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(54) Process for preparing intermediates of compounds useful as opioid receptor modulators

Verfahren zur Herstellung von Verbindungen nützlichen als Zwischenprodukte für die Herstellung von Opioid-Rezeptor-Modulatoren

Procédé de préparation d'intermédiaires de composés modulateurs du récepteur opioïde

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(73) Proprietor: **Janssen Pharmaceutica NV**
2340 Beerse (BE)

(72) Inventors:
- **Cai, Chaozhong**
  N. Wales PA 19454 (US)
- **HE,, Wei**
  Audubon PA 19403 (US)
- **Kavash, Robert, W.**
  Glenside PA 19038 (US)
- **Breslin, Henry, J.**
  Lansdale PA 19446 (US)

(74) Representative: **Carpmaels & Ransford LLP**
One Southampton Row
London WC1B 5HA (GB)

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Description

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to a method for preparing a compound of formula D-9. The compound of formula D-9 may be useful for making novel opioid receptor modulators of Formula (I).

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The opioid receptors were identified in the mid-1970's, and were quickly categorized into three sub-sets of receptors (mu, delta and kappa). More recently the original three types of receptors have been further divided into subtypes. Also known is that the family of opioid receptors are members of the G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR) super-family. More physiologically pertinent are the well established facts that opioid receptors are found throughout the central and peripheral nervous system of many mammalian species, including humans, and that modulation of the respective receptors can elicit numerous, albeit different, biological effects, both desirable and undesirable (D.S. Fries, "Analgesics", in Principles of Medicinal Chemistry, 4th ed.; W.O. Foye, T.L. Lemke, and D.A. Williams, Eds.; Williams and Wilkins: Baltimore, Md., 1995; pp. 247-269; J.V. Aldrich, "Analgesics", Burger's Medicinal Chemistry and Drug Discovery, 5th Edition, Volume 3: Therapeutic Agents, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1996, pp. 321-441). In the most current literature, the likelihood of heterodimerization of the sub-classes of opioid receptors has been reported, with respective physiological responses yet undetermined (Pierre J.M. Riviere and Jean-Louis Junien, "Opioid receptors: Targets for new gastrointestinal drug development", Drug Development 2000, pp. 203-238).

[0003] A couple biological effects identified for opioid modulators have led to many useful medicinal agents. Most significant are the many centrally acting mu opioid agonist modulators marketed as analgesic agents to attenuate pain (e.g., morphine), as well as peripherally acting mu agonists to regulate motility (e.g., loperamide). Currently, clinical studies are continuing to evaluate medicinal utility of selective delta, mu, and kappa modulators, as well as compounds possessing combined sub-type modulation. It is envisioned such explorations may lead to agents with new utilities, or agents with minimized adverse side effects relative to currently available agents (examples of side effects for morphine includes constipation, respiratory depression, and addiction potential). Some new GI areas where selective or mixed opioid modulators are currently being evaluated includes potential treatment for various diarrheic syndromes, motility disorders (post-operative ileus, constipation), and visceral pain (post operative pain, irritable bowel syndrome, and inflammatory bowel disorders) (Pierre J. M. Riviere and Jean-Louis Junien, "Opioid receptors: Targets for new gastrointestinal drug development" Drug Development, 2000, pp. 203-238).

[0004] Around the same time the opioid receptors were identified, the enkephalins were identified as a set of endogenous opioid ligands (D.S. Fries, "Analgesics", in Principles of Medicinal Chemistry, 4th ed.; W.O. Foye; T.L. Lemke, and D.A. Williams, Eds.; Williams and Wilkins: Baltimore, Md., 1995; pp. 247-269). Schiller discovered that truncating the original pentapeptide enkephalins to simplified dipeptides yielded a series of compounds that maintained opioid activity (Schiller, P. WO 96/06855). However one potential drawback cited for such compounds is the likelihood of their inherent instability (P.W. Schiller et al., Int. J. Pept. Protein Res. 1993, 41 (3), pp. 313-316).

[0005] More recently, a series of opioid pseudopeptides containing heteroaromatic or heteroaliphatic nuclei were disclosed, however this series is reported showing a different functional profile than that described in the Schiller works. (L.H. Lazarus et al., Peptides 2000, 21, pp. 1663-1671)

[0006] Most recently, works around morphine related structures were reported by Wentland, et al, where carboxamido morphine derivatives and it's analogs were prepared (M.P. Wentland et al., Biorg. Med. Chem. Letters 2001, 11, pp. 1717-1721; M.P. Wentland et al., Biorg. Med. Chem. Letters 2001, 11, pp. 623-626). Wentland found that substitution for the phenol moiety of the morphine related structures with a primary carboxamide led anywhere from equal activities up to 40 fold reduced activities, depending on the opioid receptor and the carboxamide. It was also revealed that any additional *N*-substitutions on the carboxamide significantly diminished the desired binding activity.

[0007] US 4,879,398 A describes a process for making 2,6-disubstituted tyrosines.

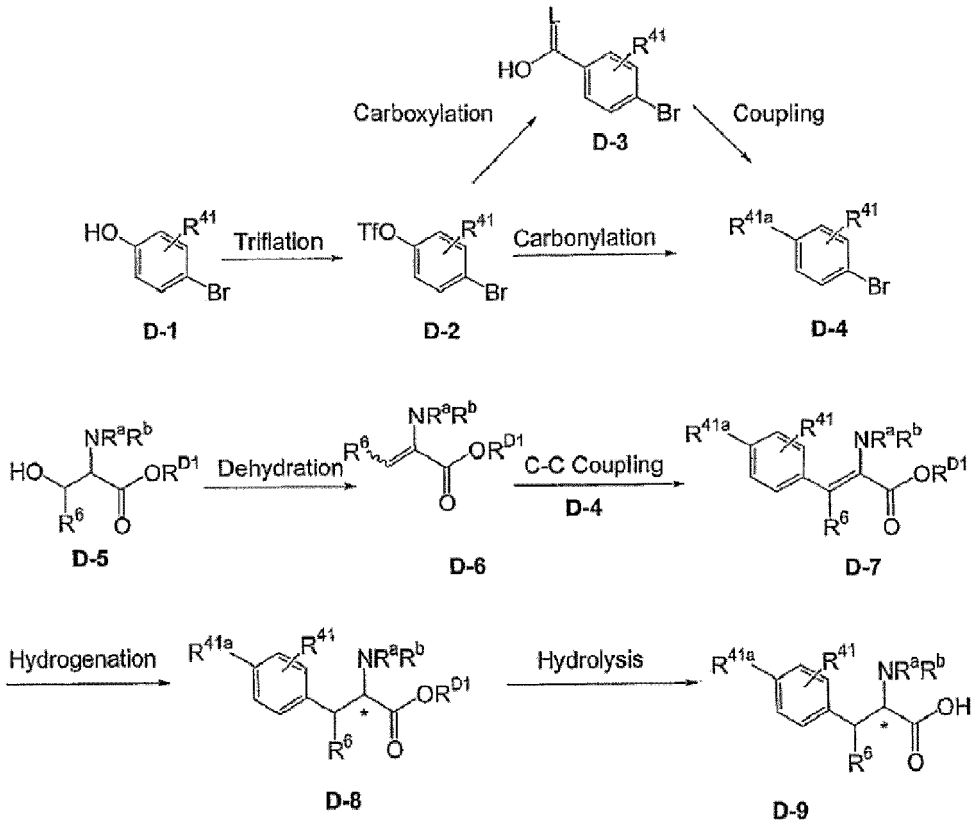
[0008] Proudfoot et al, J of Med. Chem., vol 44, no 15, pages 2421-2431 describes a process for making 2-(*R,S*)-^{t}butoxycarbonylamino-3-[4'-(1"-^{t}butoxycarbonyl-1 "-methyl)ethyl]benzene propanoic acid.

[0009] WO 03/092688 describes opioid receptor modulator compounds and processes for making such compounds.

[0010] It is an object of the present invention to provide a process for making certain instant compounds that may be useful as intermediates in preparing new opioid receptor modulators.

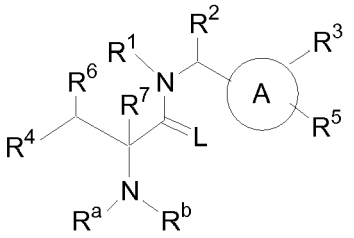
SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0011] The present invention is directed to a process for producing a compound of formula D-9 from a compound of formula D-1, comprising the steps of:



wherein R^{41a} is aminocarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonyl, or $(C_{16}alkyl)_2$aminocarbonyl; R^{D1}= H, C_{1-6}alkyl, or aryl (C_{1-6}) alkyl; R^{41} is selected from (C_{1-6}) alkyl, (C_{1-6})alkoxy, aryl(C_{1-6})alkoxy, aryl(C_{1-6})alkylcarbonyloxy, heteroaryl(C_{1-6})alkylcarbonyloxy, heteroaryl, hydroxy, halogen, aminosulfonyl, formylamino, aminocarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonyl, $(C_{16}alkyl)_2$aminocarbonyl, heterocyclylcarbonyl, carboxy, or cyano; and wherein C_{1-6}alkyl is optionally substituted with amino, C_{1-6}alkylamino, or $(C_{16}alkyl)_2$amino; and wherein the aryl portion of aryl(C_{1-6})alkylcarbonyloxy is optionally substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from the group consisting of (C_{1-6}) alkyl, (C_{1-6})alkoxy, halogen, cyano, amino, and hydroxy; R^6 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C_{1-6}alkyl; R^a and R^b are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, and C_{1-6}alkoxycarbonyl; or, when R^a and R^b are other than hydrogen, R^a and R^b are optionally taken together with the nitrogen to which they are both attached to form a five to eight membered monocyclic ring; and L is selected from the group consisting of O, S, and N(R^d); wherein R^d is hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, or aryl.

[0012] Also disclosed are compounds of Formula (I)



Formula (I)

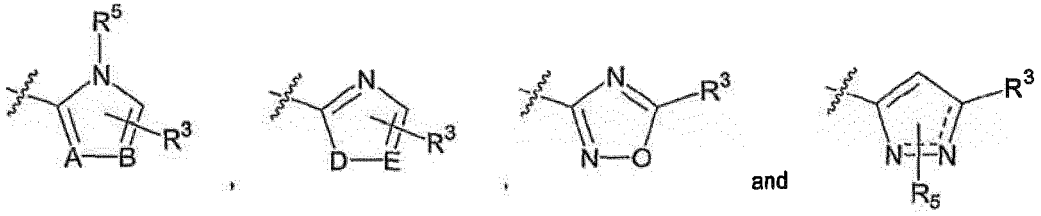
wherein:

R^1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, aryl(C_{1-6})alkyl, and heteroaryl(C_{1-6})alkyl; wherein aryl of aryl(C_{1-6})alkyl is optionally fused to a heterocyclyl or cycloalkyl; and

wherein the cycloalkyl and heterocyclyl of R^1 are optionally substituted with C_{1-6}alkyl, hydroxy(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{1-6}alkoxy, hydroxy, cyano, amino, C_{16}alkylamino, (C_{1-6}alkyl)$_2$amino, halogen, carboxy, aryl(C_{16})alkoxycarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_{1-6}alkyl)$_2$aminocarbonyl, or aminosulfonyl;
and, wherein C_{1-6}alkyl of R^1 is optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C_{16}alkoxy, aryl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, hydroxy, cyano, amino, C_{16}alkylamino, (C_{1-6}alkyl)$_2$amino, halogen, and carboxy;
and wherein the aryl and heteroaryl portion of aryl(C_{1-6})alkyl and heteroaryl(C_{1-6})alkyl are optionally substituted with one to three R^{11} substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C_{16}alkyl; hydroxy(C_{1-6})alkyl; C_{1-6}alkoxy; aryl(C_{1-6})alkyl; aryl(C_{1-6})alkoxy; aryl; heteroaryl optionally substituted with C_{1-4}alkyl; cycloalkyl; heterocyclyl; aryloxy; heteroaryloxy; cycloalkyloxy; heterocyclyloxy; amino; C_{16}alkylamino; (C_{1-6}alkyl)$_2$amino; C_{3-6}cycloalkylaminocarbonyl; hydroxy(C_{16})alkylaminocarbonyl; arylaminocarbonyl wherein aryl is optionally substituted with carboxy or C_{1-4}alkoxycarbonyl; heterocyclylcarbonyl; carboxy; C_{1-6}alkoxycarbonyl; C_{1-6}alkylcarbonyl; C_{1-6}alkylcarbonylamino; aminocarbonyl; C_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonyl; (C_{1-6}alkyl)$_2$aminocarbonyl; cyano; halogen; trifluoromethyl; trifluoromethoxy; or hydroxy;

R^2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_{1-8}alkyl, hydroxy(C_{18})alkyl, aryl(C_{1-6})alkoxy(C_{1-6})alkyl, or aryl(C_{1-8})alkyl;
wherein the aryl portion of the aryl-containing substituents of R^2 are optionally substituted with one to two substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkoxy, hydroxy, amino, C_{1-6}alkylamino, (C_{1-6}alkyl)$_2$amino, aminocarbonyl, C_{16}alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_{1-6}alkyl)$_2$aminocarbonyl, cyano, fluoro, chloro, bromo, trifluoromethyl, and trifluoromethoxy; and wherein alkyl and alkoxy substituents of aryl are optionally substituted with hydroxy, amino, C_{1-6}alkylamino, (C_{1-6}alkyl)$_2$amino, or aryl;

A is selected from the group consisting of aryl, ring system **a-1, a-2, a-3,** and **a-4,** optionally substituted with R^3 and R^5;



a-1 a-2 a-3 and a-4

wherein
A-B is selected from the group consisting of N-C, C-N, N-N and C-C;
D-E is selected from the group consisting of O-C, S-C, and O-N;

R^3 is one to two substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6}alkyl, aryl, aryl(C_{1-6})alkyl, aryl(C_{2-6})alkenyl, aryl(C_{2-6})alkynyl, heteroaryl, heteroaryl(C_{1-6})alkyl, heteroaryl(C_{2-6})alkenyl, heteroaryl(C_{26})alkynyl, amino, C_{1-6}alkylamino, (C_{1-6}alkyl)$_2$amino, arylamino, heteroarylamino, aryloxy, heteroaryloxy, and halogen; wherein the aryl and heteroaryl portion of R^3 are optionally substituted with one to five substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C_{16}alkyl, hydroxy(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{1-6}alkoxy, aryl(C_{1-6})alkyl, aryl(C_{1-6})alkoxy, aryl, aryloxy, heteroaryl(C_{1-6})alkyl, heteroaryl(C_{1-6})alkoxy, heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, arylamino, heteroarylamino, amino, C_{1-6}alkylamino, (C_{16}alkyl)$_2$amino, carboxy(C_{1-6})alkylamino, carboxy, C_{1-6}alkylcarbonyl, C_{16}alkoxycarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkylcarbonylamino, aminocarbonyl, C_{16}alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_{1-6}alkyl)$_2$aminocarbonyl, carboxy(C_{16})alkylaminocarbonyl, cyano, halogen, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, hydroxy, C_{1-6}alkylsulfonyl, C_{1-6}alkylsulfonylamino, -C(O)-NH-CH(-R^c)-C(O)-NH$_2$, and C_{1-6}alkyl;
wherein C_{1-6}alkyl of R^3 is optionally substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, carboxy, C_{1-4}alkoxycarbonyl, amino, C_{16}alkylamino, (C_{1-6}alkyl)$_2$amino, aminocarbonyl, (C_{1-4})alkylaminocarbonyl, di(C_{1-4})alkylaminocarbonyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylamino, heteroarylamino, aryloxy, heteroaryloxy, aryl(C_{1-4})alkoxy, and heteroaryl(C_{1-4})alkoxy;

R^c is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{16}alkylcarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkoxycarbonyl,

C_{1-6}alkylcarbonylamino, aryl(C_{1-6})alkyl, heteroaryl(C_{1-6})alkyl, aryl, and heteroaryl;

R^4 is aryl or heteroaryl; wherein R^4 is optionally substituted with one to five substituents independently selected from the group R^{41}; wherein R^{41} is (C_{16})alkyl, (C_{1-6})alkoxy, aryl(C_{1-6})alkoxy, aryl(C_{1-6})alkylcarbonyloxy, heteroaryl(C_{1-6})alkylcarbonyloxy, heteroaryl, hydroxy, halogen, aminosulfonyl, formylamino, aminocarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_{16}alkyl)$_2$aminocarbonyl, heterocyclylcarbonyl, carboxy, or cyano; and wherein C_{1-6}alkyl is optionally substituted with amino, C_{1-6}alkylamino, or (C_{16}alkyl)$_2$amino; and wherein the aryl portion of aryl(C_{1-6})alkylcarbonyloxy is optionally substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from the group consisting of (C_{1-6})alkyl, (C_{1-6})alkoxy, halogen, cyano, amino, and hydroxy;

R^5 is a substituent on a nitrogen atom contained in ring A selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_{1-4}alkyl, and aryl;

R^6 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C_{1-6}alkyl;

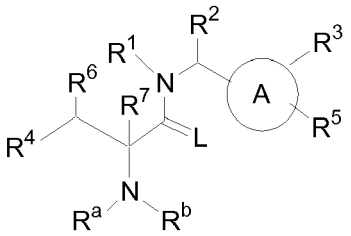
R^7 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C_{1-6}alkyl;

R^a and **R^b** are substituents independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C_{1-6}alkyl; or, when R^a and R^b are other than hydrogen, R^a and R^b are optionally taken together with the nitrogen to which they are both attached to form a five to eight membered monocyclic ring;

L is selected from the group consisting of O, S, and N(R^d); wherein R^d is hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, or aryl;

and pharmaceutically acceptable enantiomers, diastereomers, racemates, and salts thereof.

[0013] Also disclosed are compounds of Formula (I)



Formula (I)

wherein:

R^1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, aryl(C_{1-6})alkyl, and heteroaryl(C_{1-6})alkyl; wherein when R^1 is phenyl(C_{1-6})alkyl, phenyl is optionally fused to a heterocyclyl or cycloalkyl;
wherein when R^1 is C_{1-2}alkyl, said C_{1-2}alkyl is optionally substituted with one to two substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6}alkoxy, aryl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, hydroxy, cyano, amino, C_{16}alkylamino, (C_{1-6}alkyl)$_2$amino, trifluoromethyl, and carboxy;
and further, wherein when R^1 is C_{3-6}alkyl, said C_{3-6}alkyl is optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6}alkoxy, aryl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, hydroxy, cyano, amino, C_{1-6}alkylamino, (C_{1-6}alkyl)$_2$amino, trifluoromethyl, and carboxy;
wherein the cycloalkyl and heterocyclyl of C_{1-2}alkyl and C_{3-6}alkyl are optionally substituted with one to two substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6}alkyl, hydroxy(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{16}alkoxy, hydroxy, cyano, amino, C_{1-6}alkylamino, (C_{1-6}alkyl)$_2$amino, trifluoromethyl, carboxy, aryl(C_{1-6})alkoxycarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_{1-6}alkyl)$_2$aminocarbonyl, and aminosulfonyl;
furthermore, wherein the cycloalkyl and heterocyclyl of R^1 are optionally substituted with one to two substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6}alkyl, hydroxy(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{1-6}alkoxy,

hydroxy, cyano, amino, C_{1-6}alkylamino, $(C_{1-6}alkyl)_2$amino, trifluoromethyl, carboxy, aryl(C_{1-6})alkoxycarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonyl, $(C_{1-6}alkyl)_2$aminocarbonyl, and aminosulfonyl;

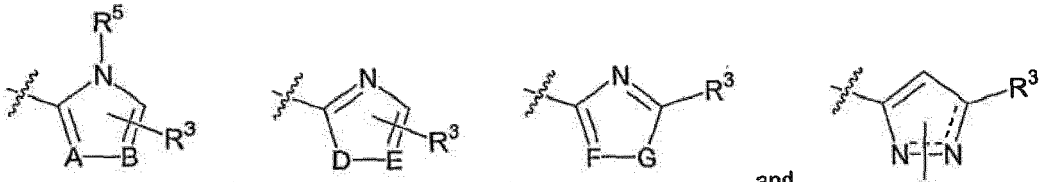
furthermore, wherein the aryl and heteroaryl portion of the R^1 substituents aryl(C_{1-6})alkyl and heteroaryl(C_{1-6})alkyl, are optionally substituted with one to three R^{11} substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6}alkyl; hydroxy(C_{1-6})alkyl; C_{1-6}alkoxy; C_{6-10}aryl(C_{1-6})alkyl; C_{6-10}aryl(C_{1-6})alkoxy; C_{6-10}aryl; heteroaryl optionally substituted with one to two substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C_{1-4}alkyl, C_{1-4}alkoxy, and carboxy; cycloalkyl; heterocyclyl; C_{6-10}aryloxy; heteroaryloxy; cycloalkyloxy; heterocyclyloxy; amino; C_{1-6}alkylamino; $(C_{1-6}alkyl)_2$amino; C_{3-6}cycloalkylaminocarbonyl; hydroxy(C_{16})alkylaminocarbonyl; C_{6-10}arylaminorarbonyl wherein C_{6-10}aryl is optionally substituted with carboxy or C_{1-4}alkoxycarbonyl; heterocyclylcarbonyl; carboxy; C_{1-6}alkylcarbonyloxy; C_{1-6}alkoxycarbonyl; C_{1-6}alkylcarbonyl; C_{1-6}alkylcarbonylamino; aminocarbonyl; C_{16}alkylaminocarbonyl; $(C_{1-6}alkyl)_2$aminocarbonyl; cyano; halogen; trifluoromethyl; trifluoromethoxy; and hydroxy;

provided that no more than one R^{11} substituent is selected from the group consisting of C_{6-10}aryl(C_{1-6})alkyl; C_{6-10}aryl(C_{1-6})alkoxy; C_{6-10}aryl; heteroaryl optionally substituted with one to two substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C_{1-4}alkyl, C_{14}alkoxy, and carboxy; cycloalkyl; heterocyclyl; C_{6-10}aryloxy; heteroaryloxy; cycloalkyloxy; C_{6-10}arylaminocarbonyl, heterocyclylcarbonyl; and heterocyclyloxy;

R^2 is hydrogen, C_{1-8}alkyl, hydroxy(C_{1-8})alkyl, C_{6-10}aryl(C_{1-6})alkoxy(C_{1-6})alkyl, or C_{6-10}aryl(C_{1-8})alkyl;

wherein the C_{6-10}aryl group in the C_{6-10}aryl-containing substituents of R^2 are optionally substituted with one to two substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkoxy, hydroxy, amino, C_{1-6}alkylamino, $(C_{1-6}alkyl)_2$amino, aminocarbonyl, C_{16}alkylaminocarbonyl, $(C_{1-6}alkyl)_2$aminocarbonyl, cyano, fluoro, chloro, bromo, trifluoromethyl, and trifluoromethoxy; and, wherein the C_{1-6}alkyl and C_{1-6}alkoxy substituents of aryl are optionally substituted with hydroxy, amino, C_{1-6}alkylamino, $(C_{1-6}alkyl)_2$amino, orC1-6 aryl;

A is selected from the group consisting of aryl, ring system **a-1, a-2, a-3,** and **a-4,** optionally substituted with R^3 and R^5;



a-1 **a-2** **a-3** **a-4**

wherein
A-B is selected from the group consisting of N-C, C-N, N-N and C-C;
D-E is selected from the group consisting of O-C, S-C, and O-N;
F-G is selected from the group consisting of N-O and C-O;

R^3 is one to two substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6}alkyl, aryl, aryl(C_{1-6})alkyl, aryl(C_{2-6})alkenyl, aryl(C_{2-6})alkynyl, heteroaryl, heteroaryl(C_{1-6})alkyl, heteroaryl(C_{2-6})alkenyl, heteroaryl(C_{26})alkynyl, amino, C_{1-6}alkylamino, $(C_{1-6}alkyl)_2$amino, arylamino, heteroarylamino, aryloxy, heteroaryloxy, trifluoromethyl, and halogen;

wherein the aryl,heteroaryl and the aryl and heteroaryl of aryl(C_{1-6})alkyl, aryl(C_{2-6})alkenyl, aryl(C_{2-6})alkynyl, heteroaryl(C_{1-6})alkyl, heteroaryl(C_{26})alkenyl, heteroaryl(C_{2-6})alkynyl, arylamino, heteroarylamino, aryloxy, and heteroaryloxy, are optionally substituted with one to five fluoro substituents or one to three substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6}alkyl, hydroxy(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{1-6}alkoxy, C_{6-10}aryl(C_{16})alkyl, C_{6-10}aryl(C_{1-6})alkoxy, C_{6-10}aryl, C_{6-10}aryloxy, heteroaryl(C_{1-6})alkyl, heteroaryl(C_{1-6})alkoxy, heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, C_{6-10}arylamino, heteroarylamino, amino, C_{1-6}alkylamino, $(C_{1-6}alkyl)_2$amino, carboxy(C_{16})alkylamino, carboxy, C_{1-6}alkylcarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkoxycarbonyl, C_{16}alkylcarbonylamino, aminocarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonyl, $(C_{16}alkyl)_2$aminocarbonyl, carboxy(C_{1-6})alkylaminocarbonyl, cyano, halogen, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, hydroxy, C_{1-6}alkylsulfonyl, and C_{16}alkylsulfonylamino; provided that no more than one such substituent on the aryl

or heteroaryl portion of R^3 is selected from the group consisting of C_{6-10}aryl(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{6-10}aryl(C_{1-6})alkoxy, C_{6-10}aryl, C_{6-10}aryloxy, heteroaryl(C_{1-6})alkyl, heteroaryl(C_{1-6})alkoxy, heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, C_{6-10}arylamino, and heteroarylamino;
and wherein C_{1-6}alkyl, and C_{1-6}alkyl of aryl(C_{1-6})alkyl and heteroaryl(C_{16})alkyl, is optionally substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, carboxy, C_{1-4}alkoxycarbonyl, amino, C_{16}alkylamino, (C_{1-6}alkyl)$_2$amino, aminocarbonyl, (C_{1-4})alkylaminocarbonyl, di(C_{1-4})alkylaminocarbonyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylamino, heteroarylamino, aryloxy, heteroaryloxy, aryl(C_{1-4})alkoxy, and heteroaryl(C_{1-4})alkoxy;

R^4 is C_{6-10}aryl or a heteroaryl selected from the group consisting of furyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, indolinyl, benzofuryl, benzothienyl, benzimidazolyl, benzthiazolyl, benzoxazolyl, quinolizinyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl and quinazolinyl;
wherein R^4 is optionally substituted with one to three R^{41} substituents independently selected from the group consisting of (C_{1-6})alkyl optionally substituted with amino, C_{1-6}alkylamino, or (C_{1-6}alkyl)$_2$amino; (C_{1-6})alkoxy; phenyl(C_{1-6})alkoxy; phenyl(C_{1-6})alkylcarbonyloxy wherein the C1-6 alkyl is optionally substituted with amino; a non fused 5-membered-heteroaryl(C_{1-6})alkylcarbonyloxy; a non fused 5-membered-heteroaryl; hydroxy; halogen; aminosulfonyl; formylamino; aminocarbonyl; C_{16}alkylaminocarbonyl wherein C_{1-6}alkyl is optionally substituted with amino, C_{1-6}alkylamino, or (C_{1-6}alkyl)$_2$amino; (C_{1-6}alkyl)$_2$aminocarbonyl wherein each C_{1-6}alkyl is optionally substituted with amino, C_{16}alkylamino, or (C_{1-6}alkyl)$_2$amino; heterocyclylcarbonyl wherein heterocyclyl is a 5-7 membered nitrogen-containing ring and said heterocyclyl is attached to the carbonyl carbon via a nitrogen atom; carboxy; or cyano; and wherein the phenyl portion of phenyl(C_{16})alkylcarbonyloxy is optionally substituted with (C_{1-6})alkyl (C_{1-6})alkoxy, halogen, cyano, amino, or hydroxy;
provided that no more than one R^{41} is (C_{1-6})alkyl substituted with C_{16}alkylamino or (C_{1-6}alkyl)$_2$amino; aminosulfonyl; formylamino; aminocarbonyl; C_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonyl; (C_{1-6}alkyl)$_2$aminocarbonyl; heterocyclylcarbonyl; hydroxy; carboxy; or a phenyl- or heteroaryl-containing substituent;

R^5 is a substituent on a nitrogen atom of ring A selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C_{1-4}alkyl;

R^6 is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl;

R^7 is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl;

R^a and **R^b** are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, and C_{1-6}alkoxycarbonyl; alternatively, when R^a and R^b are each other than hydrogen, R^a and R^b are optionally taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are both attached to form a five to eight membered monocyclic ring;

L is selected from the group consisting of O, S, and N(R^d) wherein R^d is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl;

and pharmaceutically acceptable enantiomers, diastereomers, racemates, and salts thereof.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014]

Figure 1 shows a schematic of the protocol to determine visceral hyperalgesia in rats.
Figure 2 and Figure 3 each show the effect in rat of Cpd 18 on the hyperalgesic response to colorectal balloon distention following zymosan.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0015] Disclosed are those compounds wherein R^4 is C_{6-10}aryl optionally substituted with one to three R^{41} substituents independently selected from the group consisting of (C_{1-3})alkyl, (C_{1-6})alkoxy, phenyl(C_{1-6})alkoxy; hydroxy; halogen; formylamino; aminocarbonyl; C_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonyl; (C_{16}alkyl)$_2$aminocarbonyl; heterocyclylcarbonyl wherein heterocyclyl is a 5-7 membered nitrogen-containing ring and said heterocyclyl is attached to the carbonyl carbon via a nitrogen atom; carboxy; and cyano; provided that no more than one R^{41} substituent is formylamino, aminocarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_{1-6}alkyl)$_2$aminocarbonyl, heterocyclylcarbonyl, hydroxy, carboxy, or a phenyl-containing substituent.

