

ALLOSTERIC EGFR INHIBITORS AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF**RELATED APPLICATIONS**

5 This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 63/036,622, filed on June 9, 2020 and U.S. Provisional Application No. 63/111,429, filed on November 9, 2020 the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

**STATEMENT REGARDING
FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT**

10 This invention was made with government support under Grant No. R01 CA201049 awarded by the National Institute of Health (NIH). The government has certain rights in the invention.

BACKGROUND

15 The epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR, Erb-B1) belongs to a family of receptor tyrosine kinases that mediate the proliferation, differentiation, and survival of normal and malignant cells (Arteaga, C. L., *J. Clin. Oncol.* 19, 2001, 32-40). Deregulation of EGFR has been implicated in many types of human cancer, with overexpression of the receptor present in at least 70% of human cancers (Seymour, L. K., *Curr. Drug Targets* 2, 2001, 117-133),
20 including non-small lung cell carcinomas, breast cancers, gliomas, squamous cell carcinomas of the head and neck, and prostate cancer (Raymond, E., et al., *Drugs* 60 (Suppl. 1), 2000, 15-23, discussion 41-2; Salomon, D. S., et al., *Crit. Rev. Oncol. Hematol.* 19, 1995, 183-232; Voldborg B. R., et al., *Ann. Oncol.* 8, 1997, 1197-1206). EGFR has, therefore, emerged as an attractive target for the design and development of diagnostic and
25 therapeutic agents that can specifically bind and inhibit the receptor's tyrosine kinase activity and signal transduction pathway in cancer cells. For example, the EGFR tyrosine kinase (EGFR-TK) reversible inhibitor TARCEVA® is approved by the FDA for treatment of NSCLC and advanced pancreatic cancer. Other anti-EGFR targeted molecules have also been approved, including lapatinib and IRESSA®.

30 Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) are effective clinical therapies for *EGFR* mutant advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients (Mok, T. S., et al., *N. Engl. J. Med.* 361, 2009, 947-57; Paez, J. G., et al., *Science* 304, 2004, 1497-500; Lynch, T. J., et al., *N. Engl. J. Med.* 350, 2004, 2129-39; Rosell, R., et al., *Lancet Oncol.* 13, 2012, 239-46). Several randomized clinical trials have demonstrated
35 that EGFR TKIs are more effective, as measured by response rate (RR) and progression free survival (PFS), than chemotherapy when used as initial systemic treatment for advanced *EGFR* mutant NSCLC (Mok, T. S., et al., *N. Engl. J. Med.* 361, 2009, 947-57;

Rosell, R., et al., *Lancet Oncol.* 13, 2012, 239-46; Sequest, L. V. et al., *J. Clin. Oncol.* 31, 2013, 3327-34; Wu, Y. L., et al., *Lancet Oncol.* 15, 2014, 213-22; Maemondo, M., et al., *N. Engl. J. Med.* 362, 2010, 2380-8; Zhou, C., et al., *Lancet Oncol.* 12, 2011, 735-42; Mitsudomi, T., et al., *Lancet Oncol.* 11, 2010, 121-8). However, the vast majority of patients
5 will develop disease progression following successful treatment with an EGFR TKI. The most common mechanism of acquired resistance, detected in 60% of patients, is a secondary mutation in *EGFR* at position T790 (T790M) (Yu, H. A., et al., *Clin. Cancer Res.* 19, 2013, 2240-7). This mutation leads to an increase in ATP affinity, thus making it more difficult for reversible EGFR TKIs gefitinib and erlotinib to bind the EGFR TKI domain (Yun
10 C. H., et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 105, 2008, 2070-5).

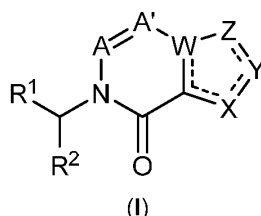
Covalent EGFR inhibitors have emerged for inhibiting *EGFR* T790M-containing cancers. However, in lung cancer patients, afatinib is only effective in EGFR TKI naïve *EGFR* mutant cancers and has a RR of less than 10% in patients with NSCLC that have developed resistance to gefitinib or erlotinib (Miller, V. A., et al., *Lancet Oncol.* 13, 2012,
15 528-38). Afatinib is a potent inhibitor of both mutant and wild type (WT) EGFR. Inhibition of WT EGFR leads to toxicities, including skin rash and diarrhea, which limits the ability to escalate afatinib doses in patients to those necessary to inhibit EGFR T790M. Irreversible pyrimidine EGFR inhibitors including the tool compound WZ4002 and clinical compounds CO-1686 and AZD9291, overcome many of the limitations of afatinib (Zhou, W., et al.,
20 *Nature* 462, 2009, 1070-4; Walter, A. O., et al., *Cancer Discov.* 3, 2013, 1404-15; Cross, D. A. E., et al., *Cancer Discov.* 4, 2014, 1046-61). They are not only more potent on EGFR T790M, but also selectively inhibit mutant over WT EGFR and hence should lead to increased clinical efficacy and less toxicity compared with afatinib (Zhou, W., et al; Walter A. O., et al, Cross, D. A. E., et al.).

25 However, all current EGFR TKIs target the ATP site, and while third generation irreversible inhibitors can overcome T790M, they are all rendered impotent by the C797S mutation, which is already arising in treated patients. Cetuximab, an anti-EGFR antibody that blocks receptor dimerization, is not effective in EGFR-mutant NSCLC because mutational activation of the kinase is effectively "downstream" of receptor dimerization.

30 At present, suitable compounds with alternative mechanisms of action targeting mutant EGFR are not available. Thus, there is a need for potent small molecule EGFR inhibitors with alternative mechanisms of action targeting mutant EGFR.

SUMMARY

In an aspect, provided herein is a compound of Formula I:



5 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

wherein:

== represents an optional double bond;

A and A' are each, independently, CH, CR⁸, or N;

W is N or C;

10 Z is selected from the group consisting of S, O, N, NH, N-Me, CH₂, CH, C-halo, C-(C₁-C₃ alkyl), or C-(C₁-C₃ alkoxy);

X and Y are each, independently, S, O, N, CH, NR³, or CR³;

provided that at least one of X, Y, or Z is CH;

R¹ is selected from the group consisting of C(O)NHR⁹, 6-10 membered aryl, 5-10
15 membered heteroaryl, 3-10 membered heterocycloalkyl, and 3-10 membered cycloalkyl, wherein aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl are optionally substituted with one, two, or three R⁸;

R² is selected from the group consisting of 6-10 membered aryl, 5-10 membered
heteroaryl, 3-10 membered heterocycloalkyl, and 3-10 membered cycloalkyl, all of which are
20 optionally substituted with one, two, or three R⁶;

R³ is independently, at each occurrence, selected from the group consisting of
halogen, OR⁴, NR⁴R⁴, SO₂R⁴, SO₂NHR⁴, NH₂SO₂R⁴, C(O)OR⁴, C(O)NHR⁴, NHC(O)R⁴,
C(O)R⁴, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, C₂-C₆ alkynyl, 3-7 membered cycloalkyl, C₄-C₇
cycloalkenyl, C₆-C₁₀ aryl, 5-6 membered heteroaryl, and 5-7 membered heterocyclyl,
25 wherein alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl are each optionally substituted one, two, or three times with
R⁴, and wherein aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocyclyl are each optionally substituted one, two, or
three times with R⁵;

R⁴ is independently, at each occurrence, selected from the group consisting of H, C₁-
C₆ alkyl, (CH₂)₀₋₃-(C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl), (CH₂)₀₋₃-(C₄-C₇ cycloalkenyl), (CH₂)₀₋₃-(C₆-C₁₀ aryl),
30 (CH₂)₀₋₃-(5-6 membered heteroaryl), and (CH₂)₀₋₃-(5-7 membered heterocyclyl), wherein the
aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocyclyl are each optionally substituted one, two, or three times with
R⁵;

R⁵ is independently, at each occurrence, selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₁-C₆ haloalkoxy, C₁-C₃ alkylamine, 3-10 membered cycloalkyl, halogen, COOH, C(O)O(C₁-C₆ alkyl), O(CH₂)₁₋₃-OH, NH₂, NH(C₁-C₆ alkyl), N(C₁-C₆ alkyl)₂, OH, CN, (CH₂)₀₋₃-(C₆-C₁₀ aryl), (CH₂)₀₋₃-(5-6 membered heteroaryl), and (CH₂)₀₋₃-(5-7 membered heterocyclyl), wherein the aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocyclyl are each optionally substituted one, two, or three times with R⁷;

alternatively, two R⁵, together with the atoms to which they are attached, can form 5-10 membered heteroaryl, 6-10 membered aryl, 3-10 membered heterocycloalkyl, or 3-10 membered cycloalkyl all of which can be optionally substituted one, two, or three times with R⁷;

R⁶ is independently, at each occurrence, selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₃ alkyl, C₁-C₃ haloalkyl, C₁-C₃ alkoxy, C₁-C₃ haloalkoxy, C₁-C₃ alkylamine, halogen, OH, NO₂, NH₂, NH(C₁-C₆ alkyl), N(C₁-C₆ alkyl)₂, (CH₂)₁₋₄OH, S(O)₀₋₂H, S(O)₀₋₂NH₂, or CN;

alternatively, two R⁶, together with the atoms to which they are attached, can form 5-10 membered heteroaryl, 6-10 membered aryl, 3-10 membered heterocycloalkyl, or 3-10 membered cycloalkyl;

R⁷ is independently, at each occurrence, selected from the group consisting of substituents independently selected from C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₁-C₆ haloalkoxy, halogen, NH₂, NH(C₁-C₆ alkyl), N(C₁-C₆ alkyl)₂, SO₂NH₂, SO₂NH(C₁-C₆ alkyl), SO₂N(C₁-C₆ alkyl)₂, (CH₂)₁₋₂-OH, C(O)(CH₂)₁₋₂-OH, C(O)(C₁-C₆ alkyl), and C(O)O(C₁-C₆ alkyl);

alternatively, two R⁷, together with the atoms to which they are attached, can form 5-10 membered heteroaryl, 6-10 membered aryl, 3-10 membered heterocycloalkyl, or 3-10 membered cycloalkyl;

R⁸ is independently, at each occurrence, selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₃ alkyl, C₁-C₃ haloalkyl, C₁-C₃ alkoxy, C₁-C₃ haloalkoxy, C₁-C₃ alkylamine, 3-6 membered cycloalkyl, halogen, OH, NO₂, NH₂, NH(C₁-C₆ alkyl), N(C₁-C₆ alkyl)₂, (CH₂)₁₋₄OH, S(O)₀₋₂H, S(O)₀₋₂NH₂, or CN; and

R⁹ is selected from the group consisting of 6-10 membered aryl, 5-10 membered heteroaryl, 3-10 membered heterocycloalkyl, and 3-10 membered cycloalkyl all of which are optionally substituted with one, two, or three R⁸.

In another aspect, provided herein is a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of Formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

In yet another aspect, provided herein is a method of treating cancer in a subject in need thereof, comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula I.

In still another aspect, provided herein is a method of inhibiting a kinase in a subject in need thereof, comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula I.

- 5 In an aspect, provided herein is a method of treating or preventing a kinase-mediated disorder in a subject in need thereof, comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula I.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Definitions

- 10 Listed below are definitions of various terms used to describe the compounds and compositions disclosed herein. These definitions apply to the terms as they are used throughout this specification and claims, unless otherwise limited in specific instances, either individually or as part of a larger group.

- 15 Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein generally have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art. Generally, the nomenclature used herein and the laboratory procedures in cell culture, molecular genetics, organic chemistry, and peptide chemistry are those well-known and commonly employed in the art.

- 20 As used herein, the articles "a" and "an" refer to one or to more than one (i.e., to at least one) of the grammatical object of the article. By way of example, "an element" means one element or more than one element. Furthermore, use of the term "including" as well as other forms, such as "include," "includes," and "included," is not limiting.

- 25 As used herein, the term "about" will be understood by persons of ordinary skill in the art and will vary to some extent on the context in which it is used. As used herein when referring to a measurable value such as an amount, a temporal duration, and the like, the term "about" is meant to encompass variations of $\pm 20\%$ or $\pm 10\%$, including $\pm 5\%$, $\pm 1\%$, and $\pm 0.1\%$ from the specified value, as such variations are appropriate to perform the disclosed methods.

- 30 The term "administration" or the like as used herein refers to the providing a therapeutic agent to a subject. Multiple techniques of administering a therapeutic agent exist in the art including, but not limited to, intravenous, oral, aerosol, parenteral, ophthalmic, pulmonary, and topical administration.

- 35 The term "treat," "treated," "treating," or "treatment" includes the diminishment or alleviation of at least one symptom associated or caused by the state, disorder or disease being treated. In certain embodiments, the treatment comprises bringing into contact with wild-type or mutant EGFR an effective amount of a compound disclosed herein for conditions related to cancer.

As used herein, the term "prevent" or "prevention" means no disorder or disease development if none had occurred, or no further disorder or disease development if there had already been development of the disorder or disease. Also considered is the ability of one to prevent some or all of the symptoms associated with the disorder or disease.

5 As used herein, the term "patient," "individual," or "subject" refers to a human or a non-human mammal. Non-human mammals include, for example, livestock and pets, such as ovine, bovine, porcine, canine, feline and marine mammals. Preferably, the patient, subject, or individual is human.

10 As used herein, the terms "effective amount," "pharmaceutically effective amount," and "therapeutically effective amount" refer to a nontoxic but sufficient amount of an agent to provide the desired biological result. That result may be reduction or alleviation of the signs, symptoms, or causes of a disease, or any other desired alteration of a biological system. An appropriate therapeutic amount in any individual case may be determined by one of ordinary skill in the art using routine experimentation.

15 As used herein, the term "pharmaceutically acceptable" refers to a material, such as a carrier or diluent, which does not abrogate the biological activity or properties of the compound, and is relatively non-toxic, i.e., the material may be administered to an individual without causing undesirable biological effects or interacting in a deleterious manner with any of the components of the composition in which it is contained.

20 As used herein, the term "pharmaceutically acceptable salt" refers to derivatives of the disclosed compounds wherein the parent compound is modified by converting an existing acid or base moiety to its salt form. 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. The
25 pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the present disclosure include the conventional non-toxic salts of the parent compound formed, for example, from non-toxic inorganic or organic acids. The pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the present disclosure 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
30 these compounds with a stoichiometric amount of the appropriate base or acid in water or in an organic solvent, or in a mixture of the two; generally, non-aqueous media like ether, ethyl acetate, ethanol, isopropanol, or acetonitrile are preferred. The phrase "pharmaceutically acceptable salt" is not limited to a mono, or 1:1, salt. For example, "pharmaceutically acceptable salt" also includes bis-salts, such as a bis-hydrochloride salt. Lists of suitable
35 salts are found in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 17th ed., Mack Publishing Company, Easton, Pa., 1985, p. 1418 and Journal of Pharmaceutical Science, 66, 2 (1977), each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

As used herein, the term “prodrug” refers to a precursor compound that will undergo metabolic activation *in vivo* to produce an active drug. Thus, for example, a prodrug of a compound provided herein will, when administered to a subject, undergo metabolic activation to generate the compound.

5 As used herein, the term “composition” or “pharmaceutical composition” refers to a mixture of at least one compound useful within the disclosure with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The pharmaceutical composition facilitates administration of the compound to a patient or subject. Multiple techniques of administering a compound exist in the art including, but not limited to, intravenous, oral, aerosol, parenteral, ophthalmic,
10 pulmonary, and topical administration.

 The term “pharmaceutical combination” as used herein means a product that results from the mixing or combining of more than one active ingredient and includes both fixed and non-fixed combinations of the active ingredients. The term “fixed combination” means that the active ingredients, e.g., a compound of the disclosure and a co-agent, are both
15 administered to a patient simultaneously in the form of a single entity or dosage. The term “non-fixed combination” means that the active ingredients, e.g. a compound of the disclosure and a co-agent, are both administered to a patient as separate entities either simultaneously, concurrently or sequentially with no specific time limits, wherein such administration provides therapeutically effective levels of the two compounds in the body of the patient. The latter
20 also applies to cocktail therapy, e.g., the administration of three or more active ingredients.

 As used herein, the term “pharmaceutically acceptable carrier” means a pharmaceutically acceptable material, composition or carrier, such as a liquid or solid filler, stabilizer, dispersing agent, suspending agent, diluent, excipient, thickening agent, solvent or encapsulating material, involved in carrying or transporting a compound useful within the
25 disclosure within or to the patient such that it may perform its intended function. Typically, such constructs are carried or transported from one organ, or portion of the body, to another organ, or portion of the body. Each carrier must be “acceptable” in the sense of being compatible with the other ingredients of the formulation, including the compound useful within the disclosure, and not injurious to the patient. Some examples of materials that may
30 serve as pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include: sugars, such as lactose, glucose and sucrose; starches, such as corn starch and potato starch; cellulose, and its derivatives, such as sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose and cellulose acetate; powdered tragacanth; malt; gelatin; talc; excipients, such as cocoa butter and suppository waxes; oils, such as peanut oil, cottonseed oil, safflower oil, sesame oil, olive oil, corn oil and soybean
35 oil; glycols, such as propylene glycol; polyols, such as glycerin, sorbitol, mannitol and polyethylene glycol; esters, such as ethyl oleate and ethyl laurate; agar; buffering agents, such as magnesium hydroxide and aluminum hydroxide; surface active agents; alginic acid;

pyrogen-free water; isotonic saline; Ringer's solution; ethyl alcohol; phosphate buffer solutions; and other non-toxic compatible substances employed in pharmaceutical formulations.

As used herein, "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" also includes any and all coatings, antibacterial and antifungal agents, and absorption delaying agents, and the like that are compatible with the activity of the compound useful within the present disclosure, and are physiologically acceptable to the patient. Supplementary active compounds may also be incorporated into the compositions. The "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" may further include a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of the compound disclosed herein. Other additional ingredients that may be included in the pharmaceutical compositions are known in the art and described, for example, in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences (Genaro, Ed., Mack Publishing Co., 1985, Easton, PA), which is incorporated herein by reference.

As used herein, the term "EGFR" refers to epidermal growth factor receptor (alternately referred to as ErbB-1 or HER1) and may refer to the wild-type receptor or to a receptor containing one or more mutations.

As used herein, the term "HER" or "Her" refers to members of the ErbB receptor tyrosine kinase family, including EGFR, ERBB2, HER3, and HER4.

As used herein, the term "allosteric site" refers to a site on EGFR other than the ATP binding site, such as that characterized in a crystal structure of EGFR. An "allosteric site" can be a site that is close to the ATP binding site, such as that characterized in a crystal structure of EGFR. For example, one allosteric site includes one or more of the following amino acid residues of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR): Lys745, Leu788, Ala743, Cys755, Leu777, Phe856, Asp855, Met766, Ile759, Glu762, and/or Ala763.

As used herein, the term "agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation," or iterations thereof, refers to an agent that prevents dimer formation in which the C-lobe of the "activator" subunit impinges on the N-lobe of the "receiver" subunit. Examples of agents that prevent EGFR dimer formation include, but are not limited to, cetuximab, trastuzumab, panitumumab, and Mig6.

As used herein, the term "alkyl," by itself or as part of another substituent means, unless otherwise stated, a straight or branched chain hydrocarbon having the number of carbon atoms designated (i.e., C₁-C₆ alkyl means an alkyl having one to six carbon atoms) and includes straight and branched chains. Examples include methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, tert butyl, pentyl, neopentyl, and hexyl. Other examples of C₁-C₆ alkyl include ethyl, methyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, n-pentyl, and n-hexyl.

As used herein, the term "haloalkyl" refers to an alkyl group, as defined above, substituted with one or more halo substituents, wherein alkyl and halo are as defined herein.

Haloalkyl includes, by way of example, chloromethyl, trifluoromethyl, bromoethyl, chlorofluoroethyl, and the like.

As used herein, the term "alkoxy" refers to the group –O-alkyl, wherein alkyl is as defined herein. Alkoxy includes, by way of example, methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, isopropoxy, n-butoxy, sec-butoxy, t-butoxy and the like.

As used herein, the term "alkylamine" refers to the group –NH-alkyl, wherein alkyl is as defined herein. Alkylamine includes, by way of example, methylamine, ethylamine, isopropylamine, n-propylamine, n-butylamine, sec-butylamine, t-butylamine and the like.

As used herein, the term "haloalkoxy" refers to the group –O-haloalkyl, wherein haloalkyl is as defined herein. Haloalkoxy includes, by way of example, chloromethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, bromoethoxy, chlorofluoroethoxy, and the like.

As used herein, the term "alkenyl" refers to a monovalent group derived from a hydrocarbon moiety containing, in certain embodiments, from two to six, or two to eight carbon atoms having at least one carbon-carbon double bond. The alkenyl group may or may not be the point of attachment to another group. The term "alkenyl" includes, but is not limited to, ethenyl, 1-propenyl, 1-butenyl, heptenyl, octenyl and the like.

As used herein, the term "alkynyl" refers to a monovalent group derived from a hydrocarbon moiety containing, in certain embodiments, from two to six, or two to eight carbon atoms having at least one carbon-carbon triple bond. The alkynyl group may or may not be the point of attachment to another group. The term "alkynyl" includes, but is not limited to, ethynyl, 1-propynyl, 1-butyne, heptynyl, octynyl and the like.

As used herein, the term "halo" or "halogen" alone or as part of another substituent means, unless otherwise stated, a fluorine, chlorine, bromine, or iodine atom, preferably, fluorine, chlorine, or bromine, more preferably, fluorine or chlorine.

As used herein, the term "cycloalkyl" means a non-aromatic carbocyclic system that is fully saturated having 1, 2 or 3 rings wherein such rings may be fused. The term "fused" means that a second ring is present (i.e., attached or formed) by having two adjacent atoms in common (i.e., shared) with the first ring. Cycloalkyl also includes bicyclic structures that may be bridged or spirocyclic in nature with each individual ring within the bicycle varying from 3-8 atoms. The term "cycloalkyl" includes, but is not limited to, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, bicyclo[3.1.0]hexyl, spiro[3.3]heptanyl, and bicyclo[1.1.1]pentyl.

As used herein, the term "cycloalkenyl" means a non-aromatic carbocyclic system that is partially saturated having 1, 2 or 3 rings wherein such rings may be fused, and wherein at least one ring contains an sp² carbon-carbon bond. The term "cycloalkenyl" includes, but is not limited to, cyclopropenyl, cyclobutenyl, cyclopentenyl, cyclohexenyl, bicyclo[3.1.0]hexenyl, spiro[3.3]heptanenyl, and bicyclo[1.1.1]pentenyl.

As used herein, the term "heterocyclyl" or "heterocycloalkyl" means a non-aromatic carbocyclic system containing 1, 2, 3 or 4 heteroatoms selected independently from N, O, and S and having 1, 2 or 3 rings wherein such rings may be fused, wherein fused is defined above. Heterocyclyl also includes bicyclic structures that may be bridged or spirocyclic in nature with each individual ring within the bicycle varying from 3-8 atoms, and containing 0, 1, or 2 N, O, or S atoms. The term "heterocyclyl" includes cyclic esters (i.e., lactones) and cyclic amides (i.e., lactams) and also specifically includes, but is not limited to, epoxidyl, oxetanyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl (i.e., oxanyl), pyranal, dioxanyl, aziridinyl, azetidiny, pyrrolidinyl, 2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrolyl, oxazolidinyl, thiazolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, piperazinyl, thiomorpholinyl, 1,3-oxazinanyl, 1,3-thiazinanyl, 2-azabicyclo[2.1.1]hexanyl, 5-azabicyclo[2.1.1]hexanyl, 6-azabicyclo[3.1.1]heptanyl, 2-azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptanyl, 3-aza-bicyclo[3.1.1]heptanyl, 2-azabicyclo[3.1.1]heptanyl, 3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexanyl, 2-azabicyclo-[3.1.0]hexanyl, 3-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octanyl, 8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octanyl, 3-oxa-7-azabicyclo[3.3.1]-nonanyl, 3-oxa-9-azabicyclo[3.3.1]nonanyl, 2-oxa-5-azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptanyl, 6-oxa-3-azabicyclo[3.1.1]heptanyl, 2-azaspiro[3.3]heptanyl, 2-oxa-6-azaspiro[3.3]heptanyl, 2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptanyl, 2-oxaspiro[3.5]nonanyl, 3-oxaspiro[5.3]nonanyl, and 8-oxabicyclo[3.2.1]octanyl.

As used herein, the term "aromatic" refers to a carbocycle or heterocycle with one or more polyunsaturated rings and having aromatic character, i.e., having $(4n + 2)$ delocalized π (pi) electrons, where n is an integer.

As used herein, the term "aryl" means an aromatic carbocyclic system containing 1, 2 or 3 rings, wherein such rings may be fused, wherein fused is defined above. If the rings are fused, one of the rings must be fully unsaturated and the fused ring(s) may be fully saturated, partially unsaturated or fully unsaturated. The term "aryl" includes, but is not limited to, phenyl, naphthyl, indanyl, and 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalenyl. In some embodiments, aryl groups have 6 carbon atoms. In some embodiments, aryl groups have from six to ten carbon atoms. In some embodiments, aryl groups have from six to sixteen carbon atoms.

