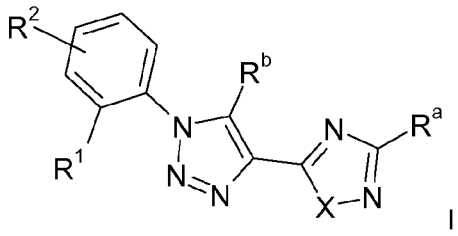
Triazole oxadiazoles derivatives

The present invention relates to triazole oxadiazoles derivatives, their use as medicament and their use for treating multiple sclerosis and other diseases.

In particular, the invention relates to the use of compounds of formula I:



I

wherein

X is O or S;

R^1 denotes H, Hal, CF_3, OCF_3, CN, or NO_2;

R^2 is H, A or Hal;

R^a is H, A, Ar, or Het;

R^b is A, Ar, Het, OA, NHA, or NA_2, Ar-alkyl, or Het-alkyl;

Hal is F, Cl, Br or I;

A is a branched or linear alkyl having 1 to 12 C-atoms, wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 H-atoms may be replaced by Hal, OR^3, CN, CO_2R^3, cycloalkyl having 3 to 7 ring carbon atoms, or $N(R^3)_2$ and wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 non-adjacent CH_2-groups may be replaced by O, NR^3 or S and/or by –CO-, $-NR^3CO-$, $-CONR^3-$, NR^3CO_2-, NR^3CONR^3-, -CH=CH-, -C≡C-, groups, or , or denotes cycloalkyl or cycloalkylalkylen having 3-7 ring C atoms;

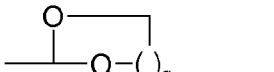
q is 1, 2, 3, or 4

Ar denotes a monocyclic or bicyclic, unsaturated or aromatic carbocyclic ring having 6 to 14 carbon atoms which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5;

Ar-alkyl denotes an aryl group linked to the rest of the molecule through a C_1-C_{12} alkylen chain, preferably C_1-C_6 alkylen chain. Preferred Ar-alkyl are linked to the rest of the molecule through a methylen or a ethylen group.

Het denotes a monocyclic or bicyclic, saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocyclic ring having 1 to 4 N, O and/or S atoms which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5; and wherein one or more CH_2 groups may be replaced by –CO-

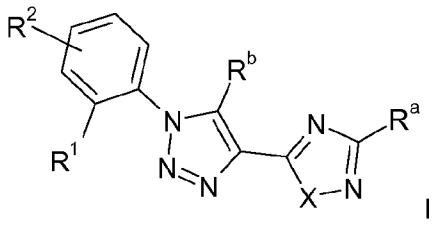
Het-alkyl denotes a group Het linked to the rest of the molecule through a C_1-C_{12} alkylen chain, preferably C_1-C_6 alkylen chain. Preferred Het-alkyl are linked to the rest of the molecule through a methylen or a ethylen group.

R^4 and R^5 are each independently selected from A, Hal, hydroxy, alkoxy, carboxy, carboxy-alkyl, Perfluoro-alkyl, Perfluoro-alkoxy, acyl, alkylsulfonyl, sulfonyl, $-SO_2(R^3)_2$, cyano, nitro, amino, amido, alkyl optionally substituted by a carboxy, $-N(R^3)_2$, $-CO(NR^3)_2$, $-OR^3$, $(NR^3)COR^3$, $-CO_2R^3$, $-COR^3$, or Ar-alkyl or Het-alkyl both optionally substituted by A, Hal, an acyl, alkylsulfonyl, carboxy, $-N(R^3)_2$, $-CON(R^3)_2$, $-OR^3$, $(NR^3)COR^3$, $-CO_2R^3$, $-COR^3$, $-SO_2N(R^3)_2$, $-SO_2$alkyl, NR^3SO_2alkyl, NR^3SO_2alkyl, , or C_1-C_6 alkyl;

R^3 is H or A;

and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives, solvates, tautomers, salts and stereo-isomers thereof, including mixtures thereof in all ratios as a medicament, especially for treating multiple sclerosis and other diseases.

More Particularly, the invention relates to compounds of formula I:



I

wherein

X, R^1, R^2, R^b are as above defined and wherein

R^a is H, A, Ar, or Het, provided that R^a is not a benzo[1,3]dioxolyl group, or a phenyl group being unsubstituted or substituted by at least one Methyl, F, Cl, OMe and/or OEt, if R^b is a methyl group;

and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives, solvates, tautomers, salts and stereoisomers thereof, including mixtures thereof in all ratios and their use for treating multiple sclerosis and other diseases.

The compounds of formula I and related formulae are preferably binding on receptors for sphingosine 1-phosphate (S1P). S1P is a bioactive sphingolipid metabolite that is secreted by hematopoietic cells and stored and released from activated platelets. It acts as an agonist on a family of G protein-coupled receptors (GPCR). Five sphingosine 1-phosphate receptors have been identified ($S1P_1$, $S1P_2$, $S1P_3$, $S1P_4$, and $S1P_5$, also known as endothelial differentiation genes, which are Edg1, Edg5, Edg3, Edg6 and Edg8 respectively), that have widespread cellular and tissue distribution and are well conserved in human and rodent species.

S1P is involved in a number of cellular functions such as survival, proliferation and immunological responses. The compounds of the present invention are preferably acting as $S1P_1$/Edg1 receptor agonists and thus have immunosuppressive activities by modulating leukocyte trafficking, sequestering lymphocytes in secondary lymphoid tissues, and interfering with cell-cell interactions required for an efficient immune response. The invention is also directed to pharmaceutical compositions containing such compounds and methods of treatment or prevention.

FTY720 or fingolimod, a non selective $S1P_1$ agonist, exerts immunosuppressive activity and shows therapeutic effects in the treatment of relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis. Numerous publications have been already published using this compound: Cyster JG Annu Rev Immunol 23:127-59, 2005, Rosen H Nat Rev Immunol 5:560-570, 2005, Rosen H Trends Immunol 28:102-107, 2007, Yopp AC Clin Transplant 20:788-795, 2006, Kappos L N Engl J Med 355:1124-1140, 2006, Massberg S N Engl J Med 355:1088-1089, 2006.

The patent applications WO 2006/131336 and WO 2004/091502 disclose other compounds active against immunological diseases and rheumatoid arthritis.

Immunosuppressive agents are further useful in a wide variety of autoimmune and chronic inflammatory diseases, including systemic lupus erythematosus, chronic rheumatoid arthritis, type I diabetes mellitus, inflammatory bowel diseases, biliary cirrhosis, uveitis and other disorders such as Crohn's diseases, ulcerative colitis, bullous pemphigoid, sarcoidosis, psoriasis, autoimmune myositis, Wegener's granulomatosis, ichthyosis, Graves

ophthalmopathy, atopic dermatitis and asthma. They are also useful as part of chemotherapeutic regimens for the treatment of cancers, lymphomas and leukemias.

It has been found that the compounds of the present invention are selective $S1P_1$ agonists with improved pharmacological and/ or other properties.

Thus, the present invention preferably comprises compounds which are agonists of the $S1P_1$/Edg1 receptor, especially having selectivity over the $S1P_3$/Edg3 receptor. An $S1P_1$/Edg1 receptor selective agonist has advantages over current therapies and extends the therapeutic window of lymphocyte sequestration agents, allowing better tolerability with higher dosing and thus improving efficacy.

The invention further relates to the manufacture of a medicament for the improvement of vascular function, either alone or in combination with other active compounds or therapies.

The inventions further relates to the use of compounds according to formula I in combination with immunomodulating agents for example Fingolimod; cyclosporins, rapamycins or ascomycins, or their immunosuppressive analogs, e.g. cyclosporin A, cyclosporin G, FK-506, ABT-281, ASM981, rapamycin, 40-O-(2-hydroxy)ethyl-rapamycin etc.; corticosteroids; cyclophosphamide; azathioprene; methotrexate; leflunomide; mizoribine; mycophenolic add; mycophenolate mofetil; 15-deoxyspergualine; diflucortolone valerate; difluprednate; Alclometasone dipropionate; amcinonide; amsacrine; asparaginase; azathioprine; basiliximab; beclometasone dipropionate; betamethasone; betamethasone acetate; betamethasone dipropionate; betamethasone phosphate sodique; betamethasone valerate; budesonide; captopril; chlormethine chlorhydrate; cladribine; clobetasol propionate; cortisone acetate; cortivazol; cyclophosphamide; cytarabine; daclizumab; dactinomycine; desonide; desoximetasone; dexamethasone; dexamethasone acetate; dexamethasone isonicotinate; dexamethasone metasulfobenzoate sodique; dexamethasone phosphate;dexamethasone tebutate;dichlorisone acetate; doxorubicine chlorhydrate; epirubicine chlorhydrate; fluclorolone acetonide; fludrocortisone acetate; fludroxycortide; flumetasone pivalate; flunisolide; fluocinolone acetonide; fluocinonide; fluocortolone; fluocortolone hexanoate; fluocortolone pivalate; fluorometholone; fluprednidene acetate; fluticasone propionate; gemcitabine chlorhydrate; halcinonide; hydrocortisone, hydrocortisone acetate, hydrocortisone butyrate, hydrocortisone hemisuccinate; melphalan; meprednisone; mercaptopurine; methylprednisolone; methylprednisolone acetate; methylprednisolone hemisuccinate; misoprostol; muromonab-cd3; mycophenolate mofetil; paramethasone acetate; prednazoline, prednisolone; prednisolone acetate; prednisolone caproate;

prednisolone metasulfobenzoate sodique; prednisolone phosphate sodique; prednisone; prednylidene; rifampicine; rifampicine sodique; tacrolimus; thalidomide; thiotepa; tixocortol pivalate; triamcinolone; triamcinolone acetonide hemisuccinate; triamcinolone benetonide; triamcinolone diacetate; triamcinolone hexacetonide; immunosuppressive monoclonal antibodies, e.g., monoclonal antibodies to leukocyte receptors, e.g., MHC, CD2, CD3, CD4, CD7, CD25, CD28, B7, CD40, CD45 or CD58 or their ligands; or other immunomodulatory compounds, e.g. CTLA41g, or other adhesion molecule inhibitors, e.g. mAbs or low molecular weight inhibitors including Selectin antagonists and VLA-4 antagonists. A preferred composition is with Cyclosporin A, FK506, rapamycin or 40-(2-hydroxy)ethyl-rapamycin and Fingolimod.

The triazole oxadiazole derivatives according to formula I and related formulae may be prepared from readily available starting materials using the following general methods and procedures. It will be appreciated that where typical or preferred experimental conditions (i.e. reaction temperatures, time, moles of reagents, solvents etc.) are given, other experimental conditions can also be used unless otherwise stated. Optimum reaction conditions may vary with the particular reactants or solvents used, but such conditions can be determined by the person skilled in the art, using routine optimisation procedures.

The following abbreviations refer respectively to the definitions below:
aq (aqueous), h (hour), g (gram), L (liter), mg (milligram), MHz (Megahertz), µM (micormolar) min. (minute), mm (millimeter), mmol (millimole), mM (millimolar), m.p. (melting point), eq (equivalent), mL (milliliter), µL (microliter), ACN (acetonitrile), BINAP (2,2'-bis(disphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthalene, BOC (tert-butoxy-carbonyl), CBZ (carbobenzoxy), $CDCl_3$ (deuterated chloroform), CD_3OD (deuterated methanol), CH_3CN (acetonitrile), c-hex (cyclohexane), DCC (dicyclohexyl carbodiimide), DCM (dichloromethane), DIC (diisopropyl carbodiimide), DIEA (diisopropylethyl-amine), DMF (dimethylformamide), DMSO (dimethylsulfoxide), DMSO-d_6 (deuterated dimethylsulfoxide), EDC (1-(3-dimethyl-amino-propyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide), ESI (Electro-spray ionization), EtOAc (ethyl acetate), Et_2O (diethyl ether), EtOH (ethanol), FMOC (fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl), HATU (dimethylamino-([1,2,3]triazolo[4,5-b]pyridin-3-yloxy)-methylene]-dimethyl-ammonium hexafluorophosphate), HPLC (High Performance Liquid Chromatography), i-PrOH (2-propanol), K_2CO_3 (potassium carbonate), LC (Liquid Chromatography), MeCN (Acetonitrile), MeOH (methanol), $MgSO_4$ (magnesium sulfate), MS (mass spectrometry), MTBE (Methyl tert-butyl ether), Mtr. (4-Methoxy-2, 3, 6-trimethylbenzensulfonyl), MW(microwave), $NaHCO_3$ (sodium bicarbonate), $NaBH_4$ (sodium borohydride), NMM (N-methyl morpholine), NMR (Nuclear Magnetic Resonance), POA (phenoxyacetate), PyBOP® (benzotriazole-1-yl-oxy-tris-

pyrrolidino-phosphonium hexafluorophosphate), RT (room temperature), Rt (retention time), SPE (solid phase extraction), TBTU (2-(1-H-benzotriazole-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluromium tetrafluoro borate), TEA (triethylamine), TFA (trifluoroacetic acid), THF (tetrahydrofuran), TLC (Thin Layer Chromatography), UV (Ultraviolet).

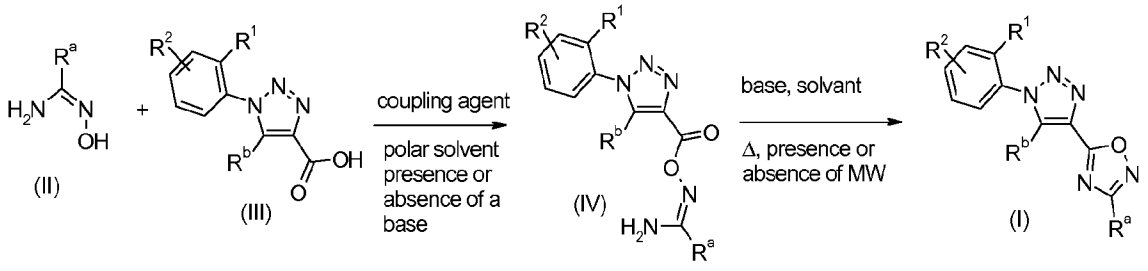
The compounds of invention have been named according to the standards used in the program „ACD/Name Batch" from Advanced Chemistry Development Inc., ACD/Labs (7.00 Release). Product version: 7.10, build: 15 Sep 2003.

Depending on the nature of X, R^a, R^b, R^1 and R^2, different synthetic strategies may be selected for the synthesis of compounds of formula I and related formulae. In the process illustrated in the following schemes, R^a, R^b, R^1 and R^2 are as above defined in the description. Compounds of formula I, wherein X is defined as O or S, can be obtained analogously.

In general, the triazole oxadiazole derivatives according to formula I and related formulae of this invention may be prepared from readily available starting materials. If such starting materials are not commercially available they may be prepared by standard synthetic techniques. The following general methods and procedures described hereinafter in the examples may be employed to prepare compounds of formula I and related formulae.

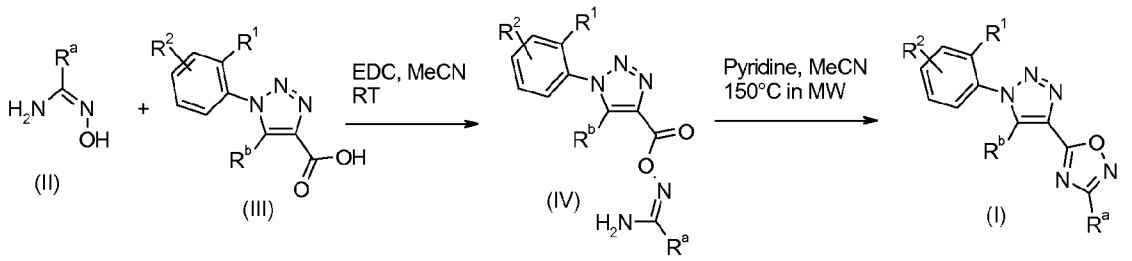
The process for the preparation of compounds of formula I and related formulae, wherein X, R^a, R^b, R^1 and R^2 are defined as above, and as outlined in Scheme 1, is also object of the invention.

Scheme 1



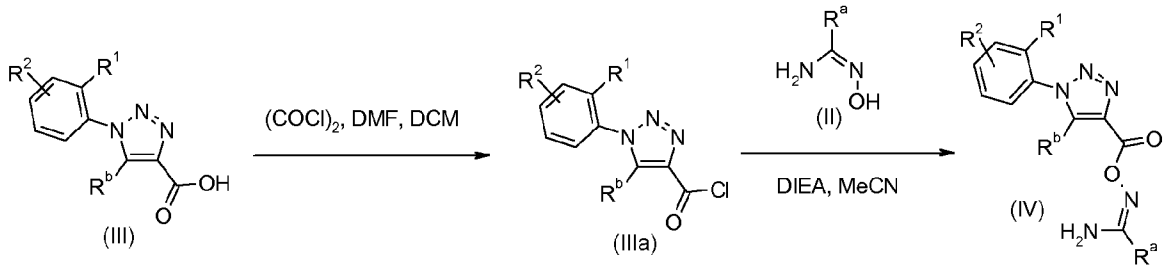
More Preferably compounds of formula I and related formulae can be obtained in a 2-step protocol as outlined in Scheme 1a:

Scheme 1a



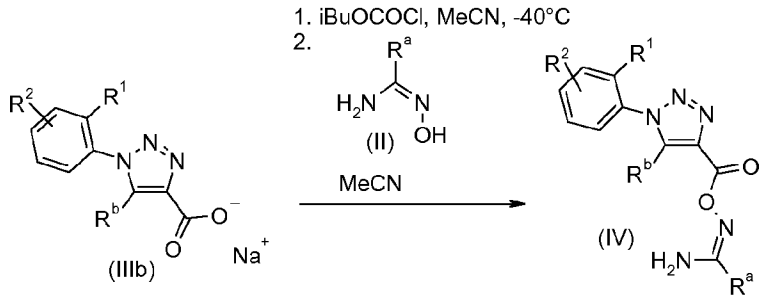
The first step consists in the coupling of an amidoxime of Formula (II) with a carboxylic acid of Formula (III), wherein R^b, R^1 and R^2 are defined as above. General protocols for such coupling are given below in the Examples, using conditions and methods well known to those skilled in the art to prepare an O-substituted amidoximes (IV). Standard coupling agents, such as but not limited to EDC, HATU, TBTU, can be used or condensation agents, in the presence or not of bases such as pyridine, TEA, DIEA, NMM in a suitable solvent such as DCM, ACN, THF or DMF, at a temperature rising from 20°C to 50°C, preferably at room temperature, for a few hours, e.g. one hour to 24 h. Alternatively, a carboxylic acid derivative (e.g. acyl chloride IIIa) can be coupled with the amidoxime (II), using conditions and methods well known to those skilled in the art, in the presence of bases such as TEA, DIEA, NMM in a suitable solvent such as MeCN, DCM, THF or DMF, at a temperature rising from 20°C to 50°C, preferably at room temperature, for a few hours, e.g. one hour to 24 h (Scheme 2).

Scheme 2



The corresponding salt (IIIb), such as but not limited to lithium, sodium or potassium salt, of the carboxylic acid (III), can be alternatively used to prepare an O-substituted amidoximes (IV). Salts can be activated with isobutylchloroformate at low temperature, typically at –40°C, and then react with an amidoxime (II), affording O-substituted amidoximes (IV) (Scheme 3).

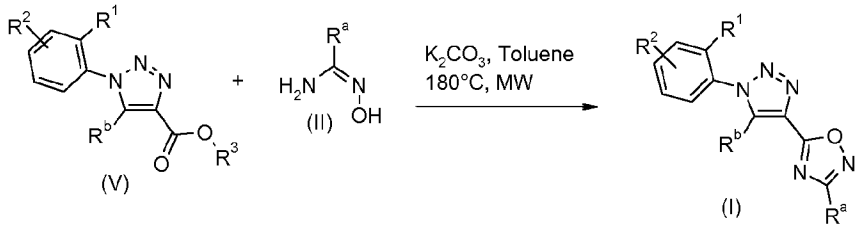
Scheme 3



Then the second step consists of the cyclization and dehydration of the O-substituted amidoximes (IV) to form triazole oxadiazole derivatives of formula I and related formulae. Protocols are given below in the Examples, using conditions and methods well know to those skilled in the art to prepare oxadiazole, such as thermolysis at temperature rising from RT to 150°C, typically 150°C, using possibly a microwave reactor, for a time comprised between 15 minutes and 24 hours, preferably for 30 min, in a suitable solvent such as ACN, THF, Pyridine, DMF, or a mixture of two solvents such as Pyridine/ACN, in the presence or not of a base such as DIEA, TEA, or tetrabutyl ammonium fluoride.

Alternatively, ester of formula (V), wherein R^b, R^1, R^2 and R^3 are as above defined in the description, can be directly transformed into compound of formula I and related formulae by thermolysis at temperature rising from RT to 180°C, typically 180°C, using possibly a microwave reactor, for a time comprised between 15 minutes and 24 hours, preferably for 30 min in a microwave, in a suitable solvent such as ACN, THF, toluene, Pyridine, DMF or a mixture of two solvents such as Pyridine/ACN, in the presence of a base, such as but not limited to K_2CO_3 or NaH (Scheme 4)

Scheme 4

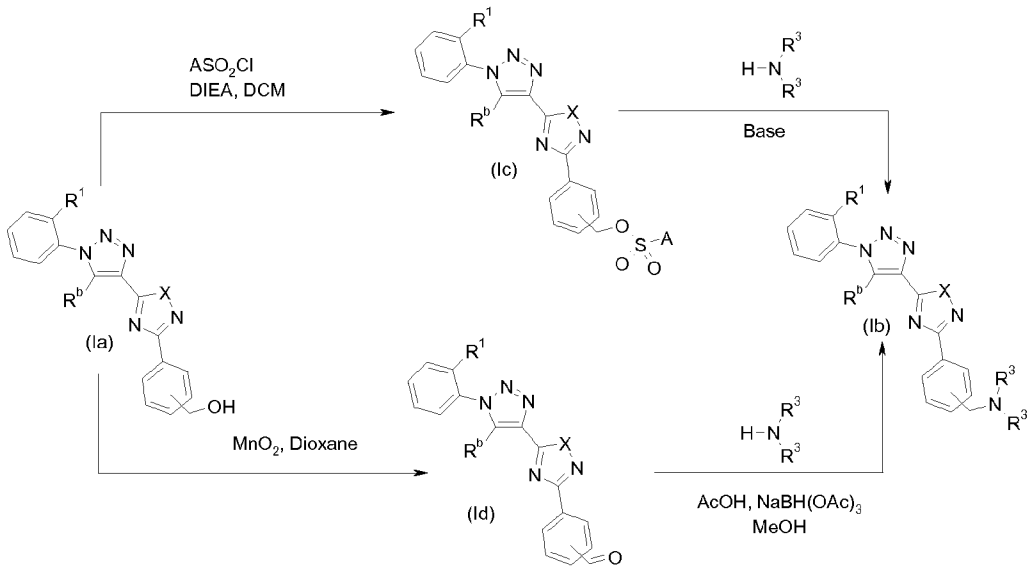


Compounds of formula I and related formulae, wherein X, R^a, R^b, R^1 and R^2 are defined as above, can be converted to alternative compounds of formula I and related formulae, wherein X, R^a, R^b, R^1 and R^2 are defined as above, employing suitable interconversion techniques well known by a person skilled in the art.

Typically, when R^a is a benzyl alcohol, compound of Formula (Ia) can be further modified into compound of Formula (Ib), wherein R^a is a benzyl amine, as illustrated on Scheme 5. It can be first be transformed into the corresponding mesyl or tosyl groups (Ic), which can then react with an amine $HN(R^3)_2$, affording compounds of formula (Ib) wherein X, R^a, R^b, R^1, R^2

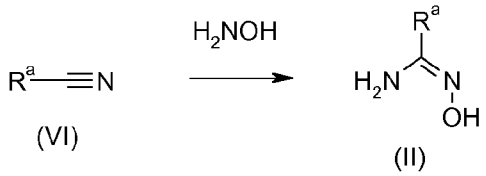
and R^3 are defined as above (Scheme 5). Alcohol (Ia) can be oxidized into the corresponding aldehyde (Id), using conditions well known to those skilled in the art, such as but not limited to Swern oxydation conditions, or the use of MnO_2 as oxydative agent, as illustrated on Scheme 5. Then a reductive amination of the compounds of formula (Id) with a suitable amine $HN(R^3)_2$, affords compounds of formula (Ib), wherein R^a is a benzyl amine and wherein X, R^b, R^1, R^2 and R^3 are defined as above.

Scheme 5



Compounds of Formula (II), wherein R^a is defined as above, are either commercially available or may be prepared by standard synthetic techniques well known to those skilled in the art. Typically, it can be prepared according to Scheme 6 by addition of hydroxylamine into a solution of the corresponding substituted benzonitrile of Formula (VI) in a solvent or a mixture of solvents, such as EtOH, water, at a temperature rising from 20°C to 50°C, preferably at room temperature, for a few hours, e.g. one hour to 24 h.

Scheme 6



The method for preparing the compounds of Formula (II) selected below:

Methyl 4-[amino(hydroxyimino)methyl]-2-fluorobenzoate;

Methyl 4-[amino(hydroxyimino)methyl]-3-fluorobenzoate;

Methyl 3-[amino(hydroxyimino)methyl]benzoate;

2-Fluoro-N-hydroxybenzenecarboximidamide;

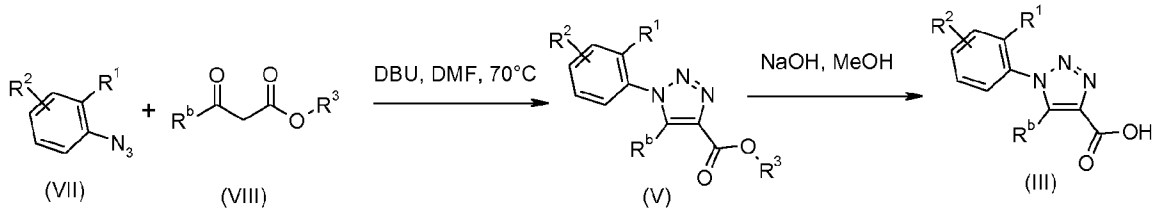
2,6-Difluoro-N-hydroxybenzenecarboximidamide;

2-Fluoro-N,4-dihydroxybenzenecarboximidamide;
tert-Butyl 3-{4-[amino(hydroxyimino)methyl]-3-methoxyphenyl}propanoate;
tert-Butyl 3-{4-[amino(hydroxyimino)methyl]-3-methylphenyl}propanoate;
N-Hydroxy-1H-indole-5-carboxamidine;
N'-hydroxy-1H-indole-5-carboximidamide;
4-[amino(hydroxyimino)methyl]benzamide
tert-butyl {4-[amino(hydroxyimino)methyl]benzyl}carbamate
4-(aminosulfonyl)-N'-hydroxybenzenecarboximidamide
N'-hydroxy-1H-indazole-5-carboximidamide
N'-hydroxyfuran-2-carboximidamide
N'-hydroxy-4-(hydroxymethyl)benzenecarboximidamide
N'-hydroxy-3-(hydroxymethyl)benzenecarboximidamide
N',3-dihydroxybenzenecarboximidamide
2-bromo-5-fluoro-N'-hydroxybenzenecarboximidamide
1-acetyl-N'-hydroxyindoline-5-carboximidamide
N'-hydroxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-7-carboximidamide
2-ethyl-N'-hydroxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-7-carboximidamide
1-acetyl-N'-hydroxyindoline-6-carboximidamide
N'-hydroxy-3-(methylsulfonyl)benzenecarboximidamide
N'-hydroxy-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)benzenecarboximidamide
N'-hydroxyfuran-3-carboximidamide
N'-hydroxy-1H-indole-4-carboximidamide
3-(aminosulfonyl)-N'-hydroxybenzenecarboximidamide
N'-hydroxy-2-oxoindoline-5-carboximidamide
5-fluoro-N'-hydroxy-2-methoxybenzenecarboximidamide
N'-hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxyethyl)benzenecarboximidamide
tert-butyl {4-[amino(hydroxyimino)methyl]pyridin-2-yl}carbamate
N'-hydroxy-4-(1H-pyrazol-1-ylmethyl)benzenecarboximidamide
N'-hydroxy-1H-benzimidazole-5-carboximidamide
Tert-butyl 4-[(hydroxyamino)(imino)methyl]-1-piperidinecarboxylate;
tert-butyl {3-[amino(hydroxyimino)methyl]benzyl}carbamate;
is more particularly described in the Examples.

Compounds of Formula (VI), wherein R^a is defined as above, are either commercially available or may be prepared by standard synthetic techniques well known to those skilled in the art.

Compounds of Formula (III), wherein R^b, R^1 and R^2 is defined as above, are either commercially available or may be prepared by standard synthetic techniques well known to those skilled in the art. Treatment of azide derivative of Formula (VII) wherein R^1 and R^2 are as above defined with substituted alkyl acetoacetate (VIII) wherein R^b and R^3 are as above defined gives access to functionalized [1,2,3]-triazole of Formula (V). This transformation take place in the presence of a base, such as but not limited to DBU, TEA, K_2CO_3, EtONa or MeONa, in a suitable solvent such as DMF, THF, methanol or ethanol, at a temperature rising from 0°C to 100°C, preferably at 70°C, for a few hours, e.g. one hour to 24 h (Scheme 7).

Scheme 7



The method for preparing the compounds of Formula (V) selected below:
Ethyl 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylate
is more particularly described in the Examples.
[1,2,3]-Triazole of Formula (V) can be saponified into carboxylic acid of Formula (III) using conditions well known to those skilled in the art, such as but not limited to the use of a metal hydroxide, e.g. lithium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide, in a suitable solvent such as THF, methanol, ethanol or water or mixtures thereof, at a temperature rising from 20°C to 50°C, preferably at room temperature, for few hours, e.g. one hour to 24 h.
The method for preparing the compounds of Formula (III) selected below:
1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-5-methyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid;
5-Ethyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)- 1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid;
1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-5-(methoxymethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid;
5-Butyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)- 1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid;
5-Phenyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)- 1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid;
1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-3-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid;
1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-2-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid;
1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid;
Ethyl 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylate
1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-5-(2-methoxyethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid;
1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(morpholin-4-ylmethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid
5-Cyclopentyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid;
5-Cyclopropyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid;

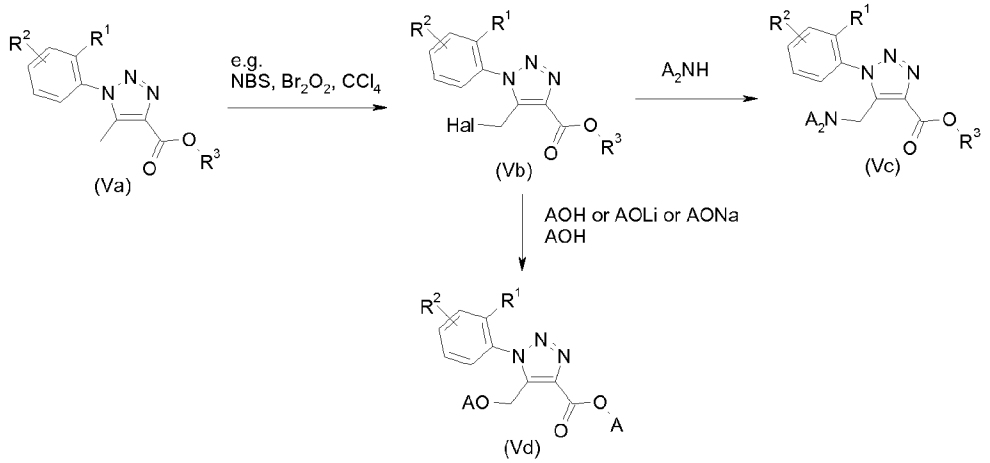
1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-5-(tetrahydrofuran-2-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid;
5-Benzyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid;
1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-5-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid;
1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-5-isopropyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid;
Ethyl 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(morpholinomethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylate
Ethyl 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-2-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylate;

is more particularly described in the Examples.

Compounds of Formula (VIII), wherein R^3 and R^b are defined as above, are either commercially available or may be prepared by standard synthetic techniques well known to those skilled in the art.

Compounds of Formula (V), wherein R^b, R^1, R^2 and R^3 are defined as above, can be converted to alternative compounds of Formula (V), wherein R^b, R^1, R^2 and R^3 are defined as above, employing suitable interconversion techniques well known by a person skilled in the art. For instance, [1,2,3]-triazole of Formula (Va), wherein R^b is Me, may be halogenated into [1,2,3]-triazole of Formula (Vb), wherein Hal is defined as above, which can be further transformed by addition of amines or alcohols, affording [1,2,3]-triazole of Formula (Vc) or (Vd) respectively wherein A is as above defined, as depicted in Scheme 8, following a protocol reported in L'Abbe, G. *et al Tetrahedron* **1988**, *44*, 461.

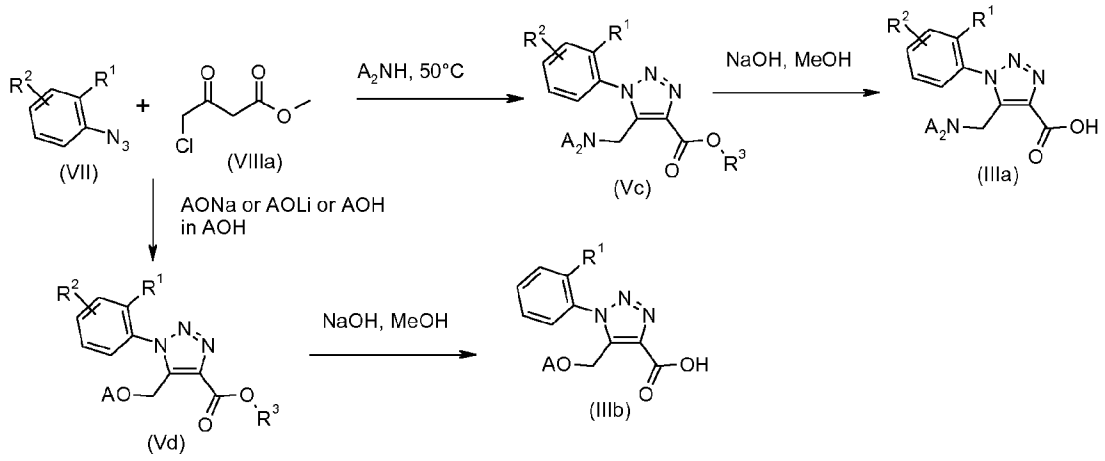
Scheme 8



Alternatively, [1,2,3]-triazole of Formula (Vc) and (Vd) may be directly obtained by the treatment of azide (VII) with a halogenated acetoacetate (VIIIa), such as methyl 4-chloroacetoacetate, in the presence of an amine or an alcohol. The reaction may be performed in a solvent, such as DMF or ACN, or in the selected amine or alcohol, A_2NH or AOH respectively, at a temperature rising from RT to 100°C, preferably at 50°C, for a few hours, e.g. one hour to 24 h (Scheme 9). [1,2,3]-Triazole of Formula (Vc) or (Vd) can be

saponified into carboxylic acid of Formula (IIIa) or (IIIb) using conditions well known to those skilled in the art, such as but not limited to the one described in the examples below.

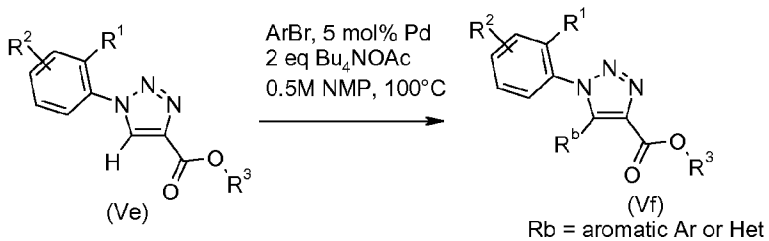
Scheme 9



The method for preparing the compound of Formula (IIIa) selected below:
1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(morpholin-4-ylmethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid;
Ethyl 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(morpholinomethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylate;
is more particularly described in the Examples.

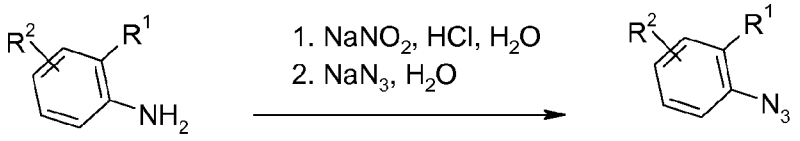
Alternatively, [1,2,3]-triazole of Formula (Ve), wherein R^1, R^2 and R^3 are as above defined and R^b is H, may be transformed into [1,2,3]-triazole of Formula (Vf), wherein R^b is aromatic Ar or aromatic Het as define above, and is introduced via a direct Pd-catalyzed C-5 arylation as described in Scheme 10 and reported in Gevorgyan, V. *et al. Org. Lett.* **2007**, *9,* 2333. Different palladium catalysts may be used, such as but not limited to $Pd(PPh_3)_2Cl_2$, $Pd(OAc)_2$ or $Pd_2(dba)_3{\cdot}CHCl_3$.

Scheme 10



Azides of Formula (VII), wherein R^1 and R^2 are defined as above, are either commercially available or may be prepared by standard synthetic techniques well known to those skilled in the art. Typically an amine of Formula (IX), where R^1 and R^2 are defined as above, is reacted with sodium nitrite in an aqueous HCl solution at 0°C. An aqueous solution of sodium azide is then added, keeping the temperature at 0°C, affording azides of Formula (VII) (Scheme 11).

Scheme 11



(IX) (VII)

Amines of Formula (IX), wherein R^1 and R^2 are defined as above, are either commercially available or may be prepared by standard synthetic techniques well known to those skilled in the art.

If the above set out general synthetic methods are not applicable for the obtention of compounds of formula I and related formulae, suitable methods of preparation known by a person skilled in the art should be used.

The pharmaceutically acceptable cationic salts of compounds of the present invention are readily prepared by reacting the acid forms with an appropriate base, usually one equivalent, in a co-solvent. Typical bases are sodium hydroxide, sodium methoxide, sodium ethoxide, sodium hydride, potassium hydroxide, potassium methoxide, magnesium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, benzathine, choline, diethanolamine, ethylenediamine, meglumine, benethamine, diethylamine, piperazine and tromethamine. The salt is isolated by concentration to dryness or by addition of a non-solvent. In some cases, salts can be prepared by mixing a solution of the acid with a solution of the cation (sodium ethylhexanoate, magnesium oleate), employing a solvent in which the desired cationic salt precipitates, or can be otherwise isolated by concentration and addition of a non-solvent.

According to a further general process, compounds of formula I and related formulae, (II), (III) and (V) can be converted to alternative compounds of formula I and related formulae, (II), (III) and (V), employing suitable interconversion techniques well known by a person skilled in the art.

In general, the synthesis pathways for any individual compound of formula I and related formulae will depend on the specific substitutents of each molecule and upon the ready availability of intermediates necessary; again such factors being appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art. For all the protection and deprotection methods, see Philip J. Kocienski, in "*Protecting Groups*", Georg Thieme Verlag Stuttgart, New York, 1994 and, Theodora W. Greene and Peter G. M. Wuts in "*Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*", Wiley Interscience, 3rd Edition 1999.

Compounds of this invention can be isolated in association with solvent molecules by crystallization from evaporation of an appropriate solvent. The pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of the compounds of formula I and related formulae, which contain a basic center, may be prepared in a conventional manner. For example, a solution of the free base may be treated with a suitable acid, either neat or in a suitable solution, and the resulting salt isolated either by filtration or by evaporation under vacuum of the reaction solvent. Pharmaceutically acceptable base addition salts may be obtained in an analogous manner by treating a solution of compound of formula (I), which contain an acid center, with a suitable base. Both types of salts may be formed or interconverted using ion-exchange resin techniques.

Depending on the conditions used, the reaction times are generally between a few minutes and 14 days, and the reaction temperature is between about -30°C and 140°C, normally between -10°C and 90°C, in particular between about 0°C and about 70°C.

Compounds of the formula I and related formulae can furthermore be obtained by liberating compounds of the formula I from one of their functional derivatives by treatment with a solvolysing or hydrogenolysing agent.

Preferred starting materials for the solvolysis or hydrogenolysis are those which conform to the formula I and related formulae, but contain corresponding protected amino and/or hydroxyl groups instead of one or more free amino and/or hydroxyl groups, preferably those which carry an amino-protecting group instead of an H atom bonded to an N atom, in particular those which carry an R'-N group, in which R' denotes an amino-protecting group, instead of an HN group, and/or those which carry a hydroxyl-protecting group instead of the H atom of a hydroxyl group, for example those which conform to the formula I, but carry a -COOR" group, in which R" denotes a hydroxyl-protecting group, instead of a -COOH group.

It is also possible for a plurality of – identical or different – protected amino and/or hydroxyl groups to be present in the molecule of the starting material. If the protecting groups present are different from one another, they can in many cases be cleaved off selectively.

The term "amino-protecting group" is known in general terms and relates to groups which are suitable for protecting (blocking) an amino group against chemical reactions, but which are easy to remove after the desired chemical reaction has been carried out elsewhere in the molecule. Typical of such groups are, in particular, unsubstituted or substituted acyl, aryl,

aralkoxymethyl or aralkyl groups. Since the amino-protecting groups are removed after the desired reaction (or reaction sequence), their type and size are furthermore not crucial; however, preference is given to those having 1-20, in particular 1-8, carbon atoms. The term "acyl group" is to be understood in the broadest sense in connection with the present process. It includes acyl groups derived from aliphatic, araliphatic, aromatic or heterocyclic carboxylic acids or sulfonic acids, and, in particular, alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl and especially aralkoxycarbonyl groups. Examples of such acyl groups are alkanoyl, such as acetyl, propionyl and butyryl; aralkanoyl, such as phenylacetyl; aroyl, such as benzoyl and tolyl; aryloxyalkanoyl, such as POA; alkoxycarbonyl, such as methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, 2,2,2-trichloroethoxycarbonyl, BOC (tert-butoxycarbonyl) and 2-iodoethoxycarbonyl; aralkoxycarbonyl, such as CBZ ("carbobenzoxy"), 4-methoxybenzyloxycarbonyl and FMOC; and arylsulfonyl, such as Mtr. Preferred amino-protecting groups are BOC and Mtr, furthermore CBZ, Fmoc, benzyl and acetyl.

The term "hydroxyl-protecting group" is likewise known in general terms and relates to groups which are suitable for protecting a hydroxyl group against chemical reactions, but are easy to remove after the desired chemical reaction has been carried out elsewhere in the molecule. Typical of such groups are the above-mentioned unsubstituted or substituted aryl, aralkyl or acyl groups, furthermore also alkyl groups. The nature and size of the hydroxyl-protecting groups are not crucial since they are removed again after the desired chemical reaction or reaction sequence; preference is given to groups having 1-20, in particular 1-10, carbon atoms. Examples of hydroxyl-protecting groups are, inter alia, benzyl, 4-methoxybenzyl, p-nitrobenzoyl, p-toluenesulfonyl, tert-butyl and acetyl, where benzyl and tert-butyl are particularly preferred.

The compounds of the formula I and related formulae are liberated from their functional derivatives – depending on the protecting group used – for example using strong acids, advantageously using TFA or perchloric acid, but also using other strong inorganic acids, such as hydrochloric acid or sulfuric acid, strong organic carboxylic acids, such as trichloroacetic acid, or sulfonic acids, such as benzene- or p-toluenesulfonic acid. The presence of an additional inert solvent is possible, but is not always necessary. Suitable inert solvents are preferably organic, for example carboxylic acids, such as acetic acid, ethers, such as tetrahydrofuran or dioxane, amides, such as DMF, halogenated hydrocarbons, such as dichloromethane, furthermore also alcohols, such as methanol, ethanol or isopropanol, and water. Mixtures of the above-mentioned solvents are furthermore suitable. TFA is preferably used in excess without addition of a further solvent, and perchloric acid is preferably used in the form of a mixture of acetic acid and 70% perchloric acid in the ratio

9:1. The reaction temperatures for the cleavage are advantageously between about 0 and about 50°C, preferably between 15 and 30°C (room temperature).

The BOC, OBut and Mtr groups can, for example, preferably be cleaved off using TFA in dichloromethane or using approximately 3 to 5N HCl in dioxane at 15-30°C, and the FMOC group can be cleaved off using an approximately 5 to 50% solution of dimethylamine, diethylamine or piperidine in DMF at 15-30°C.

Protecting groups which can be removed hydrogenolytically (for example CBZ, benzyl or the liberation of the amidino group from the oxadiazole derivative thereof) can be cleaved off, for example, by treatment with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst (for example a noble-metal catalyst, such as palladium, advantageously on a support, such as carbon). Suitable solvents here are those indicated above, in particular, for example, alcohols, such as methanol or ethanol, or amides, such as DMF. The hydrogenolysis is generally carried out at temperatures between about 0 and 100°C and pressures between about 1 and 200 bar, preferably at 20-30°C and 1-10 bar. Hydrogenolysis of the CBZ group succeeds well, for example, on 5 to 10% Pd/C in methanol or using ammonium formate (instead of hydrogen) on Pd/C in methanol/DMF at 20-30°C.

Examples of suitable inert solvents are hydrocarbons, such as hexane, petroleum ether, benzene, toluene or xylene; chlorinated hydrocarbons, such as trichloroethylene, 1,2-dichloroethane, tetrachloromethane, trifluoromethylbenzene, chloroform or dichloromethane; alcohols, such as methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, n-propanol, n-butanol or tert-butanol; ethers, such as diethyl ether, diisopropyl ether, tetrahydrofuran (THF) or dioxane; glycol ethers, such as ethylene glycol monomethyl or monoethyl ether or ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (diglyme); ketones, such as acetone or butanone; amides, such as acetamide, dimethylacetamide, N-methylpyrrolidone (NMP) or dimethylformamide (DMF); nitriles, such as acetonitrile; sulfoxides, such as dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO); carbon disulfide; carboxylic acids, such as formic acid or acetic acid; nitro compounds, such as nitromethane or nitrobenzene; esters, such as ethyl acetate, or mixtures of the said solvents.

Esters can be saponified, for example, using acetic acid or using LiOH, NaOH or KOH in water, water/THF, water/THF/ethanol or water/dioxane, at temperatures between 0 and 100°C.

Free amino groups can furthermore be acylated in a conventional manner using an acid chloride or anhydride or alkylated using an unsubstituted or substituted alkyl halide or

reacted with CH_3-C(=NH)-OEt, advantageously in an inert solvent, such as dichloromethane or THF and/or in the presence of a base, such as triethylamine or pyridine, at temperatures between -60°C and +30°C.

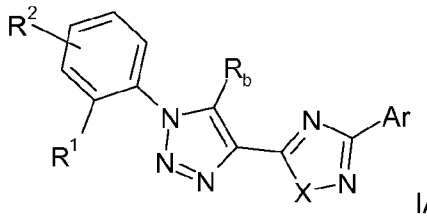
Throughout the specification, the term leaving group preferably denotes Cl, Br, I or a reactively modified OH group, such as, for example, an activated ester, an imidazolide or alkylsulfonyloxy having 1-6 carbon atoms (preferably methylsulfonyloxy or trifluoromethylsulfonyloxy) or arylsulfonyloxy having 6-10 carbon atoms (preferably phenyl- or p-tolylsulfonyloxy).
Radicals of this type for activation of the carboxyl group in typical acylation reactions are described in the literature (for example in the standard works, such as Houben-Weyl, Methoden der organischen Chemie [Methods of Organic Chemistry], Georg-Thieme-Verlag, Stuttgart).
Activated esters are advantageously formed in situ, for example through addition of HOBt or N-hydroxysuccinimide.

The formula I and related formulae also encompasses the optically active forms (stereoisomers), the enantiomers, the racemates, the diastereomers and the hydrates and solvates of these compounds. The term "solvates of the compounds" is taken to mean adductions of inert solvent molecules onto the compounds which form owing to their mutual attractive force. Solvates are, for example, mono- or dihydrates or alcoholates.

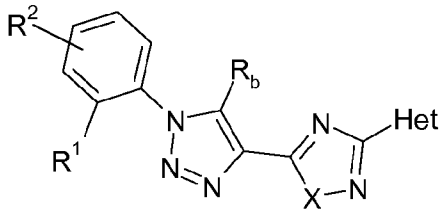
The term "pharmaceutically usable derivatives" is taken to mean, for example, the salts of the compounds of the formula I and so-called prodrug compounds.
The term "prodrug derivatives" is taken to mean compounds of the formula I which have been modified with, for example, alkyl or acyl groups, sugars or oligopeptides and which are rapidly cleaved in the organism to form the active compounds.
These also include biodegradable polymer derivatives of the compounds according to the invention, as described, for example, in Int. J. Pharm. 115, 61-67 (1995).

The formula I and related formulae also encompasses mixtures of the compounds of the formula I, for example mixtures of two diastereomers, for example in the ratio 1:1, 1:2, 1:3, 1:4, 1:5, 1:10, 1:100 or 1:1000.
These are particularly preferably mixtures of stereoisomeric compounds.

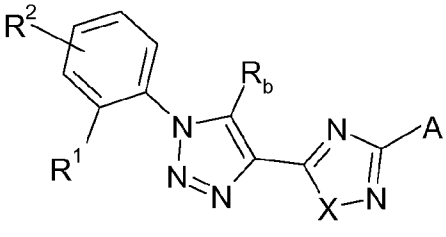
Very particularly, prefered embodiments of formula I are the compounds of formula IA, IB, IC, ID, IE:



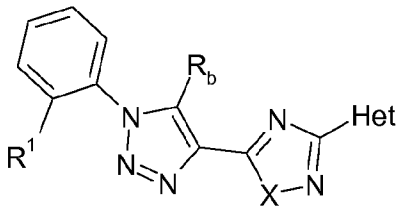
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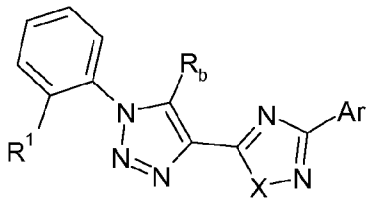
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IC;



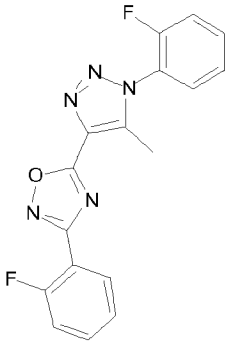
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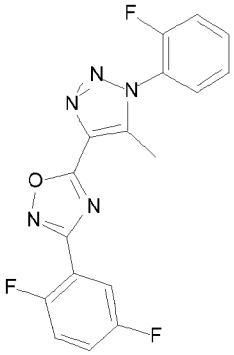
IE;

Wherein X, R^1, R^2, R^b Het, Ar, A are defined as above. Formula IA wherein R^2 is H, is especially prefered. Preferably, R^1 is selected from F or Br, and is especially F.

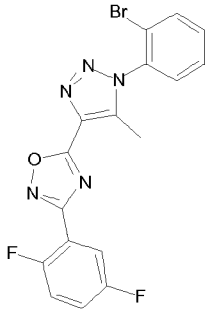
Preference is given to the compounds of the present invention selected from the following group 1 to 193:



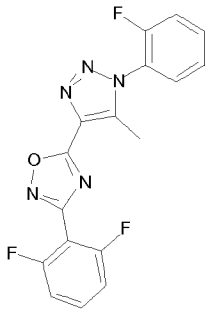
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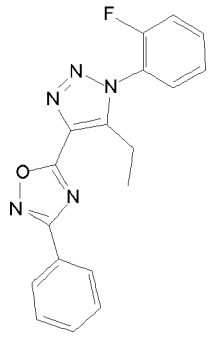
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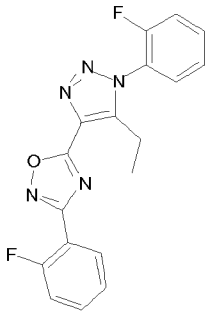
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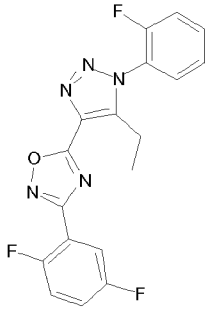
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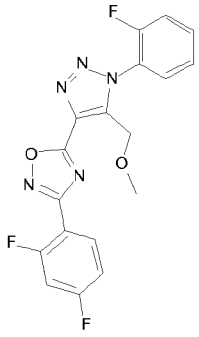
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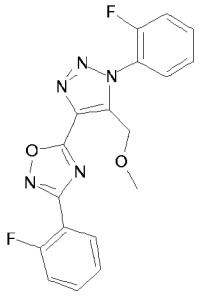
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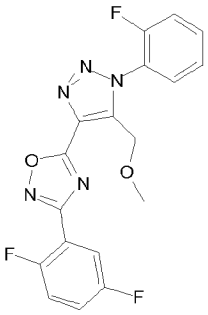
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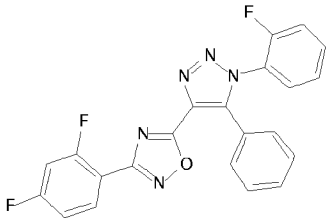
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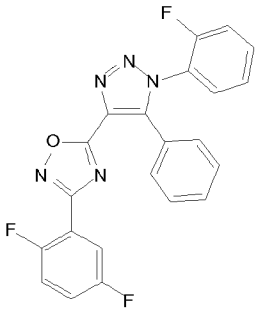
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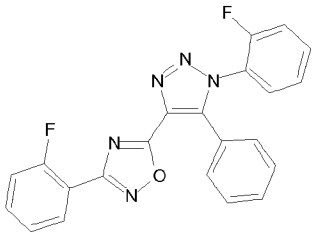
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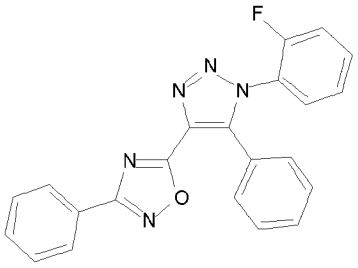
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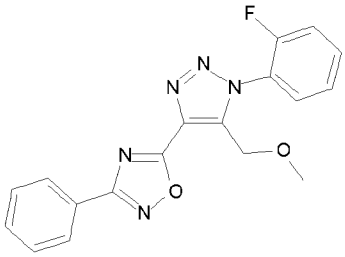
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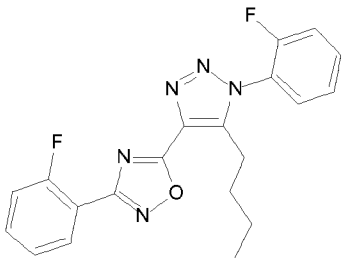
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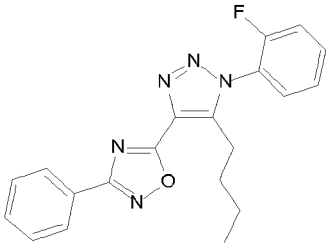
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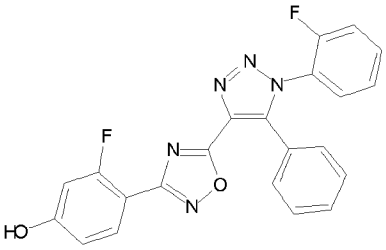
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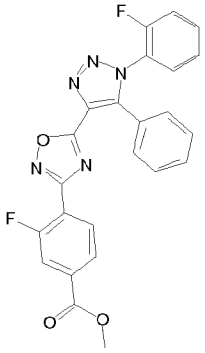
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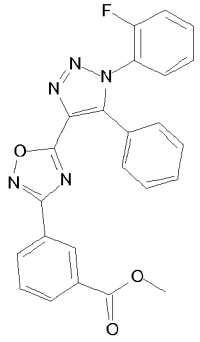
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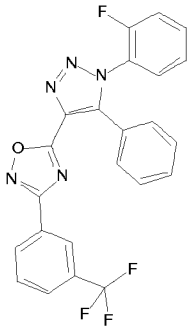
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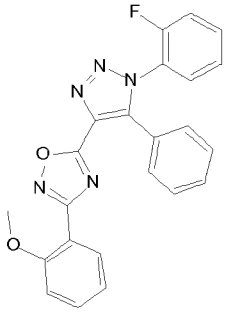
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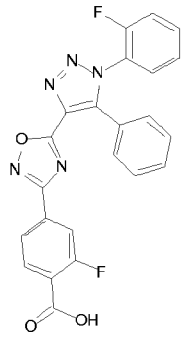
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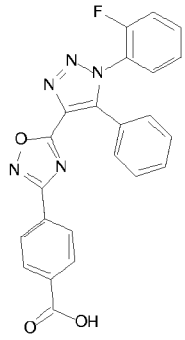
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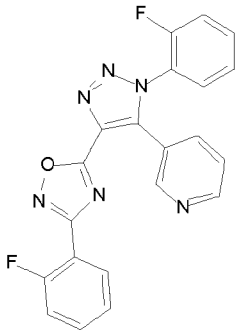
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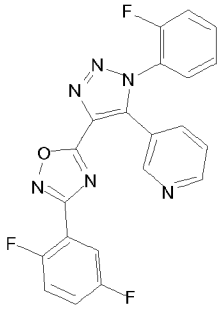
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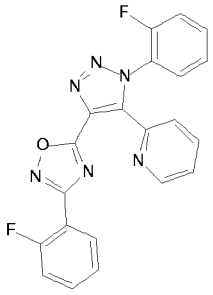
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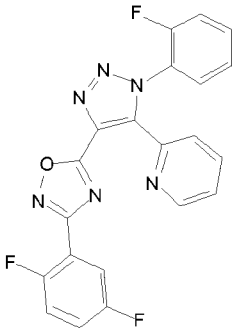
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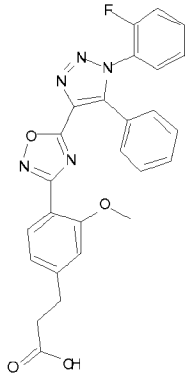
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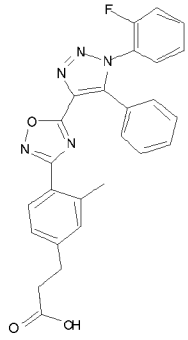
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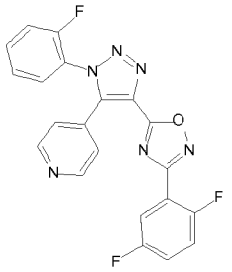
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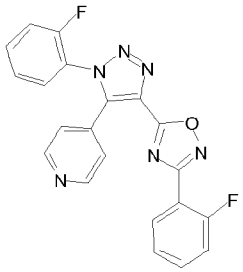
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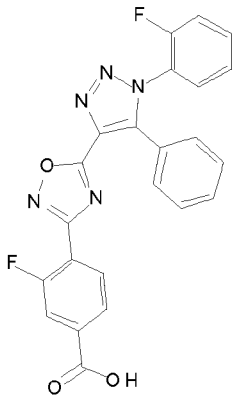
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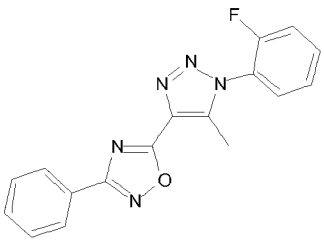
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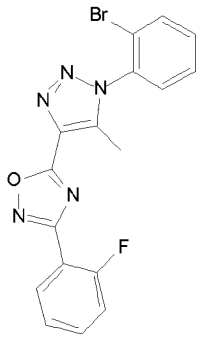
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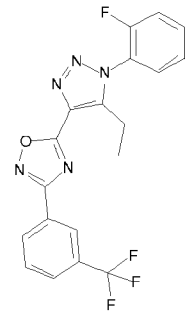
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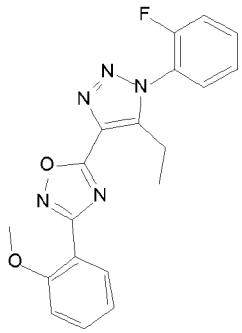
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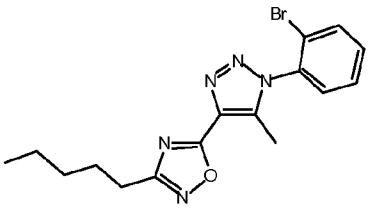
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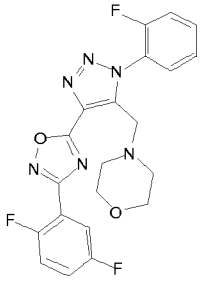
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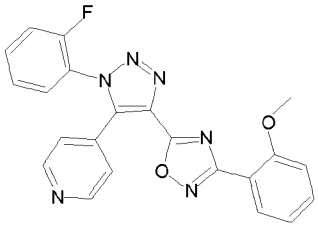
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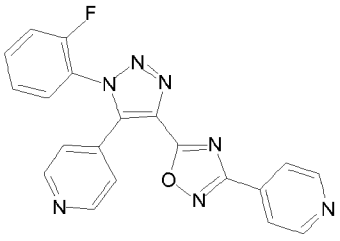
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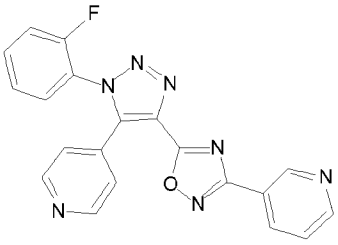
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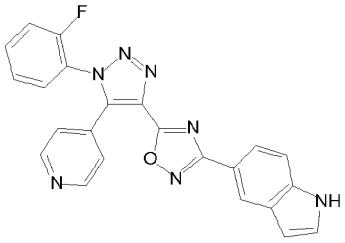
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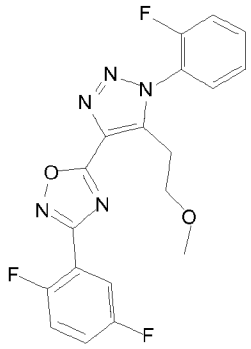
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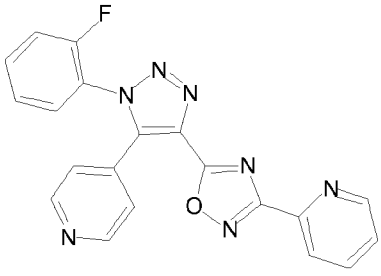
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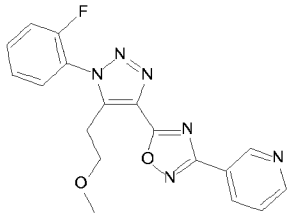
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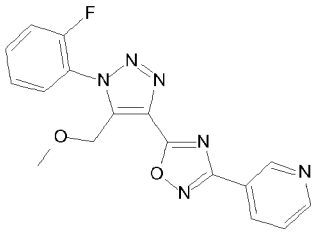
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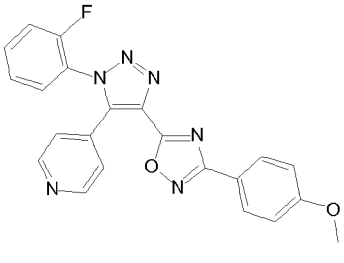
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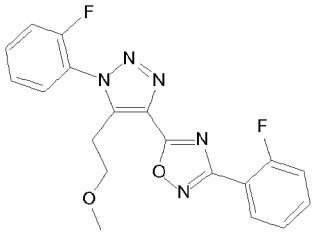
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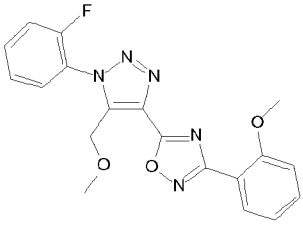
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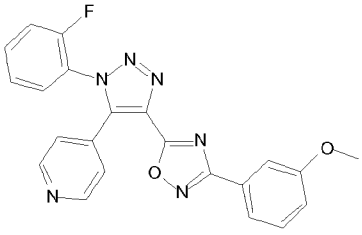
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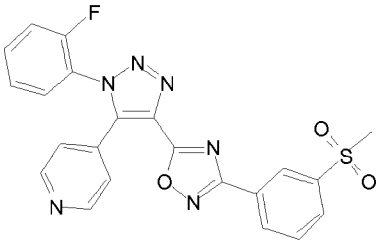
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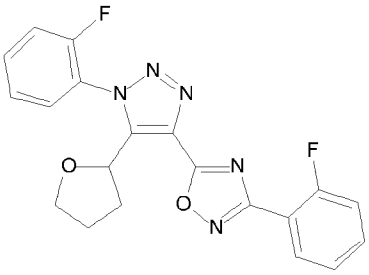
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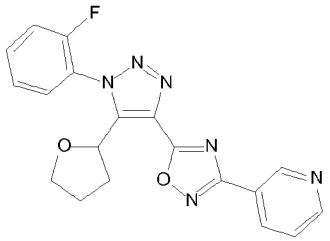
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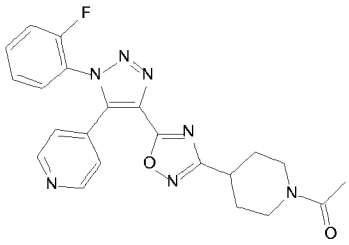
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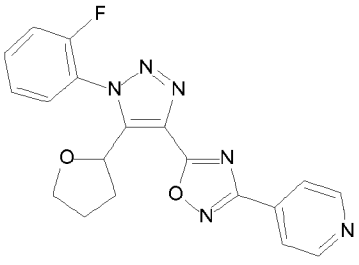
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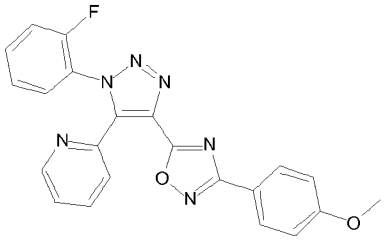
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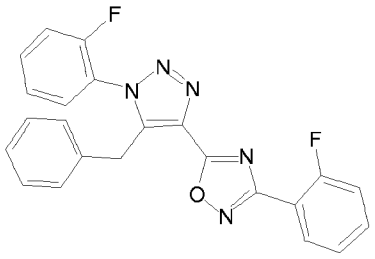
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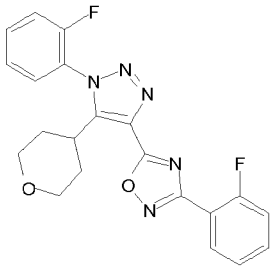
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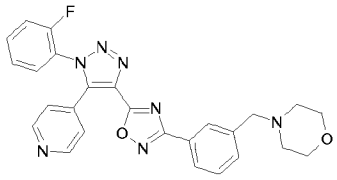
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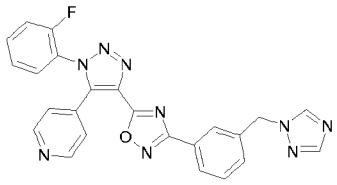
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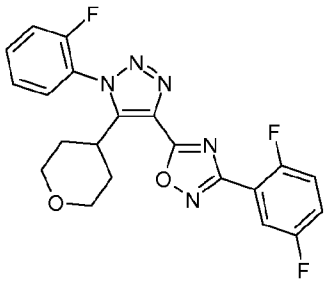
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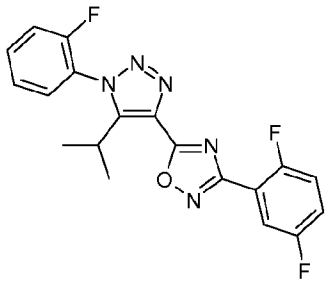
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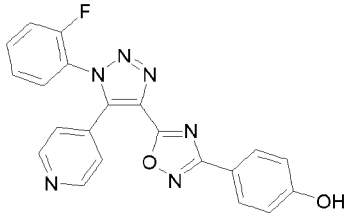
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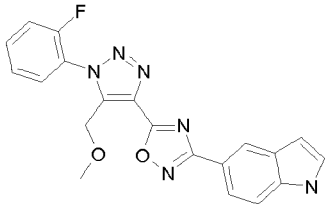
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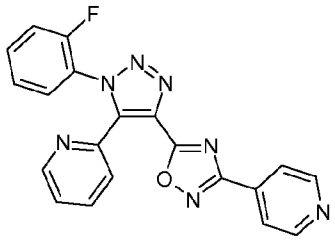
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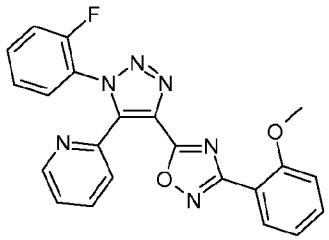
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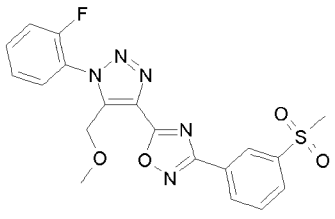
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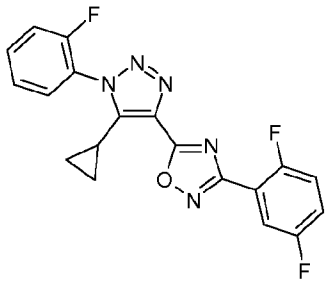
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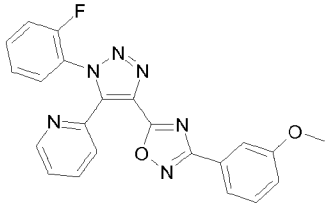
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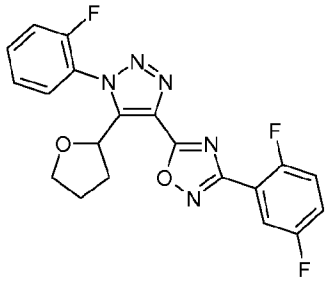
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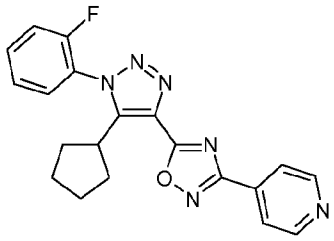
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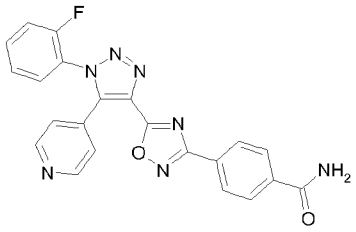
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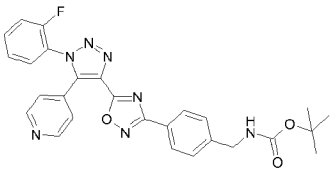
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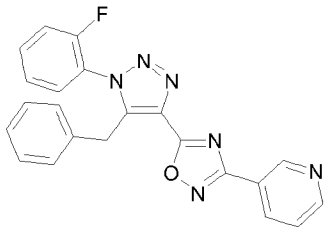
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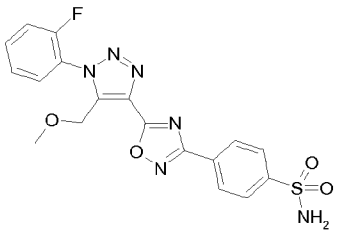
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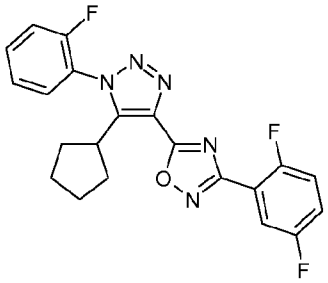
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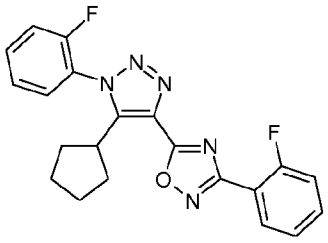
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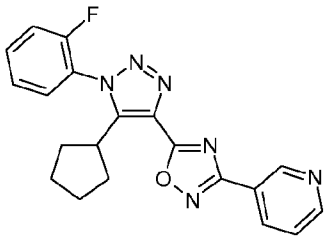
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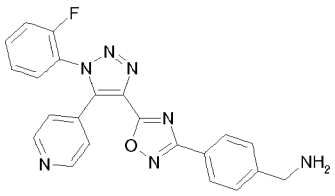
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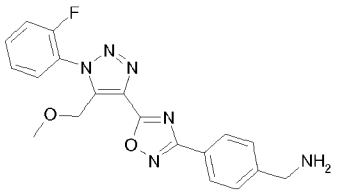
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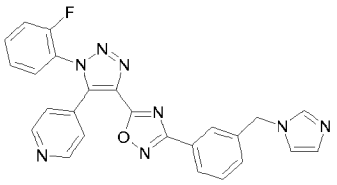
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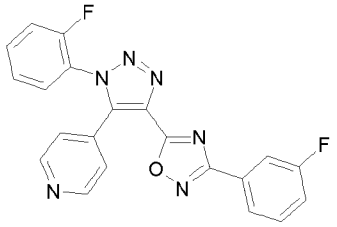
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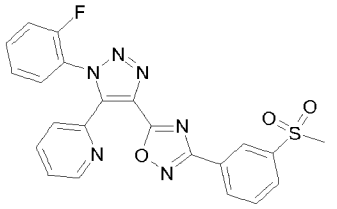
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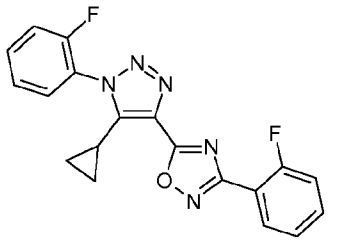
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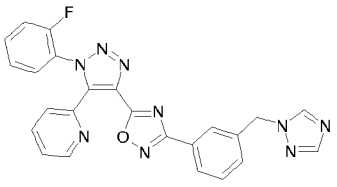
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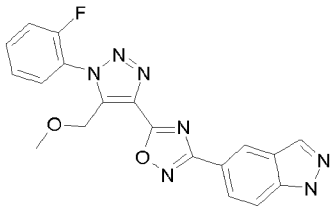
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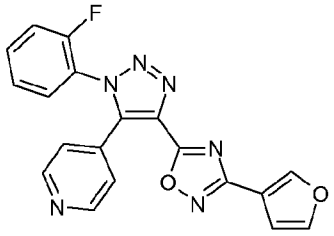
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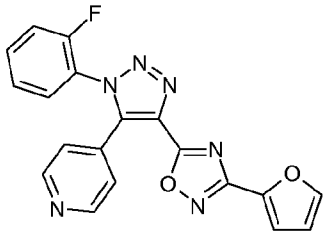
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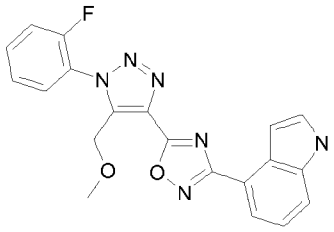
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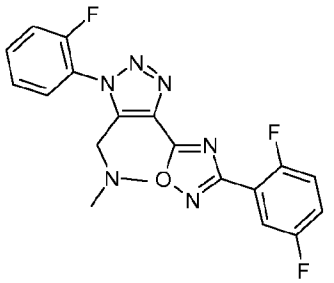
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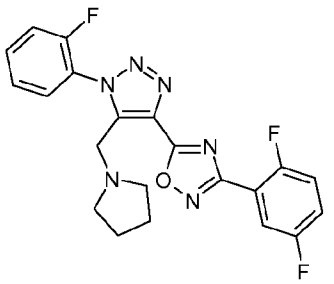
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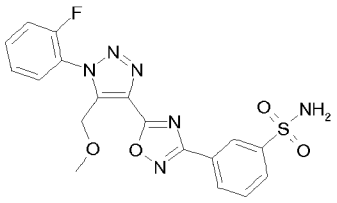
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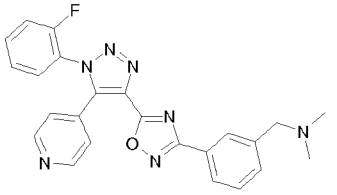
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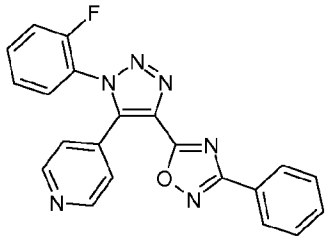
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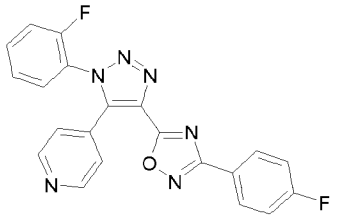
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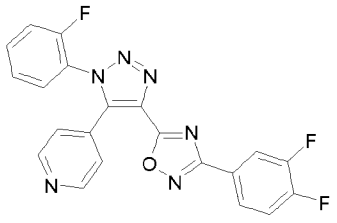
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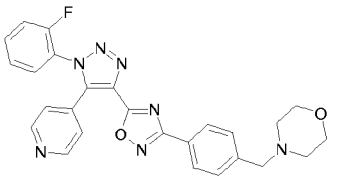
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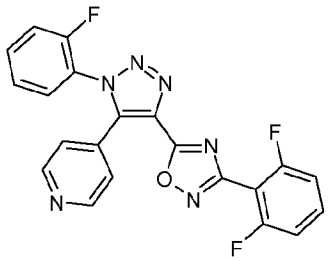
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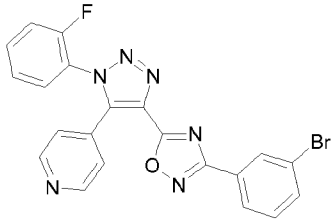
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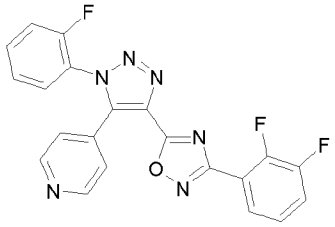
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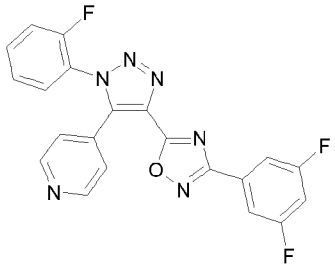
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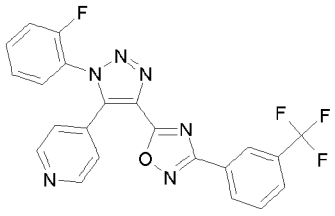
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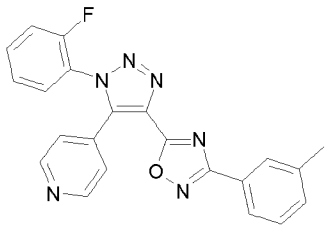
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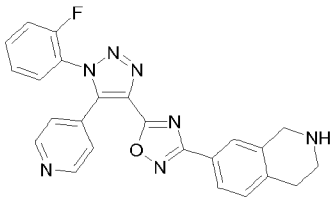
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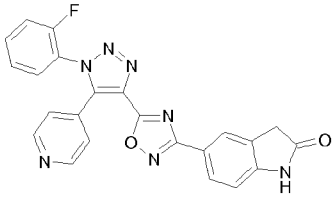
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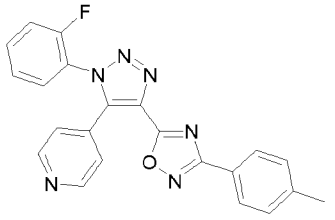
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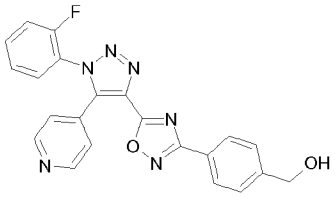
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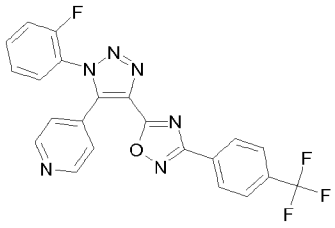
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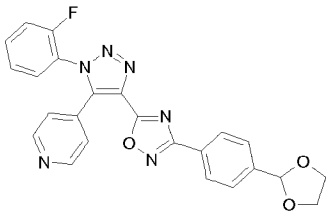
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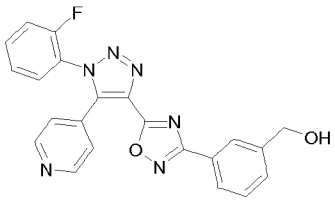
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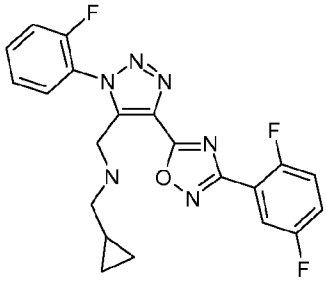
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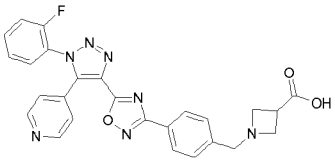
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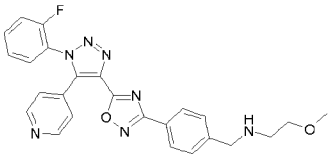
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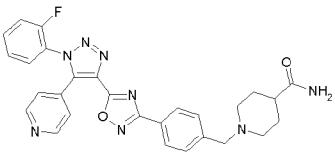
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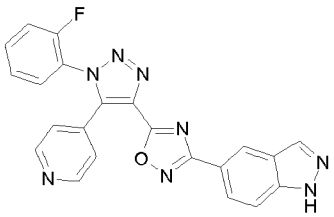
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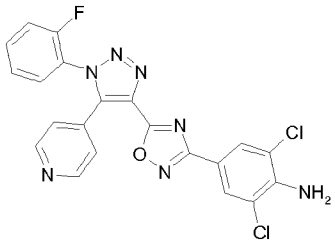
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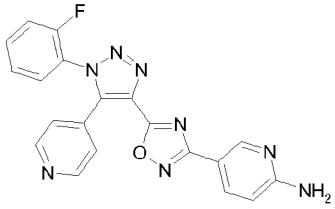
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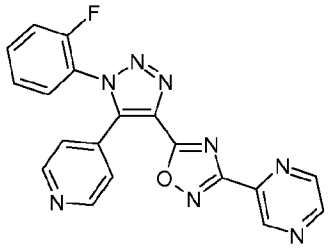
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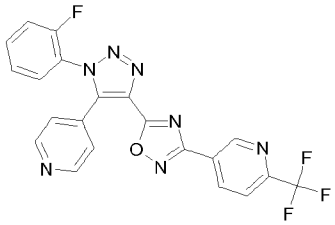
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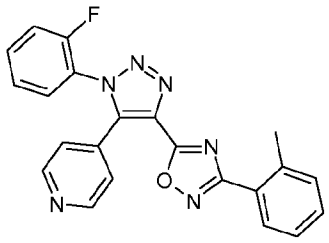
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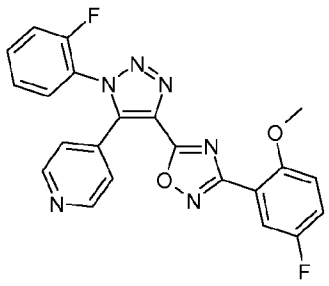
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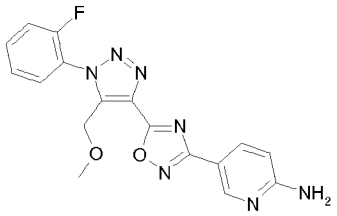
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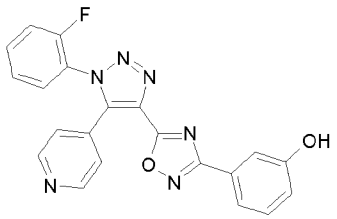
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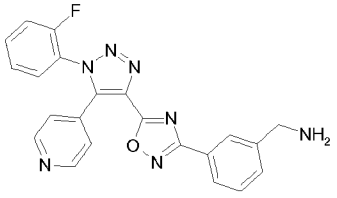
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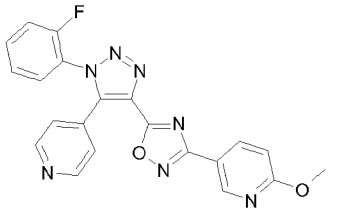
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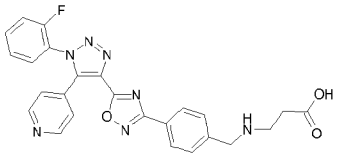
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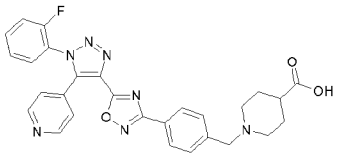
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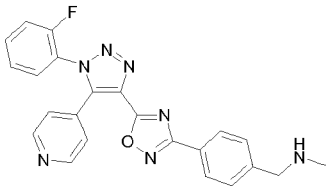
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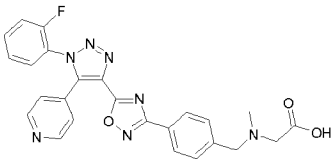
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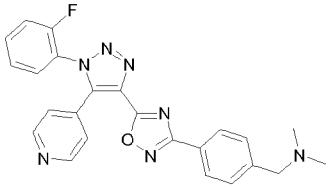
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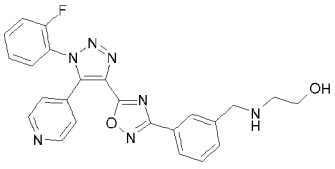
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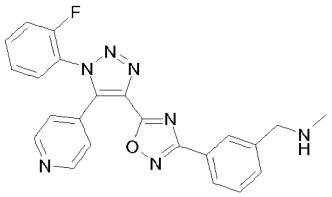
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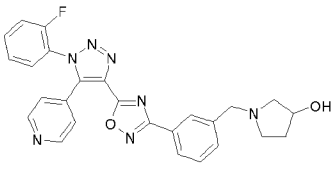
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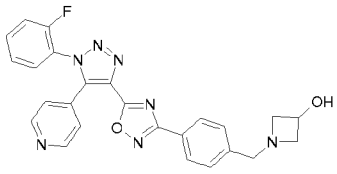
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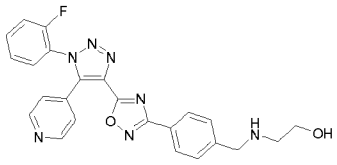
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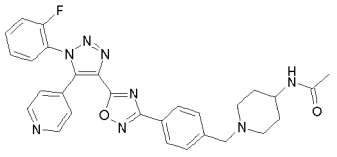
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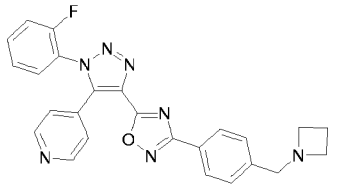
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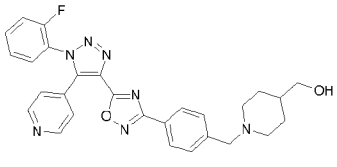
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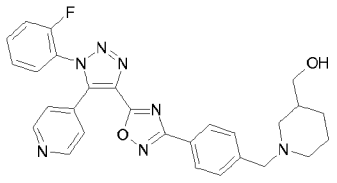
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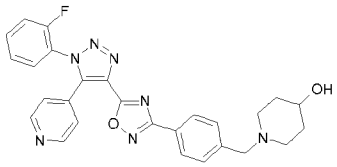
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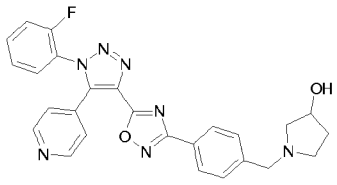
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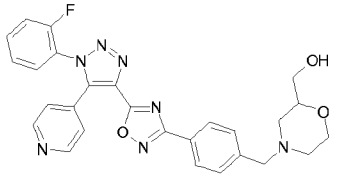
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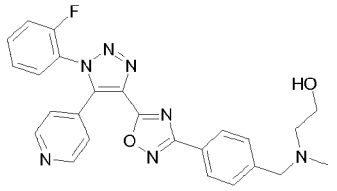
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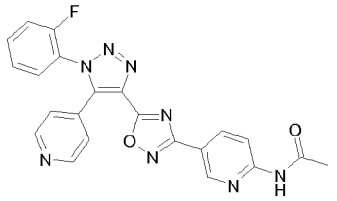
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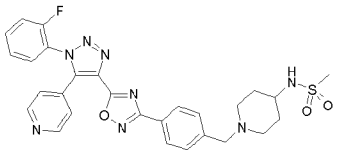
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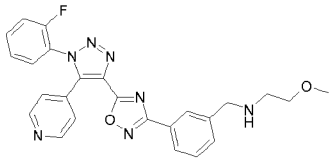
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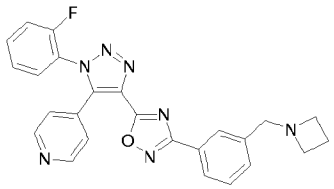
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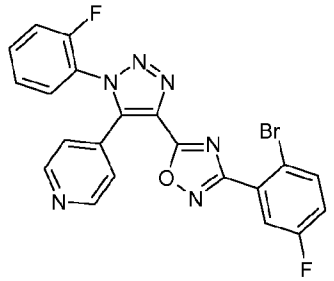
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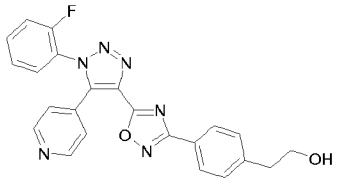
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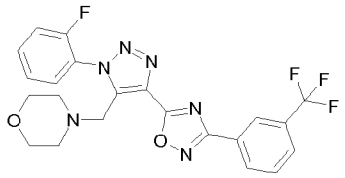
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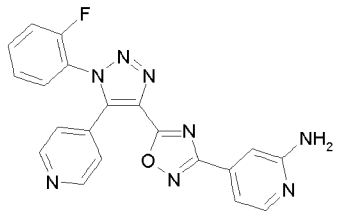
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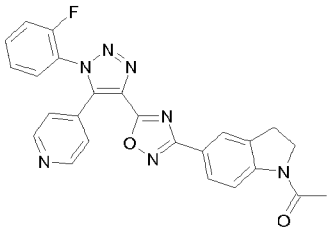
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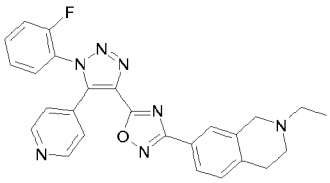
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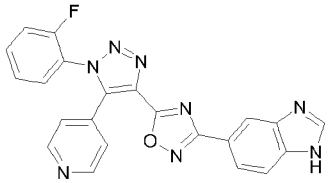
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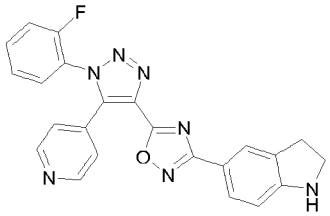
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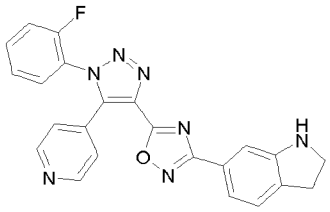
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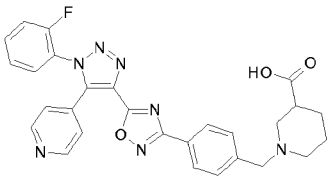
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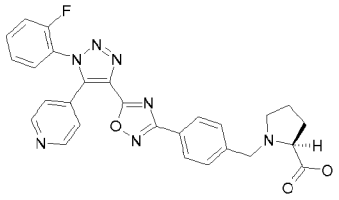
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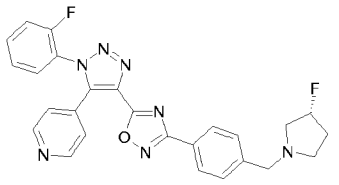
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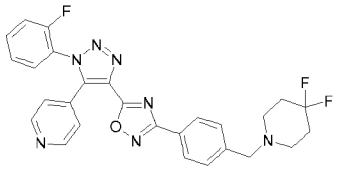
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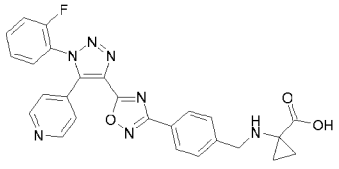
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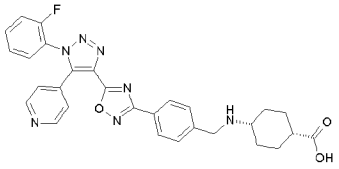
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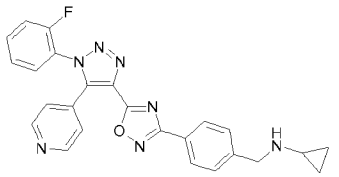
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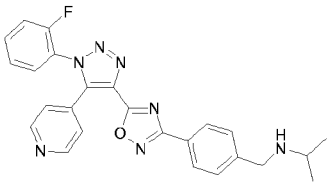
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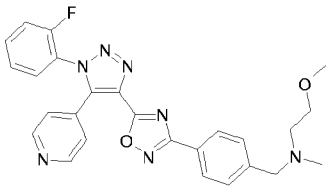
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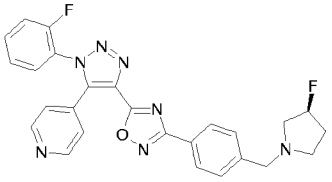
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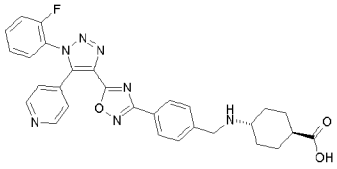
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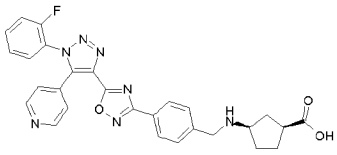