[0016] Disclosed are those compounds wherein R^4 is phenyl substituted with one to three R^{41} substituents independently selected from the group consisting of (C_{1-3})alkyl, (C_{1-3})alkoxy, phenyl(C_{1-3})alkoxy, hydroxy, C_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonyl, and aminocarbonyl; provided that no more than one R^{41} substitutent is aminocarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonyl, hydroxy, or a phenyl-containing substituent.

[0017] Disclosed are those compounds wherein R^4 is phenyl substituted at the 4-position with hydroxy, C_{1-3}alkylaminocarbonyl, or aminocarbonyl, and optionally substituted with one to two substituents independently selected from the group consisting of methyl, methoxy, and benzyloxy.

[0018] Disclosed are those compounds wherein R^4 is phenyl substituted at the 4-position with hydroxy, C_{1-3}alkylaminocarbonyl, or aminocarbonyl, and optionally substituted with one to two methyl substituents.

[0019] Disclosed are those compounds wherein R^4 is phenyl substituted at the 4-position with hydroxy, C_{1-3}alkylaminocarbonyl, or aminocarbonyl, and substituted at the 2- and 6- positions with methyl substituents.

[0020] Disclosed are those compounds wherein R^6 is hydrogen or methyl.

[0021] Disclosed are those compounds wherein R^6 is hydrogen.

[0022] Disclosed are those compounds wherein R^a and R^b are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C_{1-3}alkyl; or, when R^a and R^b are each other than hydrogen or C1-6 alkoxycarbonyl, R^a and R^b are optionally taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are both attached to form a five to seven membered monocyclic ring.

[0023] Disclosed are those compounds wherein R^a and R^b are independently hydrogen or methyl.

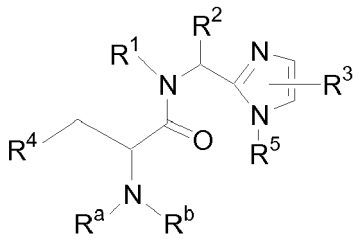
[0024] Disclosed are those compounds wherein R^a and R^b are each hydrogen.

[0025] Disclosed are those compounds wherein L is O.

[0026] Disclosed are those compounds that are present in their RR, SS, RS, or SR configuration.

[0027] Disclosed are those compounds that are present in their S,S configuration.

[0028] Also disclosed are compounds of Formula (Ia):



Formula (Ia)

wherein:

R^1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, aryl(C_{1-4})alkyl, and heteroaryl(C_{1-4})alkyl; wherein the aryl and heteroaryl portion of aryl(C_{1-4})alkyl and heteroaryl(C_{14})alkyl are optionally substituted with one to three R^{11} substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6}alkoxy; heteroaryl optionally substituted with one to two substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C_{1-4}alkyl, C_{1-4}alkoxy, and carboxy; carboxy; C_{14}alkoxycarbonyloxy; C_{1-4}alkoxycarbonyl; aminocarbonyl; C_{14}alkylaminocarbonyl; C_{3-6}cycloalkylaminocarbonyl; hydroxy(C_{16})alkylaminocarbonyl; C_{6-10}arylaminocarbonyl wherein C_{6-10}aryl is optionally substituted with carboxy or C_{1-4}alkoxycarbonyl; heterocyclylcarbonyl; cyano; halogen; trifluoromethoxy; and hydroxy; provided that no more than one R^{11} is heteroaryl (optionally substituted with one to two C_{1-4}alkyl substituents); C_{6-10}arylaminocarbonyl wherein C_{6-10}aryl is optionally substituted with carboxy or C_{1-4}alkoxycarbonyl; or heterocyclylcarbonyl;

R^2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_{1-4}alkyl, hydroxy(C_{14})alkyl, and phenyl(C_{1-6})alkoxy(C_{1-4})alkyl;
wherein said phenyl is optionally substituted with one to two substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C_{1-3}alkyl, C_{1-3}alkoxy, hydroxy, cyano, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, trifluoromethyl, and trifluoromethoxy;

R^3 is one to two substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6}alkyl, halogen, and aryl; wherein aryl is optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, carboxy, aminocarbonyl, C_{1-3}alkylsulfonylamino, cyano, hydroxy, amino, C_{1-3}alkylamino, and $(C_{1-3}\text{alkyl})_2$amino;

R^4 is C_{6-10}aryl optionally substituted with one to three R^{41} substituents independently selected from the group consisting of (C_{1-3})alkyl, (C_{16})alkoxy, phenyl(C_{1-6})alkoxy; hydroxy; halogen; formylamino; aminocarbonyl; C_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonyl; $(C_{1-6}alkyl)_2$aminocarbonyl; heterocyclylcarbonyl wherein heterocyclyl is a 5-7 membered nitrogen-containing ring and said heterocyclyl is attached to the carbonyl carbon via a nitrogen atom; carboxy; and cyano;
provided that no more than one R^{41} substituent is formylamino, aminocarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonyl, $(C_{1-6}alkyl)_2$aminocarbonyl, heterocyclylcarbonyl, hydroxy, carboxy, or a phenyl-containing substituent.

R^5 is hydrogen or methyl;

R^a and R^b are independently hydrogen or C_{1-3}alkyl; or, when R^a and R^b are each other than hydrogen, R^a and R^b are optionally taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are both attached to form a five to seven membered monocyclic ring;

and pharmaceutically acceptable enantiomers, diastereomers, racemates, and salts thereof.

[0029] Also disclosed is a compound of Formula (Ia) wherein:

R^1 is selected from the group consisting of C_{6-10}aryl(C_{1-4})alkyl, pyridinyl(C_{14})alkyl, and furanyl(C_{1-4})alkyl; wherein C_{6-10}aryl, pyridinyl, and furanyl are optionally substituted with one to three R^{11} substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C_{1-3}alkoxy; tetrazolyl; carboxy; C_{13}alkoxycarbonyl; aminocarbonyl; C_{1-4}alkylaminocarbonyl; C_{13}alkylaminocarbonyl; C_{3-6}cycloalkylaminocarbonyl; hydroxy(C_{14})alkylaminocarbonyl; C_{6-10}arylaminocarbonyl wherein C_{6-10}aryl is optionally substituted with carboxy or C_{1-4}alkoxycarbonyl; morpholin-4-ylcarbonyl; cyano; halogen; and trifluoromethoxy; provided that no more than one R^{11} is C_{6-10}arylaminocarbonyl;

R^2 is hydrogen or C_{1-4}alkyl;

R^3 is one to two substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C_{1-3}alkyl, bromo, and phenyl; wherein phenyl is optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from the group consisting of chloro, fluoro, carboxy, aminocarbonyl, and cyano;

R^4 is phenyl substituted with one to three R^{41} substituents independently selected from the group consisting of (C_{1-3})alkyl, (C_{1-3})alkoxy, phenyl(C_{13})alkoxy, hydroxy, C_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonyl, and aminocarbonyl; provided that no more than one R^{41} is aminocarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonyl, hydroxy, or a phenyl-containing substituent;

R^5 is hydrogen;

R^a and R^b are independently hydrogen or methyl;

and pharmaceutically acceptable enantiomers, diastereomers, racemates, and salts thereof.

[0030] Disclosed is a compound of Formula (Ia) wherein:

R^1 is selected from the group consisting of phenyl(C_{1-3})alkyl, pyridinyl(C_{1-3})alkyl, and furanyl(C_{1-3})alkyl; wherein phenyl, pyridinyl, and furanyl are optionally substituted with one to three R^{11} substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C_{1-3}alkoxy; tetrazolyl, C_{3-6}cycloalkylaminocarbonyl; hydroxy(C_{1-4})alkylaminocarbonyl; C_{6-10}arylaminocarbonyl wherein C_{6-10}aryl is optionally substituted with carboxy or C_{1-4}alkoxycarbonyl; morpholin-4-ylcarbonyl; chloro; fluoro; trifluoromethoxy; and carboxy;

R^2 is hydrogen or methyl;

R^3 is one to two substituents independently selected from the group consisting of methyl and phenyl; wherein phenyl is optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from the group consisting of chloro and carboxy;

R^4 is phenyl substituted at the 4-position with hydroxy, C_{1-3}alkylaminocarbonyl, or aminocarbonyl, and optionally substituted with one to two substituents independently selected from the group consisting of methyl,

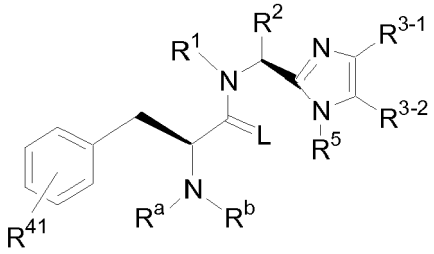
methoxy, and benzyloxy;

R^5 is hydrogen;

R^a and R^b are each hydrogen;

and pharmaceutically acceptable enantiomers, diastereomers, racemates, and salts thereof.

[0031] Disclosed are compounds of Formula (Ib):



Formula (Ib)

wherein in one embodiment of this disclosure the variables are as previously defined. Alternatively, L is oxygen and R^1, R^2, R^{3-1}, R^{3-2}, R^5, R^a, R^b, and R^{41} are dependently selected from the group consisting of:

Table I

Cpd	R^1	R^2	R^{3-1}	R^{3-2}	R^5	R^{41}	R^a / R^b
1	2-Aminocarbonylphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
2	2-Cyano-phenyl methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
3	2-Bromo-phenyl methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
4	3-Carboxy-4-methoxy-phenyl methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	4-aminocarbonyl	H
5	3-Carboxy-4-methoxy-phenyl methyl	H	phenyl	H	H	4-aminocarbonyl	H
6	3-Carboxy-4-methoxy-phenyl methyl	H	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
7	3-Methoxycarbonyl-4-methoxy-phenylmethyl	H	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
8	3-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)-4-methoxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
9	3-Methoxycarbonyl-phenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
10	3-Methoxy carbonyl-phenylmethyl	methyl	naphthalen-1-yl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
11	3-Carboxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	naphthalen-1-yl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
12	3-Carboxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	4-chlorophenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
13	4-Carboxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	naphthalen-1-yl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
14	3-Methoxy-4-carboxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
15	3,4-Dihydroxy phenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
16	Piperidin-4-yl methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
17	3-Methoxy carbonyl-4-methoxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
18	3-Carboxy-4-methoxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
19	3,4-Dimethoxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	3-bromophenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
20	3,4-Dimethoxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	3-carboxyphenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
21	3,4-Dimethoxy-phenylmethyl	benzyloxymethyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
23	3,4-Dimethoxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	3-aminocarbonyl phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
24	3,4-Dimethoxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	3-cyanophenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
25	Isopropyl	H	quinoxalin-8-yl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
26	3,4-Dimethoxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	2-bromophenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H

(continued)

Cpd	R^1	R^2	R^{3-1}	R^{3-2}	R^5	R^{41}	R^a / R^b
27	3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl methyl	methyl	2-cyanophenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
28	3,4-Dimethoxyphenylmethyl	methyl	2-aminocarbonyl phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
29	3,4-Dimethoxyphenylmethyl	methyl	2-carboxyphenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
30	3,4-Dibenzyloxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
31	[1,3]benzo dioxal-5-yl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl, 4-hydroxy	H
32	4-Methoxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
33	3-Methoxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
34	2,4-Dimethoxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
35	3,4-Dimethoxyphenylmethyl	H	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
36	Isopropyl	H	4-methylcarbonyl phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
37	Isopropyl	H	3-fluoro, 4-carboxy-phenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
38	Isopropyl	H	2-phenyl-ethylen-1-yl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
39	Isopropyl	H	4-hydroxymethyl phenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
40	Benzhydryl	H	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
41	Isopropyl	H	4-cyanophenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
42	Benzyl	methyl	4-trifluoromethyl phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
43	Isopropyl	H	3-trifluoromethoxy phenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
44	Isopropyl	H	4-trifluoromethoxy phenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
45	Isopropyl	H	3-methanesulfonyl aminophenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
46	Isopropyl	H	4-(2-carboxyethyl) phenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
47	Isopropyl	H	3-amino-5-carboxyphenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
48	3-Carboxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
49	4-Carboxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-carboxy	H
50	4-Carboxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H

(continued)

Cpd	R^1	R^2	R^{3-1}	R^{3-2}	R^5	R^{41}	R^a / R^b
51	4-Methoxy carbonylphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
52	3-Methoxy carbonylphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
53	1-Benzyloxy carbonyl-piperadin-4-ylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
54	Furan-2-yl methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
55	Furan-3-yl methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
56	Cyclohexyl methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
57	Pyridin-4-yl methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
58	Benzyl	methyl	4-chlorophenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
59	Benzyl	methyl	3-fluorophenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
60	Isopropyl	H	3-cyanophenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
61	Isopropyl	H	2,5-difluorophenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
62	Isopropyl	H	4-methanesulfonyl phenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
64	Benzyl	benzyloxy methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
65	Isopropyl	H	Br	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
66	Isopropyl	H	4-dimethylamino phenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
67	Isopropyl	H	3-dimethylamino carbonylphenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
68	Isopropyl	H	3-hydroxyphenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
69	Isopropyl	H	4-aminocarbonyl phenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
70	Isopropyl	H	3-chlorophenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
71	Isopropyl	H	2,4-difluorophenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
72	Isopropyl	H	3-methanesulfonyl phenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
73	Isopropyl	H	3-aminocarbonyl phenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
74	Benzyl	methyl	4-trifluoromethyl phenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
75	3,4-Dimethoxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
76	Benzyl	methyl	4-fluorophenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
77	4-Dimethylaminophenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	Me	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H

(continued)

Cpd	R^1	R^2	R^{3-1}	R^{3-2}	R^5	R^{41}	R^a / R^b
78	4-Methylaminophenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
79	4-Methylcarbonyl amino-phenyl methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
80	4-Carboxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
81	4-Hydroxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
83	Benzyl	methyl	4-fluorophenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
84	Isopropyl	methyl	4-fluorophenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
85	Isopropyl	hydroxy methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
86	Isopropyl	H	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl, 4-aminocarbonyl	H
87	3,4-Dichlorophenylmethyl	H	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
88	4-Methylcarbonyl oxy-phenyl methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
89	4-Methoxy carbonylphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
90	3-Aminocarbonylphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
91	3-Cyano-phenyl methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hyd roxy	H
92	Pyridin-3-yl methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
93	Pyridin-2-yl methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
94	1-(R)-Phenylethyl	H	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
95	1-(S)-Phenylethyl	H	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
96	2-Methoxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
97	2;6-Dichlorophenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
98	3-Phenoxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hyd roxy	H
99	Naphthalen-1-ylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
100	Naphthalen-2-ylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
101	3-Bromo-phenyl methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
102	3,4-Dimethoxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
103	2,4-Dichlorophenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
104	Benzyl	isobutyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
105	Benzyl	benzyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
106	Benzyl	isopropyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
107	Benzyl	H	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
108	3-Phenyl prop-1-yl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
109	2-Phenylethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H

(continued)

Cpd	R^1	R^2	R^{3-1}	R^{3-2}	R^5	R^{41}	R^a / R^b
111	1-Phenylethyl diastereomer A	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
112	1-Phenylethyl diasteromer B	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
114	Benzyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
115	Isopropyl	H	4-biphenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
116	Isopropyl	H	3-fluorophenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
117	Isopropyl	H	2-fluorophenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
118	Isopropyl	hydroxy methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
119	H	hydroxy methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
120	Isopropyl	3-(amino methyl) phenyl methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
121	Isopropyl	3-amino carbonyl phenyl methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
122	Isopropyl	3-cyano phenyl methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
123	Isopropyl	H	4-carboxyphenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
124	Isopropyl	H	pyridin-3-yl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
125	Isopropyl	H	4-methoxyphenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
126	Isopropyl	H	3,5-difluorophenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
127	Cyclohexyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
129	Carboxymethyl	H	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
130	Isopropyl	H	3-hydroxymethyl phenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
131	Isopropyl	H	pyrimidin-5-yl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
132	Isopropyl	H	pyrimidin-5-yl	Me	H	4-hydroxy	H
133	Isopropyl	H	3-carboxyphenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
134	Isopropyl	H	3-biphenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
135	Isopropyl	H	2-methoxyphenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
136	Isopropyl	benzyl	phenyl	H	H	3-aminocarbonyl	H
137	Isopropyl	isopropyl	phenyl	H	H	3-aminocarbonyl	H
138	Isopropyl	benzyloxy methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
139	Isopropyl	isobutyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-[2-(2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-amino-ethylcarbonxyloxy]phenyl	H
140	Isopropyl	isobutyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H

(continued)

Cpd	R^1	R^2	R^{3-1}	R^{3-2}	R^5	R^{41}	R^a / R^b
141	Isopropyl	H	3,5-dichlorophenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
142	Isopropyl	H	3-methoxyphenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
143	Isopropyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
145	Isopropyl	H	2-biphenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
146	Isopropyl	H	thiophen-3-yl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
147	Isopropyl	H	4-chlorophenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
148	Isopropyl	H	3-methylcarbonyl aminophenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
149	Isopropyl	H	4-trifluoromethyl phenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
150	Isopropyl	H	naphthalen-2-yl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
151	Isopropyl	H	2-trifluoromethyl phenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
152	Isopropyl	H	thiophen-3-yl	Me	H	4-hydroxy	H
153	Isopropyl	H	pyridin-3-yl	Me	H	4-hydroxy	H
154	Isopropyl	H	phenyl	Me	H	4-hydroxy	H
155	Isopropyl	H	2-chlorophenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
156	Isopropyl	H	naphthalen-1-yl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
157	Isopropyl	benzyl	phenyl	H	H	3-cyano	H
158	Isopropyl	benzyl	phenyl	H	H	4-hydroxy	H
159	Isopropyl	benzyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
160	Isopropyl	isopropyl	phenyl	H	H	3-cyano	H
161	Isopropyl	isopropyl	phenyl	H	H	4-hydroxy	H
162	Isopropyl	isopropyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
163	Isopropyl	H	4-fluorophenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
164	Isopropyl	H	3,5-bis-trifluoromethyl phenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
165	Isopropyl	H	2-methylphenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
166	Isopropyl	H	phenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
167	2-Dimethylamino-1-methyl-eth-1-yl	H	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
168	Methyl	isobutyl	phenyl	H	H	3-aminocarbonyl	H
169	Methyl	isobutyl	phenyl	H	H	3-cyano	H
170	Ethyl	isopropyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H

(continued)

Cpd	R^1	R^2	R^{3-1}	R^{3-2}	R^5	R^{41}	R^a / R^b
171	Methyl	isopropyl	phenyl	H	H	4-hydroxy	H
172	H	3-amino carbonyl phenyl methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
173	H	3-cyano phenyl methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
174	Methyl	isobutyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
175	H	benzyloxy methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
176	H	isobutyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
177	H	benzyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
178	Isopropyl	H	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
179	Methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-morpholin-1-ylcarbonyl	H
181	Methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-ethyl aminocarbonyl	H
183	Methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-methyl aminocarbonyl	H
185	H	isopropyl	phenyl	H	H	3-aminocarbonyl	H
186	H	isopropyl	phenyl	H	H	3-cyano	H
187	H	isopropyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
188	H	isopropyl	phenyl	H	H	4-hydroxy	H
189	Methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	4-aminosulfonyl	H
190	Cyclohexyl	H	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
191	Cyclohexyl	H	phenyl	H	H	4-hydroxy	H
192	Cyclopropyl methyl	H	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
193	Cyclopropyl methyl	H	phenyl	H	H	4-hydroxy	H
194	Isopropyl	H	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
195	Isopropyl	H	phenyl	H	H	4-hydroxy	H
196	Methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
197	Ethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
198	Methyl	H	phenyl	H	H	4-hydroxy	H
199	Methyl	H	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
202	Methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	4-aminocarbonyl	H
204	Methyl	methyl	benzyl	H	H	4-hydroxy	H
205	Methyl	methyl	benzyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
207	Methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
209	H	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H

(continued)

Cpd	R^1	R^2	R^{3-1}	R^{3-2}	R^5	R^{41}	R^a / R^b
211	Methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	4-hydroxy	H
213	H	methyl	phenyl	H	H	4-hydroxy	H
215	Ethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	4-hydroxy	H
216	Ethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
218	Benzyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
219	Benzyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	4-hydroxy	H
224	Isopropyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
225	Isopropyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	4-hydroxy	H
226	2-Carboxy-phenyl methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
227	3-Carboxy-phenyl methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
229	2-Bromo-4,5-dimethoxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
230	2-Carboxy-4,5-dimethoxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
231	3-Carboxy-4-methoxy-phenyl methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	H	H
232	3-Carboxy-4-methoxy-phenyl methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl	H
233	3-Methoxycarbonyl-4-methoxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl	H
234	3,4-Dimethoxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-imidazol-2-yl	H
236	3,4-Dimethoxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl	H
237	3-Carboxy-4-methoxy-phenyl methyl	methyl	4-chlorophenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
238	3-Carboxy, 4-methoxy-phenyl methyl	methyl	4-fluorophenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
239	3-Carboxy-4-methoxy-phenyl methyl	methyl	4-chlorophenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
240	4-Carboxy-phenyl methyl	methyl	4-chlorophenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
241	3-Carboxy-4-methoxy-phenyl methyl	methyl	4-chlorophenyl	Cl	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
242	3-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)-phenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
243	3-Carboxy-4-trifluoromethoxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H

(continued)

Cpd	R^1	R^2	R^{3-1}	R^{3-2}	R^5	R^{41}	R^a / R^b
244	Bis-3,4-trifluoromethoxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
245	3-Carboxy-phenyl methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
246	Quinolin-4-yl methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
247	4-Methoxy naphthalen-1-ylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
248	4-Trifluoromethoxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
249	4-Trifluoromethylphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
250	4-Isopropyloxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
251	3-Ethoxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
252	5-Methoxycarbonylpyridin-2-ylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
253	5-Carboxypyridin-2-ylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
254	6-Carboxypyridin-3-ylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
255	6-Methoxycarbonylpyridin-3-ylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
256	5-Carboxyfuran-2-ylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
257	5-Methoxycarbonylfuran-2-ylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
258	3,4-Dimethoxyphenylmethyl	hydroxy methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
259	Benzyl	hydroxy methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
260	3-Carboxy-4-methoxy-phenyl methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
261	3-Carboxy-4-methoxy-phenyl methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	4-hydroxy	H
262	3-Carboxy-4-methoxy-phenyl methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	4-hydroxy	H/ Me
263	3-Carboxy-4-methoxy-phenyl methyl	H	phenyl	H	H	4-hydroxy	H
264	3-Carboxy-4-methoxy-phenyl methyl	H	phenyl	H	H	4-hydroxy	H/ Me
265	3-Carboxy-4-methoxy-phenyl methyl	H	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
266	3-Methoxycarbonyl-4-methoxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	H	H

(continued)

Cpd	R^1	R^2	R^{3-1}	R^{3-2}	R^5	R^{41}	R^a / R^b
267	3-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)-phenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	4-aminocarbonyl	H
268	3-Methoxycarbonyl-4-methoxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
269	3-Methoxycarbonyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	4-aminocarbonyl	H
270	3-Carboxy	methyl	phenyl	H	H	4-aminocarbonyl	H
271	3-Methoxycarbonyl	H	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
272	3-Carboxy	H	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
274	3-Carboxy-4-methoxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	4-benzyloxy	H/ Me
275	3-Carboxy-4-methoxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	4-aminocarbonyl	H
277	3-Carboxy-phenyl	methyl	4-chlorophenyl	Me	H	4-aminocarbonyl	H
279	3-Methoxycarbonyl-4-methoxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	4-hydroxy	H
286	5-Methoxycarbonylfuran-2-ylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
287	5-Carboxy-furan-2-ylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
288	3-Carboxy-4-methoxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	3-bromophenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
289	3-Carboxy-4-methoxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	4-iodophenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
290	3-Carboxy-4-methoxyphenylmethyl	methyl	2-bromophenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
291	3-Carboxy-4-methoxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	4-bromophenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
292	3-Carboxy-4-methoxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl	H
293	3-Carboxy-4-methoxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	4-chlorophenyl	methyl	H	4-hydroxy	H
295	3-Aminocarbonyl-4-methoxy phenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
296	3-(Morpholin-4-ylcarbonyl)-4-methoxy phenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H

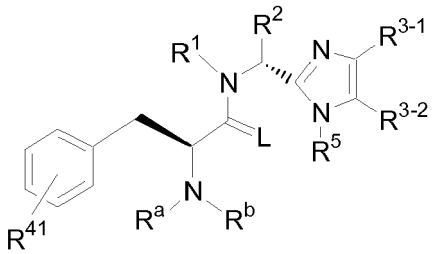
(continued)

Cpd	R^1	R^2	R^{3-1}	R^{3-2}	R^5	R^{41}	R^a / R^b
297	-3-Aminocarbonyl-4-methoxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	4-hydroxy	H
298	3-(Morpholin-4-ylcarbonyl)-4-methoxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	4-hydroxy	H
299	3-(2-Hydroxy eth-1-yl-aminocarbonyl)-4-methoxy phenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
300	3-(Cyclopropyl aminocarbonyl)-4-methoxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
301	3-(Phenylamino carbonyl)-4-methoxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
303	5-Methoxycarbonyl-furan-2-ylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	4-aminocarbonyl	H
304	5-Carboxy-furan-2-ylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	4-aminocarbonyl	H
305	3-(Phenylamino carbonyl)-4-methoxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
306	3-(3-carboxyphenyl aminocarbonyl)-4-methoxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
307	3-(1H-Tetrazol-5-yl)-4-methoxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
308	3-(4-Carboxyphenyl aminocarbonyl)-4-methoxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
309	3-(2-t-Butyl-tetrazol-5-yl)-4-methoxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
310	3-Methoxycarbonyl-4-methoxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	Methoxy carbonyl
311	2-Methoxycarbonyl-pyridin-4-ylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
312	4-Methoxycarbonylp yridin-2-ylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
313	6-Methoxycarbonyl-pyridin-2-ylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H

(continued)