As used herein, the term "heteroaryl" means an aromatic carbocyclic system containing 1, 2, 3, or 4 heteroatoms selected independently from N, O, and S and having 1, 2, or 3 rings wherein such rings may be fused, wherein fused is defined above. The term "heteroaryl" includes, but is not limited to, furanyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, isoxazolyl, isothiazolyl, oxadiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, imidazo[1,2-a]pyridinyl, pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridinyl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinolinyl, 6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[b]pyridinyl, 6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta-[c]pyridinyl, 1,4,5,6-tetrahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrazolyl, 2,4,5,6-

tetrahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrazolyl, 5,6-dihydro-4H-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyrazolyl, 6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-b][1,2,4]-triazolyl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyridinyl, 4,5,6,7-tetrahydropyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridinyl, 4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-indazolyl and 4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-2H-indazolyl.

- 5 It is to be understood that if an aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocyclyl moiety may be bonded or otherwise attached to a designated moiety through differing ring atoms (i.e., shown or described without denotation of a specific point of attachment), then all possible points are intended, whether through a carbon atom or, for example, a trivalent nitrogen atom. For example, the term "pyridinyl" means 2-, 3- or 4-pyridinyl, the term "thienyl" means
10 2- or 3-thienyl, and so forth.

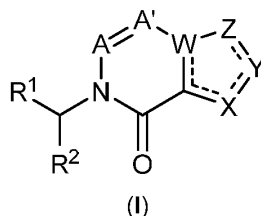
As used herein, the term "substituted" means that an atom or group of atoms has replaced hydrogen as the substituent attached to another group.

- As used herein, the term "optionally substituted" means that the referenced group may be substituted or unsubstituted. In one embodiment, the referenced group is optionally
15 substituted with zero substituents, i.e., the referenced group is unsubstituted. In another embodiment, the referenced group is optionally substituted with one or more additional group(s) individually and independently selected from groups described herein.

Compounds

- 20 Provided herein are compounds that are allosteric inhibitors of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) useful in the treatment of kinase-mediated disorders, including cancer and other proliferation diseases.

In an aspect, provided herein is a compound of Formula I:



25

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

wherein:

== represents an optional double bond;

A and A' are each, independently, CH, CR⁸, or N;

30

W is N, C, or CH;

Z is selected from the group consisting of S, O, N, NH, N-Me, CH₂, CH, C-halo, C-(C₁-C₃ alkyl), or C-(C₁-C₃ alkoxy);

X and Y are each, independently, S, O, N, CH, NR³, or CR³;

provided that at least one of X, Y, or Z is CH;

R¹ is selected from the group consisting of C(O)NHR⁹, 6-10 membered aryl, 5-10 membered heteroaryl, 3-10 membered heterocycloalkyl, and 3-10 membered cycloalkyl, wherein aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl are optionally substituted with one, two, or three R⁸;

R² is selected from the group consisting of 6-10 membered aryl, 5-10 membered heteroaryl, 3-10 membered heterocycloalkyl, and 3-10 membered cycloalkyl, all of which are optionally substituted with one, two, or three R⁶;

R³ is independently, at each occurrence, selected from the group consisting of halogen, OR⁴, NR⁴R⁴, SO₂R⁴, SO₂NHR⁴, NHSO₂R⁴, C(O)OR⁴, C(O)NHR⁴, NHC(O)R⁴, C(O)R⁴, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, C₂-C₆ alkynyl, 3-7 membered cycloalkyl, C₄-C₇ cycloalkenyl, C₆-C₁₀ aryl, 5-6 membered heteroaryl, and 5-7 membered heterocyclyl, wherein alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl are each optionally substituted one, two, or three times with R⁴, and wherein aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocyclyl are each optionally substituted one, two, or three times with R⁵;

R⁴ is independently, at each occurrence, selected from the group consisting of H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, (CH₂)₀₋₃-(C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl), (CH₂)₀₋₃-(C₄-C₇ cycloalkenyl), (CH₂)₀₋₃-(C₆-C₁₀ aryl), (CH₂)₀₋₃-(5-6 membered heteroaryl), and (CH₂)₀₋₃-(5-7 membered heterocyclyl), wherein the aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocyclyl are each optionally substituted one, two, or three times with R⁵;

R⁵ is independently, at each occurrence, selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₁-C₆ haloalkoxy, C₁-C₃ alkylamine, 3-10 membered cycloalkyl, halogen, COOH, C(O)O(C₁-C₆ alkyl), O(CH₂)₁₋₃-OH, NH₂, NH(C₁-C₆ alkyl), N(C₁-C₆ alkyl)₂, OH, CN, (CH₂)₀₋₃-(C₆-C₁₀ aryl), (CH₂)₀₋₃-(5-6 membered heteroaryl), and (CH₂)₀₋₃-(5-7 membered heterocyclyl), wherein the aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocyclyl are each optionally substituted one, two, or three times with R⁷;

alternatively, two R⁵, together with the atoms to which they are attached, can form 5-10 membered heteroaryl, 6-10 membered aryl, 3-10 membered heterocycloalkyl, or 3-10 membered cycloalkyl all of which can be optionally substituted one, two, or three times with R⁷;

R⁶ is independently, at each occurrence, selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₃ alkyl, C₁-C₃ haloalkyl, C₁-C₃ alkoxy, C₁-C₃ haloalkoxy, C₁-C₃ alkylamine, halogen, OH, NO₂, NH₂, NH(C₁-C₆ alkyl), N(C₁-C₆ alkyl)₂, (CH₂)₁₋₄OH, S(O)₀₋₂H, S(O)₀₋₂NH₂, or CN;

alternatively, two R⁶, together with the atoms to which they are attached, can form 5-10 membered heteroaryl, 6-10 membered aryl, 3-10 membered heterocycloalkyl, or 3-10 membered cycloalkyl;

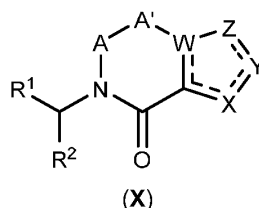
R^7 is independently, at each occurrence, selected from the group consisting of substituents independently selected from C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_1 - C_6 haloalkyl, C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, C_1 - C_6 haloalkoxy, halogen, NH_2 , $NH(C_1-C_6 \text{ alkyl})$, $N(C_1-C_6 \text{ alkyl})_2$, SO_2NH_2 , $SO_2NH(C_1-C_6 \text{ alkyl})$, $SO_2N(C_1-C_6 \text{ alkyl})_2$, $(CH_2)_{1-2}-OH$, $C(O)(CH_2)_{1-2}-OH$, $C(O)(C_1-C_6 \text{ alkyl})$, and $C(O)O(C_1-C_6$
 5 alkyl);

alternatively, two R^7 , together with the atoms to which they are attached, can form 5-10 membered heteroaryl, 6-10 membered aryl, 3-10 membered heterocycloalkyl, or 3-10 membered cycloalkyl;

R^8 is independently, at each occurrence, selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_3 alkyl, C_1 - C_3 haloalkyl, C_1 - C_3 alkoxy, C_1 - C_3 haloalkoxy, C_1 - C_3 alkylamine, 3-6 membered
 10 cycloalkyl, halogen, OH , NO_2 , NH_2 , $NH(C_1-C_6 \text{ alkyl})$, $N(C_1-C_6 \text{ alkyl})_2$, $(CH_2)_{1-4}OH$, $S(O)_{0-2}H$, $S(O)_{0-2}NH_2$, or CN ; and

R^9 is selected from the group consisting of 6-10 membered aryl, 5-10 membered heteroaryl, 3-10 membered heterocycloalkyl, and 3-10 membered cycloalkyl all of which are
 15 optionally substituted with one, two, or three R^8 .

In another aspect, provided herein is a compound of Formula X:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

20 wherein:

== represents an optional double bond;

A and A' are each, independently, CH, CR^8 , or N;

alternatively, A is absent;

W is N, C, or CH;

25 Z is selected from the group consisting of S, O, N, NH, N-Me, CH_2 , CH, C-halo, C-
 (C_1 - C_3 alkyl), or C-(C_1 - C_3 alkoxy);

X and Y are each, independently, S, O, N, CH, NR^3 , or CR^3 ;

provided that at least one of X, Y, or Z is CH;

R^1 is selected from the group consisting of $C(O)NHR^9$, 6-10 membered aryl, 5-10
 30 membered heteroaryl, 3-10 membered heterocycloalkyl, and 3-10 membered cycloalkyl,
 wherein aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl are optionally substituted with one,
 two, or three R^8 ;

R² is selected from the group consisting of 6-10 membered aryl, 5-10 membered heteroaryl, 3-10 membered heterocycloalkyl, and 3-10 membered cycloalkyl, all of which are optionally substituted with one, two, or three R⁶;

R³ is independently, at each occurrence, selected from the group consisting of
 5 halogen, OR⁴, NR⁴R⁴, SO₂R⁴, SO₂NHR⁴, NHSO₂R⁴, C(O)OR⁴, C(O)NHR⁴, NHC(O)R⁴, C(O)R⁴, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, C₂-C₆ alkynyl, 3-7 membered cycloalkyl, C₄-C₇ cycloalkenyl, C₆-C₁₀ aryl, 5-6 membered heteroaryl, and 5-7 membered heterocyclyl, wherein alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl are each optionally substituted one, two, or three times with R⁴, and wherein aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocyclyl are each optionally substituted one, two, or
 10 three times with R⁵;

R⁴ is independently, at each occurrence, selected from the group consisting of H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, (CH₂)₀₋₃-(C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl), (CH₂)₀₋₃-(C₄-C₇ cycloalkenyl), (CH₂)₀₋₃-(C₆-C₁₀ aryl), (CH₂)₀₋₃-(5-6 membered heteroaryl), and (CH₂)₀₋₃-(5-7 membered heterocyclyl), wherein the aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocyclyl are each optionally substituted one, two, or three times with
 15 R⁵;

R⁵ is independently, at each occurrence, selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₁-C₆ haloalkoxy, C₁-C₃ alkylamine, 3-10 membered cycloalkyl, halogen, COOH, C(O)O(C₁-C₆ alkyl), O(CH₂)₁₋₃-OH, NH₂, NH(C₁-C₆ alkyl), N(C₁-C₆ alkyl)₂, OH, CN, (CH₂)₀₋₃-(C₆-C₁₀ aryl), (CH₂)₀₋₃-(5-6 membered heteroaryl), and (CH₂)₀₋₃-(5-7 membered heterocyclyl), wherein the aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocyclyl are each optionally substituted one, two, or three times with R⁷;

alternatively, two R⁵, together with the atoms to which they are attached, can form 5-10 membered heteroaryl, 6-10 membered aryl, 3-10 membered heterocycloalkyl, or 3-10 membered cycloalkyl all of which can be optionally substituted one, two, or three times with
 25 R⁷;

R⁶ is independently, at each occurrence, selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₃ alkyl, C₁-C₃ haloalkyl, C₁-C₃ alkoxy, C₁-C₃ haloalkoxy, C₁-C₃ alkylamine, halogen, OH, NO₂, NH₂, NH(C₁-C₆ alkyl), N(C₁-C₆ alkyl)₂, (CH₂)₁₋₄OH, S(O)₀₋₂H, S(O)₀₋₂NH₂, or CN;

alternatively, two R⁶, together with the atoms to which they are attached, can form 5-10 membered heteroaryl, 6-10 membered aryl, 3-10 membered heterocycloalkyl, or 3-10 membered cycloalkyl;

R⁷ is independently, at each occurrence, selected from the group consisting of substituents independently selected from C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₁-C₆ haloalkoxy, halogen, NH₂, NH(C₁-C₆ alkyl), N(C₁-C₆ alkyl)₂, SO₂NH₂, SO₂NH(C₁-C₆ alkyl), SO₂N(C₁-C₆ alkyl)₂, (CH₂)₁₋₂-OH, C(O)(CH₂)₁₋₂-OH, C(O)(C₁-C₆ alkyl), and C(O)O(C₁-C₆ alkyl);
 35

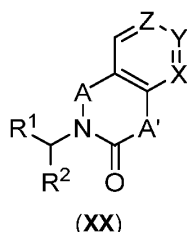
alternatively, two R⁷, together with the atoms to which they are attached, can form 5-10 membered heteroaryl, 6-10 membered aryl, 3-10 membered heterocycloalkyl, or 3-10 membered cycloalkyl;

R⁸ is independently, at each occurrence, selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₃ alkyl, C₁-C₃ haloalkyl, C₁-C₃ alkoxy, C₁-C₃ haloalkoxy, C₁-C₃ alkylamine, 3-6 membered cycloalkyl, halogen, OH, NO₂, NH₂, NH(C₁-C₆ alkyl), N(C₁-C₆ alkyl)₂, (CH₂)₁₋₄OH, S(O)₀₋₂H, S(O)₀₋₂NH₂, or CN; and

R⁹ is selected from the group consisting of 6-10 membered aryl, 5-10 membered heteroaryl, 3-10 membered heterocycloalkyl, and 3-10 membered cycloalkyl all of which are optionally substituted with one, two, or three R⁸.

In an aspect of Formula X, A and A' are each, independently, CH₂, CHR⁸, NH, or NR⁸; wherein the remaining variables are defined herein.

In another aspect, provided herein is a compound of Formula XX:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

wherein:

A and A' are each, independently, CH₂, CHR⁸, NH, or NR⁸;

alternatively, A is absent;

Z is selected from the group consisting of N, CH, C-halo, C-(C₁-C₃ alkyl), or C-(C₁-C₃ alkoxy);

X and Y are each, independently, N, CH, or CR³;

provided that at least one of X, Y, or Z is CH;

R¹ is selected from the group consisting of C(O)NHR⁹, 6-10 membered aryl, 5-10 membered heteroaryl, 3-10 membered heterocycloalkyl, and 3-10 membered cycloalkyl, wherein aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl are optionally substituted with one, two, or three R⁸;

R² is selected from the group consisting of 6-10 membered aryl, 5-10 membered heteroaryl, 3-10 membered heterocycloalkyl, and 3-10 membered cycloalkyl, all of which are optionally substituted with one, two, or three R⁶;

R³ is independently, at each occurrence, selected from the group consisting of halogen, OR⁴, NR⁴R⁴, SO₂R⁴, SO₂NHR⁴, NHSO₂R⁴, C(O)OR⁴, C(O)NHR⁴, NHC(O)R⁴, C(O)R⁴, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, C₂-C₆ alkynyl, 3-7 membered cycloalkyl, C₄-C₇

cycloalkenyl, C₆-C₁₀ aryl, 5-6 membered heteroaryl, and 5-7 membered heterocyclyl, wherein alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl are each optionally substituted one, two, or three times with R⁴, and wherein aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocyclyl are each optionally substituted one, two, or three times with R⁵;

5 R⁴ is independently, at each occurrence, selected from the group consisting of H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, (CH₂)₀₋₃-(C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl), (CH₂)₀₋₃-(C₄-C₇ cycloalkenyl), (CH₂)₀₋₃-(C₆-C₁₀ aryl), (CH₂)₀₋₃-(5-6 membered heteroaryl), and (CH₂)₀₋₃-(5-7 membered heterocyclyl), wherein the aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocyclyl are each optionally substituted one, two, or three times with R⁵;

10 R⁵ is independently, at each occurrence, selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₁-C₆ haloalkoxy, C₁-C₃ alkylamine, 3-10 membered cycloalkyl, halogen, COOH, C(O)O(C₁-C₆ alkyl), O(CH₂)₁₋₃-OH, NH₂, NH(C₁-C₆ alkyl), N(C₁-C₆ alkyl)₂, OH, CN, (CH₂)₀₋₃-(C₆-C₁₀ aryl), (CH₂)₀₋₃-(5-6 membered heteroaryl), and (CH₂)₀₋₃-(5-7 membered heterocyclyl), wherein the aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocyclyl are each optionally substituted one, two, or three times with R⁷;

alternatively, two R⁵, together with the atoms to which they are attached, can form 5-10 membered heteroaryl, 6-10 membered aryl, 3-10 membered heterocycloalkyl, or 3-10 membered cycloalkyl all of which can be optionally substituted one, two, or three times with R⁷;

20 R⁶ is independently, at each occurrence, selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₃ alkyl, C₁-C₃ haloalkyl, C₁-C₃ alkoxy, C₁-C₃ haloalkoxy, C₁-C₃ alkylamine, halogen, OH, NO₂, NH₂, NH(C₁-C₆ alkyl), N(C₁-C₆ alkyl)₂, (CH₂)₁₋₄OH, S(O)₀₋₂H, S(O)₀₋₂NH₂, or CN;

alternatively, two R⁶, together with the atoms to which they are attached, can form 5-10 membered heteroaryl, 6-10 membered aryl, 3-10 membered heterocycloalkyl, or 3-10 membered cycloalkyl;

25 R⁷ is independently, at each occurrence, selected from the group consisting of substituents independently selected from C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₁-C₆ haloalkoxy, halogen, NH₂, NH(C₁-C₆ alkyl), N(C₁-C₆ alkyl)₂, SO₂NH₂, SO₂NH(C₁-C₆ alkyl), SO₂N(C₁-C₆ alkyl)₂, (CH₂)₁₋₂-OH, C(O)(CH₂)₁₋₂-OH, C(O)(C₁-C₆ alkyl), and C(O)O(C₁-C₆ alkyl);

alternatively, two R⁷, together with the atoms to which they are attached, can form 5-10 membered heteroaryl, 6-10 membered aryl, 3-10 membered heterocycloalkyl, or 3-10 membered cycloalkyl;

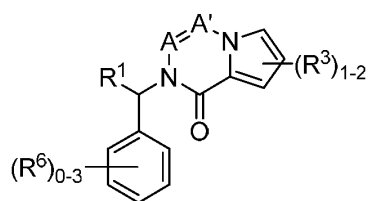
35 R⁸ is independently, at each occurrence, selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₃ alkyl, C₁-C₃ haloalkyl, C₁-C₃ alkoxy, C₁-C₃ haloalkoxy, C₁-C₃ alkylamine, 3-6 membered cycloalkyl, halogen, OH, NO₂, NH₂, NH(C₁-C₆ alkyl), N(C₁-C₆ alkyl)₂, (CH₂)₁₋₄OH, S(O)₀₋₂H, S(O)₀₋₂NH₂, or CN; and

R^9 is selected from the group consisting of 6-10 membered aryl, 5-10 membered heteroaryl, 3-10 membered heterocycloalkyl, and 3-10 membered cycloalkyl all of which are optionally substituted with one, two, or three R^8 .

In an embodiment, R^2 is 6-10 membered aryl or 5-10 membered heteroaryl, both of which are optionally substituted with one, two, or three R^6 . In another embodiment, R^2 is 6-10 membered aryl optionally substituted with one, two, or three R^6 . In yet another embodiment, R^2 is 5-10 membered heteroaryl optionally substituted with one, two, or three R^6 . In still another embodiment, R^2 is phenyl optionally substituted with one, two, or three R^6 . In an embodiment, R^2 is pyridyl optionally substituted with one, two, or three R^6 .

In another embodiment, A and A' are each independently CH_2 or CHR^8 .

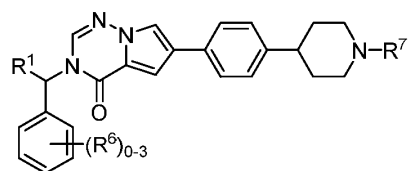
In another embodiment, the compound of Formula I is a compound of Formula II:



(II)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

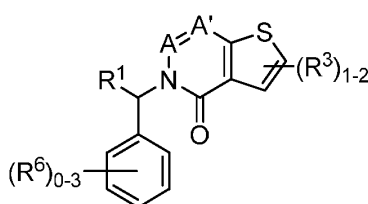
In yet another embodiment, the compound of Formula II is a compound of Formula IIa:



(IIa)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

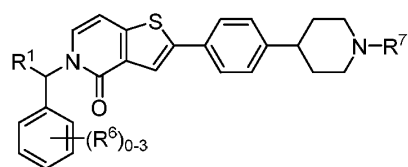
In yet another embodiment, the compound of Formula I is a compound of Formula III:



(III)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another embodiment, the compound of Formula III is a compound of Formula IIIa:

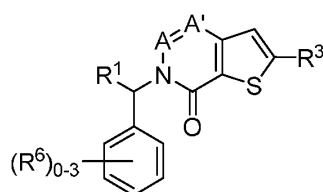


(IIIa)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In still another embodiment, the compound of Formula I is a compound of Formula

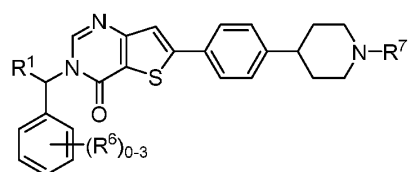
5 IV:



(IV)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another embodiment, the compound of Formula IV is a compound of Formula IVa:

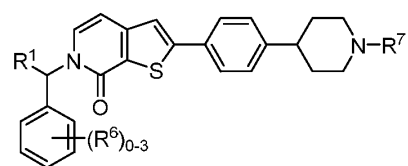


(IVa)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In yet another embodiment, the compound of Formula IV is a compound of Formula

IVb:



(IVb)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In an embodiment of Formulae IIa, IIIa, IVa and IVb,

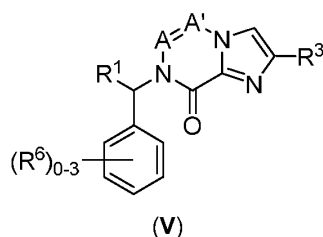
R¹ is selected from the group consisting of benzimidazole, imidazopyridine, indole,
 20 triazole, pyrazole, imidazole, pyridinylamide, and thiazolylamide, all of which are optionally
 substituted with one, two, or three R⁸;

R^6 is independently, at each occurrence, selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_3 alkyl, C_1 - C_3 haloalkyl, C_1 - C_3 alkoxy, C_1 - C_3 haloalkoxy, C_1 - C_3 alkylamine, halogen, OH, NO_2 , NH_2 , $NH(C_1$ - C_6 alkyl), $N(C_1$ - C_6 alkyl) $_2$, $(CH_2)_{1-4}OH$, $S(O)_{0-2}H$, $S(O)_{0-2}NH_2$, or CN;

R^7 is C_1 - C_3 alkyl; and

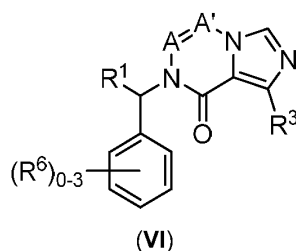
- 5 each R^8 is independently, at each occurrence, selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_3 alkyl, C_1 - C_3 haloalkyl, C_1 - C_3 alkoxy, halogen, OH, and NH_2 .

In an embodiment, the compound of Formula I is a compound of Formula V:



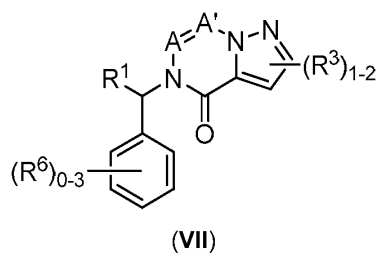
- 10 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another embodiment, the compound of Formula I is a compound of Formula VI:



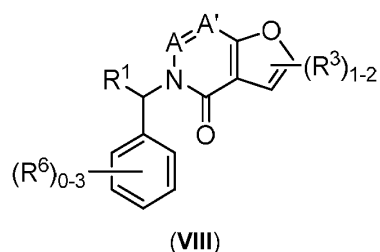
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

- 15 In yet another embodiment, the compound of Formula I is a compound of Formula VII:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

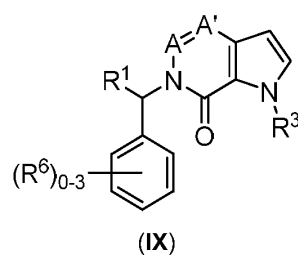
- 20 In another embodiment, the compound of Formula I is a compound of Formula I is a compound of Formula VIII:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In still another embodiment, the compound of Formula I is a compound of Formula

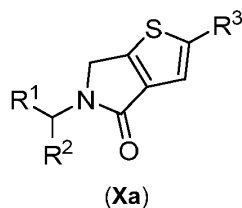
5 IX:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another embodiment, the compound of Formula X is a compound of Formula Xa:

10

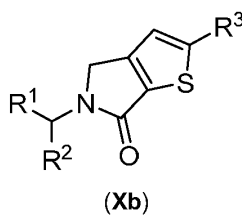


or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In yet another embodiment, the compound of Formula X is a compound of Formula

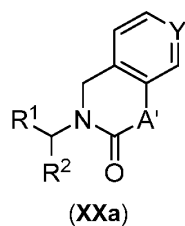
Xb:

15



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

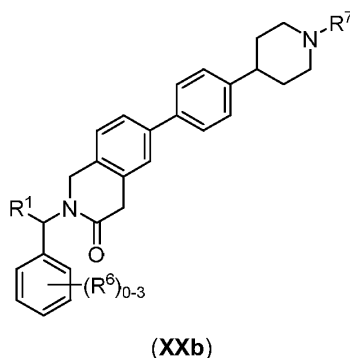
In an embodiment, the compound of Formula XX is a compound of Formula XXa:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another embodiment, the compound of Formula XXa is a compound is a

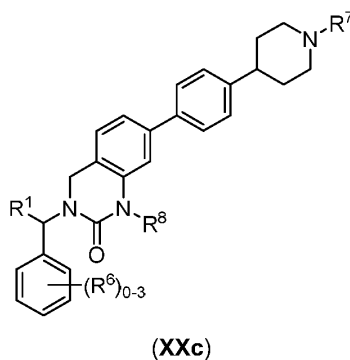
5 compound of Formula XXb:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In yet another embodiment, the compound of Formula XXa is a compound is a

10 compound of Formula XXc:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In an embodiment of Formulae XXb and XXc,

15 R^1 is selected from the group consisting of benzimidazole, imidazopyridine, indole, triazole, pyrazole, imidazole, pyridinylamide, and thiazolylamide, all of which are optionally substituted with one, two, or three R^8 ;

R^6 is independently, at each occurrence, selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_3 alkyl, C_1 - C_3 haloalkyl, C_1 - C_3 alkoxy, C_1 - C_3 haloalkoxy, C_1 - C_3 alkylamine, halogen, OH, NO_2 , NH_2 , $NH(C_1$ - C_6 alkyl), $N(C_1$ - C_6 alkyl) $_2$, $(CH_2)_{1-4}OH$, $S(O)_{0-2}H$, $S(O)_{0-2}NH_2$, or CN;

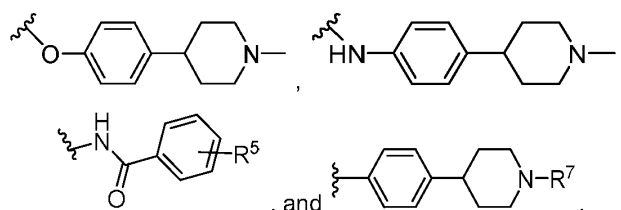
R^7 is C_1 - C_3 alkyl; and

- 5 R^8 is independently, at each occurrence, selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_3 alkyl, C_1 - C_3 haloalkyl, C_1 - C_3 alkoxy, halogen, OH, and NH_2 .

