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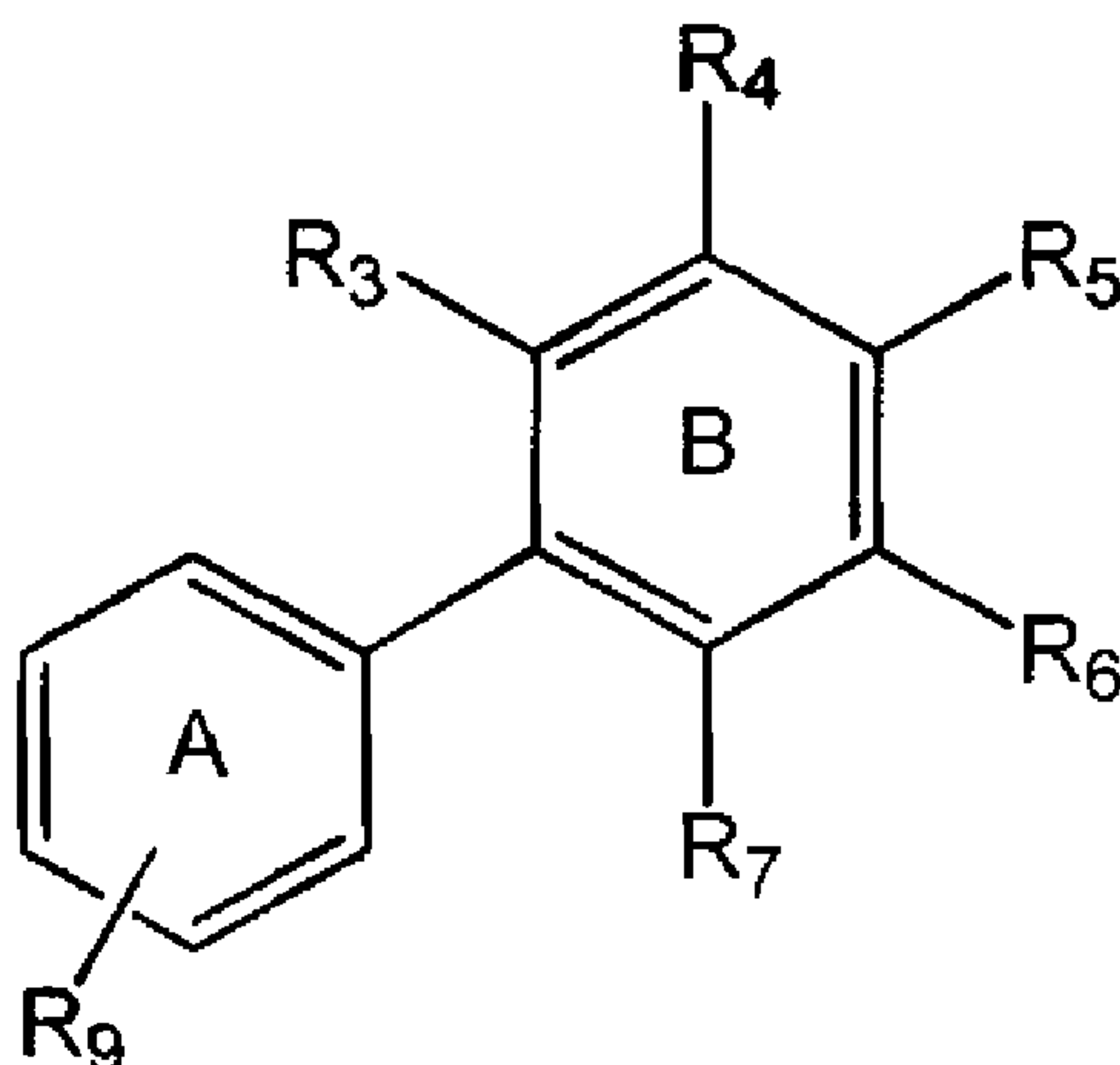
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(54) Titre : DERIVES DE 1,2,4-TRIAZOL-1-YL BISPHENYLE UTILISES POUR LE TRAITEMENT DE TUMEURS A
DEPENDANCE ENDOCRINIENNE

(54) Title: 1,2,4-TRIAZOL-1-YL BISPHENYL DERIVATIVES FOR USE IN THE TREATMENT OF ENDOCRINE-
DEPENDENT TUMOURS



Formula II

(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

There is provided a compound of Formula I wherein R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are independently selected from H and $-Y-R_6$; wherein each R_8 is independently selected from $-OH$, hydrocarbonyl groups, oxyhydrocarbonyl groups, cyano ($-CN$), nitro ($-NO_2$), H-bond acceptors, and halogens; wherein at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-Y-R_8$ wherein R_8 is selected from substituted and unsubstituted heterocyclic rings and amino substituted phenyl groups, wherein X is a bond or a linker group; wherein Y is an optional linker group; and wherein ring A is optionally further substituted; wherein R_9 is selected from H, $-OH$ and $-OSO_2NR_1R_2$; wherein R_1 and R_2 are independently selected from H and hydrocarbonyl; wherein (a) X is a bond and at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-Y-R_8$; OR (b) R_9 is $-OSO_2NR_1R_2$ or $-OH$ and four of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are H and one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-Y-R_8$. These compounds inhibit steroid sulphatase and arylsulphatase activity and are useful in the treatment of endocrine-dependent tumours.

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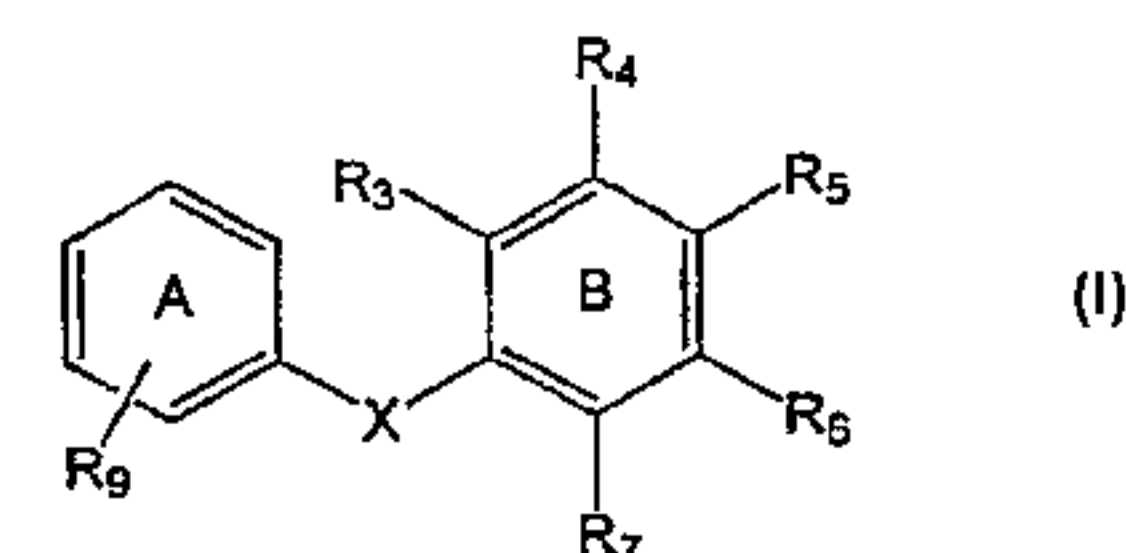
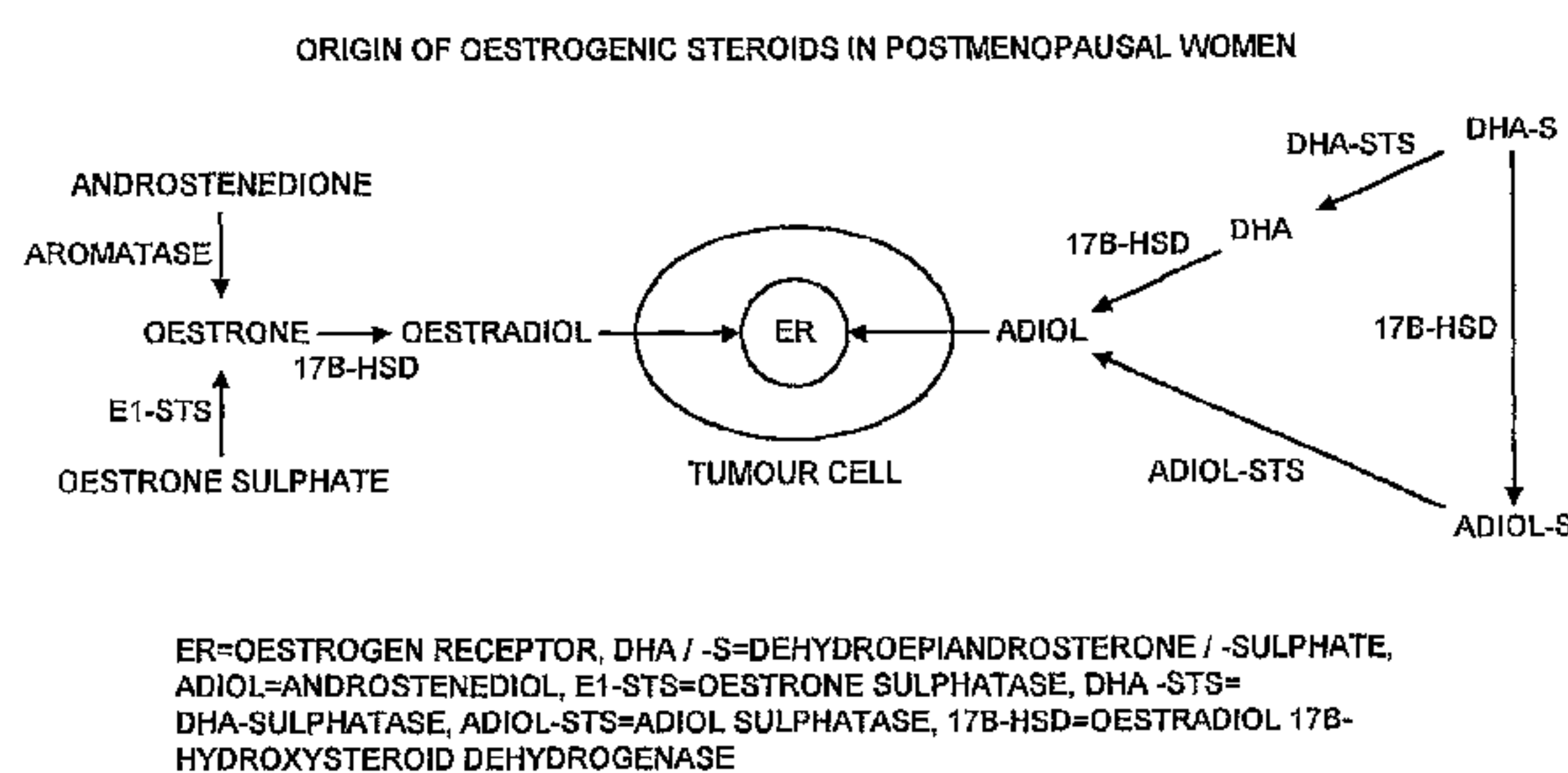
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(54) Title: 1,2,4-TRIAZOL-1-YL BISPHENYL DERIVATIVES FOR USE IN THE TREATMENT OF ENDOCRINE-DEPENDENT TUMOURS



(57) Abstract: There is provided a compound of Formula I wherein R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are independently selected from H and -Y- R_6 ; wherein each R_8 is independently selected from -OH, hydrocarbonyl groups, oxyhydrocarbonyl groups, cyano (-CN), nitro (-NO₂), H-bond acceptors, and halogens; wherein at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is -Y- R_8 wherein R_8 is selected from substituted and unsubstituted • heterocyclic rings and amino substituted phenyl groups, wherein X is a bond or a linker group; wherein Y is an optional linker group; and wherein ring A is optionally further substituted; wherein R_9 is selected from H, -OH and -OSO₂NR₁R₂; wherein R_1 and R_2 are independently selected from H and hydrocarbonyl; wherein (a) X is a bond and at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is -Y- R_8 ; OR (b) R_9 is -OSO₂NR₁R₂ or -OH and four of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are H and one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is -Y- R_8 . These compounds inhibit steroid sulphotase and aromatase activity and are useful in the treatment of endocrine-dependent tumours.

1,2,4-TRIAZOL-1-YL BISPHENYL DERIVATIVES FOR USE IN THE TREATMENT OF
ENDOCRINE-DEPENDENT TUMOURS

FIELD OF INVENTION

The present invention relates to a compound.

5

In particular the present invention relates to a compound and to a pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound. The present invention also relates to the use of the compound or composition in therapy applications.

10 **BACKGROUND TO THE INVENTION**

Evidence suggests that oestrogens are the major mitogens involved in promoting the growth of tumours in endocrine-dependent tissues, such as the breast and endometrium. Although plasma oestrogen concentrations are similar in women with or without breast
15 cancer, breast tumour oestrone and oestradiol levels are significantly higher than in normal breast tissue or blood. *In situ* synthesis of oestrogen is thought to make an important contribution to the high levels of oestrogens in tumours and therefore inhibitors, in particular specific inhibitors, of oestrogen biosynthesis are of potential value for the treatment of endocrine-dependent tumours.

20

Over the past two decades, there has been considerable interest in the development of inhibitors of the aromatase pathway - which converts the androgen precursor androstenedione to oestrone. However, there is now evidence that the oestrone
25 sulphatase (E1-STS) pathway, i.e. the hydrolysis of oestrone sulphate to oestrone (E1S to E1), and aromatase (i.e. conversion of androstenedione to oestrone) account for the production of oestrogens in breast tumours.

30

Figures 1 and 2 are schematic diagrams showing some of the enzymes involved in the *in situ* synthesis of oestrone from oestrone sulphate, oestradiol and androstenedione.

In Figure 2, which schematically shows the origin of oestrogenic steroids in postmenopausal women, "ER" denotes Oestrogen Receptor, "DHEA-S" denotes Dehydroepiandrosterone-Sulphate, "Adiol" denotes Androstenediol, "E1-STS" denotes Oestrone Sulphatase, "DHEA-STS" denotes DHEA-sulphatase, "Adiol-STS" denotes

Adiol Sulphatase, and "17 β -HSD" denotes Oestradiol 17 β -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase.

As can be seen, the main two enzymes that are involved in the peripheral synthesis of oestrogens are the aromatase enzyme and the enzyme oestrone sulphatase.

In short, the aromatase enzyme converts androstenedione, which is secreted in large amounts by the adrenal cortex, to oestrone. Recent reports have suggested that some flavones could inhibit aromatase activity.

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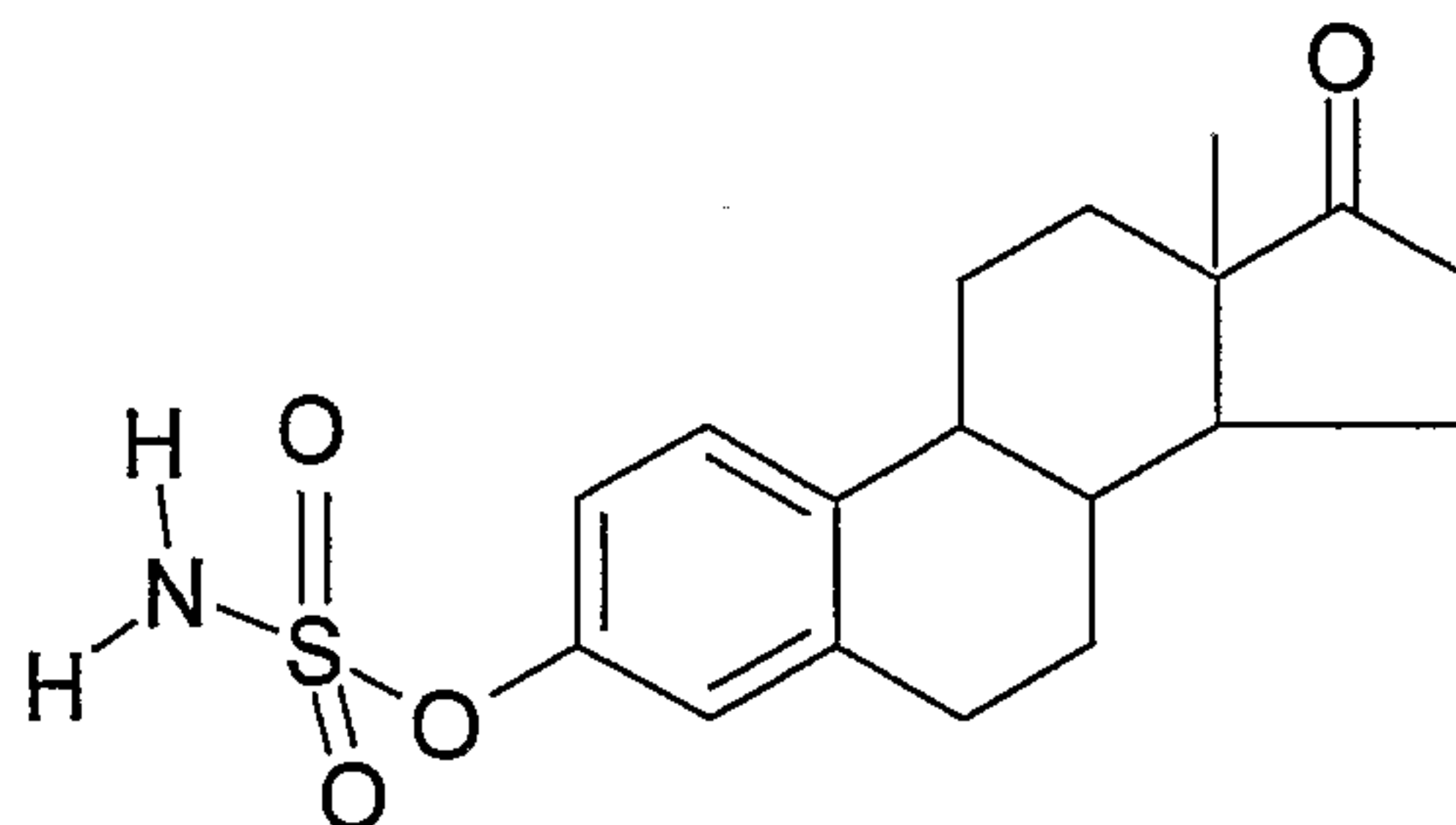
Much of the oestrone so formed, however, is converted to oestrone sulphate (E1S) and there is now a considerable body of evidence showing that E1S in plasma and tissue acts as a reservoir for the formation of oestrone by the action of oestrone sulphatase.

15 In this regard, it is now believed that the oestrone sulphatase (E1-STS) pathway - i.e. the hydrolysis of oestrone sulphate to oestrone (E1S to E1) is a major source of oestrogen in breast tumours. This theory is supported by a modest reduction of plasma oestrogen concentration in postmenopausal women with breast cancer treated by aromatase inhibitors, such as aminoglutethimide and 4-hydroxyandrostenedione and also by the fact
20 that plasma E1S concentration in these aromatase inhibitor-treated patients remains relatively high. The long half-life of E1S in blood (10-12 h) compared with the unconjugated oestrogens (20 min) and high levels of steroid sulphatase activity in liver and, normal and malignant breast tissues, also lend support to this theory.

25 Thus, oestrogen formation in malignant breast and endometrial tissues via the sulphatase pathway makes a major contribution to the high concentration of oestrogens which are present in these tumours. However, inhibition of both the aromatase and sulphatase pathways could offer considerable therapeutic benefit.

30 WO 93/05064 teaches novel steroid sulphatase inhibitors and pharmaceutical compositions containing them for use in the treatment of oestrone dependent tumours, especially breast cancer. These steroid sulphatase inhibitors are sulphamate esters, such as N,N-dimethyl oestrone-3-sulphamate and, preferably, oestrone-3-sulphamate (otherwise known as "EMATE"). EMATE has the following structure:

35



It is known that EMATE is a potent E1-STS inhibitor as it displays more than 99% inhibition of E1-STS activity in intact MCF-7 cells at 0.1 nM. EMATE also inhibits the E1-STS enzyme in a time- and concentration-dependent manner, indicating that it acts as an active site-directed inactivator. Although EMATE was originally designed for the inhibition of E1-STS, it also inhibits dehydroepiandrosterone sulphatase (DHEA-STS), which is an enzyme that is believed to have a pivotal role in regulating the biosynthesis of the oestrogenic steroid androstenediol. Also, there is now evidence to suggest that androstenediol may be of even greater importance as a promoter of breast tumour growth. EMATE is also active in vivo as almost complete inhibition of rat liver E1-STS (99%) and DHEA-STS (99%) activities resulted when it is administered either orally or subcutaneously. In addition, EMATE has been shown to have a memory enhancing effect in rats. Studies in mice have suggested an association between DHEA-STS activity and the regulation of part of the immune response. It is thought that this may also occur in humans. The bridging O-atom of the sulphamate moiety in EMATE is important for inhibitory activity. Thus, when the 3-O-atom is replaced by other heteroatoms as in oestrone-3-N-sulphamate and oestrone-3-S-sulphamate, these analogues are weaker non-time-dependent inactivators.

20

In addition to oestrone, the other major steroid with oestrogenic properties which is produced by postmenopausal women is androstenediol (see Figure 2).

Androstenediol, although an androgen, can bind to the oestrogen receptor (ER) and can stimulate the growth of ER positive breast cancer cells and the growth of carcinogen-induced mammary tumours in the rat. Importantly, in postmenopausal women 90% of the androstenediol produced originates from the androgen dehydroepiandrosterone sulphate (DHEA-S) which is secreted in large amounts by the adrenal cortex. DHEA-S is converted to DHEA by DHEA sulphatase, which may be the same as, or different from, the enzyme, oestrone sulphatase, which is responsible for the hydrolysis of E1S.

30

During the last 10-15 years considerable research has also been carried out to develop potent aromatase inhibitors, some of which are now marketed. However, in three recent reports of postmenopausal women with breast cancer who received aromatase inhibitor
5 therapy, plasma E1S concentrations remained between 400-1000 pg/ml.

In summation therefore in situ synthesis of oestrogen is thought to make an important contribution to the high levels of oestrogens in tumours and therefore specific inhibitors of oestrogen biosynthesis are of potential value for the treatment of endocrine-dependent
10 tumours.

Moreover, even though oestrogen formation in malignant breast and endometrial tissues via the sulphatase pathway makes a major contribution to the high concentration of oestrogens, there are still other enzymatic pathways that contribute to in vivo synthesis
15 of oestrogen.

Our earlier application WO03/045925 teaches compounds which may act as inhibitors of both aromatase and sulphatase. Many of the compounds of the disclosure are found to be extremely potent inhibitors of both of these enzymes. However, there is a desire to
20 provide alternative compounds or improved compounds.

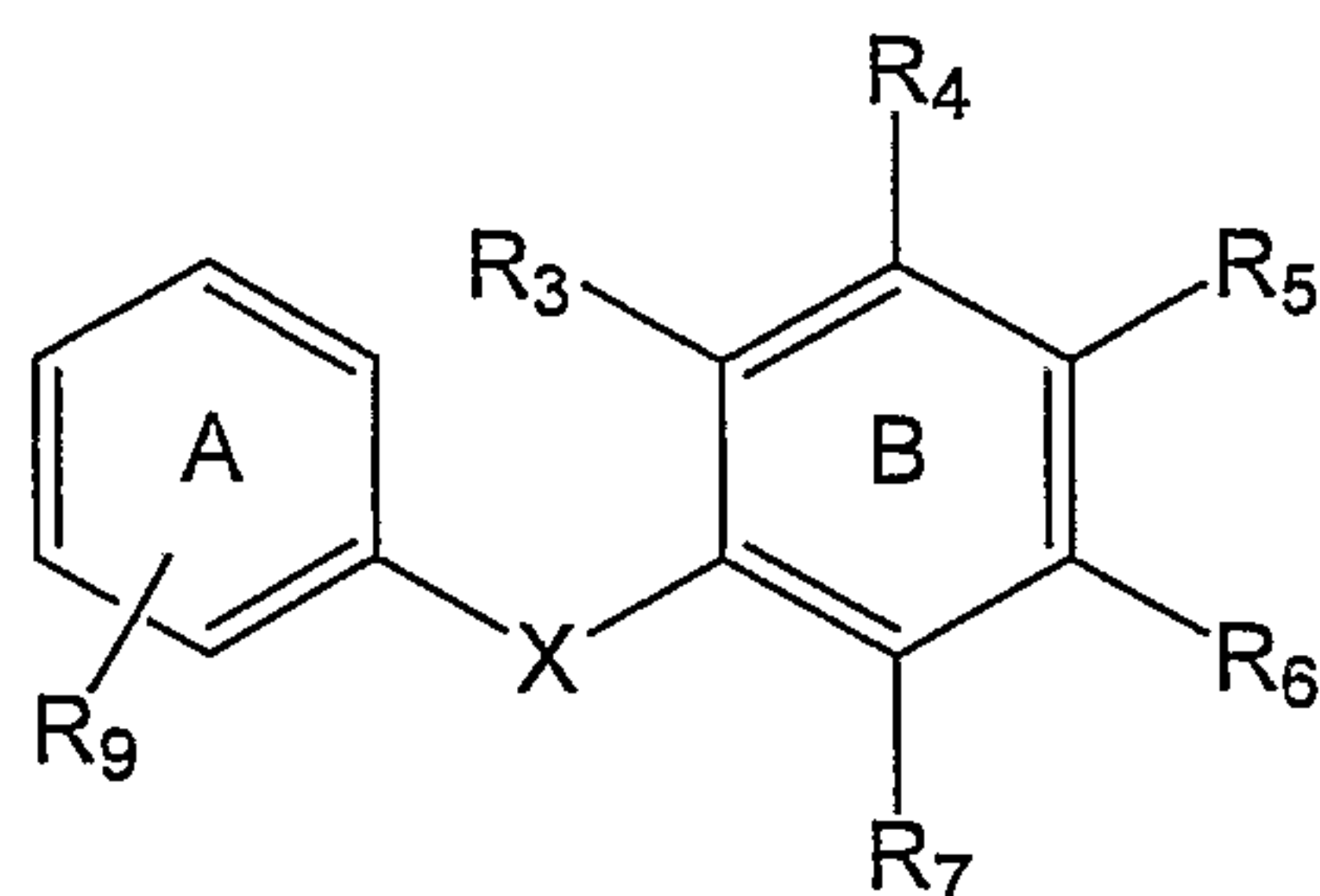
The present invention seeks to provide novel compounds suitable for the inhibition of steroid sulphatase activity and aromatase activity.

25 ***SUMMARY ASPECTS OF THE PRESENT INVENTION***

The present invention is based on the surprising finding that certain polycyclic compounds could be used as effective steroid sulphatase inhibitors and/or aromatase inhibitors and/or as agents that can influence cell cycling and/or as agents that can
30 influence apoptosis.

DETAILED ASPECTS OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a compound of Formula I



Formula I

wherein R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are independently selected from H and $-Y-R_8$

- 5 wherein each R_8 is independently selected from -OH, hydrocarbyl groups, oxyhydrocarbyl groups, cyano (-CN), nitro (-NO₂), H-bond acceptors, and halogens; wherein at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-Y-R_8$ wherein R_8 is selected from substituted and unsubstituted heterocyclic rings and amino substituted phenyl groups, wherein X is a bond or a linker group

- 10 wherein Y is an optional linker group; and wherein ring A is optionally further substituted

wherein R_9 is selected from H, -OH and -OSO₂NR₁R₂

wherein R_1 and R_2 are independently selected from H and hydrocarbyl

wherein

- 15 (a) X is a bond and at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-Y-R_8$; OR
(b) R_9 is -OSO₂NR₁R₂ or -OH, and four of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are H and one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-Y-R_8$.

- 20 The term "hydrocarbyl group" as used herein means a group comprising at least C and H and may optionally comprise one or more other suitable substituents. Examples of such substituents may include halo, alkoxy, nitro, an alkyl group, a cyclic group etc. In addition to the possibility of the substituents being a cyclic group, a combination of substituents may form a cyclic group. If the hydrocarbyl group comprises more than one C then those carbons need not necessarily be linked to each other. For example, at
25 least two of the carbons may be linked via a suitable element or group. Thus, the hydrocarbyl group may contain hetero atoms. Suitable hetero atoms will be apparent to those skilled in the art and include, for instance, sulphur, nitrogen and oxygen. A non-limiting example of a hydrocarbyl group is an acyl group.

- 30 The term "oxyhydrocarbyl" group as used herein means a group comprising at least C, H and O and may optionally comprise one or more other suitable substituents. Examples

of such substituents may include halo-, alkoxy-, nitro-, an alkyl group, a cyclic group etc. In addition to the possibility of the substituents being a cyclic group, a combination of substituents may form a cyclic group. If the oxyhydrocarbyl group comprises more than one C then those carbons need not necessarily be linked to each other. For example, at
5 least two of the carbons may be linked *via* a suitable element or group. Thus, the oxyhydrocarbyl group may contain hetero atoms. Suitable hetero atoms will be apparent to those skilled in the art and include, for instance, sulphur and nitrogen.

According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method comprising
10 (a) performing a steroid sulphatase (STS) assay and/or aromatase assay with one or more candidate compounds defined herein; (b) determining whether one or more of said candidate compounds is/are capable of modulating STS activity and/or aromatase activity and/or cell cycling and/or cell growth and/or apoptosis; and (c) selecting one or more of said candidate compounds that is/are capable of modulating STS activity and/or
15 aromatase activity and/or cell cycling and/or cell growth and/or apoptosis.

According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method comprising (a) performing a steroid sulphatase assay and/or aromatase assay with one or more candidate compounds as defined herein; (b) determining whether one or more of said
20 candidate compounds is/are capable of inhibiting STS and/or aromatase activity; and (c) selecting one or more of said candidate compounds that is/are capable of inhibiting STS activity and/or aromatase activity and/or cell cycling and/or cell growth and/or apoptosis.

In any one of the methods of the present invention, one or more additional steps may be
25 present. For example, the method may also include the step of modifying the identified candidate compound (such as by chemical and/or enzymatic techniques) and the optional additional step of testing that modified compound for STS inhibition effects (which may be to see if the effect is greater or different) and/or aromatase inhibition effects (which may be to see if the effect is greater or different). By way of further
30 example, the method may also include the step of determining the structure (such as by use of crystallographic techniques) of the identified candidate compound and then performing computer modelling studies – such as to further increase its STS and/or aromatase inhibitory action. Thus, the present invention also encompasses a computer having a dataset (such as the crystallographic co-ordinates) for said identified candidate
35 compound. The present invention also encompasses that identified candidate compound when presented on a computer screen for the analysis thereof – such as

enzyme and/or protein binding studies.

According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a compound identified by the method of the present invention.

5

According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a compound according to the present invention for use in medicine.

10 According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound according to the present invention optionally admixed with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent, excipient or adjuvant.

15 According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided the use of a compound according to the present invention in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the therapy of a condition or disease associated with STS and/or aromatase and/or cell cycling and/or apoptosis and/or cell growth.

20 According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided the use of a compound according to the present invention in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the therapy of a condition or disease associated with adverse STS levels and/or adverse aromatase levels and/or cell cycling and/or apoptosis and/or cell growth.

25 According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided the use of a compound according to the present invention in the manufacture of a medicament for inhibiting STS activity and/or inhibiting aromatase activity.

30 According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided the use of a compound according to the present invention in the manufacture of a medicament for inhibiting STS activity and inhibiting aromatase activity.

30

The present invention also encompasses the novel compounds of the present invention (such as those presented herein), as well as processes for making same (such as the processes presented herein) as well as novel intermediates (such as those presented herein) for use in those processes.

35

The compounds of the present invention may comprise other substituents. These other

substituents may, for example, further increase the activity of the compounds of the present invention and/or increase stability (*ex vivo* and/or *in vivo*).

For ease of reference, these and further aspects of the present invention are now
5 discussed under appropriate section headings. However, the teachings under each section are not necessarily limited to each particular section.

SOME ADVANTAGES

10 One key advantage of the present invention is that the compounds of the present invention can act as aromatase inhibitors.

One key advantage of the present invention is that the compounds of the present invention can act as STS inhibitors.

15

One key advantage of the present invention is that the compounds of the present invention can act as STS inhibitors and aromatase inhibitors.

Another advantage of the compounds of the present invention is that they may be potent
20 *in vivo*.

Some of the compounds of the present invention may be non-oestrogenic compounds. Here, the term "non-oestrogenic" means exhibiting no or substantially no oestrogenic activity. Here, by the term "non-oestrogenic" means exhibiting no or substantially no
25 systemic oestrogenic activity, such as that determined by Protocol 4.

Another advantage is that some of the compounds may not be capable of being metabolised to compounds which display or induce hormonal activity.

30 Some of the compounds of the present invention are also advantageous in that they may be orally active.

Some of the compounds of the present invention may useful for the prevention and/or treatment of cancer, such as breast cancer, as well as (or in the alternative) non-
35 malignant conditions, such as the prevention and/or treatment of inflammatory conditions

– such as conditions associated with any one or more of: autoimmunity, including for example, rheumatoid arthritis, type I and II diabetes, systemic lupus erythematosus, multiple sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, thyroiditis, vasculitis, ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease, skin disorders e.g. acne, psoriasis and contact dermatitis; graft versus host
5 disease; eczema; asthma and organ rejection following transplantation. The compounds of the present invention are useful particularly when pharmaceuticals may need to be administered from an early age.

Thus, some of the compounds of the present invention are also believed to have
10 therapeutic uses other than for the treatment of endocrine-dependent cancers, such as the treatment of autoimmune diseases.

The compounds of the present invention may also be useful as an inducer of apoptosis.

15 The compounds of the present invention may also be useful as a cell growth inhibitors.

PREFERABLE ASPECTS

HYDROCARBYL GROUP

20

A typical hydrocarbyl group is a hydrocarbon group. Here the term "hydrocarbon" means any one of an alkyl group, an alkenyl group, an alkynyl group, which groups may be linear, branched or cyclic, or an aryl group. The term hydrocarbon also includes those groups but wherein they have been optionally substituted. If the hydrocarbon is a
25 branched structure having substituent(s) thereon, then the substitution may be on either the hydrocarbon backbone or on the branch; alternatively the substitutions may be on the hydrocarbon backbone and on the branch.

The hydrocarbyl/hydrocarbon/alkyl may be straight chain or branched and/or may be
30 saturated or unsaturated.

In one preferred aspect the hydrocarbyl/hydrocarbon/alkyl may be selected from straight or branched hydrocarbon groups containing at least one hetero atom in the group.

35 In one preferred aspect the hydrocarbyl/hydrocarbon/alkyl may be a hydrocarbyl group comprising at least two carbons or wherein the total number of carbons and hetero

atoms is at least two.

In one preferred aspect the hydrocarbyl/hydrocarbon/alkyl may be selected from hydrocarbyl groups containing at least one hetero atom in the group. Preferably the
5 hetero atom is selected from sulphur, nitrogen and oxygen.

In one preferred aspect the hydrocarbyl/hydrocarbon/alkyl may be selected from straight or branched hydrocarbon groups containing at least one hetero atom in the group. Preferably the hetero atom is selected from sulphur, nitrogen and oxygen.

10

In one preferred aspect the hydrocarbyl/hydrocarbon/alkyl may be selected from straight or branched alkyl groups, preferably C₁₋₁₀ alkyl, more preferably C₁₋₅ alkyl, containing at least one hetero atom in the group. Preferably the hetero atom is selected from sulphur, nitrogen and oxygen.

15

In one preferred aspect the hydrocarbyl/hydrocarbon/alkyl may be selected from straight chain alkyl groups, preferably C₁₋₁₀ alkyl, more preferably C₁₋₅ alkyl, containing at least one hetero atom in the group. Preferably the hetero atom is selected from sulphur, nitrogen and oxygen.

20

The hydrocarbyl/hydrocarbon/alkyl may be selected from

- C₁-C₁₀ hydrocarbyl,
- C₁-C₅ hydrocarbyl
- C₁-C₃ hydrocarbyl.
- 25 • hydrocarbon groups
- C₁-C₁₀ hydrocarbon
- C₁-C₅ hydrocarbon
- C₁-C₃ hydrocarbon.
- alkyl groups
- 30 • C₁-C₁₀ alkyl
- C₁-C₅ alkyl
- C₁-C₃ alkyl.

The hydrocarbyl/hydrocarbon/alkyl may be straight chain or branched and/or may be
35 saturated or unsaturated.

The hydrocarbyl/hydrocarbon/alkyl may be straight or branched hydrocarbon groups containing at least one hetero atom in the group.

5 OXYHYDROCARBYL GROUP

In one embodiment of the present invention, the oxyhydrocarbyl group is a oxyhydrocarbon group.

- 10 Here the term "oxyhydrocarbon" means any one of an alkoxy group, an oxyalkenyl group, an oxyalkynyl group, which groups may be linear, branched or cyclic, or an oxyaryl group. The term oxyhydrocarbon also includes those groups but wherein they have been optionally substituted. If the oxyhydrocarbon is a branched structure having substituent(s) thereon, then the substitution may be on either the hydrocarbon backbone
15 or on the branch; alternatively the substitutions may be on the hydrocarbon backbone and on the branch.

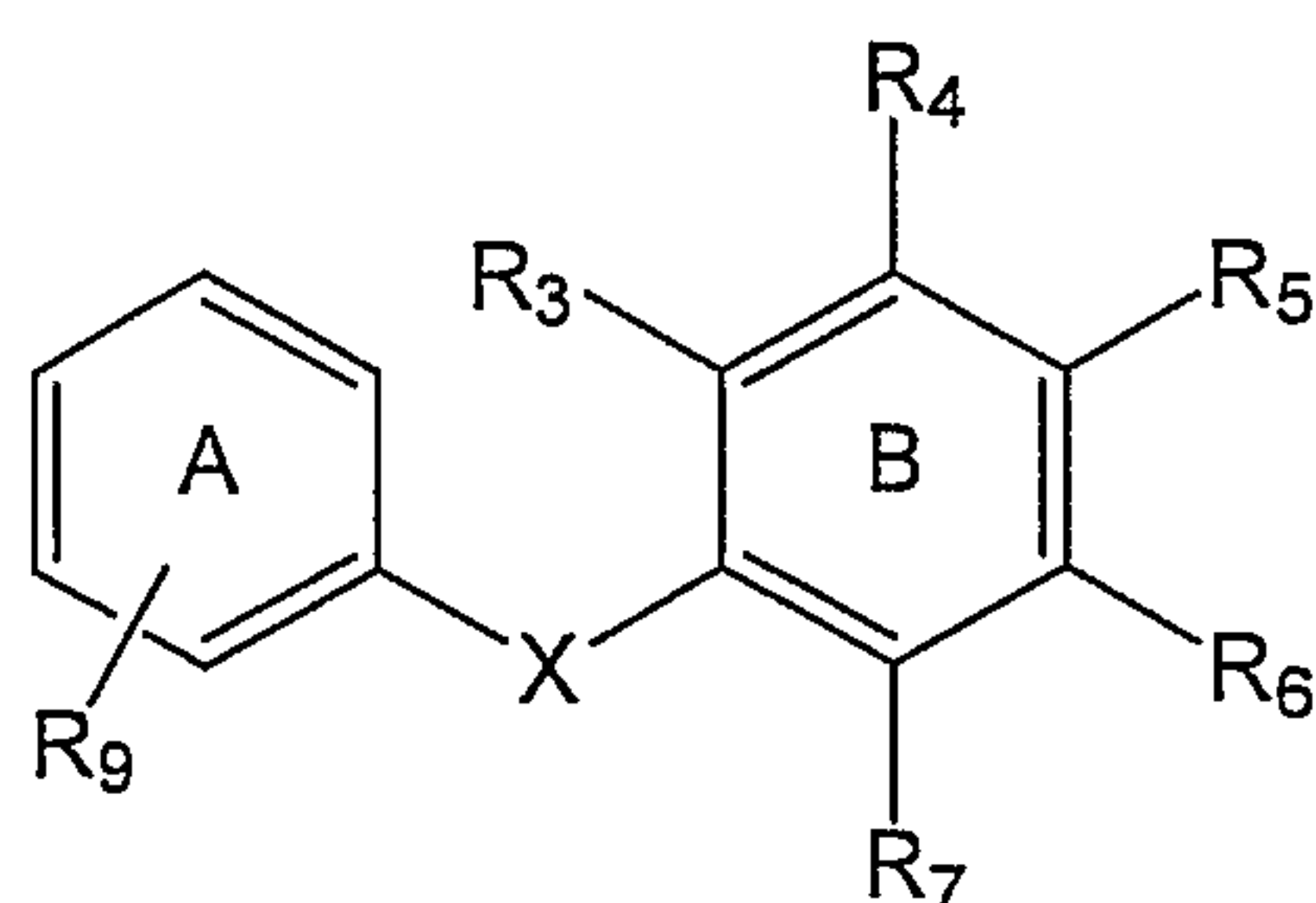
Each of the above teachings in respect of hydrocarbyl groups equally applies to the analogous oxyhydrocarbyl groups, that is the corresponding oxyhydrocarbyl group which
20 comprises an oxygen in addition to the hydrocarbyl.

Typically, the oxyhydrocarbyl group is of the formula $C_{1-6}O$ (such as a $C_{1-3}O$).

COMPOUND

25

According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a compound of Formula I



Formula I

wherein R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆ and R₇ are independently selected from H and -Y-R₈

- 30 wherein each R₈ is independently selected from -OH, hydrocarbyl groups, oxyhydrocarbyl groups, cyano (-CN), nitro (-NO₂), H-bond acceptors, and halogens;

wherein at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-Y-R_8$ wherein R_8 is selected from substituted and unsubstituted heterocyclic rings and amino substituted phenyl groups,

wherein X is a bond or a linker group

wherein Y is an optional linker group; and

5 wherein ring A is optionally further substituted

wherein R_9 is selected from H , $-OH$ and $-OSO_2NR_1R_2$

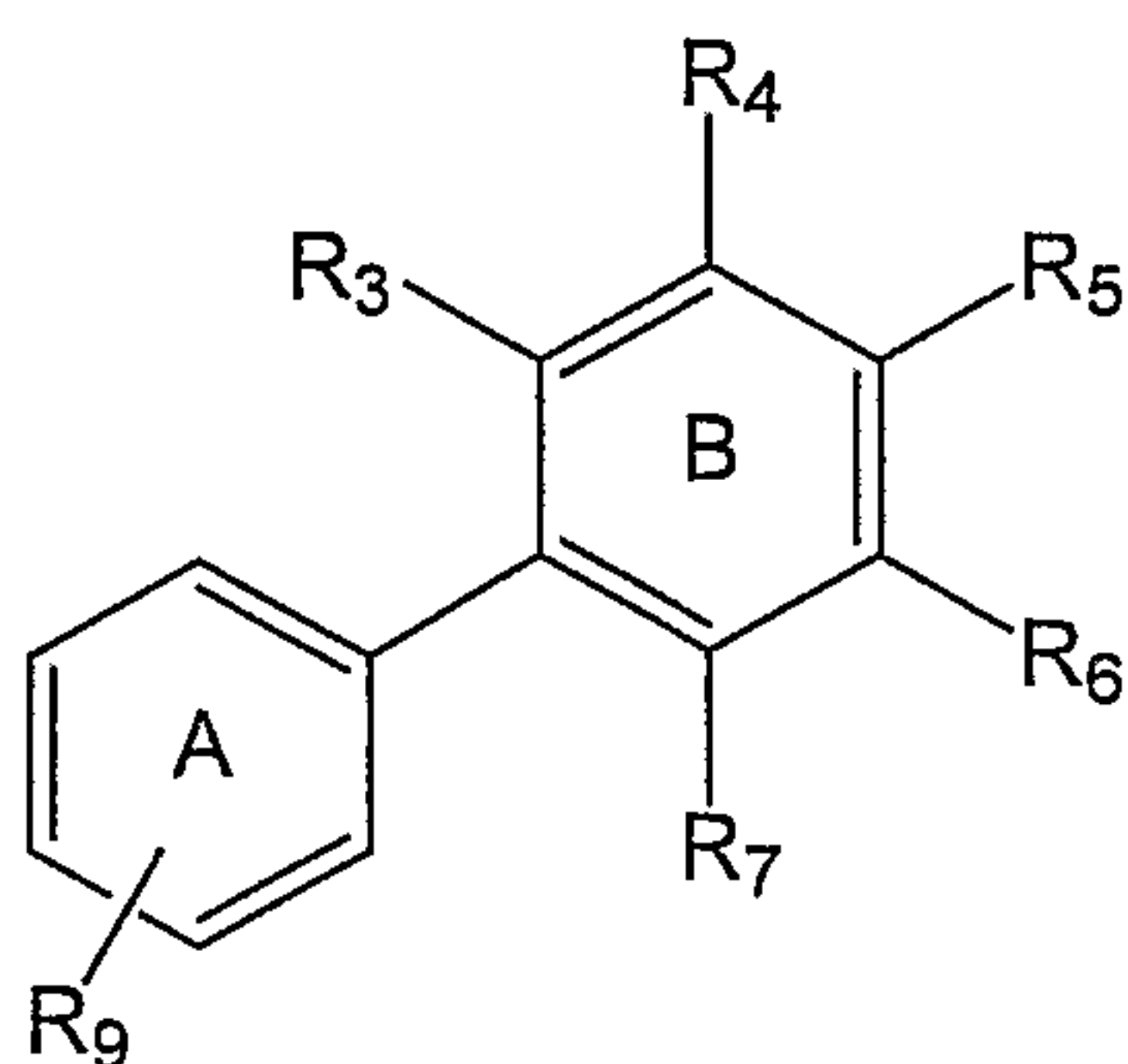
wherein R_1 and R_2 are independently selected from H and hydrocarbyl

wherein

(a) X is a bond and at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-Y-R_8$; OR

10 (b) R_9 is $-OSO_2NR_1R_2$ or $-OH$, and four of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are H and one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-Y-R_8$.

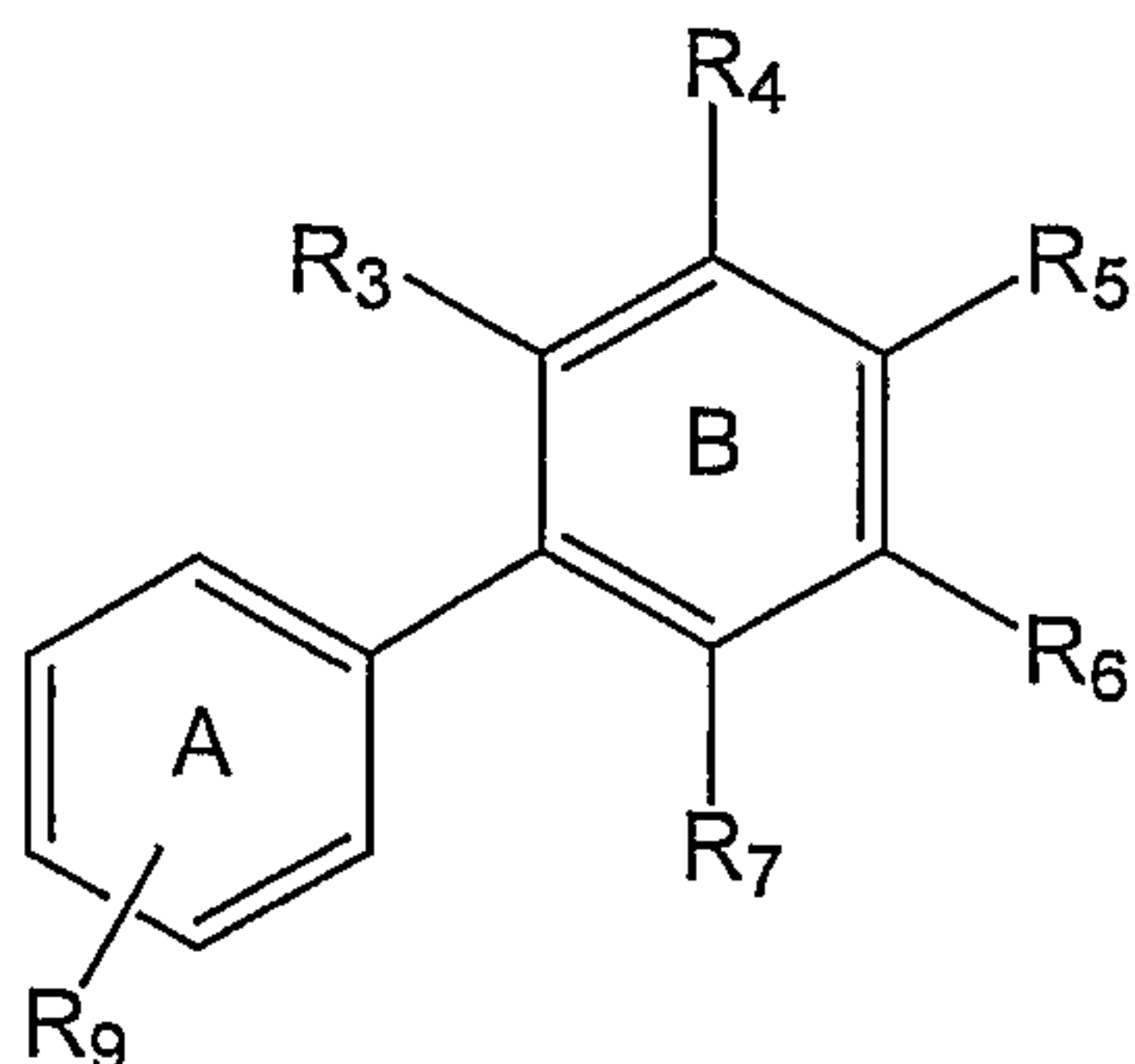
In a further aspect the present invention provides a compound of Formula II



Formula II

15 wherein R_9 is selected from H , $-OH$ and $-OSO_2NR_1R_2$ (in one aspect R_9 is $-OSO_2NR_1R_2$), and wherein at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-Y-R_8$ and at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is or comprises a groups selected from cyano ($-CN$), nitro ($-NO_2$), H-bond acceptors, and halogens.

20 In a further aspect the present invention provides a compound of Formula II



Formula II

wherein R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are independently selected from H and $-Y-R_8$

wherein each R_8 is independently selected from $-OH$, hydrocarbyl groups,

oxyhydrocarbyl groups, cyano (-CN), nitro (-NO₂), H-bond acceptors, and halogens;
 wherein at least one of R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆ and R₇ is -Y-R₈ wherein R₈ is selected from
 substituted and unsubstituted heterocyclic rings and amino substituted phenyl groups,
 wherein Y is an optional linker group; and

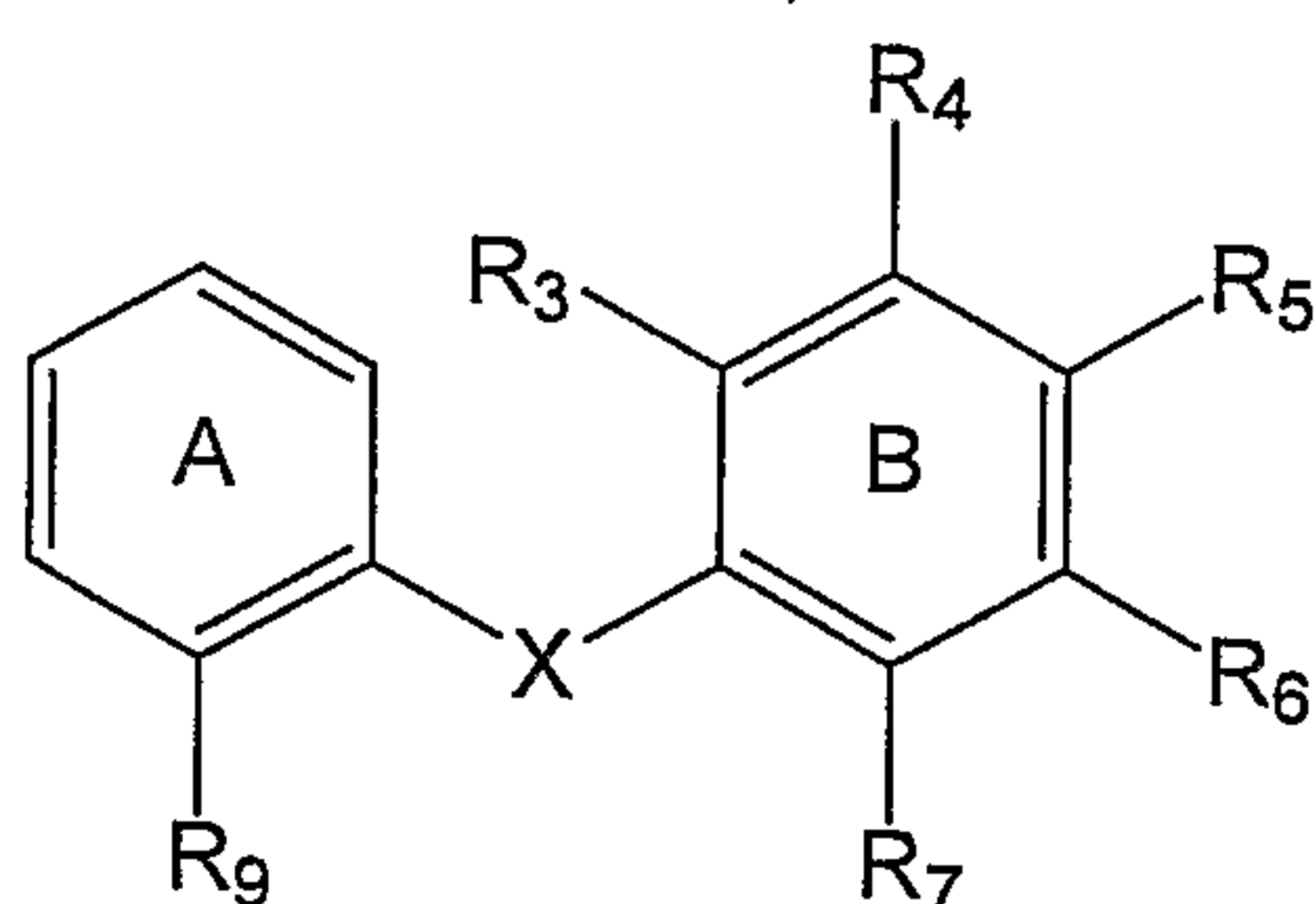
5 wherein ring A is optionally further substituted

wherein R₉ is selected from H, -OH and -OSO₂NR₁R₂ (in one aspect R₉ is -OSO₂NR₁R₂)

wherein R₁ and R₂ are independently selected from H and hydrocarbyl

wherein four of R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆ and R₇ are H and one of R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆ and R₇ is -Y-R₈.

10 In a further aspect the present invention provides a compound of Formula III



Formula III

wherein R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆ and R₇ are independently selected from H and -Y-R₈

wherein each R₈ is independently selected from -OH, hydrocarbyl groups,
 oxyhydrocarbyl groups, cyano (-CN), nitro (-NO₂), H-bond acceptors, and halogens;

15 wherein at least one of R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆ and R₇ is -Y-R₈ wherein R₈ is selected from
 substituted and unsubstituted heterocyclic rings and amino substituted phenyl groups,
 wherein X is a bond or a linker group

wherein Y is an optional linker group; and

wherein ring A is optionally further substituted

20 wherein R₉ is selected from H, -OH and -OSO₂NR₁R₂ (in one aspect R₉ is -OSO₂NR₁R₂)

wherein R₁ and R₂ are independently selected from H and hydrocarbyl

wherein

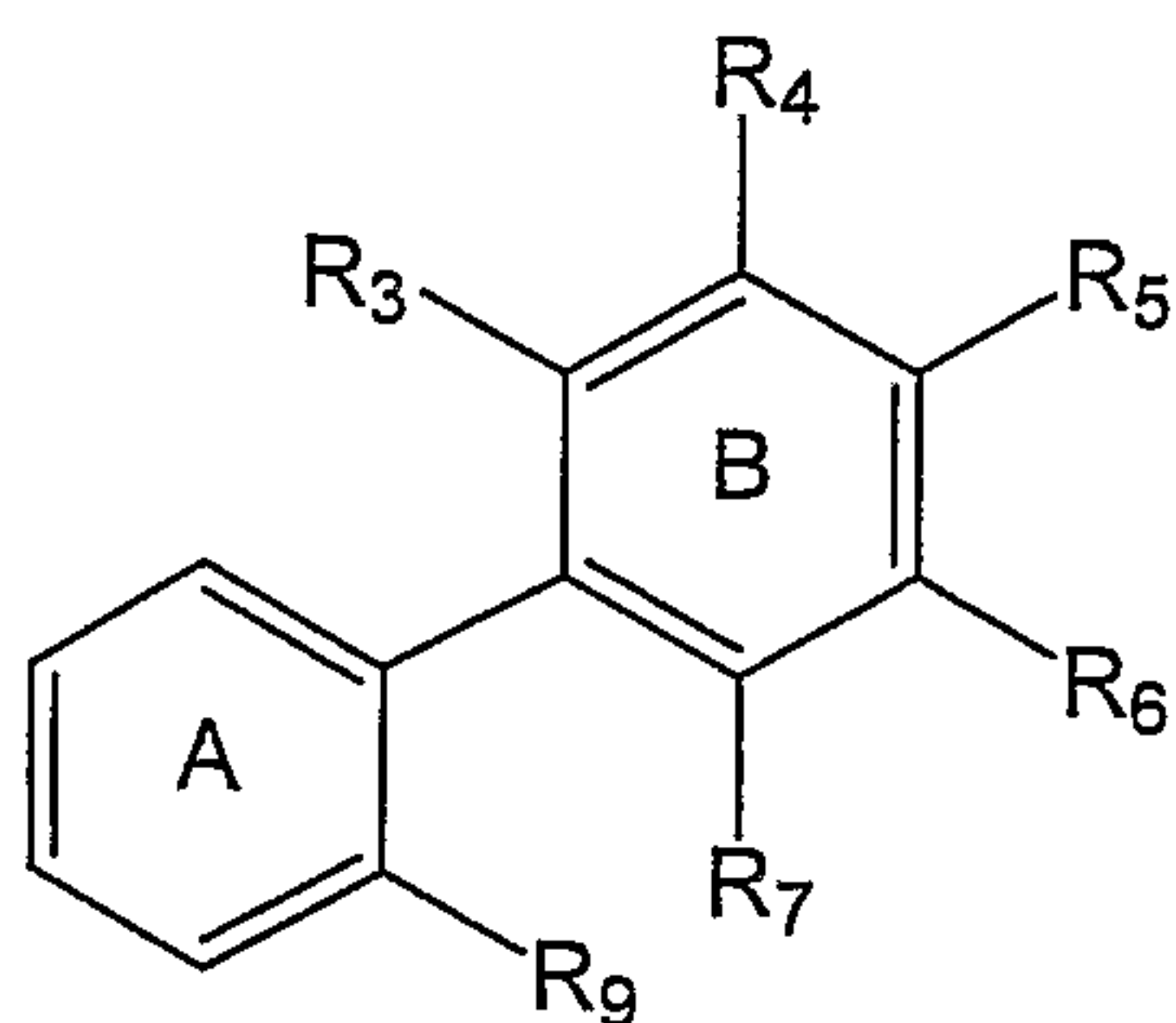
(a) X is a bond and at least one of R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆ and R₇ is -Y-R₈; OR

(b) R₉ is -OSO₂NR₁R₂ or -OH, and four of R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆ and R₇ are H and one of

25 R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆ and R₇ is -Y-R₈.

In this aspect R₃ is -Y-R₈ and/or R₄ is -Y-R₈ and/or R₅ is -Y-R₈ and/or R₆ is -Y-R₈ and/or
 R₇ is -Y-R₈.