Cpd	R^1	R^2	R^{3-1}	R^{3-2}	R^5	R^{41}	R^a / R^b
315	3-Methoxycarbonyl-4-methoxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	Methoxy carbonyl
316	2-Carboxy-pyridin-4-ylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
317	6-Carboxy-pyridin-2-ylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H

[0032] Exemplified compounds of the present disclosure include compounds of Formula (Ic):



Formula (Ic)

wherein the variables are as previously defined. Alternatively, L is O and R^1, R^2, R^{3-1}, R^{3-2}, R^5, R^a, R^b, and R^{41} are dependently selected from the group consisting of:

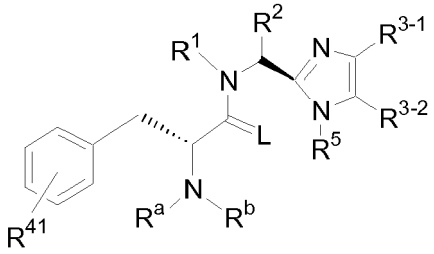
Table II

Cpd	R^1	R^2	R^{3-1}	R^{3-2}	R^5	R^{41}	R^a / R^b
22	3,4-Dimethoxyphenylmethyl	benzyloxy methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
63	Isopropyl	hydroxy methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
82	Isopropyl	methyl	4-fluorophenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
110	2-Phenylethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
113	Benzyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
128	Cyclohexyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
144	Methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
180	Methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-(morpholin-4-ylcarbonyl)	H
182	Methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-ethylamino carbonyl	H
184	Methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-methylamino carbonyl	H
203	Methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	4-aminocarbonyl	H
206	Methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
208	H	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
210	Methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	4-hydroxy	H
212	H	methyl	phenyl	H	H	4-hydroxy	H
214	Ethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	4-hydroxy	H
217	Ethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
220	Benzyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
221	Benzyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	4-hydroxy	H
222	Isopropyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	4-hydroxy	H
223	Isopropyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxy	H
228	3-Carboxy-phenyl methyl	methyl	4-chlorophenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H

(continued)

Cpd	R^1	R^2	R^{3-1}	R^{3-2}	R^5	R^{41}	R^a / R^b
276	3-Carboxy-phenyl	methyl	4-chlorophenyl	Me	H	4-aminocarbonyl	H
278	3-Carboxy-4-methoxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	4-chlorophenyl	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
280	3-Methoxycarbonyl-4-methoxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
281	3-Methoxycarbonyl-4-methoxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	4-aminocarbonyl	H
282	3-Carboxy-4-methoxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
283	3-Carboxy-4-methoxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	4-aminocarbonyl	H
294	3-Carboxy-4-methoxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	4-chlorophenyl	Me	H	4-hydroxy	H
314	6-Methoxycarbonyl-pyridin-2-ylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-aminocarbonyl	H
318	3-Carboxy-4-methoxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	4-chlorophenyl	H	H	4-aminocarbonyl	H

[0033] Also disclosed are compositions comprised of a compound of Formula (Id):



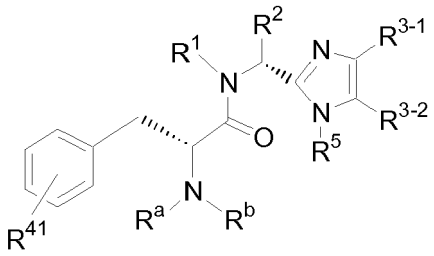
Formula (Id)

wherein the variables are as previously defined. Alternatively, L is oxygen and R^1, R^2, R^{3-1}, R^{3-2}, R^5, R^a, R^b, and R^{41} are dependently selected from the group consisting of:

Table III

Cpd	R^1	R^2	R^{3-1}	R^{3-2}	R^5	R^{41}	R^a / R^b
273	3-Carboxy-4-methoxyphenyl methyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	4-aminocarbonyl	H

[0034] Exemplified compounds of the present disclosure include compounds of Formula (Ie):



Formula (Ie)

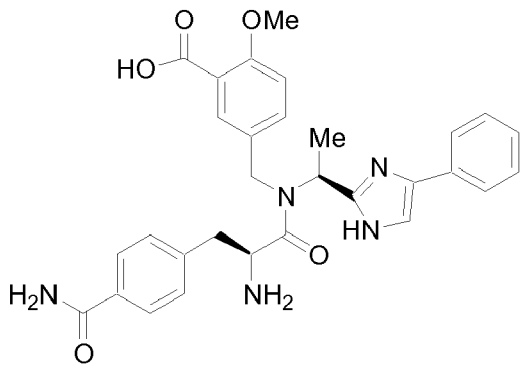
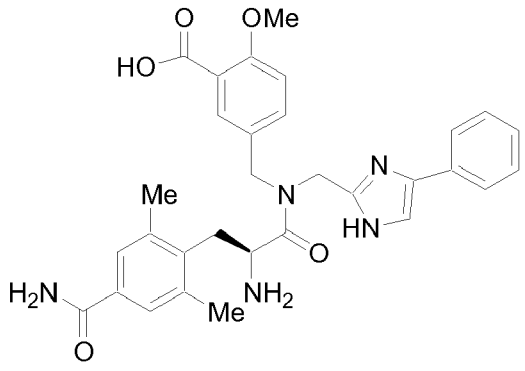
wherein the variables are as previously defined. Alternatively, L is O and R^1, R^2, R^{3-1}, R^{3-2}, R^5, R^a, R^b, and R^{41} are dependently selected from the group consisting of:

Table IV

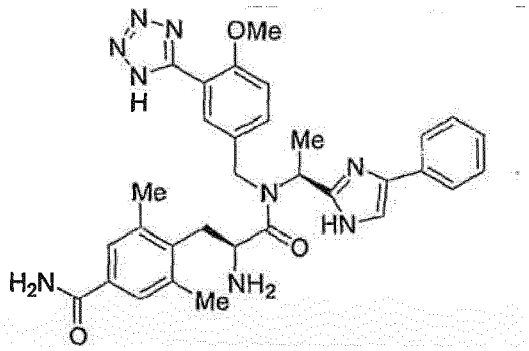
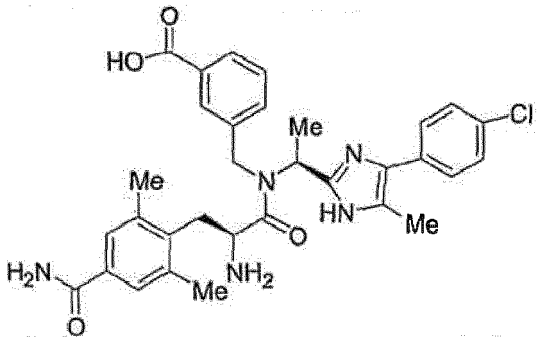
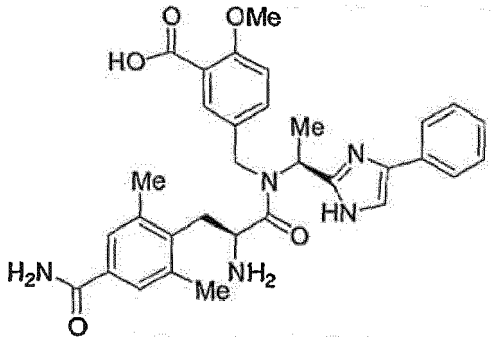
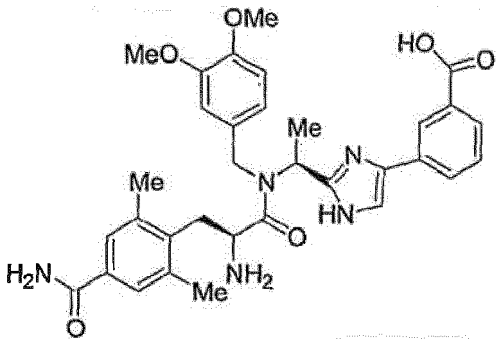
Cpd	R^1	R^2	R^{3-1}	R^{3-2}	R^5	R^{41}	R^a / R^b
284	3-Methoxycarbonyl-4-methoxy-phenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	4-aminocarbonyl	H
285	3-Carboxy-4-methoxyphenylmethyl	methyl	phenyl	H	H	4-aminocarbonyl	H

[0035] Also disclosed are the representative compounds shown in Table V:

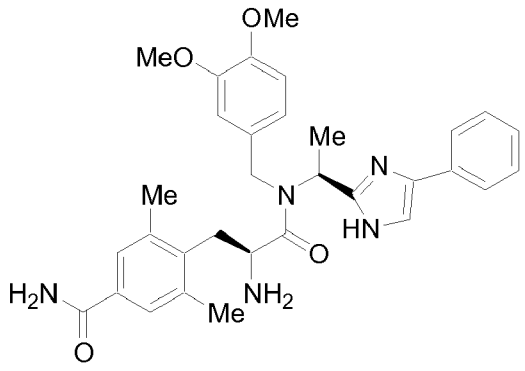
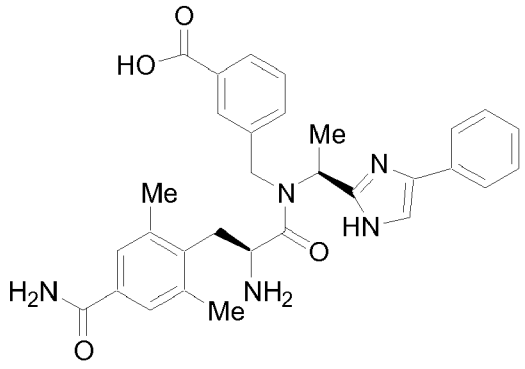
Table V

Cpd	
4	
6	

(continued)

Cpd	
8	
12	
18	
20	

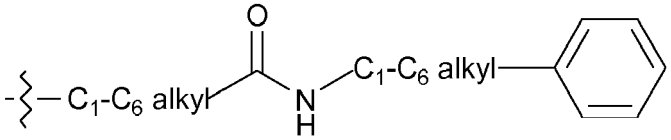
(continued)

Cpd	
75	
227	

[0036] Where the compounds according to this disclosure have at least one chiral center, they may accordingly exist as enantiomers. Where the compounds possess two or more chiral centers, they may additionally exist as diastereomers. Where the processes for the preparation of the compounds according to the disclosure give rise to mixtures of stereoisomers, these isomers may be separated by conventional techniques such as preparative chromatography. The compounds may be prepared in racemic form or as individual enantiomers or diasteromers by either stereospecific synthesis or by resolution. The compounds may, for example, be resolved into their component enantiomers or diasteromers by standard techniques, such as the formation of stereoisomeric pairs by salt formation with an optically active acid, such as (-)-di-p-toluoyl-D-tartaric acid and/or (+)-di-p-toluoyl-L-tartaric acid followed by fractional crystallization and regeneration of the free base. The compounds may also be resolved by formation of stereoisomeric esters or amides, followed by chromatographic separation and removal of the chiral auxiliary. Alternatively, the compounds may be resolved using a chiral HPLC column. It is to be understood that all stereoisomers, racemic mixtures, diastereomers and enantiomers thereof are encompassed within the scope of the present disclosure.

[0037] During any of the processes for preparation of the compounds of the present disclosure, it may be necessary and/or desirable to protect sensitive or reactive groups on any of the molecules concerned. This may be achieved by means of conventional protecting groups, such as those described in Protective Groups in Organic Chemistry, ed. J.F.W. McOmie, Plenum Press, 1973; and T.W. Greene & P.G.M. Wuts, Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis, John Wiley & Sons, 1991. The protecting groups may be removed at a convenient subsequent stage using methods known in the art.

[0038] In general, under standard nomenclature rules used throughout this disclosure, the terminal portion of the designated side chain is described first followed by the adjacent functionality toward the point of attachment. Thus, for example, a "phenylC_1-C_6 alkylamidoC_1-C_6alkyl" substituent refers to a group of the formula:



[0039] It is intended that the definition of any substituent or variable at a particular location in a molecule be independent of its definitions elsewhere in that molecule. It is understood that substituents and substitution patterns on the compounds

of this disclosure can be selected by one of ordinary skill in the art to provide compounds that are chemically stable and that can be readily synthesized by techniques known in the art as well as those methods set forth herein.

[0040] An "independently" selected substituent refers to a group of substituents, wherein the substituents may be different. Therefore, designated numbers of carbon atoms (e.g. C_{1-8}) shall refer independently to the number of carbon atoms in an alkyl or cycloalkyl moiety or to the alkyl portion of a larger substituent in which alkyl appears as its prefix root.

[0041] As used herein, unless otherwise noted, "alkyl" whether used alone or as part of a substituent group refers to straight and branched carbon chains having 1 to 8 carbon atoms or any number within this range. The term "alkoxy" refers to an -Oalkyl substituent group, wherein alkyl is as defined supra. Similarly, the terms "alkenyl" and "alkynyl" refer to straight and branched carbon chains having 2 to 8 carbon atoms or any number within this range, wherein an alkenyl chain has at least one double bond in the chain and an alkynyl chain has at least one triple bond in the chain. An alkyl and alkoxy chain may be substituted on a carbon atom. In substituent groups with multiple alkyl groups such as $(C_{1-6}alkyl)_2amino$- the $C_{1-6}alkyl$ groups of the dialkylamino may be the same or different.

[0042] The term "cycloalkyl" refers to saturated or partially unsaturated, moncyclic or polycyclic hydrocarbon rings of from 3 to 14 carbon atom members. Examples of such rings include, and are not limited to cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl and adamantyl. Alternatively, the cycloalkyl ring may be fused to a benzene ring (benzo fused cycloalkyl), a 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl ring (containing one of O, S or N and, optionally, one additional nitrogen) to form a heteroaryl fused cycloalkyl.

[0043] The term "heterocyclyl" refers to a nonaromatic cyclic ring of 5 to 7 members in which 1 to 2 members are nitrogen, or a nonaromatic cyclic ring of 5 to 7 members in which zero, one or two members are nitrogen and up to two members are oxygen or sulfur, wherein, optionally, the ring contains zero to one unsaturated bonds, and, optionally, when the ring is of 6 or 7 members, it contains up to two unsaturated bonds. The term "heterocyclyl" includes a 5 to 7 membered monocyclic heterocyclic ring fused to a benzene ring (benzo fused heterocyclyl), a 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl ring (containing one of O, S or N and, optionally, one additional nitrogen), a 5 to 7 membered cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl ring, a 5 to 7 membered heterocyclyl ring (of the same definition as above but absent the option of a further fused ring) or fused with the carbon of attachment of a cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl or heterocyclyl ring to form a spiro moiety. For instant compounds of the disclosure, the carbon atom ring members that form the heterocyclyl ring are fully saturated. Other compounds of the disclosure may have a partially saturated heterocyclyl ring. The term "heterocyclyl" also includes a 5 to 7 membered monocyclic heterocycle bridged to form bicyclic rings. Such compounds are not considered to be fully aromatic and are not referred to as heteroaryl compounds. Examples of heterocyclyl groups include, and are not limited to, pyrrolinyl (including 2*H*-pyrrole, 2-pyrrolinyl or 3-pyrrolinyl), pyrrolidinyl, 2-imidazolinyl, imidazolidinyl, 2-pyrazolinyl, pyrazolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl and piperazinyl.

[0044] The term "aryl" refers to an unsaturated, aromatic monocyclic ring of 6 carbon members or to an unsaturated, aromatic polycyclic ring of from 10 to 14 carbon members. Examples of such aryl rings include, and are not limited to, phenyl, naphthalenyl or anthracenyl. Preferred aryl groups for the practice of this disclosure are phenyl and naphthalenyl.

[0045] The term "heteroaryl" refers to an aromatic ring of 5 or 6 members wherein the ring consists of carbon atoms and has at least one heteroatom member. Suitable heteroatoms include nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur. In the case of 5 membered rings, the heteroaryl ring contains one member of nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur and, in addition, may contain up to three additional nitrogens. In the case of 6 membered rings, the heteroaryl ring may contain from one to three nitrogen atoms. For the case wherein the 6 membered ring has three nitrogens, at most two nitrogen atoms are adjacent. Optionally, the heteroaryl ring is fused to a benzene ring (benzo fused heteroaryl), a 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl ring (containing one of O, S or N and, optionally, one additional nitrogen), a 5 to 7 membered cycloalkyl ring or a 5 to 7 membered heterocyclo ring (as defined supra but absent the option of a further fused ring). Examples of heteroaryl groups include, and are not limited to, furyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, isoxazolyl, isothiazolyl, oxadiazolyl, triazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl or pyrazinyl; fused heteroaryl groups include indolyl, isoindolyl, indolinyl, benzofuryl, benzothienyl, indazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzthiazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzothiadiazolyl, benzotriazolyl, quinolizinyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl or quinazolinyl.

[0046] The term "arylalkyl" means an alkyl group substituted with an aryl group (e.g., benzyl, phenethyl). Similarly, the term "arylalkoxy" indicates an alkoxy group substituted with an aryl group (e.g., benzyloxy).

[0047] The term "halogen" refers to fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine. Substituents that are substituted with multiple halogens are substituted in a manner that provides compounds, which are stable.

[0048] Whenever the term "alkyl" or "aryl" or either of their prefix roots appear in a name of a substituent (*e.g.*, arylalkyl, alkylamino) it shall be interpreted as including those limitations given above for "alkyl" and "aryl." Designated numbers of carbon atoms (e.g., C_1-C_6) shall refer independently to the number of carbon atoms in an alkyl moiety or to the alkyl portion of a larger substituent in which alkyl appears as its prefix root. For alkyl, and alkoxy substituents the designated number of carbon atoms includes all of the independent member included in the range specified individually and all the combination of ranges within in the range specified. For example C_{1-6} alkyl would include methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl and hexyl individually as well as sub-combinations thereof (e.g. C_{1-2}, C_{1-3}, C_{1-4}, C_{1-5}, C_{2-6}, C_{3-6}, C_{4-6}, C_{5-6}, C_{2-5}, etc.).

[0049] Representative IUPAC names for the compounds of the present disclosure were derived using the AutoNom version 2.1 nomenclature software program provided by Beilstein Informationssysteme.

[0050] Abbreviations used in the instant specification, particularly the Schemes and Examples, are as follows:

BOC	=	*tert*-butoxycarbonyl
BuLi	=	*n*-butyllithium
CBZ	=	benzyloxycarbonyl
Cpd or Cmpd	=	compound
d	=	day/ days
DIPEA	=	diisopropylethylamine
DPPF	=	1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene
DPPP	=	1,3-Bis(diphenylphosphino)propane
EDCI or EDC	=	1-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride
EtOAc	=	ethyl acetate
EtOH	=	ethanol
h	=	hour/ hours
HMDS	=	1,1,3,3-Hexamethyldisilazane
HOBt/ HOBT	=	hydroxybenzotiazole
M	=	molar
MeCN	=	acetonitrile
MeOH	=	methanol
min	=	minutes
PyBOP	=	Benzotriazol-1-yl-oxy-tris-pyrrolidinophosphonium hexafluorophosphate
rt/ RT	=	room temperature
TFA	=	trifluoroacetic acid
OTf	=	triflate
Ts	=	tosyl

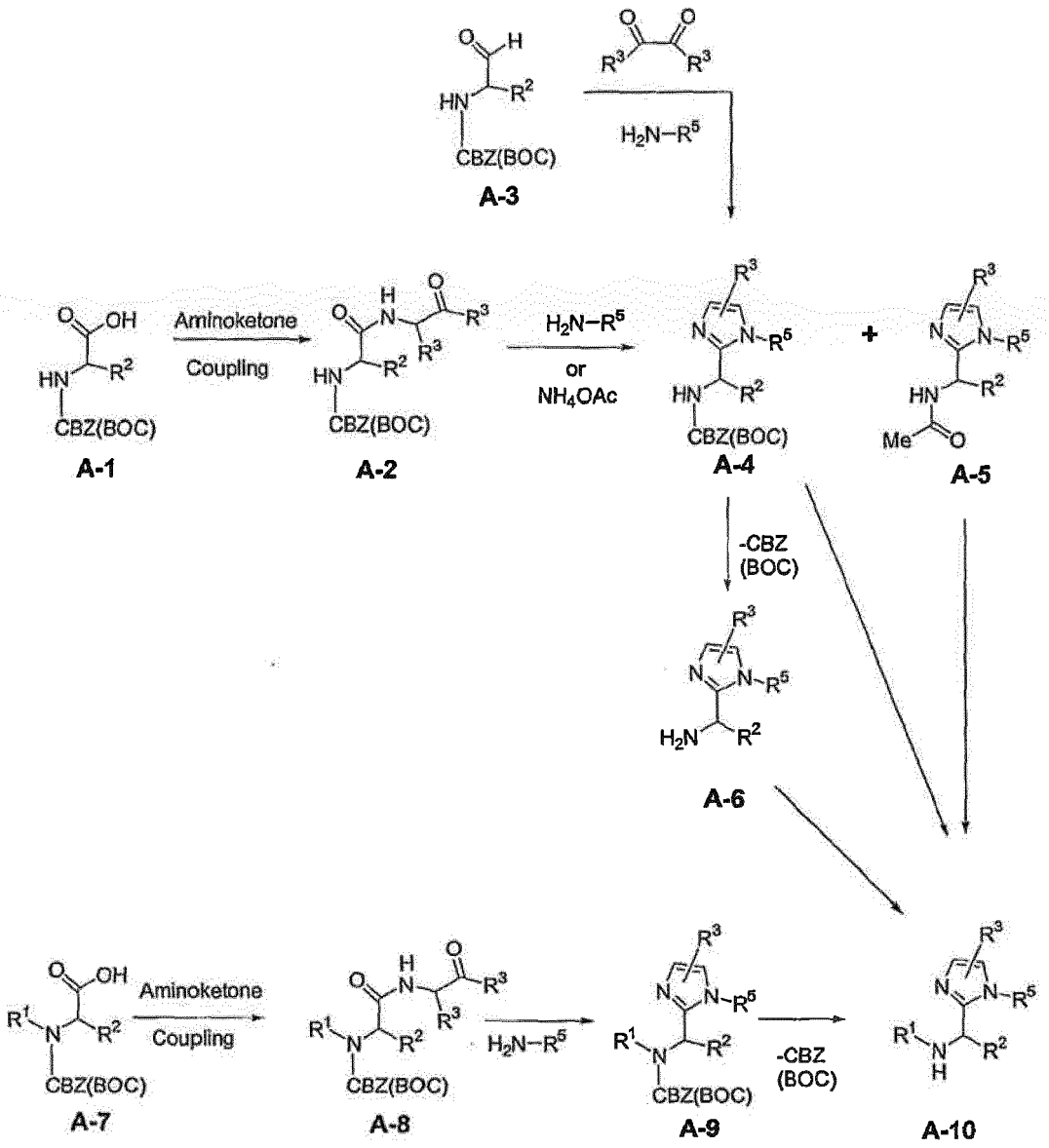
SYNTHETIC METHODS

[0051] Representative compounds of the present disclosure can be synthesized in accordance with the general synthetic methods described below and are illustrated more particularly in the schemes that follow. Since the schemes are an illustration, the invention should not be construed as being limited by the chemical reactions and conditions expressed. The preparation of the various starting materials used in the schemes is well within the skill of persons versed in the art.

[0052] The following schemes describe general synthetic methods whereby intermediate and target compounds of the present disclosure may be prepared. Additional representative compounds and stereoisomers, racemic mixtures, diasteromers and enantiomers thereof can be synthesized using the intermediates prepared in accordance to the general schemes and other materials, compounds and reagents known to those skilled in the art. All such compounds, stereoisomers, racemic mixtures, diasteromers and enantiomers thereof are intended to be encompassed within the scope of the present disclosure.

[0053] Certain intermediates and compounds of the present disclosure may be prepared according to the process outlined in Scheme A below.

Scheme A



[0054] A carboxylic acid of the formula **A-1**, available either commercially or prepared by reported protocols in the scientific literature, may be coupled to an α-aminoketone using standard peptide coupling conditions with a coupling agent such as EDCI and an additive such as HOBt to provide a compound of formula **A-2.** Compound **A-2** may be condensed with an amine of the formula H_2N-R_5 or ammonium acetate and cyclized upon heating in acetic acid to a compound of formula **A-4.**

[0055] The protecting group of compound **A-4** may be removed using conditions known to those skilled in the art that are appropriate for the particular protecting group to afford a compound of the formula **A-6.** For instance, hydrogenation in the presence of a palladium catalyst is one method for the removal of a CBZ protecting group, whereas treatment with an acid such as TFA is effective for a BOC group deprotection.

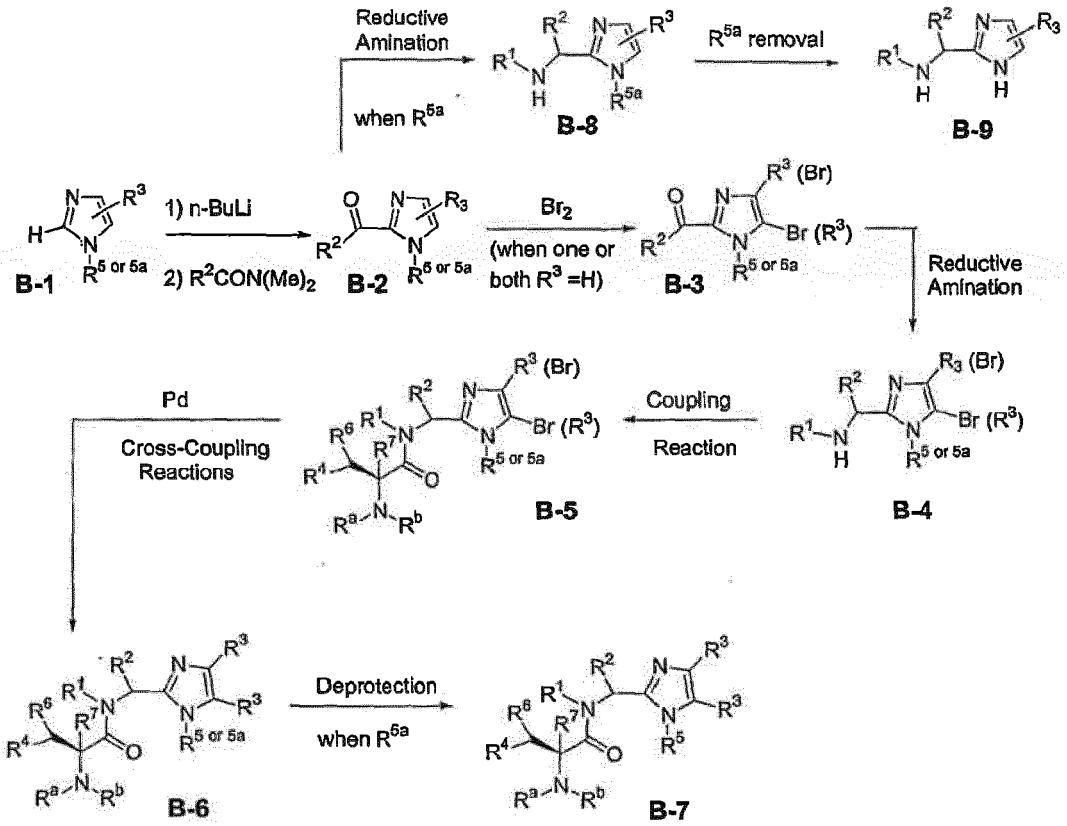
[0056] A compound of formula **A-6** may be substituted using reductive amination with an appropriately substituted aldehyde or ketone in the presence of a hydride source, such as sodium borohydride or sodium triacetoxyborohydride, provide compounds of formula **A-10.**

[0057] Alternatively, a compound of formula **A-3** may be condensed with a dicarbonyl compound of the formula $R_3(C=O)_2R_3$ and an amine of the formula H_2N-R_5 upon heating in acetic acid to afford a compound of the formula **A-4.** When compound **A-3** is protected with a BOC group, a by-product of formula **A-5** may be produced. Compounds of formula **A-4** or **A-5** may be treated with a hydride source such as lithium aluminum hydride to give certain compounds of formula **A-10.**

[0058] Similarly, a compound of formula **A-7** may be coupled to an α-aminoketone as described above for compounds of formula **A-1** to yield the corresponding compounds of formula **A-8.** A compound of formula **A-8** may then be cyclized in the presence of an amine of formula $H_2N\text{-}R_5$ or ammonium acetate and subsequently deprotected as described above to arrive at compounds of formula **A-10.**

[0059] Certain compounds of the present disclosure may be prepared according to the process outlined in Scheme B below.