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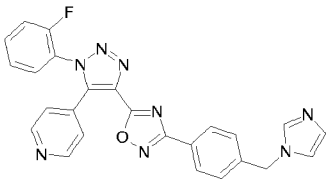


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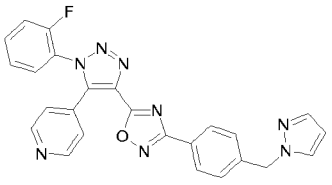
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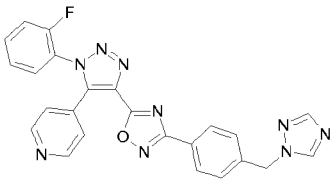
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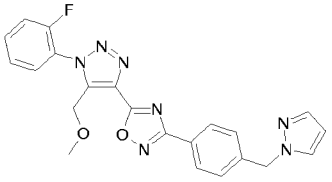
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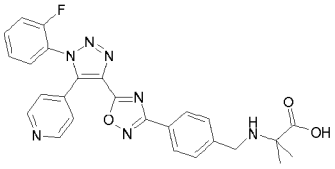
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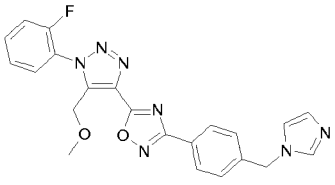
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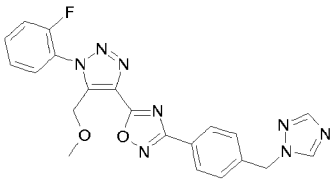
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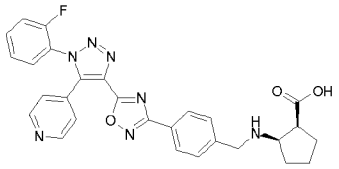
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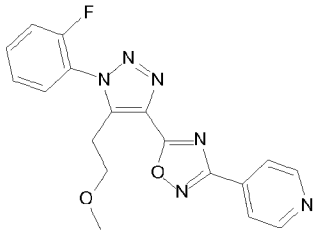
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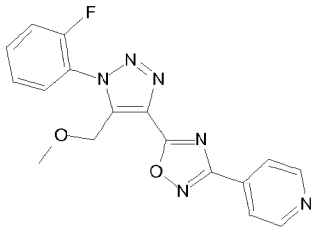
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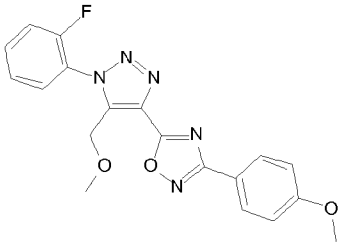
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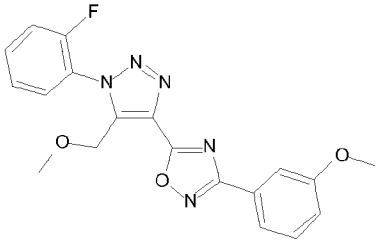
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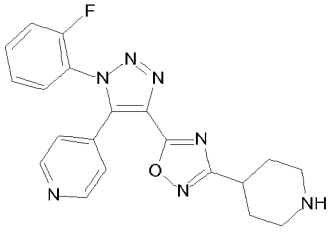
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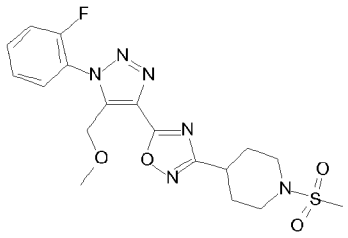
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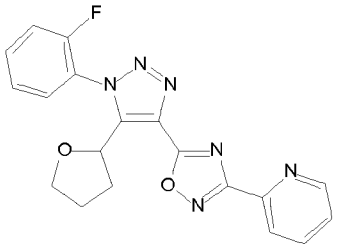
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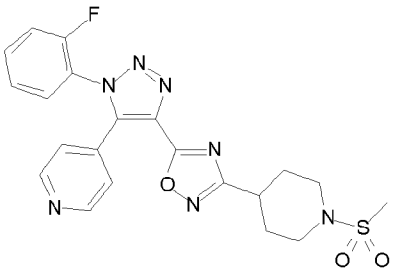
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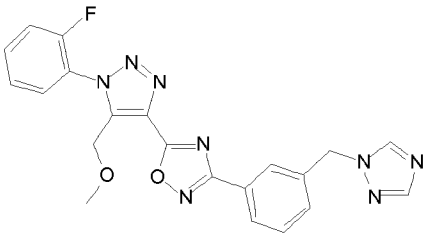
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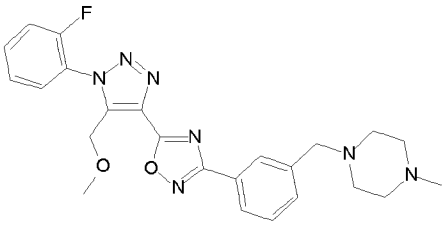
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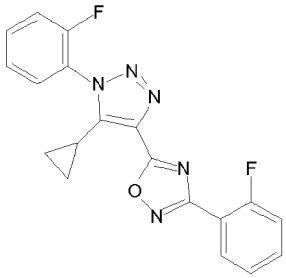
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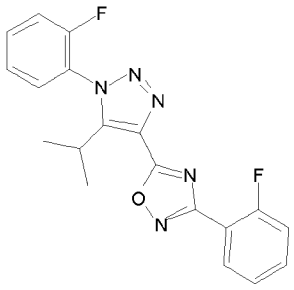
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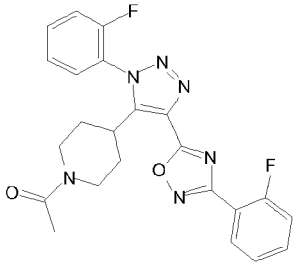
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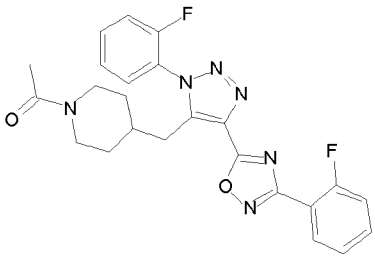
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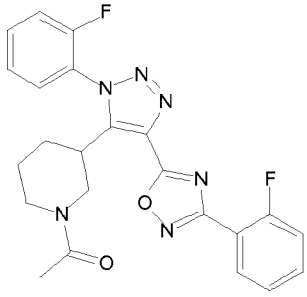
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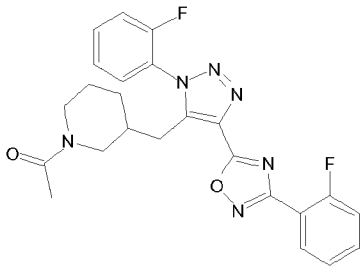
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and pharmaceutically usable derivatives, solvates, salts and stereoisomers thereof, including mixtures thereof in all ratios.

Above and below, all radicals, such as X, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^a, R^b, A, Het, Ar, have the meaning indicated under the formula I, unless expressly stated otherwise.

Generally, compounds of formula I are the more preferred, the more preferred substituents they carry.

X is preferably O.

R^1 preferably denotes Hal; especially F or Br.

R^2 preferably denotes H, A or Hal; especially H.

R^a preferably denotes A, Ar or Het;

R^a more preferably denotes Ar or Het.

R^b preferably denotes A, Ar, Het or Het-alkyl;

R^b more preferably denotes A, Het or Het-alkyl;

R^b very most preferably denotes A wherein A is linear or branched alkyl having 1 to 12 C-atoms, wherein one or more, preferably 1 to H-atoms may be replaced by OR^3;

R^b very most preferably denotes Het wherein Het is pyridinyl;

R^b very most preferably denotes Het-alkyl wherein Het is piperidinyl, morpholino or piperazinyl.

Alkyl denotes a carbon chain having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, preferably 1 to 8 carbon atoms and most preferably 1 to 6 carbon atoms. Alkyl very preferably denotes methyl, furthermore ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl or tert-butyl, furthermore also pentyl, 1-, 2- or 3-methylbutyl, 1,1-, 1,2- or 2,2-dimethylpropyl, 1-ethylpropyl, hexyl, 1-, 2-, 3- or 4-methylpentyl, 1,1-, 1,2-, 1,3-, 2,2-, 2,3- or 3,3-dimethylbutyl, 1- or 2-ethylbutyl, 1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl, 1-ethyl-2-methylpropyl, 1,1,2- or 1,2,2-trimethylpropyl

$N(R^3)_2$ may also denote Het.

A preferably denotes methyl, furthermore ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl or tert-butyl, furthermore also pentyl, 1-, 2- or 3-methylbutyl, 1,1-, 1,2- or 2,2-dimethylpropyl, 1-ethylpropyl, hexyl, 1-, 2-, 3- or 4-methylpentyl, 1,1-, 1,2-, 1,3-, 2,2-, 2,3- or 3,3-dimethylbutyl, 1- or 2-ethylbutyl, 1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl, 1-ethyl-2-methylpropyl, 1,1,2- or 1,2,2-trimethylpropyl, furthermore preferably, for example, trifluoromethyl.

A very particularly preferably denotes alkyl having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 carbon atoms, preferably methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, hexyl, trifluoromethyl, pentafluoroethyl or 1,1,1-trifluoroethyl. A furthermore denotes $(CH_2)_nO(CH_2)_nCH_3$, $(CH_2)_nO(CH_2)_nOR^3$, $(CH_2)_nNR^3(CH_2)_2N(R^3)_2$, especially , CH_2-OCH_3,

(CH_2)n-OCH_3, $(CH_2)_2O(CH_2)_2OR^3$, $(CH_2)_nN(R^3)_2$ or $(CH_2)_2NH(CH_2)_2N(R^3)_2$, wherein n is 1, 2, 3 or 4.

Cycloalkyl preferably denotes cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl or cycloheptyl.

Cycloalkylalkylene preferably denotes cyclopropylmethylene, cyclobutylmethylene, cyclopentylmethylene, cyclohexylmethylene or cycloheptylmethylene.

Alkylene is preferably methylene, ethylene, propylene, butylene, pentylene or hexylene, furthermore branched alkylene.

Perfluoroalkyl preferably denotes CF_3.

Perfluoro-alkoxy preferably denotes OCF_3.

Hal denotes Cl, Br, I, F and preferably F, Br or Cl.

Alkoxy denotes a group -O-$(CH_2)_n$-CH_3,wherein n is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4, preferably Methoxy or Ethoxy.

Carboxy denotes a group -COOH.

Carboxyalkyl denotes an ester group preferably COOMe or COOEt.

Alkylsulfonyl denotes a group –$S(O)_2$-alkyl preferably Methylsulfonyl or Ethylsulfonyl.

Acyl denotes a group -C(O)R wherein R can be A, Ar, Het as defined above, preferably Acyl denotes a group Acetyl –$C(O)CH_3$.

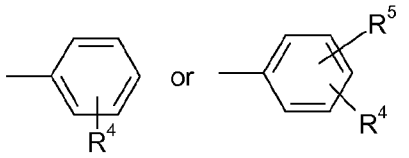
Amino denotes the group –NR*R''' where each R*, R''' is independently hydrogen or alkyl or Ar or Het or A or Het-alkyl or Ar-alkyl, and where R* and R''', together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, can optionally form a 3-8-membered Het ring.

Amido refers to the group –C(O)NR*R''' where each R*, R''' is independently hydrogen or alkyl or Ar or Het or A or Het-alkyl or Ar-alkyl, and where R* and R''', together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, can optionally form a 3-8-membered Het ring.

Ar, additionally to the above meaning, can also denote a saturated carbocyclic ring having 6 to 14 carbon atoms which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a sbstituent selected from R^4 and/or R^5.

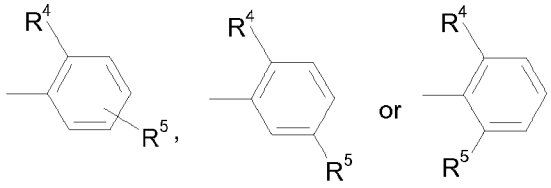
Ar preferably denotes phenyl, which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5;

Ar very particularly preferably denotes one of the following groups:



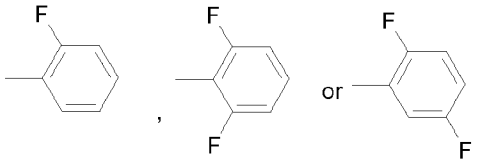
wherein R^4 and R^5 are as defined above.

More particulary, Ar is one of the following groups:



wherein R^4, R^5 is as defined above and preferably, wherein R^4 is Hal and R^5 is Hal or H.

Furthermore, Ar is preferably unsubtituted or



Het preferably denotes a monocyclic or bicyclic, saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocyclic ring having 1 to 3 N atoms which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5; or bicyclic, saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocyclic ring having 1 oxygen atom which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5

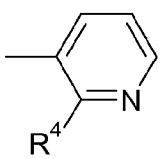
Het is preferably a 6 to 14 membered ring system and denotes, not withstanding further substitutions, for example, 2- or 3-furyl, 2- or 3-thienyl, 1-, 2- or 3-pyrrolyl, 1-, 2-, 4- or 5-imidazolyl, 1-, 3-, 4- or 5-pyrazolyl, 2-, 4- or 5-oxazolyl, 3-, 4- or 5-isoxazolyl, 2-, 4- or 5-thiazolyl, 3-, 4- or 5-isothiazolyl, 2-, 3- or 4-pyridyl, 2-, 4-, 5- or 6-pyrimidinyl, furthermore

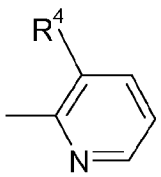
preferably 1,2,3-triazol-1-, -4- or -5-yl, 1,2,4-triazol-1-, -3- or -5-yl, 1- or 5-tetrazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazol-4- or -5-yl, 1,2,4-oxadiazol-3- or -5-yl, 1,3,4-thiadiazol-2- or -5-yl, 1,2,4-thiadiazol-3- or -5-yl, 1,2,3-thiadiazol-4- or -5-yl, 3- or 4-pyridazinyl, pyrazinyl, 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6- or 7-indolyl, indazolyl, 4- or 5-isoindolyl, 1-, 2-, 4- or 5-benzimidazolyl, 1-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6- or 7-benzopyrazolyl, 2-, 4-, 5-, 6- or 7-benzoxazolyl, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6- or 7-benzisoxazolyl, 2-, 4-, 5-, 6- or 7-benzothiazolyl, 2-, 4-, 5-, 6- or 7-benzisothiazolyl, 4-, 5-, 6- or 7-benz-2,1,3-oxadiazolyl, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 7- or 8-quinolyl, 1-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 7- or 8-isoquinolyl, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 7- or 8-cinnolinyl, 2-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 7- or 8-quinazolinyl, 5- or 6-quinoxalinyl, 2-, 3-, 5-, 6-, 7- or 8-2H-benzo-1,4-oxazinyl, furthermore preferably 1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl, 1,4-benzodioxane-6-yl, 2,1,3-benzothiadiazol-4- or -5-yl or 2,1,3-benzoxadiazol-5-yl.

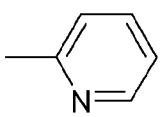
The heterocyclic radicals may also be partially or fully hydrogenated.

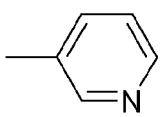
Het can thus also denote, for example, 2,3-dihydro-2-, -3-, -4- or -5-furyl, 2,5-dihydro-2-, -3-, -4- or -5-furyl, tetrahydro-2- or -3-furyl, 1,3-dioxolan-4-yl, tetrahydro-2- or -3-thienyl, 2,3-dihydro-1-, -2-, -3-, -4- or -5-pyrrolyl, 2,5-dihydro-1-, -2-, -3-, -4- or -5-pyrrolyl, 1-, 2- or 3-pyrrolidinyl, tetrahydro-1-, -2- or -4-imidazolyl, 2,3-dihydro-1-, -2-, -3-, -4- or -5-pyrazolyl, tetrahydro-1-, -3- or -4-pyrazolyl, 1,4-dihydro-1-, -2-, -3- or -4-pyridyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-, -2-, -3-, -4-, -5- or -6-pyridyl, 1-, 2-, 3- or 4-piperidinyl, 2-, 3- or 4-morpholinyl, tetrahydro-2-, -3- or -4-pyranyl, 1,4-dioxaneyl, 1,3-dioxane-2-, -4- or -5-yl, hexahydro-1-, -3- or -4-pyridazinyl, hexahydro-1-, -2-, -4- or -5-pyrimidinyl, 1-, 2- or 3-piperazinyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-, -2-, -3-, -4-, -5-, -6-, -7- or -8-quinolyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-, -2-, -3-, -4-, -5-, -6-, -7- or -8-isoquinolyl, 2-, 3-, 5-, 6-, 7- or 8-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo-1,4-oxazinyl, furthermore preferably 2,3-methylenedioxyphenyl, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl, 2,3-ethylenedioxyphenyl, 3,4-ethylenedioxyphenyl, 3,4-(difluoromethylenedioxy)phenyl, 2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5- or -6-yl, 2,3-(2-oxomethylenedioxy)phenyl or also 3,4-dihydro-2H-1,5-benzodioxepin-6- or -7-yl, furthermore preferably 2,3-dihydrobenzofuranyl or 2,3-dihydro-2-oxofuranyl.

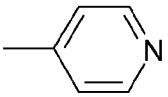
Het very particularly denotes one of the following groups:

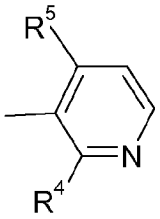


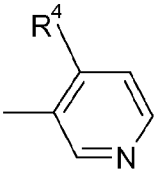
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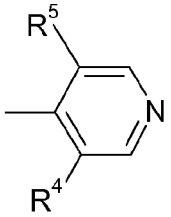
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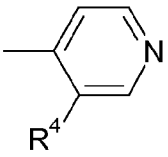


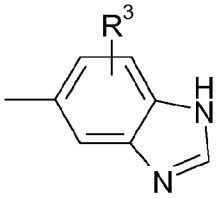


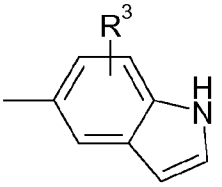


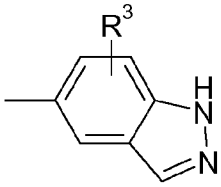

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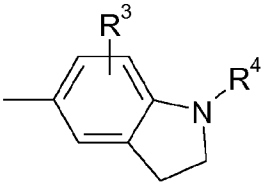


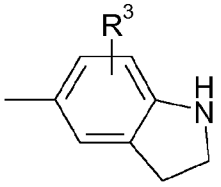

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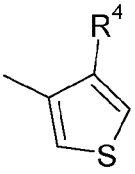


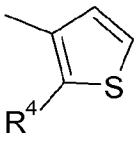


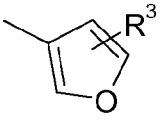


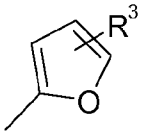


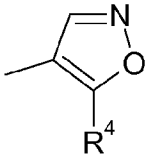


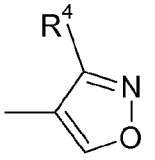

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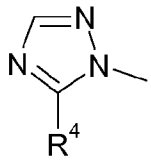
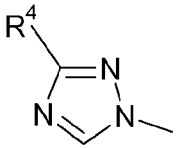
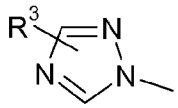
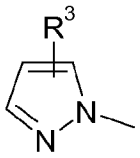
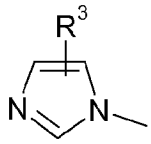
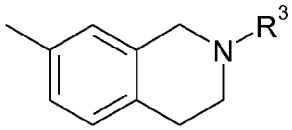
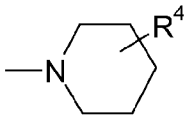
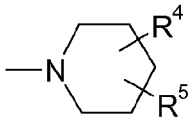
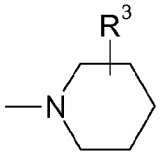
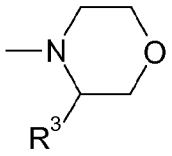
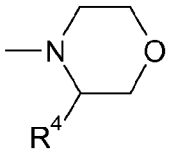
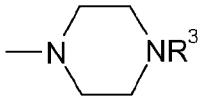
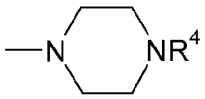
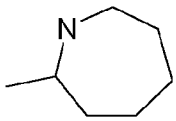
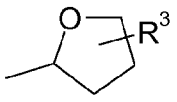
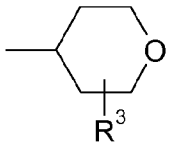
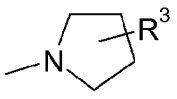
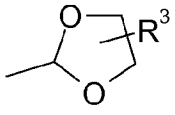
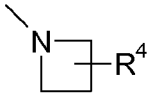
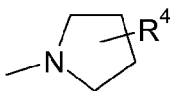
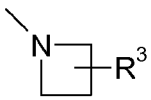

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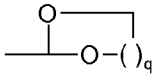


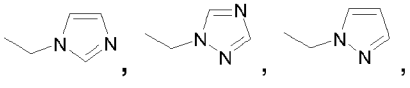
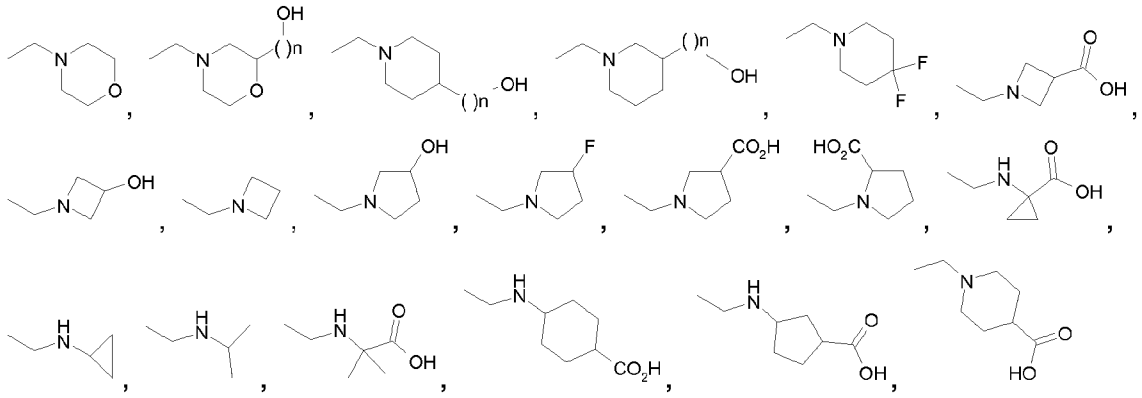

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Wherein R^3, R^4 and R^5 are as defined above.

Preferably, R^4 and R^5 are each independently selected from A, Hal, hydroxy, alkoxy, carboxy, carboxy-alkyl, Perfluoro-alkyl, Perfluoro-alkoxy, acyl, alkylsulfonyl, sulfonyl, $-SO_2(R^3)_2$, cyano, nitro, amino, amido, alkyl optionally substituted by a carboxy, $-N(R^3)_2$, $-CO(NR^3)_2$, $-OR^3$, $(NR^3)COR^3$, $-CO_2R^3$, $-COR^3$, or Het-alkyl optionally substituted by A, Hal, an acyl, alkylsulfonyl, carboxy, $-N(R^3)_2$, $-CON(R^3)_2$, $-OR^3$, $(NR^3)COR^3$, $-CO_2R^3$, $-COR^3$, $-SO_2N(R^3)_2$, $-SO_2(C_1\text{-}C_6)$alkyl, $NR^3SO_2(C_1\text{-}C_6)$alkyl, $NR^3SO_2(C_1\text{-}C_6)$alkyl,  wherein q is as above defined, or $C_1\text{-}C_6$ alkyl; wherein R^3 is H or $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$ alkyl.

Very particularly, R^4 and R^5 are selected from the following groups:
Hal, $C_1\text{-}C_6$alkyl, $-CF_3$, $-(CH_2)_nOR^3$, $-(CH_2)_nCOOR^3$, $-SO_2Me$, $-SO_2N(R^3)_2$, $-COR^3$, $-CO(NR^3)_2$, $-(CH_2)_nCOOtBu$, $-(CH_2)_nN(R^3)_2$, $-(CH_2)_nOH$, $-(CH_2)_nN(R^3)(CH_2)_pOR^3$, $-(CH_2)_nN(R^3)(CH_2)_pCOOR^3$, $-NHCOR^3$, $NHSO_2R^3$, 

wherein n and p are independently from one other 0,1, 2, 3 or 4 and R^3 is as above defined. Preferably R^3 is H or $C_1\text{-}C_6$ alkyl.

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein X is O;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein X is S;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein R^2 is H or Hal and X is O or S;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein R^2 is H or Hal and X is O;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein R^2 is H or Hal and X is S;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein R^2 is H, X is O and S;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein R^2 is H, X is O;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein R^2 is H, X is S;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein R^2 is H, X is O or S and R^b is A, Ar,Ar-alkyl, Het, or Het-alkyl;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein R^2 is H, X is O and R^b is A, Ar, Ar-alkyl, Het, or Het-alkyl;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein R^2 is H, X is S and R^b is A, Ar, Ar-alkyl, Het, or Het-alkyl;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein R_2 is H, X is O or S, R^b is A, Ar, Ar-alkyl, Het, or Het-alkyl, R^1 is F or Br;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein R^2 is H, X is O, R^b is A, Ar, Ar-alkyl, Het, or Het-alkyl, R^1 is F or Br ;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein R^2 is H, X is S, R^b is A, Ar, Ar-alkyl, Het, or Het-alkyl, R^1 is F or Br;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein R^2 is H, X is O or S, R^a is Ar and Het, R^b is A, Ar, Ar-alkyl, Het, or Het-alkyl, R^1 is F or Br;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein R^2 is H, X is O, R^a is Ar and Het, R^b is A, Ar, Ar-alkyl, Het, or Het-alkyl, R^1 is F or Br;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein R^2 is H, X is S, R^a is Ar and Het, R^b is A, Ar, Ar-alkyl, Het, or Het-alkyl, R^1 is F or Br;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein R^2 is H, X is O or S, R^a is Phenyl and Het wherein Het is selected from pyridinyl, indolyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, R^b is A, Phenyl, Benzyl Het, or Het-alkyl wherein Het is selected from pyridinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, morpholino, R^1 is F or Br, and wherein R^a and R^b as defined may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein R^2 is H, X is O, R^a is Phenyl and Het wherein Het is selected from pyridinyl, indolyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, R^b is A, Phenyl, Benzyl, Het, or Het-alkyl wherein Het is selected from pyridinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, morpholino, R^1 is F or Br, and wherein R^a and R^b as defined may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein R^2 is H, X is S, R^a is Phenyl and Het wherein Het is selected from pyridinyl, indolyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, R^b is A, Phenyl, Benzyl, Het, or Het-alkyl wherein Het is selected from pyridinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, morpholino, R^1 is F or Br, and wherein R^a and R^b as defined may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5;

In a more particular embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein R^2 is H, X is O or S, R^a is Phenyl and Het wherein Het is selected from pyridinyl, indolyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, R^b is A, Phenyl, Het, or Het-alkyl wherein Het is selected from pyridinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, morpholino, R^1 is F or Br, and wherein R^a and R^b as defined may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5 wherein R^4 and R^5 are each independently selected from Hal, hydroxy, OMe, OEt, carboxy, COOMe, COOEt, CF_3, OCF_3, acetyl, methylsulfonyl, C_1-C_6alkyl optionally substituted by a carboxy, or Het-alkyl optionally substituted by an acetyl , methylsulfonyl or C_1-C_6alkyl;

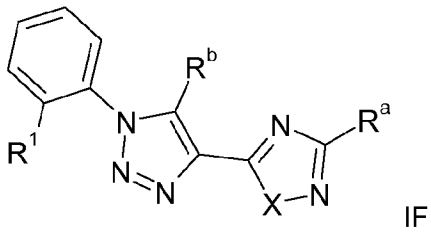
In a more particular embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein R^2 is H, X is O , R^a is Phenyl and Het wherein Het is selected from pyridinyl, indolyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, R^b is A, Phenyl, Het, or Het-alkyl wherein Het is selected from pyridinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, morpholino, R^1 is F or Br, and wherein R^a and R^b as defined may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5 wherein R^4 and R^5 are each independently selected from Hal, hydroxy, OMe, OEt, carboxy, COOMe, COOEt, CF_3, OCF_3, acetyl, methylsulfonyl, C_1-C_6alkyl optionally substituted by a carboxy, or Het-alkyl optionally substituted by an acetyl , methylsulfonyl or C_1-C_6alkyl;

In a more particular embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein R^2 is H, X is S, R^a is Phenyl and Het wherein Het is selected from pyridinyl, indolyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, R^b is A, Phenyl, Het, or Het-alkyl wherein Het is selected from pyridinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, morpholino, R^1 is F or Br, and wherein R^a and R^b as defined may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5 wherein R^4 and R^5 are each independently selected from Hal, hydroxy, OMe, OEt, carboxy, COOMe, COOEt, CF_3, OCF_3, acetyl, methylsulfonyl, C_1-C_6alkyl optionally substituted by a carboxy, or Het-alkyl optionally substituted by an acetyl , methylsulfonyl or C_1-C_6alkyl;

In a more particular embodiment A as described above in the specific embodiment are selected from a branched or linear alkyl having 1 to 12 C-atoms, wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 H-atoms may be replaced by Hal, OR^3, CN or $N(R^3)_2$ and wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 non-adjacent CH_2-groups may be replaced by O, NR^3 or S and/or by -CH=CH- or -C≡C- groups, or denotes cycloalkyl or cycloalkylalkylen having 3-7 ring C atoms;

In a very most prefered embodiment A as described above in the specific embodiment are selected from a branched or linear alkyl having 2 to 12 C-atoms, wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 H-atoms may be replaced by Hal, OR^3, CN or $N(R^3)_2$ and wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 non-adjacent CH_2-groups may be replaced by O, NR^3 or S and/or by -CH=CH- or -C≡C- groups, or denotes cycloalkyl or cycloalkylalkylen having 3-7 ring C atoms.

In Particular, the invention also relates to compounds of formula IF:



IF

Wherein X, R^1, R^b are as defined above and R^a denotes Ar and Het, A is as defined above, and wherein A is more particularly a branched or linear alkyl having 2 to 12 C-atoms, wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 H-atoms may be replaced by Hal, OR^3, CN or $N(R^3)_2$ and wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 non-adjacent CH_2-groups may be replaced by O, NR^3 or S and/or by -CH=CH- or -C≡C- groups, or denotes cycloalkyl or cycloalkylalkylen having 3-7 ring C atoms.

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is O or S and R^b is A, Ar,Ar-alkyl, Het, or Het-alkyl;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is O and R^b is A, Ar, Ar-alkyl, Het, or Het-alkyl;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is S and R^b is A, Ar, Ar-alkyl, Het, or Het-alkyl;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is O or S, R^b is A, Ar, Ar-alkyl, Het, or Het-alkyl, R^1 is F or Br;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is O, R^b is A, Ar, Ar-alkyl, Het, or Het-alkyl, R^1 is F or Br ;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is S, R^b is A, Ar, Ar-alkyl, Het, or Het-alkyl, R^1 is F or Br;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is O or S, R^a is Ar and Het, R^b is A, Ar, Ar-alkyl, Het, or Het-alkyl, R^1 is F or Br;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is O, R^a is Ar and Het, R^b is A, Ar, Ar-alkyl, Het, or Het-alkyl, R^1 is F or Br;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is S, R^a is Ar and Het, R^b is A, Ar, Ar-alkyl, Het, or Het-alkyl, R^1 is F or Br;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is O or S, R^a is Phenyl and Het wherein Het is selected from pyridinyl, indolyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, R^b is A, Phenyl, Benzyl Het, or Het-alkyl wherein Het is selected from pyridinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, morpholino, R^1 is F or Br, and wherein R^a and R^b as defined may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is O, R^a is Phenyl and Het wherein Het is selected from pyridinyl, indolyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, R^b is A, Phenyl, Benzyl, Het, or Het-alkyl wherein Het is selected from pyridinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, morpholino, R^1 is F or Br, and wherein R^a and R^b as defined may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is S, R^a is Phenyl and Het wherein Het is selected from pyridinyl, indolyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, R^b is A, Phenyl, Benzyl, Het, or Het-alkyl wherein Het is selected from pyridinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, morpholino, R^1 is F or Br, and wherein R^a and R^b as defined may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5;

In a more particular embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is O or S, R^a is Phenyl and Het wherein Het is selected from pyridinyl, indolyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, R^b is A, Phenyl, Het, or Het-alkyl wherein Het is selected from pyridinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, morpholino, R^1 is F or Br, and wherein R^a and R^b as defined may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5 wherein R^4 and R^5 are each independently selected from Hal, hydroxy, OMe, OEt, carboxy, COOMe, COOEt, CF_3, OCF_3, acetyl, methylsulfonyl, C_1-C_6alkyl optionally substituted by a carboxy, or Het-alkyl optionally substituted by an acetyl , methylsulfonyl or C_1-C_6alkyl;

In a more particular embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is O , R^a is Phenyl and Het wherein Het is selected from pyridinyl, indolyl, piperazinyl,

piperidinyl, R^b is A, Phenyl, Het, or Het-alkyl wherein Het is selected from pyridinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, morpholino, R^1 is F or Br, and wherein Ra and R^b as defined may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5 wherein R^4 and R^5 are each independently selected from Hal, hydroxy, OMe, OEt, carboxy, COOMe, COOEt, CF_3, OCF_3, acetyl, methylsulfonyl, C_1-C_6alkyl optionally substituted by a carboxy, or Het-alkyl optionally substituted by an acetyl , methylsulfonyl or C_1-C_6alkyl;

In a more particular embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein R^2 is H, X is S, R^a is Phenyl and Het wherein Het is selected from pyridinyl, indolyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, R^b is A, Phenyl, Het, or Het-alkyl wherein Het is selected from pyridinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, morpholino, R^1 is F or Br, and wherein R^a and R^b as defined may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5 wherein R^4 and R^5 are each independently selected from Hal, hydroxy, OMe, OEt, carboxy, COOMe, COOEt, CF_3, OCF_3, acetyl, methylsulfonyl, C_1-C_6alkyl optionally substituted by a carboxy, or Het-alkyl optionally substituted by an acetyl , methylsulfonyl or C_1-C_6alkyl.

In Particular, the invention also relates to compounds of Formula IF wherein X, R^1, R^b are defined as above and R^a denotes A and Het; Wherein A is a branched or linear alkyl having 1 to 12 C-atoms, wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 H-atoms may be replaced by Hal, OR^3, CN or $N(R^3)_2$ and wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 non-adjacent CH_2-groups may be replaced by O, NR^3 or S and/or by -CH=CH- or -C≡C- groups, or denotes cycloalkyl or cycloalkylalkylen having 3-7 ring C atoms;
Wherein Het denotes a monocyclic or bicyclic, saturated heterocyclic ring having 1 to 4 N, O and/or S atoms which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from $R^4$and/or R^5 wherein R^4 and R^5 are defined as above;
R^3 is H or A;
and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives, solvates, tautomers, salts and stereoisomers thereof, including mixtures thereof in all ratios.

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is O;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is S;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is O or S, and R^a denotes A and more particularly a branched or linear alkyl having 1 to 12 C-atoms, wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 H-atoms may be replaced by Hal, OR^3, CN or $N(R^3)_2$ and wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 non-adjacent CH_2-groups may be replaced by O, NR^3 or S and/or by -CH=CH- or -C≡C- groups, or denotes cycloalkyl or cycloalkylalkylen having 3-7 ring C atoms.

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is O, and R^a denotes A and more particularly a branched or linear alkyl having 1 to 12 C-atoms, wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 H-atoms may be replaced by Hal, OR^3, CN or $N(R^3)_2$ and wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 non-adjacent CH_2-groups may be replaced by O, NR^3 or S and/or by -CH=CH- or -C≡C- groups, or denotes cycloalkyl or cycloalkylalkylen having 3-7 ring C atoms.

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is S, and R^a denotes A and more particularly a branched or linear alkyl having 1 to 12 C-atoms, wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 H-atoms may be replaced by Hal, OR^3, CN or $N(R^3)_2$ and wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 non-adjacent CH_2-groups may be replaced by O, NR^3 or S and/or by -CH=CH- or -C≡C- groups, or denotes cycloalkyl or cycloalkylalkylen having 3-7 ring C atoms.

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is O or S, and R^a denotes Het wherein Het is a a monocyclic or bicyclic, saturated heterocyclic ring having 1 to 4 N, O and/or S atoms which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5, wherein R^4 and R^5 are defined as above;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is O or S, and R^a denotes Het wherein Het is a a monocyclic or bicyclic, saturated heterocyclic ring having 1 to 4 N, O and/or S atoms which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5 wherein R^4 and R^5 are defined as above;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is O, and R^a denotes Het wherein Het is a a monocyclic or bicyclic, saturated heterocyclic ring

having 1 to 4 N, O and/or S atoms which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5 wherein R^4 and R^5 are defined as above;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is S, and R^a denotes Het wherein Het is a a monocyclic or bicyclic, saturated heterocyclic ring having 1 to 4 N, O and/or S atoms which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5 wherein R^4 and R^5 are defined as above;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is O or S, and R^a denotes Het wherein Het is a monocyclic saturated heterocyclic ring having 1 to 4 N, O and/or S atoms which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5 wherein R^4 and R^5 are defined as above;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is O, and R^a denotes Het wherein Het is a monocyclic saturated heterocyclic ring having 1 to 4 N, O and/or S atoms which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5 wherein R^4 and R^5 are defined as above;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is S, and R^a denotes Het wherein Het is a monocyclic saturated heterocyclic ring having 1 to 4 N, O and/or S atoms which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5 wherein R^4 and R^5 are defined as above;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is O or S, and R^a denotes Het wherein Het is a piperidinyl or a piperazinyl which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5 wherein R^4 and R^5 are defined as above;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is O, and R^a denotes Het wherein Het is a piperidinyl or a piperazinyl which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5 wherein R^4 and R^5 are defined as above;

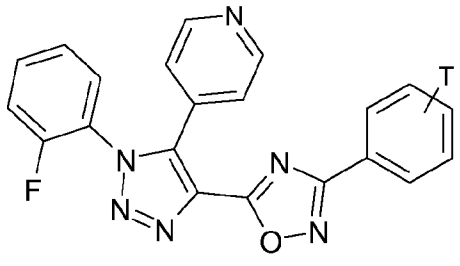
In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is S, and R^a denotes Het wherein Het is a piperidinyl or a piperazinyl which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5 wherein R^4 and R^5 are defined as above;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is O or S, and R^a denotes Het wherein Het is a piperidinyl or a piperazinyl which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5 wherein R^4 and R^5 are selected from alkyl, alkylsulfonyl or acyl;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is O, and R^a denotes Het wherein Het is a piperidinyl or a piperazinyl which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5 wherein R^4 and R^5 are selected from alkyl, alkylsulfonyl or acyl;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula IF wherein X is S, and R^a denotes Het wherein Het is a piperidinyl or a piperazinyl which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5 wherein R^4 and R^5 are selected from alkyl, alkylsulfonyl or acyl;

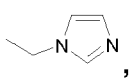
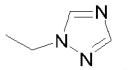
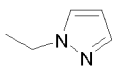
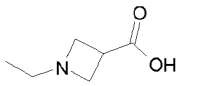
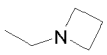
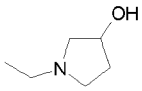
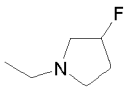
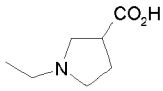
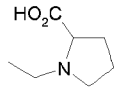
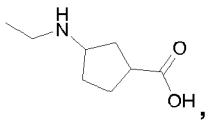
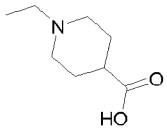
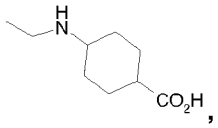
The invention also relates to compounds of Formula IG



IG

wherein T is Het-alky, A, SO_2Me, R^4 or R^5.

In another specific embodiment, the invention relates to Formula IG wherein T is selected from the following groups:

-SO_2Me, -$(CH_2)NHMe$, -$(CH_2)NH(CH_2)_2COOH$, , , , , , , , , , , , , 

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of Formula I and related Formulae wherein R^1 is F or Br.

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of Formula I and related Formulae wherein R^2 is H or Hal.

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of Formula I and related Formulae wherein R^b is selected from an Ar, Ar-alkyl, an Het, or Het-alkyl, a branched of linear alkyl having 1 to 12 C-atoms, wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 H-atoms may be replaced by Hal, OR^3, CN or $N(R^3)_2$ and wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 non-adjacent CH_2-groups may be replaced by O, NR^3;

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of Formula I and related Formulae wherein R^b is selected from a Phenyl, Benzyl, cyclopropyl, a pyridinyl, a Het-alkyl, wherein Het is selected from morpholino, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, piperazinyl or piperidinyl, a branched of linear alkyl having 1 to 12 C-atoms, wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 H-atoms may be replaced by Hal, OR^3, CN or $N(R^3)_2$ and wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 non-adjacent CH_2-groups may be replaced by O;
wherein Phenyl, Benzyl, pyridinyl or Het-alkyl groups may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5.

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of Formula I and related Formulae, wherein R^b is selected from a Phenyl, a pyridinyl, a Het-alkyl wherein Het is morpholino, a branched or linear alkyl having 1 to 12 C-atoms, wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 H-atoms may be replaced by Hal, OR^3, CN or $N(R^3)_2$ and wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 non-adjacent CH_2-groups may be replaced by O; wherein Phenyl, pyridinyl or Het-alkyl groups may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5.

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides compounds of Formula I and related Formulae wherein R^4 and R^5 are each independently selected from Hal, hydroxy, alkoxy, carboxy, carboxy-alkyl, Perfluoro-alkyl, acyl, alkylsulfonyl, sulfonyl, cyano, nitro, amino, amido, alkyl optionally substituted by a carboxy, or Het-alkyl optionally substituted by an acyl, alkylsulfonyl or alkyl. Preferably, R^4 and R^5 are each independently selected from F, OH, OMe, COOH, COOMe, CF_3, acetyl, methylsulfonyl, sulfonyl, cyano, nitro, amino, amido, methyl optionally substituted by a carboxy, or Het-alkyl optionally substituted by an acetyl, methylsulfonyl or methyl wherein Het is selected from pipetidinyl, piperazinyl or [1,2,4]triazolyl.

In a very more prefered embodiment, the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein X is O, R^2 is H, R^1 is Hal, R^a is H, A, Ar, or Het and R^b Het wherein Het is selected from pyridinyl;

In a very more prefered embodiments the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein X is O, R^2 is H, R^1 is Hal, R^a is H, A, Ar, or Het and R^b is A wherein A selected from a branched or linear alkyl having 1 to 12 C-atoms, wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 H-atoms may be replaced by Hal, OR^3, CN or $N(R^3)_2$ and wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 non-adjacent CH_2-groups may be replaced by O, NR^3 or S and/or by -CH=CH- or -C≡C- groups, or denotes cycloalkyl or cycloalkylalkylen having 3-7 ring C atoms;

In a very more prefered embodiments the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein X is O, R^2 is H, R^1 is Hal, R^a is H, A, Ar, or Het and R^b is A wherein A selected from a branched or linear alkyl having 2 to 12 C-atoms, wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 H-atoms may be replaced by Hal, OR^3, CN or $N(R^3)_2$ and wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 non-adjacent CH_2-groups may be replaced by O, NR^3 or S and/or by -CH=CH- or -C≡C- groups, or denotes cycloalkyl or cycloalkylalkylen having 3-7 ring C atoms;

In a very more prefered embodiments the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein X is O, R^2 is H, R^1 is Hal, R^a is H, A, Ar, or Het and R^b is Het-alkyl;

In a more prefered embodiments the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein X is O, R^2 is H, R^1 is Hal, R^a is H, A, Ar, or Het and R^b is Aryl;

In a more prefered embodiments the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein X is O, R^2 is H, R^1 is Hal, R^b is A, Ar, Het, OA, NHA, or NA_2, Ar-alkyl, or Het-alkyl and R^a is A;

In a more prefered embodiments the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein X is O, R^2 is H, R^1 is Hal, R^b is A or Ar, R^a is A;

In a more prefered embodiments the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein X is O, R^2 is H, R^1 is Hal, R^b is Ar, R^a is A;

In a more prefered embodiments the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein X is O, R^2 is H, R^1 is Hal, R^b is A and R^a is A;

The compounds of the formula I, IA, IB, IC, ID,IE, IF, IG, II, III and also the starting materials for the preparation thereof are, in addition, prepared by methods known per se, as described in the literature (for example in the standard works, such as Houben-Weyl, Methoden der organischen Chemie [Methods of Organic Chemistry], Georg-Thieme-Verlag, Stuttgart), under reaction conditions which are known and suitable for the said reactions. For all the protection and deprotection methods, see Philip J. Kocienski, in "*Protecting Groups*", Georg Thieme Verlag Stuttgart, New York, 1994 and, Theodora W. Greene and Peter G. M. Wuts in "*Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*", Wiley Interscience, 3rd Edition 1999.
Use can also be made here of variants which are known per se, but are not mentioned here in greater detail.

If desired, the starting materials can also be formed in situ so that they are not isolated from the reaction mixture, but instead are immediately converted further into the compounds of the formula I.

The starting compounds for the preparation of compounds of formula I are generally known. If they are novel, they can, however, be prepared by methods known per se.

The reactions are preferably carried out in an inert solvent.
Examples of suitable inert solvents are hydrocarbons, such as hexane, petroleum ether, benzene, toluene or xylene; chlorinated hydrocarbons, such as trichloroethylene, 1,2-dichloroethane, tetrachloromethane, chloroform or dichloromethane; alcohols, such as methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, n-propanol, n-butanol or tert-butanol; ethers, such as diethyl ether, diisopropyl ether, tetrahydrofuran (THF) or dioxane; glycol ethers, such as ethylene glycol monomethyl or monoethyl ether or ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (diglyme); ketones, such as acetone or butanone; amides, such as acetamide, dimethylacetamide or dimethylformamide (DMF); nitriles, such as acetonitrile; sulfoxides, such as dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO); carbon disulfide; carboxylic acids, such as formic acid or acetic acid; nitro

compounds, such as nitromethane or nitrobenzene; esters, such as ethyl acetate, or mixtures of the said solvents.

Accordingly, the invention relates, in particular, to the use of compounds of the formula I, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG as defined above, wherein X, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^a and R^b are as defined above as a medicament.

Accordingly, the invention relates, in particular, to the use of compounds of the formula I, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG as defined above, wherein X, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^a and R^b are as defined above for the preparation of pharmaceutical formulation for the prevention and/or the treatment of multiple sclerosis and related disorders.

The said compounds of the formula I and related formulae such as IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, II, III can be used in their final non-salt form. On the other hand, the present invention also relates to the use of these compounds in the form of their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, which can be derived from various organic and inorganic acids and bases by procedures known in the art. Pharmaceutically acceptable salt forms of the compounds of the formula I are for the most part prepared by conventional methods. If the compound of the formula I contains an acidic center, such as a carboxyl group, one of its suitable salts can be formed by reacting the compound with a suitable base to give the corresponding base-addition salt. Such bases are, for example, alkali metal hydroxides, including potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide and lithium hydroxide; alkaline earth metal hydroxides, such as barium hydroxide and calcium hydroxide; alkali metal alkoxides, for example sodium- or potassium methoxide and sodium or potassiumpropoxide, alkalihydrides, such as sodium- or potassiumhydride; and various organic bases, such as piperidine, diethanolamine and N-methyl-glutamine, benzathine, choline, diethanolamine, ethylenediamine, meglumine, benethamine, diethylamine, piperazine and tromethamine. The aluminium salts of the compounds of the formula I and related formulae such as IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, II, III are likewise included. In the case of certain compounds of the formula I and related formulae, which contain a basic center, acid-addition salts can be formed by treating these compounds with pharmaceutically acceptable organic and inorganic acids, for example hydrogen halides, such as hydrogen chloride, hydrogen bromide or hydrogen iodide, other mineral acids and corresponding salts thereof, such as sulfate, nitrate or phosphate and the like, and alkyl- and monoaryl-sulfonates, such as ethanesulfonate, toluenesulfonate and benzene-sulfonate, and other organic acids and corresponding salts thereof, such as acetate, trifluoro-acetate, tartrate, maleate, succinate, citrate, benzoate, salicylate, ascorbate and the like. Accordingly, pharmaceutically acceptable acid-addition salts of the compounds of the formula I and related formulae include the following: acetate, adipate, alginate, arginate, aspartate,

benzoate, benzene-sulfonate (besylate), bisulfate, bisulfite, bromide, butyrate, camphorate, camphor-sulfonate, caprylate, chloride, chlorobenzoate, citrate, cyclo-pentane-propionate, digluconate, dihydrogen-phosphate, dinitrobenzoate, dodecyl-sulfate, ethanesulfonate, fumarate, galacterate (from mucic acid), galacturonate, glucoheptanoate, gluco-nate, glutamate, glycerophosphate, hemi-succinate, hemisulfate, heptanoate, hexanoate, hippurate, hydro-chloride, hydrobromide, hydroiodide, 2-hydroxy-ethane-sulfonate, iodide, isethionate, isobutyrate, lactate, lactobionate, malate, maleate, malonate, mandelate, metaphosphate, methanesulfonate, methylbenzoate, mono-hydrogen-phosphate, 2-naphthalenesulfonate, nicotinate, nitrate, oxalate, oleate, palmo-ate, pectinate, persulfate, phenylacetate, 3-phenylpropionate, phosphate, phosphonate, phthalate, but this does not represent a restriction. Both types of salts may be formed or interconverted preferably using ion-exchange resin techniques.

Furthermore, the base salts of the compounds of the formula I and related formulae such as IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG include aluminium, ammonium, calcium, copper, iron(III), iron(II), lithium, magne-sium, manganese(III), manganese(II), potassium, sodium and zink salts, but this is not intended to represent a restriction. Of the above-mentioned salts, preference is given to ammonium; the alkali metal salts sodium and potassium, and the alkaline earth metal salts calcium and magnesium. Salts of the compounds of the formula I which are derived from pharmaceutically acceptable organic non-toxic bases include salts of primary, secondary and tertiary amines, substituted amines, also including naturally occurring substituted amines, cyclic amines, and basic ion exchanger resins, for example arginine, betaine, caffeine, chloroprocaine, choline, N,N'-dibenzyl-ethylen-ediamine (benzathine), dicyclohexylamine, diethanol-amine, diethyl-amine, 2-diethyl-amino-ethanol, 2-dimethyl-amino-ethanol, ethanolamine, ethylenediamine, N-ethylmorpholine, N-ethyl-piperidine, glucamine, glucosamine, histidine, hydrabamine, isopropyl-amine, lido-caine, lysine, meglumine (N-methyl-D-glucamine), morpholine, piperazine, piperidine, polyamine resins, procaine, purines, theobromine, triethanol-amine, triethylamine, trimethylamine, tripropyl-amine and tris(hydroxy-methyl)-methylamine (tromethamine), but this is not intended to represent a restriction.

Compounds of the formula I and related formulae such as IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG of the present invention which contain basic nitrogen-containing groups can be quaternised using agents such as (C_1-C_4)-alkyl halides, for example methyl, ethyl, isopropyl and tert-butyl chloride, bromide and iodide; di(C_1-C_4)alkyl sulfates, for example dimethyl, diethyl and diamyl sulfate; (C_{10}-C_{18})alkyl halides, for example decyl, do-decyl, lauryl, myristyl and stearyl chloride, bromide and iodide; and aryl-(C_1-C_4)alkyl halides, for example benzyl chloride and

phenethyl bromide. Both water- and oil-soluble compounds of the formula I can be prepared using such salts.