In an embodiment, R^3 is independently at each occurrence selected from the group consisting of halogen, OR^4 , NR^4R^4 , $C(O)NHR^4$, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, and C_6 - C_{10} aryl, wherein alkyl and alkynyl are optionally substituted one, two, or three times with R^4 , and aryl
10 is optionally substituted one, two, or three times with R^5 .

In another embodiment, R^3 is OR^4 . In yet another embodiment, R^3 is NR^4R^4 . In still another embodiment, R^3 is C_2 - C_6 alkynyl optionally substituted one, two, or three times with R^4 . In an embodiment, R^3 is C_6 - C_{10} aryl optionally substituted one, two, or three times with R^5 . In another embodiment, R^3 is $C(O)NHR^4$.

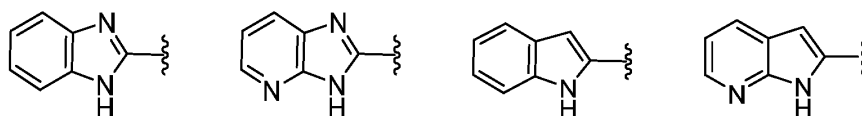
- 15 In yet another embodiment, R^3 is independently at each occurrence selected from the group consisting of halogen, methyl,

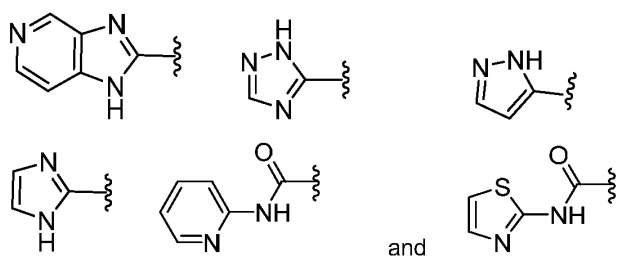


- In another embodiment, R^6 is independently, at each occurrence, selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_3 alkyl, C_1 - C_3 haloalkyl, C_1 - C_3 alkoxy, C_1 - C_3 haloalkoxy, C_1 - C_3 alkylamine, halogen, OH, NO_2 , NH_2 , $NH(C_1$ - C_6 alkyl), $N(C_1$ - C_6 alkyl) $_2$, $(CH_2)_{1-4}OH$, $S(O)_{0-2}H$, $S(O)_{0-2}NH_2$, or CN. In still another embodiment, R^6 is independently, at each occurrence, hydroxy or halo. In an embodiment, R^6 is chloro. In another embodiment, R^6 is fluoro. In yet another embodiment, R^6 is hydroxy.

- 25 In an embodiment, R^1 is selected from the group consisting of benzimidazole, imidazopyridine, indole, triazole, pyrazole, imidazole, pyridinylamide, and thiazolylamide, all of which are optionally substituted with one, two, or three R^8 .

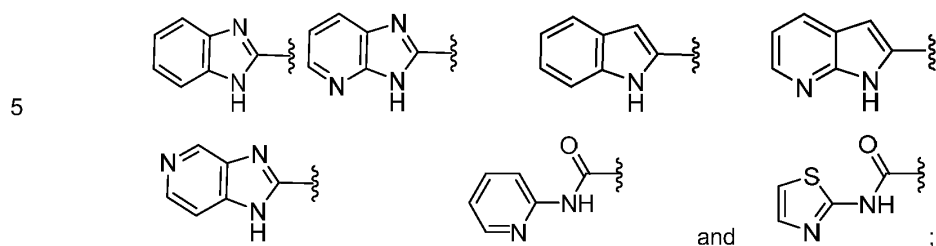
In another embodiment, R^1 is selected from the group consisting of:





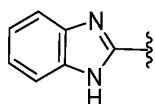
all of which are optionally substituted with one, two, or three R⁸.

In yet another embodiment, R¹ is selected from the group consisting of:

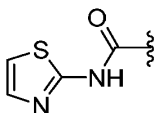


all of which are optionally substituted with one, two, or three R⁸.

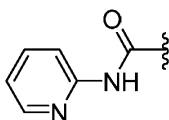
In another embodiment, R^1 is



10 In yet another embodiment, R^1 is



In still another embodiment, R^1 is

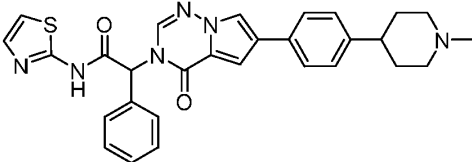
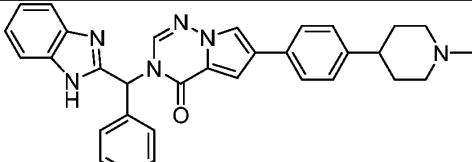
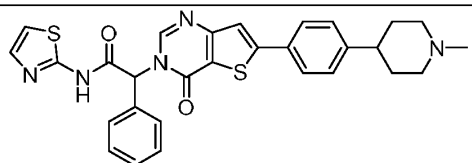
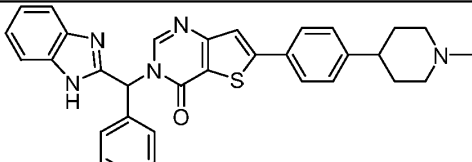
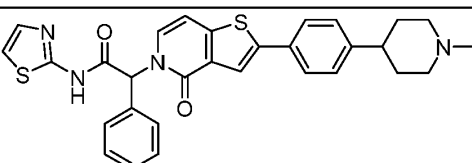
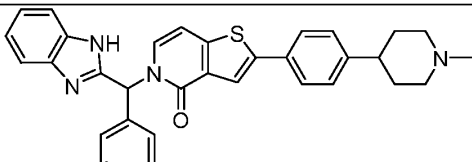
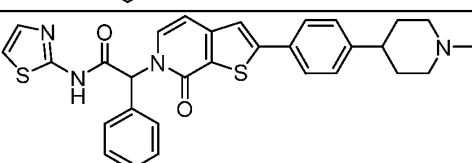


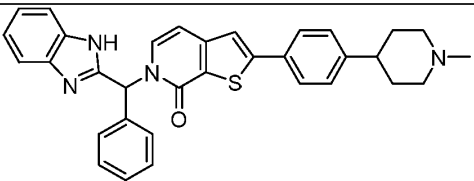
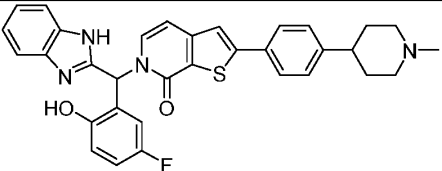
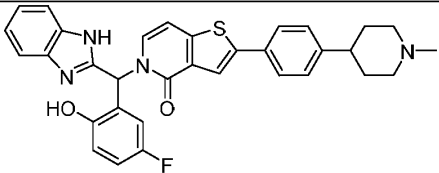
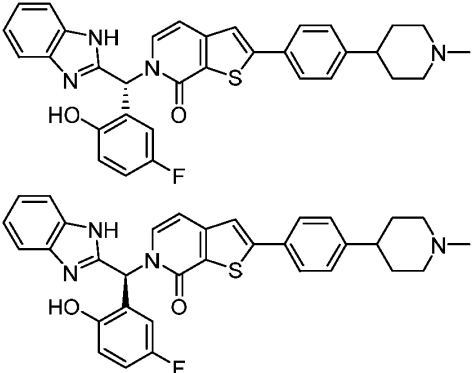
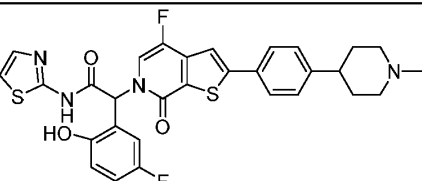
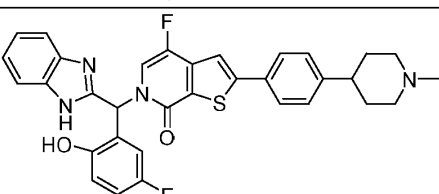
In an embodiment, R⁷ is C₁-C₃ alkyl. In another embodiment, R⁷ is methyl.

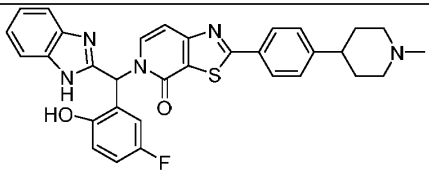
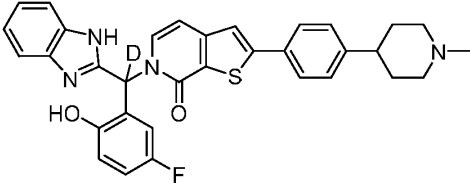
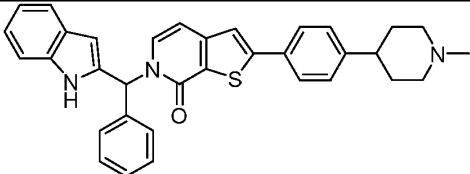
15 In still another embodiment, R⁸ is independently, at each occurrence, selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₃ alkyl, C₁-C₃ haloalkyl, C₁-C₃ alkoxy, halogen, OH, and NH₂.

In an embodiment, the compound of Formula I is selected from the group consisting of a compound in Table 1.

Table 1.

Compound No.	Structure
001	
002	
003	
004	
005	
006	
007	

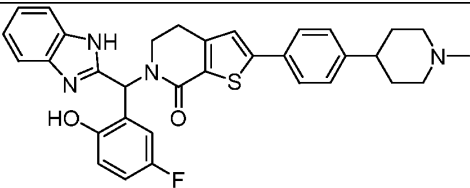
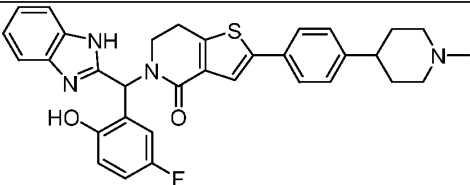
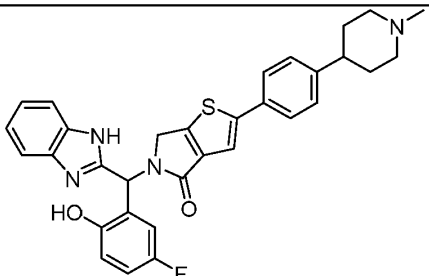
008	
009	
010	
015 016	
019	
020	

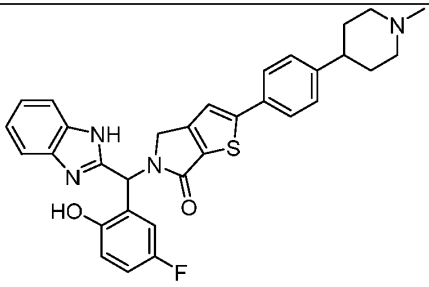
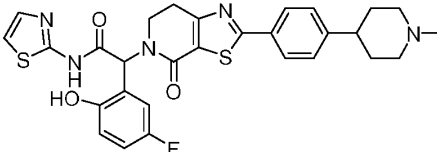
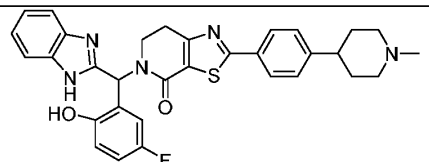
023	
024	
025	

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another embodiment, the compound of Formula X is selected from the group consisting of a compound in Table 2.

Table 2.

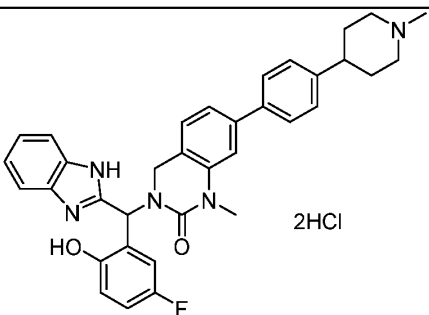
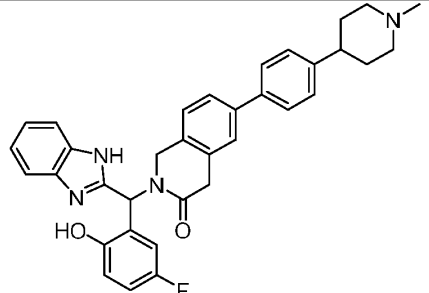
Compound No.	Structure
011	
012	
013	

014	
021	
022	

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another embodiment, the compound of Formula XX is selected from the group consisting of a compound in Table 3.

Table 3.

Compound No.	Structure
017	 2HCl
018	

The compounds disclosed herein may exist as tautomers and optical isomers (e.g., enantiomers, diastereomers, diastereomeric mixtures, racemic mixtures, and the like).

It is generally well known in the art that any compound that will be converted *in vivo* to provide a compound disclosed herein is a prodrug within the scope of the present disclosure.

In an aspect, provided herein is a pharmaceutical composition comprising any one of the compounds disclosed herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

In an embodiment, the composition further comprises a second active agent. In another embodiment, the second active agent is selected from the group consisting of a MEK inhibitor, a PI3K inhibitor, and an mTor inhibitor. In yet another embodiment, the second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation in a subject. In still another embodiment, the second active agent is selected from the group consisting of cetuximab, trastuzumab, and panitumumab. In an embodiment, the second active agent is an ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor. In another embodiment, the ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib, gefitinib, or erlotinib. In another embodiment, the ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib.

In another aspect, provided herein are pharmaceutical compositions comprising a compound of the present disclosure, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In another aspect, the pharmaceutical composition further comprises a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In some embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is an antibody. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab, trastuzumab, or panitumumab. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab.

A compound that binds to an allosteric site in EGFR, such as the compounds of the present disclosure (e.g., the compounds of the formulae disclosed herein), optionally in combination with a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation, are capable of modulating EGFR activity. In some embodiments, the compounds of the present disclosure are capable of inhibiting or decreasing EGFR activity without a second active agent (e.g., an antibody such as cetuximab, trastuzumab, or panitumumab). In other embodiments, the compounds of the present disclosure in combination with a second active agent. In an embodiment, the second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation and/or are capable of inhibiting or decreasing EGFR activity. In some embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is an antibody. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer

formation is cetuximab, trastuzumab, or panitumumab. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab. In an embodiment, the second active agent is an ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor. In another embodiment, the ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib, gefitinib or erlotinib. In another embodiment, the
5 ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib.

Methods of Treatment

In an aspect, provided herein is a method of treating cancer in an individual in need thereof, comprising administering to the individual a therapeutically effective amount of a
10 compound disclosed herein. In an embodiment, the cancer is selected from the group consisting of lung cancer, colon cancer, breast cancer, endometrial cancer, thyroid cancer, glioma, squamous cell carcinoma, and prostate cancer. In another embodiment, the cancer is non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).

In another aspect, provided herein is a method of inhibiting a kinase in an individual
15 in need thereof, comprising administering to the individual a therapeutically effective amount of a compound provided herein. In an embodiment, the kinase is EGFR.

In yet another aspect, provided herein is a method of treating or preventing a kinase-mediated disorder in an individual in need thereof, comprising administering to the individual a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the present disclosure. In an
20 embodiment, the kinase-mediated disorder is resistant to an EGFR-targeted therapy. In another embodiment, the EGFR-treated therapy is selected from the group consisting of gefitinib, erlotinib, or osimertinib.

In some embodiments, the compounds of the present disclosure are capable of modulating (e.g., inhibiting or decreasing) the activity of EGFR containing one or more
25 mutations. In some embodiments, the mutant EGFR contains one or more mutations selected from T790M, L718Q, L844V, V948R, L858R, I941R, C797S, and Del. In other embodiments, the mutant EGFR contains a combination of mutations, wherein the combination is selected from Del/L718Q, Del/L844V, Del/T790M, Del/T790M/L718Q, Del/T790M/L844V, L858R/L718Q, L858R/L844V, L858R/T790M, L858R/T790M/I941R,
30 Del/T790M, Del/T790M/C797S, L858R/T790M/C797S, and L858R/T790M/L718Q. In other embodiments, the mutant EGFR contains a combination of mutations, wherein the combination is selected from Del/L844V, L858R/L844V, L858R/T790M, L858R/T790M/I941R, L858R/T790M/C797S, Del/T790M, Del/T790M, Del/T790M/C797S, and L858R/T790M. In other embodiments, the mutant EGFR contains a combination of
35 mutations, wherein the combination is selected from L858R/T790M, L858R/T790M/I941R, L858R/T790M/C797S, Del/T790M, Del/T790M/C797S, and L858R/T790M.

In some embodiments, the compounds of the present disclosure in combination with a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation, are capable of modulating (e.g., inhibiting or decreasing) the activity of EGFR containing one or more mutations. In some embodiments, the mutant EGFR contains one or more mutations selected from T790M, L718Q, L844V, V948R, L858R, I941R, C797S, and Del. In other embodiments, the mutant EGFR contains a combination of mutations, wherein the combination is selected from Del/L718Q, Del/L844V, Del/T790M, Del/T790M/L718Q, Del/T790M/L844V, L858R/L718Q, L858R/L844V, L858R/T790M, L858R/T790M/I941R, Del/T790M, Del/T790M/C797S, L858R/T790M/C797S, and L858R/T790M/L718Q. In other embodiments, the mutant EGFR contains a combination of mutations, wherein the combination is selected from Del/L844V, L858R/L844V, L858R/T790M, L858R/T790M/I941R, L858R/T790M/C797S, Del/T790M, Del/T790M/C797S, and L858R/T790M. In other embodiments, the mutant EGFR contains a combination of mutations, wherein the combination is selected from L858R/T790M, L858R/T790M/I941R, L858R/T790M/C797S, Del/T790M, Del/T790M/C797S, and L858R/T790M. In some embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is an antibody. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab, trastuzumab, or panitumumab. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab. In an embodiment, the second active agent is an ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor. In another embodiment, the ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib, gefitinib or erlotinib.

In some embodiments, the compounds of the present disclosure are capable of modulating (e.g., inhibiting or decreasing) the activity of EGFR containing one or more mutations, but do not affect the activity of a wild-type EGFR.

In other embodiments, the compounds of the present disclosure in combination with a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation, are capable of modulating (e.g., inhibiting or decreasing) the activity of EGFR containing one or more mutations, but do not affect the activity of a wild-type EGFR. In some embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is an antibody. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab, trastuzumab, or panitumumab. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab. In an embodiment, the second active agent is an ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor. In another embodiment, the ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib, gefitinib or erlotinib. In another embodiment, the ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib.

Modulation of EGFR containing one or more mutations, such as those described herein, but not a wild-type EGFR, provides an approach to the treatment, prevention, or

amelioration of diseases including, but not limited to, cancer and metastasis, inflammation, arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, skin-related disorders, pulmonary disorders, cardiovascular disease, ischemia, neurodegenerative disorders, liver disease, gastrointestinal disorders, viral and bacterial infections, central nervous system disorders, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, spinal cord injury, and peripheral neuropathy.

In some embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure exhibit greater inhibition of EGFR containing one or more mutations as described herein relative to a wild-type EGFR. In certain embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure exhibit at least 2-fold, 3-fold, 5-fold, 10-fold, 25-fold, 50-fold or 100-fold greater inhibition of EGFR containing one or more mutations as described herein relative to a wild-type EGFR. In various embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure exhibit up to 1000-fold greater inhibition of EGFR containing one or more mutations as described herein relative to a wild-type EGFR. In various embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure exhibit up to 10000-fold greater inhibition of EGFR having a combination of mutations described herein (e.g., L858R/T790M, L858R/T790M/I941R, L858R/T790M/C797S, Del/T790M, Del/T790M/C797S, and L858R/T790M) relative to a wild-type EGFR.

In other embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure in combination with a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation, exhibit greater inhibition of EGFR containing one or more mutations as described herein relative to a wild-type EGFR. In certain embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure in combination with a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation, exhibit at least 2-fold, 3-fold, 5-fold, 10-fold, 25-fold, 50-fold or 100-fold greater inhibition of EGFR containing one or more mutations as described herein relative to a wild-type EGFR. In various embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure in combination with a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation, exhibit up to 1000-fold greater inhibition of EGFR containing one or more mutations as described herein relative to a wild-type EGFR. In various embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure in combination with a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation, exhibit up to 10000-fold greater inhibition of EGFR having a combination of mutations described herein (e.g., L858R/T790M, L858R/T790M/I941R, L858R/T790M/C797S, Del/T790M, Del/T790M/C797S, and L858R/T790M) relative to a wild-type EGFR. In some embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is an antibody. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab, trastuzumab, or panitumumab. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab. In an embodiment, the second active agent is an ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor. In another

embodiment, the ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib, gefitinib or erlotinib. In another embodiment, the ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib.

In some embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure exhibit from about 2-fold to about 10-fold greater inhibition of EGFR containing one or more mutations as described
5 herein relative to a wild-type EGFR. In various embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure exhibit from about 10-fold to about 100-fold greater inhibition of EGFR containing one or more mutations as described herein relative to a wild-type EGFR. In various
10 embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure exhibit from about 100-fold to about 1000-fold greater inhibition of EGFR containing one or more mutations as described herein relative to a wild-type EGFR. In various
15 embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure exhibit from about 1000-fold to about 10000-fold greater inhibition of EGFR containing one or more mutations as described herein relative to a wild-type EGFR.

In other embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure in combination with a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation, exhibit from
15 about 2-fold to about 10-fold greater inhibition of EGFR containing one or more mutations as described herein relative to a wild-type EGFR. In other embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure in combination with a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation, exhibit from about 10-fold to about 100-fold greater
20 inhibition of EGFR containing one or more mutations as described herein relative to a wild-type EGFR. In other embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure in combination with a second active agent wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation exhibit from about 100-fold to about 1000-fold greater inhibition of EGFR containing one or
25 more mutations as described herein relative to a wild-type EGFR. In other embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure in combination with a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation, exhibit from about 1000-fold to about 10000-fold greater inhibition of EGFR containing one or more mutations as described herein
30 relative to a wild-type EGFR. In other embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is an antibody. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab, trastuzumab, or panitumumab. In further
35 embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab. In an embodiment, the second active agent is an ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor. In another embodiment, the ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib, gefitinib or erlotinib. In another embodiment, the ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib.

In certain embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure exhibit at least 2-fold
35 greater inhibition of EGFR having a combination of mutations selected from L858R/T790M, L858R/T790M/I941R, L858R/T790M/C797S, Del/T790M, Del/T790M/C797S, and L858R/T790M relative to a wild-type EGFR. In certain embodiments, the compounds of the

- disclosure exhibit at least 3-fold greater inhibition of EGFR having a combination of mutations selected from L858R/T790M, L858R/T790M/I941R, L858R/T790M/C797S, Del/T790M, Del/T790M/C797S, and L858R/T790M relative to a wild-type EGFR. In certain embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure exhibit at least 5-fold greater inhibition of
- 5 EGFR having a combination of mutations selected from L858R/T790M, L858R/T790M/I941R, L858R/T790M/C797S, Del/T790M, Del/T790M/C797S, and L858R/T790M relative to a wild-type EGFR. In certain embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure exhibit at least 10-fold greater inhibition of EGFR having a combination of mutations selected from L858R/T790M, L858R/T790M/I941R, L858R/T790M/C797S,
- 10 Del/T790M, Del/T790M/C797S, and L858R/T790M relative to a wild-type EGFR. In certain embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure exhibit at least 25-fold greater inhibition of EGFR having a combination of mutations selected from L858R/T790M, L858R/T790M/I941R, L858R/T790M/C797S, Del/T790M, Del/T790M/C797S, and L858R/T790M relative to a wild-type EGFR. In certain embodiments, the compounds of the
- 15 disclosure exhibit at least 50-fold greater inhibition of EGFR having a combination of mutations selected from L858R/T790M, L858R/T790M/I941R, L858R/T790M/C797S, Del/T790M, Del/T790M/C797S, and L858R/T790M relative to a wild-type EGFR. In certain embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure exhibit at least 100-fold greater inhibition of EGFR having a combination of mutations selected from L858R/T790M,
- 20 L858R/T790M/I941R, L858R/T790M/C797S, Del/T790M, Del/T790M/C797S, and L858R/T790M relative to a wild-type EGFR.