Scheme B



R^{5a} = a N-protecting group,
more particularly,
R^{5a} =SEM, MOM or the like

[0060] More specifically, a compound of formula **B-1** (wherein the imidazole nitrogen is substituted with R^5, as defined herein, or R^{5a}, a nitrogen protecting group such as SEM, MOM, or the like) may be deprotonated with an organometallic base such as n-butyllithium and then treated with a suitably substituted amide to yield a compound of formula **B-2.**

[0061] Compound **B-2** may be brominated to yield a mixture of regioisomers of formula **B-3.** A compound of formula **B-3** may be further elaborated via a reductive amination with an amine of the formula $H_2N\text{-}R^1$ in the presence of a hydride source as described in Scheme A to afford a compound of formula **B-4.**

[0062] The amine of a compound of formula **B-4** may be coupled with a suitable carboxylic acid under standard peptide coupling conditions with a coupling agent such as EDCI and an additive such as HOBt to yield compounds of formula **B-5.**

[0063] Certain R^3 substituents of the present disclosure in which a carbon atom is the point of attachment may be introduced into a compound of formula **B-5** through a transition metal-catalyzed cross coupling reaction to afford compounds of formula **B-6.** Suitable palladium catalysts include palladium tetrakis triphenylphosphine and the like. Suitable Lewis acids for the reaction include boronic acids and the like. Compounds protected with R^{5a} may be deprotected under acidic conditions to yield compounds of formula **B-7.**

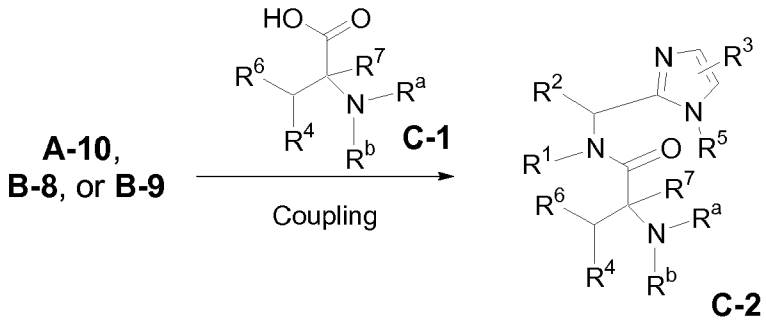
[0064] In a similar manner, an intermediate **B-2** when optionally protected with R^{5a} may be reductively alkylated using methods described above to give a compound of formula **B-8,** followed by removal of protecting group R^{5a} using conditions described herein to yield a compound of formula **B-9.**

[0065] One skilled in the art will recognize that substituent L (depicted as O in the formulae of Scheme B) may be

further elaborated to S or N(R^d) of the present disclosure using conventional, known chemical methods.

[0066] Certain compounds of the present disclosure may be prepared according to the process outlined in Scheme C below.

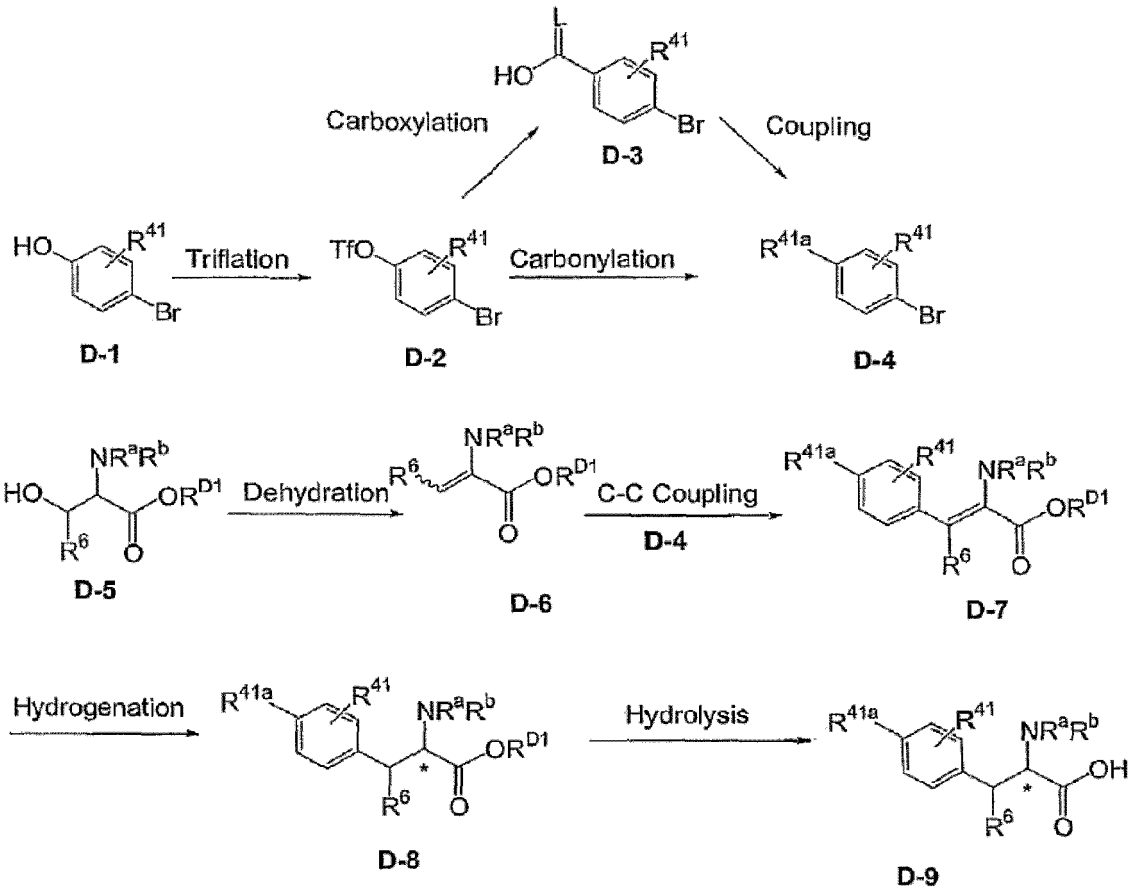
Scheme C



[0067] More specifically, a compound of formula **A-10, B-8,** or **B-9** may be elaborated to a compound of formula **C-2** through coupling with a suitable carboxylic acid under standard peptide coupling conditions as described above. One skilled in the art will recognize that substituent L in a compound of formula **C-2**(depicted as O) may be converted to S or N(R^d) of the present disclosure using conventional, known chemical methods.

[0068] Suitably substituted carboxylic acids of the present disclosure may either be commercially available or prepared by reported protocols in the scientific literature. Several chemical routes for preparing certain compounds of formula **C-1** are outlined below in Schemes D and E.

Scheme D



R^{41a} = aminocarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonyl, or $(C_{1-6}alkyl)_2$aminocarbonyl;
R^{D1}= H, C_{1-6}alkyl, or aryl(C_{1-6})alkyl

[0069] Specifically, a compound of formula **D-1** may be treated with trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride to afford the triflate compound of formula **D-2.** A compound of formula **D-2** may be converted to a compound of formula **D-4** by a variety chemical routes which utilize conventional chemical methods known to those skilled in the art. For example, the bromo group of a compound of formula **D-2** may undergo a carboxylation reaction via an initial carbonylation under a carbon monoxide atmosphere in the presence of an appropriate palladium catalyst and DPPF, followed by an aqueous basic workup to afford a compound of formula **D-3.** Subsequently, the carboxyl group may be converted to a substituent of R^{41a} of formula **D-4** using standard peptide coupling conditions. Alternatively, a compound of formula **D-4** may be directly prepared via a carbonylation of compound of formula **D-2,** followed by treatment with HMDS, or a primary or secondary amine.

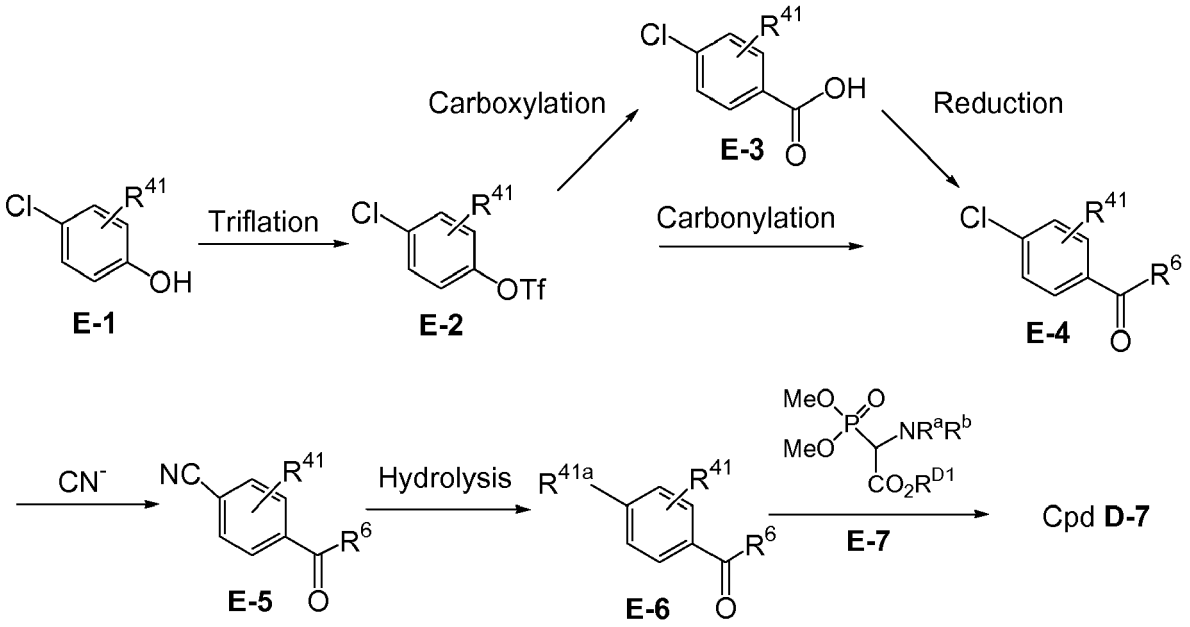
[0070] The compound of formula **D-5,** known or prepared by known methods, may be treated with EDC in the presence of copper (I) chloride to afford the corresponding alkene of formula **D6.** A compound of formula **D-6** may then undergo a Heck reaction with a compound of formula **D-4** in the presence of an appropriate palladium catalyst and phosphino ligand to afford a compound of formula **D7.** Subsequent hydrogenation of the alkenyl substituent using standard hydrogen reduction methods affords a compound of formula **D-8.**

[0071] Scheme E demonstrates an alternative method for preparing intermediate **D-7.** A compound of formula **E-1** may be elaborated to a compound of formula **E-4** using the appropriately adapted synthetic steps described in Scheme D. One skilled in the art will recognize that this transformation may be achieved by manipulation of the reaction sequence. A compound of formula **E-4** may be converted to its corresponding nitrile via an aromatic nucleophilic displacement reaction with cyanide anion. One skilled in the art will recognize that a nitrile substituent is a viable synthon for a substituent of R^{41a}.

[0072] A compound of formula **E-4** may participate in a Horner-Wadsworth-Emmons reaction with a compound of formula **E-7** in the presence of an organometallic base such as *n*-butyllithiium to afford a compound of formula **D-7.** This

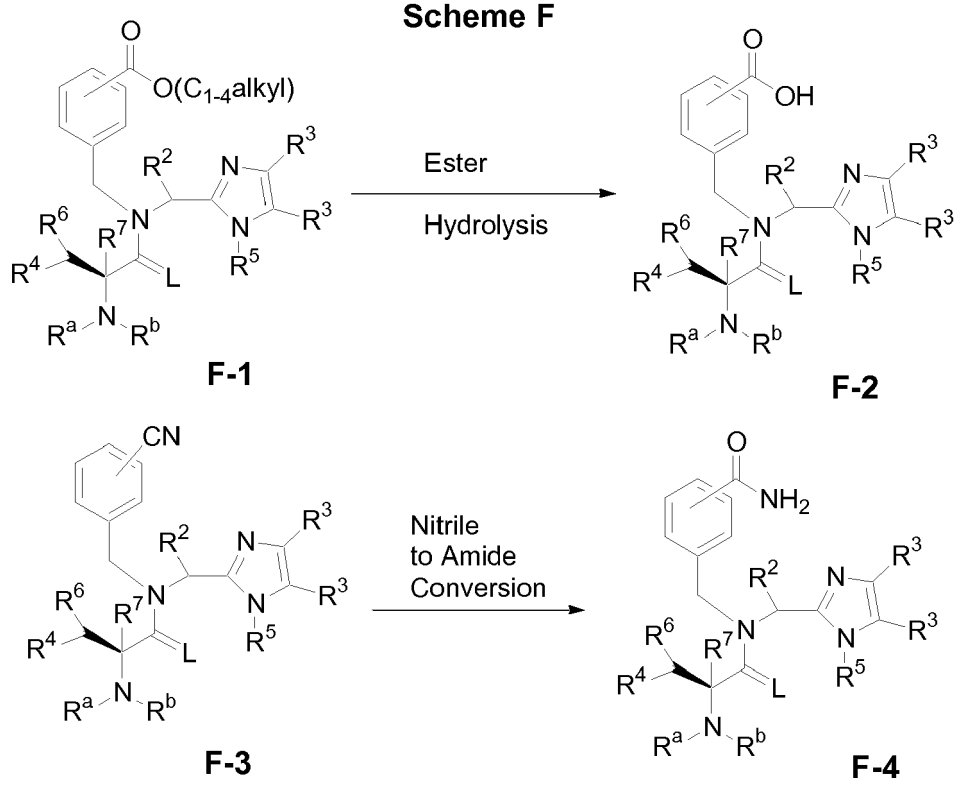
intermediate may be further elaborated as described in Scheme D, herein.

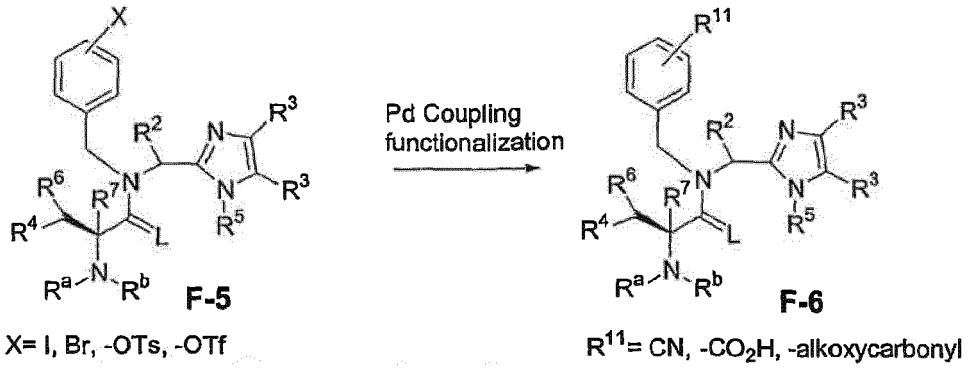
Scheme E



[0073] Certain compounds of the present disclosure may be prepared according to the process outlined in Scheme F below.

Scheme F





[0074] More specifically, a compound of formula **F-1,** wherein R^{11} is an alkoxycarbonyl as defined above, may be saponified to its corresponding acid, a compound of formula **F-2.**

[0075] A compound of formula **F-3** wherein R^{11} is a cyano substituent may be elaborated to its corresponding aminocarbonyl, compound **F-4** by treatment with hydrogen peroxide in the presence of hydroxide anion. Similarly, when R^3 is a cyano-substituted aryl ring, it may be treated as described above to form an aminocarbonyl-substituted aryl ring.

[0076] Certain substitutents of R^{11} may be installed via a palladium catalyzed coupling reaction with an X-substituted precursor. For example, a compound of formula **F-5** wherein X is iodide, bromide, tosylate, triflate, or the like may be treated with $Zn(CN)_2$ in the presence of palladium tetrakis triphenylphosphine to give a compound of formula **F-6** wherein R^{11} is cyano.

[0077] Treatment of a compound of formula **F-5** with $Pd(OAc)_2$ and a ligand such as 1,1-bis(diphenylphosphino) ferrocene under a carbon monoxide atmosphere provides a compound of formula **F-6** wherein R^{11} is a carboxy substituent.

[0078] The palladium catalyzed couplings described above may also be used to install cyano, carboxy, and alkoxycarbonyl substituents onto an aryl ring at R^3.

Specific Examples

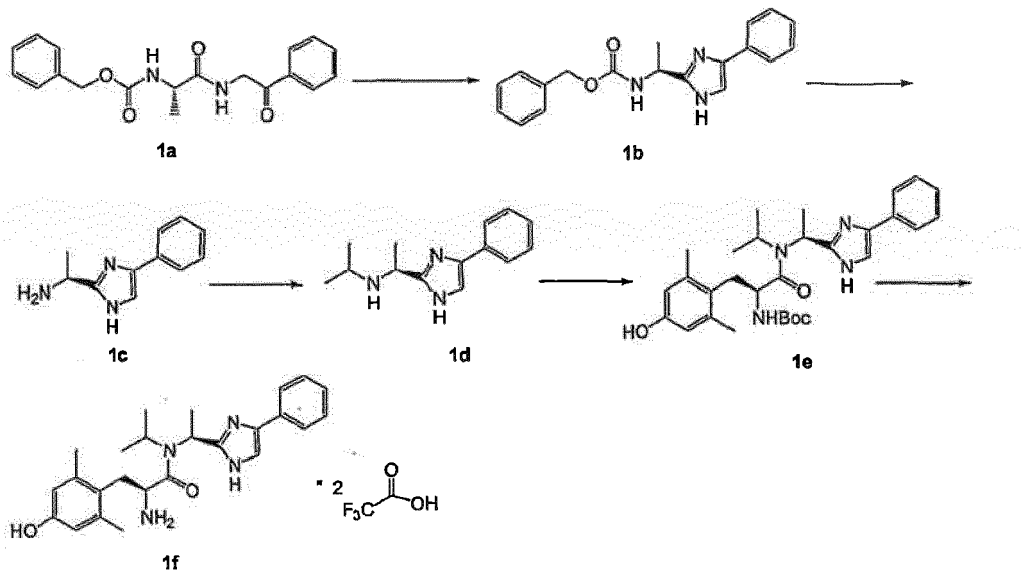
[0079] Specific compounds were prepared as per the following examples and reaction sequences; the examples and the diagrams depicting the reaction sequences are offered by way of illustration, to aid in the understanding of the invention and should not be construed to limit in any way the invention set forth in the claims which follow thereafter. The instant compounds may also be used as intermediates in subsequent examples to produce additional compounds of the present disclosure. No attempt has been made to optimize the yields obtained in any of the reactions. One skilled in the art would know how to increase such yields through routine variations in reaction times, temperatures, solvents and/or reagents.

[0080] Reagents were purchased from commercial sources. Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra for hydrogen atoms were measured in the indicated solvent with (TMS) as the internal standard on a Bruker Biospin, Inc. DPX-300 (300 MHz) spectrometer. The values are expressed in parts per million down field from TMS. The mass spectra (MS) were determined on a Micromass Platform LC spectrometer or an Agilent LC spectrometer using electrospray techniques. Microwave accelerated reactions were performed using either a CEM Discover or a Personal Chemistry Smith Synthesizer microwave instrument. Stereoisomeric compounds may be characterized as racemic mixtures or as separate diastereomers and enantiomers thereof using X-ray crystallography and other methods known to one skilled in the art. Unless otherwise noted, the materials used in the examples were obtained from readily available commercial suppliers or synthesized by standard methods known to one skilled in the art of chemical synthesis. The substituent groups, which vary between examples, are hydrogen unless otherwise noted.

Example 1

2-Amino-3-(4-hydroxy-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-N-isopropyl-N-[1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-propionamide

[0081]



[0082] **A. [1-(2-Oxo-2-phenyl-ethylcarbamoyl)-ethyl]-carbamic acid benzyl ester.** To a solution of commercially available N-α-CBZ-L-alanine (2.11 g, 9.5 mmol) in dichloromethane (50 mL) was added 2-aminoacetophenone hydrochloride (1.62g, 9.5 mmol). The resulting solution was cooled to 0°C and N-methylmorpholine (1.15 g, 11 mmol), 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (2.55 g, 18.9 mmol) and 1-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (2.35 g, 12.3 mmol) in that order were added under an Argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction was quenched by addition of saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$ solution; the separated organic phase was washed with 2N citric acid, saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution and brine, then dried over $MgSO_4$ overnight. After filtration and concentration, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (eluent, EtOAc:hexane-1:1) to give the pure product: [1-(2-oxo-2-phenyl-ethylcarbamoyl)-ethyl]-carbamic acid benzyl ester (2.68 g, 83 %). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 1.46 (3H, d), 4.39 (1 H, m), 4.75 (2H, d), 5.13 (2H, d), 5.40 (1H, m), 7.03 (1 H, m), 7.36 (5H, m), 7.50 (2H, m), 7.63 (1 H, m), 7.97(2H, m). MS(ES^+): 341.1 (100%).

[0083] B. **[1-(4-Phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-carbamic acid benzyl ester.** To a suspension of [1-(2-oxo-2-phenyl-ethylcarbamoyl)-ethyl]-carbamic acid benzyl ester (2.60 g, 7.64 mmol) in xylene (60 mL) was added NH_4OAc (10.3 g, 134 mmol) and HOAc (5 mL). The resulting mixture was heated at reflux for 7 h. After being cooled to room temperature, brine was added and the mixture was separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc, and the combined organic phases were dried over Na_2SO_4 overnight. After filtration and concentration, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (eluent, EtOAc:hexane-1:1) to give the title compound (2.33 g, 95 %). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 1.65 (3H, d), 5.06 (1H, m), 5.14 (2H, q), 5.94 (1 H, d), 7.32 (10H, m), 7.59 (2H, d). MS(ES^+): 322.2 (100%).

[0084] C. **1-(4-Phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-ethylamine.** To a solution of [1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-carbamic acid benzyl ester (1.5 g, 4.67 mmol) in methanol (25 mL) was added 10% palladium on carbon (0.16 g). The mixture was shaken in a hydrogenation apparatus at rt under a hydrogen atmosphere (10 psi) for 8 h. Filtration followed by evaporation to dryness under reduced pressure gave the crude product 1-(4-Phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-ethylamine (0.88 g, 100%). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 1.53 (3H, d), 4.33 (1 H, q), 7.23 (3H, m), 7.37 (2H, m), 7.67 (2H, m). MS(ES^+): 188.1 (38%).

[0085] D. **Isopropyl-[1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-amine.** 1-(4-Phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethylamine (0.20 g, 1.07 mmol) and acetone (0.062 g, 1.07 mmol) were mixed in 1,2-dichloroethane (4 mL), followed by the addition of $NaBH(OAc)_3$ (0.34 g, 1.61 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at rt for 3 h. The reaction was quenched with saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc and the combined extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4. Filtration followed by evaporation to dryness under reduced pressure gave the crude isopropyl-[1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-amine (0.23 g, 100%) which was used for the next reaction without further purification. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 1.10 (3H, d), 1.18 (3H, d), 1.57 (3H, d), 2.86 (1 H, m), 4.32 (1 H, m), 7.24 (2H, m), 7.36 (2H, m), 7.69 (2H, m). MS(ES^+): 230.2 (100%).

[0086] E. **(2-(4-Hydroxy-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-1-{isopropyl-[1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-carbamoyl}-ethyl)-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester.** Into a solution of 2-*tert*-Butoxycarbonylamino-3-(4-hydroxy-2,6-dimethylphenyl)-propionic acid (0.18 g, 0.6 mmol) in DMF (7 mL) was added isopropyl-[1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-amine (0.11 g, 0.5 mmol), 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (0.22 g, 1.6 mmol) and 1-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (0.12 g, 0.6 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred under an Argon atmosphere at rt overnight. The reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc and the combined organic extracts were washed sequentially

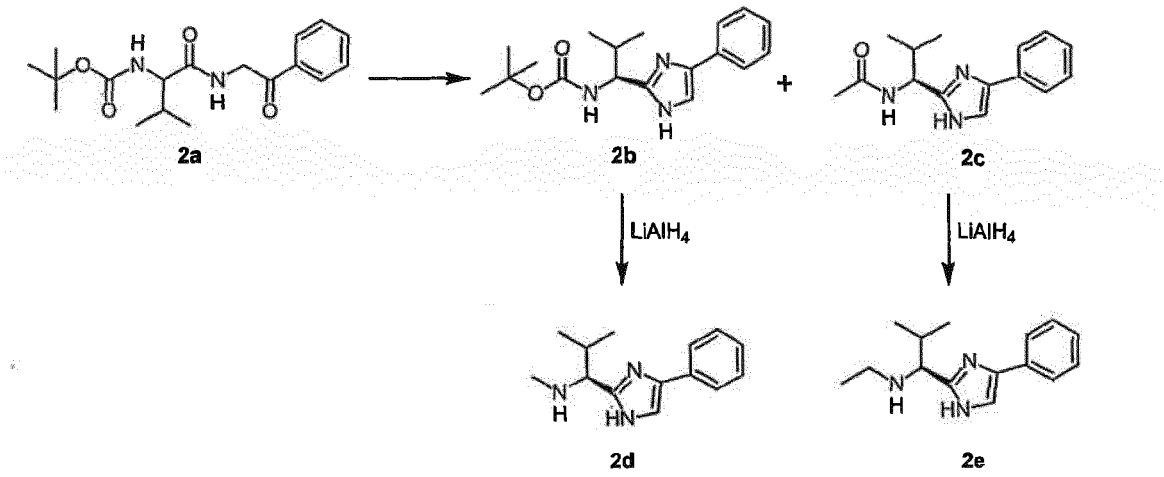
with saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$ solution, 1 N HCl, saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$ solution, and brine. The organic phase was then dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: EtOAc) to afford the product (2-(4-hydroxy-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-1-{isopropyl-[1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-carbamoyl}-ethyl)-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (0.13 g, 50%). MS(ES^+): 521.5 (100%).

[0087] F. **2-Amino-3-(4-hydroxy-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-N-isopropyl-N-[1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-propionamide.** A solution of (2-(4-hydroxy-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-1-{isopropyl-[1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-carbamoyl}-ethyl)-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (0.13 g, 0.25 mmol) in trifluoroacetic acid (5 mL) was stirred at rt for 2 h. Upon removal of the solvents, the residue was purified by preparative LC and lyophilized to give the TFA salt of the title compound as a white powder (0.042 g). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 0.48 (3H, d), 1.17 (3H, d), 1.76 (3H, d), 2.28 (6H, s), 3.19 (2H, m), 3.74 (1 H, m), 4.70 (1 H, m), 4.82 (1 H, q), 6.56 (2H, s), 7.45 (4H, m), 7.74 (2H, m). MS(ES^+): 421.2 (100%).

Example 2

Methyl-[2-methyl-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-propyl]-amine and **Ethyl-[2-methyl-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl}-propyl]-amine**

[0088]



A. **[2-Methyl-1-(2-oxo-2-phenyl-ethylcarbamoyl)-propyl]-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester.** Compound **2a** was prepared according to Example 1 using the appropriate reagents, starting materials and methods known to those skilled in the art.

B. **[2-Methyl-1-(4-phenyl-1-*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-propyl]-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester.** Following the procedure described in Example 1 for the conversion of Compound **1a** to Compound **1b,** and using the appropriate reagents and methods known to those skilled in the art, [2-methyl-1-(4-phenyl-1-*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-propyl]-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester, Cpd **2b,** was prepared.