The above-mentioned pharmaceutical salts, which are preferred, include acetate, trifluoroacetate, besylate, citrate, fumarate, gluconate, hemisuccinate, hippurate, hydrochloride, hydrobromide, isethionate, mandelate, me-glumine, nitrate, oleate, phosphonate, pivalate, sodium phosphate, stea-rate, sulfate, sulfosalicylate, tartrate, thiomalate, tosylate and tro-meth-amine, but this is not intended to represent a restriction.

The acid-addition salts of basic compounds of the formula I and related formulae such as IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG are prepared by bringing the free base form into contact with a sufficient amount of the desired acid, causing the formation of the salt in a conventional manner. The free base can be regenerated by bringing the salt form into contact with a base and isolating the free base in a conventional manner. The free base forms differ in a certain respect from the corresponding salt forms thereof with respect to certain physical properties, such as solubility in polar solvents; for the purposes of the invention, however, the salts other-wise correspond to the respective free base forms thereof.

As mentioned, the pharmaceutically acceptable base-addition salts of the compounds of the formula I are formed with metals or amines, such as alkali metals and alkaline earth metals or organic amines. Preferred metals are sodium, potassium, magnesium and calcium. Preferred organic amines are N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine, chloroprocaine, choline, diethanol-amine, ethylenediamine, N-methyl-D-glucamine and procaine.

The base-addition salts of acidic compounds of the formula I, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG are prepared by bringing the free acid form into contact with a sufficient amount of the desired base, causing the formation of the salt in a conventional manner. The free acid can be regenerated by bringing the salt form into contact with an acid and isolating the free acid in a conventional manner. The free acid forms differ in a certain respect from the corresponding salt forms thereof with respect to certain physical properties, such as solubility in polar solvents; for the purposes of the invention, however, the salts other-wise correspond to the respective free acid forms thereof.

If a compound of the formula I, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG contains more than one group which is capable of forming pharmaceutically acceptable salts of this type, the formula I also encompasses multiple salts. Typical multiple salt forms include, for example, bitartrate,

diacetate, difumarate, dimeglumine, di-phosphate, disodium and trihydrochloride, but this is not intended to represent a restriction.

With regard to that stated above, it can be seen that the term "pharmaceutically acceptable salt" in the present connection is taken to mean an active ingredient which comprises a compound of the formula I, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, II, III in the form of one of its salts, in particular if this salt form imparts improved pharmacokinetic properties on the active ingredient compared with the free form of the active ingredient or any other salt form of the active ingredient used earlier. The pharmaceutically acceptable salt form of the active ingredient can also provide this active ingredient for the first time with a desired pharmacokinetic property which it did not have earlier and can even have a positive influence on the pharmacodynamics of this active ingredient with respect to its therapeutic efficacy in the body.

Owing to their molecular structure, the compounds of the formula I, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG can be chiral and can accordingly occur in various enantiomeric forms. They can therefore exist in racemic or in optically active form.
Since the pharmaceutical activity of the racemates or stereoisomers of the compounds according to the invention may differ, it may be desirable to use the enantiomers. In these cases, the end product or even the intermediates can be separated into enantiomeric compounds by chemical or physical measures known to the person skilled in the art or even employed as such in the synthesis.

In the case of racemic amines, diastereomers are formed from the mixture by reaction with an optically active resolving agent. Examples of suitable resolving agents are optically active acids, such as the R and S forms of tartaric acid, diacetyltartaric acid, dibenzoyltartaric acid, mandelic acid, malic acid, lactic acid, suitable N-protected amino acids (for example N-benzoylproline or N-benzenesulfonylproline), or the various optically active camphorsulfonic acids. Also advantageous is chromatographic enantiomer resolution with the aid of an optically active resolving agent (for example dinitrobenzoylphenylglycine, cellulose triacetate or other derivatives of carbohydrates or chirally derivatised methacrylate polymers immobilised on silica gel). Suitable eluents for this purpose are aqueous or alcoholic solvent mixtures, such as, for example, hexane/isopropanol/ acetonitrile, for example in the ratio 82:15:3.

The invention furthermore relates to the use of compounds of formula I, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG in combination with at least one further medicament active ingredient, preferably

medicaments used in the treatment of multiple sclerosis such as cladribine or another co-agent, such as interferon, e.g. pegylated or non-pegylated interferons, preferably interferon beta and/or with compounds improving vascular function or in combination with immunomodulating agents for example Fingolimod; cyclosporins, rapamycins or ascomycins, or their immunosuppressive analogs, e.g. cyclosporin A, cyclosporin G, FK-506, ABT-281, ASM981, rapamycin, 40-O-(2-hydroxy)ethyl-rapamycin etc.; corticosteroids; cyclophosphamide; azathioprene; methotrexate; leflunomide; mizoribine; mycophenolic add; mycophenolate mofetil; 15-deoxyspergualine; diflucortolone valerate; difluprednate; Alclometasone dipropionate; amcinonide; amsacrine; asparaginase; azathioprine; basiliximab; beclometasone dipropionate; betamethasone; betamethasone acetate; betamethasone dipropionate; betamethasone phosphate sodique; betamethasone valerate; budesonide; captopril; chlormethine chlorhydrate; cladribine; clobetasol propionate; cortisone acetate; cortivazol; cyclophosphamide; cytarabine; daclizumab; dactinomycine; desonide; desoximetasone; dexamethasone; dexamethasone acetate; dexamethasone isonicotinate; dexamethasone metasulfobenzoate sodique; dexamethasone phosphate;dexamethasone tebutate;dichlorisone acetate; doxorubicine chlorhydrate; epirubicine chlorhydrate; fluclorolone acetonide; fludrocortisone acetate; fludroxycortide; flumetasone pivalate; flunisolide; fluocinolone acetonide; fluocinonide; fluocortolone; fluocortolone hexanoate; fluocortolone pivalate; fluorometholone; fluprednidene acetate; fluticasone propionate; gemcitabine chlorhydrate; halcinonide; hydrocortisone, hydrocortisone acetate, hydrocortisone butyrate, hydrocortisone hemisuccinate; melphalan; meprednisone; mercaptopurine; methylprednisolone; methylprednisolone acetate; methylprednisolone hemisuccinate; misoprostol; muromonab-cd3; mycophenolate mofetil; paramethasone acetate; prednazoline, prednisolone; prednisolone acetate; prednisolone caproate; prednisolone metasulfobenzoate sodique; prednisolone phosphate sodique; prednisone; prednylidene; rifampicine; rifampicine sodique; tacrolimus; thalidomide; thiotepa; tixocortol pivalate; triamcinolone; triamcinolone acetonide hemisuccinate; triamcinolone benetonide; triamcinolone diacetate; triamcinolone hexacetonide; immunosuppressive monoclonal antibodies, e.g., monoclonal antibodies to leukocyte receptors, e.g., MHC, CD2, CD3, CD4, CD7, CD25, CD28, B7, CD40, CD45 or CD58 or their ligands; or other immunomodulatory compounds, e.g. CTLA41g, or other adhesion molecule inhibitors, e.g. mAbs or low molecular weight inhibitors including Selectin antagonists and VLA-4 antagonists. A preferred composition is with Cyclosporin A, FK506, rapamycin or 40-(2-hydroxy)ethyl-rapamycin and Fingolimod.. These further medicaments, such as interferon beta, may be administered concomitantly or sequentially, e.g. by subcutaneous, intramuscular or oral routes.

These compositions can be used as medicaments in human and veterinary medicine.

In a further aspect, the invention provides the use of compounds of Formula I and related formulae, as well as pharmaceutically usable derivatives, salts, tautomers, solvates and stereoisomers thereof, including mixtures thereof in all ratios, for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of diseases in which the inhibition, activation, regulation, and/or modulation of $S1P_1$ receptor signal transduction plays a role.

In a further aspect, the invention provides the use of compounds of Formula I and related Formulae for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of autoimmune disorder or condition associated with an overactive immune response.

In another aspect, the present invention provides the use of compounds of Formula I wherein X is O or S; R^1 denotes H, Hal, CF_3, OCF_3, CN or NO_2;R^2 is H; as a medicament.

Pharmaceutical formulations can be administered in the form of dosage units, which comprise a predetermined amount of active ingredient per dosage unit. Such a unit can comprise, for example, 0.5 mg to 1 g, preferably 1 mg to 700 mg, particularly preferably 5 mg to 100 mg, of a compound according to the invention, depending on the disease condition treated, the method of administration and the age, weight and condition of the patient, or pharmaceutical formulations can be administered in the form of dosage units which comprise a predetermined amount of active ingredient per dosage unit. Preferred dosage unit formulations are those which comprise a daily dose or part-dose, as indicated above, or a corresponding fraction thereof of an active ingredient. Furthermore, pharmaceutical formulations of this type can be prepared using a process, which is generally known in the pharmaceutical art.

Pharmaceutical formulations can be adapted for administration via any desired suitable method, for example by oral (including buccal or sublingual), rectal, nasal, topical (including buccal, sublingual or transdermal), vaginal or parenteral (including subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous or intradermal) methods. Such formulations can be prepared using all processes known in the pharmaceutical art by, for example, combining the active ingredient with the excipient(s) or adjuvant(s).

Pharmaceutical formulations adapted for oral administration can be administered as separate units, such as, for example, capsules or tablets; powders or granules; solutions or suspensions in aqueous or non-aqueous liquids; edible foams or foam foods; or oil-in-water liquid emulsions or water-in-oil liquid emulsions.

Thus, for example, in the case of oral administration in the form of a tablet or capsule, the active-ingredient component can be combined with an oral, non-toxic and pharmaceutically acceptable inert excipient, such as, for example, ethanol, glycerol, water and the like. Powders are prepared by comminuting the compound to a suitable fine size and mixing it with a pharmaceutical excipient comminuted in a similar manner, such as, for example, an edible carbohydrate, such as, for example, starch or mannitol. A flavour, preservative, dispersant and dye may likewise be present.

Capsules are produced by preparing a powder mixture as described above and filling shaped gelatine shells therewith. Glidants and lubricants, such as, for example, highly disperse silicic acid, talc, magnesium stearate, calcium stearate or polyethylene glycol in solid form, can be added to the powder mixture before the filling operation. A disintegrant or solubiliser, such as, for example, agar-agar, calcium carbonate or sodium carbonate, may likewise be added in order to improve the availability of the medica-ment after the capsule has been taken.

In addition, if desired or necessary, suitable binders, lubricants and disintegrants as well as dyes can likewise be incorporated into the mixture. Suitable binders include starch, gelatine, natural sugars, such as, for example, glucose or beta-lactose, sweeteners made from maize, natural and synthetic rubber, such as, for example, acacia, tragacanth or sodium alginate, carboxymethylcellulose, polyethylene glycol, waxes, and the like. The lubricants used in these dosage forms include sodium oleate, sodium stearate, magnesium stearate, sodium benzoate, sodium acetate, sodium chloride and the like. The disintegrants include, without being restricted thereto, starch, methylcellulose, agar, bentonite, xanthan gum and the like. The tablets are formulated by, for example, preparing a powder mixture, granulating or dry-pressing the mixture, adding a lubricant and a disintegrant and pressing the entire mixture to give tablets. A powder mixture is prepared by mixing the compound comminuted in a suitable manner with a diluent or a base, as described above, and optionally with a binder, such as, for example, carboxymethylcellulose, an alginate, gelatine or polyvinyl-pyrrolidone, a dissolution retardant, such as, for example, paraffin, an absorption accelerator, such as, for example, a quaternary salt, and/or an absorbant, such as, for example, bentonite, kaolin or dicalcium phosphate. The powder mixture can be granulated by wetting it with a binder, such as, for example, syrup, starch paste, acadia mucilage or solutions of cellulose or polymer materials and pressing it through a sieve. As an alternative to granulation, the powder mixture can be run through a tableting machine, giving lumps of non-uniform shape which are broken up to form granules. The granules can be lubricated by addition of stearic acid, a stearate salt, talc or mineral oil in order to prevent sticking to the tablet casting moulds. The

lubricated mixture is then pressed to give tablets. The active ingredients can also be combined with a free-flowing inert excipient and then pressed directly to give tablets without carrying out the granulation or dry-pressing steps. A transparent or opaque protective layer consisting of a shellac sealing layer, a layer of sugar or polymer material and a gloss layer of wax may be present. Dyes can be added to these coatings in order to be able to differentiate between different dosage units.

Oral liquids, such as, for example, solution, syrups and elixirs, can be prepared in the form of dosage units so that a given quantity comprises a pre-specified amount of the compounds. Syrups can be prepared by dissolving the compounds in an aqueous solution with a suitable flavour, while elixirs are prepared using a non-toxic alcoholic vehicle. Suspensions can be for-mulated by dispersion of the compounds in a non-toxic vehicle. Solubilisers and emulsifiers, such as, for example, ethoxylated isostearyl alcohols and polyoxyethylene sorbitol ethers, preservatives, flavour additives, such as, for example, peppermint oil or natural sweeteners or saccharin, or other artificial sweeteners and the like, can likewise be added.

The dosage unit formulations for oral administration can, if desired, be encapsulated in microcapsules. The formulation can also be prepared in such a way that the release is extended or retarded, such as, for example, by coating or embedding of particulate material in polymers, wax and the like.

The compounds of the formula I and related formulae such as IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG and salts, solvates and physiologically functional derivatives thereof and the other active ingredients can also be administered in the form of liposome delivery systems, such as, for exam-ple, small unilamellar vesicles, large unilamellar vesicles and multilamellar vesicles. Liposomes can be formed from various phospholipids, such as, for example, cholesterol, stearylamine or phosphatidylcholines.

The compounds of the formula I and related formulae such as IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG and the salts, solvates and physiologically functional derivatives thereof and the other active ingredients can also be delivered using monoclonal antibodies as individual carriers to which the compound molecules are coupled. The compounds can also be coupled to soluble polymers as targeted medicament carriers. Such polymers may encompass polyvinylpyrrolidone, pyran copolymer, polyhydroxypropyl-methacrylamidophenol, polyhydroxyethylaspartamido-phenol or polyethylene oxide polylysine, substituted by palmitoyl radicals. The compounds may furthermore be coupled to a class of biodegradable

polymers which are suitable for achieving controlled release of a medicament, for example polylactic acid, poly-epsilon-caprolactone, polyhydroxybutyric acid, poly-orthoesters, polyacetals, polydihydroxypyrans, polycyanoacrylates and crosslinked or amphipathic block copolymers of hydrogels.

Pharmaceutical formulations adapted for transdermal administration can be administered as independent plasters for extended, close contact with the epidermis of the recipient. Thus, for example, the active ingredient can be delivered from the plaster by iontophoresis, as described in general terms in Pharmaceutical Research, 3(6), 318 (1986).

Pharmaceutical compounds adapted for topical administration can be formulated as ointments, creams, suspensions, lotions, powders, solutions, pastes, gels, sprays, aerosols or oils.

For the treatment of the eye or other external tissue, for example mouth and skin, the formulations are preferably applied as topical ointment or cream. In the case of formulation to give an ointment, the active ingredient can be employed either with a paraffinic or a water-miscible cream base. Alternatively, the active ingredient can be formulated to give a cream with an oil-in-water cream base or a water-in-oil base.

Pharmaceutical formulations adapted for topical application to the eye include eye drops, in which the active ingredient is dissolved or sus-pended in a suitable carrier, in particular an aqueous solvent.

Pharmaceutical formulations adapted for topical application in the mouth encompass lozenges, pastilles and mouthwashes.

Pharmaceutical formulations adapted for rectal administration can be administered in the form of suppositories or enemas.

Pharmaceutical formulations adapted for nasal administration in which the carrier substance is a solid comprise a coarse powder having a particle size, for example, in the range 20-500 microns, which is administered in the manner in which snuff is taken, i.e. by rapid inhalation via the nasal passages from a container containing the powder held close to the nose. Suitable formulations for administration as nasal spray or nose drops with a liquid as carrier substance encompass active-ingredient solutions in water or oil.

Pharmaceutical formulations adapted for administration by inhalation encompass finely particulate dusts or mists, which can be generated by various types of pressurised dispensers with aerosols, nebulisers or insufflators.

Pharmaceutical formulations adapted for vaginal administration can be administered as pessaries, tampons, creams, gels, pastes, foams or spray formulations.

Pharmaceutical formulations adapted for parenteral administration include aqueous and non-aqueous sterile injection solutions comprising antioxidants, buffers, bacteriostatics and solutes, by means of which the formulation is rendered isotonic with the blood of the recipient to be treated; and aqueous and non-aqueous sterile suspensions, which may comprise suspension media and thickeners. The formulations can be administered in single-dose or multidose containers, for example sealed ampoules and vials, and stored in freeze-dried (lyophilised) state, so that only the addition of the sterile carrier liquid, for example water for injection purposes, immediately before use is necessary.

Injection solutions and suspensions prepared in accordance with the recipe can be prepared from sterile powders, granules and tablets.

It goes without saying that, in addition to the above particularly mentioned constituents, the formulations may also comprise other agents usual in the art with respect to the particular type of formulation; thus, for example, formulations which are suitable for oral administration may comprise flavours.

A therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the formula I and related formulae and of the other active ingredient depends on a number of factors, including, for example, the age and weight of the animal, the precise disease condition which requires treatment, and its severity, the nature of the formulation and the method of administration, and is ultimately determined by the treating doctor or vet. However, an effective amount of a compound is generally in the range from 0.1 to 100 mg/kg of body weight of the recipient (mammal) per day and particularly typically in the range from 1 to 10 mg/kg of body weight per day. Thus, the actual amount per day for an adult mammal weighing 70 kg is usually between 70 and 700 mg, where this amount can be administered as an individual dose per day or usually in a series of part-doses (such as, for example, two, three, four, five or six) per day, so that the total daily dose is the same. An effective amount of a salt or solvate or of a physiologically functional derivative thereof can be determined as the fraction of the effective amount of the compound *per se*.

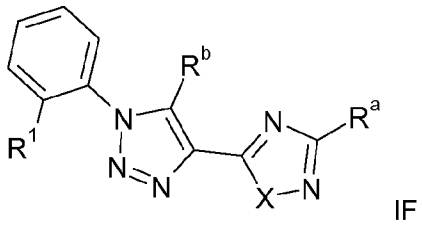
The present invention also relates to a kit comprising at least one compound of formula (I) and/or pharmaceutically usable derivatives, tautomers, salts, solvates and stereoisomers thereof, including mixtures thereof in all ratios, and at least one further active ingredient.

The present invention furthermore relates to a method for treating a subject suffering from a sphingosine 1-phosphate associated disorder, comprising administering to said subject an effective amount of a compound of formula I. The present invention preferably relates to a method, wherein the sphingosine 1-phosphate-1 associated disorder is an autoimmune disorder or condition associated with an overactive immune response.

The present invention furthermore relates to a method of treating a subject suffering from an immunerogulatory abnomality, comprising administering to said subject a compound of formula I in an amount that is effective for treating said immunoregulatory abnormality.The present invention preferably relates to a method wherein the immunoregulatory abnormality is an autoimmune or chronic inflammatory disease selected from the group consisting of: amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), systemic lupus erythematosus, chronic rheumatoid arthritis, type I diabetes mellitus, inflammatory bowel disease, biliary cirrhosis, uveitis, multiple sclerosis, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, bullous pemphigoid, sarcoidosis, psoriasis, autoimmune myositis, Wegener's granulomatosis, ichthyosis, Graves ophthalmopathy and asthma. The present invention furthermore relates to a method wherein the immunoregulatory abnormality is bone marrow or organ transplant rejection or graft-versus-host disease. The present invention furthermore relates to a method wherein the immunoregulatory abnormality is selected from the group consisting of: transplantation of organs or tissue, graft-versus-host diseases brought about by transplantation, autoimmune syndromes including rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, multiple sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, type I diabetes, uveitis, posterior uveitis, allergic encephalomyelitis, glomerulonephritis, post-infectious autoimmune diseases including rheumatic fever and post-infectious glomerulonephritis, inflammatory and hyperproliferative skin diseases, psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, contact dermatitis, eczematous dermatitis, seborrhoeic dermatitis, lichen planus, pemphigus, bullous pemphigoid, epidermolysis bullosa, urticaria, angioedemas, vasculitis, erythema, cutaneous eosinophilia, lupus erythematosus, acne, alopecia areata, keratoconjunctivitis, vernal conjunctivitis, uveitis associated with Behcet's disease, keratitis, herpetic keratitis, conical cornea, dystrophia epithelialis corneae, corneal leukoma, ocular pemphigus, Mooren's ulcer, scleritis, Graves' opthalmopathy, Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada syndrome, sarcoidosis, pollen allergies, reversible obstructive airway disease, bronchial asthma, allergic asthma, intrinsic asthma, extrinsic

asthma, dust asthma, chronic or inveterate asthma, late asthma and airway hyper-responsiveness, bronchitis, gastric ulcers, vascular damage caused by ischemic diseases and thrombosis, ischemic bowel diseases, inflammatory bowel diseases, necrotizing enterocolitis, intestinal lesions associated with thermal burns, coeliac diseases, proctitis, eosinophilic gastroenteritis, mastocytosis, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, migraine, rhinitis, eczema, interstitial nephritis, Goodpasture's syndrome, hemolytic-uremic syndrome, diabetic nephropathy, multiple myositis, Guillain-Barre syndrome, Meniere's disease, polyneuritis, multiple neuritis, mononeuritis, radiculopathy, hyperthyroidism, Basedow's disease, pure red cell aplasia, aplastic anemia, hypoplastic anemia, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, agranulocytosis, pernicious anemia, megaloblastic anemia, anerythroplasia, osteoporosis, sarcoidosis, fibroid lung, idiopathic interstitial pneumonia, dermatomyositis, leukoderma vulgaris, ichthyosis vulgaris, photoallergic sensitivity, cutaneous T cell lymphoma, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, arteriosclerosis, atherosclerosis, aortitis syndrome, polyarteritis nodosa, myocardosis, scleroderma, Wegener's granuloma, Sjogren's syndrome, adiposis, eosinophilic fascitis, lesions of gingiva, periodontium, alveolar bone, substantia ossea dentis, glomerulonephritis, male pattern alopecia or alopecia senilis by preventing epilation or providing hair germination and/or promoting hair generation and hair growth, muscular dystrophy, pyoderma and Sezary's syndrome, Addison's disease, ischemia-reperfusion injury of organs which occurs upon preservation, transplantation or ischemic disease, endotoxin-shock, pseudomembranous colitis, colitis caused by drug or radiation, ischemic acute renal insufficiency, chronic renal insufficiency, toxinosis caused by lung-oxygen or drugs, lung cancer, pulmonary emphysema, cataracta, siderosis, retinitis pigmentosa, senile macular degeneration, vitreal scarring, corneal alkali burn, dermatitis erythema multiforme, linear IgA ballous dermatitis and cement dermatitis, gingivitis, periodontitis, sepsis, pancreatitis, diseases caused by environmental pollution, aging, carcinogenesis, metastasis of carcinoma and hypobaropathy, disease caused by histamine or leukotriene-C_4 release, Behcet's disease, autoimmune hepatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, sclerosing cholangitis, partial liver resection, acute liver necrosis, necrosis caused by toxin, viral hepatitis, shock, or anoxia, B-virus hepatitis, non-A/non-B hepatitis, cirrhosis, alcoholic cirrhosis, hepatic failure, fulminant hepatic failure, late-onset hepatic failure, "acute-on-chronic" liver failure, augmentation of chemotherapeutic effect, cytomegalovirus infection, HCMV infection, AIDS, cancer, senile dementia, trauma, and chronic bacterial infection.

In the embodiment 1, the present invention relates to a compound according to formula IF



IF

wherein

X is O, S;

R^1 is selected from F, Cl, Br, I;

R^b is selected from an Ar, Ar-alkyl, an Het, a Het-alkyl, a branched of linear alkyl having 2 to 12 C-atoms, wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 H-atoms may be replaced by Hal, OR^3, CN or $N(R^3)_2$ and wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 non-adjacent CH_2-groups may be replaced by O, NR^3 or S and/or by -CH=CH- or -C≡C- groups, or denotes cycloalkyl or cycloalkylalkylen having 3-7 ring C atoms;

R^a denotes Ar or Het;

R^3 is H or A;

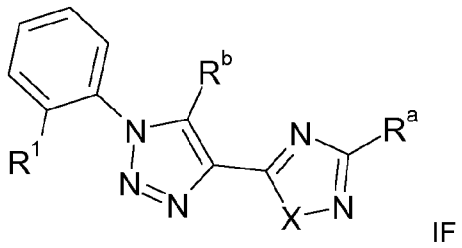
Ar denotes a monocyclic or bicyclic, saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocyclic ring having 6 to 14 carbon atoms, which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5;

Het denotes a monocyclic or bicyclic, saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocyclic ring having 1 to 4 N, O and/or S atoms, which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5;

R^4 and R^5 are each independently selected from Hal, hydroxy, alkoxy, carboxy, carboxy-alkyl, Perfluoro-alkyl, acyl, alkylsulfonyl, sulfonyl, cyano, nitro, amino, amido, alkyl optionally substituted by a carboxy, or Het-alkyl optionally substituted by an acyl, alkylsulfonyl or alkyl;

and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives, solvates, tautomers, salts and stereoisomers thereof, including mixtures thereof in all ratios.

In the embodiment 2, the invention relates to a compound according to formula IF:



IF

wherein

X is O, S;

R^1 is selected from F, Cl, Br, I;

R^b is selected from an Ar, Ar-alkyl, an Het, a Het-alkyl, A;

R^a denotes A or a monocyclic or bicyclic, saturated heterocyclic ring having 1 to 4 N, O and/or S atoms, which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5;

A is a branched or linear alkyl having 1 to 12 C-atoms, wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 H-atoms may be replaced by Hal, OR^3, CN or $N(R^3)_2$ and wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 non-adjacent CH_2-groups may be replaced by O, NR^3 or S and/or by -CH=CH- or -C≡C- groups, or denotes cycloalkyl or cycloalkylalkylen having 3-7 ring C atoms;

Het denotes a monocyclic or bicyclic, saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocyclic ring having 1 to 4 N, O and/or S atoms, which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5;

R^3 is H or A;

R^4 and R^5 are each independently selected from Hal, hydroxy, alkoxy, carboxy, carboxy-alkyl, Perfluoro-alkyl, acyl, alkylsulfonyl, sulfonyl, cyano, nitro, amino, amido, alkyl optionally substituted by a carboxy, or Het-alkyl optionally substituted by an acyl, alkylsulfonyl or alkyl;

and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives, solvates, tautomers, salts and stereoisomers thereof, including mixtures thereof in all ratios.

In the embodiment 3, the invention relates to a compound according to any one of embodiments 1 or 2, wherein X is O.

In the embodiment 4, the invention relates to a compound according to any one of embodiments 1 to 3, wherein R^1 is F or Br.

In the embodiment 5, the invention provides a compound according to any one of embodiment 1 to 4, wherein R^2 is H or Hal.

In the embodiment 6, the invention provide a compound according to any one of embodiment 1 to 5, wherein

R^b is selected from an Ar, Ar-alkyl, an Het, or Het-alkyl, a branched of linear alkyl having 1 to 12 C-atoms, wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 H-atoms may be replaced by Hal, OR^3, CN or $N(R^3)_2$ and wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 non-adjacent CH_2-groups may be replaced by O, NR^3;

Ar denotes a monocyclic or bicyclic, saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocyclic ring having 6 to 14 carbon atoms which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5;

Het denotes a monocyclic or bicyclic, saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocyclic ring having 1 to 4 N, O and/or S atoms, which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5.

In the embodiment 7, the invention provides a compound according to embodiment 6, wherein

R^b is selected from a Phenyl, Benzyl, cyclopropyl, a pyridinyl, a Het-alkyl, wherein Het is selected from morpholino, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, piperazinyl or piperidinyl, a branched of linear alkyl having 1 to 12 C-atoms, wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 H-atoms may be replaced by Hal, OR^3, CN or $N(R^3)_2$ and wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 non-adjacent CH_2-groups may be replaced by O;
wherein Phenyl, Benzyl, pyridinyl or Het-alkyl groups may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5.

In the embodiment 8, the invention provides a compound according to the embodiment 7, wherein

R^b is selected from a Phenyl, a pyridinyl, a Het-alkyl wherein Het is morpholino, a branched of linear alkyl having 1 to 12 C-atoms, wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 H-atoms may be replaced by Hal, OR^3, CN or $N(R^3)_2$ and wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 non-adjacent CH_2-groups may be replaced by O;
wherein Phenyl, pyridinyl or Het-alkyl groups may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5.

In the embodiment 9, the invention provides compound according to the previous embodiments, wherein R^4 and R^5 are each independently selected from Hal, hydroxy, alkoxy, carboxy, carboxy-alkyl, Perfluoro-alkyl, acyl, alkylsulfonyl, sulfonyl, cyano, nitro, amino, amido, alkyl optionally substituted by a carboxy, or Het-alkyl optionally substituted by an acyl, alkylsulfonyl or alkyl.

In the embodiment 10, the invention provides compound according to embodiment 9, wherein R^4 and R^5 are each independently selected from F, OH, OMe, COOH, COOMe, CF_3, acetyl, methylsulfonyl, sulfonyl, cyano, nitro, amino, amido, methyl optionally substituted by a carboxy, or Het-alkyl optionally substituted by an acetyl, methylsulfonyl or methyl wherein Het is selected from pipetidinyl, piperazinyl or [1,2,4]triazolyl.

In the embodiment 11, the invention provides a compound according to the previous embodiments, wherein X is O, R^2 is H, R^1 is Hal, R^a is H, A, Ar, or Het and R^b Het wherein Het is selected from pyridinyl.

In the embodiment 12, the invention provides a compound according to the previous embodiments, wherein X is O, R^2 is H, R^1 is Hal, R^a is H, A, Ar, or Het and R^b is A.

In the embodiment 13, the invention provides a compound according to the previous embodiments wherein X is O, R^2 is H, R^1 is Hal, R^a is H, A, Ar, or Het and R^b is Het-alkyl.

In the embodiments 14, the invention provides a compound according to the previous embodiments wherein X is O, R^2 is H, R^1 is Hal, R^a is H, A, Ar, or Het and R^b is Aryl.

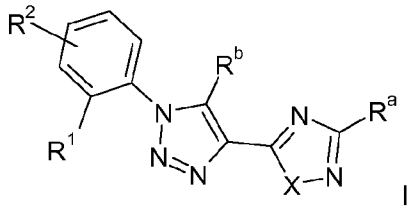
In the embodiment 15, the invention provides a compound according to the previous embodiments wherein X is O, R^2 is H, R^1 is Hal, R^b is A, Ar, Het, OA, NHA, or NA_2, Ar-alkyl, or Het-alkyl and R^a is A.

In the embodiment 16, the invention provides a compound according to the previous embodiments wherein wherein X is O, R^2 is H, R^1 is Hal, R^b is A or Ar, R^a is A.

In the embodiment 17, the invention provides a compound according to the previous embodiments wherein X is O, R^2 is H, R^1 is Hal, R^b is Ar, R^a is A.

In the embodiment 18, the invention provides a compound according to the previous embodiments wherein X is O, R^2 is H, R^1 is Hal, R^b is A and R^a is A.

In the embodiment 19, the invention provides the use of compounds of formula I:



I

wherein

X is O or S;

R^1 denotes H, Hal, CF_3, OCF_3, CN, or NO_2;

R^2 is H, A or Hal;

R^a is H, A, Ar, or Het;

R^b is A, Ar, Het, OA, NHA, or NA_2, Ar-alkyl, or Het-alkyl;

Hal is F, Cl, Br or I;

A is a branched or linear alkyl having 1 to 12 C-atoms, wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 H-atoms may be replaced by Hal, OR^3, CN or $N(R^3)_2$ and wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 non-adjacent CH_2-groups may be replaced by O, NR^3 or S and/or by -CH=CH- or -C≡C- groups, or denotes cycloalkyl or cycloalkylalkylen having 3-7 ring C atoms;

Ar denotes a monocyclic or bicyclic, saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocyclic ring having 6 to 14 carbon atoms which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5;

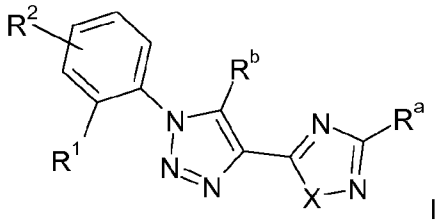
Het denotes a monocyclic or bicyclic, saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocyclic ring having 1 to 4 N, O and/or S atoms which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5;

R^4 and R^5 are each independently selected from Hal, hydroxy, alkoxy, carboxy, carboxy-alkyl, Perfluoro-alkyl, Perfluoro-alkoxy, acyl, alkylsulfonyl, sulfonyl, cyano, nitro, amino, amido, alkyl optionally substituted by a carboxy, or Het-alkyl optionally substituted by an acyl , alkylsulfonyl or alkyl;

R^3 is H or A;

and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives, solvates, tautomers, salts and stereoisomers thereof, including mixtures thereof in all ratios as a medicament.

In the embodiment 20, the invention provides the use of compounds according to the previous embodiments:



I

wherein
X is O or S;

R^1 denotes H, Hal, CF_3, OCF_3, CN or NO_2;

R^2 is H;
as a medicament.

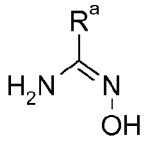
In the embodiment 21, the invention provides the use of compounds according to one or more of the previous embodiments, and pharmaceutically usable derivatives, salts, tautomers, solvates and stereoisomers thereof, including mixtures thereof in all ratios, for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of diseases in which the inhibition, activation, regulation, and/or modulation of $S1P_1$ receptor signal transduction plays a role.

In the embodiment 22, the invention provides the use of compounds according to one or more of the previous embodiments, and pharmaceutically usable derivatives, salts, tautomers, solvates and stereoisomers thereof, including mixtures thereof in all ratios, for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of a sphingosine 1-phosphate associated disorder.

In the embodiment 23, the invention provides the use of the previous embodiments, wherein the sphingosine 1-phosphate-(1) associated disorder is an autoimmune disorder or condition associated with an overactive immune response.

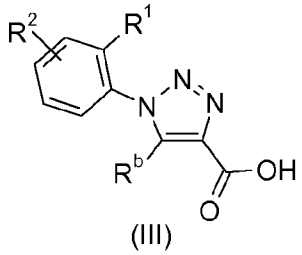
In the embodiment 24, the invention provides a process for the preparation of compounds of formula I, comprising

(i) the step of reacting compounds of formula II



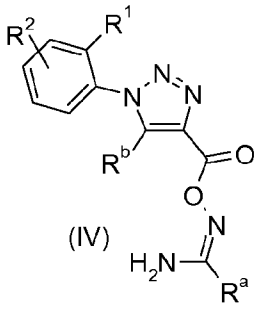
(II)

with compounds of formula III



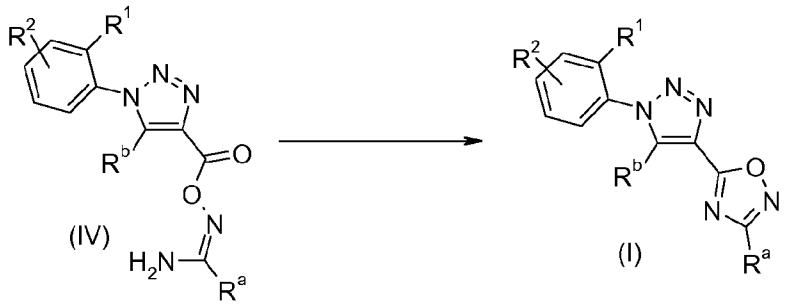
(III)

with a coupling agent in a polar solvent in a presence or absence of a base to obtain the compound of formula IV;



(IV)

(ii) and the step of cyclizing compounds of formula IV in a suitable solvent and a suitable base in the presence or absence of Microwave radiation at elevated temperature



(IV) (I)

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In the embodiment 25, the invention provides the process according to embodiment 24, wherein the coupling agent is choosen from EDC, HATU, TBTU.

In the embodiment 26, the invention provides the process according to the embodiment 24 wherein the base is choosen from pyridine, TEA, DIEA, NMM.
In the embodiment 27, the invention provides the process according to embodiment 24, wherein the solvent is choosen from a polar solvent, preferably MeCN, THF, DMF, DMC.

Preferred compounds of formula I and related formulae exhibit a EC_{50} in GTPγS for the binding to the $S1P_1$ receptor of less than about 5 μM, preferably less than about 1 μM and even more preferred less than about 0,1 μM.

In the following the present invention shall be illustrated by means of some examples, which are not construed to be viewed as limiting the scope of the invention.

The triazole oxadiazole compounds according to formula I, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG may be prepared from readily available starting materials using the following general methods and procedures. It will be appreciated that where typical or preferred experimental conditions (i.e.

reaction temperatures, time, moles of reagents, solvents etc.) are given, other experimental conditions can also be used unless otherwise stated. Optimum reaction conditions may vary with the particular reactants or solvents used, but such conditions can be determined by the person skilled in the art, using routine optimisation procedures.

In the following the present invention shall be illustrated by means of some examples, which are not construed to be viewed as limiting the scope of the invention.

The triazole oxadiazole compounds according to formula I and related formulae can be prepared from readily available starting materials by several synthetic approaches, using both solution-phase and solid-phase chemistry protocols or mixed solution and solid phase protocols.

Examples

The commercially available starting materials used in the following experimental description were purchased from Aldrich or Fluka unless otherwise reported.
1-Azido-2-fluorobenzene was synthesized following the procedure described in Platz, M. S. et al. *J. Org. Chem.* **1989**, *54*, 5938-5945.
The HPLC, NMR and MS data provided in the examples described below are obtained as followed:
The HPLC data:
Method A: HPLC columns: XbridgeTM C8 column 50 mm x 4.6 mm at a flow of 2 mL/ min; 8 min gradient from 0.1% TFA in H_2O to 0.07% TFA in ACN.
Method B: HPLC columns: XbridgeTM C8 column 50 mm x 4.6 mm at a flow of 1 mL/ min; 8 min gradient H_2O ammonium acetate (10 µM, pH 9) – ACN from 95:5 to 0:100.
Method C: HPLC columns: ATLANTIS C18 75×4.6mm 5U at a flow of 0.8 mL/ min; A-0.1%HCOOH B-ACN
Method D: HPLC columns: C18 BDS, 50X4.6mm, SC\307 at a flow of 0.8 mL/ min; A-0.1%TFA, B- ACN: Flow – 0.8mL/ min.

Method E: HPLC columns: Phenomenex Luna 5µ C18 (2), 100 x 4.6mm. (Plus guard cartridge) at a flow of 2 ml/min; 5 min gradient from 95:5 ([0.1% (V/V) formic acid in H_2O] : [0.1% (V/V) formic acid in MeCN]) to 5:95% ([0.1% (V/V) formic acid in H_2O] : [0.1% (V/V) formic acid in MeCN]).

Method F: HPLC columns: Waters Xterra MS 5µ C18 , 100 x 4.6mm. (Plus guard cartridge) at a flow of 2 ml/min; 5 min gradient from 95:5 ([10mM ammonium bicarbonate in H_2O] : MeCN) to 5:95% ([10mM ammonium bicarbonate in H_2O] : MeCN).

Method G: HPLC columns: Waters Sunfire 5µ C18, 150 x 4.6mm at a flow of 1 ml/min; 30 min gradient from 95:5 ([0.1% (V/V) formic acid in H_2O] : [0.1% (V/V) formic acid in MeCN]) to 0.1% (V/V) formic acid in MeCN.

Method H: HPLC columns: Waters Xterra 5µ C18 (2), 250 x 4.6mm at a flow of 1 ml/min; 30 min gradient from 95:5 ([10mM ammonium bicarbonate in H_2O] : MeCN) to MeCN.

Method I: HPLC columns: Waters Sunfire 5µ C18, 150 x 4.6mm at a flow of 1 ml/min; 20 min gradient from 98:2 ([0.1% (V/V) formic acid in H_2O] : [0.1% (V/V) formic acid in MeCN]) to 0.1% (V/V) formic acid in MeCN.

UV detection (maxplot) for all methods. Optional ELS detection using Polymer Labs ELS-1000.

Mass spectrum data:

Method A: LC/MS Waters ZMD (ESI);

Method B: LC/MS Waters Acquity, column Waters Acquity UPLC BEH C18 1.7 m 2.1 x 50 mm, conditions: solvent A (10 mM ammonium acetate in water + 5% ACN), solvent B (ACN), gradient 5% B to 100% B over 3 min, UV detection (PDA, 230-400 nm) and MS detection (SQ detector, positive and negative ESI modes, cone voltage 30 V).

Method C: UV detection (HP or Waters DAD, 210-400 nm) and MS detection (Micromass ZQ single quadrapole LC-MS, positive and negative ESI or APCI modes, cone voltage 25 V).

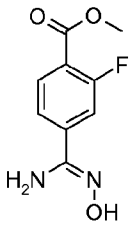
GC/MS: GC Agilent 6890N & MS Agilent 5973.

^{1}H-NMR data: Bruker DPX-300MHz unless otherwise reported.

The preparative HPLC purifications are performed with HPLC waters Prep LC 4000 System equipped with columns ®PrepMS C18 10µm, 50x300mm, unless otherwise reported. All HPLC purifications were performed with a gradient of ACN/H_2O or ACN/H_2O/TFA (0.1%).

The microwave chemistry is performed on a single mode microwave reactor Emrys™ Optimiser of or Smith Creator™ from Personal Chemistry or Initiator™ Sixty from Biotage.

Intermediate 1: methyl 4-[amino(hydroxyimino)methyl]-2-fluorobenzoate



Step 1: methyl-4-cyano-2-fluorobenzoate

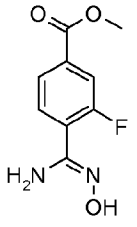
4-Cyano-2-fluorobenzoic acid (1 g; 6.06 mmol) was suspended in MeOH (10 mL) and 1-(3-dimethyl aminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (EDC) (1.39 g; 7.27 mmol; 1.20 eq.) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (70 mg; 0.61 mmol; 0.10 eq.) were added. The mixture was stirred at RT overnight.

Solvents were concentrated and the resulting mixture was taken up into EtOAc (20 mL) and washed with 0.1 N HCl solution (10 mL), 0.1 N NaOH solution (10 mL) and brine (2x10 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated. The isolated solid was washed with cyclohexane and a mixture of cyclohexane / EtOAc (3:1) then dried, affording the title compound as an off-white solid. ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.12-8.05 (m, 2H), 7.87 (dd, *J* = 1.32 Hz, *J* = 8.10 Hz, 1H), 3.93 (s, 3H). GC/MS Rt 3.08 min: 179 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 2.83 min (Purity: 97%).

Step 2: methyl 4-[amino(hydroxyimino)methyl]-2-fluorobenzoate

To a solution of methyl 4-cyano-2-fluorobenzoate, obtained in Step 1 (486.8 mg; 2.72 mmol) in abs. EtOH (6 mL) was added hydroxylamine (0.8 mL; 13.6 mmol; 5 eq.) (50% in water) and the mixture was heated at 74°C overnight. After cooling, a product precipitated. The precipitate was filtered off and dried under vacuum to afford **Intermediate 1** as an off-white solid (267.10 mg; 46%). ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 10.09 (s, 1H), 7.92 (t, *J* = 7.91 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (dd, *J* = 1.70 Hz, *J* = 8.10 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (dd, *J* = 1.51, *J* = 12.81, 1H), 6.05 (s, 2H), 3.90 (s, 3H). HPLC (Method B) Rt 2.99 min (Purity: 100%).

Intermediate 2: methyl 4-[amino(hydroxyimino)methyl]-3-fluorobenzoate



Step 1: methyl-4-cyano-3-fluorobenzoate

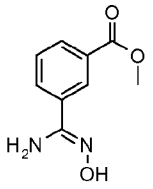
4-Cyano-3-fluorobenzoic acid (1 g; 6.06 mmol) was suspended in MeOH (10 mL) and 1-(3-dimethyl aminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (EDC) (1.39 g; 7.27 mmol; 1.20 eq.) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (70 mg; 0.61 mmol; 0.10 eq.) were added. The mixture was stirred at RT overnight.

Solvents were concentrated and the resulting mixture was taken up into EtOAc (20 mL) and washed with 0.1 N HCl solution (10 mL), 0.1 N NaOH solution (10 mL) and brine (2x10 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated. The title product was isolated as an off-white solid (0.95 g; 87%). ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.16 (dd, *J* = 6.40 Hz, *J* = 7.91 Hz, 1H), 8.02 (dd, *J* = 1.50 Hz, *J* = 9.80 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (dd. *J* = 1.50 Hz, *J* = 7.91, 1H), 3.95 (s, 3H). GC/MS Rt 3.10 min: 179 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 3.17 min (Purity: 87%).

Step 2: methyl 4-[amino(hydroxyimino)methyl]-3-fluorobenzoate

To a solution of methyl 4-cyano-3-fluorobenzoate, obtained in Step 1 (834.50 mg; 4.66 mmol) in abs. EtOH (10 mL) was added hydroxylamine (1.37 mL; 23.3 mmol; 5 eq.) (50% in water) and the mixture was heated at 74°C overnight. After cooling, the solvents were evaporated and the residue was dissolved in EtOAc (15 mL), extracted with brine (3x10 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated. **Intermediate 2** was isolated as a yellow solid and used without further purification in the next step. ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 9.89 (s, 1H), 7.92 (t, *J* = 7.91 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (dd, *J* = 1.70 Hz, *J* = 8.10 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (dd, *J* = 1.51 Hz, *J* = 12.81 Hz, 1H), 5.97 (s, 2H), 3.92 (s, 3H). HPLC (Method B) Rt 2.90 min (Purity: 90%).

Intermediate 3: methyl 3-[amino(hydroxyimino)methyl]benzoate



Step 1: methyl-3-cyanobenzoate

4-Cyanobenzoic acid (1 g; 6.80 mmol) was suspended in MeOH (10 mL) and 1-(3-dimethyl aminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (EDC) (1.56 g; 8.16 mmol; 1.20 eq.) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (83 mg, 0.68 mmol; 0.10 eq.) were added. The mixture was stirred at RT overnight.

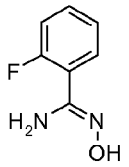
Solvents were concentrated and the resulting mixture was taken up into EtOAc (20 mL) and washed with 0.1 N HCl solution (10 mL), 0.1 N NaOH solution (10 mL) and brine (2x10 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated. The title product was isolated as an off-white solid (0.85 g; 77%). ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.36 (s, 1H), 8.29 (d, *J* = 7.91 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, *J* = 7.91 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (t, *J* = 7.91 Hz, 1H), 3.93 (s, 3H). LC/MS: 161.95 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 2.75 min (Purity: 98%).

Step 2: methyl 3-[amino(hydroxyimino)methyl]benzoate

To a solution of methyl 3-cyanobenzoate, obtained in Step 1 (0.84 g; 5.19 mmol) in abs. EtOH (10 mL) was added hydroxylamine (0.77 mL; 26 mmol; 5 eq.) (50% in water) and the mixture was heated at 74°C overnight. After cooling, the solvents were evaporated and the residue was dissolved in EtOAc (15 mL), extracted with brine (3x10 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$

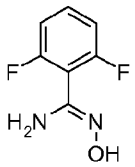
and evaporated. **Intermediate 3** was isolated as a white solid (0.84 g; 83%) and was used without further purification in the next step. ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 9.81 (s, 1H), 8.33 (s, 1H) 7.98 (t, *J* = 6.59 Hz, 2H), 7.57 (t, *J* = 7.72 Hz, 1H), 5.98 (s, 2H), 3.91 (s, 3H). HPLC (Method B) Rt 1.01 min (Purity: 96%).

Intermediate 4: 2-fluoro-N-hydroxybenzenecarboximidamide



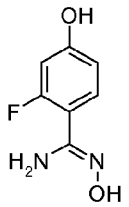
The title compound was prepared following procedure described for **Intermediate 3,** Step 2, but starting from 2-fluorobenzonitrile (1 g; 8.26 mmol), and isolated as a colorless oil (1.098 g; 86%). ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 9.67 (s, 1H); 7.57 – 7.43 (m, 2H); 7.29 – 7.22 (m, 2H); 5.84 (s, 2H). HPLC (Method B) Rt 2.17 min (Purity: 97%).

Intermediate 5: 2,6-difluoro-N-hydroxybenzenecarboximidamide



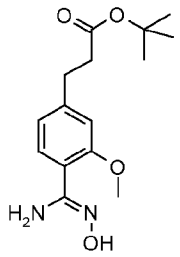
The title compound was prepared following procedure described for **Intermediate 3,** Step 2, but starting from 2,6-difluorobenzonitrile (1.0 g; 7.19 mmol), and isolated as a off white solid (1.036 g; 84%). ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 9.61 (s, 1H), 7.52 (tt, *J* = 6.59 Hz, *J* = 8.48 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (m, 2H), 6.00 (s, 2H). HPLC (Method B) Rt 2.09 min (Purity: 100%).

Intermediate 6: 2-fluoro-N,4-dihydroxybenzenecarboximidamide



The title compound was prepared following procedure described for **Intermediate 3,** Step 2, but starting from 2-fluoro-4-hydroxybenzonitrile (500 mg; 3.65 mmol), and isolated as a off white solid (534.40 mg; 86%). ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 10.11 (s, 1H), 9.46 (s, 1H), 7.34 (t, *J* = 8.67 Hz, 1H), 6.65– 6.57 (m, 2H), 5.67 (s, 2H). HPLC (Method B) Rt 1.10 min (Purity: 100%).

Intermediate 7: *tert*-butyl 3-{4-[amino(hydroxyimino)methyl]-3-methoxyphenyl}propanoate



Step 1: tert-butyl 3-(4-cyano-3-methoxyphenyl) acrylate

A mixture of 4-bromo-2-methoxy benzonitirle (10 g, 0.047 mol), *tert*-butylacrylate (27.6 mL, 0.188 mol) and triethylamine (19.6 mL, 0.141 mol) in dry acetonitrile (100 mL) was purged with nitrogen for 10 min followed by the addition of palladium acetate (1.05 g, 0.0047 mol) and triphenyl phosphine (1.23 g, 0.0047 mol). The mixture was refluxed at 90°C for 48h and concentrated under vacuum. The residue purified by chromatography using silica gel (60-120mesh) and pet ether/ethyl acetate as eluent to afford the title compound as a yellow solid . ^{1}H-NMR ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 7.50-7.56 (2H, m), 7.13-7.15 (1H, d), 7.05 (1H, s), 6.41-6.45 (1H, d), 3.95 (3H, s), 1.53 (9H, s).

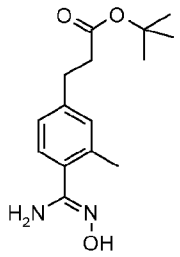
Step 2: tert-butyl 3-(4-cyano-3-methoxyphenyl)propanoate

To a solution of *tert*-butyl 3-(4-cyano-3-methoxyphenyl) acrylate obtained in step 1 (3.5 g) in ethyl acetate (150 mL) was added palladium on carbon (500 mg) and the mixture was put under a pressure of 4 kg of hydrogen for 12h at RT. The catalyst was removed by filtration and the solvents were removed under vacuum to afford the title compound as white solid (3.5g, 97%). ^{1}H-NMR ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 7.41-7.43 (1H, s), 6.80-6.83 (2H, m), 3.88 (3H, s), 2.89-2.93 (2H, t), 2.51-2.55 (2H, t), 1.34 (9H, s). LC/MS: 279.1 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method C) Rt 2.40 min (Purity: 99.7%).

Step 3: tert-butyl 3-{4-[amino (hydroxyimino)methyl]-3-methoxyphenyl} propanoate

To a mixture of sodium bicarbonate (1.92 g, 0.023 mol) in water (15 mL) and hydroxylamine hydrochloride (1.6 g, 0.023 mol), was added *tert*-butyl 3-(4-cyano-3-methoxyphenyl) propanoate, obtained in step 2 (6.0 g, 0.023 mol) in methanol (60 mL). The reaction mixture refluxed at 65°C for 12hours and concentrated under vacuum. The residue was slurred with ethanol (100 mL) and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated under vacuum and the residue purified by chromatography using silica gel (60-120mesh) and chloroform/methanol as eluent. The white solid obtained was further recrystallised from pet ether/ethyl acetate to afford the title compound as a white solid . ^{1}H-NMR ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 9.33 (1H, s), 7.25-7.27 (1H, d), 6.91 (1H, s), 6.77(1H, d), 5.54 (2H, bs), 3.76-3.78 (3H, s), 2.77-2.79 (2H, t), 2.52-2.54 (2H, t), 1.36 (9H, s). LC/MS: 295.1 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method D) Rt 2.52 min (Purity: 93.5%).

Intermediate 8: *tert*-butyl 3-{4-[amino(hydroxyimino)methyl]-3-methylphenyl}propanoate



Step 1: tert-butyl 3-(4-cyano-3-methylphenyl)acrylate

A mixture of 4-bromo-2-methyl benzonitirle (5 g, 0.025 mol), *tert*-butylacrylate (15 mL, 0.102 mol), and triethylamine (10.6 mL, 0.076 mol) in dry acetonitrile (50 mL) was purged with nitrogen for 10 min. Palladium acetate (0.286 g, 0.0012 mol) and triphenyl phosphine (0.334 g, 0.0012 mol) were added to the reaction mixture and refluxed at 90°C for 48hrs. The reaction mixture was concentrated under vacuum. The residue was purified by column chromatography using silica gel (60-120mesh) and pet ether/ethyl acetate as an elutent to afford the title compound as a white solid (5.3 g, 85%). ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO d_6, 400MHz) δ 7.84 (1H,s), 7.79-7.81 (1H, d), 7.69-7.71 (1H, d), 7.53-7.57(1H, d), 6.67-6.71 (1H, d), 2.49 (3H, s), 1.49 (9H, s).

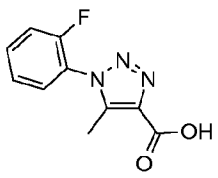
Step 2: tert-butyl 3-(4-cyano-3-methylphenyl)propanoate

To a solution of *tert*-butyl 3-(4-cyano-3-methylphenyl)acrylate obtained in step 1, (5.3 g) in ethyl acetate (50 mL) was added palladium on carbon (500 mg) and the mixture was placed under a pressure of 3kg of hydrogen for 3h at RT. The catalyst was removed by filtration and the filtrate was concentrated under vacuum to afford the title compound as white solid (5.2 g, 98%). ^{1}H-NMR ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 7.51-7.53 (1H, d), 7.16 (1H, s), 7.10-7.12 (1H, d), 2.91-2.94 (2H, t), 2.53-2.57 (2H, t), 2.52 (3H, s), 1.42 (9H, s). LC/MS: 246.0 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method C) Rt 3.23 min (Purity: 96.2%).

Step 3: tert-butyl 3-{4-[amino(hydroxyimino)methyl]-3-methylphenyl}propanoate

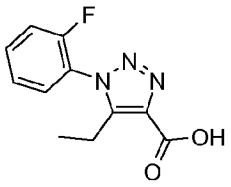
The title compound was prepared following procedure described for **Intermediate 3,** Step 2, but starting from *tert*-butyl 3-(4-cyano-3-methylphenyl)propanoate (0.20 g; 0.82 mmol), and was isolated as a white solid (177.60 mg; 78%). ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 9.28 (s, 1H), 7.18 (d, J = 7.71 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (s, 1H), 7.04 (d, J = 7.77 Hz, 1H), 5.67 (s, 2H), 2.79 (t, J = 7.47 Hz, 2H), 2.51 (m, 2H), 2.32 (s, 3H), 1.39 (s, 9H). LC/MS: 278.90 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method B) Rt 2.62 min (Purity: 89%).

Intermediate 9: 1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-5-methyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid



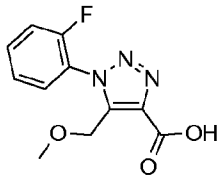
To a solution of 1-azido-2-fluorobenzene, prepared according to Platz, M. S. et al. *J. Org. Chem.* **1989**, *54*, 5938-5945 (9.166 g; 66.85 mmol; 1.5 eq.), and ethyl acetoacetate (5.69 mL; 44.57 mmol; 1 eq.) in absolute EtOH (60 mL) under N_2 at RT, sodium ethoxide (10.48 mL; 133.70 mmol; 3 eq.) was added and the mixture was heated at 70°C for 5 days. During this reaction time, ethyl acetoacetate (2x2 mL; 2x13.37 mmol; 2x0.30 eq.) was added after 3 days and 4 days. After cooling to RT, a 5N NaOH solution (70 mL) was added to the mixture. The reaction was stirred for 1h at RT. Water was added (70 mL), and the mixture was washed with Et_2O (3 x 70 mL). Then the aqueous layer was acidified to pH 2-3 with 1N HCl and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 80 mL). Combined organic phases were washed with brine (80 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated. The residue was triturated in DCM and filtrated, to afford **Intermediate 9** as a white solid. ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 13.22 (s, 1H), 7.74-7.66 (m, 2H), 7.57 (t, *J* = 9.50 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (t, *J* = 7.73 Hz, 1H), 2.37 (s, 3H). LC/MS: 222.0 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 2.24 min (Purity: 98%).

Intermediate 10: 5-Ethyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)- 1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid



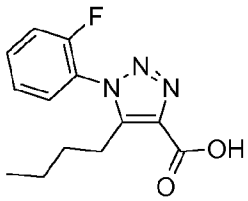
To a solution of 1-azido-2-fluorobenzene, prepared according to Platz, M. S. et al. *J. Org. Chem.* **1989**, *54*, 5938-5945 (4.22 g; 30.78 mmol; 1 eq.), and ethyl 3-oxovalerate (4.83 mL; 33.85 mmol; 1.10 eq.) in EtOH (75 mL) under argon was added portion wise sodium ethoxide (4.19 g; 61.55 mmol; 2 eq.). The resulting mixture was stirred for 30 min at RT, one hour at 65°C and overnight at RT. The solvents were evaporated. EtOH (50 mL) and 5N NaOH solution (30 mL) were added and the resulting mixture was stirred at RT for 3 h. The mixture was diluted with water (75 mL), and washed with ether (2x50 mL). After cooling to 0°C, the aqueous layer was acidified with 5N HCl solution, and the product was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over $MgSO_4$. After concentration, a solid was obtained. It was triturated with ACN, filtrated and dried. **Intermediate 10** was obtained as an off-white solid. ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 13.32 (s, 1H), 7.84-7.77 (m, 2H), 7.70-7.64 (m, 1H), 7.54 (t, *J* = 7.54 Hz, 1H), 2.85 (q, *J* = 7.51, 2H), 1.04 (t, *J* = 7.50 Hz, 3H). LC/MS: 235.94 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 2.61 min (Purity: 96%).

Intermediate 11: 1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-5-(methoxymethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid.



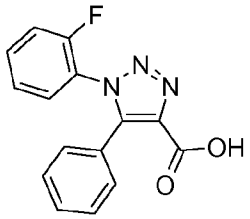
To a solution of 1-azido-2-fluorobenzene, prepared according to Platz, M. S. et al. *J. Org. Chem.* **1989**, *54*, 5938-5945 (500 mg; 3.65 mmol; 1 eq.), and methyl 4-methoxyacetoacetate (0.520 mL; 4.01 mmol; 1.10 eq.) in absolute EtOH (10 mL) under argon was added portion wise sodium ethoxide (496.30 mg; 7.29 mmol; 2 eq.) and the mixture was stirred for 5 h at 70°C, then overnight at RT. A 5N solution of NaOH (3.65 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred for 1 h at RT. Once no strating ester could be detected by LC/MS, the mixture was diluted with water (10 mL), and washed with ether (2x10 mL). After cooling to 0°C, the aqueous layer was acidified with 5N HCl solution, and the product was extracted with EtOAc (3x15 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (15 mL) and dried over $MgSO_4$. After concentration, an oil was obtained, which was triturated with ACN. The resulting solid was filtrated and dried, affording **Intermediate 11** as an off-white solid (3.90 g; 54%). ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 13.60 (s, 1H), 7.80-7.72 (m, 2H), 7.62 (t, *J* = 9.23 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (t, *J* = 7.54 Hz, 1H), 4.77 (s, 2H), 3.11 (s, 3H). LC/MS: 251.95 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 2.20 min (Purity: 93%).

Intermediate 12: 5-Butyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)- 1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid



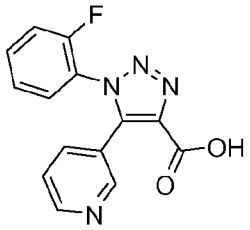
To a solution of 1-azido-2-fluorobenzene, prepared according to Platz, M. S. et al. *J. Org. Chem.* **1989**, *54*, 5938-5945 (548.47 mg; 4 mmol; 1 eq.), and methyl 3-oxoheptanoate (0.635 mg; 4.01 mmol; 1.10 eq.) in absolute EtOH (10 mL) under argon was added portion wise sodium ethoxide (496.3 mg; 7.29 mmol; 2 eq.) and the mixture was stirred at 70°C for 5 h, then overnight at RT. A 5N NaOH solution (3.65 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred for 1h at RT. Once the saponification was complete, the mixture was diluted with water (10 mL), and washed with ether (2x10 mL). After cooling to 0°C, the aqueous layer was acidified with 5N solution of HCl, and the product was extracted with EtOAc (3x15 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (15 mL) and dried over $MgSO_4$. After concentration, **Intermediate 12** was isolated as an oil (700 mg; 73%) and was used without further purification. ^{1}H-NMR ($CDCl_3$, 300MHz) δ 9.18 (s, 1H), 7.66-7.59 (m, 1H), 7.50-7.32 (m, 3H), 2.93 (t, *J* = 7.91 Hz, 2H), 1.53-1.17 (m, 4H), 0.78 (t, *J* = 7.21 Hz, 3H). LC/MS: 263.96 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 3.34 min (Purity: 72%).

Intermediate 13: 5-phenyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)- 1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid



Sodium ethoxide (1.99 g; 29.17 mmol; 2 eq.) was dissolved in EtOH (50 mL) and the resulting solution was placed under N_2 atmosphere. 1-Azido-2-fluorobenzene, prepared according to Platz, M. S. et al. *J. Org. Chem.* **1989**, *54*, 5938-5945 (2 g; 14.59 mmol; 1 eq.), was dissolved in EtOH (15 mL) and ethyl benzoylacetate (3.08 g; 16.04 mmol; 1.10 eq.) was added. This solution was added portionwise to the sodium ethoxide solution at RT. The mixture was stirred for 5h at 70°C and overnight at RT. A 5N solution of NaOH (14.6 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred for 1h at RT. The mixture was diluted with water (30 mL), and washed with ether (2x30 mL). After cooling to 0°C, the aqueous layer was acidified with 5N solution of HCl and the product was extracted with EtOAc (3x50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (25 mL) and dried over $MgSO_4$. The solvents were evaporated and the residue was triturated in ACN, filtrated and dried under vacuo to afford **intermediate 13** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 13.21 (s, 1H), 7.77 (dt, *J* = 1.63 Hz, *J* = 7.72 Hz, 1H), 7.67-7.60 (m, 1H), 7.45-7.36 (m, 7H). LC/MS: 283.87 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 3.16 min (Purity: 92%).

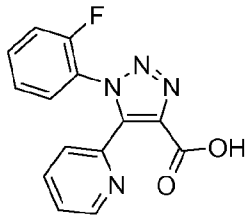
Intermediate 14: 1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-3-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid



To a solution of methyl nicotinoylacetate (1.29 g; 7.22 mmol; 1.10 eq.) in EtOH (15 mL) was added 1-azido-2-fluorobenzene, prepared according to Platz, M. S. et al. *J. Org. Chem.* **1989**, *54*, 5938-5945 (0.90 g; 6.56 mmol; 1 eq.), followed by sodium ethoxide (0.89 g; 13.13 mmol; 2 eq.). The reaction mixture was heated to 70°C for 4.5 h and stirred overnight at RT. A 5N NaOH solution (6.6 mL) was added together with EtOH (30 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 2h. Once the saponification was complete, the mixture was diluted with water (30 mL), and washed with ether (2x30 mL). After cooling to 0°C, the aqueous layer was ajusted to pH = 6 with 5N HCl solution, and the product was extracted with EtOAc (3x50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (50 mL) and dried over $MgSO_4$. The

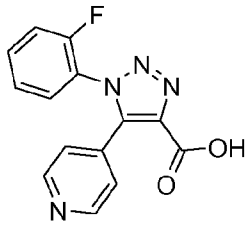
solvents were evaporated and the residue was trituated with ACN, filtrated and dried, affording **Intermediate 14** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 13.39 (s, 1H), 8.62 (dd, *J* = 4.88 Hz, *J* = 1.52 Hz, 1H), 8.58 (d, *J* = 1.59 Hz, 1H), 7.86-7.80 (m, 2H), 7.70-7.63 (m, 1H), 7.48-7.42 (m, 3H). LC/MS: 284.85 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 1.69 min (Purity: 100%).

Intermediate 15: 1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-2-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid



To a solution of ethyl picolinoylacetate (0.77 g; 4.01 mmol; 1.10 eq.) and 1-azido-2-fluorobenzene, prepared according to Platz, M. S. et al. *J. Org. Chem.* **1989**, *54*, 5938-5945 (0.50 g; 3.65 mmol; 1 eq.), in EtOH (25 mL) under argon was added sodium ethoxide (0.50 g; 7.29 mmol; 2 eq.). The reaction mixture was heated to 70°C for 4.5 h and stirred for 3 days at RT. A 5 N solution of NaOH (3.65 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 2h at RT. Once the saponification was complete, the mixture was diluted with water (20 mL), and washed with ether (2x20 mL). After cooling to 0°C, the aqueous layer was adjusted to a pH = 4 with HCl (5 N), and the product was extracted with EtOAc (3x30 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (20 mL) and dried over $MgSO_4$. The solvents were evaporated and the product was dried to afford **Intermediate 15** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 13.45 (s, 1H), 8.47 (d, *J* = 4.80 Hz, 1H), 7.96 (dt, *J* = 7.96 Hz, *J* = 1.71 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (d, *J* = 7.86 Hz, 1H), 7.68-7.58 (m, 2H), 7.47-7.35 (m, 3H). LC/MS: 284.74 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 2.30 min (Purity: 100%).

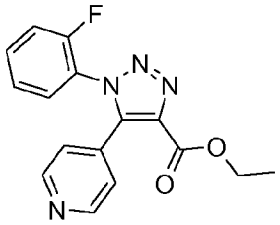
Intermediate 16: 1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid



To a solution of ethyl isonicotinylacetate (0.77 g; 4.01 mmol; 1.10 eq.) and 1-azido-2-fluorobenzene, prepared according to Platz, M. S. et al. *J. Org. Chem.* **1989**, *54*, 5938-5945 (0.50 g; 3.65 mmol; 1 eq.), in EtOH (25 mL) under argon was added sodium ethoxide (0.50 g; 7.29 mmol; 2 eq.). The reaction mixture was heated for 5 h at 74°C and stirred overnight at RT. A 5N solution of NaOH (3.65 mL) was added and the resulting reaction mixture was

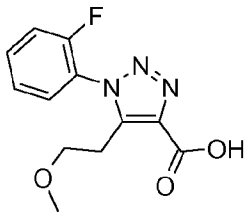
stirred for 2 h at RT. Once the saponification was complete, the mixture was diluted with water (20 mL), and washed with ether (2x20 mL). After cooling to 0°C, the aqueous layer was adjusted to a pH = 3.5 with a 5N solution of HCl, and the product was extracted with EtOAc (3 x30 mL). In the organic phase, a precipitate was formed. It was filtrated and triturated with ACN to afford **Intermediate 16** (797.10 mg; 77%) as an off-white solid. ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 13.43 (s, 1H), 8.64 (d, *J* = 6.00 Hz, 2H), 7.81 (t, *J* = 7.55 Hz, 1H), 7.70-7.63 (m, 1H), 7.48-7.42 (m, 3H). LC/MS: 284.90 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 1.52 min (Purity: 100%).

Intermediate 17: Ethyl 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylate



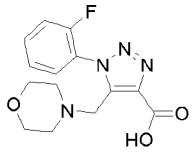
To a solution of 1-azido-2-fluorobenzene, prepared according to Platz, M. S. et al. *J. Org. Chem.* **1989**, *54*, 5938-5945 (25 g; 182.33 mmol; 1 eq.), and ethyl isonicotinoylacetate (38.04 g; 196.91 mmol; 1.08 eq.) in abs. EtOH (250 ml) under argon was added sodium ethylate (24.81 g; 364.65 mmol; 2 eq.). The reaction mixture was heated up to 70 °C for 21h. MTBE (250 mL) was added and suspension was filtered. The resulting cake was washed with MTBE (2 x 100 mL) to give a pale orange solid, which was partitioned between ethyl acetate (250 mL) and 0.1 N NaOH solution (400 mL). The phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate (250 mL). Combined organic phases were washed with 1N NaOH solution, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated to give **Intermediate 17** as off-white solid. ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.63-8.61 (m, 2H), 7.83-7.75 (m, 1H), 7.69-7.59 (m, 1H), 7.47-7.38 (m, 4H), 4.25 (q, *J*=7.1Hz, 2H), 1.16 (t, *J*=7.1Hz, 3H). LC/MS: 313.2 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 1.98 min (Purity: 99.7%).

Intermediate 18: 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(2-methoxyethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid



To a solution of 1-azido-2-fluorobenzene, prepared according to Platz, M. S. et al. *J. Org. Chem.* **1989**, *54*, 5938-5945 (500 mg; 3.65 mmol; 1 eq.) and methyl 5-methoxy-3-oxovalerate (642.46 mg; 4.01 mmol; 1.10 eq.) in absolute EtOH (10 ml) under N_2 was added portionwise sodium ethoxide (496.3 mg; 7.29 mmol; 2 eq.) and the mixture was stirred at 70 °C for 5 hours, then at RT overnight. A 5 N aqueous solution of NaOH (3.65 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred at RT for 1 hour. As the saponification was complete, the mixture was diluted with water, and washed with ether (2 x 15 mL). After cooling to 0 °C, the aqueous layer was acidified with 5 N HCl aqueous solution, and the product was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 15 mL). The combined organic layer was washed with brine and dried over $MgSO_4$. After concentration, a dark oil was obtained. It was trituated in ACN, kept at 4°C for 3 hours and filtrated to give **Intermediate 18** as off-white solid. ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 13.38 (s, 1H), 7.82-7.72 (m, 2H), 7.67-7.61 (m, 1H), 7.55-7.50 (m, 1H), 3.45 (t, *J*=6Hz, 2H), 3.11 (t, *J*=6Hz, 2H), 3.04 (s, 3H). LC/MS: 266.2 $(M+H)^+$; 264.2 $(M-H)^-$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 2.51 min (Purity: 93.7%).

Intermediate 19: 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(morpholin-4-ylmethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid



Step 1: Methyl 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(morpholin-4-ylmethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylate

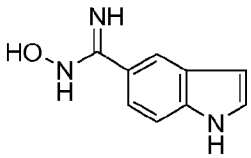
A solution of 1-azido-2-fluorobenzene, prepared according to Platz, M. S. et al. *J. Org. Chem.* **1989**, *54*, 5938-5945 (500 mg; 3.65 mmol; 1 eq.) and methyl 4-chloroacetoacetate (823 mg; 5.47 mmol; 1.5 eq.) in morpholine (10 ml) was stirred at 50°C overnight. The reaction mixture was evaporated. Water was added (20 mL) and was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 20 mL). Combined organic phases were extracted with 3 portions of HCl 1 N. Combined aqueous phases were made alkaline with NaOH 5N and were extracted with EtOAc (3 x 20 mL). Organic layers were dried over magnesium sulfate and evaporated, affording the title product as a dark red oil. It was used in the next step without further purification. HPLC (Method A) Rt 1.81 min. (Purity: 82.5%).

Step 2: 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(morpholin-4-ylmethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid

Methyl 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(morpholin-4-ylmethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylate, obtained in Step 1 as described above (677 mg; 2.11 mmol; 1 eq.), was dissolved in MeOH (6 ml) and THF (6 ml) . Sodium hydroxide (2.11 ml; 5 M; 10.57 mmol; 5 eq.) was added and the mixture was stirred at RT overnight. Sodium hydroxide (2.11 ml; 5 M; 10.57 mmol; 5 eq.) was added

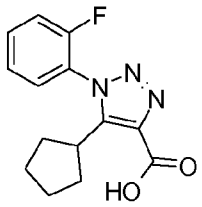
and the mixture was stirred further at RT. After 48 hours, the reaction was complete. HCl solution (4.22 ml; 5 M; 21.14 mmol; 10 eq.) was added and the solvents were evaporated. The resulting solid was purified by precipitation in ACN, affording **Intermediate 19** as off-white solid. ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 7.85-7.72 (m, 2H), 7.65-7.57 (m, 1H), 7.52-7.46 (m, 1H), 4.22 (br s, 2H), 3.48 (br s, 4H), 2.60 (br s, 4H). LC/MS: 263.2 $(M+H)^+$; 261.2 $(M-H)^-$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 1.14 min (Purity: 100%).

