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(54) Title: SUBSTITUTED PYRIDO[2,3-D]PYRIMIDINE DERIVATIVES AS CANNABINOID-1 RECEPTOR MODULATORS

(57) Abstract: Novel compounds of the structural formula (I) are antagonists and/or inverse agonists of the Cannabinoid-1 (CB1) receptor and are useful in the treatment, prevention and suppression of diseases mediated by the CB1 receptor. The compounds of the present invention are useful as centrally acting drugs in the treatment of psychosis, memory deficits, cognitive disorders, Alzheimer's disease, migraine, neuropathy, neuro-inflammatory disorders including multiple sclerosis and Guillain-Barre syndrome and the inflammatory sequelae of viral encephalitis, cerebral vascular accidents, and head trauma, anxiety disorders, stress, epilepsy, Parkinson's disease, movement disorders, and schizophrenia. The compounds are also useful for the treatment of substance abuse disorders, the treatment of obesity or eating disorders, as well as the treatment of asthma, constipation, chronic intestinal pseudo-obstruction, cirrhosis of the liver, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), and the promotion of wakefulness.



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TITLE OF THE INVENTION

SUBSTITUTED PYRIDO[2,3-*D*] PYRIMIDINE DERIVATIVES AS CANNABINOID-1
RECEPTOR MODULATORS

5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Marijuana (*Cannabis sativa* L.) and its derivatives have been used for centuries for medicinal and recreational purposes. A major active ingredient in marijuana and hashish has been determined to be Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ^9 -THC). Detailed research has revealed that the biological action of Δ^9 -THC and other members of the cannabinoid family occurs through
10 two G-protein coupled receptors termed CB1 and CB2. The CB1 receptor is primarily found in the central and peripheral nervous systems and to a lesser extent in several peripheral organs. The CB2 receptor is found primarily in lymphoid tissues and cells. Three endogenous ligands for the cannabinoid receptors derived from arachidonic acid have been identified (anandamide, 2-arachidonoyl glycerol, and 2-arachidonoyl glycerol ether). Each is an agonist with activities
15 similar to Δ^9 -THC, including sedation, hypothermia, intestinal immobility, antinociception, analgesia, catalepsy, anti-emesis, and appetite stimulation.

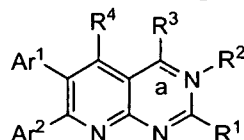
There are at least three CB1 modulators characterized as inverse agonists/antagonists, ACOMPLIA (rimonabant, *N*-(1-piperidinyl)-5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-methylpyrazole-3-carboxamide, SR141716A), and 3-(4-chlorophenyl)-*N*'-(4-chlorophenyl)sulfonyl-*N*-methyl-4-phenyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxamide (SLV-319),
20 and taranabant, *N*-[(1*S*,2*S*)-3-(4-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3-cyanophenyl)-1-methylpropyl]-2-methyl-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]oxy]propanamide, in clinical development for treatment of eating disorders and/or smoking cessation at this time. There still remains a need for potent low molecular weight CB1 modulators that have pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic properties
25 suitable for use as human pharmaceuticals.

Naphthyridone CB1 antagonists/inverse agonists are described in Debenham, et al., Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett. 16: 681-685 (2006) and in WO 05/047285. Pyranopyridine derivatives are described in the following publications: EP 895994, WO 98/09969, WO 99/03859, WO 01/98306, WO 03/032897, WO 05/000250, WO 05/042697, and WO 06/045096.
30 Substituted naphthyridines AKT inhibitors are disclosed in US 2005/044294, WO 2005/100356, WO 2006/110638 and WO 2006/091395. 2,3-Diphenylquinoxaline AKT inhibitors are disclosed in WO 03/086394 and WO 03/086403. Substituted pyridazine and pyrimidine AKT inhibitors are disclosed in WO 2005/100344. 5-Deazapteridine AKT inhibitors are disclosed in WO 2006/036395. 4-methoxypyridopyrimidines are disclosed in Ple' et al., Tetrahedron 60 (2004)
35 6353-6362. Pyrido [2,3-*D*] pyrimidin-4(3*H*)-ones are disclosed in US 3,862,191; US 3,917,624 and US 3,962,264. The synthesis of pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidines is also disclosed in Korbonits, Chem. Ber. 117, 3183-3193 (1984); Sako, M. Science of Synthesis 16, 1155-1267 (2004); and

Hagen, Pharmazie, 46 (1991) H. 7.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is concerned with novel pyrido pyrimidines of structural Formula I:



I

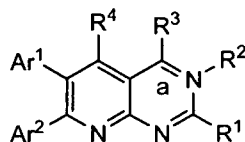
and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof which are modulators of and, in particular, antagonists and/or inverse agonists of the Cannabinoid-1 (CB1) receptor and are useful in the treatment, prevention or suppression of diseases mediated by the Cannabinoid-1 (CB1) receptor. In one aspect, the invention is concerned with the use of these novel compounds to selectively antagonize the Cannabinoid-1 (CB1) receptor. As such, compounds of the present invention are useful as centrally acting drugs in the treatment of psychosis, memory deficits, cognitive disorders, Alzheimer's disease, migraine, neuropathy, neuro-inflammatory disorders including multiple sclerosis and Guillain-Barre syndrome and the inflammatory sequelae of viral encephalitis, cerebral vascular accidents, and head trauma, anxiety disorders, stress, epilepsy, Parkinson's disease, movement disorders, and schizophrenia. The compounds are also useful for the treatment of substance abuse disorders, the treatment of obesity or eating disorders, and complications associated therewith, including left ventricular hypertrophy, as well as the treatment of asthma, constipation, chronic intestinal pseudo-obstruction, and cirrhosis of the liver.

The present invention is also concerned with treatment of these conditions, and the use of compounds of the present invention for manufacture of a medicament useful in treating these conditions. The present invention is also concerned with treatment of these conditions through a combination of compounds of formula I and other currently available pharmaceuticals.

The invention is also concerned with pharmaceutical formulations comprising one of the compounds as an active ingredient, as well as processes for preparing the compounds of this invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The compounds of the present invention are represented by the compound of structural formula I:



I

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

"a" is:

- (1) a single bond when R² is present and R³ is oxo, or
- (2) a double bond when R² is absent and R³ is not oxo;

Ar¹ is selected from:

- (1) aryl, and
- (2) heteroaryl,

wherein aryl and heteroaryl are unsubstituted or substituted with one, two, three or four substituents selected from R⁵ and R⁶;

Ar² is selected from:

- (1) aryl, and
- (2) heteroaryl,

wherein aryl and heteroaryl are unsubstituted or substituted with one, two, three or four substituents independently selected from R⁷ and R⁸;

R¹ is selected from:

- (1) C₁₋₁₀alkyl,
- (2) C₃₋₁₀cycloalkyl,
- (3) C₃₋₁₀cycloalkenyl,
- (4) C₃₋₁₀cycloalkyl-C₁₋₄alkyl,
- (5) C₃₋₁₀cycloalkenyl-C₁₋₄alkyl,
- (6) cycloheteroalkyl,
- (7) cycloheteroalkyl-C₁₋₄alkyl,
- (8) aryl,
- (9) aryl-C₁₋₄alkyl,
- (10) heteroaryl,
- (11) heteroaryl-C₁₋₄alkyl,
- (12) -C(O)R^e,
- (13) -C(O)OR^e,
- (14) -OR^e,
- (15) -C(O)NR^cR^d,
- (16) -NR^cR^d,
- (17) -NR^cC(O)R^d, and
- (18) -C(O)NHS(O)₂R^e,

wherein each alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^a , and each cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloheteroalkyl, aryl and heteroaryl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^b ;

R^2 is absent or present and selected from:

- 5 (1) hydrogen,
- (2) C_{1-10} alkyl,
- (3) phenyl, and
- (4) heteroaryl,

wherein each alkyl, phenyl and heteroaryl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^i ;

R^3 is selected from:

- (1) hydrogen,
- (2) C_{1-10} alkyl,
- (3) C_{3-10} cycloalkyl,
- 15 (4) C_{3-10} cycloalkenyl,
- (5) C_{3-10} cycloalkyl- C_{1-4} alkyl,
- (6) C_{3-10} cycloalkenyl- C_{1-4} alkyl,
- (7) cycloheteroalkyl,
- (8) cycloheteroalkyl- C_{1-4} alkyl,
- 20 (9) aryl,
- (10) aryl- C_{1-4} alkyl,
- (11) heteroaryl,
- (12) heteroaryl- C_{1-4} alkyl,
- (13) halogen,
- 25 (14) oxo,
- (15) -CN,
- (16) -C(O)Re,
- (17) -C(O)ORe,
- (18) -ORe,
- 30 (19) -SRe,
- (20) -C(O)NR^cR^d,
- (21) -NR^cR^d,
- (22) -NR^cR^d NR^cR^d,
- (23) -NR^cC(O)R^d,
- 35 (24) -NR^cNR^c-C(O)-NR^cNR^cR^d,
- (25) -C(O)NR^c-S(O)₂Re, and
- (26) -NR^c-S(O)₂Re,

wherein each alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^a , and each cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloheteroalkyl, aryl and heteroaryl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^b ; R^4 is hydrogen;

5 each R^5 , R^6 , R^7 , and R^8 is independently selected from:

- (1) hydrogen,
- (2) halogen,
- (3) -CN,
- (4) C_{1-6} alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^f substituents,
- 10 (5) -CF₃,
- (6) C_{2-6} alkenyl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^f substituents,
- (7) cycloalkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^f substituents,
- (8) cycloalkyl- C_{1-3} alkyl-, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^f substituents,
- 15 (9) cycloheteroalkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^f substituents,
- (10) aryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^h substituents,
- (11) aryl- C_{1-3} alkyl-, unsubstituted or substituted on aryl with one, two or three R^h substituents,
- 20 (12) heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^h substituents,
- (13) heteroaryl- C_{1-3} alkyl-, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^h substituents,
- (14) -OR^d,
- (15) -OCF₃,
- 25 (16) -C(O)R^j,
- (17) -CO₂R^d,
- (18) -C(O)NR^cR^d,
- (19) -SR^d,
- (20) -S(O)₃H,
- 30 (21) -S(O)_mNR^cR^d,
- (22) -NR^cR^d,
- (23) -NR^cC(O)R^d,
- (24) -NR^cC(O)OR^d,
- (25) -NR^cC(O)NR^cR^d, and
- 35 (26) -NR^cS(O)_mR^d;

each R^a is independently selected from:

- (1) -OR^d,

- (2) $-NR^cS(O)_mR^d$,
 (3) halogen,
 (4) $-SR^d$,
 (5) $-S(O)_mNR^cR^d$,
 5 (6) $-NR^cR^d$,
 (7) $-C(O)R^d$,
 (8) $-CO_2R^d$,
 (9) $-CN$,
 (10) $-C(O)NR^cR^d$,
 10 (11) $-NR^cC(O)R^d$,
 (12) $-NR^cC(O)OR^d$,
 (13) $-NR^cC(O)NR^cR^d$,
 (14) $-O-C_{1-4}alkyl$,
 (15) $-O-aryl$,
 15 (16) $-CF_3$, and
 (17) $-OCF_3$,

wherein alkyl and aryl are unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three substituents selected from R^g ;

each R^b is independently selected from:

- 20 (1) R^a ,
 (2) halogen,
 (3) oxo,
 (4) $-OH$,
 (5) $C_{1-10}alkyl$,
 25 (6) $C_{2-10}alkenyl$,
 (7) cycloalkyl,
 (8) cycloalkyl- $C_{1-10}alkyl$,
 (9) cycloheteroalkyl,
 (10) cycloheteroalkyl- $C_{1-10}alkyl$,
 30 (11) aryl,
 (12) heteroaryl,
 (13) aryl- $C_{1-10}alkyl$,
 (14) heteroaryl- $C_{1-10}alkyl$, and
 (15) $-C(O)NR^cR^d$,

- 35 wherein alkyl and alkenyl moieties are unsubstituted or substituted with one, two, three or four R^h substituents, and cycloalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, aryl and heteroaryl moieties are unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^h substituents;

R^c and R^d are each independently selected from:

- (1) hydrogen,
- (2) C₁₋₁₀alkyl,
- (3) C₂₋₁₀ alkenyl,
- 5 (4) cycloalkyl,
- (5) cycloalkyl-C₁₋₁₀alkyl-,
- (6) cycloheteroalkyl,
- (7) cycloheteroalkyl-C₁₋₁₀ alkyl-,
- (8) aryl,
- 10 (9) heteroaryl,
- (10) aryl-C₁₋₁₀alkyl-, and
- (11) heteroaryl-C₁₋₁₀alkyl-,

wherein alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, aryl, and heteroaryl are unsubstituted or substituted with one to three substituents selected from R^f;

15 each R^e is independently selected from:

- (1) C₁₋₁₀alkyl,
- (2) C₀₋₂alkylC(O)C₁₋₄alkyl,
- (3) aryl,
- (4) aryl-C₁₋₂alkyl-,
- 20 (5) heteroaryl,
- (6) heteroaryl-C₁₋₂alkyl-,
- (7) cycloalkyl,
- (8) cycloalkyl-C₁₋₂alkyl-,
- (9) cycloheteroalkyl, and
- 25 (10) cycloheteroalkyl-C₁₋₂alkyl-,

wherein alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and cycloheteroalkyl are unsubstituted or substituted with one, two, or three substituents independently selected from R^h;

each R^f is independently selected from:

- (1) halogen,
- 30 (2) C₁₋₆alkyl,
- (3) 4-methylbenzyl-,
- (4) -OH,
- (5) -O-C₁₋₄alkyl,
- (6) -O-aryl,
- 35 (7) benzyloxy-,
- (8) -oxo,
- (9) -OH,

- (10) -OC(O)-C₁₋₆alkyl,
- (11) -C(O)O-C₁₋₆alkyl,
- (12) -S-C₁₋₄alkyl,
- (13) -CN,
- (14) -CF₃, and
- (15) -OCF₃,

wherein alkyl, methyl, aryl, benzyl and benzyloxy are unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three substituents selected from R_g;

each R_g is independently selected from:

- (1) halogen,
- (2) -O-C₁₋₄alkyl,
- (3) -OH,
- (4) -S-C₁₋₄alkyl,
- (5) -CN,
- (6) -CF₃, and
- (7) -OCF₃;

each R^h is independently selected from:

- (1) halogen,
- (2) oxo,
- (3) -OH,
- (4) amino,
- (5) hydroxy,
- (6) C₁₋₆alkyl,
- (7) C₃₋₆cycloalkyl,
- (8) C₂₋₆cycloheteroalkyl,
- (9) -O-C₁₋₄alkyl,
- (10) -S-C₁₋₄alkyl,
- (11) -CN,
- (12) -CF₃,
- (13) -OCF₃,
- (14) -C(O)C₁₋₄alkyl,
- (15) -CO₂C₁₋₄alkyl,
- (16) aryl, and
- (17) heteroaryl;

each Rⁱ is independently selected from:

- (1) -OR^d,
- (2) -NR^cS(O)_mR^d,

- (3) halogen,
- (4) -SR^d,
- (5) -S(O)_mNR^cR^d,
- (6) -NR^cR^d,
- (7) -C(O)R^d,
- (8) -CO₂R^d,
- (9) -CN,
- (10) -C(O)NR^cR^d,
- (11) -NR^cC(O)R^d,
- (12) -NR^cC(O)OR^d,
- (13) -NR^cC(O)NR^cR^d,
- (14) -CF₃,
- (15) -OCF₃,
- (16) aryl, and
- (17) heteroaryl;

each R^j is independently selected from:

- (1) C₁₋₁₀alkyl,
- (2) C₂₋₁₀ alkenyl,
- (3) cycloalkyl,
- (4) cycloalkyl-C₁₋₁₀alkyl-,
- (5) cycloheteroalkyl,
- (6) cycloheteroalkyl-C₁₋₁₀ alkyl-,
- (7) aryl,
- (8) heteroaryl,
- (9) aryl-C₁₋₁₀alkyl-, and
- (10) heteroaryl-C₁₋₁₀alkyl-; and

each m is independently selected from 1 and 2.

In one embodiment of the present invention, "a" is a single bond when R² is present and R³ is oxo, or "a" is a double bond when R² is absent and R³ is not oxo. In a class of this embodiment, "a" is a single bond when R² is present and R³ is oxo. In a subclass of this class, "a" is a single bond when R² is hydrogen or -C₁₋₁₀alkyl substituted with Rⁱ, and R³ is oxo. In a subclass of this subclass, "a" is a single bond when R² is hydrogen or -C₁₋₁₀alkyl substituted with oxadiazole, and R³ is oxo.

In another class of this embodiment, "a" is a double bond when R² is absent and R³ is a group other than oxo.

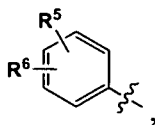
In one embodiment of the present invention, Ar¹ is selected from: aryl, and heteroaryl, wherein aryl and heteroaryl are substituted with one, two or three substituents selected from R⁵

and R⁶. In a class of this embodiment, Ar¹ is aryl, wherein aryl is substituted with one, two or three substituents selected from R⁵ and R⁶. In a subclass of this class, Ar¹ is phenyl, wherein phenyl is substituted with R⁵ and R⁶.

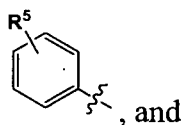
In another subclass of this class, Ar¹ is selected from:

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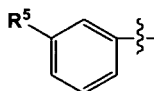
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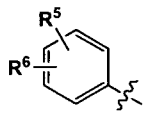


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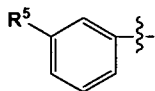


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In another subclass of this class, Ar¹ is:



In another subclass of this class, Ar¹ is:



15

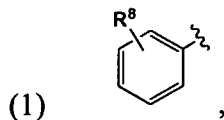
In another class of this embodiment, Ar¹ is 4-chlorophenyl, 4-cyanophenyl, 2-chlorophenyl, 2-cyanophenyl, 2,4-dichlorophenyl and 2-cyano-4-chlorophenyl. In another class, Ar¹ is 4-chlorophenyl, 4-cyanophenyl, 2-chlorophenyl, 2-cyanophenyl, and 2,4-dichlorophenyl. In another class, Ar¹ is 2-chlorophenyl, 2-cyanophenyl, and 2,4-dichlorophenyl. In another class of this embodiment, Ar¹ is selected from: 4-chlorophenyl, 4-bromophenyl, 4-(1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)phenyl, and 4-cyanophenyl. In another subclass, Ar¹ is 4-chlorophenyl.

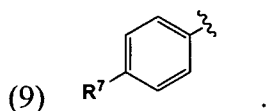
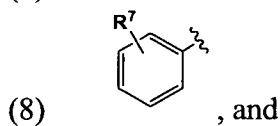
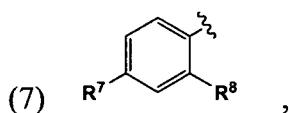
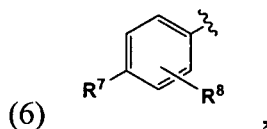
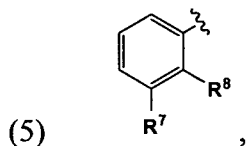
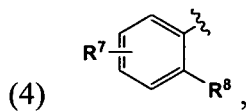
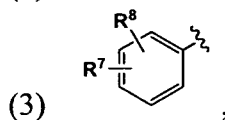
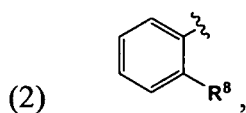
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In one embodiment of the present invention, Ar² is selected from: aryl, and heteroaryl, wherein aryl and heteroaryl are substituted with one, two or three substituents selected from R⁷ and R⁸. In a class of this embodiment, Ar² is aryl, wherein aryl is substituted with one, two or three substituents selected from R⁷ and R⁸. In a subclass of this class, Ar² is phenyl, wherein phenyl is substituted with R⁷ and R⁸.

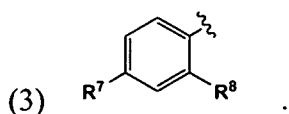
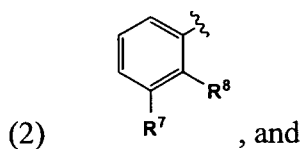
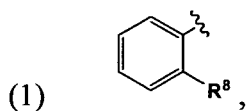
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In another subclass of this class of this embodiment, Ar² is selected from:





In another class of this embodiment, Ar² is selected from:



In yet another class, Ar² is selected from: 2-chlorophenyl, 2,4-dichlorophenyl, 2-bromophenyl, 2-methylphenyl, 4-bromo-2-chlorophenyl, 2-bromo-4-chlorophenyl, 4-cyano-2-chlorophenyl, 4-(1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)-2-chlorophenyl, and 3-methyl-2-chlorophenyl. In another class, Ar² is 4-chlorophenyl, 4-cyanophenyl, 2-chlorophenyl, 2-cyanophenyl, 2,4-dichlorophenyl and 2-cyano-4-chlorophenyl. In another class, Ar² is 4-chlorophenyl, 4-cyanophenyl, 2-

chlorophenyl, 2-cyanophenyl, and 2,4-dichlorophenyl. In another class, Ar² is 2-chlorophenyl, 2-cyanophenyl, and 2,4-dichlorophenyl. In another class, Ar² is 2-chlorophenyl.

In one class Ar² is para substituted with a heteroaryl group selected from oxadiazole, isoxazole, and pyrazole, wherein each oxadiazole, isoxazole and pyrazole is unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^h substituents. In a subclass of this class, Ar² is para substituted with a heteroaryl group selected from oxadiazole, isoxazole, and pyrazole, wherein each oxadiazole, isoxazole and pyrazole is unsubstituted or substituted with -C₁₋₆alkyl. In another subclass of this class, Ar² is para substituted with a heteroaryl group selected from oxadiazole, isoxazole, and pyrazole, wherein each oxadiazole, isoxazole, and pyrazole are unsubstituted or substituted with methyl.

In one embodiment of the present invention, R¹ is selected from: C₁₋₁₀alkyl, -C₃₋₁₀cycloalkyl, C₃₋₁₀cycloalkenyl, C₃₋₁₀cycloalkyl-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₃₋₁₀cycloalkenyl-C₁₋₄alkyl-, cycloheteroalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl-C₁₋₄alkyl-, aryl, aryl-C₁₋₄alkyl-, heteroaryl, heteroaryl-C₁₋₄alkyl-, -C(O)R^e, -C(O)OR^e, -OR^e, -C(O)NR^cR^d, -NR^cR^d, -NR^cC(O)R^d, and -C(O)NHS(O)₂R^e, wherein each alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^a, and each cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloheteroalkyl, aryl and heteroaryl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^b.

In a class of this embodiment, R¹ is selected from: C₁₋₁₀alkyl, -C₃₋₁₀cycloalkyl, aryl, -C(O)R^e, -C(O)OR^e, -C(O)NR^cR^d, -NR^cR^d, -NR^cC(O)R^d, and -C(O)NHS(O)₂R^e, wherein each alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^a, and each cycloalkyl and aryl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^b.

In another class of this embodiment, R¹ is selected from: C₁₋₁₀alkyl, -C₃₋₁₀cycloalkyl, aryl, -C(O)R^e, -C(O)OR^e, and -C(O)NR^cR^d, wherein each alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^a, and each cycloalkyl and aryl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^b. In a subclass of this class, R¹ is selected from: methyl, isopropyl, 2-hydroxy isopropyl, *tert*-butyl, -C(OH)(CH₃)₂, cyclopropyl, phenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, -C(O)cycloheteroalkyl, -C(O)-4-methylpiperazine, -CO₂CH₂CH₃, -C(O)NH(*tert*-butyl), and -C(O)NHCH₂CF₃, wherein each alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^a, and each cycloalkyl and aryl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^b.

In another class of this embodiment, R¹ is selected from C₁₋₁₀alkyl, wherein each alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^a. In a subclass of this class, R¹ is selected from C₁₋₁₀alkyl, wherein each alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^a. In a subclass of this

subclass, R¹ is selected from isopropyl, and *tert*-butyl. In another subclass of this subclass, R¹ is *tert*-butyl.

In one embodiment of the present invention, R² is absent or present and selected from: hydrogen, -C₁₋₁₀alkyl, phenyl, and heteroaryl, wherein each alkyl, phenyl and heteroaryl is
5 unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R¹.

In a class of this embodiment, R² is absent when "a" is a double bond and R³ is not oxo. In another class of this embodiment, "a" is a single bond and R³ is oxo, and R² is present and selected from: hydrogen, -C₁₋₁₀alkyl, phenyl, and heteroaryl, wherein each alkyl, phenyl and heteroaryl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected
10 from R¹. In another class of this embodiment, R² is hydrogen when "a" is a single bond and R³ is oxo.

In another class of this embodiment, R² is absent or present and selected from: hydrogen, and C₁₋₁₀alkyl, wherein each alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R¹. In another class of this embodiment, "a" is a single bond and R³ is oxo, and R² is present and selected from: hydrogen, and C₁₋₁₀alkyl, wherein each alkyl is
15 unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R¹.

In a subclass of this class, R² is absent or present and selected from: hydrogen, -CH₃, and -CH₂-1,2,4-oxadiazole. In another subclass of this class, "a" is a single bond and R³ is oxo, and R² is present and selected from: hydrogen, -CH₃, and -CH₂-1,2,4-oxadiazole.

In one embodiment of the present invention, R³ is selected from: hydrogen, C₁₋₁₀alkyl, C₃₋₁₀cycloalkyl, C₃₋₁₀cycloalkenyl, C₃₋₁₀cycloalkyl-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₃₋₁₀cycloalkenyl-C₁₋₄alkyl-, cycloheteroalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl-C₁₋₄alkyl-, aryl, aryl-C₁₋₄alkyl-, heteroaryl, heteroaryl-C₁₋₄alkyl, halogen, oxo, -CN, -C(O)R^e, -C(O)OR^e, -OR^e, -SR^e, -C(O)NR^cR^d, -NR^cR^d, -NR^cR^dNR^cR^d, -NR^cC(O)R^d, -NR^cNR^c-C(O)-NR^cNR^cR^d, -C(O)NR^c-S(O)₂R^e, and
20 -NR^c-S(O)₂R^e, wherein each alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^a, and each cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloheteroalkyl, aryl and heteroaryl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^b.

In a class of this embodiment, R³ is oxo.

In another class of this embodiment, R³ is selected from: hydrogen, C₁₋₁₀alkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, aryl, aryl-C₁₋₄alkyl-, heteroaryl, heteroaryl-C₁₋₄alkyl-, halogen, -CN, -C(O)OR^e, -OR^e, -SR^e, -C(O)NR^cR^d, -NR^cR^d, -NR^cR^dNR^cR^d, -NR^cC(O)R^d, -NR^cNR^c-C(O)-NR^cNR^cR^d, and -NR^c-S(O)₂R^e, wherein each alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^a, and each cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloheteroalkyl, aryl and heteroaryl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents
30 independently selected from R^b. In a subclass of this class, R³ is selected from: C₁₋₁₀alkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, aryl, aryl-C₁₋₄alkyl-, heteroaryl, heteroaryl-C₁₋₄alkyl-, halogen, -CN, -

C(O)OR^e, -OR^e, -SR^e, -C(O)NR^cR^d, -NR^cR^d, -NR^cR^d-NR^cR^d, -NR^cC(O)R^d, -NR^cNR^c-C(O)-NR^cNR^cR^d, and -NR^c-S(O)₂R^e, wherein each alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^a, and each cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloheteroalkyl, aryl and heteroaryl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^b.

In another class of this embodiment, R³ is selected from: cycloheteroalkyl, aryl, halogen, oxo, -CN, -C(O)OR^e, -OR^e, -NR^cR^d, -NR^cR^d-NR^cR^d, and -NR^c-S(O)₂R^e, wherein each cycloheteroalkyl and aryl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^b.

In a subclass of this class, R³ is selected from: cycloheteroalkyl, phenyl, halogen, oxo, -CN, -C(O)OR^e, -OR^e, -NR^cR^d, -NR^cR^d-NR^cR^d, and -NR^c-S(O)₂R^e, wherein each cycloheteroalkyl and phenyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^b.

In a subclass of this subclass, R³ is selected from: morpholine, thiomorpholine, dioxidothiomorpholine, piperazine, pyrrolidine, diazepine, phenyl, Cl, oxo, -CN, -CO₂CH₃, -OCH₃, -OCH₂-oxadiazole, -OCH₂C(O)CH₂CH₃, -NH₂, -NHCH₂CF₃, -N(CH₃)CH₂CH₂OH, -NHCH₂CF₂CH₂OH, -NH(C(CH₃)₃), -N(CH₃)₂, -N(CH₂CH₃)₂, -NH(CH(CH₃)₂), -NH₂NH₂, and -NHSO₂CH₃, wherein each alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^a, and each cycloheteroalkyl, aryl and heteroaryl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^b.

In another class of this embodiment, R³ is selected from: cycloheteroalkyl, aryl, halogen, -CN, -C(O)OR^e, -OR^e, -NR^cR^d, -NR^cR^d-NR^cR^d, and -NR^c-S(O)₂R^e, wherein each cycloheteroalkyl and aryl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^b.

In a subclass of this class, R³ is selected from: cycloheteroalkyl, phenyl, halogen, -CN, -C(O)OR^e, -OR^e, -NR^cR^d, -NR^cR^d-NR^cR^d, and -NR^c-S(O)₂R^e, wherein each cycloheteroalkyl and phenyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^b.

In a subclass of this subclass, R³ is selected from: morpholine, thiomorpholine, dioxidothiomorpholine, piperazine, pyrrolidine, diazepine, phenyl, Cl, -CN, -CO₂CH₃, -OCH₃, -OCH₂-oxadiazole, -OCH₂C(O)CH₂CH₃, -NH₂, -NHCH₂CF₃, -N(CH₃)CH₂CH₂OH, -NHCH₂CF₂CH₂OH, -NH(C(CH₃)₃), -N(CH₃)₂, -N(CH₂CH₃)₂, -NH(CH(CH₃)₂), -NH₂NH₂, and -NHSO₂CH₃, wherein each alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^a, and each cycloheteroalkyl, aryl and heteroaryl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^b.

