.5 µm particle	60°C
		0	95.0	5.0	1.5		
		1.3	0.0	100.0	1.5		

		1.5	0.0	100.0	1.5	diameter	
		1.6	95	5.0	1.5		

Method 14

Mobile Phase A	Mobile Phase B	Gradient			Flow (mL/min)	Column	T°
0.5% H ₃ PO ₄ in water	0.5% H ₃ PO ₄ in ACN	Time (min)	%A	%B		Halo C18_4.6 mm x 15 cm, 2.7 μ m particle diameter	15°C
		0	95.0	5.0	1.2		
		1	95.0	5.0	1.2		
		4	70.0	30.0	1.2		
		5	62.5	37.5	1.2		
		7.5	61	39	1.2		
		10	2	98	1.2		
		12	2	98	1.2		

SYNTHETIC EXAMPLES

The examples which follow are illustrative and, as recognized by one skilled in the art, particular reagents or conditions could be modified as needed for individual compounds without undue experimentation.

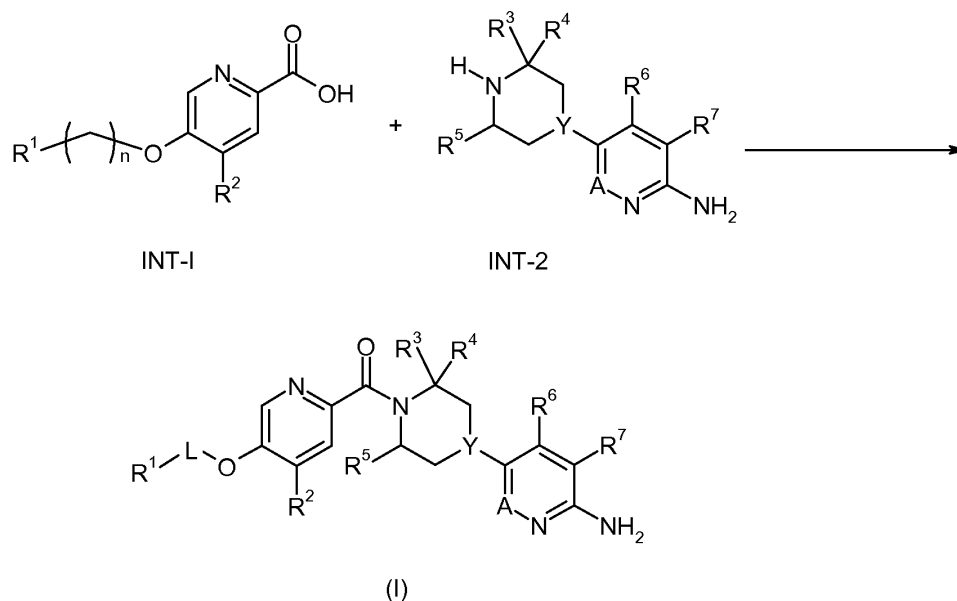
The compounds of the invention may be prepared by the general methods and examples presented below and methods known to those of ordinary skill in the art. Optimum reaction conditions and reaction times may vary depending on the particular reactants used. Unless otherwise specified, solvents, temperatures, pressures, and other reaction conditions may be readily selected by one of ordinary skill in the art. Specific procedures are provided in the Synthetic Examples section. Intermediates used in the syntheses below are either commercially available or easily prepared by methods known to those skilled in the art. Reaction progress may be monitored by conventional methods such as thin layer chromatography (TLC) or high pressure liquid chromatography-mass spec (HPLC-MS).

Intermediates and products may be purified by methods known in the art, including column chromatography, HPLC, preparative TLC or recrystallization.

General Synthetic Procedure

The compounds of the invention are generally prepared by reacting a carboxylic acid intermediate of formula INT-1 with an amine intermediate of formula INT-2 under appropriate conditions as depicted below in Scheme 1.

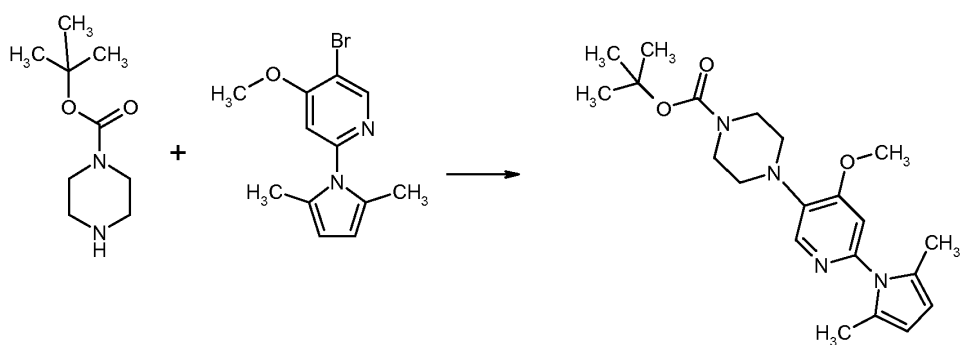
Scheme 1



Intermediates INT-1 and INT-2 are known in the art or can be prepared by the methods described below. The groups/terms R¹ to R⁷, A, Y and L are as defined above for the compound of formula (I).

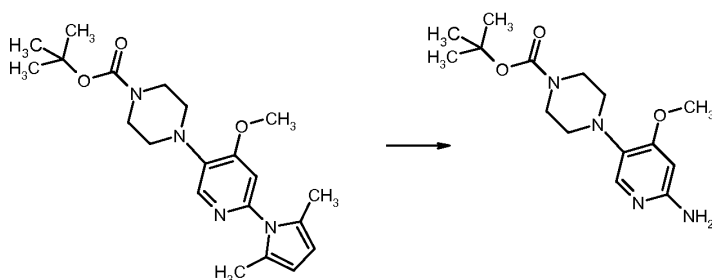
Synthesis of Intermediates

4-[6-(2,5-Dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl]-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



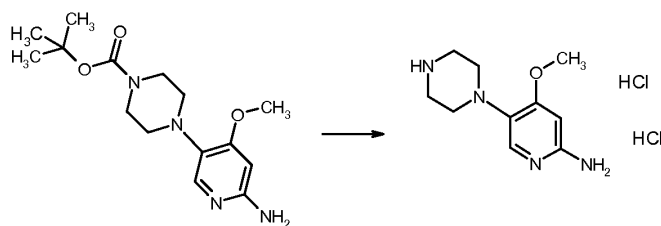
To piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (1.0 g, 5.37 mmol) and 5-bromo-2-(2,5-dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxy-pyridine (1.5 g, 5.37 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (15 mL) is added CPhos-G3-palladacycle methane sulfonate and sodium *tert*-butoxide (216 mg, 16.1 mmol) and degassed with nitrogen for 5 min. The resultant mixture is stirred at 100°C for 10h. The reaction mixture is filtered through a pad of silica eluting with EtOAc and concentrated. The crude product is purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford the title compound. Yield: 2.1 g (88%) R_t (HPLC): 1.15 min (Method 1)

4-(6-Amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



To 4-[6-(2,5-dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl]-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (2.1 g, 4.73 mmol) in EtOH (10 mL) and water (5 mL) is added hydroxylamine hydrochloride (1.64 g, 23.6 mmol) and trimethylamine (659 μ L, 4.73 mmol) and stirred at 80°C for 18 h. The reaction mixture is concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is suspended in DCM and filtered to remove the salts. The filtrate is purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford the title compound. Yield: 1.07 g (73%)

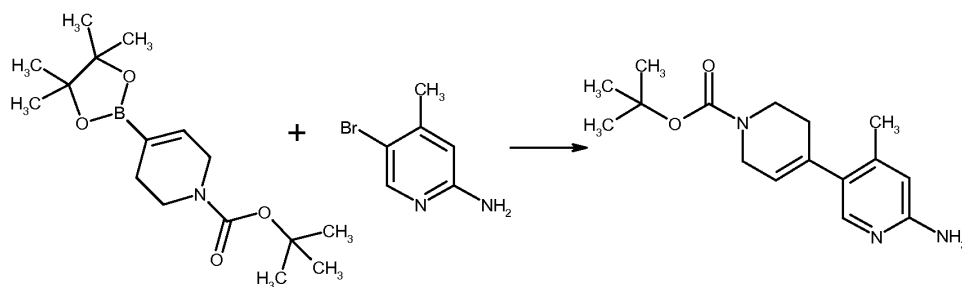
4-Methoxy-5-piperazin-1-yl-pyridin-2-ylamine dihydrochloride



To 4-(6-amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (1.07 g, 3.47 mmol) in DCM (12 mL) is added 4M HCl in 1,4-dioxane (4.34 mL, 17.35 mmol) and stirred at RT for 2 h. The reaction mixture is concentrated under reduced pressure.

Yield: 976 mg (quantitative)

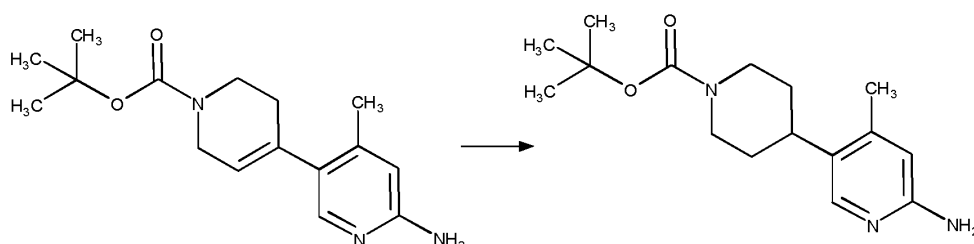
6-Amino-4-methyl-3',6'-dihydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



To 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyridine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (1.24 g, 4.01 mmol) and 5-bromo-4-methyl-pyridin-2-ylamine (750 mg, 4.01 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane is added 2M Na₂CO₃ solution (4.01 mL, 8.02 mmol) and PdCl₂(dppf) (328 mg, 0.40 mmol). The reaction mixture is degassed with nitrogen for 5 min. and stirred in the microwave at 150°C for 30 min. The reaction is diluted with EtOAc and water and the layers are separated. The aq. layer is extracted again with EtOAc. The combined organic layers are washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under vacuum. The residue is purified by silica gel chromatography to give the title compound.

Yield: 1.1 g (95%) ESI-MS: m/z = 290 (M+H)⁺ R_t(HPLC): 1.82 min (Method 2)

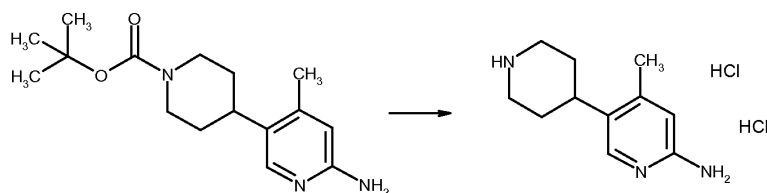
6-Amino-4-methyl-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



To 6-amino-4-methyl-3',6'-dihydro-2'H-[3,4]bipyridinyl-1'-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (1.10 g, 3.80 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL) is added Pd/C (405 mg, 0.38 mmol) under nitrogen. The reaction mixture is degassed and subjected to a balloon of H₂. The reaction is filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product is purified by silica gel column chromatography to give the title compound.

Yield: 511 mg (46%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 292$ (M+H)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 1.80 min (Method 2)

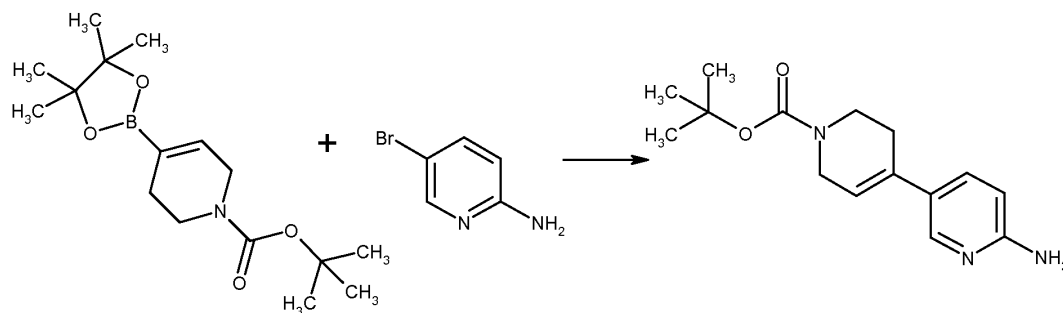
4-Methyl-1',2',3',4',5',6'-hexahydro-[3,4]bipyridinyl-6-ylamine dihydrochloride



The title compound is synthesized from 6-Amino-4-methyl-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4]bipyridinyl-1'-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (511 mg, 1.75 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 4-methoxy-5-piperazin-1-yl-pyridin-2-ylamine dihydrochloride.

Yield: 347 mg (75%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 192$ (M+H)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 0.36 min (Method 2)

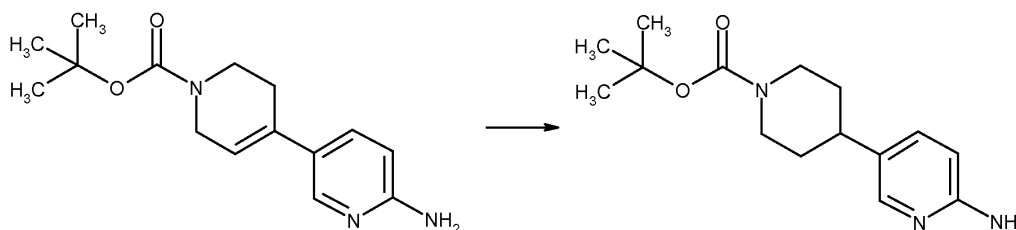
6-Amino-3',6'-dihydro-2'H-[3,4]bipyridinyl-1'-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



To 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyridine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (1.70 g, 5.50 mmol) and 5-bromo-pyridin-2-ylamine (1.00 mg, 5.78 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane is added 2M Na₂CO₃ solution (2 mL, 4.00 mmol) and PdCl₂(dppf)CH₂Cl₂ (449 mg, 0.55 mmol). The reaction mixture is degassed with nitrogen for 5 min. and stirred at 120°C for 16 h. All volatiles are evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude material is purified by normal phase chromatography to afford the title compound.

Yield: 1.2 g (79%)

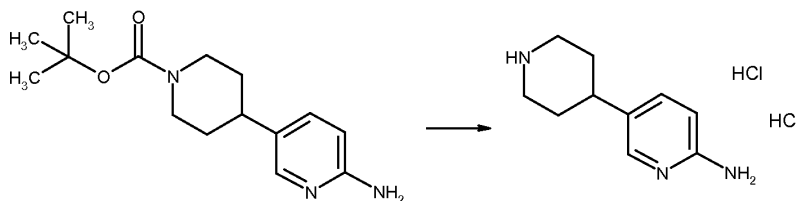
6-Amino-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



To 6-amino-3',6'-dihydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (45.0 g, 163.4 mmol) in EtOH (1000 mL) is added Pd(OH)₂ on carbon (4.5 g, 32.4 mmol) under nitrogen. The reaction mixture is stirred at 30PSI in PARR SHAKER for 16h. The reaction is filtered through Celite®. The filtrate is evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue is purified by silica gel column chromatography to get the title compound.

Yield: 23.7 g (79%)

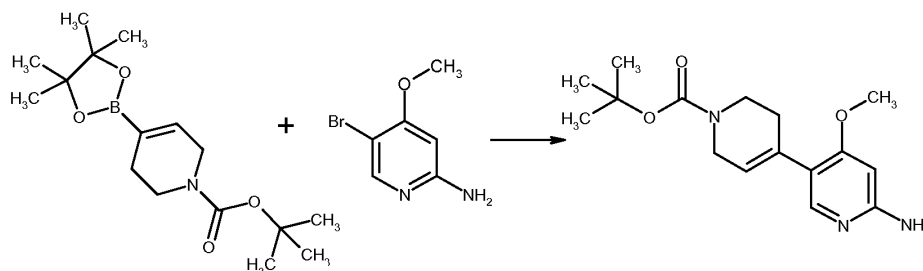
1',2',3',4',5',6'-hexahydro-[3,4']bipyridinyl-6-ylamine dihydrochloride



The title compound is synthesized from 6-amino-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (800 mg, 2.88 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 4-methoxy-5-piperazin-1-yl-pyridin-2-ylamine dihydrochloride.

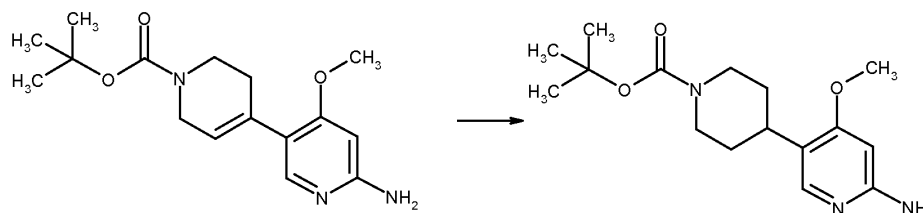
Yield: 694 mg (96%)

6-Amino-4-methoxy-3',6'-dihydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



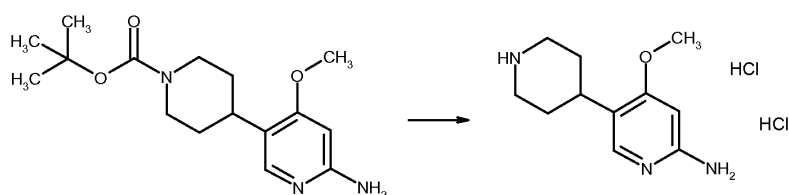
To 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyridine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (10.0 g, 49.3 mmol) and 5-bromo-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-ylamine (15.2 g, 49.3 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (100 mL) is added 2M Na₂CO₃ solution (2 mL, 148 mmol) and PdCl₂(dppf)CH₂Cl₂ (3.93 g, 4.93 mmol). The reaction mixture is degassed with nitrogen for 5 min. and stirred at 120°C for 16 h. All volatiles are evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue is diluted with water and extracted three times with EtOAc. The combined organic layers are washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude material is purified by normal phase chromatography to afford the title compound. Yield: 2.50 g (55%)

6-Amino-4-methoxy-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



The title compound is synthesized from 6-amino-4-methoxy-3',6'-dihydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (750 mg, 2.46 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 6-amino-4-methyl-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester. Yield: 715 mg (95%) ESI-MS: m/z = 308 (M+H)⁺ R_t(HPLC): 0.88 min (Method 5)

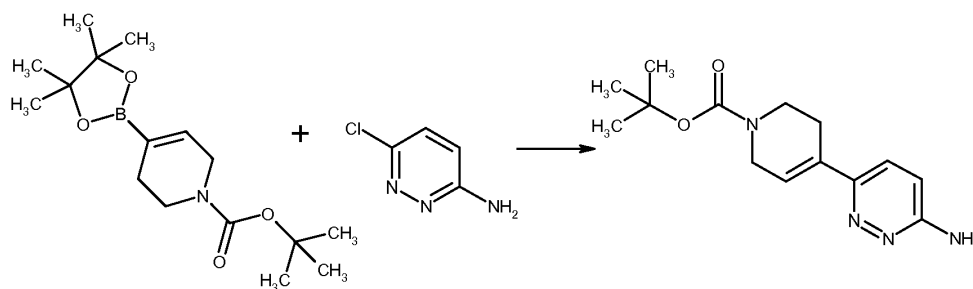
4-Methoxy-1',2',3',4',5',6'-hexahydro-[3,4']bipyridinyl-6-ylamine dihydrochloride



The title compound is synthesized from 6-amino-4-methoxy-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (715 mg, 2.33 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 4-methoxy-5-piperazin-1-yl-pyridin-2-ylamine dihydrochloride.

Yield: 745 mg (quantitative) ESI-MS: $m/z = 208$ ($M+H$)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 0.56 min (Method 6)

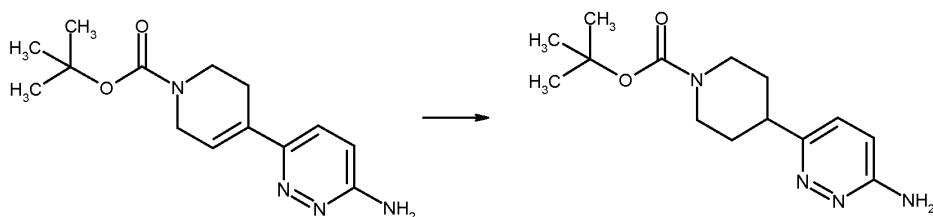
4-(6-Amino-pyridazin-3-yl)-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyridine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



The title compound is synthesized from 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyridine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (977 mg, 3.16 mmol) and 6-chloro-pyridazin-3-ylamine (500 mg, 2.87 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 6-amino-4-methoxy-3',6'-dihydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester.

Yield: 590 mg (74.3%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 276$ ($M+H$)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 0.44 min (Method 1)

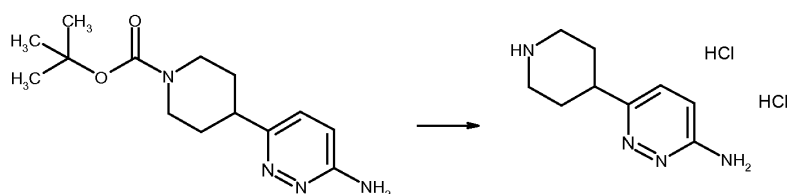
4-(6-Amino-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



The title compound is synthesized from 4-(6-amino-pyridazin-3-yl)-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyridine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (5.40 g, 19.5 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 6-amino-4-methyl-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester.

Yield: 3.93 g (72%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 279$ (M+H)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 0.38 min (Method 1)

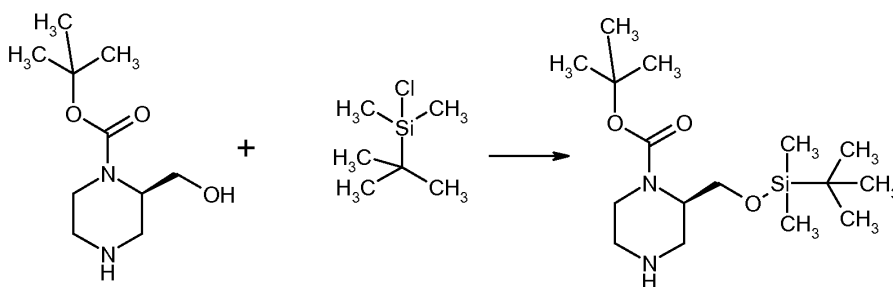
6-Piperidin-4-yl-pyridazin-3-ylamine dihydrochloride



The title compound is synthesized from 4-(6-amino-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (3.60 g, 12.9 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 4-methoxy-5-piperazin-1-yl-pyridin-2-ylamine dihydrochloride.

Yield: 2.30 g (quantitative) ESI-MS: $m/z = 179$ (M+H)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 0.32 min (Method 1)

(R)-2-(tert-Butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

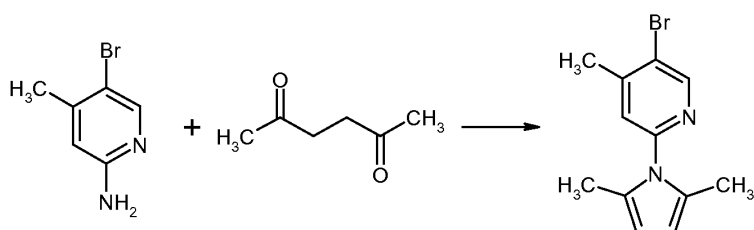


To (R)-2-hydroxymethyl-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (1.00 g, 4.62 mmol) in DMA (10 mL) is added *tert*-butyl-chloro-dimethyl-silane (1.05 g, 6.94 mmol) and imidazole

(944 mg, 13.9 mmol). and the reaction mixture is stirred for 14 h at rt. The reaction mixture is diluted with EtOAc and washed with water and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by silica gel column chromatography to give the title compound.

Yield: 1.45 g (95%)

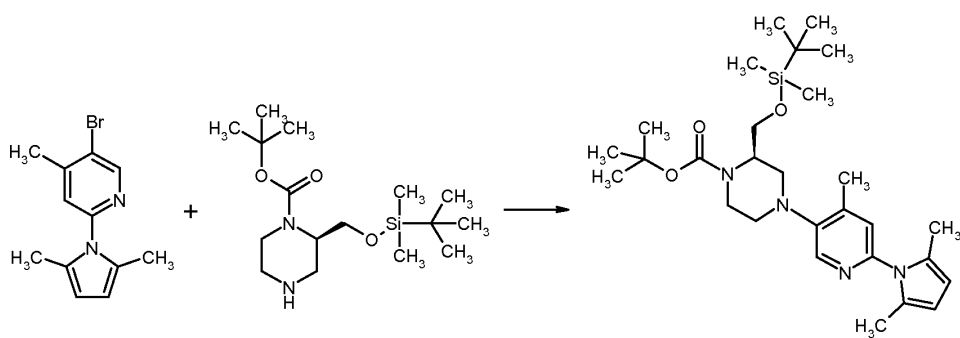
5-Bromo-2-(2,5-dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methyl-pyridine



To 5-bromo-4-methyl-pyridin-2-ylamine (2.00 g, 10.7 mmol) and hexane-2,5-dione (1.47 g, 12.8 mmol) in toluene (50 mL) is added para toluene sulfonic acid (61.0 mg, 0.32 mmol), and the reaction mixture is stirred for 18h at 140°C. The reaction mixture is poured into water and diluted in EtOAc. The separated organic layer is washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by silica gel column chromatography to give the title compound.

Yield: 2.68 g (95%)

(R)-2-(tert-Butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-4-[6-(2,5-dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methyl-pyridin-3-yl]-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

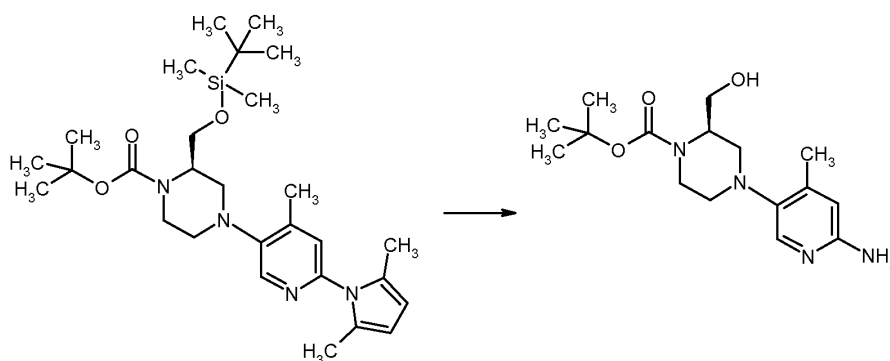


To 5-bromo-2-(2,5-dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methyl-pyridine (1.00 g, 3.77 mmol) and (R)-2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (1.25 g, 3.77 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (13 mL) is added sodium tert-butoxide (1.09 g, 11.3 mmol) and CPhos-

G3-palladacycle methane sulfonate (152 mg, 0.19 mmol). The mixture is degassed with nitrogen for 5 min, and stirred for 18h at 100°C. The reaction mixture is filtered through a pad of silica gel and eluted with EtOAc. The filtrate is concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the title compound.

Yield: 1.67 g (86%) ESI-MS: m/z = 515 (M+H)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 1.56 min (Method 1)

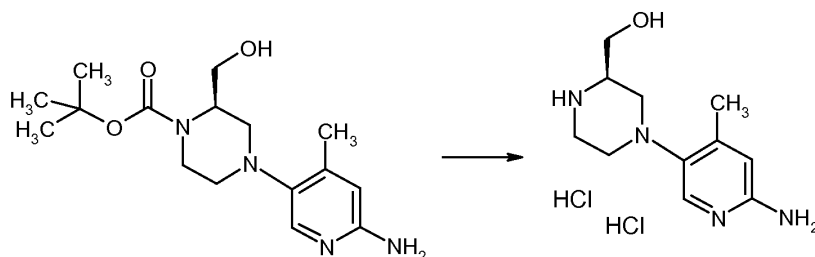
(R)-4-(6-Amino-4-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



A mixture of (*R*)-2-(*tert*-Butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-4-[6-(2,5-dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methyl-pyridin-3-yl]-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (1.67 g, 3.24 mmol), hydroxylamine hydrochloride (1.13 g, 16.2 mmol) and trimethylamine (452 μ L, 3.24 mmol) in ethanol (10 mL) and water (5 mL) is stirred for 18 h at 80°C. The reaction mixture is concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue is purified by reverse phase chromatography to afford the title compound.

Yield: 1.67 g (86%) R_t (HPLC): 0.66 min (Method 3)

[(R)-4-(6-Amino-4-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazin-2-yl]-methanol dihydrochloride

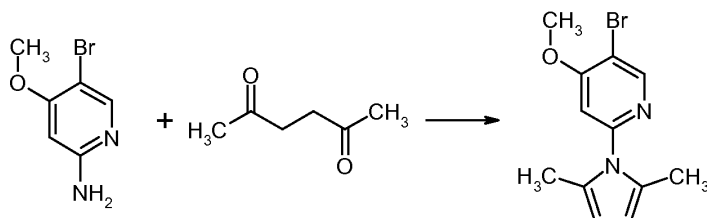


The title compound is synthesized from (*R*)-4-(6-amino-4-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (450 mg, 1.40 mmol) according to

the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 4-methoxy-5-piperazin-1-yl-pyridin-2-ylamine dihydrochloride.

Yield: 412 mg (quantitative)

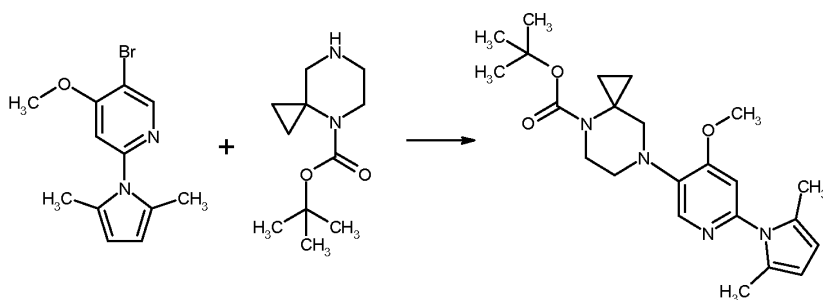
5-Bromo-2-(2,5-dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxy-pyridine



The title compound is synthesized from 5-bromo-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-ylamine (2.00 g, 9.85 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-bromo-2-(2,5-dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methyl-pyridine.

Yield: 2.48 g, (90%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 283$ (M+H)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 2.13 min (Method 5)

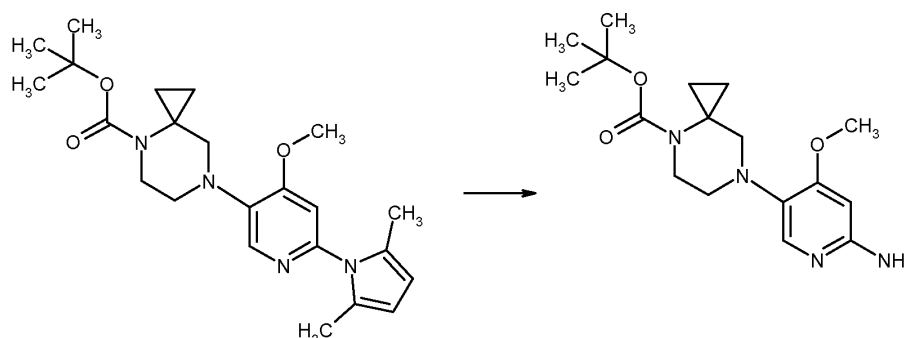
7-[6-(2,5-Dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl]-4,7-diaza-spiro[2.5]octane-4-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



To 5-bromo-2-(2,5-dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxy-pyridine (1.25 g, 4.45 mmol) and 4,7-diaza-spiro[2.5]octane-4-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (1.13 g, 5.34 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (13 mL) is added Cs₂CO₃ (4.35 g, 13.3 mmol) and CPhos-G3-palladacycle methane sulfonate (359 mg, 0.45 mmol). The mixture is degassed with nitrogen for 5 min, and stirred for 18h at 100°C. The reaction mixture is extracted with EtOAc, washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford the title compound.

Yield: 1.51 g (82%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 413$ (M+H)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 2.69 min (Method 5)

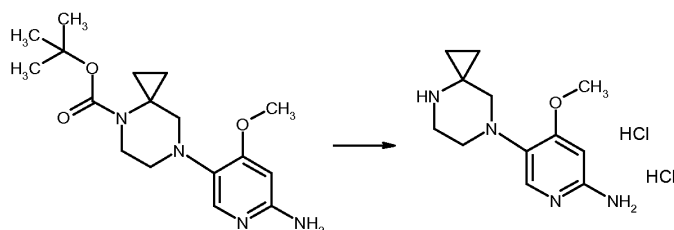
7-(6-Amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-4,7-diaza-spiro[2.5]octane-4-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



The title compound is synthesized from 7-[6-(2,5-dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl]-4,7-diaza-spiro[2.5]octane-4-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (1.51 g, 3.66 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate (R)-4-(6-amino-4-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester

Yield: 1.07 g (87%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 335$ ($M+H$)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 0.74 min (Method 5)

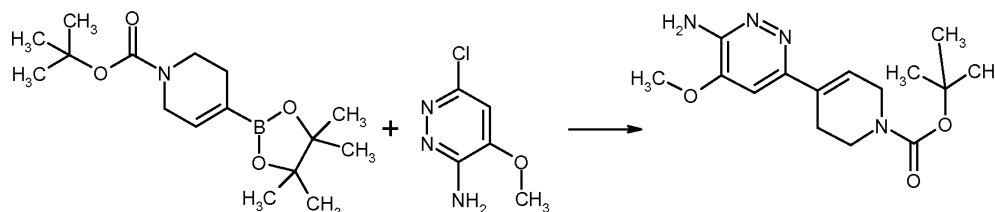
5-(4,7-Diaza-spiro[2.5]oct-7-yl)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-ylamine dihydrochloride



The title compound is synthesized from 7-(6-amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-4,7-diaza-spiro[2.5]octane-4-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (1.07 g, 3.19 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 4-methoxy-5-piperazin-1-yl-pyridin-2-ylamine dihydrochloride.

Yield: 1.10 g (quantitative) ESI-MS: $m/z = 235$ ($M+H$)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 0.17 min (Method 5)

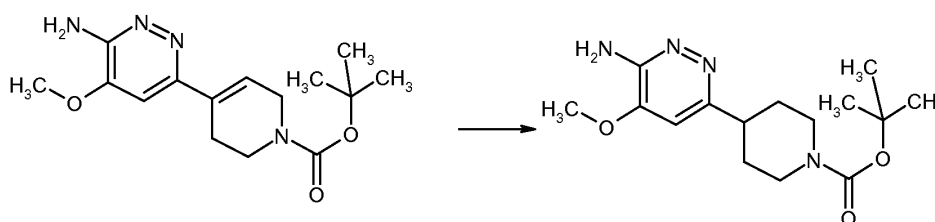
4-(6-Amino-5-methoxy-pyridazin-3-yl)-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyridine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



The title compound is synthesized from 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyridine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (1.74 g, 5.64 mmol) and 6-chloro-4-methoxy-pyridazin-3-ylamine (900 mg, 5.64 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 6-amino-4-methoxy-3',6'-dihydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester

Yield: 787 mg (46%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 307$ (M+H)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 0.59 min (Method 5)

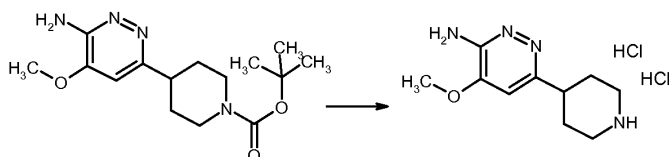
4-(6-Amino-5-methoxy-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



To 4-(6-amino-5-methoxy-pyridazin-3-yl)-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyridine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (785 mg, 2.56 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL) and acetic acid (1 mL) is added Pd/C (273 mg, 0.26 mmol) under nitrogen. The reaction mixture is degassed and subjected to a balloon of H₂. The reaction is filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product is purified by silica gel column chromatography to give the title compound.