- In certain embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure in combination with a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation, exhibit at least 2-fold greater inhibition of EGFR having a combination of mutations selected
- 25 from L858R/T790M, L858R/T790M/I941R, L858R/T790M/C797S, Del/T790M, Del/T790M/C797S, and L858R/T790M relative to a wild-type EGFR. In certain embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure in combination with a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation, exhibit at least 3-fold greater inhibition of EGFR having a combination of mutations selected from L858R/T790M,
- 30 L858R/T790M/I941R, L858R/T790M/C797S, Del/T790M, Del/T790M/C797S, and L858R/T790M relative to a wild-type EGFR. In certain embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure in combination with a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation, exhibit at least 5-fold greater inhibition of EGFR having a combination of mutations selected from L858R/T790M, L858R/T790M/I941R,
- 35 L858R/T790M/C797S, Del/T790M, Del/T790M/C797S, and L858R/T790M relative to a wild-type EGFR. In certain embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure in combination with a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation,

exhibit at least 10-fold greater inhibition of EGFR having a combination of mutations selected from L858R/T790M, L858R/T790M/I941R, L858R/T790M/C797S, Del/T790M, Del/T790M/C797S, and L858R/T790M relative to a wild-type EGFR. In certain embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure in combination with a second active agent, wherein said

5 second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation, exhibit at least 25-fold greater inhibition of EGFR having a combination of mutations selected from L858R/T790M, L858R/T790M/I941R, L858R/T790M/C797S, Del/T790M, Del/T790M/C797S, and L858R/T790M relative to a wild-type EGFR. In certain embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure in combination with a second active agent, wherein said second active agent

10 prevents EGFR dimer formation, exhibit at least 50-fold greater inhibition of EGFR having a combination of mutations selected from L858R/T790M, L858R/T790M/I941R, L858R/T790M/C797S, Del/T790M, Del/T790M/C797S, and L858R/T790M relative to a wild-type EGFR. In certain embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure in combination with a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation,

15 exhibit at least 100-fold greater inhibition of EGFR having a combination of mutations selected from L858R/T790M, L858R/T790M/I941R, L858R/T790M/C797S, Del/T790M, Del/T790M/C797S, and L858R/T790M relative to a wild-type EGFR. In some embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is an antibody. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab, trastuzumab, or panitumumab. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab. In an embodiment, the second active agent is an ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor. In another embodiment, the ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib.

In some embodiments, the inhibition of EGFR activity is measured by IC_{50} .

25 In some embodiments, the inhibition of EGFR activity is measured by EC_{50} .

In some embodiments, the inhibition of EGFR by a compound of the disclosure can be measured via a biochemical assay. By illustrative and non-limiting example, a homogenous time-resolved fluorescence (HTRF) assay may be used to determine inhibition of EGFR activity using conditions and experimental parameters disclosed herein. The HTRF

30 assay may, for example, employ concentrations of substrate (e.g., biotin-Lck-peptide substrate) of about 1 μ M; concentrations of EGFR (mutant or WT) from about 0.2 nM to about 40 nM; and concentrations of inhibitor from about 0.000282 μ M to about 50 μ M. A compound of the disclosure screened under these conditions may, for example, exhibit an IC_{50} value from about 1 nM to >1 μ M; from about 1 nM to about 400 nM; from about 1 nM to about 150 nM; from about 1 nM to about 75 nM; from about 1 nM to about 40 nM; from about 1 nM to about 25 nM; from about 1 nM to about 15 nM; or from about 1 nM to about 10 nM.

35 In certain embodiments, a compound of the disclosure screened under the above conditions

for inhibition of EGFR having a mutation or combination of mutations selected from L858R/T790M, L858R, and T790M may, for example, exhibit an IC₅₀ value from about 1 nM to >1 μM; from about 1 nM to about 400 nM; from about 1 nM to about 150 nM; from about 1 nM to about 75 nM; from about 1 nM to about 40 nM; from about 1 nM to about 25 nM; from about 1 nM to about 15 nM; or from about 1 nM to about 10 nM.

In some embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure bind to an allosteric site in EGFR. In some embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure interact with at least one amino acid residue of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) selected from Lys745, Leu788, and Ala 743. In other embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure interact with at least one amino acid residue of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) selected from Cys755, Leu777, Phe856, and Asp855. In other embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure interact with at least one amino acid residue of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) selected from Met766, Ile759, Glu762, and Ala763. In other embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure interact with at least one amino acid residue of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) selected from Lys745, Leu788, and Ala 743; at least one amino acid residue of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) selected from Cys755, Leu777, Phe856, and Asp855; and at least one amino acid residue of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) selected from Met766, Ile759, Glu762, and Ala763. In other embodiments, the compounds of the disclosure do not interact with any of the amino acid residues of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) selected from Met793, Gly796, and Cys797.

In some embodiments, the disclosure provides a compound comprising an allosteric kinase inhibitor, wherein the compound is a more potent inhibitor of a drug-resistant EGFR mutant relative to a wild type EGFR. For example, the compound can be at least about 2-fold, 3-fold, 5-fold, 10-fold, 25-fold, 50-fold or about 100-fold more potent at inhibiting the kinase activity of the drug-resistant EGFR mutant relative to a wild-type EGFR. In some embodiments, the drug -resistant EGFR mutant is resistant to one or more known EGFR inhibitors, including but not limited to gefitinib, erlotinib, lapatinib, WZ4002, HKI-272, CL-387785, and osimertinib.

In some embodiments, the drug-resistant EGFR mutant comprises a sensitizing mutation, such as Del and L858R.

In some embodiments, the disclosure provides a compound comprising an allosteric kinase inhibitor in combination with a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation, wherein the compound is a more potent inhibitor of a drug-resistant EGFR mutant relative to a wild type EGFR. For example, the compound in combination with a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation, can be at least about 2-fold, 3-fold, 5-fold, 10-fold, 25-fold, 50-fold or about

100-fold more potent at inhibiting the kinase activity of the drug-resistant EGFR mutant relative to a wild-type EGFR. In some embodiments, the drug-resistant EGFR mutant is resistant to one or more known EGFR inhibitors, including but not limited to gefitinib, erlotinib, lapatinib, WZ4002, HKI-272, CL-387785, and osimertinib. In some embodiments, 5 the drug-resistant EGFR mutant comprises a sensitizing mutation, such as Del and L858R. In some embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is an antibody. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab, trastuzumab, or panitumumab. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab. In an embodiment, the 10 second active agent is an ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor. In another embodiment, the ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib.

In some embodiments, the disclosure provides a compound comprising an allosteric kinase inhibitor, wherein the compound inhibits kinase activity of a drug-resistant EGFR mutant harboring a sensitizing mutation (e.g., Del and L858R) and a drug-resistance 15 mutation (e.g., T790M, L718Q, C797S, and L844V) with less than a 10-fold difference in potency (e.g., as measured by IC_{50}) relative to an EGFR mutant harboring the sensitizing mutation but not the drug-resistance mutation. In some embodiments, the difference in potency is less than about 9-fold, 8-fold, 7-fold, 6-fold, 5-fold, 4-fold, 3-fold, or 2-fold.

In other embodiments, the disclosure provides a compound comprising an allosteric 20 kinase inhibitor in combination with a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation, wherein the compound in combination with the second active agent inhibits kinase activity of a drug-resistant EGFR mutant harboring a sensitizing mutation (e.g., Del and L858R) and a drug-resistance mutation (e.g., T790M, L718Q, C797S, and L844V) with less than a 10-fold difference in potency (e.g., as measured 25 by IC_{50}) relative to an EGFR mutant harboring the sensitizing mutation but not the drug-resistance mutation. In some embodiments, the difference in potency is less than about 9-fold, 8-fold, 7-fold, 6-fold, 5-fold, 4-fold, 3-fold, or 2-fold. In some embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is an antibody. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab, trastuzumab, or 30 panitumumab. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab. In an embodiment, the second active agent is an ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor. In another embodiment, the ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib, gefitinib or erlotinib. In another embodiment, the ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib.

35 In some embodiments, the disclosure provides a compound comprising an allosteric kinase inhibitor, wherein the compound is more potent than one or more known EGFR inhibitors, including but not limited to gefitinib, erlotinib, lapatinib, WZ4002, HKI-272, CL-

387785, and osimertinib, at inhibiting the activity of EGFR containing one or more mutations as described herein, such as T790M, L718Q, L844V, L858R, C797S, and Del. For example, the compound can be at least about 2-fold, 3-fold, 5-fold, 10-fold, 25-fold, 50-fold or about 100-fold more potent (e.g., as measured by IC₅₀) than gefitinib, erlotinib, lapatinib, WZ4002, HKI-272, CL-387785, and osimertinib at inhibiting the activity of the EGFR containing one or more mutations as described herein.

In other embodiments, the disclosure provides a compound comprising an allosteric kinase inhibitor in combination with a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation, wherein the compound in combination with the second active agent is more potent than one or more known EGFR inhibitors, including but not limited to gefitinib, erlotinib, lapatinib, WZ4002, HKI-272, CL-387785, and osimertinib, at inhibiting the activity of EGFR containing one or more mutations as described herein, such as T790M, L718Q, L844V, L858R, C797S, and Del. For example, the compound in combination with a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation, can be at least about 2-fold, 3-fold, 5-fold, 10-fold, 25-fold, 50-fold or about 100-fold more potent (e.g., as measured by IC₅₀) than gefitinib, erlotinib, lapatinib, WZ4002, HKI-272, CL-387785, and osimertinib at inhibiting the activity of the EGFR containing one or more mutations as described herein. In some embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is an antibody. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab, trastuzumab, or panitumumab. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab. In an embodiment, the second active agent is an ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor. In another embodiment, the ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib, gefitinib or erlotinib. In another embodiment, the ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib.

In some embodiments, the disclosure provides a compound comprising an allosteric kinase inhibitor, wherein the compound is less potent than one or more known EGFR inhibitors, including but not limited to gefitinib, erlotinib, lapatinib, WZ4002, HKI-272, CL-387785, and osimertinib, at inhibiting the activity of a wild-type EGFR. For example, the compound can be at least about 2-fold, 3-fold, 5-fold, 10-fold, 25-fold, 50-fold or about 100-fold less potent (e.g., as measured by IC₅₀) than gefitinib, erlotinib, lapatinib, WZ4002, HKI-272, CL-387785, and osimertinib, at inhibiting the activity of a wild-type EGFR.

In other embodiments, the disclosure provides a compound comprising an allosteric kinase inhibitor in combination with a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation, wherein the compound in combination with the second active agent is less potent than one or more known EGFR inhibitors, including but not limited to gefitinib, erlotinib, lapatinib, WZ4002, HKI-272, CL-387785, and osimertinib, at inhibiting the activity of a wild-type EGFR. For example, the compound in combination with a second

active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation can be at least about 2-fold, 3-fold, 5-fold, 10-fold, 25-fold, 50-fold or about 100-fold less potent (e.g., as measured by IC_{50}) than gefitinib, erlotinib, lapatinib, WZ4002, HKI-272, CL-387785, and osimertinib, at inhibiting the activity of a wild-type EGFR. In some embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is an antibody. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab, trastuzumab, or panitumumab. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab. In an embodiment, the second active agent is an ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor. In another embodiment, the ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib, gefitinib or erlotinib. In another embodiment, the ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib.

Potency of the inhibitor can be determined by EC_{50} value. A compound with a lower EC_{50} value, as determined under substantially similar conditions, is a more potent inhibitor relative to a compound with a higher EC_{50} value. In some embodiments, the substantially similar conditions comprise determining an EGFR-dependent phosphorylation level, in vitro or in vivo (e.g., in 3T3 cells expressing a wild type EGFR, a mutant EGFR, or a fragment of any thereof).

Potency of the inhibitor can also be determined by IC_{50} value. A compound with a lower IC_{50} value, as determined under substantially similar conditions, is a more potent inhibitor relative to a compound with a higher IC_{50} value. In some embodiments, the substantially similar conditions comprise determining an EGFR-dependent phosphorylation level, in vitro or in vivo (e.g., in 3T3 cells expressing a wild type EGFR, a mutant EGFR, or a fragment of any thereof).

An EGFR sensitizing mutation comprises without limitation L858R, G719S, G719C, G719A, L861Q, a deletion in exon 19 and/or an insertion in exon 20. A drug-resistant EGFR mutant can have without limitation a drug resistance mutation comprising T790M, T854A, L718Q, C797S, or D761Y.

The selectivity between wild-type EGFR and EGFR containing one or more mutations as described herein can also be measured using cellular proliferation assays where cell proliferation is dependent on kinase activity. For example, murine Ba/F3 cells transfected with a suitable version of wild-type EGFR (such as VIII; containing a WT EGFR kinase domain), or Ba/F3 cells transfected with L858R/T790M, Del/T790M/L718Q, L858R/T790M/L718Q, L858R/T790M/C797S, Del/T790M/C797S, L858R/T790M/I941R, or Exon 19 deletion/T790M can be used. Proliferation assays are performed at a range of inhibitor concentrations (10 μ M, 3 μ M, 1.1 μ M, 330 nM, 110 nM, 33 nM, 11 nM, 3 nM, 1 nM) and an EC_{50} is calculated.

An alternative method to measure effects on EGFR activity is to assay EGFR phosphorylation. Wild type or mutant (L858R/T790M, Del/T790M, Del/T790M/L718Q, L858R/T790M/C797S, Del/T790M/C797S, L858R/T790M/I941R, or L858R/T790M/L718Q) EGFR can be transfected into NIH-3T3 cells (which do not normally express endogenous EGFR) and the ability of the inhibitor (using concentrations as above) to inhibit EGFR phosphorylation can be assayed. Cells are exposed to increasing concentrations of inhibitor for 6 hours and stimulated with EGF for 10 minutes. The effects on EGFR phosphorylation are assayed by Western Blotting using phospho-specific (Y1068) EGFR antibodies.

In another aspect, the present disclosure relates to a compound that binds to an allosteric site in EGFR, wherein the compound exhibits greater than 2-fold, 3-fold, 5-fold, 10-fold, 25-fold, 50-fold, 100-fold, or 1000-fold inhibition of EGFR containing one or more mutations as described herein (e.g., L858R/T790M, Del/T790M, Del/T790M/L718Q, L858R/T790M/C797S, Del/T790M/C797S, L858R/T790M/I941R, or L858R/T790M/L718Q) relative to a wild-type EGFR.

In other embodiments, the disclosure provides a compound that binds to an allosteric site in EGFR in combination with a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation, wherein the compound in combination with the second active agent greater than 2-fold, 3-fold, 5-fold, 10-fold, 25-fold, 50-fold, 100-fold, or 1000-fold inhibition of EGFR containing one or more mutations as described herein (e.g., L858R/T790M, Del/T790M, Del/T790M/L718Q, Del/T790M/C797S, L858R/T790M/C797S, L858R/T790M/I941R, or L858R/T790M/L718Q) relative to a wild-type EGFR. In some embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is an antibody. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab, trastuzumab, or panitumumab. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab. In an embodiment, the second active agent is an ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor. In another embodiment, the ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib, gefitinib or erlotinib. In another embodiment, the ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib.

In still another aspect, the disclosure provides a method of inhibiting epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR), the method comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of disclosed herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In some embodiments, the method further comprises administering a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation. In some embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is an antibody. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab, trastuzumab, or panitumumab. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab. In an embodiment, the

second active agent is an ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor. In another embodiment, the ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib, gefitinib or erlotinib. In another embodiment, the ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib.

5 In another aspect, provided herein is a method of treating or preventing a disease, the method comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of disclosed herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In some embodiments, the disease is mediated by a kinase. In further embodiments, the kinase comprises a mutated cysteine residue. In further embodiments, the mutated cysteine residue is located in or near the position equivalent to Cys 797 in EGFR, including such positions in
10 Jak3, Blk, Bmx, Btk, HER2 (ErbB2), HER4 (ErbB4), Itk, Tec, and Txk. In some embodiments, the method further comprises administering a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents dimer formation of the kinase. In some embodiments, the second active agent that prevents kinase dimer formation is an antibody. In further embodiments, the second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation. In further
15 embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab, trastuzumab, or panitumumab. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab. In an embodiment, the second active agent is an ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor. In another embodiment, the ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib, gefitinib or erlotinib. In another embodiment, the ATP competitive
20 EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib.

In some embodiments, the disease is mediated by EGFR (e.g., EGFR plays a role in the initiation or development of the disease). In some embodiments, the disease is mediated by a Her-kinase. In further embodiments, the Her-kinase is HER1, HER2, or HER4.

In certain embodiments, the disease is resistant to a known EGFR inhibitor, including
25 but not limited to, gefitinib, erlotinib, or osimertinib. In certain embodiments, a diagnostic test is performed to determine if the disease is associated with an activating mutation in EGFR. In certain embodiments, a diagnostic test is performed to determine if the disease is associated with an EGFR harboring an activating mutation and/or a drug resistance mutation. Activating mutations comprise without limitation L858R, G719S, G719C, G719A,
30 L718Q, L861Q, a deletion in exon 19 and/or an insertion in exon 20. Drug resistant EGFR mutants can have without limitation a drug resistance mutation comprising T790M, T854A, L718Q, C797S, or D761Y. The diagnostic test can comprise sequencing, pyrosequencing, PCR, RT-PCR, or similar analysis techniques known to those of skill in the art that can detect nucleotide sequences.

35 In certain embodiments, the disease is cancer or a proliferation disease.

In further embodiments, the disease is lung cancer, colon cancer, breast cancer, prostate cancer, liver cancer, pancreas cancer, brain cancer, kidney cancer, ovarian cancer,

stomach cancer, skin cancer, bone cancer, gastric cancer, breast cancer, pancreatic cancer, glioma, glioblastoma, hepatocellular carcinoma, papillary renal carcinoma, head and neck squamous cell carcinoma, leukemias, lymphomas, myelomas, or solid tumors. In further embodiments, the disease is lung cancer, breast cancer, glioma, squamous cell carcinoma, or prostate cancer. In still further embodiments, the disease is non-small cell lung cancer.

In certain embodiments, the disease is resistant to a known EGFR inhibitor, including but not limited to, gefitinib, erlotinib, or osimertinib. In certain embodiments, a diagnostic test is performed to determine if the disease is associated with an activating mutation in EGFR. In certain embodiments, a diagnostic test is performed to determine if the disease is associated with an EGFR harboring an activating mutation and/or a drug resistance mutation. Activating mutations comprise without limitation L858R, G719S, G719C, G719A, L718Q, L861Q, a deletion in exon 19 and/or an insertion in exon 20. Drug resistant EGFR mutants can have without limitation a drug resistance mutation comprising T790M, T854A, L718Q, C797S, or D761Y. The diagnostic test can comprise sequencing, pyrosequencing, PCR, RT-PCR, or similar analysis techniques known to those of skill in the art that can detect nucleotide sequences.

In yet another aspect, provided herein is a method of treating a kinase-mediated disorder comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound disclosed herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In some embodiments, the compound is an inhibitor of HER1, HER2, or HER4. In other embodiments, the subject is administered an additional therapeutic agent. In other embodiments, the compound and the additional therapeutic agent are administered simultaneously or sequentially.

In another aspect, the disclosure provides a method of treating a kinase mediated disorder, the method comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of disclosed herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation. In some embodiments, the compound is an inhibitor of HER1, HER2, or HER4. In other embodiments, the subject is administered an additional therapeutic agent. In other embodiments, the compound, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation, and the additional therapeutic agent are administered simultaneously or sequentially. In some embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is an antibody. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab, trastuzumab, or panitumumab. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab. In an embodiment, the second active agent is an ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor. In another embodiment, the ATP

competitive EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib, gefitinib or erlotinib. In another embodiment, the ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib.

In other embodiments, the disease is cancer. In further embodiments, the cancer is lung cancer, colon cancer, breast cancer, prostate cancer, liver cancer, pancreas cancer,
5 brain cancer, kidney cancer, ovarian cancer, stomach cancer, skin cancer, bone cancer, gastric cancer, breast cancer, pancreatic cancer, glioma, glioblastoma, hepatocellular carcinoma, papillary renal carcinoma, head and neck squamous cell carcinoma, leukemias, lymphomas, myelomas, or solid tumors. In further embodiments, the disease is lung cancer, breast cancer, glioma, squamous cell carcinoma, or prostate cancer. In still further
10 embodiments, the disease is non-small cell lung cancer.

In another aspect, provided herein is a method of treating cancer, wherein the cancer cell comprises activated EGFR, comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of disclosed herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another aspect, provided herein is a method of treating cancer, wherein the cancer cell comprises activated EGFR, comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of disclosed herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer
15 formation. In some embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is an antibody. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab, trastuzumab, or panitumumab. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab. In an embodiment, the second active agent is an ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor. In another embodiment, the ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib, gefitinib or erlotinib. In
20 another embodiment, the ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib.

In certain embodiments, the EGFR activation is selected from mutation of EGFR, amplification of EGFR, expression of EGFR, and ligand mediated activation of EGFR.

In further embodiments, the mutation of EGFR is selected from G719S, G719C, G719A, L858R, L861Q, an exon 19 deletion mutation, and an exon 20 insertion mutation.

In still another aspect, provided herein is a method of treating cancer in a subject, wherein the subject is identified as being in need of EGFR inhibition for the treatment of cancer, comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of a compound
30 disclosed herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In certain embodiments, the subject identified as being in need of EGFR inhibition is resistant to a known EGFR inhibitor, including but not limited to, gefitinib, erlotinib, or osimertinib. In certain embodiments, a diagnostic test is performed to determine if the subject has an activating mutation in EGFR. In certain embodiments, a diagnostic test is

performed to determine if the subject has an EGFR harboring an activating mutation and/or a drug resistance mutation. Activating mutations comprise without limitation L858R, G719S, G719C, G719A, L718Q, L861Q, a deletion in exon 19 and/or an insertion in exon 20. Drug resistant EGFR mutants can have without limitation a drug resistance mutation comprising

5 T790M, T854A, L718Q, C797S, or D761Y. The diagnostic test can comprise sequencing, pyrosequencing, PCR, RT-PCR, or similar analysis techniques known to those of skill in the art that can detect nucleotide sequences.

In an aspect, provided herein is a method of preventing resistance to a known EGFR inhibitor (including but not limited to gefitinib, erlotinib, or osimertinib) in a subject,

10 comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound disclosed herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another aspect, provided herein is a method of preventing resistance to a known EGFR inhibitor (including but not limited to gefitinib, erlotinib, or osimertinib) in a disease, comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound

15 disclosed herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation. In some embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is an antibody. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab, trastuzumab, or panitumumab. In further embodiments, the second active agent that

20 prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab.

In an embodiment of the methods disclosed herein, the subject is a human.

In another aspect, the disclosure provides a compound disclosed herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the manufacture of a medicament for treating or preventing a disease in which EGFR plays a role.

25 In an aspect, provided herein is a method of treating or preventing a condition selected from the group consisting of autoimmune diseases, inflammatory diseases, proliferative and hyperproliferative diseases, immunologically-mediated diseases, bone diseases, metabolic diseases, neurological and neurodegenerative diseases, cardiovascular diseases, hormone related diseases, allergies, asthma, and Alzheimer's disease. In other

30 embodiments, said condition is selected from a proliferative disorder and a neurodegenerative disorder.

One aspect of this disclosure provides compounds that are useful for the treatment of diseases, disorders, and conditions characterized by excessive or abnormal cell proliferation. Such diseases include, but are not limited to, a proliferative or hyperproliferative

35 disease, and a neurodegenerative disease. Examples of proliferative and hyperproliferative diseases include, without limitation, cancer. The term "cancer" includes, but is not limited to, the following cancers: breast, ovary, cervix, prostate, testis, genitourinary tract, esophagus,

larynx, glioblastoma, neuroblastoma, stomach, skin, keratoacanthoma, lung, epidermoid carcinoma, large cell carcinoma, small cell carcinoma, lung adenocarcinoma, bone, colon, colorectal, adenoma, pancreas, adenocarcinoma, thyroid, follicular carcinoma, undifferentiated carcinoma, papillary carcinoma, seminoma, melanoma, sarcoma, bladder carcinoma, liver carcinoma and biliary passages, kidney carcinoma, myeloid disorders, lymphoid disorders, Hodgkin's, hairy cells, buccal cavity and pharynx (oral), lip, tongue, mouth, pharynx, small intestine, colon, rectum, large intestine, rectum, brain and central nervous system, chronic myeloid leukemia (CML), and leukemia. The term "cancer" includes, but is not limited to, the following cancers: myeloma, lymphoma, or a cancer selected from gastric, renal, head and neck, oropharyngeal, non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), endometrial, hepatocarcinoma, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, and pulmonary.