In one embodiment of the present invention, each R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, and R⁸ is independently selected from: -hydrogen; -halogen; -CN; -C₁₋₆alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two

or three R^f substituents; -CF₃; C₂-6alkenyl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^f substituents; cycloalkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^f substituents; cycloalkyl-C₁-3alkyl-, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^f substituents; cycloheteroalkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^f substituents; aryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^h substituents; aryl-C₁-3alkyl-, unsubstituted or substituted on aryl with one, two or three R^h substituents; heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^h substituents; heteroaryl-C₁-3alkyl-, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^h substituents; -OR^d; -OCF₃; -C(O)R^j; -CO₂R^d; -C(O)NR^cR^d; -SR^d; -S(O)₃H; -S(O)_mNR^cR^d; -NR^cR^d; -NR^cC(O)R^d; -NR^cC(O)OR^d; -NR^cC(O)NR^cR^d; and -NR^cS(O)_mR^d.

In a class of this embodiment, each R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, and R⁸ is independently selected from: -hydrogen; -halogen; -CN; -C₁-6alkyl; unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^f substituents; heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^h substituents; -OR^d; -C(O)R^j; -C(O)NR^cR^d; -SR^d; -S(O)₃H; -S(O)_mNR^cR^d; -NR^cR^d; -NR^cC(O)R^d; and -NR^cS(O)_mR^d.

In another class of this embodiment, each R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, and R⁸ is independently selected from: hydrogen; halogen; CN; C₁-6alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^f substituents; and heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^h substituents.

In a subclass of this class, the heteroaryl group is selected from oxadiazole, isoxazole, and pyrazole, wherein each oxadiazole, isoxazole and pyrazole is unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^h substituents. In a subclass of this subclass, the heteroaryl group selected from oxadiazole, isoxazole, and pyrazole, wherein each oxadiazole, isoxazole and pyrazole is unsubstituted or substituted with -C₁-6alkyl. In another subclass of this subclass, the heteroaryl group is selected from oxadiazole, isoxazole, and pyrazole, wherein each oxadiazole, isoxazole, and pyrazole is unsubstituted or substituted with methyl.

In a subclass of this class, each R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, and R⁸ is independently selected from: hydrogen; Cl; Br; CN; C₁-6alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^f substituents; oxadiazole, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^h substituents; and pyrazole, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^h substituents. In a subclass of this subclass, the oxadiazole and pyrazole are unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three C₁-6alkyl. In another subclass of this subclass, the isoxazole, oxadiazole and pyrazole are unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three CH₃. In a subclass of this subclass, each R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, and R⁸ is independently selected from: hydrogen, Cl, Br, CN, C₁-6alkyl, oxadiazole, and pyrazole wherein oxadiazole and pyrazole are unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three C₁-6alkyl. In a subclass of this subclass, each R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, and R⁸ is independently selected from: hydrogen, Cl, Br, CN, CH₃, 1,2,4-oxadiazole, and pyrazole.

In another subclass of this class, each R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, and R⁸ is independently selected from:

hydrogen; Cl; Br; CN; C₁₋₆alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^f substituents; isoxazole, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^h substituents; oxadiazole, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^h substituents; and pyrazole, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^h substituents. In a subclass of this subclass, the isoxazole, oxadiazole and pyrazole are unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three C₁₋₆alkyl. In another subclass of this subclass, the isoxazole, oxadiazole and pyrazole are unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three CH₃. In yet another subclass of this class, each R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, and R⁸ is independently selected from: hydrogen, Cl, Br, CN, CH₃, 1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl, 1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl, 1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl, 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ol, and 1,2,4-oxadiazole.

In another class of this embodiment, each R⁵ and R⁶ is independently selected from: hydrogen, halogen, CN, and heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^h substituents. In a subclass of this class, R⁶ is hydrogen. In a subclass of this class, each R⁵ is independently selected from: hydrogen, halogen, CN, and heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^h substituents. In another subclass of this class, each R⁵ is independently selected from: halogen, CN, and heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^h substituents. In a subclass of this subclass, each R⁵ is independently selected from: Cl, Br, CN, and oxadiazole. In another subclass of this class, each R⁵ is independently selected from: halogen, and CN. In a subclass of this subclass, each R⁵ is independently selected from: Cl, Br, and CN.

In another class of this embodiment, R⁶ is hydrogen.

In another class of this embodiment, each R⁷ and R⁸ is independently selected from: hydrogen; halogen; CN; C₁₋₆alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^f substituents; and heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^h substituents. In a subclass of this class, each R⁷ and R⁸ is independently selected from: hydrogen, Cl, Br, CN, CH₃, and pyrazole.

In another class of this embodiment, each R⁷ is independently selected from: hydrogen, halogen; CN; C₁₋₆alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^f substituents; and heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^h substituents. In a subclass of this class, each R⁷ is independently selected from: hydrogen, Cl, Br, CN, CH₃, and pyrazole, wherein pyrazole is unsubstituted or substituted with one, two, or three C₁₋₆alkyl. In a subclass of this subclass, pyrazole is unsubstituted or substituted with one, two, or three CH₃. In another subclass of this class, each R⁷ is independently selected from: hydrogen, halogen, and C₁₋₆alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^f substituents. In a subclass of this subclass, each R⁷ is independently selected from: hydrogen, Cl, Br, and CH₃.

In another class of this embodiment, each R⁸ is independently selected from: halogen, and CN. In a subclass of this class, each R⁸ is independently selected from: Cl, Br, and CN. In another subclass of this class, each R⁸ is independently selected from: halogen, and C₁₋₆alkyl,

unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^f substituents. In a subclass of this subclass, each R⁸ is independently selected from: Cl, Br, and CH₃.

In one embodiment of the present invention,

"a" is a single bond;

5 Ar¹ is phenyl, wherein the phenyl is substituted with R⁵ and R⁶;

Ar² is phenyl, wherein the phenyl is substituted with R⁷ and R⁸;

R¹ is selected from:

(1) C₁₋₁₀alkyl,

(2) -C₃₋₁₀cycloalkyl, and

10 (3) phenyl,

wherein each alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^a, and each cycloalkyl and phenyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^b;

R² is selected from:

15 (1) hydrogen, and

(2) C₁₋₁₀alkyl,

wherein each alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from Rⁱ;

R³ is oxo;

20 R⁴ is hydrogen;

R⁵ is selected from:

(1) halogen,

(2) CN, and

(3) heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^h

25 substituents;

R⁶ is hydrogen;

R⁷ is selected from:

(1) hydrogen,

(2) halogen,

30 (3) CN,

(4) C₁₋₆alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^f substituents,
and

(5) heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^h
substituents; and

35 R⁸ is independently selected from:

(1) halogen, and

(2) CN.

In a class of this embodiment, R¹ is C₁₋₁₀alkyl, wherein each alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^a. In a subclass of this class, R¹ is isopropyl or tert-butyl. In another subclass of this class, C₁-R¹ is tert-butyl. In another class of this embodiment, R⁵ is selected from: halogen, and CN.

5 In another embodiment of the present invention,

"a" is a double bond;

Ar¹ is phenyl, wherein the phenyl is substituted with R⁵ and R⁶;

Ar² is phenyl, wherein the phenyl is substituted with R⁷ and R⁸;

R¹ is selected from:

- 10 (1) C₁₋₁₀alkyl,
- (2) -C₃₋₁₀cycloalkyl,
- (3) aryl,
- (4) -C(O)R^e,
- (5) -C(O)OR^e, and
- 15 (6) -C(O)NR^cR^d,

wherein each alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^a, and each cycloalkyl, and aryl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^b;

R² is absent;

20 R³ is selected from:

- (1) cycloheteroalkyl,
- (2) aryl,
- (3) halogen,
- (4) oxo,
- 25 (5) -CN,
- (6) -C(O)OR^e,
- (7) -OR^e,
- (8) -NR^cR^d,
- (9) -NR^cR^dNR^cR^d, and
- 30 (10) -NR^c-S(O)₂R^e,

wherein each alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^a, and each cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloheteroalkyl, aryl and heteroaryl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^b;

R⁴ is hydrogen;

35 R⁵ is selected from:

- (1) halogen, and
- (2) CN;

R⁶ is hydrogen;

R⁷ is selected from:

- (1) hydrogen,
 - (2) halogen, and
 - (3) C₁₋₆alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^f substituents;
- and

R⁸ is selected from:

- (1) halogen, and
- (2) C₁₋₆alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^f substituents.

10 In a class of this embodiment, R¹ is C₁₋₁₀alkyl, wherein each alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^a. In a subclass of this class, R¹ is isopropyl or tert-butyl. In another subclass of this class, C₁-R¹ is tert-butyl. In another class of this embodiment, R⁵ is selected from: halogen, and CN.

15 In another embodiment of the present invention, when Ar¹ is phenyl and Ar² is phenyl, at least one of R⁵, R⁶, R⁷ and R⁸ is not hydrogen. In a class of this embodiment, when Ar¹ is phenyl and Ar² is phenyl, at least two of R⁵, R⁶, R⁷ and R⁸ is not hydrogen. In another class of this embodiment, when Ar¹ is phenyl and Ar² is phenyl, R⁵ and R⁸ are not hydrogen.

In another embodiment of the present invention, each R^a is independently selected from: -OR^d, -NR^cS(O)_mR^d, halogen, -SR^d, -S(O)_mNR^cR^d, -NR^cR^d, -C(O)R^d, -CO₂R^d, -CN, -C(O)NR^cR^d, -NR^cC(O)R^d, -NR^cC(O)OR^d, -NR^cC(O)NR^cR^d, -O-C₁₋₄alkyl, -O-aryl, -CF₃, and -OCF₃, wherein alkyl and aryl are unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three substituents selected from R^g. In a class of this embodiment, each R^a is independently selected from: -OR^d, halogen, -O-C₁₋₄alkyl, and -O-aryl, wherein alkyl and aryl are unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three substituents selected from R^g. In another class of this embodiment, each R^a is -OR^d. In a subclass of this class, R^a is -OH.

25 In one embodiment, each R^b is independently selected from: R^a, halogen, oxo, -OH, -C₁₋₁₀alkyl, -C₂₋₁₀alkenyl, -cycloalkyl, -cycloalkyl-C₁₋₁₀alkyl, -cycloheteroalkyl, -cycloheteroalkyl-C₁₋₁₀alkyl, -aryl, -heteroaryl, -aryl-C₁₋₁₀alkyl, -heteroaryl-C₁₋₁₀alkyl, and -C(O)NR^cR^d, wherein alkyl and alkenyl moieties are unsubstituted or substituted with one, two, three or four R^h substituents, and cycloalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, aryl and heteroaryl moieties are unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^h substituents. In a class of this embodiment, each R^b is independently selected from: halogen, oxo, -OH, -C₁₋₁₀alkyl, and -C(O)NR^cR^d, wherein alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one, two, three or four R^h substituents. In a subclass of this class, each R^b is independently selected from: F, oxo, -OH, -CH₃, and -CONH₂.

35 In one embodiment of the present invention, R^c and R^d are each independently selected from: hydrogen, C₁₋₁₀alkyl, C₂₋₁₀alkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkyl-C₁₋₁₀alkyl-, cycloheteroalkyl,

cycloheteroalkyl-C₁₋₁₀alkyl-, aryl, heteroaryl, aryl-C₁₋₁₀alkyl-, and heteroaryl-C₁₋₁₀alkyl-, wherein alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, aryl, and heteroaryl are unsubstituted or substituted with one to three substituents selected from R^f. In one class of this embodiment, R^c and R^d are each independently selected from: hydrogen, C₁₋₁₀alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkyl-C₁₋₁₀alkyl-, and aryl, wherein alkyl, cycloalkyl, and aryl are unsubstituted or substituted with one to three substituents selected from R^f. In another class of this embodiment, R^c and R^d are each independently selected from: hydrogen, C₁₋₁₀alkyl, cycloalkyl, and cycloalkyl-C₁₋₁₀alkyl-, wherein alkyl and cycloalkyl are unsubstituted or substituted with one to three substituents selected from R^f. In a subclass of this class, R^c and R^d are each independently selected from: hydrogen, -CH₃, -CH₂CH₃, -CH(CH₃)₂, -C(CH₃)₃, -CH₂CF₃, -CH₂CH₂OH, -CH₂CF₂CH₂OH, -cyclopropyl, and -CH₂-cyclopropyl.

In one embodiment of the present invention, each R^e is independently selected from: C₁₋₁₀alkyl, C₀₋₂alkylC(O)C₁₋₄alkyl, aryl, aryl-C₁₋₂alkyl-, heteroaryl, heteroaryl-C₁₋₂alkyl-, cycloalkyl, cycloalkyl-C₁₋₂alkyl-, cycloheteroalkyl, and cycloheteroalkyl-C₁₋₂alkyl-, wherein alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and cycloheteroalkyl are unsubstituted or substituted with one, two, or three substituents independently selected from R^h. In a class of this embodiment, each R^e is independently selected from: C₁₋₁₀alkyl, -C₀₋₂alkylC(O)C₁₋₄alkyl, heteroaryl-C₁₋₂alkyl-, and cycloheteroalkyl, wherein alkyl, heteroaryl, and cycloheteroalkyl are unsubstituted or substituted with one, two, or three substituents independently selected from R^h. In a subclass of this class, each R^e is independently selected from: -CH₃, -CH₂CH₃, -CH₂C(O)CH₂CH₃, -CH₂-oxadiazole, and piperazine, wherein the alkyl, heteroaryl and cycloheteroalkyl substituents are unsubstituted or substituted with one, two, or three substituents independently selected from R^h.

In one embodiment of the present invention, each R^f is independently selected from: halogen, -C₁₋₆alkyl, 4-methylbenzyl-, -OH, -O-C₁₋₄alkyl, -O-aryl, benzyloxy-, -oxo-, -OH, -OC(O)-C₁₋₆alkyl, -C(O)O-C₁₋₆alkyl, -S-C₁₋₄alkyl, -CN, -CF₃, and -OCF₃, wherein alkyl, methyl, aryl, benzyl and benzyloxy are unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three substituents selected from R^g. In a class of this embodiment, each R^f is independently selected from: halogen, -C₁₋₆alkyl, -OH, -O-C₁₋₄alkyl, -O-aryl, -OH, wherein alkyl and aryl are unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three substituents selected from R^g. In another class of this embodiment, each R^f is independently selected from: halogen, -C₁₋₆alkyl, and -OH, wherein alkyl are unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three substituents selected from R^g. In a subclass of this class, each R^f is independently selected from: F, -CH₃, and -OH.

In one embodiment of the present invention, each R^g is independently selected from: halogen, -O-C₁₋₄alkyl, -OH, -S-C₁₋₄alkyl, -CN, -CF₃, and -OCF₃.

In one embodiment of the present invention, each R^h is independently selected from: halogen, oxo, -OH, amino, hydroxy, C₁₋₄alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, C₂₋₆cycloheteroalkyl, -O-C₁₋₄alkyl, -S-C₁₋₄alkyl, -CN, -CF₃, -OCF₃, -C(O)C₁₋₄alkyl, -CO₂C₁₋₄alkyl, aryl, and heteroaryl.

In a class of this embodiment, each R^h is independently selected from: -OH, C_{1-4} alkyl, $-CO_2C_{1-4}$ alkyl, and heteroaryl. In another class of this embodiment, each R^h is independently selected from: C_{1-4} alkyl, $-CO_2C_{1-4}$ alkyl, and heteroaryl. In a subclass of this class, each R^h is independently selected from: $-CH_3$, $-CO_2C_{1-4}$ alkyl, and oxadiazole.

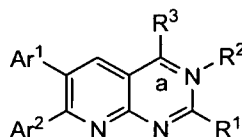
- 5 In one embodiment of the present invention, each R^i is independently selected from: -OR^d, $-NR^cS(O)_mR^d$, halogen, $-SR^d$, $-S(O)_mNR^cR^d$, $-NR^cR^d$, $-C(O)R^d$, $-CO_2R^d$, $-CN$, $-C(O)NR^cR^d$, $-NR^cC(O)R^d$, $-NR^cC(O)OR^d$, $-NR^cC(O)NR^cR^d$, $-CF_3$, $-OCF_3$, aryl, and heteroaryl. In a class of this embodiment, each R^i is independently selected from: -OR^d, halogen, $-C(O)R^d$, $-CO_2R^d$, $-CN$, $-C(O)NR^cR^d$, $-NR^cC(O)R^d$, aryl, and heteroaryl. In a subclass of this class, each R^i is independently selected from: -OH, halogen, $-C(O)R^d$, $-CO_2R^d$, $-CN$, $-C(O)NR^cR^d$, $-NR^cC(O)R^d$, aryl, and oxadiazole.

In another embodiment of the present invention, each R^i is heteroaryl. In a class of this embodiment, R^i is oxadiazole. In a subclass of this class, R^i is 1,2,4-oxadiazole.

- 15 In one embodiment of the present invention, each R^j is independently selected from: C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{2-10} alkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkyl- C_{1-10} alkyl-, cycloheteroalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl- C_{1-10} alkyl-, aryl, heteroaryl, aryl- C_{1-10} alkyl-, and heteroaryl- C_{1-10} alkyl-. In a class of this embodiment, each R^j is independently selected from: C_{1-10} alkyl, and aryl. In another class of this embodiment, each R^j is independently selected from: C_{1-4} alkyl.

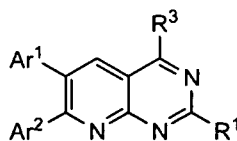
- 20 In one embodiment of the present invention, each m is selected from 1 and 2. In one class, m is 1. In another, m is 2.

One embodiment of the present invention comprises a compound of structural formula IA:



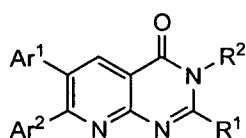
IA

- 25 One embodiment of the present invention comprises a compound of structural formula IB:



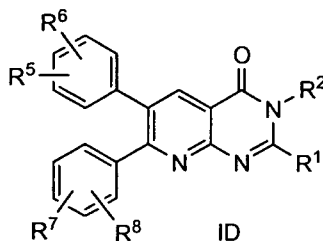
IB

One embodiment of the present invention comprises a compound of structural formula IC:

IC

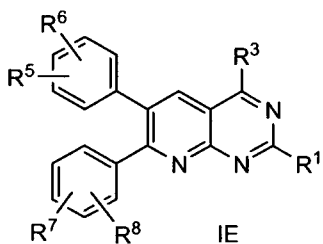
One embodiment of the present invention comprises a compound of structural formula

ID:

ID

One embodiment of the present invention comprises a compound of structural formula

IE:

IE

“Alkyl”, as well as other groups having the prefix “alk”, such as alkoxy, alkanoyl, means carbon chains of up to 10 carbons which may be linear or branched or combinations thereof.

Examples of alkyl groups include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec- and tert-butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, and the like.

“Alkenyl” means carbon chains which contain at least one carbon-carbon double bond, and which may be linear or branched or combinations thereof. Examples of alkenyl include vinyl, allyl, isopropenyl, pentenyl, hexenyl, heptenyl, 1-propenyl, 2-butenyl, 2-methyl-2-butenyl, and the like.

“Alkynyl” means carbon chains which contain at least one carbon-carbon triple bond, and which may be linear or branched or combinations thereof. Examples of alkynyl include ethynyl, propargyl, 3-methyl-1-pentynyl, 2-heptynyl and the like.

“Cycloalkyl” means mono- or bicyclic or bridged saturated carbocyclic rings, each having from 3 to 10 carbon atoms. Examples of cycloalkyl include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, cyclooctyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, decahydronaphthyl, bicyclo and the like. In one embodiment of the present invention, cycloalkyl is selected from cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, and 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl.

“Cycloalkenyl” means nonaromatic, mono- or bicyclic or bridged carbocyclic rings, each having from 3 to 10 carbon atoms and at least one degree of unsaturation. Examples of

cycloalkyl include cyclopropenyl, cyclobutenyl, cyclopentenyl, cyclohexenyl, cycloheptenyl, cyclooxtenyl, decahydronaphthyl, bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-en-2-yl, and the like. In one embodiment of the present invention, cycloalkenyl is selected from cyclopropenyl, cyclobutenyl, cyclopentenyl, cyclohexenyl, and bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-en-2-yl, and the like.

5 "Aryl" means mono- or bicyclic aromatic rings containing only carbon atoms. Examples of aryl include phenyl, naphthyl, and the like.

"Heteroaryl" means an aromatic or partially aromatic heterocycle that contains at least one ring heteroatom selected from O, S, and N. Heteroaryls thus include heteroaryls fused to other kinds of rings, such as aryls, cycloalkyls, and cycloheteroalkyls that are not aromatic. Examples
10 of heteroaryl groups include: pyrrolyl, isoxazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyridyl, oxazolyl, oxadiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, imidazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, furyl, triazinyl, thienyl, pyrimidyl, pyridazinyl, pyrazinyl, benzoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzofuranyl, dibenzylfuranyl, isobenzylfuranyl, benzopyrazolyl, benzothienyl, benzothiazolyl, furo(2,3-*b*)pyridyl, quinolyl, indolyl, isoquinolyl, oxazolidinyl, imidazothiazolyl, pyrazolylpyridyl,
15 benzotriazolyl, methylenedioxyphenyl, hexahydrothieno-pyridinyl, thienopyridinyl, and the like. In one embodiment of the present invention, heteroaryl is selected from pyridyl, furyl, thienyl, pyrazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, oxadiazolyl, indazolyl, oxadiazolyl, tetrazolyl, imidazolyl, indolyl, benzimidazolyl, triazolyl, and benzopyrazolyl.

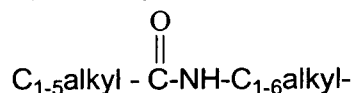
"Cycloheteroalkyl" refers to a saturated or unsaturated non-aromatic ring or ring system
20 containing at least one heteroatom selected from O, S and N, further including the oxidized forms of sulfur, namely SO and SO₂, in which the point of attachment may be carbon or nitrogen. Examples of heterocycloalkyl include tetrahydrofuranyl, azetidiny, perhydroazepinyl, dihydrofuranyl, dioxanyl, oxanyl, morpholinyl, 1,4-dithianyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, 1,3-dioxolanyl, imidazolidinyl, imidazolinyl, pyrrolinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyranyl, tetrahydropyranyl,
25 dihydropyranyl, oxathiolanyl, dithiolanyl, 1,3-dithianyl, oxathianyl, thiomorpholinyl, dioxidoisothiazolidinyl, azacycloheptyl, diazobicyclo[3.2.1]-octane, and hexahydroindazolyl. The cycloheteroalkyl ring may be substituted on the ring carbons and/or the ring nitrogens. In one embodiment of the present invention, cycloheteroalkyl is selected from tetrahydrofuranyl, imidazolidinyl, piperidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, isothiazolidinyl morpholinyl and thiomorpholinyl.

30 "Halogen" includes fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine.

When any variable (e.g., R¹, R^d, etc.) occurs more than one time in any constituent or in formula I, its definition on each occurrence is independent of its definition at every other occurrence. Also, combinations of substituents and/or variables are permissible only if such combinations result in stable compounds. A squiggly line across a bond in a substituent variable
35 represents the point of attachment.

Under standard nomenclature 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. For example, a C₁₋₅ alkylcarbonylamino C₁₋₆ alkyl substituent is equivalent to:



In choosing compounds of the present invention, one of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the various substituents, i.e. R¹, R², etc., are to be chosen in conformity with well-known principles of chemical structure connectivity and stability.

The term "substituted" shall be deemed to include multiple degrees of substitution by a named substituent. Where multiple substituent moieties are disclosed or claimed, the substituted compound can be independently substituted by one or more of the disclosed or claimed substituent moieties, singly or plurally. By independently substituted, it is meant that the (two or more) substituents can be the same or different.

Compounds of Formula I may contain one or more asymmetric centers and can thus occur as racemates and racemic mixtures, single enantiomers, diastereomeric mixtures and individual diastereomers. The present invention is meant to comprehend all such isomeric forms of the compounds of Formula I.

Some of the compounds described herein contain olefinic double bonds, and unless specified otherwise, are meant to include both E and Z geometric isomers.

Tautomers are defined as compounds that undergo rapid proton shifts from one atom of the compound to another atom of the compound. Some of the compounds described herein may exist as tautomers with different points of attachment of hydrogen. Such an example may be a ketone and its enol form known as keto-enol tautomers. The individual tautomers as well as mixture thereof are encompassed with compounds of Formula I.

Compounds of the Formula I may be separated into diastereoisomeric pairs of enantiomers by, for example, fractional crystallization from a suitable solvent, for example MeOH or ethyl acetate or a mixture thereof. The pair of enantiomers thus obtained may be separated into individual stereoisomers by conventional means, for example by the use of an optically active amine as a resolving agent or on a chiral HPLC column.

Alternatively, any enantiomer of a compound of the general Formula I may be obtained by stereospecific synthesis using optically pure starting materials or reagents of known configuration.

Furthermore, some of the crystalline forms for compounds of the present invention may exist as polymorphs and as such are intended to be included in the present invention. In addition, some of the compounds of the instant invention may form solvates with water or common organic solvents. Such solvates are encompassed within the scope of this invention.

It is generally preferable to administer compounds of the present invention as enantiomerically pure formulations. Racemic mixtures can be separated into their individual enantiomers by any of a number of conventional methods. These include chiral chromatography,

derivatization with a chiral auxiliary followed by separation by chromatography or crystallization, and fractional crystallization of diastereomeric salts.

The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salts" refers to salts prepared from pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic bases or acids including inorganic or organic bases and inorganic or organic acids. Salts derived from inorganic bases include aluminum, ammonium, calcium, copper, ferric, ferrous, lithium, magnesium, manganic salts, manganous, potassium, sodium, zinc, and the like. Particularly preferred are the ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium salts. Salts derived from pharmaceutically acceptable organic non-toxic bases include salts of primary, secondary, and tertiary amines, substituted amines including naturally occurring substituted amines, cyclic amines, and basic ion exchange resins, such as arginine, betaine, caffeine, choline, N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine, diethylamine, 2-diethylaminoethanol, 2-dimethylaminoethanol, ethanolamine, ethylenediamine, N-ethylmorpholine, N-ethylpiperidine, glucamine, glucosamine, histidine, hydrabamine, isopropylamine, lysine, methylglucamine, morpholine, piperazine, piperidine, polyamine resins, procaine, purines, theobromine, triethylamine, trimethylamine, tripropylamine, tromethamine, and the like. The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salt" further includes all acceptable salts such as acetate, lactobionate, benzenesulfonate, laurate, benzoate, malate, bicarbonate, maleate, bisulfate, mandelate, bitartrate, mesylate, borate, methylbromide, bromide, methylnitrate, calcium edetate, methylsulfate, camsylate, mucate, carbonate, napsylate, chloride, nitrate, clavulanate, N-methylglucamine, citrate, ammonium salt, dihydrochloride, oleate, edetate, oxalate, edisylate, pamoate (embonate), estolate, palmitate, esylate, pantothenate, fumarate, phosphate/diphosphate, gluceptate, polygalacturonate, gluconate, salicylate, glutamate, stearate, glycolylarsanilate, sulfate, hexylresorcinate, subacetate, hydrabamine, succinate, hydrobromide, tannate, hydrochloride, tartrate, hydroxynaphthoate, teoclate, iodide, tosylate, isothionate, triethiodide, lactate, pantoate, valerate, and the like which can be used as a dosage form for modifying the solubility or hydrolysis characteristics or can be used in sustained release or pro-drug formulations.

It will be understood that, as used herein, references to the compounds of Formula I are meant to also include the pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

Compounds of the present invention are modulators of the CB1 receptor. In particular, the compounds of structural formula I are antagonists or inverse agonists of the CB1 receptor.

An "agonist" is a compound (hormone, neurotransmitter or synthetic compound) which binds to a receptor and mimics the effects of the endogenous regulatory compound, such as contraction, relaxation, secretion, change in enzyme activity, etc. An "antagonist" is a compound, devoid of intrinsic regulatory activity, which produces effects by interfering with the binding of the endogenous agonist or inhibiting the action of an agonist. An "inverse agonist" is a compound which acts on a receptor but produces the opposite effect produced by the agonist of

the particular receptor.

Compounds of this invention are modulators of the CB1 receptor and as such are useful as centrally acting drugs in the treatment of psychosis, memory deficits, cognitive disorders, Alzheimer's disease, migraine, neuropathy, neuro-inflammatory disorders including multiple sclerosis and Guillain-Barre syndrome and the inflammatory sequelae of viral encephalitis, cerebral vascular accidents, and head trauma, anxiety disorders, stress, epilepsy, Parkinson's disease, movement disorders, and schizophrenia. In particular, the compounds of this invention are antagonists/inverse agonists of the CB1 receptor. The compounds are also useful for the treatment of substance abuse disorders, particularly to opiates, alcohol, marijuana, and nicotine.

In particular, the compounds of the invention are useful for smoking cessation. The compounds are also useful for the treatment of obesity or eating disorders associated with excessive food intake and complications associated therewith, including left ventricular hypertrophy, as well as treating or preventing obesity in other mammalian species, including canines and felines. The compounds are also useful for the treatment of constipation and chronic intestinal pseudo-obstruction. The compounds are also useful for the treatment of cirrhosis of the liver, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), promotion of wakefulness and treatment of asthma.

The terms "administration of" and or "administering a" compound should be understood to mean providing a compound of the invention or a prodrug of a compound of the invention to the individual in need of treatment.

The administration of the compound of structural formula I in order to practice the present methods of therapy is carried out by administering an effective amount of the compound of structural formula I to the mammalian patient in need of such treatment or prophylaxis. The need for a prophylactic administration according to the methods of the present invention is determined via the use of well known risk factors. The effective amount of an individual compound is determined, in the final analysis, by the physician or veterinarian in charge of the case, but depends on factors such as the exact disease to be treated, the severity of the disease and other diseases or conditions from which the patient suffers, the chosen route of administration other drugs and treatments which the patient may concomitantly require, and other factors in the physician's judgment.