Subsequent to workup, the crude product mixture was subjected to flash silica gel chromatography (eluents: CH_2Cl_2, followed by 4:1 CH_2Cl_2/Et_2O, then EtOAc). Processing of the fractions afforded 1.08 g (27%) of recovered [2-methyl-1-(2-oxo-2-phenyl-ethylcarbamoyl)-propyl]-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (Cpd **2a**), 1.89 g (50%) of [2-methyl-1-(4-phenyl-1-*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-propyl]-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (Cpd **2b**), and 0.60 g of a mixture of N-[2-methyl-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-propyl]-acetamide (Cpd **2c**) and acetamide.

Cpd **2c** was purified by dissolving it in hot CH_3CN and cooling to 0°C. Collection of the precipitate by suction filtration afforded 0.21 g (7%) of N-[2-methyl-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-propyl]-acetamide, Cpd **2c,** as a white powder (HPLC: 100% @ 254 nm and 214 nm). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 7.63 (2H, br s), 7.33 (2H, t, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 7.25 - 7.18 (2H, m), 4.78 (1 H, br s), 2.35 (1H, br m), 2.02 (3H, s), 1.03 (3H, d, *J* = 6.7 Hz), 0.87 (3H, d, *J* = 6.7 Hz); MS (ES^+) (relative intensity): 258.3 (100) (M+1).

C. **Methyl-[2-methyl-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-propyl]-amine.** A solution of [2-methyl-1-(4-phenyl-1-*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-propyl]-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (0.095g, 0.30 mmol) in THF (2.0 mL) was added dropwise over 10 min to a refluxing 1.0 M solution of $LiAlH_4$ in THF (3.0 mL). The reaction was maintained at reflux for 2 h, cooled to

room temperature, and quenched by sequential treatment with 0.11 mL of cold water (5°C), 0.11 mL of 15% NaOH in aqueous solution, and 0.33 mL of cold water (5°C). The resultant solid was removed by suction filtration and the filtrate (pH 8 - 9) was extracted three times with EtOAc. The combined organic fractions were dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered, and concentrated to afford 0.58 g (84%) of methyl-[2-methyl-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-propyl]-amine as a light yellow oil (HPLC: 97% @ 254 nm and 214 nm). ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 7.69 (2H, d, *J* = 7.4 Hz), 7.36 (2H, t, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 7.26 (1 H, s), 7.25 - 7.20 (1 H, m), 3.62 (1 H, d, *J* = 6.3 Hz), 2.35 (3H, s), 2.06 (1 H, m), 0.99 (3H, d, *J* = 6.7 Hz), 0.89 (3H, d, *J* = 6.7 Hz); MS (ES^+) (relative intensity): 230.2 (100) (M+1).

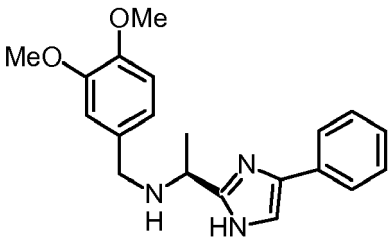
D. **Ethyl-[2-methyl-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-propyl]-amine.** A solution of N-[2-methyl-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-propyl]-acetamide (0.077g, 0.30 mmol) in THF (2.0 mL) was added dropwise over 10 min to a refluxing 1.0 M solution of $LiAlH_4$ in THF (3.0 mL). The reaction was maintained at reflux for 11 h, cooled to rt, and quenched by sequential treatment with 0.11 mL of cold water (5°C), 0.11 mL of 15 % NaOH in aqueous solution, and 0.33 mL of cold water (5°C). The resultant solid was removed by suction filtration and the filtrate (pH 8 - 9) was extracted three times with EtOAc. The combined organic fractions were dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered, and concentrated to afford 0.069 g of a 5:1 mixture (determined by ^{1}H NMR) of ethyl-[2-methyl-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-propyl]-amine and recovered Cpd **2c** as a colorless oil (HPLC: peaks overlap). ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 7.67 (2H, br s), 7.35 (2H, t, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 7.26 - 7.17 (2H, m), 3.72 (1 H, d, *J* = 6.0 Hz), 2.56 (2H, dq, *J* = 13.0, 7.1 Hz), 2.05 (1 H, m), 1.08 (3H, t, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 0.97 (3H,d, *J* = 6.7 Hz), 0.89 (3H, d, *J* = 6.7 Hz); MS (ES^+) (relative intensity): 244.2 (100) (M+1). This sample was of sufficient quality to use in the next reaction without further purification.

[0089] Methyl-[2-methyl-1-(4-phenyl-1 *H*-imidazol-2-yl)-propyl]-amine and ethyl-[2-methyl-1-(4-phenyl-1 *H*-imidazol-2-yl)-propyl]-amine may be substituted for Cpd **1d** of Example 1 and elaborated to compounds of the present disclosure with the appropriate reagents, starting materials and purification methods known to those skilled in the art.

Example 3

(3,4-Dimethoxy-benzyl)-[1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-amine

[0090]

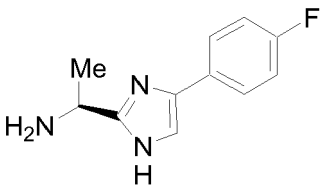


[0091] A solution of 1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethylamine (0.061 g, 0.33 mmol) of Example 1, and 0.55 g (0.33 mmol) of 3,4-dimethoxybenzaldehyde in 5 mL of anhydrous methanol was stirred at room temperature for 1 h and then cooled to about 0-10°C in an ice bath for 1 h. The reaction was treated carefully with 0.019 g (0.49 mmol) of sodium borohydride in one portion and maintained at about 0-10°C for 21 h. Cold 2M aqueous HCl was added dropwise (30 drops), the mixture was stirred for 5 min, and then partially concentrated *in vacuo* unheated. The residual material was taken up in EtOAc to yield a suspension that was treated with 5 mL of cold 3M aqueous NaOH and stirred vigorously until clear. The phases were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted three times additional with EtOAc. The combined extracts were dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered, and concentrated to afford 0.11 g of (3,4-dimethoxy-benzyl)-[1-(4-phenyl-1 *H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-amine as a light yellow oil (HPLC: 87% @ 254nm and 66% @ 214 nm). MS (ES^+) (relative intensity): 338.1 (100) (M+1). This sample was of sufficient quality to use in the next reaction without further purification. The title compound may be substituted for Cpd **1d** of Example 1 and elaborated to compounds of the present disclosure with the appropriate reagents, starting materials and purification methods known to those skilled in the art.

Example 4

1-[4-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-ethylamine

[0092]



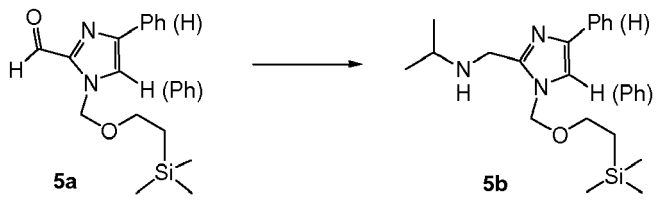
A. **{1-[4-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-ethyl}-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester.** A mixture of ammonium acetate (19.3 g, 250 mmol) and glacial HOAc (35 mL) was stirred mechanically and heated to about 100°C to give a colorless solution in 5-10 min. After cooling to rt, a solid mixture of N-t-BOC-L-Alaninal (commercially available from Aldrich) and 4-fluorophenyl glyoxal hydrate was added in portions while stirring to give a yellow mixture. The resulting mixture was heated at 100°C for approximately 2 h before cooling to rt. The mixture was cooled to 0-5°C, then basified by dropwise addition of conc. NH_4OH (25 mL), H_2O (25 mL), and EtOAc (40 mL), and additional conc. NH_4OH (50 mL) to render the mixture alkaline. The phases were separated and the aqueous phase was re-extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic phases were filtered through dicalite to remove an orange solid and were washed with saturated aqueous NaCl. The organic phase was then dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give 4.27 g of an orange-brown residue. The residue was dissolved in a solution of MeCN (22 mL) and DMSO (3 mL) then purified by preparative HPLC on a Kromasil 10u C18 250 x 50 mm column, eluting with a 35:65 MeCN:H_2O gradient. The pure fractions were combined and lyophilized to give 1.77 g of the product as a yellow-white powder (42%; TFA salt). MS: *m/z* 306.1 (MH^+).

B. **1-[4-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-ethylamine.** {1-[4-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-ethyl}-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester may be BOC-deprotected using the procedure described in Example 1 for the conversion of Cpd **1e** to Cpd **1f**. Upon completion of the BOC-deprotection, the resulting amine may be substituted for Cpd **1c** of Example 1 and elaborated to compounds of the present disclosure with the appropriate reagents, starting materials and purification methods known to those skilled in the art.

Example 5

Isopropyl-[4(5)-phenyl-1-(2-trimethylsilanyl-ethoxymethyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-ylmethyl]-amine (mixture of regioisomers)

[0093]



Mixture of regioisomers

A. **Cpd 5a Regioisomers.** Into a cooled solution of 4(5)-phenyl-1-(2-trimethylsilanyl-ethoxymethyl)-1*H*-imidazole (Tet. Lett. 1986, 27(35), 4095-8) (7.70 g, 28.1 mmol) in dry THF (60 mL) was added *n*-butyllithium (2.5 M in hexane, 22.5 mL, 56.2 mmol) at -78°C under N_2. The resulting mixture was stirred at -78°C for 1 h, followed by the addition of DMF (4.35 mL, 56.2 mmol). After being stirred at -78°C for an additional hour, the reaction was warmed to room temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$ solution and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4. After filtration and evaporation, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: EtOAc:hexane, 1:9) to give 4(5)-phenyl-1-(2-trimethylsilanyl-ethoxymethyl)-1 H-imidazole-2-carbaldehyde (5.11 g, 60%) as a mixture of regioisomers. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 0.00 (9H, s), 2.98 (2H, t), 3.62 (2H, t), 5.83 (2H, s), 7.36 (1 H, m), 7.44 (2H, m), 7.65 (1 H, s), 7.86 (2H, m). MS(ES^+): 303.0 (42%).

B. **Cpd 5b Regioisomers.** Isopropylamine (0.18 g, 3 mmol) and a regioisomeric mixture of 4(5)-phenyl-1-(2-trimethylsilanyl-ethoxymethyl)-1H-imidazole-2-carbaldehyde (0.91 g, 3 mmol) were mixed in 1,2-dichloroethane (10 mL), followed by addition of sodium triacetoxyborohydride (0.95 g, 4.5 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at room

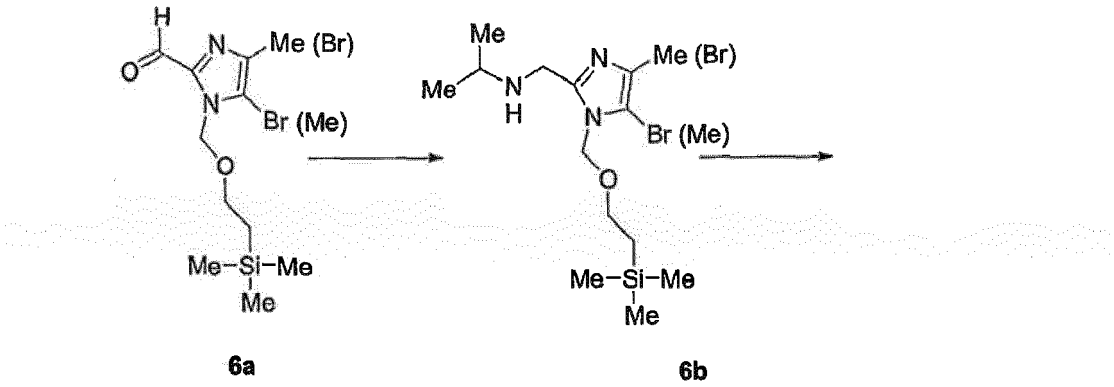
temperature for 5 h. The reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$ solution. The resultant mixture was extracted with EtOAc and the combined organic phases were dried over Na_2SO_4. After filtration and concentration, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: CH_2Cl_2:CH_3OH, 7:3) to give isopropyl-[4(5)-phenyl-1-(2-trimethylsilanyl-ethoxymethyl)-1H-imidazol-2-ylmethyl]-amine (0.70 g, 68%) as a mixture of regioisomers. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 0.00 (9H, s), 0.94 (2H, t), 1.11 (6H, d), 2.89 (1 H, m), 3.56 (2H, t), 3.94 (2H, s), 5.39 (2H, s), 7.25 (2H, m), 7.37 (2H, m), 7.76 (2H, d). MS(ES^+): 346.6 (75%).

[0094] Compound **5b** may be substituted for Cpd **1d** of Example 1 and elaborated to compounds of the present disclosure with the appropriate reagents, starting materials and purification methods known to those skilled in the art.

Example 6

2-Amino-3-(4-hydroxy-phenyl)-*N*-isopropyl-*N*-(5-methyl-4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-ylmethyl)-propionamide Trifluoroacetate (1:2)

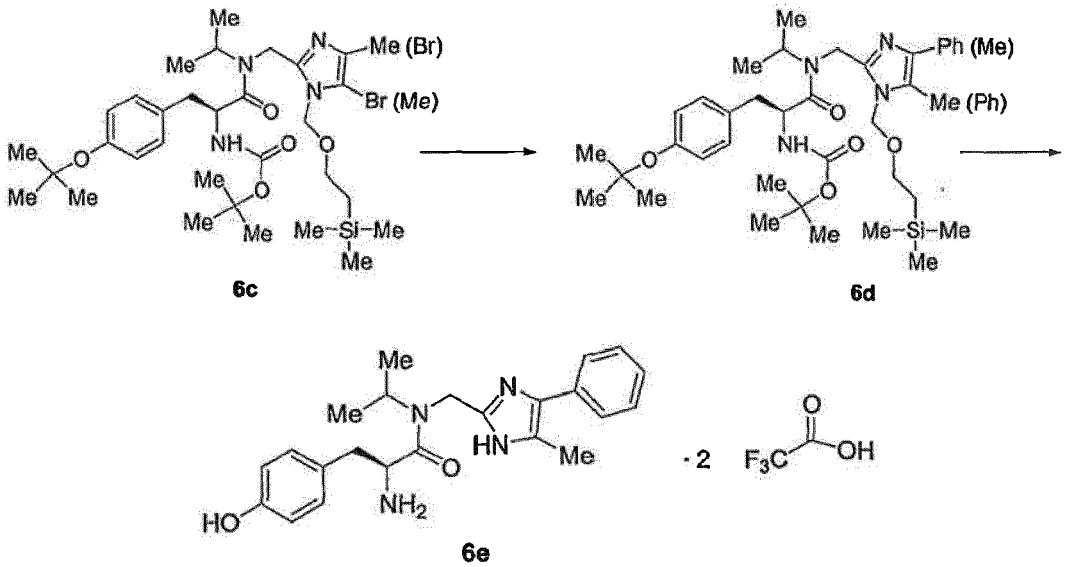
[0095]



6a **6b**

Mixtures of regioisomers

[0096]



6c **6d**

6e

A. **Cpd 6a Regioisomers.** Bromine (1.17 mL, 22.76 mmol) was added slowly to an ice cooled regioisomeric mixture of 4(5)-methyl-1-(2-trimethylsilanyl-ethoxymethyl)-1*H*-imidazole-2-carbaldehyde (5.47 g, 22.76 mmol; JOC, 1986, 51(10),1891-4) in $CHCl_3$ (75 mL). The reaction was warmed to rt after 1.5 h, and then was stirred an additional 1 h. The reaction mixture was then extracted with saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$, and the organic phase was then dried

over Na_2SO_4, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give 7.46 g of crude material. This material was vacuum distilled (bp 127-135 °C; 1 mm Hg) to yield 3.16 g (43%) of a regioisomeric mixture, Cpd **6a,** as a yellow liquid, which was used without further purification. ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 0 (s, 9H), 0.9-1.0 (t, 2H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 3.5-3.6 (t, 2H), 5.8 (s, 2H), 9.75 (s, 1 H).

B. **Cpd 6b Regioisomers.** Isopropyl amine (0.30 g, 5 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (2 mL) was added to a 5°C solution of regioisomers Cpd **6a** (0.96 g, 3 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (70 mL). After stirring for 5 min, sodium triacetoxyborohydride (1.80 g, 8.5 mmol) was added neat to the reaction mixture. The mixture was gradually warmed to rt and stirred for 24 h. At this time, an additional portion of sodium triacetoxyborohydride (0.60g, 2.8 mmol) was added and the reaction was stirred an additional 16 h. The reaction was then cooled to approximately 10°C and treated while stirring with saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$. After stirring for 15 min, the layers were separated and the organic phase was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give 1.20 g (T.W. 1.09 g) of a regioisomeric mixture, Cpd **6b,** as a yellow oil which was used directly without further purification.

C. Cpd 6c Regioisomers. Isobutyl chloroformate (0.43 g, 3.15 mmol) was added neat to a 0°C solution containing 2-*tert*-butoxycarbonylamino-3-(4-tert-butoxy-phenyl)-propionic acid (1.21 g, 3.6 mmol; Advanced Chem Tech), N-methylmorpholine (362 μL, 3.3 mmol), and CH_2Cl_2 (60 mL). After stirring 1.5 h, Cpd **6b** (1.09 g, 3 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was then warmed to room temperature and stirred for 16 h. The reaction mixture was then adsorbed on silica gel, and flash chromatographed on a silica gel column eluting with 25% ethyl acetate/hexane. The desired fractions were combined and concentrated under reduced pressure to give 715 mg (35%) of regioisomers of Cpd **6c** as a clear oil (TLC: 25% EtOAc/hexane R_f =0.3, homogeneous; HPLC: 100% at 254 and 214 nm, 7.51 min).

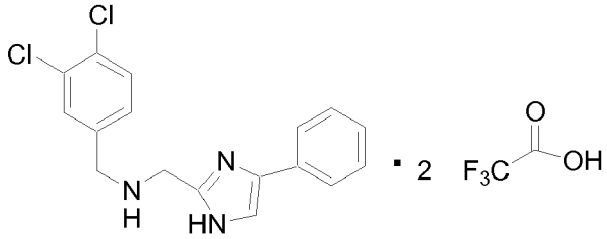
D. **Cpd 6d Regioisomers.** To the regioisomers of Cpd 6c (90 mg, 0.132 mmol) in 1,2-dimethoxyethane (2 mL) was added phenyl boronic acid (32.2 mg, 0.26 mmol) followed by 2M Na_2CO_3(aq) (0.53 mL, 1.06 mmol). The resulting mixture was degassed with N_2 for 5 min and then palladium tetrakis triphenylphosphine (53 mg, 0.046 mmol) was added neat. The reaction vessel was capped and warmed to 80°C for 14 h with rapid stirring. After cooling to room temperature the mixture was dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered through dicalite, and concentrated under a stream of N_2. The residue was dissolved in a small amount of EtOAc and flash chromatographed on a silica gel column (Eluent: 5% - 25% EtOAc/hexane). The desired fractions were concentrated under reduced pressure to yield 55 mg (61%) as regioisomeric mixture of Cpd **6d,** which was used without further purification (TLC: 25% EtOAc/hexane R_f=0.3; HPLC: 100% at 254 nm; 88% at 214 nm, 6.50 min).

E. **2-Amino-3-(4-hydroxy-phenyl)-*N*-isopropyl-*N*-(5-methyl-4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-ylmethyl)-propionamide Trifluoroacetate (1:2).** Trifluoroacetic acid (1 mL) was added to the Cpd **6d** regioisomers (55 mg, 0.081 mmol) at room temperature. After 6 h, the excess TFA was removed under a stream of N_2. The residue was dissolved in a small amount of acetonitrile and purified by preparative HPLC on a YMC C18 100 x 20 mm column. The purest fractions were combined and lyophilized to give 37 mg (74%) of the title compound as a white lyophil (TLC: 5:1 $CHCl_3$:MeOH R_f=0.55, homogeneous; HPLC: 100% at 214 nm; HPLC/MS: *m/z* 393 (MH^+)). ^{1}H NMR (MeOH-d_4) δ 0.85-0.9 (d, 3H), 1.2-1.25 (d, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 3.05-3.1 (t, 2H), 4.0-4.15 (m, 1H), 4.55-4.6 (d, 1 H), 4.7-4.85 (m, 2H), 6.65-6.7 (d, 2H), 6.95-7.0 (d, 2H), 7.45-7.6 (m, 5H).

Example 7

(3,4-Dichloro-benzyl)-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-ylmethyl)-amine Trifluoroacetate (1:2)

[0097]



[0098] Using the procedure described in Example 5 and substituting 3,4-dichlorobenzylamine for isopropylamine, (3,4-

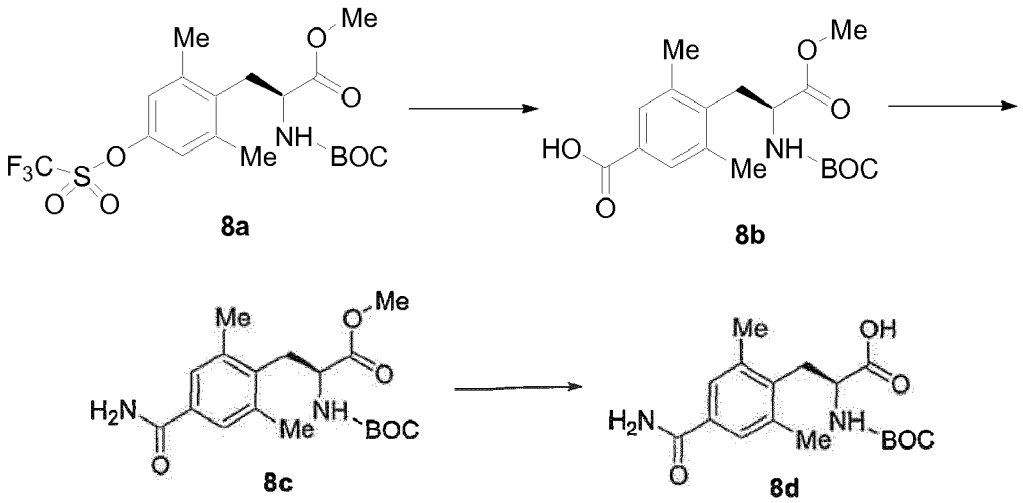
dichloro-benzyl)-[4(5)-phenyl-1-(2-trimethylsilanyl-ethoxymethyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-ylmethyl]-amine was prepared as a pair of regioisomers. A sample (95 mg, 0.21 mmol) of this compound was dissolved in TFA (3 mL) at room temperature. After 2 h the mixture was concentrated under a stream of nitrogen. The residue was purified by reverse phase HPLC, the purest fractions were combined and lyophilized to yield desired product (3,4-dichloro-benzyl)-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-ylmethyl)-amine as an off white lyophil.

[0099] Following the procedure described in Example 1, substituting (3,4-dichloro-benzyl)-(4(5)-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-ylmethyl)-amine for Cpd **1d,** compounds of the present disclosure may be synthesized with the appropriate reagents, starting materials, and purification methods known to those skilled in the art.

Example 8

(*S*)-2-*tert*-Butoxycarbonylamino-3-(2,6-dimethyl-4-trifluoromethanesulfonylphenyl)-propionic acid methyl ester

[0100]



A. **(*S*)-2-*tert*-Butoxycarbonylamino-3-(2,6-dimethyl-4-trifluoromethanesulfonylphenyl)-propionic acid methyl ester.** Into a cool solution of Boc-L-(2,6-diMe)Tyr-OMe (7.0 g, 21.6 mmol; Sources: Chiramer or RSP AminoAcidAnalogues) and *N*-phenyltrifluoromethanesulfonimide (7.9 g, 22.0 mmol) in dichloromethane (60 mL) was added triethylamine (3.25 mL, 23.3 mmol). The resulting solution was stirred at 0°C for 1 h and slowly warmed to rt. Upon completion, the reaction was quenched by addition of water. The separated organic phase was washed with 1N NaOH aqueous solution, water and dried over Na_2SO_4 overnight. After filtration and evaporation, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: EtOAc-hexane: 3:7) to give the desired product (9.74 g, 99%) as a clear oil; ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 1.36 (9H, s), 2.39 (6H, s), 3.06 (2H, d, *J* = 7.7 Hz), 3.64 (3H, s), 4.51-4.59 (1 H, m), 5.12 (1 H, d, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 6.92 (2H, s); MS (ES+) (relative intensity): 355.8 (100) $(M\text{-}Boc)^+$.

B. **(S)-4-(2-*tert*-Butoxycarbonylamino-2-methoxycarbonylethyl)-3,5-dimethylbenzoic acid.** To a suspension of (*S*)-2-*tert*-butoxycarbonylamino-3-(2,6-dimethyl-4-trifluoromethanesulfonylphenyl)-propionic acid methyl ester (9.68 g, 21.3 mmol), K_2CO_3 (14.1 g, 0.102 mol), $Pd(OAc)_2$ (0.48 g, 2.13 mmol) and 1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene (2.56 g, 4.47 mmol) in DMF (48 mL) was bubbled in gaseous CO for 15 min. The mixture was heated to 60°C for 8 h with a CO balloon. The cool mixture was partitioned between $NaHCO_3$ and EtOAc, and filtered. The aqueous layer was separated, acidified with 10% citric acid aqueous solution, extracted with EtOAc, and finally dried over Na_2SO_4. Filtration and concentration of the filtrate resulted in a residue. The residue was recrystallized from EtOAc-hexanes to afford the desired product (7.05 g, 94%); 1 H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ1.36 (9H, s), 2.42 (6H, s), 3.14 (2H, *J* = 7.4 Hz), 3.65 (3H, s), 4.57-4.59 (1 H, m), 5.14 (1 H, d, *J* = 8.6 Hz), 7.75 (2H, s); MS(ES+) (relative intensity): 251.9 (100) (M-Boc)+.