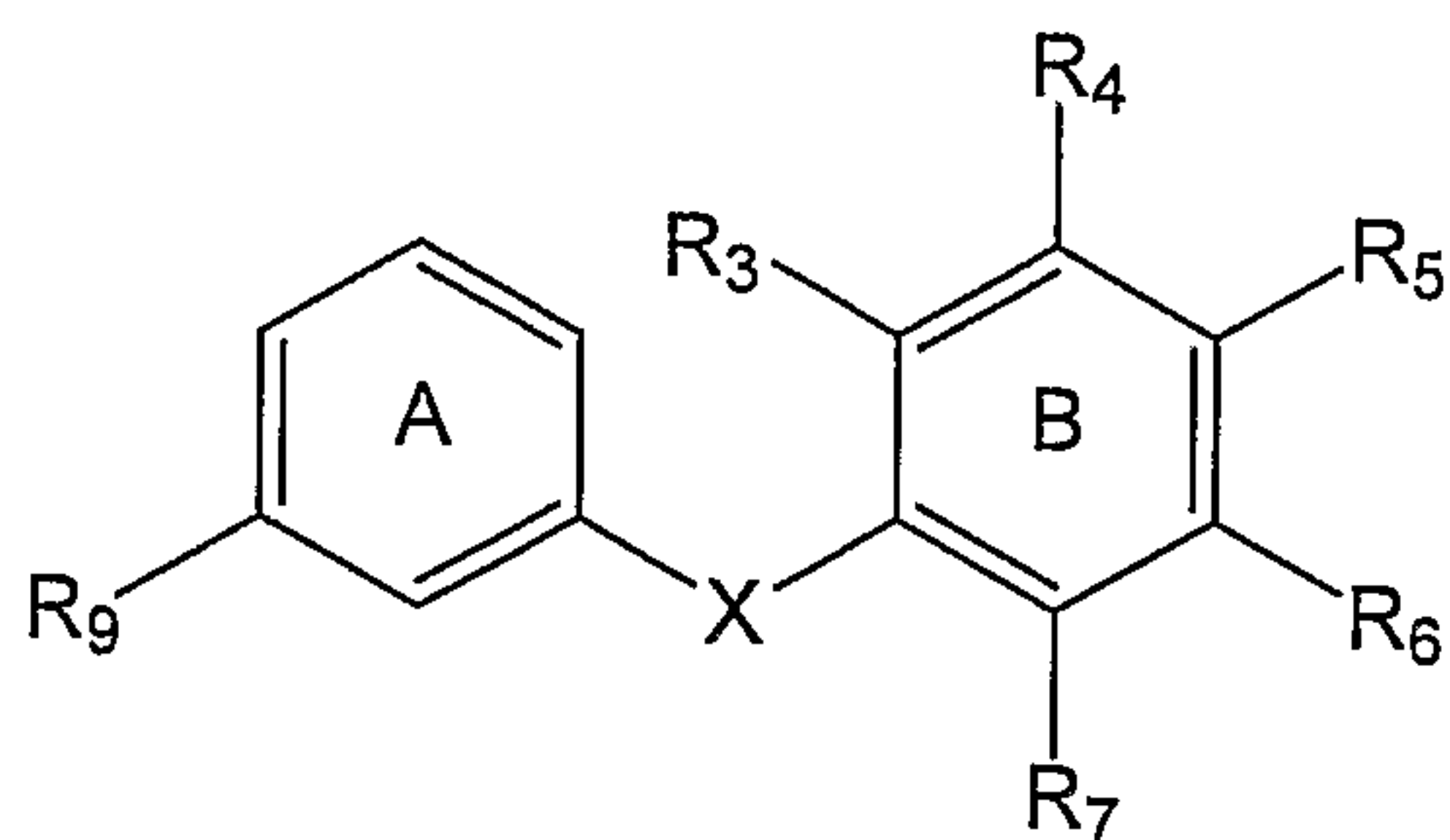
In a further aspect the present invention provides a compound of Formula IIIa



Formula IIIa

- wherein R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are independently selected from H and $-Y-R_8$
 wherein each R_8 is independently selected from $-OH$, hydrocarbyl groups, oxyhydrocarbyl groups, cyano ($-CN$), nitro ($-NO_2$), H-bond acceptors, and halogens;
 5 wherein at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-Y-R_8$ wherein R_8 is selected from substituted and unsubstituted heterocyclic rings and amino substituted phenyl groups, wherein Y is an optional linker group; and
 wherein ring A is optionally further substituted
 wherein R_9 is selected from H, $-OH$ and $-OSO_2NR_1R_2$ (in one aspect R_9 is $-OSO_2NR_1R_2$)
 10 wherein R_1 and R_2 are independently selected from H and hydrocarbyl
 wherein
 (a) X is a bond and at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-Y-R_8$; OR
 (b) R_9 is $-OSO_2NR_1R_2$ or $-OH$, and four of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are H and one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-Y-R_8$.
 15 In this aspect R_3 is $-Y-R_8$ and/or R_4 is $-Y-R_8$ and/or R_5 is $-Y-R_8$ and/or R_6 is $-Y-R_8$ and/or R_7 is $-Y-R_8$.

In a further aspect the present invention provides a compound of Formula IV



Formula IV

- 20 wherein R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are independently selected from H and $-Y-R_8$
 wherein each R_8 is independently selected from $-OH$, hydrocarbyl groups, oxyhydrocarbyl groups, cyano ($-CN$), nitro ($-NO_2$), H-bond acceptors, and halogens;
 wherein at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-Y-R_8$ wherein R_8 is selected from substituted and unsubstituted heterocyclic rings and amino substituted phenyl groups,
 25 wherein X is a bond or a linker group

wherein Y is an optional linker group; and

wherein ring A is optionally further substituted

wherein R_9 is selected from H, -OH and $-\text{OSO}_2\text{NR}_1\text{R}_2$ (in one aspect R_9 is $-\text{OSO}_2\text{NR}_1\text{R}_2$)

wherein R_1 and R_2 are independently selected from H and hydrocarbyl

5 wherein

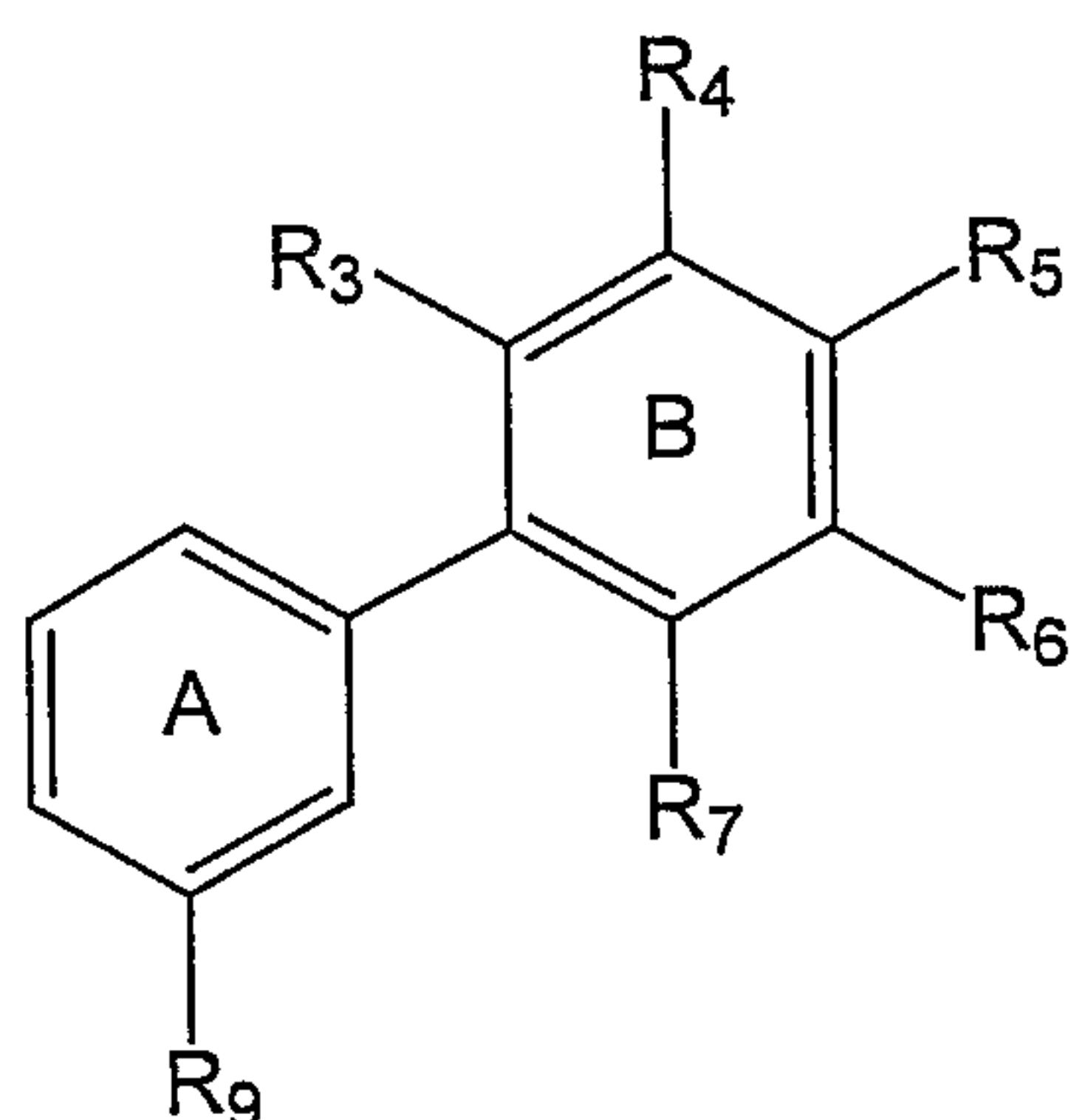
(a) X is a bond and at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$; OR

(b) R_9 is $-\text{OSO}_2\text{NR}_1\text{R}_2$ or -OH, and four of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are H and one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$.

In this aspect R_3 is $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$ and/or R_4 is $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$ and/or R_5 is $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$ and/or R_6 is $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$ and/or

10 R_7 is $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$.

In a further aspect the present invention provides a compound of Formula IVa



Formula IVa

wherein R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are independently selected from H and $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$

15 wherein each R_8 is independently selected from -OH, hydrocarbyl groups, oxyhydrocarbyl groups, cyano (-CN), nitro (-NO₂), H-bond acceptors, and halogens; wherein at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$ wherein R_8 is selected from substituted and unsubstituted heterocyclic rings and amino substituted phenyl groups, wherein Y is an optional linker group; and

20 wherein ring A is optionally further substituted

wherein R_9 is selected from H, -OH and $-\text{OSO}_2\text{NR}_1\text{R}_2$ (in one aspect R_9 is $-\text{OSO}_2\text{NR}_1\text{R}_2$)

wherein R_1 and R_2 are independently selected from H and hydrocarbyl

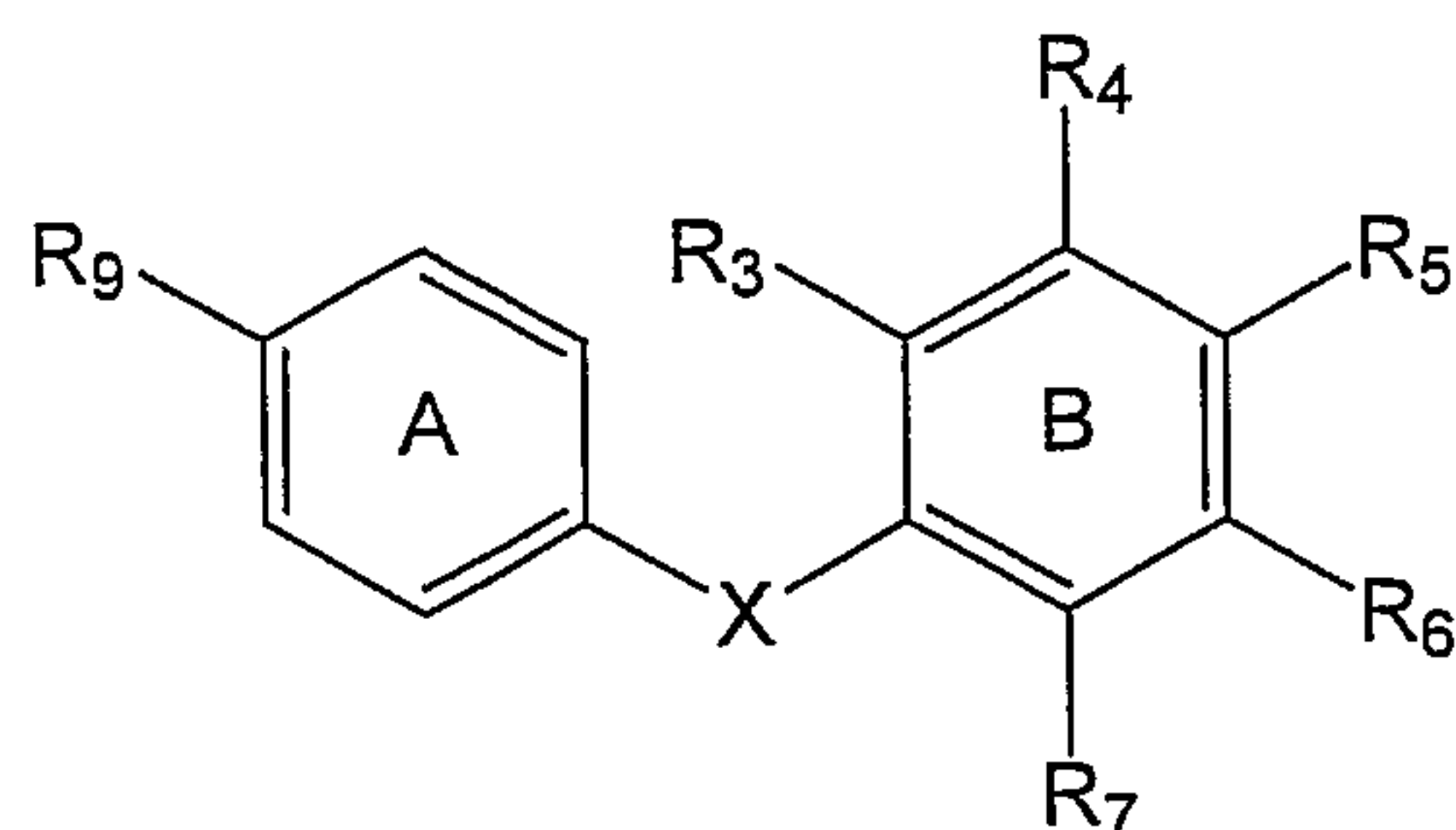
wherein

(a) X is a bond and at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$; OR

25 (b) R_9 is $-\text{OSO}_2\text{NR}_1\text{R}_2$ or -OH, and four of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are H and one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$.

In this aspect R_3 is $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$ and/or R_4 is $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$ and/or R_5 is $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$ and/or R_6 is $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$ and/or R_7 is $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$.

In a further aspect the present invention provides a compound of Formula V



Formula V

wherein R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are independently selected from H and $-Y-R_8$

wherein each R_8 is independently selected from -OH, hydrocarbyl groups, oxyhydrocarbyl groups, cyano (-CN), nitro (-NO₂), H-bond acceptors, and halogens;

wherein at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-Y-R_8$ wherein R_8 is selected from substituted and unsubstituted heterocyclic rings and amino substituted phenyl groups, wherein Y is an optional linker group; and

wherein ring A is optionally further substituted

wherein R_9 is selected from H, -OH and -OSO₂NR₁R₂ (in one aspect R_9 is -OSO₂NR₁R₂)

wherein R_1 and R_2 are independently selected from H and hydrocarbyl

wherein

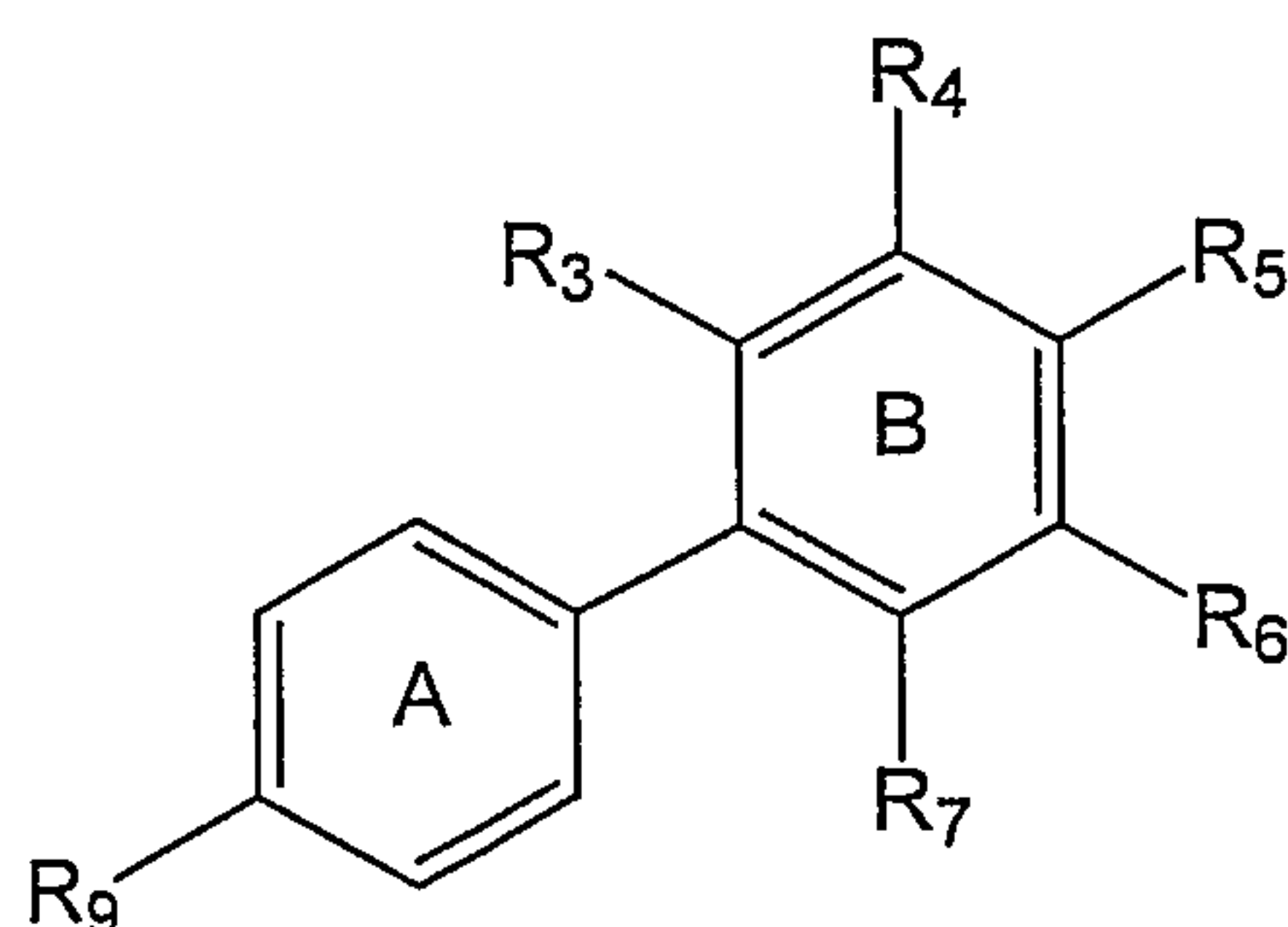
(a) X is a bond and at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-Y-R_8$; OR

(b) R_9 is -OSO₂NR₁R₂ or -OH, and four of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are H and one of

R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-Y-R_8$.

In this aspect R_3 is $-Y-R_8$ and/or R_4 is $-Y-R_8$ and/or R_5 is $-Y-R_8$ and/or R_6 is $-Y-R_8$ and/or R_7 is $-Y-R_8$.

In a further aspect the present invention provides a compound of Formula Va



Formula Va

wherein R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are independently selected from H and $-Y-R_8$

wherein each R_8 is independently selected from -OH, hydrocarbyl groups, oxyhydrocarbyl groups, cyano (-CN), nitro (-NO₂), H-bond acceptors, and halogens;

wherein at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-Y-R_8$ wherein R_8 is selected from

substituted and unsubstituted heterocyclic rings and amino substituted phenyl groups,

wherein Y is an optional linker group; and

wherein ring A is optionally further substituted

wherein R_9 is selected from H, -OH and $-\text{OSO}_2\text{NR}_1\text{R}_2$ (in one aspect R_9 is $-\text{OSO}_2\text{NR}_1\text{R}_2$)

wherein R_1 and R_2 are independently selected from H and hydrocarbyl

5 wherein

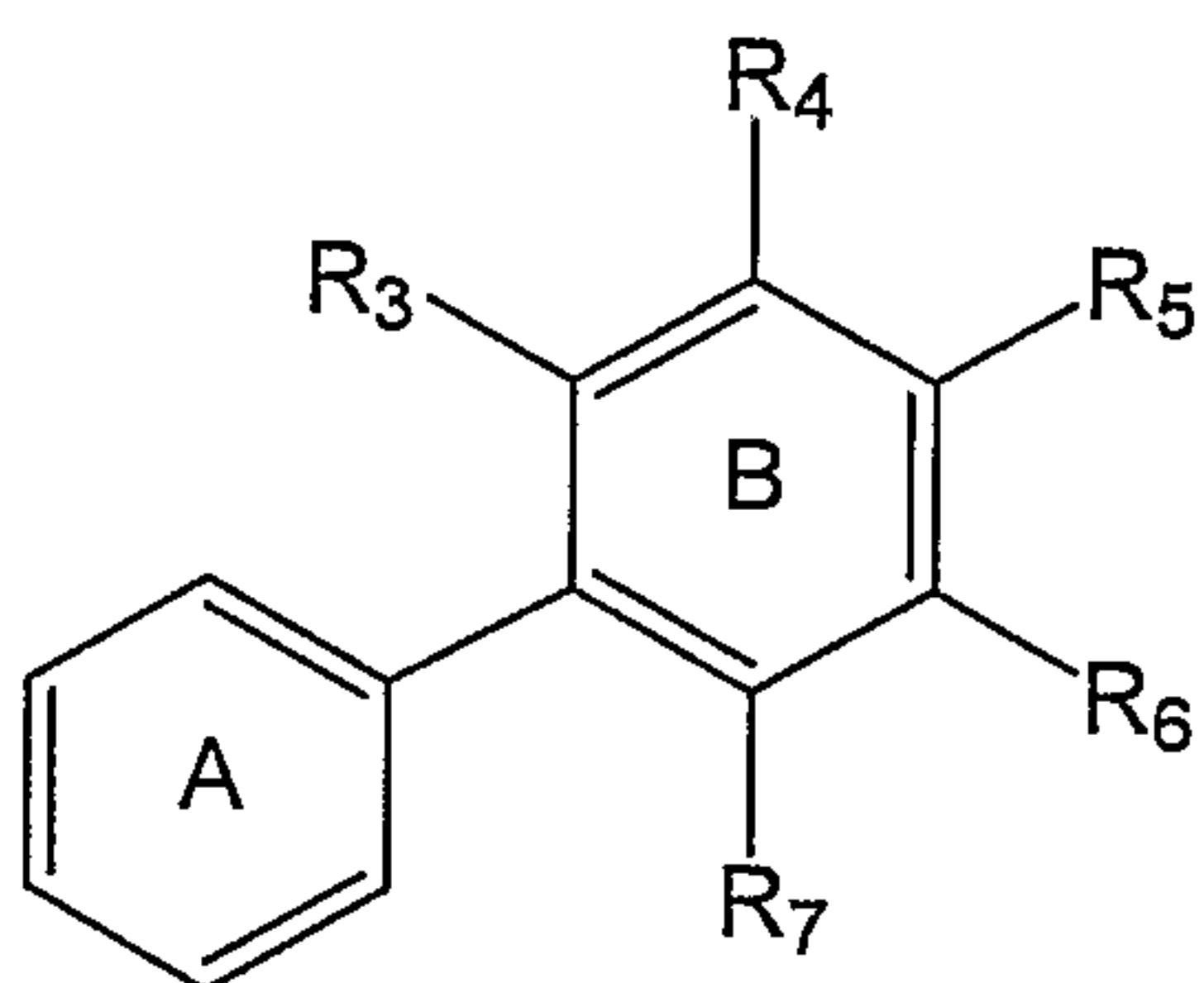
(a) X is a bond and at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$; OR

(b) R_9 is $-\text{OSO}_2\text{NR}_1\text{R}_2$ or -OH, and four of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are H and one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$.

In this aspect R_3 is $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$ and/or R_4 is $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$ and/or R_5 is $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$ and/or R_6 is $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$ and/or

10 R_7 is $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$.

In a further aspect the present invention provides a compound of Formula VI



Formula VI

wherein R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are independently selected from H and $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$

15 wherein each R_8 is independently selected from -OH, hydrocarbyl groups, oxyhydrocarbyl groups, cyano (-CN), nitro (-NO₂), H-bond acceptors, and halogens;

wherein at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$ wherein R_8 is selected from substituted and unsubstituted heterocyclic rings and amino substituted phenyl groups,

wherein Y is an optional linker group; and

20 wherein ring A is optionally substituted

wherein R_1 and R_2 are independently selected from H and hydrocarbyl

wherein

(a) X is a bond and at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$; OR

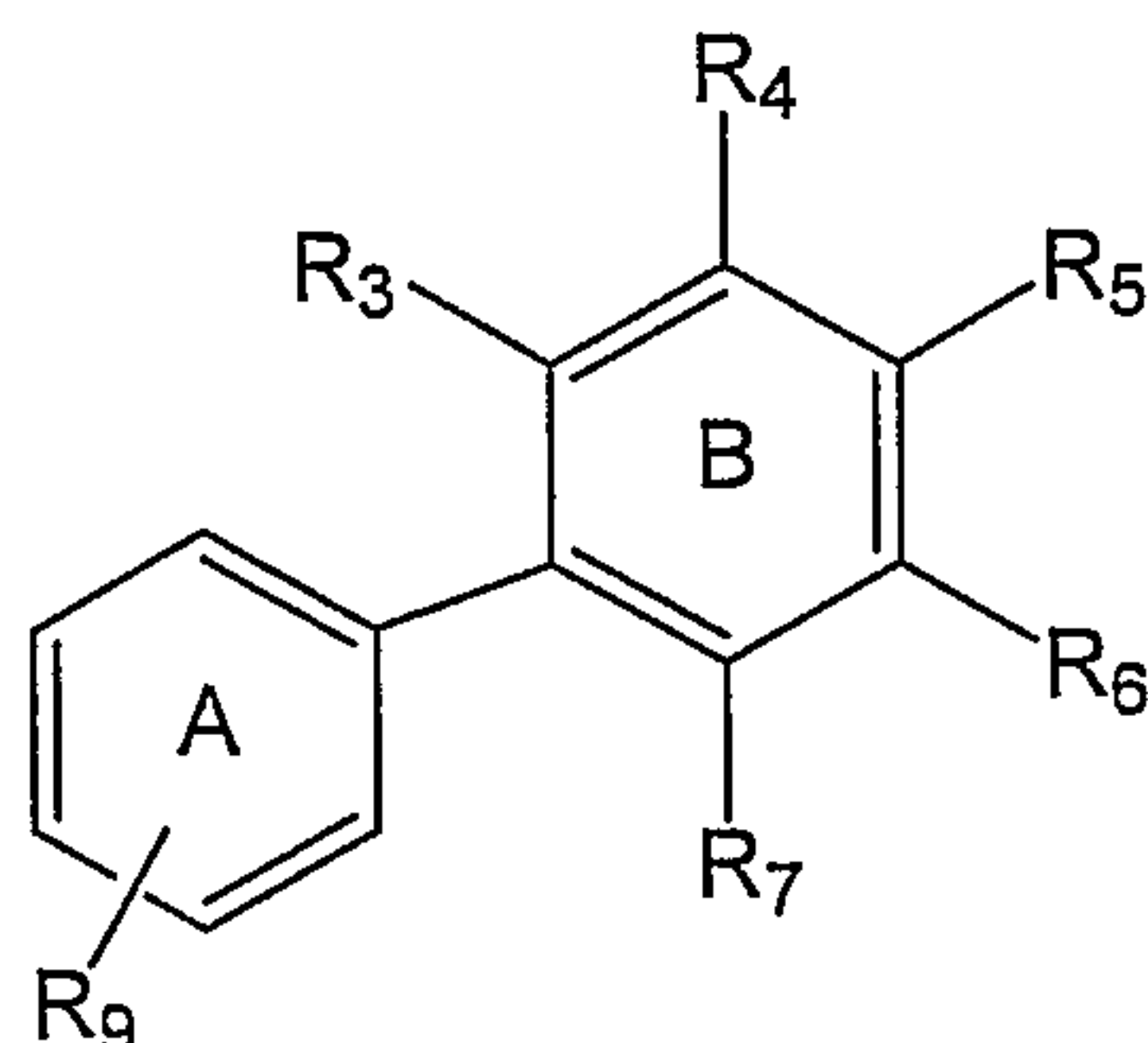
(b) R_9 is $-\text{OSO}_2\text{NR}_1\text{R}_2$ or -OH, and four of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are H and one of

25 R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$.

In this aspect R_3 is $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$ and/or R_4 is $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$ and/or R_5 is $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$ and/or R_6 is $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$ and/or R_7 is $-\text{Y}-\text{R}_8$.

X

As discussed herein linker X is a linker group or is a bond. In one aspect X is a linker group. In one aspect X is a bond. It will be appreciated by one skilled in the art that when X is a bond the present invention provides a compound of the formula



- 5 wherein R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆ and R₇ are independently selected from H and -Y-R₈
 wherein each R₈ is independently selected from -OH, hydrocarbyl groups, oxyhydrocarbyl groups, cyano (-CN), nitro (-NO₂), H-bond acceptors, and halogens;
 wherein at least one of R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆ and R₇ is -Y-R₈ wherein R₈ is selected from substituted and unsubstituted heterocyclic rings and amino substituted phenyl groups,
 10 wherein Y is an optional linker group; and
 wherein ring A is optionally further substituted
 wherein R₉ is selected from H, -OH and -OSO₂NR₁R₂
 wherein R₁ and R₂ are independently selected from H and hydrocarbyl
 wherein
 15 (a) X is a bond and at least one of R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆ and R₇ is -Y-R₈; OR
 (b) R₉ is -OSO₂NR₁R₂ or -OH, and four of R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆ and R₇ are H and one of R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆ and R₇ is -Y-R₈.

The aspect wherein X is a bond is applicable to each of the preferred aspects described
 20 herein for example the aspect shown in preferred Formulae II to VI.

Preferably X is selected from, or when X is a linker it is selected from, a bond, hydrocarbyl, oxyhydrocarbyl, thiohydrocarbyl, COO, CO, S, O, SO, SO₂, NR, and SO₂NR, wherein R is selected from H and hydrocarbyl groups.

25

Preferably X is selected from hydrocarbyl, oxyhydrocarbyl, thiohydrocarbyl, COO, CO, S, O, SO, SO₂, NR, and SO₂NR, wherein R is selected from H and hydrocarbyl groups.

Preferably X is selected from -CH₂-S-, -C≡C-, -CH₂-O-, -O-, and -CH₂CH₂-.

30

The term "thiohydrocarbyl group" as used herein means a group comprising at least S, C and H and may optionally comprise one or more other suitable substituents. Examples of such substituents may include halo, alkoxy, nitro, an alkyl group, a cyclic group etc. In addition to the possibility of the substituents being a cyclic group, a combination of substituents may form a cyclic group. If the hydrocarbyl group comprises more than one C then those carbons need not necessarily be linked to each other. For example, at least two of the carbons may be linked via a suitable element or group. Thus, the thiohydrocarbyl group may contain hetero atoms. Suitable hetero atoms will be apparent to those skilled in the art and include, for instance, nitrogen and oxygen.

10

When X is a hydrocarbyl group or in the option that X may be a hydrocarbyl group, preferably the hydrocarbyl group is a straight or branched alkyl group.

When X is a hydrocarbyl group or in the option that X may be a hydrocarbyl group, preferably the hydrocarbyl group is a straight chain alkyl group.

15

When X is a oxyhydrocarbyl group or in the option that X may be a oxyhydrocarbyl group, preferably the oxyhydrocarbyl group is -O-alkyl-, wherein alkyl is a straight or branched alkyl group.

20

When X is a oxyhydrocarbyl group or in the option that X may be a oxyhydrocarbyl group, preferably the oxyhydrocarbyl group is -O-alkyl-, wherein alkyl is a straight chain alkyl group

In one preferred aspect X is selected from groups selected from -O-, -C≡C-, (CH₂)_n, CH=CH (preferably trans configuration), O(CH₂)_n, (CH₂)_nO, S(CH₂)_n, (CH₂)_nS, CO(CH₂)_n, (CH₂)_nCO, CONH(CH₂)_n, (CH₂)_nCONH, COO(CH₂)_n, (CH₂)_nCOO, SO(CH₂)_n, (CH₂)_nSO, SO₂(CH₂)_n, (CH₂)_nSO₂, SO₂NC₁₋₆alkyl(CH₂)_n (such as SO₂NMe(CH₂)_n), (CH₂)_nSO₂NC₁₋₆alkyl (such as (CH₂)_nSO₂NMe); SO₂NH(CH₂)_n, and (CH₂)_nSO₂NH; wherein n is independently an integer from 0 to 6. Preferably n is independently an integer from 1 to 6, more preferably from 1 to 3, such as 1, 2 or 3.

30

In one preferred aspect X is selected from groups selected from -O-, -C≡C-, (CH₂)_n, O(CH₂)_n, (CH₂)_nO, S(CH₂)_n, (CH₂)_nS, CO(CH₂)_n, (CH₂)_nCO, CONH(CH₂)_n, (CH₂)_nCONH, COO(CH₂)_n, (CH₂)_nCOO, SO(CH₂)_n, (CH₂)_nSO, SO₂(CH₂)_n, (CH₂)_nSO₂, SO₂NH(CH₂)_n, and (CH₂)_nSO₂NH; wherein n is independently an integer from 0 to 6.

35

Preferably n is independently an integer from 1 to 6, more preferably from 1 to 3, such as 1, 2 or 3.

In one preferred aspect X is selected from groups selected from $-O-$, $-C\equiv C-$, OCH_2 , and
5 SCH_2 .

Y

In one preferred aspect Y is selected from hydrocarbyl, oxyhydrocarbyl, COO , CO , S , O ,
10 SO , SO_2 , NR , and SO_2NR , wherein R is selected from H and hydrocarbyl groups.

In one preferred aspect Y is selected from hydrocarbyl, CO , and SO_2 .

When Y is a hydrocarbyl group or in the option that Y may be a hydrocarbyl group,
15 preferably the hydrocarbyl group is a straight or branched alkyl group.

When Y is a hydrocarbyl group or in the option that Y may be a hydrocarbyl group,
preferably the hydrocarbyl group is a straight chain alkyl group.

20 In one preferred aspect Y is selected from groups selected from C_mH_{2m} such as $(CH_2)_m$,
 $CO(CH_2)_m$, $(CH_2)_mCO$, $SO_2(CH_2)_m$ and wherein m is independently an integer from 0 to
6. Preferably m is independently an integer from 1 to 6, more preferably from 1 to 3, such
as 1, 2 or 3.

25 In a highly preferred aspect Y is C_mH_{2m} such as $(CH_2)_m$, wherein m is an integer from 0
to 6, preferably an integer from 1 to 6, more preferably from 1 to 3, such as 1, 2 or 3. In a
highly preferred aspect Y is $-CH_2-$ or $-C(CH_3)_2-$.

R_8

30

R_8 may be selected from any suitable substituents. For example R_8 may be selected
from hydrocarbyl, oxyhydrocarbyl, thiohydrocarbyl, halogens, $-CN$, COO , CO , S , O , SO ,
 SO_2 , NR , and SO_2NR , wherein R is selected from H and hydrocarbyl groups. However at
least one R_8 is selected from substituted and unsubstituted heterocyclic rings and amino
35 substituted phenyl groups.

Preferably at least one R_8 is selected from or each R_8 is selected from hydrocarbyl, oxyhydrocarbyl, halogens, and -CN.

In respect of R_8 , preferred hydrocarbyl and oxyhydrocarbyl are cyclic groups.

5

R_8 need not be a cyclic structure. In this regard, R_8 may be a linear structure that may have the ability to conform to a ring like structure when in *in vivo*. However in preferred aspects R_8 is a cyclic structure.

10 R_8 may be a heterocyclic group (a heterocycle) or a non-heterocyclic group. Suitable hetero atoms of a heterocyclic group include N, S and O. Preferably R_8 is a heterocyclic group wherein the ring comprises carbon and nitrogen.

When hetero atoms are present in a ring system to provide a heterocyclic group, the
15 hetero atoms may be present in any amount. In one preferred aspect R_8 is a ring system comprising carbon and one or more hetero atoms selected from N, S and O.

R_8 may be is a saturated ring structure or an unsaturated ring structure (such as an aryl group).

20

Preferably, R_8 is an aryl ring.

In one aspect of the invention at least one R_8 is selected from or each R_8 is selected from substituted or unsubstituted aromatic rings.

25

In one aspect at least one R_8 is selected from or each R_8 is selected from polycyclic groups, which need not be a fused polycycle. The term "polycyclic" includes fused and non-fused ring structures including combinations thereof. If the ring system of R_8 is polycyclic some or all of the ring components of the ring system may be fused together or
30 joined *via* one or more suitable spacer groups.

The ring size of R_8 may be chosen by one skilled in the art to achieve compounds having desired activity. Typically R_8 is a ring system comprising from 3 to 10 members, such as ring systems comprising from 5, 6 or 7 members.

35

Heterocyclic ring systems for use in the present invention include imidazole, tetrazole,

pyrazole, triazole, such as 1H-1,2,3-triazole, 1H-1,2,4-triazole, 4H-1,2,4-triazole; optionally substituted 5- or 6- membered heterocyclic group containing 1 to 3 hetero atoms each selected from N, O and S, optionally substituted aryl (monocyclic or polycyclic aromatic), pyridazine, pyrimidine, pyridine, triazine such as 1,3,5 triazine, and
 5 optionally substituted bicyclic condensed heterocyclic group consisting of the above heterocyclic group condensed with benzene.

In one preferred aspect at least one R_8 is selected from or each R_8 is selected from ring systems described herein, halogens, and -CN.

10

In one preferred aspect at least one R_8 is selected from or each R_8 is selected from -CN, halogens and ring systems comprising carbon and one, two or three hetero atoms.

In one preferred aspect at least one R_8 is selected from or each R_8 is selected from -CN, halogens and ring systems comprising carbon and one or more hetero atoms selected
 15 from Nitrogen, Sulphur and Oxygen.

In one preferred aspect at least one R_8 is selected from or each R_8 is selected from -CN, halogens and heterocyclic ring systems, wherein the ring comprises carbon and nitrogen.

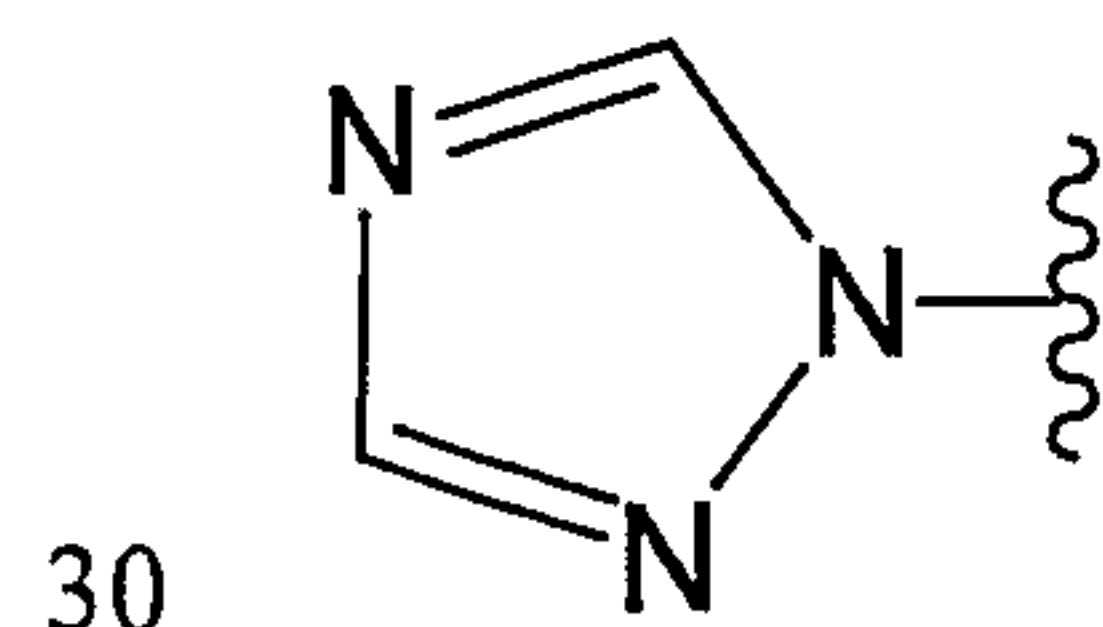
20

In one preferred aspect at least one R_8 is selected from or each R_8 is selected from cyano (-CN), halogens and 4H-1,2,4-triazole, 1H-1,2,4-triazole and 1H-1,2,3-triazole.

In one preferred aspect at least one R_8 is selected from or each R_8 is selected from 4H-
 25 1,2,4-triazole, 1H-1,2,4-triazole and 1H-1,2,3-triazole.

In one preferred aspect at least one R_8 is or each R_8 is 1H-1,2,4-triazole.

In a highly preferred aspect at least one R_8 is or each R_8 is



In one preferred aspect at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is -Y- R_8 wherein R_8 is selected from substituted and unsubstituted heterocyclic rings.

In one preferred aspect at least one of R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆ and R₇ is -Y-R₈ wherein R₈ is selected from substituted and unsubstituted ring systems comprising carbon and one, two or three hetero atoms.

5

In one preferred aspect at least one of R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆ and R₇ is -Y-R₈ wherein R₈ is selected from substituted and unsubstituted ring systems comprising carbon and one or more hetero atoms selected from Nitrogen, Sulphur and Oxygen.

- 10 In one preferred aspect at least one of R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆ and R₇ is -Y-R₈ wherein R₈ is selected from substituted and unsubstituted heterocyclic ring systems, wherein the ring comprises carbon and nitrogen.

- 15 In one preferred aspect at least one of R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆ and R₇ is -Y-R₈ wherein R₈ is selected from substituted and unsubstituted heterocyclic ring systems comprising from 3 to 10 members.

- 20 In one preferred aspect at least one of R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆ and R₇ is -Y-R₈ wherein R₈ is selected from substituted and unsubstituted heterocyclic ring systems comprising from 5, 6 or 7 members.

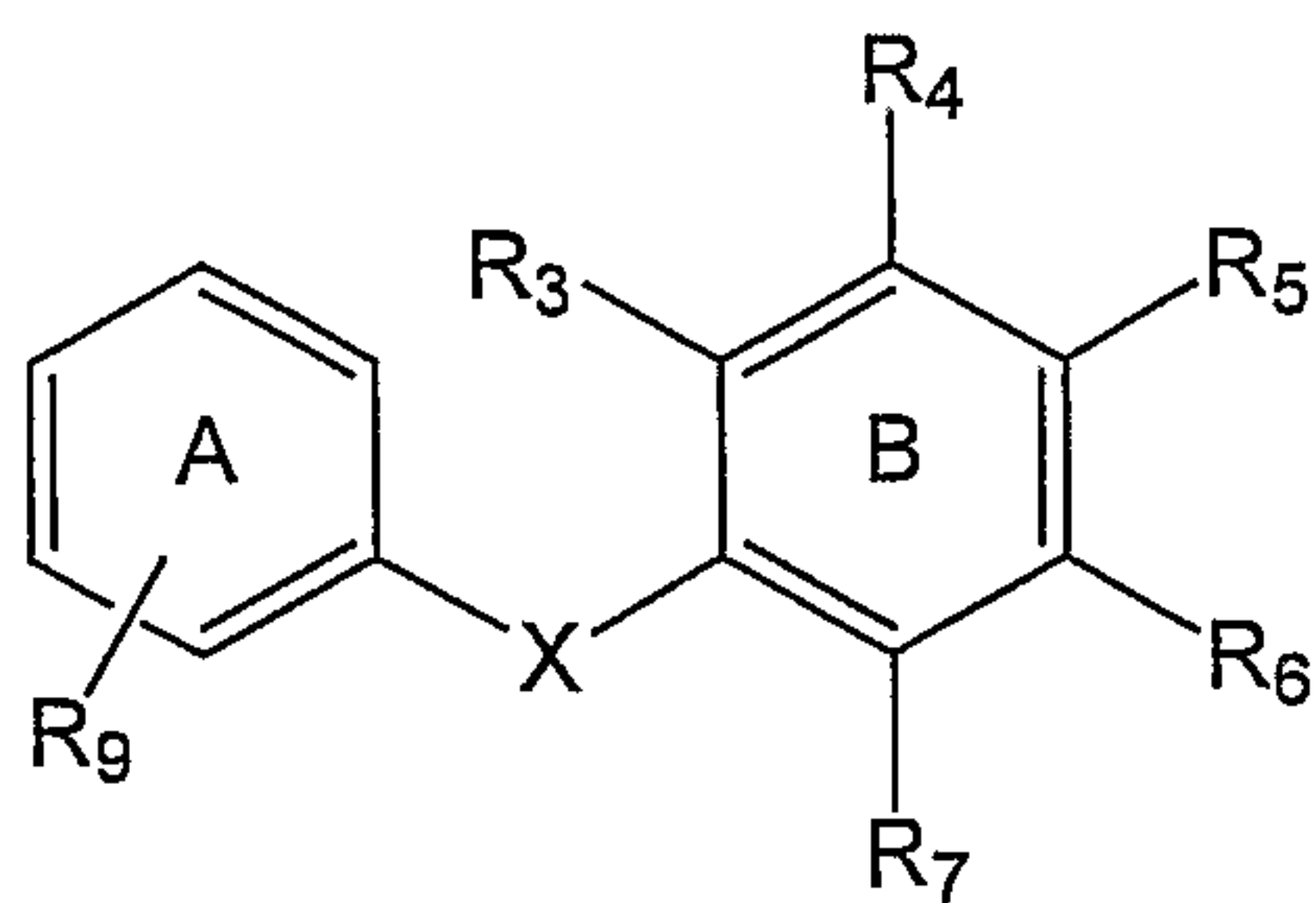
In one preferred aspect at least one of R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆ and R₇ is -Y-R₈ wherein R₈ is selected from 4H-1,2,4-triazole, 1H-1,2,4-triazole and 1H-1,2,3-triazole.

- 25 In one preferred aspect at least one of R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆ and R₇ is -Y-R₈ wherein R₈ is 1H-1,2,4-triazole.

In one preferred aspect at least one of R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆ and R₇ is -Y-R₈ wherein -Y-R₈ is -CH₂-1H-1,2,4-triazole.

30

Thus according to one highly preferred aspect of the present invention, there is provided a compound of Formula I



Formula I

wherein R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are independently selected from H and $-Y-R_8$

wherein each R_8 is independently selected from -OH, hydrocarbyl groups, oxyhydrocarbyl groups, cyano (-CN), nitro (-NO₂), H-bond acceptors, and halogens;

5 wherein at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-Y-R_8$ wherein R_8 is 1H-1,2,4-triazole;

wherein X is a bond or a linker group

wherein Y is an optional linker group; and

wherein ring A is optionally further substituted

wherein R_9 is selected from H, -OH and -OSO₂NR₁R₂

10 wherein R_1 and R_2 are independently selected from H and hydrocarbyl

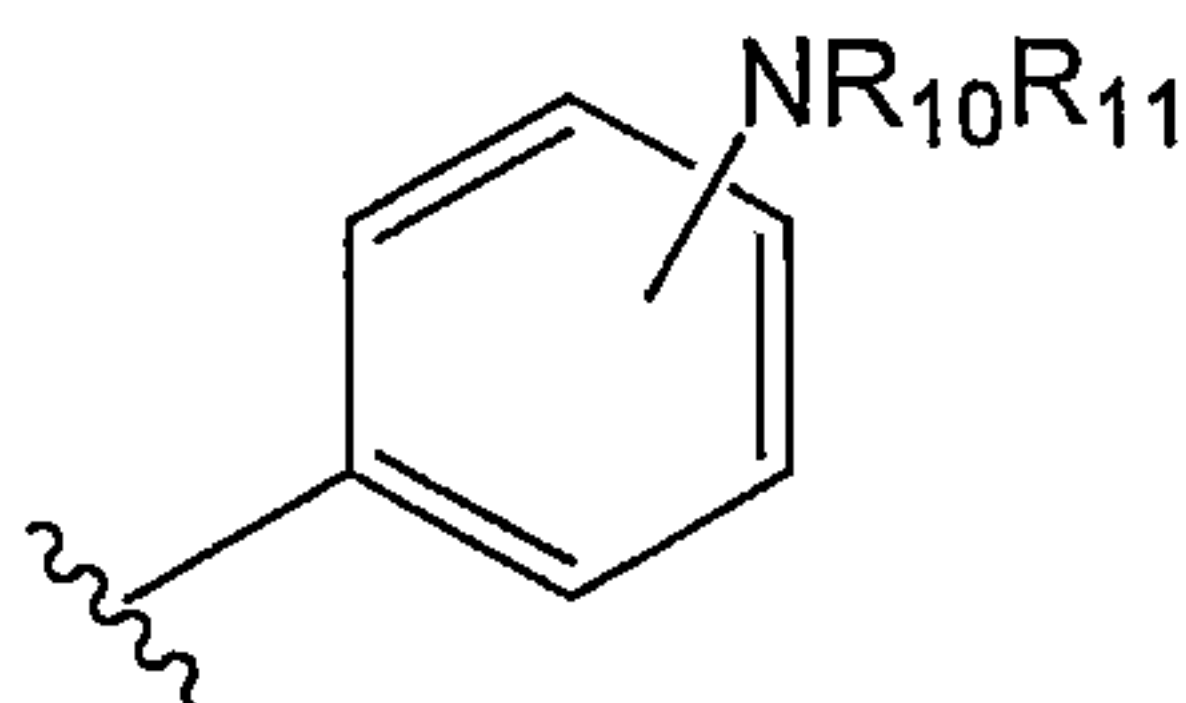
wherein

(a) X is a bond and at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-Y-R_8$; OR

(b) R_9 is -OSO₂NR₁R₂ or -OH, and four of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are H and one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-Y-R_8$.

15

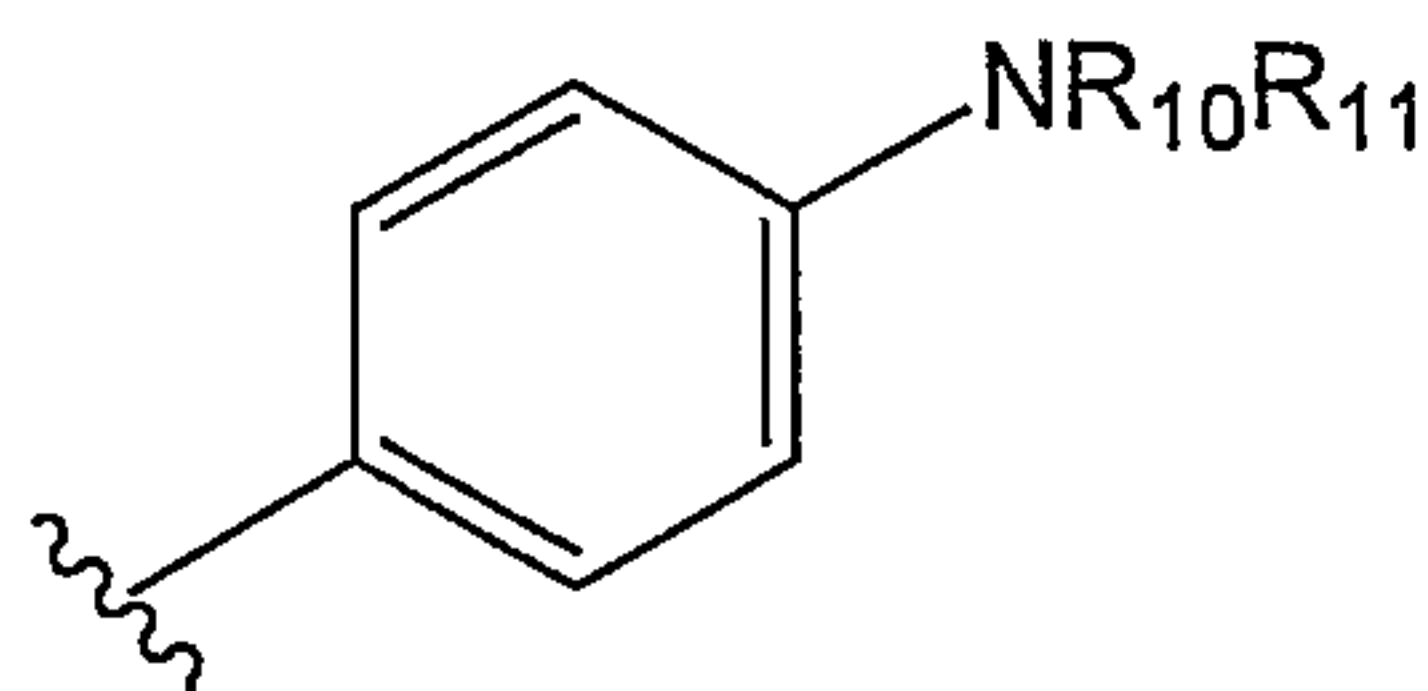
In one aspect R_8 may be an amino substituted phenyl group. It will be understood by one skilled in the art that a typical amino substituted phenyl group is of the formula



wherein R_{10} and R_{11} are independently selected from H and hydrocarbyl.

20

A preferred amino substituted phenyl group is of the formula



wherein R_{10} and R_{11} are independently selected from H and hydrocarbyl.

25 In one preferred aspect R_{10} and R_{11} are independently selected from H, alkyl, cycloalkyl,

alkenyl, acyl and aryl, or combinations thereof, or together represent alkylene, wherein the or each alkyl or cycloalkyl or alkenyl or optionally contain one or more hetero atoms or groups. When substituted, the amino phenyl groups may contain one or two N-alkyl, N-alkenyl, N-cycloalkyl or N-aryl substituents, preferably containing or each containing a maximum of 10 carbon atoms.

When R_{10} and/or R_{11} is hydrocarbyl, the preferred values are those where R_1 and R_2 are each independently selected C_1 - C_{10} hydrocarbyl, C_1 - C_5 hydrocarbyl, C_1 - C_3 hydrocarbyl, C_1 - C_{10} hydrocarbon, C_1 - C_5 hydrocarbon, C_1 - C_3 hydrocarbon, C_1 - C_{10} alkyl, C_1 - C_5 alkyl and C_1 - C_3 alkyl.

When R_{10} and/or R_{11} is alkyl, the preferred values are those where R_{10} and R_{11} are each independently selected from lower alkyl groups containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, that is to say methyl, ethyl, propyl etc. R_{10} and R_{11} may both be methyl.

When R_{10} and/or R_{11} is aryl, typical values are phenyl and tolyl (PhCH_3).

Where R_{10} and/or R_{11} represent cycloalkyl, typical values are cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl etc.

When joined together R_{10} and R_{11} typically represent an alkylene group providing a chain of 4 to 6 carbon atoms, optionally interrupted by one or more hetero atoms or groups, e.g. to provide a 5 membered heterocycle, e.g. morpholino, pyrrolidino or piperidino.

In some preferred embodiments, at least one of R_{10} and R_{11} is H.

In some further preferred embodiments, each of R_{10} and R_{11} is H.

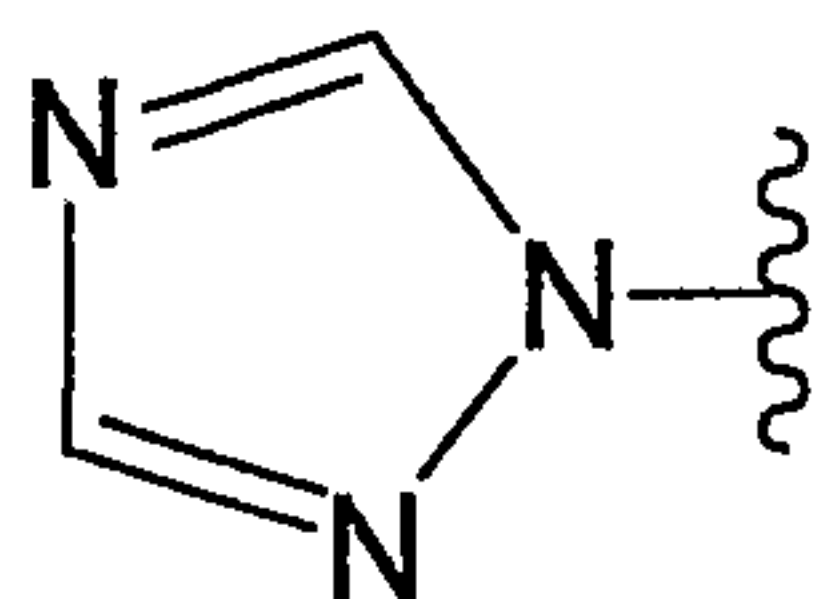
R_8 may be substituted by one or more substituents. Typical substituents include hydrocarbyl, oxyhydrocarbyl, halo and cyano ($-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$) groups. R_8 may also be substituted by one or more substituents selected from phosphonate groups, thiophosphonate groups, sulphonate groups and sulphonamide groups.