Yield: 513 mg (65%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 309$ (M+H)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 0.54 min (Method 5)

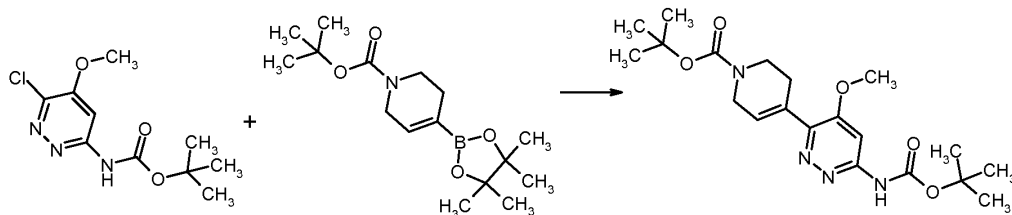
4-Methoxy-6-piperidin-4-yl-pyridazin-3-ylamine dihydrochloride



The title compound is synthesized from 4-(6-amino-5-methoxy-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (510 mg, 1.65 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 4-methoxy-5-piperazin-1-yl-pyridin-2-ylamine dihydrochloride.

Yield: 514 mg (quantitative) ESI-MS: $m/z = 209$ (M+H)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 0.14 min (Method 5)

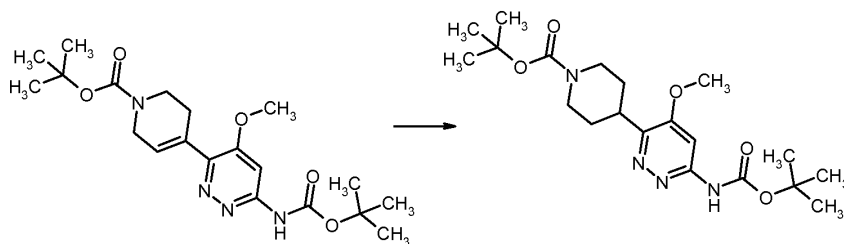
***tert*-Butyl 4-(6-[[*tert*-butoxy]carbonyl]amino)-4-methoxypyridazin-3-yl)-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine-1-carboxylate**



The title compound is synthesized from *tert*-butyl 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine-1-carboxylate (4.76 g, 20 mmol) and *tert*-butyl N-(6-chloro-5-methoxypyridazin-3-yl)carbamate (4.00 g, 20 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 6-amino-4-methoxy-3',6'-dihydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester.

Yield: 4.56 g (59%)

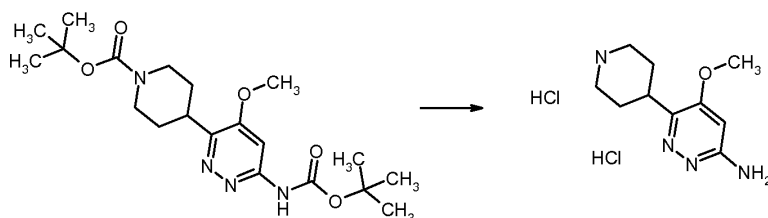
tert-Butyl 4-(6-(((tert-butoxy)carbonyl)amino)-4-methoxypyridazin-3-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate



To *tert*-butyl 4-(6-(((tert-butoxy)carbonyl)amino)-4-methoxypyridazin-3-yl)-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine-1-carboxylate (1.50 g, 3.69 mmol) in MeOH (15 mL) is added Pd/C (1.18 g, 1.11 mmol) under a nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture is degassed and subjected at 30°C overnight to a balloon of H₂. The mixture is treated with Pd/C (0.3 g) and stirred at 30°C for 3h. The reaction is filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure.

Yield: 1.42 g (94%)

5-Methoxy-6-(piperidin-4-yl)pyridazin-3-amine dihydrochloride

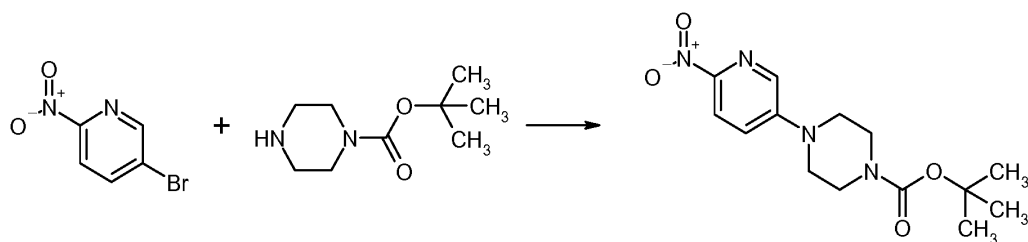


The title compound is synthesized from *tert*-butyl 4-(6-(((tert-butoxy)carbonyl)amino)-4-

methoxypyridazin-3-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (1.42 g, 3.48 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of 4-methoxy-5-piperazin-1-yl-pyridin-2-ylamine dihydrochloride.

Yield: 0.99 g (quantitative)

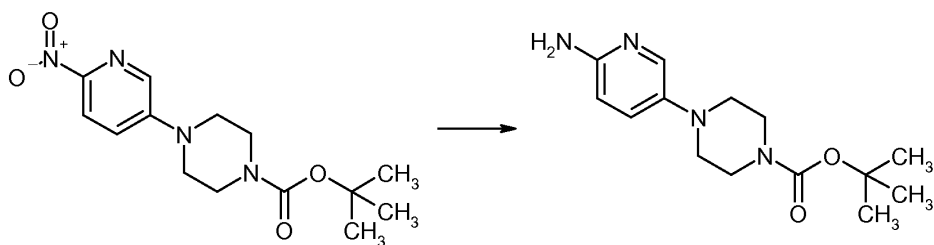
4-(6-Nitro-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



5-Bromo-2-nitro-pyridine (5.00 g, 24.63 mmol) and piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (13.7 g, 73.9 mmol) in NMP (50 mL) is stirred for 3 h at 120°C. The reaction mixture is poured into water. The precipitate is filtered, washed with water and dried to give the title compound.

Yield: 6.80 g (90%)

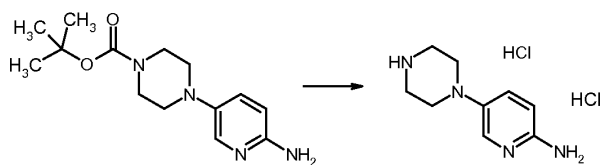
4-(6-Amino-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



4-(6-Nitro-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (2.00 g, 65.9 mmol) and Pd/C (200 mg) in ethanol is stirred with an H₂ balloon for 3 h. The reaction mixture is filtered and the filtrate is concentrated under reduced pressure.

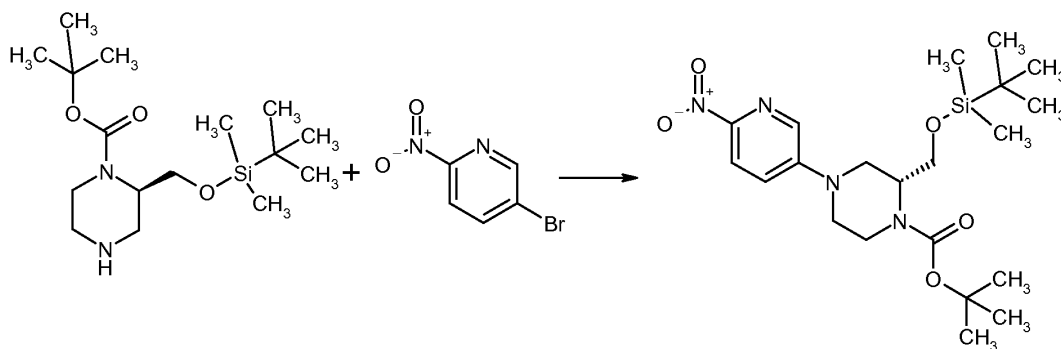
Yield: 1.90 g (quantitative)

5-Piperazin-1-yl-pyridin-2-ylamine dihydrochloride



4-(6-Amino-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (2.50 g, 8.98 mmol) in DCM (30 mL) and 4M HCl in 1,4-dioxane (11.2 mL, 44.9 mmol) is stirred for 16 h at rt. The reaction mixture is filtered and washed with ether to give the title compound.
Yield: 2.23 g (99%)

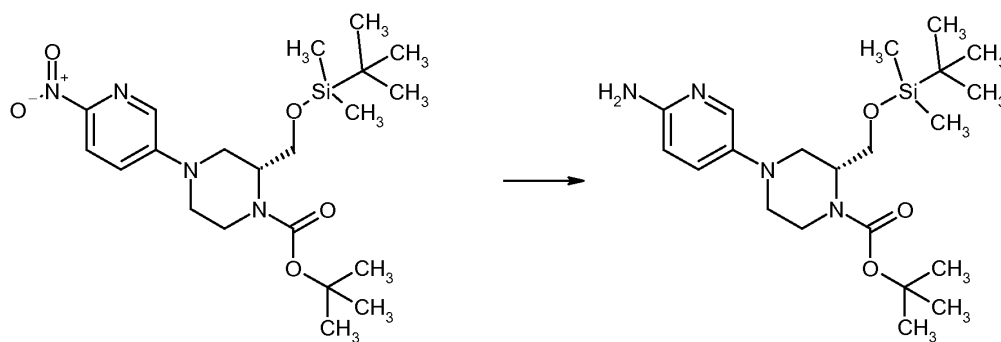
(R)-2-(*tert*-Butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-4-(6-nitro-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



To (R)-2-(*tert*-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (1.50 g, 4.54 mmol) and 5-bromo-2-nitropyridine (1.00 g, 4.93 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (12 mL) is added Cs₂CO₃ (4.44 g, 13.6 mmol), Pd₂(dba)₃ (208 mg, 0.23 mmol) and Xantphos (263 mg, 0.45 mmol). The reaction mixture is stirred at 100°C for 24 h, filtered through Celite®, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford the title compound.

Yield: 1.35 g (66%) ESI-MS: *m/z* = 453 (M+H)⁺ R_t(HPLC): 1.31 min (Method 1)

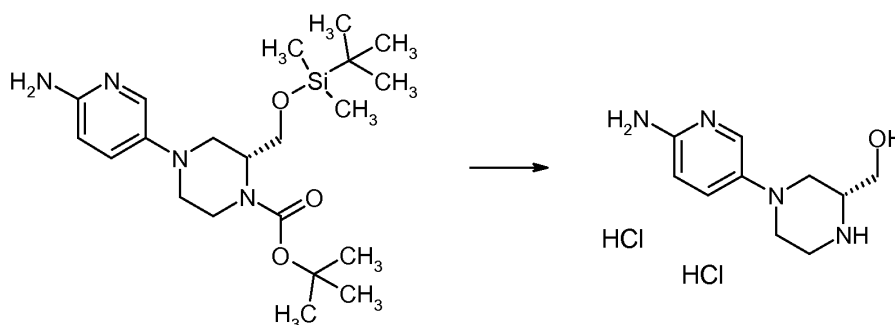
(R)-4-(6-Amino-pyridin-3-yl)-2-(*tert*-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



(*R*)-2-(*tert*-Butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-4-(6-nitro-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (1.35 g, 2.98 mmol) and Pd/C (317 mg, 0.15 mmol) in methanol (20 mL) is stirred with an H₂ balloon for 24 h. The reaction mixture is filtered through Celite®, washed with methanol, and the filtrate is concentrated under reduced pressure.

Yield: 1.26 g (quantitative)

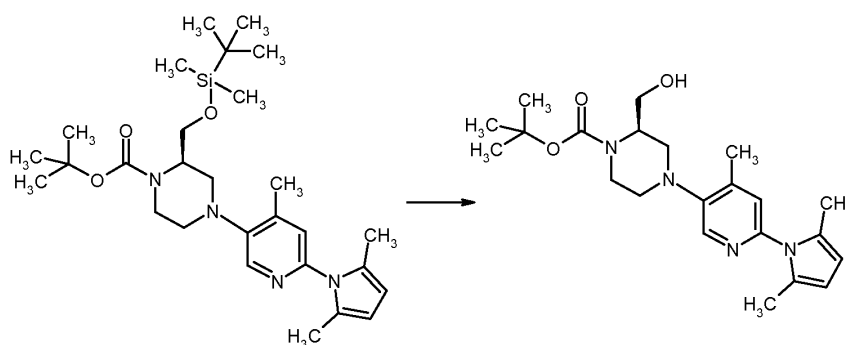
[(*R*)-4-(6-Amino-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazin-2-yl]-methanol dihydrochloride



(*R*)-4-(6-Amino-pyridin-3-yl)-2-(*tert*-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (1.26 g, 2.98 mmol) in DCM (10 mL) and 4M HCl in 1,4-dioxane (7.5 mL, 30.0 mmol) is stirred for 1 h at rt. The reaction mixture is concentrated under reduced pressure, slurried in ether, filtered and washed with ether to give the title compound.

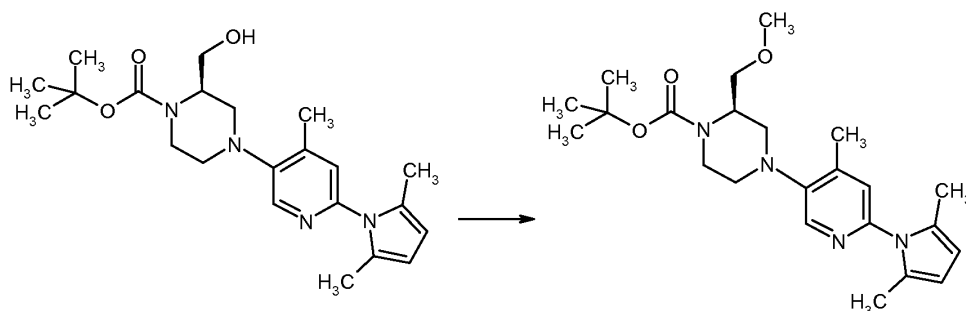
Yield: 838 mg (quantitative)

(*R*)-4-[6-(2,5-Dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methyl-pyridin-3-yl]-2-hydroxymethyl-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



To (R)-2-(*tert*-Butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-4-[6-(2,5-dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methyl-pyridin-3-yl]-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (8.56 g, 16.1 mmol) in THF (100 mL) is added tetrabutylammonium fluoride (16.1 mL, 16.1 mmol), and the reaction mixture is stirred at RT for 1.5 h. The reaction mixture is concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue is purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford the title compound. Yield: 6.10 g (91%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 417$ ($M+H$)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 0.98 min (Method 1)

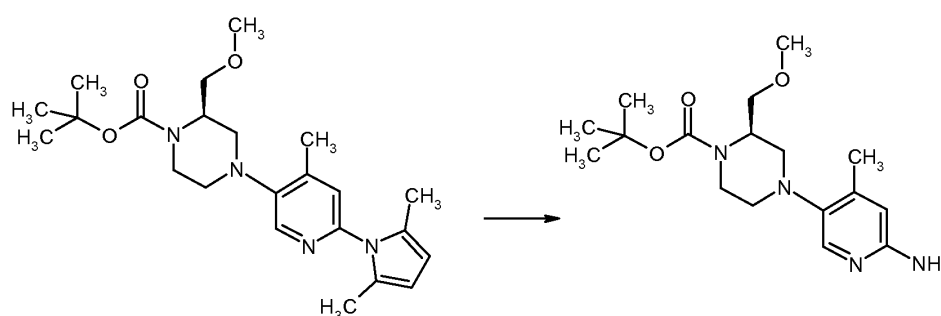
(R)-4-[6-(2,5-Dimethyl 4 -pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methyl-pyridin-3-yl]-2-methoxymethyl-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



To (R)-4-[6-(2,5-dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methyl-pyridin-3-yl]-2-hydroxymethyl-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (2.00 g, 4.80 mmol) and methyl iodide (915 mg, 7.20 mmol) in DMA (15 mL) is added 60% NaH (230 mg, 5.76 mmol). The reaction mixture is stirred for 2 h at RT and quenched with water. The mixture is extracted three times with EtOAc, the combined organic layers are washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by silica gel column chromatography to give the title compound.

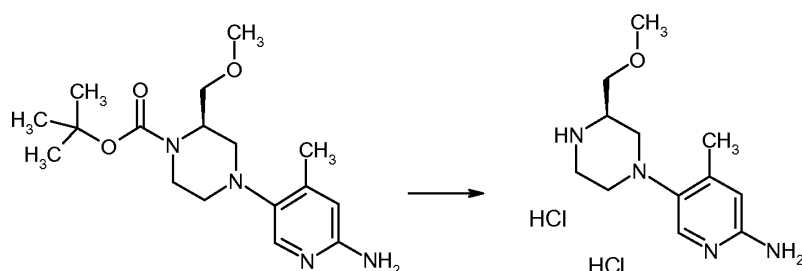
Yield: 1.80 g (87%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 431$ ($M+H$)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 1.12 min (Method 1)

(R)-4-(6-Amino-4-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-2-methoxymethyl-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



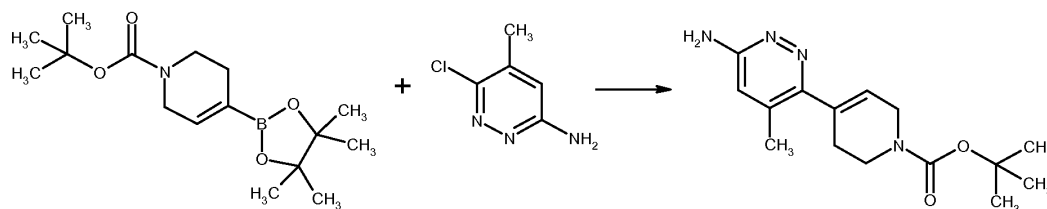
The title compound is synthesized from (*R*)-4-[6-(2,5-dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methylpyridin-3-yl]-2-methoxymethyl-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (1.80 g, 4.18 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate (*R*)-4-(6-amino-4-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester
Yield: 1.07 g (87%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 353$ ($M+H$)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 0.44 min (Method 1)

5-((*R*)-3-Methoxymethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-4-methyl-pyridin-2-ylamine dihydrochloride



The title compound is synthesized from (*R*)-4-(6-amino-4-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-2-methoxymethyl-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (440 mg, 1.25 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 4-methoxy-5-piperazin-1-yl-pyridin-2-ylamine dihydrochloride.
Yield: 406 mg (quantitative)

4-(6-Amino-4-methyl-pyridazin-3-yl)-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyridine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester

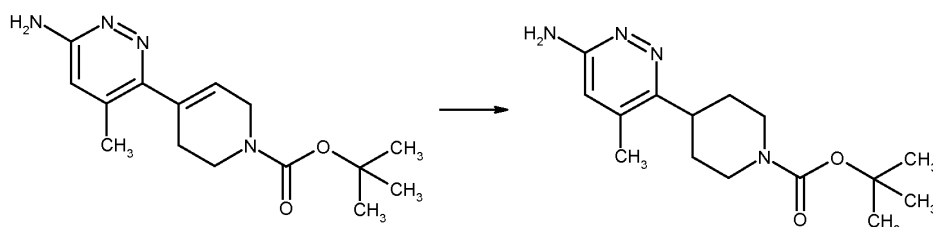


The title compound is synthesized from 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyridine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (538 mg, 1.74 mmol) and 6-chloro-5-

methyl-pyridazin-3-ylamine (250 mg, 1.74 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 6-Amino-4-methyl-3',6'-dihydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester.

Yield: 326 mg (65%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 292$ (M+H)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 0.51 min (Method 5)

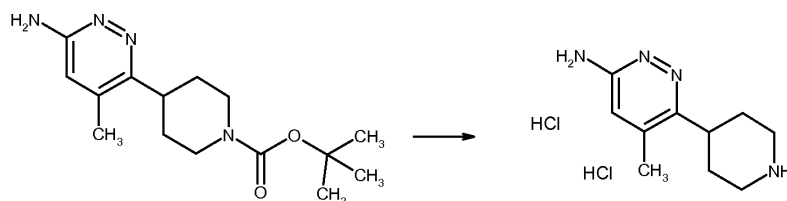
4-(6-Amino-4-methyl-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



The title compound is synthesized from 4-(6-amino-4-methyl-pyridazin-3-yl)-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyridine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (326 mg, 1.12 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 6-amino-4-methyl-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester.

Yield: 289 mg (88%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 293$ (M+H)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 0.60 min (Method 5)

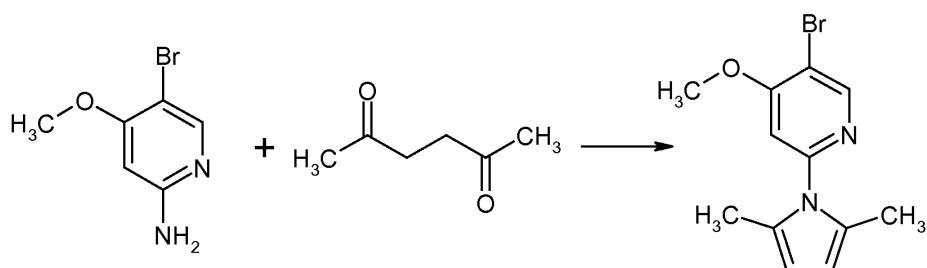
5-Methyl-6-piperidin-4-yl-pyridazin-3-ylamine dihydrochloride



The title compound is synthesized from 4-(6-amino-4-methyl-pyridazin-3-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (175 mg, 0.60 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-piperazin-1-yl-pyridin-2-ylamine dihydrochloride.

Yield: 154 mg (97%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 193$ (M+H)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 0.46 min (Method 2)

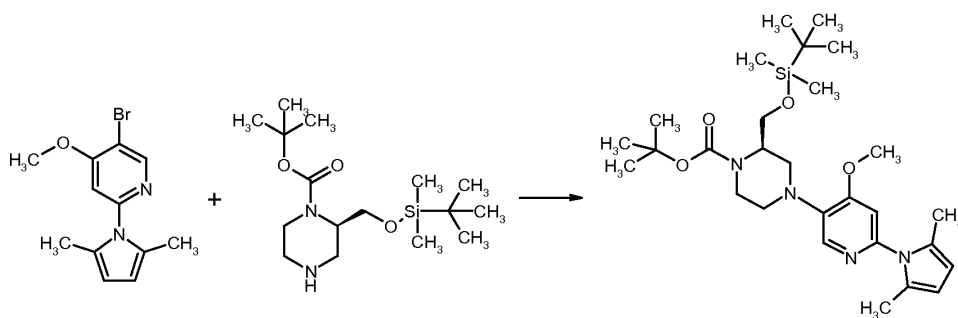
5-Bromo-2-(2,5-dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxy-pyridine



The title compound is synthesized from 5-bromo-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-ylamine (10.6 g, 52.1 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-bromo-2-(2,5-dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxy-pyridine.

Yield: 14.0 g (96%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 283$ (M+H)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 0.93 min (Method 3)

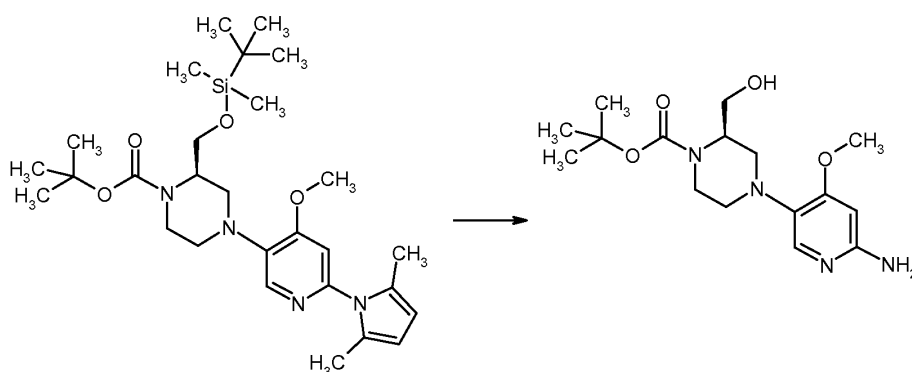
(R)-2-(tert-Butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-4-[6-(2,5-dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl]-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



To 5-Bromo-2-(2,5-dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxy-pyridine (1.24 g, 4.41 mmol) and (R)-2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (1.46 g, 4.41 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (13 mL) is added sodium tert-butoxide (1.27 g, 13.2 mmol) and CPhos-G3-palladacycle methane sulfonate (178 mg, 0.22 mmol). The mixture is degassed with nitrogen for 5 min, and stirred for 4 h at 100°C. The reaction mixture is filtered through a pad of silica gel and eluted with EtOAc. The filtrate is concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue is purified by reverse phase column chromatography to give the title compound.

Yield: 1.68 g (72%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 531$ (M+H)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 1.43 min

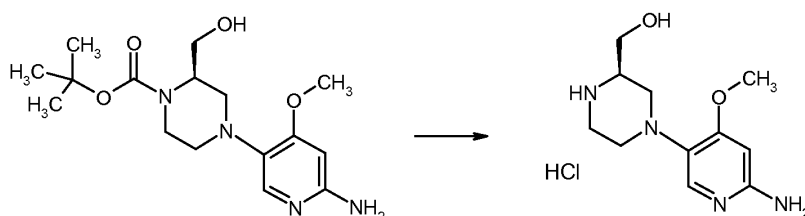
(R)-4-(6-Amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



(*R*)-2-(*tert*-Butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-4-[6-(2,5-dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl]-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (1.68 g, 3.17 mmol), hydroxylamine hydrochloride (1.10 g, 15.8 mmol) and trimethylamine (320 μ l, 3.24 mmol) in ethanol (6 mL) and water (3 mL) is stirred for 18 h at 80°C. Hydroxylamine hydrochloride (440 mg, 6.33 mmol) is added again and stirred at 80°C. The reaction mixture is concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue is purified by reverse phase column chromatography (to afford the title compound.

Yield: 620 mg (58%)

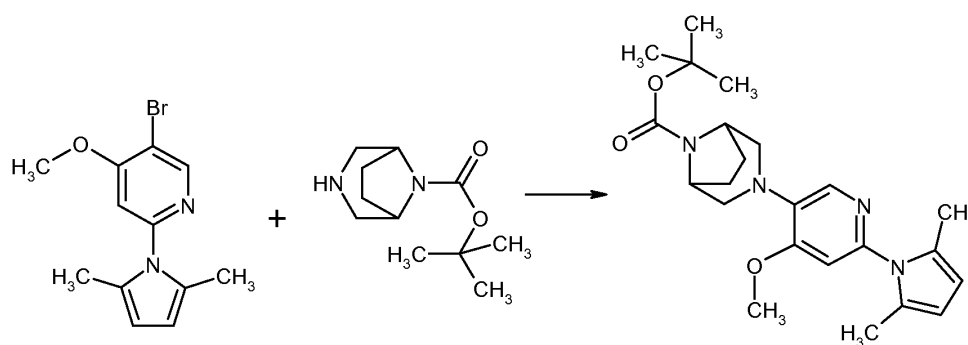
[(*R*)-4-(6-Amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazin-2-yl]-methanol hydrochloride



The title compound is synthesized from (*R*)-4-(6-amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (620 mg, 1.83 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 4-methoxy-5-piperazin-1-yl-pyridin-2-ylamine dihydrochloride.

Yield: 503 mg (quantitative)

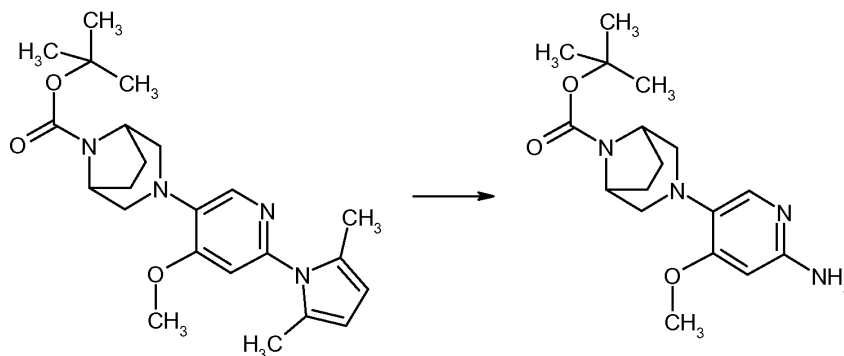
3-[6-(2,5-Dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl]-3,8-diaza-bicyclo[3.2.1]octane-8-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



To 5-bromo-2-(2,5-dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxy-pyridine (1.00 g, 3.56 mmol) and 3,8-diaza-bicyclo[3.2.1]octane-8-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (830 mg, 3.91 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (13 mL) is added sodium *tert*-butoxide (3.48 g, 10.7 mmol) and CPhos-G3-palladacycle methane sulfonate (287 mg, 0.36 mmol). The mixture is degassed with nitrogen for 5 min, and stirred for 18h at 80°C. The reaction mixture is extracted with EtOAc, washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by silica gel column chromatography to give the title compound.

Yield: 760 mg (52%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 412$ (M+H)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 1.23 min (Method 1)

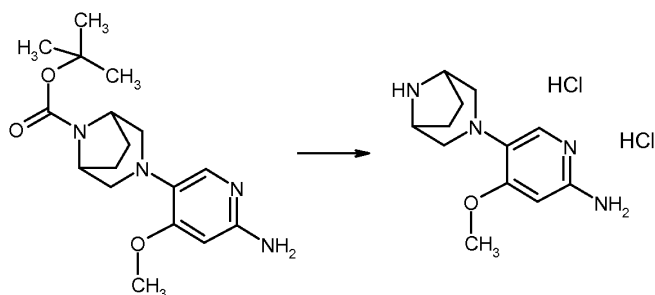
3-(6-Amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-3,8-diaza-bicyclo[3.2.1]octane-8-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



The title compound is synthesized from 3-[6-(2,5-dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl]-3,8-diaza-bicyclo[3.2.1]octane-8-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (760 mg, 1.84 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 4-(6-amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester.

Yield: 330 mg (54%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 335$ (M+H)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 1.75 min (Method 6)

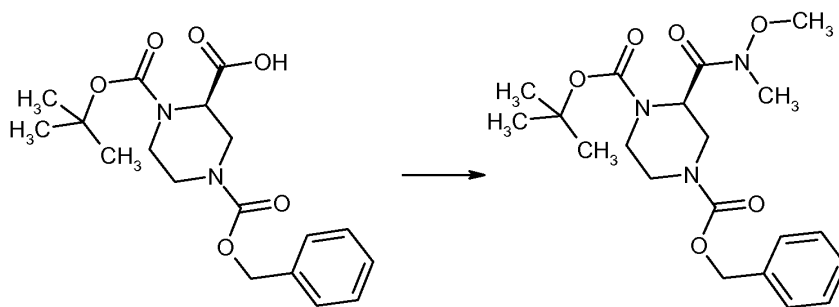
5-(3,8-Diaza-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-ylamine dihydrochloride



The title compound is synthesized from 3-(6-amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-3,8-diaza-bicyclo[3.2.1]octane-8-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (330 mg, 0.99 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 4-methoxy-5-piperazin-1-yl-pyridin-2-ylamine dihydrochloride.

Yield: 330 mg (quantitative) ESI-MS: $m/z = 235$ ($M+H$)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 0.15 min (Method 5)

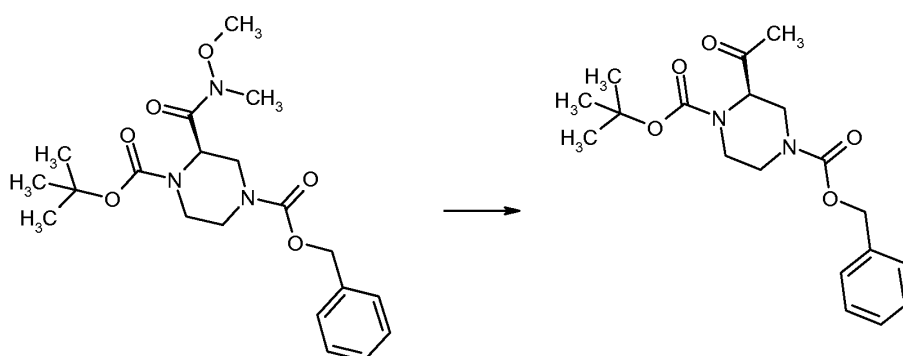
4-Benzyl 1-*tert*-butyl (2R)-2-[methoxy(methyl)carbamoyl]piperazine-1,4-dicarboxylate



(2R)-4-[(benzyloxy)carbonyl]-1-[(*tert*-butoxy)carbonyl]piperazine-2-carboxylic acid (4.00 g, 11.0 mmol), DIPEA (5.1 mL, 27.4 mmol), HATU (5.01 g, 13.2 mmol) and N,O-dimethylhydroxylamine hydrochloride (1.29 g, 13.2 mmol) in DMA (40 mL) are stirred at RT for 3 days. The reaction mixture is diluted with EtOAc, washed with water and brine. The organic layer is dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by silica gel column chromatography to give the title compound.

Yield: 4.44 g (99%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 408$ ($M+H$)⁺

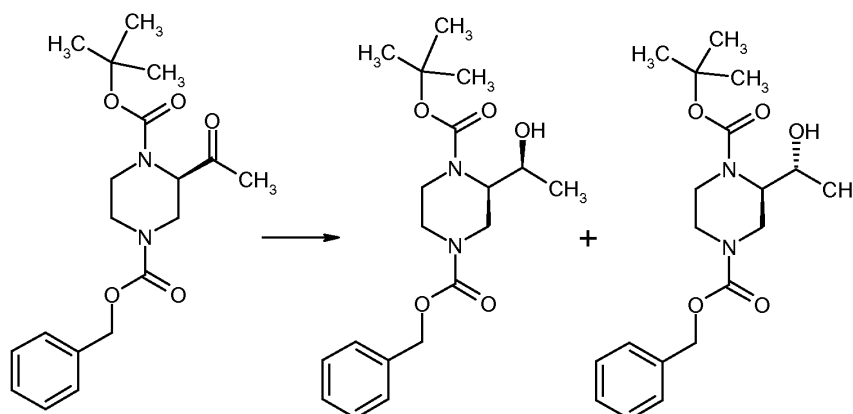
4-Benzyl 1-*tert*-butyl (2R)-2-acetyl piperazine-1,4-dicarboxylate



To a -20°C cooled mixture of 4-benzyl 1-*tert*-butyl (2R)-2-[methoxy(methyl)carbamoyl]-piperazine-1,4-dicarboxylate (4.40 g, 10.80 mmol) in THF (25 mL) is added dropwise methyl magnesium bromide (5.40 mL, 16.20 mmol) and stirred at -20°C for 30 min. The reaction mixture is quenched with saturated, aqueous NH_4Cl solution, diluted with EtOAc, and washed with water + 1N HCl and brine. The organic layer is dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by chromatography to give the desired product. Further purification is done by chiral chromatography separation to give the pure R enantiomer.

