

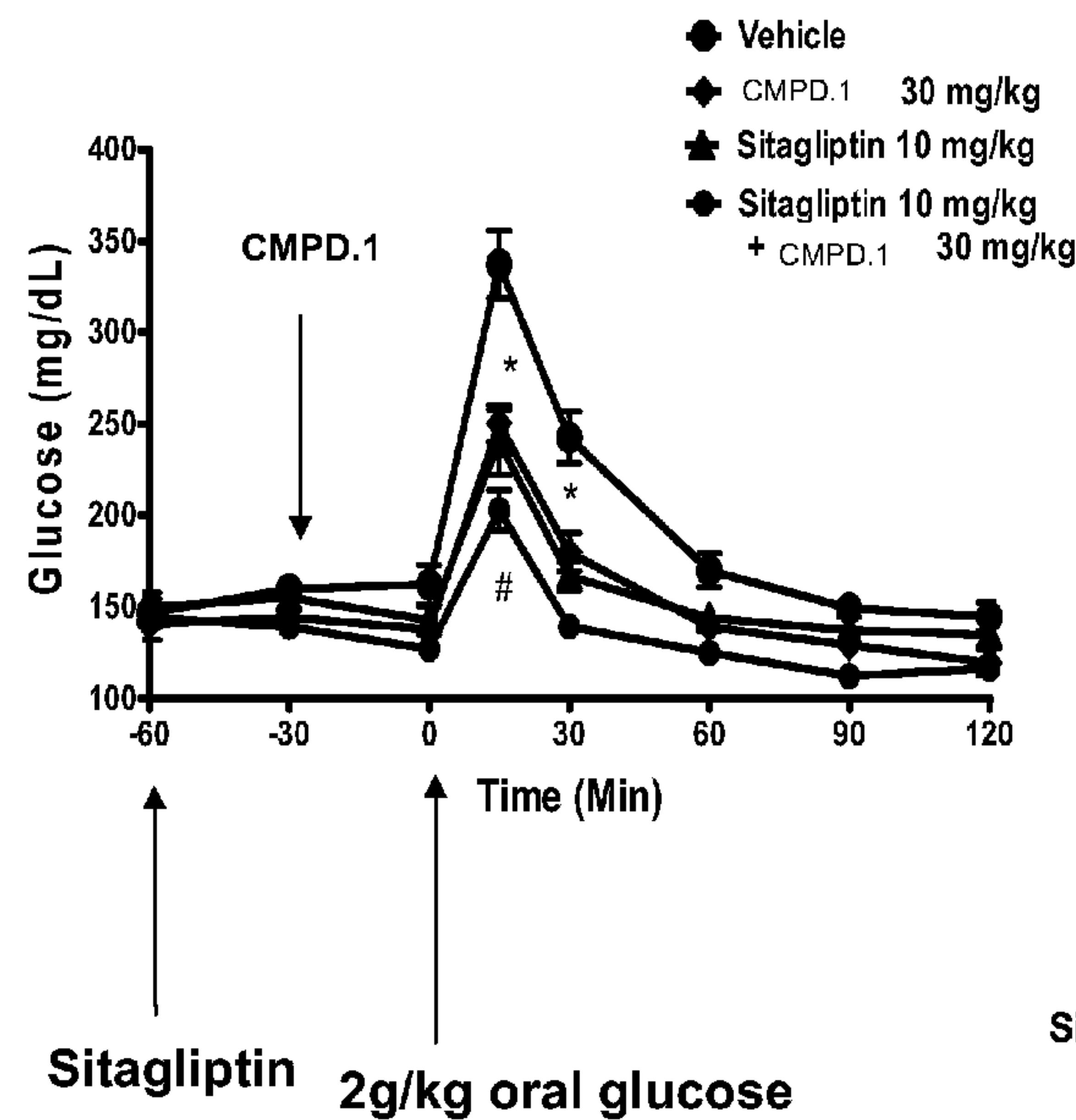


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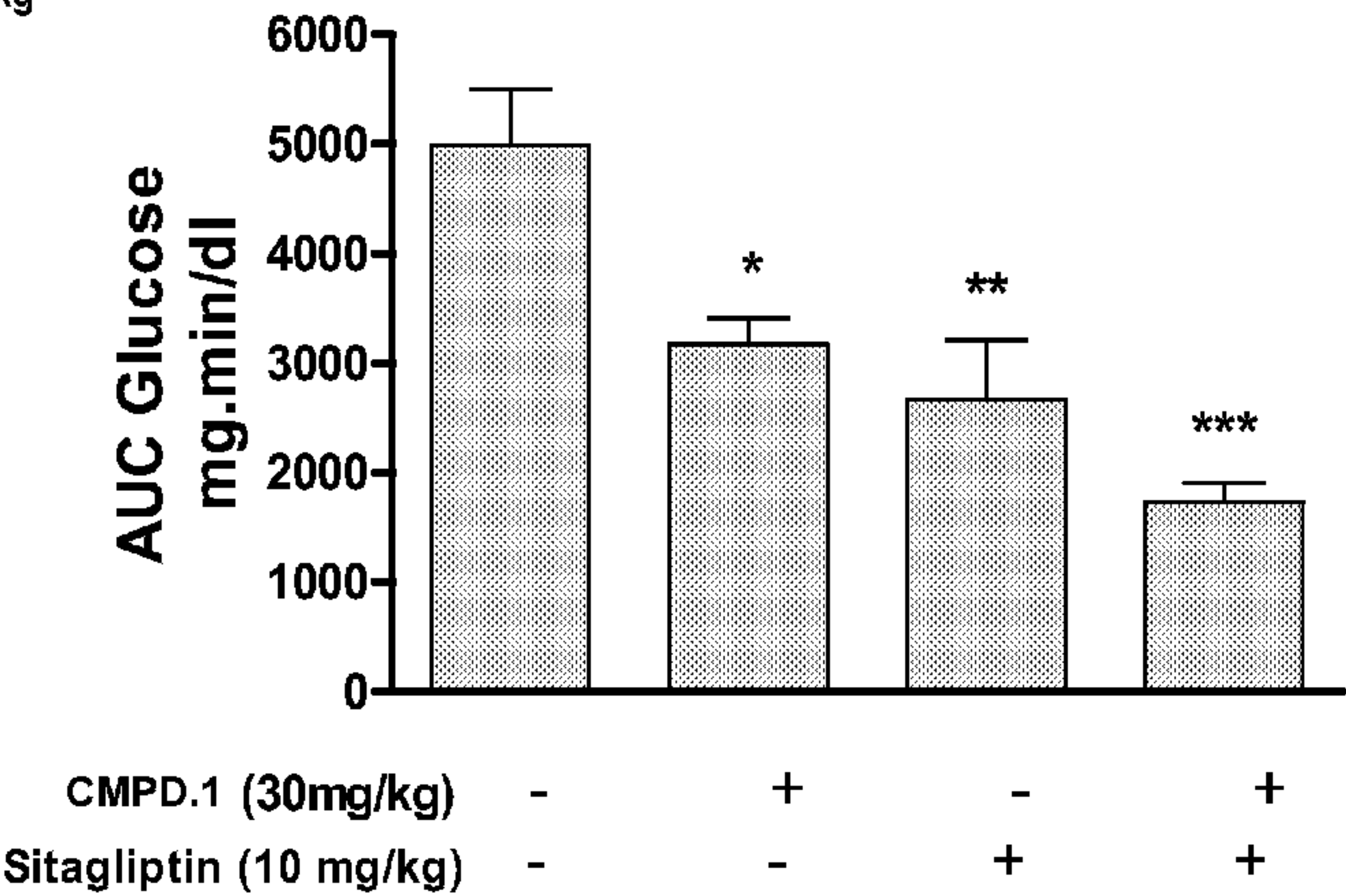
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(54) **Titre : COMPOSES D'OXYMETHYLENE ARYLIQUE ET UTILISATIONS DE CEUX-CI**
(54) **Title: OXYMETHYLENE ARYL COMPOUNDS AND USES THEREOF**

Glucose Curves



Glucose AUCs



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**
Use of oxymethylene aryl GPR119 agonists and DPP IV inhibitors for the treatment of diabetic diseases, including Type II diabetes and other diseases associated with poor glycemic control are provided.

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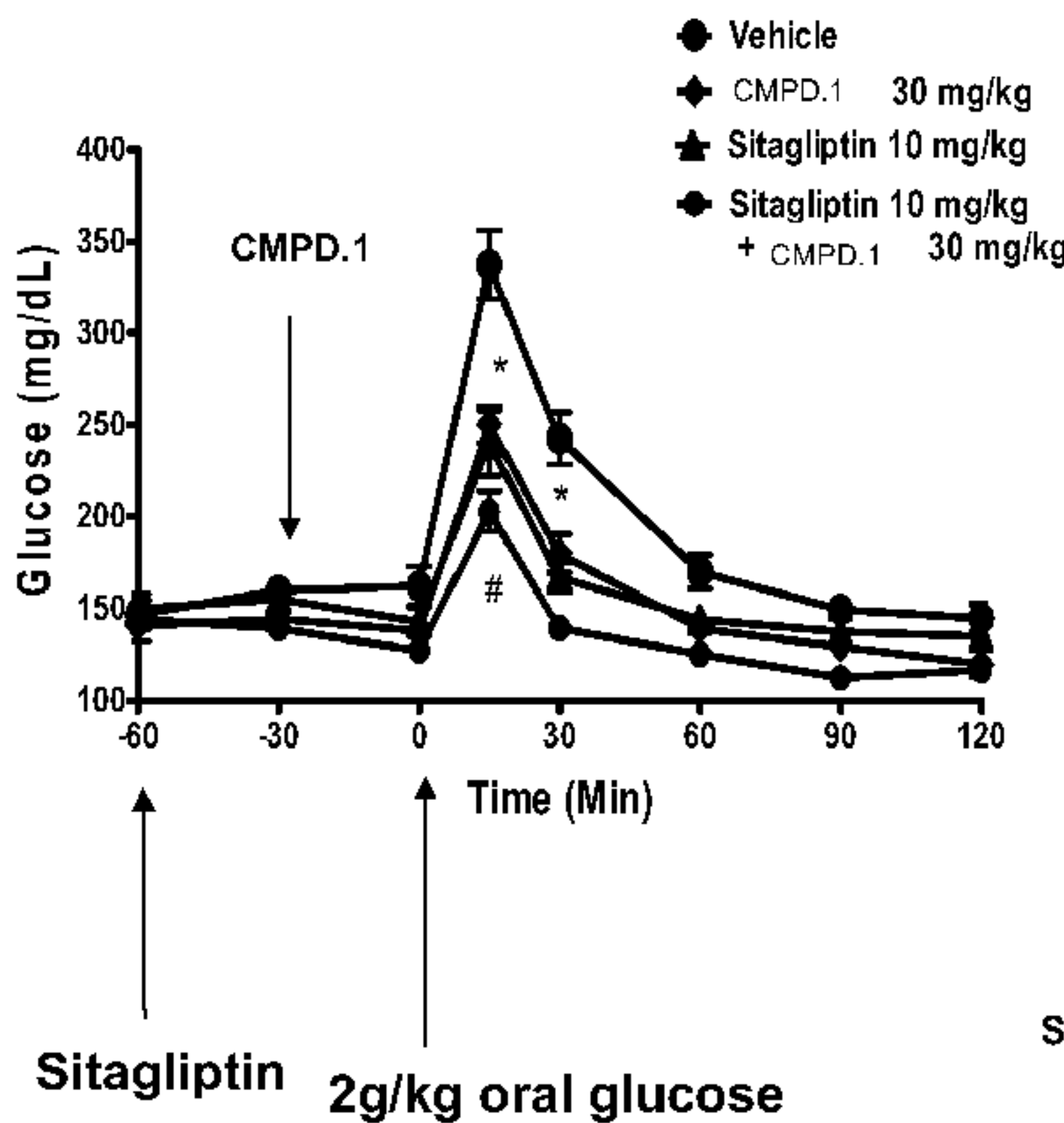
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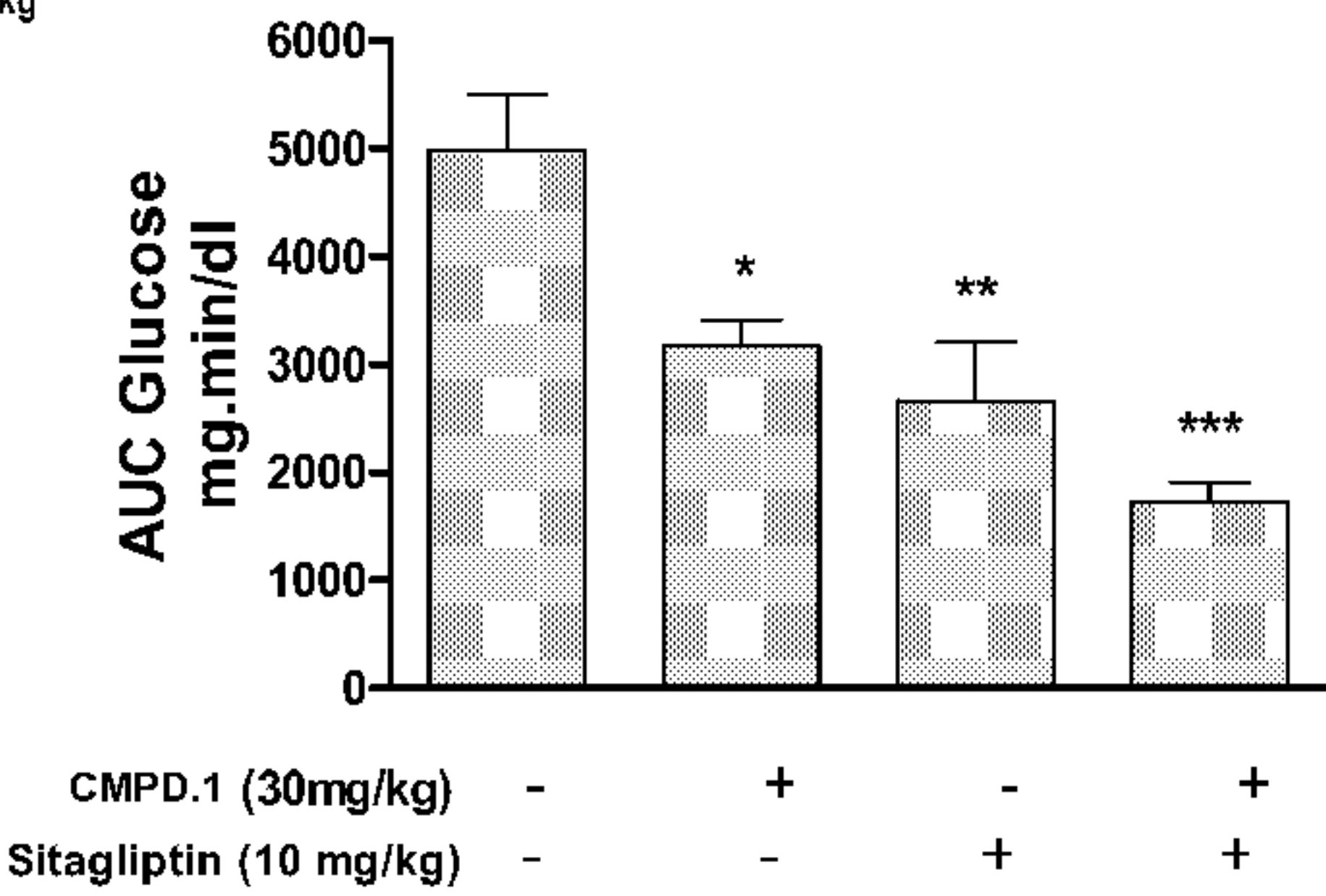


Figure 1

(57) Abstract: Use of oxymethylene aryl GPR119 agonists and DPP IV inhibitors for the treatment of diabetic diseases, including Type II diabetes and other diseases associated with poor glycemic control are provided.

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OXYMETHYLENE ARYL COMPOUNDS AND USES THEREOF

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Diabetes mellitus can be divided into two clinical syndromes, Type I and Type II
5 diabetes mellitus. Type I diabetes, or insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, is a chronic
autoimmune disease characterized by the extensive loss of beta cells in the pancreatic islets
of Langerhans (hereinafter referred to as “pancreatic islet cells” or “islet cells”), which
produce insulin. As these cells are progressively destroyed, the amount of secreted insulin
decreases, eventually leading to hyperglycemia (abnormally high level of glucose in the
10 blood) when the amount secreted drops below the level required for euglycemia (normal
blood glucose level). Although the exact trigger for this immune response is not known,
patients with Type I diabetes have high levels of antibodies against pancreatic beta cells
(hereinafter “beta cells”). However, not all patients with high levels of these antibodies
develop Type I diabetes.

15 Type II diabetes, or non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, develops when muscle,
fat and liver cells fail to respond normally to insulin. This failure to respond (called insulin
resistance) may be due to reduced numbers of insulin receptors on these cells, or a
dysfunction of signaling pathways within the cells, or both. The beta cells initially
compensate for this insulin resistance by increasing their insulin output. Over time, these
20 cells become unable to produce enough insulin to maintain normal glucose levels, indicating
progression to Type II diabetes (Kahn SE, *Am. J. Med.* (2000) 108 Suppl 6a, 2S-8S).

The fasting hyperglycemia that characterizes Type II diabetes occurs as a
consequence of the combined lesions of insulin resistance and beta cell dysfunction. The
beta cell defect has two components: the first component, an elevation of basal insulin
25 release (occurring in the presence of low, non-stimulatory glucose concentrations), is
observed in obese, insulin-resistant pre-diabetic stages as well as in Type II diabetes. The
second component is a failure to increase insulin release above the already elevated basal
output in response to a hyperglycemic challenge. This lesion is absent in pre-diabetes and
appears to define the transition from normo-glycemic insulin-resistant states to frank
30 diabetes. There is currently no cure for diabetes. Conventional treatments for diabetes are
very limited, and focus on attempting to control blood glucose levels in order to minimize

or delay complications. Current treatments target either insulin resistance (metformin, thiazolidinediones (“TZDs”)), or insulin release from the beta cell (sulphonylureas, exenatide). Sulphonylureas, and other compounds that act by depolarizing the beta cell, have the side effect of hypoglycemia since they cause insulin secretion independent of circulating glucose levels. One approved drug, Byetta® (exenatide) stimulates insulin secretion only in the presence of high glucose, but is not orally available and must be injected. Januvia™ (sitagliptin) is another recently approved drug that increases blood levels of incretin hormones, which can increase insulin secretion, reduce glucagon secretion and have other less well characterized effects. However, Januvia™ and other dipeptidyl peptidases IV (DPP IV) inhibitors may also influence the tissue levels of other hormones and peptides, and the long-term consequences of this broader effect have not been fully investigated. There is an unmet need for oral drugs that stimulate insulin secretion in a glucose dependent manner.

Progressive insulin resistance and loss of insulin secreting pancreatic β -cells are primary characteristics of Type II diabetes. Normally, a decline in the insulin sensitivity of muscle and fat is compensated for by increases in insulin secretion from the beta cell. However, loss of beta cell function and mass results in insulin insufficiency and diabetes (Kahn BB, *Cell* 92:593-596, 1998; Cavaghan MK, et al., *J. Clin. Invest.* 106:329-333, 2000; Saltiel AR, *Cell* 104:517-529, 2001; Prentki M and Nolan CJ. *J Clin Invest.* 116:1802-1812, 2006); and Kahn SE. *J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab.* 86:4047-4058, 2001). Hyperglycemia further accelerates the decline in beta cell function (UKPDS Group, *J.A.M.A.* 281:2005-2012, 1999; Levy J, et al., *Diabetes Med.* 15:290-296, 1998; and Zhou YP, et al., *J Biol Chem* 278:51316-23, 2003). Several of the genes in which allelic variation is associated with an increased risk of Type II diabetes are expressed selectively in the beta cell (Bell GI and Polonsky KS, *Nature* 414:788-791 (2001); Saxena R, et al., *Science.* (2007) Apr 26; [Epub ahead of print]; and Valgerdur Steinthorsdottir, et al., *Nature Genetics* (2007) Apr 26; [Epub ahead of print]).

Insulin secretion from the beta cells of pancreatic islets is elicited by increased levels of blood glucose. Glucose is taken up into the beta cell primarily by the beta cell and liver selective transporter GLUT2 (Thorens B. *Mol Membr Biol.* 2001 Oct-Dec;18(4):265-73). Once inside the cell, glucose is phosphorylated by glucokinase, which is the primary glucose sensor in the beta cell since it catalyzes the irreversible rate limiting step for glucose

metabolism (Matschinsky FM. *Curr Diab Rep.* 2005 Jun;5(3):171-6). The rate of glucose-6-phosphate production by glucokinase is dependent on the concentration of glucose around the beta cell, and therefore this enzyme allows for a direct relationship between level of glucose in the blood and the overall rate of glucose oxidation by the cell. Mutations in glucokinase produce abnormalities in glucose dependent insulin secretion in humans giving further evidence that this hexokinase family member plays a key role in the islet response to glucose (Gloyn AL, et al., *J Biol Chem.* 2005 Apr 8;280(14):14105-13. Epub 2005 Jan 25). Small molecule activators of glucokinase enhance insulin secretion and may provide a route for therapeutic exploitation of the role of this enzyme (Guertin KR and Grimsby J. *Curr Med Chem.* 2006;13(15):1839-43; and Matschinsky FM, et al., *Diabetes* 2006 Jan;55(1):1-12) in diabetes. Glucose metabolism via glycolysis and mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation ultimately results in ATP production, and the amount of ATP produced in a beta cell is directly related to the concentration of glucose to which the beta cell is exposed.

Elevated ratios of ATP to ADP that occur in the presence of higher glucose result in the closure of the Kir6.2 channel via interaction with the SUR1 subunit of the channel complex. Closure of these channels on the plasma membrane of the beta cell results in depolarization of the membrane and subsequent activation of voltage dependent calcium channels (VDCCs) (Ashcroft FM, and Gribble FM, *Diabetologia* 42:903-919, 1999; and Seino S, *Annu Rev Physiol.* 61:337-362, 1999). Calcium ion entry as well as release of calcium from intracellular stores triggers exocytosis of insulin granules, resulting in secretion of insulin into the blood stream. Agents which close the Kir6.2 channel such as sulphonylureas and metaglitinides (Rendell M. *Drugs* 2004;64(12):1339-58; and Blicke JF, *Diabetes Metab.* 2006 Apr;32(2):113-20) also cause membrane depolarization, and therefore these agents stimulate insulin secretion in a glucose independent fashion. Potassium channel openers, such as diazoxide, inhibit insulin secretion by preventing elevated ATP/ADP ratios from closing the Kir6.2 channel (Hansen JB. *Curr Med Chem.* 2006;13(4):361-76). Calcium channel blockers, such as verapamil and nifedipine, can also inhibit insulin secretion (Henquin, J. C. (2004) *Diabetes* 53, S48-S58). Although sulfonylureas and metaglitinides are effective glucose lowering agents in the clinic, they act independently of blood glucose levels. Because they act independently of glucose levels, these drugs may result in hypoglycemia.

Glucose dependent insulin secretion from the beta cell is dependent on numerous neurotransmitters and blood-borne hormones, as well as local, intra-islet factors. CNS activation of the vagal innervation of the islet can lead to the release of small molecules such as acetylcholine and peptides such as vasoactive intestinal polypeptide (VIP), gastrin releasing peptide (GRP) and Pituitary Adenylate Cyclase Activating Peptide (PACAP). Acetylcholine activation of phospholipase C through the $G_{\alpha q}$ -coupled GPCR M3 muscarinic receptor leads to release of Ca^{++} from intracellular stores (Gilon P, and Henquin JC. *Endocr Rev.* 2001 Oct;22(5):565-604). Cholinergic agonists also lead to a subtle Na^{+} - dependent plasma membrane depolarization that can work in concert with glucose-initiated depolarization to enhance insulin release (Gilon P, and Henquin JC. *Endocr Rev.* 2001 Oct;22(5):565-604). VIP and PACAP each bind to an overlapping set of G_{α} -coupled GPCRs (PAC1, VIPR1, and VIPR2) on the beta cell that lead to stimulation of adenylate cyclase and an increase in intracellular cAMP (Filipsson K, et al., *Diabetes*, 2001 Sep;50(9):1959-69; Yamada H, et al., *Regul Pept.* 2004 Dec 15;123(1-3):147-53; and Qader SS, et al., *Am J Physiol Endocrinol Metab.* 2007 May;292(5):E1447-55).

Elevation of beta cell cAMP has a substantial potentiating effect on insulin secretion in the presence of stimulatory levels of glucose (*see below*). Unfortunately, many potentiators of glucose-stimulated insulin secretion also have effects outside of the islet which limit their ability to be used as diabetes therapeutics. For example, the best available selective muscarinic agonists which stimulate insulin secretion also stimulate multiple undesirable responses in multiple tissues (Rhoades RA and Tanner GA, eds. (2003) *Medical Physiology*, 2nd ed. Lippincott, Williams and Wilkins. ISBN 0-7817-1936-4). Likewise, VIP and PACAP receptors are present in multiple organ systems and mediate effects on the reproductive, immune and other diverse systems that make them less attractive as specific enhancers of glucose dependent insulin secretion.

Incretin hormones such as Glucagon-Like Peptide 1 (GLP-1) and Glucose-dependent Insulinotropic Polypeptide (GIP, also known as Gastric Inhibitory Polypeptide) also bind to specific $G_{\alpha s}$ -coupled GPCRs receptors on the surface of islet cells, including beta cells, and raise intracellular cAMP (Drucker DJ, *J Clin Invest.* 2007 Jan;117(1):24-32). Although the receptors for these hormones are present in other cells and tissues, the overall sum of effects of these peptides appear to be beneficial to control of glucose metabolism in the organism (Hansotia T, et al., *J Clin Invest.* 2007 Jan;117(1):143-

52. Epub 2006 Dec 21). GIP and GLP-1 are produced and secreted from intestinal K and L cells, respectively, and these peptide hormones are released in response to meals by both direct action of nutrients in the gut lumen and neural stimulation resulting from food ingestion. GIP and GLP-1 have short half-lives in human circulation due to the action of the protease dipeptidyl-peptidase IV (DPP IV), and inhibitors of this protease can lower blood glucose due to their ability to raise the levels of active forms of the incretin peptides. The glucose lowering that can be obtained with DPP IV inhibitors, however, is somewhat limited since these drugs are dependent on the endogenous release of the incretin hormones. Peptides (*e.g.*, exenatide (Byetta®)) and peptide-conjugates that bind to the GIP or GLP-1 receptors but are resistant to serum protease cleavage can also lower blood glucose substantially (Gonzalez C, et al., *Expert Opin Investig Drugs* 2006 Aug;15(8):887-95), but these incretin mimetics must be injected and tend to induce a high rate of nausea and therefore are not ideal therapies for general use in the Type II diabetic population. The clinical success of DPP IV inhibitors and incretin mimetics, though far from ideal, do point to the potential utility of compounds that increase incretin activity in the blood or directly stimulate cAMP in the beta cell. Some studies have indicated that beta cell responsiveness to GIP is diminished in Type II diabetes (Nauck MA, et al., *J. Clin. Invest.* 91:301-307 (1993); and Elahi D, et al., *Regul. Pept.* 51:63-74 (1994)). Restoration of this responsiveness (Meneilly GS, et al., *Diabetes Care.* 1993 Jan;16(1):110-4) may be a promising way to improve beta cell function *in vivo*.

Since increased incretin activity has a positive effect on glucose dependent insulin secretion and perhaps other mechanisms that lead to lower blood glucose, it is also of interest to explore therapeutic approaches to increasing incretin release from intestinal K and L cells. GLP-1 secretion appears to be attenuated in Type II diabetes (Vilsboll T, et al., *Diabetes* 50:609-613), so improving incretin release may ameliorate this component of metabolic dysregulation. Nutrients such as glucose and fat in the gut lumen prompt incretin secretion by interaction with apical receptors (Vilsboll T, et al., *Diabetes* 50:609-613). GLP-1 and GIP release can also result from neural stimulation; acetylcholine and GRP can enhance incretin release in a manner perhaps analogous to the effects of these neurotransmitters on the beta cell in regard to insulin secretion (Brubaker P, *Ann N Y Acad Sci.* 2006 Jul;1070:10-26; and Reimann F, et al., *Diabetes* 2006 Dec; 55 (Supplement 2):S78-S85). Somatostatin, leptin and free fatty acids also appear to modulate incretin

secretion (Brubaker P, *Ann N Y Acad Sci.* 2006 Jul;1070:10-26; and Reimann, F. et al., *Diabetes.* 2006 Dec;55(Supplement 2):S78-S85). To date, however, there does not appear to be a way to selectively impact these pathways to promote incretin secretion for therapeutic benefit. There is a need for oral drugs that stimulate incretin secretion in the treatment of diabetes.

Incretins can also increase the rate of beta cell proliferation and decrease the apoptotic rates of beta cells in animal models (Farilla L, et al., *Endocrinology* 2002 Nov;143(11):4397-408) and human islets *in vitro* (Farilla L, et al., *Endocrinology* 2003 Dec;144(12):5149-58). The net result of these changes is an increase in beta cell number and islet mass, and this should provide for increased insulin secretory capacity, which is another desired aim of anti-diabetic therapies. GLP-1 has also been shown to protect islets from the destructive effects of agents such as streptozotocin by blocking apoptosis (Li Y, et al., *J Biol Chem.* 2003 Jan 3;278(1):471-8). Cyclin D1, a key regulator of progression through the cell cycle, is up-regulated by GLP-1, and other agents that increase cAMP and PKA activity also have a similar effect (Friedrichsen BN, et al., *J Endocrinol.* 2006 Mar;188(3):481-92; and Kim MJ, et al., *J Endocrinol.* 2006 Mar;188(3):623-33). Increased transcription of the cyclin D1 gene occurs in response to PKA phosphorylation of CREB (cAMP-response element binding) transcription factors (Hussain MA, et al., *Mol Cell Biol.* 2006 Oct;26(20):7747-59). There is a need for oral drugs that increase beta cell number and islet mass in the treatment of diabetes.

Beta cell cAMP levels may also be raised by inhibiting the degradation of this second messenger by phosphodiesterases to AMP (Furman B, and Pyne N, *Curr Opin Investig Drugs* 2006 Oct;7(10):898-905). There are several different cAMP phosphodiesterases in the beta cell, and many of these have been shown to serve as a brake on glucose-dependent insulin secretion. Inhibitors of cAMP phosphodiesterases have been shown to increase insulin secretion *in vitro* and *in vivo*, including PDE1C, PDE3B, PDE10, (Han P, et al., *J Biol Chem.* 1999 Aug 6;274(32):22337-44; Harndahl L, et al., *J Biol Chem.* 2002 Oct 4;277(40):37446-55; Walz HA, et al., *J Endocrinol.* 2006 Jun;189(3):629-41; Choi YH, et al., *J Clin Invest.* 2006 Dec;116(12):3240-51; and Cantin LD, et al., *Bioorg Med Chem Lett.* 2007 May 15;17(10):2869-73) but so far, no PDEs have been found to have the cell type selectivity necessary to avoid undesirable effects. However, this remains an

area of active investigation due to the potential for amplification of the effects of incretins and other agents that stimulate adenylate cyclase.

There appear to be multiple mechanisms by which cAMP elevation in the beta cell can enhance glucose dependent insulin secretion. Classically, many of the intracellular effects of cAMP are mediated by the cAMP-dependent protein kinase (protein kinase A, PKA) (Hatakeyama H, et al., *J Physiol.* 2006 Jan 15;570(Pt 2):271-82). PKA consists of a complex of two regulatory and two catalytic domains; binding of cAMP to the catalytic domains releases the catalytic domains and results in increased protein phosphorylation activity. One of the downstream effects of this kinase activity is enhanced efficiency of insulin exocytosis (Gromada J, et al., *Diabetes* 1998 Jan;47(1):57-65). Another cAMP binding protein is Epac, a guanine nucleotide exchange factor (GEF) (Kashima Y, et al., *J Biol Chem.* 2001 Dec 7;276(49):46046-53. Epub 2001 Oct 11; and Shibasaki T, et al., *J Biol Chem.* 2004 Feb 27;279(9):7956-61), which mediates a cAMP-dependent, but PKA-independent, increase in insulin exocytosis. Epac activated by cAMP may also enhance release of intracellular Ca^{++} (Holz GG, *Diabetes* 2004 Jan;53(1):5-13). The effects of cAMP on insulin secretion are dependent on elevated glucose levels, so raising cAMP in the pancreatic beta cell is an important goal for therapeutics of Type II diabetes.

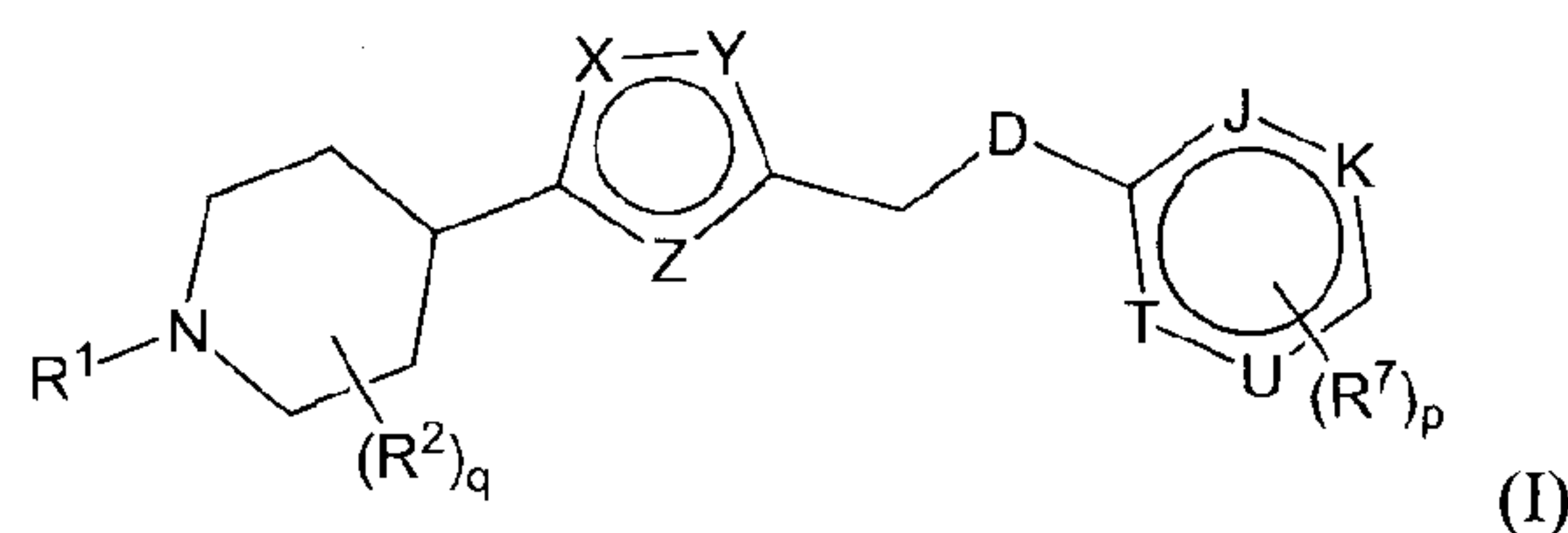
Agents that raise intracellular cAMP levels in the beta cell increase insulin secretion in a glucose dependent manner (Miura Y and Matsui H, *Am. J. Physiol Endocrinol. Metab* (2003) 285, E1001-E1009). One mechanism for raising cAMP is by the action of G-protein coupled cell surface receptors, which stimulate the enzyme adenylate cyclase to produce more cAMP. The GLP-1 receptor, which is the target of exenatide, is an example of such a receptor (Thorens B, et al., *Diabetes* (1993) 42, 1678-1682). There is a need for oral drugs that increase intracellular levels of cAMP in the treatment of diabetes.

DPP IV inhibitors are inhibitors of dipeptidyl peptidase-4. DPP IV is a prolyl protease that preferentially cleaves peptides after a proline amino acid residue. DPP IV is believed to degrade GLP-1. DPP IV inhibitors have been shown to prevent N-terminal degradation of GLP-1, and lowered blood glucose in preclinical studies. In addition, mice with a targeted disruption of the DPP IV gene had increased plasma levels of GLP-1 and GIP. Approved DPP IV inhibitors for treatment of diabetes include sitagliptin (JanuviaTM)

and vildagliptin (GalvusTM). Saxagliptin (BMS-477118) is another DPP IV inhibitor currently in clinical trials.

BRIEF SUMMARY

An unexpected finding of the inventors is that GPR119 (G-protein coupled receptor 119) agonists and DPP IV inhibitors are useful when both are administered to a diabetic subject. In one embodiment, this disclosure provides a method of treating diabetes comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor. Formula (I) is



wherein,

D is selected from the group consisting of O, S, and NR⁸;

X, Y, and Z are independently selected from the group consisting of O, N, NR⁸, S, and CR³ and

at least one of X, Y, and Z is O, N, NR⁸, or S;

J, K, T, and U are each independently selected from the group consisting of C, CH, and N;

the subscript p is an integer of from 0 to 4;

the subscript q is an integer of from 0 to 4;

R¹ is a member selected from the group consisting of H, C₁₋₁₀alkyl, C₁₋₁₀substituted alkyl, C₃₋₇cycloalkyl, C₂₋₁₀alkenyl, C₂₋₁₀alkynyl, -X¹-COR^a, -X¹-CO₂R^a,

-X¹-CONR^aR^b, -SO₂R^a, a 4- to 7-membered heterocyclo group, aryl and a 5- to 10-membered heteroaryl group, wherein each of said cycloalkyl group, heterocyclo group, aryl group and heteroaryl group is optionally substituted with from 1 to 4 substituents independently selected from halo, C₁₋₁₀alkyl,

C₁₋₁₀substituted alkyl, C₃₋₇cycloalkyl, C₂₋₁₀alkenyl, C₂₋₁₀alkynyl, aryl,

heteroaryl, -CN, -NR^aCOR^b, -NR^aCONR^aR^b, -NO₂, -OR^a, -NR^aR^b, -COR^a,

-CO₂R^a, -CONR^aR^b, -S(O)_mR^a, -NR^aS(O)₂R^b, and -SO₂NR^aR^b, or optionally R^a and R^b are

combined to form a 4-, 5- or 6-membered ring, and X¹ is selected from the

group consisting of a bond, C₂₋₆alkene, C₂₋₆alkyne, -C(O)-, and -C(O)-(CH₂)₁₋₄-, wherein the aliphatic portions of X¹ are optionally substituted with one to three members selected from halogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, C₁₋₄substituted alkyl and C₁₋₄haloalkyl;

5 each R² is a member independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C₁₋₅ alkyl, C₁₋₅substituted alkyl, C₃₋₇cycloalkyl, -COR^a, -CO₂R^a, -CONR^aR^b, -OR^a, -NR^aR^b, -NR^aCOR^b, -SOR^aR^b, -SO₂R^a and -SO₂NR^aR^b, and wherein when the subscript q is 2 and R² is alkyl or substituted alkyl, the two R² members can optionally cyclize to form a ring;

10 R³ is a member selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, and C₁₋₄haloalkyl;

each R⁷ is independently selected from the group consisting of halo, C₁₋₁₀alkyl, C₁₋₁₀ substituted alkyl, C₃₋₇cycloalkyl, C₂₋₁₀alkenyl, C₂₋₁₀alkynyl, -CN, -NO₂, -OR^a, -NR^aR^b, -COR^a, -CO₂R^a, -CONR^aR^b, -NR^aCOR^b, -NR^aCO₂R^b,
 15 -NR^aCONR^aR^b, -S(O)_mR^a, -NR^aS(O)_mR^b, -SO₂NR^aR^b, a 4- to 7-membered heterocyclo group, aryl and a 5- to 10-membered heteroaryl group, wherein each of said heterocyclo groups, said aryl and heteroaryl groups are optionally substituted with from one to four substituents independently selected from halo, oxo, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ haloalkyl, C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl, -CN, -NO₂, -OR^a, -NR^aR^b, -COR^a,
 20 -CO₂R^a, -CONR^aR^b, -NR^aCOR^b, -NR^aCO₂R^b, -NR^aCONR^aR^b, -S(O)_mR^a, -NR^aSO₂R^b, and -SO₂NR^aR^b and wherein the subscript m is an integer of from 0 to 2, or optionally R^a and R^b are combined to form a 4-, 5- or 6-membered ring;

R⁸ is a member independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, and C₁₋₄haloalkyl;

25 and each R^a and R^b is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁₋₁₀ alkyl, C₁₋₁₀haloalkyl, C₃₋₁₀cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, C₂₋₁₀alkenyl, C₂₋₁₀alkynyl, aryl, 5- to 6-membered heteroaryl and arylC₁₋₄alkyl; and wherein the aliphatic portions of each of said R^a and R^b is optionally substituted with from one to three members selected from the group consisting of
 30 halo, -ORⁿ, -OCORⁿ, -OC(O)N(Rⁿ)₂, -SRⁿ, -S(O)Rⁿ, -S(O)₂Rⁿ, -S(O)₂N(Rⁿ)₂, -NRⁿS(O)₂Rⁿ, -C(O)N(Rⁿ)₂, -C(O)Rⁿ, -NRⁿC(O)Rⁿ, -NRⁿC(O)N(Rⁿ)₂, -CO₂Rⁿ, -NRⁿCO₂Rⁿ, -CN, -NO₂, -N(Rⁿ)₂ and -NRⁿS(O)₂N(Rⁿ)₂, wherein each Rⁿ is independently hydrogen or an unsubstituted C₁₋₆ alkyl;

and wherein the aryl and heteroaryl portions are optionally substituted with from one to three members selected from halogen, $-OR^m$, $-OC(O)N(R^m)_2$, $-SR^m$, $-S(O)R^m$, $-S(O)_2R^m$, $-S(O)_2N(R^m)_2$, $-NR^mS(O)_2R^m$, $-C(O)N(R^m)_2$, $-C(O)R^m$, $-NR^mC(O)R^m$, $-NR^mC(O)N(R^m)_2$, $-CO_2R^m$, $-NR^mCO_2R^m$, $-CN$, $-NO_2$, $-N(R^m)_2$ and $-NR^mS(O)_2N(R^m)_2$, wherein each R^m is independently hydrogen or an unsubstituted C_{1-6} alkyl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester thereof; and wherein the molecular weight of said compound is less than 1200.

Example 1 shows the glucose lowering effect of administering both a compound of Formula (I) and sitagliptin, a DPP IV inhibitor. Example 2 shows the glucose lowering effect of administering both a compound of Formula (I) and vildagliptin, another DPP IV inhibitor. Example 3 shows the reduction of plasma insulin levels in DIO rats observed when a compound of Formula (I) and vildagliptin were co-administered. Example 4 shows the stimulation of incretin secretion in mice observed when a compound of Formula (I) and sitagliptin were administered. Similarly, Example 5 shows the stimulation of incretin secretion in DIO rats when a compound of Formula (I) and vildagliptin were co-administered. Example 6 shows the stimulation of incretin secretion in C57BL/6J mice when both a compound of Formula (I) and sitagliptin were administered.

An aspect of this disclosure provides methods of lowering blood levels of glucose in a subject by administering to a patient in need thereof a compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor.

Another aspect of this disclosure provides methods of lowering blood levels of insulin in a subject by administering to a patient in need thereof a compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor. Figure 4 shows the plasma insulin levels of diet induce obesity (DIO) rats when the DIO rats are treated with a compound of Formula (I) and vildagliptin.

In another aspect, this disclosure provides methods of increasing blood levels of incretins in a subject by administering to a patient in need thereof a compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor. The incretins are GLP-1 and GIP. Figure 5 and 5a show increasing blood levels of GLP-1 and GIP in mice (Fig. 5) and GLP-1 in DIO rats (Fig. 5a) when the animals are treated

with a compound of Formula (I) and sitagliptin or vildagliptin. Figure 6 shows the increases in blood levels of GLP-1 and GIP in mice and DIO rats following an oral glucose challenge.

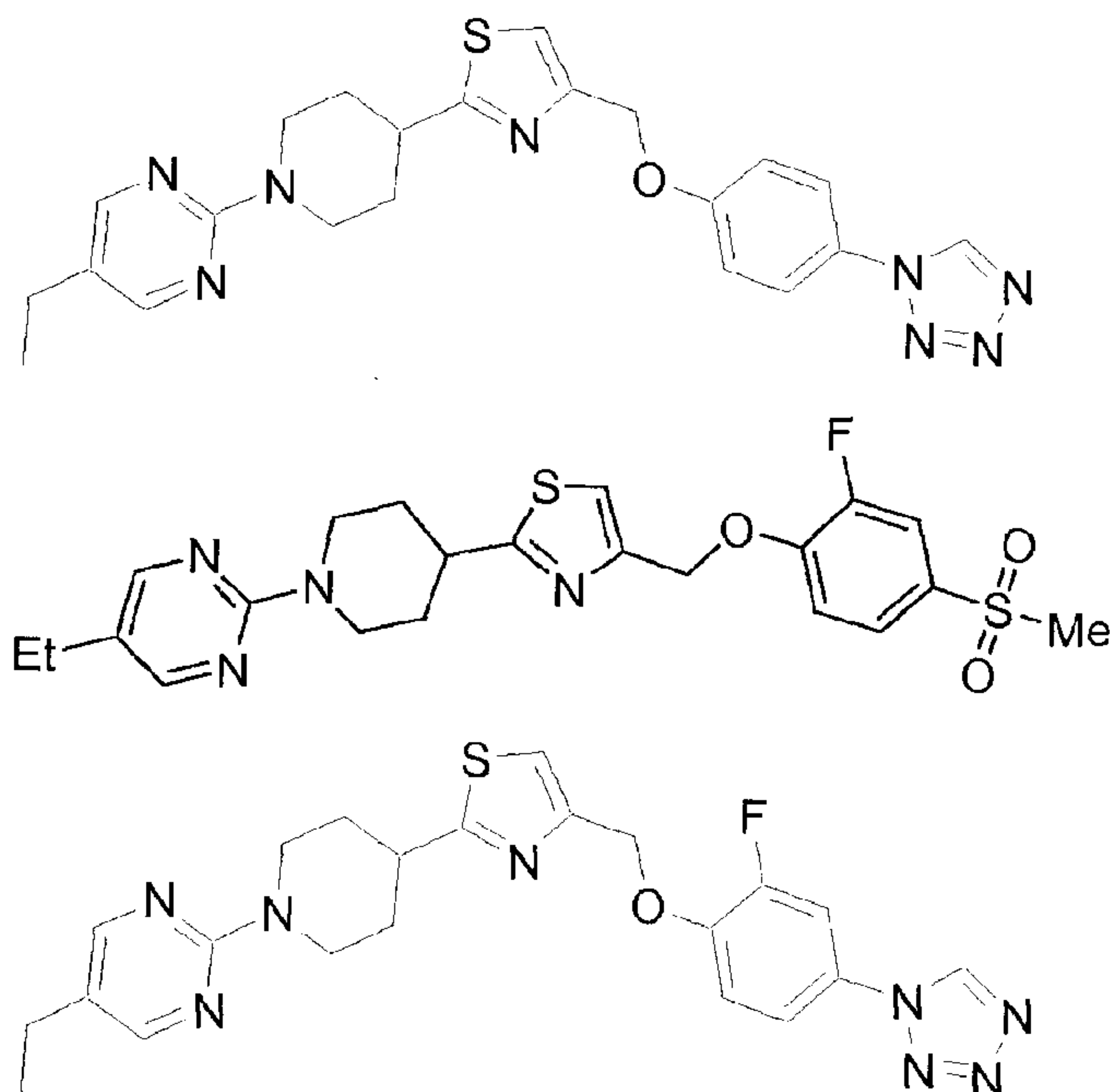
Yet another aspect of this disclosure provides methods of lowering blood triglyceride levels in a patient by administering to a patient in need thereof a compound of Formula (I) and a
5 DPP IV inhibitor.

A further aspect of this disclosure provides methods of lowering gastric emptying in a patient by administering to a patient in need thereof a compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor.

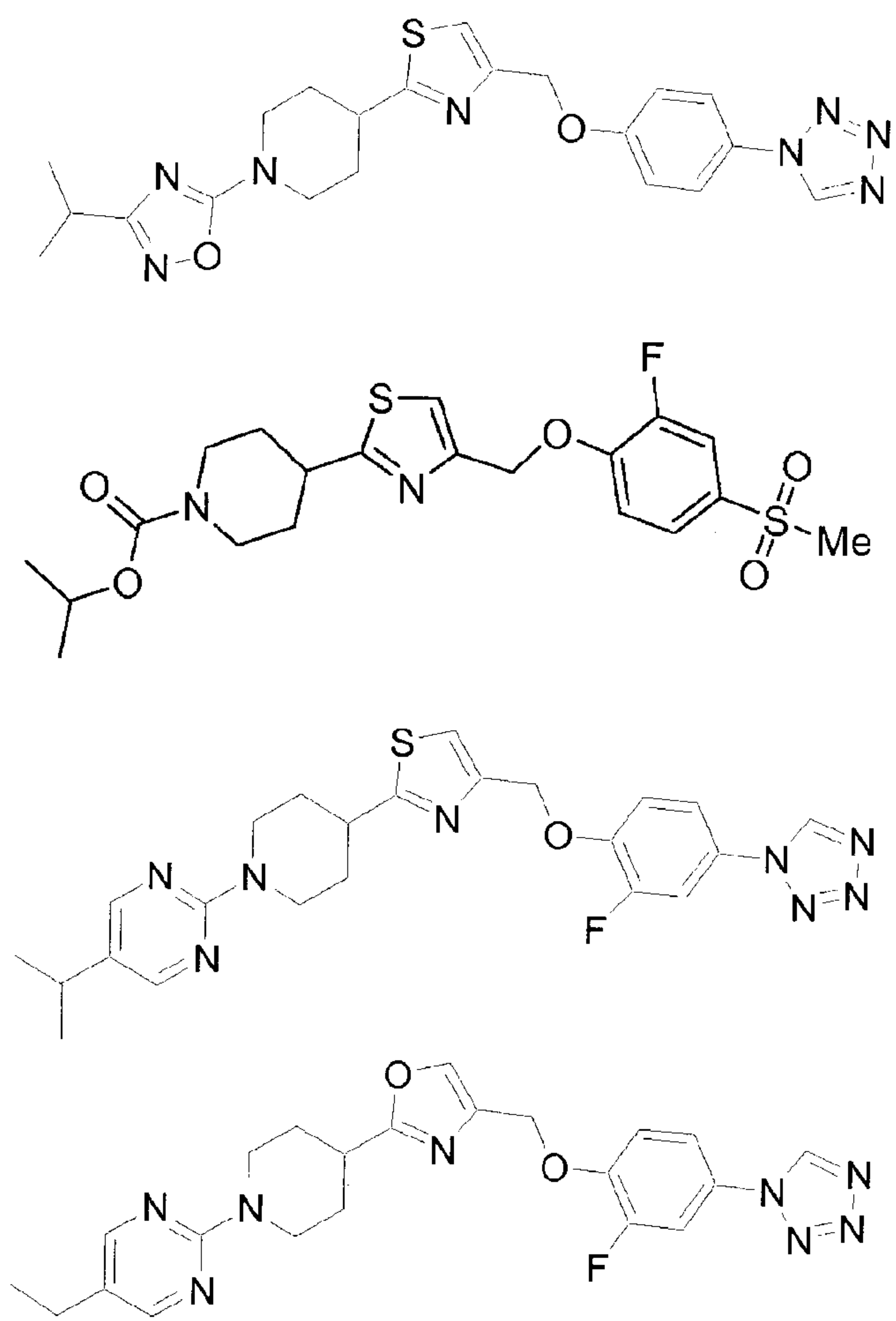
Another aspect of this disclosure provides methods of increasing insulin production in the
10 islet cells of a patient by administering to a patient in need thereof a compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor.

In yet another aspect, this disclosure provides methods of preserving islet function in a subject by administering to a patient in need thereof a compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor.

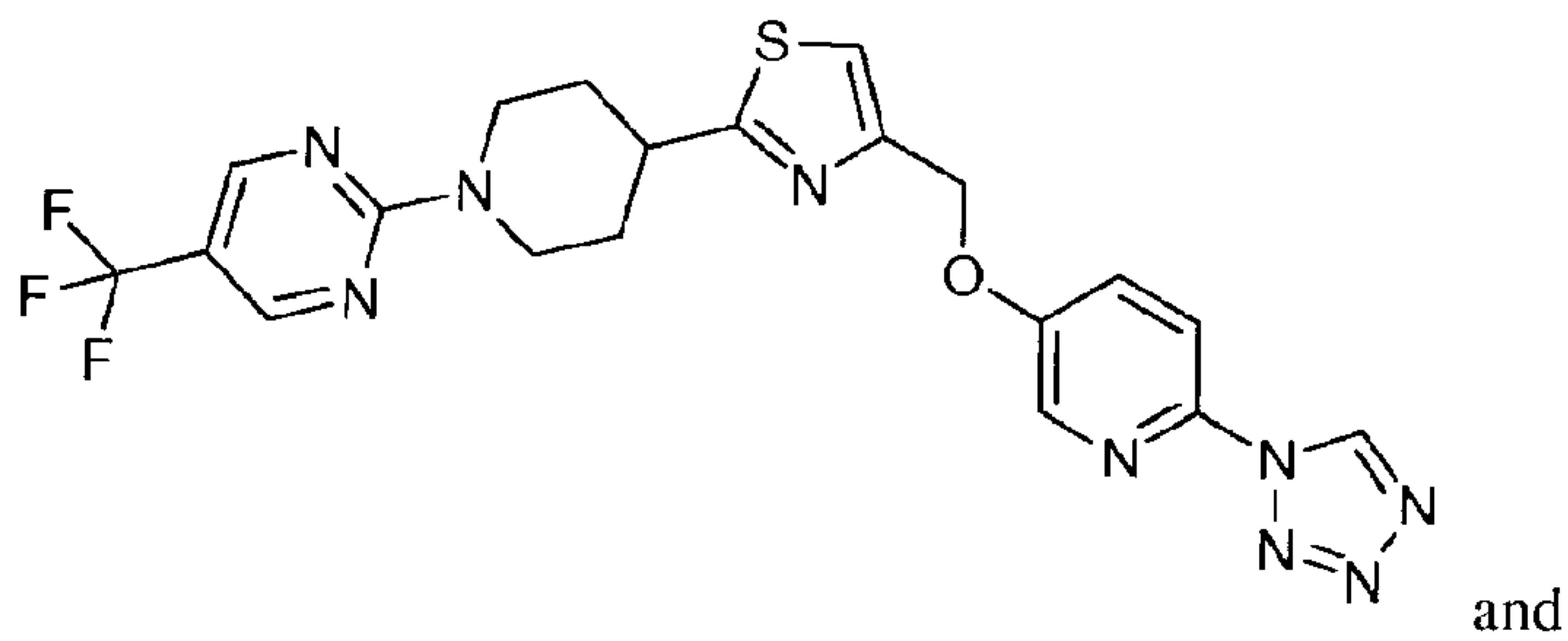
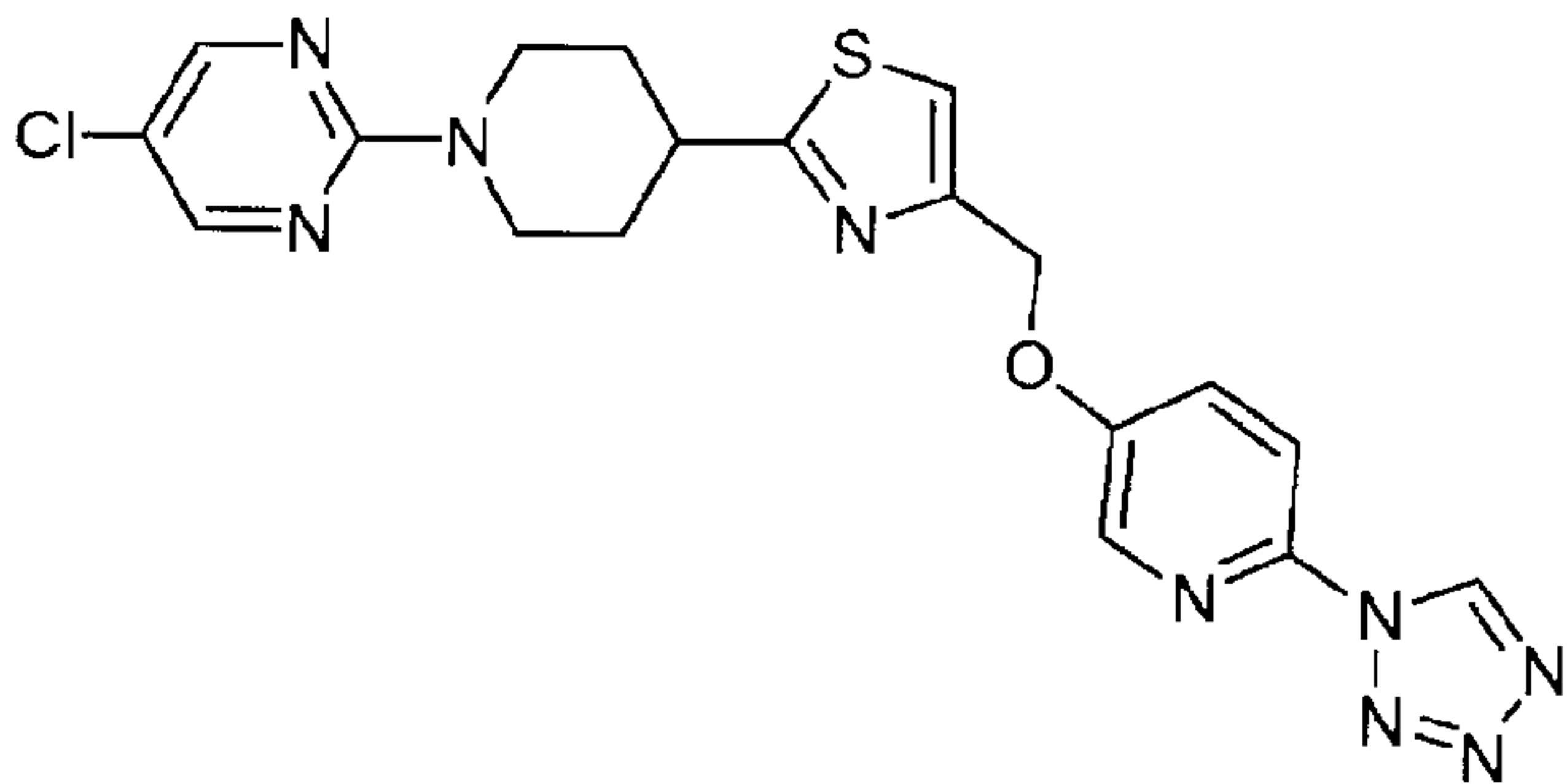
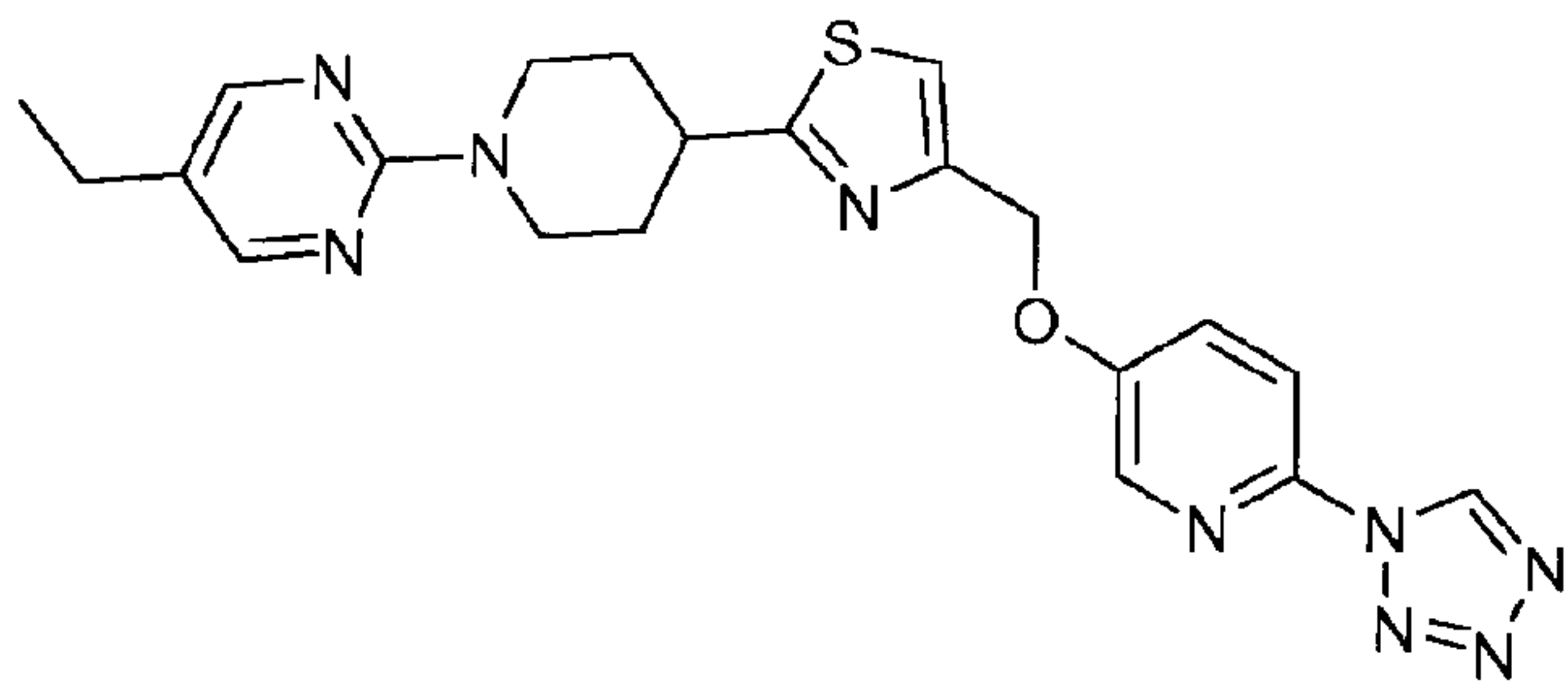
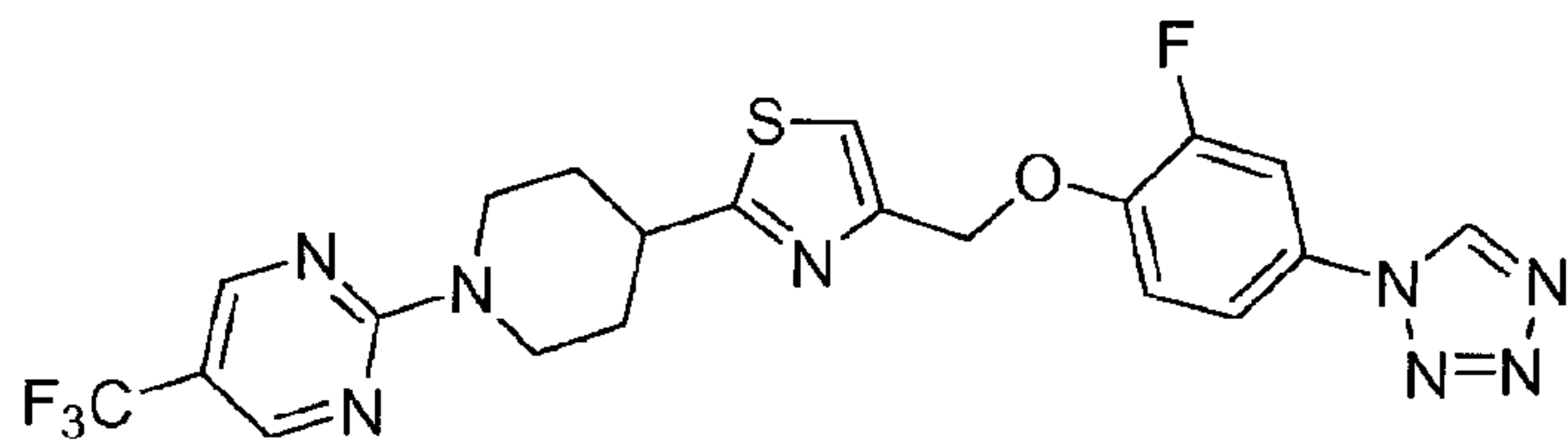
15 The claimed invention relates to use of a compound selected from the group consisting of



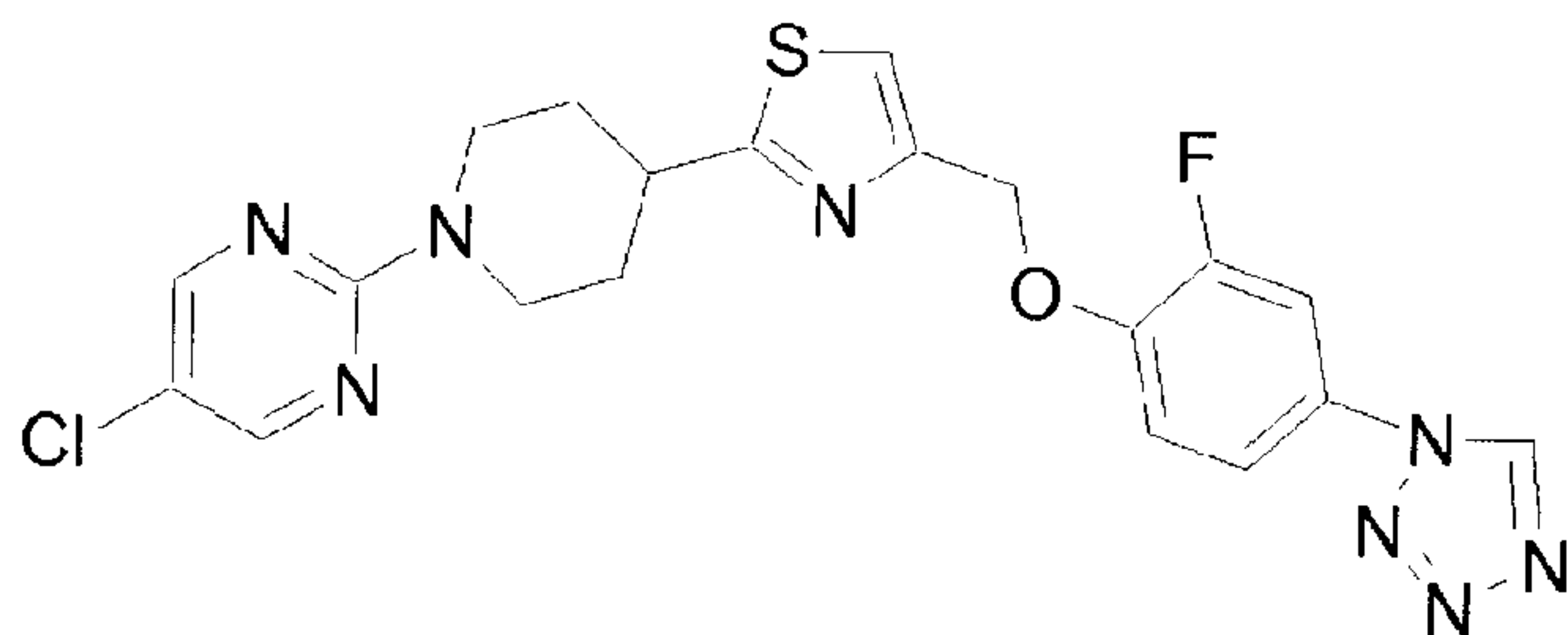
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and



11b

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in combination with a DPP-IV inhibitor for one or more of: (i) treatment of diabetes, (ii) lowering blood levels of glucose, (iii) lowering blood levels of insulin, (iv) increasing blood levels of an incretin, (v) lowering blood levels of triglycerides, and (vi) increasing glucose dependent insulin production. Said compound and the
5 DPP-IV inhibitor may be for simultaneous or sequential administration. The compound or DPP-IV inhibitor may be for administration to a subject that is the recipient of the other medicament. The use of the compound or the DPP-IV inhibitor may be in manufacture of a medicament. Also claimed is a combined preparation comprising such a compound or pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester thereof and a DPP-IV inhibitor for the preceding purposes. Also claimed is a
10 pharmaceutical composition comprising such a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester thereof and a DPP-IV inhibitor for such a purpose.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Figure 1 shows the data obtained from experiments as described in Example 1. Briefly, Figure 1 shows that blood glucose levels are lowered in response to administration of a
15 compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor.

Figure 2 shows the data obtained from experiments as described in Example 2. Briefly, Figure 2 shows that blood glucose levels are lowered in response to administration of a compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor in DIO rats.

Figure 3 shows the data obtained from experiments as described in Example 2. Briefly, Figure 3 shows that blood glucose levels are lowered in response to administration of a
20 compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor.

Figure 4 shows the data obtained from experiments as described in Example 3. Briefly, Figure 4 shows that plasma insulin levels are lowered in response to administration of a compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor.

Figure 5 shows the data obtained from experiments as described in Example 4. Briefly, Figure 5 show that plasma levels of active GLP-1 are increased in response to administration of a
25 compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor.

Figure 6 shows the data obtained from experiments as described in Example 5. Briefly, Figure 6 shows that plasma GLP-1 levels are increased in response to administration of a compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor.

Figure 7 shows the data obtained from experiments as described in Example 6. Briefly, Figure 7 shows that plasma GLP-1 levels are increased in response to administration of a compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Abbreviations and Definitions

Unless otherwise stated, the following terms used in the specification and claims have the meanings given below:

“Alkyl” refers to monovalent saturated aliphatic hydrocarbyl groups having from 1 to 10 carbon atoms and, in some embodiments, from 1 to 6 carbon atoms. “C_{u-v}alkyl” refers to alkyl groups having from u to v carbon atoms. This term includes, by way of example, linear and branched hydrocarbyl groups such as methyl (CH₃-), ethyl (CH₃CH₂-), *n*-propyl (CH₃CH₂CH₂-), isopropyl ((CH₃)₂CH-), *n*-butyl (CH₃CH₂CH₂CH₂-), isobutyl ((CH₃)₂CHCH₂-), *sec*-butyl ((CH₃)(CH₃CH₂)CH-), *t*-butyl ((CH₃)₃C-), *n*-pentyl (CH₃CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂-), and neopentyl ((CH₃)₃CCH₂-).

“Substituted alkyl” refers to an alkyl group having from 1 to 5 and, in some embodiments, 1 to 3 or 1 to 2 substituents selected from the group consisting of alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, alkoxy, substituted alkoxy, acyl, acylamino, acyloxy, amino, substituted amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, aminocarbonylamino, aminothiocarbonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, aminosulfonyl, aminosulfonyloxy, aminosulfonylamino, amidino, aryl, substituted aryl, aryloxy, substituted aryloxy, arylthio, substituted arylthio, azido, carboxyl, carboxyl ester, (carboxyl ester)amino, (carboxyl ester)oxy, cyano, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, cycloalkyloxy, substituted cycloalkyloxy, cycloalkylthio, substituted cycloalkylthio, guanidino, substituted guanidino, halo, hydroxy, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, hydrazino, substituted hydrazino, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, substituted heteroaryloxy, heteroarylthio, substituted heteroarylthio, heterocyclic, substituted heterocyclic, heterocyclyloxy,

substituted heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylthio, substituted heterocyclylthio, nitro, spirocycloalkyl, SO₃H, substituted sulfonyl, sulfonyloxy, thioacyl, thiocyanate, thiol, alkylthio, and substituted alkylthio, wherein said substituents are as defined herein.

“Alkylidenc” or “alkylenc” refers to divalent saturated aliphatic hydrocarbyl groups having from 1 to 10 carbon atoms and, in some embodiments, from 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

“(C_{u-v})alkylene” refers to alkylene groups having from u to v carbon atoms. The alkylidene and alkylene groups include branched and straight chain hydrocarbyl groups. For example “(C₁₋₆)alkylene” is meant to include methylene, ethylene, propylene, 2-methylpropylene, pentylene, and the like.

“Substituted alkylidene” or “substituted alkylene” refers to an alkylidene group having from 1 to 5 and, in some embodiments, 1 to 3 or 1 to 2 substituents selected from the group consisting of alkoxy, substituted alkoxy, acyl, acylamino, acyloxy, amino, substituted amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocabonyl, aminocarbonylamino, aminothiocabonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, aminosulfonyl, aminosulfonyloxy, aminosulfonylamino, amidino, aryl, substituted aryl, aryloxy, substituted aryloxy, arylthio, substituted arylthio, azido, carboxyl, carboxyl ester, (carboxyl ester)amino, (carboxyl ester)oxy, cyano, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, cycloalkyloxy, substituted cycloalkyloxy, cycloalkylthio, substituted cycloalkylthio, guanidino, substituted guanidino, halo, hydroxy, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, hydrazino, substituted hydrazino, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, substituted heteroaryloxy, heteroarylthio, substituted heteroarylthio, heterocyclic, substituted heterocyclic, heterocyclyloxy, substituted heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylthio, substituted heterocyclylthio, nitro, oxo, thione, spirocycloalkyl, SO₃H, substituted sulfonyl, sulfonyloxy, thioacyl, thiocyanate, thiol, alkylthio, and substituted alkylthio, wherein said substituents are as defined herein.

“Alkenyl” refers to a linear or branched hydrocarbyl group having from 2 to 10 carbon atoms and in some embodiments from 2 to 6 carbon atoms or 2 to 4 carbon atoms and having at least 1 site of vinyl unsaturation (>C=C<). For example, (C_{u-v})alkenyl refers to alkenyl groups having from u to v carbon atoms and is meant to include for example, ethenyl, propenyl, 1,3-butadienyl, and the like.

“Substituted alkenyl” refers to alkenyl groups having from 1 to 3 substituents and, in some embodiments, 1 to 2 substituents, selected from the group consisting of alkoxy,

substituted alkoxy, acyl, acylamino, acyloxy, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, amino, substituted amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, aminocarbonylamino, aminothiocarbonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, aminosulfonyl, aminosulfonyloxy, aminosulfonylamino, amidino, aryl, substituted aryl, aryloxy, substituted aryloxy, arylthio, substituted arylthio, carboxyl, carboxyl ester, (carboxyl ester)amino, (carboxyl ester)oxy, cyano, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, cycloalkyloxy, substituted cycloalkyloxy, cycloalkylthio, substituted cycloalkylthio, guanidino, substituted guanidino, halo, hydroxy, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, substituted heteroaryloxy, heteroarylthio, substituted heteroarylthio, heterocyclic, substituted heterocyclic, heterocyclyloxy, substituted heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylthio, substituted heterocyclylthio, nitro, SO₃H, substituted sulfonyl, sulfonyloxy, thioacyl, thiol, alkylthio, and substituted alkylthio, wherein said substituents are defined as herein and with the proviso that any hydroxy or thiol substitution is not attached to an acetylenic carbon atom.

“Alkynyl” refers to a linear monovalent hydrocarbon radical or a branched monovalent hydrocarbon radical containing at least one triple bond. The term “alkynyl” is also meant to include those hydrocarbyl groups having one triple bond and one double bond. For example, (C₂-C₆)alkynyl is meant to include ethynyl, propynyl, and the like.

“Substituted alkynyl” refers to alkynyl groups having from 1 to 3 substituents and, in some embodiments, from 1 to 2 substituents, selected from the group consisting of alkoxy, substituted alkoxy, acyl, acylamino, acyloxy, amino, substituted amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, aminocarbonylamino, aminothiocarbonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, aminosulfonyl, aminosulfonyloxy, aminosulfonylamino, amidino, aryl, substituted aryl, aryloxy, substituted aryloxy, arylthio, substituted arylthio, carboxyl, carboxyl ester, (carboxyl ester)amino, (carboxyl ester)oxy, cyano, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, cycloalkyloxy, substituted cycloalkyloxy, cycloalkylthio, substituted cycloalkylthio, cycloalkenyl, substituted cycloalkenyl, cycloalkenyloxy, substituted cycloalkenyloxy, cycloalkenylthio, substituted cycloalkenylthio, guanidino, substituted guanidino, halo, hydroxy, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, substituted heteroaryloxy, heteroarylthio, substituted heteroarylthio, heterocyclic, substituted heterocyclic, heterocyclyloxy, substituted heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylthio, substituted heterocyclylthio, nitro, SO₃H, substituted sulfonyl, sulfonyloxy, thioacyl, thiol, alkylthio,

and substituted alkylthio, wherein said substituents are defined herein and with the proviso that any hydroxy or thiol substitution is not attached to an acetylenic carbon atom.

“Alkoxy” refers to the group -O-alkyl wherein alkyl is defined herein. Alkoxy includes, by way of example, methoxy, ethoxy, *n*-propoxy, isopropoxy, *n*-butoxy, *t*-butoxy, *sec*-butoxy, and *n*-pentoxy.

“Substituted alkoxy” refers to the group -O-(substituted alkyl) wherein substituted alkyl is as defined herein.

“Acyl” refers to the groups H-C(O)-, alkyl-C(O)-, substituted alkyl-C(O)-, alkenyl-C(O)-, substituted alkenyl-C(O)-, alkynyl-C(O)-, substituted alkynyl-C(O)-, cycloalkyl-C(O)-, substituted cycloalkyl-C(O)-, aryl-C(O)-, substituted aryl-C(O)-, substituted hydrazino-C(O)-, heteroaryl-C(O)-, substituted heteroaryl-C(O)-, heterocyclic-C(O)-, and substituted heterocyclic-C(O)-, wherein alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, substituted hydrazino, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclic and substituted heterocyclic are as defined herein. Acyl includes the “acetyl” group CH₃C(O)-.

“Acylamino” refers to the groups -NR²⁰C(O)H, -NR²⁰C(O)alkyl, -NR²⁰C(O)substituted alkyl, -NR²⁰C(O)cycloalkyl, -NR²⁰C(O)substituted cycloalkyl, -NR²⁰C(O)alkenyl, -NR²⁰C(O)substituted alkenyl, -NR²⁰C(O)alkynyl, -NR²⁰C(O)substituted alkynyl, -NR²⁰C(O)aryl, -NR²⁰C(O)substituted aryl, -NR²⁰C(O)heteroaryl, -NR²⁰C(O)substituted heteroaryl, -NR²⁰C(O)heterocyclic, and -NR²⁰C(O)substituted heterocyclic wherein R²⁰ is hydrogen or alkyl and wherein alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclic and substituted heterocyclic are as defined herein.

“Acyloxy” refers to the groups H-C(O)O-, alkyl-C(O)O-, substituted alkyl-C(O)O-, alkenyl-C(O)O-, substituted alkenyl-C(O)O-, alkynyl-C(O)O-, substituted alkynyl-C(O)O-, aryl-C(O)O-, substituted aryl-C(O)O-, cycloalkyl-C(O)O-, substituted cycloalkyl-C(O)O-, heteroaryl-C(O)O-, substituted heteroaryl-C(O)O-, heterocyclic-C(O)O-, and substituted heterocyclic-C(O)O- wherein alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl,

substituted alkynyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclic, and substituted heterocyclic are as defined herein.

“Amino” refers to the group -NH_2 .

“Substituted amino” refers to the group $\text{-NR}^{21}\text{R}^{22}$ where R^{21} and R^{22} are
 5 independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, aryl, substituted aryl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclic, substituted heterocyclic, -SO_2 -alkyl, -SO_2 -substituted alkyl, -SO_2 -alkenyl,
 10 -SO_2 -substituted alkenyl, -SO_2 -cycloalkyl, -SO_2 -substituted cycloalkyl, -SO_2 -aryl, -SO_2 -substituted aryl, -SO_2 -heteroaryl, -SO_2 -substituted heteroaryl, -SO_2 -heterocyclyl, and -SO_2 -substituted heterocyclyl and wherein R^{21} and R^{22} are optionally joined together with the nitrogen bound thereto to form a heterocyclyl or substituted heterocyclyl group, provided that R^{21} and R^{22} are both not hydrogen, and wherein alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl,
 15 aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclic, and substituted heterocyclic are as defined herein. When R^{21} is hydrogen and R^{22} is alkyl, the substituted amino group is sometimes referred to herein as alkylamino. When R^{21} and R^{22} are alkyl, the substituted amino group is sometimes referred to herein as dialkylamino. When referring to a monosubstituted amino, it is meant that either R^{21} or R^{22} is hydrogen but not both. When
 20 referring to a disubstituted amino, it is meant that neither R^{21} nor R^{22} are hydrogen.

“Hydroxyamino” refers to the group -NHOH .

“Alkoxyamino” refers to the group -NHO-alkyl wherein alkyl is defined herein.

“Aminocarbonyl” refers to the group $\text{-C(O)NR}^{23}\text{R}^{24}$ where R^{23} and R^{24} are
 independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl,
 25 alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, aryl, substituted aryl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclic, substituted heterocyclic, hydroxy, alkoxy, substituted alkoxy, amino, substituted amino, and acylamino, and where R^{23} and R^{24} are optionally joined together with the nitrogen bound thereto to form a heterocyclic or substituted heterocyclic group, and wherein alkyl, substituted alkyl,
 30 alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl,

aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclic and substituted heterocyclic are as defined herein.

“Aminothiocabonyl” refers to the group $-C(S)NR^{23}R^{24}$ where R^{23} and R^{24} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, aryl, substituted aryl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclic, and substituted heterocyclic and where R^{23} and R^{24} are optionally joined together with the nitrogen bound thereto to form a heterocyclic or substituted heterocyclic group, and wherein alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclic and substituted heterocyclic are as defined herein.

“Aminocarbonylamino” refers to the group $-NR^{20}C(O)NR^{23}R^{24}$ where R^{20} is hydrogen or alkyl and R^{23} and R^{24} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, aryl, substituted aryl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclic, and substituted heterocyclic and where R^{23} and R^{24} are optionally joined together with the nitrogen bound thereto to form a heterocyclic or substituted heterocyclic group, and wherein alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclic and substituted heterocyclic are as defined herein.

“Aminothiocabonylamino” refers to the group $-NR^{20}C(S)NR^{23}R^{24}$ where R^{20} is hydrogen or alkyl and R^{23} and R^{24} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, aryl, substituted aryl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclic, and substituted heterocyclic and where R^{23} and R^{24} are optionally joined together with the nitrogen bound thereto to form a heterocyclic or substituted heterocyclic group, and wherein alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclic and substituted heterocyclic are as defined herein.

“Aminocarbonyloxy” refers to the group $-O-C(O)NR^{23}R^{24}$ where R^{23} and R^{24} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl,

alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, aryl, substituted aryl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclic, and substituted heterocyclic and where R^{23} and R^{24} are optionally joined together with the nitrogen bound thereto to form a heterocyclic or substituted heterocyclic group, and wherein alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclic and substituted heterocyclic are as defined herein.

“Aminosulfonyl” refers to the group $-SO_2NR^{23}R^{24}$ where R^{23} and R^{24} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, aryl, substituted aryl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclic, and substituted heterocyclic and where R^{23} and R^{24} are optionally joined together with the nitrogen bound thereto to form a heterocyclic or substituted heterocyclic group, and wherein alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclic and substituted heterocyclic are as defined herein.

“Aminosulfonyloxy” refers to the group $-O-SO_2NR^{23}R^{24}$ where R^{23} and R^{24} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, aryl, substituted aryl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclic, and substituted heterocyclic and where R^{23} and R^{24} are optionally joined together with the nitrogen bound thereto to form a heterocyclic or substituted heterocyclic group, and wherein alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclic and substituted heterocyclic are as defined herein.

“Aminosulfonylamino” refers to the group $-NR^{20}-SO_2NR^{23}R^{24}$ where R^{20} is hydrogen or alkyl and R^{23} and R^{24} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, aryl, substituted aryl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclic, and substituted heterocyclic and where R^{23} and R^{24} are optionally joined together with the nitrogen bound thereto to form a heterocyclic or substituted heterocyclic

group, and wherein alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclic and substituted heterocyclic are as defined herein.

“Amidino” refers to the group $-C(=NR^{25})NR^{23}R^{24}$ where R^{25} , R^{23} , and R^{24} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, aryl, substituted aryl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclic, and substituted heterocyclic and where R^{23} and R^{24} are optionally joined together with the nitrogen bound thereto to form a heterocyclic or substituted heterocyclic group, and wherein alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclic and substituted heterocyclic are as defined herein.

“Aryl” refers to an aromatic group of from 6 to 14 carbon atoms and no ring heteroatoms and having a single ring (*e.g.*, phenyl) or multiple condensed (fused) rings (*e.g.*, naphthyl or anthryl). For multiple ring systems, including fused, bridged, and spiro ring systems having aromatic and non-aromatic rings that have no ring heteroatoms, the term “Aryl” or “Ar” applies when the point of attachment is at an aromatic carbon atom (*e.g.*, 5,6,7,8 tetrahydronaphthalene-2-yl is an aryl group as its point of attachment is at the 2-position of the aromatic phenyl ring).

“Substituted aryl” refers to aryl groups which are substituted with 1 to 8 and, in some embodiments, 1 to 5, 1 to 3 or 1 to 2 substituents selected from the group consisting of alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, alkoxy, substituted alkoxy, acyl, acylamino, acyloxy, amino, substituted amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, aminocarbonylamino, aminothiocarbonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, aminosulfonyl, aminosulfonyloxy, aminosulfonylamino, amidino, aryl, substituted aryl, aryloxy, substituted aryloxy, arylthio, substituted arylthio, azido, carboxyl, carboxyl ester, (carboxyl ester)amino, (carboxyl ester)oxy, cyano, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, cycloalkyloxy, substituted cycloalkyloxy, cycloalkylthio, substituted cycloalkylthio, guanidino, substituted guanidino, halo, hydroxy, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, hydrazino, substituted hydrazino, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, substituted heteroaryloxy, heteroarylthio, substituted heteroarylthio, heterocyclic, substituted

heterocyclic, heterocyclyloxy, substituted heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylthio, substituted heterocyclylthio, nitro, SO₃H, substituted sulfonyl, sulfonyloxy, thioacyl, thiocyanate, thiol, alkylthio, and substituted alkylthio, wherein said substituents are defined herein.

“Arylalkyl” or “Aryl(C₁-C_z)alkyl” refers to the radical -R^uR^v where R^u is an alkylene group (having eight or fewer main chain carbon atoms) and R^v is an aryl group as defined herein. Thus, “arylalkyl” refers to groups such as, for example, benzyl, and phenylethyl, and the like. Similarly, “Arylalkenyl” means a radical -R^uR^v where R^u is an alkenylene group (an alkylene group having one or two double bonds) and R^v is an aryl group as defined herein, *e.g.*, styrenyl, 3-phenyl-2-propenyl, and the like.

“Aryloxy” refers to the group -O-aryl, where aryl is as defined herein, that includes, by way of example, phenoxy and naphthoxy.

“Substituted aryloxy” refers to the group -O-(substituted aryl) where substituted aryl is as defined herein.

“Arylthio” refers to the group -S-aryl, where aryl is as defined herein.

“Substituted arylthio” refers to the group -S-(substituted aryl), where substituted aryl is as defined herein.

“Azido” refers to the group -N₃.

“Hydrazino” refers to the group -NHNH₂.

“Substituted hydrazino” refers to the group -NR²⁶NR²⁷R²⁸ where R²⁶, R²⁷, and R²⁸ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, aryl, substituted aryl, carboxyl ester, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclic, substituted heterocyclic, -SO₂-alkyl, -SO₂-substituted alkyl, -SO₂-alkenyl, -SO₂-substituted alkenyl, -SO₂-cycloalkyl, -SO₂-substituted cycloalkyl, -SO₂-aryl, -SO₂-substituted aryl, -SO₂-heteroaryl, -SO₂-substituted heteroaryl, -SO₂-heterocyclic, and -SO₂-substituted heterocyclic and wherein R²⁷ and R²⁸ are optionally joined, together with the nitrogen bound thereto to form a heterocyclic or substituted heterocyclic group, provided that R²⁷ and R²⁸ are both not hydrogen, and wherein alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl,

cycloalkenyl, substituted cycloalkenyl, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclic, and substituted heterocyclic are as defined herein.

“Cyano” or “carbonitrile” refers to the group -CN.

“Carbonyl” refers to the divalent group -C(O)- which is equivalent to -C(=O)-.

5 “Carboxyl” or “carboxy” refers to -COOH or salts thereof.

“Carboxyl ester” or “carboxy ester” refers to the groups -C(O)O-alkyl, -C(O)O-substituted alkyl, -C(O)O-alkenyl, -C(O)O-substituted alkenyl, -C(O)O-alkynyl, -C(O)O-substituted alkynyl, -C(O)O-aryl, -C(O)O-substituted aryl, -C(O)O-cycloalkyl, -C(O)O-substituted cycloalkyl, -C(O)O-heteroaryl, -C(O)O-substituted heteroaryl, -C(O)O-heterocyclic, and -C(O)O-substituted heterocyclic wherein alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclic, and substituted heterocyclic are as defined herein.

“(Carboxyl ester)amino” refers to the group -NR²⁰-C(O)O-alkyl, -NR²⁰-C(O)O-substituted alkyl, -NR²⁰-C(O)O-alkenyl, -NR²⁰-C(O)O-substituted alkenyl, -NR²⁰-C(O)O-alkynyl, -NR²⁰-C(O)O-substituted alkynyl, -NR²⁰-C(O)O-aryl, -NR²⁰-C(O)O-substituted aryl, -NR²⁰-C(O)O-cycloalkyl, -NR²⁰-C(O)O-substituted cycloalkyl, -NR²⁰-C(O)O-heteroaryl, -NR²⁰-C(O)O-substituted heteroaryl, -NR²⁰-C(O)O-heterocyclic, and -NR²⁰-C(O)O-substituted heterocyclic wherein R²⁰ is alkyl or hydrogen, and wherein alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclic, and substituted heterocyclic are as defined herein.

“(Carboxyl ester)oxy” refers to the group -O-C(O)O-alkyl, -O-C(O)O-substituted alkyl, -O-C(O)O-alkenyl, -O-C(O)O-substituted alkenyl, -O-C(O)O-alkynyl, -O-C(O)O-substituted alkynyl, -O-C(O)O-aryl, -O-C(O)O-substituted aryl, -O-C(O)O-cycloalkyl, -O-C(O)O-substituted cycloalkyl, -O-C(O)O-heteroaryl, -O-C(O)O-substituted heteroaryl, -O-C(O)O-heterocyclic, and -O-C(O)O-substituted heterocyclic wherein alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, substituted

cycloalkenyl, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclic, and substituted heterocyclic are as defined herein.

“Cycloalkyl” refers to a saturated or partially saturated cyclic group of from 3 to 14 carbon atoms and no ring heteroatoms and having a single ring or multiple rings including fused, bridged, and spiro ring systems. For multiple ring systems having aromatic and non-aromatic rings that have no ring heteroatoms, the term “cycloalkyl” applies when the point of attachment is at a non-aromatic carbon atom (*e.g.*, 5,6,7,8,-tetrahydronaphthalene-5-yl). The term “cycloalkyl” includes cycloalkenyl groups. Examples of cycloalkyl groups include, for instance, adamantyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclooctyl, and cyclohexenyl. “C_{u-v}cycloalkyl” refers to cycloalkyl groups having u to v carbon atoms as ring members. “C_{u-v}cycloalkenyl” refers to cycloalkenyl groups having u to v carbon atoms as ring members.

“Cycloalkenyl” refers to a partially saturated cycloalkyl ring having at least one site of >C=C< ring unsaturation.

“Substituted cycloalkyl” refers to a cycloalkyl group, as defined herein, having from 1 to 8, or 1 to 5, or in some embodiments 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of oxo, thione, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, alkoxy, substituted alkoxy, acyl, acylamino, acyloxy, amino, substituted amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, aminocarbonylamino, aminothiocarbonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, aminosulfonyl, aminosulfonyloxy, aminosulfonylamino, amidino, aryl, substituted aryl, aryloxy, substituted aryloxy, arylthio, substituted arylthio, azido, carboxyl, carboxyl ester, (carboxyl ester)amino, (carboxyl ester)oxy, cyano, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, cycloalkyloxy, substituted cycloalkyloxy, cycloalkylthio, substituted cycloalkylthio, guanidino, substituted guanidino, halo, hydroxy, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, hydrazino, substituted hydrazino, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, substituted heteroaryloxy, heteroarylthio, substituted heteroarylthio, heterocyclic, substituted heterocyclic, heterocyclyloxy, substituted heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylthio, substituted heterocyclylthio, nitro, SO₃H, substituted sulfonyl, sulfonyloxy, thioacyl, thiocyanate, thiol, alkylthio, and substituted alkylthio, wherein said substituents are as defined herein. The term “substituted cycloalkyl” includes substituted cycloalkenyl groups.

“Cycloalkyloxy” refers to -O-cycloalkyl wherein cycloalkyl is as defined herein.

“Substituted cycloalkyloxy” refers to -O-(substituted cycloalkyl) wherein substituted cycloalkyl is as defined herein.

“Cycloalkylthio” refers to -S-cycloalkyl wherein substituted cycloalkyl is as defined
5 herein.

“Substituted cycloalkylthio” refers to -S-(substituted cycloalkyl) wherein substituted cycloalkyl is as defined herein.

“Guanidino” refers to the group -NHC(=NH)NH₂.

“Substituted guanidino” refers to -NR²⁹C(=NR²⁹)N(R²⁹)₂ where each R²⁹ is
10 independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, and substituted heterocyclyl and two R²⁹ groups attached to a common guanidino nitrogen atom are optionally joined together with the nitrogen bound thereto to form a heterocyclic or substituted heterocyclic group, provided that at least one R²⁹ is not hydrogen, and wherein said substituents are as
15 defined herein.

“Halo” or “halogen” refers to fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo.

“Haloalkyl” refers to substitution of alkyl groups with 1 to 5 or in some
embodiments 1 to 3 halo groups, *e.g.*, -CH₂Cl, -CH₂F, -CH₂Br, -CFClBr, -CH₂CH₂Cl,
-CH₂CH₂F, -CF₃, -CH₂CF₃, -CH₂CCl₃, and the like, and further includes those alkyl groups
20 such as perfluoroalkyl in which all hydrogen atoms are replaced by fluorine atoms.

“Haloalkoxy” refers to substitution of alkoxy groups with 1 to 5 or in some
embodiments 1 to 3 halo groups, *e.g.*, -OCH₂Cl, -OCH₂F, -OCH₂CH₂Br, -OCH₂CH₂Cl,
-OCF₃, and the like.

“Hydroxy” or “hydroxyl” refers to the group -OH.

“Heteroalkyl” means an alkyl radical as defined herein with one, two or three
25 substituents independently selected from cyano, -OR^w, -NR^xR^y, and -S(O)_nR^z (where n is an integer from 0 to 2), with the understanding that the point of attachment of the heteroalkyl radical is through a carbon atom of the heteroalkyl radical. R^w is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkyl-alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxy carbonyl, carboxamido,

or mono- or di-alkylcarbamoyl. R^x is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkyl-alkyl, aryl or arylalkyl. R^y is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkyl-alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, alkoxy carbonyl, aryloxy carbonyl, carboxamido, mono- or di-alkylcarbamoyl or alkylsulfonyl. R^z is hydrogen (provided that n is 0), alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkyl-alkyl, 5 aryl, arylalkyl, amino, mono-alkylamino, di-alkylamino, or hydroxyalkyl. Representative examples include, for example, 2-hydroxyethyl, 2,3-dihydroxypropyl, 2-methoxyethyl, benzyloxymethyl, 2-cyanoethyl, and 2-methylsulfonyl-ethyl. For each of the above, R^w , R^x , R^y , and R^z can be further substituted by amino, fluorine, alkylamino, di-alkylamino, OH or alkoxy. Additionally, the 10 prefix indicating the number of carbon atoms (*e.g.*, C_1 - C_{10}) refers to the total number of carbon atoms in the portion of the heteroalkyl group exclusive of the cyano, $-OR^w$, $-NR^xR^y$, or $-S(O)_nR^z$ portions.

“Heteroaryl” refers to an aromatic group of from 1 to 14 carbon atoms and 1 to 6 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of oxygen, nitrogen, and sulfur and includes 15 a 5 to 18 member ring or ring system that includes a single ring (*e.g.*, imidazolyl) or multiple rings (*e.g.*, benzimidazol-2-yl and benzimidazol-6-yl). For multiple ring systems, including fused, bridged, and spiro ring systems having aromatic and non-aromatic rings, the term “heteroaryl” applies if there is at least one ring heteroatom and the point of attachment is at an atom of an aromatic ring (*e.g.*, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolin-6-yl and 20 5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinolin-3-yl). In one embodiment, the nitrogen and/or the sulfur ring atom(s) of the heteroaryl group are optionally oxidized to provide for the N-oxide ($N \rightarrow O$), sulfinyl, or sulfonyl moieties. More specifically the term heteroaryl includes, but is not limited to, pyridyl, furanyl, thienyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, triazolyl, imidazolyl, isoxazolyl, pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, benzofuranyl, tetrahydrobenzofuranyl, 25 isobenzofuranyl, benzothiazolyl, benzoisothiazolyl, benzotriazolyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, benzoxazolyl, quinolyl, tetrahydroquinolinyl, isoquinolyl, quinazolinonyl, benzimidazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, or benzothienyl.

“Substituted heteroaryl” refers to heteroaryl groups that are substituted with from 1 to 8, or in some embodiments 1 to 5, or 1 to 3, or 1 to 2 substituents selected from the 30 group consisting of the substituents defined for substituted aryl.

“Heteroaryloxy” refers to $-O$ -heteroaryl wherein heteroaryl is as defined herein.

“Substituted heteroaryloxy” refers to the group -O-(substituted heteroaryl) wherein heteroaryl is as defined herein.

“Heteroarylthio” refers to the group -S-heteroaryl wherein heteroaryl is as defined herein.

5 “Substituted heteroarylthio” refers to the group -S-(substituted heteroaryl) wherein heteroaryl is as defined herein.

“Heterocycle” or “heterocyclic” or “heterocyclo” or “heterocycloalkyl” or “heterocyclyl” refers to a saturated or partially saturated cyclic group having from 1 to 14 carbon atoms and from 1 to 6 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, sulfur, or oxygen and includes single ring and multiple ring systems including fused, 10 bridged, and spiro ring systems. For multiple ring systems having aromatic and/or non-aromatic rings, the term “heterocyclic”, “heterocycle”, “heterocyclo”, “heterocycloalkyl” or “heterocyclyl” applies when there is at least one ring heteroatom and the point of attachment is at an atom of a non-aromatic ring (*e.g.*, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline-3-yl, 15 5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinoline-6-yl, and decahydroquinolin-6-yl). In one embodiment, the nitrogen and/or sulfur atom(s) of the heterocyclic group are optionally oxidized to provide for the N-oxide, sulfinyl, and sulfonyl moieties. More specifically the heterocyclyl includes, but is not limited to, tetrahydropyranyl, piperidinyl, N-methylpiperidin-3-yl, piperazinyl, N-methylpyrrolidin-3-yl, 3-pyrrolidinyl, 20 2-pyrrolidon-1-yl, morpholinyl, and pyrrolidinyl. A prefix indicating the number of carbon atoms (*e.g.*, C₃-C₁₀) refers to the total number of carbon atoms in the portion of the heterocyclyl group exclusive of the number of heteroatoms.

“Substituted heterocycle” or “substituted heterocyclic” or “substituted heterocyclo” or “substituted heterocycloalkyl” or “substituted heterocyclyl” refers to heterocyclic groups, 25 as defined herein, that are substituted with from 1 to 5 or in some embodiments 1 to 3 of the substituents as defined for substituted cycloalkyl.

“Heterocyclyloxy” refers to the group -O-heterocyclyl wherein heterocyclyl is as defined herein.

“Substituted heterocyclyloxy” refers to the group -O-(substituted heterocyclyl) 30 wherein heterocyclyl is as defined herein.

“Heterocyclylthio” refers to the group -S-heterocyclyl wherein heterocyclyl is as defined herein.

“Substituted heterocyclylthio” refers to the group -S-(substituted heterocyclyl) wherein heterocyclyl is as defined herein.

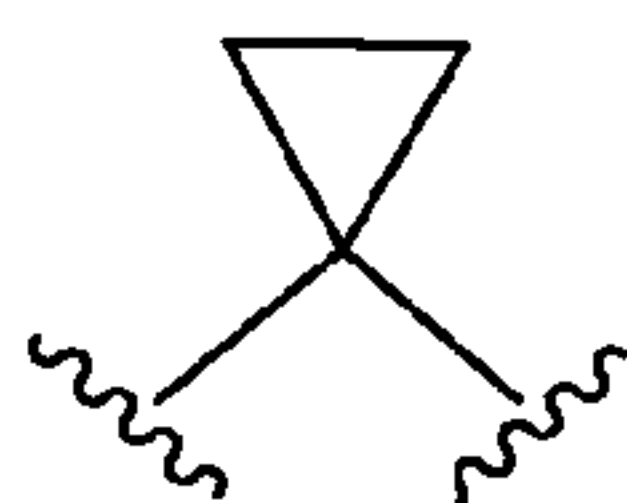
5 Examples of heterocycle and heteroaryl groups include, but are not limited to, azetidine, pyrrole, imidazole, pyrazole, pyridine, pyrazine, pyrimidine, pyridazine, indolizine, isoindole, indole, dihydroindole, indazole, purine, quinolizine, isoquinoline, quinoline, phthalazine, naphthylpyridine, quinoxaline, quinazoline, cinnoline, pteridine, carbazole, carboline, phenanthridine, acridine, phenanthroline, isothiazole, phenazine,
10 isoxazole, phenoxazine, phenothiazine, imidazolidine, imidazoline, piperidine, piperazine, indoline, phthalimide, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline, 4,5,6,7-tetrahydrobenzo[b]thiophene, thiazole, thiazolidine, thiophene, benzo[b]thiophene, morpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl (also referred to as thiamorpholinyl), 1,1-dioxothiomorpholinyl, piperidinyl, pyrrolidine, and tetrahydrofuranyl.

15 “Nitro” refers to the group -NO₂.

“Oxo” refers to the atom (=O).

“Oxide” refers to products resulting from the oxidation of one or more heteroatoms. Examples include N-oxides, sulfoxides, and sulfones.

“Spirocycloalkyl” refers to a 3 to 10 member cyclic substituent formed by
20 replacement of two hydrogen atoms at a common carbon atom with an alkylene group having 2 to 9 carbon atoms, as exemplified by the following structure wherein the methylene group shown below attached to bonds marked with wavy lines is substituted with a spirocycloalkyl group:



25 “Sulfonyl” refers to the divalent group -S(O)₂-.

“Substituted sulfonyl” refers to the group -SO₂-alkyl, -SO₂-substituted alkyl, -SO₂-alkenyl, -SO₂-substituted alkenyl, -SO₂-alkynyl, -SO₂-substituted alkynyl,

-SO₂-cycloalkyl, -SO₂-substituted cycloalkyl, -SO₂-aryl, -SO₂-substituted aryl, -SO₂-heteroaryl, -SO₂-substituted heteroaryl, -SO₂-heterocyclic, -SO₂-substituted heterocyclic, wherein alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclic and substituted heterocyclic are as defined herein.
 5 Substituted sulfonyl includes groups such as methyl-SO₂-, phenyl-SO₂-, and 4-methylphenyl-SO₂-.

“Sulfonyloxy” refers to the group -OSO₂-alkyl, -OSO₂-substituted alkyl, -OSO₂-alkenyl, -OSO₂-substituted alkenyl, -OSO₂-cycloalkyl, -OSO₂-substituted
 10 cycloalkyl, -OSO₂-aryl, -OSO₂-substituted aryl, -OSO₂-heteroaryl, -OSO₂-substituted heteroaryl, -OSO₂-heterocyclic, -OSO₂-substituted heterocyclic, wherein alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclic and substituted heterocyclic are as defined herein.

15 “Thioacyl” refers to the groups H-C(S)-, alkyl-C(S)-, substituted alkyl-C(S)-, alkenyl-C(S)-, substituted alkenyl-C(S)-, alkynyl-C(S)-, substituted alkynyl-C(S)-, cycloalkyl-C(S)-, substituted cycloalkyl-C(S)-, aryl-C(S)-, substituted aryl-C(S)-, heteroaryl-C(S)-, substituted heteroaryl-C(S)-, heterocyclic-C(S)-, and substituted heterocyclic-C(S)-, wherein alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl,
 20 substituted alkynyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclic and substituted heterocyclic are as defined herein.

“Thiol” refers to the group -SH.

“Alkylthio” refers to the group -S-alkyl wherein alkyl is as defined herein.

25 “Substituted alkylthio” refers to the group -S-(substituted alkyl) wherein substituted alkyl is as defined herein.

“Thiocarbonyl” refers to the divalent group -C(S)- which is equivalent to -C(=S)-.

“Thione” refers to the atom (=S).

“Thiocyanate” refers to the group -SCN.

“Compound” and “compounds” as used herein refers to a compound encompassed by the generic formulae disclosed herein, any subgenus of those generic formulae, and any forms of the compounds within the generic and subgeneric formulae, such as an oxide, ester, prodrug, pharmaceutically acceptable salt, or solvate. Unless specified otherwise, the term further includes the racemates, stereoisomers, and tautomers of the compound or compounds.

“Racemates” refers to a mixture of enantiomers.

“Solvate” or “solvates” of a compound refer to those compounds, where compounds are as defined above, that are bound to a stoichiometric or non-stoichiometric amount of a solvent. Solvates of a compound includes solvates of all forms of the compound such as the oxide, ester, prodrug, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt of the disclosed generic and subgeneric formulae. Preferred solvents are volatile, non-toxic, and/or acceptable for administration to humans.

“Stereoisomer” or “stereoisomers” refer to compounds that differ in the chirality of one or more stereocenters. Stereoisomers include enantiomers and diastereomers. The compounds of this invention may exist in stereoisomeric form if they possess one or more asymmetric centers or a double bond with asymmetric substitution and, therefore, can be produced as individual stereoisomers or as mixtures. Unless otherwise indicated, the description is intended to include individual stereoisomers as well as mixtures. The methods for the determination of stereochemistry and the separation of stereoisomers are well-known in the art (*see* discussion in Chapter 4 of Advanced Organic Chemistry, 4th edition J. March, John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1992).

“Tautomer” refers to alternate forms of a compound that differ in the position of a proton, such as enol-keto and imine-enamine tautomers, or the tautomeric forms of heteroaryl groups containing a ring atom attached to both a ring -NH- moiety and a ring =N- moiety such as pyrazoles, imidazoles, benzimidazoles, triazoles, and tetrazoles.

“Prodrug” refers to any derivative of a compound of the embodiments that is capable of directly or indirectly providing a compound of the embodiments or an active metabolite or residue thereof when administered to a patient. Prodrugs of a compound of the present invention are prepared by modifying functional groups present in the compound in such a way that the modifications may be cleaved *in vivo* to release the parent compound,

or an active metabolite. For example, prodrugs include compounds wherein a hydroxy, amino, or sulfhydryl group in a compound I is bonded to any group that may be cleaved *in vivo* to regenerate the free hydroxyl, amino, or sulfhydryl group, respectively. Particularly favored derivatives and prodrugs are those that increase the bioavailability of the compounds of the embodiments when such compounds are administered to a patient (*e.g.*, by allowing an orally administered compound to be more readily absorbed into the blood) or which enhance delivery of the parent compound to a biological compartment (*e.g.*, the brain or lymphatic system) relative to the parent species. Prodrugs include ester, amide, and carbamate (*e.g.*, N, N-dimethylaminocarbonyl) forms of hydroxy functional groups of compounds of the invention. Examples of ester prodrugs include formate, acetate, propionate, butyrate, acrylate, and ethylsuccinate derivatives. An general overview of prodrugs is provided in T Higuchi and V Stella, Pro-drugs as Novel Delivery Systems, Vol. 14 of the A.C.S. Symposium Series, and in Edward B Roche, ed., Bioreversible Carriers in Drug Design, American Pharmaceutical Association and Pergamon Press, 1987.

“Pharmaceutically acceptable salt” refers to pharmaceutically acceptable salts derived from a variety of organic and inorganic counter ions well known in the art and includes, by way of example only, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, ammonium, and tetraalkylammonium. When the molecule contains a basic functionality, acid addition salts of organic or inorganic acids, such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, and the like; or formed with organic acids such as acetic acid, propionic acid, hexanoic acid, cyclopentanepropionic acid, glycolic acid, pyruvic acid, lactic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, malic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, benzoic acid, 3-(4-hydroxybenzoyl)benzoic acid, cinnamic acid, mandelic acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, 1,2-ethane-disulfonic acid, 2-hydroxyethanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, 4-chlorobenzenesulfonic acid, 2-naphthalenesulfonic acid, oxalic acid, 4-toluenesulfonic acid, camphorsulfonic acid, methanesulfonic acid, 4-methylbicyclo[2.2.2]-oct-2-ene-1-carboxylic acid, glucoheptonic acid, 3-phenylpropionic acid, trimethylacetic acid, tertiary butylacetic acid, lauryl sulfuric acid, gluconic acid, glutamic acid, hydroxynaphthoic acid, salicylic acid, stearic acid, muconic acid, and the like. Salts can also be formed when an acidic proton present in the parent compound is either replaced by a metal ion, *e.g.*, an alkali metal ion, an alkaline earth

ion, or an aluminum ion; or coordinates with an organic base such as ethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, trimethylamine, N-methylglucamine, and the like.

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts are suitable for administration in a patient and possess desirable pharmacological properties. Suitable salts further include those described in P.

- 5 Heinrich Stahl, Camille G. Wermuth (Eds.), Handbook of Pharmaceutical Salts Properties, Selection, and Use; 2002.

Unless indicated otherwise, the nomenclature of substituents that are not explicitly defined herein are arrived at by naming the terminal portion of the functionality followed by the adjacent functionality toward the point of attachment. For example, the substituent
10 “arylalkyloxycabonyl” refers to the group (aryl)-(alkyl)-O-C(O)-.

It is understood that in all substituted groups defined above, polymers arrived at by defining substituents with further substituents to themselves (*e.g.*, substituted aryl having a substituted aryl group as a substituent which is itself substituted with a substituted aryl group, which is further substituted by a substituted aryl group, etc.) are not intended for
15 inclusion herein. In such cases, the maximum number of such substitutions is three. For example, serial substitutions of substituted aryl groups with two other substituted aryl groups are limited to -substituted aryl-(substituted aryl)-substituted aryl.

Similarly, it is understood that the above definitions are not intended to include impermissible substitution patterns (*e.g.*, methyl substituted with 5 fluoro groups). Such
20 impermissible substitution patterns are well known to the skilled artisan.

The terms “optional” or “optionally” as used throughout the specification means that the subsequently described event or circumstance may but need not occur, and that the description includes instances where the event or circumstance occurs and instances in which it does not. For example, “heterocyclo group optionally mono- or di- substituted
25 with an alkyl group” means that the alkyl may but need not be present, and the description includes situations where the heterocyclo group is mono- or disubstituted with an alkyl group and situations where the heterocyclo group is not substituted with the alkyl group.

Turning next to the compositions of the invention, the term “pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient” means a carrier or excipient that is useful in preparing a
30 pharmaceutical composition that is generally safe, possesses acceptable toxicities. Acceptable carriers or excipients include those that are acceptable for veterinary use as well

as human pharmaceutical use. A “pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient” as used in the specification and claims includes both one and more than one such carrier or excipient.

5 With reference to the methods of the present invention, the following terms are used with the noted meanings:

The terms “treating” or “treatment” of a disease includes:

- (1) preventing or reducing the risk of developing the disease, *i.e.*, causing the clinical symptoms of the disease not to develop in a mammal that may be exposed to or predisposed to the disease but does not yet experience or display symptoms of the disease,
- 10 (2) inhibiting the disease, *i.e.*, arresting or reducing the development of the disease or its clinical symptoms, or
- (3) relieving the disease, *i.e.*, causing regression of the disease or its clinical symptoms.

15 A preferred embodiment of the invention is treatment of a disease that consists of relieving the disease.

The term “diagnosing” refers to determining the presence or absence of a particular disease or condition. Additionally, the term refers to determining the level or severity of a particular disease or condition, as well as monitoring of the disease or condition to determine its response to a particular therapeutic regimen.

20 The term “therapeutically effective amount” means the amount of the subject compound 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. “A therapeutically effective amount” includes the amount of a compound that, when administered to a mammal for treating a disease, is sufficient to effect such treatment for the
25 disease. The “therapeutically effective amount” will vary depending on the compound, the disease and its severity and the age, weight, etc., of the mammal to be treated.

“Patient” refers to mammals and includes humans and non-human mammals. Examples of patients include, but are not limited to mice, rats, hamsters, guinea pigs, pigs, rabbits, cats, dogs, goats, sheep, cows, and humans.

The term “mammal” includes, without limitation, humans, domestic animals (*e.g.*, dogs or cats), farm animals (cows, horses, or pigs), and laboratory animals (mice, rats, hamsters, guinea pigs, pigs, rabbits, dogs, or monkeys).

The term “insulin resistance” can be defined generally as a disorder of glucose metabolism. More specifically, insulin resistance can be defined as the diminished ability of insulin to exert its biological action across a broad range of concentrations producing less than the expected biologic effect (*see, e.g.*, Reaven GM, *J. Basic & Clin. Phys. & Pharm.* (1998) 9:387-406 and Flie J, *Ann Rev. Med.* (1983) 34:145-60). Insulin resistant persons have a diminished ability to properly metabolize glucose and respond poorly, if at all, to insulin therapy. Manifestations of insulin resistance include insufficient insulin activation of glucose uptake, oxidation and storage in muscle and inadequate insulin repression of lipolysis in adipose tissue and of glucose production and secretion in liver. Insulin resistance can cause or contribute to polycystic ovarian syndrome, impaired glucose tolerance, gestational diabetes, metabolic syndrome, hypertension, obesity, atherosclerosis and a variety of other disorders. Eventually, the insulin resistant individuals can progress to a point where a diabetic state is reached.

The term “diabetes mellitus” or “diabetes” means a disease or condition that is generally characterized by metabolic defects in production and utilization of glucose that result in the failure to maintain appropriate blood sugar levels in the body. The result of these defects is elevated blood glucose, referred to as “hyperglycemia.” Two major forms of diabetes are Type I diabetes and Type II diabetes. As described above, Type I diabetes is generally the result of an absolute deficiency of insulin, the hormone that regulates glucose utilization. Type II diabetes often occurs in the face of normal, or even elevated levels of insulin and can result from the inability of tissues to respond appropriately to insulin. Most Type II diabetic patients are insulin resistant and have a relative deficiency of insulin, in that insulin secretion can not compensate for the resistance of peripheral tissues to respond to insulin. In addition, many Type II diabetics are obese. Other types of disorders of glucose homeostasis include impaired glucose tolerance, which is a metabolic stage intermediate between normal glucose homeostasis and diabetes, and gestational diabetes mellitus, which is glucose intolerance in pregnancy in women with no previous history of Type I or Type II diabetes.

The term “metabolic syndrome” refers to a cluster of metabolic abnormalities including abdominal obesity, insulin resistance, glucose intolerance, diabetes, hypertension and dyslipidemia. These abnormalities are known to be associated with an increased risk of vascular events.

5 The term “abdominal obesity” is defined by a cutoff point of waist circumference $\geq$ 102 cm in men and $\geq$ 80 cm in women, as recommended by the third report of the national cholesterol education program expert panel on detection, evaluation, and treatment of high blood cholesterol in adults (NCEP/ATP Panel III).

10 The guidelines for diagnosis of Type II diabetes, impaired glucose tolerance, and gestational diabetes have been outlined by the American Diabetes Association (*see, e.g., The Expert Committee on the Diagnosis and Classification of Diabetes Mellitus, Diabetes Care*, (1999) Vol 2 (Suppl 1):S5-19).

15 The term “secretagogue” means a substance or compound that stimulates secretion. For example, an insulin secretagogue is a substance or compound that stimulates secretion of insulin.

20 The term “symptom” of diabetes, includes, but is not limited to, polyuria, polydipsia, and polyphagia, as used herein, incorporating their common usage. For example, “polyuria” means the passage of a large volume of urine during a given period; “polydipsia” means chronic, excessive thirst; and “polyphagia” means excessive eating. Other symptoms of diabetes include, *e.g.*, increased susceptibility to certain infections (especially fungal and staphylococcal infections), nausea, and ketoacidosis (enhanced production of ketone bodies in the blood).

25 The term “complication” of diabetes includes, but is not limited to, microvascular complications and macrovascular complications. Microvascular complications are those complications that generally result in small blood vessel damage. These complications include, *e.g.*, retinopathy (the impairment or loss of vision due to blood vessel damage in the eyes); neuropathy (nerve damage and foot problems due to blood vessel damage to the nervous system); and nephropathy (kidney disease due to blood vessel damage in the kidneys). Macrovascular complications are those complications that generally result from large blood vessel damage. These complications include, *e.g.*, cardiovascular disease and
30 peripheral vascular disease. Cardiovascular disease refers to diseases of blood vessels of

the heart. See, *e.g.*, Kaplan RM, et al., “Cardiovascular diseases” in *Health and Human Behavior*, pp. 206-242 (McGraw-Hill, New York 1993). Cardiovascular disease is generally one of several forms, including, *e.g.*, hypertension (also referred to as high blood pressure), coronary heart disease, stroke, and rheumatic heart disease. Peripheral vascular
5 disease refers to diseases of any of the blood vessels outside of the heart. It is often a narrowing of the blood vessels that carry blood to leg and arm muscles.

The term “atherosclerosis” encompasses vascular diseases and conditions that are recognized and understood by physicians practicing in the relevant fields of medicine. Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, coronary heart disease (also known as coronary
10 artery disease or ischemic heart disease), cerebrovascular disease and peripheral vessel disease are all clinical manifestations of atherosclerosis and are therefore encompassed by the terms “atherosclerosis” and “atherosclerotic disease”.

The term “antihyperlipidemic” refers to the lowering of excessive lipid concentrations in blood to desired levels.

15 The term “modulate” refers to the treating, prevention, suppression, enhancement or induction of a function or condition. For example, compounds can modulate Type II diabetes by increasing insulin in a human, thereby suppressing hyperglycemia.

The term “triglyceride(s)” (“TGs”), as used herein, incorporates its common usage. TGs consist of three fatty acid molecules esterified to a glycerol molecule. TGs serve to
20 store fatty acids that are used by muscle cells for energy production or are taken up and stored in adipose tissue.

Because cholesterol and TGs are water insoluble, they must be packaged in special molecular complexes known as “lipoproteins” in order to be transported in the plasma. Lipoproteins can accumulate in the plasma due to overproduction and/or deficient removal.
25 There are at least five distinct lipoproteins differing in size, composition, density, and function. In the cells of the small intestine, dietary lipids are packaged into large lipoprotein complexes called “chylomicrons”, which have a high TG and low-cholesterol content. In the liver, TG and cholesterol esters are packaged and released into plasma as TG-rich lipoprotein called very low density lipoprotein (“VLDL”), whose primary function is the
30 endogenous transport of TGs made in the liver or released by adipose tissue. Through enzymatic action, VLDL can be either reduced and taken up by the liver, or transformed

into intermediate density lipoprotein (“IDL”). IDL, in turn, either taken up by the liver, or is further modified to form low density lipoprotein (“LDL”). LDL is either taken up and broken down by the liver, or is taken up by extrahepatic tissue. High density lipoprotein (“HDL”) helps remove cholesterol from peripheral tissues in a process called reverse
5 cholesterol transport.

The term “dyslipidemia” refers to abnormal levels of lipoproteins in blood plasma including both depressed and/or elevated levels of lipoproteins (*e.g.*, elevated levels of LDL and/or VLDL, and depressed levels of HDL).

The term “hyperlipidemia” includes, but is not limited to, the following:

10 (1) *Familial Hyperchylomicronemia*, a rare genetic disorder that causes a deficiency in an enzyme, LP lipase, that breaks down fat molecules. The LP lipase deficiency can cause the accumulation of large quantities of fat or lipoproteins in the blood;

(2) *Familial Hypercholesterolemia*, a relatively common genetic disorder caused where the underlying defect is a series of mutations in the LDL receptor gene that result in
15 malfunctioning LDL receptors and/or absence of the LDL receptors. This brings about ineffective clearance of LDL by the LDL receptors resulting in elevated LDL and total cholesterol levels in the plasma;

(3) *Familial Combined Hyperlipidemia*, also known as multiple lipoprotein-type hyperlipidemia is an inherited disorder where patients and their affected first-degree
20 relatives can at various times manifest high cholesterol and high triglycerides. Levels of HDL cholesterol are often moderately decreased;

(4) *Familial Defective Apolipoprotein B-100* is a relatively common autosomal dominant genetic abnormality. The defect is caused by a single nucleotide mutation that produces a substitution of glutamine for arginine, which can cause reduced affinity of LDL
25 particles for the LDL receptor. Consequently, this can cause high plasma LDL and total cholesterol levels;

(5) *Familial Dysbetalipoproteinemia*, also referred to as Type III Hyperlipoproteinemia, is an uncommon inherited disorder resulting in moderate to severe elevations of serum TG and cholesterol levels with abnormal apolipoprotein E function.
30 HDL levels are usually normal; and

(6) *Familial Hypertriglyceridemia*, is a common inherited disorder in which the concentration of plasma VLDL is elevated. This can cause mild to moderately elevated TG levels (and usually not cholesterol levels) and can often be associated with low plasma HDL levels.

5 Risk factors for hyperlipidemia include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) disease risk factors, such as a history of Type I diabetes, Type II diabetes, Cushing's syndrome, hypothyroidism and certain types of renal failure; (2) drug risk factors, which include, birth control pills; hormones, such as estrogen, and corticosteroids; certain diuretics; and various β blockers; (3) dietary risk factors include dietary fat intake per total
10 calories greater than 40%; saturated fat intake per total calories greater than 10%; cholesterol intake greater than 300 mg per day; habitual and excessive alcohol use; and obesity.

The terms "obese" and "obesity" refers to, according to the World Health Organization, a Body Mass Index ("BMI") greater than 27.8 kg/m^2 for men and 27.3 kg/m^2
15 for women (BMI equals weight (kg)/height (m^2). Obesity is linked to a variety of medical conditions including diabetes and hyperlipidemia. Obesity is also a known risk factor for the development of Type II diabetes (*see, e.g., Barrett-Conner E, Epidemiol. Rev. (1989) 11:172-181; and Knowler, et al., Am. J. Clin. Nutr. (1991) 53:1543-1551*).

The term "pancreas" refers to a gland organ in the digestive and endocrine system of
20 vertebrates, including mammals. The pancreas secretes both digestive enzymes and hormones such as insulin, GLP-1 and GIP as well as other hormones.

The term "islet" or "islet of Langerhans" refers to endocrine cells of the pancreas that are grouped together in islets and secrete insulin and other hormones.

The term "beta cell" refers to cells found in the islet of Langerhans that secrete
25 insulin, amylin, and other hormones.

The term "endocrine cell" refers to cells that secrete hormones into the blood stream. Endocrine cells are found various glands and organ systems of the body including the pancreas, intestines, and other organs.

The term "L cell" refers to gut endocrine cells that produce GLP-1.

The term “K cell” refers to gut endocrine cells that produce GIP.

The term “incretin” refers to a group of hormones that increases insulin secretion in response to food intake. Incretins include GLP-1 and GIP.

The term “insulin” refers to a polypeptide hormone that regulates glucose
5 metabolism. Insulin binds to insulin receptors in insulin sensitive cells and mediates
glucose uptake. Insulin is used to treat Type I diabetes and may be used to treat Type II
diabetes.

The term “GLP-1” or “glucagon-like peptide” is a peptide hormone primarily
produced by L cells. GLP-1 increases insulin secretion, decrease glucagon secretion,
10 increase beta cell mass and insulin gene expression, inhibits acid secretion and gastric
emptying in the stomach, and decreases food intake by increasing satiety.

The term “GIP” or “gastric inhibitory peptide” or “glucose dependent insulintropic
polypeptide” refers to a peptide hormone produced primarily by K cells. GIP stimulates
insulin secretion. GIP also has significant effects on lipid metabolism.

15 The term “cAMP” or “cyclic AMP” or “cyclic adenosine monophosphate” refers to
an intracellular signaling molecule involved in many biological processes, including glucose
and lipid metabolism.

The term “agonist” refers to a compound that binds to a receptor and triggers a
response in a cell. An agonist mimics the effect of an endogenous ligand, a hormone for
20 example, and produces a physiological response similar to that produced by the endogenous
ligand.

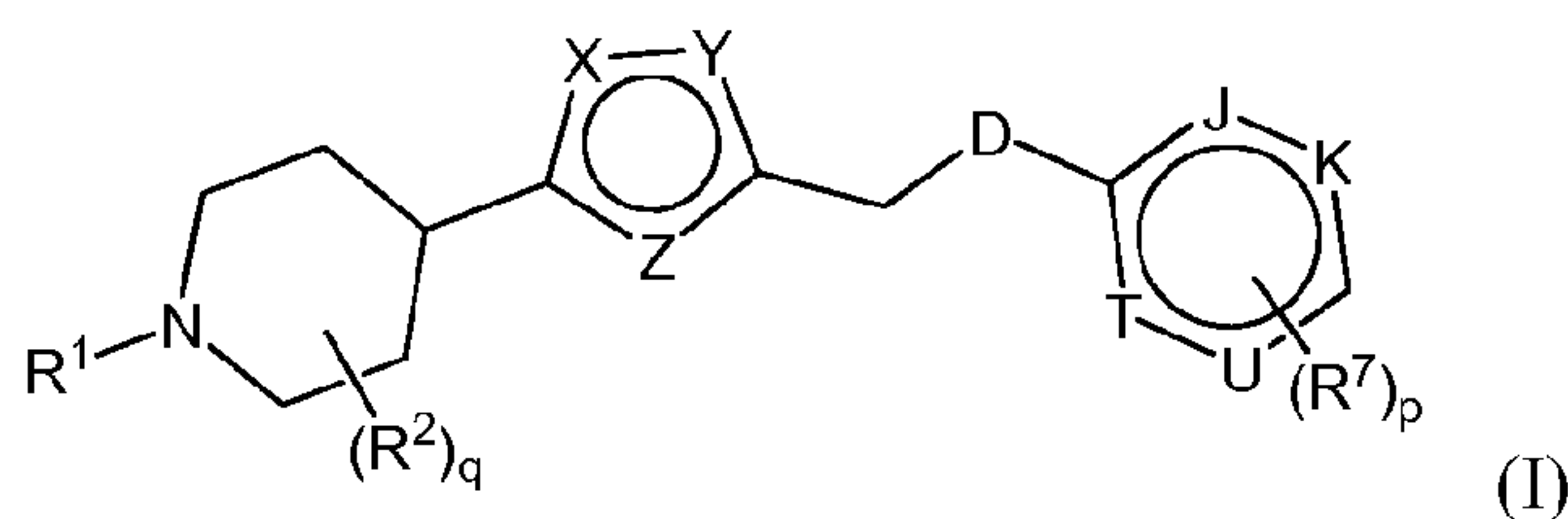
The term “partial agonist” refers to a compound that binds to a receptor and triggers
a partial response in a cell. A partial agonist produces only a partial physiological response
of the endogenous ligand.

25 The present invention derives from the discovery of compounds that act as agonists
of IC-GPCR2 (Seq. ID 1) using a cell-based screen. A stable CHO cell line expressing
IC-GPCR2 under the control of the CMV promoter was used and cAMP levels were
measured in the cells using a homogeneous time resolved fluorescence assay. With a
parental CHO cell line as a control, increased cAMP levels could be measured and

compounds identified that, like exenatide, raise cAMP in cells (*see In Vitro* Activity Table in Biological Example 1). Since elevated intracellular cAMP levels in the beta cell increase insulin secretion in a glucose dependant manner (*see* Biological Examples 2 and 3), the present invention is useful for the treatment of, *inter alia*, Type II diabetes and other diseases associated with poor glycemic control. The novel agonists described in this invention are orally active (*see* Biological Example 3), providing a significant differentiating feature to exenatide. Additionally, the islet specific expression of the receptor for the novel agonists of the present invention (*see* Biological Example 4) also make the present invention useful for the diagnosis of, *inter alia*, diabetes and other diseases associated with beta cell health.

In one embodiment, this invention provides methods of treating diabetes by administering a compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor.

Turning now to the compounds of Formula (I), it is represented by the following:



Wherein the letters X, Y, and Z are each independently selected from the group consisting of O, N, NR⁸, S, and C(R³) and at least one of X, Y, and Z is O, N, NR⁸, or S; J, K, T, and U are each independently selected from the group consisting of C, CH, and N; the subscript p is an integer of from 0 to 4; and the subscript q is an integer of from 0 to 4.

In Formula (I), R¹ is a member selected from the group consisting of H, C₁₋₁₀alkyl, C₁₋₁₀substituted alkyl, C₃₋₇cycloalkyl, C₂₋₁₀alkenyl, C₂₋₁₀alkynyl, -X¹-COR^a, -X¹-CO₂R^a, -X¹-CONR^aR^b, -SO₂R^a, a 4- to 7-membered heterocyclo group, aryl and a 5- to 10-membered heteroaryl group, wherein each of said cycloalkyl group, heterocyclo group, aryl group and heteroaryl group is optionally substituted with from 1 to 4 substituents independently selected from halo, C₁₋₁₀alkyl, C₁₋₁₀substituted alkyl, C₃₋₇cycloalkyl, C₂₋₁₀alkenyl, C₂₋₁₀alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, -CN, -NR^aCOR^b, -NR^aCONR^aR^b, -NO₂, -OR^a, -NR^aR^b, -COR^a, -CO₂R^a, -CONR^aR^b, -S(O)_mR^a, -NR^aS(O)₂R^b, and -SO₂NR^aR^b, or optionally R^a and R^b are combined to form a 4-, 5- or 6-

membered ring, and X^1 is selected from the group consisting of a bond, C_{2-6} alkene, C_{2-6} alkyne, $-C(O)-$, and $-C(O)-(CH_2)_{1-4}-$, wherein the aliphatic portions of X^1 are optionally substituted with one to three members selected from halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} substituted alkyl and C_{1-4} haloalkyl.

5 Turning next to R^2 , each R^2 is a member independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C_{1-5} alkyl, C_{1-5} substituted alkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, $-COR^a$, $-CO_2R^a$, $-CONR^aR^b$, $-OR^a$, $-NR^aR^b$, $-NR^aCOR^b$, $-SOR^aR^b$, $-SO_2R^a$ and $-SO_2NR^aR^b$, and wherein when the subscript q is 2 and R^2 is alkyl or substituted alkyl, the two R^2 members can optionally cyclize to form a ring.

10 R^3 is a member selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, and C_{1-4} haloalkyl.

Each R^7 of Formula (I) is independently selected from the group consisting of halo, C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} substituted alkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, C_{2-10} alkenyl, C_{2-10} alkynyl, $-CN$, $-NO_2$, $-OR^a$, $-NR^aR^b$, $-COR^a$, $-CO_2R^a$, $-CONR^aR^b$, $-NR^aCOR^b$, $-NR^aCO_2R^b$,
 15 $-NR^aCONR^aR^b$, $-S(O)_mR^a$, $-NR^aS(O)_mR^b$, $-SO_2NR^aR^b$, a 4- to 7- membered heterocyclo group, aryl and a 5- to 10-membered heteroaryl group, wherein each of said heterocyclo groups, said aryl and heteroaryl groups are optionally substituted with from one to four substituents independently selected from halo, oxo, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} haloalkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, $-CN$, $-NO_2$, $-OR^a$, $-NR^aR^b$, $-COR^a$, $-CO_2R^a$, $-CONR^aR^b$, $-NR^aCOR^b$,
 20 $-NR^aCO_2R^b$, $-NR^aCONR^aR^b$, $-S(O)_mR^a$, $-NR^aSO_2R^b$, and $-SO_2NR^aR^b$ and wherein the subscript m is an integer of from 0 to 2, or optionally R^a and R^b are combined to form a 4-, 5- or 6-membered ring.

R^8 is a member independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, and C_{1-4} haloalkyl.

25 For each of the above groups, each R^a and R^b is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} haloalkyl, C_{3-10} cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, C_{2-10} alkenyl, C_{2-10} alkynyl, aryl, 5- to 6-membered heteroaryl and aryl C_{1-4} alkyl; and wherein the aliphatic portions of each of said R^a and R^b is optionally substituted with from one to three members selected from the group consisting of halo, $-OR^n$, $-OCOR^n$,
 30 $-OC(O)N(R^n)_2$, $-SR^n$, $-S(O)R^n$, $-S(O)_2R^n$, $-S(O)_2N(R^n)_2$, $-NR^nS(O)_2R^n$, $-C(O)N(R^n)_2$, $-C(O)R^n$, $-NR^nC(O)R^n$, $-NR^nC(O)N(R^n)_2$, $-CO_2R^n$, $-NR^nCO_2R^n$, $-CN$, $-NO_2$, $-N(R^n)_2$

and $-\text{NR}^n\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{N}(\text{R}^n)_2$, wherein each R^n is independently hydrogen or an unsubstituted C_{1-6} alkyl; and wherein the aryl and heteroaryl portions are optionally substituted with from one to three members selected from halogen, $-\text{OR}^m$, $-\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{R}^m)_2$, $-\text{SR}^m$, $-\text{S}(\text{O})\text{R}^m$, $-\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{R}^m$, $-\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{N}(\text{R}^m)_2$, $-\text{NR}^m\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{R}^m$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{R}^m)_2$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^m$, $-\text{NR}^m\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^m$,
 5 $-\text{NR}^m\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{R}^m)_2$, $-\text{CO}_2\text{R}^m$, $-\text{NR}^m\text{CO}_2\text{R}^m$, $-\text{CN}$, $-\text{NO}_2$, $-\text{N}(\text{R}^m)_2$ and $-\text{NR}^m\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{N}(\text{R}^m)_2$, wherein each R^m is independently hydrogen or an unsubstituted C_{1-6} alkyl.

The compounds provided herein also include any pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds as well as any isotopically labeled isomers thereof. In general, the compounds useful in the methods described herein are those compound of the formula
 10 above, wherein the molecular weight of the compound is less than 1200, more preferably less than about 1000, still more preferably less than about 800 and still more preferably from about 200 to about 600.

In one embodiment, a preferred R^1 group is selected from the group consisting of $-\text{X}^1-\text{COR}^a$, $-\text{X}^1-\text{CO}_2\text{R}^a$, $-\text{X}^1-\text{CONR}^a\text{R}^b$, $-\text{SO}_2\text{R}^a$, aryl, heteroaryl, substituted aryl and
 15 substituted heteroaryl. When R^1 is an aromatic substituent, R^1 is preferably selected from the group consisting of pyridyl, substituted pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, substituted pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, substituted pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, substituted pyridazinyl, phenyl, substituted phenyl, imidazolyl, triazolyl, substituted triazolyl, substituted imidazolyl, oxazolyl, substituted oxazolyl, thiazolyl, substituted thiazolyl, oxadiazolyl, substituted oxadiazolyl,
 20 tetrazolyl, and substituted tetrazolyl.

When R^1 is an aromatic substituent, *e.g.*, aryl or heteroaryl, R^1 can be substituted with from one to three substituents selected from the group consisting of C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} haloalkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, $-\text{NO}_2$, $-\text{OR}^a$, $-\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$, $-\text{CO}_2\text{R}^a$, $-\text{CONR}^a\text{R}^b$, $-\text{S}(\text{O})_m\text{R}^a$, $-\text{NR}^a\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{R}^b$, and $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$.

25 In one embodiment, a preferred R^2 is a member independently selected from the group consisting of halo, C_{1-5} alkyl, C_{1-5} haloalkyl, and the subscript q is an integer of from 0 to 2.

In another preferred embodiment, D is O . In compounds of Formula (I), when D is O , a preferred R^1 group is selected from the group consisting
 30 of $-\text{X}^1-\text{COR}^a$, $-\text{X}^1-\text{CO}_2\text{R}^a$, $-\text{X}^1-\text{CONR}^a\text{R}^b$, $-\text{SO}_2\text{R}^a$, aryl, heteroaryl, substituted aryl and substituted heteroaryl. When R^1 is an aromatic substituent, R^1 is preferably selected from

the group consisting of pyridyl, substituted pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, substituted pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, substituted pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, substituted pyridazinyl, phenyl, substituted phenyl, imidazolyl, triazolyl, substituted triazolyl, substituted imidazolyl, oxazolyl, substituted oxazolyl, thiazolyl, substituted thiazolyl, oxadiazolyl, substituted oxadiazolyl, tetrazolyl, and substituted tetrazolyl.

Additionally, when D is O, and R^1 is an aromatic substituent, *e.g.*, aryl or heteroaryl, R^1 can be substituted with from one to three substituents selected from the group consisting of C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} haloalkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, $-NO_2$, $-OR^a$, $-NR^aR^b$, $-CO_2R^a$, $-CONR^aR^b$, $-S(O)_mR^a$, $-NR^aS(O)_2R^b$, and $-SO_2NR^aR^b$.

Yet another embodiment of this invention is a compound of Formula (I) wherein J, K, T, and U are all C or CH. In this embodiment, a preferred R^1 group is selected from the group consisting of $-X^1-COR^a$, $-X^1-CO_2R^a$, $-X^1-CONR^aR^b$, $-SO_2R^a$, aryl, heteroaryl, substituted aryl and substituted heteroaryl. When R^1 is an aromatic substituent, R^1 is preferably selected from the group consisting of pyridyl, substituted pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, substituted pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, substituted pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, substituted pyridazinyl, phenyl, substituted phenyl, imidazolyl, triazolyl, substituted triazolyl, substituted imidazolyl, oxazolyl, substituted oxazolyl, thiazolyl, substituted thiazolyl, oxadiazolyl, substituted oxadiazolyl, tetrazolyl, and substituted tetrazolyl. Further, when J, K, T, and U are all C or CH, and R^1 is an aromatic substituent, *e.g.*, aryl or heteroaryl, R^1 can be substituted with from one to three substituents selected from the group consisting of C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} haloalkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, $-NO_2$, $-OR^a$, $-NR^aR^b$, $-CO_2R^a$, $-CONR^aR^b$, $-S(O)_mR^a$, $-NR^aS(O)_2R^b$, and $-SO_2NR^aR^b$.

One embodiment of this invention comprises compounds of Formula (I) wherein the subscript p is an integer of from 1 to 3 and each R^7 is independently selected from the group consisting of halo, C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} haloalkyl, $-CN$, $-NO_2$, $-OR^a$, $-NR^aR^b$, $-COR^a$, $-CO_2R^a$, $-CONR^aR^b$, $-NR^aCOR^b$, $-NR^aCO_2R^b$, $-S(O)_mR^a$, $-NR^aS(O)_mR^b$, $-SO_2NR^aR^b$, a 4- to 7-membered heterocyclo group, aryl and a 5- to 10-membered heteroaryl group, wherein each of said heterocyclo groups, said aryl and heteroaryl groups are optionally substituted with from one to four substituents independently selected from halo, oxo, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} haloalkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, $-CN$, $-NO_2$, $-OR^a$, $-NR^aR^b$, $-CO_2R^a$, $-CONR^aR^b$,

$-\text{NR}^a\text{COR}^b$, $-\text{NR}^a\text{CO}_2\text{R}^b$, $-\text{S}(\text{O})_m\text{R}^a$, $-\text{NR}^a\text{SO}_2\text{R}^b$, and $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$ and wherein the subscript m is an integer of from 0 to 2.

Yet another aspect of this invention provides compounds of Formula (I) wherein J, K, T, and U are all C or CH. A preferred R^1 group is selected from the group consisting of $-\text{X}^1-\text{COR}^a$, $-\text{X}^1-\text{CO}_2\text{R}^a$, $-\text{X}^1-\text{CONR}^a\text{R}^b$, $-\text{SO}_2\text{R}^a$, aryl, heteroaryl, substituted aryl and substituted heteroaryl. When R^1 is an aromatic substituent, R^1 is preferably selected from the group consisting of pyridyl, substituted pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, substituted pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, substituted pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, substituted pyridazinyl, phenyl, substituted phenyl, imidazolyl, triazolyl, substituted triazolyl, substituted imidazolyl, oxazolyl, substituted oxazolyl, thiazolyl, substituted thiazolyl, oxadiazolyl, substituted oxadiazolyl, tetrazolyl, and substituted tetrazolyl; and the subscript p is an integer of from 1 to 3 and each R^7 is independently selected from the group consisting of halo, C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} haloalkyl, $-\text{CN}$, $-\text{NO}_2$, $-\text{OR}^a$, $-\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$, $-\text{COR}^a$, $-\text{CO}_2\text{R}^a$, $-\text{CONR}^a\text{R}^b$, $-\text{NR}^a\text{COR}^b$, $-\text{NR}^a\text{CO}_2\text{R}^b$, $-\text{S}(\text{O})_m\text{R}^a$, $-\text{NR}^a\text{S}(\text{O})_m\text{R}^b$, $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$, a 4- to 7-membered heterocyclo group, aryl and a 5- to 10-membered heteroaryl group, wherein each of said heterocyclo groups, said aryl and heteroaryl groups are optionally substituted with from one to four substituents independently selected from halo, oxo, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} haloalkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, $-\text{CN}$, $-\text{NO}_2$, $-\text{OR}^a$, $-\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$, $-\text{CO}_2\text{R}^a$, $-\text{CONR}^a\text{R}^b$, $-\text{NR}^a\text{COR}^b$, $-\text{NR}^a\text{CO}_2\text{R}^b$, $-\text{S}(\text{O})_m\text{R}^a$, $-\text{NR}^a\text{SO}_2\text{R}^b$, and $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$ and wherein the subscript m is an integer of from 0 to 2. Optionally, R^1 is substituted with from one to three substituents selected from the group consisting of C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} haloalkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, $-\text{NO}_2$, $-\text{OR}^a$, $-\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$, $-\text{CO}_2\text{R}^a$, $-\text{CONR}^a\text{R}^b$, $-\text{S}(\text{O})_m\text{R}^a$, $-\text{NR}^a\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{R}^b$, and $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$.

A further embodiment of the compounds of the invention are compounds of Formula (I), wherein at least one of J, K, T, and U is N. In this embodiment, D is O, S, or NR^8 .

A preferred embodiment of Formula (I) provides compounds wherein at least one of J, K, T, and U is N and D is O.

In compounds of Formula (I) when at least one of J, K, T, and U is N and D is O, a preferred R^1 group is selected from the group consisting of $-\text{X}^1-\text{COR}^a$, $-\text{X}^1-\text{CO}_2\text{R}^a$, $-\text{X}^1-\text{CONR}^a\text{R}^b$, $-\text{SO}_2\text{R}^a$, aryl, heteroaryl, substituted aryl and substituted heteroaryl. When R^1 is an aromatic substituent, R^1 is preferably selected from the group consisting of pyridyl,

substituted pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, substituted pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, substituted pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, substituted pyridazinyl, phenyl, substituted phenyl, imidazolyl, substituted imidazolyl, triazolyl, substituted triazolyl, oxazolyl, substituted oxazolyl, thiazolyl, substituted thiazolyl, oxadiazolyl, substituted oxadiazolyl, tetrazolyl, and substituted tetrazolyl; and the subscript p is an integer of from 1 to 3 and each R⁷ is independently selected from the group consisting of halo, C₁₋₁₀alkyl, C₁₋₁₀haloalkyl, -CN, -NO₂, -OR^a, -NR^aR^b, -COR^a, -CO₂R^a, -CONR^aR^b, -NR^aCOR^b, -NR^aCO₂R^b, -S(O)_mR^a, -NR^aS(O)_mR^b, -SO₂NR^aR^b, a 4- to 7-membered heterocyclo group, aryl and a 5- to 10-membered heteroaryl group, wherein each of said heterocyclo groups, said aryl and heteroaryl groups are optionally substituted with from one to four substituents independently selected from halo, oxo, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ haloalkyl, C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl, -CN, -NO₂, -OR^a, -NR^aR^b, -CO₂R^a, -CONR^aR^b, -NR^aCOR^b, -NR^aCO₂R^b, -S(O)_mR^a, -NR^aSO₂R^b, and -SO₂NR^aR^b and wherein the subscript m is an integer of from 0 to 2. Optionally, R¹ is substituted with from one to three substituents selected from the group consisting of C₁₋₁₀alkyl, C₁₋₁₀haloalkyl, C₃₋₇cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, -NO₂, -OR^a, -NR^aR^b, -CO₂R^a, -CONR^aR^b, -S(O)_mR^a, -NR^aS(O)₂R^b, and -SO₂NR^aR^b.

One preferred embodiment provides compounds of Formula (I) wherein when at least one of J, K, T, and U is N and D is O, and R¹ is as described in the above paragraph, the subscript p is an integer of from 1 to 3 and each R⁷ is independently selected from the group consisting of halo, C₁₋₁₀alkyl, C₁₋₁₀haloalkyl, -CN, -NO₂, -OR^a, -NR^aR^b, -COR^a, -CO₂R^a, -CONR^aR^b, -NR^aCOR^b, -NR^aCO₂R^b, -S(O)_mR^a, -NR^aS(O)_mR^b, -SO₂NR^aR^b, a 4- to 7-membered heterocyclo group, aryl and a 5- to 10-membered heteroaryl group, wherein each of said heterocyclo groups, said aryl and heteroaryl groups are optionally substituted with from one to four substituents independently selected from halo, oxo, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ haloalkyl, C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl, -CN, -NO₂, -OR^a, -NR^aR^b, -CO₂R^a, -CONR^aR^b, -NR^aCOR^b, -NR^aCO₂R^b, -S(O)_mR^a, -NR^aSO₂R^b, and -SO₂NR^aR^b and wherein the subscript m is an integer of from 0 to 2.

Yet another preferred compound of Formula (I) provides compounds wherein J, T, and U are all C or CH, and D is O, S, or NR⁸.

An even more preferred compound of Formula (I) provides compounds wherein J, T, and U are all C or CH, and D is O.

For compounds of Formula (I) when J, T, and U are all C or CH, and D is O, the R⁷ group is a member independently selected from the group consisting of halo, C₁₋₁₀ alkyl, C₁₋₁₀ haloalkyl, -CN, -NO₂, -OR^a, -NR^aR^b, -COR^a, -CO₂R^a, -CONR^aR^b, -NR^aCOR^b, -NR^aCO₂R^b, -S(O)_mR^a, -NR^aS(O)_mR^b, -SO₂NR^aR^b, a 4- to 5-membered heterocyclo group, and a 5- to 6-membered heteroaryl group and wherein the subscript m is an integer of from 0 to 2. Preferred R⁷ groups are independently selected from the group consisting of halo, C₁₋₅alkyl, C₁₋₅haloalkyl, -SOR^a, -SO₂R^a, and 5-membered heteroaryl group. Even more preferred R⁷ groups are independently selected from the group consisting of fluoro, chloro, methyl, ethyl, -CF₃, -SO₂CH₃, imidazolyl, triazolyl, and tetrazolyl and wherein the subscript p is integer of from 1 to 2.

In Formula (I), when J, T, and U are all C or CH, and D is O, preferred compounds are compounds wherein the R⁷ group is a member independently selected from the group consisting of halo, C₁₋₁₀ alkyl, C₁₋₁₀ haloalkyl, -CN, -NO₂, -OR^a, -NR^aR^b, -COR^a, -CO₂R^a, -CONR^aR^b, -NR^aCOR^b, -NR^aCO₂R^b, -S(O)_mR^a, -NR^aS(O)_mR^b, -SO₂NR^aR^b, a 4- to 5-membered heterocyclo group, and a 5- to 6-membered heteroaryl group and wherein the subscript m is an integer of from 0 to 2, and each R² is a member independently selected from the group consisting of halo, C₁₋₅alkyl, C₁₋₅haloalkyl, and the subscript q is an integer of from 0 to 2. Preferred R⁷ groups are independently selected from the group consisting of halo, C₁₋₅alkyl, C₁₋₅haloalkyl, -SOR^a, -SO₂R^a, and 5-membered heteroaryl group. Even more preferred R⁷ groups are independently selected from the group consisting of fluoro, chloro, methyl, ethyl, -CF₃, -SO₂C₁₋₃alkyl, imidazolyl, triazolyl, and tetrazolyl and wherein the subscript p is integer of from 1 to 2.

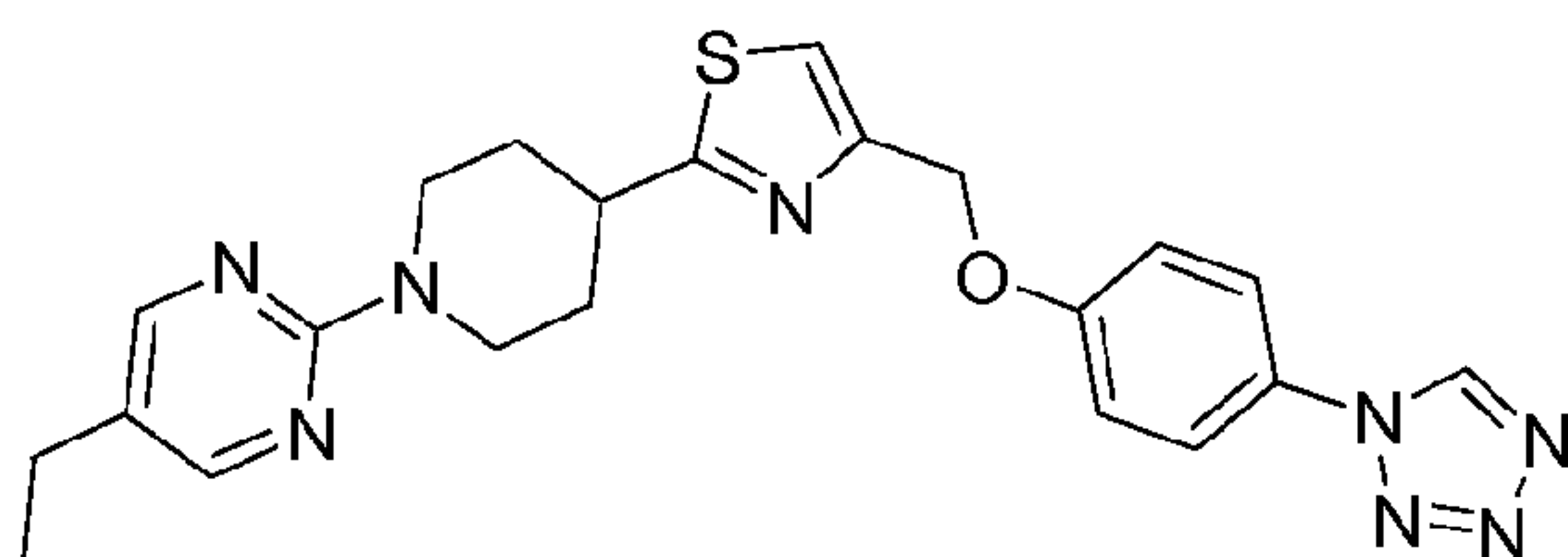
Another embodiment of the invention provides compounds of Formula (I) wherein when J, T, and U are all C or CH, and D is O, the R⁷ group is a member as described above, and R¹ is selected from the group consisting of -X¹-COR^a, -X¹CO₂R^a, -X¹-CONR^aR^b, -SO₂R^a, aryl, heteroaryl, substituted aryl and substituted heteroaryl. A preferred R¹ group is selected from the group consisting of is aryl, heteroaryl, substituted aryl and substituted heteroaryl. Even more preferred are compounds wherein R¹ is selected from the group consisting of pyridyl, substituted pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, substituted pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, substituted pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, substituted pyridazinyl, phenyl, substituted phenyl, imidazolyl, triazolyl, substituted triazolyl, substituted imidazolyl, oxazolyl, substituted oxazolyl, thiazolyl, substituted thiazolyl, oxadiazolyl, substituted

oxadiazolyl, tetrazolyl, and substituted tetrazolyl. Yet even more preferred are compounds wherein R^1 is selected from the group consisting of pyrimidinyl, substituted pyrimidinyl, oxadiazolyl, substituted oxadiazolyl, and $-X^1-CO_2R^a$ and wherein X^1 is a bond.

Additional preferred compounds of the invention are compounds wherein, J, T, and
 5 U are all C or CH; and D is O, X is S, Y is C, Z is N; R^1 is selected from the group consisting of pyrimidinyl, substituted pyrimidinyl, pyridyl, and substituted pyridyl, each R^7 is independently selected from the group consisting of fluoro and tetrazolyl.

Compounds of Formula (I) are shown in the example section herein. Preferred
 compounds of Formula (I) are the compounds of examples 1-210. Even more preferred
 10 compounds of Formula (I) are the compounds of examples 52, 76, 77, 95, 148, 162, 170, 171, 182, 184, 185, and 195.

In particular, a preferred compound of Formula (I) is



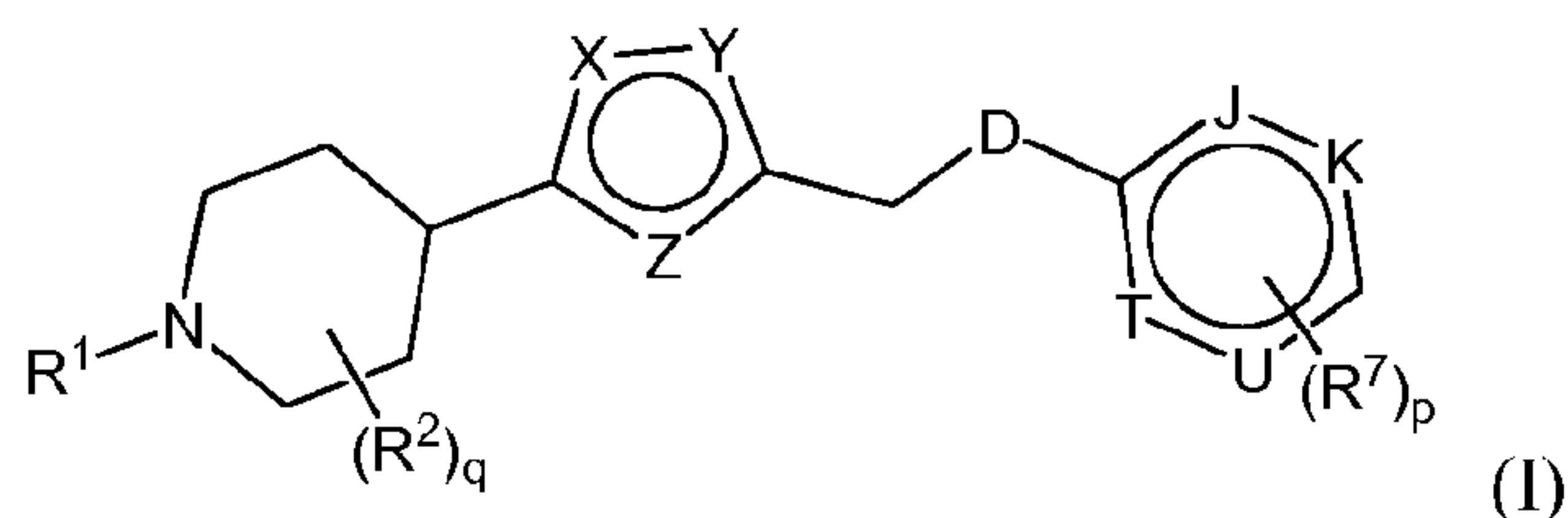
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

15 The compounds of Formula (I) are synthesized according to the procedures set forth in co-owned and co-pending applications USSN 11/964,461 and PCT/US2007/088978. One of skill in the art can readily synthesize compounds of Formula (I) as taught in these patent applications.

In one aspect, this invention provides method of treating a disease or condition
 20 selected from the group consisting of Type I diabetes, Type II diabetes and metabolic syndrome. The method comprises administering to a subject in need of such treatment an effective amount of a compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor.

This invention provides method of treating diabetes comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor. Formula (I) is

25



wherein,

D is selected from the group consisting of O, S, and NR^8 ;

X, Y, and Z are independently selected from the group consisting of O, N, NR^8 , S, and CR^3 and at least one of X, Y, and Z is O, N, NR^8 , or S;

J, K, T, and U are each independently selected from the group consisting of C, CH, and N;

the subscript p is an integer of from 0 to 4;

the subscript q is an integer of from 0 to 4;

R^1 is a member selected from the group consisting of H, C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} substituted alkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, C_{2-10} alkenyl, C_{2-10} alkynyl, $-\text{X}^1-\text{COR}^a$, $-\text{X}^1-\text{CO}_2\text{R}^a$, $-\text{X}^1-\text{CONR}^a\text{R}^b$, $-\text{SO}_2\text{R}^a$, a 4- to 7-membered heterocyclo group, aryl and a 5- to 10-membered heteroaryl group, wherein each of said cycloalkyl group, heterocyclo group, aryl group and heteroaryl group is optionally substituted with from 1 to 4 substituents independently selected from halo, C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} substituted alkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, C_{2-10} alkenyl, C_{2-10} alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, $-\text{CN}$, $-\text{NR}^a\text{COR}^b$, $-\text{NR}^a\text{CONR}^a\text{R}^b$, $-\text{NO}_2$, $-\text{OR}^a$, $-\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$, $-\text{COR}^a$, $-\text{CO}_2\text{R}^a$, $-\text{CONR}^a\text{R}^b$, $-\text{S}(\text{O})_m\text{R}^a$, $-\text{NR}^a\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{R}^b$, and $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$, or optionally R^a and R^b are combined to form a 4-, 5- or 6-membered ring, and X^1 is selected from the group consisting of a bond, C_{2-6} alkene, C_{2-6} alkyne, $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$, and $-\text{C}(\text{O})-(\text{CH}_2)_{1-4}-$, wherein the aliphatic portions of X^1 are optionally substituted with one to three members selected from halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} substituted alkyl and C_{1-4} haloalkyl;

each R^2 is a member independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C_{1-5} alkyl, C_{1-5} substituted alkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, $-\text{COR}^a$, $-\text{CO}_2\text{R}^a$, $-\text{CONR}^a\text{R}^b$, $-\text{OR}^a$, $-\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$, $-\text{NR}^a\text{COR}^b$, $-\text{SOR}^a\text{R}^b$, $-\text{SO}_2\text{R}^a$ and $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$, and wherein when the subscript q is 2 and R^2 is alkyl or substituted alkyl, the two R^2 members can optionally cyclize to form a ring;

R^3 is a member selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, and C_{1-4} haloalkyl;

each R^7 is independently selected from the group consisting of halo, C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} substituted alkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, C_{2-10} alkenyl, C_{2-10} alkynyl, -CN, -NO₂, -OR^a, -NR^aR^b, -COR^a, -CO₂R^a, -CONR^aR^b, -NR^aCOR^b, -NR^aCO₂R^b, -NR^aCONR^aR^b, -S(O)_mR^a, -NR^aS(O)_mR^b, -SO₂NR^aR^b, a 4- to 7-membered heterocyclo group, aryl and a 5- to 10-membered heteroaryl group, wherein each of said heterocyclo groups, said aryl and heteroaryl groups are optionally substituted with from one to four substituents independently selected from halo, oxo, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} haloalkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, -CN, -NO₂, -OR^a, -NR^aR^b, -COR^a, -CO₂R^a, -CONR^aR^b, -NR^aCOR^b, -NR^aCO₂R^b, -NR^aCONR^aR^b, -S(O)_mR^a, -NR^aSO₂R^b, and -SO₂NR^aR^b and wherein the subscript m is an integer of from 0 to 2, or optionally R^a and R^b are combined to form a 4-, 5- or 6-membered ring;

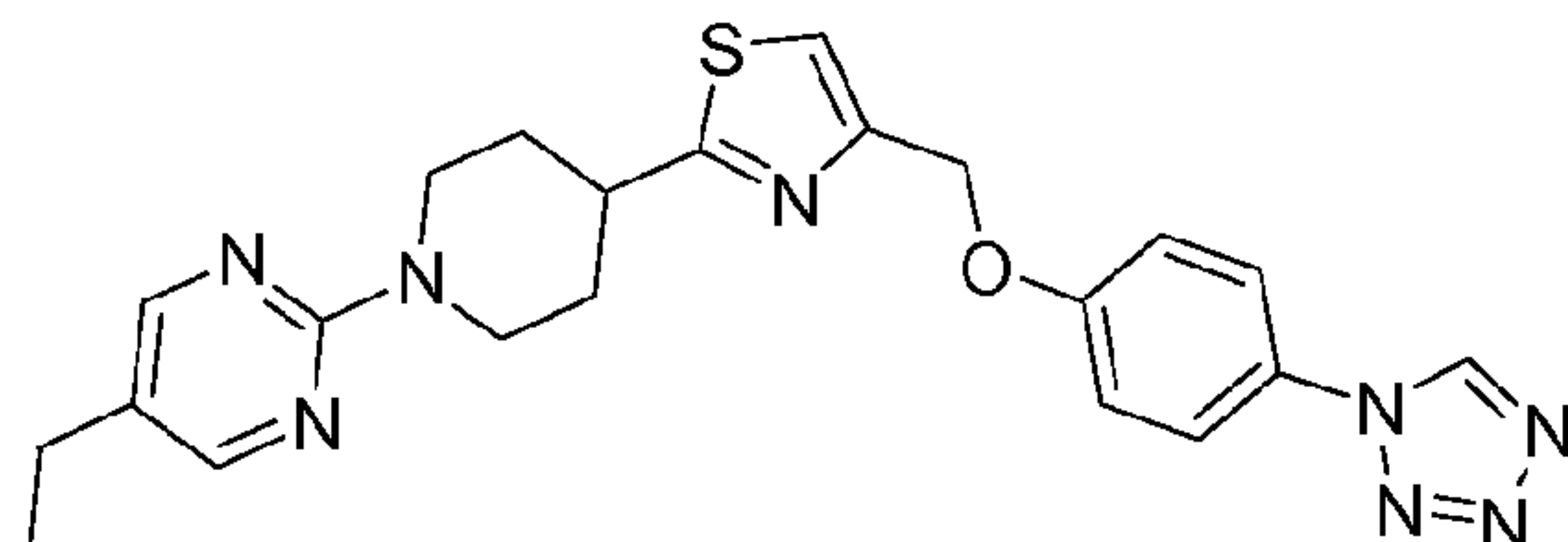
R^8 is a member independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, and C_{1-4} haloalkyl;

and each R^a and R^b is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} haloalkyl, C_{3-10} cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, C_{2-10} alkenyl, C_{2-10} alkynyl, aryl, 5- to 6-membered heteroaryl and aryl C_{1-4} alkyl; and wherein the aliphatic portions of each of said R^a and R^b is optionally substituted with from one to three members selected from the group consisting of halo, -ORⁿ, -OCORⁿ, -OC(O)N(Rⁿ)₂, -SRⁿ, -S(O)Rⁿ, -S(O)₂Rⁿ, -S(O)₂N(Rⁿ)₂, -NRⁿS(O)₂Rⁿ, -C(O)N(Rⁿ)₂, -C(O)Rⁿ, -NRⁿC(O)Rⁿ, -NRⁿC(O)N(Rⁿ)₂, -CO₂Rⁿ, -NRⁿCO₂Rⁿ, -CN, -NO₂, -N(Rⁿ)₂ and -NRⁿS(O)₂N(Rⁿ)₂, wherein each Rⁿ is independently hydrogen or an unsubstituted C_{1-6} alkyl;

and wherein the aryl and heteroaryl portions are optionally substituted with from one to three members selected from halogen, -OR^m, -OC(O)N(R^m)₂, -SR^m, -S(O)R^m, -S(O)₂R^m, -S(O)₂N(R^m)₂, -NR^mS(O)₂R^m, -C(O)N(R^m)₂, -C(O)R^m, -NR^mC(O)R^m, -NR^mC(O)N(R^m)₂, -CO₂R^m, -NR^mCO₂R^m, -CN, -NO₂, -N(R^m)₂ and -NR^mS(O)₂N(R^m)₂, wherein each R^m is independently hydrogen or an unsubstituted C_{1-6} alkyl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester thereof; and wherein the molecular weight of said compound is less than 1200.

Preferred compounds of Formula (I) are the compounds of examples 1-210. Even more preferred compounds of Formula (I) are the compounds of examples 52, 76, 77, 95, 148, 162, 170, 171, 182, 184, 185, and 195.

A more preferred compound is 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. The structure of the compound is shown below.



5

In one aspect, this invention provides a method of treating diabetes comprising administering a compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor.

The DPP IV inhibitors useful in the present invention are sitagliptin (Merck), vildagliptin (Novartis), BMS-477118 (saxagliptin) (Bristol-Myers Squibb), R1438 (amino-
 10 methylpyridine) (Roche), NVP DPP728 (Novartis), PSN9301 (Prosidion), P32/98 (isoleucine thiozolidide) (Probiobdrug), GSK823093C (Denagliptin) (Glaxo Smithkline), SYR-322 (Alogliptin) (Takeda), NN-7201 (NovoNordisk), ALS2-0426 (Alantos). (Green BD, Flatt PR, Bailey CJ, Dipeptidyl peptidase IB (DPP IV) inhibitors: a newly emerging drug class for the treatment of Type II diabetes, *Diabetes Vasc Dis Res* 2006, 3:159-165)
 15 Preferred DPP IV inhibitors are sitagliptin, vildagliptin, Denagliptin, saxagliptin, and alogliptin). Even more preferred CPP4 inhibitors are sitagliptin and vildagliptin.

The compound of Formula (I) and DPP IV inhibitor are administered in a single dosage or in separate dosages. The single dosage is administered once a day or multiple times a day. When the compound of Formula (I) and DPP IV inhibitor are administered is
 20 separate dosages, the dosages can be administered once a day or multiple times a day.

In one embodiment, when the compound of Formula (I) and the DPP IV inhibitor are administered in a single dosage, the compound of Formula (I) and DPP IV inhibitor are formulated as a medicament into a single pill, single table, or a single capsule. When the compound of Formula (I) and DPP IV inhibitor are administered in separate dosages, the
 25 compound of Formula (I) is formulated as a medicament into a pill, tablet or capsule and the DPP IV inhibitor is formulated into a separate pill or capsule.

When the compound of Formula (I) and DPP IV inhibitor are administered in separate dosages, the compound of Formula (I) can be administered first and the DPP IV inhibitor can be administered next, following administration of the compound of Formula (I). Alternatively, the DPP IV inhibitor can be administered first and the compound of Formula (I) can be administered next, following administration of the DPP IV inhibitor. The time between the sequential first administration and the second administration can be varied by a skilled practitioner. In one embodiment, the first administration (a compound of Formula (I) or DPP IV inhibitor), is followed immediately by the second administration (a compound of Formula (I) or DPP IV inhibitor). In another embodiment, the second administration is within 2 minutes, 5 minutes, 10 minutes, 15 minutes, 30 minutes, or 60 minutes, 1 hour, 2 hours, 3 hours, 4 hours, 5 hours, 6 hours, 7 hours, 8 hours, 9 hours, 10 hours, 11 hours, or 12 hours following the first administration. Yet another embodiment provides for the administration to a patient a compound for Formula (I) and/or DPP IV inhibitor in the morning followed by administration to the previously treated patient a compound of Formula (I) and/or DPP IV inhibitor in the evening.

Another aspect of this invention provides methods of lowering blood levels of glucose in a subject by administering a compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor. The method comprises administering an effective amount of a compound of Formula (I) and DPP IV inhibitor to the mammal. The method further comprises steps to measure blood glucose levels before and after administration of a compound of Formula (I) and DPP IV inhibitor. Blood glucose levels are easily measured by numerous commercially available glucose monitoring devices that measure blood glucose from samples of blood or urine, or as taught herein. Blood glucose can also be measured by commercially available glucometers that do not require blood or urine samples.

Another aspect of this invention provides methods of lowering blood levels of insulin in a subject by administering a compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor. The method comprises administering an effective amount of a compound of Formula (I) and DPP IV inhibitor to the mammal. The method further comprises steps to measure blood insulin levels before and after administration of a compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor. Blood insulin levels are easily measured by well-known insulin monitoring assays that measure insulin from samples of blood or urine, or as taught herein.

In another aspect, this invention provides methods of increasing blood levels of incretins in a subject by administering a compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor. The incretins are GLP-1 and GIP. The method comprises administering an effective amount of a compound of Formula (I) and DPP IV inhibitor to the mammal. The method further
5 comprises steps to measure blood incretin levels before and after administration of a compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor. Blood incretin levels are easily measured by well-known incretin monitoring assays that, or as taught herein.

Yet another aspect of this invention provides methods of lowering blood triglyceride levels in a subject by administering a compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor.
10 The method comprises administering an effective amount of a compound of Formula (I) and DPP IV inhibitor to the mammal. The method further comprises steps to measure blood triglycerides levels before and after administration of a compound of Formula (I) and DPP IV inhibitor. Blood triglyceride levels are easily measured by numerous commercially available devices that measure blood triglyceride levels from samples of blood.

15 A further aspect of this invention provides methods of lowering gastric emptying in a subject by administering a compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor. The method comprises administering an effective amount of a compound of Formula (I) and DPP IV inhibitor to the mammal. The method further comprises steps to measure blood incretin levels before and after administration of a compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor.
20 Blood incretin levels are easily measured by well-known incretin monitoring assays, or as taught herein.

Another aspect of this invention provides methods of increasing insulin production in the islet cells of a subject by administering a compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor. The method comprises administering an effective amount of a compound of
25 Formula (I) and DPP IV inhibitor to the mammal. The method further comprises steps to measure insulin production in islet cells or the beta cells of the pancreas before and after administration of a compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor. The insulin production of islets and beta cells are easily measured by well-known assays, or as taught herein.

30 In yet another aspect, this invention provides methods of preserving islet function in a subject by administering a compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor. The method

comprises administering an effective amount of a compound of Formula (I) and DPP IV inhibitor to the mammal. The method further comprises steps to measure the function of islets' or beta cell's ability to produce insulin before and after administration of a compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor. The insulin production of islets and beta cells are
5 easily measured by well-known assays, or as taught herein.

Compositions and Methods of Treatment

In accordance with the present invention, a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula (I) and DPP IV inhibitor can be used for the preparation of one or more pharmaceutical compositions useful for treating Type II diabetes and/or lowering the
10 plasma level of glucose. In addition, a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor can be used for the preparation of one or more pharmaceutical compositions useful for treating other indications that include diabetes as a component, such as metabolic syndrome, as well as indications that can be improved as a result of increased insulin production (such as the early stages of Type I diabetes).

15 The compositions of the invention can include compounds of Formula (I), and DPP IV inhibitors, pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, or a hydrolysable precursor thereof. In general, the compound is mixed with suitable carriers or excipient(s) in a therapeutically effective amount. By a "therapeutically effective dose", "therapeutically effective amount", or, interchangeably, "pharmacologically acceptable dose" or "pharmacologically acceptable
20 amount", it is meant that a sufficient amount of the compound of the present invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier will be present in order to achieve a desired result, *e.g.*, alleviating a symptom or complication of Type II diabetes.

The compounds of Formula (I) and DPP IV inhibitors that are used in the methods of the present invention can be incorporated into a variety of formulations for therapeutic
25 administration. More particularly, the compounds of Formula (I) and DPP IV inhibitors can be formulated into pharmaceutical compositions by combination with appropriate, pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or diluents, and can be formulated into preparations in solid, semi-solid, liquid or gaseous forms, such as tablets, capsules, pills, powders, granules, dragees, gels, slurries, ointments, solutions, suppositories, injections, inhalants and aerosols.
30 The compounds of Formula (I) and DPP IV inhibitors can be formulated into a single composition containing a compound of Formula (I) and DPP IV inhibitor. Alternatively,

the compound of Formula (I) and DPP IV inhibitor can be formulated into separate pharmaceutical formulations and manufactured into a single pill, tablet or capsule that physically separates the compound of Formula (I) and DPP IV inhibitor. The administration of the compounds can be achieved in various ways, including oral, buccal, rectal, parenteral, intraperitoneal, intradermal, 5 transdermal, and/or intratracheal administration. Moreover, the compound can be administered in a local rather than systemic manner, in a depot or sustained release formulation. In addition, the compounds can be administered in a liposome.

DPP IV inhibitors are commercially available. In particular, sitagliptin is an approved pharmaceutical marketed as Januvia™, and vildagliptin is an approved pharmaceutical marked as 10 Galvus™.

The compounds of Formula (I) and DPP IV inhibitors can be formulated with common excipients, diluents or carriers, and compressed into tablets, or formulated as elixirs or solutions for convenient oral administration, or administered by the intramuscular or intravenous routes. The compounds can be administered transdermally, and can be formulated as sustained release dosage 15 forms and the like.

Suitable formulations for use in the present invention are found in *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences* (Mack Publishing Company (1985) Philadelphia, PA, 17th ed.). Moreover, for a brief review of methods for drug delivery, see, Langer, *Science* (1990) 249:1527-1533. The pharmaceutical compositions described herein can be manufactured in a manner that is known to 20 those of skill in the art, *i.e.*, by means of conventional mixing, dissolving, granulating, dragee-making, levigating, emulsifying, encapsulating, entrapping or lyophilizing processes. The following methods and excipients are merely exemplary and are in no way limiting.

For injection, the compound of Formula (I) and DPP IV inhibitor can be formulated into preparations by dissolving, suspending or emulsifying them in an aqueous or nonaqueous solvent, 25 such as vegetable or other similar oils, synthetic aliphatic acid glycerides, esters of higher aliphatic acids or propylene glycol; and if desired, with conventional additives such as solubilizers, isotonic agents, suspending agents, emulsifying agents, stabilizers and preservatives. Preferably, the compounds of the present invention

can be formulated in aqueous solutions, preferably in physiologically compatible buffers such as Hanks' solution, Ringer's solution, or physiological saline buffer. For transmucosal administration, penetrants appropriate to the barrier to be permeated are used in the formulation. Such penetrants are generally known in the art.

- 5 For oral administration, the compounds of Formula (I) and DPP IV inhibitors can be formulated readily by combining with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers that are well known in the art. Such carriers enable the compounds to be formulated as tablets, pills, dragees, capsules, emulsions, lipophilic and hydrophilic suspensions, liquids, gels, syrups, slurries, suspensions and the like, for oral ingestion by a patient to be treated.
- 10 Pharmaceutical preparations for oral use can be obtained by mixing the compounds with a solid excipient, optionally grinding a resulting mixture, and processing the mixture of granules, after adding suitable auxiliaries, if desired, to obtain tablets or dragee cores. Suitable excipients are, in particular, fillers such as sugars, including lactose, sucrose, mannitol, or sorbitol; cellulose preparations such as, for example, maize starch, wheat
- 15 starch, rice starch, potato starch, gelatin, gum tragacanth, methyl cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl-cellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, and/or polyvinylpyrrolidone. If desired, disintegrating agents can be added, such as the cross-linked polyvinyl pyrrolidone, agar, or alginic acid or a salt thereof such as sodium alginate.

- Dragee cores are provided with suitable coatings. For this purpose, concentrated
- 20 sugar solutions can be used, which can optionally contain gum arabic, talc, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, carbopol gel, polyethylene glycol, and/or titanium dioxide, lacquer solutions, and suitable organic solvents or solvent mixtures. Dyestuffs or pigments can be added to the tablets or dragee coatings for identification or to characterize different combinations of active compound doses.

- 25 Pharmaceutical preparations that can be used orally include push-fit capsules made of gelatin, as well as soft, sealed capsules made of gelatin and a plasticizer, such as glycerol or sorbitol. The push-fit capsules can contain the active ingredients in admixture with filler such as lactose, binders such as starches, and/or lubricants such as talc or magnesium stearate and, optionally, stabilizers. In soft capsules, the active compounds can be dissolved
- 30 or suspended in suitable liquids, such as fatty oils, liquid paraffin, or liquid polyethylene

glycols. In addition, stabilizers can be added. All formulations for oral administration should be in dosages suitable for such administration.

For buccal administration, the compositions can take the form of tablets or lozenges formulated in conventional manner.