The term "cancer" refers to any cancer caused by the proliferation of malignant neoplastic cells, such as tumors, neoplasms, carcinomas, sarcomas, leukemias, lymphomas and the like. For example, cancers include, but are not limited to, mesothelioma, leukemias and lymphomas such as cutaneous T-cell lymphomas (CTCL), noncutaneous peripheral T-cell lymphomas, lymphomas associated with human T-cell lymphotropic virus (HTLV) such as adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma (ATLL), B-cell lymphoma, acute nonlymphocytic leukemias, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, chronic myelogenous leukemia, acute myelogenous leukemia, lymphomas, and multiple myeloma, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, acute lymphatic leukemia (ALL), chronic lymphatic leukemia (CLL), Hodgkin's lymphoma, Burkitt lymphoma, adult T-cell leukemia lymphoma, acute-myeloid leukemia (AML), chronic myeloid leukemia (CML), or hepatocellular carcinoma. Further examples include myelodysplastic syndrome, childhood solid tumors such as brain tumors, neuroblastoma, retinoblastoma, Wilms' tumor, bone tumors, and soft-tissue sarcomas, common solid tumors of adults such as head and neck cancers (e.g., oral, laryngeal, nasopharyngeal and esophageal), genitourinary cancers (e.g., prostate, bladder, renal, uterine, ovarian, testicular), lung cancer (e.g., small-cell and non-small cell), breast cancer, pancreatic cancer, melanoma and other skin cancers, stomach cancer, brain tumors, tumors related to Gorlin syndrome (e.g., medulloblastoma, meningioma, etc.), and liver cancer. Additional exemplary forms of cancer which may be treated by the subject compounds include, but are not limited to, cancer of skeletal or smooth muscle, stomach cancer, cancer of the small intestine, rectum carcinoma, cancer of the salivary gland, endometrial cancer, adrenal cancer, anal cancer, rectal cancer, parathyroid cancer, and pituitary cancer.

Additional cancers that the compounds described herein may be useful in preventing, treating and studying are, for example, colon carcinoma, familial adenomatous polyposis carcinoma and hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, or melanoma. Further, cancers include, but are not limited to, labial carcinoma, larynx carcinoma, hypopharynx carcinoma,

tongue carcinoma, salivary gland carcinoma, gastric carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, thyroid cancer (medullary and papillary thyroid carcinoma), renal carcinoma, kidney parenchyma carcinoma, cervix carcinoma, uterine corpus carcinoma, endometrium carcinoma, chorion carcinoma, testis carcinoma, urinary carcinoma, melanoma, brain tumors such as

5 glioblastoma, astrocytoma, meningioma, medulloblastoma and peripheral neuroectodermal tumors, gall bladder carcinoma, bronchial carcinoma, multiple myeloma, basalioma, teratoma, retinoblastoma, choroidea melanoma, seminoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, craniopharyngeoma, osteosarcoma, chondrosarcoma, myosarcoma, liposarcoma, fibrosarcoma, Ewing sarcoma, and plasmocytoma. In one aspect of the disclosure, the

10 present disclosure provides for the use of one or more compounds of the disclosure in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of cancer, including without limitation the various types of cancer disclosed herein.

In some embodiments, the compounds of this disclosure are useful for treating cancer, such as colorectal, thyroid, breast, and lung cancer; and myeloproliferative

15 disorders, such as polycythemia vera, thrombocythemia, myeloid metaplasia with myelofibrosis, chronic myelogenous leukemia, chronic myelomonocytic leukemia, hypereosinophilic syndrome, juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia, and systemic mast cell disease. In some embodiments, the compounds of this disclosure are useful for treating hematopoietic disorders, in particular, acute-myelogenous leukemia (AML), chronic-

20 myelogenous leukemia (CML), acute-promyelocytic leukemia, and acute lymphocytic leukemia (ALL).

The term "cancerous cell" as provided herein, includes a cell afflicted by any one of the above-identified conditions.

The disclosure further provides a method for the treatment or prevention of cell

25 proliferative disorders such as hyperplasias, dysplasias and pre-cancerous lesions. Dysplasia is the earliest form of pre-cancerous lesion recognizable in a biopsy by a pathologist. The subject compounds may be administered for the purpose of preventing said hyperplasias, dysplasias, or pre-cancerous lesions from continuing to expand or from becoming cancerous. Examples of pre-cancerous lesions may occur in skin, esophageal

30 tissue, breast and cervical intra-epithelial tissue.

Examples of neurodegenerative diseases include, without limitation, adrenoleukodystrophy (ALD), Alexander's disease, Alper's disease, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease), ataxia telangiectasia, Batten disease (also known as Spielmeyer-Vogt-Sjogren-Batten disease), bovine spongiform

35 encephalopathy (BSE), Canavan disease, Cockayne syndrome, corticobasal degeneration, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, familial fatal insomnia, frontotemporal lobar degeneration, Huntington's disease, HIV-associated dementia, Kennedy's disease, Krabbe's disease, Lewy

body dementia, neuroborreliosis, Machado-Joseph disease (spinocerebellar ataxia type 3), multiple system atrophy, multiple sclerosis, narcolepsy, Niemann Pick disease, Parkinson's disease, Pelizaeus-Merzbacher disease, Pick's disease, primary lateral sclerosis, prion diseases, progressive supranuclear palsy, Refsum's disease, Sandhoff disease, Schilder's disease, subacute combined degeneration of spinal cord secondary to pernicious anaemia, 5 Spielmeyer-Vogt-Sjogren-Batten disease (also known as Batten disease), spinocerebellar ataxia (multiple types with varying characteristics), spinal muscular atrophy, Steele-Richardson-Olszewski disease, tabes dorsalis, and toxic encephalopathy.

Another aspect of this disclosure provides a method for the treatment or lessening 10 the severity of a disease selected from a proliferative or hyperproliferative disease, or a neurodegenerative disease, comprising administering an effective amount of a compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable composition comprising a compound, to a subject in need thereof. In other embodiments, the method further comprises administering a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation. In some 15 embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is an antibody. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab, trastuzumab, or panitumumab. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab. In an embodiment, the second active agent is an ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor. In another embodiment, the ATP competitive 20 EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib, gefitinib or erlotinib. In another embodiment, the ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib.

The activity of the compounds and compositions of the present disclosure as EGFR kinase inhibitors may be assayed *in vitro*, *in vivo*, or in a cell line. In vitro assays include assays that determine inhibition of either the kinase activity or ATPase activity of the 25 activated kinase. Alternate in vitro assays quantitate the ability of the inhibitor to bind to the protein kinase and may be measured either by radio labelling the inhibitor prior to binding, isolating the inhibitor/kinase complex and determining the amount of radio label bound, or by running a competition experiment where new inhibitors are incubated with the kinase bound to known radioligands. Detailed conditions for assaying a compound utilized in this 30 disclosure as an inhibitor of various kinases are set forth in the Examples below.

In accordance with the foregoing, the present disclosure further provides a method for preventing or treating any of the diseases or disorders described above in a subject in need of such treatment, which method comprises administering to said subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the disclosure, or a pharmaceutically 35 acceptable salt thereof, and optionally a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation. For any of the above uses, the required dosage will

vary depending on the mode of administration, the particular condition to be treated and the effect desired.

In other embodiments, the compound and the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation are administered simultaneously or sequentially.

5

Administration / Dosages / Formulations

Liquid dosage forms for oral administration include pharmaceutically acceptable emulsions, microemulsions, solutions, suspensions, syrups and elixirs. In addition to the active compounds, the liquid dosage forms may contain inert diluents commonly used in the art such as, for example, water or other solvents, solubilizing agents and emulsifiers such as ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, ethyl carbonate, ethyl acetate, benzyl alcohol, benzyl benzoate, propylene glycol, 1,3-butylene glycol, dimethylformamide, oils (in particular, cottonseed, groundnut, corn, germ, olive, castor, and sesame oils), glycerol, tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, polyethylene glycols and fatty acid esters of sorbitan, and mixtures thereof. Besides inert diluents, the oral compositions can also include adjuvants such as wetting agents, emulsifying and suspending agents, sweetening, flavoring, and perfuming agents.

Injectable preparations (for example, sterile injectable aqueous or oleaginous suspensions) may be formulated according to the known art using suitable dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents. The sterile injectable preparation may also be a sterile injectable solution, suspension, or emulsion in a nontoxic parenterally acceptable diluent or solvent, for example, as a solution in 1,3-butanediol. Among the acceptable vehicles and solvents that may be employed are water, Ringer's solution, U.S.P., and isotonic sodium chloride solution. In addition, sterile, fixed oils are conventionally employed as a solvent or suspending medium. For this purpose, any bland fixed oil can be employed including synthetic mono- or diglycerides. In addition, fatty acids such as oleic acid are used in the preparation of injectables.

In order to prolong the effect of a drug, it is often desirable to slow the absorption of the drug from subcutaneous or intramuscular injection. This may be accomplished by the use of a liquid suspension of crystalline or amorphous material with poor water solubility. The rate of absorption of the drug then depends upon its rate of dissolution which, in turn, may depend upon crystal size and crystalline form. Alternatively, delayed absorption of a parenterally administered drug form is accomplished by dissolving or suspending the drug in an oil vehicle.

Compositions for rectal or vaginal administration are preferably suppositories which can be prepared by mixing the compounds of this disclosure with suitable non-irritating excipients or carriers such as cocoa butter, polyethylene glycol, or a suppository wax which

are solid at ambient temperature but liquid at body temperature and therefore melt in the rectum or vaginal cavity and release the active compound.

5 Solid compositions of a similar type may also be employed as fillers in soft and hard filled gelatin capsules using such excipients as lactose or milk sugar as well as high molecular weight polyethylene glycols and the like.

The active compounds can also be in micro-encapsulated form with one or more excipients as noted above. The solid dosage forms of tablets, dragees, capsules, pills, and granules can be prepared with coatings and shells such as enteric coatings, release
10 controlling coatings, and other coatings well known in the pharmaceutical formulating art. In such solid dosage forms the active compound may be admixed with at least one inert diluent such as sucrose, lactose or starch. Such dosage forms may also comprise, as is normal practice, additional substances other than inert diluents, e.g., tableting lubricants and other tableting aids such as magnesium stearate and microcrystalline cellulose. In the case of capsules, tablets, and pills, the dosage forms may also comprise buffering agents.

15 Dosage forms for topical or transdermal administration of a compound of this disclosure include ointments, pastes, creams, lotions, gels, powders, solutions, sprays, inhalants or patches. The active component is admixed under sterile conditions with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and any needed preservatives or buffers as may be required. Ophthalmic formulation, ear drops, eye ointments, powders and solutions are also
20 contemplated as being within the scope of this disclosure.

The ointments, pastes, creams and gels may contain, in addition to an active compound of this disclosure, excipients such as animal and vegetable fats, oils, waxes, paraffins, starch, tragacanth, cellulose derivatives, polyethylene glycols, silicones, bentonites, silicic acid, talc and zinc oxide, or mixtures thereof.

25 Powders and sprays can contain, in addition to the compounds of this disclosure, excipients such as lactose, talc, silicic acid, aluminum hydroxide, calcium silicates and polyamide powder, or mixtures of these substances. Sprays can additionally contain customary propellants such as chlorofluorohydrocarbons.

Transdermal patches have the added advantage of providing controlled delivery of a
30 compound to the body. Such dosage forms can be made by dissolving or dispensing the compound in the proper medium. Absorption enhancers can also be used to increase the flux of the compound across the skin. The rate can be controlled by either providing a rate controlling membrane or by dispersing the compound in a polymer matrix or gel.

According to the methods of treatment of the present disclosure, disorders are
35 treated or prevented in a subject, such as a human or other animal, by administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the disclosure, in such amounts and for such time as is necessary to achieve the desired result. The term "therapeutically

effective amount" of a compound of the disclosure, as used herein, means a sufficient amount of the compound so as to decrease the symptoms of a disorder in a subject. As is well understood in the medical arts a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of this disclosure will be at a reasonable benefit/risk ratio applicable to any medical treatment.

5 In general, compounds of the disclosure will be administered in therapeutically effective amounts via any of the usual and acceptable modes known in the art, either singly or in combination with one or more therapeutic agents. A therapeutically effective amount may vary widely depending on the severity of the disease, the age and relative health of the subject, the potency of the compound used and other factors. In general, satisfactory results
10 are indicated to be obtained systemically at daily dosages of from about 0.03 to 2.5 mg/kg per body weight. An indicated daily dosage in the larger mammal, e.g., humans, is in the range from about 0.5 mg to about 100 mg, conveniently administered, e.g., in divided doses up to four times a day or in retard form. Suitable unit dosage forms for oral administration comprise from ca. 1 to 50 mg active ingredient.

15 In certain embodiments, a therapeutic amount or dose of the compounds of the present disclosure may range from about 0.1 mg/Kg to about 500 mg/Kg, alternatively from about 1 to about 50 mg/Kg. In general, treatment regimens according to the present disclosure comprise administration to a patient in need of such treatment from about 10 mg to about 1000 mg of the compound(s) of this disclosure per day in single or multiple doses.
20 Therapeutic amounts or doses will also vary depending on route of administration, as well as the possibility of co-usage with other agents.

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

 It will be understood, however, that the total daily usage of the compounds and
30 compositions of the present disclosure will be decided by the attending physician within the scope of sound medical judgment. The specific inhibitory dose for any particular patient will depend upon a variety of factors including the disorder being treated and the severity of the disorder; the activity of the specific compound employed; the specific composition employed; the age, body weight, general health, sex and diet of the patient; the time of administration,
35 route of administration, and rate of excretion of the specific compound employed; the duration of the treatment; drugs used in combination or coincidental with the specific compound employed; and like factors well known in the medical arts.

The disclosure also provides for a pharmaceutical combination, e.g., a kit, comprising a) a first agent which is a compound of the disclosure as disclosed herein, in free form or in pharmaceutically acceptable salt form, and b) at least one co-agent. The kit can comprise instructions for its administration.

5 In certain embodiments, these compositions optionally further comprise one or more additional therapeutic agents. For example, an agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation, chemotherapeutic agents or other antiproliferative agents may be combined with the compounds of this disclosure to treat proliferative diseases and cancer.

 Some examples of materials which can serve as pharmaceutically acceptable
10 carriers include, but are not limited to, ion exchangers; alumina; aluminum stearate; lecithin; serum proteins, such as human serum albumin; buffer substances such as phosphates, glycine, sorbic acid, or potassium sorbate; partial glyceride mixtures of saturated vegetable fatty acids; water; salts or electrolytes, such as protamine sulfate; disodium hydrogen phosphate; potassium hydrogen phosphate; sodium chloride; zinc salts; colloidal silica;
15 magnesium trisilicate; polyvinyl pyrrolidone; polyacrylates; waxes; polyethylenepolyoxypropylene-block polymers; wool fat; sugars such as lactose, glucose and sucrose; starches such as corn starch and potato starch; cellulose and its derivatives such as sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose and cellulose acetate; powdered tragacanth; malt; gelatin; talc; excipients such as cocoa butter and suppository waxes; oils
20 such as peanut oil, cottonseed oil, safflower oil, sesame oil, olive oil, corn oil, and soybean oil; glycols, such as propylene glycol or polyethylene glycol; esters, such as ethyl oleate and ethyl laurate; agar; buffering agents, such as magnesium hydroxide and aluminum hydroxide; alginic acid; pyrogen-free water; isotonic saline; Ringer's solution; ethyl alcohol; and phosphate buffer solutions. Further, non-toxic compatible lubricants such as sodium
25 lauryl sulfate and magnesium stearate, as well as coloring agents, releasing agents, coating agents, sweetening, flavoring and perfuming agents, preservatives and antioxidants can also be present in the composition, according to the judgment of the formulator. The protein kinase inhibitors or pharmaceutical salts thereof may be formulated into pharmaceutical compositions for administration to animals or humans. These pharmaceutical compositions,
30 which comprise an amount of the protein inhibitor effective to treat or prevent a protein kinase-mediated condition and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, are other embodiments of the present disclosure.

Kits

35 In an aspect, provided herein is a kit comprising a compound capable of inhibiting kinase activity selected from one or more compounds of disclosed herein, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, and instructions for use in treating cancer. In

certain embodiments, the kit further comprises components for performing a test to determine whether a subject has activating and/or drug resistance mutations in EGFR.

5 In another aspect, the disclosure provides a kit comprising a compound capable of inhibiting EGFR activity selected from a compound disclosed herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another aspect, the disclosure provides a kit comprising a compound capable of inhibiting kinase activity selected from one or more compounds of disclosed herein, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof; a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation; and instructions for use in treating cancer. In
10 certain embodiments, the kit further comprises components for performing a test to determine whether a subject has activating and/or drug resistance mutations in EGFR. In some embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is an antibody. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab, trastuzumab, or panitumumab. In further embodiments, the second
15 active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab.

In another aspect, the disclosure provides a kit comprising a compound capable of inhibiting EGFR activity selected from a compound of disclosed herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a second active agent, wherein said second active agent prevents EGFR dimer formation. In some embodiments, the second active
20 agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is an antibody. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab, trastuzumab, or panitumumab. In further embodiments, the second active agent that prevents EGFR dimer formation is cetuximab. In an embodiment, the second active agent is an ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor. In another embodiment, the ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib,
25 gefitinib or erlotinib. In another embodiment, the ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor is osimertinib.

The disclosure is further illustrated by the following examples and synthesis schemes, which are not to be construed as limiting this disclosure in scope or spirit to the specific procedures herein described. It is to be understood that the examples are provided
30 to illustrate certain embodiments and that no limitation to the scope of the disclosure is intended thereby. It is to be further understood that resort may be had to various other embodiments, modifications, and equivalents thereof which may suggest themselves to those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit of the present disclosure and/or scope of the appended claims.

35

EXAMPLES

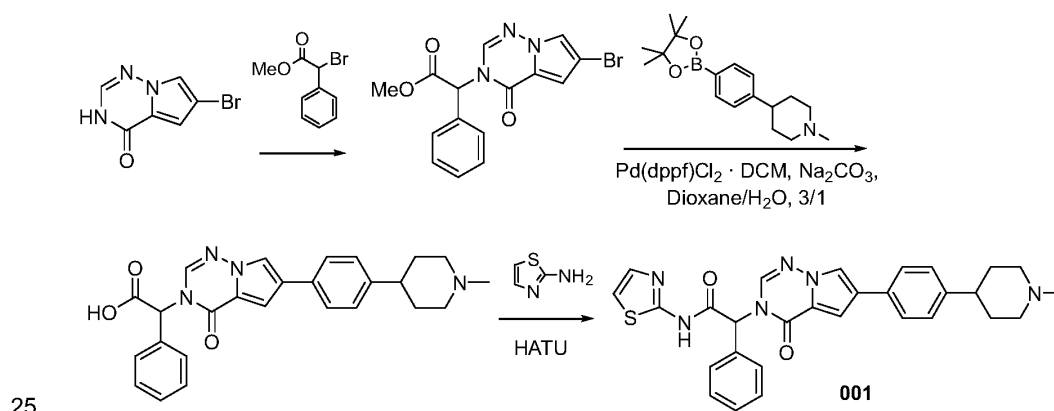
The application is further illustrated by the following examples, which should not be construed as further limiting. The practice of the present disclosure will employ, unless otherwise indicated, conventional techniques of organic synthesis, cell biology, cell culture, and molecular biology, which are within the skill of the art.

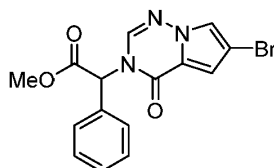
Abbreviations

	AcOH	acetic acid
	ACN	acetonitrile
10	DCM	dichloromethane
	DIEA	diisopropylethyl amine
	DMF	dimethylformamide
	DMSO	dimethylsulfoxide
	Et ₂ O	diethyl ether
15	EtOAc	ethyl acetate
	HATU	(1-[bis(dimethylamino)methylene]-1H-1,2,3-triazolo[4,5-b]pyridinium 3-oxide hexafluorophosphate
	MeOH	methanol
	TFA	trifluoroacetic acid
20	THF	tetrahydrofuran

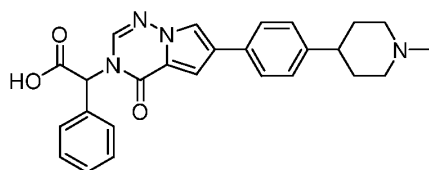
Example 1: Preparation of 2-(6-(4-(1-Methylpiperidin-4-yl)phenyl)-4-oxopyrrolo[2,1-f][1,2,4]-triazin-3(4H)-yl)-2-phenyl-N-(thiazol-2-yl)acetamide;hydrochloride (001)

Scheme 1.



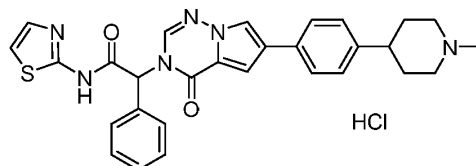
Methyl 2-(6-bromo-4-oxopyrrolo[2,1-*f*][1,2,4]triazin-3(4*H*)-yl)-2-phenylacetate

A mixture of 6-bromopyrrolo[2,1-*f*][1,2,4]triazin-4(3*H*)-one (321 mg, 1.5 mmol), methyl 2-bromo-2-phenylacetate (378 mg, 1.65 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (975 mg, 3.0 mmol), and DMF (3 mL) was stirred at 50° C for 1.5 h. Another aliquot of methyl 2-bromo-2-phenylacetate (147 mg, 0.65 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was heated for an additional hour. After cooling, the reaction mixture was poured into saturated brine (10 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with saturated brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified by normal phase flash chromatography (0-75% EtOAc/hexane) to give the title compound (445 mg, 82%).

2-(6-(4-(1-Methylpiperidin-4-yl)phenyl)-4-oxopyrrolo[2,1-*f*][1,2,4]triazin-3(4*H*)-yl)-2-phenylacetic acid

A mixture of methyl 2-(6-bromo-4-oxopyrrolo[2,1-*f*][1,2,4]triazin-3(4*H*)-yl)-2-phenylacetate (100mg, 0.028 mmol), 1-methyl-4-(4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenyl) piperidine (92 mg, 0.3 mmol), Na₂CO₃ (89 mg, 0.84 mmol), Pd(dppf)Cl₂-DCM (46 mg, 0.056 mmol) in dioxane (1.5 mL) and H₂O (0.5 mL) under N₂ in a sealed vial was heated at 95 °C for 16 h. The mixture was allowed to cool, filtered through a syringe filter, and purified by reverse phase HPLC eluting with 0-80% ACN/H₂O (0.038 % TFA modifier) to give the title compound (125 mg, 78%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.40 (br s, 1H) 8.17 (d, 1H) 7.82 (s, 1H) 7.74 (d, 2H) 7.51 (m, 2H) 7.46 (m, 3H) 7.43 (d, 1H) 7.26 (d, 2H) 6.46 (s, 1H) 3.53 (d, 2H) 3.08 (m, 2H) 2.83 (d, 3H) 2.81 (m, 1H) 2.03 (d, 2H) 1.84 (m, 2H).

2-(6-(4-(1-Methylpiperidin-4-yl)phenyl)-4-oxopyrrolo[2,1-f][1,2,4]triazin-3(4H)-yl)-2-phenyl-N-(thiazol-2-yl)acetamide;hydrochloride (001)



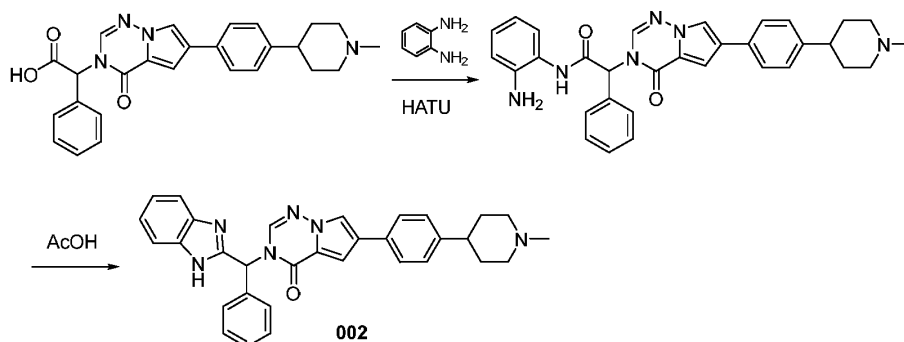
A mixture of 2-(6-(4-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)phenyl)-4-oxopyrrolo[2,1-f][1,2,4]triazin-3(4H)-yl)-2-phenylacetic acid (60 mg, 0.14 mmol), 2-aminothiazole (20 mg, 0.20 mmol), HATU (103 mg, 0.27 mmol), DIEA (71 μ L, 0.41 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) was stirred at 50 °C for 1.5 h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was purified by reverse phase HPLC, eluting with 0-80% ACN/H₂O (0.038 % TFA modifier). The crude product was further purified by silica chromatography (0-10% 7N methanolic NH₃ in DCM). The residue was dissolved in MeOH (5 mL), treated with 4 N HCl/dioxane (0.5 mL) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was triturated with Et₂O, filtered and dried to give the title compound (57 mg, 79%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.33 (br s, 1H) 8.19 (d, 1H) 7.75 (d, 2H) 7.57 (s, 1H) 7.51 (m, 4H) 7.44 (m, 3H) 7.33 (d, 1H) 7.26 (d, 1H) 6.81 (s, 1H) 3.53 (d, 2H) 3.08 (m, 2H) 2.84 (d, 3H) 2.81 (m, 1H) 2.03 (m, 2H) 1.83 (m, 2H).