Yield: 2.38 g (61%)

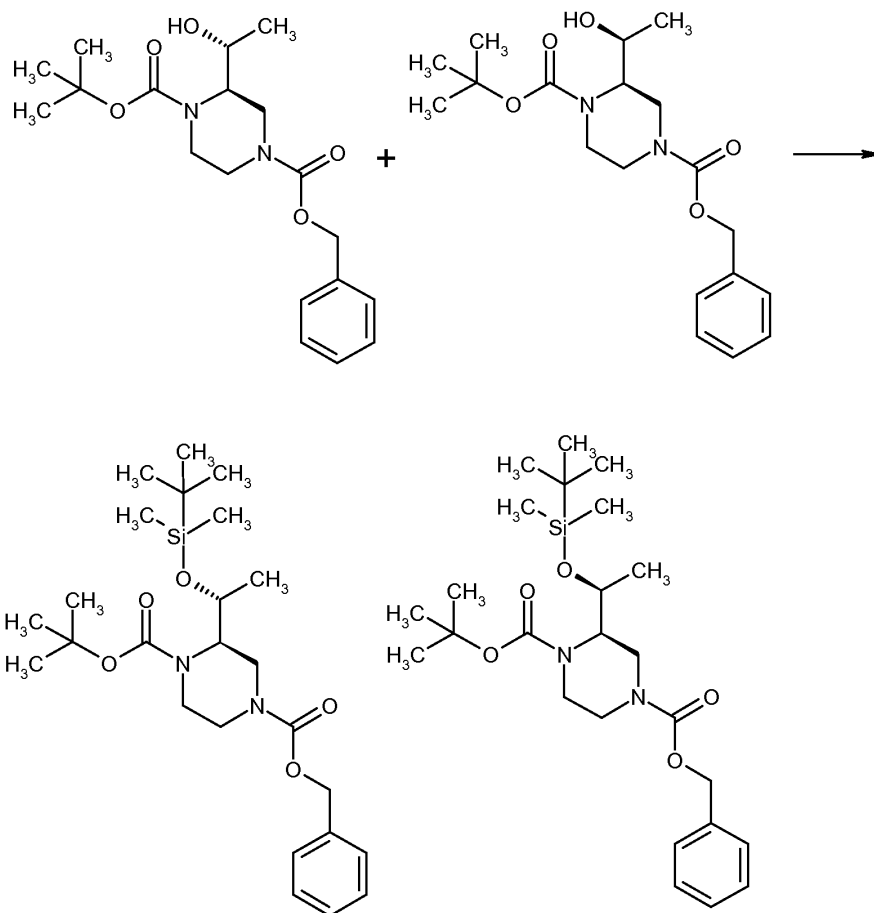
4-Benzyl 1-*tert*-butyl (2R)-2-(1-hydroxyethyl)piperazine-1,4-dicarboxylate



Sodium borohydride (0.36 g, 9.52 mmol) is added to (4-benzyl 1-*tert*-butyl (2R)-2-acetylpiperazine-1,4-dicarboxylate (2.30 g, 6.35 mmol) in methanol (100 mL). After stirring the reaction mixture for 30 min, the solvent is removed under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by silica chromatography.

Yield: 2.10 g (91%)

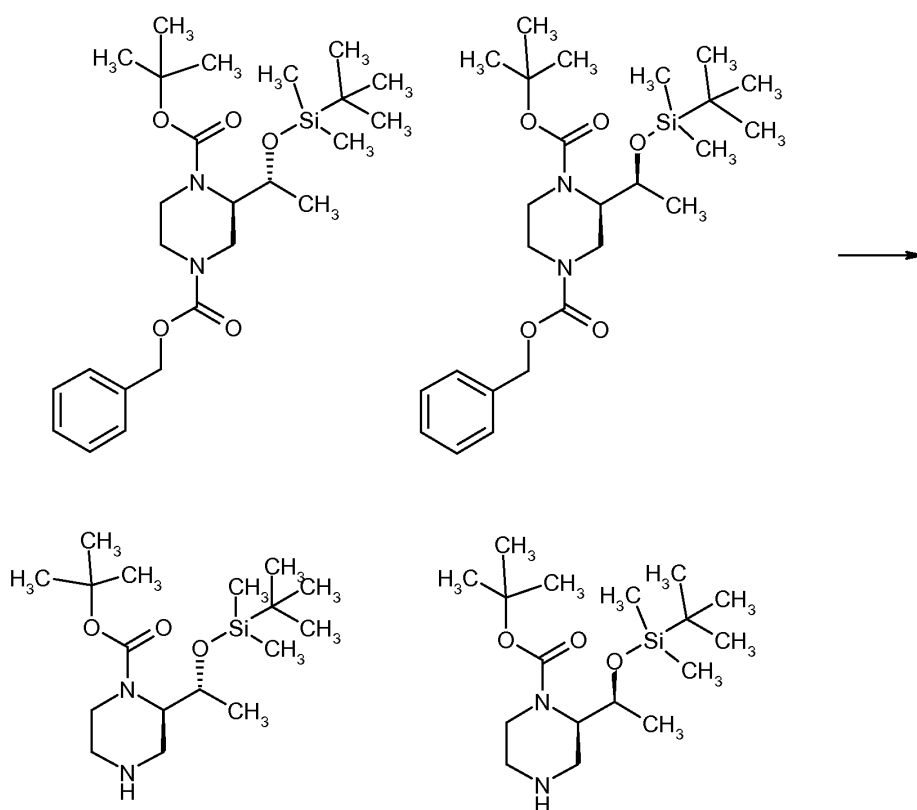
4-Benzyl 1-*tert*-butyl (2R)-2-{1-[(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]ethyl}piperazine-1,4-dicarboxylate



tert-Butyl(chloro)dimethylsilane (1.30 g, 8.64 mmol) is added to 4-benzyl 1-*tert*-butyl (2R)-2-(1-hydroxyethyl)piperazine-1,4-dicarboxylate (2.10 g, 5.76 mmol) and imidazole (1.18 g, 17.29 mmol) in dichloromethane (15 mL). The reaction mixture is stirred overnight. After adding water (10 mL), the aqueous layer is extracted with dichloromethane (2 x 25 mL). The combined organic layers are washed with brine. The organic layer is dried, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by silica chromatography.

Yield: 2.75 g (99.7%)

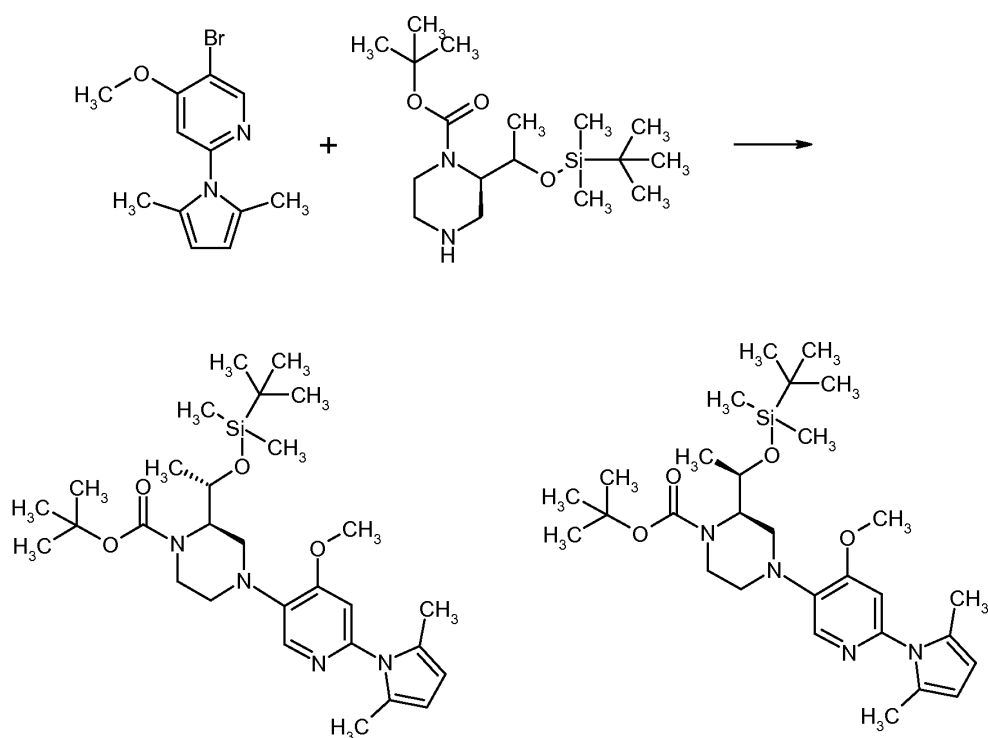
***tert*-Butyl (2R)-2-{1-[(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]ethyl}piperazine-1-carboxylate**



Under an hydrogen atmosphere (balloon) 4-benzyl 1-*tert*-butyl (2R)-2-{1-[(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)-oxy]ethyl}piperazine-1,4-dicarboxylate (2.75 g, 5.75 mmol) and Pd/C (0.20 g) is stirred at room temperature in ethanol (50 mL) for 2 h. After removal of the catalyst by filtering through Celite®, the solvent is removed under reduced pressure. The residue is filtered through silica eluting with 10% MeOH/dichlormethane.

Yield: 1.89 g (96%)

(*tert*-Butyl (2R)-2-{1-[(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]ethyl}-4-[6-(2,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxypyridin-3-yl]piperazine-1-carboxylate

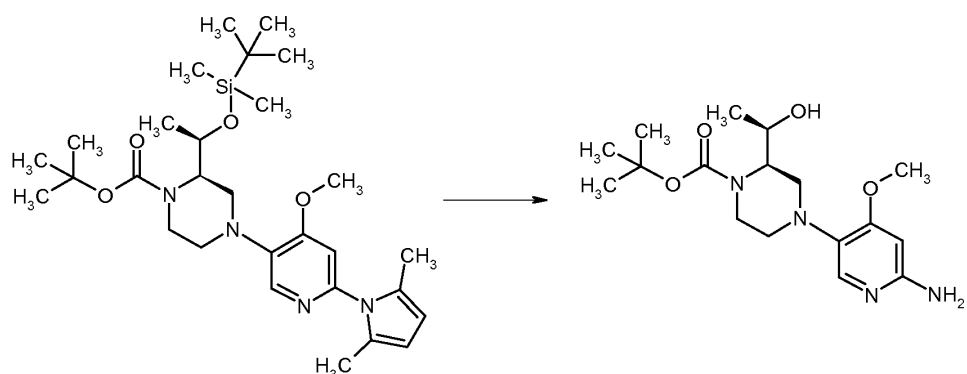


To *tert*-Butyl (2*R*)-2-{1-[(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]ethyl}piperazine-1-carboxylate (1.89 g, 5.49 mmol) and 5-bromo-2-(2,5-dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxy-pyridine (1.54 g, 5.49 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (20 mL) is added CPhos-G3-palladacycle methane sulfonate (0.22 g) and sodium *tert*-butoxide (1.58 g, 16.5 mmol), and the reaction mixture is sparged with nitrogen. The reaction mixture is stirred at 100°C for 10 h. The reaction mixture is filtered through a pad of silica eluting with EtOAc and concentrated. The residue is purified twice by silica chromatography to afford the title compounds.

Yield:

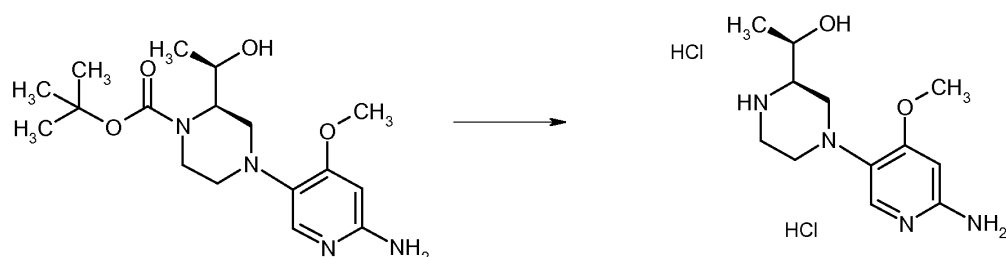
tert-butyl (2*R*)-2-[(1*S*)-1-[(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]ethyl]-4-[6-(2,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxypyridin-3-yl]piperazine-1-carboxylate: 0.57 g (19%) and *tert*-butyl (2*R*)-2-[(1*R*)-1-[(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]ethyl]-4-[6-(2,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxypyridin-3-yl]piperazine-1-carboxylate: 0.78 g (26%)

***tert*-Butyl (2*R*)-4-(6-amino-4-methoxypyridin-3-yl)-2-[(1*R*)-1-hydroxyethyl]piperazine-1-carboxylate**



tert-Butyl (2*R*)-2-[(1*R*)-1-[(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]ethyl]-4-[6-(2,5-dimethyl-1*H*-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxypyridin-3-yl]piperazine-1-carboxylate (0.87 g, 1.60 mmol), hydroxylamine hydrochloride (0.56 g, 7.99 mmol) and trimethylamine (0.22 mL, 1.60 mmol) in 8 mL ethanol and 4 mL water is heated at 80 °C for 42 h. An additional amount of hydroxylamine hydrochloride (0.22 g, 3.19 mmol) is added and the reaction mixture is stirred at 80 °C overnight. The reaction mixture is concentrated under reduced pressure, taken up in dichloromethane and filtered. The desired compound is purified by silica chromatography Yield: 0.20 g (36%),

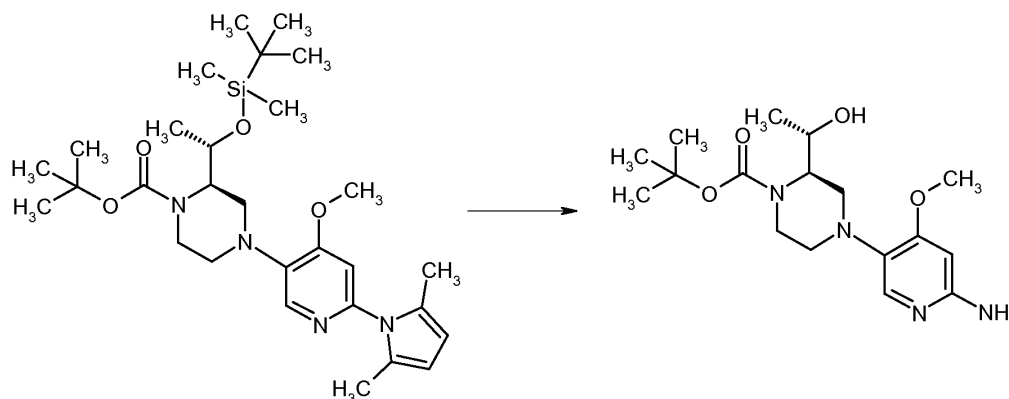
(1*R*)-1-[(2*R*)-4-(6-Amino-4-methoxypyridin-3-yl)piperazin-2-yl]ethan-1-ol dihydrochloride



4*N* HCl in dioxane (0.71 mL, 2.84 mmol) is added to *tert*-butyl (2*R*)-4-(6-amino-4-methoxypyridin-3-yl)-2-[(1*R*)-1-hydroxyethyl]piperazine-1-carboxylate (0.20 g, 0.57 mmol) in 5 mL dichloromethane and stirred at RT for 2 h. Additional 1 mL of 4*N* HCl in dioxane is added and stirred 1 h at RT. The reaction mixture is concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is used without further purification.

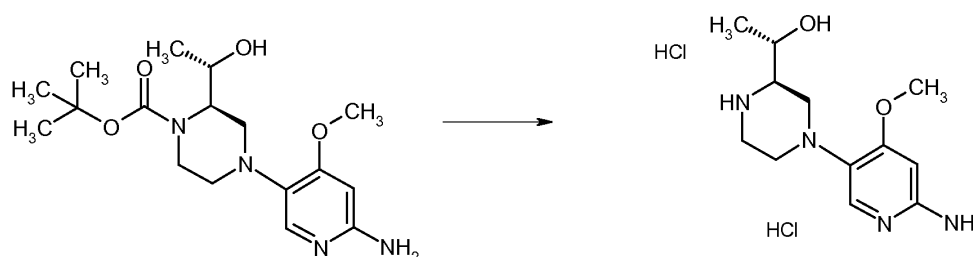
Yield: 0.18 g (quantitative)

tert-Butyl (2R)-4-(6-amino-4-methoxypyridin-3-yl)-2-[(1S)-1-hydroxyethyl]piperazine-1-carboxylate



tert-Butyl (2*R*)-2-[(1*S*)-1-[(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]ethyl]-4-[6-(2,5-dimethyl-1*H*-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxypyridin-3-yl]piperazine-1-carboxylate (0.57 g, 1.04 mmol), hydroxylamine hydrochloride (0.36 g, 5.21 mmol) and trimethylamine (0.15 mL, 1.04 mmol) in 4 mL ethanol and 2 mL water is heated at 80 °C for 42 h. Additional amount of hydroxylamine hydrochloride (0.15 g, 2.09 mmol) is added and the reaction mixture is stirred at 80 °C overnight. The reaction mixture is concentrated under reduced pressure, taken up in dichloromethane and filtered. The desired compound is purified by silica chromatography and repurified by HPLC
Yield: 0.12 g (33%),

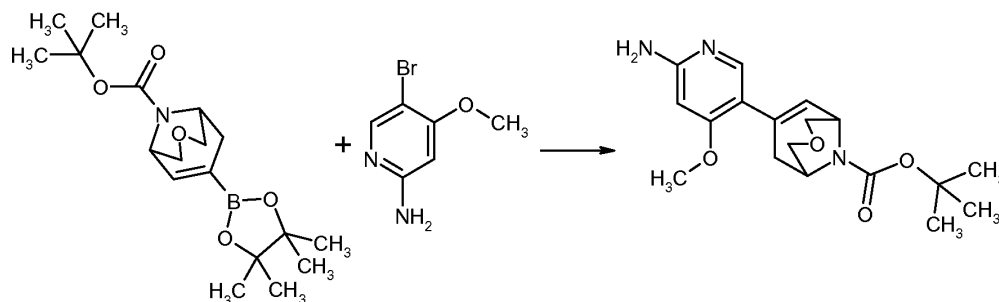
(1S)-1-[(2R)-4-(6-Amino-4-methoxypyridin-3-yl)piperazin-2-yl]ethan-1-ol dihydrochloride



4*N* HCl in dioxane (0.50 mL, 2.00 mmol) is added to *tert*-butyl (2*R*)-4-(6-amino-4-methoxypyridin-3-yl)-2-[(1*S*)-1-hydroxyethyl]piperazine-1-carboxylate (0.12 g, 0.34 mmol) in 1 mL dichloromethane and stirred at RT for 1 h. The reaction mixture is concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is used without further purification.

Yield: quantitative

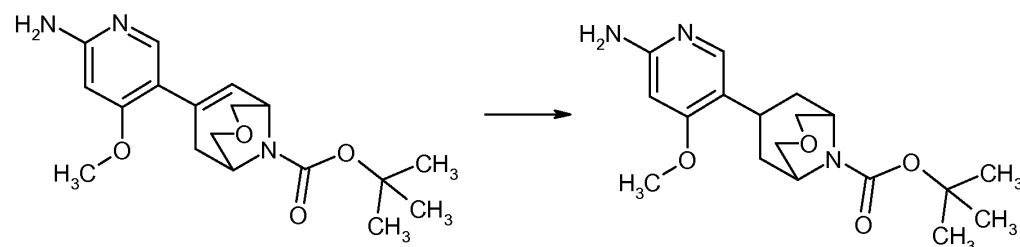
7-(6-Amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-3-oxa-9-aza-bicyclo[3.3.1]non-6-ene-9-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



The title compound is synthesized from 5-bromo-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-ylamine (202 mg, 1.00 mmol) and 7-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-3-oxa-9-aza-bicyclo[3.3.1]non-6-ene-9-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (350 mg, 1.00 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 6-amino-4-methyl-3',6'-dihydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester.

Yield: 220 mg (64%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 348$ ($M+H$)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 1.52 min (Method 2)

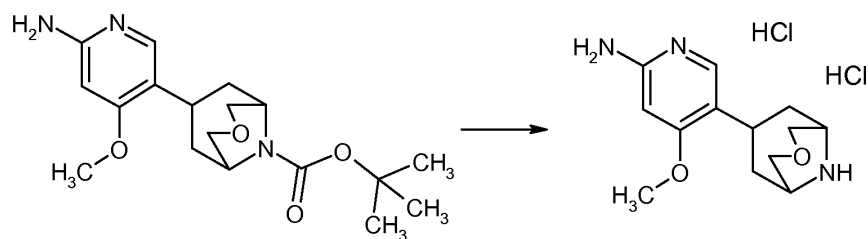
7-(6-Amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-3-oxa-9-aza-bicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-9-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



To 7-(6-amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-3-oxa-9-aza-bicyclo[3.3.1]non-6-ene-9-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (220 mg, 0.63 mmol) in EtOAc (10 mL) is added Pd/C (67.0 mg, 0.06 mmol) under nitrogen. The reaction mixture is degassed, placed under a balloon of H₂ and stirred for 18 h at 50°C. The reaction is filtered through Celite®, concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by silica gel column chromatography to give the title compound.

Yield: 145 mg (66%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 350$ ($M+H$)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 1.60 min (Method 2)

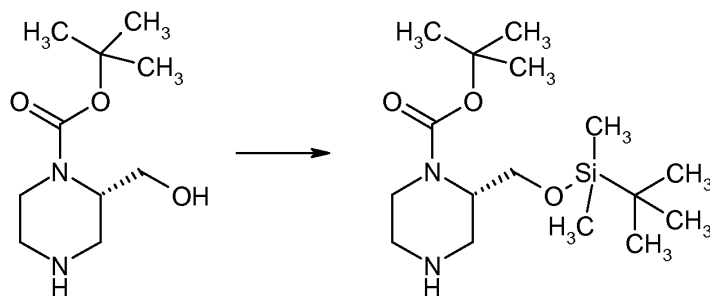
4-Methoxy-5-(3-oxa-9-aza-bicyclo[3.3.1]non-7-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamine dihydrochloride



The title compound is synthesized from 7-(6-amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-3-oxa-9-aza-bicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-9-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (145 mg, 0.41 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 4-methoxy-5-piperazin-1-yl-pyridin-2-ylamine dihydrochloride.

Yield: 133 mg (quantitative) ESI-MS: $m/z = 250$ ($M+H$)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 0.15 min (Method 5)

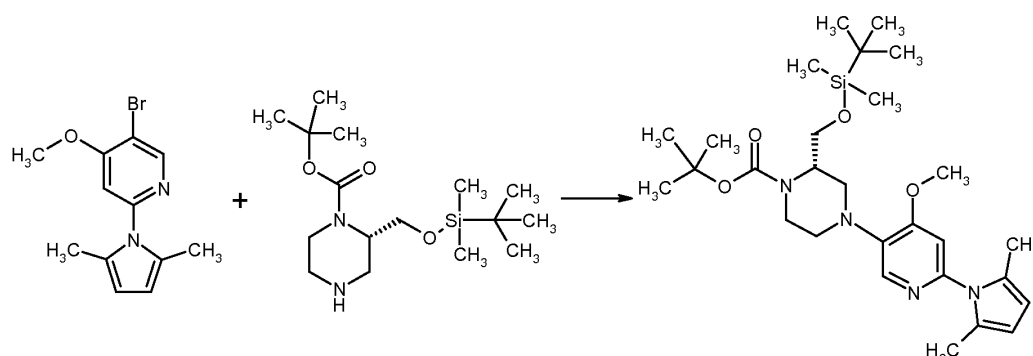
(S)-2-(*tert*-Butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



To (S)-2-hydroxymethyl-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (2.00 g, 9.25 mmol) in DMA (10 mL) is added *tert*-butyl-chloro-dimethyl-silane (2.09 g, 13.9 mmol) and imidazole (1.89 g, 27.7 mmol), and the reaction mixture is stirred for 24 h at rt. The reaction mixture is diluted with NH_4Cl -solution and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer is washed with water and brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by silica gel column chromatography to give the title compound.

Yield: 2.80 g (92%)

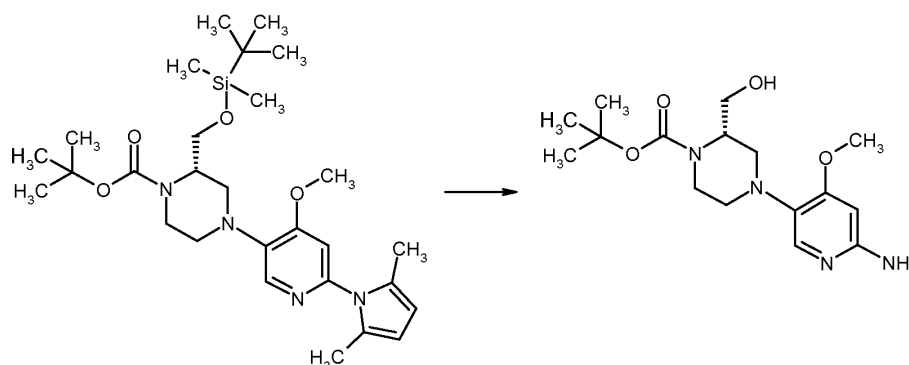
(S)-2-(*tert*-Butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-4-[6-(2,5-dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl]-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butylester



The title compound is synthesized from 5-bromo-2-(2,5-dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxy-pyridine (3.25 g, 11.6 mmol) and (S)-2-(*tert*-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (3.82 g, 11.6 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 3-[6-(2,5-dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl]-3,8-diaza-bicyclo[3.2.1]octane-8-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester.

Yield: 4.94 g (73%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 531$ ($M+H$)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 1.49 min (Method 3)

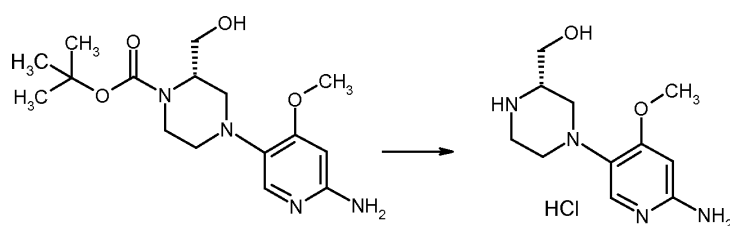
(S)-4-(6-Amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



(S)-2-(*tert*-Butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-4-[6-(2,5-dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxypyridin-3-yl]-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (11.9 g, 22.4 mmol), hydroxylamine hydrochloride (3.89 g, 56.0 mmol) and trimethylamine (7.8 mL, 56.0 mmol) in ethanol (30 mL) and water (15 mL) are stirred for 18 h at 80°C. The reaction mixture is concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue is purified by silica gel chromatography to give the title compound.

Yield: 2.57 g (68%)

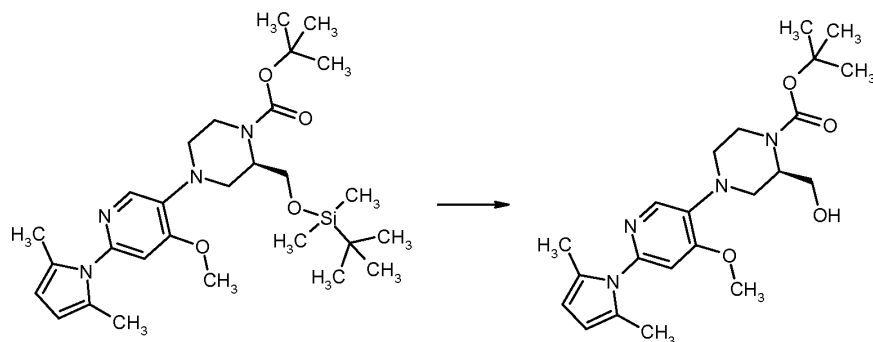
(S)-4-(6-Amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazin-2-yl]-methanol hydrochloride



The title compound is synthesized from (S)-4-(6-amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-2-hydroxymethyl-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (264 mg, 0.58 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 4-methoxy-5-piperazin-1-yl-pyridin-2-ylamine dihydrochloride.

Yield: 160 mg (quantitative)

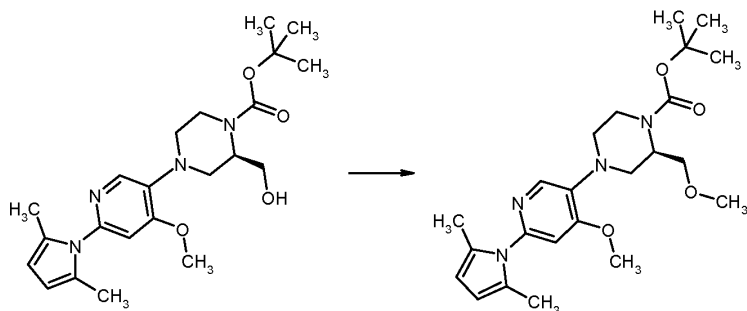
(R)-4-[6-(2,5-Dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl]-2-hydroxymethyl-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



To (R)-2-(*tert*-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-4-[6-(2,5-dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl]-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (8.56 g, 16.1 mmol) in THF (100 mL) is added TBAF (1M in THF, 16.1 mL, 16.1 mmol). The reaction mixture is stirred for 2.5 h at rt. The reaction mixture is concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue is purified by chromatography to get the title product.

Yield: 180 mg (87%)

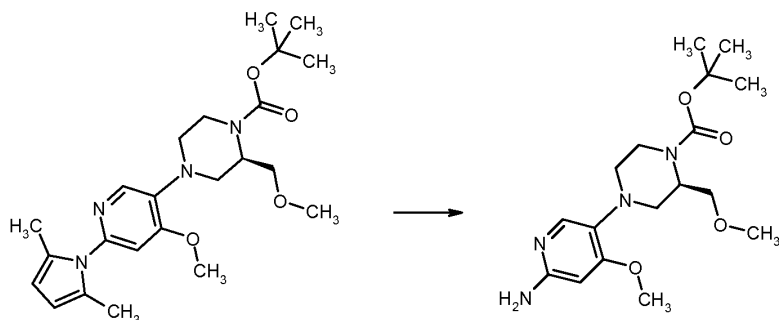
(R)-4-[6-(2,5-Dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl]-2-methoxymethyl-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



NaH (60%, 230 mg, 9.58 mmol) is added to (*R*)-4-[6-(2,5-dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl]-2-hydroxymethyl-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (2.0 g, 4.80 mmol) and MeI (401 μ L, 7.20 mmol) in DMA (20mL). The reaction mixture is stirred for 2 h at rt. Water is added and the reaction mixture is extracted with EtOAc (3 times). The combined organic layers are washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by normal phase chromatography.

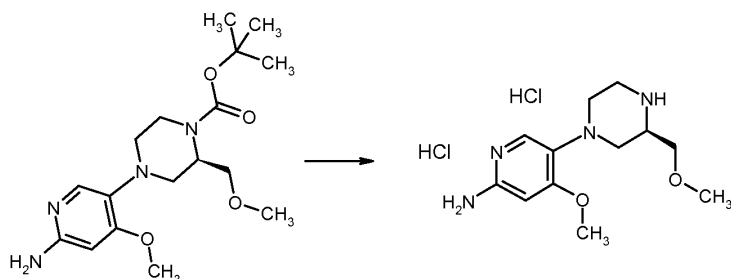
Yield: 1.8 g (87%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 431$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}^+$) R_t (HPLC): 1.11 min (Method 1)

(*R*)-4-(6-Amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-2-methoxymethyl-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



(*R*)-4-[6-(2,5-Dimethyl-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl]-2-methoxymethyl-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (1.8 g, 4.18 mmol), hydroxylamine hydrochloride (1.45 g, 20.9 mmol) and trimethylamine (0.58 mL, 4.18 mmol) in ethanol (10 mL) and water (5 mL) are stirred at 80°C for 18 h. The reaction mixture is concentrated under reduced pressure, slurried in DCM, filtered to remove salts and concentrated again under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by normal phase column chromatography to give the title product. Yield: 440 mg (30%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 353$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}^+$) R_t (HPLC): 0.44 min (Method 1)

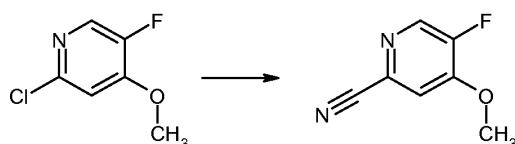
4-Methoxy-5-((*R*)-3-methoxymethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamine dihydrochloride



The title compound is synthesized from (*R*)-4-(6-amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-2-methoxymethyl-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (440 mg, 1.25 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate [(*R*)-4-(6-amino-4-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazin-2-yl]-methanol hydrochloride.

Yield: 406 mg (quantitative)

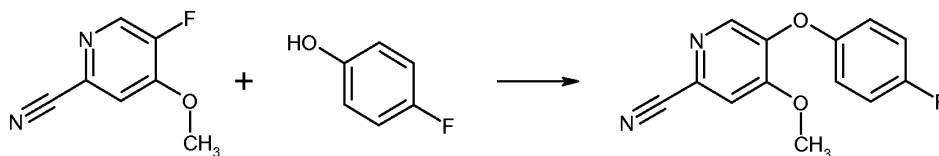
5-Fluoro-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile



2-Chloro-5-fluoro-4-methoxy-pyridine (1.00 g, 6.19 mmol) is taken in a sealed tube. Zinc cyanide (799 mg, 6.81 mmol) and zinc (40.5 mg, 0.31 mmol) are added and purged with argon. Then $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{dppf})\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ (253 mg, 0.62 mmol) and NMP are added and the mixture is heated for 45 min. at 150°C in the microwave. Water and EtOAc are added to the reaction mixture and filtered through Celite®. The organic layer is washed with sodium bicarbonate solution, water, brine and dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford the title compound.

Yield: 689 mg (73%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 153$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}^+$) R_t (HPLC): 0.61 min (Method 1)

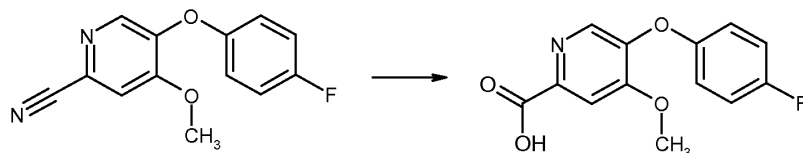
5-(4-Fluoro-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile



5-Fluoro-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile (6.00 g, 39.4 mmol), 4-fluorophenol (5.31 g, 47.3 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (12.0 g, 86.8 mmol) in NMP (12 mL) are heated at 100°C for 3 h in a sealed tube. The reaction mixture is diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc. The

organic layer is washed with brine and dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is triturated by ether and heptane to give the title compound.
Yield: 8.99 g (93%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 245$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}^+$) R_t (HPLC): 0.91 min (Method 1)

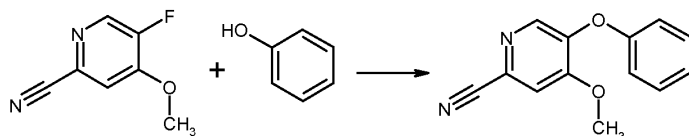
5-(4-Fluoro-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid



5-(4-Fluoro-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile (8.50 g, 34.8 mmol) in aqueous 2N NaOH solution (90 mL) is stirred at 100°C for 6 h. The reaction mixture is cooled to RT and the pH of the solution is adjusted to pH 4.5 with 4 N HCl. The precipitate is collected and dried in a drying oven to give the title compound.

Yield: 8.80 g (96%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 264$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}^+$) R_t (HPLC): 1.58 min (Method 4)

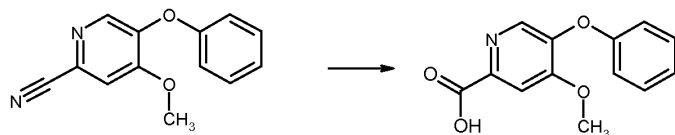
4-Methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile



5-Fluoro-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile (8.00 g, 52.6 mmol), phenol (5.94 g, 63.1 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (16.0 g, 115 mmol) in NMP (3 mL) are heated at 100°C for 3 h in a sealed tube. The reaction mixture is diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer is washed with brine and dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by silica gel chromatography to give the title compound.

Yield: 11.5 g (93%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 227$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}^+$) R_t (HPLC): 0.92 min (Method 1)

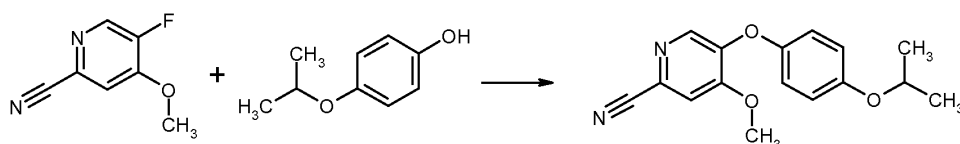
4-Methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid



The title compound is synthesized from 4-methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile (11.5 g, 50.8 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid.