5 For administration by inhalation, the compounds for use according to the present invention are conveniently delivered in the form of an aerosol spray presentation from pressurized packs or a nebulizer, with the use of a suitable propellant, *e.g.*, dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane, carbon dioxide or other suitable gas, or from propellant-free, dry-powder inhalers. In the case of a
10 pressurized aerosol the dosage unit can be determined by providing a valve to deliver a metered amount. Capsules and cartridges of, *e.g.*, gelatin for use in an inhaler or insufflator can be formulated containing a powder mix of the compound and a suitable powder base such as lactose or starch.

The compounds can be formulated for parenteral administration by injection, *e.g.*, by
15 bolus injection or continuous infusion. Formulations for injection can be presented in unit dosage form, *e.g.*, in ampoules or in multidose containers, with an added preservative. The compositions can take such forms as suspensions, solutions or emulsions in oily or aqueous vehicles, and can contain formulator agents such as suspending, stabilizing and/or dispersing agents.

20 Pharmaceutic formulations for parenteral administration include aqueous solutions of the active compounds in water-soluble form. Additionally, suspensions of the active compounds can be prepared as appropriate oily injection suspensions. Suitable lipophilic solvents or vehicles include fatty oils such as sesame oil, or synthetic fatty acid esters, such as ethyl oleate or triglycerides, or liposomes. Aqueous injection suspensions can contain
25 substances that increase the viscosity of the suspension, such as sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, sorbitol, or dextran. Optionally, the suspension can also contain suitable stabilizers or agents that increase the solubility of the compounds to allow for the preparation of highly concentrated solutions. Alternatively, the active ingredient can be in powder form for constitution with a suitable vehicle, *e.g.*, sterile pyrogen-free water, before
30 use.

The compounds can also be formulated in rectal compositions such as suppositories or retention enemas, *e.g.*, containing conventional suppository bases such as cocoa butter, carbowaxes, polyethylene glycols or other glycerides, all of which melt at body temperature, yet are solidified at room temperature.

5 In addition to the formulations described previously, the compounds can also be formulated as a depot preparation. Such long acting formulations can be administered by implantation (for example subcutaneously or intramuscularly) or by intramuscular injection. Thus, for example, the compounds can be formulated with suitable polymeric or hydrophobic materials (for example as an emulsion in an acceptable oil) or ion exchange
10 resins, or as sparingly soluble derivatives, for example, as a sparingly soluble salt.

Alternatively, other delivery systems for hydrophobic pharmaceutical compounds can be employed. Liposomes and emulsions are well known examples of delivery vehicles or carriers for hydrophobic drugs. In a presently preferred embodiment, long-circulating, *i.e.*, stealth liposomes can be employed. Such liposomes are generally described in Woodle,
15 et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,013,556. The compounds of the present invention can 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; and 4,008,719.

Certain organic solvents such as dimethylsulfoxide ("DMSO") also can be employed, although usually at the cost of greater toxicity. Additionally, the compounds can
20 be delivered using a sustained-release system, such as semipermeable matrices of solid hydrophobic polymers containing the therapeutic agent. Various types of sustained-release materials have been established and are well known by those skilled in the art. Sustained-release capsules can, depending on their chemical nature, release the compounds for a few hours up to over 100 days.

25 The pharmaceutical compositions also can comprise suitable solid or gel phase carriers or excipients. Examples of such carriers or excipients include but are not limited to calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, various sugars, starches, cellulose derivatives, gelatin, and polymers such as polyethylene glycols.

Pharmaceutical compositions suitable for use in the present invention include
30 compositions wherein the active ingredients are contained in a therapeutically effective amount. The amount of composition administered will, of course, be dependent on the

subject being treated, on the subject's weight, the severity of the affliction, the manner of administration and the judgment of the prescribing physician. Determination of an effective amount is well within the capability of those skilled in the art, especially in light of the detailed disclosure provided herein.

5 For any compound used in the method of the present invention, a therapeutically effective dose can be estimated initially from cell culture assays, animal models, or microdosing of human subjects.

Moreover, toxicity and therapeutic efficacy of the compounds described herein can be determined by standard pharmaceutical procedures in cell cultures or experimental
10 animals, *e.g.*, by determining the LD₅₀, (the dose lethal to 50% of the population) and the ED₅₀ (the dose therapeutically effective in 50% of the population). The dose ratio between toxic and therapeutic effect is the therapeutic index and can be expressed as the ratio between LD₅₀ and ED₅₀. Compounds that exhibit high therapeutic indices are preferred. The data obtained from these cell culture assays and animal studies can be used in
15 formulating a dosage range that is not toxic for use in humans. The dosage of such compounds lies preferably within a range of circulating concentrations that include the ED₅₀ with little or no toxicity. The dosage can vary within this range depending upon the dosage form employed and the route of administration utilized. The exact formulation, route of administration and dosage can be chosen by the individual physician in view of the patient's
20 condition. (*see, e.g.*, Fingl, et al., 1975 In: *The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics*, Ch. 1).

The amount of active compound that can be combined with a carrier material to produce a single dosage form will vary depending upon the disease treated, the mammalian species, and the particular mode of administration. However, as a general guide, suitable
25 unit doses for the compounds of the present invention can, for example, preferably contain between 0.1 mg to about 1000 mg of the active compound. A preferred unit dose is between 1 mg to about 500 mg. A more preferred unit dose is between 1 mg to about 300mg. Even more preferred unit dose is between 1 mg to about 100 mg. Such unit doses can be administered more than once a day, for example 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 times a day, but
30 preferably 1 or 2 times per day, so that the total dosage for a 70 kg adult is in the range of 0.001 to about 15 mg per kg weight of subject per administration. A preferred dosage is

0.01 to about 1.5 mg per kg weight of subject per administration, and such therapy can extend for a number of weeks or months, and in some cases, years. It will be understood, however, that the specific dose level for any particular patient will depend on a variety of factors including the activity of the specific compound employed; the age, body weight, 5 general health, sex and diet of the individual being treated; the time and route of administration; the rate of excretion; other drugs that have previously been administered; and the severity of the particular disease undergoing therapy, as is well understood by those of skill in the area.

A typical dosage can be one 1 mg to about 100 mg tablet or 1 mg to about 300 mg 10 taken once a day, or, multiple times per day, or one time-release capsule or tablet taken once a day and containing a proportionally higher content of active ingredient. The time-release effect can be obtained by capsule materials that dissolve at different pH values, by capsules that release slowly by osmotic pressure, or by any other known means of controlled release.

It can be necessary to use dosages outside these ranges in some cases as will be 15 apparent to those skilled in the art. Further, it is noted that the clinician or treating physician will know how and when to start, interrupt, adjust, or terminate therapy in conjunction with individual patient response.

The dosing of a compound of Formula (I) and DPP IV inhibitor can be dosed at the same time, within several minutes, or separated by hours. By way of example, a compound 20 of Formula (I) and DPP IV inhibitor can be dosed together in the morning, with no further dosing for the remainder of the day. Alternatively, in the morning, a compound of Formula (I) and a DPP IV inhibitor is dosed followed with a second dose of a compound of Formula (I) and/or a DPP IV inhibitor in the evening or after a meal.

It can be necessary to administer dosages of the compound of Formula (I) and/or 25 DPP IV inhibitor once a day or more than once a day, or before or after a meal, as will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Further, it is noted that the clinician or treating physician will know how and when to start, interrupt, adjust, or terminate therapy in conjunction with individual patient response.

In addition, the present invention provides for kits with unit doses of the compounds 30 of Formula (I) and/or DPP IV inhibitor, either in oral or injectable doses. In addition to the containers containing the unit doses will be an informational package insert describing the

use and attendant benefits of the drugs in treating Type II diabetes, obesity, hyperlipidemia, atherosclerosis and metabolic syndrome, and/or their respective related symptoms, complications and disorders. Preferred compounds and unit doses are those described herein above.

- 5 For the compositions, methods and kits provided above, one of skill in the art will understand that preferred compounds for use in each are those compounds that are noted as preferred above. Still further preferred compounds for the compositions, methods and kits are those compounds provided in the non-limiting Examples below.

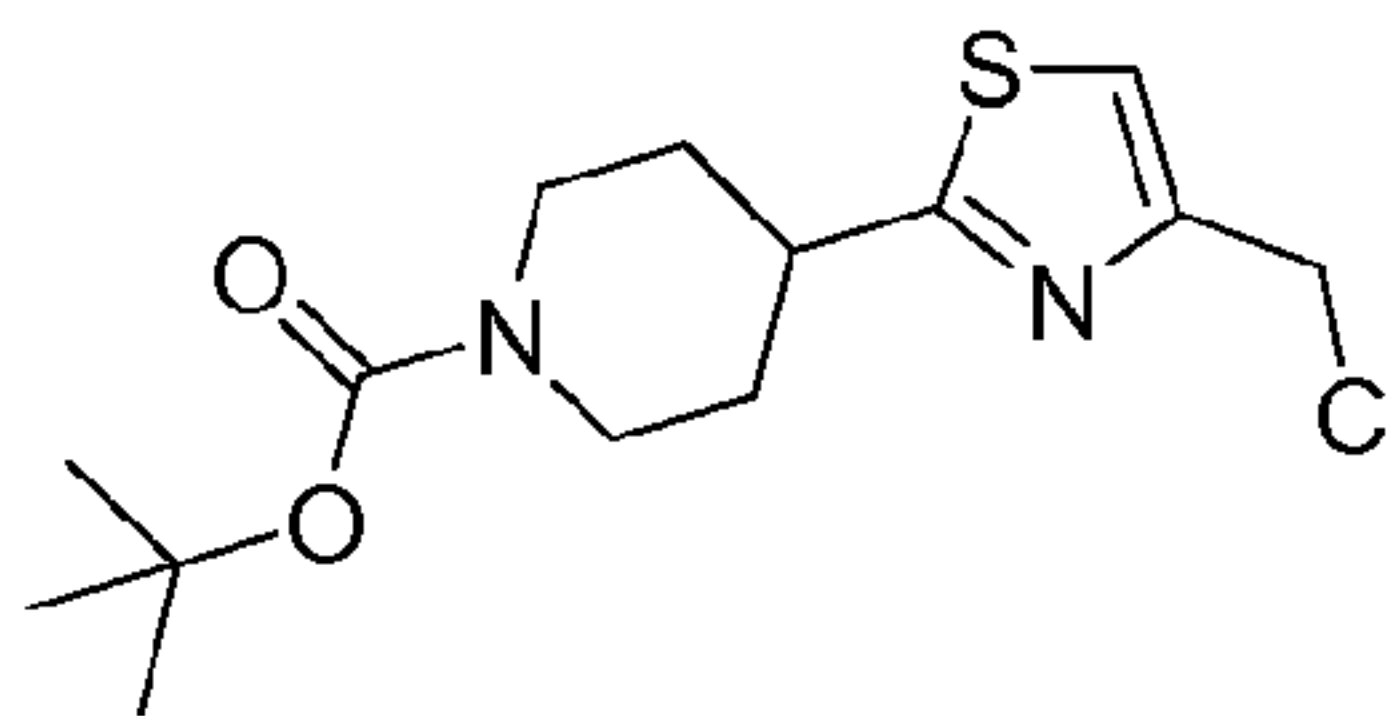
EXAMPLES

- 10 **General Methods:** All operations involving moisture and/or oxygen sensitive materials were conducted under an atmosphere of dry nitrogen in pre-dried glassware. Unless noted otherwise, materials were obtained from commercially available sources and used without further purification.

- Flash chromatography was performed on E. Merck silica gel 60 (240-400 mesh) according to the protocol of Still, Kahn, and Mitra (*J. Org. Chem.* (1978) 43, 2923). Thin layer chromatography was performed using precoated plates purchased from E. Merck (silica gel 60 PF₂₅₄, 0.25 mm) and spots were visualized with ultraviolet light followed by an appropriate staining reagent.

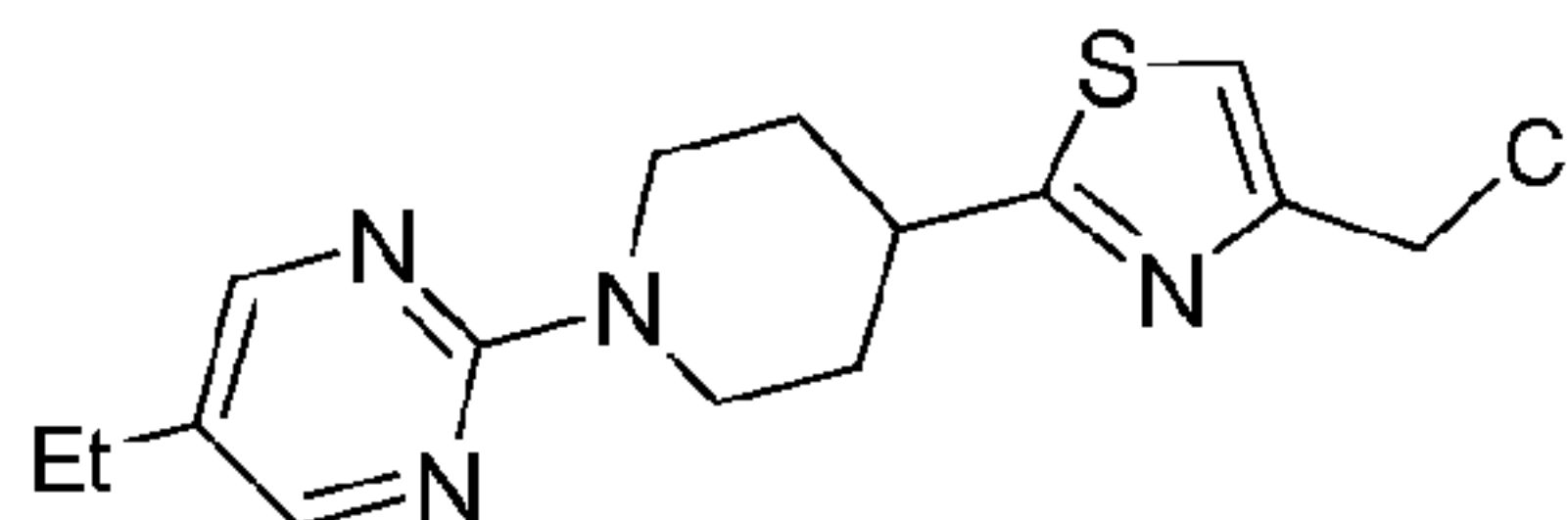
- Nuclear magnetic resonance ("NMR") spectra were recorded on a Varian Inova-400 resonance spectrometer. ¹H NMR chemical shifts are given in parts per million (δ) downfield from tetramethylsilane ("TMS") using TMS or the residual solvent signal (CHCl₃=δ 7.24, DMSO = δ 2.50) as internal standard. ¹H NMR information is tabulated in the following format: number of protons, multiplicity (s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quartet; m, multiplet), coupling constant(s) (J) in Hertz, and, in selected cases, position assignment. The prefix app is occasionally applied in cases where the true signal multiplicity was unresolved and br indicates the signal in question was broadened.

Preparation of Intermediate 1: 4-(4-Chloromethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



To a solution of 4-thiocarbamoyl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (4.9 g, 20 mmol) in acetone (80 mL) was added 1,3-dichloroacetone (3.3 g, 26 mmol), MgSO₄ (3.6 g, 30 mmol) and MgCO₃ (1.68 g, 20 mmol). The mixture was heated under reflux
 5 overnight, cooled and filtered through celite. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was redissolved with EtOAc (150 mL). The resulting solution was washed successively with 5% NaHSO₃, saturated NaHCO₃, and brine. After drying (Na₂SO₄), the solvent was removed to afford the desired product. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.20 (1H, s), 4.67 (2H, s), 4.20 (2H, br), 3.16 (1H, m), 2.87 (2H, m), 2.09 (2H, m), 1.72 (2H, m), 1.47 (9H, s).

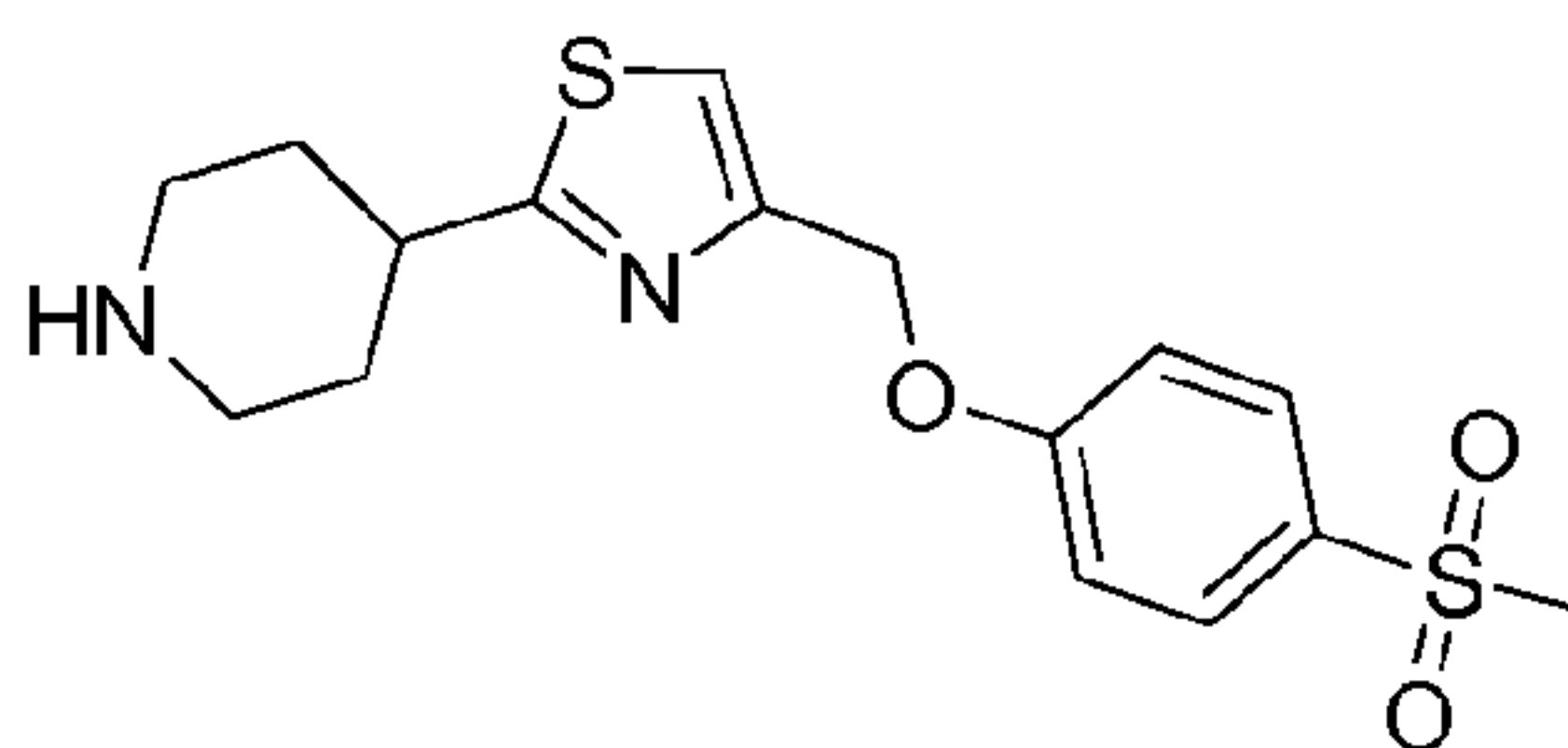
10 **Preparation of Intermediate 2:** 2-[4-(4-Chloromethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-5-ethyl-pyrimidine



Intermediate 2 was prepared in a manner analogous to **Intermediate 1** above.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 8.45 (2H, d), 7.62 (1H, s), 4.79 (2H, s), 4.61 (2H, m), 3.41
 15 (1H, m), 3.24 (2H, m), 2.52 (2H, q), 2.15 (2H, m), 1.66 (2H, m), 1.17 (3H, m).

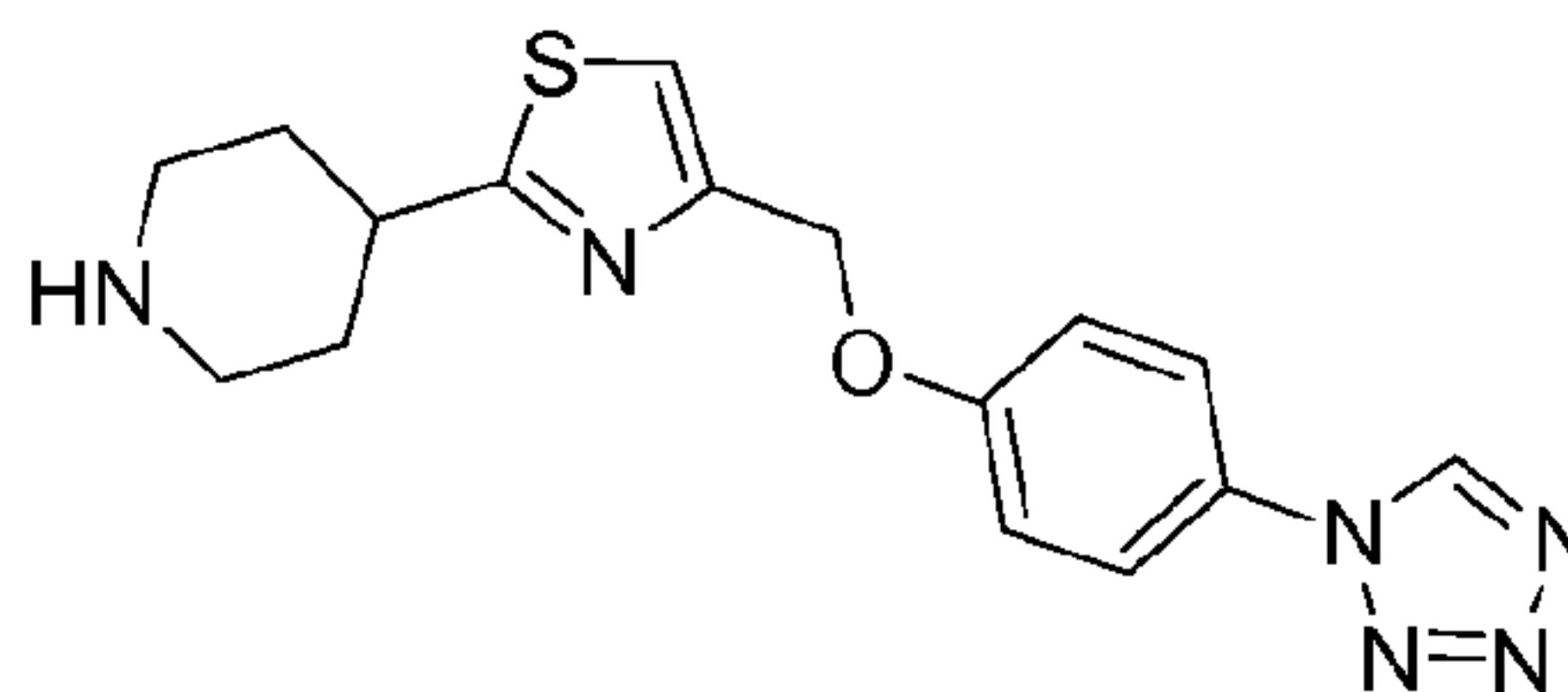
Preparation of Intermediate 3: 4-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy-methyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine



A solution of 4-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy-methyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-
 20 carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (615 mg, 1.36 mmol) in methanol (10 mL) was treated with 10 mL of 4N HCl in dioxane. The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 30

minutes. Then all the solvents were removed *in vacuo* to afford the desired product as a HCl salt.

Preparation of Intermediate 4: 4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine

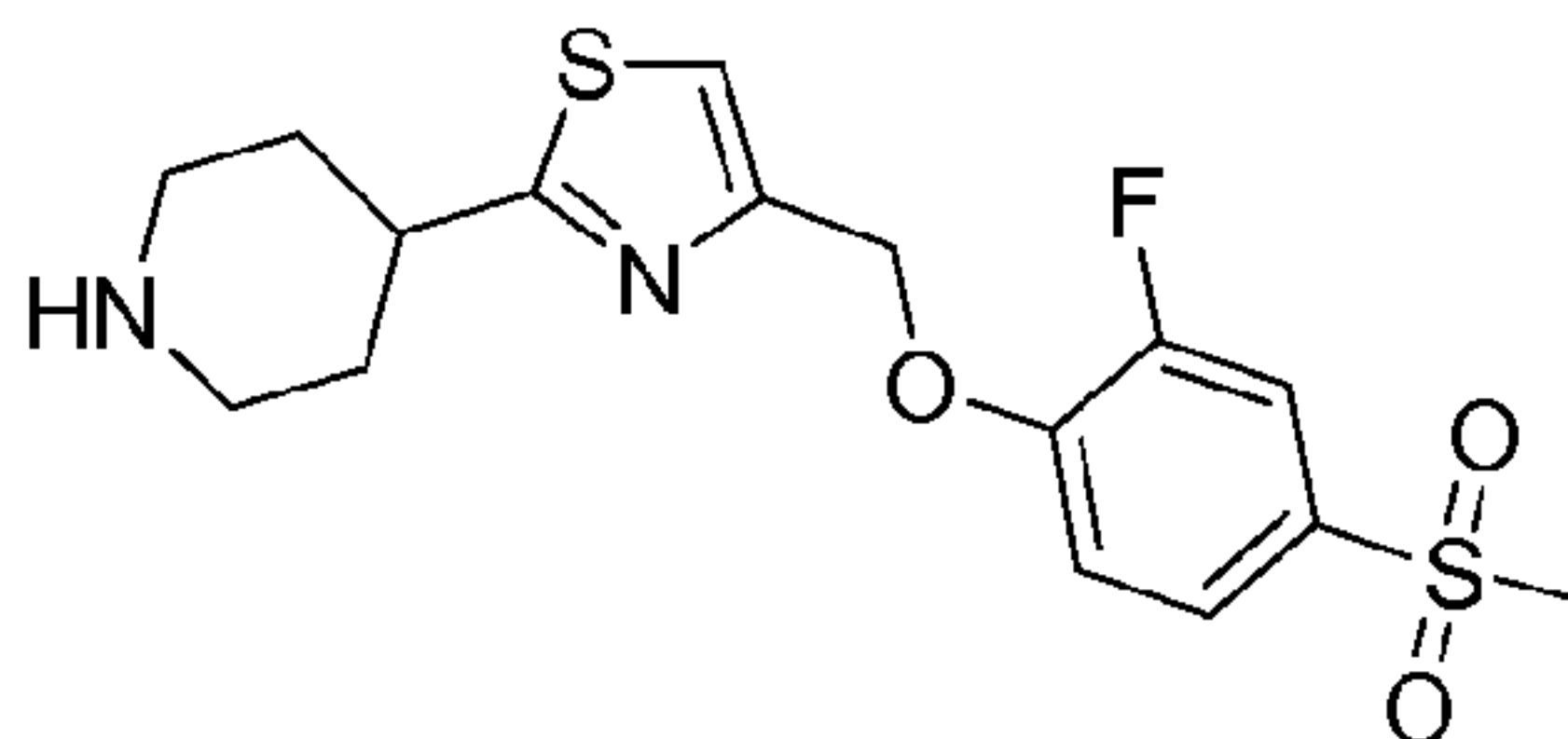


5

Intermediate 4 was prepared in a manner analogous to **Intermediate 3** above.

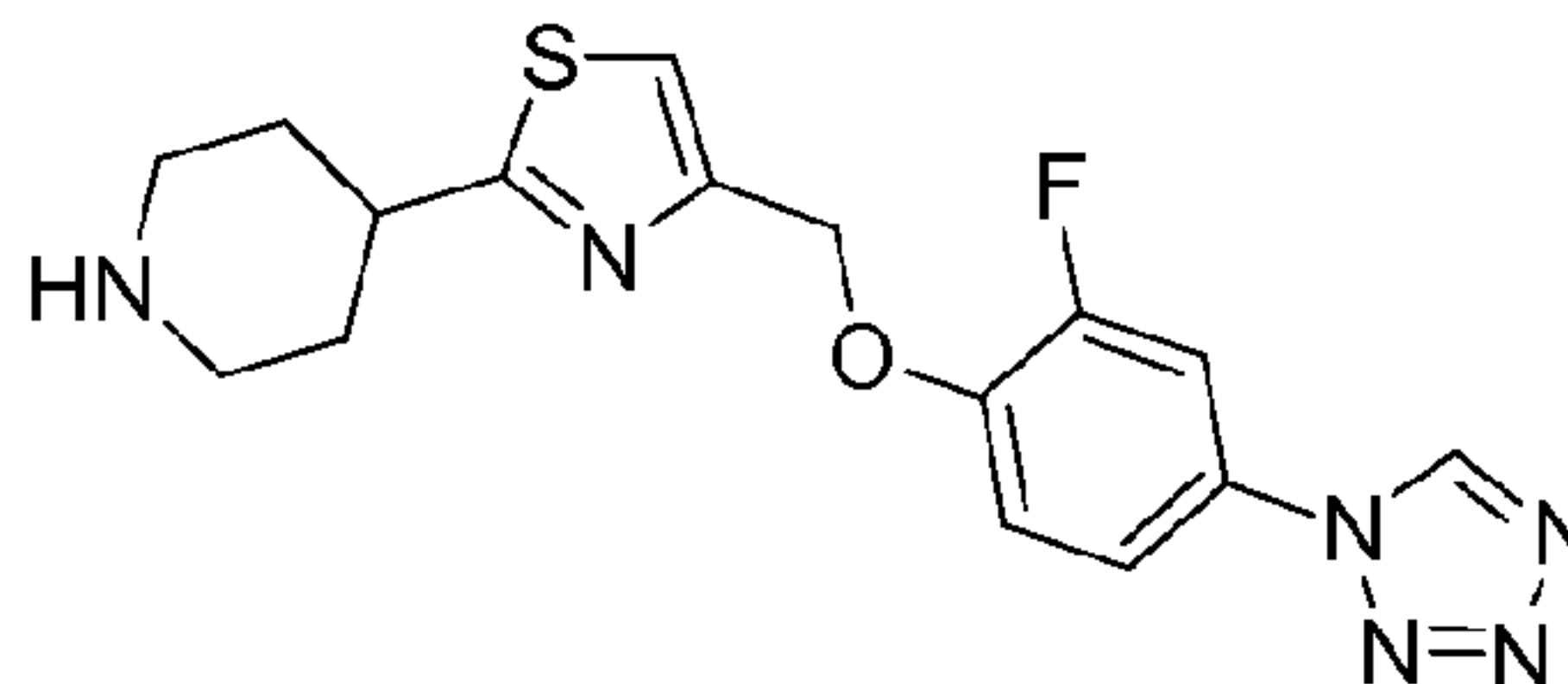
^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6): δ 9.98 (1H, s), 7.82 (2H, m), 7.63 (1H, s), 7.28 (2H, m), 5.19 (2H, s), 3.01 (3H, m), 2.54 (3H, m), 1.92 (2H, m), 1.54 (2H, m).

Preparation of Intermediate 5: 4-[4-(2-Fluoro-4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine



Intermediate 5 was prepared in a manner analogous to **Intermediate 3** above.

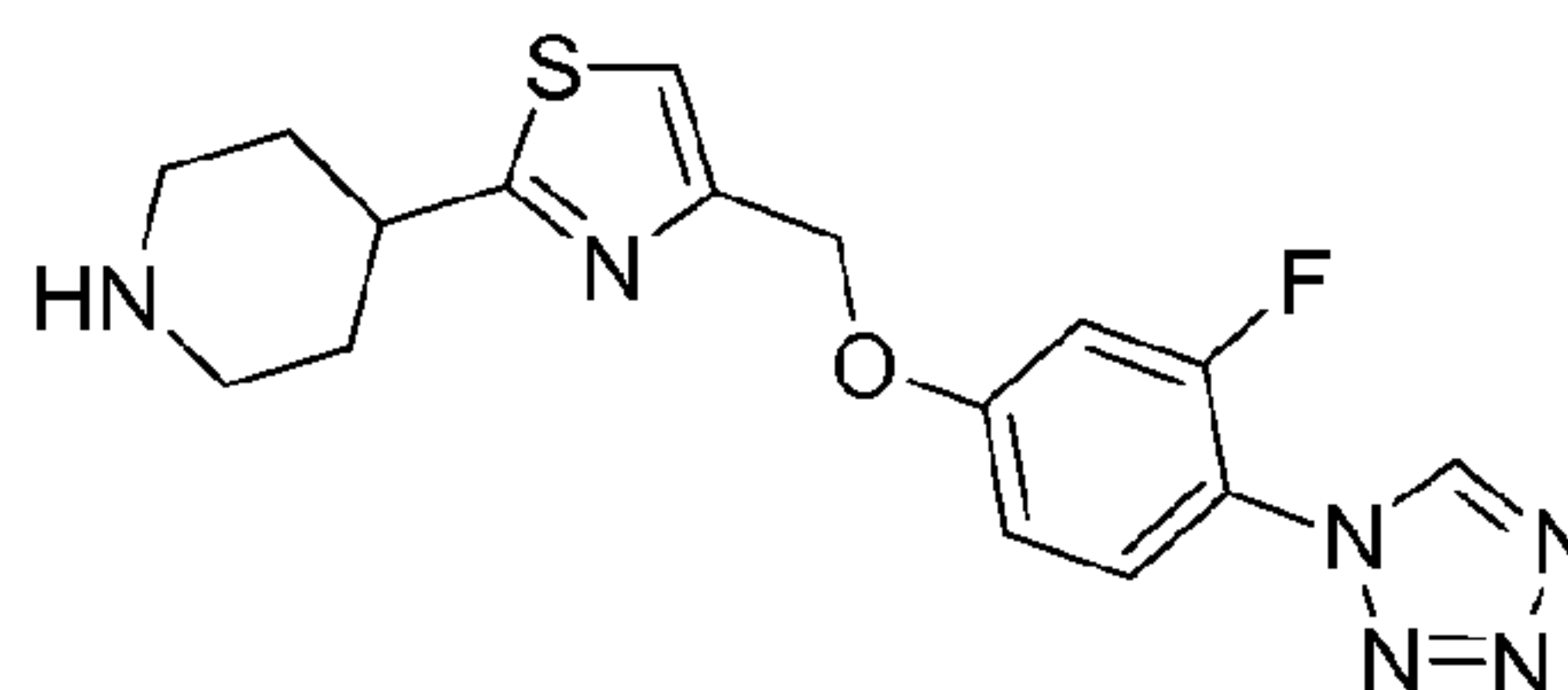
Preparation of Intermediate 6: 4-[4-(2-Fluoro-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine



15

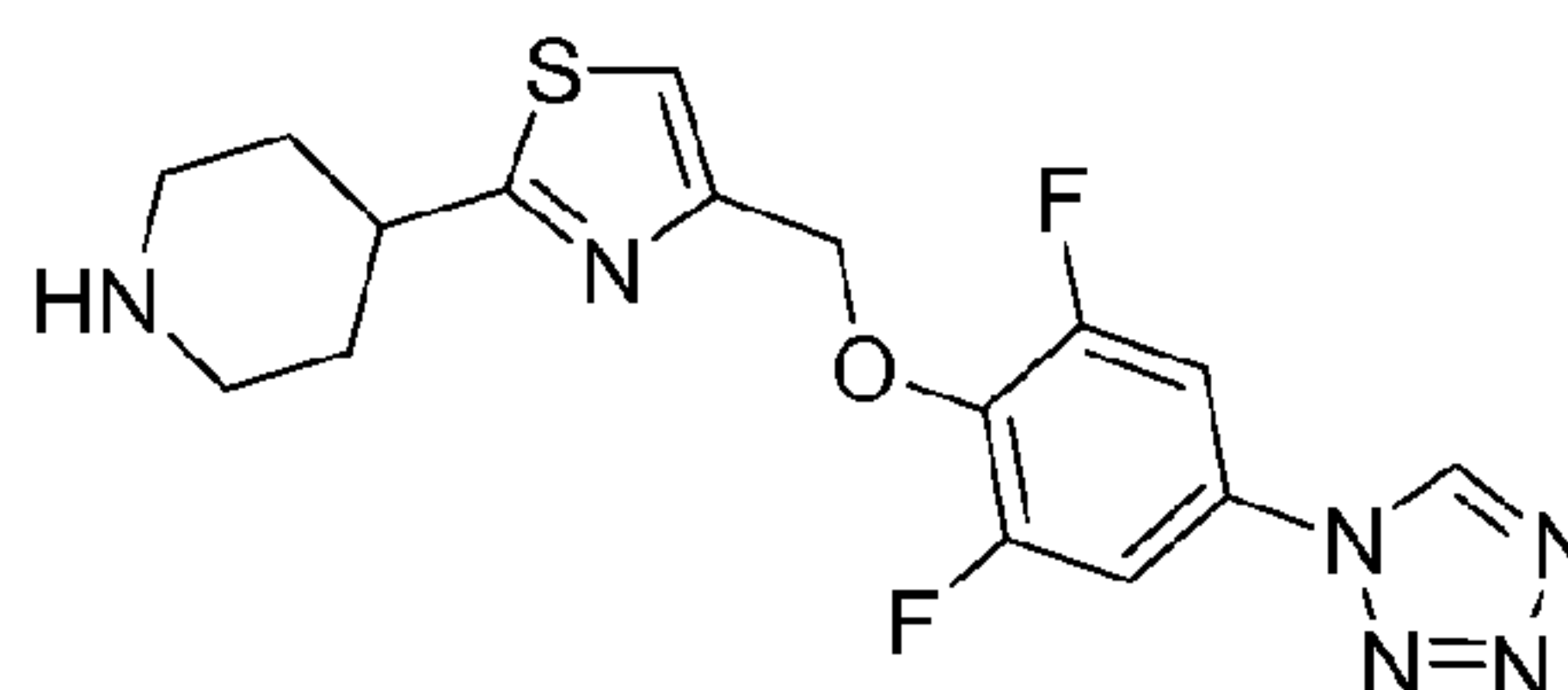
Intermediate 6 was prepared in a manner analogous to **Intermediate 3** above.

Preparation of Intermediate 7: 4-[4-(3-Fluoro-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine



Intermediate 7 was prepared in a manner analogous to **Intermediate 3** above.

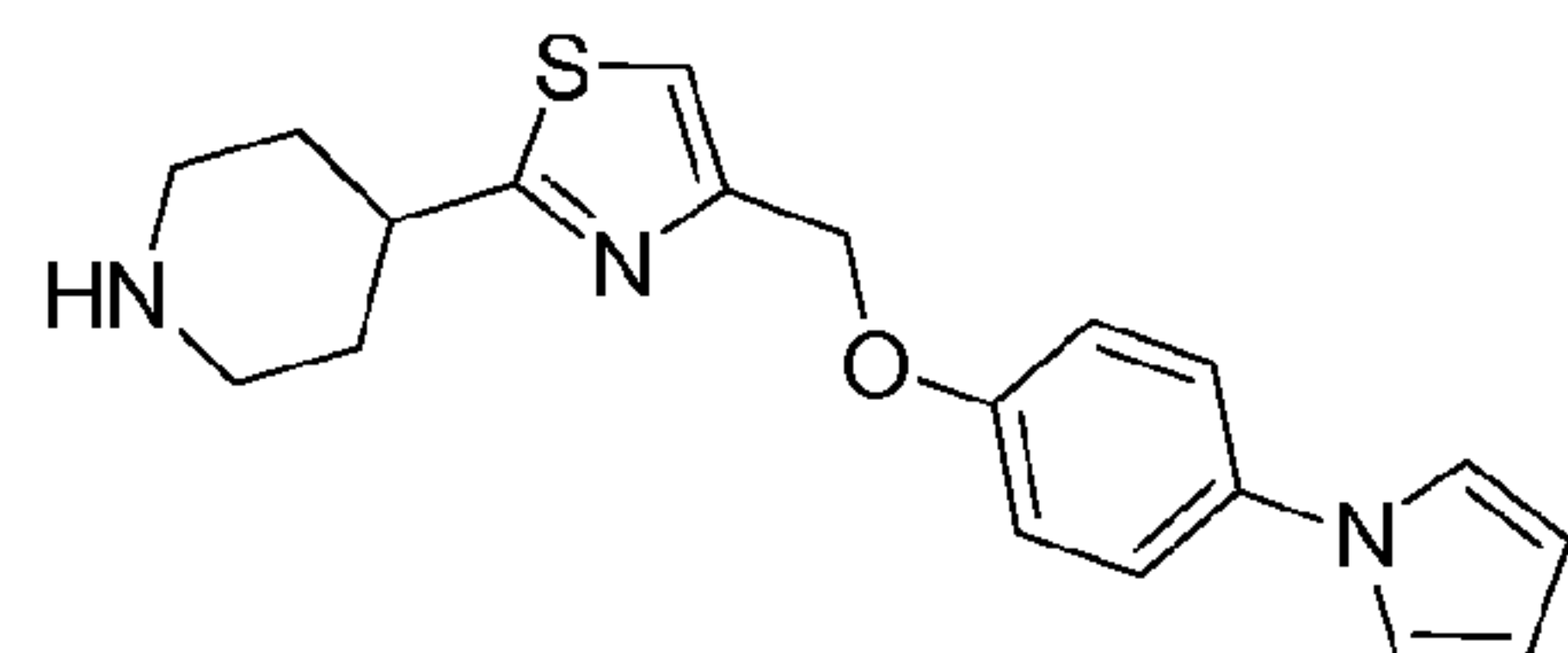
Preparation of Intermediate 8: 4-[4-(2,6-Difluoro-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine



5

Intermediate 8 was prepared in a manner analogous to **Intermediate 3** above.

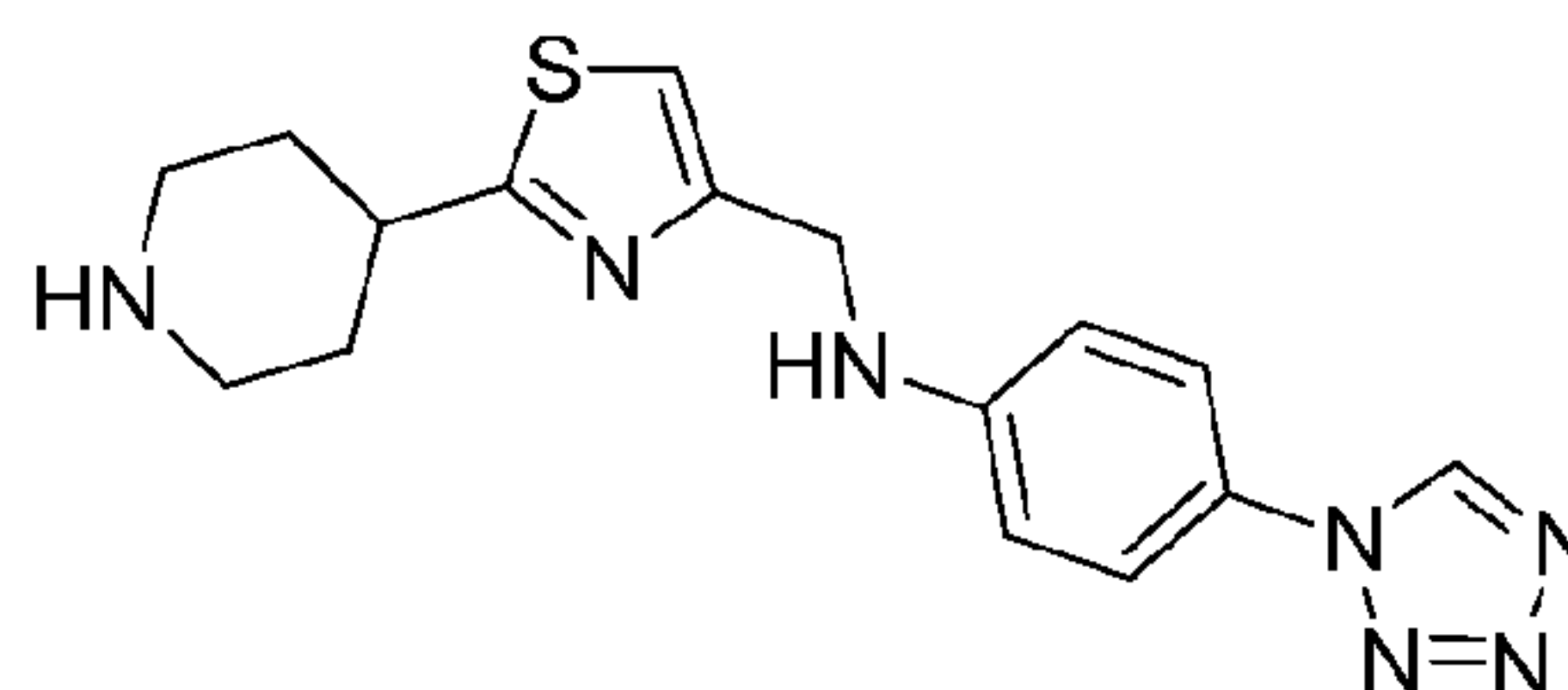
Preparation of Intermediate 9: 4-[4-(4-Pyrrol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine



10

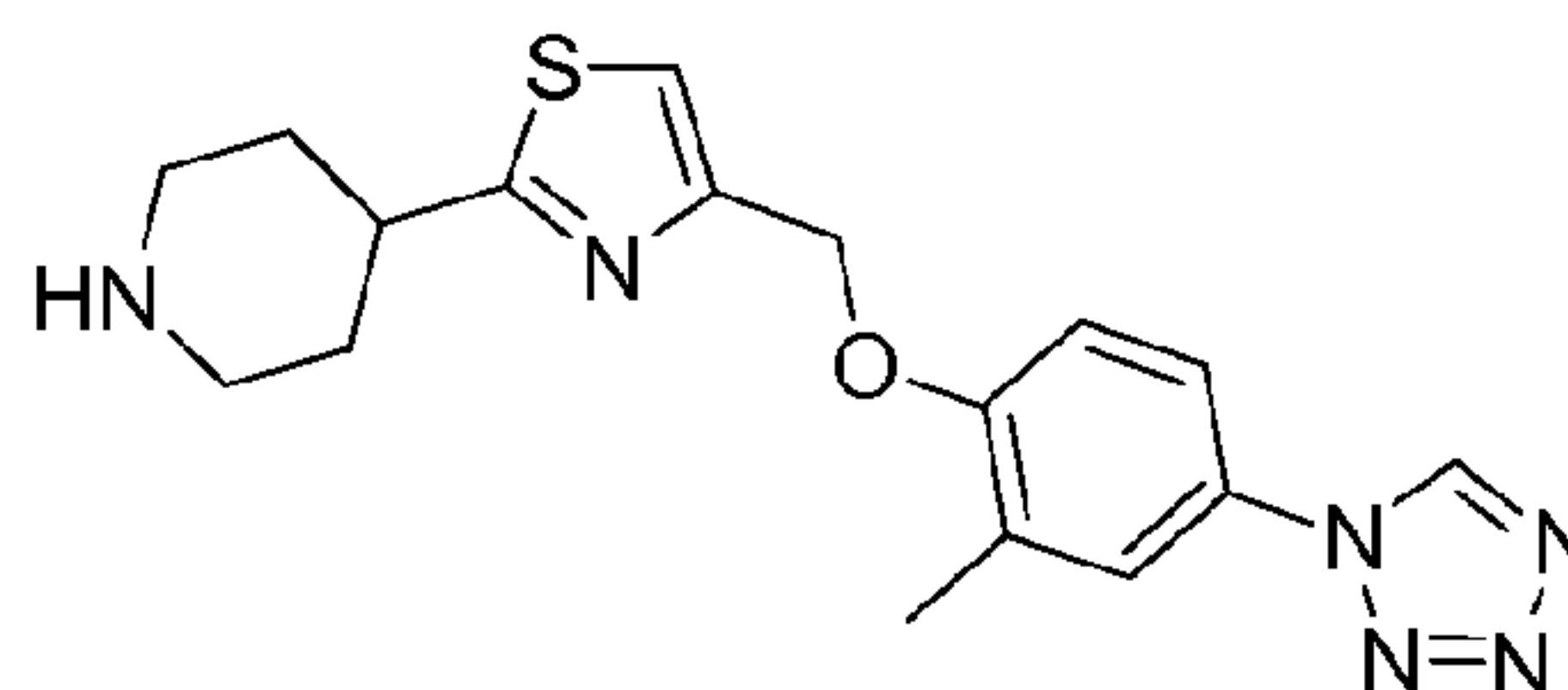
Intermediate 9 was prepared in a manner analogous to **Intermediate 3** above.

Preparation of Intermediate 10: (2-Piperidin-4-yl-thiazol-4-ylmethyl)-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenyl)-amine



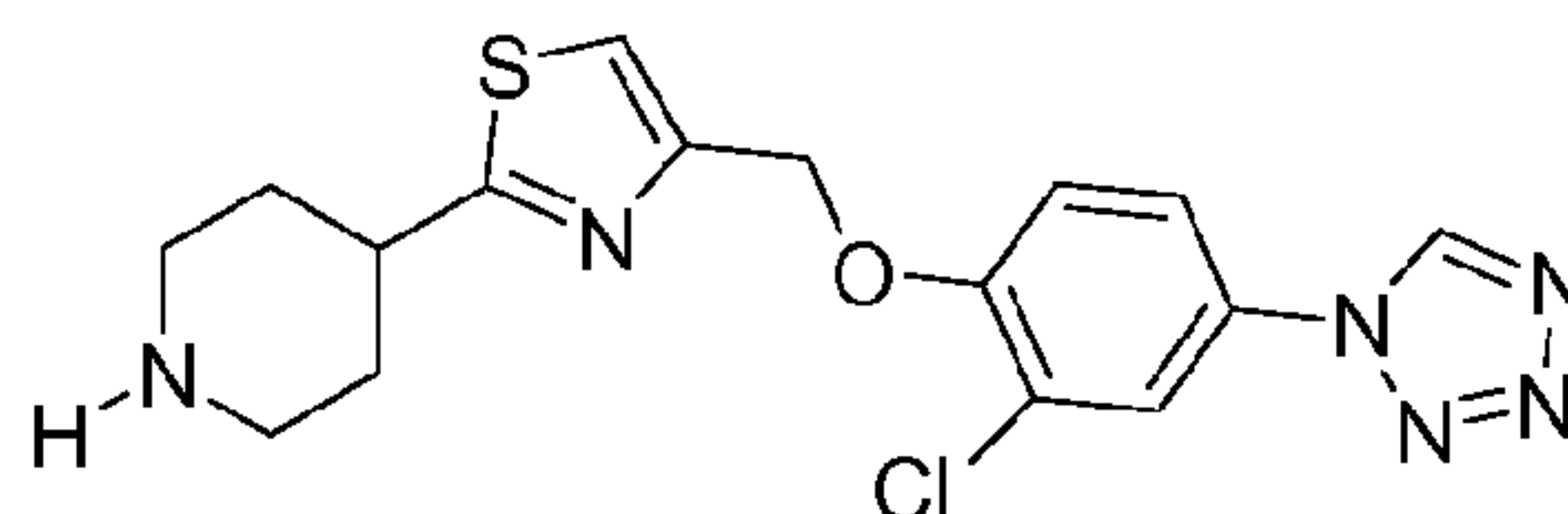
Intermediate 10 was prepared in a manner analogous to **Intermediate 3** above.

15 **Preparation of Intermediate 11:** 4-[4-(2-Methyl-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine



Intermediate 11 was prepared in a manner analogous to **Intermediate 3** above.

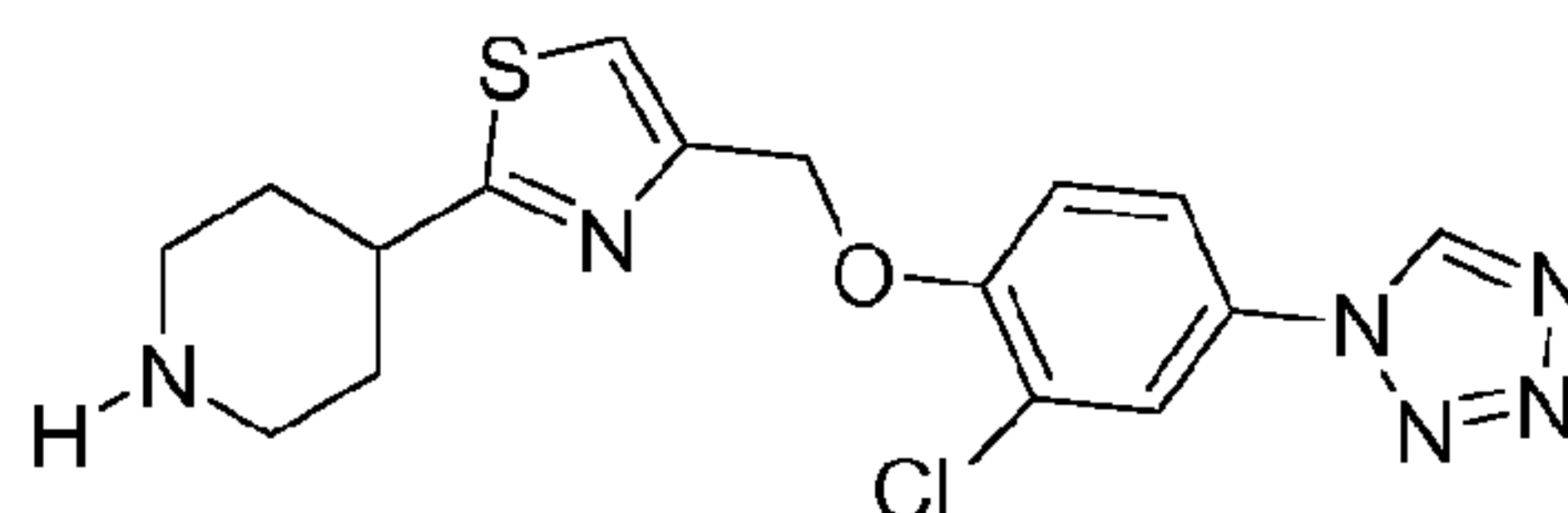
Preparation of Intermediate 12: 4-[4-(2-isopropyl-5-methyl-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine



5

Intermediate 12 was prepared in a manner analogous to **Intermediate 3** above.

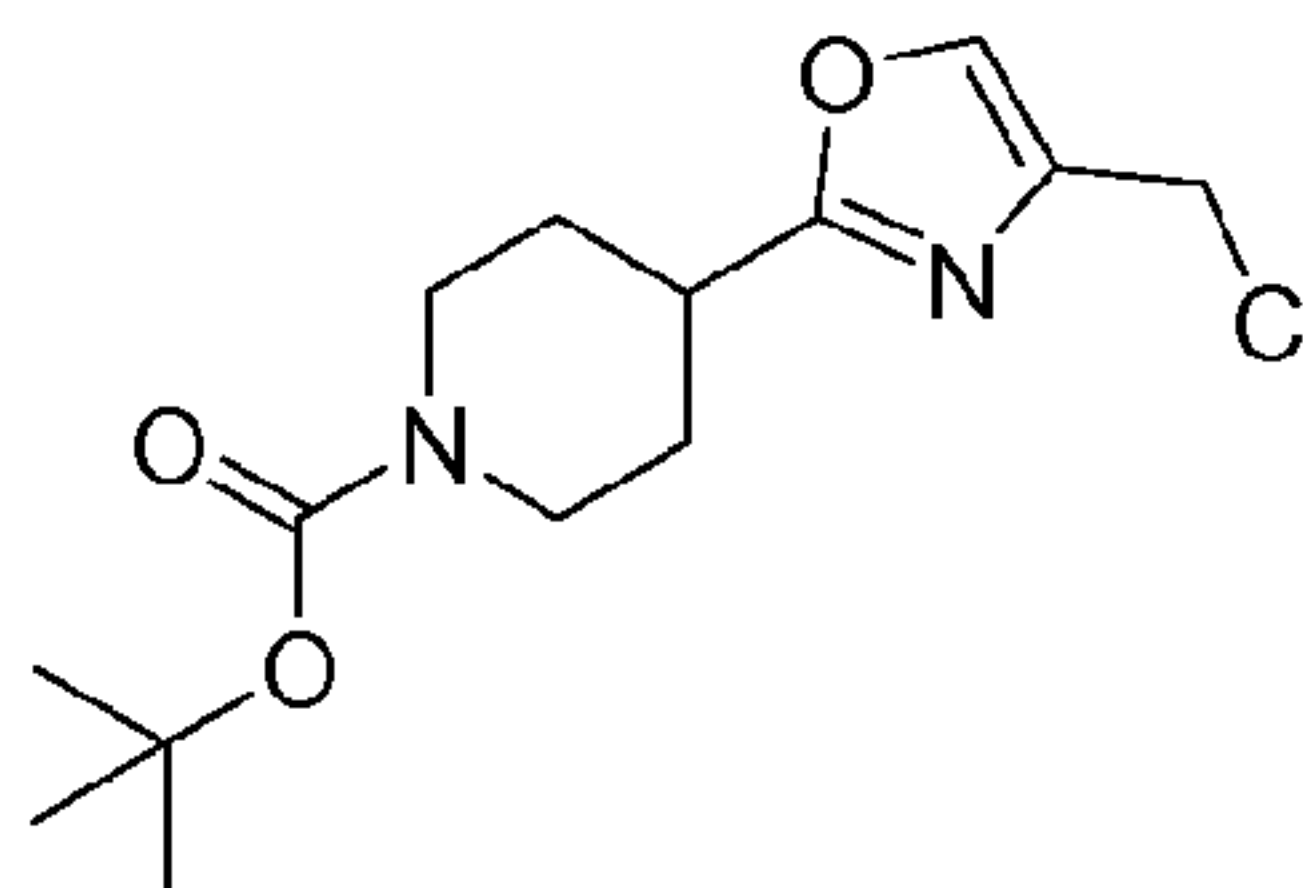
Preparation of Intermediate 13: 4-[4-(2-chloro-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine



10

Intermediate 13 was prepared in a manner analogous to **Intermediate 3** above.

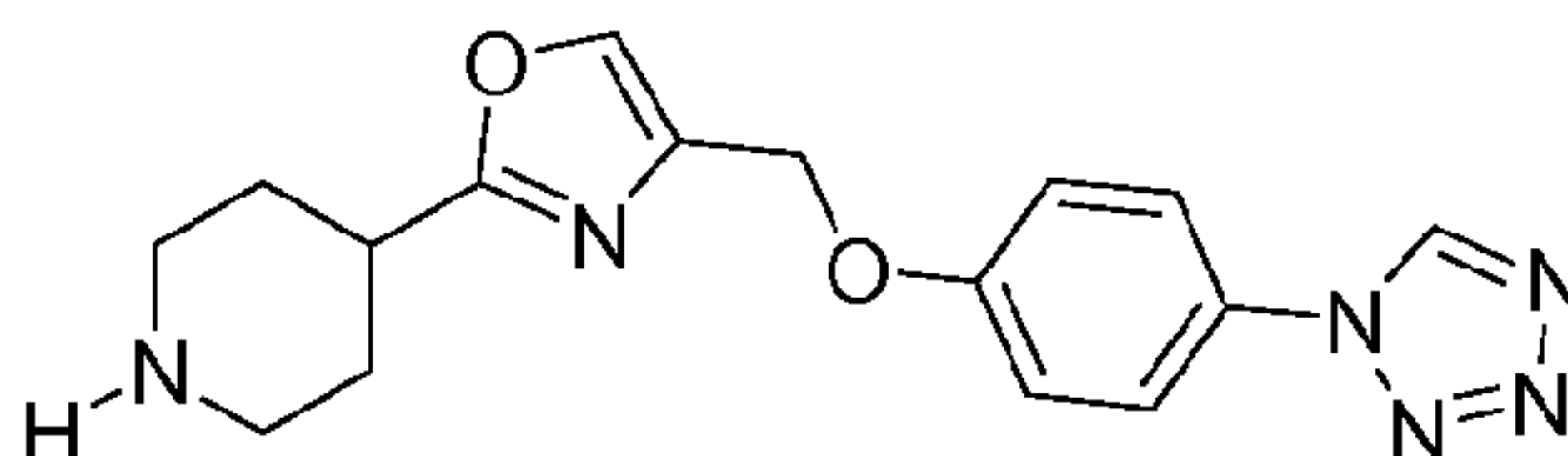
Preparation of Intermediate 14: 4-(4-chloromethyl-oxazol-2-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



15 A mixture of 4-(4-hydroxymethyl-oxazol-2-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (800 mg, 2.84 mmol) (obtained by the reduction of 4-(4-ethoxycarbonyl-oxazol-2-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester which was synthesized according to U.S. Patent Publication No. 2006/0135501 A1), TsCl (812 mg, 4.26 mmol) and triethylamine (1mL, 752 mg, 7.44 mmol) in dichloromethane (20 mL) was stirred at room temperature for

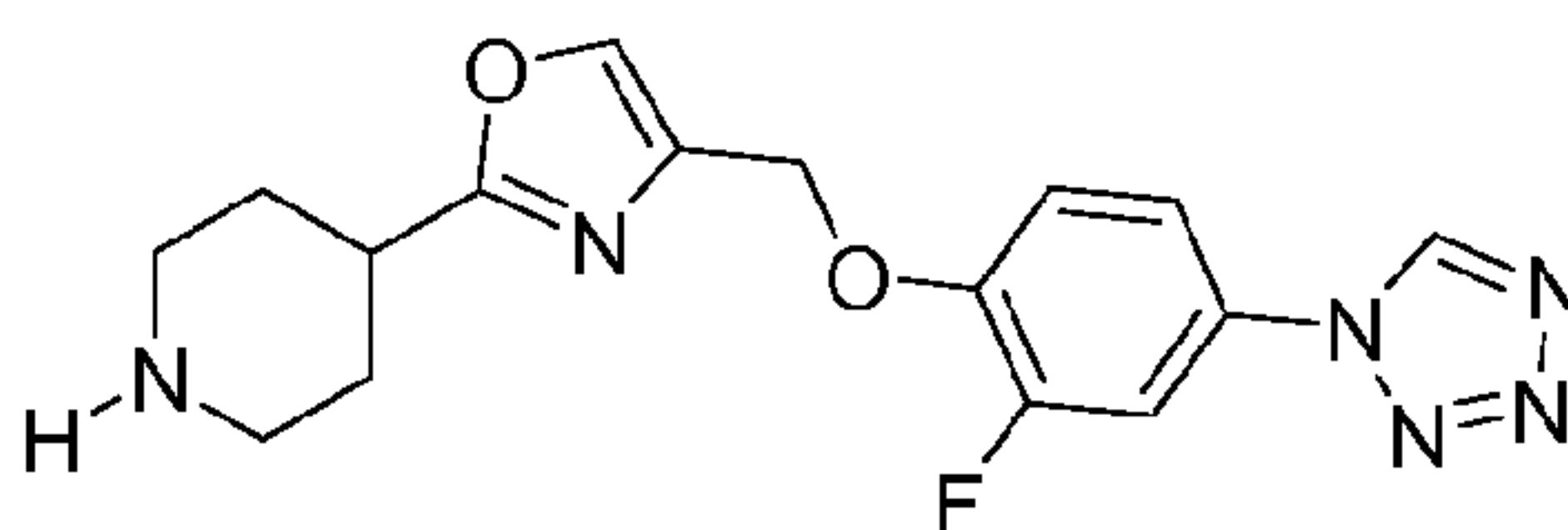
5 hours. The resulting solution was washed successively with 5% NaHSO₃, saturated NaHCO₃, and brine. After drying (Na₂SO₄), the solvent was removed to afford the desired product. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.53 (s, 1H), 4.40 (s, 2H), 4.06 (m, 2H), 2.89 (m, 3H), 1.98 (m, 2H), 1.74 (m, 2H), 1.41 (s, 9H).

5 **Preparation of Intermediate 15:** 4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-oxazol-2-yl]-piperidine



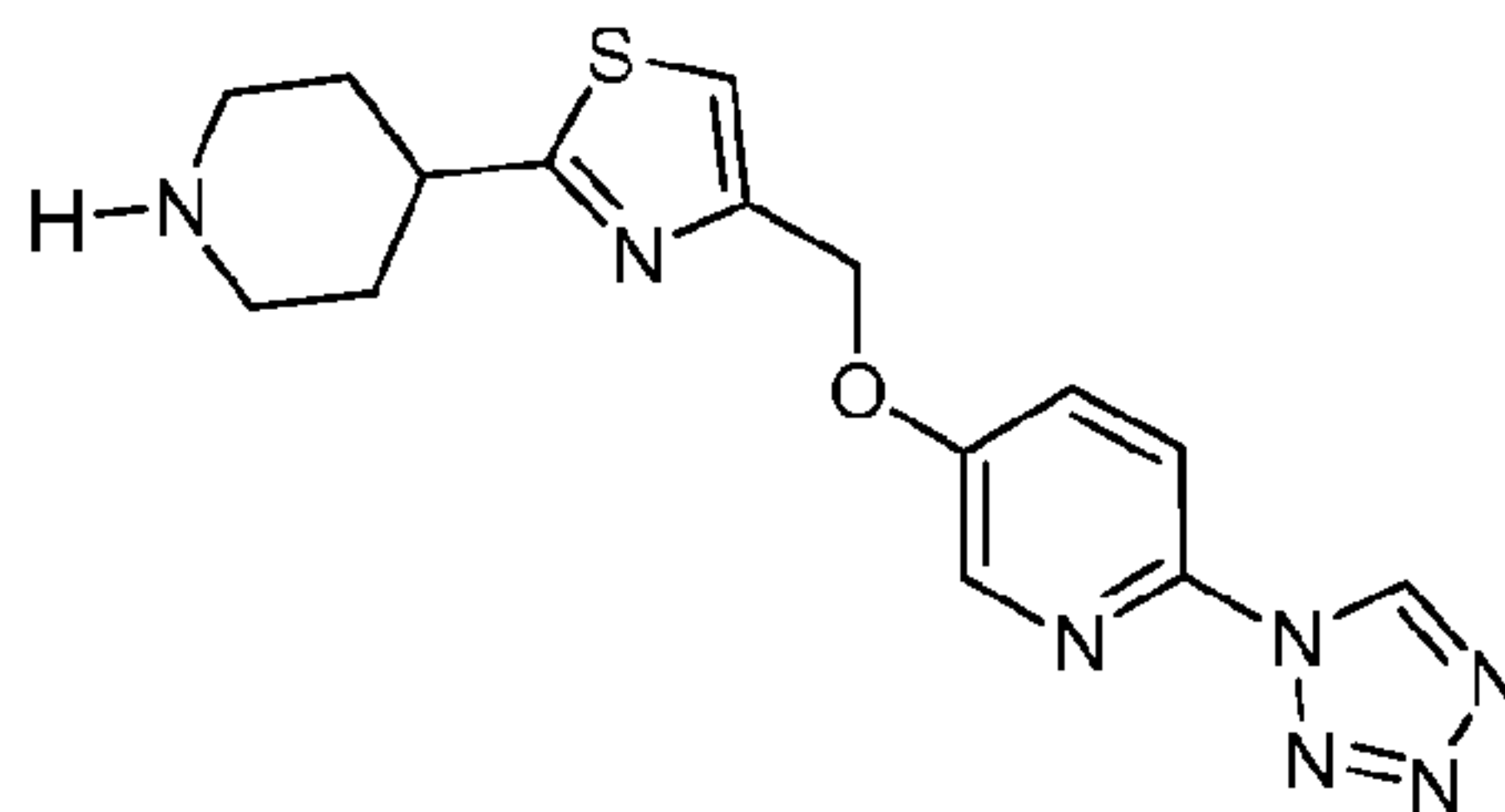
Intermediate 15 was prepared in a manner analogous to **Intermediate 3** above.

10 **Preparation of Intermediate 16:** 4-[4-(2-Fluoro-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-oxazol-2-yl]-piperidine



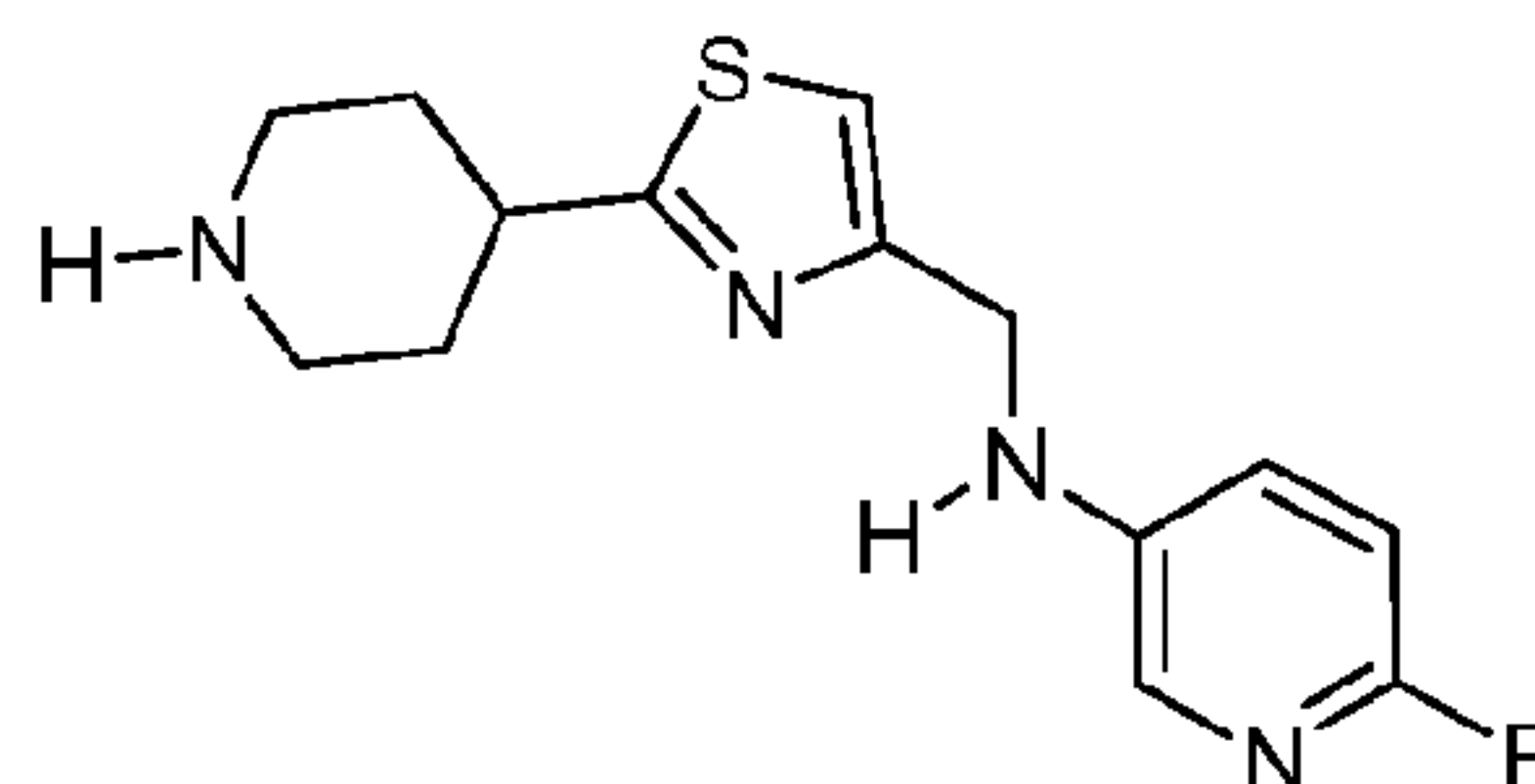
Intermediate 16 was prepared in a manner analogous to **Intermediate 3** above.

Preparation of Intermediate 17: 5-(2-Piperidin-4-yl-thiazol-4-ylmethoxy)-2-tetrazol-1-yl-pyridine



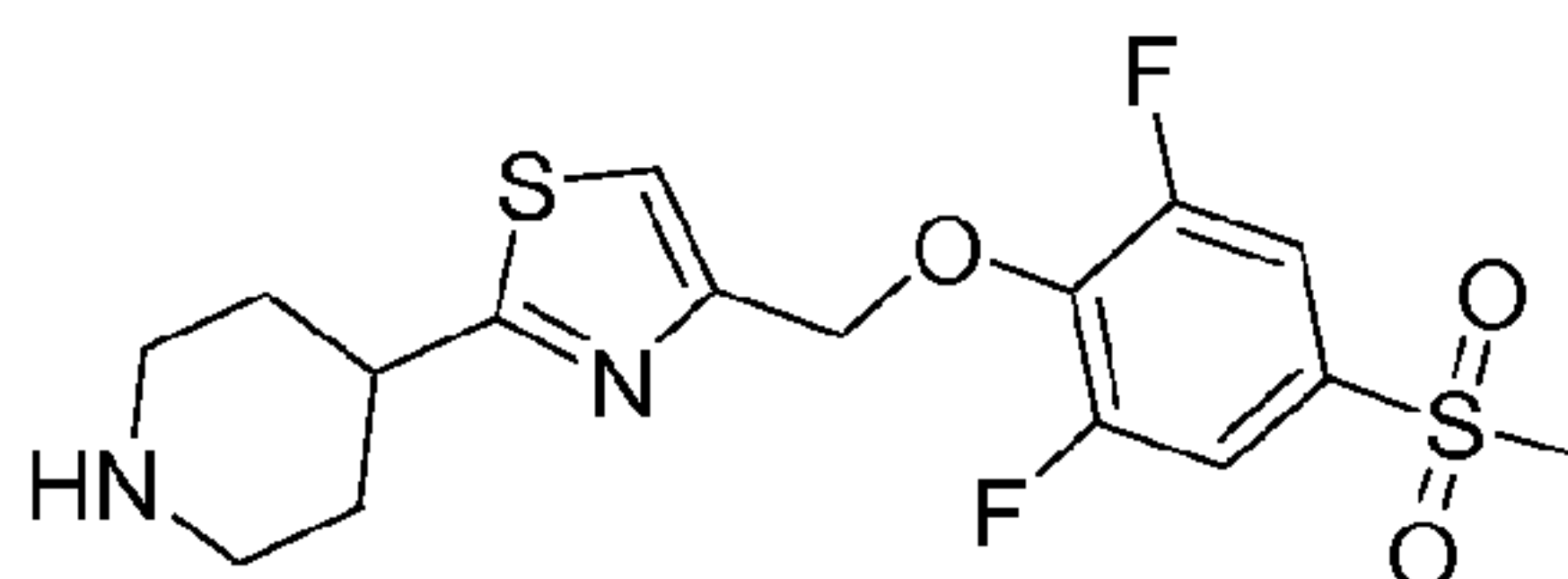
Intermediate 17 was prepared in a manner analogous to **Intermediate 3** above.

Preparation of Intermediate 18: (6-Fluoro-pyridin-3-yl)-(2-piperidin-4-yl-thiazol-4-ylmethyl)-amine



Intermediate 18 was prepared in a manner analogous to **Intermediate 3** above.

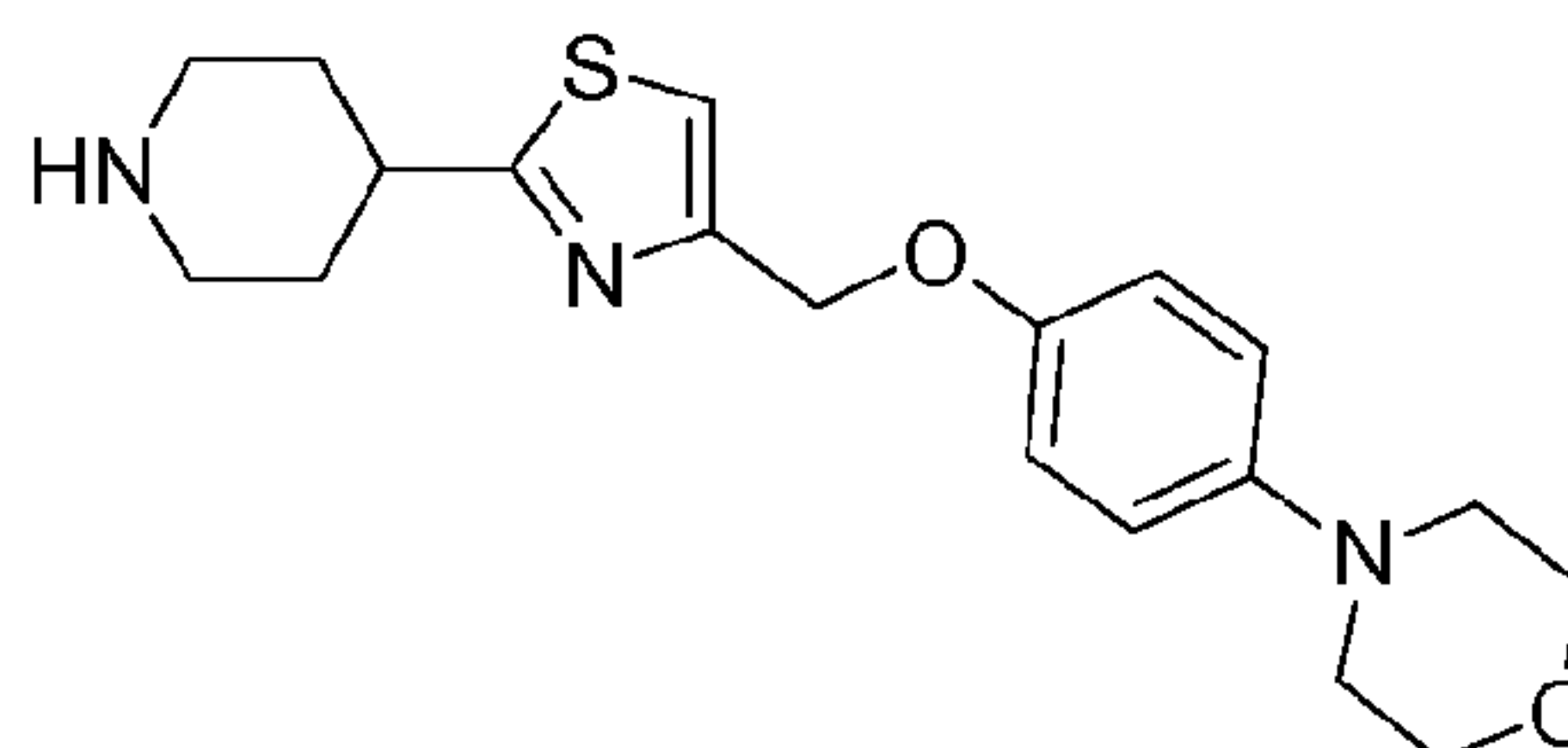
Preparation of Intermediate 19: 4-[4-(2, 6-Difluoro-4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine



5

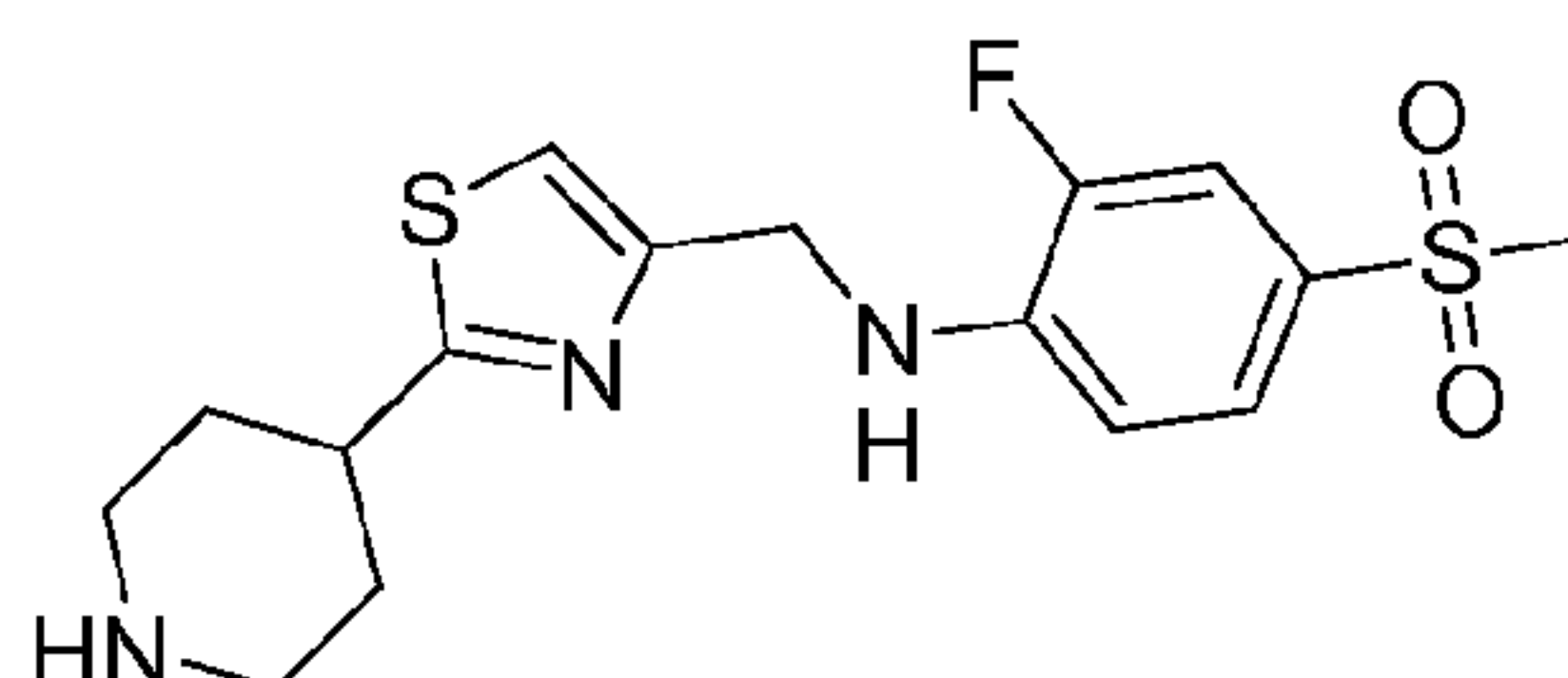
Intermediate 19 was prepared in a manner analogous to **Intermediate 3** above.

Preparation of Intermediate 20: 4-[4-(2-Piperidin-4-yl-thiazol-4-ylmethoxy)-phenyl]-morpholine



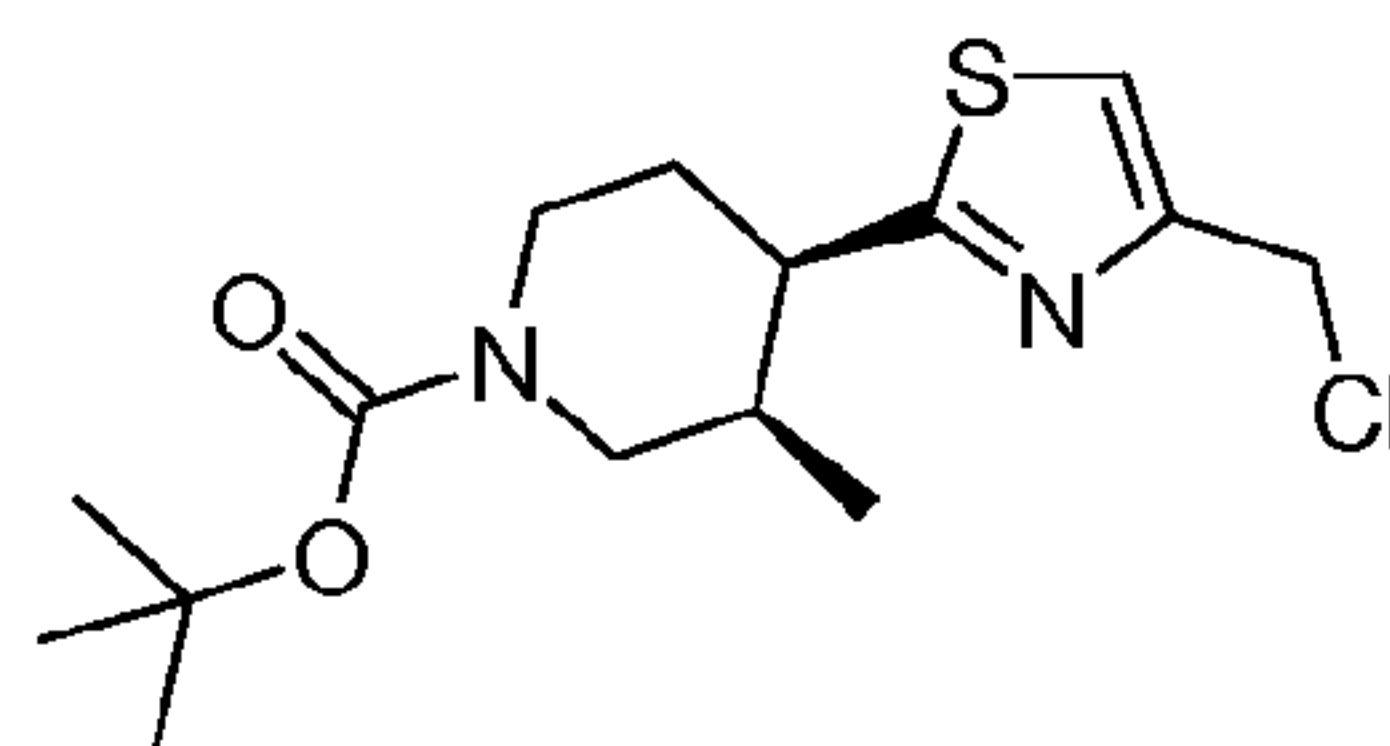
10 **Intermediate 20** was prepared in a manner analogous to **Intermediate 3** above.

Preparation of Intermediate 21: 4-[4-(2-Piperidin-4-yl-thiazol-4-ylmethoxy)-phenyl]-morpholine



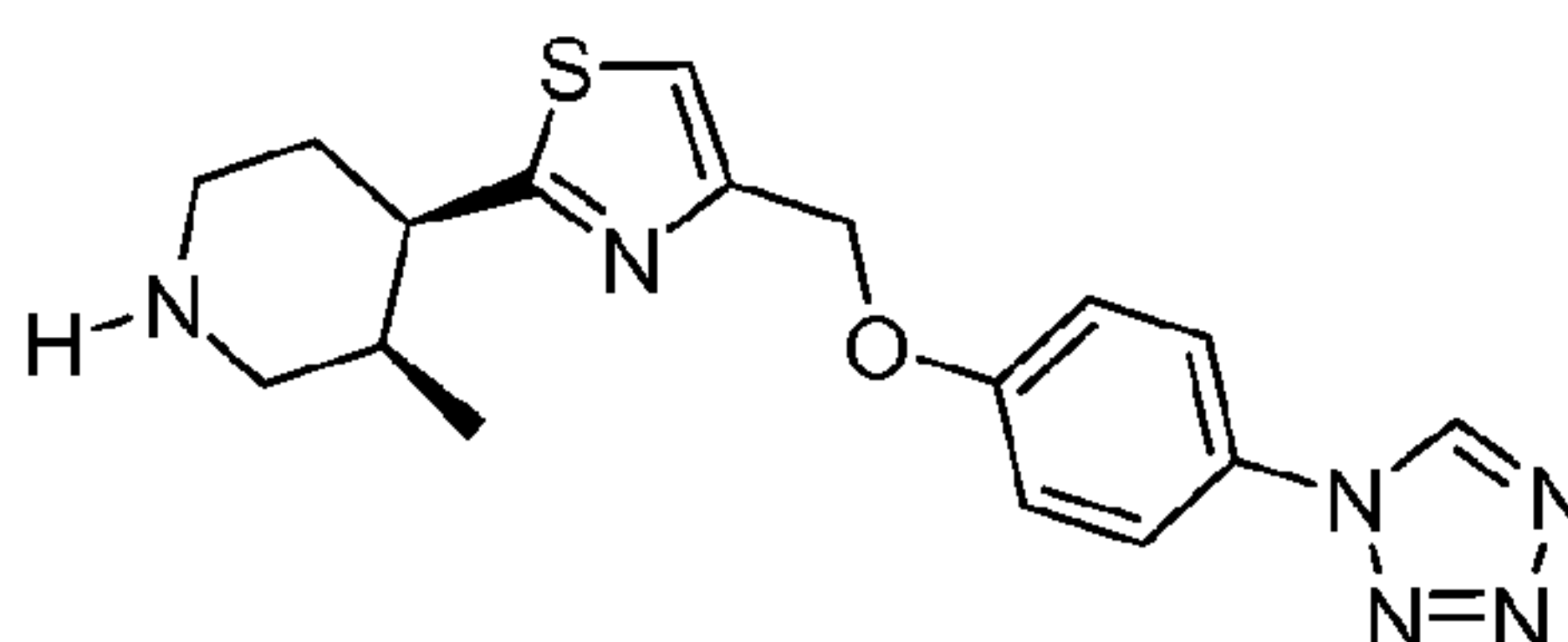
Intermediate 21 was prepared in a manner analogous to **Intermediate 3** above.

15 **Preparation of Intermediate 22:** 4-(4-Chloromethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-3-methyl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



Intermediate 22 was prepared in a manner analogous to **Intermediate 1** above.

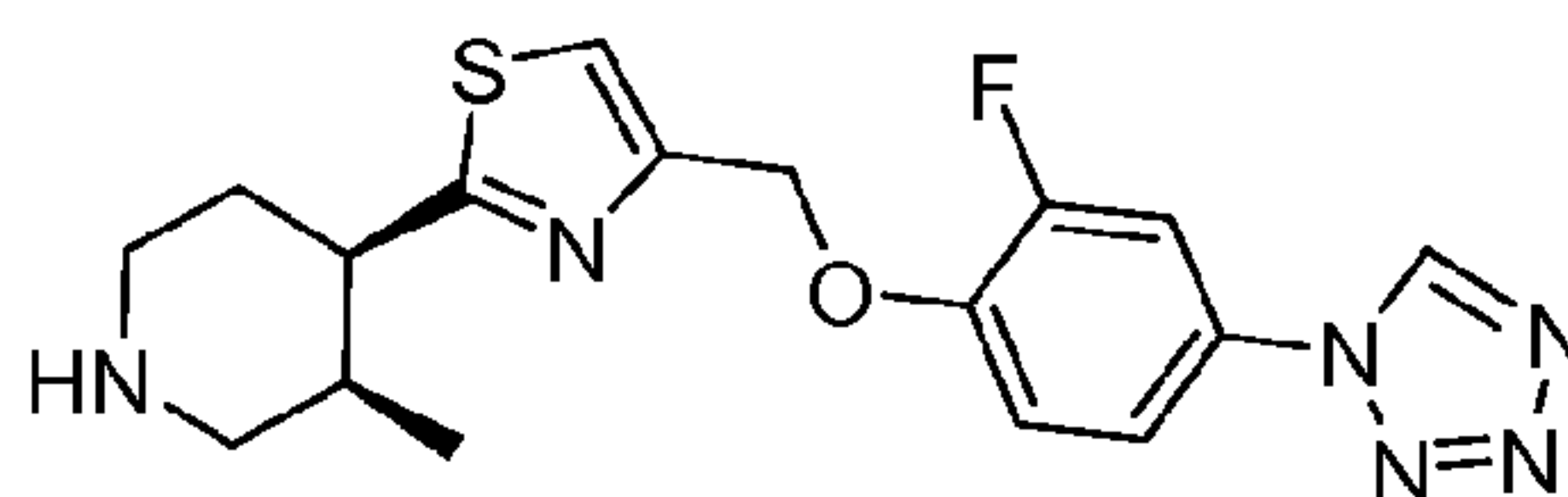
Preparation of Intermediate 23: 3-Methyl-4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine



5

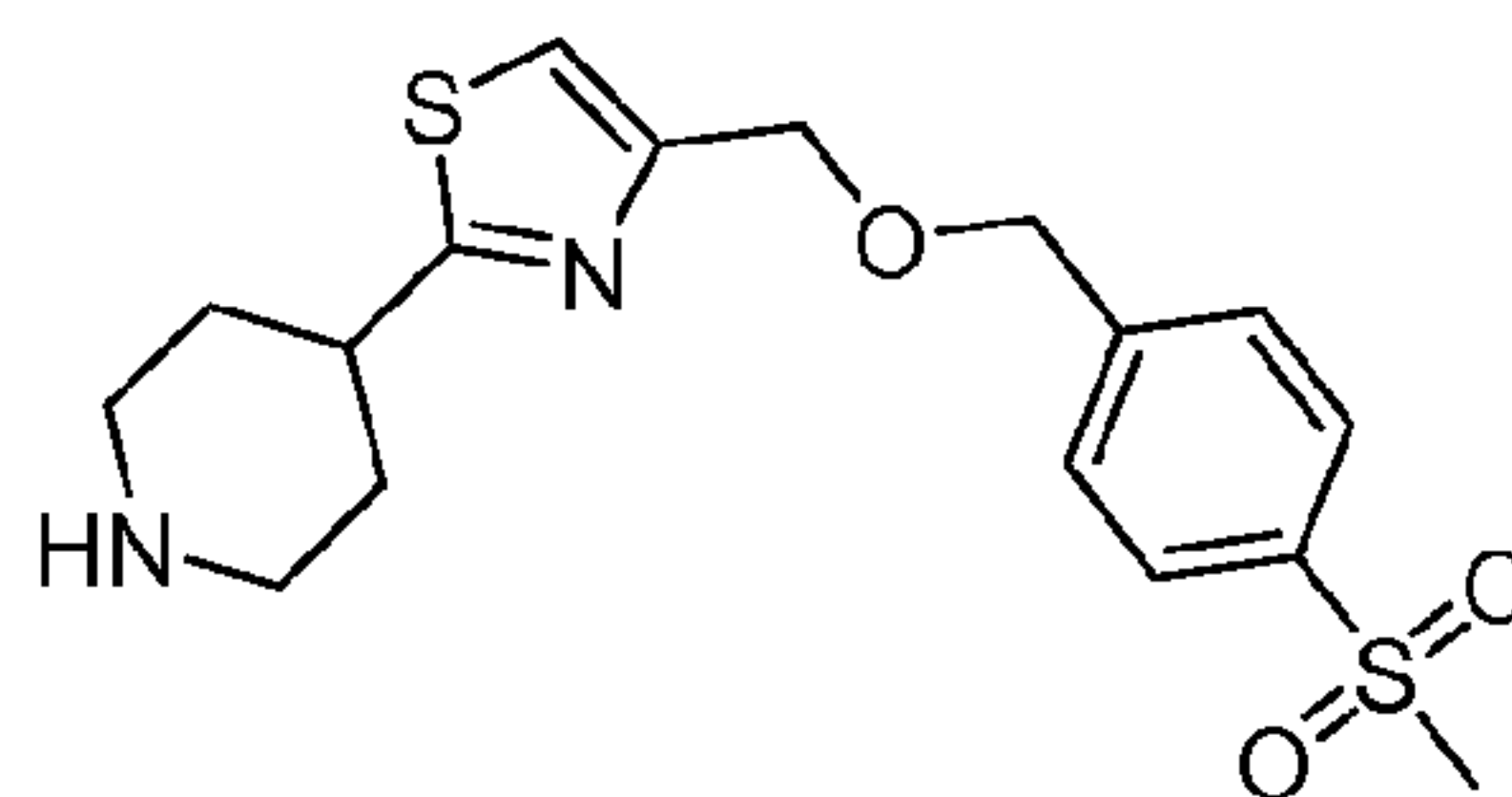
Intermediate 23 was prepared in a manner analogous to **Intermediate 3** above.

Preparation of Intermediate 24: 4-[4-(2-Fluoro-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-3-methyl-piperidine



10 **Intermediate 24** was prepared in a manner analogous to **Intermediate 3** above.

Preparation of Intermediate 25: 4-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-benzyloxymethyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine

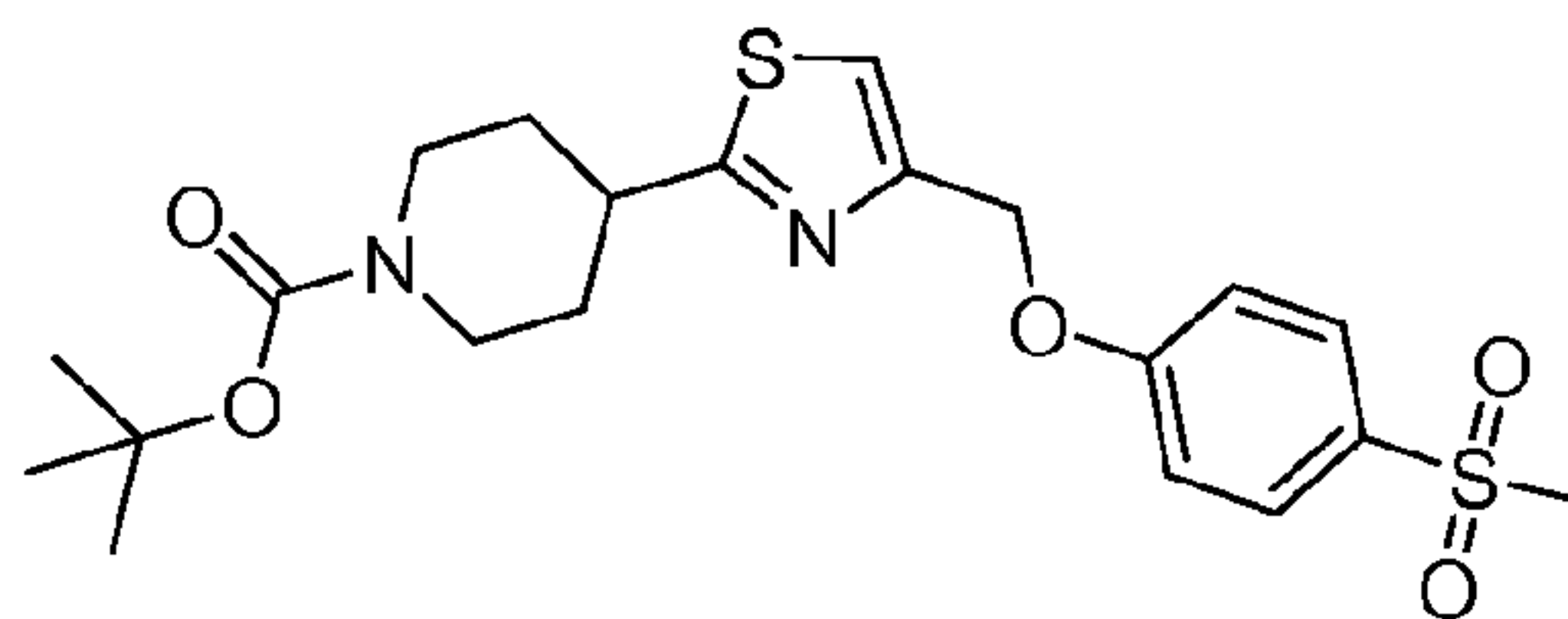


Intermediate 25 was prepared in a manner analogous to **Intermediate 3** above.

15

Example 1

4-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid
tert-butyl ester



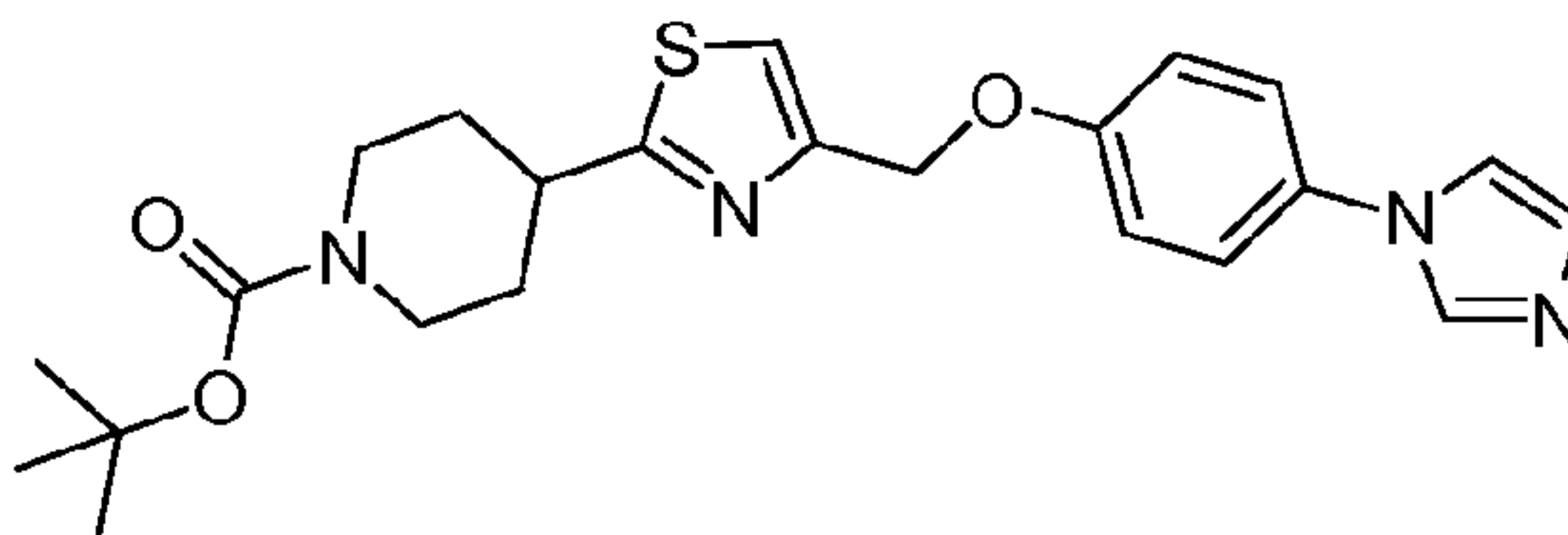
A mixture of 4-(4-Chloromethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (**Intermediate 1**, 463 mg, 1.46 mmol), 4-methanesulfonyl-phenol (252 mg, 1.46 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (404 mg, 2.92 mmol) in acetone (25 mL) was heated under reflux overnight. After cooling, the solid was filtered through a pad of celite. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified on silica gel (EtOAc-hexanes, 1:1) to afford the desired product. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.88 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 7.23 (1H, s), 7.12 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.21 (2H, br), 3.17 (1H, m), 3.04 (3H, s), 2.88 (2H, m), 2.11 (2H, m), 1.73 (2H, m), 1.47 (9H, s).

The compounds in **Examples 2-19** were synthesized from 4-(4-Chloromethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (**Intermediate 1**), 2-[4-(4-Chloromethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-5-ethyl-pyrimidine (**Intermediate 2**), 4-(4-Chloromethyl-oxazol-2-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (**Intermediate 14**) or with the corresponding phenol, thiophenol, amine or aniline in a similar manner to that described in **Example 1**. One skilled in the art of organic synthesis will appreciate that conditions such as solvent (*e.g.*, DMF, CH₃CN); temperature, base (*e.g.*, NEt₃, K₂CO₃, NaHCO₃, Na₂CO₃, Cs₂CO₃) and concentration can be selected through routine experimentation to optimize yields. Additionally, alternative coupling methods can be used that are well known in the art of organic synthesis.

20

Example 2

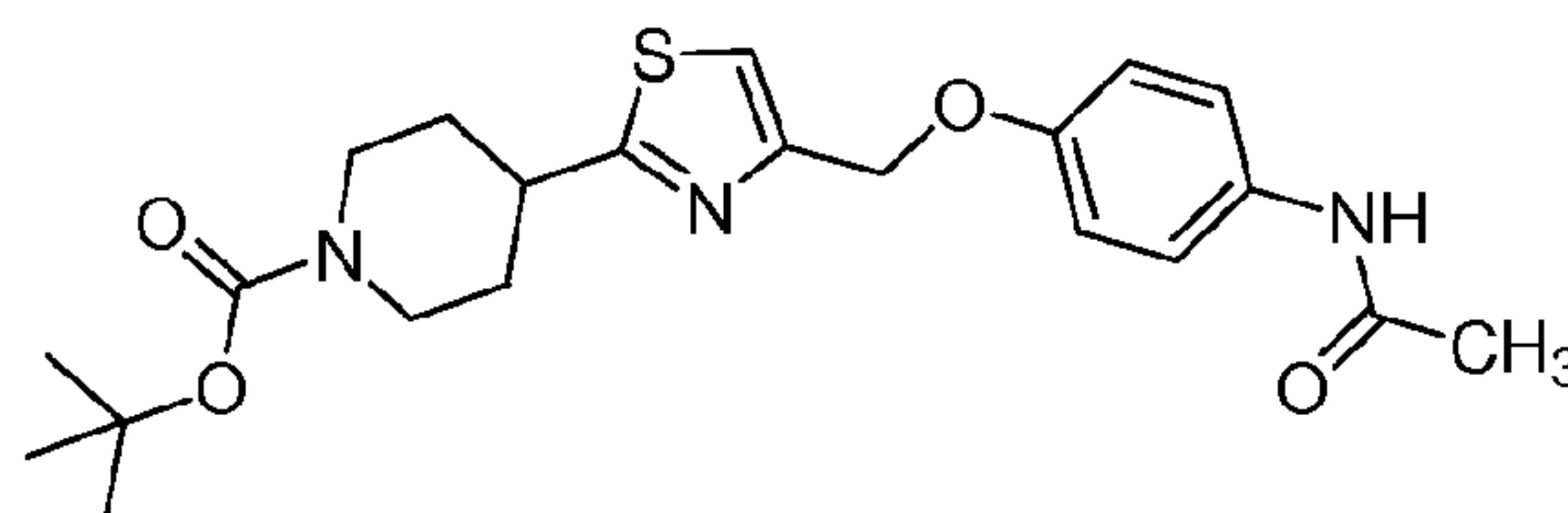
4-[4-(4-Imidazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6): δ 8.12 (1H, s), 7.63 (2H, m), 7.54 (2H, d, $J = 9.2$ Hz), 7.15 (2H, d, $J = 9.2$ Hz), 7.05 (1H, s), 5.15 (2H, s), 3.98 (2H, m), 3.21 (1H, m), 2.87 (2H, m), 2.01 (2H, m), 1.52 (2H, m), 1.39 (9H, s).

Example 3

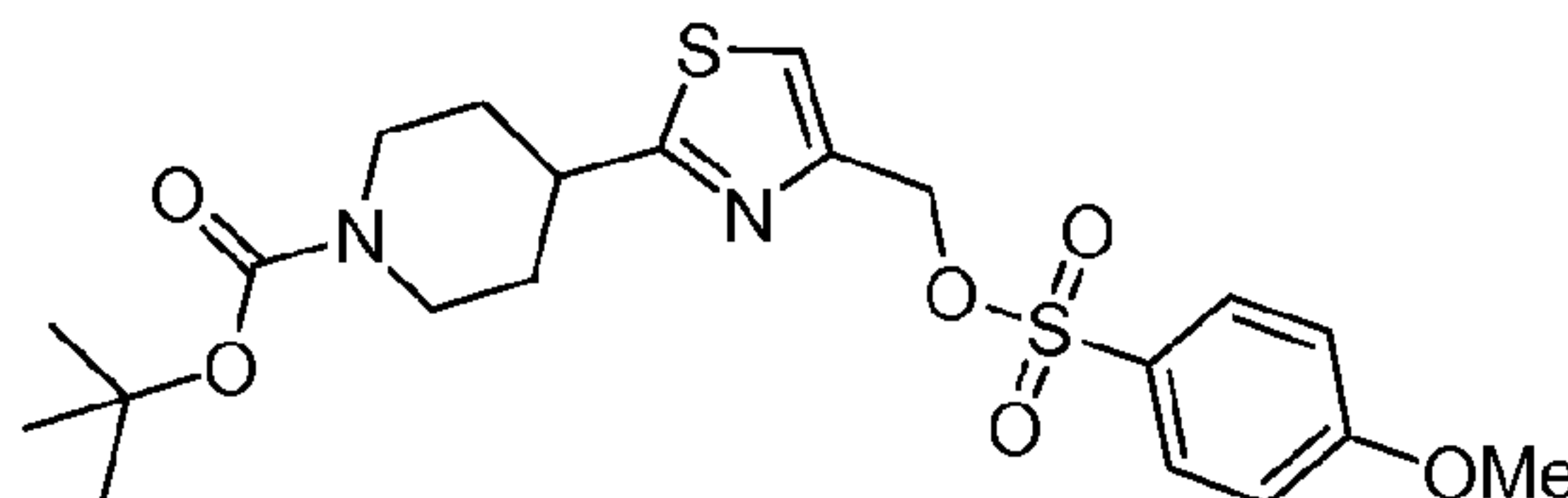
5 4-[4-(4-Acetyl-amino-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid
tert-butyl ester



^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6): δ 9.77 (1H, s), 7.57 (1H, s), 7.45 (2H, d, $J = 9.0$ Hz), 6.94 (2H, d, $J = 9.0$ Hz), 5.04 (2H, s), 3.98 (2H, m), 3.18 (1H, m), 2.82 (2H, m), 2.02 (2H, m),
10 1.99 (3H, s), 1.51 (2H, m), 1.39 (9H, s).

Example 4

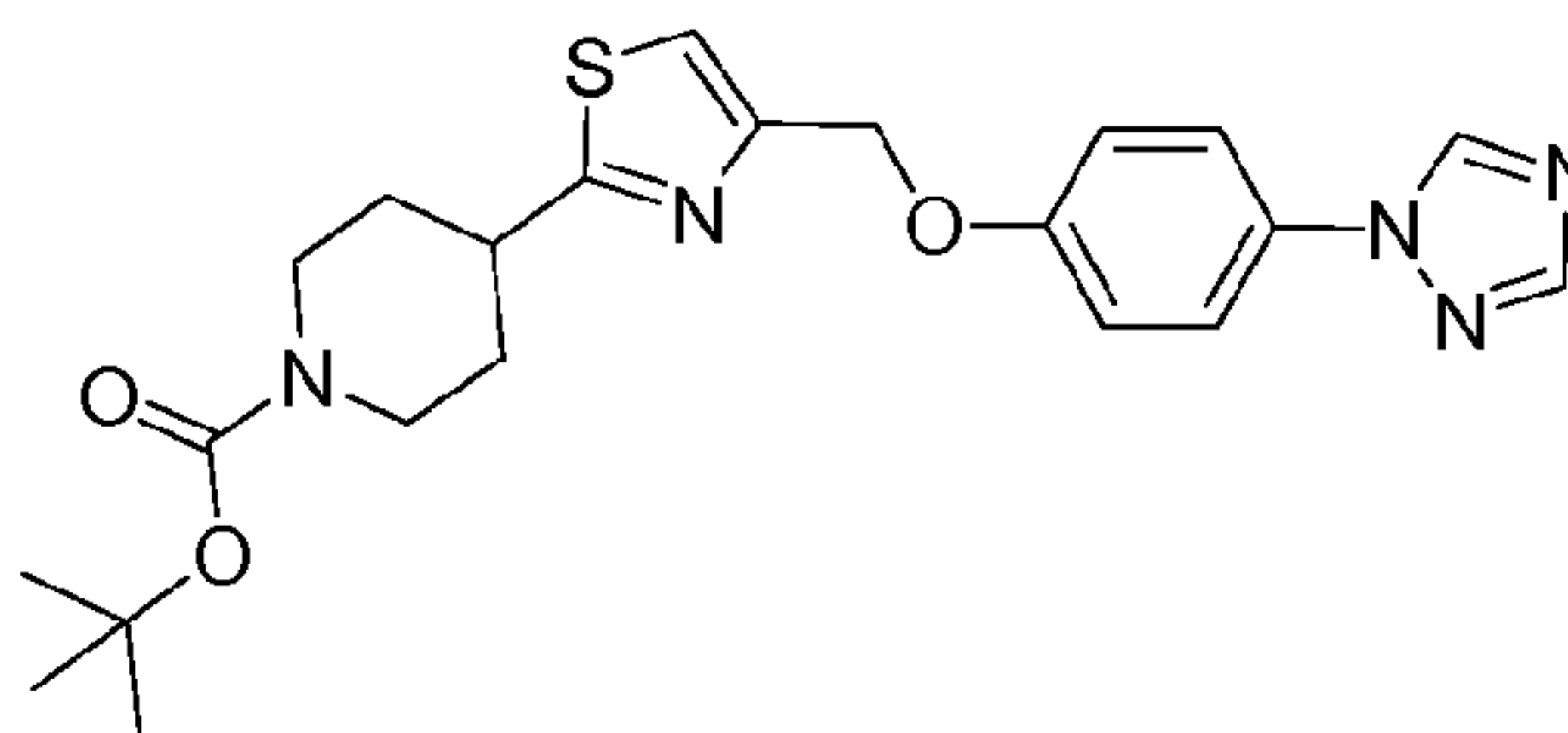
4-[4-(4-Methoxy-benzenesulfonyloxymethyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



15 ^1H NMR (CDCl $_3$): δ 7.60 (2H, d, $J = 9.0$ Hz), 7.24 (1H, s), 6.91 (2H, d, $J = 9.0$ Hz), 4.50 (2H, s), 4.10 (2H, m), 3.85 (3H, s), 2.99 (1H, m), 2.82 (2H, m), 1.89~1.92 (2H, m), 1.53~1.57 (2H, m), 1.46 (9H, s).

Example 5

20 4-[4-(4-[1,2,4]Triazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester

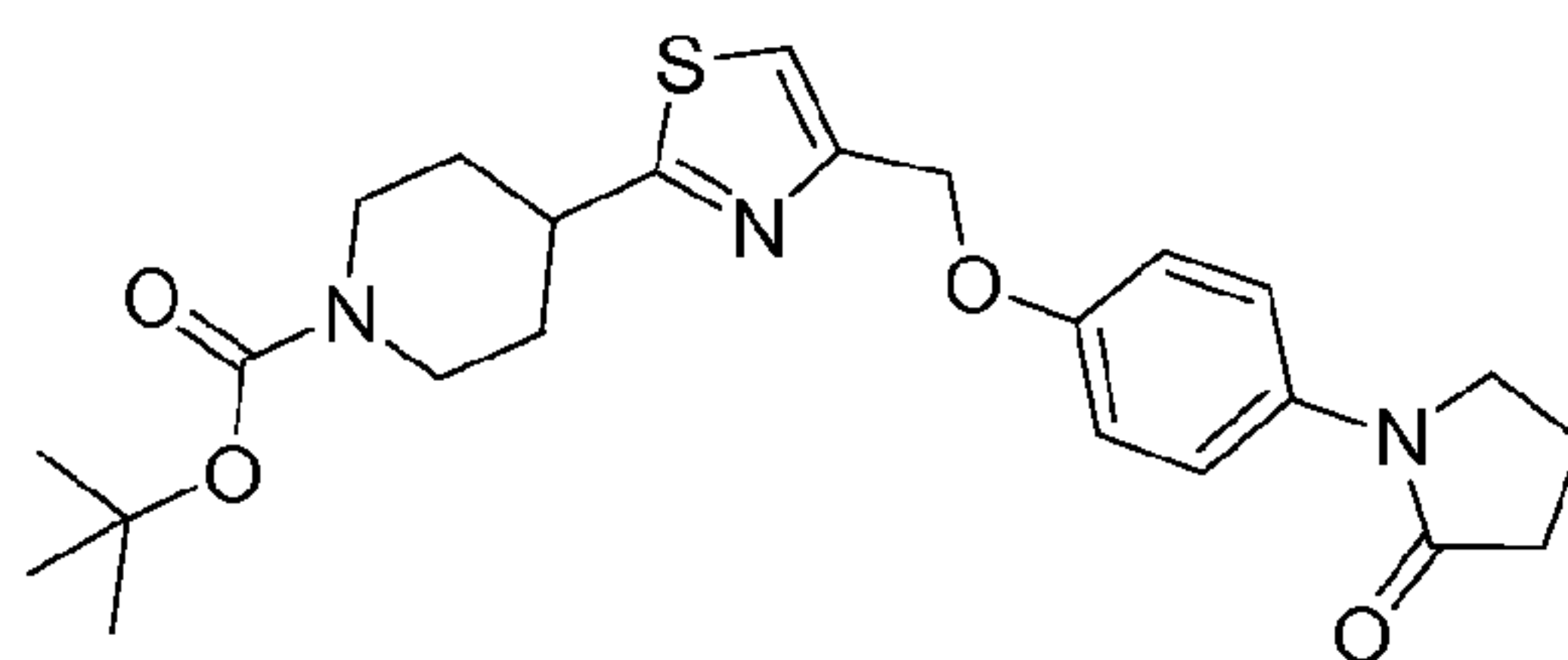


^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.47 (1H, s), 8.08 (1H, s), 7.58 (2H, d, $J = 9.2$ Hz), 7.24 (1H, s), 7.11 (2H, d, $J = 9.2$ Hz), 5.21 (2H, s), 4.2 (2H, m), 3.18 (1H, m), 2.88 (2H, m), 2.11 (2H, m), 1.74 (2H, m), 1.47 (9H, s).

5

Example 6

4-{4-[4-(2-Oxo-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-phenoxy]methyl}-thiazol-2-yl}-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester

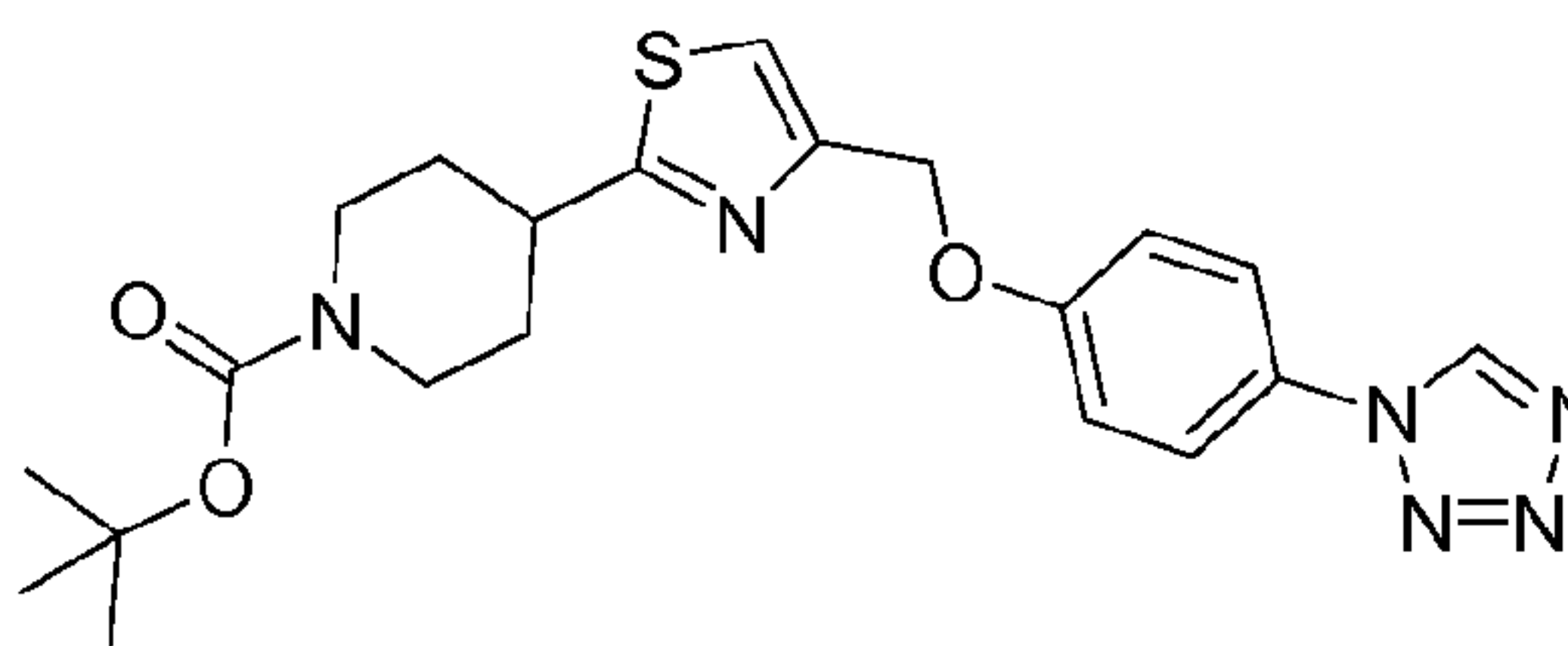


^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 7.50 (2H, d), 7.20 (1H, s), 6.98 (2H, d), 5.17 (2H, s), 4.20 (2H, br), 3.81 (2H, m), 3.18 (1H, m), 2.88 (2H, m), 2.59 (2H, m), 2.16 (4H, m), 1.73 (2H, m), 1.46 (9H, s).

10

Example 7

4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester

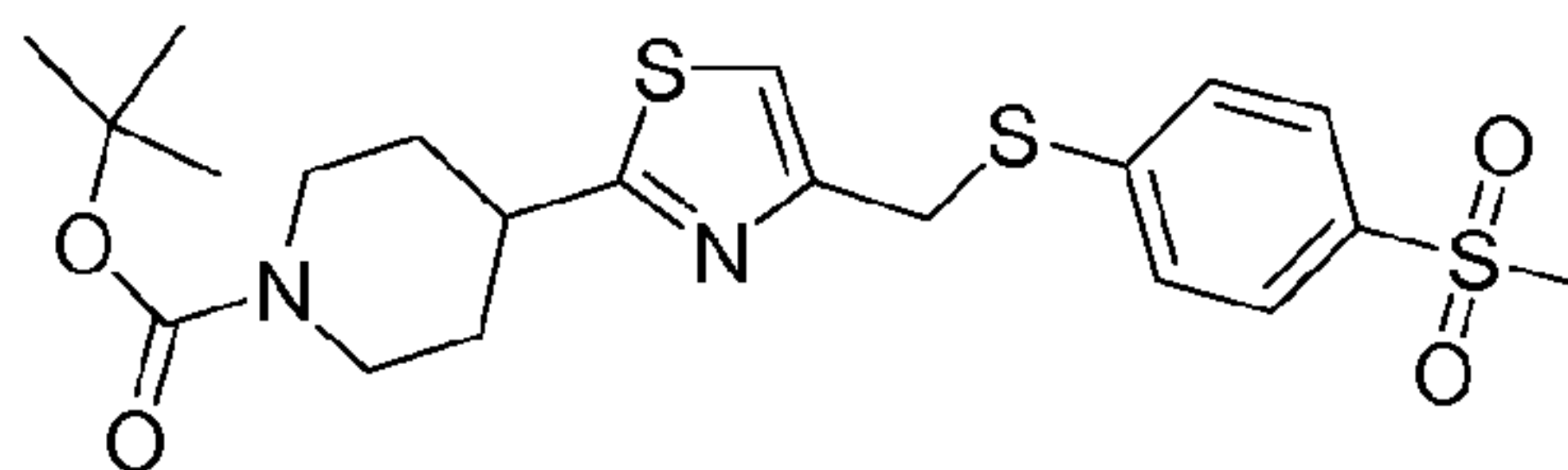


15

^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.94 (1H, s), 7.61 (2H, d), 7.25 (1H, s), 7.19 (2H, d), 5.21 (2H, s), 4.20 (2H, br), 3.20 (1H, m), 2.90 (2H, m), 2.16 (2H, m), 1.77 (2H, m), 1.49 (9H, s).

Example 8

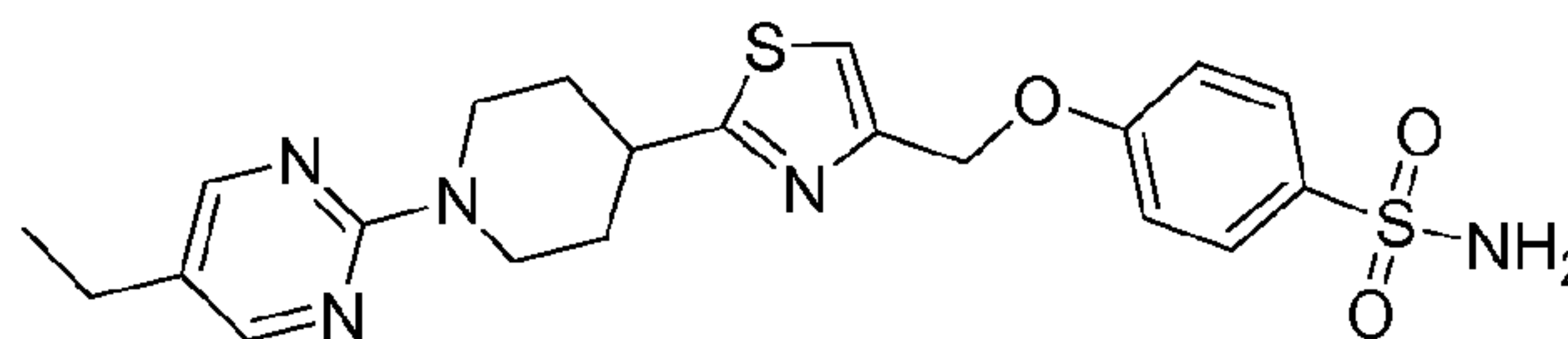
4-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenylsulfanylmethyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



5 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 7.7 (2H, d, $J = 9.0$ Hz), 7.36 (2H, d, $J = 9.0$ Hz), 7.00 (1H, s), 4.24 (2H, s), 4.3 (2H, m), 3.05 (1H, m), 2.95 (3H, s), 2.78 (2H, m), 1.99 (2H, m), 1.62 (2H, m), 1.38 (9H, s).

Example 9

4-{2-[1-(5-Ethyl-pyrimidin-2-yl)-piperidin-4-yl]-thiazol-4-ylmethoxy}-benzenesulfonamide

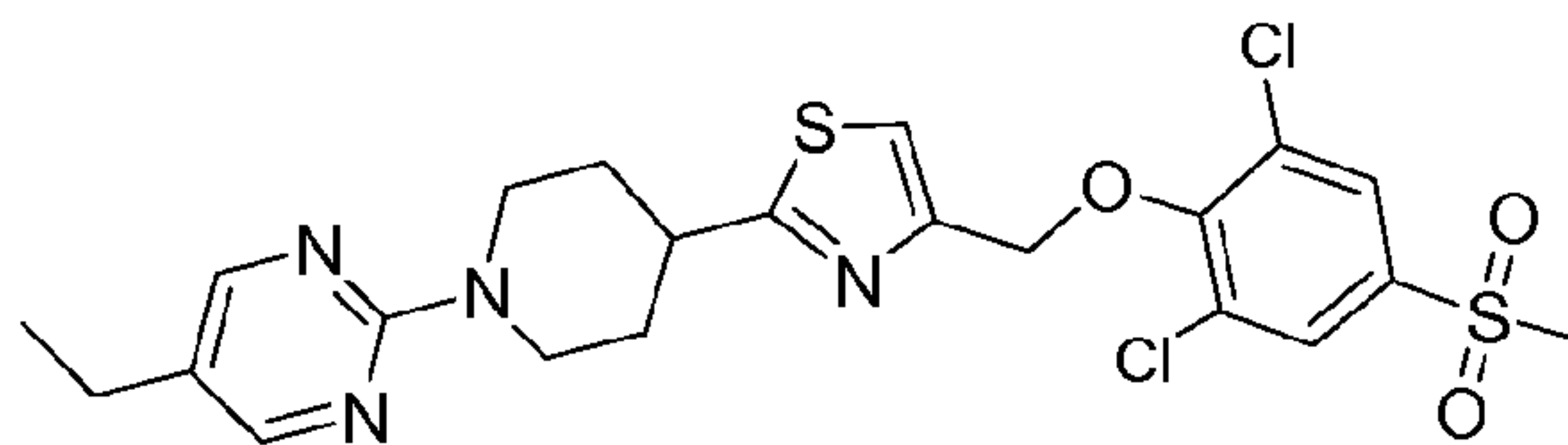


10

^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ 8.24 (2H, s), 7.73 (2H, d), 7.64 (1H, s), 7.20 (4H, m), 5.18 (2H, s), 4.67 (2H, m), 3.38 (1H, m), 3.01 (2H, m), 2.47 (2H, m), 2.08 (2H, m), 1.62 (2H, m), 1.53 (3H, m).

Example 10

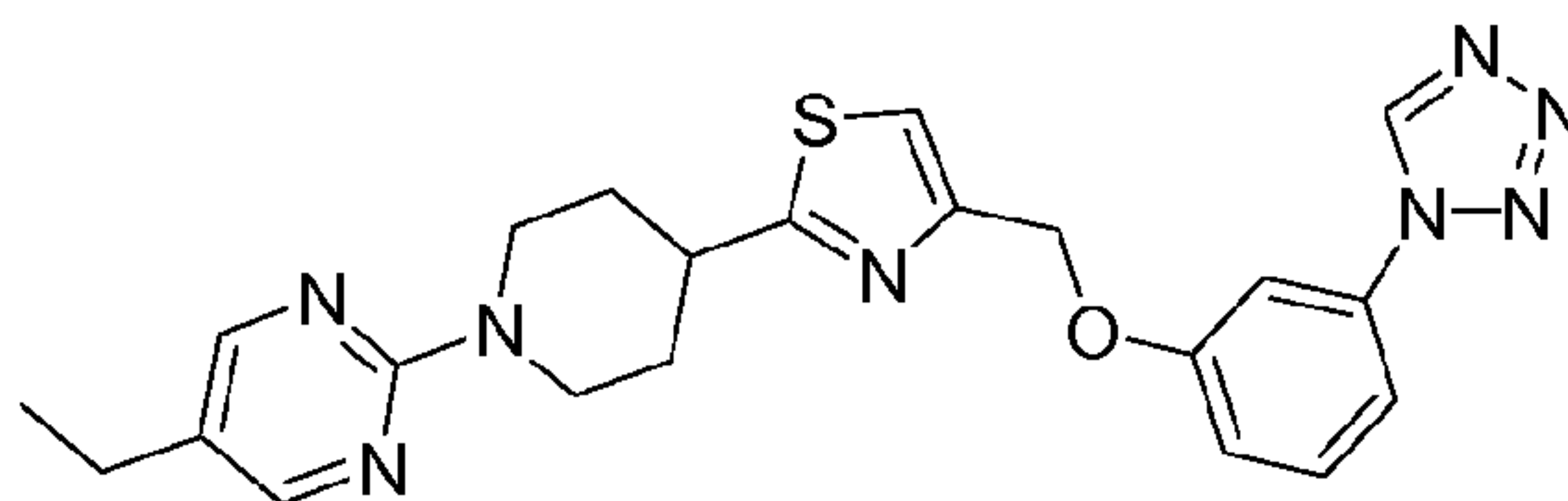
15 2-{4-[4-(2,6-Dichloro-4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-5-ethyl-pyrimidine



20 ^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ 8.23 (2H, s), 7.99 (2H, s), 7.68 (1H, s), 5.20 (2H, s), 4.64 (2H, m), 3.31 (3H, s), 3.30 (1H, m), 3.0 (2H, m), 2.40 (2H, m), 1.98 (2H, m), 1.54 (2H, m), 1.15 (3H, m).

Example 11

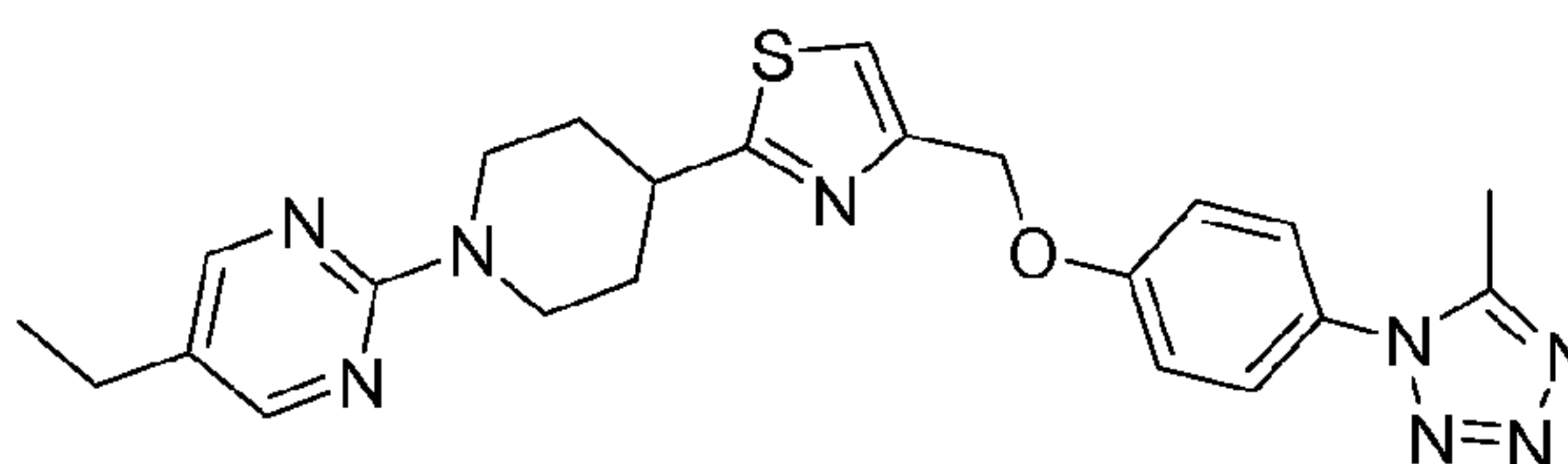
5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(3-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl}-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine



¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 9.05 (1H, s), 8.19 (2H, s), 7.55-7.10 (5H, m), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.83
 5 (2H, m), 3.30 (1H, m), 3.04 (2H, m), 2.47 (2H, q, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 2.21 (2H, m), 1.80 (2H, m),
 1.19 (3H, t, *J* = 7.6 Hz).

Example 12

5-Ethyl-2-(4-{4-[4-(5-methyl-tetrazol-1-yl)-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl}-piperidin-1-yl)-
 pyrimidine

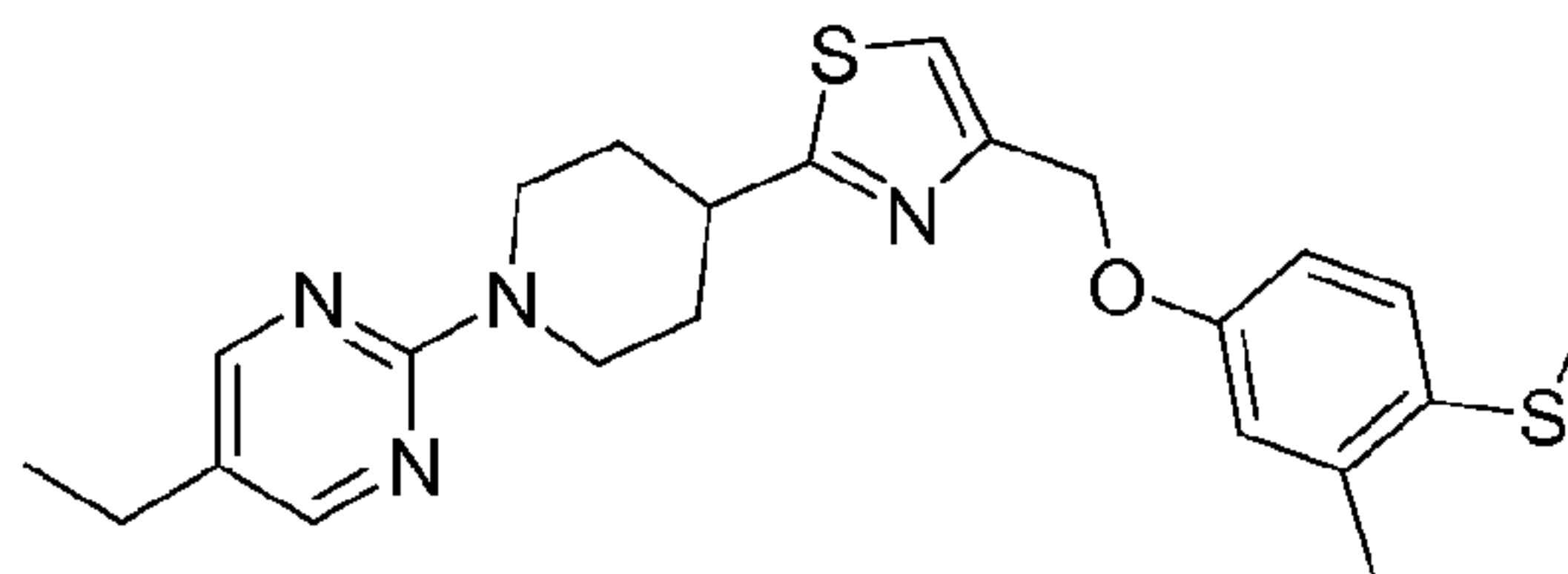


10

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.19 (2H, s), 7.38 (2H, d, *J* = 9.0 Hz), 7.26 (1H, s), 7.17 (2H, d,
J = 9.0 Hz), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.84 (2H, m), 3.31 (1H, m), 3.05 (2H, m), 2.58 (3H, s), 2.47 (2H,
 q, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 2.22 (2H, m), 1.82 (2H, m), 1.20 (3H, t, *J* = 7.8 Hz).

Example 13

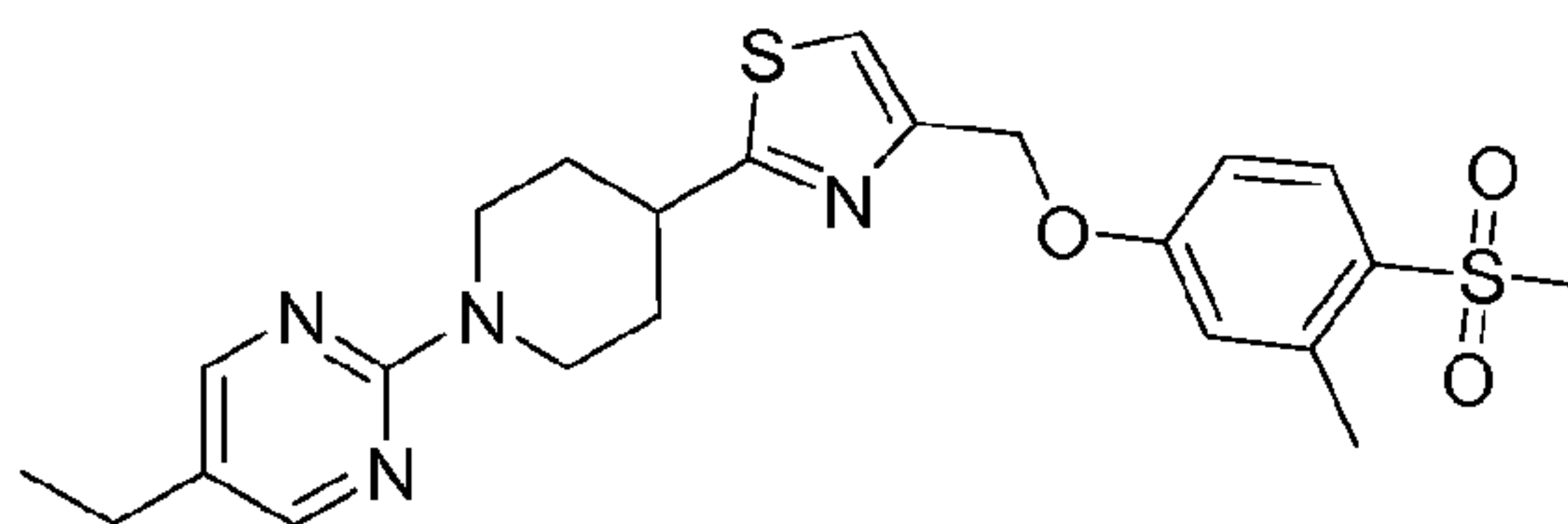
15 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(3-methyl-4-methylsulfanyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl}-
 piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine



¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 8.23 (2H, s), 7.56 (1H, s), 7.16 (1H, m), 6.90 (1H, m), 6.86
 (1H, m), 5.06 (2H, s), 4.67 (2H, m), 3.55 (4H, m), 3.01 (2H, m), 2.48 (3H, s), 2.40 (2H, m),
 20 2.09 (2H, m), 1.57 (2H, m), 1.09 (3H, m).

Example 14

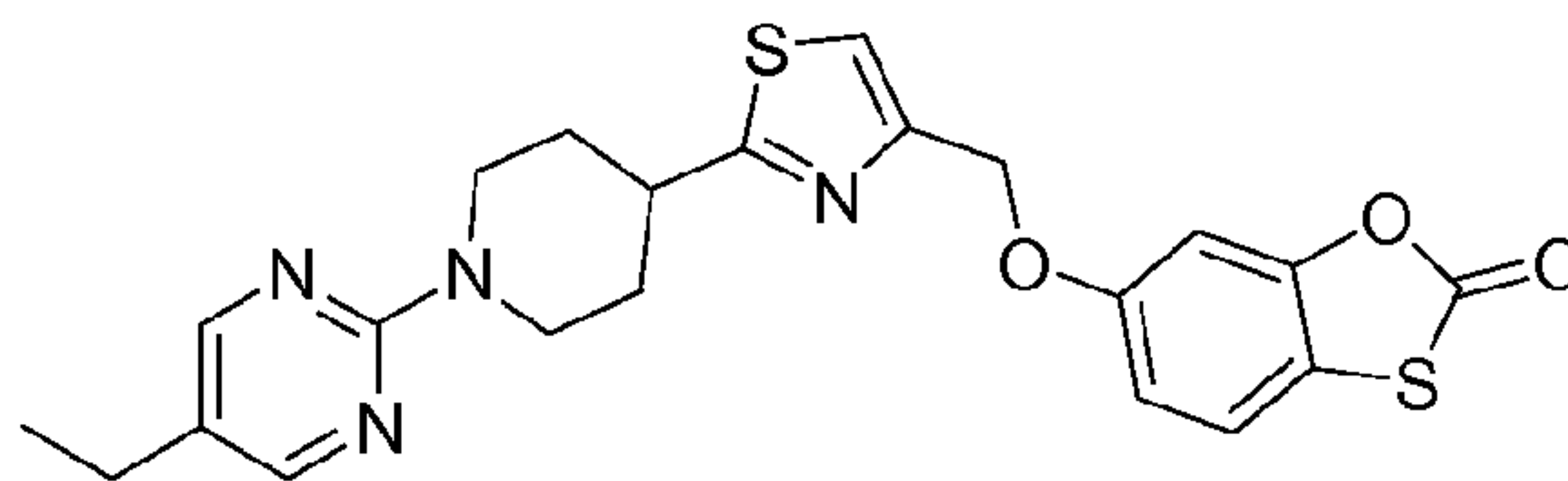
5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-methanesulfonyl-3-methyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine



¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 8.13 (2H, s), 7.91 (1H, m), 7.20 (1H, s), 6.85 (2H, m), 5.14 (2H, s), 4.76 (2H, m), 3.23 (1H, m), 2.98 (3H, s), 2.60 (3H, s), 2.42 (2H, m), 2.15 (2H, m), 1.97 (2H, m), 1.76 (2H, m), 1.13 (3H, m).

Example 15

6-{2-[1-(5-Ethyl-pyrimidin-2-yl)-piperidin-4-yl]-thiazol-4-ylmethoxy}-benzo[1,3]oxathiol-2-one

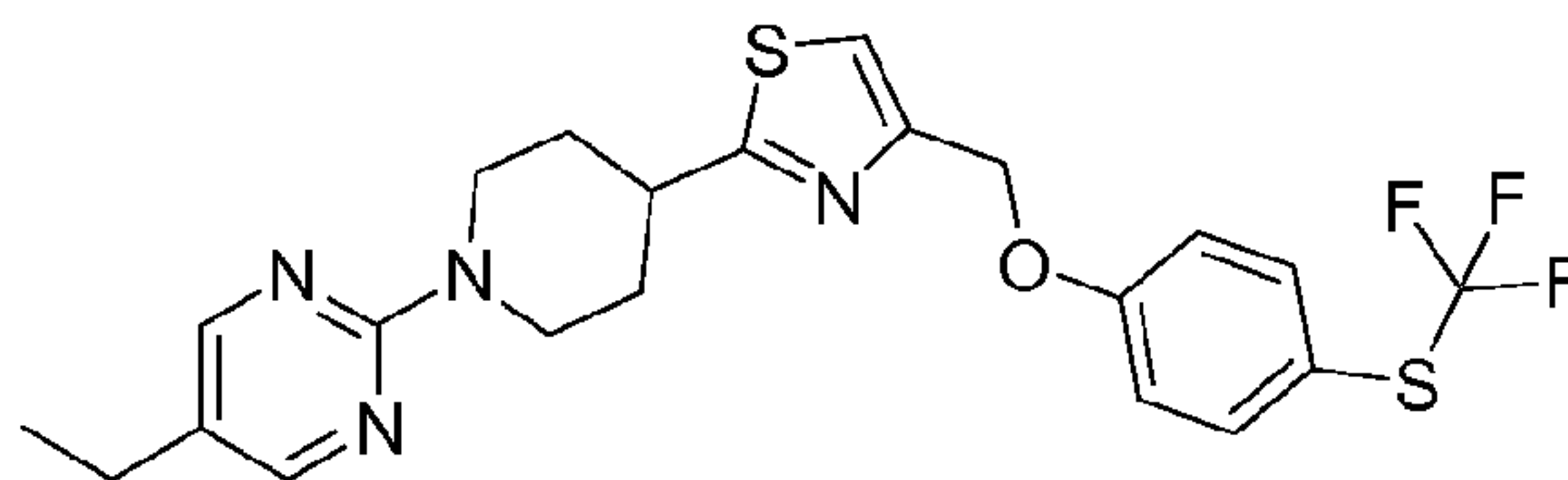


¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 8.23 (2H, s), 7.64 (1H, m), 7.62 (1H, s), 7.30 (1H, m), 7.03 (1H, m), 5.14 (2H, s), 4.64 (2H, m), 3.31 (1H, m), 3.02 (2H, m), 2.40 (2H, q), 2.09 (2H, m), 1.58 (2H, m), 1.12 (3H, t).

15

Example 16

5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-trifluoromethylsulfanyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine

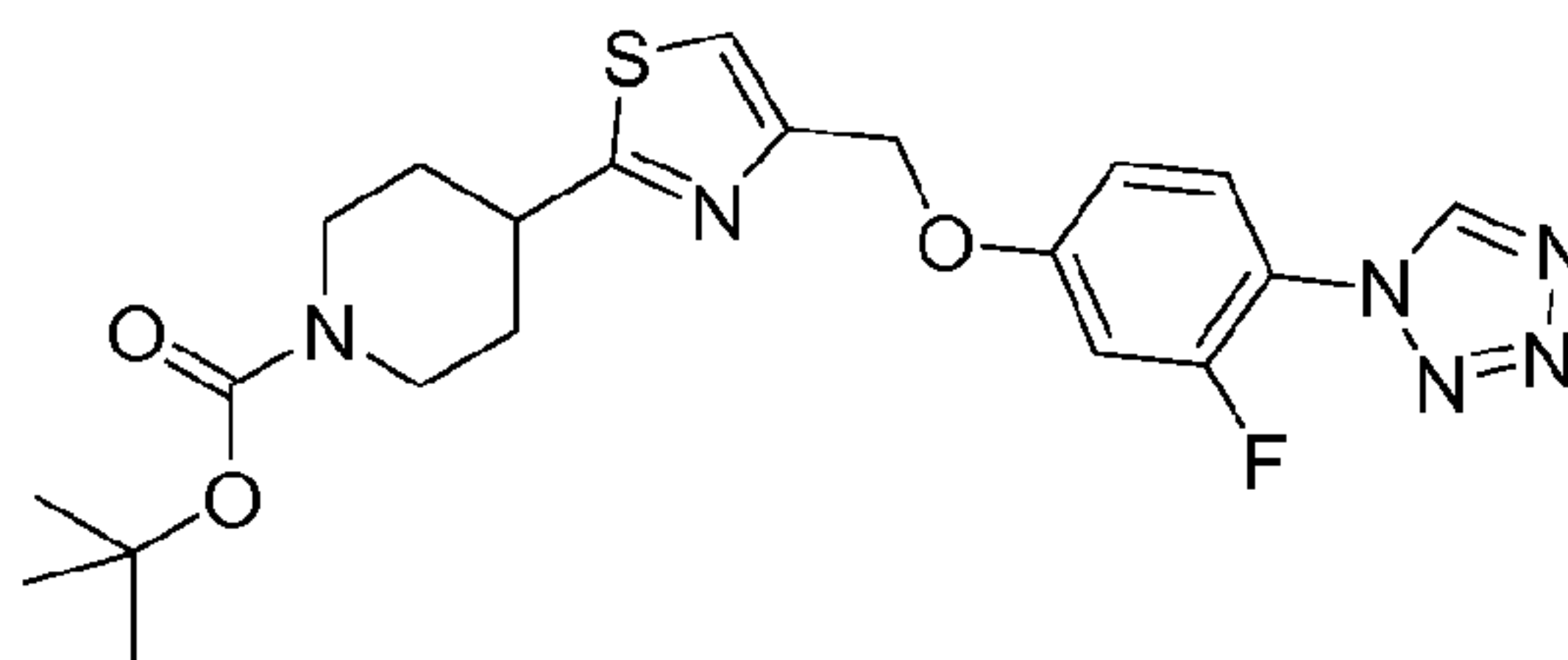


¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 8.23 (2H, s), 7.63 (3H, m), 7.18 (2H, m), 5.17 (2H, s), 4.67 (2H, m), 3.32 (1H, m), 3.01 (2H, m), 2.40 (2H, q), 2.08 (2H, m), 1.59 (2H, m), 1.13 (3H, t).

20

Example 17

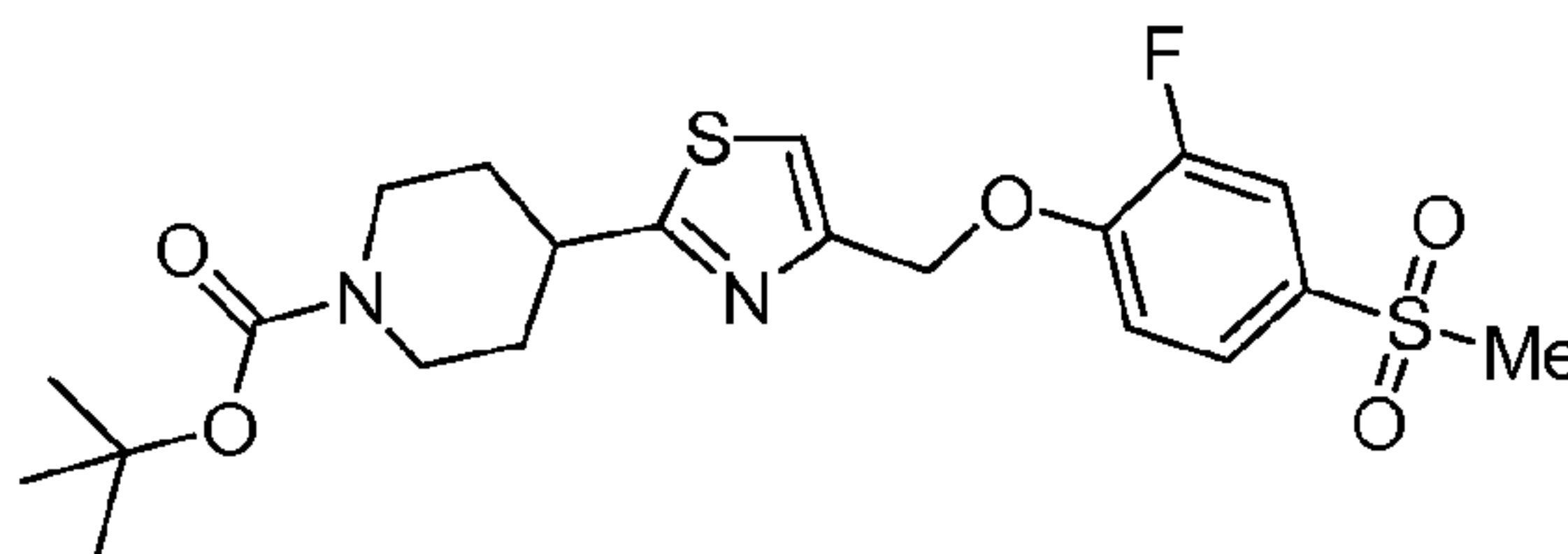
4-[4-(3-Fluoro-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid
tert-butyl ester



- 5 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 9.04 (1H, s), 7.79 (1H, m), 7.29 (1H, s), 7.01 (2H, m), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.22 (2H, m), 3.19 (1H, m), 2.89 (2H, m), 2.11 (2H, m), 1.74 (2H, m), 1.48 (9H, s).

Example 18

4-[4-(2-Fluoro-4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic
acid *tert*-butyl ester

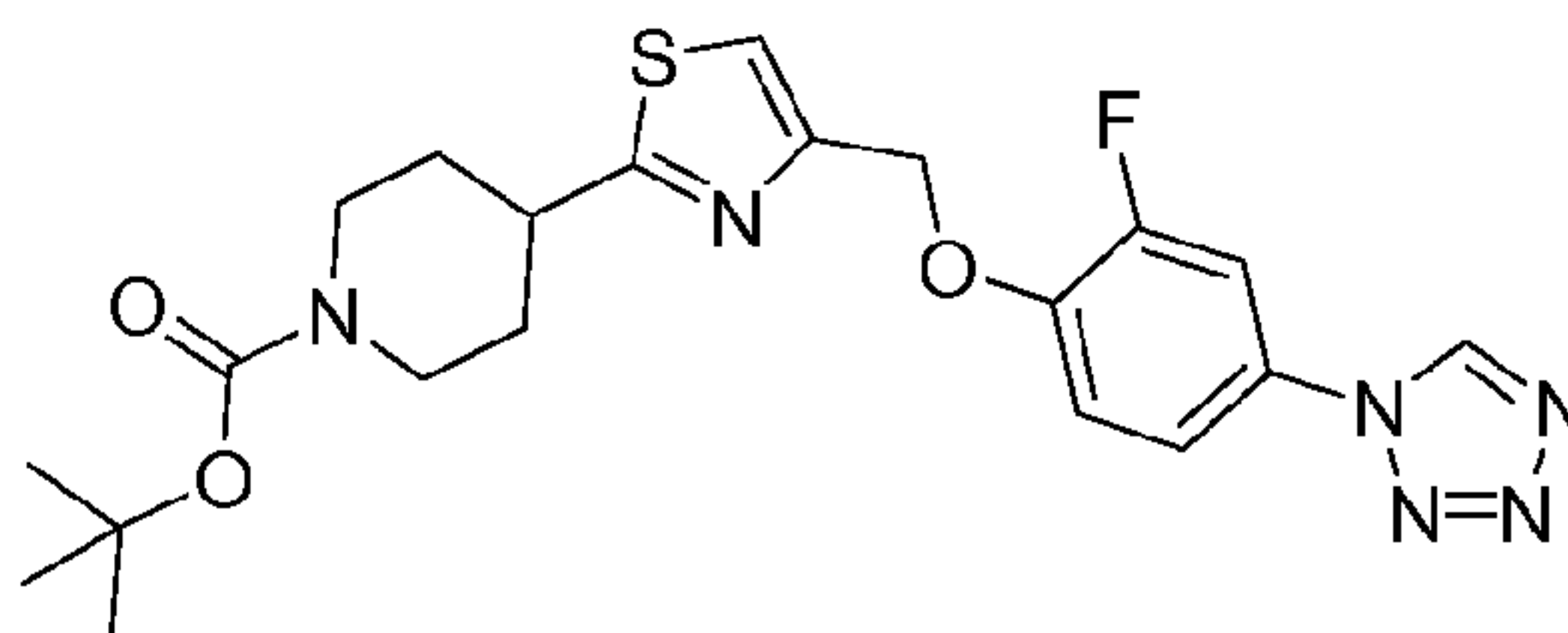


10

^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ 7.79 (1H, m), 7.72 (1H, m), 7.70 (1H, s), 7.57 (1H, m), 5.31 (2H, s), 3.99 (2H, m), 3.21 (3H, s), 3.20 (1H, m), 2.85 (2H, m), 2.02 (2H, m), 1.52 (2H, m), 1.39 (9H, s).

Example 19

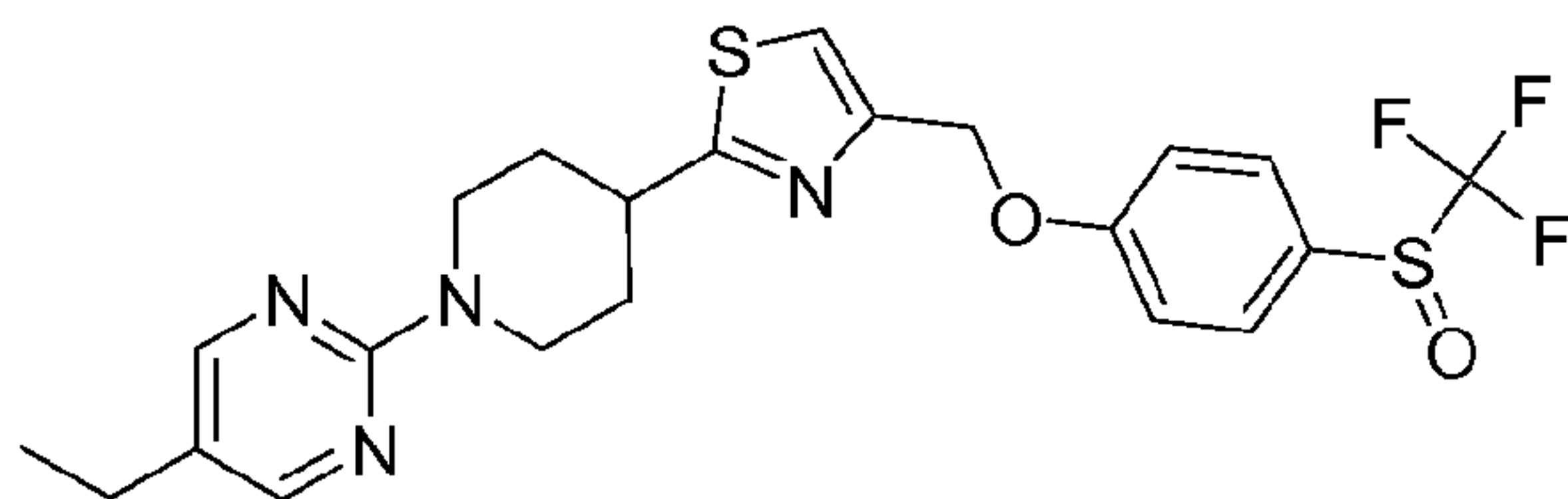
- 15 4-[4-(2-Fluoro-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic
acid *tert*-butyl ester



¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.98 (s, 1H), 7.53 (m, 1H), 7.44 (m, 1H), 7.31 (s, 1H), 7.27 (m, 1H), 5.31 (s, 2H), 4.21 (m, 2H), 3.16 (m, 1H), 2.89 (m, 2H), 2.11 (m, 2H), 1.74 (m, 2H), 1.47 (s, 9H) .

Example 20

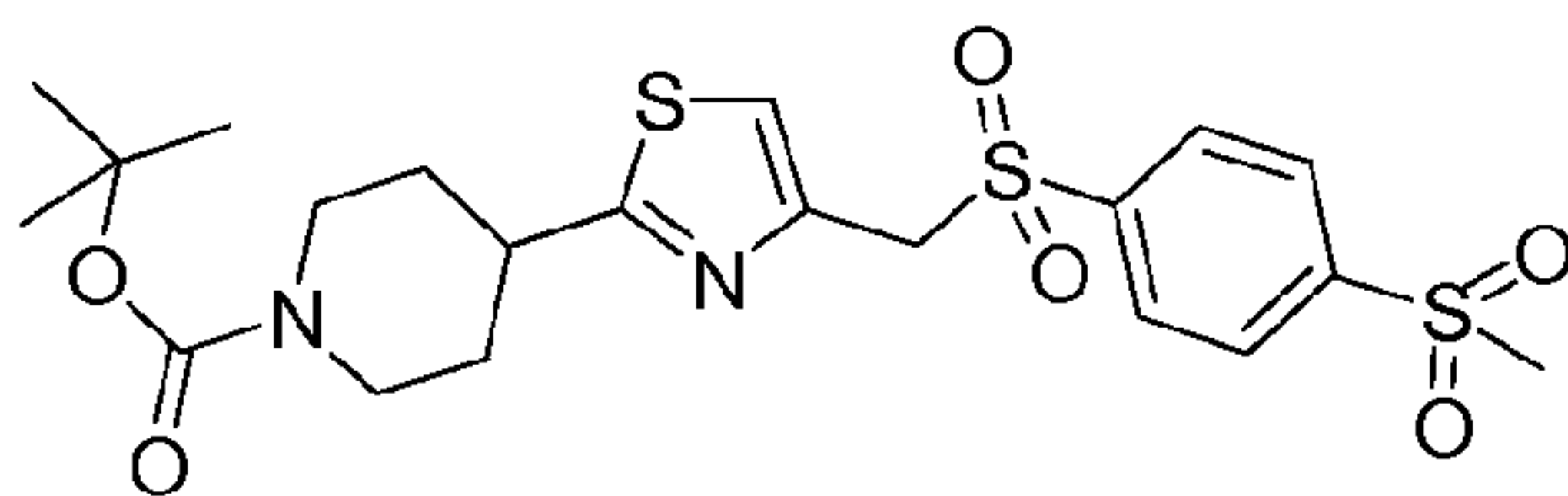
5 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-trifluoromethanesulfinyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine



To a solution of 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-trifluoromethylsulfanyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine (**Example 16**) in DCM at room temperature was
 10 added 3-chloro-benzenecarboxylic acid (2eq.). The reaction was allowed to stir for 1.5 hours and an additional portion of 3-chloro-benzenecarboxylic acid (1eq.) was added to the reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for an additional 4 hours. The organic solution was washed with sodium bicarbonate; the organic layer was isolated, dried over sodium sulfate and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated and the crude
 15 product was purified by column chromatography to afford the desired product. ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 8.40 (2H, s), 7.58 (2H, d), 7.22 (1H, s), 7.02 (2H, d), 5.17 (2H, s), 3.74 (2H, m), 3.16 (1H, m), 2.96 (2H, m), 2.57 (2H, m), 2.22 (4H, m), 1.24 (3H, m).

Example 21

4-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-benzenesulfonylmethyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid
 20 *tert*-butyl ester

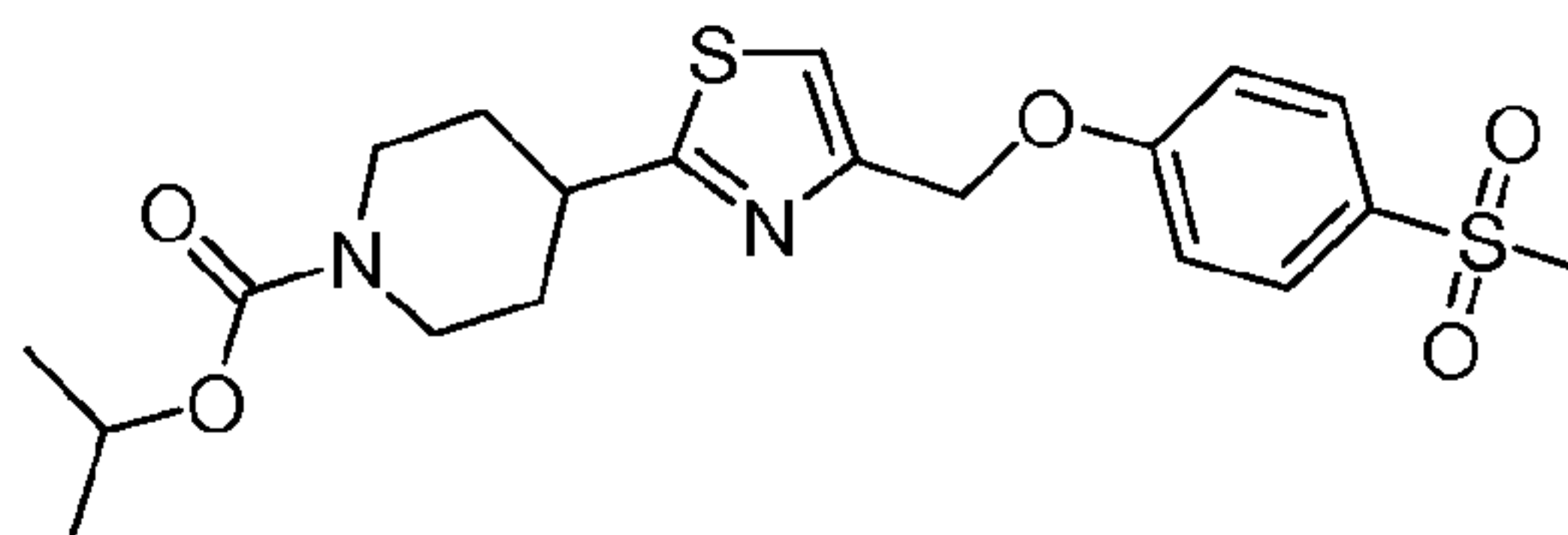


To a solution of 4-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenylsulfanylmethyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (**Example 8**, 0.1 g, 0.21 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) was added *m*CPBA (0.11g, 0.42 mmol) at room temperature. The resulting mixture

was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours and was washed with 5% NaHSO₃, saturated NaHCO₃ and brine. The organic layer was dried with Na₂SO₄ and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel to afford the desired product. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.03 (2H, d, *J* = 9.0 Hz), 7.88 (2H, d, *J* = 9.0 Hz),
 5 7.29 (1H, s), 4.57 (2H, s), 4.10 (2H, m), 3.07 (3H, s), 2.92 (1H, m), 2.75 (2H, m), 1.85 (2H, m), 1.46 (2H, m), 1.44 (9H, s).

Example 22

4-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid isopropyl ester



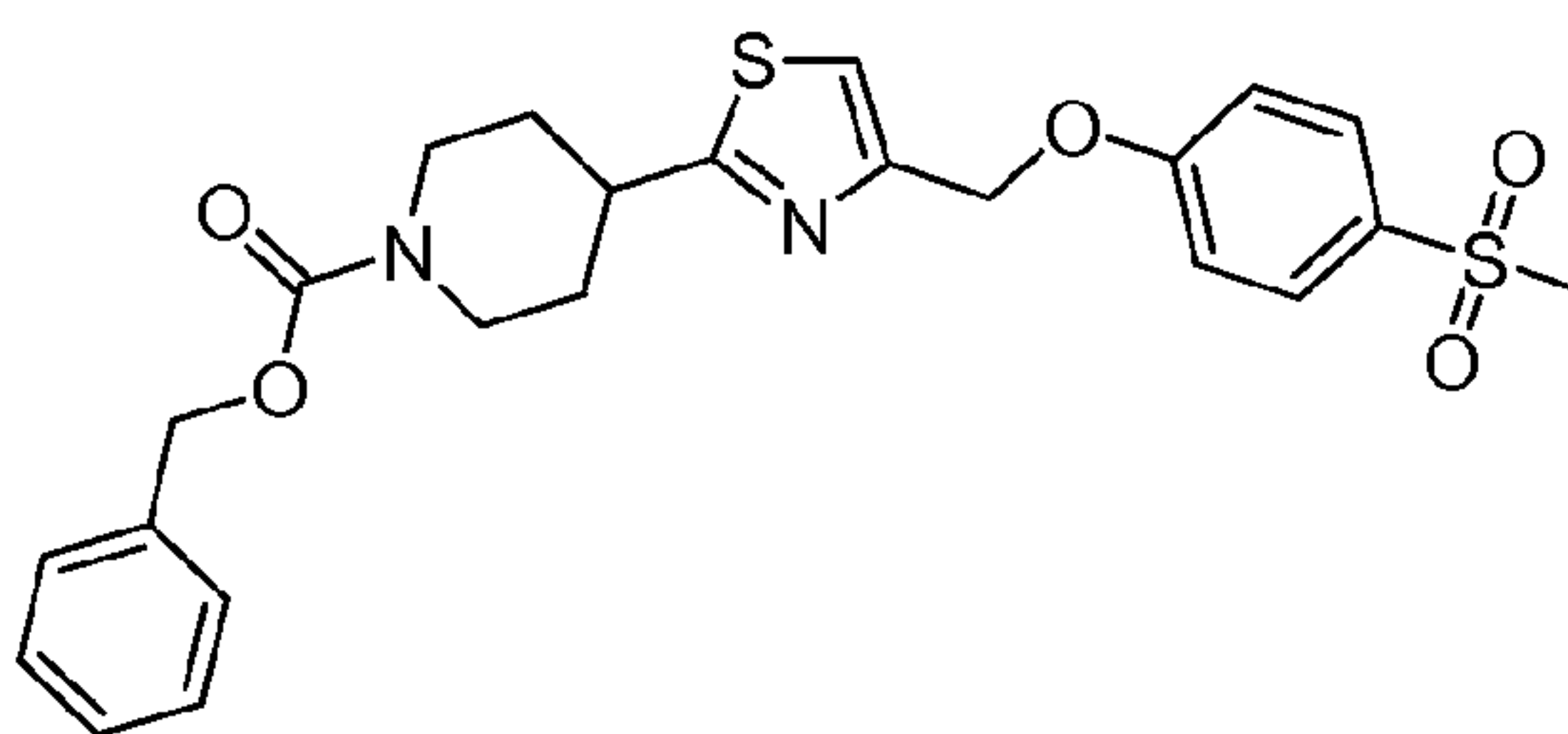
10

To the HCl salt (**Intermediate 3**, 43 mg, ~0.12 mmol) of 4-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine was added 3 mL of THF, followed by isopropyl chloroformate (1.0 M solution in toluene, 0.15 mL, 0.15 mmol) and Et₃N (0.05 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours, and then
 15 partitioned between EtOAc and H₂O. After concentration of the organic layer *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography with EtOAc/hexanes (40-70%) to give the desired product. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.86 (2H, d, *J* = 9.0 Hz), 7.23 (1H, s), 7.11 (2H, d, *J* = 9.0 Hz), 5.22 (2H, s), 4.92 (1H, m), 4.24 (2H, m), 3.17 (1H, m), 3.03 (3H, s), 2.90 (2H, m), 2.10 (2H, m), 1.72 (2H, m), 1.23 (6H, d, *J* = 6.4 Hz).

20 The compounds in **Examples 23-46** were synthesized from one of **Intermediates 3-13** or **Intermediates 15-25** with the corresponding sulfonyl chloride, alkyl chloride, alkyl bromide, chloroformate, acid chloride, carbamyl chloride or isocyanate in a manner similar to that described in **Example 22**. One skilled in the art of organic synthesis will appreciate that conditions such as solvent (*e.g.*, DMF, CH₃CN); temperature, base (*e.g.*, NEt₃, K₂CO₃,
 25 NaHCO₃, Na₂CO₃, Cs₂CO₃) and concentration can be selected through routine experimentation to optimize yields. Additionally, alternative coupling methods can be used that are well known in the art of organic synthesis.

Example 23

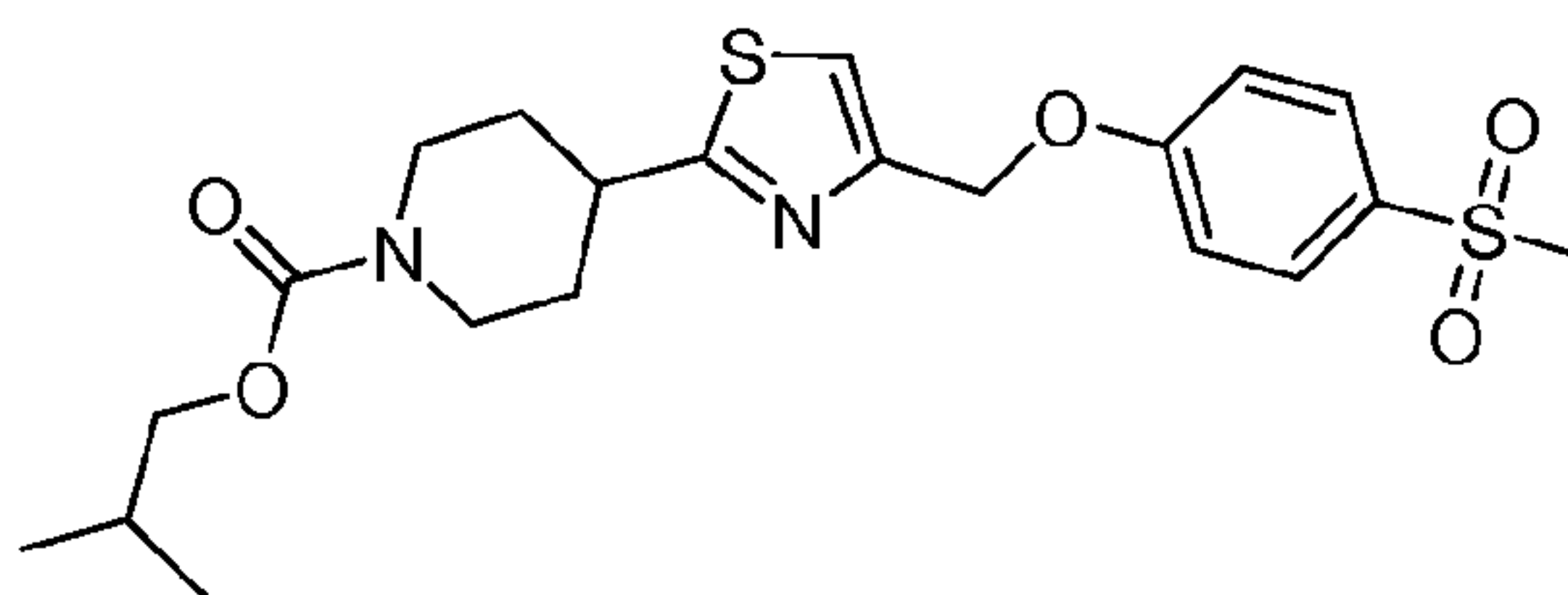
4-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid benzyl ester



¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.87 (2H, d, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 7.31~7.37 (5H, m), 7.23 (1H, s), 7.11 (2H, d, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 5.22 (2H, s), 5.14 (2H, s), 4.29 (2H, m), 3.16~3.22 (1H, m), 3.03 (3H, s), 2.96 (2H, m), 2.12 (2H, m), 1.70~1.80 (2H, m).

Example 24

4-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid isobutyl ester

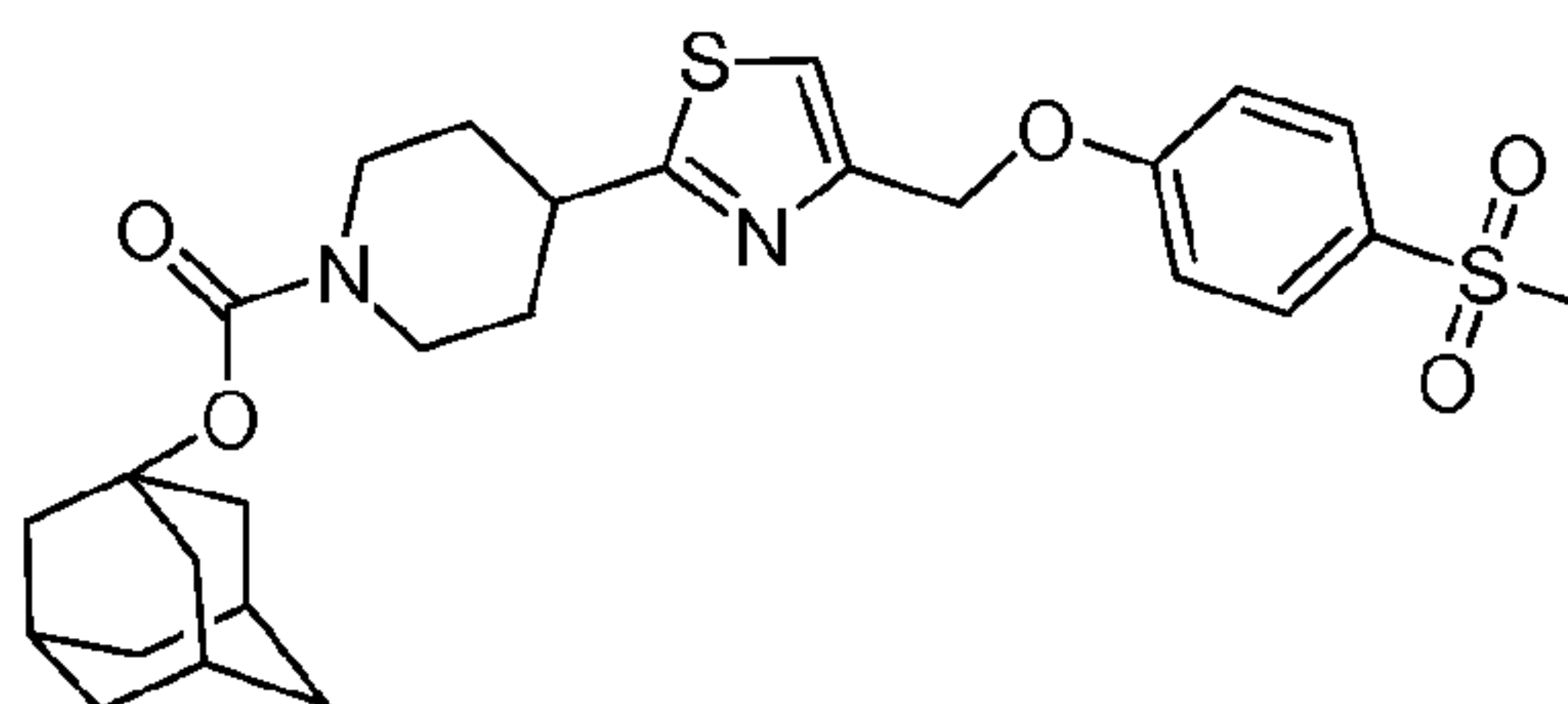


¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.87 (2H, d, *J* = 9.0 Hz), 7.23 (1H, s), 7.11 (2H, d, *J* = 9.0 Hz), 5.22 (2H, s), 4.25 (2H, m), 3.87 (2H, d, *J* = 6.6 Hz), 3.17 (1H, m), 3.03 (3H, s), 2.94 (2H, m), 2.12 (2H, m), 1.94 (1H, m), 1.75 (2H, m), 0.93 (6H, d, *J* = 6.6 Hz).