The following examples were prepared by a similar method to **Example 1** from methyl 2-bromo-2-phenylacetate and the corresponding bicyclic starting materials:

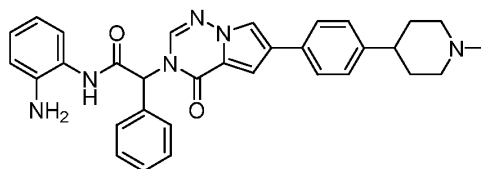
No.	Structure / Name	<i>m/z</i> [M+1] ⁺	¹ H NMR (DMSO- <i>d</i> ₆) δ	Starting materials
007	2-[2-[4-(1-methyl-4-piperidyl)phenyl]-7-oxo-thieno[2,3-c]pyridin-6-yl]-2-phenyl-N-thiazol-2-yl-acetamide;hydrochloride	541.1	10.59 (br s, 1H), 7.76-7.83 (m, 3H), 7.47-7.55 (m, 4H), 7.37 (d, 4H), 7.30 (d, 1H), 7.03 (d, 1H), 6.95 (s, 1H), 6.72 (d, 1H), 3.52-3.45 (m, 2H), 3.00-3.13 (m, 2H), 2.80-2.91 (m, 1H), 2.76 (d, 3H), 1.96-2.09 (m, 4H)	
005	2-[2-[4-(1-methyl-4-piperidyl)phenyl]-4-oxo-thieno[3,2-c]pyridin-5-yl]-2-phenyl-N-thiazol-2-yl-acetamide	541.4	7.85 (s, 1H), 7.69 (d, 2H), 7.44-7.58 (m, 4H), 7.19-7.40 (m, 5H), 6.84-7.12 (m, 3H), 2.81-2.93 (m, 2H), 2.54-2.60 (m, 1H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 1.93-2.07 (m, 2H), 1.60-1.80 (m, 4H)	

Example 2: Preparation of 3-((1H-Benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)(phenyl)methyl)-6-(4-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)phenyl)pyrrolo [2,1-f][1,2,4]triazin-4(3H)-one;hydrochloride (002)

Scheme 2.

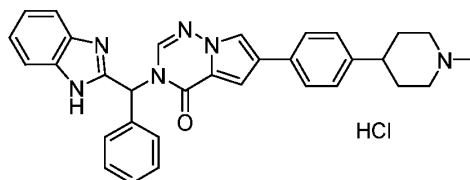


5 **N-(2-Aminophenyl)-2-(6-(4-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)phenyl)-4-oxopyrrolo[2,1-f][1,2,4]triazin-3(4H)-yl)-2-phenylacetamide**



A mixture of 2-(6-(4-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)phenyl)-4-oxopyrrolo[2,1-f][1,2,4]triazin-3(4H)-yl)-2-phenylacetic acid (60 mg, 0.14 mmol), benzene-1,2-diamine (75 mg, 0.69 mmol),
 10 HATU (174 mg, 0.46 mmol), DIEA (120 μ L, 0.69 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) was stirred at 50 °C for 1 h. After cooling, the mixture was purified by reverse phase HPLC eluting with 0-80% ACN/H₂O (0.038 % TFA modifier) to give the title compound (80 mg, 65%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.97 (s, 1H) 9.32 (br s, 1H) 8.17 (d, 1H) 7.75 (d, 2H) 7.63 (s, 1H) 7.53 (m, 4H) 7.48 (m, 1H) 7.46 (d, 1H) 7.26 (d, 2H) 7.23 (dd, 1H) 6.98 (m, 1H) 6.82 (s, 1H) 6.78 (dd, 1H) 6.61 (m, 1H) 3.53 (d, 2H) 3.08 (m, 2H) 2.83 (d, 3H) 2.81 (m, 1H) 2.03 (d, 2H) 1.83 (m, 2H).
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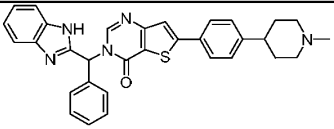
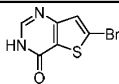
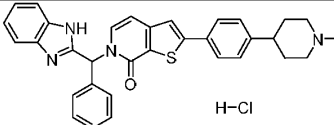
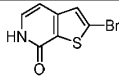
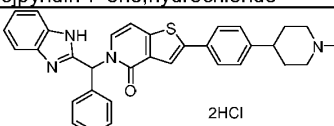
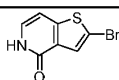
3-((1H-Benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)(phenyl)methyl)-6-(4-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)phenyl)pyrrolo [2,1-f][1,2,4]triazin-4(3H)-one;hydrochloride (002)



20 A solution of N-(2-aminophenyl)-2-(6-(4-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)phenyl)-4-oxopyrrolo[2,1-f][1,2,4]triazin-3(4H)-yl)-2-phenylacetamide (80 mg, 0.15 mmol) and AcOH (3

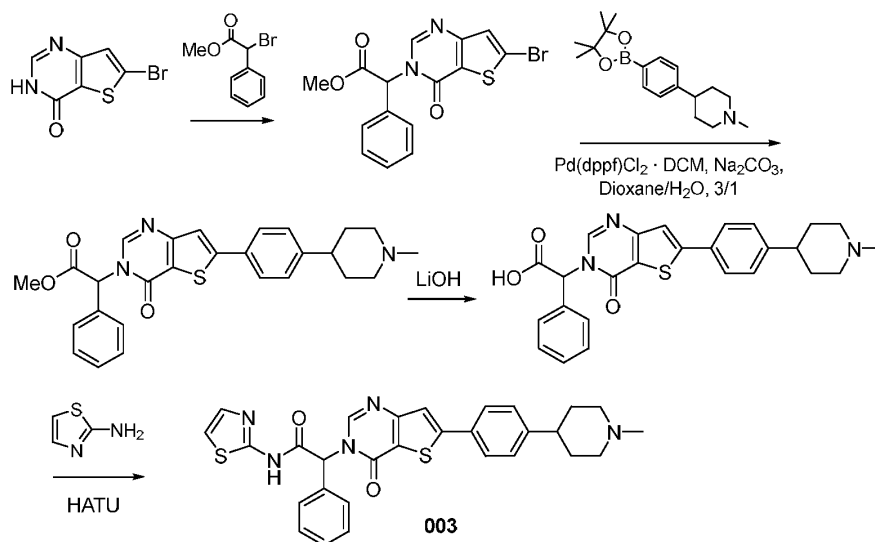
mL) was heated to 100 °C for 1 h. Excess AcOH was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in EtOAc (5 mL) and washed with 1 N NaOH (5 mL), water (5 mL), and saturated brine (5 mL). The organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica chromatography (0-5 % 7N methanolic NH₃/DCM) and the product dissolved in MeOH (5 mL), treated with 4N HCl in dioxane (1 mL) and concentrated under pressure. The resulting solid was triturated with Et₂O, filtered and dried to give the title compound (19 mg, 25%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.09 (br s, 1H) 8.21 (d, 1H) 8.08 (s, 1H) 7.75 (d, 2H) 7.64 (m, 2H) 7.51 (s, 1H) 7.48 (m, 4H) 7.44 (m, 2H) 7.30 (m, 2H) 7.26 (d, 2H) 3.50 (d, 2H) 3.06 (m, 2H) 2.80 (m, 1H) 2.79 (d, 3H) 1.96 (m, 4H).

The following examples were prepared by a similar method to **Example 2** from methyl 2-bromo-2-phenylacetate and the corresponding bicyclic starting materials:

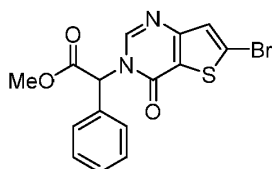
No.	Structure / Name	<i>m/z</i> [M+1] ⁺	¹ H NMR (DMSO- <i>d</i> ₆) δ	Starting materials
004	 3-((1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)(phenyl)methyl)-6-(4-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)phenyl)thieno[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one	531.9	9.38 (br. s, 1 H) 8.48 (d, 2 H) 7.92 (d, 2 H) 7.54 - 7.65 (m, 3 H) 7.42 - 7.51 (m, 3 H) 7.37 - 7.42 (m, 2 H) 7.34 (d, 2 H) 7.20 - 7.29 (m, 2 H) 3.54 (d, 2 H) 3.09 (m, 2 H) 2.78 - 2.87 (m, 4 H) 2.06 (d, 2 H) 1.86 (d, 2 H)	
008	 6-[1H-benzimidazol-2-yl(phenyl)methyl]-2-[4-(1-methyl-4-piperidyl)phenyl]thieno[2,3-c]pyridin-7-one;hydrochloride H-Cl	531.1	10.48 (br s, 1H), 7.77-7.82 (m, 3H), 7.63-7.70 (m, 3H), 7.58 (d, 1H), 7.40-7.53 (m, 5H), 7.26-7.38 (m, 4H), 6.84 (d, 1H), 3.00-3.09 (m, 2H), 2.81-2.92 (m, 2H), 2.76 (d, 3H), 2.54-2.63 (m, 1H), 1.94-2.06 (m, 4H)	
006	 5-[1H-benzimidazol-2-yl(phenyl)methyl]-2-[4-(1-methyl-4-piperidyl)phenyl]thieno[3,2-c]pyridin-4-one;dihydrochloride 2HCl	531.5	¹ H NMR (methanol- <i>d</i> ₄) δ: 7.83 (s, 1H), 7.66-7.78 (m, 4H), 7.56-7.65 (m, 8H), 7.48 (d, 1H), 7.34-7.42 (m, 2H), 7.07 (d, 1H), 3.58-3.70 (m, 2H), 3.16-3.26 (m, 2H), 2.90-3.00 (m, 4H), 1.98-2.20 (m, 4H).	

Example 3: Preparation of 2-(6-(4-(1-Methylpiperidin-4-yl)phenyl)-4-oxothieno[3,2-d]pyrimidin-3(4H)-yl)-2-phenyl-N-(thiazol-2-yl)acetamide (003)

Scheme 3.

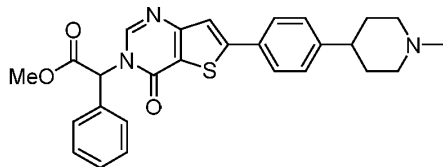


Methyl 2-(6-bromo-4-oxothieno[3,2-d]pyrimidin-3(4H)-yl)-2-phenylacetate



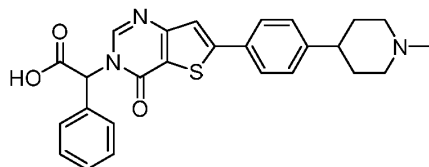
- 10 A mixture of 6-bromothieno[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one (250 mg, 1.08 mmol), methyl 2-bromo-2-phenylacetate (296 mg, 1.29 mmol) and Cs₂CO₃ (543 mg, 1.5 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) was stirred at 50 °C for 2 h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was poured into saturated brine (~30 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified by silica chromatography, eluting (0-50% EtOAc/hexane) to give the title compound (250 mg, 61%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.47 (s, 1H) 8.37 (s, 1H) 7.52 (m, 2H) 7.45 (m, 3H) 6.64 (s, 1H) 3.77 (s, 3H).
- 15

Methyl 2-(6-(4-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)phenyl)-4-oxothieno[3,2-d]pyrimidin-3(4H)-yl)-2-phenylacetate



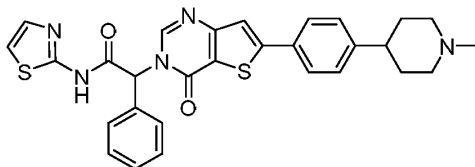
A mixture of methyl 2-(6-bromo-4-oxothieno[3,2-d]pyrimidin-3(4H)-yl)-2-phenylacetate (250 mg, 0.83 mmol), 1-methyl-4-(4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)phenyl)-piperidine (275 mg, 0.91 mmol), Pd(dppf)Cl₂-DCM (68 mg, 0.083 mmol) and Na₂CO₃ (264 mg, 2.89 mmol) in dioxane (3.0 mL) and water (1.0 mL) was heated under N₂ in a sealed vial was heated at 100 °C for 1 h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was filtered through a syringe filter, and purified by reverse phase HPLC eluting with 0-80% ACN/H₂O (0.038 % TFA modifier) to give the title compound (65 mg, 16%).

2-(6-(4-(1-Methylpiperidin-4-yl)phenyl)-4-oxothieno[3,2-d]pyrimidin-3(4H)-yl)-2-phenylacetic acid



A mixture of methyl 2-(6-(4-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)phenyl)-4-oxothieno[3,2-d]pyrimidin-3(4H)-yl)-2-phenylacetate (65 mg, 0.14 mmol), LiOH-H₂O (24 mg, 0.72 mmol), THF (1.0 mL), MeOH (1 mL), and water (1 mL) was stirred for 60 min. Solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was dissolved in water (5 mL). The pH of the solution was adjusted to pH 5 (pH paper) with 1.5 N HCl. The precipitate was triturated with water (2 x 5 mL), filtered and dried overnight at 60 °C, hi-vac, to give the title compound (64 mg, quant), used in the subsequent step without further purification.

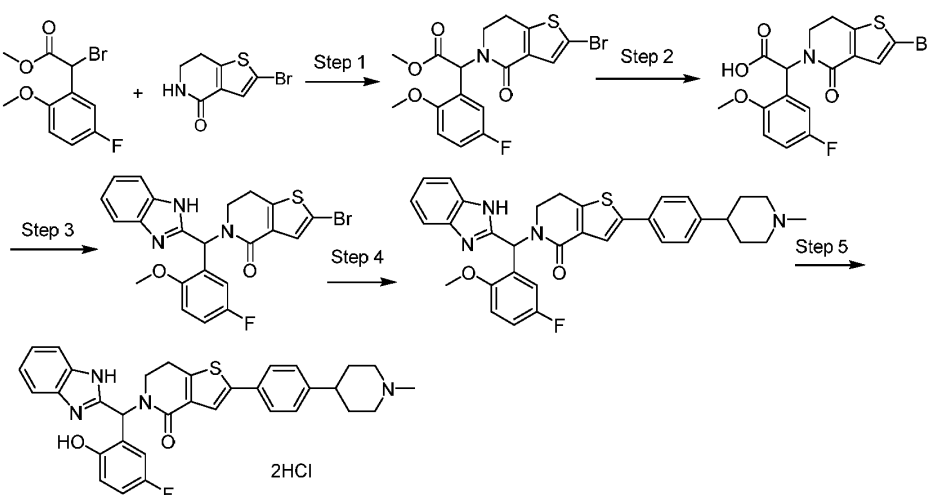
2-(6-(4-(1-Methylpiperidin-4-yl)phenyl)-4-oxothieno[3,2-d]pyrimidin-3(4H)-yl)-2-phenyl-N-(thiazol-2-yl)acetamide (003)



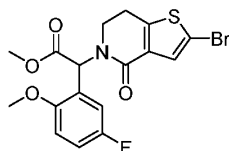
This compound was prepared in a similar manner to **Compound 001** from the above acid, and purified by reverse phase HPLC eluting with 0-80% ACN/H₂O (0.038 % TFA modifier) to give the title compound (43 mg, 94%).

Example 4: 5-[1H-benzimidazol-2-yl-(5-fluoro-2-hydroxy-phenyl)methyl]-2-[4-(1-methyl-4-piperidyl)phenyl]-6,7-dihydrothieno[3,2-c]pyridin-4-one; dihydrochloride (012)

5 **Scheme 4**



Step 1. methyl 2-(2-bromo-4-oxo-6,7-dihydrothieno[3,2-c]pyridin-5-yl)-2-(5-fluoro-2-methoxy-phenyl)acetate

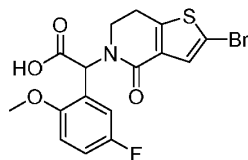


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To a solution of 2-bromo-6,7-dihydrothieno[3,2-c]pyridin-4(5H)-one (0.300 g, 1.29 mmol) in THF (6 mL) was added sodium hydride (0.077 g, 1.93 mmol, 60% in mineral oil) at 0 °C. After stirring at the same temperature for 0.5 h, a solution of methyl 2-bromo-2-(5-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-acetate (0.714 g, 2.58 mmol) in THF (4 mL) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture. After stirring at room temperature for 2 h, the reaction mixture was quenched by water and extracted with ethyl acetate three times. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (0.552 g, quant.). MS m/z : 428.0 $[M+1]^+$.

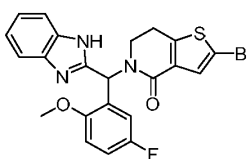
15

Step 2. 2-(2-bromo-4-oxo-6,7-dihydrothieno[3,2-c]pyridin-5-yl)-2-(5-fluoro-2-methoxy-phenyl)acetic acid



To a solution of methyl 2-(2-bromo-4-oxo-6,7-dihydrothieno[3,2-c]pyridin-5-yl)-2-(5-fluoro-2-methoxy-phenyl)acetate (0.552 g, 1.28 mmol) in THF/water (20 mL, 1/1) was added lithium hydroxide (0.092 g, 3.84 mmol). After stirring at the room temperature for 1 h, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was adjusted to pH 3 by HCl (1 M). The resulting solid was collected by filtration and washed with water to give the title compound (0.45 g, 85%). ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 7.35 (s, 1H), 7.16-7.25 (m, 1H), 7.06-7.14 (m, 1H), 6.97-7.05 (m, 1H), 6.17 (s, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.61-3.70 (m, 1H), 3.25-3.27 (m, 1H), 2.77-3.05 (m, 2H); MS *m/z*: 414.1 [M+1]⁺.

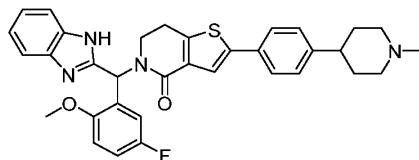
Step 3. 5-[1H-benzimidazol-2-yl-(5-fluoro-2-methoxy-phenyl)methyl]-2-bromo-6,7-dihydrothieno[3,2-c]pyridin-4-one



To a solution of 2-(2-bromo-4-oxo-6,7-dihydrothieno[3,2-c]pyridin-5-yl)-2-(5-fluoro-2-methoxy-phenyl)acetic acid (0.450 g, 1.08 mmol), 1,2-diaminobenzene (0.174 g, 1.61 mmol) and HATU (0.612 g, 1.61 mmol) in DMF (8 mL) was added DIPEA (0.562 mL, 3.23 mmol). After stirring at room temperature for 1 h, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and washed twice with sat. sodium bicarbonate solution and brine. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the amide intermediate which was used in the next reaction without further purification. MS *m/z*: 504.0 [M+1]⁺.

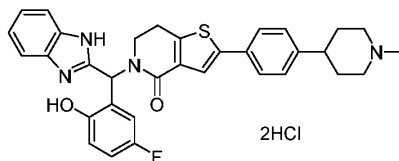
To the above amide intermediate was added acetic acid (10 mL). After stirring at 80 °C for 1 h, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by C18 column chromatography eluting with 0-100% ACN/water containing 10 mM ammonium acetate to give the title compound (0.4 g, 77%). ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 12.59 (br s, 1H), 7.40-7.69 (m, 2H), 7.35 (s, 1H), 7.07-7.28 (m, 5H), 6.77-6.89 (m, 1H), 3.64-3.81 (m, 4H), 3.37-3.43 (m, 1H), 2.85-3.12 (m, 2H); MS *m/z*: 486.1 [M+1]⁺.

Step 4. 5-[1H-benzimidazol-2-yl-(5-fluoro-2-methoxy-phenyl)methyl]-2-[4-(1-methyl-4-piperidyl)phenyl]-6,7-dihydrothieno[3,2-c]pyridin-4-one



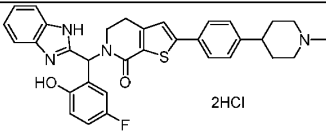
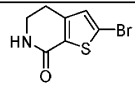
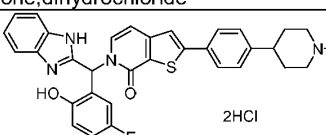
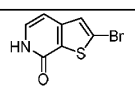
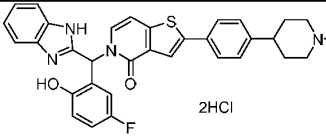
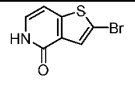
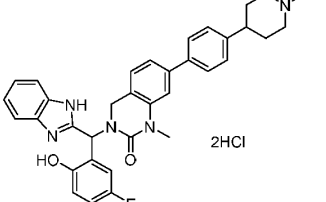
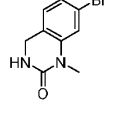
A mixture of 5-[1H-benzimidazol-2-yl-(5-fluoro-2-methoxy-phenyl)methyl]-2-bromo-6,7-dihydrothieno[3,2-c]pyridin-4-one (0.200 g, 0.411 mmol), 1-methyl-4-(4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)phenyl)piperidine (0.148 g, 0.493 mmol), Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (0.030 g, 0.041 mmol) and sodium carbonate (0.130 g, 1.23 mmol) in dioxane/water (9:1, 6 mL) was heated at 100 °C for 2 h under nitrogen. After cooling, the reaction mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated and purified by silica gel flash chromatography eluting with 0-15% methanol in dichloromethane to give the title compound (0.2 g, 84%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 12.56 (s, 1H), 7.56-7.64 (m, 4H), 7.41-7.49 (m, 1H), 7.10-7.31 (m, 7H), 6.83-6.90 (m, 1H), 3.66-3.82 (m, 4H), 3.40-3.46 (m, 1H), 2.90-3.17 (m, 4H), 2.52-2.56 (m, 1H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.04-2.21 (m, 2H), 1.64-1.81 (m, 4H). MS *m/z*: 581.5 [M+1]⁺.

Step 5. 5-[1H-benzimidazol-2-yl-(5-fluoro-2-hydroxy-phenyl)methyl]-2-[4-(1-methyl-4-piperidyl)phenyl]-6,7-dihydrothieno[3,2-c]pyridin-4-one; dihydrochloride

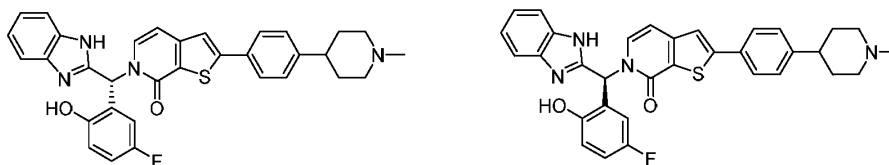


To a solution of 5-[1H-benzimidazol-2-yl-(5-fluoro-2-methoxy-phenyl)methyl]-2-[4-(1-methyl-4-piperidyl)phenyl]-6,7-dihydrothieno[3,2-c]pyridin-4-one (0.200 g, 0.344 mmol) in dichloromethane (10 mL) at 0 °C was added boron tribromide (0.859 g, 3.43 mmol). After stirring at the room temperature for 2 h, the reaction mixture was diluted with dichloromethane and poured into ice-water. The aqueous phase was extracted with dichloromethane three times. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by reverse phase HPLC eluting with 0-100% ACN/water (0.05% HCl modifier) to give the title compound (0.107 g, 55%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 10.06-10.82 (m, 2H), 7.69-7.78 (m, 2H), 7.60-7.67 (m, 3H), 7.39-7.53 (m, 2H), 7.29 (d, 2H), 6.96-7.20 (m, 4H), 3.76-3.87 (m, 1H), 3.49-3.62 (m, 3H), 2.94-3.20 (m, 4H), 2.68-2.88 (m, 4H), 1.91-2.08 (m, 4H); MS *m/z*: 567.5 [M+1]⁺.