Intermediate 20: N'-hydroxy-1H-indole-5-carboximidamide



The title compound was prepared following procedure described for **Intermediate 3,** Step 2, but starting from 5-cyanoindole (2 g; 14.07 mmol; 1 eq.), and was isolated as a brown solid (2.4 g; 97%). ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 11.15 (s, 1H), 9.36 (s, 1H), 7.85 (m, 1H), 7.45 (dd, *J* = 1.59 Hz, *J* = 8.45 Hz, 1H), 7.36-7.33 (m, 2H), 6.44 (m, 1H), 5.69 (s, 2H). LC/MS: 176.1 $(M+H)^+$; 174.1$(M-H)^-$ (Purity: 98.9%).

Intermediate 21: 5-cyclopentyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid



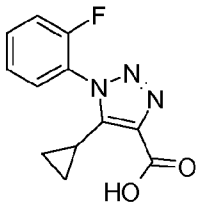
Step 1: Ethyl 5-cyclopentyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylate

DBU (2.99 ml; 20.06 mmol; 1.10 eq.) was dissolved in DMF (25 ml) and put under nitrogen atmosphere. 3-Cyclopentyl-3-oxo-propionic acid ethyl ester (Pharmacore, 3.695 g; 20.06 mmol; 1.10 eq.) was added to the mixture and it was stirred for 15 min. Then a solution of 1-azido-2-fluorobenzene, prepared according to Platz, M. S. et al. *J. Org. Chem.* **1989**, *54*, 5938-5945, (2.5 g; 18.23 mmol; 1 eq.) in DMF (5 mL) was added dropwise to the solution at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at 90°C for 2 hours. Water (50 mL) was added to the cooled reaction mixture and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 50 mL). Combined organics were washed with water and brine, dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated under vacuum affording the title compound as a yellow oil. It was used in the next step without further purification. LC/MS (Method B): 304.2 $(M+H)^+$.

Step 2: 5-cyclopentyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid

Ethyl 5-cyclopentyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylate, obtained in Step 1 as described above, was dissolved in EtOH and NaOH (18 ml; 5 M; 91.16 mmol; 5 eq.) was added, the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. Water (50 mL) was added and the aqueous phase was washed with Et_2O (2 x 50 mL). The aqueous layer was acidified to pH 2 with HCl 5 N and extracted with EtOAc (2 x 50 mL). The combined organics were washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated under vacuum giving the title compound as a brown solid. It was suspended in petroleum ether and the suspension was sonicated for a few minutes, then filtered off, washed with petroleum ether, dried under vacuum affording **Intermediate 21** as a beige solid. ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 13.23 (br s, 1H), 7.82-7.74 (m, 2H), 7.67-7.49 (m, 2H), 3.20-3.08 (m, 1H), 2.01-1.42 (m, 8H). LC/MS (Method B): 276.1 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 3.92 min (Purity: 98.2%).

Intermediate 22: 5-cyclopropyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid



Step 1: Ethyl 5-cyclopropyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylate

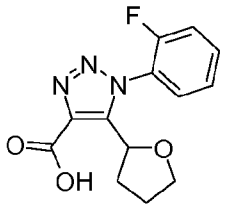
DBU (2.99 ml; 20.06 mmol; 1.10 eq.) was dissolved in DMF (37.5 ml) and put under nitrogen atmosphere. 3-Cyclopropyl-3-oxo-propionic acid ethyl ester (Betapharma, 3.132 g; 20.06 mmol; 1.10 eq.) was added to the mixture and it was stirred for 15 min. Then a solution of 1-azido-2-fluorobenzene prepared according to Platz, M. S. et al. *J. Org. Chem.* **1989**, *54*, 5938-5945, (2.5 g; 18.23 mmol; 1 eq.) in DMF (5 mL) was added dropwise to the solution at room temperature. Water (50 mL) was added to the cooled reaction mixture and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 50 mL). Combined organics were washed with water and brine, dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated under vacuum affording the title compound as a brown oil. It was used in the next step without further purification. LC/MS (Method B): 276.1 $(M+H)^+$.

Step 2: 5-cyclopropyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid

Ethyl 5-cyclopropyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylate, obtained in Step 1 as described above was dissolved in EtOH and NaOH (18 ml; 5 M; 91.16 mmol; 5 eq.) was added, the mixture wa stirred overnight at room temperature. Water (50 mL) was added and the aqueous phase was washed with Et_2O (2 x 50 mL). The aqueous layer was acidified to pH 2 with HCl 5 N and extracted with EtOAc (2 x 50 mL). The combined organics were washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated under vacuum affording **Intermediate 22** as a beige solid. ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 13.19 (br s, 1H), 7.81-7.72

(m, 2H), 7.66-7.59 (m, 1H), 7.54-7.49 (m, 1H), 2.04-1.94 (m, 1H), 0.91-0.71 (m, 4H). LC/MS (Method B): 248.1 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 2.78 min (Purity: 93.6%).

Intermediate 23: 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(tetrahydrofuran-2-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid



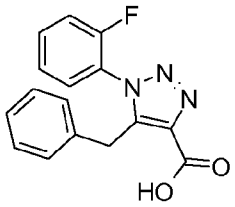
Step 1: Ethyl 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(tetrahydrofuran-2-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylate

Potassium carbonate (2.419 g; 17.50 mmol; 2 eq.) was dissolved in DMSO (18 ml) and put under nitrogen atmosphere. 1-Azido-2-fluorobenzene, prepared according to Platz, M. S. et al. *J. Org. Chem.* **1989**, *54*, 5938-5945, (1.2 g; 8.75 mmol; 1 eq.) was dissolved in 10 mL of DMSO and ethyl 3-(tetrahydrofuran-2-yl)-3-oxopropanoate (Pharmacore, 1.793 mg; 9.63 mmol; 1.10 eq.) was added. This solution was added dropwise to the potassium carbonate solution at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at 70°C for 3 hours. Water (30 mL) was added to the mixture and it was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 40 mL). Organics were washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated under vacuum affording the title compound as a brown oil. It was used in the next step without further purification. HPLC (Method A) Rt 4.14 min (Purity: 86.6%).

Step 2: 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(tetrahydrofuran-2-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid

Ethyl 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(tetrahydrofuran-2-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylate obtained in Step 1 as described above was dissolved in EtOH (150 mL) and NaOH (8.75 ml; 5 M; 43.76 mmol; 5 eq.) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The mixture was diluted with water (30 mL), and washed with diethyl ether (2 x 40 mL). The aqueous layer was acidified to pH 2 with HCl 5 N, and the product was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 50 mL). Combined organic phases were washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated under vacuum affording **Intermediate 23** as a brown oil. ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d6, 300MHz) δ 13.21 (br s, 1H), 7.76-7.68 (m, 2H), 7.52-7.42 (m, 2H), 5.56-5.51 (t, J= 7.10 Hz, 1H), 3.58-3.48 (m, 1H), 3.02-2.91 (m, 1H), 2.45-2.26 (m, 1H), 1.91-1.62 (m, 3H). HPLC (Method A) Rt 3.10 min (Purity: 93.1 %).

Intermediate 24: 5-benzyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid



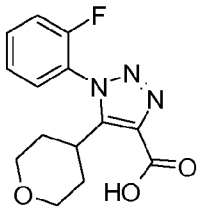
Step 1: Methyl 5-benzyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylate

DBU (1.33 ml; 8.90 mmol; 1.10 eq.) was dissolved in DMF (17 ml) and put under nitrogen atmosphere. 3-Oxo-4-phenyl-butyric acid methyl ester (Chemcollect, 1.711 g; 8.90 mmol; 1.10 eq.) was added to the mixture and it was stirred for 15 min. Then a solution of 1-azido-2-fluorobenzene, prepared according to Platz, M. S. et al. *J. Org. Chem.* **1989**, *54*, 5938-5945, (1.11 g; 8.10 mmol; 1 eq.) in DMF (2 mL) was added dropwise to the solution at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at 90°C for 2 hours. Water (30 mL) was added to the cooled reaction mixture and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 40 mL). Combined organics were washed with water and brine, dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated under vacuum giving the title compound as a yellow oil. It was used in the next step without further purification. LC/MS (Method B): 312.1 $(M+H)^+$.

Step 2: 5-benzyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid

Methyl 5-benzyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylate obtained in Step 1 as described above was dissolved in EtOH and NaOH (8.10 ml; 5 M; 40.48 mmol; 5 eq.) was added, the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. Water (30 mL) was added and the aqueous phase was washed with Et_2O (2 x 30 mL). The aqueous layer was acidified to pH 2 with HCl 5 N and extracted with EtOAc (2 x 50 mL). The combined organics were washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated under vacuum affording the title compound as a yellow oil. It was taken up in petroleum ether and it was sonicated. The suspension was filtered off, affording **Intermediate 24** as a beige solid. ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 13.43 (br s, 1H), 7.74-7.69 (m, 1H), 7.64-7.58 (m, 1H), 7.53-7.42 (m, 2H), 7.22-7.17 (m, 3H), 6.83-6.72 (m, 2H), 4.38 (s, 2H). LC/MS (Method B): 298.2 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 3.60 min (Purity: 92.7 %).

Intermediate 25: 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid



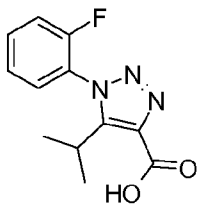
Step 1: Ethyl 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylate

DBU (1.32 ml; 8.82 mmol; 1.10 eq.) was dissolved in DMF (16.5 ml) and put under nitrogen atmosphere. 3-Oxo-3-(tetrahydro-pyran-4-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester (Pharmacore, 1.767 g; 8.82 mmol; 1.10 eq.) was added to the mixture and it was stirred for 15 min. Then a solution of 1-azido-2-fluorobenzene, prepared according to Platz, M. S. et al. *J. Org. Chem.* **1989**, *54*, 5938-5945, (1.1 g; 8.02 mmol; 1 eq.) in DMF (15 mL) was added dropwise to the solution at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred at 70°C for 2 hours. Water (40 mL) was added to the reaction mixture. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 40 mL). Combined organic layers were washed with HCl 0.1N, brine, dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated under vacuum giving the title compound as a yellow oil. It was used in the next step without further purification. LC/MS (Method B): 320.2 $(M+H)^+$.

Step 2: 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid

Ethyl 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylate, obtained in Step 1 as described above was dissolved in EtOH and NaOH (8 ml; 5 M; 40.11 mmol; 5 eq.) was added to the solution. It was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. Water (30 mL) was added to the mixture and it was washed with Et_2O (2 x 30 mL). The aqueous layer was acidified to pH 2 with HCl 5 N and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 40 mL). The combined organics were washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated under vacuum giving the title compound as a brown oil. It was taken up in petroleum ether and sonicated affording **Intermediate 25** a beige solid. ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 13.38 (br s, 1H), 7.81-7.76 (m, 2H), 7.68-7.62 (m, 1H), 7.56-7.51 (m, 1H), 3.87-3.82 (m, 2H), 3.28-3.20 (m, 3H), 2.11-2.01 (m, 2H), 1.55-1.52 (m, 2H). LC/MS (Method B): 292.1 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 2.66 min (Purity: 99.1 %).

Intermediate 26: 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-isopropyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid



Step 1: Ethyl 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-isopropyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylate

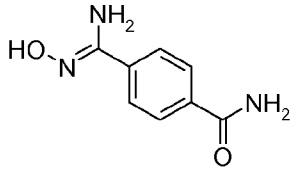
DBU (3.6 ml; 24.07 mmol; 1.10 eq.) was dissolved in DMF (45 ml) and put under nitrogen atmosphere. Ethyl isobutyrylacetate (Aldrich, 3.807 g; 24.07 mmol; 1.10 eq.) was added to the mixture and it was stirred for 15 min. Then a solution of 1-azido-2-fluorobenzene, prepared according to Platz, M. S. et al. *J. Org. Chem.* **1989**, *54*, 5938-5945, (3 g; 21.858 mmol; 1 eq.) in DMF (10 mL) was added dropwise to the solution at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred at 70°C for 5 hours. Water (80 mL) was added to the reaction mixture. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 100 mL). Combined organics

were washed with HCl 0.1N, brine, dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated under vacuum giving the title compound as a brown oil. It was used in the next step without further purification. LC/MS (Method B): 278.2 $(M+H)^+$.

Step 2: 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-isopropyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid

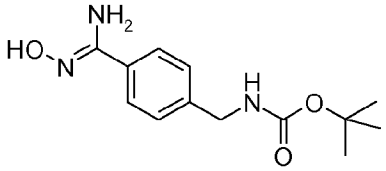
Ethyl 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-isopropyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylate, obtained in Step 1 as described above was dissolved in EtOH and NaOH (22 ml; 5 M; 109.40 mmol; 5 eq.) was added to the solution. It was stirred at room temperature overnight. Water (100 mL) was added to the mixture and it was washed with Et_2O (2 x 100 mL). The aqueous layer was acidified to pH 2 with HCl 5 N and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 100 mL). The combined organics were washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated under vacuum giving the title compound as a brown oil. It was taken up in petroleum ether and sonicated affording **Intermediate 26** a beige solid. ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 13.25 (br s, 1H), 7.80-7.75 (m, 2H), 7.68-7.61 (m, 1H), 7.56-7.49 (m, 1H), 3.29-3.19 (m, 1H), 1.25-1.23 (d, *J*=7.05 Hz, 6H). LC/MS (Method B): 250.1 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 3.48 min (Purity: 97.0 %).

Intermediate 27: 4-[amino(hydroxyimino)methyl]benzamide



To a solution of 4-cyanobenzamide (512 mg; 3.93 mmol) in abs. EtOH (3 mL) was added hydroxylamine (0.8 mL; 12 mmol) (50% in water) and the mixture was heated to 78°C for 18 hours. The mixture was poured into a crystallizing dish and the solvent allowed to evaporate. The residue was washed with copious amounts of EtOAc, dry MeOH and dry MeCN which was filtered through a hydrophobic frit and the solvent removed *in vacuo*. **Intermediate 27** was isolated as a yellow solid (513 mg; 79%). ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 9.81 (1H, s), 8.01 (1H, s), 7.89 (2H, d, *J* = 8.2 Hz), 7.77 (2H, d, *J* = 8.2 Hz), 7.40 (1H, s), 5.91 (2H, s).

Intermediate 28: tert-butyl {4-[amino(hydroxyimino)methyl]benzyl}carbamate



Step 1: tert-butyl 4-cyanobenzylcarbamate

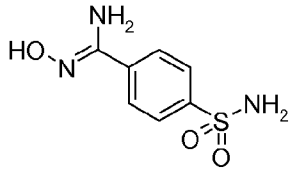
To a solution of 4-cyanobenzylamine hydrochloride (1.05 g; 6.25 mmol) in water (10 mL) was added sodium hydroxide (0.75 g; 18.75 mmol) and di-tert-butyldicarbonate (1.49 g; 6.87

mmol) and the mixture was stirred for 16 hours. The solid was collected by filtration and dried in a vacuum oven at 40°C for 48 hours. The title compound was isolated as a white solid (1.35 g; 80%). ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 7.62 (2H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 7.39 (2H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 4.97 (1H, s), 4.37 (2H, d, *J* = 6.2 Hz), 1.46 (9H, s).

Step 2: tert-butyl {4-[amino(hydroxyimino)methyl]benzyl}carbamate

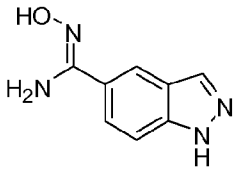
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Intermediate 27**, but starting from tert-butyl 4-cyanobenzylcarbamate (1.87 g; 8.06 mmol), to give **Intermediate 28** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 9.59 (1H, s), 7.64 (2H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.42 (1H, t, *J* = 6.2 Hz), 7.25 (2H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 5.79 (2H, s), 4.16 (2H, d, *J* = 6.2 Hz), 1.43 (9H, s).

Intermediate 29: 4-(aminosulfonyl)-N'-hydroxybenzenecarboximidamide



The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Intermediate 27**, but starting from 4-cyanobenzenesulfonamide (717 mg; 3.94 mmol), to give **Intermediate 29** as a yellow solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 9.90 (1H, s), 7.89-7.81 (4H, m), 7.41 (2H, s), 5.97 (2H, s).

Intermediate 30: N'-hydroxy-1H-indazole-5-carboximidamide



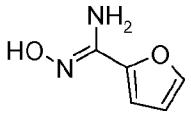
Step 1: 1H-indazole-5-carbonitrile

1H-5-bromoindazole (400 mg; 2.02 mmol), $Pd_2(dba)_3$ (79 mg; 009 mmol), S-Phos (89 mg; 0.2 mmol), $Zn(CN)_2$ (300 mg; 2.5 mmol) were dissolved in DMF/H_2O (10 mL, 99:1 v/v) in a microwave vial. The solution was degassed with N_2 for 10 min before being capped and heated in the microwave reactor for 30 min at 150°C. Once complete, the reaction was diluted with 1 N NaOH (40 mL) and EtOAc (100 mL). The EtOAc layer was removed, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered, and the solvent removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (silica, 20 g; 5–40% EtOAc/hexanes) to give the title compound as a white solid (251 mg; 86%). ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 10.46 (1H, br s), 8.20 (2H, d, *J* = 8.34 Hz), 7.61 (2H, s).

Step 2: N'-hydroxy-1H-indazole-5-carboximidamide

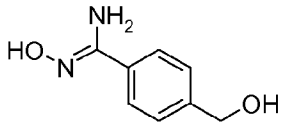
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Intermediate 27**, but starting from 1H-indazole-5-carbonitrile (302 mg; 2.09 mmol), obtained in Step 1, to give **Intermediate 30** as a pale brown solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 13.15 (1H, s), 9.57 (1H, s), 8.13 (1H, s), 8.08 (1H, s), 7.75 (1H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 7.53 (1H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 5.84 (2H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 177 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method H) Rt = 3.24 min (Purity 90.6%).

Intermediate 31: N'-hydroxyfuran-2-carboximidamide



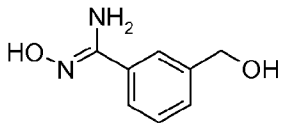
To a solution of 2-furonitrile (Avocado; 366 mg; 3.94 mmol), in abs. EtOH (7 mL) was added hydroxylamine (5 ml; 20 mmol) (50% in water) and the mixture was heated to 78 °C for 18 hours. Brine (30 mL) was added and the EtOH removed *in vacuo*. The solid formed was removed by filtration, washed with water and dried to give **Intermediate 31** as a colourless oil (413 mg; 83%). ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.24 (1H, s), 7.45 (1H, d, *J* = 1.7 Hz), 6.75 (1H, d, *J* = 3.5 Hz), 6.45 (1H, dd, *J* = 3.5, 1.8 Hz), 4.97 (2H, s).

Intermediate 32: N'-hydroxy-4-(hydroxymethyl)benzenecarboximidamide



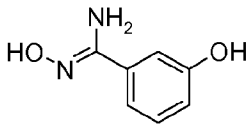
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Intermediate 27**, but starting from 4-(hydroxymethyl)benzonitrile (1.03 g; 7.74 mmol), to give **Intermediate 32** as a white solid (1.15 g; 89%). ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 9.58 (1H, s), 7.70-7.62 (2H, m), 7.34 (2H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 5.79 (2H, s), 5.23 (1H, t, *J* = 5.6 Hz), 4.54 (2H, d, *J* = 5.6 Hz).

Intermediate 33: N'-hydroxy-3-(hydroxymethyl)benzenecarboximidamide



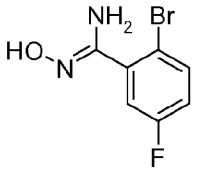
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Intermediate 27**, but starting from 3-(hydroxymethyl)benzonitrile (8.43 g; 63.38 mmol), to give **Intermediate 33** as a white solid (9.15 g; 86%). ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 9.63 (1H, s), 7.67 (1H, s), 7.58-7.54 (1H, m), 7.35 (2H, d, J = 4.7 Hz), 5.82 (2H, s), 5.27 (1H, t, J = 5.7 Hz), 4.54 (2H, d, J = 5.7 Hz).

Intermediate 34: N',3-dihydroxybenzenecarboximidamide



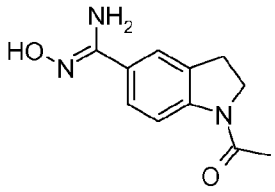
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Intermediate 27**, but starting from 3-hydroxybenzonitrile (1.51 g; 12.68 mmol), to give **Intermediate 34** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 9.60 (1H, s), 9.49 (1H, s), 7.20-7.16 (1H, m), 7.19-7.10 (2H, m), 6.80-6.78 (1H, m), 5.74 (2H, s).

Intermediate 35: 2-bromo-5-fluoro-N'-hydroxybenzenecarboximidamide



The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Intermediate 31**, but starting from 2-bromo-5-fluorobenzonitrile (1.03 g; 5.15 mmol), to give **Intermediate 35** as a white solid (1.05 g; 88%). ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 9.57 (1H, s), 7.71 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.4, 5.3 Hz), 7.34-7.22 (2H, m), 5.89 (2H, s).

Intermediate 36: 1-acetyl-N'-hydroxyindoline-5-carboximidamide



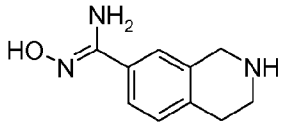
Step 1: 1-acetoylindoline-5-carbonitrile

A solution of 1-(5-aminoindolin-1-yl)ethanone (Aldrich, 865 mg; 4.91 mmol) in HCl (2.1 M, 2.95 mL) was treated with sodium nitrite (358 mg; 5.18 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at 0°C for 3 hours. The solution was neutralized with sodium carbonate (3.12 g; 29.43 mmol) and the resulting mixture was added to a suspension of sodium cyanide (519 mg; 10.6 mmol) and copper cyanide (467 mg; 5.21 mmol) in water (4 mL) at 0°C. The resulting suspension was heated to 50°C, stirred for 30 minutes, cooled to 0°C and the precipitated solid was collected by filtration. The collected solid was recrystallised from aqueous acetonitrile to give the title compound as a brown solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.16 (1H, d, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 7.72-7.62 (2H, m), 4.23-4.11 (2H, m), 2.54 (3H, t, *J* = 2.1 Hz), 2.23 (3H, s).

Step 2: 1-acetyl-N'-hydroxyindoline-5-carboximidamide

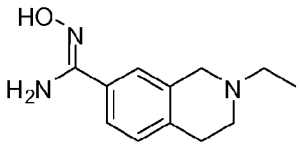
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Intermediate 27**, but starting from 1-acetoylindoline-5-carbonitrile, obtained in Step 1, (339 mg; 1.82 mmol) to give **Intermediate 36** as a brown solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 9.50 (1H, s), 8.02 (1H, d, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 7.56 (1H, s), 7.50 (1H, d, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 5.73 (2H, s), 4.15 (2H, q, *J* = 9.6 Hz), 3.19 (2H, q, *J* = 8.6 Hz), 2.20 (3H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 220 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method I) Rt 10.34 min (Purity: 89.4%).

Intermediate 37: N'-hydroxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-7-carboximidamide



The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Intermediate 27** but starting from 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-7-carbonitrile (1.01 g; 6.39 mmol), to give **Intermediate 37** as a brown solid (1.18 g; 96%). ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 9.50 (1H, s), 7.42 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.34 (1H, s), 7.07 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 5.72 (2H, s), 3.86 (2H, s), 2.96 (2H, t, *J* = 5.8 Hz), 2.70 (2H, t, *J* = 5.8 Hz). LC/MS (Method C): 192 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method H) Rt 9.30 min (Purity: 88.3%).

Intermediate 38: 2-ethyl-N'-hydroxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-7-carboximidamide



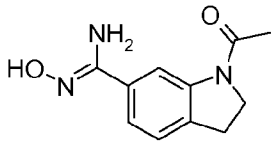
Step 1: 2-ethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-7-carbonitrile

To a solution of 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-7-carbonitrile (ABCR; 500 mg; 3.16 mmol) in MeOH (5 mL) at 0°C was added acetaldehyde (0.51 mL, 8.91 mmol) and acetic acid (5 µL) and the resulting mixture was stirred for 1 hour. Sodium cyanoborohydride (218 mg; 3.47 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred for 5 hours and diluted with DCM (100 mL) and water (20 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with DCM (3 x 20 mL), the combined organics were dried ($MgSO_4$) and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on a Biotage 25+M column, eluting with petrol containing increasing amounts of EtOAc to give the title compound as a brown oil. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 7.39 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.33 (1H, s), 7.19 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 3.62 (2H, s), 2.99-2.90 (2H, m), 2.77-2.70 (2H, m), 2.66-2.54 (2H, m), 1.19 (3H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz).

Step 2: 2-ethyl-N'-hydroxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-7-carboximidamide

The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Intermediate 27** but starting from 2-ethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-7-carbonitrile (351 mg; 1.87 mmol), obtained in Step 1, to give **Intermediate 38** as a brown oil (309 mg; 75%). ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 9.52 (1H, s), 7.49-7.39 (1H, m), 7.39 (1H, s), 7.13-7.06 (1H, m), 5.73 (2H, s), 3.56 (2H, s), 2.86-2.75 (2H, m), 2.73-2.60 (2H, m), 2.56-2.49 (2H, m), 1.16-1.07 (3H, m).

Intermediate 39: 1-acetyl-N'-hydroxyindoline-6-carboximidamide



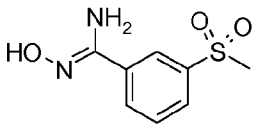
Step 1: 1-acetoylindoline-6-carbonitrile

The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for 1-acetoylindoline-5-carbonitrile but starting from 1-(5-aminoindolin-1-yl)ethanone (Aldrich, 844 mg; 4.79 mmol), to give 1-acetoylindoline-6-carbonitrile as an orange solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.31 (1H, s), 7.52-7.45 (2H, m), 4.18 (2H, t, *J* = 8.6 Hz), 3.32-3.23 (2H, m), 2.23 (3H, s).

Step 2: 1-acetyl-N'-hydroxyindoline-6-carboximidamide

The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Intermediate 36** Step 2, but starting from 1-acetoylindoline-6-carbonitrile, obtained in Step 1, (285 mg; 1.53 mmol), to give **Intermediate 39** as an brown solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 9.58 (1H, s), 8.43 (1H, s), 7.32-7.21 (2H, m), 5.70 (2H, s), 4.14 (2H, q, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 3.17 (2H, t, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 2.20 (3H, d, *J* = 5.4 Hz). LC/MS (Method C): 220 (M + H)$^+$. HPLC (Method I) Rt 10.67 min (Purity: 63.2%).

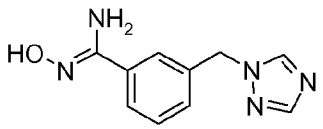
Intermediate 40: N'-hydroxy-3-(methylsulfonyl)benzenecarboximidamide



To a solution of 3-(methylsulfonyl)benzonitrile (Apollo; 2.7 g; 15 mmol) in abs. EtOH (20 mL) was added hydroxylamine (5 mL; 75 mmol) (50% in water) and the mixture was heated to 78 °C for 18 hours. Brine (100 mL) was added and the solid formed was removed by filtration, washed with water and dried to give **Intermediate 40** as a white solid (2.67 g; 83%). ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 9.91 (1H, s), 8.25 (1H, t, *J* = 1.8 Hz), 8.04 (1H, dt, *J* = 7.9, 1.4 Hz),

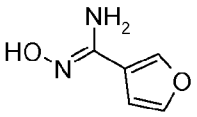
7.96-7.93 (1H, m), 7.70 (1H, t, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 6.06 (2H, s), 3.27 (3H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 215 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 1.80 min (Purity: 99.2%).

Intermediate 41: N'-hydroxy-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)benzenecarboximidamide



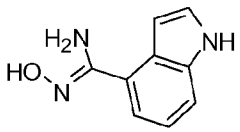
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Intermediate 31**, but starting from 3-((1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)methyl)benzonitrile (Maybridge; 488 mg; 2.65 mmol), to give **Intermediate 41** as a white solid (470 mg; 82%). ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 9.68 (1H, s), 8.70 (1H, s), 8.02 (1H, s), 7.67-7.58 (2H, m), 7.40 (1H, t, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 7.31 (1H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 5.83 (2H, br s), 5.47 (2H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 218 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 1.77 min (Purity: 97.4%).

Intermediate 42: N'-hydroxyfuran-3-carboximidamide



To a solution of furan-3-carbonitrile (Lancaster; 390 mg; 4.2 mmol) in abs. EtOH (5.6 mL) was added hydroxylamine (1.4 mL; 21 mmol) (50% in water) and the mixture was heated to 78 °C for 18 hours. Brine (25 mL) was added and the mixture was poured into a crystallizing dish and the solvent allowed to evaporate. The residue was washed with copious amounts of EtOAc which was filtered through a hydrophobic frit and the solvent removed *in vacuo*. **Intermediate 42** was isolated as a white solid (380 mg; 72%). ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 9.41 (1H, s), 8.03 (1H, s), 7.66 (1H, t, *J* = 1.8 Hz), 6.65 (1H, d, *J* = 1.8 Hz), 5.70 (2H, br s).

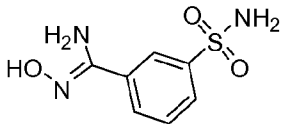
Intermediate 43: N'-hydroxy-1H-indole-4-carboximidamide



To a solution of 1H-indole-4-carbonitrile (1.2 g; 8.4 mmol) in abs. EtOH (11.2 mL) was added hydroxylamine (2.8 mL; 42 mmol) (50% in water) and the mixture was heated to 78 °C for 18 hours. The mixture was poured into a crystallizing dish and the solvent allowed to evaporate. The residue was washed with copious amounts of EtOAc which was filtered through a hydrophobic frit and the solvent removed *in vacuo*. **Intermediate 43** was isolated as a white solid (1.41 g; 96%). ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 11.17 (1H, s), 9.57 (1H, s), 7.44 (1H, d,

J = 8.0 Hz), 7.38-7.35 (1H, m), 7.28 (1H, d, *J* = 7.3 Hz), 7.14-7.09 (1H, m), 6.86 (1H, t, *J* = 2.4 Hz), 5.69 (2H, br s). LC/MS (Method C): 176 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 1.82 min (Purity: 99.6%).

Intermediate 44: 3-(aminosulfonyl)-N'-hydroxybenzenecarboximidamide



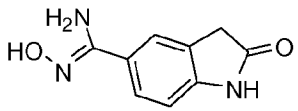
Step 1: 3-cyanobenzenesulfonamide

To a solution of ammonia in dioxane (0.5 M in dioxane; 50 mL; 25 mmol) was added a solution of 3-cyanobenzene-1-sulfonyl chloride (ABCR; 605 mg; 3 mmol) in dioxane (10 mL) and the mixture was allowed to stir at RT for 30 min. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* to give the title compound as a white solid (450 mg; 82%). ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.25 (1H, t, *J* = 1.7 Hz), 8.18-8.12 (2H, m), 7.85 (1H, t, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 7.63 (2H, br s). LC/MS (Method C): 181 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.42 min (Purity: 99.3%).

Step 2: 3-(aminosulfonyl)-N'-hydroxybenzenecarboximidamide

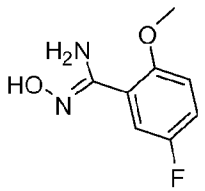
To a solution of 3-cyanobenzenesulfonamide (420 mg; 2.3 mmol) in abs. EtOH (3 mL) was added hydroxylamine (0.8 mL; 12 mmol) (50% in water) and the mixture was heated to 78 °C for 18 hours. The mixture was poured into a crystallizing dish and the solvent allowed to evaporate. The residue was washed with copious amounts of EtOAc, dry MeOH and dry MeCN which was filtered through a hydrophobic frit and the solvent removed *in vacuo*. **Intermediate 44** was isolated as an off-white solid (357 mg; 72%). ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 9.84 (1H, s), 8.20 (1H, t, *J* = 1.8 Hz), 7.91-7.81 (2H, m), 7.61 (1H, t, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 7.40 (2H, br s), 5.96 (2H, br s). LC/MS (Method C): 216 $(M + H)^+$.

Intermediate 45: N'-hydroxy-2-oxoindoline-5-carboximidamide



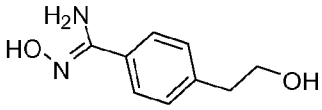
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Intermediate 31**, but starting from 5-cyanooxindole (Combi-Blocks; 838 mg; 5.3 mmol), to give **Intermediate 45** as an off-white solid (898 mg; 89%). ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 10.48 (1H, br s), 9.46 (1H, s), 7.57-7.49 (2H, m), 6.82 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 5.71 (2H, br s), 3.52 (2H, s).

Intermediate 46: 5-fluoro-N'-hydroxy-2-methoxybenzenecarboximidamide



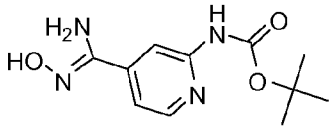
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Intermediate 31**, but starting from 5-fluoro-2-methoxybenzonitrile (801 mg; 5.3 mmol), to give **Intermediate 46** as a white solid (906 mg; 93%). ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 9.56 (1H, s), 7.27-7.19 (2H, m), 7.14-7.09 (1H, m), 5.71 (2H, br s), 3.83 (3H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 185 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method H) Rt 10.19 min (Purity: 99.7%).

Intermediate 47: N'-hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxyethyl)benzenecarboximidamide



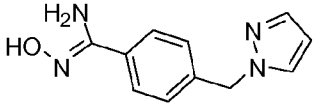
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Intermediate 31**, but starting from 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)benzonitrile (Maybridge; 1.15 g; 7.8 mmol), to give **Intermediate 47** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 9.56 (1H, s), 7.60 (2H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.24 (2H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 5.76 (2H, s), 4.67 (1H, t, *J* = 5.2 Hz), 3.67-3.61 (2H, m), 2.76 (2H, t, *J* = 7.0 Hz). LC/MS (Method C): 181 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method H) Rt 7.41 min (Purity: 98.3%).

Intermediate 48: tert-butyl {4-[amino(hydroxyimino)methyl]pyridin-2-yl}carbamate



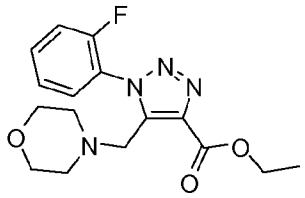
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Intermediate 31**, but starting from tert-butyl 4-cyanopyridin-2-ylcarbamate (Lancaster; 2.19 g; 10 mmol), to give **Intermediate 48** as an off-white solid (2.46 g; 98%). ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 10.00 (1H, s), 9.76 (1H, s), 8.27 (1H, d, *J* = 5.2 Hz), 8.15 (1H, s), 7.29 (1H, dd, *J* = 5.2, 1.5 Hz), 5.91 (2H, br s), 1.51 (9H, s).

Intermediate 49: N'-hydroxy-4-(1H-pyrazol-1-ylmethyl)benzenecarboximidamide



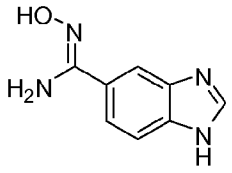
To a solution of 4-((1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)benzonitrile (Maybridge; 1 g; 5.5 mmol) in abs. EtOH (7 mL) was added hydroxylamine (1.8 mL; 27 mmol) (50% in water) and the mixture was heated to 78 °C for 18 hours. Brine (10 mL) was added and the EtOH removed *in vacuo*. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 20 mL) and the combined organic fractions passed through a hydrophobic frit and the solvent removed *in vacuo* to give **Intermediate 49** as an orange oil (1.14 g; 96%). ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 9.64 (1H, s), 7.86 (1H, d, *J* = 2.3 Hz), 7.65 (2H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 7.50 (1H, d, *J* = 1.8 Hz), 7.22 (2H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 6.31 (1H, t, *J* = 2.1 Hz), 5.81 (2H, br s), 5.38 (2H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 217 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method H) Rt 10.63 min (Purity: 92.0%).

Intermediate 50: Ethyl 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(morpholinomethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylate



To a solution of ethyl 4-chloroacetoacetate (0.93 mL; 6.90 mmol) in morpholine (10 mL), was added 1-azido-2-fluorobenzene, prepared according to Platz, M. S. et al. *J. Org. Chem.* **1989**, *54*, 5938-5945 (630 mg; 4.60 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at 80°C for 65 hours. The mixture was cooled and EtOAc added (30 mL). The organic layer was washed with water (2 x 20 mL) before acidifying to pH 3 with HCl and the product extracted into water (3 x 20 mL). The aqueous layer was then basified with NaOH to pH 9 and the product extracted into EtOAc (3 x 20 mL). The residue was purified by flash chromatography on a Biotage 40+M column, eluting with petrol containing increasing amounts of EtOAc to give **Intermediate 50** as a brown oil. ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 7.59-7.48 (2H, m), 7.34-7.28 (2H, m), 4.48 (2H, q, J = 7.1 Hz), 3.95 (2H, s), 3.34-3.30 (4H, m), 2.26 (4H, t, J = 4.8 Hz), 1.46 (3H, t, J = 7.2 Hz).

Intermediate 51: N'-hydroxy-1H-benzimidazole-5-carboximidamide



Step 1: 1H-benzo[d]imidazole-5-carbonitrile

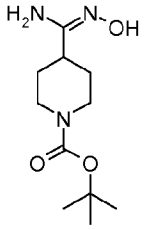
3, 4-Diaminobenzonitrile (1.0 g; 7.5 mmol) was dissolved in formic acid (3 mL) and heated at 100°C for 1.5 hours. The mixture was cooled, neutralised with 10% sodium hydroxide and the resulting precipitate isolated by filtration and dried *in vacuo* to yield the title compound as a

brown solid (890 mg; 82%). ^{1}H NMR (DMSO-d$_6$) δ 8.50 (1 H, s), 8.19 (1 H, s), 7.79 (1 H, d, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.62 (1 H, dd, J = 8.3, 1.54 Hz). LC/MS (Method C): 144 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt = 2.14 min (Purity: 99.4%).

Step 2: N'-hydroxy-1H-benzo[d]imidazole-5-carboximidamide

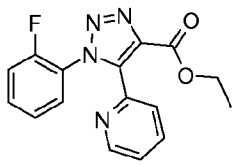
Intermediate 51 was prepared following procedure described for **Intermediate 3**, Step 2, but starting from 1H-benzo[d]imidazole-5-carbonitrile (887 mg; 6.20 mmol) obtained in Step 1, and isolated as an off white solid (1.09 g; 99%) which was used directly without any purification. ^{1}H NMR (DMSO-d$_6$) δ 12.55 (1H, s), 9.54 (1H, s), 8.26 (1H, s), 8.02-7.70 (1H, m), 7.59 (2H, s), 5.82 (2H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 177 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method H) Rt = 7.34 min (Purity: 99.3%).

Intermediate 52: Tert-butyl 4-[(hydroxyamino)(imino)methyl]-1-piperidinecarboxylate



1-N-Boc-4-cyano-piperidine (2.103 g; 10 mmol; 1 eq.) was dissolved in EtOH (25 ml) and hydroxylamine 50% in water (2.95 ml; 50 mmol; 5 eq.) was added. The solution was heated at reflux overnight. The solvent was removed, the residue redissolved in ethyl acetate. After extraction with $NaHCO_3$ and brine, the organic extract was dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated to give **Intermediate 52** as off-white solid (2.25 g; 92%). ^{1}H-NMR ($CDCl_3$, 300MHz) δ 7.6 (br s, 1H), 4.6 (br s, 2H), 4.3-4.0 (m, 2H), 2.8-2.55 (m, 2H), 2.4-2.2 (m, 1H), 1.9-1.8 (m, 2H), 1.7-1.4 (m, 2H), 1.5 (s, 9H). LC/MS (Method A): 242.96 $(M-H)^-$.

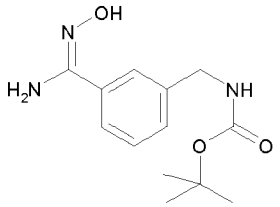
Intermediate 53: Ethyl 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-2-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylate



To a solution of 1-azido-2-fluorobenzene (25 g; 182 mmol; 1 eq.) and ethyl picolinoylacetate (38.04 g; 196.9 mmol; 1.08 eq.) in EtOH (250 ml) under argon was added portionwise sodium ethoxide (24.8 g; 365 mmol; 2 eq.) and the mixture was stirred at 70°C for 24h. The suspension was filtered and the resulting solid was washed with EtOH (2x100 mL). Combined filtrate was concentrated. NaOH 1N (400 mL) was added to the residue and was extracted with ethyl acetate (2x250 mL). Organic layers were dried over $MgSO_4$, affording

Intermediate 53 as a brown solid. ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.47-8.43 (m, 1H), 7.93 (dt, J=1.76, 7.80Hz, 1H), 7.84 (td, J=1.15, 7.80Hz, 1H), 7.67-7.55 (m, 2H), 7.46-7.31 (m, 3H), 4.26 (q, J=7.11Hz, 2H), 1.18 (t, J=7.11Hz, 3H). LC/MS (Method B): 313.2 $(M+H)^+$; 309.2 $(M-H)^-$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 3.23 min (Purity: 94.8%).

Intermediate 54: tert-butyl {3-[amino(hydroxyimino)methyl]benzyl}carbamate



Step 1: tert-butyl (3-cyanobenzyl)carbamate

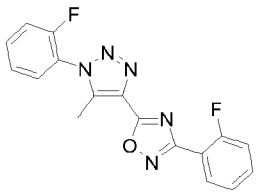
3-Cyanobenzylamine hydrochloride (1 g; 5.93 mmol; 1 eq.) and di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (1.42 g; 6.52 mmol; 1.1 eq.) were dissolved in DCM (10 ml) and triethylamine (1.64 ml; 11.86 mmol; 2 eq.) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at RT overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with DCM and the organic phase was washed with water, aqueous saturated solution of NH_4Cl and brine, dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated. The resulting crude product was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2: 30g; cyclohexane/EtOAc gradient from 95/5 till 30/70), affording the title compound as translucent oil (1.09 g; 79.13 %). ^{1}H NMR (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 7.59-7.39 (m, 4H), 4.94 (br s, 1H), 3.39-4.31 (m, 2H), 1.46 (s, 9H). HPLC (Method A) Rt 3.77 min (Purity: 99%).

Step 2: tert-butyl {3-[amino(hydroxyimino)methyl]benzyl}carbamate

Tert-butyl (3-cyanobenzyl)carbamate, obtained in Step 1, (1.09 g; 4.69 mmol; 1 eq.) was dissolved in abs. EtOH (10 ml) and hydroxylamine (1.38 ml; 23.46 mmol; 5 eq.) (50% in water) was added. The mixture was stirred at 50°C 3 hours. The solvents were evaporated and the residue was dissolved in ethylacetate. The organic phase was washed with brine (2x15 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated to give **Intermediate 54** as white solid (1.09 g; 88 %).

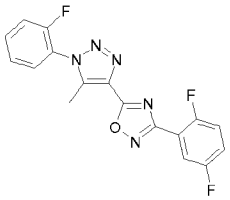
Give 1.09g (88 %) of the title compound as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 9.62 (s, 1H), 7.65-7.51 (m, 2H), 7.46-7.23 (m, 3H), 5.79 (s, 2H), 4.21-4.98 (m, 2H), 1.43 (s, 9H). HPLC (Method A) Rt 2.08 min (Purity: 98.4%).

Example 1: 3-[2-Fluorophenyl)-5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-methyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole



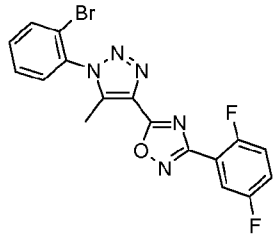
In a MW vial, a solution of **Intermediate 9** (44.24 mg; 0.20 mmol) in anhydrous THF (2 mL) was prepared under N_2 atmosphere. Triphenylphosphine polymer bound (crosslinked with 2% dvb) (375.00 mg; 0.60 mmol; 3 eq.) and trichloroacetonitrile (30 µl; 0.30 mmol; 1.50 eq.) were added. The reaction vessel was sealed and heated to 100°C for 5 min in a microwave reactor. After cooling, the reaction vessel was uncapped and **Intermediate 4** (33.91 mg; 0.22 mmol) in anhydrous THF (2 mL) and N-ethyldiisopropylamine (DIEA) (69 µl; 0.40 mmol; 2 eq.) were added. The reaction vessel was sealed again and heated at 150°C for 15 min in a microwave reactor. The reaction mixture was filtered through an NH_2 SPE column (1 g) and the solvents were evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2: 10g; cyclohexane/EtOAc gradient from 90/10 till 50/50), affording **Example 1** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.21 (dt, *J* = 1.88 Hz, *J* = 7.54 Hz, 1H), 7.90 – 7.68 (m, 4H), 7.62 – 7.49 (m, 3H), 2.68 (s, 3H). LC/MS: 340.32 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 4.55 min (Purity: 99%).

Example 2: 3-[2,5-Difluorophenyl)-5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-methyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole



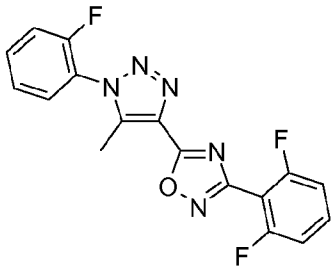
The title compound was prepared following procedure described for **Example 1**, but starting from **Intermediate 9** (44.24 mg; 0.20 mmol) and 2,5-difluoro-N'-hydroxybenzenecarboximid amide (JRD-Fluoro, 37.87 mg; 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was filtered through an NH_2 SPE column (1 g) and was evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2: 10g; cyclohexane/EtOAc gradient from 90/10 till 50/50) and dried to afford **Example 2** as a yellow solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 7.86 – 7.80 (m, 1H) 7.75 – 7.65 (m, 2H), 7.60 – 7.41 (m, 4H), 2.53 (s, 3H). LC/MS: 357.69 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 4.65 min (Purity: 100%).

Example 3: 5-[1-(2-Bromophenyl)-5-methyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-3-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole



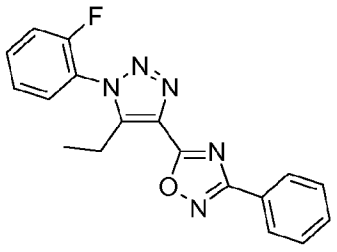
The title compound was prepared following procedure described for **Example 1**, but starting from 1-(2-bromophenyl)-5-methyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid, prepared according to Zhang, Z.-Y. *et al. Magn. Reson. Chem.* **1998**, *36*, 159-460 (56.42 mg; 0.20 mmol) and 2,5-difluoro-N'-hydroxybenzenecarboximid amide (JRD-Fluoro, 37.87 mg; 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was filtered through an NH_2 SPE column (1 g) and evaporated. The residue was taken up into pyridine and heated at 100°C for 7h, in order to complete oxadiazole formation. Pyridine was evaporated and the crude product was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2: 10g; cyclohexane/EtOAc gradient from 90/10 till 50/50) and dried to afford **Example 3** as a yellow solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.06 (dd, *J* = 1.70 Hz, *J* = 7.73 Hz, 1H), 8.02-7.97 (m, 1H), 7.86 (dd, *J* = 1.89 Hz, *J* = 7.53 Hz, 1H), 7.80-7.69 (m, 2H), 7.63 (dt, *J* = 1.91 Hz, *J* = 6.58 Hz, 2H), 2.61 (s, 3H). LC/MS: 419.93 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 4.92 min (Purity: 96%).

Example 4: 3-[2,6-Difluorophenyl)-5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-methyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole



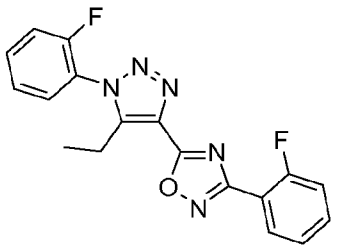
The title compound was prepared following procedure described for **Example 1**, but starting from **Intermediate 9** (44.24 mg; 0.20 mmol) and **Intermediate 5** (37.87 mg; 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was filtered through an NH_2 SPE column (1 g) and THF was evaporated. Reaction mixture was dissolved in toluene (3 mL) and pyridine (0.05 mL) were added. The mixture was heated in a microwave reactor for 45 min at 150°C. The solvents were evaporated and the residue was taken up into pyridine (4 mL) and heated at 100°C for 4h. Solvents were evaporated and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2: 10g; cyclohexane/EtOAc gradient from 90/10 till 50/50), affording **Example 4** as a beige solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 7.89-7.77 (m, 3H), 7.71 (t, *J* = 9.42, 1H), 7.59 (t, *J* = 7.72 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (t, *J* = 8.48 Hz, 2H), 2.63 (s, 3H). LC/MS: 358.00 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 4.56 min (Purity: 90%).

Example 5: 5-[5-Ethyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-3-phenyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole



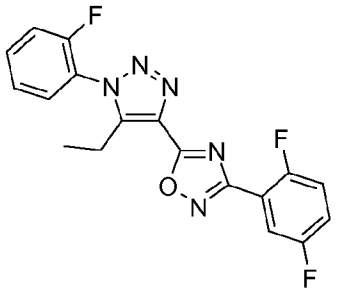
The title compound was prepared following procedure described for **Example 1**, but starting from **Intermediate 10** (47.04 mg; 0.20 mmol) and N'-hydroxybenzenecarboximidamide (Apollo; 29.95 mg; 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was filtered through an NH_2 SPE column (1 g) and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2: 10g; cyclohexane/EtOAc gradient from 90/10 till 50/50), affording **Example 5** as a brown solid (52 mg; 76%). ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.18 – 8.15 (m, 2H), 7.92 – 7.82 (m, 2H), 7.75 – 7.57 (m, 5H), 3.09 (qua, *J* = 7.54 Hz, 2H), 1.18 (t, *J* = 7.54 Hz, 3H). LC/MS: 336.03 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 4.98 min (Purity: 99%).

Example 6: 5-[5-Ethyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-3-(2-fluorophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole



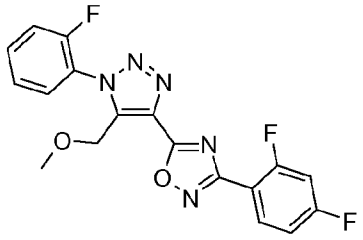
The title compound was prepared following procedure described for **Example 1**, but starting from **Intermediate 10** (47.04 mg; 0.20 mmol) and **Intermediate 4** (33.91 mg; 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was filtered through an NH_2 SPE column (1 g) and solvents were evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2: 10g; cyclohexane/EtOAc gradient from 90/10 till 50/50), affording **Example 6** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.19 (dt, *J* = 1.63 Hz, *J* = 7.63 Hz, 1H), 7.92 – 7.82 (m, 2H), 7.79 – 7.69 (m, 2H), 7.62 – 7.49 (m, 3H), 3.08 (qua, *J* = 7.54 Hz, 2H), 1.18 (t, *J* = 7.54 Hz, 3H). LC/MS: 354.02 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 4.84 min (Purity: 100%).

Example 7: 3-(2,5-Difluorophenyl)-5-[5-ethyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole



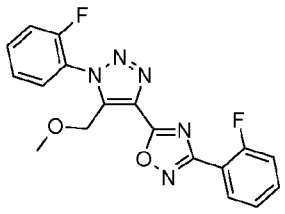
The title compound was prepared following procedure described for **Example 1**, but starting from **Intermediate 10** (47.04 mg; 0.20 mmol) and 2,5-difluoro-N'-hydroxybenzenecarboximidamide (JRD-Fluoro, 37.87 mg; 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was filtered through an NH_2 SPE column (1 g) and solvents were evaporated. The resulting solid was dissolved in EtOAc and Cy was added. The resulting mixture was kept at 4°C overnight. The formed solid was filtered and washed with cold Cy. It was then dissolved in EtOAc (15 mL) and washed with water (2x10 mL) and brine (10 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated, affording **Example 7** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 7.98 – 7.82 (m, 3H), 7.75 – 7.57 (m, 4H), 3.08 (qua, *J* = 7.66 Hz, 2 H), 1.17 (t, *J* = 7.54 Hz, 3H). LC/MS: 372.00 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 5.04 min (Purity: 95%).

Example 8: 3-(2,4-Difluorophenyl)-5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(methoxymethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole



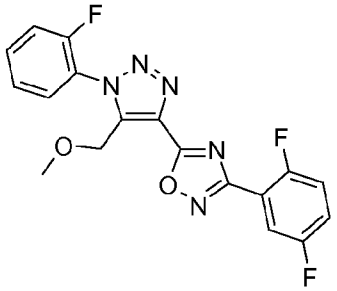
The title compound was prepared following procedure described for **Example 1**, but starting from **Intermediate 11** (50.24 mg; 0.20 mmol) and 2,4-difluoro-N-hydroxybenzenecarboximidamide (JRD-Fluoro, 37.87 mg; 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was filtered through an NH_2 SPE column (1g) and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2: 10g; cyclohexane/EtOAc gradient from 90/10 till 50/50), affording **Example 8** as a off white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.29 (dt, *J* = 6.40, *J* = 8.48, 1H), 7.90 – 7.78 (m, 2H), 7.71 – 7.54 (m, 3H), 7.43 (dt, *J* = 2.64 Hz, *J* = 8.48 Hz, 1H), 4.97 (s, 2H), 3.22 (s, 3H). LC/MS: 387.96 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 4.78 min (Purity: 97%).

Example 9: 3-(2-Fluorophenyl)-5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(methoxymethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole



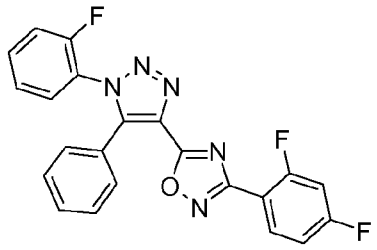
The title compound was prepared following procedure described for **Example 1**, but starting from **Intermediate 11** (50.24 mg; 0.20 mmol) and **Intermediate 4** (33.91 mg; 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was filtered through an NH_2 SPE column (1 g) and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2: 10g; cyclohexane/EtOAc gradient from 95/5 till 60/40), affording **Example 9** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.23 (dt, *J* = 1.63 Hz, *J* = 7.63 Hz, 1H), 7.90 – 7.65 (m, 4H), 7.59 – 7.50 (m, 3H), 4.97 (s, 2H), 3.22 (s, 3H). LC/MS: 369.97 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 4.62 min (Purity: 100%).

Example 10: 3-(2,5-Difluorophenyl)-5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(methoxymethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole



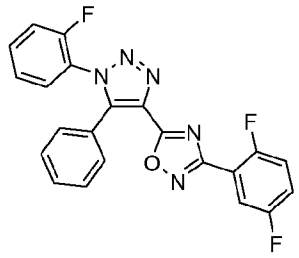
The title compound was prepared following procedure described for **Example 1**, but starting from **Intermediate 11** (50.24 mg; 0.20 mmol) and 2,5-difluoro-N'-hydroxybenzenecarboximidamide (JRD-Fluoro, 37.87 mg; 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was filtered through an NH_2 SPE column (1 g) and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2: 10g; cyclohexane/EtOAc gradient from 90/10 till 60/40). The product was taken up into EtOAc (15 mL) and washed with water (2x10 mL) and with brine (10 mL). The organic layer was dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated. The product was recrystallized from isopropanol, affording **Example 10** as a white solid (58.07 mg; 78 %). ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.04 – 7.99 (m, 1H) 7.90 – 7.78 (m, 2H), 7.79 – 7.54 (m, 4H), 4.98 (s, 2H), 3.22 (s, 3H). LC/MS: 388.01 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 4.75 min (Purity: 98%).

Example 11: 3-(2,4-Difluorophenyl)-5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole



To a solution of **Intermediate 13** (84.98 mg; 0.30 mmol; 1 eq.) in anhydrous ACN (4 mL) at RT was added 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) carbodiimide hydrochloride (69.01 mg; 0.36 mmol; 1.20 eq.) followed by 2,4-difluoro-N-hydroxy-benzenecarboximid amide (JRD-Fluoro, 61.97 mg; 0.36 mmol; 1.20 eq.). The reaction mixture was stirred at 78°C for 29 h. Anhydrous pyridine (2 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at 80°C overnight. The solvents were evaporated and the residue was taken up into EtOAc (10 mL) washed with sat. aq. $NaHCO_3$ (2 mL) and dried over $MgSO_4$. The product was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2: 10g; cyclohexane/EtOAc gradient from 90/10 till 50/50) and dried to afford **Example 11** as a white solid. ^1H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.05 (dt, *J* = 6.53 Hz, *J* = 8.48 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (dt, *J* = 1.38 Hz, *J* = 7.63 Hz, 1H), 7.74 – 7.66 (m, 1H), 7.64 – 7.46 (m, 8H), 7.38 (dt, *J* = 2.26 Hz, *J* = 8.48 Hz, 1H). LC/MS: 420.09 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 5.20 min (Purity: 97%).

Example 12: 3-(2,5-Difluorophenyl)-5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole



Step1: 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carbonyl chloride

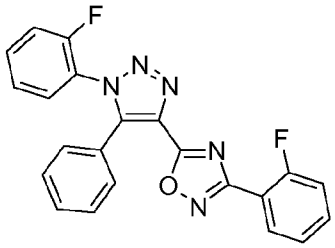
Intermediate 13 (0.47 g; 1.66 mmol; 1 eq.) was dissolved in anhydrous DCM (12 mL). Oxalyl chloride (0.15 mL; 1.74 mmol; 1.05 eq.) and one drop of anhydrous DMF were added under N_2. The mixture was stirred for 4 h at RT. The solvents were evaporated to give 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carbonyl chloride as a solid and was used in the next step.

Step2: 3-(2,5-Difluorophenyl)-5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole

1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carbonyl chloride, obtained in step 1 (60.34 mg; 0.20 mmol; 1 eq.), and 2,5-difluoro-N'-hydroxybenzenecarboximidamide (JRD-Fluoro, 37.87 mg; 0.22 mmol; 1.10 eq.) were dissolved in anhydrous pyridine (4 mL). The resulting

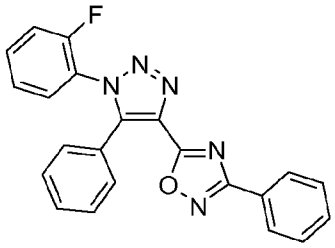
mixture was stirred at RT for 2 h. Upon completion, the reaction mixture was heated at reflux for 1h and was stirred at RT overnight. The solvents were evaporated and the residue was taken up into EtOAc (10 mL) and washed with water (2x10 mL), with brine (10 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated. The product was recrystallized from isopropanol and dried to afford **Example 12** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 7.89 (dt, *J* = 7.81 Hz, *J* = 1.49 Hz, 1H), 7.75 – 7.67 (m, 2H), 7.63-7.46 (m, 9H). LC/MS: 420.02 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 5.19 min (Purity: 97%).

Example 13: 3-(2-Fluorophenyl)-5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole



To a solution of **Intermediate 13** (56.65 mg; 0.20 mmol; 1 eq.) in anhydrous ACN (2 mL) was added 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (EDC) (46 mg; 0.24 mmol; 1.20 eq.) followed by **Intermediate 4** (36.99 mg; 0.24 mmol; 1.2 eq) in a MW vial under argon. The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 30 min. Anhydous pyridine (2 mL) was added. The reaction vessel was sealed and heated at 150°C for 15 min in the MW. The solvents were evaporated and the residue was taken up into EtOAc (10 mL) and washed with sat. aq. $NaHCO_3$ (10 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated. The solid was recrystallized from isopropanol, affording **Example 13** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.00 (dt, *J* = 1.63 Hz, *J* = 7.44 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (t, *J* = 7.72 Hz, 1H), 7.75 – 7.67 (m, 2H), 7.58 – 7.44 (m, 9H). LC/MS: 402.05 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 5.06 min (Purity: 99%).

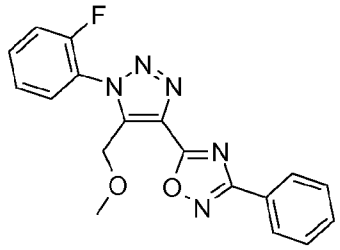
Example 14: 5-[1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-3-phenyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole



The title compound was prepared following procedure described for **Example 13**, but starting from **Intermediate 13** (56.65 mg; 0.20 mmol) and N'-hydroxybenzenecarboximidamide (Apollo; 27.23 mg; 0.20 mmol). The solvents were evaporated and the residue was taken up

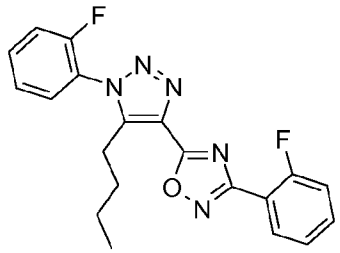
into EtOAc (10 mL). The organic phase was washed with sat. aq. $NaHCO_3$ (10 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated. The solid was recrystallized from isopropanol and dried to afford **Example 14** as an off-white solid. ^1H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.02 (dd, *J* = 1.88 Hz, *J* = 7.54 Hz, 2H), 7.88 (t, *J* = 7.54 Hz, 1H), 7.74 – 7.46 (m, 11H). LC/MS: 384.01 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 5.13 min (Purity: 99%).

Example 15: 5-[1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-5-(methoxymethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-3-phenyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole



The title compound was prepared following procedure described for **Example 13**, but starting from **Intermediate 11** (50.24 mg; 0.20 mmol) and N'-hydroxybenzenecarboximidamide (Apollo; 27.23 mg; 0.20 mmol). The solvents were evaporated and the residue was taken up into EtOAc (10 mL). The organic phase was washed with sat. aq. $NaHCO_3$ (10 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated. The solid was recrystallized from isopropanol, affording **Example 15** as a white solid. ^1H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.20 – 8.17 (m, 2H), 7.90 – 7.78 (m, 2H), 7.72 – 7.65 (m, 4H), 7.57 (t, *J* = 7.72 Hz, 1H), 4.98 (s, 2H), 3.23 (s, 3H). LC/MS: 351.96 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 4.75 min (Purity: 100%).

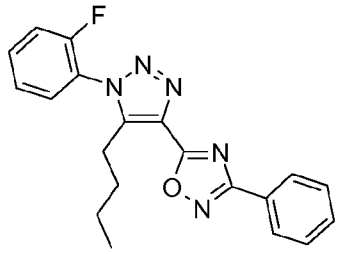
Example 16: 5-[5-Butyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-3-(2-fluorophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole



The title compound was prepared following procedure described for **Example 13**, but starting from **Intermediate 12** (52.65 mg; 0.20 mmol) and **Intermediate 4** (30.83 mg; 0.20 mmol). The solvents were evaporated and the residue was taken up into EtOAc (10 mL). The organic phase was washed with sat. aq. $NaHCO_3$ (10 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated. The residue was recrystallized from isopropanol, affording **Example 16** as an off-white solid. ^1H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.18 (t, *J* = 7.44 Hz, 1H), 7.92 – 7.69 (m, 4H), 7.62 – 7.49 (m, 3H), 3.10 (t, *J* = 7.72 Hz, 2H), 1.54 (quint., *J* = 7.54 Hz, 2H), 1.25 (sext., *J* =

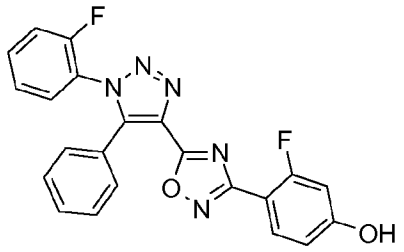
7.41 Hz, 2H), 0.79 (t, *J* = 7.35, 3H). LC/MS: 382.06 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 5.43 min (Purity: 99%).

Example 17: 5-[5-Butyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-3-phenyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole



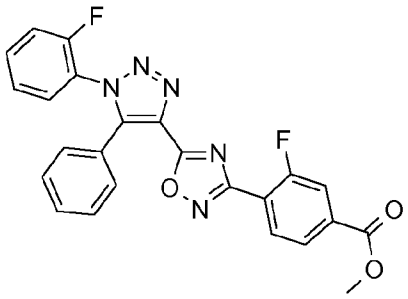
The title compound was prepared following procedure described for **Example 13**, but starting from **Intermediate 12** (52.65 mg; 0.20 mmol) and N'-hydroxybenzenecarboximidamide (Apollo; 27.23 mg; 0.20 mmol). The solvents were evaporated and the residue was taken up into EtOAc (10 mL). The organic phase was washed with sat. aq. $NaHCO_3$ (10 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2: 10g; cyclohexane/EtOAc gradient from 95/5 till 70/30), affording **Example 17** as a yellow solid. ^1H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.18 – 8.14 (m, 2H), 7.93 – 7.87 (m, 2H), 7.81 – 7.57 (m, 5H), 3.11 (t, *J* = 7.72 Hz, 2H), 1.54 (quint., *J* = 7.35 Hz, 2H), 1.26 (sext., *J* = 7.28, 2H), 0.80 (t, *J* = 7.35 Hz). LC/MS: 364.08 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 5.55 min (Purity: 99%).

Example 18: 3-Fluoro-4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-yl}phenol



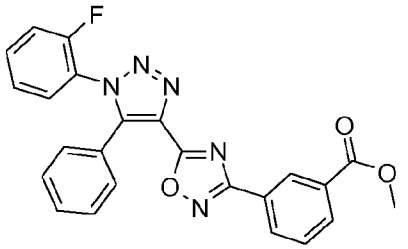
The title compound was prepared following procedure described for **Example 13**, but starting from **Intermediate 13** (56.65 mg; 0.20 mmol) and **Intermediate 6** (34.03 mg; 0.20 mmol). The solvents were evaporated and the residue was taken up into EtOAc (10 mL). The organic phase was washed with sat. aq. $NaHCO_3$ (10 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2: 10g; cyclohexane/EtOAc gradient from 90/10 till 50/50). The resulting solid was triturated with ACN to afford **Example 18** as a pale pink solid. ^1H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 10.77 (s, 1H), 7.91 – 7.78 (m, 2H), 7.73 – 7.66 (m, 1H), 7.56 – 7.46 (m, 7H), 6.85 – 6.78 (m, 2H). LC/MS: 417.98 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 4.47 min (Purity: 98%).

Example 19: Methyl 3-fluoro-4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-yl}benzoate



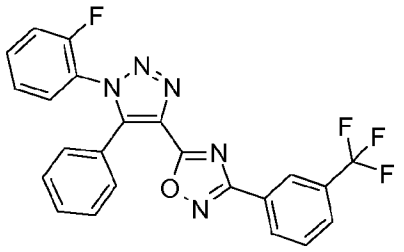
The title compound was prepared following procedure described for **Example 13**, but starting from **Intermediate 13** (84.98 mg; 0.30 mmol) and **Intermediate 2** (76.38 mg; 0.36 mmol; 1.20 eq). The solvents were evaporated and the residue was recrystallized from isopropanol, affording **Example 19** as a yellow solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.18 (t, *J* = 7.56 Hz, 1H), 8.02 (dd, *J* = 8.09 Hz, *J*= 1.45 Hz, 1H), 7.96 (dd, *J* = 10.95 Hz, *J* = 1.40 Hz 2H), 7.89 (t, *J* = 7.64 Hz, 1H), 7.74-7.67 (m, 1H), 7.58-7.46 (m, 7H), 3.95 (s, 3H). LC/MS: 459.90 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 5.10 min (Purity: 93%).

Example 20: Methyl 3-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-yl}benzoate



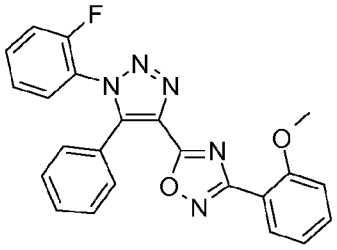
The title compound was prepared following procedure described for **Example 13**, but starting from **Intermediate 13** (84.98 mg; 0.30 mmol) and **Intermediate 3** (69.91 mg; 0.36 mmol). The solvents were evaporated and the residue was recrystallized from isopropanol affording **Example 20** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.58 (t, *J* = 1.51 Hz, 1H), 8.28 (dt, *J* = 7.86 Hz, *J* = 1.41 Hz, 1H), 8.21 (dt, *J* = 7.98 Hz, *J* = 1.41 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (t, *J* = 7.63 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (t, *J* = 7.83 Hz, 1H), 7.75-7.67 (m, 1H), 7.59-7.46 (m, 7H), 3.96 (s, 3H). LC/MS: 441.82 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 5.13 min (Purity: 95%).

Example 21: 5-[1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-3-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole



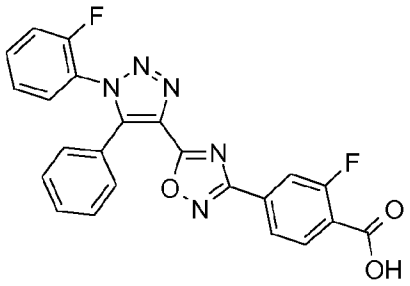
The title compound was prepared following procedure described for Example 13, but starting from **Intermediate 13** (56.65 mg; 0.20 mmol) and 3-(trifluoromethyl)benzamidoxime (JRD-Fluoro, 49 mg; 0.24 mmol). The solvents were evaporated and the residue was recrystallized from isopropanol, affording **Example 21** as a yellow solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.32 (d, *J* = 7.86 Hz, 1H), 8.25 (s, 1H), 8.05 (d, *J* = 8.01 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (t, *J* = 7.83 Hz, 2H), 7.74-7.67 (m, 1H), 7.59-7.46 (m, 7H). LC/MS: 451.92 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 5.66 min (Purity: 91%).

Example 22: 5-[1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-3-(2-methoxyphenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole



The title compound was prepared following procedure described for Example 13, but starting from **Intermediate 13** (56.65 mg; 0.20 mmol) and N'-hydroxy-2-methoxybenzenecarboximidamide (Tyger; 39.88 mg; 0.24 mmol). The solvents were evaporated and the residue was dissolved in isopropanol. A precipitate was formed and filtered. It was then purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2: 10g; cyclohexane/EtOAc gradient from 90/10 till 70/30), affording **Example 22** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 7.91-7.90 (m, 2H), 7.83-7.46 (m, 9H), 7.28 (d, *J* = 8.40 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dt, *J* = 7.45 Hz, *J* = 1.02 Hz, 1H), 3.91 (s, 3H). LC/MS: 413.91 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 4.75 min (Purity: 98%).

Example 23: 2-Fluoro-4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-yl}benzoic acid



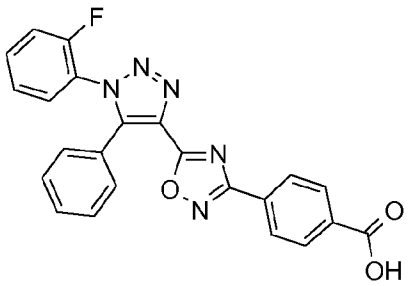
Step 1: Methyl 2-fluoro-4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-yl}benzoate

The title compound was prepared following procedure described for Example 13, but starting from **Intermediate 13** (84.98 mg; 0.30 mmol) and **Intermediate 1** (76.38 mg; 0.36 mmol). The solvents were evaporated and the residue was recrystallized from isopropanol, affording the title compound as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.14 (t, *J* = 7.77 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (dd, *J* = 8.05 Hz, *J*= 1.53 Hz, 1H), 7.91-7.86 (m, 2H), 7.74-7.67 (m, 1H), 7.58-7.46 (m, 7H) 3.94 (s, 3H). LC/MS: 459.89 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 5.18 min (Purity: 99%).

Step 2: 2-Fluoro-4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-yl}benzoic acid

Methyl 2-fluoro-4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-yl}benzoate obtained in Step 1 (71.30 mg; 0.16 mmol; 1 eq.) was dissolved in MeOH (3 mL) and THF (3 mL). A 5N solution of sodium hydroxide was added (0.16 mL; 0.80 mmol; 5 eq). The mixture was stirred at RT overnight. The solvents were evaporated and the residue was taken up into EtOAc (10 mL) and washed with HCl (0.1N, 10 mL) and brine (2x10 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated, affording **Example 23** as an off-white solid (57.20 mg; 83%). ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 13.64 (s, 1H), 8.11 (t, *J* = 7.08 Hz, 2H), 7.96-7.81 (m, 3H), 7.74-7.67 (m, 1H), 7.58-7.46 (m, 7H). LC/MS: 445.92 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 4.43 min (Purity: 97%).