15

Example 25

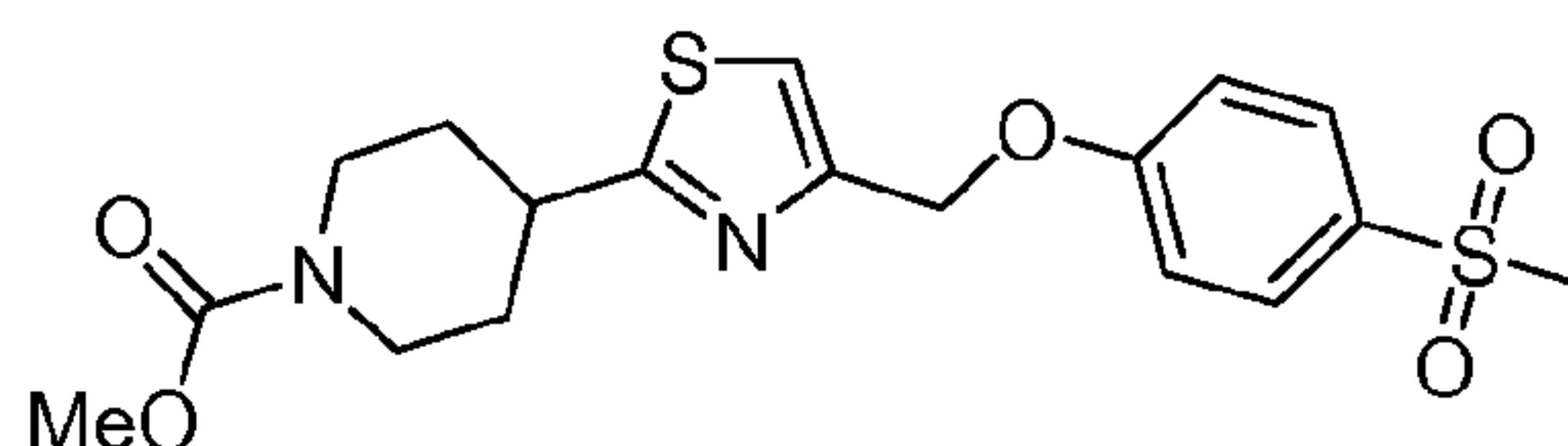
4-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid adamantan-1-yl ester



^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 7.89 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.24 (1H, s), 7.12 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.23 (2H, s), 4.21 (2H, m), 3.12~3.20 (1H, m), 3.03 (3H, s), 2.87 (2H, m), 2.05~2.17 (11H, m), 1.62~1.79 (8H, m).

Example 26

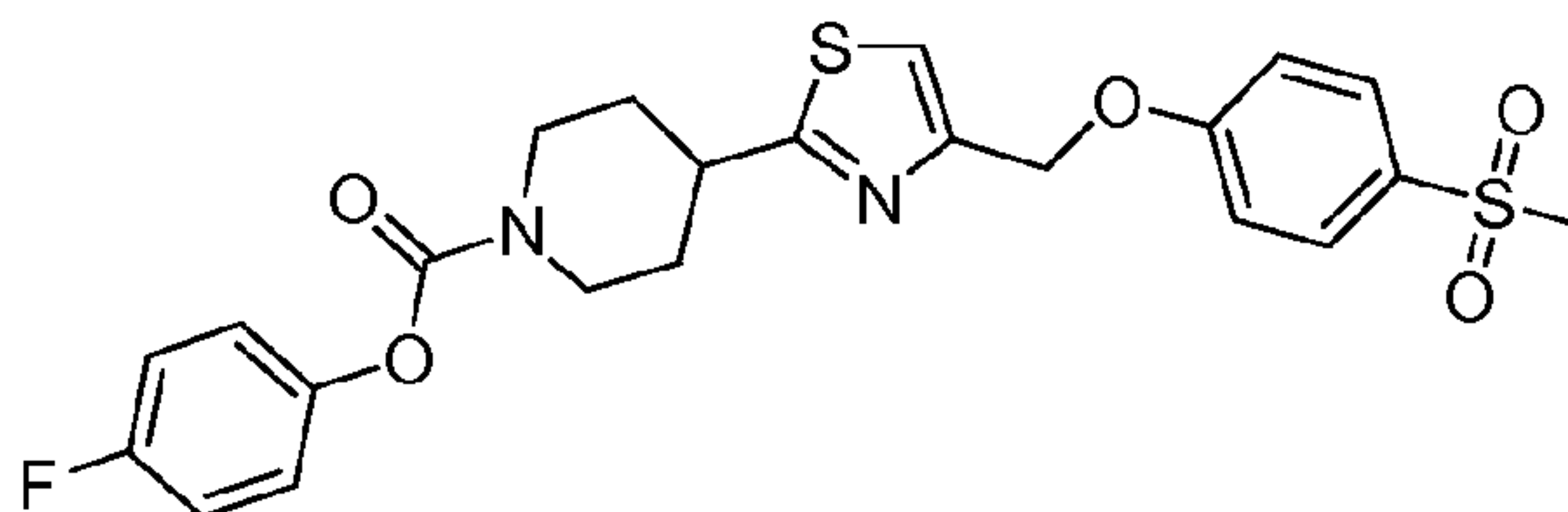
- 5 4-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid methyl ester



- ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 7.87 (2H, d, $J = 9.0$ Hz), 7.23 (1H, s), 7.11 (2H, d, $J = 9.0$ Hz), 5.22 (2H, s), 4.24 (2H, m), 3.71 (3H, s), 3.14~3.17 (1H, m), 3.03 (3H, s), 2.94 (2H, m), 2.12
10 (2H, m), 1.70~1.80 (2H, m).

Example 27

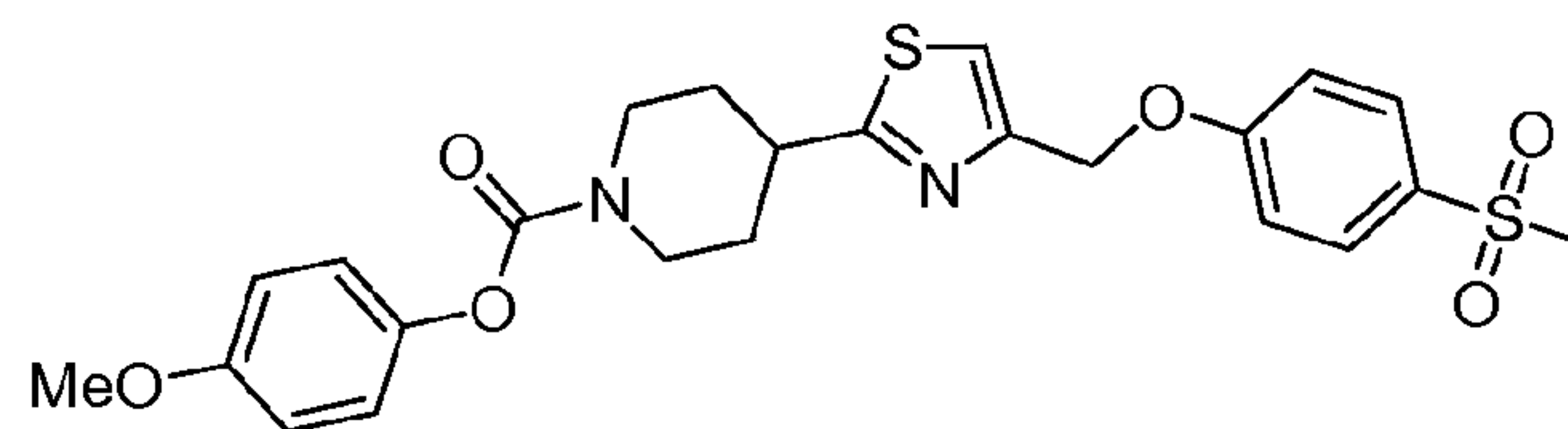
- 4-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid 4-fluoro-phenyl ester



- ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 7.88 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.12 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.01~7.09 (5H, m), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.37 (2H, m), 3.23~3.27 (1H, m), 3.19 (2H, m), 3.04 (3H, s), 2.20 (2H, m), 1.88 (2H, m).

Example 28

- 4-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid 4-methoxy-phenyl ester
20 methoxy-phenyl ester

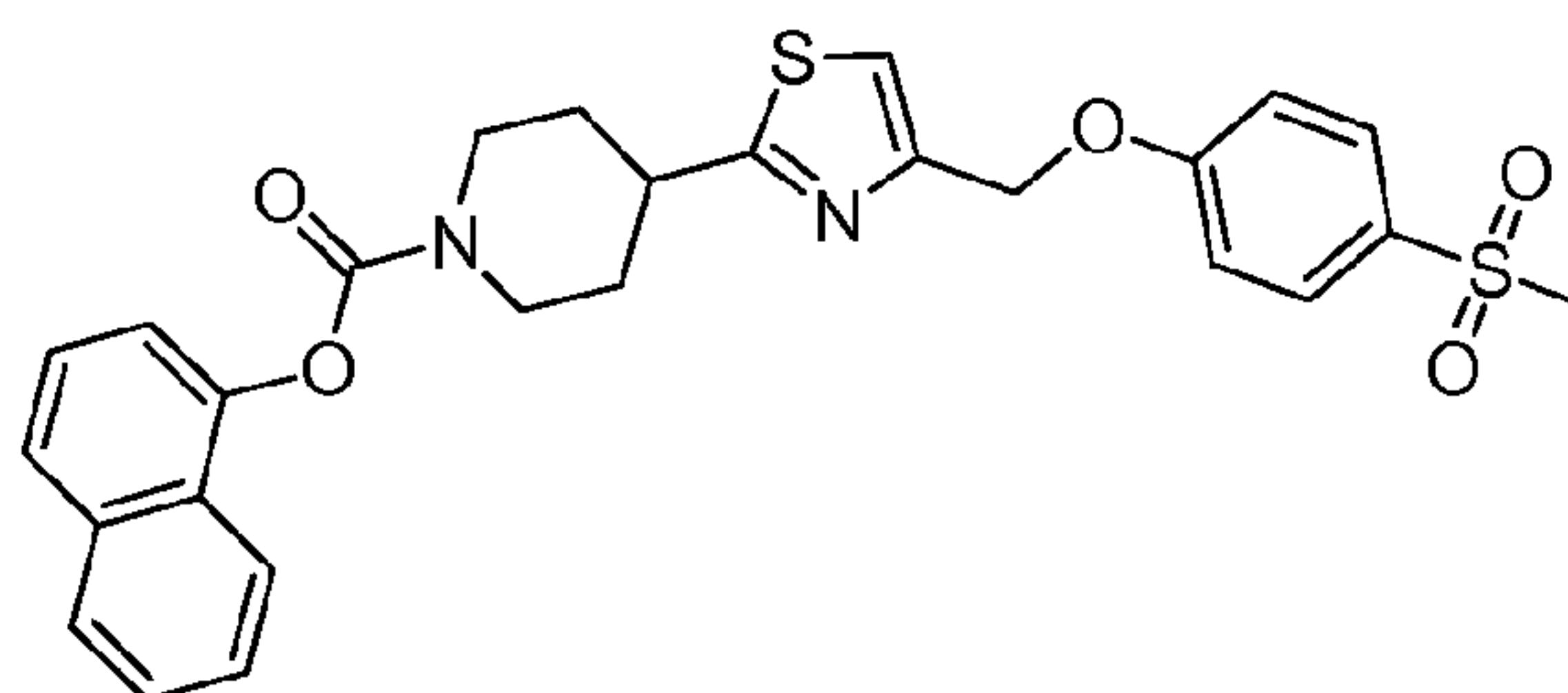


^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 7.88 (2H, d, $J = 8.2$ Hz), 7.26 (1H, s), 7.12 (2H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz), 7.02 (2H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz), 6.87 (2H, d, $J = 8.2$ Hz), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.38 (2H, m), 3.79 (3H, s), 3.15~3.28 (3H, m), 3.03 (3H, s), 2.19 (2H, m), 1.87 (2H, m).

5

Example 29

4-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid
naphthalen-1-yl ester

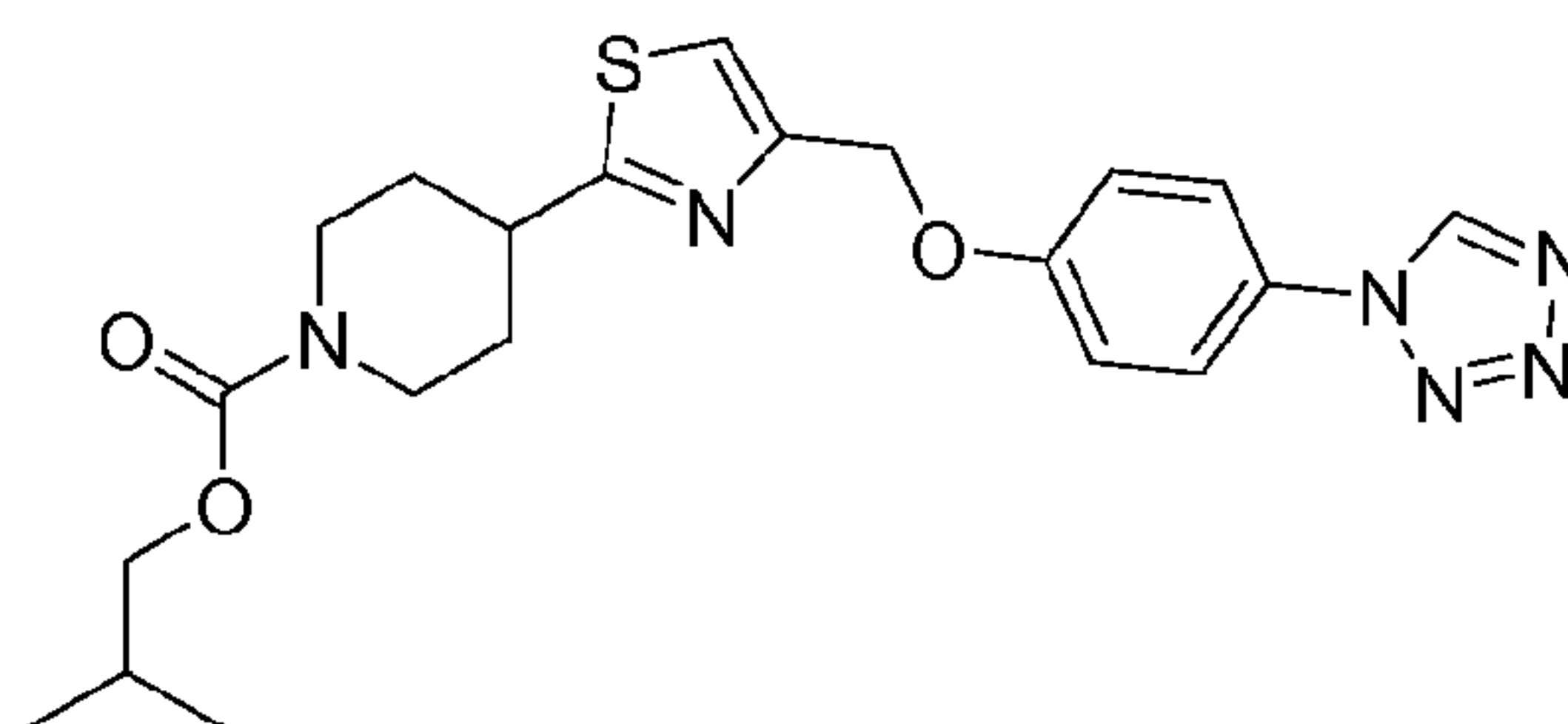


^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 7.88 (4H, m), 7.72 (1H, m), 7.49 (3H, m), 7.29 (2H, m), 7.14 (2H, m), 5.26 (2H, s), 4.64 (1H, m), 4.41 (1H, m), 3.34 (2H, m), 3.12 (1H, m), 3.04 (3H, s), 2.27 (2H, m), 2.00 (2H, m).

10

Example 30

4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid
isobutyl ester

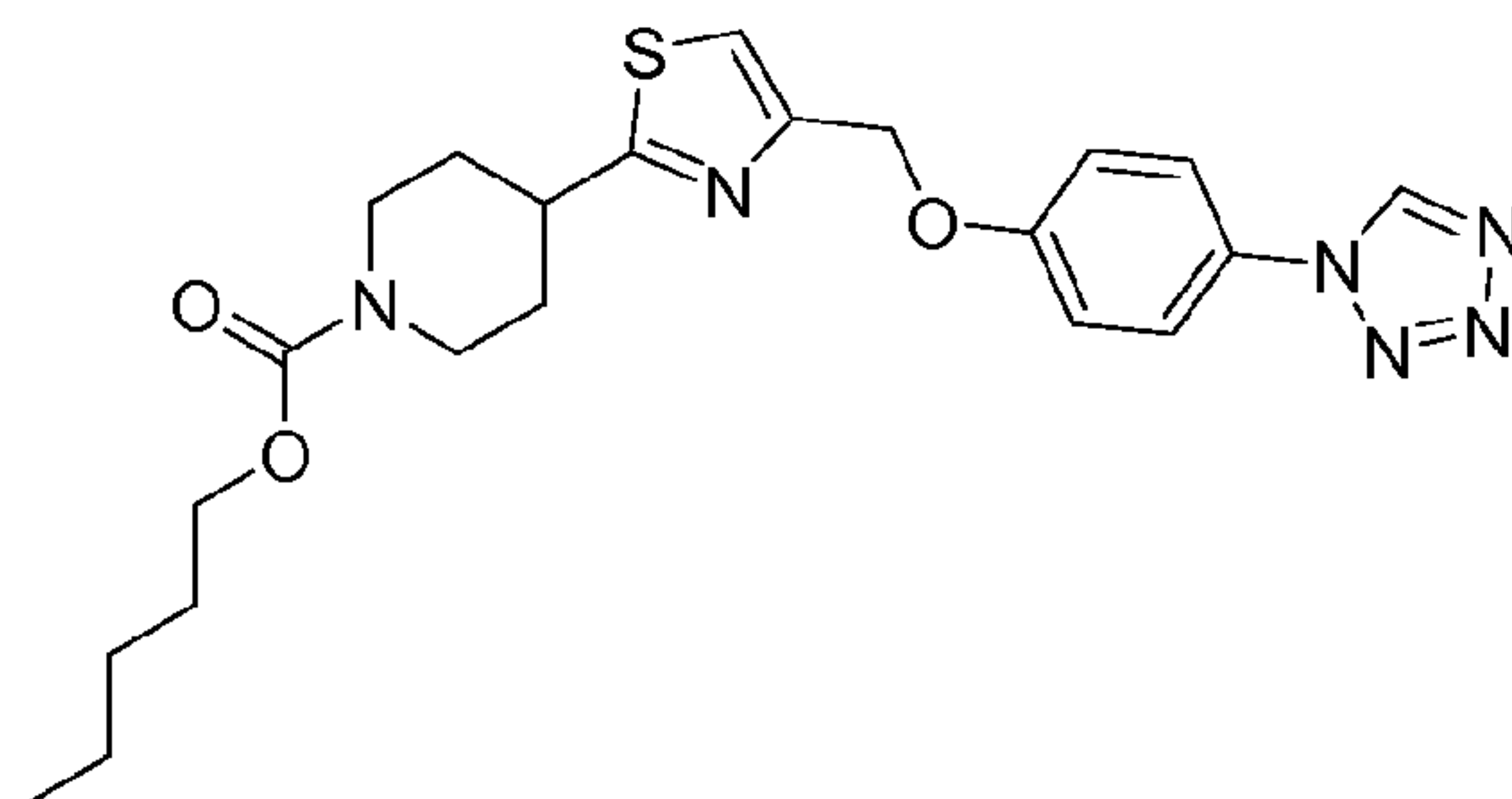


15

^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.94 (1H, s), 7.60 (2H, d), 7.24 (1H, s), 7.14 (2H, d), 5.20 (2H, s), 4.24 (2H, br), 3.85 (2H, d), 3.18 (1H, m), 2.92 (2H, m), 2.11 (2H, m), 1.91 (1H, m), 1.75 (2H, m), 0.91 (6H, d).

Example 31

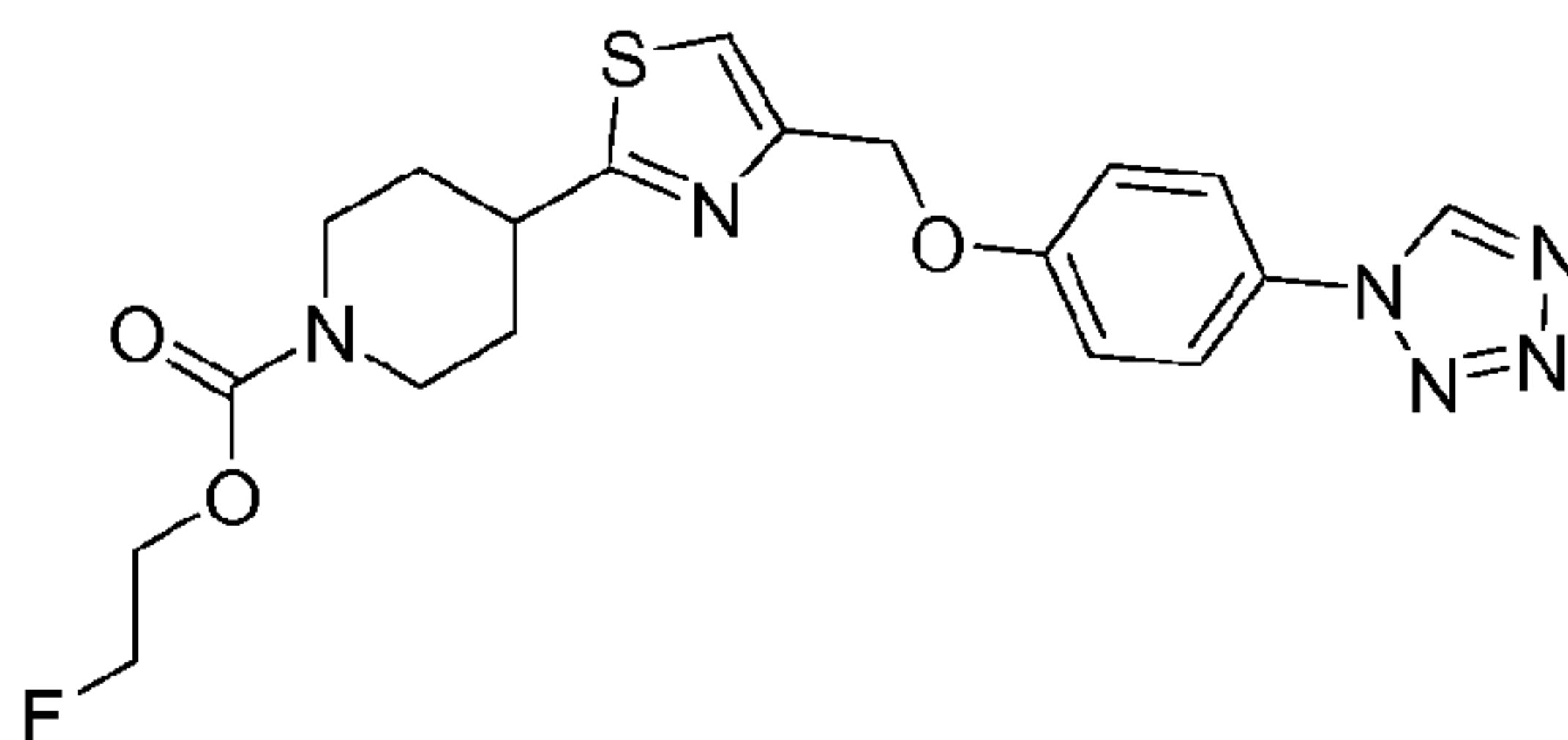
4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid pentyl ester



5 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.94 (1H, s), 7.62 (2H, d, $J = 9.2$ Hz), 7.28 (1H, s), 7.18 (2H, d, $J = 9.2$ Hz), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.27 (2H, br), 4.09 (2H, m), 3.21 (1H, m), 2.94 (2H, m), 2.14 (2H, m), 1.78 (2H, m), 1.65 (2H, m), 1.35 (4H, m), 0.91 (3H, m).

Example 32

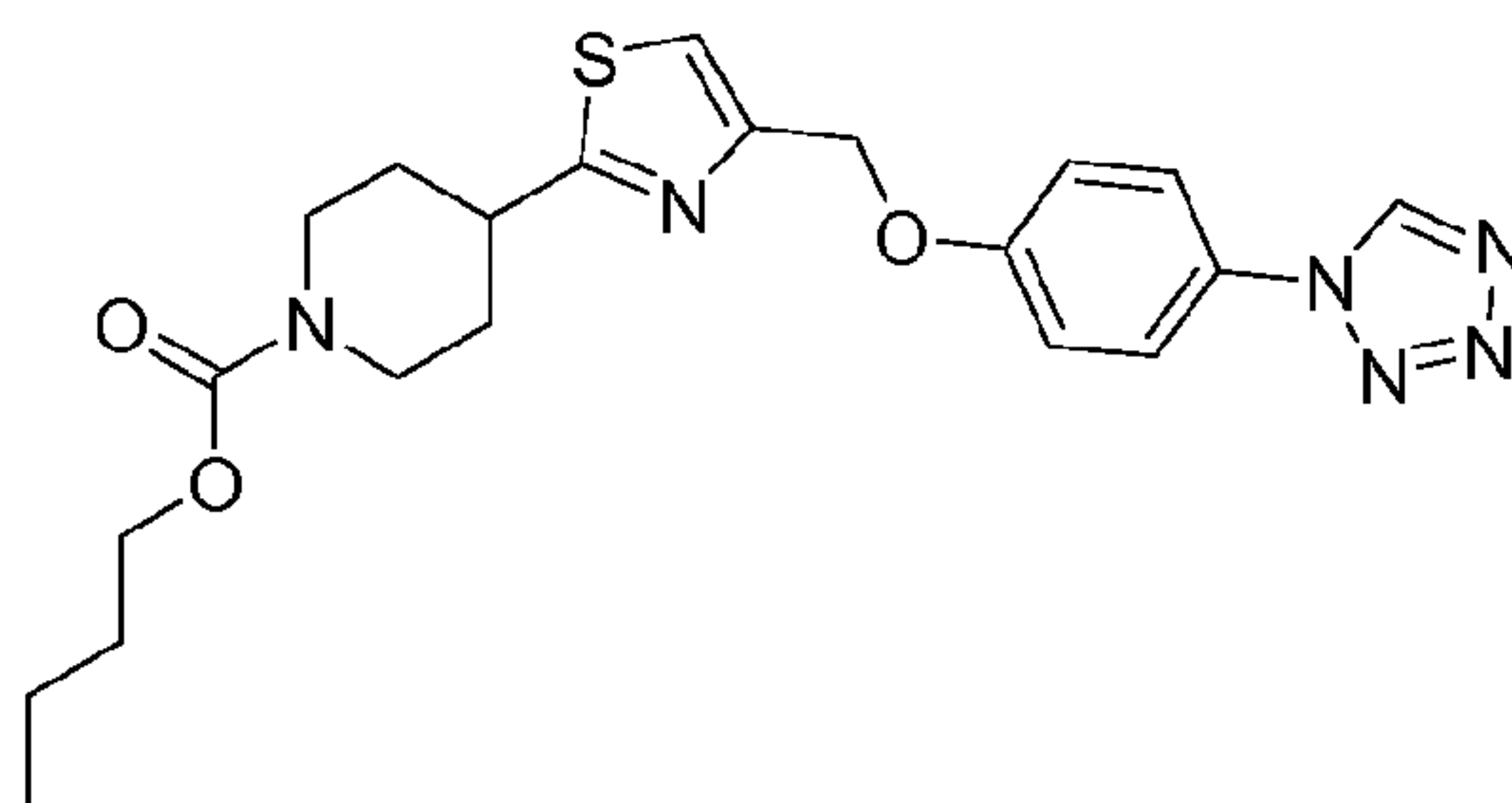
10 4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid 2-fluoro-ethyl ester



15 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.97 (1H, s), 7.62 (2H, d, $J = 9.0$ Hz), 7.28 (1H, s), 7.17 (2H, d, $J = 9.0$ Hz), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.70-4.30 (6H, m), 3.22 (1H, m), 2.99 (2H, m), 2.15 (2H, m), 1.78 (2H, m).

Example 33

4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid butyl ester

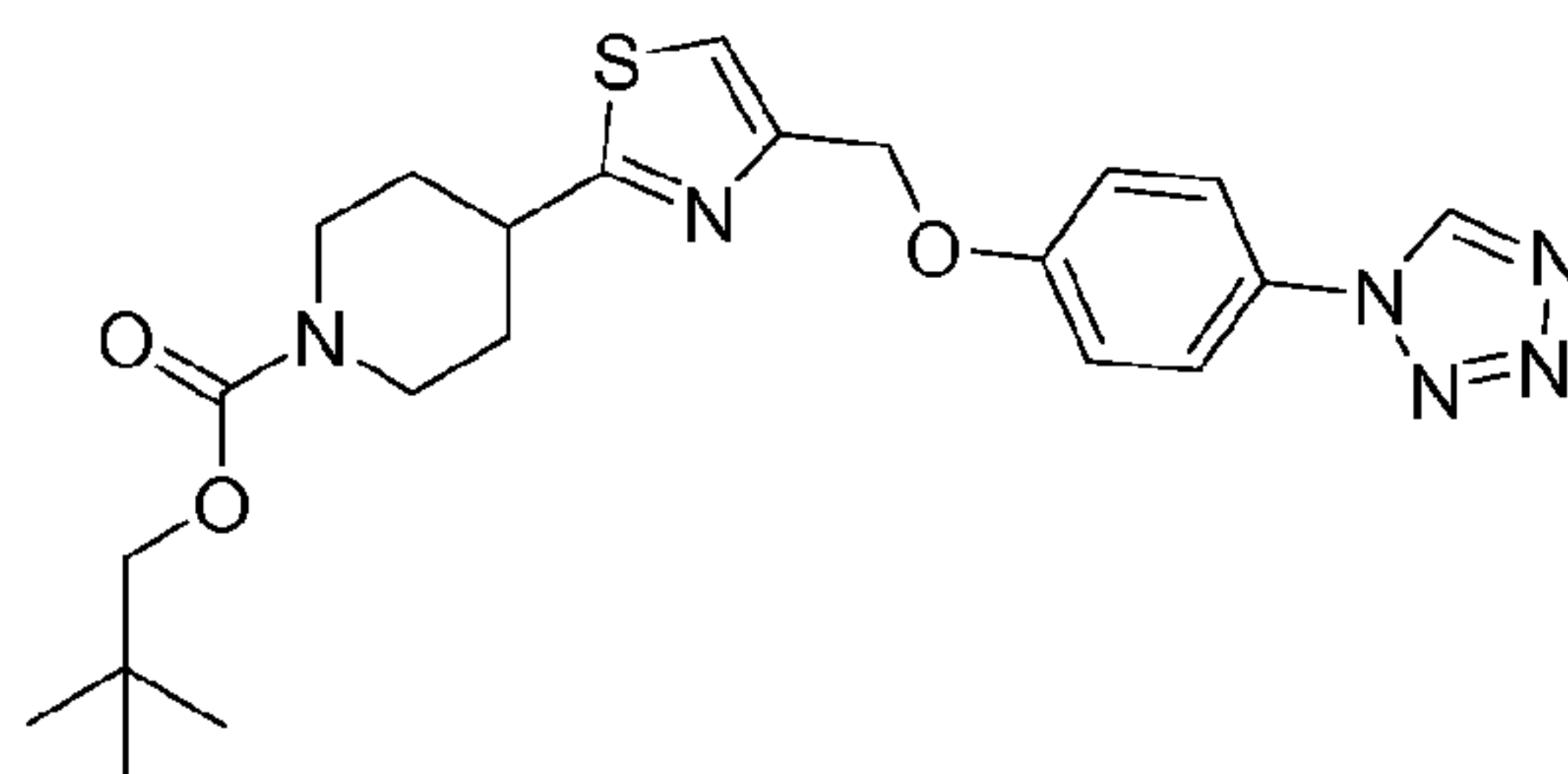


^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 9.01 (1H, s), 7.64 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.29 (1H, s), 7.17 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.26 (2H, m), 4.10 (2H, t), 3.21 (1H, m), 2.95 (2H, m), 2.14 (2H, m), 1.78 (2H, m), 1.63 (2H, m), 1.40 (2H, m), 0.95 (3H, t, $J = 7.4$ Hz).

5

Example 34

4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid
2,2-dimethyl-propyl ester

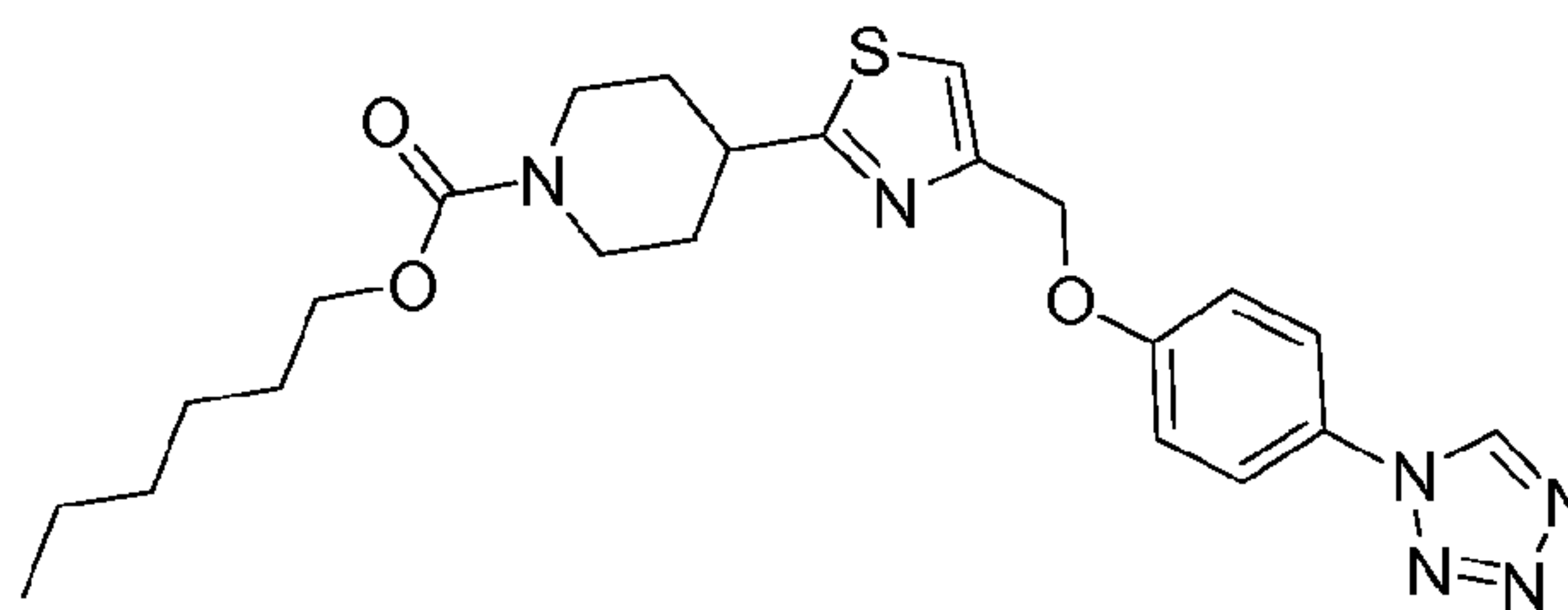


^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 9.00 (1H, s), 7.56 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.21 (1H, s), 7.08 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.14 (2H, s), 4.17 (2H, br), 3.69 (2H, s), 3.13 (1H, m), 2.88 (2H, m), 2.06 (2H, m), 1.73 (2H, m), 0.86 (9H, s).

10

Example 35

4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid
hexyl ester

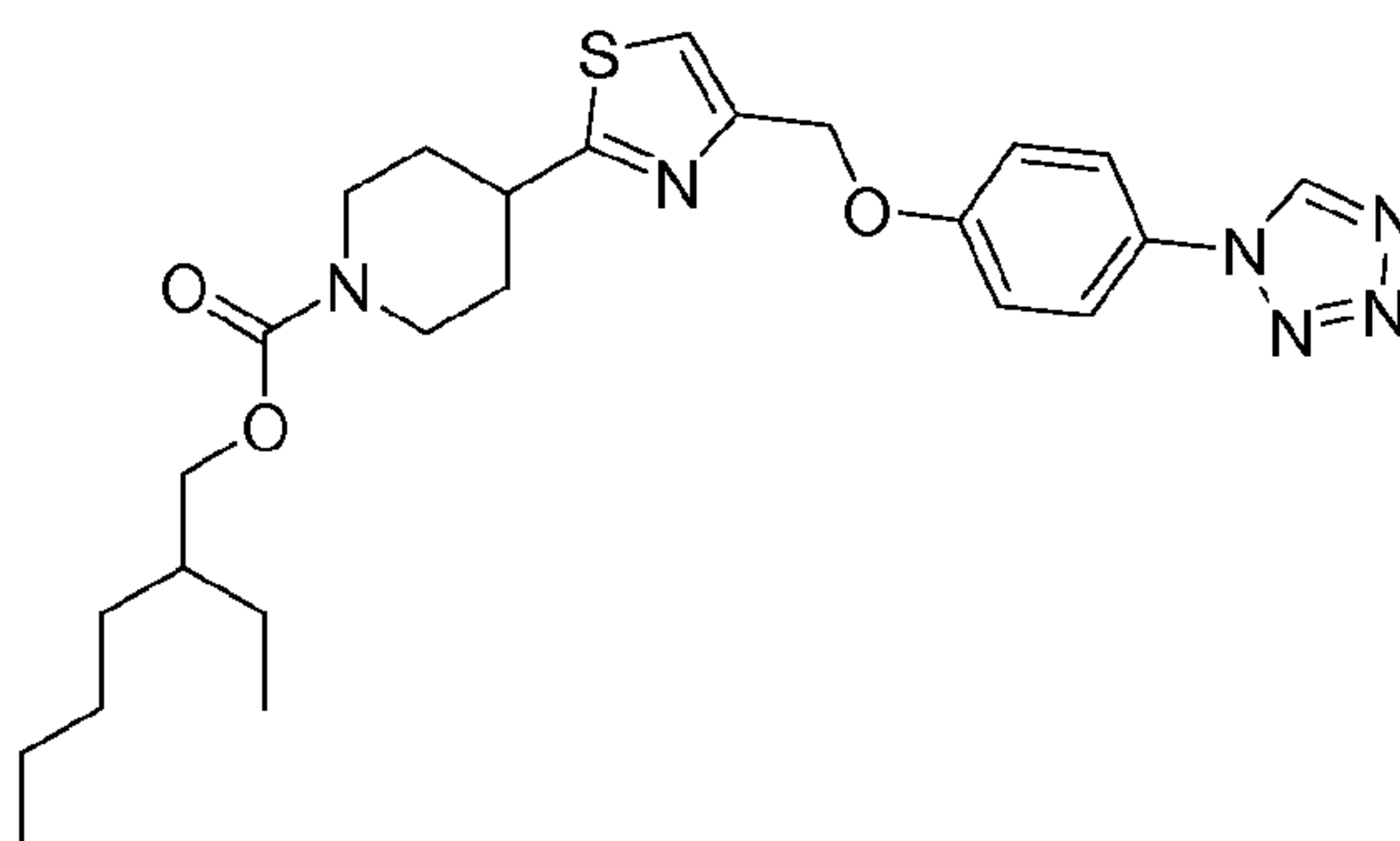


15

^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 9.06 (1H, s), 7.65 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.29 (1H, s), 7.18 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.27 (2H, br), 4.09 (2H, t), 3.21 (1H, m), 2.95 (2H, m), 2.14 (2H, m), 1.78 (2H, m), 1.64 (2H, m), 1.33 (6H, m), 0.89 (3H, m).

Example 36

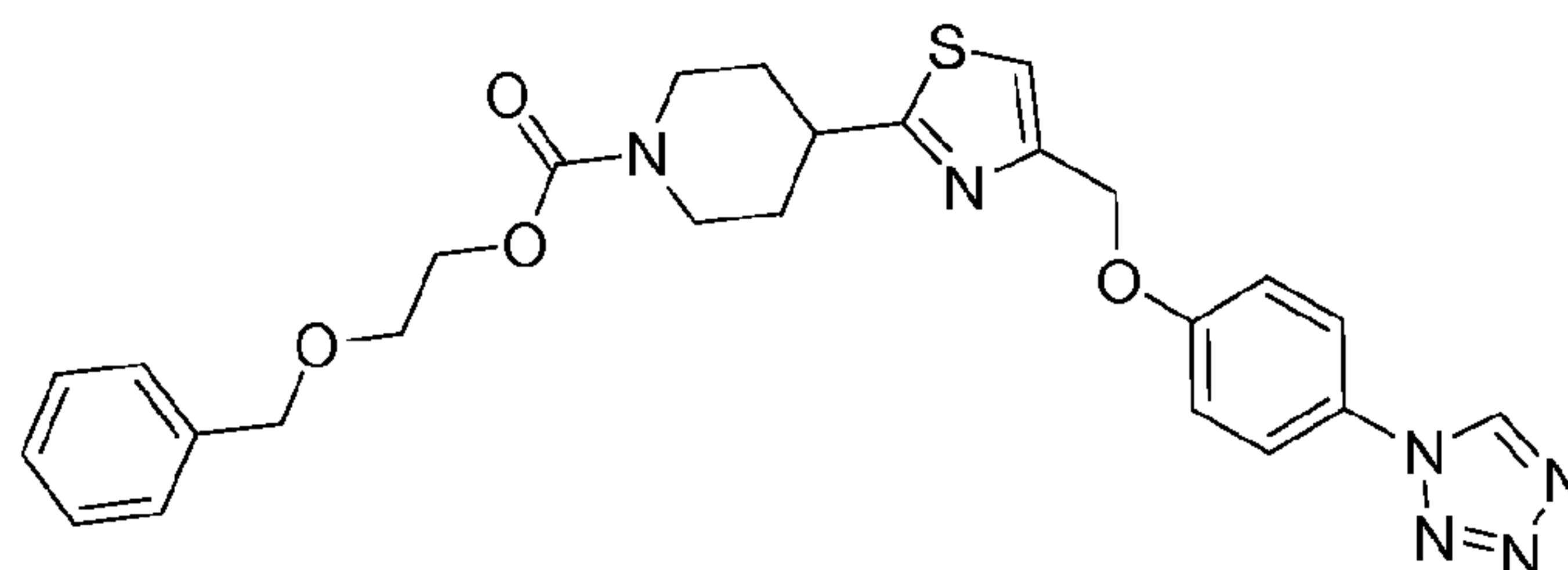
- 5 4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid 2-ethyl-hexyl ester



^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.98 (1H, s), 7.58 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.23 (1H, s), 7.10 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.17 (2H, s), 4.19 (2H, br), 3.95 (2H, m), 3.15 (1H, m), 2.89 (2H, m), 2.07 (2H, m), 1.69 (2H, m), 1.52 (1H, m), 1.35-1.20 (8H, m), 0.90-0.80 (6H, m).

Example 37

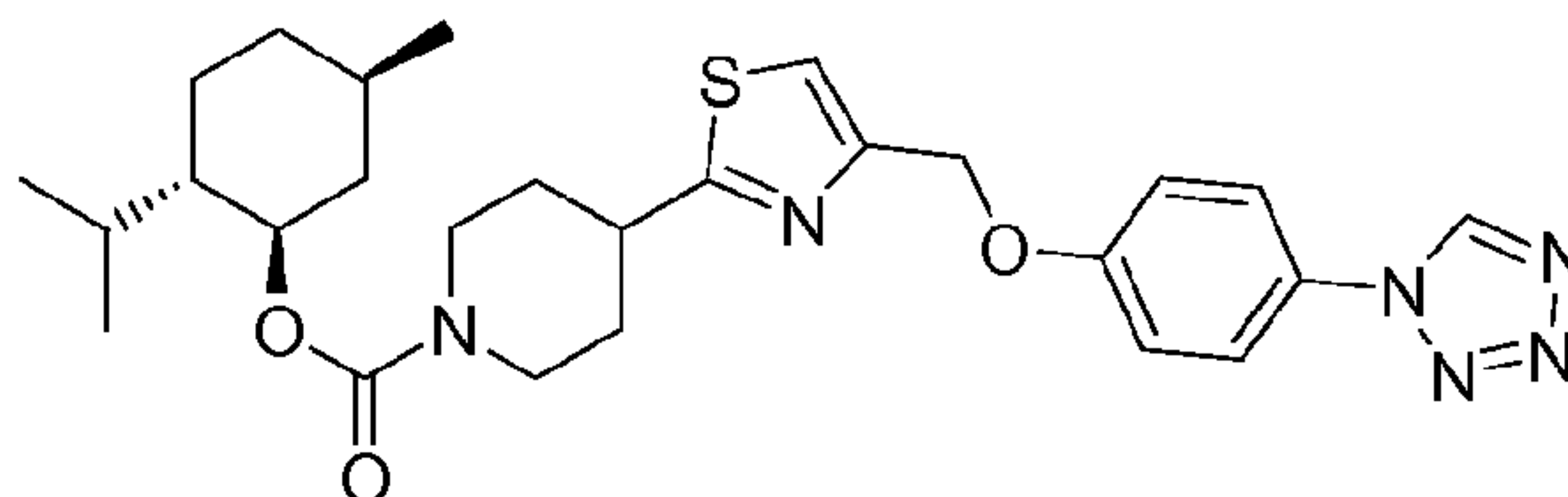
- 4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid 2-benzyloxy-ethyl ester



^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.98 (1H, s), 7.57 (2H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 7.30-7.20 (6H, m), 7.11 (2H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 5.17 (2H, s), 4.52 (2H, s), 4.25-4.20 (4H, m), 3.65 (2H, m), 3.15 (1H, m), 2.91 (2H, m), 2.08 (2H, m), 1.73 (2H, m).

Example 38

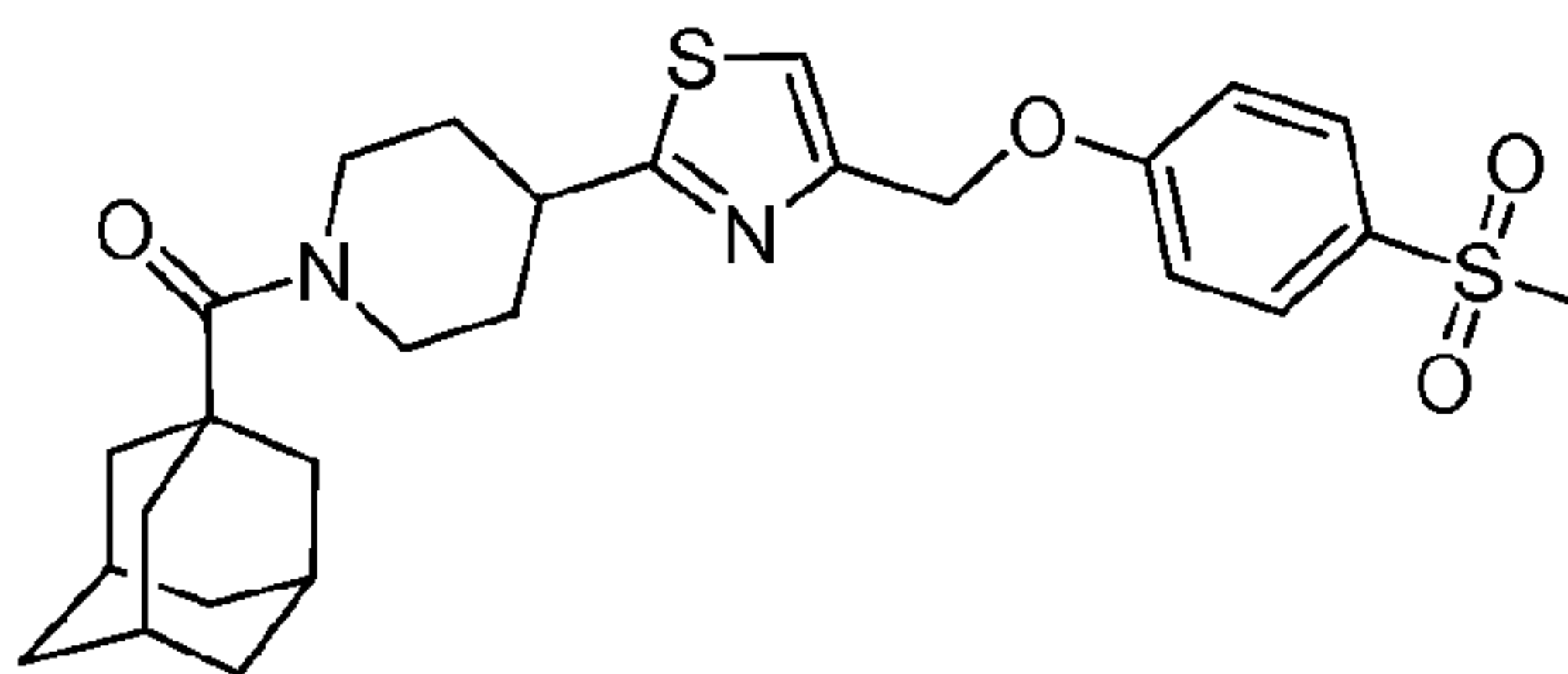
4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid 2-isopropyl-5-methyl-cyclohexyl ester



5 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.97 (1H, s), 7.58 (2H, m), 7.23 (1H, s), 7.11 (2H, m), 5.18 (2H, s), 4.21 (2H, br), 3.13 (1H, m), 2.88 (2H, m), 2.05-0.70 (23H, m).

Example 39

Adamantan-1-yl- $\{4-[4-(4\text{-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl\}$ -methanone

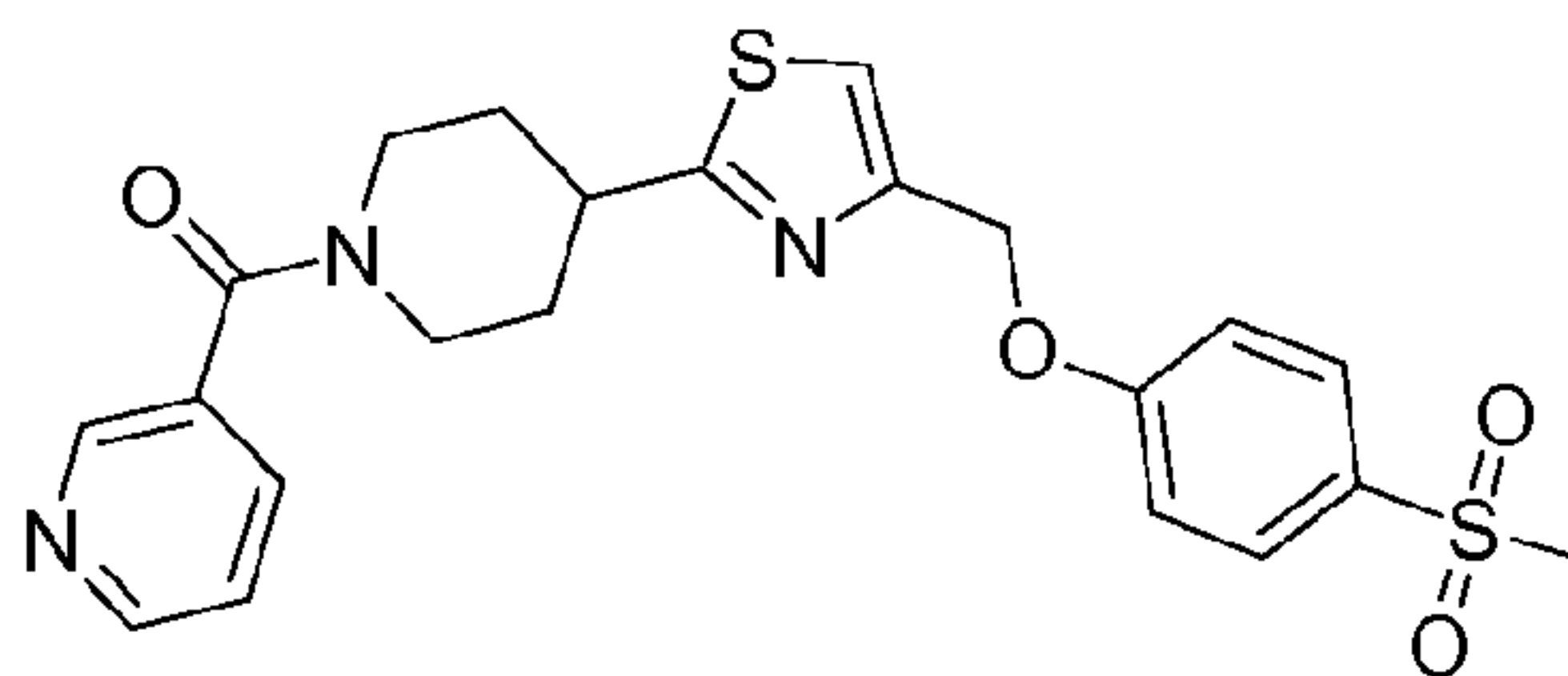


10

^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 7.88 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.24 (1H, s), 7.12 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.23 (2H, s), 4.61 (2H, m), 3.24~3.30 (1H, m), 3.03 (3H, s), 2.93~3.00 (2H, m), 2.16 (2H, m), 2.02~2.04 (9H, m), 1.70~1.80 (8H, m).

Example 40

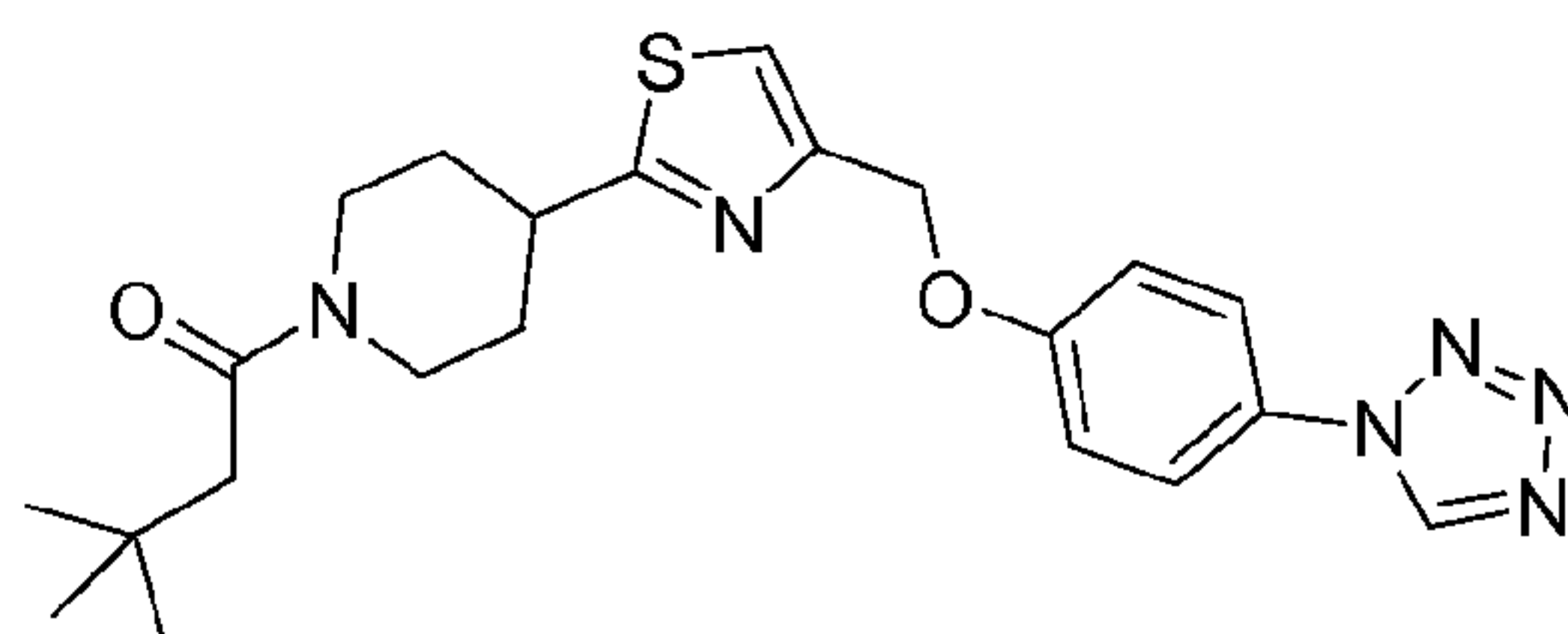
15 $\{4-[4-(4\text{-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl\}$ -pyridin-3-yl-methanone



^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.69 (2H, m), 7.88 (2H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 7.79 (1H, m), 7.38 (1H, m), 7.27 (1H, s), 7.12 (2H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.79 (2H, br), 3.86 (2H, br), 3.31 (1H, m), 3.04 (3H, s), 2.20 (2H, m), 1.84 (2H, m).

Example 41

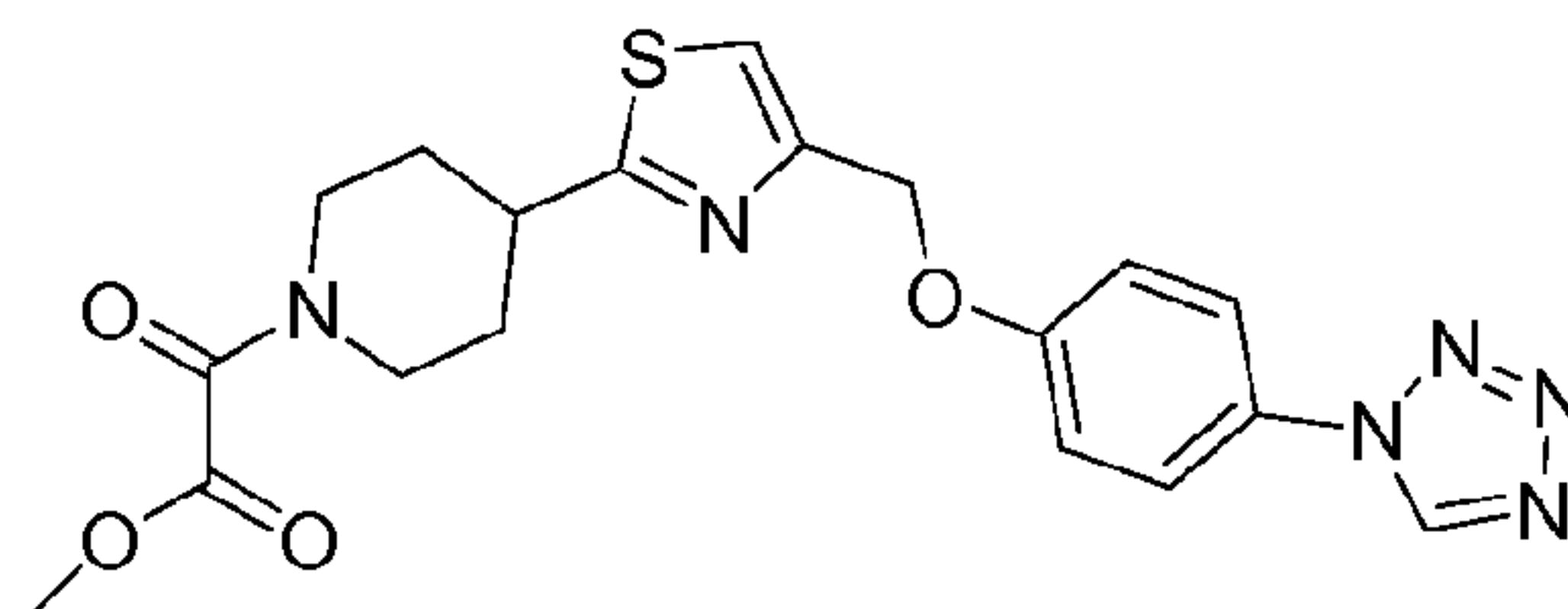
5 3,3-Dimethyl-1-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-butan-1-one



^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ 9.98 (1H, s), 7.81 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.66 (1H, s), 7.29 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.20 (2H, s), 4.52 (1H, m), 4.10 (1H, m), 3.26 (1H, m), 3.19 (1H, m),
10 2.70 (1H, m), 2.25 (2H, m), 2.15 (2H, m), 1.50 (2H, m), 0.96 (9H, s).

Example 42

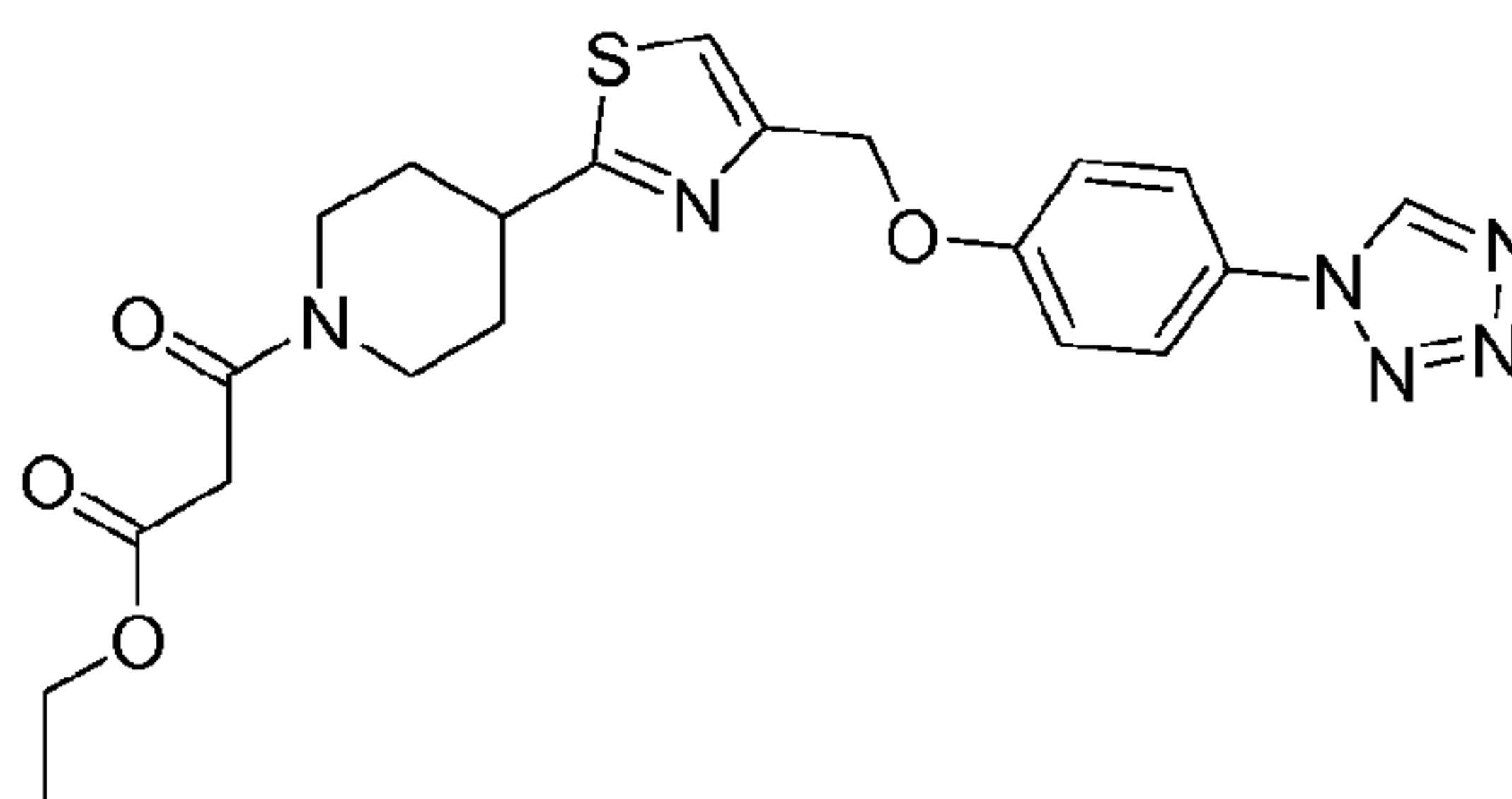
Oxo-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-acetic acid methyl ester



15 ^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ 9.98 (1H, s), 7.81 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.68 (1H, s), 7.29 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.21 (2H, s), 4.32 (1H, m), 3.80 (3H, s), 3.60 (1H, m), 3.32 (1H, m), 2.94 (2H, m), 2.13 (2H, m), 1.57 (2H, m).

Example 43

20 3-Oxo-3-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-propionic acid ethyl ester

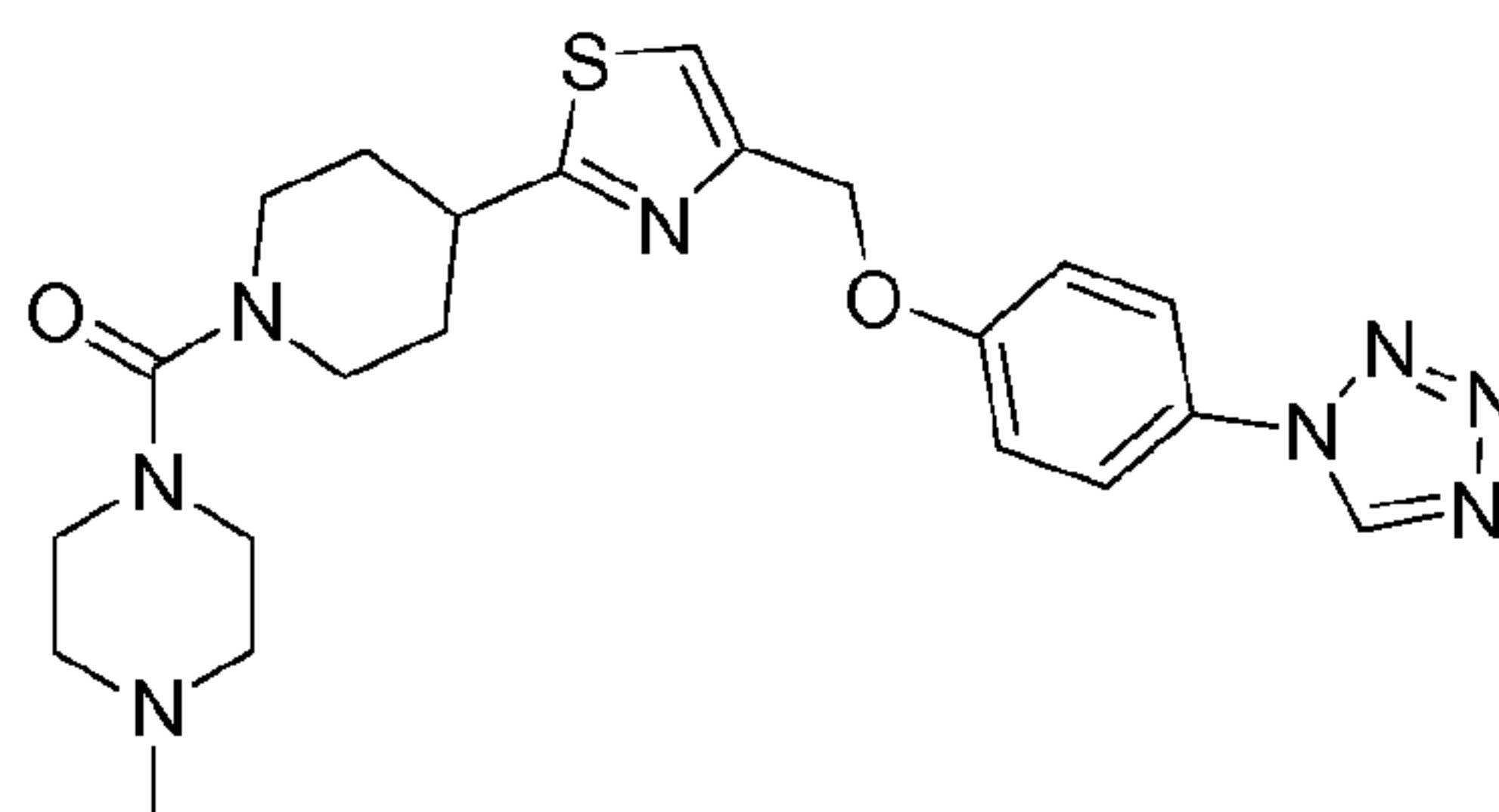


^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6): δ 8.94 (1H, s), 7.61 (2H, m), 7.26 (1H, s), 7.15 (2H, m), 5.20 (2H, s), 4.65 (1H, m), 4.17 (2H, q), 3.87 (1H, m), 3.48 (2H, s), 3.26 (2H, m), 2.81 (1H, m), 2.18 (2H, m), 1.78 (2H, m), 1.27 (3H, t).

5

Example 44

(4-Methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-methanone

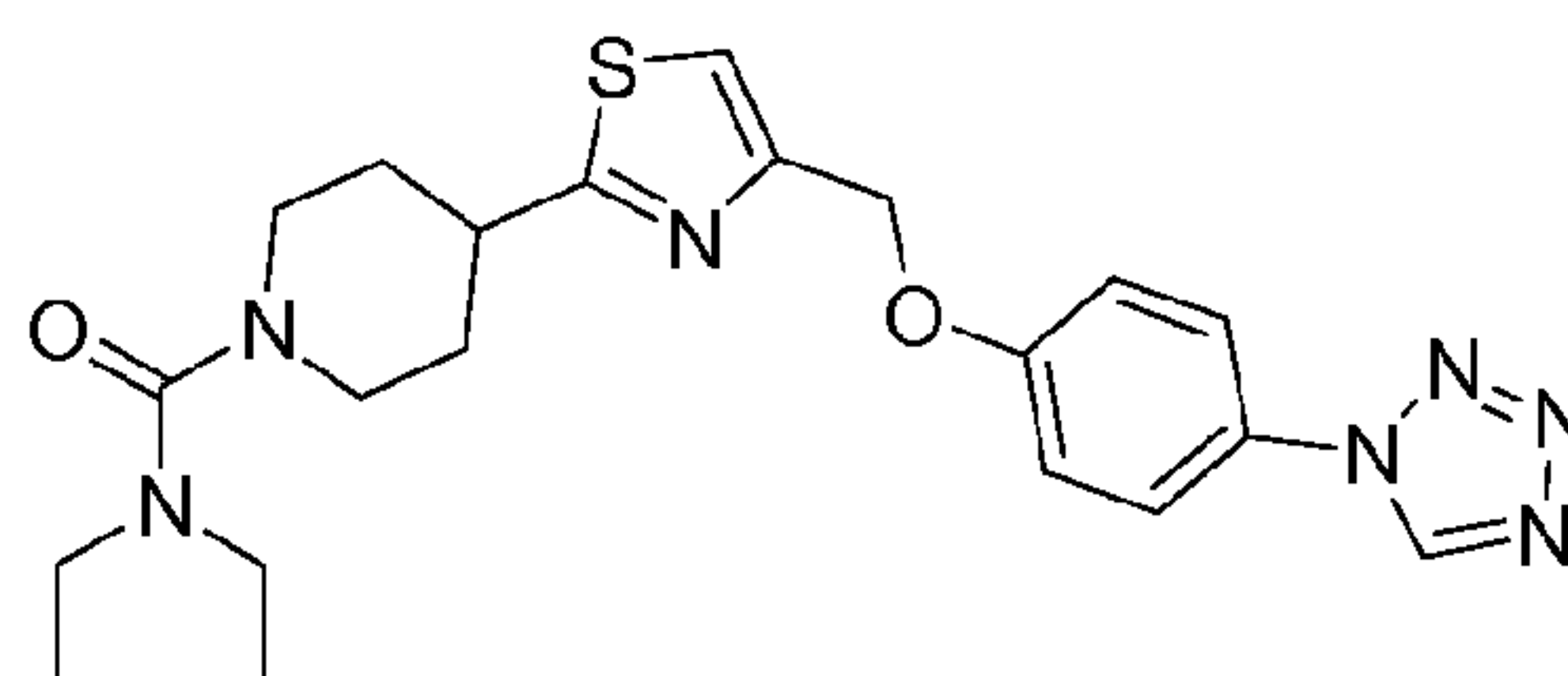


^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6): δ 9.98 (1H, s), 7.81 (2H, d, $J = 8.9$ Hz), 7.64 (1H, s), 7.29 (2H, d), 5.20 (2H, s), 3.29 (2H, m), 3.18 (5H, m), 2.95 (2H, d), 2.61 (3H, s), 2.38 (2H, m), 2.03 (4H, m), 1.65 (2H, m).

10

Example 45

4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid diethylamide

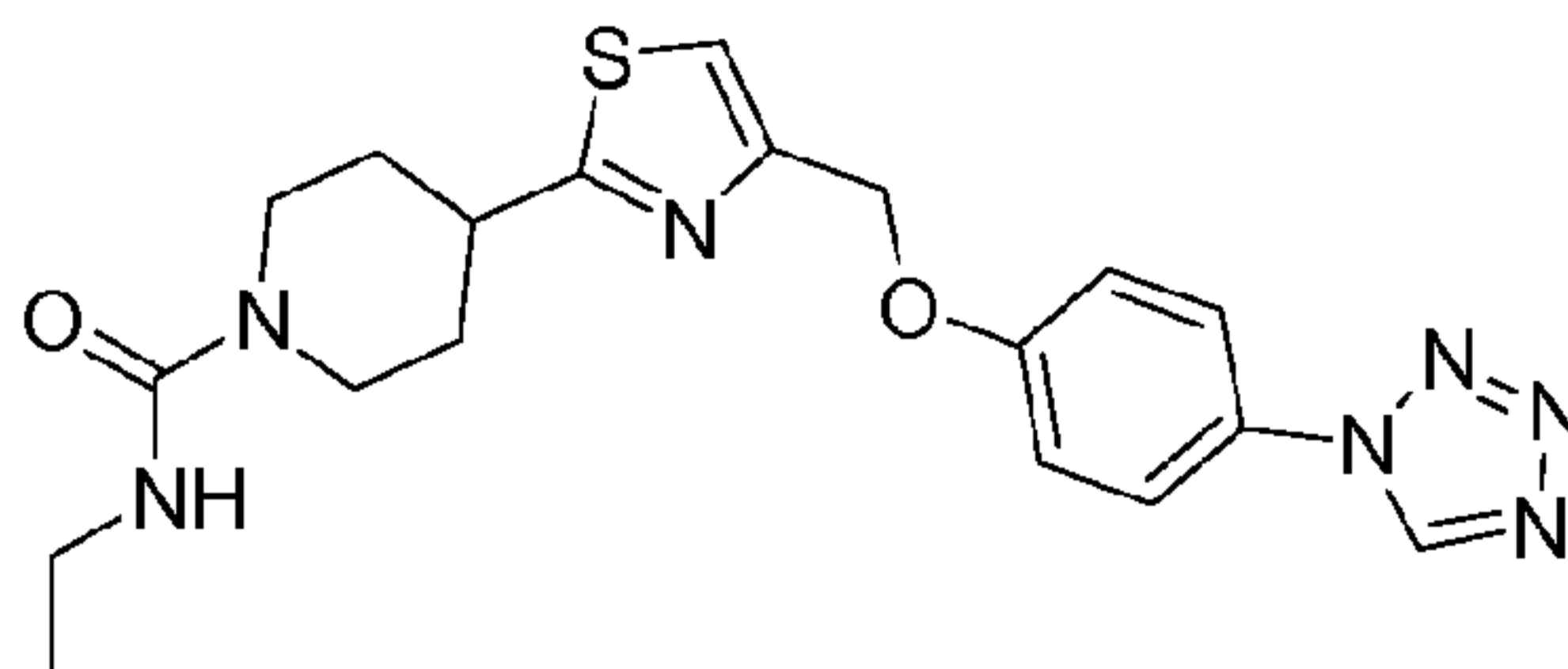


15

^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ 9.98 (1H, s), 7.81 (2H, d, $J = 8.9$ Hz), 7.66 (1H, s), 7.29 (2H, d, $J = 8.9$ Hz), 5.20 (2H, s), 3.55 (2H, m), 3.20 (1H, m), 3.14 (4H, q), 2.81 (2H, m), 2.02 (2H, m), 1.64 (2H, m), 1.02 (6H, t, $J = 6.8$ Hz).

Example 46

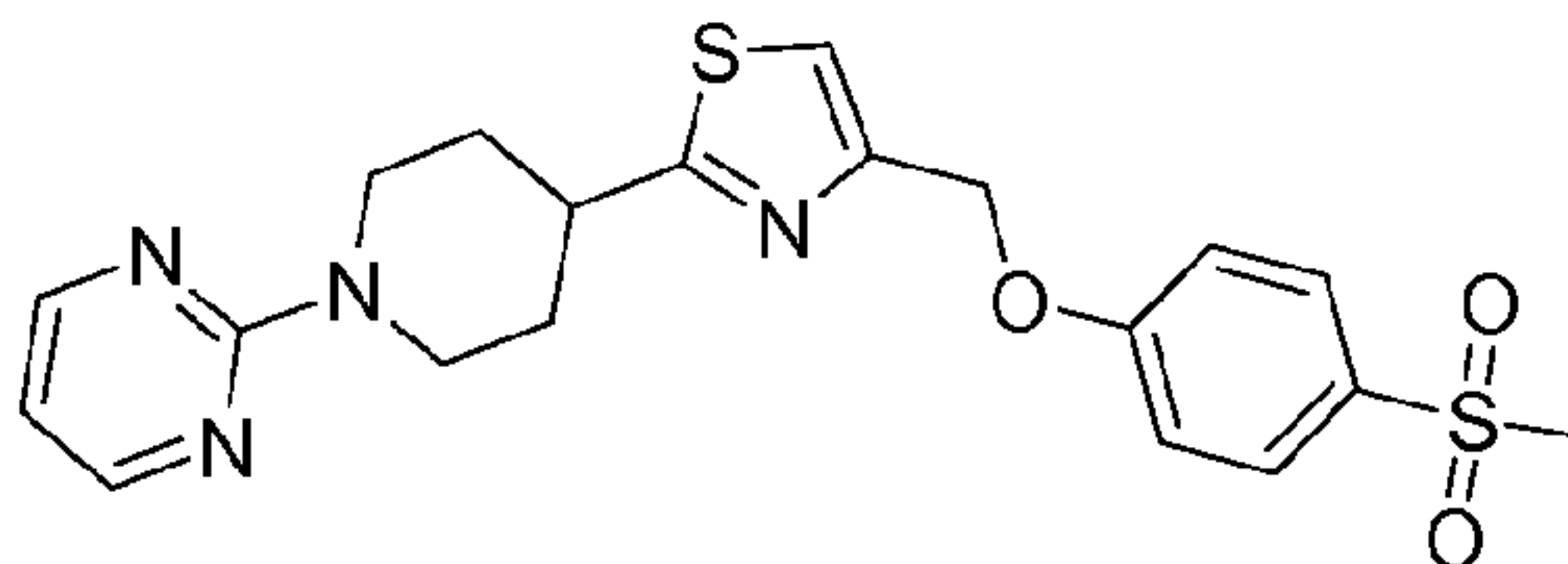
5 4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid ethylamide



^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ 9.98 (1H, s), 7.81 (2H, d, $J = 8.9$ Hz), 7.65 (1H, s), 7.29 (2H, d, $J = 8.9$ Hz), 6.47 (1H, m), 5.20 (2H, s), 4.01 (2H, d), 3.17 (1H, m), 3.04 (2H, m),
10 2.78 (2H, m), 1.97 (2H, m), 1.52 (2H, m), 0.99 (3H, t, $J = 6.8$ Hz).

Example 47

2-{4-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine



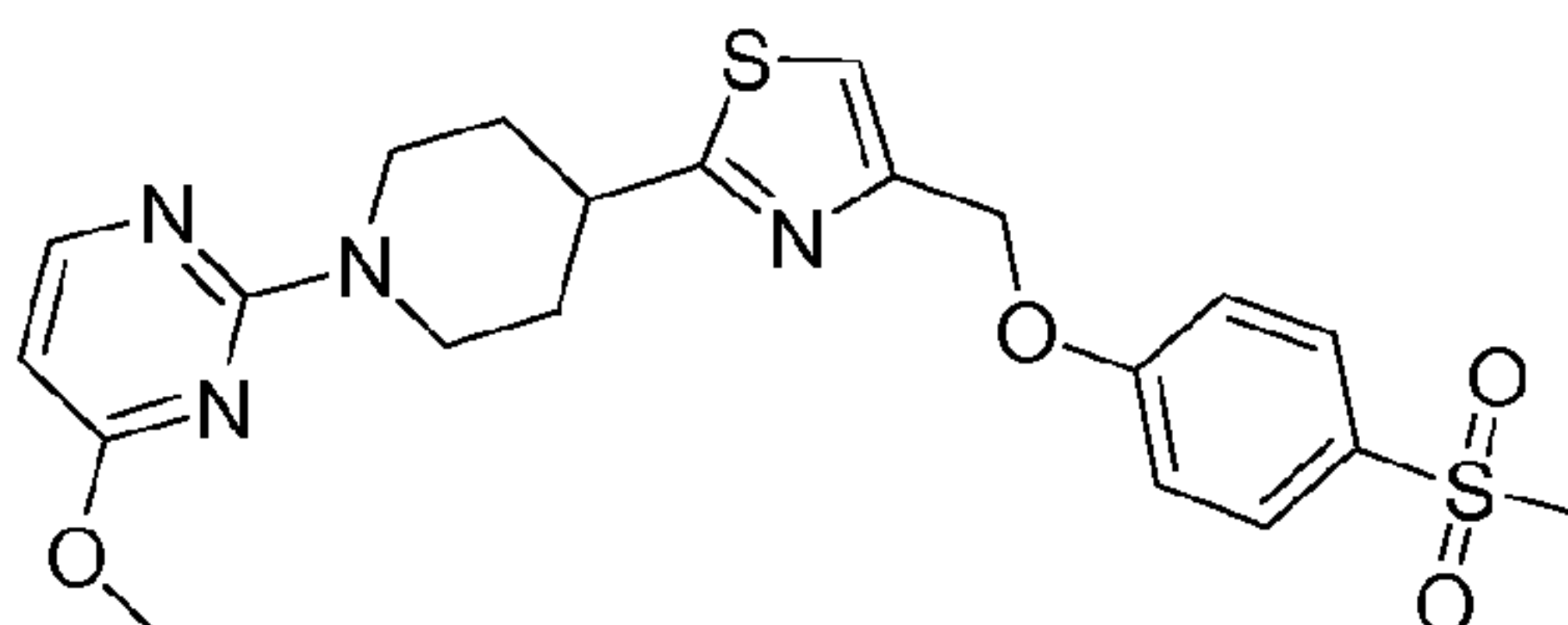
A mixture of 4-[4-(4-methylsulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazole-2-yl]-piperidine
15 hydrochloride (100 mg, 0.24 mmol), 2-chloropyrimidine (30 mg, 1.1 eq.) and diisopropylethylamine (122 mg, 4 eq.) in *i*-PrOH (5 mL) was heated at 90 °C for 1.5 hours. The solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified on silica gel (60% EtOAc in hexanes) to afford the desired product. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.32 (2H, d, $J = 4.8$ Hz), 7.88 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.23 (1H, s), 7.12 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 6.49 (1H, t, $J = 4.8$ Hz), 5.24
20 (2H, s), 4.89 (2H, m), 3.32 (1H, m), 3.06 (2H, m), 3.04 (3H, s), 2.22 (2H, m), 1.81 (2H, m).

The compounds in **Examples 48-77** were synthesized from one of **Intermediates 3-13** or **Intermediates 15-25** with the corresponding substituted 2-chloropyrimidine, 2-iodopyrimidine, 2-chloropyridine, 2-fluoropyridine, 2-methanesulfonyl-pyrimidine, 2-

chloropyrazine, 2-chloropyridazine or other suitable heterocycles in a manner similar to that described in **Example 47**. One skilled in the art of organic synthesis will appreciate that conditions such as solvent (such as DMF, CH₃CN); temperature, base (such as NEt₃, K₂CO₃, NaHCO₃, Na₂CO₃, Cs₂CO₃) and concentration can be selected through routine experimentation to optimize yields. Additionally, alternative coupling methods can be used that are well known in the art of organic synthesis.

Example 48

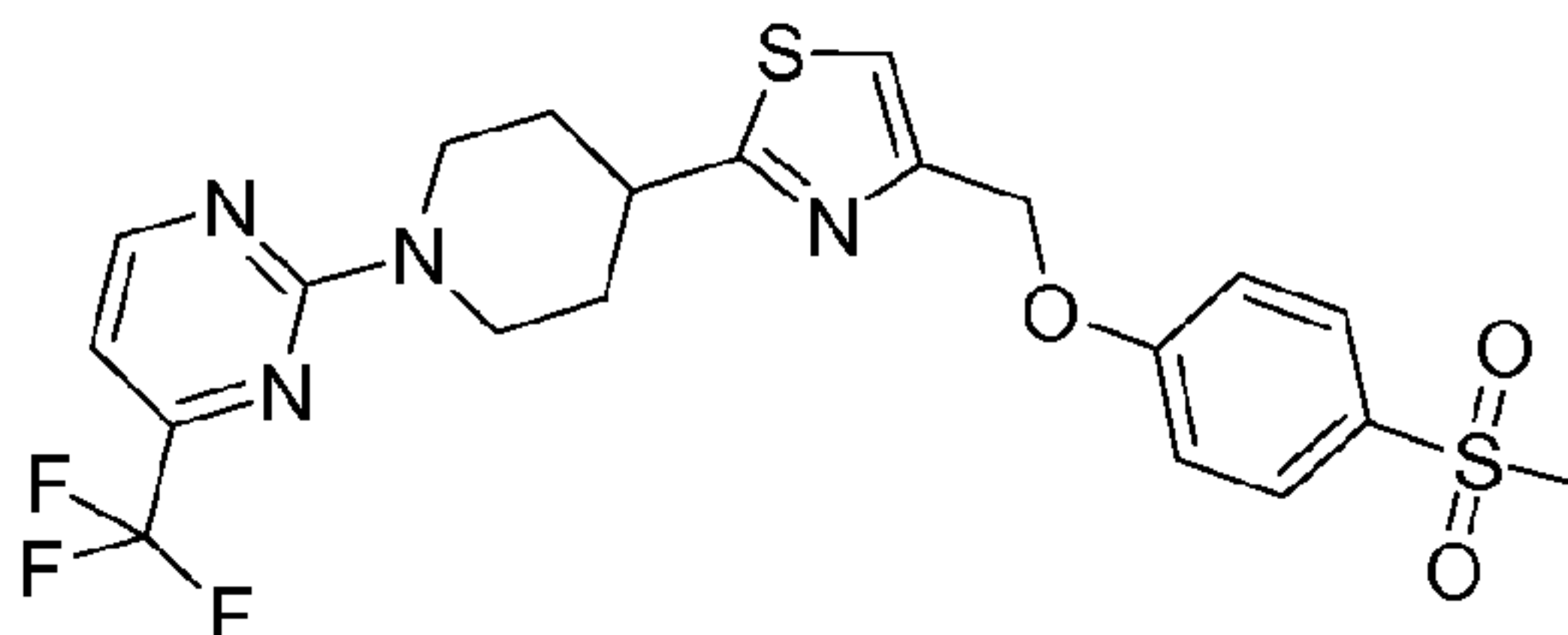
2-{4-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-4-methoxy-pyrimidine



¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.06 (1H, d, *J* = 6.0 Hz), 7.87 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 7.23 (1H, s), 7.12 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 5.98 (1H, d, *J* = 6.0 Hz), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.88 (2H, m), 3.90 (3H, s), 3.31 (1H, m), 3.04 (5H, m), 2.20 (2H, m), 1.81 (2H, m).

Example 49

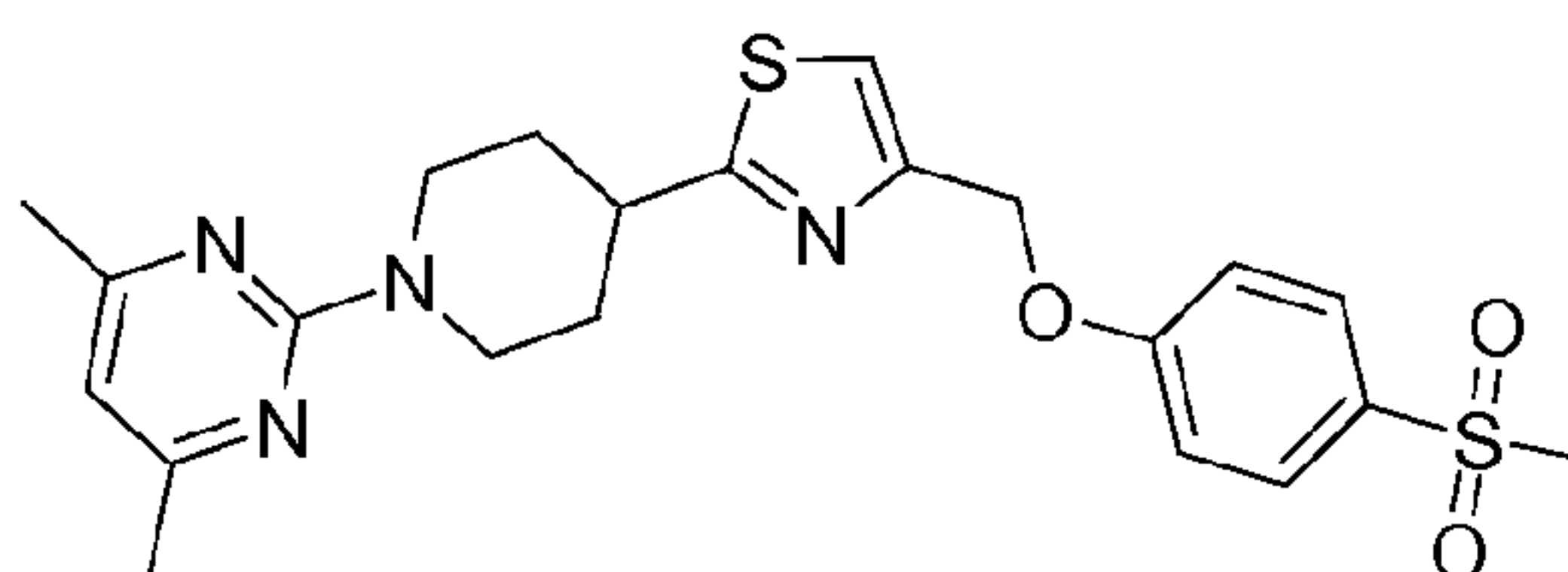
2-{4-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-4-trifluoromethyl-pyrimidine



¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.50 (1H, d, *J* = 4.8 Hz), 7.88 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 7.24 (1H, s), 7.12 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 6.76 (1H, d, *J* = 4.8 Hz), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.92 (2H, m), 3.34 (1H, m), 3.11 (2H, m), 3.04 (3H, s), 2.24 (2H, m), 1.84 (2H, m).

Example 50

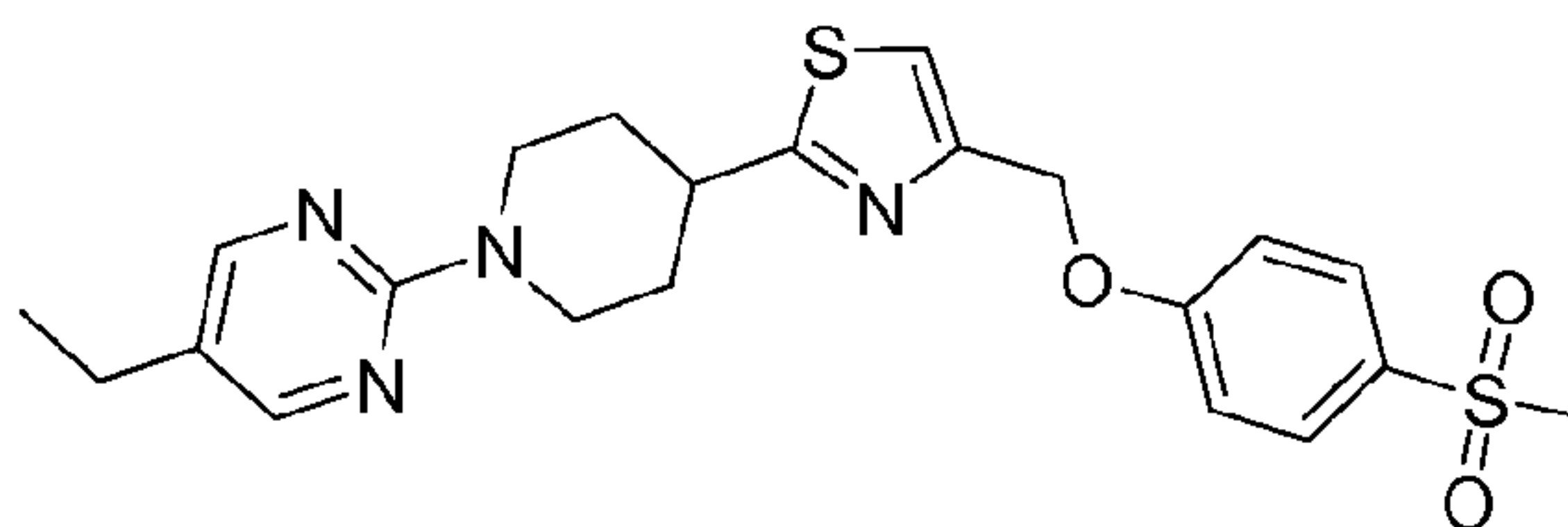
2-{4-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-4,6-dimethyl-pyrimidine



5 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 7.88 (2H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 7.22 (1H, s), 7.12 (2H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 6.27 (1H, s), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.96 (2H, m), 3.28 (1H, m), 3.04 (3H, s), 2.99 (2H, m), 2.29 (6H, s), 2.19 (2H, m), 1.80 (2H, m).

Example 51

10 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine

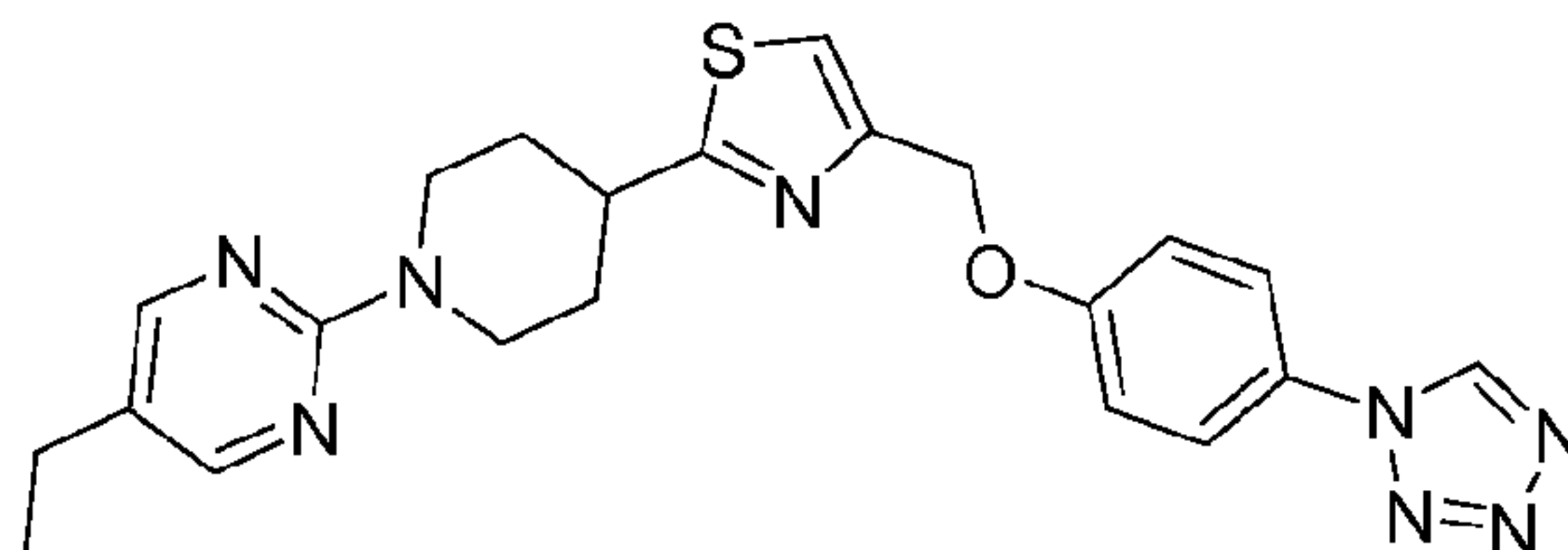


^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.19 (2H, s), 7.87 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.22 (1H, s), 7.12 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.84 (2H, m), 3.30 (1H, m), 3.04 (2H, m), 3.03 (3H, s), 2.47 (2H, q, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 2.22 (2H, m), 1.81 (2H, m), 1.20 (3H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz).

15

Example 52

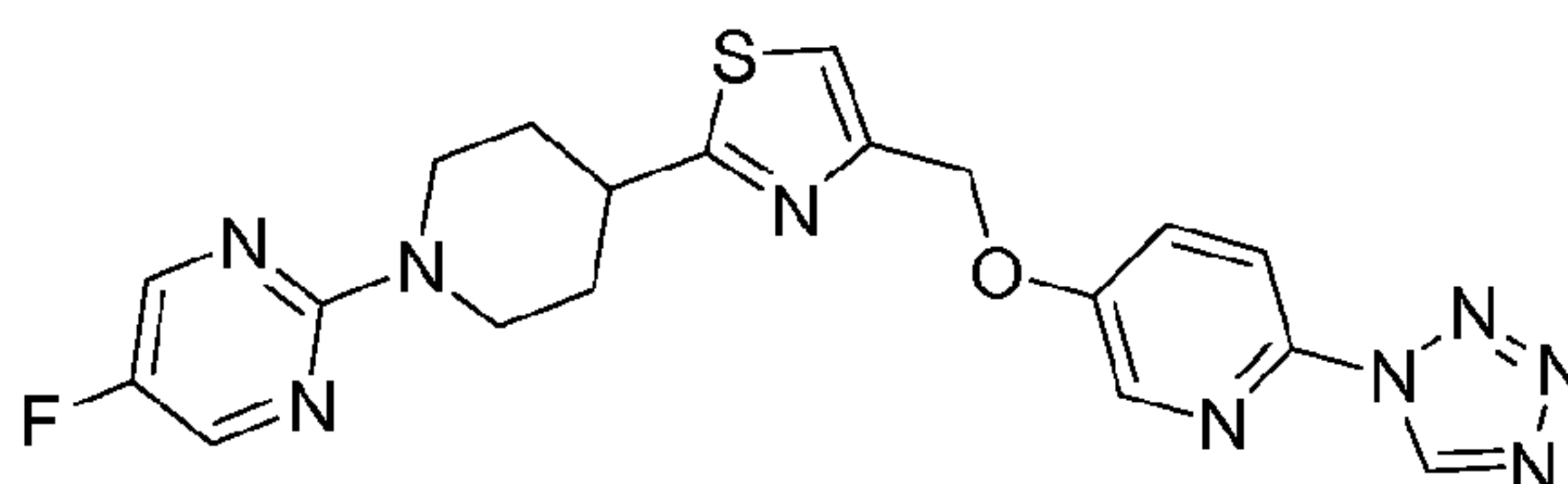
5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine



^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6): δ 9.98 (1H, s), 8.24 (2H, s), 7.80 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.66 (1H, s), 7.28 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.20 (2H, s), 4.67 (2H, m), 3.32 (1H, m), 3.01 (2H, m), 2.43 (2H, q, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 2.07 (2H, m), 1.59 (2H, m), 1.11 (3H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz).

Example 53

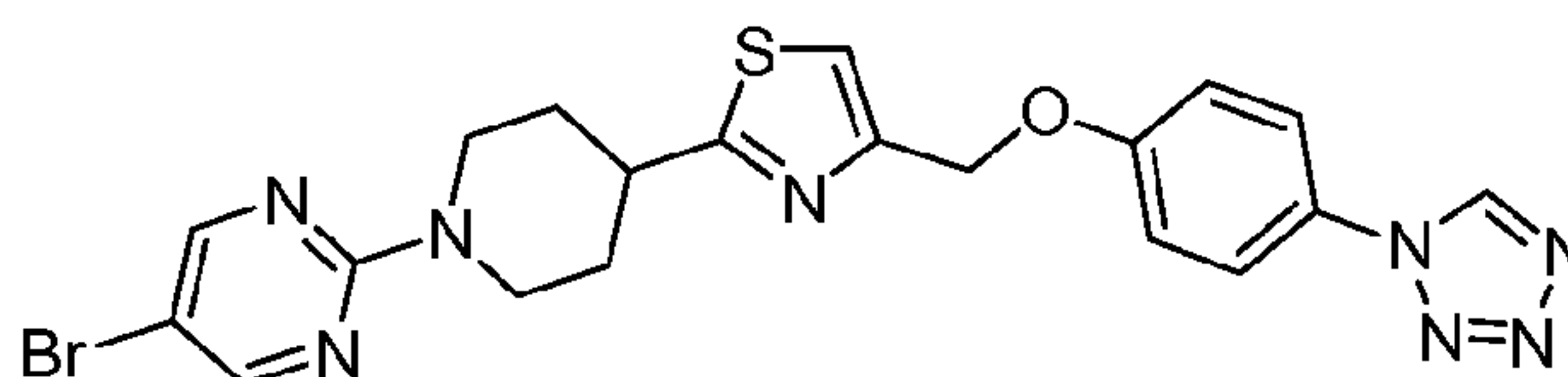
- 5 5-Fluoro-2-{4-[4-(6-tetrazol-1-yl-pyridin-3-yloxymethyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine



- ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6): δ 10.07 (1H, s), 8.43 (2H, s), 8.41 (1H, d, $J = 3.2$ Hz), 7.98 (1H, d, $J = 9.2$ Hz), 7.86 (1H, dd, $J = 9.2, 3.2$ Hz), 7.71 (1H, s), 5.30 (2H, s), 4.58 (2H, m), 3.31 (1H, m), 3.01 (2H, m), 2.10 (2H, m), 1.59 (2H, m).
- 10

Example 54

- 5-Bromo-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine

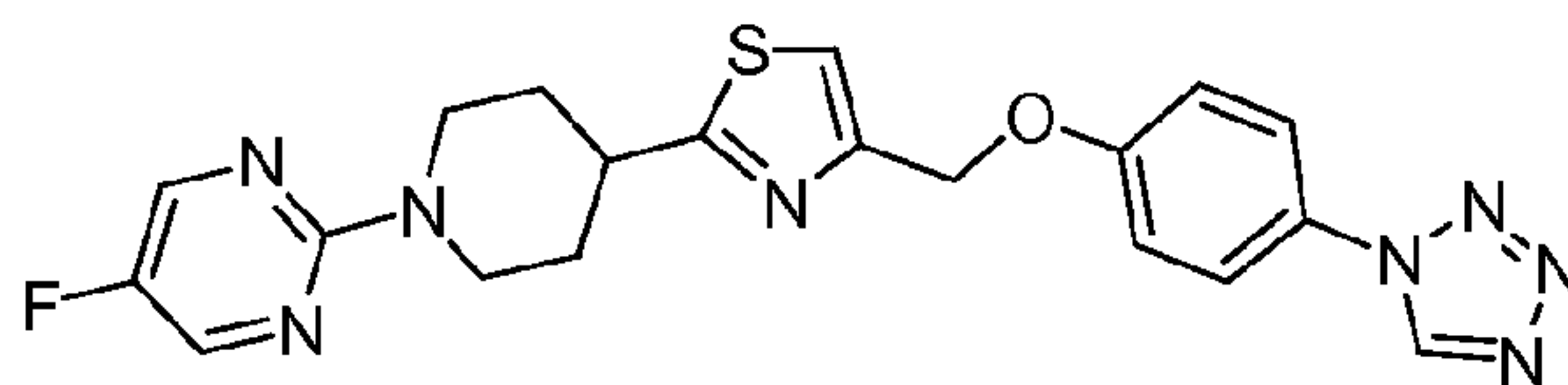


15

- ^1H NMR (CDCl $_3$): δ 8.90 (1H, s), 8.29 (2H, s), 7.60 (2H, d, $J = 9.0$ Hz), 7.25 (1H, s), 7.16 (2H, d, $J = 9.0$ Hz), 5.23 (2H, s), 4.81 (2H, m), 3.31 (1H, m), 3.06 (2H, m), 2.21 (2H, m), 1.79 (2H, m).

Example 55

- 20 5-Fluoro-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine

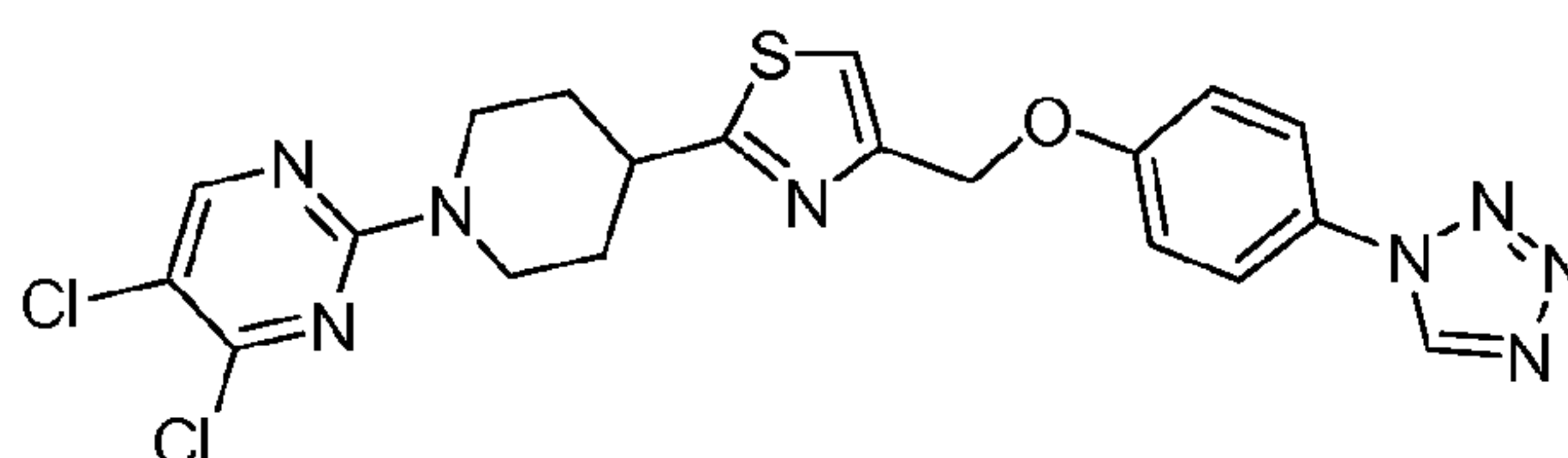


^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.91 (1H, s), 8.20 (2H, s), 7.60 (2H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz), 7.25 (1H, s), 7.16 (2H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz), 5.23 (2H, s), 4.78 (2H, m), 3.31 (1H, m), 3.06 (2H, m), 2.21 (2H, m), 1.83 (2H, m).

5

Example 56

4,5-Dichloro-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine

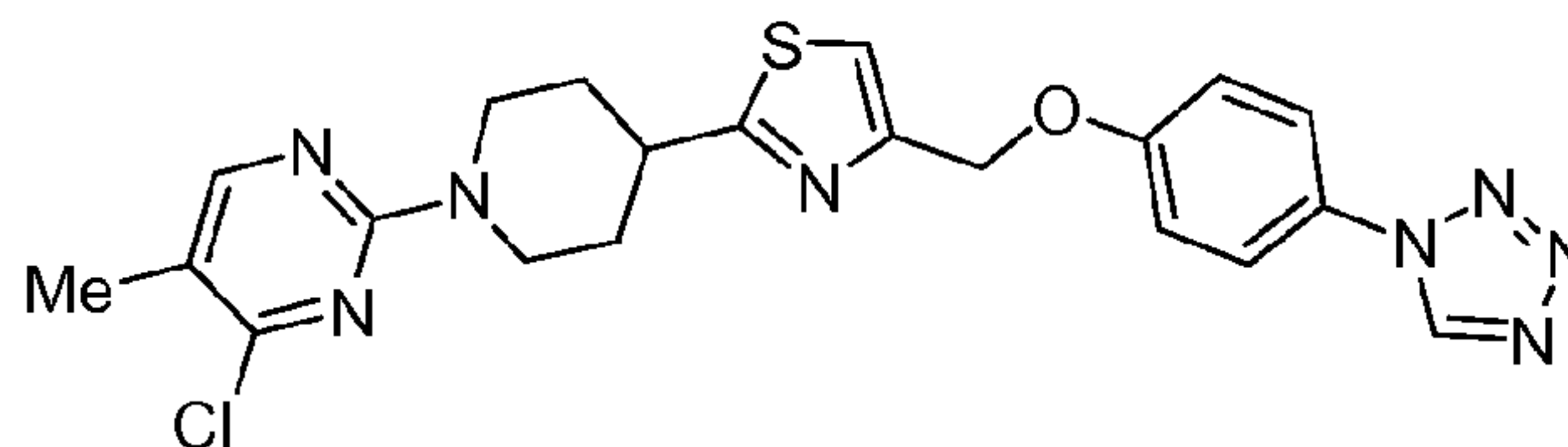


^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.91 (1H, s), 8.10 (1H, s), 7.61 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.27 (1H, s), 7.16 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.23 (2H, s), 4.62 (2H, m), 3.34 (1H, m), 3.18 (2H, m), 2.25 (2H, m), 1.98 (2H, m).

10

Example 57

4-Chloro-5-methyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine



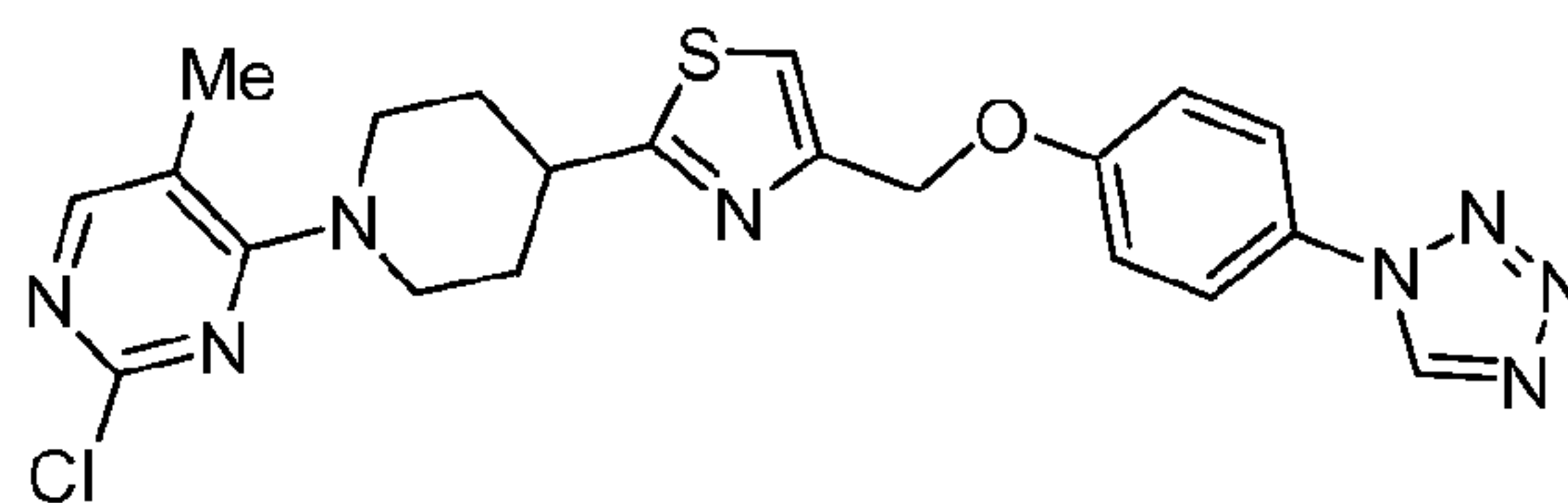
15

^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.90 (1H, s), 8.08 (1H, s), 7.60 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.24 (1H, s), 7.17 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.23 (2H, s), 4.80 (2H, m), 3.30 (1H, m), 3.04 (2H, m), 2.19 (2H, m), 2.16 (3H, s), 1.81 (2H, m).

Example 58

2-Chloro-5-methyl-4-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine

20

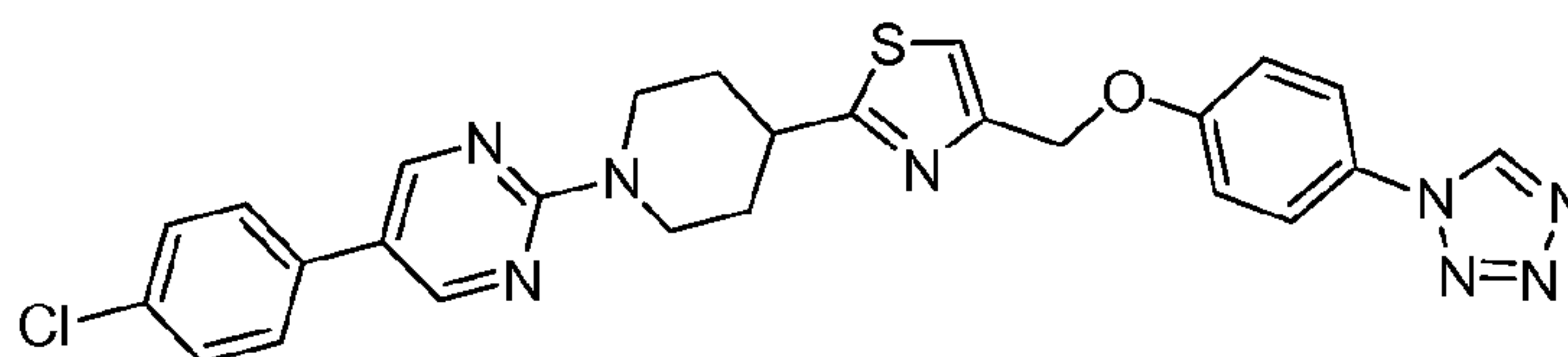


^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.92 (1H, s), 7.96 (1H, s), 7.60 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.27 (1H, s), 7.16 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.23 (2H, s), 4.17 (2H, m), 3.31 (1H, m), 3.10 (2H, m), 2.26 (2H, m), 2.21 (3H, s), 1.95 (2H, m).

5

Example 59

5-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl}-piperidin-1-yl-pyrimidine

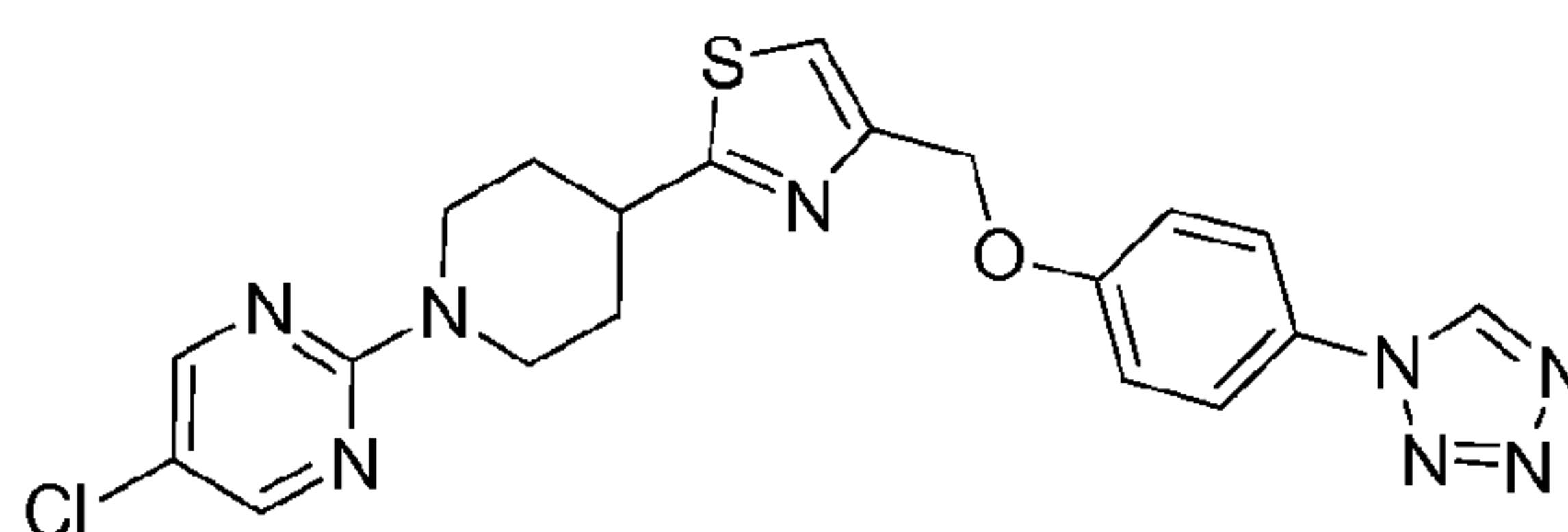


^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ 9.97 (1H, s), 8.71 (2H, s), 7.80 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.67 (2H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 7.66 (1H, s), 7.48 (2H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 7.28 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.21 (2H, s), 4.76 (2H, m), 3.37 (1H, m), 3.13 (2H, m), 2.12 (2H, m), 1.66 (2H, m).

10

Example 60

5-Chloro-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl}-piperidin-1-yl-pyrimidine

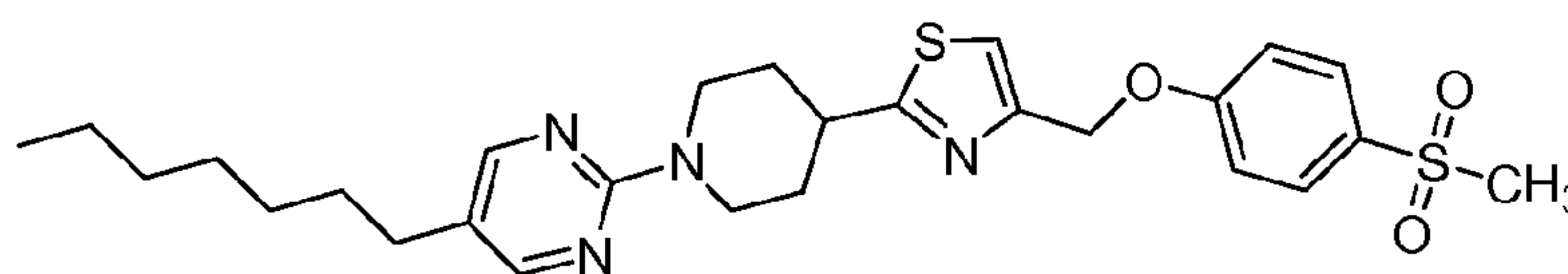


15

^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.91 (1H, s), 8.23 (2H, s), 7.61 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.26 (1H, s), 7.17 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.82 (2H, m), 3.32 (1H, m), 3.07 (2H, m), 2.22 (2H, m), 1.81 (2H, m).

Example 61

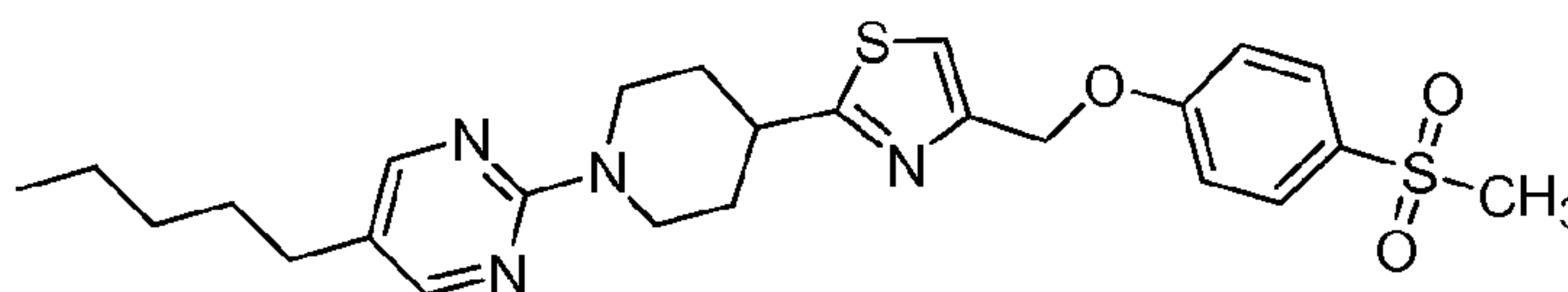
5-Heptyl-2-{4-[4-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine



¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.16 (2H, s), 7.87 (2H, d, *J* = 9.0 Hz), 7.22 (1H, s), 7.12 (2H, d, *J* = 9.0 Hz), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.83 (2H, m), 3.29 (1H, m), 3.04 (2H, m), 3.03 (3H, s), 2.42 (2H, t, *J* = 7.4 Hz), 2.21 (2H, m), 1.80 (2H, m), 1.52 (2H, m), 1.28 (8H, m), 0.89 (3H, t).

Example 62

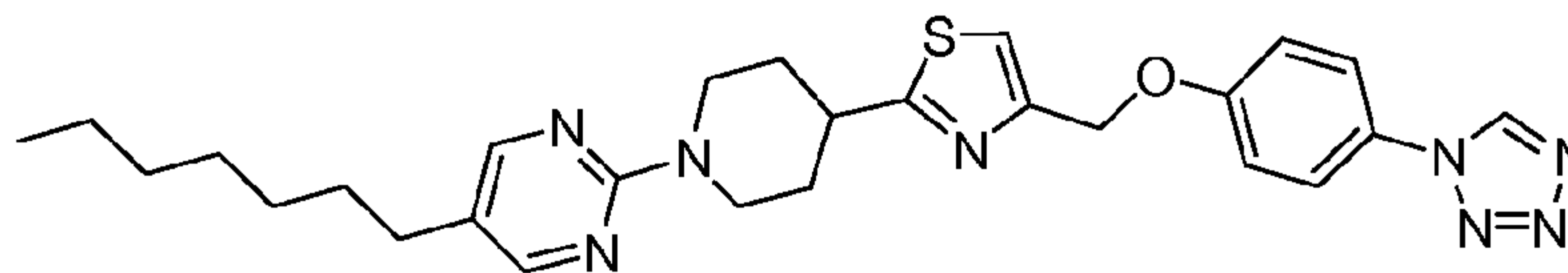
2-{4-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-5-pentyl-pyrimidine



¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.16 (2H, s), 7.87 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 7.22 (1H, s), 7.12 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 5.23 (2H, s), 4.83 (2H, m), 3.29 (1H, m), 3.04 (2H, m), 3.03 (3H, s), 2.42 (2H, t, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 2.21 (2H, m), 1.81 (2H, m), 1.56 (2H, m), 1.32 (4H, m), 0.90 (3H, t).

Example 63

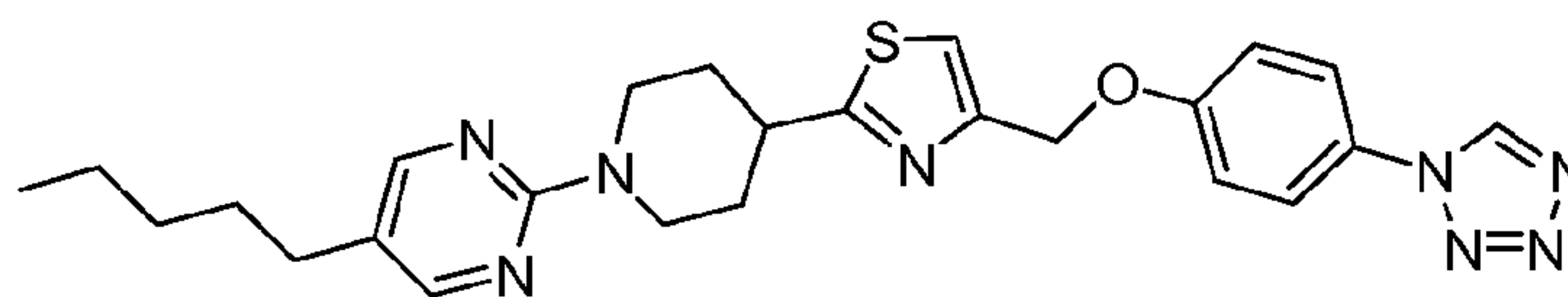
5-Heptyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine



¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.90 (1H, s), 8.16 (2H, s), 7.60 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 7.24 (1H, s), 7.17 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 5.23 (2H, s), 4.82 (2H, m), 3.29 (1H, m), 3.04 (2H, m), 2.42 (2H, t), 2.20 (2H, m), 1.80 (2H, m), 1.53 (2H, m), 1.28 (8H, m), 0.87 (3H, t).

Example 64

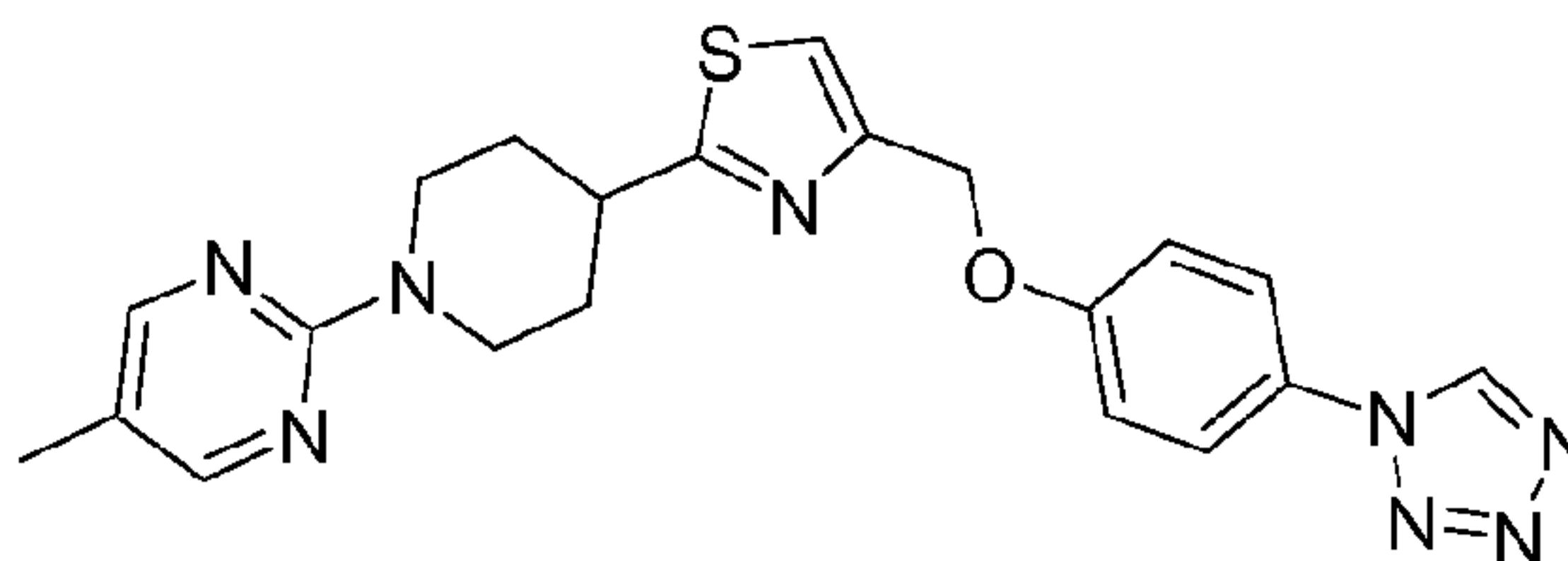
5-Pentyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine



5 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.90 (1H, s), 8.16 (2H, s), 7.60 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.24 (1H, s), 7.17 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.23 (2H, s), 4.83 (2H, m), 3.30 (1H, m), 3.04 (2H, m), 2.42 (2H, t), 2.20 (2H, m), 1.80 (2H, m), 1.54 (2H, m), 1.30 (4H, m), 0.89 (3H, t).

Example 65

5-Methyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine

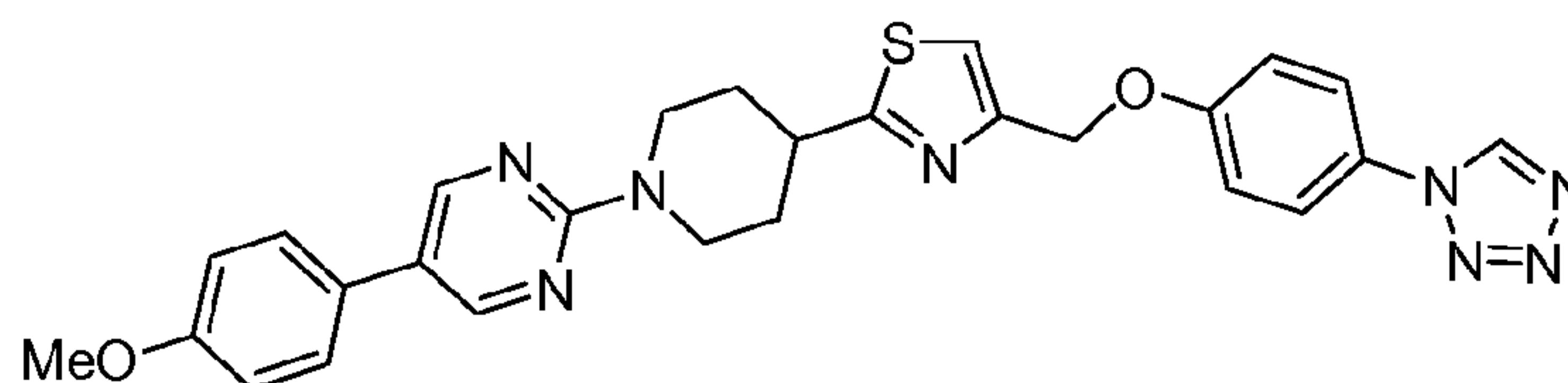


^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.94 (1H, s), 8.17 (2H, s), 7.62 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.25 (1H, s), 7.17 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.82 (2H, d), 3.30 (1H, m), 3.04 (2H, m), 2.22 (2H, m), 2.13 (3H, s), 1.81 (2H, m).

15

Example 66

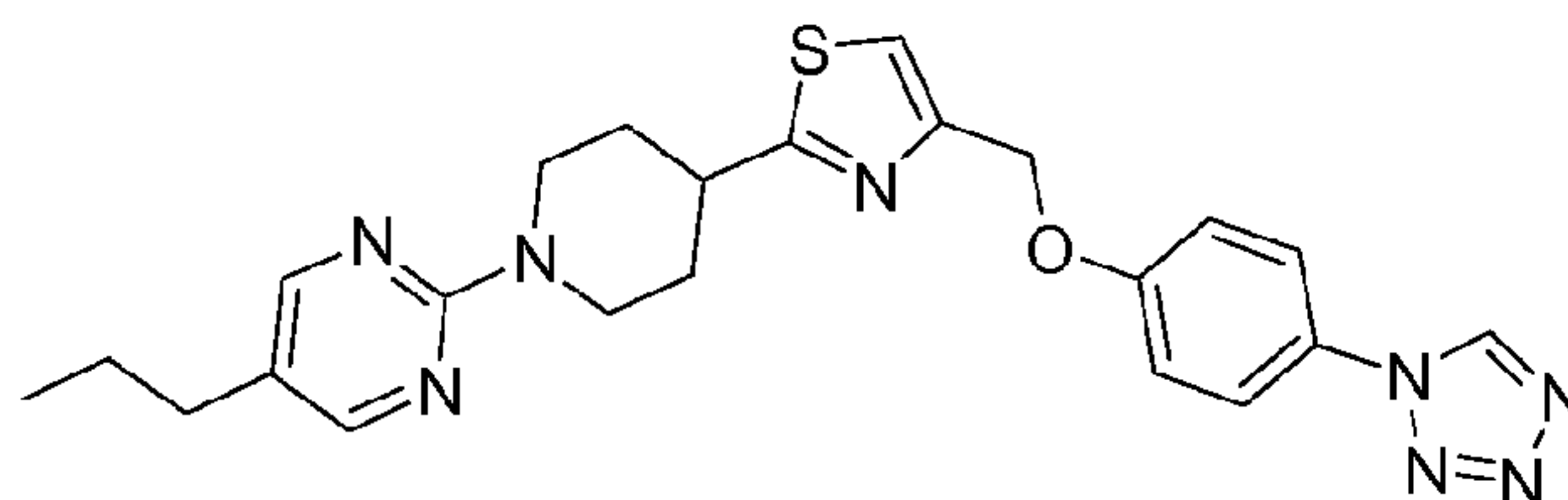
5-(4-Methoxy-phenyl)-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine



^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.90 (1H, s), 8.52 (s, 2H), 7.61 (2H, d, $J = 9.0$ Hz), 7.41 (2H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz), 7.25 (1H, s), 7.17 (2H, d, $J = 9.0$ Hz), 6.99 (2H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.92 (2H, m), 3.85 (3H, s), 3.34 (1H, m), 3.12 (2H, m), 2.25 (2H, m), 1.85 (2H, m).

Example 67

5 5-Propyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine

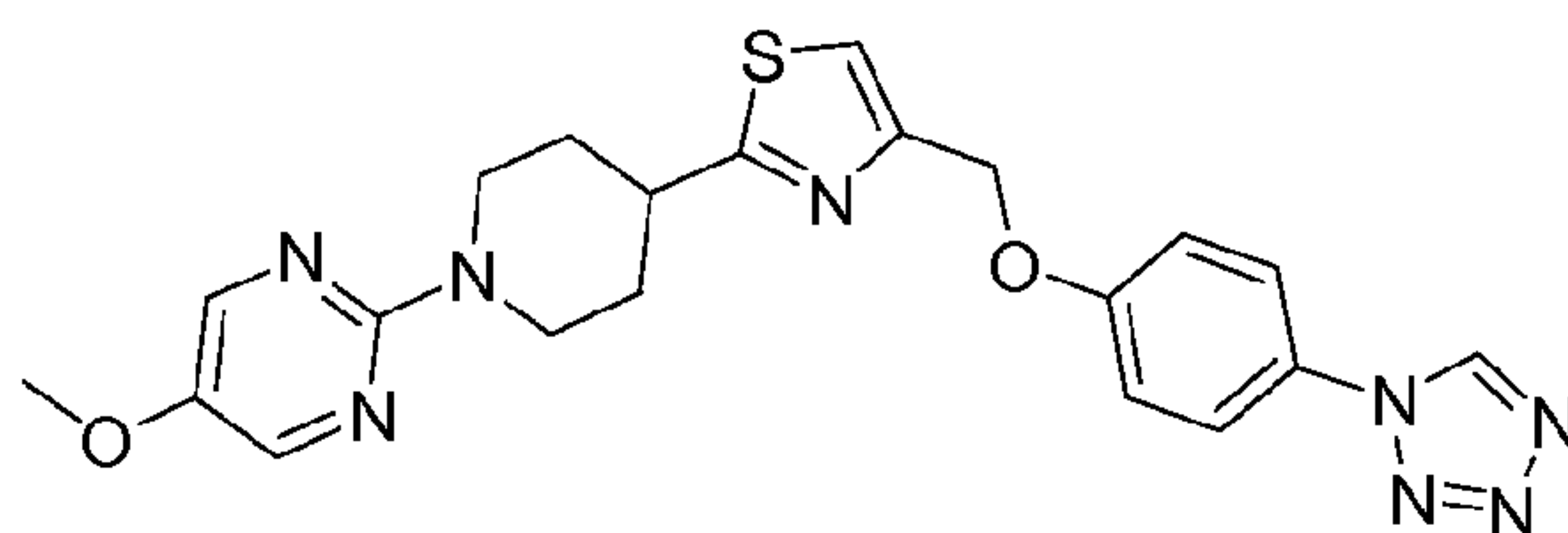


^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.9 (1H, s), 8.17 (2H, s), 7.61 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.24 (1H, s), 7.17 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.83 (2H, m), 3.31 (1H, m), 3.04 (2H, m), 2.4 (2H, t, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 2.22 (2H, m), 1.81 (2H, m), 1.58 (2H, m), 0.94 (3H, t, $J = 7.6$ Hz).

10

Example 68

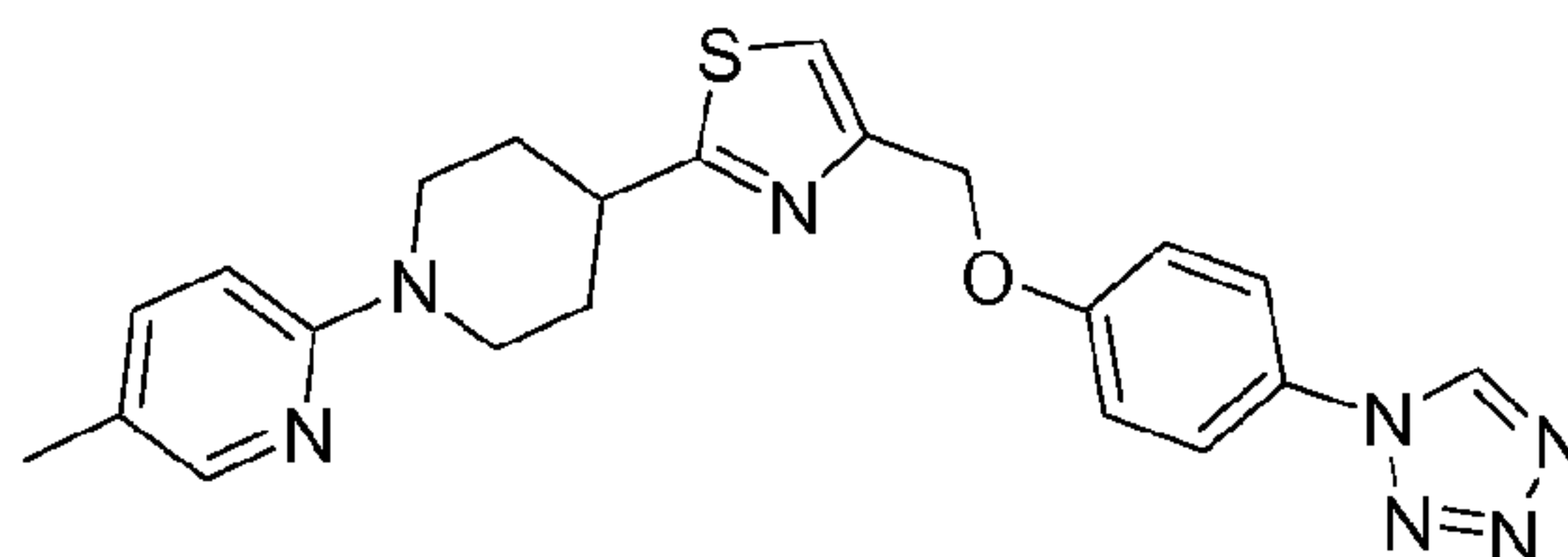
5-Methoxy-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine



15 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.93 (1H, s), 8.11 (2H, s), 7.61 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.25 (1H, s), 7.17 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.74 (2H, m), 3.81 (3H, s), 3.31 (1H, m), 3.03 (2H, m), 2.22 (2H, m), 1.82 (2H, m).

Example 69

5'-Methyl-4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2H-[1,2']bipyridinyl

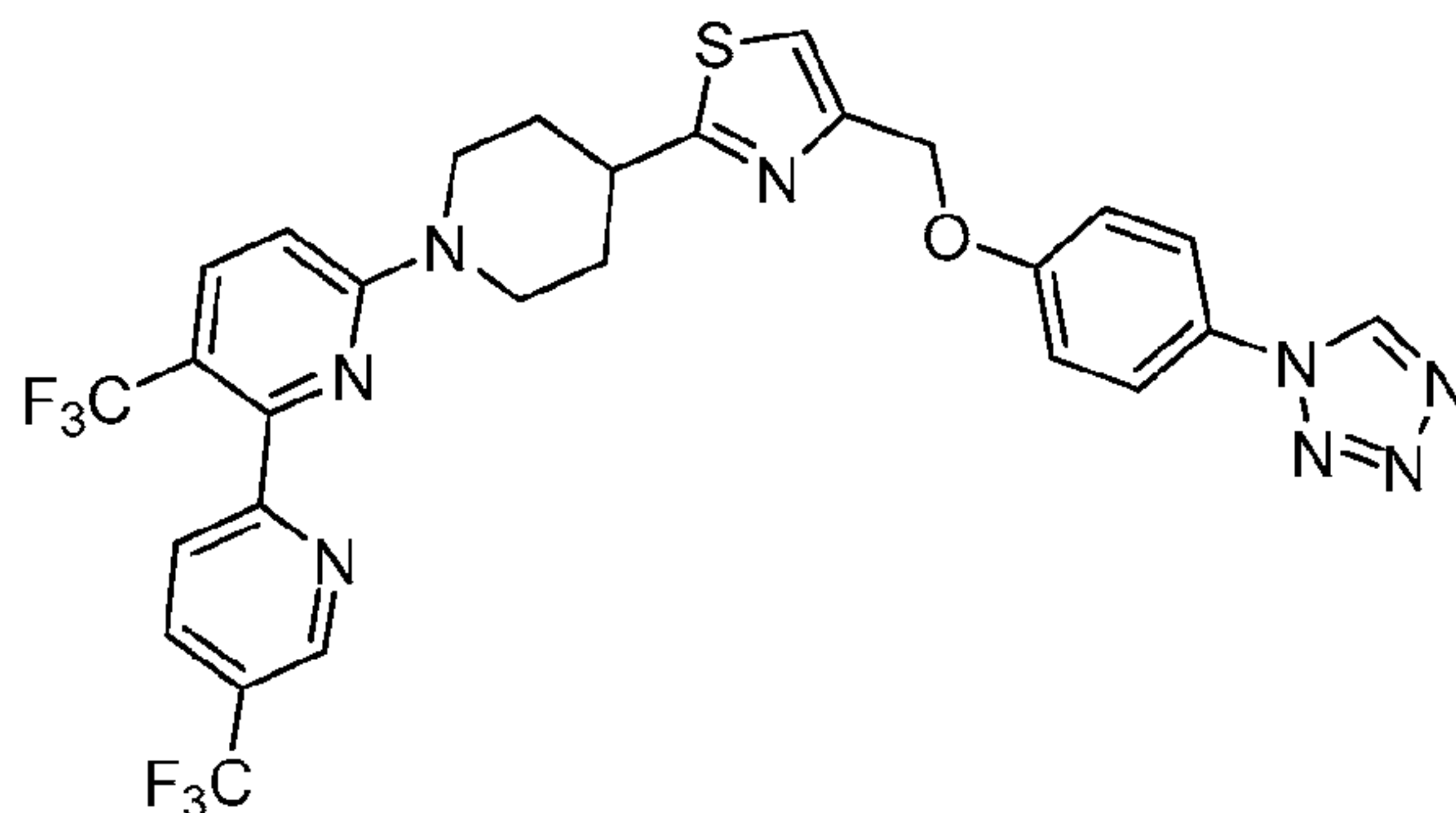


^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.91 (1H, s), 8.03 (1H, m), 7.61 (2H, m), 7.33 (1H, m), 7.26 (1H, s), 7.18 (2H, m), 6.65 (1H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.33 (2H, m), 3.25 (1H, m), 2.97 (2H, m), 2.22 (2H, m), 2.21 (3H, s), 1.89 (2H, m).

5

Example 70

4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-5',6"-bis-trifluoromethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2H-[1,2';6',2'']terpyridine



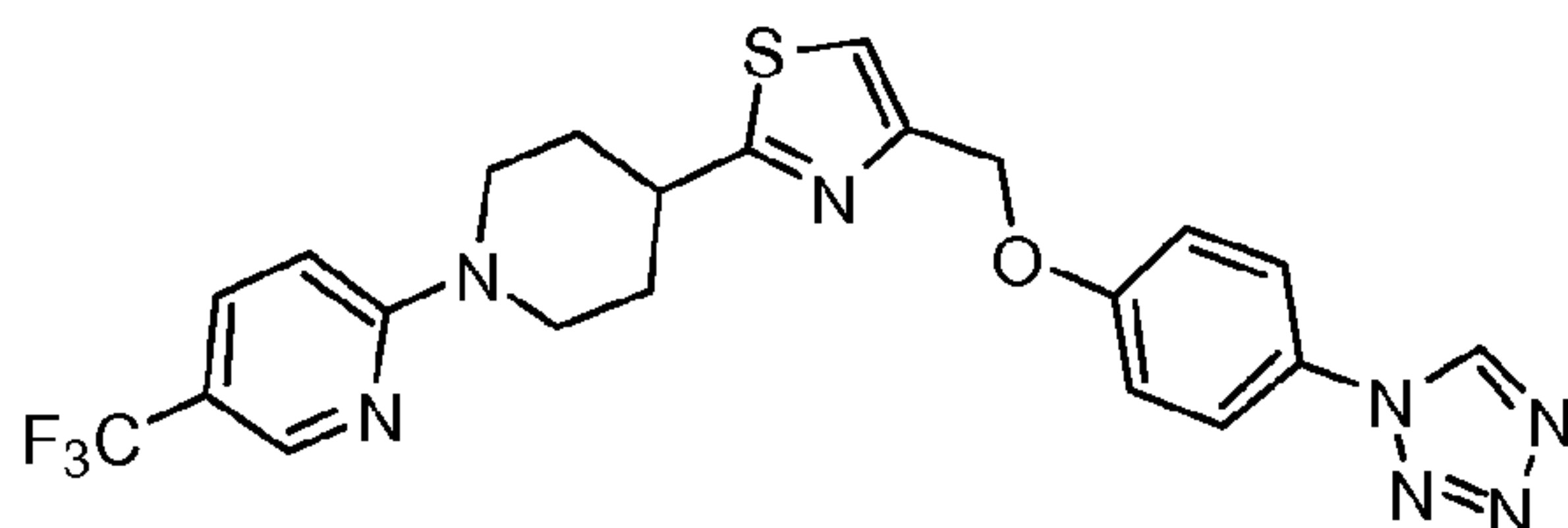
^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ 8.81 (1H, m), 8.39 (1H, m), 8.13 (1H, dd, $J = 8.8, 2.4$ Hz), 7.76 (1H, dd, $J = 8.8, 2.8$ Hz), 7.66 (1H, s), 7.59 (2H, m), 7.25 (2H, m), 6.99 (1H, d, $J = 9$ Hz), 6.8 (1H, d, $J = 9$ Hz), 5.19 (2H, s), 4.48 (2H, d), 3.37 (1H, m), 3.10 (2H, m), 2.11 (2H, m), 1.65 (2H, m).

10

Example 71

4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-5'-trifluoromethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2H-[1,2']bipyridinyl

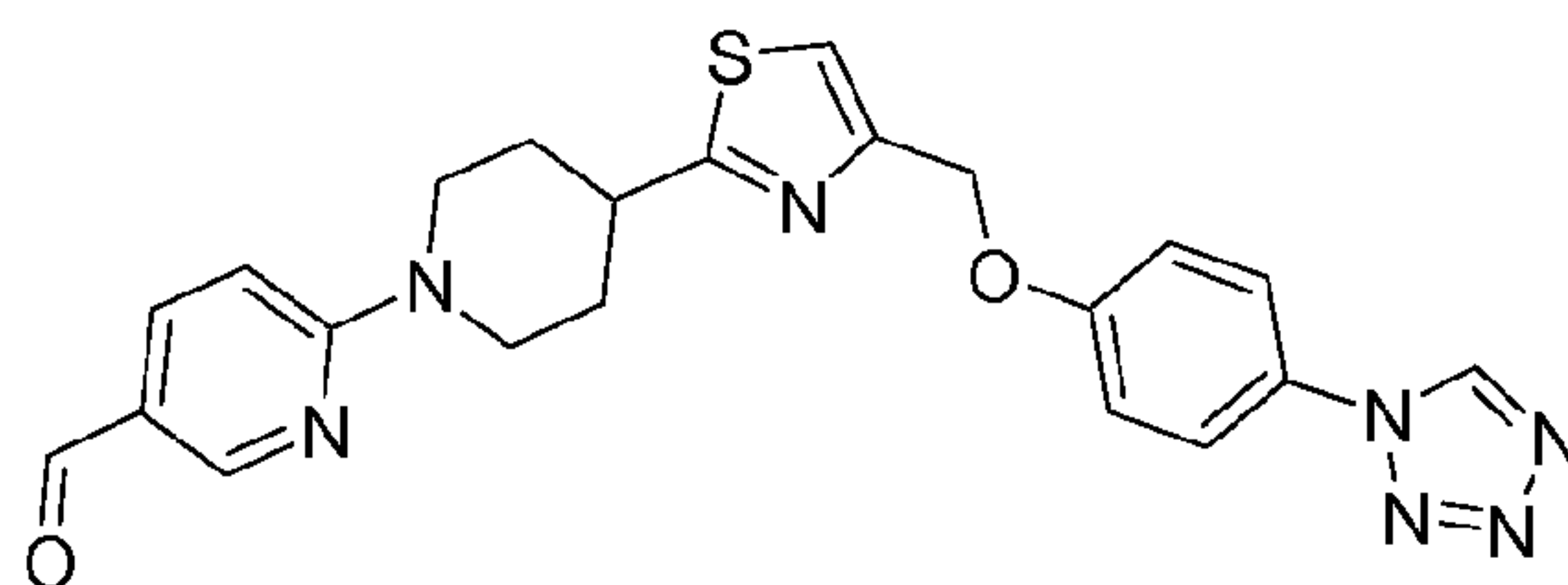
15



^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6): δ 9.98 (1H, s), 8.40 (1H, m), 7.81-7.75 (3H, m), 7.66 (1H, s), 7.28 (2H, d), 6.99 (1H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.21 (2H, s), 4.48 (2H, d), 3.37 (1H, m), 3.1 (2H, m), 2.12 (2H, m), 1.65 (2H, m).

Example 72

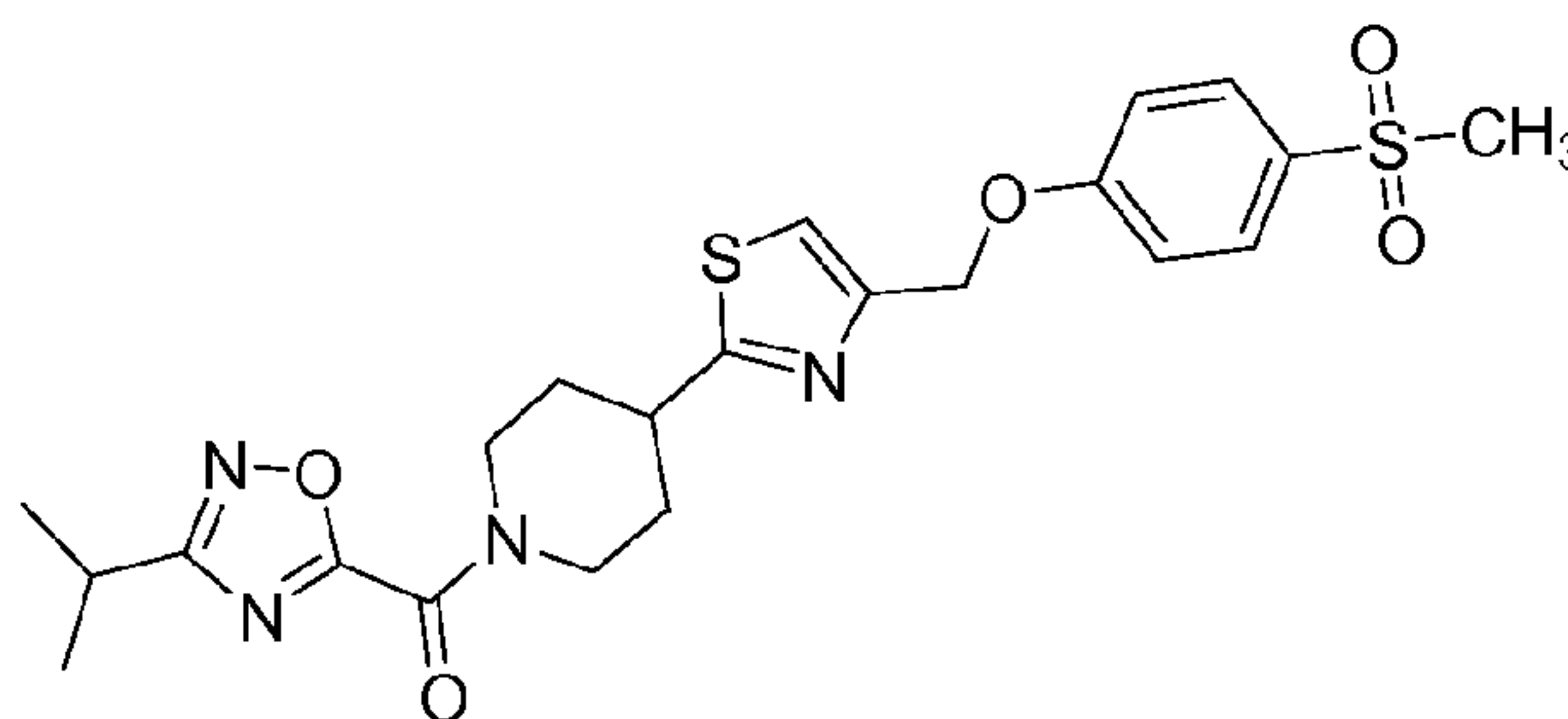
5 4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2H-[1,2']bipyridinyl-5'-carbaldehyde



^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6): δ 9.98 (1H, s), 9.72 (1H, s), 8.58 (1H, d, $J = 2.4$ Hz), 7.86 (1H, dd, $J = 9.2, 2$ Hz), 7.8 (2H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 7.67 (1H, s), 7.28 (2H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 6.99 (1H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.2 (2H, s), 4.58 (2H, d), 3.41 (1H, m), 3.17 (2H, m), 2.13 (2H, m), 1.65 (2H, m).

Example 73

1-(3-Isopropyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-5-yl)-4-[4-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine

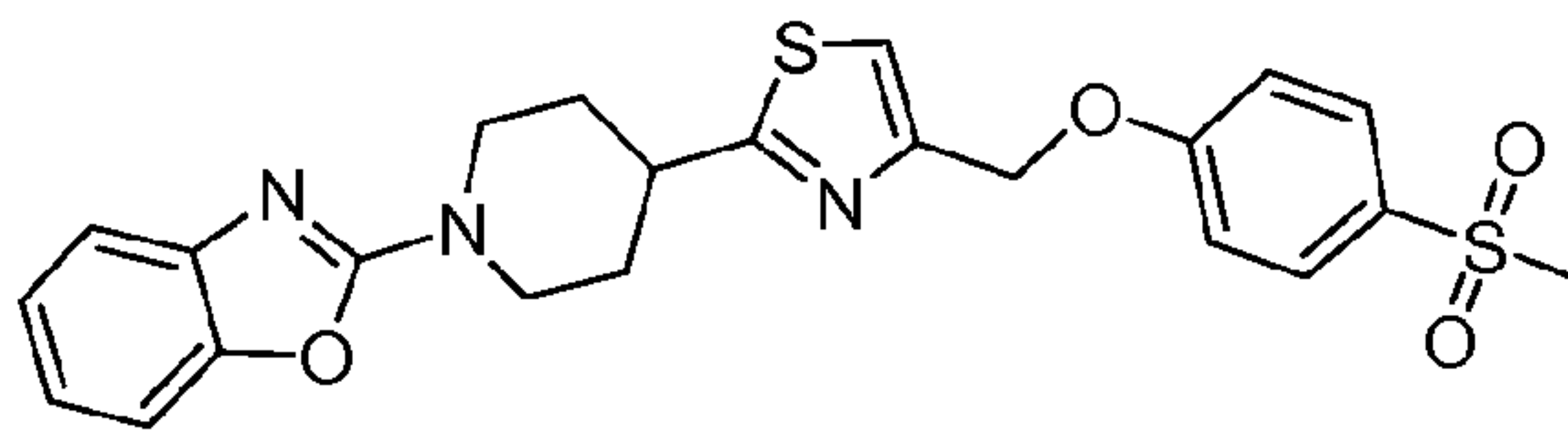


15

^1H NMR (CDCl $_3$): δ 7.87 (2H, m), 7.26 (1H, s), 7.11 (2H, m), 5.23 (2H, s), 4.76-4.68 (1H, m), 4.26-4.18 (1H, m), 3.4~3.3 (2H, m), 3.2~3.04 (2H, m), 3.03 (3H, s), 2.32-2.2 (2H, m), 2.00-1.86 (2H, m), 1.36 (6H, d, $J = 7.2$ Hz).

Example 74

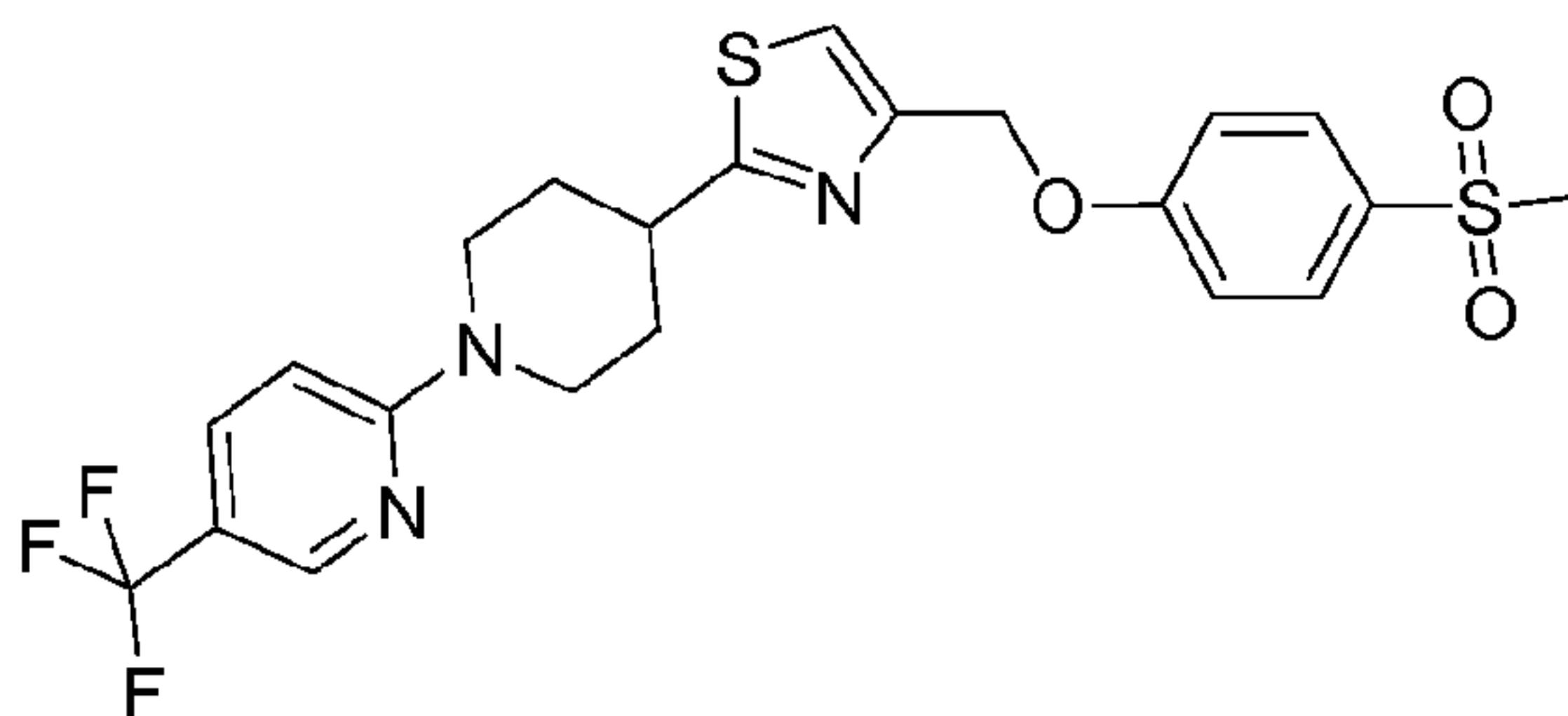
20 2-{4-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-benzooxazole



^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 7.87 (2H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 7.36 (1H, d, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 7.01~7.19 (6H, m), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.42 (2H, m), 3.30 (3H, m), 3.03 (3H, s), 2.27 (2H, m), 1.95 (2H, m).

Example 75

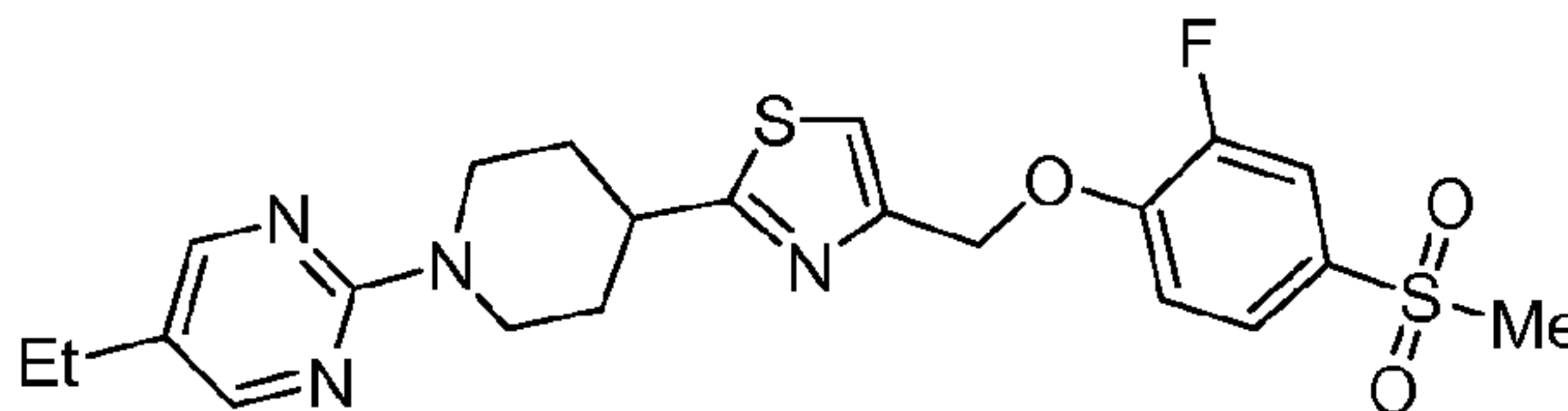
- 5 4-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-5'-trifluoromethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2H-[1,2']bipyridinyl



^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.4 (1H, s), 7.87 (2H, d), 7.63 (1H, m), 7.26 (1H, s), 7.12 (2H, d), 6.69 (1H, d), 5.23 (2H, s), 4.55-4.50 (2H, m), 3.38-3.28 (1H, m), 3.20-3.10 (2H, m), 3.04 (3H, s), 2.30-2.20 (2H, m), 1.90-1.80 (2H, m).

Example 76

- 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(2-fluoro-4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl}-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine

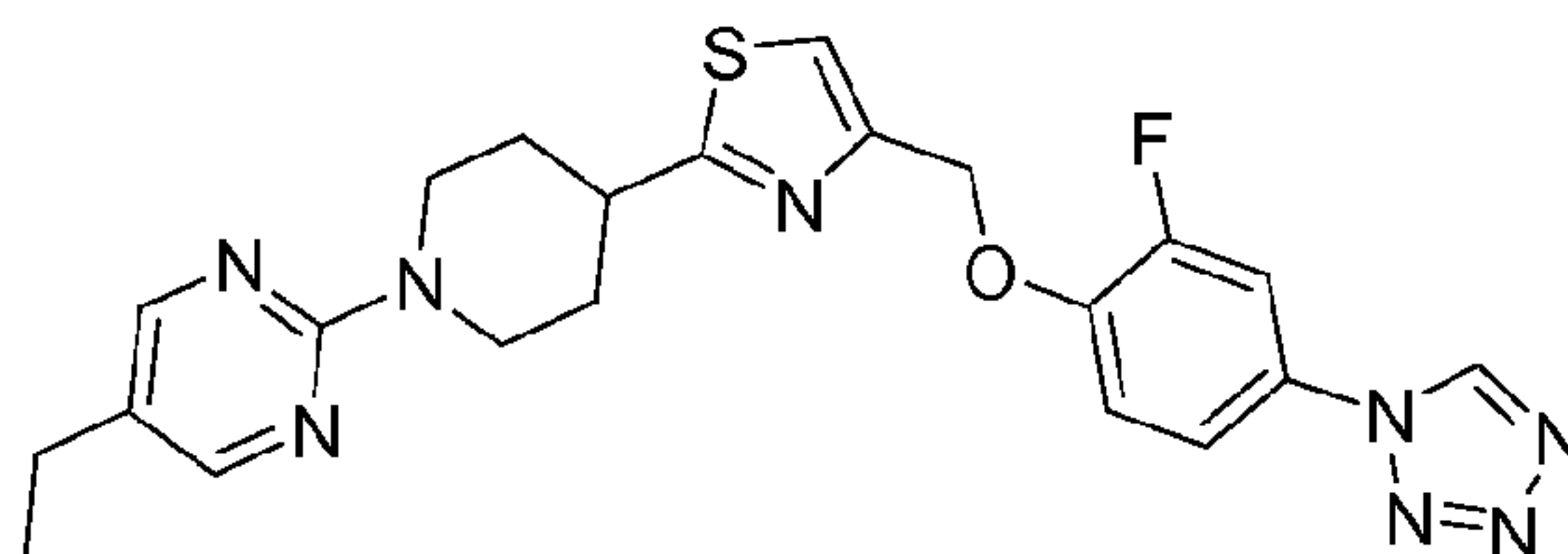


15

^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.18 (2H, s), 7.65~7.70 (2H, m), 7.21~7.26 (2H, m), 5.30 (2H, s), 4.81~4.84 (2H, m), 3.25~3.28 (1H, m), 3.03 (3H, s), 3.00~3.07 (2H, m), 2.44 (2H, q), 2.21 (2H, m), 1.77~1.81 (2H, m), 1.19 (3H, t).

Example 77

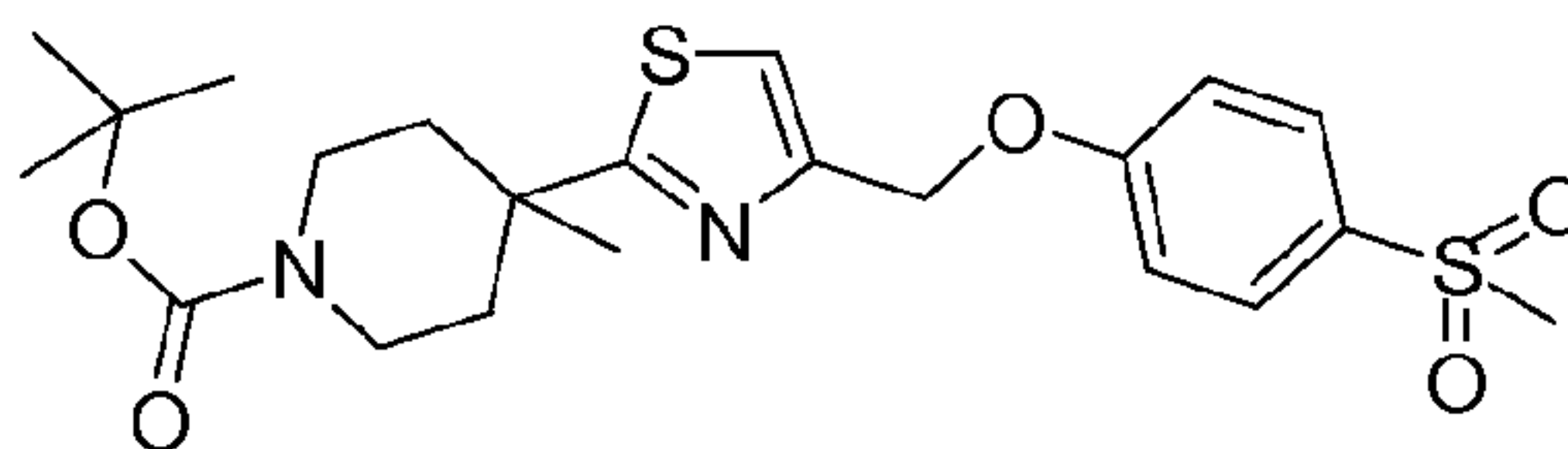
5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(2-fluoro-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine



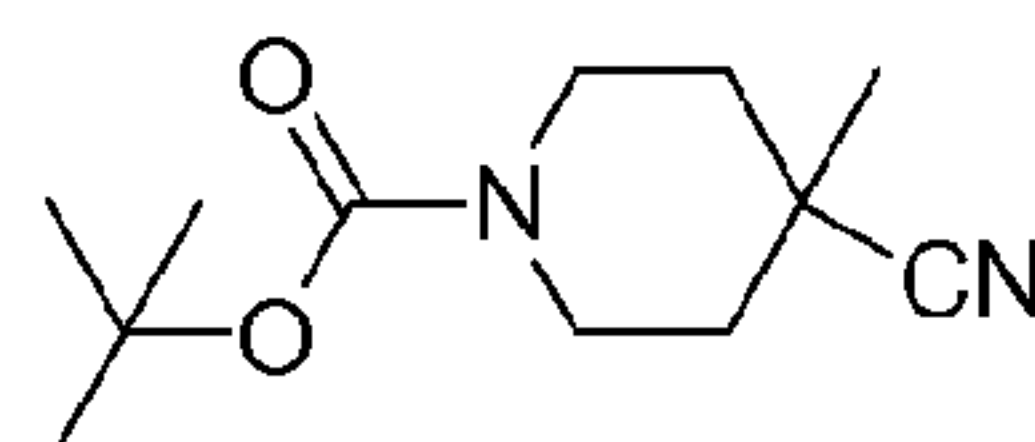
¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.96 (1H, s), 8.19 (2H, s), 7.55-7.25 (4H, m), 5.31 (2H, s), 4.82 (2H, m), 3.30 (1H, m), 3.04 (2H, m), 2.47 (2H, q), 2.23 (2H, m), 1.81 (2H, m), 1.20 (3H, t).

Example 78

4-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-4-methyl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester

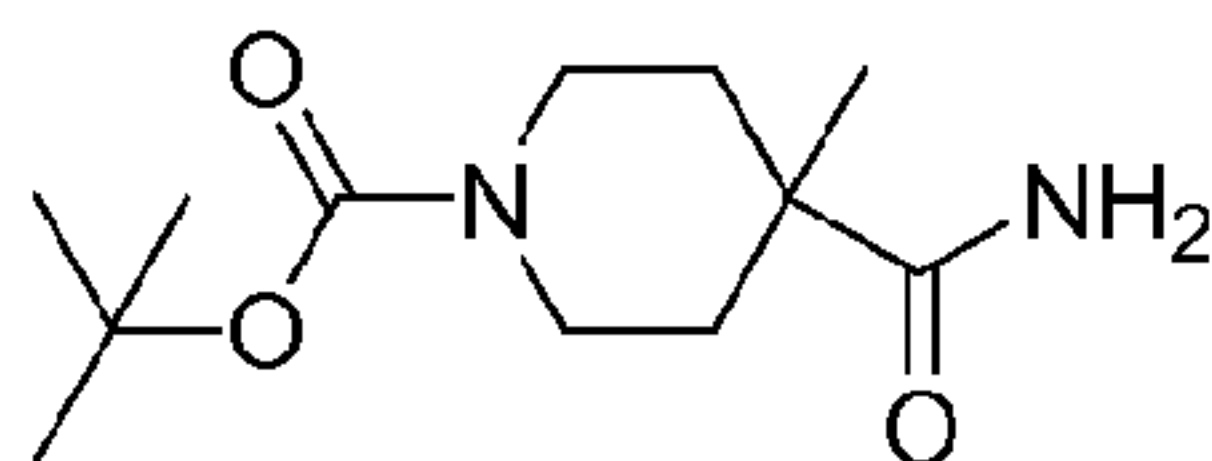


Step1: 4-Cyano-4-methyl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



To a solution of 4-cyano-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (4.52 g, 20 mmol) in THF (50 mL) was added LHMDs in THF (24 mL, 24 mmol) at 0°C. After stirring at 0°C for 1 hour, MeI (5.7 g) was added. The reaction mixture was kept at 0°C for 2 hours, then partitioned between EtOAc and H₂O. After concentration *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by silica column chromatography with EtOAc/hexanes to give the desired product.

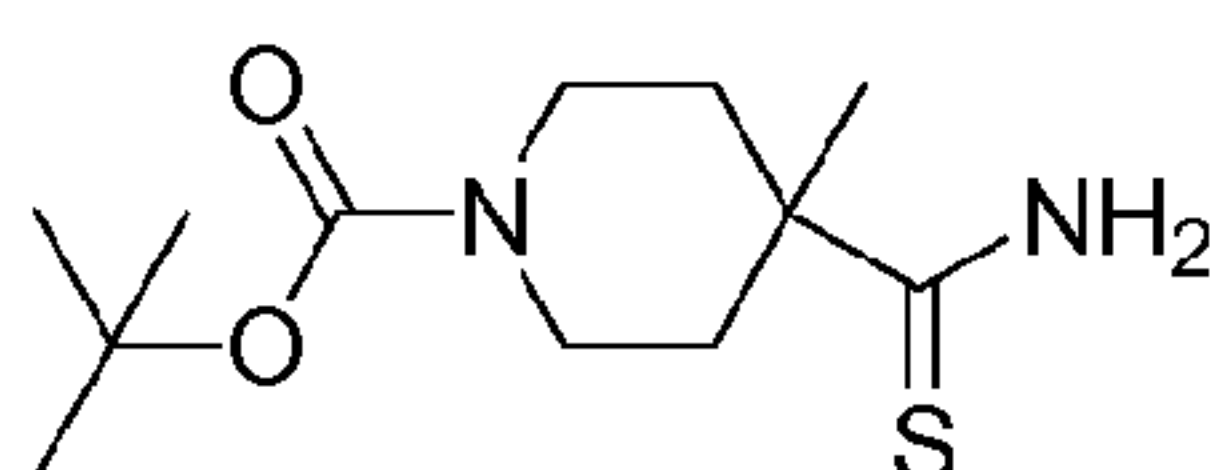
Step 2: 4-Carbamoyl-4-methyl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



To a solution of 4-cyano-4-methyl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (2.24 g, 10 mmol) in methanol (25 mL) was added DMSO (1mL), aqueous 1N NaOH (12mL, 12 mmol) and H₂O₂ (4 mL) at room temperature. The mixture was heated at 50°C for 3 hours.