Yield: 9.57 g (77%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 246$ ($M+H$)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 2.64 min (Method 4)

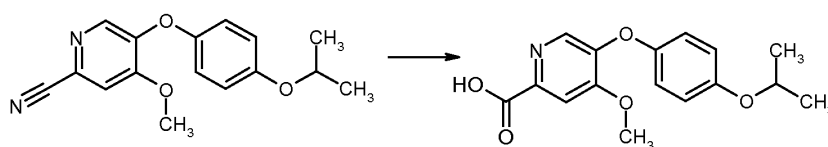
5-(4-Isopropoxy-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile



The title compound is synthesized from 5-fluoro-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile (500 mg, 3.29 mmol) and 4-isopropoxy-phenol (600 mg, 3.94 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 4-methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile.

Yield: 850 mg (91%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 285$ ($M+H$)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 1.02 min (Method 1)

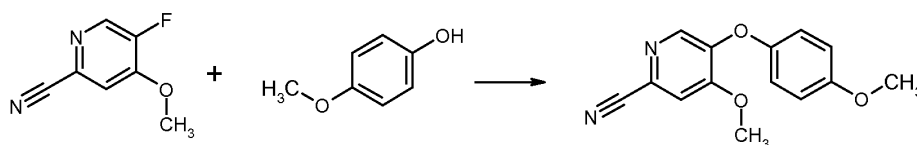
5-(4-Isopropoxy-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid



The title compound is synthesized from 5-(4-isopropoxy-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile (200 mg, 0.70 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid.

Yield: 190 mg (77%) R_t (HPLC): 0.73 min (Method 1)

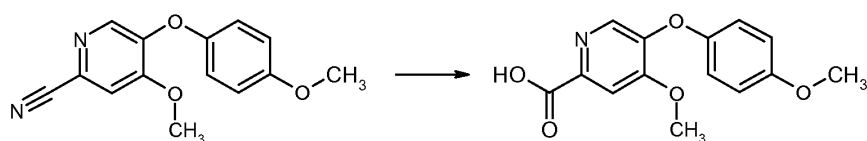
4-Methoxy-5-(4-methoxy-phenoxy)-pyridine-2-carbonitrile



The title compound is synthesized from 5-fluoro-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile (500 mg, 3.29 mmol) and 4-methoxyphenol (490 mg, 3.94 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 4-methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile.

Yield: 740 mg (88%)

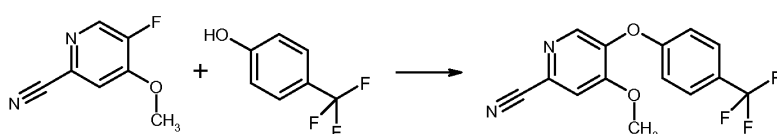
4-Methoxy-5-(4-methoxy-phenoxy)-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid



The title compound is synthesized from 4-methoxy-5-(4-methoxy-phenoxy)-pyridine-2-carbonitrile (740 mg, 2.89 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid.

Yield: 610 mg (77%)

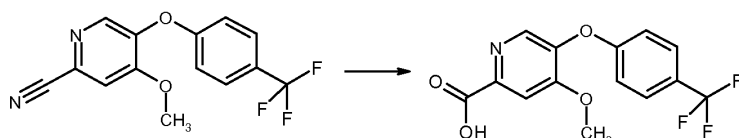
4-Methoxy-5-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-pyridine-2-carbonitrile



The title compound is synthesized from 5-fluoro-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile (500 mg, 3.29 mmol) and 4-trifluoromethyl-phenol (639 mg, 3.94 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 4-methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile.

Yield: 320 mg (33%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 294$ ($M+H$)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 1.06 min (Method 1)

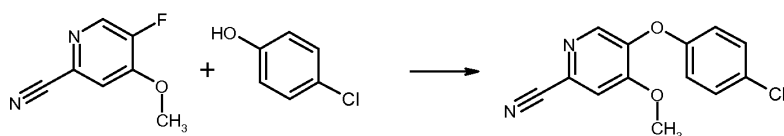
4-Methoxy-5-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid



The title compound is synthesized from 4-methoxy-5-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-pyridine-2-carbonitrile (151 mg, 0.51 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid.

Yield: 150 mg (93%)

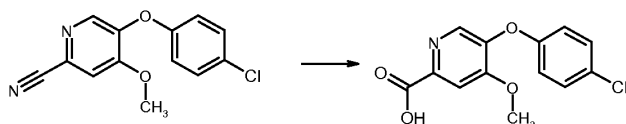
5-(4-Chloro-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile



The title compound is synthesized from 5-fluoro-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile (500 mg, 3.29 mmol) and 4-chlorophenol (507 mg, 3.94 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 4-methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile.

Yield: 695 mg (81%)

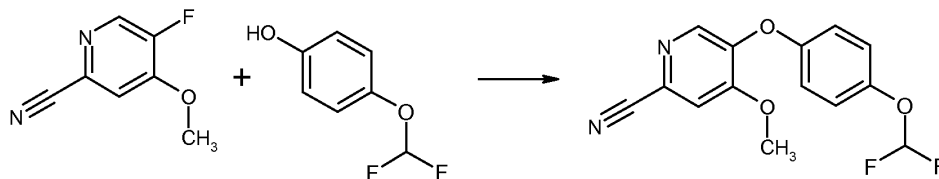
5-(4-Chloro-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid



The title compound is synthesized from 5-(4-chloro-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile (645 mg, 2.47 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid.

Yield: 622 mg (90%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 280$ ($M+H$)⁺

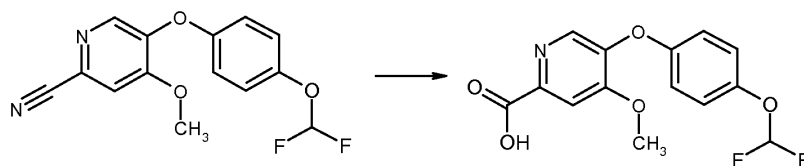
5-(4-Difluoromethoxy-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile



The title compound is synthesized from 5-fluoro-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile (75.0 mg, 0.49 mmol) and 4-difluoromethoxy-phenol (101 mg, 0.63 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 4-methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile.

Yield: 98.0 mg (68%) R_t (HPLC): 0.93 min (Method 1)

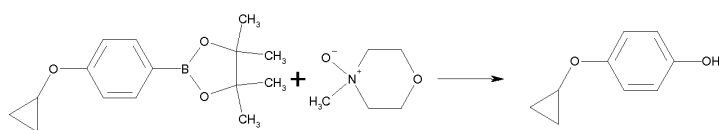
5-(4-Difluoromethoxy-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid



The title compound is synthesized from 5-(4-difluoromethoxy-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile (98.0 mg, 0.34 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid.

Yield: 94.0 mg (90%) R_t (HPLC): 0.60 min (Method 1)

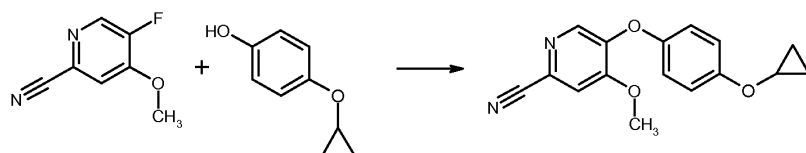
4-Cyclopropoxy-phenol



2-(4-Cyclopropoxy-phenyl)-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolane (800 mg, 3.08 mmol) and 4-methyl-morpholine 4-oxide (1.03 g, 8.83 mmol) in THF (100 mL) are stirred at 75°C for 1.5 h and then for 18 h at rt. The reaction mixture is concentrated under vacuum and the residue is purified by silica gel chromatography to afford the title compound.

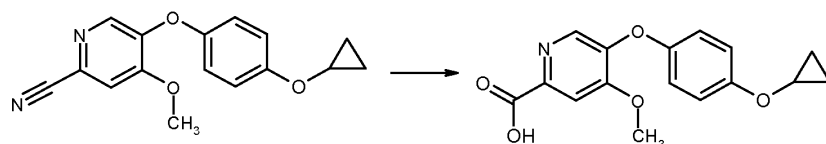
Yield: 389 mg (84%)

5-(4-Cyclopropoxy-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile



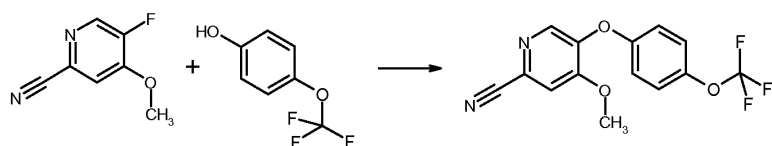
The title compound is synthesized from 5-fluoro-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile (350 mg, 2.30 mmol) and 4-cyclopropoxy-phenol (389 mg, 2.59 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 4-methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile. Yield: 342 mg (53%) R_t (HPLC): 1.00 min (Method 1)

5-(4-Cyclopropoxy-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid



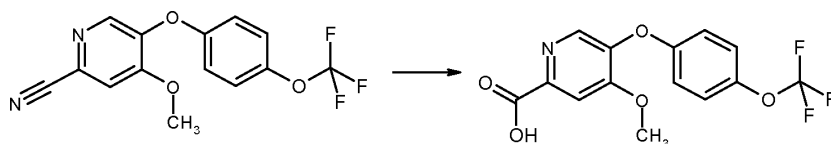
The title compound is synthesized from 5-(4-cyclopropoxy-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile (100 mg, 0.35 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid. Yield: 622 mg (90%) R_t (HPLC): 0.63 min (Method 1)

4-Methoxy-5-(4-trifluoromethoxy-phenoxy)-pyridine-2-carbonitrile



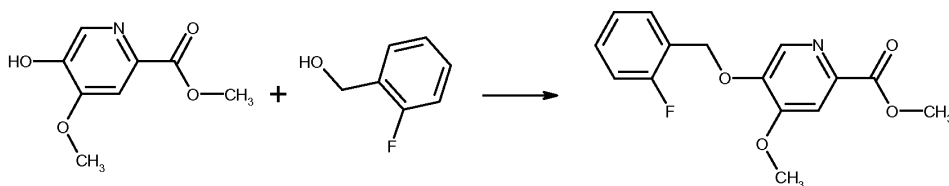
The title compound is synthesized from 5-fluoro-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile (115 mg, 0.76 mmol) and 4-trifluoromethoxy-phenol (162 mg, 0.91 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 4-methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile. Yield: 140 mg (60%)

4-Methoxy-5-(4-trifluoromethoxy-phenoxy)-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid



The title compound is synthesized from 4-methoxy-5-(4-trifluoromethoxy-phenoxy)-pyridine-2-carbonitrile (150 mg, 0.48 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(4-Fluoro-phenoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid. Yield: 120 mg (75%)

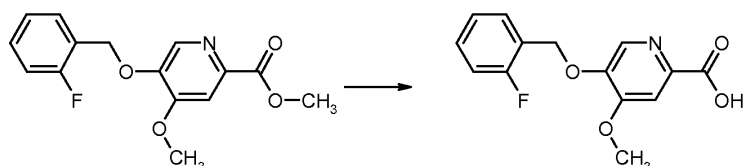
5-(2-Fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester



To 5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (130 mg, 0.71 mmol), triphenylphosphine (372 mg, 1.42 mmol) and 2-fluorobenzyl alcohol (114 μ l, 1.065 mmol) in THF (2 mL) is added diethyl azodicarboxylate (646 μ l, 1.42 mmol) at 0°C. The reaction mixture is allowed to warm to RT and stirred for 16 h. The resulting mixture is concentrated under vacuum and the residue is purified by silica gel chromatography to give the title compound.

Yield: 66.0 mg (32%) R_t (HPLC): 0.77 min (Method 1)

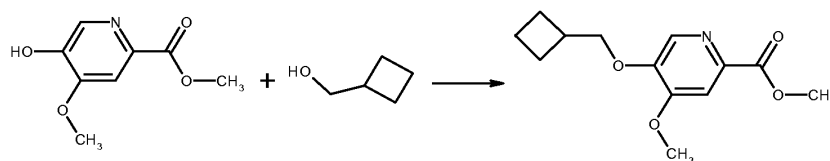
5-(2-Fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid



To 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (66.0 mg, 0.23 mmol) in THF/water/MeOH (3 mL/1 mL/1 mL) is added LiOH (38.0 mg, 0.91 mmol), and the reaction mixture is stirred at rt. The reaction mixture is acidified to pH 4.5 with 4 N HCl and concentrated under vacuum. The residue is dissolved in DCM and toluene and concentrated again under reduced pressure. The product was used without further purification.

Yield: 62.0 mg (99%) R_t (HPLC): 0.48 min (Method 1)

5-Cyclobutylmethoxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester

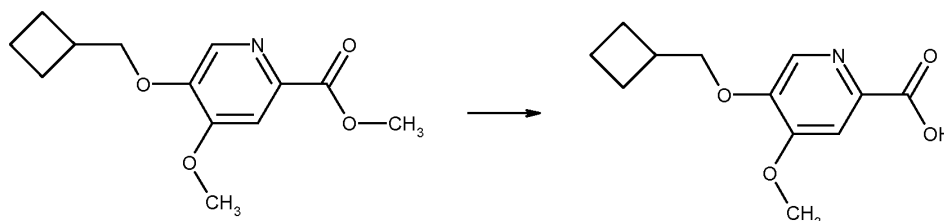


The title compound is synthesized from 5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (130 mg, 0.71 mmol) and cyclobutyl-methanol (91.7 mg, 1.07 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester.

Yield: 132 mg (74%)

R_t (HPLC): 0.80 min (Method 1)

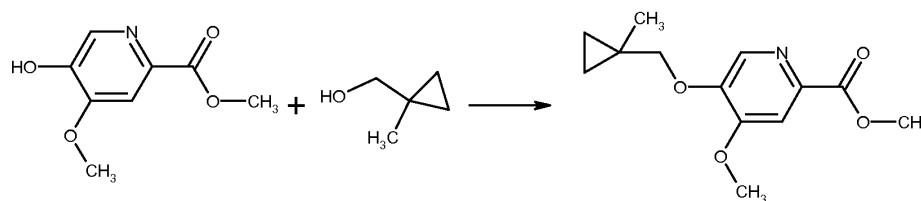
5-Cyclobutylmethoxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid



The title compound is synthesized from 5-cyclobutylmethoxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (132 mg, 0.53 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid.

Yield: 124 mg (quantitative) R_t (HPLC): 0.53 min (Method 1)

4-Methoxy-5-(1-methyl-cyclopropylmethoxy)-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester

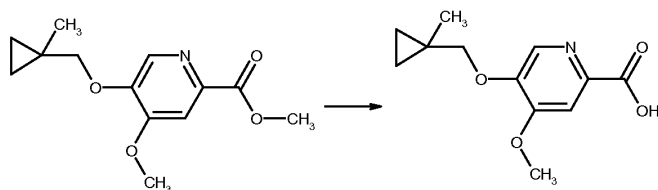


The title compound is synthesized from 5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (130 mg, 0.71 mmol) and (1-methyl-cyclopropyl)-methanol (103 mg, 1.07 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester.

Yield: 115 mg (65%)

R_t (HPLC): 0.81 min (Method 1)

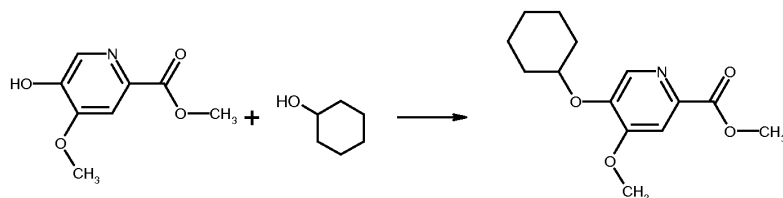
4-Methoxy-5-(1-methyl-cyclopropylmethoxy)-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid



The title compound is synthesized from 5-cyclobutylmethoxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (115 mg, 0.46 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid.

Yield: 108 mg (quantitative) R_t (HPLC): 0.52 min (Method 1)

5-Cyclohexyloxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester

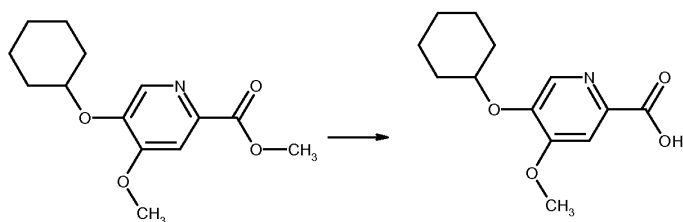


The title compound is synthesized from 5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (130 mg, 0.71 mmol) and cyclohexanol (111 μ L, 1.07 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester.

Yield: 171 mg (91%)

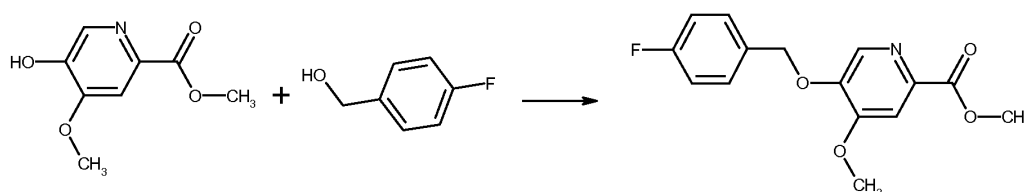
R_t (HPLC): 0.87 min (Method 1)

5-Cyclohexyloxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid



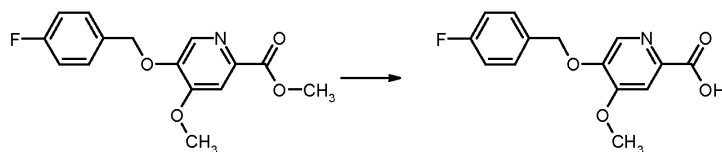
The title compound is synthesized from 5-cyclohexyloxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (131 mg, 0.49 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid. Yield: 124 mg (quantitative) R_t (HPLC): 0.57 min (Method 1)

5-(4-Fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester



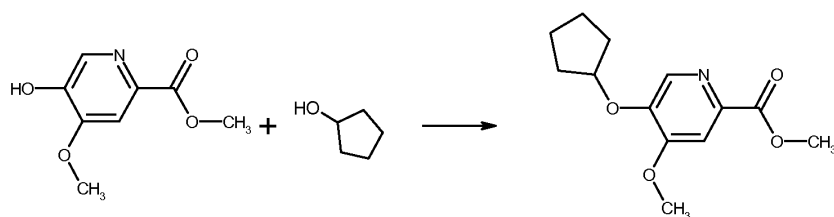
The title compound is synthesized from 5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (130 mg, 0.71 mmol) and (4-fluoro-phenyl)-methanol (115 μ L, 1.07 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester. Yield: 150 mg (62%) R_t (HPLC): 0.82 min (Method 1)

5-(4-Fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid



The title compound is synthesized from 5-(4-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (150 mg, 0.44 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid. Yield: 177 mg (quantitative) R_t (HPLC): 0.82 min (Method 1)

5-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester

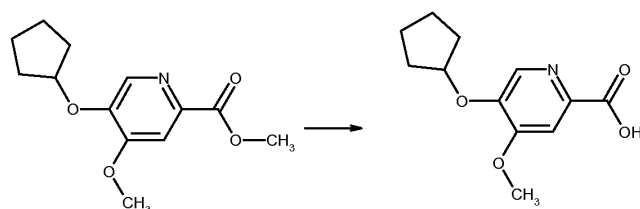


The title compound is synthesized from 5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (130 mg, 0.71 mmol) and cyclopentanol (96.7 μ L, 1.07 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester.

Yield: 170 mg (95%)

R_t (HPLC): 0.87 min (Method 1)

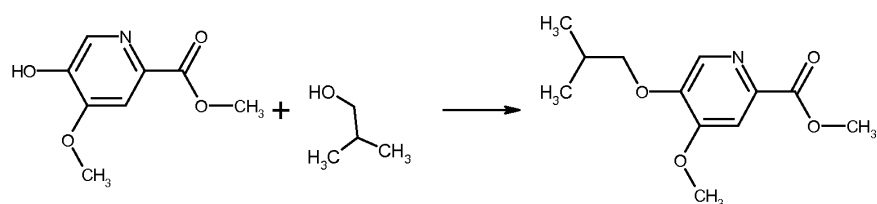
5-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid



The title compound is synthesized from 5-cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (130 mg, 0.52 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid.

Yield: 122 mg (99%) R_t (HPLC): 0.49 min (Method 1)

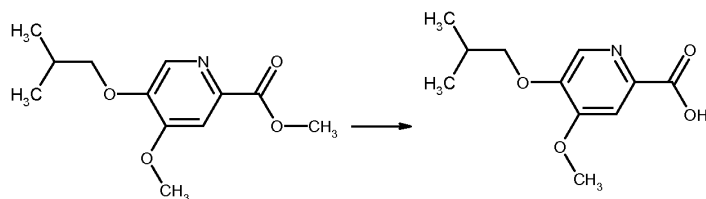
5-Isobutoxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester



The title compound is synthesized from 5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (118 mg, 0.64 mmol) and isobutylalcohol (71.6 mg, 0.97 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester.

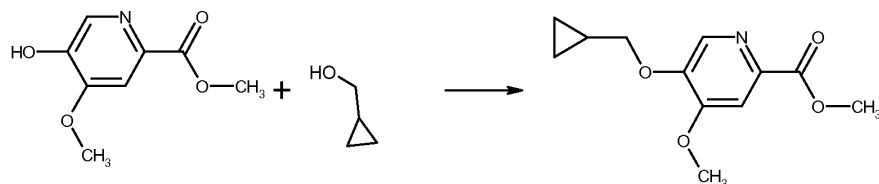
Yield: 141 mg (92%)

R_t (HPLC): 0.78 min (Method 1)

5-Isobutoxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid

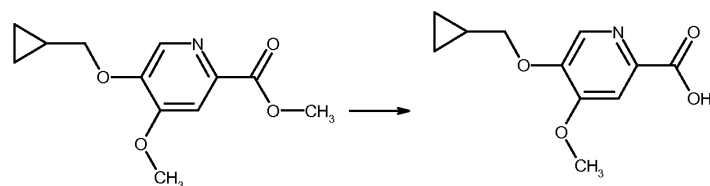
The title compound is synthesized from 5-isobutoxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (141 mg, 0.59 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid.

Yield: 133 mg (quantitative) R_t (HPLC): 0.51 min (Method 1)

5-Cyclopropylmethoxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester

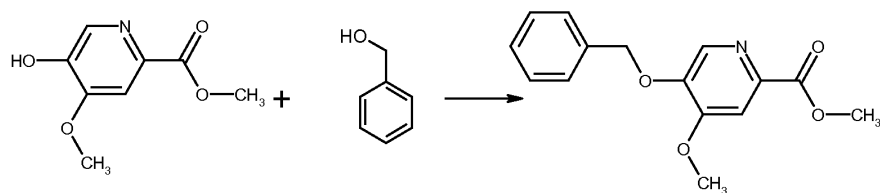
The title compound is synthesized from 5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (130 mg, 0.71 mmol) and cyclopropylmethanol (84.2 μ L, 1.07 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester.

Yield: 146 mg (87%) R_t (HPLC): 0.74 min (Method 1)

5-Cyclopropylmethoxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid

The title compound is synthesized from 5-cyclopropylmethoxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (325 mg, 1.37 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid.

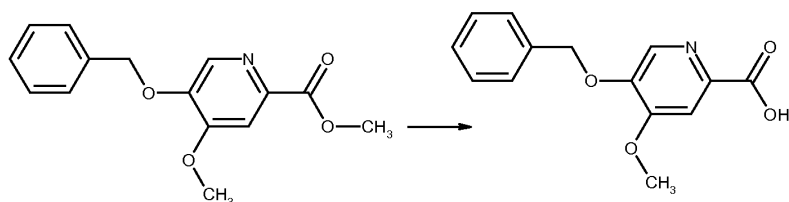
Yield: 358 mg (quantitative) ESI-MS: m/z = 224 ($M+H$)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 0.40 min (Method 5)

5-Benzyloxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester

The title compound is synthesized from 5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (118 mg, 0.64 mmol) and benzylalcohol (100 μ L, 0.97 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester.

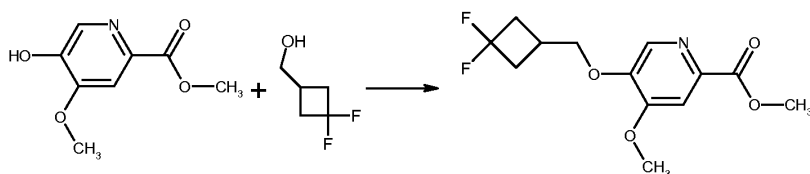
Yield: 140 mg (80%)

R_t (HPLC): 0.79 min (Method 1)

5-Benzyloxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid

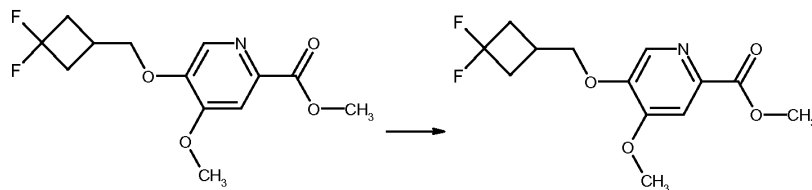
The title compound is synthesized from 5-benzyloxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (140 mg, 0.51 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid.

Yield: 358 mg (99%) R_t (HPLC): 0.54 min (Method 1)

5-(3,3-Difluoro-cyclobutylmethoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester

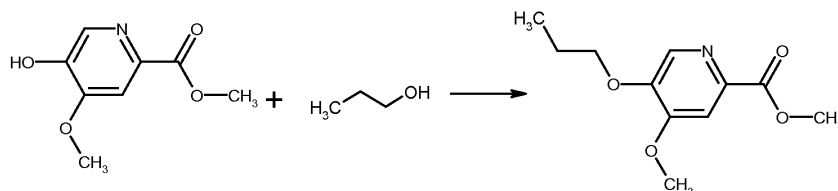
The title compound is synthesized from 5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (118 mg, 0.64 mmol) and (3,3-difluoro-cyclobutyl)-methanol (150 mg, 0.82 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester.

Yield: 111 mg (47%) ESI-MS: m/z = 288 ($M+H$)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 1.20 min (Method 5)

5-(3,3-Difluoro-cyclobutylmethoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid

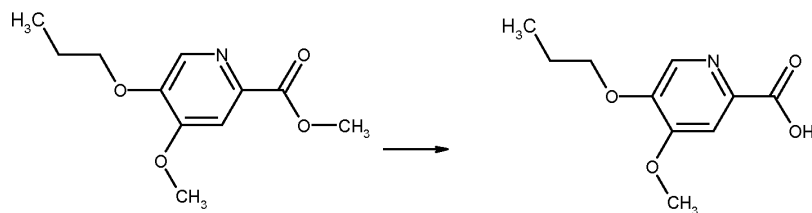
The title compound is synthesized from 5-(3,3-difluoro-cyclobutylmethoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (110 mg, 0.38 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid.

Yield: 73.4 mg (70%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 274$ ($M+H$)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 0.56 min (Method 5)

4-Methoxy-5-propoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester

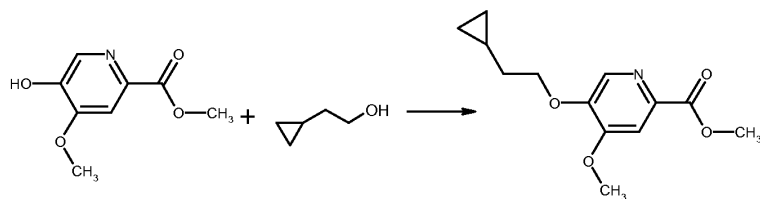
The title compound is synthesized from 5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (130 mg, 0.71 mmol) and 1-propanol (80.0 μ L, 1.07 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester.

Yield: 114 mg (71%) R_t (HPLC): 0.69 min (Method 1)

4-Methoxy-5-propoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid

The title compound is synthesized from 4-methoxy-5-propoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (114 mg, 0.51 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid.

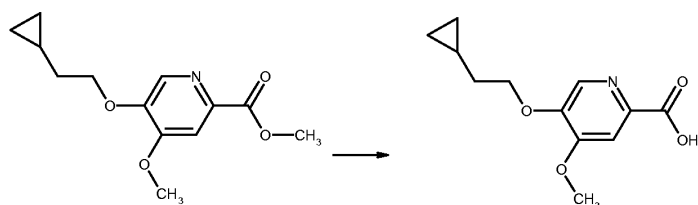
Yield: 106 mg (99%) R_t (HPLC): 0.41 min (Method 1)

5-(2-Cyclopropyl-ethoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester

The title compound is synthesized from 5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (130 mg, 0.71 mmol) and 2-cyclopropylethanol (91.7 mg, 1.07 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester.

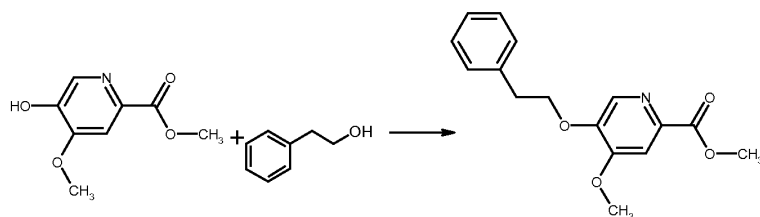
Yield: 130 mg (73%)

R_t (HPLC): 0.82 min (Method 1)

5-(2-Cyclopropyl-ethoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid

The title compound is synthesized from 5-(2-cyclopropyl-ethoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (130 mg, 0.52 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid.

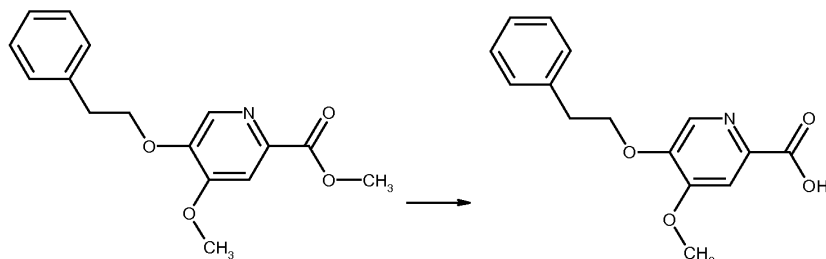
Yield: 122 mg (99%) R_t (HPLC): 0.53 min (Method 1)

4-Methoxy-5-phenethyloxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester

The title compound is synthesized from 5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (130 mg, 0.71 mmol) and 2-phenylethanol (128 μ L, 1.07 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester.

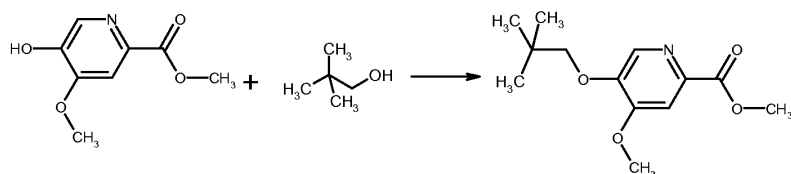
Yield: 177 mg (87%)

R_t (HPLC): 0.90 min (Method 1)

4-Methoxy-5-phenethyloxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid

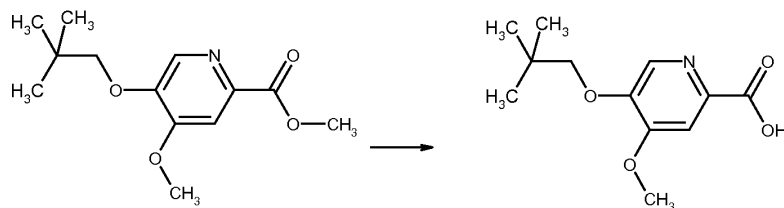
The title compound is synthesized from 4-methoxy-5-phenethyloxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (177 mg, 0.62 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid.

Yield: 168 mg (quantitative) R_t (HPLC): 0.63 min (Method 1)

5-(2,2-Dimethyl-propoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester

The title compound is synthesized from 5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (130 mg, 0.71 mmol) and 2,2-dimethyl-propan-1-ol (93.8 mg, 1.07 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester.

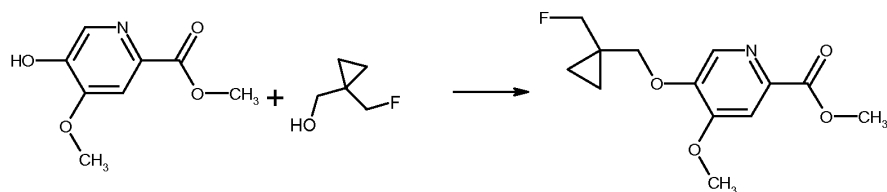
Yield: 160 mg (89%) R_t (HPLC): 0.92 min (Method 1)

5-(2,2-Dimethyl-propoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid

The title compound is synthesized from 5-(2,2-dimethyl-propoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (160 mg, 0.63 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid.

Yield: 150 mg (99%) R_t (HPLC): 0.61 min (Method 1)

5-(1-Fluoromethyl-cyclopropylmethoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester

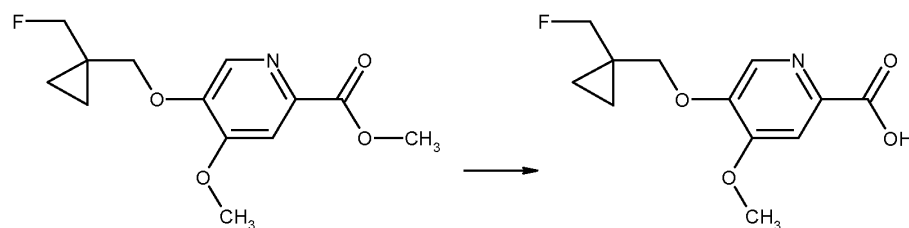


The title compound is synthesized from 5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (118 mg, 0.64 mmol) and (1-fluoromethyl-cyclopropyl)-methanol (101 mg, 0.97 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester.

Yield: 159 mg (92%)

R_t (HPLC): 0.69 min (Method 1)

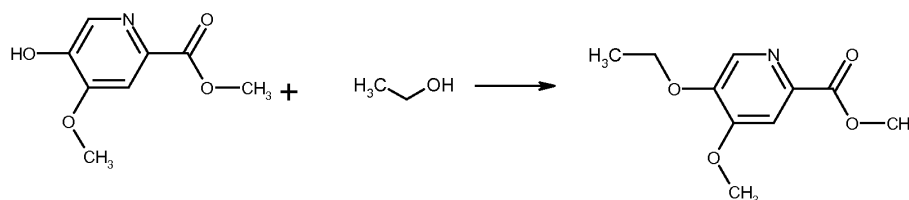
5-(1-Fluoromethyl-cyclopropylmethoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid



The title compound is synthesized from 5-(1-fluoromethyl-cyclopropylmethoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (159 mg, 0.59 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid.

Yield: 150 mg (quantitative) R_t (HPLC): 0.43 min (Method 1)

5-Ethoxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester



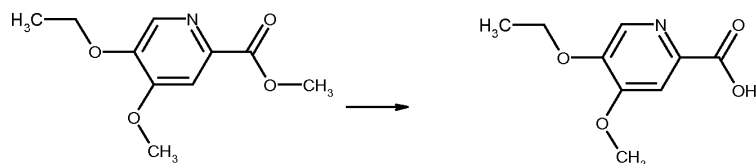
The title compound is synthesized from 5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (130 mg, 0.71 mmol) and ethanol (62.1 μ L, 1.07 mmol) according to the

procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester.

Yield: 151 mg (100%)

R_t (HPLC): 0.92 min (Method 1)

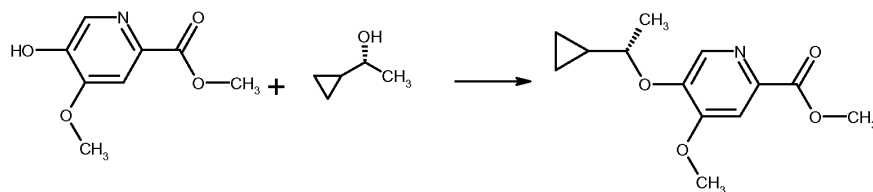
5-Ethoxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid



The title compound is synthesized from 5-ethoxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (151 mg, 0.71 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid.