Example 24: 4-{5-[1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-yl}benzoic acid



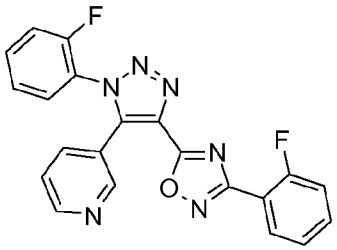
Step 1: Methyl 4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-yl}benzoate

The title compound was prepared following procedure described for Example 13, but starting from **Intermediate 13** (84.98 mg; 0.30 mmol) and methyl 4-[amino(hydroxyimino)methyl]benzoate (Maybridge; 69.91 mg; 0.36 mmol). The solvents were evaporated and the residue was recrystallized from isopropanol, affording the title compound as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.18 (m, 4H), 7.88 (t, *J* = 7.62 Hz, 1H), 7.74-7.67 (m, 1H), 7.58-7.46 (m, 7H), 3.94 (s, 3H). LC/MS: 442.05 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 5.16 min (Purity: 100%).

Step 2: 4-{5-[1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-yl}benzoic acid

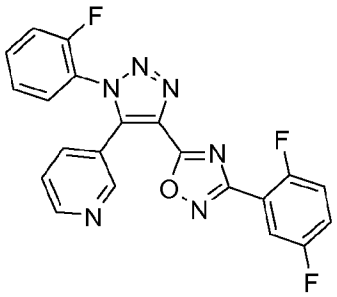
Methyl 4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-yl}benzoate obtained in Step 1 (67.50 mg; 0.15 mmol; 1 eq.) was dissolved in MeOH (3 mL) and THF (3 mL). A 5N solution of sodium hydroxide was added (0.15 mL; 0.75 mmol; 5 eq). The mixture was stirred at RT overnight. The solvents were evaporated and the residue taken up into EtOAc (10 mL) and washed with HCl (0.1N, 10 mL), brine (2x10 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated, affording **Example 24** as a white solid (60.70 mg; 93%). ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 13.34 (s, 1H), 8.15 (m, 4H), 7.89 (t, *J* = 7.64 Hz, 1H), 7.74-7.67 (m, 1H), 7.58-7.46 (m, 7H). LC/MS: 427.93 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 4.38 min (Purity: 96%).

Example 25: 3-{1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-4-[3-(2-fluorophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole-5-yl]-1H-1,2,3-triazole-5-yl}pyridine



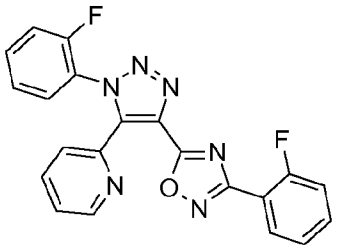
The title compound was prepared following procedure described for Example 13, but starting from **Intermediate 14** (56.85 mg; 0.20 mmol) and **Intermediate 4** (36.99 mg; 0.24 mmol). The solvents were evaporated and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2: 10g; cyclohexane/EtOAc gradient from 90/10 till 70/30), affording **Example 25** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.77 (d, *J* = 1.59 Hz, 1H), 8.73 (dd, *J* = 4.89 Hz, *J* = 1.59 Hz, 1H), 8.05 (dt, *J* = 7.95 Hz, *J* = 1.94 Hz, 1H), 7.80-7.90 (m, 2H), 7.77-7.68 (m, 2H), 7.59-7.44 (m, 5H). LC/MS: 402.50 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 3.97 min (Purity: 96%).

Example 26: 3-[4-[3-(2,5-Difluorophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole-5-yl]-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-5-yl]pyridine



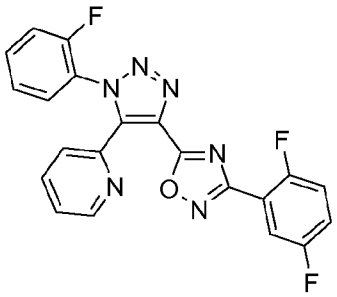
The title compound was prepared following procedure described for Example 13, but starting from **Intermediate 14** (56.85 mg; 0.20 mmol) and 2,5-difluoro-N'-hydroxybenzenecarboximidamide (JRD-Fluoro, 41.31 mg; 0.24 mmol). The solvents were evaporated and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2: 10g; cyclohexane/EtOAc gradient from 90/10 till 70/30), affording **Example 26** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.77 (d, *J* = 1.50 Hz, 1H), 8.74 (dd, *J* = 4.88 Hz, *J* = 1.64 Hz, 1H), 8.05 (dt, *J* = 7.87 Hz, *J* = 1.92 Hz, 1H), 7.93 (dt, *J* = 7.80 Hz, *J* = 1.59 Hz, 1H), 7.77-7.66 (m, 2H), 7.61-7.50 (m, 5H). LC/MS: 420.94 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 4.16 min (Purity: 99%).

Example 27: 2-{1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-4-[3-(2-fluorophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole-5-yl]-1H-1,2,3-triazole-5-yl}pyridine



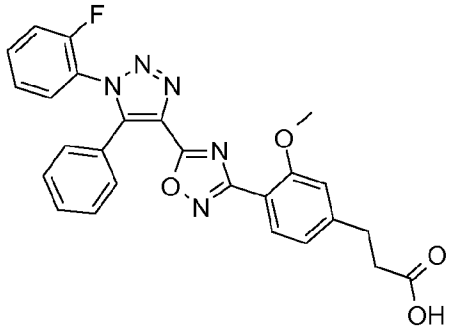
The title compound was prepared following procedure described for Example 13, but starting from **Intermediate 15** (56.85 mg; 0.20 mmol) and **Intermediate 4** (36.99 mg; 0.24 mmol). The solvents were evaporated and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2: 10g; cyclohexane/EtOAc gradient from 90/10 till 70/30), affording **Example 27** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.56 (d, *J* = 5.04 Hz, 1H), 8.15-8.00 (m, 3H), 7.81-7.66 (m, 3H), 7.58-7.43 (m, 5H). LC/MS: 402.86 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 4.53 min (Purity: 99%).

Example 28: 2-[4-[3-(2,5-Difluorophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole-5-yl]-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-5-yl]pyridine



The title compound was prepared following procedure described for Example 13, but starting from **Intermediate 15** (56.85 mg; 0.20 mmol) and 2,5-difluoro-N'-hydroxybenzenecarboximidamide (JRD-Fluoro, 41.31 mg; 0.24 mmol). The solvents were evaporated and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2: 10g; cyclohexane/EtOAc gradient from 90/10 till 70/30). The isolated product was recrystallized from ACN, affording **Example 28** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.56 (d, *J* = 4.71 Hz, 1H), 8.15-8.04 (m, 2H), 7.81-7.43 (m, 8H). LC/MS: 420.86 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 4.66 min (Purity: 100%).

Example 29: 3-(4-{5-[1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-yl}-3-methoxyphenyl) propanoic acid



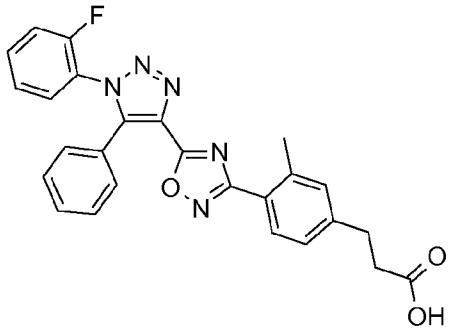
Step 1: Tert-butyl 3-(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-yl}-3-methoxyphenyl)propanoate

The title compound was prepared following procedure described for Example 13, but starting from **Intermediate 13** (56.65 mg; 0.20 mmol) and **Intermediate 7** (70.64 mg; 0.24 mmol). The solvents were evaporated and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2: 10g; cyclohexane/EtOAc gradient from 90/10 till 70/30), affording the title compound as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 7.88 (m, 1H), 7.75 (d, *J* = 7.71 Hz, 1H), 7.72-7.66 (m, 1H), 7.55-7.45 (m, 7H), 7.15 (s, 1H), 7.01 (dd, *J* = 7.90 Hz, *J* = 1.33 Hz, 1H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 2.92 (t, *J* = 7.53 Hz, 2H), 2.63 (t, *J* = 7.55 Hz, 2H), 1.41 (s, 9H). LC/MS: 541.90 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 5.57 min (Purity: 91%).

Step 2: 3-(4-{5-[1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-yl}-3-methoxyphenyl) propanoic acid

Tert-butyl 3-(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-yl}-3-methoxy-phenyl)propanoate, obtained in step 1 (32 mg; 0.06 mmol; 1 eq.), was dissolved in DCM (0.40 mL). Trifluoroacetic acid (44 µl; 0.59 mmol; 10 eq.) was added at 0°C. The reaction mixture was then stirred overnight at RT. The solvents were evaporated, affording **Example 29** as a white solid (27.40 mg; 96%). ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 7.90-7.85 (m, 1H), 7.77-7.66 (m, 2H), 7.56-7.45 (m, 7H), 7.16 (s, 1H), 7.01 (d, *J* = 7.92 Hz, 1H), 2.93 (t, *J* = 7.64 Hz, 2H), 2.64 (t, *J* = 7.59 Hz, 2H). LC/MS: 485.79 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 4.25 min (Purity: 93%).

Example 30: 3-(4-{5-[1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-yl}-3-methylphenyl) propanoic acid



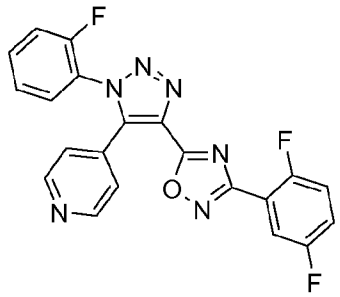
Step 1: Tert-butyl 3-(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-yl}-3-methylphenyl)propanoate

The title compound was prepared following procedure described for Example 13, but starting from **Intermediate 13** (113.30 mg; 0.40 mmol) and **Intermediate 8** (133.61 mg; 0.48 mmol). The solvents were evaporated and the residue purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2: 10g; cyclohexane/EtOAc gradient from 90/10 till 70/30), affording the title compound as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 7.91-7.82 (m, 2H), 7.73-7.62 (m, 1H), 7.57-7.46 (m, 7H), 7.30-7.25 (m, 2H), 3.36 (s, 3H), 2.88 (t, *J* = 7.56 Hz, 2H), 2.58 (m, 2H), 1.40 (s, 9H). LC/MS: 526.10 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 6.12 min (Purity: 91%).

Step 2: 3-(4-{5-[1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-yl}-3-methylphenyl) propanoic acid

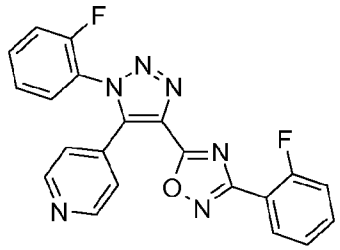
Tert-butyl 3-(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-yl}-3-methyl- phenyl)propanoate obtained in step 1 (43.6 mg; 0.08 mmol; 1 eq.) was dissolved in DCM (0.60 mL). Trifluoroacetic acid (61.5 µl; 0.83 mmol; 10 eq.) was added at 0°C and the reaction mixture was stirred overnight at RT. The solvents were evaporated and the residue was recrystallized from ACN, affording **Example 30** as a white solid (32.7 mg; 85%). ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 12.16 (s, 1H), 7.85-7.77 (m, 2H), 7.69-7.63 (m, 1H), 7.54-7.43 (m, 7H), 7.29-7.23 (m, 2H), 2.86 (t, *J* = 7.44 Hz, 2H), 2.60-2.57 (m, 2H). LC/MS: 469.95 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 4.71 min (Purity: 97%).

Example 31: 4-[4-[3-(2,5-Difluorophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole-5-yl]-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-5-yl]pyridine



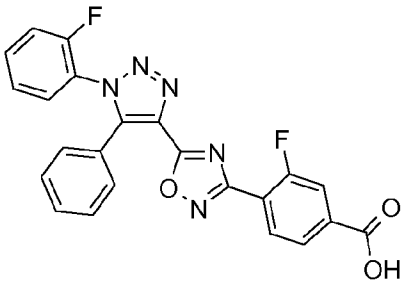
The title compound was prepared following procedure described for Example 13, but starting from **Intermediate 16** (56.85 mg; 0.20 mmol) and 2,5-difluoro-N'-hydroxybenzenecarboximidamide (JRD-Fluoro, 41.31 mg; 0.24 mmol). The solvents were evaporated and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2: 10g; cyclohexane/EtOAc gradient from 90/10 till 70/30), affording **Example 31** as a white solid. ^1H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.75 (m, 2H), 7.92 (dt, *J* = 7.50 Hz, *J* = 1.57 Hz, 1H), 7.77-7.69 (m, 2H), 7.62-7.59 (m, 4H), 7.52 (t, *J* = 8.67 Hz, 2H). LC/MS: 420.89 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 4.00 min (Purity: 100%).

Example 32: 4-{1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-4-[3-(2-fluorophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole-5-yl]-1H-1,2,3-triazole-5-yl}pyridine



The title compound was prepared following procedure described for Example 13, but starting from **Intermediate 16** (56.85 mg; 0.20 mmol) and **Intermdediate 4** (36.99 mg; 0.24 mmol). The solvents were evaporated and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2: 10g; cyclohexane/EtOAc gradient from 90/10 till 70/30), affording **Example 32** as an off-white solid. ^1H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.75 (m, 2H), 7.99 (dt, *J* = 7.50 Hz, *J* = 1.71 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (dt, *J* = 7.63 Hz, *J* = 1.64 Hz, 1H), 7.78-7.68 (m, 2H), 7.62 (m, 2H), 7.55-7.45 (m, 4H). LC/MS: 402.84 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 3.84 min (Purity: 96%).

Example 33: 3-Fluoro-4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-yl}benzoic acid



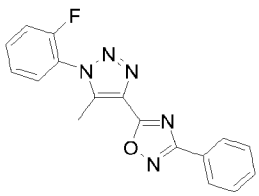
Step 1: Methyl 3-fluoro-4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-yl}benzoate

The title compound was prepared following procedure described for Example 13, but starting from **Intermediate 13** (84.98 mg; 0.30 mmol) and **Intermediate 2** (76.38 mg; 0.36 mmol; 1.20 eq). The solvents were evaporated and the residue was recrystallized from isopropanol, affording the title compound as a yellow solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.18 (t, *J* = 7.56 Hz, 1H), 8.02 (dd, *J* = 8.09 Hz, *J*= 1.45 Hz, 1H), 7.96 (dd, *J* = 10.95 Hz, *J* = 1.40 Hz 2H), 7.89 (t, *J* = 7.64 Hz, 1H), 7.74-7.67 (m, 1H), 7.58-7.46 (m, 7H), 3.95 (s, 3H). LC/MS: 459.90 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 5.10 min (Purity: 93%).

Step 2: 3-Fluoro-4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-yl}benzoic acid

Methyl 3-fluoro-4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-yl} benzoate, obtained in step 1 (57.90 mg; 0.13 mmol; 1 eq.), was dissolved in MeOH (3 mL) and THF (3 mL). A 5N solution of sodium hydroxide was added (0.13 mL; 0.65 mmol; 5 eq). The mixture was stirred at RT overnight. The solvents were evaporated and the residue taken up into EtOAc (10 mL) and washed with HCl (0.1N, 10 mL) and brine (2x10 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated, affording **Example 33** as an off-white solid (49.30 mg; 88%). ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 13.66 (s, 1H), 8.15 (t, *J* = 7.55 Hz, 1H), 8.00 (d, *J* = 8.10 Hz, 1H), 7.94-7.86 (m, 2H), 7.74-7.67 (m, 1H), 7.59-7.46 (m, 7H). LC/MS: 402.50 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 3.97 min (Purity: 99%).

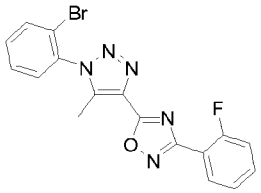
Example 34: 5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-methyl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-3-phenyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole



To a solution of **Intermediate 9** (100 mg; 0.45 mmol; 1.00 eq.) in dry ACN at RT was added 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (104 mg; 0.54 mmol; 1.20 eq.), followed by N'-hydroxybenzenecarboximidamide (Apollo; 73.87 mg; 0.54 mmol; 1.20 eq.). The mixture was stirred at RT for 30 min. The mixture was heated at 120°C overnight. After

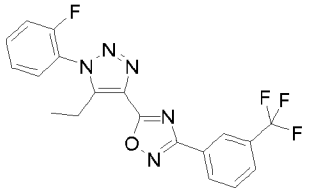
cooling to RT, the solvents were evaporated. The residue was taken up into EtOAc (20 mL), washed with sat. aq. $NaHCO_3$ (2 mL) and dried over $MgSO_4$. After concentration, the residue was purified by recrystallisation from isopropanol, affording **Example 34** as a white solid. ^1H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 300MHz) δ 8.23-8.20 (m, 2H), 7.66-7.35 (m, 7H), 2.71 (s, 3H). LC/MS: 322.06 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 4.70 min (Purity: 93%).

Example 35: 5-[1-(2-Bromophenyl)-5-methyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-3-(2-fluorophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole



The title compound was prepared following procedure described for **Example 1**, but starting from 1-(2-bromophenyl)-5-methyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid, prepared according to Zhang, Z.-Y. *et al. Magn. Reson. Chem.* **1998**, *36*, 159-460 (50 mg; 0.18 mmol) and **Intermediate 4** (30.05 mg; 0.19 mmol). The reaction mixture was filtrated and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2: 25g; cyclohexane/EtOAc gradient from 90/10 till 50/50), affording **Example 35** as a white solid. ^1H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.21 (dt, *J* = 1.88 Hz, *J* = 7.54 Hz, 1H), 8.06 (dd, *J* = 1.88 Hz, *J* = 7.54 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (dd, *J* = 1.88 Hz, *J* = 8.54 Hz, 1H), 7.87 – 7.69 (m, 3H), 7.58 – 7.49 (m, 2H). LC/MS: 401.14 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 4.77 min (Purity: 100%).

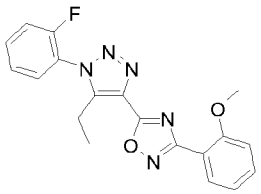
Example 36: 5-[5-ethyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-3-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole



To a solution of **Intermediate 10** (47.04 mg; 0.20 mmol) in anhydrous THF (2 mL) and anhydrous ACN (2 mL), was added 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) carbodiimide hydrochloride (42.17 mg; 0.22 mmol; 1.10 eq.) followed by 3-(trifluoromethyl) benzamidoxime (JRD-Fluoro, 40.83 mg; 0.20 mmol; 1 eq.) under argon. The mixture was stirred at RT for 7h and heated to 60°C overnight. N-ethyldiisopropylamine (75 µl; 0.44 mmol; 2.20 eq.) was added and the mixture was heated for 20 min at 150°C in the MW. The reaction mixture was filtered through a NH_2 SPE column (1 g) and rinsed with ACN. The filtrate was passed through a SCX SPE column (1 g) and rinsed with ACN. Combined filtrates were evaporated.

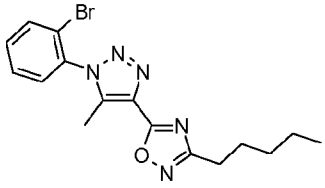
The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2: 10g; cyclohexane/EtOAc gradient from 95/5 till 70/30) and dried. The resulting solid was triturated in ACN (1 mL) and filtrated to afford **Example 36** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.47 (d, *J* = 7.91 Hz, 1H), 8.39 (s, 1H), 8.09 (d, *J* = 7.91 Hz, 1H), 7.97 – 7.82 (m, 3H), 7.73 (t, *J* = 8.85 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (t, *J* = 7.72 Hz, 1H), 3.09 (q, *J* = 7.54 Hz, 2H), 1.19 (t, *J* = 7.54 Hz, 3H). LC/MS: 404.03 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 5.52 min (Purity: 99%).

Example 37: 5-[5-Ethyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl]-3-(2-methoxyphenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole



To a solution of **Intermediate 10** (47.04 mg; 0.20 mmol; 1 eq.) in anhydrous THF (2 mL) and anhydrous ACN (2 mL), was added 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylamino-propyl) carbodiimide hydrochloride (42.17 mg; 0.22 mmol; 1.10 eq.) followed by N'-hydroxy-2-methoxybenzenecarboximidamide (Tyger; 33.24 mg; 0.20 mmol; 1 eq) under argon. The mixture was stirred for 7 h at RT and overnight at 60°C. N-ethyldiisopropylamine (75 µl; 0.44 mmol; 2.20 eq.) was added and the solution was heated at 150°C for 20 min. in the MW. The reaction mixture was filtered through a NH_2 SPE column (1 g) and rinsed with ACN. The filtrate was passed through a SCX SPE column (1 g) and rinsed with ACN. The filtrates were evaporated and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2: 10g; cyclohexane/EtOAc gradient from 95/5 till 70/30). The resulting oil was taken up into ACN (1 mL) and water was added. The precipitate was filtered to afford **Example 37** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.02 (dd, *J* = 1.32 Hz, *J* = 7.72 Hz, 1H), 7.91 – 7.82 (m, 2H), 7.75 – 7.57 (m, 3H), 7.32 (d, *J* = 8.29 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (t, *J* = 7.54 Hz, 1H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 3.06 (q, *J* = 7.54 Hz, 2H), 1.17 (t, *J* = 7.54 Hz, 3H). LC/MS: 366.01 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 4.63 min (Purity: 97%).

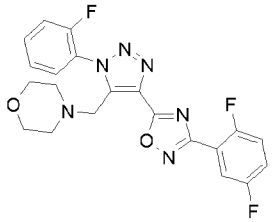
Example 38: 5-[1-(2-bromophenyl)-5-methyl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-3-pentyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole



A solution of oxalyl chloride (355 µl; 2.00 M; 0.71 mmol; 2.00 eq.) was added dropwise to a solution of 1-(2-bromophenyl)-5-methyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid, prepared

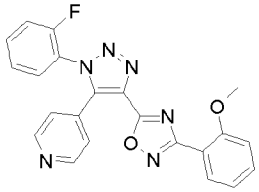
according to Zhang, Z.-Y. *et al. Magn. Reson. Chem.* **1998**, *36*, 159-460 (100 mg; 0.35 mmol; 1.00 eq.) in dry DCM (1 mL), followed by 2 drops of dry DMF. After 30 min at RT, the mixture was concentrated under vacuum. The residue under argon was dissolved in dry Toluene (3.00 mL). N-Hydroxyhexanimidamide (Tyger, 55.4 mg; 0.43 mmol; 1.20 eq.) was added, followed by dry Py (500 µl), and the mixture was heated at 140°C for 7 h, and cooled to RT. The mixture was partitioned between HCl 1M (20 mL) and EtOAc (20 mL). The organic layer was washed with HCl 1M (3 x 15 mL), sat. aq. $NaHCO_3$ (5 mL), brine (5 mL) and dried ($MgSO_4$). The product was purified by preparative HPLC, affording **Example 38** as colorless oil. LC/MS: 376.02 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 5.25 min (Purity: 98%).

Example 39 : 4-{[4-[3-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl]methyl}morpholine



The title compound was prepared following procedure described for Example 13, but starting from **Intermediate 19** (61.26 mg; 0.2 mmol; 1 eq) and 2,5-difluoro-N'-hydroxybenzenecarboximidamide (JRD-Fluoro, 41.31 mg; 0.24 mmol; 1.2 eq). The solvents were evaporated and the residue was dissolved in DCM and washed with brine. Aqueous phase was extracted with DCM. Combined organic phases were dried over $MgSO_4$, affording the crude product as a yellow oil. It was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2: 10g; cyclohexane/EtOAc gradient from 90/10 till 50/50), affording **Example 39** as light pink solid. ^1H NMR (DMSO-d_6) δ 7.86-7.80 (m, 1H), 7.60-7.53 (m, 2H), 7.36-7.26 (m, 2H), 7.20-7.15 (m, 2H), 4.13 (br s, 2H), 3.38 (br s, 4H), 2.36 (br s, 4H). LC/MS: 443.2 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 3.82 min (Purity: 98.4%).

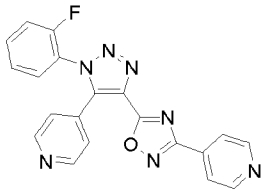
Example 40 : 4-{1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-[3-(2-methoxyphenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl}pyridine



In a MW vial, **Intermediate 17** (418.5 mg; 1.34 mmol; 1 eq.) was suspended in Toluene (4 ml) and N'-hydroxy-2-methoxybenzenecarboximidamide (Tyger; 245 mg; 1.47 mmol; 1.1 eq.) was added followed by potassium carbonate (203.7 mg; 1.47 mmol; 1.1 eq.). The MW vial

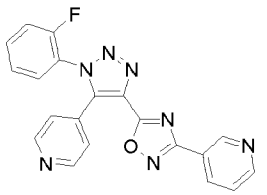
was sealed and the suspension was heated to 180 °C for 10 min in the MW. The reaction mixture was cooled down to room temperature, diluted with DCM and washed with water and brine. The organic phase was dried over $MgSO_4$, filtrated and evaporated affording a dark oil, which was triturated in isopropanol. The resulting solid was filtered, affording **Example 40** as a white solid (416.2 mg; 75%). ^{1}H NMR (DMSO-d_6) δ 8.75 (dd, J = 4.3; 1.7 Hz, 2H), 7.92 (dt, J = 7.7; 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (dd, J = 7.7; 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.78-7.68 (m, 1H), 7.65-7.43 (m, 5H), 7.31-7.25 (m, 1H), 7.15 (dt, J = 7.5; 0.9 Hz, 1H), 3.91 (s, 3H). LC/MS: 415.3 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 3.53 min (Purity: 98.4%).

Example 41 : 4-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-(3-pyridin-4-yl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl]pyridine



The title compound was prepared following procedure described for Example 40, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (200 mg; 0.64 mmol; 1 eq.) and N'-hydroxypyridine-4-carboximidamide (96.6 mg; 0.70 mmol; 1.1 eq.). The resulting crude product was recrystallized in iPr_2O/ACN/MeOH mixture 10/1/1, affording **Example 41** as white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.87 (dd, J = 4.6; 1.6 Hz, 2H), 8.77 (dd, J = 4.6; 1.5 Hz, 2H), 7.97-7.89 (m, 3H), 7.79-7.69 (m, 1H), 7.63 (dd, J = 4.5; 1.6 Hz, 2H), 7.57-7.47 (m, 2H). LC/MS: 386.3 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 2.39 min (Purity. 99.2%)

Example 42 : 3-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}pyridine



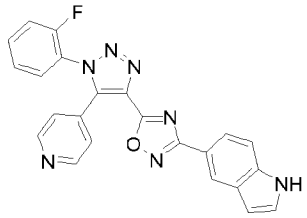
Sodium salt of **Intermediate 16** (91.87 mg; 0.30 mmol; 1.00 eq.) was dissolved in anhydrous ACN (5 mL) under nitrogen and the suspension was cooled down to -40°C.

Isobutyl chloroformate (41 µl; 0.32 mmol; 1.05 eq.) was dissolved in ACN (0.5 mL) and was added dropwise into the suspention. The reaction mixture was stirred at -40°C for 1.5 hours.

Pyrid-3-yl-amidoxime (Tyger, 49.4 mg; 0.36 mmol; 1.2 eq.) was dissoved in ACN (4 mL) and

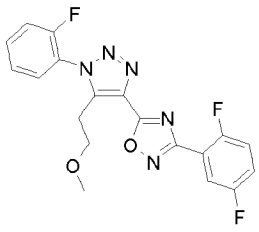
THF (1mL) and was added to the reaction mixture. The reaction was slowly allowed to warm up. After 2 hours the solvents were evaporated and the residue was taken into anhydrous ACN (2 ml) and Py (2 ml). The suspension was heated in MW at 150°C for 15 min. The solvents were evaporated and the residue was taken in water (20 mL). The product was extracted with DCM (3x20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaprotated. The resulting crude product was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2: 10g; cyclohexane/EtOAc gradient from 90/10 till 20/80). It was then recrystallized in isopropanol, affording **Example 42** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 9.17 (dd, J = 2.3; 0.8 Hz, 1H), 8.85 (dd, J = 4.9; 1.7 Hz, 1H), 8.76 (dd, J = 4.3; 1.7 Hz, 2H), 8.40-8.34 (m, 1H), 7.93 (dt, J = 7.6; 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.79-7.60 (m, 4H), 7.57-7.48 (m, 2H). LC/MS: 386.3 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 2.54 min (Purity: 97.1%).

Example 43 : 5-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}-1H-indole



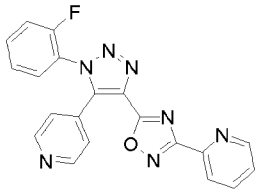
The title compound was prepared following procedure described for Example 40, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (200 mg; 0.64 mmol; 1 eq.) and **Intermediate 20** (123.41 mg; 0.70 mmol; 1.10 eq.). The resulting crude product was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2: 10g; cyclohexane/EtOAc gradient from 90/10 till 30/70). It was then recrystallized from isopropanol, affording **Example 43** as a off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR (DMSO-d_6) δ 11.50 (s, 1H), 8.77 (dd, J = 4.5; 1.7 Hz, 2H), 8.27-8.23 (m, 1H), 7.92 (dt, J = 7.7; 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.79-7.69 (m, 2H), 7.66-7.47 (m, 6H), 6.66-6.61 (m, 1H). LC/MS: 424.3 $(M+H)^+$; 422.3 $(M-H)^-$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 3.72 min (Purity: 99.3%).

Example 44 : 3-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(2-methoxyethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole



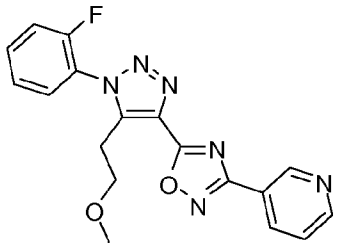
The title compound was prepared following procedure described for Example 13, but starting from **Intermediate 18** (79.6 mg; 0.3 mmol; 1 eq) and 2,5-difluoro-N'-hydroxybenzenecarboximidamide (JRD-Fluoro, 62 mg; 0.36 mmol; 1.2 eq.). The solvents were evaporated and the residue was dissolved in DCM and washed with brine. Aqueous phase was extracted with DCM. Combined organic phases were dried over $MgSO_4$, affording the crude product, which was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2: 10g; cyclohexane/EtOAc gradient from 90/10 to 30/70). The resulting solid was recrystallized from iPrOH and dried under vacuum, affording **Example 44** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR (DMSO-d_6) δ 8.00-7.92 (m, 1H), 7.89-7.78 (m, 2H), 7.74-7.53 (m, 4H), 3.60 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.39-3.31 (m, 2H), 3.06 (s, 3H). LC/MS: 402.2 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 4.90 min (Purity: 99.2%).

Example 45 : 2-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}pyridine



The title compound was prepared following procedure described for Example 40, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (200 mg; 0.64 mmol; 1 eq.) and N'-hydroxypyridine-2-carboximidamide (96.6 mg; 0.70 mmol; 1.1 eq.). The resulting crude product was taken into DCM and washed with water and brine. The organic phase was dried over $MgSO_4$, filtrated and evaporated. The crude product was then recrystallized from isopropanol, affording **Example 45** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 300MHz) δ 8.84-8.79 (m, 1H), 8.76 (dd, J = 4.5; 1.6 Hz, 2H), 8.13-8.01 (m, 2H), 7.97-7.88 (m, 1H), 7.79-7.59 (m, 4H), 7.57-7.46 (m, 2H). LC/MS: 386.3 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method A) Rt 2.84 min (Purity: 97.3%).

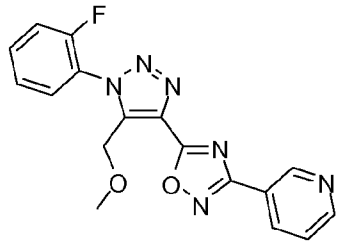
Example 46: 3-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(2-methoxyethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}pyridine



To a solution of **Intermediate 18** (80 mg; 0.3 mmol) in anhydrous ACN (2 mL) was added 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (EDC) (80.5 mg; 0.42 mmol) followed by N'-hydroxynicotinimidamide (Tyger, 49 mg; 0.36 mmol) in a MW vial. The mixture stirred at RT for 18 h. Anhydrous pyridine (2 mL) was added. The reaction vessel was sealed

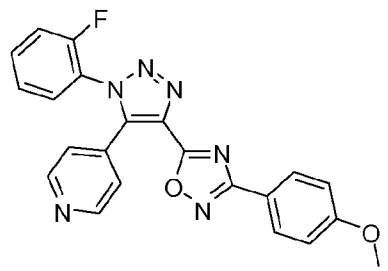
and heated at 150°C for 15 min in a microwave reactor. This reaction was repeated and the two reactions were combined for workup. The solvents were evaporated and H_2O (10 mL) added. The solid was removed by filtration, washed with water, triturated with isopropanol and dried to give **Example 46** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 9.42 (1H, d, *J* = 1.5 Hz), 8.79 (1H, dd, *J* = 5.1, 1.5 Hz), 8.48 (1H, dt, 8.1, 2.0 Hz), 7.67-7.55 (2H, m), 7.47 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.1, 5.1 Hz), 7.43-7.33 (2H, m), 3.65 (2H, t, *J* = 6.1 Hz), 3.37 (2H, t, *J* = 6.1 Hz), 3.16 (3H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 367 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.19 min (Purity: 94.0%).

Example 47: 3-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(methoxymethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}pyridine



To a solution of **Intermediate 11** (75 mg; 0.3 mmol) in anhydrous ACN (2 mL) was added 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (EDC) (81 mg; 0.42 mmol) followed by N'-hydroxynicotinimidamide (Tyger, 49 mg; 0.36 mmol) in a MW vial. The mixture stirred at RT for 18 h. Anhydrous pyridine (2 mL) was added. The reaction vessel was sealed and heated at 150°C for 15 min in the microwave. The solvents were evaporated and the residue was dissolved in DCM and washed with water and brine. The organic phase was passed through a hydrophobic frit and evaporated affording a solid which was triturated with isopropanol and dried to give **Example 47** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 9.43 (1H, s), 8.79 (1H, d, *J* = 4.8 Hz), 8.49 (1H, d, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 7.62 (2H, t, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 7.48 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.0, 4.9 Hz), 7.42-7.33 (2H, m), 4.98 (2H, s), 3.31 (3H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 353 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.32 min (Purity: 99.0%).

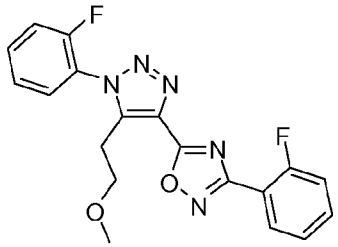
Example 48: 4-{1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-[3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl}pyridine



In a microwave vial, **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) was suspended in toluene (2 mL) and N'-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzimidamide (Acros; 102 mg; 0.74 mmol) was added followed

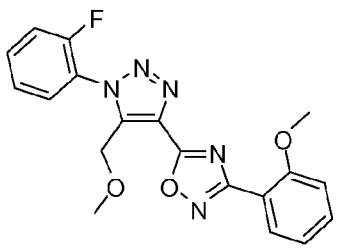
by potassium carbonate (123 mg; 0.74 mmol). The MW vial was sealed and the suspension was heated to 180°C for 15 min in a microwave reactor. The reaction mixture was cooled down to room temperature, diluted with DCM and washed with water and brine. The organic phase was passed through a hydrophobic frit and evaporated affording a solid which was triturated with methanol. The solid was dried to give **Example 48** as an off-white solid (218 mg; 79%). ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.73-8.70 (2H, m), 8.06-8.01 (2H, m), 7.65-7.51 (2H, m), 7.40-7.34 (3H, m), 7.21-7.15 (1H, m), 7.01-6.97 (2H, m), 3.88 (3H, s); LC/MS (Method C): 415 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 3.84 min (Purity: 97.8%).

Example 49: 3-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(2-methoxyethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole



To a solution of **Intermediate 18** (80 mg; 0.3 mmol) in anhydrous ACN (2 mL) was added 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (EDC) (80.5 mg; 0.42 mmol) followed by **Intermediate 4** (55.5 mg; 0.36 mmol) in a MW vial. The mixture stirred at RT for 18 h. Anhydrous pyridine (2 mL) was added. The reaction vessel was sealed and heated at 150°C for 15 min in the microwave. This reaction was repeated and the two reactions were combined for workup. The solvents were evaporated and the solid was triturated with water and isopropanol and dried to give **Example 49** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.20 (1H, app td, *J* = 7.6, 1.5 Hz), 7.66-7.50 (3H, m), 7.42-7.24 (4H, m), 3.65 (2H, t, *J* = 6.1 Hz), 3.36 (2H, t, *J* = 6.1 Hz), 3.15 (3H, s); LC/MS (Method C): 384 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.84 min (Purity: 96.7%).

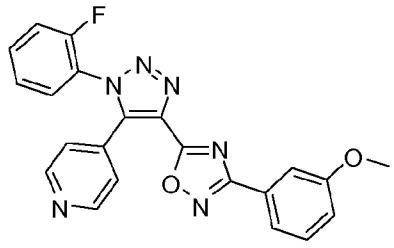
Example 50: 5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(methoxymethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-3-(2-methoxyphenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole



The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 49**, but starting from **Intermediate 11** (75 mg; 0.3 mmol) and N'-hydroxy-2-methoxybenzimidamide

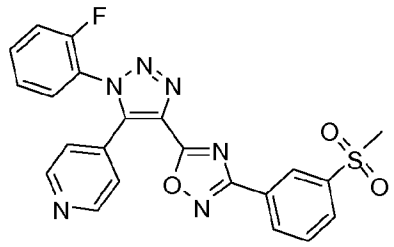
(Enamine, 60 mg; 0.36 mmol), to give **Example 50** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.19 (1H, dd, *J* = 7.6, 1.5 Hz), 7.65-7.58 (2H, m), 7.55-7.49 (1H, m), 7.42-7.32 (2H, m), 7.15-7.08 (2H, m), 4.98 (2H, s), 4.03 (3H, s), 3.29 (3H, s); LC/MS (Method C): 382 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.68 min (Purity: 98.9%).

Example 51: 4-{1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-[3-(3-methoxyphenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl}pyridine



In a microwave vial, **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) was suspended in toluene (2 mL) and N'-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzimidamide (Aurora, 111 mg; 0.67 mmol) was added followed by potassium carbonate (102 mg; 0.74 mmol). The MW vial was sealed and the suspension was heated to 180°C for 15 min. The reaction mixture was cooled down to room temperature, diluted with DCM and washed with water and brine. The organic phase was passed through a hydrophobic frit and evaporated affording a solid which was triturated with isopropanol. The solid was dried to give **Example 51** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.72 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.8, 1.5 Hz), 7.71-7.66 (1H, m), 7.64-7.51 (3H, m), 7.42-7.33 (4H, m), 7.23-7.14 (1H, m), 7.07 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.3, 2.6 Hz), 3.87 (3H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 415 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.69 min (Purity: 97.8%).

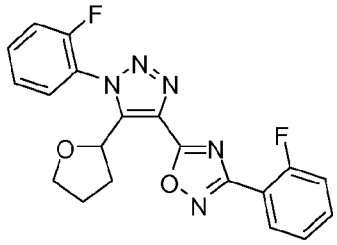
Example 52: 4-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-{3-[3-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl}-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl)pyridine



In a microwave vial, **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) was suspended in toluene (2 mL) and **Intermediate 40** (144 mg; 0.74 mmol) was added followed by potassium carbonate (123 mg; 0.74 mmol). The MW vial was sealed and the suspension was heated to 180°C for 25 min in a microwave reactor. The reaction mixture was cooled down to room temperature, diluted with DCM and washed with water. The organic phase was passed through a hydrophobic frit and evaporated affording a solid which was triturated with isopropanol. The solid was dried to give **Example 52** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.76-

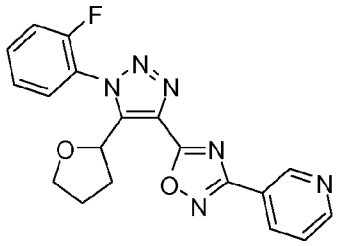
8.73 (2H, m, 2), 8.70 (1H, t, *J* = 1.5 Hz), 8.38 (1H, dt, *J* = 7.6, 1.5 Hz), 8.12 (1H, dt, *J* = 8.1, 1.5 Hz), 7.73 (1H, t, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 7.66-7.55 (2H, m), 7.42-7.35 (3H, m), 7.23-7.17 (1H, m), 3.12 (3H, s); LC/MS (Method C): 463 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.25 min (Purity: 96.5%).

Example 53: 3-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(tetrahydrofuran-2-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole



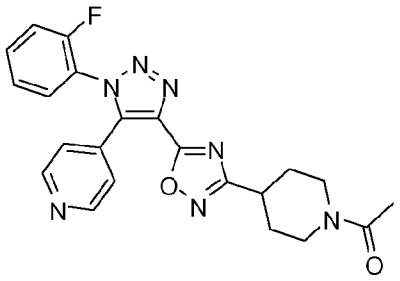
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 47**, but starting from **Intermediate 23** (166 mg; 0.6 mmol) and **Intermediate 4** (111 mg; 0.72 mmol), to give **Example 53** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.17 (1H, td, *J* = 7.4, 1.8 Hz), 7.60-7.47 (3H, m), 7.37-7.20 (4H, m), 5.54 (1H, t, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 3.73 (1H, td, *J* = 7.7, 5.5 Hz), 3.52-3.42 (1H, m), 2.57-2.46 (1H, m), 2.16-2.03 (1H, m), 2.02-1.88 (2H, m); LC/MS (Method C): 396 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.94 min (Purity: 95.9%).

Example 54: 3-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(tetrahydrofuran-2-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}pyridine



The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 47**, but starting from **Intermediate 23** (166 mg; 0.6 mmol) and N'-hydroxynicotinimidamide (Tyger, 98 mg; 0.72 mmol), to give **Example 54** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 9.41 (1H, dd, *J* = 2.2, 0.9 Hz), 8.78 (1H, dd, *J* = 4.9, 1.7 Hz), 8.47 (1H, dt, *J* = 7.9, 1.9 Hz), 7.64-7.52 (2H, m), 7.48 (1H, ddd, *J* = 7.9, 4.8, 0.8 Hz), 7.41-7.28 (2H, m), 5.59 (1H, t, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 3.77 (1H, td, *J* = 7.8, 5.3 Hz), 3.50 (1H, q, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 2.60-2.49 (1H, m), 2.19-1.91 (3H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 379 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.43 min (Purity: 98.1%).

Example 55: 4-[4-[3-(1-acetylpiperidin-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl]pyridine



Step 1: tert-butyl 4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}piperidine-1-carboxylate

The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 51**, but starting from **Intermediate 52** (179 mg; 0.737 mmol). This reaction was performed four times, and the reaction mixtures were combined for workup, to give the title compound as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.68 (2H, dd, J = 4.5, 1.7 Hz), 7.60-7.51 (2H, m), 7.36 (1H, t, J = 7.8 Hz), 7.26 (3H, m), 7.20-7.14 (1H, m), 4.11 (2H, m), 3.07-2.89 (3H, m), 2.02 (2H, d, J = 13.3 Hz), 1.85-1.73 (2H, m), 1.47 (9H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 492 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.67 min (Purity: 95.3%).

Step 2: 4-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-(3-piperidin-4-yl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl]pyridine hydrochloride

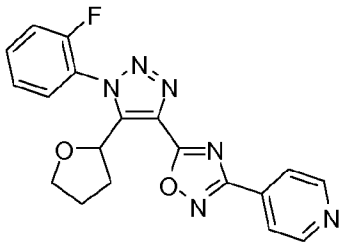
To a suspension of tert-butyl 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate, obtained in Step 1, (601 mg; 1.22 mmol) in MeOH (30 mL) was added HCl (3 M, 30 mL) and the mixture was heated at 50 °C for 5 hours. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* affording the title compound as a white solid (462 mg; 96%).^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 9.38-9.36 (1H, m), 9.26-9.24 (1H, m), 8.88 (2H, d, J = 5.4 Hz), 7.94-7.84 (3H, m), 7.76-7.69 (1H, m), 7.55-7.46 (2H, m), 3.34-3.24 (3H, m), 3.06 (2H, q, J = 11.1 Hz), 2.14 (2H, d, J = 13.8 Hz), 2.04-1.90 (2H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 392 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.14 min (Purity: 97.5%).

Step 3: 4-[4-[3-(1-acetylpiperidin-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl]pyridine

To a suspension of 5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-3-(piperidin-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole hydrochloride, obtained in Step 2, (100 mg; 0.23 mmol) in DCM (1 mL) was added diisopropylethylamine (122 µL, 0.7 mmol) and acetyl chloride (18 µL, 0.26 mmol) at 0°C and the mixture was stirred for 20 minutes. The mixture was diluted with DCM (10 mL) and treated with saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate (10 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with DCM (3 x 20 mL), the combined organics were dried ($MgSO_4$) and the solvent removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on a Biotage 25+S column, eluting with petrol containing increasing amounts of EtOAc to give **Example 55** as a yellow oil. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.69 (2H, d, *J* = 4.9 Hz), 7.62-7.52 (2H, m), 7.41-7.25 (3H, m), 7.17 (1H, t, *J* = 9.0 Hz), 4.52 (1H, d, *J* = 13.5 Hz), 3.87 (1H, d, *J* = 13.4 Hz), 3.31-

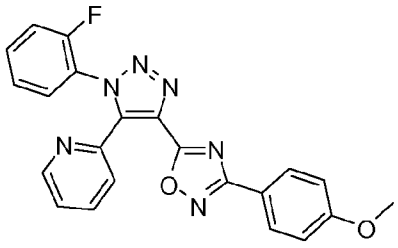
3.19 (1H, m), 3.12 (1H, tt, *J* = 10.8, 3.9 Hz), 2.98-2.82 (1H, m), 2.16-2.04 (4H, m), 1.93-1.69 (3H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 434 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 2.79 min (Purity: 92.5%).

Example 56: 4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(tetrahydrofuran-2-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}pyridine



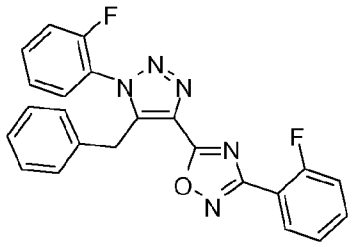
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 47**, but starting from **Intermediate 23** (166 mg; 0.6 mmol) and N'-hydroxyisonicotinimidamide (Flrochem, 98 mg; 0.72 mmol), to give **Example 56** as an off-white solid. ^1H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.82 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.5, 1.6 Hz), 8.05 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.5, 1.6 Hz), 7.65-7.53 (2H, m), 7.39-7.30 (2H, m), 5.58 (1H, t, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 3.77 (1H, td, *J* = 7.8, 5.3 Hz), 3.56-3.46 (3H, m), 2.62-2.49 (1H, m), 2.18-1.91 (3H, m), 1.53-1.37 (1H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 379 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.43 min (Purity: 95.8%).

Example 57: 2-{1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-[3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl}pyridine



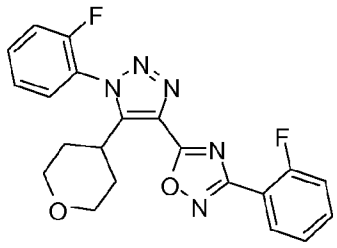
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 51**, but starting from **Intermediate 53** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and N'-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzimidamide (Acros; 122 mg; 0.74 mmol), to give **Example 57** as a light brown solid. ^1H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.49 (1H, ddd, *J* = 4.8, 1.7, 1.0 Hz), 8.10-8.05 (2H, m), 7.99 (1H, dt, *J* = 7.9, 1.0 Hz), 7.89-7.81 (1H, m), 7.70 (1H, td, *J* = 7.6, 1.7 Hz), 7.52-7.45 (1H, m), 7.37-7.32 (2H, m), 7.13-7.05 (1H, m), 7.02-6.97 (2H, m), 3.88 (3H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 415 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.81 min (Purity: 90.7%).

Example 58: 5-[5-benzyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-3-(2-fluorophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole



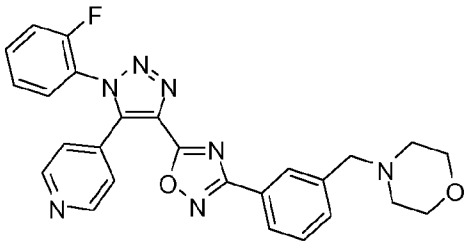
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 47**, but starting from **Intermediate 24** (178 mg; 0.6 mmol) and **Intermediate 4** (110 mg; 0.72 mmol), to give **Example 58** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.20 (1H, td, *J* = 7.4, 1.8 Hz), 7.60-7.49 (2H, m), 7.33-7.17 (5H, m), 7.15-7.09 (3H, m), 6.90-6.86 (2H, m), 4.55 (2H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 416 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 4.15 min (Purity: 94.6%).

Example 59: 3-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole



The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 47**, but starting from **Intermediate 25** (174 mg; 0.6 mmol) and **Intermediate 4** (111 mg; 0.72 mmol), to give **Example 59** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.26-8.18 (1H, m), 7.71-7.64 (1H, m), 7.58-7.50 (2H, m), 7.49-7.26 (4H, m), 4.04 (2H, dd, *J* = 11.6, 4.2 Hz), 3.42 (3H, t, *J* = 11.9 Hz), 2.44-2.31 (2H, m), 1.66 (2H, d, *J* = 12.8 Hz). LC/MS (Method C): 410 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.68 min (Purity: 99.3%).

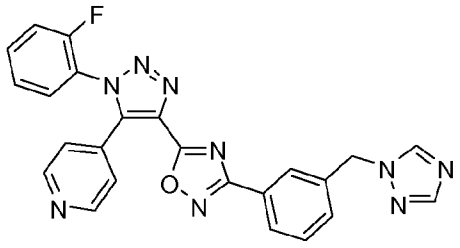
Example 60: 4-(3-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzyl)morpholine



The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 52**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and N'-hydroxy-3-(morpholinomethyl)benzimidamide (Aurora, 174 mg; 0.74 mmol) to give **Example 60** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.74-8.70 (2H, m), 8.09 (1H, s), 7.98 (1H, d, *J* =

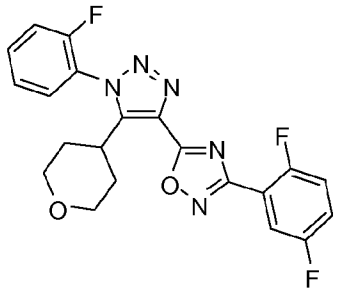
7.6 Hz), 7.65-7.49 (3H, m), 7.45 (1H, t, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 7.40-7.35 (3H, m), 7.19 (1H, t, *J* = 9.6 Hz), 3.72 (4H, t, *J* = 4.5 Hz), 3.56 (2H, s), 2.47 (4H, t, *J* = 4.5 Hz); LC/MS (Method C): 484 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.44 min (Purity: 98.1%)

Example 61: 4-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-{3-[3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)phenyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl}-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl)pyridine



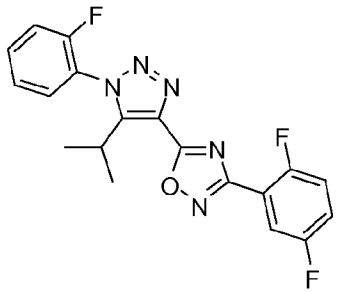
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 52**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and **Intermediate 41** (161 mg; 0.74 mmol) to give **Example 61** as an off-white solid (221 mg; 71%). ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.74-8.71 (2H, m), 8.13 (1H, s), 8.08 (1H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 8.05 (1H, s), 8.00 (1H, s), 7.64-7.53 (2H, m), 7.51 (1H, t, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 7.43-7.36 (2H, m), 7.36-7.33 (2H, m), 7.19 (1H, t, *J* = 9.6 Hz), 5.42 (2H, s); LC/MS (Method C): 466 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.09 min (Purity: 97.6%).

Example 62: 3-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole



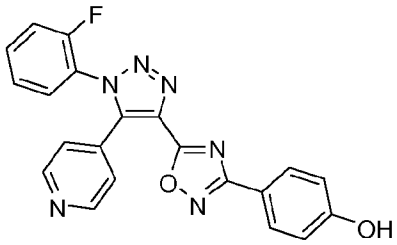
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 47**, but starting from **Intermediate 25** (174 mg; 0.6 mmol) and 2,5-difluoro-N'-hydroxybenzimidamide (JRD-Fluorochemical, 123 mg; 0.72 mmol), to give **Example 62** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (CDCl3, 400MHz) δ 7.94-7.89 (1H, m), 7.71-7.64 (1H, m), 7.52 (1H, td, *J* = 7.5, 1.8 Hz), 7.46-7.36 (2H, m), 7.27-7.20 (2H, m), 4.04 (2H, dd, *J* = 11.7, 4.3 Hz), 3.47-3.36 (3H, m), 2.32 (2H, qd, *J* = 12.5, 4.4 Hz), 1.70-1.62 (2H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 428 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.78 min (Purity: 99.4%).

Example 63: 3-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-isopropyl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole



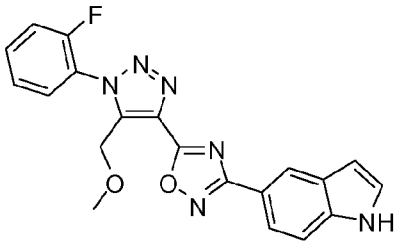
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 47**, but starting from **Intermediate 26** (149 mg; 0.6 mmol) and 2,5-difluoro-N'-hydroxybenzimidamide (JRD-Fluorochemical, 123 mg; 0.72 mmol), to give **Example 63** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (CDCl3, 400MHz) δ 7.95-7.89 (1H, m), 7.68-7.61 (1H, m), 7.52 (1H, td, *J* = 7.5, 1.8 Hz), 7.43-7.32 (2H, m), 7.26-7.20 (2H, m), 3.41-3.32 (1H, m), 1.45 (6H, d, *J* = 7.1 Hz). LC/MS (Method C): 386 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 4.10 min (Purity: 99.4%).

Example 64: 4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}phenol



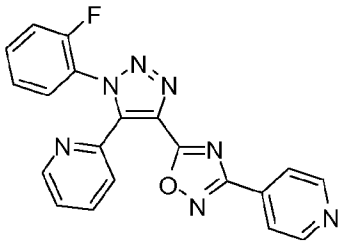
To a solution of **Example 48** (120 mg; 0.29 mmol) in toluene (9 mL) was added $AlCl_3$ (280 mg; 2.1 mmol) and the mixture heated to 60 °C for 5 hours. The reaction was quenched by the addition of aqueous 2M HCl until a significant precipitate was observed. The mixture was allowed to stir for 1 hour and stand for 18 hours and the solid removed by filtration and dried to give **Example 64** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 10.19 (1H, s), 8.72-8.69 (2H, m), 7.87 (1H, td, *J* = 7.6, 1.5 Hz), 7.82-7.77 (2H, m), 7.72-7.65 (1H, m), 7.58-7.54 (2H, m), 7.47 (2H, t, *J* = 8.6 Hz), 6.95-6.90 (2H, m); LC/MS (Method C): 401 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.05 min (Purity: 97.1%).

Example 65: 5-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(methoxymethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}-1H-indole



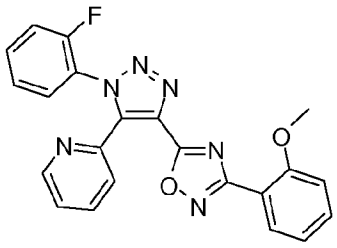
To a solution of **Intermediate 11** (75 mg; 0.3 mmol) in anhydrous ACN (2 mL) was added 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (EDC) (80.5 mg; 0.42 mmol) followed by **Intermediate 20** (63 mg; 0.36 mmol) in a MW vial. The mixture stirred at RT for 18 h. Anhydrous pyridine (2 mL) was added. The reaction vessel was sealed and heated at 150°C for 15 min in a microwave reactor. This reaction was performed two times. Combined reaction mixtures were evaporated and H_2O (10 mL) and DCM (10 mL) added. The mixture was passed through a hydrophobic frit and the solvent removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on a Biotage 25+S column, eluting with petrol containing increasing amounts of EtOAc to give **Example 65** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.55 (1H, s), 8.35 (1H, br s), 8.06 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.5, 1.4Hz), 7.65-7.59 (2H, m), 7.52 (1H, d, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 7.42-7.34 (2H, m), 7.30 (1H, t, *J* = 2.8 Hz), 6.71-6.68 (1H, m), 5.04 (2H, s), 3.32 (3H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 391 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.67 min (Purity: 97.9%).

Example 66: 2-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-(3-pyridin-4-yl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl]pyridine



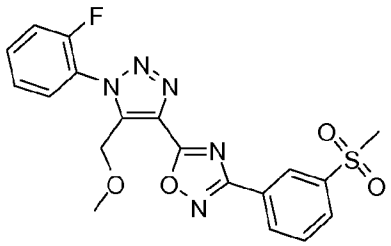
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 51**, but starting from **Intermediate 53** (187 mg; 0.67 mmol) and N'-hydroxyisonicotinimidamide (FIrochem, 98.7 mg; 0.72 mmol), to give **Example 66** as a light brown solid. ^{1}H NMR: (CDCl3, 400MHz) δ 8.82-8.78 (2H, m), 8.52 (1H, d, *J* = 4.8 Hz), 7.99-7.85 (4H, m), 7.72-7.66 (1H, m), 7.54-7.46 (1H, m), 7.42-7.32 (2H, m), 7.12 (1H, t, *J* = 9.2 Hz). LC/MS (Method C): 386 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.27 min (Purity: 95.2%).

Example 67: 2-{1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-[3-(2-methoxyphenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl}pyridine



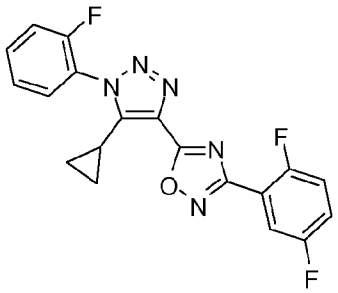
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 51**, but starting from **Intermediate 53** (187 mg; 0.67 mmol) and N'-hydroxy-2-methoxybenzimidamide (Enamine, 119 mg; 0.72 mmol), to give **Example 67** as a brown solid. ^{1}H NMR: (CDCl3, 400MHz) δ 8.48 (1H, ddd, *J* = 4.8, 1.8, 1.0 Hz), 8.14 (1H, dd, *J* = 7.7, 1.8 Hz), 8.00 (1H, dt, *J* = 7.9, 1.1 Hz), 7.85 (1H, td, *J* = 7.8, 1.8 Hz), 7.70 (1H, td, *J* = 7.6, 1.7 Hz), 7.52-7.44 (2H, m), 7.36-7.29 (2H, m), 7.13-7.05 (3H, m), 3.99 (3H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 415 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.62 min (Purity: 97.3%).

Example 68: 5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(methoxymethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-3-[3-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole



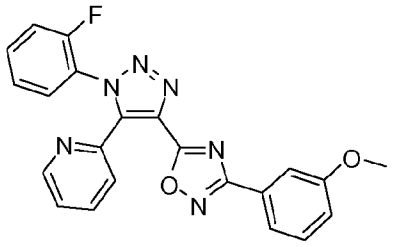
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 65**, with two identical reactions combined for workup, but starting from **Intermediate 11** (75 mg; 0.3 mmol) and **Intermediate 40** (77 mg; 0.36 mmol). Purification by preparative HPLC gave **Example 68** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.78-8.76 (1H, m), 8.53-8.48 (1H, m), 8.16-8.12 (1H, m), 7.77 (1H, t, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 7.66-7.59 (2H, m), 7.43-7.34 (2H, m), 4.99 (2H, s), 3.31 (3H, s), 3.14 (3H, s); LC/MS (Method C): 430 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.29 min (Purity: 99.7%).

Example 69: 5-[5-cyclopropyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-3-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole



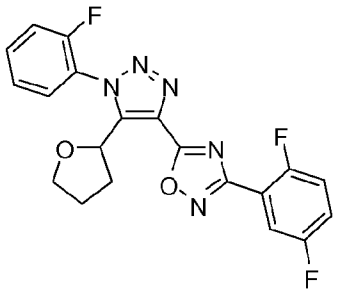
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 47**, but starting from **Intermediate 22** (149 mg; 0.6 mmol) and 2,5-difluoro-N'-hydroxybenzimidamide (JRD-Fluorochemical, 123 mg; 0.72 mmol), to give **Example 69** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (CDCl3, 400MHz) δ 7.98-7.92 (1H, m), 7.66-7.56 (2H, m), 7.43-7.33 (2H, m), 7.26-7.20 (2H, m), 2.13-2.05 (1H, m), 1.12-1.02 (2H, m), 0.91-0.84 (2H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 384 (M + H)$^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 4.24 min (Purity: 99.5%).

Example 70: 2-{1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-[3-(3-methoxyphenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl}pyridine



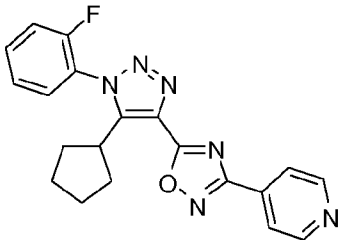
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 51**, but starting from **Intermediate 53** (187 mg; 0.67 mmol) and N'-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzimidamide (Aurora, 119 mg; 0.72 mmol), to give **Example 70** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.51-8.48 (1H, m), 7.99 (1H, d, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 7.87 (1H, td, *J* = 7.8, 1.8 Hz), 7.74-7.66 (3H, m), 7.52-7.45 (1H, m), 7.42-7.29 (3H, m), 7.14-7.02 (2H, m), 3.88 (3H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 415 (M + H)$^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 4.10 min (Purity: 99.3%).

Example 71: 3-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(tetrahydrofuran-2-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole



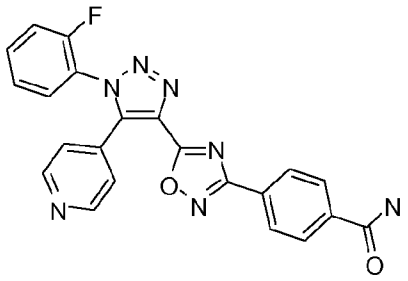
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 47**, but starting from **Intermediate 23** (166 mg; 0.6 mmol) and 2,5-difluoro-N'-hydroxybenzimidamide (JRD-Fluorochemical, 123 mg; 0.72 mmol), to give **Example 71** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 7.93-7.87 (1H, m), 7.64-7.52 (2H, m), 7.39-7.28 (2H, m), 7.27-7.19 (2H, m), 5.56 (1H, t, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 3.76 (1H, td, *J* = 7.8, 5.4 Hz), 3.49 (1H, q, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 2.58-2.49 (1H, m), 2.17-1.92 (3H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 414 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 4.19 min (Purity: 99.9%).

Example 72: 4-{5-[5-cyclopentyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}pyridine



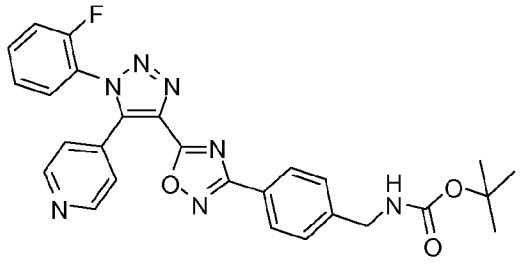
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 49**, with two identical reactions combined for workup, but starting from **Intermediate 21** (83 mg; 0.3 mmol) and N'-hydroxyisonicotinimidamide (FIrochem, 41 mg; 0.36 mmol) to give **Example 72** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.83 (2H, d, *J* = 5.2 Hz), 8.07-8.02 (2H, m), 7.68-7.61 (1H, m), 7.57-7.50 (1H, m), 7.45-7.33 (2H, m), 3.21 (1H, quintet, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 2.22-2.09 (2H, m), 2.06-1.92 (4H, m), 1.73-1.65 (2H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 377 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 3.93 min (Purity: 97.7%).

Example 73: 4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzamide



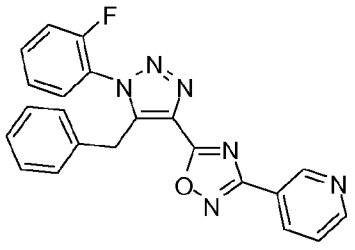
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 51**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and **Intermediate 27** (132 mg; 0.72 mmol), to give **Example 73** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.76 (2H, d, *J* = 5.3 Hz), 8.16 (1H, s), 8.14-8.01 (3H, m), 7.92 (1H, t, *J* = 7.7 Hz), 7.77-7.69 (1H, m), 7.66-7.45 (5H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 428 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 3.02 min (Purity: 94.6%).

Example 74: tert-butyl (4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzyl)carbamate



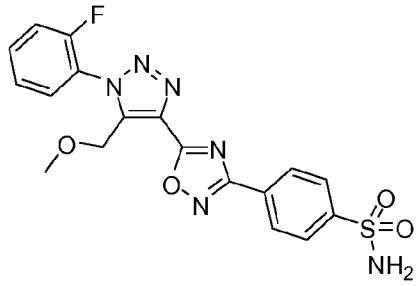
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 51**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and **Intermediate 28** (195 mg; 0.72 mmol), to give **Example 74** as an off-white solid (316 mg; 92%). ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.72 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.5, 1.7 Hz), 8.06 (2H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 7.63-7.52 (2H, m), 7.41-7.33 (4H, m), 7.22-7.15 (1H, m), 4.92 (1H, s), 4.39 (2H, d, *J* = 6.1 Hz), 1.47 (9H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 514 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.63 min (Purity: 97.6%).

Example 75: 3-{5-[5-benzyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}pyridine



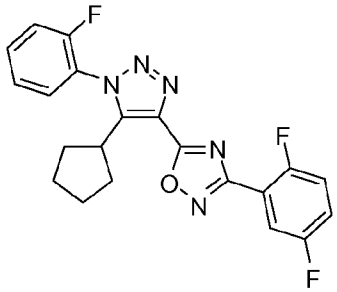
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 47**, but starting from **Intermediate 24** (178 mg; 0.6 mmol) and N'-hydroxynicotinimidamide (Tyger, 98 mg; 0.72 mmol), to give **Example 75** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 9.41 (1H, d, *J* = 2.1 Hz), 8.78 (1H, dd, *J* = 4.9, 1.7 Hz), 8.46 (1H, dt, *J* = 8.0, 2.0 Hz), 7.61-7.54 (1H, m), 7.48-7.44 (1H, m), 7.33-7.26 (1H, m), 7.28-7.19 (2H, m), 7.15-7.09 (3H, m), 6.90-6.85 (2H, m), 4.56 (2H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 399 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.67 min (Purity: 97.6%).

Example 76: 4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(methoxymethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzenesulfonamide



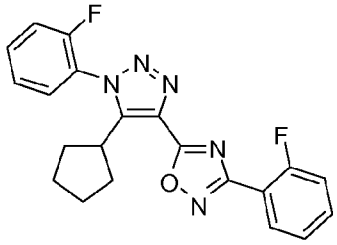
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 47**, but starting from **Intermediate 11** (150 mg; 0.6 mmol) and **Intermediate 29** (155 mg; 0.72 mmol), to give **Example 76** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.41-8.35 (2H, m), 8.12-8.08 (2H, m), 7.89-7.78 (2H, m), 7.71-7.65 (1H, m), 7.62 (2H, s), 7.56 (1H, t, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 4.99 (2H, s), 3.23 (3H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 431 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.14 min (Purity: 94.1%).

Example 77: 5-[5-cyclopentyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-3-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole



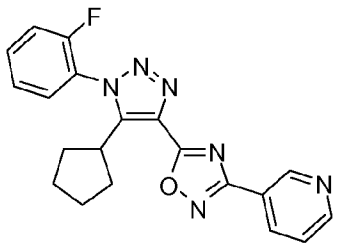
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 49**, with two identical reactions combined for workup, but starting from **Intermediate 21** (83 mg; 0.3 mmol) and 2,5-difluoro-N'-hydroxybenzimidamide (JRD-Fluorochemical, 62 mg; 0.36 mmol). The residue was purified by flash chromatography on a Biotage 12+M column, eluting with petrol containing increasing amounts of EtOAc. The residue was triturated with isopropanol and dried to give **Example 77** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 7.93-7.87 (1H, m), 7.67-7.61 (1H, m), 7.56-7.51 (1H, m), 7.43-7.33 (2H, m), 7.27-7.18 (2H, m), 3.19 (1H, quintet, *J* = 9.3 Hz), 2.25-2.07 (2H, m), 2.06-1.89 (4H, m), 1.73-1.58 (2H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 412 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 4.57 min (Purity: 97.1%).

Example 78: 5-[5-cyclopentyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-3-(2-fluorophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole



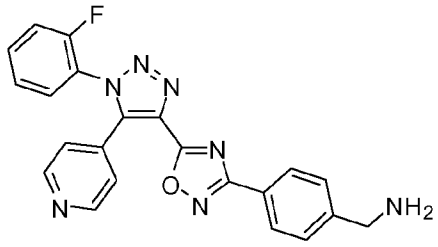
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 49**, with two identical reactions combined for workup, but starting from **Intermediate 21** (83 mg; 0.3 mmol) and **Intermediate 4** (46 mg; 0.36 mmol) to give **Example 78** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.20 (1H, t, *J* = 7.3 Hz), 7.67-7.59 (1H, m), 7.57-7.49 (2H, m), 7.44-7.23 (4H, m), 3.18 (1H, quintet, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 2.2.5-2.10 (2H, m), 2.09-1.88 (4H, m), 1.71-1.59 (2H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 394 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 4.53 min (Purity: 99.1%).

Example 79: 3-{5-[5-cyclopentyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}pyridine



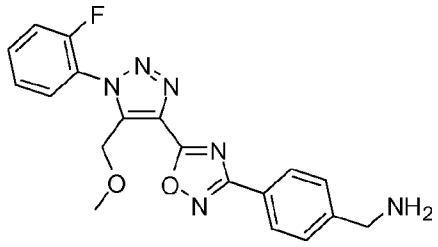
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 49**, with two identical reactions combined for workup, but starting from **Intermediate 21** (83 mg; 0.3 mmol) and N'-hydroxynicotinimidamide (Tyger, 41 mg; 0.36 mmol) to give **Example 79** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 9.41 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz), 8.78 (1H, dd, *J* = 4.9, 1.7 Hz), 8.47 (1H, dt, *J* = 8.0, 2.0 Hz), 7.68-7.61 (1H, m), 7.56-7.51 (1H, m), 7.48 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.0, 4.9 Hz), 7.45-7.32 (2H, m), 3.21 (1H, quintet, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 2.28-2.10 (2H, m), 2.09-1.87 (4H, m), 1.74-1.60 (2H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 377 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 4.10 min (Purity: 96.9%).

Example 80: 1-(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}phenyl)methanamine hydrochloride



The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 55**, Step 2, but starting from **Example 74** (128 mg; 0.245 mmol), to give **Example 80** as an off-white solid (95.2 mg; 84%). ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.82 (2H, d, *J* = 5.4 Hz), 8.70 (3H, br s), 8.04 (2H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.95-7.88 (1H, m), 7.78-7.70 (5H, m), 7.56-7.48 (2H, m), 4.14 (2H, d, *J* = 6.3 Hz). LC/MS (Method C): 414 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.30 min (Purity: 97.4%).

Example 81: 1-(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(methoxymethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}phenyl)methanamine



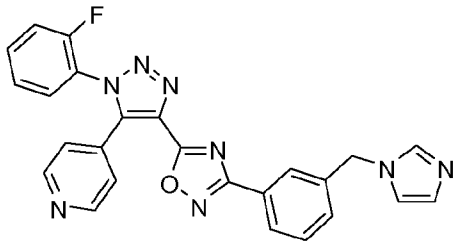
Step 1: tert-butyl 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(methoxymethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzylcarbamate

The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 47**, but starting from **Intermediate 11** (150 mg; 0.597 mmol) and **Intermediate 28**, to give the title compound as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.17 (2H, d, J = 8.1 Hz), 7.66-7.58 (2H, m), 7.46-7.30 (4H, m), 4.99 (2H, s), 4.94 (1H, s), 4.41 (2H, d, J = 6.1 Hz), 3.30 (3H, s), 1.48 (9H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 481 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.85 min (Purity: 99.1%).