The usefulness of the present compounds in these diseases or disorders may be demonstrated in animal disease models that have been reported in the literature. The following are examples of such animal disease models: a) suppression of food intake and resultant weight loss in rats (Life Sciences 1998, 63, 113-117); b) reduction of sweet food intake in marmosets (Behavioural Pharm. 1998, 9, 179-181); c) reduction of sucrose and ethanol intake in mice (Psychopharm. 1997, 132, 104-106); d) increased motor activity and place conditioning in rats (Psychopharm. 1998, 135, 324-332; Psychopharmacol 2000, 151: 25-30); e) spontaneous

locomotor activity in mice (J. Pharm. Exp. Ther. 1996, 277, 586-594); f) reduction in opiate self-administration in mice (Sci. 1999, 283, 401-404); g) bronchial hyperresponsiveness in sheep and guinea pigs as models for the various phases of asthma (for example, see W. M. Abraham et al., "α4-Integrins mediate antigen-induced late bronchial responses and prolonged airway

- 5 hyperresponsiveness in sheep." J. Clin. Invest. 93, 776 (1993) and A. A. Y. Milne and P. P. Piper, "Role of VLA-4 integrin in leucocyte recruitment and bronchial hyperresponsiveness in the guinea-pig." Eur. J. Pharmacol., 282, 243 (1995)); h) mediation of the vasodilated state in advanced liver cirrhosis induced by carbon tetrachloride (Nature Medicine, 2001, 7 (7), 827-832); i) amitriptyline-induced constipation in cynomolgus monkeys is beneficial for the
10 evaluation of laxatives (Biol. Pharm. Bulletin (Japan), 2000, 23(5), 657-9); j) neuropathology of paediatric chronic intestinal pseudo-obstruction and animal models related to the neuropathology of paediatric chronic intestinal pseudo-obstruction (Journal of Pathology (England), 2001, 194 (3), 277-88).

The magnitude of prophylactic or therapeutic dose of a compound of Formula I will, of
15 course, vary with the nature of the severity of the condition to be treated and with the particular compound of Formula I and its route of administration. It will also vary according to the age, weight and response of the individual patient. In general, the daily dose range lie within the range of from about 0.001 mg to about 100 mg per kg body weight of a mammal, preferably 0.01 mg to about 50 mg per kg, and most preferably 0.1 to 10 mg per kg, in single or divided doses.
20 On the other hand, it may be necessary to use dosages outside these limits in some cases.

For use where a composition for intravenous administration is employed, a suitable dosage range is from about 0.001 mg to about 100 mg in one embodiment from about 0.01 mg to about 50 mg, and in another embodiment from 0.1 mg to 10 mg of a compound of Formula I per kg of body weight per day.

25 In the case where an oral composition is employed, a suitable dosage range is, e.g. from about 0.01 mg to about 1000 mg of a compound of Formula I per day. In one embodiment, the range is from about 0.1 mg to about 10 mg per day. For oral administration, the compositions are preferably provided in the form of tablets containing from 0.01 to 1,000 mg, preferably 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 1, 2, 2.5, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 12.5, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 100, 250, 500, 750
30 or 1000 milligrams of the active ingredient for the symptomatic adjustment of the dosage to the patient to be treated.

Another aspect of the present invention provides pharmaceutical compositions which comprises a compound of Formula I and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The term "composition", as in pharmaceutical composition, is intended to encompass a product comprising
35 the active ingredient(s), and the inert ingredient(s) (pharmaceutically acceptable excipients) that make up the carrier, as well as any product which results, directly or indirectly, from combination, complexation or aggregation of any two or more of the ingredients, or from

dissociation of one or more of the ingredients, or from other types of reactions or interactions of one or more of the ingredients. Accordingly, the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention encompass any composition made by admixing a compound of Formula I, additional active ingredient(s), and pharmaceutically acceptable excipients.

Any suitable route of administration may be employed for providing a mammal, particularly a human or companion animal such as a dog or cat, with an effective dosage of a compound of the present invention. For example, oral, rectal, topical, parenteral, ocular, pulmonary, nasal, and the like may be employed. Dosage forms include tablets, troches, dispersions, suspensions, solutions, capsules, creams, ointments, aerosols, and the like.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention comprise a compound of Formula I as an active ingredient or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and may also contain a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and optionally other therapeutic ingredients. By "pharmaceutically acceptable" it is meant the carrier, diluent or excipient must be compatible with the other ingredients of the formulation and not deleterious to the recipient thereof. The compositions include compositions suitable for oral, rectal, topical, parenteral (including subcutaneous, intramuscular, and intravenous), ocular (ophthalmic), pulmonary (aerosol inhalation), or nasal administration, although the most suitable route in any given case will depend on the nature and severity of the conditions being treated and on the nature of the active ingredient. They may be conveniently presented in unit dosage form and prepared by any of the methods well-known in the art of pharmacy.

For administration by inhalation, the compounds of the present invention are conveniently delivered in the form of an aerosol spray presentation from pressurized packs or nebulizers, or as powders which may be formulated and the powder composition may be inhaled with the aid of an insufflation powder inhaler device. The preferred delivery systems for inhalation are metered dose inhalation (MDI) aerosol, which may be formulated as a suspension or solution of a compound of Formula I in suitable propellants, such as fluorocarbons or hydrocarbons and dry powder inhalation (DPI) aerosol, which may be formulated as a dry powder of a compound of Formula I with or without additional excipients.

Suitable topical formulations of a compound of formula I include transdermal devices, aerosols, creams, solutions, ointments, gels, lotions, dusting powders, and the like. The topical pharmaceutical compositions containing the compounds of the present invention ordinarily include about 0.005% to 5% by weight of the active compound in admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle. Transdermal skin patches useful for administering the compounds of the present invention include those well known to those of ordinary skill in that art.

In practical use, the compounds of Formula I can be combined as the active ingredient in intimate admixture with a pharmaceutical carrier according to conventional pharmaceutical

compounding techniques. The carrier may take a wide variety of forms depending on the form of preparation desired for administration, e.g., oral or parenteral (including intravenous). In preparing the compositions for oral dosage form, any of the usual pharmaceutical media may be employed, such as, for example, water, glycols, oils, alcohols, flavoring agents, preservatives, coloring agents and the like in the case of oral liquid preparations, such as, for example, suspensions, elixirs and solutions; or carriers such as starches, sugars, microcrystalline cellulose, diluents, granulating agents, lubricants, binders, disintegrating agents and the like in the case of oral solid preparations such as, for example, powders, capsules and tablets, with the solid oral preparations being preferred over the liquid preparations. Because of their ease of administration, tablets and capsules represent the most advantageous oral dosage unit form in which case solid pharmaceutical carriers are obviously employed. If desired, tablets may be coated by standard aqueous or nonaqueous techniques.

In addition to the common dosage forms set out above, the compounds of Formula I may also be administered by controlled release means and/or delivery devices such as those described in U.S. Patent Nos. 3,845,770; 3,916,899; 3,536,809; 3,598,123; 3,630,200 and 4,008,719.

Pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention suitable for oral administration may be presented as discrete units such as capsules (including timed release and sustained release formulations), pills, cachets, powders, granules or tablets each containing a predetermined amount of the active ingredient, as a powder or granules or as a solution or a suspension in an aqueous liquid, a non-aqueous liquid, an oil-in-water emulsion or a water-in-oil liquid emulsion, including elixirs, tinctures, solutions, suspensions, syrups and emulsions. Such compositions may be prepared by any of the methods of pharmacy but all methods include the step of bringing into association the active ingredient with the carrier which constitutes one or more necessary ingredients. In general, the compositions are prepared by uniformly and intimately admixing the active ingredient with liquid carriers or finely divided solid carriers or both, and then, if necessary, shaping the product into the desired presentation. For example, a tablet may be prepared by compression or molding, optionally with one or more accessory ingredients. Compressed tablets may be prepared by compressing in a suitable machine, the active ingredient in a free-flowing form such as powder or granules, optionally mixed with a binder, lubricant, inert diluent, surface active or dispersing agent. Molded tablets may be made by molding in a suitable machine, a mixture of the powdered compound moistened with an inert liquid diluent. Desirably, each tablet cachet or capsule contains from about 0.01 to 1,000 mg, particularly 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 1.0, 2, 2.5, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175, 180, 200, 225, 250, 500, 750 and 1,000 milligrams of the active ingredient for the symptomatic adjustment of the dosage to the patient to be treated.

Additional suitable means of administration of the compounds of the present invention include injection, intravenous bolus or infusion, intraperitoneal, subcutaneous, intramuscular,

intranasal, and topical, with or without occlusion.

Exemplifying the invention is a pharmaceutical composition comprising any of the compounds described above and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Also exemplifying the invention is a pharmaceutical composition made by combining any of the compounds described above and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. An illustration of the invention is a process for making a pharmaceutical composition comprising combining any of the compounds described above and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The dose may be administered in a single daily dose or the total daily dosage may be administered in divided doses of two, three or four times daily. Furthermore, based on the properties of the individual compound selected for administration, the dose may be administered less frequently, e.g., weekly, twice weekly, monthly, etc. The unit dosage will, of course, be correspondingly larger for the less frequent administration.

When administered via intranasal routes, transdermal routes, by rectal or vaginal suppositories, or through a continual intravenous solution, the dosage administration will, of course, be continuous rather than intermittent throughout the dosage regimen.

The following are examples of representative pharmaceutical dosage forms for the compounds of Formula I:

<u>Injectable Suspension (I.M.)</u>	<u>mg/mL</u>	<u>Tablet</u>	<u>mg/tablet</u>
Compound of Formula I	10	Compound of Formula I	25
Methylcellulose	5.0	Microcrystalline Cellulose	415
Tween 80	0.5	Povidone	14.0
Benzyl alcohol	9.0	Pregelatinized Starch	43.5
Benzalkonium chloride	1.0	Magnesium Stearate	2.5
Water for injection to a total volume of 1 mL			500

<u>Capsule</u>	<u>mg/capsule</u>	<u>Aerosol</u>	<u>Per canister</u>
Compound of Formula I	25	Compound of Formula I	24 mg
Lactose Powder	573.5	Lecithin, NF Liq. Conc.	1.2 mg
Magnesium Stearate	1.5	Trichlorofluoromethane, NF	4.025 g
	600	Dichlorodifluoromethane, NF	12.15 g

Compounds of Formula I may be used in combination with other drugs that are used in the treatment/prevention/suppression or amelioration of the diseases or conditions for which compounds of Formula I are useful. Such other drugs may be administered, by a route and in an amount commonly used therefor, contemporaneously or sequentially with a compound of Formula I. When a compound of Formula I is used contemporaneously with one or more other drugs, a pharmaceutical composition containing such other drugs in addition to the compound of Formula I is preferred. Accordingly, the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention

include those that also contain one or more other active ingredients, in addition to a compound of Formula I. Examples of other active ingredients that may be combined with a compound of Formula I include, but are not limited to: antipsychotic agents, cognition enhancing agents, anti-migraine agents, anti-asthmatic agents, antiinflammatory agents, anxiolytics, anti-Parkinson's agents, anti-epileptics, anorectic agents, serotonin reuptake inhibitors, other anti-obesity agents, as well as antidiabetic agents, lipid lowering agents, and antihypertensive agents which may be administered separately or in the same pharmaceutical compositions.

The present invention also provides a method for the treatment or prevention of a CB1 receptor modulator mediated disease, which method comprises administration to a patient in need of such treatment or at risk of developing a CB1 receptor modulator mediated disease of an amount of a CB1 receptor modulator and an amount of one or more active ingredients, such that together they give effective relief.

In a further aspect of the present invention, there is provided a pharmaceutical composition comprising a CB1 receptor modulator and one or more active ingredients, together with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient.

Thus, according to a further aspect of the present invention there is provided the use of a CB1 receptor modulator and one or more active ingredients for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of a CB1 receptor modulator mediated disease. In a further or alternative aspect of the present invention, there is therefore provided a product comprising a CB1 receptor modulator and one or more active ingredients as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in the treatment or prevention of CB1 receptor modulator mediated disease. Such a combined preparation may be, for example, in the form of a twin pack.

It will be appreciated that for the treatment or prevention of eating disorders, including obesity, bulimia nervosa and compulsive eating disorders, a compound of the present invention may be used in conjunction with other anorectic agents.

The present invention also provides a method for the treatment or prevention of eating disorders, which method comprises administration to a patient in need of such treatment an amount of a compound of the present invention and an amount of an anorectic agent, such that together they give effective relief.

Suitable anorectic agents of use in combination with a compound of the present invention include, but are not limited to, aminorex, amphechloral, amphetamine, benzphetamine, chlorphentermine, clobenzorex, cloforex, clominorex, clortermine, cyclexedrine, dexfenfluramine, dextroamphetamine, diethylpropion, diphenmethoxidine, *N*-ethylamphetamine, fenbutrazate, fenfluramine, fenisorex, fenproporex, fludorex, fluminorex, furfurylmethylamphetamine, levamfetamine, levophacetoperane, mazindol, mefenorex, metamfepramone, methamphetamine, norpseudoephedrine, pentorex, phendimetrazine,

phenmetrazine, phentermine, phenylpropanolamine, picilorex and sibutramine; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. A particularly suitable class of anorectic agent are the halogenated amphetamine derivatives, including chlorphentermine, cloforex, clortermine, dexfenfluramine, fenfluramine, picilorex and sibutramine; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. Particular halogenated amphetamine derivatives of use in combination with a compound of the present invention include: fenfluramine and dexfenfluramine, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

The present invention also provides a method for the treatment or prevention of obesity, which method comprises administration to a patient in need of such treatment an amount of a compound of the present invention and an amount of another agent useful in treating obesity and obesity-related conditions, such that together they give effective relief.

Suitable agents of use in combination with a compound of the present invention, include, but are not limited to:

(a) anti-diabetic agents such as (1) PPAR γ agonists such as glitazones (e.g. ciglitazone; darglitazone; englitazone; isaglitazone (MCC-555); pioglitazone (ACTOS); rosiglitazone (AVANDIA); troglitazone; rivoglitazone, BRL49653; CLX-0921; 5-BTSD, GW-0207, LG-100641, R483, and LY-300512, and the like and compounds disclosed in WO97/10813, 97/27857, 97/28115, 97/28137, 97/27847, 03/000685, and 03/027112 and SPPARMS (selective PPAR gamma modulators) such as T131 (Amgen), FK614 (Fujisawa), netoglitazone, and metaglidase; (2) biguanides such as buformin; metformin; and phenformin, and the like; (3) protein tyrosine phosphatase-1B (PTP-1B) inhibitors such as ISIS 113715, A-401674, A-364504, IDD-3, IDD 2846, KP-40046, KR61639, MC52445, MC52453, C7, OC-060062, OC-86839, OC29796, TTP-277BC1, and those agents disclosed in WO 04/041799, 04/050646, 02/26707, 02/26743, 04/092146, 03/048140, 04/089918, 03/002569, 04/065387, 04/127570, and US 2004/167183; (4) sulfonylureas such as acetohexamide; chlorpropamide; diabinese; glibenclamide; glipizide; glyburide; glimepiride; gliclazide; glipentide; gliquidone; glisulamide; tolazamide; and tolbutamide, and the like; (5) meglitinides such as repaglinide, metiglinide (GLUFAST) and nateglinide, and the like; (6) alpha glucoside hydrolase inhibitors such as acarbose; adiposine; camiglibose; emiglitate; miglitol; voglibose; pradimicin-Q; salbostatin; CKD-711; MDL-25,637; MDL-73,945; and MOR 14, and the like; (7) alpha-amylase inhibitors such as tendamistat, trestatin, and A1-3688, and the like; (8) insulin secretagogues such as linogiride nateglinide, mitiglinide (GLUFAST), ID1101 A-4166, and the like; (9) fatty acid oxidation inhibitors, such as clomoxir, and etomoxir, and the like; (10) A2 antagonists, such as midaglizole; isaglidole; deriglidole; idazoxan; eaoxan; and fluparoxan, and the like; (11) insulin or insulin mimetics, such as biota, LP-100, novarapid, insulin detemir, insulin lispro, insulin glargine, insulin zinc suspension (lente and ultralente); Lys-Pro insulin, GLP-1 (17-36), GLP-1 (73-7) (insulintropin); GLP-1 (7-36)-NH₂ exenatide/Exendin-4, Exenatide LAR, Linaglutide,

AVE0010, CJC 1131, BIM51077, CS 872, THO318, BAY-694326, GP010, ALBUGON (GLP-1 fused to albumin), HGX-007 (Epac agonist), S-23521, and compounds disclosed in WO 04/022004, WO 04/37859, and the like; (12) non-thiazolidinediones such as JT-501, and farglitazar (GW-2570/GI-262579), and the like; (13) PPAR α/γ dual agonists such as AVE 0847, CLX-0940, GW-1536, GW1929, GW-2433, KRP-297, L-796449, LBM 642, LR-90, LY510919, MK-0767, ONO 5129, SB 219994, TAK-559, TAK-654, 677954 (GlaxoSmithkline), E-3030 (Eisai), LY510929 (Lilly), AK109 (Asahi), DRF2655 (Dr. Reddy), DRF8351 (Dr. Reddy), MC3002 (Maxocore), TY51501 (ToaEiyo), naveglitazar, muraglitazar, peliglitazar, tesaglitazar (GALIDA), reglitazar (JTT-501), chiglitazar, and those disclosed in WO 99/16758, WO 99/19313, WO 99/20614, WO 99/38850, WO 00/23415, WO 00/23417, WO 00/23445, WO 00/50414, WO 01/00579, WO 01/79150, WO 02/062799, WO 03/033481, WO 03/033450, WO 03/033453; and (14) other insulin sensitizing drugs; (15) VPAC2 receptor agonists; (16) GLK modulators, such as PSN105, RO 281675, RO 274375 and those disclosed in WO 03/015774, WO 03/000262, WO 03/055482, WO 04/046139, WO 04/045614, WO 04/063179, WO 04/063194, WO 04/050645, and the like; (17) retinoid modulators such as those disclosed in WO 03/000249; (18) GSK 3 β /GSK 3 inhibitors such as 4-[2-(2-bromophenyl)-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-5-yl]pyridine, CT21022, CT20026, CT-98023, SB-216763, SB410111, SB-675236, CP-70949, XD4241 and those compounds disclosed in WO 03/037869, 03/03877, 03/037891, 03/024447, 05/000192, 05/019218 and the like; (19) glycogen phosphorylase (HGLPa) inhibitors, such as AVE 5688, PSN 357, GPi-879, those disclosed in WO 03/037864, WO 03/091213, WO 04/092158, WO 05/013975, WO 05/013981, US 2004/0220229, and JP 2004-196702, and the like; (20) ATP consumption promoters such as those disclosed in WO 03/007990; (21) fixed combinations of PPAR γ agonists and metformin such as AVANDAMET; (22) PPAR pan agonists such as GSK 677954; (23) GPR40 (G-protein coupled receptor 40) also called SNORF 55 such as BG 700, and those disclosed in WO 04/041266, 04/022551, 03/099793; (24) GPR119 (also called RUP3; SNORF 25) such as RUP3, HGPRBMY26, PFI 007, SNORF 25; (25) adenosine receptor 2B antagonists such as ATL-618, ATL-802, E3080, and the like; (26) carnitine palmitoyl transferase inhibitors such as ST 1327, and ST 1326, and the like; (27) Fructose 1,6-bisphosphatase inhibitors such as CS-917, MB7803, and the like; (28) glucagon antagonists such as AT77077, BAY 694326, GW 4123X, NN2501, and those disclosed in WO 03/064404, WO 05/00781, US 2004/0209928, US 2004/029943, and the like; (30) glucose-6-phosphatase inhibitors; (31) phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase (PEPCK) inhibitors; (32) pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase (PDK) activators; (33) RXR agonists such as MC1036, CS00018, JNJ 10166806, and those disclosed in WO 04/089916, US 6759546, and the like; (34) SGLT inhibitors such as AVE 2268, KGT 1251, T1095/RWJ 394718; (35) BLX-1002;

(b) lipid lowering agents such as (1) bile acid sequestrants such as, cholestyramine, colessevelem, colestipol, dialkylaminoalkyl derivatives of a cross-linked dextran; Colestid®;

LoCholest®; and Questran®, and the like; (2) HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors such as atorvastatin, itavastatin, pitavastatin, fluvastatin, lovastatin, pravastatin, rivastatin, rosuvastatin, simvastatin, rosuvastatin (ZD-4522), and the like, particularly simvastatin; (3) HMG-CoA synthase inhibitors; (4) cholesterol absorption inhibitors such as FMVP4 (Forbes Medi-Tech), KT6-971 (Kotobuki Pharmaceutical), FM-VA12 (Forbes Medi-Tech), FM-VP-24 (Forbes Medi-Tech), stanol esters, beta-sitosterol, sterol glycosides such as tiqueside; and azetidinones such as ezetimibe, and those disclosed in WO 04/005247 and the like; (5) acyl coenzyme A -cholesterol acyl transferase (ACAT) inhibitors such as avasimibe, eflucimibe, pactimibe (KY505), SMP 797 (Sumitomo), SM32504 (Sumitomo), and those disclosed in WO 03/091216, and the like; (6) CETP inhibitors such as JTT 705 (Japan Tobacco), torcetrapib, CP 532,632, BAY63-2149 (Bayer), SC 591, SC 795, and the like; (7) squalene synthetase inhibitors; (8) anti-oxidants such as probucol, and the like; (9) PPAR α agonists such as bezafibrate, benzaifibrate, ciprofibrate, clofibrate, etofibrate, fenofibrate, gemcabene, and gemfibrozil, GW 7647, BM 170744 (Kowa), LY518674 (Lilly), GW590735 (GlaxoSmithkline), KRP-101 (Kyorin), DRF10945 (Dr. Reddy), NS-220/R1593 (Nippon Shinyaku/Roche), ST1929 (Sigma Tau) MC3001/MC3004 (MaxoCore Pharmaceuticals, gemcabene calcium, other fibric acid derivatives, such as Atromid®, Lipid® and Tricor®, and those disclosed in US 6,548,538, and the like; (10) FXR receptor modulators such as GW 4064 (GlaxoSmithkline), SR 103912, QRX401, LN-6691 (Lion Bioscience), and those disclosed in WO 02/064125, WO 04/045511, and the like; (11) LXR receptor modulators such as GW 3965 (GlaxoSmithkline), T9013137, and XTCO179628 (X-Ceptor Therapeutics/Sanyo), and those disclosed in WO 03/031408, WO 03/063796, WO 04/072041, and the like; (12) lipoprotein synthesis inhibitors such as niacin; (13) renin angiotensin system inhibitors; (14) PPAR δ partial agonists, such as those disclosed in WO 03/024395; (15) bile acid reabsorption inhibitors, such as BARI 1453, SC435, PHA384640, S8921, AZD7706, and the like; and bile acid sequesterants such as colesevelam (WELCHOL/ CHOLESTAGEL), (16) PPAR δ agonists such as GW 501516 (Ligand, GSK), GW 590735, GW-0742 (GlaxoSmithkline), T659 (Amgen/Tularik), LY934 (Lilly), NNC610050 (Novo Nordisk) and those disclosed in WO97/28149, WO 01/79197, WO 02/14291, WO 02/46154, WO 02/46176, WO 02/076957, WO 03/016291, WO 03/033493, WO 03/035603, WO 03/072100, WO 03/097607, WO 04/005253, WO 04/007439, and JP10237049, and the like; (17) triglyceride synthesis inhibitors; (18) microsomal triglyceride transport (MTTP) inhibitors, such as implitapide, LAB687, JTT130 (Japan Tobacco), CP346086, and those disclosed in WO 03/072532, and the like; (19) transcription modulators; (20) squalene epoxidase inhibitors; (21) low density lipoprotein (LDL) receptor inducers; (22) platelet aggregation inhibitors; (23) 5-LO or FLAP inhibitors; and (24) niacin receptor agonists including HM74A receptor agonists; (25) PPAR modulators such as those disclosed in WO 01/25181, WO 01/79150, WO 02/79162, WO 02/081428, WO 03/016265, WO 03/033453; (26) niacin-bound chromium, as disclosed in WO 03/039535; (27)

substituted acid derivatives disclosed in WO 03/040114; (28) infused HDL such as LUV/ETC-588 (Pfizer), APO-A1 Milano/ETC216 (Pfizer), ETC-642 (Pfizer), ISIS301012, D4F (Bruin Pharma), synthetic trimeric ApoA1, Bioral Apo A1 targeted to foam cells, and the like; (29) IBAT inhibitors such as BARI143/HMR145A/ HMR1453 (Sanofi-Aventis, PHA384640E
 5 (Pfizer), S8921 (Shionogi) AZD7806 (AstrZeneca), AK105 (Asah Kasei), and the like; (30) Lp-PLA2 inhibitors such as SB480848 (GlaxoSmithkline), 659032 (GlaxoSmithkline), 677116 (GlaxoSmithkline), and the like; (31) other agents which affect lipic composition including ETC1001/ESP31015 (Pfizer), ESP-55016 (Pfizer), AGI1067 (AtheroGenics), AC3056 (Amylin), AZD4619 (AstrZeneca); and

- 10 (c) anti-hypertensive agents such as (1) diuretics, such as thiazides, including chlorthalidone, chlorthiazide, dichlorophenamide, hydroflumethiazide, indapamide, and hydrochlorothiazide; loop diuretics, such as bumetanide, ethacrynic acid, furosemide, and torsemide; potassium sparing agents, such as amiloride, and triamterene; and aldosterone antagonists, such as spironolactone, epi renone, and the like; (2) beta-adrenergic blockers such as
 15 acebutolol, atenolol, betaxolol, bevantolol, bisoprolol, bopindolol, carteolol, carvedilol, celiprolol, esmolol, indenolol, metaprolol, nadolol, nebivolol, penbutolol, pindolol, propanolol, sotalol, tertatolol, tilisolol, and timolol, and the like; (3) calcium channel blockers such as amlodipine, aranidipine, azelnidipine, barnidipine, benidipine, bepridil, cinaldipine, clevidipine, diltiazem, efonidipine, felodipine, gallopamil, isradipine, lacidipine, lemlidipine, lercanidipine, nicardipine, nifedipine, nilvadipine, nimodepine, nisoldipine, nitrendipine, manidipine,
 20 pranidipine, and verapamil, and the like; (4) angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors such as benazepril; captopril; cilazapril; delapril; enalapril; fosinopril; imidapril; losinopril; moexipril; quinapril; quinaprilat; ramipril; perindopril; perindopril; quanipril; spirapril; tenocapril; trandolapril, and zofenopril, and the like; (5) neutral endopeptidase inhibitors such as omapatrilat, cadoxatril and ecadotril, fosidotril, sampatrilat, AVE7688, ER4030, and the like; (6) endothelin antagonists such as tezoseptan, A308165, and YM62899, and the like; (7) vasodilators such as hydralazine, clonidine, minoxidil, and nicotiny alcohol, and the like; (8) angiotensin II receptor antagonists such as candesartan, eprosartan, irbesartan, losartan, prazosartan, tasosartan, telmisartan, valsartan, and EXP-3137, FI6828K, and RNH6270, and the
 30 like; (9) α/β adrenergic blockers as nipradilol, arotinolol and amosulalol, and the like; (10) alpha 1 blockers, such as terazosin, urapidil, prazosin, bunazosin, trimazosin, doxazosin, naftopidil, indoramin, WHIP 164, and XEN010, and the like; (11) alpha 2 agonists such as lofexidine, tiamenidine, moxonidine, rilmenidine and guanobenz, and the like; (12) aldosterone inhibitors, and the like; (13) angiopoietin-2-binding agents such as those disclosed in WO 03/030833; and
 35 (d) anti-obesity agents, such as (1) 5HT (serotonin) transporter inhibitors, such as paroxetine, fluoxetine, fenfluramine, fluvoxamine, sertraline, and imipramine, and those disclosed in WO 03/00663, as well as serotonin/noradrenaline re uptake inhibitors such as

sibutramine (MERIDIA/REDUCTIL) and dopamine uptake inhibitor/Norepinephrine uptake inhibitors such as radafaxine hydrochloride, 353162 (GlaxoSmithkline), and the like; (2) NE (norepinephrine) transporter inhibitors, such as GW 320659, despiramine, talsupram, and nomifensine; (3) CB1 (cannabinoid-1 receptor) antagonist/inverse agonists, such as rimonabant (ACCOMPLIA Sanofi Synthelabo), SR-147778 (Sanofi Synthelabo), AVE1625 (Sanofi-Aventis), BAY 65-2520 (Bayer), SLV 319 (Solvay), SLV326 (Solvay), CP945598 (Pfizer), E-6776 (Esteve), O1691 (Organix), ORG14481 (Organon), VER24343 (Vernalis), NESS0327 (Univ of Sassari/Univ of Cagliari), and those disclosed in US Patent Nos. 4,973,587, 5,013,837, 5,081,122, 5,112,820, 5,292,736, 5,532,237, 5,624,941, 6,028,084, and 6,509,367; and WO 96/33159, WO97/29079, WO98/31227, WO 98/33765, WO98/37061, WO98/41519, WO98/43635, WO98/43636, WO99/02499, WO00/10967, WO00/10968, WO 01/09120, WO 01/58869, WO 01/64632, WO 01/64633, WO 01/64634, WO 01/70700, WO 01/96330, WO 02/076949, WO 03/006007, WO 03/007887, WO 03/020217, WO 03/026647, WO 03/026648, WO 03/027069, WO 03/027076, WO 03/027114, WO 03/037332, WO 03/040107, WO 04/096763, WO 04/111039, WO 04/111033, WO 04/111034, WO 04/111038, WO 04/013120, WO 05/000301, WO 05/016286, WO 05/066126 and EP-658546 and the like; (4) ghrelin agonists/antagonists, such as BVT81-97 (BioVitrum), RC1291 (Rejuvenon), SRD-04677 (Sumitomo), unacylated ghrelin (TheraTechnologies), and those disclosed in WO 01/87335, WO 02/08250, WO 05/012331, and the like; (5) H3 (histamine H3) antagonist/inverse agonists, such as thioperamide, 3-(1*H*-imidazol-4-yl)propyl N-(4-pentenyl)carbamate, clobenpropit, iodophenpropit, imoproxifan, GT2394 (Gliatech), and A331440, and those disclosed in WO 02/15905; and O-[3-(1*H*-imidazol-4-yl)propanol]carbamates (Kiec-Kononowicz, K. et al., Pharmazie, 55:349-55 (2000)), piperidine-containing histamine H3-receptor antagonists (Lazewska, D. et al., Pharmazie, 56:927-32 (2001)), benzophenone derivatives and related compounds (Sasse, A. et al., Arch. Pharm.(Weinheim) 334:45-52 (2001)), substituted N-phenylcarbamates (Reidemeister, S. et al., Pharmazie, 55:83-6 (2000)), and proxifan derivatives (Sasse, A. et al., J. Med. Chem.. 43:3335-43 (2000)) and histamine H3 receptor modulators such as those disclosed in WO 03/024928 and WO 03/024929; (6) melanin-concentrating hormone 1 receptor (MCH1R) antagonists, such as T-226296 (Takeda), T71 (Takeda/Amgen), AMGN-608450, AMGN-503796 (Amgen), 856464 (GlaxoSmithkline), A224940 (Abbott), A798 (Abbott), ATC0175/AR224349 (Arena Pharmaceuticals), GW803430 (GlaxoSmithkline), NBI-1A (Neurocrine Biosciences), NGX-1 (Neurogen), SNP-7941 (Synaptic), SNAP9847 (Synaptic), T-226293 (Schering Plough), TPI-1361-17 (Saitama Medical School/University of California Irvine), and those disclosed WO 01/21169, WO 01/82925, WO 01/87834, WO 02/051809, WO 02/06245, WO 02/076929, WO 02/076947, WO 02/04433, WO 02/51809, WO 02/083134, WO 02/094799, WO 03/004027, WO 03/13574, WO 03/15769, WO 03/028641, WO 03/035624, WO 03/033476, WO 03/033480, WO 04/004611, WO 04/004726, WO 04/011438, WO 04/028459,