5 After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was partitioned between EtOAc and H₂O. The organic layer was washed successively with H₂O and brine. After drying (Na₂SO₄), the solvent was removed to afford the desired product.

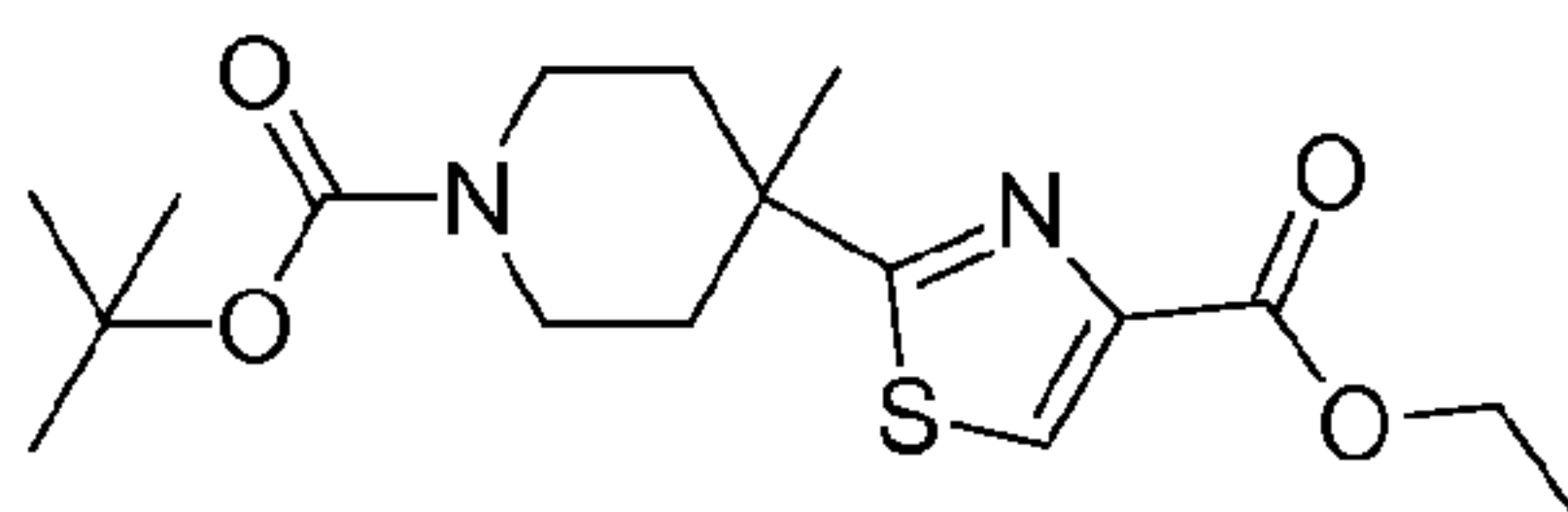
Step 3: 4-Methyl-4-thiocarbamoyl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



10 To a solution of 4-carbamoyl-4-methyl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (2.1 g, 8.7 mmol) in THF (30 mL) was added Lawesson's reagent (3.5 g, 8.7 mmol) at room temperature. The mixture was heated at 50°C for 3 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was partitioned between EtOAc and H₂O. The organic layer was washed with saturated NaHCO₃, and brine. After

15 drying (Na₂SO₄), the solvent was removed *in vacuo*, and the residue was purified by silica column chromatography with EtOAc/hexanes to afford the desired product.

Step 4: 4-(4-Ethoxycarbonyl-thiazol-2-yl)-4-methyl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester

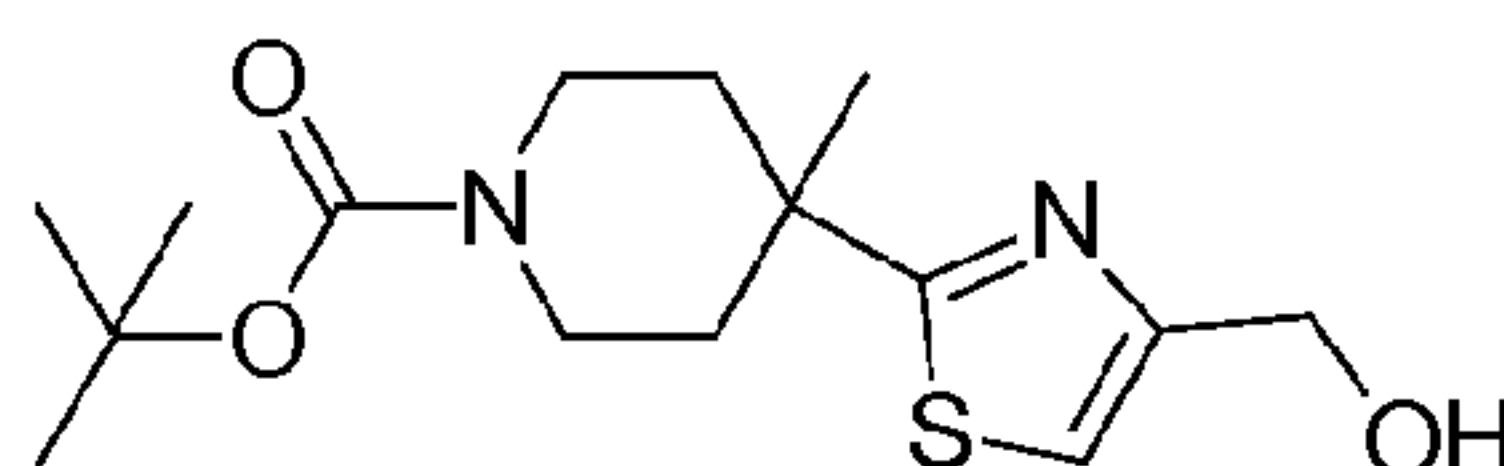


20 To a solution of 4-methyl-4-thiocarbamoyl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (1 g, 4 mmol) in EtOH (10 mL) was added ethyl bromopyruvate (0.78 g, 4 mmol) at room temperature. The mixture was heated to refluxing for 3 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in methylene chloride (15 mL), Et₃N (1 mL) and di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate (1.3 g) were added to the

25 solution. The mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The mixture was washed

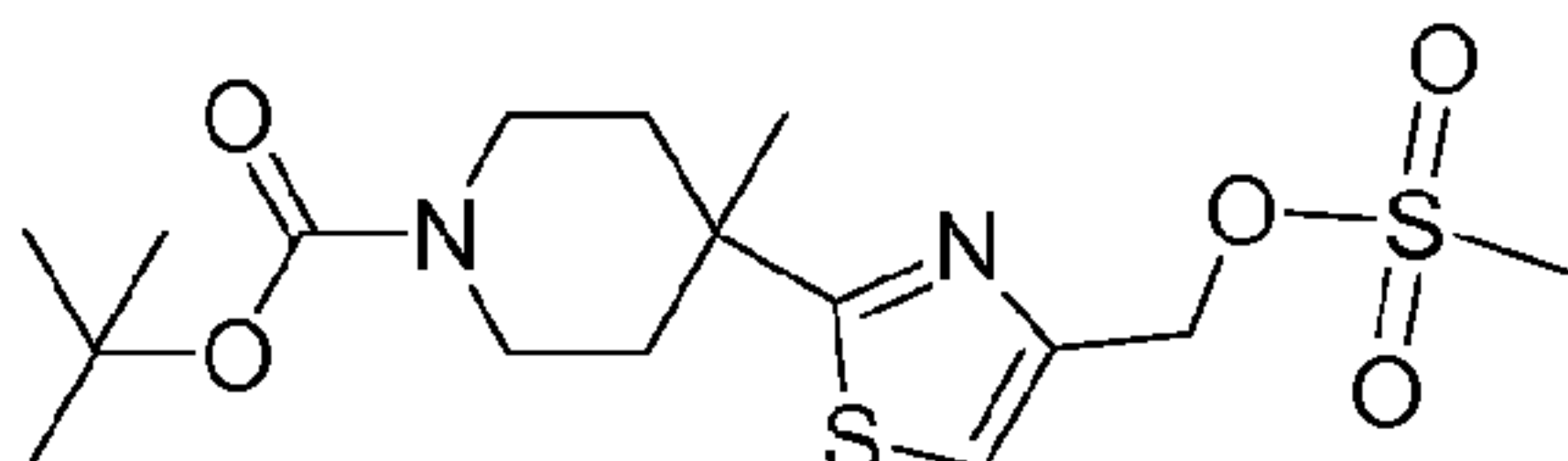
with H₂O and brine. After drying (Na₂SO₄), the solvent was removed *in vacuo*, and the residue was purified by silica column chromatography with EtOAc/hexanes to afford the desired product.

Step 5: 4-(4-Hydroxymethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-4-methyl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid
5 *tert*-butyl ester



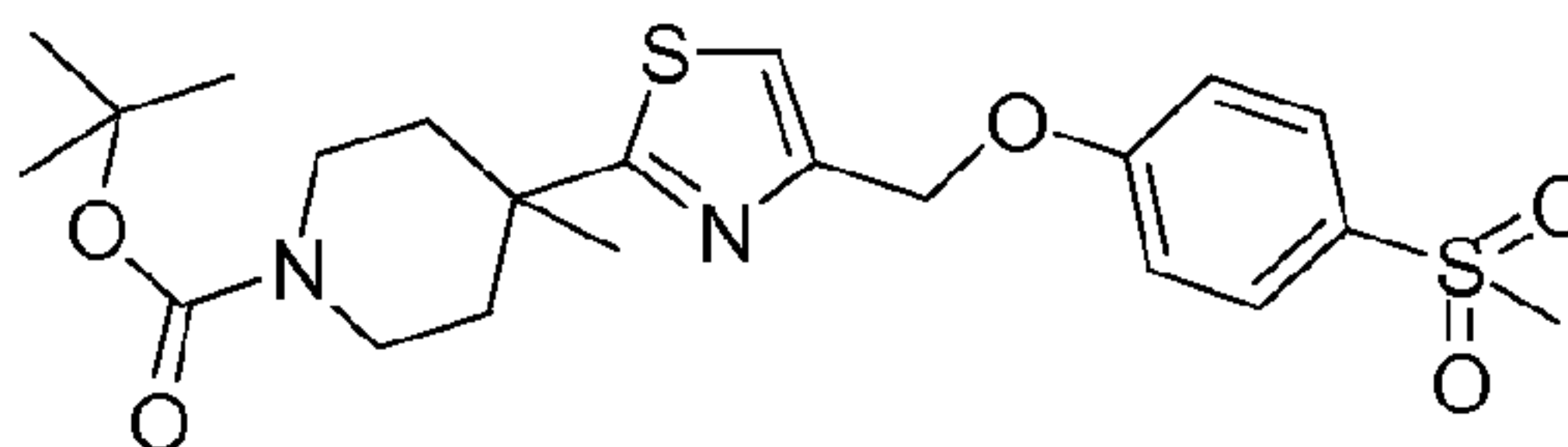
To a solution of 4-(4-cthoxycarbonyl-thiazol-2-yl)-4-methyl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (0.6 g, 1.7 mmol) in anhydrous THF (10 mL) was added LiAlH₄ (0.1 g, 2.6 mmol) at 0 °C. The mixture was kept at 0 °C for 2 hours and the reaction was quenched
10 with EtOH. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was diluted with EtOAc, washed with 1N NaOH, brine. After drying (Na₂SO₄), the solvent was removed *in vacuo*, and the residue was purified by silica column chromatography with EtOAc/hexanes to afford the desired product.

Step 6: 4-(4-Methanesulfonyloxymethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-4-methyl-piperidine-1-
15 carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



To a solution of 4-(4-hydroxymethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-4-methyl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (0.42 g, 1.3 mmol) in methylene chloride (10mL) was added methanesulfonyl chloride (0.19 g, 1.7 mmol) and triethylamine (0.2 g, 2 mmol) at 0 °C.
20 After stirring at 0°C for 1 hour, the mixture was diluted with EtOAc and washed with H₂O and brine. After drying (Na₂SO₄), the solvent was removed *in vacuo*, and the residue was purified by silica column chromatography with EtOAc/hexanes to afford the desired product.

Step 7: 4-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-4-methyl-
25 piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester

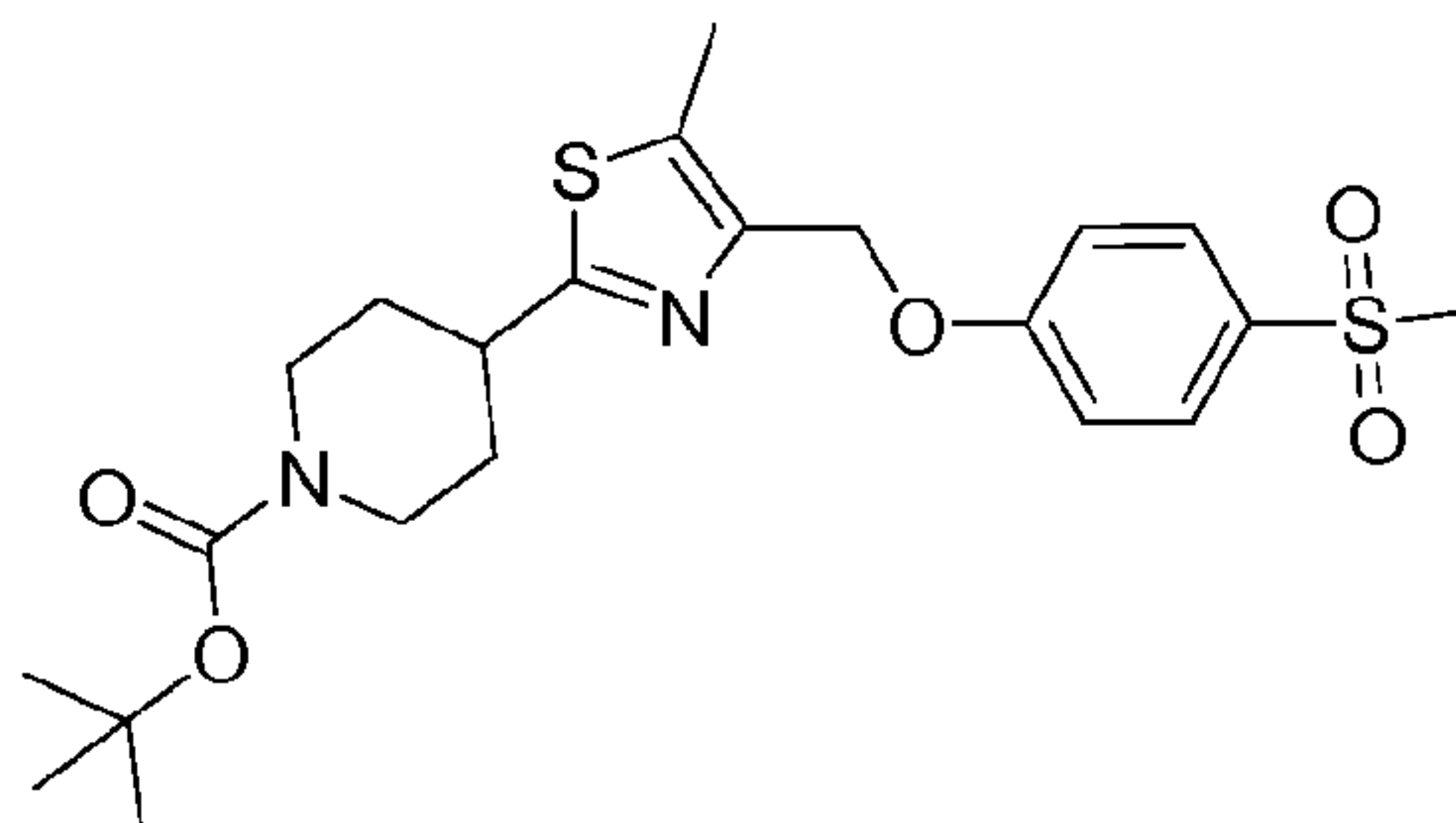


A mixture of 4-(4-methanesulfonyloxymethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-4-methyl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (0.2 g, 0.5 mmol), 4-methanesulfonyl-phenol (86 mg, 0.5 mmol) and Cs₂CO₃ (170 mg, 0.52 mmol) in acetonitrile (4 mL) was heated at 40 °C overnight. After cooling, the solid was filtered through a pad of celite. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified on silica gel (EtOAc-hexanes, 1:1) to afford the desired product. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.83 (2H, m), 7.23 (1H, s), 7.09 (2H, m), 5.2 (2H, s), 3.64-3.54 (2H, m), 3.3~3.24 (2H, m), 2.99 (3H, s), 2.2~2.1 (2H, m), 1.72-1.64(2H, m), 1.41 (9H, s), 1.36 (3H, s).

10

Example 79

4-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl)-5-methyl-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester

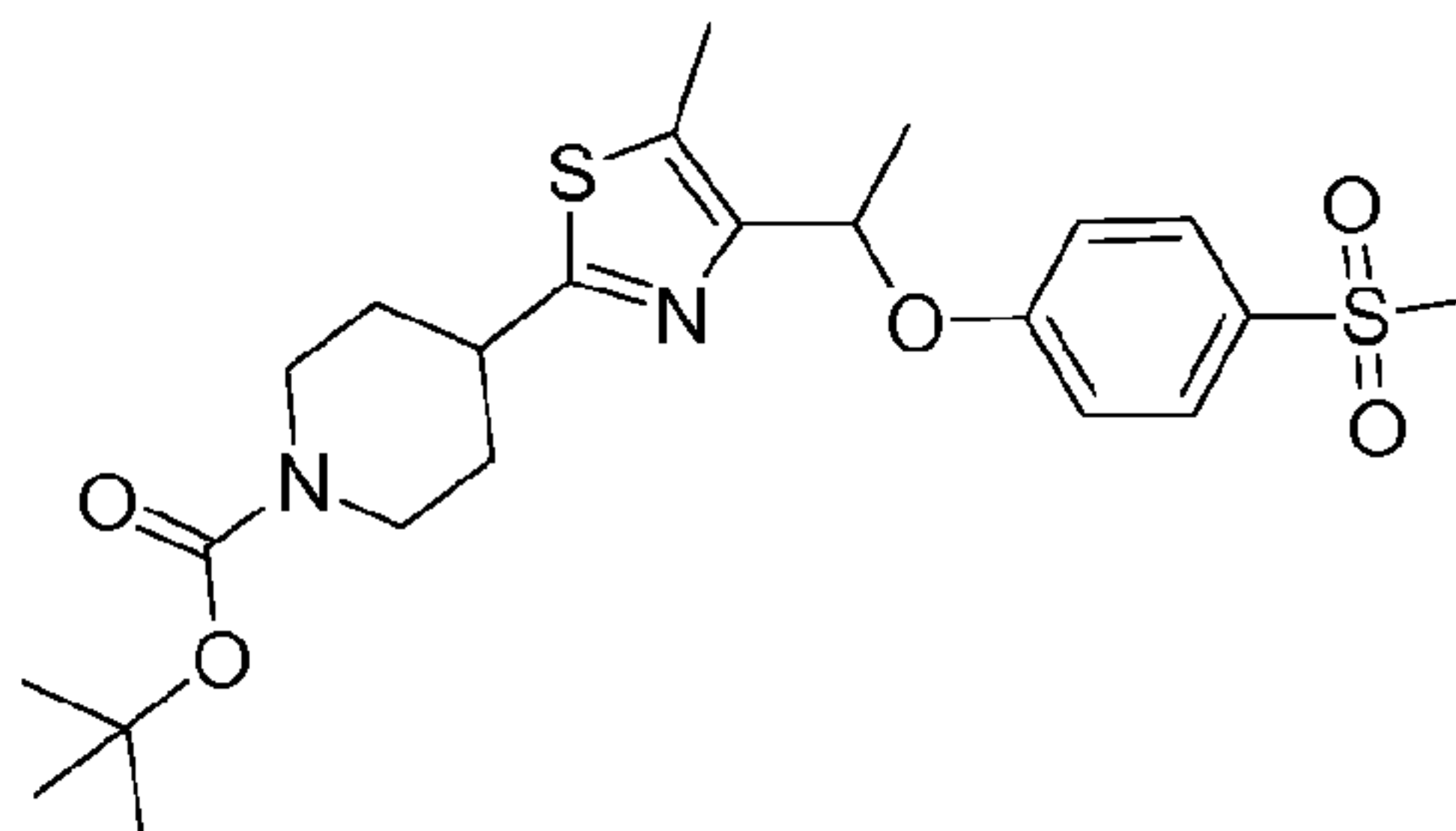


To a solution of 4-(4-hydroxymethyl-5-methyl-thiazol-2-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (0.18g, 0.6 mmol), 4-methanesulfonyl-phenol (0.1 g, 0.6 mmol) and PPh₃ (0.19 g, 0.72mmol) in THF (5 mL) was added diethylazodicarboxylate (DEAD) (0.22 g, 0.72 mmol) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. The solvent was removed and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel to afford the desired product. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.9 (2H, d, *J* = 9 Hz), 7.09 (2H, d, *J* = 9 Hz), 5.2 (2H, s), 4.28-4.10 (2H, m), 3.14-3.04 (1H, m), 3.04 (3H, s), 2.9-2.8 (2H, m), 2.44 (3H, s), 2.1~2 (2H, m), 1.76-1.64 (2H, m), 1.47 (9H, s).

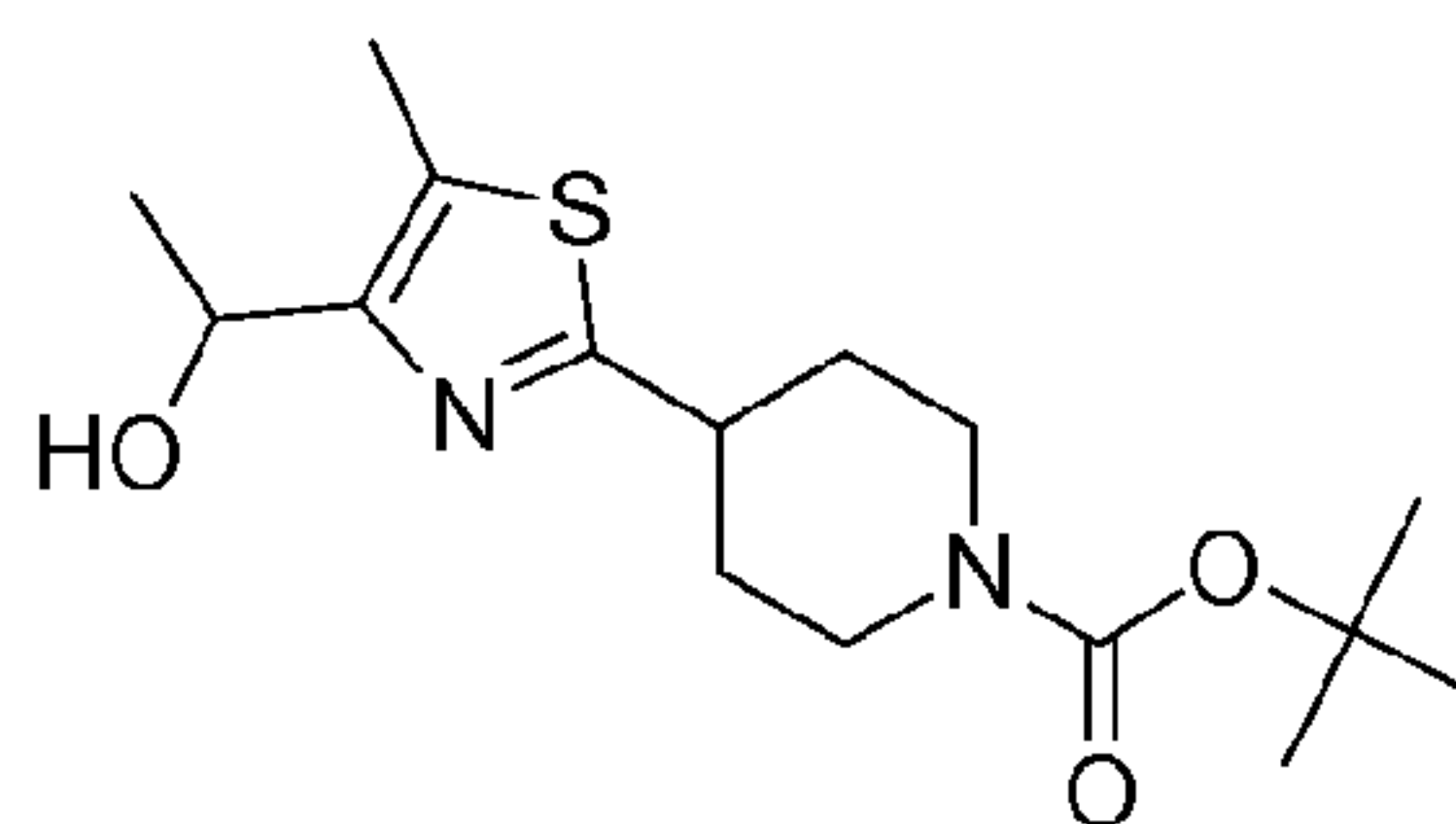
20

Example 80

4-{4-[1-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)-ethyl]-5-methyl-thiazol-2-yl}-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester

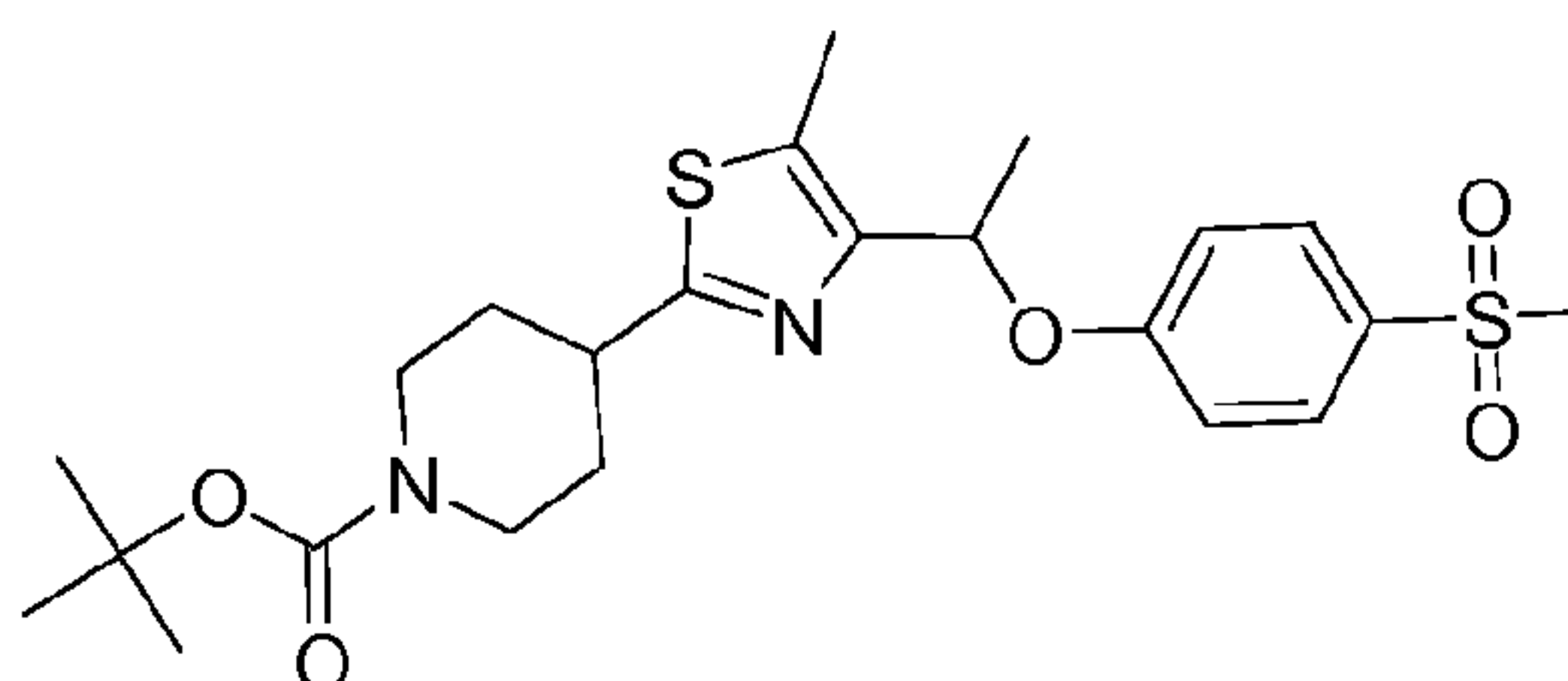


5 **Step 1:** 4-[4-(1-Hydroxy-ethyl)-5-methyl-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



To a solution of 4-(4-formyl-5-methyl-thiazol-2-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (0.31 g, 1 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was added MeMgI (1 mL, 3 mmol) in Et₂O at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with H₂O and brine. After drying over Na₂SO₄, the solvent was removed. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel to afford the desired product.

15 **Step 2:** 4-{4-[1-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)-ethyl]-5-methyl-thiazol-2-yl}-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester

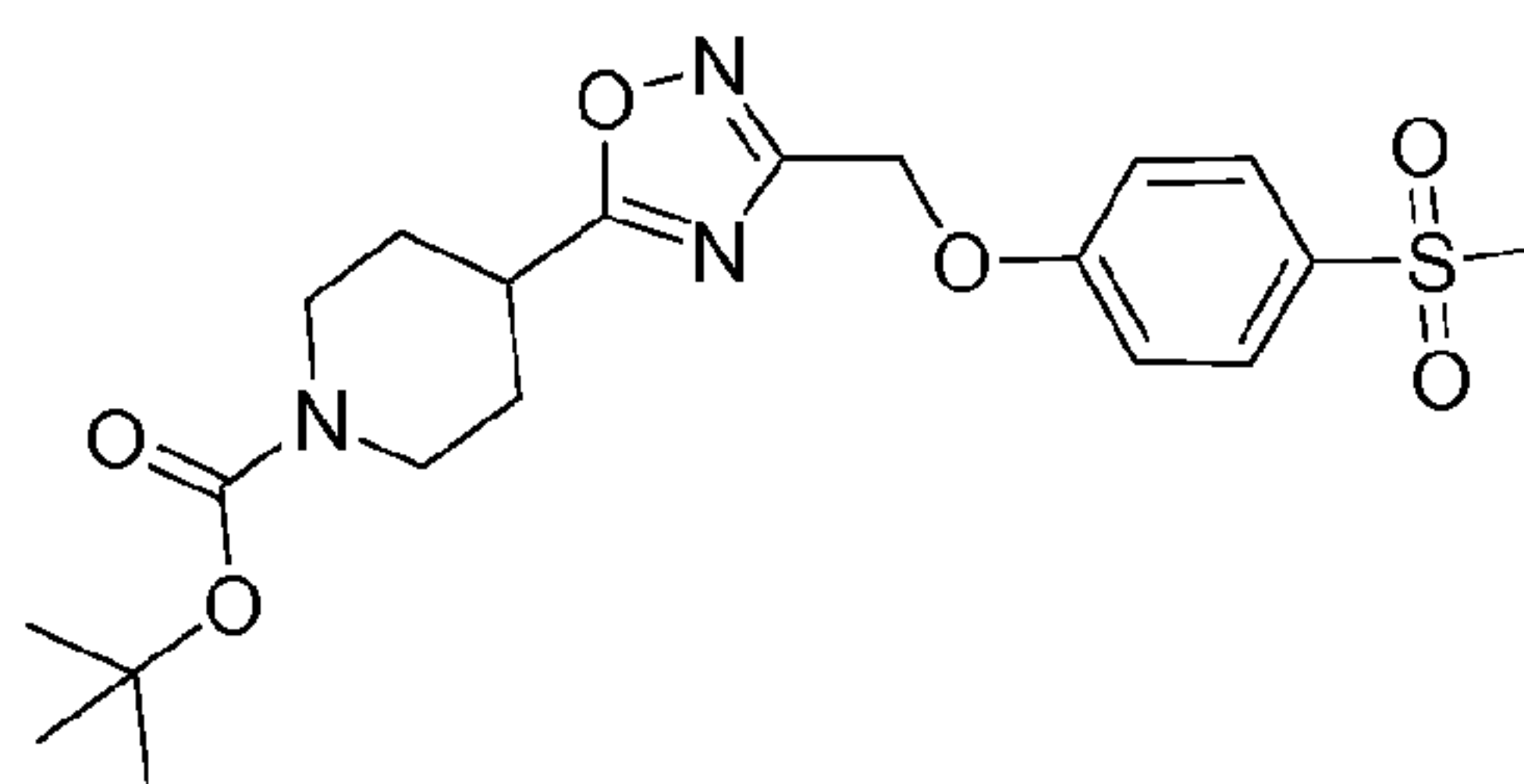


To a solution of 4-[4-(1-Hydroxy-ethyl)-5-methyl-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (0.15g, 0.46 mmol), 4-methanesulfonyl-phenol (0.08 g, 0.46 mmol) and PPh₃ (0.14 g, 0.55mmol) in THF (5 mL) was added DEAD (0.1 g, 0.55 mmol) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes.

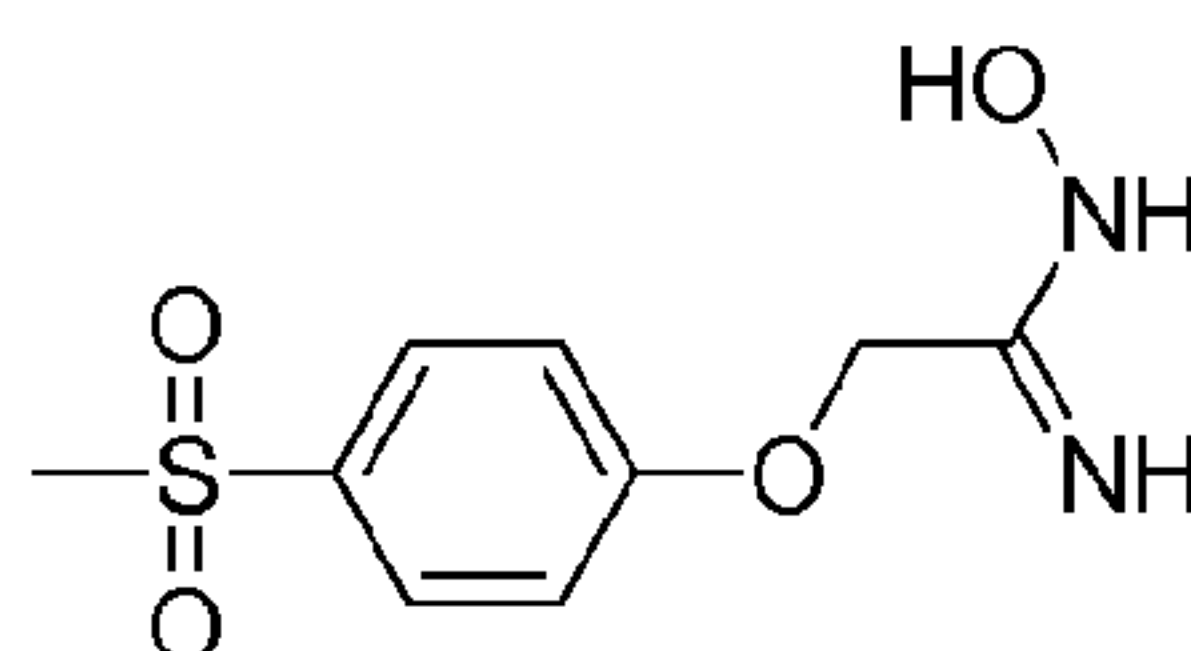
- 5 The solvent was removed. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel to afford the desired product. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.79 (2H, m), 6.94 (2H, m), 5.59 (1H, q, *J* = 6 Hz), , 4.2-4.04 (2H, m), 3.04-2.94 (1H, m), 2.98 (3H, s), 2.86-2.72 (2H, m), 2.39 (3H, s), 2.04-1.96 (2H, m), 1.67 (3H, d, *J* = 6 Hz), 1.66-1.58 (2H, m), 1.42 (9H, s).

Example 81

- 10 4-[3-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-5-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester

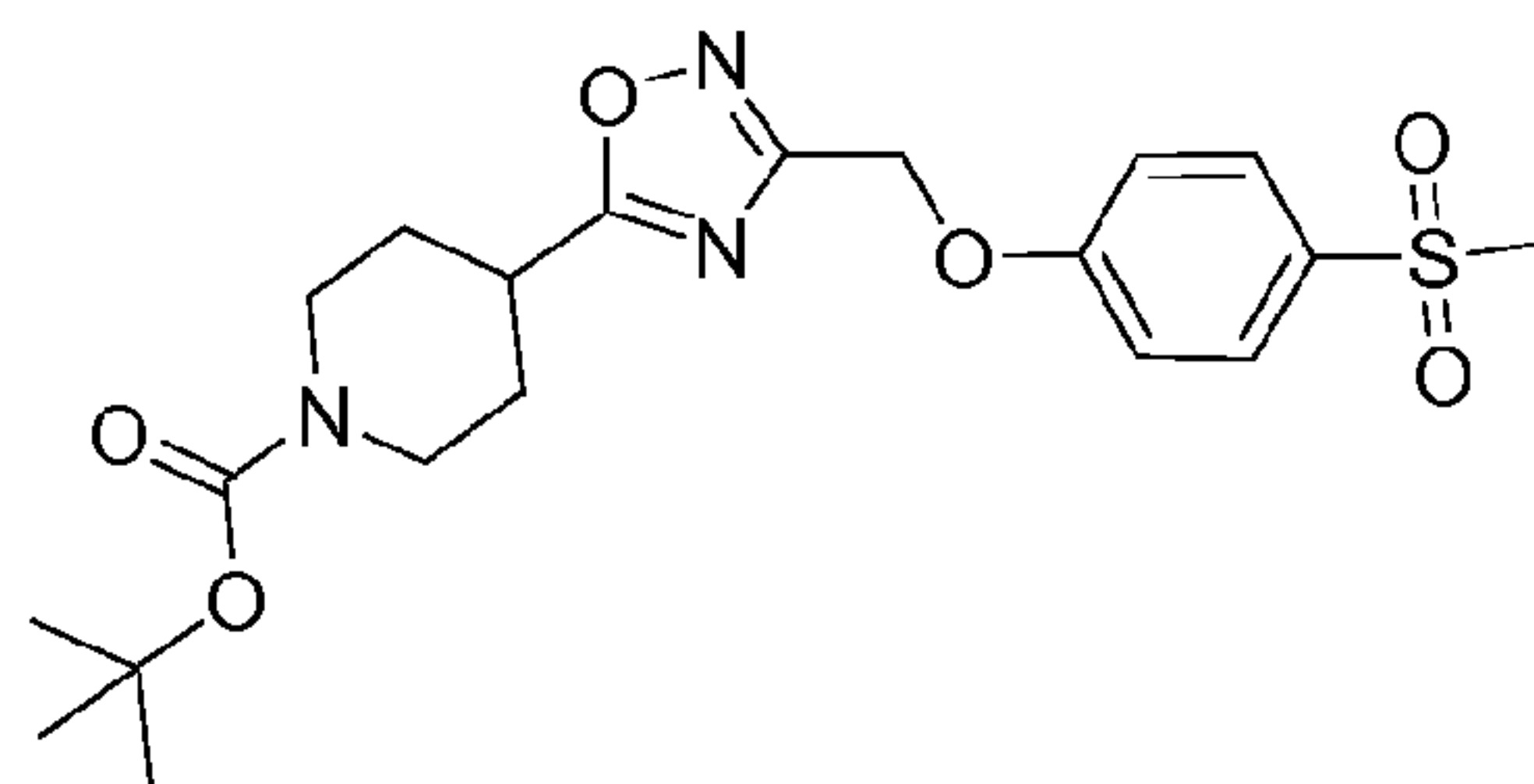


Step 1: N-Hydroxy-2-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)-acetamidine



- 15 To a mixture of (4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)-acetonitrile (2 g, 9.5 mmol), K₂CO₃ (1.3 g, 9.5 mmol) in H₂O (30 mL) and EtOH (15 mL) was added hydroxylamine hydrochloride (1.32 g, 19 mmol). The mixture was heated under reflux overnight, cooled and ethanol was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was extracted with EtOAc (150 mL). The organic layer was washed successively with H₂O and brine. After drying
- 20 (Na₂SO₄), the solvent was removed to afford the desired product.

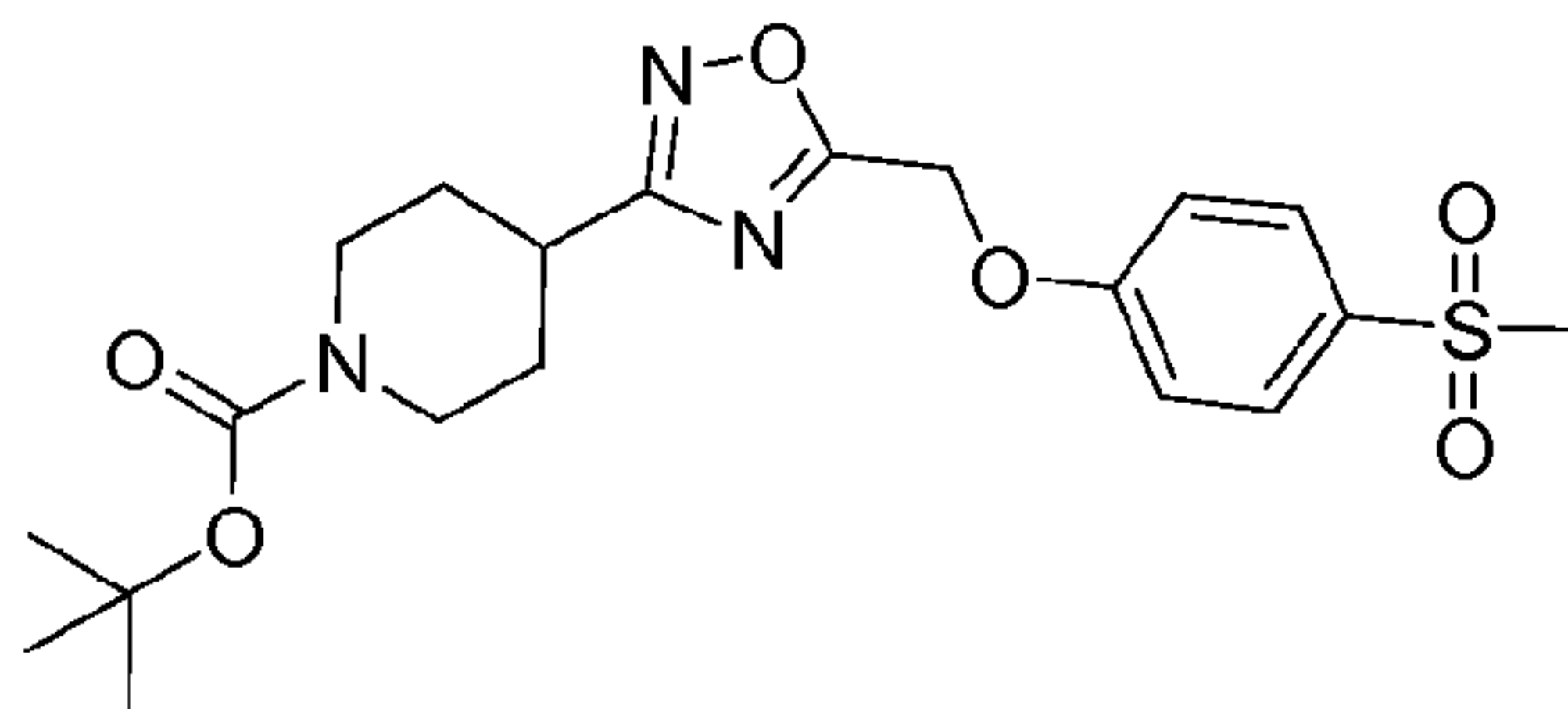
Step 2: 4-[3-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-5-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



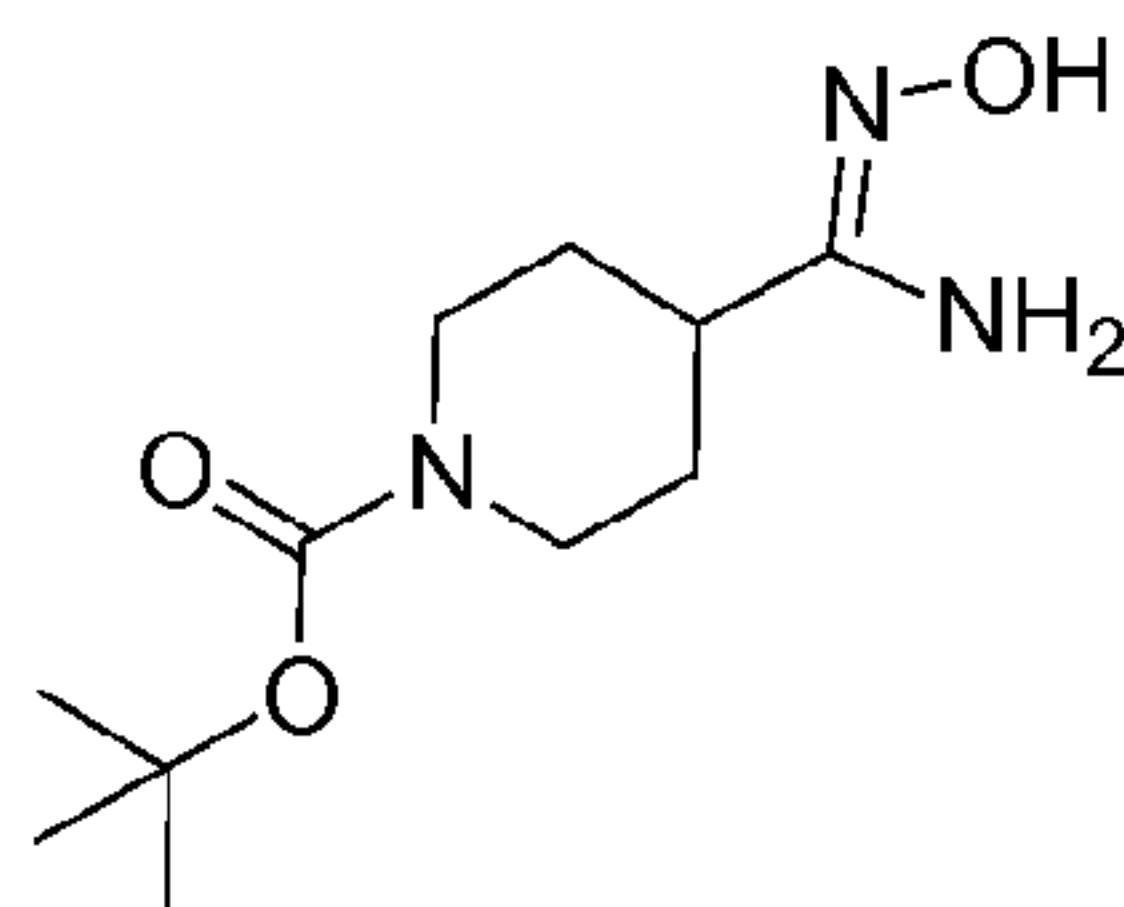
To a solution of piperidine-1,4-dicarboxylic acid mono-*tert*-butyl ester (2.06 g, 9 mmol), NEt₃ (1.2 g, 12 mmol) in toluene (150 mL) was added isobutylchloroformate (1.23g, 9 mmol) at 0°C. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours. N-hydroxy-2-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)-acetamidine (1.5 g, 6 mmol) was added to the mixture. The mixture was heated under reflux overnight, cooled and the mixture was washed successively with H₂O and brine. After drying (Na₂SO₄), the solvent was removed. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel to afford the desired product. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.98 (2H, m), 7.14 (2H, m), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.2-4.05 (2H, m), 3.14 (1H, m), 3.03 (3H, s), 2.95 (2H, m), 2.12~2.04 (2H, m), 1.80 (2H, m), 1.46 (9H, s).

Example 82

4-[5-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-3-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



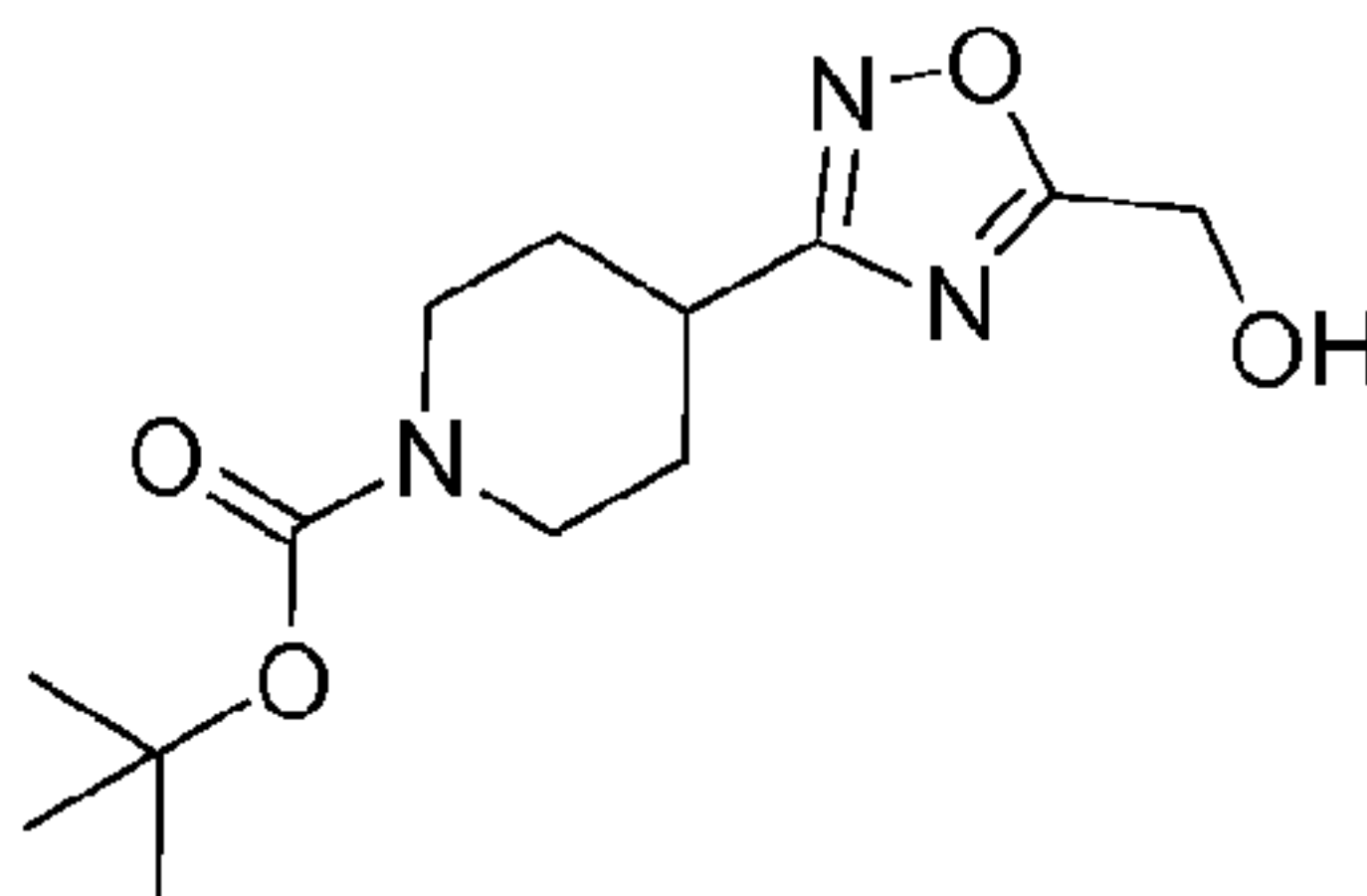
Step 1: 4-(N-Hydroxycarbamimidoyl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



To a mixture of 4-cyano-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (6.3 g, 30 mmol), K₂CO₃ (4.2 g, 30 mmol) in H₂O (50 mL) and EtOH (30 mL) was added

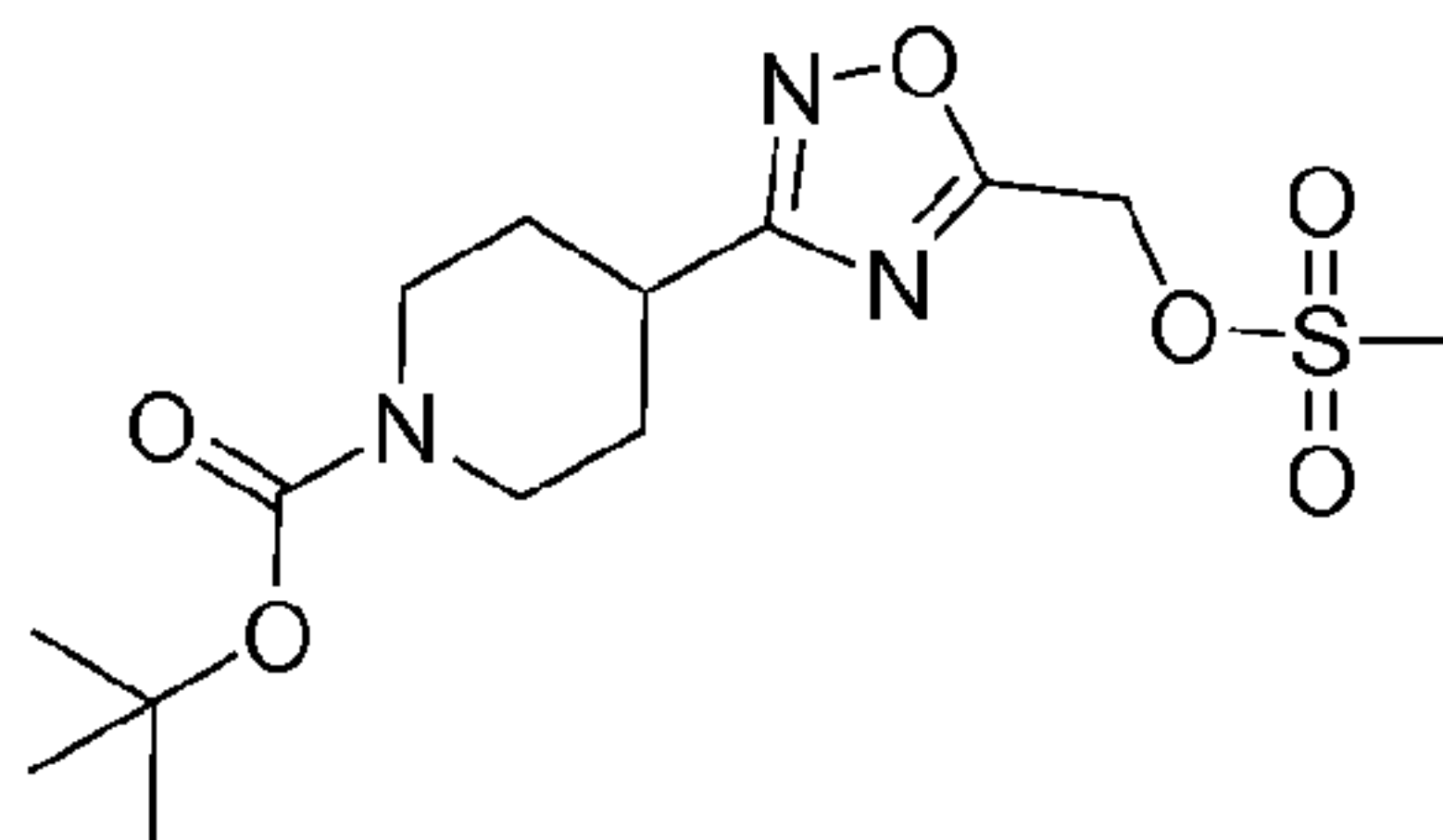
hydroxylamine hydrochloride (4.17 g, 60 mmol). The mixture was heated under reflux overnight, cooled to room temperature and ethanol was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was extracted with EtOAc (300 mL). The organic layer was washed successively with H₂O and brine. After drying (Na₂SO₄), the solvent was removed to afford the desired product.

5 **Step 2:** 4-(5-Hydroxymethyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-3-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



To a solution of hydroxy-acetic acid (1.67 g, 22 mmol), NEt₃ (4.4 g, 44 mmol) in toluene (150 mL) was added isobutylchloroformate (6 g, 44 mmol) at 0°C. The mixture
10 was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours. 4-(N-Hydroxycarbamimidoyl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (5.35 g, 22 mmol) was added to the mixture. The mixture was heated under reflux overnight, and then cooled to room temperature; the mixture was washed successively with H₂O and brine. After drying (Na₂SO₄), the solvent was removed. The residue was dissolved in THF (20 mL), and aqueous NaOH (10 mL, 10 mmol) was
15 added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours and diluted with EtOAc (50 mL). The organic layer was washed with brine, after drying (Na₂SO₄), the solvent was removed *in vacuo*, and the residue was purified by silica column chromatography with EtOAc/hexanes to afford the desired product.

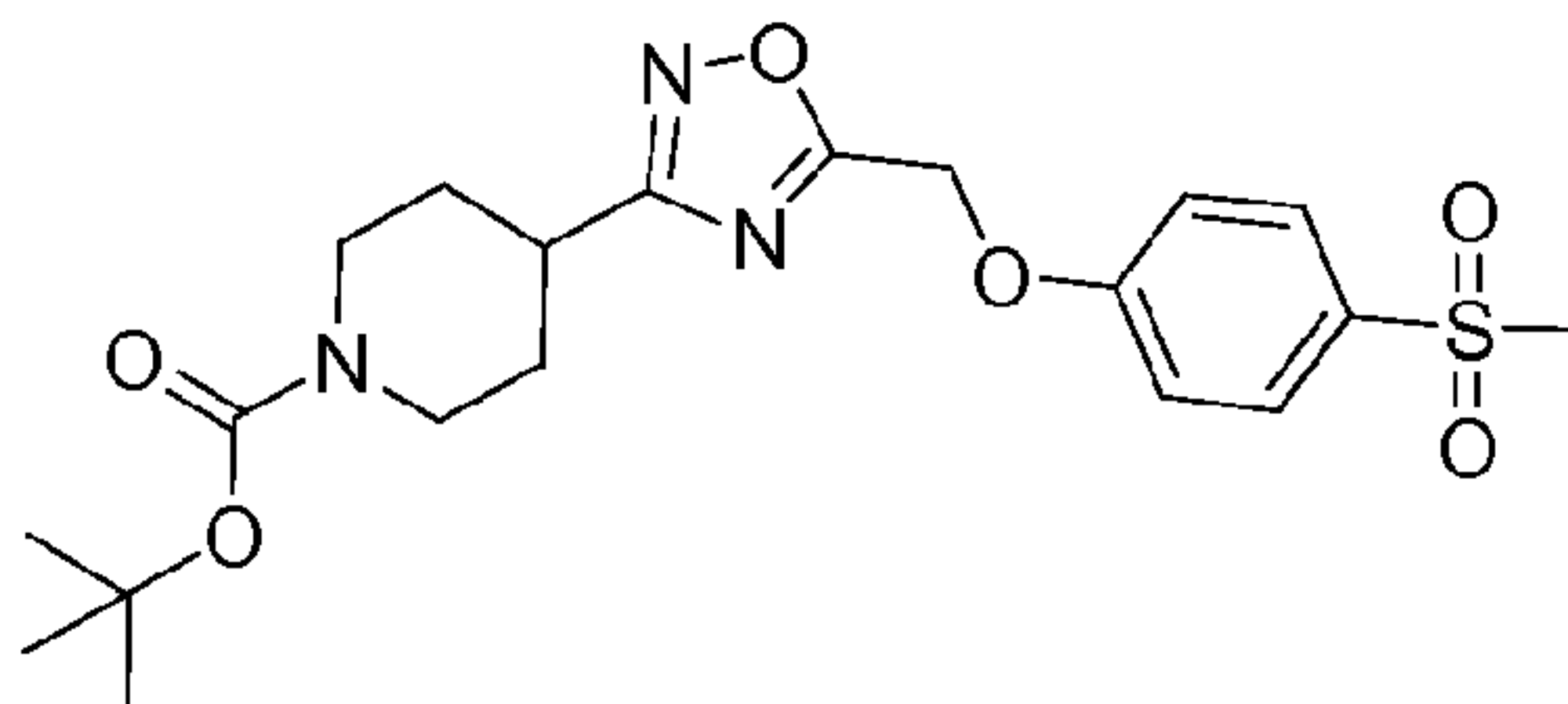
20 **Step 3:** 4-(5-Methanesulfonyloxymethyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-3-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



To a solution of 4-(5-hydroxymethyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-3-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (0.2 g, 0.7 mmol) in methylene chloride (5 mL) was added

methanesulfonyl chloride (0.1 g, 0.9 mmol) and triethyl amine (0.14 g, 1.4 mmol) at 0°C. After stirred at 0°C for 1 hour, the mixture was diluted with EtOAc and washed with H₂O, brine. After drying (Na₂SO₄), the solvent was removed *in vacuo*, and the residue was purified by silica column chromatography with EtOAc/hexanes to afford the desired product

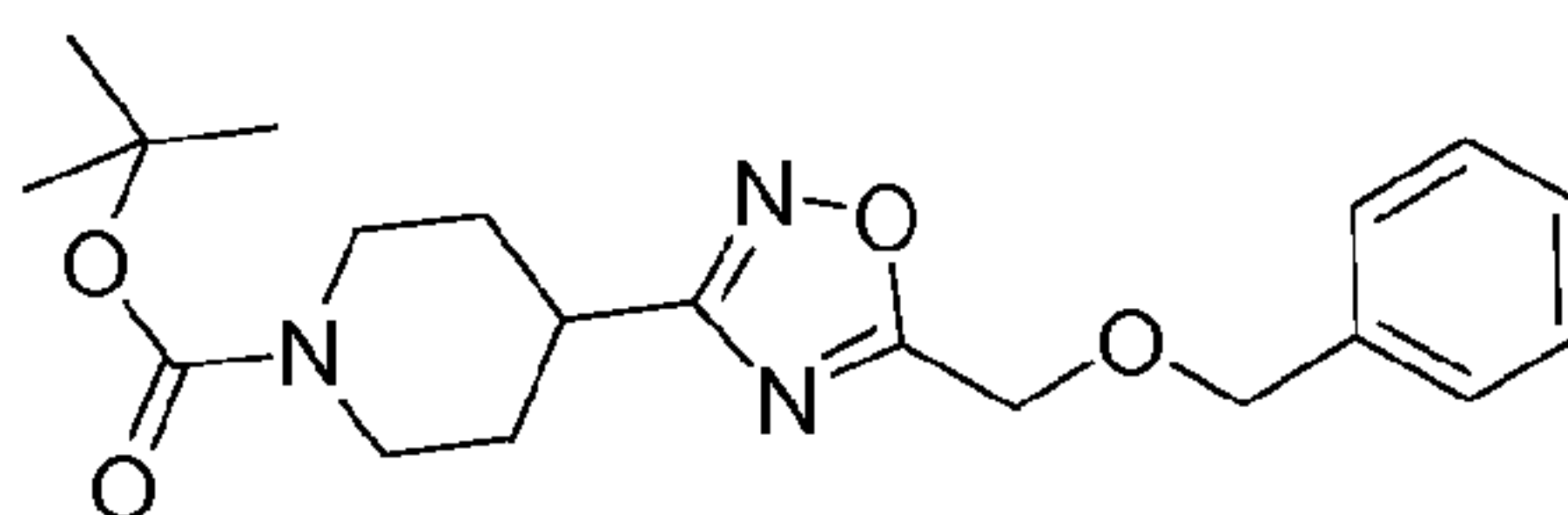
5 **Step 4:** 4-[5-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-3-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



A mixture of 4-(5-methanesulfonyloxymethyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-3-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (0.12 g, 0.33 mmol), 4-methanesulfonyl-phenol (86 mg, 0.5 mmol) and Cs₂CO₃ (0.33 g, 1 mmol) in acetonitrile (5 mL) was heated at 50°C for 2 hours. After cooling, the solid was filtered through a pad of celite. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified on silica gel (EtOAc-hexanes, 1:1) to afford the desired product. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.9 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 7.12 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 5.34 (2H, s), 4.2~4.05 (2H, m), 3.03 (3H, s), 3.04~2.85 (3H, m), 2.05~1.96 (2H, m), 1.8~1.7 (2H, m), 1.45 (9H, s).

Example 83

4-(5-Benzyloxymethyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-3-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester

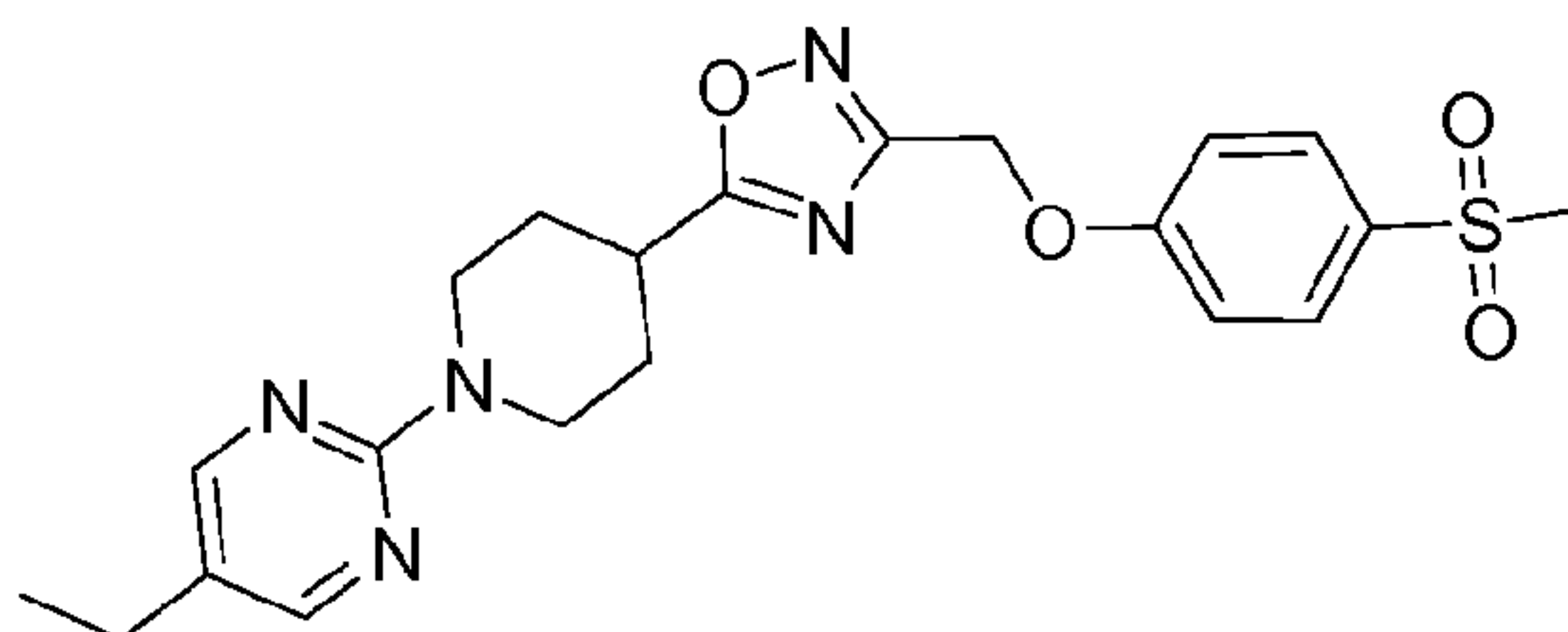


To a solution of benzyloxy-acetic acid (5 g, 30 mmol), NEt₃ (3.6 g, 36 mmol) in toluene (150 mL) was added isobutylchloroformate (4.1 g, 30 mmol) at 0°C. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours. 4-(N-hydroxycarbamimidoyl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (7.3 g, 30 mmol) was added to the mixture. The mixture was heated under reflux overnight, cooled and the mixture was washed successively with H₂O and brine. After drying (Na₂SO₄), the solvent was removed. The residue was purified

by flash chromatography on silica gel to afford the desired product. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 7.4~7.3 (5H, m), 4.7 (2H, s), 4.69 (2H, s), 4.2~4.04 (2H, m), 3.02~2.84 (3H, m), 2.04~1.94 (2H, m), 1.84~1.7 (2H, m), 1.46 (9H, s).

Example 84

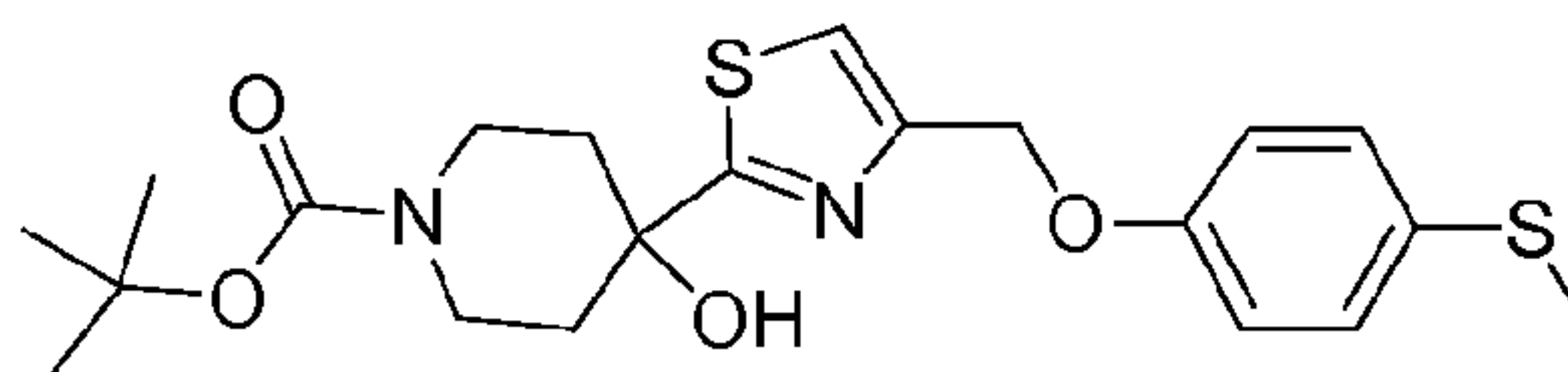
- 5 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[3-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-5-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine



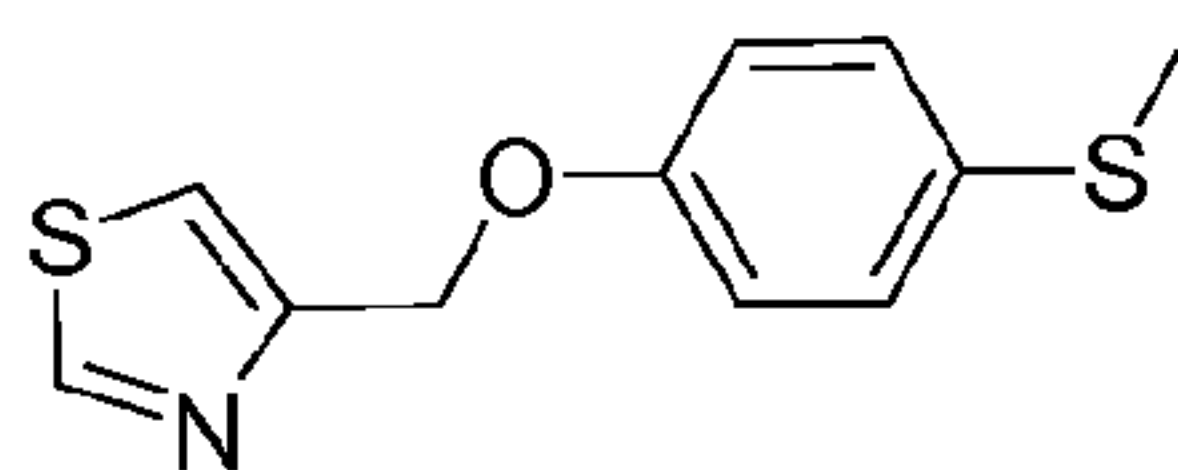
- To the crude HCl salt (0.18 g, ~0.5 mmol) of 4-[3-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-5-yl]-piperidine, prepared by treatment of 4-[3-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-5-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (**Example 81**) in dioxane with 4N HCl, was added 2-propanol (3 mL), followed by DIPEA (0.13 g, 1 mmol) and 2-Chloro-5-ethyl-pyrimidine (0.14 g, 1 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at 70 °C overnight. After concentration *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by silica column chromatography with EtOAc/hexanes to afford the desired product. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.18 (2H, s), 7.89 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.15 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.75~4.65 (2H, m), 3.3~3.2 (1H, m), 3.2~3.1 (2H, m), 3.03 (3H, s), 2.47 (2H, q, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 2.22~2.16 (2H, m), 1.96~1.84 (2H, m), 1.19 (3H, t, $J = 7.6$ Hz).

Example 85

- 4-Hydroxy-4-[4-(4-methylsulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester

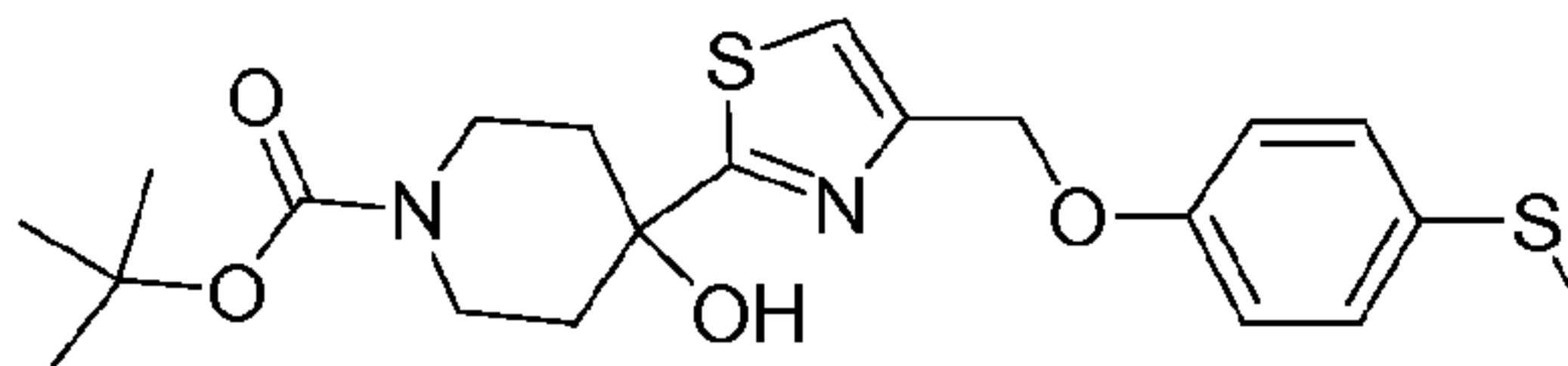


Step 1: 4-(4-Methylsulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl-thiazole



A mixture of 4-chloromethyl thiazole hydrochloride (3.0 g, 17.6 mmol), 4-methylsulfanyl-phenol (2.5 g, 1 eq.) and K_2CO_3 (6.1 g, 2.5 eq.) in acetone (60 mL) was heated to reflux for 48 hours. After cooling, the solid was filtered off. The filtrate was evaporated to dryness *in vacuo*. The crude product was redissolved in diethyl ether. The solution was washed twice with 2N NaOH solution and then with H_2O . After being dried over Na_2SO_4 , removal of the solvent afforded the desired product as an off-white solid.

Step 2: 4-Hydroxy-4-[4-(4-methylsulfanyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



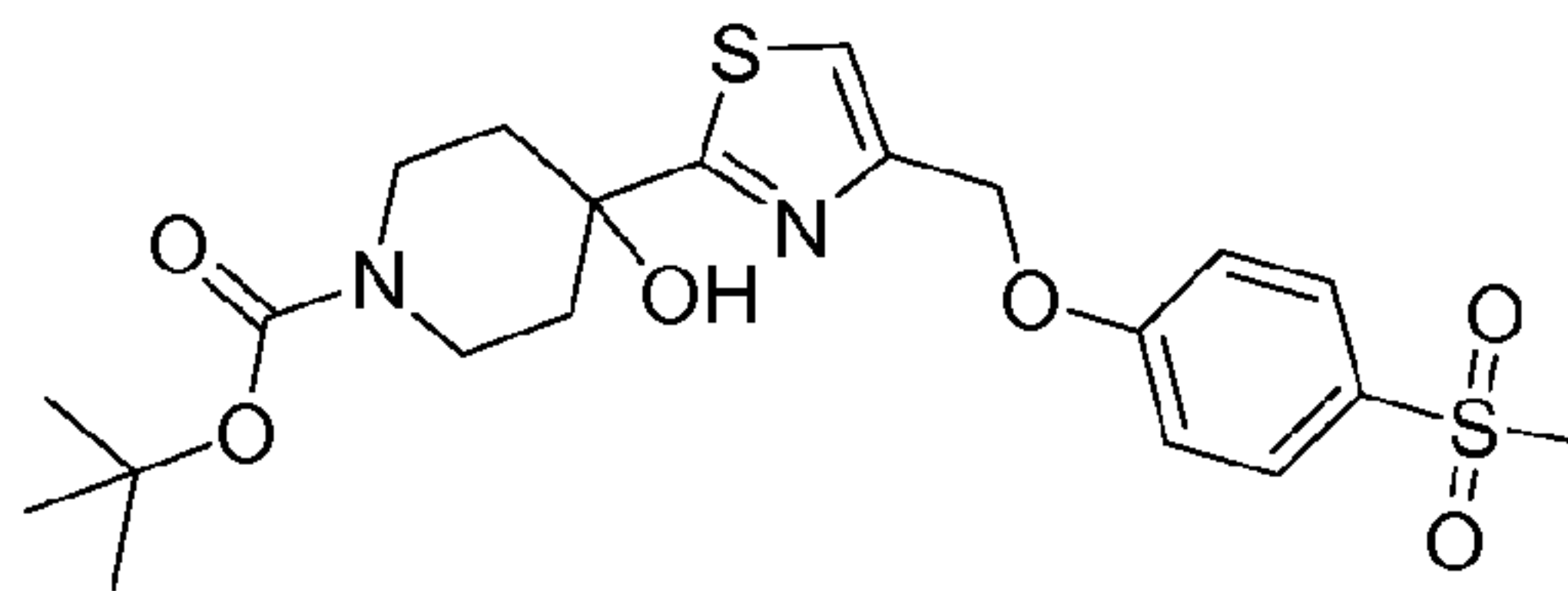
10

To a stirred solution of 4-(4-methanesulfanylmethoxy)-thiazole (3.92 g, 16.5 mmol) in THF (40 mL) at $-78^\circ C$ was added *n*-BuLi (1.73 mL, 1.05 eq., 10.0 M in hexanes). The resulting solution was stirred at this temperature for 30 minutes. Then a solution of 1-Boc-4-piperidone (3.30 g, 1 eq.) in THF (20 mL) was added in dropwise. The resulting mixture was stirred for 30 minutes. The reaction was quenched by addition of H_2O (5 mL). Most of the THF was removed *in vacuo*. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was separated, washed with brine and dried over Na_2SO_4 . After removal of the solvent, the crude product was purified on silica gel (EtOAc:hexanes = 2:3) to afford the desired product as a foam. ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.27 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.26 (1H, s), 6.93 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.14 (2H, s), 4.02 (2H, br), 3.27 (2H, br), 2.97 (1H, br), 2.45 (3H, s), 2.11 (2H, m), 1.86 (2H, m), 1.48 (9H, s).

20

Example 86

4-Hydroxy-4-[4-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester

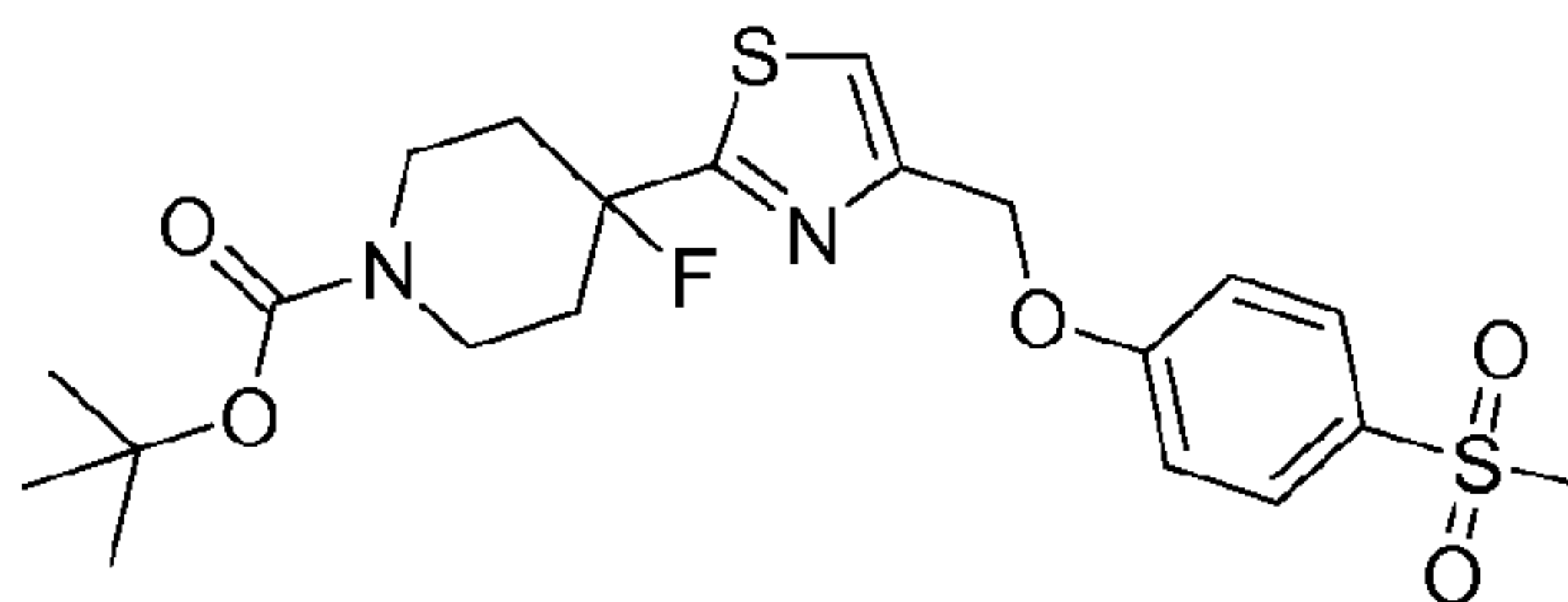


To a solution of 4-hydroxy-4-[4-(4-methylsulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (**Example 85**, 6.8 g, 15.6 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (150 mL) at room temperature was added *m*-CPBA (8.4 g, 2.2 eq.) portionwise. The resulting solution was stirred for 30 minutes, then it was washed with 2 N NaOH solution twice and dried over Na₂SO₄. After removal of the solvent, the crude product was purified on silica gel (EtOAc:hexanes = 3:2) to afford the desired product as a white foam. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.88 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 7.31 (1H, s), 7.12 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.03 (2H, br), 3.27 (2H, br), 3.04 (3H, s), 2.13 (2H, m), 1.86 (2H, m), 1.48 (9H, s).

10

Example 87

4-Fluoro-4-[4-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester

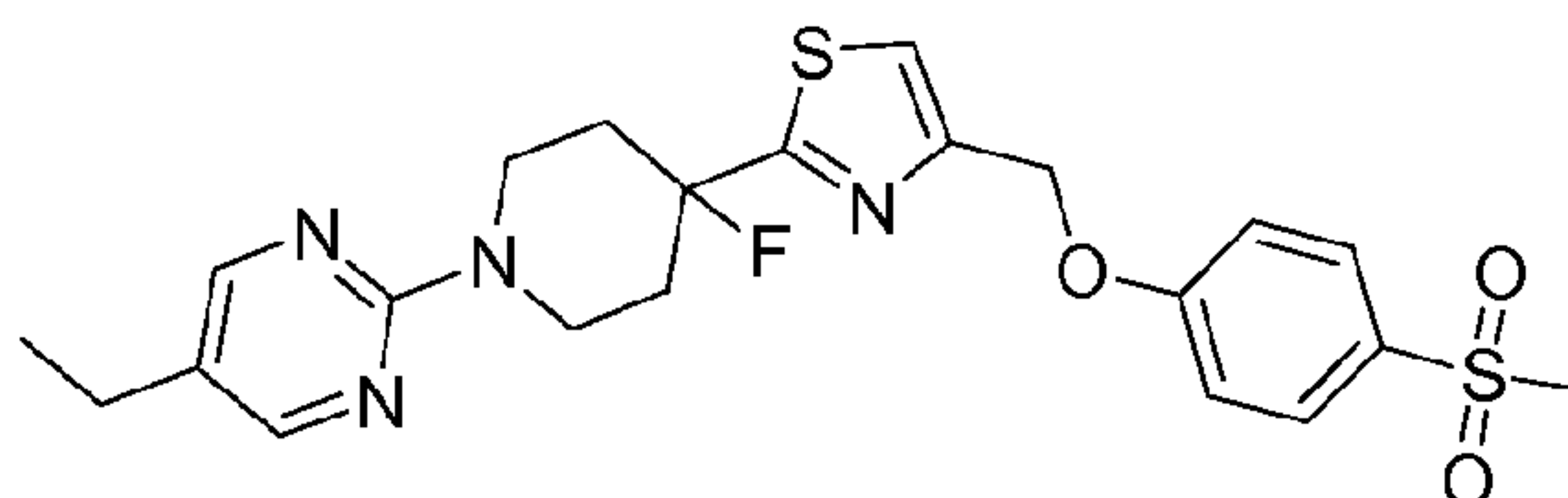


To a solution of 4-hydroxy-4-[4-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (**Example 86**, 5.29 g, 11.3 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL) at 0 °C was added DAST (1.8 mL, 1.2 eq.). The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 minutes before it was quenched by addition of saturated NaHCO₃ solution (20 mL). The organic phase was separated and dried over Na₂SO₄. After removal of the solvent, the crude product was purified on silica gel (EtOAc:hexanes = 2:3) to afford the desired product as a white solid. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.86 (2H, d, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 7.35 (1H, s), 7.10 (2H, d, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 5.22 (2H, s), 4.08 (2H, br), 3.19 (2H, br), 3.02 (3H, s), 2.05 ~ 2.32 (4H, m), 1.46 (9H, s).

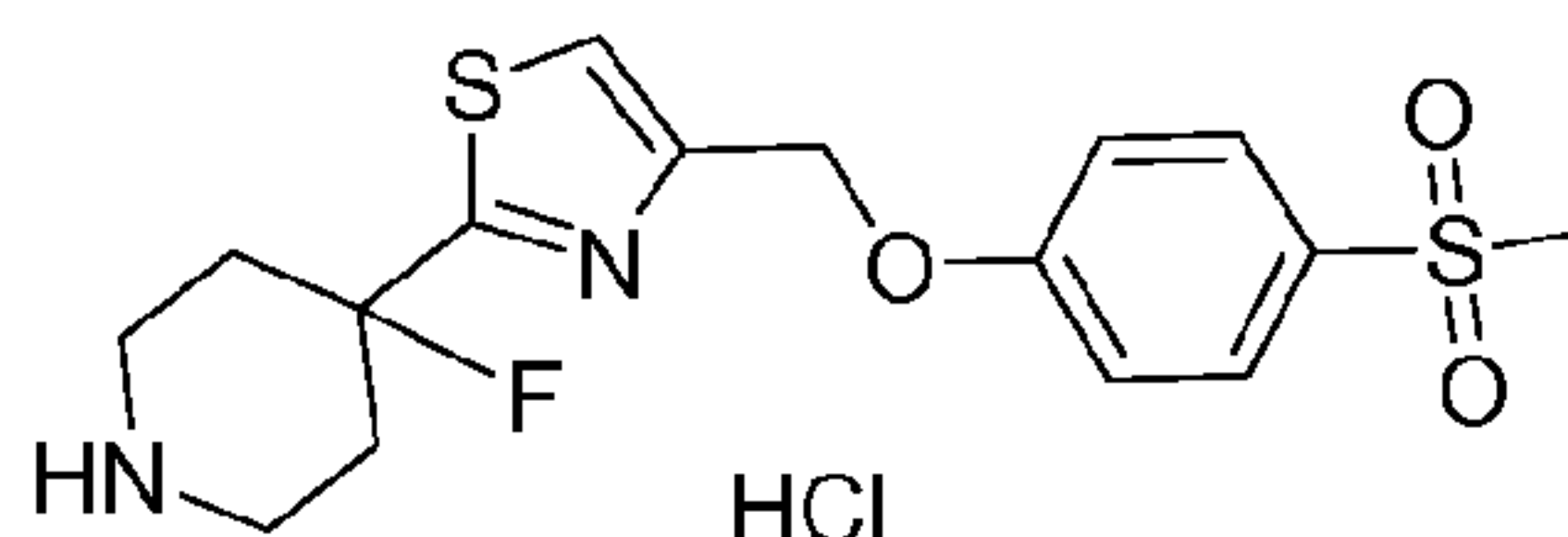
20

Example 88

5-Ethyl-2-{4-fluoro-4-[4-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine

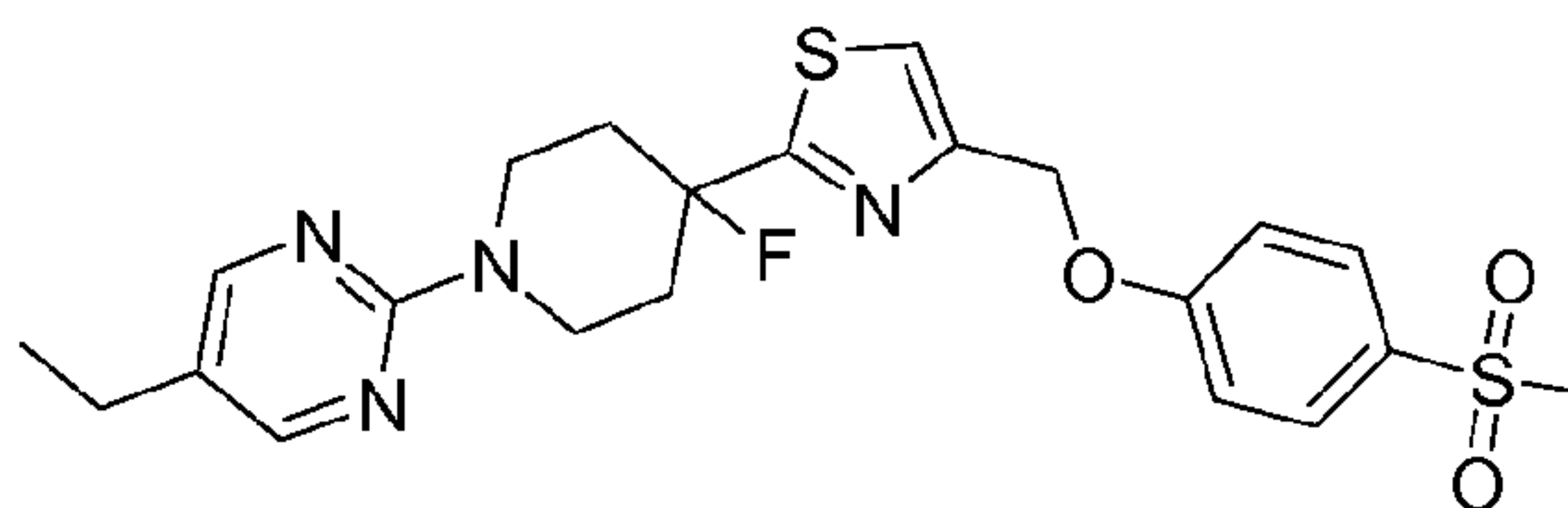


5 **Step 1:** 4-Fluoro-4-[4-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine hydrochloride



To a solution of 4-fluoro-4-[4-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (**Example 87**, 4.24 g, 9.01 mmol) in methanol (50 mL) was added 4 N HCl in dioxane (15 mL). The resulting solution was stirred overnight. The mixture was then evaporated to dryness *in vacuo* to afford the desired product as a white solid.

Step 2: 5-Ethyl-2-{4-fluoro-4-[4-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine



15

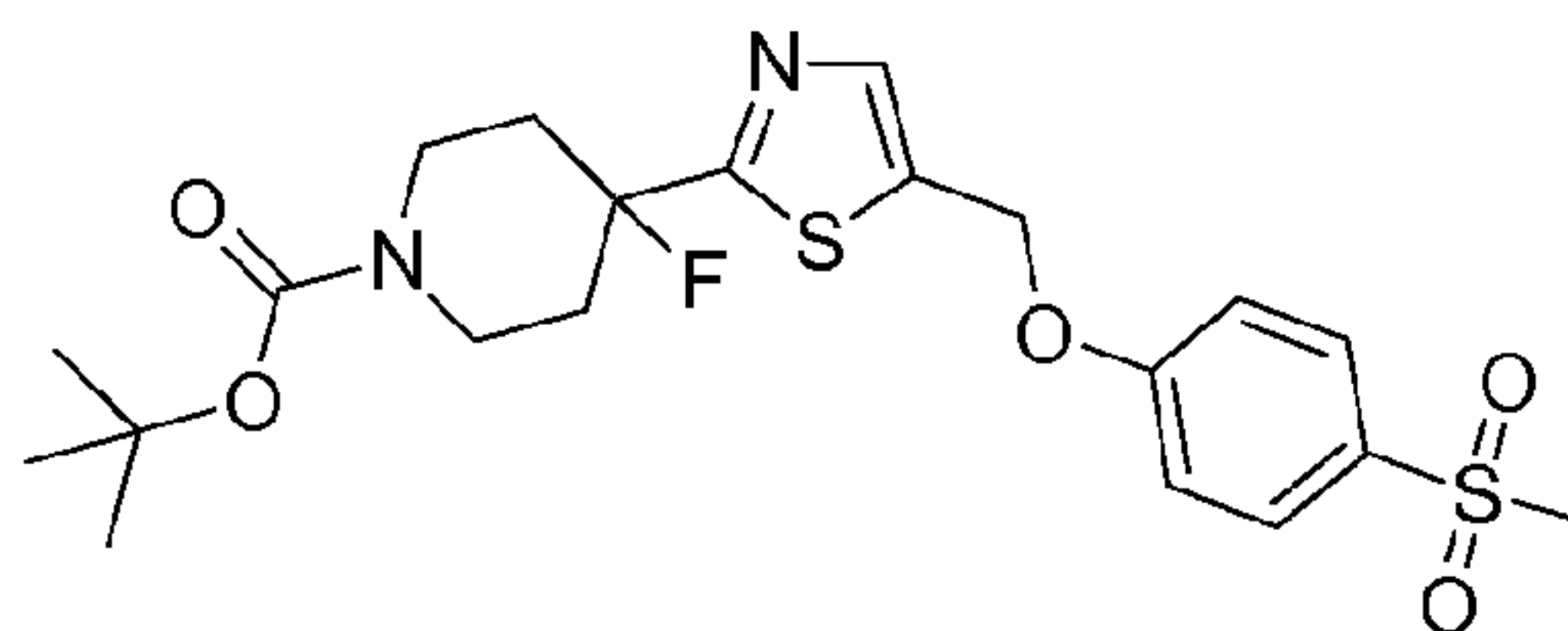
A solution of 4-fluoro-4-[4-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine hydrochloride (4.0 g, 9.01 mmol), 2-chloro-5-ethyl-pyrimidine (1.55 g, 1.2 eq.) and DIPEA (4.7 g, 4 eq.) in 2-propanol (30 mL) in a sealed pressure vessel was stirred at 160 °C (oil bath temperature) overnight. After cooling, the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was partitioned between water and EtOAc. The organic phase was washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. After removal of the solvent, the crude product was purified on silica gel (EtOAc:hexanes = 1:1) to afford the desired product as a white solid. ¹H NMR

20

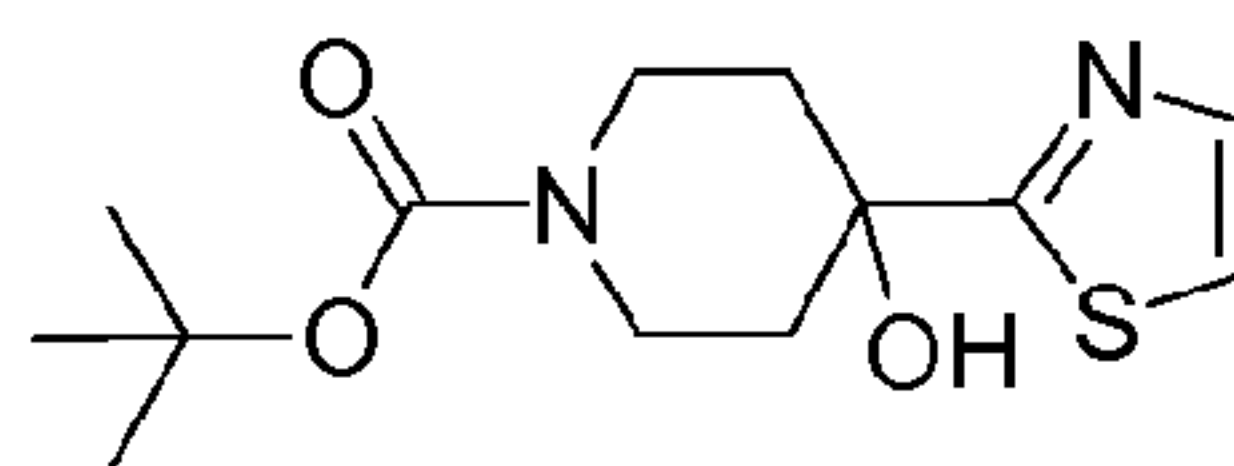
(CDCl₃): δ 8.19 (2H, s), 7.87 (2H, d, $J = 9.2$ Hz), 7.36 (1H, s), 7.10 (2H, d, $J = 9.2$ Hz), 5.23 (2H, s), 4.69 (2H, m), 3.44 (2H, m), 3.03 (3H, s), 2.48 (2H, q, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 2.15 ~ 2.39 (4H, m), 1.21 (3H, t, $J = 7.6$ Hz).

Example 89

- 5 4-Fluoro-4-[5-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester

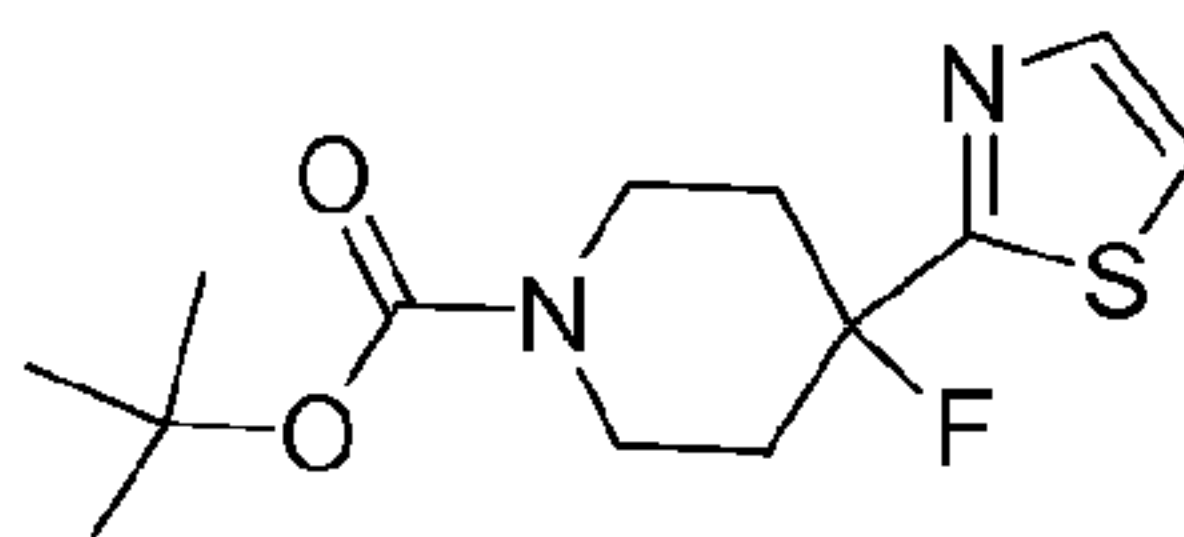


Step 1: 4-Hydroxy-4-thiazol-2-yl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



- 10 To a cooled (-78 °C) and stirred solution of *n*-BuLi (2.6 mL, 1.05 eq., 10.0 M in hexanes) in dry Et₂O (20 mL) was added dropwise a solution of 2-bromothiazole (4.0 g, 24.4 mmol) in THF (10 mL) over a 10 minute period. After the yellow mixture had been stirred at -78 °C for 30 minutes, a solution of 1-Boc-4-piperidone (4.9 g, 1 eq.) in THF (20 mL) was added slowly. The mixture was then continued to stir for another 30 minutes
- 15 before the reaction was quenched by addition of water (5 mL). The mixture was warmed to room temperature and extracted with EtOAc. The organic phase was separated, washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. After removal of the solvent, the crude product was purified on silica gel (45% EtOAc in hexanes) to afford the desired product as a thick oil.

Step 2: 4-Fluoro-4-thiazol-2-yl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester

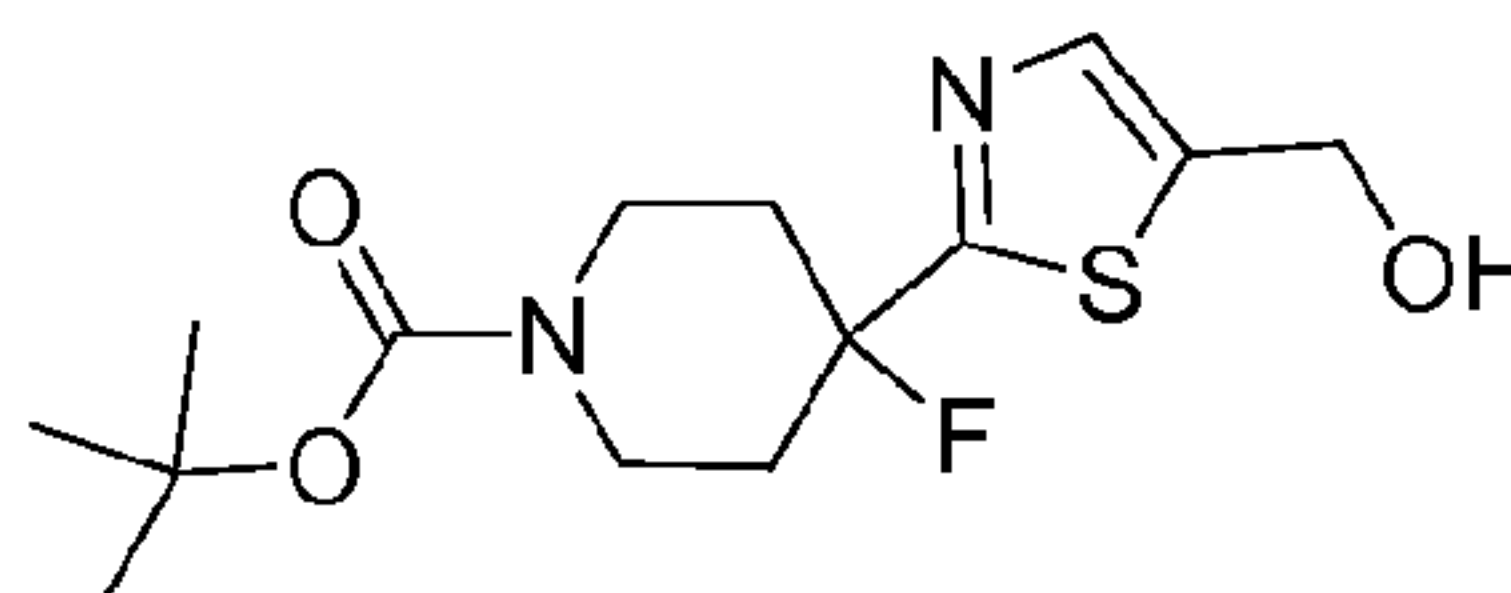


20

To a solution of 4-hydroxy-4-thiazol-2-yl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (4.36 g, 15.3 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL) at 0 °C was added DAST (2.4 mL, 1.2 eq.).

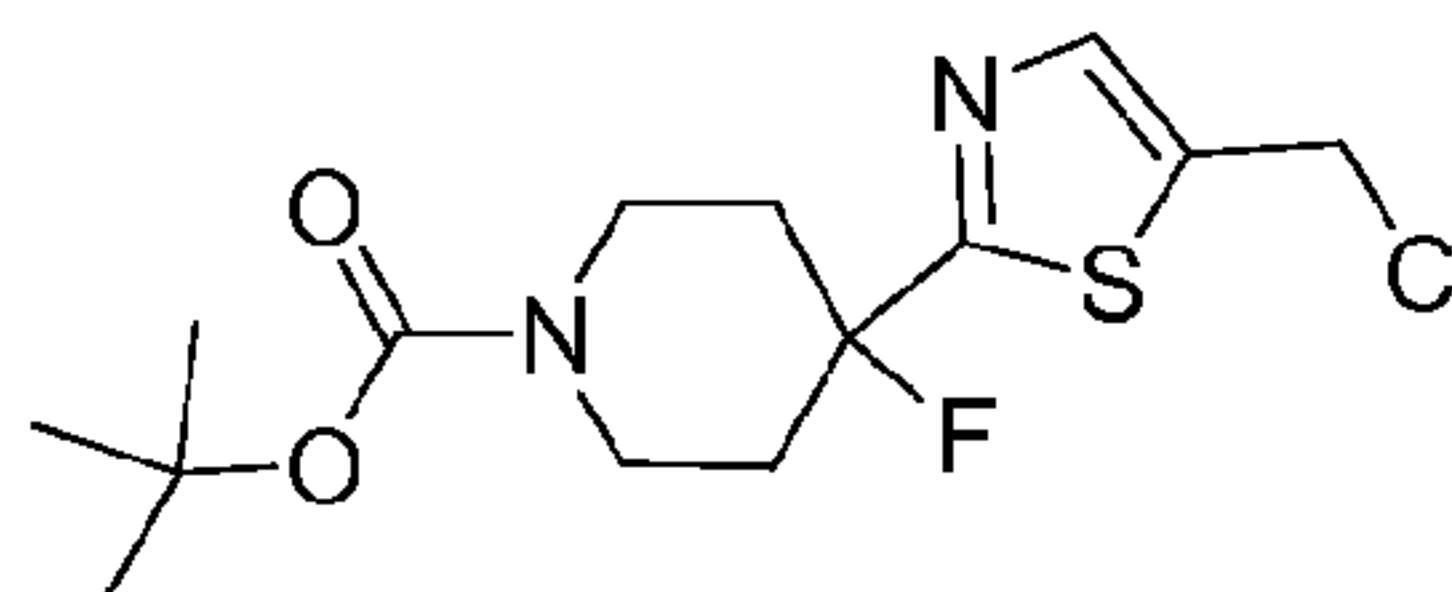
The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 minutes before it was quenched by addition of saturated NaHCO₃ solution (20 mL). The organic phase was separated and dried over Na₂SO₄. After removal of the solvent, the crude product was purified on silica gel (EtOAc:hexanes = 1:4) to afford the desired product as a pale yellow oil.

5 **Step 3:** 4-Fluoro-4-(5-hydroxymethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



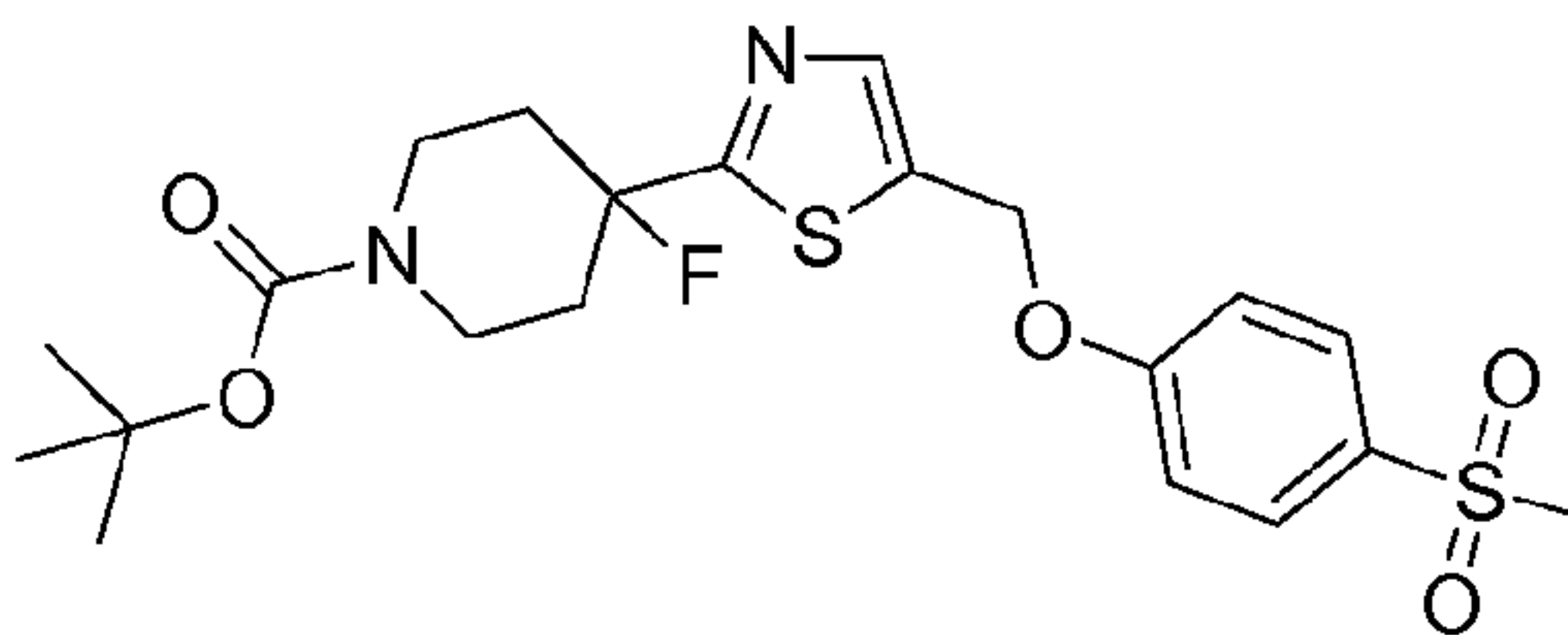
To a cooled (-78 °C) and stirred solution of 4-fluoro-4-thiazol-2-yl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (3.65 g, 12.7 mmol) in THF (20 mL) was added n-BuLi (1.33 mL, 1.05 eq., 10.0 M in hexanes). The mixture was stirred at this temperature for 30 minutes. Then a suspension of paraformaldehyde (383 mg, 1 eq.) in THF (10 mL) was added in. The resulting mixture was continued to stir at -78 °C for another 30 minutes and gradually warmed to room temperature overnight. The reaction was quenched by addition of water (10 mL). The mixture was extracted with EtOAc. The organic phase was washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. After removal of the solvent, the crude product was purified on silica gel (60% EtOAc in hexanes) to afford the desired product as a pale yellow solid.

15 **Step 4:** 4-(5-Chloromethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-4-fluoro-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



To a mixture of 4-fluoro-4-(5-hydroxymethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (1.34 g, 4.24 mmol) and pyridine (426 mg, 1.3 eq.) in CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL) at 0 °C was added MsCl (631 mg, 1.3 eq.). The mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was washed with saturated NaHCO₃ solution and dried over Na₂SO₄. Removal of the solvent afforded the desired product, which was used directly in the following reaction without further purification.

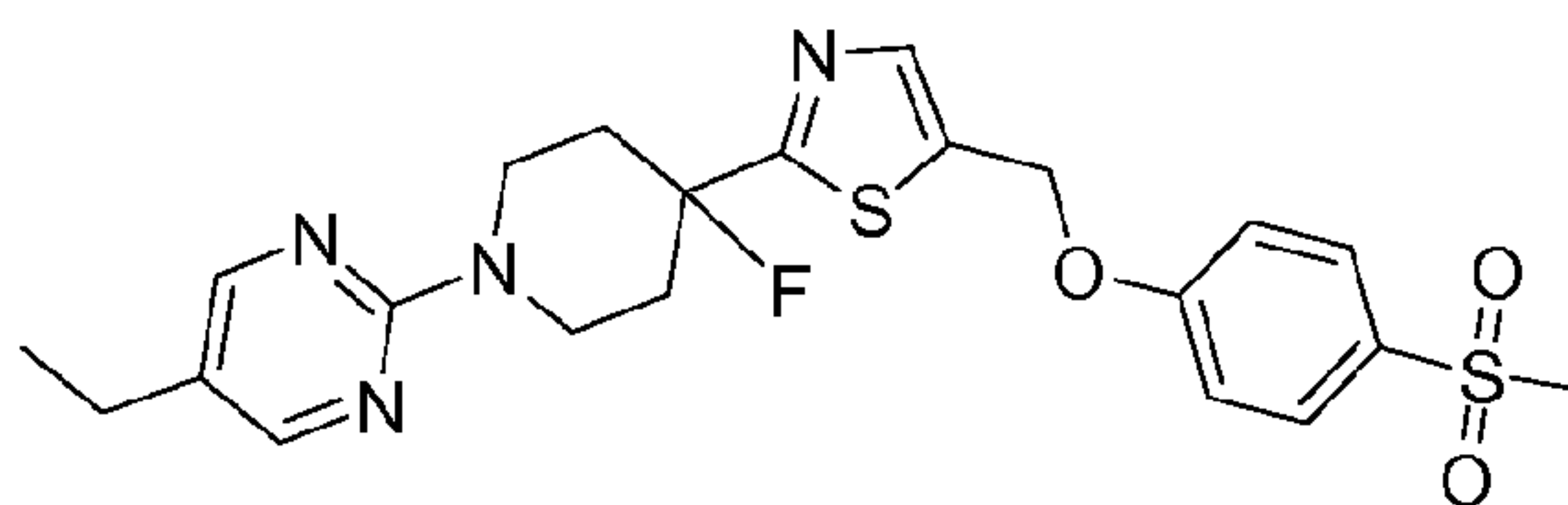
Step 5: 4-Fluoro-4-[5-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



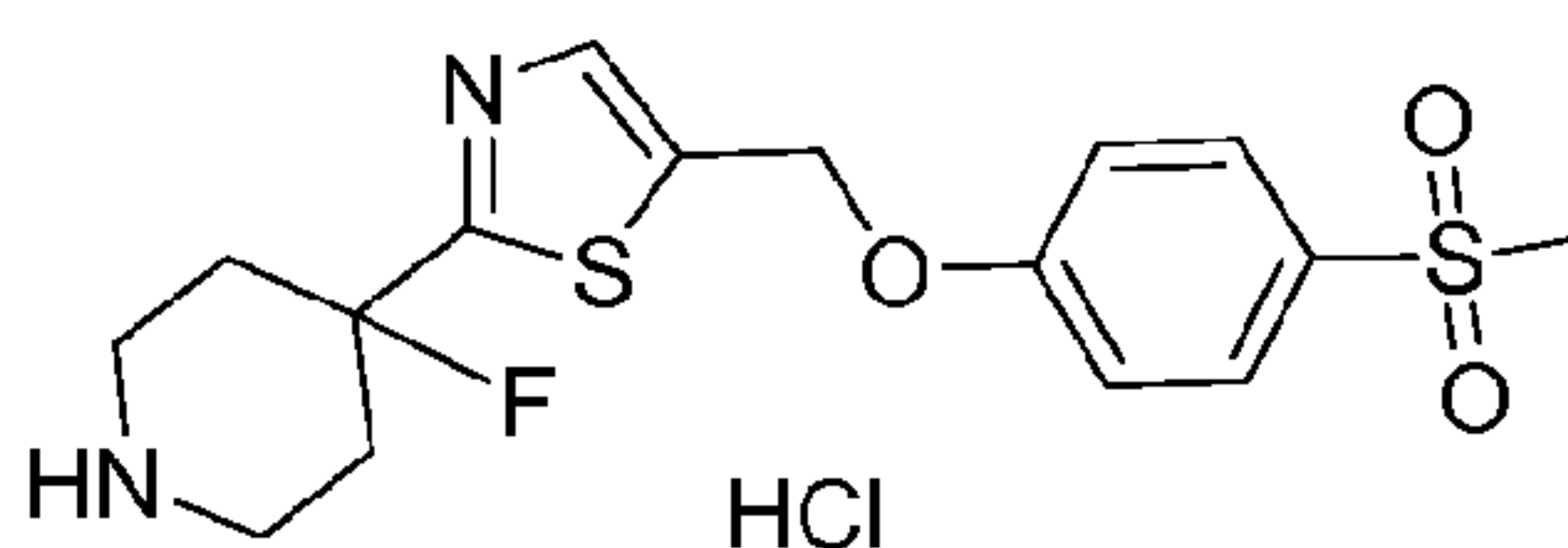
A mixture of 4-(5-Chloromethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-4-fluoro-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (1.42 g, 4.24 mmol), 4-methanesulfonyl-phenol (731 mg, 1.0 eq.) and K_2CO_3 (878 mg, 1.5 eq.) in acetone (30 mL) was heated to reflux overnight. After cooling, the solid was filtered off through a pad of celite. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified on silica gel (EtOAc:hexanes = 1:1) to afford the desired product as a white solid. ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.86 (2H, d, $J = 9.2$ Hz), 7.35 (1H, s), 7.10 (2H, d, $J = 9.2$ Hz), 5.22 (2H, s), 4.08 (2H, br), 3.19 (2H, br), 3.02 (3H, s), 2.05 ~ 2.32 (4H, m), 1.46 (9H, s).

Example 90

5-Ethyl-2-{4-fluoro-4-[5-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine



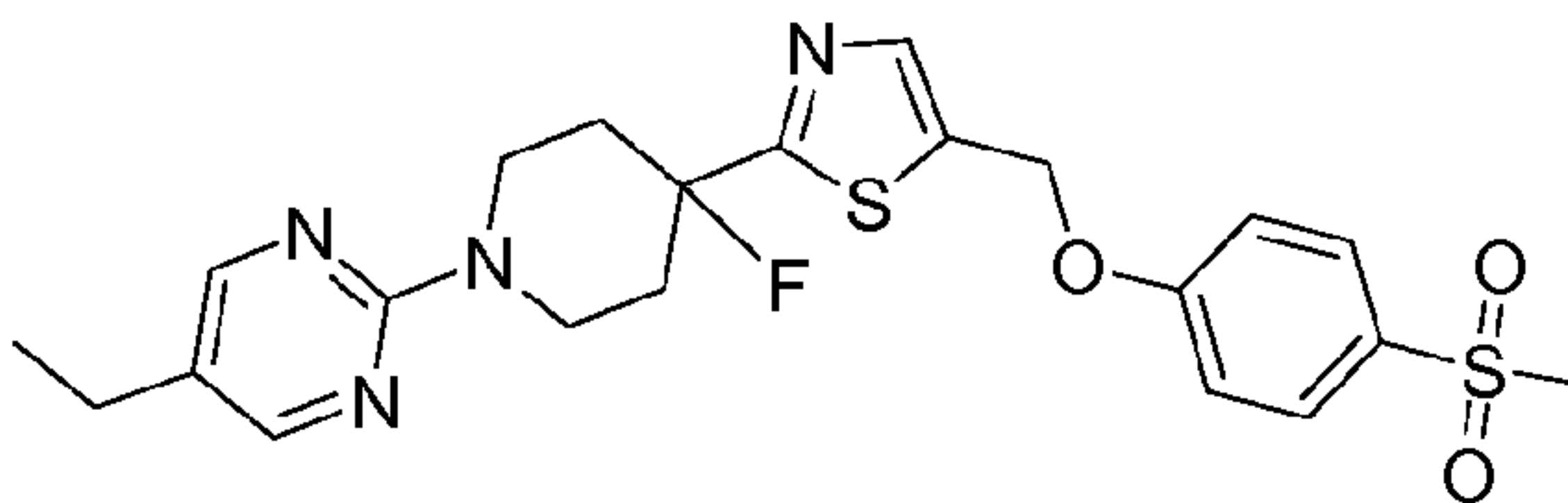
Step 1: 4-Fluoro-4-[5-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine hydrochloride



To a solution of 4-fluoro-4-[5-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (**Example 89**, 1.30 g, 2.76 mmol) in methanol (5 mL) was added 4 N HCl in dioxane (10 mL). The resulting solution was stirred

overnight. The mixture was then evaporated to dryness *in vacuo* to afford the desired product as a white solid.

Step 2: 5-Ethyl-2-{4-fluoro-4-[5-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine



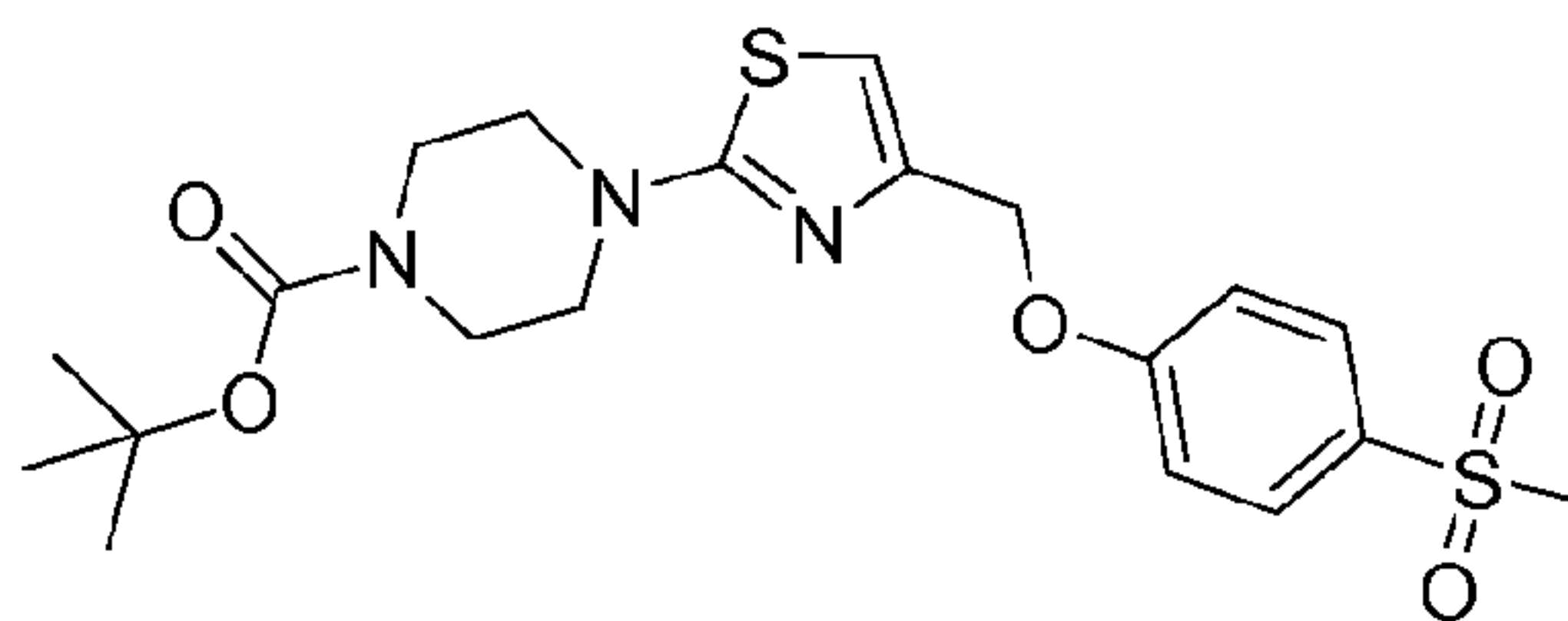
5

A solution of 4-fluoro-4-[5-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine hydrochloride (1.2 g, 2.76 mmol), 2-chloro-5-ethyl-pyrimidine (425 mg, 1.1 eq.) and DIPEA (1.4 g, 4 eq.) in 2-propanol (20 mL) in a sealed pressure vessel was stirred at 160 °C (oil bath temperature) overnight. After cooling, the solvent was removed *in vacuo*.

10 The residue was partitioned between water and EtOAc. The organic phase was washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. After removal of the solvent, the crude product was purified on silica gel (EtOAc:hexanes = 1:1) to afford the desired product as a white solid. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.19 (2H, s), 7.90 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 7.73 (1H, d), 7.10 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 5.31 (2H, s), 4.67 (2H, m), 3.44 (2H, m), 3.04 (3H, s), 2.48 (2H, q, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 2.13 ~ 2.38
15 (4H, m), 1.20 (3H, t, *J* = 7.6 Hz).

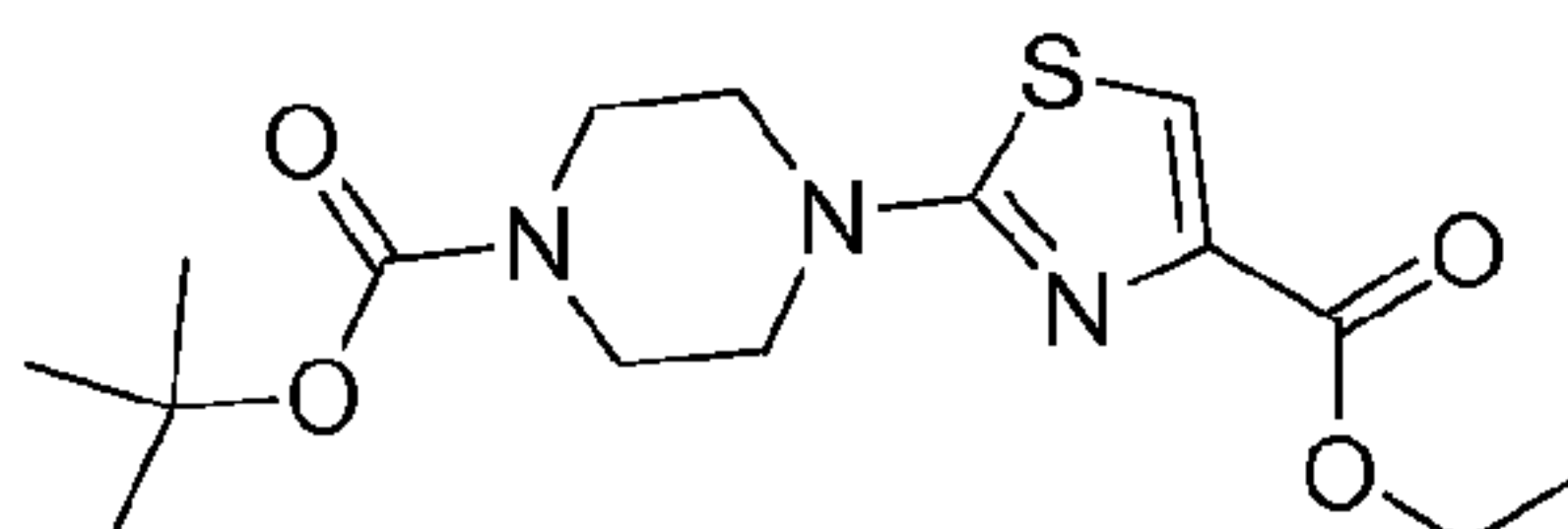
Example 91

4-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



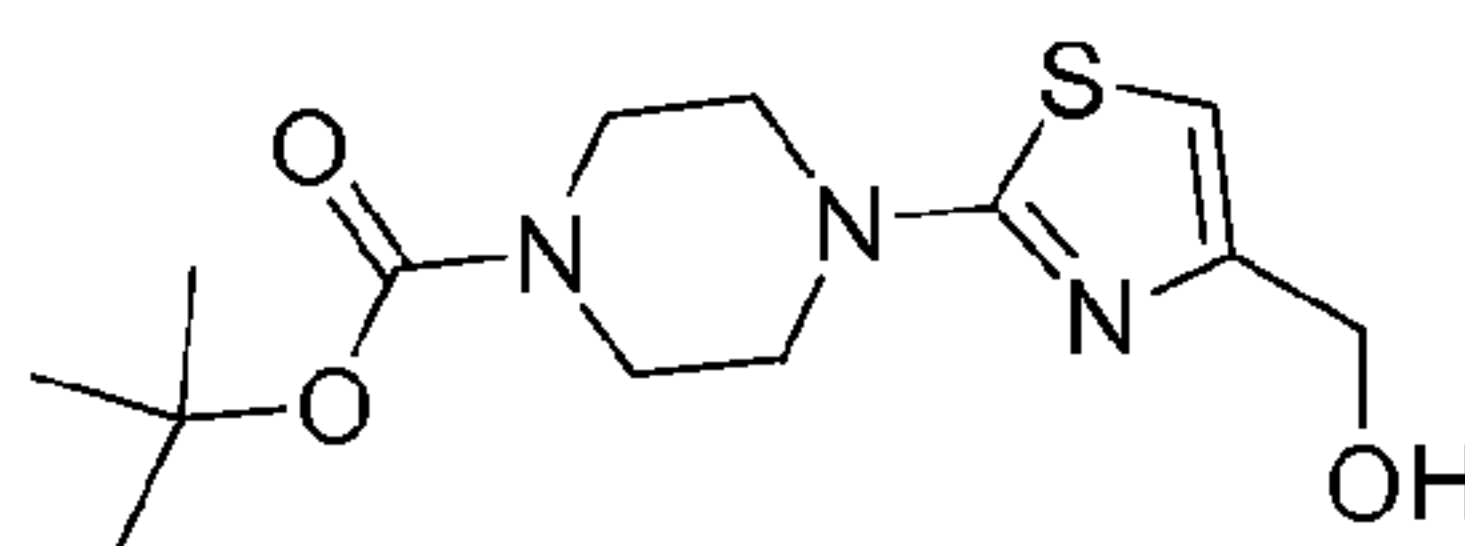
20

Step 1: 4-(4-Ethoxycarbonyl-thiazol-2-yl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



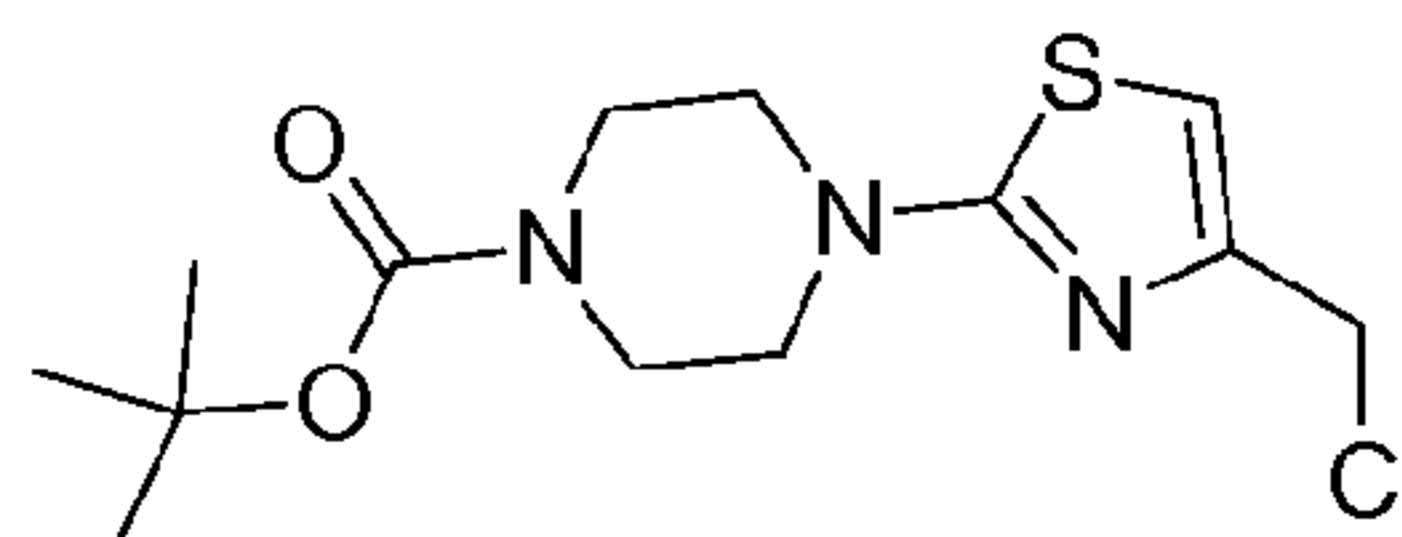
A mixture of 2-bromo-thiazole-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (1.4 g, 5.93 mmol), piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (1.16 g, 1.05 eq.) and DIPEA (1.15 g, 1.5 eq.) in 1,4-dioxane (20 mL) was heated to reflux overnight. After cooling, the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified on silica gel (EtOAc:hexanes = 1:4) to afford the desired product as a pale yellow solid.

Step 2: 4-(4-Hydroxymethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



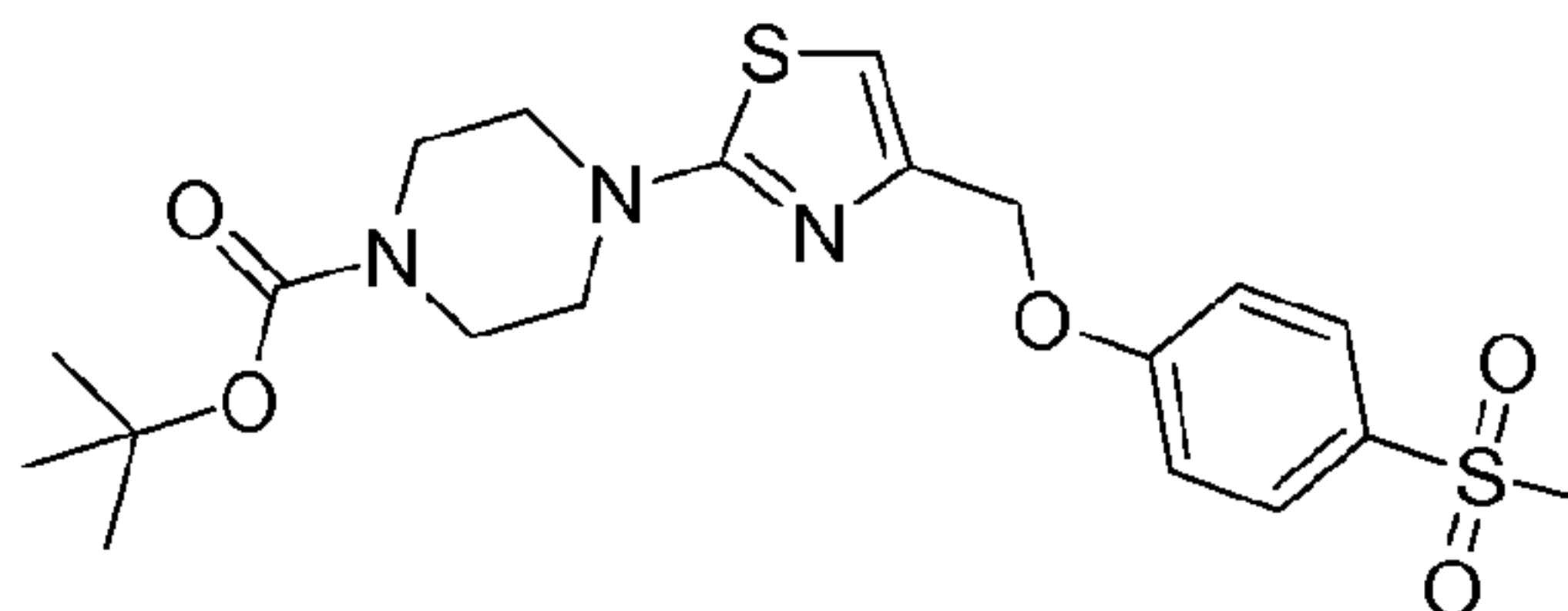
A solution of 4-(4-ethoxycarbonyl-thiazol-2-yl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (1.15 g, 3.37 mmol) in THF (15 mL) at 0 °C was treated with LiAlH₄ (128 mg, 1 eq.). The mixture was stirred for 1 hour, then the reaction was quenched with 2 N NaOH solution. The solid was filtered off through a pad of celite and washed with EtOAc (100 mL). The filtrate was washed with water and dried over Na₂SO₄. Removal of the solvent afforded the desired product as an oil.

Step 3: 4-(4-Chloromethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



To a solution of 4-(4-hydroxymethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (848 mg, 2.83 mmol) and DIPEA (550 mg, 1.5 eq.) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) was added MsCl (285 mg, 1.3 eq.) dropwise. The resulting mixture was stirred overnight. The reaction solution was then concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified on silica gel (EtOAc:hexanes = 1:4) to afford the desired product as an oil.

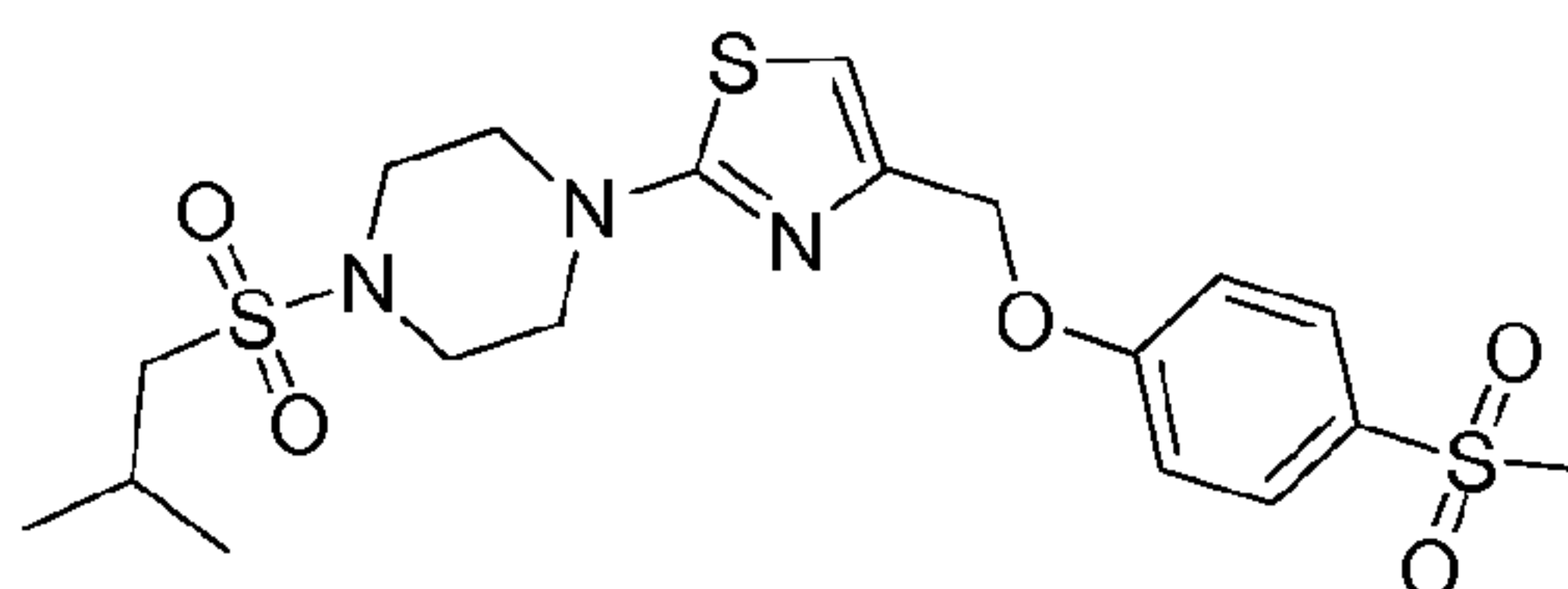
Step 4: 4-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy-methyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



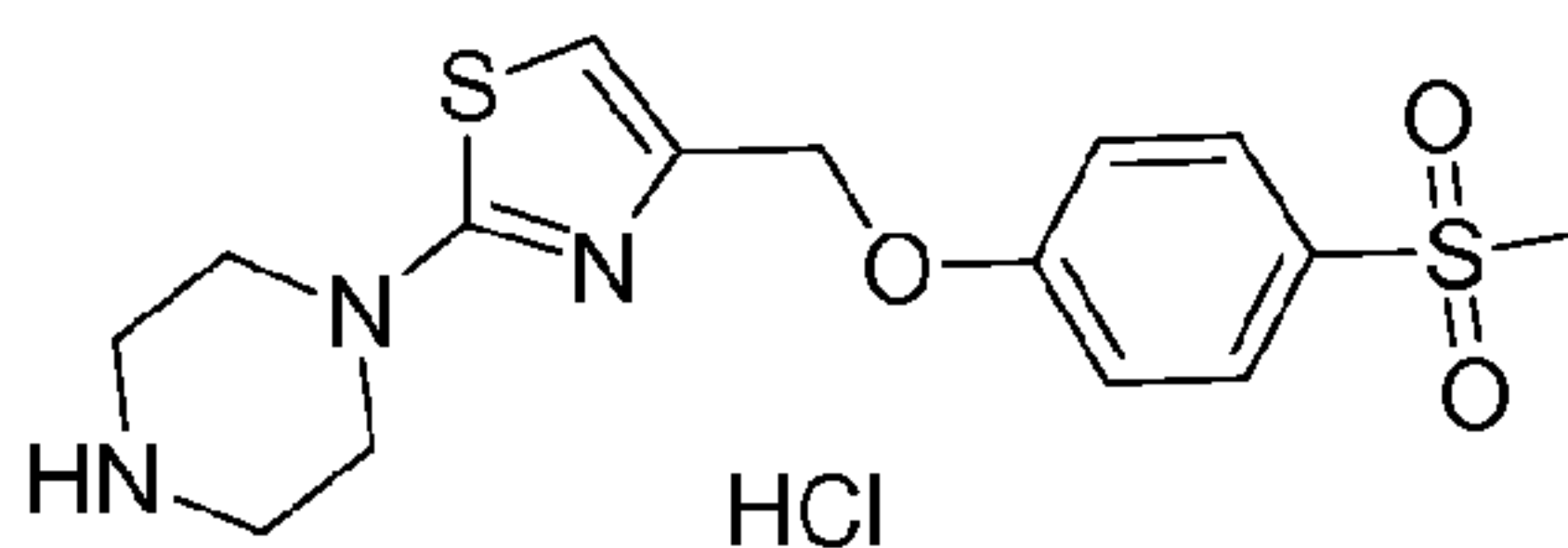
A mixture of 4-(4-Chloromethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (700 mg, 2.20 mmol), 4-methanesulfonyl-phenol (417 mg, 1.1 eq.) and K₂CO₃ (609 mg, 2 eq.) in acetone (30 mL) was heated to reflux overnight. After cooling, the solid
 5 was filtered off through a pad of celite. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified on silica gel (EtOAc:hexanes = 1:1) to afford the desired product as an off-white solid. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.87 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 7.12 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 6.59 (1H, s), 5.05 (2H, s), 3.56 (4H, m), 3.48 (4H, m), 3.04 (3H, s), 1.49 (9H, s).

Example 92

10 1-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-4-(2-methyl-propane-1-sulfonyl)-piperazine



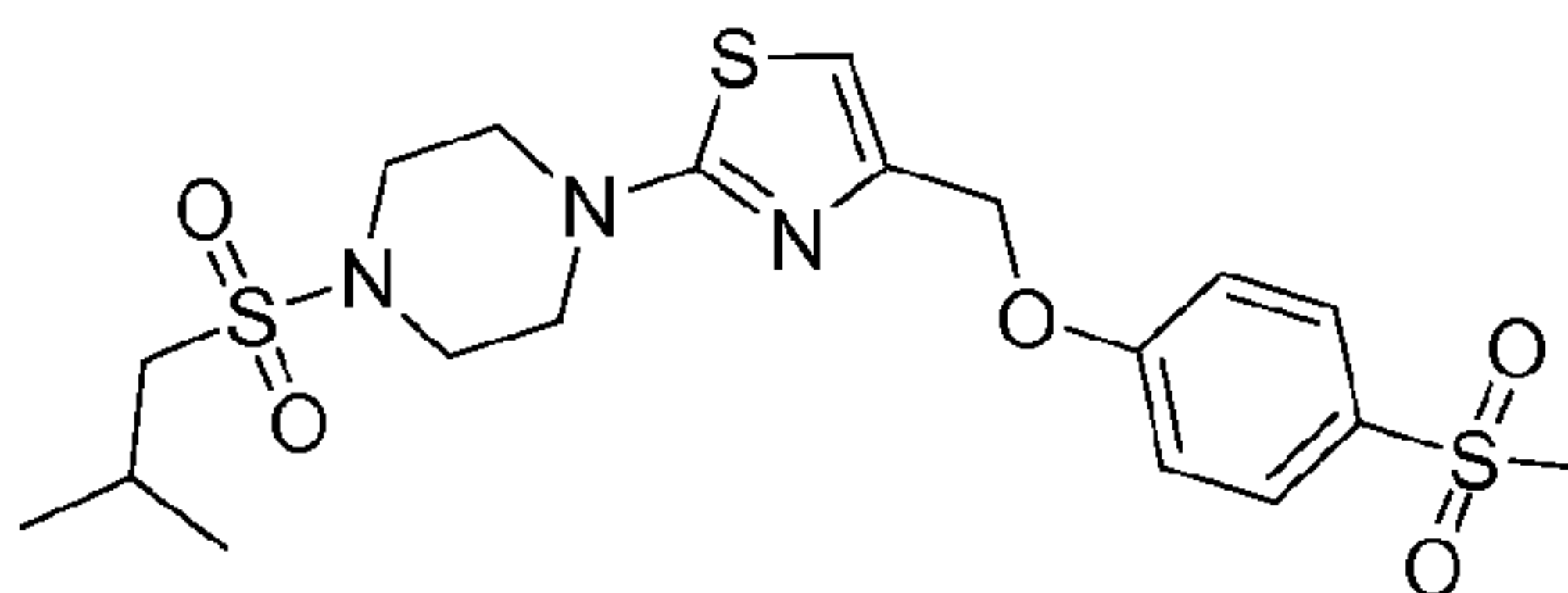
Step 1: 1-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperazine hydrochloride



15

To a solution of 4-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (**Example 91**, 430 mg, 0.95 mmol) in methanol (5 mL) was added 4 N HCl in dioxane (5 mL). The resulting solution was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature. The mixture was then evaporated to dryness *in vacuo* to afford the
 20 desired product as a pale yellow solid.

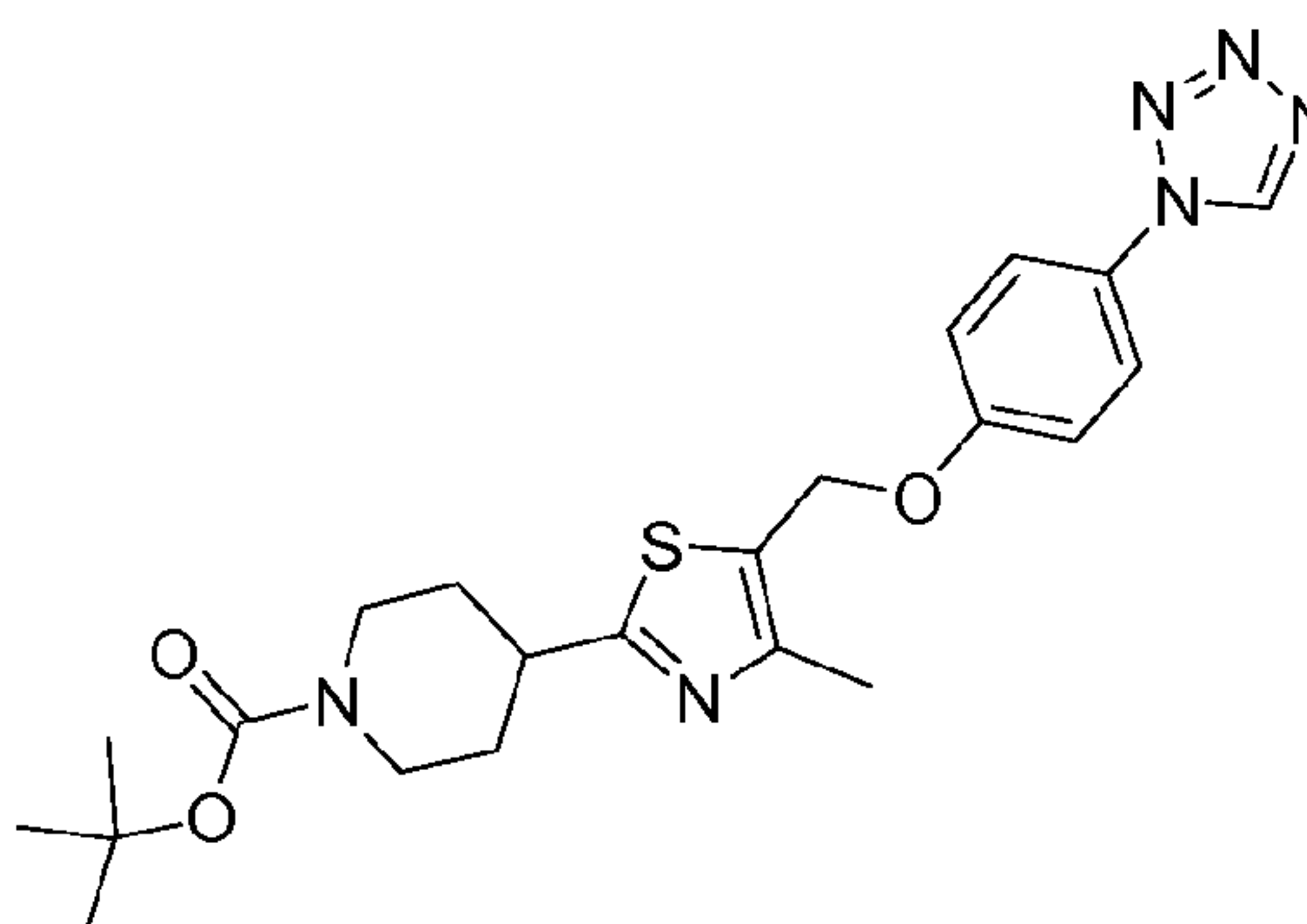
Step 2: 1-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy-methyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-4-(2-methyl-propane-1-sulfonyl)-piperazine



A solution of 1-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenoxy-methyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperazine hydrochloride (100 mg, 0.26 mmol) and DIPEA (134 mL, 3 eq.) in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) was added isobutanesulfonyl chloride (41 mL, 1.2 eq.). The mixture was stirred for 1 hour, then the reaction solution was directly purified on silica gel (EtOAc:hexanes = 1:1) to afford the desired product as a pale yellow solid. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.87 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 7.12 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 6.62 (1H, s), 5.05 (2H, s), 3.61 (4H, m), 3.39 (4H, m), 3.04 (3H, s), 2.78 (2H, d, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 2.32 (1H, m), 1.12 (6H, d, *J* = 6.8 Hz).

Example 93

4-[4-Methyl-5-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy-methyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

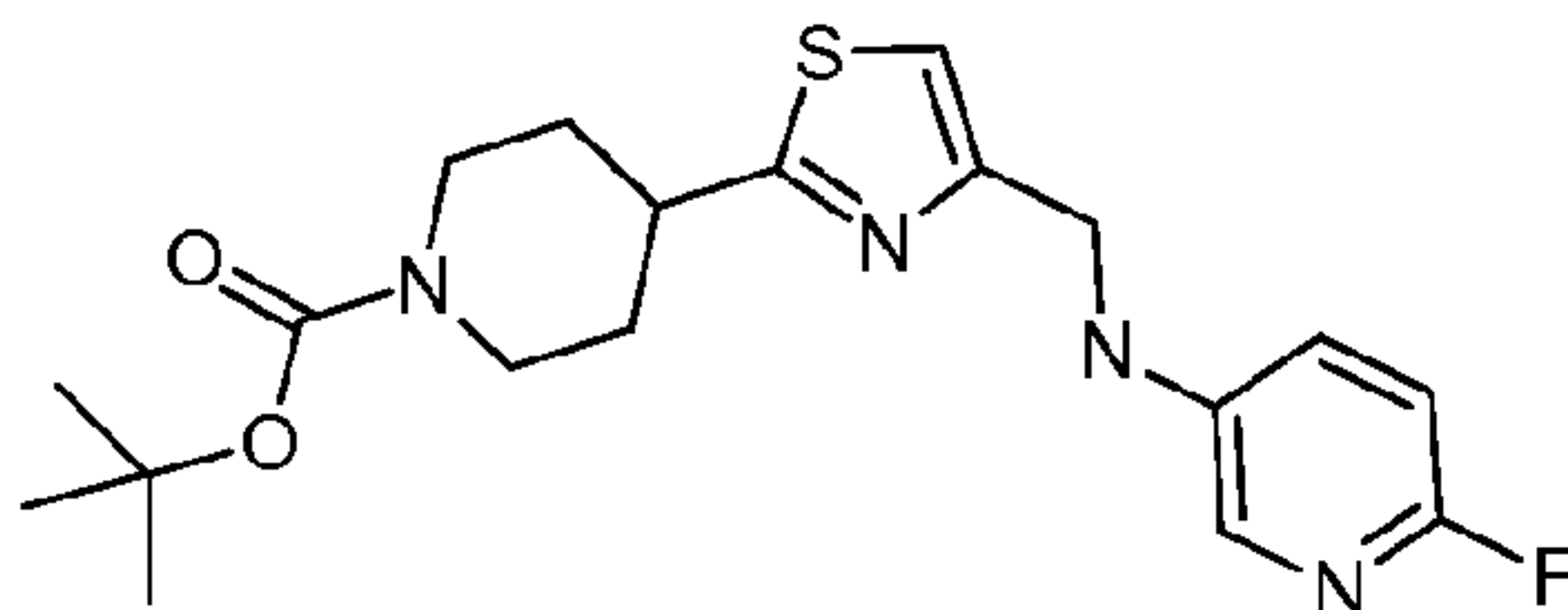


To a solution of 4-(5-Hydroxymethyl-4-methyl-thiazol-2-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (1.00 g, 3.2 mmol) in THF (6.4 mL) was added, 4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenol (0.52 g, 3.2 mmol), polymer bound triphenylphosphine (3 mmol/g, 1.6 g). To this solution was added di-tert-butyl azodicarboxylate (1.1 g, 4.8 mmol), stirred for 4 hours and filtered through a pad of celite. The filtrate was concentrated and purified by silica gel chromatography to provide the desired product. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 9.01 (1H, s), 7.66 (2H,

d), 7.15 (2H, d), 5.21 (2H, s), 4.19 (2H, m), 3.10 (1H, m), 2.86 (2H, m), 2.45 (3H, s), 2.08 (2H, m), 1.72 (2H, m), 1.47 (9H, s).

Example 94

4-{4-[(6-Fluoro-pyridin-3-ylamino)-methyl]-thiazol-2-yl}-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

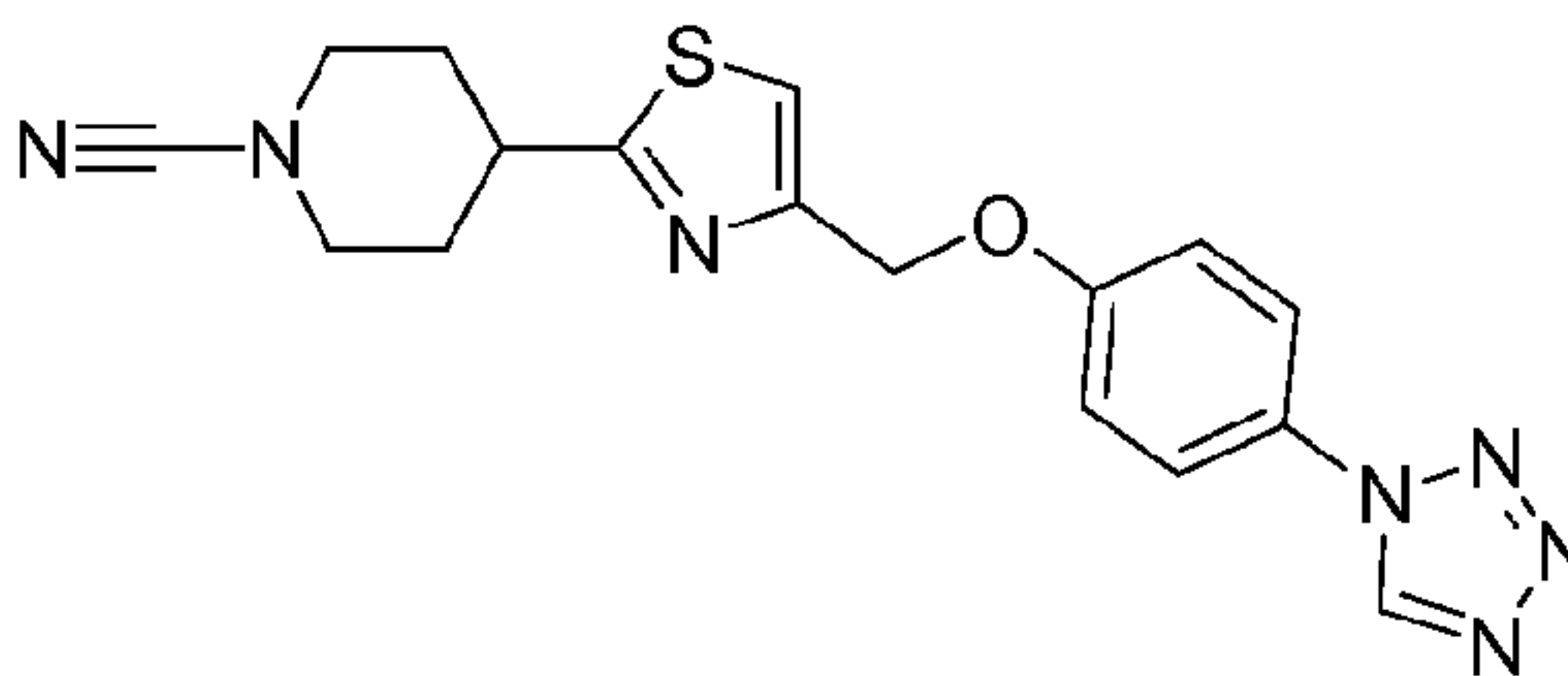


5-amino-2-fluoropyridine (0.476g, 4.2 mmol) was added to 4-(4-Formyl-thiazol-2-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (0.84g, 2.8 mmol) in dry DCM (10 mL). Sodium triacetoxyborohydride (0.9g, 4.2 mmol) was then added. The reaction was stirred for 3 hours at room temperature under N₂. The organic layer was washed with 2M NaOH solution, water, brine, dried (MgSO₄), and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The material was purified by silica gel chromatography (DCM/methanol: 10:1 v/v) to give the desired product. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.59-7.60 (1H, m), 7.06-7.10 (1H, m), 7.02 (1H, s), 6.76 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.8, 3.6 Hz), 4.4 (2H, d), 4.20-4.31 (3H, m), 3.09-3.17 (1H, m), 2.8-2.95 (2H, m), 2.07-2.10 (2H, m), 1.77-1.47, (2H, m), 1.47 (9H, s).

Example 95

1-(3-Isopropyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-5-yl)-4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine

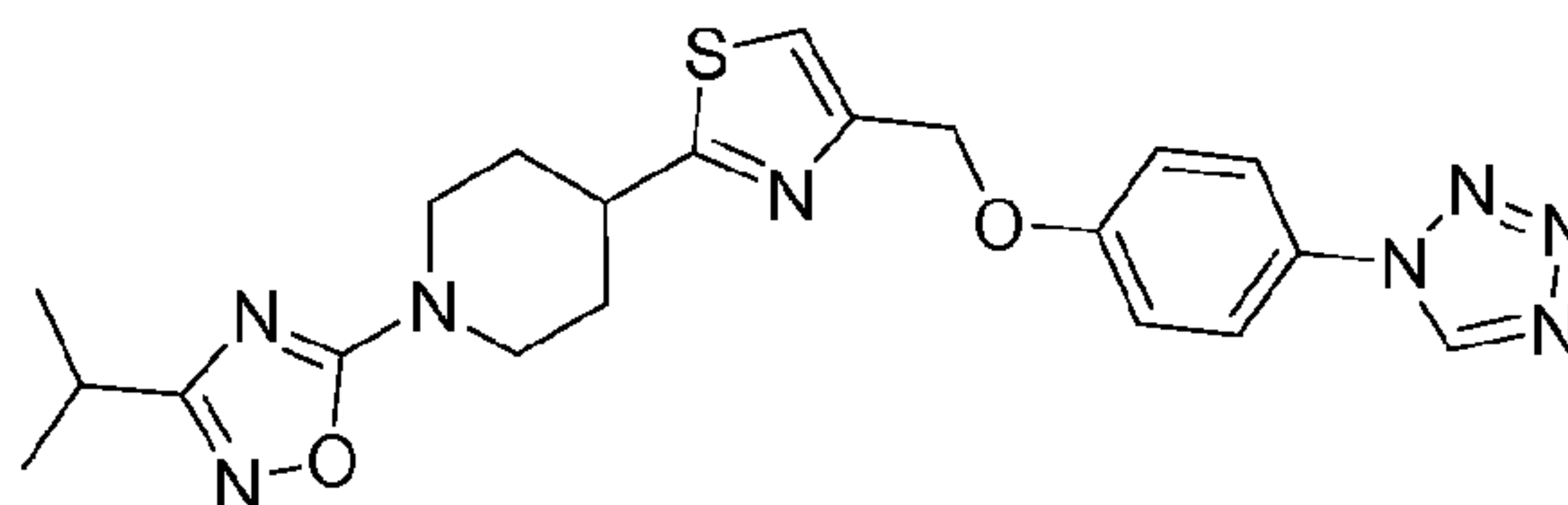
Step 1: 4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carbonitrile



To a mixture of 4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine (1.00 g, 2.92 mmol) and potassium carbonate (1.5 g, 10.9 mmol) in chloroform (25 mL) was

added cyanogen bromide (0.371 g, 3.5 mmol). The slurry was refluxed for 48 hours then stirred at room temperature for an additional 48 hours. The reaction was filtered through a pad of celite, concentrated and chromatographed on silica gel (1:1 Hexanes/EtOAc) to afford the desired compound.

5 **Step 2:** 1-(3-Isopropyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-5-yl)-4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine

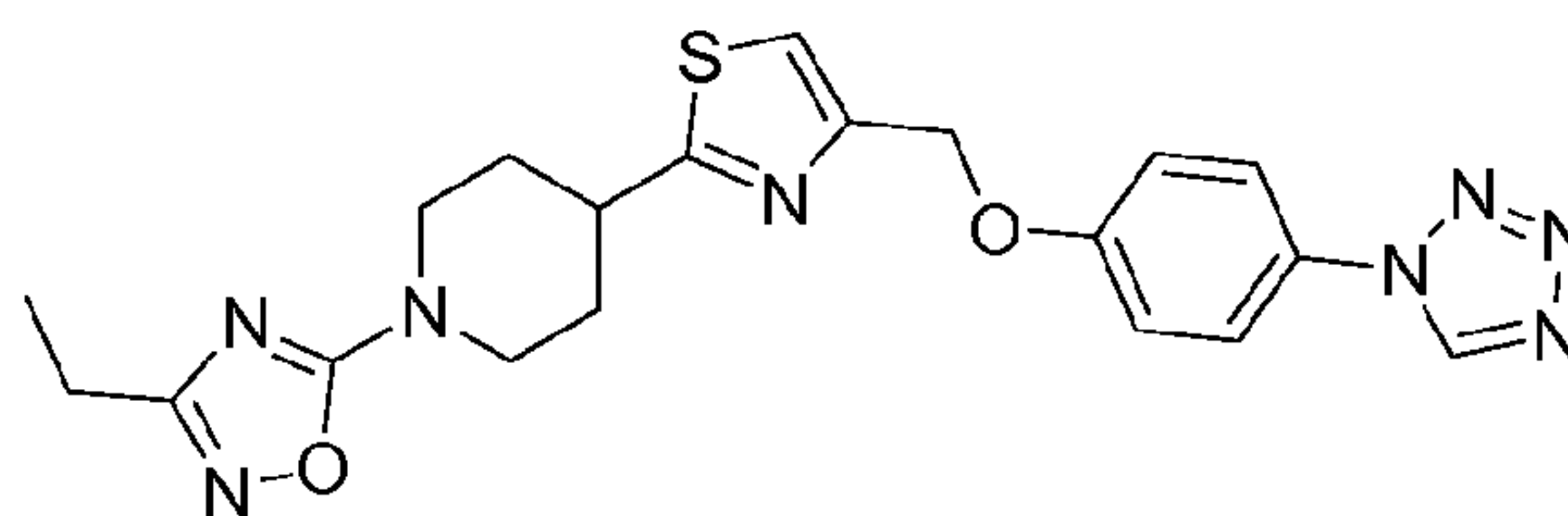


To a solution of 4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carbonitrile (0.450, 1.22 mmol) and *N*-hydroxy-isobutyramidine (0.150 g, 1.47 mmol) in dry THF (10 mL) was added a 1 M solution of zinc chloride in THF (1.47 mL, 1.47 mmol) over 15 min. The suspension was left to settle for 15 minutes and the white precipitate was collected by filtration and dissolved in 4N HCl in ethanol and water (1:1). The solution was refluxed for 1 hour, cooled and the solid precipitate was filtered off. The filtrate was neutralized by the addition of excess sodium carbonate. The excess was filtered off and the filtrate was diluted with EtOAc. The solution was washed with water, separated, dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated. The residual oil was chromatographed on silica gel (1:1 Hex/EtOAc) to afford the desired compound. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.92 (1H, s), 7.62 (2H, d), 7.28 (1H, s), 7.19 (2H, d), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.26 (2H, m), 3.20 (3H, m), 2.89 (1H, m), 2.26 (2H, m), 1.92 (2H, m), 1.30 (6H, d).

20 The following three examples were synthesized in similar manner as **Example 95** using the required hydroxy amidine and 4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carbonitrile.

Example 96

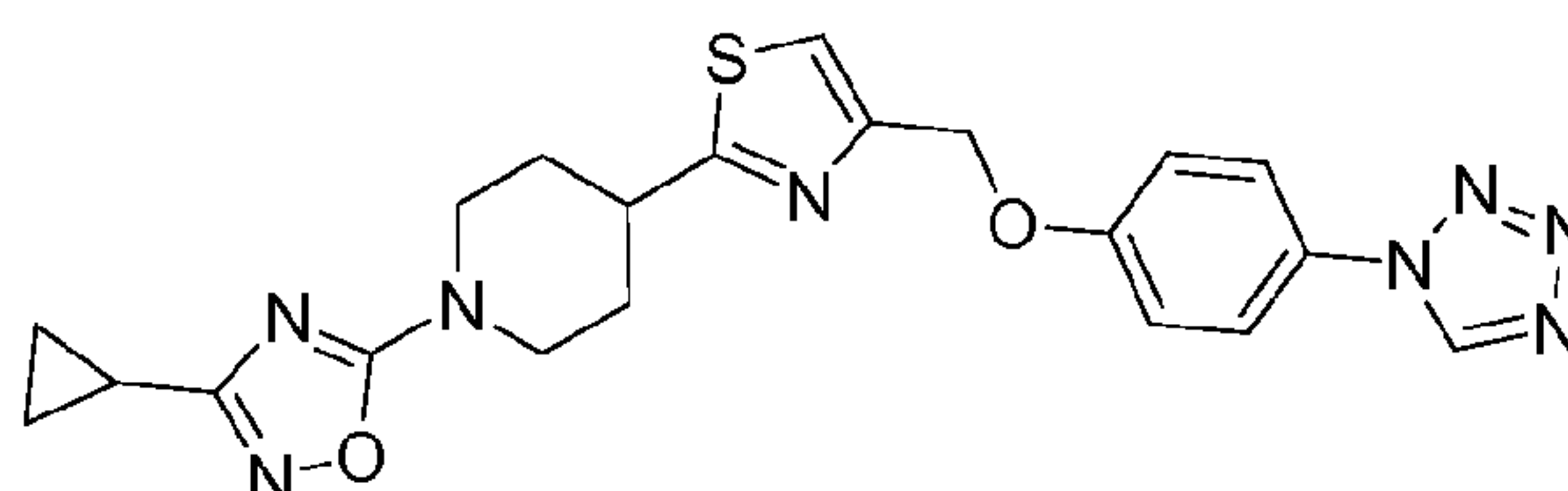
25 1-(3-Ethyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-5-yl)-4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine



^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.85 (1H, s), 7.57 (2H, d), 7.28 (1H, s), 7.19 (2H, d), 5.17 (2H, s), 4.22 (2H, m), 3.22 (3H, m), 2.55 (2H, q), 2.17 (2H, m), 1.89 (2H, m), 1.35 (3H, t).

Example 97

- 5 1-(3-Cyclopropyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-5-yl)-4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine

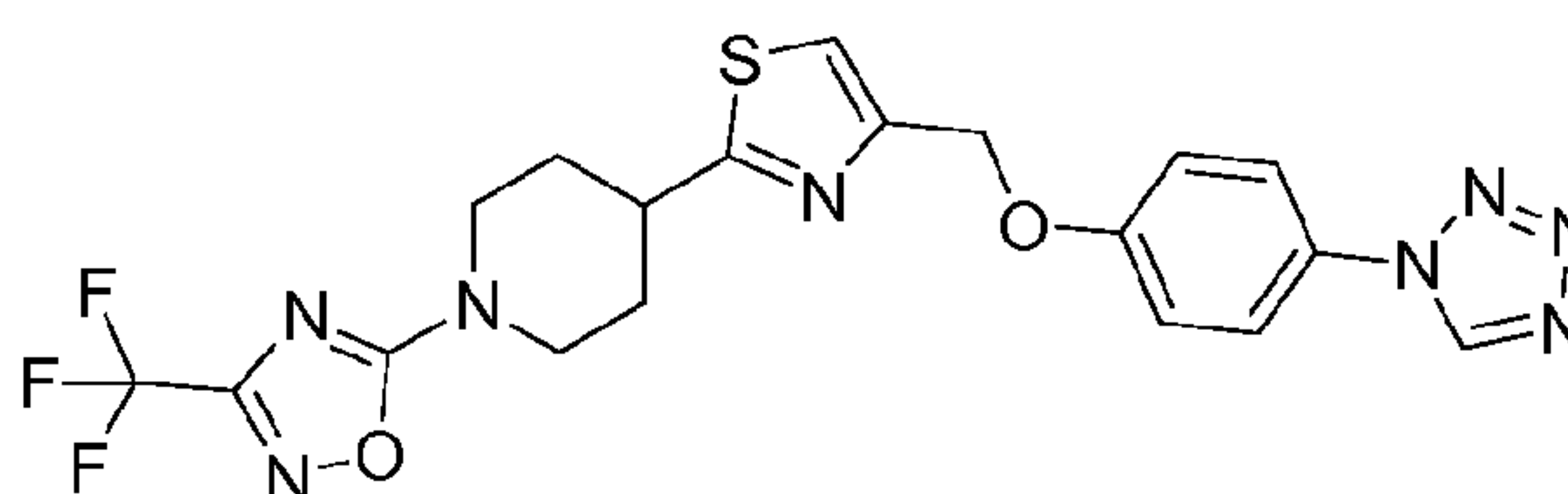


^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.90 (1H, s), 7.61 (2H, d), 7.27 (1H, s), 7.17 (2H, d), 5.23 (2H, s), 4.22 (2H, m), 3.22 (3H, m), 2.25 (2H, m), 1.88 (3H, m), 0.96 (4H, m).

10

Example 98

- 4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-1-(3-trifluoromethyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-5-yl)-piperidine

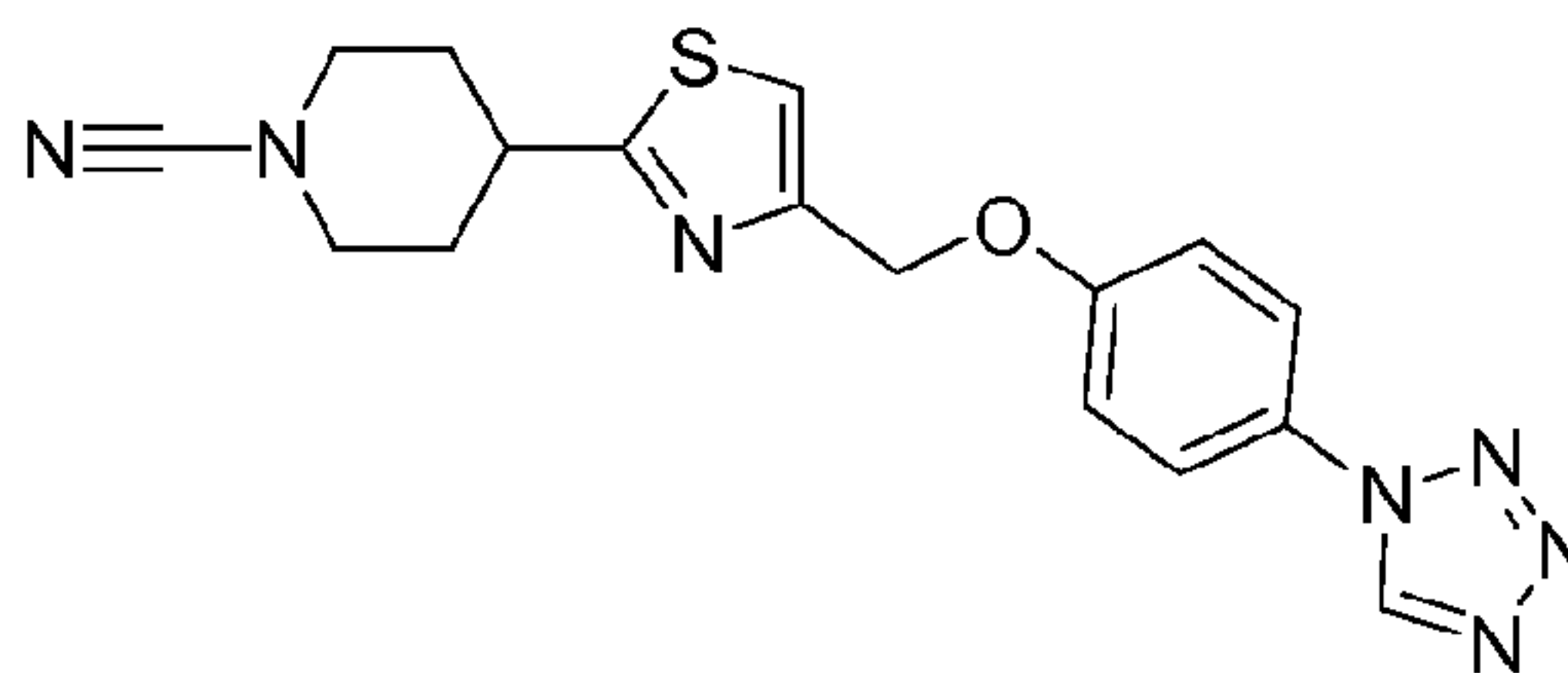


15 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.92 (1H, s), 7.60 (2H, d), 7.23 (1H, s), 7.16 (2H, d), 5.21 (2H, s), 4.25 (2H, m), 4.15 (2H, m), 3.22 (1H, m), 2.90 (2H, m), 2.18 (2H, m).