Yield: 140 mg (99%) R_t (HPLC): 0.83 min (Method 1)

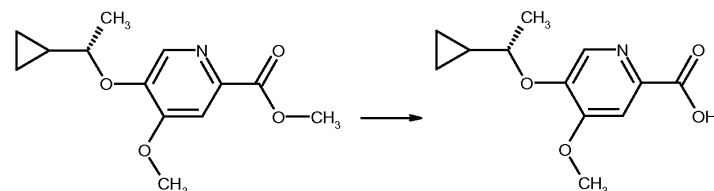
5-((S)-1-Cyclopropyl-ethoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester



The title compound is synthesized from 5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (118 mg, 0.64 mmol) and (R)-1-cyclopropyl-ethanol (83.2 mg, 0.97 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester.

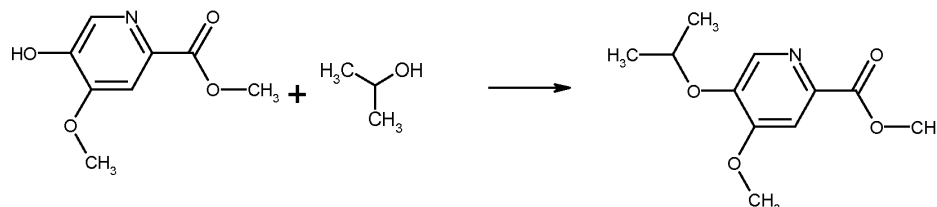
Yield: 102 mg (63%)

5-((S)-1-Cyclopropyl-ethoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid



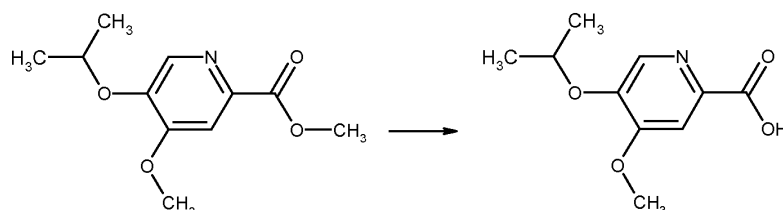
The title compound is synthesized from 5-((S)-1-cyclopropyl-ethoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (102 mg, 0.41 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid.

Yield: 96.0 mg (100%)

 R_t (HPLC): 0.51 min (Method 1)**5-Isopropoxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester**

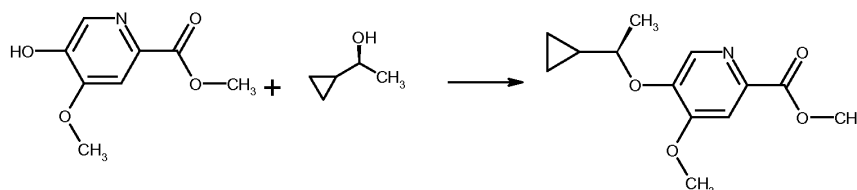
The title compound is synthesized from 5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (130 mg, 0.71 mmol) and propan-2-ol (81.5 μ L, 0.97 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester.

Yield: 154 mg (96%)

 R_t (HPLC): 0.62 min (Method 1)**5-Isopropoxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid**

The title compound is synthesized from 5-isopropoxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (154 mg, 0.68 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid.

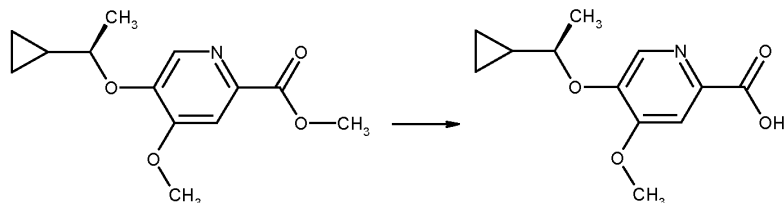
Yield: 144 mg (quantitative)

5-((R)-1-Cyclopropyl-ethoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester

The title compound is synthesized from 5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (118 mg, 0.64 mmol) and (S)-1-cyclopropyl-ethanol (83.2 mg, 0.97 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester.

Yield: 101 mg (63%)

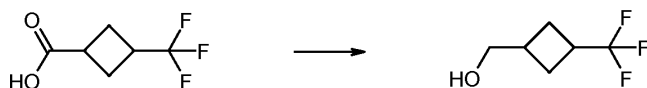
5-((*R*)-1-Cyclopropyl-ethoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid



The title compound is synthesized from 5-((*R*)-1-cyclopropyl-ethoxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (101 mg, 0.40 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid.

Yield: 94.0 mg (99%) R_t (HPLC): 0.51 min (Method 1)

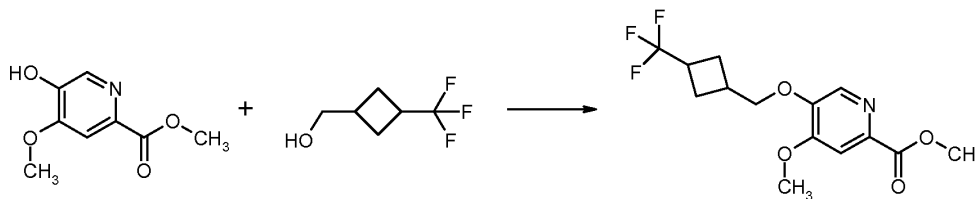
3-(Trifluoromethyl)cyclobutyl]methanol



To 3-(trifluoromethyl)cyclobutane-1-carboxylic acid (50 mg, 0.29 mmol) in THF (2 mL) is added CDI (57 mg, 0.36 mmol) and stirred at RT for 2h. Sodium borohydride (12 mg, 0.31 mmol) in water (0.5 mL) is added and the reaction mixture is stirred at RT for 30 min. The reaction mixture is acidified with 1M HCl and extracted with DCM. The combined organic phases are separated and dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated.

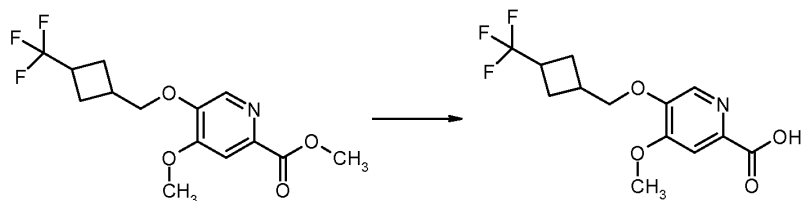
Yield: 45 mg (quantitative)

Methyl 4-methoxy-5-{[3-(trifluoromethyl)cyclobutyl]methoxy}pyridine-2-carboxylate



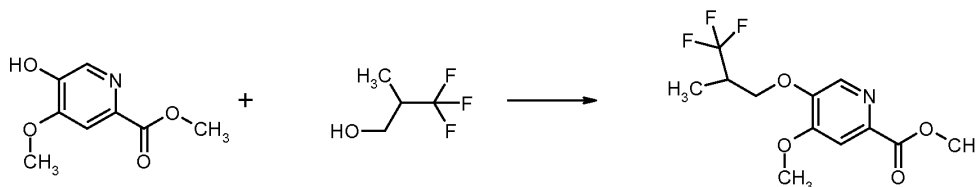
The title compound is synthesized from methyl 5-hydroxy-4-methoxypyridine-2-carboxylate (53 mg, 0.29 mmol) and [3-(trifluoromethyl)cyclobutyl]methanol (45 mg, 0.29 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate 5-(2-fluoro-benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester.

Yield: 90 mg (97%)

4-Methoxy-5-[[3-(trifluoromethyl)cyclobutyl]methoxy]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid

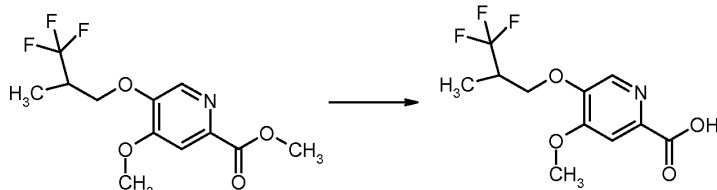
4M aqueous NaOH solution (0.55 mL, 2.2 mmol) is added to methyl 4-methoxy-5-[[3-(trifluoromethyl)-cyclobutyl]methoxy]-pyridine-2-carboxylate (350 mg, 1.10 mmol) in 5 mL methanol. The reaction mixture is stirred over night at RT. 4M aqueous HCl solution (0.5 mL) is added and the reaction mixture is stirred 30 min. The reaction mixture is evaporated under reduced pressure. DMF is added to the residue and the desired compound is purified by HPLC.

Yield: 150 mg (45%)

Methyl 4-methoxy-5-(3,3,3-trifluoro-2-methylpropoxy)pyridine-2-carboxylate

To methyl 5-hydroxy-4-methoxypyridine-2-carboxylate (100 mg, 0.55 mmol) in THF is added 3,3,3-trifluoro-2-methylpropan-1-ol (105 mg, 0.82 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (286 mg, 1.10 mmol) and followed by diisopropylazodicarboxylate (221 mg, 1.10 mmol). The reaction mixture is stirred at RT for 3h. The reaction mixture is evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue is purified by HPLC. The product containing fractions are combined and lyophilized.

Yield: 160 mg (quantitative)

4-Methoxy-5-(3,3,3-trifluoro-2-methylpropoxy)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid

Aqueous 4M NaOH solution (0.52 mL, 2.08 mmol) is added to methyl 4-methoxy-5-(3,3,3-trifluoro-2-methylpropoxy)pyridine-2-carboxylate (160 mg, 0.55 mmol) in methanol. The reaction mixture is stirred 2h at RT. The reaction mixture is neutralized with aqueous 4M HCl

solution and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue is used without further purification.

Yield: 150 mg (98%)

General procedure:

Procedures for preparing compounds of the invention **1-80** are summarized in Table 3A.

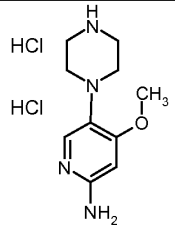
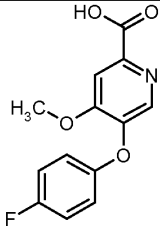
Analysis of the compounds of the invention **1-80** are summarized in Table 3B.

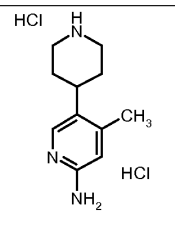
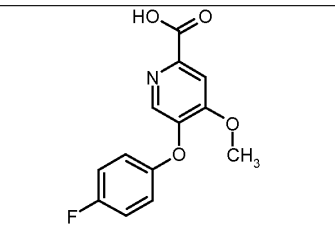
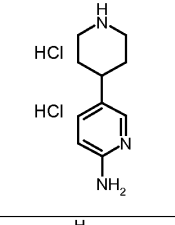
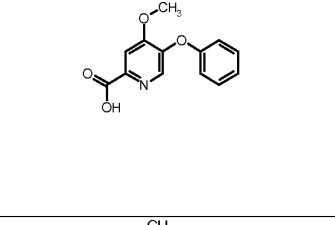
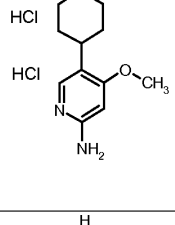
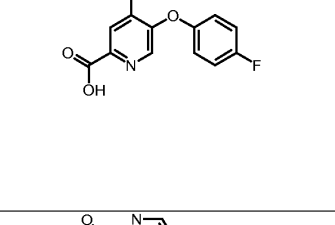
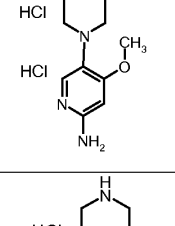
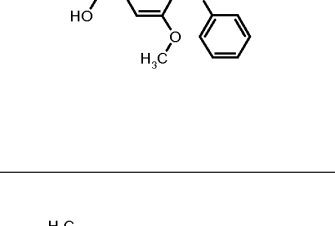
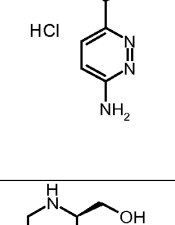
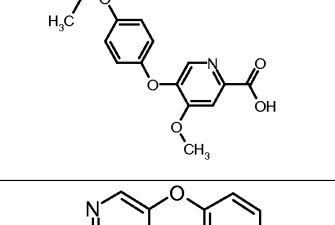
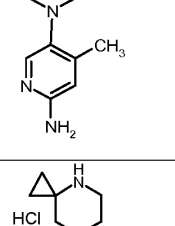
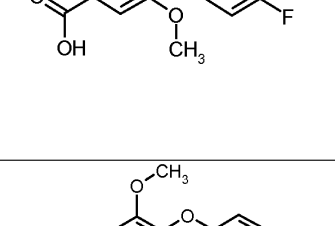
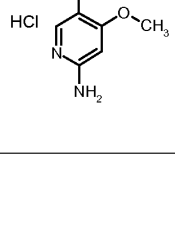
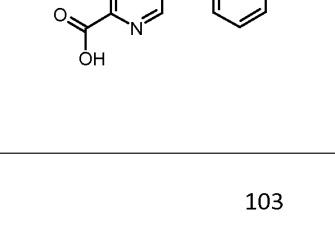
I: To carboxylic acid (1 eq.) in DMA is added HATU (1.2 eq.) and stirred. Amine (1 eq.) and DIPEA (4.0 eq.) are added and stirred for 18 h at rt. Purification by RP column (ACN/water, acidic or basic conditions) or by silica gel chromatography.

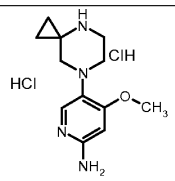
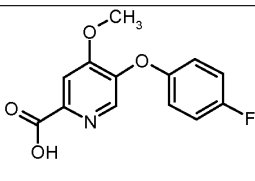
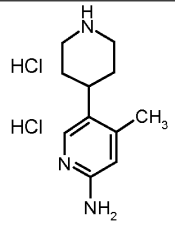
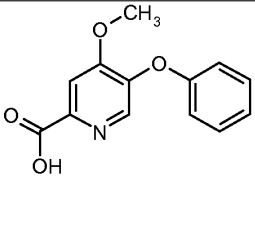
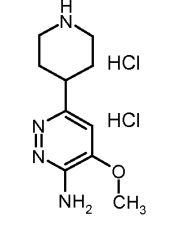
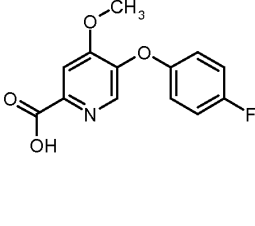
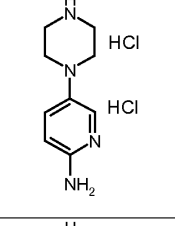
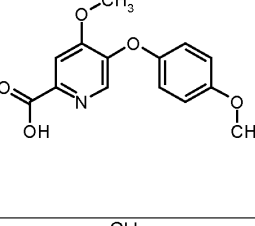
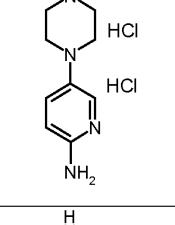
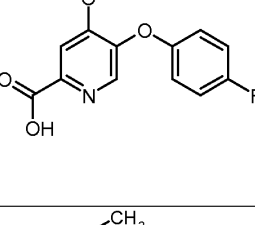
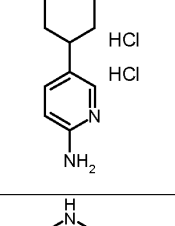
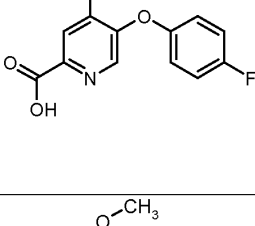
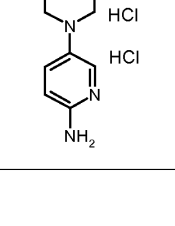
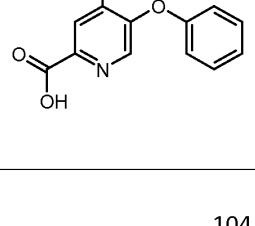
II: Carboxylic acid (1 eq.) and CDI (1.5 eq.) are stirred in DMA for 30 min. at rt. Amine (1 eq.) and DIPEA (2.0 eq.) are added and stirred for 3 h at rt. Purification by RP column (ACN/water, acidic or basic conditions) or by silica gel chromatography.

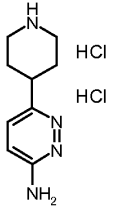
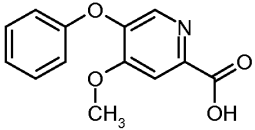
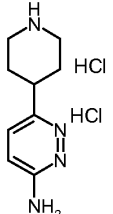
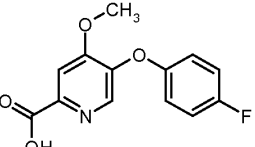
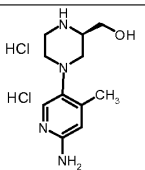
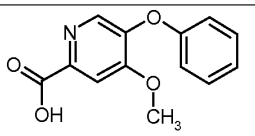
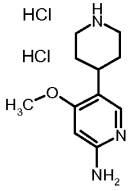
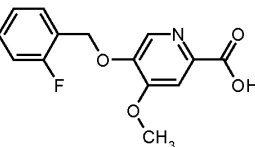
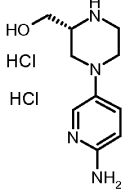
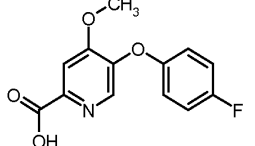
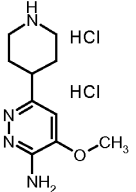
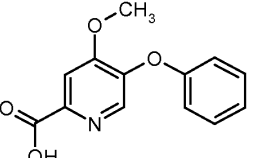
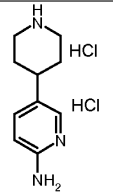
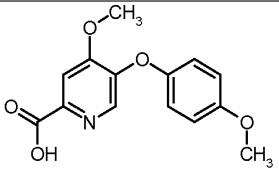
III: Amine (1.0 eq.), carboxylic acid (0.9 eq.), TBTU (1.0 eq.) and DIPEA (4.0 eq.) in NMP are stirred for 18 h at rt. The filtered reaction mixture is purified by RP column (ACN/water, acidic or basic conditions) or by silica gel chromatography.

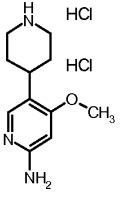
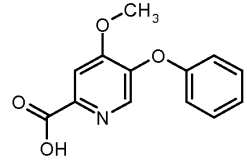
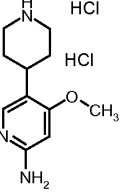
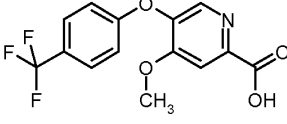
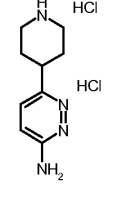
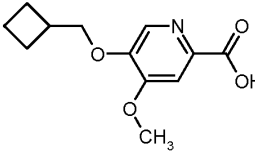
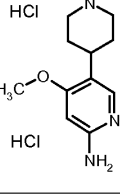
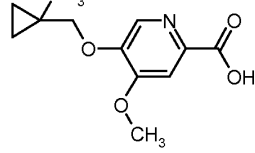
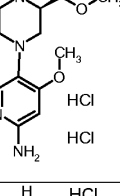
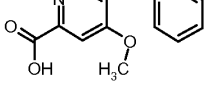
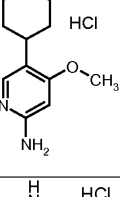
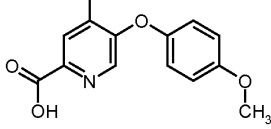
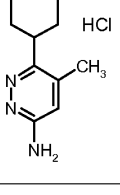
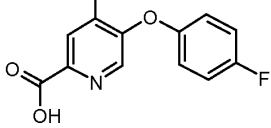
Table 3A. General procedures for preparing compounds of the invention **1-80**.

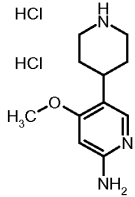
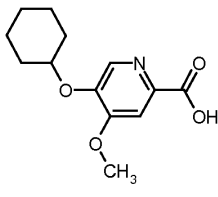
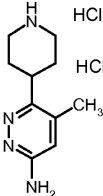
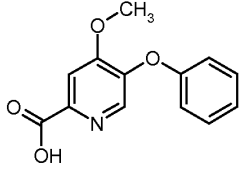
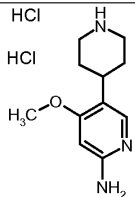
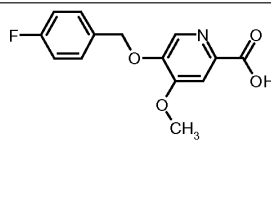
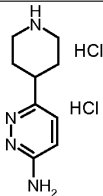
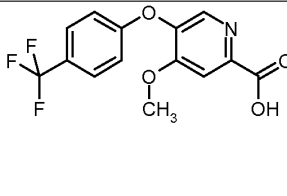
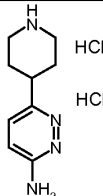
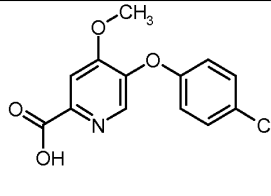
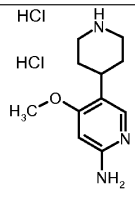
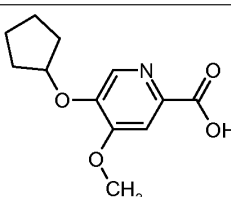
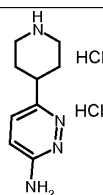
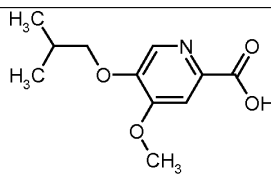
Cpd No.	Amine Intermediate	Carboxylic acid Intermediate	Genl. Proc.	Yield %
1			I	72

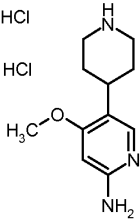
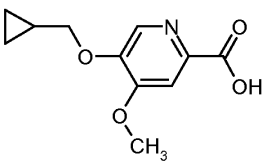
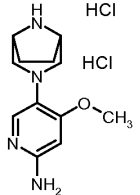
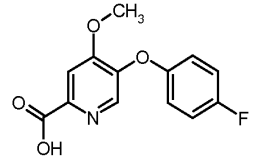
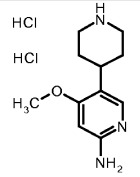
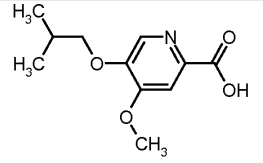
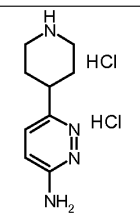
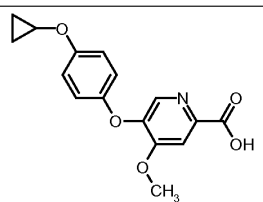
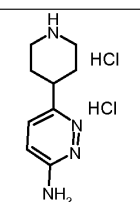
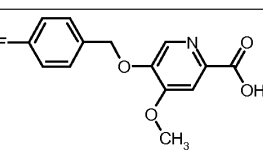
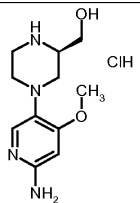
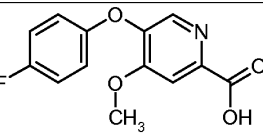
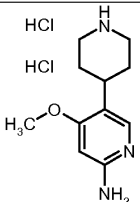
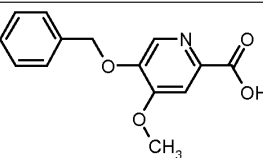
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8			I	33

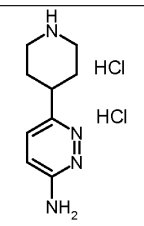
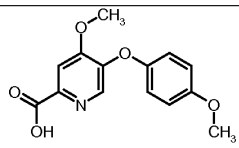
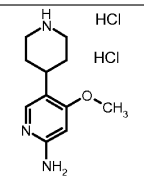
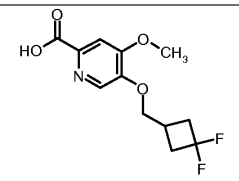
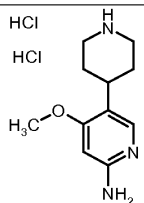
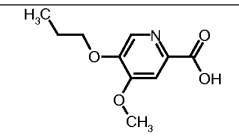
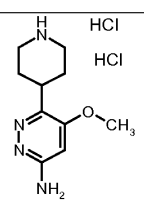
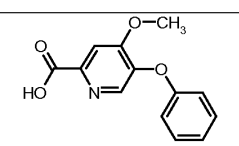
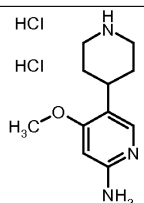
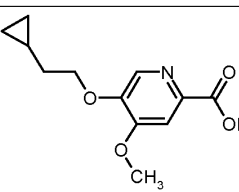
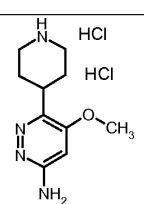
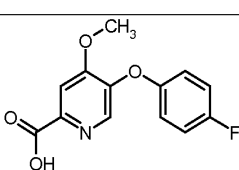
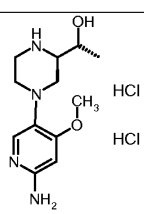
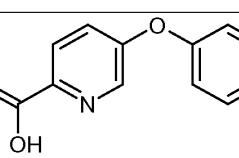
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12			III	63
13			III	74
14			III	72
15			III	11

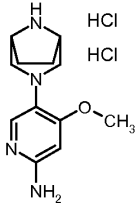
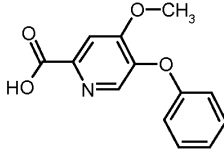
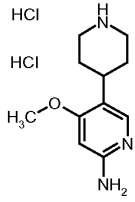
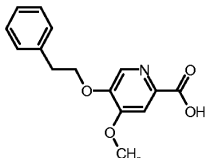
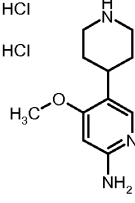
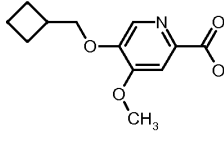
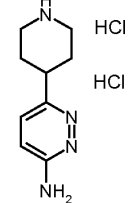
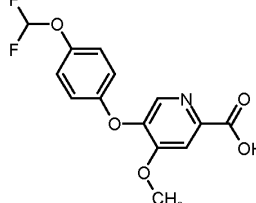
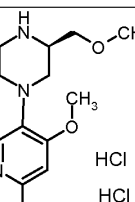
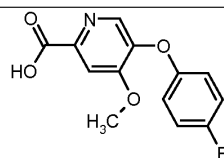
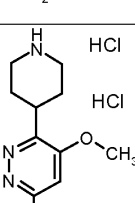
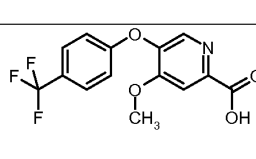
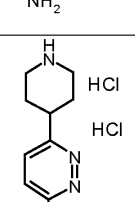
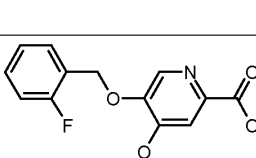
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20			III	24
21			II	6.9
22			III	67

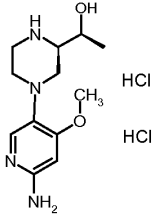
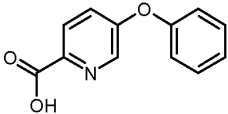
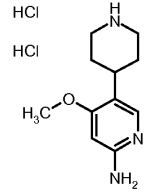
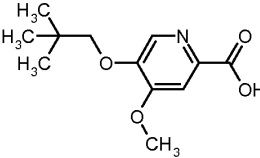
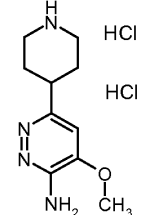
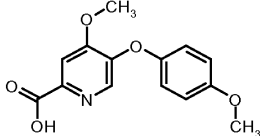
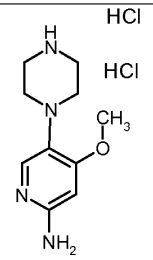
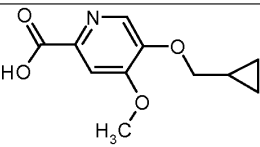
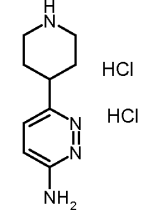
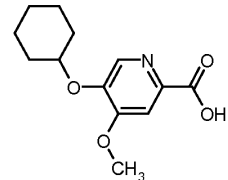
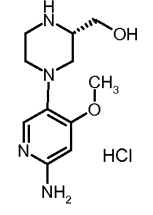
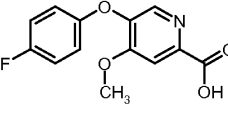
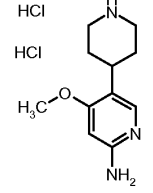
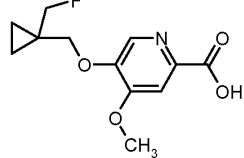
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26			III	58
27			I	58
28			III	76
29			II	48

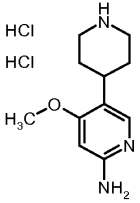
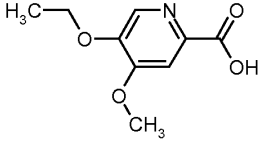
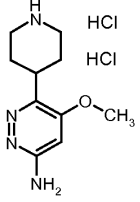
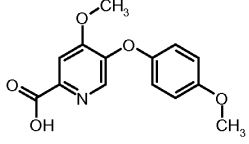
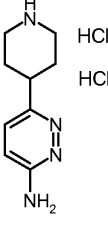
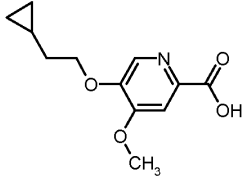
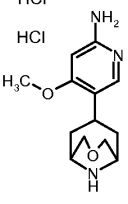
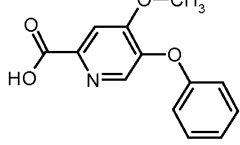
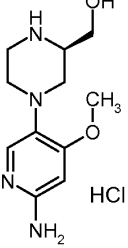
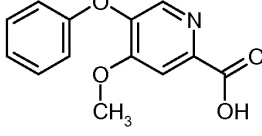
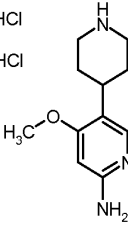
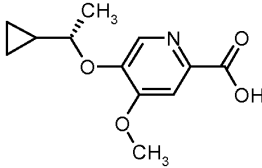
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31			II	62
32			III	24
33			II	56
34			III	30
35			III	42
36			III	53

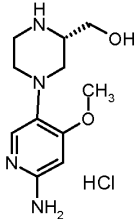
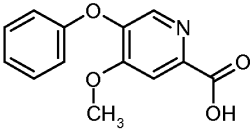
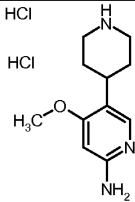
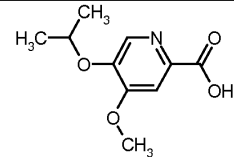
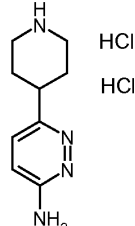
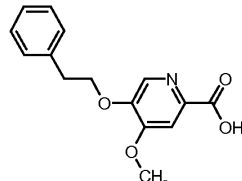
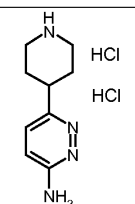
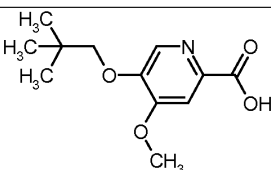
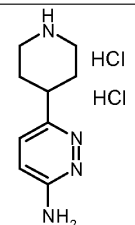
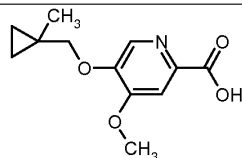
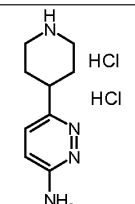
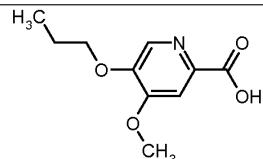
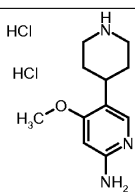
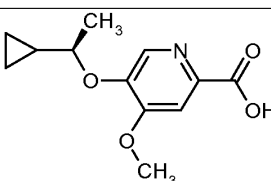
37			III	37
38			I	31
39			III	51
40			III	13
41			III	29
42			I	42
43			III	49

44	 HCl HCl		III	61
45	 HCl HCl		I	50
46	 HCl HCl		III	60
47	 HCl HCl		II	61
48	 HCl HCl		III	48
49	 HCl HCl		III	54
50	 HCl HCl		I	51

51	 HCl HCl		I	36
52	 HCl HCl		III	66
53	 HCl HCl		III	54
54	 HCl HCl		III	39
55	 HCl HCl		I	64
56	 HCl HCl		II	35
57	 HCl HCl		III	67

58			I	56
59			III	42
60			III	76
61			I	26
62			III	19
63			I	29
64			III	37

65			III	34
66			III	51
67			III	60
68			I	62
69			I	17
70			III	47

71			I	27
72			III	38
73			III	60
74			III	35
75			III	57
76			III	62
77			III	38

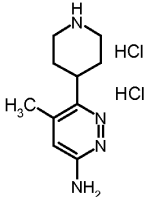
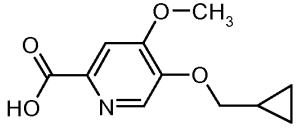
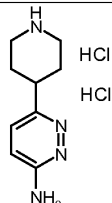
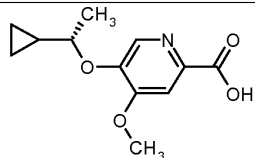
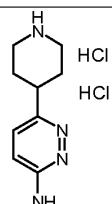
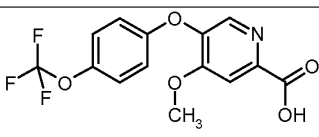
78			I	17
79			III	43
80			I	20

Table 3B. Analytical data for compounds of the invention 1-80.