In one preferred aspect R_8 is unsubstituted.

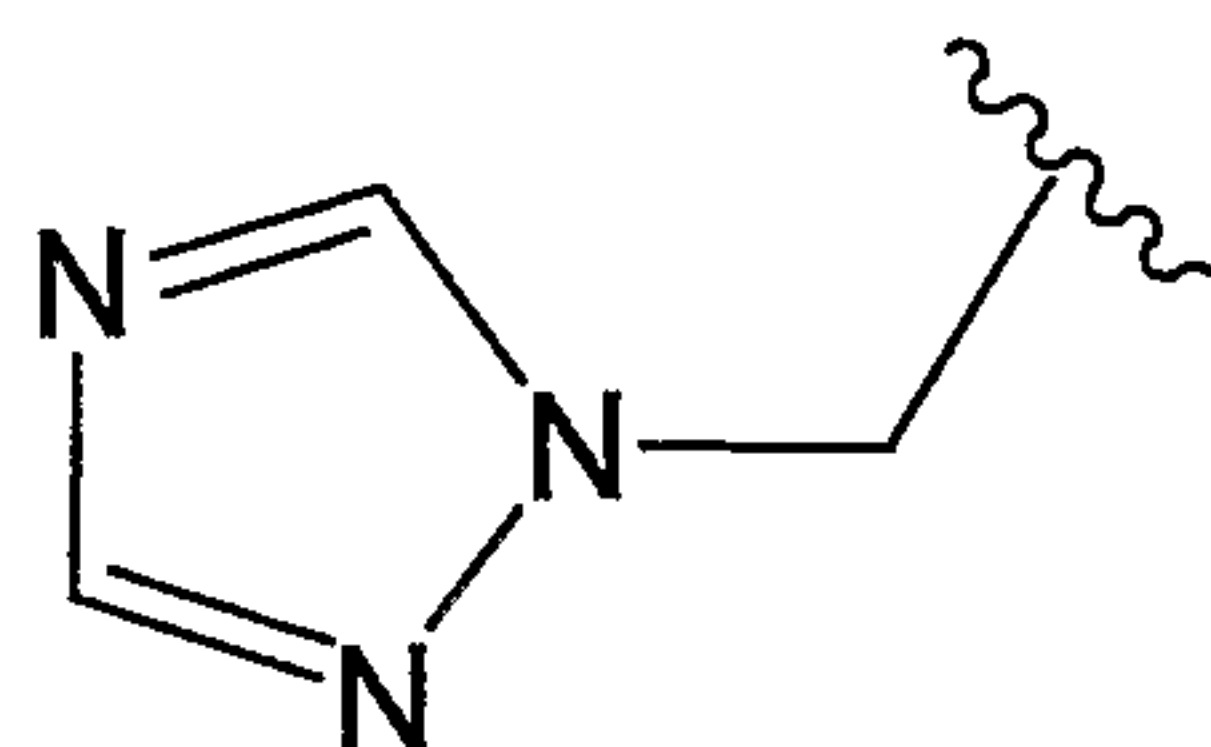
-Y-R8

In one preferred aspect at least one or each $-Y-R_8$ is selected $-\text{CH}_2\text{-1H-1,2,4-triazole}$, $-\text{CN}$, $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{-CN}$, and $-\text{F}$.

- 5 In a highly preferred for at least one or each $-Y-R_8$, Y is $-\text{CH}_2\text{-}$ and R8 is



Thus in this aspect for at least one or each $-Y-R_8$, $-Y-R_8$ together are the group



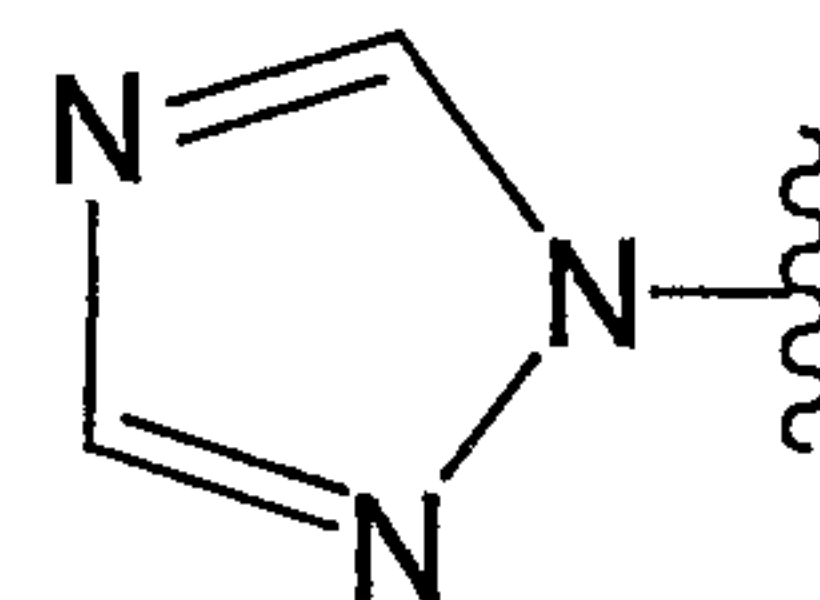
- 10 In a highly preferred aspect for at least one or each $-Y-R_8$, Y is not present and R8 is $-\text{CN}$.
Thus in this aspect for at least one or each $-Y-R_8$, $-Y-R_8$ together are the group $-\text{CN}$.

In a highly preferred aspect for at least one or each $-Y-R_8$, Y is $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{-}$ and R8 is $-\text{CN}$.
Thus in this aspect $-Y-R_8$ together are the group $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{-CN}$.

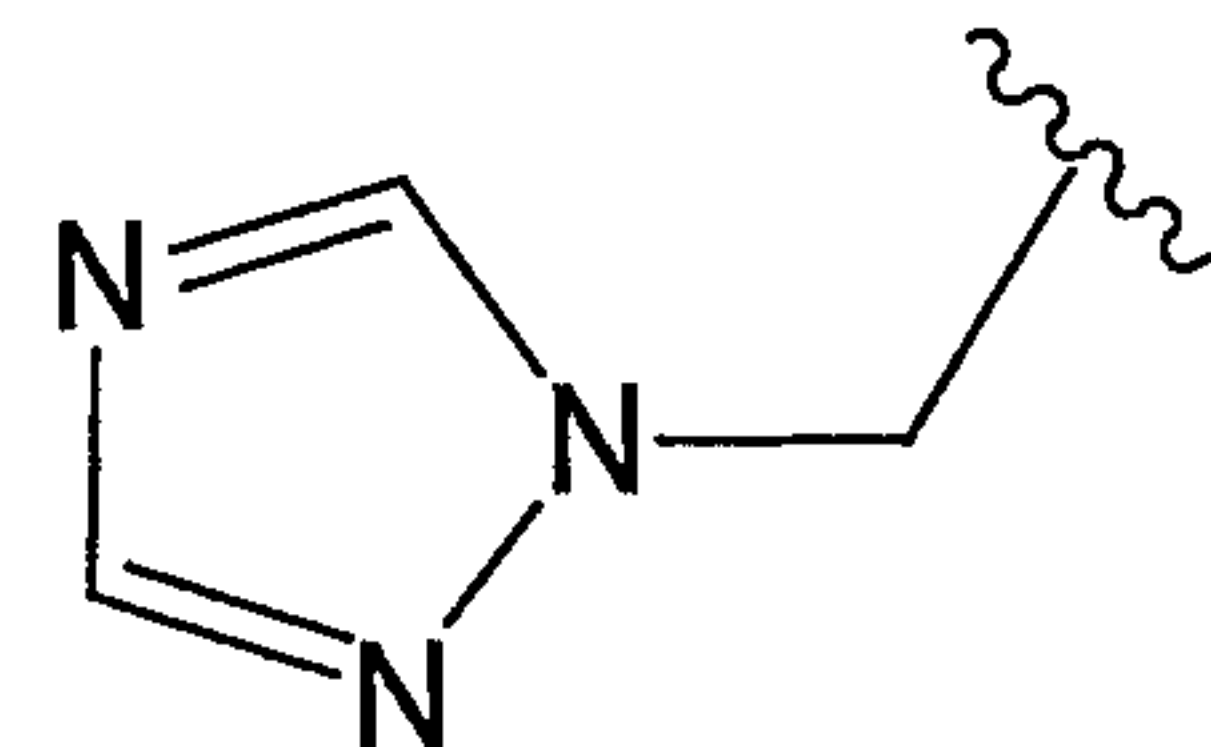
15

In a highly preferred aspect for at least one or each $-Y-R_8$, Y is not present and R8 is $-\text{F}$.
Thus in this aspect for at least one or each $-Y-R_8$, $-Y-R_8$ together are the group $-\text{F}$.

- 20 In a highly preferred at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-Y-R_8$ wherein Y is $-\text{CH}_2\text{-}$ and R_8 is



Thus in this aspect at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is the group



R₉

As discussed herein R₉ is selected from H, -OH and -OSO₂NR₁R₂.

- 5 In a preferred aspect R₉ is selected from -OH and -OSO₂NR₁R₂.

In one aspect R₉ is H.

- 10 In a preferred aspect R₉ is -OH. We have found that the presence of the -OH may enhance the aromatase inhibitory activity of compounds of the present invention. In this respect the presence of this group is advantageous.

- 15 In a preferred aspect R₉ is -OSO₂NR₁R₂. We have found that the presence of the -OSO₂NR₁R₂ group provide steroid sulphotase inhibitory activity. In this respect the presence of this group is advantageous.

R₁ & R₂

- 20 In one preferred aspect R₁ and R₂ are independently selected from H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, acyl and aryl, or combinations thereof, or together represent alkylene, wherein the or each alkyl or cycloalkyl or alkenyl or optionally contain one or more hetero atoms or groups.

- 25 In one preferred aspect at least one of R₁ and R₂ is H.

In one preferred aspect R₁ is H and R₂ is H.

RING A

- 30 As noted herein the compounds of the present invention may comprise other substituents. These other substituents may, for example, further increase the activity of the compounds of the present invention and/or increase stability (*ex vivo* and/or *in vivo*). For example the ring denoted A and B in the general formulae may comprise other substituents. However in one preferred aspect rings A and B are independently not
35 further substituted.

In one aspect ring A is further substituted.

If ring A is further substituted, the further substitution may be by groups selected from

- -OH, hydrocarbyl groups, oxyhydrocarbyl groups, cyano (-CN), nitro (-NO₂), H-bond
5 acceptors, and halogens.
- C1-6 alkyl groups, C1-6 alkoxy groups, cyano (-CN), nitro (-NO₂) and halogens.
- -CH₃, -CH₂CH₃, -OCH₃, cyano (-CN), nitro (-NO₂) and halogens.

If ring A is further substituted the substituent may be attached to ring A at more than one
10 point such that ring A and the substituent provide fused rings which form a polycyclic structure. For example ring A together with the optional further substituents may form a substituted or unsubstituted naphthalene ring or may form a substituted or unsubstituted dibenzofuranyl ring. Preferred substituents of the fused systems and in particular the naphthalene ring are -O-alkyl such as -OMe and -OH

15

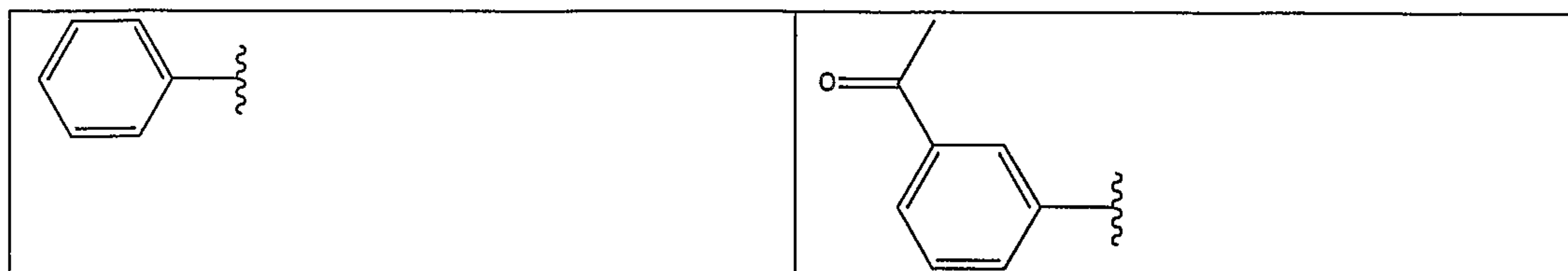
If ring A is further substituted, the further substitution is preferably a halogen and in particular, Cl, Br and/or F. .

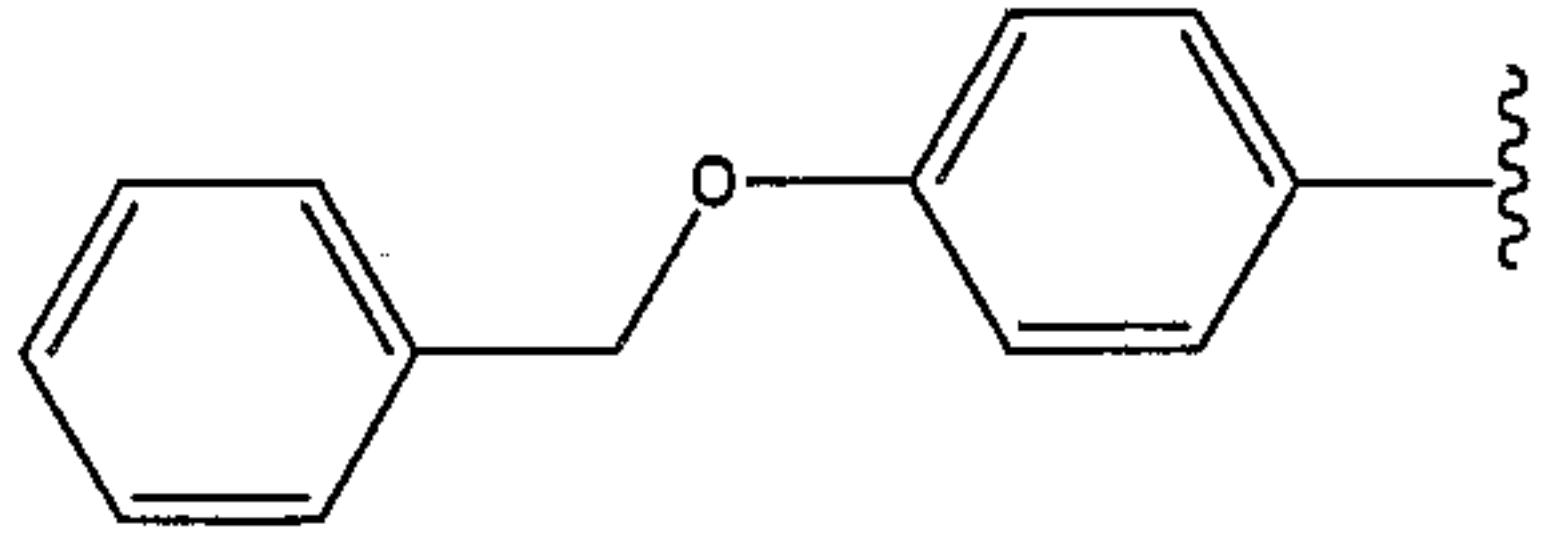
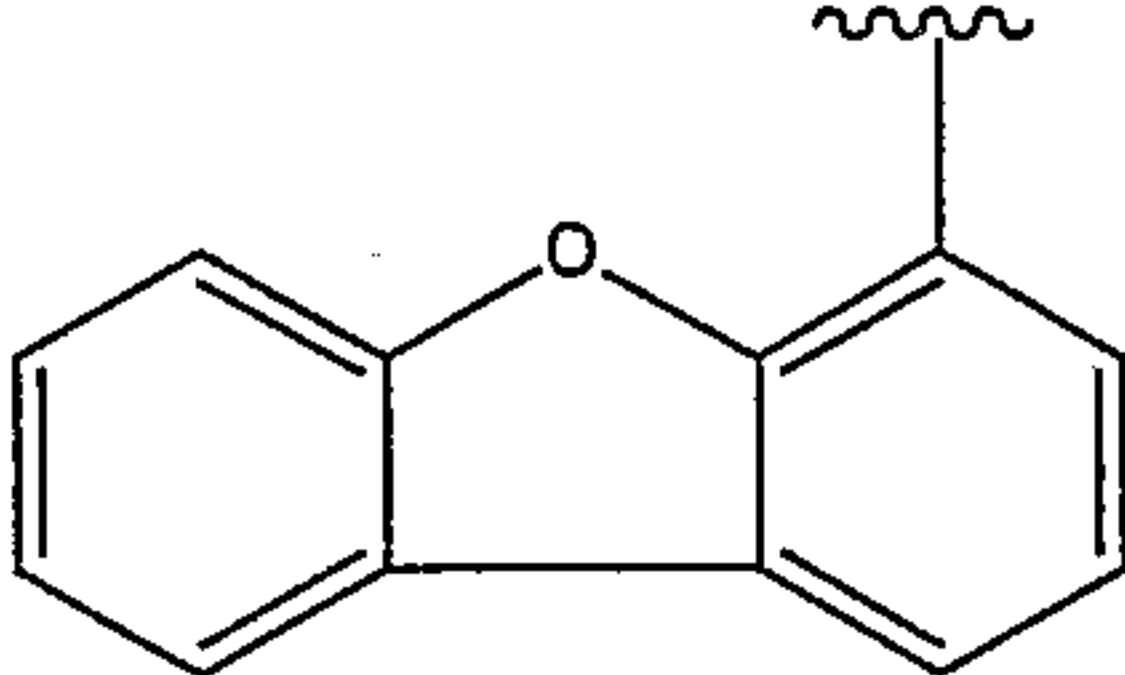
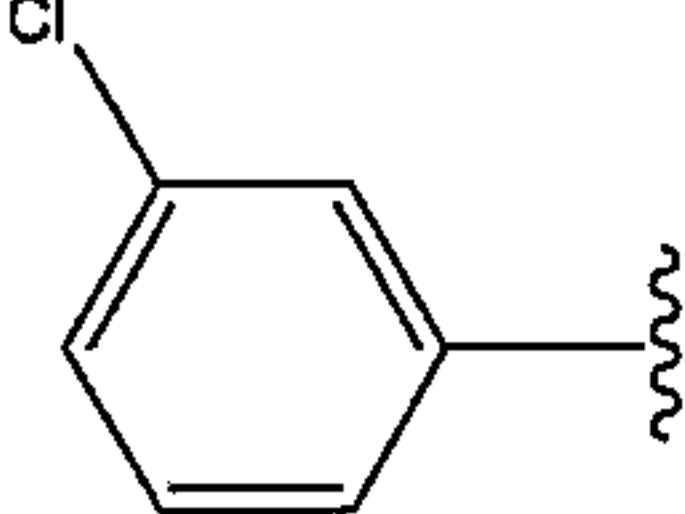
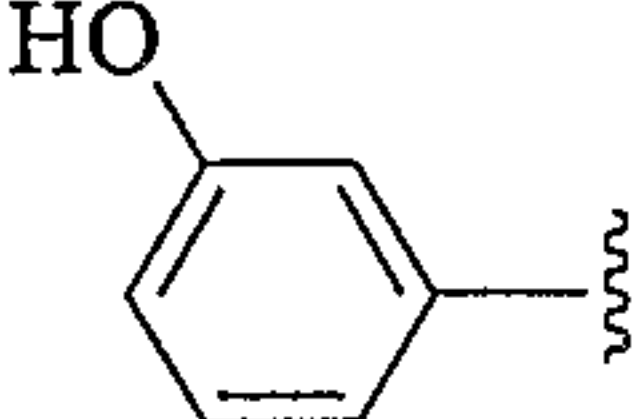
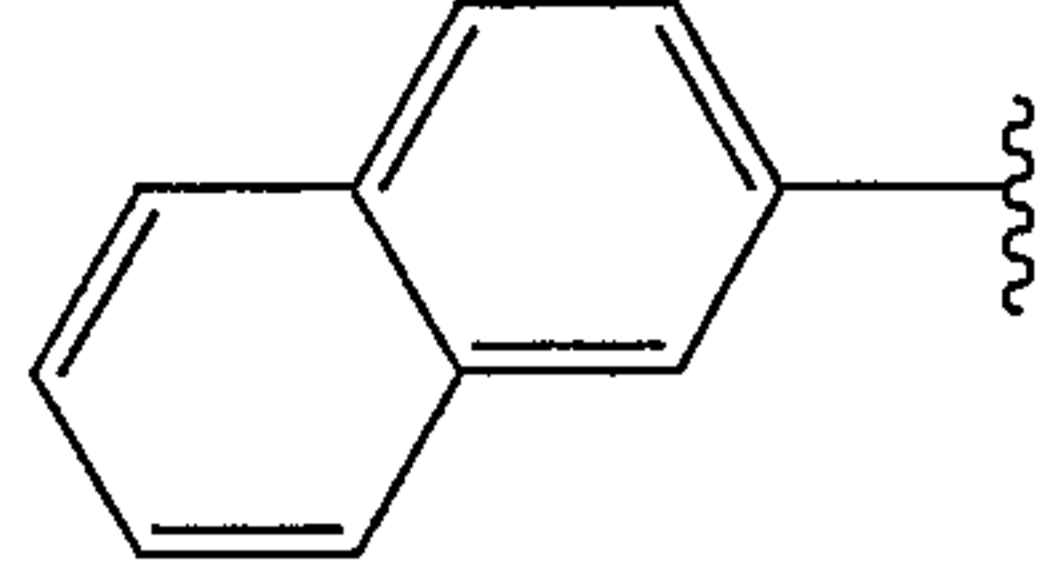
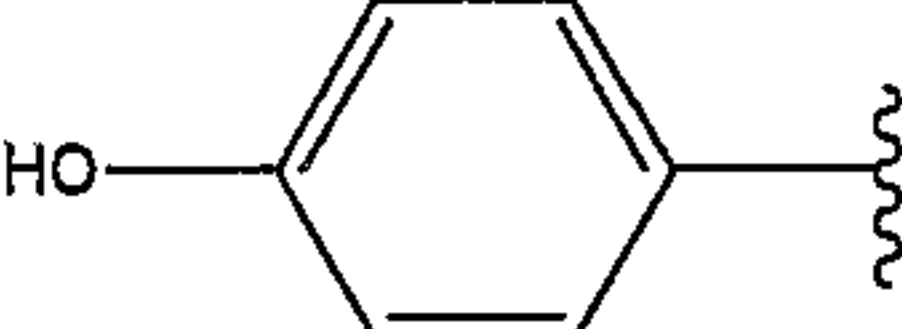
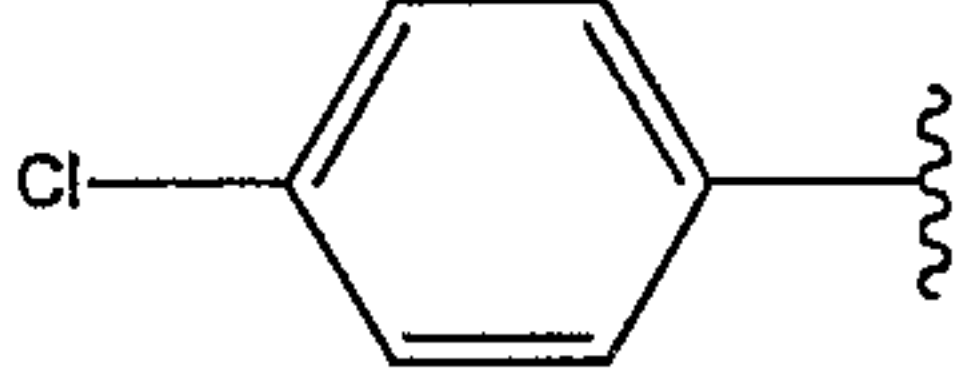
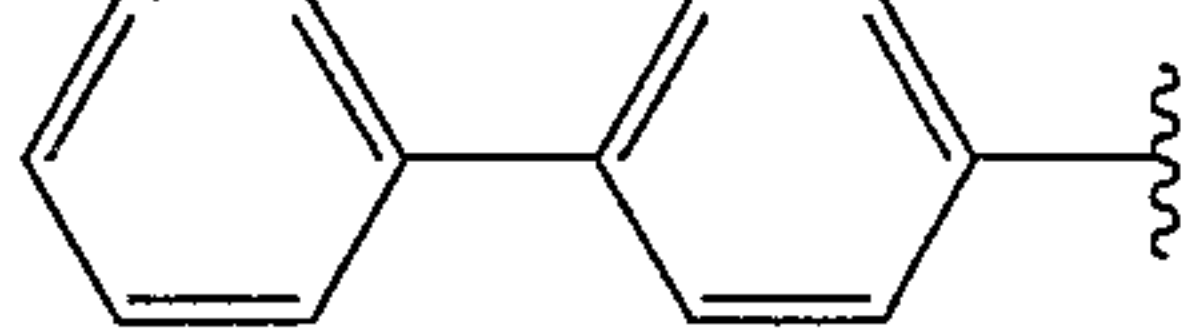
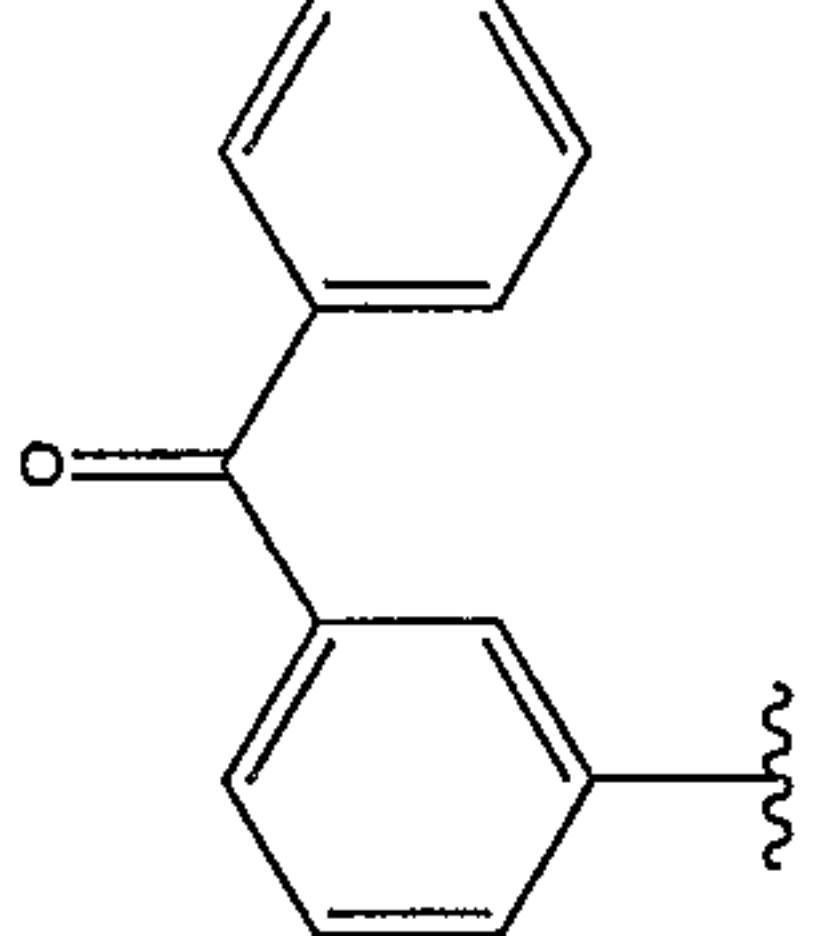
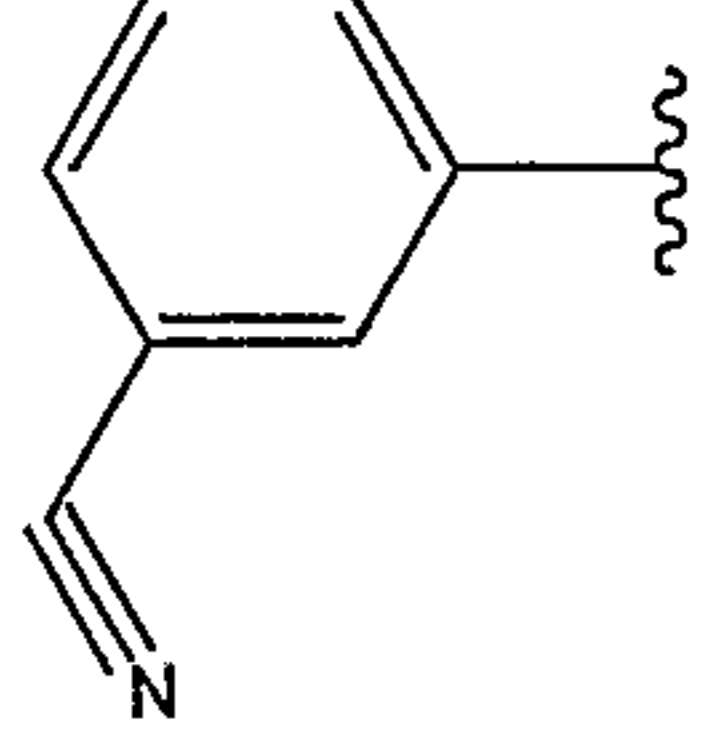
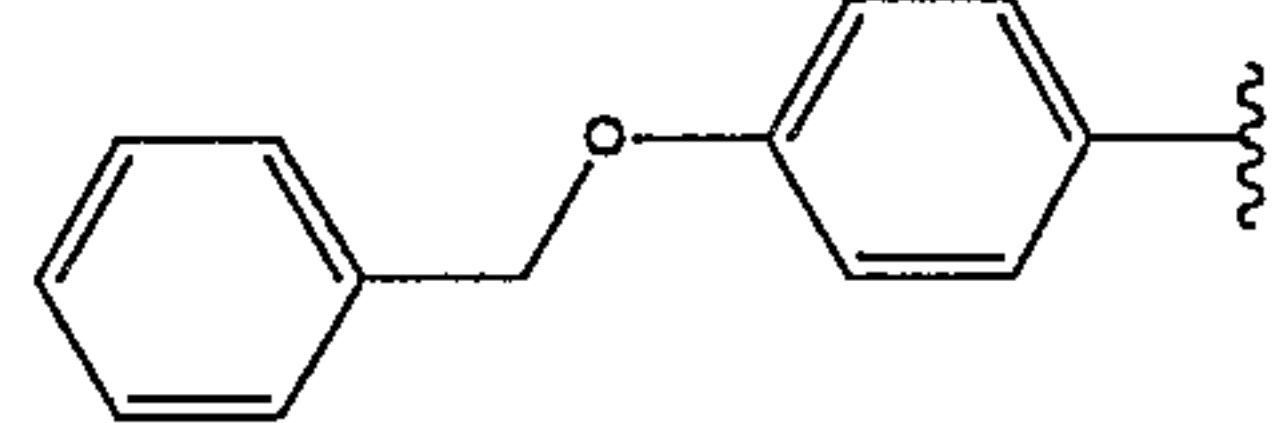
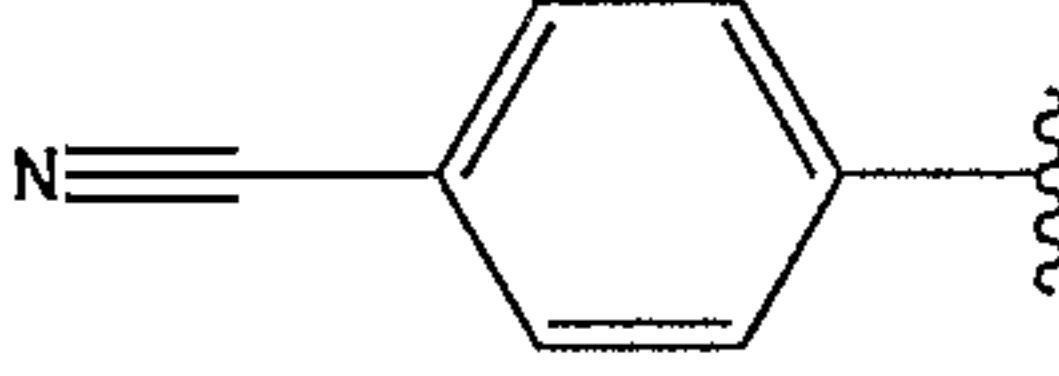
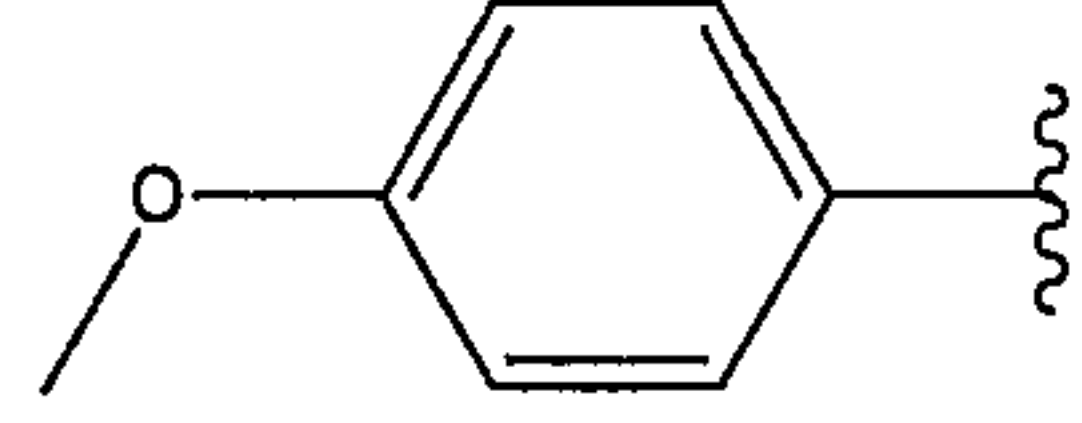
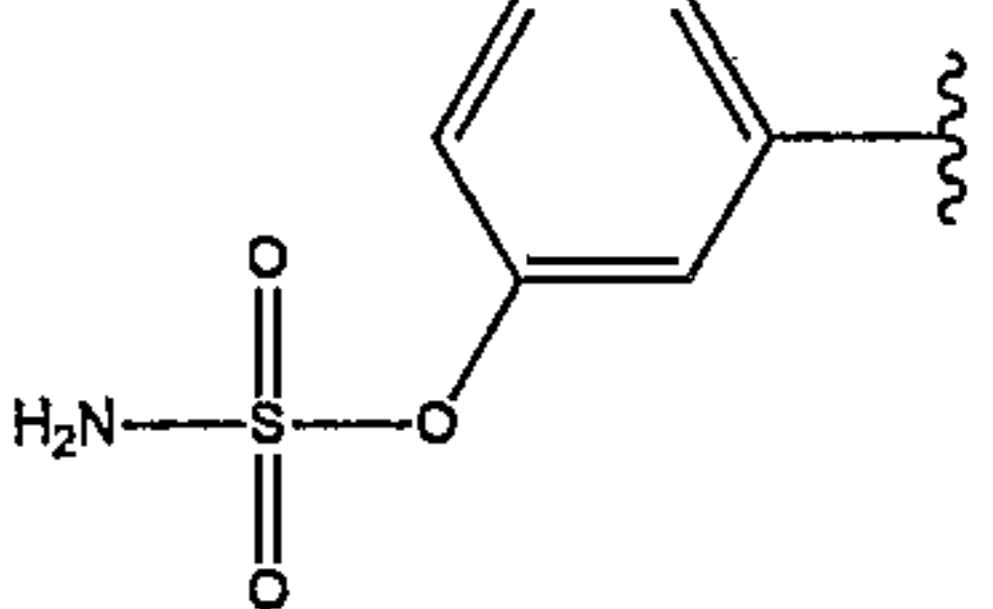
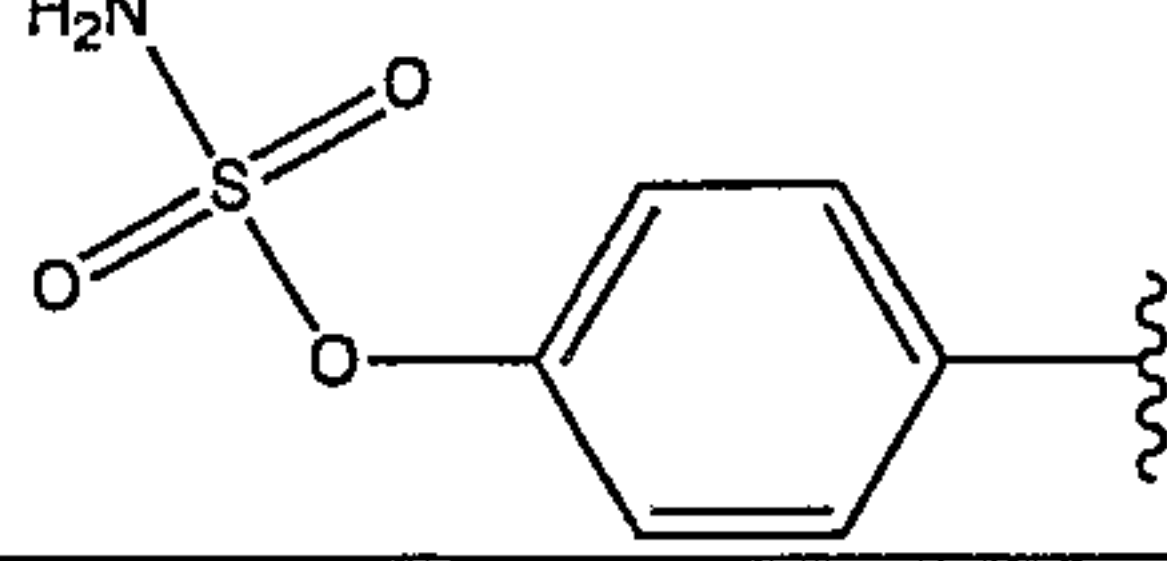
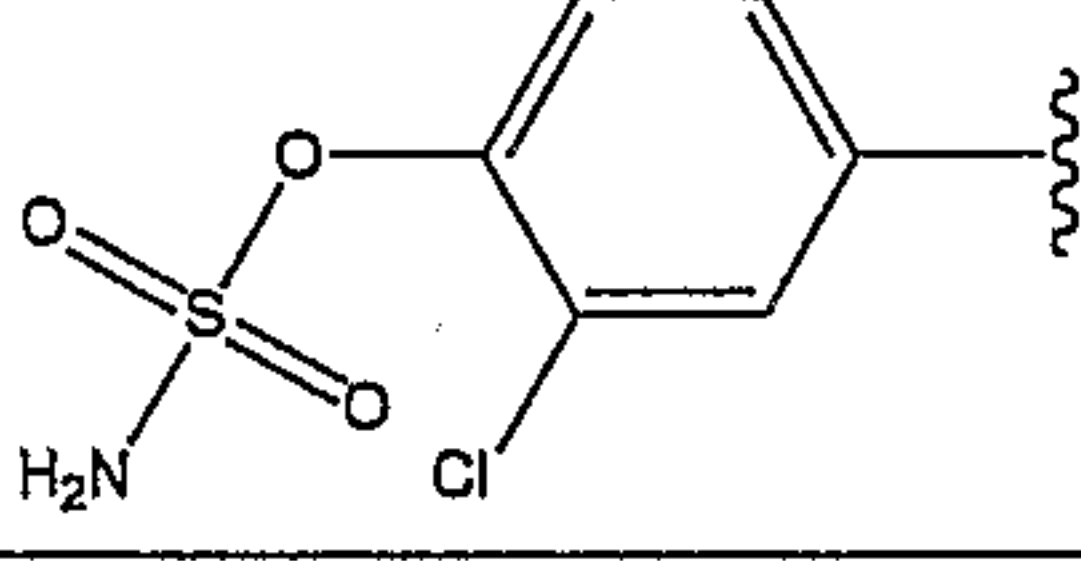
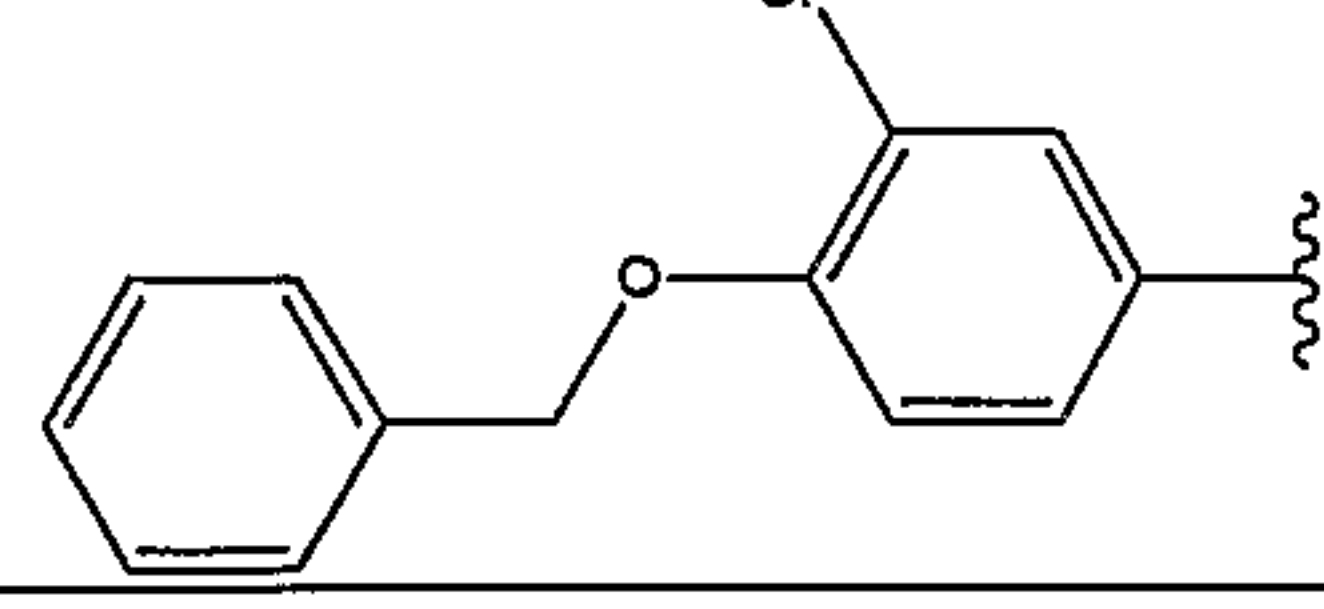
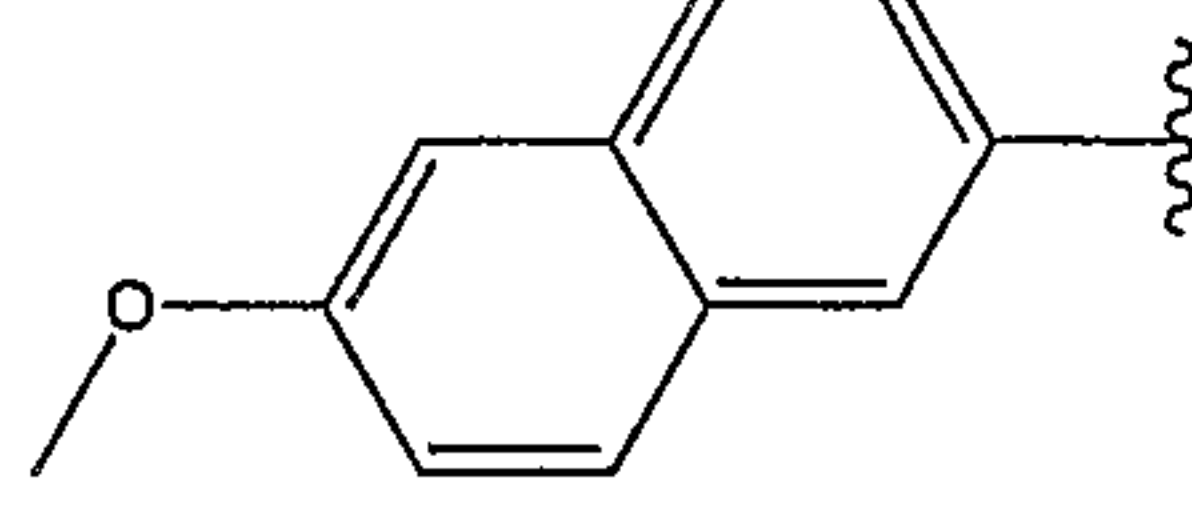
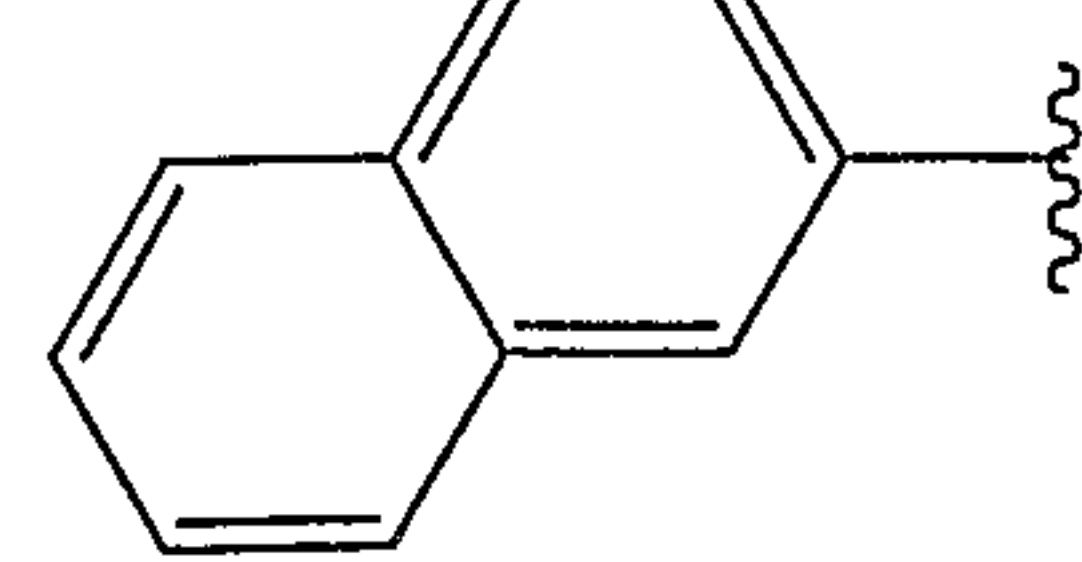
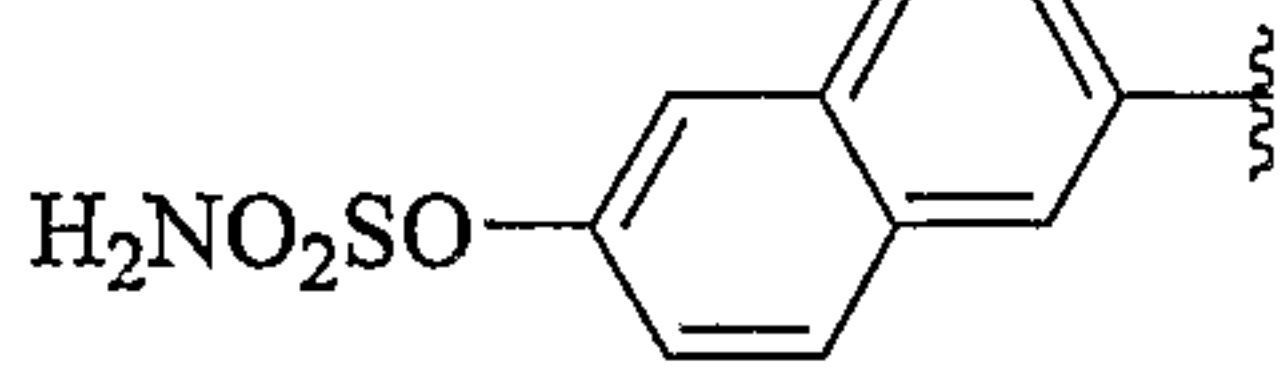
If ring A is further substituted, preferably ring A is substitution by only one further
20 substituent, that is preferably a halogen and in particular, Cl, Br and/or F.

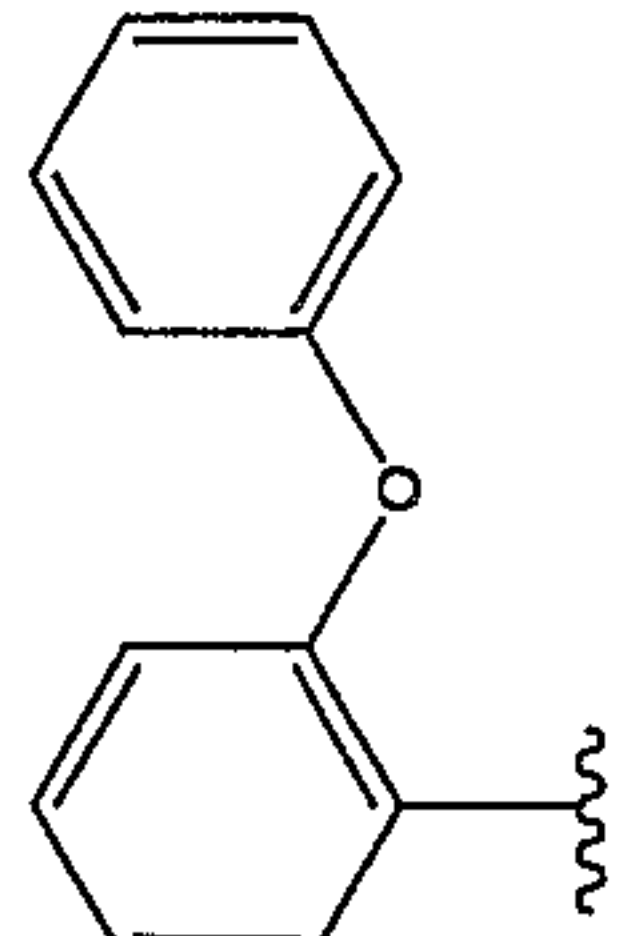
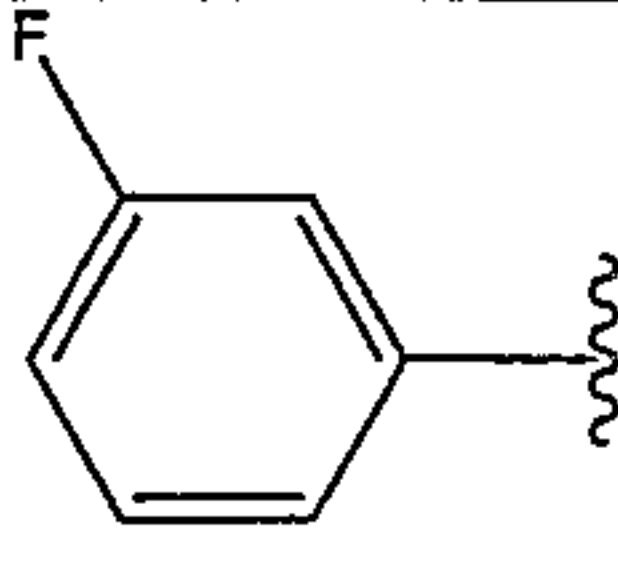
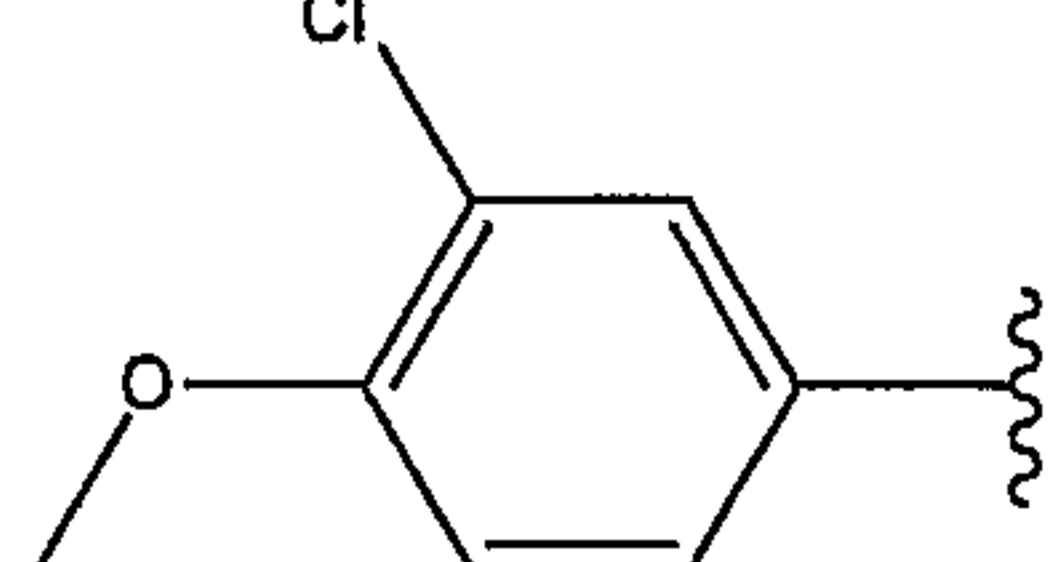
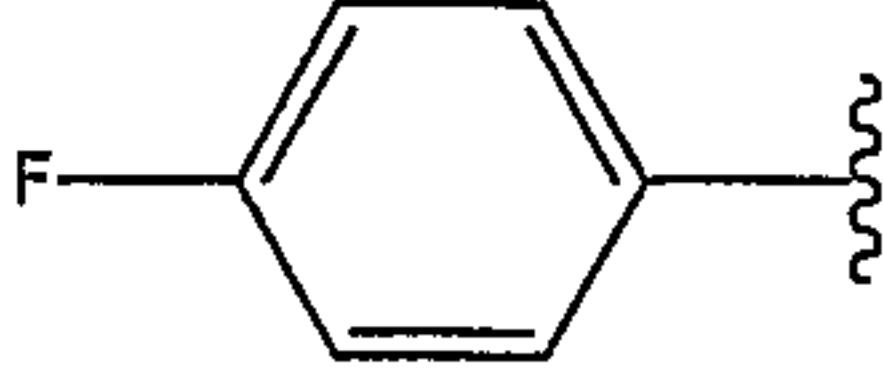
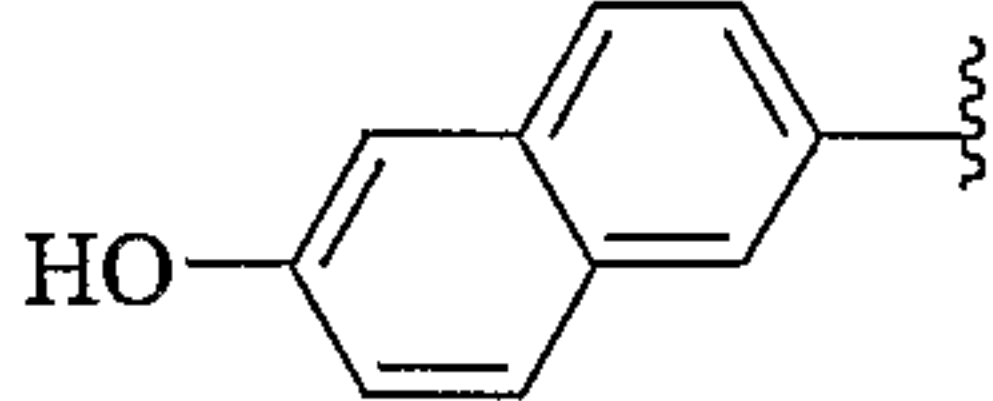
If ring A is substituted, preferably ring A is substituted by only one or two groups.

In a preferred aspect ring is A is optionally further substituted by groups selected -Cl, -
25 OH, fused phenyl, phenyl, -OMe, -OCH₂Ph, -CN, -C(O)-Ph, -F, -O-Ph, -C(O)-Me, fused phenyl optional substituted with one of -OMe or -OH, and a fused heterocyclic group such that ring A forms a dibenzofuranyl.

In a preferred aspect ring A together with any optional substituents is selected from:



	
	
and	

If R_9 is a sulphamate group and ring A is further substituted, preferably the further substituent is at a position on the ring ortho to the sulphamate group.

5 R3 to R7

- As discussed herein R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are independently selected from H and $-Y-R_8$, wherein each R_8 is independently selected from $-OH$, hydrocarbyl groups, oxyhydrocarbyl groups, cyano ($-CN$), nitro ($-NO_2$), H-bond acceptors, and halogens; with
- 10 the proviso that (a) X is a bond and at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-Y-R_8$ wherein R_8 is selected from substituted and unsubstituted heterocyclic rings and amino substituted phenyl groups; OR (b) R_9 is $-OSO_2NR_1R_2$ or $-OH$ and four of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are H and one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-Y-R_8$ wherein R_8 is selected from substituted and unsubstituted heterocyclic rings and amino substituted phenyl groups.
- 15 In one aspect X is a bond and at least R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-Y-R_8$ (wherein R_8 is selected from substituted and unsubstituted heterocyclic rings and amino substituted phenyl groups).

In this aspect preferably at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-Y-R_8$ wherein R_8 is

20 selected from substituted and unsubstituted heterocyclic rings and amino substituted phenyl groups, and at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is a $-CN$ group.