Example 99

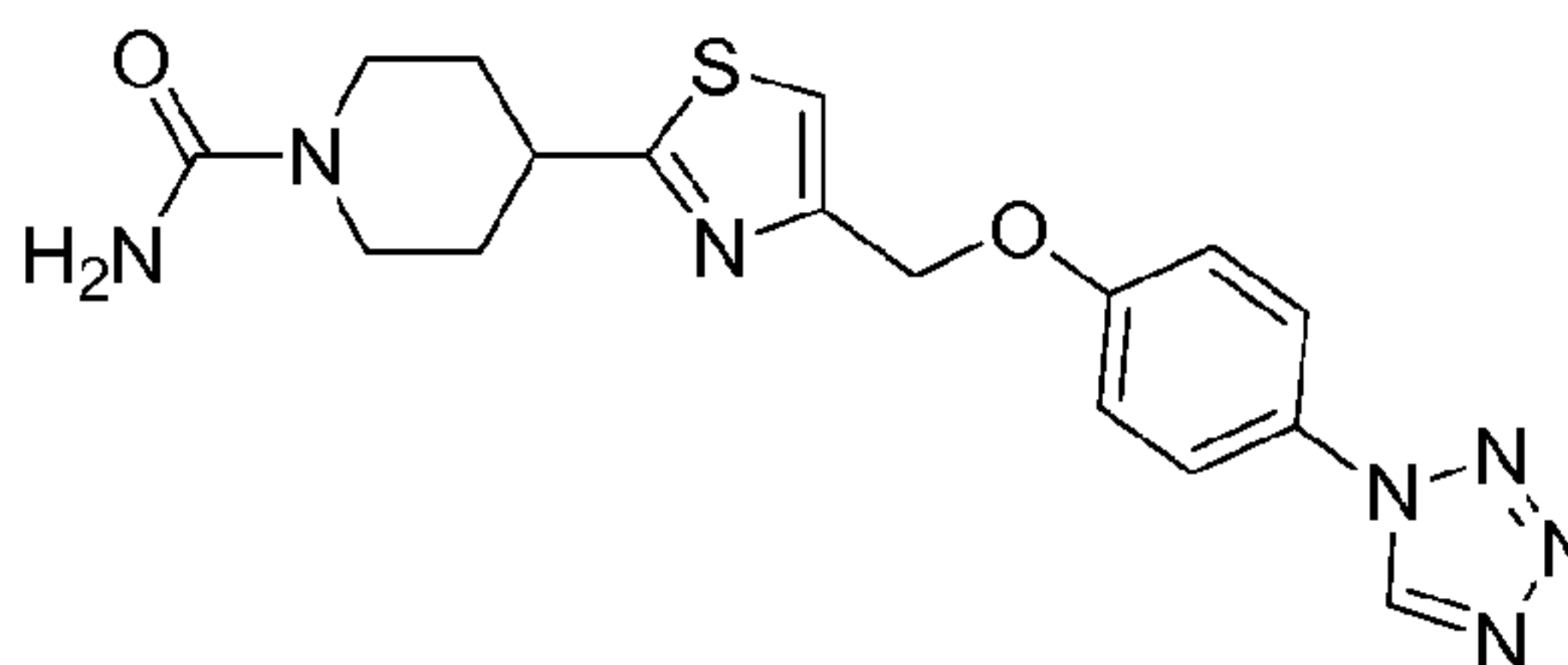
- 4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid
amide

Step 1: 4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carbonitrile



To a mixture of 4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine (1.00 g, 2.92 mmol) and potassium carbonate (1.5 g, 10.9 mmol) in chloroform (25 mL) was added cyanogen bromide (0.371 g, 3.5 mmol). The slurry was refluxed for 48 hours then stirred at room temperature for an additional 48 hours. The reaction was filtered through a pad of celite, concentrated and chromatographed on silica gel (1:1 Hexanes/EtOAc) to afford the desired compound.

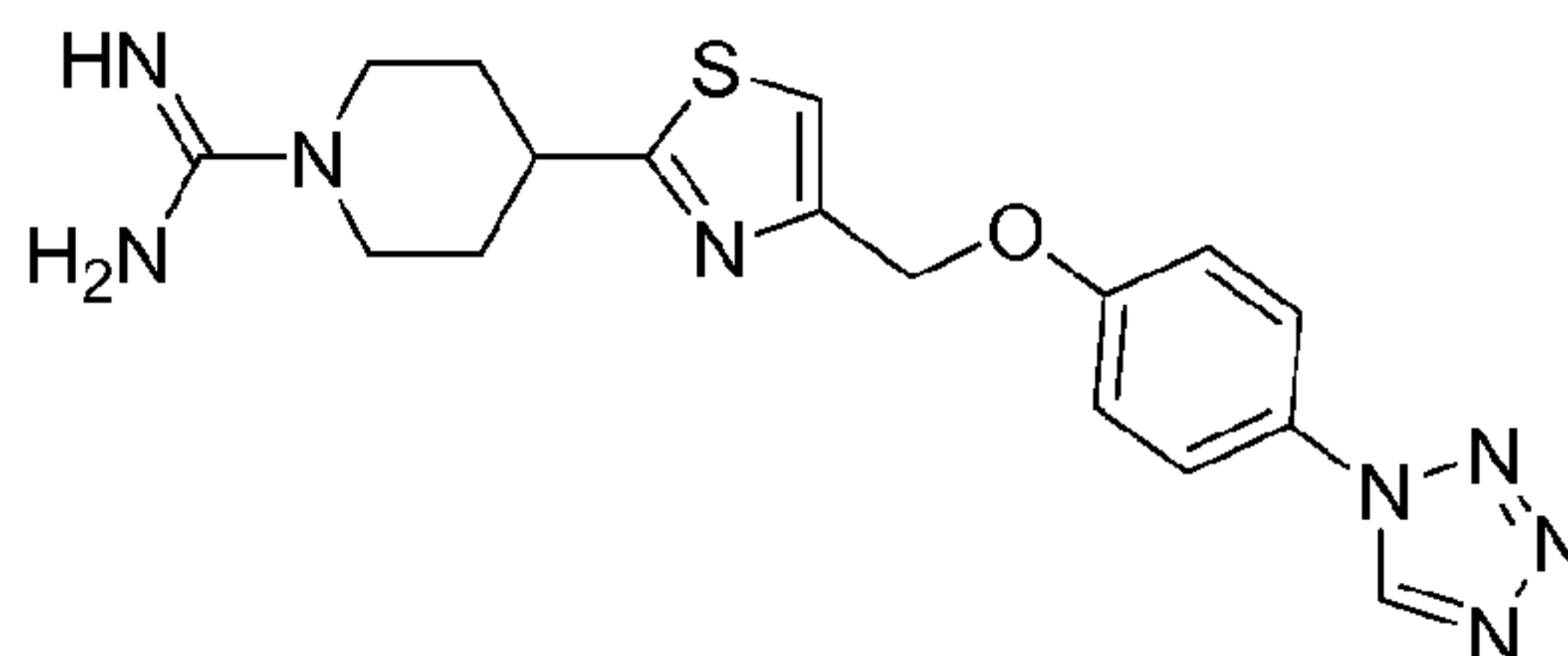
Step 2: 4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid amide



4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carbonitrile (1.07 g, 2.92 mmol) was dissolved in 4 N HCl in ethanol/water (1:1). The solution was refluxed for 1 hour, cooled and the solid precipitate was filtered off. The filtrate was neutralized by the addition of excess sodium carbonate. The excess sodium carbonate was filtered off and the filtrate was diluted with EtOAc. The solution was washed with water, separated, dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and concentrated. The residual oil was chromatographed on silica gel (1:1 Hexanes/EtOAc) to afford the desired compound. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.92 (1H, s), 7.60 (2H, d), 7.23 (1H, s), 7.167 (2H, d), 5.21 (2H, s), 4.25 (2H, m), 4.15 (2H, m), 3.22 (1H, m), 2.90 (2H, m), 2.18 (2H, m).

Example 100

4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxamidine

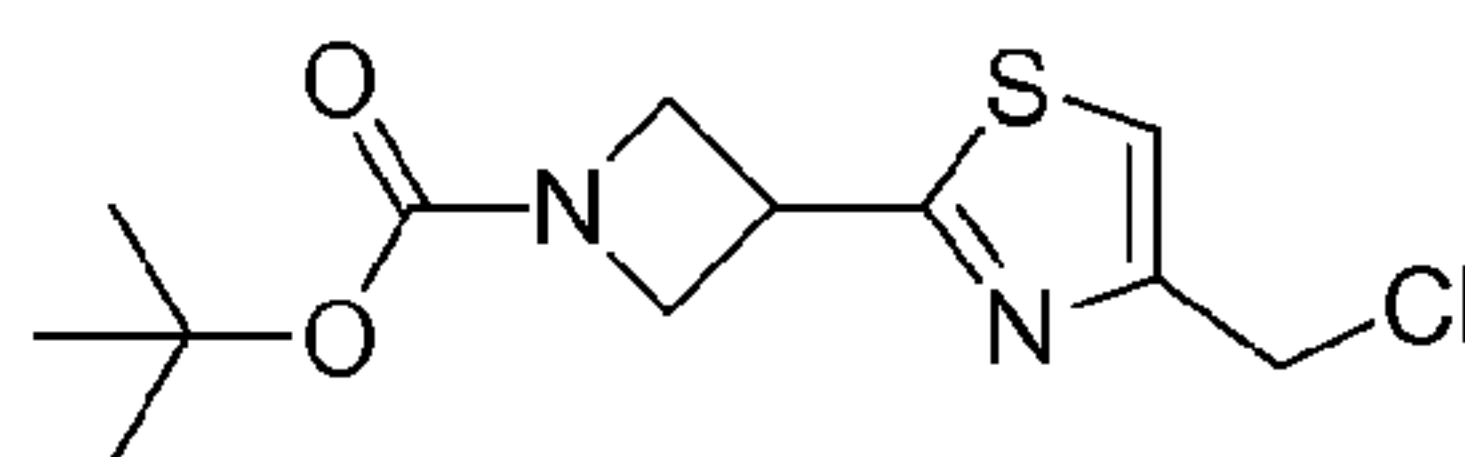


A mixture of 4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine (300 mg, 0.876 mmol), pyrazole-1-carboxamide hydrochloride (0.128 g, 0.876 mmol.) and triethylamine (0.122 mL, 0.876 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) was stirred at rt for 3 hours. The precipitate was collected by filtration and washed with ether to afford the expected product. ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 10.02 (1H, s), 7.93 (1H, s), 7.82 (2H, m), 7.70 (1H, s), 7.60 (2H, br), 7.28 (2H, m), 5.20 (2H, s), 3.95 (2H, m), 3.38 (1H, m), 3.15 (2H, m), 2.09 (2H, m), 1.66 (2H, m).

Example 101

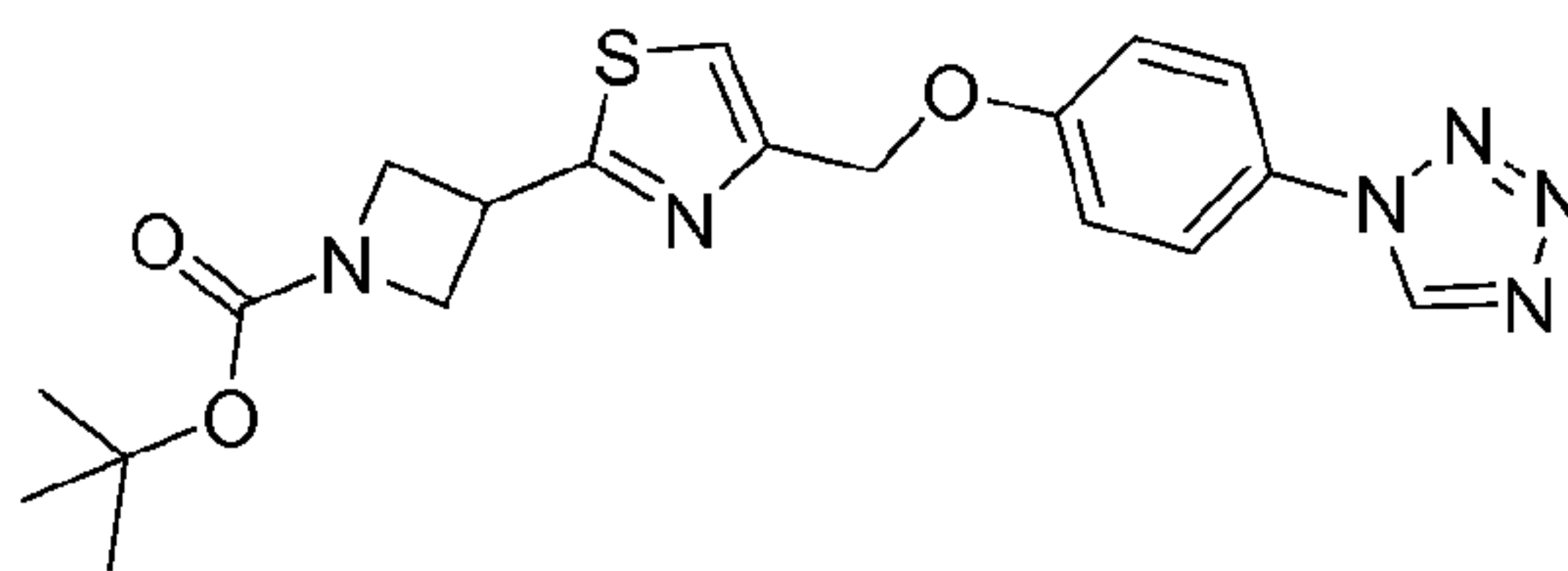
3-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-azetidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

Step 1: 3-(4-chloromethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-azetidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



To a solution of 3-Thiocarbamoyl-azetidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (0.800 g, 3.7 mmol) in acetone (15 mL) was added 1,3-dichloroacetone (0.611 g, 4.81 mmol), MgSO₄ (0.67 g, 5.6 mmol) and MgCO₃ (3.12 g, 3.7 mmol). The mixture was heated under reflux overnight, cooled and filtered through celite. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was redissolved with EtOAc (20 mL). The resulting solution was washed successively with 5% NaHSO₃, saturated NaHCO₃, and brine. After drying (Na₂SO₄), the solvent was removed to afford the desired product which was used without further purification.

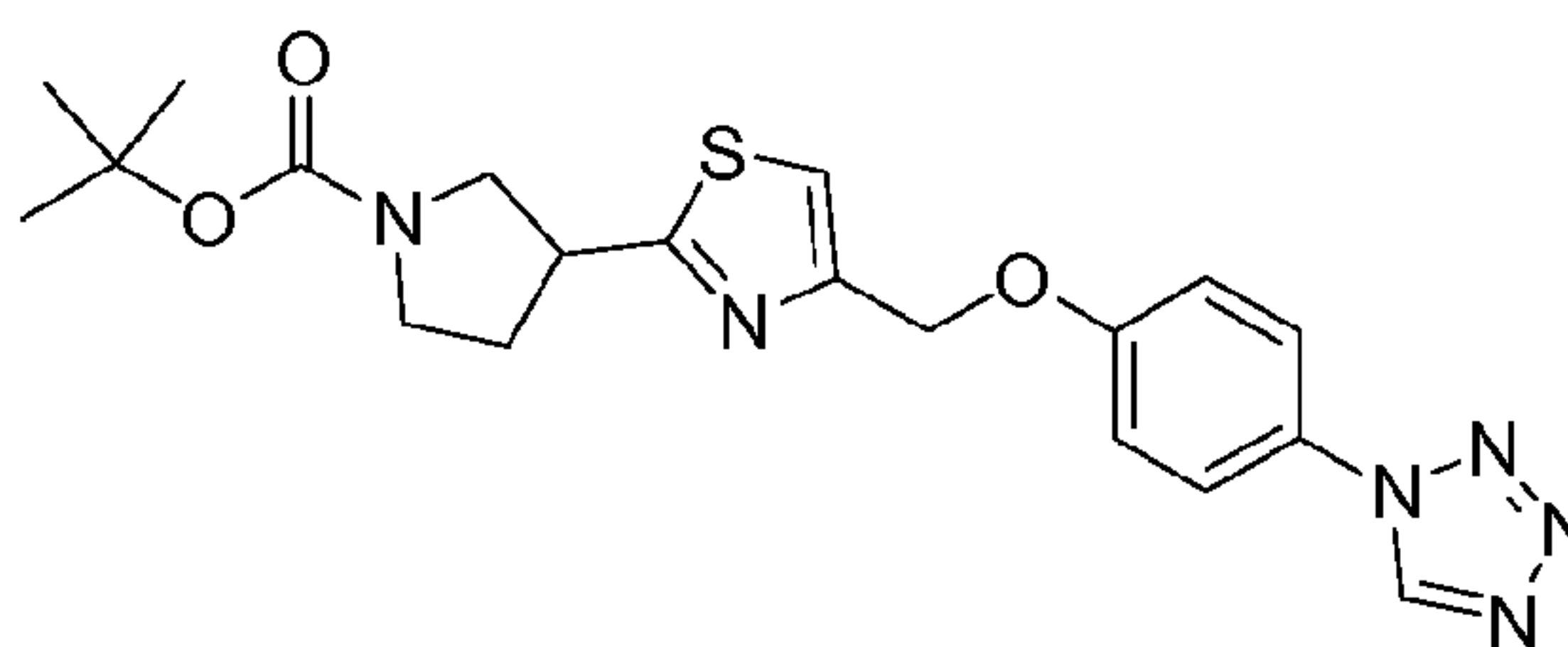
Step 2: 3-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-azetidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



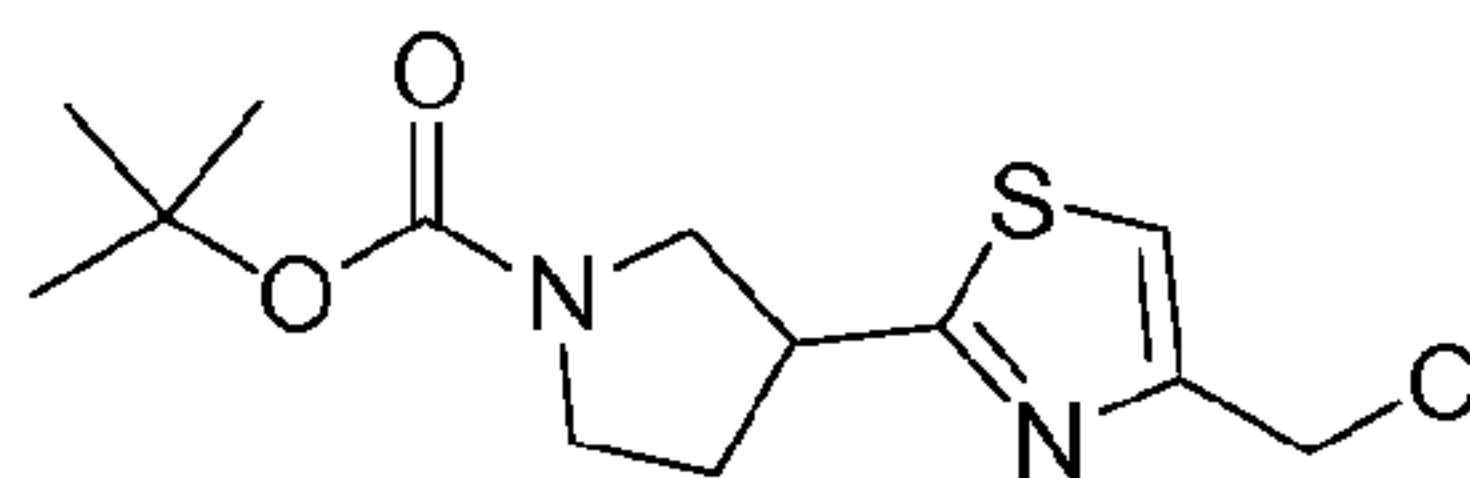
A mixture of 3-(4-chloromethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-azetidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (**From Step 1**) (386 mg, 1.34 mmol), 4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenol (217 mg, 1.34 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (655 mg, 2.01 mmol) and KI (22 mg, 0.13 mmol) in acetonitrile (5 mL) was heated under reflux for 4 hours. After cooling, the solid was filtered through a pad of celite. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified on silica gel (EtOAc-hexanes, 1:1) to afford the desired product. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.92 (1H, s), 7.61 (2H, d), 7.32 (1H, s), 7.19 (2H, d), 5.25 (2H, s), 4.39 (2H, m), 4.18 (2H, m), 4.14 (1H, m), 1.46 (9H, s).

Example 102

3-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



Step 1: 3-(4-Chloromethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



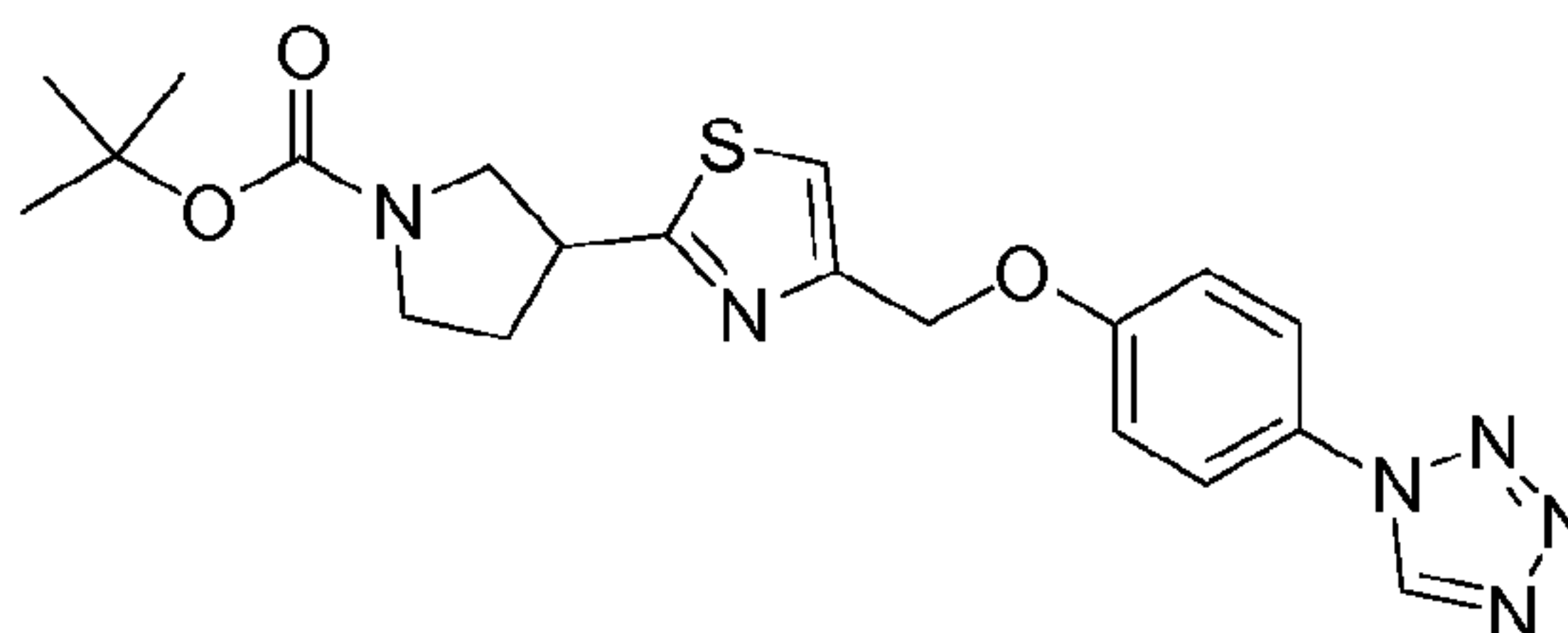
15

To a solution of 3-thiocarbamoyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (1.06 g, 4.60 mmol) in acetone (25 mL) was added 1,3-dichloroacetone (0.76 g, 5.98 mmol), MgSO₄ (0.83 g, 6.1 mmol) and MgCO₃ (3.87 g, 4.6 mmol). The mixture was heated under reflux overnight, cooled and filtered through celite. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was redissolved with EtOAc (20 mL). The resulting solution was washed successively with 5% NaHSO₃, saturated NaHCO₃, and brine. After drying (Na₂SO₄), the

20

solvent was removed to afford the desired product which was used without further purification.

Step 2: 3-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



5

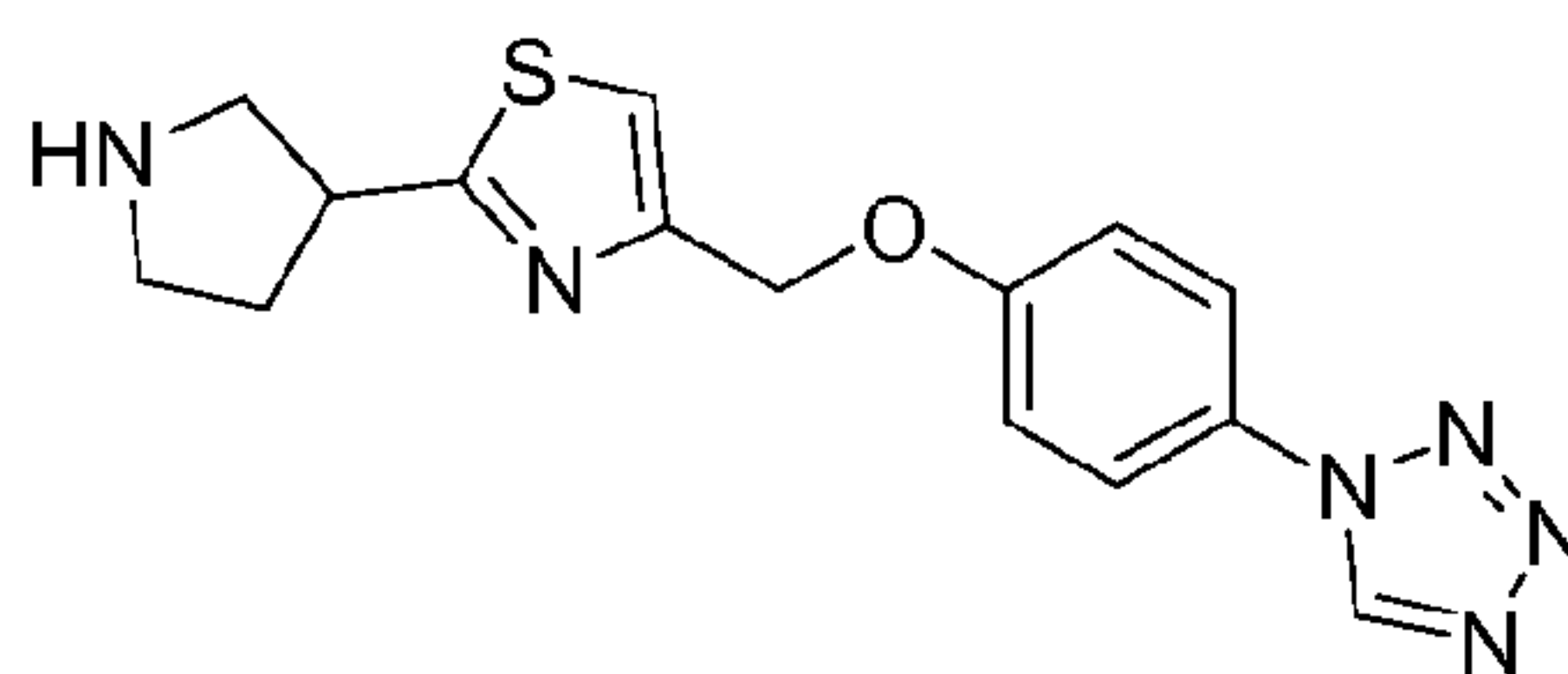
A mixture of 3-(4-Chloromethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (**From Step 1**) (775 mg, 2.56 mmol), 4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenol (415 mg, 2.56 mmol), CsCO₃ (1.25 mg, 3.84 mmol) and KI (44 mg, 0.26 mmol) in acetonitrile (20 mL) was heated under reflux overnight. After cooling, the solid was filtered through a pad of celite. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified on silica gel (EtOAc-hexanes, 1:1) to afford the desired product. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.92 (1H, s), 7.63 (2H, d), 7.27(1H, s), 7.17 (2H, d), 5.24 (2H, s), 3.87 (1H, m), 3.79 (1H, m), 3.65 (2H, m), 3.45 (1H, m), 2.40 (1H, m), 2.23 (1H, m), 1.47 (9H, s).

10

Example 103

15 5-Ethyl-2-{3-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-pyrrolidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine

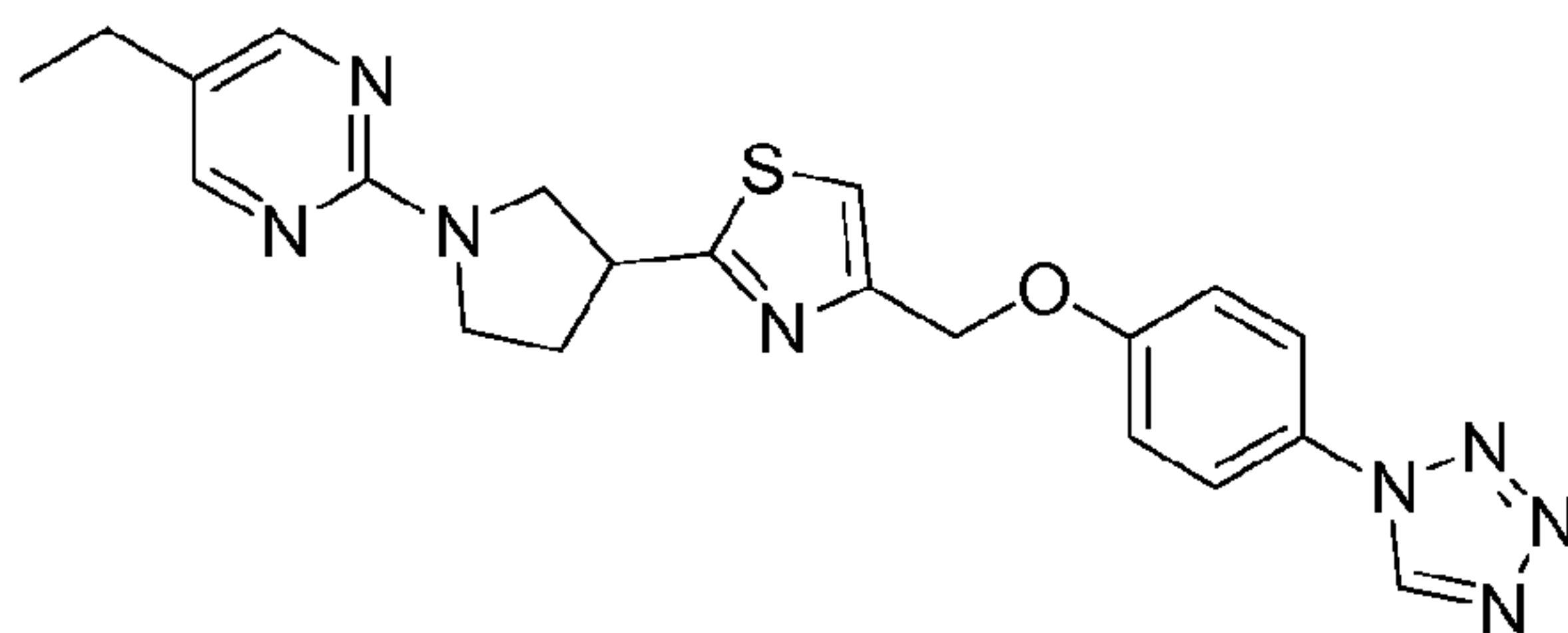
Step 1: 1-[4-(2-Pyrrolidin-3-yl-thiazol-4-ylmethoxy)-phenyl]-1H-tetrazole



20

A solution of 3-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (**from Example 102**) (411 mg, 0.959 mmol) in dichloromethane (10 mL) and methanol (2 mL) were treated with 1 mL of 4N HCl in dioxane. The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. The solvents were removed *in vacuo* to afford the desired product as an HCl salt.

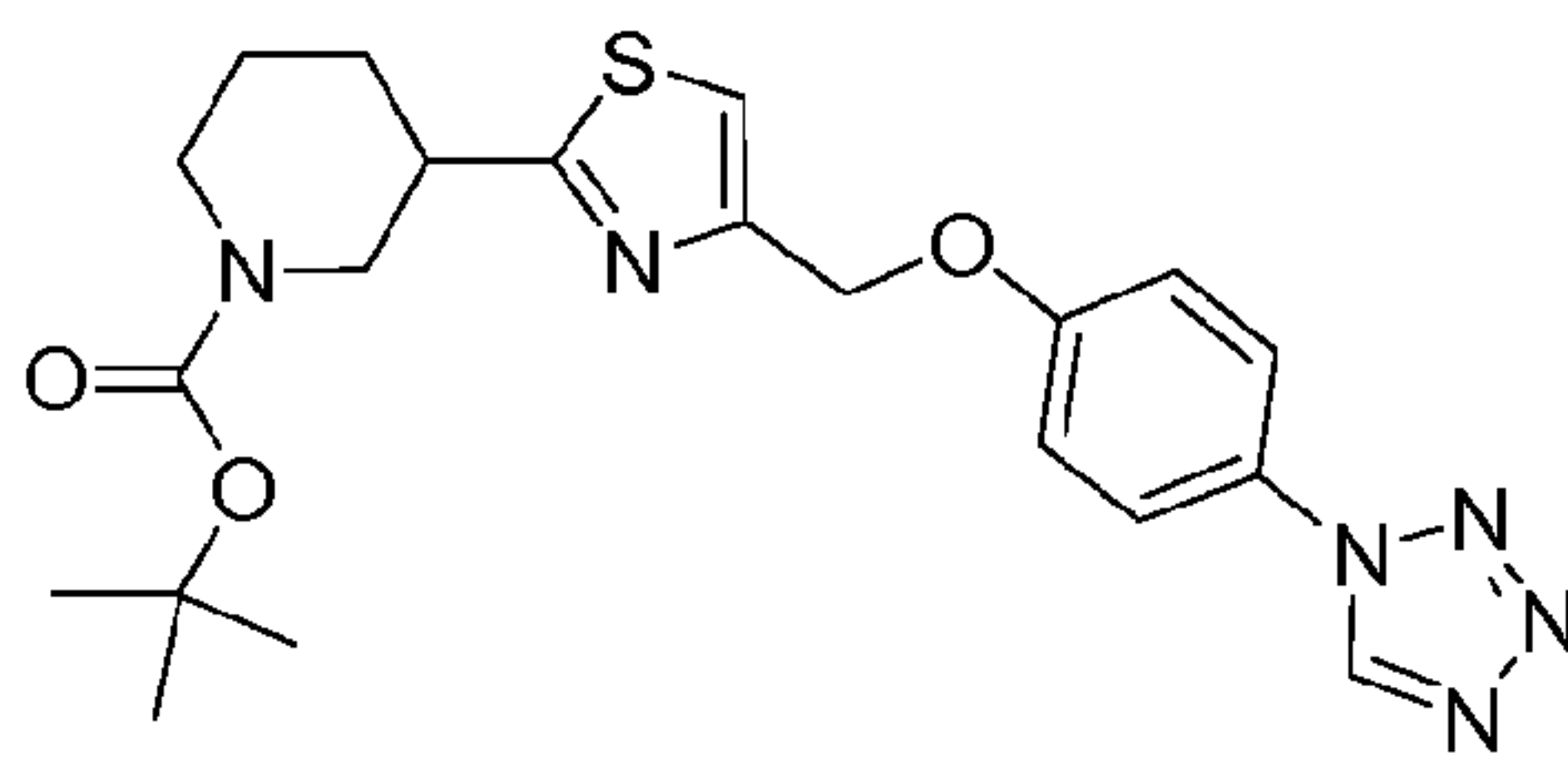
Step 2: 5-Ethyl-2-{3-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-pyrrolidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine



A mixture of 1-[4-(2-Pyrrolidin-3-yl-thiazol-4-yl)methoxy]-phenyl]-1H-tetrazole
 5 hydrochloride (**From Step 1**) (350 mg, 0.959 mmol), 2-chloropyrimidine (0.23 mL, 2.0 eq.)
 and K₂CO₃ (398 mg, 2.88 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) was heated at 90 °C for 4 hours. Water
 was added and the solution was extracted with ethyl acetate, separated, dried over sodium
 sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified on silica gel (50:50
 EtOAc/hexanes) to afford the desired product. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.91 (1H, s), 8.21 (2H,
 10 s), 7.62 (2H, d), 7.27 (1H, s), 7.17 (2H, d), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.12 (1H, m), 3.98 (1H, m), 3.87
 (2H, m), 3.69 (1H, m), 2.56 (1H, m), 2.47 (2H, m), 2.37 (1H, m), 1.21 (3H, t).

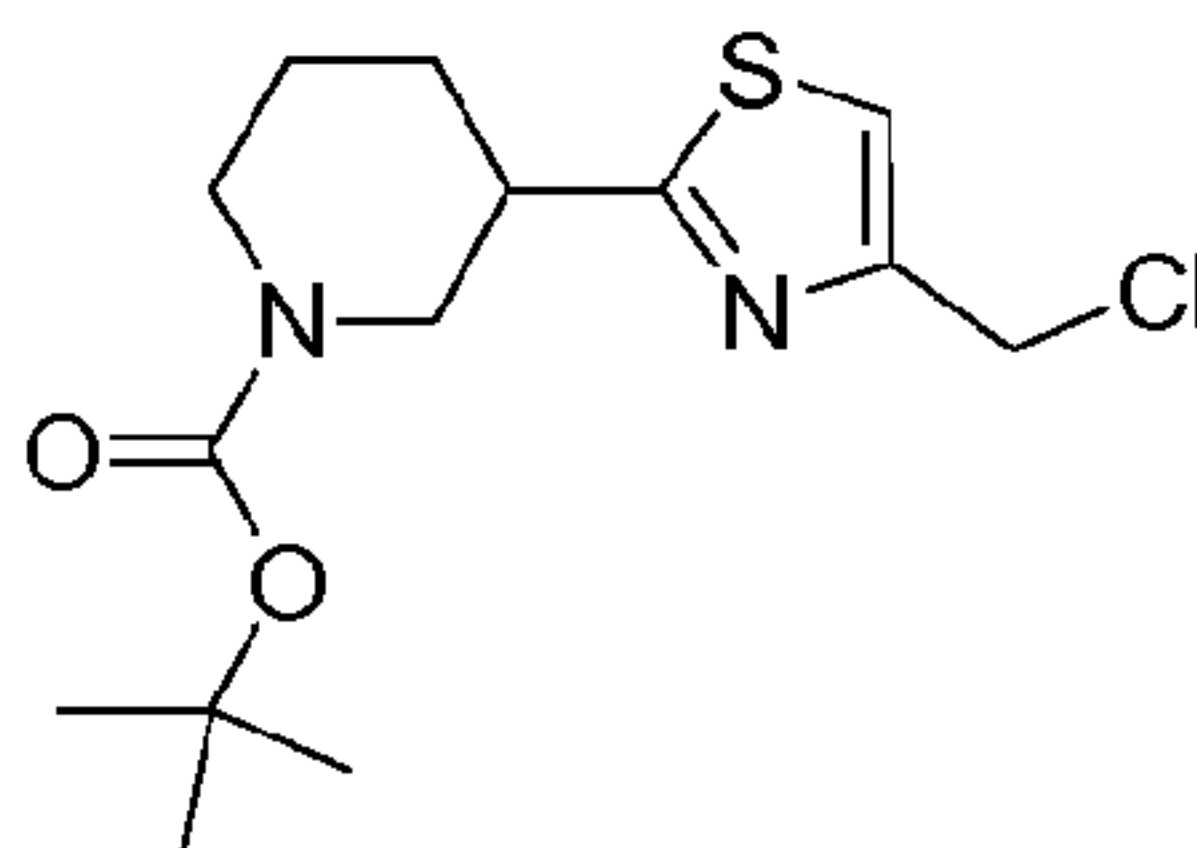
Example 104

3-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid
 tert-butyl ester



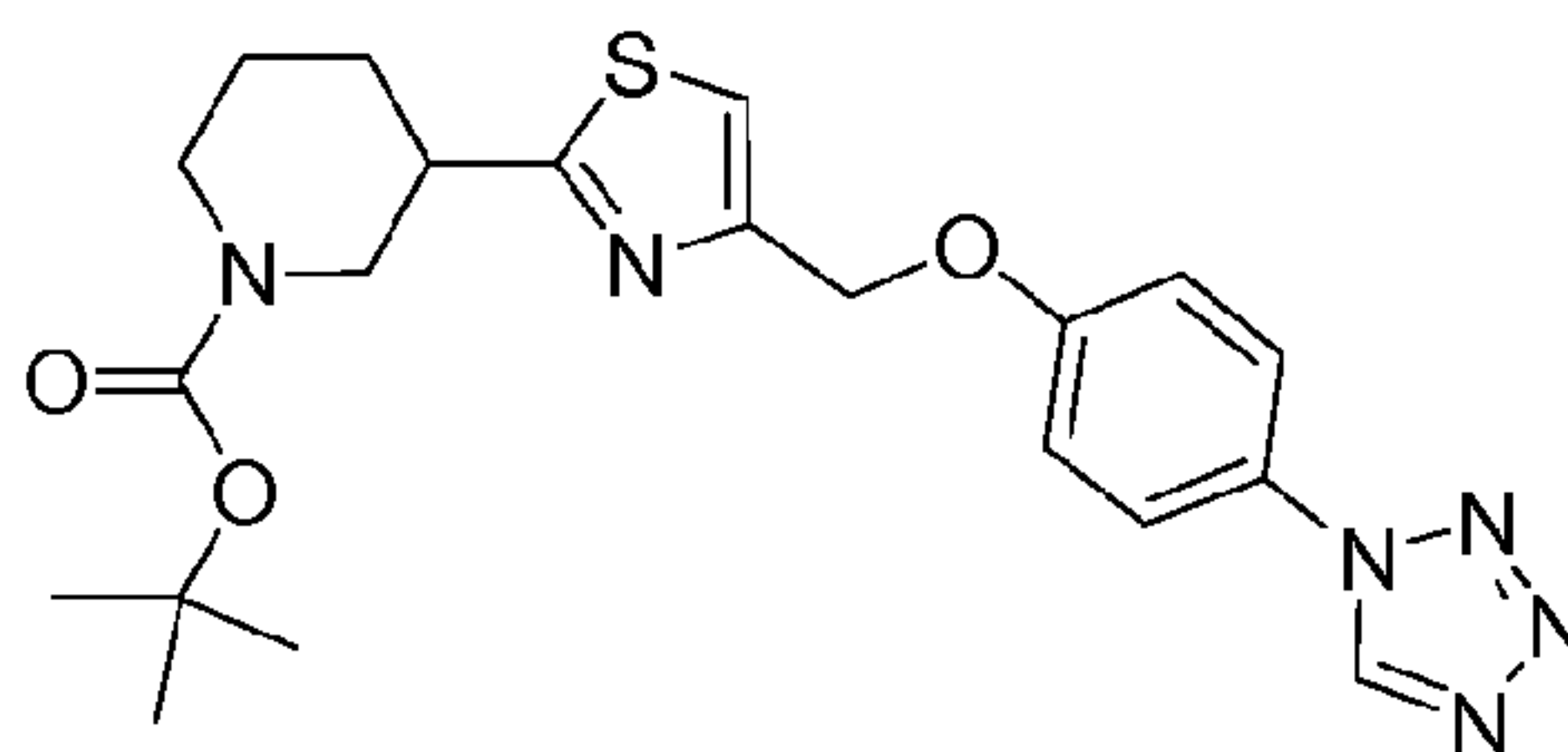
15

Step 1: 3-(4-Chloromethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl
 ester



To a solution of 3-Thiocarbamoyl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (2.2 g, 9.02 mmol) in acetone (45 mL) was added 1,3-dichloroacetone (1.49 g, 11.7 mmol), MgSO_4 (1.63 g, 13.5 mmol) and MgCO_3 (0.76 g, 9.02 mmol). The mixture was heated under reflux overnight, cooled and filtered through celite. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was redissolved with EtOAc (20 mL). The resulting solution was washed successively with 5% NaHSO_3 , saturated NaHCO_3 , and brine. After drying (Na_2SO_4), the solvent was removed to afford the desired product which was used without further purification.

Step 2: 3-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

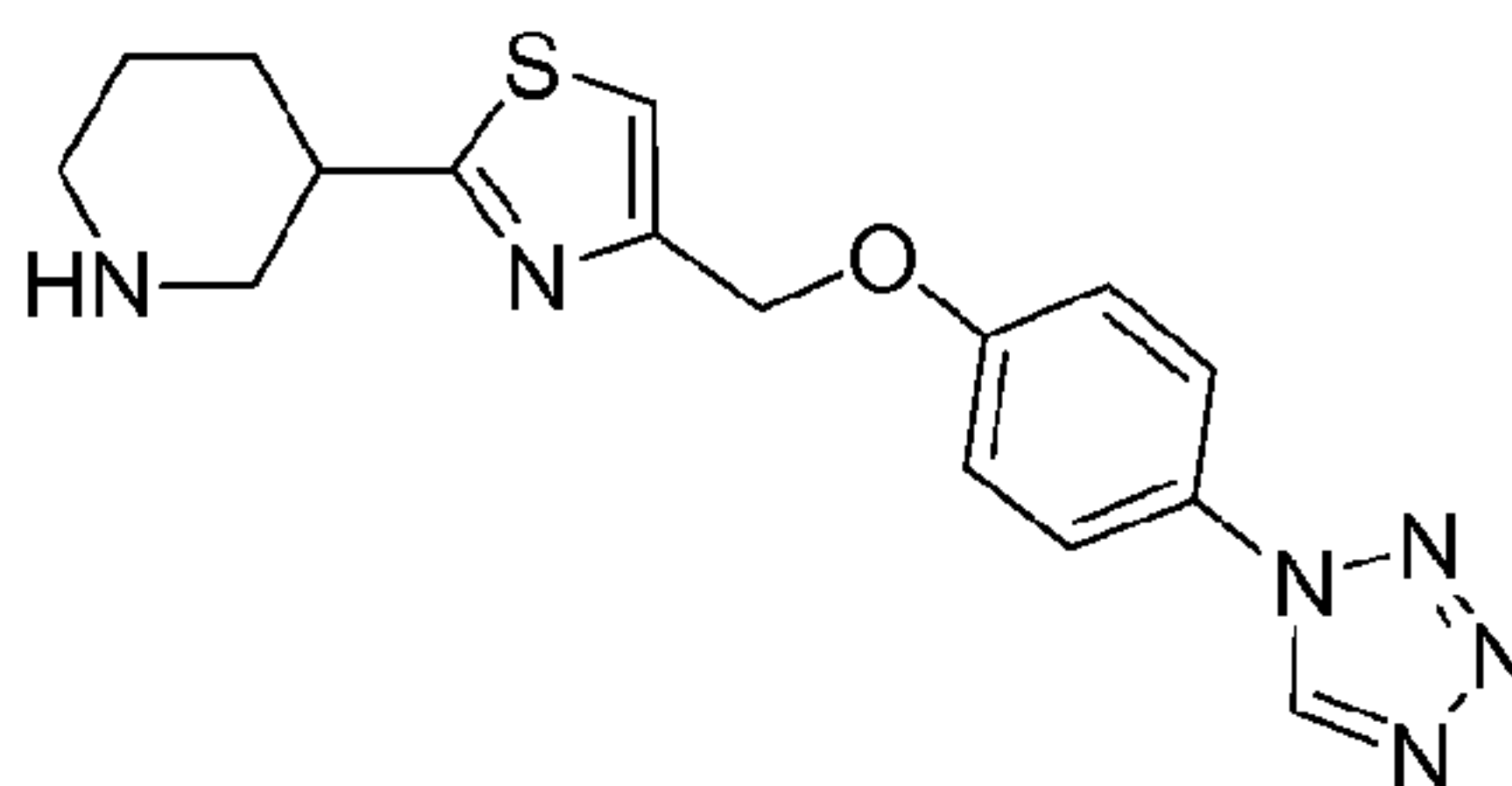


A mixture of 3-(4-Chloromethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (**From Step 1**) (300 mg, 0.946 mmol), 4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenol (155 mg, 0.946 mmol), CsCO_3 (467 mg, 1.42 mmol) and KI (16 mg, 0.095 mmol) in acetonitrile (10 mL) was heated under reflux for 4 hours. After cooling, the solid was filtered through a pad of celite. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified on silica gel (EtOAc-hexanes, 1:1) to afford the desired product. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.91 (1H, s), 7.63 (2H, d), 7.26 (1H, s), 7.17 (2H, d), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.30 (1H, br), 4.02 (1H, m), 3.20 (1H, m), 3.10 (1H, br), 2.88 (1H, t), 2.21 (1H, m), 1.77 (2H, m), 1.61 (1H, m), 1.47 (9H, s).

Example 105

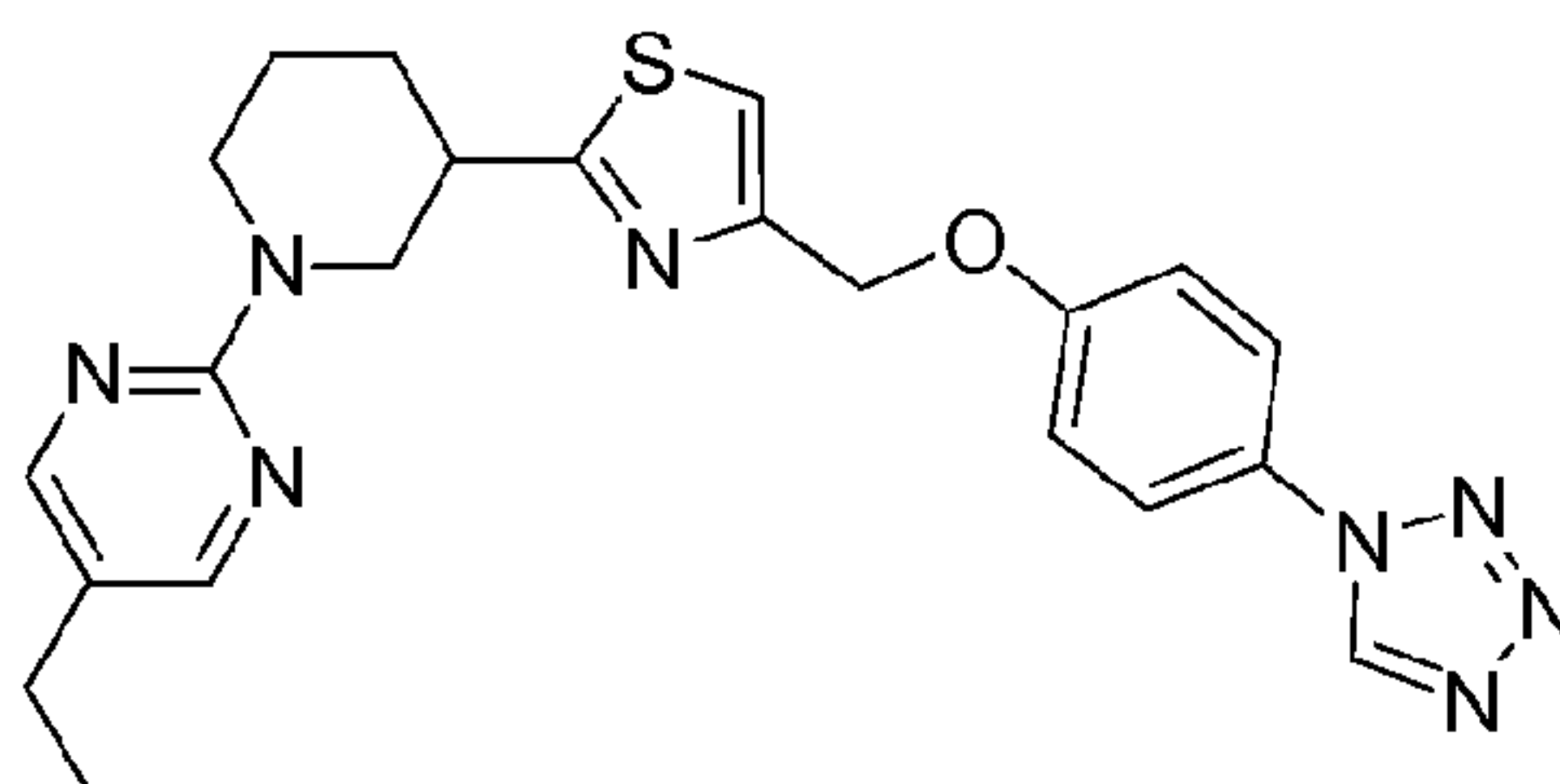
5-Ethyl-2-{3-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine

Step 1: 3-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine



A solution of 3-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (500 mg, 1.13 mmol) in dichloromethane (10 mL) and methanol (2 mL) were treated with 2 mL of 4N HCl in dioxane. The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. The solvents were removed *in vacuo* to afford
 5 the desired product as an HCl salt.

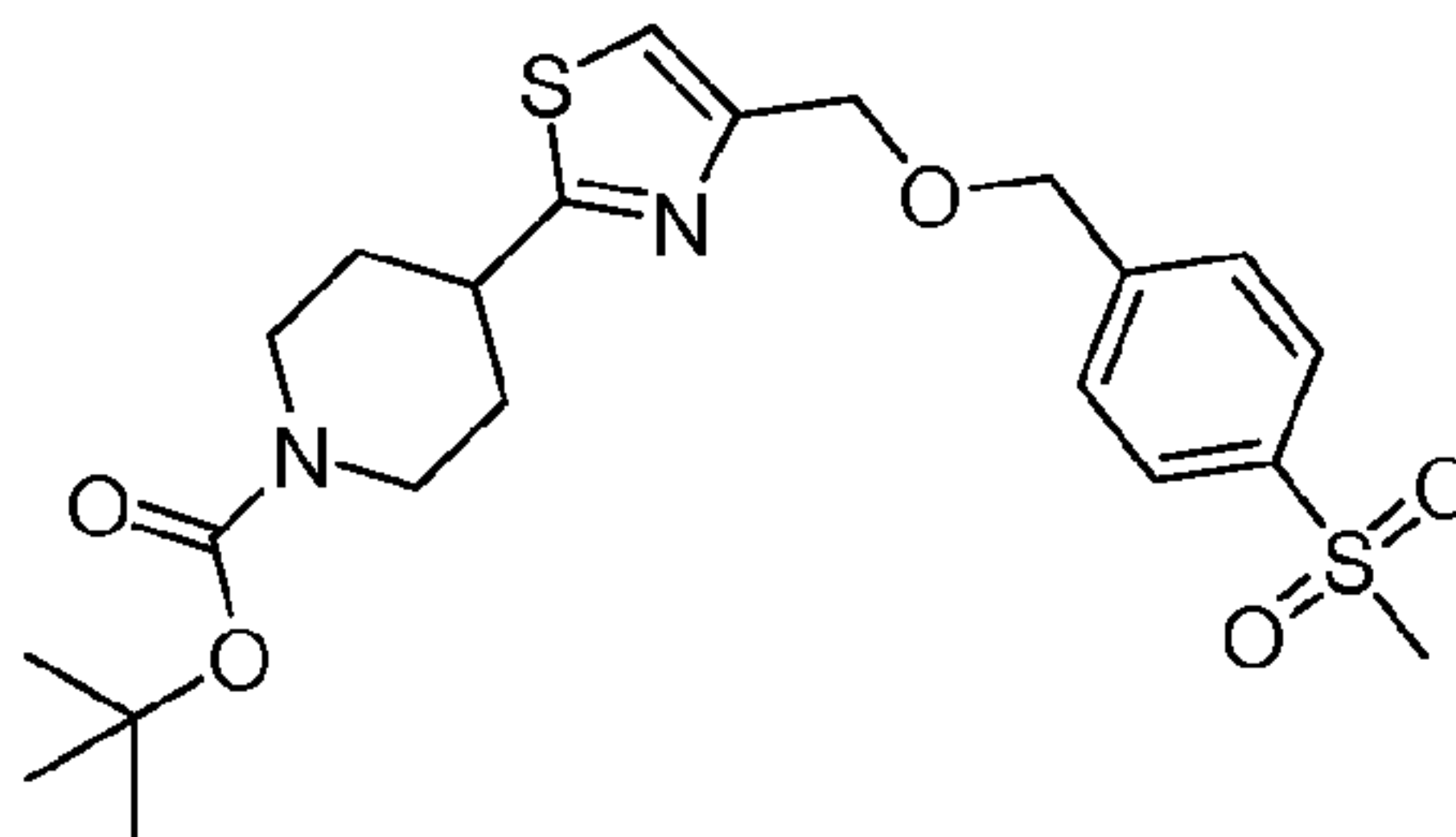
Step 2: 5-Ethyl-2-{3-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine



A mixture of 3-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine hydrochloride
 10 (150 mg, 0.407 mmol), 2-chloropyrimidine (0.074 mL, 2.0 eq.) and NaHCO₃ (171 mg, 2.03 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) was heated at 90 °C for 4 hours. Water was added and the solution was extracted with ethyl acetate, separated, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified on silica gel (50:50 EtOAc/hexanes) to afford the desired product. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.91 (1H, s), 8.19 (2H, s), 7.63 (2H, m), 7.26(1H, s),
 15 7.17 (2H, m), 5.25 (2H, s), 4.97 (1H, m), 4.62 (1H, m), 3.25 (2H, m), 3.07 (1H, m), 2.46 (2H, q), 2.28(1H, m), 1.88 (2H, m), 1.68 (1H, m), 1.20 (3H, t).

Example 106

4-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-benzyloxymethyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



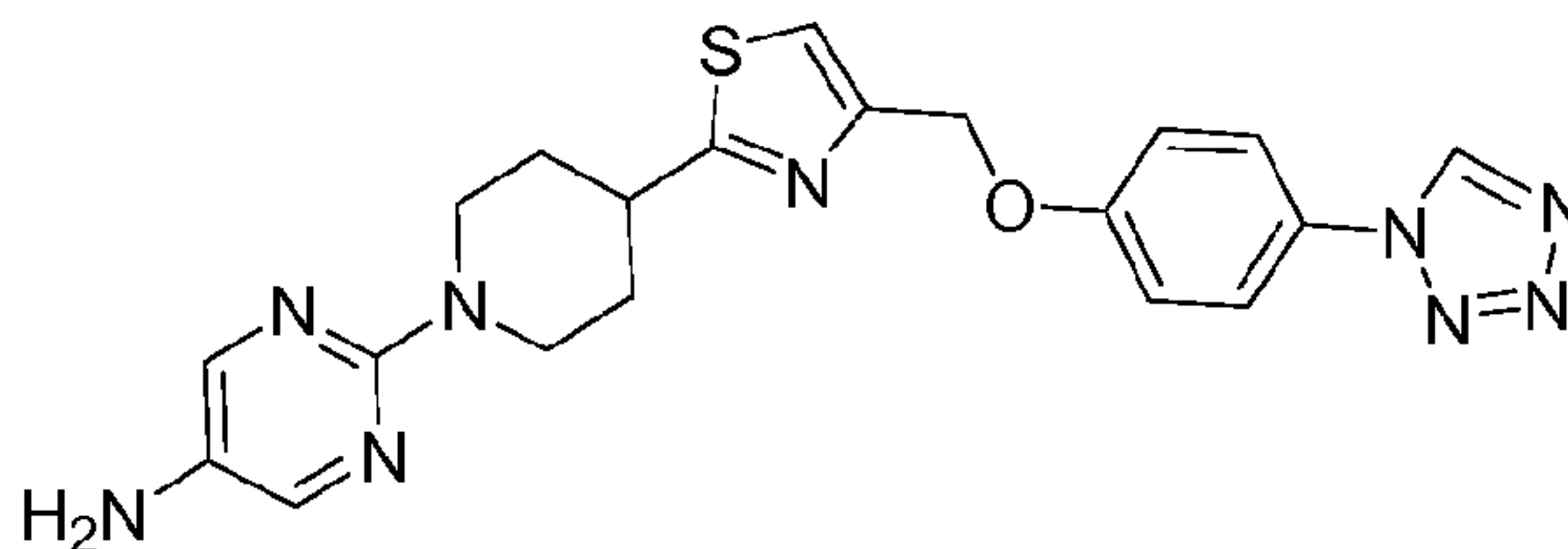
20

Hydroxybenzyl-4-methylsulfone (1.7eq.) was dissolved in anhydrous DMF (10mL), cooled to 0 °C and NaH (2eq.) was added in one portion. The reaction was allowed to stir at

0 °C for 30 minutes and at room temperature for an additional 30 minutes. 4-(4-Chloromethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (**Intermediate 1**) (0.632mmol) was added and the reaction was stirred overnight. The reaction was quenched with water and extracted with EtOAc, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/hexanes 1:1) to afford the desired product. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.92 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 7.57 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 7.14 (1H, s), 4.71 (2H, s), 4.66 (2H, s), 4.19 (2H, m), 3.13 (1H, m), 3.05 (3H, s), 2.86 (2H, m), 2.09 (2H, m), 1.72 (2H, m), 1.45 (9H, s).

Example 107

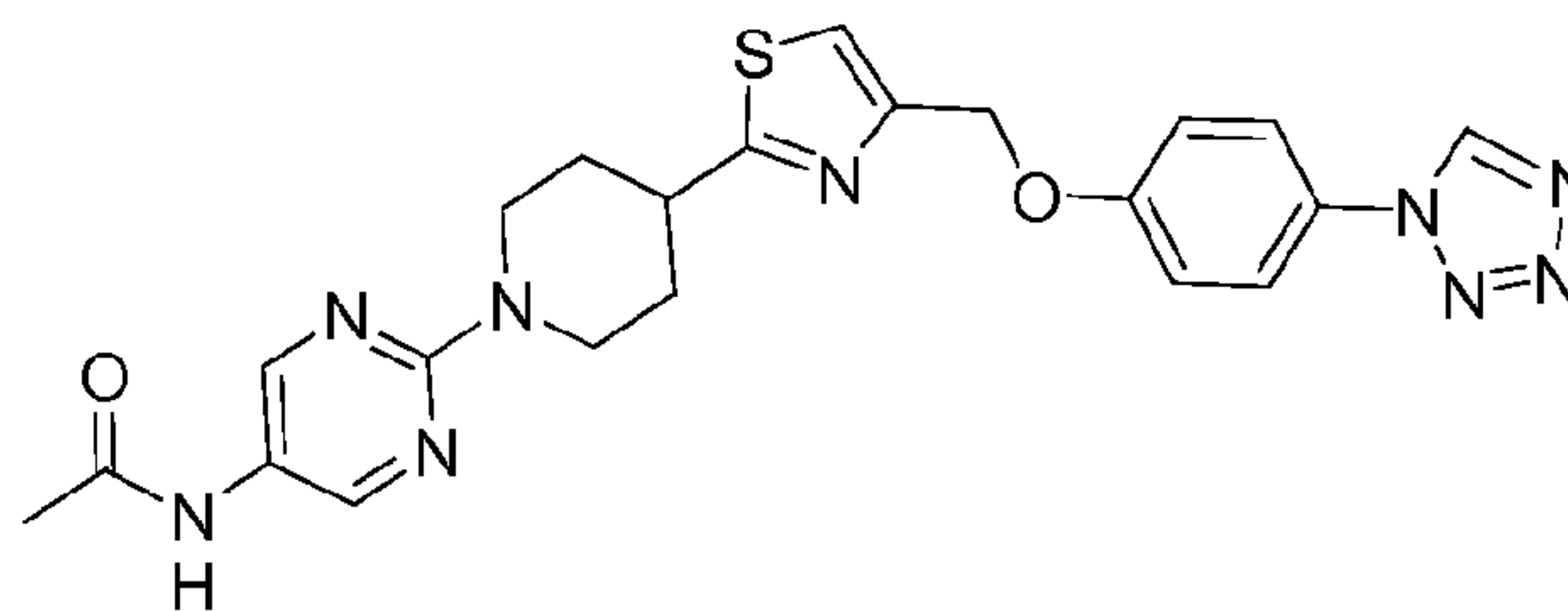
2-{4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidin-5-ylamine



5-Nitro-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine (**Example 192**) (1.07mmol), ammonium chloride(3eq.) and iron powder(3eq.) were suspended in EtOH:THF:H₂O(40:20:10) and heated at 100 °C for 5 hours. The hot reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of celite and the filtrate was concentrated. The resulting oil was dissolved in DMF and water and extracted with ethylacetate. The organic layer was washed with water, brine and dried over sodium sulfate. The resulting filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification using silica gel chromatography (DCM/MeOH 98:2) provided the expected product. ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 9.96 (1H, s), 7.97 (2H, m), 7.90 (2H, m), 7.63 (1H, s), 5.19 (2H, s), 4.44 (2H, m), 3.73 (1H, m), 2.97 (2H, m), 2.20 (2H, m), 1.95 (2H, m).

Example 108

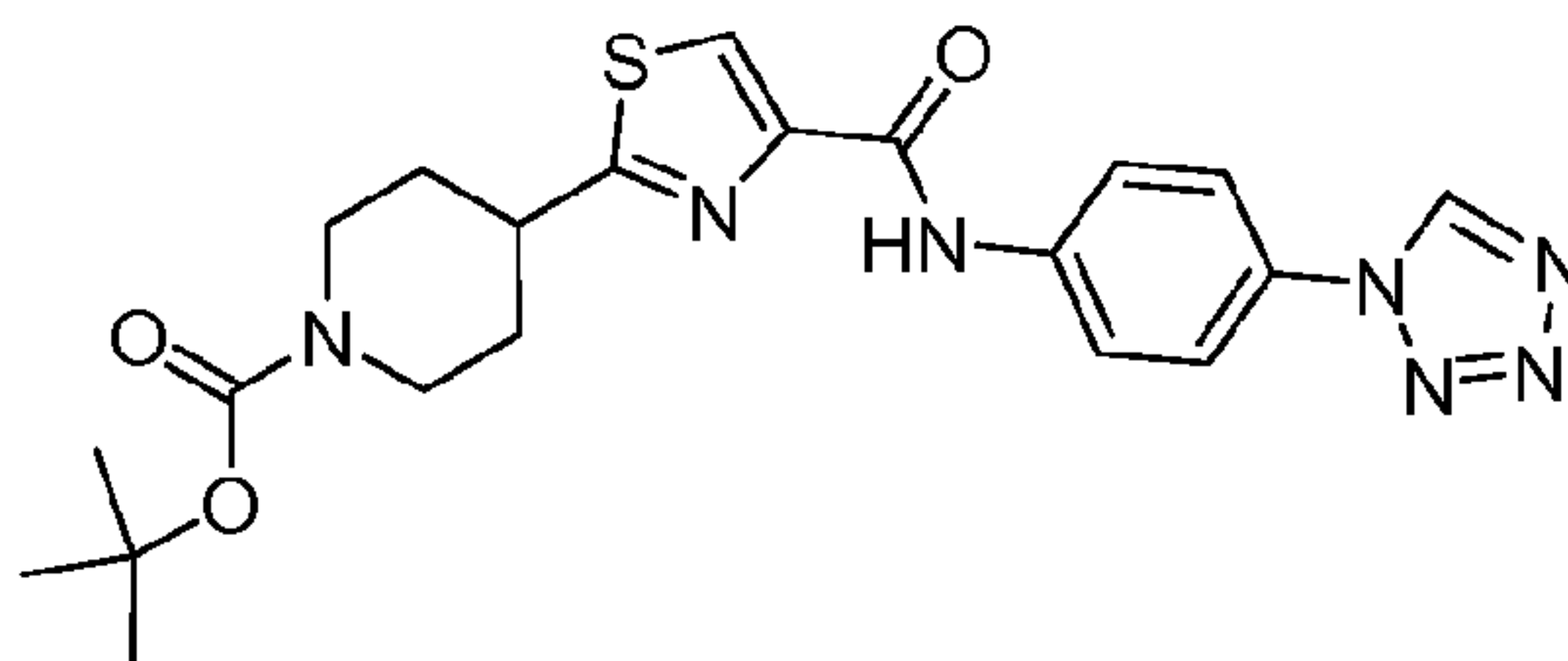
N-(2-{4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidin-5-yl)-acetamide



2-{4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxymethyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidin-5-ylamine (**Example 107**) (0.321mmol) was dissolved in DCM and triethylamine (2eq.) was added. The reaction was cooled to 0 °C, acetylchloride (1eq.) was added dropwise and the reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight. Water was added and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Silica gel chromatography of the resulting oil (DCM/MeOH) provided the expected product. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.84 (1H, s), 8.36 (2H, s), 7.55 (2H, m), 7.19 (1H, s), 7.11 (2H, m), 6.94 (1H, s), 5.16 (2H, s), 4.77 (2H, m), 3.25 (1H, m), 3.01 (2H, m), 2.16 (2H, m), 2.15 (3H, s), 1.75 (2H, m).

Example 109

4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenylcarbamoyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

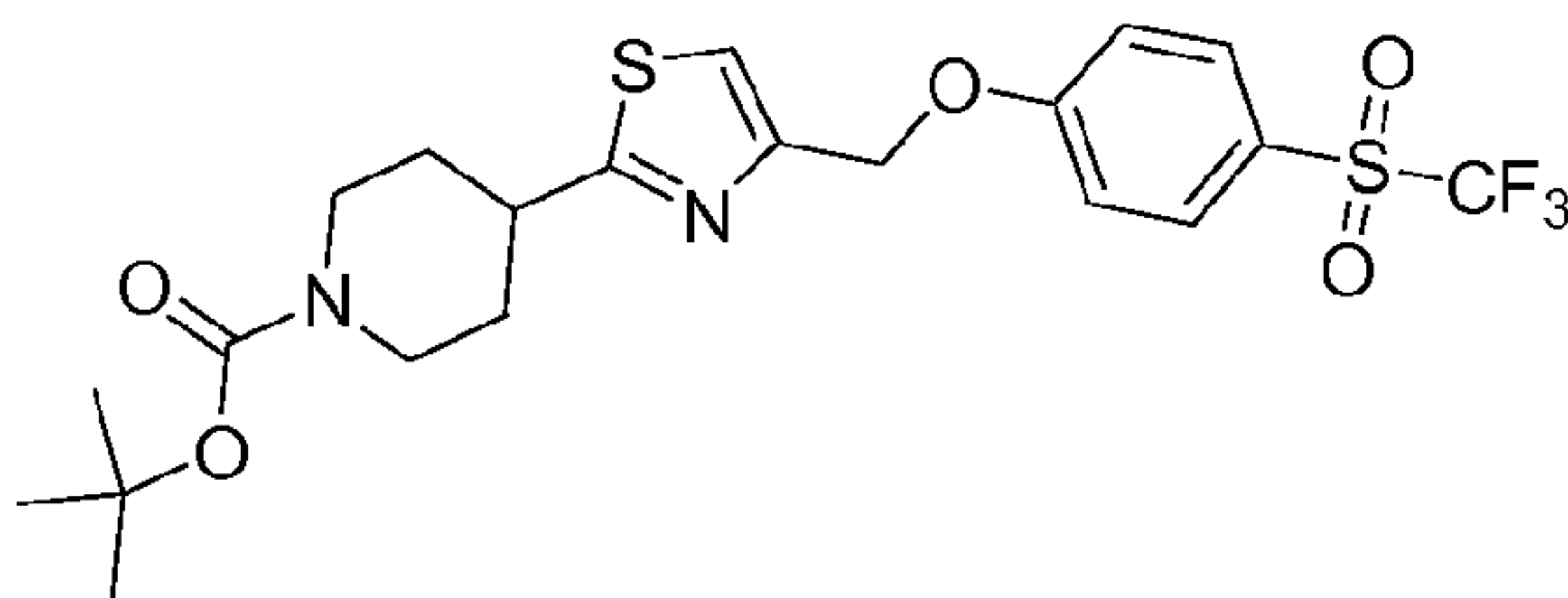


4-(4-Carboxy-thiazol-2-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (1.28 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous DMF (20mL). To the solution was added triethylamine (4eq.) and *O*-(Benzotriazol-1-yl)-*N,N,N',N'*-tetramethyluronium tetrafluoroborate (TBTU) (1.5eq.). The reaction was allowed to stir at room temperature for 5minutes before 4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenylamine (1.2eq.) was added. The reaction was stirred overnight, quenched with water, extracted with ethylacetate, washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate and filtered. The organic filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residual oil was purified by column chromatography (EtOAc/Hex) furnishing the expected product. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 9.37

(1H, s), 9.02 (1H, s), 8.14 (1H, s), 7.96 (2H, d), 7.72 (2H, d), 4.23 (2H, m), 3.20 (1H, m), 2.91 (2H, m), 2.14 (2H, m), 1.79 (2H, m), 1.45 (9H, s).

Example 110

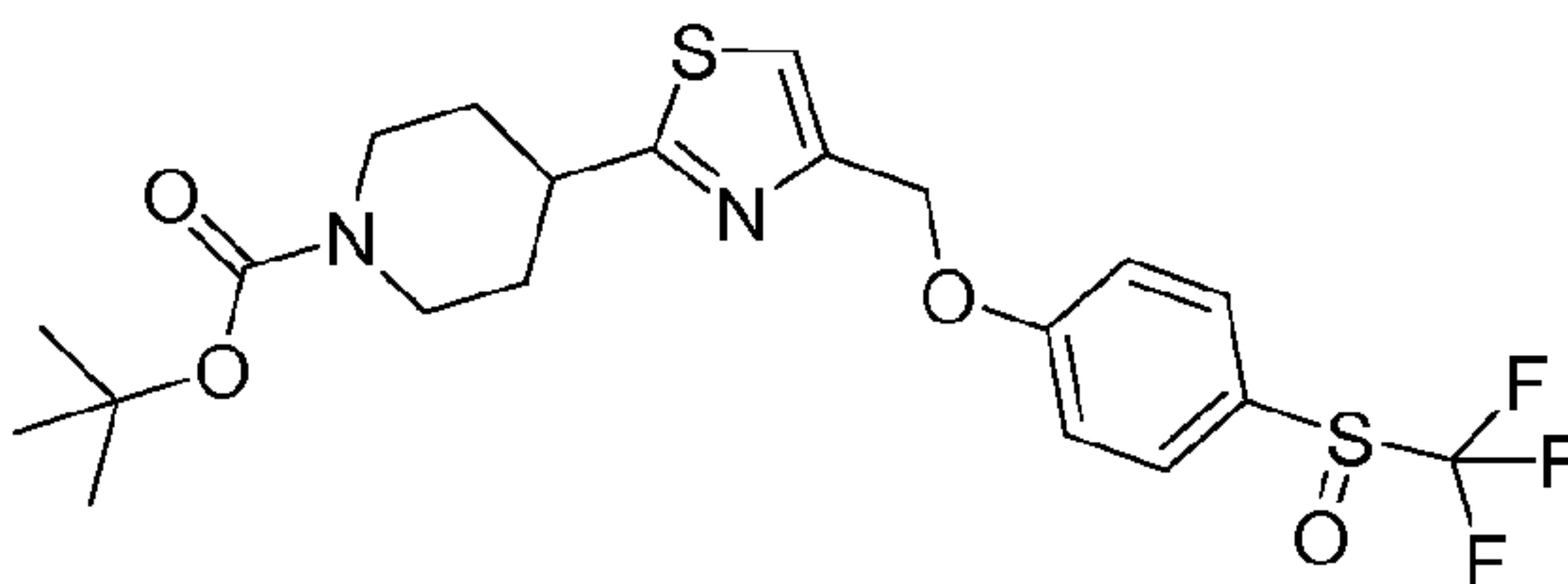
4-[4-(4-Trifluoromethanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic
5 acid tert-butyl ester



To a solution of [4-(4-Trifluoromethanesulfanyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (**Example 134**) (1.12mmol) in DCM (20mL) at room temperature was added 3-chloro-benzenecarboxoperoxoic acid (2eq.). The reaction was
10 allowed to stir for 1.5 hours and an additional portion of 3-chloro-benzenecarboxoperoxoic acid (1eq.) was added to the reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for an additional 4 hours. The organic solution was washed with sodium bicarbonate, the organic layer was isolated, dried over sodium sulfate and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated and the crude product was purified by column chromatography to afford both
15 the expected sulfone and sulfoxide products. Sulfone: ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6): δ 8.05 (2H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz), 7.70 (1H, s), 7.44 (2H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz), 5.32 (2H, s), 3.98 (2H, m), 3.19 (1H, m), 2.86 (2H, m), 2.02 (2H, m), 1.56 (2H, m), 1.38 (9H, s).

Example 111

4-[4-(4-Trifluoromethanesulfinyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic
20 acid tert-butyl ester

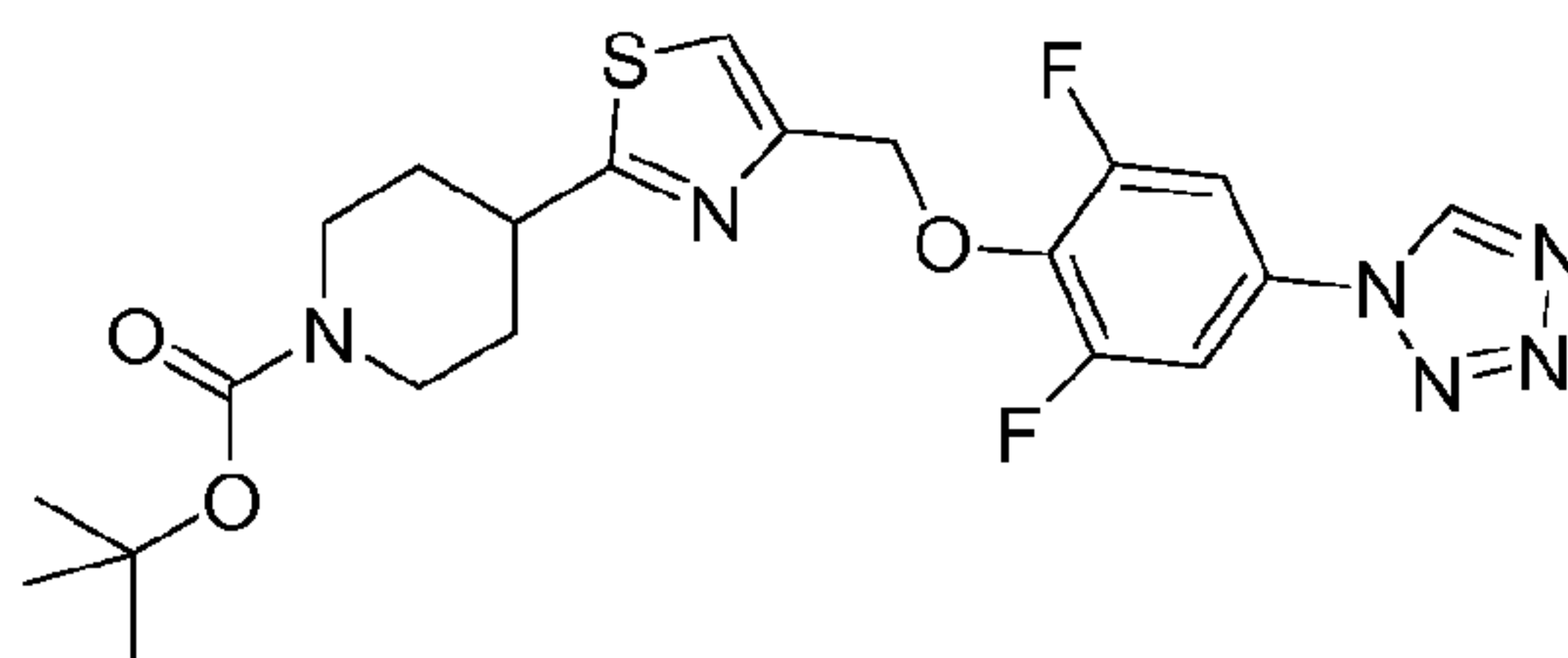


This compound was isolated from the reaction mixture of the previous example. ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6): δ 8.02 (2H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz), 7.75 (1H, s), 7.32 (2H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz), 5.31 (2H, s), 3.96 (2H, m), 3.20 (1H, m), 2.85 (2H, m), 2.02 (2H, m), 1.50 (2H, m), 1.38 (9H, s).

Example 112-145 were synthesized from 4-(4-Chloromethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (**Intermediate 1**), 2-[4-(4-Chloromethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-5-ethyl-pyrimidine (**Intermediate 2**) or 4-(4-Chloromethyl-oxazol-2-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (**Intermediate 14**) with the corresponding phenol, thiophenol, amine or aniline in a similar manner to that described in **Example 1**. One skilled in the art of organic synthesis will appreciate that conditions such as solvent (such as DMF, CH_3CN); temperature, base (such as NEt_3 , K_2CO_3 , NaHCO_3 , Na_2CO_3 , Cs_2CO_3) and concentration can be selected through routine experimentation to optimize yields. Additionally, alternative coupling methods can be used that are well known in the art of organic synthesis.

Example 112

4-[4-(2,6-Difluoro-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester

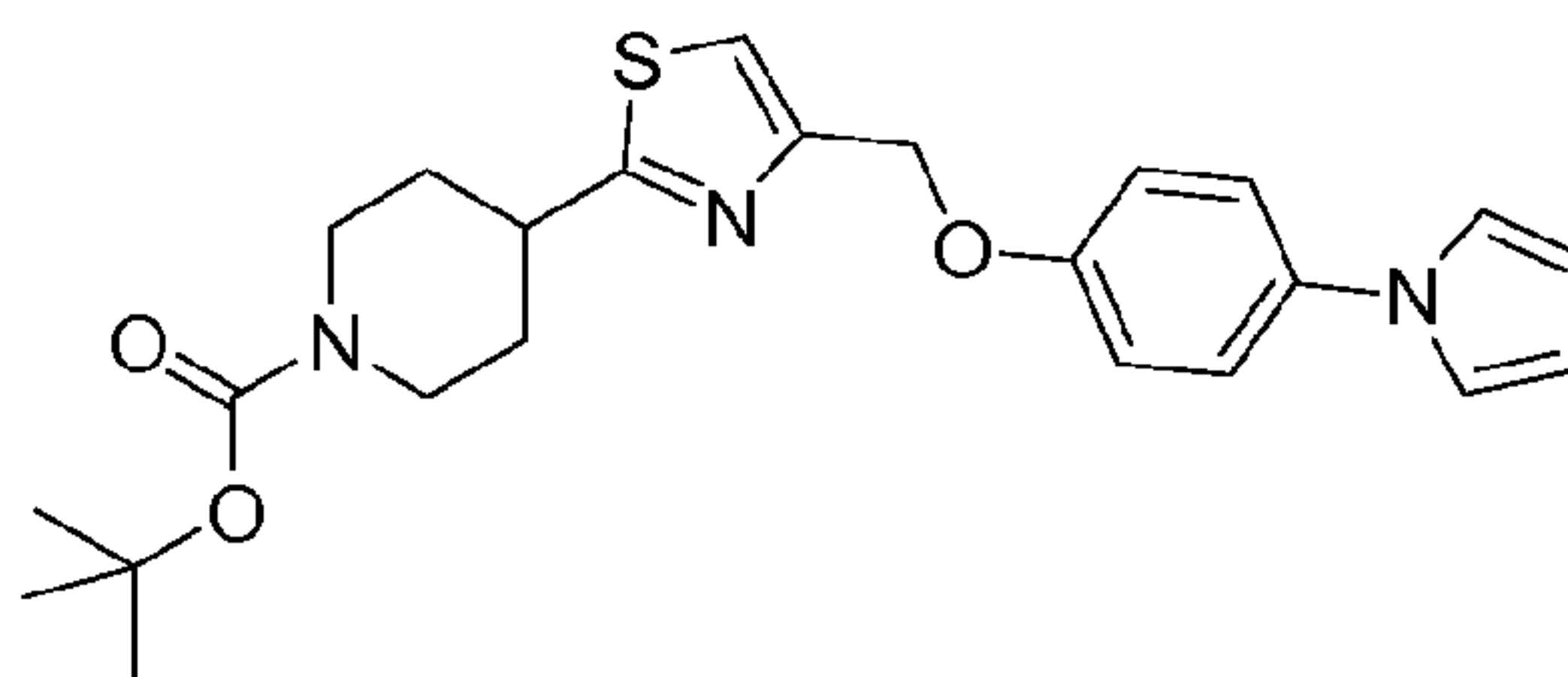


^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.98 (1H, s), 7.34 (2H, m), 7.30 (1H, s), 5.36 (2H, s), 4.19 (2H, m), 3.15 (1H, m), 2.87 (2H, m), 2.07 (2H, m), 1.70 (2H, m), 1.47 (9H, s).

20

Example 113

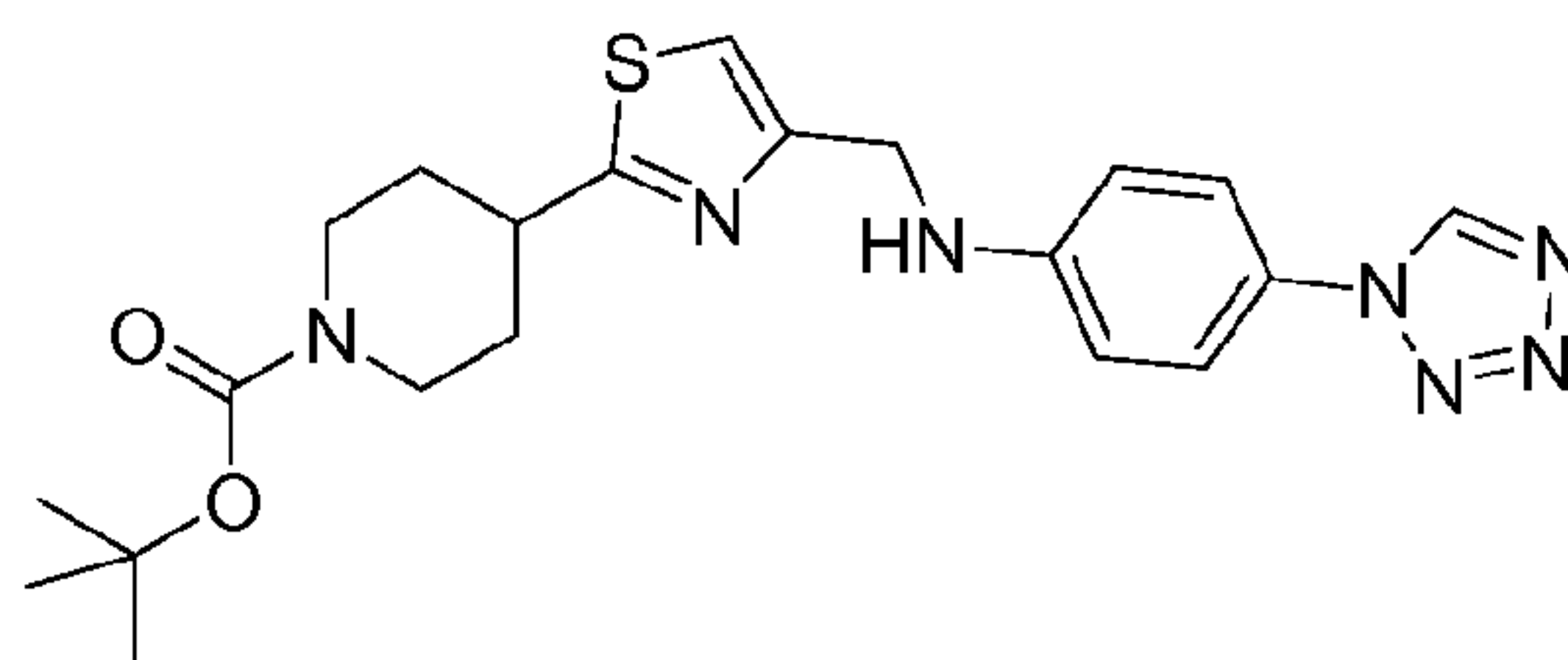
4-[4-(4-Pyrrol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester



^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 7.24 (3H, m), 7.01 (4H, m), 6.31 (2H, m), 5.17 (2H, s), 4.21 (2H, m), 3.14 (1H, m), 2.87 (2H, m), 2.01 (2H, m), 1.74 (2H, m), 1.47 (9H, s).

Example 114

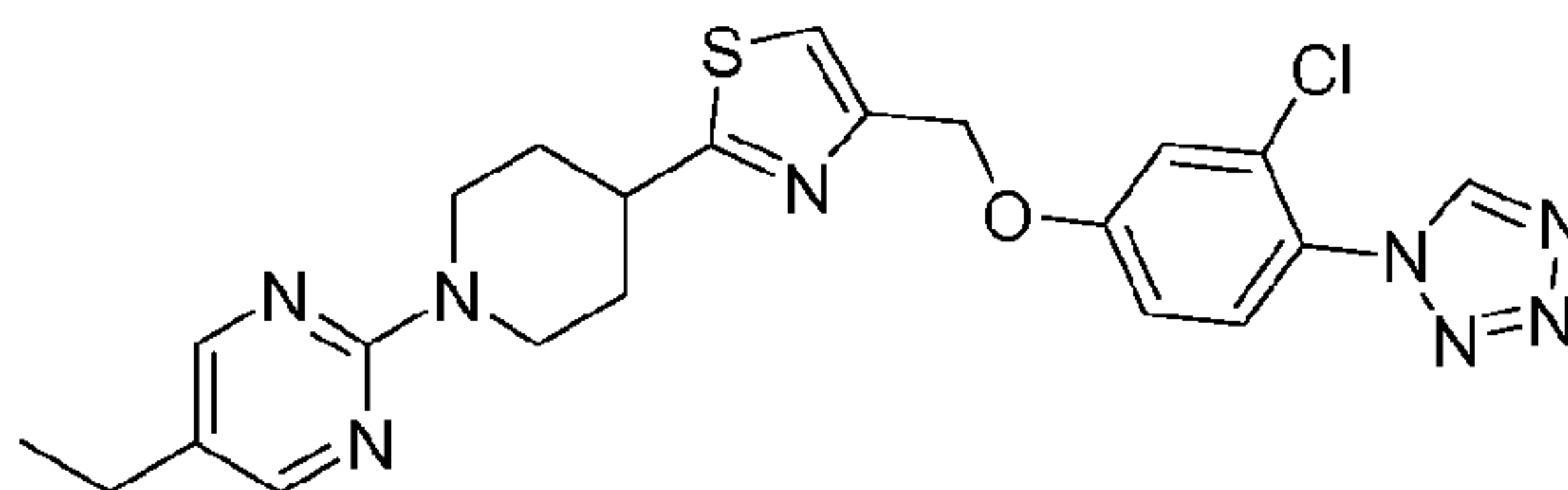
- 5 4-{4-[(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenylamino)-methyl]-thiazol-2-yl}-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid
tert-butyl ester



^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.85 (1H, s), 7.40 (2H, m), 7.01 (1H, s), 6.72 (2H, m), 4.76 (1H, s), 4.44 (2H, s), 4.15 (2H, m), 3.08 (1H, m), 2.83 (2H, m), 2.04 (2H, m), 1.66 (2H, m), 1.43
10 (9H, s).

Example 115

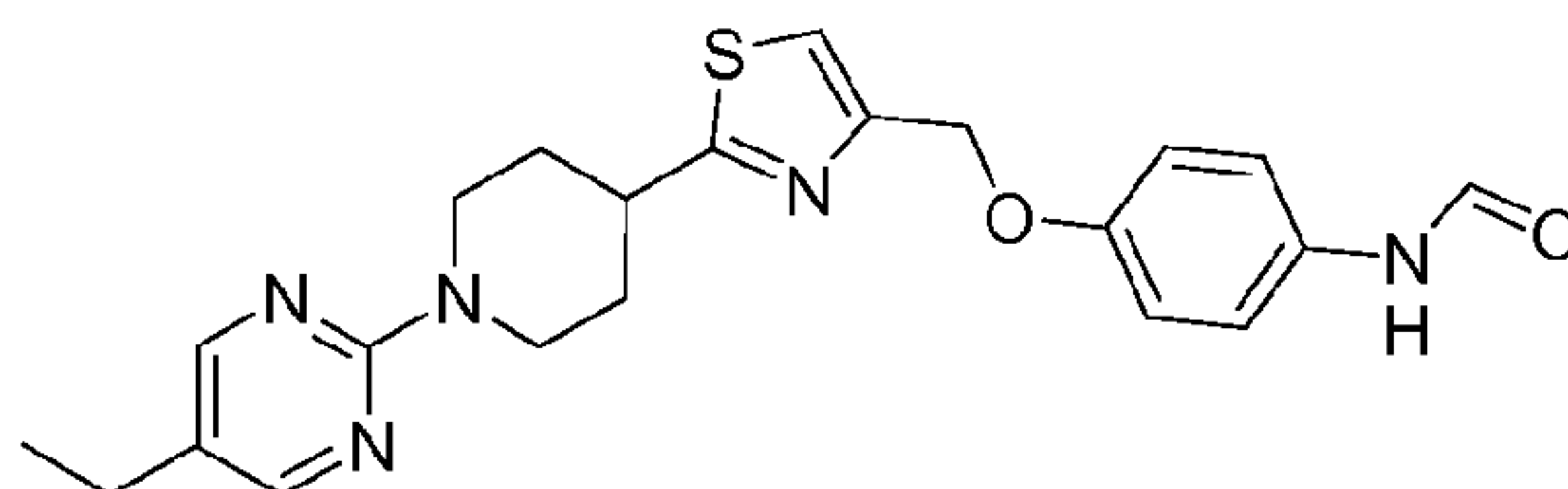
- 2-{4-[4-(3-Chloro-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl}-piperidin-1-yl}-5-ethyl-
pyrimidine



15 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.93 (1H, s), 8.18 (2H, s), 7.48 (1H, m), 7.25 (1H, s), 7.08 (2H, m), 5.22 (2H, s), 4.82 (2H, m), 3.29 (1H, m), 3.04 (2H, m), 2.46 (2H, q), 2.21 (2H, m), 1.80 (2H, m), 1.18 (3H, t).

Example 116

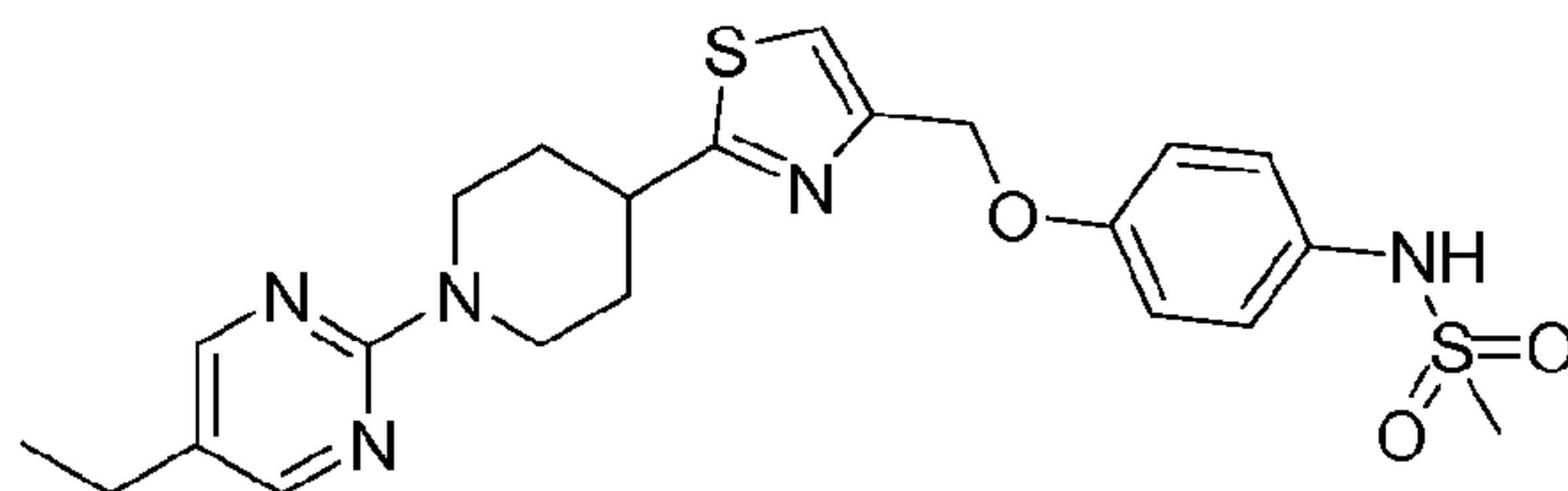
N-(4-{2-[1-(5-Ethyl-pyrimidin-2-yl)-piperidin-4-yl]-thiazol-4-ylmethoxy}-phenyl)-formamide



- 5 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.55-8.30 (1H, m), 8.18 (2H, s), 7.50-6.90 (6H, m), 5.14 (2H, s), 4.83 (2H, m), 3.29 (1H, m), 3.03 (2H, m), 2.46 (2H, q), 2.20 (2H, m), 1.80 (2H, m), 1.19 (3H, t).

Example 117

N-(4-{2-[1-(5-Ethyl-pyrimidin-2-yl)-piperidin-4-yl]-thiazol-4-ylmethoxy}-phenyl)-methanesulfonamide

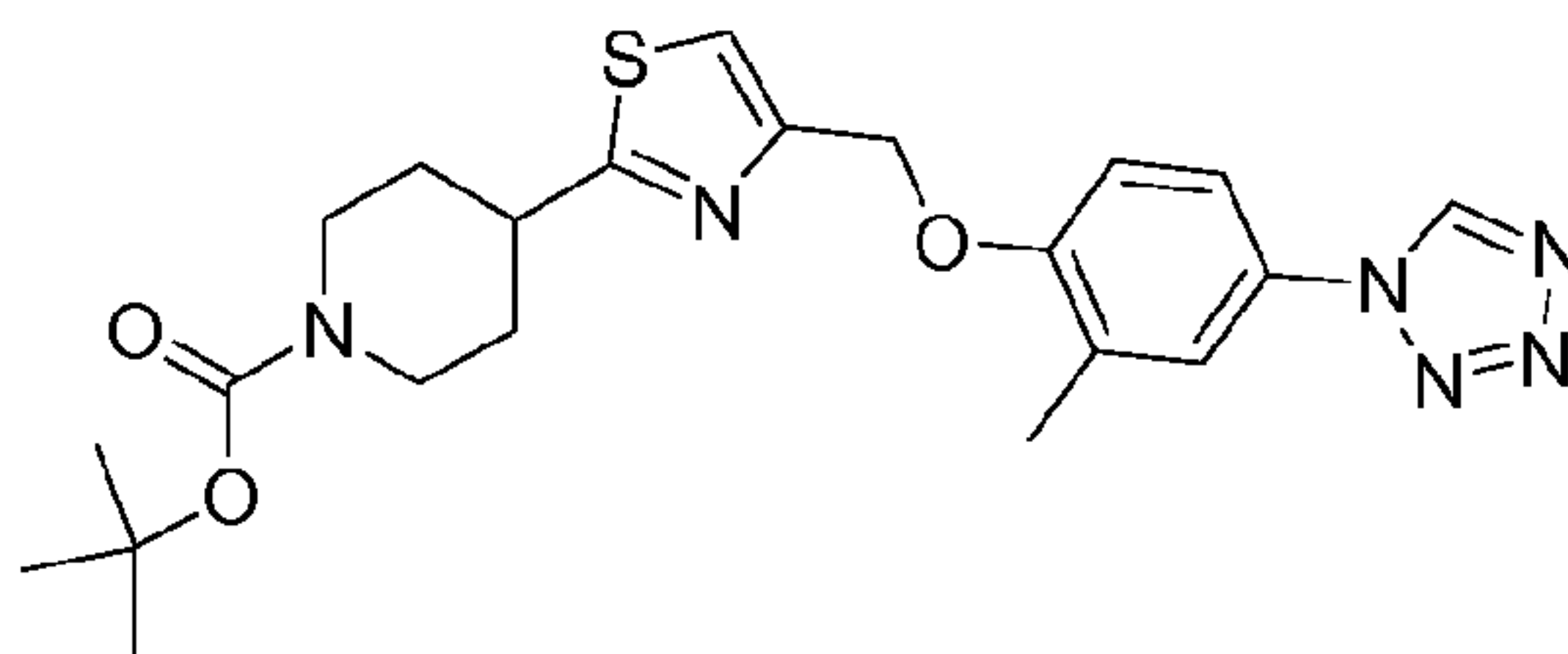


10

- ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.20 (s, 2H), 7.21 (m, 3H), 6.95 (m, 2H), 5.13 (s, 2H), 4.81 (m, 2H), 3.29 (m, 1H), 3.06 (m, 2H), 2.94 (s, 3H), 2.47 (q, 2H), 2.20 (m, 2H), 1.81 (m, 2H), 1.19 (t, 3H).

Example 118

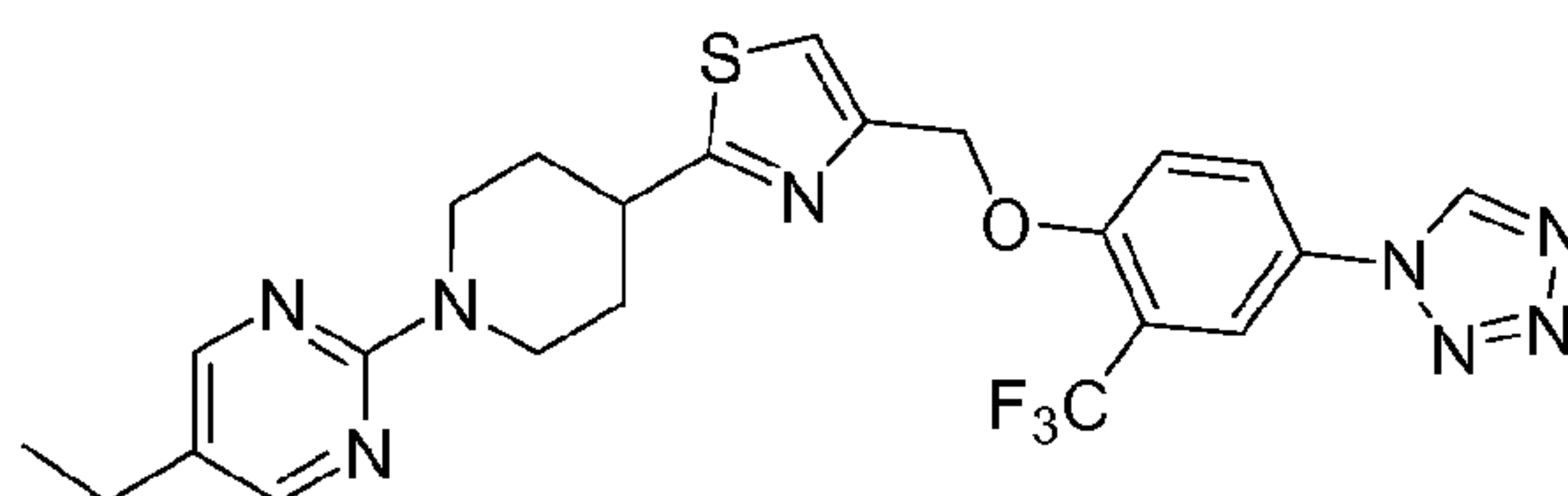
- 15 4-[4-(2-Methyl-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.89 (1H, s), 7.48 (1H, s), 7.43 (1H, m), 7.25 (1H, m), 7.05 (1H, m), 5.27 (2H, s), 4.27 (2H, m), 3.18 (1H, m), 2.89 (2H, m), 2.37 (3H, s), 2.21 (2H, m), 1.74 (2H, m), 1.47 (9H, s).

Example 119

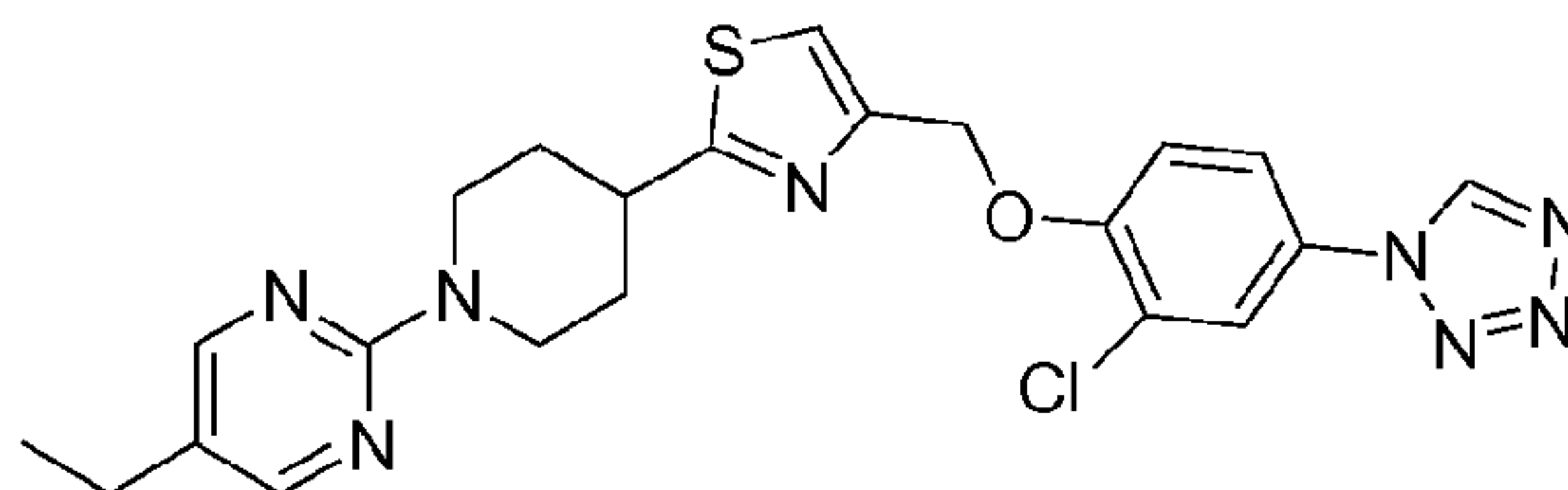
5 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-2-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine



^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.97 (1H, s), 8.18 (2H, s), 7.92 (1H, m), 7.84 (1H, m), 7.33 (1H, m), 7.26 (1H, s), 5.38 (2H, s), 4.81 (2H, m), 3.27 (1H, m), 3.05 (2H, m), 2.46 (2H, q), 2.19 (2H, m), 1.79 (2H, m), 1.19 (3H, t).

Example 120

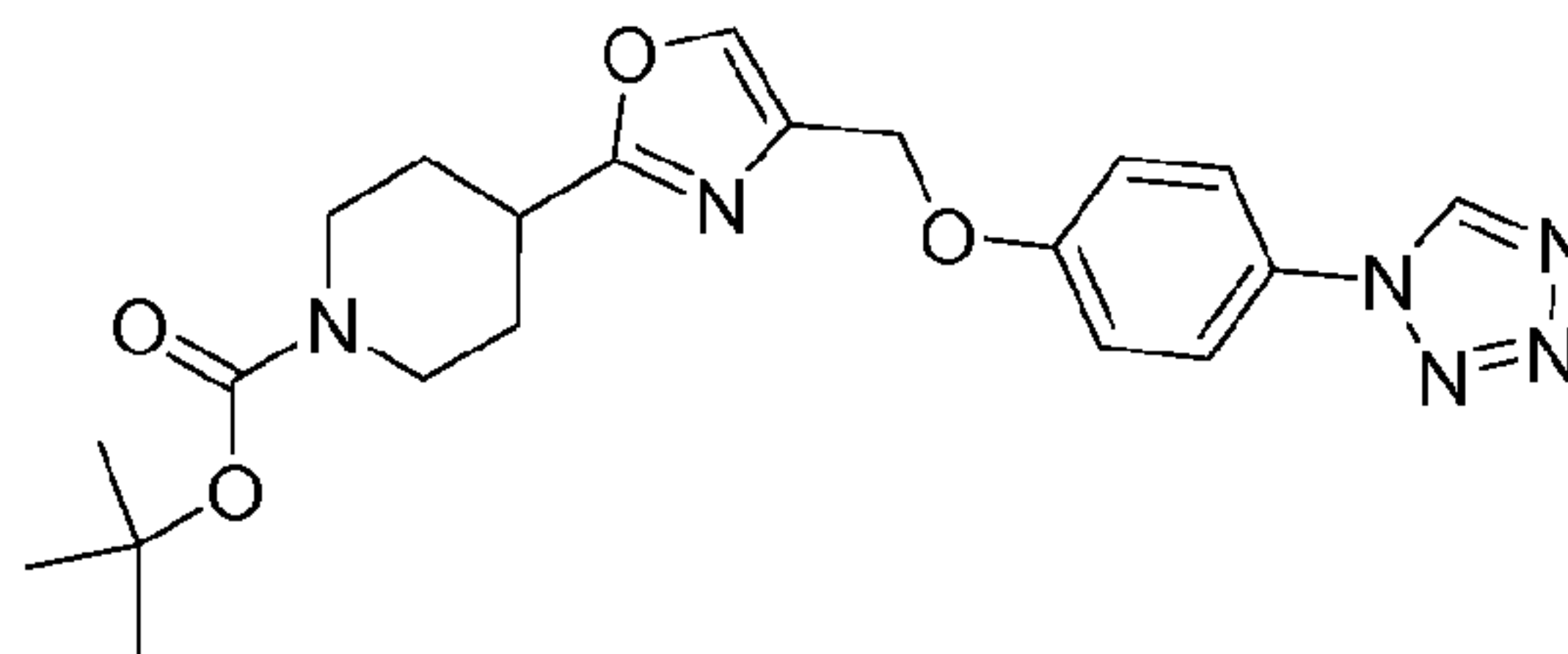
2-{4-[4-(2-Chloro-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-5-ethyl-pyrimidine



15 ^1H NMR (acetone- d_6), δ 9.68 (1H, s), 8.24 (2H, s), 8.01 (1H, s), 7.86 (1H, m), 7.60 (1H, m), 7.59 (1H, s), 5.40 (2H, s), 4.82 (2H, m), 3.36 (1H, m), 3.08 (2H, m), 2.48 (2H, q), 2.17 (2H, m), 1.75 (2H, m), 1.18 (3H, t).

Example 121

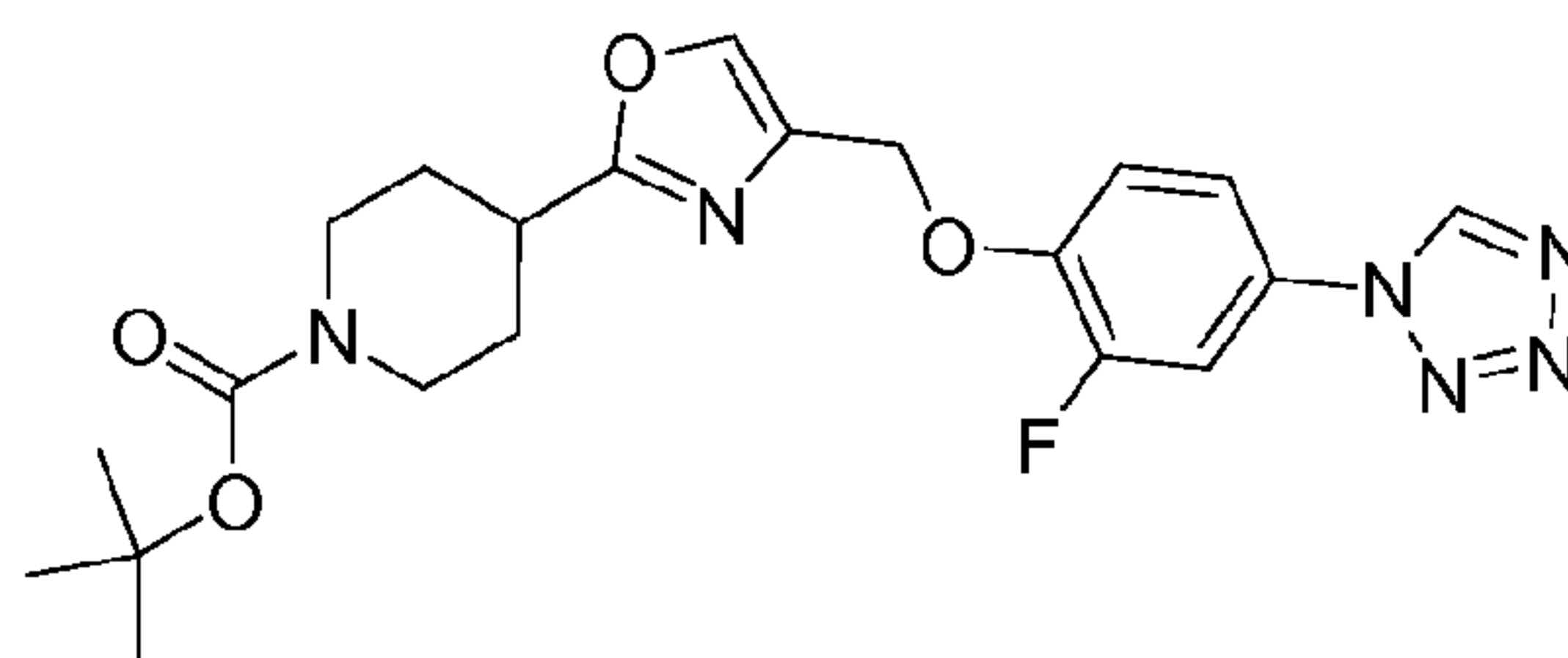
4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-oxazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.94 (1H, s), 7.65 (1H, s), 7.60 (2H, m), 7.13 (2H, m), 5.01 (2H, s), 4.08 (2H, m), 2.94 (3H, m), 2.03 (2H, m), 1.75 (2H, m), 1.43 (9H, s).

Example 122

- 5 4-[4-(2-Fluoro-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-oxazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid
tert-butyl ester

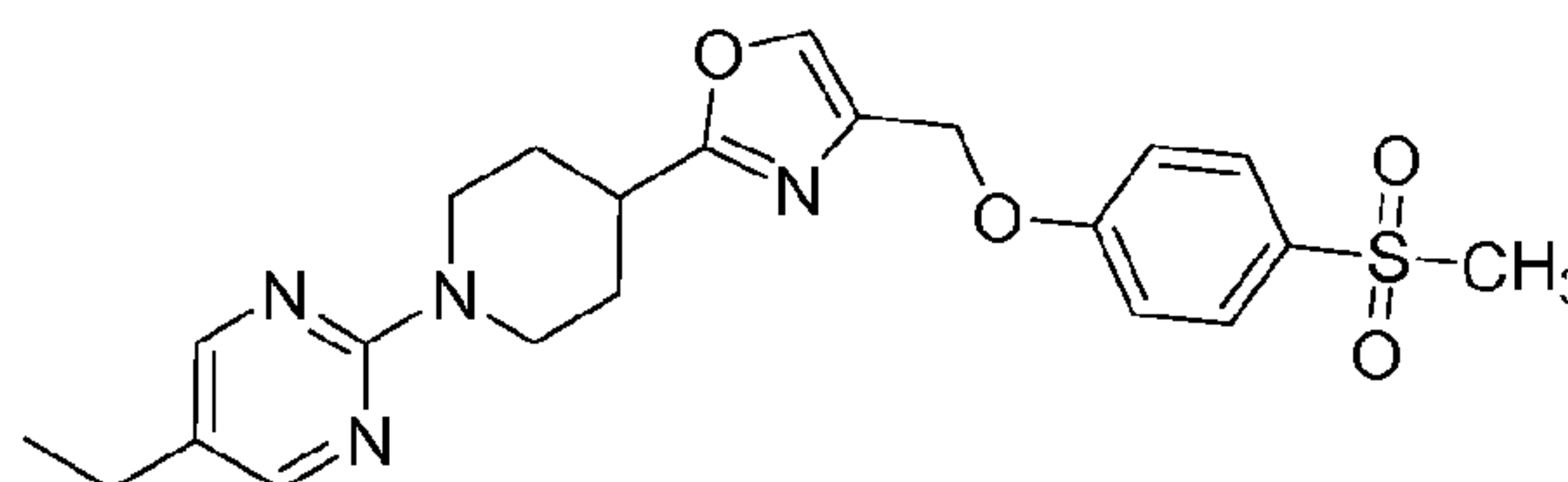


^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.88 (1H, s), 7.62 (1H, s), 7.45 (1H, m), 7.36 (1H, m), 7.23 (1H, m), 5.05 (2H, s), 4.04 (2H, m), 2.85 (3H, m), 1.97 (2H, m), 1.71 (2H, m), 1.40 (9H, s).

10

Example 123

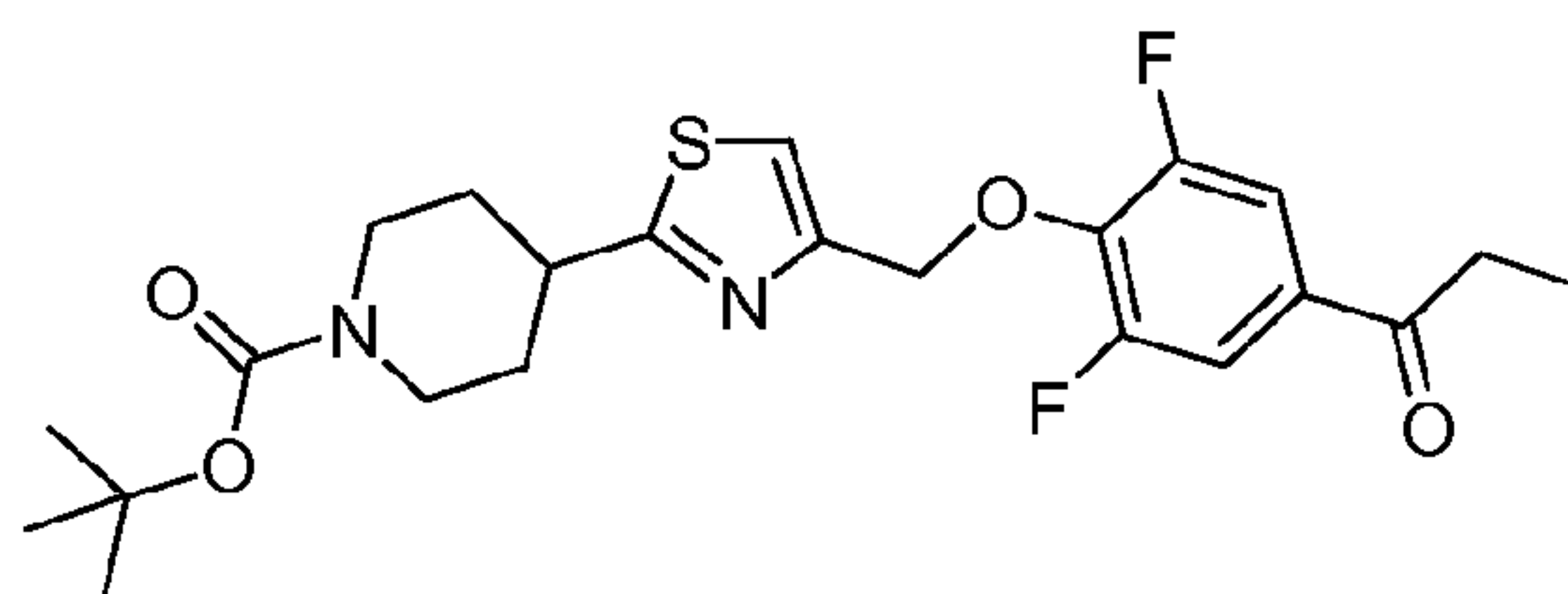
- 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-oxazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-
pyrimidine



- 15 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.16 (2H, s), 7.84 (2H, m), 7.63 (1H, s), 7.08 (2H, m), 5.02 (2H, s), 4.67 (2H, m), 3.08 (3H, m), 3.01 (3H, s), 2.44 (2H, q), 2.12 (2H, m), 1.84 (2H, m), 1.17 (3H, t).

Example 124

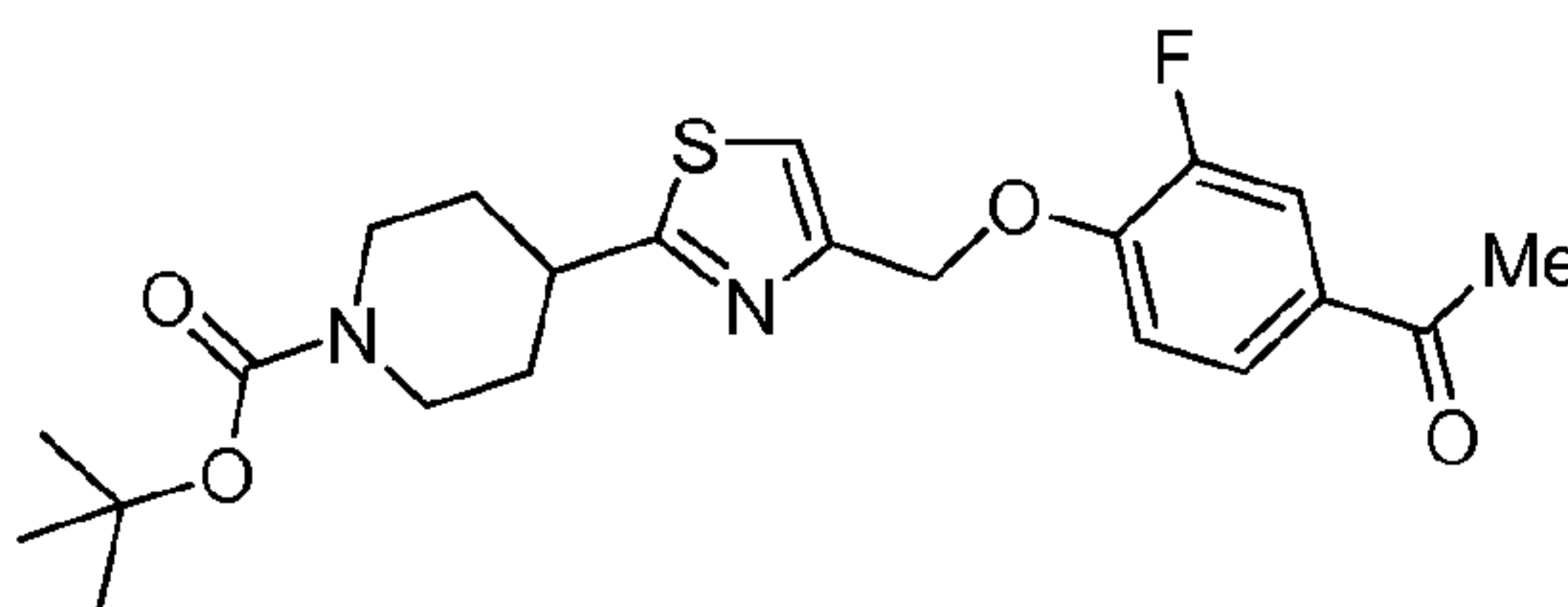
4-[4-(2,6-Difluoro-4-propionyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid
tert-butyl ester



- 5 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 7.51 (2H, d), 7.27 (1H, s), 5.37 (2H, s), 4.18 (2H, m), 3.14 (1H, m), 2.92 (2H, q, $J = 7.4$ Hz), 2.88 (2H, m), 2.07 (2H, m), 1.71 (2H, m), 1.47 (9H, s), 1.21 (3H, t, $J = 7.4$ Hz).

Example 125

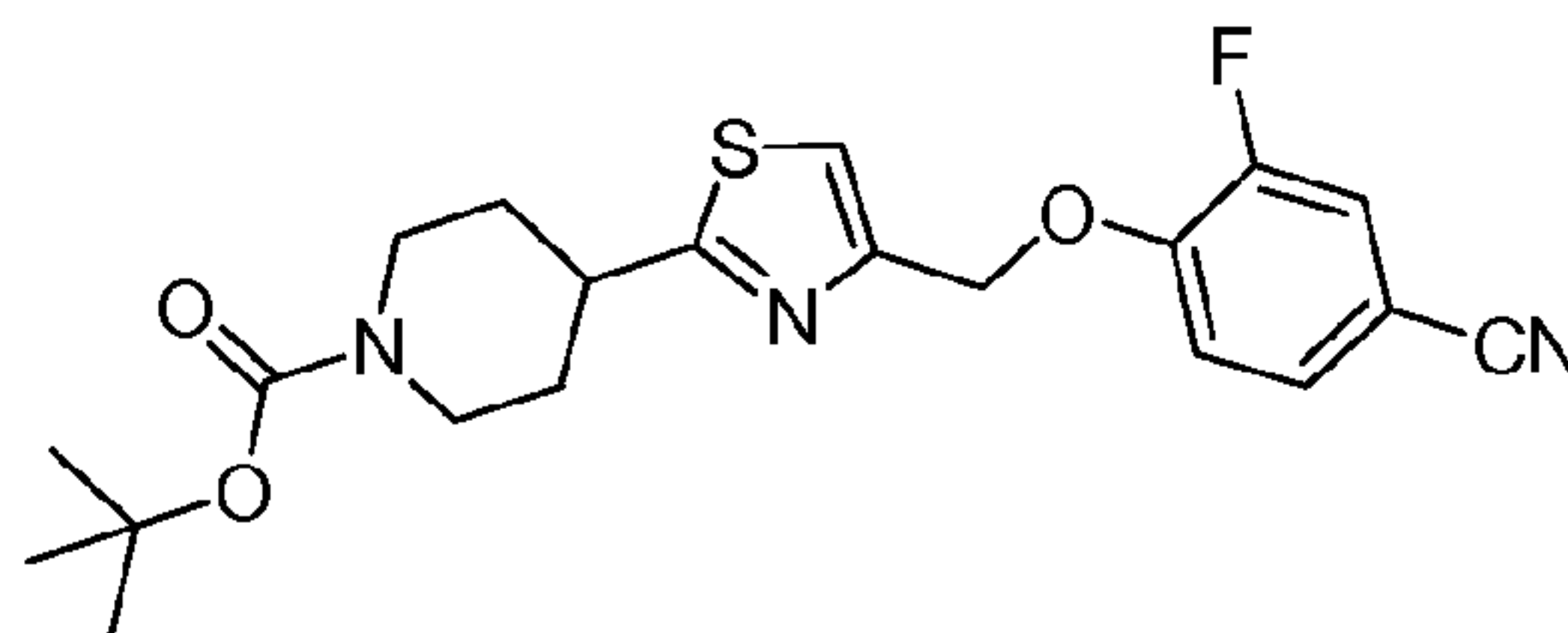
4-[4-(4-Acetyl-2-fluoro-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-
10 butyl ester



- ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 7.70~7.72 (2H, m), 7.28 (1H, s), 7.09~7.13 (1H, m), 5.30 (2H, s), 4.20 (2H, m), 3.17 (1H, m), 2.88 (2H, m), 2.55 (3H, s), 2.10 (2H, m), 1.72 (2H, m), 1.47 (9H, s).

Example 126

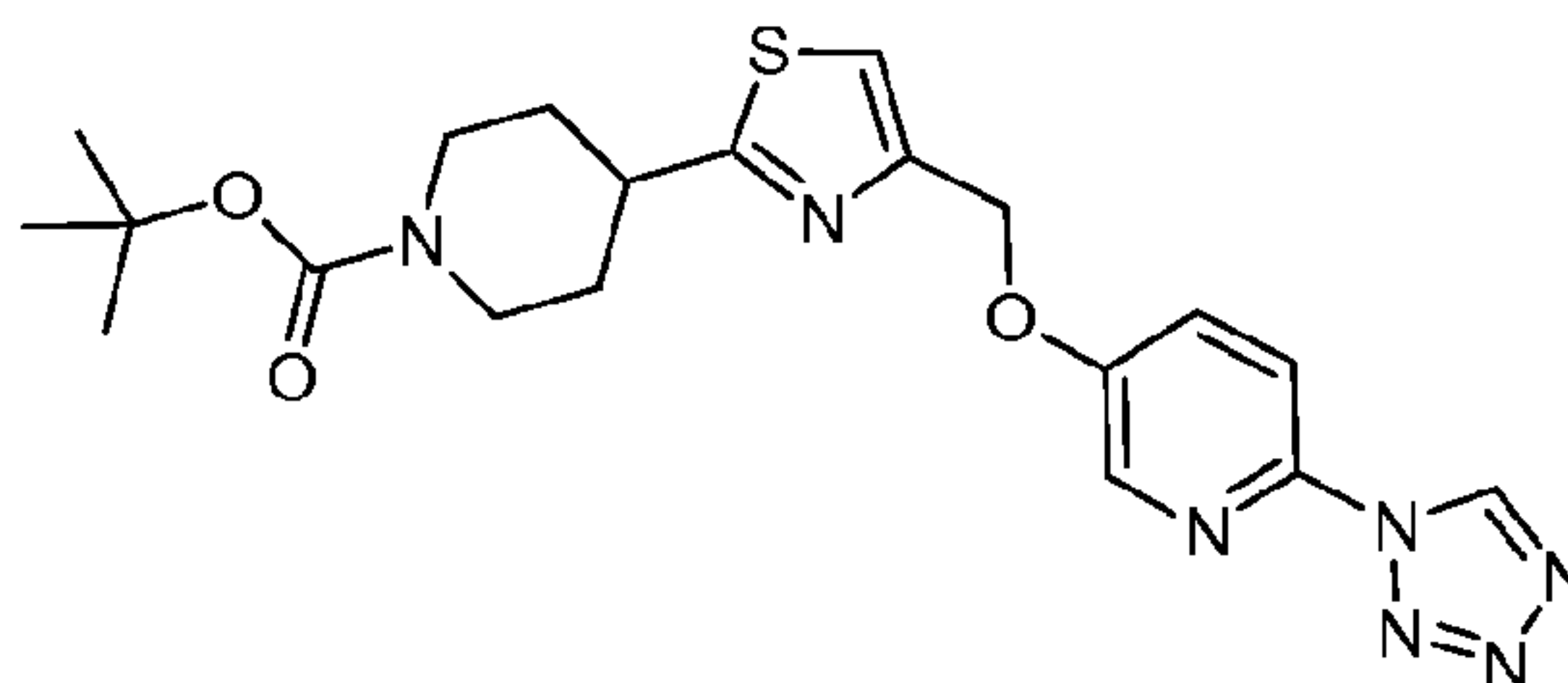
15 4-[4-(4-Cyano-2-fluoro-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-
butyl ester



¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.37~7.42 (2H, m), 7.27 (1H, s), 7.13~7.17 (1H, m), 5.28 (2H, s), 4.20 (2H, m), 3.15 (1H, m), 2.89 (2H, m), 2.09 (2H, m), 1.72 (2H, m), 1.47 (9H, s).

Example 127

4-[4-(6-Tetrazol-1-yl-pyridin-3-yloxymethyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid
5 tert-butyl ester

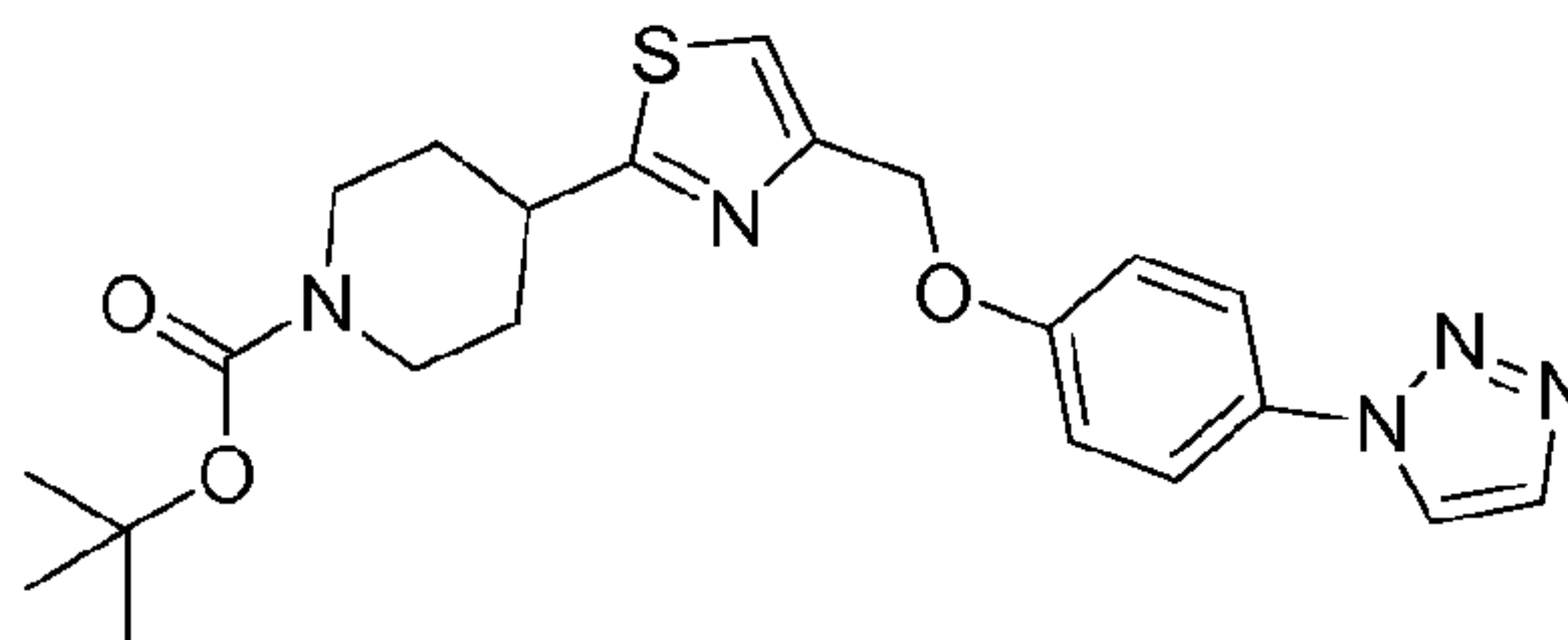


¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 9.41 (1H, s), 8.27 (1H, d), 8.01 (1H, d), 7.58 (1H, dd), 7.28 (1H, s), 5.27 (2H, s), 4.20 (2H, m), 3.14-3.20 (1H, m), 2.87 (2H, m), 2.09-2.12 (2H, m), 1.68-1.78 (2H, m), 1.46 (9H, s)

10

Example 128

4-[4-(4-[1,2,3]Triazol-1-yl-phenoxymethyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic
acid tert-butyl ester

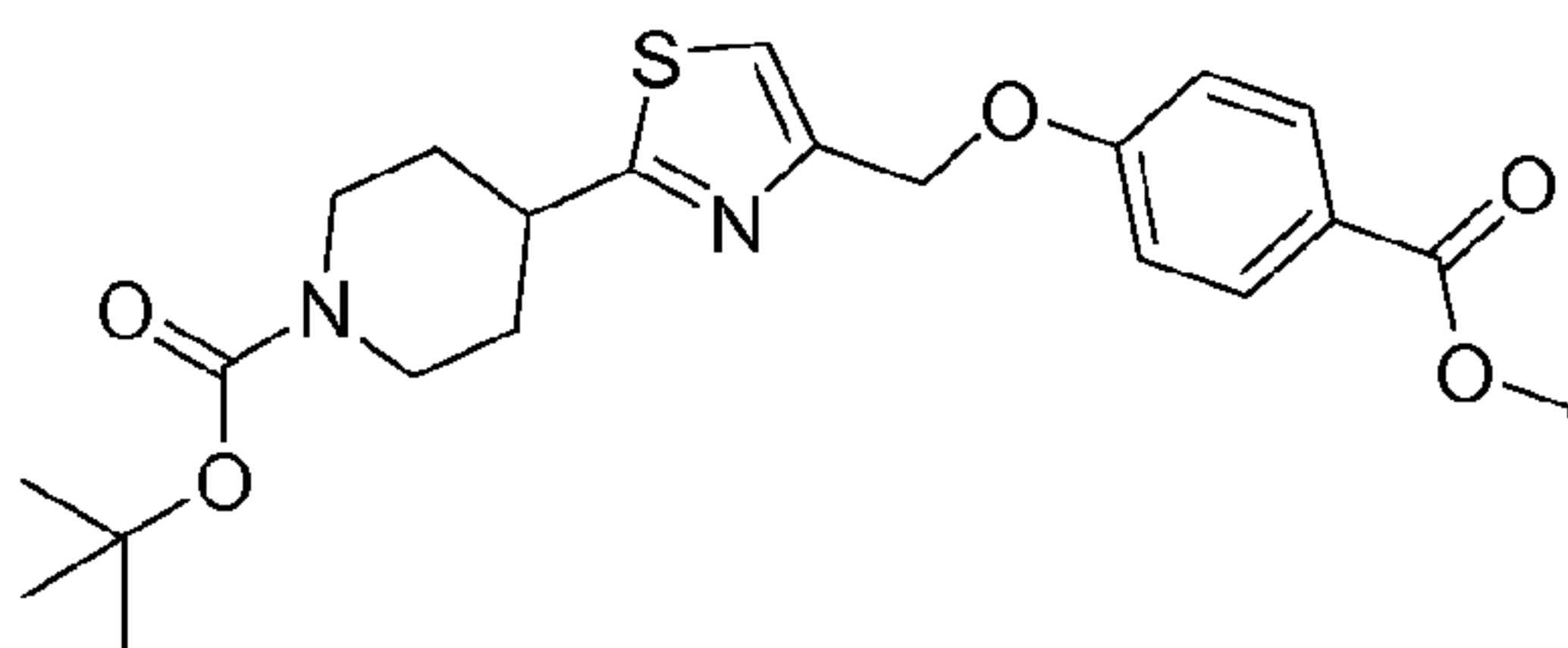


¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.92 (1H, s), 7.84 (1H, s), 7.65 (2H, d), 7.25 (1H, s), 7.11 (2H, d), 5.22 (2H, s), 4.21 (2H, br), 3.18 (1H, m), 2.88 (2H, br), 2.12 (2H, m), 1.75 (2H, m), 1.47 (9H, s).

15

Example 129

4-[4-(4-Ethoxycarbonyl-phenoxymethyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid
tert-butyl ester

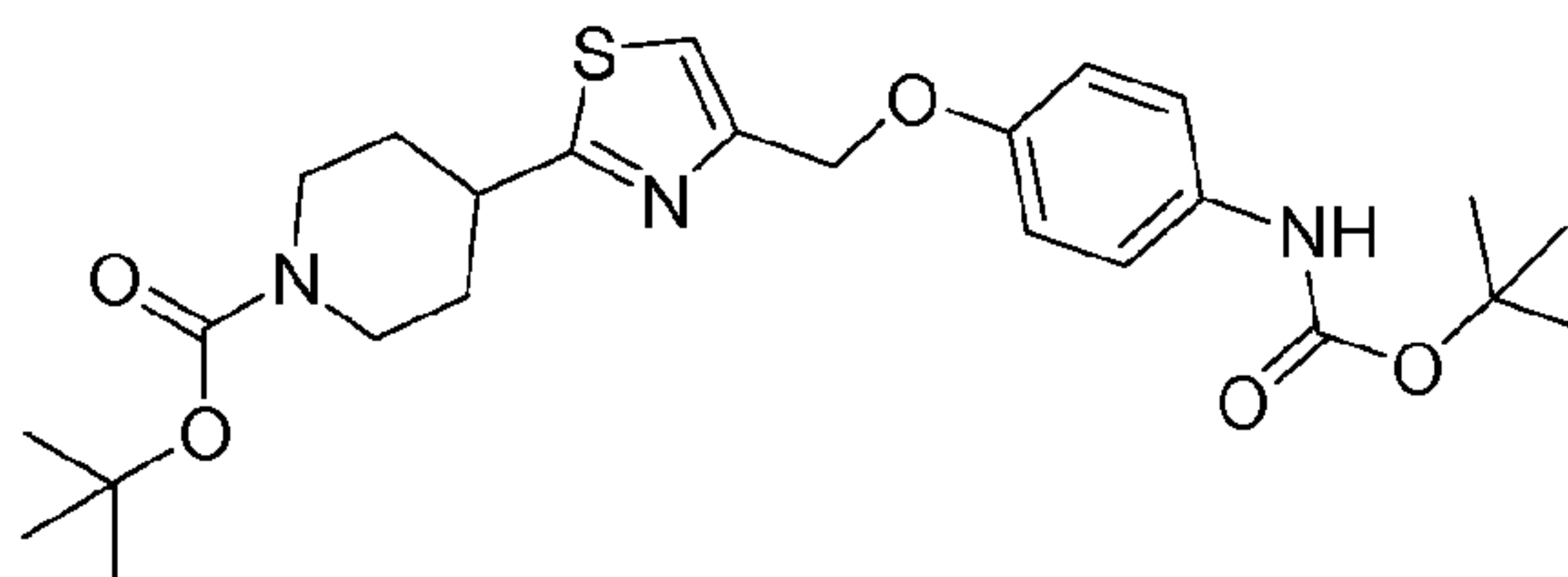


^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.01 (2H, d), 7.23 (1H, s), 7.01 (2H, d), 5.22 (2H, s), 4.36 (2H, q), 4.22 (2H, br), 3.17 (1H, m), 2.87 (2H, br), 2.12 (2H, m), 1.75 (2H, m), 1.47 (9H, s), 1.39 (2H, t).

5

Example 130

4-[4-(4-tert-Butoxycarbonylamino-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

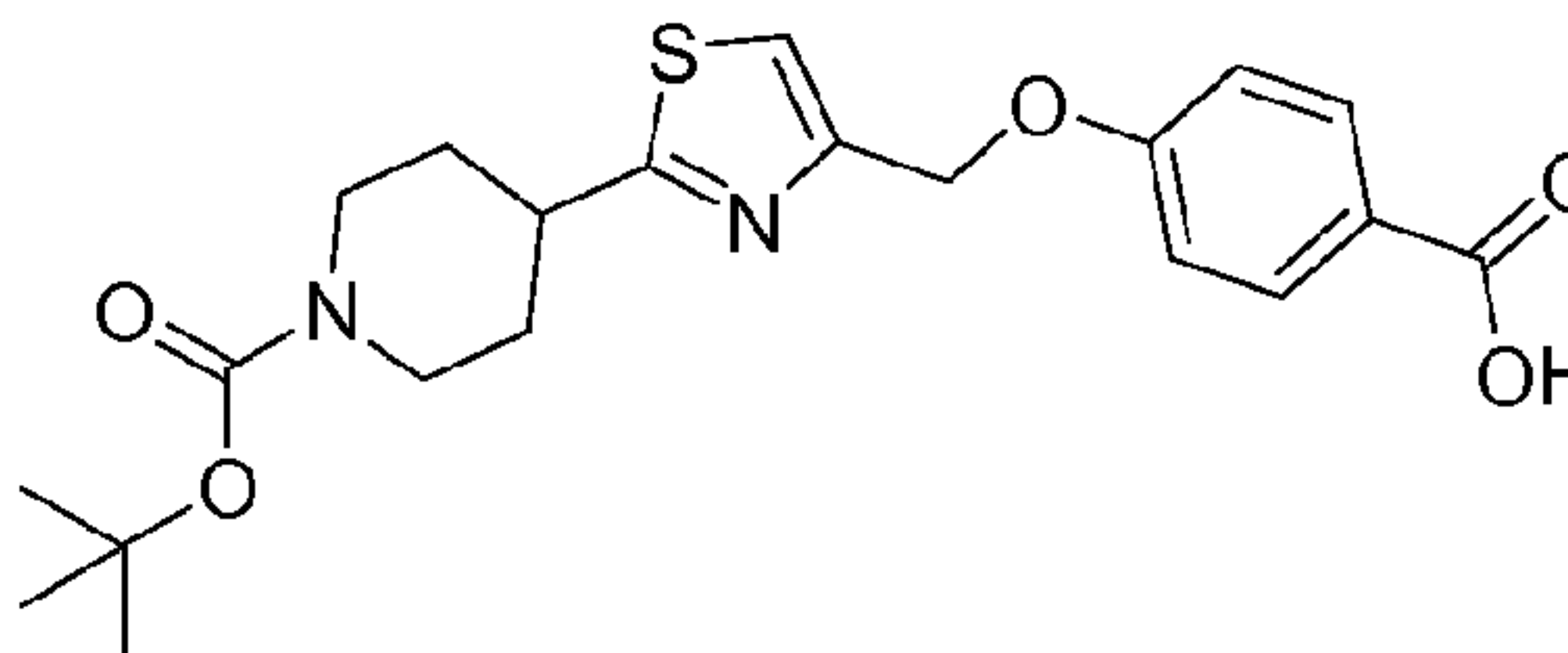


^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 7.28 (2H, d), 7.19 (1H, s), 6.92 (2H, d), 6.40 (1H, s), 5.12 (2H, s), 4.22 (2H, br), 3.17 (1H, m), 2.87 (2H, br), 2.12 (2H, m), 1.75 (2H, m), 1.50 (9H, s), 1.47 (9H, s).

10

Example 131

4-[4-(4-Carboxy-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

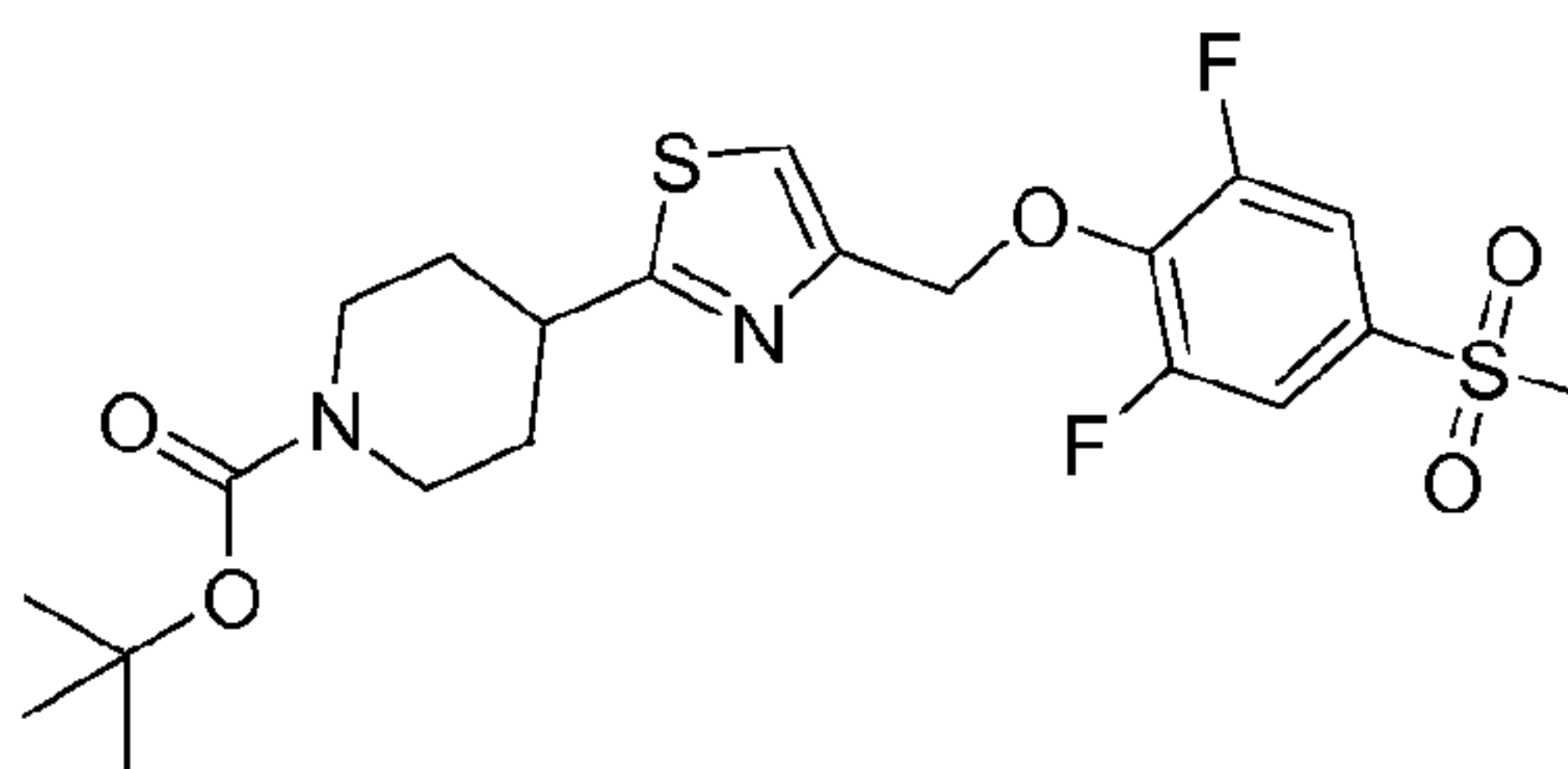


15

^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ 7.86 (2H, d), 7.64 (1H, s), 7.10 (2H, d), 5.17 (2H, s), 3.96 (2H, m), 3.18 (1H, m), 2.87 (2H, br), 1.96 (2H, m), 1.49 (2H, m), 1.38 (9H, s).

Example 132

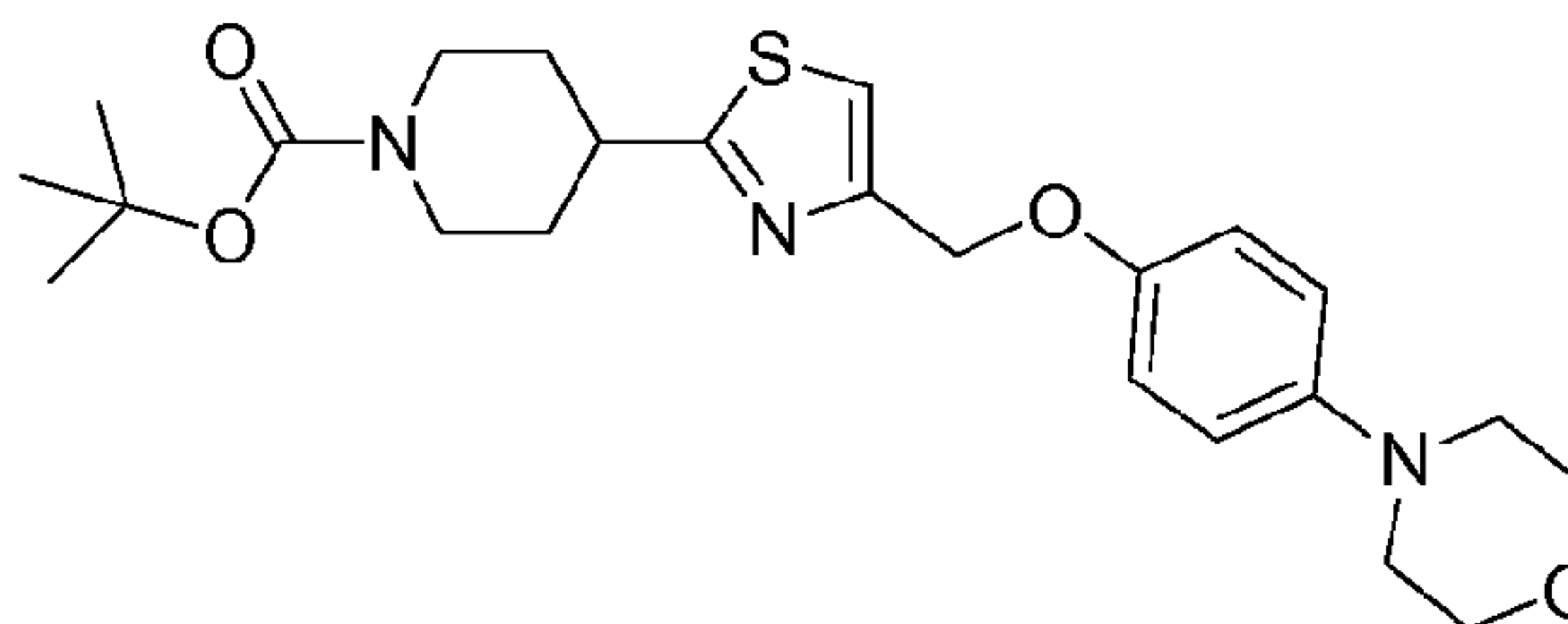
4-[4-(2,6-Difluoro-4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



5 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 7.42 (2H, d), 7.21 (1H, s), 5.25 (2H, s), 4.12 (2H, br), 3.17 (1H, m), 3.00 (3H, s), 2.87 (2H, br), 1.98 (2H, m), 1.71 (2H, m).

Example 133

4-[4-(4-Morpholin-4-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

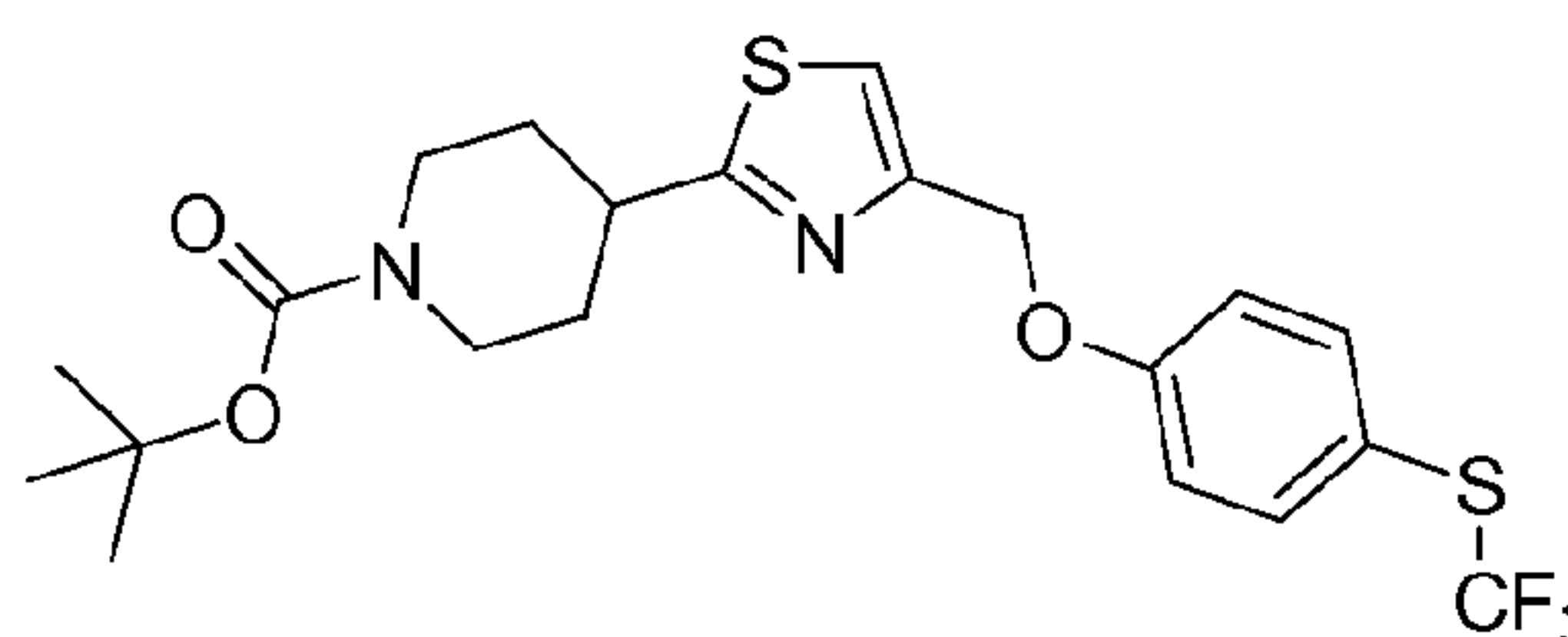


10

^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 7.19 (1H, s), 6.92 (4H, m), 5.12 (2H, s), 4.20 (2H, br), 3.85 (4H, br), 3.16 (1H, m), 3.07 (4H, m), 2.86 (2H, m), 2.10 (2H, m), 1.72 (2H, m), 1.47 (9H, s).

Example 134

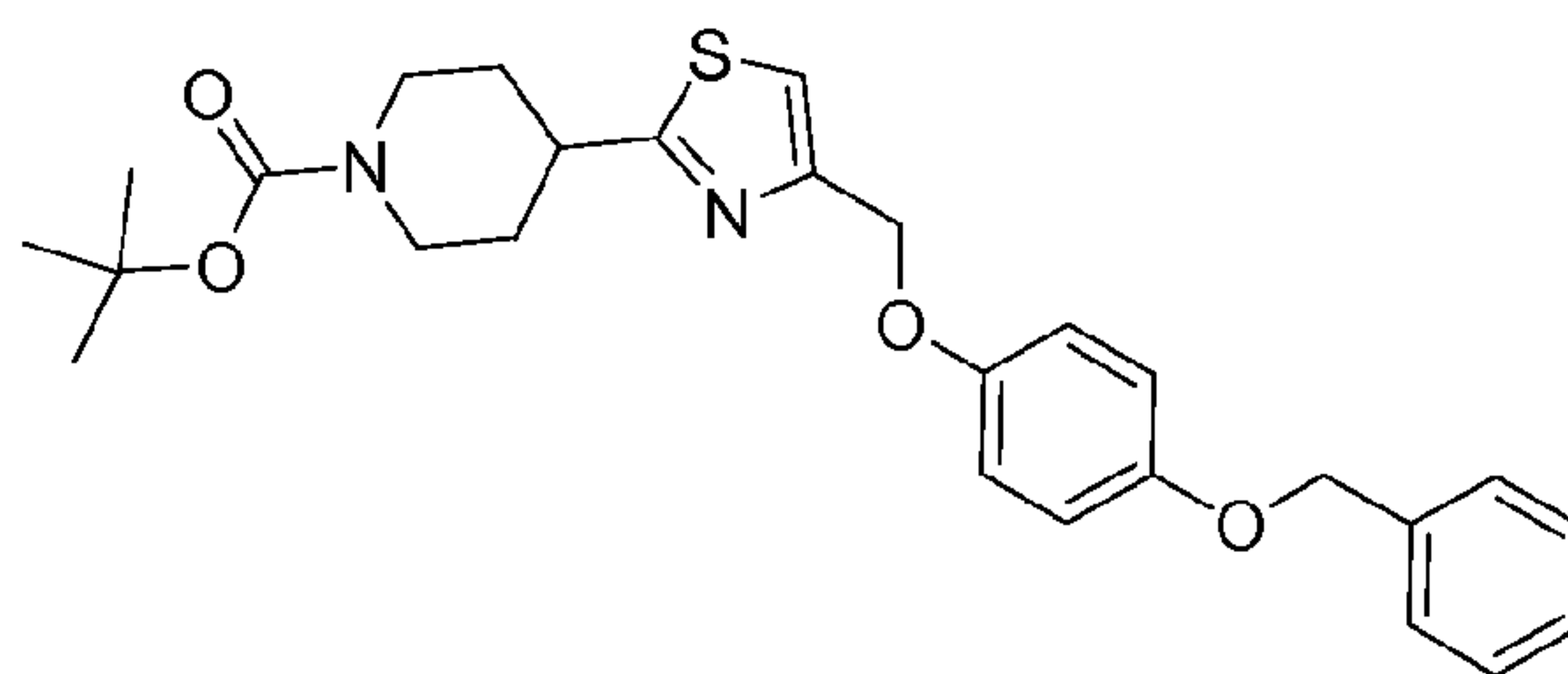
15 4-[4-(4-Trifluoromethylsulfanyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6): δ 7.64 (1H, s), 7.63 (2H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz), 7.17 (2H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz), 5.17 (2H, s), 3.99 (2H, m), 3.18 (1H, m), 2.83 (2H, m), 2.01 (2H, m), 1.52 (2H, m), 1.38 (9H, s).

Example 135

- 5 4-[4-(4-Benzyloxy-phenoxy-methyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

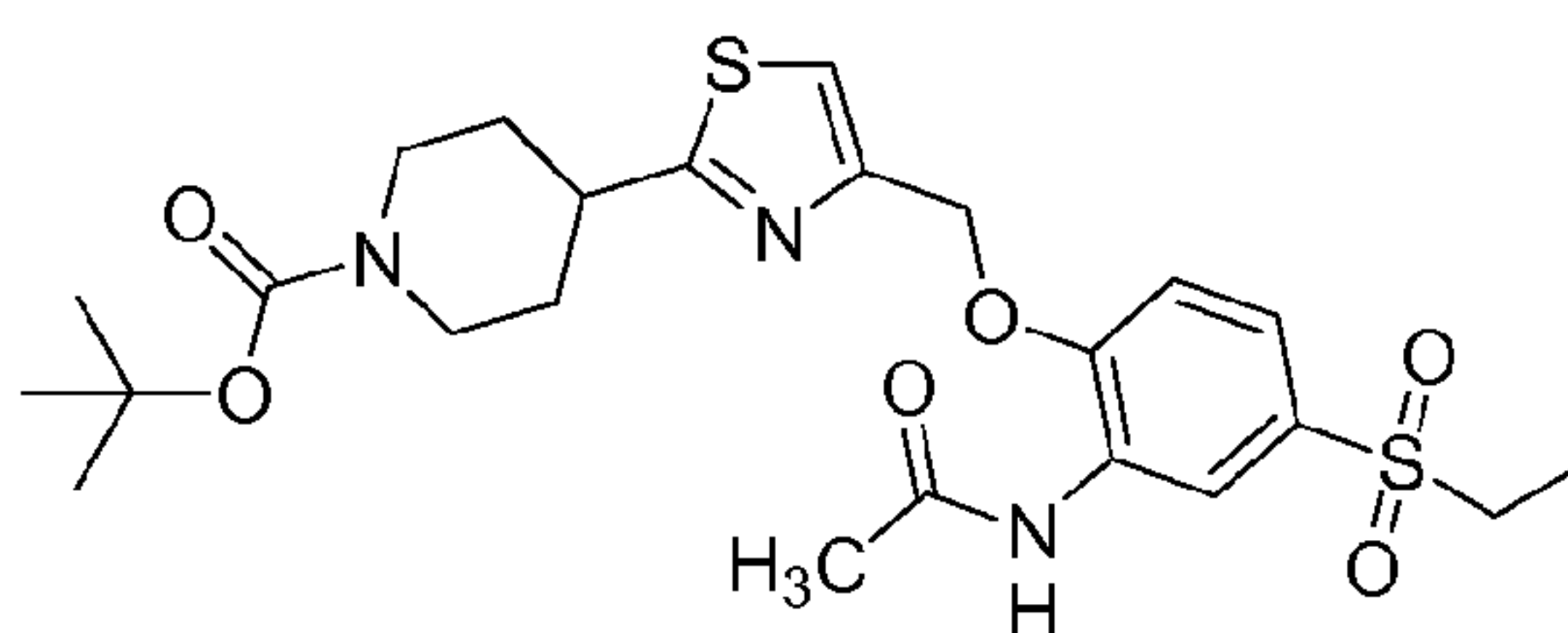


^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6): δ 7.55 (1H, s), 7.41 (5H, m), 6.92 (4H, m), 5.12 (4H, s), 3.98 (2H, m), 3.20 (1H, m), 2.84 (2H, m), 2.01 (2H, m), 1.52 (2H, m), 1.38 (9H, s).

10

Example 136

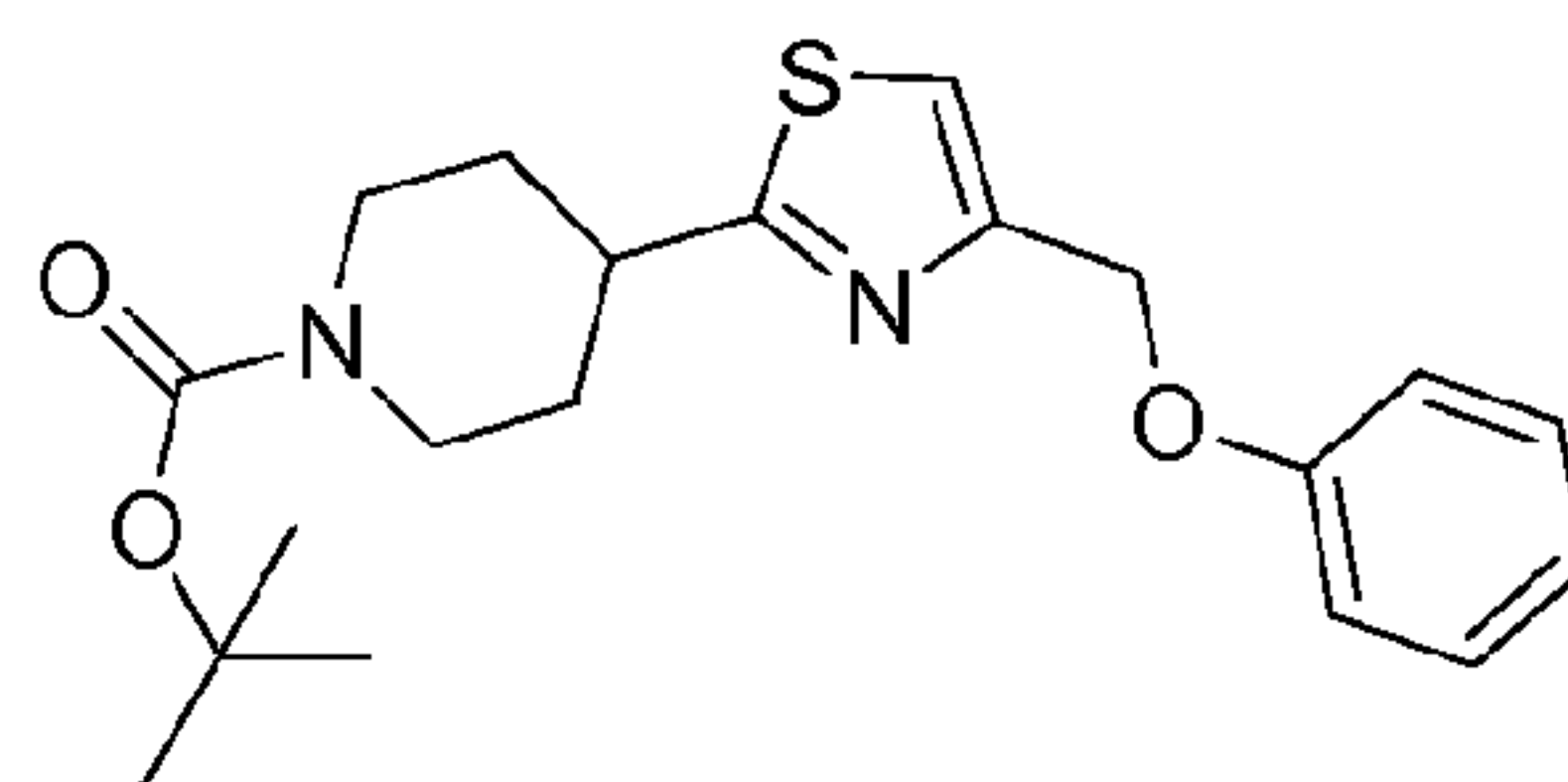
- 4-[4-(2-Acetylamino-4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy-methyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



- 15 ^1H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.81 (1H, s), 7.97 (1H, s), 7.53 (1H, d), 7.25 (1H, s), 7.09 (1H, d), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.16 (2H, m), 3.10 (3H, m), 2.83 (2H, m), 2.16 (3H, s), 2.04 (2H, d), 1.66 (2H, m), 1.40 (9H, s), 1.19(3H, t).

Example 137

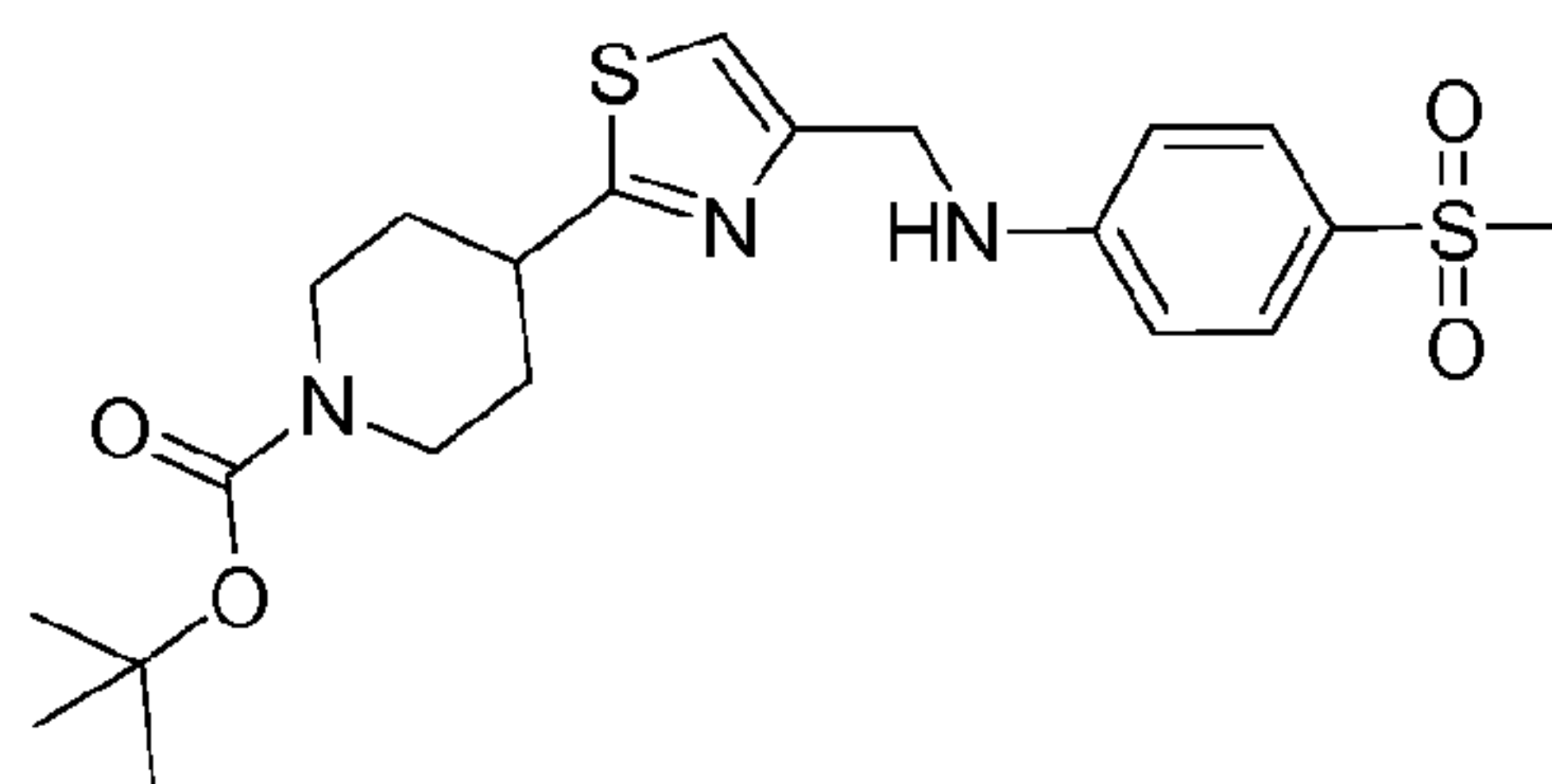
- 4-(4-Phenoxy-methyl-thiazol-2-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 7.28 (2H, m), 7.19 (1H, s), 6.93 (3H, m), 5.14 (2H, s), 4.19 (2H, s), 3.15 (1H, m), 2.85 (2H, m), 2.07 (2H, d), 1.67 (2H, m), 1.45 (9H, s).

Example 138

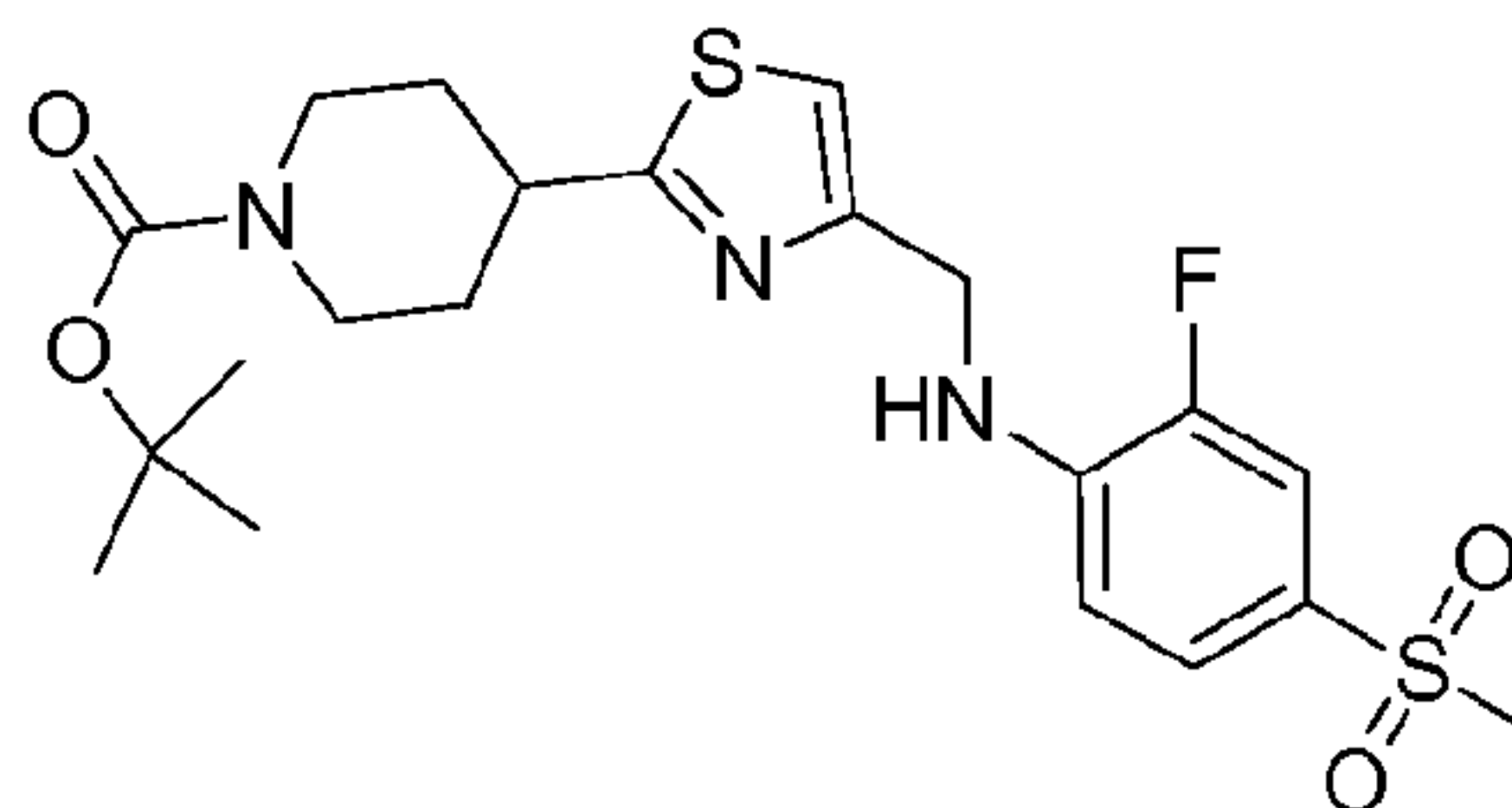
5 4-{4-[(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenylamino)-methyl]-thiazol-2-yl}-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 7.67 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 6.99 (1H, s), 6.67 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.07 (1H, m), 4.45 (2H, d), 4.18 (2H, s), 3.13 (1H, m), 2.97 (3H, s), 2.85 (2H, m), 2.04 (2H, d),
10 1.68 (2H, m), 1.44 (9H, s).