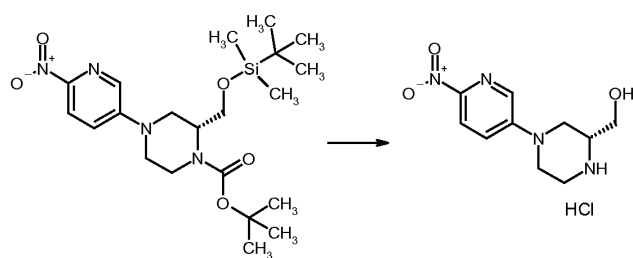
Cpd No.	ESI-MS m/z, M+H ⁺	HPLC R _t (min.)	HPLC Method	Cpd No.	ESI-MS m/z, M+H ⁺	HPLC R _t (min.)	HPLC Method
1	454	0.47	1	17	424	1.38	2
2	437	1.07	5	18	450	0.43	1
3	405	0.83	1	19	467	0.90	3
4	453	0.86	1	20	454	0.77	1
5	436	0.44	1	21	436	0.78	1
6	464	0.80	3	22	435	0.83	1
7	468	0.44	1	23	435	0.83	1
8	462	1.02	5	24	503	1.93	6
9	480	1.08	5	25	398	0.75	3
10	419	1.02	5	26	427	0.80	3
11	454	0.79	1	27	480	0.50	1
12	436	0.78	1	28	465	1.02	1
13	424	0.80	1	29	438	1.58	2
14	423	0.87	1	30	441	0.86	3
15	406	0.79	1	31	420	1.48	2
16	406	1.52	6	32	467	0.91	3

Cpd No.	ESI-MS m/z, M+H ⁺	HPLC R _t (min.)	HPLC Method
33	474	1.91	6
34	440	0.83	1
35	427	0.80	3
36	386	0.73	3
37	413	0.71	3
38	480	0.94	5
39	415	0.79	3
40	462	0.80	1
41	438	0.78	3
42	484	0.68	3
43	449	0.81	3
44	436	0.76	1
45	463	0.73	5
46	401	0.73	3
47	436	1.36	2
48	427	0.80	3
49	454	0.84	1
50	450	0.46	1
51	462	0.89	5
52	463	0.85	3
53	427	0.81	3
54	472	0.77	1
55	498	0.51	1
56	504	1.84	6

Cpd No.	ESI-MS m/z, M+H ⁺	HPLC R _t (min.)	HPLC Method
57	438	0.77	3
58	450	0.49	1
59	429	0.87	3
60	466	0.77	1
61	414	0.70	3
62	412	0.76	1
63	484	0.70	3
64	445	0.74	3
65	387	0.65	3
66	466	0.82	1
67	398	0.74	3
68	477	0.73	5
69	466	0.67	3
70	427	0.78	3
71	466	0.68	1
72	401	0.69	3
73	434	0.79	3
74	400	0.81	3
75	398	0.75	3
76	372	0.66	3
77	427	0.77	3
78	398	1.24	2
79	398	0.71	3
80	490	2.60	

Synthesis of Nitro-Intermediates

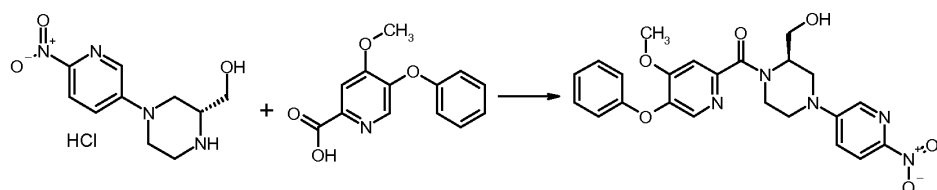
[(R)-4-(6-Nitro-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazin-2-yl]-methanol hydrochloride



(*R*)-2-(*tert*-Butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-4-(6-nitro-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (1.73 g, 3.82 mmol) in DCM (10 mL) and 4M HCl (9.55 mL, 38.2 mmol) is stirred at RT for 2 h. The reaction mixture is concentrated under reduced pressure.

Yield: 950 mg (91%)

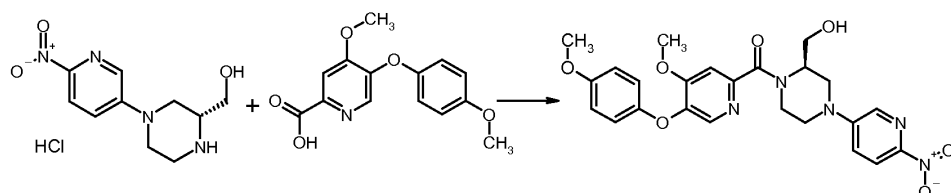
[(*R*)-2-Hydroxymethyl-4-(6-nitro-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazin-1-yl]-(4-methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridin-2-yl)-methanone



[(*R*)-4-(6-Nitro-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazin-2-yl]-methanol hydrochloride (60.0 mg, 0.21 mmol) and 4-methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (42.8 mg, 0.18 mmol) in NMP (500 μ L) with TBTU (70.1 mg, 0.22 mmol) and DIPEA (151 μ L, 0.87 mmol) are stirred for 18 h at rt. The reaction mixture is purified by RP column chromatography (ACN/water/ NH_4HCO_3). The residue is purified again by normal phase column chromatography (MeOH/DCM) to give the title compound.

Yield: 95 mg (93%)

[(*R*)-2-Hydroxymethyl-4-(6-nitro-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazin-1-yl]-(4-methoxy-5-(4-methoxy-phenoxy)-pyridin-2-yl)-methanone



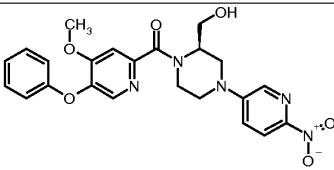
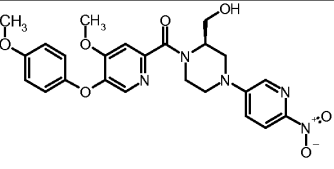
The title compound is synthesized from [(*R*)-4-(6-nitro-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazin-2-yl]-methanol hydrochloride (60.0 mg, 0.22 mmol) and 4-methoxy-5-(4-methoxy-phenoxy)-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (48.1 mg, 0.18 mmol) according to the procedure described for the synthesis of the intermediate [(*R*)-2-hydroxymethyl-4-(6-nitro-pyridin-3-yl)-piperazin-1-yl]-(4-methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridin-2-yl)-methanone.

Yield: 102 mg (quantitative) ESI-MS: $m/z = 496$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}^+$) R_t (HPLC): 0.78 min (Method 1)

Procedure:

IV: Nitro intermediate (1 eq.) and Pd/C (10%) in MeOH is stirred for 20 h at RT under hydrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture is concentrated under vacuum and purged with argon. The residue is filtered through Celite® and washed with MeOH. The filtrate is concentrated under reduced pressure and the crude product is purified by RP column chromatography (ACN/water, basic or acidic condition).

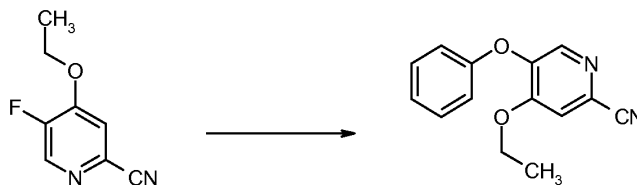
Table 4. Procedures for preparing compounds of the invention **81** and **82**.

Cpd No.	Nitro-Intermediate	Genl. Proc.	Yield %	ESI-MS m/z M+H ⁺	HPLC R _t (min.)	HPLC Method
81		IV	47	436	0.75	1
82		IV	36	466	0.74	1

Compounds of the invention **83-89** are generally prepared by reacting a carboxylic acid intermediate with an amine intermediate under conditions similar to those described for General Procedure (I) in Table 3A. Analysis of the compounds of the invention **83-89** are summarized in Table 5B.

Synthesis of Intermediates

4-Ethoxy-5-phenoxy-picolinonitrile

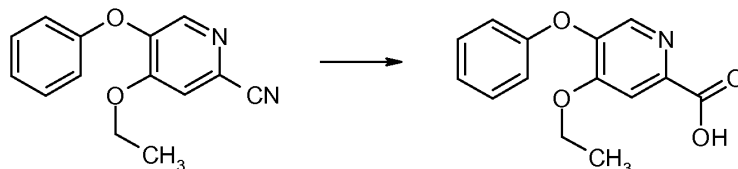


To a solution of 5-fluoro-4-isopropoxypicolinonitrile (500 mg, 3.01 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) stirred at RT under N₂ atmosphere, is added phenol (339.85 mg, 3.61 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (1.25 g, 9.03 mmol), the resulting mixture is heated to 100 °C for 3h. The reaction mixture is then diluted with ethyl acetate (50 mL), washed with water and brine, dried over anhydrous

Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue is purified by column chromatography on silica gel.

Yield: 530 mg (73%) $m/z = 241$ (M+H)⁺.

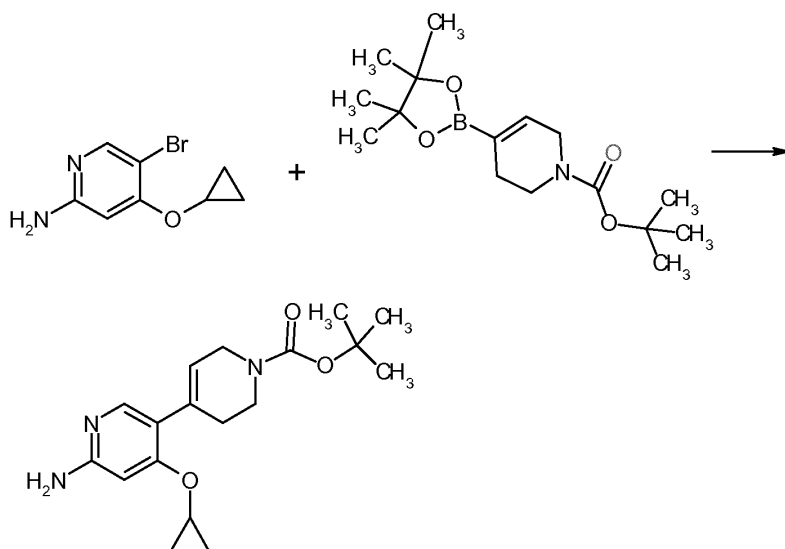
4-Ethoxy-5-phenoxy-picolinic acid



A mixture of 4-ethoxy-5-phenoxy-picolinonitrile (530 mg, 2.21 mmol) in 2N sodium hydroxide solution (10 mL) is stirred at 100°C overnight. The reaction mixture is then acidified by 1N HCl to adjust pH = 4 and extracted with DCM (20 mL x 2). The combined organic phases are separated and dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to give the desired product which can be used without further purification.

Yield: 420 mg (73%) $m/z = 260$ (M+H)⁺

tert-Butyl 6-amino-4-cyclopropoxy-1',2',3',6'-tetrahydro-[3,4'-bipyridine]-1'-carboxylate

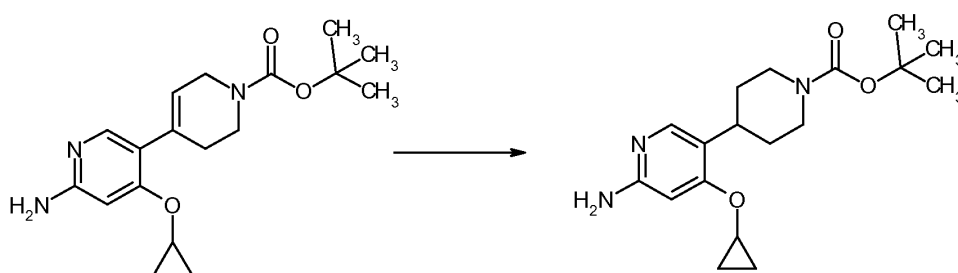


To a stirred mixture of 5-bromo-4-cyclopropoxypyridin-2-amine (2.1 g, 9.17 mmol), 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyridine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (4.25 g, 13.75 mmol) and Cs₂CO₃ (9.0 g, 27.50 mmol) in dioxane (60 mL) and water (12 mL) at rt under nitrogen atmosphere is added Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (200 mg, 0.27 mmol). The resulting mixture is stirred at 90 °C for 4 h. The reaction mixture is then poured into ice

water and extracted with DCM (50 mL x 3). The combined organic phases are washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The residue is purified by column chromatography on silica gel to give the desired product.

Yield: 3 g (98%) $m/z = 332 \text{ (M+H)}^+$.

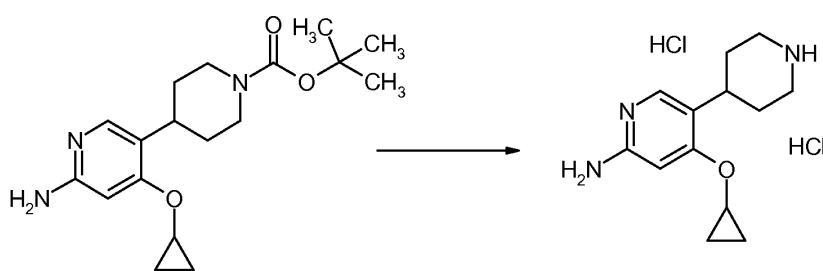
tert-Butyl 4-(6-amino-4-cyclopropoxy-pyridin-3-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate



To a solution of *tert*-butyl 6-amino-4-cyclopropoxy-1',2',3',6'-tetrahydro-[3,4'-bipyridine]-1'-carboxylate (3 g, 9.05 mmol) in EtOH (40 mL) is added $\text{Pd}(\text{OH})_2/\text{C}$ (2 g). The resulting reaction mixture is stirred at 25°C under hydrogen atmosphere for 16 h. The catalyst is filtered off through Celite®, and the filtrate is evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by column chromatography on silica gel to give the desired product.

Yield: 1.8 g (60%) $m/z = 334 \text{ (M+H)}^+$.

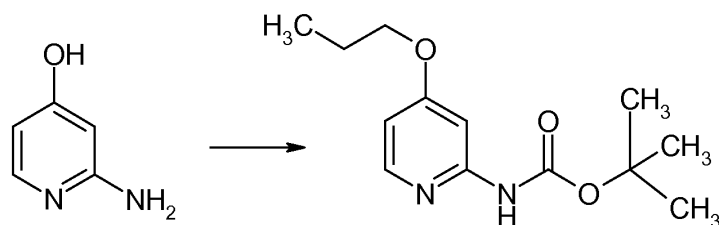
4-Cyclopropoxy-5-(piperidin-4-yl)pyridin-2-amine dihydrochloride



tert-Butyl 4-(6-amino-4-cyclopropoxy-pyridin-3-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (1.6 g, 4.8 mmol) is dissolved in a solution of HCl(g) in EtOH (10 mL). The reaction mixture is stirred at RT for 2 h. After completion of the reaction, the solvent is removed under reduced pressure. The crude product is then triturated with Et_2O to give the desired product which can be used without further purification.

Yield: 1 g (90%) $m/z = 234$ (M+H)⁺.

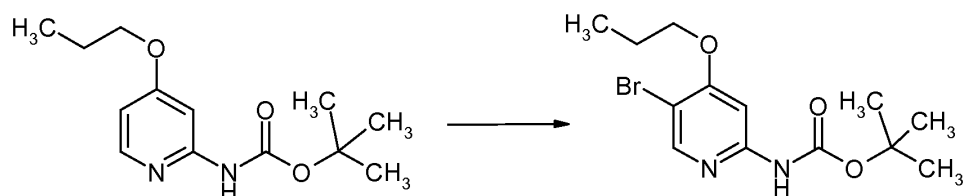
tert-Butyl (4-propoxypyridin-2-yl)carbamate



To a stirred solution of 2-aminopyridin-4-ol (1.25 g, 11.4 mmol) in N,N-dimethylacetamide (15 mL) is added cesium carbonate (7.42 g, 22.8 mmol), propylbromide (1.24 mL, 13.6 mmol) and cesium iodide (2.95 g, 11.4 mmol). The resultant mixture is stirred at 100°C for 1 day. Di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate (2.74 g, 12.6 mmol) is added to the reaction mixture and stirred at 100°C for 16 h. The reaction mixture is diluted with water (20 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (50 mL). Phases are separated and the organic layer is concentrated. The crude mixture is purified by column chromatography on silica gel to afford the desired product

Yield: 787 mg (27%) $m/z = 253$ (M+H)⁺.

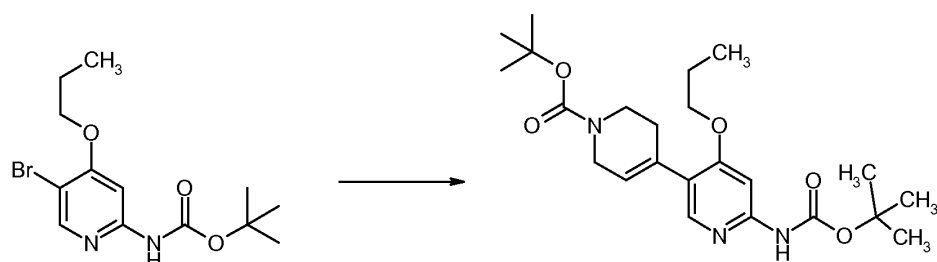
tert-Butyl (5-bromo-4-propoxypyridin-2-yl)carbamate



To a stirred solution of *tert*-butyl (4-propoxypyridin-2-yl)carbamate (0.79 g, 3.11 mmol) in acetic acid (5 mL) is added bromine (0.40 g, 2.49 mmol, in 1 mL of acetic acid) drop-wise at 0°C. After 0.5 h an additional amount of acetic acid (8 mL) is added and the reaction mixture is allowed to warm up to room temperature. After 1 h, the mixture is concentrated and purified by column chromatography on silica gel to the desired product.

Yield: 255 mg (31%) $m/z = 331$ (M+H)⁺.

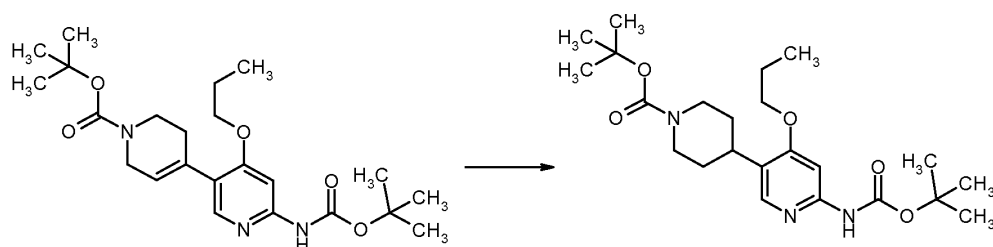
tert-Butyl 6-[[[(*tert*-butoxy)carbonyl]amino]-4-propoxy-1',2',3',6'-tetrahydro-[3,4'-bipyridine]-1'-carboxylate



To a solution of *tert*-butyl (5-bromo-4-propoxypyridin-2-yl)carbamate (254 mg, 0.77 mmol) in dioxane (4 mL) is added 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyridine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (596 mg, 1.93 mmol), sodium carbonate (2M aqueous solution, 0.77 mL) and [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]-dichloropalladium(II) (56 mg, 0.077 mmol). The reaction mixture is stirred at 100°C for 24h. The reaction mixture is diluted with EtOAc (10 mL) and filtered through a pad of SuperCell filtration agent. The filtrate is concentrated and purified by column chromatography on silica gel to afford the desired product.

Yield: 333 mg (quantitative) $m/z = 434$ (M+H)⁺.

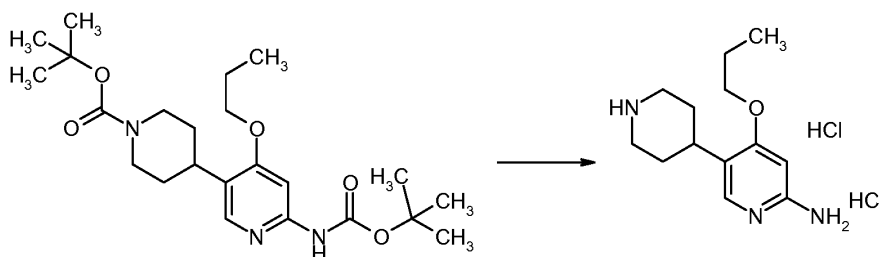
***tert*-Butyl 4-(6-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-4-propoxypyridin-3-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate**



To *tert*-butyl 6-[[(*tert*-butoxy)carbonyl]amino]-4-propoxy-1',2',3',6'-tetrahydro-[3,4'-bipyridine]-1'-carboxylate (333 mg, 0.77 mmol) in EtOH (18 mL) and EtOAc (3 mL) is added palladium hydroxide on carbon (20% wet, 27 mg). The reaction mixture is stirred under a hydrogen atmosphere (43 psi) for 3 days and filtered through SuperCell filtration agent. The filtrate is concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the desired product.

Yield: 330 mg (98%) $m/z = 436$ (M+H)⁺.

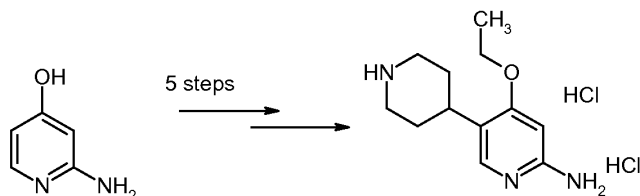
5-(Piperidin-4-yl)-4-propoxypyridin-2-amine dihydrochloride



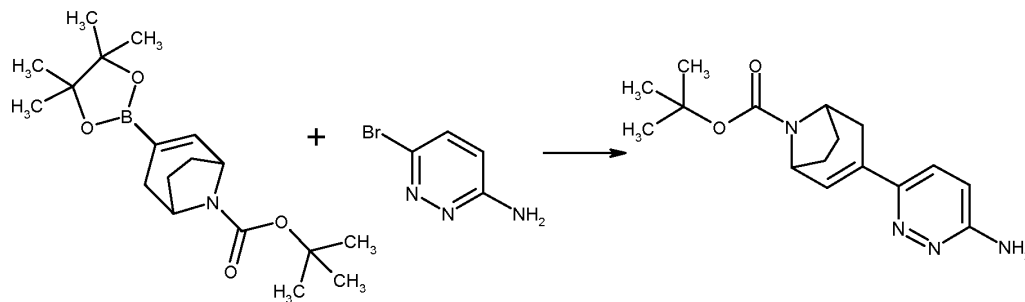
To *tert*-butyl 4-(6-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-4-propoxypyridin-3-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (330 mg, 0.76 mmol) in dichloromethane (2 mL) is added a solution of HCl in dioxane (2.00 mL, 4M, 8.0 mmol). The reaction mixture is stirred for 16 h and concentrated. The residue is triturated with DCM and dried under vacuum to afford the desired product.

Yield: 233 mg quantitative.

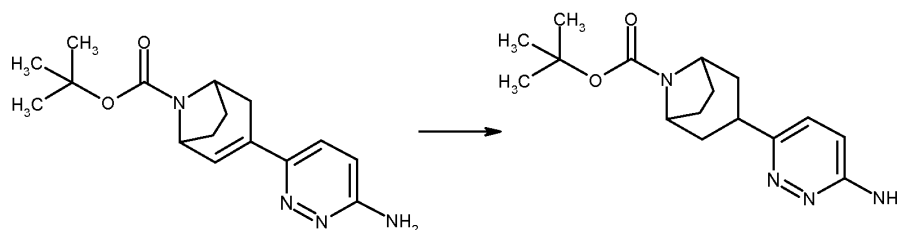
4-Ethoxy-5-(piperidin-4-yl)pyridin-2-amine dihydrochloride



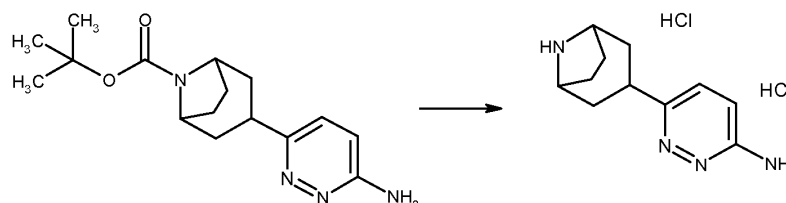
4-Ethoxy-5-(piperidin-4-yl)pyridin-2-amine dihydrochloride can be synthesized analogous to the protocol for the synthesis of 5-(piperidin-4-yl)-4-propoxypyridin-2-amine dihydrochloride. Alkylation of 2-aminopyridin-4-ol with ethylbromide and subsequent Boc protection leads to the formation of *tert*-butyl N-(4-ethoxypyridin-2-yl)carbamate. Bromination of *tert*-butyl N-(4-ethoxypyridin-2-yl)carbamate leads to the synthesis of *tert*-butyl (5-bromo-4-ethoxypyridin-2-yl)carbamate. Subsequent reaction with 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyridine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester leads to the formation of *tert*-butyl 6-[[(*tert*-butoxy)carbonyl]amino]-4-ethoxy-1',2',3',6'-tetrahydro-[3,4'-bipyridine]-1'-carboxylate. In the next step *tert*-butyl 4-(6-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-4-ethoxypyridin-3-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate is obtained via hydrogenation. Cleavage of the Boc protecting group leads to the synthesis of 4-ethoxy-5-(piperidin-4-yl)pyridin-2-amine dihydrochloride.

tert-Butyl 3-(6-aminopyridazin-3-yl)-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-2-ene-8-carboxylate

To *tert*-butyl 3-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-2-ene-8-carboxylate (1.93 g, 5.75 mmol) and 6-bromopyridazin-3-amine (1.00 g, 5.75 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (25 mL) is added 2M aq. Na₂CO₃ solution (11.5 mL, 23.0 mmol) and Xphos 2nd generation catalyst (136 mg, 0.17 mmol). The reaction mixture is degassed with argon and stirred at 100°C for 2 h. All volatiles are evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude material is purified by normal phase chromatography to obtain the title compound. Yield: 0.80 g (46%) ESI-MS: *m/z* = 303 (M+H)⁺

tert-Butyl-3-(6-aminopyridazin-3-yl)-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octane-8-carboxylate

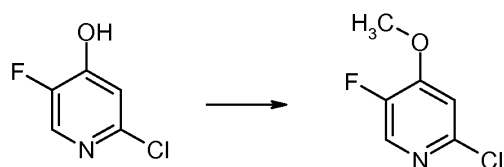
To *tert*-butyl 3-(6-aminopyridazin-3-yl)-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-2-ene-8-carboxylate (0.80 g, 2.65 mmol) in MeOH (30 mL) is added Pd/C (250 mg) under nitrogen. The reaction mixture is degassed and hydrogenated at 3 bar hydrogen atmosphere at RT overnight. The reaction mixture is filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Yield: 800 mg (quantitative) ESI-MS: *m/z* = 305 (M+H)⁺

6-{8-Azabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3-yl}pyridazin-3-amine dihydrochloride

To *tert*-butyl 3-(6-aminopyridazin-3-yl)-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octane-8-carboxylate (800 mg, 2.63 mmol) in an appropriate volume of DCM is added 4M HCl in 1,4 dioxane and stirred at RT until reaction is completed. All volatiles are evaporated under reduced pressure.

Yield: 700 mg (96%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 205$ (M+H)⁺

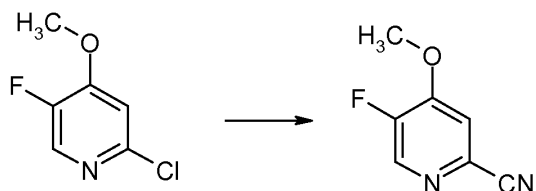
2-Chloro-5-fluoro-4-methoxypyridine



To 2-chloro-5-fluoropyridin-4-ol (1 g, 7.05 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (1.27 g, 9.16 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) is added iodomethane (1.15 g, 8.13 mmol) at room temperature. The resulting reaction mixture is stirred at RT for 2 h. The reaction mixture is diluted with water (20 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (30 mL x 2). The combined organic phases are washed with water and brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by column chromatography on silica gel to give the desired product.

Yield: 1 g (91%) $m/z = 162$ (M+H)⁺

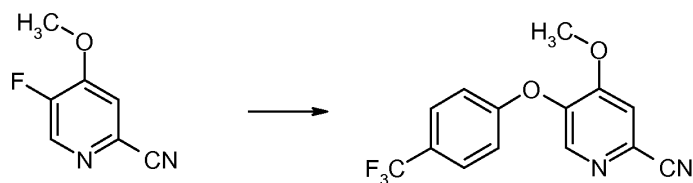
5-Fluoro-4-methoxypicolonitrile



To 2-chloro-5-fluoro-4-methoxypyridine (1.0 g, 6.2 mmol), zinc cyanide (800 mg, 6.8 mmol) and dppf (34 mg, 0.62 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) stirred at RT under nitrogen atmosphere, is added Pd₂(dba)₃ (56 mg, 0.62 mmol). The reaction mixture is stirred at 150 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere for 3 h. The reaction mixture is then diluted with water (30 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (30 mL x 2). The combined organic phases are washed with water and brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by column chromatography on silica gel to give the desired product.

Yield: 700 mg (74 %) $m/z = 153$ (M+H)⁺.

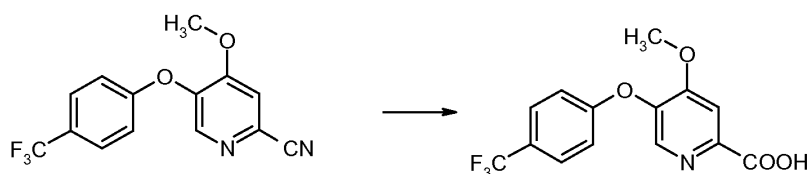
4-Methoxy-5-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)picolinonitrile



To 5-fluoro-4-methoxypicolinonitrile (700 mg, 4.6 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) is added 4-(trifluoromethyl)phenol (746 mg, 4.6 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (636 mg, 4.6 mmol). The reaction mixture is stirred at 100 °C for 16 h. The reaction mixture is diluted with water (20 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (20 mL x 2). The combined organic phases are combined, washed with water and brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by column chromatography on silica gel to give the desired product.

Yield: 1 g (80 %) $m/z = 295 (M+H)^+$.

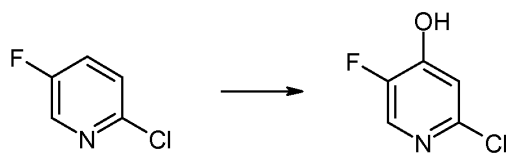
4-Methoxy-5-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)picolinic acid



To a solution of NaOH (1.6 g, 40 mmol) in water (20 mL) is added 4-methoxy-5-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)picolinonitrile (700 mg, 2.4 mmol). The reaction mixture is stirred at 100 °C overnight. The reaction mixture is acidified by 6M HCl to adjust pH = 2, extracted with EtOAc (30 mL x 2). The combined organic phases are washed with water and brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude product which can be used directly without further purification;

Yield: 700 mg (94%) $m/z = 314 (M+H)^+$.

2-Chloro-5-fluoropyridin-4-ol

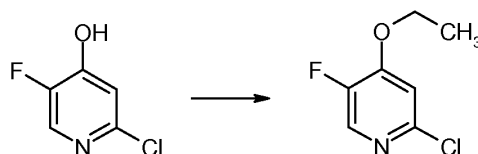


Under a nitrogen atmosphere at -78 °C to a stirred solution of 2-chloro-5-fluoropyridine (5.0 g, 38 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (50 mL), is added lithium diisopropylamide (24.7 mL, 49.4 mmol, 2M in tetrahydrofuran) drop-wise over 30 min. The reaction mixture is stirred at -78 °C for 2 h. Afterwards a solution of trimethyl borate (7.9 g, 76.03 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (10

mL) is added drop-wise over 20 min. After addition, the reaction mixture is stirred at RT for another 2 h. The reaction mixture is cooled to 0 °C and acetic acid (6.5 mL) is added. The reaction mixture is stirred at 0 °C for 30 min. Hydrogen peroxide (11.5 mL, 30% solution) is added drop-wise at 0 °C. The reaction mixture is stirred at RT overnight. The reaction mixture is quenched with saturated aqueous NaS₂O₄. 5N HCl is added to the reaction mixture. After extraction with EtOAc (50 mL x 3), the combined organic phases are washed with water and brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by silica gel chromatography to give the desired product.

Yield: 3.8 g (68%) . m/z = 149 (M+H)⁺.

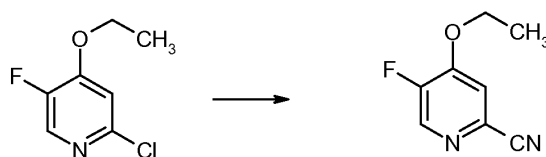
2-Chloro-4-ethoxy-5-fluoropyridine



To 2-chloro-5-fluoropyridin-4-ol (2, 3.0 g, 20.33 mmol) and silver(I) carbonate (8.4 g, 30.50 mmol) in DMF (50 mL) is added iodoethane (9.51 g, 61.00 mmol) at 0 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature for 3 h. The reaction mixture is then diluted with ethyl acetate (100 mL) and washed with water and brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by column chromatography on silica gel to give the desired product.

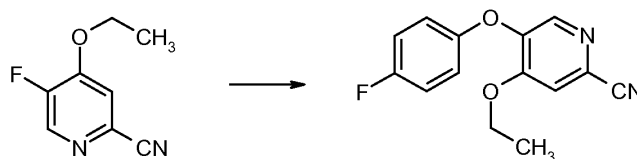
Yield: 3.0 g (84%) m/z = 177 (M+H)⁺.

4-Ethoxy-5-fluoropicolinonitrile



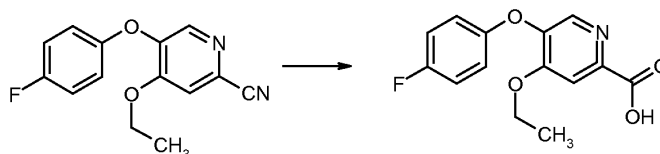
To 2-chloro-4-ethoxy-5-fluoropyridine (300 mg, 1.71 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) is added dicyanozinc (141 mg, 1.2 mmol), zinc (22.3 mg, 0.34 mmol) and Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (50 mg) under a nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture is stirred at 150 °C for 3h. The reaction mixture is diluted with ethyl acetate (50 mL), washed with water and brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by column chromatography on silica gel to give the desired product.

Yield: 220 mg (78%) LC-MS: m/z 167 [M+H]⁺.

4-Ethoxy-5-(4-fluorophenoxy)picolinonitrile

To 4-fluorophenol (202 mg, 1.81 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (249 mg, 1.81 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) is added 4-ethoxy-5-fluoropicolinonitrile (200 mg, 1.2 mmol) in one portion. The reaction mixture is stirred at 100 °C for 3 h. After cooling, the reaction mixture is diluted with ethyl acetate (20 mL), washed with water and brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by column chromatography on silica gel to give the desired product.

Yield: 220 mg (71%) $m/z = 259$ (M+H)⁺.

4-Ethoxy-5-(4-fluorophenoxy)picolinic acid

A mixture of 4-ethoxy-5-(4-fluorophenoxy)picolinonitrile (500 mg, 1.94 mmol) in an aqueous 2N sodium hydroxide solution (10 mL) is stirred at 100 °C overnight. After cooling, the reaction mixture is acidified by aqueous 1N HCl to adjust pH = 4 and extracted with DCM (20 mL x 2). The combined organic phases are washed with water and brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude desired product.

Yield: 490 mg (91%) $m/z = 278$ (M+H)⁺.

Table 5A. Procedures for preparing compounds of the invention **83-89**.

Cpd No.	Amine Intermediate	Carboxylic acid Intermediate	Genl. Proc.	Yield %
83			I	32

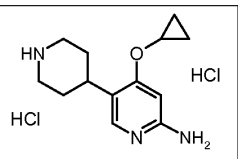
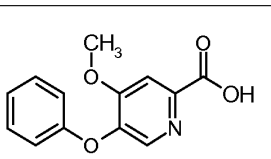
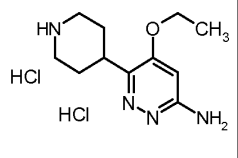
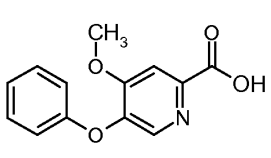
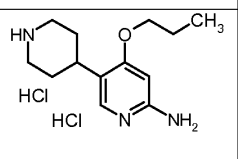
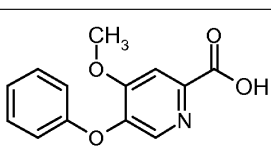
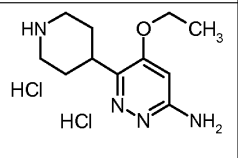
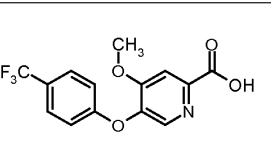
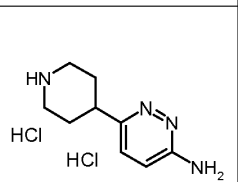
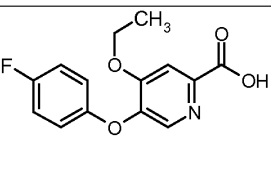
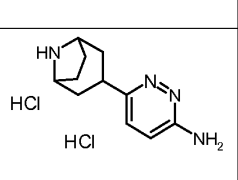
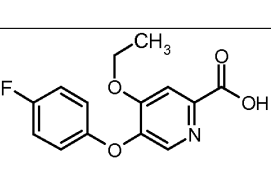
84			I	33
85			I	66
86			I	20
87			I	18
88			I	21
89			I	15

Table 5B. Analytical data for compounds of the invention **83-89**.