In one aspect R_9 is $-OSO_2NR_1R_2$ and four of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are H and one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-Y-R_8$. In this aspect it is possible that

- 25
- R_3 , R_4 , R_6 and R_7 are H and R_5 is $-Y-R_8$ (wherein R_8 is selected from substituted

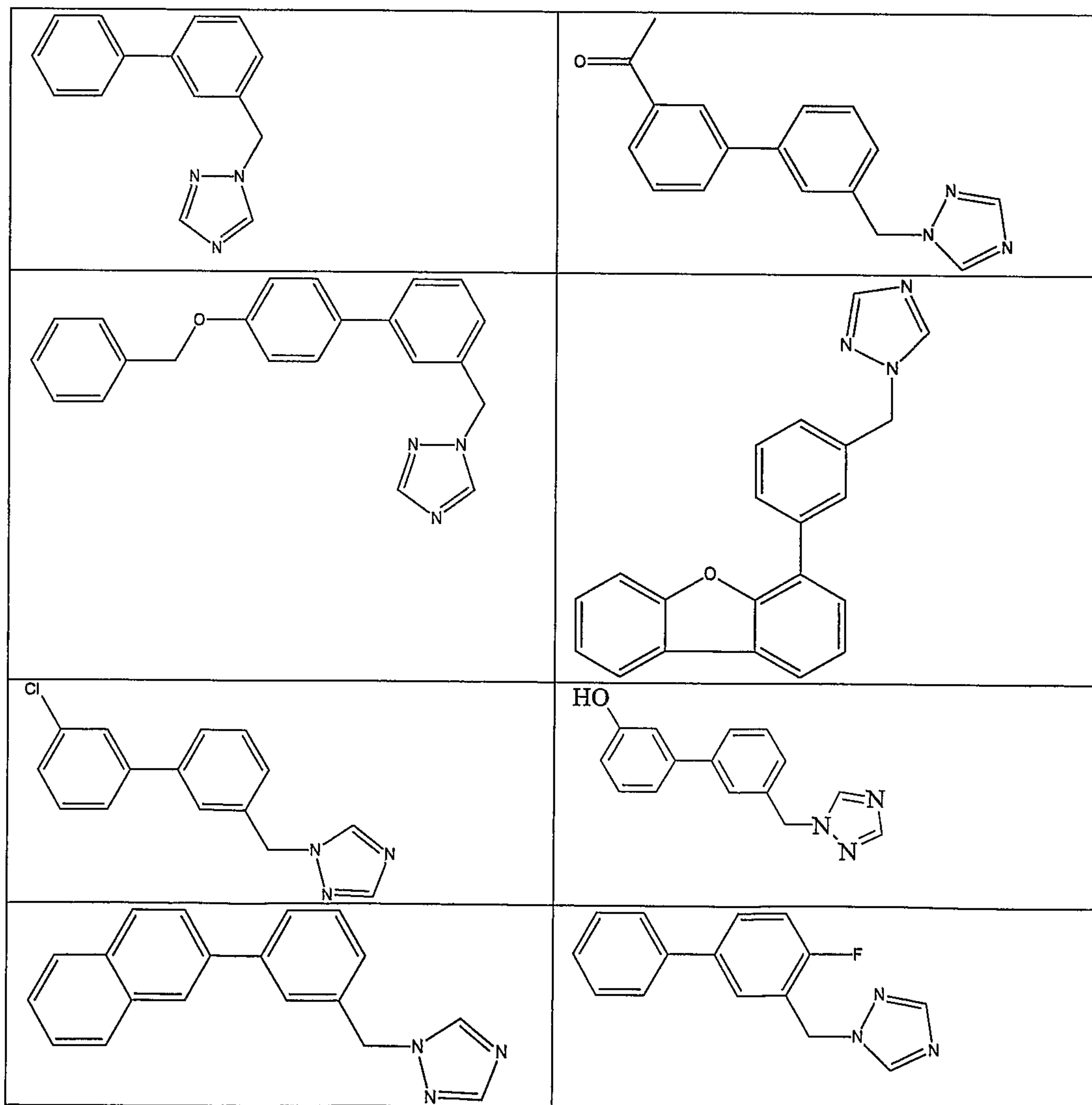
and unsubstituted heterocyclic rings and amino substituted phenyl groups),

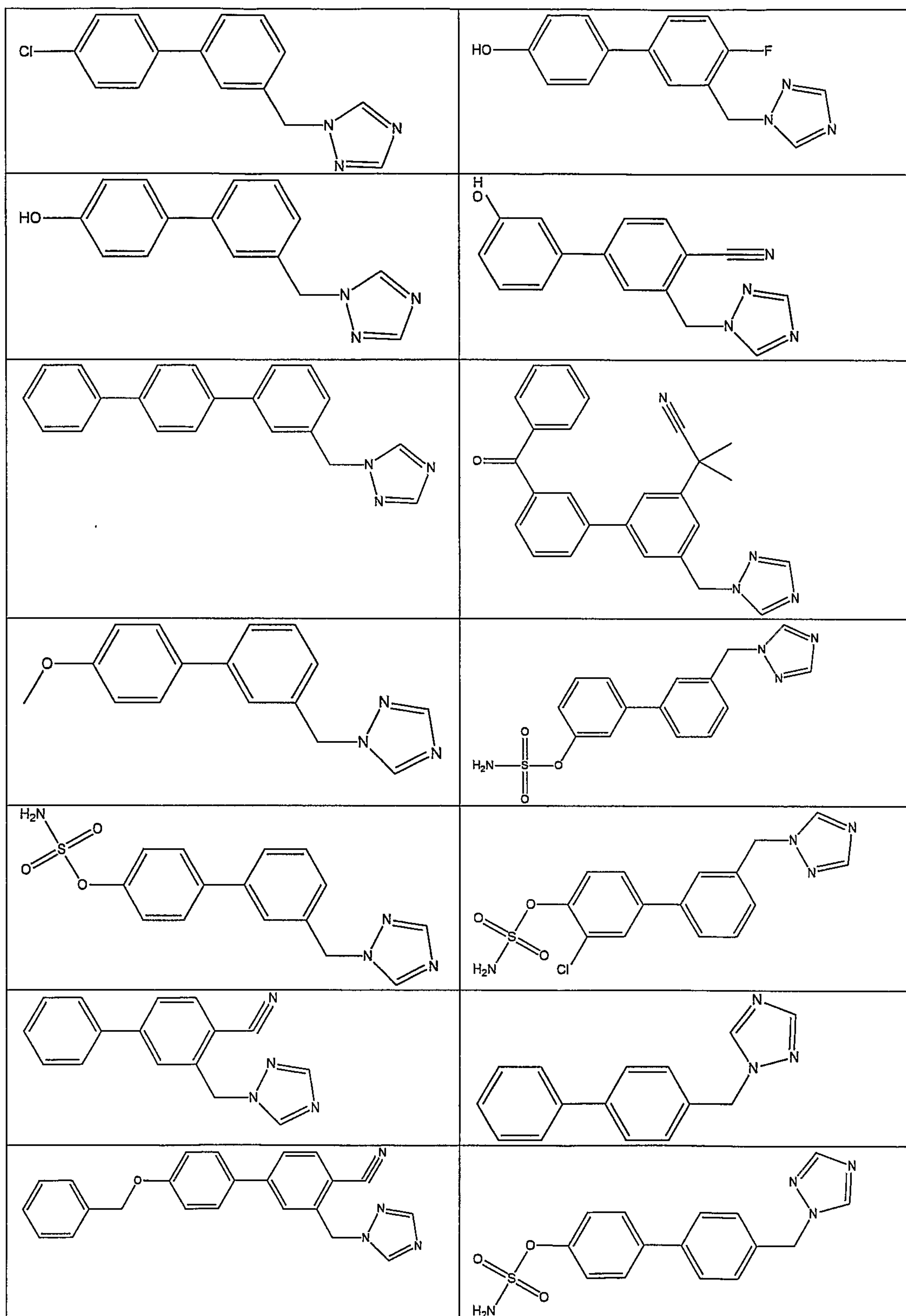
- R_3 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are H and R_4 is $-Y-R_8$. (or R_3 , R_4 , R_5 and R_7 are H and R_6 is $-Y-R_8$) (wherein R_8 is selected from substituted and unsubstituted heterocyclic rings and amino substituted phenyl groups),
- 5
- R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are H and R_3 is $-Y-R_8$ (or R_3 , R_4 , R_5 and R_6 are H and R_7 is $-Y-R_8$) (wherein R_8 is selected from substituted and unsubstituted heterocyclic rings and amino substituted phenyl groups),

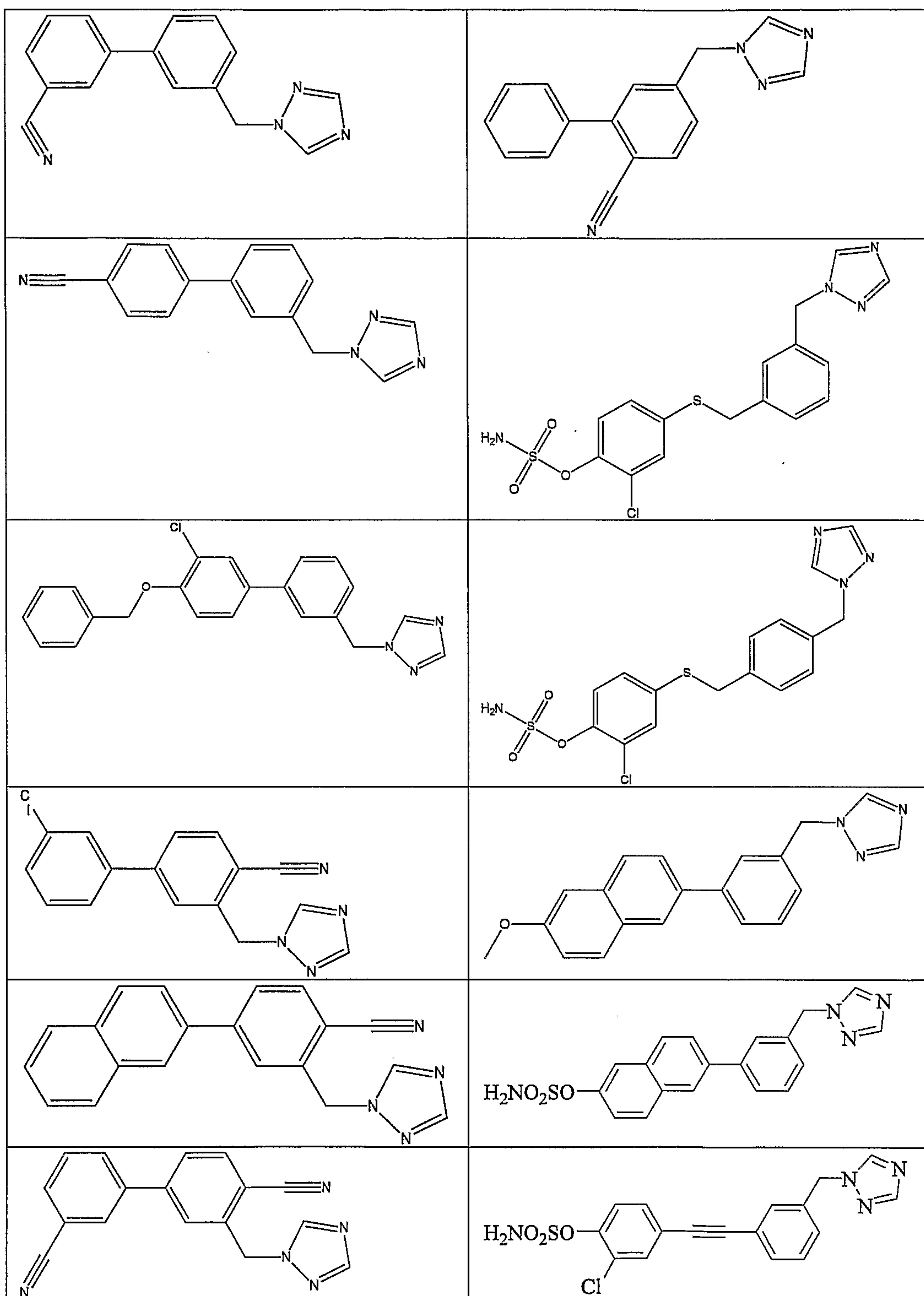
Further Preferred Compounds

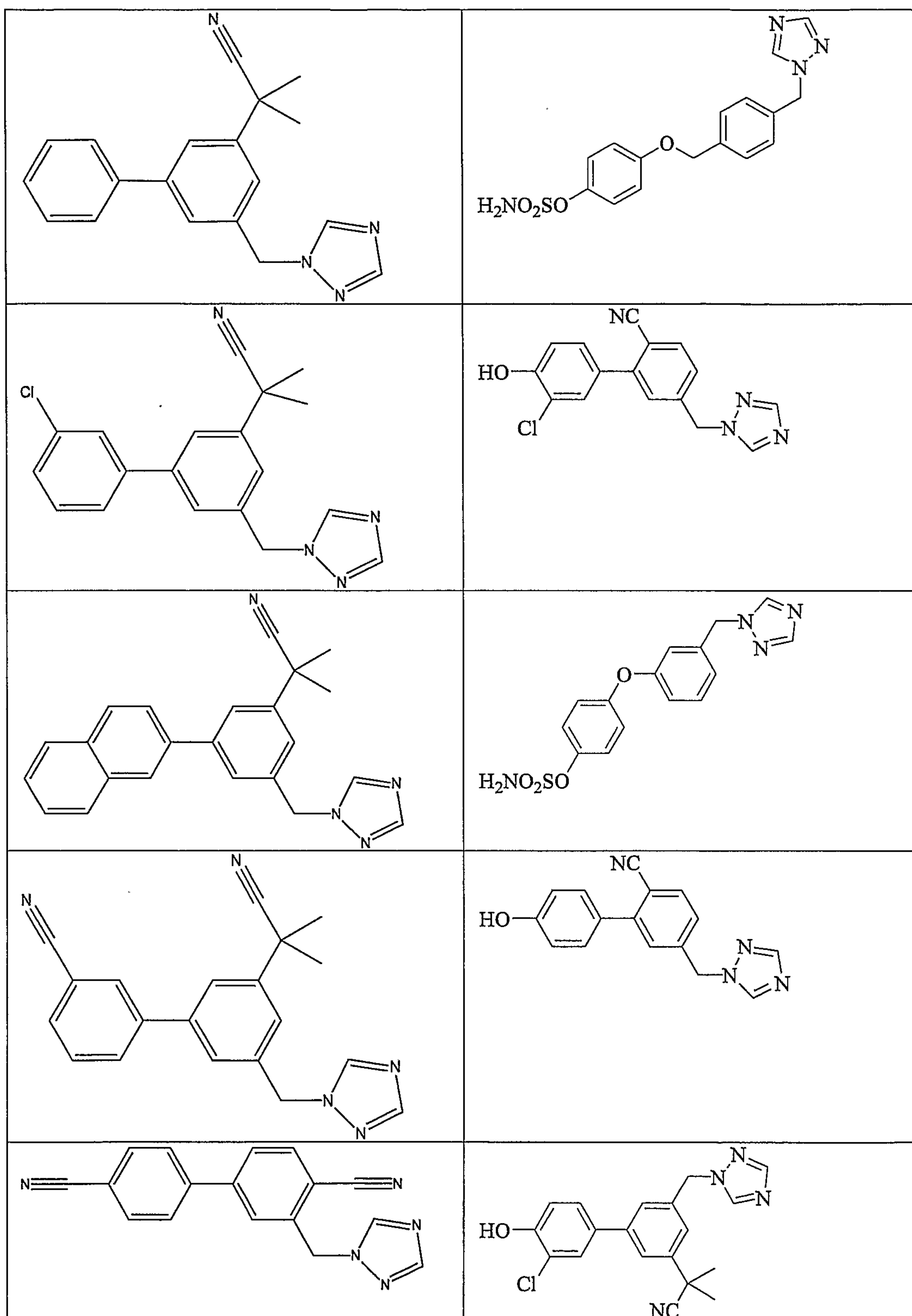
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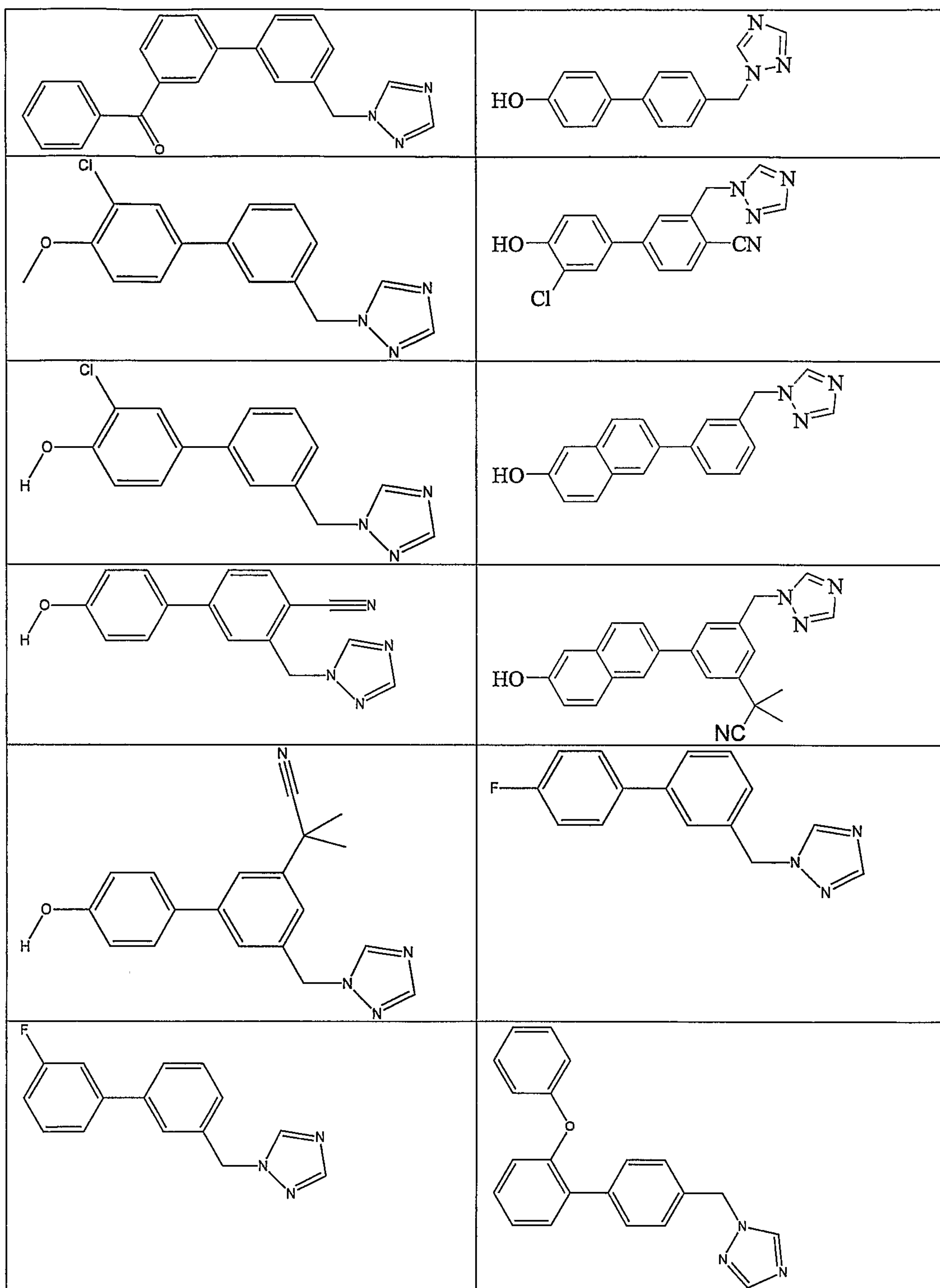
A preferred compound of the present invention is a compound selected from compounds of the formulae

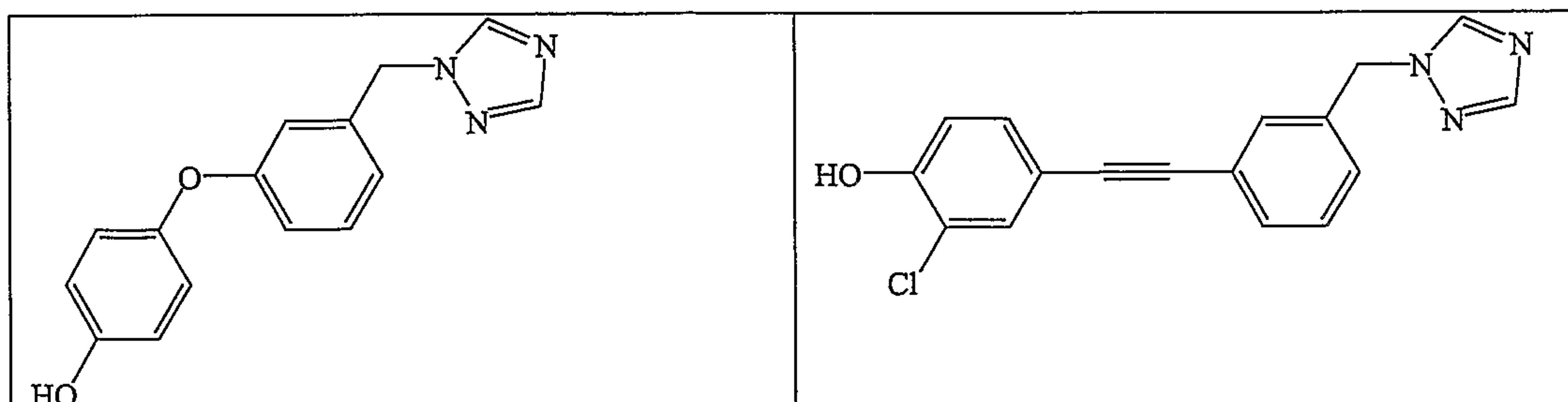




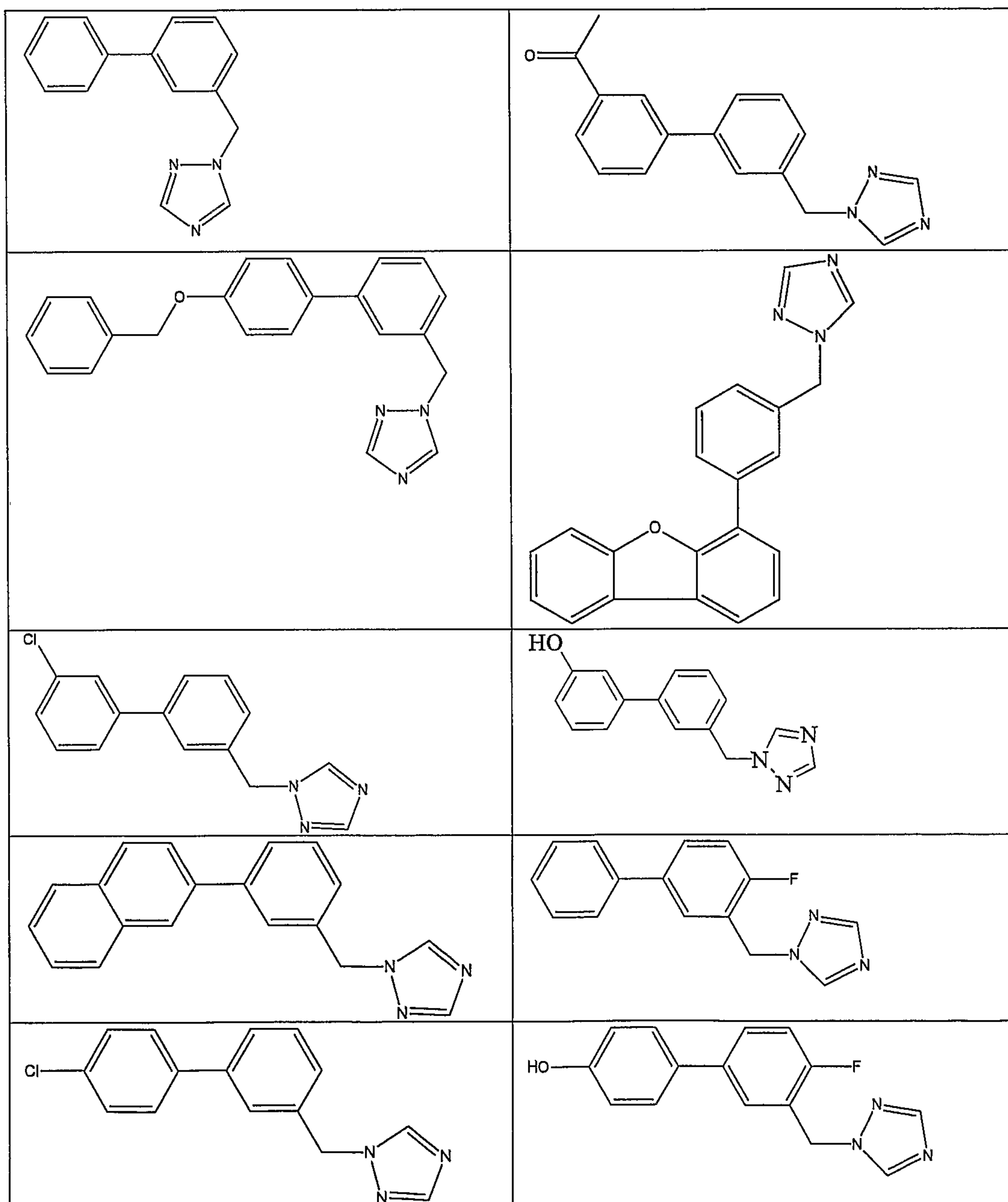


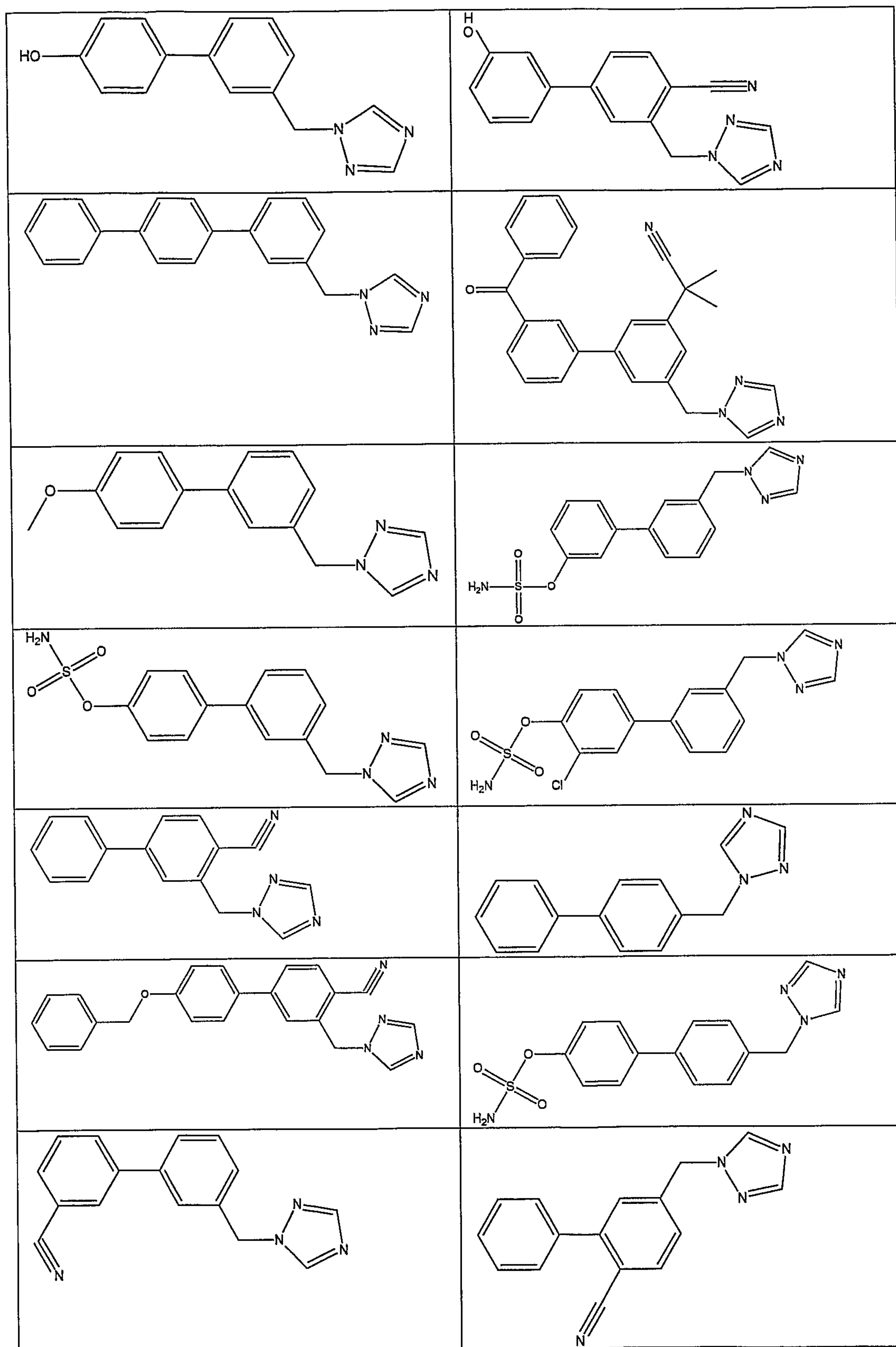


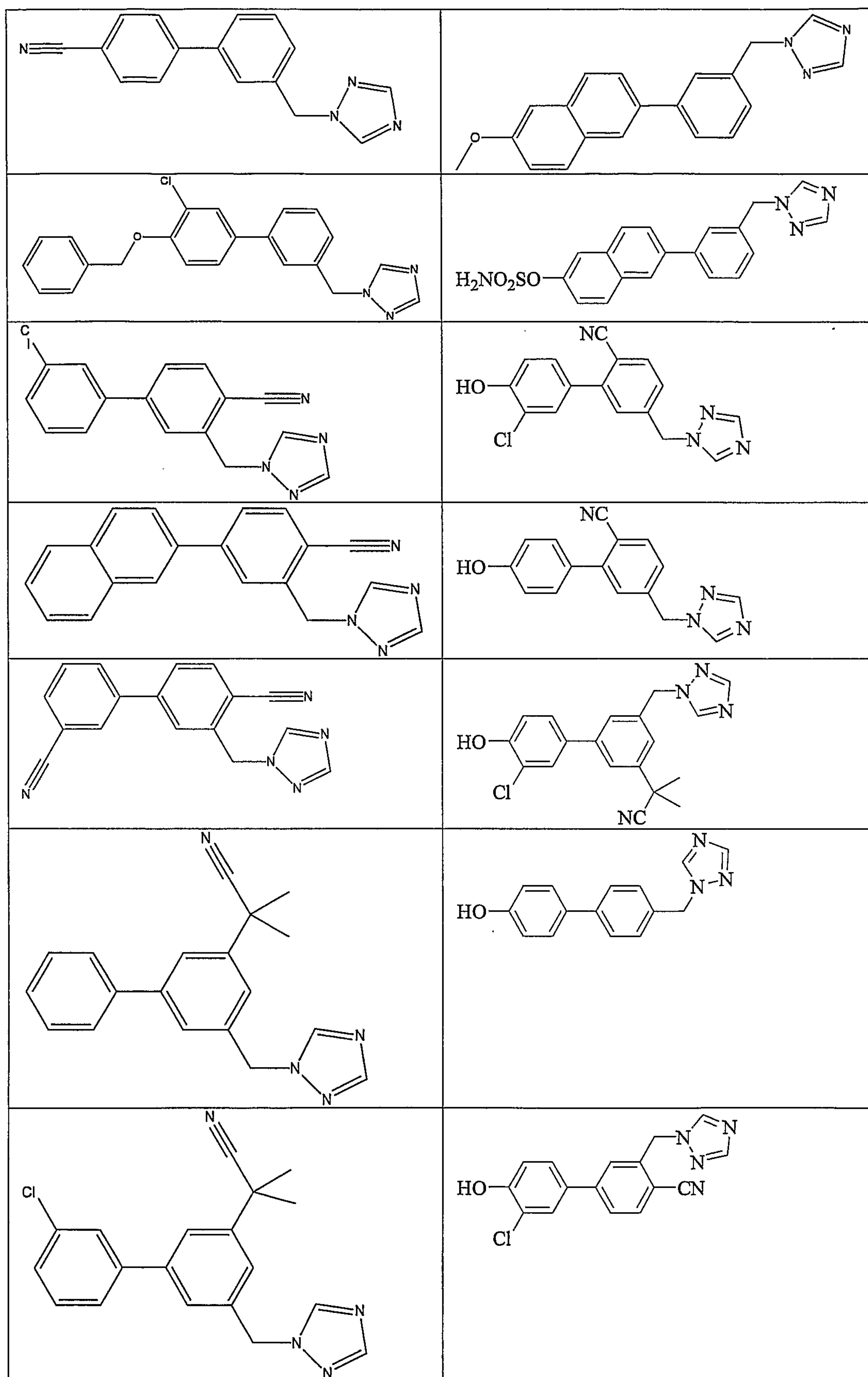


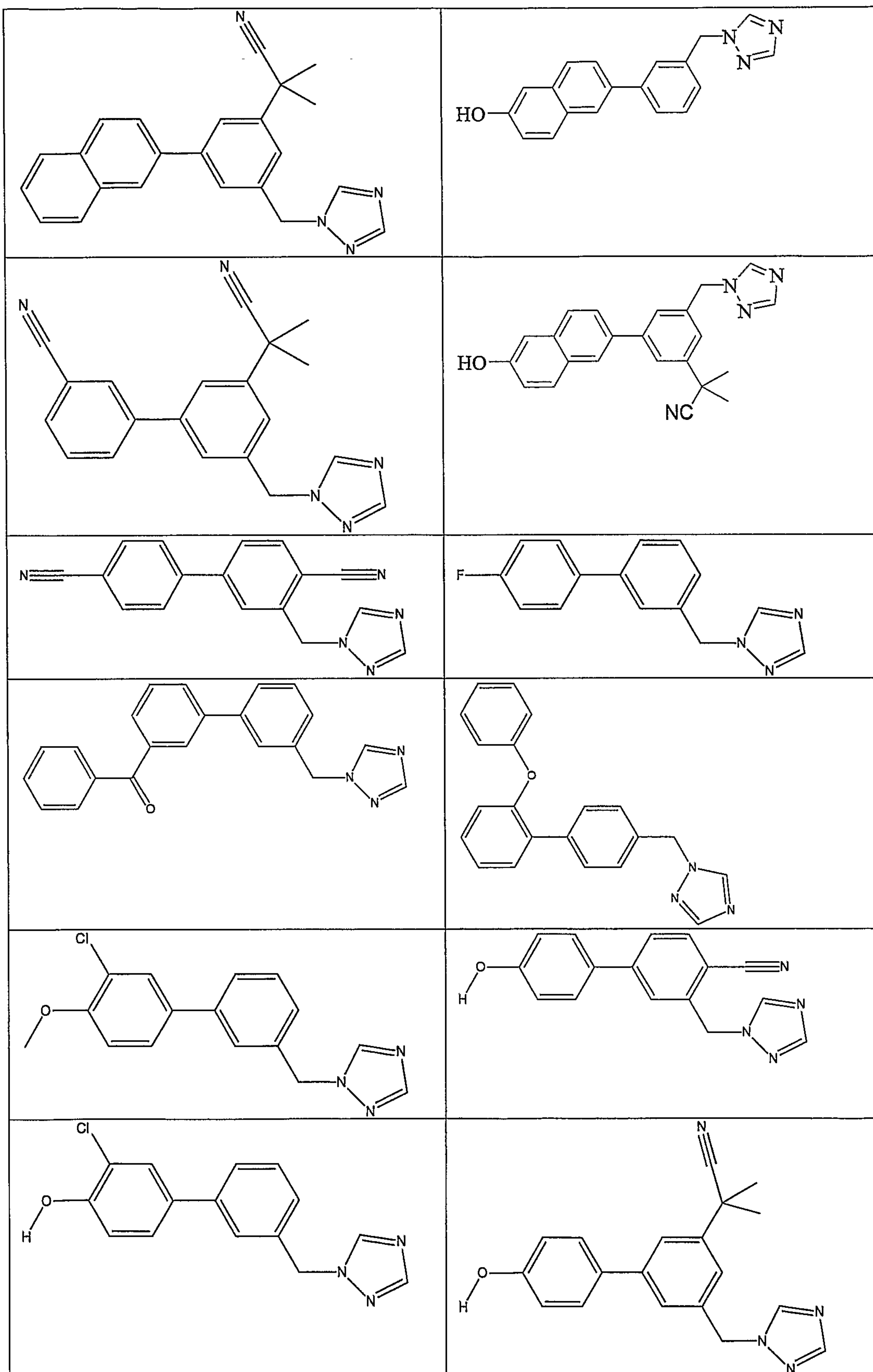


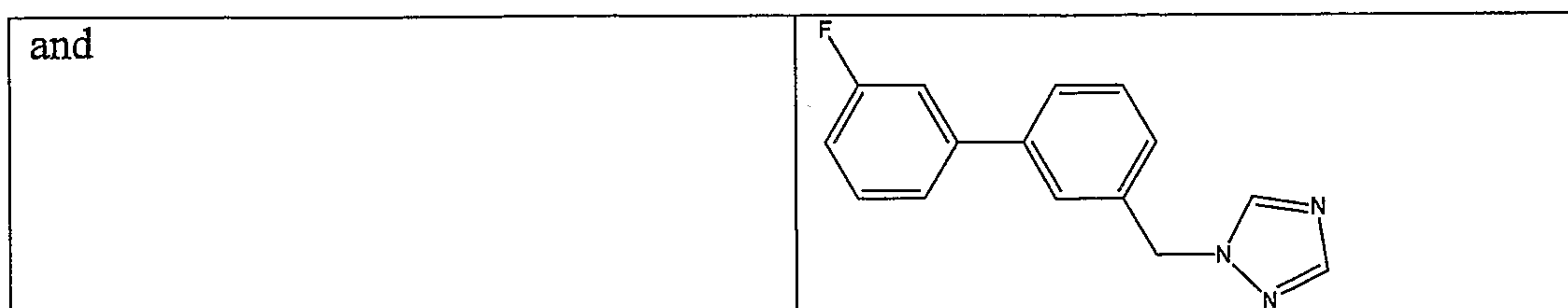
A preferred compound of the present invention is a compound selected from compounds of the formulae



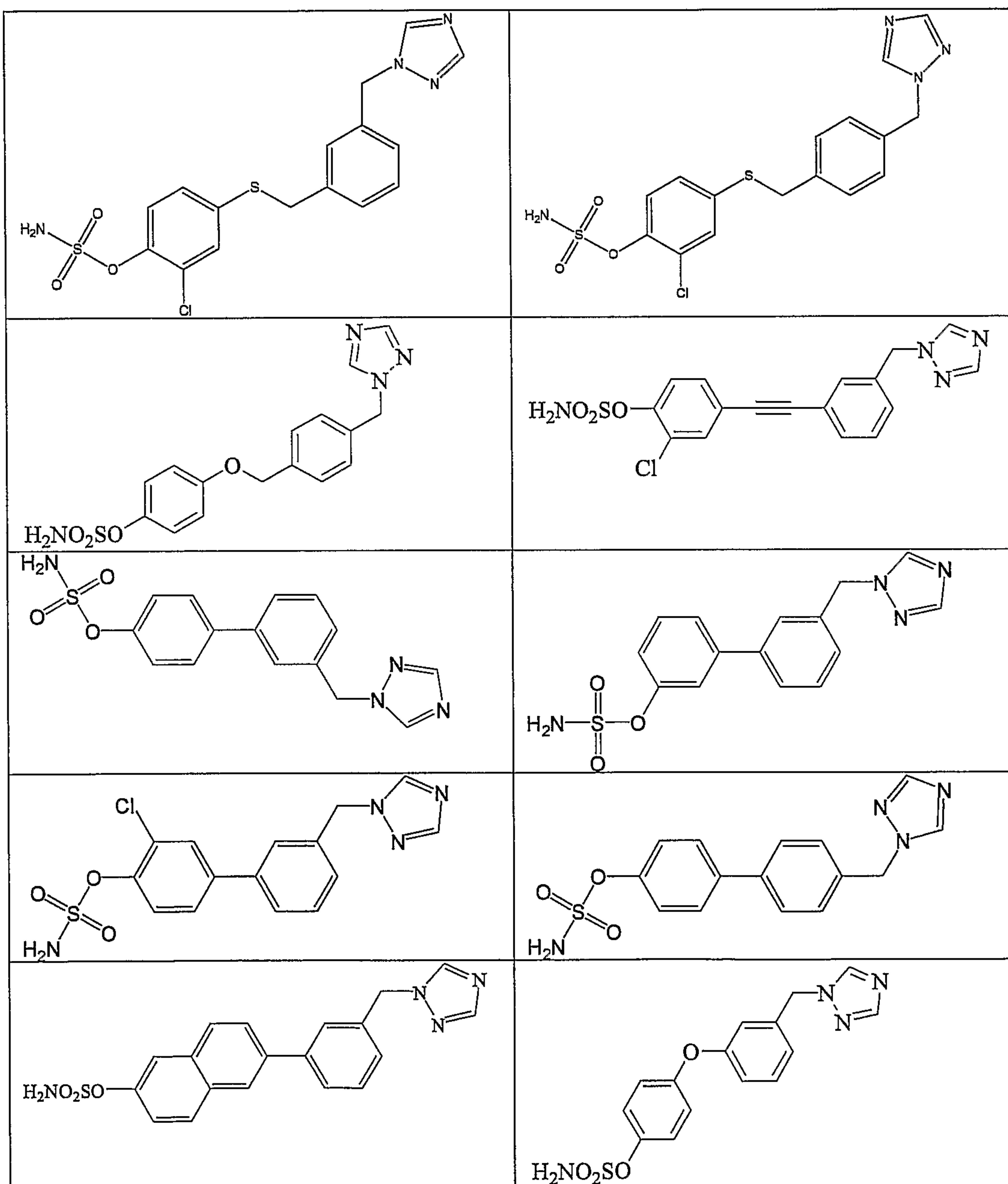


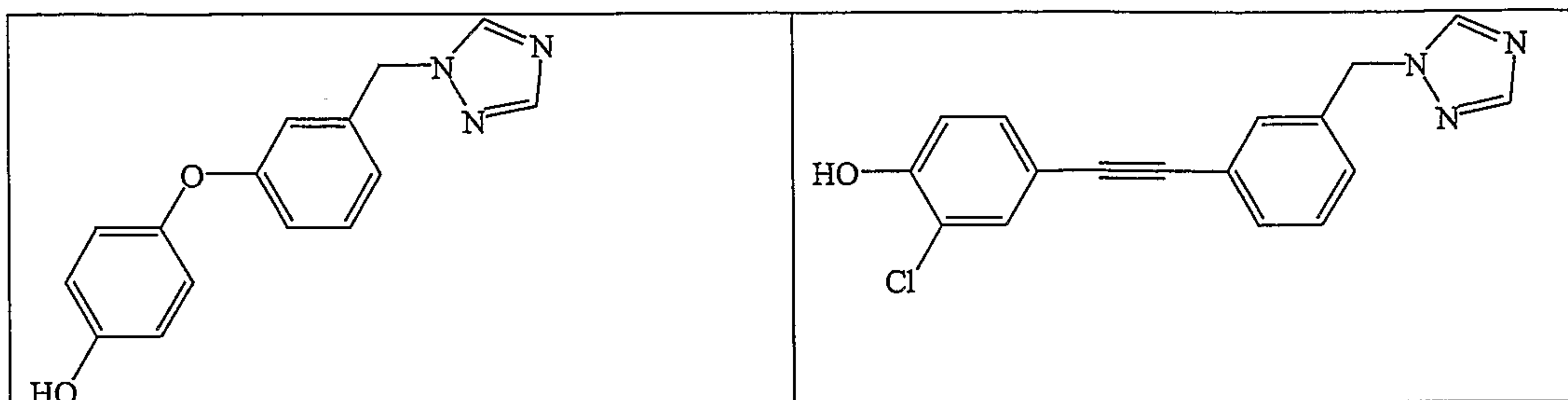






A preferred compound of the present invention is a compound selected from compounds of the formulae





OTHER ASPECTS

For some applications, preferably the compounds have no, or a minimal, oestrogenic effect.

For some applications, preferably the compounds have an oestrogenic effect.

For some applications, preferably the compounds have a reversible action.

For some applications, preferably the compounds have an irreversible action.

In one embodiment, the compounds of the present invention are useful for the treatment of breast cancer.

In one embodiment, the compounds of the present invention are useful for the inhibition of a Cyp450 enzyme.

In one embodiment, the compounds of the present invention are useful for the inhibition of a Cyp17 enzyme.

In one embodiment, the compounds of the present invention are useful for the treatment of prostate cancer.

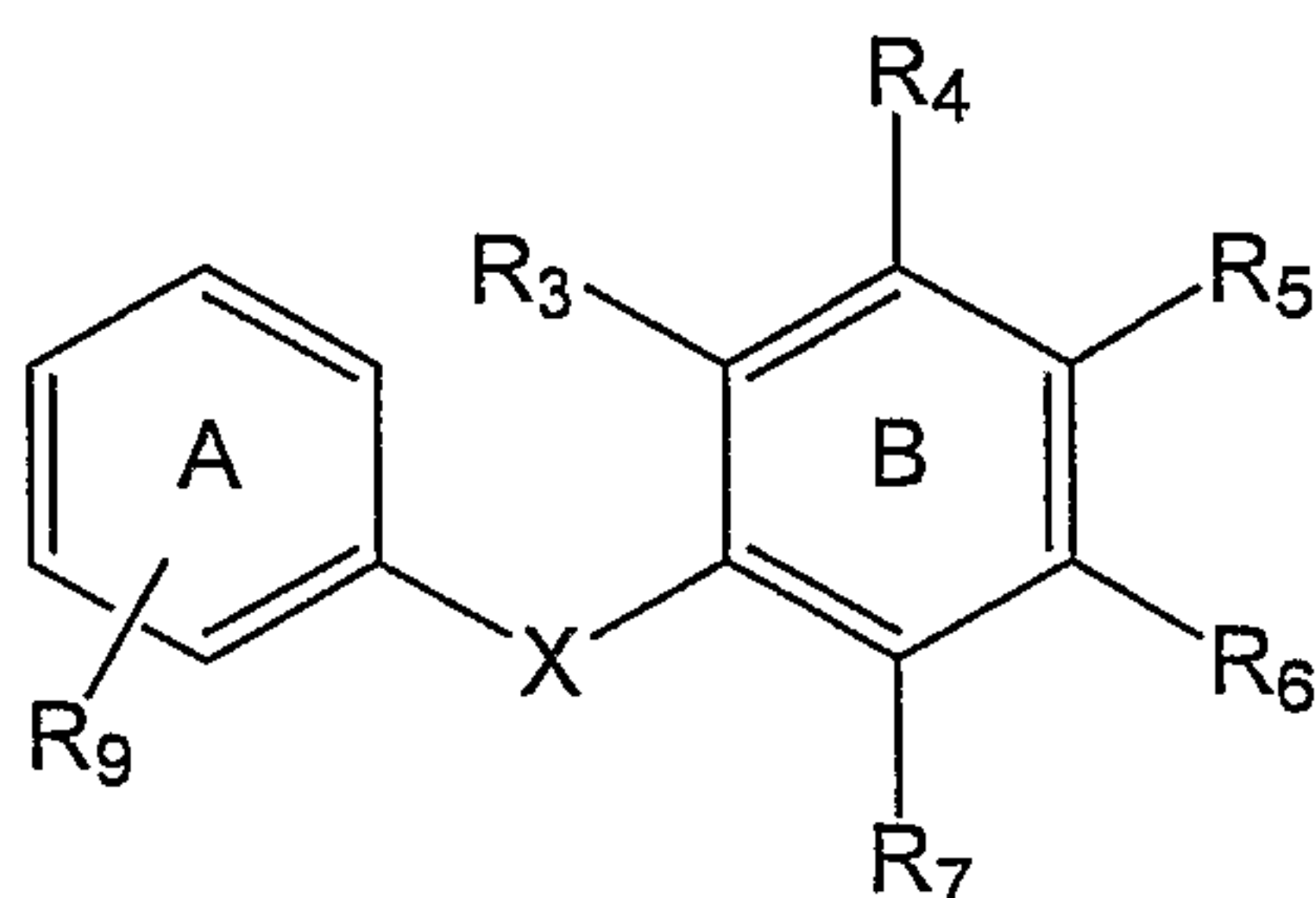
In one embodiment, the compounds of the present invention are useful for the inhibition of a Cyp11B2 enzyme.

In one embodiment, the compounds of the present invention are useful for the treatment of congestive heart failure.

In one embodiment, the compounds of the present invention are useful for the treatment of myocardial fibrosis.

The present invention also covers novel intermediates that are useful to prepare the compounds of the present invention and metabolites of the compounds of the present invention. For example, the present invention covers novel alcohol precursors for the compounds. By way of further example, the present invention covers bis protected precursors for the compounds. Examples of each of these precursors are presented herein. The present invention also encompasses a process comprising each or both of those precursors for the synthesis of the compounds of the present invention.

In one broad aspect, when R_9 is $-\text{OSO}_2\text{NR}_1\text{R}_2$ or $-\text{OH}$, each R_8 is independently selected from $-\text{OH}$, hydrocarbyl groups, oxyhydrocarbyl groups, cyano ($-\text{CN}$), nitro ($-\text{NO}_2$), H-bond acceptors, and halogens. Thus in this aspect the present invention provides a compound of Formula I



Formula I

- wherein R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are independently selected from H and $-\text{Y}-R_8$
 wherein each R_8 is independently selected from $-\text{OH}$, hydrocarbyl groups, oxyhydrocarbyl groups, cyano ($-\text{CN}$), nitro ($-\text{NO}_2$), H-bond acceptors, and halogens;
 wherein X is a bond or a linker group
 wherein Y is an optional linker group; and
 wherein ring A is optionally further substituted
 wherein R_9 is selected from H, $-\text{OH}$ and $-\text{OSO}_2\text{NR}_1\text{R}_2$
 wherein R_1 and R_2 are independently selected from H and hydrocarbyl
 wherein
- (a) X is a bond and at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-\text{Y}-R_8$ in which R_8 is selected from substituted and unsubstituted heterocyclic rings and amino substituted phenyl groups, or
 - (b) R_9 is $-\text{OSO}_2\text{NR}_1\text{R}_2$ or $-\text{OH}$, and four of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are H and one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-\text{Y}-R_8$.

STEROID SULPHATASE

Steroid sulphatase – which is sometimes referred to as steroid sulphatase or steryl sulphatase or “STS” for short – hydrolyses several sulphated steroids, such as oestrone sulphate, dehydroepiandrosterone sulphate and cholesterol sulphate. STS has been allocated the enzyme number EC 3.1.6.2.

STS has been cloned and expressed. For example see Stein *et al* (J. Biol. Chem. 264:13865-13872 (1989)) and Yen *et al* (Cell 49:443-454(1987)).

10

STS is an enzyme that has been implicated in a number of disease conditions.

By way of example, workers have found that a total deficiency in STS produces ichthyosis. According to some workers, STS deficiency is fairly prevalent in Japan. The same workers (Sakura *et al*, J Inherit Metab Dis 1997 Nov;20(6):807-10) have also reported that allergic diseases – such as bronchial asthma, allergic rhinitis, or atopic dermatitis - may be associated with a steroid sulphatase deficiency.

In addition to disease states being brought on through a total lack of STS activity, an increased level of STS activity may also bring about disease conditions. By way of example, and as indicated above, there is strong evidence to support a role of STS in breast cancer growth and metastasis.

STS has also been implicated in other disease conditions. By way of example, Le Roy *et al* (Behav Genet 1999 Mar;29(2):131-6) have determined that there may be a genetic correlation between steroid sulphatase concentration and initiation of attack behaviour in mice. The authors conclude that sulphatation of steroids may be the prime mover of a complex network, including genes shown to be implicated in aggression by mutagenesis.

30 **STS INHIBITION**

It is believed that some disease conditions associated with STS activity are due to conversion of a nonactive, sulphated oestrone to an active, nonsulphated oestrone. In disease conditions associated with STS activity, it would be desirable to inhibit STS activity.

Here, the term "inhibit" includes reduce and/or eliminate and/or mask and/or prevent the detrimental action of STS.

5 STS INHIBITOR

In accordance with the present invention, the compound of the present invention is capable of acting as an STS inhibitor.

10 Here, the term "inhibitor" as used herein with respect to the compound of the present invention means a compound that can inhibit STS activity – such as reduce and/or eliminate and/or mask and/or prevent the detrimental action of STS. The STS inhibitor may act as an antagonist.

15 The ability of compounds to inhibit oestrone sulphatase activity can be assessed using either intact JEG3 choriocarcinoma cells or placental microsomes. In addition, an animal model may be used. Details on suitable Assay Protocols are presented in following sections. It is to be noted that other assays could be used to determine STS activity and thus STS inhibition. For example, reference may also be made to the teachings of WO-
20 A-99/50453.

In one aspect, for some applications, the compound is further characterised by the feature that if the sulphamate group were to be substituted by a sulphate group to form a sulphate derivative, then the sulphate derivative would be hydrolysable by an enzyme
25 having steroid sulphatase (E.C. 3.1.6.2) activity - i.e. when incubated with steroid sulphatase EC 3.1.6.2 at pH 7.4 and 37°C.

In one preferred embodiment, if the sulphamate group of the compound were to be replaced with a sulphate group to form a sulphate compound then that sulphate
30 compound would be hydrolysable by an enzyme having steroid sulphatase (E.C. 3.1.6.2) activity and would yield a Km value of less than 200 mmolar, preferably less than 150 mmolar, preferably less than 100 mmolar, preferably less than 75 mmolar, preferably less than 50 mmolar, when incubated with steroid sulphatase EC 3.1.6.2 at pH 7.4 and 37°C.

35

For some applications, preferably the compound of the present invention has at least

about a 100 fold selectivity to a desired target (e.g. STS and/or aromatase), preferably at least about a 150 fold selectivity to the desired target, preferably at least about a 200 fold selectivity to the desired target, preferably at least about a 250 fold selectivity to the desired target, preferably at least about a 300 fold selectivity to the desired target,
 5 preferably at least about a 350 fold selectivity to the desired target.

It is to be noted that the compound of the present invention may have other beneficial properties in addition to or in the alternative to its ability to inhibit STS and/or aromatase activity.
 10

SULPHAMATE GROUP

The term "sulphamate" as used herein includes an ester of sulphamic acid, or an ester of an N-substituted derivative of sulphamic acid, or a salt thereof.
 15

If R₉ is a sulphamate group then the compound of the present invention is referred to as a sulphamate compound.

Typically, the sulphamate group has the formula:
 20



wherein preferably R₁ and R₂ are independently selected from H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, acyl and aryl, or combinations thereof, or together represent alkylene, wherein
 25 the or each alkyl or cycloalkyl or alkenyl or optionally contain one or more hetero atoms or groups.

When substituted, the N-substituted compounds of this invention may contain one or two N-alkyl, N-alkenyl, N-cycloalkyl or N-aryl substituents, preferably containing or each
 30 containing a maximum of 10 carbon atoms.

When R₁ and/or R₂ is hydrocarbyl, the preferred values are those where R₁ and R₂ are each independently selected C₁-C₁₀ hydrocarbyl, C₁-C₅ hydrocarbyl, C₁-C₃ hydrocarbyl, C₁-C₁₀ hydrocarbon, C₁-C₅ hydrocarbon, C₁-C₃ hydrocarbon, C₁-C₁₀ alkyl, C₁-C₅ alkyl and
 35 C₁-C₃ alkyl.

When R_1 and/or R_2 is alkyl, the preferred values are those where R_1 and R_2 are each independently selected from lower alkyl groups containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, that is to say methyl, ethyl, propyl etc. R_1 and R_2 may both be methyl.

5

When R_1 and/or R_2 is aryl, typical values are phenyl and tolyl (PhCH_3 ; o).

Where R_1 and/or R_2 represent cycloalkyl, typical values are cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl etc.

10

When joined together R_1 and R_2 typically represent an alkylene group providing a chain of 4 to 6 carbon atoms, optionally interrupted by one or more hetero atoms or groups, e.g. to provide a 5 membered heterocycle, e.g. morpholino, pyrrolidino or piperidino.

15 Within the values alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, acyl and aryl substituted groups are included containing as substituents therein one or more groups which do not interfere with the sulphatase inhibitory activity of the compound in question. Exemplary non-interfering substituents include hydroxy, amino, halo, alkoxy, alkyl and aryl.

20 In some embodiments, the sulphamate group may form a ring structure by being fused to (or associated with) one or more atoms in or on ring A.

In some embodiments, there may be more than one sulphamate group. By way of example, there may be two sulphamates (i.e. bis-sulphamate compounds).

25

In some preferred embodiments, at least one of R_1 and R_2 is H.

In some further preferred embodiments, each of R_1 and R_2 is H.

30 OTHER SUBSTITUENTS

The compound of the present invention may have substituents other than those of formula I. By way of example, these other substituents may be one or more of: one or more sulphamate group(s), one or more phosphonate group(s), one or more thiophosphonate group(s), one or more sulphonate group(s), one or more sulphonamide

35

group(s), one or more halo groups, one or more O groups, one or more hydroxy groups, one or more amino groups, one or more sulphur containing group(s), one or more hydrocarbyl group(s) – such as an oxyhydrocarbyl group.

5 ASSAY FOR DETERMINING STS ACTIVITY USING CANCER CELLS
(PROTOCOL 1)

Inhibition of Steroid Sulphatase Activity in JEG3 cells

- 10 Steroid sulphatase activity is measured *in vitro* using intact JEG3 choriocarcinoma cells. This cell line may be used to study the control of human breast cancer cell growth. It possesses significant steroid sulphatase activity (Boivin et al., J. Med. Chem., 2000, 43: 4465 – 4478) and is available from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC).
- 15 Cells are maintained in Minimal Essential Medium (MEM) (Flow Laboratories, Irvine, Scotland) containing 20 mM HEPES, 5% foetal bovine serum, 2 mM glutamine, non-essential amino acids and 0.075% sodium bicarbonate. Up to 30 replicate 25 cm² tissue culture flasks are seeded with approximately 1×10^5 cells/flask using the above medium. Cells are grown to 80% confluency and the medium is changed every third day.
- 20 Intact monolayers of JEG3 cells in triplicate 25 cm² tissue culture flasks are washed with Earle's Balanced Salt Solution (EBSS from ICN Flow, High Wycombe, U.K.) and incubated for 3-4 hours at 37°C with 5 pmol (7×10^5 dpm) [6,7-³H]oestrone-3-sulphate (specific activity 60 Ci/mmol from New England Nuclear, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.) in
- 25 serum-free MEM (2.5 ml) together with oestrone-3-sulphamate (11 concentrations: 0; 1fM; 0.01pM; 0.1pM; 1pM; 0.01nM; 0.1nM; 1nM; 0.01mM; 0.1mM; 1mM). After incubation each flask is cooled and the medium (1 ml) is pipetted into separate tubes containing [¹⁴C]oestrone (7×10^3 dpm) (specific activity 97 Ci/mmol from Amersham International Radiochemical Centre, Amersham, U.K.). The mixture is shaken thoroughly
- 30 for 30 seconds with toluene (5 ml). Experiments have shown that >90% [¹⁴C] oestrone and <0.1% [³H]oestrone-3-sulphate is removed from the aqueous phase by this treatment. A portion (2 ml) of the organic phase is removed, evaporated and the ³H and ¹⁴C content of the residue determined by scintillation spectrometry. The mass of oestrone-3-sulphate hydrolysed was calculated from the ³H counts obtained (corrected
- 35 for the volumes of the medium and organic phase used, and for recovery of [¹⁴C] oestrone added) and the specific activity of the substrate. Each batch of experiments

includes incubations of microsomes prepared from a sulphatase-positive human placenta (positive control) and flasks without cells (to assess apparent non-enzymatic hydrolysis of the substrate). The number of cell nuclei per flask is determined using a Coulter Counter after treating the cell monolayers with Zaponin. One flask in each batch is used
5 to assess cell membrane status and viability using the Trypan Blue exclusion method (Phillips, H.J. (1973) In: Tissue culture and applications, [eds: Kruse, D.F. & Patterson, M.K.]; pp. 406-408; Academic Press, New York).