Step 2: 1-(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(methoxymethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}phenyl)methanamine

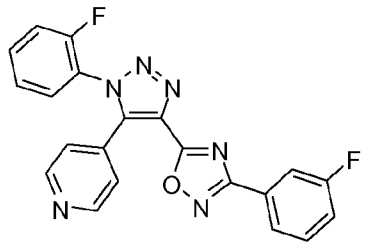
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 55**, *Step 2*, but starting from tert-butyl fluorophenyl)-5-(methoxymethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzylcarbamate (103 mg; 0.214 mmol), obtained in Step 1, to give **Example 81** as a white solid (73 mg; 81%). ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.18 (2H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.66-7.58 (2H, m), 7.47 (2H, t, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.44-7.32 (2H, m), 5.03-4.94 (2H, m), 3.97 (2H, s), 3.30 (3H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 381 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.34 min (Purity: 95.5%).

Example 82: 4-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-{3-[3-(1H-imidazol-1-ylmethyl)phenyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl}-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl)pyridine



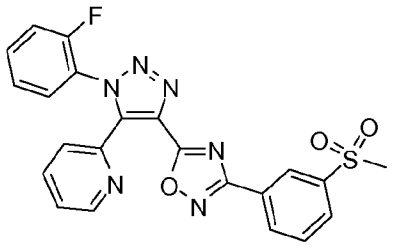
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 52**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and 3-((1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-N'-hydroxybenzimidamide (Aurora, 160 mg; 0.74 mmol) to give **Example 82** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.74-8.71 (2H, m), 8.06 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 7.97 (1H, s), 7.64-7.53 (3H, m), 7.49 (1H, t, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 7.40-7.32 (3H, m), 7.30-7.23 (1H, m), 7.19 (1H, t, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 7.12 (1H, s), 6.93 (1H, s), 5.19 (2H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 465 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.40 min (Purity: 98.6%).

Example 83: 4-{1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-[3-(3-fluorophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl}pyridine



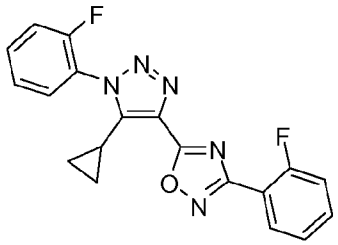
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 52**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and 3-fluoro-N'-hydroxybenzimidamide (Tyger, 114 mg; 0.74 mmol) to give **Example 83** as a white solid (211 mg; 78%). ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.74-8.72 (2H, m), 7.89 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 7.79 (1H, dt, *J* = 9.5, 2.0 Hz), 7.64-7.53 (2H, m), 7.50-7.43 (1H, m), 7.40-7.34 (3H, m), 7.28-7.16 (2H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 403 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 3.92 min (Purity: 98.8%).

Example 84: 2-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-{3-[3-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl}-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl)pyridine



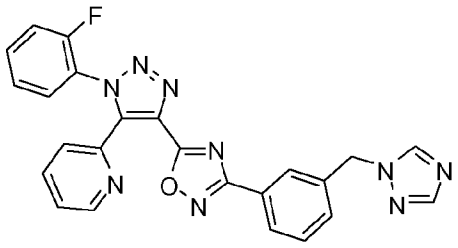
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 51**, but starting from **Intermediate 53** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and **Intermediate 40** (157 mg; 0.74 mmol), to give **Example 84** as a green solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.59-8.55 (1H, m), 8.55-8.49 (1H, m), 8.39-8.34 (1H, m), 8.24-8.19 (1H, m), 8.15-8.11 (1H, m), 8.09-8.02 (1H, m), 7.98-7.90 (1H, m), 7.83-7.75 (1H, m), 7.73-7.65 (1H, m), 7.60-7.53 (1H, m), 7.53-7.43 (2H, m), 3.36 (3H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 463 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 3.64 min (Purity: 99.5%).

Example 85: 5-[5-cyclopropyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-3-(2-fluorophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole



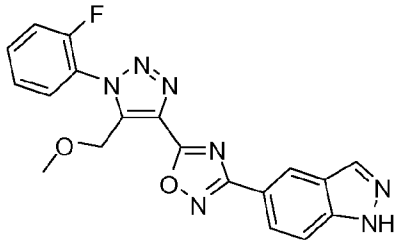
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 49**, with two identical reactions combined for workup, but starting from **Intermediate 22** (74 mg; 0.3 mmol) and **Intermediate 4** (46 mg; 0.36 mmol). The residue was purified by preparative HPLC to give **Example 85** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.27-8.20 (1H, m), 7.66-7.50 (3H, m), 7.43-7.22 (4H, m), 2.12-2.04 (1H, m), 1.11-1.01 (2H, m), 0.94-0.86 (2H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 366 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 4.16 min (Purity: 99.7%).

Example 86: 2-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-{3-[3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)phenyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl}-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl)pyridine



The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 51**, but starting from **Intermediate 53** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and **Intermediate 41** (160 mg; 0.74 mmol), to give **Example 86** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.76 (1H, s), 8.56 (1H, d, *J* = 4.8 Hz), 8.12-8.04 (3H, m), 7.98 (1H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 7.91 (1H, s), 7.80-7.53 (5H, m), 7.53-7.41 (2H, m), 5.59 (2H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 466 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 3.44 min (Purity: 98.5%).

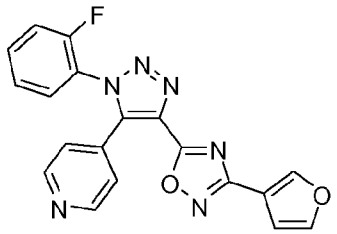
Example 87: 5-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(methoxymethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}-1H-indazole



The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 47**, but starting from **Intermediate 11** (178 mg; 0.71 mmol) and **Intermediate 30** (123 mg; 0.71

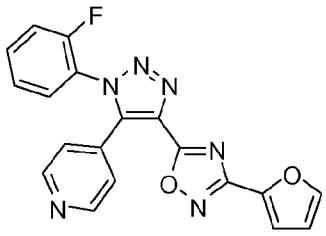
mmol), to give **Example 87** as a red solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 13.46 (1H, s), 8.67 (1H, s), 8.34 (1H, s), 8.13 (1H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 7.91-7.76 (3H, m), 7.68 (1H, t, *J* = 9.4 Hz), 7.57 (1H, t, *J* = 7.7 Hz), 5.02 (2H, s), 3.37-3.08 (3H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 392 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 3.55 min (Purity: 92.3%).

Example 88: 4-{1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-[3-(3-furyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl}pyridine



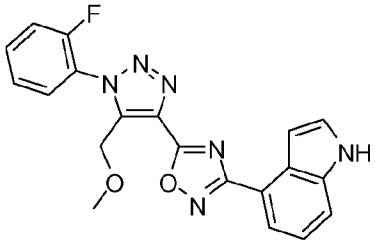
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 52**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and **Intermediate 42** (93 mg; 0.74 mmol) to give **Example 88** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.72-8.69 (2H, m), 8.12-8.11 (1H, m), 7.64-7.52 (3H, m), 7.37 (1H, t, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 7.34-7.31 (2H, m), 7.21-7.14 (1H, m), 6.92-6.89 (1H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 375 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 3.55 min (Purity: 99.3%).

Example 89: 4-{1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-[3-(2-furyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl}pyridine



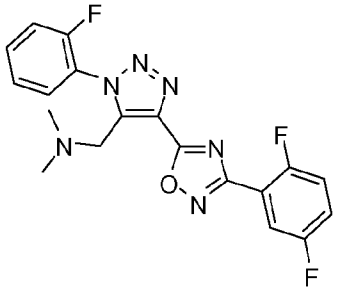
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 52**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and N-hydroxy-furan-2-carboxamidine (Tyger, 93 mg; 0.74 mmol). The residue was purified by flash chromatography on a Biotage 25+S column, eluting with petrol containing increasing amounts of EtOAc, to give **Example 89** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.72-8.69 (2H, m), 7.63-7.53 (3H, m), 7.37 (1H, t, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 7.34-7.32 (2H, m), 7.20-7.15 (2H, m), 6.58 (1H, dd, *J* = 3.5, 1.8 Hz). LC/MS (Method C): 375 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 3.51 min (Purity: 99.2%).

Example 90: 4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(methoxymethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}-1H-indole



The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 49**, but starting from **Intermediate 11** (75 mg; 0.3 mmol) and **Intermediate 43** (63 mg; 0.36 mmol), to give **Example 90** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 11.59 (1H, br s), 8.00 (1H, d, *J* = 7.4 Hz), 7.88 (1H, td, *J* = 7.7, 1.7 Hz), 7.85-7.78 (1H, m), 7.75-7.64 (2H, m), 7.64 (1H, t, *J* = 2.8 Hz), 7.57 (1H, t, *J* = 7.7 Hz), 7.36 (1H, t, *J* = 7.7 Hz), 7.16-7.13 (1H, m), 5.02 (2H, s, 2 H, s), 3.25 (3H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 391 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.57 min (Purity: 95.8%).

Example 91: 1-[4-[3-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl]-N,N-dimethylmethanamine



Step 1: 5-(5-(bromomethyl)-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-3-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole

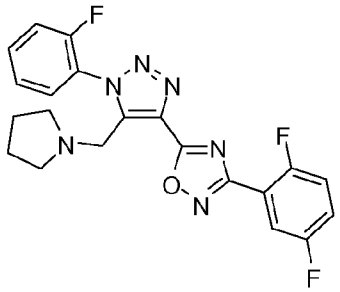
To a solution of **Example 2** (314 mg; 0.879 mmol) in carbon tetrachloride (15 mL) was added benzoyl peroxide (21 mg; 0.088 mmol) and N-bromosuccinamide (343 mg; 1.93 mmol). The resulting mixture was refluxed for 6 hours, the solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on a Biotage 25+M column, eluting with petrol containing increasing amounts of EtOAc to give the title compound as a white solid (352 mg; 91%). ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 7.95-7.88 (1H, m), 7.72-7.63 (2H, m), 7.49-7.36 (2H, m), 7.28-7.21 (2H, m), 4.90 (2H, s).

Step 2: 1-(4-(3-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl)-N,N-dimethylmethanamine

To a solution of 5-(5-(bromomethyl)-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-3-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole, obtained in Step 1, (100 mg; 0.23 mmol) in THF (3 mL) was

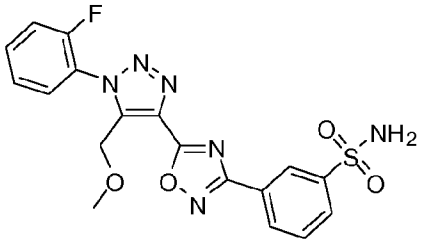
added dimethylamine hydrochloride (37 mg; 0.459 mmol) and potassium carbonate (76.2 mg; 0.76 mmol) and the mixture was heated in a sealed tube at 60°C for 16 hours. The mixture was diluted with water (10 mL) and extracted with DCM (3 x 20 mL), the combined organics were dried ($MgSO_4$) and the solvent removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by preparative HPLC to give **Example 91** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 7.96-7.90 (1H, m), 7.64-7.55 (2H, m), 7.40-7.29 (2H, m), 7.28-7.20 (2H, m), 3.98 (2H, s), 2.11 (6H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 401 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.61 min (Purity: 99.8%).

Example 92: 3-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole



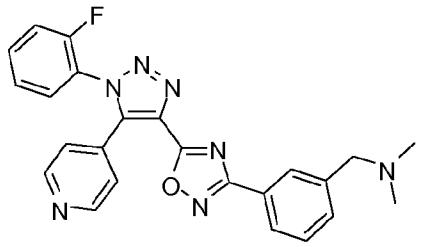
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 91**, but using pyrolidine in Step 2 (32.7 mg; 0.46 mmol), to give **Example 92** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 7.96-7.91 (1H, m), 7.62-7.53 (2H, m), 7.38-7.30 (2H, m), 7.27-7.21 (2H, m), 4.21 (2H, s), 2.43-2.31 (4H, m), 1.58-1.53 (4H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 427 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.59 min (Purity: 97.4%).

Example 93: 3-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(methoxymethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzenesulfonamide



The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 49**, but starting from **Intermediate 11** (75 mg; 0.3 mmol) and **Intermediate 44** (77 mg; 0.36 mmol), to give **Example 93** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.61 (1H, s), 8.39 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 8.12 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 7.92-7.77 (3H, m), 7.73-7.62 (3H, m), 7.57 (1H, t, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 4.99 (2H, s), 3.23 (3H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 431 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 3.45 min (Purity: 99.3%).

Example 94: 1-(3-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}phenyl)-N,N-dimethylmethanamine



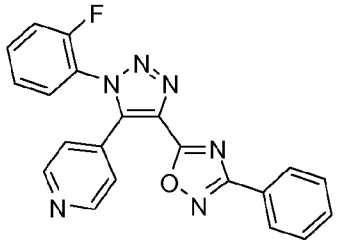
Step 1: 3-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde

To a solution of oxalyl chloride (1.83 mL, 3.67 mmol, 2 M in DCM) in DCM (75 mL), at -78 °C, was added DMSO (780 µL, 11 mmol) and the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes. To this mixture was added by syringe a suspension of **Example 111** (1.52 g; 3.67 mmol) in DCM (30 mL) and the resulting mixture was stirred for 30 minutes. Triethylamine (2.224 g; 22 mmol) was added and the resulting mixture was stirred for 2 hours at -78 °C. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and a saturated solution of ammonium chloride (150 mL) was added. The aqueous layer was extracted with DCM (3 x 150 mL) and the combined organics were dried ($MgSO_4$), the solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on a Biotage 25+M column, eluting with petrol containing increasing amounts of EtOAc to give the title compound as a white solid (1.34 g; 88%). ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 10.17 (1H, s), 8.77 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.5, 1.6 Hz), 8.54-8.50 (1H, m), 8.31 (1H, dt, *J* = 7.7, 1.44 Hz), 8.18 (1H, dt, *J* = 7.7, 1.4 Hz), 7.96-7.82 (2H, m), 7.77-7.70 (1H, m), 7.63 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.6, 1.6 Hz), 7.59-7.48 (2H, m).

Step 2: 1-(3-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)phenyl)-N,N-dimethylmethanamine

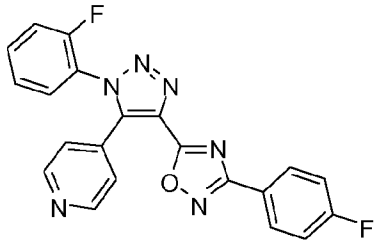
To a solution of 3-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained in Step 1, (100 mg; 0.24 mmol), in MeOH (3.0 mL) and DCM (1.0 mL) was added dimethylamine hydrochloride (39.5 mg; 0.48 mmol) and acetic acid (75 µL) and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour. The mixture was treated with sodium cyanoborohydride (17 mg; 0.27 mmol), stirred for 16 hours and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by preparative HPLC to give **Example 94** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.75 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.5, 1.6 Hz), 7.97 (1H, s), 7.93-7.84 (2H, m), 7.76-7.69 (1H, m), 7.61 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.5, 1.6 Hz), 7.58-7.47 (4H, m), 3.51 (2H, s), 2.21 (6H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 442 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.16 min (Purity: 99.7%).

Example 95: 4-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-(3-phenyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl]pyridine



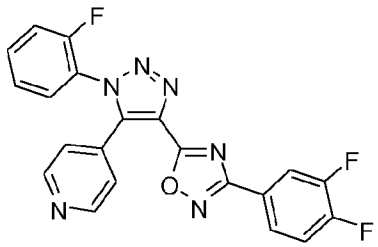
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 52**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and N'-hydroxybenzimidamide (Apollo, 101 mg; 0.74 mmol) to give Example 95 as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.74-8.70 (2H, m), 8.11-8.08 (2H, m), 7.63-7.45 (5H, m), 7.39-7.34 (3H, m), 7.22-7.15 (1H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 385 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 3.69 min (Purity: 98.8%).

Example 96: 4-{1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl}pyridine



The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 52**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and 4-fluoro-N'-hydroxybenzimidamide (Apollo, 114 mg; 0.74 mmol) to give **Example 96** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.74-8.70 (2H, m), 8.12-8.06 (2H, m), 7.65-7.51 (2H, m), 7.40-7.33 (3H, m), 7.22-7.14 (3H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 403 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 3.73 min (Purity: 99.0%).

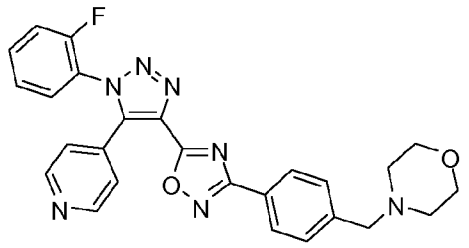
Example 97: 4-[4-[3-(3,4-difluorophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl]pyridine



The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 52**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and 3,4-difluoro-N'-hydroxybenzimidamide (JRD-Fluorochemical, 127 mg; 0.74 mmol) to give **Example 97** as a

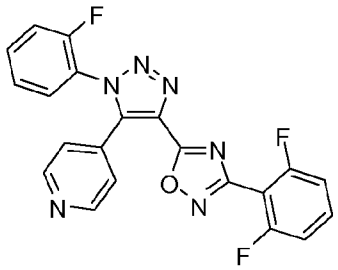
white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.75-8.71 (2H, m), 7.95-7.83 (2H, m), 7.64-7.51 (2H, m), 7.40-7.23 (4H, m), 7.23-7.14 (1H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 421 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 3.81 min (Purity: 99.2%).

Example 98: 4-(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzyl)morpholine



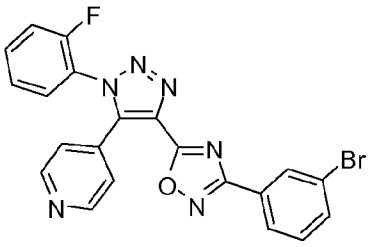
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 52**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and N'-hydroxy-4-(morpholinomethyl)benzimidamide (Aurora, 174 mg; 0.74 mmol) to give **Example 98** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.74-8.69 (2H, m), 8.05 (2H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 7.64-7.51 (2H, m), 7.46 (2H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 7.40-7.34 (3H, m), 7.23-7.15 (1H, m), 3.72 (4H, t, *J* = 4.5 Hz), 3.56 (2H, s), 2.47 (4H, t, *J* = 4.5 Hz). LC/MS (Method C): 484 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.19 min (Purity: = 99.4%).

Example 99: 4-[4-[3-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl]pyridine



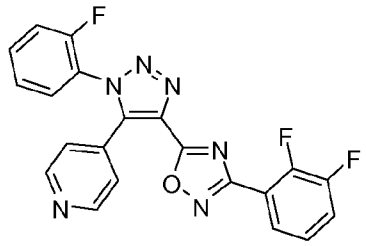
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 52**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and **Intermediate 5** (127 mg; 0.74 mmol) to give **Example 99** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.70-8.67 (2H, m), 7.63-7.45 (3H, m), 7.40-7.34 (3H, m), 7.23-7.15 (1H, m), 7.11-7.01 (2H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 421 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 3.55 min (Purity: 98.2%).

Example 100: 4-[4-[3-(3-bromophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl]pyridine



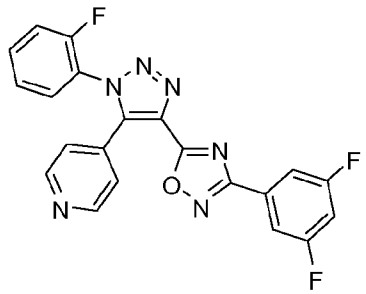
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 51**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and 3-bromo-N'-hydroxybenzimidamide (Enamine, 158 mg; 0.74 mmol), to give **Example 100** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.73 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.6, 1.6 Hz), 8.27 (1H, t, *J* = 1.8 Hz), 8.02 (1H, dt, *J* = 7.8, 1.3 Hz), 7.67-7.52 (3H, m), 7.40-7.34 (4H, m), 7.23-7.14 (1H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 463 (M + H)$^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 4.02 min (Purity: 98.4%).

Example 101: 4-[4-[3-(2,3-difluorophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl]pyridine



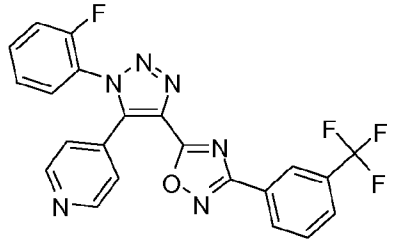
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 52**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and 2,3-difluoro-N'-hydroxybenzimidamide (JRD-Fluorochemical, 127 mg; 0.74 mmol) to give **Example 101** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.73-8.71 (2H, m), 7.87-7.82 (1H, m), 7.64-7.53 (2H, m), 7.39-7.30 (4H, m), 7.27-7.16 (2H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 421 (M+H)$^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.60 min (Purity: 98.3%).

Example 102: 4-[4-[3-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl]pyridine



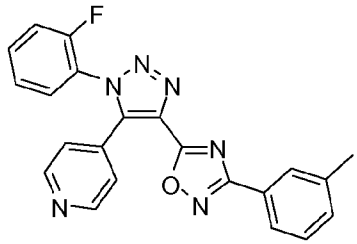
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 52**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and 3,5-difluoro-N'-hydroxybenzimidamide (JRD-Fluorochemical, 127 mg; 0.74 mmol) to give **Example 102** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.75-8.72 (2H, m), 7.66-7.54 (4H, m), 7.40-7.32 (3H, m), 7.22-7.15 (1H, m), 6.97 (1H, tt, *J* = 8.7, 2.4 Hz). LC/MS (Method C): 421 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.74 min (Purity: 98.5%).

Example 103: 4-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-{3-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl}-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl)pyridine



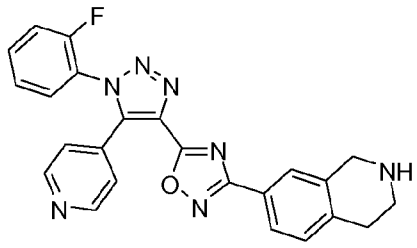
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 52**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and N'-hydroxy-3-(trifluoromethyl)benzimidamide (JRD-Fluorchemical, 151 mg; 0.74 mmol) to give **Example 103** as a white solid (246 mg; 81%). ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.75-8.72 (2H, m), 8.40 (1H, s), 8.28 (1H, d, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 7.79 (1H, d, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 7.66-7.53 (3H, m), 7.40-7.33 (3H, m), 7.22-7.15 (1H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 453 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.88 min (Purity: 97.8%).

Example 104: 4-{1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-[3-(3-methylphenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl}pyridine



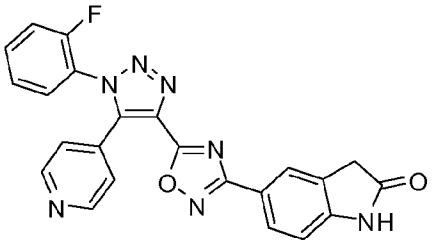
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 51**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and N'-hydroxy-3-methylbenzimidamide (110 mg; 0.74 mmol), to give **Example 104** as a white solid (249 mg; 93%). ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.72 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.5, 1.7 Hz), 7.95 (1H, s), 7.89 (1H, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 7.64-7.53 (2H, m), 7.40-7.31 (5H, m), 7.21-7.14 (1H, m), 2.43 (3H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 399 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 3.99 min (Purity: 99.8%).

Example 105: 7-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline



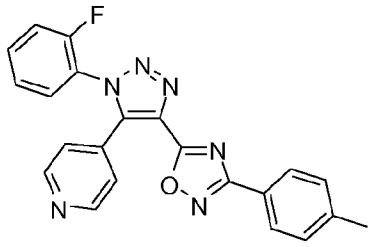
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 108**, but starting from **Intermediate 37** (140 mg; 0.74 mmol), to give **Example 105** as a brown solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.74-8.69 (2H, m), 7.87-7.81 (1H, m), 7.79 (1H, s), 7.63-7.52 (2H, m), 7.39-7.33 (3H, m), 7.23-7.15 (2H, m), 4.08 (2H, s), 3.17 (2H, t, *J* = 5.9 Hz), 2.86 (2H, t, *J* = 5.9 Hz). LC/MS (Method C): 440 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.13 min (Purity: 99.10%).

Example 106: 5-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}-1,3-dihydro-2H-indol-2-one



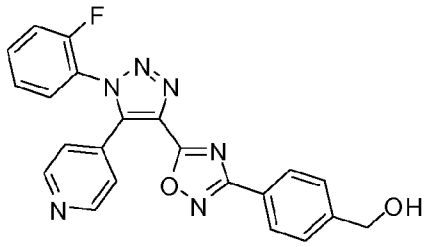
In a microwave vial, **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) was suspended in toluene (2 mL) and DMF (2 mL) and **Intermediate 45** (141 mg; 0.74 mmol) was added followed by potassium carbonate (123 mg; 0.74 mmol). The MW vial was sealed and the suspension was heated to 180°C for 20 min in a microwave reactor. The toluene was removed *in vacuo* and the residue purified by preparative HPLC to give **Example 106** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.74-8.71 (2H, m), 8.00 (1H, d, *J* = 8.2 Hz), 7.97 (1H, s), 7.64-7.55 (3H, m), 7.39-7.33 (3H, m), 7.21-7.15 (1H, m), 6.96 (1H, d, *J* = 8.2 Hz), 3.61 (2H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 440 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 2.90 min (Purity: 98.9%).

Example 107: 4-{1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-[3-(4-methylphenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl}pyridine



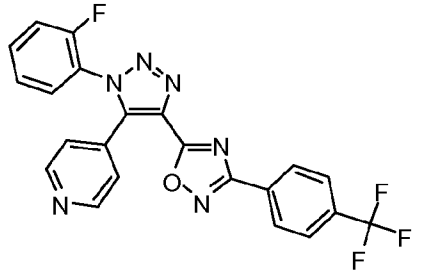
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 51**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (450 mg; 1.442 mmol), N'-hydroxy-4-methylbenzimidamide (Aldrich, 237 mg; 1.58 mmol) and potassium carbonate (218 mg; 1.58 mmol) to give **Example 107** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.71 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.5, 1.7 Hz), 7.98 (2H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 7.64-7.49 (2H, m), 7.39-7.34 (3H, m), 7.33-7.26 (2H, m), 7.25-7.15 (1H, m), 2.42 (2H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 399 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 3.83 min (Purity: 98.4%).

Example 108: (4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}phenyl)methanol



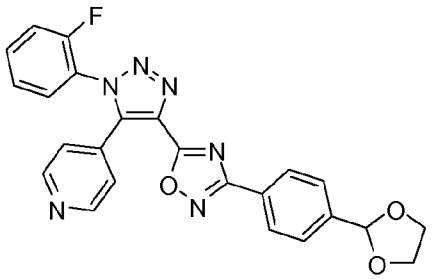
In a microwave vial, **Intermediate 17** (661 mg; 2.12 mmol) was suspended in toluene (3 mL) and DMF (2 mL), **Intermediate 32** (352 mg; 2.12 mmol) was added followed by potassium carbonate (321 mg; 2.33 mmol). The MW vial was sealed and the suspension was heated to 180°C for 15 min. The reaction mixture was cooled down to room temperature and poured into isopropanol (5 mL) and water (5 mL). The volume was reduced by removing solvent *in vacuo* until precipitation occurred and the solid was collected by filtration and washed with isopropanol (3 x 10 mL). Afforded **Example 108** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.72 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.5, 1.7 Hz), 8.12-8.06 (2H, m), 7.63-7.52 (2H, m), 7.52-7.48 (2H, m), 7.38-7.35 (3H, m), 7.19 (1H, ddd, *J* = 9.7, 8.4, 1.3 Hz), 4.79 (2H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 415 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 3.03 min (Purity: 95.8%).

Example 109: 4-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-{3-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl}-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl)pyridine



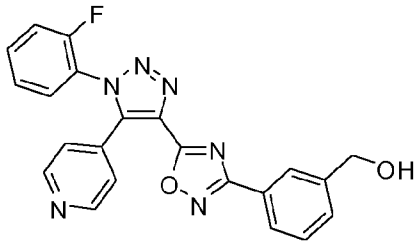
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 52**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and N'-hydroxy-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzimidamide (Apollo; 151 mg; 0.74 mmol) to give **Example 109** as a white solid (252 mg; 83%). ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.75-8.71 (2H, m), 8.23 (2H, d, *J* = 8.08 Hz), 7.76 (2H, d, *J* = 8.10 Hz), 7.64-7.53 (2H, m), 7.40-7.33 (3H, m), 7.19 (1H, t, *J* = 9.08 Hz); LC/MS (Method C): 453 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 3.98 min (Purity: 99.7%).

Example 110: 4-[4-{3-[4-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)phenyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl}-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl]pyridine



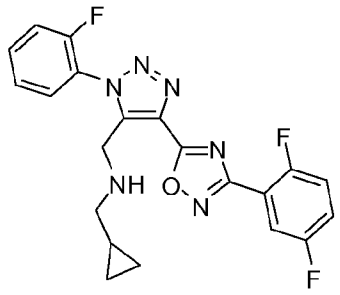
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 52**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and 4-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-N'-hydroxybenzimidamide (ASDI; 154 mg; 0.74 mmol) to give **Example 110** as a white solid (232 mg; 76%). ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.73-8.70 (2H, m), 8.12 (2H, d, *J* = 8.12 Hz), 7.64-7.51 (4H, m), 7.40-7.33 (3H, m), 7.19 (1H, t, *J* = 9.10 Hz), 5.88 (1H, s), 4.17-4.04 (4H, m); LC/MS (Method C): 457 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt = 3.51 min (Purity: 99.3%).

Example 111: (3-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}phenyl)methanol



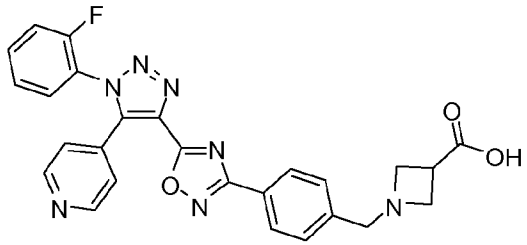
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 108**, but starting from **Intermediate 33** (352 mg; 2.12 mmol), to give **Example 111** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.74-8.70 (2H, m), 8.12 (1H, s), 8.05-7.95 (1H, m), 7.65-7.44 (4H, m), 7.42-7.31 (3H, m), 7.18 (1H, t, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 4.78 (2H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 415 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 3.07 min (Purity: 95.9%).

Example 112: 1-cyclopropyl-N-{[4-[3-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl]methyl}methanamine



The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 91**, but using cyclopropylmethylamine in Step 2, (134 mg; 1.71 mmol), to give **Example 112** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 7.91-7.85 (1H, m), 7.69-7.61 (2H, m), 7.45-7.34 (2H, m), 7.28-7.25 (2H, m), 4.23 (2H, s), 2.33 (2H, d, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 0.82-0.73 (1H, m), 0.42-0.36 (2H, m), 0.00- minus 0.06 (2H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 427 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.37 min (Purity: 96.2%).

Example 113: 1-(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzyl)azetidine-3-carboxylic acid



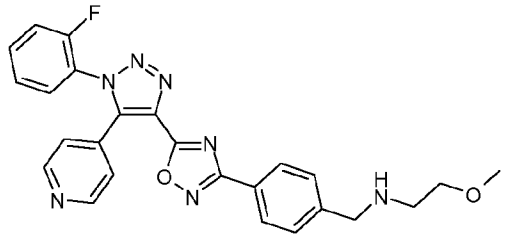
Step 1: 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde

To a solution of oxalyl chloride (0.121 mL, 0.241 mmol, 2 M in DCM) in DCM (5 mL), at -78 °C, was added DMSO (51 µL, 0.724 mmol) and the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes. To this mixture was added by syringe a suspension of **Example 108** (100 mg; 0.241 mmol) in DCM (2 mL) and the resulting mixture was stirred for 30 minutes. Triethylamine (146 mg; 1.45 mmol) was added and the resulting mixture was stirred for 2 hours at -78 °C. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and a saturated solution of ammonium chloride (10 mL) was added. The aqueous layer was extracted with DCM (3 x 10 mL) and the combined organics were dried ($MgSO_4$), the solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on a Biotage 25+S column, eluting with petrol containing increasing amounts of EtOAc to give the title compound as a white solid (97 mg; 96%). ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 10.10 (1H, s), 8.74 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.5, 1.7 Hz), 8.28 (2H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 8.03-7.98 (2H, m), 7.64-7.53 (2H, m), 7.40-7.34 (3H, m), 7.22-7.16 (1H, m).

Step 2: 1-(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzyl)azetidine-3-carboxylic acid

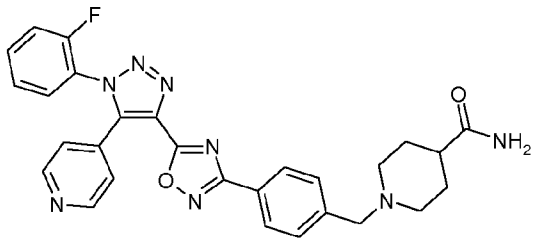
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, Step 2, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained in Step 1, (100 mg; 0.24 mmol) and azetidine-3-carboxylic acid (49 mg; 0.48 mmol) to give **Example 113** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.76 (2H, d, *J* = 4.9 Hz), 8.00 (2H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 7.91 (1H, t, *J* = 7.7 Hz), 7.82-7.64 (1H, m), 7.67-7.53 (4H, m), 7.52 (2H, t, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 4.01 (3H, s), 3.76 (2H, s), 3.65 (2H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 498 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.19 min (Purity: 95.0%).

Example 114: N-(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzyl)-2-methoxyethanamine



The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (100 mg; 0.24 mmol) and 2-methoxyethanamine (36.4 mg; 0.48 mmol) to give **Example 114** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.73-8.69 (2H, m), 8.05 (2H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.66-7.52 (2H, m), 7.46 (2H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.40-7.33 (3H, m), 7.18 (1H, t, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 3.88 (2H, s), 3.53 (2H, t, *J* = 5.1 Hz), 3.36 (3H, s), 2.82 (2H, t, *J* = 5.1 Hz). LC/MS (Method C): 472 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.07 min (Purity: 96.5%).

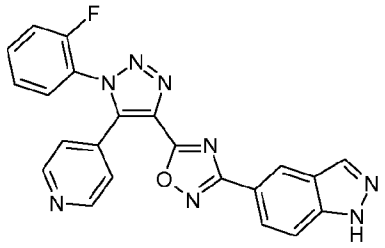
Example 115: 11-(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzyl)piperidine-4-carboxamide



The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (100 mg; 0.24 mmol) and piperidine-4-carboxamide (62.2 mg; 0.48 mmol) to give **Example 115** as an off-white solid.

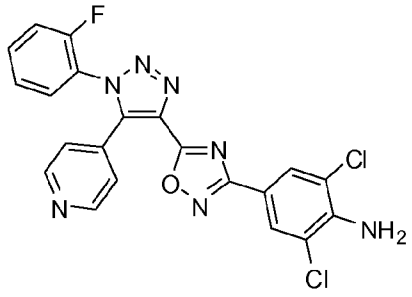
^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.78-8.71 (2H, m), 7.99-7.87 (3H, m), 7.77-7.69 (1H, m), 7.64-7.57 (2H, m), 7.56-7.47 (4H, m), 7.22 (1H, s), 6.73 (1H, s), 3.55 (2H, s), 2.84 (2H, d, *J* = 10.8 Hz), 2.09 (1H, t, *J* = 11.2 Hz), 1.98 (2H, t, *J* = 11.4 Hz), 1.73-1.53 (4H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 525 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.12 min (Purity: 98.1%).

Example 116: 5-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}-1H-indazole



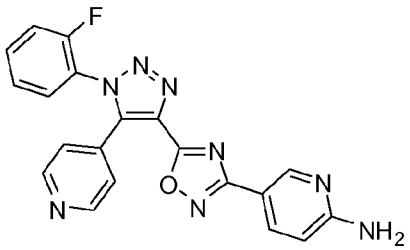
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 51**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and **Intermediate 30** (129 mg; 0.74 mmol). The residue was purified by flash chromatography on a Biotage 25+S column, eluting with petrol containing increasing amounts of EtOAc to give **Example 116** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 13.37 (1H, s), 8.73 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.56, 1.62 Hz), 8.43 (1H, s), 8.25 (1H, s), 7.95 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.74, 1.55 Hz), 7.87 (1H, td, *J* = 7.68, 1.70 Hz), 7.72-7.65 (2H, m), 7.58 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.55, 1.63 Hz), 7.51-7.43 (2H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 425 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 3.09 min (Purity: 93.5%).

Example 117: 2,6-dichloro-4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}aniline



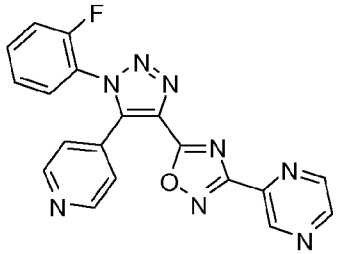
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 52**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and 4-amino-3,5-dichloro-N'-hydroxybenzimidamide (Apollo; 163 mg; 0.74 mmol) to give **Example 117** as an off-white solid (230 mg; 73%). ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.74-8.71 (2H, m), 7.96 (2H, s), 7.63-7.51 (2H, m), 7.40-7.32 (3H, m), 7.21-7.15 (1H, m), 4.81 (2H, br s). LC/MS (Method C): 468 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt = 3.80 min (Purity: 99.7%).

Example 118: 5-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}pyridin-2-amine



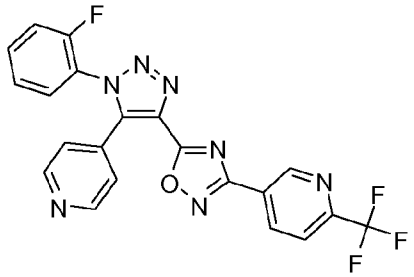
In a microwave vial, **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) was suspended in toluene (2 mL) and ACN (1 mL) and 6-amino-N'-hydroxypyridine-3-carboximidamide (J. Med. Chem., 2007, 3442-3456; 113 mg; 0.74 mmol) was added followed by potassium carbonate (123 mg; 0.74 mmol). The MW vial was sealed and the suspension was heated to 180°C for 30 min in a microwave reactor. The reaction mixture was cooled down to room temperature and diluted with DCM and water. The solid was removed by filtration and redissolved in 2M HCl aqueous solution. The solution was neutralized with sat $NaHCO_3$ solution and the precipitate removed by filtration, washed with H_2O and dried to give **Example 118** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.74 (2H, app d, *J* = 5.2 Hz), 8.51 (1H, d, *J* = 2.4 Hz), 7.93-7.86 (2H, m), 7.77-7.68 (1H, m), 7.59 (2H, app d, *J* = 5.2 Hz), 7.51 (2H, app t, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 6.72 (2H, br s), 6.60 (1H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz). LC/MS (Method C): 401 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt = 2.14 min (Purity: 97.6%).

Example 119: 2-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}pyrazine



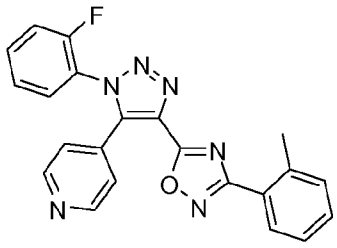
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 52**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (105 mg; 0.34 mmol) and N'-hydroxypyrazine-2-carboximidamide (Fluorochem; 51 mg; 0.37 mmol) to give **Example 119** as an off-white solid (96 mg; 73%). ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 9.33 (1H, d, *J* = 1.4 Hz), 8.78-8.72 (4H, m), 7.65-7.54 (2H, m), 7.40-7.33 (3H, m), 7.23-7.17 (1H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 387 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt = 2.83 min (Purity: 95.2%).

Example 120: 5-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}-2-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine



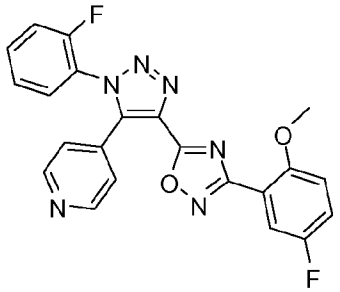
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 52**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (105 mg; 0.34 mmol) and N'-hydroxy-6-(trifluoromethyl)nicotinimidamide (Fluorochem; 76 mg; 0.37 mmol) to give **Example 120** as a white solid (134 mg; 87%). ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 9.42 (1H, s), 8.75-8.72 (2H, m), 8.57 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.2, 2.0 Hz), 7.84 (1H, d, *J* = 8.2 Hz), 7.64-7.54 (2H, m), 7.42-7.32 (3H, m), 7.23-7.16 (1H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 454 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt = 3.69 min (Purity: 99.4%).

Example 121: 4-{1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-[3-(2-methylphenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl}pyridine



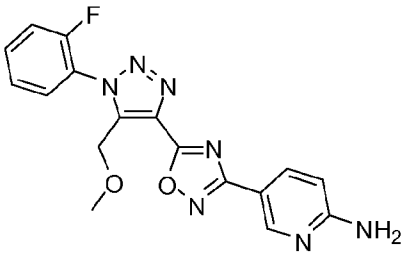
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 52**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and N'-hydroxy-2-methylbenzimidamide (Enamine, 111 mg; 0.74 mmol) to give **Example 121** as a white solid (213 mg; 80%). ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.73-8.67 (2H, m), 8.01 (1H, d, *J* = 7.7 Hz), 7.63-7.52 (2H, m), 7.44-7.28 (6H, m), 7.23-7.12 (1H, m), 2.62 (3H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 399 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt = 3.81 min (Purity: 99.1%).

Example 122: 4-[4-[3-(5-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl]pyridine



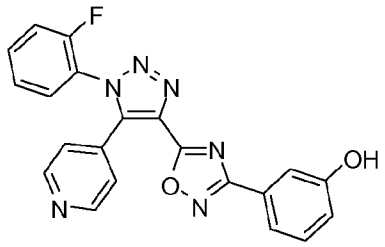
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 52**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and **Intermediate 46** (111 mg; 0.74 mmol) to give **Example 122** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.73-8.68 (2H, m), 7.81 (1H, dd, *J* = 9.0, 3.2 Hz), 7.63-7.51 (2H, m), 7.39-7.33 (3H, m), 7.22-7.15 (2H, m), 7.00 (1H, dd, *J* = 9.1, 4.2 Hz), 3.96 (3H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 433 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt = 3.50 min (Purity: 98.9%).

Example 123: 5-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(methoxymethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}pyridin-2-amine



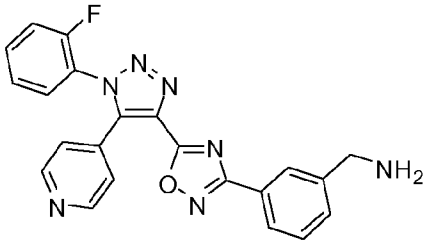
To a solution of **Intermediate 11** (75 mg; 0.3 mmol) in anhydrous ACN (2 mL) was added 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (EDC) (81 mg; 0.42 mmol) followed by 6-amino-N'-hydroxypyridine-3-carboximidamide (J. Med. Chem., 2007, 3442-3456; 50 mg; 0.33 mmol) in a MW vial. The mixture stirred at RT for 18 h. Anhydrous pyridine (2 mL) was added. The reaction vessel was sealed and heated at 150°C for 15 min in the microwave. The reaction mixture was cooled down to room temperature and poured into isopropanol (5 mL) and water (5 mL). The volume was reduced by removing solvent *in vacuo* until precipitation occurred and the solid was collected by filtration and washed with isopropanol (3 x 10 mL) to give **Example 123** as a brown solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.70 (1H, d, *J* = 2.4 Hz), 8.05 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.4 Hz), 7.88-7.77 (2H, m), 7.71-7.64 (1H, m), 7.56 (1H, t, *J* = 7.7 Hz), 6.75 (2H, s), 6.64 (1H, d, *J* = 8.7 Hz), 4.96 (2H, s), 3.21 (3H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 368 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.23 min (Purity: 97.4%).

Example 124: 3-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}phenol



The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 108**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and **Intermediate 34** (118 mg; 0.74 mmol), to give **Example 124** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 9.98 (1H, br s), 8.77-8.73 (2H, m), 7.94-7.86 (1H, m), 7.76-7.69 (1H, m), 7.63-7.59 (2H, m), 7.51 (2H, t, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 7.47-7.36 (3H, m), 7.04-7.00 (1H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 399 (M + H)$^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 3.19 min (Purity: 98.6%).

Example 125: 1-(3-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}phenyl)methanamine hydrochloride



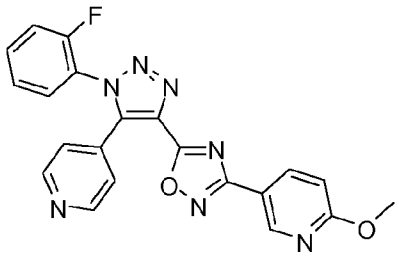
Step 1: tert-butyl (3-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzylcarbamate

The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 116**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and **Intermediate 54** (196 mg; 0.72 mmol), and was isolated as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.75-8.71 (2H, m), 8.04 (1H, s), 8.01-7.96 (1H, m), 7.65-7.52 (2H, m), 7.48-7.42 (2H, m), 7.41-7.34 (3H, m), 7.19 (1H, app t, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 4.91 (1H, br s), 4.40 (2H, br d, *J* = 6.0 Hz), 1.48 (9H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 514 (M + H)$^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 3.74 min (Purity: 99.7%).

Step 2: 1-(3-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}phenyl)methanamine hydrochloride

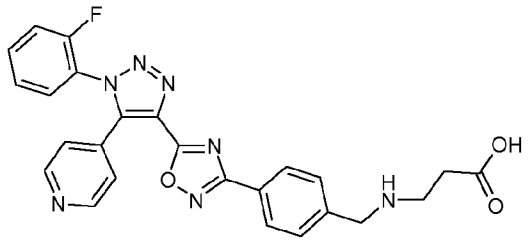
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 55**, Step 2, but starting from tert-butyl (3-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzylcarbamate, obtained in Step 1, (190 mg; 0.361 mmol), to give **Example 125** as a white solid (147 mg; 90%). ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.85-8.81 (2H, m), 8.53 (3H, s), 8.21 (1H, s), 8.00 (1H, d, *J* = 7.7 Hz), 7.92 (1H, t, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 7.81-7.69 (4H, m), 7.68 (1H, t, *J* = 7.7 Hz), 7.56-7.48 (2H, m), 4.18 (2H, q, *J* = 5.9 Hz). LC/MS (Method C): 414 (M + H)$^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 2.82 min (Purity: 99.0%).

Example 126: 5-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}-2-methoxypyridine



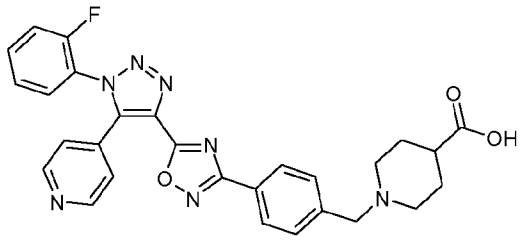
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 108**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and N'-hydroxy-6-methoxynicotinimidamide (Aurora, 123 mg; 0.74 mmol), to give **Example 126** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.78 (1H, d, *J* = 2.4 Hz), 8.77-8.74 (2H, m), 8.25 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.4 Hz), 7.91 (1H, td, *J* = 7.6, 1.7 Hz), 7.76-7.69 (1H, m), 7.61 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.6, 1.6 Hz), 7.52 (2H, t, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 7.07 (1H, d, *J* = 8.7 Hz), 3.98 (3H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 416 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.49 min (Purity: 95.4%).

Example 127: N-(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzyl)-beta-alanine



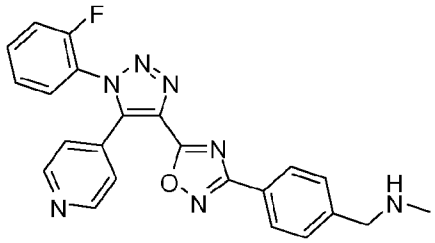
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (100 mg; 0.24 mmol) and β-alanine (43.2 mg; 0.48 mmol) to give **Example 127** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.75 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.5, 1.6 Hz), 7.97 (2H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 7.91 (1H, td, *J* = 7.6, 1.7 Hz), 7.76-7.69 (1H, m), 7.61 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.5, 1.7 Hz), 7.58 (2H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 7.55-7.45 (2H, m), 3.87 (2H, s), 2.81-2.68 (2H, m), 2.39 (2H, t, *J* = 6.7 Hz). LC/MS (Method C): 484 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 2.83 min (Purity: 99.2%).

Example 128: 1-(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzyl)piperidine-4-carboxylic acid



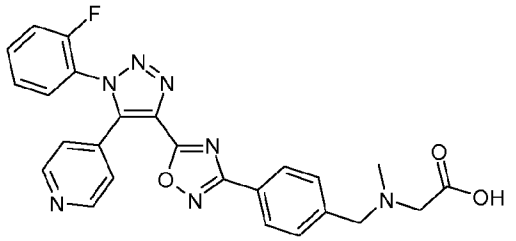
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (100 mg; 0.24 mmol) and piperidine-4-carboxylic acid (62.6 mg; 0.48 mmol) to give **Example 128** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.75 (2H, d, *J* = 5.3 Hz), 7.97-7.88 (3H, m), 7.73 (1H, q, *J* = 6.9 Hz), 7.61 (2H, d, *J* = 5.4 Hz), 7.55-7.48 (4H, m), 3.56 (2H, s), 2.78 (2H, d, *J* = 10.9 Hz), 2.27-2.18 (1H, m), 2.05 (2H, m), 1.81 (2H, m), 1.61 (2H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 526 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.20 min (Purity: 97.7%).

Example 129: 1-(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}phenyl)-N-methylmethanamine



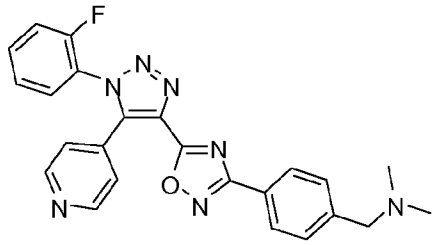
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (100 mg; 0.24 mmol) and methylamine hydrochloride (32.7 mg; 0.48 mmol) to give **Example 129** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.76-8.73 (2H, m), 7.97-7.87 (3H, m), 7.76-7.69 (1H, m), 7.64-7.49 (6H, m), 3.76 (2H, s), 2.31 (3H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 428 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.14 min (Purity: 98.9%).

Example 130: N-(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzyl)-N-methylglycine



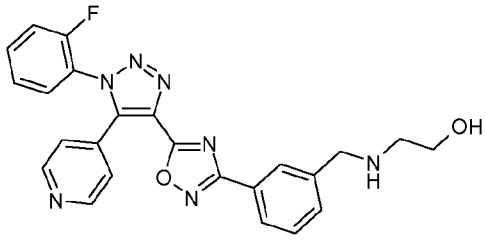
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (100 mg; 0.24 mmol) and 2-(methylamino)acetic acid (43.2 mg; 0.48 mmol) to give **Example 130** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.76-8.73 (2H, m), 7.97 (2H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.93-7.88 (1H, m), 7.76-7.69 (1H, m), 7.63-7.58 (2H, m), 7.61-7.47 (4H, m), 3.78 (2H, s), 3.26 (2H, s), 2.32 (3H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 484 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.36 min (Purity: 98.9%).

Example 131: 1-(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}phenyl)-N,N-dimethylmethanamine



The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (100 mg; 0.24 mmol) and dimethylamine hydrochloride (39.5 mg; 0.48 mmol) to give **Example 131** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.62 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.5, 1.7 Hz), 7.84 (2H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 7.78 (1H, td, *J* = 7.6, 1.7 Hz), 7.63-7.56 (1H, m), 7.48 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.5, 1.7 Hz), 7.42-7.35 (4H, m), 3.38 (2H, s), 2.08 (6H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 442 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.14 min (Purity: 94.2%).

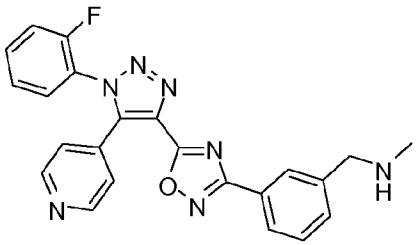
Example 132: 2-[(3-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzyl)amino]ethanol fomate



The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, starting from 3-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde (100 mg; 0.24 mmol) and 2-aminoethanol (29.6 mg; 0.48 mmol) to give **Example 132** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.63-8.60 (2H, m), 8.13 (1H, s), 7.93 (1H, s), 7.82-7.73 (2H, m), 7.63-7.56 (1H, m), 7.54-7.36 (6H, m), 3.78 (2H, s), 3.42

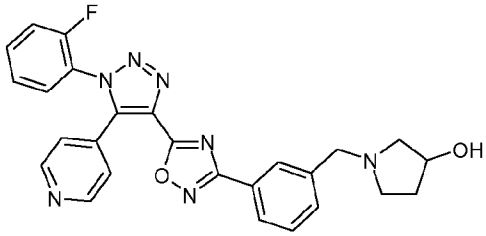
(2H, t, *J* = 5.8 Hz), 2.56 (2H, t, *J* = 5.8 Hz). LC/MS (Method C): 458 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.11 min (Purity: 97.9%).

Example 133: 1-(3-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}phenyl)-N-methylmethanamine formate



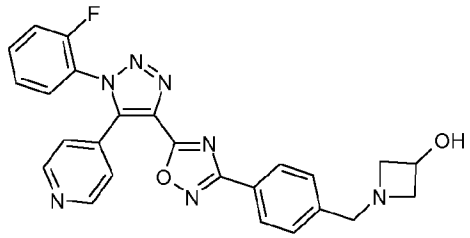
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, starting from 3-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde (100 mg; 0.24 mmol) and methylamine hydrochloride (32.7 mg; 0.48 mmol) to give **Example 133** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.74 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.49, 1.64 Hz), 8.28 (1H, s), 8.07 (1H, s), 7.92-7.86 (2H, m), 7.75-7.68 (1H, m), 7.65-7.55 (3H, m), 7.50 (2H, t, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 3.93 (2H, s), 2.40 (3H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 428 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.13 min (Purity: 99.4%).

Example 134: 1-(3-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzyl)pyrrolidin-3-ol



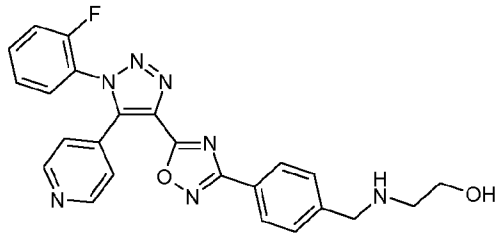
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, starting from 3-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde (100 mg; 0.24 mmol) and 3-pyrolidinol (32.7 mg; 0.48 mmol) to give **Example 134** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.76-8.73 (2H, m), 7.97 (1H, s), 7.96-7.84 (2H, m), 7.76-7.69 (1H, m), 7.61 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.5, 1.6 Hz), 7.59-7.49 (4H, m), 4.74 (1H, d, *J* = 4.4 Hz), 4.29-4.21 (1H, m), 3.75-3.63 (2H, m), 2.75 (1H, dd, *J* = 9.6, 6.2 Hz), 2.63 (1H, q, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 2.51-2.45 (1H, m), 2.36 (1H, dd, *J* = 9.6, 3.8 Hz), 2.10-1.99 (1H, m), 1.64-1.55 (1H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 484 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.13 min (Purity: 97.8%).

Example 135: 1-(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzyl)azetidin-3-ol



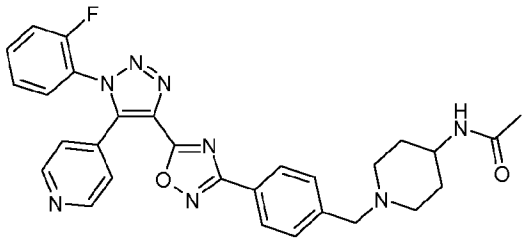
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (100 mg; 0.24 mmol) and 3-azetidinol (35.4 mg; 0.48 mmol) to give **Example 135** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.75 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.7, 1.5 Hz), 7.97-7.87 (3H, m), 7.76-7.69 (1H, m), 7.61 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.7, 1.6 Hz), 7.57-7.47 (4H, m), 5.35 (1H, d, *J* = 6.4 Hz), 4.27-4.19 (1H, m), 3.67 (2H, s), 3.55 (2H, dd, *J* = 7.4, 5.8 Hz), 2.83 (2H, t, *J* = 6.6 Hz). LC/MS (Method C): 470 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.13 min (Purity: 98.2%).

Example 136: 2-[(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzyl)amino]ethanol



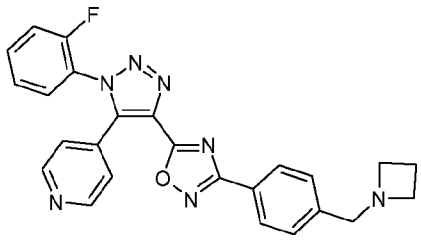
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (100 mg; 0.24 mmol) and 2-aminoethanol (29.6 mg; 0.48 mmol) to give **Example 136** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.75 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.6, 1.6 Hz), 7.96-7.87 (3H, m), 7.76-7.69 (1H, m), 7.61 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.6, 1.6 Hz), 7.57 (2H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.51 (2H, t, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 4.52 (1H, s), 3.83 (2H, s), 3.51 (2H, q, *J* = 5.1 Hz), 2.62 (2H, t, *J* = 5.8 Hz). LC/MS (Method C): 458 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.10 min (Purity: 99.9%).

Example 137: N-[1-(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzyl)piperidin-4-yl]acetamide



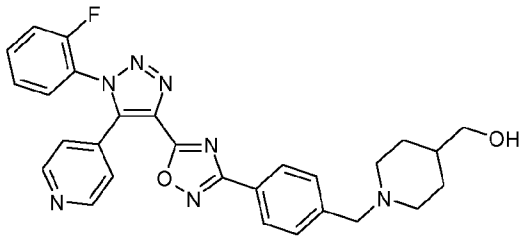
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (100 mg; 0.24 mmol) and N-(piperidin-4-yl)acetamide (69 mg; 0.48 mmol) to give **Example 137** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.76-8.73 (2H, m), 7.96 (2H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.94-7.88 (1H, m), 7.78-7.68 (2H, m), 7.61 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.5, 1.6 Hz), 7.56-7.48 (4H, m), 3.56 (3H, m), 2.78 (2H, d, *J* = 11.1 Hz), 2.06 (2H, t, *J* = 11.3 Hz), 1.81 (3H, s), 1.73 (2H, d, *J* = 12.3 Hz), 1.43 (2H, t, *J* = 11.6 Hz). LC/MS (Method C): 539 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.13 min (Purity: 99.9%).

Example 138: 4-[4-{3-[4-(azetidin-1-ylmethyl)phenyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl}-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl]pyridine



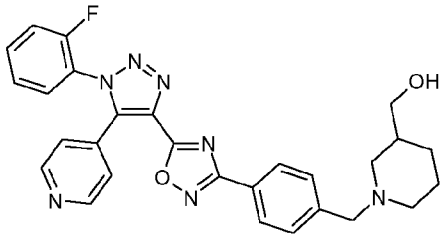
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (100 mg; 0.24 mmol) and azetidine hydrochloride (45.4 mg; 0.48 mmol) to give **Example 138** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.75 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.6, 1.6 Hz), 7.96-7.87 (3H, m), 7.76-7.69 (1H, m), 7.61 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.6, 1.6 Hz), 7.51 (4H, t, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 3.67 (2H, s), 3.22 (4H, t, *J* = 6.9 Hz), 2.04 (2H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 454 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.19 min (Purity: 96.2%).

Example 139: [1-(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzyl)piperidin-4-yl]methanol



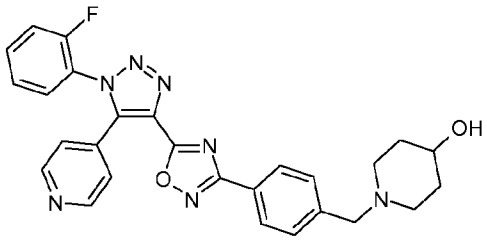
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (100 mg; 0.24 mmol) and 4-hydroxymethylpiperidine (55.9 mg; 0.48 mmol) to give **Example 139** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.75 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.48, 1.64 Hz), 7.97-7.86 (3H, m), 7.76-7.69 (1H, m), 7.61 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.5, 1.7 Hz), 7.55-7.48 (4H, m), 4.43 (1H, t, *J* = 5.3 Hz), 3.55 (2H, s), 3.28 (2H, t, *J* = 5.8 Hz), 2.84 (2H, d, *J* = 10.8 Hz), 1.96 (2H, t, *J* = 11.3 Hz), 1.66 (2H, d, *J* = 12.6 Hz), 1.37 (1H, d, *J* = 10.8 Hz), 1.25-1.12 (2H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 512 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.16 min (Purity: 99.2%).

Example 140: [1-(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzyl)piperidin-3-yl]methanol



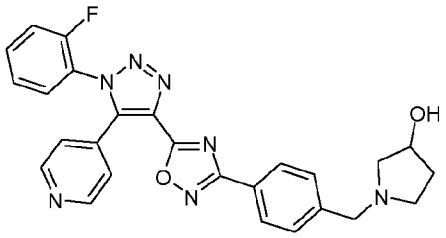
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (100 mg; 0.24 mmol) and 3-hydroxymethylpiperidine (55.9 mg; 0.48 mmol) to give **Example 140** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.75 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.5, 1.6 Hz), 7.97-7.87 (3H, m), 7.76-7.69 (1H, m), 7.61 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.5, 1.7 Hz), 7.55-7.48 (4H, m), 4.40 (1H, t, *J* = 5.2 Hz), 3.61-3.48 (2H, m), 3.34-3.27 (1H, m), 3.25-3.17 (1H, m), 2.87 (1H, d, *J* = 9.3 Hz), 2.74 (1H, d, *J* = 10.9 Hz), 1.96 (1H, t, *J* = 11.0 Hz), 1.76-1.62 (4H, m), 1.50 (1H, d, *J* = 12.6 Hz), 0.92 (1H, d, *J* = 12.3 Hz). LC/MS (Method C): 512 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.16 min (Purity: 99.3%).

Example 141: 1-(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzyl)piperidin-4-ol



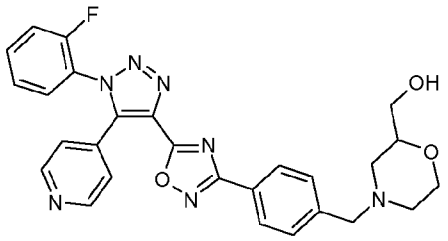
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (100 mg; 0.24 mmol) and 4-hydroxypiperidine (49.1 mg; 0.48 mmol) to give **Example 141** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.76-8.73 (2H, m), 7.97-7.87 (3H, m), 7.76-7.69 (1H, m), 7.61 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.5, 1.6 Hz), 7.52 (4H, t, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 4.57 (1H, d, *J* = 4.1 Hz), 3.56-3.43 (3H, m), 2.70 (2H, d, *J* = 10.5 Hz), 2.13-2.04 (2H, m), 1.74 (2H, d, *J* = 12.0 Hz), 1.48-1.37 (2H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 498 (M + H)$^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.13 min (Purity: 99.9%).

Example 142: 1-(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzyl)pyrrolidin-3-ol



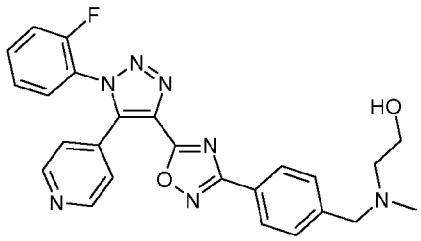
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (100 mg; 0.24 mmol) and 3-pyrolidinol (42.3 mg; 0.48 mmol) to give **Example 142** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.76-8.73 (2H, m), 7.97-7.87 (3H, m), 7.76-7.69 (1H, m), 7.62-7.59 (2H, m), 7.56-7.47 (4H, m), 4.73 (1H, d, *J* = 4.5 Hz), 4.26-4.20 (1H, m), 3.72-3.61 (2H, m), 2.73 (1H, dd, *J* = 9.7, 6.2 Hz), 2.63 (1H, q, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 2.49-2.46 (1H, m), 2.36 (1H, dd, *J* = 9.5, 3.7 Hz), 2.09-1.99 (1H, m), 1.63-1.55 (1H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 484 (M + H)$^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.13 min (Purity: 99.9%).

Example 143: [4-(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzyl)morpholin-2-yl]methanol



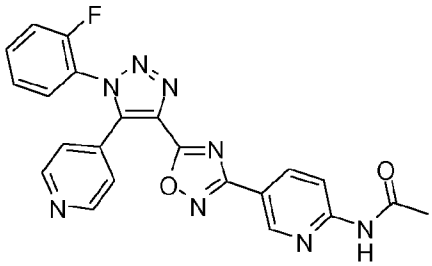
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (100 mg; 0.24 mmol) and morpholin-2-ylmethanol (56.8 mg; 0.48 mmol) to give **Example 143** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.75 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.7, 1.6 Hz), 7.97 (2H, d, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 7.94-7.87 (1H, m), 7.76-7.69 (1H, m), 7.61 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.7, 1.6 Hz), 7.58-7.48 (4H, m), 4.65 (1H, t, *J* = 5.6 Hz), 3.80 (1H, d, *J* = 11.2 Hz), 3.62-3.50 (3H, m), 3.46-3.39 (2H, m), 3.34-3.28 (1H, m), 2.79 (1H, d, *J* = 11.1 Hz), 2.66 (1H, d, *J* = 11.4 Hz), 2.12 (1H, td, *J* = 11.3, 3.3 Hz), 1.84 (1H, t, *J* = 10.4 Hz). LC/MS (Method C): 514 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.12 min (Purity: 99.9%).

Example 144: 2-[(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzyl)(methyl)amino]ethanol



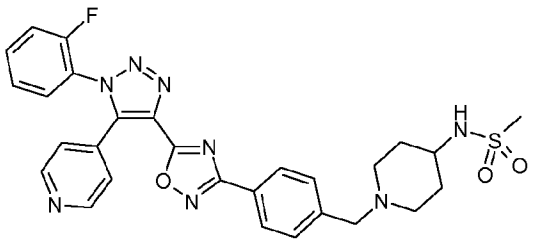
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (100 mg; 0.24 mmol) and N-methylaminoethanol (36.4 mg; 0.48 mmol) to give **Example 144** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.77-8.72 (2H, m), 7.99-7.87 (3H, m), 7.76-7.69 (1H, m), 7.64-7.58 (2H, m), 7.58-7.48 (4H, m), 4.44 (1H, t, *J* = 5.4 Hz), 3.62 (2H, s), 3.56 (2H, q, *J* = 5.9 Hz), 2.49 (2H, t, *J* = 6.4 Hz), 2.21 (3H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 472 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.13 min (Purity: 99.5%).

Example 145: N-(5-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}pyridin-2-yl)acetamide



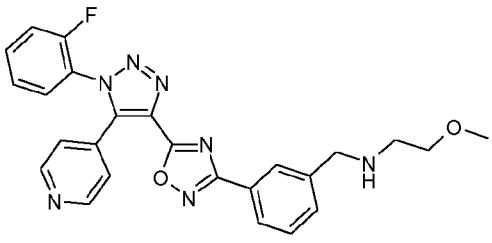
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 55**, Step 3, but starting from **Example 118** (82 mg; 0.21 mmol) to give **Example 145** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.99-8.95 (1H, m), 8.73 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.7, 1.6 Hz), 8.40-8.31 (2H, m), 8.09 (1H, br s), 7.64-7.51 (2H, m), 7.39-7.32 (3H, m), 7.23-7.15 (1H, m), 2.25 (3H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 443 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 3.00 min (Purity: 99.0%).

Example 146: N-[1-(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzyl)piperidin-4-yl]methanesulfonamide



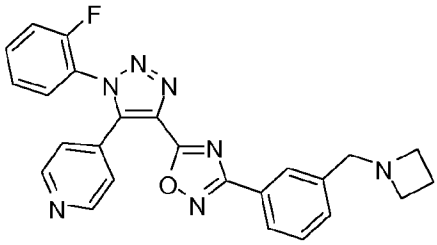
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (100 mg; 0.24 mmol) and N-(piperidin-4-yl)methanesulfonamide (86.5 mg; 0.48 mmol) to give **Example 146** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.72 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.5, 1.6 Hz), 8.04 (2H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 7.63-7.52 (2H, m), 7.44-7.33 (5H, m), 7.22-7.15 (1H, m), 4.20 (1H, d, *J* = 7.7 Hz), 3.55 (2H, s), 3.40-3.31 (1H, m), 2.98 (3H, s), 2.82 (2H, d, *J* = 11.4 Hz), 2.16 (2H, t, *J* = 11.3 Hz), 1.99 (2H, d, *J* = 12.5 Hz), 1.66-1.50 (2H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 573 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.33 min (Purity: 99.2%).

Example 147: N-(3-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzyl)-2-methoxyethanamine



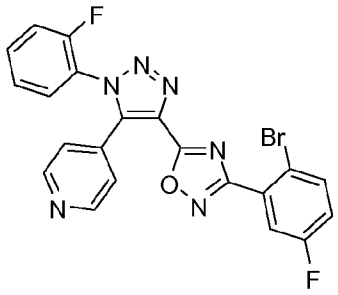
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, starting from 3-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde (100 mg; 0.24 mmol) and 2-methoxyethanamine (36.4 mg; 0.48 mmol) to give **Example 147** as a yellow solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.75 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.62, 1.58 Hz), 8.05 (1H, s), 7.95-7.85 (2H, m), 7.76-7.69 (1H, m), 7.64-7.49 (6H, m), 3.90 (2H, s), 3.47 (2H, t, *J* = 5.6 Hz), 3.29 (3H, s), 2.76 (2H, t, *J* = 5.6 Hz). LC/MS (Method C): 472 (M + H)$^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.18 min (Purity: 94.9%).

Example 148: 4-[4-{3-[3-(azetidin-1-ylmethyl)phenyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl}-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl]pyridine formate



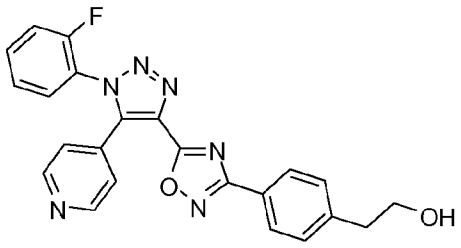
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, starting from 3-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde (100 mg; 0.24 mmol) and azetidine hydrochloride (45.4 mg; 0.48 mmol) to give **Example 148** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.73 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.7, 1.7 Hz), 8.47 (1H, s), 8.07 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.9, 2.3 Hz), 7.65-7.50 (4H, m), 7.39-7.34 (3H, m), 7.19 (1H, t, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 4.01 (2H, s), 3.71 (2H, t, *J* = 7.7 Hz), 2.35 (2H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 454 (M + H)$^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.16 min (Purity: 95.1%).

Example 149: 4-[4-[3-(2-bromo-5-fluorophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl]pyridine



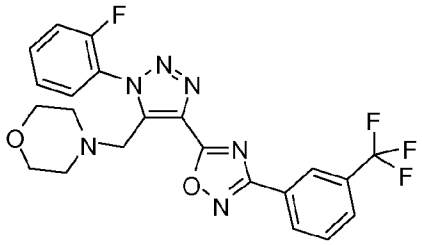
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 52**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and **Intermediate 35** (172 mg; 0.74 mmol) to give **Example 149** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.72-8.67 (2H, m), 7.72-7.52 (4H, m), 7.40-7.34 (3H, m), 7.21-7.14 (1H, m), 7.13-7.06 (1H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 481 (M+H)$^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt = 3.29 min (Purity: 98.0%).

Example 150: 2-(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}phenyl)ethanol



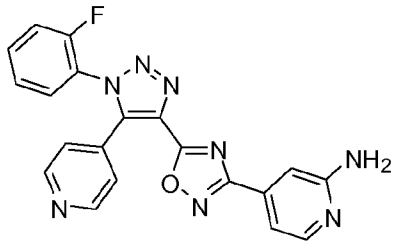
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 52**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and **Intermediate 47** (172 mg; 0.74 mmol). The residue was purified by flash chromatography on a Biotage 25+S column, eluting with petrol containing increasing amounts of EtOAc to give **Example 150** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.73-8.69 (2H, m), 8.05 (2H, d, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 7.65-7.52 (2H, m), 7.40-7.33 (5H, m), 7.21-7.14 (1H, m), 3.92 (2H, app q, *J* = 6.2 Hz), 2.95 (2H, t, *J* = 6.5 Hz), 1.43 (1H, t, *J* = 5.8 Hz). LC/MS (Method C): 429 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt = 3.17 min (Purity: 95.6%).