WO 04/034702, WO 04/039764, WO 04/052848, WO 04/087680; and Japanese Patent Application Nos. JP 13226269, JP 1437059, JP2004315511, and the like; (7) MCH2R (melanin concentrating hormone 2R) agonist/antagonists; (8) NPY1 (neuropeptide Y Y1) antagonists, such as BMS205749, BIBP3226, J-115814, BIBO 3304, LY-357897, CP-671906, and GI-264879A; and those disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 6,001,836; and WO 96/14307, WO 01/23387, WO 99/51600, WO 01/85690, WO 01/85098, WO 01/85173, and WO 01/89528; (9) NPY5 (neuropeptide Y Y5) antagonists, such as 152,804, S2367 (Shionogi), E-6999 (Esteve), GW-569180A, GW-594884A (GlaxoSmithkline), GW-587081X, GW-548118X; FR 235,208; FR226928, FR 240662, FR252384; 1229U91, GI-264879A, CGP71683A, C-75 (Fasgen) LY-377897, LY366377, PD-160170, SR-120562A, SR-120819A, S2367 (Shionogi), JCF-104, and H409/22; and those compounds disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 6,140,354, 6,191,160, 6,258,837, 6,313,298, 6,326,375, 6,329,395, 6,335,345, 6,337,332, 6,329,395, and 6,340,683 ; and EP-01010691, EP-01044970, and FR252384; and PCT Publication Nos. WO 97/19682, WO 97/20820, WO 97/20821, WO 97/20822, WO 97/20823, WO 98/27063, WO 00/107409, WO 00/185714, WO 00/185730, WO 00/64880, WO 00/68197, WO 00/69849, WO 01/09120, WO 01/14376, WO 01/85714, WO 01/85730, WO 01/07409, WO 01/02379, WO 01/02379, WO 01/23388, WO 01/23389, WO 01/44201, WO 01/62737, WO 01/62738, WO 01/09120, WO 02/20488, WO 02/22592, WO 02/48152, WO 02/49648, WO 02/051806, WO 02/094789, WO 03/009845, WO 03/014083, WO 03/022849, WO 03/028726, WO 05/014592, WO 05/01493; and Norman et al., J. Med. Chem. 43:4288-4312 (2000); (10) leptin, such as recombinant human leptin (PEG-OB, Hoffman La Roche) and recombinant methionyl human leptin (Amgen); (11) leptin derivatives, such as those disclosed in Patent Nos. 5,552,524; 5,552,523; 5,552,522; 5,521,283; and WO 96/23513; WO 96/23514; WO 96/23515; WO 96/23516; WO 96/23517; WO 96/23518; WO 96/23519; and WO 96/23520; (12) opioid antagonists, such as nalmefene (Revex ®), 3-methoxynaltrexone, naloxone, and naltrexone; and those disclosed in WO 00/21509; (13) orexin antagonists, such as SB-334867-A (GlaxoSmithkline); and those disclosed in WO 01/96302, 01/68609, 02/44172, 02/51232, 02/51838, 02/089800, 02/090355, 03/023561, 03/032991, 03/037847, 04/004733, 04/026866, 04/041791, 04/085403, and the like; (14) BRS3 (bombesin receptor subtype 3) agonists; (15) CCK-A (cholecystokinin-A) agonists, such as AR-R 15849, GI 181771, JMV-180, A-71378, A-71623, PD170292, PD 149164, SR146131, SR125180, butabindide, and those disclosed in US 5,739,106; (16) CNTF (ciliary neurotrophic factors), such as GI-181771 (Glaxo-SmithKline); SR146131 (Sanofi Synthelabo); butabindide; and PD170,292, PD 149164 (Pfizer); (17) CNTF derivatives, such as axokine (Regeneron); and those disclosed in WO 94/09134, WO 98/22128, and WO 99/43813; (18) GHS (growth hormone secretagogue receptor) agonists, such as NN703, hexarelin, MK-0677, SM-130686, CP-424,391, L-692,429 and L-163,255, and those disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 6358951, U.S. Patent Application Nos. 2002/049196 and 2002/022637; and WO 01/56592, and WO 02/32888; (19)

5HT_{2c} (serotonin receptor 2c) agonists, such as APD3546/AR10A (Arena Pharmaceuticals), ATH88651 (Athersys), ATH88740 (Athersys), BVT933 (Biovitrum/GSK), DPCA37215 (BMS), IK264; LY448100 (Lilly), PNU 22394; WAY 470 (Wyeth), WAY629 (Wyeth), WAY161503 (Biovitrum), R-1065, VR1065 (Vernalis/Roche) YM 348; and those disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 3,914,250; and PCT Publications 01/66548, 02/36596, 02/48124, 02/10169, 02/44152; 02/51844, 02/40456, 02/40457, 03/057698, 05/000849, and the like; (20) Mc3r (melanocortin 3 receptor) agonists; (21) Mc4r (melanocortin 4 receptor) agonists, such as CHIR86036 (Chiron), CHIR915 (Chiron); ME-10142 (Melacure), ME-10145 (Melacure), HS-131 (Melacure), NBI72432 (Neurocrine Biosciences), NNC 70-619 (Novo Nordisk), TTP2435 (Transtech) and those disclosed in PCT Publications WO 99/64002, 00/74679, 01/991752, 01/0125192, 01/52880, 01/74844, 01/70708, 01/70337, 01/91752, 01/010842, 02/059095, 02/059107, 02/059108, 02/059117, 02/062766, 02/069095, 02/12166, 02/11715, 02/12178, 02/15909, 02/38544, 02/068387, 02/068388, 02/067869, 02/081430, 03/06604, 03/007949, 03/009847, 03/009850, 03/013509, 03/031410, 03/094918, 04/028453, 04/048345, 04/050610, 04/075823, 04/083208, 04/089951, 05/000339, and EP 1460069, and US 2005049269, and JP2005042839, and the like; (22) monoamine reuptake inhibitors, such as sibutramine (Meridia®/Reductil®) and salts thereof, and those compounds disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,746,680, 4,806,570, and 5,436,272, and U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0006964, and WO 01/27068, and WO 01/62341; (23) serotonin reuptake inhibitors, such as dexfenfluramine, fluoxetine, and those in U.S. Patent No. 6,365,633, and WO 01/27060, and WO 01/162341; (24) GLP-1 (glucagon-like peptide 1) agonists; (25) Topiramate (Topimax®); (26) phytopharm compound 57 (CP 644,673); (27) ACC2 (acetyl-CoA carboxylase-2) inhibitors; (28) β 3 (beta adrenergic receptor 3) agonists, such as rafebergon/AD9677/TAK677 (Dainippon/ Takeda), CL-316,243, SB 418790, BRL-37344, L-796568, BMS-196085, BRL-35135A, CGP12177A, BTA-243, GRC1087 (Glenmark Pharmaceuticals) GW 427353 (solabegron hydrochloride), Trecadrine, Zeneca D7114, N-5984 (Nisshin Kyorin), LY-377604 (Lilly), KT07924 (Kissei), SR 59119A, and those disclosed in US Patent Nos. 5,705,515, US 5,451,677; and WO94/18161, WO95/29159, WO97/46556, WO98/04526 WO98/32753, WO 01/74782, WO 02/32897, WO 03/014113, WO 03/016276, WO 03/016307, WO 03/024948, WO 03/024953, WO 03/037881, WO 04/108674, and the like; (29) DGAT1 (diacylglycerol acyltransferase 1) inhibitors; (30) DGAT2 (diacylglycerol acyltransferase 2) inhibitors; (31) FAS (fatty acid synthase) inhibitors, such as Cerulenin and C75; (32) PDE (phosphodiesterase) inhibitors, such as theophylline, pentoxifylline, zaprinast, sildenafil, amrinone, milrinone, cilostamide, rolipram, and cilomilast, as well as those described in WO 03/037432, WO 03/037899; (33) thyroid hormone β agonists, such as KB-2611 (KaroBioBMS), and those disclosed in WO 02/15845; and Japanese Patent Application No. JP 2000256190; (34) UCP-1 (uncoupling protein 1), 2, or 3 activators, such as phytanic acid, 4-[(E)-2-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-5,5,8,8-tetramethyl-2-naphthalenyl)-1-propenyl]benzoic acid (TTNPB), and

retinoic acid; and those disclosed in WO 99/00123; (35) acyl-estrogens, such as oleoyl-estrone, disclosed in del Mar-Grasa, M. et al., Obesity Research, 9:202-9 (2001); (36) glucocorticoid receptor antagonists, such as CP472555 (Pfizer), KB 3305, and those disclosed in WO 04/000869, WO 04/075864, and the like; (37) 11 β HSD-1 (11-beta hydroxy steroid dehydrogenase type 1) inhibitors, such as BVT 3498 (AMG 331), BVT 2733, 3-(1-adamantyl)-4-ethyl-5-(ethylthio)-4*H*-1,2,4-triazole, 3-(1-adamantyl)-5-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-4*H*-1,2,4-triazole, 3-adamantanyl-4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,3a-decahydro-1,2,4-triazolo[4,3-*a*][11]annulene, and those compounds disclosed in WO 01/90091, 01/90090, 01/90092, 02/072084, 04/011410, 04/033427, 04/041264, 04/027047, 04/056744, 04/065351, 04/089415, 04/037251, and the like; (38) SCD-1 (stearoyl-CoA desaturase-1) inhibitors; (39) dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DPP-4) inhibitors, such as isoleucine thiazolidide, valine pyrrolidide, sitagliptin, saxagliptin, NVP-DPP728, LAF237 (vildagliptin), P93/01, TSL 225, TMC-2A/2B/2C, FE 999011, P9310/K364, VIP 0177, SDZ 274-444, GSK 823093, E 3024, SYR 322, TS021, SSR 162369, GRC 8200, K579, NN7201, CR 14023, PHX 1004, PHX 1149, PT-630, SK-0403; and the compounds disclosed in WO 02/083128, WO 02/062764, WO 02/14271, WO 03/000180, WO 03/000181, WO 03/000250, WO 03/002530, WO 03/002531, WO 03/002553, WO 03/002593, WO 03/004498, WO 03/004496, WO 03/005766, WO 03/017936, WO 03/024942, WO 03/024965, WO 03/033524, WO 03/055881, WO 03/057144, WO 03/037327, WO 04/041795, WO 04/071454, WO 04/0214870, WO 04/041273, WO 04/041820, WO 04/050658, WO 04/046106, WO 04/067509, WO 04/048532, WO 04/099185, WO 04/108730, WO 05/009956, WO 04/09806, WO 05/023762, US 2005/043292, and EP 1 258 476; (40) lipase inhibitors, such as tetrahydrolipstatin (orlistat/XENICAL), ATL962 (Alizyme/Takeda), GT389255 (Genzyme/Peptimmune)Triton WR1339, RHC80267, lipstatin, teasaponin, and diethylumbelliferyl phosphate, FL-386, WAY-121898, Bay-N-3176, valilactone, esteracin, ebelactone A, ebelactone B, and RHC 80267, and those disclosed in WO 01/77094, WO 04/111004, and U.S. Patent Nos. 4,598,089, 4,452,813, 5,512,565, 5,391,571, 5,602,151, 4,405,644, 4,189,438, and 4,242,453, and the like; (41) fatty acid transporter inhibitors; (42) dicarboxylate transporter inhibitors; (43) glucose transporter inhibitors; and (44) phosphate transporter inhibitors; (45) anorectic bicyclic compounds such as 1426 (Aventis) and 1954 (Aventis), and the compounds disclosed in WO 00/18749, WO 01/32638, WO 01/62746, WO 01/62747, and WO 03/015769; (46) peptide YY and PYY agonists such as PYY336 (Nastech/Merck), AC162352 (IC Innovations/Curis/Amylin), TM30335/TM30338 (7TM Pharma), PYY336 (Emisphere Technologies), pegylated peptide YY3-36, those disclosed in WO 03/026591, 04/089279, and the like; (47) lipid metabolism modulators such as maslinic acid, erythrodiol, ursolic acid uvaol, betulinic acid, betulin, and the like and compounds disclosed in WO 03/011267; (48) transcription factor modulators such as those disclosed in WO 03/026576; (49) Mc5r (melanocortin 5 receptor) modulators, such as those disclosed in WO 97/19952, WO

00/15826, WO 00/15790, US 20030092041, and the like; (50) Brain derived neutotropic factor (BDNF), (51) Mc1r (melanocortin 1 receptor modulators such as LK-184 (Proctor & Gamble), and the like; (52) 5HT6 antagonists such as BVT74316 (BioVitrum), BVT5182c (BioVitrum), E-6795 (Esteve), E-6814 (Esteve), SB399885 (GlaxoSmithkline), SB271046 (GlaxoSmithkline), RO-046790 (Roche), and the like; (53) fatty acid transport protein 4 (FATP4); (54) acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC) inhibitors such as CP640186, CP610431, CP640188 (Pfizer); (55) C-terminal growth hormone fragments such as AOD9604 (Monash Univ/Metabolic Pharmaceuticals), and the like; (56) oxyntomodulin; (57) neuropeptide FF receptor antagonists such as those disclosed in WO 04/083218, and the like; (58) amylin agonists such as Symlin/pramlintide/AC137 (Amylin); (59) Hoodia and trichocaulon extracts; (60) BVT74713 and other gut lipid appetite suppressants; (61) dopamine agonists such as bupropion (WELLBUTRIN/GlaxoSmithkline); (62) zonisamide (ZONEGRAN/Dainippon/Elan), and the like.

Specific compounds of use in combination with a compound of the present invention include: simvastatin, mevastatin, ezetimibe, atorvastatin, sitagliptin, metformin, sibutramine, orlistat, Qnexa, topiramate, naltrexone, bupropion, phentermine, and losartan, losartan with hydrochlorothiazide. Specific CB1 antagonists/inverse agonists of use in combination with a compound of the present invention include: those described in WO03/077847, including: *N*-[3-(4-chlorophenyl)-2(*S*)-phenyl-1(*S*)-methylpropyl]-2-(4-trifluoromethyl-2-pyrimidyloxy)-2-methylpropanamide, *N*-[3-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(3-cyanophenyl)-1-methylpropyl]-2-(5-trifluoromethyl-2-pyridyloxy)-2-methylpropanamide, *N*-[3-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(5-chloro-3-pyridyl)-1-methylpropyl]-2-(5-trifluoromethyl-2-pyridyloxy)-2-methylpropanamide, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof; as well as those in WO05/000809, which includes the following: 3-{1-[bis(4-chlorophenyl)methyl]azetidin-3-ylidene}-3-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-2,2-dimethylpropanenitrile, 1-{1-[1-(4-chlorophenyl)pentyl]azetidin-3-yl}-1-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-2-methylpropan-2-ol. 3-((*S*)-(4-chlorophenyl){3-[(1*S*)-1-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl]azetidin-1-yl}methyl)benzonitrile, 3-((*S*)-(4-chlorophenyl){3-[(1*S*)-1-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-2-fluoro-2-methylpropyl]azetidin-1-yl}methyl)benzonitrile, 3-((4-chlorophenyl){3-[1-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-2,2-dimethylpropyl]azetidin-1-yl}methyl)benzonitrile, 3-((1*S*)-1-{1-[(*S*)-(3-cyanophenyl)(4-cyanophenyl)methyl]azetidin-3-yl}-2-fluoro-2-methylpropyl)-5-fluorobenzonitrile, 3-[(*S*)-(4-chlorophenyl)(3-{(1*S*)-2-fluoro-1-[3-fluoro-5-(4*H*-1,2,4-triazol-4-yl)phenyl]-2-methylpropyl}azetidin-1-yl)methyl]benzonitrile, and 5-((4-chlorophenyl){3-[(1*S*)-1-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-2-fluoro-2-methylpropyl]azetidin-1-yl}methyl)thiophene-3-carbonitrile, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof; as well as: 3-[(*S*)-(4-chlorophenyl)(3-{(1*S*)-2-fluoro-1-[3-fluoro-5-(5-oxo-4,5-dihydro-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)phenyl]-2-methylpropyl}azetidin-1-yl)methyl]benzonitrile, 3-[(*S*)-(4-chlorophenyl)(3-{(1*S*)-2-fluoro-1-[3-fluoro-5-(1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)phenyl]-2-methylpropyl}azetidin-1-yl)methyl]benzonitrile, 3-[(*S*)-(3-{(1*S*)-1-[3-(5-amino-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)-5-fluorophenyl]-2-

fluoro-2-methylpropyl} azetidin-1-yl)(4-chlorophenyl)methyl]benzonitrile, 3-[(*S*)-(4-cyanophenyl)(3-[(1*S*)-2-fluoro-1-[3-fluoro-5-(5-oxo-4,5-dihydro-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)phenyl]-2-methylpropyl} azetidin-1-yl)methyl]benzonitrile, 3-[(*S*)-(3-[(1*S*)-1-[3-(5-amino-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)-5-fluorophenyl]-2-fluoro-2-methylpropyl} azetidin-1-yl)(4-cyanophenyl)methyl]benzonitrile, 3-[(*S*)-(4-cyanophenyl)(3-[(1*S*)-2-fluoro-1-[3-fluoro-5-(1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)phenyl]-2-methylpropyl} azetidin-1-yl)methyl]benzonitrile, 3-[(*S*)-(4-chlorophenyl)(3-[(1*S*)-2-fluoro-1-[3-fluoro-5-(1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)phenyl]-2-methylpropyl} azetidin-1-yl)methyl]benzonitrile, 3-[(1*S*)-1-(1-[(*S*)-(4-cyanophenyl)[3-(1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)phenyl]-methyl} azetidin-3-yl)-2-fluoro-2-methylpropyl]-5-fluorobenzonitrile, 5-(3-{1-[1-(diphenylmethyl)azetidin-3-yl]-2-fluoro-2-methylpropyl}-5-fluorophenyl)-1*H*-tetrazole, 5-(3-{1-[1-(diphenylmethyl)azetidin-3-yl]-2-fluoro-2-methylpropyl}-5-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1*H*-tetrazole, 5-(3-{1-[1-(diphenylmethyl)azetidin-3-yl]-2-fluoro-2-methylpropyl}-5-fluorophenyl)-2-methyl-2*H*-tetrazole, 3-[(4-chlorophenyl)(3-{2-fluoro-1-[3-fluoro-5-(2-methyl-2*H*-tetrazol-5-yl)phenyl]-2-methylpropyl} azetidin-1-yl)methyl]benzonitrile, 3-[(4-chlorophenyl)(3-{2-fluoro-1-[3-fluoro-5-(1-methyl-1*H*-tetrazol-5-yl)phenyl]-2-methylpropyl} azetidin-1-yl)methyl]benzonitrile, 3-[(4-cyanophenyl)(3-{2-fluoro-1-[3-fluoro-5-(1-methyl-1*H*-tetrazol-5-yl)phenyl]-2-methylpropyl} azetidin-1-yl)methyl]benzonitrile, 3-[(4-cyanophenyl)(3-{2-fluoro-1-[3-fluoro-5-(2-methyl-2*H*-tetrazol-5-yl)phenyl]-2-methylpropyl} azetidin-1-yl)methyl]benzonitrile, 5-{3-[(*S*)-{3-[(1*S*)-1-(3-bromo-5-fluorophenyl)-2-fluoro-2-methylpropyl]azetidin-1-yl}(4-chlorophenyl)methyl]phenyl}-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2(3*H*)-one, 3-[(1*S*)-1-(1-[(*S*)-(4-chlorophenyl)[3-(5-oxo-4,5-dihydro-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)phenyl]methyl} azetidin-3-yl)-2-fluoro-2-methylpropyl]-5-fluorobenzonitrile, 3-[(1*S*)-1-(1-[(*S*)-(4-cyanophenyl)[3-(5-oxo-4,5-dihydro-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)phenyl]methyl} azetidin-3-yl)-2-fluoro-2-methylpropyl]-5-fluorobenzonitrile, 3-[(1*S*)-1-(1-[(*S*)-(4-cyanophenyl)[3-(1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)phenyl]methyl} azetidin-3-yl)-2-fluoro-2-methylpropyl]-5-fluorobenzonitrile, 3-[(1*S*)-1-(1-[(*S*)-(4-chlorophenyl)[3-(1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)phenyl]methyl} azetidin-3-yl)-2-fluoro-2-methylpropyl]-5-fluorobenzonitrile, 3-[(1*S*)-1-(1-[(*S*)-[3-(5-amino-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)phenyl](4-chlorophenyl)methyl]azetidin-3-yl)-2-fluoro-2-methylpropyl]-5-fluorobenzonitrile, 3-[(1*S*)-1-(1-[(*S*)-[3-(5-amino-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)phenyl](4-cyanophenyl)methyl]azetidin-3-yl)-2-fluoro-2-methylpropyl]-5-fluorobenzonitrile, 3-[(1*S*)-1-(1-[(*S*)-(4-cyanophenyl)[3-(1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl} azetidin-3-yl)-2-fluoro-2-methylpropyl]-5-fluorobenzonitrile, 3-[(1*S*)-1-(1-[(*S*)-(4-chlorophenyl)[3-(1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl} azetidin-3-yl)-2-fluoro-2-methylpropyl]-5-fluorobenzonitrile, 5-[3-[(*S*)-(4-chlorophenyl){3-[(1*S*)-1-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-2-fluoro-2-methylpropyl] azetidin-1-yl}methyl]phenyl]-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2(3*H*)-one, 5-[3-[(*S*)-(4-chlorophenyl){3-[(1*S*)-1-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-2-fluoro-2-methylpropyl]azetidin-1-yl}methyl]phenyl]-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2(3*H*)-one, 4-{(*S*)-{3-[(1*S*)-1-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-2-fluoro-2-methylpropyl]azetidin-1-yl}[3-(5-oxo-4,5-dihydro-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)phenyl]methyl}-

benzonitrile, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Specific NPY5 antagonists of use in combination with a compound of the present invention include: 3-oxo-N-(5-phenyl-2-pyrazinyl)-spiro[isobenzofuran-1(3H),4'-piperidine]-1'-carboxamide, 3-oxo-N-(7-trifluoromethylpyrido[3,2-b]pyridin-2-yl)spiro-[isobenzofuran-1(3H),4'-piperidine]-1'-carboxamide, N-[5-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-pyrimidinyl]-3-oxospiro-[isobenzofuran-1(3H),4'-piperidine]-1'-carboxamide, trans-3'-oxo-N-(5-phenyl-2-pyrimidinyl)spiro[cyclohexane-1,1'(3'H)-isobenzofuran]-4-carboxamide, trans-3'-oxo-N-[1-(3-quinolyl)-4-imidazolyl]spiro[cyclohexane-1,1'(3'H)-isobenzofuran]-4-carboxamide, trans-3-oxo-N-(5-phenyl-2-pyrazinyl)spiro[4-azaiso-benzofuran-1(3H),1'-cyclohexane]-4'-carboxamide, trans-N-[5-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-pyrimidinyl]-3-oxospiro[5-azaisobenzofuran-1(3H),1'-cyclohexane]-4'-carboxamide, trans-N-[5-(2-fluorophenyl)-2-pyrimidinyl]-3-oxospiro[5-azaisobenzofuran-1(3H),1'-cyclohexane]-4'-carboxamide, trans-N-[1-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-4-imidazolyl]-3-oxospiro[7-azaisobenzofuran-1(3H),1'-cyclohexane]-4'-carboxamide, trans-3-oxo-N-(1-phenyl-4-pyrazolyl)spiro[4-azaisobenzofuran-1(3H),1'-cyclohexane]-4'-carboxamide, trans-N-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]-3-oxospiro[6-azaisobenzofuran-1(3H),1'-cyclohexane]-4'-carboxamide, trans-3-oxo-N-(1-phenyl-3-pyrazolyl)spiro[6-azaisobenzofuran-1(3H),1'-cyclohexane]-4'-carboxamide, trans-3-oxo-N-(2-phenyl-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)spiro[6-azaisobenzofuran-1(3H),1'-cyclohexane]-4'-carboxamide, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts and esters thereof.

Specific ACC-1/2 inhibitors of use in combination with a compound of the present invention include: 1'-[(4,8-dimethoxyquinolin-2-yl)carbonyl]-6-(1*H*-tetrazol-5-yl)spiro[chroman-2,4'-piperidin]-4-one; (5-{1'-[(4,8-dimethoxyquinolin-2-yl)carbonyl]-4-oxospiro[chroman-2,4'-piperidin]-6-yl}-2*H*-tetrazol-2-yl)methyl pivalate; 5-{1'-[(8-cyclopropyl-4-methoxyquinolin-2-yl)carbonyl]-4-oxospiro[chroman-2,4'-piperidin]-6-yl} nicotinic acid; 1'-(8-methoxy-4-morpholin-4-yl-2-naphthoyl)-6-(1*H*-tetrazol-5-yl)spiro[chroman-2,4'-piperidin]-4-one; and 1'-[(4-ethoxy-8-ethylquinolin-2-yl)carbonyl]-6-(1*H*-tetrazol-5-yl)spiro[chroman-2,4'-piperidin]-4-one; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts and esters thereof.