Results for steroid sulphatase activity are expressed as the mean $\pm$ 1 S.D. of the total
10 product (oestrone + oestradiol) formed during the incubation period (3-4 hours) calculated for 106 cells and, for values showing statistical significance, as a percentage reduction (inhibition) over incubations containing no oestrone-3-sulphamate. Unpaired Student's t-test was used to test the statistical significance of results.

15 ***ASSAY FOR DETERMINING STS ACTIVITY USING PLACENTAL MICROSOMES***

(PROTOCOL 2)

Inhibition of Steroid Sulphatase Activity in Placental Microsomes

20 Sulphatase-positive human placenta from normal term pregnancies are thoroughly minced with scissors and washed once with cold phosphate buffer (pH 7.4, 50 mM) then re-suspended in cold phosphate buffer (5 ml/g tissue). Homogenisation is accomplished with an Ultra-Turrax homogeniser, using three 10 second bursts separated by 2 minute cooling periods in ice. Nuclei and cell debris are removed by centrifuging (4°C) at 2000g
25 for 30 minutes and portions (2 ml) of the supernatant are stored at 20°C. The protein concentration of the supernatants is determined by the method of Bradford (Anal. Biochem., 72, 248-254 (1976)).

Incubations (1 ml) are carried out using a protein concentration of 100 mg/ml, substrate
30 concentration of 20 mM [6,7-3H]oestrone-3-sulphate (specific activity 60 Ci/mmol from New England Nuclear, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.) and an incubation time of 20 minutes at 37°C. If necessary eight concentrations of compounds are employed: 0 (i.e. control); 0.05mM; 0.1mM; 0.2mM; 0.4mM; 0.6mM; 0.8mM; 1.0mM. After incubation each sample is cooled and the medium (1 ml) was pipetted into separate tubes containing

[14C]oestrone (7 x 10³ dpm) (specific activity 97 Ci/mmol from Amersham International Radiochemical Centre, Amersham, U.K.). The mixture is shaken thoroughly for 30 seconds with toluene (5 ml). Experiments have shown that >90% [14C]oestrone and <0.1% [3H]oestrone-3-sulphate is removed from the aqueous phase by this treatment. A
5 portion (2 ml) of the organic phase was removed, evaporated and the 3H and 14C content of the residue determined by scintillation spectrometry. The mass of oestrone-3-sulphate hydrolysed is calculated from the 3H counts obtained (corrected for the volumes of the medium and organic phase used, and for recovery of [14C]oestrone added) and the specific activity of the substrate.

10

ANIMAL ASSAY MODEL FOR DETERMINING STS ACTIVITY

(PROTOCOL 3)

Inhibition of oestrone sulphotase activity *in vivo*

15

The compounds of the present invention may be studied using an animal model, in particular in ovariectomised rats. In this model compounds which are oestrogenic stimulate uterine growth.

20 The compound (0.1 mg/Kg/day for five days) is administered orally to rats with another group of animals receiving vehicle only (propylene glycol). At the end of the study samples of liver tissue were obtained and oestrone sulphotase activity assayed using 3H oestrone sulphate as the substrate as previously described (see PCT/GB95/02638).

25 ANIMAL ASSAY MODEL FOR DETERMINING OESTROGENIC ACTIVITY

(PROTOCOL 4)

The compounds of the present invention may be studied using an animal model, in particular in ovariectomised rats. In this model, compounds which are oestrogenic
30 stimulate uterine growth.

The compound (0.1 mg/Kg/day for five days) was administered orally to rats with another group of animals receiving vehicle only (propylene glycol). At the end of the study uteri

were obtained and weighed with the results being expressed as uterine weight/whole body weight x 100.

Compounds having no significant effect on uterine growth are not oestrogenic.

5

BIOTECHNOLOGICAL ASSAYS FOR DETERMINING STS ACTIVITY

(PROTOCOL 5)

The ability of compounds to inhibit oestrone sulphatase activity can also be assessed
10 using amino acid sequences or nucleotide sequences encoding STS, or active fragments, derivatives, homologues or variants thereof in, for example, high-through put screens. Such assays and methods for their practice are taught in WO 03/045925.

15 In one preferred aspect, the present invention relates to a method of identifying agents that selectively modulate STS, which compounds have the formula (I).

ASSAY FOR DETERMINING AROMATASE ACTIVITY USING JEG3 CELLS

(PROTOCOL 6)

20

Aromatase activity is measured in JEG3 choriocarcinoma cells, obtained from the ATCC. This cell line possesses significant aromatase activity and is widely used to study the control of human aromatase activity (Bhatnager et al., J.Steroid Biochem.Molec. Biol. 2001, 76: 199 - 202). Cells are maintained in Minimal Essential Medium (MEM, Flow
25 Laboratories, Irvine, Scotland) containing 20mM HEPES, 10 % foetal bovine serum, 2mM glutamine, non-essential amino acids and 0.075% sodium bicarbonate. Intact monolayers of JEG3 cells (2.5×10^6 cells) in triplicate 25cm² tissue culture flasks are washed with Earle's Balanced salt solution (EBSS, from ICN Flow, High Wycombe, UK) and incubated with [1β -³H] androstenedione (2-5nM, 26 Ci/mmol, New England Nuclear,
30 Boston, MA, USA) for 30min with inhibitors over the range of 10pm-10 μ M . During the aromatase reaction, ³H₂O is liberated which can be quantified using a liquid scintillation spectrometer (Beckman-Coulter, High Wycombe, Bucks. UK). This ³H₂O-release method has been widely used to measure aromatase activity (Newton et al., J.Steroid Biochem.

1986,24: 1033 – 1039). The number of cell nuclei per flask is determined using a Coulter Counter after treating the cell monolayers with Z aponin.

Results for aromatase activity are expressed as the mean $\pm$ 1 S.D. of the product formed during the incubation period (30min) calculated for 10^6 cells and, for values showing a statistical significance, as a percentage reduction (inhibition) over incubations containing no aromatase inhibitor. Unpaired Student's t test was used to test the statistical significance of results. IC_{50} values were calculated as the concentration of inhibitor required to obtain a 50% inhibition of aromatase activity.

10

ANIMAL ASSAYS FOR DETERMINING AROMATASE ACTIVITY

(PROTOCOL 7)

(i) Inhibition of PMSG-induced oestrogen synthesis

15

The ability of compounds to inhibit aromatase activity *in vivo* was tested using a pregnant mare serum gonadotrophin (PMSG)-induced oestrogen synthesis assay. For this, female rats (250g) were injected with PMSG (200 IU, s.c.). After 72h rats were administered vehicle (propylene glycol) or various doses of test compounds orally. At 2h after dosing blood samples were obtained by cardiac puncture (under anaesthesia). Plasma oestradiol levels were measured in control groups and groups receiving drugs. The efficacy of aromatase inhibition was determined by measurement of plasma oestradiol concentrations by radioimmunoassay. This method has been widely used to determine the effectiveness of aromatase inhibitors *in vivo* (Wouters et al., J.Steroid Biochem., 1989, 32 : 781 – 788).

20
25

(ii) Inhibition of androstenedione stimulated uterine growth in ovariectomised rats

Female rats (250g) were ovariectomised and used to determine the effectiveness of aromatase inhibition on androstenedione stimulated uterine growth. Administration of androstenedione (30mg/kg/d) for a 2-week period results in a significant increase in uterine growth in ovariectomised animals. This increase in uterine growth is stimulated by oestrogen which is derived from the administered androstenedione as a result of the action of the aromatase enzyme. By co-administration of compounds with

30

androstenedione the extent of aromatase inhibition can be determined by measurements of uterine weights in treated and untreated animals.

THERAPY

5

The compounds of the present invention may be used as therapeutic agents – i.e. in therapy applications.

The term “therapy” includes curative effects, alleviation effects, and prophylactic effects.

10

The therapy may be on humans or animals, preferably female animals.

PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS

15 In one aspect, the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition, which comprises a compound according to the present invention and optionally a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent or excipient (including combinations thereof).

20 The pharmaceutical compositions may be for human or animal usage in human and veterinary medicine and will typically comprise any one or more of a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, carrier, or excipient. Acceptable carriers or diluents for therapeutic use are well known in the pharmaceutical art, and are described, for example, in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, Mack Publishing Co. (A. R. Gennaro edit. 1985). The choice of pharmaceutical carrier, excipient or diluent can be selected with regard to
25 the intended route of administration and standard pharmaceutical practice. The pharmaceutical compositions may comprise as - or in addition to - the carrier, excipient or diluent any suitable binder(s), lubricant(s), suspending agent(s), coating agent(s), solubilising agent(s).

30 Preservatives, stabilisers, dyes and even flavouring agents may be provided in the pharmaceutical composition. Examples of preservatives include sodium benzoate, sorbic acid and esters of p-hydroxybenzoic acid. Antioxidants and suspending agents may be also used.

There may be different composition/formulation requirements dependent on the different delivery systems. By way of example, the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention may be formulated to be delivered using a mini-pump or by a mucosal route, for example, as a nasal spray or aerosol for inhalation or ingestible solution, or
5 parenterally in which the composition is formulated by an injectable form, for delivery, by, for example, an intravenous, intramuscular or subcutaneous route. Alternatively, the formulation may be designed to be delivered by both routes.

Where the agent is to be delivered mucosally through the gastrointestinal mucosa, it
10 should be able to remain stable during transit through the gastrointestinal tract; for example, it should be resistant to proteolytic degradation, stable at acid pH and resistant to the detergent effects of bile.

Where appropriate, the pharmaceutical compositions can be administered by inhalation,
15 in the form of a suppository or pessary, topically in the form of a lotion, solution, cream, ointment or dusting powder, by use of a skin patch, orally in the form of tablets containing excipients such as starch or lactose, or in capsules or ovules either alone or in admixture with excipients, or in the form of elixirs, solutions or suspensions containing flavouring or colouring agents, or they can be injected parenterally, for example intravenously,
20 intramuscularly or subcutaneously. For parenteral administration, the compositions may be best used in the form of a sterile aqueous solution which may contain other substances, for example enough salts or monosaccharides to make the solution isotonic with blood. For buccal or sublingual administration the compositions may be administered in the form of tablets or lozenges which can be formulated in a conventional
25 manner.

COMBINATION PHARMACEUTICAL

The compound of the present invention may be used in combination with one or more
30 other active agents, such as one or more other pharmaceutically active agents.

By way of example, the compounds of the present invention may be used in combination with other STS inhibitors and/or other inhibitors such as an aromatase inhibitor (such as for example, 4-hydroxyandrostenedione (4-OHA)) and/or steroids – such as the naturally
35 occurring neurosteroids dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate (DHEAS) and pregnenolone sulfate (PS) and/or other structurally similar organic compounds. Examples of other STS

inhibitors may be found in the above references. By way of example, STS inhibitors for use in the present invention include EMATE, and either or both of the 2-ethyl and 2-methoxy 17-deoxy compounds that are analogous to compound 5 presented herein.

- 5 In addition, or in the alternative, the compound of the present invention may be used in combination with a biological response modifier.

The term biological response modifier ("BRM") includes cytokines, immune modulators, growth factors, haematopoiesis regulating factors, colony stimulating factors, chemotactic, haemolytic and thrombolytic factors, cell surface receptors, ligands, leukocyte adhesion molecules, monoclonal antibodies, preventative and therapeutic vaccines, hormones, extracellular matrix components, fibronectin, etc. For some applications, preferably, the biological response modifier is a cytokine. Examples of cytokines include: interleukins (IL) - such as IL-1, IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-7, IL-8, IL-9, IL-10, IL-11, IL-12, IL-19; Tumour Necrosis Factor (TNF) - such as TNF- α ; Interferon alpha, beta and gamma; TGF- β . For some applications, preferably the cytokine is tumour necrosis factor (TNF). For some applications, the TNF may be any type of TNF - such as TNF- α , TNF- β , including derivatives or mixtures thereof. More preferably the cytokine is TNF- α . Teachings on TNF may be found in the art - such as WO-A-98/08870 and WO-
20 A-98/13348.

ADMINISTRATION

Typically, a physician will determine the actual dosage which will be most suitable for an individual subject and it will vary with the age, weight and response of the particular patient. The dosages below are exemplary of the average case. There can, of course, be individual instances where higher or lower dosage ranges are merited.

The compositions of the present invention may be administered by direct injection. The composition may be formulated for parenteral, mucosal, intramuscular, intravenous, subcutaneous, intraocular or transdermal administration. Depending upon the need, the agent may be administered at a dose of from 0.01 to 30 mg/kg body weight, such as from 0.1 to 10 mg/kg, more preferably from 0.1 to 1 mg/kg body weight.

35 By way of further example, the agents of the present invention may be administered in

accordance with a regimen of 1 to 4 times per day, preferably once or twice per day. The specific dose level and frequency of dosage for any particular patient may be varied and will depend upon a variety of factors including the activity of the specific compound employed, the metabolic stability and length of action of that compound, the age, body
5 weight, general health, sex, diet, mode and time of administration, rate of excretion, drug combination, the severity of the particular condition, and the host undergoing therapy.

Aside from the typical modes of delivery – indicated above – the term “administered” also includes delivery by techniques such as lipid mediated transfection, liposomes,
10 immunoliposomes, lipofectin, cationic facial amphiphiles (CFAs) and combinations thereof. The routes for such delivery mechanisms include but are not limited to mucosal, nasal, oral, parenteral, gastrointestinal, topical, or sublingual routes.

The term “administered” includes but is not limited to delivery by a mucosal route, for
15 example, as a nasal spray or aerosol for inhalation or as an ingestible solution; a parenteral route where delivery is by an injectable form, such as, for example, an intravenous, intramuscular or subcutaneous route.

Thus, for pharmaceutical administration, the STS inhibitors of the present invention can
20 be formulated in any suitable manner utilising conventional pharmaceutical formulating techniques and pharmaceutical carriers, adjuvants, excipients, diluents etc. and usually for parenteral administration. Approximate effective dose rates may be in the range from 1 to 1000 mg/day, such as from 10 to 900 mg/day or even from 100 to 800 mg/day depending on the individual activities of the compounds in question and for a patient of
25 average (70Kg) bodyweight. More usual dosage rates for the preferred and more active compounds will be in the range 200 to 800 mg/day, more preferably, 200 to 500 mg/day, most preferably from 200 to 250 mg/day. They may be given in single dose regimes, split dose regimes and/or in multiple dose regimes lasting over several days. For oral administration they may be formulated in tablets, capsules, solution or suspension
30 containing from 100 to 500 mg of compound per unit dose. Alternatively and preferably the compounds will be formulated for parenteral administration in a suitable parenterally administrable carrier and providing single daily dosage rates in the range 200 to 800 mg, preferably 200 to 500, more preferably 200 to 250 mg. Such effective daily doses will, however, vary depending on inherent activity of the active ingredient and on the
35 bodyweight of the patient, such variations being within the skill and judgement of the physician.

CELL CYCLING

The compounds of the present invention may be useful in the method of treatment of a
5 cell cycling disorder.

As discussed in "Molecular Cell Biology" 3rd Ed. Lodish *et al.* pages 177-181 different eukaryotic cells can grow and divide at quite different rates. Yeast cells, for example, can divide every 120 min., and the first divisions of fertilised eggs in the embryonic cells
10 of sea urchins and insects take only 1530 min. because one large pre-existing cell is subdivided. However, most growing plant and animal cells take 10-20 hours to double in number, and some duplicate at a much slower rate. Many cells in adults, such as nerve cells and striated muscle cells, do not divide at all; others, like the fibroblasts that assist in healing wounds, grow on demand but are otherwise quiescent.

15 Still, every eukaryotic cell that divides must be ready to donate equal genetic material to two daughter cells. DNA synthesis in eukaryotes does not occur throughout the cell division cycle but is restricted to a part of it before cell division.

20 The relationship between eukaryotic DNA synthesis and cell division has been thoroughly analysed in cultures of mammalian cells that were all capable of growth and division. In contrast to bacteria, it was found, eukaryotic cells spend only a part of their time in DNA synthesis, and it is completed hours before cell division (mitosis). Thus a gap of time occurs after DNA synthesis and before cell division; another gap was found
25 to occur after division and before the next round of DNA synthesis. This analysis led to the conclusion that the eukaryotic cell cycle consists of an M (mitotic) phase, a G₁ phase (the first gap), the S (DNA synthesis) phase, a G₂ phase (the second gap), and back to M. The phases between mitoses (G₁, S, and G₂) are known collectively as the interphase.

30 Many nondividing cells in tissues (for example, all quiescent fibroblasts) suspend the cycle after mitosis and just prior to DNA synthesis; such "resting" cells are said to have exited from the cell cycle and to be in the G₀ state.

35 It is possible to identify cells when they are in one of the three interphase stages of the

cell cycle, by using a fluorescence-activated cell sorter (FACS) to measure their relative DNA content: a cell that is in G_1 (before DNA synthesis) has a defined amount x of DNA; during S (DNA replication), it has between x and $2x$; and when in G_2 (or M), it has $2x$ of DNA.

5

The stages of mitosis and cytokinesis in an animal cell are as follows

(a) Interphase. The G_2 stage of interphase immediately precedes the beginning of mitosis. Chromosomal DNA has been replicated and bound to protein during the S phase, but chromosomes are not yet seen as distinct structures. The nucleolus is the only nuclear substructure that is visible under light microscope. In a diploid cell before DNA replication there are two morphologic chromosomes of each type, and the cell is said to be $2n$. In G_2 , after DNA replication, the cell is $4n$. There are four copies of each chromosomal DNA. Since the sister chromosomes have not yet separated from each other, they are called sister chromatids.

15

b) Early prophase. Centrioles, each with a newly formed daughter centriole, begin moving toward opposite poles of the cell; the chromosomes can be seen as long threads. The nuclear membrane begins to disaggregate into small vesicles.

20

(c) Middle and late prophase. Chromosome condensation is completed; each visible chromosome structure is composed of two chromatids held together at their centromeres. Each chromatid contains one of the two newly replicated daughter DNA molecules. The microtubular spindle begins to radiate from the regions just adjacent to the centrioles, which are moving closer to their poles. Some spindle fibres reach from pole to pole; most go to chromatids and attach at kinetochores.

25

(d) Metaphase. The chromosomes move toward the equator of the cell, where they become aligned in the equatorial plane. The sister chromatids have not yet separated.

30

(e) Anaphase. The two sister chromatids separate into independent chromosomes. Each contains a centromere that is linked by a spindle fibre to one pole, to which it moves. Thus one copy of each chromosome is donated to each daughter cell. Simultaneously, the cell elongates, as do the pole-to-pole spindles. Cytokinesis begins as the cleavage furrow starts to form.

35

(f) Telophase. New membranes form around the daughter nuclei; the chromosomes uncoil and become less distinct, the nucleolus becomes visible again, and the nuclear membrane forms around each daughter nucleus. Cytokinesis is nearly complete, and the spindle disappears as the microtubules and other fibres depolymerise. Throughout
5 mitosis the "daughter" centriole at each pole grows until it is full-length. At telophase the duplication of each of the original centrioles is completed, and new daughter centrioles will be generated during the next interphase.

(g) Interphase. Upon the completion of cytokinesis, the cell enters the G₁ phase of
10 the cell cycle and proceeds again around the cycle.

It will be appreciated that cell cycling is an extremely important cell process. Deviations from normal cell cycling can result in a number of medical disorders. Increased and/or unrestricted cell cycling may result in cancer. Reduced cell cycling may result in
15 degenerative conditions. Use of the compound of the present invention may provide a means to treat such disorders and conditions.

Thus, the compound of the present invention may be suitable for use in the treatment of cell cycling disorders such as cancers, including hormone dependent and hormone
20 independent cancers.

In addition, the compound of the present invention may be suitable for the treatment of cancers such as breast cancer, ovarian cancer, endometrial cancer, sarcomas, melanomas, prostate cancer, pancreatic cancer etc. and other solid tumours.
25

For some applications, cell cycling is inhibited and/or prevented and/or arrested, preferably wherein cell cycling is prevented and/or arrested. In one aspect cell cycling may be inhibited and/or prevented and/or arrested in the G₂/M phase. In one aspect cell cycling may be irreversibly prevented and/or inhibited and/or arrested, preferably wherein
30 cell cycling is irreversibly prevented and/or arrested.

By the term "irreversibly prevented and/or inhibited and/or arrested" it is meant after application of a compound of the present invention, on removal of the compound the effects of the compound, namely prevention and/or inhibition and/or arrest of cell cycling, are still
35 observable. More particularly by the term "irreversibly prevented and/or inhibited and/or arrested" it is meant that when assayed in accordance with the cell cycling assay protocol

presented herein, cells treated with a compound of interest show less growth after Stage 2 of the protocol I than control cells. Details on this protocol are presented below.

Thus, the present invention provides compounds which: cause inhibition of growth of
5 oestrogen receptor positive (ER+) and ER negative (ER-) breast cancer cells *in vitro* by
preventing and/or inhibiting and/or arresting cell cycling; and/or cause regression of
nitroso-methyl urea (NMU)-induced mammary tumours in intact animals (i.e. not
ovariectomised), and/or prevent and/or inhibit and/or arrest cell cycling in cancer cells;
and/or act *in vivo* by preventing and/or inhibiting and/or arresting cell cycling and/or act as
10 a cell cycling agonist.

CELL CYCLING ASSAY (PROTOCOL 7)

Procedure

15 Stage 1

MCF-7 breast cancer cells are seeded into multi-well culture plates at a density of 105 cells/well. Cells were allowed to attach and grown until about 30% confluent when they are treated as follows:

20

Control - no treatment

Compound of Interest (COI) 20 μ M

Cells are grown for 6 days in growth medium containing the COI with changes of
25 medium/COI every 3 days. At the end of this period cell numbers were counted using a
Coulter cell counter.

Stage 2

30 After treatment of cells for a 6-day period with the COI cells are re-seeded at a density of
10⁴ cells/well. No further treatments are added. Cells are allowed to continue to grow
for a further 6 days in the presence of growth medium. At the end of this period cell
numbers are again counted.

35 **CANCER**

As indicated, the compounds of the present invention may be useful in the treatment of a cell cycling disorder. A particular cell cycling disorder is cancer.

5 Cancer remains a major cause of mortality in most Western countries. Cancer therapies developed so far have included blocking the action or synthesis of hormones to inhibit the growth of hormone-dependent tumours. However, more aggressive chemotherapy is currently employed for the treatment of hormone-independent tumours.

10 Hence, the development of a pharmaceutical for anti-cancer treatment of hormone dependent and/or hormone independent tumours, yet lacking some or all of the side-effects associated with chemotherapy, would represent a major therapeutic advance.

It is known that oestrogens undergo a number of hydroxylation and conjugation reactions after their synthesis. Until recently it was thought that such reactions were part of a metabolic process that ultimately rendered oestrogens water soluble and enhanced their elimination from the body. It is now evident that some hydroxy metabolites (e.g. 2-hydroxy and 16alpha-hydroxy) and conjugates (e.g. oestrone sulphate, E1S) are important in determining some of the complex actions that oestrogens have in the body.

20

Workers have investigated the formation of 2- and 16-hydroxylated oestrogens in relation to conditions that alter the risk of breast cancer. There is now evidence that factors which increase 2-hydroxylase activity are associated with a reduced cancer risk, while those increasing 16alpha-hydroxylation may enhance the risk of breast cancer. Further interest in the biological role of estrogen metabolites has been stimulated by the growing body of evidence that 2-methoxyoestradiol is an endogenous metabolite with anti-mitotic properties. 2-MeOE2 is formed from 2-hydroxy estradiol (2-OHE2) by catechol estrogen methyl transferase, an enzyme that is widely distributed throughout the body.

25
30 Workers have shown that *in vivo* 2-MeOE2 inhibits the growth of tumours arising from the subcutaneous injection of Meth A sarcoma, B16 melanoma or MDA-MB-435 estrogen receptor negative (ER-) breast cancer cells. It also inhibits endothelial cell proliferation and migration, and *in vitro* angiogenesis. It was suggested that the ability of 2-MeOE2 to inhibit tumour growth *in vivo* may be due to its ability to inhibit tumour-induced angiogenesis rather than direct inhibition of the proliferation of tumour cells.

35

The mechanism by which 2-MeOE2 exerts its potent anti-mitogenic and anti-angiogenic effects is still being elucidated. There is evidence that at high concentrations it can inhibit microtubule polymerisation and act as a weak inhibitor of colchicine binding to tubulin. Recently, however, at concentrations that block mitosis, tubulin filaments in cells
5 were not found to be depolymerised but to have an identical morphology to that seen after taxol treatment. It is possible, therefore, that like taxol, a drug that is used for breast and ovarian breast cancer therapy, 2-MeOE2 acts by stabilising microtubule dynamics.

10 While the identification of 2-MeOE2 as a new therapy for cancer represents an important advance, the bioavailability of orally administered oestrogens is poor. Furthermore, they can undergo extensive metabolism during their first pass through the liver. As part of a research programme to develop a steroid sulphatase inhibitor for breast cancer therapy, oestrone-3-O-sulphamate (EMATE) was identified as a potent active site-directed
15 inhibitor. Unexpectedly, EMATE proved to possess potent oestrogenic properties with its oral uterotrophic activity in rats being a 100-times higher than that of estradiol. Its enhanced oestrogenicity is thought to result from its absorption by red blood cells (rbcs) which protects it from inactivation during its passage through the liver and which act as a reservoir for its slow release for a prolonged period of time. A number of A-ring modified
20 analogues were synthesised and tested, including 2-methoxyoestrone-3-O-sulphamate. While this compound was equipotent with EMATE as a steroid sulphatase inhibitor, it was devoid of oestrogenicity.

We believe that the compound of the present invention provides a means for the
25 treatment of cancers and, especially, breast cancer.

In addition or in the alternative the compound of the present invention may be useful in the blocking the growth of cancers including leukaemias and solid tumours such as breast, endometrium, prostate, ovary and pancreatic tumours.

30

THERAPY CONCERNING OESTROGEN

We believe that some of the compounds of the present invention may be useful in the control of oestrogen levels in the body – in particular in females. Thus, some of the
35 compounds may be useful as providing a means of fertility control – such as an oral

contraceptive tablet, pill, solution or lozenge. Alternatively, the compound could be in the form of an implant or as a patch.

Thus, the compounds of the present invention may be useful in treating hormonal
5 conditions associated with oestrogen.

In addition or in the alternative the compound of the present invention may be useful in treating hormonal conditions in addition to those associated with oestrogen. Hence, the compound of the present invention may also be capable of affecting hormonal activity
10 and may also be capable of affecting an immune response.

NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES

We believe that some of the compounds of the present invention may be useful in the
15 treatment of neurodegenerative diseases, and similar conditions.

By way of example, it is believed that STS inhibitors may be useful in the enhancing the memory function of patients suffering from illnesses such as amnesia, head injuries, Alzheimer's disease, epileptic dementia, presenile dementia, post traumatic dementia,
20 senile dementia, vascular dementia and post-stroke dementia or individuals otherwise seeking memory enhancement.

TH1

25 We believe that some of the compounds of the present invention may be useful in regulating TH1 cytokine response.

By way of example, it is believed that the presence of STS inhibitors within the macrophage or other antigen presenting cells may lead to a decreased ability of
30 sensitised T cells to mount a TH1 (high IL-2, IFN γ low IL-4) response. The normal regulatory influence of other steroids such as glucocorticoids would therefore predominate.

INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS

35

We believe that some of the compounds of the present invention may be useful in treating inflammatory conditions – such as conditions associated with any one or more of: autoimmunity, including for example, rheumatoid arthritis, type I and II diabetes, systemic lupus erythematosus, multiple sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, thyroiditis, vasculitis, ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease, skin disorders e.g. psoriasis and contact dermatitis; graft versus host disease; eczema; asthma and organ rejection following transplantation.

By way of example, it is believed that STS inhibitors may prevent the normal physiological effect of DHEA or related steroids on immune and/or inflammatory responses.

The compounds of the present invention may be useful in the manufacture of a medicament for revealing an endogenous glucocorticoid-like effect.

OTHER THERAPIES

It is also to be understood that the compound/composition of the present invention may have other important medical implications.

For example, the compound or composition of the present invention may be useful in the treatment of the disorders listed in WO-A-99/52890 – viz:

In addition, or in the alternative, the compound or composition of the present invention may be useful in the treatment of the disorders listed in WO-A-98/05635. For ease of reference, part of that list is now provided: cancer, inflammation or inflammatory disease, dermatological disorders, fever, cardiovascular effects, haemorrhage, coagulation and acute phase response, cachexia, anorexia, acute infection, HIV infection, shock states, graft-versus-host reactions, autoimmune disease, reperfusion injury, meningitis, migraine and aspirin-dependent anti-thrombosis; tumour growth, invasion and spread, angiogenesis, metastases, malignant, ascites and malignant pleural effusion; cerebral ischaemia, ischaemic heart disease, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoporosis, asthma, multiple sclerosis, neurodegeneration, Alzheimer's disease, atherosclerosis, stroke, vasculitis, Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis; periodontitis, gingivitis; psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, chronic ulcers, epidermolysis bullosa; corneal ulceration, retinopathy and surgical wound healing; rhinitis, allergic conjunctivitis, eczema, anaphylaxis; restenosis, congestive heart failure, endometriosis, atherosclerosis or

endosclerosis.

In addition, or in the alternative, the compound or composition of the present invention may be useful in the treatment of disorders listed in WO-A-98/07859. For ease of reference, part of that list is now provided: cytokine and cell proliferation/differentiation activity; immunosuppressant or immunostimulant activity (e.g. for treating immune deficiency, including infection with human immune deficiency virus; regulation of lymphocyte growth; treating cancer and many autoimmune diseases, and to prevent transplant rejection or induce tumour immunity); regulation of haematopoiesis, e.g. treatment of myeloid or lymphoid diseases; promoting growth of bone, cartilage, tendon, ligament and nerve tissue, e.g. for healing wounds, treatment of burns, ulcers and periodontal disease and neurodegeneration; inhibition or activation of follicle-stimulating hormone (modulation of fertility); chemotactic/chemokinetic activity (e.g. for mobilising specific cell types to sites of injury or infection); haemostatic and thrombolytic activity (e.g. for treating haemophilia and stroke); antiinflammatory activity (for treating e.g. septic shock or Crohn's disease); as antimicrobials; modulators of e.g. metabolism or behaviour; as analgesics; treating specific deficiency disorders; in treatment of e.g. psoriasis, in human or veterinary medicine.

In addition, or in the alternative, the composition of the present invention may be useful in the treatment of disorders listed in WO-A-98/09985. For ease of reference, part of that list is now provided: macrophage inhibitory and/or T cell inhibitory activity and thus, anti-inflammatory activity; anti-immune activity, i.e. inhibitory effects against a cellular and/or humoral immune response, including a response not associated with inflammation; inhibit the ability of macrophages and T cells to adhere to extracellular matrix components and fibronectin, as well as up-regulated fas receptor expression in T cells; inhibit unwanted immune reaction and inflammation including arthritis, including rheumatoid arthritis, inflammation associated with hypersensitivity, allergic reactions, asthma, systemic lupus erythematosus, collagen diseases and other autoimmune diseases, inflammation associated with atherosclerosis, arteriosclerosis, atherosclerotic heart disease, reperfusion injury, cardiac arrest, myocardial infarction, vascular inflammatory disorders, respiratory distress syndrome or other cardiopulmonary diseases, inflammation associated with peptic ulcer, ulcerative colitis and other diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, hepatic fibrosis, liver cirrhosis or other hepatic diseases, thyroiditis or other glandular diseases, glomerulonephritis or other renal and urologic diseases, otitis or other oto-rhino-laryngological diseases, dermatitis or other dermal diseases,

periodontal diseases or other dental diseases, orchitis or epididymo-orchitis, infertility, orchidial trauma or other immune-related testicular diseases, placental dysfunction, placental insufficiency, habitual abortion, eclampsia, pre-eclampsia and other immune and/or inflammatory-related gynaecological diseases, posterior uveitis, intermediate
5 uveitis, anterior uveitis, conjunctivitis, chorioretinitis, uveoretinitis, optic neuritis, intraocular inflammation, e.g. retinitis or cystoid macular oedema, sympathetic ophthalmia, scleritis, retinitis pigmentosa, immune and inflammatory components of degenerative fundus disease, inflammatory components of ocular trauma, ocular inflammation caused by infection, proliferative vitreo-retinopathies, acute ischaemic optic
10 neuropathy, excessive scarring, e.g. following glaucoma filtration operation, immune and/or inflammation reaction against ocular implants and other immune and inflammatory-related ophthalmic diseases, inflammation associated with autoimmune diseases or conditions or disorders where, both in the central nervous system (CNS) or in any other organ, immune and/or inflammation suppression would be beneficial,
15 Parkinson's disease, complication and/or side effects from treatment of Parkinson's disease, AIDS-related dementia complex HIV-related encephalopathy, Devic's disease, Sydenham chorea, Alzheimer's disease and other degenerative diseases, conditions or disorders of the CNS, inflammatory components of strokes, post-polio syndrome, immune and inflammatory components of psychiatric disorders, myelitis, encephalitis, subacute
20 sclerosing pan-encephalitis, encephalomyelitis, acute neuropathy, subacute neuropathy, chronic neuropathy, Guillain-Barre syndrome, Sydenham chorea, myasthenia gravis, pseudo-tumour cerebri, Down's Syndrome, Huntington's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, inflammatory components of CNS compression or CNS trauma or infections of the CNS, inflammatory components of muscular atrophies and dystrophies, and immune
25 and inflammatory related diseases, conditions or disorders of the central and peripheral nervous systems, post-traumatic inflammation, septic shock, infectious diseases, inflammatory complications or side effects of surgery, bone marrow transplantation or other transplantation complications and/or side effects, inflammatory and/or immune complications and side effects of gene therapy, e.g. due to infection with a viral carrier,
30 or inflammation associated with AIDS, to suppress or inhibit a humoral and/or cellular immune response, to treat or ameliorate monocyte or leukocyte proliferative diseases, e.g. leukaemia, by reducing the amount of monocytes or lymphocytes, for the prevention and/or treatment of graft rejection in cases of transplantation of natural or artificial cells, tissue and organs such as cornea, bone marrow, organs, lenses, pacemakers, natural or
35 artificial skin tissue.

COMPOUND PREPARATION

The compounds of the present invention may be prepared by reacting an appropriate alcohol with a suitable chloride. By way of example, the sulphamate compounds of the present invention may be prepared by reacting an appropriate alcohol with a suitable sulfamoyl chloride, of the formula $R_3R_4NSO_2Cl$.

Typical conditions for carrying out the reaction are as follows.

10 Sodium hydride and a sulfamoyl chloride are added to a stirred solution of the alcohol in anhydrous dimethyl formamide at 0°C. Subsequently, the reaction is allowed to warm to room temperature whereupon stirring is continued for a further 24 hours. The reaction mixture is poured onto a cold saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate and the resulting aqueous phase is extracted with dichloromethane. The combined organic extracts are
15 dried over anhydrous $MgSO_4$. Filtration followed by solvent evaporation in vacuo and co-evaporated with toluene affords a crude residue which is further purified by flash chromatography.

Preferably, the alcohol is derivatised, as appropriate, prior to reaction with the sulfamoyl chloride. Where necessary, functional groups in the alcohol may be protected in known
20 manner and the protecting group or groups removed at the end of the reaction.

Preferably, the sulphamate compounds are prepared according to the teachings of Page *et al* (1990 Tetrahedron 46; 2059-2068).

25

The phosphonate compounds may be prepared by suitably combining the teachings of Page *et al* (1990 Tetrahedron 46; 2059-2068) and PCT/GB92/01586.

The sulphonate compounds may be prepared by suitably adapting the teachings of Page
30 *et al* (1990 Tetrahedron 46; 2059-2068) and PCT/GB92/01586.

The thiophosphonate compounds may be prepared by suitably adapting the teachings of Page *et al* (1990 Tetrahedron 46; 2059-2068) and PCT/GB91/00270.

35 Preferred preparations are also presented in the following text.

SUMMARY

In summation, the present invention provides novel compounds for use as steroid sulphatase inhibitors and/or aromatase inhibitors and/or modulators of apoptosis and/or
5 modulators of cell cycling and/or cell growth, and pharmaceutical compositions containing them.

EXAMPLES

10 The present invention will now be described in further detail by way of example only with reference to the accompanying figure in which:-

Figure 1 shows a summary scheme; and

Figure 2 shows a summary scheme.

15

The present invention will now be described only by way of example. However, it is to be understood that the examples also present preferred compounds of the present invention, as well as preferred routes for making same and useful intermediates in the preparation of same.

20

Experimental

General Methods

25 NMR Spectra were recorded on Jeol 270 MHz or Bruker 400 MHz instruments. Low resolution mass spectra were obtained from a Micromass platform LCZ (APCI +). HPLC data was obtained from a Waters Alliance-HT-2790 machine with a Symmetry^R C18 column. Unless otherwise stated HPLC grade solvents were used and commercial reagents and starting materials were used without further purification. Thin layer
30 chromatography was undertaken using Kieselgel 60 F₂₅₄ plates (Merck). For automated chromatography the Argonaut parallel purification system Flashmaster II was used with Argonaut pre-packed silica columns of specified size. Elution methods employed:

method1: 0.00 min, 100 % hexane; 5.00 min, 50 % hexane, 50 % EtOAc; 10.00 min, 50 % hexane, 50 % EtOAc; 12.00 min, 100 % EtOAc; 20.00 min, 100 % EtOAc; 20.01 min, 100 % hexane; 25.00 min, 100 % hexane.

method2: 0.00 min, 100 % hexane; 5.00 min, 50 % hexane, 50 % EtOAc; 10.00 min, 50 % hexane, 50 % EtOAc; 12.50 min, 100 % EtOAc; 25.00 min, 100 % EtOAc; 25.01 min, 100 % hexane; 30.00 min, 100 % hexane.

method3: 0.00 min, 100 % dichloromethane; 2.50 min, 100 % hexane; 7.50 min, 50 % hexane, 50 % EtOAc; 12.50 min, 75 % EtOAc, 25 % dichloromethane; 15.00 min, 100 % EtOAc; 25.00 min, 100 % EtOAc; 25.01 min, 100 % hexane; 30.00 min, 100 % hexane.

10 *method4*: 0.00 min, 100 % dichloromethane; 2.50 min, 100 % hexane; 7.50 min, 50 % hexane, 50 % EtOAc; 12.50 min, 75 % EtOAc, 25 % dichloromethane; 20.00 min, 100 % EtOAc; 30.00 min, 100 % EtOAc; 30.01 min, 100 % hexane; 35.00 min, 100 % hexane.

method5: 0.00 min, 100 % hexane; 10.00 min, 100 % EtOAc; 20.00 min, 100 % EtOAc; 20.01 min, 90 % EtOAc, 10 % MeOH; 25.00 min, 90 % EtOAc, 10 % MeOH; 25.01 min, 15 100 % hexane; 30.00 min, 100 % hexane.

method6: 0.00 min, 100 % EtOAc; 20.00 min, 100 % EtOAc; 20.01 min, 90 % EtOAc, 10 % MeOH; 30.00 min, 90 % EtOAc, 10 % MeOH; 30.01 min, 100 % hexane; 35.00 min, 100 % hexane.

method7: 0.00 min, 100 % dcm; 7.50 min, 100 % dcm; 7.51 min, 100 % hexane; 20.00 20 min, 100 % EtOAc; 30.00 min, 100 % EtOAc; 30.01, 100 % hexane; 35.00 min, 100 % hexane.

method8: 0.00 min, 100% hexane; 5.00 min, 100 % hexane; 15.00 min, 100 % dcm; 25.00 min, 100 % EtOAc; 35.00 min, 100 % EtOAc; 35.01 min, 100 % hexane; 40.00 min, 100 % hexane.

25 *method9*: 0.00 min, 100% EtOAc; 25.00 min, 100 % EtOAc; 25.01 min, 90 % EtOAc, 10 % MeOH; 35.00 min, 90 % EtOAc, 10 % MeOH; 35.01 min, 100 % hexane; 38.00 min, 100 % hexane.

method10: 0.00 min, 100 % hexane; 10.00 min, 100 % EtOAc; 20.00 min, 100 % EtOAc; 20.01 min, 100 % hexane; 25.00 min, 100 % hexane.

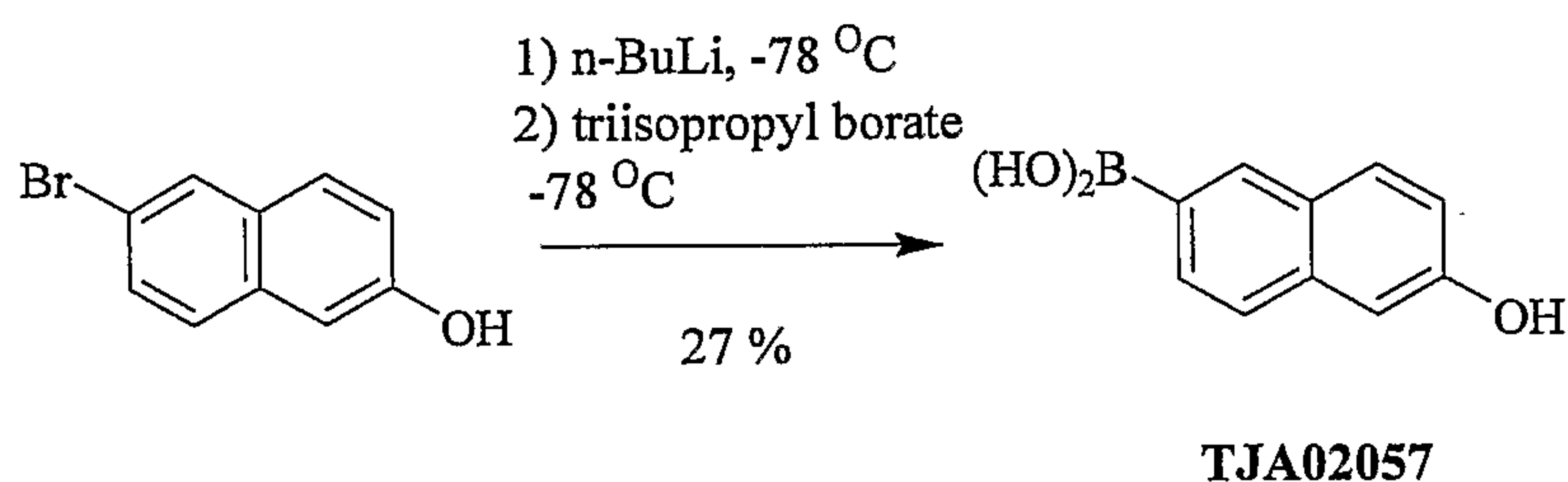
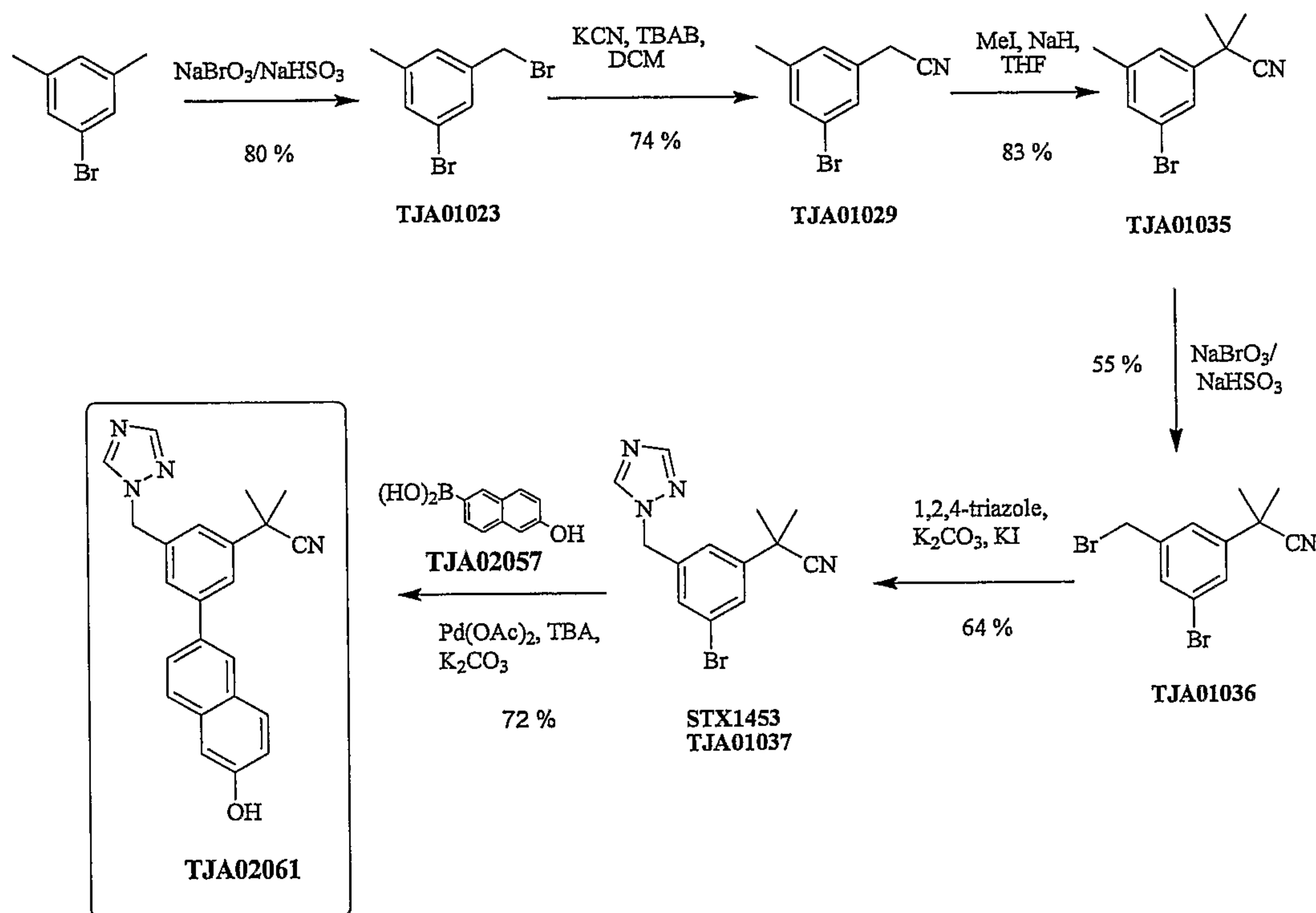
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Synthetic Routes

Compounds in accordance with the present invention were synthesised in accordance

with the synthetic routes and schemes.

TJA02061



6-Hydroxynaphthalen-2-yl-2-boronic acid (TJA02057)

10 C₁₀H₉BO₃ MW 187.99

A dry 250 ml r.b. flask was loaded with 6-bromo-2-naphthol (5.38 g, 24.1 mmol) and purged with N_{2(g)}. Anhydrous THF (80 mL) added with stirring and the vessel cooled to -78 °C (dry ice/acetone bath). After 30 mins n-BuLi, 2.3 M in hexanes, (12.9 mL, 28.9 mmol) was added dropwise over 20 min. The reaction was left to stir for 1 h. Triisopropyl

15

borate (6.65 mL, 28.9 mmol) was added dropwise with the reaction still at -78 °C. After 15 min of stirring at this temperature the dry ice/acetone bath was removed. At 0 °C 2 M HCl_(aq) (5 mL) was added and the reaction left to stir for a further 15 min. THF removed under vacuum and residues taken up in distilled water (20 mL) and dichloromethane (50 mL) added. The resulting white precipitate was filtered and washed with dichloromethane and distilled water. Dried under vacuum at 70 °C to give the *title compound* as an off white solid (1.88 g, 43 %).

¹H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.04-7.08 (2H, m, ArH), 7.58-7.61 (1H, d, *J*= 8.4 Hz, ArH), 7.73-7.76 (2H, d, *J*= 8.4 Hz, ArH), 7.72-7.73 (1H, d, *J*= 1.5 Hz, ArH), 8.06 (2H, s, ArB(OH)₂), 8.23 (1H, s, ArH) and 9.83 (1H, s, ArOH);

HPLC (70 % CH₃CN in H₂O) *t*_r=5.431 (97.67 %);

LCMS (APCI), *m/z* 187.04 (M⁺ - H, 100 %), 142.92 ((M⁺ - H) - B(OH)₂, 55).

1-Bromo-3-bromomethyl-5-methylbenzene (TJA01023)

C₈H₈Br₂ MW 263.96

To a solution of sodium bromate (24.4 g, 162 mmol) in distilled H₂O (40 mL) was added 5-bromo-m-xylene (10.0 g, 54.0 mmol) in cyclohexane (108 mL). To this clear mixture a solution of sodium hydrogen sulphate (30.8 g, 162 mmol) in distilled H₂O (81 mL) was added drop wise with vigorous stirring over 60 min. The reaction mixture was stirred for a further 3 h at room temperature. The ethyl acetate was separated and diethyl ether (100 mL) added. This was then washed with saturated Na₂SO_{3(aq)} (100 mL), distilled water (100 ml x 2) and brine (100 mL). Dried over Na₂SO₄ and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a clear syrup. Column chromatography (hexane) eluted the *title compound* as a clear oil that crystallised on standing to give a white crystalline solid that was used without further purification (8.45 g, 60 %);

*R*_f 0.52 (hexane), c.f 0.52 (dibromobenzylbromide), 0.45 (1,5-dibenzylbromide), 0.6 (5-bromo-m-xylene).

¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.31 (3H, s, ArCH₃), 4.38 (2H, s, ArCH₂Br), 7.11 (1H, s, ArH), 7.25 (1H, s, ArH) and 7.32 (1H, s, ArH);

HPLC (60 % CH₃CN in H₂O) *t*_r=3.877 (67 %), 4.644 (31 %, dibromobenzylbromide).

(3-Bromo-5-methyl-phenyl)acetonitrile (TJA01029)

C₉H₈BrN MW 210.07

TJA01023 (11.3 g, 42.7 mmol), potassium cyanide (3.34 g, 51.2 mmol) and
5 tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.700 g, 2.10 mmol) were loaded to an r.b. flask together
with dichloromethane (60 mL) and distilled water (15 mL). With vigorous stirring the
reaction mixture was set to reflux (45 °C) for 24 h. On cooling the organic fraction was
separated and washed with distilled water (50 mL x 2) and brine (50 mL) then dried over
Na₂SO₄ and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a red/orange oil. Column chromatography
10 initially eluting with hexane separated the dibromobenzylbromide impurity. Further
elution with hexane/dichloromethane (50:50) gave the *title compound* as a clear yellow
oil (6.63 g, 74 %),

R_f 0.54 (hexane/dichloromethane 50:50)

¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.31 (3H, s, ArCH₃), 3.66 (2H, s, ArCH₂CN), 7.06 (1H, s,
15 ArH), 7.25 (1H, s, ArH) and 7.27 (1H, s, ArH);

¹³C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 21.1, 23.2, 117.4, 122.8, 127.4, 128.1, 131.7, 131.9
and 141.1;

HPLC (80 % CH₃CN in H₂O) t_r = 2.278 (72.5 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 211.78 (⁸¹BrM⁺ + H, 53 %), 209.78 (⁷⁹BrM⁺ + H, 55), 184.83
20 ((⁸¹BrM⁺ + H) -CN, 80), 182.83 ((⁷⁹BrM⁺ + H) -CN, 76).

2-(3-Bromo-5-methylphenyl)-2-methyl-propionitrile (TJA01035)

C₁₁H₁₂BrN MW 238.13

25 To a dry r.b. flask purged with N₂ (g) was added TJA01029 (6.00 g, 28.6 mmol) and dry
THF (20 mL). With stirring this was cooled via an ice-water bath and NaH (1.71 g, 71.4
mmol) was added gradually and then left to stir at 0 °C under N₂ (g) for 15 min.
Iodomethane (3.91 mL, 62.8 mmol) was then added dropwise. The resulting suspension
was left to stir at room temperature for 16 h. Propan-2-ol (5 mL) was carefully added to
30 the reaction mixture followed by dichloromethane (50 mL) and washed with distilled H₂O
(50 mL x 2) and brine (50 mL). Dried over Na₂SO₄ and solvent removed *in vacuo* to

leave a red/orange oil. Column chromatography (hexane/dichloromethane 50:50) eluted the *title compound* as a light yellow oil (5.65 g, 83 %);

R_f 0.38 (hexane/dichloromethane 50:50), c.f. 0.26 (3-Bromo-5-methyl-phenyl)acetonitrile;

^1H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.68 (6H, s, $\text{ArC}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CN}$), 2.33 (3H, s, ArCH_3), 7.20

5 (1H, s, ArH), 7.26 (1H, s, ArH) and 7.34 (1H, s, ArH);

^{13}C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 21.3 (CH_3), 29.0 (CH_3), 36.9 (C), 122.8, 124.1, 124.9, 125.2, 131.6, 140.9 and 143.4;

HPLC (80 % CH_3CN in H_2O) t_r = 2.600 (89.65 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 239.93 ($^{81}\text{BrM}^+ + \text{H}$, 3 %), 237.93 ($^{79}\text{BrM}^+ + \text{H}$, 4), 212.92 ($^{81}\text{BrM}^+$
10 $+ \text{H}$) -CN, 100), 210.92 ($^{79}\text{BrM}^+ + \text{H}$) -CN, 96).

2-(3-Bromo-5-bromomethyl-phenyl)-2-methylpropionitrile (TJA01036)

$\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{Br}_2\text{N}$ MW 317.03

15 To a solution of sodium bromate (9.51 g, 63.0 mmol) in distilled H_2O (32 mL) was added TJA01035 (5.00 g, 21.0 mmol) in cyclohexane (42 mL). To this clear mixture a solution of sodium hydrogen sulphate (7.56 g, 63.0 mmol) in distilled H_2O (63 mL) was added drop wise with vigorous stirring over 1 h. The reaction mixture was stirred for a further 4 h at room temperature. The cyclohexane was separated and diethyl ether (100 mL) added.

20 This was then washed with saturated $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3(\text{aq})$ (50 mL), distilled water (50 mL x 2) and brine (50 mL). Dried over Na_2SO_4 and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave viscous orange oil. Column chromatography (hexane/dichloromethane 50:50) eluted starting material and the *title compound* as a clear viscous oil (3.64 g, 54 %),

R_f 0.55 (hexane/dichloromethane 50:50), c.f. 0.38 (2-(3-bromo-5-methylphenyl)-2-

25 methyl-propionitrile);

^1H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.71 (6H, s, $\text{ArC}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CN}$), 4.41 (2H, s, ArCH_2Br), 7.40-7.41 (1H, t, $J=1.7$, ArH) and 7.48-7.51 (2H, m, ArH);

HPLC (80 % CH_3CN in H_2O) t_r = 2.508 (83.05 %);

LRMS (FAB $^+$), m/z 319.1 ($^{81}\text{BrM}^+ + \text{H}$, 100 %), 317.1 ($^{79}\text{BrM}^+ + \text{H}$, 100).

30

2-(3-Bromo-5-[1,2,4-triazole-1-yl-methylphenyl]-2-methylpropionitrile (TJA01037, STX1453)

$\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{13}\text{BrN}_4$ MW 305.18

TJA01036 (3.20 g, 10.1 mmol), 1,2,4-triazole (1.05 g, 15.2 mmol), potassium carbonate (1.40 g, 10.1 mmol), potassium iodide (0.10 g, 0.600 mmol) and acetone (150 mL) were loaded to an r.b. flask. With vigorous stirring this mixture was set to reflux (60 °C) for 24 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and acetone was removed in vacuo. The residues were taken up in ethyl acetate (50 mL) and washed with distilled water (50 mL x 2), 1M NaOH (50 mL x 1) and brine (50 mL). Dried over Na₂SO₄ and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow oil. Column chromatography (ethyl acetate) eluted the *title compound* as a clear viscous oil that crystallised on standing to give a colourless crystalline solid (1.97 g, 64 %),
 mp 70.9-71.8 °C;
R_f 0.24 (ethyl acetate).
¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.68 (6H, s, ArC(CH₃)₂CN), 5.33 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 7.40-7.41 (2H, t, *J*=1.7, ArH), 7.54-7.55 (1H, t, *J*=1.7, ArH), 7.99 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 8.12 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃);
¹³C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 29.0 (CH₃), 37.0 (C), 52.6 (CH₂), 123.5, 123.7, 128.6, 130.4, 137.7, 143.4, 144.5 and 152.6 (one overlapping peak);
 HPLC (60 % CH₃CN in H₂O increasing to 95 % over 10 min) *t_r* = 2.293 (98.87 %); MS (EI), *m/z* 307.09 (⁸¹BrM⁺ + H, 100 %), 305.09 (⁷⁹BrM⁺ + H, 99), 238.01 ((⁸¹BrM⁺ + H) - C₂H₂N₃, 22), 236.01 ((⁷⁹BrM⁺ + H) - C₂H₂N₃, 24).