The following examples were prepared by a similar method to Example 4 from methyl 2-bromo-2-(5-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)acetate and the corresponding bicyclic starting materials:

No.	Structure / Name	m/z [M+1] ⁺	¹ H NMR (DMSO- <i>d</i> ₆) δ	Starting materials
011	 6-[1H-benzimidazol-2-yl-(5-fluoro-2-hydroxy-phenyl)methyl]-2-[4-(1-methyl-4-piperidyl)phenyl]-4,5-dihydrothieno[2,3-c]pyridin-7-one; dihydrochloride	567.3	10.56 (br s, 1H), 10.31 (br s, 1H), 7.67-7.76 (m, 4H) 7.45-7.53 (m, 3H), 7.34 (d, 2H), 7.07-7.21 (m, 3H), 6.96-7.04 (m, 1H), 3.71-3.82 (m, 1H), 3.47-3.63 (m, 1H), 2.93-3.19 (m, 6H), 2.71-2.89 (m, 4H) 1.93-2.07 (m, 4H)	
009	 6-[1H-benzimidazol-2-yl-(5-fluoro-2-hydroxy-phenyl)methyl]-2-[4-(1-methyl-4-piperidyl)phenyl]thieno[2,3-c]pyridin-7-one; dihydrochloride	565.1	10.58 (br s, 1H), 10.33 (br s, 1H), 7.78-7.84 (m, 3H), 7.62-7.70 (m, 3H), 7.36-7.46 (m, 5H), 7.15-7.22 (m, 1H), 6.99-7.04 (m, 1H), 6.87-6.93 (m, 1H), 6.84 (d, 1H), 3.46-3.54 (m, 2H), 3.02-3.14 (m, 2H), 2.75-2.92 (m, 4H), 1.98-2.12 (m, 4H)	
010	 5-[1H-benzimidazol-2-yl-(5-fluoro-2-hydroxy-phenyl)methyl]-2-[4-(1-methyl-4-piperidyl)phenyl]thieno[3,2-c]pyridin-4-one; dihydrochloride	565.5	10.39 (br s, 1H), 10.26 (br s, 1H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.67-7.80 (m, 2H), 7.56-65 (m, 3H), 7.25-7.40 (m, 5H), 7.09-7.18 (m, 1H), 6.91-7.03 (m, 2H), 6.72-6.85 (m, 1H), 3.44-3.52 (m, 2H), 3.00-3.12 (m, 2H), 2.71-2.92 (m, 4H), 1.92-2.06 (m, 4H)	
017	 3-[1H-benzimidazol-2-yl-(5-fluoro-2-hydroxy-phenyl)methyl]-1-methyl-7-[4-(1-methyl-4-piperidyl)phenyl]-4H-quinazolin-2-one; dihydrochloride	576.1	¹ H NMR (methanol- <i>d</i> ₄) δ: 7.69-7.76 (m, 2H), 7.65 (d, 2H), 7.55-7.60 (m, 2H), 7.39 (d, 2H), 7.28-7.34 (m, 1H), 7.12-7.25 (m, 4H), 6.98-7.05 (m, 1H), 6.95 (s, 1H), 4.58-4.66 (m, 1H), 4.46-4.53 (m, 1H), 3.64 (d, 2H), 3.43 (s, 3H), 3.14-3.24 (m, 2H), 2.89-3.03 (m, 4H), 1.97-2.21 (m, 4H)	

Example 5: Preparation of 6-[(R)-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl-(5-fluoro-2-hydroxy-phenyl)methyl]-2-[4-(1-methyl-4-piperidyl)phenyl]thieno[2,3-c]pyridin-7-one and 6-[(S)-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl-(5-fluoro-2-hydroxy-phenyl)methyl]-2-[4-(1-methyl-4-piperidyl)phenyl]thieno[2,3-c]pyridin-7-one (015 and 016)



5 6-[(1H-benzimidazol-2-yl-(5-fluoro-2-hydroxy-phenyl)methyl)-2-[4-(1-methyl-4-piperidyl)phenyl]thieno[2,3-c]pyridin-7-one; dihydrochloride (**009**, 0.300 g, 0.470 mmol) was purified by prep SFC with a Chiral Technologies Chiralpak IA (5micron 250x10mm) column @ 40 °C eluting with 50% (0.3% TEA in MeOH) / 50% CO₂ at 10 MPa to separate

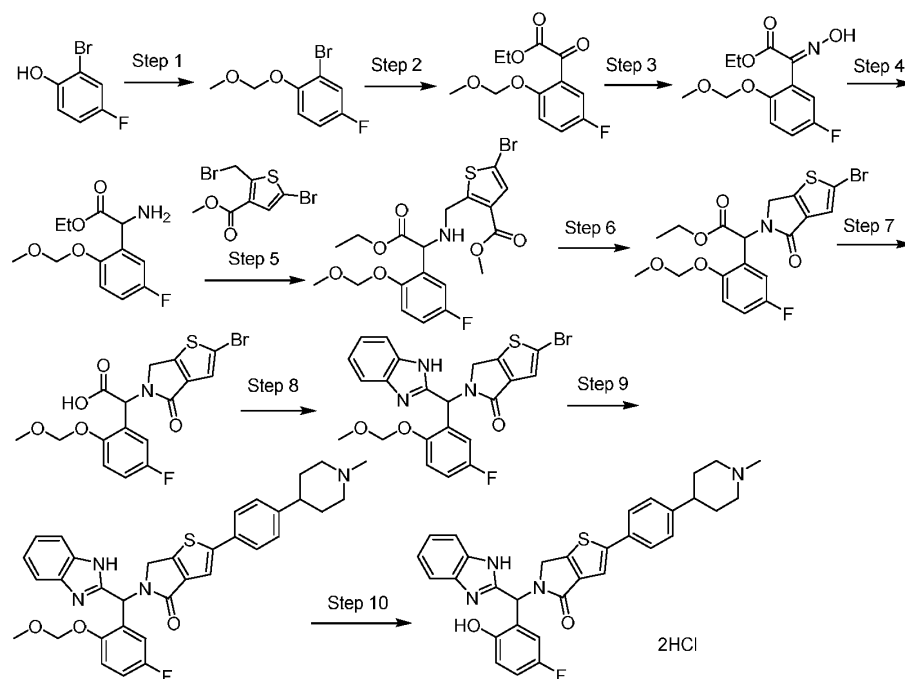
10 enantiomers. Absolute configuration of the chiral center for each isolated enantiomer is unknown. First eluting peak (**015**) (93 mg, 35% yield, 99.6:0.4 er); [α]_D²⁰ +58.2 (c = 0.91, MeOH); ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 12.79 (br s, 1H), 10.01 (br s, 1H), 7.70-7.80 (m, 3H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 7.46-7.61 (m, 2H), 7.32-7.40 (m, 3H), 7.16-7.25 (m, 2H), 7.05-7.14 (m, 1H), 6.85-6.93 (m, 1H), 6.75 (d, 1H), 6.59-6.68 (m, 1H), 2.87 (d, 2H), 2.43-2.48 (m, 1H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.90-

15 2.04 (m, 2H), 1.62-1.78 (m, 4H); MS *m/z*: 565.2 [M+1]⁺. Second eluting peak (**016**) (95 mg, 36% yield, 99.4:0.6 er); [α]_D²⁰ -52.5 (c = 0.92, MeOH); ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 12.79 (br s, 1H), 10.02 (br s, 1H), 7.70-7.78 (m, 3H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 7.44-7.60 (m, 2H), 7.33-7.40 (m, 3H), 7.15-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.06-7.13 (m, 1H), 6.86-6.93 (m, 1H), 6.75 (d, 1H), 6.59-6.69 (m, 1H), 2.87 (d, 2H), 2.41-2.47 (m, 1H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.92-2.03 (m, 2H), 1.60-1.79 (m, 4H); MS *m/z*:

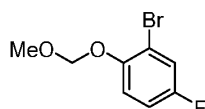
20 565.2 [M+1]⁺.

Example 6: 5-[1H-benzimidazol-2-yl-(5-fluoro-2-hydroxy-phenyl)methyl]-2-[4-(1-methyl-piperidyl)phenyl]-6H-thieno[2,3-c]pyrrol-4-one; dihydrochloride (013)

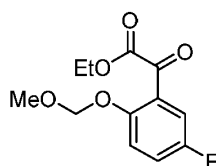
Scheme 5



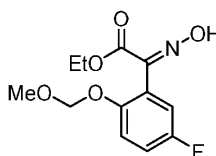
5 Step 1. 2-Bromo-4-fluoro-1-(methoxymethoxy)benzene



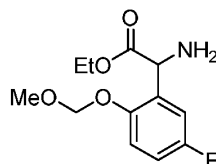
- To a solution of 2-bromo-4-fluoro-phenol (100 g, 523 mmol) in THF (1 L) was added sodium hydride (23.0 g, 575 mmol, 60% in mineral oil) at 0 °C for 4 h, followed by addition of methoxymethyl chloride (44.9 mL, 601 mmol). After stirring at room temperature for 10 h, the reaction mixture was quenched by water and extracted with ethyl acetate three times. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography eluting with 1-10% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether to give the title compound (80 g, 65%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 7.30 (dd, 1H), 7.12 (dd, 1H), 6.97 (m, 1H), 5.07-5.24 (m, 2H), 3.46-3.62 (m, 3H).

Step 2. Ethyl 2-[5-fluoro-2-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl]-2-oxo-acetate

To a solution of 2-bromo-4-fluoro-1-(methoxymethoxy)benzene (80.0 g, 340 mmol) in THF (1 L) at -78 °C was added dropwise n-butyllithium (2.5 M in hexane, 142 mL, 357 mmol). After stirring at -78 °C for 1 h, the reaction mixture was cannulated to a pre-cooled (-78 °C) solution of diethyl oxalate (74.4 g, 510 mmol) in THF (500 mL). Upon completion of addition, the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. The reaction mixture was quenched by water and extracted with ethyl acetate three times. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography eluting with 10% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether to give the title compound (70 g, 80%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 7.57 (dd, 1H), 7.26-7.31 (m, 1H), 7.18-7.23 (m, 1H), 5.15 (s, 2H), 4.37-4.43 (m, 2H), 3.46-3.50 (m, 3H), 1.35-1.41 (m, 3H).

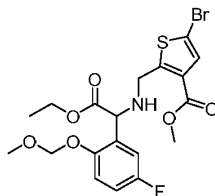
Step 3. Ethyl-2-[5-fluoro-2-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl]-2-hydroxyimino-acetate

To a solution of hydroxylamine hydrochloride (37.9 g, 546 mmol) in ethanol (500 mL) was added ethyl 2-[5-fluoro-2-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl]-2-oxo-acetate (70.0 g, 273 mmol) and sodium acetate (44.7 g, 132 mmol). After stirring at 80 °C for 2.5 h, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was partitioned between water and dichloromethane. The aqueous phase was extracted with additional dichloromethane. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (68 g, 92%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 9.76 (br s, 1H), 7.17-7.23 (m, 1H), 7.07-7.14 (m, 2H), 5.10 (s, 2H), 4.31-4.39 (m, 2H), 3.44-3.48 (m, 3H), 1.35-1.40 (m, 3H).

Step 4. Ethyl 2-amino-2-[5-fluoro-2-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl]acetate

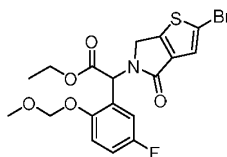
To a solution of Raney Ni (1.46 g, 25.0 mmol) in EtOH/THF (650 mL, 4/1) was added ethyl-2-[5-fluoro-2-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl]-2-hydroxyimino-acetate (34.0 g, 125 mmol). The flask was evacuated and backfilled with hydrogen and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 70 °C under an atmosphere of hydrogen (50 psi) for 24 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite which was washed several times with ethanol. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by silica gel chromatography eluting with 33% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether to give the title compound (30.6 g, 48%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 7.23 (dd, 1H), 7.04-7.08 (m, 2H), 5.14-5.18 (m, 2H), 4.66 (s, 1H), 3.92-4.12 (m, 2H), 3.37 (s, 3H), 1.06-1.22 (m, 3H).

Step 5. Methyl 5-bromo-2-[[[2-ethoxy-1-[5-fluoro-2-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl]]-2-oxo-ethyl]amino]methyl]thiophene-3-carboxylate



To a solution of ethyl 2-amino-2-[5-fluoro-2-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl]acetate (0.409 g, 1.59 mmol) and methyl 5-bromo-2-(bromomethyl)thiophene-3-carboxylate (0.500 g, 1.59 mmol) in DMF (15 mL) was added DIPEA (0.789 mL, 4.77 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at 80 °C for 3 h. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was poured into water and extracted with ethyl acetate three times. The combined organic extracts were washed with water, brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography eluting with 0-25% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether to give the title compound (0.32 g, 41%); MS *m/z*: 491.8 [M+1]

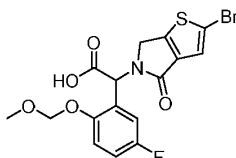
Step 6. Ethyl 2-(2-bromo-4-oxo-6H-thieno[2,3-c]pyrrol-5-yl)-2-[5-fluoro-2-(methoxymethoxy)-phenyl]acetate



To a solution of methyl 5-bromo-2-[[[2-ethoxy-1-[5-fluoro-2-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl]]-2-oxo-ethyl]amino]methyl]thiophene-3-carboxylate (0.610 g, 1.24 mmol) in toluene (20 mL) was added trimethylaluminum in toluene (2 M, 1.86 mL, 3.72 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at 110 °C for 4 h. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was poured into sat. ammonium chloride solution and

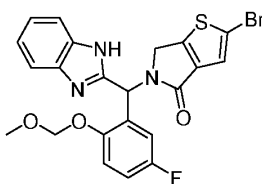
extracted with ethyl acetate three times. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography eluting with 1-10% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether to give the title compound (0.13 g, 23%). MS m/z : 458.0 $[M+1]^+$.

5 **Step 7. 2-(2-Bromo-4-oxo-6H-thieno[2,3-c]pyrrol-5-yl)-2-[5-fluoro-2-(methoxymethoxy)-phenyl]acetic acid**



To a solution of ethyl 2-(2-bromo-4-oxo-6H-thieno[2,3-c]pyrrol-5-yl)-2-[5-fluoro-2-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl]acetate (0.130 g, 0.283 mmol) in THF/water (8 mL, 1/1) was added
10 lithium hydroxide (0.021 g, 0.849 mmol). After stirring at the room temperature for 2 h, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was adjusted to pH 4 by HCl (1 M). The resulting solid was collected by filtration and washed with water to give the title compound (0.09 g, 74%). MS m/z : 429.9 $[M+1]^+$.

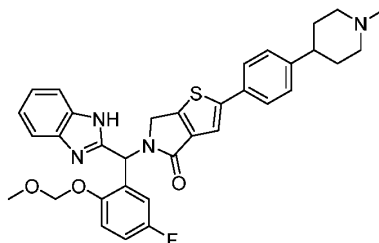
15 **Step 8. 5-[1H-Benzimidazol-2-yl]-[5-fluoro-2-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-bromo-6H-thieno[2,3-c]pyrrol-4-one**



To a solution of 2-(2-bromo-4-oxo-6H-thieno[2,3-c]pyrrol-5-yl)-2-[5-fluoro-2-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl]acetic acid (0.090 g, 0.209 mmol), 1,2-diaminobenzene (0.027 g, 0.250 mmol) and HATU (0.103 g, 0.271 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) was added DIPEA (0.103 mL,
20 0.627 mmol). After stirring at room temperature for 4 h, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and washed twice with sat. sodium bicarbonate solution and brine. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the amide intermediate which was used in the next reaction without further purification. MS m/z : 519.9 $[M+1]^+$.

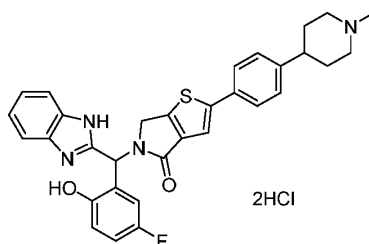
25 To the above amide intermediate was added acetic acid (8 mL). After stirring at 80 °C for 1 h, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by C18 column chromatography eluting with 0-100% ACN/water containing 10 mM ammonium acetate to give the title compound (0.07 g, 73%). MS m/z : 502.0 $[M+1]^+$.

Step 9. 5-[1H-Benzimidazol-2-yl]-[5-fluoro-2-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-[4-(1-methyl-4-piperidyl)phenyl]-6H-thieno[2,3-c]pyrrol-4-one



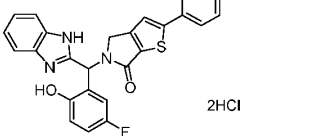
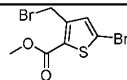
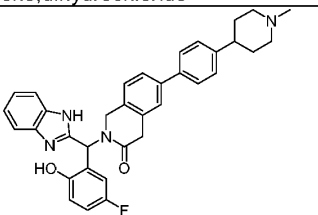
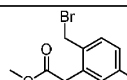
A mixture of 5-[1H-Benzimidazol-2-yl]-[5-fluoro-2-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-bromo-6H-thieno[2,3-c]pyrrol-4-one (0.070 g, 0.139 mmol), 1-methyl-4-(4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)phenyl)piperidine (0.050 g, 0.166 mmol), Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (0.010 g, 0.014 mmol) and sodium carbonate (0.046 g, 0.416 mmol) in dioxane/water (4:1, 3 mL) was heated at 100 °C for 4 h under nitrogen. After cooling, the reaction mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated and purified by silica gel flash chromatograph eluting with 1-10% methanol in dichloromethane to give the title compound (0.05 g, 60%). MS *m/z*: 597.2 [M+1]⁺.

Step 10. 5-[1H-Benzimidazol-2-yl]-[5-fluoro-2-hydroxy-phenyl]methyl]-2-[4-(1-methyl-4-piperidyl)phenyl]-6H-thieno[2,3-c]pyrrol-4-one; dihydrochloride



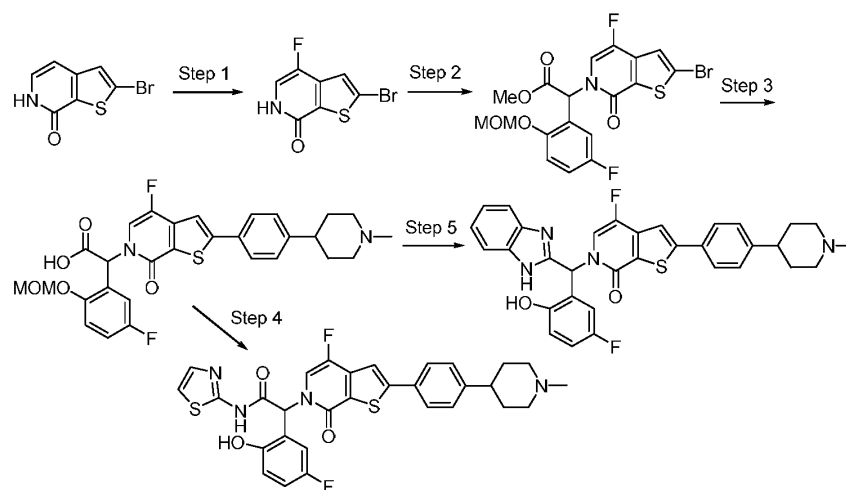
5-[1H-Benzimidazol-2-yl]-[5-fluoro-2-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-[4-(1-methyl-4-piperidyl)phenyl]-6H-thieno[2,3-c]pyrrol-4-one (0.050 g, 0.084 mmol) was added HCl in methanol (1.25 M, 2 mL, 2.50 mmol). After stirring 1 h at room temperature, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by reverse phase HPLC eluting with 0-100% ACN/water (0.05% HCl modifier) to give the title compound (0.01 g, 22%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-*d*₄) δ: 7.63-7.75 (m, 4H), 7.50-7.59 (m, 3H), 7.37 (d, 2H), 7.12-7.20 (m, 2H), 7.07(s, 1H), 6.95-7.01 (m, 1H), 4.90-4.99 (m, 2H) 4.46 (d, 1H), 3.66-3.78 (m, 2H), 3.12-3.24 (m, 2H), 2.93 (s, 3H), 1.93-2.21 (m, 4H); MS *m/z*: 553.1 [M+1]⁺.

The following examples were prepared by a similar method to Example 6 from ethyl 2-amino-2-[5-fluoro-2-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl]acetate and the corresponding starting materials:

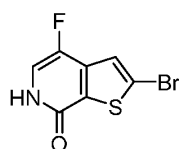
No.	Structure / Name	m/z [M+1] ⁺	¹ H NMR	Starting materials
014	 5-[1H-benzimidazol-2-yl-(5-fluoro-2-hydroxy-phenyl)methyl]-2-[4-(1-methyl-4-piperidyl)phenyl]-4H-thieno[2,3-c]pyrrol-6-one; dihydrochloride	553.4	(methanol- <i>d</i> ₄) δ: 7.66-7.75 (m, 4H), 7.47-7.58 (m, 3H), 7.39 (d, 2H), 7.11-7.19 (m, 2H), 7.06 (s, 1H), 6.94-7.00 (m, 1H), 4.67-4.75 (m, 2H), 4.31 (d, 1H), 3.56-3.69 (m, 2H), 3.11-3.24 (m, 2H), 2.93 (s, 3H), 1.94-2.20 (m, 4H)	
018	 2-[1H-benzimidazol-2-yl-(5-fluoro-2-hydroxy-phenyl)methyl]-6-[4-(1-methyl-4-piperidyl)phenyl]-1,4-dihydroisoquinolin-3-one	561.5	(DMSO- <i>d</i> ₆) δ: 10.62 (br s, 1H), 10.30 (br s, 1H), 7.70-7.79 (m, 2H), 7.65 (d, 2H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 7.45-7.55 (m, 3H), 7.34 (d, 2H), 7.28 (d, 1H), 7.13-7.21 (m, 1H), 6.94-7.08 (m, 3H), 4.79 (d, 1H), 4.59 (d, 1H), 3.69-4.04 (m, 2H), 3.50-3.60 (m, 2H), 2.97-3.14 (m, 2H), 2.75-2.90 (m, 4H), 1.88-2.14 (m, 4H)	

Example 7: Preparation of Compounds 019 and 020

Scheme 6



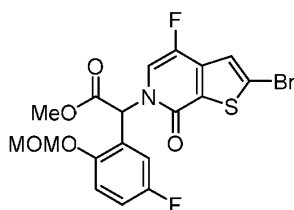
5 **Step 1. 2-Bromo-4-fluorothiopheno[2,3-c]pyridin-7(6H)-one**



69

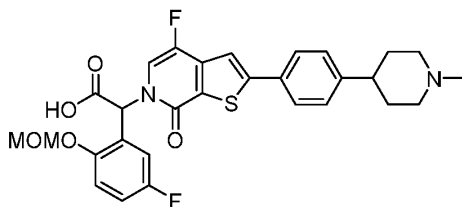
A mixture of 2-bromothieno[2,3-c]pyridin-7(6H)-one (233 mg, 1 mmol), Selectfluor (354 mg, 1 mmol), and dimethylacetamide (3 mL) was heated in a sealed microwave vial with stirring to 150° C for 15 minutes. After cooling to RT, the entire reaction mixture was purified by RP-HPLC eluting with 0-80% ACN/water (0.038 % TFA) to give the title compound, (47 mg, 19%). NMR MS *m/z*: 247.8 [M+1]⁺.

Step 2. Methyl 2-(2-bromo-4-fluoro-7-oxothieno[2,3-c]pyridin-6(7H)-yl)-2-(5-fluoro-2-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl)acetate



A mixture of 2-bromo-4-fluorothieno[2,3-c]pyridin-7(6H)-one (140 mg, 0.59 mmol), methyl 2-bromo-2-(5-fluoro-2-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl)acetate (218 mg, 0.71 mmol), cesium carbonate (391 mg, 1.08 mmol), and DMF (2 mL) was heated to 30° C for 6 hours. After cooling, the entire reaction mixture was purified by flash chromatography eluting with 0-50% EtOAc/hexane to give the title compound, (107 mg, 38%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 7.34 (s, 1H), 7.22 (dd, 1H), 7.14 (dd, 1H), 7.10 (d, 1H), 7.07 (dd, 1H), 6.93 (s, 1H), 5.15 (s, 2H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.39 (s, 3H); MS *m/z*: 475.8 [M+1]⁺.

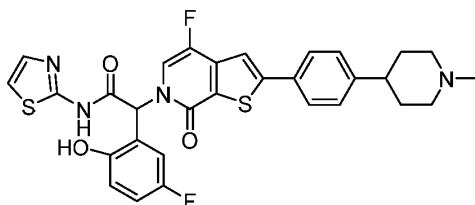
Step 3. 2-(4-Fluoro-2-(4-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)phenyl)-7-oxothieno[2,3-c]pyridin-6(7H)-yl)-2-(5-fluoro-2-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl)acetic acid



A mixture of methyl 2-(2-bromo-4-fluoro-7-oxothieno[2,3-c]pyridin-6(7H)-yl)-2-(5-fluoro-2-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl)acetate (100 mg, 0.21 mmol), 1-methyl-4-(4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)phenyl)piperidine (67 mg, 0.63 mmol), Na₂CO₃ (67 mg, 0.63 mmol), dioxane (3 mL), and water (1 mL) was degassed twice under vacuum and re-suffused with N₂. PdCl₂dppf-dcm (19 mg, 0.023 mmol) was added and the rxn mixture re-suffused with N₂. The rxn mixture was heated to 95° C for 6 hours. The entire reaction mixture was purified by RP-HPLC eluting with 0-80% ACN/water (0.038 % TFA) to give the title compound, (40 mg, 52%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 9.46 (br s, 1H), 7.88 (m, 3H), 7.45 (d, 1H), 7.39 (d, 2H), 7.28 (dd, 1H), 7.26 (dd, 1H), 7.21 (dd, 1H), 6.70 (s, 1H), 5.23

(d, 1H), 5.19 (d, 1H), 3.54 (d, 2H), 3.27 (s, 3H), 3.09 (m, 2H), 2.88 (m, 1H), 2.84 (d, 3H), 2.05 (d, 2H), 1.86 (m, 2H); MS *m/z*: 555.1 [M+1]⁺.

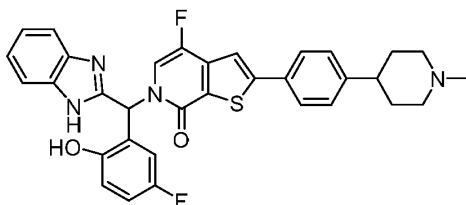
Step 4. 2-(4-Fluoro-2-(4-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)phenyl)-7-oxothieno[2,3-c]pyridin-6(7H)-yl)-2-(5-fluoro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-N-(thiazol-2-yl)acetamide (019)



5 A mixture of 2-(4-fluoro-2-(4-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)phenyl)-7-oxothieno[2,3-c]pyridin-6(7H)-yl)-2-(5-fluoro-2-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl)acetic acid (20 mg, 0.036 mmol), HATU (27 mg, 0.072), 2-aminothiazole (5.4 mg, 0.072 mmol), DIEA (19 mL, 0.108 mmol), and DMF (2 mL) was stirred at RT overnight. The entire reaction mixture was purified by
10 RP-HPLC eluting with 0-80% ACN/water (0.038 % TFA). MS *m/z*: 637.2 [M+1]⁺.

This material was treated with DCM:TFA (1:1, 4 mL) for 30 minutes. Solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the entire reaction mixture was purified by RP-HPLC eluting with 0-80% ACN/water (0.038 % TFA) to give the title compound, (4.8 mg, 22 % over
15 2 steps). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 10.17 (s, 1H), 9.41 (br s, 1H), 7.90 (m, 3H), 7.51 (d, 1H), 7.39 (d, 2H), 7.30 (d, 1H), 7.21 (m, 1H), 7.15 (d, 1H), 6.96 (dd, 1H), 6.95 (s, 1H), 6.88 (dd, 1H), 3.55 (d, 2H), 3.10 (m, 2H), 2.88 (m, 1H), 2.83 (d, 3H), 2.05 (d, 2H), 1.86 (m, 2H); MS *m/z*: 593.1 [M+1]⁺.