Specific MCH1R antagonist compounds of use in combination with a compound of the present invention include: 1-{4-[(1-ethylazetidin-3-yl)oxy]phenyl}-4-[(4-fluorobenzyl)oxy]pyridin-2(1*H*)-one, 4-[(4-fluorobenzyl)oxy]-1-{4-[(1-isopropylazetidin-3-yl)oxy]phenyl}pyridin-2(1*H*)-one, 1-[4-(azetidin-3-yloxy)phenyl]-4-[(5-chloropyridin-2-yl)methoxy]pyridin-2(1*H*)-one, 4-[(5-chloropyridin-2-yl)methoxy]-1-{4-[(1-ethylazetidin-3-yl)oxy]phenyl}pyridin-2(1*H*)-one, 4-[(5-chloropyridin-2-yl)methoxy]-1-{4-[(1-propylazetidin-3-yl)oxy]phenyl}pyridin-2(1*H*)-one, and 4-[(5-chloropyridin-2-yl)methoxy]-1-(4-{[(2*S*)-1-ethylazetidin-2-yl]methoxy}phenyl)pyridin-2(1*H*)-one, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Specific DP-IV inhibitors of use in combination with a compound of the present invention

are selected from 7-[(3R)-3-amino-4-(2,4,5-trifluorophenyl)butanoyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,2,4-triazolo[4,3-a]pyrazine. In particular, the compound of formula I is favorably combined with 7-[(3R)-3-amino-4-(2,4,5-trifluorophenyl)butanoyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,2,4-triazolo[4,3-a]pyrazine, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Specific H3 (histamine H3) antagonists/inverse agonists of use in combination with a compound of the present invention include: those described in WO05/077905, including: 3-{4-[(1-cyclobutyl-4-piperidinyl)oxy]phenyl}-2-ethylpyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one, 3-{4-[(1-cyclobutyl-4-piperidinyl)oxy]phenyl}-2-methylpyrido[4,3-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one, 2-ethyl-3-(4-{3-[(3S)-3-methylpiperidin-1-yl]propoxy}phenyl)pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one, 2-methyl-3-(4-{3-[(3S)-3-methylpiperidin-1-yl]propoxy}phenyl)pyrido[4,3-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one, 3-{4-[(1-cyclobutyl-4-piperidinyl)oxy]phenyl}-2,5-dimethyl-4(3H)-quinazolinone, 3-{4-[(1-cyclobutyl-4-piperidinyl)oxy]phenyl}-2-methyl-5-trifluoromethyl-4(3H)-quinazolinone, 3-{4-[(1-cyclobutyl-4-piperidinyl)oxy]phenyl}-5-methoxy-2-methyl-4(3H)-quinazolinone, 3-{4-[(1-cyclobutylpiperidin-4-yl)oxy]phenyl}-5-fluoro-2-methyl-4(3H)-quinazolinone, 3-{4-[(1-cyclobutylpiperidin-4-yl)oxy]phenyl}-7-fluoro-2-methyl-4(3H)-quinazolinone, 3-{4-[(1-cyclobutylpiperidin-4-yl)oxy]phenyl}-6-methoxy-2-methyl-4(3H)-quinazolinone, 3-{4-[(1-cyclobutylpiperidin-4-yl)oxy]phenyl}-6-fluoro-2-methyl-4(3H)-quinazolinone, 3-{4-[(1-cyclobutylpiperidin-4-yl)oxy]phenyl}-8-fluoro-2-methyl-4(3H)-quinazolinone, 3-{4-[(1-cyclopentyl-4-piperidinyl)oxy]phenyl}-2-methylpyrido[4,3-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one, 3-{4-[(1-cyclobutylpiperidin-4-yl)oxy]phenyl}-6-fluoro-2-methylpyrido[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one, 3-{4-[(1-cyclobutyl-4-piperidinyl)oxy]phenyl}-2-ethylpyrido[4,3-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one, 6-methoxy-2-methyl-3-{4-[3-(1-piperidinyl)propoxy]phenyl}pyrido[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one, 6-methoxy-2-methyl-3-{4-[3-(1-pyrrolidinyl)propoxy]phenyl}pyrido[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one, 2,5-dimethyl-3-{4-[3-(1-pyrrolidinyl)propoxy]phenyl}-4(3H)-quinazolinone, 2-methyl-3-{4-[3-(1-pyrrolidinyl)propoxy]phenyl}-5-trifluoromethyl-4(3H)-quinazolinone, 5-fluoro-2-methyl-3-{4-[3-(1-piperidinyl)propoxy]phenyl}-4(3H)-quinazolinone, 6-methoxy-2-methyl-3-{4-[3-(1-piperidinyl)propoxy]phenyl}-4(3H)-quinazolinone, 5-methoxy-2-methyl-3-(4-{3-[(3S)-3-methylpiperidin-1-yl]propoxy}phenyl)-4(3H)-quinazolinone, 7-methoxy-2-methyl-3-(4-{3-[(3S)-3-methylpiperidin-1-yl]propoxy}phenyl)-4(3H)-quinazolinone, 2-methyl-3-(4-{3-[(3S)-3-methylpiperidin-1-yl]propoxy}phenyl)pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one, 5-fluoro-2-methyl-3-(4-{3-[(2R)-2-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl]propoxy}phenyl)-4(3H)-quinazolinone, 2-methyl-3-(4-{3-[(2R)-2-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl]propoxy}phenyl)pyrido[4,3-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one, 6-methoxy-2-methyl-3-(4-{3-[(2R)-2-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl]propoxy}phenyl)-4(3H)-quinazolinone, 6-methoxy-2-methyl-3-(4-{3-[(2S)-2-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl]propoxy}phenyl)-4(3H)-quinazolinone, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Specific CCK1R agonists of use in combination with a compound of the present

invention include: 3-(4-{[1-(3-ethoxyphenyl)-2-(4-methylphenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-4-yl]carbonyl}-1-piperazinyl)-1-naphthoic acid; 3-(4-{[1-(3-ethoxyphenyl)-2-(2-fluoro-4-methylphenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-4-yl]carbonyl}-1-piperazinyl)-1-naphthoic acid; 3-(4-{[1-(3-ethoxyphenyl)-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-4-yl]carbonyl}-1-piperazinyl)-1-naphthoic acid; 3-(4-{[1-(3-ethoxyphenyl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-4-yl]carbonyl}-1-piperazinyl)-1-naphthoic acid; and 3-(4-{[1-(2,3-dihydro-1,4-benzodioxin-6-yl)-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-4-yl]carbonyl}-1-piperazinyl)-1-naphthoic acid; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Specific MC4R agonists of use in combination with a compound of the present invention include: 1) (5*S*)-1'-{[(3*R*,4*R*)-1-*tert*-butyl-3-(2,3,4-trifluorophenyl)piperidin-4-yl]carbonyl}-3-chloro-2-methyl-5-[1-methyl-1-(1-methyl-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-5-yl)ethyl]-5*H*-spiro[furo[3,4-*b*]pyridine-7,4'-piperidine]; 2) (5*R*)-1'-{[(3*R*,4*R*)-1-*tert*-butyl-3-(2,3,4-trifluorophenyl)piperidin-4-yl]carbonyl}-3-chloro-2-methyl-5-[1-methyl-1-(1-methyl-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-5-yl)ethyl]-5*H*-spiro[furo[3,4-*b*]pyridine-7,4'-piperidine]; 3) 2-(1'-{[(3*S*,4*R*)-1-*tert*-butyl-4-(2,4-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl]carbonyl}-3-chloro-2-methyl-5*H*-spiro[furo[3,4-*b*]pyridine-7,4'-piperidin]-5-yl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 4) 1'-{[(3*S*,4*R*)-1-*tert*-butyl-4-(2,4-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl]carbonyl}-3-chloro-2-methyl-5-[1-methyl-1-(1-methyl-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-5-yl)ethyl]-5*H*-spiro[furo[3,4-*b*]pyridine-7,4'-piperidine]; 5) *N*-[(3*R*,4*R*)-3-({3-chloro-2-methyl-5-[1-methyl-1-(1-methyl-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-5-yl)ethyl]-1*H*,5*H*-spiro[furo[3,4-*b*]pyridine-7,4'-piperidin]-1'-yl}carbonyl)-4-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-cyclopentyl]-*N*-methyltetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-amine; 6) 2-[3-chloro-1'-({(1*R*,2*R*)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-4-[methyl(tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)amino]-cyclopentyl}-carbonyl)-2-methyl-5*H*-spiro[furo[3,4-*b*]pyridine-7,4'-piperidin]-5-yl]-2-methyl-propane-nitrile; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

“Obesity” is a condition in which there is an excess of body fat. The operational definition of obesity is based on the Body Mass Index (BMI), calculated as body weight per height in meters squared (kg/m^2). “Obesity” refers to a condition whereby an otherwise healthy subject has a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30 kg/m^2 , or a condition whereby a subject with at least one co-morbidity has a BMI greater than or equal to 27 kg/m^2 . An “obese subject” is an otherwise healthy subject with a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30 kg/m^2 or a subject with at least one co-morbidity with a BMI greater than or equal to 27 kg/m^2 . A “subject at risk for obesity” is an otherwise healthy subject with a BMI of 25 kg/m^2 to less than 30 kg/m^2 or a subject with at least one co-morbidity with a BMI of 25 kg/m^2 to less than 27 kg/m^2 .

The increased risks associated with obesity occur at a lower Body Mass Index (BMI) in Asians. In Asian countries, including Japan, “obesity” refers to a condition whereby a subject with at least one obesity-induced or obesity-related co-morbidity that requires weight reduction or that would be improved by weight reduction, has a BMI greater than or equal to 25 kg/m^2 . In Asian countries, including Japan, an “obese subject” refers to a subject with at least one obesity-

induced or obesity-related co-morbidity that requires weight reduction or that would be improved by weight reduction, with a BMI greater than or equal to 25 kg/m². In Asian countries, a “subject at risk of obesity” is a subject with a BMI of greater than 23 kg/m² to less than 25 kg/m².

5 As used herein, the term “obesity” is meant to encompass all of the above definitions of obesity.

Obesity-induced or obesity-related co-morbidities include, but are not limited to, diabetes, non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus - type 2, impaired glucose tolerance, impaired fasting glucose, insulin resistance syndrome, dyslipidemia, hypertension, hyperuricacidemia, gout,
10 coronary artery disease, myocardial infarction, angina pectoris, sleep apnea syndrome, Pickwickian syndrome, fatty liver; cerebral infarction, cerebral thrombosis, transient ischemic attack, orthopedic disorders, arthritis deformans, lumbodynia, emmeniopathy, and infertility. In particular, co-morbidities include: hypertension, hyperlipidemia, dyslipidemia, glucose intolerance, cardiovascular disease, sleep apnea, diabetes mellitus, and other obesity-related
15 conditions.

“Treatment” (of obesity and obesity-related disorders) refers to the administration of the compounds of the present invention to reduce or maintain the body weight of an obese subject. One outcome of treatment may be reducing the body weight of an obese subject relative to that subject’s body weight immediately before the administration of the compounds of the present
20 invention. Another outcome of treatment may be preventing body weight regain of body weight previously lost as a result of diet, exercise, or pharmacotherapy. Another outcome of treatment may be decreasing the occurrence of and/or the severity of obesity-related diseases. The treatment may suitably result in a reduction in food or calorie intake by the subject, including a reduction in total food intake, or a reduction of intake of specific components of the diet such as
25 carbohydrates or fats; and/or the inhibition of nutrient absorption; and/or the inhibition of the reduction of metabolic rate; and in weight reduction in patients in need thereof. The treatment may also result in an alteration of metabolic rate, such as an increase in metabolic rate, rather than or in addition to an inhibition of the reduction of metabolic rate; and/or in minimization of the metabolic resistance that normally results from weight loss.

30 “Prevention” (of obesity and obesity-related disorders) refers to the administration of the compounds of the present invention to reduce or maintain the body weight of a subject at risk of obesity. One outcome of prevention may be reducing the body weight of a subject at risk of obesity relative to that subject’s body weight immediately before the administration of the compounds of the present invention. Another outcome of prevention may be preventing body
35 weight regain of body weight previously lost as a result of diet, exercise, or pharmacotherapy. Another outcome of prevention may be preventing obesity from occurring if the treatment is administered prior to the onset of obesity in a subject at risk of obesity. Another outcome of

prevention may be decreasing the occurrence and/or severity of obesity-related disorders if the treatment is administered prior to the onset of obesity in a subject at risk of obesity. Moreover, if treatment is commenced in already obese subjects, such treatment may prevent the occurrence, progression or severity of obesity-related disorders, such as, but not limited to, arteriosclerosis, Type II diabetes, polycystic ovarian disease, cardiovascular diseases, osteoarthritis, dermatological disorders, hypertension, insulin resistance, hypercholesterolemia, hypertriglyceridemia, and cholelithiasis.

The obesity-related disorders herein are associated with, caused by, or result from obesity. Examples of obesity-related disorders include overeating and bulimia, hypertension, diabetes, elevated plasma insulin concentrations and insulin resistance, dyslipidemias, hyperlipidemia, endometrial, breast, prostate and colon cancer, osteoarthritis, obstructive sleep apnea, cholelithiasis, gallstones, heart disease, abnormal heart rhythms and arrhythmias, myocardial infarction, congestive heart failure, coronary heart disease, sudden death, stroke, polycystic ovarian disease, craniopharyngioma, the Prader-Willi Syndrome, Frohlich's syndrome, GH-deficient subjects, normal variant short stature, Turner's syndrome, and other pathological conditions showing reduced metabolic activity or a decrease in resting energy expenditure as a percentage of total fat-free mass, e.g, children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Further examples of obesity-related disorders are metabolic syndrome, also known as syndrome X, insulin resistance syndrome, sexual and reproductive dysfunction, such as infertility, hypogonadism in males and hirsutism in females, gastrointestinal motility disorders, such as obesity-related gastro-esophageal reflux, respiratory disorders, such as obesity-hypoventilation syndrome (Pickwickian syndrome), cardiovascular disorders, inflammation, such as systemic inflammation of the vasculature, arteriosclerosis, hypercholesterolemia, hyperuricaemia, lower back pain, gallbladder disease, gout, and kidney cancer. The compounds of the present invention are also useful for reducing the risk of secondary outcomes of obesity, such as reducing the risk of left ventricular hypertrophy.

The compounds of formula I are also useful for treating or preventing obesity and obesity-related disorders in cats and dogs. As such, the term "mammal" includes companion animals such as cats and dogs.

The term "diabetes," as used herein, includes both insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM, also known as type I diabetes) and non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM, also known as Type II diabetes). Type I diabetes, or insulin-dependent diabetes, is the result of an absolute deficiency of insulin, the hormone which regulates glucose utilization. Type II diabetes, or insulin-independent diabetes (i.e., non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus), often occurs in the face of normal, or even elevated levels of insulin and appears to be the result of the inability of tissues to respond appropriately to insulin. Most of the Type II diabetics are also obese. The compounds of the present invention are useful for

treating both Type I and Type II diabetes. The compounds are especially effective for treating Type II diabetes. The compounds of the present invention are also useful for treating and/or preventing gestational diabetes mellitus.

It will be appreciated that for the treatment or prevention of migraine, a compound of the present invention may be used in conjunction with other anti-migraine agents, such as ergotamines or 5-HT₁ agonists, especially sumatriptan, naratriptan, zolmatriptan or rizatriptan.

It will be appreciated that for the treatment of depression or anxiety, a compound of the present invention may be used in conjunction with other anti-depressant or anti-anxiety agents.

Suitable classes of anti-depressant agents include norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs), reversible inhibitors of monoamine oxidase (RIMAs), serotonin and noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs), corticotropin releasing factor (CRF) antagonists, α -adrenoreceptor antagonists, neurokinin-1 receptor antagonists and atypical anti-depressants.

Suitable norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors include tertiary amine tricyclics and secondary amine tricyclics. Suitable examples of tertiary amine tricyclics include: amitriptyline, clomipramine, doxepin, imipramine and trimipramine, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. Suitable examples of secondary amine tricyclics include: amoxapine, desipramine, maprotiline, nortriptyline and protriptyline, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Suitable selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors include: fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, paroxetine, imipramine and sertraline, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Suitable monoamine oxidase inhibitors include: isocarboxazid, phenelzine, tranylcypromine and selegiline, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Suitable reversible inhibitors of monoamine oxidase include: moclobemide, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Suitable serotonin and noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors of use in the present invention include: venlafaxine, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Suitable CRF antagonists include those compounds described in International Patent Specification Nos. WO 94/13643, 94/13644, 94/13661, 94/13676 and 94/13677. Still further, neurokinin-1 (NK-1) receptor antagonists may be favorably employed with the CB1 receptor modulators of the present invention. NK-1 receptor antagonists of use in the present invention are fully described in the art. Specific neurokinin-1 receptor antagonists of use in the present invention include: ($\pm$)-(2R3R,2S3S)-N-{[2-cyclopropoxy-5-(trifluoromethoxy)-phenyl]methyl}-2-phenylpiperidin-3-amine; 2-(R)-(1-(R)-(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)ethoxy)-3-(S)-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(3-(5-oxo-1*H*,4*H*-1,2,4-triazolo)methyl)morpholine; aperpitant; CJ17493; GW597599; GW679769; R673; RO67319; R1124; R1204; SSR146977; SSR240600; T-2328; and T2763.; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Suitable atypical anti-depressants include: bupropion, lithium, nefazodone, trazodone and

viloxazine, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Suitable classes of anti-anxiety agents include benzodiazepines and 5-HT_{1A} agonists or antagonists, especially 5-HT_{1A} partial agonists, and corticotropin releasing factor (CRF) antagonists. Suitable benzodiazepines include: alprazolam, chlordiazepoxide, clonazepam, chlorazepate, diazepam, halazepam, lorazepam, oxazepam and prazepam, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. Suitable 5-HT_{1A} receptor agonists or antagonists include, in particular, the 5-HT_{1A} receptor partial agonists buspirone, flesinoxan, gepirone and ipsapirone, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. Suitable corticotropin releasing factor (CRF) antagonists include those previously discussed herein.

As used herein, the term "substance abuse disorders" includes substance dependence or abuse with or without physiological dependence. The substances associated with these disorders are: alcohol, amphetamines (or amphetamine-like substances), caffeine, cannabis, cocaine, hallucinogens, inhalants, marijuana, nicotine, opioids, phencyclidine (or phencyclidine-like compounds), sedative-hypnotics or benzodiazepines, and other (or unknown) substances and combinations of all of the above.

In particular, the term "substance abuse disorders" includes drug withdrawal disorders such as alcohol withdrawal with or without perceptual disturbances; alcohol withdrawal delirium; amphetamine withdrawal; cocaine withdrawal; nicotine withdrawal; opioid withdrawal; sedative, hypnotic or anxiolytic withdrawal with or without perceptual disturbances; sedative, hypnotic or anxiolytic withdrawal delirium; and withdrawal symptoms due to other substances. It will be appreciated that reference to treatment of nicotine withdrawal includes the treatment of symptoms associated with smoking cessation.

Other "substance abuse disorders" include substance-induced anxiety disorder with onset during withdrawal; substance-induced mood disorder with onset during withdrawal; and substance-induced sleep disorder with onset during withdrawal.

In particular, compounds of structural formula I are useful for aiding in stopping consumption of tobacco and are useful in treating nicotine dependence and nicotine withdrawal. The compounds of formula I produce in consumers of nicotine, such as tobacco smokers, a total or partial abstinence from smoking. Further, withdrawal symptoms are lessened and the weight gain that generally accompanies quitting tobacco consumption is reduced or nonexistent. For smoking cessation, the compound of form I may be used in combination with a nicotine agonist or a partial nicotine agonist, including varenicline and selective alpha-4 beta 2 nicotinic partial agonists such as SSR 591813, or a monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI), or another active ingredient demonstrating efficacy in aiding cessation of tobacco consumption; for example, an antidepressant such as bupropion, doxepine, ornortriptyline; or an anxiolytic such as buspirone or clonidine.

It will be appreciated that a combination of a conventional antipsychotic drug with a CB1

receptor modulator may provide an enhanced effect in the treatment of mania. Such a combination would be expected to provide for a rapid onset of action to treat a manic episode thereby enabling prescription on an "as needed basis". Furthermore, such a combination may enable a lower dose of the antipsychotic agent to be used without compromising the efficacy of the antipsychotic agent, thereby minimizing the risk of adverse side-effects. A yet further advantage of such a combination is that, due to the action of the CB1 receptor modulator, adverse side-effects caused by the antipsychotic agent such as acute dystonias, dyskinesias, akathisia and tremor may be reduced or prevented.

Thus, according to a further aspect of the present invention there is provided the use of a CB1 receptor modulator and an antipsychotic agent for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of mania.

The present invention also provides a method for the treatment or prevention of mania, which method comprises administration to a patient in need of such treatment or at risk of developing mania of an amount of a CB1 receptor modulator and an amount of an antipsychotic agent, such that together they give effective relief.

In a further aspect of the present invention, there is provided a pharmaceutical composition comprising a CB1 receptor modulator and an antipsychotic agent, together with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient, wherein the CB1 receptor modulator and the antipsychotic agent may be present as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use for the treatment or prevention of mania. Such combined preparations may be, for example, in the form of a twin pack.

In a further or alternative aspect of the present invention, there is therefore provided a product comprising a CB1 receptor modulator and an antipsychotic agent as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in the treatment or prevention of mania.

It will be appreciated that when using a combination of the present invention, the CB1 receptor modulator and the antipsychotic agent may be in the same pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and therefore administered simultaneously. They may be in separate pharmaceutical carriers such as conventional oral dosage forms which are taken simultaneously. The term "combination" also refers to the case where the compounds are provided in separate dosage forms and are administered sequentially. Therefore, by way of example, the antipsychotic agent may be administered as a tablet and then, within a reasonable period of time, the CB1 receptor modulator may be administered either as an oral dosage form such as a tablet or a fast-dissolving oral dosage form. By a "fast-dissolving oral formulation" is meant, an oral delivery form which when placed on the tongue of a patient, dissolves within about 10 seconds.

Included within the scope of the present invention is the use of CB1 receptor modulators in combination with an antipsychotic agent in the treatment or prevention of hypomania.

It will be appreciated that a combination of a conventional antipsychotic drug with a CB1

receptor modulator may provide an enhanced effect in the treatment of schizophrenic disorders. Such a combination would be expected to provide for a rapid onset of action to treat schizophrenic symptoms thereby enabling prescription on an "as needed basis". Furthermore, such a combination may enable a lower dose of the CNS agent to be used without compromising the efficacy of the antipsychotic agent, thereby minimizing the risk of adverse side-effects. A yet further advantage of such a combination is that, due to the action of the CB1 receptor modulator, adverse side-effects caused by the antipsychotic agent such as acute dystonias, dyskinesias, akathisia and tremor may be reduced or prevented.

As used herein, the term "schizophrenic disorders" includes paranoid, disorganized, catatonic, undifferentiated and residual schizophrenia; schizophreniform disorder; schizoaffective disorder; delusional disorder; brief psychotic disorder; shared psychotic disorder; substance-induced psychotic disorder; and psychotic disorder not otherwise specified.

Other conditions commonly associated with schizophrenic disorders include self-injurious behavior (e.g. Lesch-Nyhan syndrome) and suicidal gestures.

Suitable antipsychotic agents of use in combination with a CB1 receptor modulator include the phenothiazine, thioxanthene, heterocyclic dibenzazepine, butyrophenone, diphenylbutylpiperidine and indolone classes of antipsychotic agent. Suitable examples of phenothiazines include chlorpromazine, mesoridazine, thioridazine, acetophenazine, fluphenazine, perphenazine and trifluoperazine. Suitable examples of thioxanthenes include chlorprothixene and thiothixene. Suitable examples of dibenzazepines include clozapine and olanzapine. An example of a butyrophenone is haloperidol. An example of a diphenylbutylpiperidine is pimozide. An example of an indolone is molindolone. Other antipsychotic agents include loxapine, sulpiride and risperidone. It will be appreciated that the antipsychotic agents when used in combination with a CB1 receptor modulator may be in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, for example, chlorpromazine hydrochloride, mesoridazine besylate, thioridazine hydrochloride, acetophenazine maleate, fluphenazine hydrochloride, flurphenazine enathate, fluphenazine decanoate, trifluoperazine hydrochloride, thiothixene hydrochloride, haloperidol decanoate, loxapine succinate and molindone hydrochloride. Perphenazine, chlorprothixene, clozapine, olanzapine, haloperidol, pimozide and risperidone are commonly used in a non-salt form.

Other classes of antipsychotic agent of use in combination with a CB1 receptor modulator include dopamine receptor antagonists, especially D2, D3 and D4 dopamine receptor antagonists, and muscarinic m1 receptor agonists. An example of a D3 dopamine receptor antagonist is the compound PNU-99194A. An example of a D4 dopamine receptor antagonist is PNU-101387. An example of a muscarinic m1 receptor agonist is xanomeline.

Another class of antipsychotic agent of use in combination with a CB1 receptor modulator is the 5-HT_{2A} receptor antagonists, examples of which include MDL100907 and

fananserin. Also of use in combination with a CB1 receptor modulator are the serotonin dopamine antagonists (SDAs) which are believed to combine 5-HT_{2A} and dopamine receptor antagonist activity, examples of which include olanzapine and ziperastidone.

Still further, NK-1 receptor antagonists may be favorably employed with the CB1 receptor modulators of the present invention. Preferred NK-1 receptor antagonists for use in the present invention are selected from the classes of compounds described previously.

It will be appreciated that a combination of a conventional anti-asthmatic drug with a CB1 receptor modulator may provide an enhanced effect in the treatment of asthma, and may be used for the treatment or prevention of asthma, which method comprises administration to a patient in need of such treatment an amount of a compound of the present invention and an amount of an anti-asthmatic agent, such that together they give effective relief.

Suitable anti-asthmatic agents of use in combination with a compound of the present invention include, but are not limited to: (a) VLA-4 antagonists such as natalizumab and the compounds described in US 5,510,332, WO97/03094, WO97/02289, WO96/40781, WO96/22966, WO96/20216, WO96/01644, WO96/06108, WO95/15973 and WO96/31206; (b) steroids and corticosteroids such as beclomethasone, methylprednisolone, betamethasone, prednisone, dexamethasone, and hydrocortisone; (c) antihistamines (H₁-histamine antagonists) such as brompheniramine, chlorpheniramine, dexchlorpheniramine, triprolidine, clemastine, diphenhydramine, diphenylpyraline, tripeleminamine, hydroxyzine, methdilazine, promethazine, trimeprazine, azatadine, cyproheptadine, antazoline, pheniramine pyrilamine, astemizole, terfenadine, loratadine, desloratadine, cetirizine, fexofenadine, descarboethoxyloratadine, and the like; (d) non-steroidal anti-asthmatics including β ₂-agonists (such as terbutaline, metaproterenol, fenoterol, isoetharine, albuterol, bitolterol, salmeterol, epinephrine, and pirbuterol), theophylline, cromolyn sodium, atropine, ipratropium bromide, leukotriene antagonists (such as zafirlukast, montelukast, pranlukast, iralukast, pobilukast, and SKB-106,203), and leukotriene biosynthesis inhibitors (such as zileuton and BAY-1005); (e) anti-cholinergic agents including muscarinic antagonists (such as ipratropium bromide and atropine); and (f) antagonists of the chemokine receptors, especially CCR-3; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

It will be appreciated that a combination of a conventional anti-constipation drug with a CB1 receptor modulator may provide an enhanced effect in the treatment of constipation or chronic intestinal pseudo-obstruction, and for use for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of constipation or chronic intestinal pseudo-obstruction.

The present invention also provides a method for the treatment or prevention of constipation, which method comprises administration to a patient in need of such treatment an amount of a compound of the present invention and an amount of an anti-constipation agent, such that together they give effective relief.

Suitable anti-constipation agents of use in combination with a compound of the present

invention include, but are not limited to, osmotic agents, laxatives and detergent laxatives (or wetting agents), bulking agents, and stimulants; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. A particularly suitable class of osmotic agents include, but are not limited to sorbitol, lactulose, polyethylene glycol, magnesium, phosphate, and sulfate; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. A particularly suitable class of laxatives and detergent laxatives, include, but are not limited to, magnesium, and docusate sodium; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. A particularly suitable class of bulking agents include, but are not limited to, psyllium, methylcellulose, and calcium polycarbophil; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. A particularly suitable class of stimulants include, but are not limited to, anthroquinones, and phenolphthalein; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

It will be appreciated that a combination of a conventional anti-cirrhosis drug with a CB1 receptor modulator may provide an enhanced effect in the treatment or prevention of cirrhosis of the liver, and for use for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of cirrhosis of the liver, as well as non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) and non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH).

The present invention also provides a method for the treatment or prevention of cirrhosis of the liver, which method comprises administration to a patient in need of such treatment an amount of a compound of the present invention and an anti-cirrhosis agent, such that together they give effective relief.

Suitable anti-cirrhosis agents of use in combination with a compound of the present invention include, but are not limited to, corticosteroids, penicillamine, colchicine, interferon- γ , 2-oxoglutarate analogs, prostaglandin analogs, and other anti-inflammatory drugs and antimetabolites such as azathioprine, methotrexate, leflunamide, indomethacin, naproxen, and 6-mercaptopurine; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

The method of treatment of this invention comprises a method of modulating the CB1 receptor and treating CB1 receptor mediated diseases by administering to a patient in need of such treatment a non-toxic therapeutically effective amount of a compound of this invention that selectively antagonizes the CB1 receptor in preference to the other CB or G-protein coupled receptors.

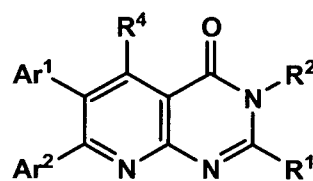
The term "therapeutically effective amount" means the amount the compound of structural formula I that will elicit the biological or medical response of a tissue, system, animal or human that is being sought by the researcher, veterinarian, medical doctor or other clinician, which includes alleviation of the symptoms of the disorder being treated. The novel methods of treatment of this invention are for disorders known to those skilled in the art. The term "mammal" includes humans, and companion animals such as dogs and cats.

The weight ratio of the compound of the Formula I to the second active ingredient may be varied and will depend upon the effective dose of each ingredient. Generally, an effective dose

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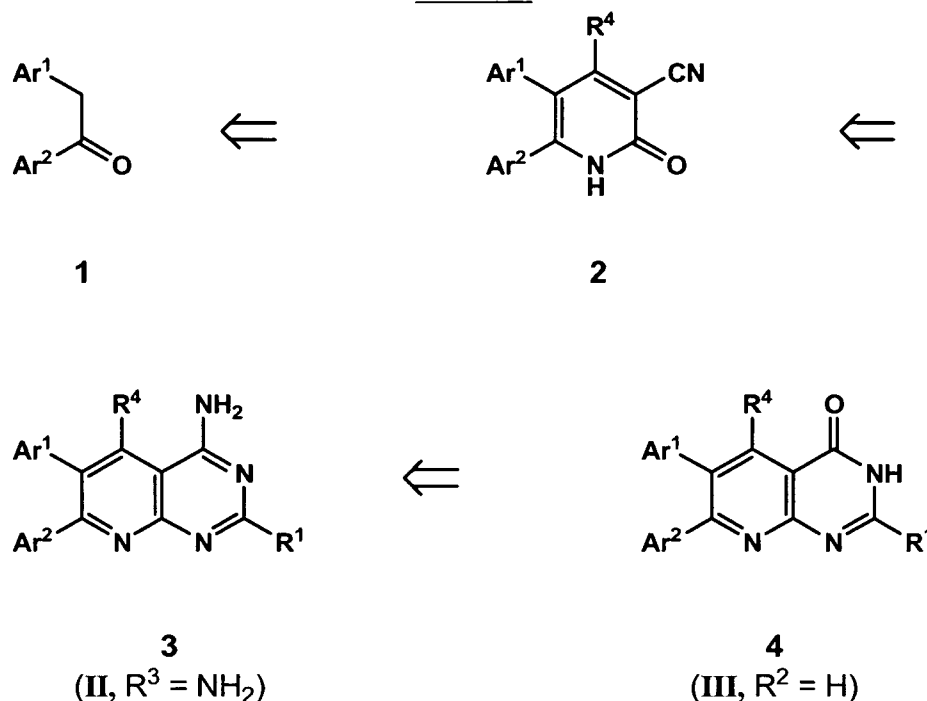


III

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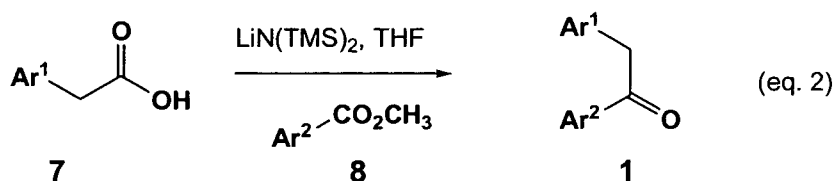
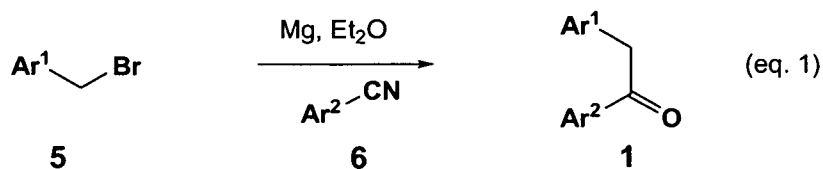
illustrate the preferred synthetic methods for the preparation of the title compounds in the forward sense.