2-(3-((1H-1,2,4-Triazol-1-yl)methyl)-5-(2-hydroxynaphthalen-6-yl)phenyl)-2-methylpropanenitrile (TJA02061)

C₂₃H₂₀N₄O MW 368.43

25

A 10 mL microwave vial was loaded with TJA02004 (0.150 g, 0.492 mmol), TJA02057 (0.138 g, 0.737 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.170 g, 1.23 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.164 g, 0.492 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (0.003-0.004 g, 2-3 mol %), ethanol (1.5 mL) and distilled water (3.5 mL). The vial was sealed and loaded (with no prior degassing) into a CEM Explorer Microwave. After a run time of 10 min at 150 °C the reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (50 mL) added. This was then washed with distilled water (30 mL x 3) and brine (30 mL). The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄,

filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified via flash chromatography (20 g column, *method4*) which eluted the *title compound* as a light yellow solid (0.130 g, 72 %),
mp 193.7-198.4 °C;

5 R_f : 0.42 (ethyl acetate);

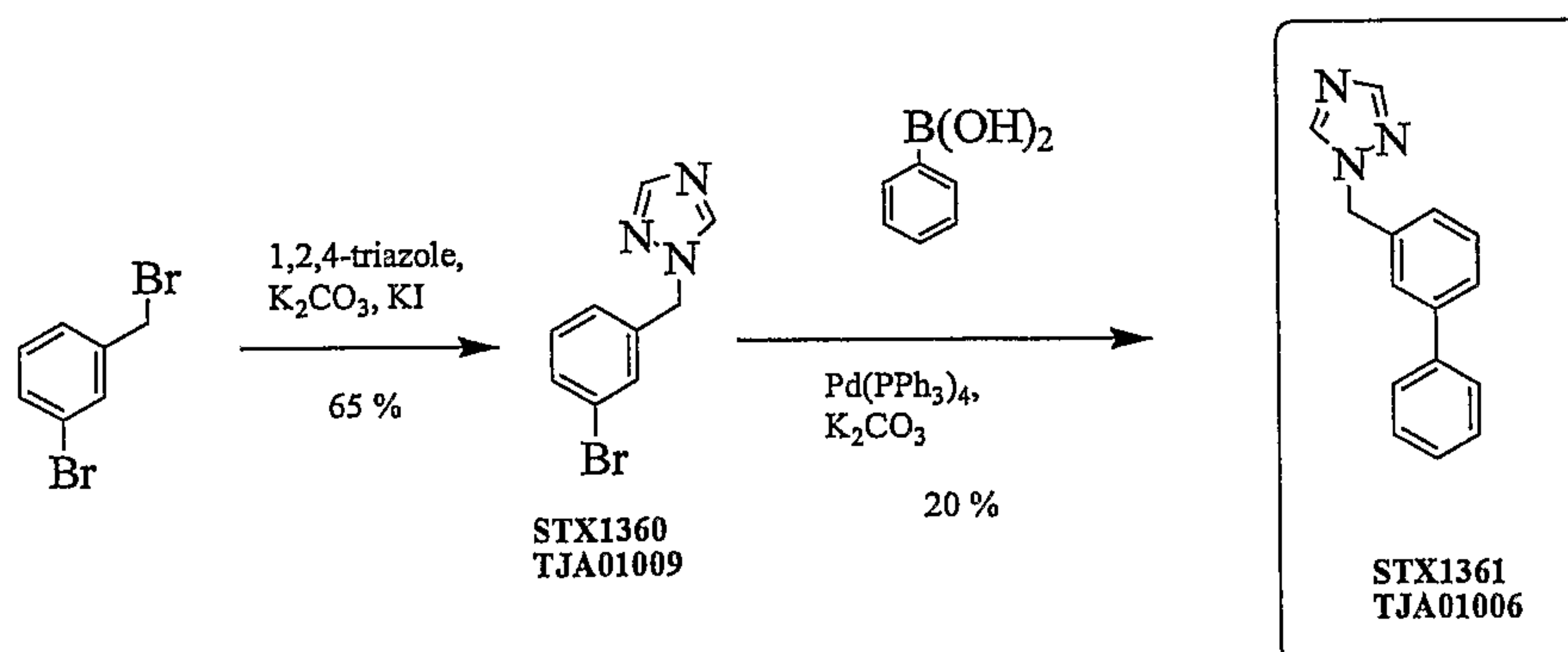
^1H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 1.76 (6H, s, $\text{ArC}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CN}$), 5.55 (2H, s, ArCH_2N), 7.11-7.21 (2H, m, ArH), 7.47 (1H, s, ArH), 7.66 (1H, s, ArH), 7.68-7.72 (1H, dd, $J = 1.8$ & 8.7 Hz, ArH), 7.79-7.81 (2H, m, ArH), 7.85-7.88 (1H, d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, ArH), 8.02 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$), 8.09 (1H, s, ArH), 8.76 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$) and 9.88 (1H, s, ArOH);

10 ^{13}C NMR (67.9 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 28.9 (CH_3), 37.4 (C), 52.6 (CH_2), 109.0 (CH), 119.8 (CH), 123.6 (CH), 124.1 (CH), 125.1 (C), 125.8 (CH), 126.1 (CH), 126.4 (CH), 127.4 (CH), 128.4 (C), 130.5 (CH), 134.0 (C), 134.7 (C), 138.2 (C), 142.0 (C), 143.3 (C), 145.0 (CH), 152.4 (CH) and 156.3 (C);

HPLC (90 % CH_3CN in H_2O) $t_r = 3.697$ (100 %);

15 LCMS (APCI), m/z 369.65 ($\text{M}^+ + \text{H}$, 100 %).

STX1361



20

1-(3-Bromobenzyl)-1H-(1,2,4)-triazole (TJA01009, STX1360)

$\text{C}_9\text{H}_8\text{BrN}_3$ MW 238.08

To a solution of 3-bromobenzylbromide (20.0 g, 80.0 mmol) in acetone (300 mL) was
25 added 1,2,4-triazole (10.8 g, 120 mmol), potassium carbonate (11.0 g, 80.0 mmol) and potassium iodide (0.790 g, 4.72 mmol). The resulting white suspension was heated to 55

°C with vigorous stirring for 16 h. The yellow reaction mixture was cooled and ethyl acetate (100 mL) added. This was then washed with distilled water (100 mL x 2), 1M NaOH_(aq) (100 mL x 2) and brine (100 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave clear yellow oil. The crude product was
5 purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate) to give the *title compound* as a yellow crystalline solid (12.4 g, 65 %),

R_f: 0.4 (ethyl acetate), c.f. 0.95 (3-bromobenzylbromide);

¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.27 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 7.15-7.42 (5H, m, ArH), 7.95 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 8.07 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃);

10 ¹³C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 52.7 (CH₂), 123.1, 126.5, 130.6, 130.9, 131.8, 136.9, 143.2 and 152.4;

HPLC (90 % CH₃CN in H₂O) *t_r* = 2.273 (100 %);

LRMS (FAB⁺), *m/z* 240.0 (⁸¹BrM⁺ + H, 100 %), 238.0 (⁷⁹BrM⁺ + H, 100);

Anal. Calcd. for C₉H₈BrN₃: C 45.40, H 3.39, N 17.65. Found: C 45.60, H 3.55, N 17.50%.

15

1-Biphenyl-3-methyl-1H-(1,2,4)-triazole (TJA01006, STX1361)

C₁₅H₁₃N₃ MW 235.28

A 3 necked round bottomed flask was loaded with TJA01009 (0.149 g 0.625 mmol),
20 phenylboronic acid (0.738 g, 0.0900 mmol), toluene (9 mL), ethanol (1mL) and 2M Na₂CO₃ (aq) (1 mL). This mixture was degassed by bubbling N₂ (g) through it for 1 h. A catalytic quantity of Pd(Ph₃)₄ was added and the reaction mixture heated with vigorous stirring to 115 °C for 20 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (100 mL) added. This was then washed with 1M NaOH_(aq) (50 mL x 2), distilled water
25 (50 mL x 2) and brine (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate) to give a yellow oil that crystallised on standing to a waxy yellow solid (*R_f*: 0.4). Recrystallisation (cyclohexane) gave the *title compound* as a white crystalline solid (0.0300 g, 20 %),

30 m.p. 81.3-81.5 °C;

R_f: 0.4 (ethyl acetate), c.f. 0.4 (1-biphenyl-3-methyl-1H-(1,2,4)-triazole) and 0.8 (phenylboronic acid);

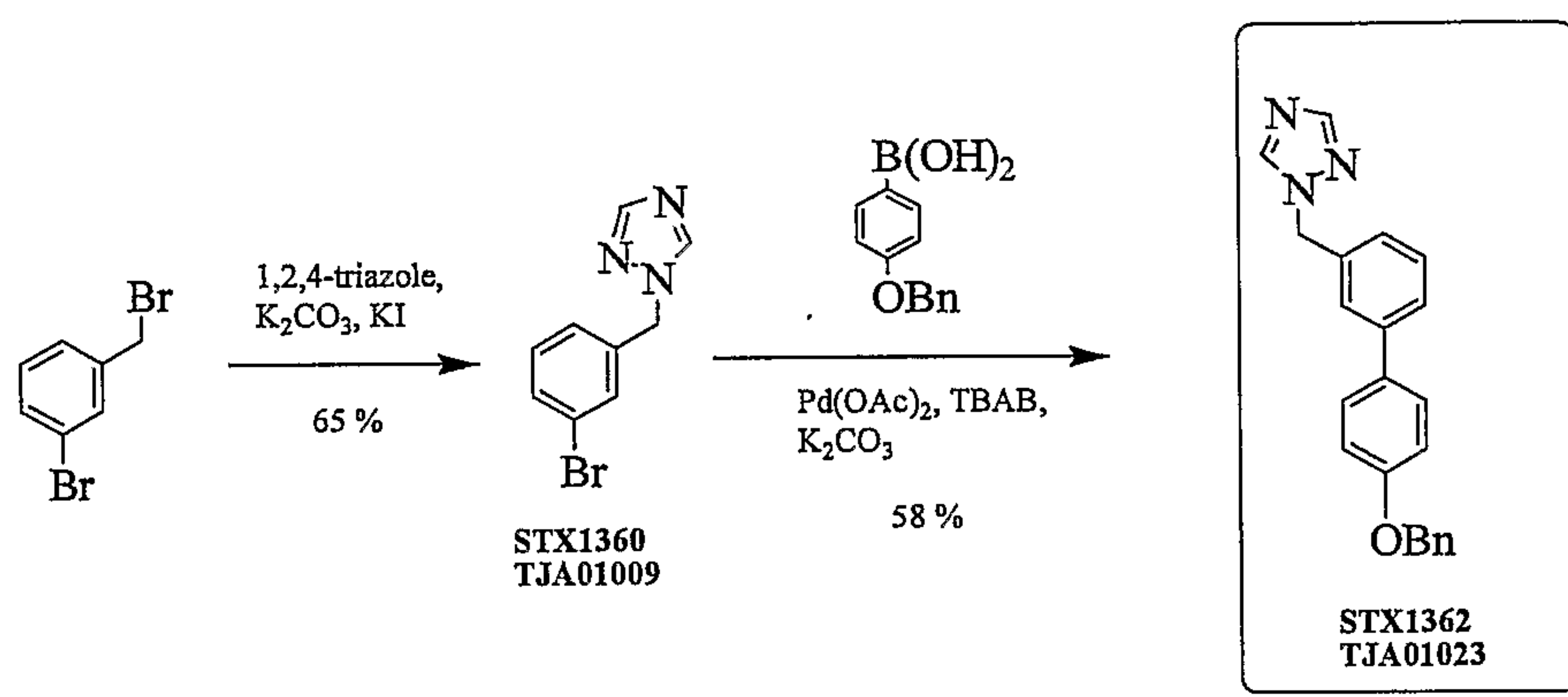
^1H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.40 (2H, s, ArCH_2N), 7.24-7.55 (9H, m, ArH), 7.98 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$) and 8.09 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$);

^{13}C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 53.7 (CH_2), 126.8, 127.2, 127.5, 127.7, 128.9, 129.6, 135.1, 140.4, 142.2, 143.2 and 152.3;

5 HPLC (90 % CH_3CN in H_2O) t_r = 2.216 (100 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 236.87 ($\text{M}^+ + \text{H}$, 12 %), 235.74 (M^+ , 100).

STX1362



10

1-(4'-Benzyloxy-biphenyl-3-methyl)-1H-(1,2,4)-triazole (TJA01023, STX1362)

$\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_3\text{O}$ MW 341.42

- 15 A 3 necked r.b. flask was loaded with TJA01009, (0.119 g 0.500 mmol), 4-benzyloxybenzeneboronic acid (0.137 g, 0.600 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.173 g, 1.25 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.166 g, 0.500 mmol) and distilled H_2O (3.5 mL). This mixture was degassed by bubbling N_2 (g) through it for 1 h at 70 °C. A catalytic quantity of $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (0.006-0.007 g, 2-3 mol%) was added and the reaction mixture
- 20 heated with vigorous stirring at 70 °C for 1 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (100 mL) added. This was then washed with distilled water (50 mL x 3) and brine (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow solids. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (20 g column, *method10*) to give the *title compound* as yellow solid
- 25 (0.099 g, 58 %),

R_f : 0.45 (ethyl acetate), c.f. 0.40 (1-biphenyl-3-methyl-1H-(1,2,4)-triazole) and 0.8 (3-chlorophenylboronic acid);

^1H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.09 (2H, s, ArCH_2O), 5.38 (2H, s, ArCH_2N), 7.01-7.04 (2H, d, $J=8$ Hz, AA'BB'), 7.16-7.19 (1H, m, ArH), 7.31-7.53 (10H, m, ArH), 7.97 (1H, s,

5 $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$) and 8.07 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$);

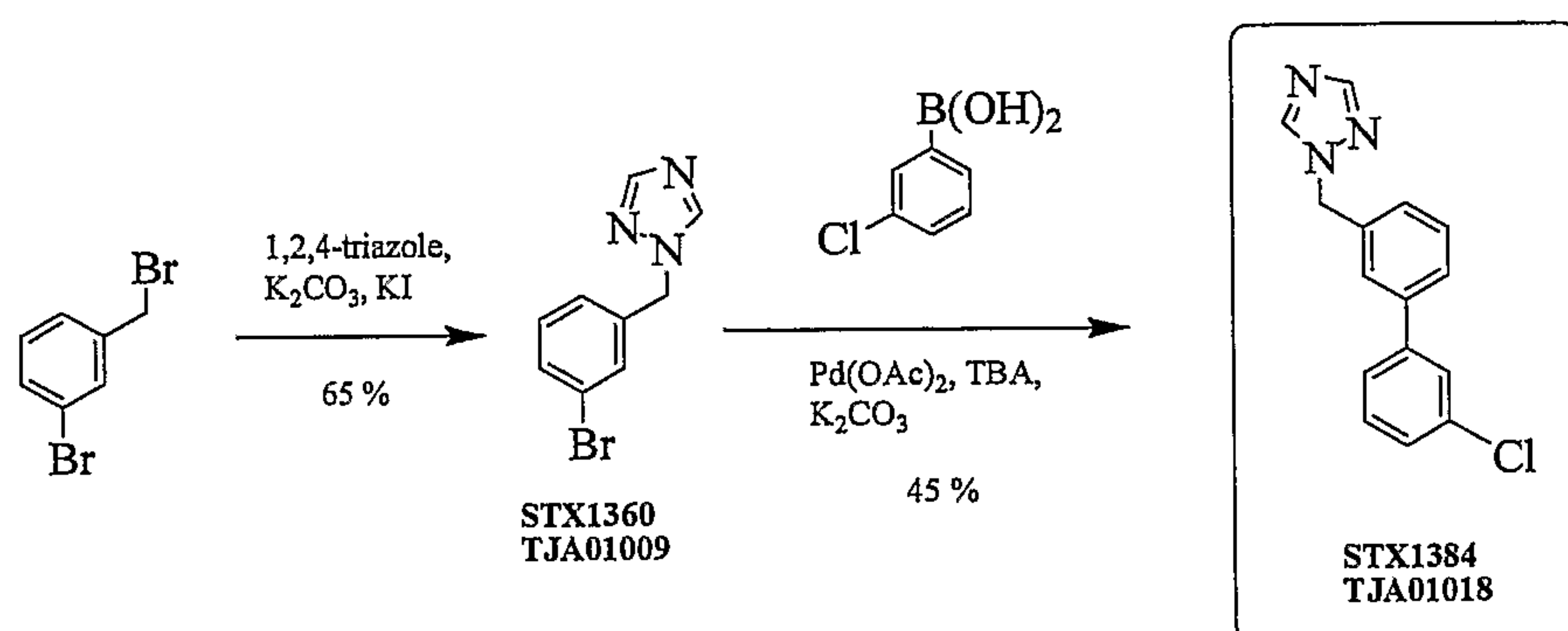
^{13}C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 53.7 (CH_2), 70.1 (CH_2), 115.3 (C), 126.3, 126.4, 127.1, 127.5, 128.1, 128.3, 128.7, 129.5, 133.1, 135.1, 136.8, 141.8, 143.1, 152.3 and 158.7;

HPLC (80 % CH_3CN in H_2O) $t_r=2.400$ (99.69 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 341.86 ($\text{M}^+ + \text{H}$, 100 %), 272.77 ($(\text{M}^+ + \text{H}) - \text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$, 40);

10 HRMS (FAB^+) calcd. for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_3\text{O}$ (M) $^+$ 341.1528, found 341.1526.

STX1384



15

1-(3'-Chloro-biphenyl-3-yl-methyl)-1H-(1,2,4)-triazole (TJA01018, STX1384)

$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{12}\text{ClN}_3$ MW 269.74

A 3 necked r.b. flask was loaded with TJA01009 (0.238 g 1.00 mmol), 3-chlorophenylboronic acid (0.253 g, 2.00 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.346 g, 2.50 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.332 g, 1.00 mmol), distilled H_2O (7 mL) and ethanol (3 mL). This mixture was degassed with N_2 (g) for 1 h at 70 °C. A catalytic quantity of Pd(OAc)_2 (0.006-0.007 g, 2-3 mol%) was added and the reaction mixture heated with vigorous stirring to 70 °C for 1 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (100 mL) added. This was then washed with 1M $\text{NaOH}_{(\text{aq})}$ (50 mL x 2), distilled water (50 mL x 2) and brine (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 ,

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filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (20 g column, *method 1*) to give the *title compound* as a clear oil that crystallised on standing to a waxy white solid (0.219 g, 81 %). Recrystallisation (cyclohexane) yielded a white crystalline solid (0.121 g, 45 %),

5 m.p. 71.8-72.4 °C;

R_f : 0.45 (ethyl acetate), c.f. 0.40 (1-biphenyl-3-methyl-1H-(1,2,4)-triazole) and 0.8 (3-chlorophenylboronic acid)

^1H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.39 (2H, s, ArCH_2N), 7.24-7.51 (8H, m, ArH), 7.97 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$) and 8.09 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$);

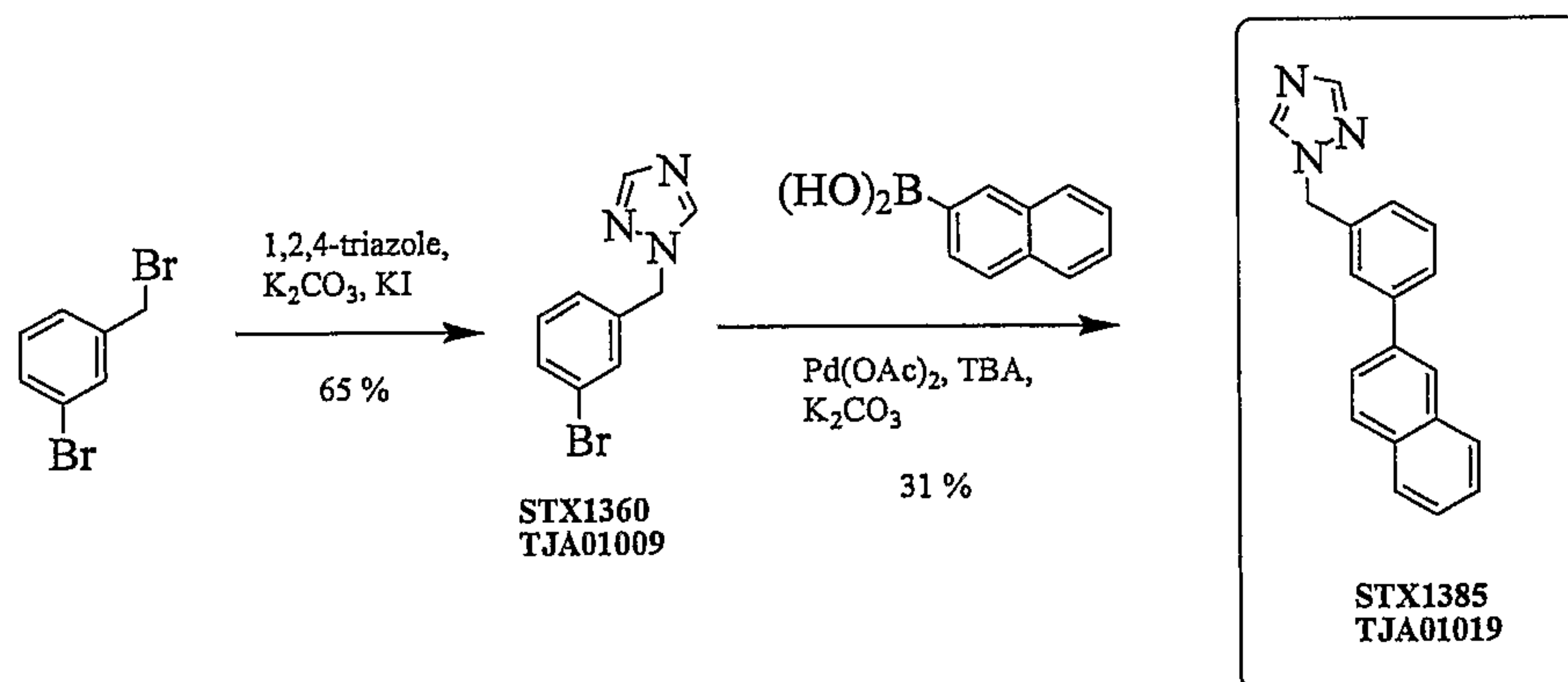
10 ^{13}C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 53.5 (CH_2), 125.4, 126.8, 127.3, 127.4, 127.5, 127.7, 129.7, 130.1, 134.8, 135.4, 140.8, 142.2, 143.1 and 152.3;

HPLC (60 % CH_3CN in H_2O) t_r = 2.521 (99.04 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 271.58 ($^{37}\text{ClM}^+ + \text{H}$, 35 %), 269.2 ($^{35}\text{ClM}^+ + \text{H}$, 100), 202.49 ($(^{37}\text{ClM}^+ + \text{H}) - \text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$, 22 %), 200.49 ($(^{35}\text{ClM}^+ + \text{H}) - \text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$, 60);

15 HRMS (FAB $^+$) calcd. for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_3\text{Cl}$ (M) $^+$ 269.0720, found 269.0725.

STX1385



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1-(3-Naphthalen-biphenyl-2-yl-benzyl)-1H-(1,2,4)-triazole (TJA01019, STX1385)

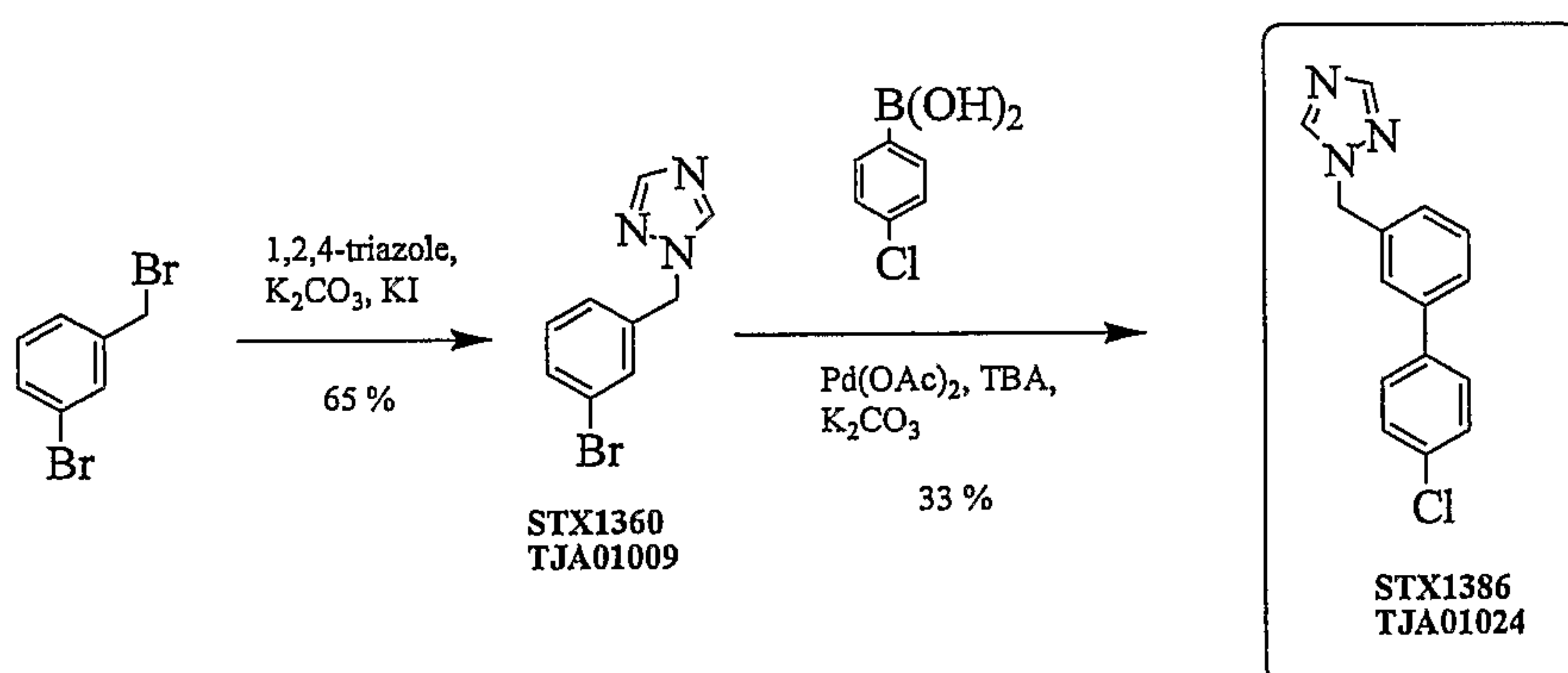
$\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_3$ MW 285.35

A 3 necked r.b. flask was loaded with TJA01009 (0.238 g 1.00 mmol), 2-naphthaleneboronic acid (0.344 g, 2.00 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.346 g, 2.50 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.332 g, 1.00 mmol), distilled H_2O (7 mL) and ethanol (3

25

mL). This mixture was degassed with N₂ (g) for 1 h at 70 °C. A catalytic quantity of Pd(OAc)₂ (0.006-0.007 g, 2-3 mol%) was added and the reaction mixture heated with vigorous stirring to 70 °C for 1 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (100 mL) added. This was then washed with 1M NaOH_(aq) (50 mL x 2), distilled water (50 mL x 2) and brine (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (20 g column, *method2*) to give the *title compound* as a clear yellow oil that crystallised on standing to a cream waxy solid (0.165 g, 58 %). Recrystallisation (cyclohexane) yielded a white crystalline solid (0.087 g, 31 %),
 10 mp 73.1-75.2 °C;
R_f: 0.42 (ethyl acetate), c.f. 0.40 (1-biphenyl-3-methyl-1H-(1,2,4)-triazole) and 0.75 (2-naphthaleneboronic acid).
¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.43 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 7.26 (1H, s, ArH), 7.45-7.70 (5H, m, ArH), 7.83-7.91 (3H, m, ArH), 7.99 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 8.11 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃);
 15 ¹³C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 53.7 (CH₂), 125.4, 126.0, 126.2, 126.5, 126.9, 127.1, 127.7, 127.8, 128.2, 128.6, 129.7, 132.8, 133.6, 135.2, 137.7, 142.2, 143.2 and 152.3;
 HPLC (80 % CH₃CN in H₂O) *t_r*=2.466 (99.15 %);
 LCMS (APCI), *m/z* 286.19 (M⁺+H, 100 %), 217.10 ((M⁺+H)-C₂H₂N₃, 90);
 HRMS (FAB⁺) calcd. for C₁₉H₁₅N₃ (M)⁺ 285.1266, found 285.1253.

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STX138625 1-(4'-Chloro-biphenyl-3-yl-methyl)-1H-(1,2,4)-triazole (TJA01024, STX1386)C₁₅H₁₂ClN₃ MW 269.74

A 3 necked r.b. flask was loaded with TJA01009 (0.238 g 1.00 mmol), 4-chlorophenylboronic acid (0.253 g, 2.00 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.346 g, 2.50 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.332 g, 1.00 mmol), distilled H₂O (7 mL) and ethanol (3 mL). This mixture was degassed with N₂ (g) for 1 h at 70 °C. A catalytic quantity of Pd(OAc)₂ (0.006-0.007 g, 2-3 mol%) was added and the reaction mixture heated with vigorous stirring to 70 °C for 1 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (100 mL) added. This was then washed with 1M NaOH_(aq) (50 mL x 2), distilled water (50 mL x 2) and brine (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (20 g column, *method2*) to give the *title compound* as a clear yellow oil that crystallised on standing to a yellow waxy solid (0.123 g, 46 %). Recrystallisation (cyclohexane) yielded a white crystalline solid (0.087 g, 33 %), mp 56.9-59.2 °C;

R_f: 0.45 (ethyl acetate), c.f. 0.40 (1-biphenyl-3-methyl-1H-(1,2,4)-triazole) and 0.80 (2-naphthaleneboronic acid).

¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.39 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 7.37-7.50 (8H, m, ArH), 7.97 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 8.09 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃);

¹³C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 53.6 (CH₂), 126.6, 127.1, 127.3, 128.4, 129.1, 129.7, 135.3, 138.8, 141.0, 143.2 and 152.3 (one overlapping signal);

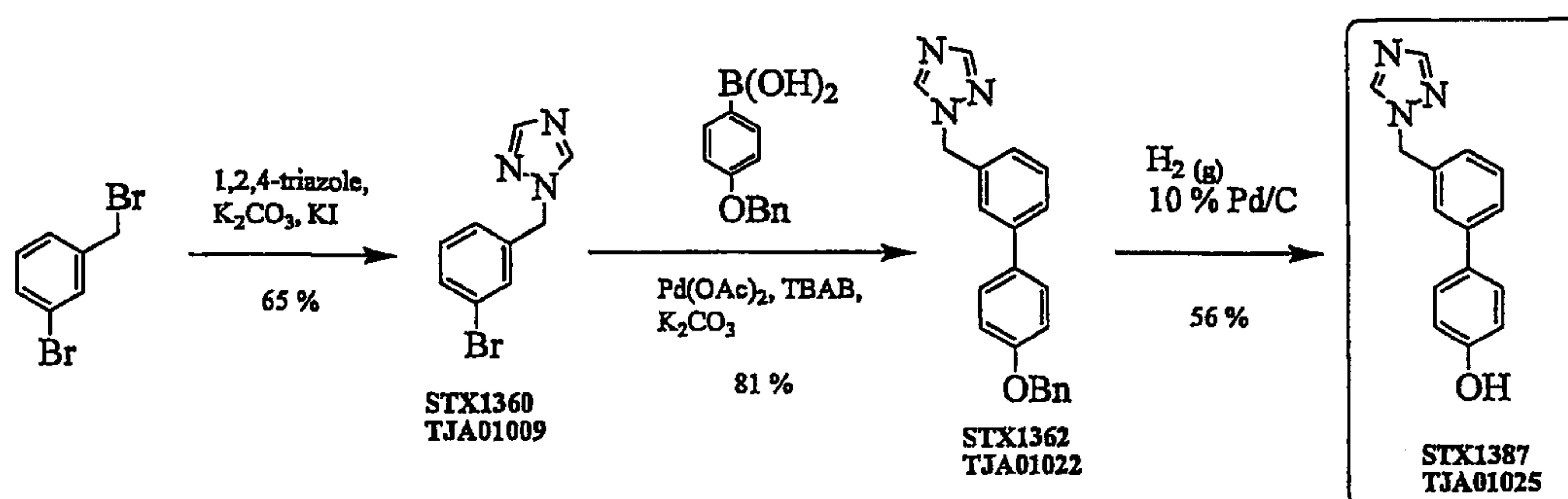
HPLC (80 % CH₃CN in H₂O) *t_r* = 2.401 (98.36 %);

LCMS (APCI), *m/z* 272.02 (³⁷ClM⁺ + H, 35 %), 270.0 (³⁵ClM⁺ + H, 100), 202.91 ((³⁷ClM⁺ + H)-C₂H₂N₃, 21 %), 200.491 ((³⁵ClM⁺ + H)-C₂H₂N₃, 68);

HRMS (FAB⁺) calcd. for C₁₅H₁₂N₃Cl (M)⁺ 269.0720, found 269.0733.

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STX1387



3'-(1,2,4)Triazole-1-yl-methyl-biphenyl-4-ol (TJA01025, STX1387)

5 $C_{15}H_{13}N_3O$ MW 251.29

TJA01022 (0.198 g, 580 mmol) was dissolved in THF (5 mL) and MeOH (5 mL) in an r.b. flask to which was added 10 % Pd/C (0.015 g) to form a black suspension on vigorous stirring. The flask was evacuated and back filled with $H_2(g)$ via a balloon (x3) and then
 10 left to stir for 24 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through celite® which was subsequently washed with THF (30 mL x 2). Solvent was removed *in vacuo* to leave a brown residue. Flash chromatography (20 g column, *method2*) eluted the *title compound* as a white solid (0.128 g, 88 %). Recrystallisation from ethyl acetate/hexane (7:3) gave a white crystalline solid (0.0810 g, 56 %),

15 mp 164.4-166.2 °C;

R_f 0.44 (ethyl acetate), c.f. 0.50 (TJA01022).

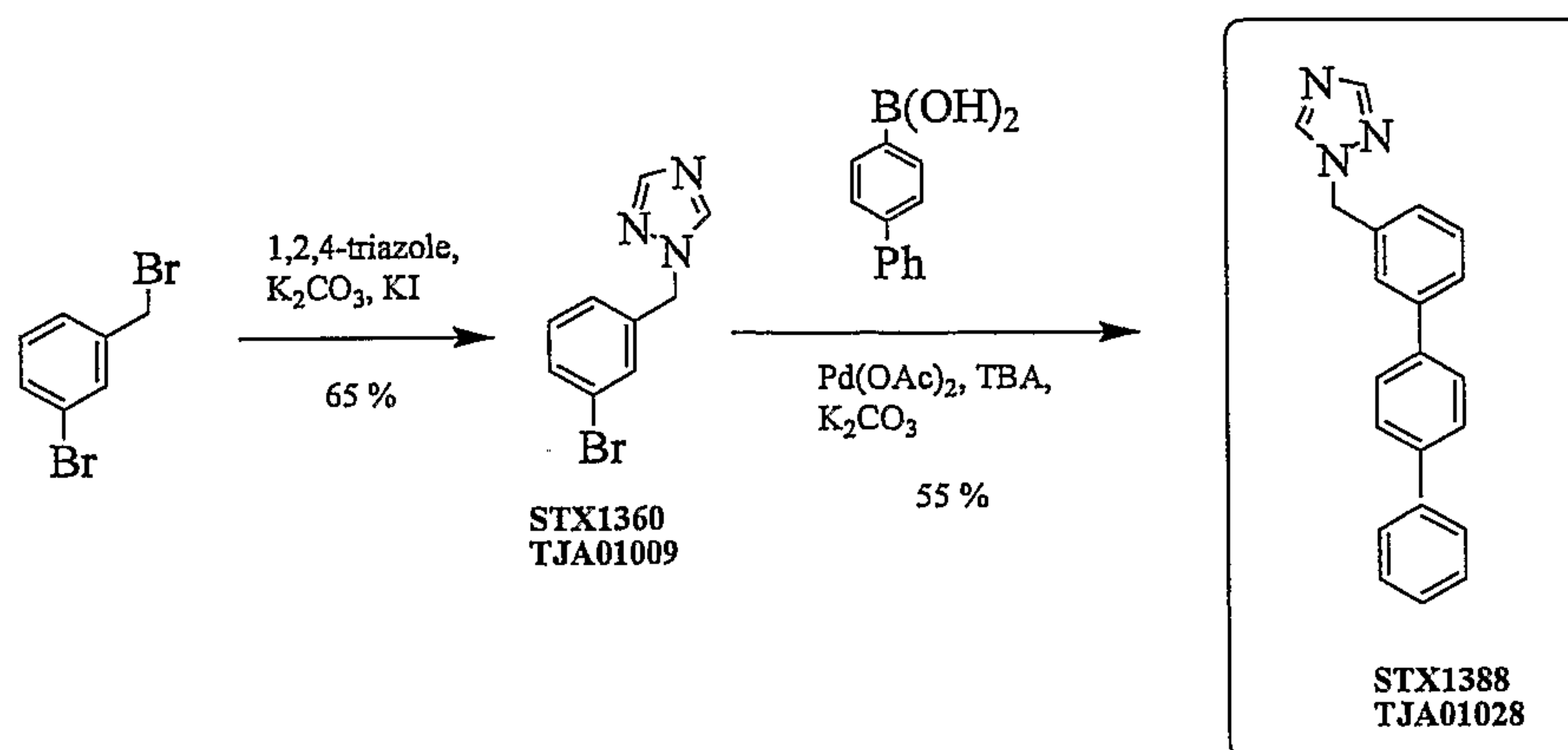
^1H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 5.45 (2H, s, $ArCH_2N$), 6.82-6.85 (2H, d, $J=8$ Hz, AA'BB'), 7.14-7.16 (2H, d, $J=7.5$ Hz, ArH), 7.35-7.51 (5H, m, ArH), 7.98 (1H, s, $C_2H_2N_3$), 8.69 (1H, s, $C_2H_2N_3$) and 9.57 (1H, s, ArOH);

20 ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 52.6 (CH_2), 116.2, 126.0, 126.0, 126.3, 128.2, 129.6, 130.9, 137.3, 141.0, 144.8, 152.2, 157.8;

HPLC (80 % CH_3CN in H_2O) $t_r=1.820$ (100 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 251.74 (M^+ , 72 %), 182.71 ($M^+-C_2H_2N_3$, 100).

25 STX1388



1-(1,1',4',1'')Terphenyl-3-yl-methyl-1H-(1,2,4)triazole (TJA01028, STX 1388)

$C_{21}H_{17}N_3$ MW 311.39

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A 3 necked r.b. flask was loaded with TJA01009 (0.238 g 1.00 mmol), 4'-biphenylboronic acid (0.297 g, 1.50 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.346 g, 2.50 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.332 g, 1.00 mmol), distilled H_2O (7 mL) and ethanol (3 mL). This mixture was degassed with N_2 (g) for 1 h at 70 °C. A catalytic quantity of

10 $Pd(OAc)_2$ (0.006-0.007 g, 2-3 mol%) was added and the reaction mixture heated with vigorous stirring to 70 °C for 1 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (100 mL) added. This was then washed with 1M $NaOH_{(aq)}$ (50 mL x 2), distilled water (50 mL x 2) and brine (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was

15 purified by flash chromatography (20 g column, *method2*) to give the *title compound* as a yellow solid (0.170 g, 55 %),

mp 144.6-147.3 °C;

R_f : 0.45 (ethyl acetate), c.f. 0.40 (1-(3-bromobenzyl)-1H-(1,2,4)-triazole) and 0.80 (4'-biphenylboronic acid).

20 ^1H NMR (270 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 5.41 (2H, s, $ArCH_2N$), 7.24-7.67 (13H, m, ArH), 7.98 (1H, s, $C_2H_2N_3$) and 8.10 (1H, s, $C_2H_2N_3$);

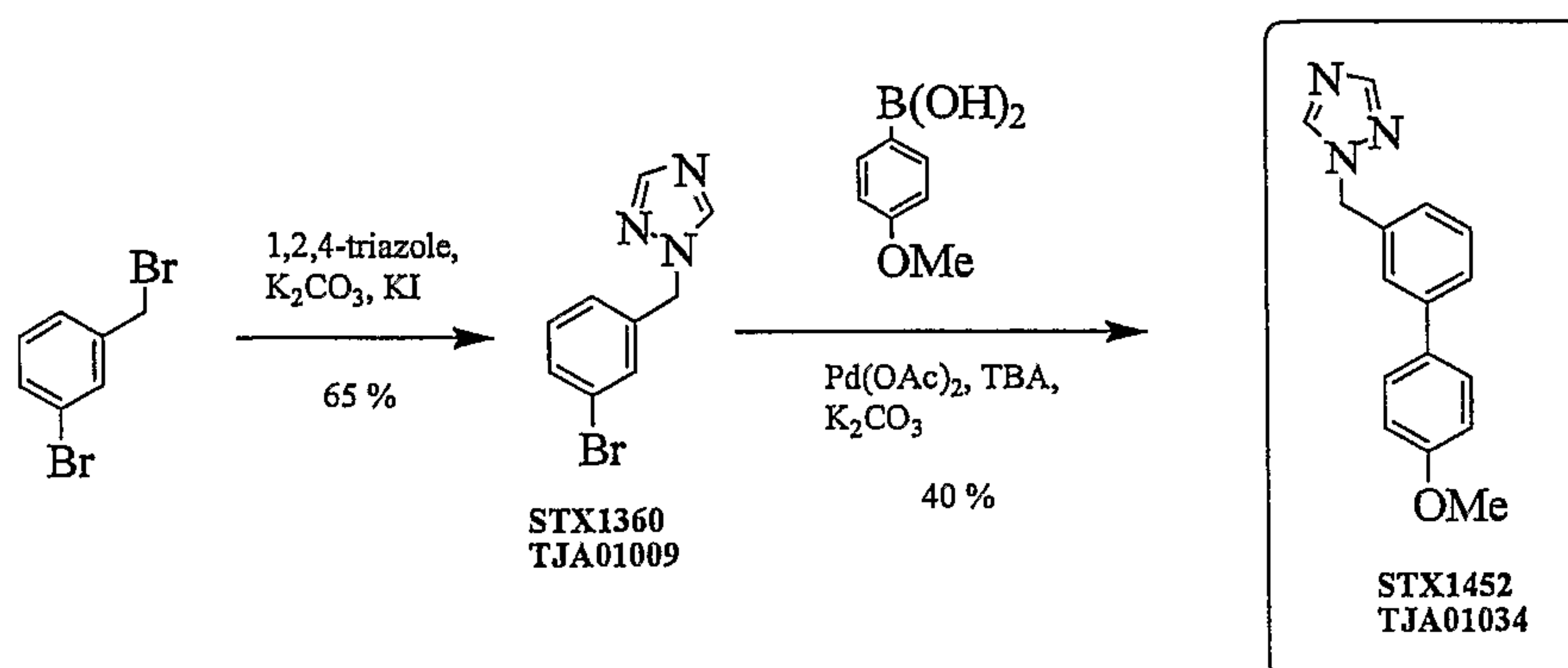
^{13}C NMR (100.5 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 53.7 (CH_2), 126.7, 126.9, 127.1, 127.4, 127.5, 127.5, 127.6, 128.9, 129.6, 135.2, 139.2, 140.5, 140.6, 141.7, 143.2 and 152.3;

HPLC (80 % CH_3CN in H_2O) t_r = 2.746 (99.28 %);

25 LCMS (APCI), m/z 311.57 (M^+ , 100 %), 242.42 ($M^+ - C_2H_2N_3$, 50).

HRMS (FAB⁺) calcd. for C₂₁H₁₇N₃ (M)⁺ 311.1422, found 311.1477.

STX1452



5

1-(4'-Methoxy-biphenyl-3-yl-methyl)-1H-(1,2,4)triazole (TJA01034, STX1452)

C₁₆H₁₅N₃O MW 265.32

- 10 A 3 necked r.b. flask was loaded with TJA01009 (0.238 g 1.00 mmol), 4-chlorophenylboronic acid (0.253 g, 2.00 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.346 g, 2.50 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.332 g, 1.00 mmol), distilled H₂O (7 mL) and ethanol (3 mL). This mixture was degassed with N₂ (g) for 1 h at 70 °C. A catalytic quantity of Pd(OAc)₂ (0.006-0.007 g, 2-3 mol%) was added and the reaction mixture
- 15 heated with vigorous stirring to 70 °C for 1 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (100 mL) added. This was then washed with 1M NaOH_(aq) (50 mL x 2), distilled water (50 mL x 2) and brine (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (20 g column, *method2*) to give the *title compound*
- 20 as a clear yellow oil that crystallised on standing to a yellow waxy solid (0.129 g, 49 %). Recrystallisation (cyclohexane) yielded a white crystalline solid (0.105 g, 39 %), mp 101.5-102.0 °C;
- R_f: 0.5 (ethyl acetate), c.f. 0.40 (1-(3-bromobenzyl)-1H-(1,2,4)-triazole) and 0.80 (4'-biphenylboronic acid).

^1H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 3.83 (3H, s, ArOCH_3), 5.38 (2H, s, ArCH_2N), 6.94-6.97 (2H, d, $J=8.5$ Hz, AA'BB'), 7.19 (1H, d, $J=7.5$ Hz, ArH), 7.40-7.50 (5H, m, ArH), 7.97 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$) and 8.07 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$);

^{13}C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 53.7 (CH_3), 55.4 (CH_2), 114.3, 126.2, 126.4, 127.1,

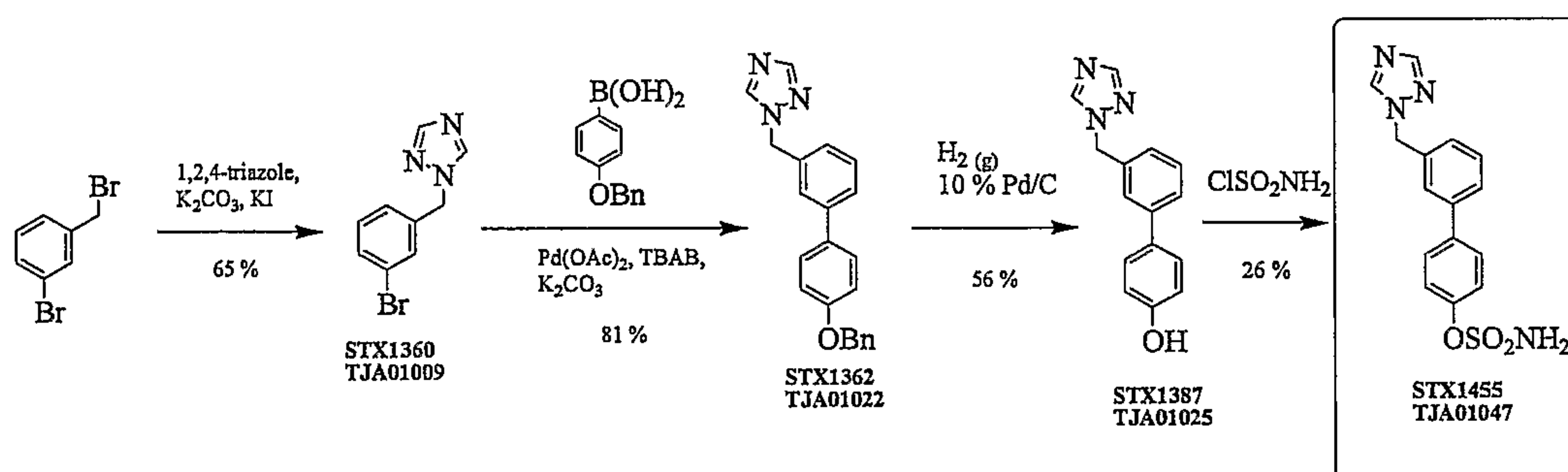
5 128.2, 129.5, 132.8, 135.0, 141.8, 143.1, 152.2 and 159.5;

HPLC (80 % CH_3CN in H_2O) $t_r=2.157$ (99.21 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 266.08 ($\text{M}^+\text{+H}$, 100 %).

STX1455

10



Sulfamic acid 3'-(1,2,4)triazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-4-yl ester (TJA01047, STX1455)

15 $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_4\text{O}_3\text{S}$ MW 330.37

Sulfamoyl chloride in toluene (0.35 M, 2.86 mL) was transferred to a 10 mL r.b. flask and the solvent removed under vacuum at 30 °C. On cooling a white solid formed to which was added *N,N*-dimethylacetamide (1.5 mL) to form a colourless solution. TJA01025 (0.050 g, 0.199 mmol) was added and the solution left to stir at room temperature under N_2 (g) for 20 h. The reaction mixture was then poured into distilled H_2O (30 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (25 mL x 2). The organic layers were combined and washed with distilled H_2O (25 mL x 4) and brine (25 mL). Dried over Na_2SO_4 and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave off white residues. Column chromatography (dichloromethane/acetone 80:20) eluted the *title compound* as an off white waxy solid (0.017 g, 26 %);

R_f 0.42 (dichloromethane/acetone 80:20), c.f. 0.38 3'-(1,2,4)triazole-1-yl-methyl-biphenyl-4-ol.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 5.51 (2H, s, ArCH_2N), 7.28-7.30 (1H, d, $J=6.5$ Hz, ArH), 7.38-7.40 (2H, d, $J=9$ Hz, AA'BB'), 7.46-7.50 (1H, t, $J=7.5$ Hz, ArH), 7.60-7.64 (2H, m, ArH), 7.98 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$), 8.69 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$) and 9.57 (1H, s, ArOH);

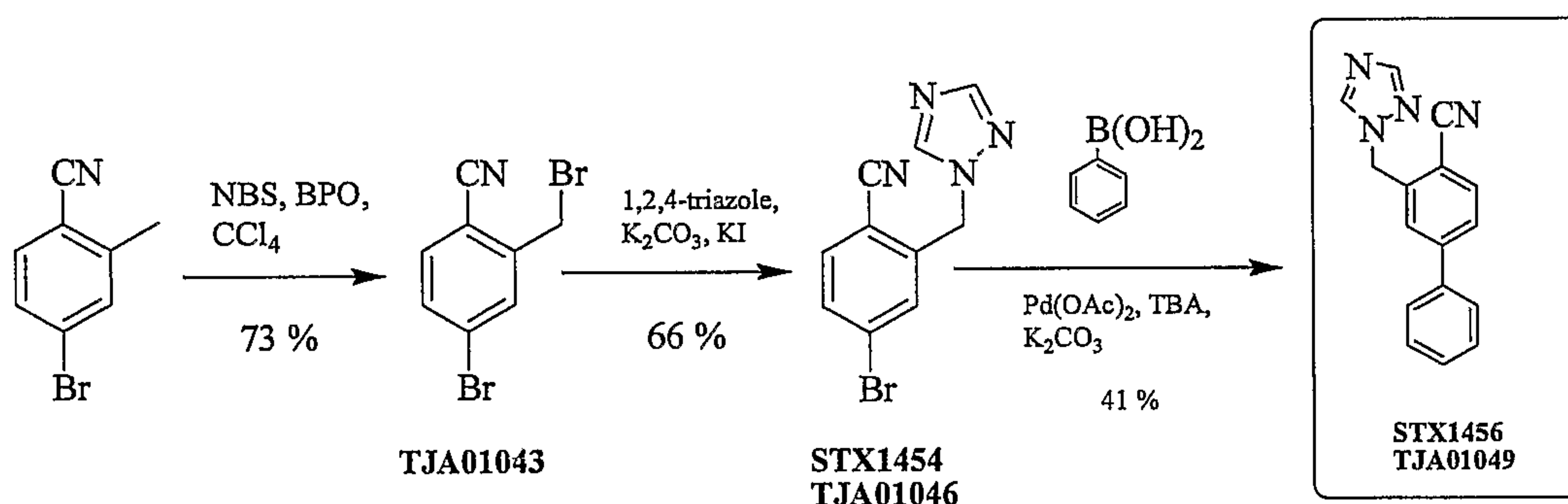
HPLC (80 % CH_3CN in H_2O) $t_r = 1.772$ min (99.13 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 330.59 (M^+ , 72 %), 261.50 ($\text{M}^+ - \text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$, 100), 182.40 ($(\text{M}^+ - \text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3) - \text{SO}_2\text{NH}_2$, 48);

HRMS (FAB $^+$) calcd. for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_4\text{O}_3\text{S}$ (M^+) 330.0787 found 330.0782.

10

STX1456



15 4-Bromo-2-bromomethylbenzonitrile (TJA01043)

$\text{C}_8\text{H}_5\text{Br}_2\text{N}$ MW 274.94

4-Bromo-2-methylbenzonitrile (5.00 g, 25.5 mmol), N-bromosuccinimide (4.99 g, 28.1 mmol), benzyl peroxide (0.198 g, 0.816 mmol) and carbon tetrachloride (100 mL) were loaded to a r.b. flask and set to reflux (79 °C) for 6 h. Once cooled the succinimide was filtered off and carbon tetrachloride removed via a dry ice-acetone cooled rotary evaporator. The residues were dissolved in dichloromethane (100 mL) and washed with distilled H_2O (50 mL x 3) and brine (50 mL x 2). Dried over Na_2SO_4 and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave yellow residues. Column chromatography (hexane/dichloromethane 60:40) eluted the *title compound* as a yellow solid. Recrystallisation (cyclohexane) gave a white crystalline solid (5.07 g, 73 %), mp 61.7-77.2 °C;

R_f 0.30 (hexane/dichloromethane 60:40), c.f. 0.36 (dibromobenzylbromide), 0.36 (4-bromo-2-methylbenzonitrile);

HPLC (60 % CH_3CN in H_2O) R_t 3.130 (50.62 %), 2.701 (42.38 %, dibromobenzylbromide);

5 MS (EI), m/z 274.0 ($\text{M}^+ - \text{H}$, 34 %).

4-Bromo-2-(1,2,4)triazol-1-ylmethyl-benzonitrile (TJA01046, STX1454)

$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{BrN}_4$ MW 263.10

10 TJA01043 (5.00 g, 18.2 mmol), 1,2,4-triazole (1.89 g, 27.3 mmol), potassium carbonate (2.52 g, 18.2 mmol), potassium iodide (0.178 g, 1.07 mmol) and acetone (150 mL) were loaded to an r.b. flask. With vigorous stirring this mixture was set to reflux (60 °C) for 4 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and acetone was removed in vacuo. The residues were taken up in ethyl acetate (50 mL) and washed with distilled water (50 mL x

15 2), 1M NaOH (50 mL x 1) and brine (50 mL x 2). Dried over Na_2SO_4 and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave orange/yellow residues. Flash chromatography (50 g column, *method8*) eluted dibromobenzylbromide and the *title compound* as a yellow solid. Recrystallisation (ethyl acetate/hexane 1:6) gave a yellow crystalline solid (1.58 g, 66 %), mp 106.8-107.6 °C;

20 R_f 0.55 (ethyl acetate).

^1H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.51 (2H, s, ArCH_2N), 7.50 (1H, s, ArH), 7.53-7.56 (1H, d, $J=8.8$ Hz, ArH), 7.59-7.62 (1H, dd, $J=1.7$ & 8.5 Hz, ArH), 7.99 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$) and 8.27 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$);

^{13}C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 50.7 (CH_2), 110.6, 116.3, 128.8, 132.8, 132.9, 134.2,

25 139.8, 143.9 and 153.0;

HPLC (80 % CH_3CN in H_2O) t_r = 1.947 min (100 %);

MS (EI), m/z 264.71 ($^{81}\text{BrM}^+ + \text{H}$, 100 %), 262.71 ($^{79}\text{BrM}^+ + \text{H}$, 99), 195.56 ($^{81}\text{BrM}^+ + \text{H}$) - $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$, 81), 193.56 ($^{79}\text{BrM}^+ + \text{H}$) - $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$, 80);

Anal. Calc. for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{BrN}_4$: C 45.65, H 2.68, N 21.30. Found: C 45.60, H 2.70, N 20.9%.

30

3-[1,2,4]Triazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-4-carbonitrile (TJA01049, STX1456)

$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_4$ MW 260.30

A 3 necked r.b. flask was loaded with TJA01046 (0.100 g 0.380 mmol), phenylboronic acid (0.070 g, 0.570 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.131 g, 0.950 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.126 g, 0.380 mmol), distilled H₂O (7 mL) and ethanol (3 mL). This mixture was degassed with N₂ (g) for 1 h at 70 °C. A catalytic quantity of Pd(OAc)₂ (0.002-0.003 g, 2-3 mol%) was added and the reaction mixture heated with vigorous stirring to 70 °C for 1 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (100 mL) added. This was then washed with 1M NaOH_(aq) (50 mL x 2), distilled water (50 mL x 2) and brine (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (20 g column, *method3*) to give the *title compound* as a colourless oil (0.076 g, 49 %). Recrystallisation (cyclohexane) yielded a white crystalline solid (0.105 g, 39 %),

mp 107.8-108.1 °C; *R*_f: 0.52 (ethyl acetate).