Example 151: 4-[(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-{3-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl}-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl)methyl]morpholine



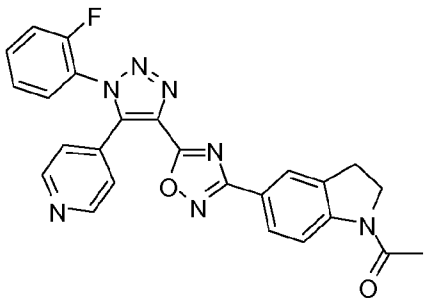
N'-hydroxy-3-(trifluoromethyl)benzimidamide (JRD-Fluorochemical, 45.0 mg; 0.221 mmol) and potassium carbonate (31.9 mg; 0.231 mmol) were added to a solution of **Intermediate 50** (70.2 mg; 0.210 mmol) in toluene (2 mL) and heated at 180°C for 1 hour in the microwave. Water (5 mL) was added followed by DCM with vigorous stirring until all material was in solution. The organic layer was separated, passed through a hydrophobic and the solvent removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on a Biotage 12+M column, eluting with petrol containing increasing amounts of EtOAc, and then by preparative HPLC to give **Example 151** as a lilac solid. ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 8.48 (1H, s), 8.40 (1H, d, J = 7.9 Hz), 7.82 (1H, d, J = 7.9 Hz), 7.70-7.55 (3H, m), 7.41-7.31 (2H, m), 4.12 (2H, s), 3.37 (4H, t, J = 4.0 Hz), 2.35 (4H, t, J = 4.6 Hz). LC/MS (Method C): 475 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt = 4.25 min (Purity: 99.82%).

Example 152: 4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}pyridin-2-amine



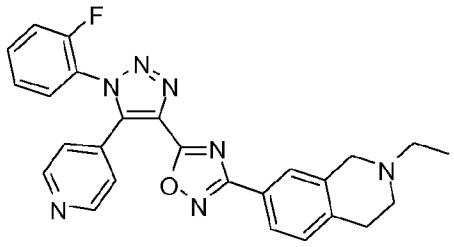
In a microwave vial, **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) was suspended in toluene (2 mL) and ACN (1 mL) and **Intermediate 48** (187 mg; 0.74 mmol) was added followed by potassium carbonate (123 mg; 0.74 mmol). The MW vial was sealed and the suspension was heated to 180°C for 30 min in a microwave reactor. The reaction mixture was cooled down to room temperature and diluted with DCM and water. The mixture was passed through a hydrophobic frit and the solvent removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on a Biotage 12+M column, eluting with petrol containing increasing amounts of EtOAc to give **Example 152** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.74-8.71 (2H, m), 8.22 (1H, d, *J* = 5.3 Hz), 7.64-7.54 (2H, m), 7.39 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 7.38-7.31 (2H, m), 7.28 (1H, dd, *J* = 5.3, 1.4 Hz), 7.23-7.16 (2H, m), 4.62 (2H, br s). LC/MS (Method C): 401 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt = 2.08 min (Purity: 98.2%).

Example 153: 1-acetyl-5-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}indoline



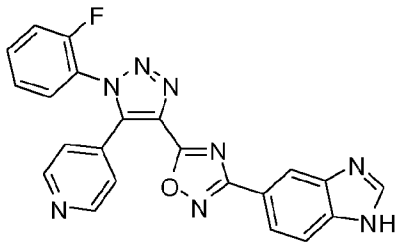
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 51**, but starting from **Intermediate 36** (235 mg; 1.07 mmol), to give **Example 153** as a yellow solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.72 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.5, 1.7 Hz), 8.29 (1H, d, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 7.98-7.89 (2H, m), 7.64-7.51 (2H, m), 7.39-7.33 (3H, m), 7.21-7.14 (1H, m), 4.13 (2H, t, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 3.27 (2H, t, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 2.26 (3H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 468 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 3.28 min (Purity: 98.5%).

Example 154: 2-ethyl-7-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline



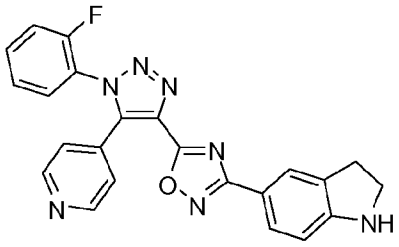
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 51**, but using **Intermediate 17** (398 mg; 1.27 mmol) and **Intermediate 38** (309 mg; 1.40 mmol), to give **Example 154** as a brown solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.71 (2H, dd, *J* = 5.1, 1.3 Hz), 7.87-7.79 (2H, m), 7.63-7.52 (2H, m), 7.39-7.32 (3H, m), 7.24-7.13 (2H, m), 3.69 (2H, s), 2.98 (2H, t, *J* = 5.9 Hz), 2.77 (2H, t, *J* = 5.9 Hz), 2.62 (2H, q, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 1.21 (3H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz). LC/MS (Method C): 468 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method H) Rt 22.61 min (Purity: 93.9%).

Example 155: 5-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}-1H-benzimidazole



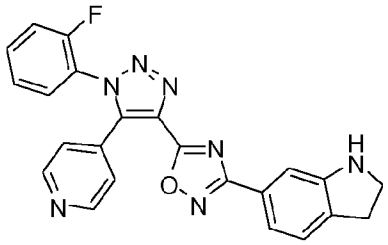
Intermediate 17 (93.7 mg; 0.30 mmol), **Intermediate 51** (55.5 mg; 0.315 mmol) and potassium carbonate (45.6 mg; 0.330 mmol) were suspended in a 1:1 mixture of toluene:MeCN (4 mL) and heated at 180°C for 30 minutes in the microwave. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by preparative HPLC to give **Example 155** as a pale brown solid. ^{1}H NMR (DMSO-d_6) δ 12.81 (1H, s), 8.77 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.8, 1.6 Hz), 8.41 (1H, s), 8.20 (1H, s), 7.97-7.85 (2H, m), 7.85-7.67 (2H, m), 7.64 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.8, 1.6 Hz), 7.52 (2H, t, *J* = 8.4 Hz). LC/MS (Method C): 425 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt = 2.30 min (Purity: 97.55%).

Example 156: 5-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}indoline hydrochloride



To a solution of **Example 153** (135 mg; 0.289 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL) was added HCl (2 M, 1 mL) and the mixture was heated at 60°C for 5 hours. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* to afford **Example 156** as a purple oil. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.85 (2H, d, *J* = 5.3 Hz), 7.97-7.86 (1H, m), 7.81-7.69 (5H, m), 7.54-7.47 (2H, m), 6.95 (1H, d, *J* = 8.2 Hz), 3.65 (2H, t, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 3.13 (2H, t, *J* = 8.4 Hz). LC/MS (Method C): 426 (M + H)$^+$. HPLC (Method I) Rt 16.12 min (Purity: 96.8%).

Example 157: 6-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}indoline



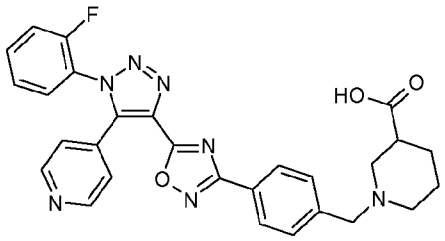
Step 1: 6-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}indoline

The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 51**, but starting from **Intermediate 39** (171 mg; 0.78 mmol), and was isolated as an orange solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.92 (1H, s), 8.74 (2H, s), 7.77 (1H, d, *J* = 7.7 Hz), 7.64-7.53 (2H, m), 7.43-7.33 (3H, m), 7.18 (2H, m), 4.12 (2H, s), 3.25 (2H, s), 2.26 (3H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 468 (M + H)$^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 3.37 min (Purity: 82.2%).

Step 2: 6-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}indoline

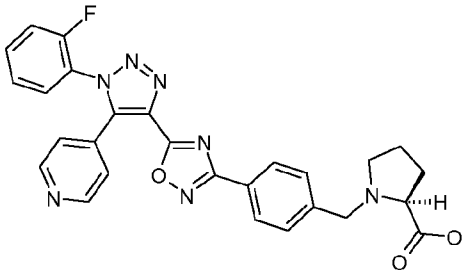
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 156**, but using 1-(6-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)indolin-1-yl)ethanone, obtained in Step 1, (101 mg; 0.22 mmol). The solvent was removed *in vacuo* to afford a purple oil which was dissolved in HCl (1 M, 1 mL) and MeOH (1 mL). The solution was passed through an SCX column eluting with MeOH (50 mL) followed by NH_3 (1 M in MeOH, 50 mL). The solvent was removed *in vacuo* from the fractions containing product to afford **Example 157** as a yellow solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.74 (2H, d, *J* = 5.2 Hz), 7.90 (1H, t, *J* = 7.7 Hz), 7.77-7.68 (1H, m), 7.60 (2H, d, *J* = 5.2 Hz), 7.55-7.41 (2H, m), 7.24-7.15 (2H, m), 7.10-6.95 (1H, m), 5.89 (1H, s), 3.56-3.44 (2H, m), 3.01 (2H, t, *J* = 8.6 Hz). LC/MS (Method C): 426 (M + H)$^+$. HPLC (Method I) Rt 14.83 min (Purity: 95.2%).

Example 158: 1-(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzyl)piperidine-3-carboxylic acid



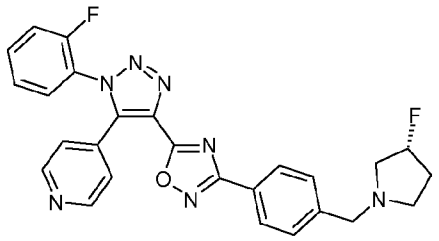
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (200 mg; 0.48 mmol) and piperidine-3-carboxylic acid (125 mg; 0.97 mmol) to give **Example 158** as a yellow solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 12.25 (1H, br s), 8.75 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.5, 1.6 Hz), 7.97-7.88 (3H, m), 7.76-7.69 (1H, m), 7.61 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.5, 1.7 Hz), 7.57-7.47 (4H, m), 3.59 (2H, t, *J* = 14.7 Hz), 2.85 (1H, d, *J* = 11.0 Hz), 2.68 (1H, d, *J* = 11.2 Hz), 2.50-2.42 (1H, m), 2.28-1.95 (2H, m), 1.84 (1H, d, *J* = 12.1 Hz), 1.68 (1H, dd, *J* = 12.2, 4.7 Hz), 1.58-1.31 (2H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 526 (M + H)$^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 2.83 min (Purity: 98.7%).

Example 159: 1-(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzyl)-L-proline



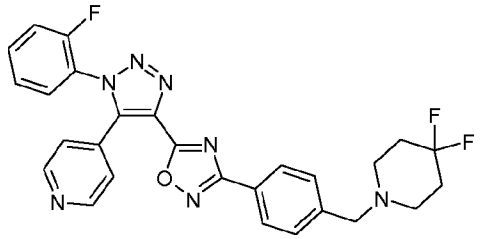
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (200 mg; 0.48 mmol) and (S)-pyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid (111 mg; 0.97 mmol) to give **Example 159** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.77-8.74 (2H, m), 7.98-7.87 (3H, m), 7.76-7.69 (1H, m), 7.64-7.57 (4H, m), 7.52 (2H, t, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 4.11 (1H, d, *J* = 13.5 Hz), 3.72 (1H, d, *J* = 13.5 Hz), 3.31 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.9, 5.9 Hz), 3.04-2.96 (1H, m), 2.50 (1H, d, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 2.16-2.07 (1H, m), 1.94-1.84 (1H, m), 1.84-1.73 (2H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 412 (M + H)$^+$. HPLC (Method I) Rt 15.21 min (Purity: 95.3%).

Example 160: 4-{1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-[3-(4-{[(3R)-3-fluoropyrrolidin-1-yl]methyl}phenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl}pyridine



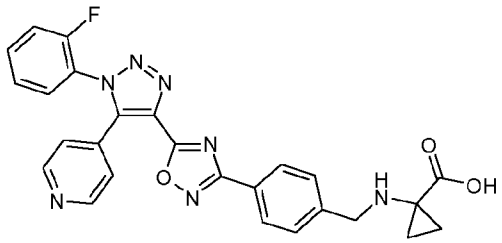
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (200 mg; 0.48 mmol) and (S)-3-fluoropyrrolidine (121 mg; 0.97 mmol) to give **Example 160** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.73-8.70 (2H, m), 8.05 (2H, d, *J* = 8.03 Hz), 7.63-7.52 (2H, m), 7.47 (2H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.39-7.34 (3H, m), 7.18 (1H, t, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 5.27-5.08 (1H, m), 3.72 (2H, s), 2.92-2.70 (3H, m), 2.49 (1H, q, *J* = 7.4 Hz), 2.22-2.02 (2H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 486 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.99 min (Purity: 99.5%).

Example 161: 4-{1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-[3-(4-{[(3R)-3-fluoropyrrolidin-1-yl]methyl}phenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl}pyridine



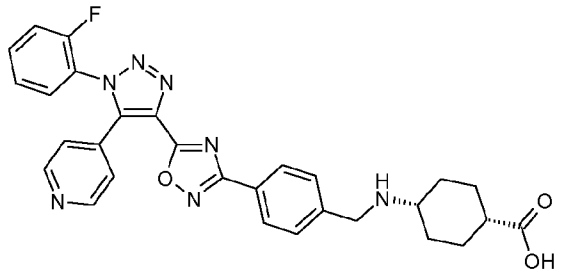
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (200 mg; 0.48 mmol) and 4,4-difluoropiperidine (168 mg; 0.97 mmol) to give **Example 161** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.72 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.5, 1.7 Hz), 8.05 (2H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 7.63-7.52 (2H, m), 7.45 (2H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.40-7.34 (3H, m), 7.22-7.15 (1H, m), 3.61 (2H, s), 2.57 (4H, t, *J* = 5.4 Hz), 2.07-1.94 (4H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 518 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method I) Rt 15.55 min (Purity: 97.6%).

Example 162: 1-(4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzylamino)cyclopropanecarboxylic acid



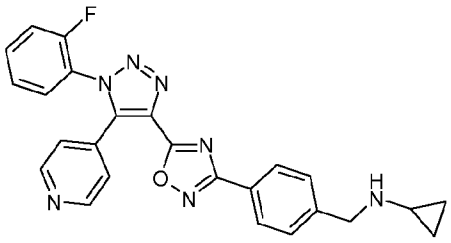
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (200 mg; 0.48 mmol) and 1-aminocyclopropanecarboxylic acid (98.1 mg; 0.97 mmol) to give **Example 162** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.75 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.5, 1.6 Hz), 7.95-7.87 (3H, m), 7.76-7.69 (1H, m), 7.61 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.5, 1.7 Hz), 7.56-7.47 (4H, m), 3.95 (2H, s), 1.18-1.14 (2H, m), 0.96-0.92 (2H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 498 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 2.70 min (Purity: 98.6%).

Example 163: (*cis*)-4-(4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzylamino)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid



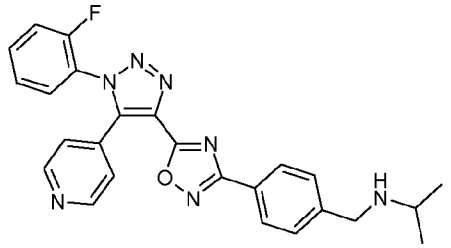
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (200 mg; 0.48 mmol) and 4-aminocyclohexanecarboxylic acid (138 mg; 0.97 mmol) to give **Example 163** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.77-8.72 (2H, m), 7.97-7.86 (3H, m), 7.77-7.69 (1H, m), 7.65-7.48 (6H, m), 3.84 (2H, s), 2.41-2.33 (1H, m), 2.20-2.10 (1H, m), 2.03-1.85 (4H, m), 1.36-1.24 (2H, m), 1.17-1.01 (2H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 540 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method I) Rt 11.38 min (Purity: 85.6%).

Example 164: N-(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzyl)cyclopropanamine formate



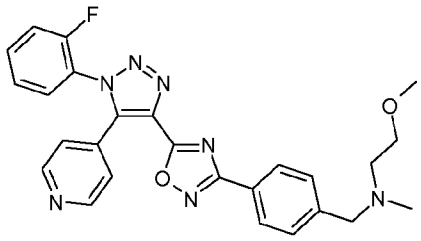
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (200 mg; 0.48 mmol) and cyclopropylamine (56.4 mg; 0.97 mmol) to give **Example 164** as a yellow solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.72 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.6, 1.7 Hz), 8.27 (1H, s), 8.04 (2H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.65-7.52 (2H, m), 7.46-7.33 (4H, m), 7.22-7.13 (1H, m), 3.95 (2H, s), 2.25-2.18 (1H, m), 0.58-0.48 (4H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 454 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 3.79 min (Purity: 93.0%).

Example 165: N-(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzyl)propan-2-amine



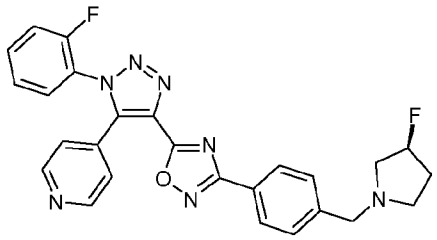
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (200 mg; 0.48 mmol) and *iso*-propylamine (57.3 mg; 0.97 mmol) to give **Example 165** as a yellow solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.72 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.6, 1.6 Hz), 8.05 (2H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 7.64-7.53 (2H, m), 7.46 (2H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.39-7.34 (3H, m), 7.22-7.16 (1H, m), 3.86 (2H, s), 2.92-2.85 (1H, m), 1.12 (6H, d, *J* = 6.3 Hz). LC/MS (Method C): 456 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method I) Rt 11.31 min (Purity: 91.3%).

Example 166: N-(4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzyl)-2-methoxy-N-methylethanamine



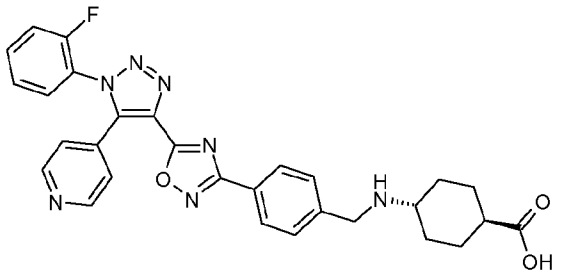
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (200 mg; 0.48 mmol) and 2-methoxy-N-methylethanamine (86.3 mg; 0.97 mmol) to give **Example 166** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.74-8.69 (2H, m), 8.04 (2H, d, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 7.65-7.52 (2H, m), 7.46 (2H, d, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 7.37 (3H, t, *J* = 5.5 Hz), 7.18 (1H, t, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 3.62 (2H, s), 3.53 (2H, t, *J* = 5.7 Hz), 3.35 (3H, s), 2.63 (2H, t, *J* = 5.7 Hz), 2.29 (3H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 486 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method I) Rt 15.20 min (Purity: 96.4%).

Example 167: 4-{1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-[3-(4-{[(3S)-3-fluoropyrrolidin-1-yl]methyl}phenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl}pyridine



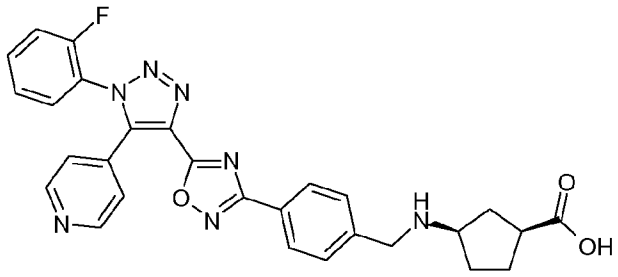
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (200 mg; 0.48 mmol) and (R)-3-fluoropyrrolidine (121 mg; 0.97 mmol) to give **Example 167** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) 8.72 (2H, dd, *J* = 4.6, 1.6 Hz), 8.05 (2H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.63-7.52 (2H, m), 7.47 (2H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.40-7.33 (3H, m), 7.19 (1H, t, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 5.25-5.11 (1H, m), 3.72 (2H, s), 2.92-2.69 (3H, m), 2.53-2.45 (1H, m), 2.24-1.99 (2H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 486 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method I) Rt 14.98 min (Purity: 95.7%).

Example 168: (*trans*)-4-(4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzylamino)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid



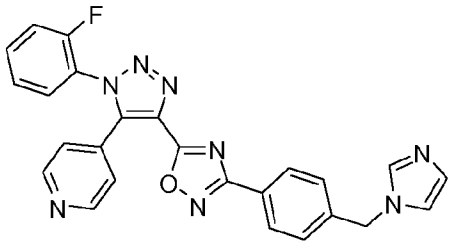
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (200 mg; 0.48 mmol) and 4-aminocyclohexanecarboxylic acid (138 mg; 0.97 mmol), to give **Example 168** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.76-8.73 (2H, m), 7.95-7.88 (3H, m), 7.76-7.69 (1H, m), 7.64-7.49 (6H, m), 3.81 (2H, s), 2.58 (1H, d, *J* = 5.6 Hz), 2.35 (1H, d, *J* = 6.4 Hz), 1.96-1.85 (2H, m), 1.60 (2H, t, *J* = 10.0 Hz), 1.53-1.44 (4H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 540 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method I) Rt 11.49 min (Purity: 93.8%).

Example 169: (1S, 3R)-3-(4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzylamino)cyclopentanecarboxylic acid



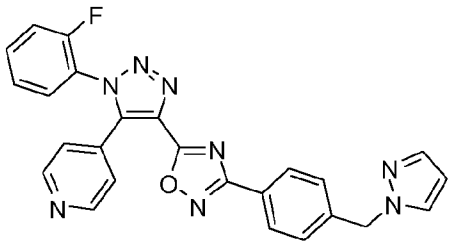
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (200 mg; 0.48 mmol) and (1R,3S)-3-aminocyclopentanecarboxylic acid (125 mg; 0.97 mmol), to give **Example 169** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.76-8.71 (2H, m), 7.98 (2H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.93-7.85 (1H, m), 7.76-7.68 (1H, m), 7.64-7.58 (4H, m), 7.53-7.46 (2H, m), 3.97 (1H, d, *J* = 13.8 Hz), 3.89 (1H, d, *J* = 13.8 Hz), 3.27 (1H, t, *J* = 4.8 Hz), 2.76-2.67 (1H, m), 1.94-1.73 (6H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 524 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt 2.86 min (Purity: 96.2%).

Example 170: 4-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-{3-[4-(1H-imidazol-1-ylmethyl)phenyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl}-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl)pyridine



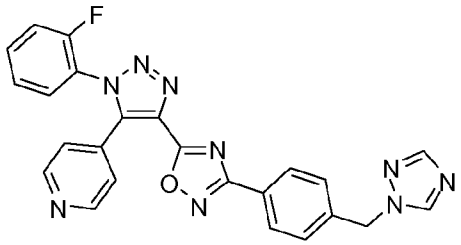
In a microwave vial, **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) was suspended in toluene (2 mL) and DMF (2 mL) and 4-((1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-N'-hydroxybenzimidamide (Aurora, 160 mg; 0.74 mmol) was added followed by potassium carbonate (123 mg; 0.74 mmol). The MW vial was sealed and the suspension was heated to 180°C for 45 min in a microwave reactor. The reaction mixture was cooled down to room temperature and diluted with DCM and water. The mixture was passed through a hydrophobic frit and the solvent evaporated affording a solid which was triturated with isopropanol. The solid was dried to give **Example 170** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.72-8.69 (2H, m), 8.09 (2H, d, *J* = 8.2 Hz), 7.64-7.52 (3H, m), 7.40-7.32 (3H, m), 7.29-7.23 (2H, m), 7.22-7.15 (1H, m), 7.12 (1H, s), 6.93 (1H, t, *J* = 1.3 Hz), 5.20 (2H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 465 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt = 2.90 min (Purity: 98.0%).

Example 171: 4-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-{3-[4-(1H-pyrazol-1-ylmethyl)phenyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl}-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl)pyridine



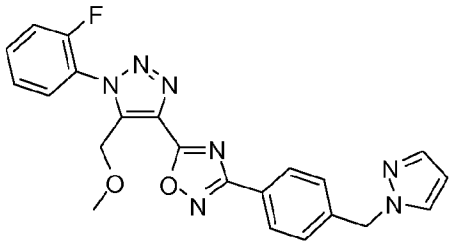
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 52**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and **Intermediate 49** (160 mg; 0.74 mmol) to give **Example 171** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.73-8.69 (2H, m), 8.07 (2H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 7.63-7.52 (3H, m), 7.44 (1H, d, *J* = 2.3 Hz), 7.39-7.32 (3H, m), 7.29 (2H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 7.18 (1H, t, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 6.32 (1H, t, *J* = 2.1 Hz), 5.40 (2H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 465 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt = 3.15 min (Purity: 99.4%).

Example 172: 4-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-{3-[4-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)phenyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl}-1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl)pyridine



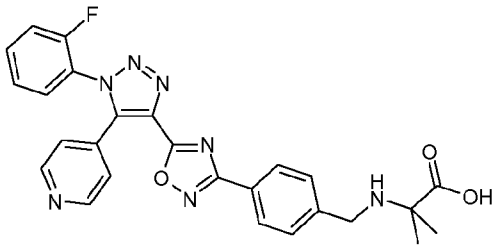
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 52**, but starting from **Intermediate 17** (209 mg; 0.67 mmol) and 4-((1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)methyl)-N'-hydroxybenzimidamide (Aurora, 161 mg; 0.74 mmol) to give **Example 172** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.72-8.69 (2H, m), 8.13-8.08 (3H, m), 8.00 (1H, s), 7.63-7.52 (2H, m), 7.39-7.33 (5H, m), 7.22-7.16 (1H, m), 5.42 (2H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 466 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt = 2.81 min (Purity: 99.2%).

Example 173: 5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(methoxymethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-3-[4-(1H-pyrazol-1-ylmethyl)phenyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole



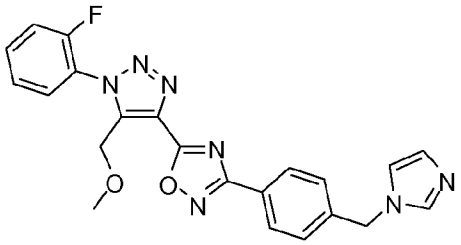
To a solution of **Intermediate 11** (75 mg; 0.3 mmol) in anhydrous ACN (2 mL) was added 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (EDC) (80.5 mg; 0.42 mmol) followed by **Intermediate 49** (78 mg; 0.36 mmol) in a MW vial. The mixture stirred at RT for 18 h. Anhydrous pyridine (2 mL) was added. The reaction vessel was sealed and heated at 150°C for 45 min in a microwave reactor. This reaction was performed twice and the reaction mixtures were combined for workup. The solvents were evaporated and the residue partitioned between DCM and H_2O. The mixture was passed through a hydrophobic frit and the solvent evaporated affording a solid which was triturated with isopropanol to give **Example 173** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.18 (2H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 7.65-7.58 (3H, m), 7.45 (1H, d, *J* = 2.3 Hz), 7.42-7.31 (4H, m), 6.33 (1H, t, *J* = 2.1 Hz), 5.42 (2H, s), 4.97 (2H, s), 3.29 (3H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 432 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt = 3.34 min (Purity: 99.6%).

Example 174: N-(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzyl)-2-methylalanine



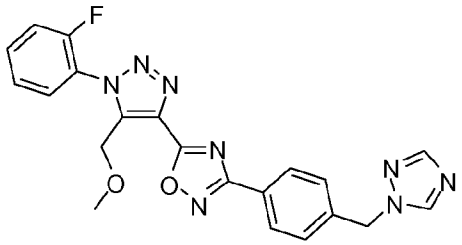
The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (200 mg; 0.48 mmol) and 2-amino-2-methylpropanoic acid (100 mg; 0.97 mmol), to give **Example 174** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (DMSO-d_6, 400MHz) δ 8.76-8.73 (2H, m), 8.00 (2H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 7.94-7.87 (1H, m), 7.77-7.60 (5H, m), 7.55-7.47 (2H, m), 3.96 (2H, s), 1.36 (6H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 498 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt 2.35 min (Purity: 98.9%).

Example 175: 5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(methoxymethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-3-[4-(1H-imidazol-1-ylmethyl)phenyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole



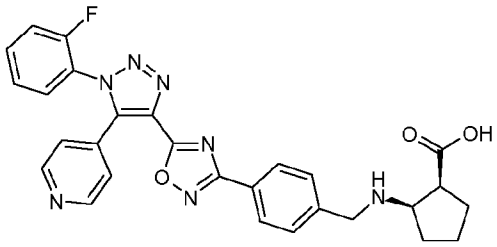
To a solution of **Intermediate 11** (75 mg; 0.3 mmol) in anhydrous ACN (2 mL) was added 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (EDC) (80.5 mg; 0.42 mmol) followed by 4-((1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-N'-hydroxybenzimidamide (Aurora, 78 mg; 0.36 mmol) in a MW vial. The mixture stirred at RT for 18 h. Anhydrous pyridine (2 mL) was added. The reaction vessel was sealed and heated at 150°C for 45 min in a microwave reactor. This reaction was performed twice and the reaction mixtures were combined for workup. The solvents were evaporated and the residue partitioned between DCM and H_2O. The mixture was passed through a hydrophobic frit and the solvent evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on a Biotage 12+M column, eluting with petrol containing increasing amounts of EtOAc to give **Example 175** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.20 (2H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 7.65-7.59 (3H, m), 7.43-7.32 (2H, m), 7.30 (2H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 7.14 (1H, s), 6.94 (1H, s), 5.22 (2H, s), 4.97 (2H, s), 3.30 (3H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 432 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method E) Rt = 2.27 min (Purity: 99.1%).

Example 176: 5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(methoxymethyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-3-[4-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)phenyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole



The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 173**, but starting from **Intermediate 11** (75 mg; 0.3 mmol) and 4-((1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)methyl)-N'-hydroxybenzimidamide (Aurora, 78 mg; 0.36 mmol) to give **Example 176** as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) δ 8.23 (2H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 8.14 (1H, s), 8.02 (1H, s), 7.67-7.59 (2H, m), 7.43-7.32 (4H, m), 5.45 (2H, s), 4.97 (2H, s), 3.30 (3H, s). LC/MS (Method C): 433 $(M+H)^+$. HPLC (Method F) Rt = 3.20 min (Purity: 99.1%).

Example 177: (1S,2R)-2-[(4-{5-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl}benzyl)amino]cyclopentanecarboxylic acid



The title compound was prepared following the procedure described for **Example 94**, but starting from 4-(5-(1-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)benzaldehyde, obtained as described in **Example 113**, Step 1, (200 mg; 0.48 mmol) and (1R,2S)-2-aminocyclopentanecarboxylic acid (125 mg; 0.97 mmol), to give **Example 177** as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR: (TFA-d, 400MHz) δ 10.08 (2H, d, *J* = 6.0 Hz), 9.40 (2H, d, *J* = 5.9 Hz), 9.18 (2H, d, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 8.87 (1H, t, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 8.79-8.66 (3H, m), 8.55 (1H, t, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 8.28 (1H, t, *J* = 9.3 Hz), 5.62 (1H, d, *J* = 13.2 Hz), 5.48 (1H, d, *J* = 13.3 Hz), 5.01-4.88 (1H, m), 4.49-4.37 (1H, m), 3.46-3.37 (1H, m), 3.36-3.25 (2H, m), 3.20-3.00 (2H, m), 2.97-2.89 (1H, m). LC/MS (Method C): 524 $(M + H)^+$. HPLC (Method I) Rt 13.12 min (Purity: 96.4%).

Example 178: in vitro assays

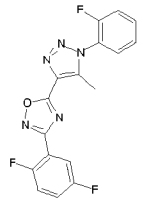
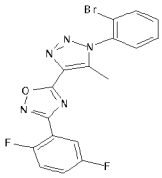
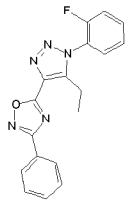
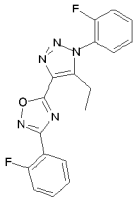
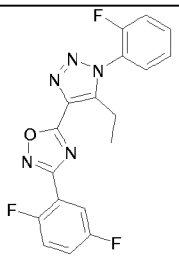
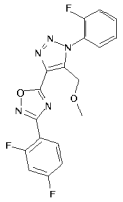
Receptor binding assay: Membranes were prepared from CHO cells expressing S1P1 or S1P3 for use in ligand and 35S-GTPγS binding studies. Cells were suspended in 50 mM TRIS, pH 7.4, 2 mM EDTA, 250 mM Sucrose (buffer A) and 1× Complete protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche), and disrupted at 4°C by nitrogen decompression using a cell disruption bomb (Parr Instrument). Following centrifugation at 1000 RPM for 10 min at 4°C, the supernatant was suspended in buffer A and centrifuged again at 19000 RPM for 60 min at

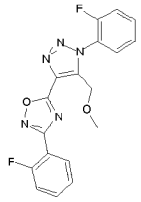
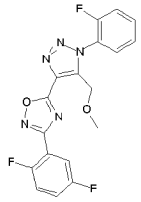
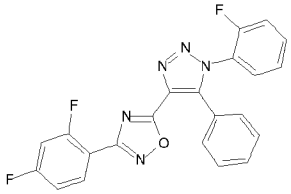
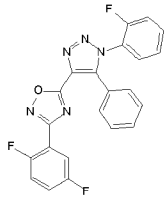
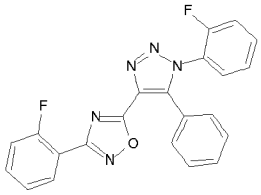
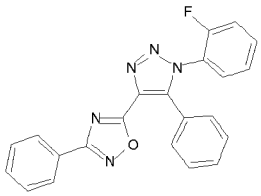
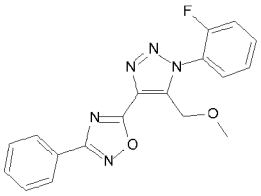
4°C. The pellet was then suspended in 10 mM HEPES, pH 7.4, 1 mM EDTA, 250 mM Sucrose (Buffer B), and 1× Complete EDTA-free protease inhibitor cocktail and homogenized using a potter. Membranes were flash frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at –80°C. [33P]sphingosine 1-phosphate (3000 Ci/mmol; American Radiolabeled Chemicals, Inc.) was added to test compounds in DMSO. Membranes and WGA SPA beads (GE Healthcare) were added to give a final volume of 100 µl in 96-well plates with assay concentrations of 25 pM or 10 pM [33P]sphingosine 1-phosphate (respectively for S1P1 or S1P3), 50 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, 5 mM $MgCl_2$, 100 mM NaCl, 0.4% fatty acid-free BSA, 1-5 µg/well of proteins and 100 µg/well of WGA SPA beads. Binding was performed for 60 min at room temperature on a shaker and bound radioactivity was measured on a PerkinElmer 1450 MicroBeta counter. Specific binding was calculated by subtracting remaining radioactivity in the presence of 1000-fold excess of unlabeled S1P. Binding data were analyzed using the GraphPad Prism program.

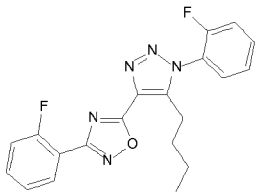
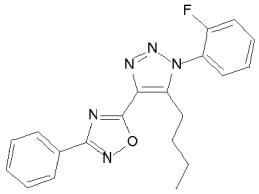
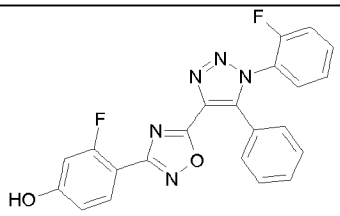
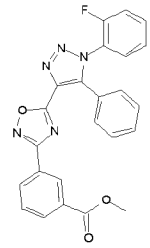
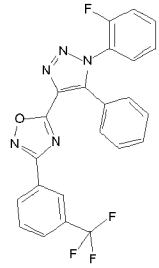
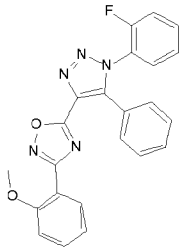
Measurements of ^{35}S-GTPγS Binding: Membranes (1 to 10 µg protein) prepared as described above, were incubated in 96-well Scintiplates (PerkinElmer) with test compounds diluted in DMSO, in 180 µl of 20 mM HEPES, pH 7.4, 10 mM $MgCl_2$, 2 µg/well Saponin, 0.2% fatty acid free BSA (Assay buffer), 140 mM NaCl and 1.7 µM GDP. The assay was initiated with the addition of 20 µl of 1.5 nM [35S]-GTPγS (1100 Ci/mmol; GE Healthcare) in assay buffer. After 60 min incubation at 30°C on a shaker, plates were centrifuged for 10 min at 2000 RPM. Supernatant was discarded and membrane bound radioactivity was measured on a PerkinElmer 1450 MicroBeta counter. Triplicate samples were averaged and expressed as % response relative to S1P activation in absence of compound (n = 2).

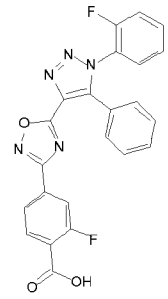
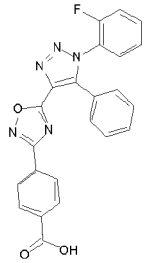
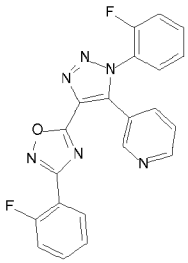
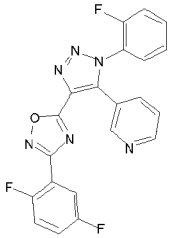
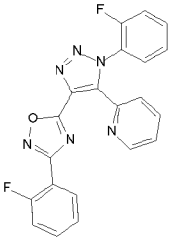
The examples disclosed herein have utility as immunoregulatory agents as demonstrated by their activity as potent and selective agonists of the S1P1 receptor over the S1P3 receptor as measured in the assays described above. In particular, the examples disclosed herein possess a selectivity for the S1P1 receptor over the S1P3 receptor as measured by the ratio of EC50 for the S1P1 receptor to the EC50 for the S1P3 receptor as evaluated in the ^{35}S-GTPγS binding assay described above in Table I.

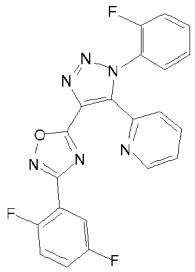
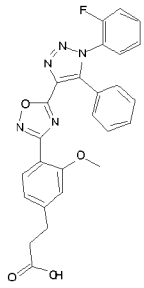
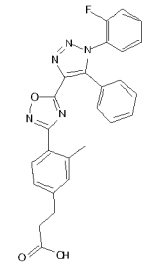
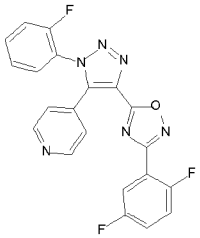
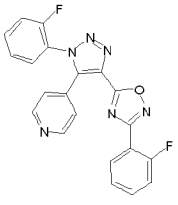
Table I

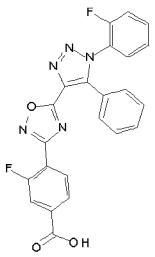
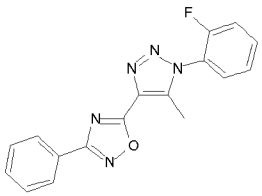
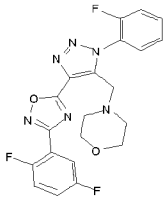
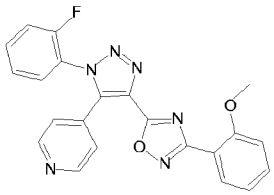
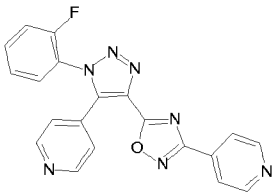
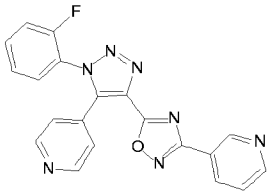
Example No	Compound	S1P1 EC_{50} µM	S1P3 EC_{50} µM
2		1.130	---
3		2.720	---
5		0.862	>30
6		0.561	>30
7			>30
8		0.744	>10

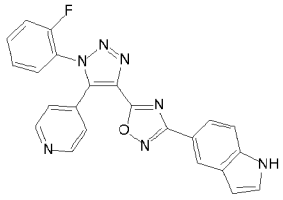
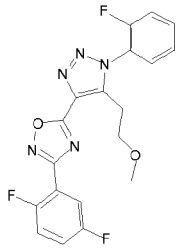
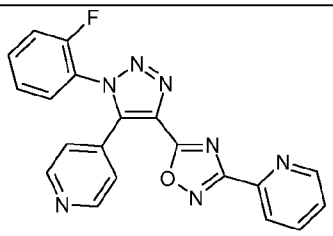
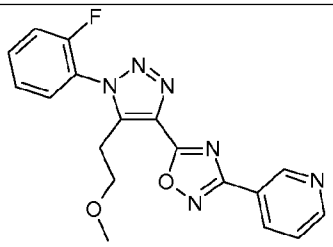
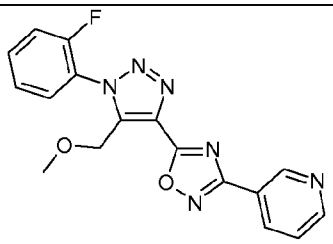
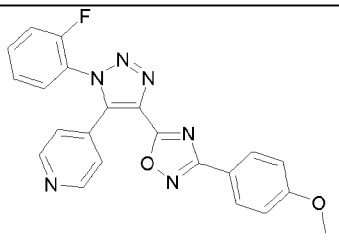
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10		0.045	>30
11		0.053	>30
12		0.007	14
13		0.029	0.486
14		0.038	0.399
15		0.391	>30

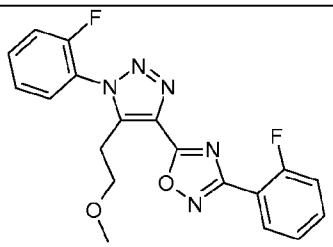
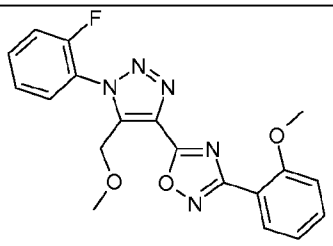
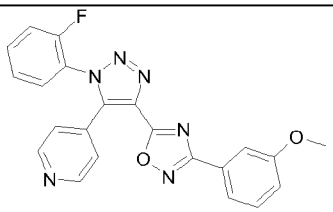
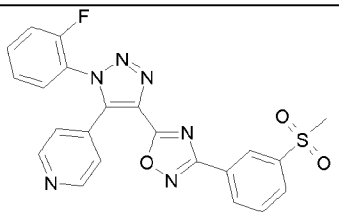
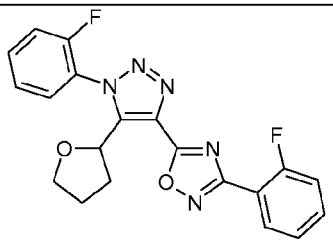
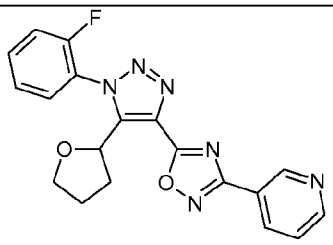
16		0.158	7.360
17		0.144	4.900
18		0.022	0.221
20		0.084	8.550
21		0.041	>30
22		0.140	6.860

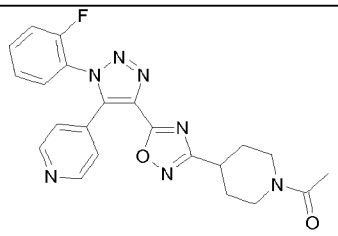
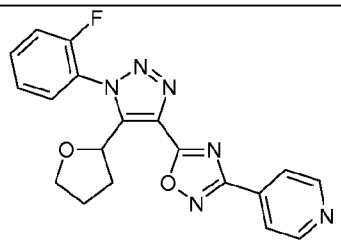
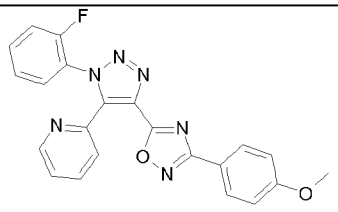
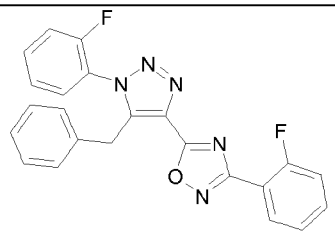
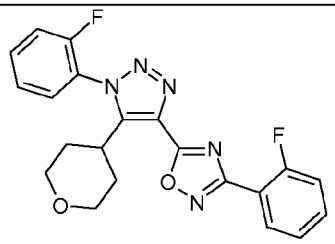
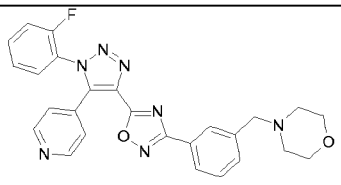
23		0.646	---
24		1.840	---
25		0.272	>20
26		0.095	>20
27		0.188	2.890

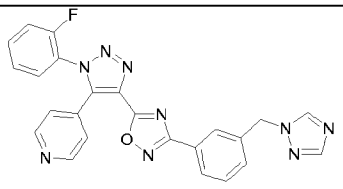
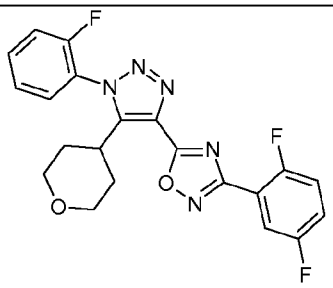
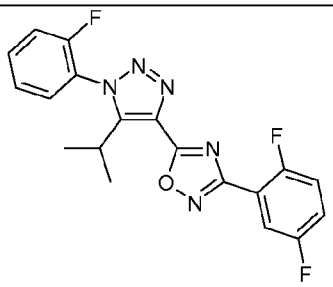
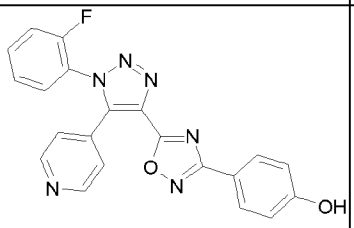
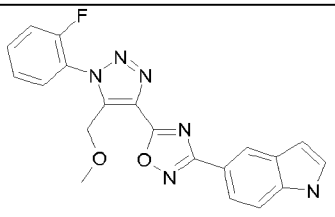
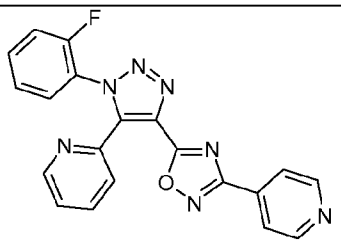
28		0.044	7.250
29		1.272	---
30		0.709	---
31		0.007	1.785
32		0.020	1.2

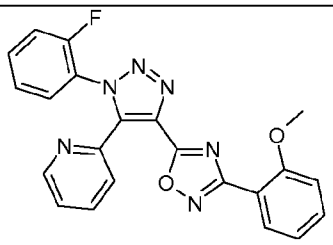
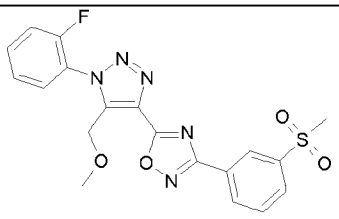
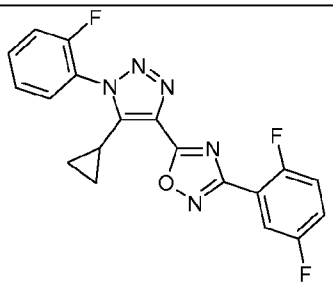
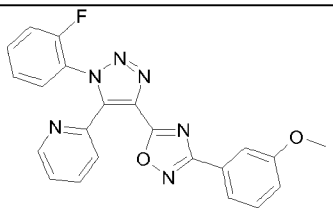
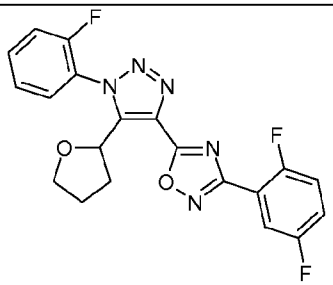
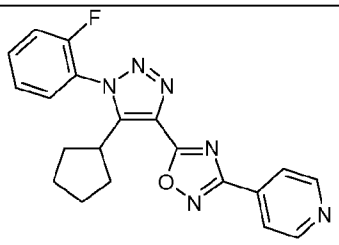
33		0.501	>20
34		1.100	>30
39		0.092	0.741
40		0.12	>20
41		0.16	>20
42		0.042	---

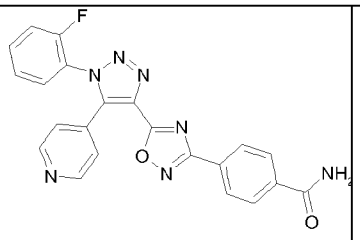
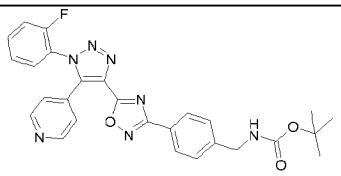
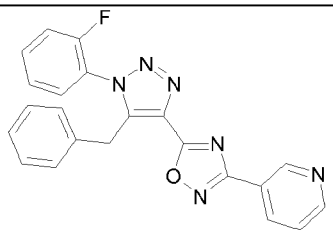
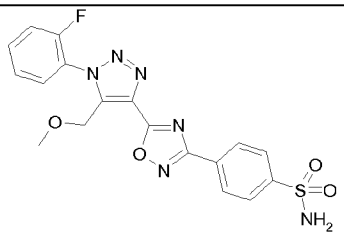
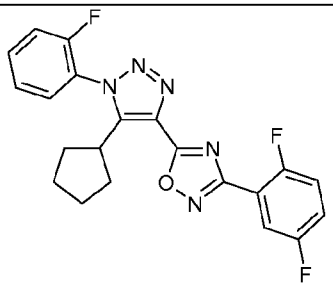
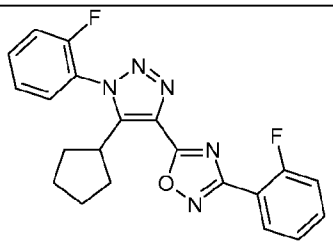
43		0.019	---
44		0.053	---
45		2.17	---
46		0.516	>20
47		0.672	>20
48		0.127	10.37

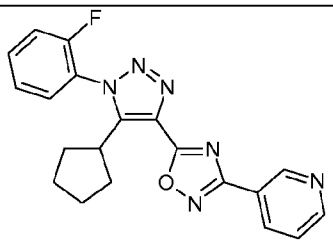
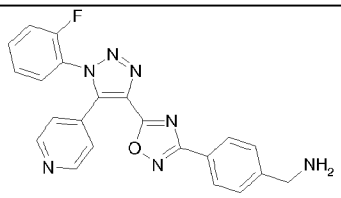
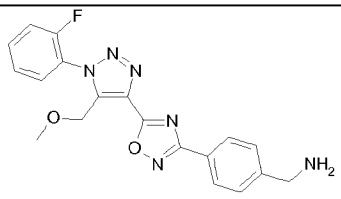
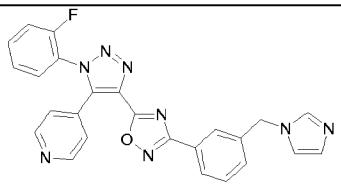
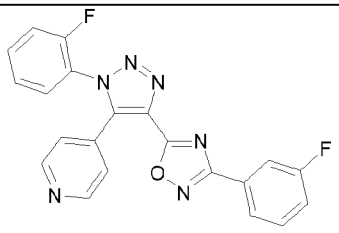
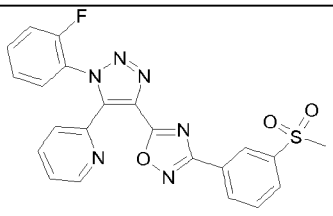
49		0.119	13.335
50		0.443	---
51		0.01	0.741
52		0.033	>20
53		0.211	---
54		0.953	---

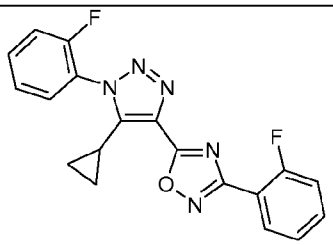
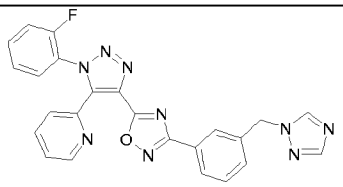
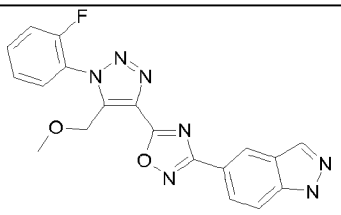
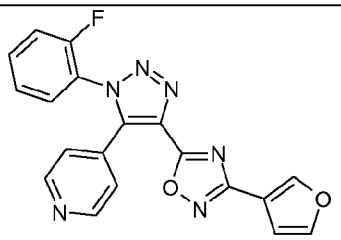
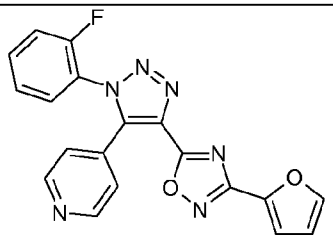
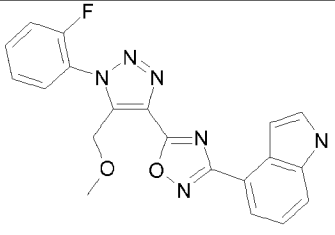
55		1.42	---
56		1.85	---
57		0.959	---
58		1.156	---
59		0.154	>20
60		0.62	---

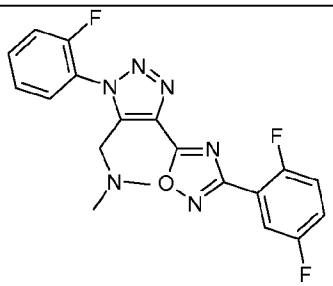
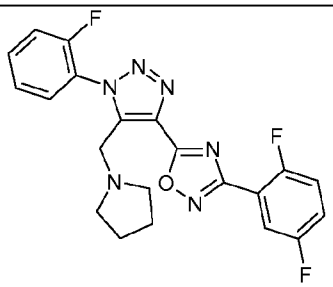
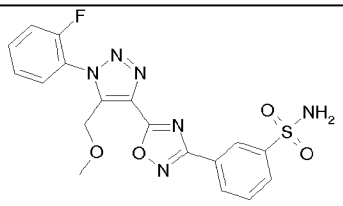
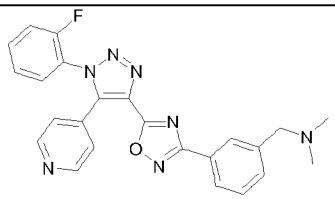
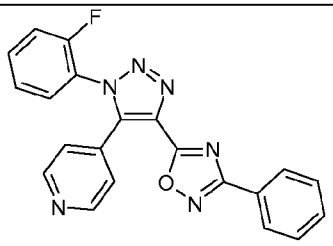
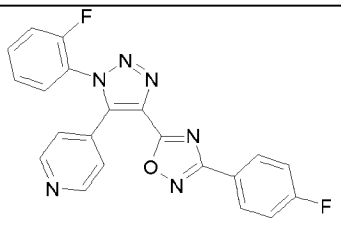
61		0.182	>20
62		0.046	>20
63		0.31	---
64		0.008	---
65		0.119	>20
66		0.026	---

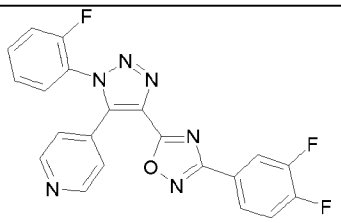
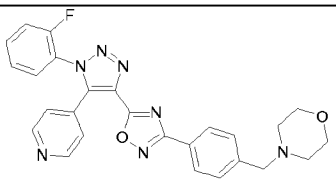
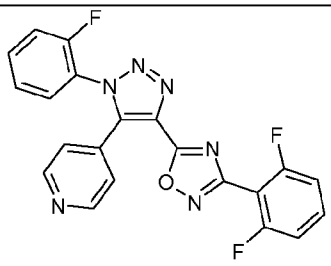
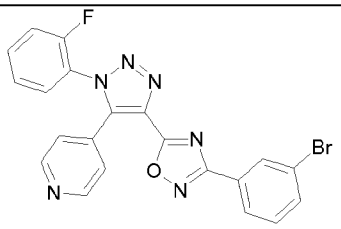
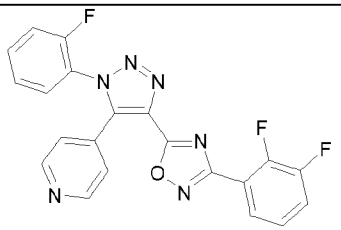
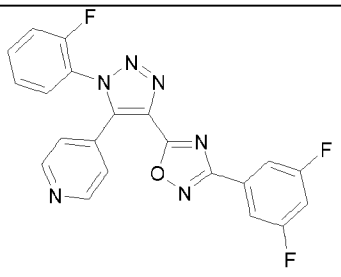
67		0.873	---
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69		0.116	>20
70		0.284	---
71		0.176	---
72		0.98	---

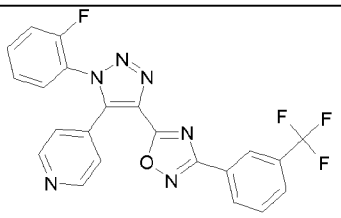
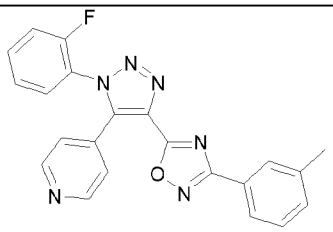
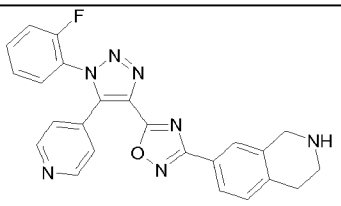
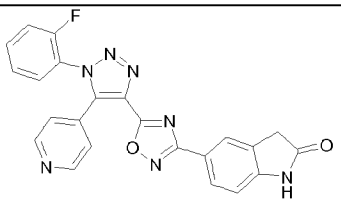
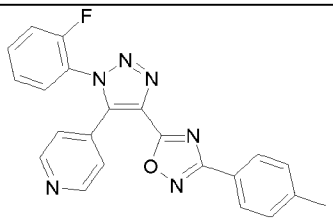
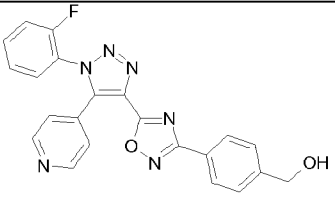
73		0.049	---
74		1.1	---
75		0.665	---
76		0.583	---
77		0.206	0.033
78		0.397	---

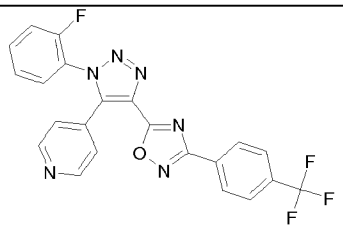
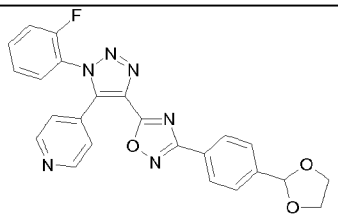
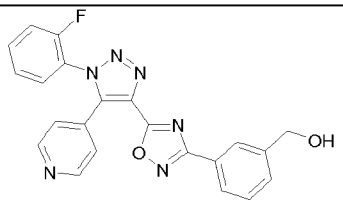
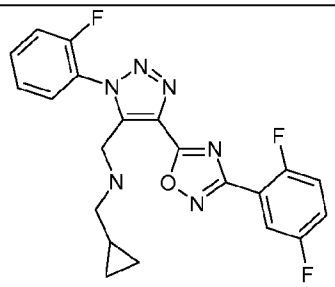
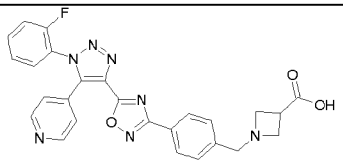
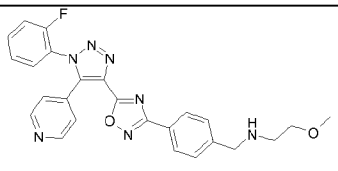
79		0.23	---
80		0.038	2.27
81		0.236	---
82		0.176	---
83		0.017	0.242
84		0.418	---

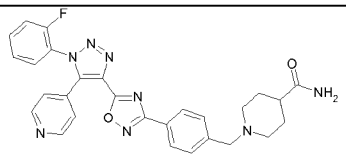
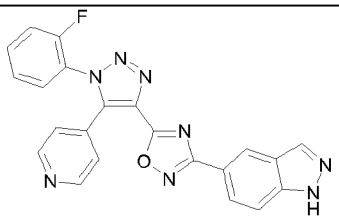
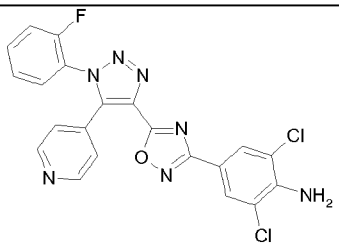
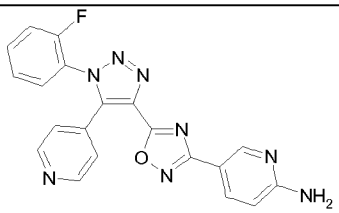
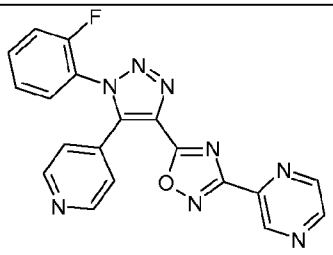
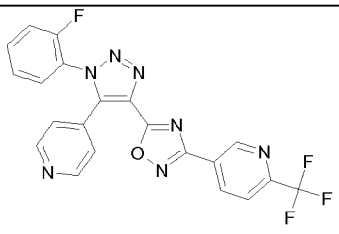
85		0.451	---
86		0.751	---
87		0.098	>20
88		0.945	---
89		1.033	---
90		0.204	---

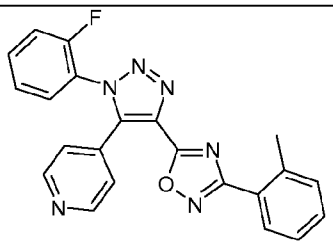
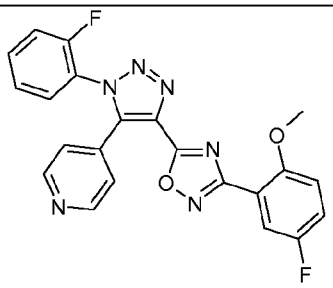
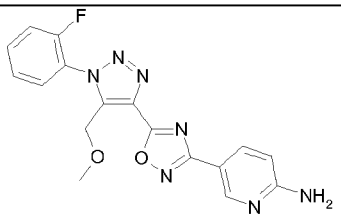
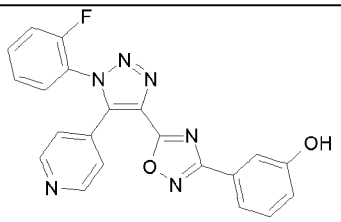
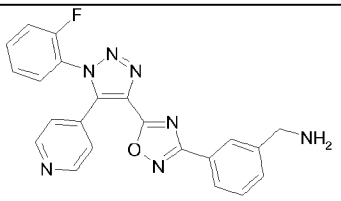
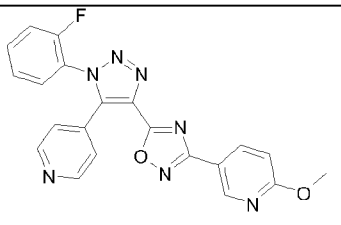
91		0.443	---
92		0.092	>20
93		0.754	---
94		0.226	---
95		0.013	---
96		0.138	---

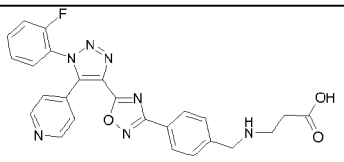
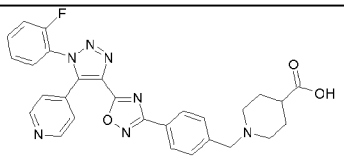
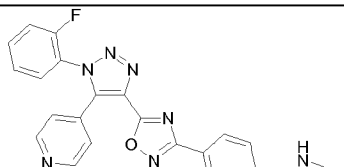
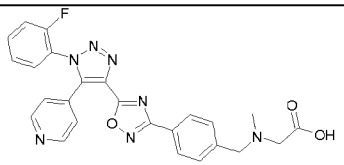
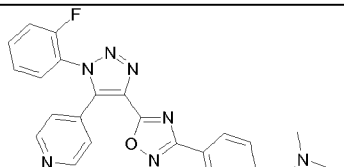
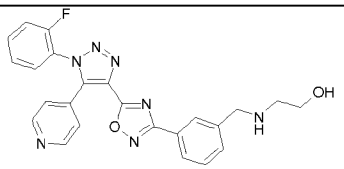
97		0.06	>20
98		0.439	---
99		0.106	---
100		0.018	---
101		0.009	0.214
102		0.006	0.149

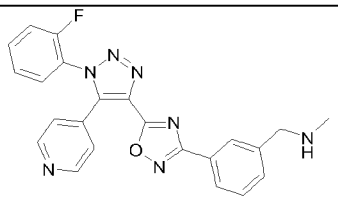
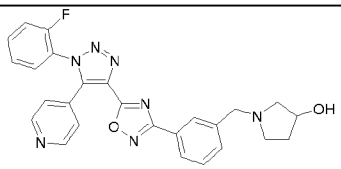
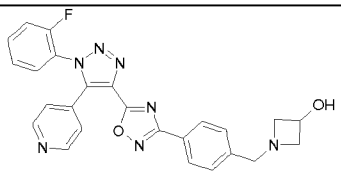
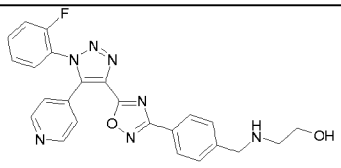
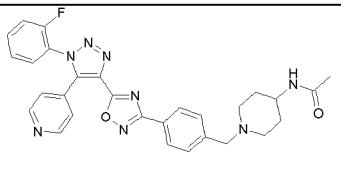
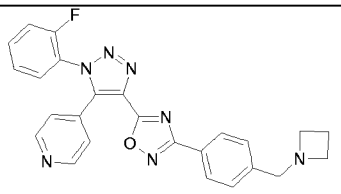
103		0.017	---
104		0.014	0.66
105		0.026	---
106		0.018	---
107		0.049	---
108		0.021	---

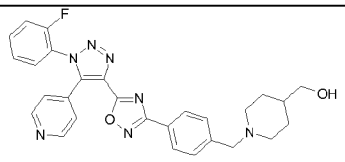
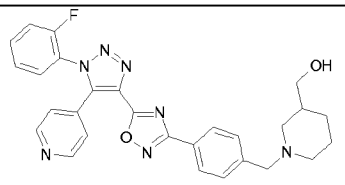
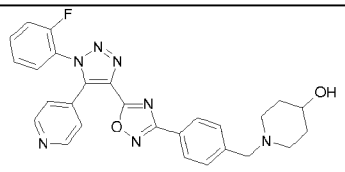
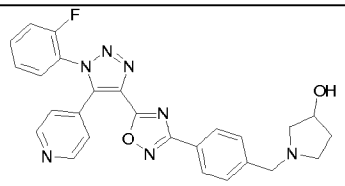
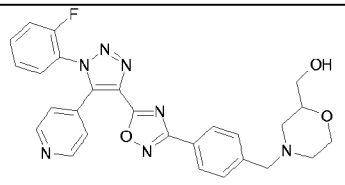
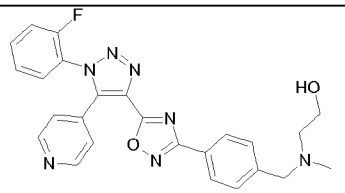
109		0.402	---
110		0.136	---
111		0.054	---
112		0.806	---
113		0.002	1.37
114		0.05	6.68

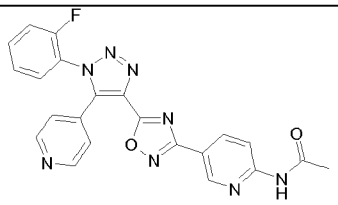
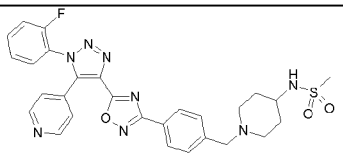
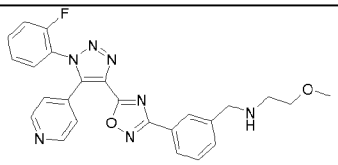
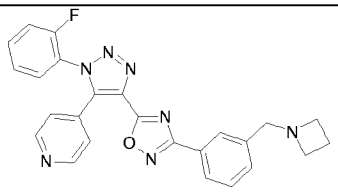
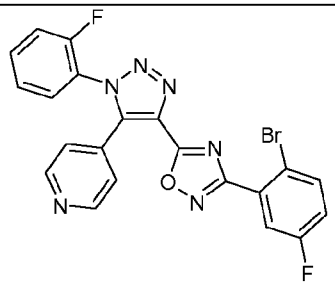
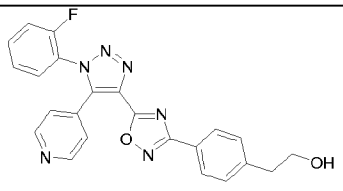
115		0.246	---
116		0.004	0.164
117		0.009	---
118		0.131	---
119		1.255	---
120		0.754	---

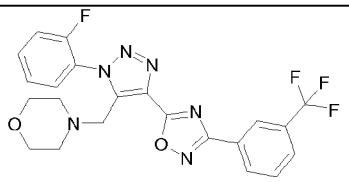
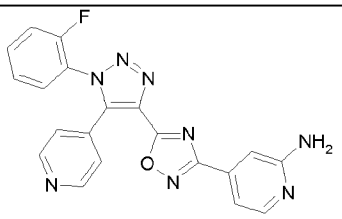
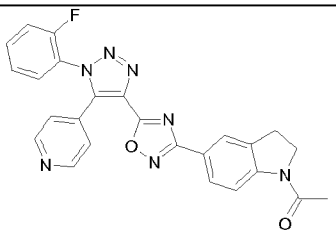
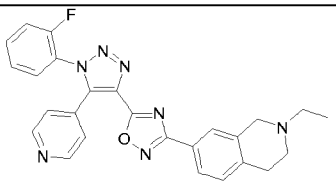
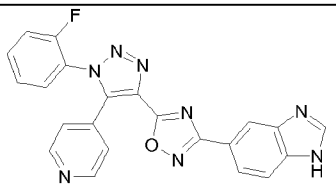
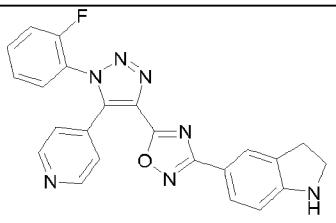
121		0.013	>20
122		0.056	---
123		0.475	---
124		0.023	---
125		0.23	---
126		0.226	---

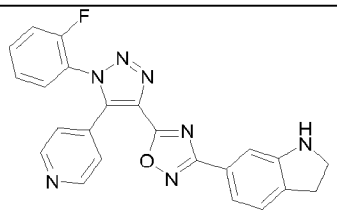
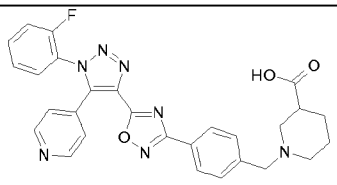
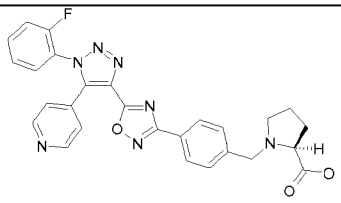
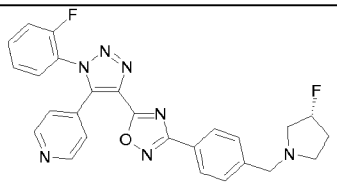
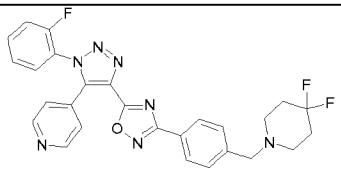
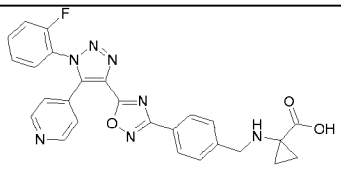
127		0.001	0.318
128		0.008	2.53
129		0.01	4.56
130		0.045	---
131		0.011	---
132		0.383	---

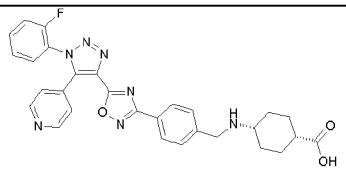
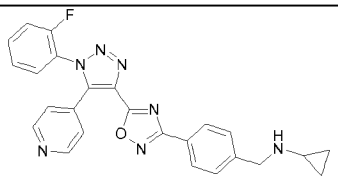
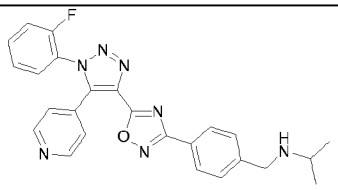
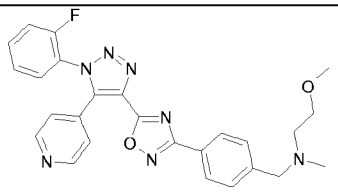
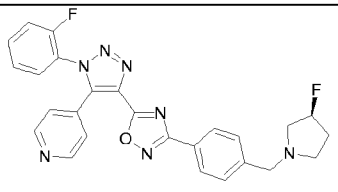
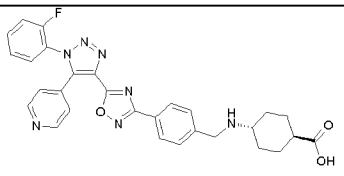
133		0.646	---
134		0.758	---
135		0.018	---
136		0.031	---
137		0.223	---
138		0.021	---

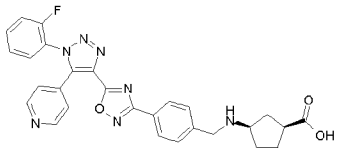
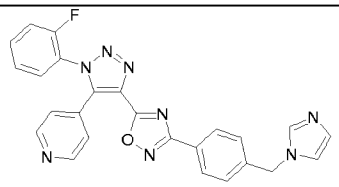
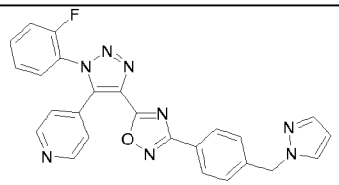
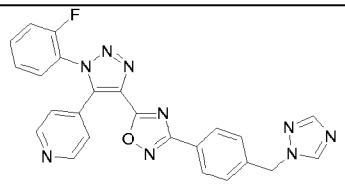
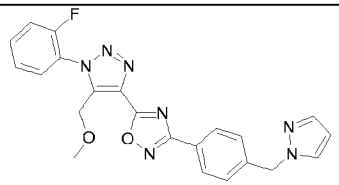
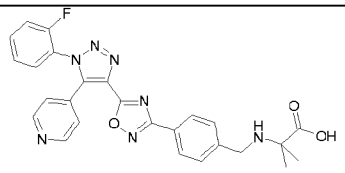
139		0.118	---
140		0.53	---
141		0.074	---
142		0.013	0.835
143		0.118	---
144		0.108	---

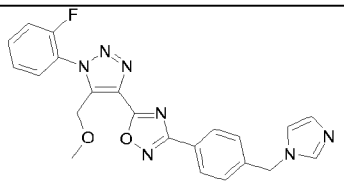
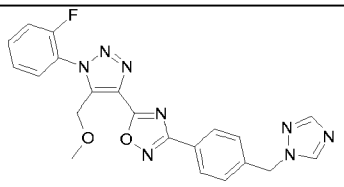
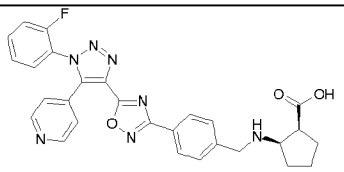
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146		0.36	---
147		0.577	---
148		0.508	---
149		0.039	---
150		0.043	---

151		0.34	---
152		0.078	---
153		0.09	---
154		0.918	---
155		0.251	---
156		0.027	---

157		0.218	---
158		0.056	---
159		0.574	---
160		0.071	---
161		0.545	---
162		0.211	---

163		0.08	---
164		0.027	---
165		0.017	---
166		0.218	---
167		0.015	---
168		0.016	---

169	Chiral 	0.008	---
170		0.004	---
171		0.011	---
172		0.005	---
173		0.24	---
174		0.162	---

175		0.067	---
176		0.105	---
177		0.742	---

Example 179: Animal models evaluating the *in vivo* efficacy of S1P agonists

Model of S1P agonists-induced lymphopenia in mice

Female C57BL/6 mice (Elevage Janvier) (8 week old) receive S1P agonists by oral route. Blood is sampled in heparinized (100 IU/kg, ip) mice by intracardiac or retroorbital puncture under isoflurane anesthesia 2 to 120 hrs after drug treatment. The white blood cells (lymphocytes and neutrophils) are counted using a Beckman/Coulter counter. The quality of blood sampling is assessed by counting erythocytes and platelets.