Step 5. 6-((1H-Benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)(5-fluoro-2-hydroxyphenyl)methyl)-4-fluoro-2-(4-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)phenyl)thieno[2,3-c]pyridin-7(6H)-one (020)

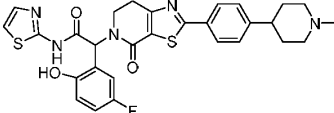
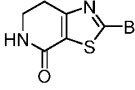


20 A mixture of 2-(4-fluoro-2-(4-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)phenyl)-7-oxothieno[2,3-c]pyridin-6(7H)-yl)-2-(5-fluoro-2-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl)acetic acid (20 mg, 0.036 mmol), HATU (27 mg, 0.072), 1,2 phenylene diamine (8 mg, 0.072 mmol), DIEA (19 mL, 0.108 mmol), and DMF (2 mL) was stirred at RT overnight. The entire reaction mixture was purified by
25 RP-HPLC eluting with 0-80% ACN/water (0.038 % TFA). MS *m/z*: 645.4 [M+1]⁺.

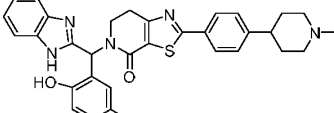
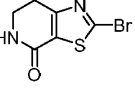
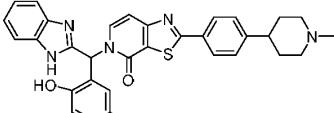
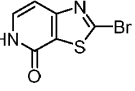
This material was dissolved in AcOH (3 mL) and the solution was heated to 100° C for 1 hour. Solvent was removed under reduced pressure. MS *m/z*: 627.1 [M+1]⁺.

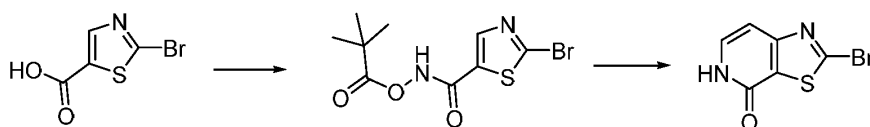
- This material was treated with DCM:TFA (1:1, 4 mL) for 30 minutes. Solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the entire reaction mixture was purified by RP-HPLC eluting with 0-80% ACN/water (0.038 % TFA) to give the title compound (5.7 mg, 27 % over 3 steps). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 10.12 (br s, 1H), 9.46 (br s, 1H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.88 (d, 2H), 7.61 (s, 1H), 7.58 (m, 2H), 7.47 (d, 1H), 7.39 (d, 2H), 7.24 (m, 2H), 7.15 (m, 1H), 6.93 (dd, 1H), 6.74 (dd, 1H), 3.54 (d, 2H), 3.09 (m, 2H), 2.88 (m, 1H), 2.83 (d, 3H), 2.05 (d, 2H), 1.86 (m, 2H); MS *m/z*: 583.2 [M+1]⁺.

- The following example was prepared by a similar method to **Compound 019** from methyl 2-bromo-2-(5-fluoro-2-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl)acetate and the corresponding starting material:

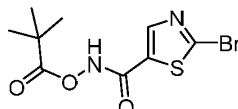
No.	Structure / Name	<i>m/z</i> [M+1] ⁺	¹ H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- <i>d</i> ₆)	Starting material
021	 2-(5-Fluoro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-2-(2-(4-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)phenyl)-4-oxo-6,7-dihydrothiazolo[5,4-c]pyridin-5(4H)-yl)-N-(thiazol-2-yl)acetamide	578.4	9.95 (s, 1H), 9.30 (br s, 1H), 7.99 (d, 2H), 7.49 (d, 1H), 7.42 (d, 2H), 7.28 (d, 1H), 7.12 (m, 1H), 6.91 (dd, 1H), 6.80 (dd, 1H), 6.46 (s, 1H), 3.80 (m, 1H), 3.54 (d, 2H), 3.30 (m, 1H), 3.17 (m, 1H), 3.11 (m, 2H), 2.98 (m, 1H), 2.89 (m, 1H), 2.83 (d, 3H), 2.06 (d, 2H), 1.84 (m, 2H)	

The following example was prepared by a similar method to **Compound 020** from methyl 2-bromo-2-(5-fluoro-2-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl)acetate and the corresponding starting material:

No.	Structure / Name	<i>m/z</i> [M+1] ⁺	¹ H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- <i>d</i> ₆)	Starting material
022	 5-((1H-Benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)(5-fluoro-2-hydroxyphenyl)methyl)-2-(4-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)phenyl)-6,7-dihydrothiazolo[5,4-c]pyridin-4(5H)-one	568.4	10.01 (br s, 1H), 9.36 (br s, 1H), 8.00 (d, 2H), 7.61 (m, 2H), 7.42 (d, 2H), 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.20 (s, 1H), 7.12 (m, 1H), 6.93 (m, 2H), 3.87 (m, 1H), 3.18 (m, 1H), 3.10 (m, 3H), 2.90 (m, 1H), 2.83 (d, 3H), 2.07 (d, 2H), 1.84 (m, 2H), 3 protons masked by water peak	
023	 5-((1H-Benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)(5-fluoro-2-hydroxyphenyl)methyl)-2-(4-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)phenyl)thiazolo[5,4-c]pyridin-4(5H)-one TWG-07-018	566.2	10.11 (s, 1H), 9.37 (br s, 1H), 8.10 (d, 2H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 7.57 (m, 4H), 7.46 (d, 1H), 7.24 (m, 2H), 7.15 (m, 1H), 7.03 (d, 1H), 6.92 (dd, 1H), 6.69 (dd, 1H), 3.55 (d, 2H), 3.12 (m, 2H), 2.91 (m, 1H), 2.83 (d, 3H), 2.07 (d, 2H), 1.86 (m, 2H)	

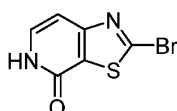


2-Bromo-N-(pivaloyloxy)thiazole-5-carboxamide



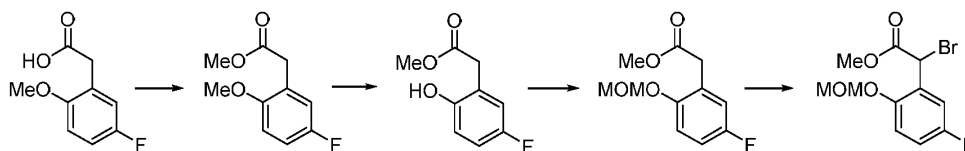
- Oxalyl chloride (15 mL, 30 mmol, 2 M soln in DCM) was added dropwise over 20 minutes to a suspension of 2-bromothiazole-5-carboxylic acid (4.2 g, 20 mmol) and anhydrous DMF (4 drops) in DCM (20 mL). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 3 days and the solvent removed under reduced pressure to give the acid chloride. Hydroxylamine hydrochloride (1.39 g, 20 mmol) was added to a biphasic mixture of K_2CO_3 (5.52 g, 20 mmol) in a 2:1 mixture of EtOAc (40 mL) and water (20 mL). The resulting solution was cooled to 0 °C followed by dropwise addition of the crude acid chloride in EtOAc (12 mL) over 20 minutes. The reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature, resulting in a thick white suspension. After 4 hours, pivaloyl chloride (2.46 mL, 20 mmol) was added dropwise over ~10 min. After 2 hours, further pivaloyl chloride (0.5 mL) was added and the reaction was stirred for 16 hours. The mixture was diluted with water (125 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (2 x 125 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with water and saturated brine, dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered, and the residue was purified by flash chromatography 0-35 % EtOAc/hexane to give 2.44g (40%) of a white solid. 1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 8.22 (s, 1H), 1.28 (s, 9H); MS m/z : 308.8 $[M+1]^+$.

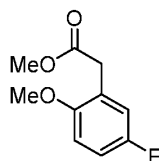
2-Bromothiazolo[5,4-c]pyridin-4(5H)-one



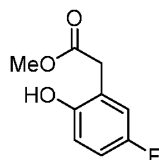
20

- A mixture of 2-bromo-N-(pivaloyloxy)thiazole-5-carboxamide (233 mg, 1 mmol), $CsCO_3$ (58 mg, 0.3 mmol), $[Cp^*RhCl_2]_2$ (12 mg, 0.02 mmol) in MeOH (8 mL) was degassed and suffused with N_2 twice. Vinyl acetate (131 mL, 1.5 mmol) was added and the mixture was heated to 45 °C for 60 hour. The entire reaction mixture was purified by RP-HPLC eluting with 0-80% ACN/water (0.038 % TFA) to give the title compound (16 mg, 7%). MS m/z : 232.8 $[M+1]^+$.

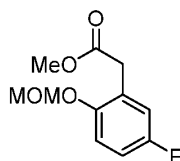


Methyl 2-(5-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)acetate

- Thionyl chloride (5.8 mL, 81.3 mmol) was added dropwise over 15 minutes to a solution of 2-(5-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)acetic acid (5.0 g, 27.1 mmol) in MeOH (3 mL) at 0 ° C. The mixture was heated at 60 ° C for 16 hours and the solvents were removed under reduced pressure. EtOAc (100 mL) and saturated brine (100 mL) were added, and the pH adjusted to 9 with saturated NaHCO₃ solution. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated to give the title compound (5.13 g, 95%), which was used without further purification. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 6.96 (m, 2H), 6.81 (m, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 3.63 (s, 2H).

Methyl 2-(5-fluoro-2-hydroxyphenyl)acetate

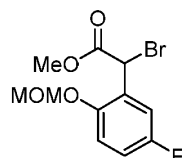
- BBr₃ (77 mL, 1M in DCM) was added dropwise over 45 minutes to a solution of methyl 2-(5-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)acetate in DCM (100 mL) at -78 ° C and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour. The reaction was quenched with water (50 mL). DCM (100 mL) and water (50 mL) was added, and the pH adjusted to 8 with saturated NaHCO₃ solution. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated to give the title compound (4.38 g, 92%), which was used without further purification. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 7.16 (s, 1H), 6.90 (dd, 1H), 6.85 (dd, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.66 (s, 2H), 3.67 (s, 2H).

Methyl 2-(5-fluoro-2-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl)acetate

- Diisopropylethylamine (12.4 mL, 71.4 mmol) and chloromethyl methyl ether (4.52 mL, 59.5 mmol) were added to a solution of methyl 2-(5-fluoro-2-hydroxyphenyl)acetate (4.38 g, 23.8 mmol) in DCM (150 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred for 20 hours. DCM (100 mL) and brine (100 mL) were added, and the organic layer was washed with brine, dried (Na₂SO₄), and the residue purified by silica

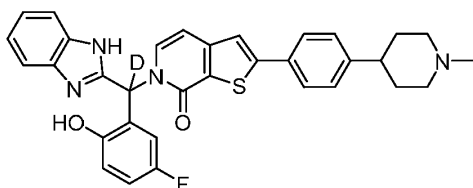
chromatography (0-20% EtOAc in Hex) to give the title compound (4.78 g, 88%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 7.07 (dd, 1H), 6.96 (dd, 1H), 6.94 (m, 1H), 5.16 (s, 2H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 3.66 (s, 2H), 3.48 (s, 3H).

Methyl 2-bromo-2-(5-fluoro-2-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl)acetate



5 NBS (3.05 g, 17.1 mmol) and benzoyl peroxide (396 mg, 1.63 mmol) were added to a solution of methyl 2-(5-fluoro-2-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl)acetate (3.72 g, 16.3 mmol) in CCl₄ (80 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 80° C for 20 hours. EtOAc (150 mL) and brine (100 mL) were added, and the organic layer was washed with brine, dried (Na₂SO₄), and the
10 residue purified by silica chromatography (0-10% EtOAc in Hex) to give the title compound (3.59 g, 72%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 7.41 (dd, 1H), 7.09 (dd, 1H), 7.02 (m, 1H), 5.85 (s, 1H), 5.22 (d, 1H), 5.21 (d, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.51 (s, 3H).

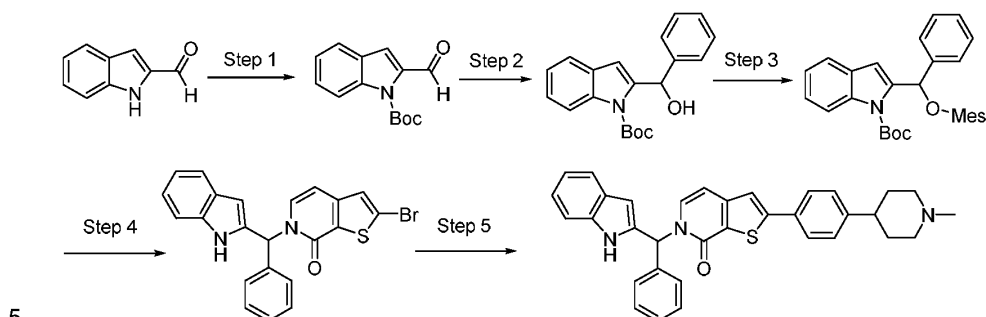
Example 8: Preparation of 6-((1H-Benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)(5-fluoro-2-hydroxyphenyl)methyl)-2-(4-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)phenyl)thieno[2,3-c]pyridin-7(6H)-one. (024)



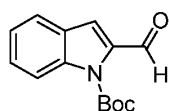
A solution of 6-((1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)(5-fluoro-2-hydroxyphenyl)methyl)-2-(4-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)phenyl)thieno[2,3-c]pyridin-7(6H)-one (**009**, 20 mg, 0.035 mmol), deuterium oxide (350 mL, 19.3 mmol), DIEA (38 mL, 6.3 mmol), and anhydrous THF (1 mL)
20 was stirred at 70° C for 60 hours. The entire reaction mixture was purified by RP-HPLC eluting with 0-80% ACN/ H₂O (0.038 % TFA modifier) to give the title compound (12 mg, 62%). NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: ¹H 10.06 (br s, 1H), 9.39 (br s, 1H), 7.80 (d, 2H), 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.57 (m, 2H), 7.38 (m, 3H), 7.24 (m, 2H), 7.13 (m, 1H), 6.92 (dd, 1H), 6.78 (d, 1H), 6.69 (dd, 1H), 3.54 (m, 2H), 3.09 (m, 2H), 2.87 (m, 1H), 2.84 (d, 3H), 2.06 (d, 2H), 1.85 (m,
25 2H). MS, *m/z* 566.15, [M + 1]⁺.

Example 9: Preparation of 6-((1H-Indol-2-yl)(phenyl)methyl)-2-(4-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)phenyl)thieno[2,3-c]pyridin-7(6H)-one (025)

Scheme 7

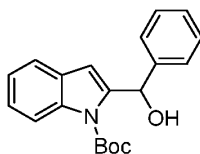


Step 1. *tert*-Butyl 2-formyl-1H-indole-1-carboxylate



A solution of triethylamine (0.6 mL, 4.0 mmol), DMAP (41 mg, 0.34 mmol), 1H-indole-2-carbaldehyde, (0.5 g, 3.4 mmol) and THF (15 mL) was cooled to 0° C. Di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate (0.87 g, 4.0 mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 16 hours. Solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was partitioned between water (30 mL) and EtOAc (30 mL). The aqueous later was extracted with EtOAc and the combined organic layers were dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica chromatography (0-30% EtOAc/hexane) to give the title compound (570 mg, 68%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 10.46 (s, 1H), 8.19 (d, 1H), 7.70 (d, 1H), 7.51 (t, 1H), 7.46 (s, 1H), 7.33 (t, 1H), 1.74 (s, 9H).

Step 2. *tert*-Butyl 2-(hydroxy(phenyl)methyl)-1H-indole-1-carboxylate



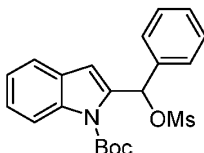
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Phenylmagnesium bromide (1 M in THF, 2.79 mL, 2.79 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of *tert*-butyl 2-formyl-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (0.57g, 2.32 mmol) in anhydrous THF under N₂ at 0° C. The reaction was stirred for 30 min at 0° C and quenched with saturated aq. NH₄Cl (10 mL). The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 20 mL), dried

(Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica chromatography (0-30% EtOAc/hexane) to give the title compound (500 mg, 67%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 7.99 (d, 1H), 7.45 (d, 3H), 7.39 (m, 2H), 7.34 (m, 1H), 7.31 (m, 1H), 7.23 (t, 1H), 6.23 (s, 1H), 6.21 (d, 1H), 4.71 (br d, 1H), 1.67 (s, 9H).

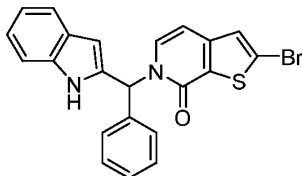
5

Step 3. *tert*-Butyl 2-(((methylsulfonyl)oxy)(phenyl)methyl)-1H-indole-1-carboxylate



Mesyl chloride (143 mL, 1.86 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of *tert*-butyl 2-(hydroxy(phenyl)methyl)-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (300 mg, 0.93 mmol), DIEA (647 mL, 3.72 mmol), and anhydrous DCM (10 mL) at 0° C. The reaction was stirred at 0° C for 15 min and at RT for 1 hour, then diluted with DCM (10 mL) and quenched with ice water (20 mL). The organic layer was collected, dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give crude mesylate, used in the next step without further purification.

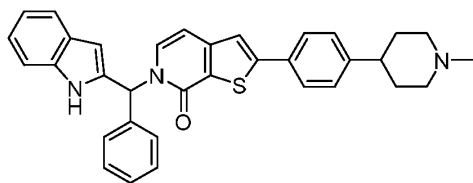
15 Step 4. 6-(((1H-Indol-2-yl)(phenyl)methyl)-2-bromothieno[2,3-c]pyridin-7(6H)-one



The material from step 3 was dissolved in DMF (3 mL) and added dropwise to a suspension of 2-bromothieno[2,3-c]pyridin-7(6H)-one (193 mg, 0.81 mmol) and Cs₂CO₃ (673 mg, 1.86 mmol) in DMF (8 mL). The reaction mixture was heated at 36° C for 6 hours. After cooling, the reaction mixture was poured into ice water (20 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with saturated brine (20 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica chromatography (0-30% EtOAc/hexane) to give the title compound (120 mg, 30% over two steps). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 9.81 (s, 1H), 7.62 (s, 1H), 7.58 (d, 1H), 7.39 (m, 4H), 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.23 (m, 2H), 7.13 (t, 1H), 7.09 (s, 1H), 6.50 (d, 1H), 6.31 (s, 1H),

25

Step 4. 6-(((1H-Indol-2-yl)(phenyl)methyl)-2-(4-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)phenyl)thieno[2,3-c]pyridin-7(6H)-one



A mixture of 6-((1H-indol-2-yl)(phenyl)methyl)-2-bromothiopheno[2,3-c]pyridin-7(6H)-one (120 mg, 0.27 mmol), 1-methyl-4-(4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)phenyl)piperidine (90 mg, 0.3 mmol), Na₂CO₃ (86 mg, 0.81 mmol), dioxane (3 mL) and water (1 mL) was degassed and suffused with N₂ twice. PdCl₂dppf-dcm (44 mg, 0.054 mmol) was added and the mixture was degassed and suffused with N₂. The reaction mixture was heated to 95° C for 20 min. After cooling, the entire reaction mixture was purified by RP-HPLC eluting with 0-80% ACN/H₂O (0.038 % TFA) to give the title compound (54 mg, 38 %). NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: ¹H 11.42 (s, 1H), 9.43 (br s, 1H), 7.80 (d, 2H), 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.50 (d, 2H), 7.44 (m, 2H), 7.38 (m, 3H), 7.31 (m, 4H), 7.11 (t, 1H), 7.00 (t, 1H), 6.78 (d, 1H), 6.09 (s, 1H), 3.54 (d, 2H), 3.10 (m, 2H), 2.87 (m, 1H), 2.84 (d, 3H), 2.06 (d, 2H), 1.86 (m, 2H). MS *m/z*: 530.25 [M + 1]⁺.

Example 10: HTRF-based EGFR biochemical assays

EGFR biochemical activity measurements were carried out using the homogeneous time-resolved fluorescence (HTRF) assay (Cisbio). Inhibitors and DMSO normalizations were first dispensed to empty black low-volume 384-well plates (Corning) with D300 digital liquid dispenser (HP). All reactions were carried out at room temperature and solutions were added to plates with a Multidrop Combi Reagent Dispenser (ThermoFisher). The reaction mixture (10 μL final volume) contained 1 μM tyrosine kinase peptide-biotin substrate and mutant EGFR in a reaction buffer (50 mM HEPES pH 7.0, 5 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM MnCl₂, 0.01% BSA, 2 mM TCEP, 0.1 mM NaVO₄). Enzyme concentrations were adjusted to accommodate varying kinase activities (L858R 0.1 nM, L858R/T790M 0.02 nM). Enzyme reaction solution (2x concentrations, 5 μL) was added to 384-well plates containing compounds and incubated for 30 mins. Enzyme reactions were initiated with the addition of 5 μL of ATP to a final concentration of 100 μM and reacted for 20 mins. Reactions were quenched with the addition of 10 μL of phospho-tyrosine antibody-Europium(III) cryptate (1-to-180 volume ratio) and Streptavidin-XL665 (46.7 nM) in EDTA-containing detection buffer, then incubated at room temperature for 1 hour, and read with a PHERAstar plate reader (excitation = 337 nm, emission = 620 nm and 665 nm). IC₅₀ values were determined by inhibition curves (11-point curves from 1.0 μM to 0.130 nM or 23-point curves from 1.0 μM to 0.130 pM) in triplicate with non-linear least squares fit in GraphPad Prism 7.0d. The data obtained are shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4.

No.	HTRF IC ₅₀ EGFR L858R/T790M, nM	HTRF IC ₅₀ EGFR L858R, nM
001	1	5
002	> 100	> 100
003	29	31
004	> 100	> 100
005	0.8	3
006	19	21
007	0.6	3
008	29	27
009	0.6	2
010	0.8	2
011	2	6
012	5	10
013	14	9
014	21	21
015	0.2	0.9
016	17	41
017		
018	8	6
019	0.5	0.7
020	0.2	0.2
021	0.6	2
022	11	12
023	3	7
024	0.7	2
025	7	9

Example 11: Ba/F3 cell proliferation models

- 5 The EGFR mutant L858R and L858R/T790M Ba/F3 cells have been previously described (Zhou, W., et al. *Nature* 462, 2009, 1070-1074). All cell lines were maintained in RPMI 1640 (Cellgro; Mediatech Inc., Herndon, CA) supplemented with 10% FBS, 100 units/mL penicillin, 100 units/mL streptomycin. The *EGFR* I941R mutation was introduced
- 10 via site directed mutagenesis using the Quick Change Site-Directed Mutagenesis kit (Stratagene; La Jolla, CA) according to the manufacturer's instructions. All constructs were

confirmed by DNA sequencing. The constructs were shuttled into the retroviral vector JP1540 using the Cre-recombination system (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA). Ba/F3 cells were then infected with retrovirus per standard protocols, as described previously (Zhou, et al, *Nature* 2009). Stable clones were obtained by selection in puromycin (2 µg/ml).

- 5 Growth and inhibition of growth was assessed by the Cell Titer Glo assay (Promega, Madison, WI) and was performed according to the manufacturer's instructions. The Cell Titer Glo assay is a luminescence-based method used to determine the number of viable cells based on quantitation of the ATP present, which is directly proportional to the amount of metabolically active cells present. Ba/F3 cells of different *EGFR* genotypes were exposed to
- 10 compounds as a single agent or in combination with 1 µg/mL cetuximab for 72 hours and the number of cells used per experiment was determined empirically as has been previously established (Zhou, et al., *Nature* 2009). All experimental points were set up in triplicates in 384-well plates and all experiments were repeated at least three times. The luminescent signal was detected using a spectrometer and the data was graphically displayed using
- 15 GraphPad Prism version 5.0 for Windows, (GraphPad Software; www.graphpad.com). The curves were fitted using a non-linear regression model with a sigmoidal dose response. The results of this assay for the compounds disclosed herein are shown in Table 5 below.

Table 5.

No.	Cell IC ₅₀ BaF3 EGFR L858R/T790M, uM	Cell IC ₅₀ BaF3 EGFR L858R/T790M (+ cetux.), uM	Cell IC ₅₀ BaF3 EGFR L858R, uM	Cell IC ₅₀ BaF3 EGFR L858R (+ cetux.), uM
001	2.30	0.09		
002	2.63		2.24	
003	0.89		0.85	
004	3.68		4.57	
005	2.04		1.55	
006	3.55		3.13	
007	0.57		0.36	
008	1.67		1.87	
009	0.02		0.07	
010	0.24		1.08	
011	0.28		0.49	
012	0.84		1.70	
013	0.75		1.01	
014	1.18		1.33	
015	0.01		0.04	

016				
017	1.09			
018	0.48		0.53	

5 The disclosed subject matter is not to be limited in scope by the specific embodiments and examples described herein. Indeed, various modifications of the disclosure in addition to those described will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the foregoing description and accompanying figures. Such modifications are intended to fall within the scope of the appended claims.

10 All references (e.g., publications or patents or patent applications) cited herein are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety and for all purposes to the same extent as if each individual reference (e.g., publication or patent or patent application) was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference in its entirety for all purposes. Other embodiments are within the following claims.