Cpd No.	ESI-MS m/z, M+H⁺	HPLC R_t (min.)
83	420	0.79
84	461	0.84
85	450	0.83

Cpd No.	ESI-MS m/z, M+H ⁺	HPLC R _t (min.)
86	463	0.84
87	518	0.97
88	438	0.80
89	465	0.82

General procedures:

Procedures for preparing compounds of the invention **90** and **91** are summarized in Table 6A. Analysis of the compounds of the invention **90** and **91** are summarized in Table 6B.

V: To carboxylic acid (1.0 eq.) (intermediate 2 in the following table 6A) in DMF is added DIPEA (3.0 eq.) and HATU (1.0 eq.) and the reaction mixture is stirred for 30 min at rt. Amine (1.0 eq) (intermediate 1 in the following table 6A) is added and the reaction mixture is stirred overnight. The filtered reaction mixture is purified by RP column chromatography (ACN/water + TFA or basic conditions).

Table 6A. General procedures for preparing compounds of the invention **90** and **91**.

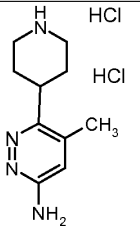
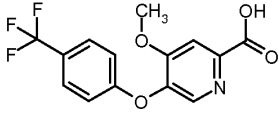
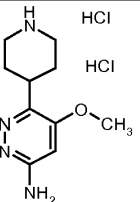
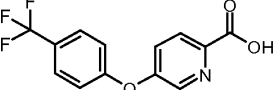
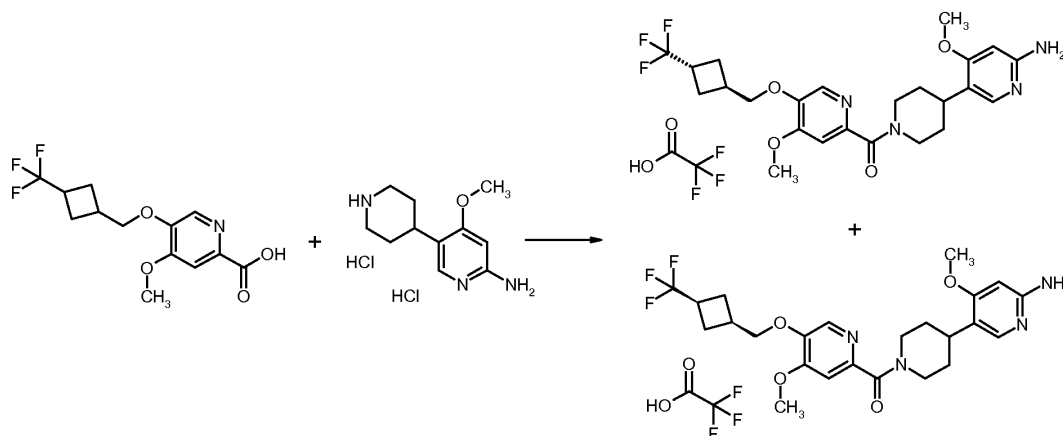
Cpd No.	amine (intermediate1)	carboxylic acid (intermediate 2)	Gen. Proc.	Yield %
90			V	55
91			V	31

Table 6B. Analytical data for compounds of the invention **90** and **91**.

Cpd No.	ESI-MS m/z, M+H ⁺	HPLC R _t (min.)
90	488	0.86 (Method 7)
91	474	0.87 (Method 7)

Compounds 92 and 93:

TFA salt of 4-Methoxy-5-[1-(4-methoxy-5-{[3-(trifluoromethyl)-cyclobutyl]methoxy}-pyridine-2-carbonyl)piperidin-4-yl]pyridin-2-amin

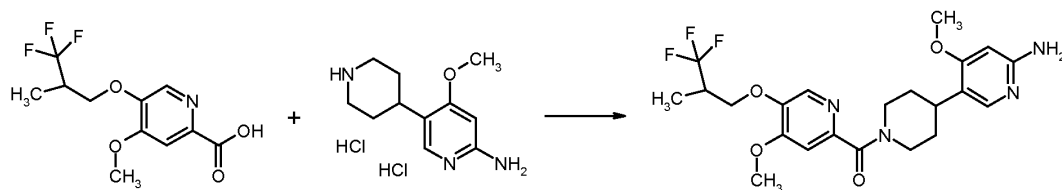


4-Methoxy-5-(3-trifluoromethyl-cyclobutylmethoxy)-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (40 mg, 0.13 mmol), DIPEA (113 μ L, 0.66 mmol), HATU (54 mg, 0.144 mmol) and 4-methoxy-5-(piperidin-4-yl)pyridin-2-amine dihydrochloride (37 mg, 0.13 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) are stirred overnight at rt. The reaction mixture is purified by RP column chromatography (ACN/ water + TFA) to obtain both stereoisomers.

Yield: compound **92** (trans isomer): 5 mg (6%) HPLC R_t: 0.50 min (method 12) and compound **93** (cis isomer): 8 mg (10%) HPLC R_t: 0.48 min (method 12), ESI-MS: m/z = 495 (M+H)⁺

Compound 94:

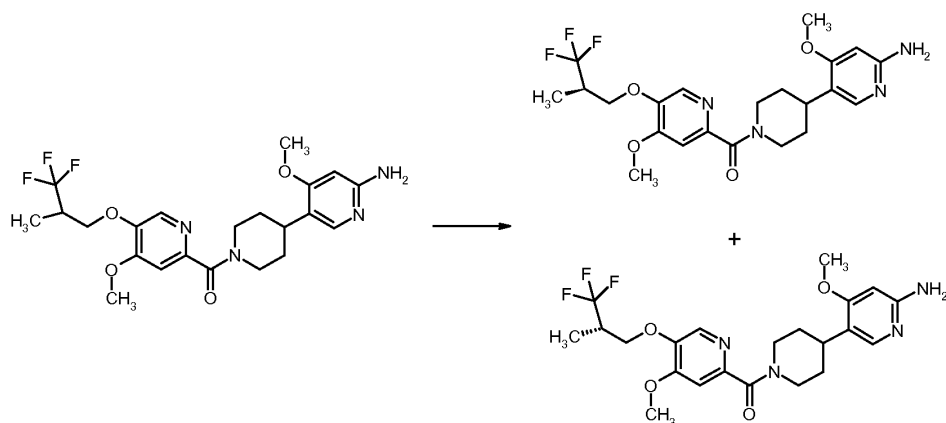
4-Methoxy-5-[1-[4-methoxy-5-(3,3,3-trifluoro-2-methylpropoxy)pyridine-2-carbonyl]piperidin-4-yl]pyridin-2-amine



4-Methoxy-5-(3,3,3-trifluoro-2-methylpropoxy)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (110 mg, 0.39 mmol), DIPEA (271 μ L, 1.58 mmol), HATU (150 mg, 0.39 mmol) and 4-methoxy-5-(piperidin-4-yl)pyridin-2-amine dihydrochloride (121 mg, 0.43 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) are stirred 2 h at rt. The reaction mixture is purified by RP column chromatography. Yield: 110 mg (60%) ESI-MS: m/z = 469 ($M+H$)⁺ HPLC R_t : 0.71 min (method 13)

Enantiomers of 4-Methoxy-5-(1-(4-methoxy-5-(3,3,3-trifluoro-2-methylpropoxy)pyridine-2-carbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-pyridin-2-amine (94):

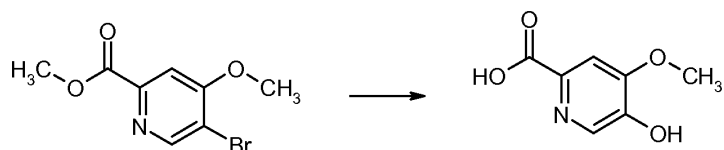
4-Methoxy-5-(1-(4-methoxy-5-[(2S)-3,3,3-trifluoro-2-methylpropoxy]pyridine-2-carbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-pyridin-2-amine and 4-Methoxy-5-(1-(4-methoxy-5-[(2R)-3,3,3-trifluoro-2-methylpropoxy]pyridine-2-carbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)pyridin-2-amine



4-Methoxy-5-(1-(4-methoxy-5-(3,3,3-trifluoro-2-methylpropoxy)pyridine-2-carbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)pyridin-2-amine (292 mg, 0.62 mmol) is further separated by chiral supercritical fluid chromatography (SFC, supercritical carbondioxide/20 mM NH_3 in EtOH, Chiral ART,[®] Amylose-SC 20x250 mm, 5 μ M) to obtain both enantiomers **94a** (first eluting fraction) and **94b** (second eluting fraction). The stereochemistry is randomly assigned.

Yield: 70 mg (48%, compound **94a**; R_t : 5.69 min) and 74 mg (50%, compound **94b**; R_t : 6.23 min)

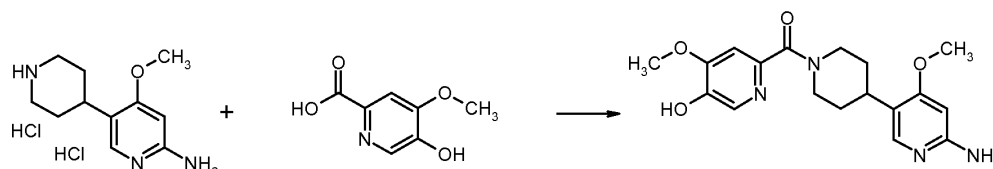
5-Hydroxy-4-methoxypyridine-2-carboxylic acid



Potassium hydroxide (6.28 g, 111.98 mmol) in 50 ml water is added to methyl 5-bromo-4-methoxypyridine-2-carboxylate (5.00 g, 20.32 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (50 ml). Di-*tert*-Butyl-(2',4',6'-triisopropyl-3,4,5,6-tetramethyl-biphenyl-2-yl)-phosphane (1.57 g, 3.27 mmol) and tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium(0) (949 mg, 1.04 mmol) is added under argon. The reaction mixture is stirred at 100°C for 2h. The reaction mixture is filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is acidified with 4M HCl and the solid is filtered. The liquid phase is concentrated and the precipitate is collected, washed and dried.

Yield: 2.61g (76%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 170$ (M+H)⁺

6-[4-(6-Amino-4-methoxypyridin-3-yl)piperidine-1-carbonyl]-4-methoxypyridin-3-ol



To 5-hydroxy-4-methoxypyridine-2-carboxylic acid (100 mg, 0.59 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) is added DIPEA (407 μ l, 2.36 mmol) and 4-methoxy-5-(piperidin-4-yl)pyridin-2-amine dihydrochloride (331 mg, 1.18 mmol). Then HATU (225 mg, 0.59 mmol) is added. The reaction mixture is stirred overnight at RT and purified by reversed phase column chromatography to afford the title compound.

Yield: 140 mg (66%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 359$ (M+H)⁺ R_t (HPLC): 0.61 min (method 10)

General Procedures:

A procedure for preparing compound **95** of the invention is summarized in Table 7A.

Analysis of the compound **95** of the invention is summarized in Table 7B.

VI: To 6-[4-(6-amino-4-methoxypyridin-3-yl)piperidine-1-carbonyl]-4-methoxypyridin-3-ol (1.0 eq.) (intermediate 2 in the following table 7A) in dioxane is added alcohol (2.4 eq.) (intermediate 1 in the following table 7A), TPP (2.7 eq.) and DTAD (2.5 eq.). The reaction mixture is stirred at 60°C for 1h. If the reaction shows complete conversion, the reaction mixture is purified by RP column chromatography (ACN/water + TFA).

If reaction does not show completion, additional TPP (2.7 eq.) and DTAD (2.5 eq.) are added until conversion occurs. After each addition the reaction mixture is stirred at 60°C for 1h. The reaction mixture is purified by RP column chromatography (ACN/water + TFA).

Table 7A. General procedures for preparing compound of the invention **95**.

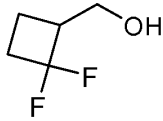
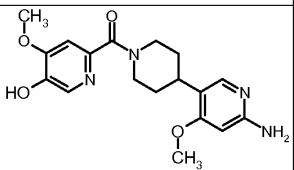
Cpd No.	alcohol (intermediate 1)	core (intermediate 2)	Genl. Proc.	Yield %
95			VI	quant.

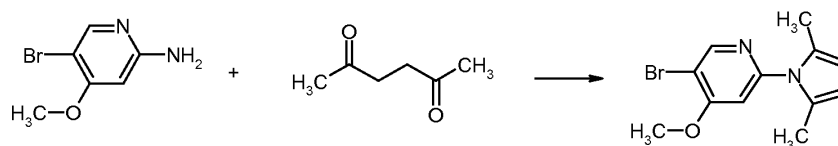
Table 7B. Analytical data for compound of the invention **95**.

Cpd No.	ESI-MS m/z, M+H ⁺	HPLC R _t (min.)
95	463	0.65 (Method 13)

Alternative Preparation of Compound 1

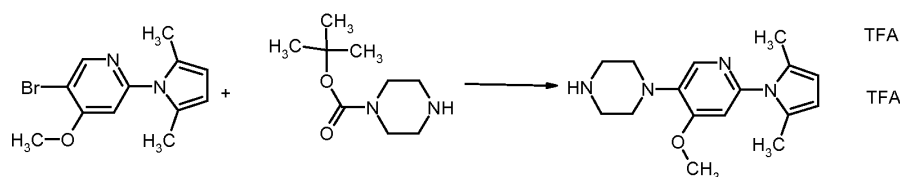
5-{4-[5-(4-Fluorophenoxy)-4-methoxypyridine-2-carbonyl]piperazin-1-yl}-4-methoxypyridin-2-amine

5-Bromo-2-(2,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxypyridine



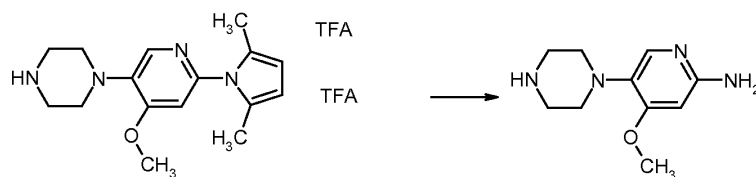
5-Bromo-4-methoxy-pyridin-2-ylamine (9.50 g, 46.79 mmol), hexane-2,5-dione (7.08 mL, 60.83 mmol) and p-toluenesulfonic acid (0.81 g, 4.68 mmol) in toluene (80 mL) are stirred over night at 120°C using a Dean-Stark-apparatus. The reaction mixture is concentrated under reduced pressure, taken up in DCM and purified by silica gel chromatography (DCM). Yield: 7.60 g (58%) ESI-MS: m/z = 281 [M+H]⁺ R_t(HPLC): 1.13 min (method 7)

1-[6-(2,5-Dimethyl-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxypyridin-3-yl]piperazine bis(trifluoroacetic acid)



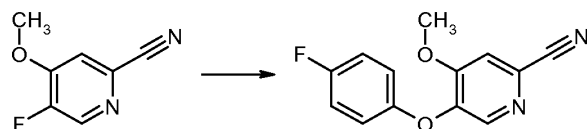
The reaction is performed under an argon-atmosphere. 5-Bromo-2-(2,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxypyridine (1.00 g, 3.56 mmol), *tert*-butyl piperazine-1-carboxylate (0.73 g, 3.92 mmol), CPhos-3G-methane sulfonate (0.30 g, 0.36 mmol) and cesium carbonate (3.48 g, 10.67 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (15 mL) are stirred over night at 80°C. The reaction mixture is filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is taken up in DCM (20 mL) and TFA (1.37 mL; 17.76 mmol) is added. The reaction mixture is stirred for 3 days at RT and after addition of the same amount TFA the reaction mixture is stirred overnight at 40°C. The reaction mixture is evaporated to dryness and used without further purification. Yield: 1.80 g (98%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 287$ $[M+H]^+$ R_t (HPLC): 0.67 min (method 7)

4-Methoxy-5-(piperazin-1-yl)pyridin-2-amine



1-[6-(2,5-Dimethyl-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methoxypyridin-3-yl]piperazine bis(trifluoroacetic acid) (1.20 g, 2.33 mmol), hydroxylamine hydrochloride (0.70 g, 10.03 mmol) and triethylamine (1.00 mL, 7.11 mmol) in EtOH/water (1/1; 16 mL) are stirred over night at 80°C. The organic solvent is removed under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by RP-HPLC (ACN/water + NH_3). Yield: 290 mg (60%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 209$ $[M+H]^+$ R_t (HPLC): 0.35 min (method 11)

5-(4-Fluorophenoxy)-4-methoxypyridine-2-carbonitrile

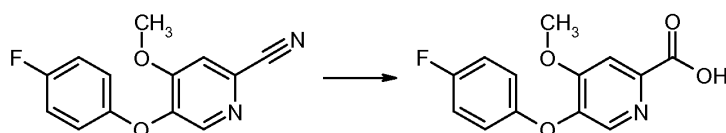


5-Fluoro-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile (1.00 g; 6.57 mmol), 4-fluorophenol (0.88 g; 7.89 mmol) and potassium carbonate (2.00 g; 14.46 mmol) are stirred in NMP at 105°C for 1.5

hours. The reaction mixture is allowed to cool down to RT and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer is washed with water and brine, separated, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is levigated with PE, filtered and dried in a drying oven at 60°C.

Yield: 1.54 g (96%) ESI-MS: m/z = 245 [M+H]⁺ R_t(HPLC): 1.03 min (method 7)

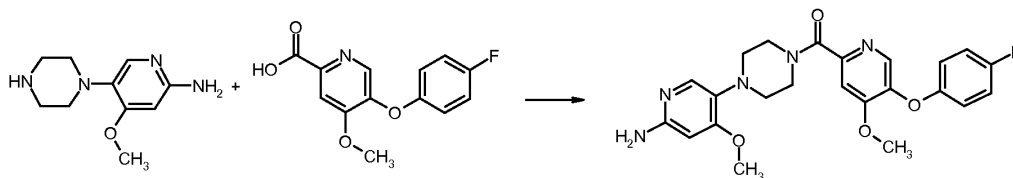
5-(4-Fluorophenoxy)-4-methoxypyridine-2-carboxylic acid



5-(4-Fluorophenoxy)-4-methoxypyridine-2-carbonitrile (1.54 g; 6.31 mmol) and NaOH (2 mol/L, aq. solution; 15.40 mL, 30.80 mmol) are stirred at 105°C for 10 hours. The reaction mixture is allowed to cool down to RT and is left for 3 days. The resulting precipitate is filtered and levigated in water. The reaction mixture is warmed up to 50°C and the pH is adjusted to pH7 using HCl (4 mol/L, aq. solution). The resulting precipitate is filtered, washed with EE and dried in a drying oven at 60°C.

Yield: 0.84 g (51%) ESI-MS: m/z = 264 [M+H]⁺ R_t(HPLC): 0.77 min (method 7)

5-{4-[5-(4-Fluorophenoxy)-4-methoxypyridine-2-carbonyl]piperazin-1-yl}-4-methoxypyridin-2-amine



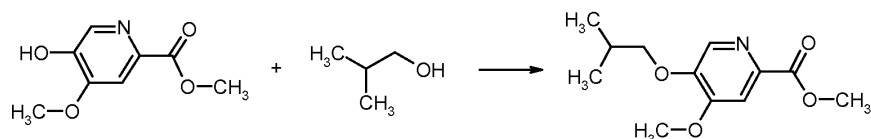
5-(4-Fluorophenoxy)-4-methoxypyridine-2-carboxylic acid (0.40 g; 1.92 mmol), HATU (0.75 g; 1.97 mmol) and DIPEA (1.16 mL; 6.72 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) are stirred for 30 minutes at RT. 4-Methoxy-5-(piperazin-1-yl)pyridin-2-amine (0.52 g; 1.98 mmol) is added and the reaction mixture is allowed to stir at RT over night. The mixture is purified by RP-HPLC (ACN/water + NH₃).

Yield: 0.31 g (36%) ESI-MS: m/z = 454 [M+H]⁺ R_t(HPLC): 0.88 min (method 11)

Alternative Preparation of Compound 39

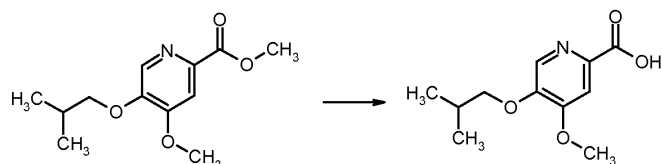
4-Methoxy-5-{1-[4-methoxy-5-(2-methylpropoxy)pyridine-2-carbonyl]piperidin-4-yl}-pyridin-2-amine trifluoroacetic acid

Methyl-4-methoxy-5-(2-methylpropoxy)pyridine-2-carboxylate



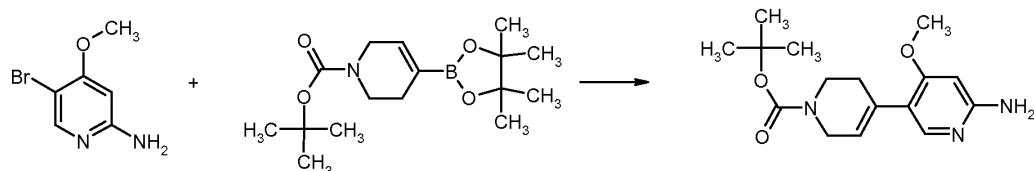
Methyl-5-hydroxy-4-methoxypyridine-2-carboxylate (0.40 g, 2.18 mmol), 2-methylpropan-1-ol (0.40 mL, 4.37 mmol) and TPP (1.72 g, 6.55 mmol) in THF are stirred for 10 minutes at RT. The reaction mixture is cooled in an ice bath and DTAD (1.51 g; 6.55 mmol) is added. After 30 minutes the reaction mixture is purified by RP-HPLC (ACN/water + TFA).
Yield: 0.30 g (57%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 240$ $[M+H]^+$ R_t (HPLC): 0.85 min (method 7)

4-Methoxy-5-(2-methylpropoxy)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid



Methyl-4-methoxy-5-(2-methylpropoxy)pyridine-2-carboxylate (0.30 g; 1.25 mmol) and NaOH (4 mol/L, aq. solution; 0.47 mL; 1.88 mmol) in MeOH (8 mL) are stirred at RT for 3 days. The pH of the reaction mixture is neutralized using HCl (4 mol/L; aq. solution) and the solvents are removed under reduced pressure. DCM and a little amount of MeOH are added to the residue. The insoluble material is filtered off and the mother liquid is removed under reduced pressure. The residue is used without further purification.
Yield: 0.20 g (71%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 226$ $[M+H]^+$ R_t (HPLC): 0.76 min (method 7)

tert-Butyl 6-amino-4-methoxy-1',2',3',6'-tetrahydro-[3,4'-bipyridine]-1'-carboxylate

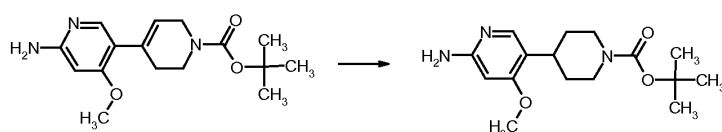


The reaction is performed under an argon-atmosphere. 5-Bromo-4-methoxypyridin-2-amine (7.40 g; 32.80 mmol), *tert*-butyl 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine-1-carboxylate (11.16 g; 36.08 mmol) and sodium carbonate (2 mol/L, aq.

solution; 65.60 mL; 131.21 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (300 mL) is purged with argon. After 5 minutes Xphos 2nd Gen. (0.77 g; 0.98 mmol) is added and the reaction mixture is stirred over night in a sealed vial at 100°C. The reaction mixture is concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is taken up in water and extracted several times with EtOAc. The combined organic layers are dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by silica gel chromatography (DCM/MeOH).

Yield: 9.69 g (97%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 306 [M+H]^+$ R_t (HPLC): 0.83 min (method 10)

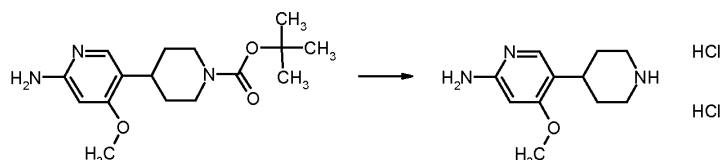
tert.-Butyl 4-(6-amino-4-methoxypyridin-3-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylate



Under a hydrogen atmosphere (Parr-apparatus; 50 psi) *tert*-butyl 6-amino-4-methoxy-1',2',3',6'-tetrahydro-[3,4'-bipyridine]-1'-carboxylate (5.11 g; 16.73 mmol) and Pd/C (10%; 0.60 g) in MeOH (100 mL) are stirred at RT for 41.5 hours. Additional catalyst is added twice and the reaction mixture is further hydrogenated. After removal of the catalyst by filtration the mother liquid is concentrated under reduced pressure. The product is used without further purification.

Yield: 4.71 g (92%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 308 [M+H]^+$ R_t (HPLC): 0.82 min (method 10)

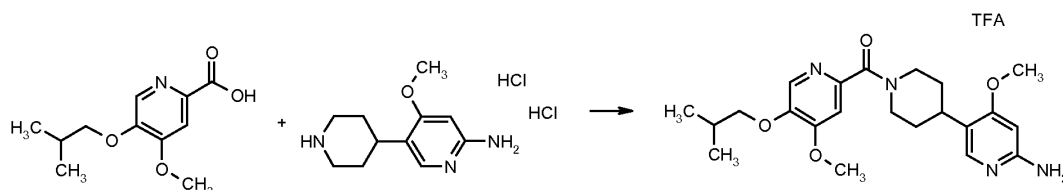
4-Methoxy-5-(piperidin-4-yl)pyridin-2-amine dihydrochloride



tert-Butyl 4-(6-amino-4-methoxypyridin-3-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylate (6.90 g; 22.45 mmol) and HCl (4 mol/L; solution in 1,4-dioxane; 69.00 mL; 224.47 mmol) in DCM (89.70 mL) are stirred at RT over night. The reaction mixture is concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is levigated in EE and filtered. The product is used without further purification.

Yield: 5.30 g (84%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 208 [M+H]^+$ R_t (HPLC): 0.66 min (method 11)

4-Methoxy-5-{1-[4-methoxy-5-(2-methylpropoxy)pyridine-2-carbonyl]piperidin-4-yl}-pyridin-2-amine trifluoroacetic acid



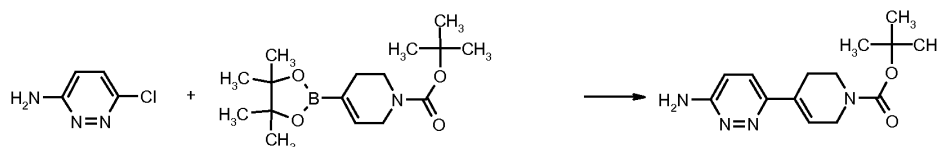
4-Methoxy-5-(2-methylpropoxy)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (80 mg; 0.36 mmol), 4-methoxy-5-(piperidin-4-yl)pyridin-2-amine dihydrochloride (96 mg; 0.36 mmol), DIPEA (0.24 mL; 1.42 mmol) and HATU (149 mg; 0.39 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) are stirred at RT over night. The reaction mixture is purified by RP-HPLC (ACN/water + TFA).

Yield: 0.11 g (72%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 415$ $[M+H]^+$ R_t (HPLC): 0.80 min (method 7)

Alternative Preparation of Compound 17

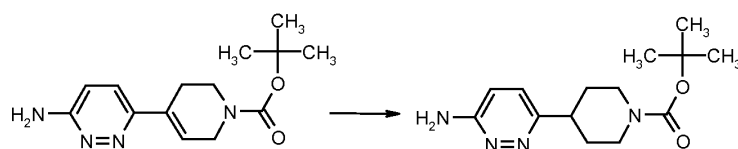
6-{1-[5-(4-Fluorophenoxy)-4-methoxypyridine-2-carbonyl]piperidin-4-yl}pyridazin-3-amine

tert.-Butyl 4-(6-aminopyridazin-3-yl)-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine-1-carboxylate



The reaction is performed under an argon-atmosphere. 6-Chloropyridazin-3-amine (5.20 g; 40.14 mmol), *tert*-butyl 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine-1-carboxylate (13.65 g; 44.15 mmol) and sodium carbonate (2 mol/L, aq. solution; 80.28 mL; 160.56 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (350 mL) are purged with argon. After 5 minutes Xphos 2nd Gen. (0.95 g; 1.20 mmol) is added and the mixture is stirred over night in a sealed vial at 100°C. The reaction mixture is filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is taken up in MeOH, precipitated with water and filtered. The resulting precipitate is dried in a drying oven at 50°C. The product is used without further purification. Yield: quantitative ESI-MS: $m/z = 277$ $[M+H]^+$ R_t (HPLC): 0.78 min (method 10)

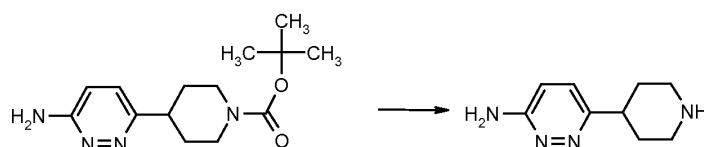
tert.-Butyl 4-(6-aminopyridazin-3-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylate



Under an hydrogen atmosphere (Parr-apparatus; 4 bar) *tert.*-butyl 4-(6-aminopyridazin-3-yl)-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine-1-carboxylate (4.85 g; 17.55 mmol) and Pd/C (10%; 0.50 g) in MeOH (100 mL) are stirred at RT for 3 hours. After removal of the catalyst by filtration the mother liquid is concentrated under reduced pressure. The product is used without further purification.

Yield: quantitative ESI-MS: $m/z = 279$ $[M+H]^+$ R_t (HPLC): 0.86 (method 11)

6-(Piperidin-4-yl)pyridazin-3-amine

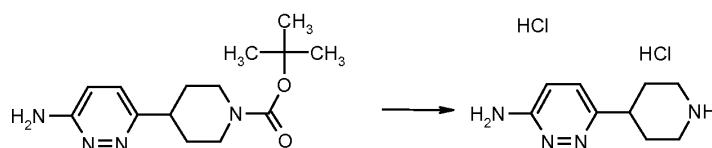


tert.-Butyl 4-(6-aminopyridazin-3-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylate (4.89 g; 17.55 mmol) is stirred for 1 hour in TFA (20 mL; 259.25 mmol). The solvent is evaporated and the residue is purified by silica gel chromatography (DCM/MeOH + NH_3).

Yield: quantitative ESI-MS: $m/z = 179$ $[M+H]^+$ R_t (HPLC): injection peak (method 11)

Alternatively used amine:

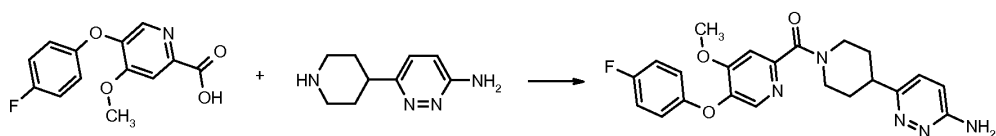
6-(Piperidin-4-yl)pyridazin-3-amine dihydrochloride



The reaction is performed using a nitrogen atmosphere. *tert.*-Butyl 4-(6-aminopyridazin-3-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylate (1.00 g; 3.59 mmol) and HCl (4 mol/L, solution in 1,4-dioxane; 2.96 mL; 11.84 mmol) in ACN (6 mL) are stirred at 35°-40°C for 2 hours. The reaction mixture is cooled to RT and diluted with isopropylacetate. After 10 minutes of stirring the resulting precipitate is filtered off and dried in a drying oven at 45°C.

Yield: quantitative ESI-MS: $m/z = 179$ $[M+H]^+$ R_t (HPLC): 0.94 min (method 14)

6-{1-[5-(4-Fluorophenoxy)-4-methoxypyridine-2-carbonyl]piperidin-4-yl}pyridazin-3-amine

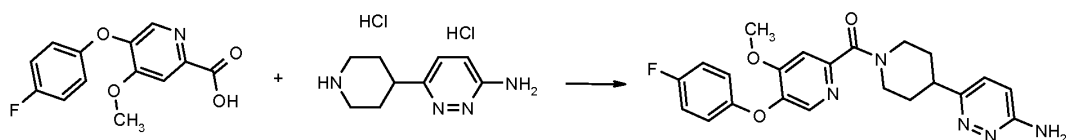


5-(4-Fluorophenoxy)-4-methoxypyridine-2-carboxylic acid (0.70 g; 2.66 mmol), HATU (1.52 g; 3.99 mmol) and DIPEA (1.83 mL; 10.64 mmol) in DMF (20 mL) are stirred for 30 minutes. 6-(Piperidin-4-yl)pyridazin-3-amine (0.71 g; 3.98 mmol) is added and the reaction mixture is allowed to stir at RT over night. The mixture is purified by RP-HPLC (ACN/water + TFA). To remove the trifluoroacetate salt the product is taken up in water/EtOH (1.5/1) and levigated with polymer bound bicarbonate. After 30 minutes of stirring the mixture is filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure.

Yield: 180 mg (16%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 424$ $[M+H]^+$ R_t (HPLC): 0.77 min (method 7)

Alternatively the title compound can be obtained as follows:

6-{1-[5-(4-Fluorophenoxy)-4-methoxypyridine-2-carbonyl]piperidin-4-yl}pyridazin-3-amine



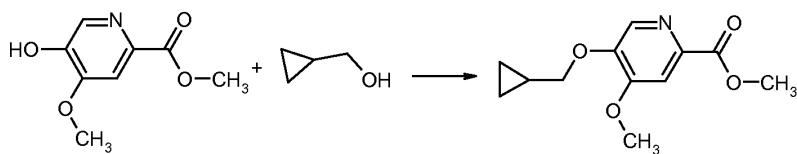
5-(4-Fluorophenoxy)-4-methoxypyridine-2-carboxylic acid (0.50 g; 1.90 mmol) and CDI (0.46 g; 2.85 mmol) in NMP (1 mL) are stirred at RT for 1 hour. 6-(Piperidin-4-yl)pyridazin-3-amine dihydrochloride (0.52 g; 2.09 mmol) and DIPEA (0.99 mL; 5.70 mmol) are added. After stirring for 3 hours the reaction mixture is diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer is separated, washed with water and brine, dried over $MgSO_4$ and filtered. The mother liquid is concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by silica gel chromatography (DCM/MeOH). The desired fractions are concentrated under reduced pressure and treated with ACN/ethyl ether to provide the title product in solid form.

Yield: 0.27 g (34%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 424$ $[M+H]^+$ R_t (HPLC): 0.49 min (method 1)

Alternative Preparation of Compound 37

5-{1-[5-(Cyclopropylmethoxy)-4-methoxypyridine-2-carbonyl]piperidin-4-yl}-4-methoxypyridin-2-amine

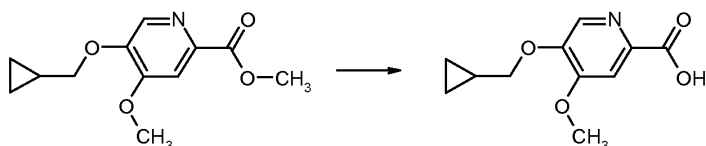
Methyl 5-(cyclopropylmethoxy)-4-methoxypyridine-2-carboxylate



Methyl 5-hydroxy-4-methoxypyridine-2-carboxylate (0.20 g; 1.09 mmol) and cyclopropylmethanol (88 μ L; 1.09 mmol) in THF (3 mL) are cooled in an ice bath. TPP (0.32 g; 1.20 mmol) and DTAD (0.28 g; 1.20 mmol) are added. The reaction mixture is allowed to warm up to RT over night. The reaction mixture is concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by RP-HPLC (ACN/water + TFA).