Compounds of Formula (I) are tested according to the above assay and have an ED50 of less than 100 mg/kg, more preferable below 50 mg/kg at 24 hours.

Model of MOG-induced Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelytis (EAE) in mice

EAE was induced in 9 weeks old female mice (C57BL/6, Elevage Janvier) by an immunization against MOG. The mice received Pertussis toxin (Alexis, 300 ng/mouse in 200 µl of PBS) by ip route and 100 µl of an emulsion containing MOG35-55 peptide (NeoMPS, 200 µg/mouse), Mycobacterium Tuberculosis (0.25 mg/mouse) in Complete Freund's Adjuvant (DIFCO) by subcutaneous injection into the back. Two days later an additional

injection of Pertussis toxin (Alexis, 300 ng/mouse in 200 µl of PBS) was done by ip route. After EAE induction, mice were weighed daily and the neurological impairment was quantified using a 15-points clinical scale assessing the paralysis (tail, hind limbs and fore limbs), the incontinency and the death.

Clinical score

-1- Tail

- Score = 0 A normal mouse holds its tail erect when moving.
- Score = 1 If the extremity of the tail is flaccid with a tendency to fall.
- Score = 2 If the tail is completely flaccid and drags on the table.

-2- Hind limbs

- Score = 0 A normal mouse has an energetic walk and doesn't drag his paws.
- Score = 1 Either one of the following tests is positive:
  - -a- Flip test: while holding the tail between thumb and index finger, flip the animal on his back and observe the time it takes to right itself. A healthy mouse will turn itself immediately. A delay suggests hind-limb weakness.
  - -b- Place the mouse on the wire cage top and observe as it crosses from one side to the other. If one or both limbs frequently slip between the bars we consider that there is a partial paralysis.
- Score = 2 Both previous tests are positive.
- Score = 3 One or both hind limbs show signs of paralysis but some movements are preserved; for example: the animal can grasp and hold on to the underside of the wire cage top for a short moment before letting go
- Score = 4 When both hind legs are paralyzed and the mouse drags them when moving.

-3- Fore limbs:

- Score = 0 A normal mouse uses his front paws actively for grasping and walking and holds his head erect.
- Score = 1 Walking is possible but difficult due to a weakness in one or both of the paws, for example, the front paws are considered weak when the mouse has difficulty grasping the underside of the wire top cage. Another sign of weakness is head drooping.
- Score = 2 When one forelimb is paralyzed (impossibility to grasp and the mouse turns around the paralyzed limb). At this time the head has also lost much of its muscle tone.
- Score = 3 Mouse cannot move, and food and water are unattainable.

-4- Bladder:

Score = 0 A normal mouse has full control of his bladder.

Score = 1 A mouse is considered incontinent when his lower body is soaked with urine.

-5- Death:

Score = 15

The final score for each animal is determined by the addition of all the above-mentioned categories. The maximum score for live animals is 10.

At day 12 (first signs of paralysis) the mice were stratified in experimental groups (n = 10) according to the clinical score and the body weight loss. The semi-curative treatment started at day 14.

Example 180: Preparation of a pharmaceutical formulation

Formulation 1 – Tablets

A compound of formula I and related formulae is admixed as a dry powder with a dry gelatin binder in an approximate 1:2 weight ratio. A minor amount of magnesium stearate is added as a lubricant. The mixture is formed into 240-270 mg tablets (80-90 mg of active compound according to the invention per tablet) in a tablet press.

Formulation 2 – Capsules

A compound of formula I and related formulae is admixed as a dry powder with a starch diluent in an approximate 1:1 weight ratio. The mixture is filled into 250 mg capsules (125 mg of active compound according to the invention per capsule).

Formulation 3 – Liquid

A compound of formula I and related formulae (1250 mg), sucrose (1.75 g) and xanthan gum (4 mg) are blended, passed through a No. 10 mesh U.S. sieve, and then mixed with a previously prepared solution of microcrystalline cellulose and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (11:89, 50 mg) in water. Sodium benzoate (10 mg), flavor, and color are diluted with water and added with stirring. Sufficient water is then added to produce a total volume of 5 mL.

Formulation 4 – Tablets

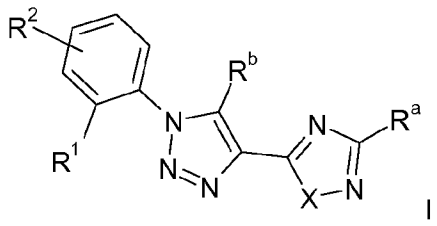
A compound of formula I and related formulae is admixed as a dry powder with a dry gelatin binder in an approximate 1:2 weight ratio. A minor amount of magnesium stearate is added as a lubricant. The mixture is formed into 450-900 mg tablets (150-300 mg of active compound according to the invention) in a tablet press.

Formulation 5 – Injection

A compound of formula I and related formulae is dissolved in a buffered sterile saline injectable aqueous medium to a concentration of approximately 5 mg/mL.

Claims

1. A compound according to formula I:



I

wherein

X is O or S;

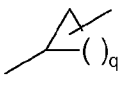
R^1 denotes H, Hal, CF_3, OCF_3, CN, or NO_2;

R^2 is H, A or Hal;

R^a is H, A, Ar, or Het; provided that R^a is not a benzo[1,3]dioxolyl group, or a phenyl group being unsubstituted or substituted by at least one Methyl, F, Cl, OMe and/or OEt, if R^b is a methyl group;

R^b is A, Ar, Het, OA, NHA, or NA_2, Ar-alkyl, or Het-alkyl;

Hal is F, Cl, Br or I;

A is a branched or linear alkyl having 1 to 12 C-atoms, wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 H-atoms may be replaced by Hal, OR^3, CN, CO_2R^3, cycloalkyl having 3 to 7 ring carbon atoms, or $N(R^3)_2$ and wherein one or more, preferably 1 to 7 non-adjacent CH_2-groups may be replaced by O, NR^3 or S and/or by –CO-, $-NR^3CO-$, $-CONR^3-$, NR^3CO_2-, NR^3CONR^3-, -CH=CH-, -C≡C-, groups, or , or denotes cycloalkyl or cycloalkylalkylen having 3-7 ring C atoms;

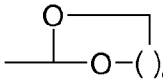
q is 1, 2, 3, or 4

Ar denotes a monocyclic or bicyclic, unsaturated or aromatic carbocyclic ring having 6 to 14 carbon atoms which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5;

Ar-alkyl denotes an aryl group linked to the rest of the molecule through a C_1-C_{12} alkylen chain, preferably C_1-C_6 alkylen chain. Preferred Ar-alkyl are linked to the rest of the molecule through a methylen or a ethylen group.

Het denotes a monocyclic or bicyclic, saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocyclic ring having 1 to 4 N, O and/or S atoms which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by a substitutent selected from R^4 and/or R^5; and wherein one or more CH_2 groups may be replaced by –CO-

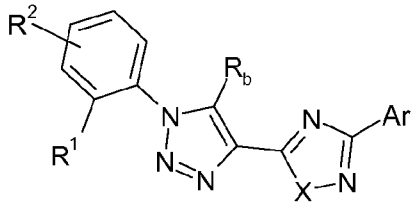
Het-alkyl denotes a group Het linked to the rest of the molecule through a C_1-C_{12} alkylen chain, preferably C_1-C_6 alkylen chain. Preferred Het-alkyl are linked to the rest of the molecule through a methylen or a ethylen group.

R^4 and R^5 are each independently selected from A, Hal, hydroxy, alkoxy, carboxy, carboxy-alkyl, Perfluoro-alkyl, Perfluoro-alkoxy, acyl, alkylsulfonyl, sulfonyl, -$SO_2(R^3)_2$, cyano, nitro, amino, amido, alkyl optionally substituted by a carboxy, -$N(R^3)_2$, -$CO(NR^3)_2$, -OR^3, $(NR^3)COR^3$, -CO_2R^3, -COR^3, or Ar-alkyl or Het-alkyl both optionally substituted by A, Hal, an acyl, alkylsulfonyl, carboxy, -$N(R^3)_2$, -$CON(R^3)_2$, -OR^3, $(NR^3)COR^3$, -CO_2R^3, -COR^3, -$SO_2N(R^3)_2$, -SO_2alkyl, NR^3SO_2alkyl, NR^3SO_2alkyl, , or C_1-C_6 alkyl;

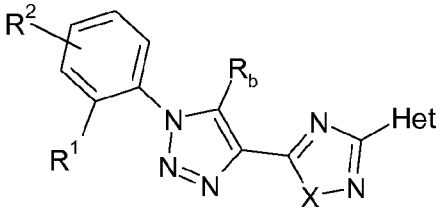
R^3 is H or A;

and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives, solvates, tautomers, salts and stereoisomers thereof, including mixtures thereof in all ratios.

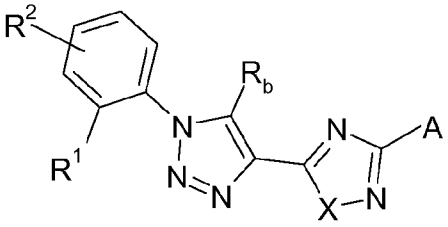
2. Compounds of Furmula IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF and IG



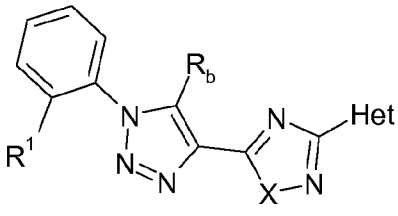
IA;



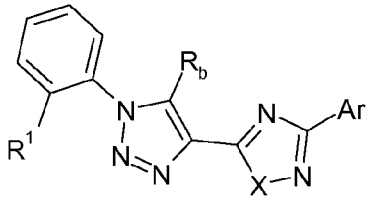
IB;



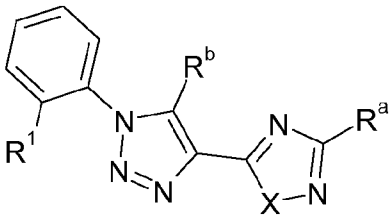
IC;



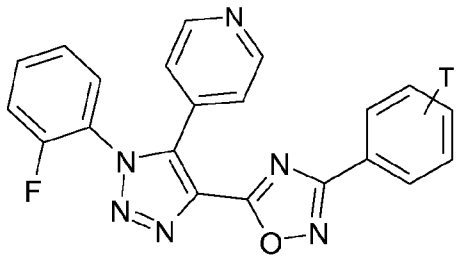
ID;



IE;



IF

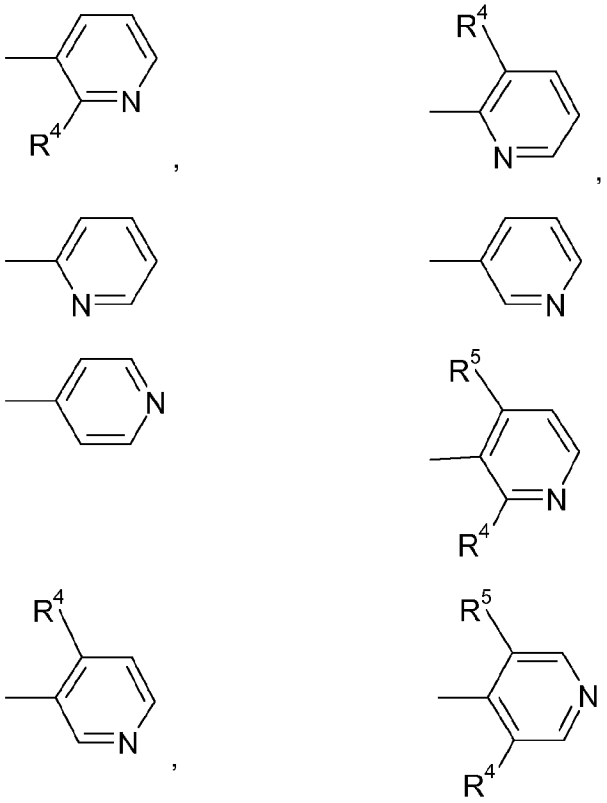


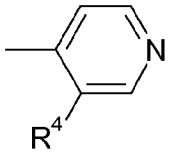
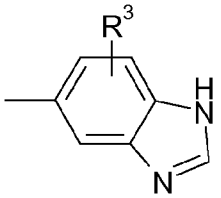
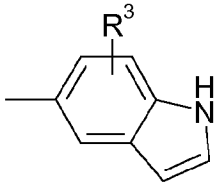
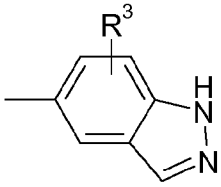
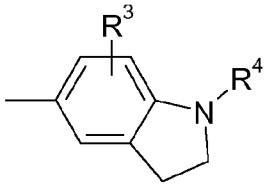
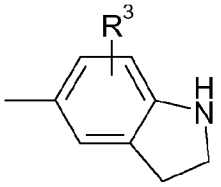
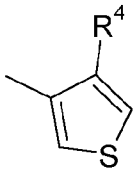
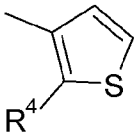
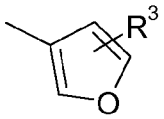
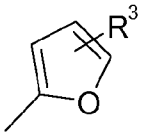
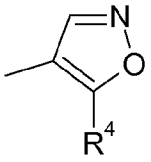
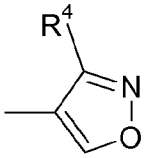
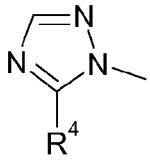
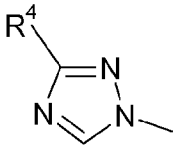
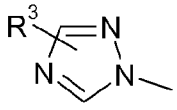
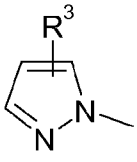
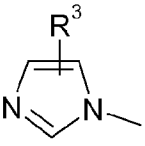
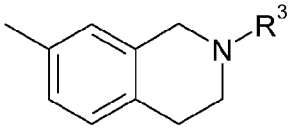
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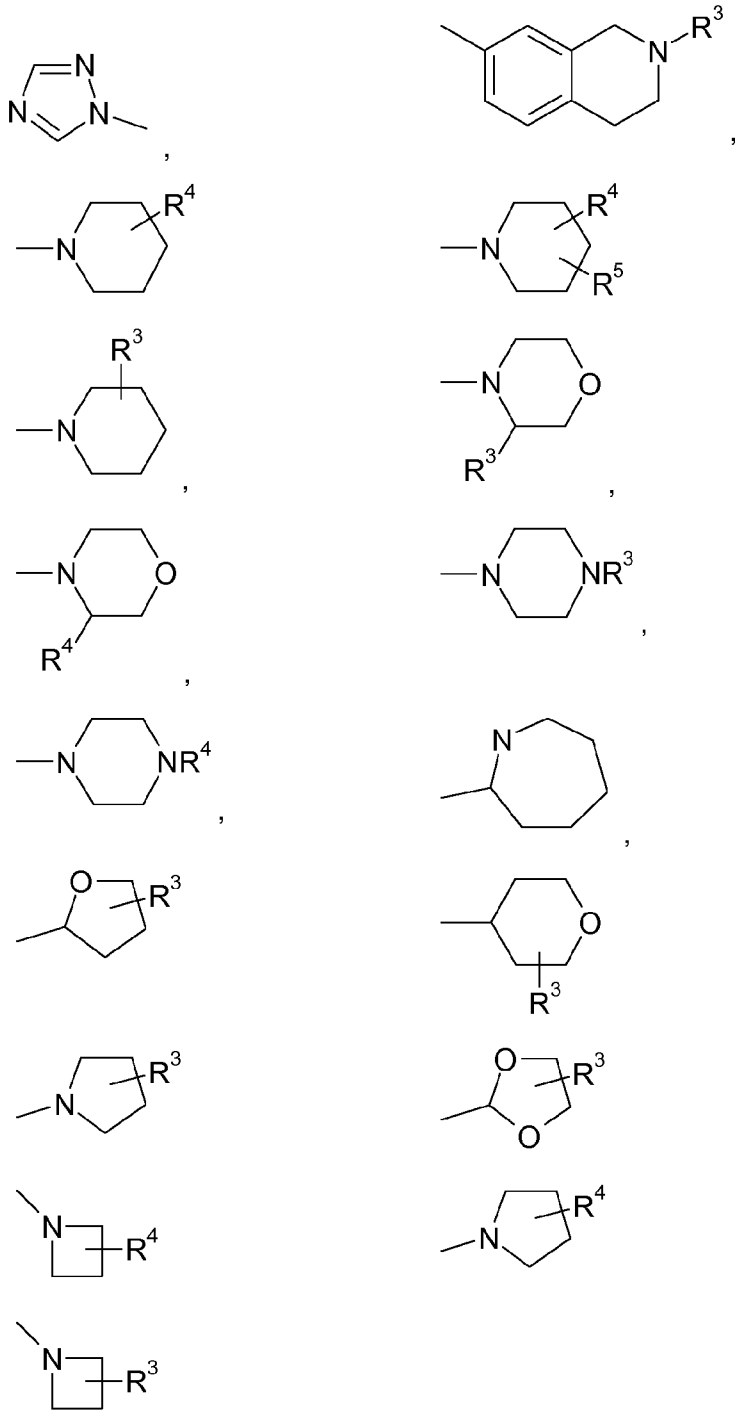
wherein T is Het-alkyl, A, SO_2Me, R^4 or R^5 and wherein X, R^a, R^b, R^1, R^2, R^4, R^5 are as defined in claim 1,

and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives, solvates, tautomers, salts and stereoisomers thereof, including mixtures thereof in all ratios.

3. Compounds of Formula I according to claim 1 or 2 wherein Het is selected from the following groups:



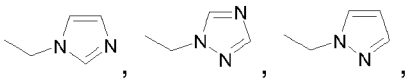
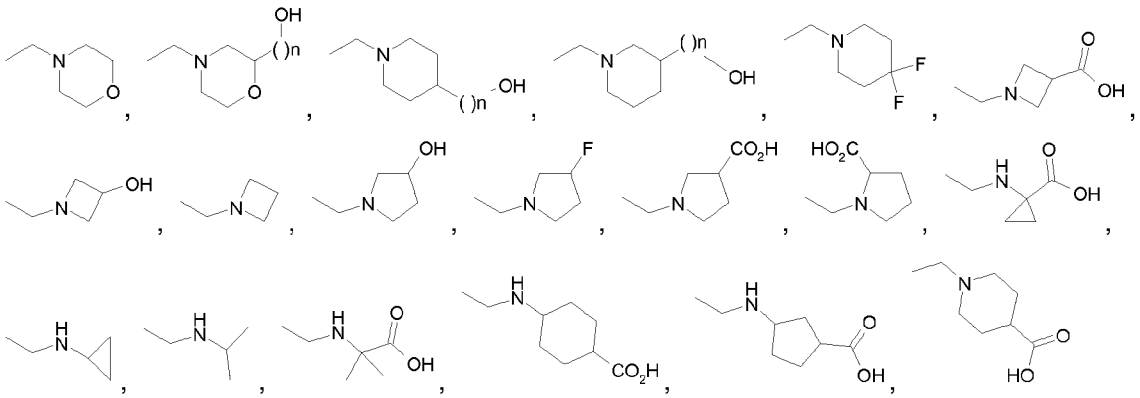

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Wherein R^3, R^4 and R^5 are as defined above.

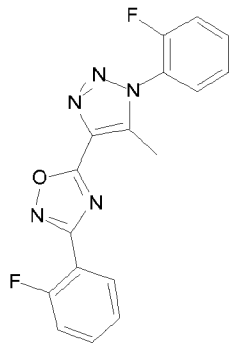
4. Compounds according to claims 1 or 2 wherein R^4 and R^5 are selected from the following groups:

Hal, C_1-C_6alkyl, $-CF_3$, $-(CH_2)_nOR^3$, $-(CH_2)_nCOOR^3$, $-SO_2Me$, $-SO_2N(R^3)_2$, $-COR^3$, $-CO(NR^3)_2$, $-(CH_2)_nCOOtBu$, $-(CH_2)_nN(R^3)_2$, $-(CH_2)_nOH$, $-(CH_2)_nN(R^3)(CH_2)_pOR^3$, -

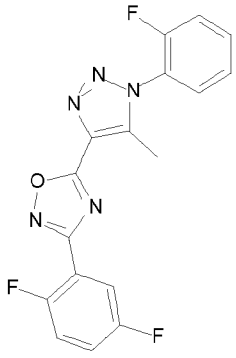
$(CH_2)_nN(R^3)(CH_2)_pCOOR^3$, $-NHCOR^3$, $NHSO_2R^3$, , 

wherein n and p are independently from one other 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 and R^3 is as defined in claim1.

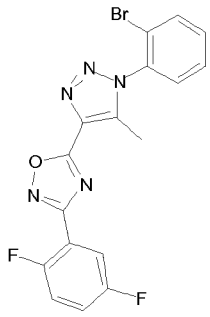
5. Compounds according to any one of claims 1 or 2 selected from the following group:



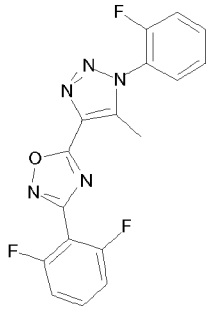
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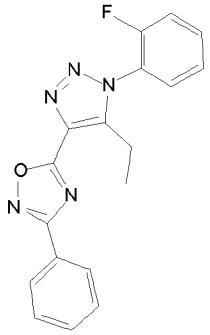
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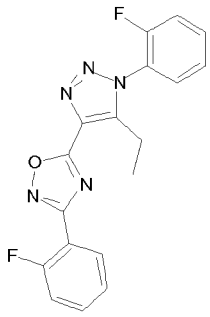
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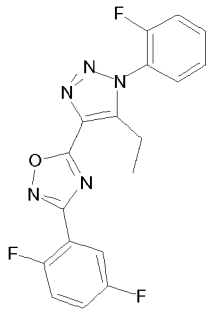
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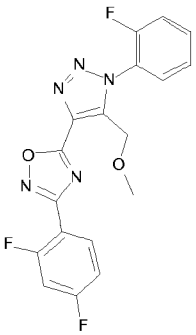
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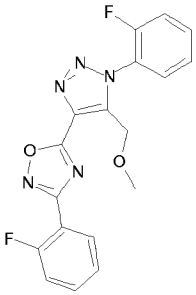
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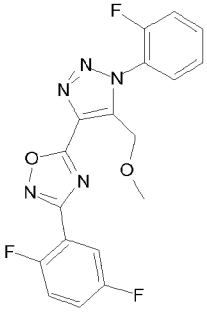
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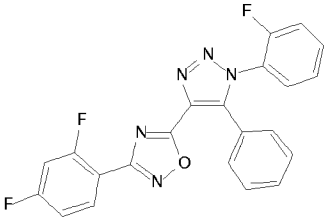
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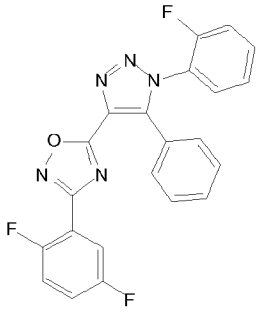
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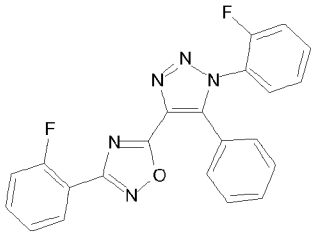
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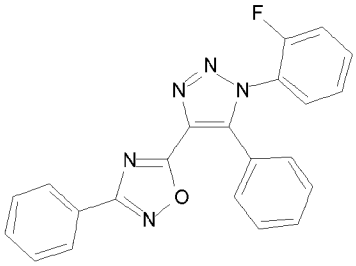
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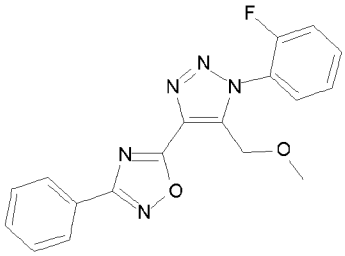
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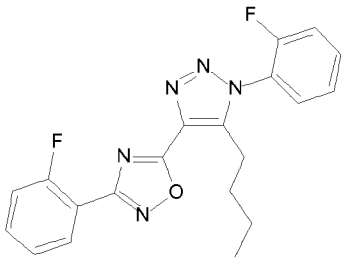
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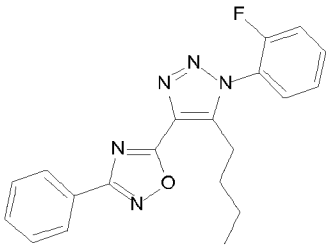
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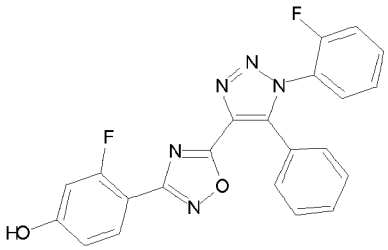
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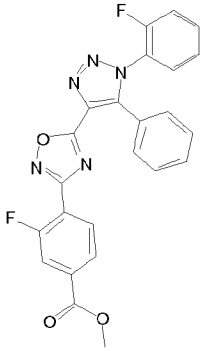
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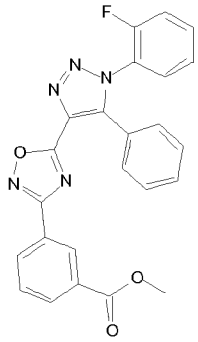
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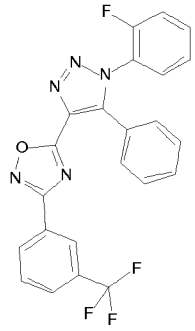
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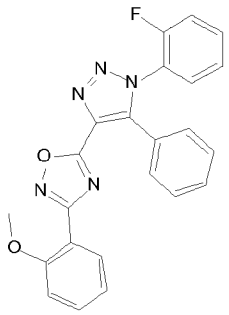
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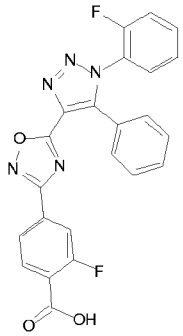
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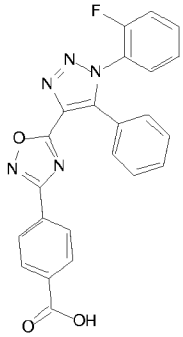
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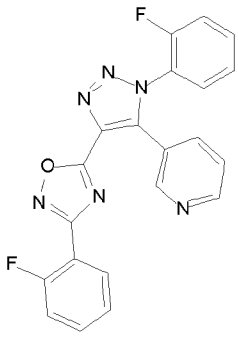
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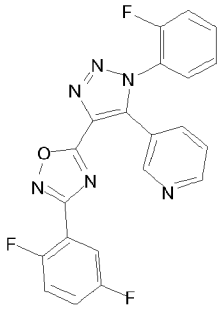
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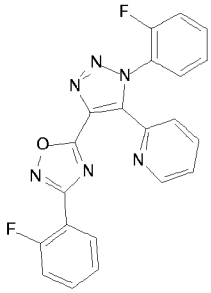
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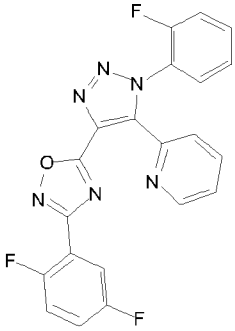
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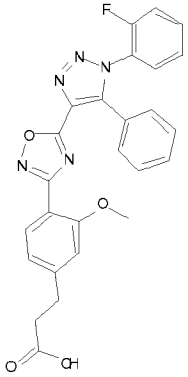
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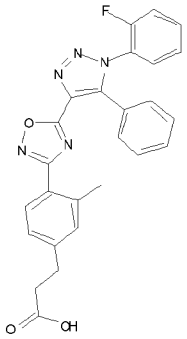
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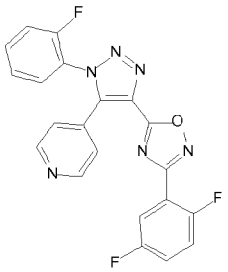
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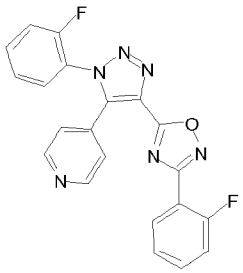
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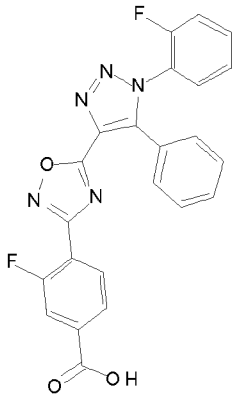
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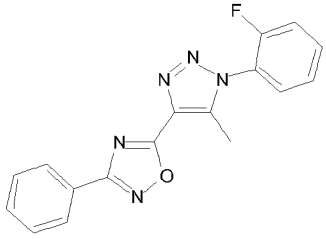
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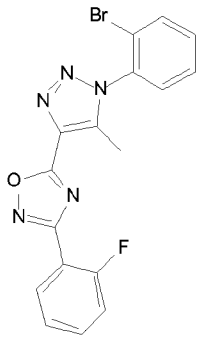
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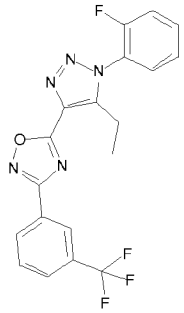
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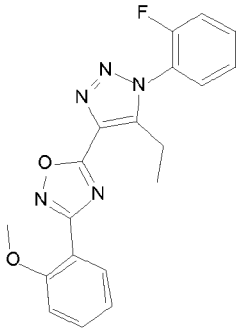
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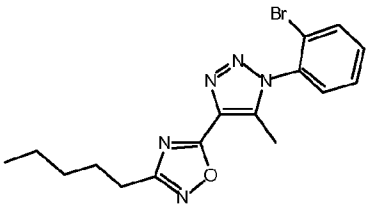
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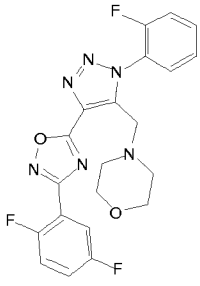
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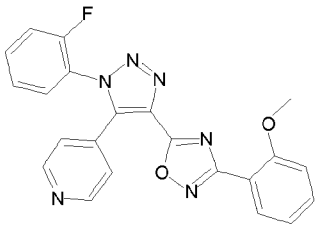
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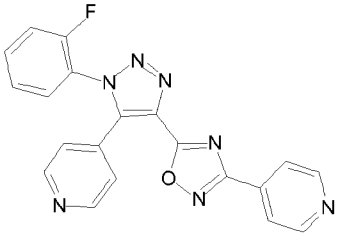
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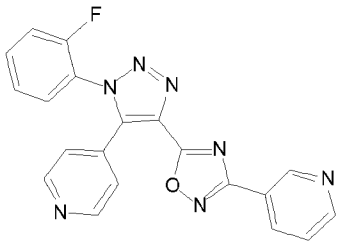
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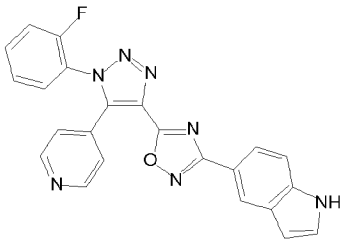
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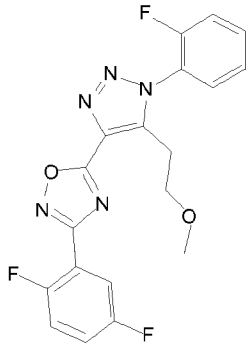
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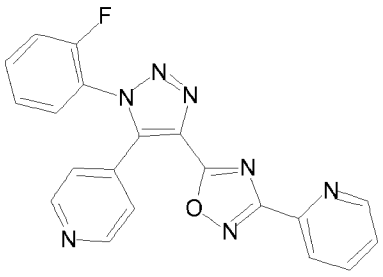
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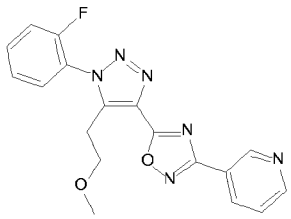


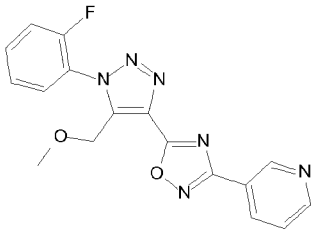
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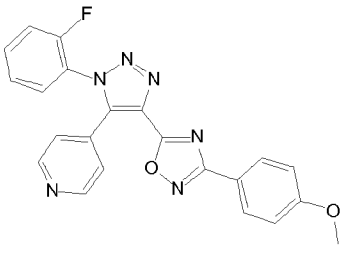


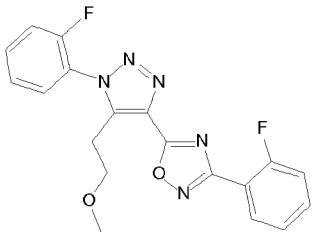
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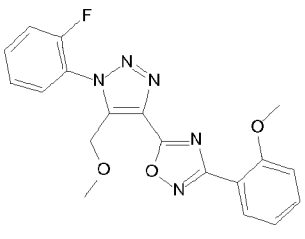

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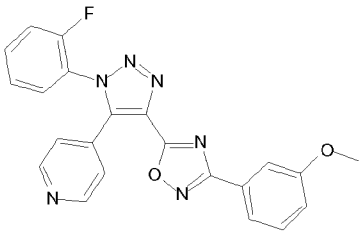

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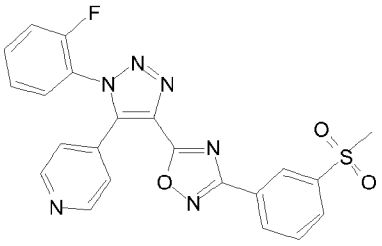

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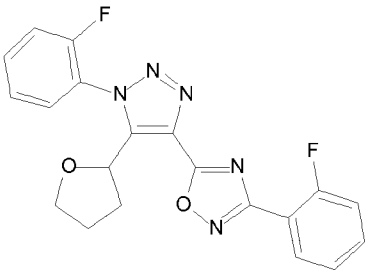

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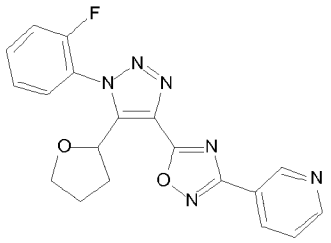
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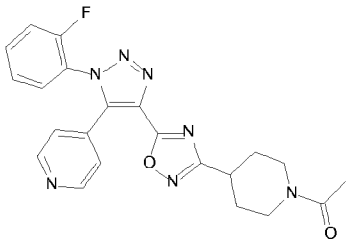
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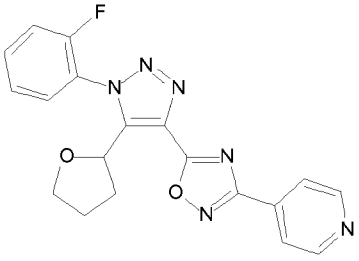
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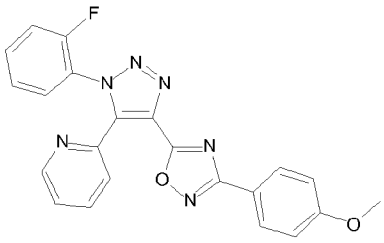
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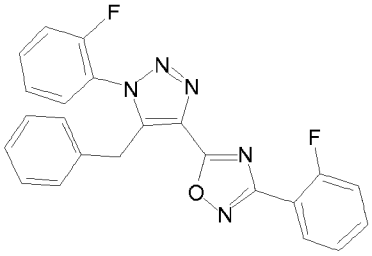
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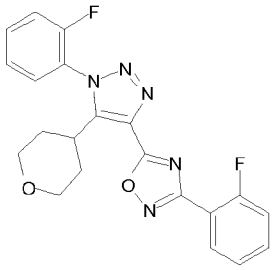
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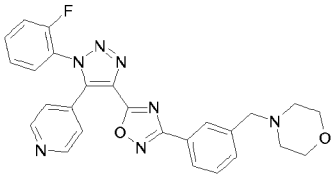
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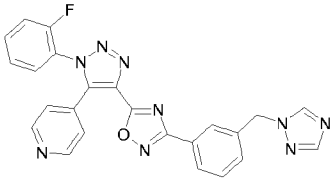
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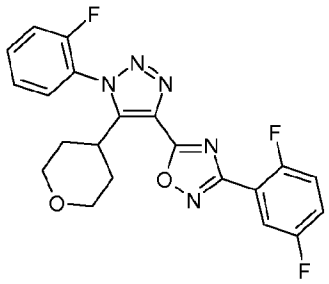
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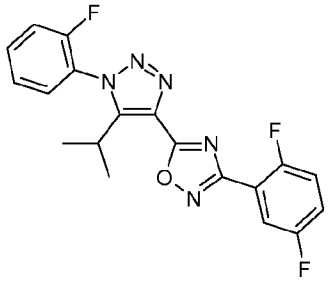
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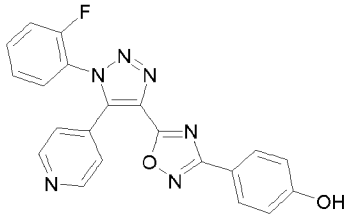
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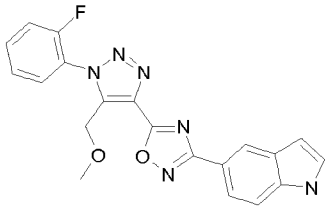
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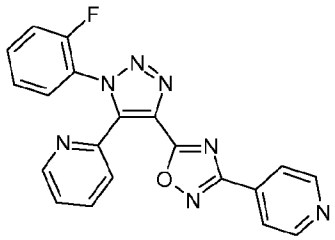
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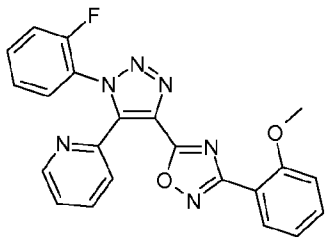
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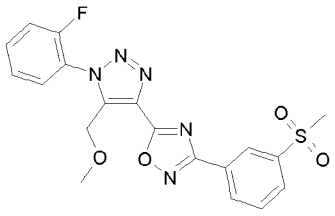
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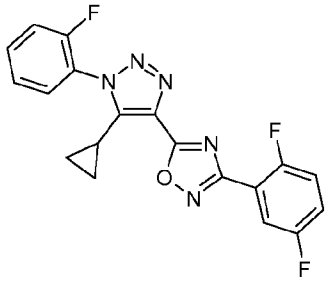
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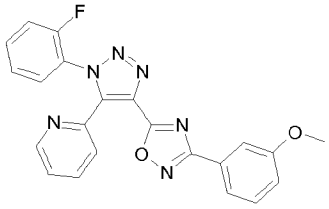
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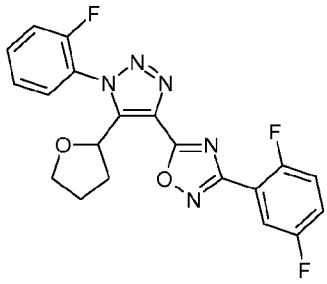
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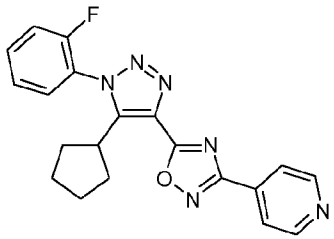
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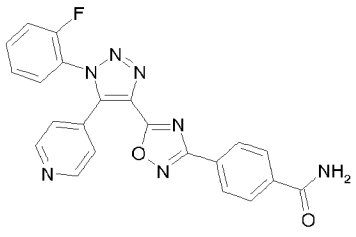
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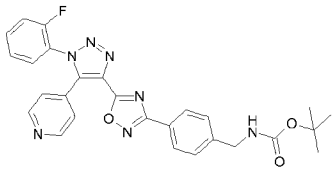
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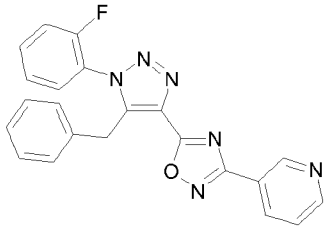
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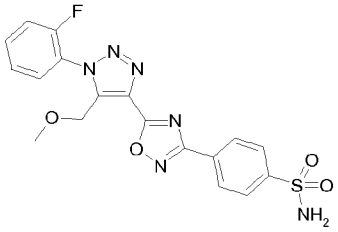
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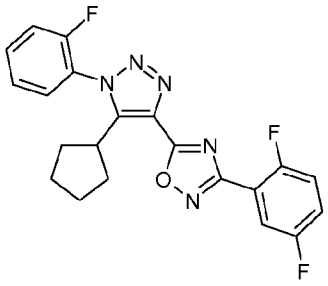
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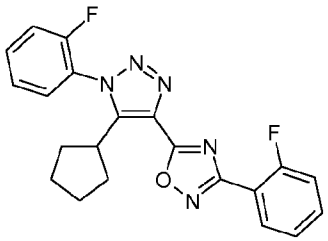
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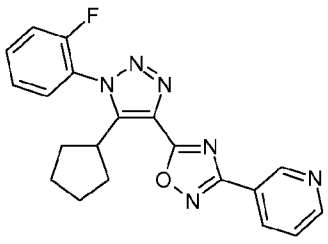
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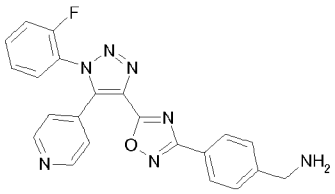
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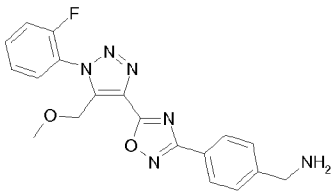
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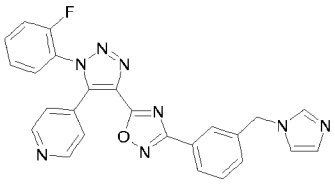
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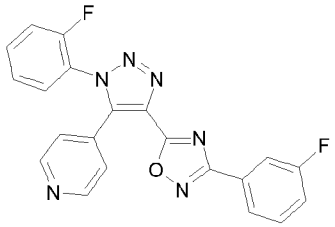
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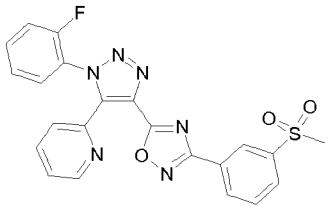
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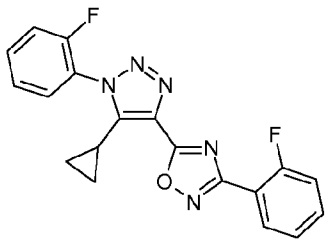
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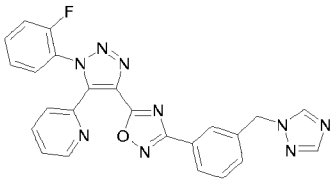
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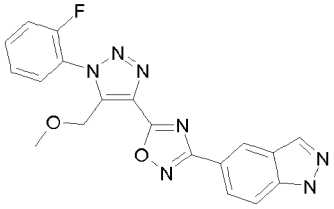
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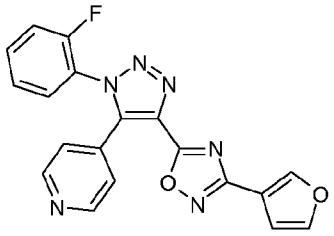
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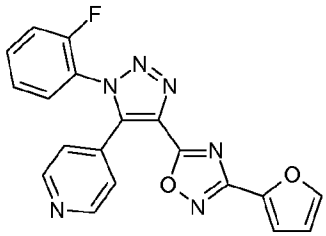
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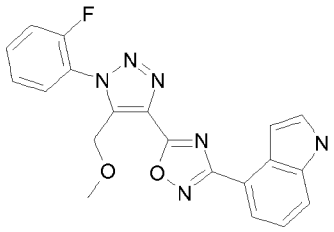
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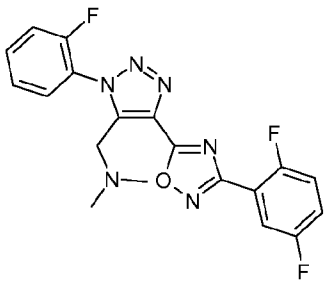
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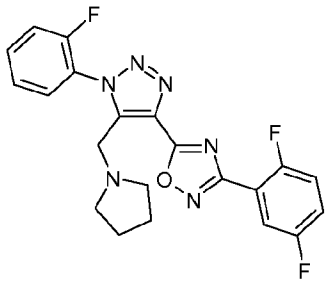
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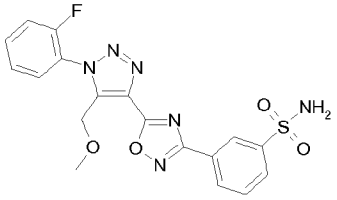
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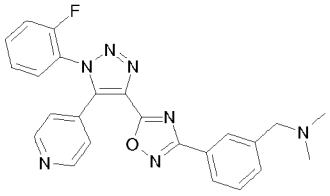
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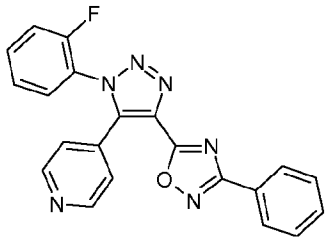
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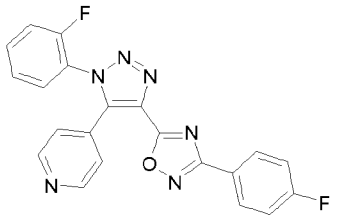
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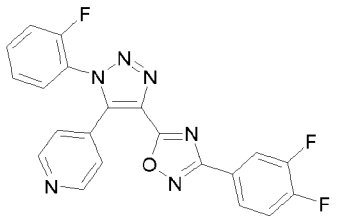
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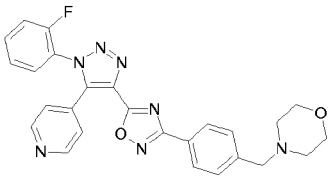
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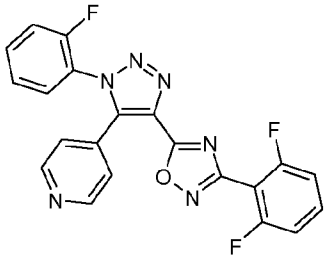
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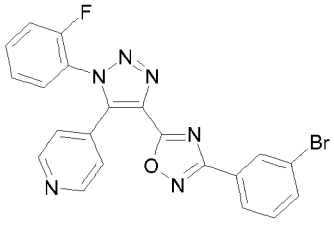
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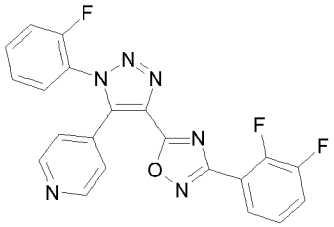
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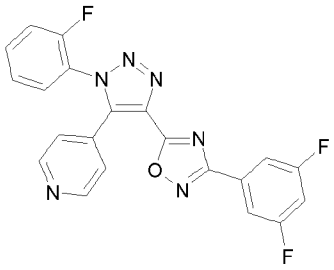
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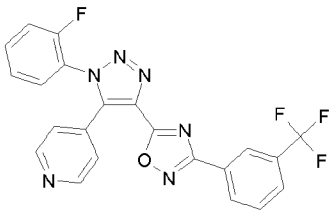
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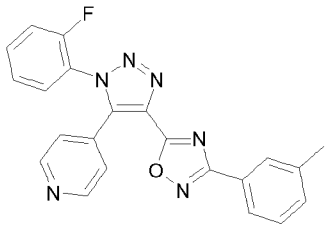
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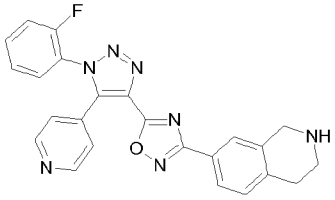
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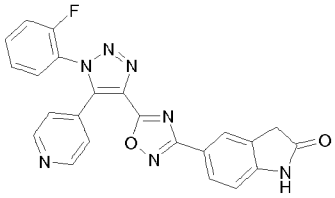
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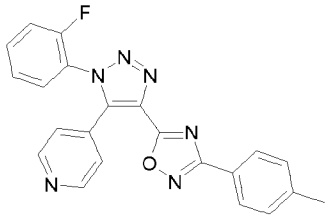
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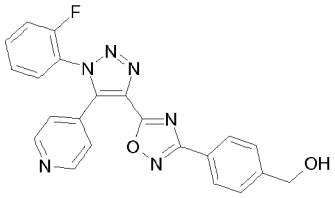
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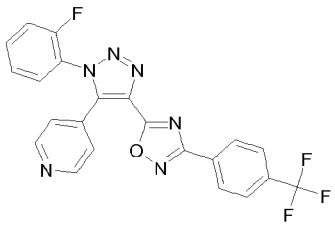
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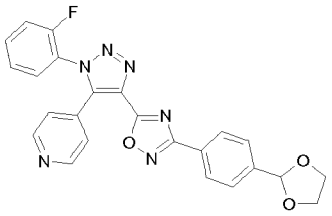
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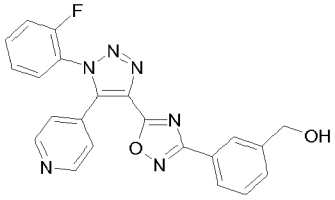
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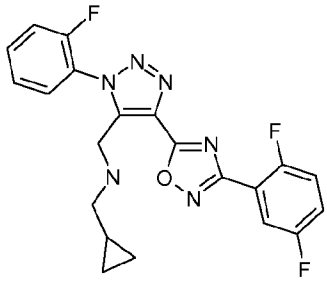
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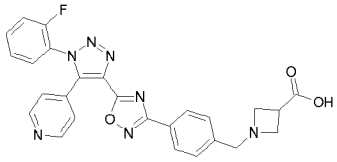
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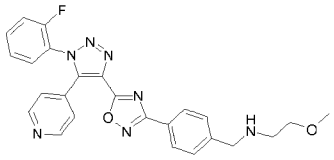
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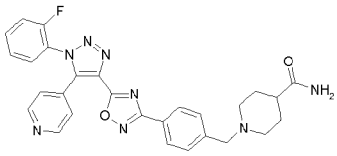
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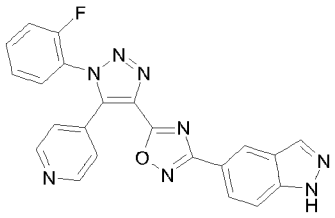
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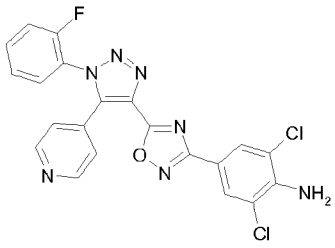
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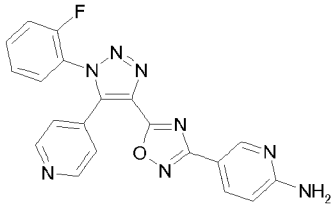
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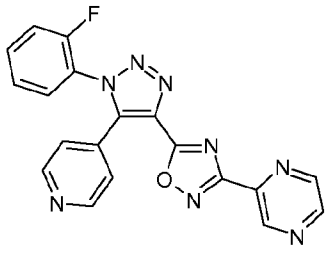
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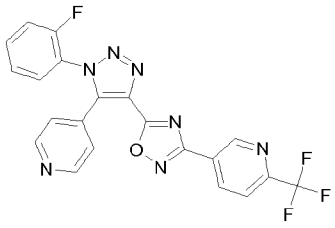
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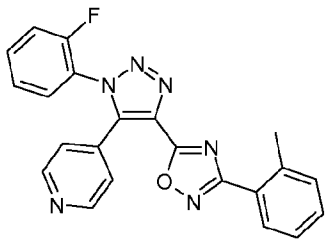
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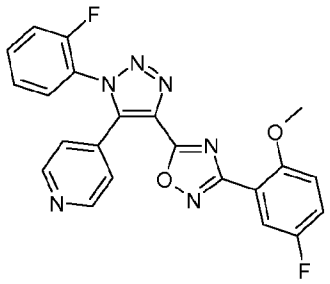
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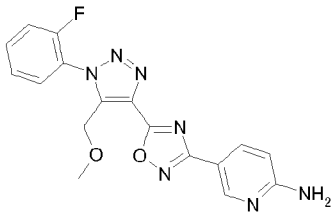
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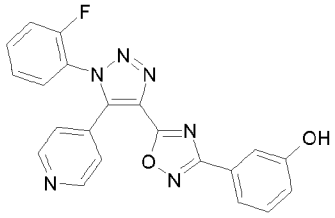
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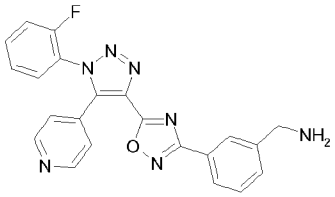
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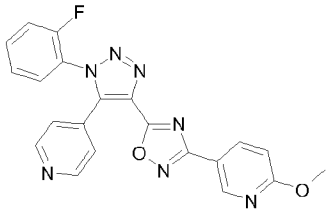
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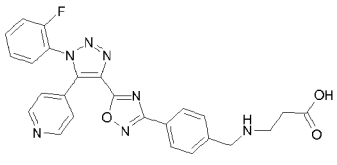
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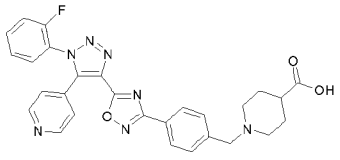
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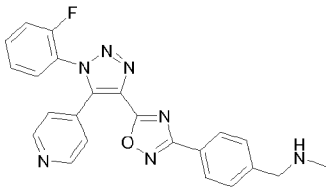
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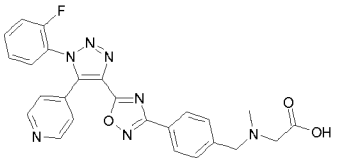
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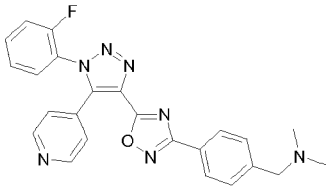
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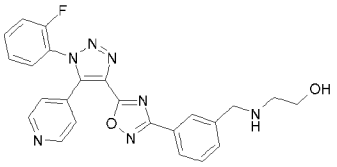
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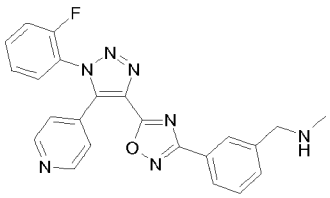
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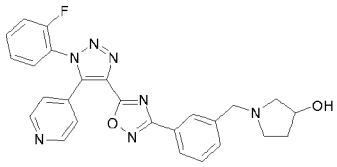
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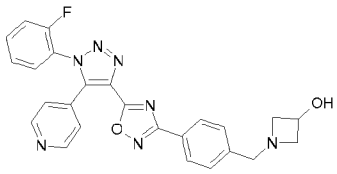
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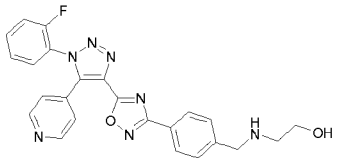
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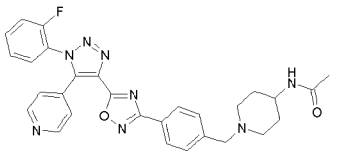
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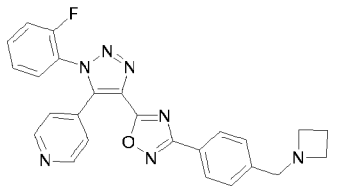
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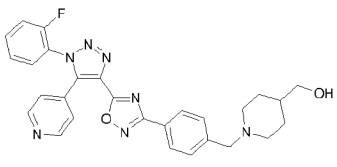
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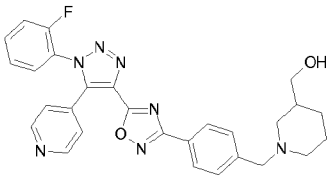
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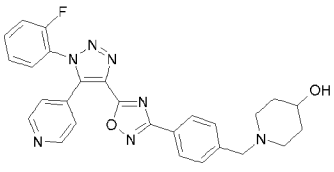
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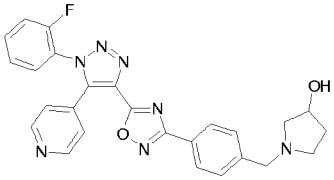
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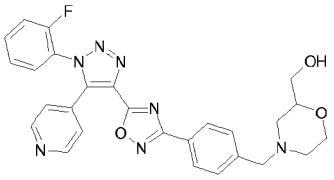
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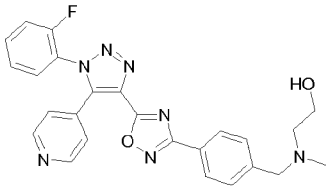
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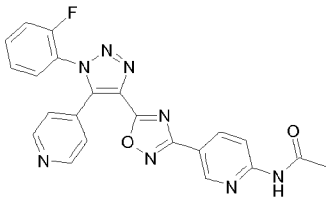
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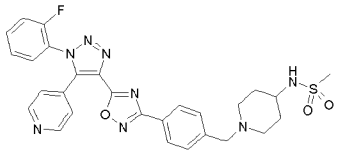
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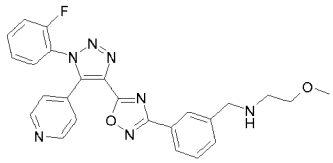
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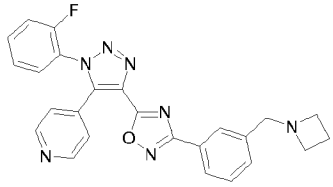
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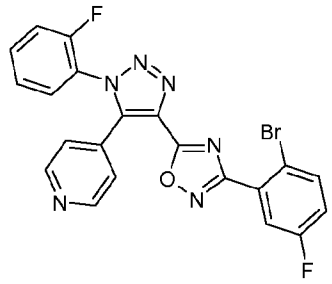
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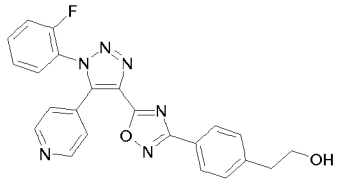
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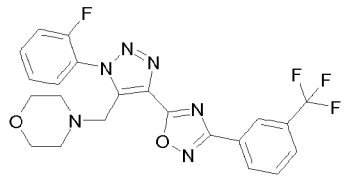
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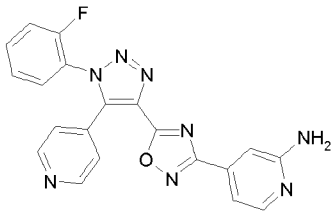
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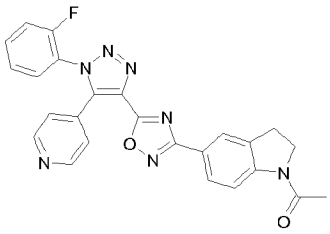
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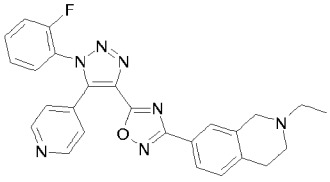
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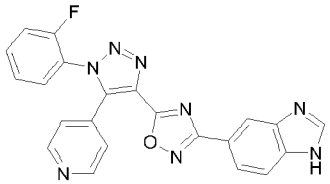
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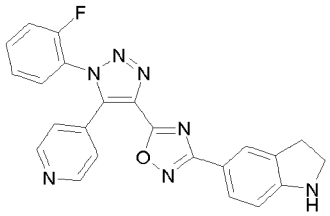
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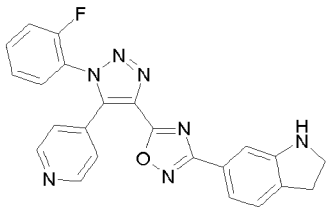
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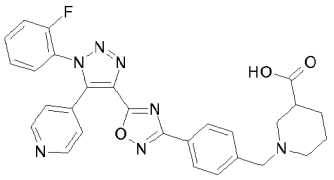
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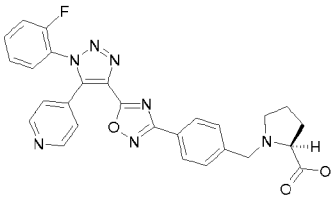
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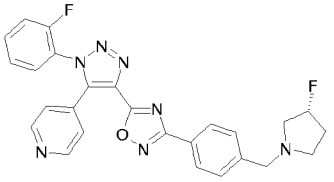
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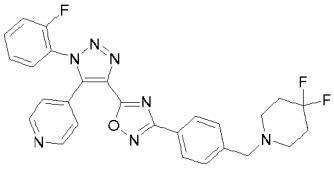
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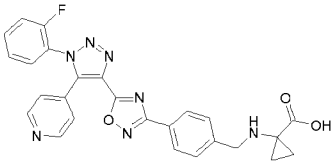
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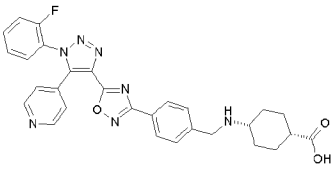
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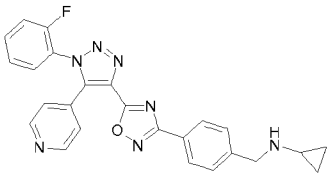
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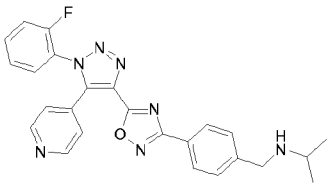
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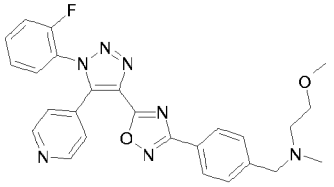
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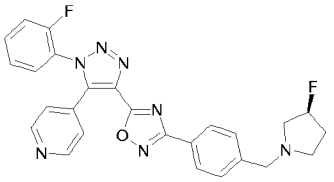
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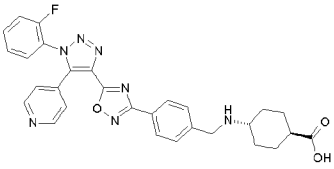
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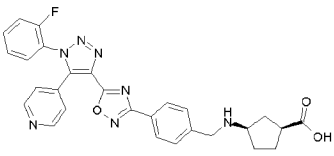


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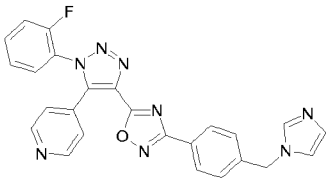


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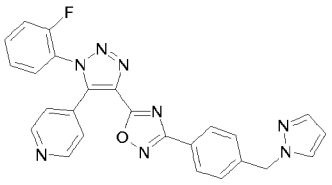
Chiral



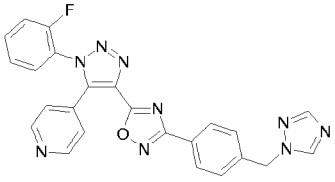
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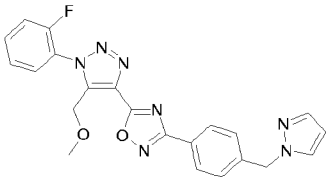
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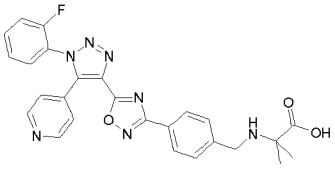
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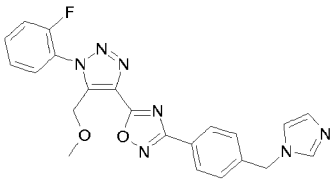
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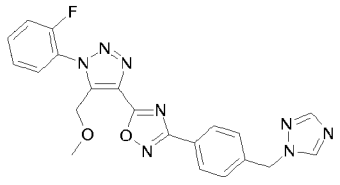
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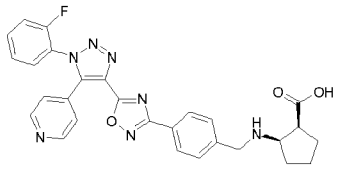
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and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives, solvates, tautomers, salts and stereoisomers thereof, including mixtures thereof in all ratios.

6. A pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one compound according to claims 1 to 5 and/or pharmaceutically usable derivatives, tautomers, salts, solvates and stereoisomers thereof, including mixtures thereof in all ratios, and optionally excipients and/or adjuvants.

7. A pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one compound according to claims 1 to 5 and/or pharmaceutically usable derivatives, tautomers, salts, solvates and stereoisomers thereof, including mixtures thereof in all ratios, and at least one further active ingredient.

8. A kit comprising at least one compound according to claims 1 to 5 and/or pharmaceutically usable derivatives, tautomers, salts, solvates and stereoisomers thereof, including mixtures thereof in all ratios, and at least one further active ingredient.

9. Use of compounds of formula I according to claim 1 and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives, solvates, tautomers, salts and stereoisomers thereof, including mixtures thereof in all ratios as a medicament.

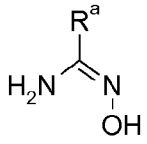
10. Use of compounds according to claims 9, and pharmaceutically usable derivatives, salts, tautomers, solvates and stereoisomers thereof, including mixtures thereof in all ratios,

for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of a sphingosine 1-phosphate associated disorder.

11. Use of compounds according to one or more of claims 9 or 10, and pharmaceutically usable derivatives, salts, tautomers, solvates and stereoisomers thereof, including mixtures thereof in all ratios, for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of an immunerogulatory abnomality.

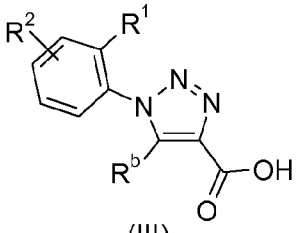
12. Use according to claim 9, wherein the immunoregulatory abnormality is an autoimmune or chronic inflammatory disease selected from the group consisting of: systemic lupus erythematosis, chronic rheumatoid arthritis, type I diabetes mellitus, inflammatory bowel disease, biliary cirrhosis, uveitis, multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, bullous pemphigoid, sarcoidosis, psoriasis, autoimmune myositis, Wegener's granulomatosis, ichthyosis, Graves ophthalmopathy, asthma, bone marrow or organ transplant rejection or graft-versus-host disease.

13. A process for the preparation of compounds of formula I according to any one of claim 1 to 5, comprising the step of reacting compounds of formula II

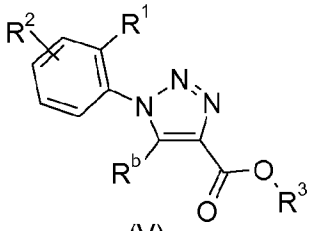


(II)

with compounds of formula III or of formula V

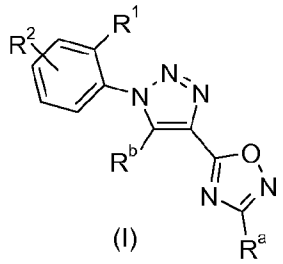


(III)



(V)

in the presence or absence of a base and a coupling agent, in a suitable solvent, heating at an elevated temperature with the possible use of Microwave radiation, to obtain the compound of formula I;



(I)

14. The process according to claim 13, wherein the solvent is chosen from a polar or apolar solvent selected from MeCN, THF, DMF, DCM, toluene or a mixture of them.

15. Compounds of formula I according to claims 1 to 5 having a EC50 in GTP S for the binding to the S1P1 receptor of less than about 5 μM.