C. **(*S*)-2-*tert*-Butoxycarbonylamino-3-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethylphenyl)propionic acid methyl ester.** Into a stirring solution of (*S*)-4-(2-*tert*-butoxycarbonylamino-2-methoxycarbonylethyl)-3,5-dimethylbenzoic acid (3.00 g, 8.54 mmol), PyBOP (6.68 g, 12.8 mmol) and HOBt (1.74 g, 12.8 mmol) in DMF (36 mL) was added DIPEA (5.96 mL, 34.2 mmol) and NH_4Cl (0.92 g, 17.1 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at rt for 40 min before being partitioned between aqueous NH_4Cl solution and EtOAc. The separated organic phase was washed sequentially

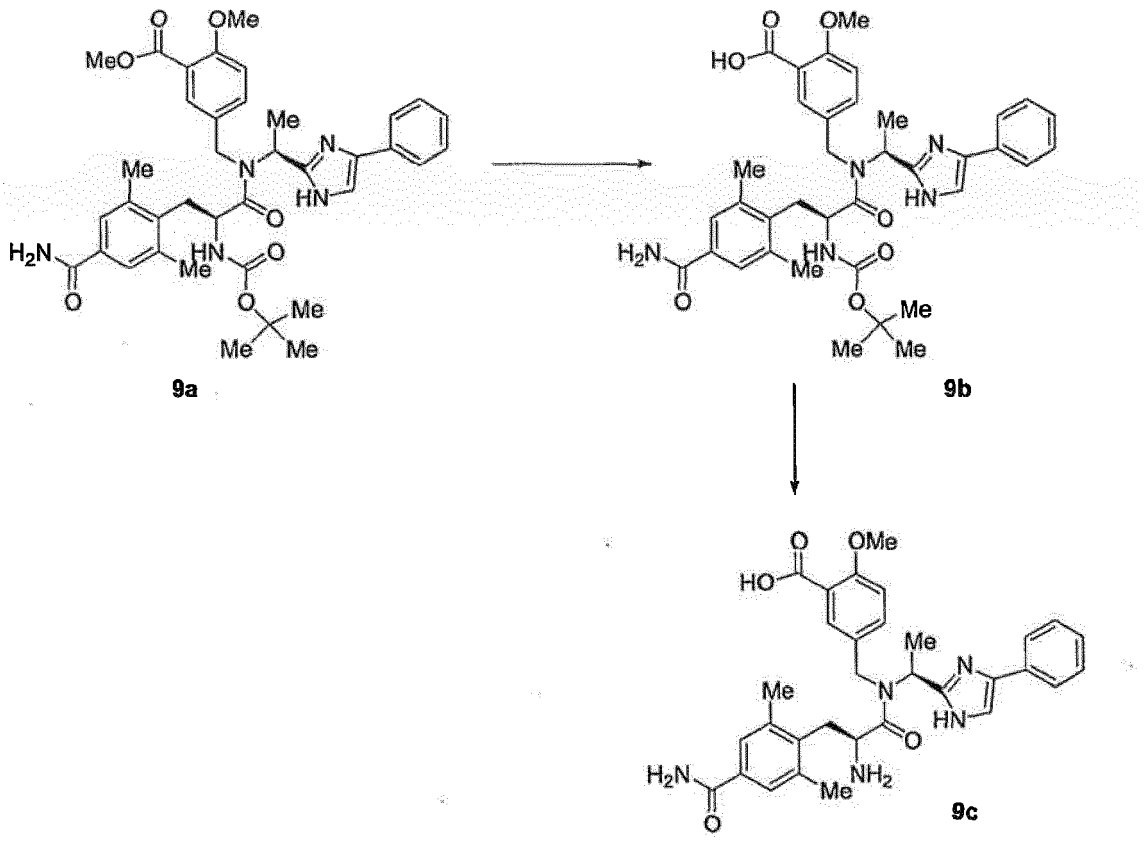
with 2N citric acid aqueous solution, saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$ solution, and brine, then dried over Na_2SO_4 overnight. After filtration and concentration, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: EtOAc) to give the product. (3.00 g, 100%); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ1.36 (9H, s), 2.39 (6H, s), 3.11 (2H, J = 7.2 Hz), 3.65 (3H, s), 4.53-4.56 (1 H, m), 5.12 (1 H, d, J = 8.7 Hz), 5.65 (1 H, br s), 6.09 (1 H, br s), 7.46 (2H, s); MS(ES+) (relative intensity): 250.9 (100) $(M\text{-}Boc)^+$.

D. **(*S*)-2-*tert*-Butoxycarbonylamino-3-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethylphenyl)propionic acid.** Into an ice-cooled solution of methyl ester from Step C (2.99 g, 8.54 mmol) in THF (50 mL) was added an aqueous LiOH solution (1 N, 50 mL) and stirred at 0°C. Upon consumption of the starting materials, the organic solvents were removed and the aqueous phase was neutralized with cooled 1 N HCl at 0°C, and extracted with EtOAc, and dried over Na_2SO_4 overnight. Filtration and evaporation to dryness led to the title acid (*S*)-2-*tert*-butoxycarbonylamino-3-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethylphenyl)propionic acid (2.51 g, 87%); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 1.30 (9H, s), 2.32 (6H, s), 2.95(1H, dd, J = 8.8, 13.9 Hz), 3.10 (1 H, dd, J = 6.2, 14.0 Hz), 4.02-4.12 (1 H, m), 7.18-7.23 (2H, m), 7.48 (2H, s), 7.80 (1 H, s); MS(ES+) (relative intensity): 236.9 (6) $(M\text{-}Boc)^+$.

Example 9

5-({[2-Amino-3-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-propionyl]-[1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-amino}-methyl)-2-methoxy-benzoic acid

[0101]



A. **2-Methoxy-5-{[1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethylamino]-methyl}-benzoic acid methyl ester.** Using the procedures described for Example 3, substituting 5-formyl-2-methoxy-benzoic acid methyl ester (WO 02/22612) for 3,4-dimethoxybenzaldehyde, 2-methoxy-5-{[1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethylaminol-methyl}-benzoic acid methyl ester was prepared.

B. 5-({[2-*tert*-Butoxycarbonylmethyl-3-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethylphenyl)-propionyl]-[1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-amino}-methyl)-2-methoxy-benzoic acid methyl ester. Using the procedure of Example 1 for the conversion of Cpd **1d** to Cpd **1e,** substituting 2-methoxy-5-{[1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethylamino]-methyl}-ben-

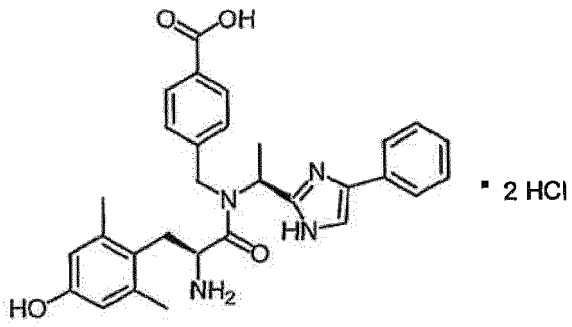
zoic acid methyl ester for Cpd **1d** and substituting 2-*tert*-Butoxycarbonylamino-3-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenylpropionic acid of Example 8 for 2-*tert*-Butoxycarbonylamino-3-(4-hydroxy-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-propionic acid, Cpd **9a** was prepared.

C. 5-({[2-*tert*-butoxycarbonylamino-3-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-propionyl]-[1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-amino}-methyl)-2-methoxy-benzoic acid. 5-({[2-*tert*-Butoxycarbonylmethyl-3-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-propionyl]-[1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-amino}-methyl)-2-methoxy-benzoic acid methyl ester was dissolved in an ice-chilled (0-10°C), mixed solvent system of THF (10 mL) and MeOH (5 mL). A $LiOH \cdot H_2O$/water suspension (2.48 M; 3.77 mL) was added dropwise, then the reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred overnight. The resulting mixture was cooled in an ice bath and the basic solution was neutralized with 2N citric acid until slightly acidic. The mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to remove the volatile materials, after which time the remaining aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 26 mL). These combined organic phases were dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give 2.26 g (146% of theory) of pale yellowish white solid. This crude material was dissolved in a 10% MeOH/CH_2Cl_2 solution and adsorbed onto 30 g of silica. The adsorbed material was divided and chromatographed on an ISCO normal phase column over two runs, using a 40 g Redi-Sep column for both runs. The solvent system was a gradient MeOH/CH_2Cl_2 system as follows: Initial 100% CH_2Cl_2, 98%-92% over 40 min; 90% over 12 min, and then 88% over 13 min. The desired product eluted cleanly between 44-61 min. The desired fractions were combined and concentrated under reduced pressure to yield 1.74 g (113% of theory) of 5-({[2-*tert*-butoxycarbonylamino-3-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-propionyl]-[1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-amino}-methyl)-2-methoxy-benzoic acid, Cpd **9b,** as a white solid.

D. **5-({[2-Amino-3-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-propionyl]-[1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-amino}-methyl)-2-methoxy-benzoic acid.** A portion of Cpd **9b** (0.27g, 0.41 mmol) was dissolved in EtOAc (39 mL)/THF (5 mL), filtered, and subsequently treated with gaseous HCl for 15 min. After completion of the HCl addition, the reaction was slowly warmed to room temperature and a solid precipitate formed. After 5 h the reaction appeared >97% complete by LC (@214nm; 2.56 min.). The stirring was continued over 3 d, then the solid was collected and rinsed with a small amount of EtOAc. The resulting solid was dried under high vacuum under refluxing toluene for 2.5 h to yield 0.19 g (71 %) of desired Cpd **9c** as a white solid di-HCl salt.

Example 10

[0102]



A. **4-{[1-(4-Phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethylamino]-methyl}-benzoic acid methyl ester.** Using the procedure described for Example 3, substituting 4-formyl-benzoic acid methyl ester for 3,4-dimethoxybenzaldehyde, 4-{[1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethylamino]-methyl}-benzoic acid methyl ester was prepared.

B. **4-({[2-Amino-3-(4-hydroxy-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-propionyl]-[1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-amino}-methyl)-benzoic acid methyl ester.** 4-{[1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethylamino]-methyl}-benzoic acid methyl ester was substituted for Cpd **1 d** of Example 1 and elaborated according to the procedure of Example 1 to prepare the product.

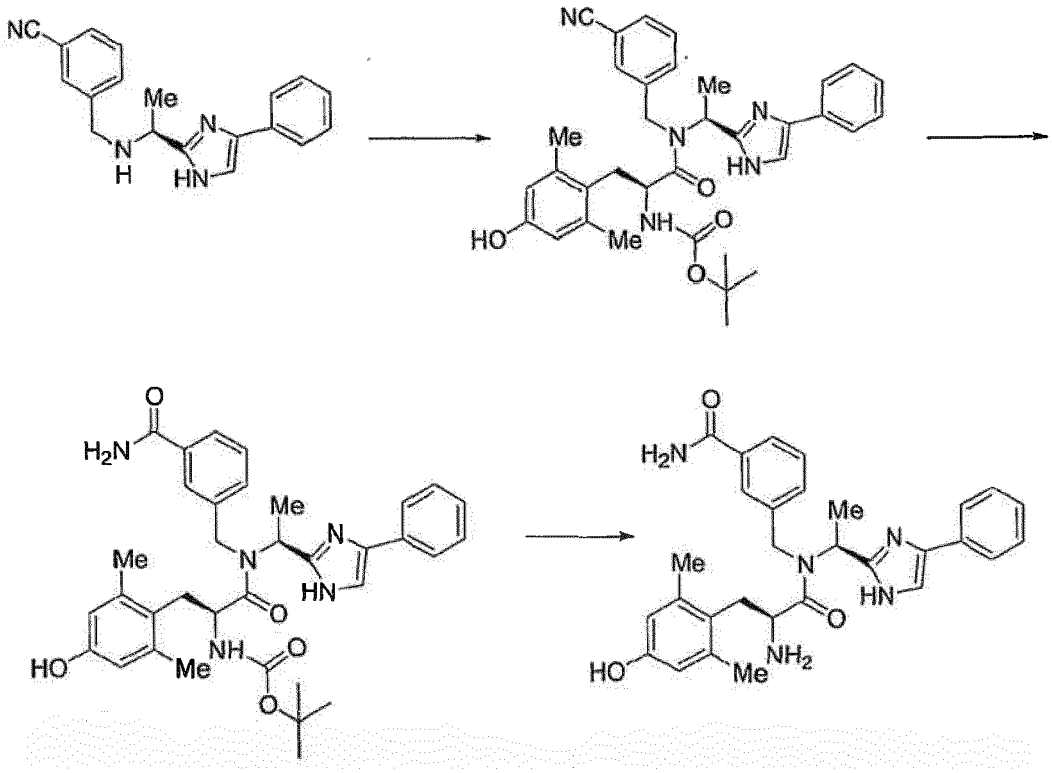
C. **4-({[2-Amino-3-(4-hydroxy-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-propionyl]-[1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-amino}-methyl)-benzoic acid.** A solution of 4-({[2-amino-3-(4-hydroxy-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-propionyl]-[1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-amino}-methyl)-benzoic acid methyl ester (TFA salt), (0.043 g, 0.067 mmol) in 5 mL of THF

was cooled in an ice bath. A cold (5-10°C) 3M aqueous solution of LiOH (5 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred vigorously while cold. Chilled (5-10°C) 2M aqueous HCl (7.5 mL) was added dropwise to neutralize the mixture was stirred for 5 min, and then partially concentrated *in vacuo* unheated. The resultant aqueous suspension was extracted seven times with EtOAc. The extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered, and concentrated to afford 0.030 g of 4-({[2-amino-3-(4-hydroxy-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-propionyl]-[1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-amino}-methyl)-benzoic acid as a white powder. The material was taken up in EtOH and treated with 1 M HCl in Et_2O. The solution was concentrated and the residue was triturated with CH_3CN. A 0.021 g (53%) sample of 4-({[2-amino-3-(4-hydroxy-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-propionyl]-[1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-amino}-methyl)-benzoic acid was collected as its HCl salt. MS (ES^+) (relative intensity): 513.2 (100) (M+1).

Example 11

3-({[2-Amino-3-(4-hydroxy-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-propionyl]-[1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-amino}-methyl)-benzamide

[0103]



A. **3-{[1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethylamino]-methyl}-benzonitrile.** Using the procedure described for Example 3, substituting 3-formyl-benzonitrile for 3,4-dimethoxybenzaldehyde, the product was prepared.

B. **[1-{(3-Cyano-benzyl)-[1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-carbamoyl}-2-(4-hydroxy-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-ethyl]-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester.** 3-{[1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethylamino]-methyl}-benzonitrile was substituted for Cpd **1 d** of Example 1 and elaborated according to the procedure of Example 1 to prepare the product.

C. **[1-{(3-Carbamoyl-benzyl)-[1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-carbamoyl}-2-(4-hydroxy-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-ethyl]-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester.** A solution of [1-{(3-cyano-benzyl)-[1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-carbamoyl}-2-(4-hydroxy-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-ethyl]-carbamic acid ***tert*-**butyl ester (0.070 g, 0.12 mmol) in 3 mL of EtOH was treated with 1.0 mL of 30% hydrogen peroxide followed immediately by 0.1 mL of a 6M aqueous solution of NaOH. The reaction mixture was stirred vigorously for 18 h and quenched by pouring into chilled (5-10°C) water. The aqueous solution was extracted five times with Et_2O and the combined extracts were dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered, and concentrated to provide 0.051 g of [1-{(3-carbamoyl-benzyl)-[1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-carbamoyl}-2-(4-hydroxy-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-ethyl]-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester as a colorless residue (HPLC: 84%

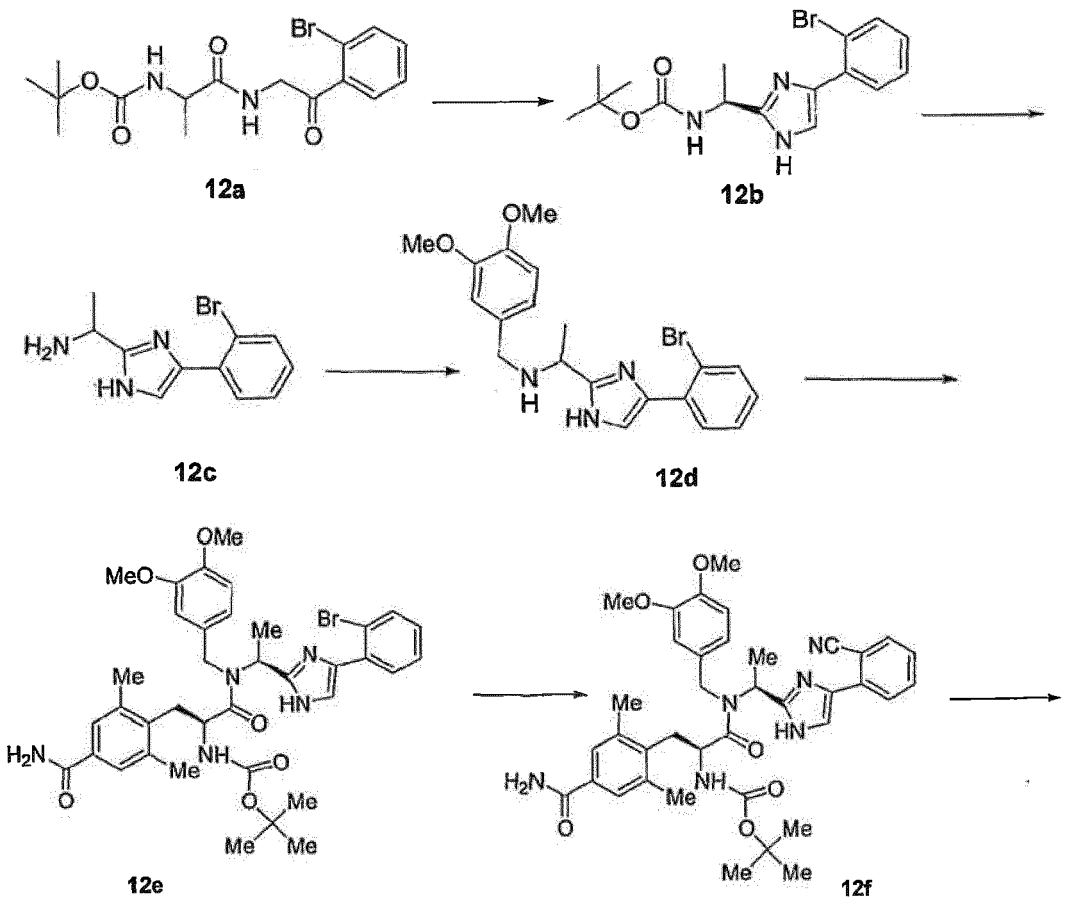
@ 254 nm and 77% @ 214 nm). MS (ES^+) (relative intensity): 612.5 (100) (M+1). This sample was of sufficient quality to use in the next reaction without further purification.

D. **3-({[2-Amino-3-(4-hydroxy-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-propionyl]-[1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-amino}-methyl)-benzamide.** [1-{(3-carbamoyl-benzyl)-[1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-carbamoyl}-2-(4-hydroxy-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-ethyl]-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester may be BOC-deprotected using the procedure described in Example 1 for the conversion of Cpd **1e** to Cpd **1f** to provide the title compound.

Example 12

4-{2-Amino-2-[{1-[4-(2-cyano-phenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-ethyl}-(3,4-dimethoxy-benzyl)-carbamoyl]-ethyl}-3,5-dimethyl-benzamide

[0104]



A. **{1-[2-(2-Bromo-phenyl)-2-oxo-ethylcarbamoyl]-ethyl}-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester.** Compound **2a** was prepared according to Example 1 using the appropriate reagents, starting materials and methods known to those skilled in the art.

B. **{1-[4-(2-Bromo-phenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-ethyl}-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester.** Following the procedure described in Example 1 for the conversion of Compound **1a** to Compound **1b**, and using the appropriate reagents and methods known to those skilled in the art, Cpd **12b,** was prepared.

C. **1-[4-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-ethylamine.** Using the procedure described for the conversion of Cpd **1e** to **1f,** Compound **12c** was prepared.

D. **[1-[{1-[4-(2-Bromo-phenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-ethyl}-(3,4-dimethoxy-benzyl)-carbamoyl]-2-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-ethyl]-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester.** Using the procedure described in Example 9, Step

D, and substituting 1-[4-(4-bromo-phenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-ethylamine for 1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethylamine, the product was prepared.

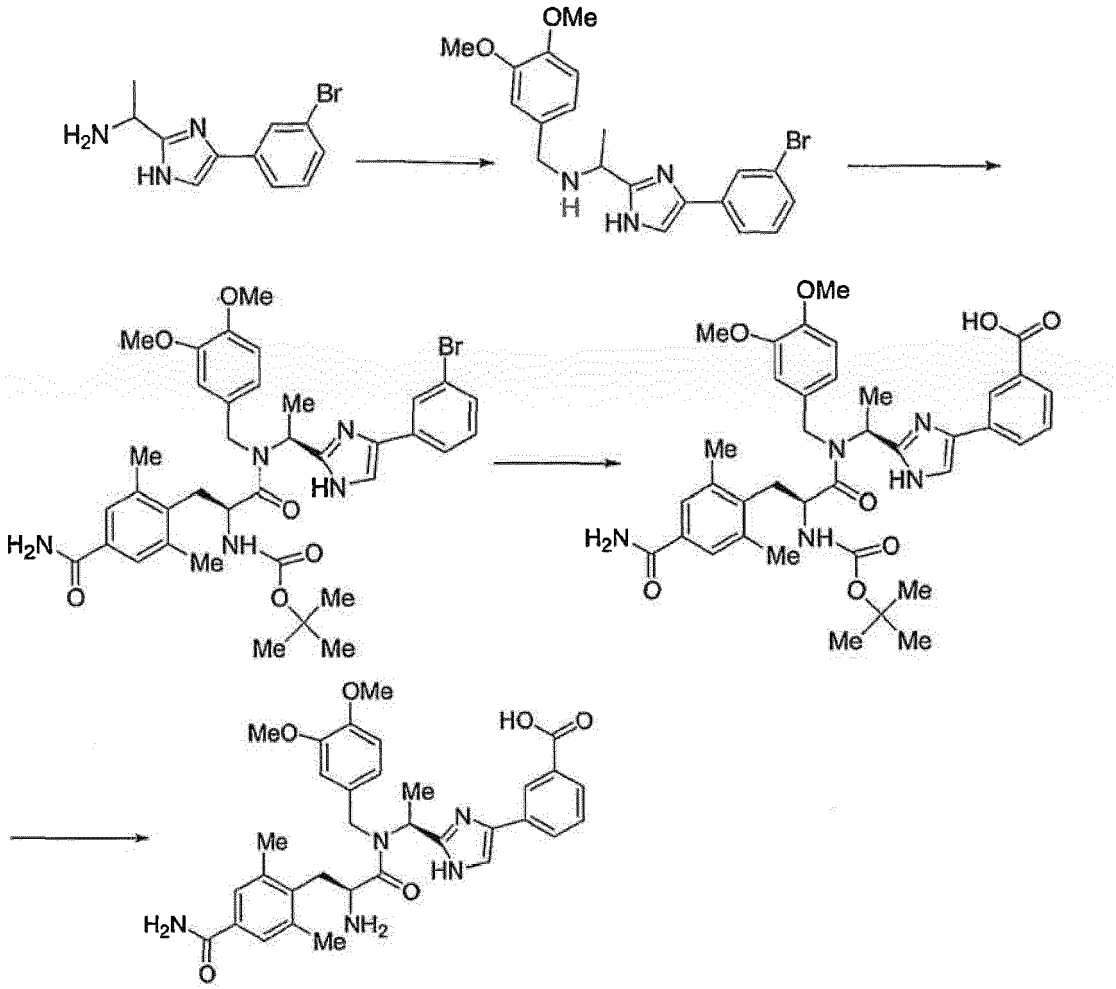
E. **{2-(4-Carbamoyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-1-[{1-[4-(2-cyano-phenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-ethyl}-(3,4-dimethoxy-benzyl)-carbamoyl]-ethyl}-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester.** To a solution of [1-[{1-[4-(2-bromo-phenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-ethyl}-(3,4-dimethoxy-benzyl)-carbamoyl]-2-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-ethyl]-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (294 mg; 0.4 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) was added $Zn(CN)_2$ (28 mg; 0.24 mmol). The resulting mixture was degassed with Argon for 5 min, then $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ (92 mg; 0.08 mmol) was added neat, and the system was immediately warmed to 100°C. After heating for 6 h, the reaction was cooled to rt and partitioned between EtOAc and water. The organic phase was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude material was subjected to reverse phase HPLC (water/ acetonitrile/ 0.1 % TFA). The fractions of interest were combined, basified with saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$ and extracted twice with EtOAc. The EtOAc extracts were combined, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered, and concentrated to afford 146 mg (54%) of desired {2-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-1-[{1-[4-(2-cyano-phenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-ethyl}-(3,4-dimethoxy-benzyl)-carbamoyl]-ethyl}-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (HPLC: 96% @ 254 nm and 97% @ 214 nm). This sample was of sufficient quality to use in the next reaction without further purification.

F. **4-{2-Amino-2-[{1-[4-(2-cyano-phenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-ethyl}-(3,4-dimethoxy-benzyl)-carbamoyl]-ethyl}-3,5-dimethyl-benzamide.** {2-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-1-[{1-[4-(2-cyano-phenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-ethyl}-(3,4-dimethoxy-benzyl)-carbamoyl]-ethyl}-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester may be BOC-deprotected using the procedure described in Example 1 for the conversion of Cpd **1e** to Cpd **1f** to give the title compound.

Example 13

3-(2-{1-[[2-Amino-3-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-propionyl]-(3,4-dimethoxy-benzyl)-amino]-ethyl}-1*H*-imidazol-4-yl)-benzoic acid

[0105]



A. **1-[4-(3-Bromo-phenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-ethylamine.** Using the procedure described in Example 12, and the appropriately substituted starting materials and reagents, 1-[4-(3-bromo-phenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-ethylamine was prepared.

B. **{1-[4-(3-Bromo-phenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-ethyl}-(3,4-dimethoxybenzyl)-amine-.** Using the procedure described in Example 3, and substituting 1-[4-(3-bromo-phenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-ethylamine for 1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethylamine, the product was prepared.

C. **[1-[{1-[4-(3-Bromo-phenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-ethyl}-3,4-dimethoxy-benzyl)-carbamoyl]-2-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-ethyl]-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester.** Using the procedure of Example 1 for the conversion of Cpd **1 d** to Cpd **1e**, substituting {1-[4-(3-Bromo-phenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-ethyl}-(3,4-dimethoxy-benzyl)-amine for Cpd **1 d** and substituting 2-*tert*-Butoxycarbonylamino-3-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl-propionic acid of Example 8 for 2-*tert*-Butoxycarbonylamino-3-(4-hydroxy-2,6-dimethylphenyl)-propionic acid, the product was prepared.

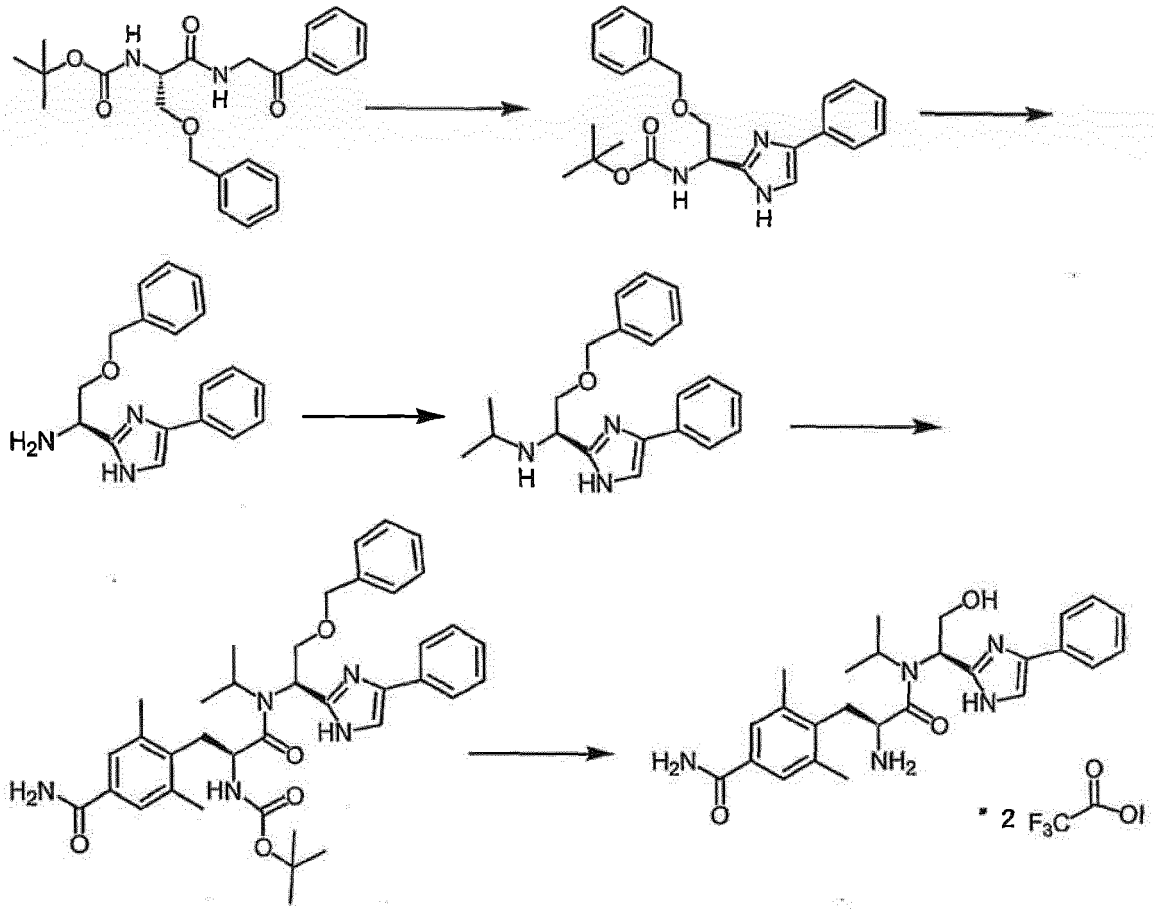
D. **3-(2-{1-[[2-*tert*-Butoxycarbonylamino-3-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-propionyl]-(3,4-dimethoxy-benzyl)-amino]-ethyl}-1*H*-imidazol-4-yl)-benzoic acid.** To a solution of [1-[{1-[4-(3-bromo-phenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-ethyl}-(3,4-dimethoxy-benzyl)-carbamoyl]-2-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-ethyl]-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (290 mg; 0.40 mmol) in DMF (5mL) was added K_2CO_3 (262 mg; 1.9 mmol) and the resulting mixture was degassed with Argon for 5 min. At this time, $Pd(OAc)_2$ (8.9 mg; 0.04 mmol) and 1,1-bis(diphenylphosphino) ferrocene (46 mg; 0.083 mmol) were added. Carbon monoxide was then bubbled through the resulting mixture for 10 min at rt, the reaction was capped, and warmed to 100°C for 6 h. After cooling to rt the mixture was partitioned between EtOAc and water, filtered through Celite, and then separated. The aqueous phase was then washed with a second portion of EtOAc. The aqueous phase was then acidified to pH 5 with 2N citric acid and the resulting aqueous solution extracted with EtOAc (4x). These latter EtOAc extracts were combined, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude product (HPLC: 87% at 254 nm).