Scheme 1



1,2-Diarylethanones of general formula 1 may be available commercially or they can be synthesized using one of several methods known in the art of organic synthesis. Reaction Scheme 2 illustrates two methods for the synthesis of the 1,2-diarylethanones of general formula 1. In the first example (equation 1), a substituted arylmethyl bromide of general formula 5 is converted to a Grignard reagent with magnesium metal in a solvent such as THF at a temperature between room temperature and the refluxing temperature of the solvent. The resulting Grignard reagent is then added to a substituted aryl nitrile of general formula 6. Acidic hydrolysis of the reaction mixture followed by extraction of the organic product affords a 1,2-diarylethanone of general formula 1 as shown. An alternative synthesis of 1,2-diarylethanones 1 which is preferred when either of the aryl groups is optionally substituted with functional groups that are reactive with Grignard reagents is shown at the bottom of reaction Scheme 2 (equation 2). Here a substituted arylacetic acid of general formula 7 is reacted at low temperature (-78° to -50°C) with two equivalents of a strong base such as lithium bis(trimethylsilylamide) in an aprotic solvent such as THF. This doubly deprotonates the arylacetic acid 6 and generates a dianion which undergoes a Dieckmann reaction when the substituted arylcarboxylate ester of general formula 8 is added. In this modification of the Dieckmann reaction, the intermediate β -keto acid smoothly decarboxylates and a 1,2-diarylethanone of general formula 1 is produced.

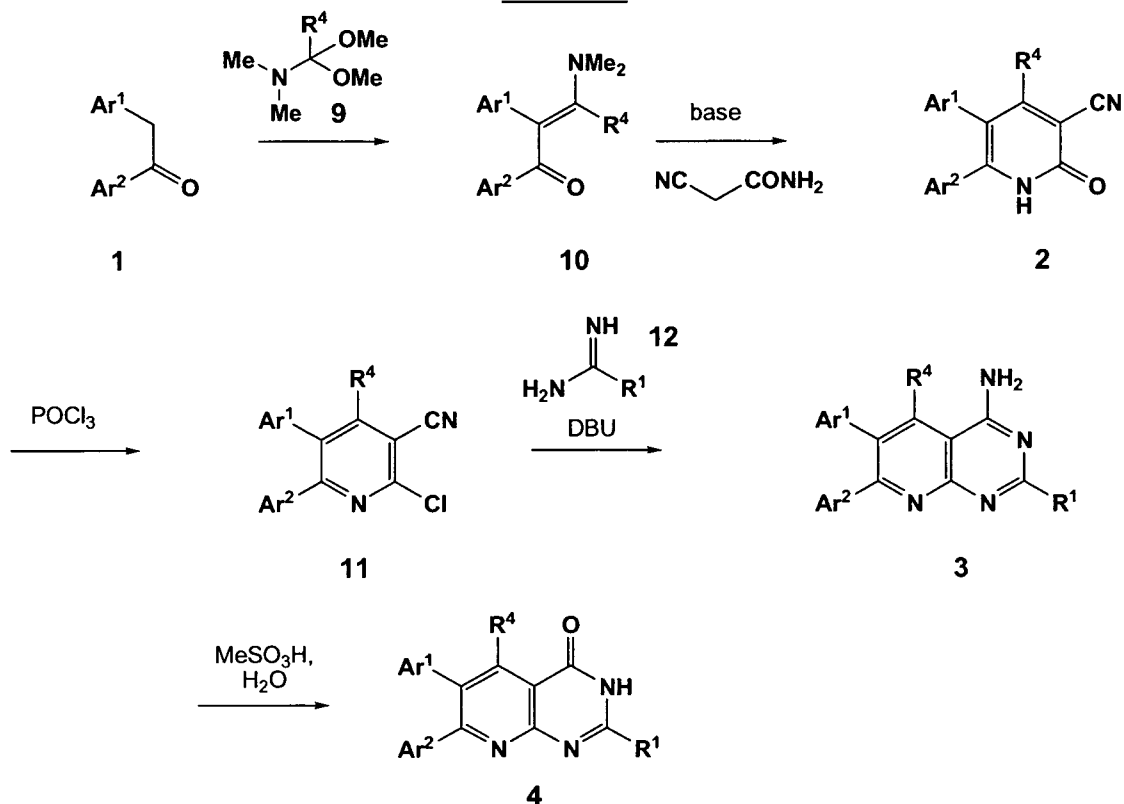
Scheme 2



Reaction Scheme 3 illustrates the method for the conversion of the 1,2-diarylethanone of general formula 1 into the 4-aminopyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidines of general formula 3 and into the pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4(3*H*)-ones of general formula 4. The 1,2-diarylethanone of general formula 1 is first converted to a vinylogous amide of general formula 10 by reaction with *N,N*-dimethylformamide dimethylacetal 9 optionally substituted with the R⁴ substituent as shown. The condensation reaction is conducted using the DMF acetal as the reaction solvent or with an added polar aprotic solvent such as DMF, DMA or NMP at an elevated temperature, typically between room temperature and 150°C, and the vinylogous amide 10 is produced as a mixture of *E* and *Z* diastereoisomers. In the next step of this sequence, the vinylogous amide 10 is condensed with cyanoacetamide to afford the 3-cyano-2-pyridone of general formula 2. The reaction is usually conducted in a polar aprotic solvent such as DMF in the presence of a strong base such as an alkali metal hydride or alkoxide. The 3-cyano-2-pyridone of general formula 2 is then converted to the 2-chloro-3-cyanopyridine derivative of general formula 11 using a chlorinating agent such as phosphorus oxychloride. This reaction is usually conducted at an elevated temperature, for instance between 80°C and 120°C, and using several equivalents of the phosphorus oxychloride in an inert solvent such as toluene, xylene or the like. Alternatively the reaction may be conducted in neat phosphorus oxychloride at a similar temperature range. The resulting 2-chloro-3-cyanopyridine derivative of general formula 11 is then converted to a substituted 4-aminopyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine of general formula 3 by reaction with a substituted amidine of general formula 12. This reaction is typically conducted in a polar aprotic solvent such as DMA, NMP or the like, at an elevated temperature, for instance between 80 to 150°C and in the presence of a base such as DBU. Amidines of general formula 12 are frequently obtained as salts such as hydrochloride salts, and in those cases an excess of the base (e.g. DBU) is employed in the reaction. After the addition of the amidine 12 to the 2-chloro-3-cyanopyridine derivative 11 is complete, the product 3 is isolated by partitioning the reaction mixture between water and an organic solvent. The organic extracts are separated, dried and the organic solvent is

removed under reduced pressure to afford the product **3** which can be further purified by crystallization or preparative chromatography. However when it is desired to prepare a 4-aminopyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4(3*H*)-one derivative of general formula **4**, the crude product from this reaction after the extraction step is then subjected to hydrolysis. The hydrolysis of compounds of general formula **3** is conducted using a strong acid such as methanesulfonic acid in the presence of water. If desired, ethanol or another suitable co-solvent may be added, and the hydrolysis is typically conducted at an elevated temperature, for instance between 80 and 150°C, for a period of about 0.5-3 hours.

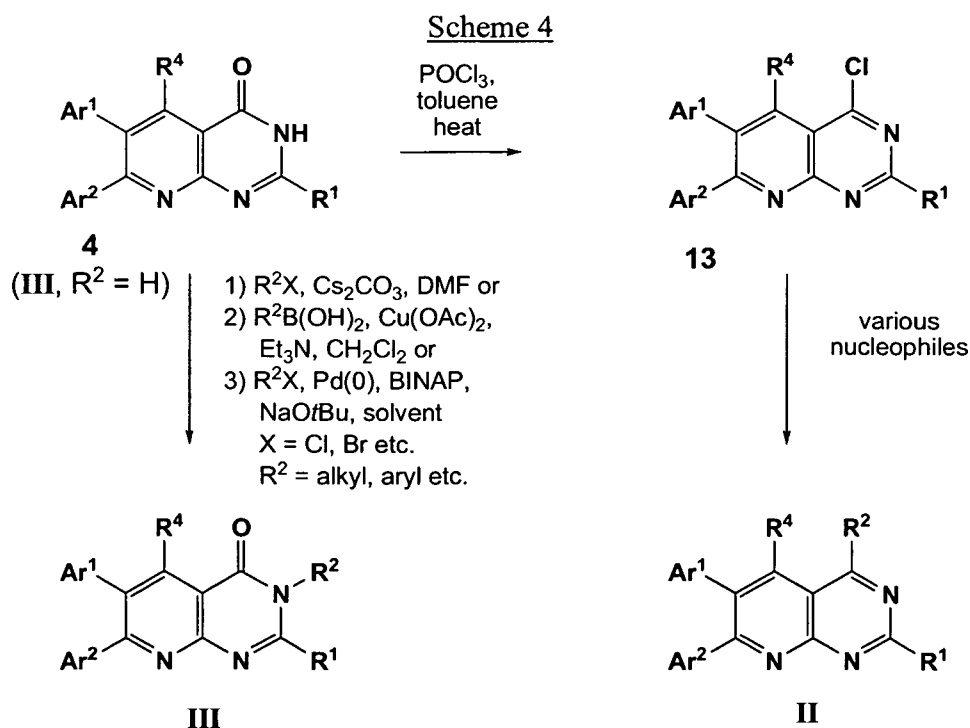
Scheme 3



Reaction Scheme 4 illustrates several methods for the final stage of the synthesis of the title compounds of general formula **II** and **III**. In this scheme, the substituted pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4(3*H*)-one of general formula **4** may be converted to a 4-chloropyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine derivative of general formula **13** by reaction with a suitable chlorinating reagent such as phosphorus oxychloride. This reaction is also usually conducted at an elevated temperature, for instance between 80°C and 120°C, using several equivalents of the phosphorus oxychloride in an inert solvent such as toluene, xylene or the like. Alternatively the reaction may also be conducted in neat phosphorus oxychloride at a similar temperature range. The resulting 4-chloropyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine derivatives of general formula **13** may then be reacted with a variety of reagents in nucleophilic aromatic substitution reactions to afford the 4-substituted pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidines of general formula **II** wherein the R² substituent derives from the nucleophilic reagent selected. For example, reaction of compounds of general formula **13** with

alcohols, phenols or thiols will produce compounds of general formula **II** wherein the R^2 substituent is an ether or thioether. Similarly, reaction of compounds of general formula **13** with primary or secondary amines will produce compounds of general formula **II** wherein the R^2 substituent is a substituted amino group. The 4-chloropyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine derivatives of general formula **13** also readily undergo palladium-catalyzed cross coupling reactions such as the Suzuki, Stille, Sonagashira reactions and other similar palladium-catalyzed cross coupling reactions known in organic synthesis. Particularly useful examples include the palladium-catalyzed cyanation, alkoxycarbonylation and aminocarbonylation reactions which afford derivatives with R^2 substituents that are active CB1 inverse agonists or which are versatile substituents for further synthetic transformations.

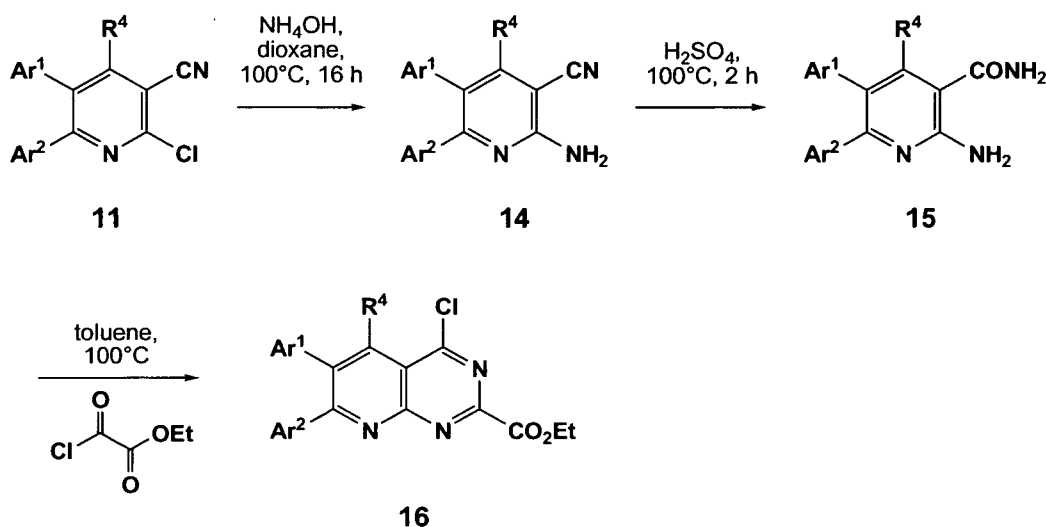
Reaction Scheme 4 also illustrates synthetic transformations of compounds of general formula **III** which introduces a non-hydrogen R^2 substituent. Compounds of general formula **4** may be subjected to alkylation reactions with various electrophilic reagents such as alkyl halides and the like under basic conditions to incorporate new R^2 substituents. Under these conditions it is possible to obtain both *N*- and *O*-alkylated products and in these cases they may be separated by chromatographic methods. Alternatively, the nitrogen atom at the 3-position of the pyrimidine ring may be *N*-arylated using methods such as the copper-mediated coupling of arylboronic acids (Chan, D.M.T.; Monaco, K.L.; Wang, R.-P.; Winters, M.P. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1998**, 39, 2933-2936) or the palladium-catalyzed coupling of aryl halides (see Muci, A.R. Buchwald, S.L. *Topics in Current Chemistry* **2002**, 219 (Cross-Coupling reactions), 131-209).



Reaction Scheme 5 illustrates an alternative method for the preparation of pyrido-[2,3-*d*]pyrimidines of general formula **II** wherein the R^1 substituent is an ester group. In this

process, the 2-chloro-3-cyanopyridine derivative of general formula **11** is first reacted with ammonium hydroxide at elevated temperature in an inert solvent such as dioxane to afford the 2-amino-3-cyanopyridine derivative of general formula **14**. The cyano group of the compound of general formula **14** is then hydrolyzed with sulfuric acid at an elevated temperature to afford the substituted 2-aminonicotinamide of general formula **15**. Finally, reaction of the substituted 2-aminonicotinamide of general formula **15** with ethyl 2-chlorooxoacetate in a solvent such as toluene at elevated temperature affords the substituted ethyl 4-chloropyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine-2-carboxylate of general formula **16**. Compounds of general formula **16** are versatile intermediates and can be used in a variety of additional synthetic transformations. For instance, the 4-chloro substituent readily undergoes the nucleophilic displacement reactions and the palladium-catalyzed cross coupling reactions described in reaction Scheme 4 for intermediate **13**. Furthermore, the ester group at the 2-position of the compounds of general formula **16** may be converted into other functional groups which are within the scope of this invention. For example, the ester group may be hydrolyzed to a carboxylic acid and then converted to an amide.

Scheme 5



It is to be recognized that the compounds of general formulae **II** and **III** described above may be subjected to further synthetic modification to afford additional derivatives which are within the scope of the present invention. For instance, halo substituents on the aromatic rings at the 6- and 7-positions of the compounds of general formulae **II** and **III**, may be employed in palladium-catalyzed cross coupling reactions. Numerous palladium catalyzed cross coupling reactions are well known in organic synthesis and are routinely employed to replace halo substituents with a variety of carbon bonded substituent groups including alkyl, vinyl, aryl, cyano and the like. Palladium catalyzed cross coupling reactions that are also well known in the literature of organic chemistry can replace halo substituents with non carbon atom substituents. For instance, palladium-catalyzed cross coupling reactions described by Buchwald can be

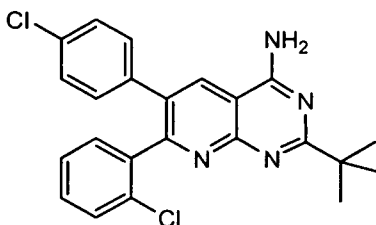
employed to introduce substituted amino or substituted thio groups. Furthermore, the palladium-catalyzed cross coupling reactions of halo aromatic compounds can be used to prepare organoboron compounds which can be utilized in further cross coupling reactions or the organoboron derivatives may be oxidized under mild conditions to afford phenols.

In order to illustrate the invention, the following examples are included. These examples do not limit the invention. They are only meant to suggest a method of reducing the invention to practice. Those skilled in the art may find other methods of practicing the invention which are readily apparent to them. However, those methods are also deemed to be within the scope of this invention.

General Procedures

Reactions sensitive to moisture or air were performed under nitrogen or argon using anhydrous solvents and reagents. The progress of reactions was determined by either analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) performed with E. Merck precoated TLC plates, silica gel 60F-254, layer thickness 0.25 mm or liquid chromatography-mass spectrum (LC-MS). Mass analysis was performed on a Waters Micromass[®] ZQ[™] with electrospray ionization in positive ion detection mode. High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) was conducted on an Agilent 1100 series HPLC on Waters C18 XTerra 3.5 μ m 3.0 x50 mm column with gradient 10:90-100 v/v CH₃CN/H₂O + v 0.05 % TFA over 3.75 min then hold at 100 CH₃CN + v 0.05 % TFA for 1.75 min; flow rate 1.0 mL/min, UV wavelength 254 nm). Concentration of solutions was carried out on a rotary evaporator under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography was performed using a Biotage Flash Chromatography apparatus (Dyax Corp.) on silica gel (32-63 μ m, 60 Å pore size) in pre-packed cartridges. Abbreviations: acetic acid (AcOH), aqueous (aq), 2,2'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl (BINAP), (benzotriazol-1-yloxy)tripyrrolidino-phosphonium hexafluorophosphate (PyBOP), 1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene (dppf), ethyl acetate (EtOAc), diethyl ether (ether or Et₂O), *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (DIEA), *N,N*-dimethylacetamide (DMA), ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (DME), *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF), 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU), 4-*N,N*-dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP), *N*-bromosuccinimide (NBS), triethylamine (NEt₃), azobisisobutyronitrile (AIBN), dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (HOBT or HOBt), 1-ethyl-3-(3'-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (EDAC), methylene chloride (CH₂Cl₂), methyl cyanide (MeCN), methanol (MeOH), minute or minutes (min), *N*-methylmorpholine-*N*-oxide (NMO), 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone (NMP), gram(s) (g), hour(s) (h or hr), microliter(s) (μ L), milligram(s) (mg), milliliter(s) (mL), millimole (mmol), mass spectrum (ms or MS), 2-propanol (IPA), retention time (R_t), room temperature (rt or RT), saturated aq sodium chloride solution (brine), triethyl amine (TEA), trifluoroacetic acid (TFA), tetrahydrofuran (THF), and minute(s) (min).

Example 1



2-Tert-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-amine.

Step A: 1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-(dimethylamino)prop-2-en-1-one. To 1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethanone (13.2 g, 49.8 mmol) in 100 mL of DMF was added

5 *N,N*-dimethylformamide dimethyl acetal (23.8 g). The mixture was stirred at 75°C for 16 h. The solution was concentrated and used without further purification in the next step.

Step B: 6-(2-Chlorophenyl)-5-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-oxo-1,2-dihydropyridine-3-carbonitrile. A solution of all the product from Step A in DMF (80 mL), methanol (4.4 mL) and containing cyanoacetamide (4.61 g, 54.8 mmol) was transferred by cannula into a flask containing a

10 suspension of NaH (4.98 g, 124.5 mmol, 60% dispersion in mineral oil, freed of excess oil by washing with hexane just prior to use) in DMF (40 mL). The solution was heated to 95°C for 2.5 h then concentrated. The resulting residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate, washed with 10% aq NaHSO₄, water and then concentrated to give a solid. The solid was suspended in warm ethanol and then cooled, and the title compound was subsequently isolated by filtration and drying *in vacuo*.

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Step C: 2-Chloro-6-(2-chlorophenyl)-5-(4-chlorophenyl)pyridine-3-carbonitrile. To the product of Step B (1.5 g, 4.40 mmol) was added POCl₃ (5 mL). The reaction was heated to 100°C for 17 h. After cooling to room temperature the excess POCl₃ was removed *in vacuo* before the residue was dissolved in EtOAc and washed with saturated aq NaHCO₃ solution. The solution was

20 concentrated and purified *via* flash chromatography on silica gel by elution with 10% EtOAc in hexane to afford the product. HPLC/MS: 358.9 (M+1), 360.9 (M+3); R_t = 4.07 min.

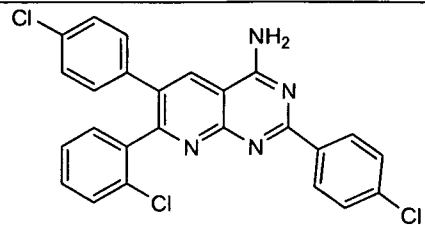
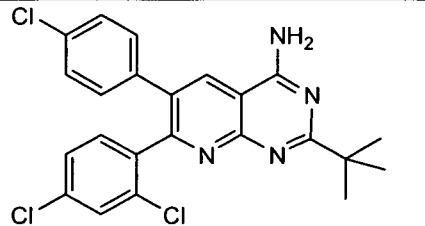
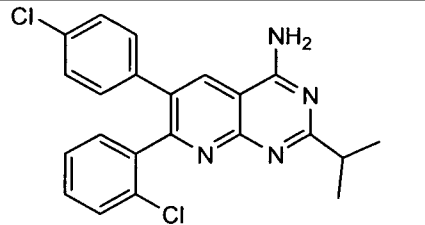
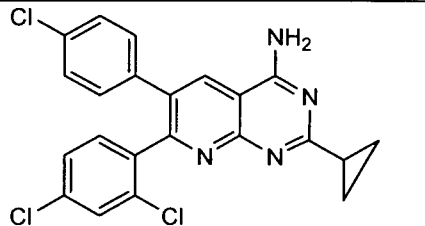
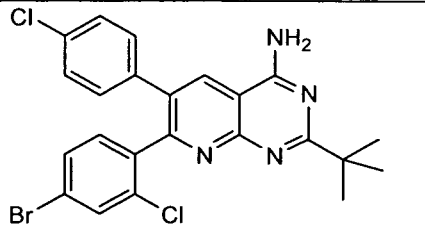
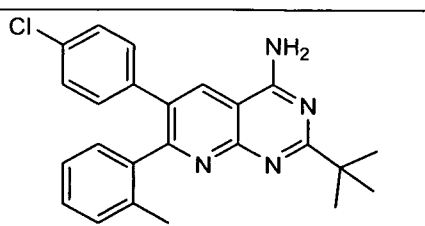
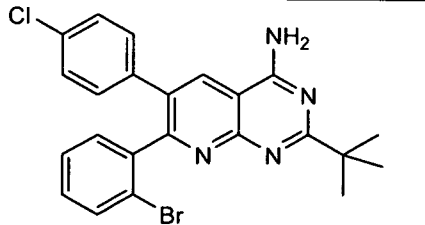
Step D: 2-Tert-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-amine.

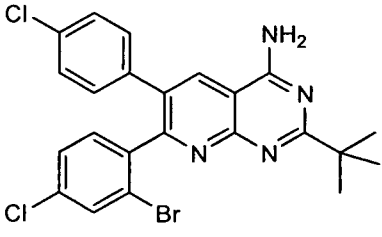
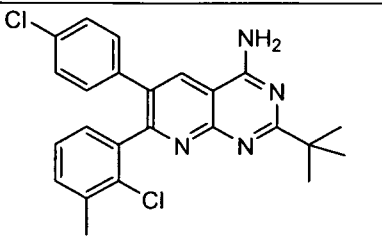
An 80 mL CEM corporation Discover microwave tube was charged with the product of Step C (3.1 g, 8.62 mmol), 2,2-dimethylpropanimidamide hydrochloride (1.766 g, 12.93 mmol), DMF (15 mL) and DBU (2.21 mL, 14.7 mmol). The tube was sealed and heated (with air cooling) to 130 °C for 25 min. The reaction was cooled and diluted with EtOAc (250 mL) and MeOH (8 mL). The solution was washed with brine and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel by gradient elution with 0-15% EtOAc in CH₂Cl₂ to afford the title compound. HPLC/MS: 423.1 (M+1), 425.1 (M+3); R_t = 3.06 min.

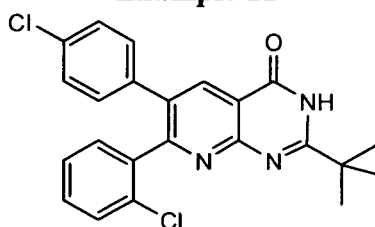
25

30 Using procedures similar to that described in Example 1, and the appropriate starting materials, the following compounds were prepared.

Example	Name	HPLC /MS <i>m/z</i> (M+1)	Structure
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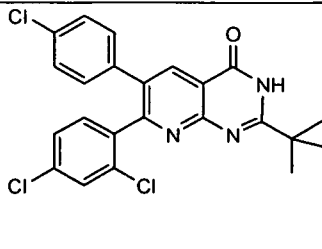
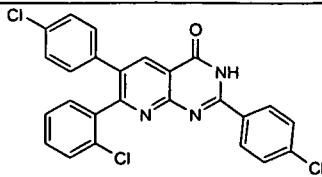
		m/z (M+3) R_t (min)	
Example 2	7-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2,6-bis(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4-amine	477.0 479.0 3.74	
Example 3	2-Tert-butyl-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-7-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4-amine	457.0 459.0 3.51	
Example 4	7-(2-Chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-isopropylpyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4-amine	409.1 411.1 3.30	
Example 5	6-(4-Chlorophenyl)-2-cyclopropyl-7-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4-amine	441.0 443.0 3.47	
Example 6	7-(4-Bromo-2-chlorophenyl)-2-tert-butyl-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4-amine	500.9 502.9 3.13	
Example 7	2-Tert-butyl-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-7-(2-methylphenyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4-amine	403.0 405.1 3.09	
Example 8	7-(2-Bromophenyl)-2-tert-butyl-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4-amine	467.0 469.0 3.06	

Example 9	7-(2-Bromo-4-chlorophenyl)-2- <i>tert</i> -butyl-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4-amine	500.9 503.0 3.20	
Example 10	2- <i>Tert</i> -butyl-7-(2-chloro-3-methylphenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4-amine	437.1 439.1 3.13	

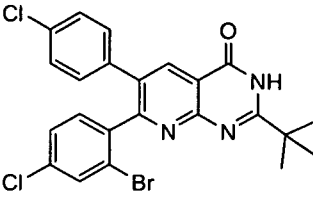
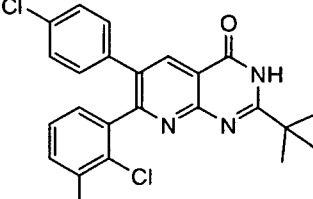
Example 112-*Tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4(3*H*)-one.

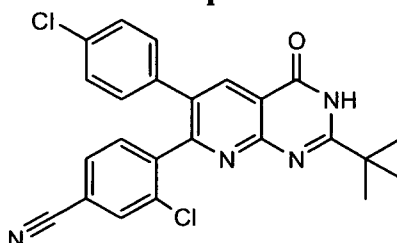
To the product of Example 1 Step D (2.05 g, 4.84 mmol) was added methanesulfonic acid (9 mL). The reaction was heated to 113 °C and then water (6 mL) was added. The reaction was stirred for an hour, and then cooled. The reaction was then diluted with EtOAc, washed with brine, saturated aq NaHCO₃, and brine again. The solution was dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated to afford the title compound. HPLC/MS: 424.1 (M+1), 426.1 (M+3); R_t = 4.04 min.

Using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 and Example 11, and the appropriate starting materials, the following compounds were prepared.

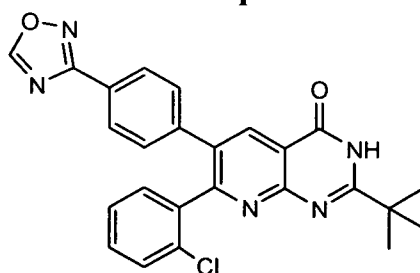
Example	Name	HPLC /MS <i>m/z</i> (M+1) <i>m/z</i> (M+3) R _t (min)	Structure
Example 12	2- <i>Tert</i> -butyl-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-7-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4(3 <i>H</i>)-one	458.1 460.0 4.16	
Example 13	7-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2,6-bis(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-	488.0 480.0 4.11	

	<i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4(3 <i>H</i>)-one		
Example 14	7-(2-Chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-isopropylpyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4(3 <i>H</i>)-one	410.1 412.1 3.86	
Example 15	6-(4-Chlorophenyl)-2-cyclopropyl-7-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4(3 <i>H</i>)-one	442.0 444.0 4.06	
Example 16	7-(2-Chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4(3 <i>H</i>)-one	426.1 428.0 3.72	
Example 17	7-(4-Bromo-2-chlorophenyl)-2- <i>tert</i> -butyl-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4(3 <i>H</i>)-one	501.9 503.9 3.93	
Example 18	7-(4-Bromo-2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-isopropylpyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4(3 <i>H</i>)-one	488.0 490.0 3.78	
Example 19	6-(4-Bromophenyl)-2- <i>tert</i> -butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4(3 <i>H</i>)-one	468.1 470.1 3.69	
Example 20	7-(2-Bromophenyl)-2- <i>tert</i> -butyl-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4(3 <i>H</i>)-one	468.1 470.1 3.65	

Example 21	7-(2-Bromo-4-chlorophenyl)-2- <i>tert</i> -butyl-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4(3 <i>H</i>)-one	502.0 504.0 3.87	
Example 22	2- <i>Tert</i> -butyl-7-(2-chloro-3-methylphenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4(3 <i>H</i>)-one	438.1 440.1 3.74	

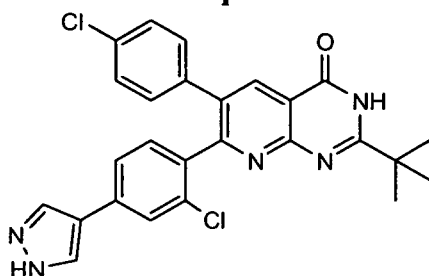
Example 23

4-[2-*Tert*-butyl-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-oxo-3,4-dihydropyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-7-yl]-3-chlorobenzonitrile. To the product of Example 17 (300 mg, 0.596 mmol) was added 18-crown-6 (236 mg, 0.894 mmol), potassium cyanide (97.0 mg, 1.49 mmol), tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)-palladium (0) (276 mg, 0.238 mmol) and 1,4-dioxane (6 mL). The flask was purged with N₂ for 2 min and then heated at 85 °C for about 7.5 h. The reaction was cooled to rt, diluted with EtOAc, washed with brine and concentrated. The resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel by gradient elution with 0-35% EtOAc in hexane to afford the title compound. HPLC/MS: 449.1 (M+1), 451.0 (M+3); R_t = 3.58 min.