Example 139

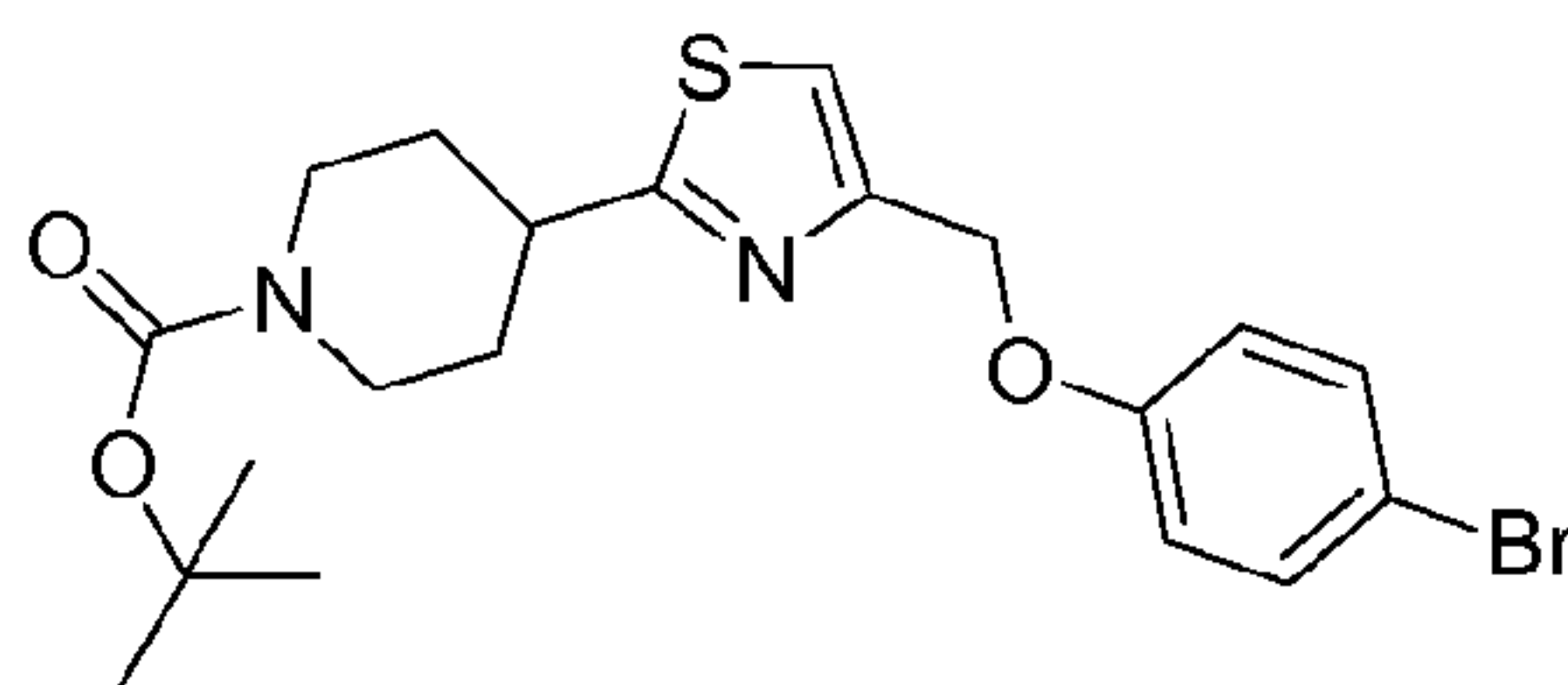
4-{4-[(2-Fluoro-4-methanesulfonyl-phenylamino)-methyl]-thiazol-2-yl}-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid isopropyl ester



15 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 7.55 (2H, m), 7.05 (1H, s), 6.76 (1H, m), 5.12 (1H, m), 4.52 (2H, d), 4.19 (2H, m), 3.13 (1H, m), 3.05 (3H, s), 2.86 (2H, m), 2.10 (2H, m), 1.76 (2H, m), 1.46 (9H, s).

Example 140

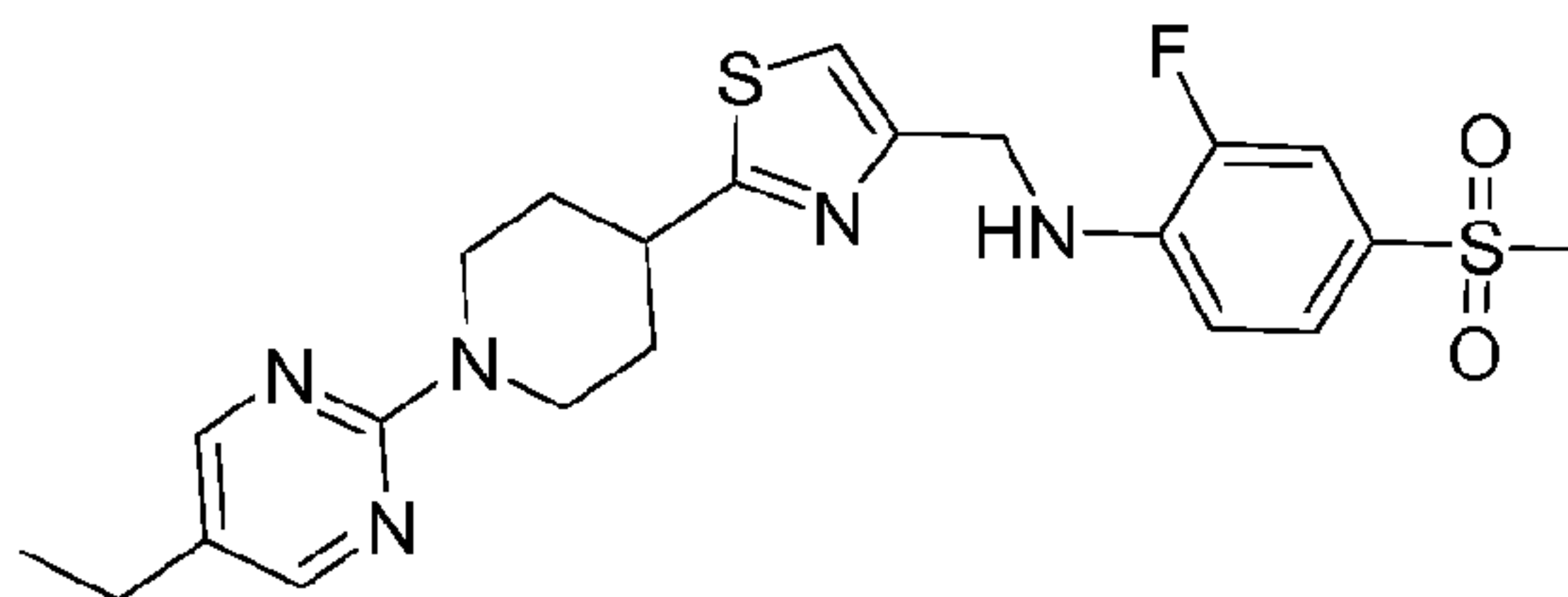
4-[4-(4-Bromo-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.36 (2H, m), 7.17 (1H, s), 6.82 (2H, m), 5.10 (2H, s), 4.18 (2H, s),
5 3.13 (1H, m), 2.85 (2H, m), 2.09 (2H, d), 1.75 (2H, m), 1.43 (9H, s).

Example 141

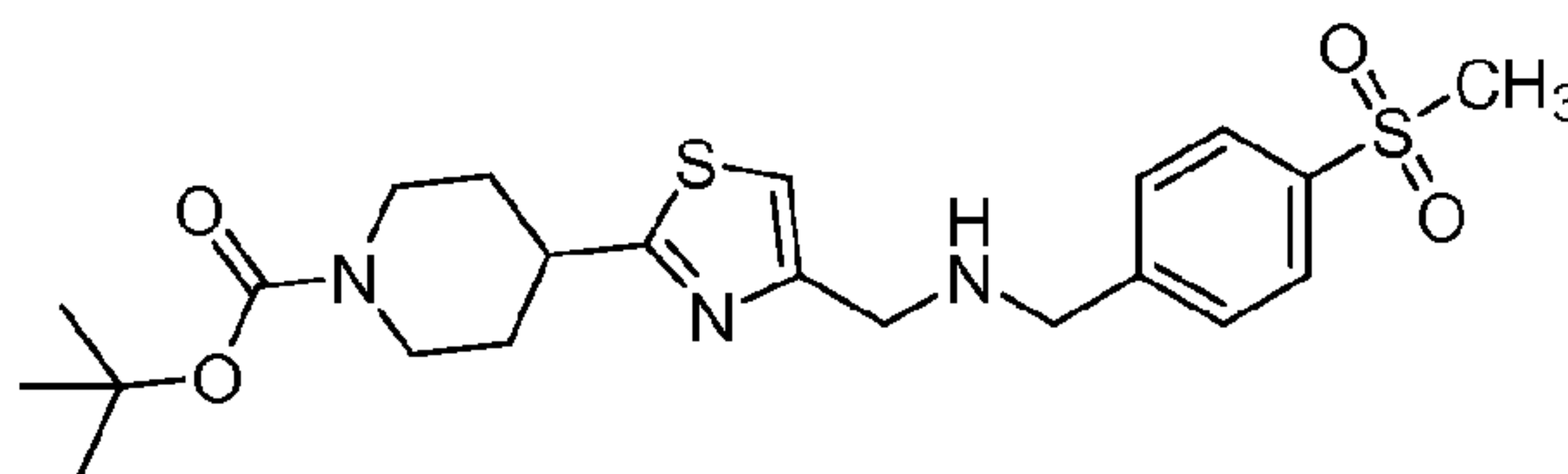
{2-[1-(5-Ethyl-pyrimidin-2-yl)-piperidin-4-yl]-thiazol-4-ylmethyl}-(2-fluoro-4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-amine



10 ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.16 (2H, s), 7.52 (2H, m), 7.01 (1H, s), 6.74 (1H, m), 5.15 (1H, m),
4.83 (2H, m), 4.51 (2H, d), 3.26 (1H, m), 3.02 (5H, m), 2.46 (2H, m), 2.19 (2H, m), 1.78
(2H, m), 1.19 (3H, t).

Example 142

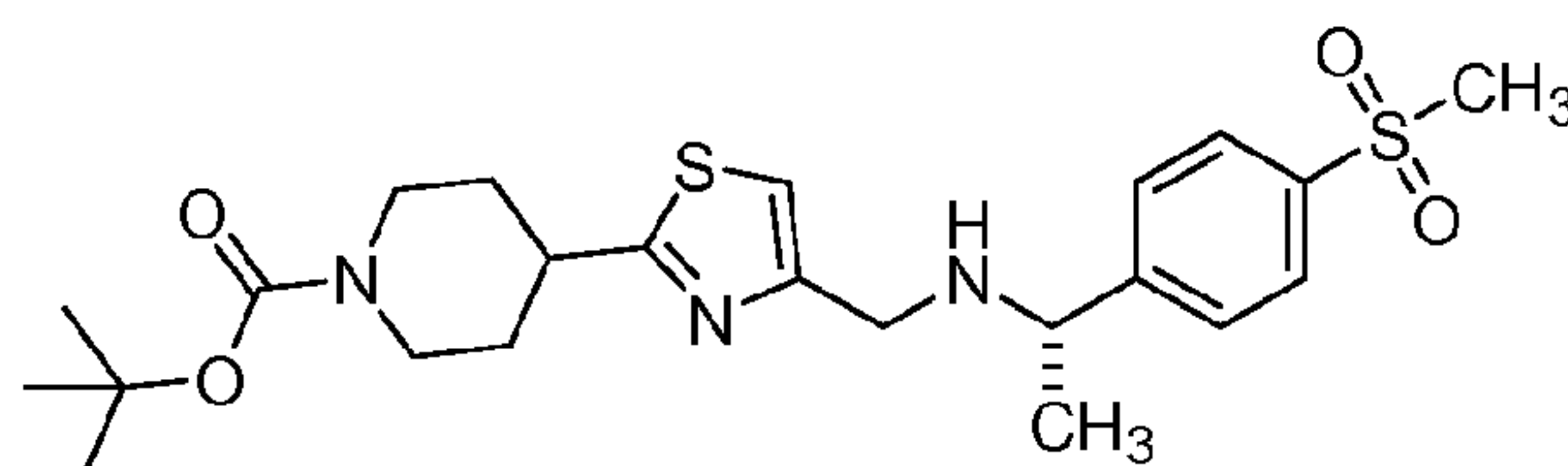
4-{4-[(4-Methanesulfonyl-benzylamino)-methyl]-thiazol-2-yl}-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid
15 tert-butyl ester



¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.85 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 7.53 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 6.95 (1H, s), 4.14
(2H, s), 3.87 (2H, s), 3.83 (2H, s), 3.11 (1H, m), 3.04 (3H, s), 2.86 (2H, m), 2.07 (3H, m),
1.67 (2H, m), 1.42 (9H, s).

Example 143

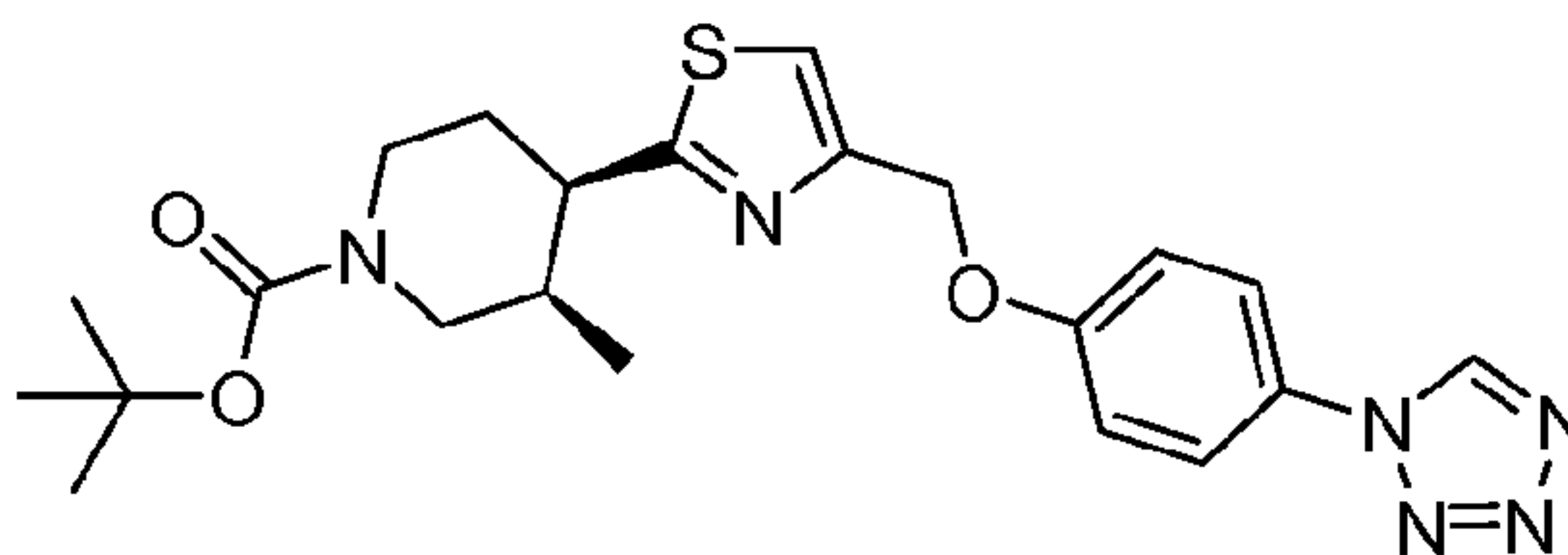
4-(4-{[1-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-ethylamino]-methyl}-thiazol-2-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



- 5 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 7.87 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.56 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 6.87 (1H, s), 4.22 (2H, m), 3.90 (1H, s), 3.66 (2H, m), 3.09 (1H, m), 3.04 (3H, s), 2.82 (3H, m), 2.02 (2H, m), 1.71 (2H, m), 1.40 (9H, s), 1.29 (3H, d).

Example 144

3-Methyl-4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

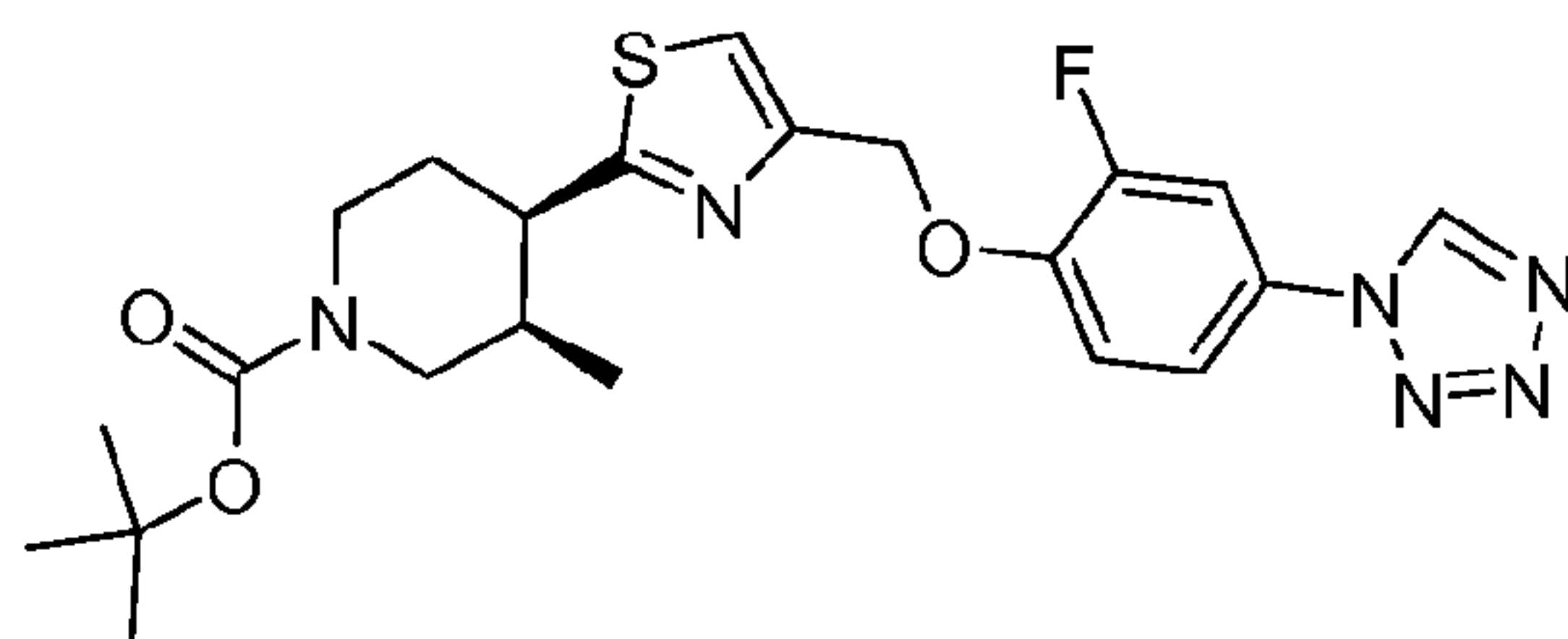


- ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.93 (1H, s), 7.61 (2H, m), 7.25 (1H, m), 7.12 (2H, m), 5.22 (2H, m), 4.2 (1H, m), 3.95 (1H, m), 3.33 (1H, m), 3.13 (1H, m), 2.8 (1H, m), 2.34 (1H, m), 2.04 (1H, m), 1.89 (1H, m), 1.45 (9H, s), 0.85 (3H, m).

15

Example 145

4-[4-(2-Fluoro-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-3-methyl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

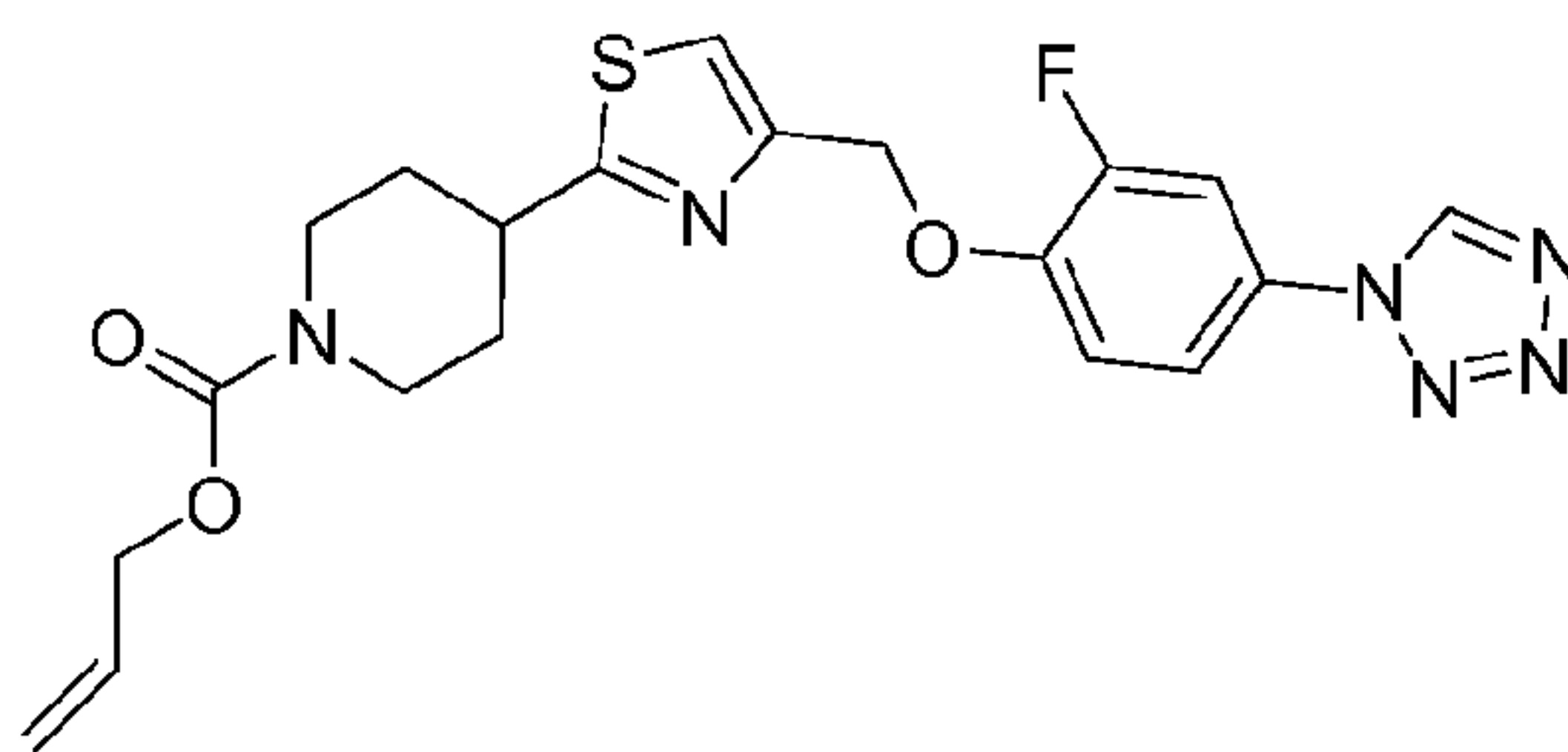


¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 9.07 (1H, s), 7.51 (1H, m), 7.41 (1H, m), 7.23 (2H, m), 5.25 (2H, s), 4.16 (1H, m), 3.88 (1H, m), 3.34 (1H, m), 3.09 (1H, m), 2.8 (1H, m), 2.26 (1H, m), 1.96 (1H, m), 1.83 (1H, m), 1.39 (9H, s), 0.76 (3H, m).

Examples 146-157 were synthesized from one of **Intermediates 3-13** or **Intermediates 15-25** with the corresponding sulfonyl chloride, alkyl chloride, alkyl bromide, chloroformate, acid chloride, carbamyl chloride or isocyanate in a manner similar to that described in **Example 22**. One skilled in the art of organic synthesis will appreciate that conditions such as solvent (*e.g.*, DMF, CH₃CN); temperature, base (*e.g.*, NEt₃, K₂CO₃, NaHCO₃, Na₂CO₃, Cs₂CO₃) and concentration can be selected through routine experimentation to optimize yields. Additionally, alternative coupling methods can be used that are well known in the art of organic synthesis.

Example 146

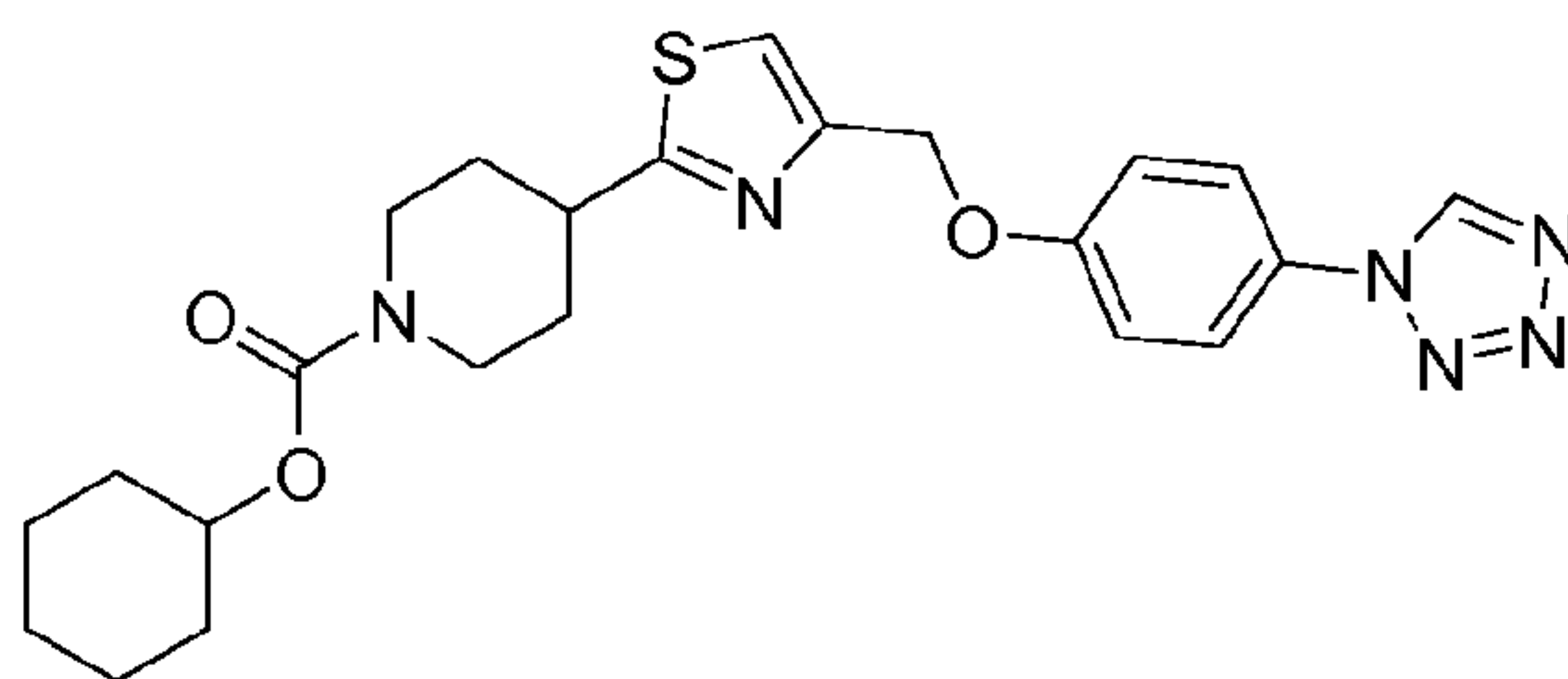
4-[4-(2-Fluoro-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid allyl ester



¹H NMR (CDCl₃), δ 9.00 (1H, s), 7.54 (1H, m), 7.45 (1H, m), 7.29 (2H, m), 5.95 (1H, m), 5.30 (3H, m), 5.22 (1H, m), 4.61 (2H, m), 4.28 (2H, m), 3.20 (1H, m), 2.98 (2H, m), 2.14 (2H, m), 1.78 (2H, m).

Example 147

4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid cyclohexyl ester

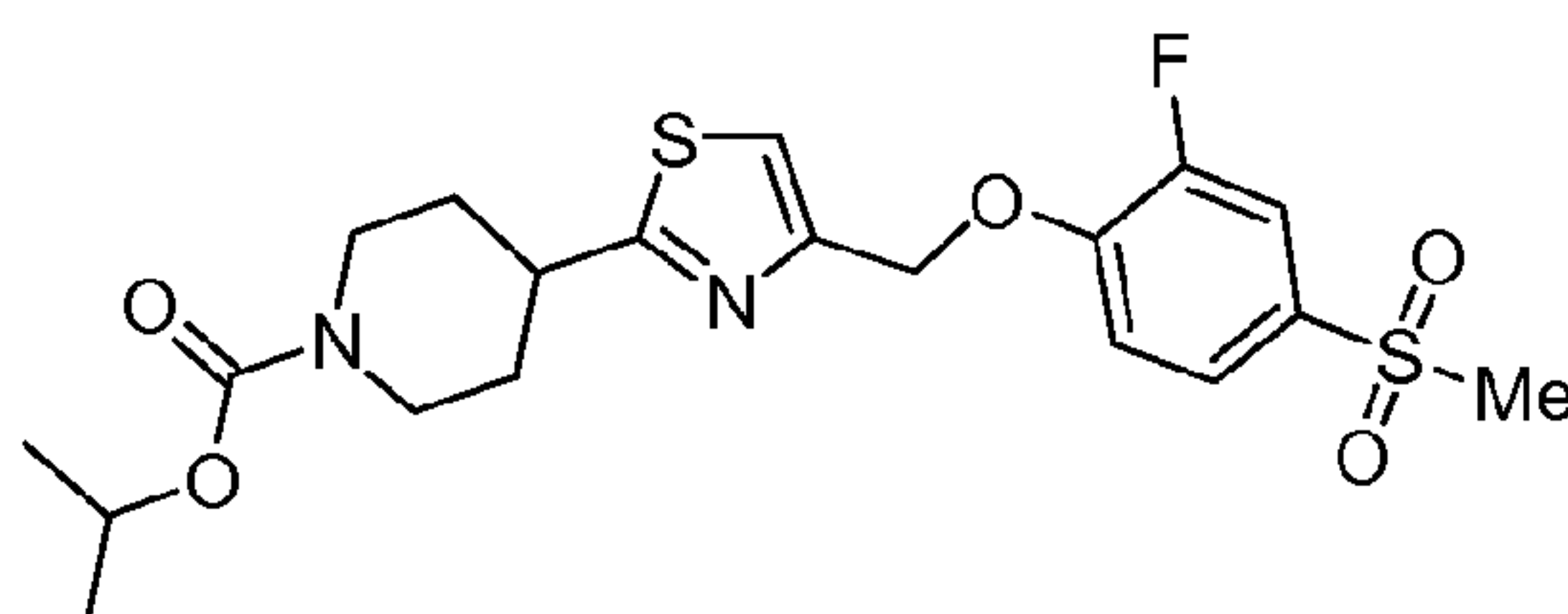


^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.91 (1H, s), 7.60 (2H, m), 7.25 (1H, s), 7.16 (2H, m), 5.22 (2H, s), 4.68 (1H, m), 4.36 (2H, m), 3.19 (1H, m), 2.91 (2H, m), 2.12 (2H, m), 1.88 (6H, m), 1.40 (6H, m).

5

Example 148

4-[4-(2-Fluoro-4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid isopropyl ester

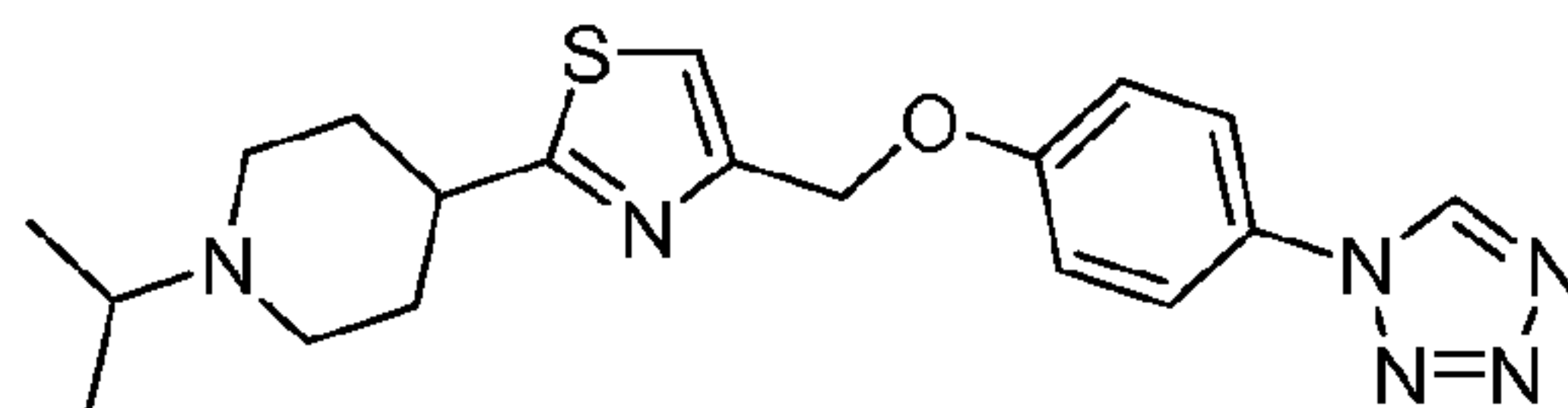


^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 7.64~7.70 (2H, m), 7.20~7.26 (2H, m), 5.29 (2H, s), 4.89~4.95 (1H, m), 4.24 (2H, m), 3.13~3.19 (1H, m), 3.03 (3H, s), 2.86~2.93 (2H, m), 2.11 (2H, m), 1.69~1.78 (2H, m), 1.23 (6H, d, $J = 6.4$ Hz).

10

Example 149

1-Isopropyl-4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine

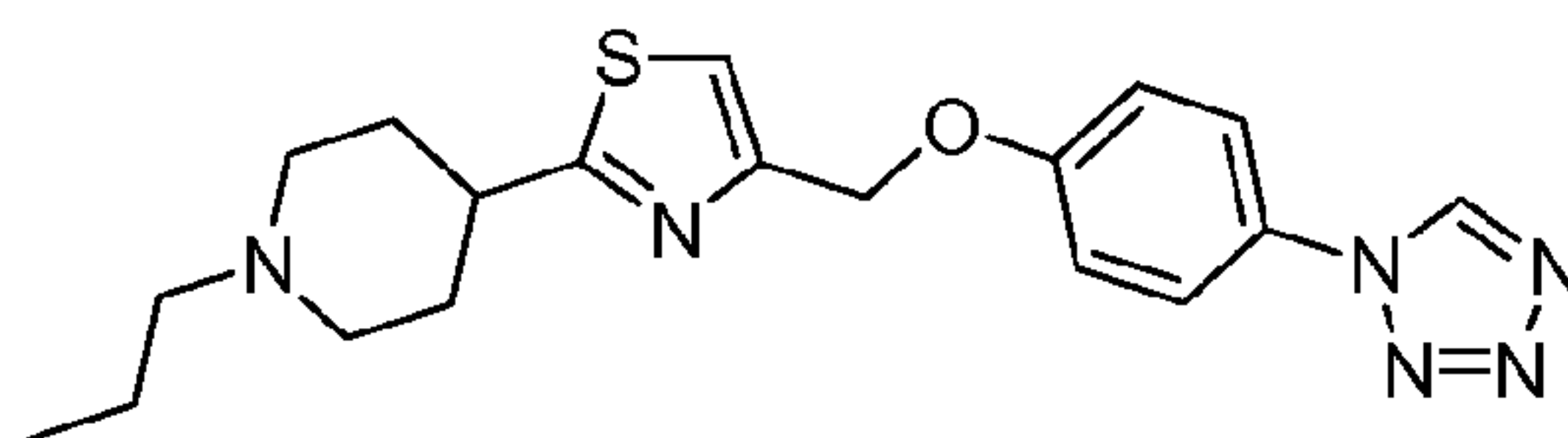


^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ 9.98 (1H, s), 7.79 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.63 (1H, s), 7.28 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.19 (2H, s), 2.91 (1H, m), 2.82 (2H, m), 2.68 (1H, m), 2.20 (2H, m), 2.01 (2H, m), 1.63 (2H, m), 0.94 (6H, d, $J = 6.4$ Hz).

15

Example 150

1-Propyl-4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine

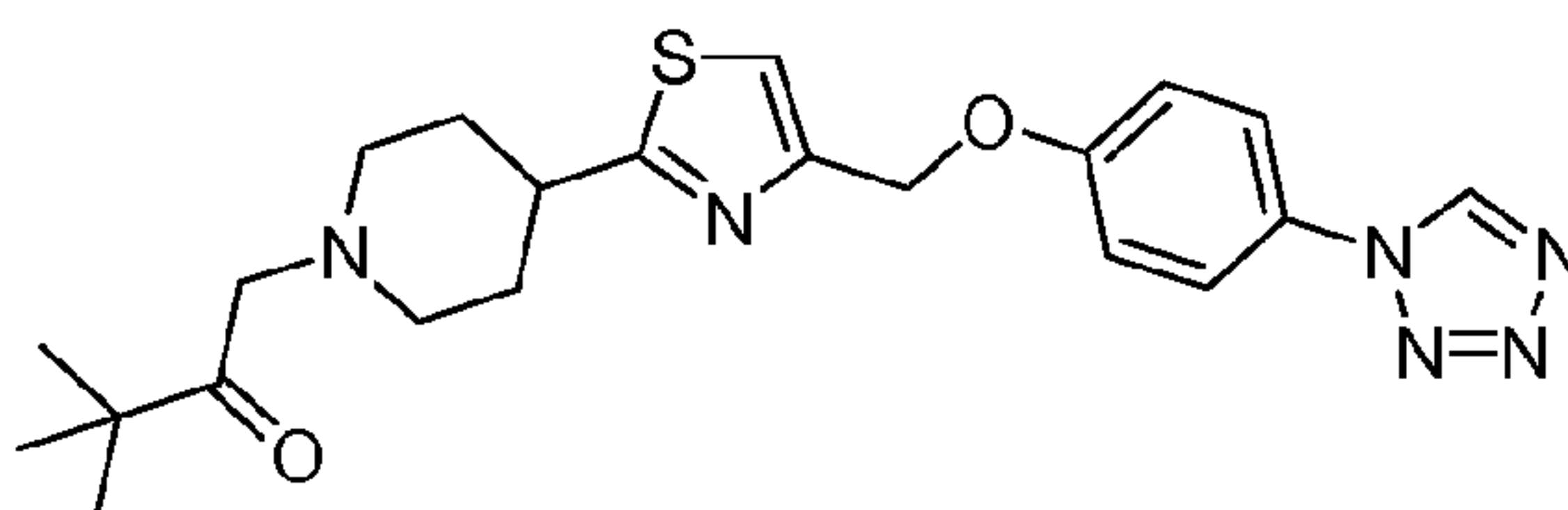


^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6): δ 9.97 (1H, s), 7.80 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.64 (1H, s), 7.28 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.20 (2H, s), 2.94 (1H, m), 2.88 (2H, m), 2.22 (2H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 1.99 (4H, m), 1.64 (2H, m), 1.41 (2H, m), 0.83 (3H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz).

5

Example 151

3,3-Dimethyl-1-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-butan-2-one

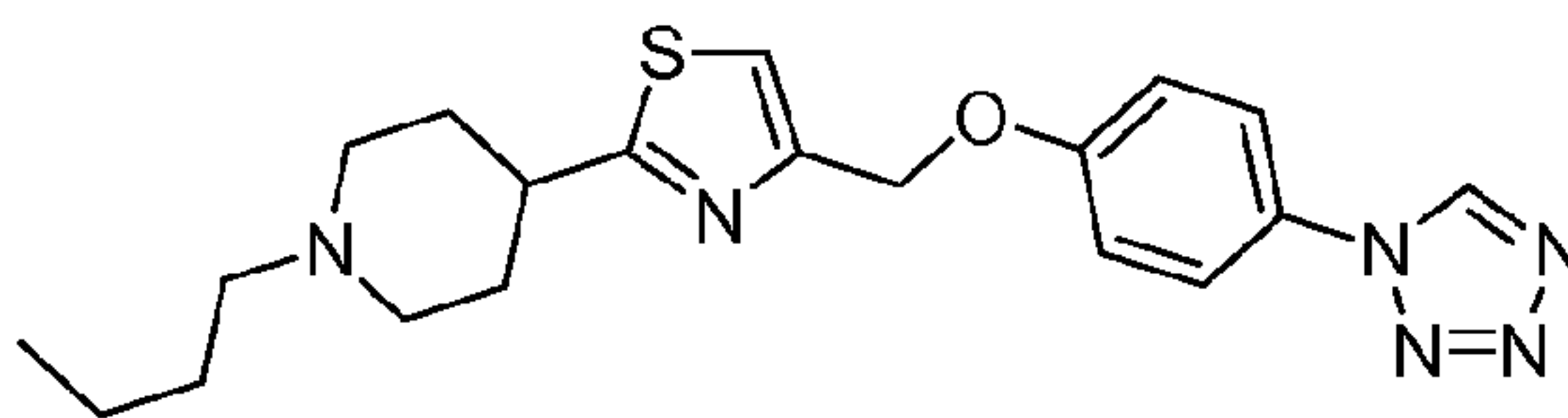


^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6): δ 9.98 (1H, s), 7.80 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.64 (1H, s), 7.28 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.20 (2H, s), 3.41 (2H, s), 2.95 (1H, m), 2.82 (2H, m), 2.18 (2H, m), 1.98 (2H, m), 1.69 (2H, m), 1.07 (9H, s).

10

Example 152

1-Butyl-4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine



^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6): δ 9.97 (1H, s), 7.80 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.64 (1H, s), 7.28 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.20 (2H, s), 2.94 (1H, m), 2.88 (2H, m), 2.26 (2H, t, $J = 6.8$ Hz), 1.98 (4H, m), 1.66 (2H, m), 1.39 (2H, m), 1.26 (2H, m), 0.86 (3H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz).

15

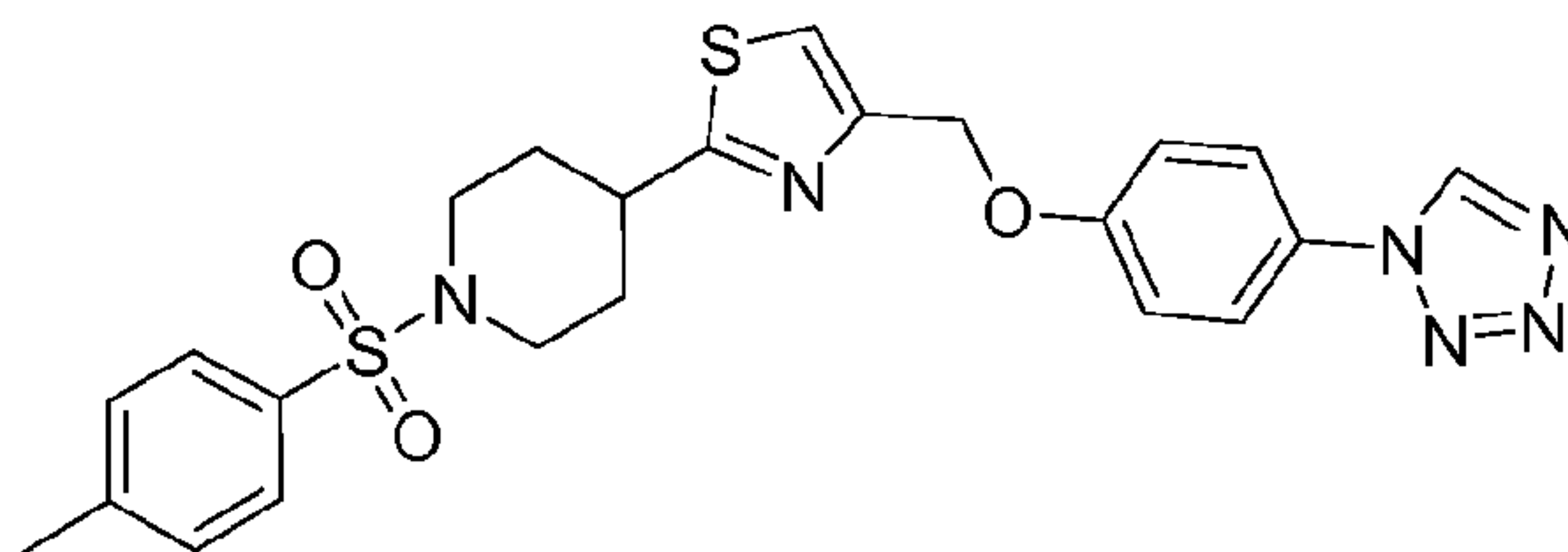
Example 153

2-{4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-1-(4-trifluoromethoxy-phenyl)-ethanone

20

Example 156

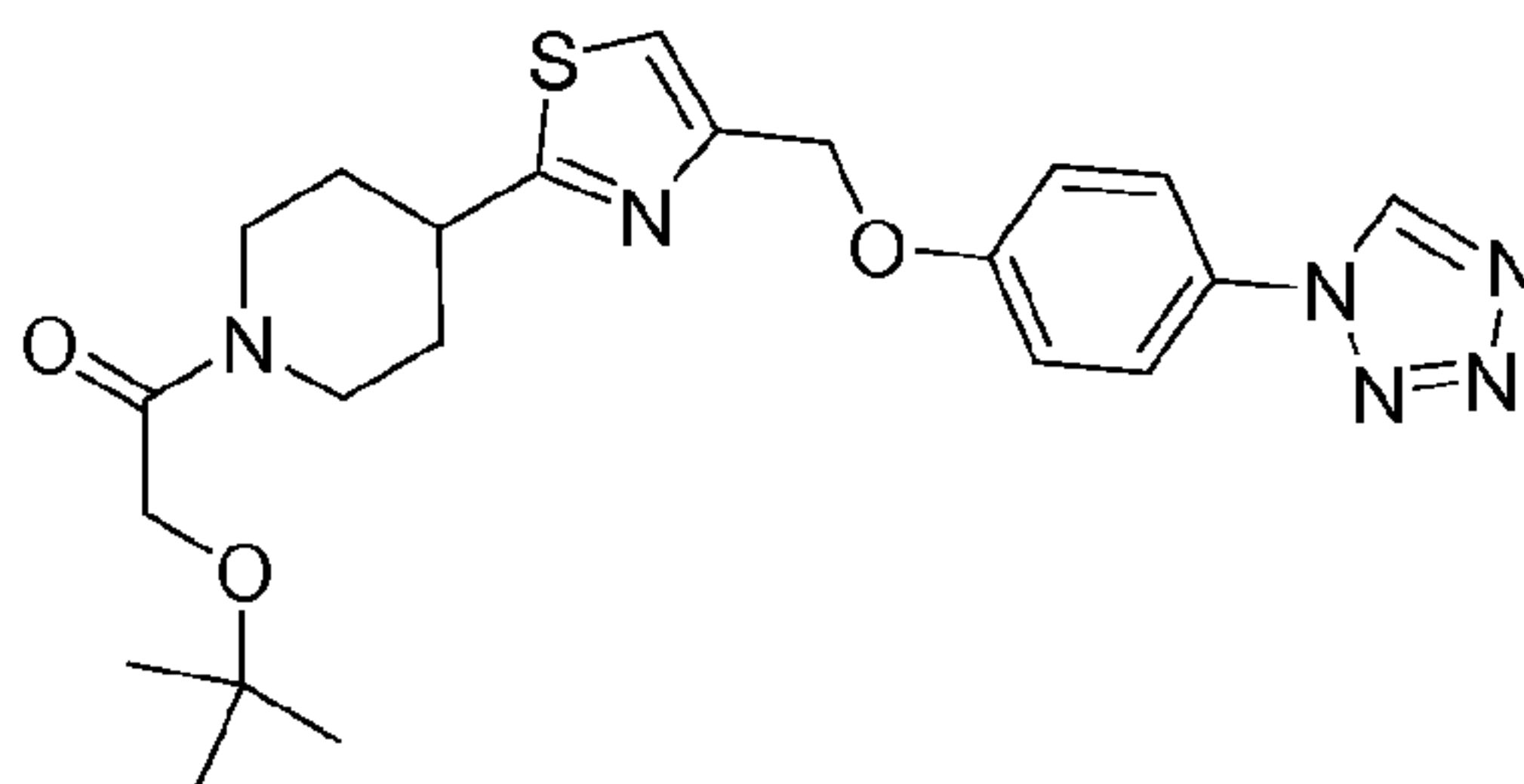
4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-1-(toluene-4-sulfonyl)-piperidine



- 5 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.91 (1H, s), 7.67 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.59 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.35 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.25 (1H, s), 7.15 (2H, m), 5.19 (2H, s), 3.91 (2H, d), 2.95 (1H, m), 2.44 (3H, s), 2.37 (2H, m), 2.17 (2H, d), 1.94 (2H, m).

Example 157

- 2-tert-Butoxy-1-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-
10 ethanone

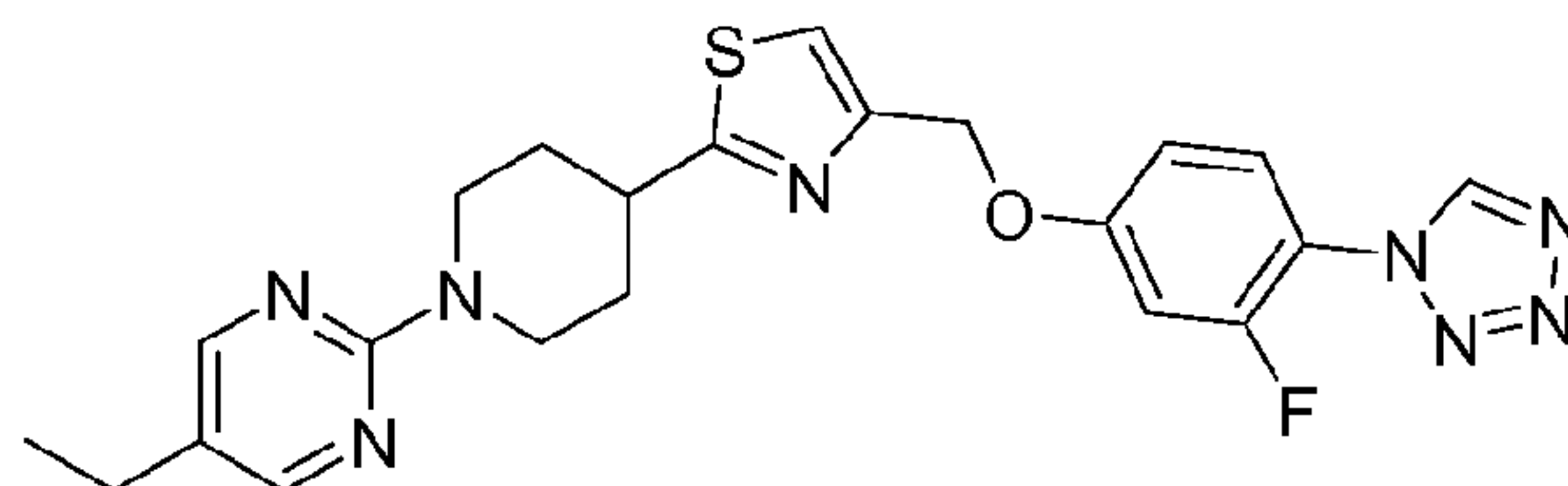


- ^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ 9.99 (1H, s), 7.81 (2H, m), 7.26 (2H, m), 5.20 (2H, s), 4.36 (1H, m), 3.97 (3H, m), 3.28 (1H, m), 3.12 (1H, m), 2.71 (1H, m), 2.04 (2H, m), 1.67 (1H, m), 1.46(1H, m), 1.13(9H, s).
- 15 **Examples 158-205** were synthesized from one of **Intermediates 3-13** or **Intermediates 15-25** with the corresponding 2-chloropyrimidine, 2-iodopyrimidine, 2-chloropyridine, 2-fluoropyridine, 2-methanesulfonyl-pyrimidine, 2-chloropyrazine, 2-chloropyridazine or other suitable heterocycles in a manner similar to that described in **Example 47**. One skilled in the art of organic synthesis will appreciate that conditions such
20 as solvent (such as DMF, CH_3CN); temperature, base (such as NEt_3 , K_2CO_3 , NaHCO_3 , Na_2CO_3 , Cs_2CO_3) and concentration can be selected through routine experimentation to

optimize yields. Additionally, alternative coupling methods can be used that are well known in the art of organic synthesis.

Example 158

5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(3-fluoro-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-
pyrimidine

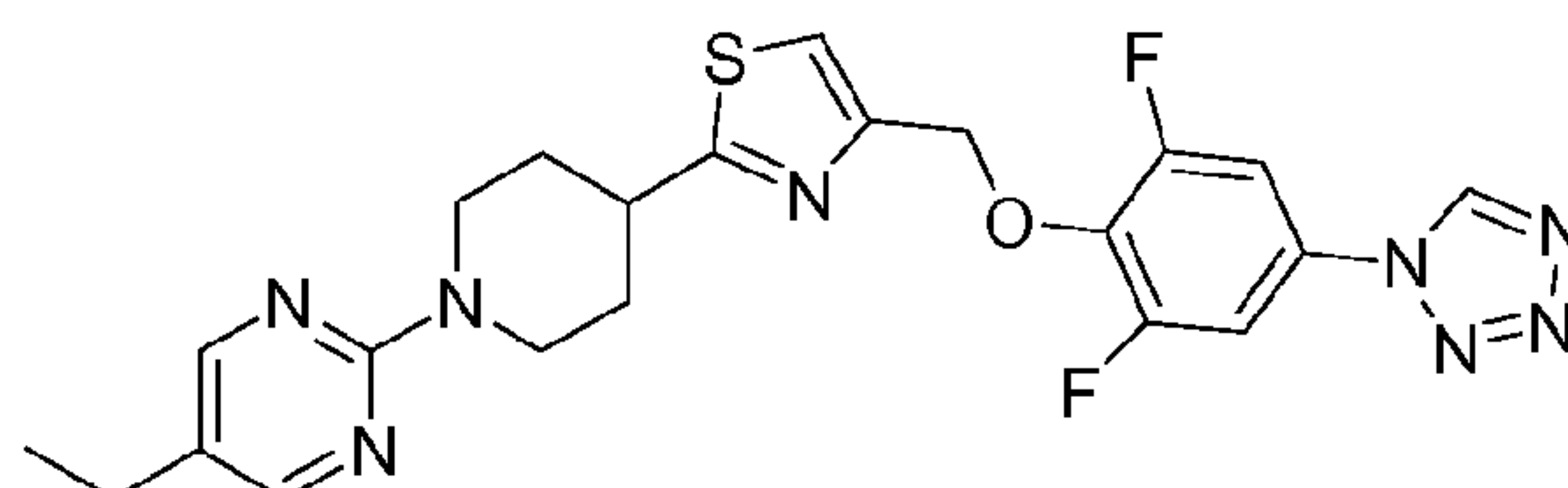


¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 9.04 (1H, s), 8.19 (2H, s), 7.78 (1H, m), 7.28 (1H, s), 6.70 (2H, m), 5.23 (2H, s), 4.83 (2H, m), 3.31 (1H, m), 3.05 (2H, m), 2.47 (2H, q), 2.21 (2H, m), 1.81 (2H, m), 1.20 (3H, t).

10

Example 159

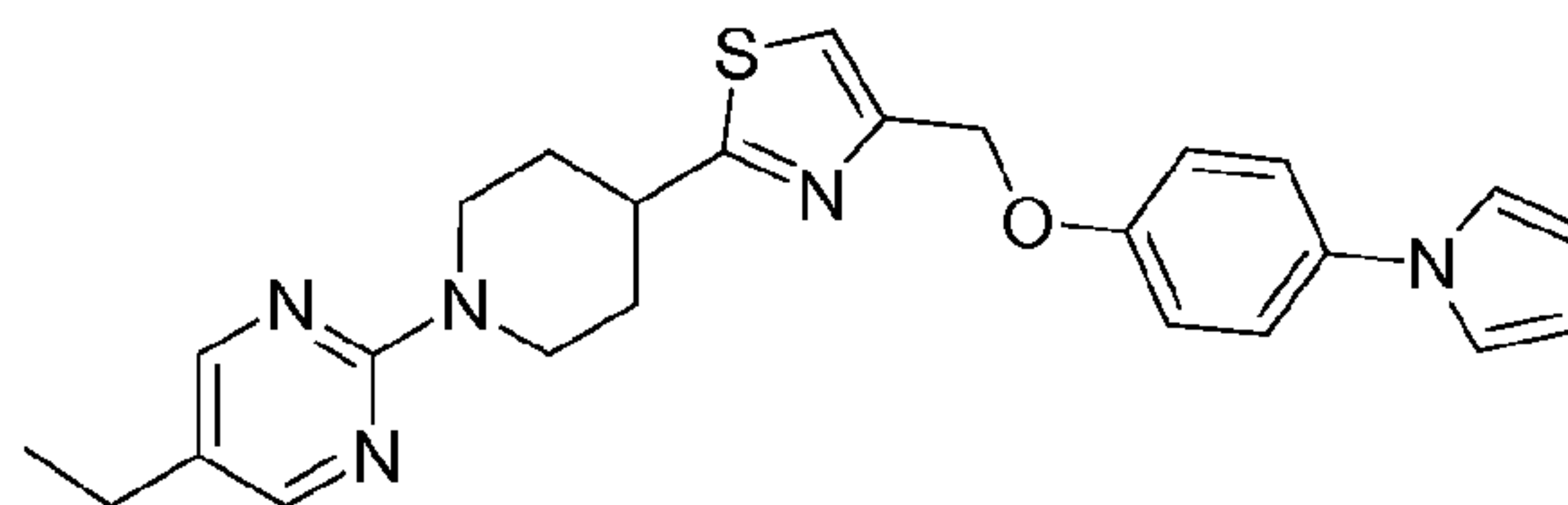
2-{4-[4-(2,6-Difluoro-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-5-ethyl-
pyrimidine



¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.95 (1H, s), 8.17 (2H, s), 7.34 (2H, m), 7.28 (1H, s), 5.35 (2H, s), 4.76
15 (2H, m), 3.27 (1H, m), 3.04 (2H, m), 2.46 (2H, q), 2.16 (2H, m), 1.76 (2H, m), 1.19 (3H, t).

Example 160

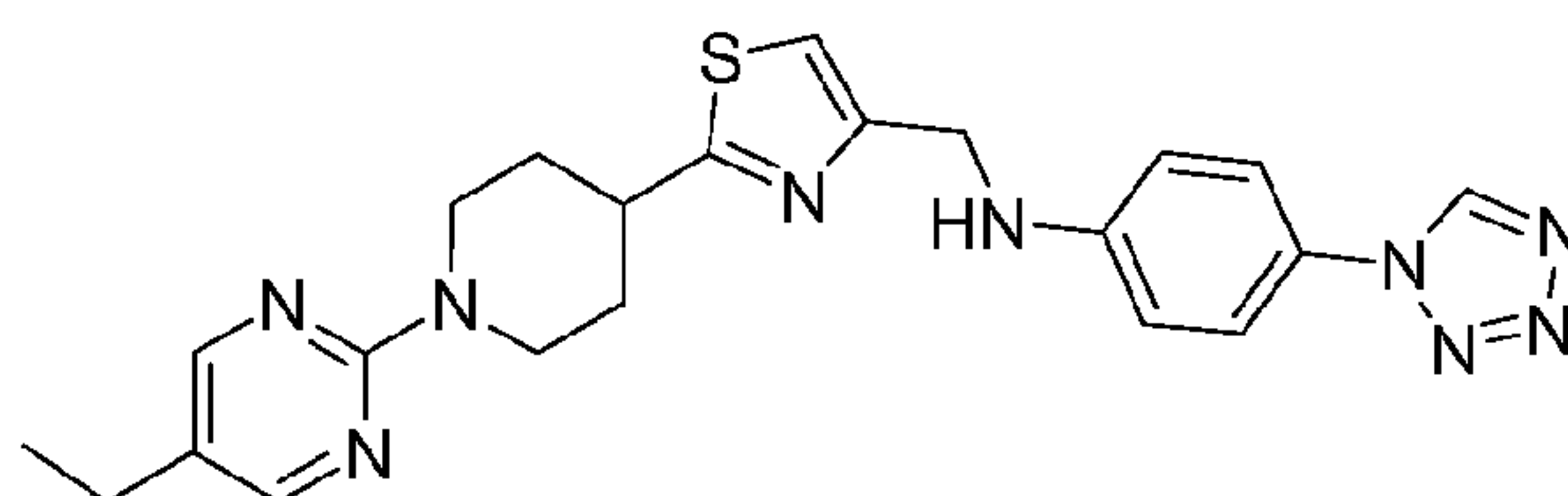
5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-pyrrol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine



^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.18 (2H, s), 7.29 (2H, m), 7.20 (1H, s), 6.99 (4H, m), 6.31 (2H, m), 5.17 (2H, s), 4.84 (2H, m), 3.28 (1H, m), 3.03 (2H, m), 2.46 (2H, q), 2.21 (2H, m), 1.81 (2H, m), 1.19 (3H, t).

Example 161

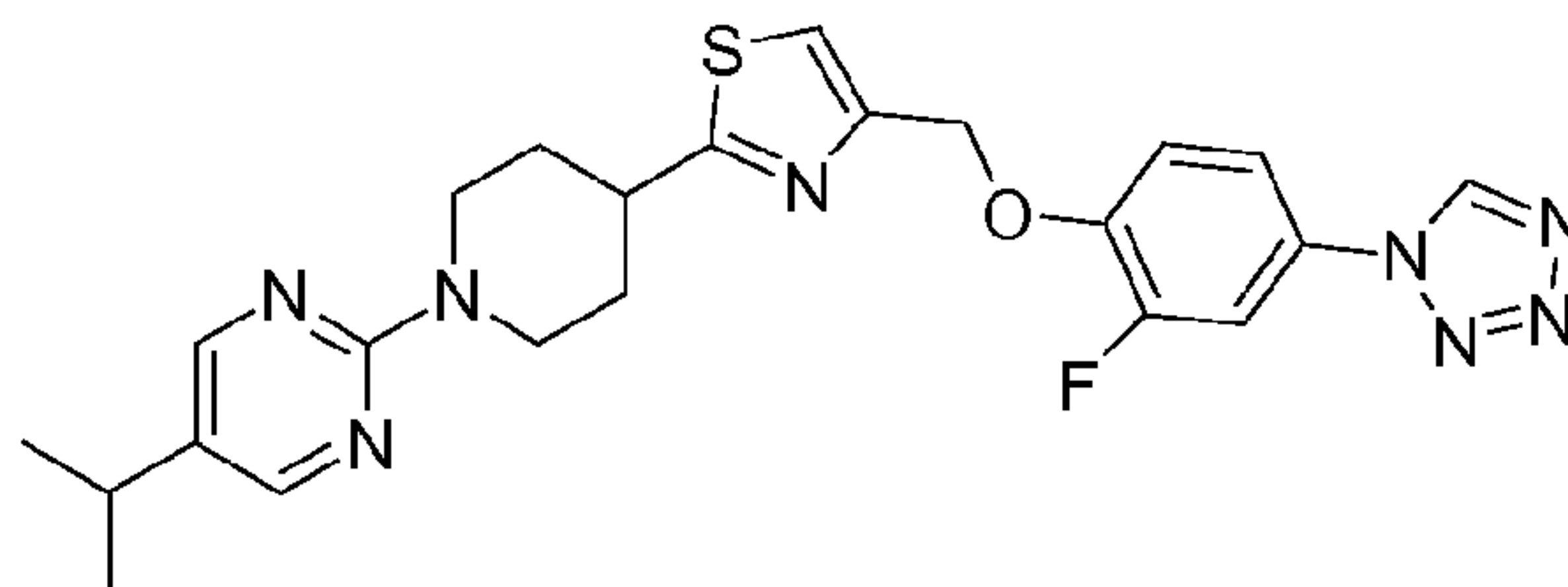
5 {2-[1-(5-Ethyl-pyrimidin-2-yl)-piperidin-4-yl]-thiazol-4-ylmethyl}-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenyl)-amine



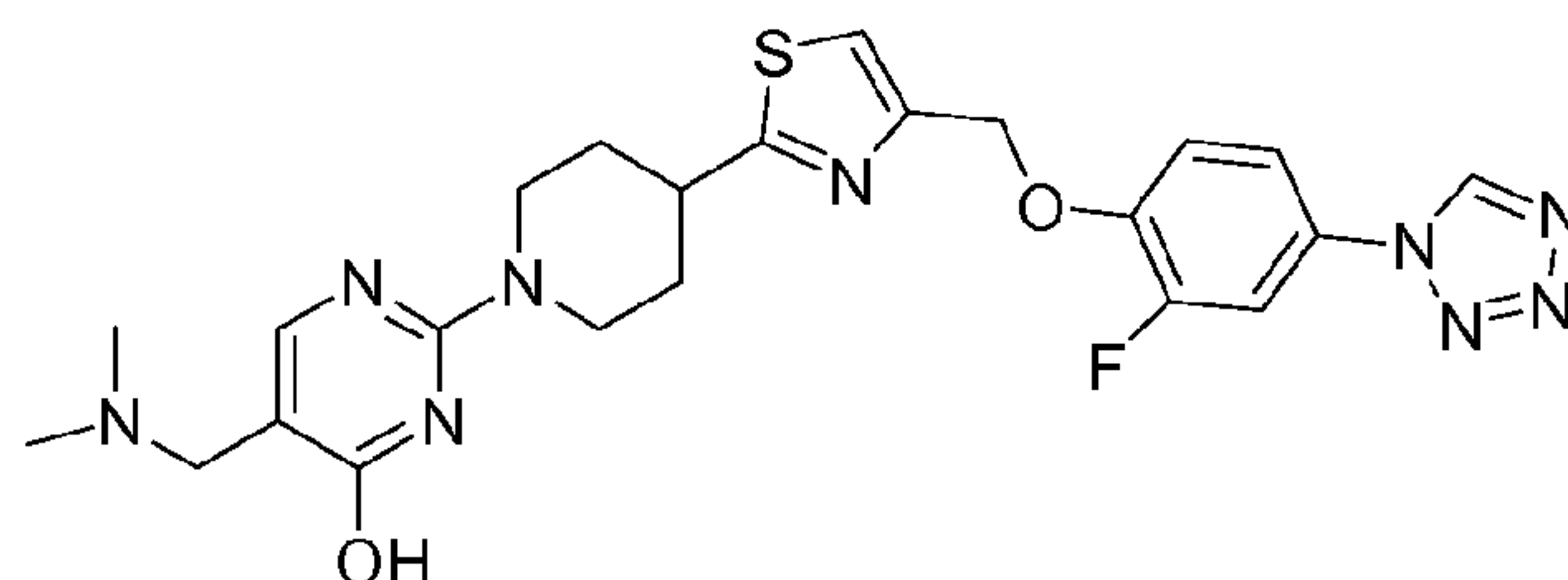
^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.83 (1H, s), 8.16 (2H, s), 7.41 (2H, m), 7.02 (1H, s), 6.74 (2H, m), 4.82 (1H, s), 4.79 (2H, s), 4.45 (2H, m), 3.25 (1H, m), 3.01 (2H, m), 2.44 (2H, q), 2.17 (2H, m), 1.77 (2H, m), 1.11 (3H, t).

Example 162

2-{4-[4-(2-Fluoro-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-5-isopropyl-pyrimidine



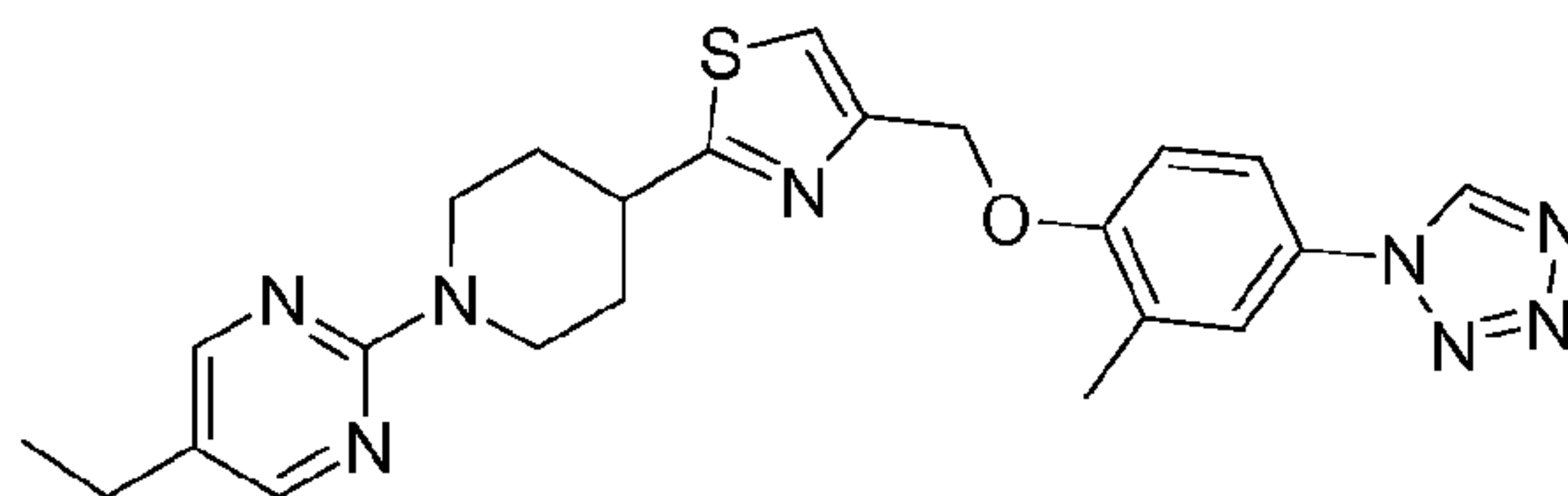
15 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.92 (1H, s), 8.21 (2H, s), 7.51 (1H, m), 7.40 (1H, m), 7.29 (1H, s), 7.26 (1H, m), 5.30 (2H, s), 4.82 (2H, m), 3.28 (1H, m), 3.04 (2H, m), 2.77 (1H, m), 2.20 (2H, m), 1.80 (2H, m), 1.23 (6H, d).

Example 163

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.97 (1H, s), 7.80 (1H, s), 7.50 (1H, m), 7.40 (1H, m), 7.27 (1H, s), 7.24 (1H, m), 5.27 (2H, s), 4.42 (4H, m), 3.24 (1H, m), 3.04 (9H, m), 2.16 (2H, m), 1.88 (2H, m).

Example 164

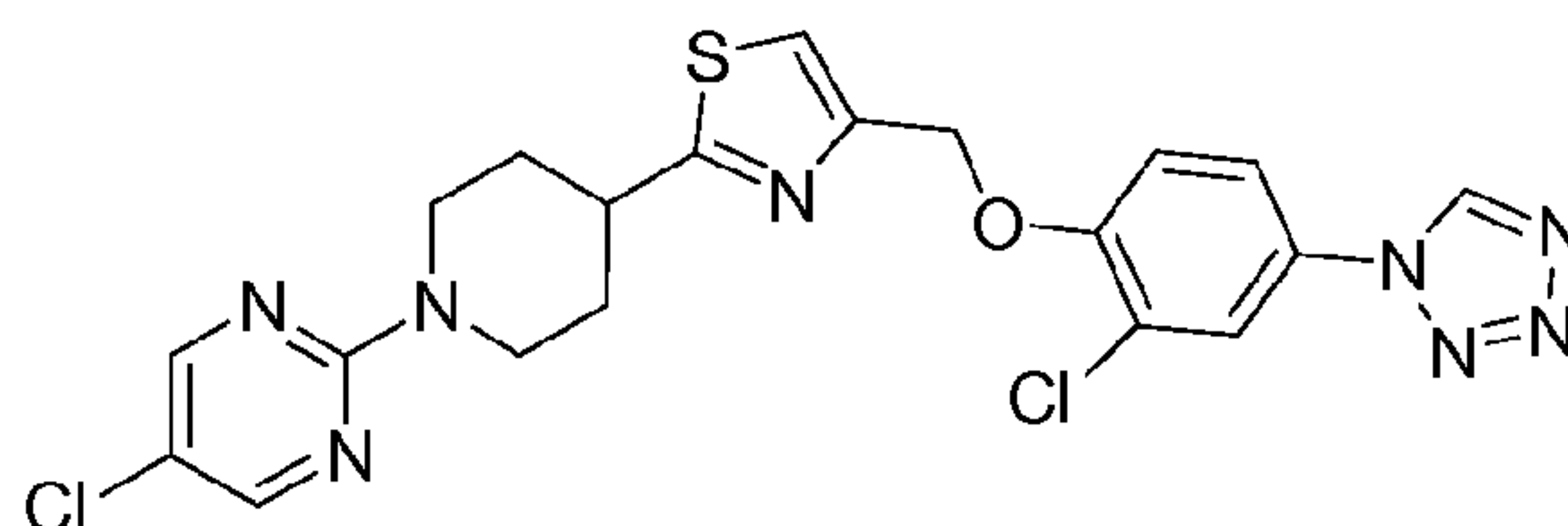
5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(2-methyl-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]thiazol-2-yl}piperidin-1-yl}pyrimidine



¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.88 (1H, s), 8.19 (2H, s), 7.48 (1H, s), 7.44 (1H, m), 7.24 (1H, m), 7.05 (1H, m), 5.26 (2H, s), 4.83 (2H, m), 3.27 (1H, m), 3.05 (2H, m), 2.47 (2H, q), 2.37 (3H, s), 2.22 (2H, m), 1.81 (2H, m), 1.19 (3H, t).

Example 165

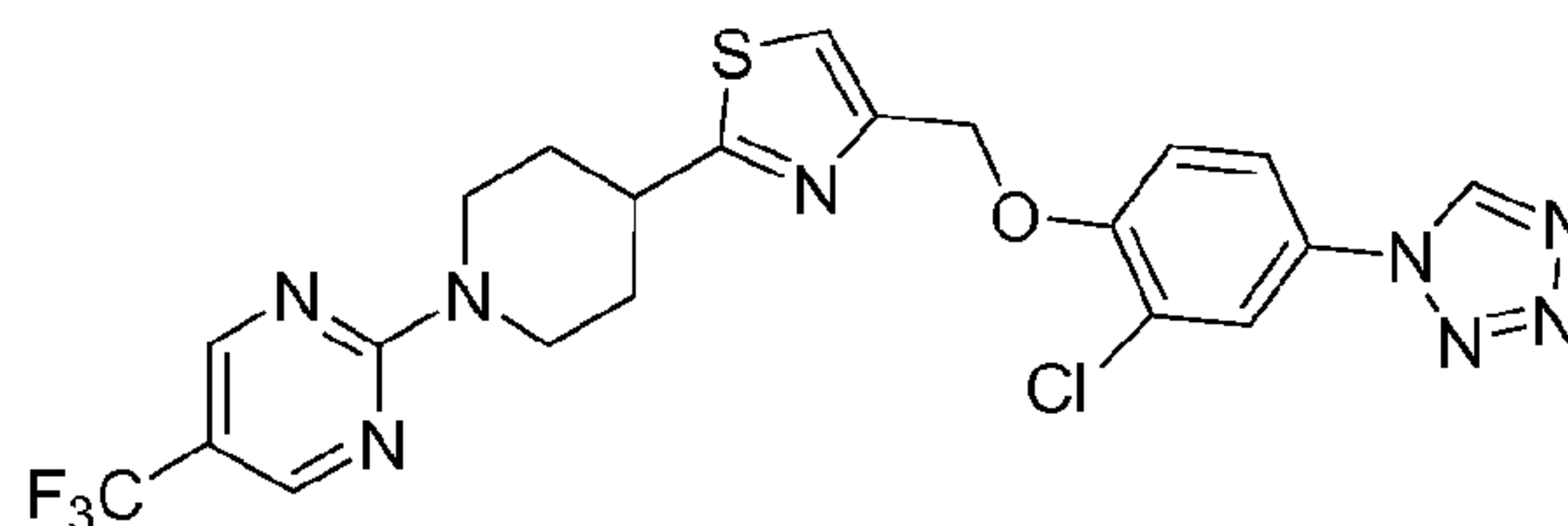
5-Chloro-2-{4-[4-(2-chloro-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]thiazol-2-yl}piperidin-1-yl}pyrimidine



¹H NMR (acetone-*d*₆), δ 9.68 (1H, s), 8.33 (2H, s), 8.01 (1H, s), 7.86 (1H, m), 7.60 (1H, m), 7.59 (1H, s), 5.40 (2H, s), 4.78 (2H, m), 3.40 (1H, m), 3.16 (2H, m), 2.20 (2H, m), 1.77 (2H, m).

Example 166

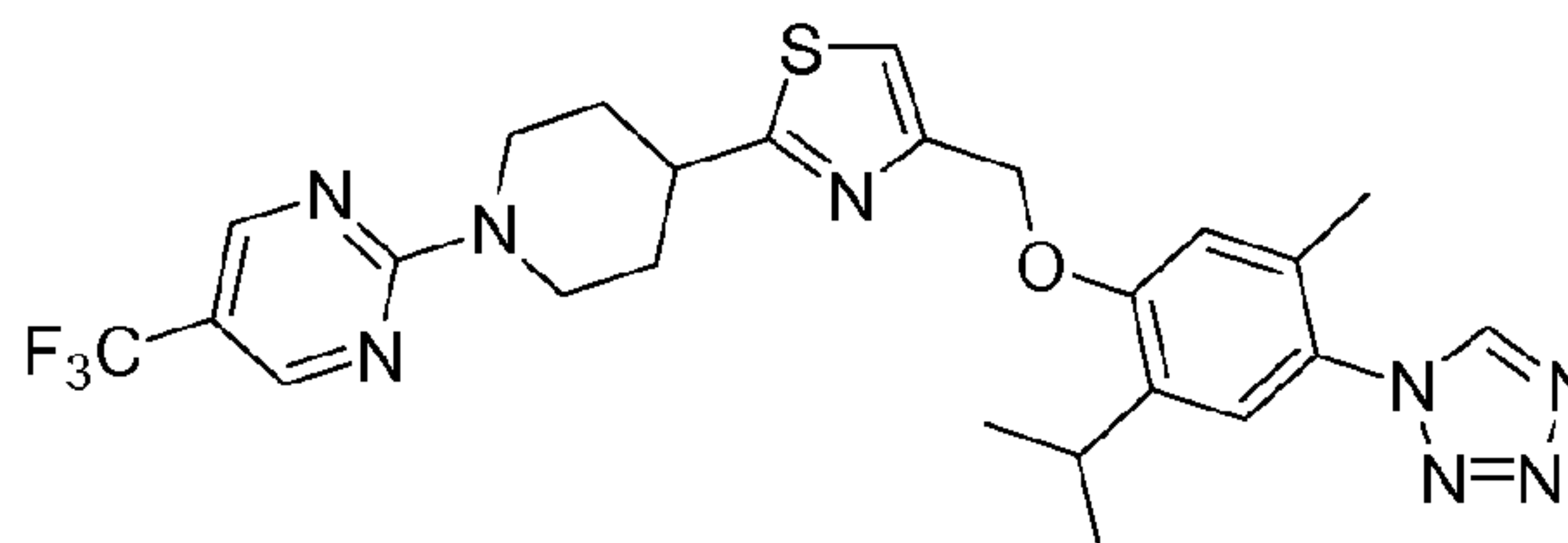
2-{4-[4-(2-Chloro-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-5-trifluoromethyl-pyrimidine



- 5 ¹H NMR (acetone-*d*₆), δ 9.68 (1H, s), 8.62 (2H, s), 8.01 (1H, s), 7.86 (1H, m), 7.61 (1H, s), 7.60 (1H, m), 5.41 (2H, s), 4.92 (2H, m), 3.46 (1H, m), 3.27 (2H, m), 2.25 (2H, m), 1.80 (2H, m).

Example 167

2-{4-[4-(2-Isopropyl-5-methyl-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-5-trifluoromethyl-pyrimidine

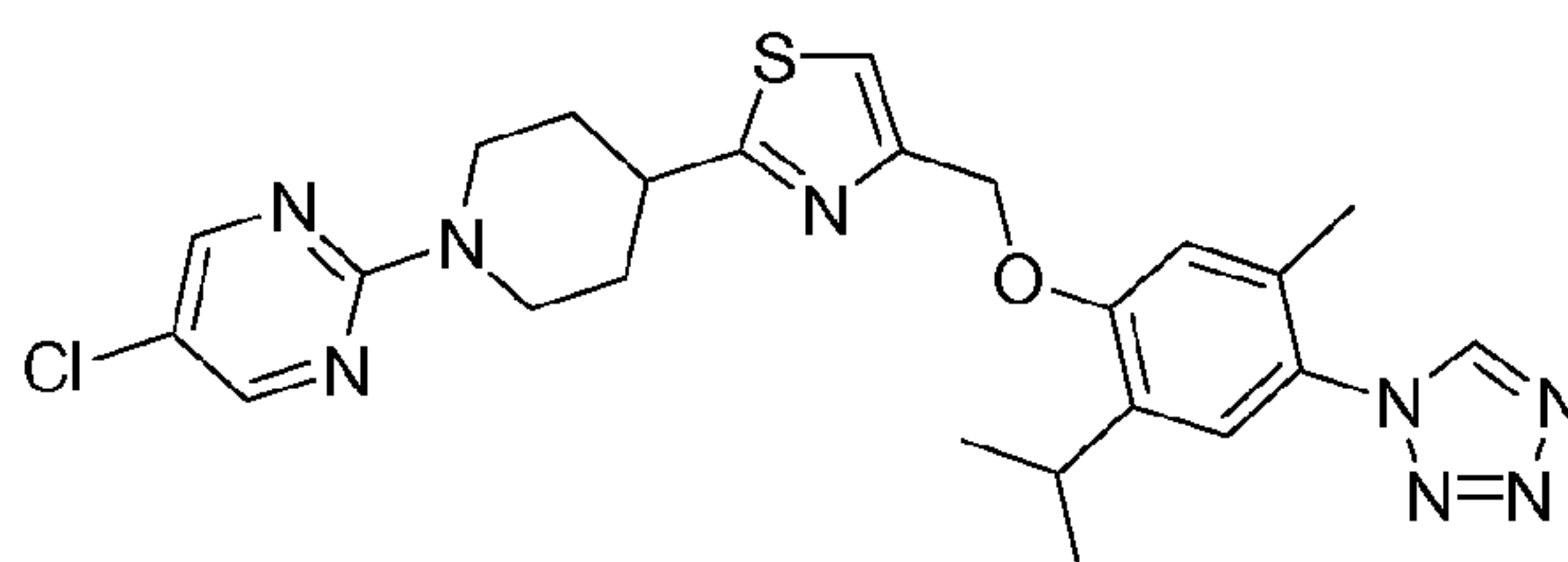


¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.73 (1H, s), 8.46 (2H, s), 7.22 (1H, s), 7.10 (1H, s), 6.90 (1H, s), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.93 (2H, m), 3.35 (2H, m), 3.17 (2H, m), 2.23 (2H, m), 2.09 (3H, s), 1.82 (2H, m), 1.20 (6H, d).

15

Example 168

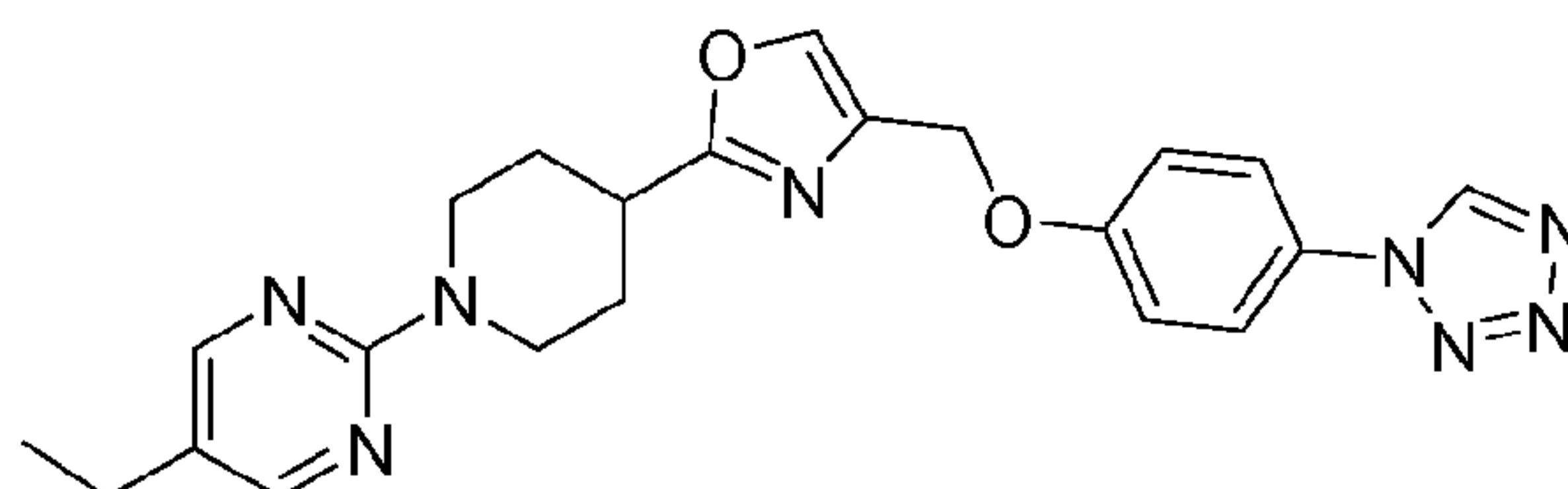
5-Chloro-2-{4-[4-(2-isopropyl-5-methyl-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine



¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.73 (1H, s), 8.20 (2H, s), 7.21 (1H, s), 7.09 (1H, s), 6.90 (1H, s), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.78 (2H, m), 3.35 (1H, m), 3.28 (1H, m), 3.07 (2H, m), 2.19 (2H, m), 2.09 (3H, s), 1.79 (2H, m), 1.20 (6H, d).

Example 169

- 5 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-oxazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine

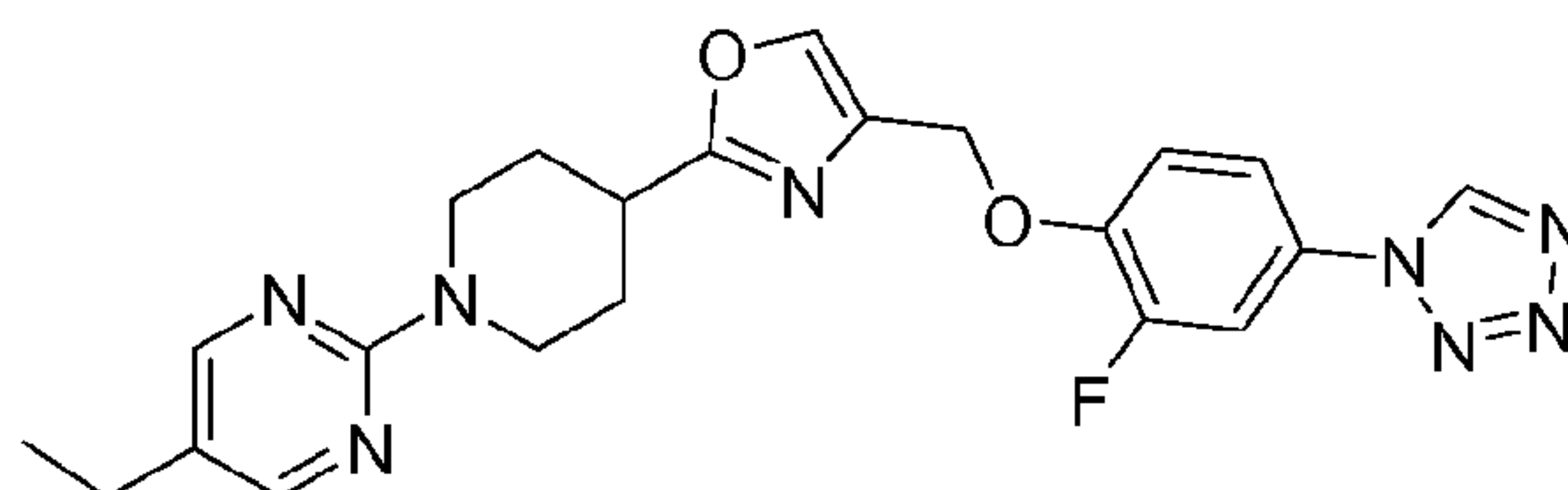


¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.91 (1H, s), 8.18 (2H, s), 7.65 (1H, s), 7.60 (2H, m), 7.15 (2H, m), 5.03 (2H, s), 4.69 (2H, m), 3.10 (3H, m), 2.44 (2H, q), 2.14 (2H, m), 1.86 (2H, m), 1.19 (3H, t).

10

Example 170

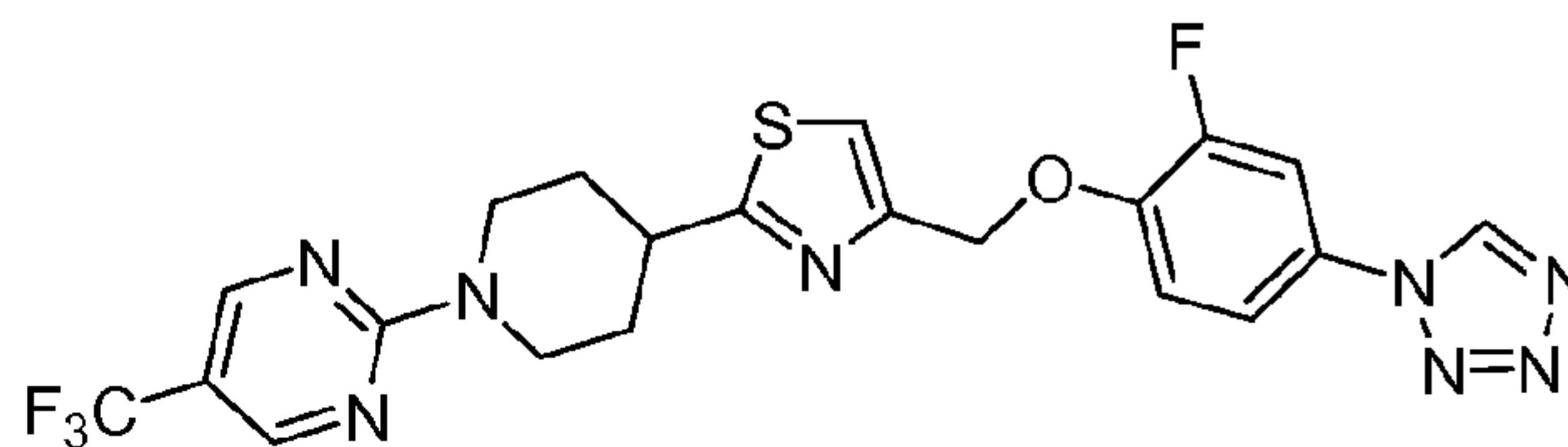
- 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(2-fluoro-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-oxazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine



- 15 ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.93 (1H, s), 8.17 (2H, s), 7.67 (1H, s), 7.50 (1H, m), 7.41 (1H, m), 7.29 (1H, m), 5.11 (2H, s), 4.67 (2H, m), 3.08 (3H, m), 2.45 (2H, q), 2.12 (2H, m), 1.84 (2H, m), 1.18 (3H, t).

Example 171

- 20 2-{4-[4-(2-Fluoro-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-5-trifluoromethyl-pyrimidine

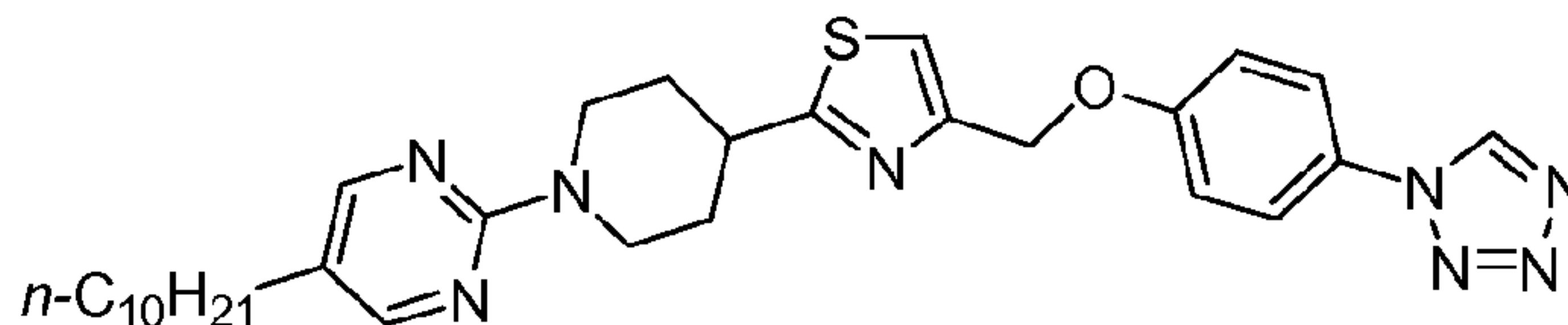


^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.91 (1H, s), 8.49 (2H, s), 7.52 (1H, d, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 7.41 (1H, d, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 7.32 (1H, s), 7.29 (1H, m), 5.32 (2H, s), 4.95 (2H, m), 3.37 (1H, m), 3.15 (2H, m), 2.24 (2H, m), 1.81 (2H, m).

5

Example 172

5-Decyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine

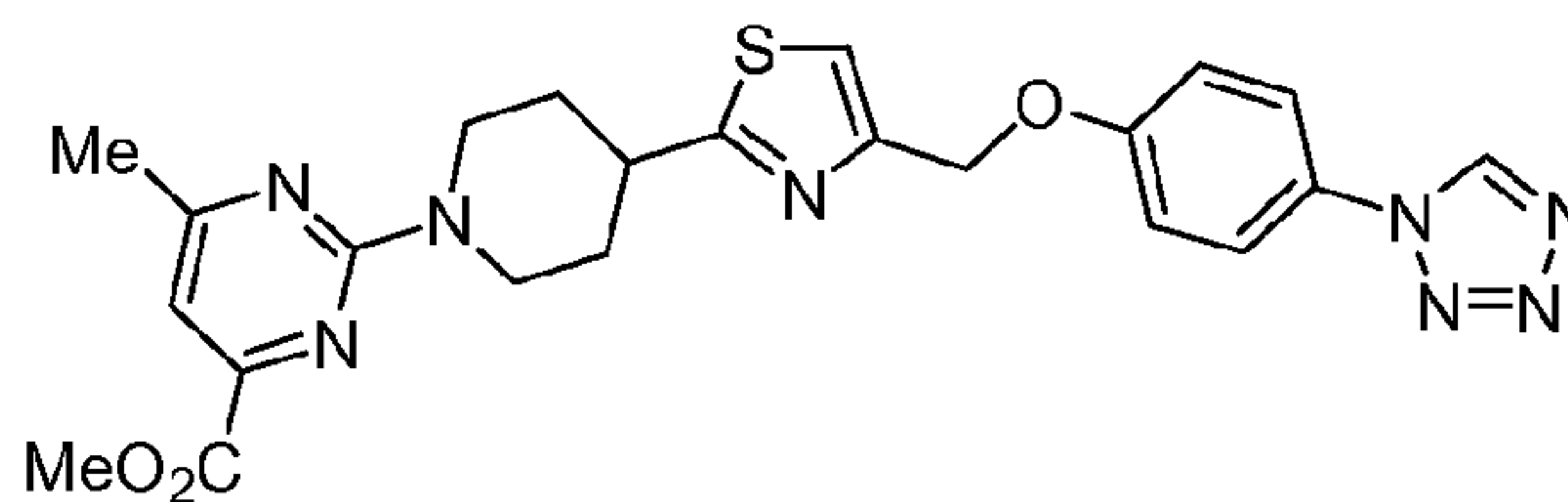


^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ 9.97 (1H, s), 8.21 (2H, s), 7.80 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.65 (1H, s), 7.28 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.20 (2H, s), 4.66 (2H, m), 3.32 (1H, m), 3.01 (2H, m), 2.37 (2H, m), 2.09 (2H, m), 1.60 (2H, m), 1.45 (2H, m), 1.21 (14H, m), 0.82 (3H, m).

10

Example 173

6-Methyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine-4-carboxylic acid methyl ester

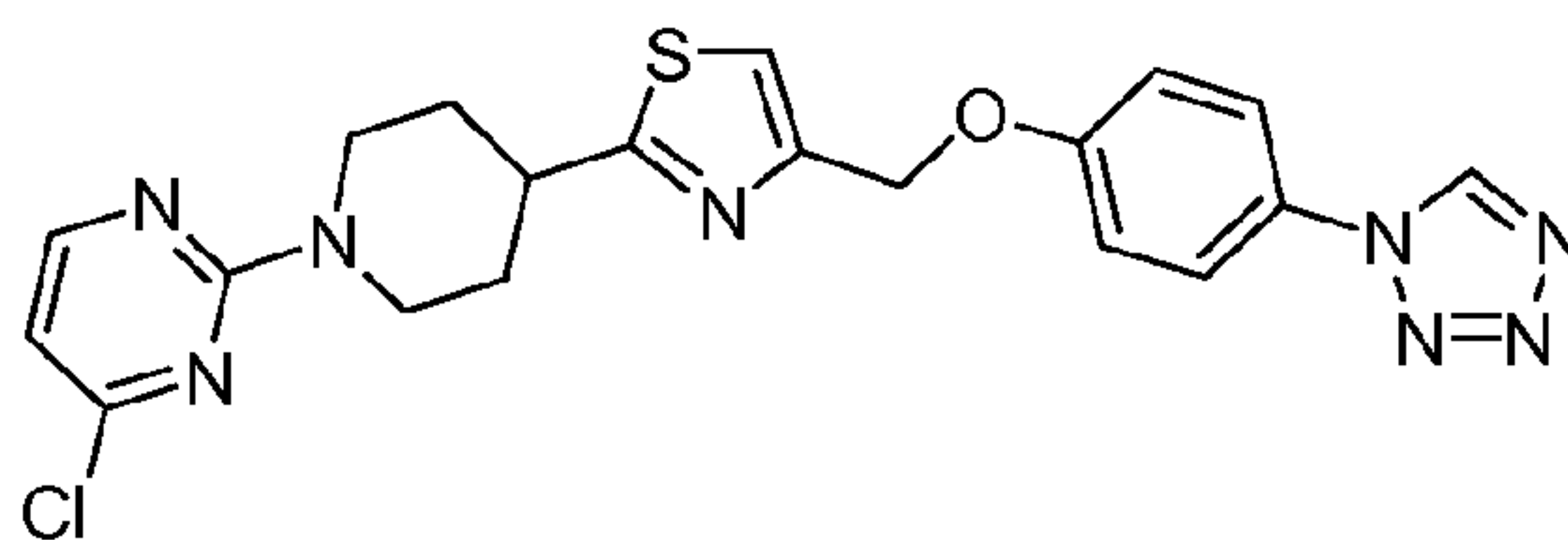


^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ 9.97 (1H, s), 7.80 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.66 (1H, s), 7.28 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.01 (1H, s), 5.21 (2H, s), 4.76 (2H, m), 3.84 (3H, s), 3.33 (1H, m), 3.06 (2H, m), 2.36 (3H, s), 2.14 (2H, m), 1.61 (2H, m).

15

Example 174

4-Chloro-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine

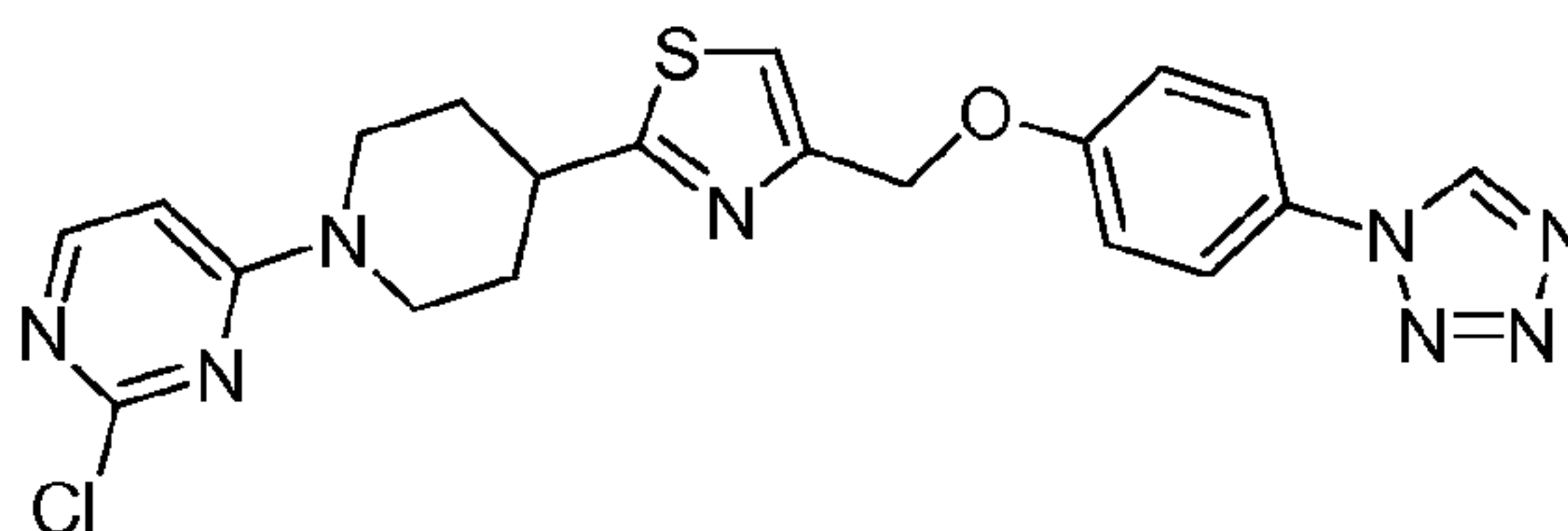


^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.91 (1H, s), 8.15 (1H, d, $J = 5.2$ Hz), 7.60 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.25 (1H, s), 7.16 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 6.49 (1H, d, $J = 5.2$ Hz), 5.22 (2H, s), 4.85 (2H, m), 3.30 (1H, m), 3.07 (2H, m), 2.21 (2H, m), 1.80 (2H, m).

5

Example 175

2-Chloro-4-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine

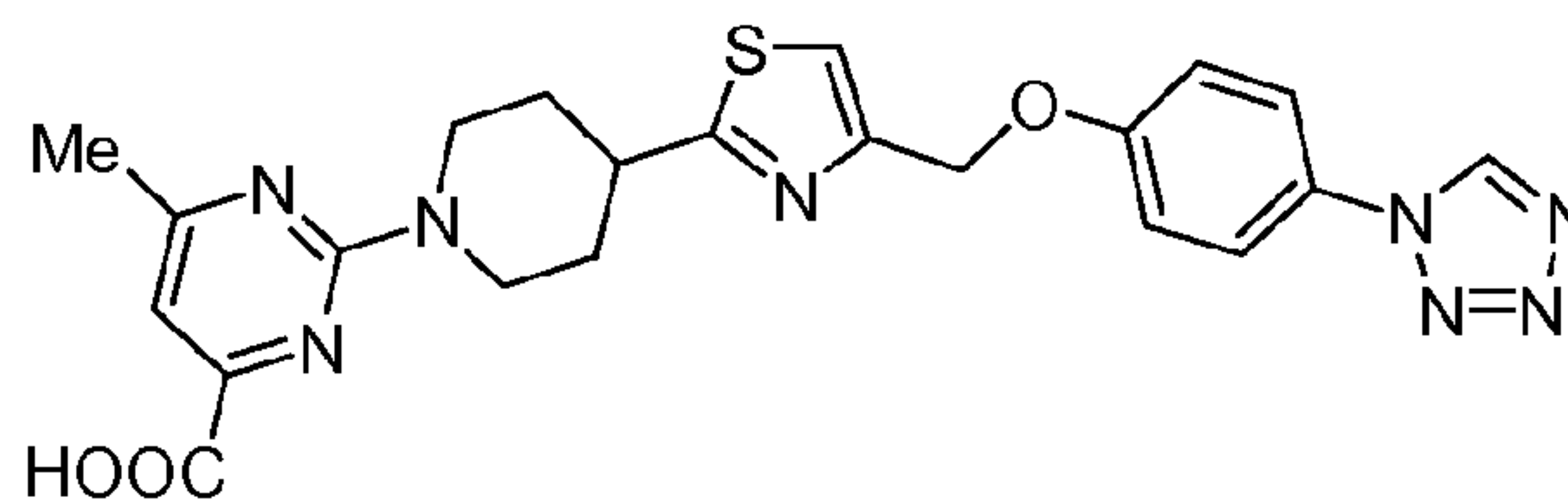


^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.90 (1H, s), 8.05 (1H, d, $J = 6.4$ Hz), 7.61 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.28 (1H, s), 7.17 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 6.46 (1H, d, $J = 6.4$ Hz), 5.23 (2H, s), 4.45 (2H, m), 3.35 (1H, m), 3.15 (2H, m), 2.27 (2H, m), 1.85 (2H, m).

10

Example 176

6-Methyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine-4-carboxylic acid

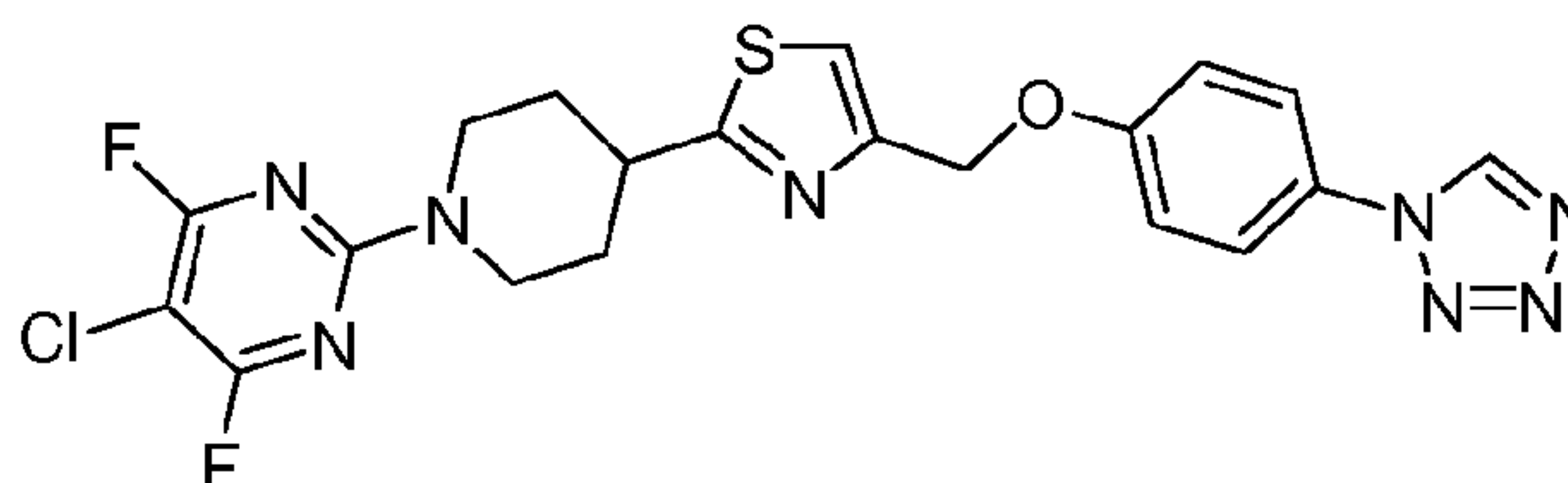


^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ 13.3 (1H, br), 9.97 (1H, s), 7.80 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.66 (1H, s), 7.28 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 6.98 (1H, s), 5.21 (2H, s), 4.79 (2H, m), 3.34 (1H, m), 3.05 (2H, m), 2.35 (3H, s), 2.13 (2H, m), 1.62 (2H, m).

15

Example 177

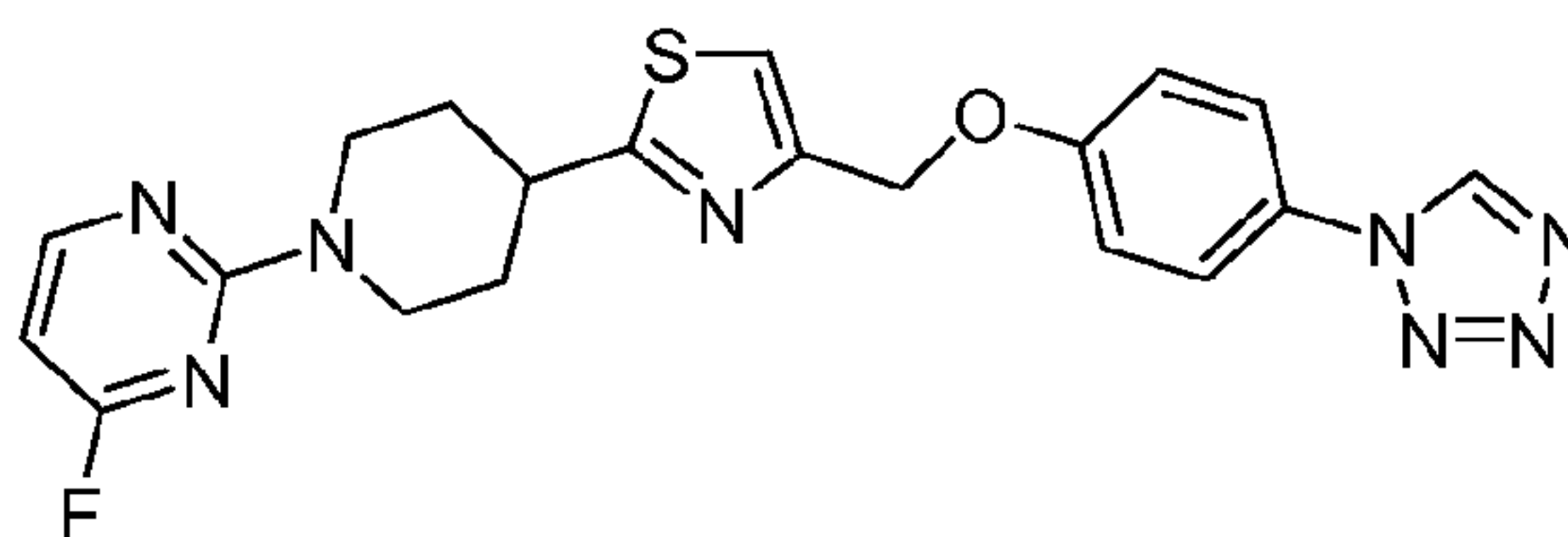
5-Chloro-4,6-difluoro-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine



- 5 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.91 (1H, s), 7.61 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.27 (1H, s), 7.16 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.23 (2H, s), 4.69 (2H, m), 3.32 (1H, m), 3.10 (2H, m), 2.23 (2H, m), 1.80 (2H, m).

Example 178

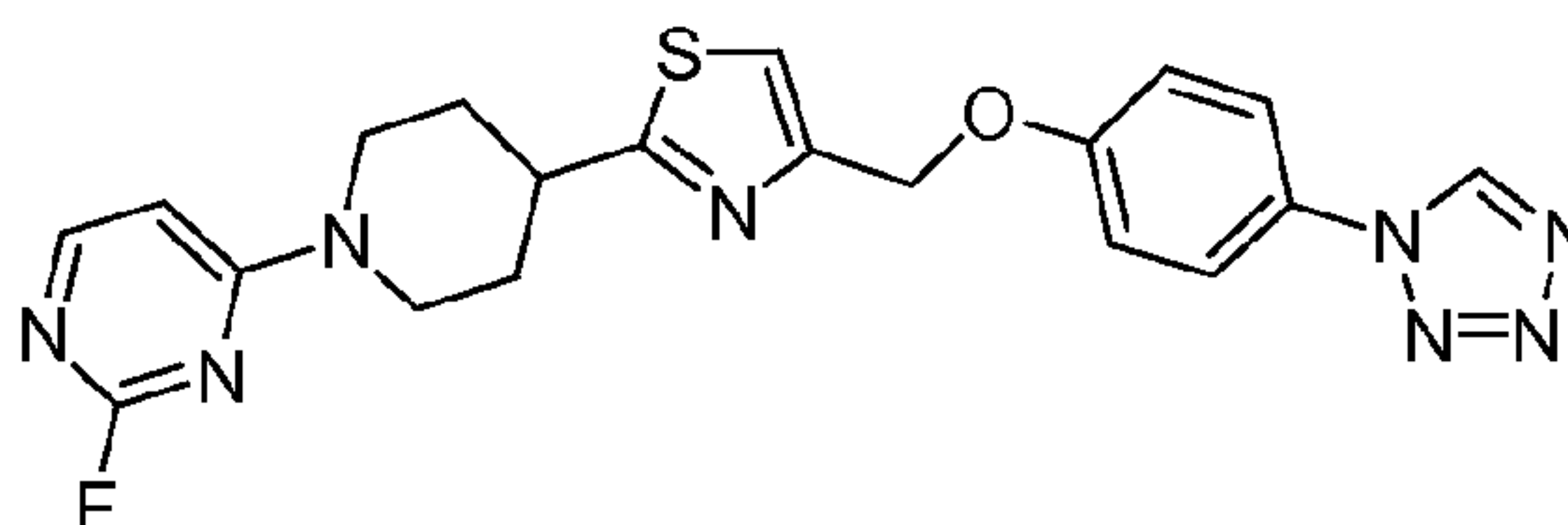
4-Fluoro-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine



- 10 ^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ 9.97 (1H, s), 8.41 (1H, m), 7.80 (2H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 7.66 (1H, s), 7.28 (2H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 6.34 (1H, m), 5.20 (2H, s), 4.60 (2H, m), 3.32 (1H, m), 3.10 (2H, m), 2.11 (2H, m), 1.61 (2H, m).

Example 179

2-Fluoro-4-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine

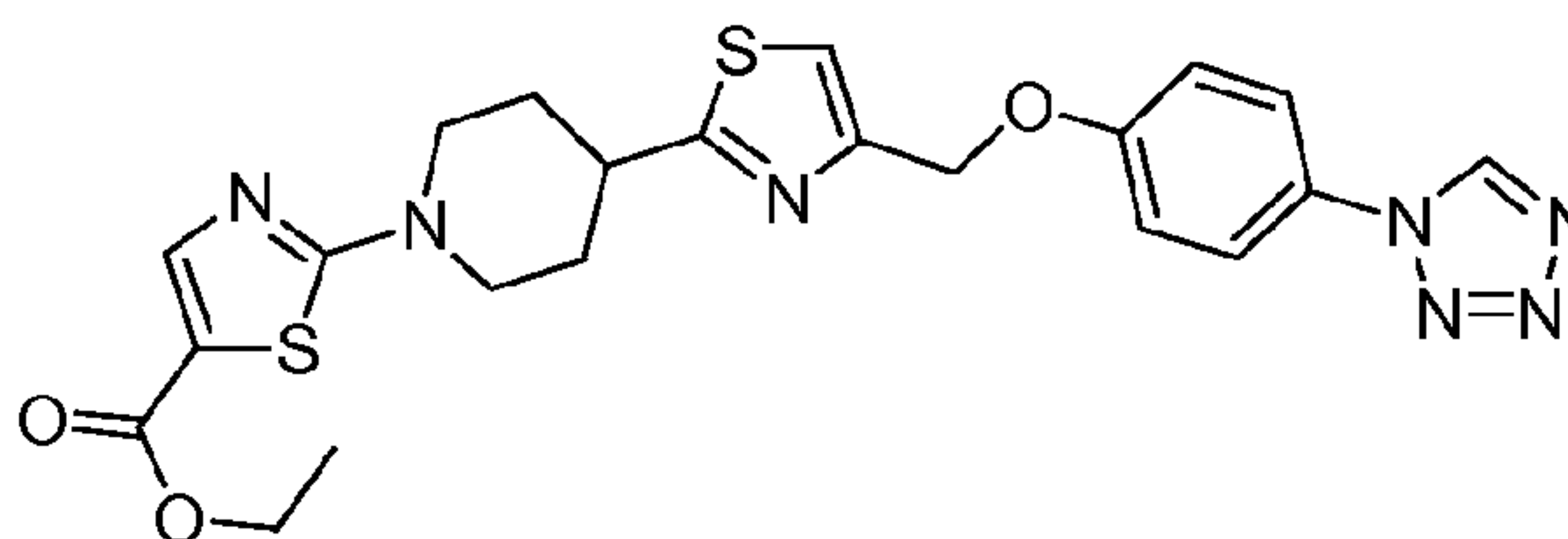


15

- ^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ 9.98 (1H, s), 8.08 (1H, m), 7.80 (2H, d, $J = 9.2$ Hz), 7.67 (1H, s), 7.28 (2H, d, $J = 9.2$ Hz), 6.84 (1H, m), 5.20 (2H, s), 4.40 (2H, m), 3.40 (1H, m), 3.14 (2H, m), 2.13 (2H, m), 1.63 (2H, m).

Example 180

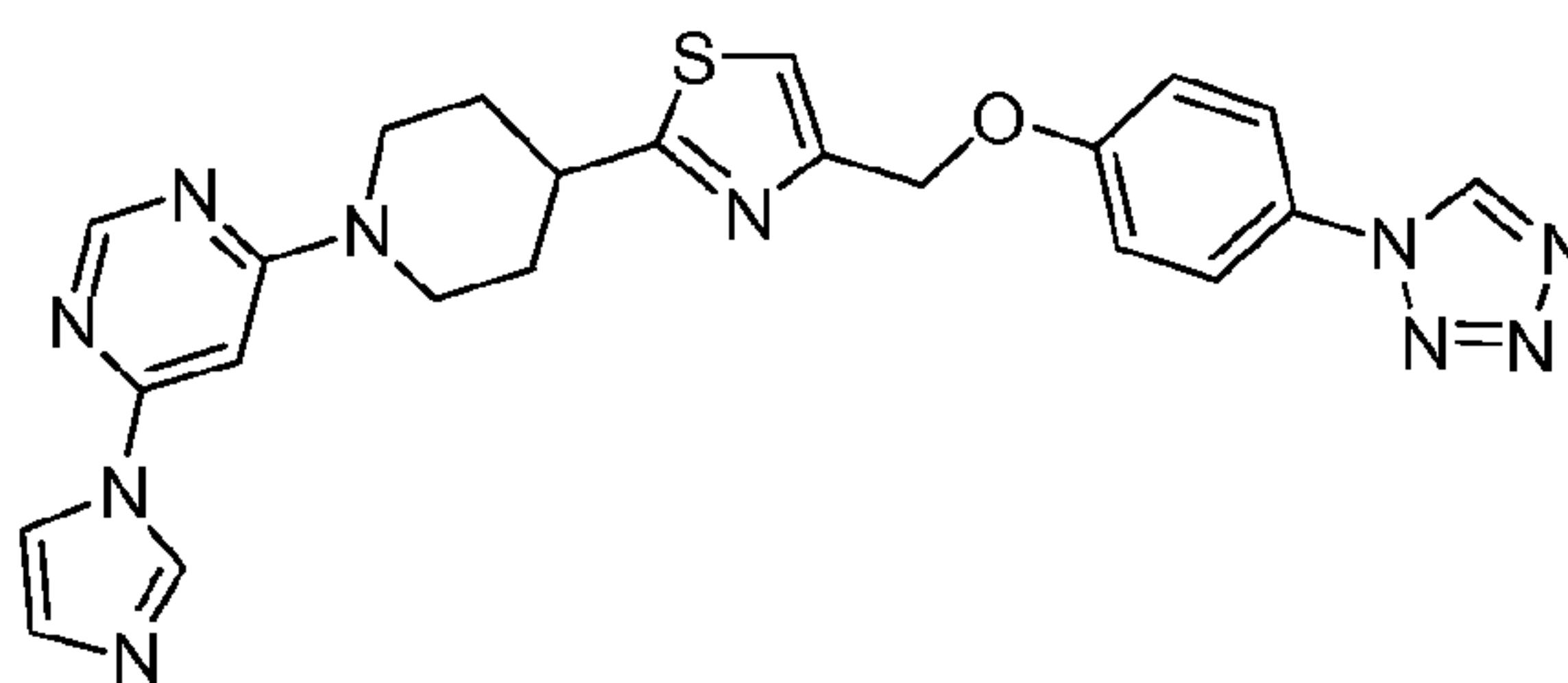
2-{4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid ethyl ester



- 5 ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6): δ 9.97 (1H, s), 7.84 (1H, m), 7.80 (2H, d, $J = 9.0$ Hz), 7.68 (1H, s), 7.28 (2H, d, $J = 9.0$ Hz), 5.21 (2H, s), 4.19 (2H, t, $J = 7.20$ Hz), 4.03 (2H, m), 3.35 (3H, m), 2.15 (2H, m), 1.75 (2H, m), 1.23 (3H, t, $J = 7.20$ Hz).

Example 181

4-Imidazol-1-yl-6-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-
10 pyrimidine

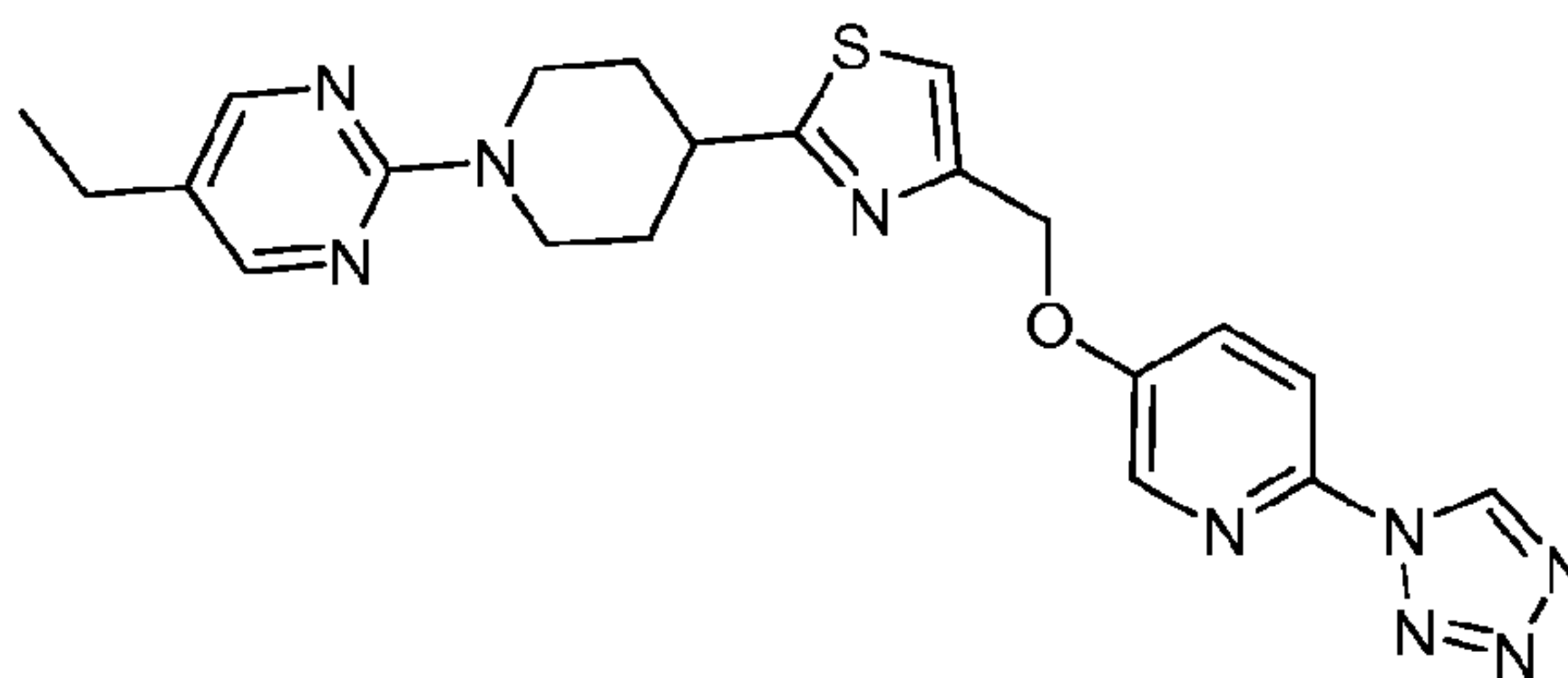


^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6): δ 9.98 (1H, s), 8.59 (1H, s), 8.43 (1H, s), 8.01 (1H, d, $J = 1.2$ Hz), 7.81 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.67 (1H, s), 7.27 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.14 (1H, s), 7.10 (1H, d, $J = 1.2$ Hz), 5.20 (2H, s), 4.61 (2H, m), 3.40 (1H, m), 3.15 (2H, m), 2.15 (2H, m), 1.66 (2H, m).

15

Example 182

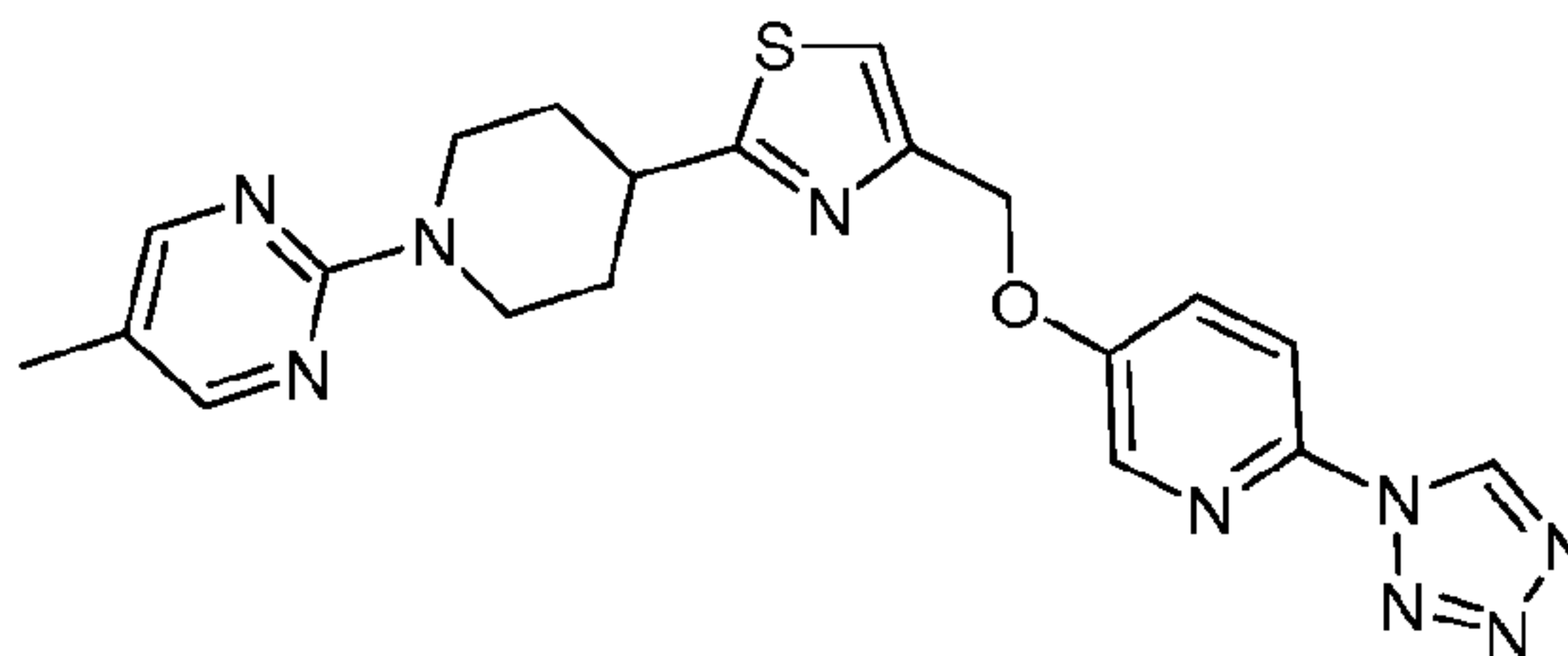
5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(6-tetrazol-1-yl-pyridin-3-yloxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine.



¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 9.44 (1H, s), 8.28 (1H, d, *J* = 3.0 Hz), 8.2 (2H, s), 8.02, (1H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 7.58 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 3.0 Hz), 7.27 (1H, s), 5.27 (2H, s), 4.82-4.85 (2H, m), 3.22-3.35 (1H, m), 3.0-3.1, (2H, m), 2.47 (2H, q, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 2.2-2.23 (2H, m), 1.76-1.86 (2H, m),
 5 1.19 (3H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz).

Example 183

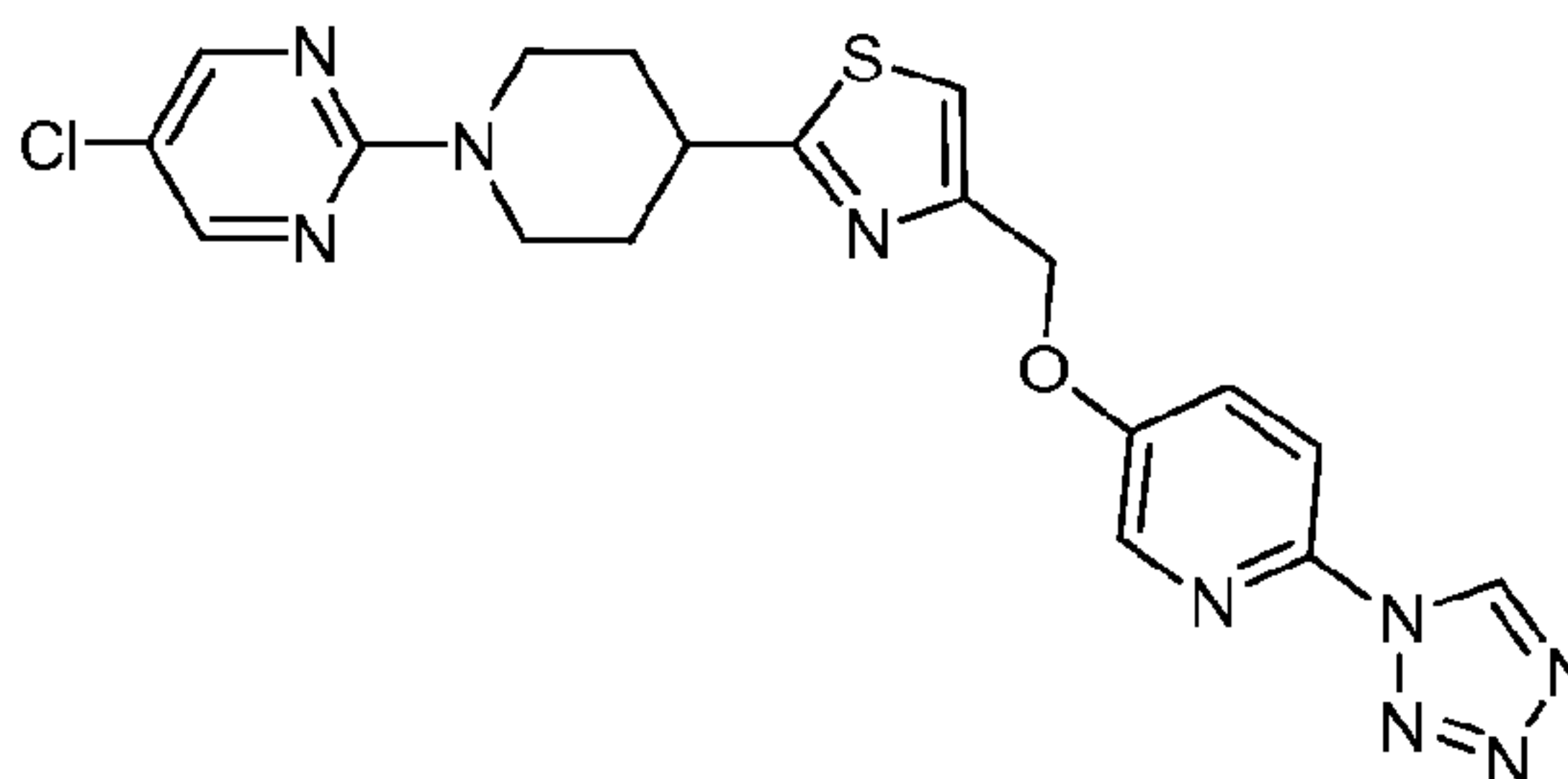
5-Methyl-2-{4-[4-(6-tetrazol-1-yl-pyridin-3-yloxymethyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine



10 ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 10.07 (1H, s), 8.42 (1H, d, *J* = 3.0 Hz), 8.21 (2H, s), 7.99 (1H, d, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 7.86 (1H, dd, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 3.0 Hz), 7.70 (1H, s), 5.30 (2H, s), 4.62 (2H, m), 3.56-3.60 (1H, m), 2.98-3.04 (2H, m), 2.06 (3H, s), 1.72-1.76 (2H, m), 1.59 (2H, m).

Example 184

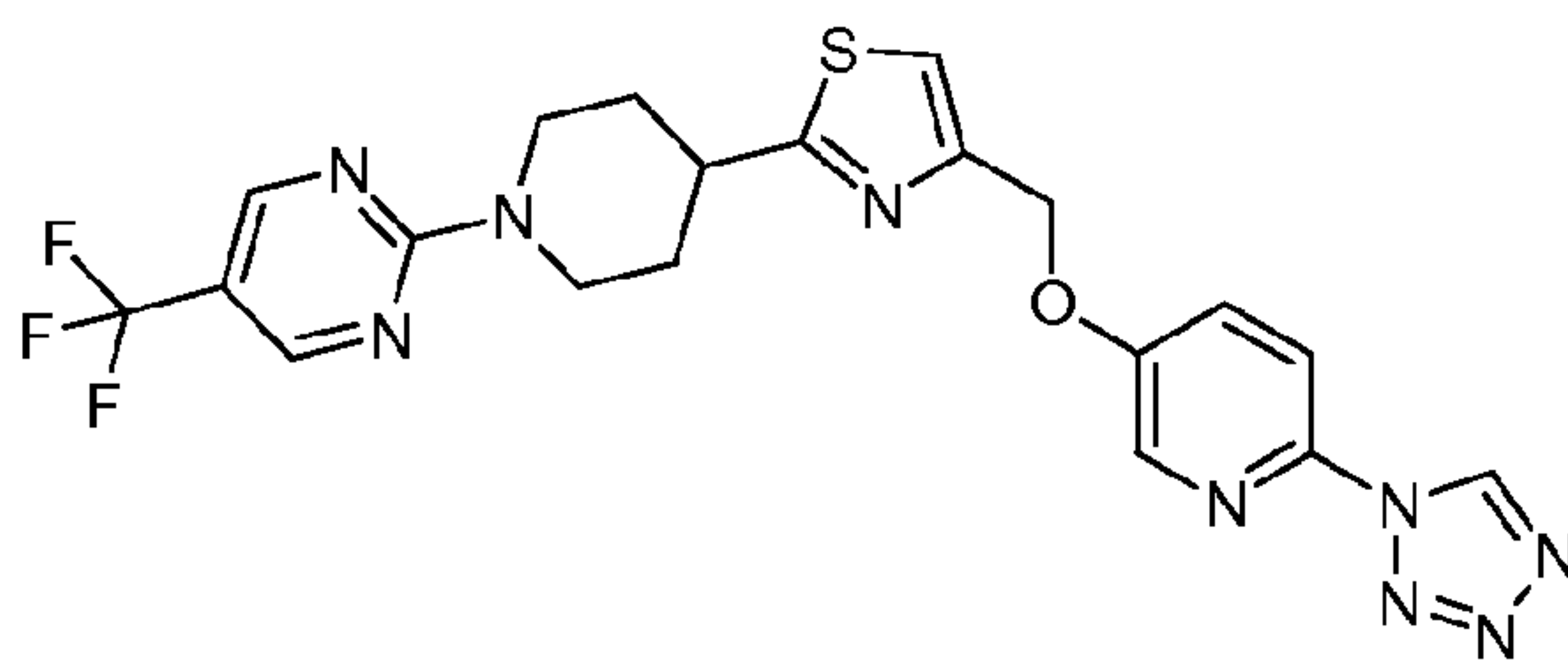
15 5-Chloro-2-{4-[4-(6-tetrazol-1-yl-pyridin-3-yloxymethyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine.



^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 9.44 (1H, s), 8.28 (1H, d, $J = 3.0$ Hz), 8.23 (2H, s), 8.02 (1H, d, $J = 9.0$ Hz), 7.58 (1H, dd, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 3.0 Hz), 7.28 (1H, s), 5.27 (2H, s), 4.8-4.83 (2H, m), 3.22-3.38 (1H, m), 3.04-3.11 (2H, m), 2.20-2.23 (2H, m), 1.80 (2H, m)

Example 185

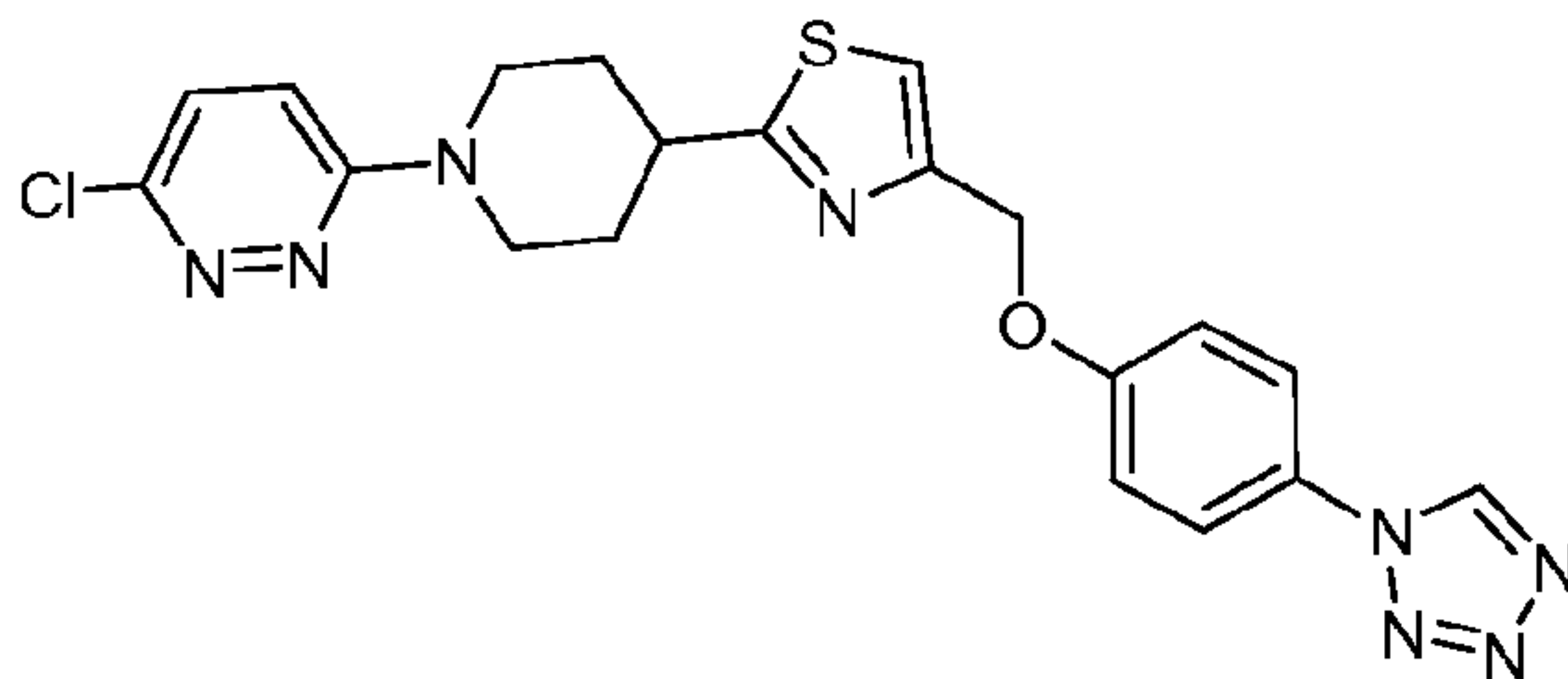
- 5 2-{4-[4-(6-Tetrazol-1-yl-pyridin-3-yloxymethyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-5-trifluoromethyl-pyrimidine.



- ^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ 10.07 (1H, s), 8.68 (2H, s), 8.42 (1H, d, $J = 3.0$ Hz), 7.99 (1H, d, $J = 9.2$ Hz), 7.86 (1H, dd, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 3.0 Hz), 7.72 (1H, s), 5.73 (2H, s), 4.74-4.77 (2H, m),
10 3.37-3.43 (1H, m), 3.15-3.21 (2H, m), 2.12-2.16 (2H, m), 1.59-1.68 (2H, m).

Example 186

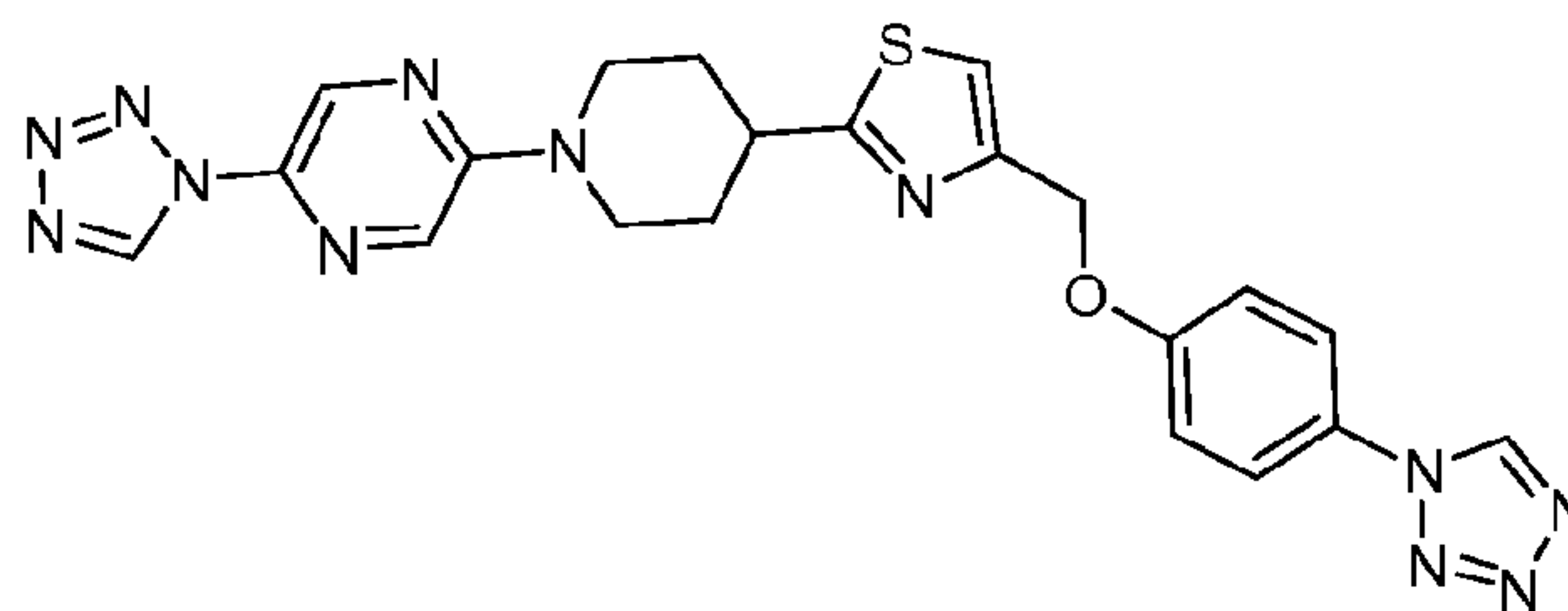
3-Chloro-6-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyridazine



- ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.91 (1H, s), 7.61 (2H, d, $J = 9.0$ Hz), 7.26 (1H, s), 7.22 (1H, d, $J = 9.6$ Hz), 7.17 (2H, d, $J = 9.0$ Hz), 6.95 (1H, d, $J = 9.6$ Hz), 5.23 (2H, s), 4.43-4.47 (2H, m),
15 3.31-3.37 (1H, m), 3.12-3.19 (2H, m), 2.25-2.28 (2H, m), 1.90 (2H, m).

Example 187

2-Tetrazol-1-yl-5-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrazine

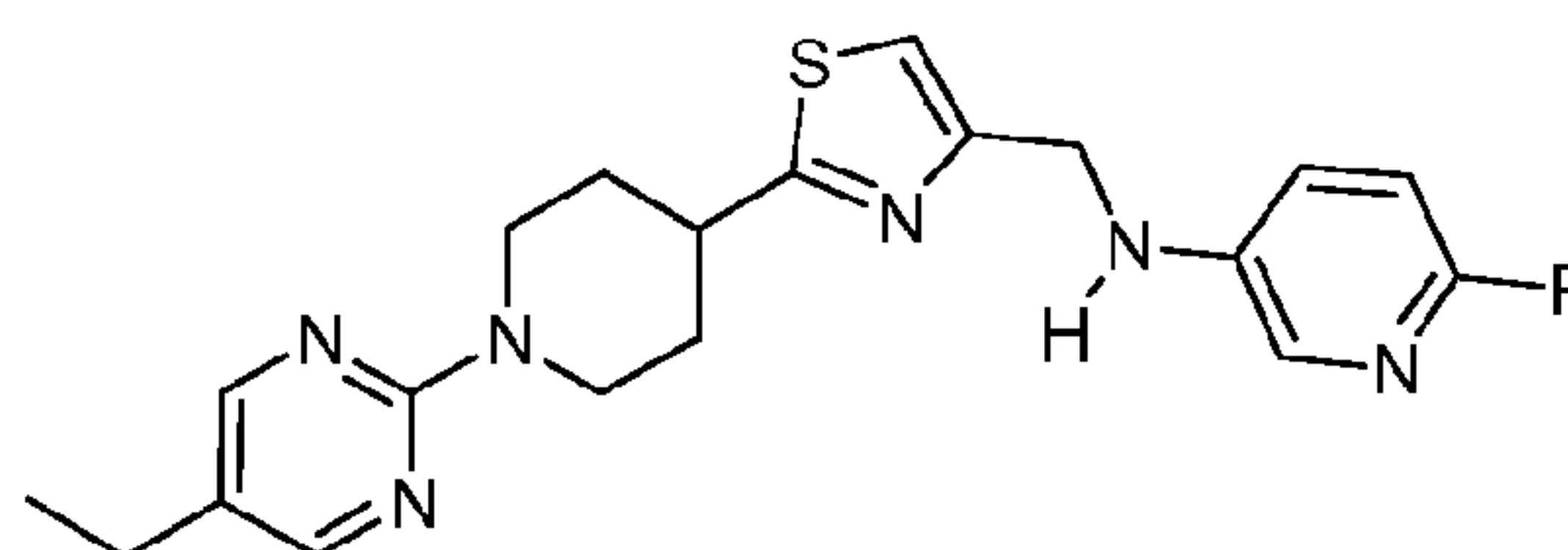


¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 9.97 (2H, s), 8.67 (1H, s), 8.37 (1H, s), 7.80 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 7.67 (1H, s), 7.28 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 5.21 (2H, s), 4.50-4.53 (2H, m), 3.38-3.44 (1H, m), 3.17-3.23 (2H, m), 2.15-2.18 (2H, m), 1.69-1.77 (2H, m).

5

Example 188

{2-[1-(5-Ethyl-pyrimidin-2-yl)-piperidin-4-yl]-thiazol-4-ylmethyl}-(6-fluoro-pyridin-3-yl)-amine



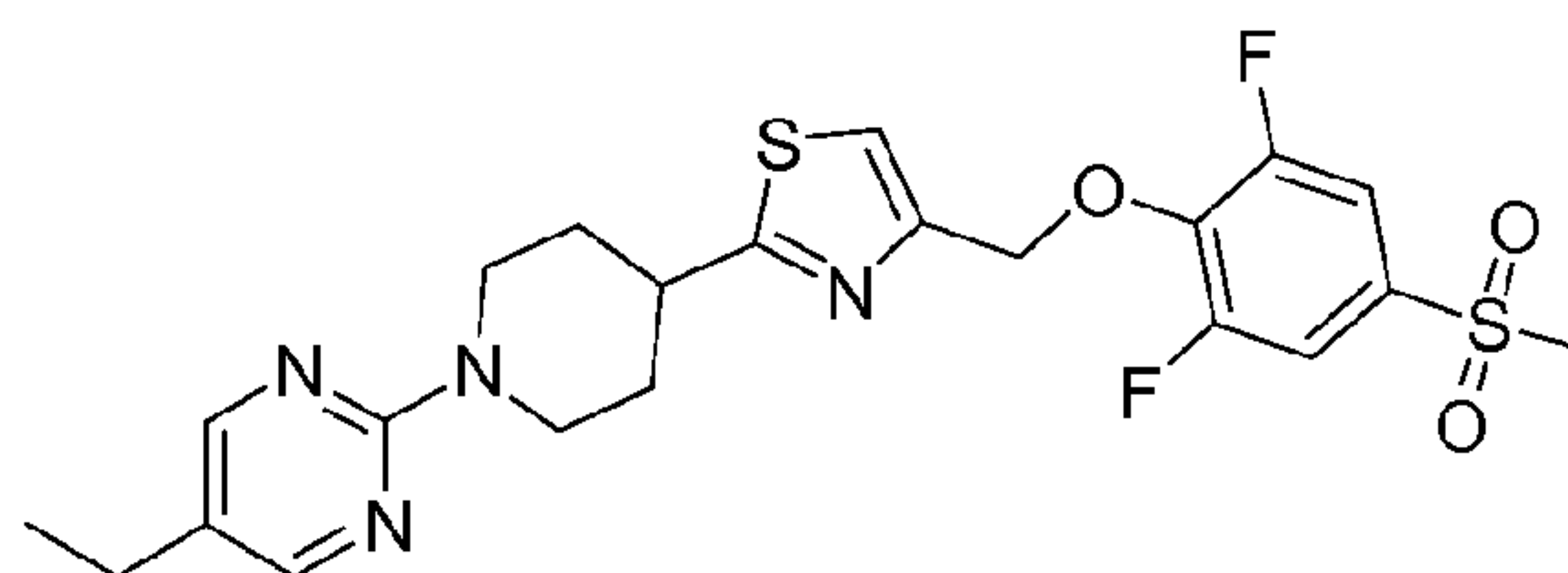
¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.19 (2H, s), 7.58-7.62 (1H, m), 7.05-7.10 (1H, m), 7.01 (1H, s), 6.75 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2.8 Hz), 4.81-4.85 (2H, m), 4.40 (2H, d, *J* = 5.2 Hz), 4.29 (1H, br s), 3.23-3.29 (1H, m), 3.00-3.06 (2H, m), 2.47 (2H, q, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 2.18-2.20 (2H, m), 1.79 (2H, m), 1.20 (3H, t, *J* = 7.6 Hz).

10

Example 189

2-{4-[4-(2,6-Difluoro-4-methanesulfonyl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-5-ethyl-pyrimidine

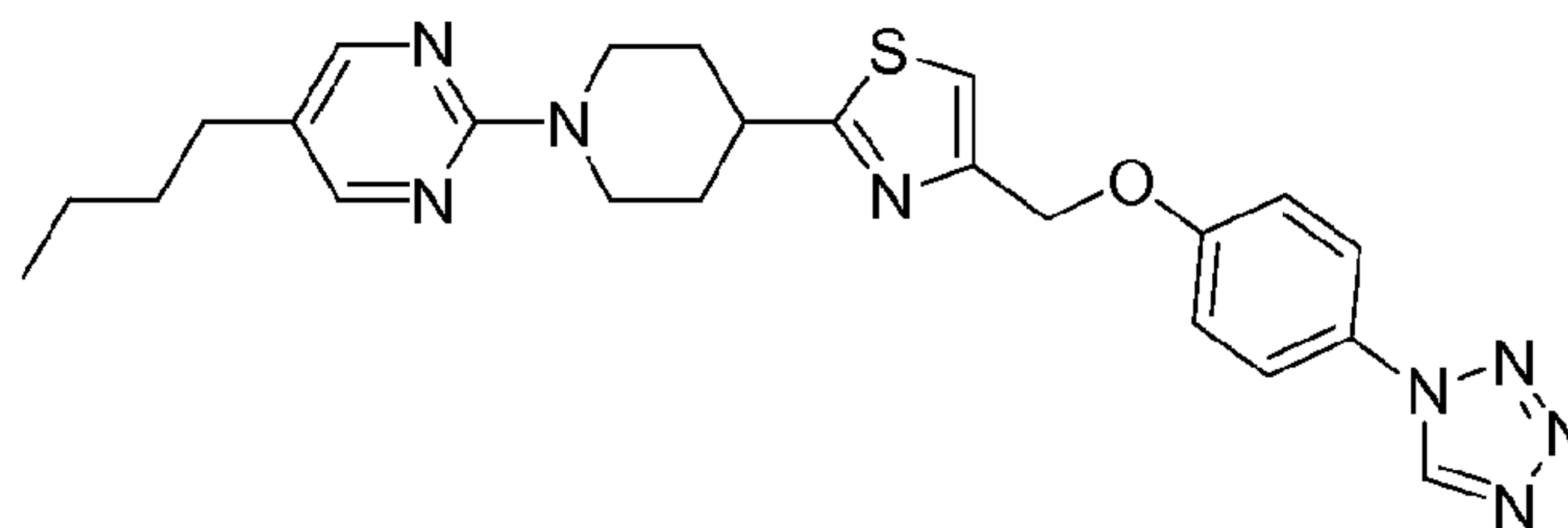
15



¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.19 (2H, s), 7.51 (2H, d), 7.25 (1H, s), 5.40 (2H, s), 4.82 (2H, m), 3.30 (1H, m), 3.06 (3H, s), 3.03 (2H, m), 2.48 (2H, q), 2.15 (2H, m), 1.74 (2H, m), 1.20 (3H, t).

Example 190

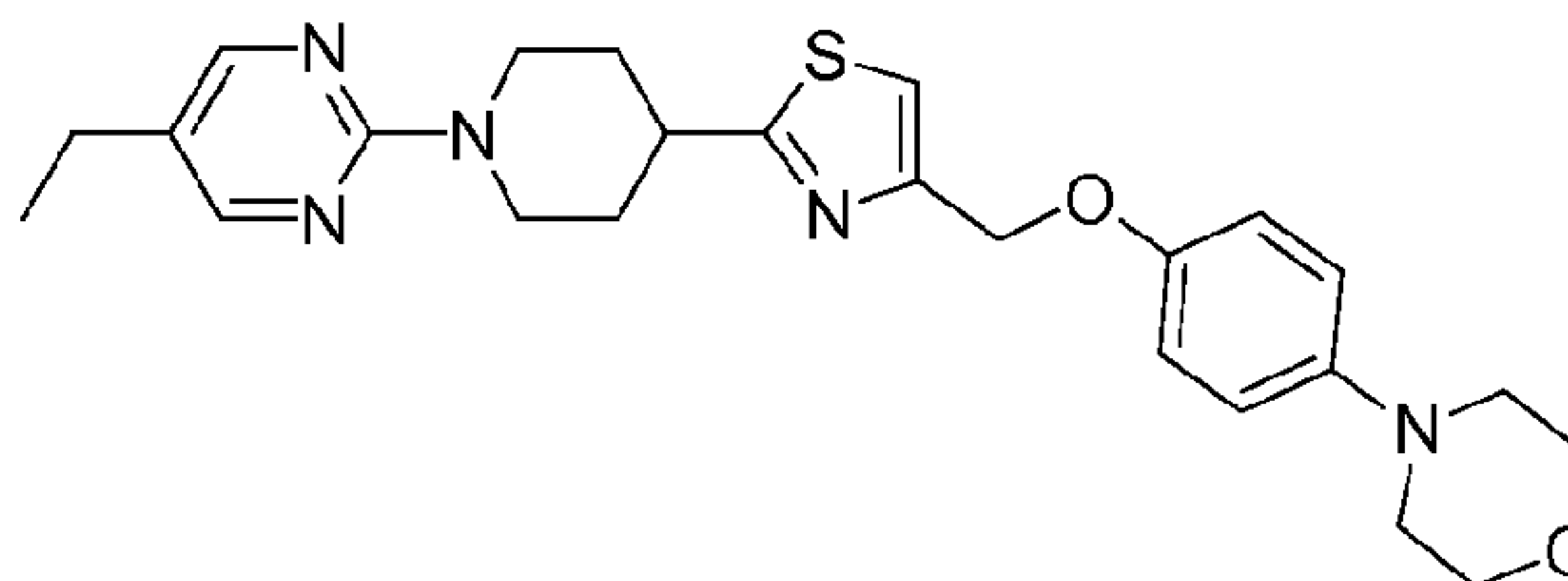
5-Butyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine



¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.92 (1H, s), 8.17 (2H, s), 7.62 (2H, m), 7.25 (1H, s), 7.17 (2H, m),
5 5.24 (2H, s), 4.83 (2H, m), 3.30 (1H, m), 3.04 (2H, m), 2.42 (2H, t), 2.23 (2H, m), 1.84 (2H,
m), 1.52 (2H, m), 1.34 (2H, m), 0.92 (3H, m).

Example 191

4-(4-{2-[1-(5-Ethyl-pyrimidin-2-yl)-piperidin-4-yl]-thiazol-4-ylmethoxy}-phenyl)-
morpholine

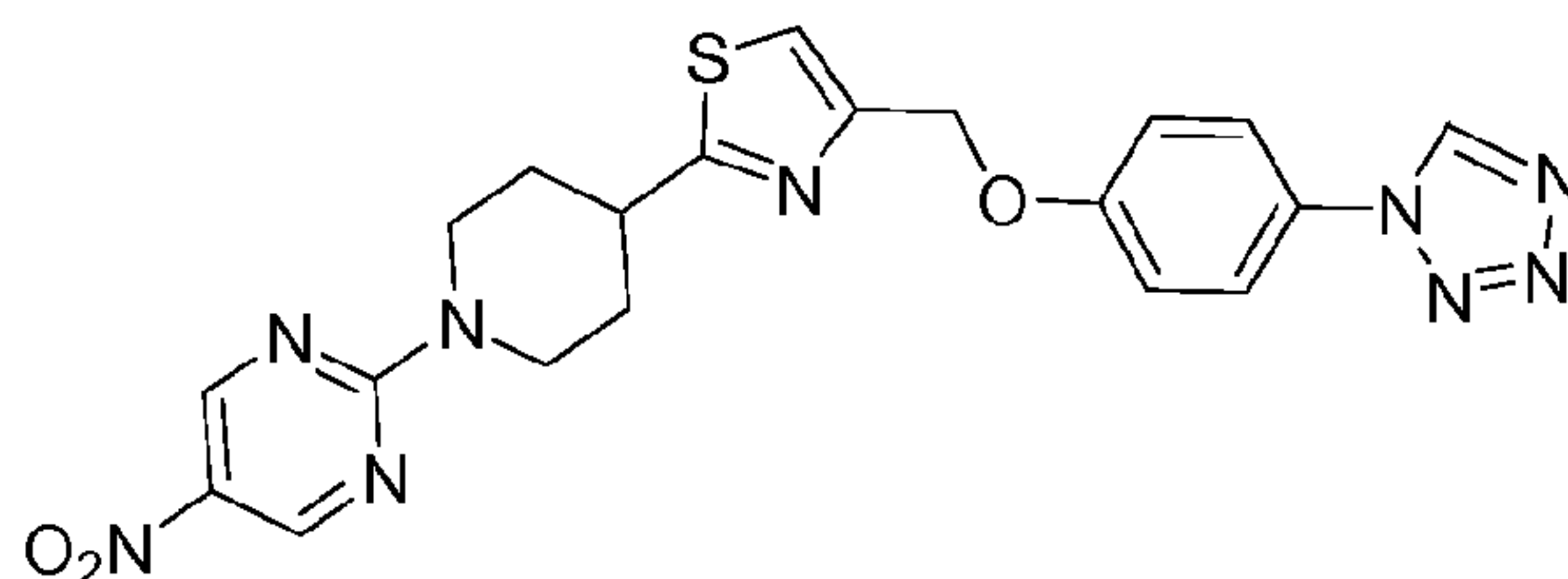


10

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.18 (2H, s), 7.19 (1H, s), 6.92 (4H, m), 5.12 (2H, s), 4.84 (2H,
m), 3.86 (4H, br), 3.30 (1H, m), 3.05 (6H, m), 2.46 (2H, q), 2.21 (2H, m), 1.78 (2H, m),
1.19 (3H, t).

Example 192

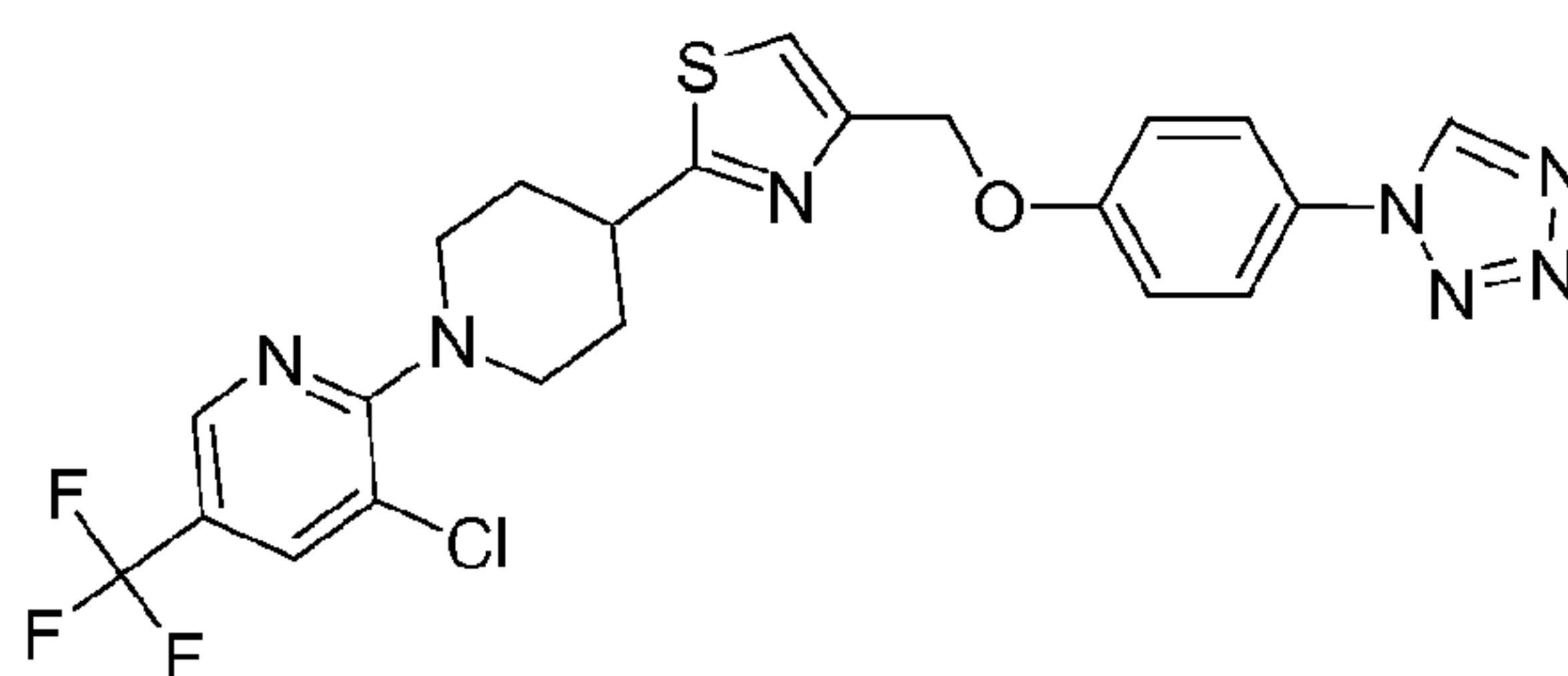
15 5-Nitro-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine



^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO-}d_6$): δ 9.91 (1H, s), 9.11 (2H, s), 7.83 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.68 (1H, s), 7.25 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.22 (2H, s), 4.81 (2H, m), 3.39 (1H, m), 3.31 (2H, m), 2.23 (2H, s), 1.68 (2H, m).

Example 193

5 3'-Chloro-4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-5'-trifluoromethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2H-[1,2']bipyridinyl

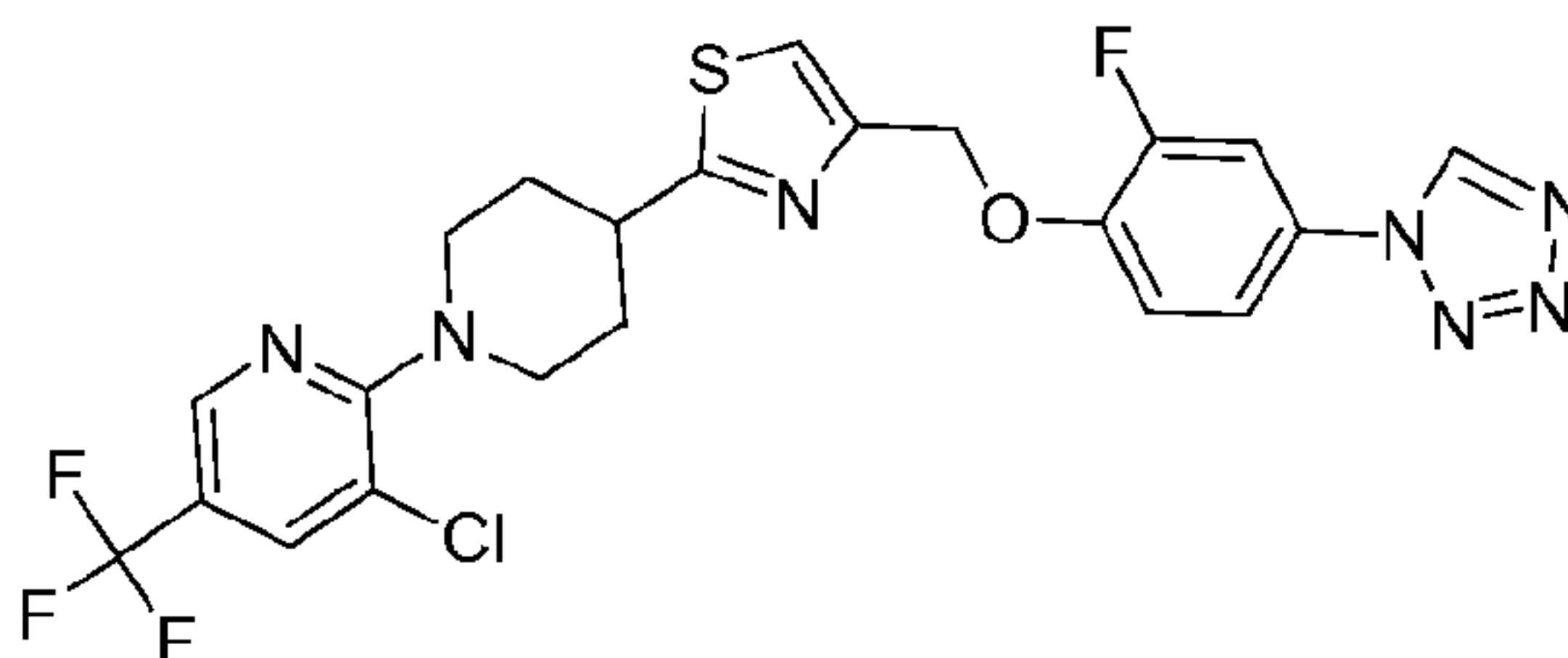


^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.91 (1H, s), 8.39 (1H, s), 7.76 (1H, s), 7.61 (2H, m), 7.25 (1H, s), 7.18 (2H, m), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.16 (2H, m), 3.26 (1H, m), 3.06 (2H, m), 2.25 (2H, m), 2.01 (2H, m).

10

Example 194

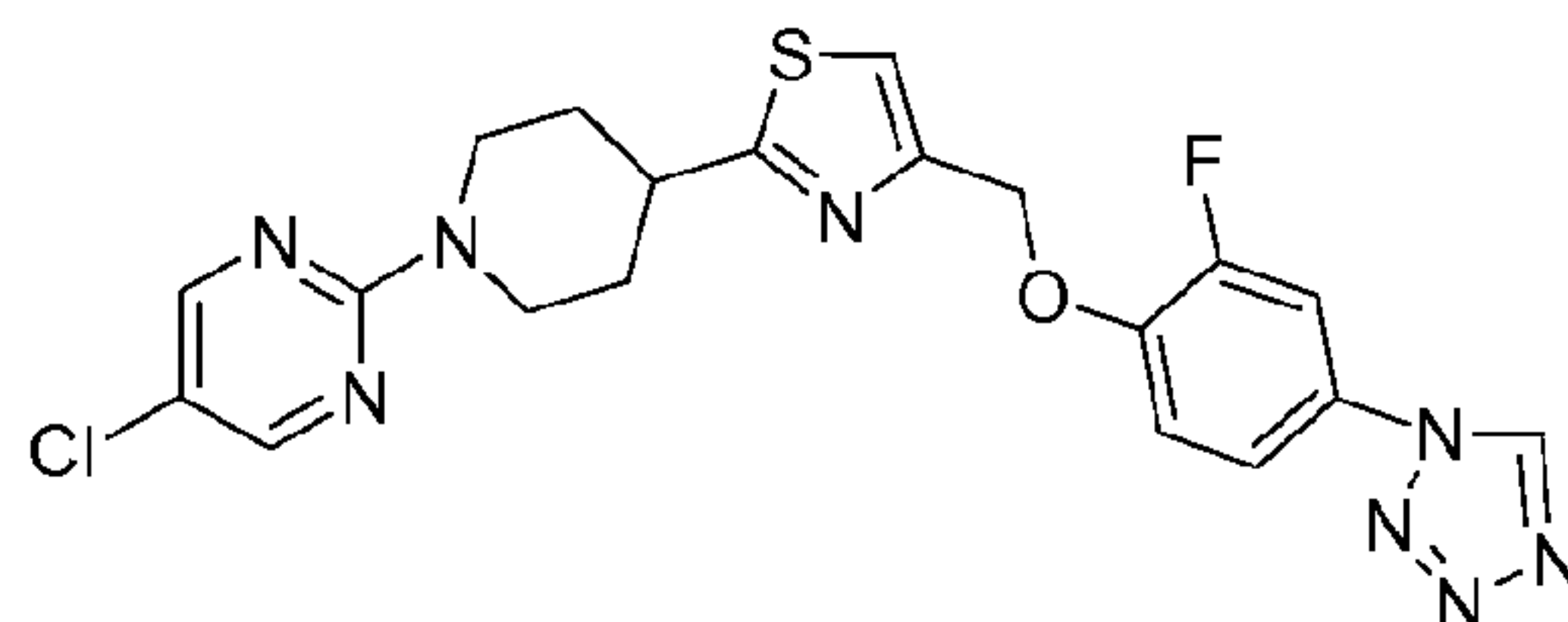
3'-Chloro-4-[4-(2-fluoro-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-5'-trifluoromethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2H-[1,2']bipyridinyl



15 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.94 (1H, s), 8.38 (1H, s), 7.75 (1H, s), 7.53 (1H, m), 7.40 (1H, m), 7.31 (1H, s), 7.25 (1H, m), 5.31 (2H, s), 4.15 (2H, d), 3.25 (1H, m), 3.09 (2H, m), 2.23 (2H, d), 1.99 (2H, m).

Example 195

5-Chloro-2-{4-[4-(2-fluoro-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine

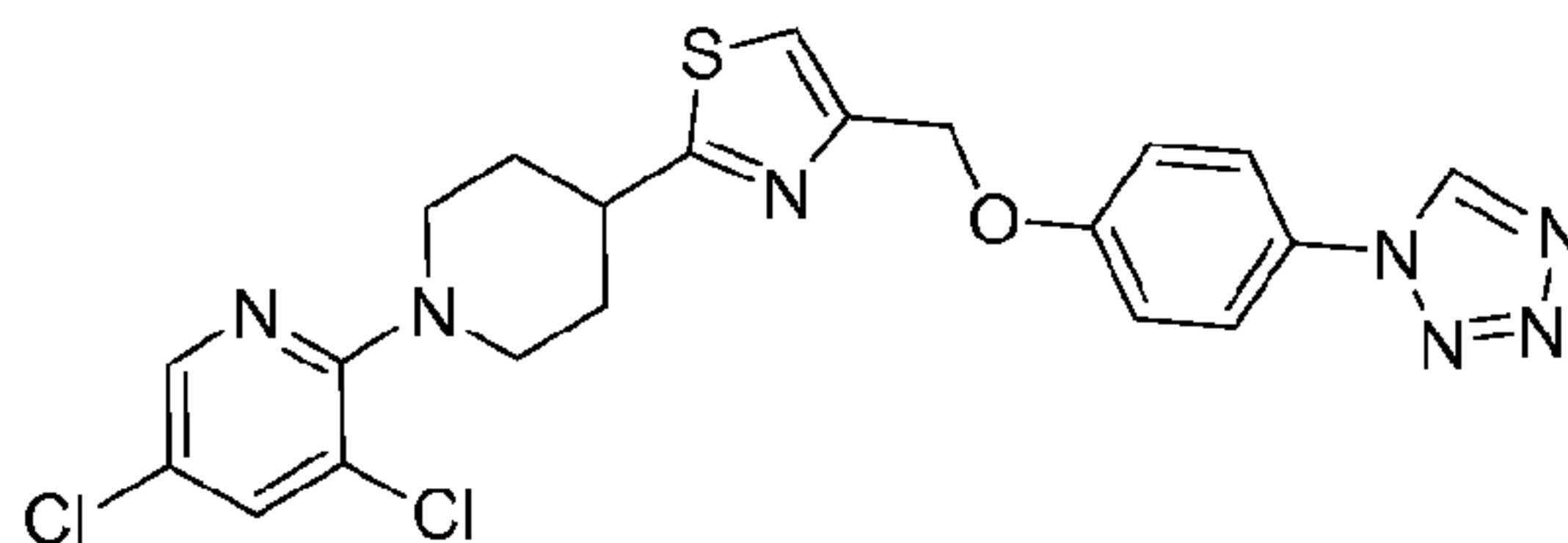


^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.96 (1H, s), 8.20 (2H, s), 7.52 (1H, m), 7.40 (1H, m), 7.28 (1H, s), 7.25 (1H, m), 5.28 (2H, s), 4.78 (2H, m), 3.30 (1H, m), 3.07 (2H, m), 2.20 (2H, m), 1.79 (2H, m).

5

Example 196

3',5'-Dichloro-4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2H-[1,2']bipyridinyl

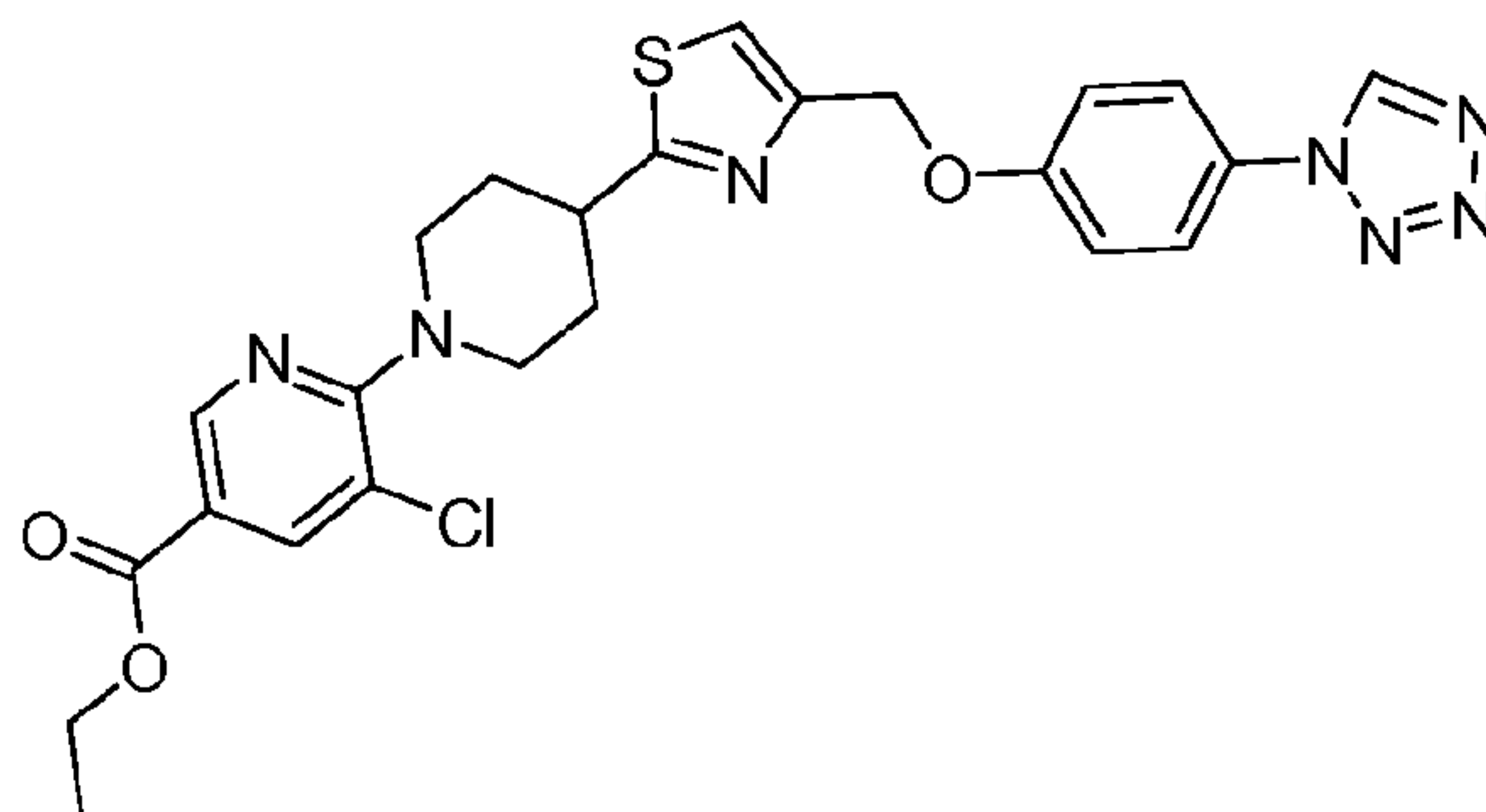


^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ 9.98 (1H, s), 8.26 (1H, s), 8.03 (1H, s), 7.81 (2H, d), 7.67 (1H, s), 7.29 (2H, d), 5.21 (2H, s), 3.79 (2H, m), 3.24 (1H, m), 2.97 (2H, m), 2.14 (2H, m), 1.84 (2H, m).