E. **3-(2-{1-[[2-Amino-3-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-propionyl]-(3,4-dimethoxy-benzyl)-amino]-ethyl}-1*H*-imidazol-4-yl)-benzoic acid.** 3-(2-{1-[[2-*tert*-Butoxycarbonylamino-3-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethylphenyl)-propionyl]-(3,4-dimethoxy-benzyl)-amino]-ethyl}-1*H*-imidazol-4-yl)-benzoic acid may be BOC-deprotected using the procedure described in Example 1 for the conversion of Cpd **1e** to Cpd **1f** to give the title compound.

Example 14

4-(2-Amino-2-{[2-hydroxy-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-isopropylcarbamoyl}-ethyl)-3,5-dimethyl-benzamide

[0106]



A. **[2-Benzyloxy-1-(2-oxo-2-phenyl-ethylcarbamoyl-ethyl]-carbamic acid *tert* butyl ester.** The product was prepared using the procedure described in Example 1 and substituting N-α-BOC-L-serine benzyl ester for N-α-CBZ-*L*-alanine.

B. **[2-Benzyloxy-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl-ethyl]-carbamic** acid ***tert* butyl ester.** By the procedure described in Example 1 for the conversion of Cpd **1a** to Cpd **1 b,** [2-benzyloxy-1-(2-oxo-2-phenyl-ethylcarbamoyl-ethyl]-carbamic acid *tert* butyl ester was converted to the product.

C. **[2-Benzyloxy-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl-ethylamine.** [2-benzyloxy-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl-ethyl]-carbamic acid *tert* butyl ester may be BOC-deprotected using the procedure described in Example 1 for the conversion of Cpd **1e** to Cpd **1f** to give the product.

D. **[2-Benzyloxy-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl-ethyl]-isopropylamine.** By the procedure described in Example 1 for the conversion of Cpd **1c** to Cpd **1d,** [2-benzyloxy-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl-ethylamine was converted to the product.

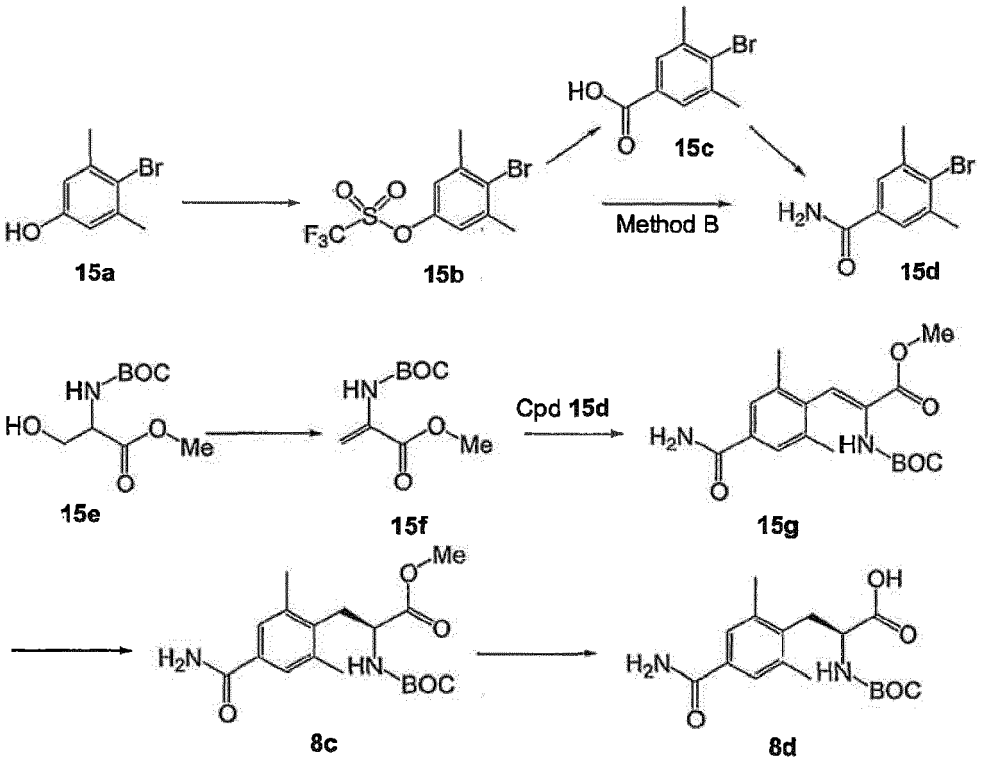
E. **[1-{[2-Benzyloxy-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-isopropylcarbamoyl}-2-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-ethyl]-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester.** Using the procedure of Example 1 for the conversion of Cpd **1d** to Cpd **1e,** substituting [2-benzyloxy-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl-ethyl]-isopropylamine for Cpd **1d** and substituting 2-*tert*-Butoxycarbonylamino-3-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl-propionic acid of Example 8 for 2-*tert*-butoxycarbonylamino-3-(4-hydroxy-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-propionic acid, the product was prepared.

F. **4-(2-Amino-2-{[2-hydroxy-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-isopropyl-carbamoyl}-ethyl)-3,5-dimethyl-benzamide (TFA salt).** A solution of [1-{[2-benzyloxy-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-isopropyl-carbamoyl}-2-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-ethyl]-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester, (0.287 g, 0.439 mmol), in chloroform (10 mL) was cooled in an ice bath and treated with 0.62 mL (4.4 mmol) of iodotrimethylsilane. The reaction, which immediately clouded, was warmed slowly to room temperature while stirring. After 16 h, the reaction was cooled in an ice bath to 5-10°C and treated with 100 mL of MeOH. The quenched mixture was stirred at 5-10°C for 30 min, removed from the ice bath and stirred for an additional 30 min, and concentrated *in vacuo* to obtain 0.488 g of orange residue that was subjected to reverse phase HPLC (water/ acetonitrile / 0.1 % TFA). The fractions of interest were combined and the sample was lyophilized to afford 0.150 g (59%) of 4-(2-amino-2-{[2-hydroxy-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-isopropylcarbamoyl}-ethyl)-3,5-dimethyl-benzamide (TFA salt) as a white powder (HPLC: 99% @ 254 nm and 100% @ 214 nm). MS (ES^+) (relative intensity): 464.1 (100) (M+1).

Example 15

(S)-2-tert-Butoxycarbonylamino-3-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-propionic acid

[0107]



A. **Trifluoromethanesulfonic acid 4-bromo-3,5-dimethyl-phenyl ester.** To a cooled (0 °C) solution of 4-bromo-3,5-dimethylphenol (3.05 g, 15.2 mmol) in pyridine (8 mL) was added trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride (5.0 g, 17.7 mmol) dropwise. After completion of addition, the resulting mixture was stirred at 0°C for 15 min, and then at rt overnight. The reaction was quenched by addition of water, and then extracted with EtOAc. The organic extracts were washed sequentially with water, 2N HCl (2x), brine, and then dried over $MgSO_4$. Filtration and evaporation to dryness afforded Compound **15b** (5.30 g, 95%) as a colorless oil. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 2.45 (6H, s), 7.00 (2H, s).

B. **4-Bromo-3,5-dimethylbenzoic acid.** To a solution of Compound **15b** (6.57 g, 19.7 mmol) in DMF (65 mL) were added K_2CO_3 (13.1 g, 94.7 mmol), $Pd(OAc)_2$ (0.44 g, 1.97 mmol) and 1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene (2.29 g, 4.14 mmol). The resulting mixture was bubbled in gaseous CO for 10 min and was heated to 60°C for 7.5 h with a $CO_{(g)}$ balloon. The cooled mixture was partitioned between aqueous $NaHCO_3$ and EtOAc, and filtered. The aqueous phase was separated, acidified with aqueous 6N HCl, extracted with EtOAc, and finally dried over Na_2SO_4. Filtration and concentration of the filtrate resulted in the crude Compound **15c** as a brown residue, which was used in the next step without further purification.

C. **4-Bromo-3,5-dimethyl-benzamide.** A suspension of Compound **15c** in DCM (40 mL) was added $SOCl_2$ (3.1 mL, 42 mmol) and the mixture was heated at reflux for 2 h. Upon removal of the solvent by evaporation, the residue was dissolved in DCM (40 mL) and ammonium hydroxide (28% NH_3 in water, 2.8 mL) was added. The mixture was heated at 50°C for 2 h and concentrated. The residue was diluted with H_2O, extracted with EtOAc, and the organic portion was dried over Na_2SO_4. After filtration and evaporation, the residue was purified by flash column chramotagraphy (eluent: EtOAc) to give the Compound **15d** (2.90 g, 65% for 2 steps) as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, CD_3CN): δ 2.45 (6H, s), 5.94 (1 H, br s), 6.71 (1 H, br s), 7.57 (2H, s); MS(ES^+)(relative intensity): 228.0 (100%) (M+1).

Method B: A mixture of Compound **15b** (3.33 g, 10 mmol), $PdCl_2$ (0.053 g, 0.3 mmol), hexamethyldisilazane (HMDS, 8.4 mL, 40 mmol), and dppp (0.12 g, 0.3 mmol) was bubbled with a gaseous CO for 5 min and then stirred in a CO balloon at 80°C for 4 h. To the reaction mixture was added MeOH (5 mL). The mixture was stirred for 10 min, diluted with 2N H_2SO_4 (200 mL), and then extracted with EtOAc. The EtOAc extract was washed with saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$, brine, and then dried over Na_2SO_4. Filtration and evaporation of the resultant filtrate gave a residue, which was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: EtOAc) to give Compound **15d** (1.60 g, 70%) as a white solid.

D. **2-*tert*-Butoxycarbonylaminoacrylic acid methyl ester.** To a suspension of *N*-Boc-serine methyl ester (Cpd **15e,** 2.19 g, 10 mmol) and EDC (2.01 g, 10.5 mmol) in DCM (70 mL) was added CuCl (1.04 g, 10.5 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 72 h. Upon removal of the solvent, the residue was diluted with EtOAc, washed sequentially with water and brine and then dried over $MgSO_4$. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: EtOAc:hexane ~1:4) to give Compound **15e** (1.90 g, 94%) as a colorless oil. ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 1.49 (9H, s), 3.83 (3H, s), 5.73 (1 H, d, *J* = 1.5 Hz), 6.16 (1 H, s), 7.02 (1 H, s).

E. **(Z)-2-*tert*-Butoxycarbonylamino-3-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethylphenyl)acrylic acid methyl ester.** A flask charged with Compound **15d** (0.46 g, 2.0 mmol), Compound **15f** (0.80 g, 4.0 mmol), tri-*o*-tolylphosphine (0.098 g, 0.32 mmol), DMF (8 mL) was purged with $N_{2\,(g)}$ 3 times. After the addition of tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium (0) (0.074 g, 0.08 mmol) and TEA (0.31 mL, 2.2 mol), the reaction mixture was heated at 110°C for 24 h. At that time, the reaction was quenched by addition of water, and then extracted with EtOAc. The organic phase was washed with 1 N HCl, saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$, brine, and dried over $MgSO_4$. The mixture was concentrated to a residue, which was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: EtOAc:hexane~1:1 to EtOAc only) to give Compound **15g** (0.40 g, 57%) as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, CD_3OD): δ 1.36 (9H, s), 2.26 (6H, s), 3.83 (3H, s), 7.10 (1 H, s), 7.56 (2H, s); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 17.6, 25.7, 50.2, 78.7, 124.9, 126.4, 128.3, 131.2, 135.2, 135.5, 152.8, 164.3, 169.6; MS (ES^+) (relative intensity): 349.1 (38%)(M+1).

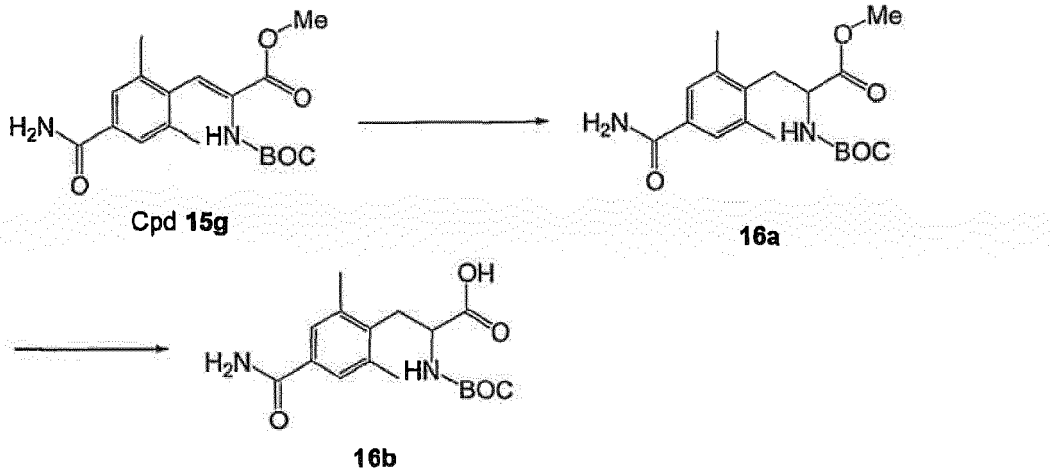
F. **(*S*)-2-*tert*-Butoxycarbonylamino-3-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethylphenyl)propionic acid methyl ester.** Into a reactor charged with a solution of Compound **15g** (0.56 g, 1.6 mmol) in degassed MeOH (80 mL) was added $[Rh(cod)(R,R\text{-DIPAMP})]^+BF_4^-$ under a stream of argon. The reactor was sealed and flushed with H_2, stirred at 60 °C under 1000 psi of H_2 for 14 d. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: EtOAc:hexane ~1:1) to afford Compound **8c** (0.54 g, 96%) as a white solid. ee: >99%; ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 1.36 (9H, s), 2.39 (6H, s), 3.11 (2H, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 3.65 (3H, s), 4.53-4.56 (1 H, m), 5.12 (1 H, d, *J* = 8.7 Hz), 5.65 (1 H, br s), 6.09 (1H, br s), 7.46 (2H, s); MS(ES^+) (relative intensity): 250.9 (100) $(M\text{-Boc})^+$.

G. **(*S*)-2-*tert*-Butoxycarbonylamino-3-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)propionic acid.** Into an ice-cooled solution of Compound 8c (0.22 g, 0.63 mmol) in THF (3.5 mL) was added an aqueous LiOH solution (1 *N*, 3.5 mL) and stirred at 0 °C. Upon completion of the reaction, the reaction was concentrated and the aqueous phase was neutralized with cooled aqueous 1 N HCl at 0 °C, and extracted with EtOAc. The combined extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4 overnight. Filtration and evaporation of the filtrate to dryness led to Compound **8d** (0.20 g, 94%) as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 1.30 (9H, s), 2.32 (6H, s), 2.95(1 H, dd, *J* = 8.8, 13.9 Hz), 3.10 (1 H, dd, *J* = 6.2, 14.0 Hz), 4.02-4.12 (1 H, m), 7.18-7.23 (2H, m), 7.48 (2H, s), 7.80 (1 H, s); MS(ES^+) (relative intensity): 236.9 (6) $(M\text{-Boc})^+$.

Example 16

Racemic 2-*tert*-Butoxycarbonylamino-3-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethylphenyl)-propionic acid

[0108]



A. **Racemic 2-*tert*-butoxycarbonylamino-3-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)propionic acid methyl ester.** To a reactor charged with a solution of Compound **15g** (0.68 g, 1.95 mmol) in MeOH (80 mL) was added 10% Pd-C (0.5 g). The reactor was connected to a hydrogenator and shaken under 51 psi of H_2 overnight. The mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite and the filtrate was concentrated to dryness to give Compound **16a** (0.676 g, 99%) as a white solid. The ^{1}H NMR spectrum was identical to that of (*S*)-2-*tert*-butoxycarbonylamino-3-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)propionic acid methyl ester, Compound **8c.**

B. **Racemic 2-*tert*-butoxycarbonylamino-3-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)propionic acid.** Using the procedure described for Example 15, for the preparation of (*S*)-2-*tert*-Butoxycarbonylamino-3-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)propionic acid, racemic 2-*tert*-butoxycarbonylamino-3-(4-carbamoyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)propionic acid, Compound **16b,** was prepared.

[0109] Using the procedures of the Examples above and the appropriate reagents, starting materials and purification methods known to those skilled in the art, other compounds of the present disclosure may be prepared including but not limited to:

Table VI. Mass Spectral Data for Selected Compounds

Cpd	Theoretical MW	Measured MW (MH^+)
1	538	539
2	520	521
3	573	574
4	541	542
5	527	528
6	555	556
7	569	570
8	593	594
9	553	554
10	603	604
11	589	590
12	587.2	588.3
13	589.3	590.2
14	569.3	570.2

(continued)

Cpd	Theoretical MW	Measured MW (MH^+)
15	500.2	499.2
16	475.3	476.1
17	583.28	584.5
18	569.26	570.2
19	633.2	634.0
20	599.3	600.2
21	634.3	635.2
22	634.3	635.2
23	598.3	599.2
24	580.3	581.1
25	471.26	472.4
26	633.2	634.0
27	580.3	581.1
28	598.3	599.2
29	599.3	600.0
30	680.3	681.2
31	512.2	513
32	498.3	499.1
33	498.3	499.1
34	528.3	529.2
35	514.3	515.1
36	462.26	463.4
37	482.23	483.4
38	446.27	447.5
39	450.26	451.5
40	530.3	531.2
41	445.3	446.1
42	563.3	564.2
43	504.23	505.3
44	504.23	505.3
45	513.24	514.3
46	492.27	493.2
47	479.25	480.1
48	512.2	513.2
49	540.2	541
50	539.25	540.2
51	553.3	554.1
52	526.3	527.1
53	609.3	610.2
54	458.2	459
55	458.2	459
56	474.3	475.2
57	469.25	470.1
58	543.2	544.3
59	513.3	514.2
60	445.3	446.2
61	456.2	457.1
62	498.2	499.1
63	436.3	437.1

(continued)

Cpd	Theoretical MW	Measured MW (MH^+)
64	601.3	602.2
65	422.1	423.1
66	463.3	464.5
67	491.3	492.1
68	436.3	437.1
69	463.3	464.1
70	454.2	455.0
71	456.2	457.0
72	498.2	499.1
73	463.3	464.2
74	577.3	578.6
75	555.3	555.8
76	513.3	514.2
77	525.3	526.3
78	497.3	498.3
79	525.3	526.2
80	512.2	513.2
81	484.2	485.4
82	438.24	439.2
83	486.24	487.5
84	438.24	439.0
85	463.3	464.2
86	433.2	434.2
87	522.2	523
88	526.3	527.4
89	526.3	527.4
90	511.3	512.4
91	493.2	494.4
92	469.2	470.2
93	469.2	470.4
94	495.3	496.2
95	495.3	496.2
96	498.3	499.2
97	536.2	537.2
98	560.3	561.2
99	518.3	519.2
100	518.3	519.2
101	546.2	547.2
102	528.3	529.2
103	536.2	537.2
104	510.3	511.2
105	544.3	545.3
106	496.3	497.2
107	481.3	482.3
108	523.3	524.8
109	509.3	510.4
110	509.3	510.3
111	509.3	510
112	509.3	510

(continued)

Cpd	Theoretical MW	Measured MW (MH^+)
113	495.3	496.4
114	495.3	496.1
115	496.28	497.4
115	496.28	497.4
116	438.24	439.4
117	438.24	439.4
118	436.2	437.3
119	394.2	395.2
120	525.3	526.2
121	539.3	540.3
122	521.3	522.3
123	464	465
124	421	422
125	450.26	451.5
126	456.23	457.3
127	487.3	488.5
128	487.3	488.6
129	422.2	423.3
130	450	451
131	422.2	423.3
132	394.2	395.2
133	464.2	465.3
134	496.3	497.4
135	450.26	451.37
136	495.3	496.4
137	447.3	448.4
138	526.3	527.4
139	653.4	654.5
140	462.3	463.4
141	488.17	489.16
142	450.26	451.40
143	447.3	448.4
144	419.2	420.3
145	496.28	497.32
146	426.21	427.39
147	454.21	455.22
148	477.3	478
149	488.2	489
150	470.3	471
151	488.2	489
152	398.2	399
153	393	394
154	392	393
155	454.21	455.21
156	470.27	471.36
157	477.2	478.4
158	468.2	469.4
159	496.3	497.4
160	429.2	430.4

(continued)

Cpd	Theoretical MW	Measured MW (MH^+)
161	420.2	421.4
162	448.3	449.4
163	438.24	439.1
164	556.23	557.1
165	434.27	435.1
166	420.25	421.1
167	449.3	450.2
168	433.3	434.2
169	415.2	416.2
170	434.3	435.3
171	392.2	393.3
172	497.2	498.3
173	479.2	480.3
174	434.3	435.3
175	484.2	485.2
176	420.2	421.4
177	454.2	455.3
178	433.3	434.1
179	489.3	490.1
180	489.3	489.9
181	447.3	448.1
182	447.3	448.3
183	433.3	434.2
184	433.3	434.2
185	405.2	406.2
186	387.2	388.2
187	406.2	407.2
188	378.2	379.2
189	427.2	428
190	446.3	447.4
191	418.2	419.4
192	418.2	419.3
193	390.2	391.3
194	406.2	407.5
195	378.2	379.3
196	419.2	420.4
197	433.3	434.1
198	350.2	351.1
199	378.2	379.2
202	391.2	392
203	391.2	391.9
204	378.2	379
205	406.2	407
206	392.2	393.3
207	392.2	393.2
208	378.2	379.3
209	378.2	379.2
210	364.2	365.2
211	364.2	365.2

(continued)

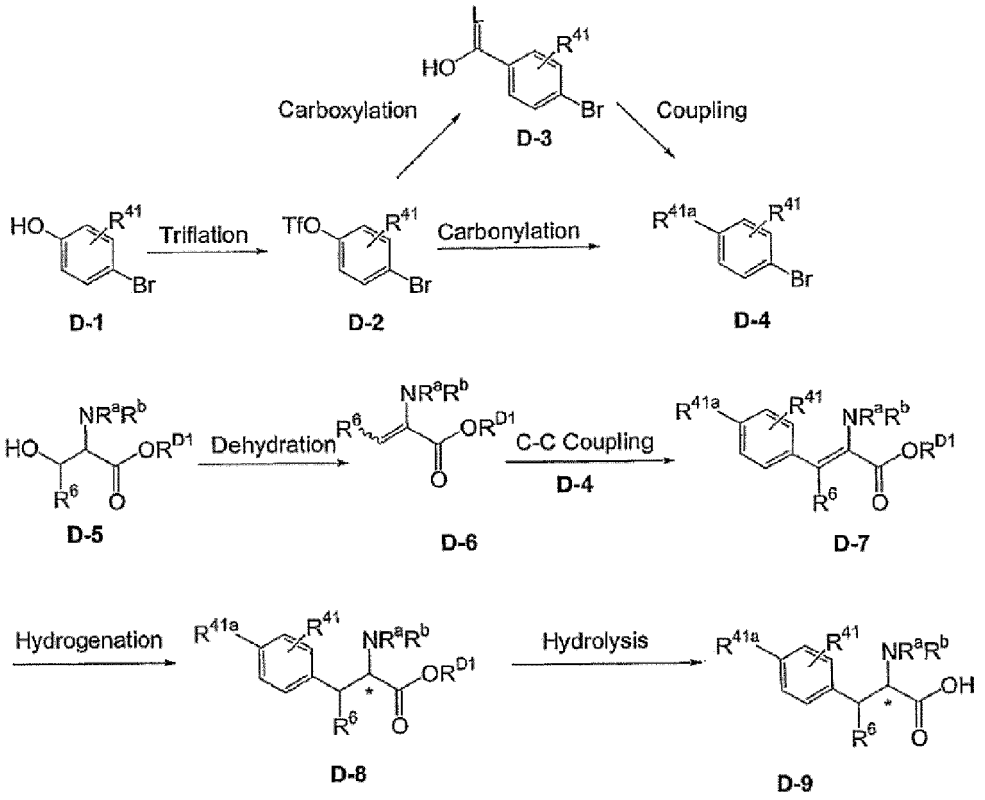
Cpd	Theoretical MW	Measured MW (MH^+)
212	350.2	351.2
213	350.2	351.1
214	378.2	379.1
215	378.2	379.1
216	406.2	407.2
217	406.2	407.1
218	468.3	469.4
219	440.2	441.3
220	468.3	469.4
221	440.2	441.2
222	392.2	393.2
223	420.3	421.2
224	420.3	421.1
225	392.2	393.2
226	539	540
227	539	540
228	587	588
229	633	634
230	599.3	599.8
231	512.2	513.2
239	617.2	618.2
242	563.3	564.2
246	519.3	520.0
247	548.3	549.2
248	552.2	553.2
249	536.2	537.0
250	526.3	527.2
251	512.3	513.2
252	554.3	555.3
253	540.2	541.2
254	540.2	541.2
255	554.3	555.3
256	529.2	530.2
257	543.2	543.9
260	542.2	543.2
261	514.2	515.1
262	528.2	529.1
266	512.2	513.2
267	535.2	536.0
268	556.3	557.2
269	525.2	526.0
270	511.2	512.2
271	539.2	540.2
272	525.2	526.0
273	541.2	542.4
274	618.3	619.2
275	589.2	590.2
276	559.2	560.2
277	559.2	560.2

(continued)

Cpd	Theoretical MW	Measured MW (MH^+)
278	617.2	618.2
279	528.2	528.9
280	583.3	584.4
281	555.2	556.2
282	569.3	570.2
283	541.2	542.2
284	555.2	556.3
285	541.2	542.4
286	516.2	517.0
287	502.2	503.1
288	648.6	648. 0
289	695.2	695.7
290	648.6	648. 0
291	648.6	648. 0
292	526.3	527.4
293	562.2	563.2
294	562.2	563.2
295	568.3	569.3
296	638.3	638.8
297	513.2	513.7
298	583.3	583.8
299	612.3	613.3
300	608.3	609.3
301	644.3	644.7
303	515.2	515.8
304	501.2	502.2
305	617.3	617.8
306	661.3	661.8
307	566.3	566.8
308	661.3	661.8
309	649.3	650.0
310	641.3	642.3
311	554.3	555.3
312	554.3	555.3
313	554.3	555.3
314	554.3	555.3
315	627.3	628.3
316	540.2	541.3
317	540.2	541.3
318	589.2	590.2

Claims

1. A process for producing a compound of formula D-9 from a compound of formula D-1, comprising the steps of:



wherein

R^{41a} is aminocarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonyl, or $(C_{1-6}alkyl)_2$aminocarbonyl;
R^{D1}= H, C_{1-6}alkyl, or aryl (C_{1-6}) alkyl;
R^{41} is selected from (C_{1-6}) alkyl, (C_{1-6})alkoxy, aryl(C_{1-6})alkoxy, aryl$(C_{1\ 6})$alkylcarbonyloxy, heteroaryl(C_{1-6})alkylcarbonyloxy, heteroaryl, hydroxy, halogen, aminosulfonyl, formylamino, aminocarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonyl, $(C_{16}alkyl)_2$aminocarbonyl, heterocyclylcarbonyl, carboxy, or cyano; and wherein C_{1-6}alkyl is optionally substituted with amino, C_{1-6}alkylamino, or $(C_{1-6}alkyl)_2$amino; and wherein the aryl portion of aryl(C_{1-6})alkylcarbonyloxy is optionally substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from the group consisting of (C_{1-6}) alkyl, (C_{16})alkoxy, halogen, cyano, amino, and hydroxy;
R^6 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C_{1-6}alkyl;
R^a and R^b are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, and C_{1-6}alkoxycarbonyl; or, when R^a and R^b are other than hydrogen, R^a and R^b are optionally taken together with the nitrogen to which they are both attached to form a five to eight membered monocyclic ring; and
L is selected from the group consisting of O, S, and N(R^d); wherein R^d is hydrogen, C_{16}alkyl, or aryl.