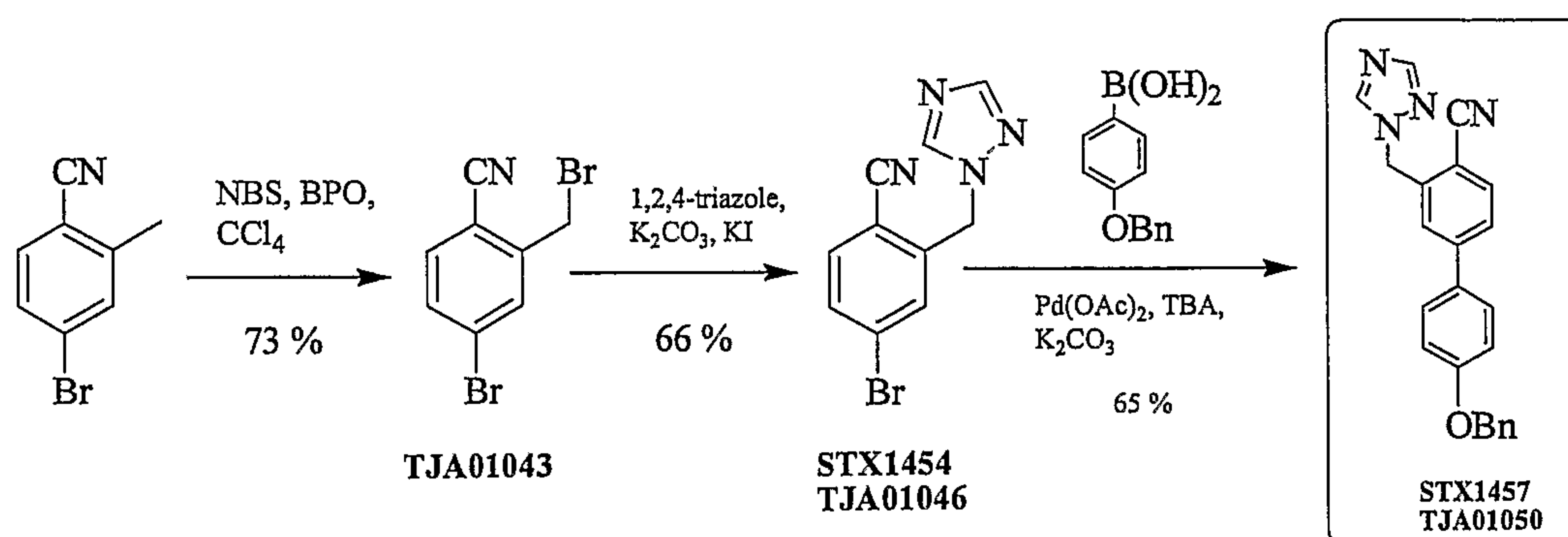
¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.59 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 7.42-7.56 (6H, m, ArH), 7.63-7.67 (1H, dd, *J* = 1.8 & 8.1 Hz, ArH), 7.74-7.77 (1H, d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, ArH), 7.98 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 8.30 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃);

¹³C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 51.4 (CH₂), 110.3, 117.1, 127.3, 127.8, 128.2, 129.1, 129.2, 133.6, 138.4, 138.6, 143.9, 146.7 and 152.8;

HPLC (90 % CH₃CN in H₂O) *t*_r = 2.034 (100 %);

LCMS (APCI), *m/z* 261.18 (M⁺+H, 100 %), 191.99 ((M⁺+H)-C₂H₂N₃, 15).

STX1457



4'-Benzyloxy-3-[1,2,4]triazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-4-carbonitrile (TJA01050, STX1457)

C₂₃H₁₈N₄O MW 366.43

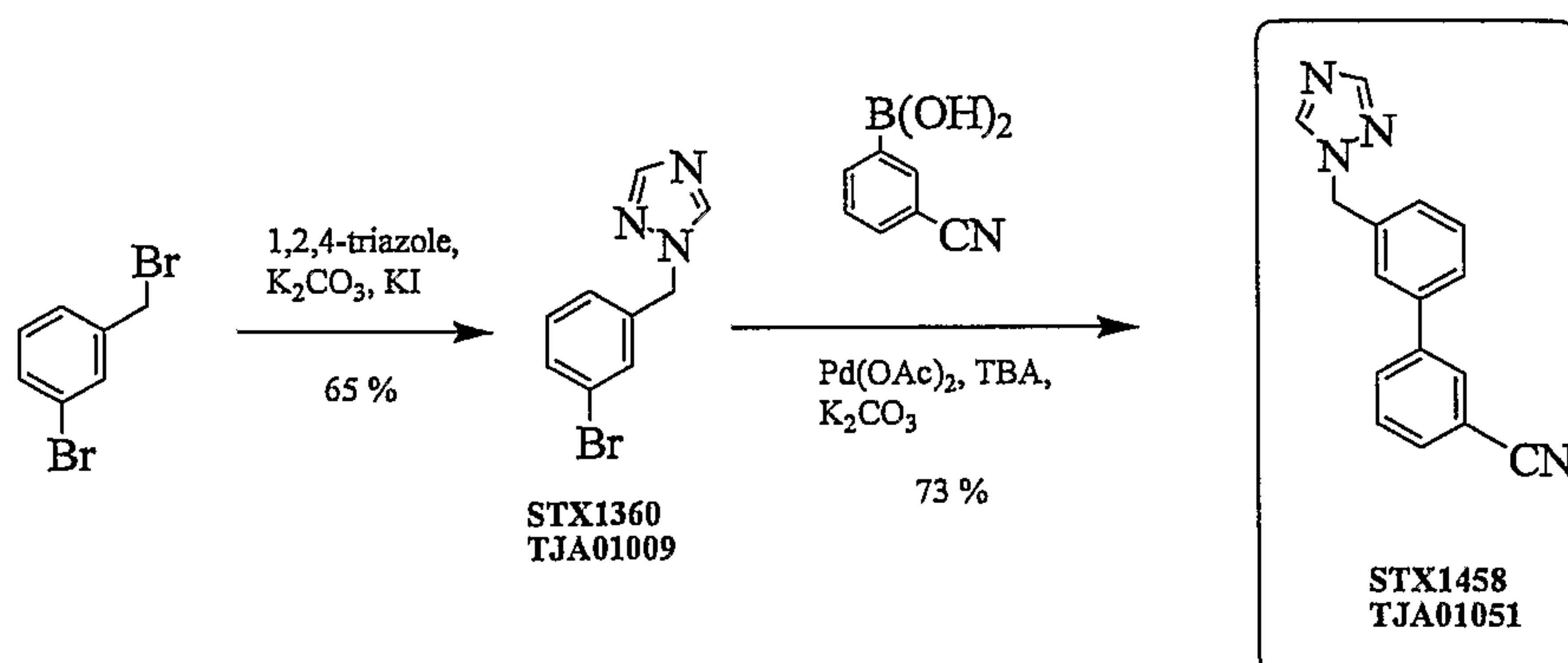
5

A 3 necked r.b. flask was loaded with TJA01046 (0.300 g 1.14 mmol), 4-benzyloxybenzene boronic acid (0.390 g, 1.71 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.390 g, 2.85 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.379 g, 1.14 mmol), distilled H₂O (7 mL) and ethanol (3 mL). This mixture was degassed with N₂ (g) for 1 h at 70 °C. A catalytic
 10 quantity of Pd(OAc)₂ (0.002-0.003 g, 2-3 mol%) was added and the reaction mixture heated with vigorous stirring to 70 °C for 1 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (100 mL) added. This was then washed with 1M NaOH_(aq) (50 mL x 2), distilled water (50 mL x 2) and brine (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product
 15 was purified by flash chromatography (20 g column, *method3*) to give the *title compound* as a pale yellow solid (0.315 g, 75 %). Precipitation (EtOAc/hexane) yielded a white solid (0.270 g, 65 %),
 mp 127.7-128.1 °C;
R_f: 0.52 (ethyl acetate).

20 ¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.10 (2H, s, ArOCH₂), 5.58 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 7.02-7.05 (2H, d, *J*=11.5 Hz, AA'BB'), 7.32-7.51 (8H, m, ArH), 7.58-7.61 (1H, d, *J*= 8.0 Hz, ArH), 7.70-7.73 (1H, d, *J*= 8.0 Hz, ArH), 7.98 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 8.28 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃);
¹³C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 51.4 (CH₂), 70.1 (CH₂), 109.5, 115.6, 117.3, 127.2, 127.5, 127.6, 128.2, 128.5, 128.7, 131.0, 133.6, 136.5, 138.5, 143.8, 146.1, 152.7 and
 25 159.7;
 HPLC (80 % CH₃CN in H₂O) *t_r*=2.276 (99.82 %);
 LCMS (APCI), *m/z* 367.29 (M⁺+H, 100 %).

STX1458

30



3'-[1,2,4]Triazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-3-carbonitrile (TJA01051, STX1458)

$C_{16}H_{12}N_4$ MW 260.30

5

A 3 necked r.b. flask was loaded with TJA01009 (0.238 g 1.00 mmol), 3-cyanophenyl boronic acid (0.220 g, 1.50 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.346 g, 2.50 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.332 g, 1.00 mmol), distilled H_2O (7 mL) and ethanol (3 mL). This mixture was degassed with N_2 (g) for 1 h at 70 °C. A catalytic quantity of

10 $Pd(OAc)_2$ (0.006-0.007 g, 2-3 mol%) was added and the reaction mixture heated with vigorous stirring to 70 °C for 1 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (100 mL) added. This was then washed with 1M $NaOH_{(aq)}$ (50 mL x 2), distilled water (50 mL x 2) and brine (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was

15 purified by flash chromatography (20 g column, *method3*) to give the *title compound* as a viscous colourless oil (0.190 g, 73 %),

R_f : 0.30 (ethyl acetate);

^1H NMR (270 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 5.36 (2H, s, $ArCH_2N$), 7.22-7.26 (1H, dt, $J=1.5$ & 9.0 Hz, ArH), 7.38-7.51 (4H, m, ArH), 7.56-7.60 (1H, dt, $J=1.5$ & 7.5 Hz, ArH), 7.67-7.71 (1H, dt, $J=1.5$ & 7.7 Hz, ArH), 7.75-7.76 (1H, m, ArH), 7.93 (1H, s, $C_2H_2N_3$) and 8.07 (1H, s, $C_2H_2N_3$);

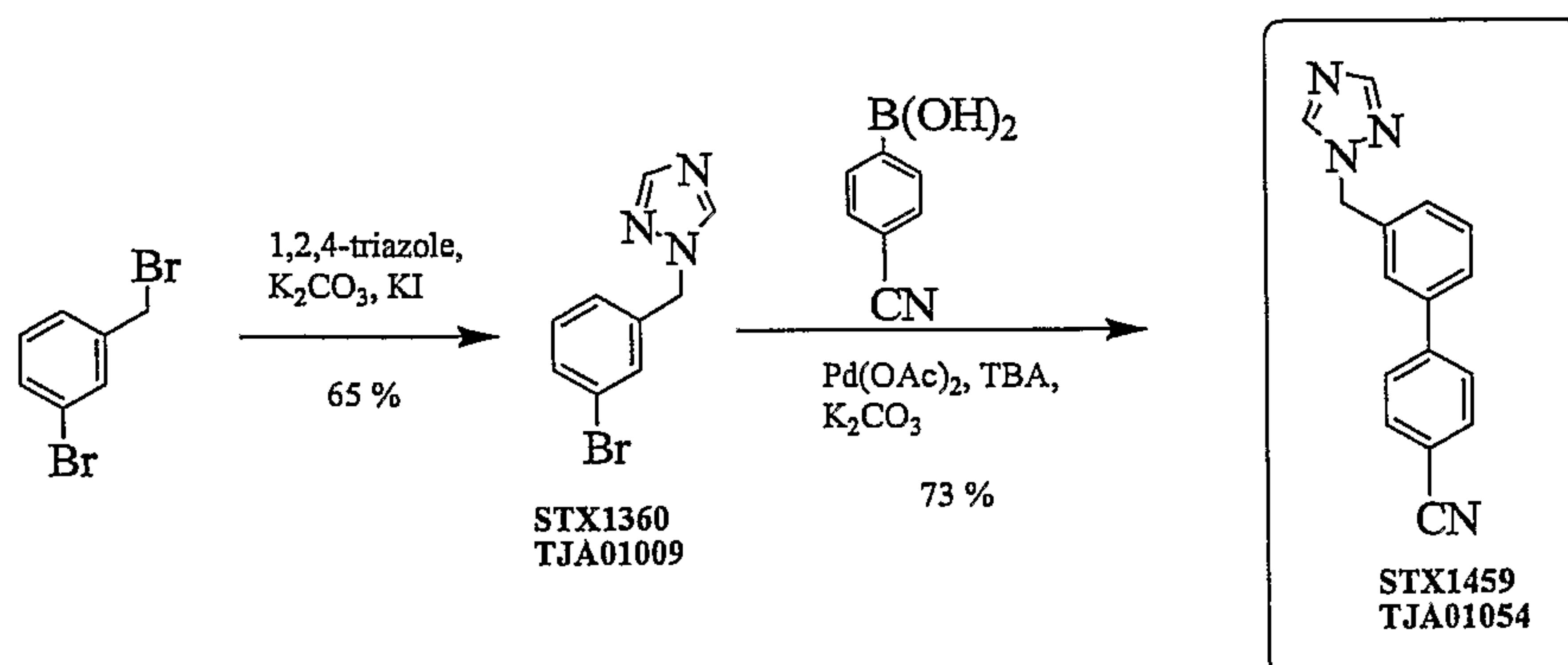
20 $C_2H_2N_3$);

^{13}C NMR (100.5 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 53.4 (CH_2), 113.1, 118.7, 126.7, 127.5, 127.9, 129.8, 130.0, 130.8, 131.2, 131.6, 135.7, 139.9, 141.6, 143.2 and 152.4;

HPLC (80 % CH_3CN in H_2O) $t_r=2.013$ (100 %);

25 LCMS (APCI), m/z 261.18 ($M^+ + H$, 82 %), 191.99 ($(M^+ + H) - C_2H_2N_3$, 100).

STX1459



5 3'-[1,2,4]Triazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-4-carbonitrile (TJA01054, STX1459)

$C_{16}H_{12}N_4$ MW 260.30

A 3 necked r.b. flask was loaded with TJA01009 (0.238 g 1.00 mmol), 4-cyanophenyl boronic acid (0.220 g, 1.50 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.346 g, 2.50 mmol),
 10 tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.332 g, 1.00 mmol), distilled H_2O (7 mL) and ethanol (3 mL). This mixture was degassed with N_2 (g) for 1 h at 70 °C. A catalytic quantity of $Pd(OAc)_2$ (0.006-0.007 g, 2-3 mol%) was added and the reaction mixture heated with vigorous stirring to 70 °C for 1 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (100 mL) added. This was then washed with 1M $NaOH_{(aq)}$ (50 mL x 2), distilled
 15 water (50 mL x 2) and brine (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (20 g column, *method4*) to give the *title compound* as a viscous colourless oil that crystallised on standing to give a white crystalline solid (0.190 g, 73 %),

20 mp 117.4-117.9 °C;

R_f : 0.38 (ethyl acetate).

^1H NMR (270 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 5.38 (2H, s, $ArCH_2N$), 7.28-7.31 (1H, m, ArH), 7.44-7.57 (3H, m, ArH), 7.62-7.74 (4H, dd, $J=2.0$ & 8.5 Hz, $AA'BB'$), 7.97 (1H, s, $C_2H_2N_3$) and 8.07 (1H, s, $C_2H_2N_3$);

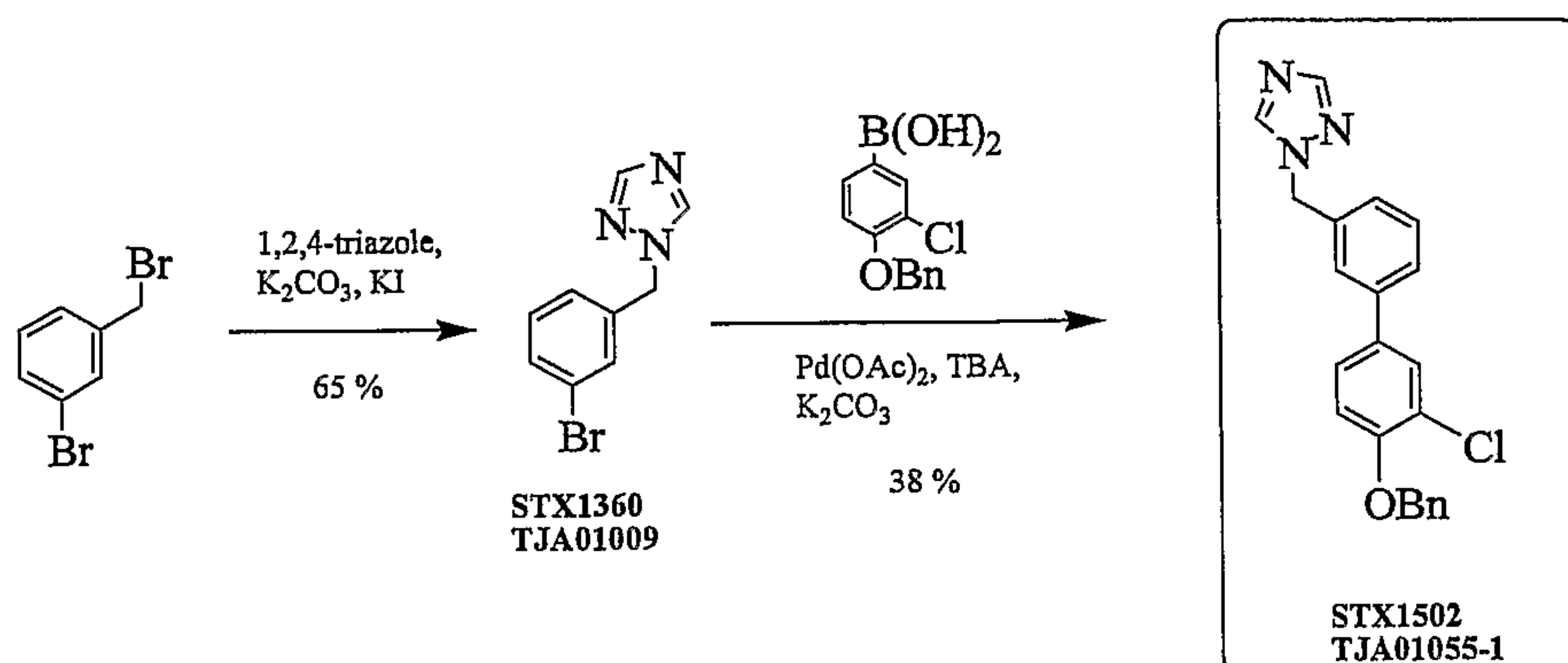
25 ^{13}C NMR (100.5 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 53.4 (CH_2), 111.4, 118.8, 126.8, 127.6, 127.8, 128.1, 129.9, 132.7, 135.8, 140.2, 143.2, 144.8 and 152.4;

HPLC (80 % CH₃CN in H₂O) t_r = 1.990 (98.29 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 261.18 ($M^+ + H$, 100 %), 191.99 ($(M^+ + H) - C_2H_2N_3$, 88).

STX1502

5



1-(4'-Benzyloxy-3'-chloro-biphenyl-3-ylmethyl)-1H-(1,2,4)triazole (TJA01055-1, STX1502)

10 C₂₂H₁₈ClN₃O MW 375.11

A 3 necked r.b. flask was loaded with TJA01009 (0.250 g 1.05 mmol), 4-benzyloxy-3-chlorophenylboronic acid (0.413 g, 1.58 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.363 g, 2.63 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.349 g, 1.05 mmol), distilled H₂O (7 mL) and ethanol (3 mL). This mixture was degassed with N₂ (g) for 1 h at 70 °C. A catalytic quantity of Pd(OAc)₂ (0.006-0.007 g, 2-3 mol%) was added and the reaction mixture heated with vigorous stirring to 70 °C for 1 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (100 mL) added. This was then washed with 1M NaOH_(aq) (50 mL x 2), distilled water (50 mL x 2) and brine (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (20 g column, *method4*) to give the *title compound* as a white crystalline solid (0.150 g, 38 %),

mp 91.2-91.8 °C;

R_f : 0.40 (ethyl acetate);

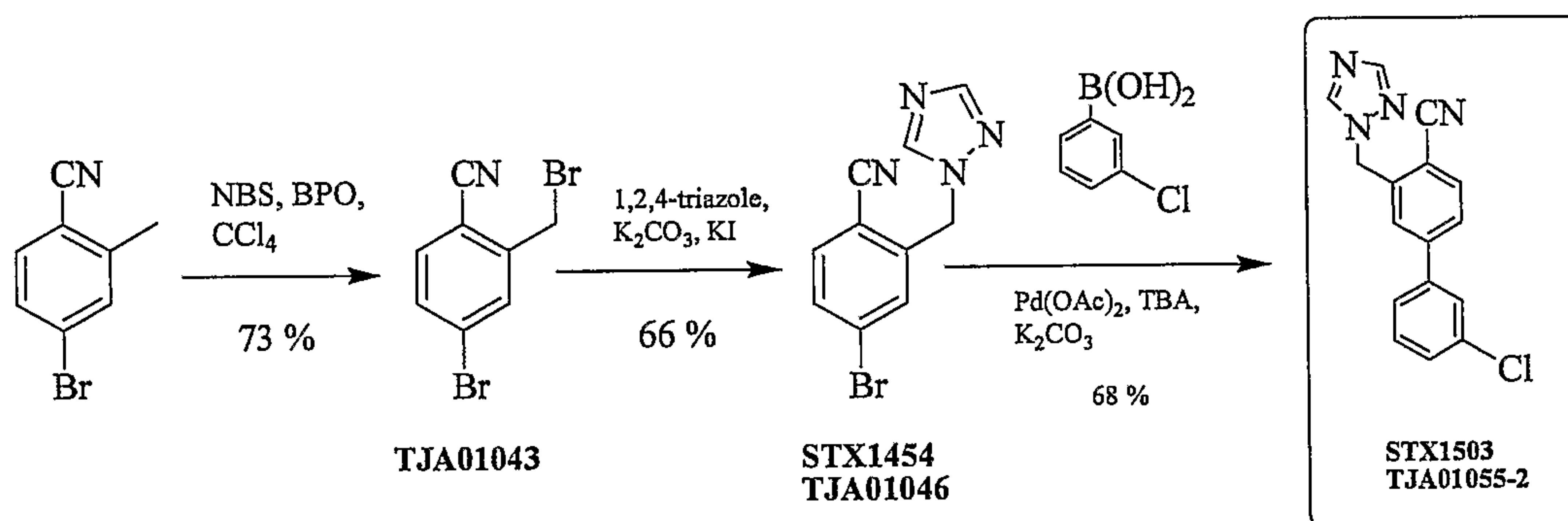
^1H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.19 (2H, s, ArOCH_2), 5.38 (2H, s, ArCH_2N), 6.98-7.01 (1H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz, ArH), 7.18-7.50 (9H, m, ArH), 7.57-7.58 (1H, d, $J=2.2$ Hz, ArH), 7.97 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$) and 8.08 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$);

^{13}C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 53.6 (CH_2), 70.9 (CH_2), 114.2, 123.7, 126.3, 126.4, 126.8, 127.1, 128.1, 128.7, 129.0, 129.7, 134.1, 135.3, 136.4, 140.5, 143.2, 152.3 and 153.9 (one overlapping signal);

HPLC (80 % CH_3CN in H_2O) $t_r=2.573$ (99.33 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 378.19 ($^{37}\text{ClM}^++\text{H}$, 30 %), 379.24 ($^{35}\text{ClM}^++\text{H}$, 100).

10 STX1503



3'-Chloro-3-(1,2,4)triazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-4-carbonitrile (TJA01055-2,

15 STX1503)

$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{11}\text{ClN}_4$ MW 294.07

A 3 necked r.b. flask was loaded with TJA01046 (0.100 g, 0.380 mmol), 3-chlorophenylboronic acid (0.089 g, 0.570 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.131 g, 0.950 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.126 g, 0.380 mmol), distilled H_2O (7 mL) and ethanol (3 mL). This mixture was degassed with N_2 (g) for 1 h at 70 °C. A catalytic quantity of $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (0.002-0.003 g, 2-3 mol%) was added and the reaction mixture heated with vigorous stirring to 70 °C for 1 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (100 mL) added. This was then washed with 1M $\text{NaOH}_{(\text{aq})}$ (50 mL x 2), distilled water (50 mL x 2) and brine (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product

was purified by flash chromatography (20 g column, *method4*) to give the *title compound* as a yellow waxy solid (0.076 g, 68 %),

mp 107.8-108.2 °C;

R_f : 0.46 (ethyl acetate);

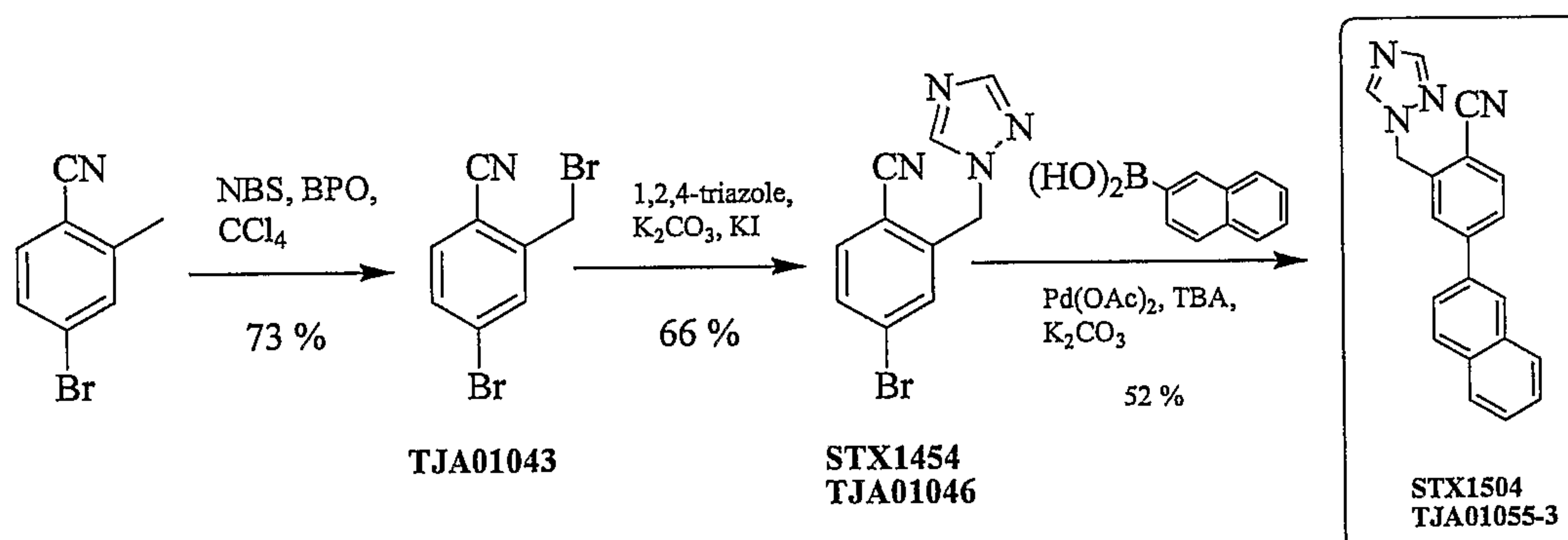
- 5 ^1H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.59 (2H, s, ArCH_2N), 7.38 (3H, d, $J=1.5$ Hz, ArH), 7.49-7.64 (3H, m, ArH), 7.75-7.77 (1H, d, $J=7.9$ Hz, ArH), 7.98 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$) and 8.31 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$);

^{13}C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 51.3 (CH_2), 111.0, 116.9, 125.5, 127.4, 127.9, 128.3, 129.1, 130.5, 133.7, 135.2, 138.8, 140.2, 143.9, 145.2 and 152.8;

- 10 HPLC (80 % CH_3CN in H_2O) $t_r=2.136$ (95.08 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 297.26 ($^{37}\text{ClM}^++\text{H}$, 30 %), 295.25 ($^{35}\text{ClM}^++\text{H}$, 100).

STX1504



15

4-Naphthalene-2-yl-2-(1,2,4)triazol-1-ylmethyl-benzonitrile (TJA01055-3, STX1504)

$\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_4$ MW 310.35

- A 3 necked r.b. flask was loaded with TJA01046 (0.100 g, 0.380 mmol), 2-naphthaleneboronic acid (0.098 g, 0.570 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.131 g, 0.950 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.126 g, 0.380 mmol), distilled H_2O (7 mL) and ethanol (3 mL). This mixture was degassed with N_2 (g) for 1 h at 70 °C. A catalytic quantity of $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (0.002-0.003 g, 2-3 mol%) was added and the reaction mixture heated with vigorous stirring to 70 °C for 1 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (100 mL) added. This was then washed with 1M $\text{NaOH}_{(\text{aq})}$ (50 mL x 2), distilled water (50 mL x 2) and brine (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 ,
- 25

filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (20 g column, *method4*) to give the *title compound* as a yellow solid (0.061 g, 52 %),

mp 119.1-120.8 °C;

5 *R_f*: 0.47 (ethyl acetate);

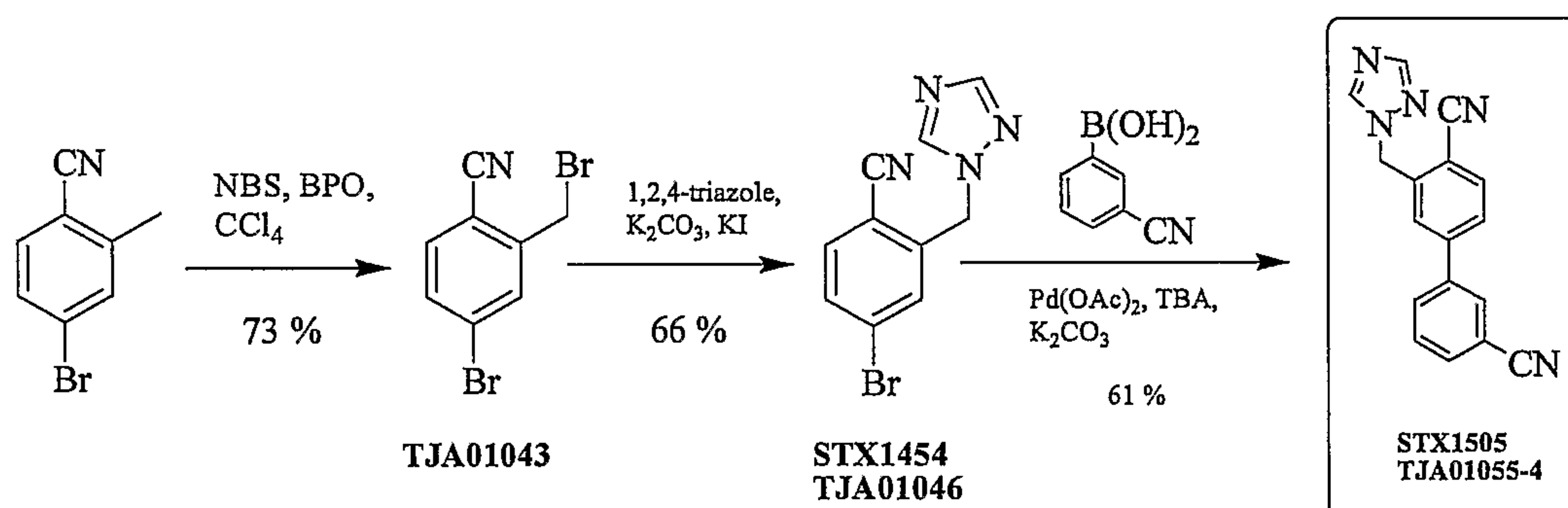
¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.61 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 7.49-7.98 (10H, m, ArH), 7.99 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 8.32 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃);

¹³C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 51.4 (CH₂), 110.3, 117.2, 124.7, 126.8, 126.9, 127.1, 127.8, 128.4, 128.5, 129.1, 133.3, 133.4, 133.7, 135.7, 138.6, 143.9, 146.6, and 152.8;

10 HPLC (80 % CH₃CN in H₂O) *t_r* = 2.224 (99.00 %);

LCMS (APCI), *m/z* 311.24 (M⁺+H, 100 %).

STX1505



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3'-(1,2,4)Triazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-3,4'-dicarbonitrile (TJA01055-4, STX1505)

C₁₇H₁₁N₅ MW 285.10

A 3 necked r.b. flask was loaded with TJA01046 (0.100 g, 0.380 mmol), 3-cyanophenylboronic acid (0.084 g, 0.570 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.131 g, 0.950 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.126 g, 0.380 mmol), distilled H₂O (7 mL) and ethanol (3 mL). This mixture was degassed with N₂ (g) for 1 h at 70 °C. A catalytic quantity of Pd(OAc)₂ (0.002-0.003 g, 2-3 mol%) was added and the reaction mixture heated with vigorous stirring to 70 °C for 1 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (100 mL) added. This was then washed with 1M NaOH_(aq) (50 mL x 2), distilled water (50 mL x 2) and brine (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄,

20

25

filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (20 g column, *method4*) to give the *title compound* as a white solid (0.066 g, 61 %),

mp 160.4–160.8 °C;

5 *R_f*: 0.35 (ethyl acetate);

¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.60 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 7.36–7.81 (7H, m, ArH), 7.97 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 8.32 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃);

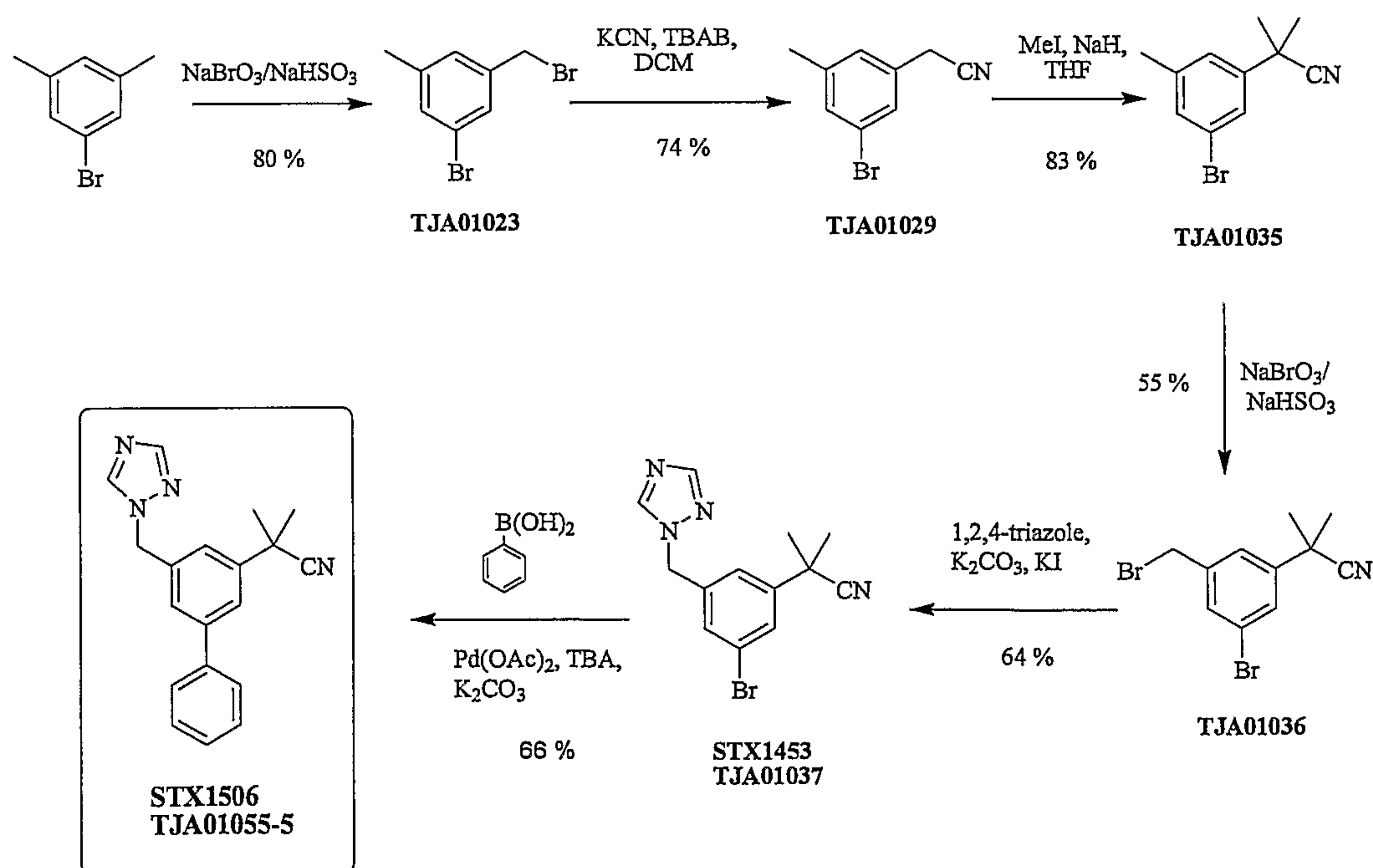
¹³C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 51.2 (CH₂), 111.6, 113.6, 116.7, 118.2, 127.9, 128.4, 130.2, 130.8, 131.6, 132.4, 133.9, 139.1, 139.8, 143.9, 144.2 and 152.9;

10 HPLC (80 % CH₃CN in H₂O) *t_r* = 1.907 (100 %);

LCMS (APCI), *m/z* 286.30 (M⁺+H, 100 %).

STX1506

15



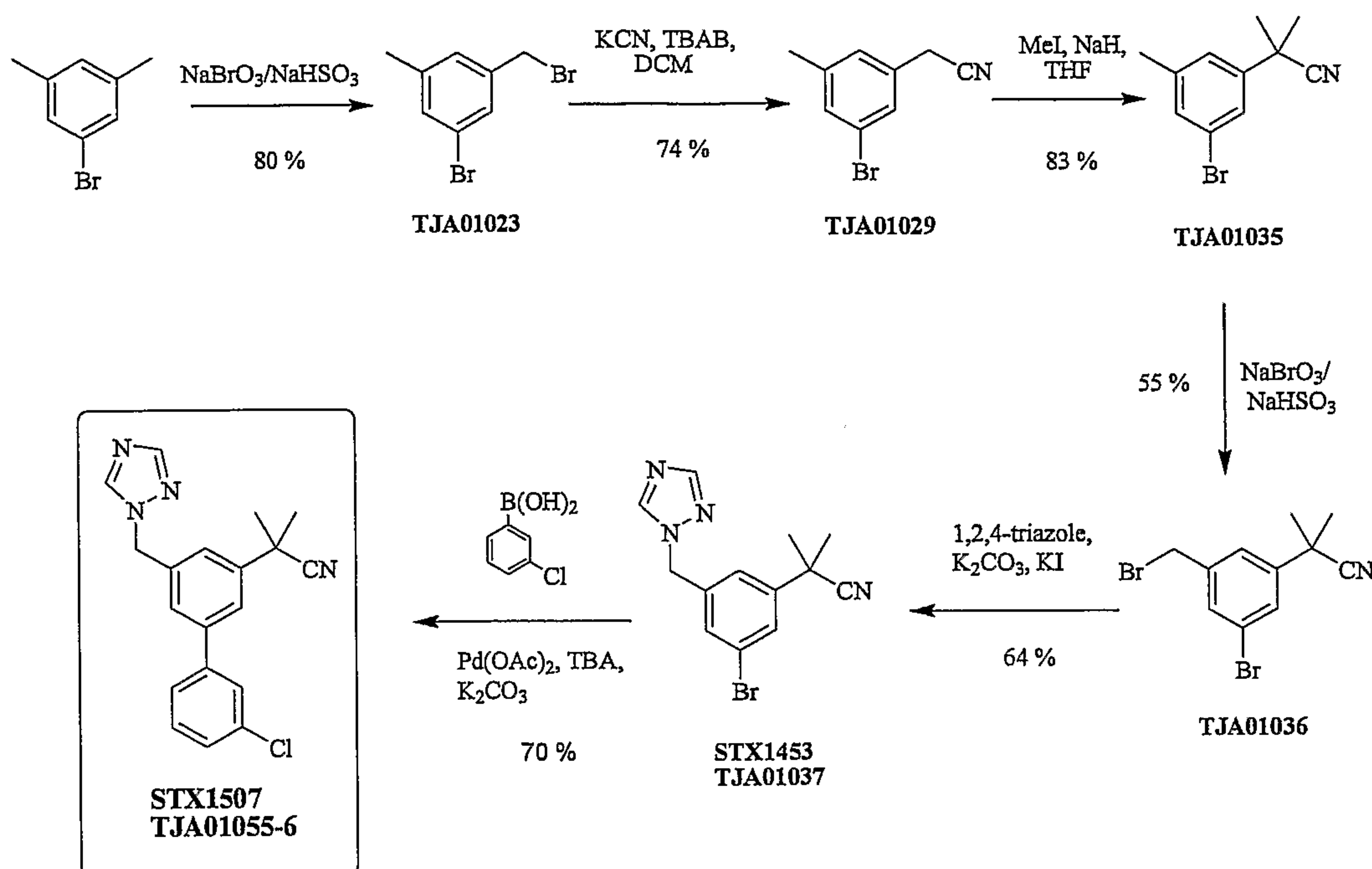
2-Methyl-2-(5-(1,2,4)triazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-3-yl)-propionitrile (TJA01055-5,

20 STX1506)

$C_{19}H_{18}N_4$ MW 302.15

- A 3 necked r.b. flask was loaded with TJA01037 (0.100 g, 0.328 mmol), phenylboronic acid (0.060 g, 0.492 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.113 g, 0.820 mmol),
5 tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.109 g, 0.328 mmol), distilled H_2O (3.5 mL) and ethanol (1.5 mL). This mixture was degassed with N_2 (g) for 1 h at 70 °C. A catalytic quantity of $Pd(OAc)_2$ (0.002-0.003 g, 2-3 mol%) was added and the reaction mixture heated with vigorous stirring to 70 °C for 1 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (100 mL) added. This was then washed with 1M $NaOH_{(aq)}$ (50 mL x 2), distilled
10 water (50 mL x 2) and brine (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (20 g column, *method4*) to give the *title compound* as a yellow viscous oil (0.065 g, 66 %),
 R_f : 0.27 (ethyl acetate).
15 ^1H NMR (270 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 1.67 (6H, s, $ArC(CH_3)_2CN$), 5.35 (2H, s, $ArCH_2N$), 7.23-7.47 (7H, m, ArH), 7.56–7.57 (1H, t, $J=1.8$ Hz, ArH), 7.92 (1H, s, $C_2H_2N_3$) and 8.08 (1H, s, $C_2H_2N_3$);
 ^{13}C NMR (100.5 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 29.2 (CH_3), 37.3 (C), 53.4 (CH_2), 123.4, 124.2, 124.4, 126.6, 127.3, 128.1, 129.0, 136.1, 139.8, 143.0, 143.2, 143.3 and 152.5;
20 HPLC (80 % CH_3CN in H_2O) $t_r=2.062$ (97.56 %);
LCMS (APCI), m/z 303.31 ($M^+ + H$, 100 %), 234.17 ($(M^+ + H) - C_2H_2N_3$, 30 %).

STX1507



**2-(3'-Chloro-5-(1,2,4)triazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-3yl)-2-methyl-propionitrile
(TJA01055-6, STX1507)**

5 $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{17}\text{ClN}_4$ MW 336.11

A 3 necked r.b. flask was loaded with TJA01037 (0.100 g, 0.328 mmol), 3-chlorophenylboronic acid (0.077 g, 0.492 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.113 g, 0.820 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.109 g, 0.328 mmol), distilled H_2O (3.5 mL) and ethanol (1.5 mL). This mixture was degassed with N_2 (g) for 1 h at 70 °C. A catalytic quantity of $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (0.002-0.003 g, 2-3 mol%) was added and the reaction mixture heated with vigorous stirring to 70 °C for 1 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (100 mL) added. This was then washed with 1M $\text{NaOH}_{(\text{aq})}$ (50 mL x 2), distilled water (50 mL x 2) and brine (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (20 g column, *method4*) to give the *title compound* as a colourless viscous oil (0.077 g, 70 %), R_f : 0.31 (ethyl acetate).

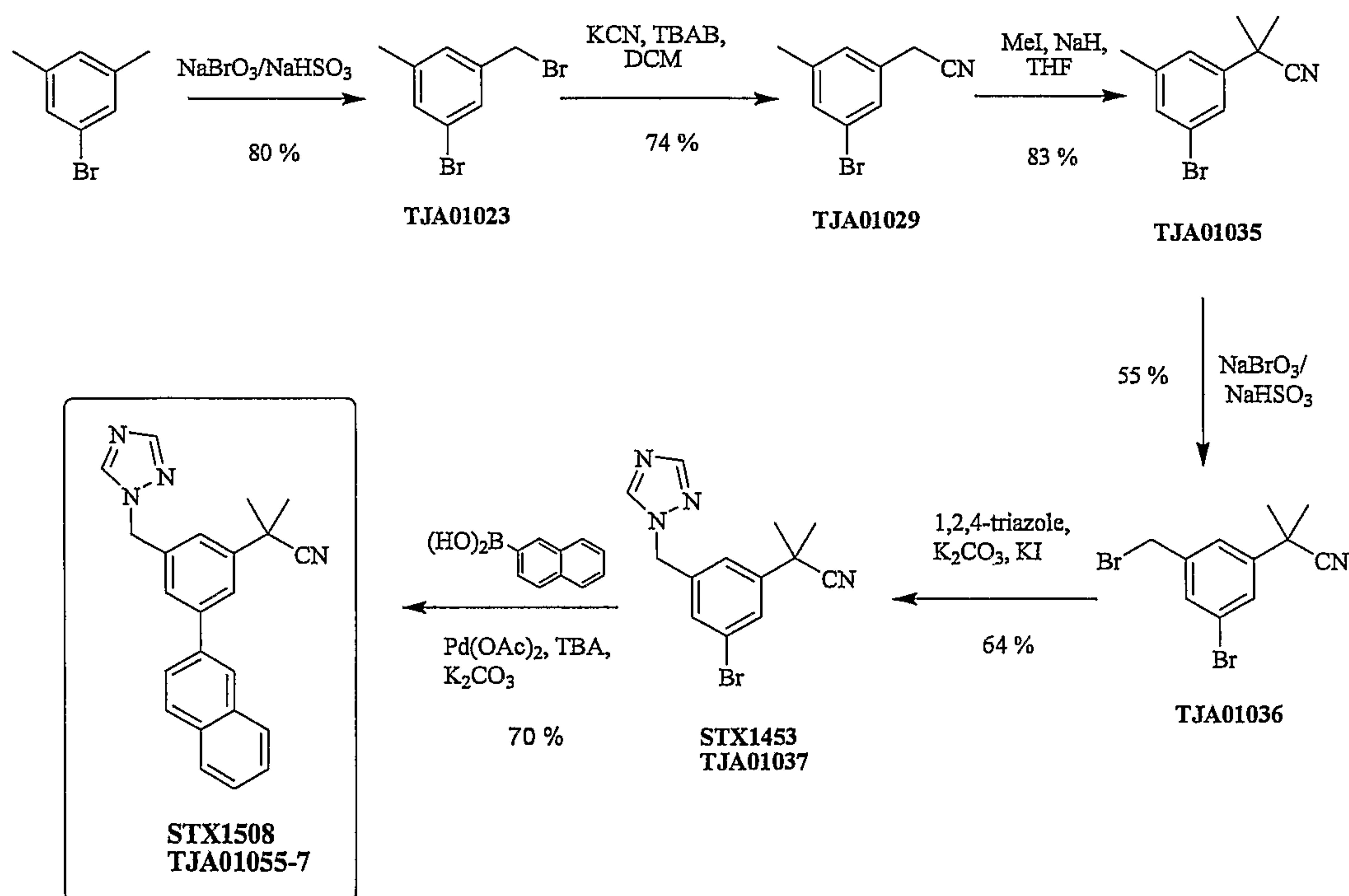
^1H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.73 (6H, s, $\text{ArC}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CN}$), 5.40 (2H, s, ArCH_2N), 7.29-7.38 (5H, m, ArH), 7.46–7.48 (1H, dd, $J = 1.4$ & 1.5 Hz, ArH), 7.57-7.58 (1H, t, $J = 1.7$ Hz, ArH), 7.98 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$) and 8.14 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$);

^{13}C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 29.2 (CH_3), 37.3 (C), 53.3 (CH_2), 124.0, 124.4, 125.5, 126.3, 127.4, 128.2, 130.3, 134.9, 136.4, 141.7, 141.8, 143.2, 143.3 and 152.5 (one overlapping signal);

HPLC (80 % CH_3CN in H_2O) $t_r = 2.190$ (95.03 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 339.27 ($^{37}\text{ClM}^+ + \text{H}$, 42 %), 337.25 ($^{35}\text{ClM}^+ + \text{H}$, 100), 270.25 ($(^{37}\text{ClM}^+ + \text{H}) - \text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$, 10) 268.17 ($(^{35}\text{ClM}^+ + \text{H}) - \text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$, 30).

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STX1508

15 2-Methyl-2(3-naphthalene-2-yl-5-(1,2,4)triazol-1-ylmethyl-phenyl)-propionitrile (TJA01055-7, STX1508)

$\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_4$ MW 352.17

A 3 necked r.b. flask was loaded with TJA01037 (0.100 g, 0.328 mmol), 2-naphthaleneboronic acid (0.085 g, 0.492 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.113 g, 0.820

mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.109 g, 0.328 mmol), distilled H₂O (3.5 mL) and ethanol (1.5 mL). This mixture was degassed with N₂ (g) for 1 h at 70 °C. A catalytic quantity of Pd(OAc)₂ (0.002-0.003 g, 2-3 mol%) was added and the reaction mixture heated with vigorous stirring to 70 °C for 1 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool
5 and ethyl acetate (100 mL) added. This was then washed with 1M NaOH_(aq) (50 mL x 2), distilled water (50 mL x 2) and brine (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (20 g column, *method4*) to give the *title compound* as a pale yellow waxy solid (0.061 g, 53 %),

10 *R_f*: 0.31 (ethyl acetate).

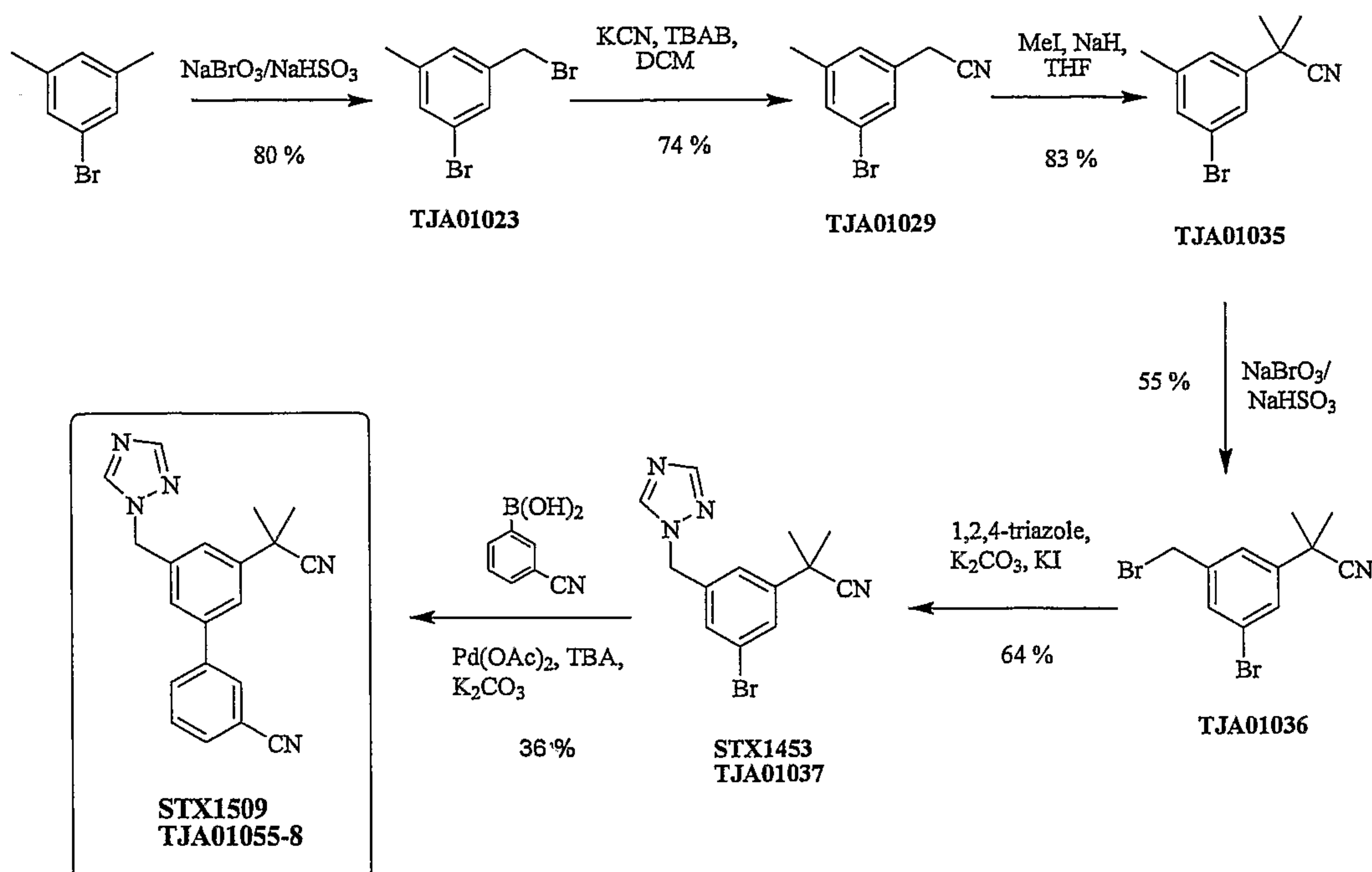
¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.72 (6H, s, ArC(CH₃)₂CN), 5.40 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 7.32-7.49 (4H, m, ArH), 7.57-7.60 (1H, dd, *J* = 2.0 & 6.7 Hz, ArH), 7.70-7.71 (1H, t, *J* = 1.7 Hz, ArH), 7.78-7.91 (4H, m, ArH), 7.95 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 8.11 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃);

¹³C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 29.2 (CH₃), 37.3 (C), 53.4 (CH₂), 109.9, 123.5, 124.2,
15 124.7, 125.3, 126.2, 126.5, 126.6, 126.7, 127.7, 128.3, 128.8, 132.9, 133.5, 136.2, 137.1, 143.1, 143.3 and 152.5;

HPLC (80 % CH₃CN in H₂O) *t_r* = 2.251 (98.56 %);

LCMS (APCI), *m/z* 353.37 (M⁺+H, 100 %), 284.29 ((M⁺+H)-C₂H₂N₃, 35).

20 **STX1509**



**3'-(Cyano-dimethyl-methyl)-5'-(1,2,4)triazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-3-carbonitrile
(TJA01055-8, STX1509)**

5 $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_5$ MW 327.15

A 3 necked r.b. flask was loaded with TJA01037 (0.100 g, 0.328 mmol), 3-cyanophenylboronic acid (0.072 g, 0.492 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.113 g, 0.820 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.109 g, 0.328 mmol), distilled H_2O (3.5 mL) and ethanol (1.5 mL). This mixture was degassed with N_2 (g) for 1 h at 70 °C. A catalytic quantity of $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (0.002-0.003 g, 2-3 mol%) was added and the reaction mixture heated with vigorous stirring to 70 °C for 1 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (100 mL) added. This was then washed with 1M $\text{NaOH}_{(\text{aq})}$ (50 mL x 2), distilled water (50 mL x 2) and brine (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (20 g column, *method4*) to give the *title compound* as a yellow viscous oil (0.038 g, 36 %),

R_f : 0.23 (ethyl acetate).

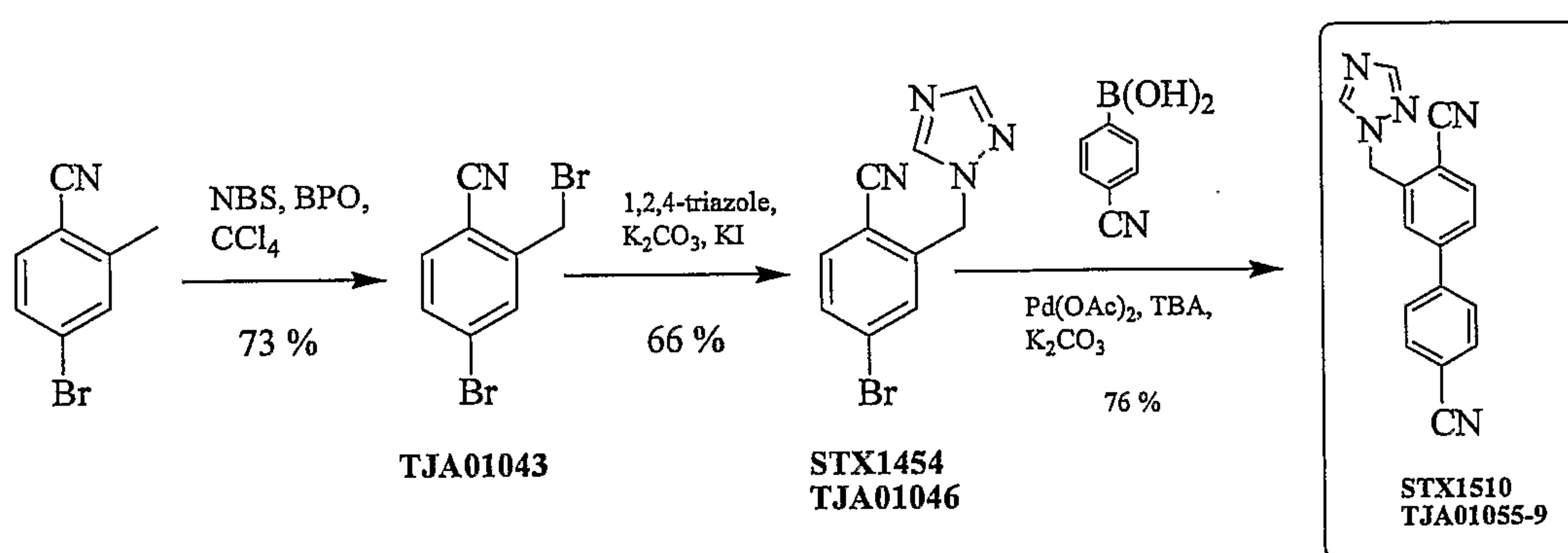
^1H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.70 (6H, s, $\text{ArC}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CN}$), 5.38 (2H, s, ArCH_2N), 7.30-7.74 (7H, m, ArH), 7.93 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$) and 8.12 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$);

^{13}C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 29.1 (CH_3), 37.3 (C), 53.1 (CH_2), 113.3, 118.5, 123.9, 124.4, 124.5, 126.2, 129.9, 130.8, 131.5, 131.7, 136.8, 140.9, 141.1, 143.4, 143.6 and 152.5;

HPLC (80 % CH_3CN in H_2O) t_r = 1.910 (100 %);

5 LCMS (APCI), m/z 328.31 ($\text{M}^+ + \text{H}$, 100 %), 259.17 ($(\text{M}^+ + \text{H}) - \text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$, 22).