10

Example 197

3'-Chloro-4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2H-[1,2']bipyridinyl-5'-carboxylic acid ethyl ester

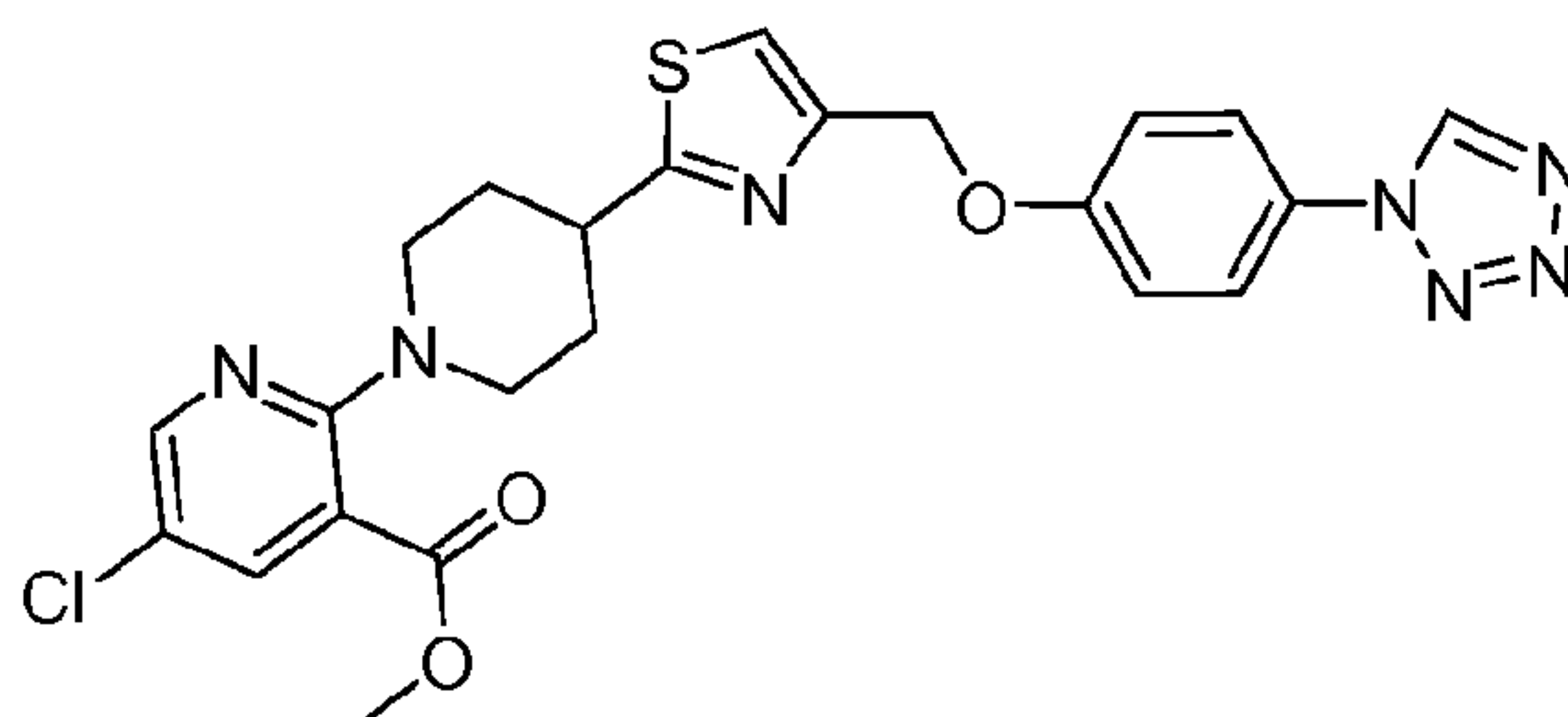


15

^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.92 (1H, s), 8.74 (1H, s), 8.11 (1H, s), 7.61 (2H, d), 7.25 (1H, s), 7.17 (2H, d), 5.23 (2H, s), 4.37 (2H, m), 4.22 (2H, m), 3.31 (1H, m), 3.08 (2H, m), 2.26 (2H, m), 1.98 (2H, m), 1.38 (3H, m).

Example 198

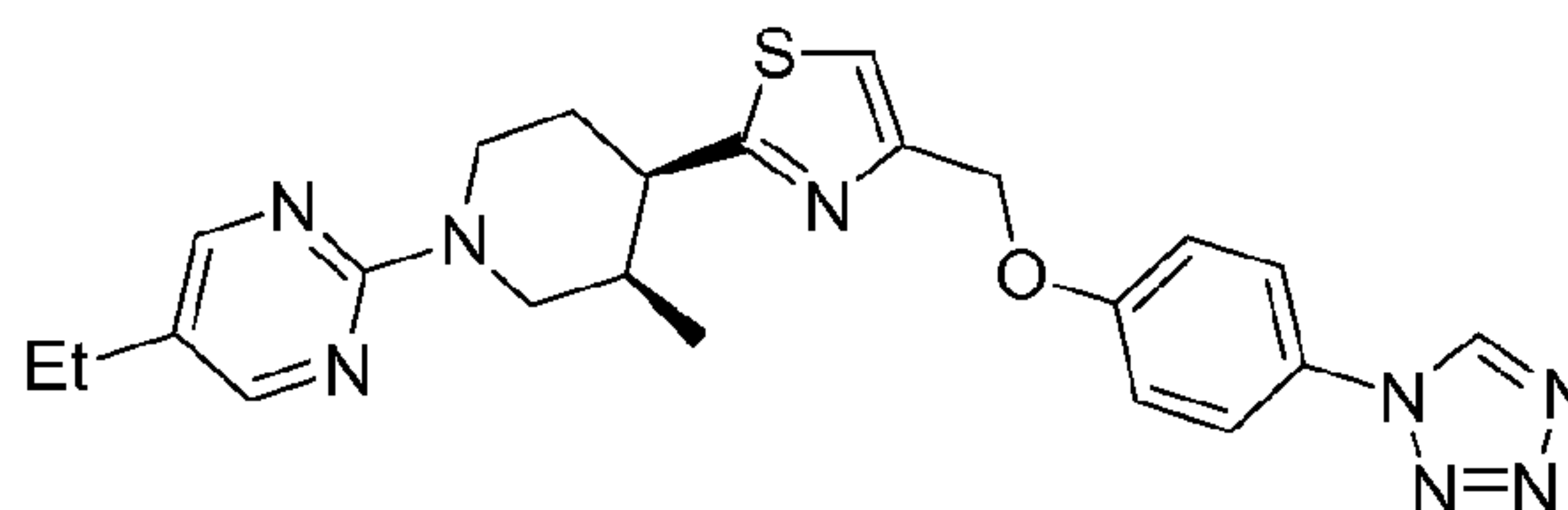
5'-Chloro-4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2H-[1,2']bipyridinyl-3'-carboxylic acid methyl ester



¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.91 (1H, s), 8.20 (1H, s), 7.99 (1H, s), 7.61 (2H, d), 7.25 (1H, s), 7.16 (2H, d), 5.21 (2H, s), 3.91 (2H, m), 3.88 (3H, s), 3.28 (1H, m), 3.08 (2H, m), 2.20 (2H, m), 1.93 (2H, m).

Example 199

5-Ethyl-2-{3-methyl-4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine

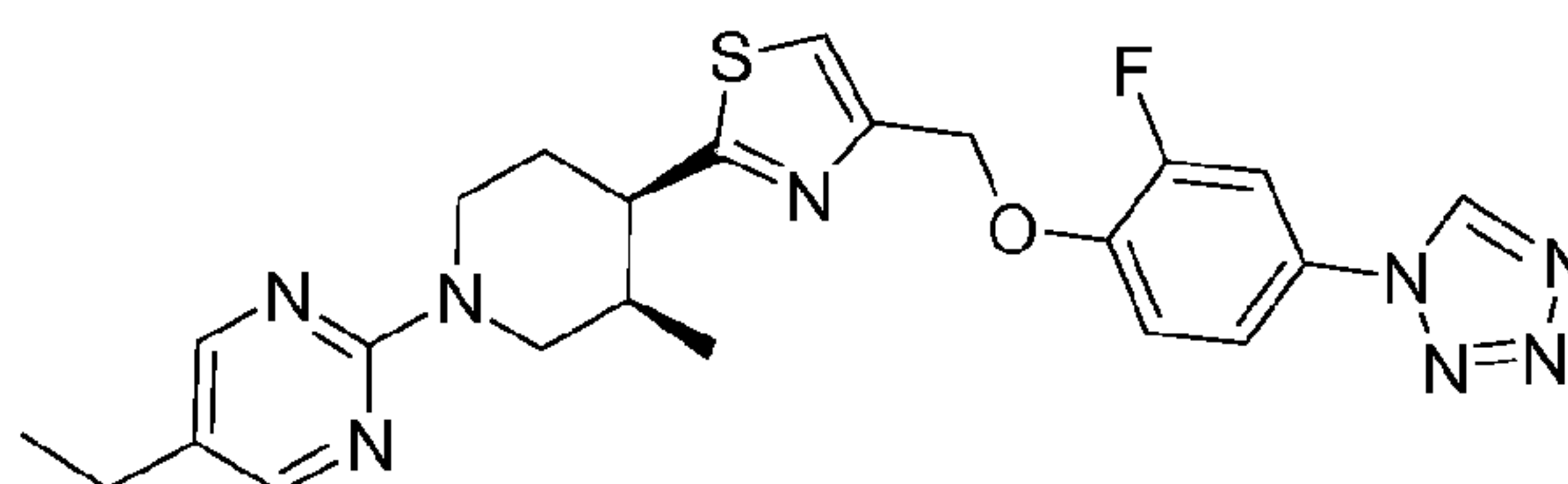


¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.90 (1H, s), 8.18 (2H), 7.60 (2H, m), 7.25 (1H, s), 7.17 (2H, m), 5.26 (2H), 4.89-4.51 (2H, m), 3.49-3.20 (2H, m), 2.92 (1H, m), 2.65-2.45 (1H, m), 2.45 (2H, m), 2.17-1.81 (2H, m), 1.20 (3H, m), 0.82-0.92 (3H).

15

Example 200

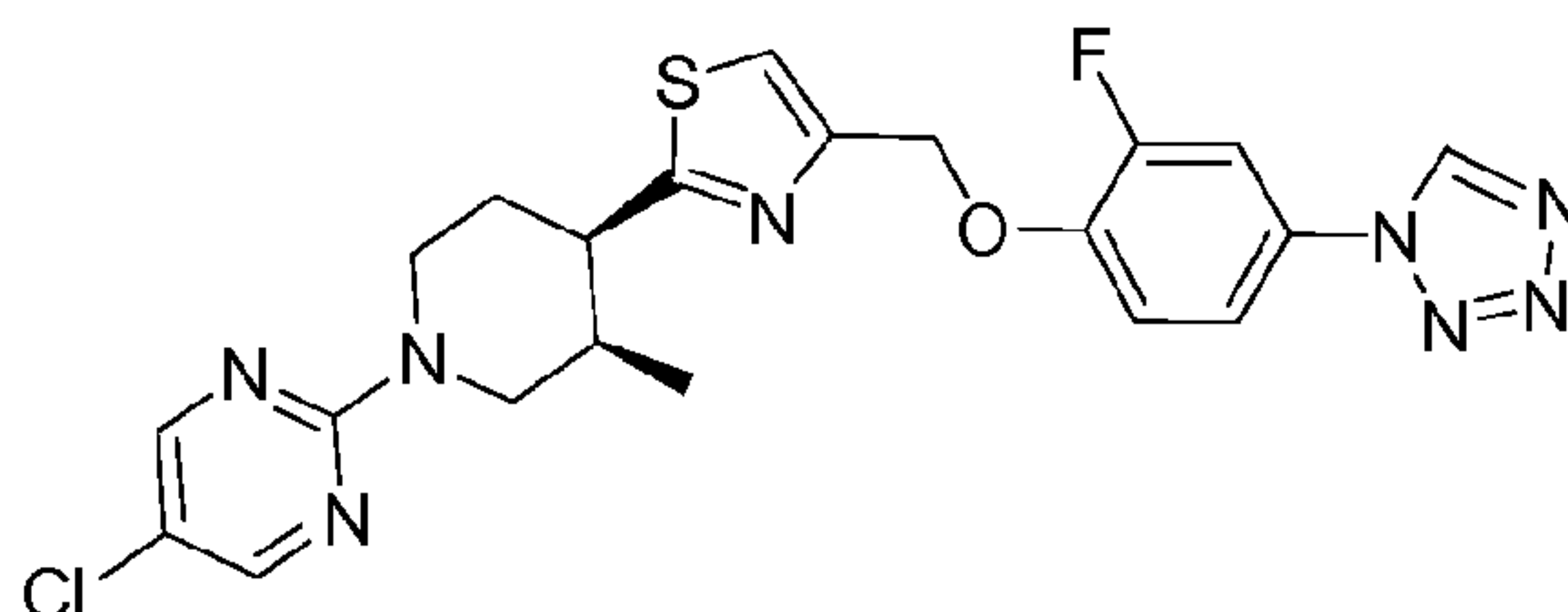
5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(2-fluoro-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-3-methyl-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine



¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.93 (1H, s), 8.17 (2H), 7.52-7.25 (4H, m), 5.32 (2H), 4.84-4.46 (2H, m), 3.47-3.22 (2H, m), 2.91 (1H, m), 2.62-2.43 (1H, m), 2.42 (2H, m), 2.07 (2H, m), 1.18 (3H, m), 0.90-0.79 (3H, m).

Example 201

- 5 5-Chloro-2-{4-[4-(2-fluoro-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-3-methyl-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine

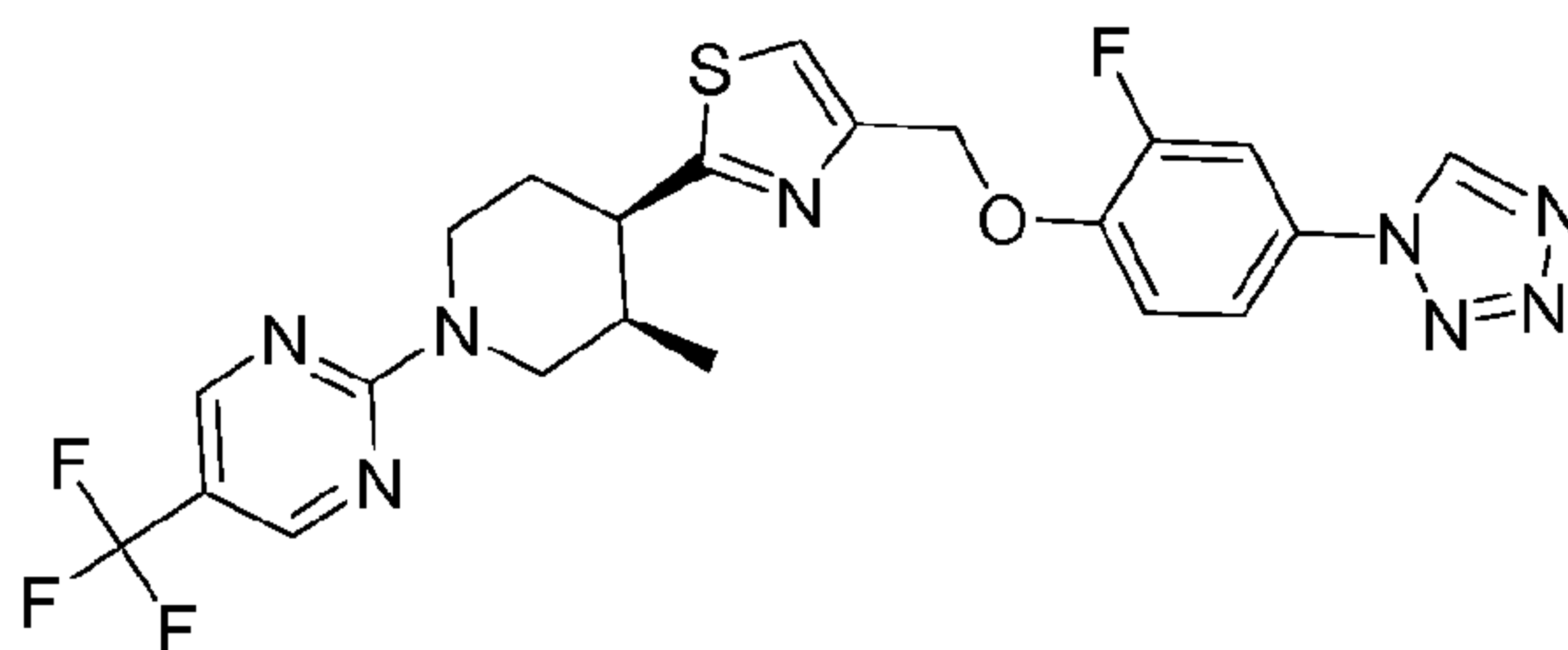


¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.93 (1H, s), 8.19 (2H), 7.52-7.25 (4H, m), 5.29 (2H), 4.82-4.51 (2H, m), 3.46-3.21 (2H, m), 2.95 (1H, m), 2.64-2.42 (1H, m), 2.02 (2H, m), 0.90-0.78 (3H, m).

10

Example 202

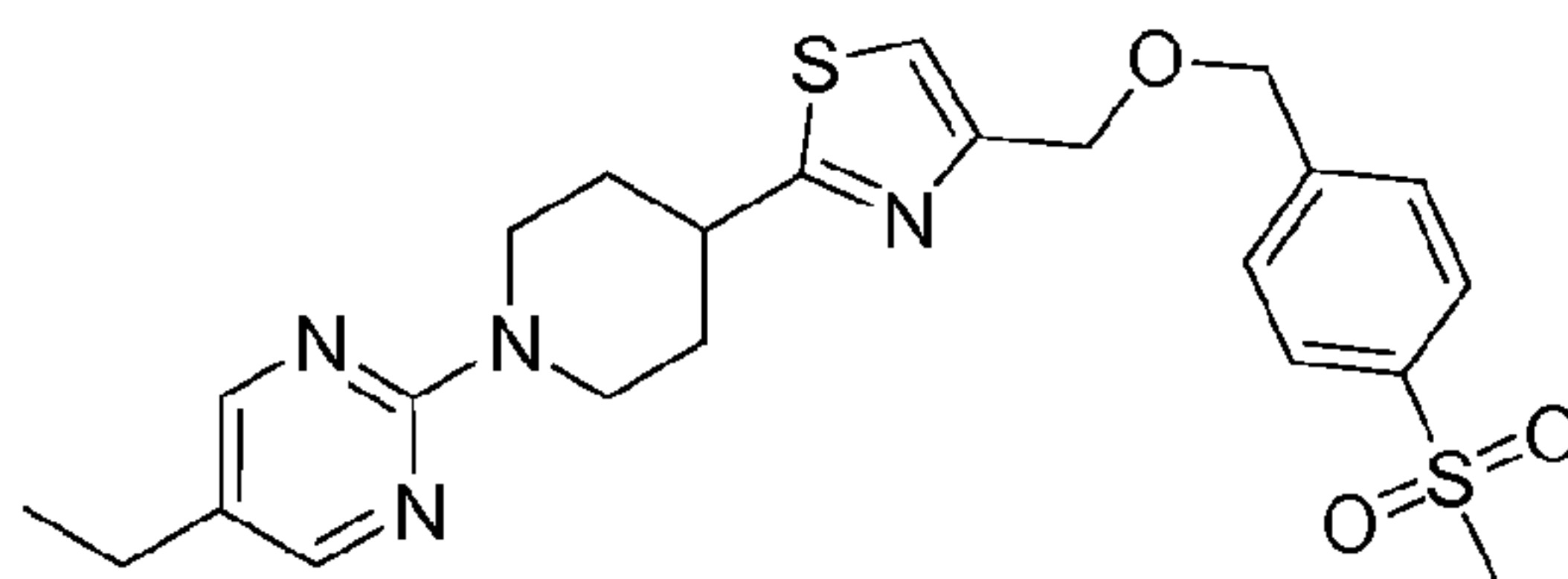
- 2-{4-[4-(2-Fluoro-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-3-methyl-piperidin-1-yl}-5-trifluoromethyl-pyrimidine



- 15 ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.94 (1H, s), 8.47 (2H), 7.53-7.27 (4H, m), 5.34 (2H), 5.02-4.62 (2H, m), 3.52-2.97 (3H, m), 2.73-2.47 (1H, m), 2.17-2.01 (2H, m), 0.94-0.78 (3H, m).

Example 203

- 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-methanesulfonyl-benzyloxymethyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine

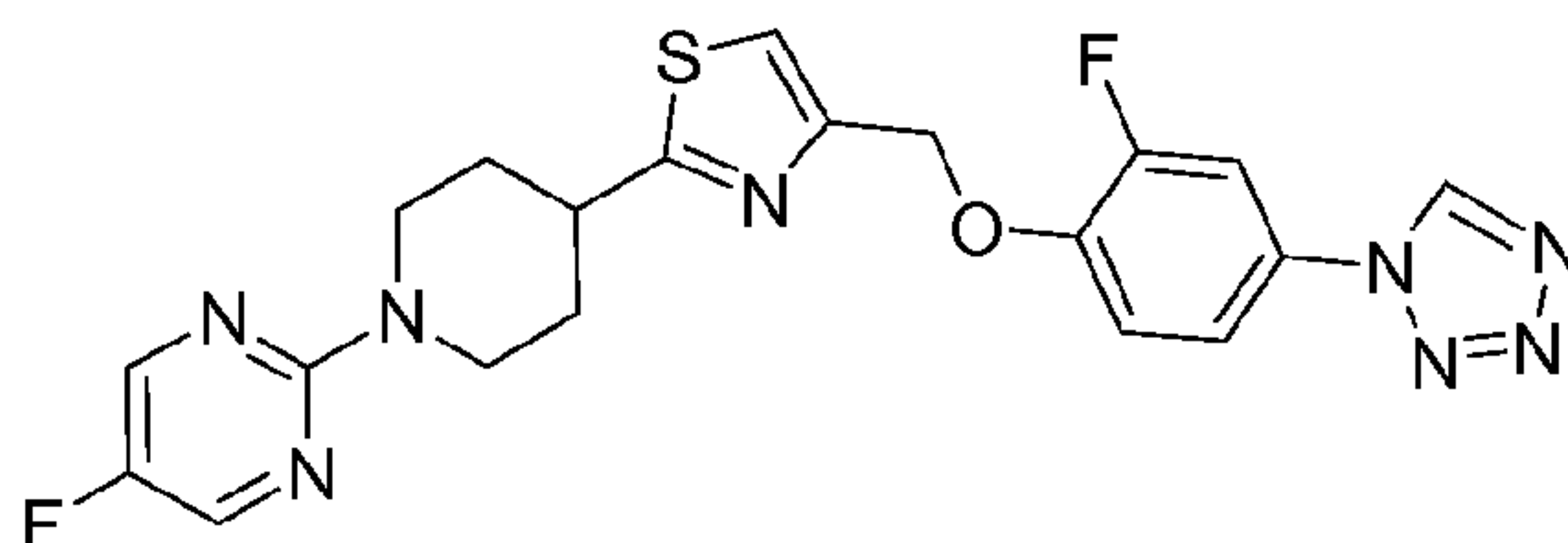


¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.17 (2H, s), 7.92 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 7.58 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 7.13 (1H, s), 4.83 (2H, m), 4.71 (2H, s), 4.66 (2H, s), 3.27 (1H, m), 3.03 (3H, s), 2.98 (2H, m), 2.46 (2H, m), 2.19 (2H, m), 1.76 (2H, m), 1.19 (3H, m).

5

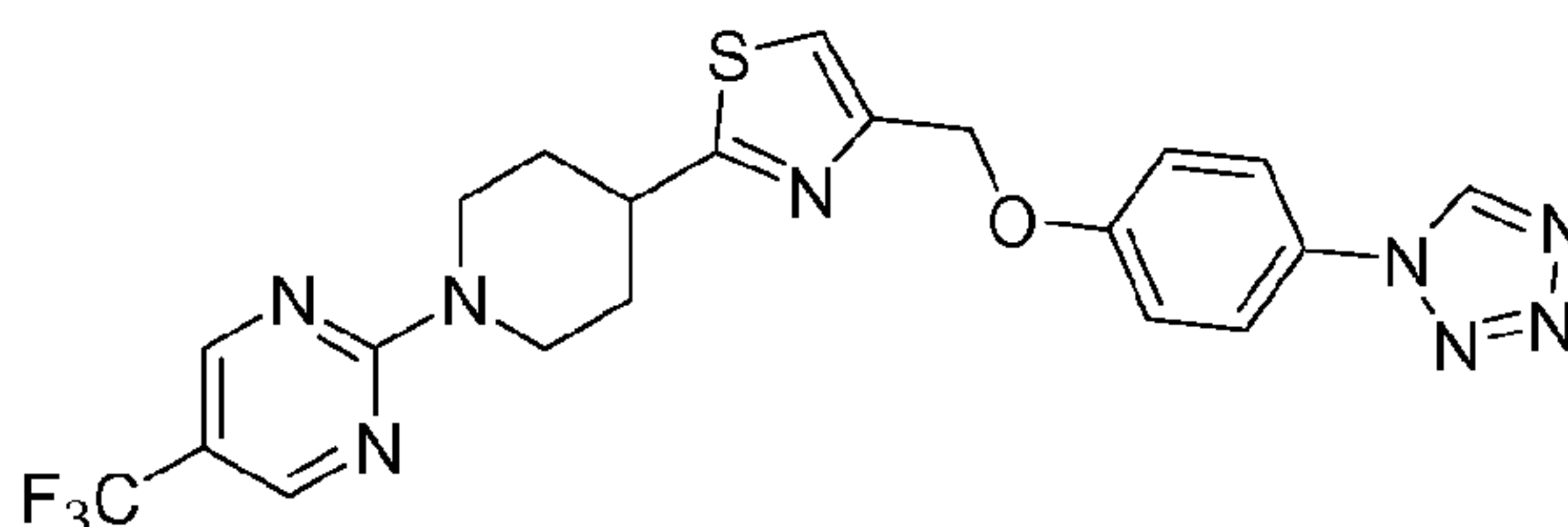
Example 204

5-Fluoro-2-{4-[4-(2-fluoro-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine



¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.91 (1H, s), 8.21 (2H, s), 7.52 (1H, m), 7.41 (1H, m), 7.27 (1H, m), 7.25 (1H, s), 5.31 (2H, s), 4.76 (2H, m), 3.28 (1H, m), 3.06 (2H, m), 2.20 (2H, m), 1.81 (2H, m).

10

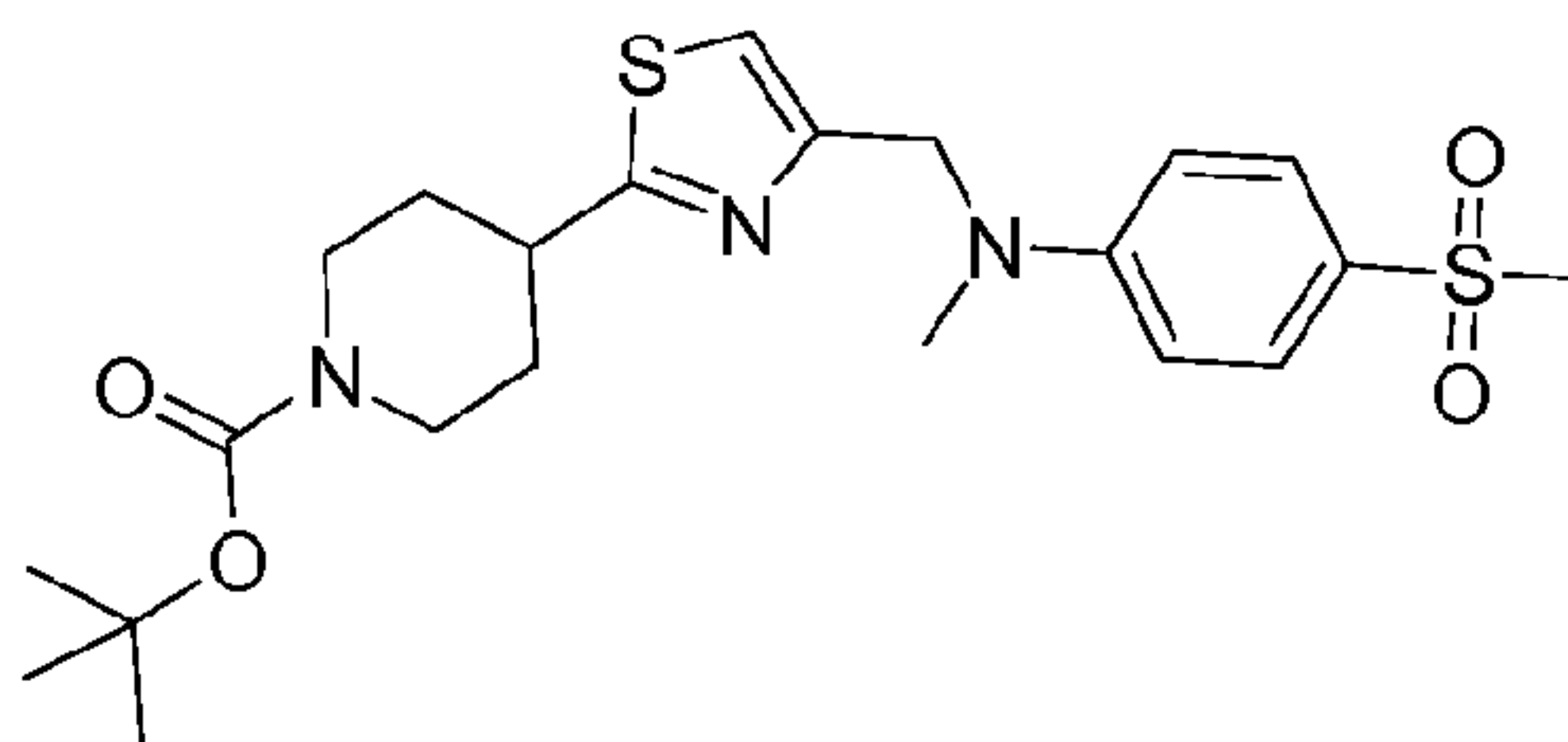
Example 205

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.91 (1H, s), 8.49 (2H, s), 7.61 (2H, d), 7.27 (1H, s), 7.17 (2H, d), 5.24 (2H, s), 4.96 (2H, m), 3.38 (1H, m), 3.14 (2H, m), 2.26 (2H, m), 1.82 (2H, m).

15

Example 206

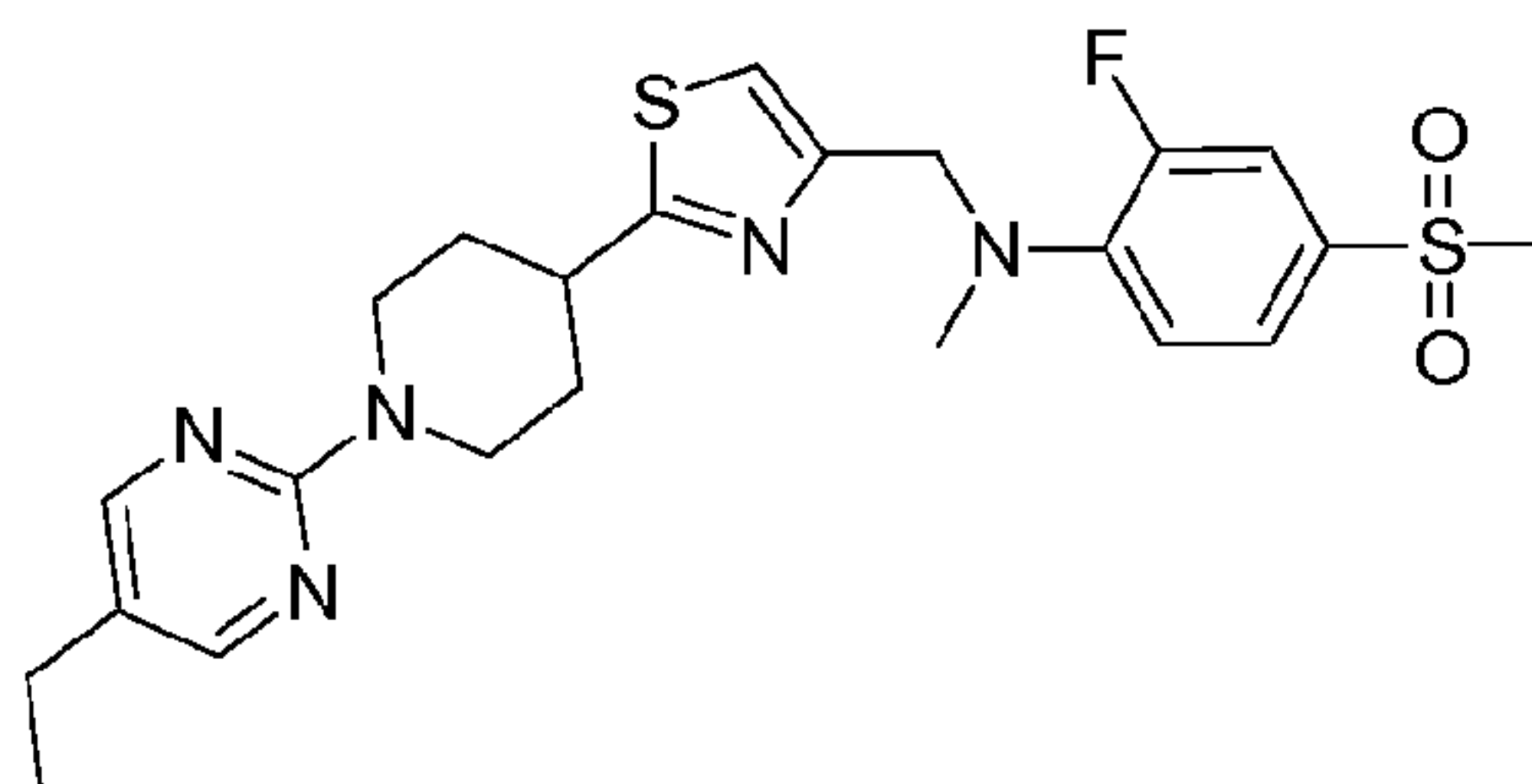
4-(4-{[(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-methyl-amino]-methyl}-thiazol-2-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



4-{4-[(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenylamino)-methyl]-thiazol-2-yl}-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid
tert-butyl ester (**Example 138**) (0.10mmol) was dissolved in DMF (2mL) and NaH (2eq.)
was added in a single portion at room temperature. The reaction was stirred for 30 minutes
5 and methyl iodide (10cq.) was added. After stirring for 3 hours, the reaction was quenched
with water and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over
sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification of the residue by silica gel
chromatography (Hexanes/EtOAc 1:1) provided the expected product. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ
7.73 (2H, m), 6.78 (2H, m), 6.76 (1H, s), 4.70 (2H, s), 4.20 (2H, br), 3.19 (3H, s), 3.12 (1H,
10 m), 3.01 (3H, s), 2.87 (2H, m), 2.07 (2H, m), 1.80 (2H, m), 1.47 (9H, s).

Example 207

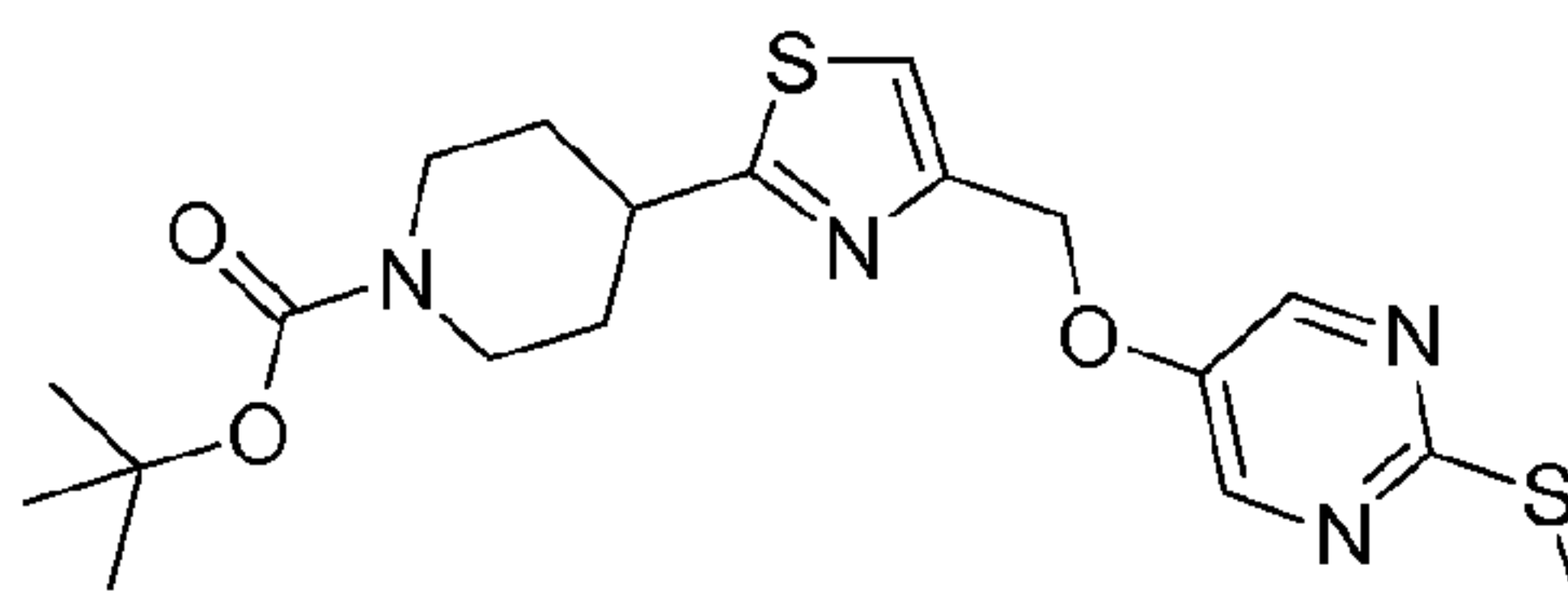
{2-[1-(5-Ethyl-pyrimidin-2-yl)-piperidin-4-yl]-thiazol-4-ylmethyl}-(2-fluoro-4-
methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-methyl-amine



15 **Example 207** was synthesized in a manner analogous to **Example 206** utilizing {2-[1-(5-
Ethyl-pyrimidin-2-yl)-piperidin-4-yl]-thiazol-4-ylmethyl}-(2-fluoro-4-methanesulfonyl-
phenyl)-amine (**Example 141**) as the starting material. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.19 (2H, s),
7.47-7.57 (2H, m), 6.94 (1H, s), 6.91 (1H, m), 4.80 (2H, m), 4.62 (2H, s), 3.24 (1H, m),
3.09 (3H, s), 3.03 (3H, s), 3.00 (2H, m), 2.47 (2H, m), 2.17 (2H, m), 1.74 (2H, m), 1.19 (3H,
20 t).

Example 208

4-[4-(2-Methylsulfanyl-pyrimidin-5-yloxymethyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester

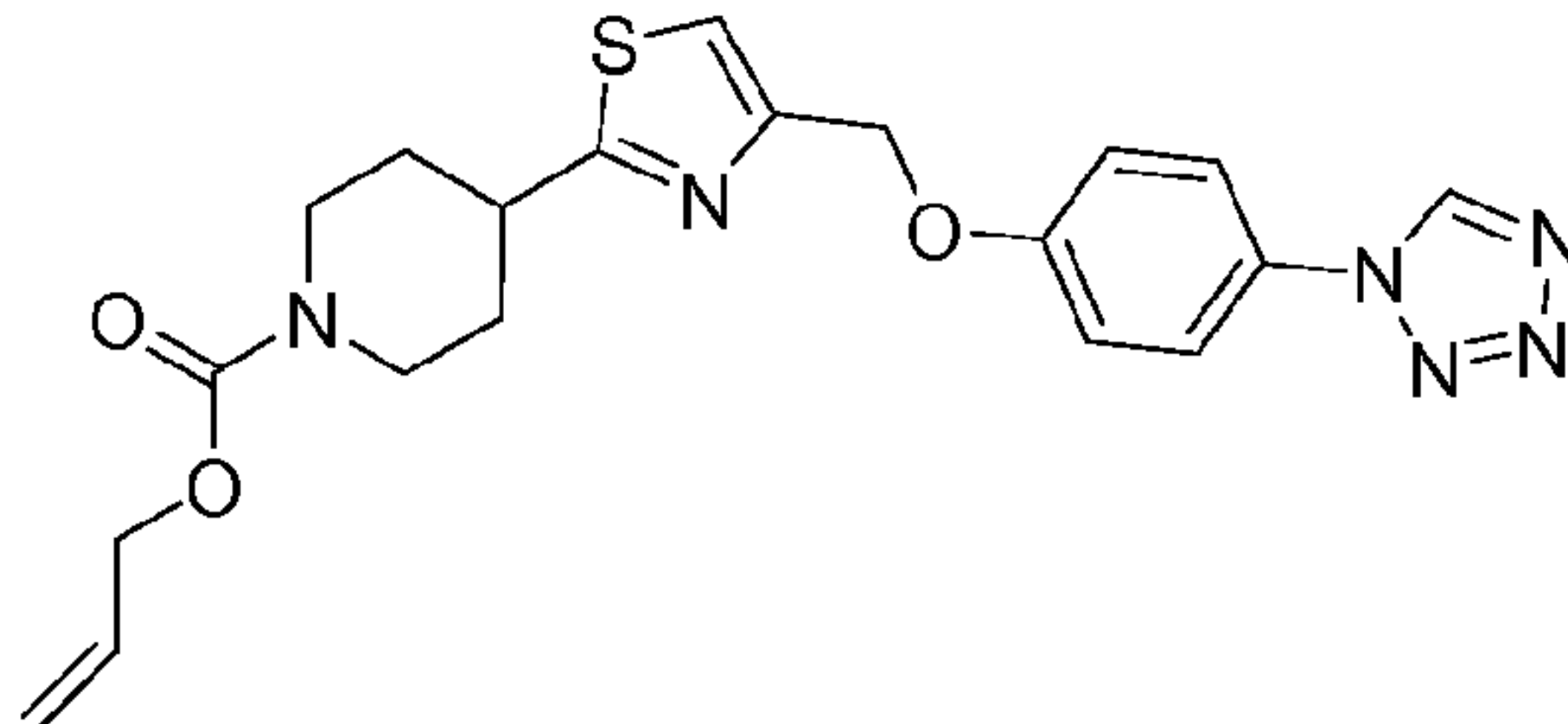


- 5 **Example 208** was prepared from 4-(4-Chloromethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (**Intermediate 1**) and 2-Methylsulfanyl-pyrimidin-5-ol in a manner similar to that described in **Example 1**. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.35 (2H, s), 7.23 (1H, s), 5.19 (2H, s), 4.22 (2H, m), 3.16 (1H, m), 2.87 (2H, m), 2.55 (3H, s), 2.10 (2H, m), 1.71 (2H, m), 1.46 (9H, s).

10

Example 209

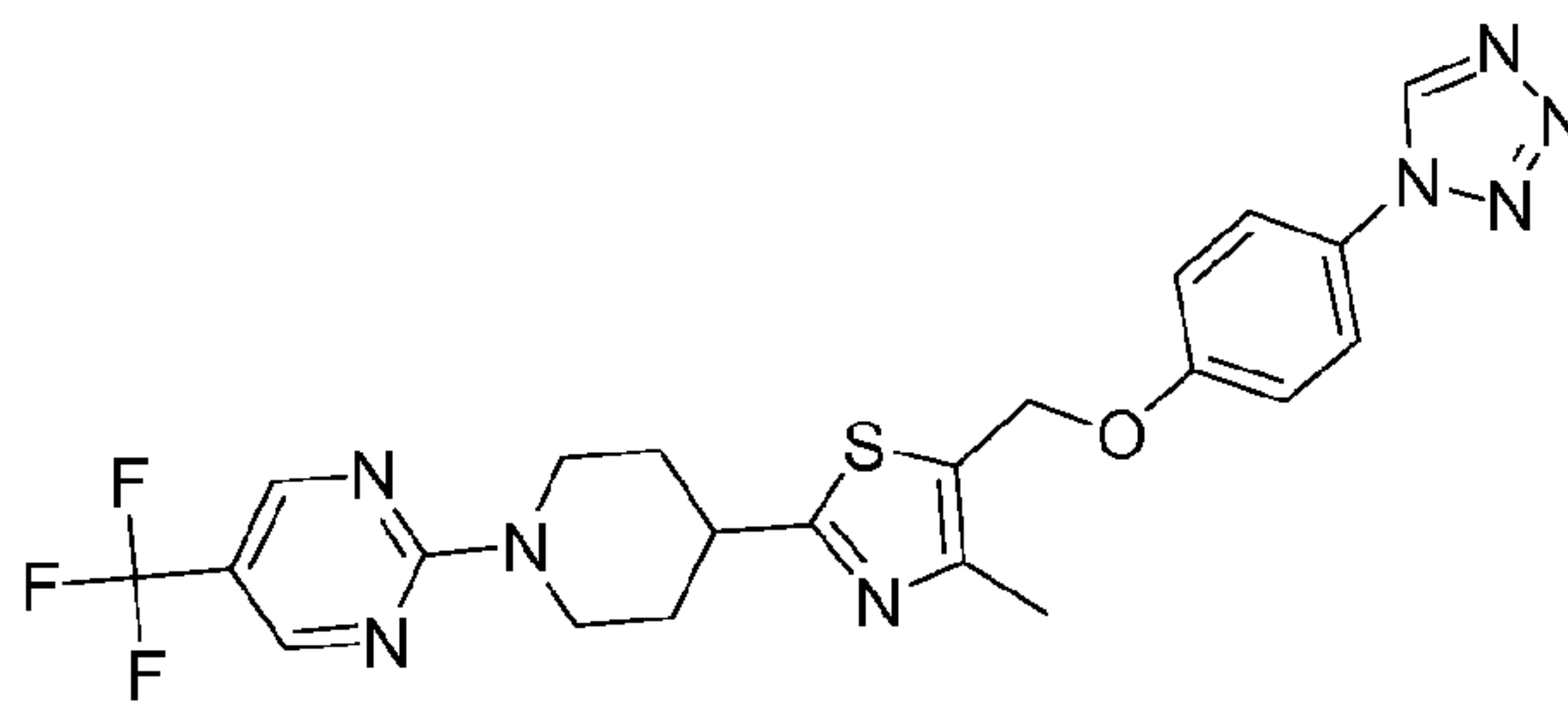
4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid allyl ester



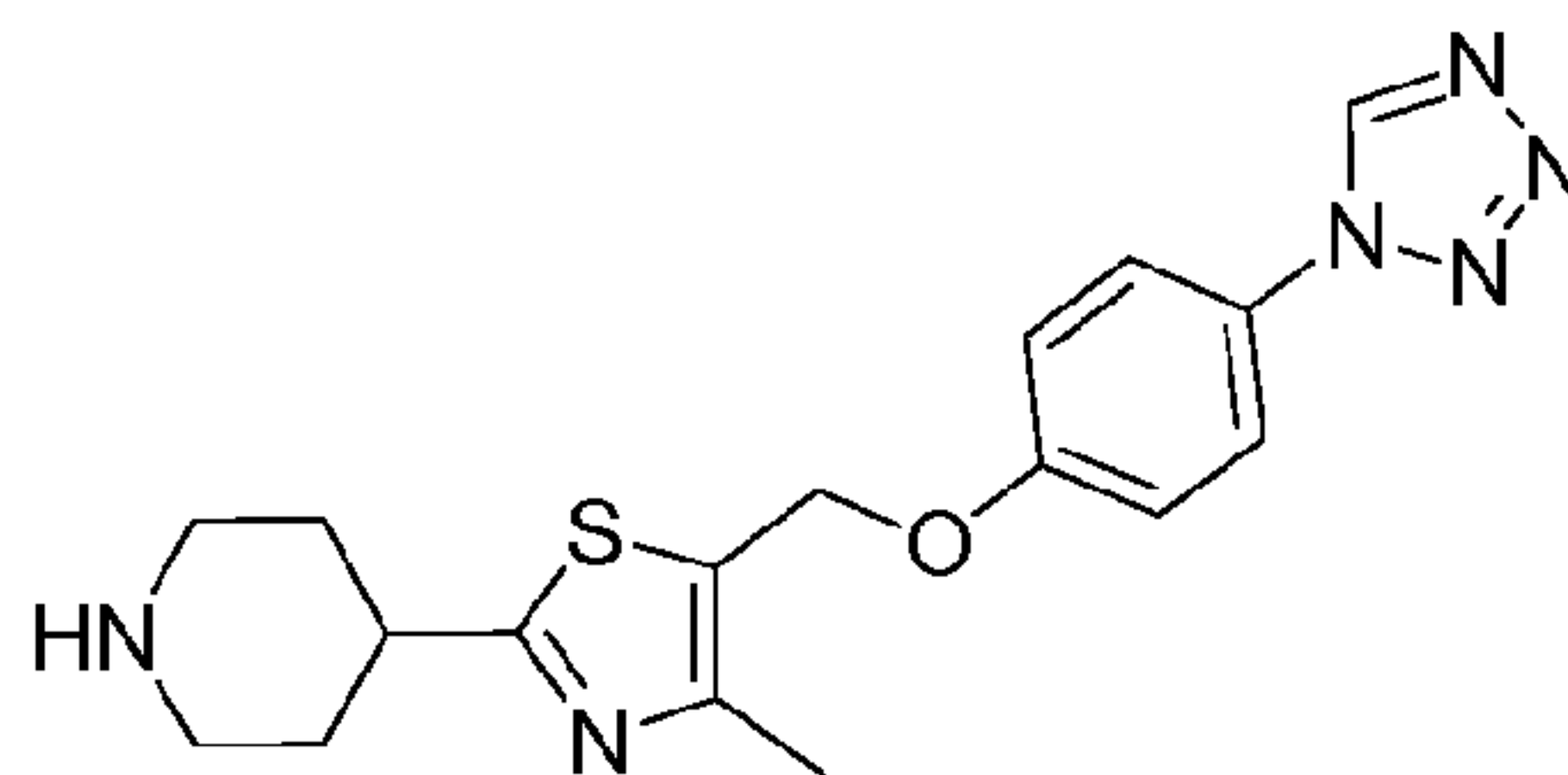
- Example 209** was prepared from 4-[4-(4-Tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine (**Intermediate 4**) and allyl chloroformate in a manner similar to that described in
- 15 **Example 22**. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.96 (1H, s), 7.63 (2H, m), 7.20 (1H, s), 7.18 (2H, m), 5.96 (1H, m), 5.31 (1H, m), 5.22 (3H, m), 4.61 (2H, m), 4.29 (2H, m), 3.21 (1H, m), 2.97 (2H, m), 2.15 (2H, m), 1.78 (2H, m).

Example 210

- 2-{4-[4-Methyl-5-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-5-trifluoromethyl-pyrimidine
- 20

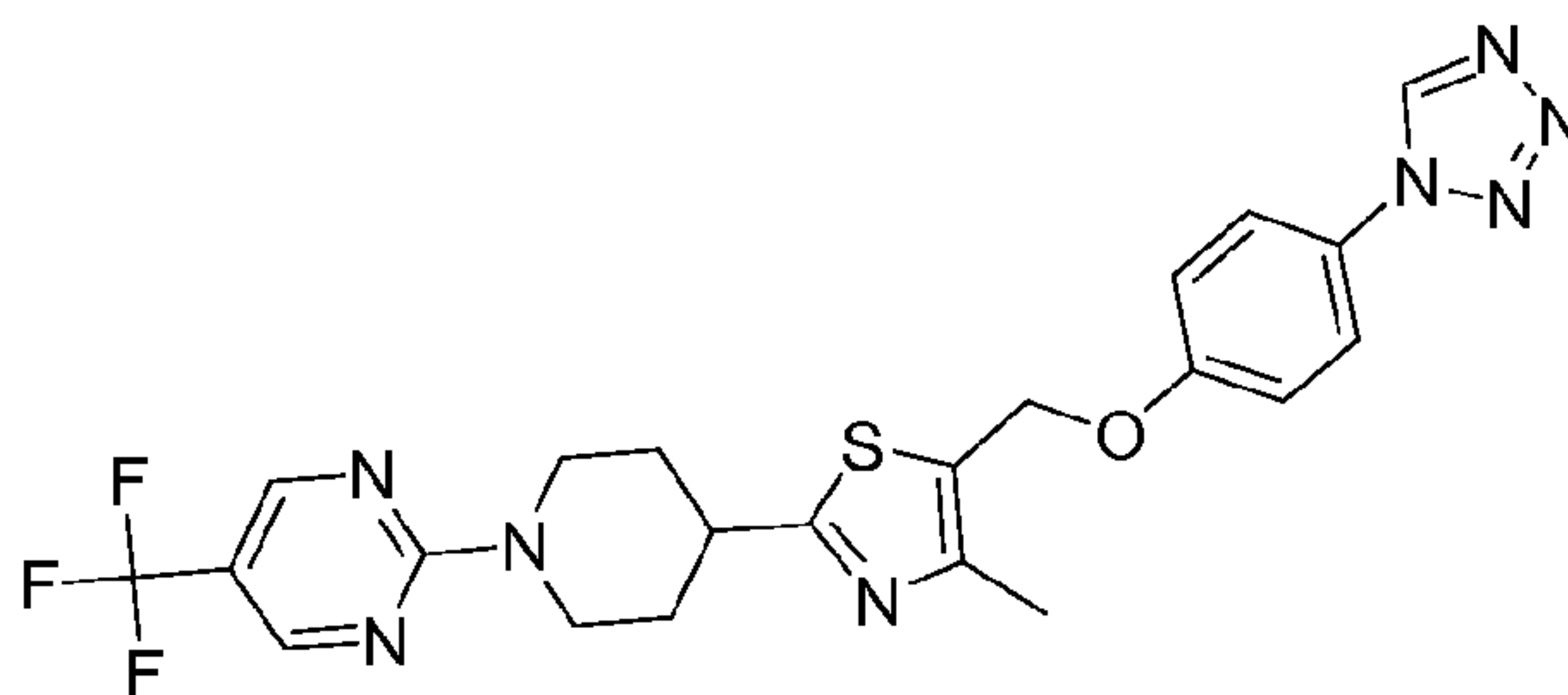


Step 1: 4-[4-Methyl-5-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidine



A solution of 4-[4-Methyl-5-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-
 5 piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (**Example 93**) (500 mg, 1.10 mmol) in
 dichloromethane (5 mL) was treated with 1.5 mL of 4N HCl in dioxane. The resulting
 solution was stirred at room temperature for 5 hours and all the solvent were removed *in*
vacuo to afford the desired product as an HCl salt.

Step 2: 2-{4-[4-Methyl-5-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-5-
 10 trifluoromethyl-pyrimidine



This compound was prepared from 4-[4-Methyl-5-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-
 2-yl]-piperidine hydrochloride in a similar manner as described in **Example 47**. ¹H NMR
 (CDCl₃): δ 8.94 (1H, s), 8.49 (2H, s), 7.64 (2H, m), 7.14 (2H, m), 5.20 (2H, s), 4.95 (2H, m),
 15 3.27 (1H, m), 3.13 (2H, m), 2.46 (3H, s), 2.21 (2H, m), 1.77 (2H, m).

Biological Example 1

Oral Glucose Tolerance Test of 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine and sitagliptin

This example shows that in mice, co-administration of 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine and sitagliptin improves glucose excursion than treatment with either compound alone.

C57Bl/6J mice were fasted for 6 hours prior to drug administration. Blood glucose was measured after the 6 hour fast (T30 min), and animals were sorted into groups evenly matched for fasting glucose levels. At T30, drug suspension was administered to the mice by oral gavage. Glucose was administered at T0 min at 2 g/kg. The administration volume was 5 mL/kg of body weight. Blood was sampled at T0, prior to glucose administration, then at 15, 30, 60, 90 and 120 min after glucose administration for measurement of glucose by glucometer. 10 mice were used for each dose group. The formulation of 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine and sitagliptin was 1% carboxymethylcellulose, 2% Tween 80 prepared in a manner essentially as described in Example 2. The formulation was a suspension and was continuously stirred during dosing of the animals.

Glucose levels were plotted against time and the incremental area under the curve (AUC) of the glucose excursion was determined from T0 to T120 using GraphPad Prism 5.1. Statistical significance of differences in AUC between compound treatment and vehicle was determined by non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test with Dunn's post test. Differences with a p-value ≤ 0.05 were considered significant. Statistical differences in the glucose levels at each time point during OGTT were determined by two way ANOVA with Bonferroni's post test. Differences with a p-value ≤ 0.05 were considered significant.

The data as provide in Figure 1 shows that the AUC for mice treated with 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine only at 30 mg/kg was approximately 3200 mg.min/dl. The AUC for mice treated with sitagliptin alone at 10 mg/kg was approximately 2800mg.min/dl. The AUC for mice treated with both 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine at 30 mg/kg and sitagliptin at 10 mg/kg was approximately was 1900 mg.min/dl.

Biological Example 2

Oral Glucose Tolerance Test of 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine and vildagliptin

This example shows that in diet induced obesity (DIO) rats, co-administration of 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine and sitagliptin improves glucose excursion than treatment with either compound alone.

A total of 40 DIO rats were included in the study. At the start of the experiment, the animals were 23 weeks old (19 weeks on high-fat diet). The rats were housed under a controlled light cycle (light from 6:00-18:00 h) at controlled temperature and humidity conditions. They are offered an energy-dense high-fat diet (#12266B; Research Diets) and water *ad libitum*, up until 16h before the OGTT, when fasting is initiated by withdrawal of the food.

HE-diet: High energy diet (4.41 kcal/g - Energy %: Carbohydrate 51.4 kcal %, Fat 31.8 kcal %, Protein 16.8 kcal %; diet #12266B; Research Diets, New Jersey, USA).

One week before the OGTT, the animals were transferred to single housing (1 rat/cage). The OGTT was preceded by a 3-day run-in period with daily handling and to make the animals accustomed to the PO injection procedure.

The animals were stratified according to body weight and fasting blood glucose concentration on day 0 and were assigned to one of the following treatment groups. After stratification, there were no statistical differences between the average body weights or the fasting blood glucose concentrations of the different treatment groups.

Group 1. Vehicle (n=10)

Group 2. 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine (300 mg/kg, n=10)

Group 3. vildagliptin (5 mg/kg, n=10)

Group 4. 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine (300 mg/kg) + vildagliptin (5 mg/kg) (n=10)

VEHICLE AND COMPOUND PREPARATION

The vehicle was 1 % CMC (w/v), 2 % TWEEN80 (w/v) (CMC/T80). In a glass beaker, 4 grams of Tween 80TM (polysorbate 80) was added to 194 ml of DI water and stirred. To the stirring solution 2 grams of Carboxymethylcellulose (CMC, sodium salt, medium viscosity) was gradually added. The solution was stirred overnight until a clear uniform solution formed

5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl}-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine dosing suspension preparation were prepared. For dosing at 300 mg/kg in a dosing volume of 5 ml/kg, the dosing suspensions were prepared in 60 mg/ml suspensions in the vehicle. 1980 mg (for 60 mg/ml) of 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl}-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine were added to a glass beaker. To the beaker was added about 15 ml of vehicle to the beaker to wet the compound completely (by gentle swirl) and then q.s. to 33 ml with CMC/T80 vehicle.

Next, the beakers were covered put into a bath sonicator and sonicated for about 30 min or longer until no lumps were visible. The beaker was covered to prevent evaporation and stirred with a magnetic stir bar overnight. The suspension will settle to the bottom of the container once stirring is stopped, so the beakers must be kept on the stirrer plates throughout the dosing procedure.

Vildagliptin Solution Preparation

For dosing at 5 mg/kg in a dosing volume of 5 ml/kg, the dosing solutions were prepared as 1 mg/ml solutions. For experiments using vildagliptin alone, 33 mg Vildagliptin was dissolved in 33 ml of the CMC/T80 vehicle.

For the animals treated with both vildagliptin and 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl}-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine, 33 mg Vildagliptin was added to a 33 ml batch of 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl}-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine suspension as described above.

EXPERIMENTAL PROTOCOL

The DIO rats were handled for three days before the OGTT, to make them accustomed to the oral gavage procedure. The day before the OGTT (day -1) the animals are changed into clean cages and fully fasted from 18:30 hours.

5 On day 0, the body weight and fasting blood glucose concentration of each individual animal were determined and used for stratification.

The animals were dosed by oral gavage at 60 minutes ($t = -60$) before the oral glucose load was administered. To prevent the 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine compound from settling, the
10 suspension was stirred throughout the entire dosing procedure.

At $t = 0$ minutes, the animals were given an oral glucose load of 2 mg/kg via a gastric tube attached to a syringe to ensure accurate dosing. For the monitoring of plasma glucose levels, a 100 μ l blood sample was taken in heparinized tubes at $t = -60, 0, 2, 15, 30, 60, 120,$ and 240 minutes. Additionally, a 200 μ l blood sample was collected at each of
15 these time points for determination of plasma insulin and active GLP-1 concentrations. After sampling in EDTA coated tubes, 2 μ l vildagliptin was added to inhibit any DPP IV activity.

After the OGTT, the animals were sacrificed by CO₂ anesthesia followed by decapitation.

20 Blood and plasma glucose levels were measured on a Biosen analyzer (Biosen s_line apparatus, EKF diagnostics). Plasma levels of insulin and active GLP-1 were determined on a Luminex System, in duplicate.

The results are presented as mean $\pm$ SEM (standard error of the mean), unless otherwise stated. Statistical evaluation of the data is carried out using one-way analysis of
25 variance (ANOVA) with appropriate post-hoc analysis between vehicle and treatment groups in the cases where statistical significance is established ($p < 0.05$; Fisher's PLSD).

Figures 2 and 3 show the data obtained from an OGTT experiment. Figure 2 shows the time course of an OGTT experiment. The combination of 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-

yl-phenoxyethyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine and vildagliptin was more effective at lowering plasma glucose levels than either compound alone.

Figure 3 shows the AUC of plasma glucose levels from T0 to T120 minutes. The combination of 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxyethyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine and vildagliptin was more effective at lowering plasma glucose levels than either compound alone.

Biological Example 3

Plasma insulin levels of DIO rats when treated with 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxyethyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine and vildagliptin

The plasma insulin level of DIO rats as described in Example 2 were tested. 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxyethyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine, and vildagliptin were prepared as in Example 2.

Figure 4 shows a time course of plasma insulin levels from T0 to T240 minutes. The combination of 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxyethyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine and vildagliptin was more effective at lowering plasma insulin levels than either compound alone.

Biological Example 4

Incretin secretion of mice treated with 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxyethyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine and sitagliptin

This example shows that in mice, co-administration of 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxyethyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine (Compound 1), and sitagliptin stimulated incretin secretion than treatment with either compound alone. 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxyethyl)-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine, sitagliptin, and vildagliptin were prepared as in Examples 1 and 2.

Mice were fasted for 6 h prior to drug administration. Blood glucose was measured after the 6 h fast (T30 min), and animals were sorted into 6 groups evenly matched for fasting glucose levels and body weight. At T30 min, drug suspension as prepared in Example 1 herein, was administered to the mice by oral gavage. All groups were given sitagliptin at 100 mg/kg, and Compound 1 was given at 1, 3, 10, 30 and 300 mg/kg. 100

mg/kg sitagliptin was chosen since this dose is greater than that required to achieve 80% DPP-IV inhibition in mice over the time period evaluated in this study. (Kim et al, 2005). Glucose (2 g/kg) was administered by oral gavage at T0. Animals were anesthetized and blood drawn by terminal cardiac puncture 10 minutes after glucose administration. To address the effects on incretin production, total GIP levels were measured. Since sufficient amounts of plasma could not be obtained to measure total (active + inactive) GLP-1, only active GLP-1 was measured. The DPP-IV inhibitor sitagliptin was co-administered to prevent breakdown of active GLP-1 by DPP-IV. Statistical significance of differences in GLP-1, GIP and glucose levels between compound + sitagliptin treatment and sitagliptin alone was determined by one way ANOVA with Dunnet's post test. Differences with a p value less than 0.05 were considered significant. (Kim D, Wang L, Beconi M, et al., (2R)-4-oxo-4-[3-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6-dihydro[1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-a]pyrazin-7(8H)-yl]-1-(2,4,5-trifluorophenyl)butan-2-amine: a potent, orally active dipeptidyl peptidase IV inhibitor for the treatment of type 2 diabetes. *J Med Chem.* 48(1):141-51. 2005.)

Figure 5a shows the data obtained from the experiment. Increasing dosages of 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl}-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine given in addition to sitagliptin at 100 mg/kg stimulated secretion of active GLP-1.

Biological Example 5

Incretin secretion of DIO rats treated with 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl}-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine and sitagliptin

The plasma levels of active GLP-1 of DIO rats as described in Example 2 were determined. 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl}-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine and vildagliptin were prepared as in Example 2.

Figure 6 shows that the combination of 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl}-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine and sitagliptin was more effective at increasing plasma levels at active GLP-1 than either compound alone. Figure 5b shows that the combination of 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl}-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine and vildagliptin was more effective at increasing plasma levels at active GLP-1 than either compound alone.

Biological Example 6

Incretin secretion of C57BL/6J mice and DIO rats treated with 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl}-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine and sitagliptin

This example shows that in C57BL/6J mice, co-administration of 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine and sitagliptin stimulated incretin secretion than treatment with either compound alone.

5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine, and sitagliptin
5 were prepared as in Example 1.

Mice were fasted for 6 h prior to drug administration. 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine and sitagliptin were prepared as in Example 1. Blood glucose was measured after the 6 h fast (T30 min), and animals sorted into 6 groups evenly matched for fasting glucose levels and body weight. At T30 min, drug suspension was administered to
10 the mice by oral gavage. Groups were given either vehicle, or 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine at 30mg/kg, or sitagliptin at 1 mg/kg or a combination of sitagliptin (1mg/kg) and 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine (30mg/kg). Glucose (2 g/kg) was administered by oral gavage at T0. Animals were anesthetized and blood drawn by terminal cardiac puncture 2 minutes after glucose administration.
15 Since sufficient amounts of plasma could not be obtained to measure total (active + inactive) GLP-1, only active GLP-1 was measured. Statistical significance of differences in GLP-1 levels between compound treatment and vehicle was determined by non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test with Dunn's post test. Differences with a p-value ≤ 0.05 were considered significant.

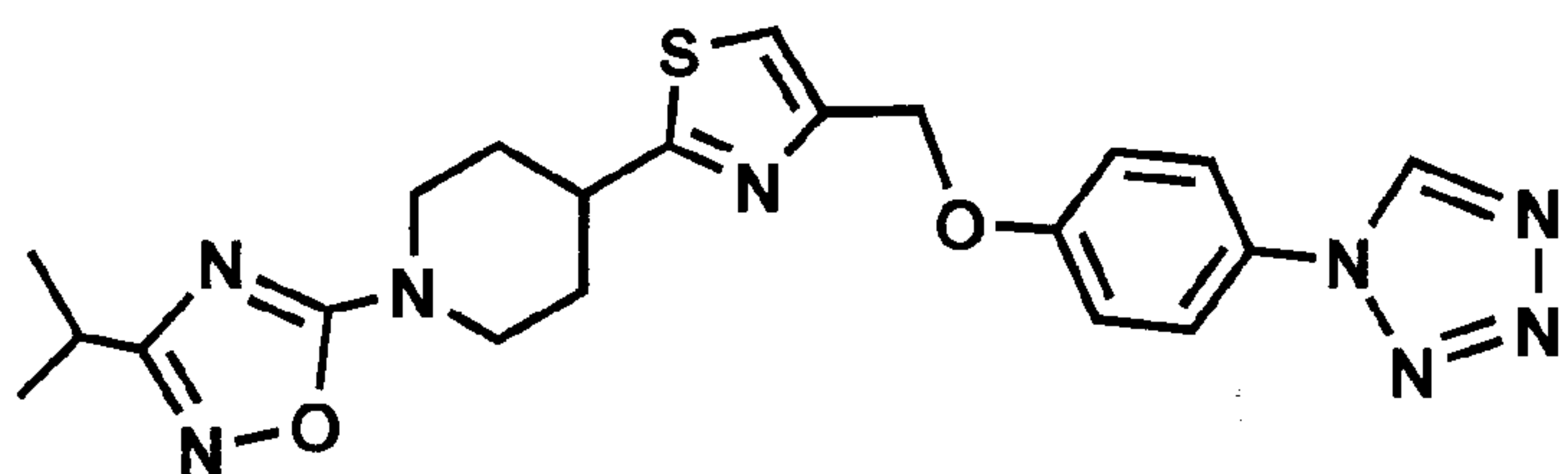
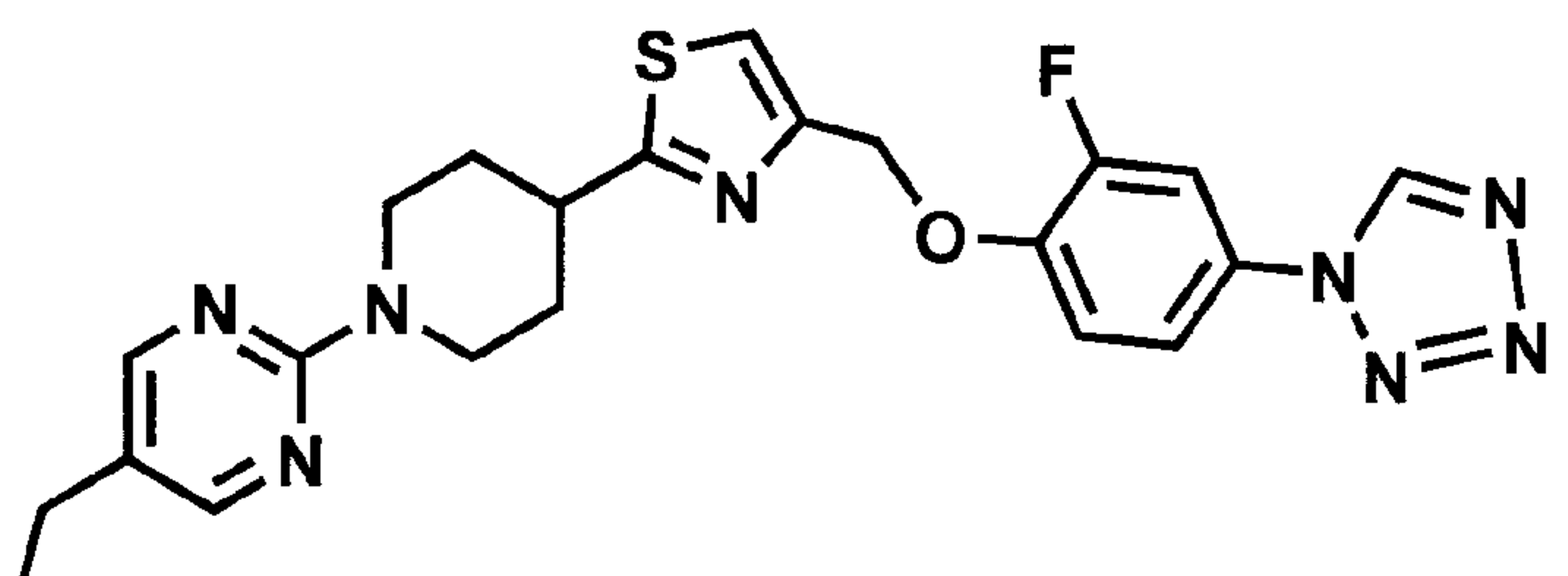
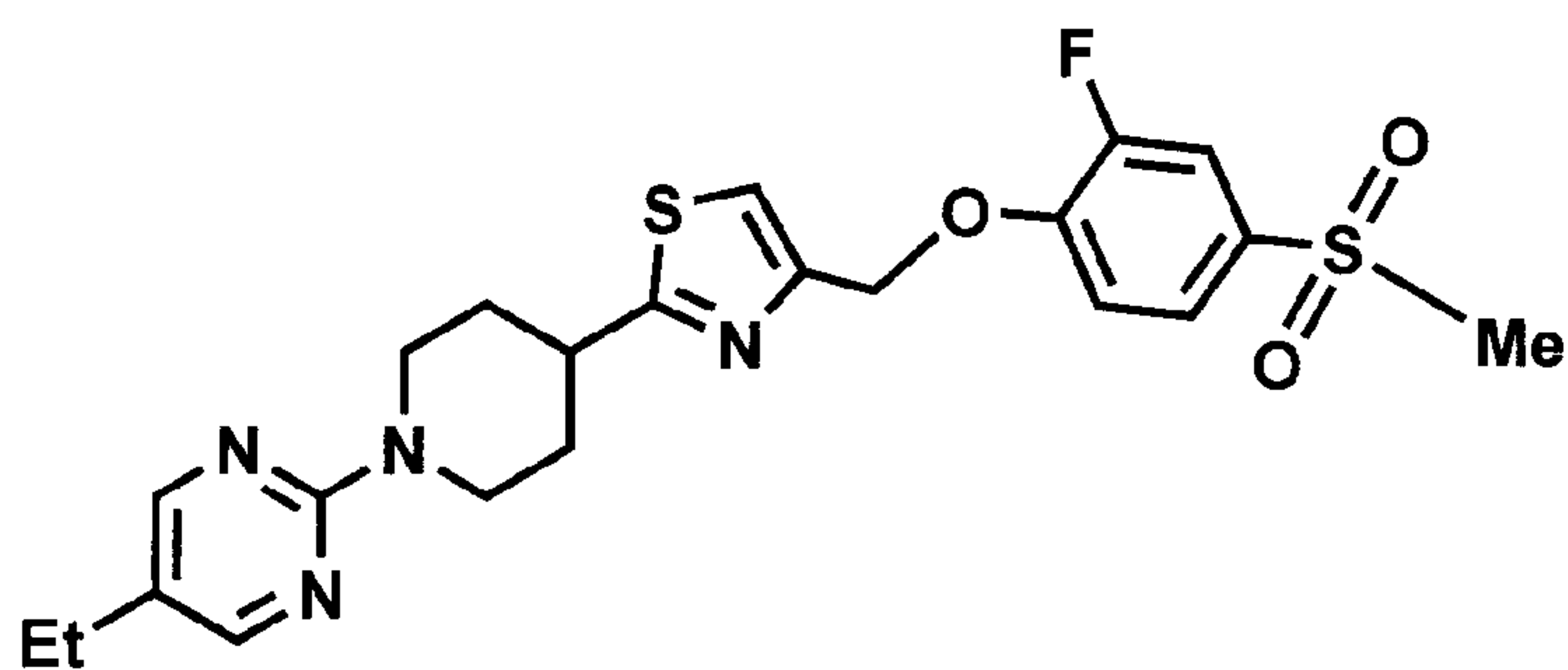
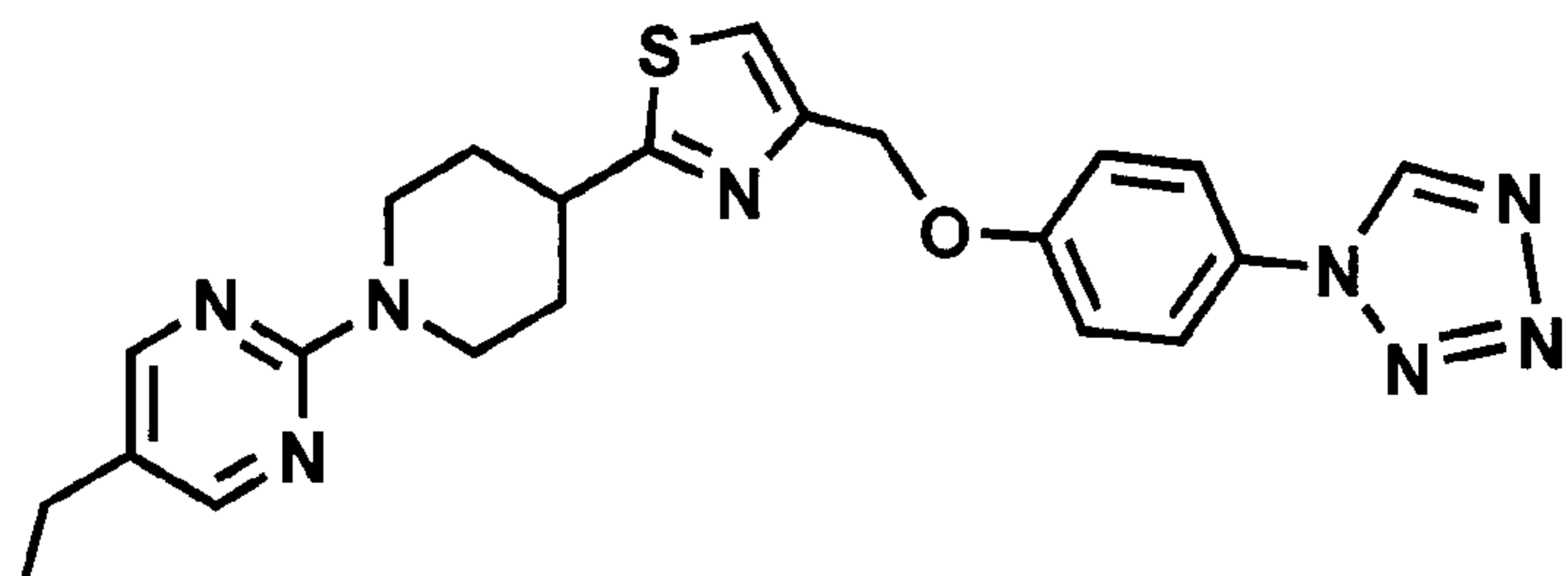
Figure 7 shows that the combination of 5-Ethyl-2-{4-[4-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenoxy)methyl]-thiazol-
20 2-yl]-piperidin-1-yl}-pyrimidine and sitagliptin was more effective at increasing plasma levels at active GLP-1 at 2 minutes than either compound alone.

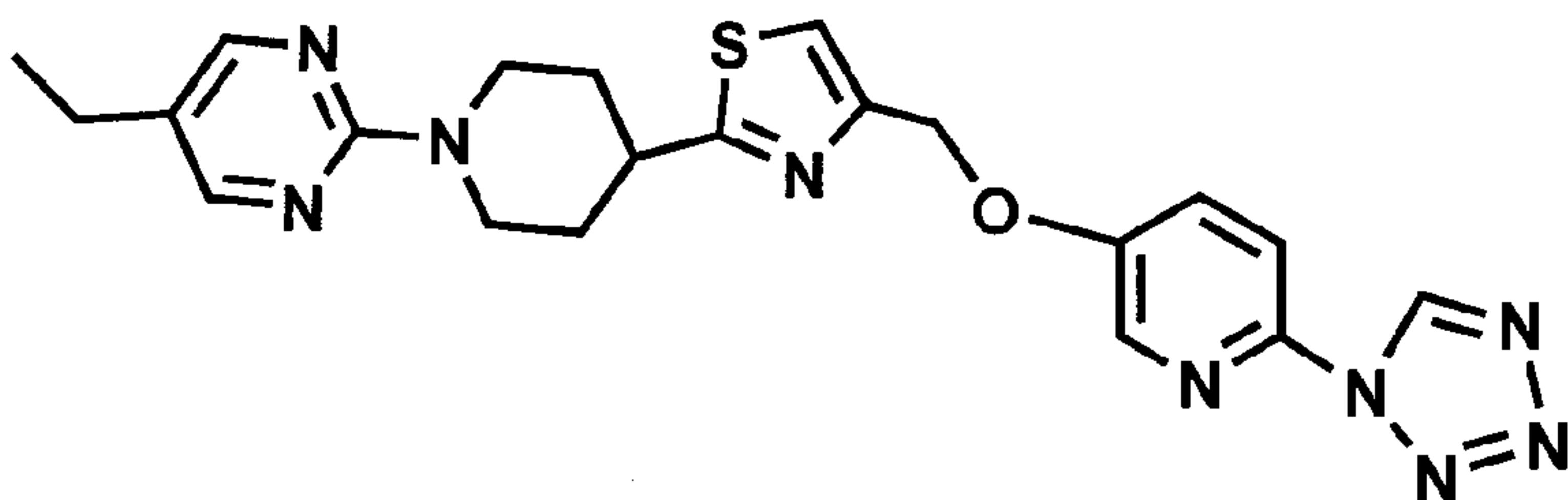
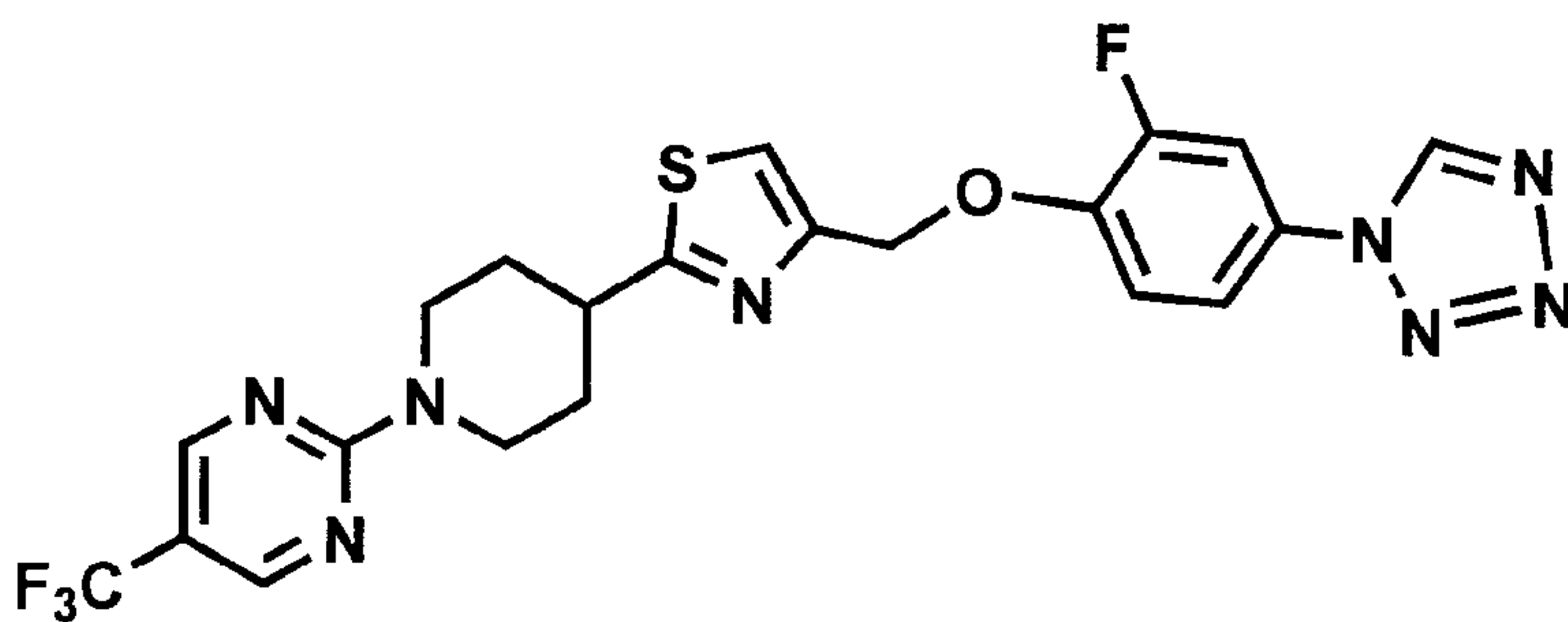
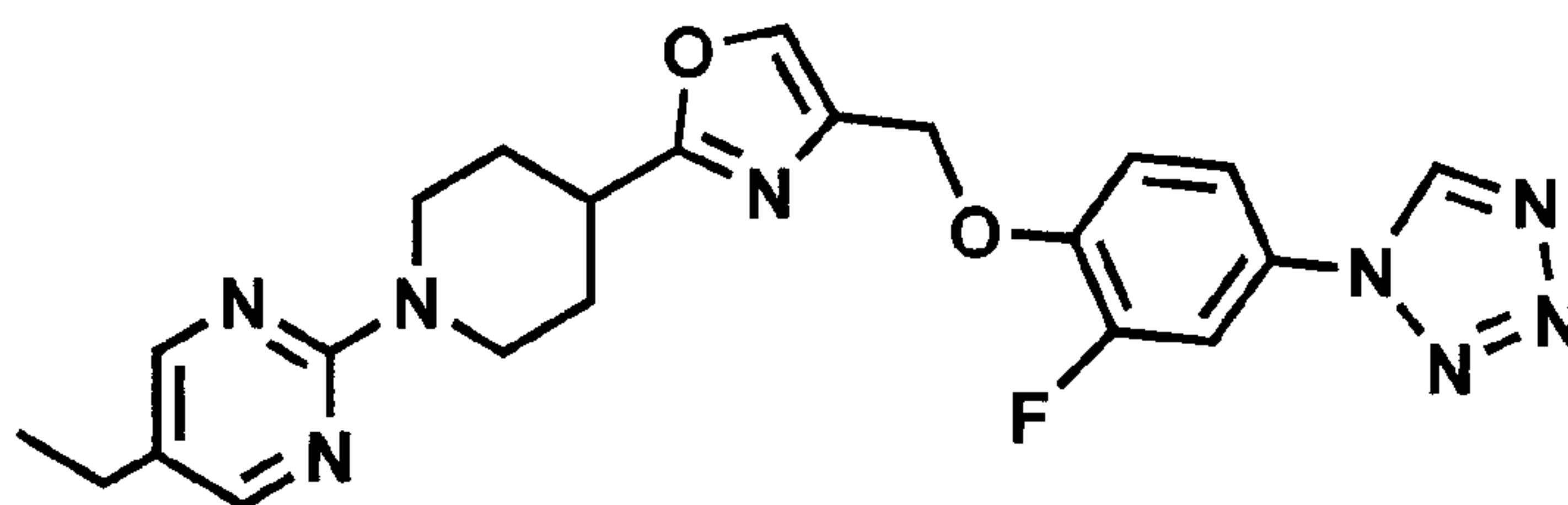
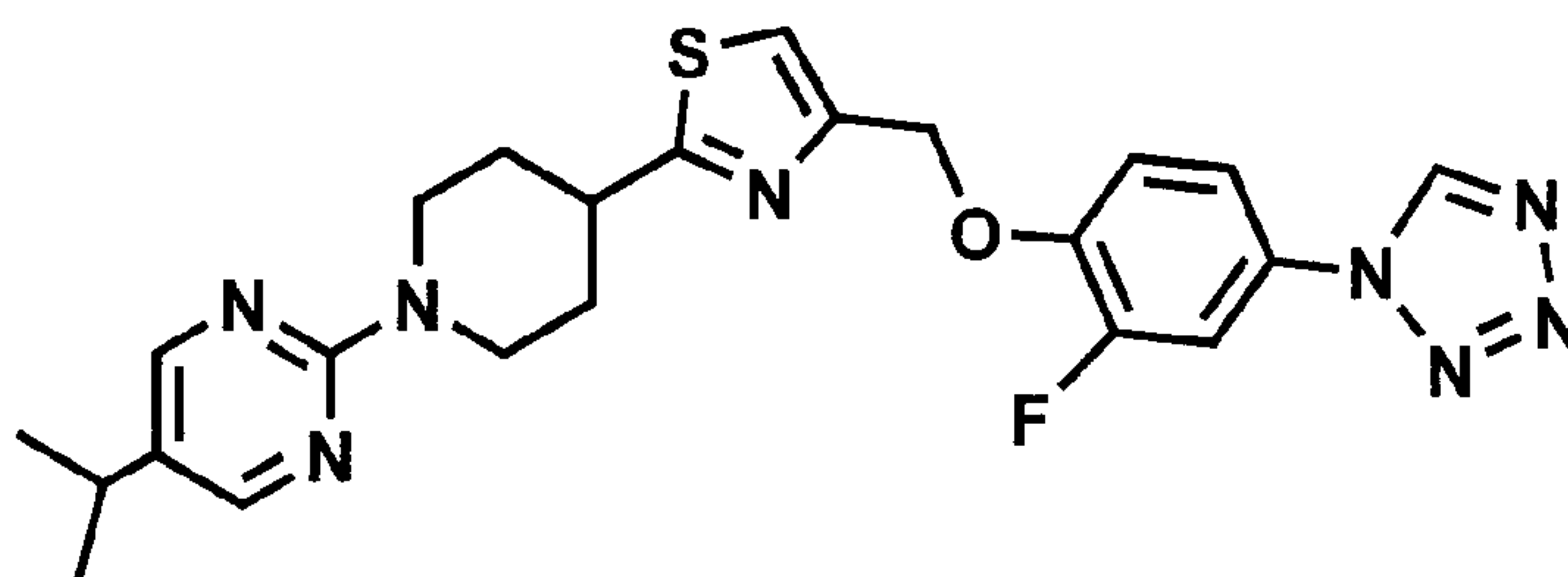
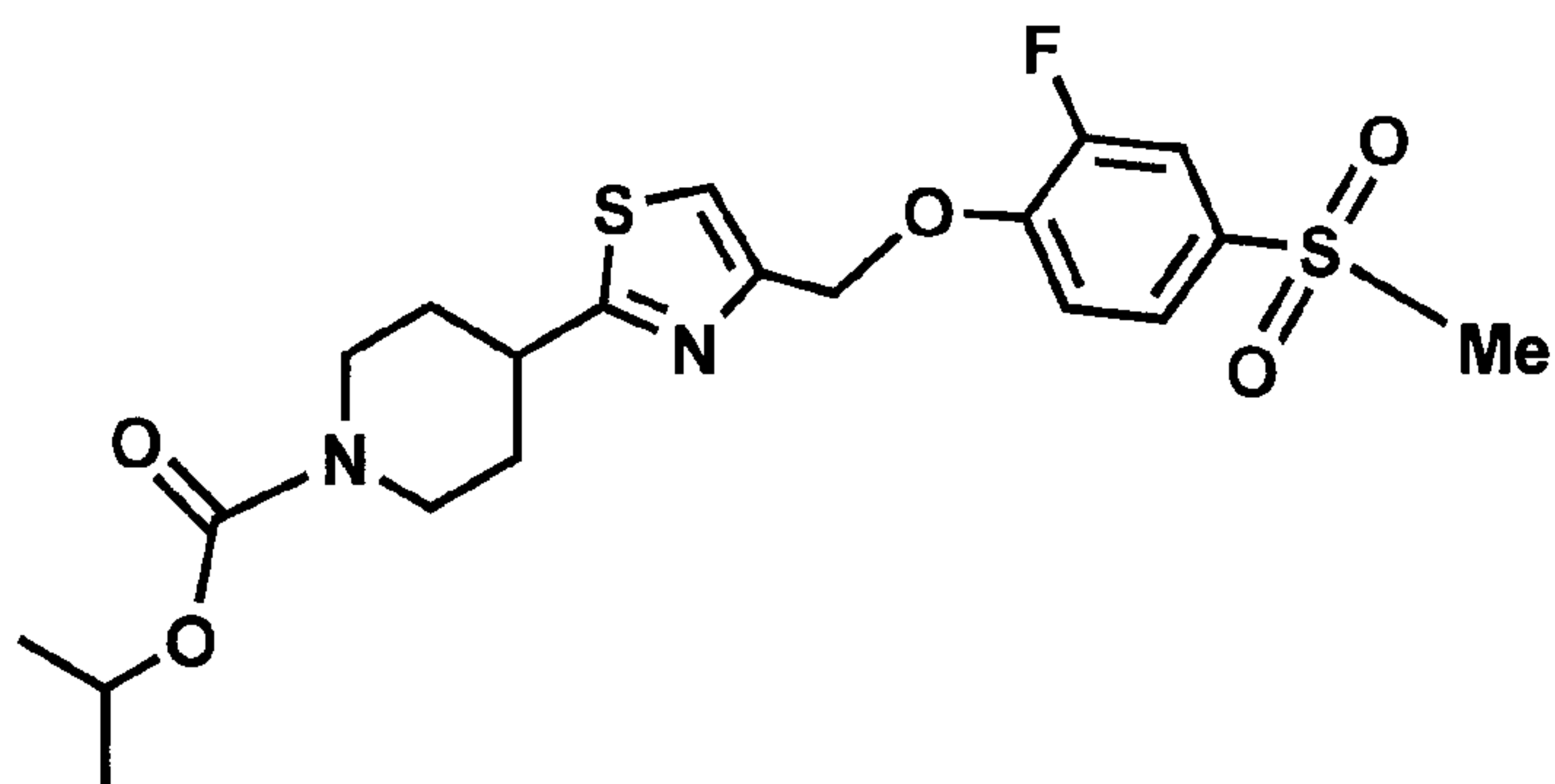
Any conflict between any reference cited herein and the teaching of this specification is to be resolved in favor of the latter. Similarly, any conflict between an art-recognized definition of a word or phrase and a definition of the word or phrase as provided in this specification is to be resolved in favor of
25 the latter.

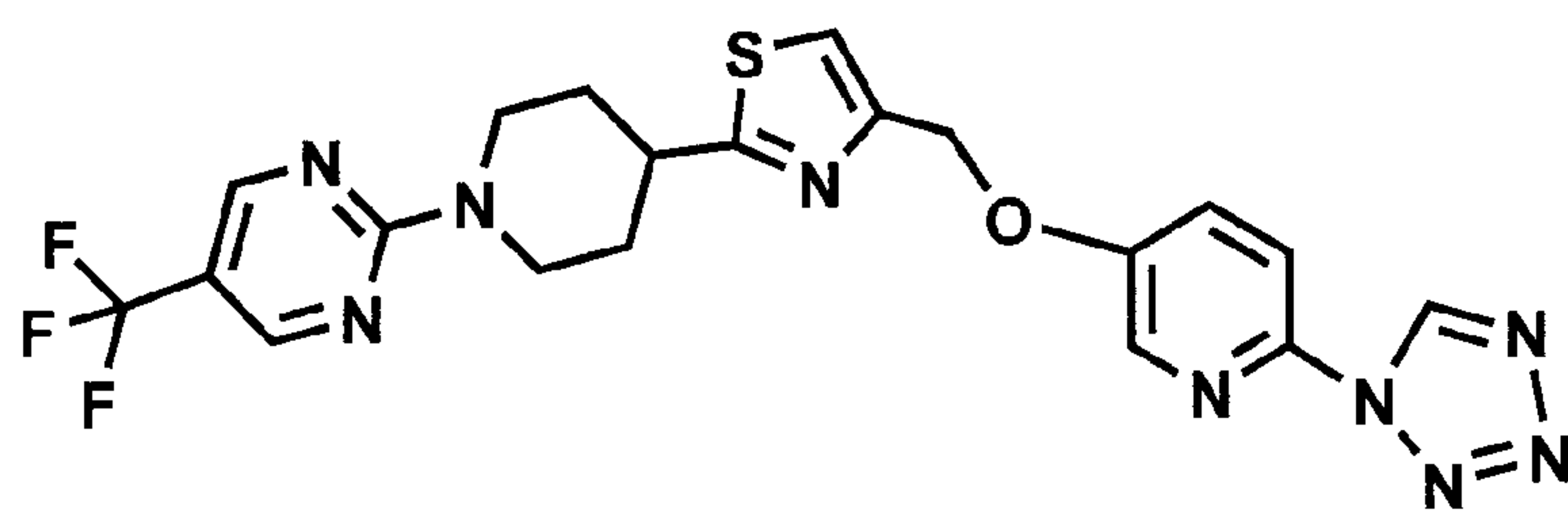
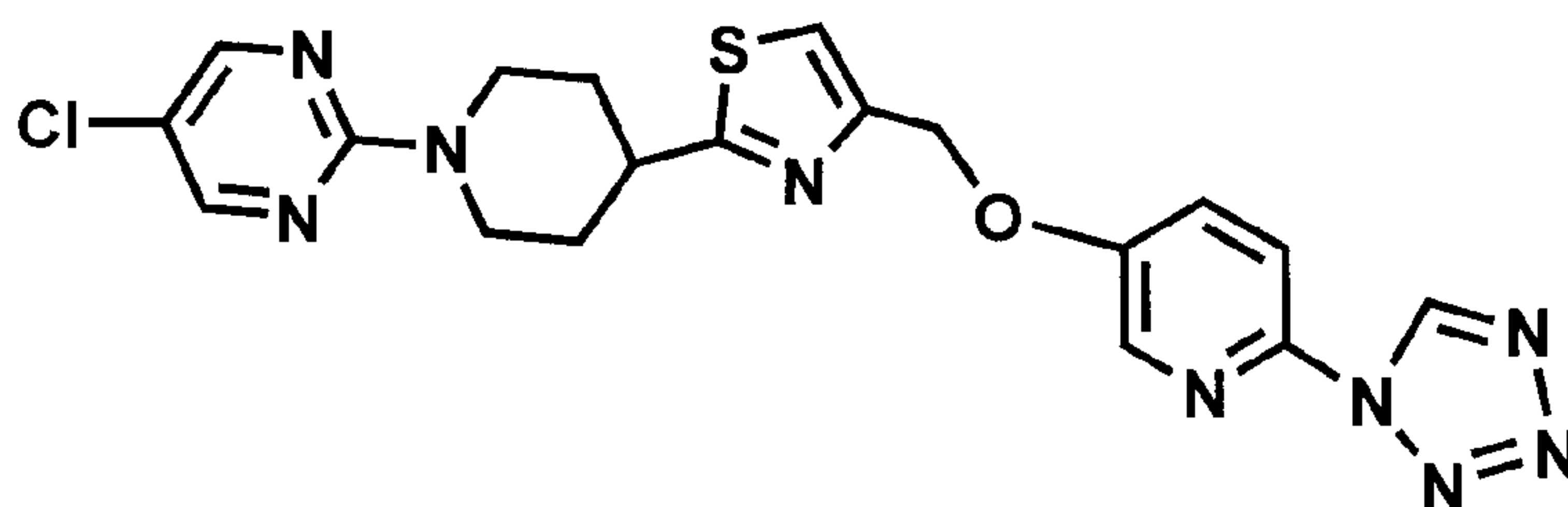
The examples described above are not intended to limit the invention. It should be understood that numerous modifications and variations are possible in accordance with the scope of the present invention.

What is claimed is:

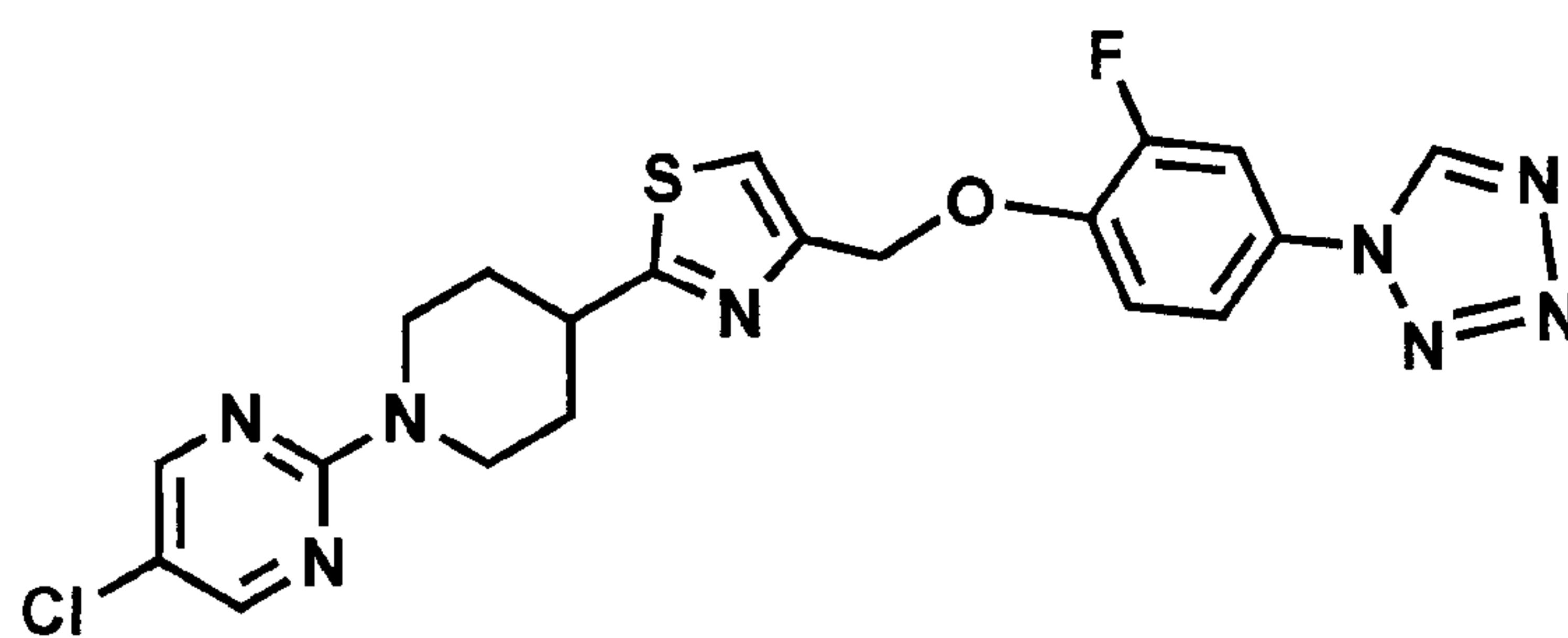
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and

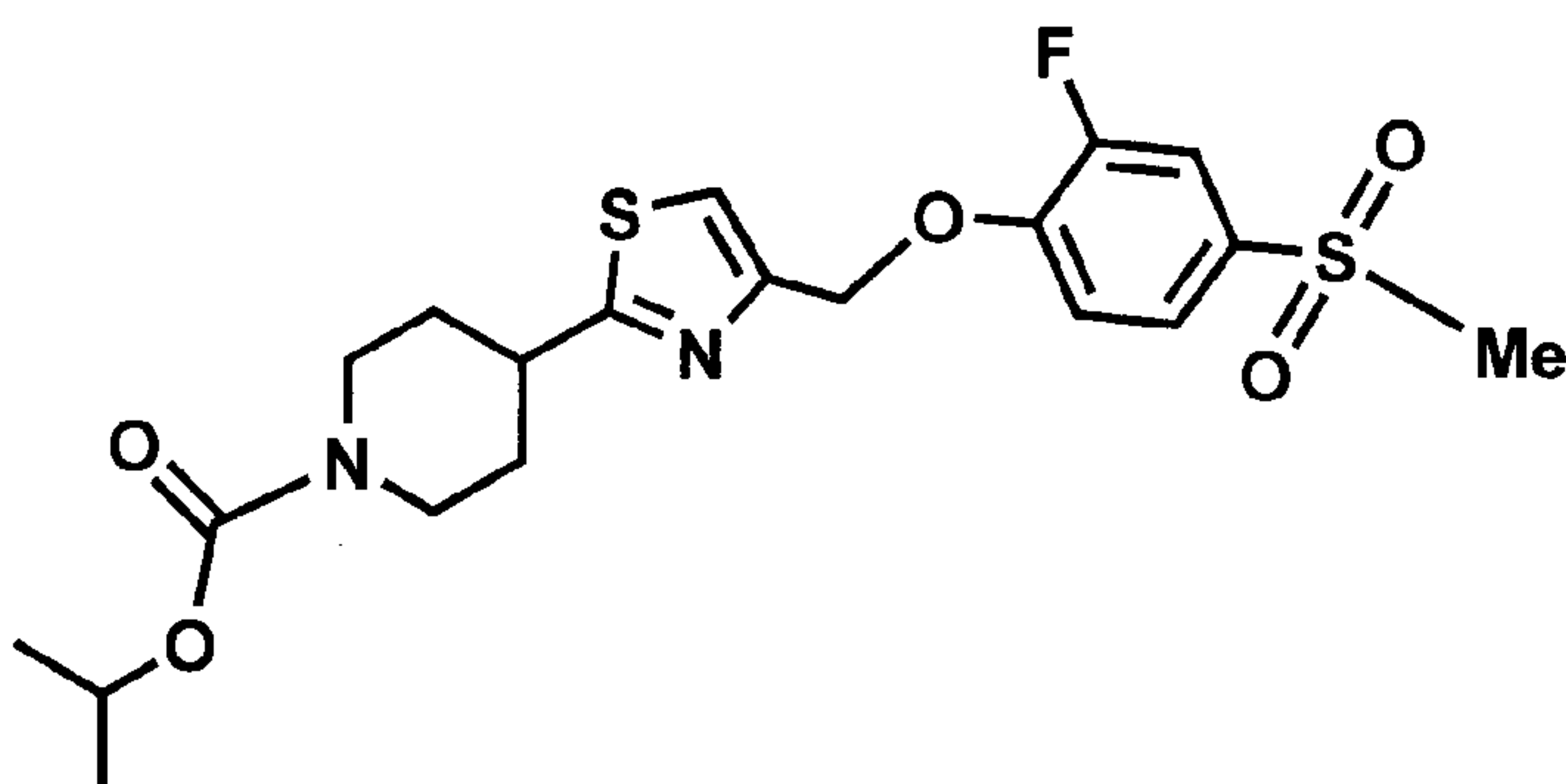
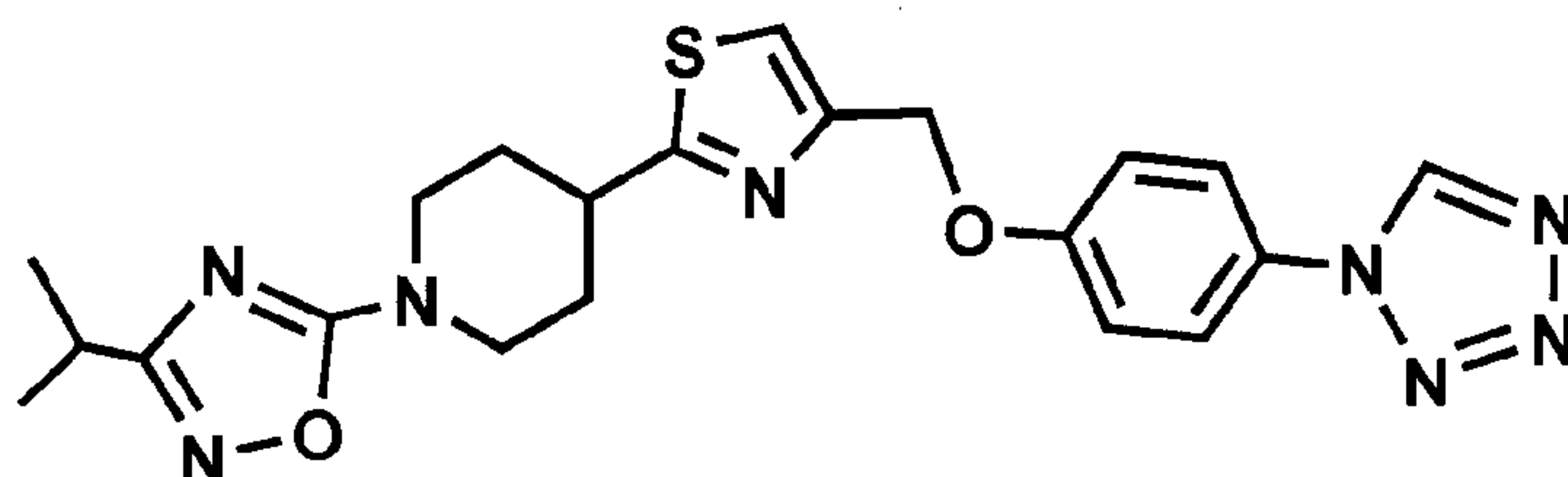
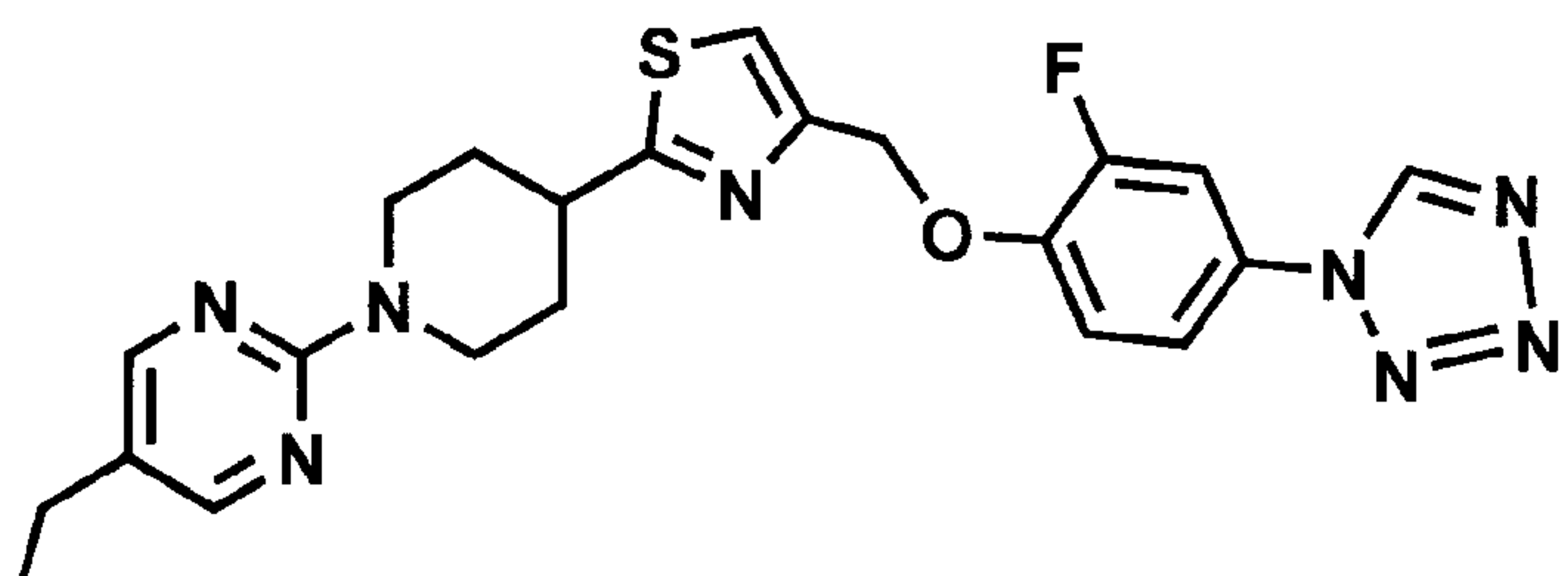
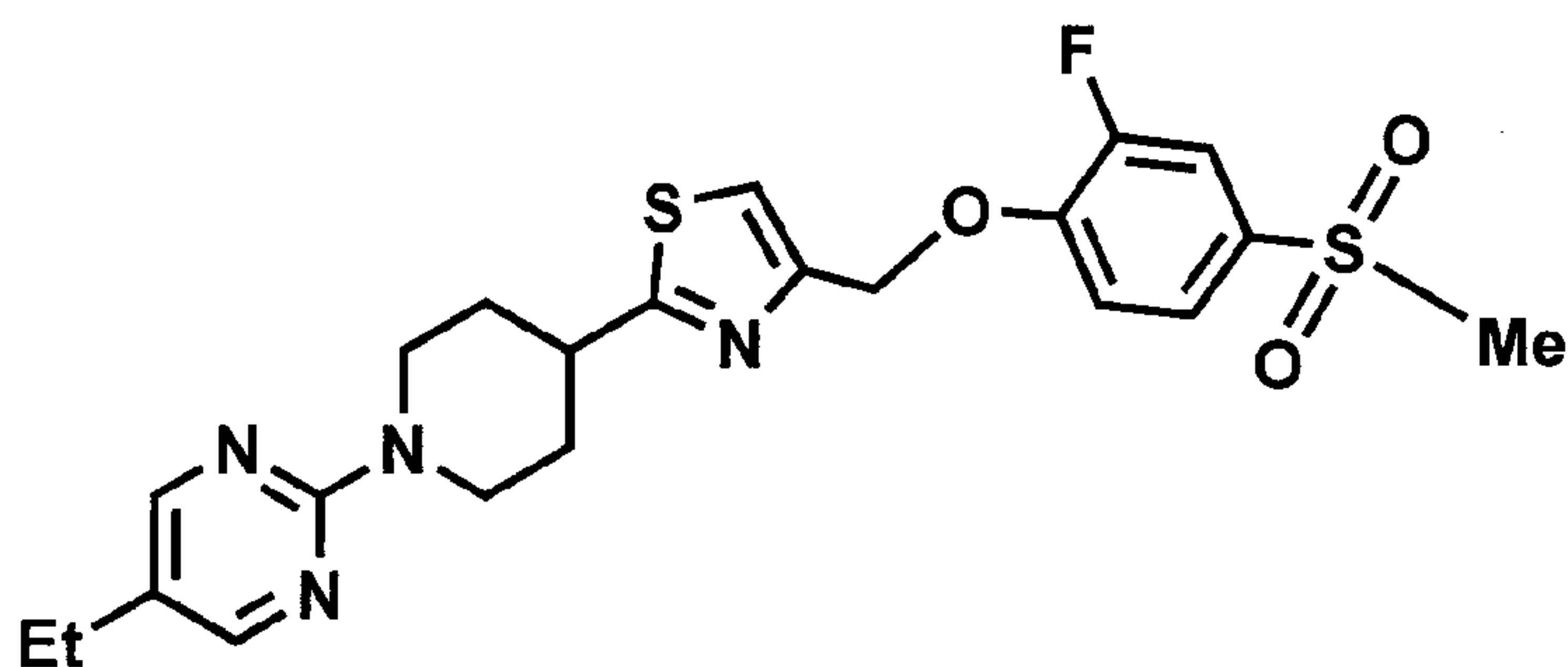
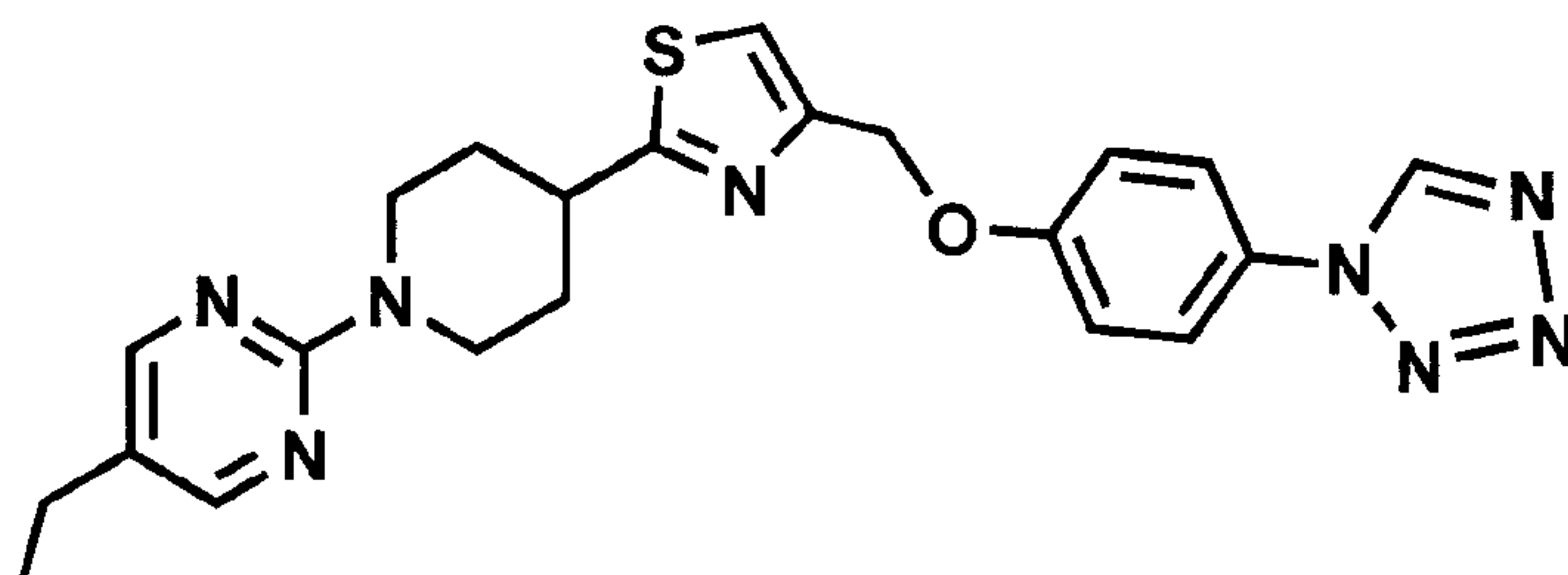


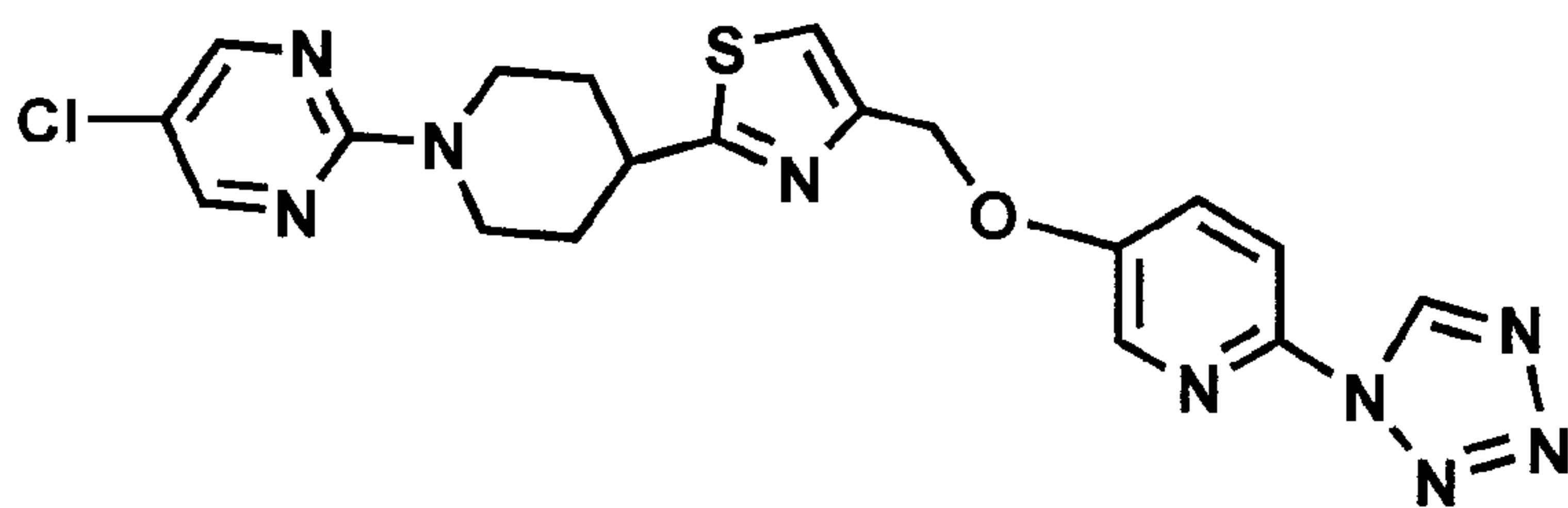
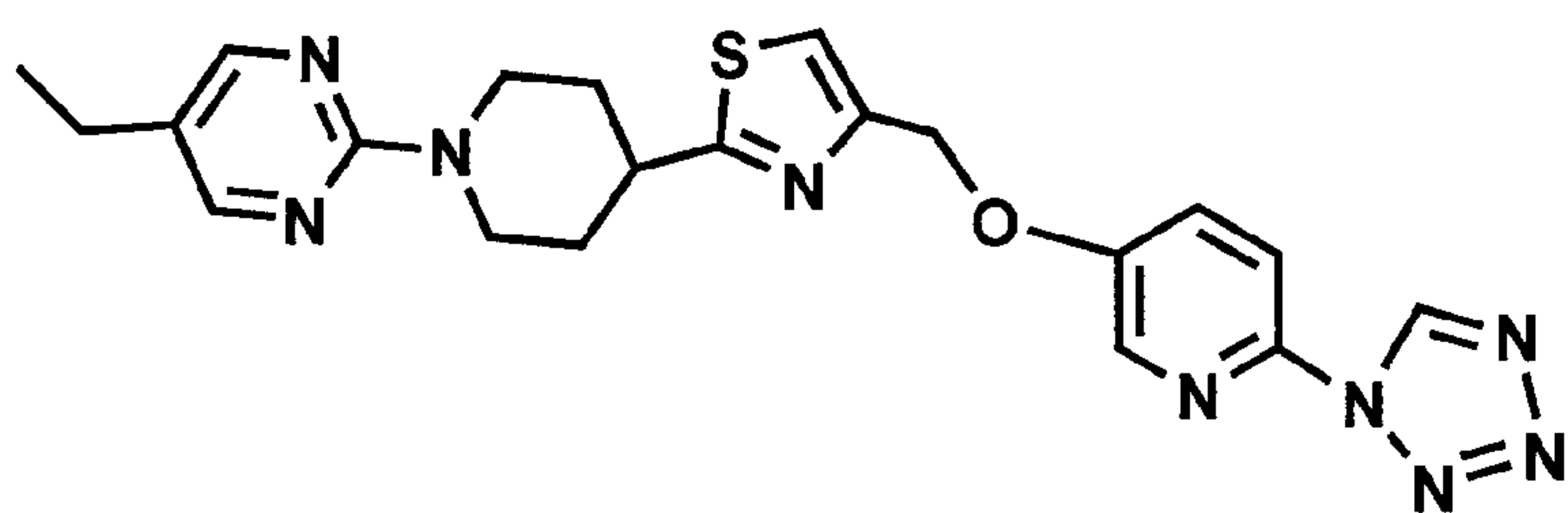
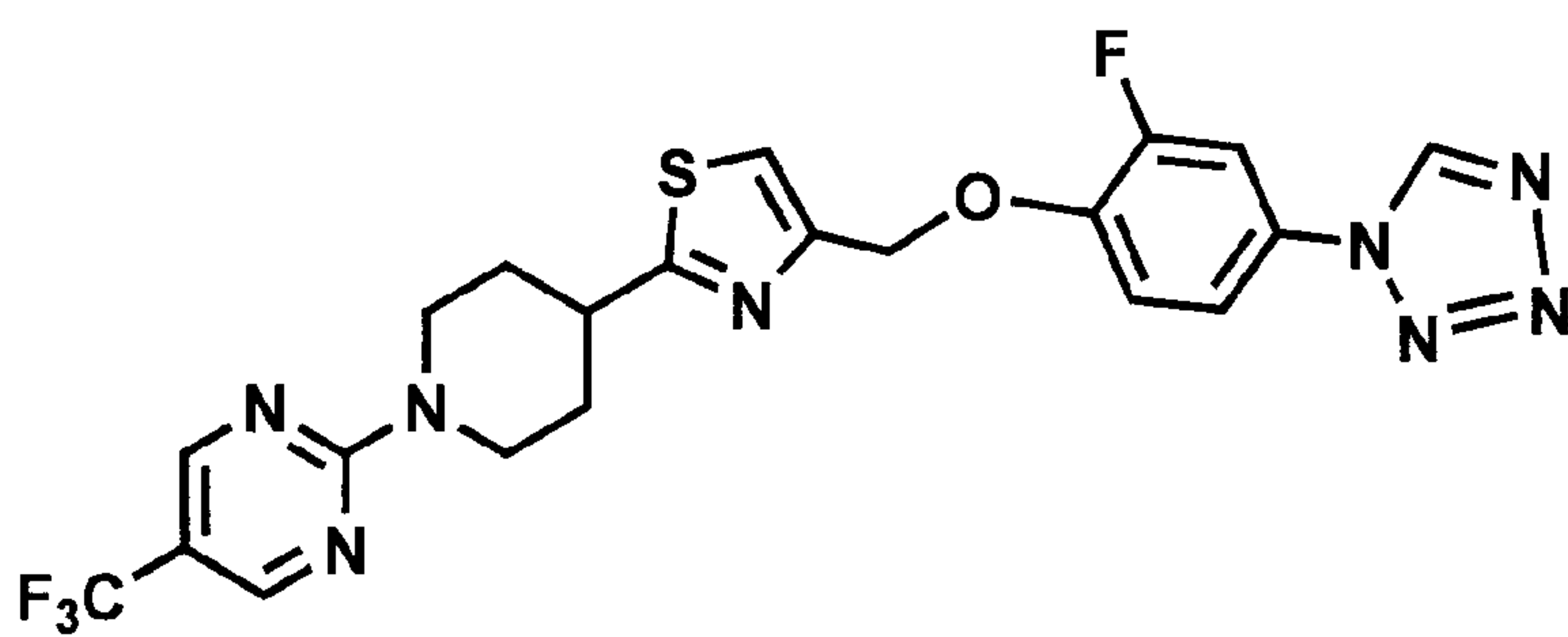
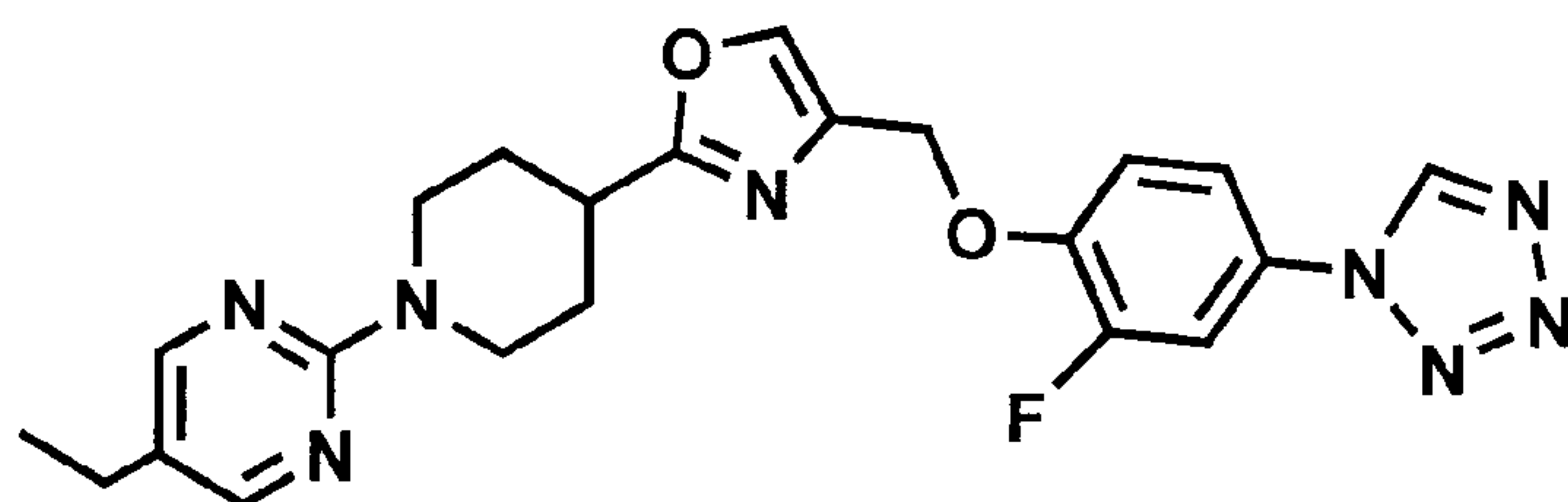
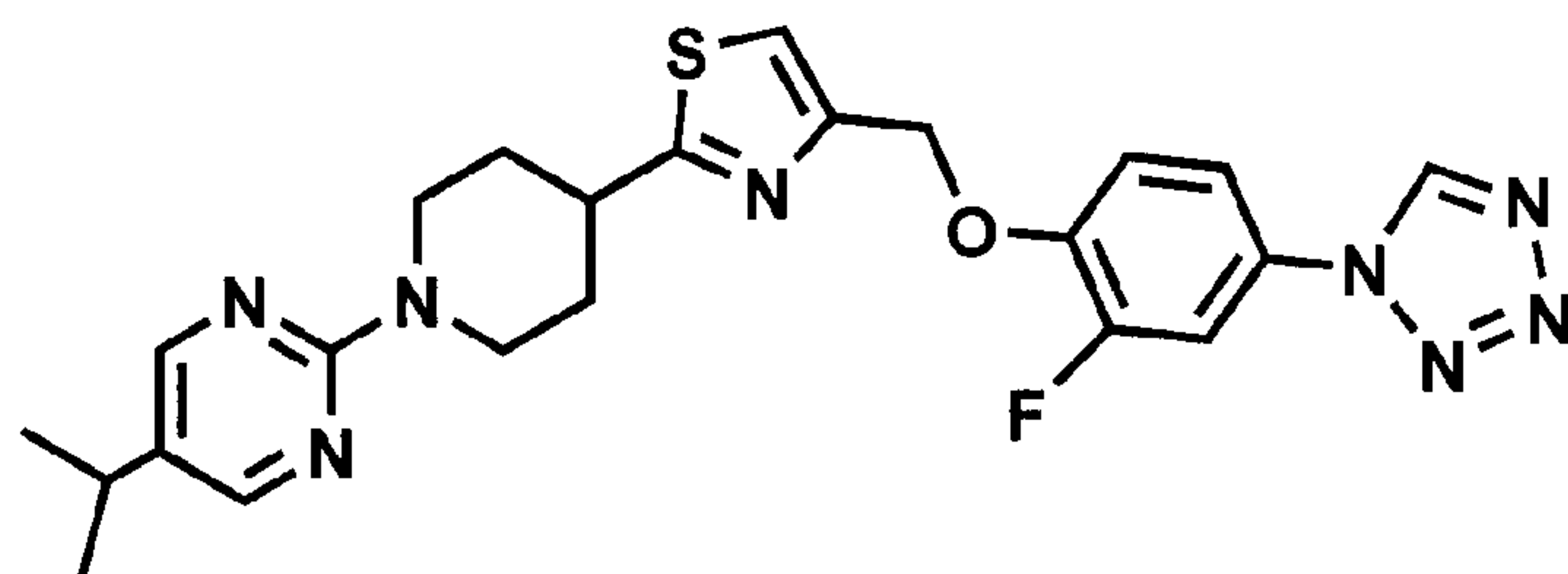
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester thereof, for use with a DPP-IV inhibitor in one or more of:

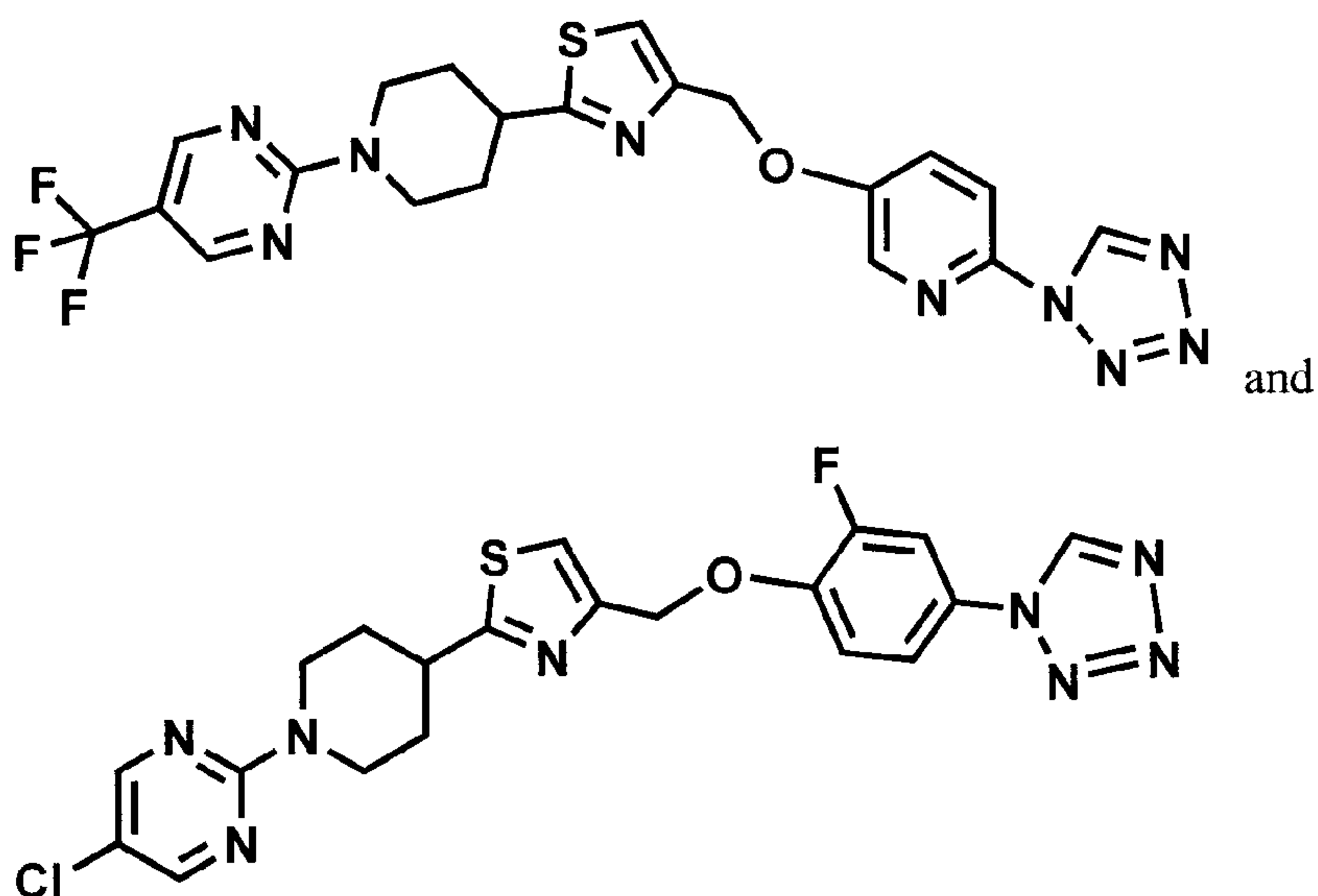
- (i) treatment of diabetes,
- (ii) lowering blood levels of glucose,
- (iii) lowering blood levels of insulin,
- (iv) increasing blood levels of an incretin,
- (v) lowering blood levels of triglycerides, and
- (vi) increasing glucose dependent insulin production.

2. The compound according to claim 1, wherein the compound is for simultaneous or sequential administration with the DPP-IV inhibitor.

3. A compound selected from the group consisting of:





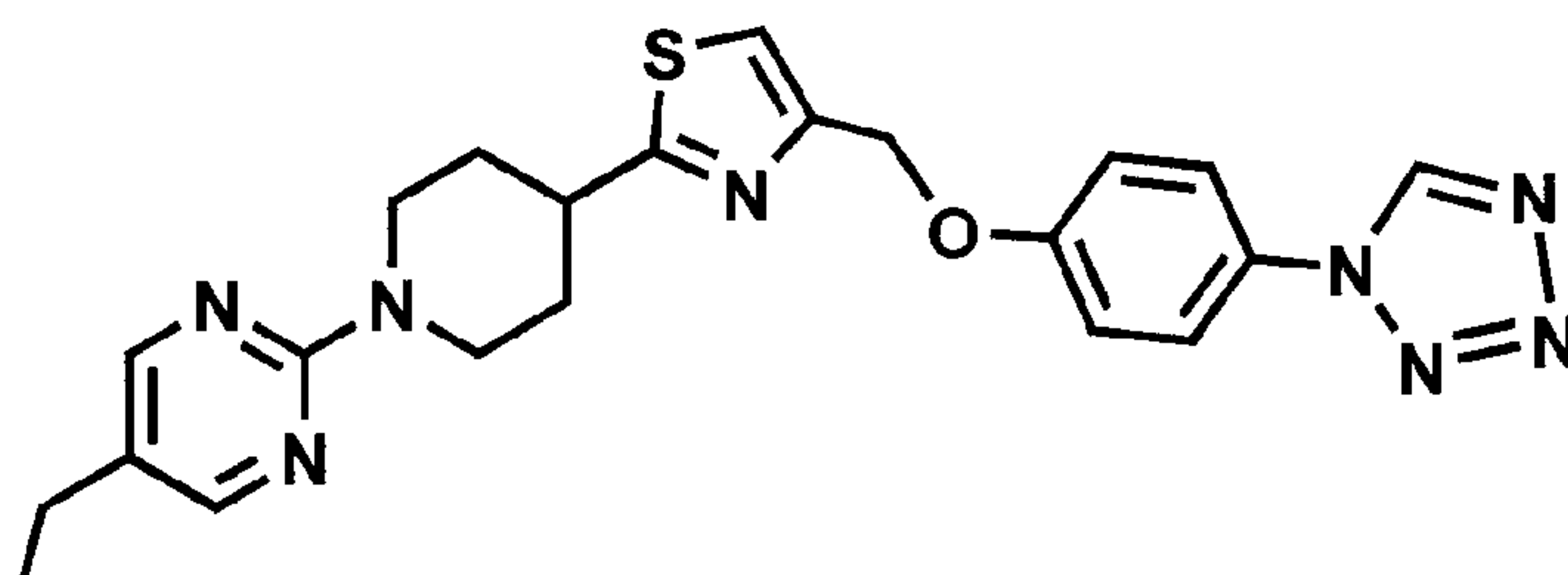


or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester thereof,

for sequential administration to a subject following administration of a DPP-IV inhibitor for one or more of:

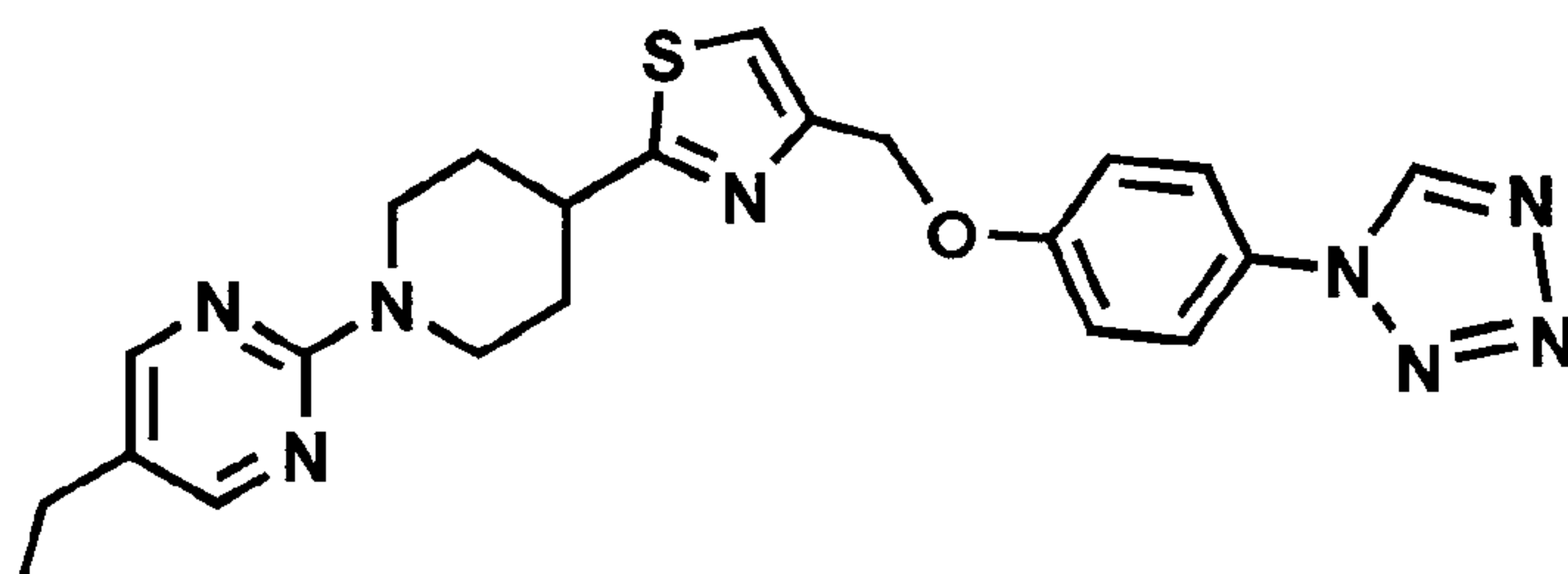
- (i) treatment of diabetes,
- (ii) lowering blood levels of glucose,
- (iii) lowering blood levels of insulin,
- (iv) increasing blood levels of an incretin,
- (v) lowering blood levels of triglycerides, and
- (vi) increasing glucose dependent insulin production.

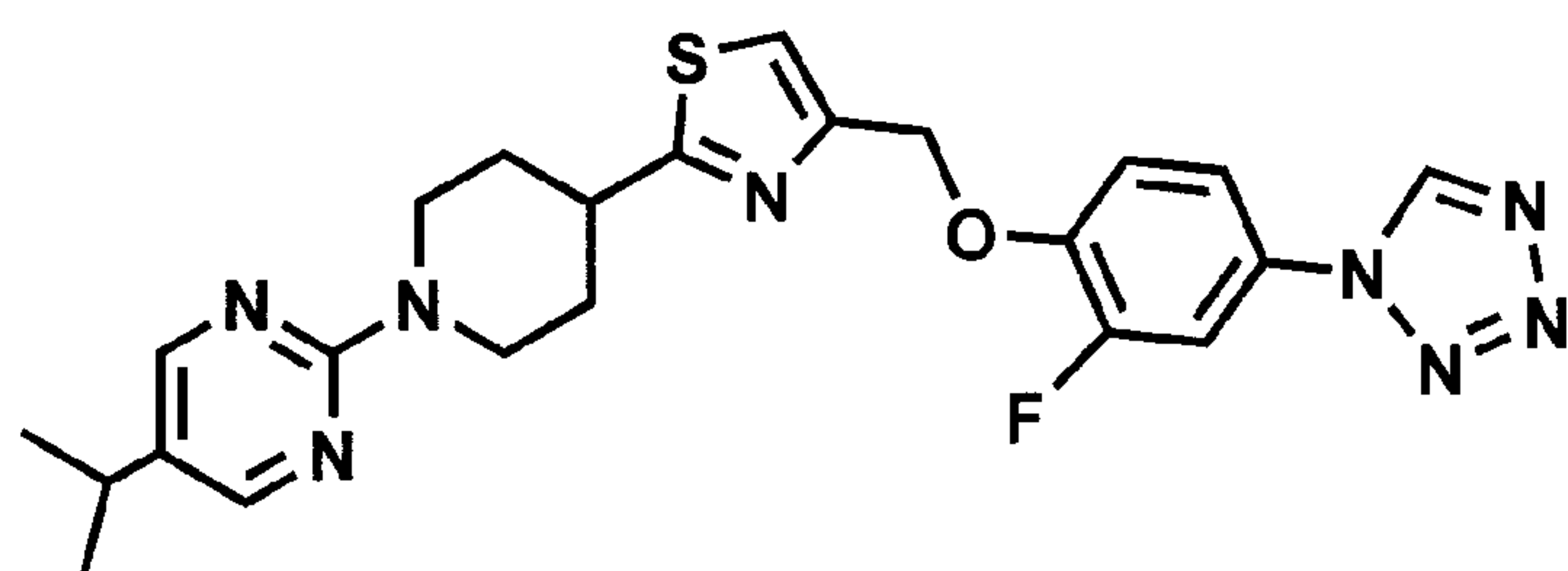
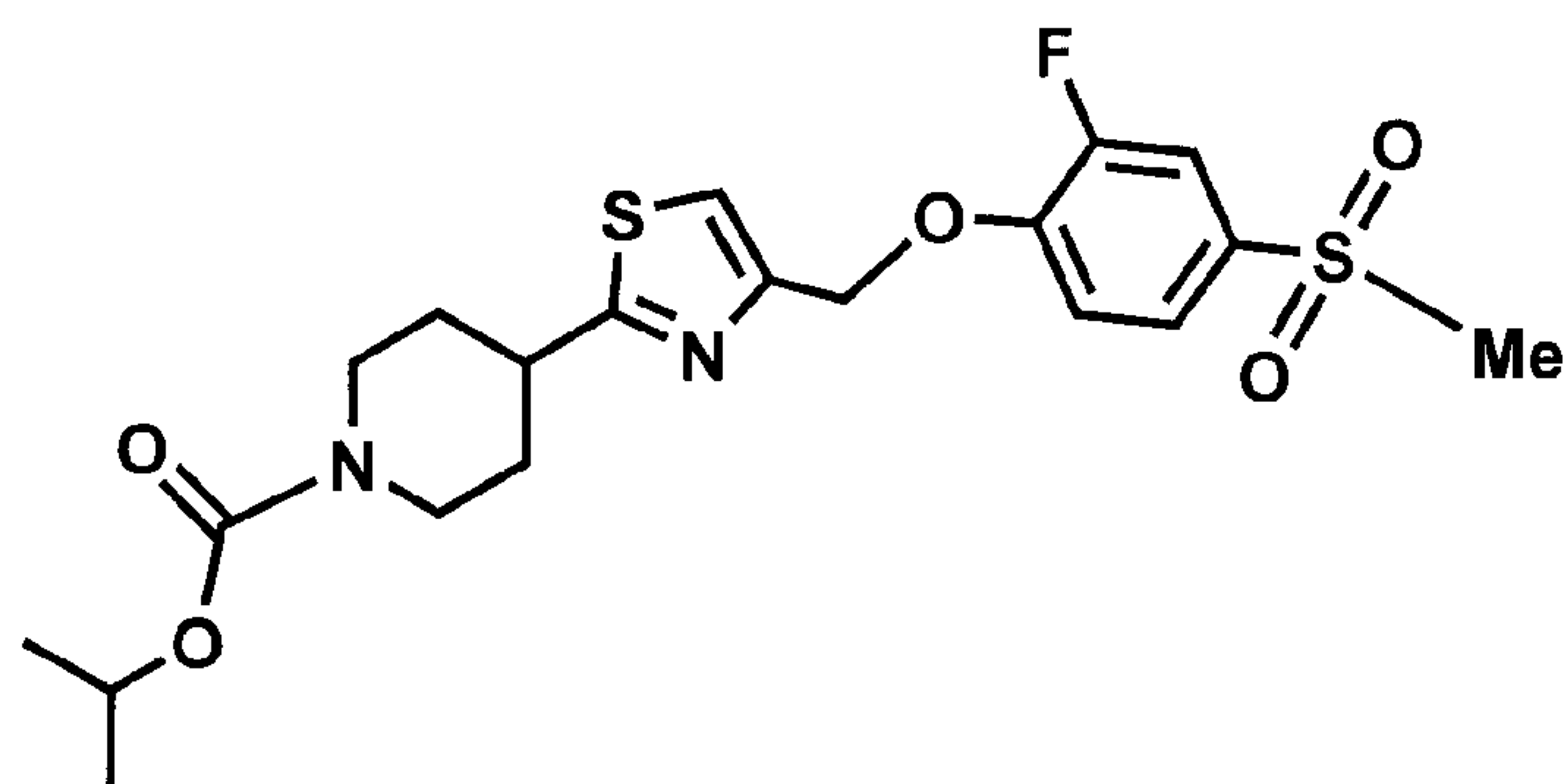
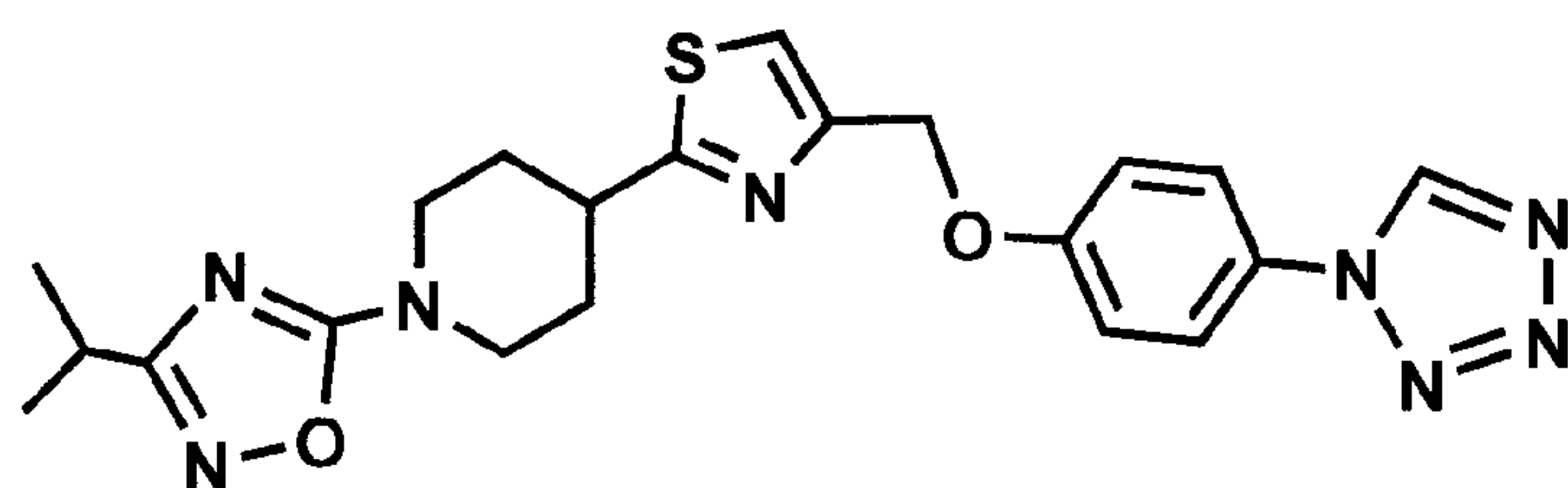
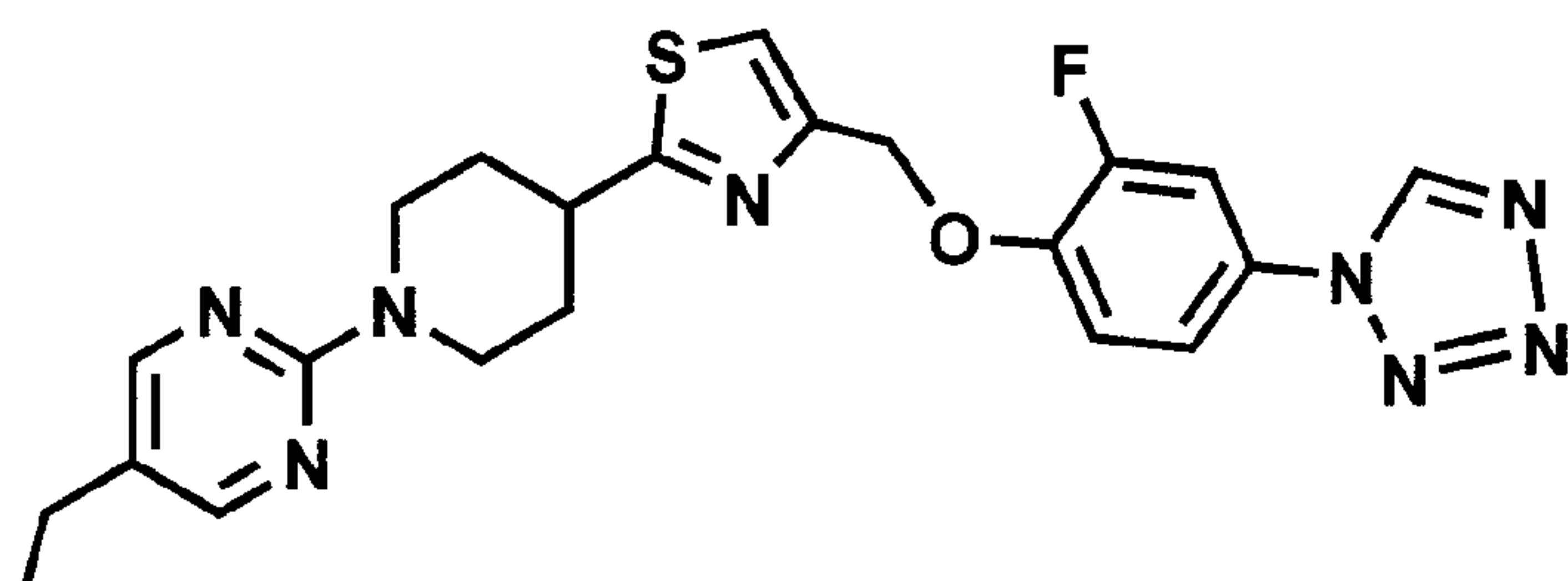
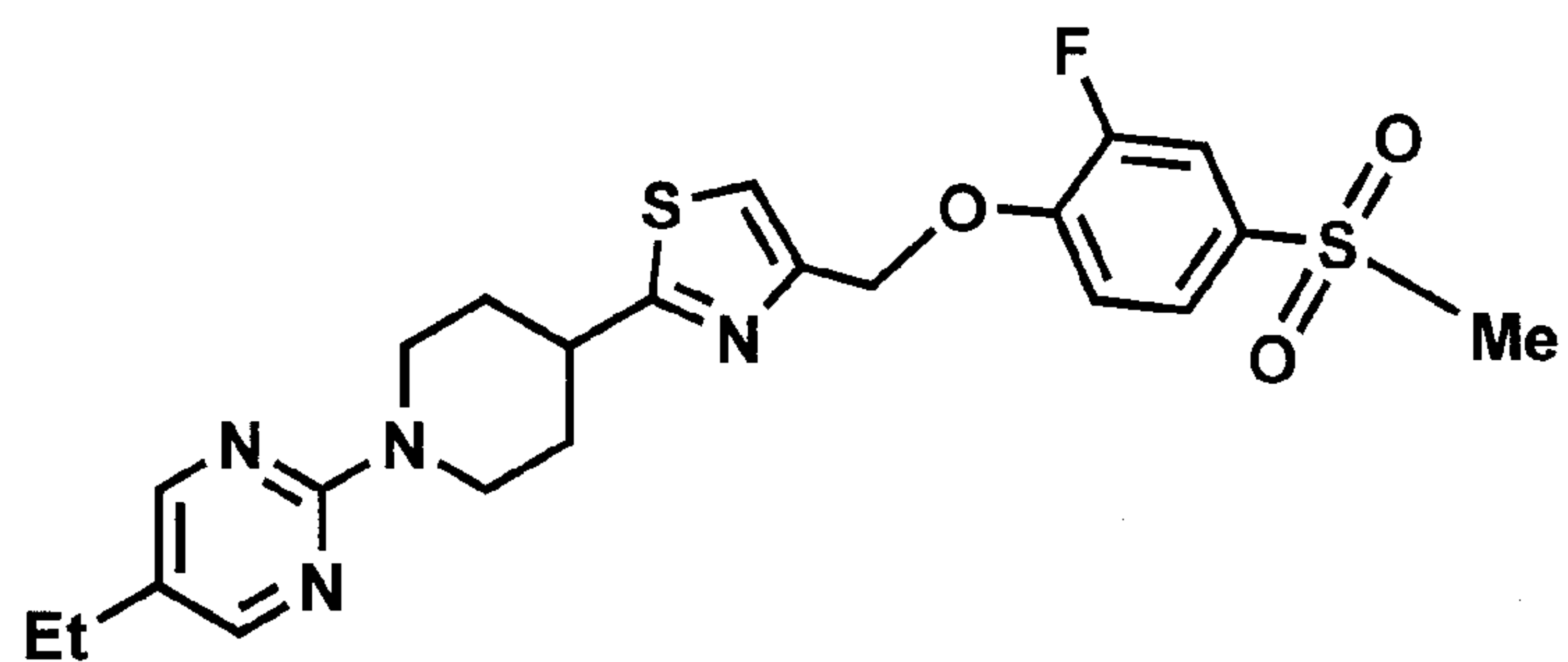
4. The compound according to claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein said compound is

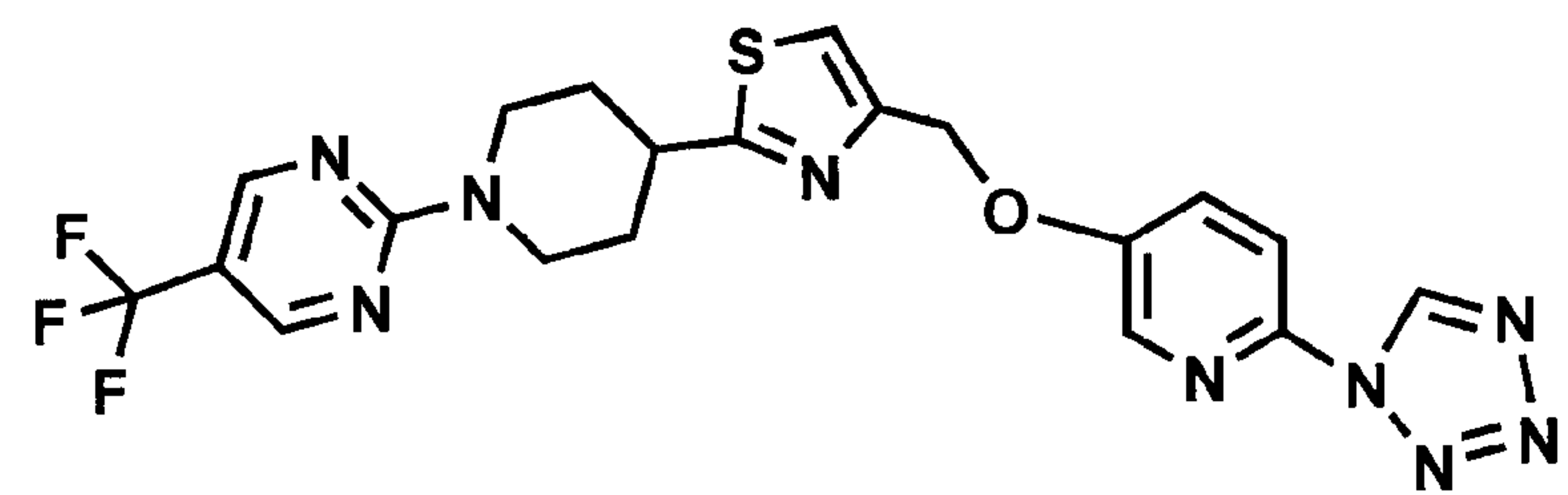
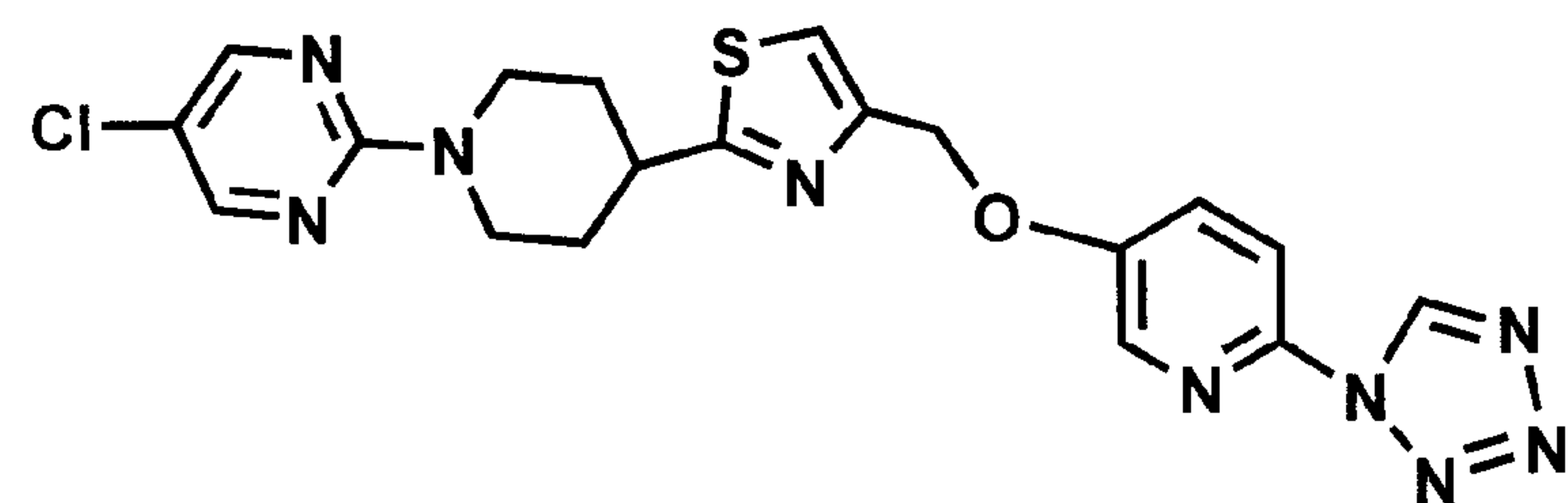
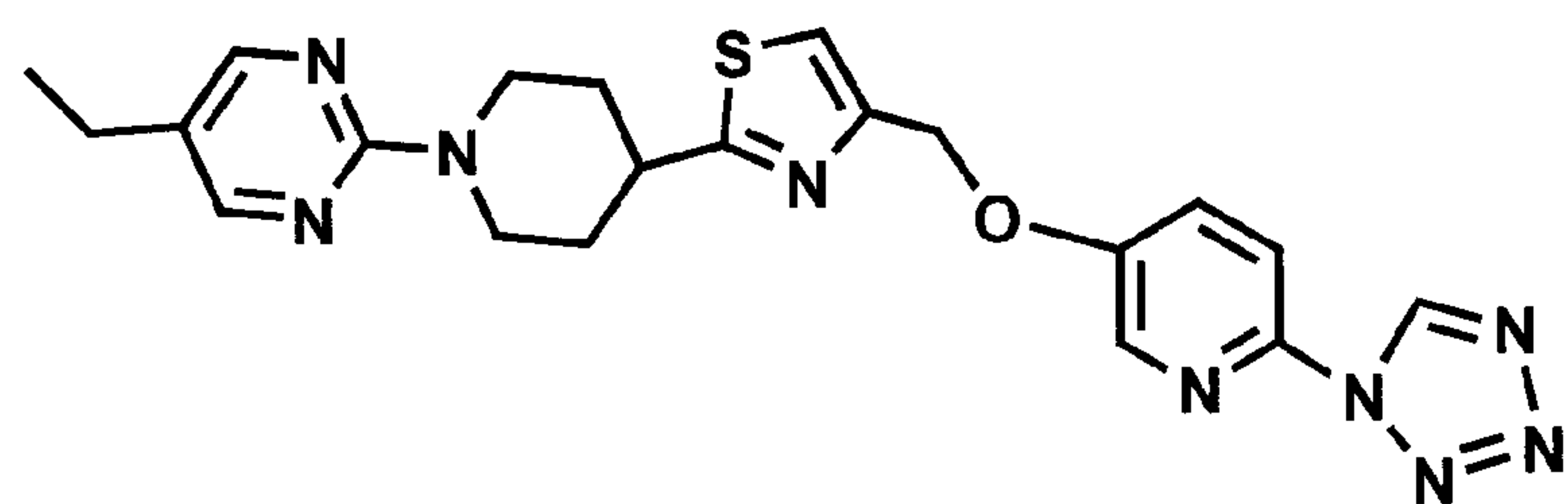
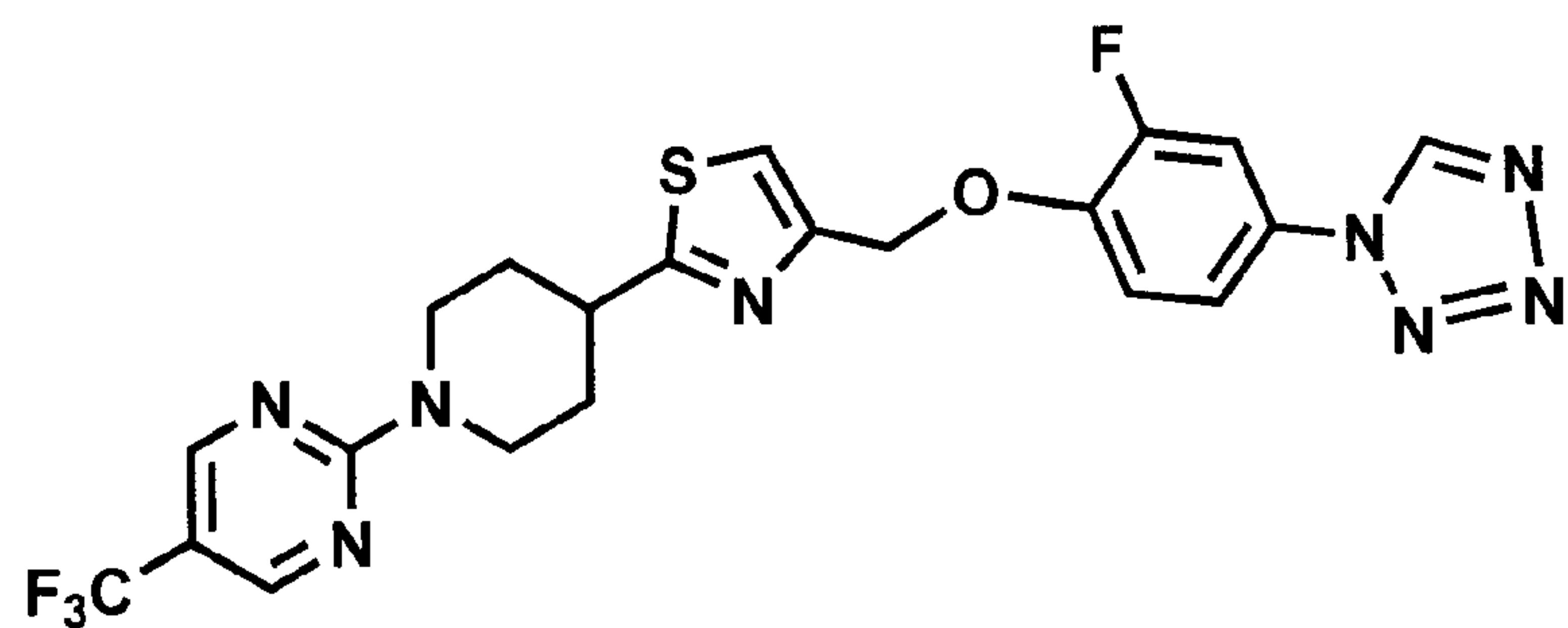
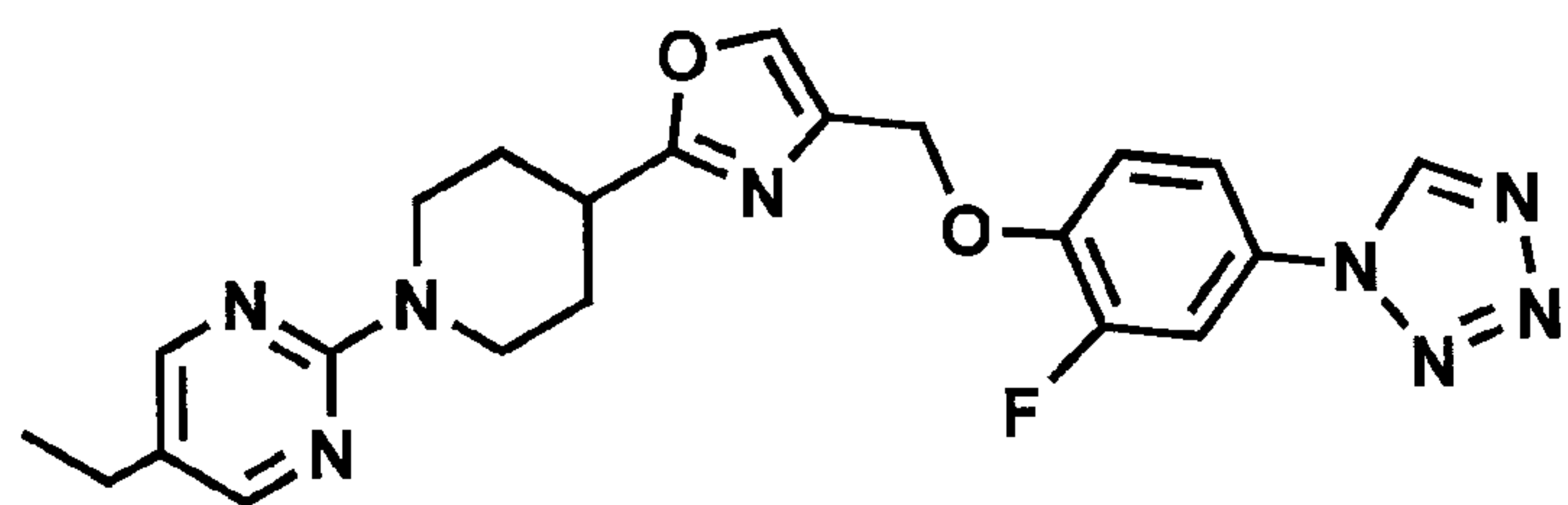


or said pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

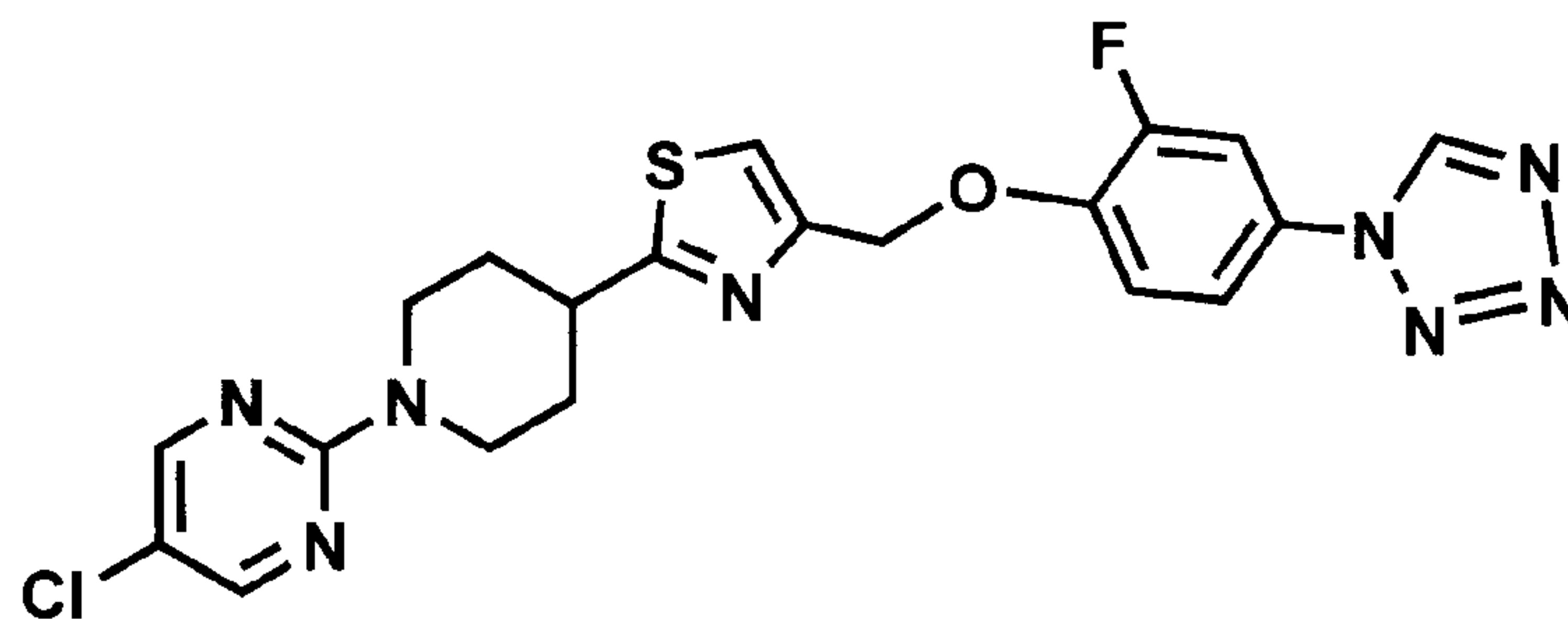
5. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said DPP-IV inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of sitagliptin, vildagliptin, Denagliptin, saxagliptin, and alogliptin.
6. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said DPP-IV inhibitor is sitagliptin.
7. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said DPP-IV inhibitor is vildagliptin.
8. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein said incretin is selected from the group consisting of GLP-1 and GIP.
9. Use of a compound in manufacture of a medicament for one or more of:
- (i) treatment of diabetes,
 - (ii) lowering blood levels of glucose,
 - (iii) lowering blood levels of insulin,
 - (iv) increasing blood levels of an incretin,
 - (v) lowering blood levels of triglycerides, and
 - (vi) increasing glucose dependent insulin production,
- wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of:





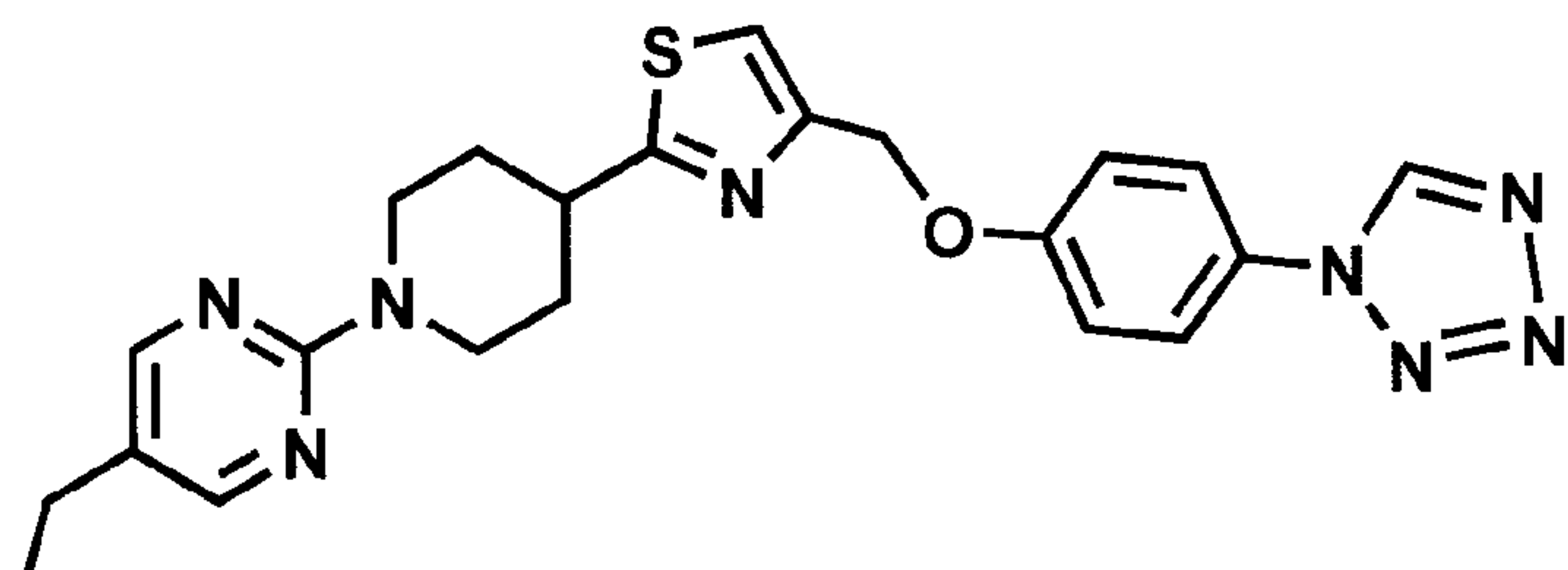


and



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester thereof, and the medicament comprises or is for administration with a DPP-IV inhibitor.