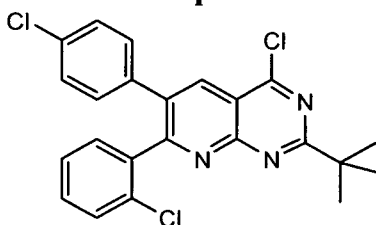
Example 24

2-*Tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-[4-(1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)phenyl]pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4(3*H*)-one. To the product of Example 71 (210 mg, 0.506 mmol) was added hydroxylamine hydrochloride (184 mg, 2.65 mmol), ethanol (8 mL), dioxane (3 mL) and NEt₃ (0.706 mL, 5.06 mmol). The reaction was heated to 85 °C for about 6 h and then concentrated. The resulting residue was diluted with xylenes (5 mL) and triethylorthoformate (1 mL), heated to about 120 °C for 40 min and then concentrated. The resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography

on silica gel by gradient elution with 0-100% EtOAc in hexane to afford the title compound. HPLC/MS: 458.1 (M+1), 460.1 (M+3); R_t = 3.37 min.

Example 25

- 5 2-Tert-butyl-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-7-[2-chloro-4-(1H-pyrazol-4-yl)phenyl]pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one. To the product of Example 17 (90 mg, 0.179 mmol) was added K_2CO_3 (74.2 mg, 0.537 mmol), *tert*-butyl 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxylate (79 mg, 0.268 mmol), tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (10.3 mg, 0.0089 mmol), 1,2-dimethoxyethane (0.9 mL), water (0.2 mL) and ethanol (0.4 mL) in a 10 mL reaction
- 10 tube of a CEM Corporation Discover 300 Watt microwave reactor. The tube was purged with nitrogen, capped and inserted into the microwave reactor and heated at 120 °C, 50 watts maximum power, for 2 min. The reaction was diluted with EtOAc, washed with brine and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel by gradient elution with 0-100% EtOAc in hexane to afford the title compound. HPLC/MS: 490.2 (M+1), 492.1
- 15 (M+3); R_t = 3.33 min.

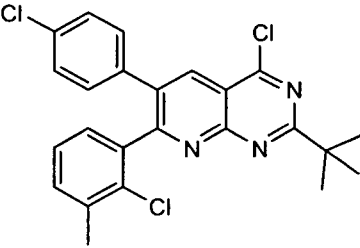
Example 262-Tert-butyl-4-chloro-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidine.

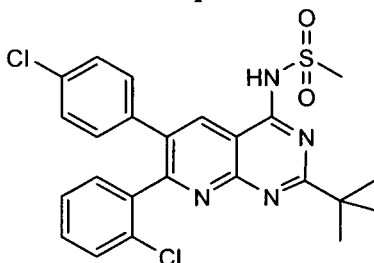
- To the product of Example 11 (1.90 g, 4.48 mmol) was added $POCl_3$ (3.43 g, 22.4 mmol) and toluene (15 mL). The reaction was heated to 108 °C for about 1 h. The reaction was diluted with EtOAc; then washed with: brine, saturated aq $NaHCO_3$, and brine again; and was concentrated. The resulting residue was purified *via* flash chromatography on silica gel by gradient elution with 0-25% EtOAc in hexane to afford the title compound. HPLC/MS: 442.1 (M+1), 444.0 (M+3); R_t = 4.67 min.

- 25 Using procedures similar to that described in Example 26, and the appropriate starting materials, the following compounds were prepared.

Example	Name	HPLC /MS m/z (M+1) m/z (M+3)	Structure
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		R _t (min)	
Example 27	7-(4-Bromo-2-chlorophenyl)-2- <i>tert</i> -butyl-4-chloro-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidine	519.9 521.9 4.56	
Example 28	7-(4-Bromo-2-chlorophenyl)-4-chloro-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-isopropylpyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidine	505.9 507.9 4.38	
Example 29	4-[2- <i>Tert</i> -butyl-4-chloro-7-(2-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-6-yl]benzonitrile	433.1 435.1 4.03	
Example 30	6-(4-Bromophenyl)-2- <i>tert</i> -butyl-4-chloro-7-(2-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidine	486.0 488.0 4.40	
Example 31	7-(2-Bromophenyl)-2- <i>tert</i> -butyl-4-chloro-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidine	486.0 488.0 4.36	
Example 32	7-(2-Bromo-4-chlorophenyl)-2- <i>tert</i> -butyl-4-chloro-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidine	519.9 521.9 4.49	

Example 33	2- <i>Tert</i> -butyl-4-chloro-7-(2-chloro-3-methylphenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidine	456.0 458.0 4.45	
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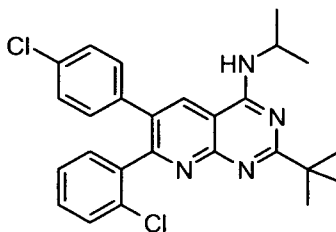
Example 34

N-[2-*Tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-

yl]methanesulfonamide. To the product of Example 26 (50.0 mg, 0.113 mmol) was added

methanesulfonamide (21.5 mg, 0.226 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (73.6 mg, 0.226 mmol) and DMF (1 mL).

The reaction was heated to 78 °C for 20 min. The reaction was diluted with EtOAc, washed with brine and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel by gradient elution with 0-42% EtOAc in hexane to afford the title compound. HPLC/MS: 501.0 (M+1), 503.0 (M+3); R_t = 4.02 min.

Example 35

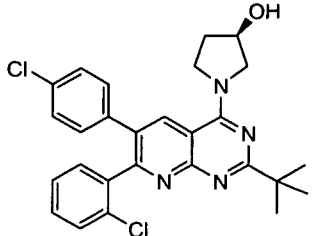
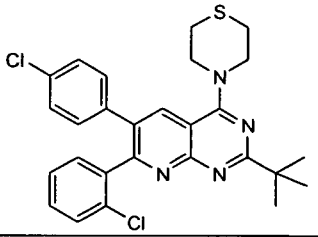
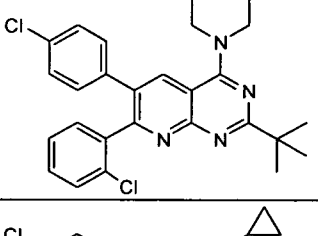
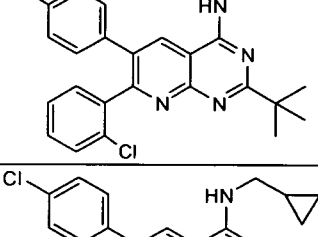
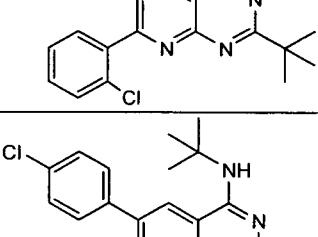
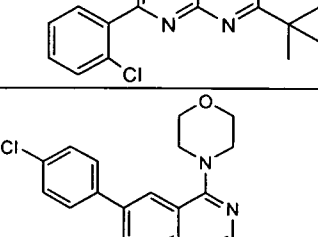
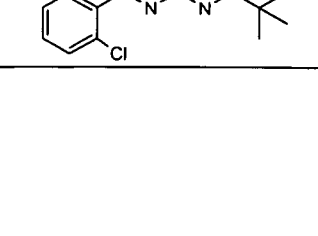
2-*Tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-N-isopropylpyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-amine

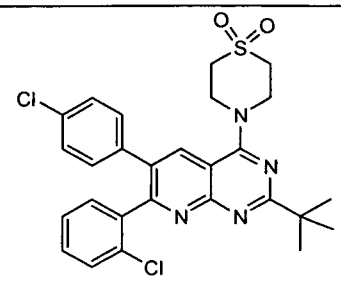
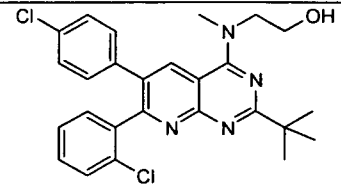
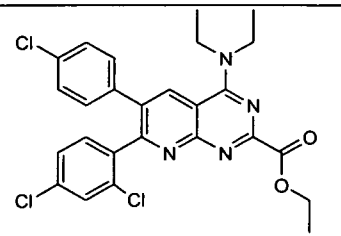
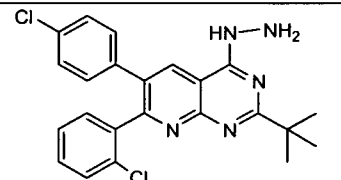
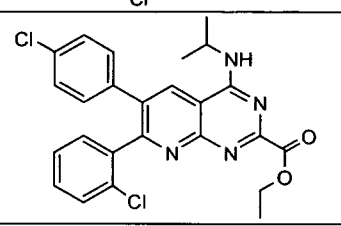
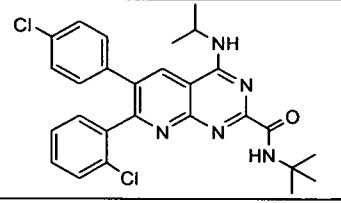
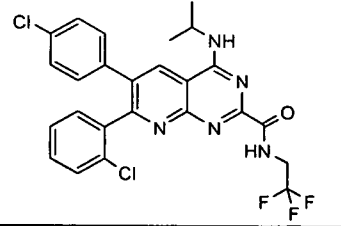
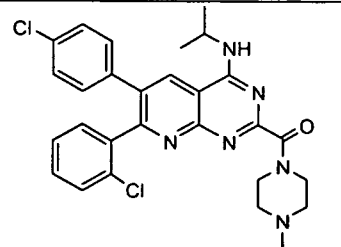
The product of Example 26 (20 mg, 0.045 mmol) was dissolved in THF (1 mL) and isopropyl amine (27 mg, 0.45 mmol) was added. The reaction was stirred at rt for 10 min. The reaction was then diluted with EtOAc, washed with saturated aq NaHCO₃, brine, dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated to afford the title compound. HPLC/MS: 465.1 (M+1), 467.0 (M+3); R_t = 3.35 min.

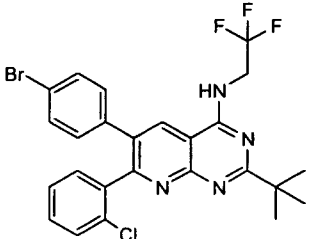
Using procedures similar to that described in Example 35 (run at room temperature or up to 150 °C), and the appropriate starting materials, the following compounds were prepared.

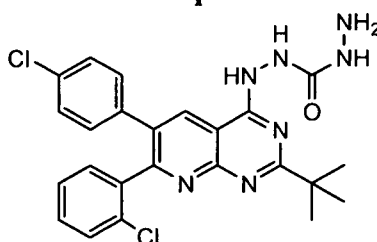
Example	Name	HPLC /MS <i>m/z</i> (M+1) <i>m/z</i> (M+3)	Structure
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		R _t (min)	
Example 36	2- <i>Tert</i> -butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-N,N-dimethylpyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4-amine	451.1 453.1 3.62	
Example 37	3-{[2- <i>Tert</i> -butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}-2,2-difluoropropan-1-ol	517.1 519.1 3.51	
Example 38	2- <i>Tert</i> -butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-pyrrolidin-1-ylpyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidine hydrochloride	477.1 479.0 3.30	
Example 39	2- <i>Tert</i> -butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-(1,4-diazepan-1-yl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidine	506.1 508.0 2.58	
Example 40	2- <i>Tert</i> -butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-piperazin-1-ylpyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidine	492.1 494.0 2.60	
Example 41	2- <i>Tert</i> -butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidine	506.1 508.1 2.62	
Example 42	1-[2- <i>Tert</i> -butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4-yl]-L-prolinamide	520.1 522.1 2.88	

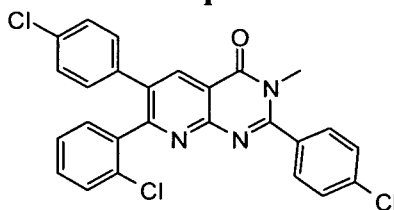
Example 43	(3R)-1-[2- <i>Tert</i> -butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4-yl]pyrrolidin-3-ol	493.1 495.0 3.04	
Example 44	2- <i>Tert</i> -butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-thiomorpholin-4-ylpyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidine	509.1 511.1 3.31	
Example 45	2- <i>Tert</i> -butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-N,N-diethylpyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4-amine	479.1 481.0 3.37	
Example 46	2- <i>Tert</i> -butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-N-cyclopropylpyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4-amine	463.1 465.0 3.29	
Example 47	2- <i>Tert</i> -butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-N-(cyclopropylmethyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4-amine	477.1 479.0 3.38	
Example 48	<i>N</i> ,2-Di- <i>tert</i> -butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4-amine	479.1 481.0 3.43	
Example 49	2- <i>Tert</i> -butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-morpholin-4-ylpyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidine	493.1 495.0 3.15	

Example 50	2- <i>Tert</i> -butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-(1,1-dioxidothiomorpholin-4-yl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidine	541.1 543.1 3.15	
Example 51	2-[[2- <i>Tert</i> -butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4-yl](methylamino)ethanol	481.1 483.0 3.01	
Example 52	Ethyl 6-(4-chlorophenyl)-7-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-(diethylamino)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidine-2-carboxylate	529.0 531.1 3.67	
Example 53	2- <i>Tert</i> -butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-hydrazinopyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidine	438.2 440.2	
Example 54	Ethyl 7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-(isopropylamino)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidine-2-carboxylate	481.2 483.1 3.50	
Example 55	<i>N</i> -(<i>Tert</i> -butyl)-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-(isopropylamino)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidine-2-carboxamide	508.2 510.2 3.39	
Example 56	7-(2-Chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-(isopropylamino)- <i>N</i> -(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidine-2-carboxamide	534.1 536.1 3.39	
Example 57	7-(2-Chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)- <i>N</i> -isopropyl-2-[(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)carbonyl]pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4-amine	535.3 537.2 2.83	

Example 58	6-(4-Bromophenyl)-2- <i>tert</i> -butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-N-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4-amine	549.2 551.2 3.33	
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Example 59

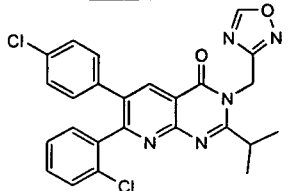
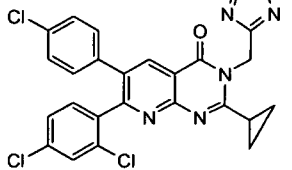
- N'-[2-Tert-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-yl]carbonohydrazide. To the product of Example 26 (71.0 mg, 0.160 mmol) in THF (3 mL) was added hydrazine hydrate (0.117 mL, 2.41 mmol). The reaction stirred at rt for about 20 min and was concentrated. The resulting residue was diluted with EtOAc, washed with brine (twice), dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated. To the resulting residue in CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL) was added 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole (52.0 mg, 0.321 mmol) and the reaction stirred about 35 min at rt. The reaction is diluted with EtOAc, washed with brine and concentrated. The resulting residue was purified *via* flash chromatography on silica gel by gradient elution with 0-100% EtOAc in hexane to afford the product. HPLC/MS: 496.1 (M+1), 498.0 (M+3); R_t = 3.63 min.

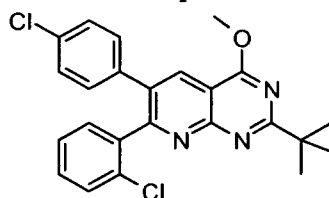
Example 60

- 7-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2,6-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-3-methylpyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one. To the product of Example 13 (30 mg, 0.063 mmol), in DMF (1 mL), was added Cs₂CO₃ (30 mg, 0.094 mmol) and iodomethane (23 mg, 0.16 mmol). The reaction was stirred at rt for 1 h. The reaction was then diluted with water, extracted with EtOAc, dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated. The resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel by gradient elution with 0-50% EtOAc in hexane to afford the title compound. HPLC/MS: 492.0 (M+1), 494.0 (M+3); R_t = 4.20 min.

Using procedures similar to that described in Example 60, and the appropriate starting materials, the following compounds were prepared.

Example	Name	HPLC /MS <i>m/z</i> (M+1) <i>m/z</i> (M+3)	Structure
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		R _t (min)	
Example 61	7-(2-Chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-isopropyl-3-(1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-ylmethyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4(3 <i>H</i>)-one	492.1 494.0 4.07	
Example 62	6-(4-Chlorophenyl)-2-cyclopropyl-7-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-(1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-ylmethyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4(3 <i>H</i>)-one	524.1 526.0 4.15	

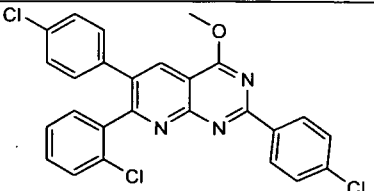
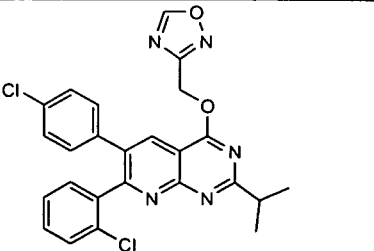
Example 63

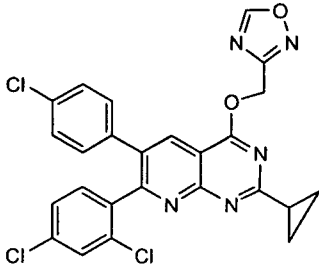
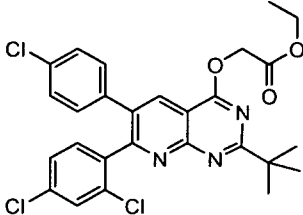
2-Tert-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-methoxypyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine

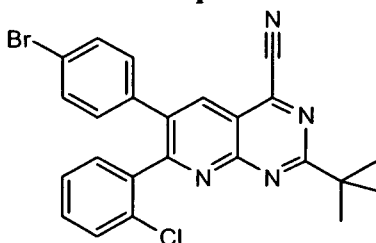
The title compound was isolated as a side product from the reaction used to prepare Example 60.

5 HPLC/MS: 438.1 (M+1), 440.1 (M+3); R_t = 4.59 min.

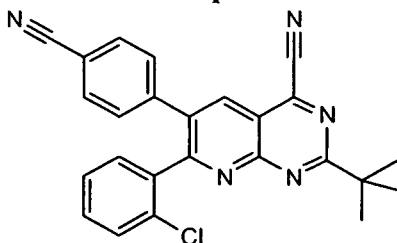
Using procedures similar to that described in Example 60, and the appropriate starting materials, the following compounds were prepared.

Example	Name	HPLC /MS <i>m/z</i> (M+1) <i>m/z</i> (M+3) R _t (min)	Structure
Example 64	7-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2,6-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-4-methoxypyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidine	492.0 494.0 4.71	
Example 65	7-(2-Chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-isopropyl-4-(1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-ylmethoxy)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidine	492.1 494.0 4.21	

Example 66	6-(4-Chlorophenyl)-2-cyclopropyl-7-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-(1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-ylmethoxy)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidine	524.1 526.0 4.18	
Example 67	Ethyl {[2- <i>tert</i> -butyl-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-7-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3- <i>d</i>]pyrimidin-4-yl]oxy} acetate	544.0 546.0 4.66	

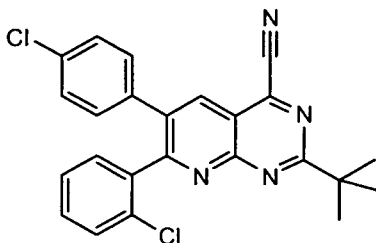
Example 68

- 6-(4-Bromophenyl)-2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine-4-carbonitrile. To the product of Example 30 (300 mg, 0.616 mmol) was added Zn(CN)₂ (57.8 mg, 0.493 mmol), tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium (0) (28.2 mg, 0.031 mmol), 1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-ferrocene (41.0 mg, 0.074 mmol) and NMP (4.5 mL). The reaction was purged with N₂ for 15 min at rt and then heated to 70 °C for about 16 h. The reaction was diluted with EtOAc, washed with brine and concentrated. The resulting residue was purified *via* flash chromatography on silica gel by gradient elution with 0-25% EtOAc in hexane to afford the title compound.
- HPLC/MS: 477.1 (M+1), 479.1 (M+3); R_t = 4.20 min.

Example 69

- 2-*Tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-cyanophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine-4-carbonitrile. The title compound was isolated as a side product from the reaction used to prepare Example 68.
- HPLC/MS: 424.2 (M+1), 426.3 (M+3); R_t = 3.88 min.

Example 70

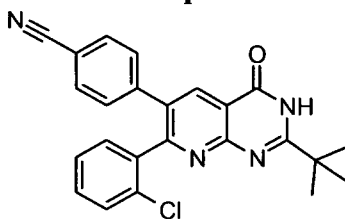


2-Tert-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidine-4-carbonitrile.

To the product of Example 26 (100 mg, 0.226 mmol) was added $\text{Zn}(\text{CN})_2$ (25.2 mg, 0.215 mmol), tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium (0) (16.6 mg, 0.018 mmol), 1,1'-

- 5 bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene (24.0 mg, 0.043 mmol) and NMP (2 mL). The reaction was purged with N_2 for 15 min at rt and then heated to 95 °C for about 1 h. The reaction is diluted with EtOAc, washed with brine and concentrated. The residue was purified *via* flash chromatography on silica gel by gradient elution with 0-20% EtOAc in hexane and then further purified by flash chromatography on silica gel by gradient elution with 0-75% CH_2Cl_2 in hexane to afford the title compound. HPLC/MS: 433.2 (M+1), 435.1 (M+3); $R_t = 4.17$ min.

Example 71

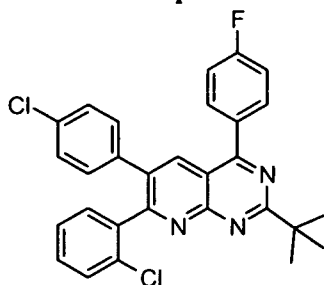


4-[2-Tert-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-4-oxo-3,4-dihydropyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-6-yl]benzonitrile

To the product of Example 19 (2.00 g, 4.27 mmol) was added $\text{Zn}(\text{CN})_2$ (476 mg, 4.05 mmol), tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium (0) (195 mg, 0.213 mmol), 1,1'-

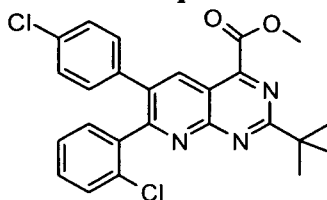
- 15 bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene (284 mg, 0.512 mmol), DMF (14.85 mL) and water (0.15 mL). The reaction was purged with N_2 for 20 min at rt and then heated to 120 °C for about 35 min. The reaction was cooled, diluted with EtOAc, washed with brine and concentrated. The resulting residue was purified *via* flash chromatography on silica gel by gradient elution with 0-100% EtOAc in hexane and then further purified by flash chromatography on silica gel by gradient elution with 0-15% EtOAc in CH_2Cl_2 to afford the title compound. HPLC/MS: 415.2 (M+1), 417.1 (M+3); $R_t = 3.34$ min.

Example 72



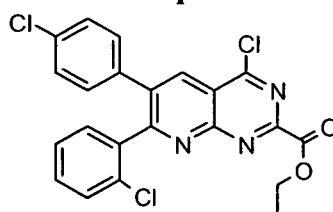
- 25 2-Tert-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-(4-fluorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidine

The product of Example 26 (50 mg, 0.11 mmol) was dissolved in DME (2 mL) in a 10 mL reaction tube of a CEM Corporation Discover 300 Watt microwave reactor. Cs₂CO₃ (74 mg, 0.23 mmol), 4-fluorophenylboronic acid (19 mg, 0.14 mmol) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)-palladium(0) (13 mg, 0.011 mmol) were added and the tube was purged with nitrogen, capped, inserted into the microwave reactor and heated at 120 °C, 50 watts maximum power, for 15 min. The reaction was diluted with EtOAc, washed with brine, dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated. The resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel by gradient elution with 0-15% EtOAc in hexane to afford the title compound. HPLC/MS: 502.1 (M+1), 504.0 (M+3); R_t = 4.76 min.

Example 73**Methyl 2-tert-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidine-4-carboxylate**

The product of Example 26 (50 mg, 0.12 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (2.7 mL) and MeOH (0.8 mL). TEA (0.047 mL, 0.40 mmol) and 1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene-

palladium(II)dichloride dichloromethane complex (9.2 mg, 0.011 mmol) were added and the flask was evacuated and backfilled with carbon monoxide 3 times. The mixture was heated at 70 °C, under a carbon monoxide atmosphere, overnight. The resulting reaction was cooled and partitioned between EtOAc and brine, dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated. The resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel by gradient elution with 0-15% EtOAc in hexane to afford the title compound. HPLC/MS: 466.0 (M+1), 468.0 (M+3); R_t = 4.43 min.

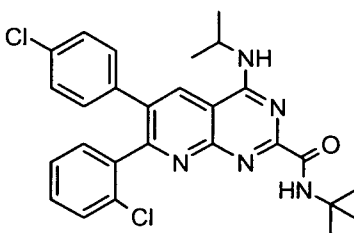
Example 74**Ethyl 4-chloro-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidine-2-carboxylate**

Step A: 2-Amino-6-(2-chlorophenyl)-5-(4-chlorophenyl)nicotinonitrile. To the product of Example 1 Step C (4 g, 11.1 mmol) in dioxane (40 mL) was added ammonium hydroxide (10 mL, 72 mmol, ~28% NH₃ content) and the suspension was heated at 100°C overnight. The reaction was cooled, diluted with brine and extracted with EtOAc. The reaction was washed with saturated aq NaHCO₃, brine, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated. The resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel by gradient elution with 100% CH₂Cl₂ to afford the product.

Step B: 2-Amino-6-(2-chlorophenyl)-5-(4-chlorophenyl)nicotinamide. A solution of the product from Step A (3.6 g, 10.6 mmol) in sulfuric acid (7 mL, 131 mmol) was heated to 100° C for 2 h. The reaction was quenched by adding it portion wise to brine and was extracted with EtOAc, washed with saturated aq NaHCO₃ and brine, then dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated to afford the product.

Step C: Ethyl 4-chloro-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine-2-carboxylate. A solution of product from Step B (0.5 g, 1.4 mmol) and ethyl chlorooxyacetate (0.19 g, 1.4 mmol), in toluene (20 mL), was heated at 100°C for 1 h. The reaction was cooled and an additional ethyl chlorooxyacetate (0.19 g, 1.4 mmol) was added. The reaction was heated 1 h and allowed to come to rt overnight. An additional ethyl chlorooxyacetate (0.19 g, 1.4 mmol) was added, the reaction was heated another 1 h, and allowed to come to rt. POCl₃ (1.17 mL, 12.6 mmol) was added and the reaction was heated at 100°C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool, was diluted with EtOAc, and washed with water and saturated aq NaHCO₃, dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated. The resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel by gradient elution with 0-35% EtOAc in hexane to afford the title compound. HPLC/MS: 458.1 (M+1), 460.1 (M+3); R_t = 3.75 min.

Example 75



N-(Tert-butyl)-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-(isopropylamino)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine-2-carboxamide

Step A: 7-(2-Chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-(isopropylamino)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine-2-carboxylic acid. To the product of Example 54 (230 mg, 0.478 mmol) in THF (3 mL) was added 10 % aq. KOH (0.54 mL, 0.96 mmol) and the suspension was stirred at rt for 30 min. The reaction was diluted with EtOAc and then acidified with 10 % NaHSO₄ until pH was 5. The organic layer was collected, dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated to afford the product.

Step B: N-(Tert-butyl)-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-(isopropylamino)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine-2-carboxamide. To a solution of the product from Step A (40 mg, 0.088 mmol) in DMA (3 mL) was added HOBT (27 mg, 0.176 mmol), EDAC (23 mg, 0.176 mmol) and DIEA (0.03 mL, 0.176 mmol) and the reaction was heated to 40° C for 30 min. The reaction was cooled, then *tert*-butyl amine (65 mg, 0.882 mmol) was added and the reaction was heated an additional 20 min at 40° C. The reaction was diluted with EtOAc, washed with saturated aq NaHCO₃ and brine, dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated. The resulting residue was purified by HPLC on a reverse phase C-18 column and eluted with 0-100% MeCN in water with a 0.05%

TFA modifier in each mobile phase. The desired product was concentrated, dissolved in EtOAc and neutralized with saturated aq NaHCO₃, washed with brine, dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated to afford the title compound. HPLC/MS: 508.2 (M+1), 510.2 (M+3); R_t = 3.39 min.

BIOLOGICAL EXAMPLE 1

Cannabinoid Receptor-1 (CB1) Binding Assay.

Binding affinity determination is based on recombinant human CB1 receptor expressed in Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells (Felder et al, Mol. Pharmacol. 48: 443-450, 1995). Total assay volume is 250 μ l (240 μ l CB1 receptor membrane solution plus 5 μ l test compound solution plus 5 μ l [3H]CP-55940 solution). Final concentration of [3H]CP-55940 is 0.6 nM. Binding buffer contains 50mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 2.5 mM EDTA, 5mM MgCl₂, 0.5mg/mL fatty acid free bovine serum albumin and protease inhibitors (Cat#P8340, from Sigma). To initiate the binding reaction, 5 μ l of radioligand solution is added, the mixture is incubated with gentle shaking on a shaker for 1.5 h at 30°C. The binding is terminated by using 96-well harvester and filtering through GF/C filter presoaked in 0.05% polyethylenimine. The bound radiolabel is quantitated using scintillation counter. Apparent binding affinities for various compounds are calculated from IC₅₀ values (DeBlasi et al., Trends Pharmacol Sci 10: 227-229, 1989).