Yield: 0.18 g (70%) ESI-MS: m/z = 238 $[M+H]^+$ R_t (HPLC): 0.41 min (method 12)

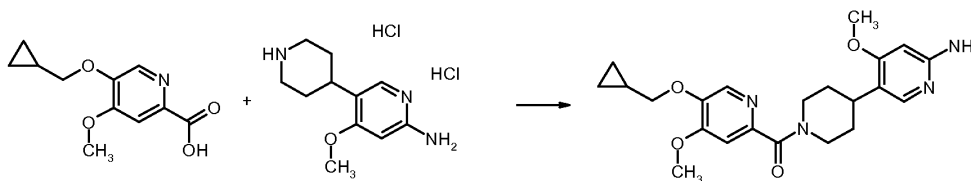
5-(Cyclopropylmethoxy)-4-methoxypyridine-2-carboxylic acid



Methyl 5-(cyclopropylmethoxy)-4-methoxypyridine-2-carboxylate (0.18 g; 0.76 mmol) and NaOH (4 mol/L, aq. solution; 0.50 mL; 2.00 mmol) in MeOH (3 mL) are stirred at RT for 1 hour. The reaction mixture is concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is taken up in water and washed with EtOAc. To the aqueous layer HCl (4 mol/L, aq. solution; 0.5 mL) is added and concentrated under reduced pressure. The product is used without further purification.

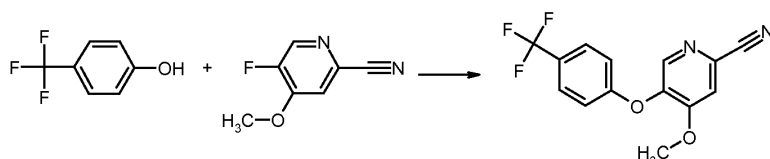
Yield: 0.13 g (74%) ESI-MS: m/z = 224 $[M+H]^+$ R_t (HPLC): 0.30 min (method 12)

5-{1-[5-(Cyclopropylmethoxy)-4-methoxypyridine-2-carbonyl]piperidin-4-yl}-4-methoxypyridin-2-amine

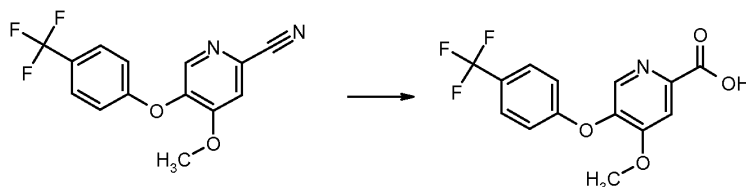


5-(Cyclopropylmethoxy)-4-methoxypyridine-2-carboxylic acid (50 mg; 0.22 mmol), 4-methoxy-5-(piperidin-4-yl)pyridin-2-amine dihydrochloride (63 mg; 0.22 mmol), DIPEA (193 μ L; 1.12 mmol) and HATU (94 mg; 0.25 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) are stirred at RT over night. The resulting mixture is purified by RP-HPLC (ACN/water + NH_3).

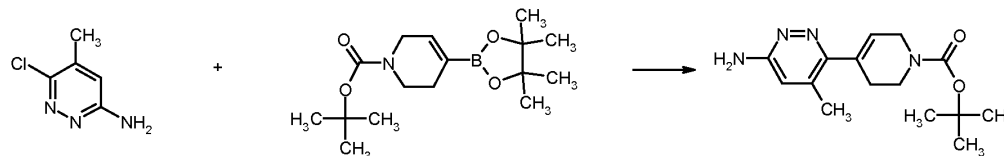
Yield: 45 mg (49%) ESI-MS: m/z = 413 $[M+H]^+$ R_t (HPLC): 0.87 min (method 11)

Alternative Preparation of Compound 90**6-(1-{4-Methoxy-5-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]pyridine-2-carbonyl}piperidin-4-yl)-5-methylpyridazin-3-amine trifluoroacetic acid****4-Methoxy-5-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]pyridine-2-carbonitrile**

5-Fluoro-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile (4.69 g; 30.84 mmol), 4-trifluoromethylphenol (5.00 g; 30.84 mmol) and potassium carbonate (6.39 g; 46.27 mmol) are stirred in DMSO at 110°C for 1 hour. The reaction mixture is allowed to cool down to RT and diluted with water. The resulting precipitate is filtered, washed with water and dried in a drying oven at 50°C. Yield: 7.40 g (82%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 295$ $[M+H]^+$ R_t (HPLC): 1.08 min (method 10)

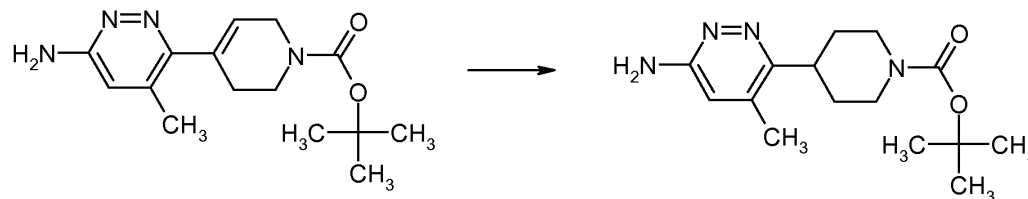
4-Methoxy-5-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid

4-Methoxy-5-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]pyridine-2-carbonitrile (7.40 g; 25.51 mmol) and NaOH (4 mol/L, aq. solution; 31.44 mL, 125.75 mmol) in MeOH (100 mL) are stirred at 70°C over night. The reaction mixture is allowed to cool down to RT and the organic solvent is evaporated. The remaining solvent is diluted with water and adjusted to pH 3 using HCl (4 mol/L, aq. solution). The resulting precipitate is filtered and dried in a drying oven at 50°C. Yield: 6.80 g (51%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 314$ $[M+H]^+$ R_t (HPLC): 0.87 min (method 10)

tert-Butyl 4-(6-amino-4-methylpyridazin-3-yl)-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine-1-carboxylate

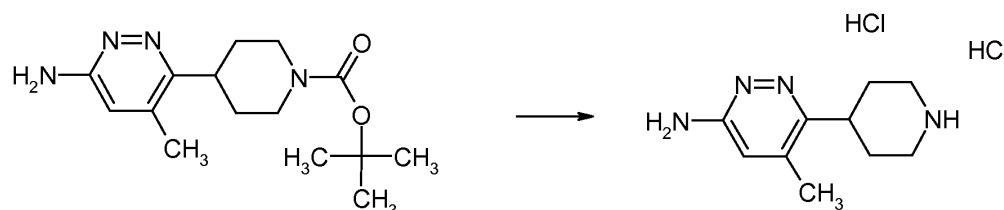
The reaction is performed under an argon-atmosphere. 6-Chloro-5-methylpyridazin-3-amine (3.00 g; 20.90 mmol), *tert*-butyl 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine-1-carboxylate (7.11 g; 22.98 mmol) and sodium carbonate (2 mol/L, aq. solution; 41.79 mL; 83.58 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (150 mL) is purged with argon. After 5 minutes Xphos 2nd Gen. (0.49 g; 0.63 mmol) is added and the mixture is stirred over night in a sealed vial at 100°C. The reaction mixture is concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is taken up in water and extracted several times with EtOAc. The combined organic layers are washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by silica gel chromatography (DCM/MeOH).

Yield: 5.20 g (86%) ESI-MS: *m/z* = 291 [M+H]⁺ R_t(HPLC): 0.79 min (method 10)

tert-Butyl 4-(6-amino-4-methylpyridazin-3-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate

Under an hydrogen atmosphere (Parr-apparatus; 50 psi) *tert*-butyl 4-(6-amino-4-methylpyridazin-3-yl)-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine-1-carboxylate (5.20 g; 17.91 mmol) and Pd/C (10%; 0.75 g) in MeOH (100 mL) are stirred at RT for 17 hours. After removal of the catalyst by filtration the mother liquid is concentrated under reduced pressure.

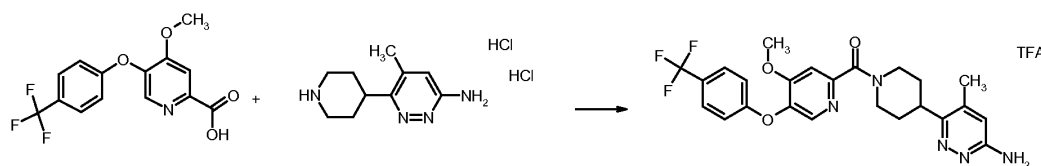
Yield: 5.00 g (96%) ESI-MS: *m/z* = 293 [M+H]⁺ R_t(HPLC): 0.79 min (method 10)

5-Methyl-6-(piperidin-4-yl)pyridazin-3-amine dihydrochloride

tert-Butyl 4-(6-amino-4-methylpyridazin-3-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (4.91 g; 16.79 mmol) and HCl (4 mol/L; solution in 1,4-dioxane; 73.65 mL; 251.90 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (34.37 mL) are stirred at RT over night. The reaction mixture is concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is levigated in EtOAc and filtered. The product is used without further purification.

Yield: quantitative ESI-MS: $m/z = 193$ $[M+H]^+$ R_t (HPLC): 0.59 min (method 11)

6-(1-{4-Methoxy-5-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]pyridine-2-carbonyl}piperidin-4-yl)-5-methylpyridazin-3-amine trifluoroacetic acid



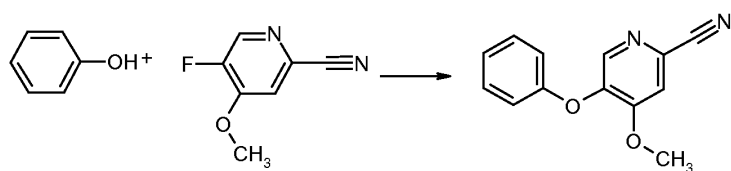
4-Methoxy-5-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (0.12 g; 0.37 mmol), HATU (0.15 g; 0.39 mmol) and DIPEA (0.19 mL; 1.11 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) are stirred for 30 minutes. 5-Methyl-6-(piperidin-4-yl)pyridazin-3-amine dihydrochloride (0.10 g; 0.38 mmol), is added and the reaction mixture is allowed to stir at RT over night. The reaction mixture is purified by RP-HPLC (ACN/water + TFA).

Yield: 0.12 g (55%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 488$ $[M+H]^+$ R_t (HPLC): 0.86 min (method 7)

Alternative Preparation of Compound 47

5-Methoxy-6-[1-(4-methoxy-5-phenoxy)pyridine-2-carbonyl]piperidin-4-yl]pyridazin-3-amine

4-Methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile

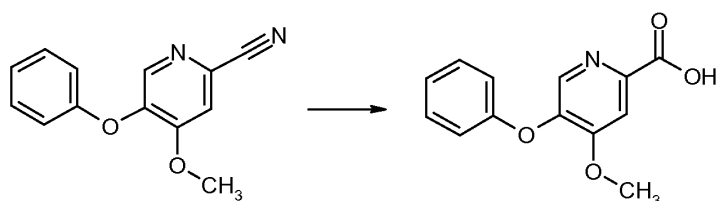


5-Fluoro-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile (0.40 g; 2.63 mmol), phenol (0.25 g; 2.66 mmol) and potassium carbonate (0.54 g; 3.91 mmol) are stirred in DMSO (10 mL) at 110°C for 2 hours. The reaction mixture is allowed to cool down to RT and diluted with water. The

aqueous layer is extracted several times with EtOAc. The combined organic layers are dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure.

Yield: 0.55 g (92%) % ESI-MS: m/z = 227 [M+H]⁺ R_t(HPLC): 1.01 min (method 7)

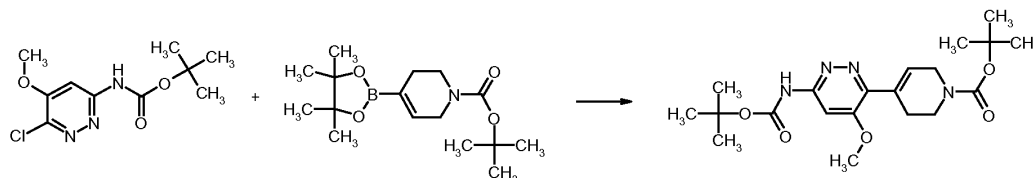
4-Methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid



4-Methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridine-2-carbonitrile (0.54 g; 2.39 mmol) and NaOH (4 mol/L, aq. solution; 3.00 mL, 12.00 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL) are stirred at 70°C over night. The reaction mixture is allowed to cool down to RT and the organic solvent is evaporated. The remaining solvent is diluted with water and acidified to pH 3 using HCl (4 mol/L, aq. solution). The resulting precipitate is filtered and dried in a desiccator.

Yield: 0.30 g (51%) ESI-MS: m/z = 246 [M+H]⁺ R_t(HPLC): 0.72 min (method 10)

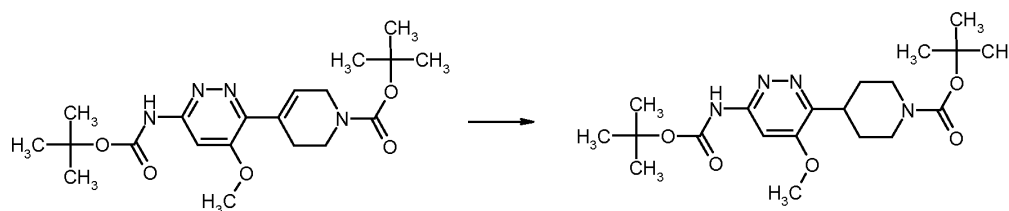
tert-Butyl 4-(6-[[*tert*-butoxy]carbonyl]amino)-4-methoxypyridazin-3-yl)-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine-1-carboxylate



The reaction is performed under an argon-atmosphere. (6-Chloro-5-methoxy-pyridazin-3-yl)-carbamic acid *tert*.-butyl ester (4.00 g; 15.40 mmol), *tert*-butyl 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine-1-carboxylate (4.76 g; 15.40 mmol) and sodium carbonate (2 mol/L, aq. solution; 15.40 mL; 30.81 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (80 mL) are purged with argon. After 5 minutes Xphos 2nd Gen. (1.26 g; 1.54 mmol) is added and the mixture is stirred over night in a sealed vial at 90°C. The reaction mixture is concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is taken up in EtOAc and washed with water and brine. The organic layer is separated and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by silica gel chromatography (DCM/MeOH).

Yield: 4.56 g (59%)

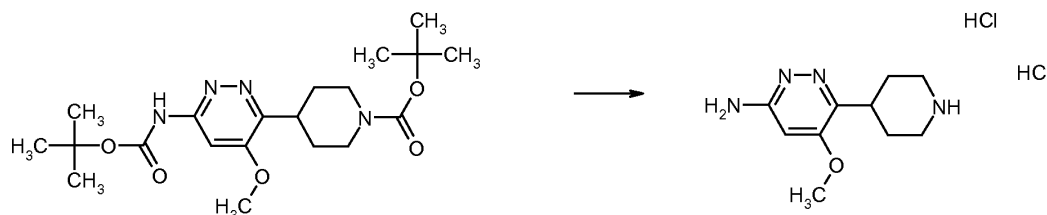
tert-Butyl 4-(6-[[[(tert-butoxy)carbonyl]amino]-4-methoxypyridazin-3-yl]piperidine-1-carboxylate



Under an hydrogen atmosphere (Parr-apparatus; 50 psi) *tert*-butyl 4-(6-[[[(*tert*-butoxy)carbonyl]amino]-4-methoxypyridazin-3-yl]-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine-1-carboxylate (4.55 g; 11.19 mmol) and Pd/C (10%; 3.57 g) in MeOH (45.5 mL) are stirred at 30°C over night. After removal of the catalyst by filtration the mother liquid is concentrated under reduced pressure.

Yield: 3.67 g (80%)

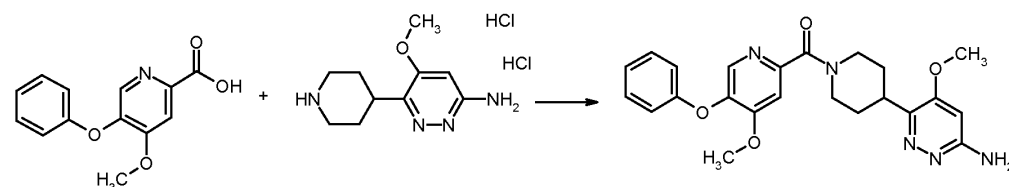
5-Methoxy-6-(piperidin-4-yl)pyridazin-3-amine dihydrochloride



tert-Butyl 4-(6-[[[(*tert*-butoxy)carbonyl]amino]-4-methoxypyridazin-3-yl]piperidine-1-carboxylate (3.67 g; 8.98 mmol) and HCl (4 mol/L; solution in 1,4-dioxane; 55.05 mL; 134.76 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (26.69 mL) are stirred at RT over night. The reaction mixture is concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is levigated in EtOAc and filtered. The product is used without further purification.

Yield: 2.07 g (82%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 209 [M+H]^+$ R_t (HPLC): 0.60 min (method 11)

5-Methoxy-6-[1-(4-methoxy-5-phenoxyphenyl)-2-carbonyl]piperidin-4-yl]pyridazin-3-amine

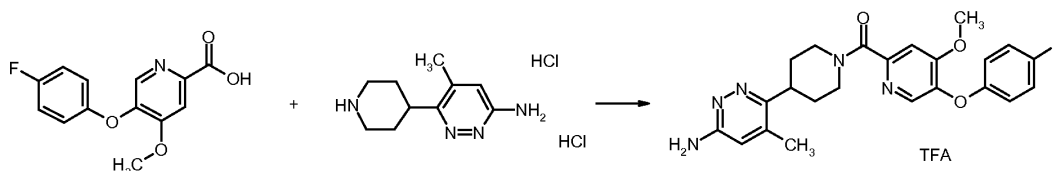


4-Methoxy-5-phenoxy-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (0.10 g; 0.41 mmol), HATU (0.16 g; 0.419 mmol) and DIPEA (0.18 mL; 1.05 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) are stirred for 30 minutes. 5-Methoxy-6-(piperidin-4-yl)pyridazin-3-amine dihydrochloride (0.12 g; 0.41 mmol), is added and the reaction mixture is allowed to stir at RT over night. The mixture is purified by RP-HPLC (ACN/water + NH₃).

Yield: 0.09 g (53%) ESI-MS: m/z = 436 [M+H]⁺ R_t(HPLC): 0.63 min (method 13)

Alternative Preparation of Compound 29

6-{1-[5-(4-Fluorophenoxy)-4-methoxypyridine-2-carbonyl]piperidin-4-yl}-5-methylpyridazin-3-amine trifluoroacetic acid



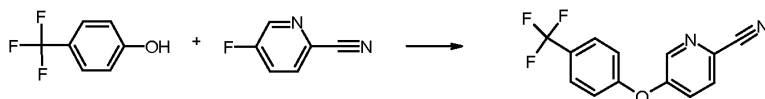
5-(4-Fluorophenoxy)-4-methoxypyridine-2-carboxylic acid (60 mg; 0.23 mmol), 5-methyl-6-(piperidin-4-yl)pyridazin-3-amine dihydrochloride (60 mg; 0.23 mmol) HATU (95 mg; 0.25 mmol) and DIPEA (0.12 mL; 0.68 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) are stirred at RT for 1 hour. The mixture is purified by RP-HPLC (ACN/water + TFA).

Yield: 73 mg (59%) ESI-MS: m/z = 438 [M+H]⁺ R_t(HPLC): 0.82 min (method 7)

Alternative Preparation of Compound 91

5-Methoxy-6-(1-{5-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]pyridine-2-carbonyl}piperidin-4-yl)pyridazin-3-amine trifluoroacetic acid

5-[4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]pyridine-2-carbonitrile

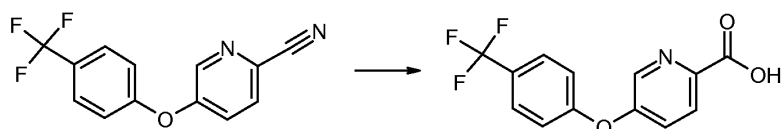


2-Cyano-5-fluoropyridine (3.54 g; 28.99 mmol), 4-trifluoromethyl-phenol (4.70 g; 28.99 mmol) and potassium carbonate (6.01 g; 43.49 mmol) are stirred in DMSO (150 mL) at 110°C for 1 hour. The reaction mixture is diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer

is washed with water, separated, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure.

Yield: quantitative ESI-MS: $m/z = 265$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ $R_t(\text{HPLC})$: 1.03 min (method 10)

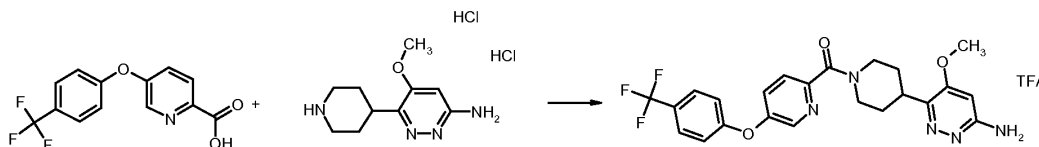
5-[4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid



5-[4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]pyridine-2-carbonitrile (3.87 g; 14.65 mmol) and NaOH (4 mol/L, aq. solution; 18.31 mL, 73.24 mmol) in MeOH (50 mL) are stirred at 70°C over night. The reaction mixture is concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is taken up in water and acidified to pH3 using HCl (4 mol/L, aq. solution). The organic solvent is completely evaporated and the resulting precipitate is filtered. The residue is taken up in DCM, filtered and dried in a drying oven at 50°C.

Yield: quantitative ESI-MS: $m/z = 284$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ $R_t(\text{HPLC})$: 0.68 min (method 11)

5-Methoxy-6-(1-{5-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]pyridine-2-carbonyl}piperidin-4-yl)pyridazin-3-amine trifluoroacetic acid

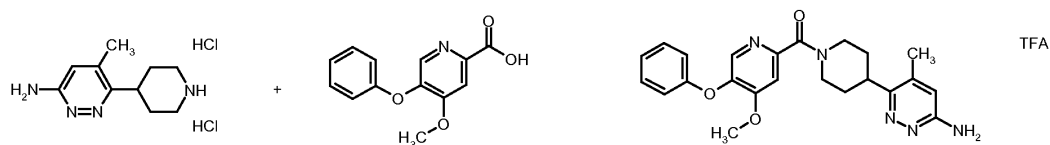


5-[4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (0.10 g; 0.35 mmol), HATU (0.15 g; 0.39 mmol) and DIPEA (0.19 mL; 1.11 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) are stirred for 30 minutes at RT. 5-Methoxy-6-(piperidin-4-yl)pyridazin-3-amine dihydrochloride (0.11 g; 0.37 mmol) is added and the reaction mixture is allowed to stir at RT over night. The mixture is purified by RP-HPLC (ACN/water + TFA).

Yield: 0.06 g (31%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 474$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ $R_t(\text{HPLC})$: 0.87 min (method 7)

Alternative Preparation of Compound 31

6-[1-(4-Methoxy-5-phenoxy)pyridine-2-carbonyl]piperidin-4-yl]-5-methylpyridazin-3-amine trifluoroacetic acid



4-Methoxy-5-phenoxy-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid (60 mg; 0.23 mmol), 5-methyl-6-(piperidin-4-yl)pyridazin-3-amine dihydrochloride (55 mg; 0.23 mmol), HATU (95 mg; 0.25 mmol) and DIPEA (0.12 mL; 0.68 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) are stirred for 1 hour at RT. The mixture is purified by RP-HPLC(ACN/water + TFA).

Yield: 69 mg (57%) ESI-MS: $m/z = 420$ $[M+H]^+$ R_t (HPLC): 0.81 min (method 7)

ASSESSMENT OF BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

High Throughput Screening Assay

This screening assay measures TRPC6 (transient receptor potential cation channel, subfamily C, member 6) ion channel activation via addition either of the commercially available DAG ligand analogue OAG (1-oleoyl-2-acetyl-sn-glycerol) or of the TRPC6 agonist 1-[1-(4,5,6,7,8-pentahydrocyclohepta[2,1-d]thiophen-2-ylcarbonyl)-4-piperidyl]-3-hydrobenzimidazol-2-one (GSK1702934A). The assay utilizes a FLIPR fluorescent calcium sensor 4-(6-Acetoxymethoxy-2,7-difluoro-3-oxo-9-xanthenyl)-4'-methyl-2,2'-(ethylenedioxy)dianiline-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid tetrakis(acetoxymethyl) ester (Fluo4/AM) membrane potential (FMP) dye from Molecular Devices, which is a voltage sensitive indicator with a fluorescent quencher. Changes (increases) in intracellular membrane calcium concentration potential as measured by the fluorescent signal increase during membrane depolarization provide a measurement of channel activity.

The commercially available HEK293/TREx line (Invitrogen) was stably transfected with a TRPC6 construct and screened by conventional calcium imaging to find clones with TRPC6 expression following stimulation with 1 μ g/ml tetracycline. These cells were maintained in the growth medium recommended by the manufacturer supplemented with 100 μ g/ml hygromycin to promote retention of the TRPC6 construct. After growing to near confluency, cells were plated at a density of ~35,000 cells/well in 384 well CellBind plates (Corning) in the presence of 1 μ g/ml tetracycline, and allowed to grow for 20-30 hrs. A nearly confluent monolayer resulted. Growth media was removed from the wells and cells were then loaded with 25 mL Fluo4/AM diluted in Ringer's Solution (6.5g NaCl, 0.42g KCl, 0.25g CaCl₂ and 0.2g of sodium bicarbonate; pH 7.4) supplemented with 1% Pluronic F-127 to a final

concentration of 0.5 μM and incubated for 60 min, at room temperature. Dye solution was then removed from the cells by inverting plates with a sharp flick, and replaced with 25 μl Ringer's. Following ~0.5 hour for recovery from loading, cells were assayed using the Hamamatsu FDSS 6000 system, which permitted illumination at 485 nm. Frames were acquired at a rate of 0.2 Hz. During the assay, the plates were continuously vortexed, with pipette mixing of wells following addition of each reagent. For the screening assay, 26 μl of a diluted compound stock (at 50 μM) was added to each well for 2 minutes following the collection of a short (4 frame) baseline. 13 μl of agonist solution consisting of 125 nM GSK1702934A diluted in high- Ca^{2+} Ringer solution (containing 90 mM Ca^{2+}) was then added to each well, achieving a final concentration of 20 mM Ca^{2+} and 10 μM test compound. Data was collected for ~3 minutes following addition of high Ca^{2+} Ringer. The fluorescent ratio for each well was divided by the initial fluorescent intensity for that well and the overall response was determined by averaging the fluorescent ratio of the last 4 frames acquired during the experiment excepting the final frame. Negative and Positive controls were included on each plate. Negative controls wells consisted of HEK293/TREx TRPC6 cells exposed to assay buffer and agonist solution, but no test compound. Positive control consisted of wells consisted of HEK293/TREx TRPC6 cells exposed to 25 μM 3-[(2-chlorophenoxy)methyl]phenyl piperidyl ketone (Chembridge) diluted in Ringer's solution and agonist solution. These controls defined zero percent and 100 percent block respectively, and intensity of each well was normalized to these values.

IC₅₀s were determined using the above fluorescence method with the exception that instead of testing the compounds at 10 μM , compounds were tested at final concentrations of 20 μM , 6.667 μM , 2.222 μM , 0.741 μM , 0.247 μM , 0.082 μM , and 0.027 μM . Compounds were tested in triplicate at all concentrations. Standard software was used to fit IC₅₀ curves.

Table 8. Antagonist effects of compounds of the invention against TRPC6 (IC₅₀)

Compound No.	TRPC6 IC ₅₀ (nM)	Compound No.	TRPC6 IC ₅₀ (nM)
1	<27	8	27
2	<27	9	27
3	<27	10	27
4	<27	11	27
5	27	12	27
6	27	13	27
7	27	14	27

Compound No.	TRPC6 IC ₅₀ (nM)
15	27
16	27
17	29
18	31
19	32
20	42
21	43
22	46
23	54
24	67
25	70
26	71
27	75
28	100
29	110
30	110
31	120
32	130
33	82
34	85
35	94
36	97
37	160
38	170
39	170
40	170
41	180
42	140
43	140
44	140
45	150
46	160
47	220

Compound No.	TRPC6 IC ₅₀ (nM)
48	250
49	250
50	47
51	290
52	190
53	210
54	220
55	220
56	290
57	300
58	100
59	340
60	440
61	500
62	550
63	670
64	820
65	830
66	840
67	560
68	630
69	630
70	640
71	850
72	910
73	1300
74	1400
75	1500
76	1800
77	2200
78	2800
79	3700
80	<27

Compound No.	TRPC6 IC ₅₀ (nM)
81	71
82	180
83	98
84	300
85	320
86	350
87	620
88	750

Compound No.	TRPC6 IC ₅₀ (nM)
89	2100
90	364
91	414
92	635
93	595
94a	343
94b	351
95	445

The biological activity of the claimed compounds can also be shown using a TRPC6 patch clamp assay.

METHODS OF THERAPEUTIC USE

The inhibition of TRPC6 is an attractive means for preventing and treating a variety of diseases or conditions that are exacerbated by TRPC6 activity. The compounds disclosed herein effectively inhibit TRPC6 activity. In particular, the compounds of the invention are selective ion channel inhibitors and have good metabolic stability in human microsomes. More particularly, the compounds of the invention have very good potency and selectivity on the TRPC6 channel as compared to other TRP channels including TRPC3, TRPC5 and TRPC7. Thus, the compounds of the invention are useful for the treatment of diseases and conditions as described in the Background and Detailed Description section, including the following conditions and diseases:

cardiac conditions (*e.g.*, cardiac hypertrophy), hypertension (*e.g.*, primary or secondary), pulmonary arterial hypertension (*e.g.*, IPAH), a neurodegenerative disease or disorder (*e.g.*, Alzheimer's disease (AD), Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), and other brain disorders caused by trauma or other insults including aging), inflammatory diseases (*e.g.*, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, multiple sclerosis, and disorders of the immune system), preeclampsia and pregnancy-induced hypertension, kidney diseases (focal segmental glomerulosclerosis, nephrotic syndrome, diabetic nephropathy, renal insufficiency, end stage renal disease, minimal change disease), ischemia or an ischemic reperfusion injury, cancer, IPF (idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis), ARDS (acute respiratory disease syndrome), and diabetes metabolic disorders such as diabetes. Methods for preventing or treating any of the foregoing or following diseases and conditions include treating any of the

symptoms associated with these diseases or conditions. For example, methods for treating kidney disease contemplate treating symptoms including, but not limited to, secondary hypertension, proteinuria, lipiduria, hypercholesterolemia, hyperlipidemia, and coagulation abnormalities.

Because of the important role that calcium regulation plays in many cellular processes including cellular activation, cytoskeletal rearrangement, gene expression, cellular trafficking and apoptotic cell death, calcium dyshomeostasis is implicated in the many diseases and disorders. These diseases and disorders include neurological and neurodegenerative diseases and disorders; inflammatory diseases and disorders such as inflammatory bowel disease and Crohn's disease; kidney disease such as hypercalcemia, kidney stones, and polycystic kidney disease; metabolic diseases and disorders including obesity and diabetes; liver and kidney diseases and disorders; chronic kidney disease, cardiovascular diseases and disorders including hypertension; respiratory diseases including COPD, IPAH, asthma, and emphysema; and cancers, including cancers of the brain, breast, kidney, cervix, prostate, gastrointestinal tract, (e.g., gastric cancer or stomach cancer), skin, and epithelia.

These disorders have been well characterized in man, but also exist with a similar etiology in other mammals, and can be treated by pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention.

Accordingly, a compound of the invention, as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof may be used for the preparation of a medicament for treating a disease or disorder mediated by TRPC6, including those mentioned above and in the Background and Detailed Description sections.

For therapeutic use, the compounds of the invention may be administered via a pharmaceutical composition in any conventional pharmaceutical dosage form in any conventional manner. Conventional dosage forms typically include a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier suitable to the particular dosage form selected. Routes of administration include, but are not limited to, intravenously, intramuscularly, subcutaneously, intrasynovially, by infusion, sublingually, transdermally, orally, topically or by inhalation. The preferred modes of administration are oral and intravenous.

The compounds of this invention may be administered alone or in combination with adjuvants that enhance stability of the inhibitors, facilitate administration of pharmaceutical compositions containing them in certain embodiments, provide increased dissolution or dispersion, increase inhibitory activity, provide adjunct therapy, and the like, including other active ingredients. In one embodiment, for example, multiple compounds of the present

invention can be administered. Advantageously, such combination therapies utilize lower dosages of the conventional therapeutics, thus avoiding possible toxicity and adverse side effects incurred when those agents are used as monotherapies. Compounds of the invention may be physically combined with the conventional therapeutics or other adjuvants into a single pharmaceutical composition. Advantageously, the compounds may then be administered together in a single dosage form. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical compositions comprising such combinations of compounds contain at least about 5%, but more preferably at least about 20%, of a compound of the invention (w/w) or a combination thereof. The optimum percentage (w/w) of a compound of the invention may vary and is within the purview of those skilled in the art. Alternatively, the compounds of the present invention and the conventional therapeutics or other adjuvants may be administered separately (either serially or in parallel). Separate dosing allows for greater flexibility in the dosing regimen.

As mentioned above, dosage forms of the compounds of this invention may include pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and adjuvants known to those of ordinary skill in the art and suitable to the dosage form. These carriers and adjuvants include, for example, ion exchangers, alumina, aluminum stearate, lecithin, serum proteins, buffer substances, water, salts or electrolytes and cellulose-based substances. Preferred dosage forms include tablet, capsule, caplet, liquid, solution, suspension, emulsion, lozenges, syrup, reconstitutable powder, granule, suppository and transdermal patch. Methods for preparing such dosage forms are known (see, for example, H.C. Ansel and N.G. Popovich, *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms and Drug Delivery Systems*, 5th ed., Lea and Febiger (1990)). Dosage levels and requirements for the compounds of the present invention may be selected by those of ordinary skill in the art from available methods and techniques suitable for a particular patient. In some embodiments, dosage levels range from about 1-1000 mg/dose for a 70 kg patient. Although one dose per day may be sufficient, up to 5 doses per day may be given. For oral doses, up to 2000 mg/day may be required. As the skilled artisan will appreciate, lower or higher doses may be required depending on particular factors. For instance, specific dosage and treatment regimens will depend on factors such as the patient's general health profile, the severity and course of the patient's disorder or disposition thereto, and the judgment of the treating physician.

The compounds of the invention may be used alone or in combination of one or more additional therapeutic agents. Nonlimiting examples of additional therapeutic agents may include:

angiotensin II receptor antagonists (angiotensin receptor blockers (ARBs)) such as candesartan, eprosartan, candesartan, irbesartan, losartan, olmesartan, telmisartan, valsartan, azilsartan, and medoxomil;

angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors (e.g., benazepril, captopril, enalapril, fosinopril, lisinopril, moexipril, and perindopril);

antidiabetics such as alpha-glucosidase inhibitors (e.g., miglitol and acarbose), amylin analogs (e.g., pramlintide), dipeptidyl peptidase 4 inhibitors (e.g., alogliptin, sitagliptin, saxagliptin, and linagliptin), incretin mimetics (e.g., liraglutide, exenatide, liraglutide, exenatide, dulaglutide, albiglutide, and lixisenatide), insulin, meglitinides (e.g., repaglinide and nateglinide), biguanides (e.g., metformin); SGLT-2 inhibitors (e.g., canagliflozin, empagliflozin, and dapagliflozin), sulfonylureas (e.g., chlorpropamide, glimepiride, glyburide, glipizide, glyburide, tolazamide, and tolbutamide), and thiazolidinediones (e.g., rosiglitazone and pioglitazone);

bronchodilators including short-acting and long-action beta agonists (e.g., albuterol, levalbuterol, salmeterol, formoterol, and arformoterol) and short- and long-acting anticholinergics (ipratropium, tiotropium, umeclidinium, glycopyrrolate), and acclidinium).

steroids such as fluticasone and budesonide;

When used as combination treatment of a pharmaceutical combination, the compounds of the invention and the one or more additional agents can be administered in the same dosage form or different dosage forms. The compounds of the invention and the one or more additional agents can be administered simultaneously or separately, as part of a regimen.