2. The process according to claim 1 wherein R^{41} is (C_{1-6})alkyl.

3. The process according to claim 1 wherein L is oxygen.

4. The process according to claim 1 wherein R^{41a} is aminocarbonyl.

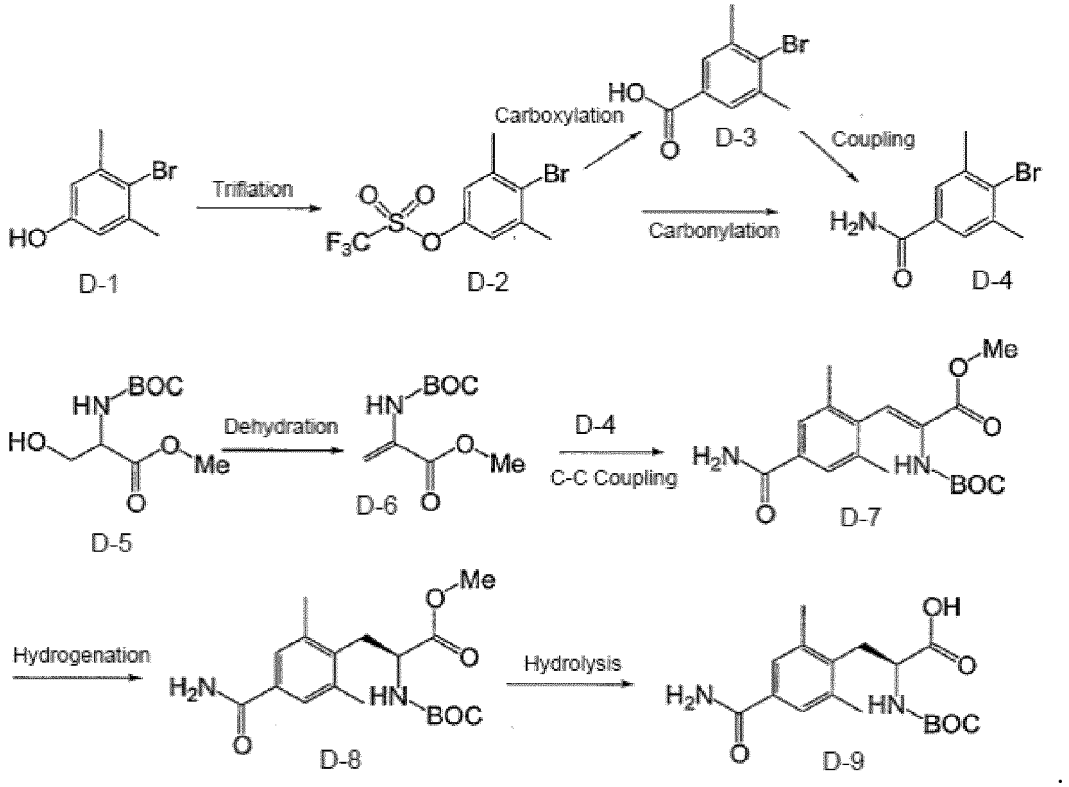
5. The process according to claim 1 wherein R^{D1} is (C_{1-6})alkyl.

6. The process according to claim 1 wherein R^6 is hydrogen.

7. The process according to claim 1 wherein R^a is hydrogen.

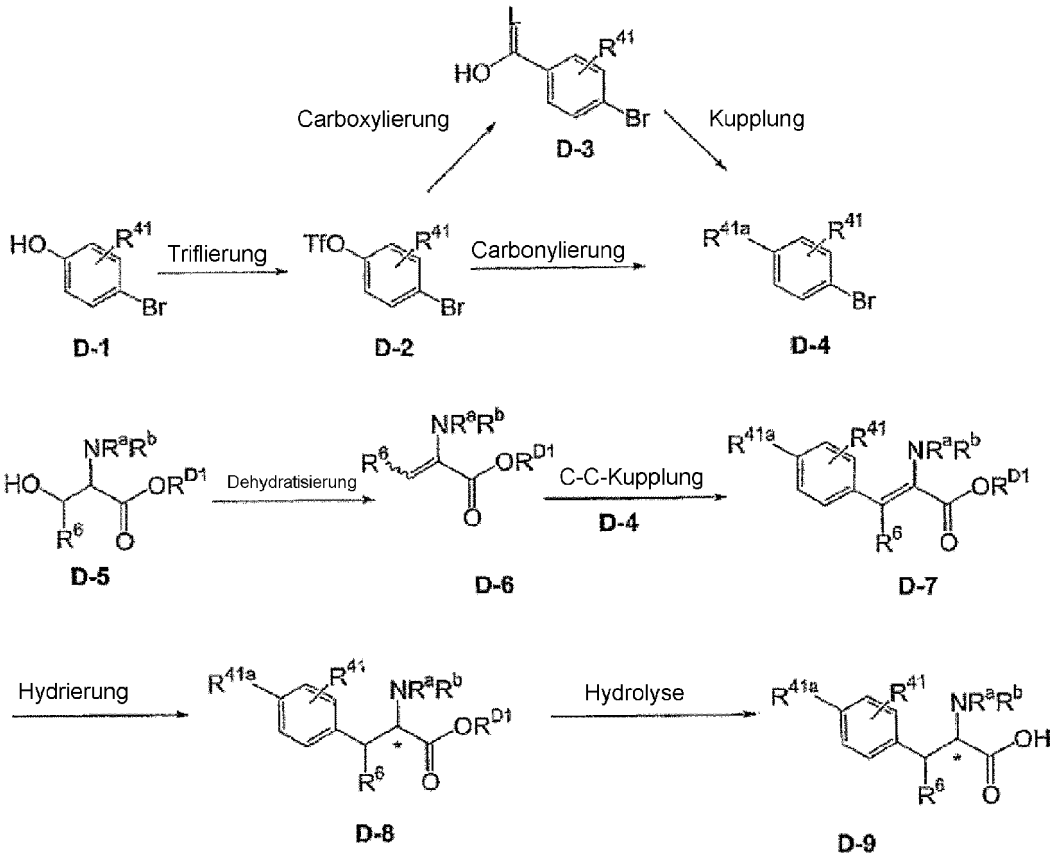
8. The process according to claim 1 wherein R^b is C_{1-6}alkoxycarbonyl.

9. The process according to claim 1 comprising the steps of:



Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel D-9 aus einer Verbindung der Formel D-1, umfassend die Schritte:



wobei

R^{41a} für Aminocarbonyl, C_{1-6}-Alkylaminocarbonyl oder $(C_{1-6}\text{-Alkyl})_2$aminocarbonyl steht;
R^{D1} = H, C_{1-6}-Alkyl oder Aryl-(C_{1-6})-alkyl;
R^{41} aus (C_{1-6})-Alkyl, (C_{1-6})-Alkoxy, Aryl-(C_{1-6})-alkoxy, Aryl-(C_{1-6})-alkylcarbonyloxy, Heteroaryl-(C_{1-6})-alkylcarbonyloxy, Heteroaryl, Hydroxy, Halogen, Aminosulfonyl, Formylamino, Amino-carbonyl, C_{1-6}-Alkylaminocarbonyl, $(C_{1-6}\text{-Alkyl})_2$-aminocarbonyl, Heterocyclylcarbonyl, Carboxy oder Cyano ausgewählt ist; und wobei C_{1-6}-Alkyl gegebenenfalls durch Amino, C_{1-6}-Alkylamino oder $(C_{1-6}\text{-Alkyl})_2$amino substituiert ist; und wobei der Arylteil von Aryl-(C_{1-6})-alkylcarbonyloxy gegebenenfalls durch einen bis vier Substituenten, die unabhängig aus der Gruppe bestehend aus (C_{1-6})-Alkyl, (C_{1-6})-Alkoxy, Halogen, Cyano, Amino und Hydroxy ausgewählt sind, substituiert ist;
R^6 aus der Gruppe bestehend aus Wasserstoff und C_{1-6}-Alkyl ausgewählt ist;
R^a und R^b unabhängig aus der Gruppe bestehend aus Wasserstoff, C_{1-6}-Alkyl und C_{1-6}-Alkoxycarbonyl ausgewählt sind; oder dann, wenn R^a und R^b von Wasserstoff verschieden sind, R^a und R^b gegebenenfalls zusammen mit dem Stickstoff, an den sie beide gebunden sind, einen fünf- bis achtgliedrigen monocyclischen Ring bilden; und
L aus der Gruppe bestehend aus 0, S und N(R^d) ausgewählt ist; wobei R^d für Wasserstoff, C_{1-6}-Alkyl oder Aryl steht.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem R^{41} für (C_{1-6})-Alkyl steht.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem L für Sauerstoff steht.

4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem R^{41a} für Aminocarbonyl steht.

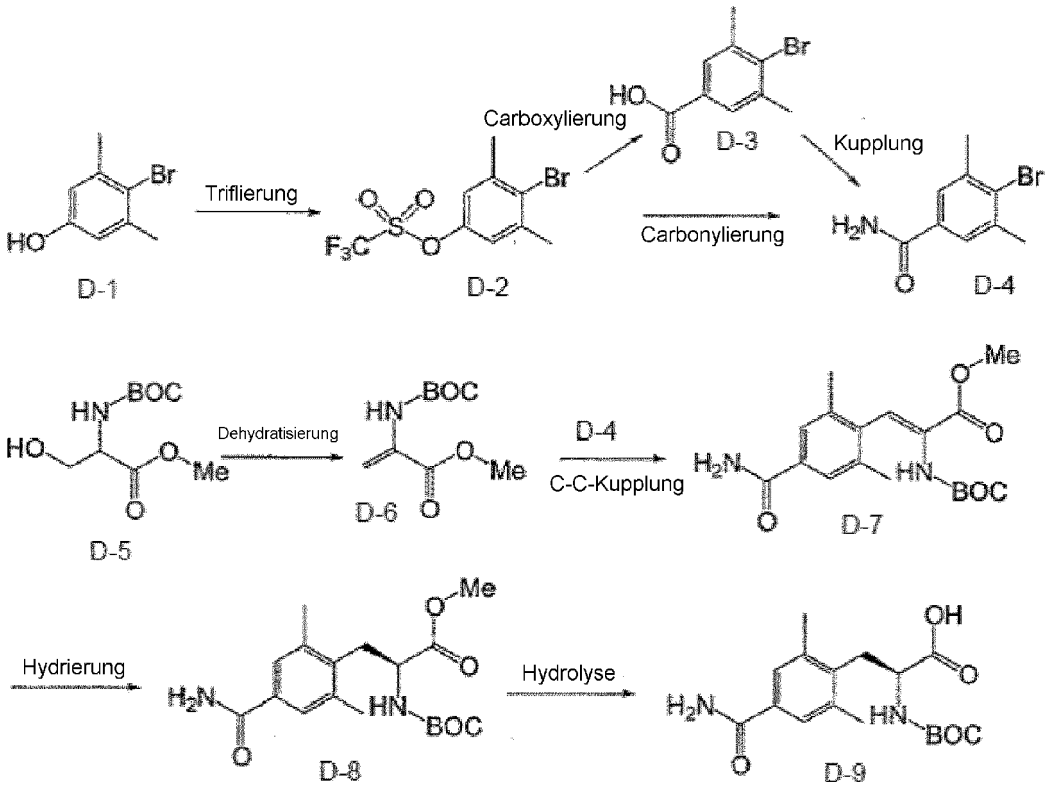
5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem R^{D1} für (C_{1-6}) - Alkyl steht.

6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem R^6 für Wasserstoff steht.

7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem R^a für Wasserstoff steht.

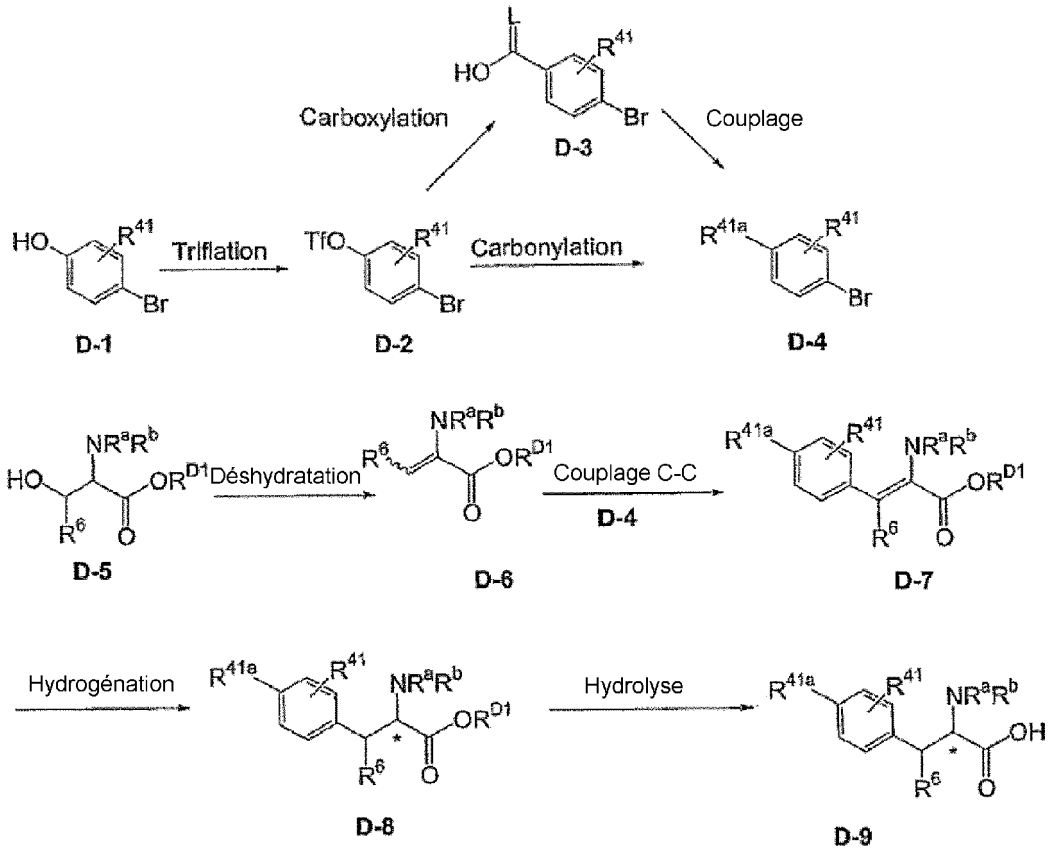
8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem R^b für C_{1-6}-Alkoxycarbonyl steht.

9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, umfassend die Schritte:



Revendications

1. Procédé de production d'un composé de formule D-9 à partir d'un composé de formule D-1, comprenant les étapes de :



dans lequel

R^{41a} est aminocarbonyle, C_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonyle ou $(C_{1-6}$-alkyl$)_2$aminocarbonyle ;
R^{D1} = H, C_{1-6}alkyle ou aryl(C_{1-6})alkyle ;
R^{41} est choisi parmi (C_{1-6})alkyle, (C_{1-6})alcoxy, aryl-(C_{1-6})alcoxy, aryl (C_{1-6})alkylcarbonyloxy, hétéroaryl (C_{16})alkylcarbonyloxy, hétéroaryle, hydroxy, halogène, aminosulfonyle, formylamino, aminocarbonyle, C_{1-6}-alkylaminocarbonyle, $(C_{1-6}$alkyl$)_2$aminocarbonyle, hétérocyclylcarbonyle, carboxy ou cyano ; et où C_{1-6}alkyle est éventuellement substitué par amino, C_{1-6}alkylamino, ou $(C_{1-6}$alkyl$)_2$amino ; et où la portion aryle d'aryl (C_{1-6})-alkylcarbonyloxy est éventuellement substituée par de un à quatre substituants choisis indépendamment dans le groupe constitué par (C_{1-6})alkyle, (C_{1-6})alcoxy, halogène, cyano, amino et hydroxy ;
R^6 est choisi dans le groupe constitué par hydrogène et C_{1-6}alkyle ;
R^a et R^b sont choisis indépendamment dans le groupe constitué par hydrogène, C_{1-6}alkyle et C_{1-6}alcoxycarbonyle ; ou, lorsque R^a et R^b sont autres qu'hydrogène, R^a et R^b sont éventuellement pris ensemble avec l'azote auquel ils sont tous deux fixés pour former un cycle monocyclique de cinq à huit chaînons ; et
L est choisi dans le groupe constitué par O, S, et N(R^d) ; où R^d est hydrogène, C_{1-6}alkyle ou aryle.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel R^{41} est (C_{1-6})alkyle.

3. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel L est oxygène.

4. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel R^{41a} est aminocarbonyle.

5. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel R^{D1} est (C_{1-6})alkyle.

6. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel R^6 est hydrogène.

7. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel R^a est hydrogène.

8. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel R^b est C_{1-6}alcoxycarbonyle.

9. Procédé selon la revendication 1, comprenant les étapes de

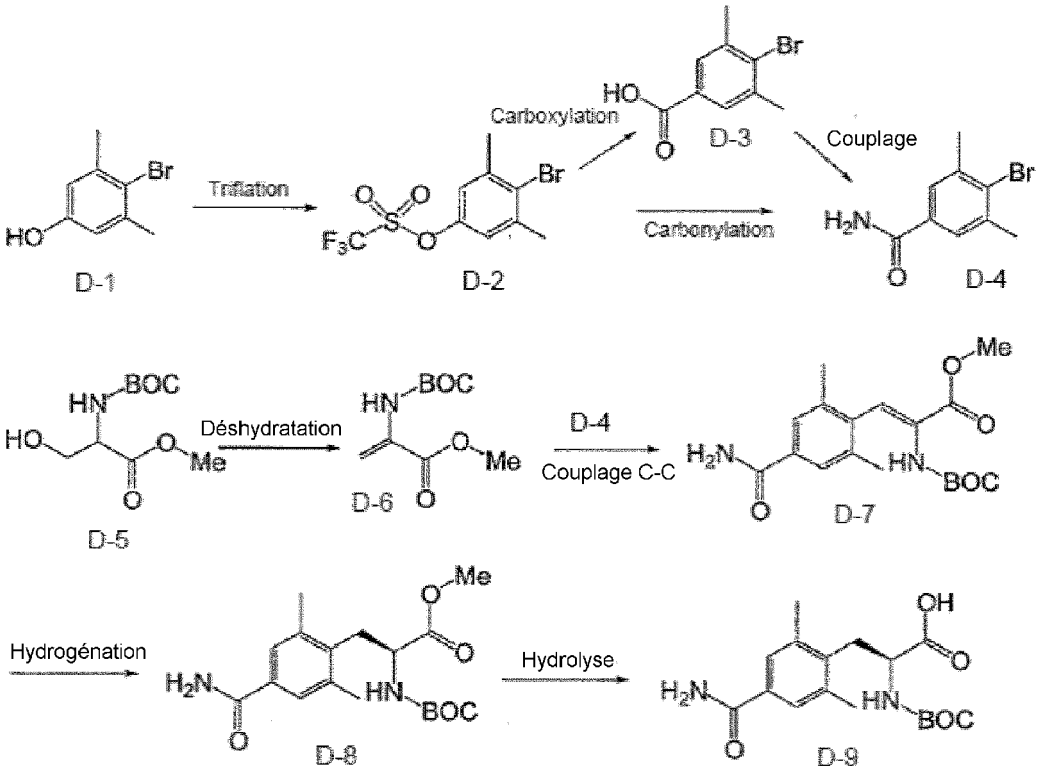


FIG. 1

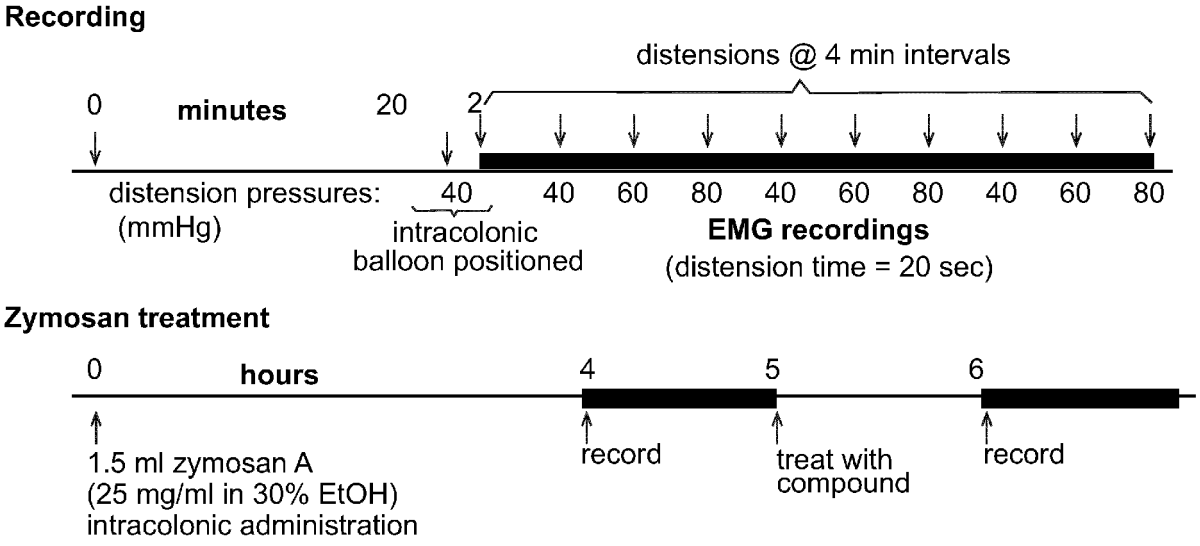

Recording
distensions @ 4 min intervals
0
minutes
20
2
distension pressures:
(mmHg)
40
40
60
80
40
60
80
40
60
80
intracolonic
balloon positioned
EMG recordings
(distension time = 20 sec)
Zymosan treatment
0
hours
4
5
6
1.5 ml zymosan A
(25 mg/ml in 30% EtOH)
intracolonic administration
record
treat with
compound
record

FIG. 2

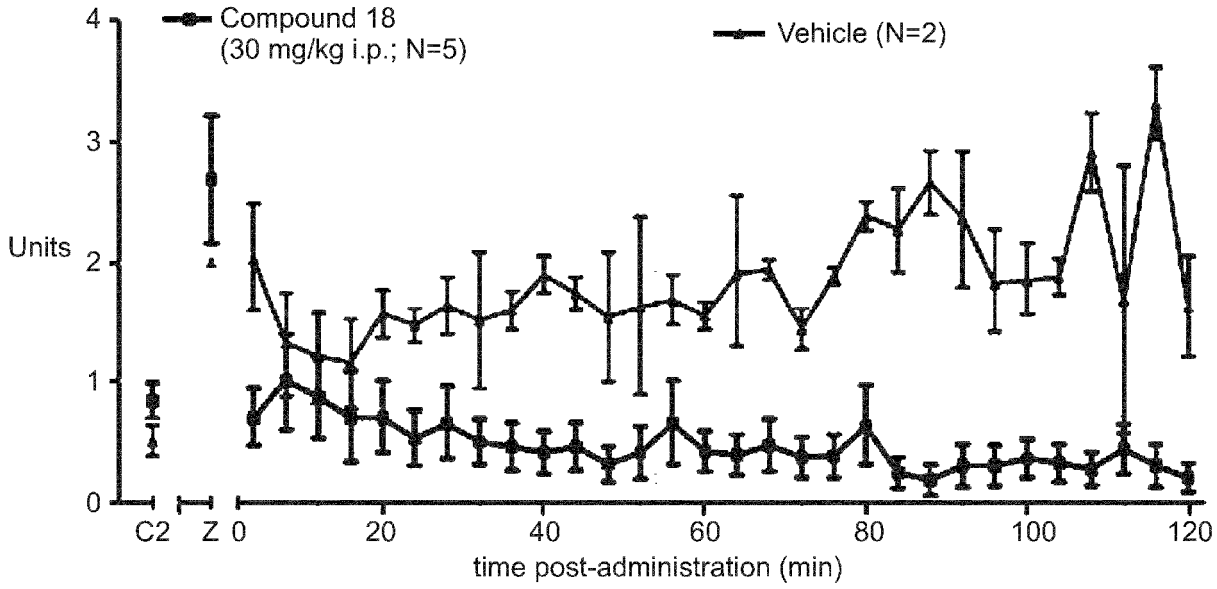
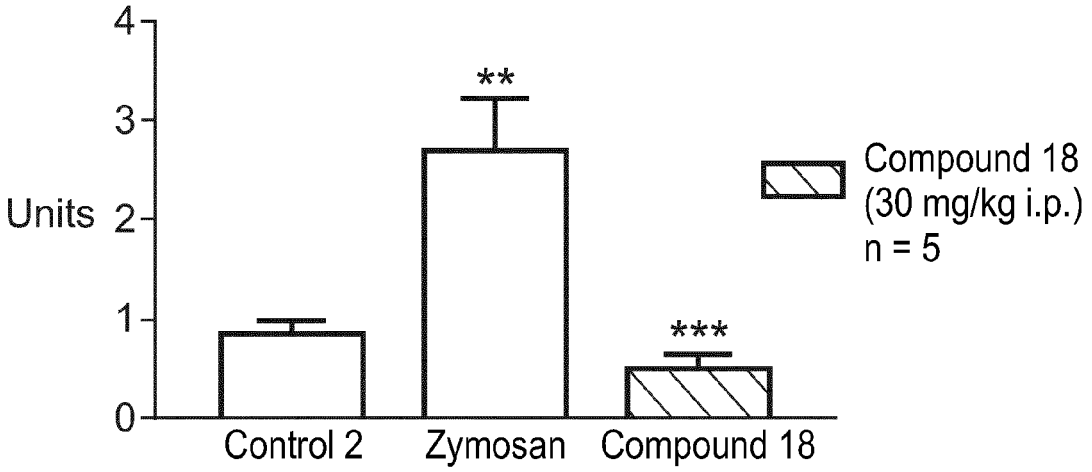

Compound 18
(30 mg/kg i.p.; N=5)
Vehicle (N=2)
Units
4
3
2
1
0
C2
Z
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
time post-administration (min)

FIG. 3



** = $P < 0.01$ vs. Control 2

*** = $P < 0.001$ vs. Zymosan

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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- WO 03092688 A **[0009]**
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- **PIERRE J.M. RIVIERE ; JEAN-LOUIS JUNIEN.** Opioid receptors: Targets for new gastrointestinal drug development. *Drug Development,* 2000, 203-238 **[0002]**
- **PIERRE J. M. RIVIERE ; JEAN-LOUIS JUNIEN.** Opioid receptors: Targets for new gastrointestinal drug development. *Drug Development,* 2000, 203-238 **[0003]**
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