Compounds of the present invention have have IC₅₀s of less than 5 micromolar in the CB1 binding assay. In particular, compounds of Examples 1 to 75 were assayed in the CB1 Binding assay and found to have IC₅₀ values for the human CB1 receptor less than 1 micromolar.

The binding assay for CB2 receptor is done similarly with recombinant human CB2 receptor expressed in CHO cells. The compounds of the present invention are selective CB1 antagonist/inverse agonist compounds having IC₅₀s greater in the CB2 binding assay than in the CB1 assay.

CB1 Receptor Binding Activity for Selected Compounds

Example No.	CB1 binding IC ₅₀ (nM)
3	11
11	7
25	10
48	3
58	2
60	4
69	2
72	0.6

BIOLOGICAL EXAMPLE 2

Cannabinoid Receptor-1 (CB1) Functional Activity Assay.

The functional activation of CB1 receptor is based on recombinant human CB1 receptor expressed in CHO cells (Felder et al, Mol. Pharmacol. 48: 443-450, 1995). To determine the agonist activity or inverse agonist activity of any test compound, 50 ul of CB1-CHO cell suspension are mixed with test compound and 70 ul assay buffer containing 0.34 mM 3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine and 5.1 uM of forskolin in 96-well plates. The assay buffer is comprised of Earle's Balanced Salt Solution supplemented with 5 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM glutamine, 10 mM HEPES, and 1 mg/mL bovine serum albumin. The mixture is incubated at room temperature for 30 minutes, and terminated by adding 30ul/well of 0.5M HCl. The total intracellular cAMP level is quantitated using the New England Nuclear Flashplate and cAMP radioimmunoassay kit.

The compounds of Examples 3, 11, 25, 48, 58, 60, 69, and 72 were all tested in the CB1 functional activity assay and found to have EC₅₀s less than 15 nanomolar.

BIOLOGICAL EXAMPLE 3

Cannabinoid Receptor-1 (CB1) Functional Antagonist Assay

To determine the antagonist activity of test compound, the reaction mixture also contains 0.5 nM of the agonist CP55940 (or 50 nM of methanandamide), and the reversal of the CP55940 (or methanandamide) effect is quantitated with increasing concentration of the test compound. Intracellular cAMP is determined as described above. An IC₅₀ value for the test compound is calculated from the titration curve.

Alternatively, a series of dose response curves for the agonist CP55940 (or methanandamide) is performed with increasing concentration of the test compound in each of the dose response curves, and a Schild analysis is carried to calculate the K_b value which is an estimation of test compound binding affinity.

The compounds of Examples 3, 11, 25, 48, 58, 60, 69, and 72 were all tested in the CB1 functional activity assay and were functional inverse agonists.

BIOLOGICAL EXAMPLE 4

Cannabinoid Receptor-2 (CB2) Functional Activity Assay.

The functional assay for the CB2 receptor is done similarly with recombinant human CB2 receptor expressed in CHO cells.

BIOLOGICAL EXAMPLE 5

Acute food intake studies in rats or mice: General Procedure

Adult rats or mice are used in these studies. After at least 2 days of acclimation to the vivarium conditions (controlled humidity and temperature, lights on for 12 hours out of 24 hours) food is removed from rodent cages. Experimental compounds or their vehicles are administered orally, intraperitoneally, subcutaneously or intravenously before the return of a known amount of food to cage. The optimal interval between dosing and food presentation is based on the half-life of the compound based on when brain concentrations of the compound is the highest. Food remaining is measured at several intervals. Food intake is calculated as grams of food eaten per

gram of body weight within each time interval and the appetite-suppressant effect of the compounds are compared to the effect of vehicle. In these experiments many strains of mouse or rat, and several standard rodent chows can be used.

BIOLOGICAL EXAMPLE 6

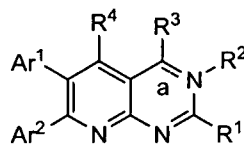
5 Chronic weight reduction studies in rats or mice: General Procedure

Adult rats or mice are used in these studies. Upon or soon after weaning, rats or mice are made obese due to exclusive access to diets containing fat and sucrose in higher proportions than in the control diet. The rat strains commonly used include the Sprague Dawley bred through Charles River Laboratories. Although several mouse strains may be used, c57Bl/6
10 mice are more prone to obesity and hyperinsulinemia than other strains. Common diets used to induce obesity include: Research Diets D12266B (32% fat) or D12451 (45% fat) and BioServ S3282 (60% fat). The rodents ingest chow until they are significantly heavier and have a higher proportion of body fat than control diet rats, often 9 weeks. The rodents receive injections (1 to 4
15 per day) or continuous infusions of experimental compounds or their vehicles either orally, intraperitoneally, subcutaneously or intravenously. Food intake and body weights are measured daily or more frequently. Food intake is calculated as grams of food eaten per gram of body weight within each time interval and the appetite-suppressant and weight loss effects of the compounds are compared to the effects of vehicle.

While the invention has been described and illustrated with reference to certain particular
20 embodiments thereof, those skilled in the art will appreciate that various changes, modifications and substitutions can be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. For example, effective dosages other than the particular dosages as set forth herein above may be applicable as a consequence of variations in the responsiveness of the mammal being treated for any of the indications for the compounds of the invention indicated above.
25 Likewise, the specific pharmacological responses observed may vary according to and depending upon the particular active compound selected or whether there are present pharmaceutical carriers, as well as the type of formulation and mode of administration employed, and such expected variations or differences in the results are contemplated in accordance with the objects and practices of the present invention. It is intended, therefore, that the invention be defined by
30 the scope of the claims which follow and that such claims be interpreted as broadly as is reasonable.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound of structural formula I:



I

- 5 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

"a" is:

- (1) a single bond when R² is present and R³ is oxo, or
- (2) a double bond when R² is absent and R³ is not oxo;

Ar¹ is selected from:

- 10 (1) aryl, and
- (2) heteroaryl,

wherein aryl and heteroaryl are unsubstituted or substituted with one, two, three or four substituents selected from R⁵ and R⁶;

Ar² is selected from:

- 15 (1) aryl, and
- (2) heteroaryl,

wherein aryl and heteroaryl are unsubstituted or substituted with one, two, three or four substituents independently selected from R⁷ and R⁸;

R¹ is selected from:

- 20 (1) C₁₋₁₀alkyl,
- (2) C₃₋₁₀cycloalkyl,
- (3) C₃₋₁₀cycloalkenyl,
- (4) C₃₋₁₀cycloalkyl-C₁₋₄alkyl,
- (5) C₃₋₁₀cycloalkenyl-C₁₋₄alkyl,
- 25 (6) cycloheteroalkyl,
- (7) cycloheteroalkyl-C₁₋₄alkyl,
- (8) aryl,
- (9) aryl-C₁₋₄alkyl,
- (10) heteroaryl,
- 30 (11) heteroaryl-C₁₋₄alkyl,
- (12) -C(O)R^e,
- (13) -C(O)OR^e,
- (14) -OR^e,
- (15) -C(O)NR^cR^d,

- (16) $-NR^cR^d$,
- (17) $-NR^cC(O)R^d$, and
- (18) $-C(O)NHS(O)_2R^e$,

wherein each alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^a , and each cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloheteroalkyl, aryl and heteroaryl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^b ;

R^2 is absent or present and selected from:

- (1) hydrogen,
- (2) C_{1-10} alkyl,
- (3) phenyl, and
- (4) heteroaryl,

wherein each alkyl, phenyl and heteroaryl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^1 ;

R^3 is selected from:

- (1) hydrogen,
- (2) C_{1-10} alkyl,
- (3) C_{3-10} cycloalkyl,
- (4) C_{3-10} cycloalkenyl,
- (5) C_{3-10} cycloalkyl- C_{1-4} alkyl,
- (6) C_{3-10} cycloalkenyl- C_{1-4} alkyl,
- (7) cycloheteroalkyl,
- (8) cycloheteroalkyl- C_{1-4} alkyl,
- (9) aryl,
- (10) aryl- C_{1-4} alkyl,
- (11) heteroaryl,
- (12) heteroaryl- C_{1-4} alkyl,
- (13) halogen,
- (14) oxo,
- (15) $-CN$,
- (16) $-C(O)R^e$,
- (17) $-C(O)OR^e$,
- (18) $-OR^e$,
- (19) $-SR^e$,
- (20) $-C(O)NR^cR^d$,
- (21) $-NR^cR^d$,
- (22) $-NR^cR^d-NR^cR^d$,
- (23) $-NR^cC(O)R^d$,

(24) $-\text{NR}^{\text{c}}\text{NR}^{\text{c}}-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{NR}^{\text{c}}\text{NR}^{\text{c}}\text{R}^{\text{d}}$,

(25) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^{\text{c}}-\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{R}^{\text{e}}$, and

(26) $-\text{NR}^{\text{c}}-\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{R}^{\text{e}}$,

wherein each alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^{a} , and each cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloheteroalkyl, aryl and heteroaryl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^{b} ; R^4 is hydrogen;

each R^5 , R^6 , R^7 , and R^8 is independently selected from:

(1) hydrogen,

(2) halogen,

(3) $-\text{CN}$,

(4) C_{1-6} alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^{f} substituents,

(5) $-\text{CF}_3$,

(6) C_{2-6} alkenyl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^{f} substituents,

(7) cycloalkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^{f} substituents,

(8) cycloalkyl- C_{1-3} alkyl-, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^{f} substituents,

(9) cycloheteroalkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^{f} substituents,

(10) aryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^{h} substituents,

(11) aryl- C_{1-3} alkyl-, unsubstituted or substituted on aryl with one, two or three R^{h} substituents,

(12) heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^{h} substituents,

(13) heteroaryl- C_{1-3} alkyl-, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^{h} substituents,

(14) $-\text{OR}^{\text{d}}$,

(15) $-\text{OCF}_3$,

(16) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^{\text{j}}$,

(17) $-\text{CO}_2\text{R}^{\text{d}}$,

(18) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^{\text{c}}\text{R}^{\text{d}}$,

(19) $-\text{SR}^{\text{d}}$,

(20) $-\text{S}(\text{O})_3\text{H}$,

(21) $-\text{S}(\text{O})_m\text{NR}^{\text{c}}\text{R}^{\text{d}}$,

(22) $-\text{NR}^{\text{c}}\text{R}^{\text{d}}$,

(23) $-\text{NR}^{\text{c}}\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^{\text{d}}$,

(24) $-\text{NR}^{\text{c}}\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OR}^{\text{d}}$,

(25) $-\text{NR}^{\text{c}}\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^{\text{c}}\text{R}^{\text{d}}$, and

(26) $-\text{NR}^{\text{c}}\text{S}(\text{O})_{\text{m}}\text{R}^{\text{d}};$

each R^{a} is independently selected from:

- (1) $-\text{OR}^{\text{d}},$
- (2) $-\text{NR}^{\text{c}}\text{S}(\text{O})_{\text{m}}\text{R}^{\text{d}},$
- 5 (3) halogen,
- (4) $-\text{SR}^{\text{d}},$
- (5) $-\text{S}(\text{O})_{\text{m}}\text{NR}^{\text{c}}\text{R}^{\text{d}},$
- (6) $-\text{NR}^{\text{c}}\text{R}^{\text{d}},$
- (7) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^{\text{d}},$
- 10 (8) $-\text{CO}_2\text{R}^{\text{d}},$
- (9) $-\text{CN},$
- (10) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^{\text{c}}\text{R}^{\text{d}},$
- (11) $-\text{NR}^{\text{c}}\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^{\text{d}},$
- (12) $-\text{NR}^{\text{c}}\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OR}^{\text{d}},$
- 15 (13) $-\text{NR}^{\text{c}}\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^{\text{c}}\text{R}^{\text{d}},$
- (14) $-\text{O}-\text{C}_{1-4}\text{alkyl},$
- (15) $-\text{O}-\text{aryl},$
- (16) $-\text{CF}_3,$ and
- (17) $-\text{OCF}_3,$

20 wherein alkyl and aryl are unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three substituents selected from $\text{R}^{\text{g}};$

each R^{b} is independently selected from:

- (1) $\text{R}^{\text{a}},$
- (2) halogen,
- 25 (3) oxo,
- (4) $-\text{OH},$
- (5) $\text{C}_{1-10}\text{alkyl},$
- (6) $\text{C}_{2-10}\text{ alkenyl},$
- (7) cycloalkyl,
- 30 (8) cycloalkyl- $\text{C}_{1-10}\text{alkyl},$
- (9) cycloheteroalkyl,
- (10) cycloheteroalkyl- $\text{C}_{1-10}\text{ alkyl},$
- (11) aryl,
- (12) heteroaryl,
- 35 (13) aryl- $\text{C}_{1-10}\text{alkyl},$
- (14) heteroaryl- $\text{C}_{1-10}\text{alkyl},$ and
- (15) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^{\text{c}}\text{R}^{\text{d}},$

wherein alkyl and alkenyl moieties are unsubstituted or substituted with one, two, three or four R^h substituents, and cycloalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, aryl and heteroaryl moieties are unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^h substituents;

R^c and R^d are each independently selected from:

- 5 (1) hydrogen,
- (2) C_{1-10} alkyl,
- (3) C_{2-10} alkenyl,
- (4) cycloalkyl,
- (5) cycloalkyl- C_{1-10} alkyl-,
- 10 (6) cycloheteroalkyl,
- (7) cycloheteroalkyl- C_{1-10} alkyl-,
- (8) aryl,
- (9) heteroaryl,
- (10) aryl- C_{1-10} alkyl-, and
- 15 (11) heteroaryl- C_{1-10} alkyl-,

wherein alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, aryl, and heteroaryl are unsubstituted or substituted with one to three substituents selected from R^f ;

each R^e is independently selected from:

- (1) C_{1-10} alkyl,
- 20 (2) C_{0-2} alkylC(O) C_{1-4} alkyl,
- (3) aryl,
- (4) aryl- C_{1-2} alkyl-,
- (5) heteroaryl,
- (6) heteroaryl- C_{1-2} alkyl-,
- 25 (7) cycloalkyl,
- (8) cycloalkyl- C_{1-2} alkyl-,
- (9) cycloheteroalkyl, and
- (10) cycloheteroalkyl- C_{1-2} alkyl-,

wherein alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and cycloheteroalkyl are unsubstituted or substituted
30 with one, two, or three substituents independently selected from R^h ;

each R^f is independently selected from:

- (1) halogen,
- (2) C_{1-6} alkyl,
- (3) 4-methylbenzyl-,
- 35 (4) -OH,
- (5) -O- C_{1-4} alkyl,
- (6) -O-aryl,

- (7) benzyloxy-,
- (8) -oxo,
- (9) -OH,
- (10) -OC(O)-C₁₋₆alkyl,
- (11) -C(O)O-C₁₋₆alkyl,
- (12) -S-C₁₋₄alkyl,
- (13) -CN,
- (14) -CF₃, and
- (15) -OCF₃,

wherein alkyl, methyl, aryl, benzyl and benzyloxy are unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three substituents selected from R^g;
each R^g is independently selected from:

- (1) halogen,
- (2) -O-C₁₋₄alkyl,
- (3) -OH,
- (4) -S-C₁₋₄alkyl,
- (5) -CN,
- (6) -CF₃, and
- (7) -OCF₃;

each R^h is independently selected from:

- (1) halogen,
- (2) oxo,
- (3) -OH,
- (4) amino,
- (5) hydroxy,
- (6) C₁₋₆alkyl,
- (7) C₃₋₆cycloalkyl,
- (8) C₂₋₆cycloheteroalkyl,
- (9) -O-C₁₋₄alkyl,
- (10) -S-C₁₋₄alkyl,
- (11) -CN,
- (12) -CF₃,
- (13) -OCF₃,
- (14) -C(O)C₁₋₄alkyl,
- (15) -CO₂C₁₋₄alkyl,
- (16) aryl, and
- (17) heteroaryl;

each Rⁱ is independently selected from:

- (1) -OR^d,
- (2) -NR^cS(O)_mR^d,
- (3) halogen,
- (4) -SR^d,
- (5) -S(O)_mNR^cR^d,
- (6) -NR^cR^d,
- (7) -C(O)R^d,
- (8) -CO₂R^d,
- (9) -CN,
- (10) -C(O)NR^cR^d,
- (11) -NR^cC(O)R^d,
- (12) -NR^cC(O)OR^d,
- (13) -NR^cC(O)NR^cR^d,
- (14) -CF₃,
- (15) -OCF₃,
- (16) aryl, and
- (17) heteroaryl;

each R^j is independently selected from:

- (1) C₁₋₁₀alkyl,
- (2) C₂₋₁₀ alkenyl,
- (3) cycloalkyl,
- (4) cycloalkyl-C₁₋₁₀alkyl-,
- (5) cycloheteroalkyl,
- (6) cycloheteroalkyl-C₁₋₁₀ alkyl-,
- (7) aryl,
- (8) heteroaryl,
- (9) aryl-C₁₋₁₀alkyl-, and
- (10) heteroaryl-C₁₋₁₀alkyl-; and

each m is independently selected from 1 and 2.

2. The compound according to Claim 1, wherein Ar¹ is phenyl substituted with R⁵ and R⁶, and Ar² is phenyl substituted with R⁷ and R⁸; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

3. The compound according to Claim 1, wherein R¹ is selected from:

- (1) C₁₋₁₀alkyl,

- (2) C₃₋₁₀cycloalkyl,
- (3) aryl,
- (4) -C(O)R^e,
- (5) -C(O)OR^e, and
- (6) -C(O)NR^cR^d,

wherein each alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^a, and each cycloalkyl and aryl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^b; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

4. The compound according to Claim 1, wherein R¹ is -C₁₋₁₀alkyl, wherein each alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^a; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

5. The compound according to Claim 1, wherein R² is absent or present and selected from:

- (1) hydrogen, and
- (2) C₁₋₁₀alkyl,

wherein each alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from Rⁱ; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

6. The compound according to Claim 1, wherein R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, and R⁸ are independently selected from:

- (1) hydrogen,
- (2) halogen,
- (3) CN,
- (4) C₁₋₆alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^f substituents, and
- (5) heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^h substituents;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

7. The compound according to Claim 6, wherein the heteroaryl group is selected from oxadiazole, isoxazole, and pyrazole, wherein each oxadiazole, isoxazole, and pyrazole is unsubstituted or substituted with C₁₋₆alkyl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

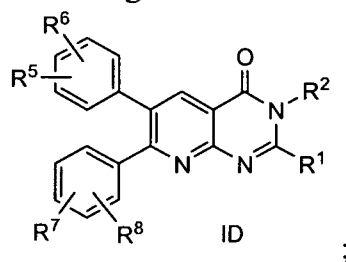
8. The compound according to Claim 1, wherein R³ is oxo; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

9. The compound according to Claim 1, wherein R^3 is selected from:

- (1) cycloheteroalkyl,
- (2) phenyl,
- (3) halogen,
- (4) -CN,
- (5) -C(O)OR^e,
- (6) -OR^e,
- (7) -NR^cR^d,
- (8) -NR^cR^d NR^cR^d, and
- (9) -NR^c-S(O)₂R^e,

wherein each cycloheteroalkyl and phenyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^b; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

10. The compound according to Claim 1 of structural formula ID:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

R¹ is selected from:

- (1) C₁₋₁₀alkyl,
- (2) C₃₋₁₀cycloalkyl, and
- (3) phenyl,

wherein each alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^a, and each cycloalkyl and phenyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^b;

R² is selected from:

- (1) hydrogen, and
- (2) C₁₋₁₀alkyl,

wherein each alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from Rⁱ;

R⁵ is independently selected from:

- (1) halogen,
- (2) CN, and
- (3) heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^h substituents;

R⁶ is hydrogen;

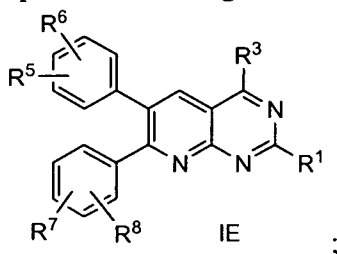
R⁷ is selected from:

- (1) hydrogen,
- (2) halogen,
- (3) CN,
- 5 (4) C₁₋₆alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^f substituents, and
- (5) heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^h substituents; and

R⁸ is selected from:

- 10 (1) halogen, and
- (2) CN.

11. The compound according to Claim 1 of structural formula IE:



15 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

R¹ is selected from:

- (1) C₁₋₁₀alkyl,
- (2) C₃₋₁₀cycloalkyl,
- (3) phenyl,
- 20 (4) -C(O)R^e,
- (5) -C(O)OR^e, and
- (6) -C(O)NR^cR^d,

wherein each alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^a, and each cycloalkyl and phenyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^b;

R³ is selected from:

- (1) cycloheteroalkyl,
- (2) phenyl,
- (3) halogen,
- 30 (4) oxo,
- (5) -CN,
- (6) -C(O)OR^e,
- (7) -OR^e,

- (8) -NR^cR^d,
- (9) -NR^cR^d-NR^cR^d, and
- (10) -NR^c-S(O)₂R^e,

wherein each cycloalkyl and phenyl is unsubstituted or substituted with one to four substituents independently selected from R^b;

R⁵ is selected from:

- (1) halogen, and
- (2) CN;

R⁶ is hydrogen;

10 R⁷ is selected from:

- (1) hydrogen,
 - (2) halogen, and
 - (3) C₁₋₆alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^f substituents;
- and

15 R⁸ is selected from:

- (1) halogen, and
- (2) C₁₋₆alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with one, two or three R^f substituents.

12. The compound according to Claim 1, selected from:

- 20 (1) 2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-amine;
- (2) 7-(2-chlorophenyl)-2,6-bis(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-amine;
- (3) 2-*tert*-butyl-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-7-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-amine;
- (4) 7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-isopropylpyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-amine;
- (5) 6-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-cyclopropyl-7-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-amine;
- 25 (6) 7-(4-bromo-2-chlorophenyl)-2-*tert*-butyl-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-amine;
- (7) 2-*tert*-butyl-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-7-(2-methylphenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-amine;
- (8) 7-(2-bromophenyl)-2-*tert*-butyl-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-amine;
- (9) 7-(2-bromo-4-chlorophenyl)-2-*tert*-butyl-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-amine;
- 30 (10) 2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chloro-3-methylphenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-amine;
- (11) 2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4(3*H*)-one;
- (12) 2-*tert*-butyl-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-7-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4(3*H*)-one;
- 35 (13) 7-(2-chlorophenyl)-2,6-bis(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4(3*H*)-one;
- (14) 7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-isopropylpyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4(3*H*)-one;
- (15) 6-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-cyclopropyl-7-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4(3*H*)-

- one;
- (16) 7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4(3*H*)-one;
- (17) 7-(4-bromo-2-chlorophenyl)-2-*tert*-butyl-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4(3*H*)-one;
- 5 (18) 7-(4-bromo-2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-isopropylpyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4(3*H*)-one;
- (19) 6-(4-bromophenyl)-2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4(3*H*)-one;
- (20) 7-(2-bromophenyl)-2-*tert*-butyl-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4(3*H*)-one;
- 10 (21) 7-(2-bromo-4-chlorophenyl)-2-*tert*-butyl-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4(3*H*)-one;
- (22) 2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chloro-3-methylphenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4(3*H*)-one;
- (23) 4-[2-*tert*-butyl-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-oxo-3,4-dihydropyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-7-yl]-3-chlorobenzonitrile;
- 15 (24) 2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-[4-(1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)phenyl]pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4(3*H*)-one;
- (25) 2-*tert*-butyl-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-7-[2-chloro-4-(1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)phenyl]pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4(3*H*)-one;
- 20 (26) 2-*tert*-butyl-4-chloro-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine;
- (27) 7-(4-bromo-2-chlorophenyl)-2-*tert*-butyl-4-chloro-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine;
- (28) 7-(4-bromo-2-chlorophenyl)-4-chloro-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-isopropylpyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine;
- 25 (29) 4-[2-*tert*-butyl-4-chloro-7-(2-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-6-yl]benzonitrile;
- (30) 6-(4-bromophenyl)-2-*tert*-butyl-4-chloro-7-(2-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine;
- (31) 7-(2-bromophenyl)-2-*tert*-butyl-4-chloro-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine;
- (32) 7-(2-bromo-4-chlorophenyl)-2-*tert*-butyl-4-chloro-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine;
- 30 (33) 2-*tert*-butyl-4-chloro-7-(2-chloro-3-methylphenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine;
- (34) *N*-[2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-yl]methanesulfonamide;
- (35) 2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-*N*-isopropylpyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-amine;
- 35 (36) 2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-*N,N*-dimethylpyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-amine;

- (37) 3-{{2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-yl}amino}-2,2-difluoropropan-1-ol;
- (38) 2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-pyrrolidin-1-ylpyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine hydrochloride;
- 5 (39) 2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-(1,4-diazepan-1-yl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine;
- (40) 2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-piperazin-1-ylpyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine;
- (41) 2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine;
- 10 (42) 1-[2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-yl]-L-prolinamide;
- (43) (3R)-1-[2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-yl]pyrrolidin-3-ol;
- 15 (44) 2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-thiomorpholin-4-ylpyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine;
- (45) 2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-N,N-diethylpyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-amine;
- (46) 2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-N-cyclopropylpyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-amine;
- 20 (47) 2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-N-(cyclopropylmethyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-amine;
- (48) *N*,2-di-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-amine;
- (49) 2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-morpholin-4-ylpyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine;
- 25 (50) 2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-(1,1-dioxidothiomorpholin-4-yl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine;
- (51) 2-[[2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-yl](methylamino)ethanol;
- 30 (52) ethyl 6-(4-chlorophenyl)-7-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-(diethylamino)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine-2-carboxylate;
- (53) 2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-hydrazinopyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine;
- (54) ethyl 7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-(isopropylamino)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine-2-carboxylate;
- 35 (55) *N*-(*tert*-butyl)-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-(isopropylamino)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine-2-carboxamide;
- (56) 7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-(isopropylamino)-N-(2,2,2-

trifluoroethyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine-2-carboxamide;

- (57) 7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-N-isopropyl-2-[(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)carbonyl]pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-amine;
- (58) 6-(4-bromophenyl)-2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-N-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-amine;
- (59) *N*'-[2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-yl]carbonohydrazide;
- (60) 7-(2-chlorophenyl)-2,6-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-3-methylpyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4(3*H*)-one;
- (61) 7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-isopropyl-3-(1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-ylmethyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4(3*H*)-one;
- (62) 6-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-cyclopropyl-7-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-(1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-ylmethyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4(3*H*)-one;
- (63) 2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-methoxypyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine;
- (64) 7-(2-chlorophenyl)-2,6-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-4-methoxypyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine;
- (65) 7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-isopropyl-4-(1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-ylmethoxy)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine;
- (66) 6-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-cyclopropyl-7-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-(1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-ylmethoxy)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine;
- (67) ethyl {[2-*tert*-butyl-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-7-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-yl]oxy}acetate;
- (68) 6-(4-bromophenyl)-2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine-4-carbonitrile;
- (69) 2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-cyanophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine-4-carbonitrile;
- (70) 2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine-4-carbonitrile;
- (71) 4-[2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-4-oxo-3,4-dihydropyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-6-yl]benzonitrile;
- (72) 2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-(4-fluorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine;
- (73) methyl 2-*tert*-butyl-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine-4-carboxylate;
- (74) ethyl 4-chloro-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine-2-carboxylate; and
- (75) *N*-(*tert*-butyl)-7-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-(isopropylamino)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine-2-carboxamide;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

13. A composition comprising a compound according to Claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

14. A composition comprising a compound according to Claim 12 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

5 15. The use of a compound according to Claim 1 for the preparation of a medicament useful for the treatment of a condition ameliorated by antagonism or inverse agonism of the CB1 receptor.

10 16. The use according to Claim 15 wherein the condition is selected from: psychosis, memory deficit, cognitive disorders, Alzheimer's disease, migraine, neuropathy, neuro-inflammatory disorders, cerebral vascular accidents, head trauma, anxiety disorders, stress, epilepsy, Parkinson's disease, schizophrenia, substance abuse disorders, constipation, chronic intestinal pseudo-obstruction, cirrhosis of the liver, asthma, obesity, and other eating disorders associated with excessive food intake.

15 17. The use according to Claim 16, wherein the substance abuse disorder is abuse of or addiction to a substance selected from: opiates, alcohol, marijuana, and nicotine, and the eating disorder associated with excessive food intake is selected from obesity, bulimia nervosa, and compulsive eating disorders.

20 18. The use of a compound according to Claim 1 for the manufacture of a medicament useful for preventing obesity in a person at risk for obesity.

25 19. A method of treating a condition ameliorated by antagonism or inverse agonism of the CB1 receptor in a patient in need thereof comprising administration of a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to Claim 1.

20. A method of preventing obesity in a patient at risk for obesity comprising administration of about 0.01 mg to about 50 mg of a compound according to Claim 1.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 08/03848

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(8) - A01N 43/90; A61K 31/519 (2008.04)

USPC - 514/264.1

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

USPC: 514/264.1

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
USPC: 514/49, 256, 259.4, 268 (see search terms below)Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
US WEST(PGPB,USPC,EPAB,JPAB), Google Scholar, Dialog PRO (Engineering), Patentscope (worldwide)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X ----- Y	WO 2006/110638 A2 (CHEN et al.) 19 October 2006 (19.10.2006) pg 3, ln 20-27; pg 4, ln 1-27; pg 17, ln 6-12; pg 18, ln 4-8	1-14, 18, 20 ----- 15-17, 19
Y	US 2006/0287342 A1 (MIKKILINENI et al.) 21 December 2006 (21.12.2006) para [0004], [0188]-[0189]	15-17, 19

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Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

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* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

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"&" document member of the same patent family

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03 June 2008 (03.06.2008)

Date of mailing of the international search report

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