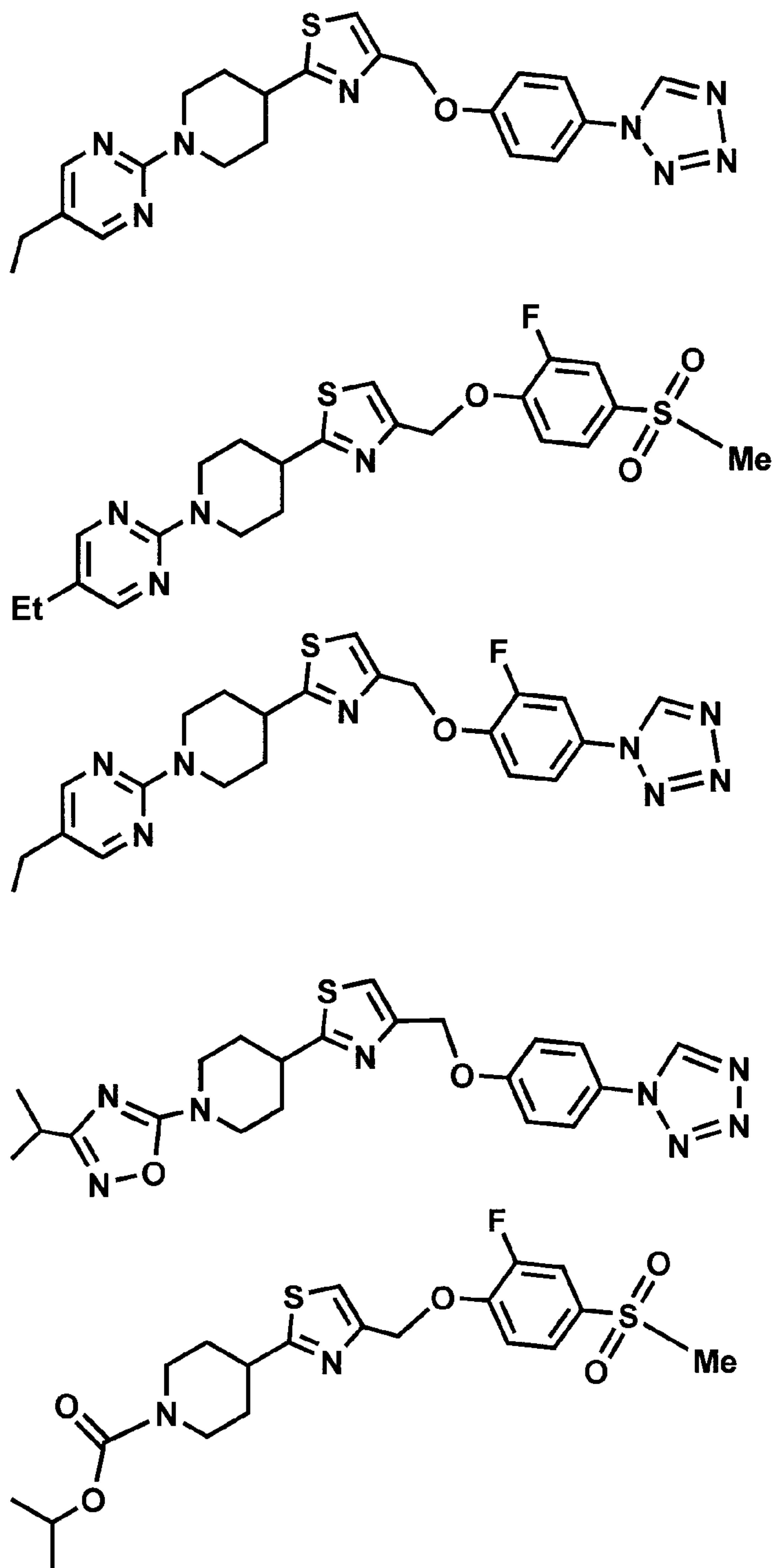
10. The use according to claim 9, wherein said compound is

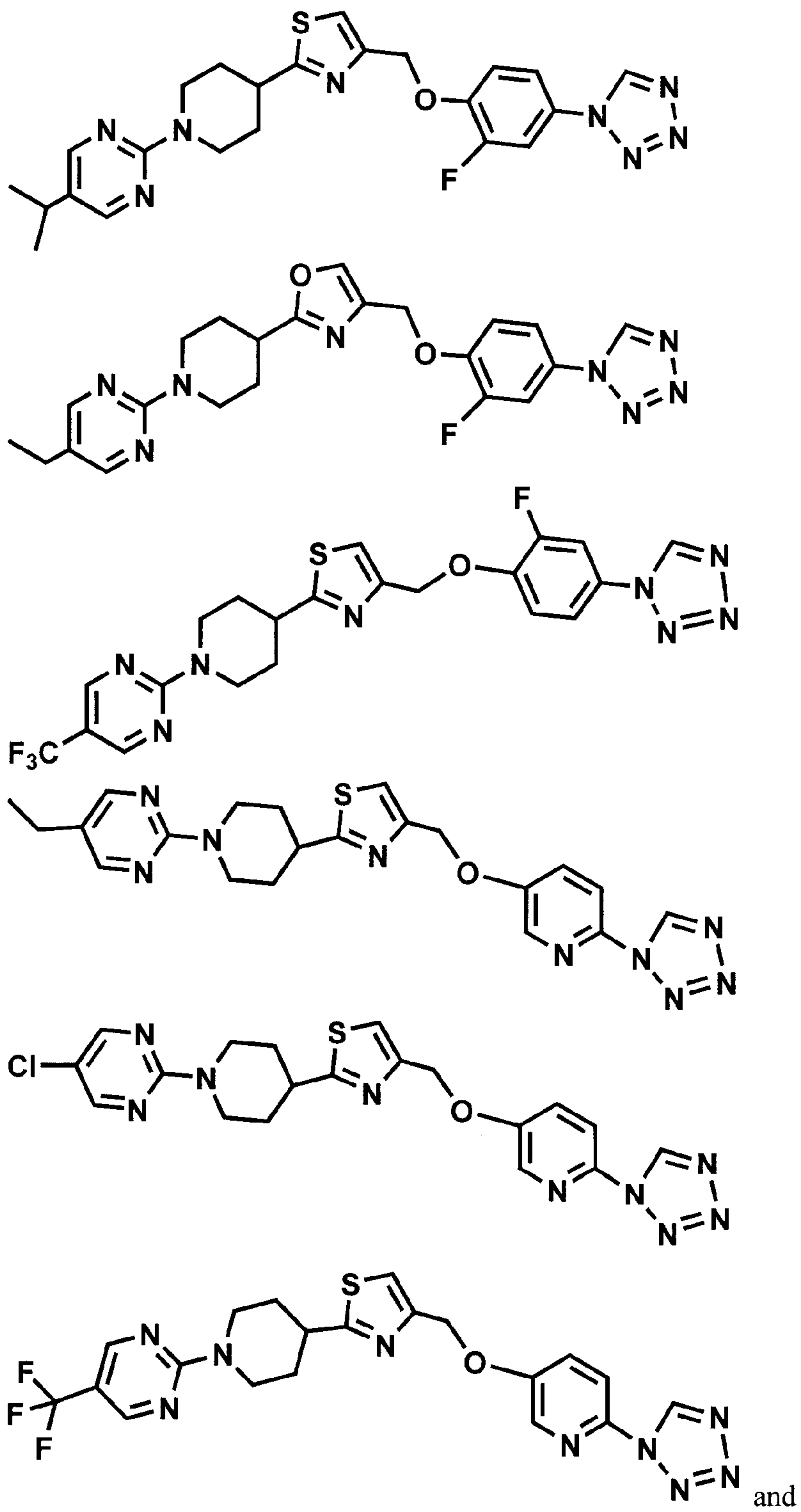


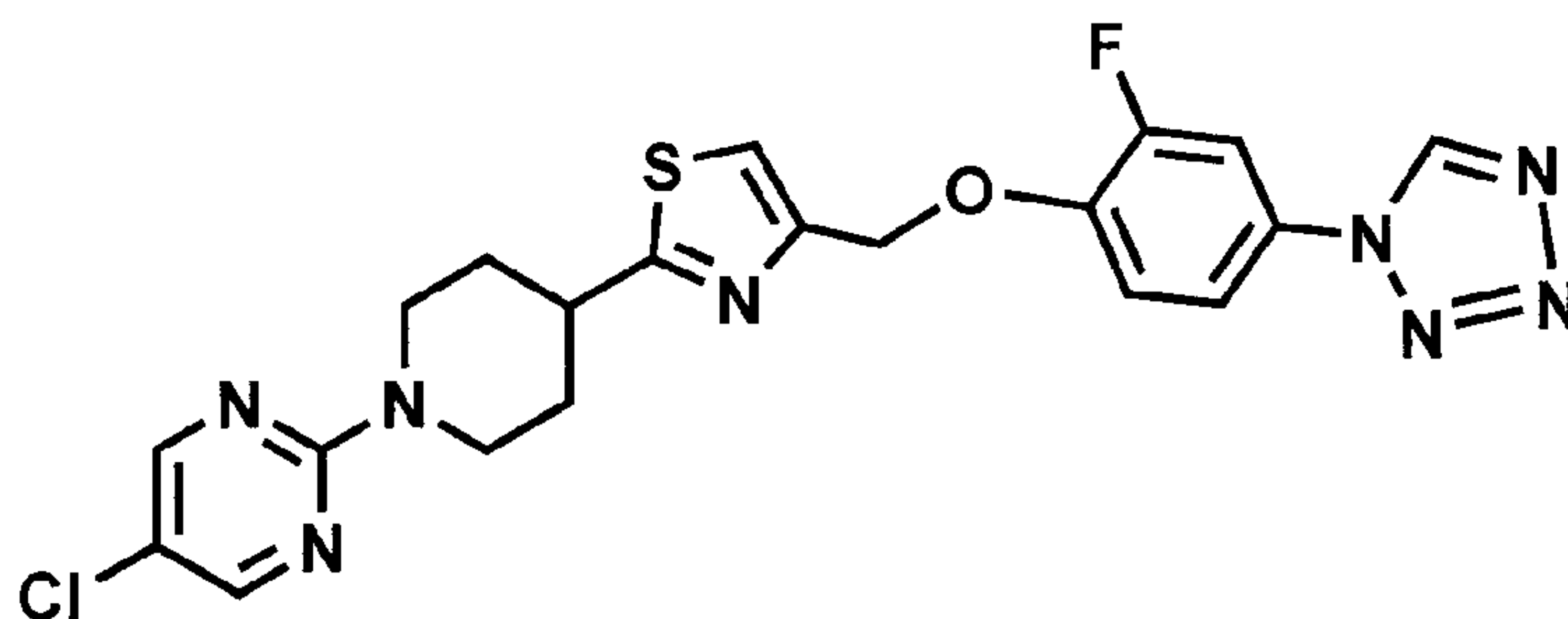
or said pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

11. The use according to claim 9 or 10, wherein said DPP-IV inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of sitagliptin, vildagliptin, Denagliptin, saxagliptin, and alogliptin.
12. The use according to claim 9 or 10, wherein said DPP-IV inhibitor is sitagliptin.
13. The use according to claim 9 or 10, wherein said DPP-IV inhibitor is vildagliptin.
14. The use according to any one of claims 9 to 13, wherein said incretin is selected from the group consisting of GLP-1 and GIP.
15. The use according to any one of claims 9 to 14, wherein the medicament is for simultaneous or sequential administration with the DPP-IV inhibitor.

16. A DPP-IV inhibitor for use with a compound selected from the group consisting of:





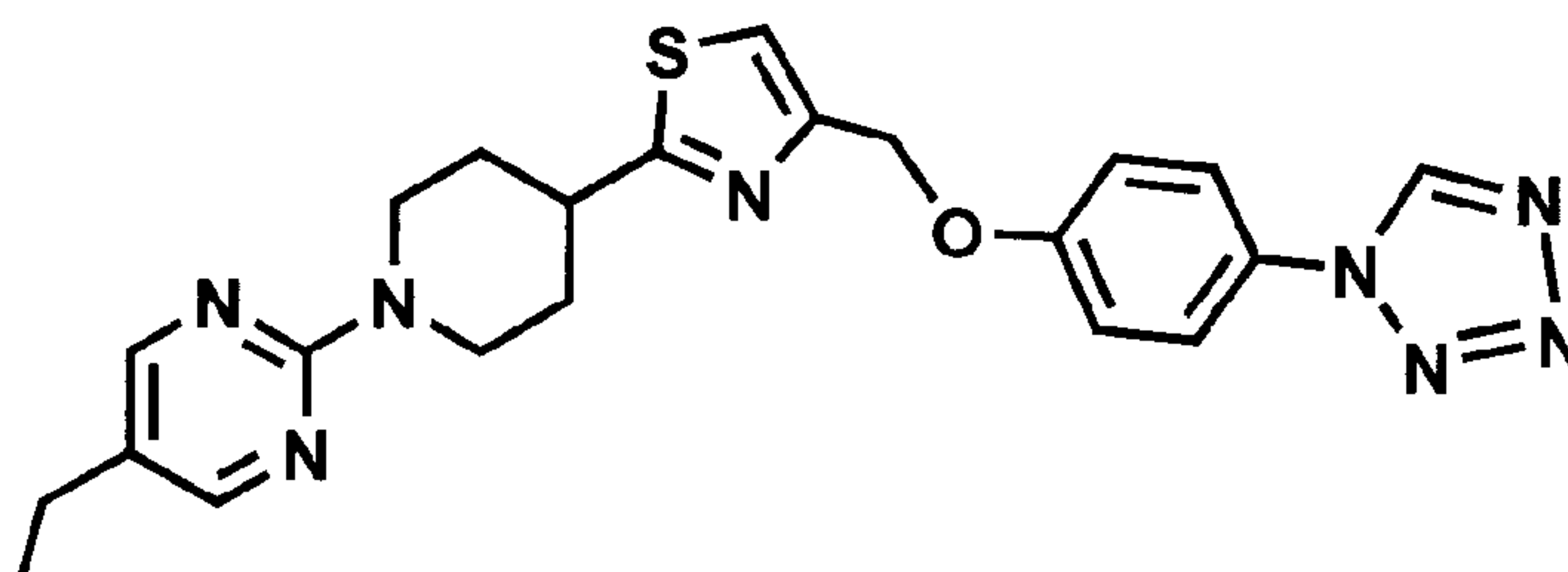


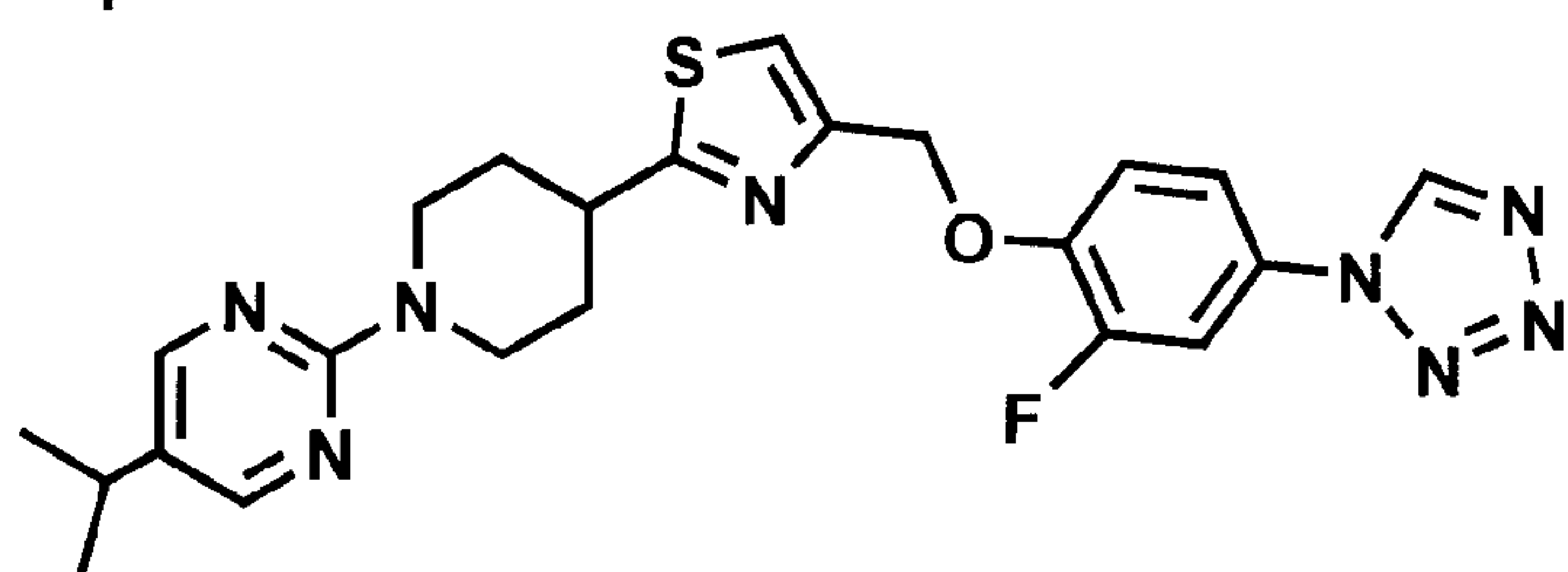
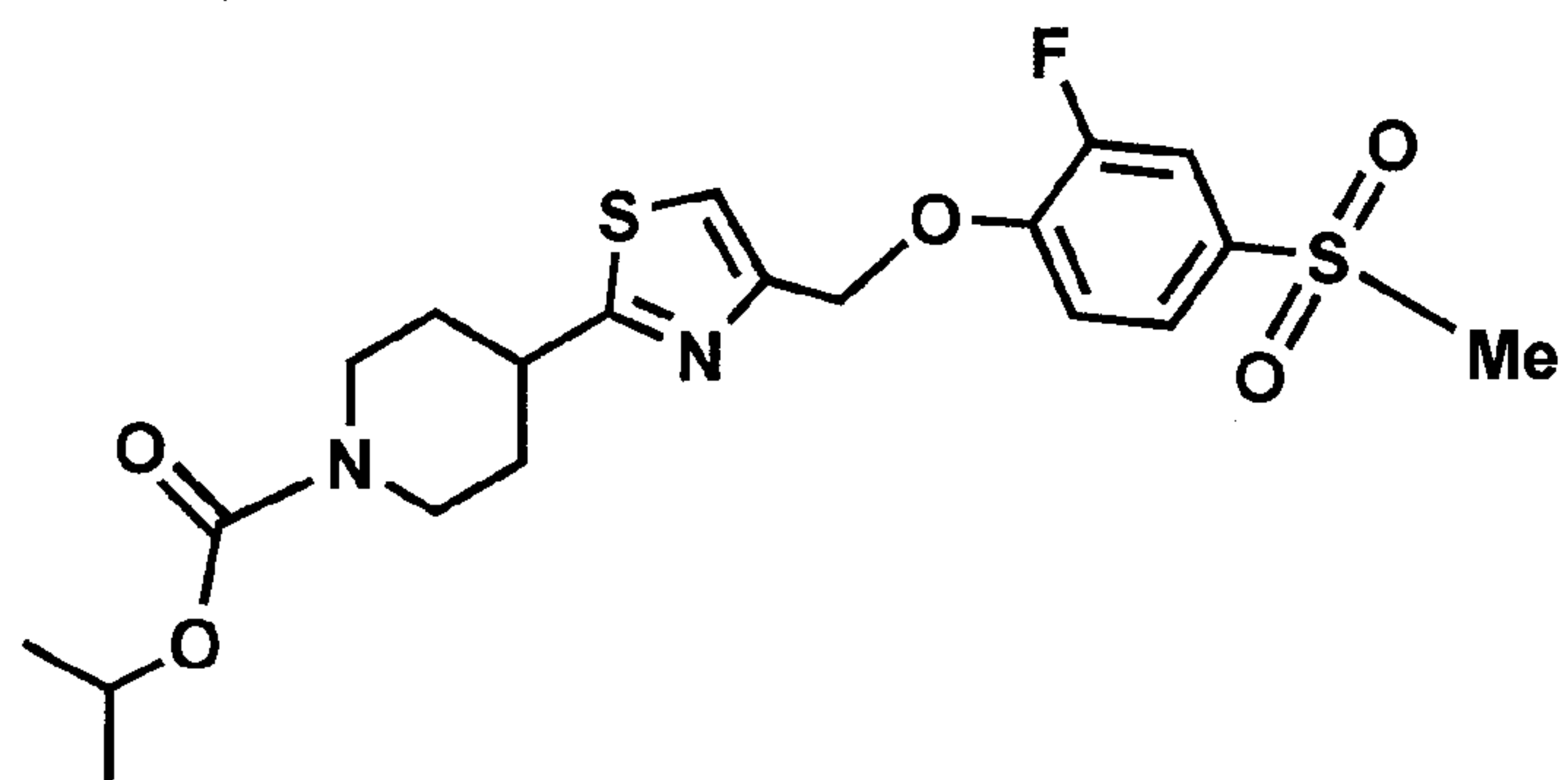
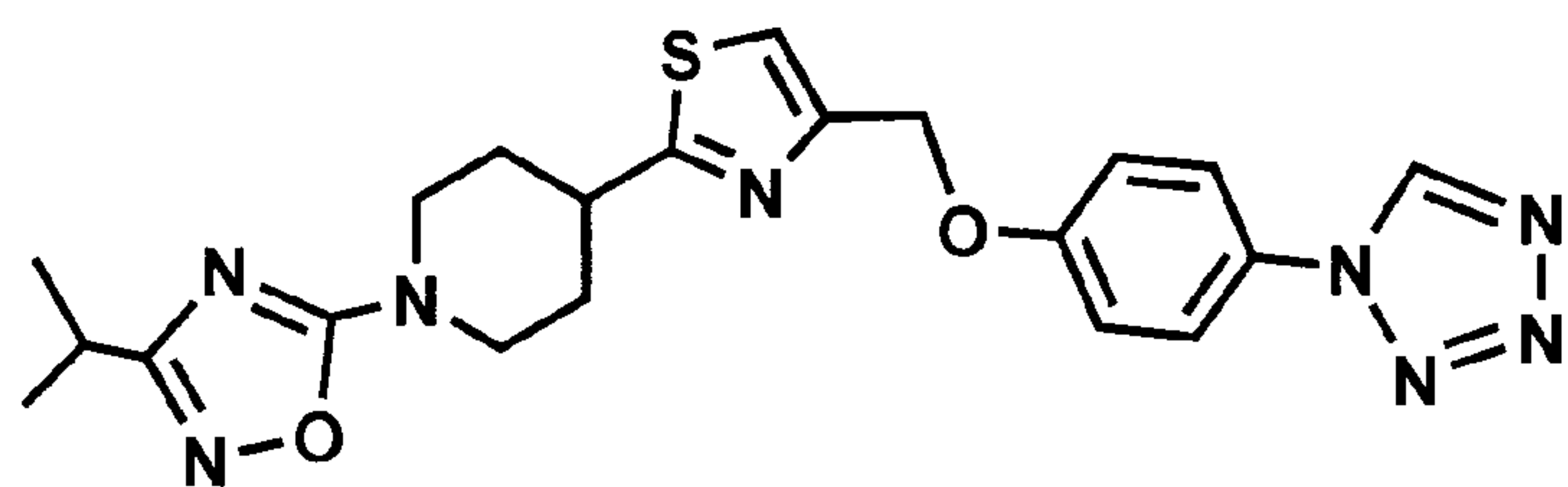
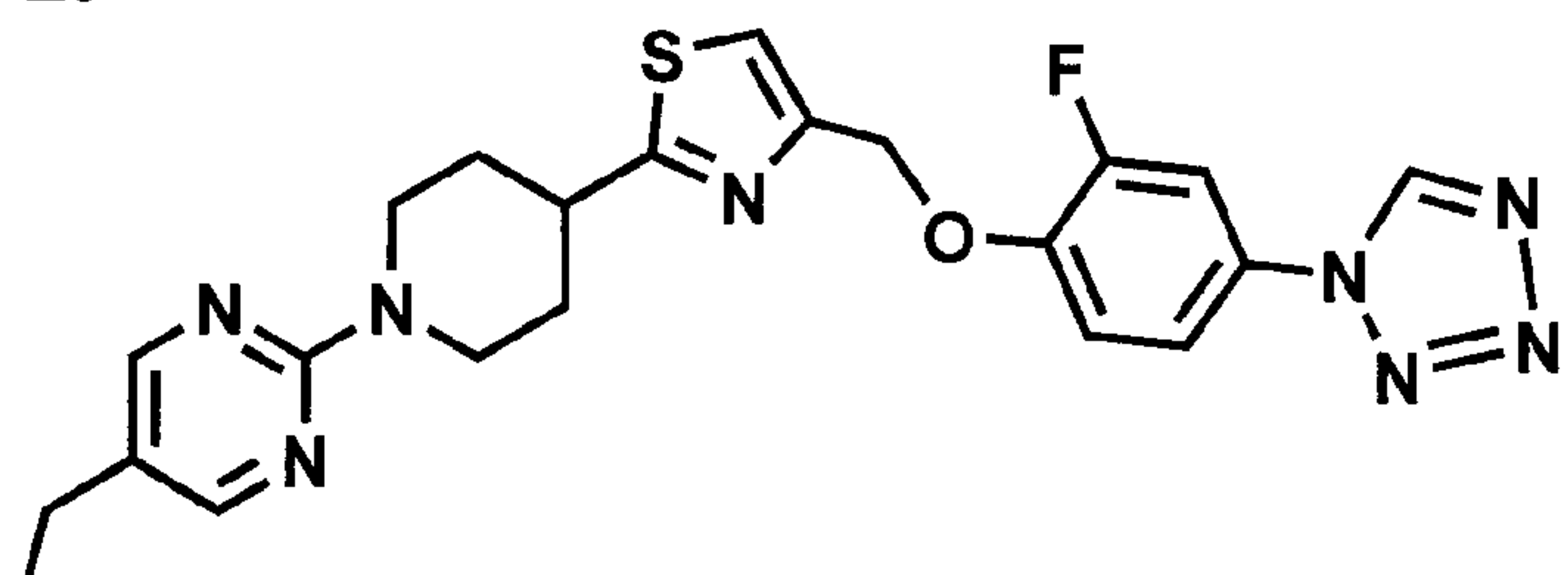
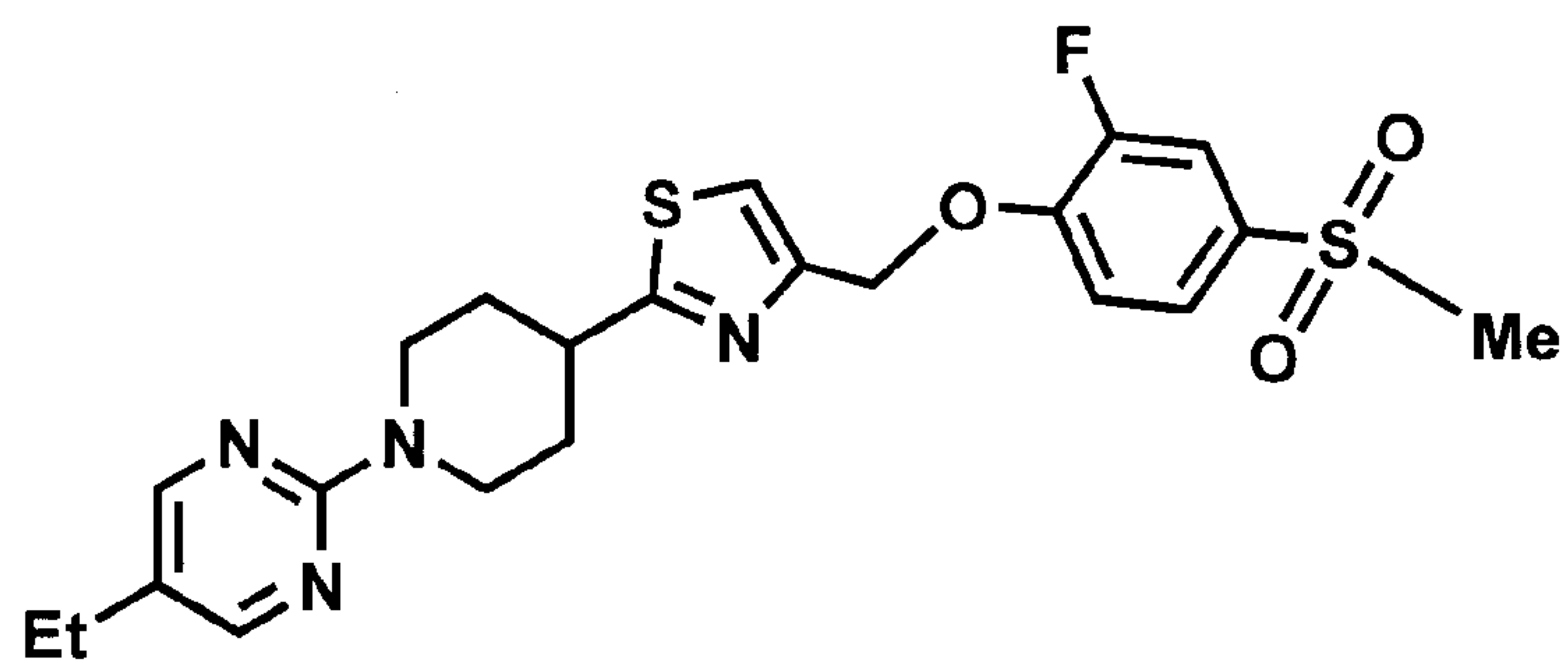
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester thereof; in one or more of:

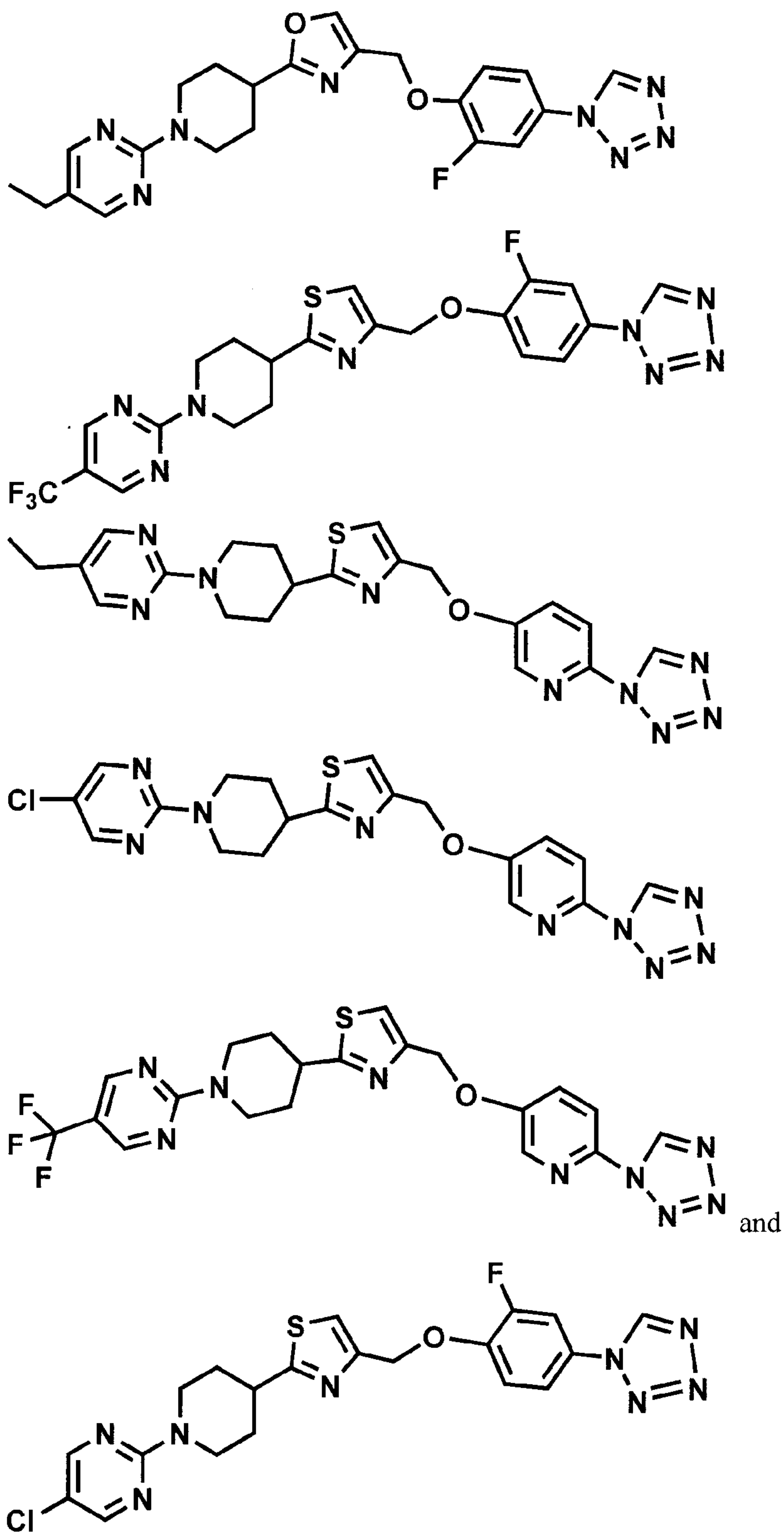
- (i) treatment of diabetes,
- (ii) lowering blood levels of glucose,
- (iii) lowering blood levels of insulin,
- (iv) increasing blood levels of an incretin,
- (v) lowering blood levels of triglycerides, and
- (vi) increasing glucose dependent insulin production.

17. The DPP-IV inhibitor according to claim 16, wherein the DPP-IV inhibitor is for simultaneous administration or for sequential administration with said compound to a subject.

18. A DPP-IV inhibitor for sequential administration to a subject following administration of a compound selected from the group consisting of:



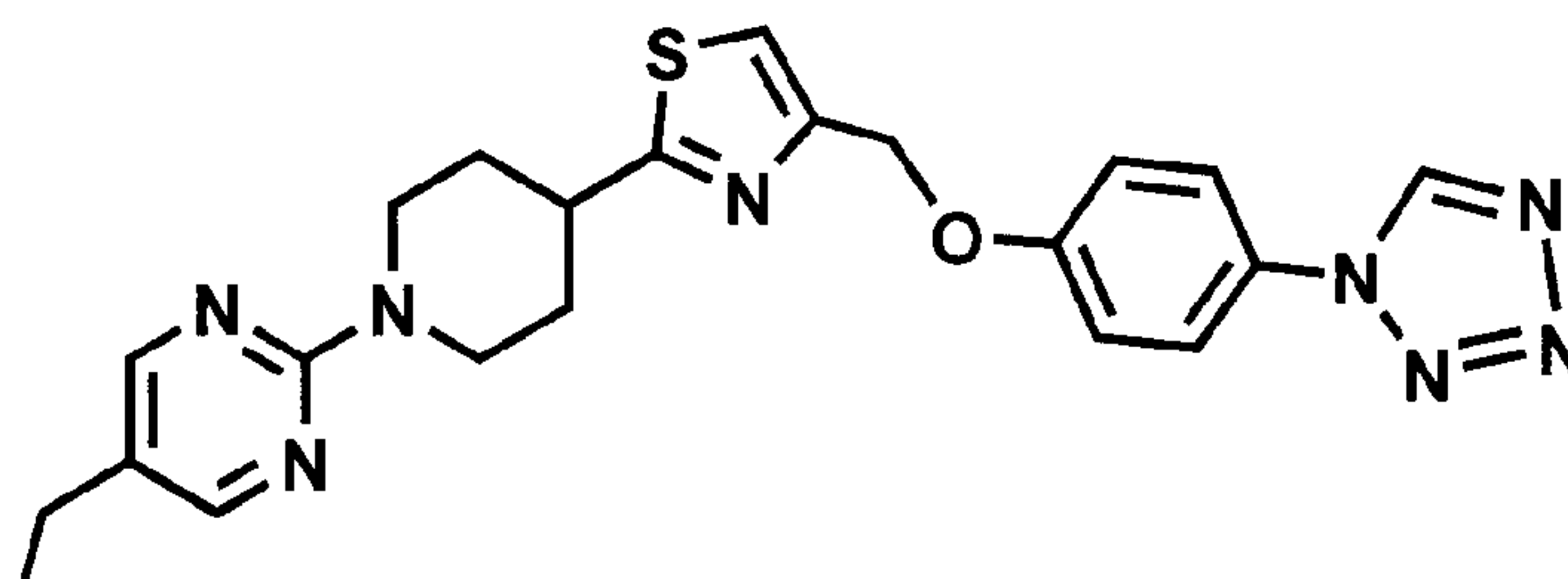




or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester thereof; for one or more of:

- (i) treatment of diabetes,
- (ii) lowering blood levels of glucose,
- (iii) lowering blood levels of insulin,
- (iv) increasing blood levels of an incretin,
- (v) lowering blood levels of triglycerides, and
- (vi) increasing glucose dependent insulin production.

19. The DPP-IV inhibitor according to claim 16, 17 or 18, wherein said compound is



or said pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

20. The DPP-IV inhibitor according to any one of claims 16 to 19, wherein said DPP-IV inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of sitagliptin, vildagliptin, Denagliptin, saxagliptin, and alogliptin.

21. The DPP-IV inhibitor according to any one of claims 16 to 19, wherein said DPP-IV inhibitor is sitagliptin.

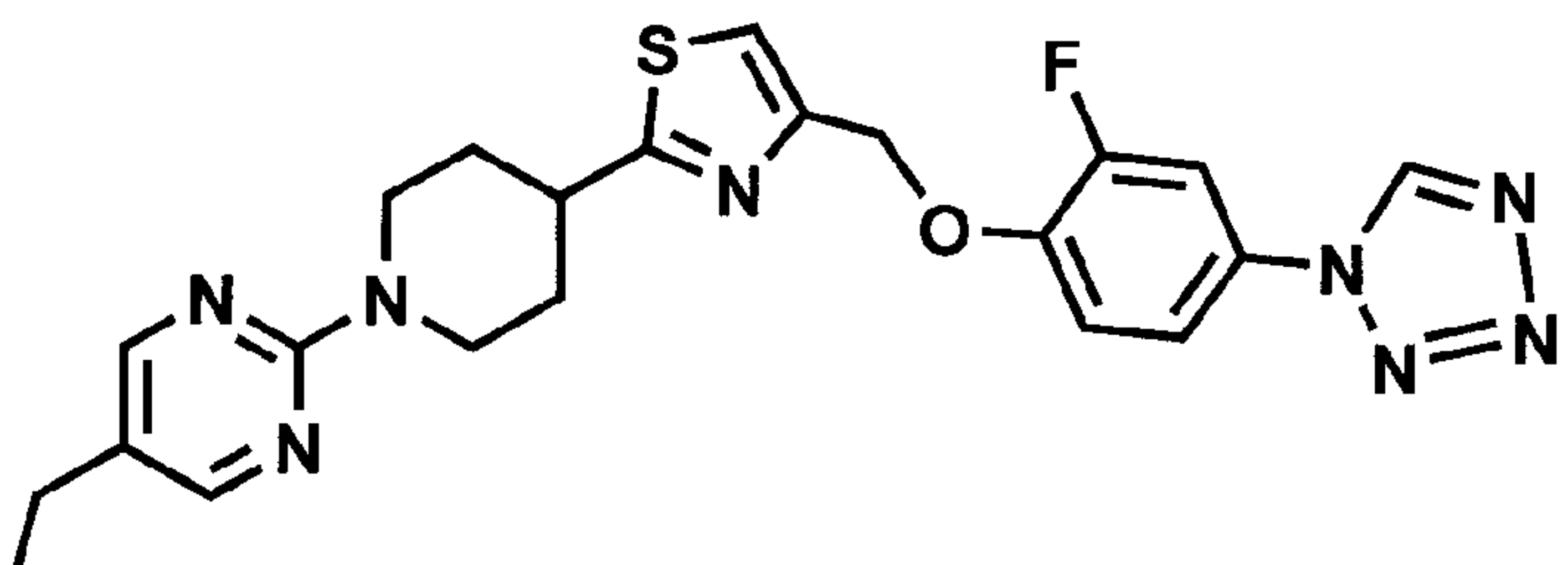
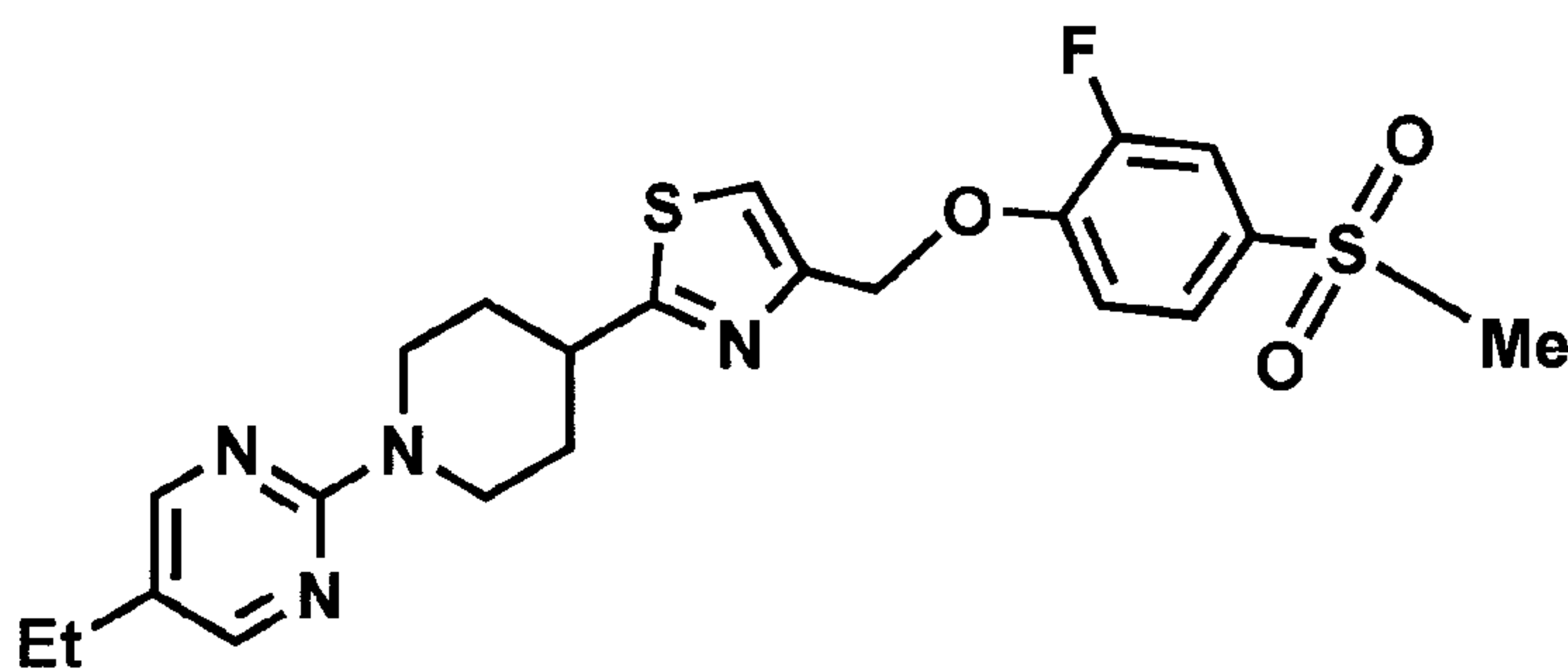
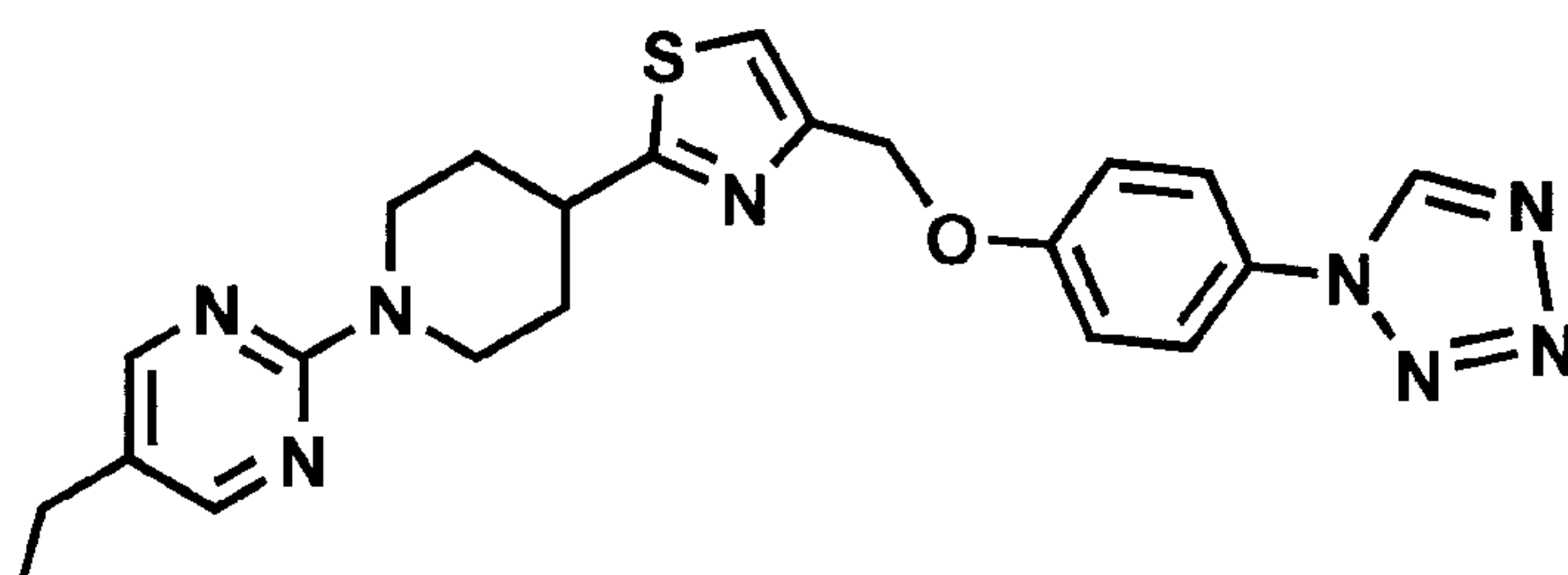
22. The DPP-IV inhibitor according to any one of claims 16 to 19, wherein said DPP-IV inhibitor is vildagliptin.

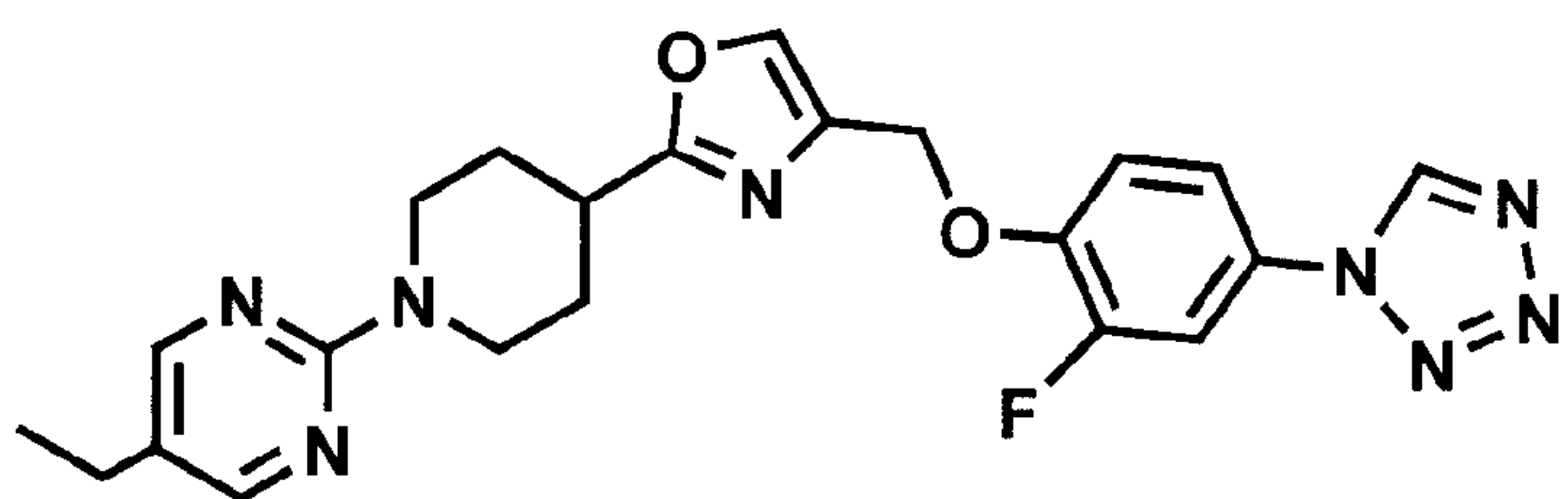
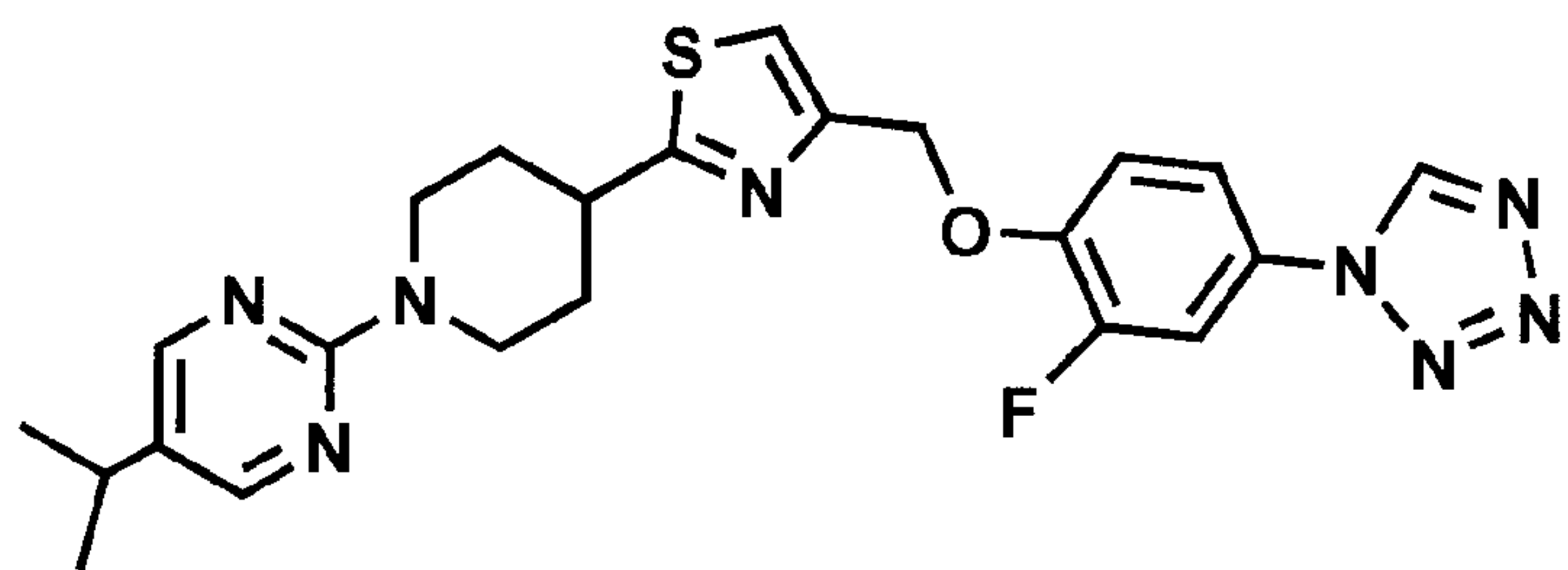
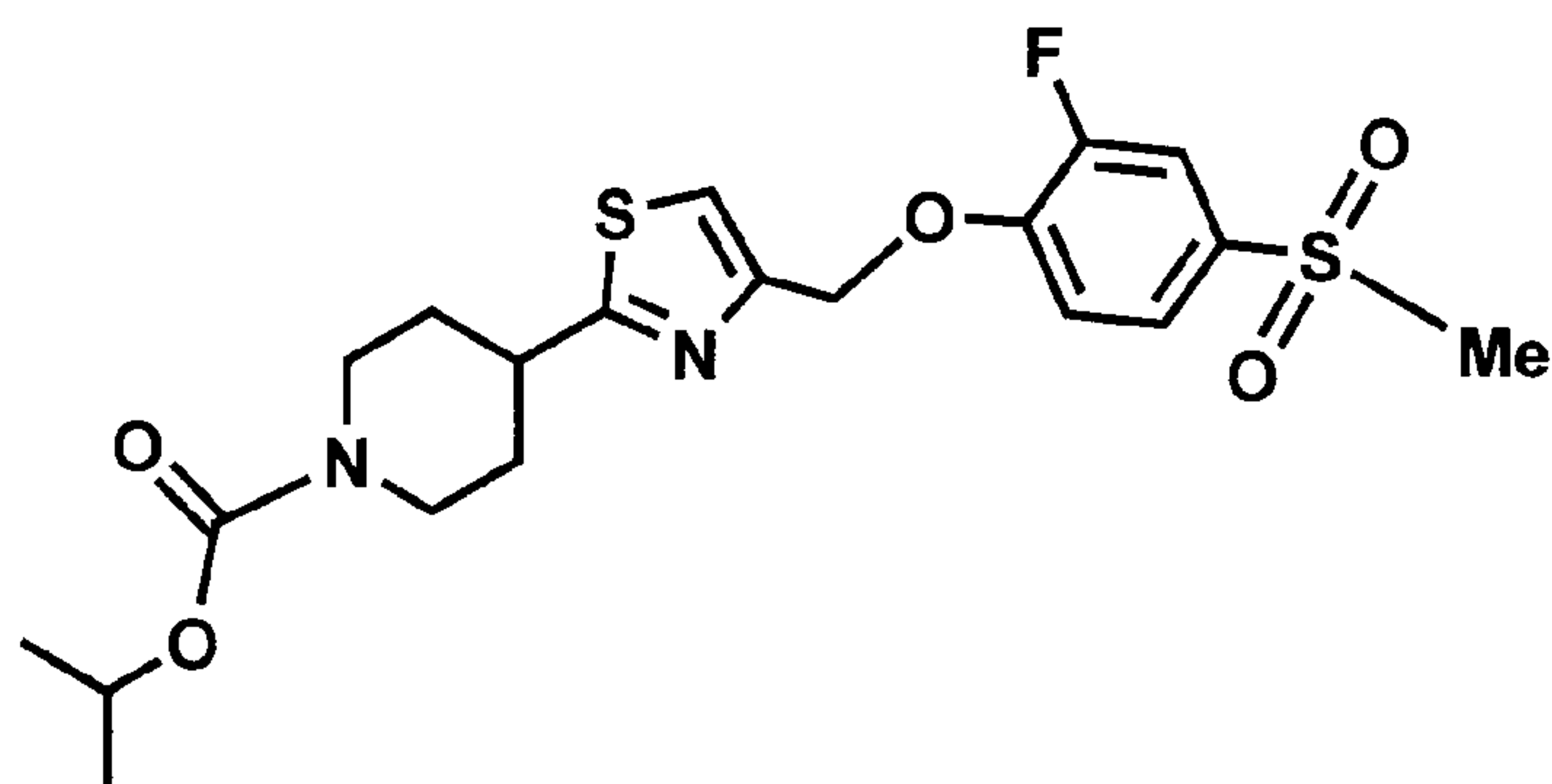
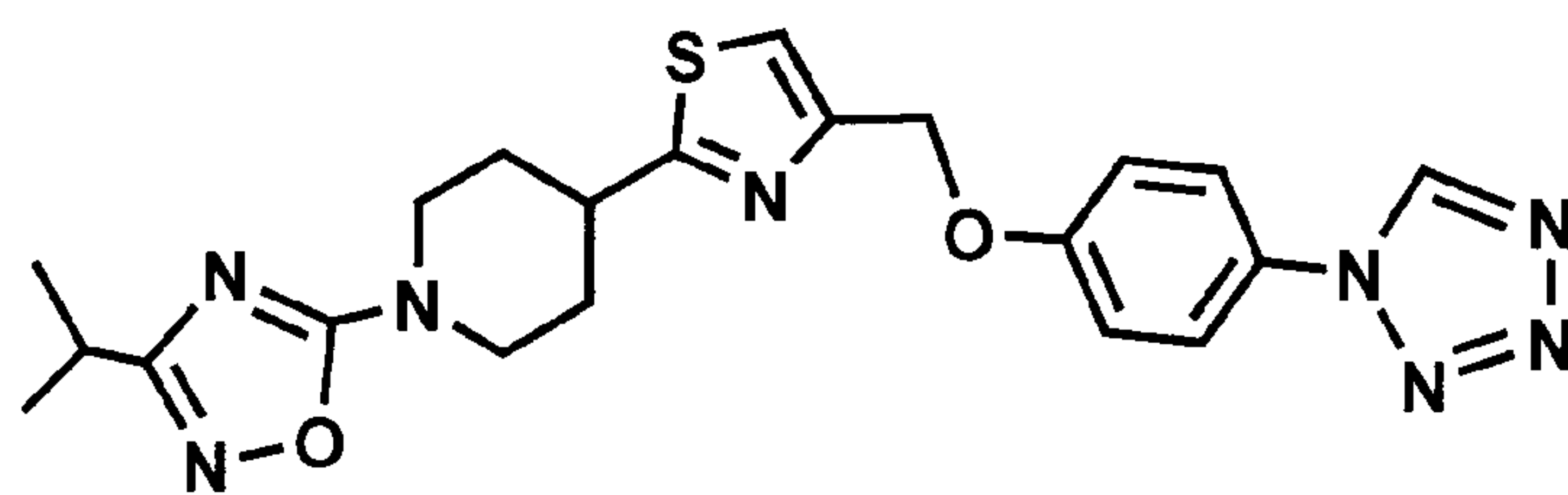
23. The DPP-IV inhibitor according to any one of claims 16 to 22, wherein said incretin is selected from the group consisting of GLP-1 and GIP.

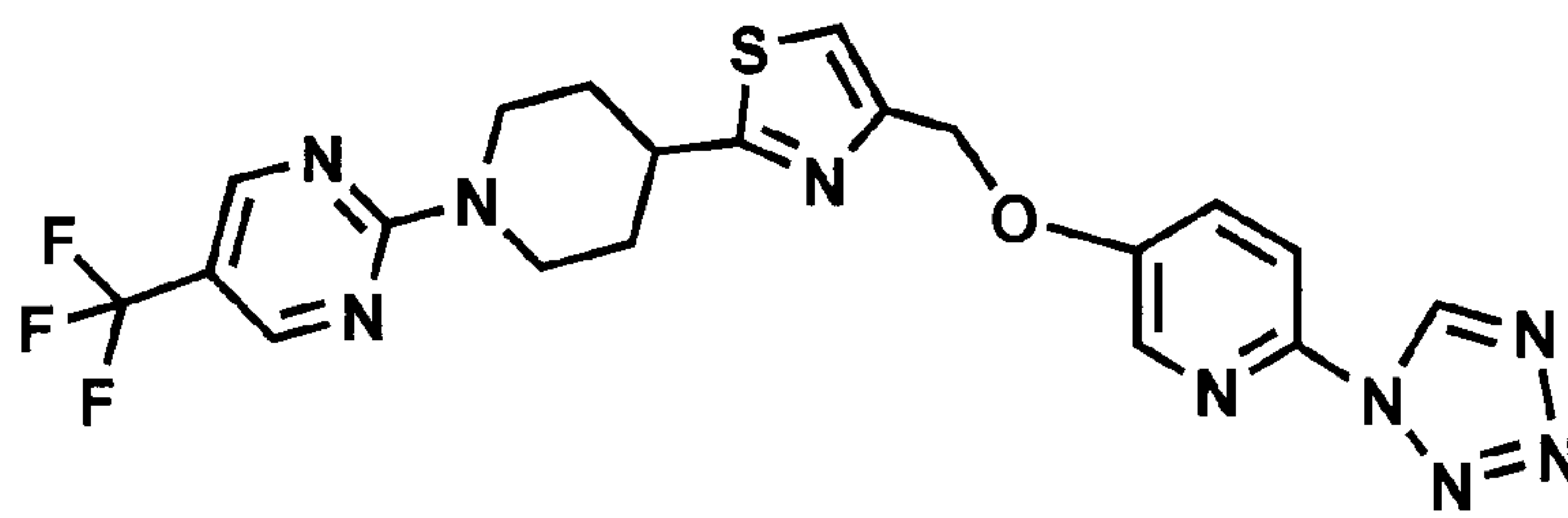
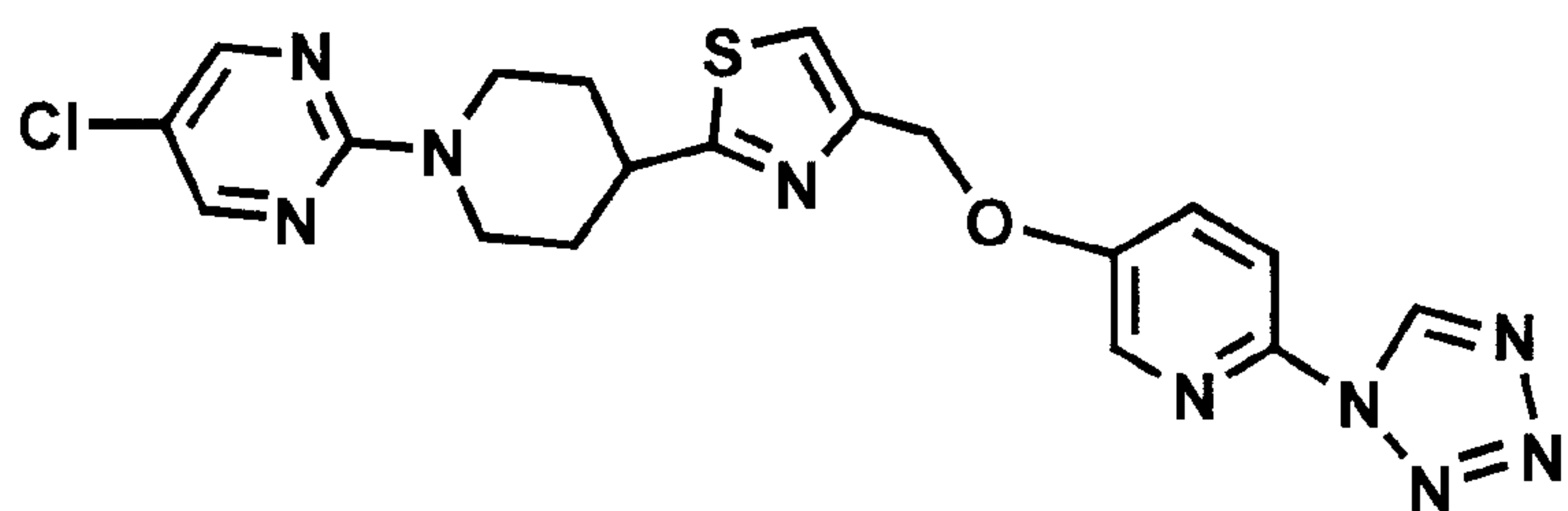
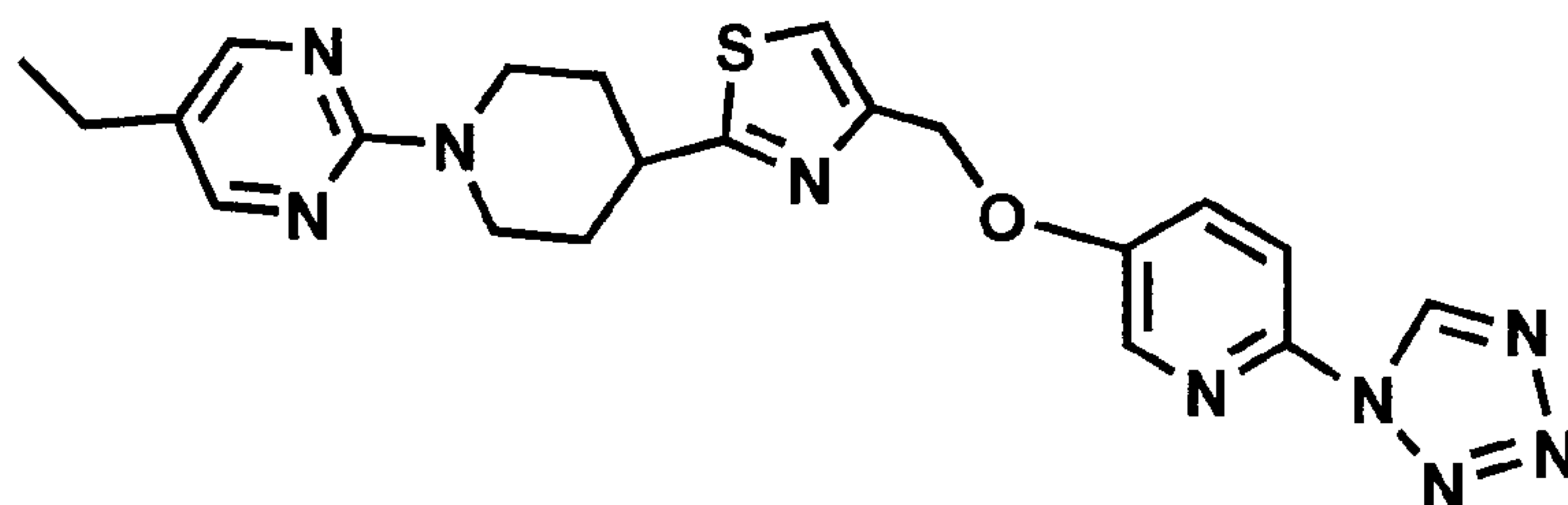
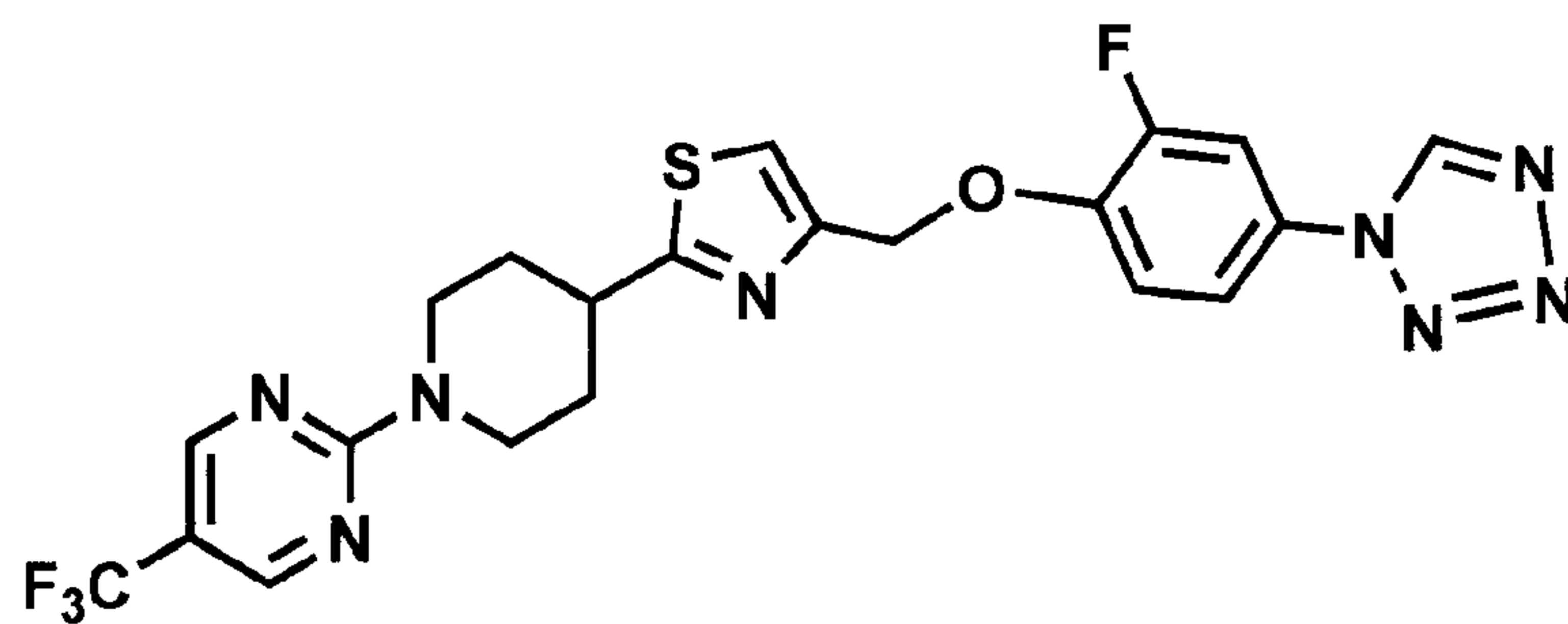
24. Use of a DPP-IV inhibitor in manufacture of a medicament for one or more of:

- (i) treatment of diabetes,
- (ii) lowering blood levels of glucose,
- (iii) lowering blood levels of insulin,
- (iv) increasing blood levels of an incretin,
- (v) lowering blood levels of triglycerides, and
- (vi) increasing glucose dependent insulin production,

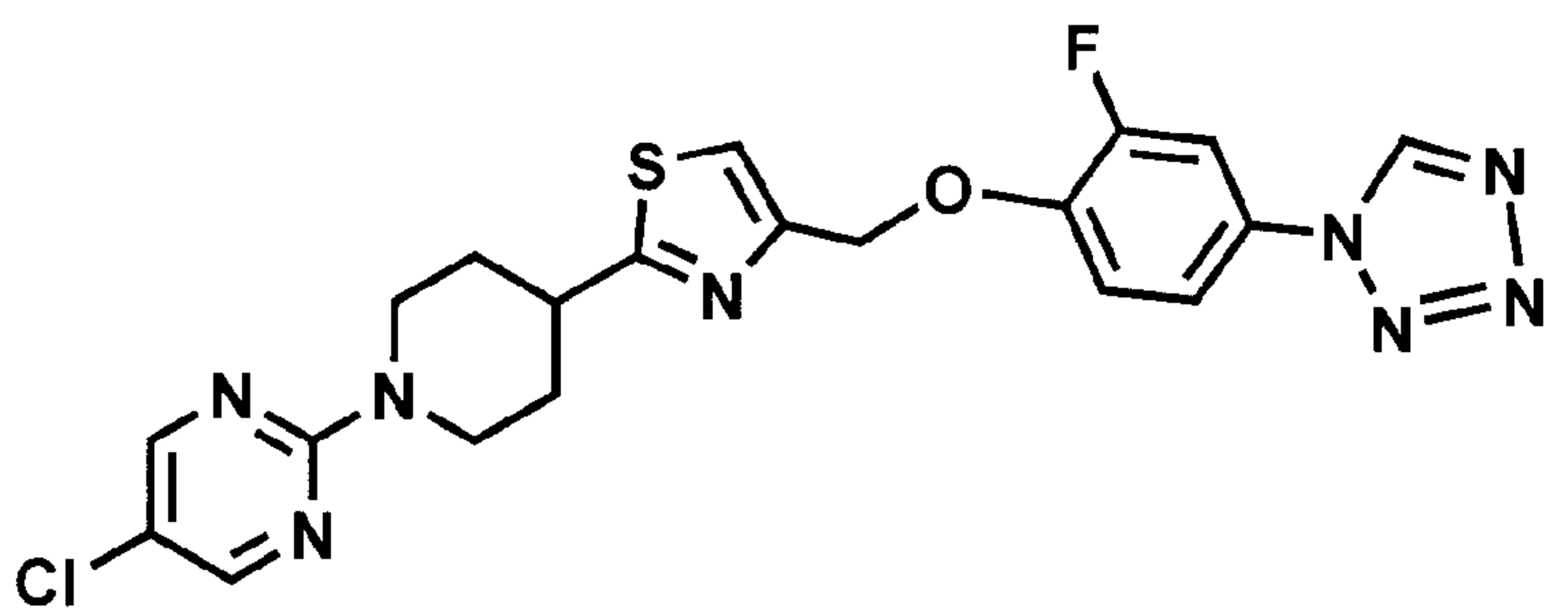
wherein the medicament comprises or is for administration with a compound selected from the group consisting of:





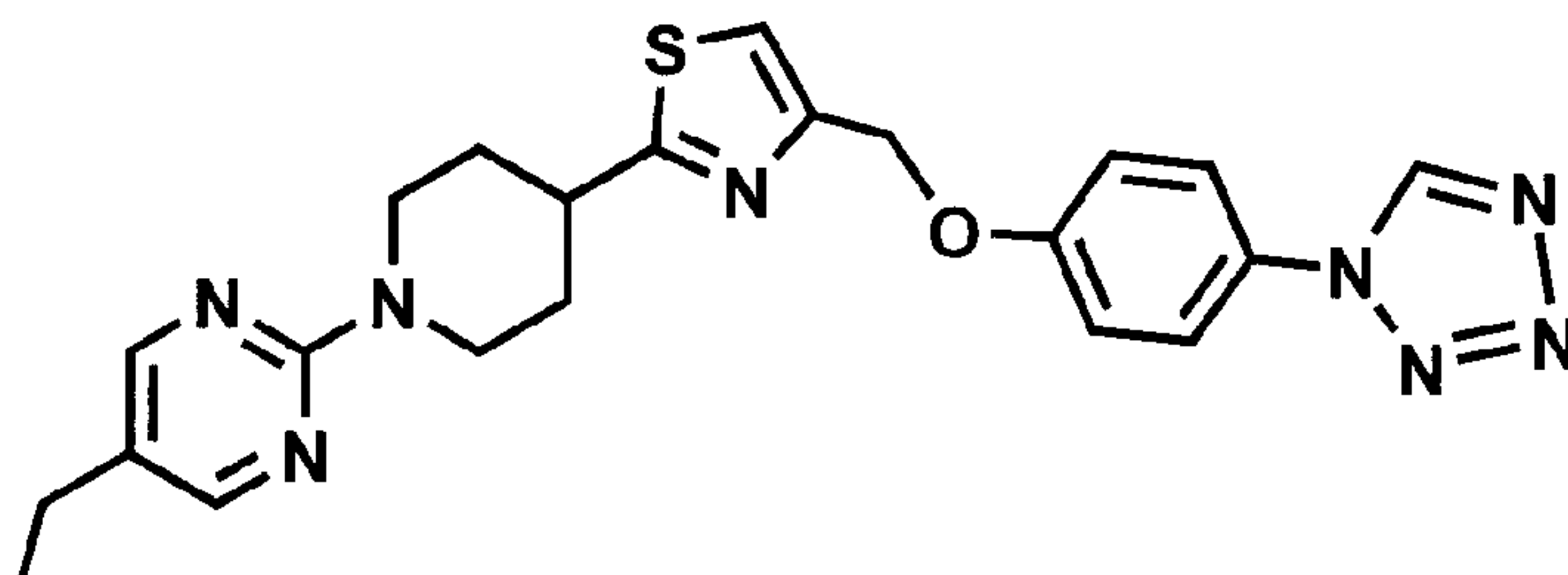


and



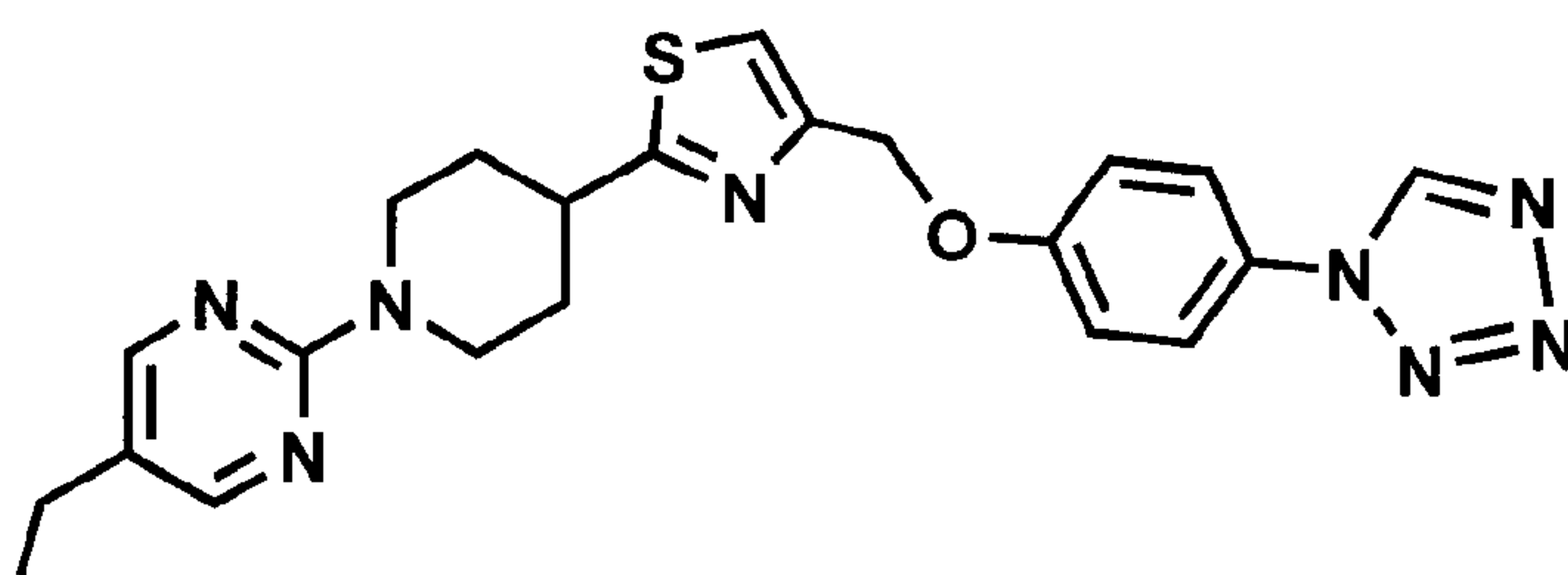
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester thereof.

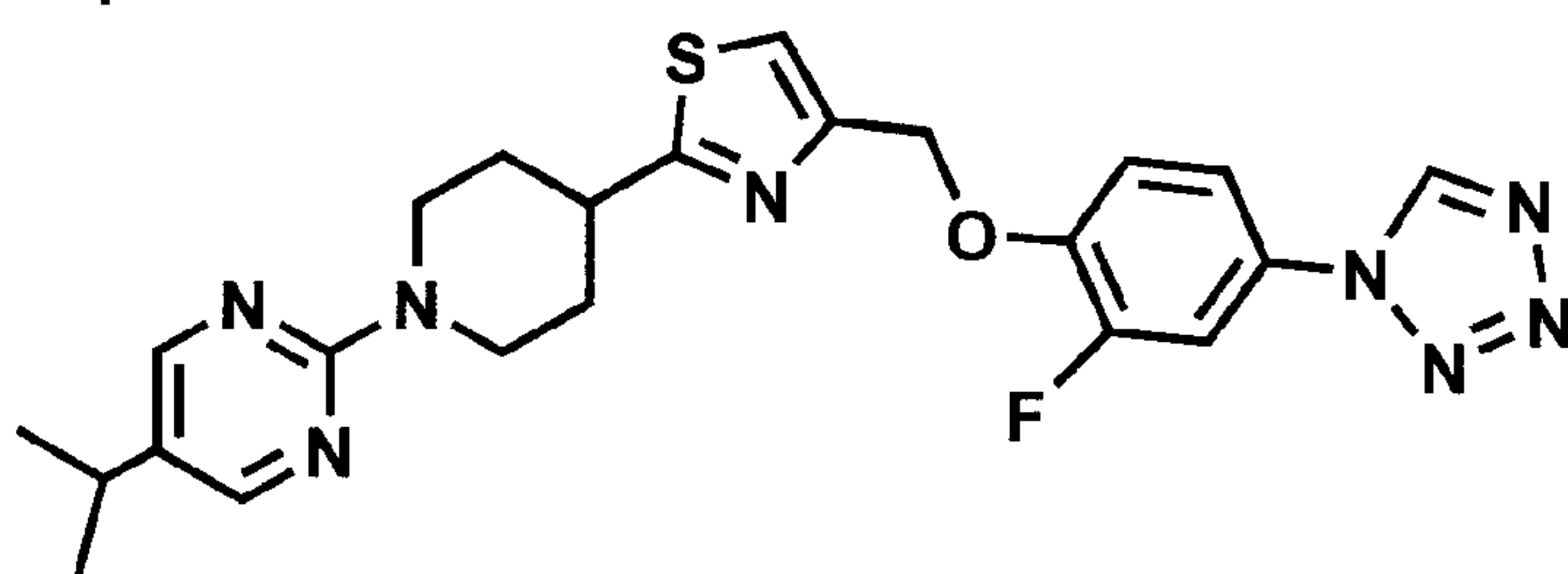
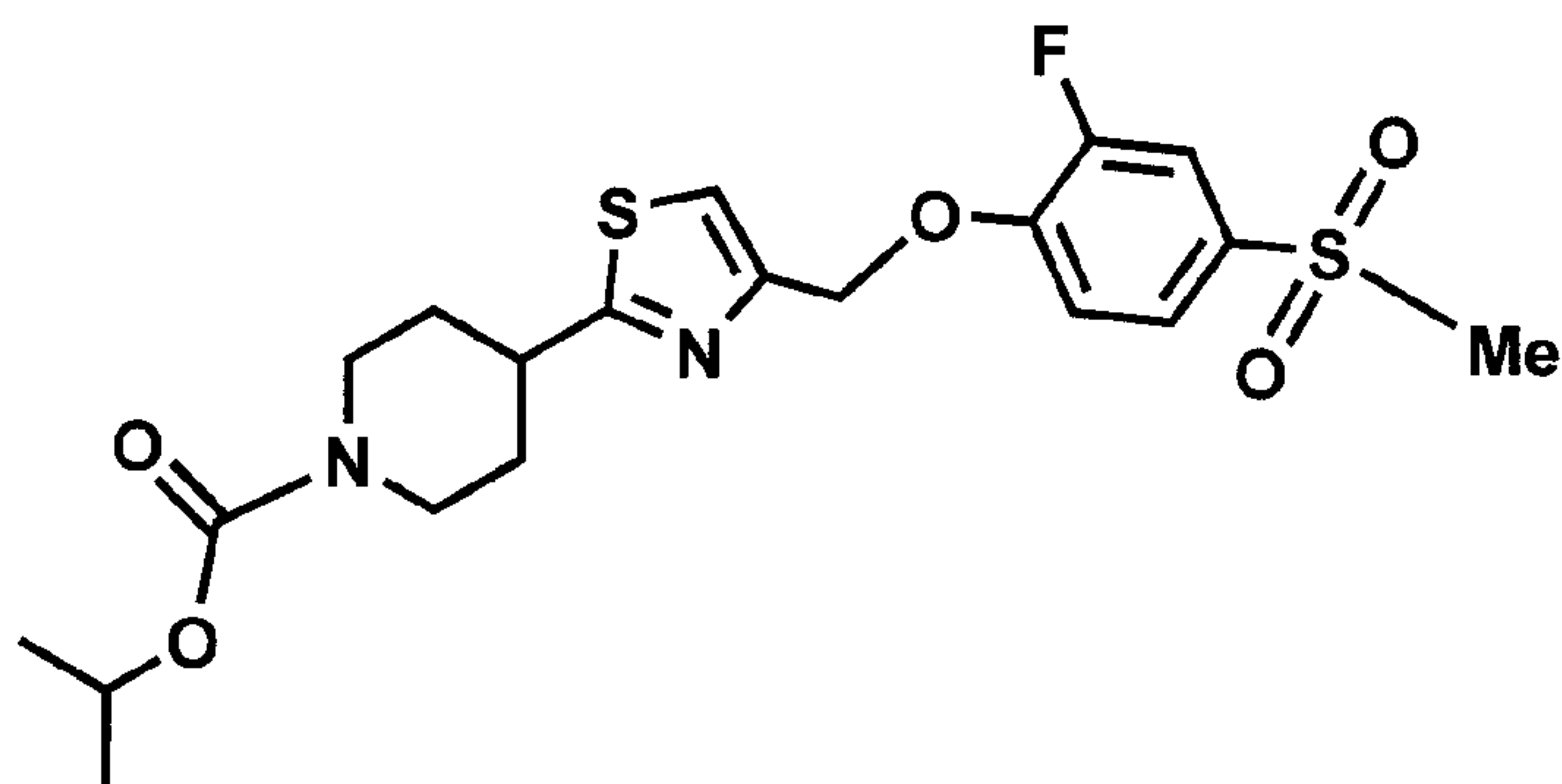
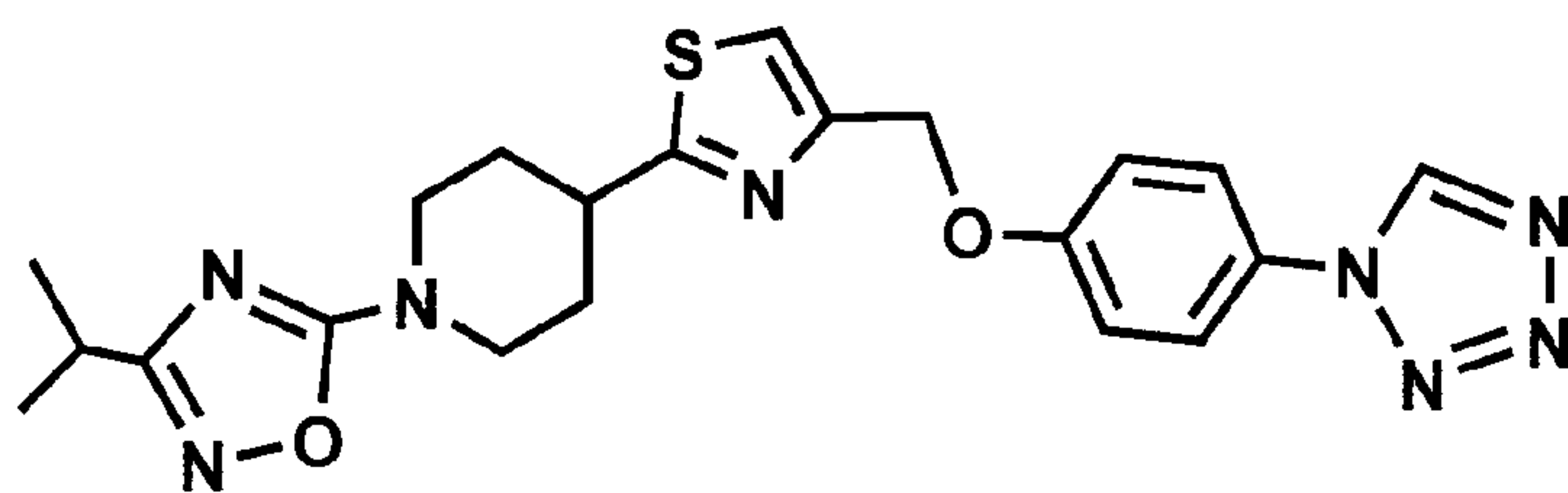
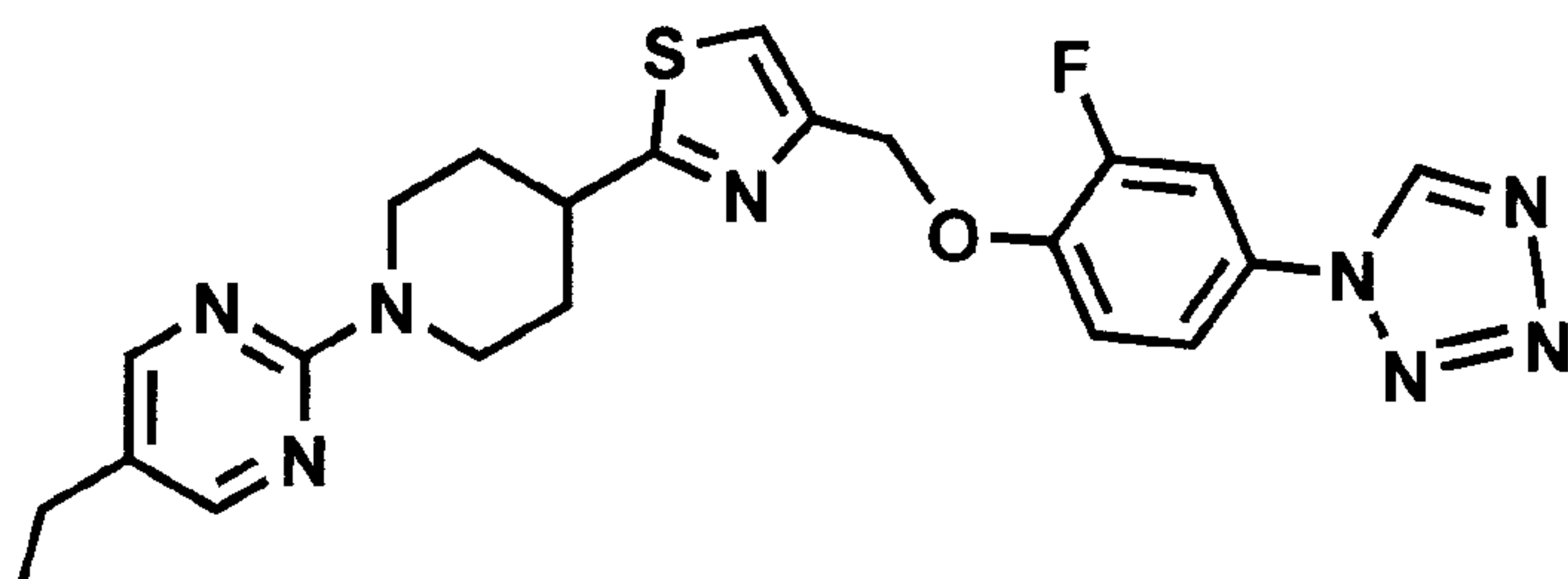
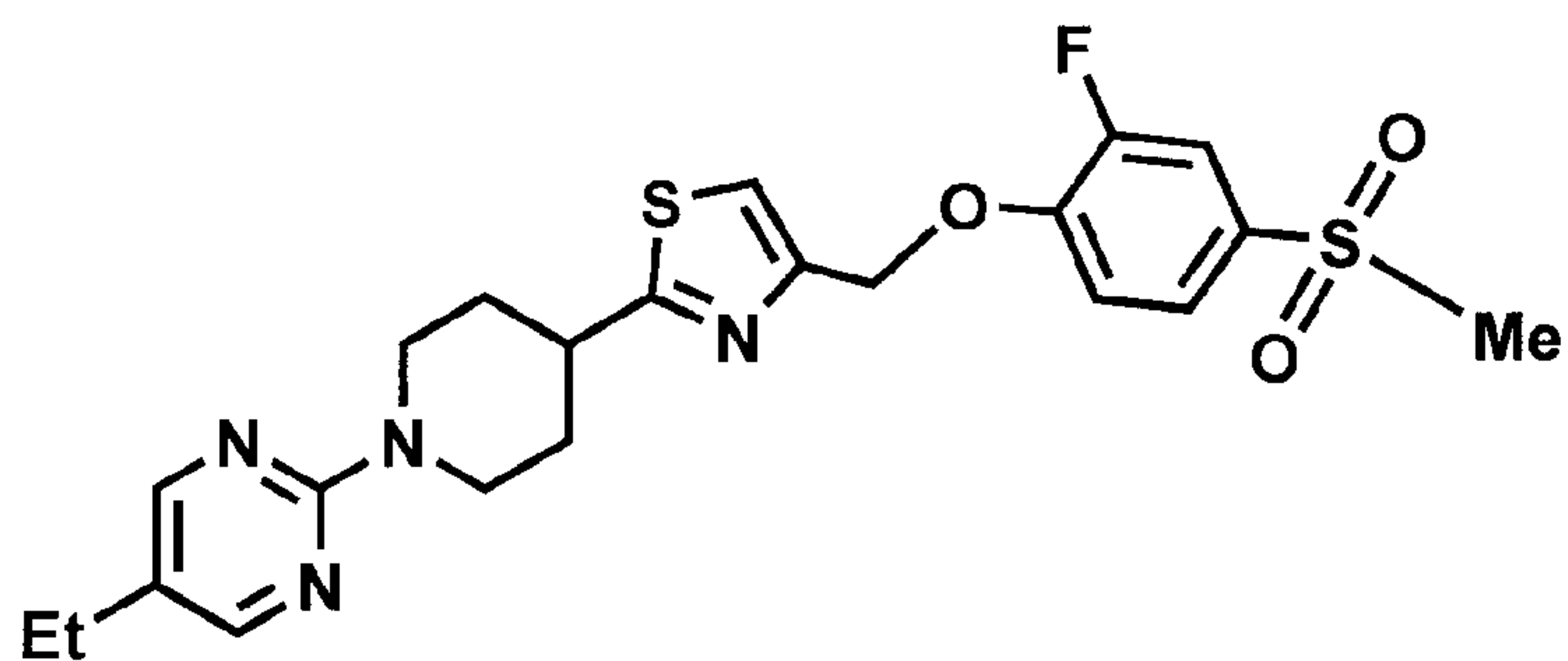
25. The use according to claim 24, wherein said compound is

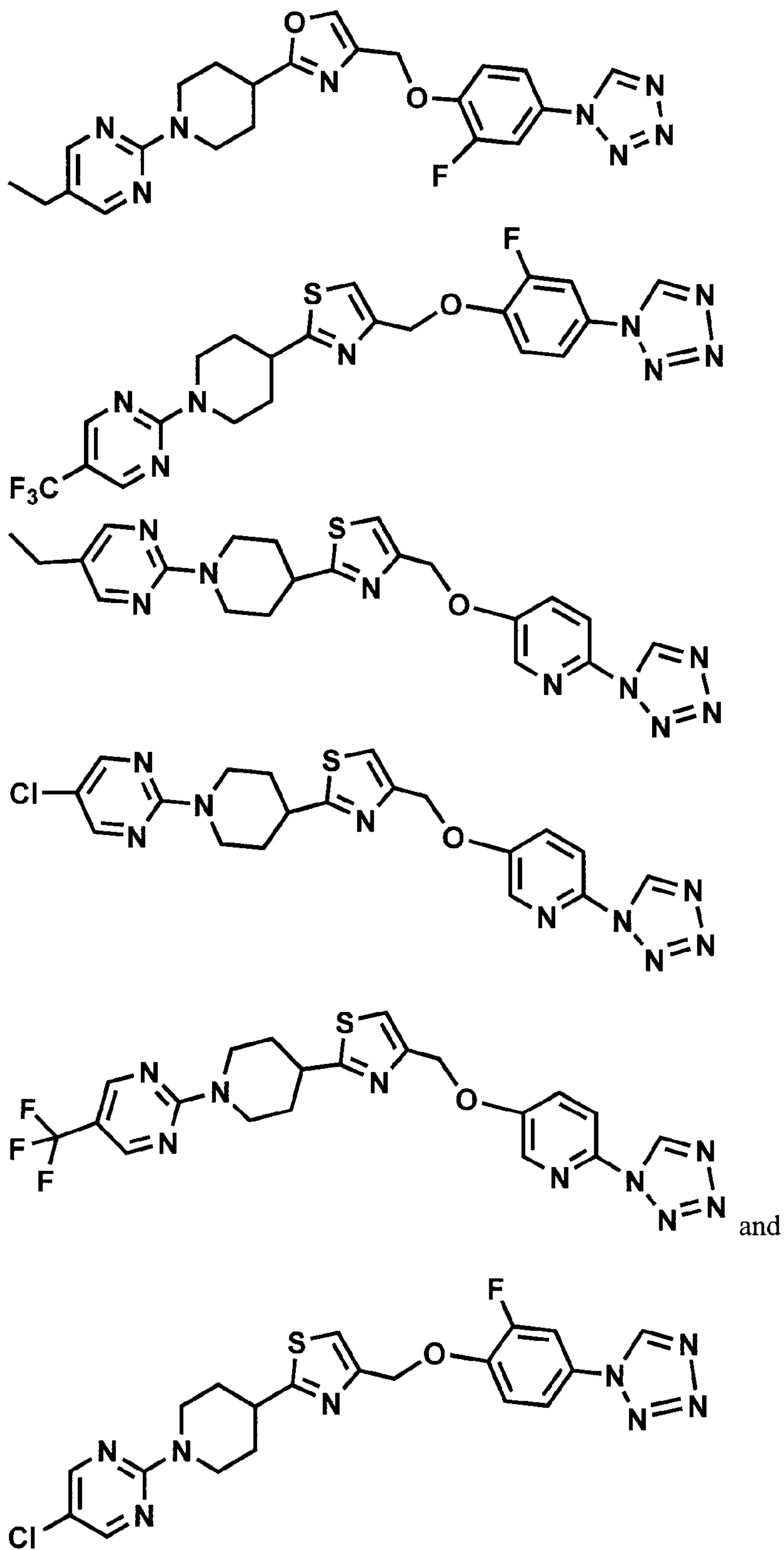


or said pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

26. The use according to claim 24 or 25, wherein said DPP-IV inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of sitagliptin, vildagliptin, Denagliptin, saxagliptin, and alogliptin.
27. The use according to claim 24 or 25, wherein said DPP-IV inhibitor is sitagliptin.
28. The use according to claim 24 or 25, wherein said DPP-IV inhibitor is vildagliptin.
29. The use according to any one of claims 24 to 28, wherein said incretin is selected from the group consisting of GLP-1 and GIP.
30. The use according to any one of claims 24 to 29, wherein the medicament is for simultaneous administration or for sequential administration with said compound to a subject.
31. A combined preparation of a compound selected from the group consisting of:



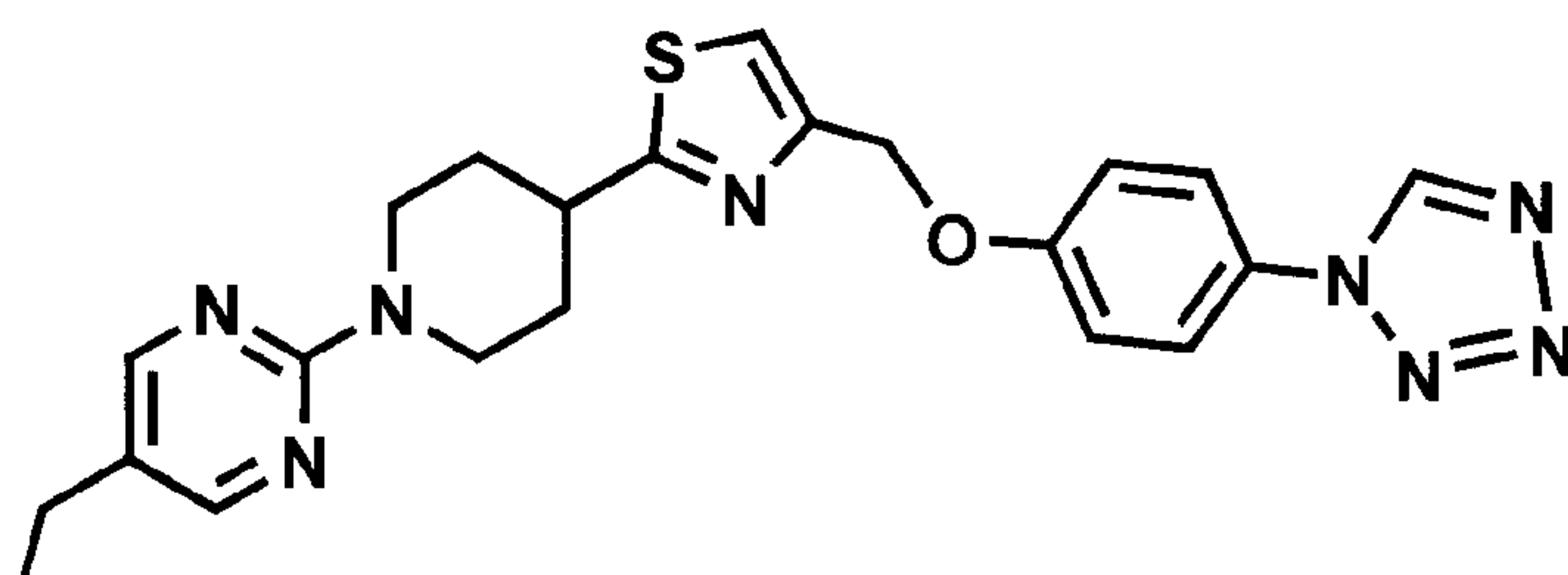




or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester thereof, and a DPP-IV inhibitor for use in:

- (i) treatment of diabetes,
- (ii) lowering blood levels of glucose,
- (iii) lowering blood levels of insulin,
- (iv) increasing blood levels of an incretin,
- (v) lowering blood levels of triglycerides, and
- (vi) increasing glucose dependent insulin production.

32. The combined preparation according to claim 31, wherein said compound is



or said pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

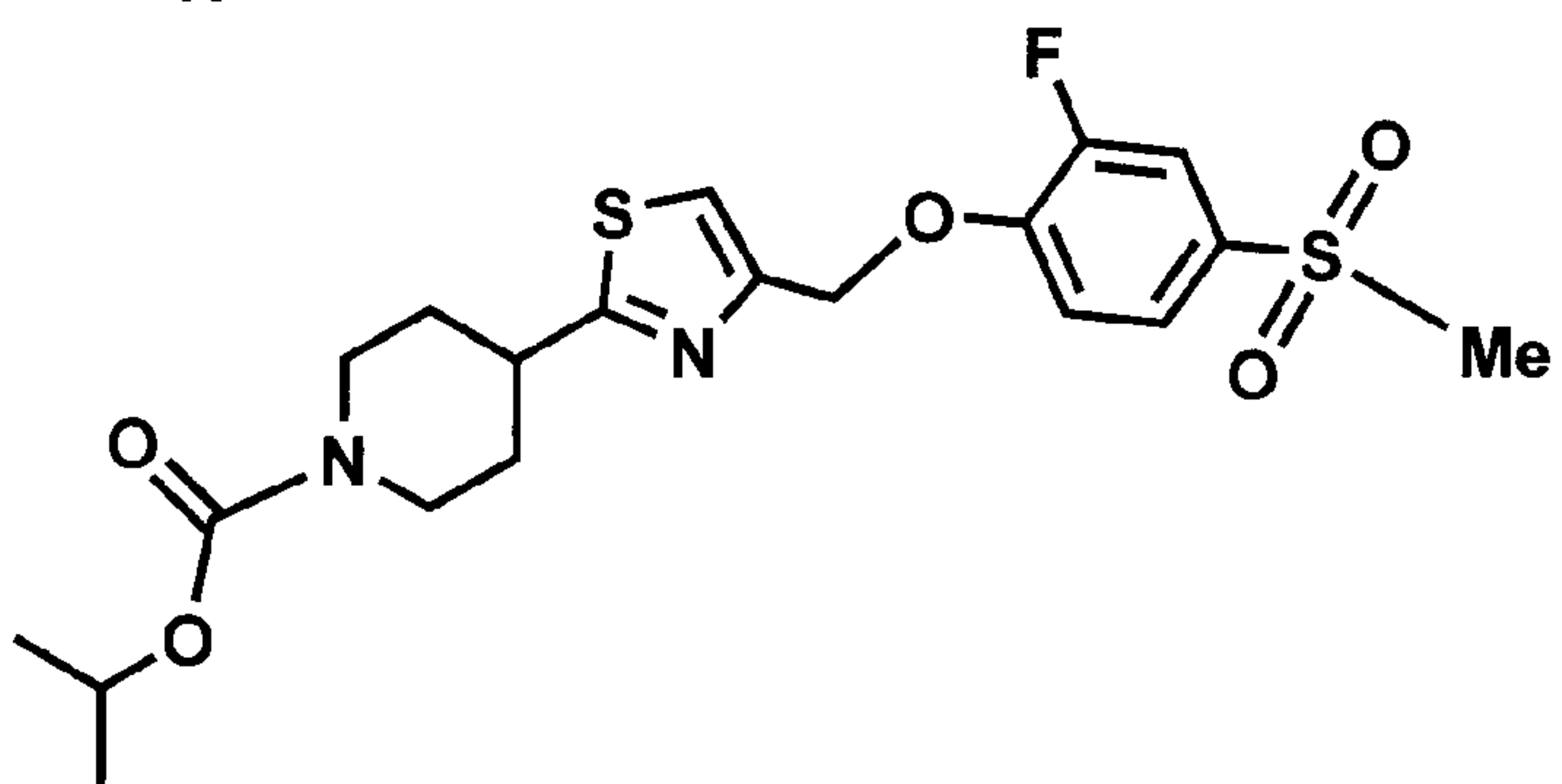
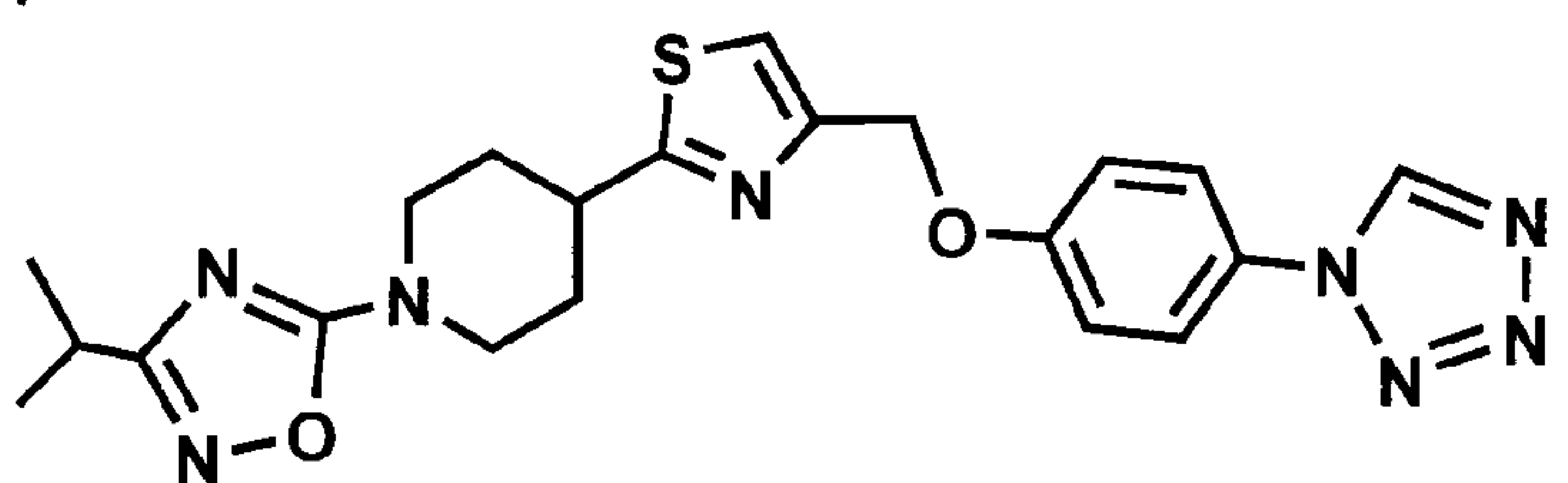
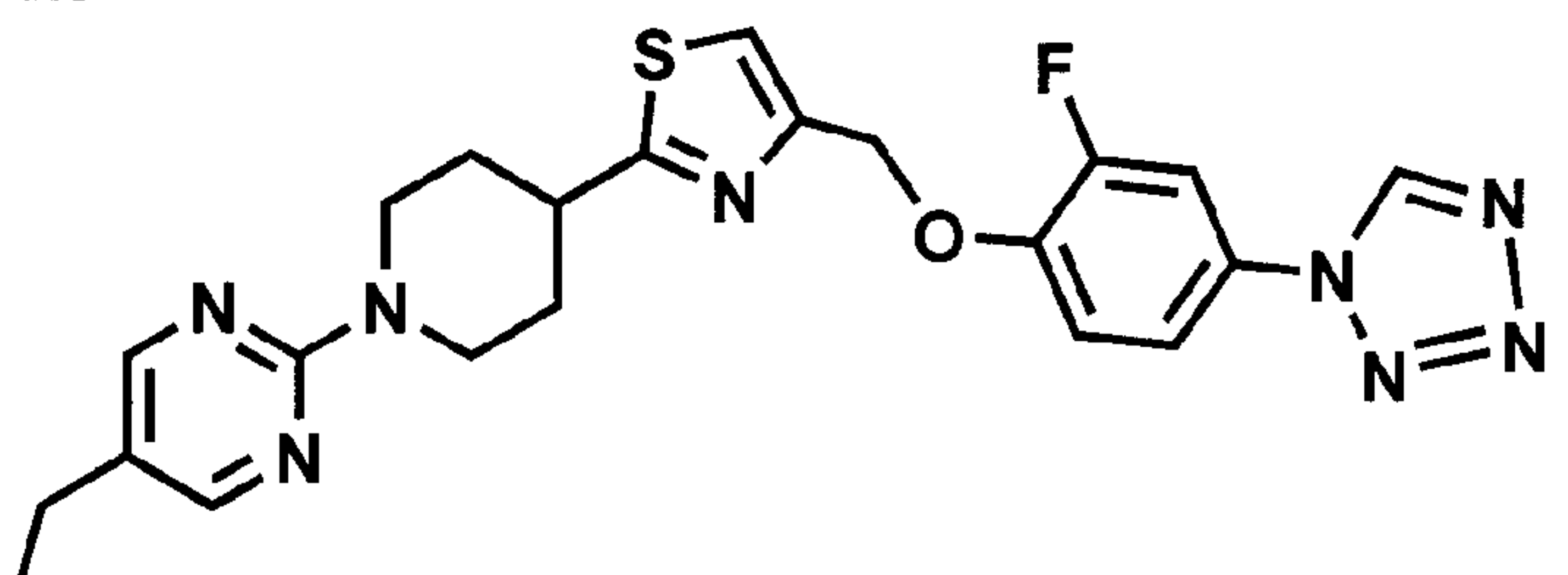
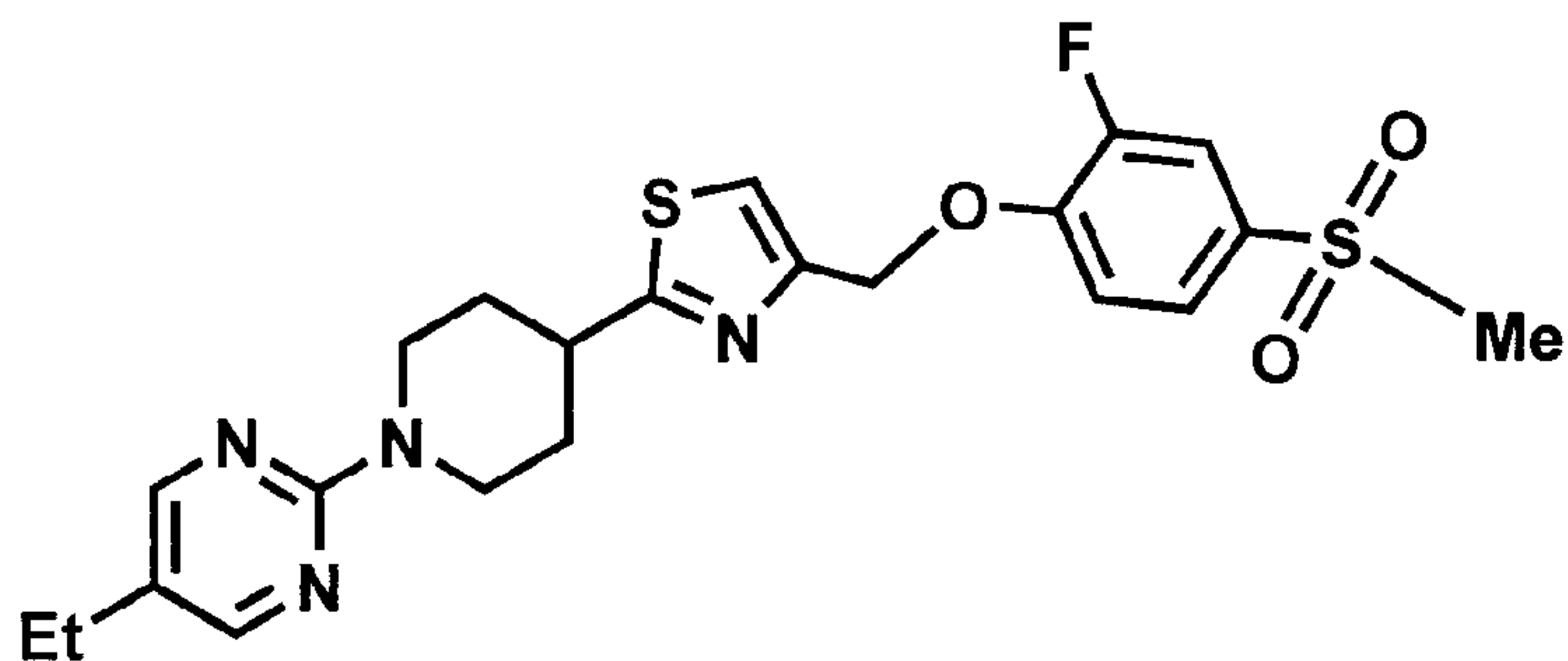
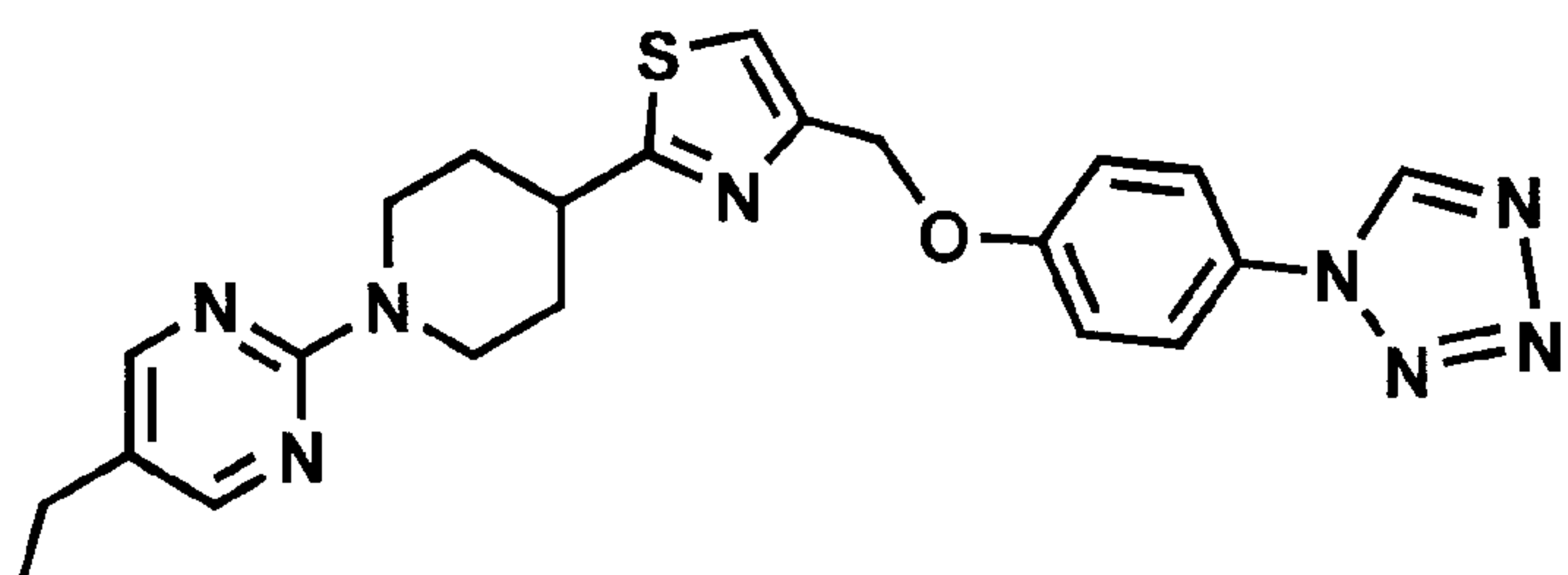
33. The combined preparation according to claim 31 or 32, wherein said DPP-IV inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of sitagliptin, vildagliptin, Denagliptin, saxagliptin, and alogliptin.

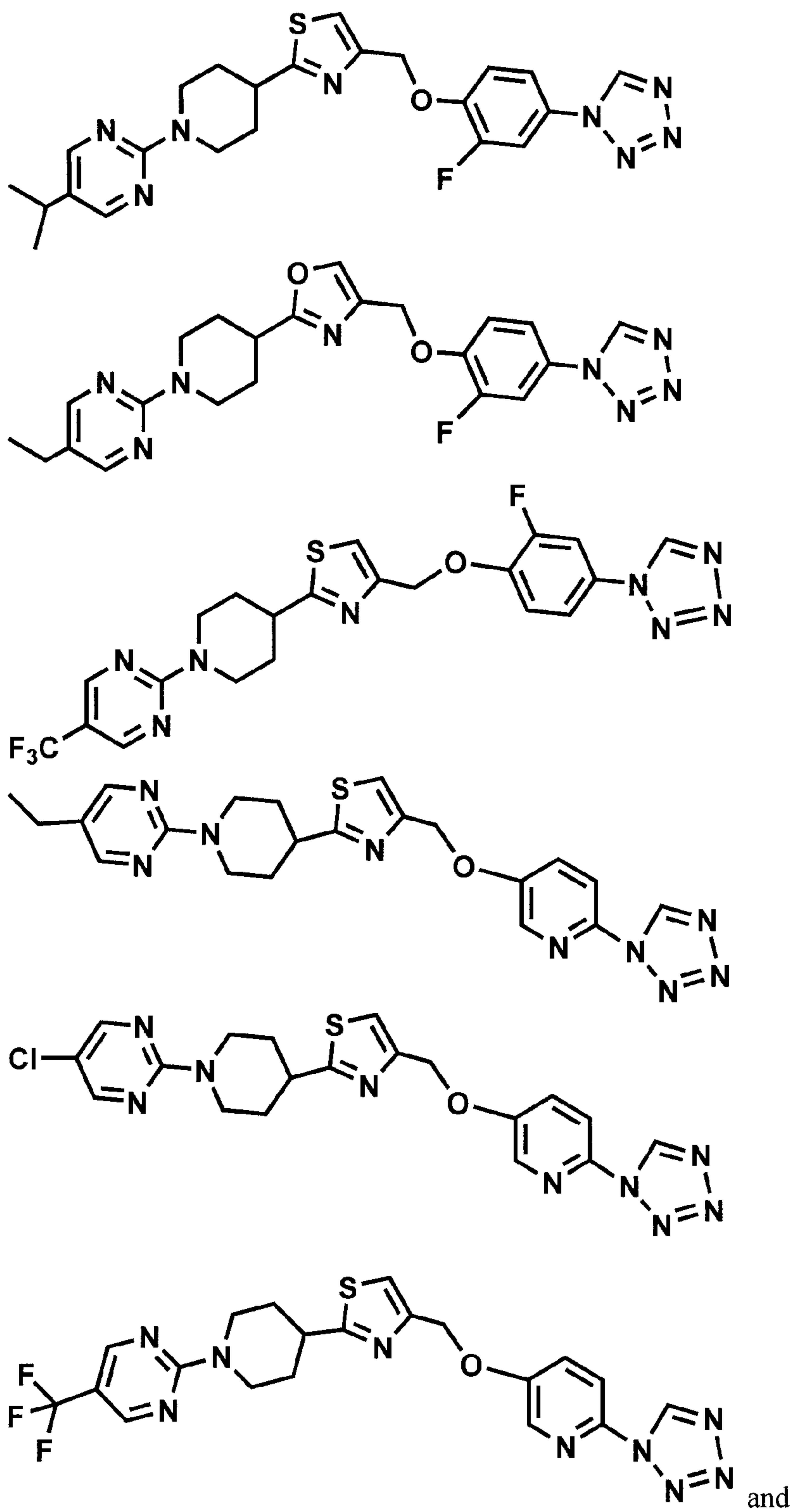
34. The combined preparation according to claim 31 or 32, wherein said DPP-IV inhibitor is sitagliptin.

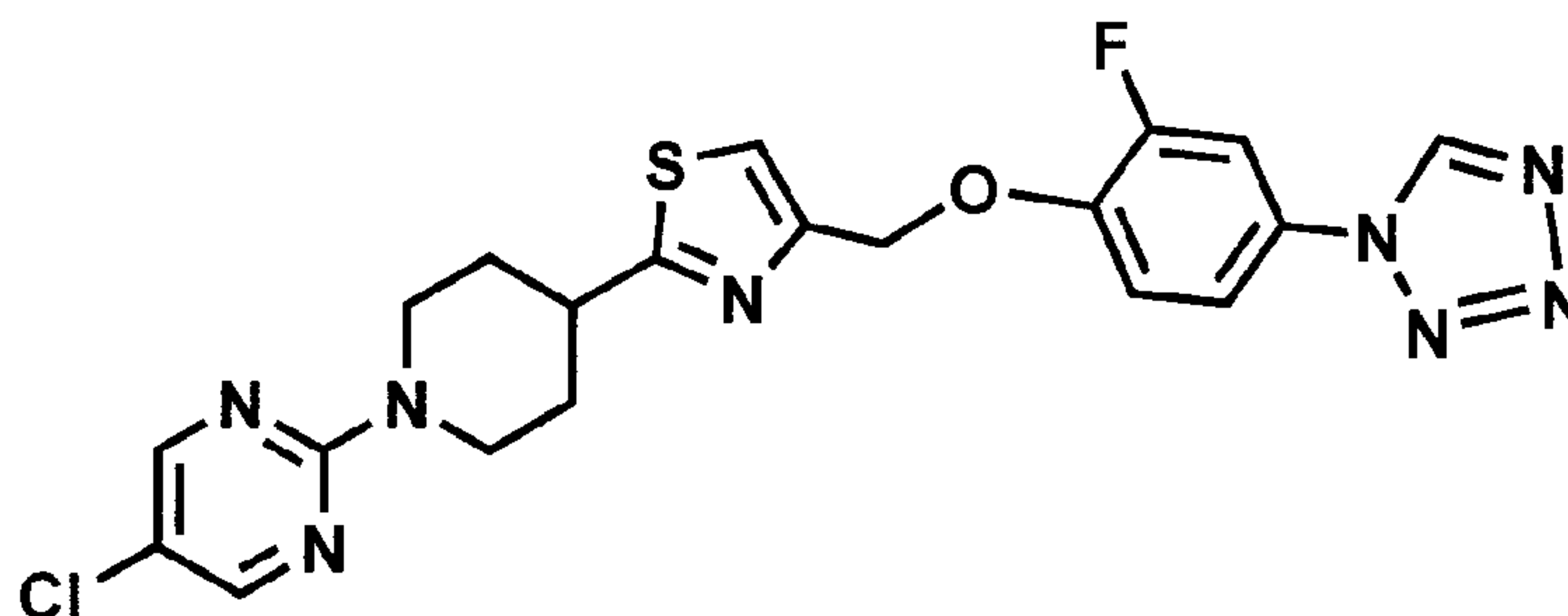
35. The combined preparation according to claim 31 or 32, wherein said DPP-IV inhibitor is vildagliptin.

36. The combined preparation according to any one of claims 31 to 35, wherein said incretin is selected from the group consisting of GLP-1 and GIP.

37. Use of a compound selected from the group consisting of:

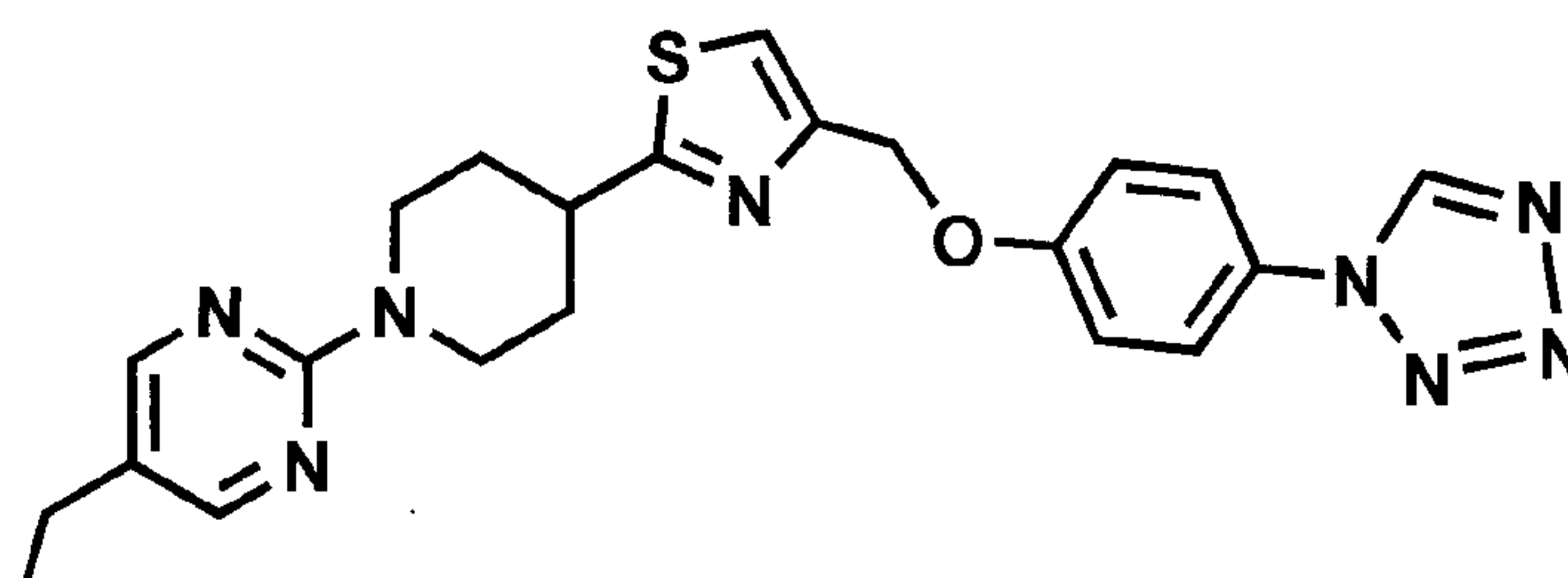






or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester thereof, and a DPP-IV inhibitor in manufacture of a medicament for one or more of: treatment of diabetes; lowering blood levels of glucose; lowering blood levels of insulin; increasing blood levels of incretins; lowering blood levels of triglycerides; and/or increasing glucose dependent insulin production.

38. The use according to claim 37, wherein said compound is



or said pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

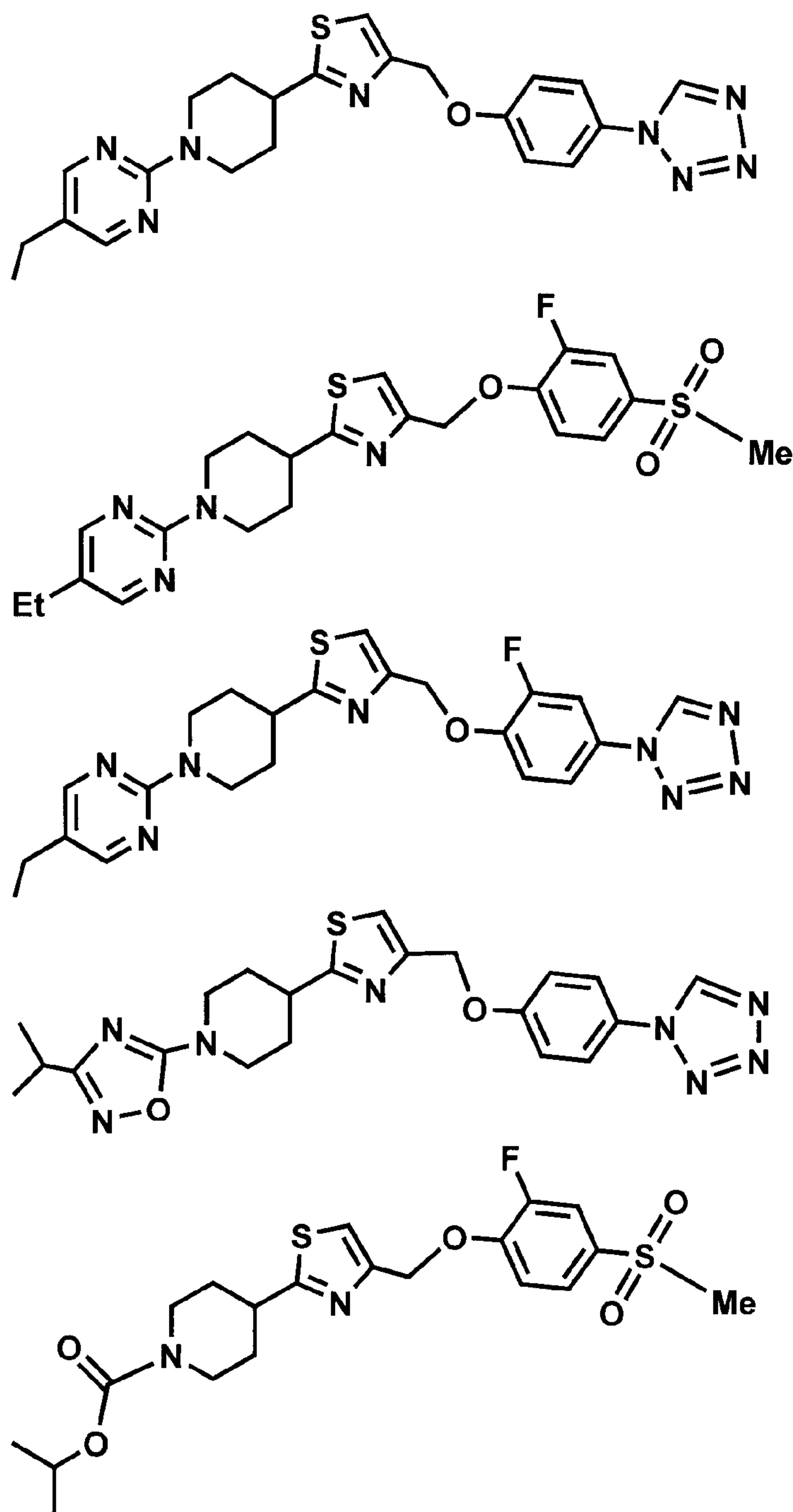
39. The use according to claim 37 or 38, wherein said DPP-IV inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of sitagliptin, vildagliptin, Denagliptin, saxagliptin, and alogliptin.

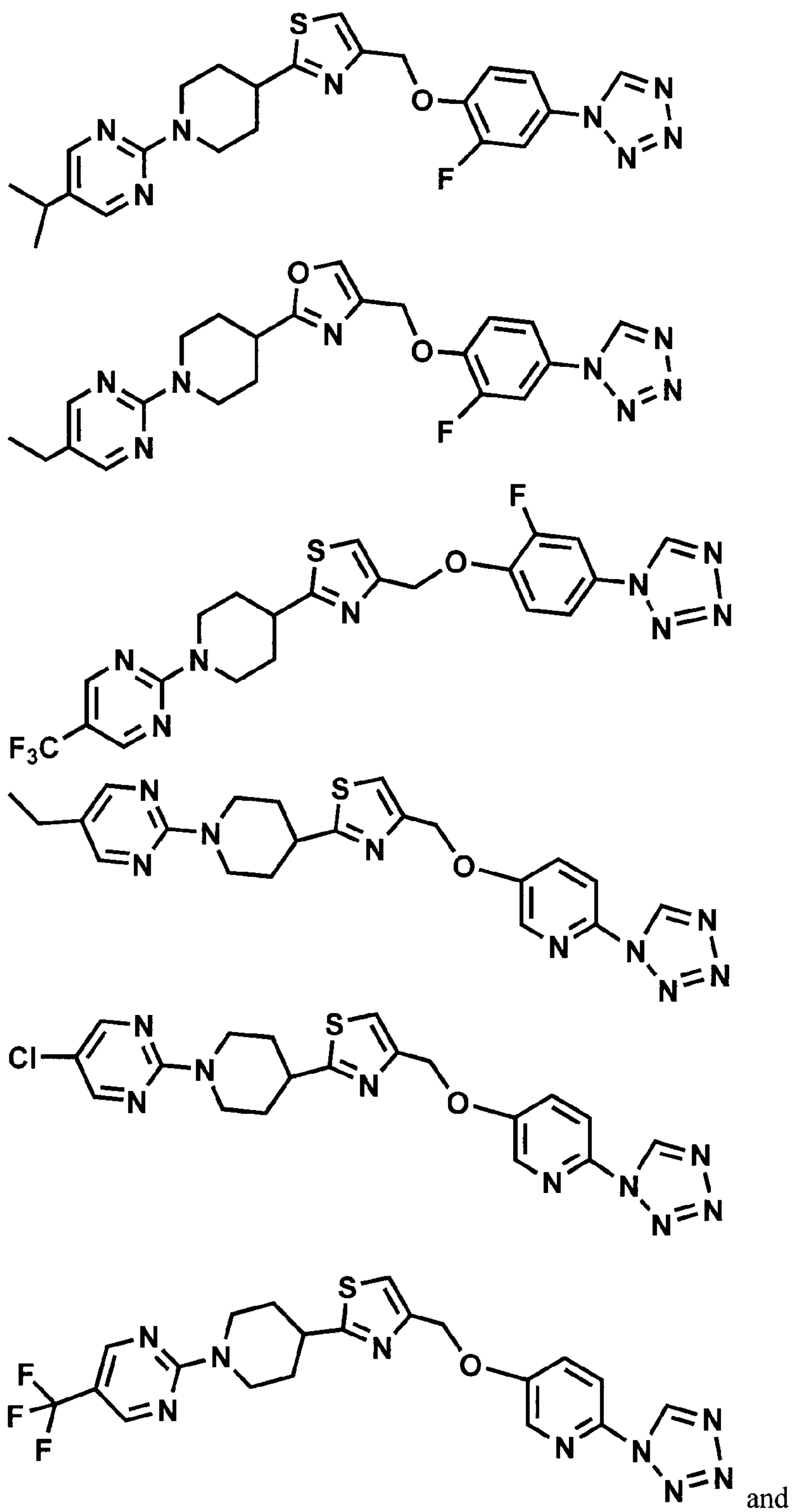
40. The use according to claim 37 or 38, wherein said DPP-IV inhibitor is sitagliptin.

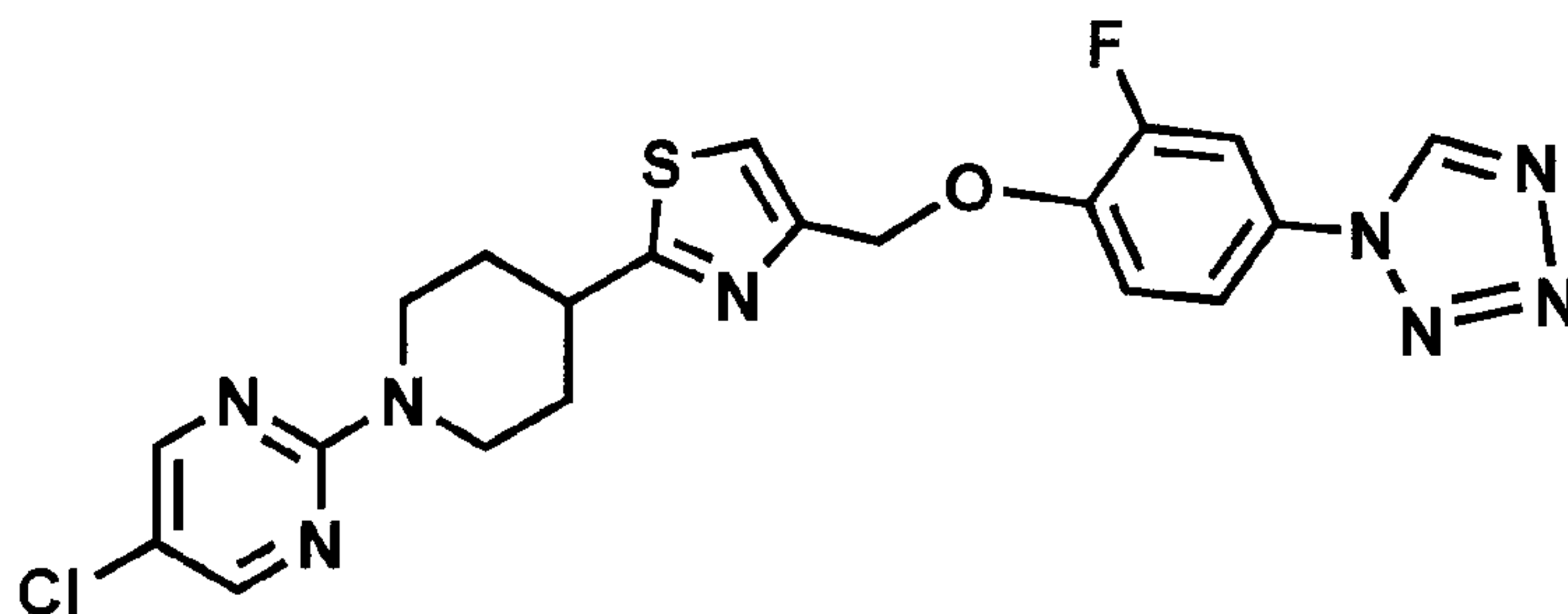
41. The use according to claim 37 or 38, wherein said DPP-IV inhibitor is vildagliptin.

42. The use according to any one of claims 37 to 41, wherein said incretin is selected from the group consisting of GLP-1 and GIP.

43. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound selected from the group consisting of:



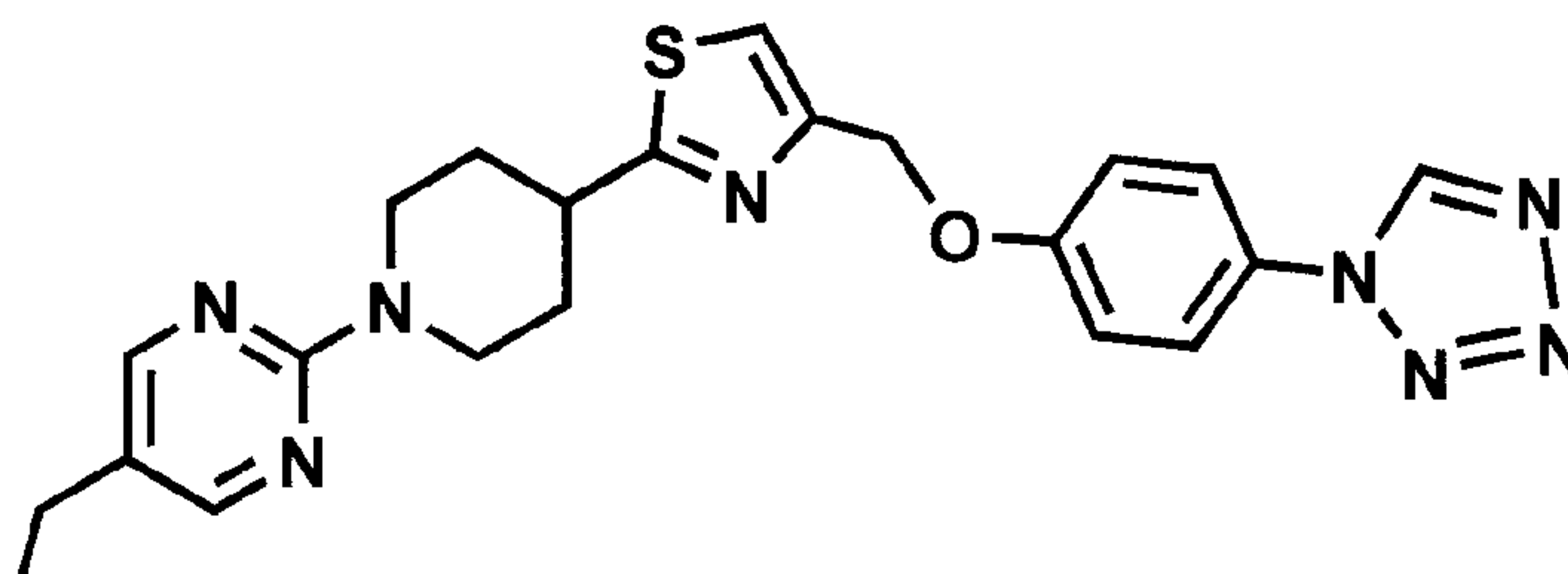




or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester thereof, and a DPP-IV inhibitor, for use in:

- (i) treatment of diabetes,
- (ii) lowering blood levels of glucose,
- (iii) lowering blood levels of insulin,
- (iv) increasing blood levels of an incretin,
- (v) lowering blood levels of triglycerides, and
- (vi) increasing glucose dependent insulin production.

44. The composition according to claim 43, wherein said compound is



or said pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

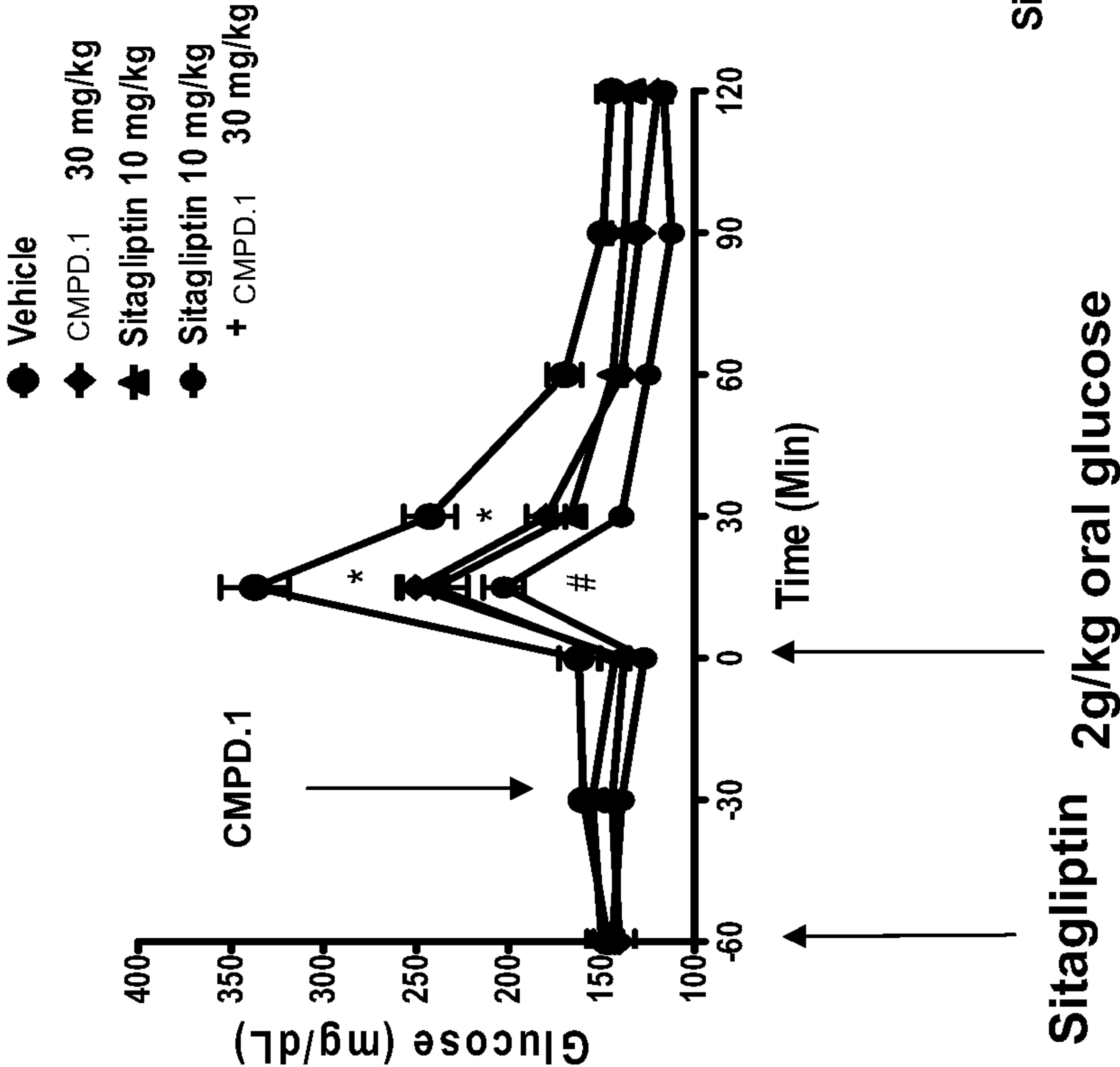
45. The composition according to claim 43 or 44, wherein said DPP-IV inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of sitagliptin, vildagliptin, Denagliptin, saxagliptin, and alogliptin.

46. The composition according to claim 43 or 44, wherein said DPP-IV inhibitor is sitagliptin.

47. The composition according to claim 43 or 44, wherein said DPP-IV inhibitor is vildagliptin.

48. The composition according to any one of claims 43 to 47, wherein said incretin is selected from the group consisting of GLP-1 and GIP.

Glucose Curves



Glucose AUCs

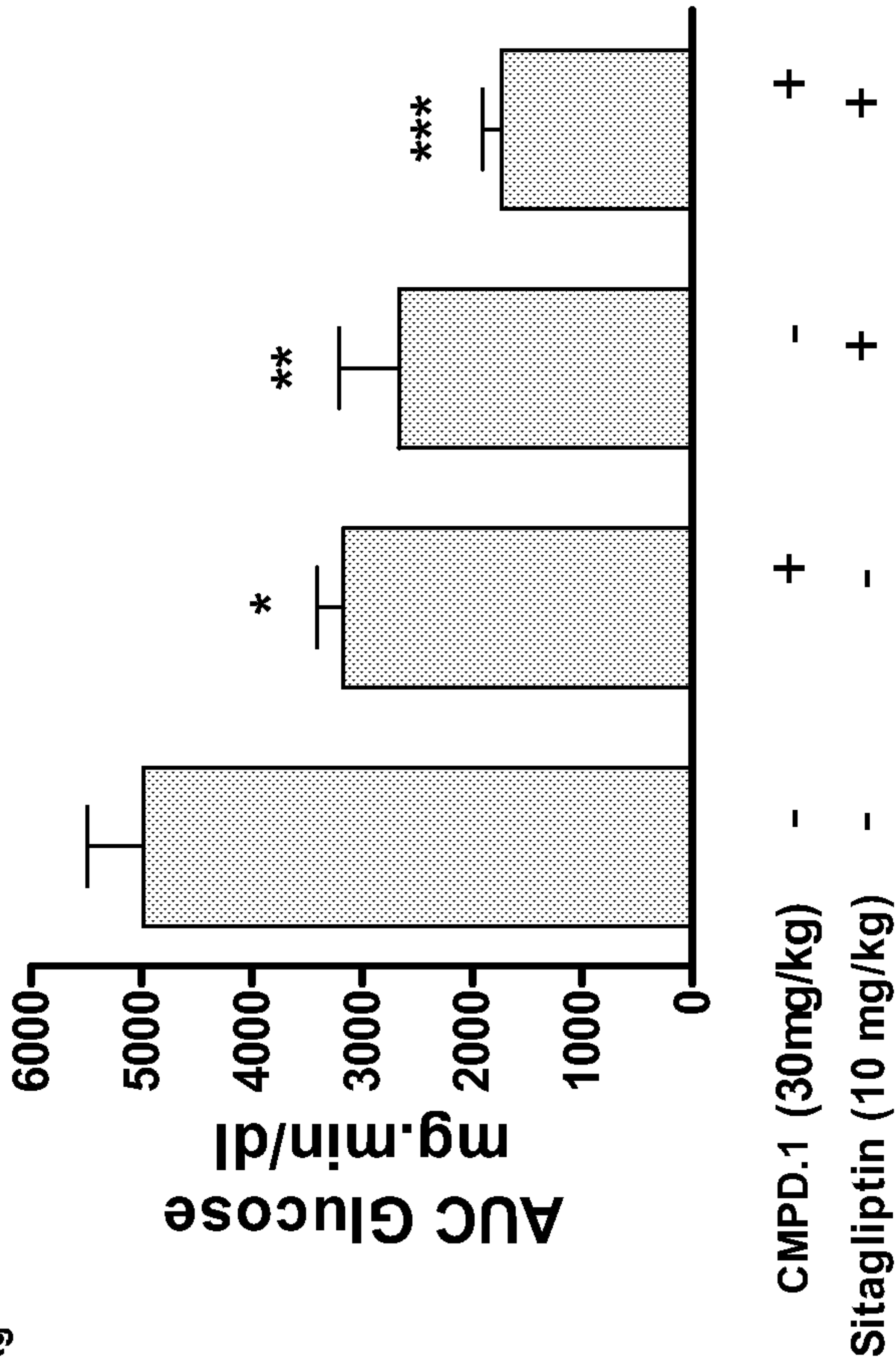


Figure 1

2 of 7

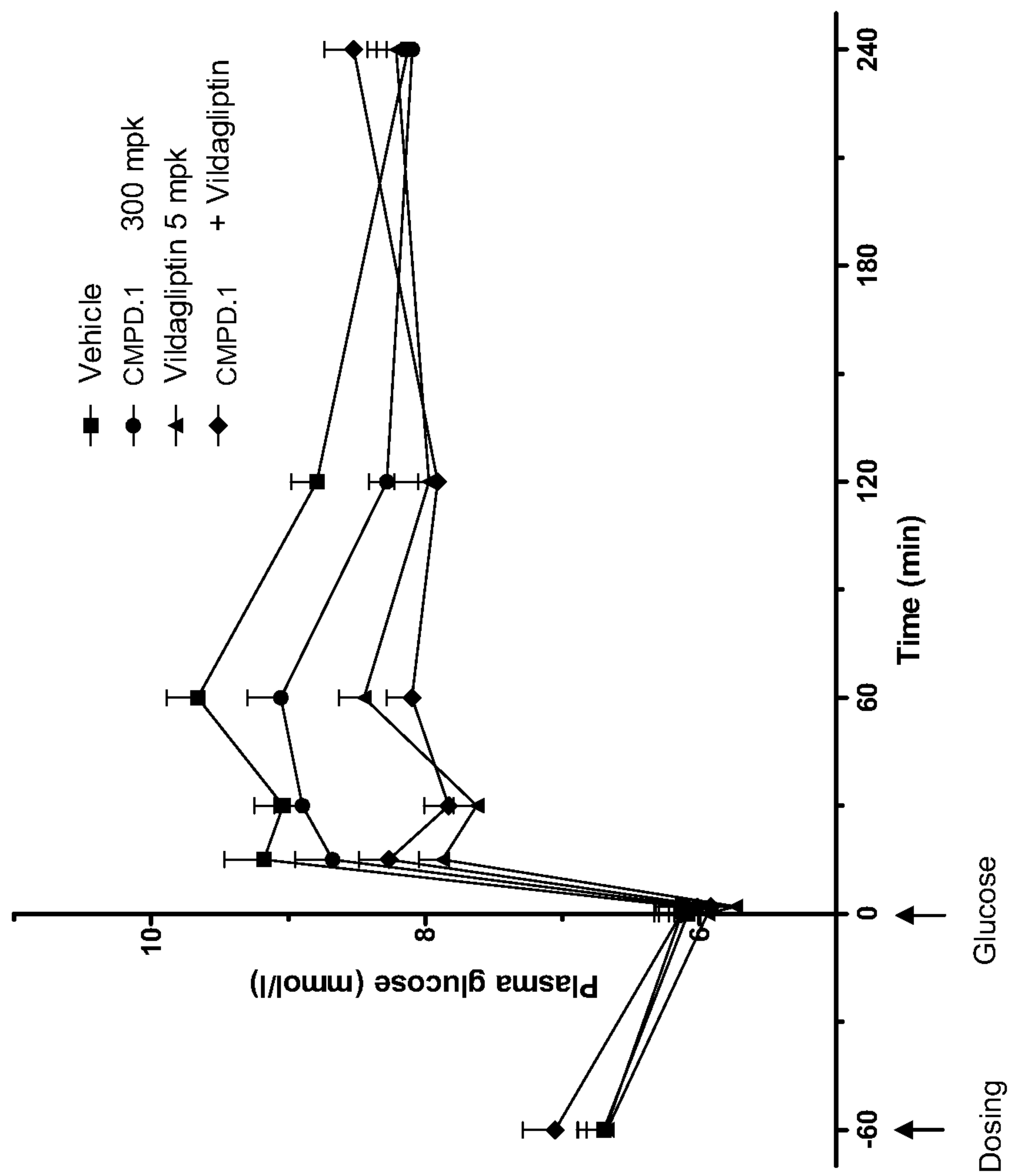
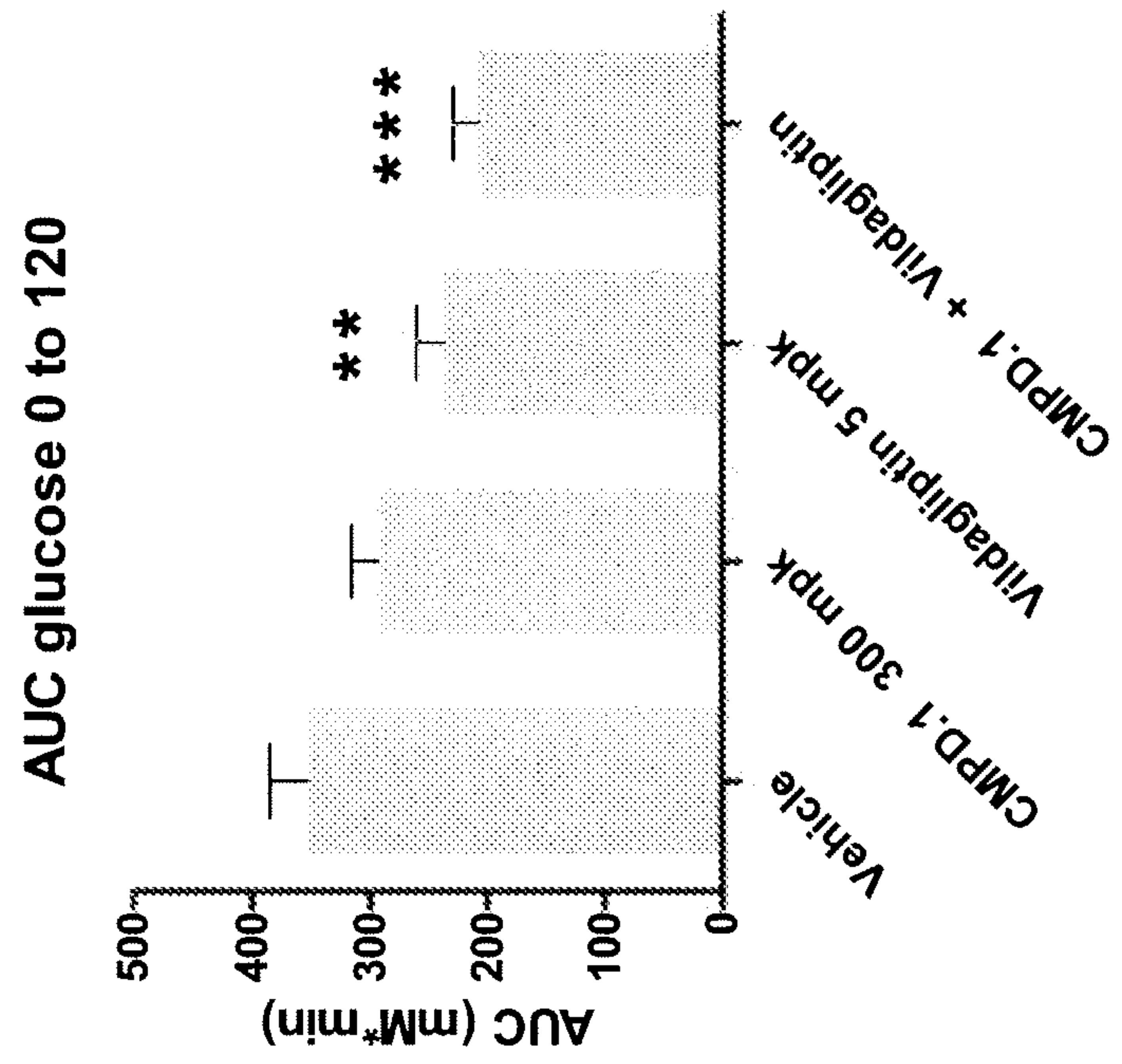


Figure 2



** $p < 0.01$ and *** $p < 0.001$ vs vehicle (ANOVA, Fisher's PLSD)

Figure 3

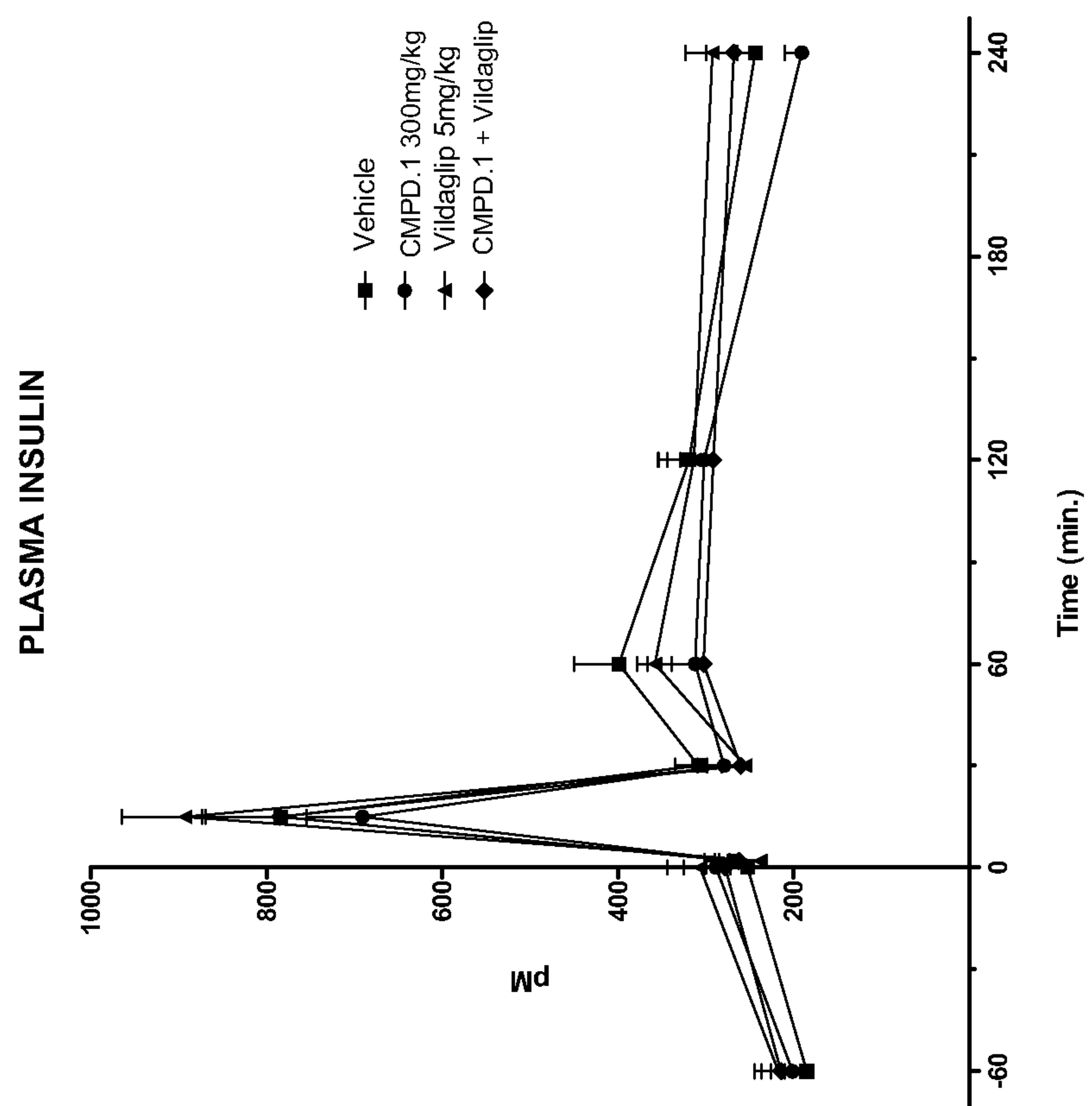


Figure 4

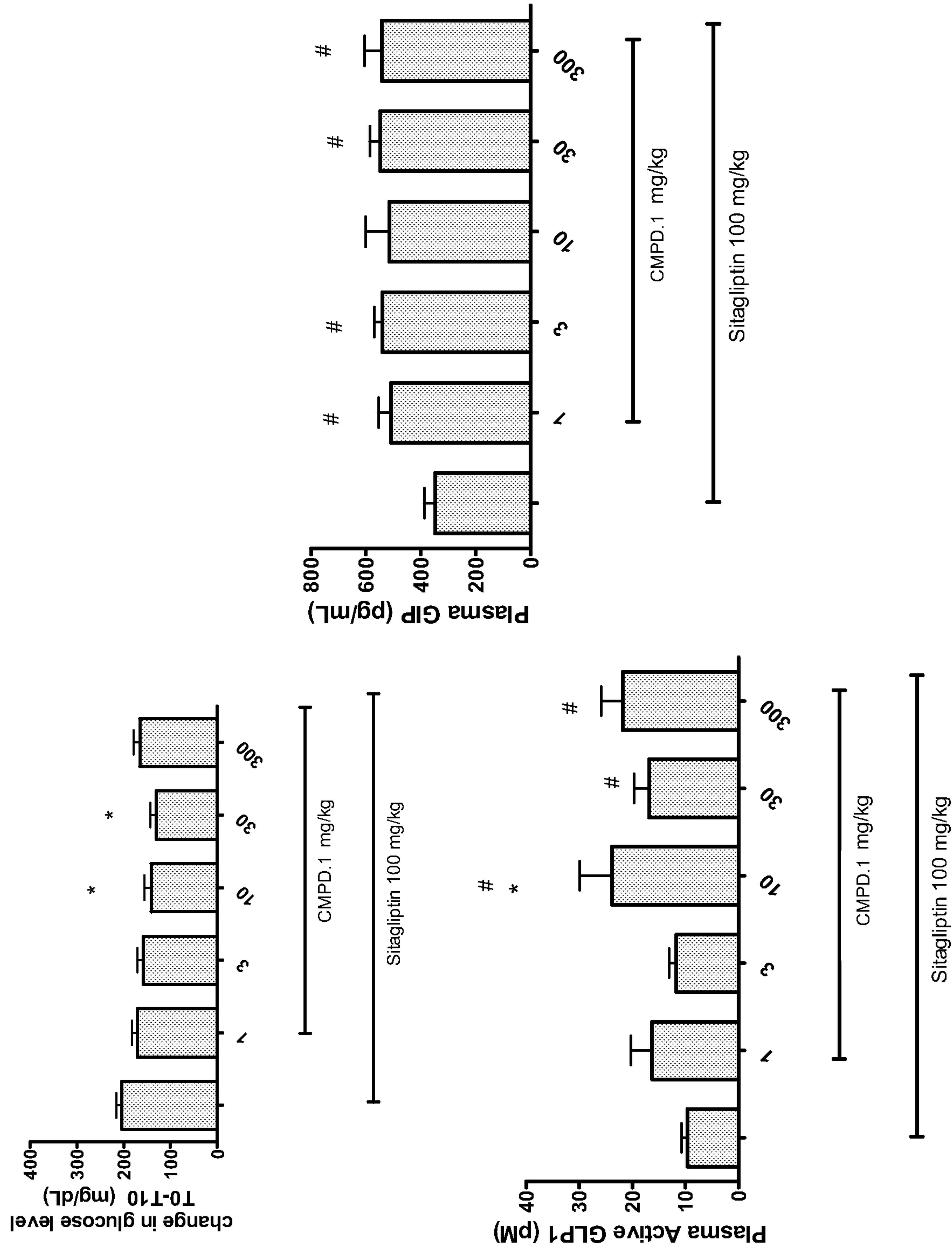
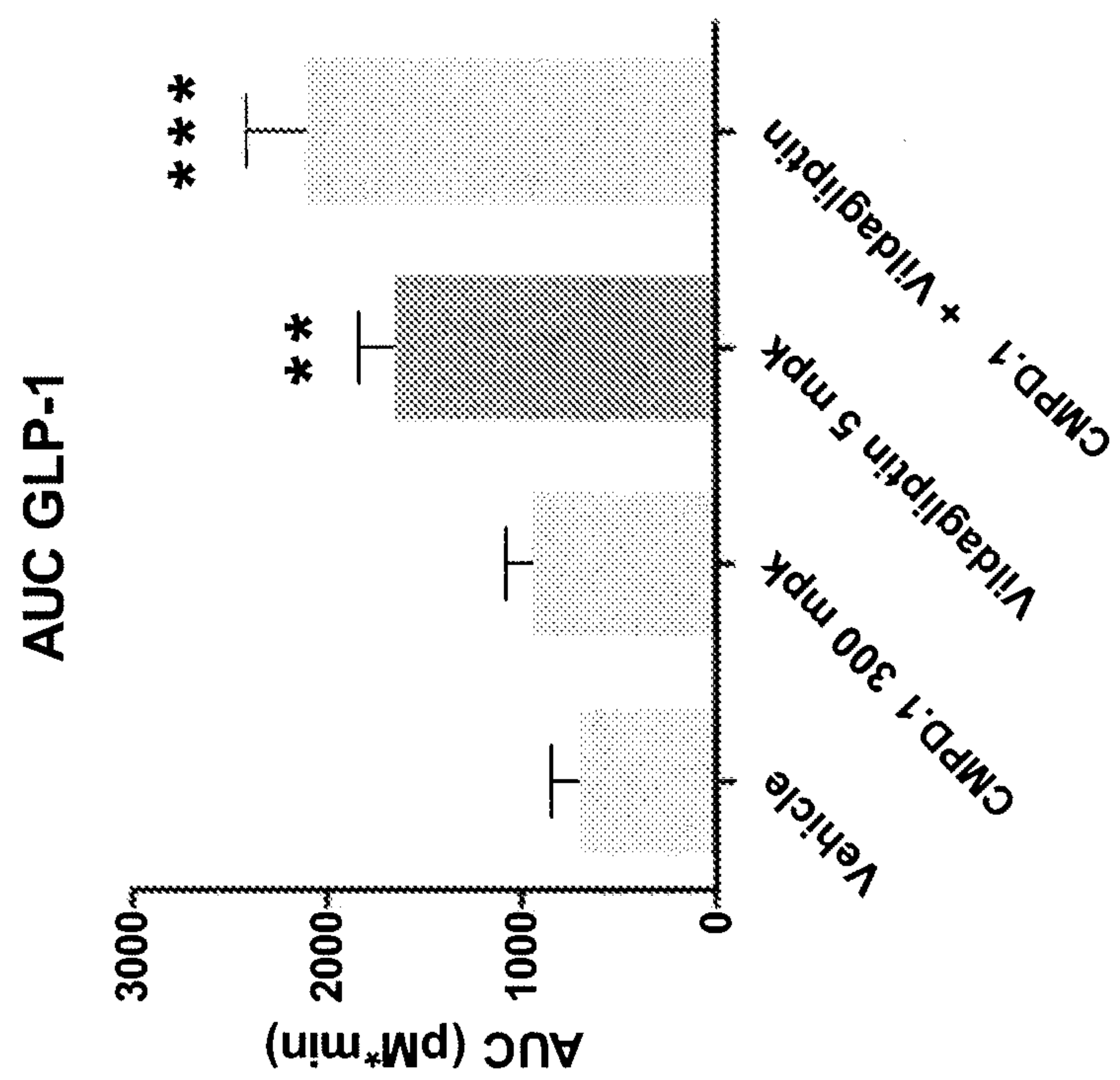
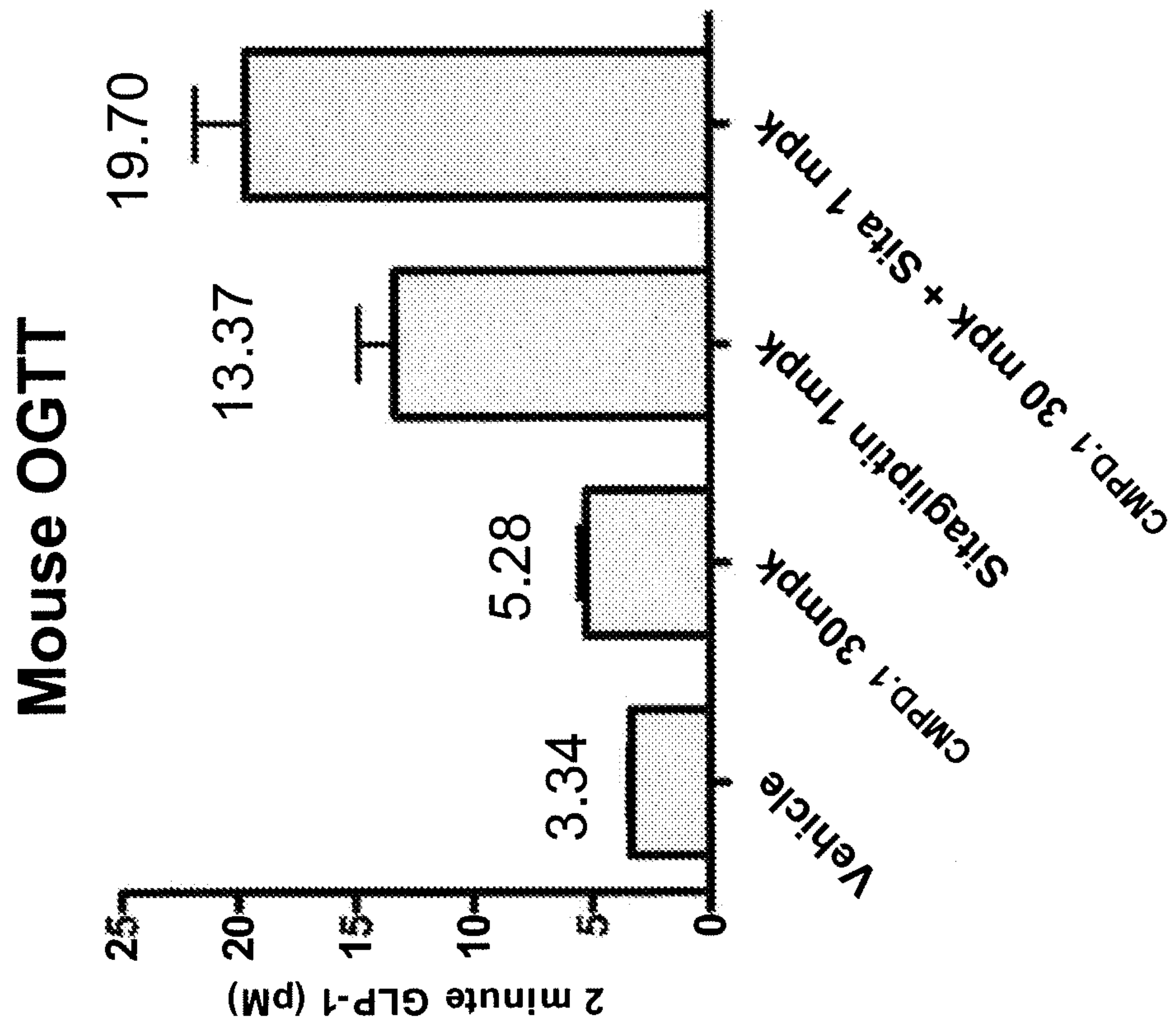


Figure 5



**** $p < 0.01$ and *** $p < 0.001$ vs vehicle (ANOVA, Fisher's PLSD)**

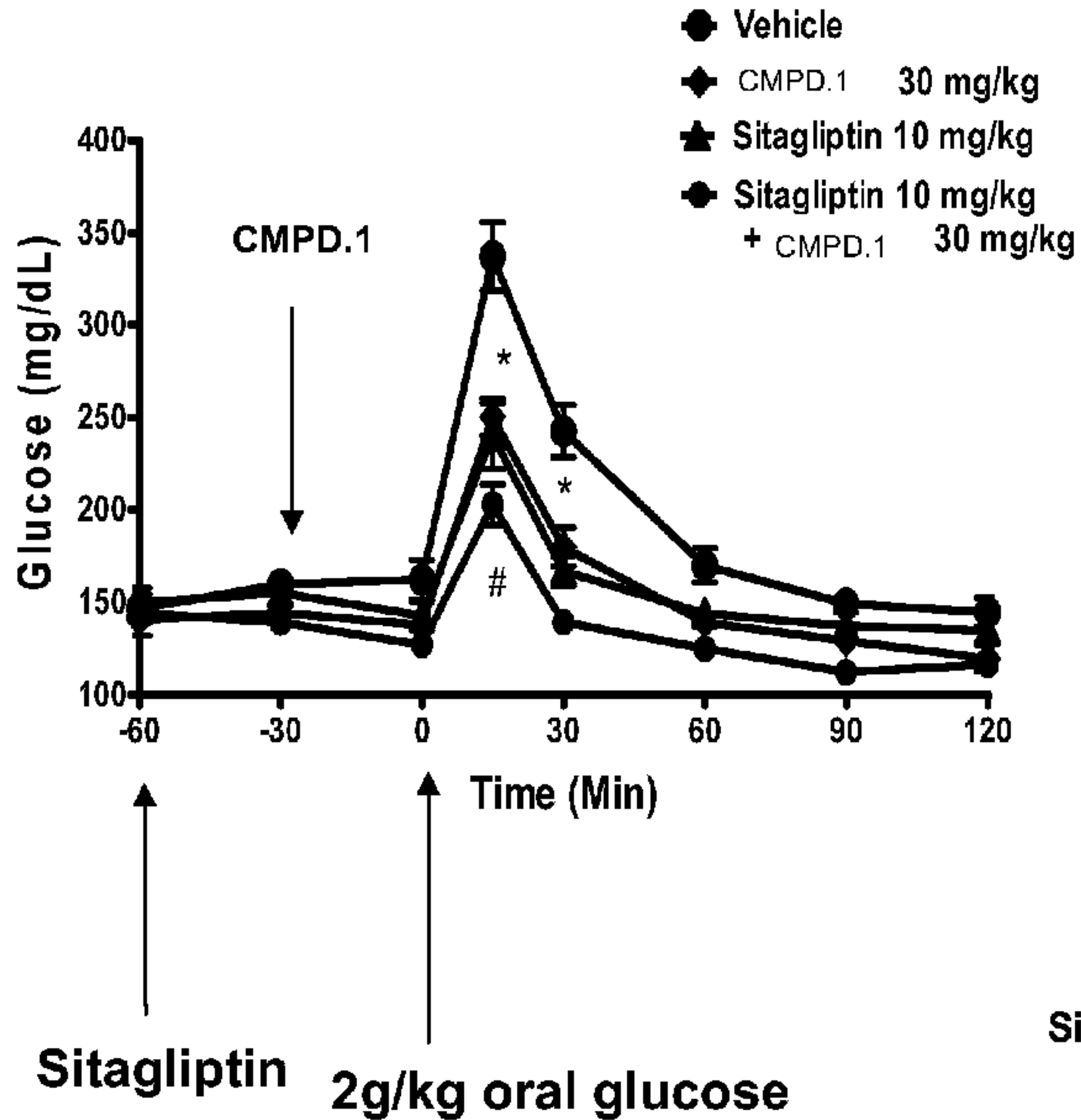
Figure 6



**** $p < 0.01$ and *** $p < 0.001$ vs vehicle (ANOVA, Fisher's PLSD)**

Figure 7

Glucose Curves



Glucose AUCs