STX1510



10

3-(1,2,4)Triazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-4,4'-dicarbonitrile (TJA01055-9, STX1510)

$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_5$ MW 285.10

A 3 necked r.b. flask was loaded with TJA01046 (0.100 g, 0.380 mmol), 4-cyanophenylboronic acid (0.084 g, 0.570 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.131 g, 0.950 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.126 g, 0.380 mmol), distilled H_2O (7 mL) and ethanol (3 mL). This mixture was degassed with N_2 (g) for 1 h at 70 °C. A catalytic quantity of $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (0.002-0.003 g, 2-3 mol%) was added and the reaction mixture heated with vigorous stirring to 70 °C for 1 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (100 mL) added. This was then washed with 1M $\text{NaOH}_{(\text{aq})}$ (50 mL x 2), distilled water (50 mL x 2) and brine (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (20 g column, *method4*) to give the *title compound* as a white solid (0.082 g, 76 %),

25 mp 222.1-222.6 °C

R_f : 0.36 (ethyl acetate).

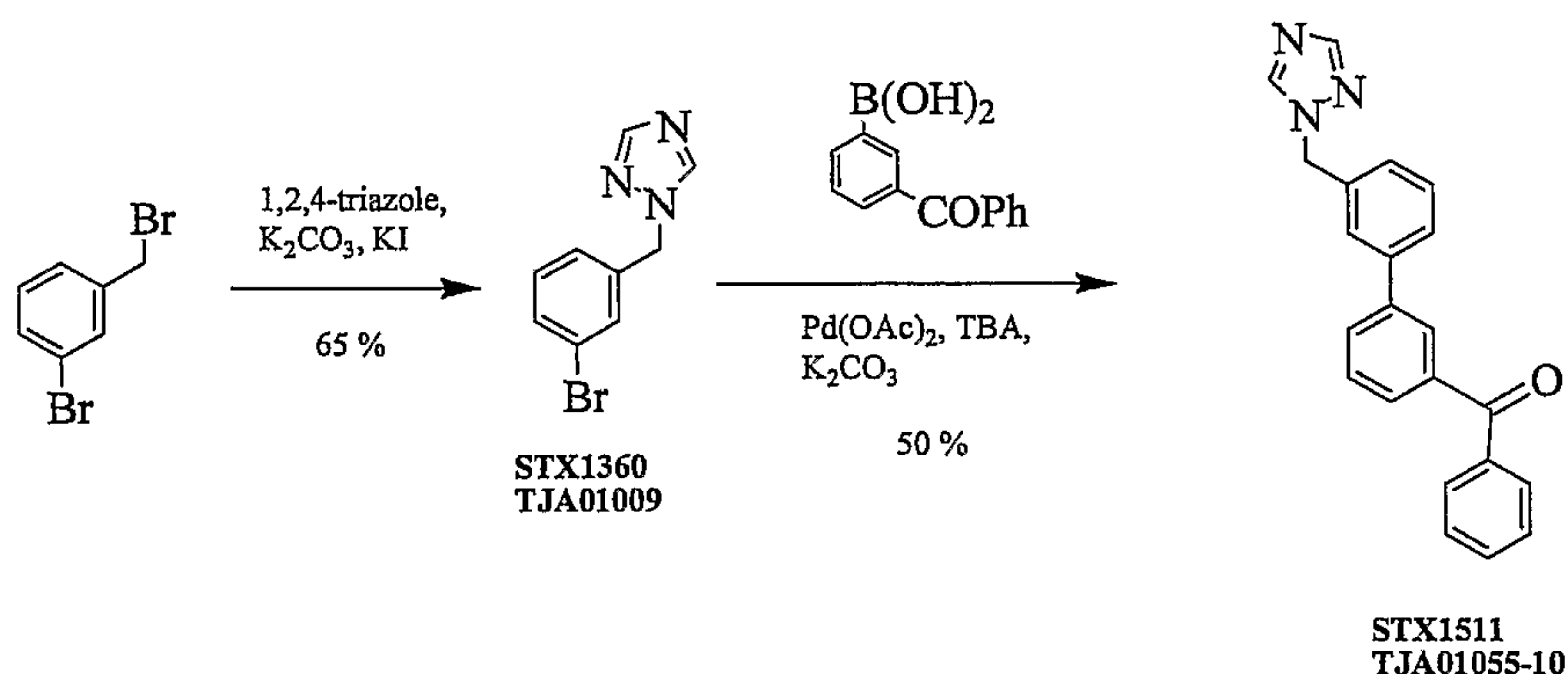
^1H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.56 (2H, s, ArCH_2N), 7.52-7.77 (7H, m, ArH), 7.94 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$) and 8.27 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$);

^{13}C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 53.1 (CH_2), 111.8, 112.8, 116.6, 118.3, 128.0, 128.4, 133.0, 133.9, 139.1, 142.8, 144.0, 144.6 and 152.9;

5 HPLC (80 % CH_3CN in H_2O) t_r = 1.908 (100 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 286.24 ($\text{M}^+ + \text{H}$, 100 %).

STX1511



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Phenyl-(3'-(1,2,4)triazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-3-yl)-methanone (TJA01055-10, STX1511)

$\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_3\text{O}$ MW 339.14

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A 3 necked r.b. flask was loaded with TJA01009 (0.100 g, 0.420 mmol), 4-benzoylphenylboronic acid (0.142 g, 0.630 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.145 g, 1.05 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.139 g, 0.420 mmol), distilled H_2O (7 mL) and ethanol (3 mL). This mixture was degassed with N_2 (g) for 1 h at 70 °C. A catalytic quantity of $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (0.006-0.007 g, 2-3 mol%) was added and the reaction mixture heated with vigorous stirring to 70 °C for 1 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (100 mL) added. This was then washed with 1M $\text{NaOH}_{(\text{aq})}$ (50 mL x 2), distilled water (50 mL x 2) and brine (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (20 g column, *method4*) to give the *title compound* as a white solid (0.071 g, 50 %),

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mp 120.7-120.9 °C;

R_f : 0.24 (ethyl acetate);

^1H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.41 (2H, s, ArCH_2N), 7.25-7.28 (1H, m, ArH), 7.43-7.64 (8H, m, ArH), 7.77-7.86 (4H, m, ArH), 7.97 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$) and 8.12 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$);

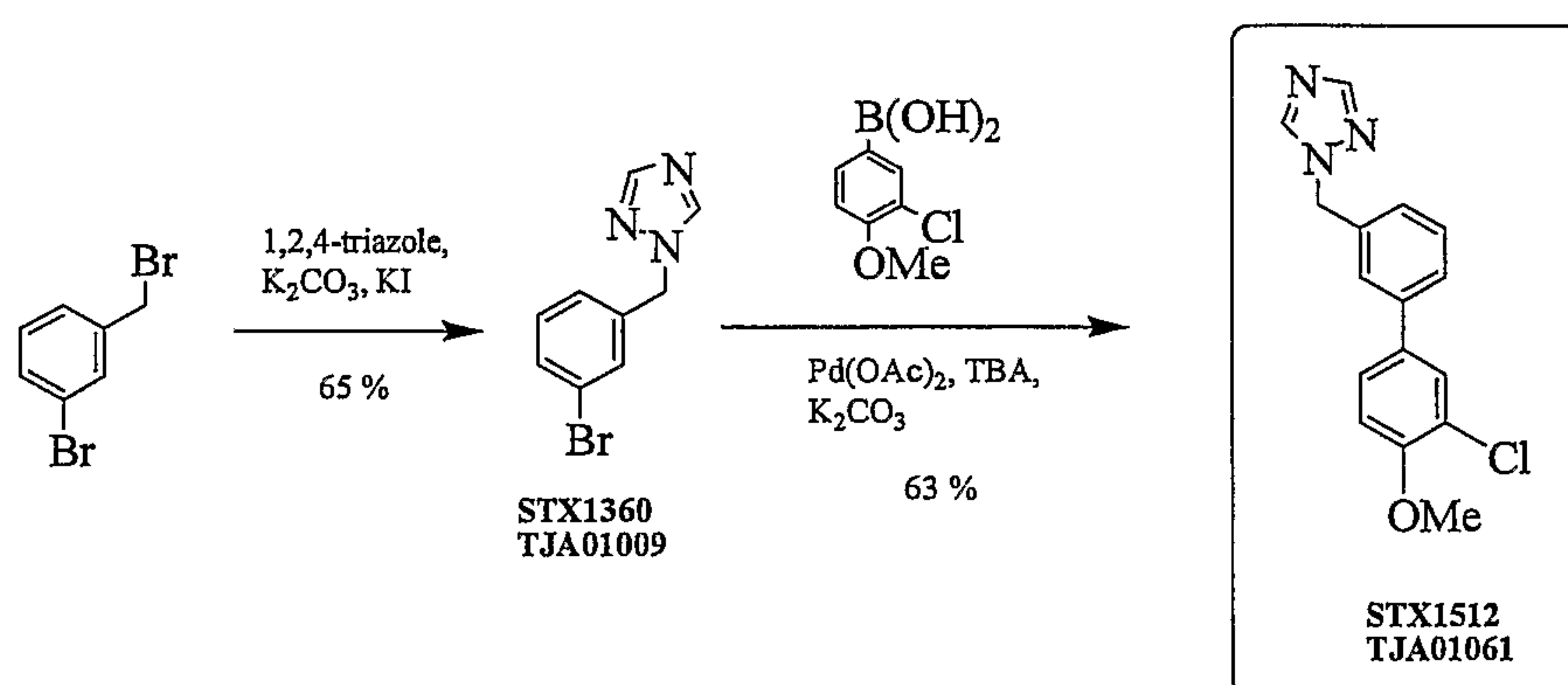
5 ^{13}C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 52.0 (CH_2), 126.9, 127.1, 127.7, 128.4, 129.8, 130.1, 132.5, 135.5, 136.7, 137.6, 141.0, 143.2, 144.3, 152.4 and 196.3 (three overlapping signals);

HPLC (80 % CH_3CN in H_2O) t_r = 2.297 (96.90 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 340.34 ($\text{M}^+ + \text{H}$, 100 %), 271.19 ($(\text{M}^+ + \text{H}) - \text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_2$, 41).

10

STX1512



15 **1-(3'-Chloro-4'-methoxy-biphenyl-3-ylmethyl)-1H-[1,2,4]triazole** (TJA01061, STX1512)

$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{ClN}_3\text{O}$ MW 299.75

A 3 necked r.b. flask was loaded with TJA01009 (0.238 g, 1.00 mmol), 3-chloro-4-methoxyphenylboronic acid (0.280 g, 1.50 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.346 g, 2.50 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.332 g, 1.00 mmol), distilled H_2O (7 mL) and ethanol (3 mL). This mixture was degassed with N_2 (g) for 1 h at 70 °C. A catalytic quantity of Pd(OAc)_2 (0.006-0.007 g, 2-3 mol%) was added and the reaction mixture heated with vigorous stirring to 70 °C for 1 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (100 mL) added. This was then washed with 1M $\text{NaOH}_{(\text{aq})}$ (50 mL x 2), distilled water (50 mL x 2) and brine (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 ,

20

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filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (20 g column, *method4*) to give the *title compound* as a pale yellow solid (0.187 g, 63 %),

mp 78.2-78.4 °C;

5 *R_f*: 0.21 (ethyl acetate);

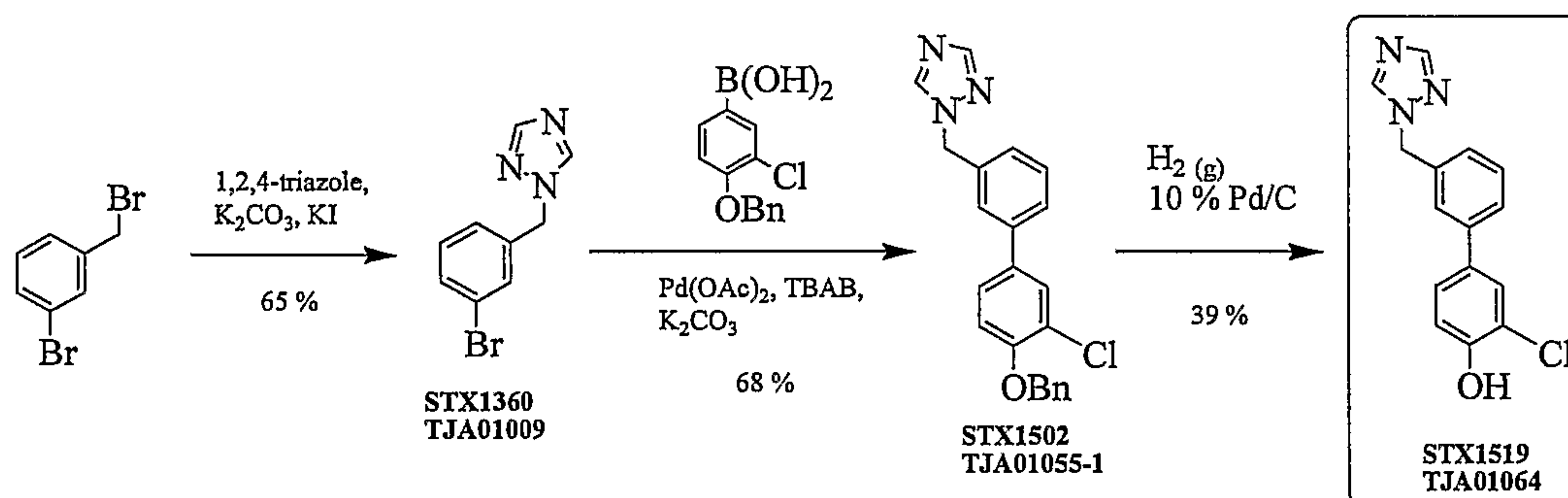
¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.87 (3H, s, ArOCH₃), 5.32 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 6.90-6.93 (1H, d, *J*= 8.4 Hz, ArH), 7.13-7.51 (6H, m, ArH), 7.92 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 8.04 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃);

¹³C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 53.6, 56.3, 112.3, 122.9, 126.4, 126.8, 127.1, 128.9,
10 129.7, 133.7, 135.3, 140.5, 143.2, 152.3 and 154.7;

HPLC (80 % CH₃CN in H₂O) *t_r*=2.188 (99.43 %);

LCMS (APCI), *m/z* 302.24 (³⁷ClM⁺+H, 52 %), 300.22 (³⁵ClM⁺+H, 82), 233.10 ((³⁷ClM⁺+H)-C₂H₂N₃, 78), 231.09 ((³⁵ClM⁺+H)-C₂H₂N₃, 100).

15 STX1519



3-Chloro-3'-[1,2,4]triazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-4-ol (TJA01064, STX1519)

20 C₁₅H₁₂ClN₃O MW 285.73

TJA01055-1 (0.100 g, 0.267 mmol) was dissolved in THF (5 mL) and MeOH (5 mL) in an r.b. flask to which was added 10 % Pd/C (0.010 g) to form a black suspension on vigorous stirring. The flask was evacuated and back filled with H₂ (g) via a balloon (x3)
25 and then left to stir for 16 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through celite which was subsequently washed with THF (30 mL x 2). Solvent was removed *in vacuo* to leave a

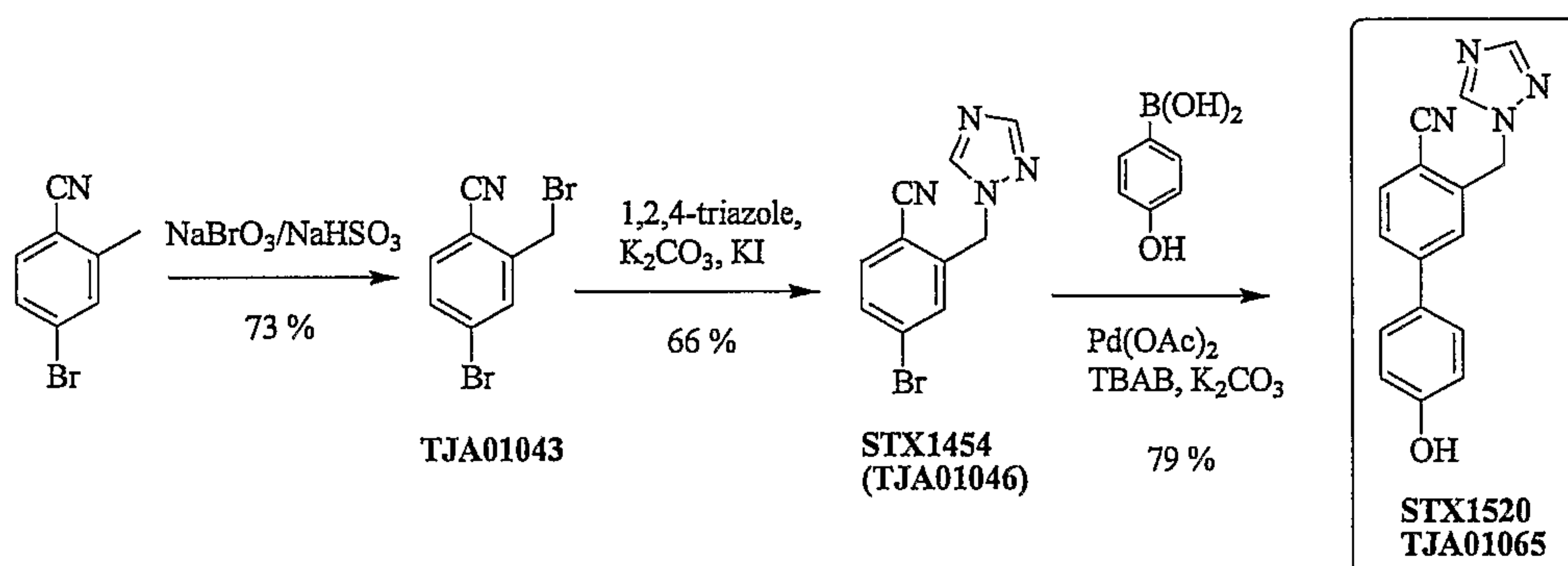
brown residue. Flash chromatography (20 g column, *method5*) eluted the *title compound* as a white solid (0.051 g, 67 %),

mp 153.2-153.3 °C

R_f : 0.28 (ethyl acetate).

- 5 ^1H NMR (270 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 5.54 (2H, s, ArCH_2N), 7.03-7.06 (1H, d, $J=8.4$ Hz, ArH), 7.17-7.20 (1H, d, $J=7.4$ Hz, ArH), 7.36-7.45 (2H, m, ArH), 7.54-7.56 (2H, d, $J=7.2$ Hz, ArH), 7.60-7.61 (1H, d, $J=2.5$ Hz, ArH), 7.99 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$), 8.70 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$) and 10.36 (1H, s, ArOH);
- HPLC (80 % CH_3CN in H_2O) $t_r=1.982$ (95.50 %);
- 10 LCMS (APCI), m/z 286.18 ($^{37}\text{ClM}^-\text{H}$, 30 %), 284.16 ($^{35}\text{ClM}^-\text{H}$, 100).

STX1520



- 15 **4'-Hydroxy-3-[1,2,4]triazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-4-carbonitrile** (TJA01065, STX1520)

$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_4\text{O}$ MW 276.30

- A 10 mL microwave vial was loaded with TJA01046 (0.100 g, 0.380 mmol), 4-hydroxyphenylboronic acid (0.079 g, 0.570 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.131 g, 0.950 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.126 g, 0.380 mmol), Pd(OAc)_2 (0.001-0.002 g, 2-3 mol %), ethanol (1.5 mL) and distilled water (3.5 mL). The vial was sealed and loaded (with no prior degassing) into a CEM Discover Microwave. After a run time of 3 min at 120 °C the reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (50 mL) added.
- 25 This was then washed with distilled water (30 mL x 3) and brine (30 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a

yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (20 g column, *method 4*) eluting the *title compound* as a white solid (0.082 g, 79 %),

mp 203.4-203.6 °C

R_f : 0.43 (ethyl acetate).

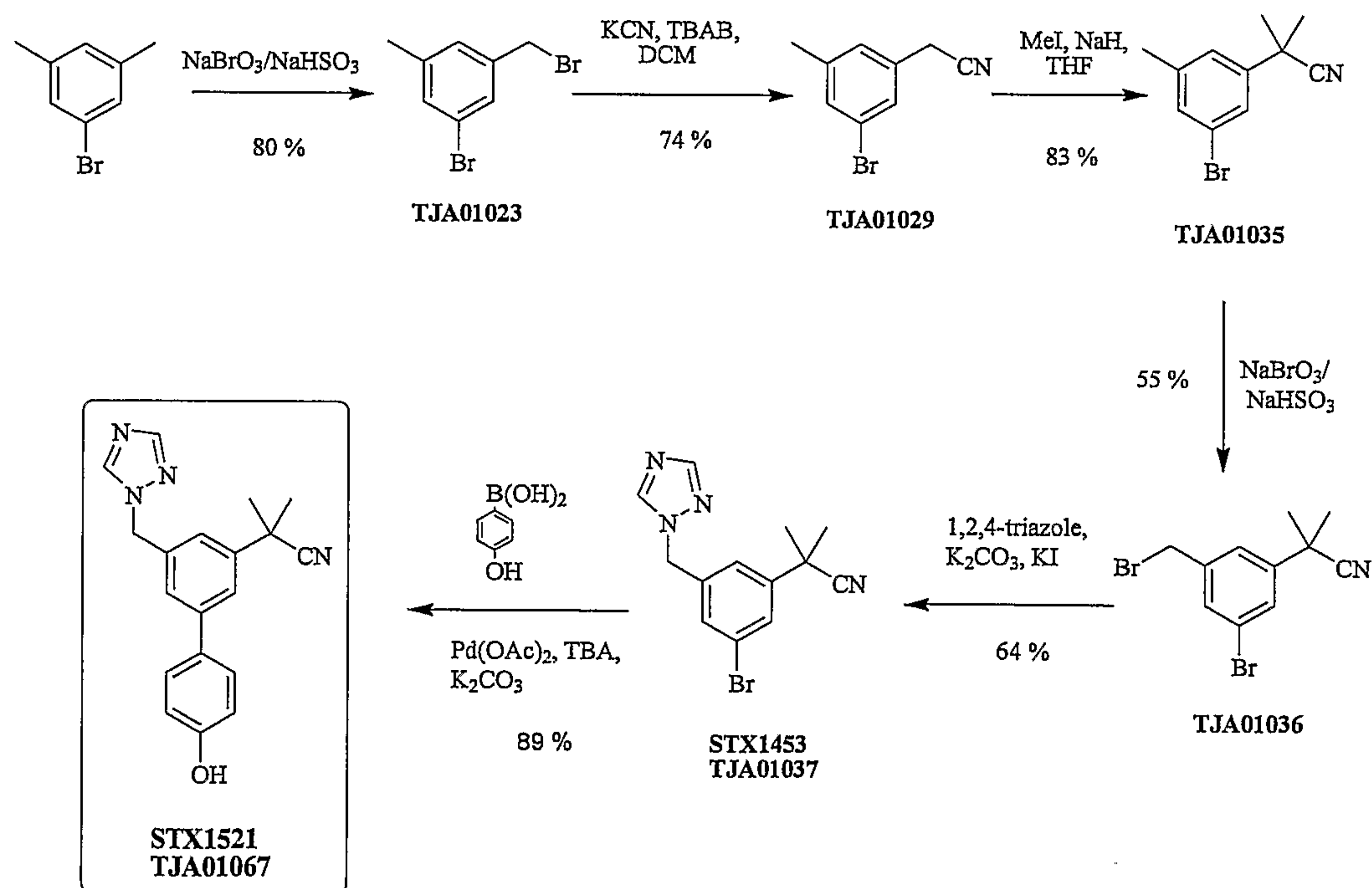
- 5 ^1H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 5.62 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 6.85-6.88 (2H, d, J = 8.7 Hz, ArH), 7.51-7.55 (2H, d, J = 8.7 Hz, ArH), 7.67-7.89 (3H, m, ArH), 7.99 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃), 8.71 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 9.83 (1H, s, ArOH);

^{13}C NMR (100.5 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 51.0, 109.2, 116.5, 117.8, 126.5, 127.5, 128.8, 134.3, 139.9, 145.4, 152.6 and 159.0;

- 10 HPLC (80 % CH₃CN in H₂O) t_r = 1.783 (97.91 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 275.22 (M^+ +H, 100 %).

STX1521



15

2-(4'-Hydroxy-5-[1,2,4]triazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-3-yl)-2-methyl-propionitrile
(TJA01067, STX1521)

C₁₉H₁₈N₄O MW 318.37

20

A 10 mL microwave vial was loaded with TJA01037 (0.200 g, 0.656 mmol), 4-hydroxyphenylboronic acid (0.136 g, 0.984 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.227 g, 1.64 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.218 g, 0.656 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (0.004-0.005 g, 2-3 mol %), ethanol (1.5 mL) and distilled water (3.5 mL). The vial was sealed and
 5 loaded (with no prior degassing) into a CEM Discover Microwave. After a run time of 3 min at 120 °C the reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (50 mL) added. This was then washed with distilled water (30 x 3 mL) and brine (30 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (20 g
 10 column, *method4*) eluting the *title compound* as a pale yellow (0.216 g, 89 %),
 mp 65.8-68.1 °C

R_f: 0.28 (ethyl acetate).

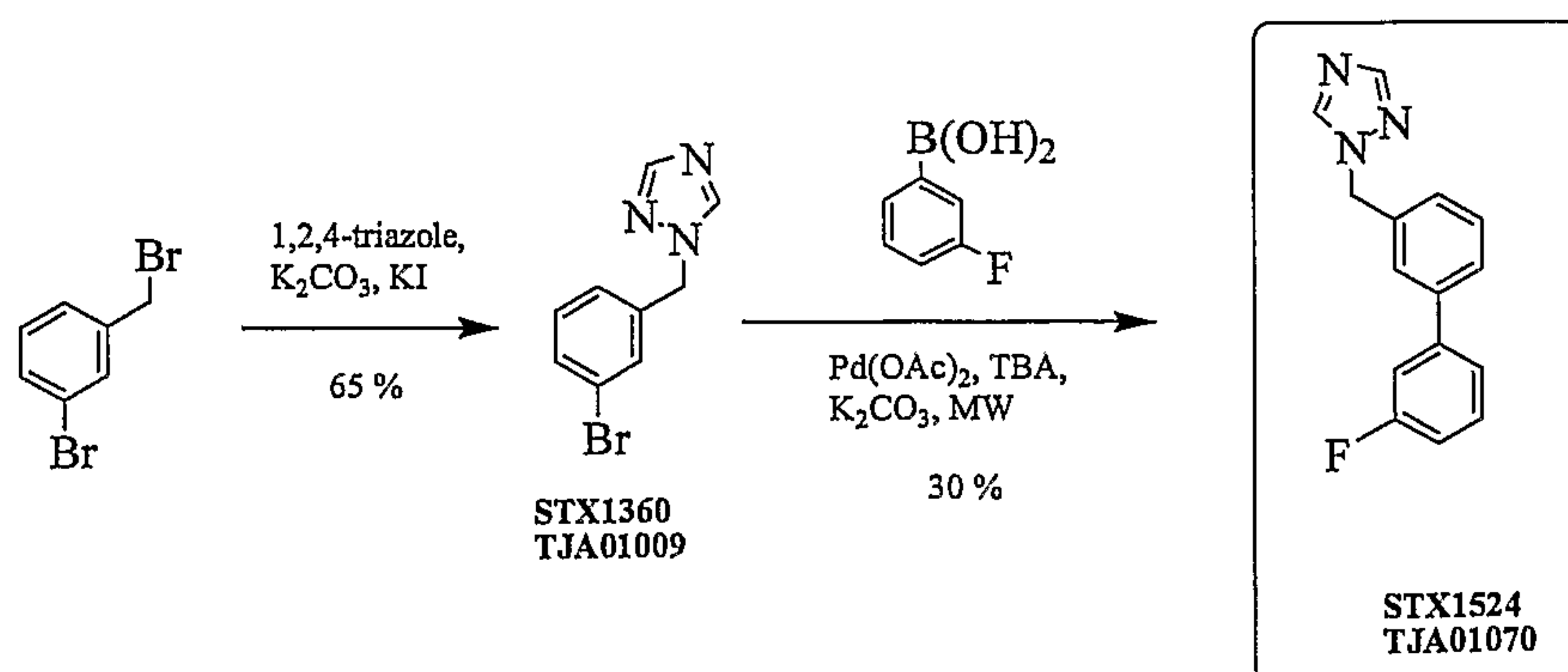
¹H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 1.71 (6H, s, ArC(CH₃)₂CN), 5.49 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 6.84-6.87 (2H, d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, ArH), 7.38 (1H, s, ArH), 7.42 (1H, s, ArH), 7.44-7.48 (2H, d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, ArH), 7.59 (1H, s, ArH), 8.00 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃), 8.72 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 9.64 (1H, s, ArOH);
 15

¹³C NMR (100.5 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 28.8 (CH₃), 37.3 (C), 52.5 (CH₂), 116.3, 122.9, 123.3, 125.0, 125.5, 128.5, 130.5, 138.0, 141.8, 143.0, 144.9, 152.3 and 158.0;

HPLC (80 % CH₃CN in H₂O) *t_r* = 1.787 (99.55 %);

20 LCMS (APCI), *m/z* 317.29 (M⁺-H, 100 %).

STX1524



25

1-(3'-Fluoro-biphenyl-3-ylmethyl)-1H-[1,2,4]triazole (TJA01070, STX1524)

$C_{15}H_{12}FN_3$ MW 253.27

A 10 mL microwave vial was loaded with TJA01009 (0.100 g, 0.420 mmol), 3-fluorophenylboronic acid (0.088 g, 0.630 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.145 g, 1.05 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.139 g, 0.420 mmol), $Pd(OAc)_2$ (0.002-0.003 g, 2-3 mol %), ethanol (1.5 mL) and distilled water (3.5 mL). The vial was sealed and loaded (with no prior degassing) into a CEM Discover Microwave. After a run time of 3 min at 120 °C complete conversion was evident by tlc (ethyl acetate). The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (50 mL) added. This was then washed with distilled water (30 mL x 3) and brine (30 mL). The organic layer was dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (20 g column, *method4*) eluting the *title compound* as a colourless oil (0.035 g, 30 %),

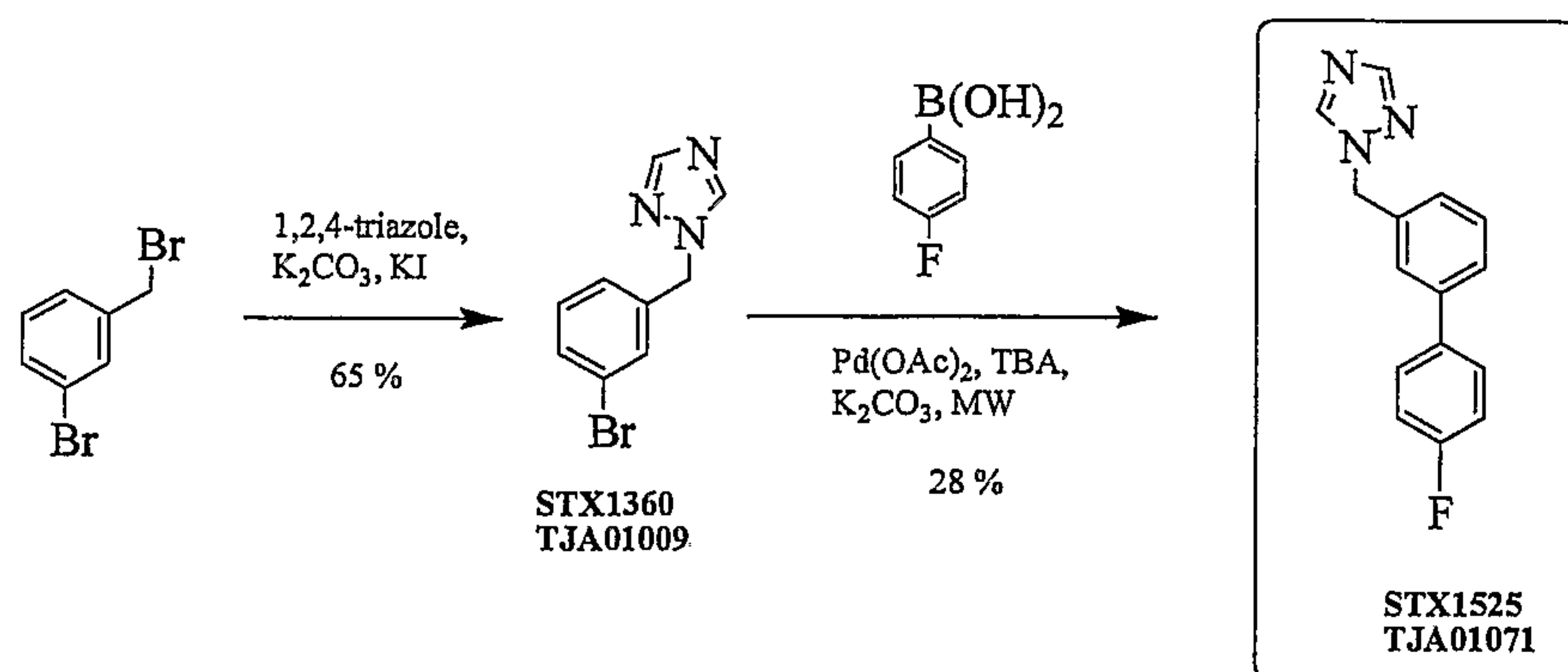
R_f : 0.29 (ethyl acetate);

^1H NMR (270 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 5.39 (2H, s, $ArCH_2N$), 7.02-7.06 (1H, s, ArH), 7.20-7.54 (7H, m, ArH), 7.97 (1H, s, $C_2H_2N_3$) and 8.09 (1H, s, $C_2H_2N_3$);

HPLC (80 % CH_3CN in H_2O) t_r = 2.151 (96.90 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 254.13 ($M^+ + H$, 62 %), 184.94 ($(M^+ + H) - C_2H_2N_3$, 100).

20 STX1525



1-(4'-Fluoro-biphenyl-3-ylmethyl)-1H-[1,2,4]triazole (TJA01071, STX1525)

$C_{15}H_{12}FN_3$ MW 253.27

A 10 mL microwave vial was loaded with TJA01009 (0.100 g, 0.420 mmol), 4-fluorophenylboronic acid (0.088 g, 0.630 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.145 g, 1.05 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.139 g, 0.420 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (0.002-0.003 g, 2-3 mol %), ethanol (1.5 mL) and distilled water (3.5 mL). The vial was sealed and
 5 loaded (with no prior degassing) into a CEM Discover Microwave. After a run time of 3 min at 120 °C complete conversion was evident by tlc (ethyl acetate). The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (50 mL) added. This was then washed with distilled water (30 mL x 3) and brine (30 mL). The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product
 10 was purified by flash chromatography (20 g column, *method4*) eluting the *title compound* as an off white solid (0.030 g, 28 %),

mp 82.9-83.8 °C;

R_f: 0.32 (ethyl acetate);

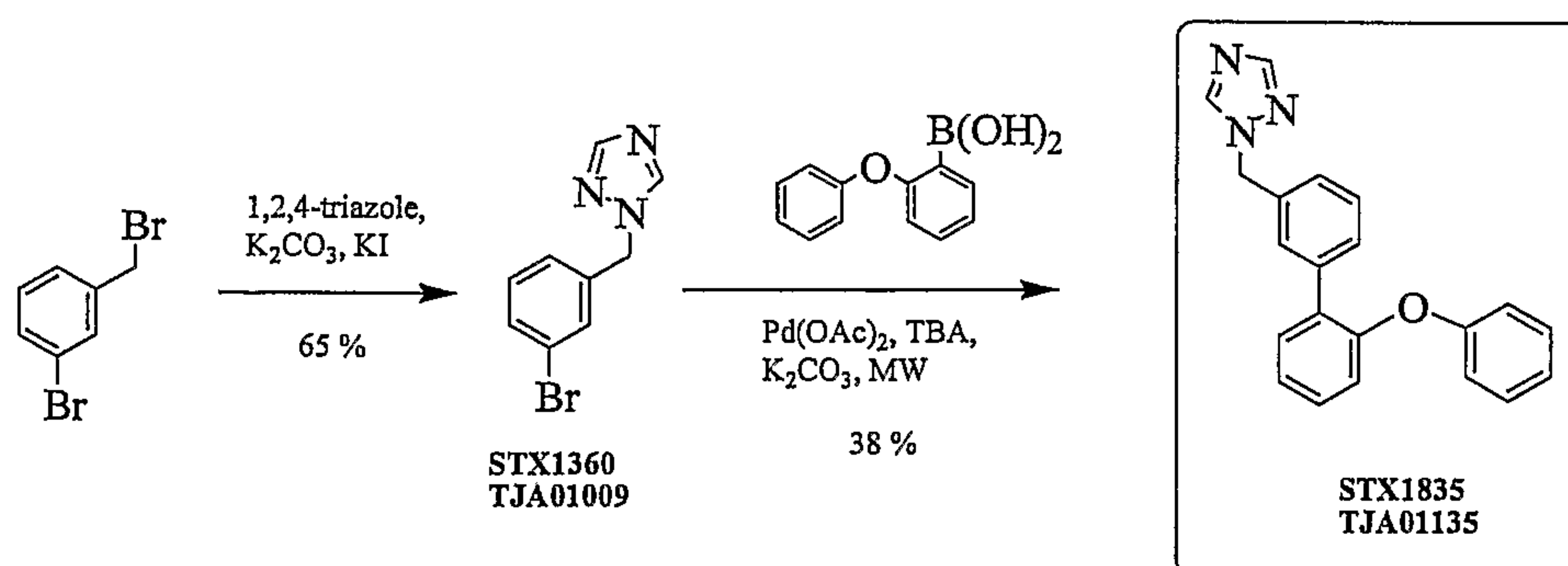
¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.34 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 7.02-7.08 (2H, m, ArH), 7.15-7.19 (1H, d, *J*= 7.6 Hz, ArH), 7.35-7.46 (5H, m, ArH), 7.92 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 8.04 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃);

¹³C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 53.6 (CH₃), 115.7-115.9 (*J*_{C-F} 21.5 Hz), 126.7, 126.8, 127.4, 128.7-128.8 (*J*_{C-F} 8.5 Hz), 129.6, 135.3, 136.5, 141.2, 143.2, 152.3 and 161.5-163.9 (*J*_{C-F} 246.9 Hz);

20 HPLC (80 % CH₃CN in H₂O) *t_r*=2.168 (98.68 %);

LCMS (APCI), *m/z* 254.19 (M⁺+H, 48 %), 185.07 ((M⁺+H)-C₂H₂N₃, 100).

STX1835



25

1-(2'-Phenoxy-biphenyl-3-ylmethyl)-1H-[1,2,4]triazole (TJA01135, STX1835)

$C_{21}H_{17}N_3O$ MW 327.38

A 10 mL microwave vial was loaded with TJA01009 (0.100 g, 0.420 mmol), 4-phenoxyphenylboronic acid (0.135 g, 0.630 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.145 g, 1.05 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.139 g, 0.420 mmol), $Pd(OAc)_2$ (0.002-0.003 g, 2-3 mol %), ethanol (1.5 mL) and distilled water (3.5 mL). The vial was sealed and loaded (with no prior degassing) into a CEM Discover Microwave. After a run time of 3 min at 120 °C the reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (50 mL) added. This was then washed with distilled water (30 mL x 3) and brine (30 mL). The organic layer was dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (20 g column, *method4*) eluting the *title compound* as a light yellow viscous oil (0.120 g, 88 %), R_f : 0.44 (ethyl acetate);

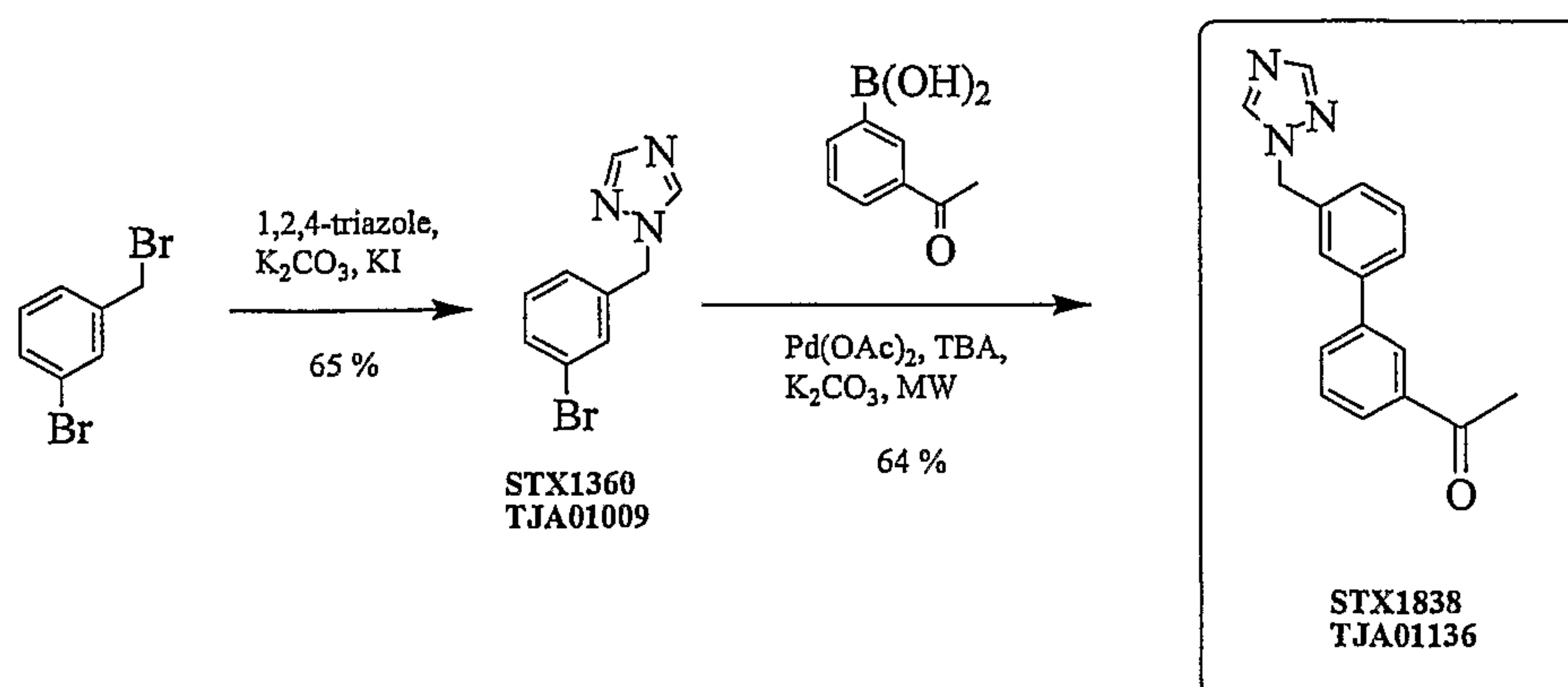
^1H NMR (270 MHz, $DMSO-d_6$) δ 5.41 (2H, s, $ArCH_2N$), 6.83-6.86 (2H, d, $J=7.7$ Hz, ArH), 6.98-7.05 (2H, m, ArH), 7.19-7.51 (11H, m, ArH), 7.97 (1H, s, $C_2H_2N_3$) and 8.63 (1H, s, $C_2H_2N_3$);

^{13}C NMR (67.9 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 53.7, 117.9, 120.1, 120.4, 122.8, 124.3, 126.9, 129.0, 129.2, 129.6, 129.7, 131.2, 132.9, 134.4, 138.7, 143.1, 152.2, 153.5 and 157.7;

HPLC (90 % CH_3CN in H_2O) $t_r=2.278$ (98.66 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 328.46 ($M^+ + H$, 100%);

STX1838



1-(3'-[1,2,4]Triazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-3-yl)-ethanone (TJA01136, STX1838)C₁₇H₁₅N₃O MW 277.32

- A 10 mL microwave vial was loaded TJA01009 (0.100 g, 0.420 mmol), 3-acetylphenylboronic acid (0.103 g, 0.630 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.145 g, 1.05 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.139 g, 0.420 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (0.002-0.003 g, 2-3 mol %), ethanol (1.5 mL) and distilled water (3.5 mL). The vial was sealed and loaded (with no prior degassing) into a CEM Discover Microwave. After a run time of 3 min at 120 °C the reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (50 mL) added.
- This was then washed with distilled water (30 mL x 3) and brine (30 mL). The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (20 g column, *method4*) eluting the *title compound* as a colourless viscous oil (0.074 g, 64 %), *R_f*: 0.38 (ethyl acetate);
- ¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.62 (3H, s, ArCOCH₃), 5.42 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 7.28 (1H, s, ArH), 7.41-7.62 (4H, m, ArH), 7.71-7.76 (1H, ddd, *J*= 0.7 & 2.0 & 11.0 Hz, ArH), 7.92-7.94 (1H, dt, *J*= 0.5 & 7.7 Hz, ArH), 7.98 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃), 8.11 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 8.13-8.15 (1H, t, *J*= 1.8 Hz, ArH);
- ¹³C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 26.9 (CH₃), 53.6 (CH₂), 126.9 (CH), 127.4 (CH), 127.7 (CH), 127.8 (CH), 129.3 (CH), 129.8 (CH), 131.9 (CH), 135.5 (C), 137.7 (C), 140.9 (C), 141.2 (C), 143.3 (CH), 152.4 (CH) and 198.1 (C=O) (one overlapping signal);
- HPLC (90 % CH₃CN in H₂O) *t_r*=2.300 (100 %);
- LCMS (APCI), *m/z* 278.39 (M⁺ + H, 100 %).

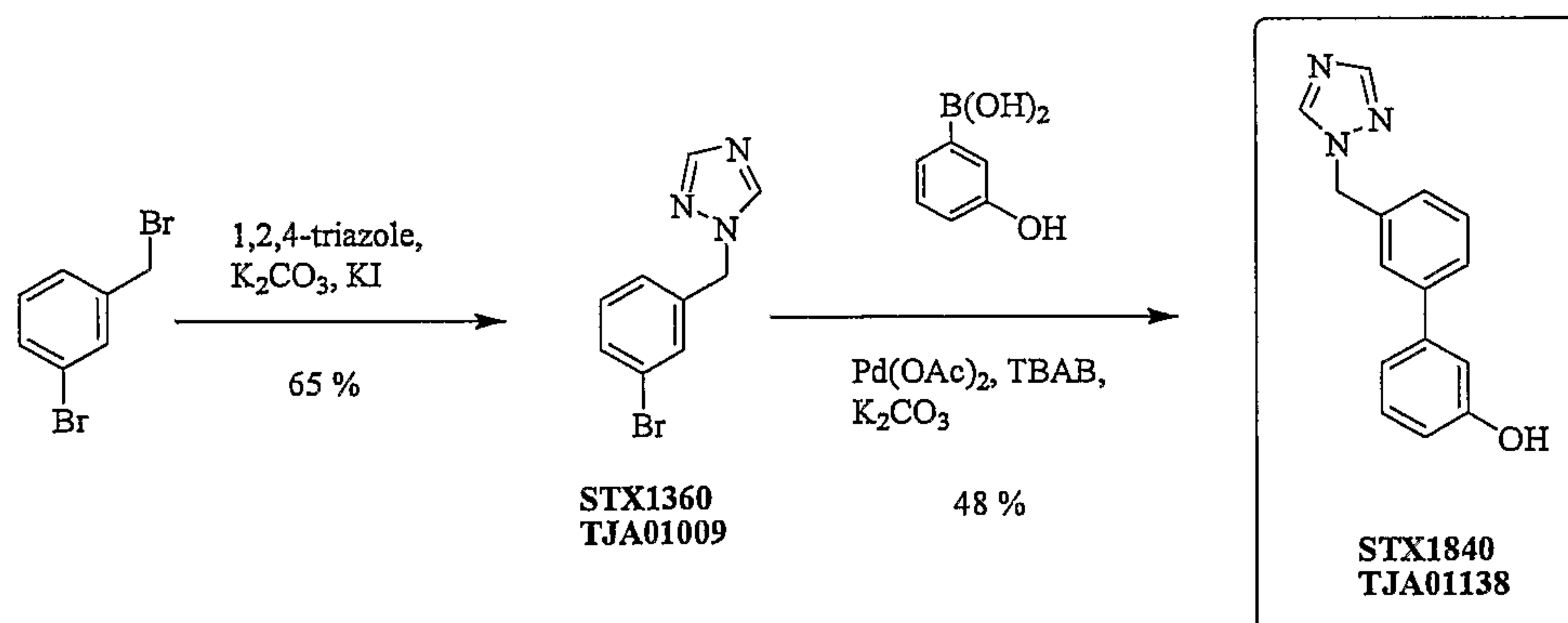
25 STX1839**1-(3-Dibenzofuran-4-yl-benzyl)-1H-[1,2,4]triazole (TJA01137, STX1839)**30 C₂₁H₁₅N₃O MW 325.36

A 10 mL microwave vial was loaded with TJA01009 (0.100 g, 0.420 mmol), 4-dibenzofuranboronic acid (0.134 g, 0.630 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.145 g, 1.05

- mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.139 g, 0.420 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (0.002-0.003 g, 2-3 mol %), ethanol (1.5 mL) and distilled water (3.5 mL). The vial was sealed and loaded (with no prior degassing) into a CEM Discover Microwave. After a run time of 3 min at 120 °C the reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (50 mL) added.
- 5 This was then washed with distilled water (30 mL x 3) and brine (30 mL). The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (20 g column, *method4*) eluting the *title compound* as a colourless viscous oil (0.097 g, 71 %), *R*_f: 0.39 (ethyl acetate);
- 10 ¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.47 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 7.28-7.60 (7H, m, ArH), 7.81 (1H, m, ArH), 7.87-7.99 (3H, m, ArH), 8.04 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 8.16 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃);
- ¹³C NMR (67.9 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 53.8 (CH₂), 111.9 (CH), 120.2 (CH), 120.8 (CH), 123.0 (CH), 123.4 (CH), 124.1 (C), 125.0 (C), 125.1 (C), 126.8 (CH), 127.4 (CH), 127.5 (CH), 128.5 (CH), 129.2 (CH), 129.5 (CH), 135.1 (C), 137.4 (C), 143.3 (CH), 152.4 (CH),
- 15 153.3 (C) and 156.1 (C);
- HPLC (90 % CH₃CN in H₂O) *t*_r = 3.018 (98.25 %);
- LCMS (APCI), *m/z* 326.45 (M⁺ + H, 100 %).

STX1840

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3'-[1,2,4]Triazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-3-ol (TJA01138, STX1840)

C₁₅H₁₃N₃O MW 251.29

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A 10 mL microwave vial was loaded with TJA01009 (0.150 g, 0.630 mmol), 3-hydroxyphenylboronic acid (0.130 g, 0.945 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.218 g, 1.58 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.209 g, 0.630 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (0.004-0.005 g, 2-3 mol %), ethanol (1.5 mL) and distilled water (3.5 mL). The vial was sealed and
 5 loaded (with no prior degassing) into a CEM Discover Microwave. After a run time of 3 min at 120 °C the reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (50 mL) added. This was then washed with distilled water (25 x 3 mL) and brine (25 mL). The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (20 g
 10 column, *method4*) eluting the *title compound* as a pale yellow solid (0.130 g, 82 %),

R_f: 0.25 (ethyl acetate);

¹H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 5.48 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 6.75-6.79 (1H, dd, *J* = 0.8 & 8.9 Hz, ArH), 6.97-7.04 (2H, m, ArH), 7.23-7.29 (2H, m, ArH), 7.43-7.58 (3H, m, ArH), 8.01 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃), 8.73 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 9.59 (1H, s, ArOH).;

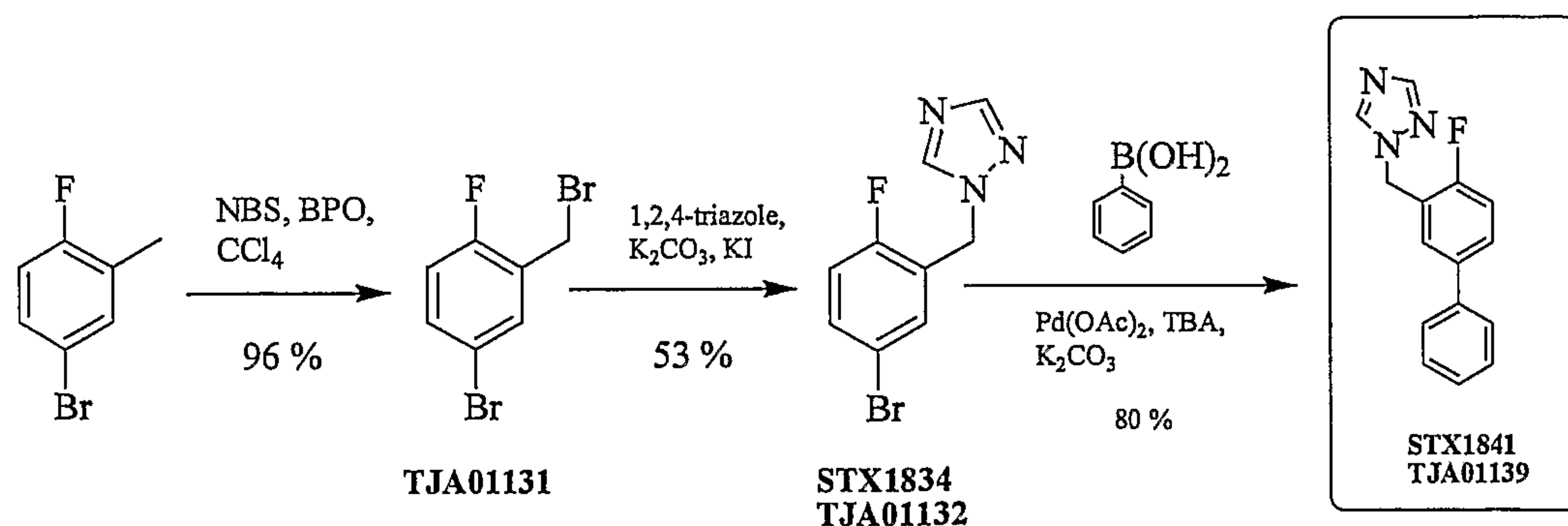
15 ¹³C NMR (67.9 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 52.6 (CH₂), 114.0 (CH), 115.2 (CH), 118.0 (CH), 126.7 (CH), 127.4 (CH), 129.8 (CH), 130.6 (CH), 137.5 (C), 141.2 (C), 141.7 (C), 144.9 (CH), 152.4 (CH) and 158.4 (C) (one overlapping signal);

HPLC (90 % CH₃CN in H₂O) *t_r* = 2.199 (99.70 %);

LCMS (APCI), *m/z* 252.25 (M⁺ + H, 100 %);

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STX1841



25 **4-Bromo-2-bromomethyl-1-fluoro-benzene (TJA01131)**

C₇H₅Br₂F MW 267.92

- 5-bromo-2-fluorotoluene (5.00 g, 26.5 mmol), *N*-bromosuccinimide (5.18 g, 29.1 mmol), benzyl peroxide (0.205 g, 0.850 mmol) and carbon tetrachloride (50 mL) were loaded to a r.b. flask and set to reflux (79 °C) for 2 h. Once cooled the succinimide was filtered off and carbon tetrachloride removed via a dry ice-acetone cooled rotary evaporator. The residues were dissolved in dichloromethane (100 mL) and washed with distilled H₂O (50 mL x 3) and brine (50 mL). Dried over MgSO₄ and solvent removed *in vacuo* to yield the *title compound* as a colourless liquid yellow (6.80 g, 96 %),
 R_f : 0.55 (dichloromethane/hexane 10:90), c.f. 0.79 (5-bromo-2-fluorotoluene);
 10 HPLC (70 % CH₃CN in H₂O) t_r = 4.786 (71.55 %);

1-(5-Bromo-2-fluoro-benzyl)-1H-[1,2,4]triazole (TJA01132, STX1834)

C₉H₇BrFN₃ MW 256.07

- 15 To a solution of TJA01131 (5.00 g, 18.7 mmol) in acetone (50 mL) was added 1,2,4-triazole (1.94 g, 28.1 mmol), potassium carbonate (2.58 g, 18.7 mmol) and potassium iodide (0.182 g, 1.10 mmol). The resulting white suspension was heated to 55 °C with vigorous stirring for 16 h. The yellow reaction mixture was cooled and ethyl acetate (100 mL) added. This was then washed with distilled water (100 mL x 2) and brine (100 mL).
 20 The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave clear yellow oil that crystallises on standing to give the *title compound* as a yellow crystalline solid (2.54 g, 53 %),
 R_f : 0.57 (ethyl acetate);
¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.33 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 6.94-7.01 (1H, t, J =8.9 Hz, ArH),
 25 7.34-7.44 (2H, m, ArH), 7.95 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 8.14 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃);
¹³C NMR (67.9 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 46.8 (CH₂), 117.2-117.3 (C, J_{C-F} 3.8 Hz), 117.5-117.9 (CH, J_{C-F} 26.8 Hz), 124.1-124.3 (C, J_{C-F} 15.3 Hz), 133.2-133.2 (CH, J_{C-F} 4.5 Hz), 133.7-133.8 (CH, J_{C-F} 8.3 Hz), 143.5 (CH), 152.5 (CH) and 157.8-161.5 (C, J_{C-F} 254 Hz);
 HPLC (70 % CH₃CN in H₂O) t_r = 2.630 (99.30 %);
 30 LCMS (APCI), m/z 258.24 (⁸¹BrM⁺ + H, 100 %), 258.24 (⁷⁹BrM⁺ + H, 95);

1-(4-Fluoro-biphenyl-3-ylmethyl)-1H-[1,2,4]triazole (TJA01139, STX1841)

$C_{15}H_{12}FN_3$ MW 253.27

A 10 mL microwave vial was loaded with TJA01132 (0.100 g, 0.391 mmol), phenylboronic acid (0.071 g, 0.586 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.135 g, 0.978 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.130 g, 0.391 mmol), $Pd(OAc)_2$ (0.002-0.003 g, 2-3 mol %), ethanol (1.5 mL) and distilled water (3.5 mL). The vial was sealed and loaded (with no prior degassing) into a CEM Discover Microwave. After a run time of 3 min at 120 °C the reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (50 mL) added. This was then washed with distilled water (30 mL x 3) and brine (30 mL). The organic layer was dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (20 g column, *method7*) eluting the *title compound* as a colourless viscous oil (0.079 g, 80 %),

R_f : 0.45 (ethyl acetate);

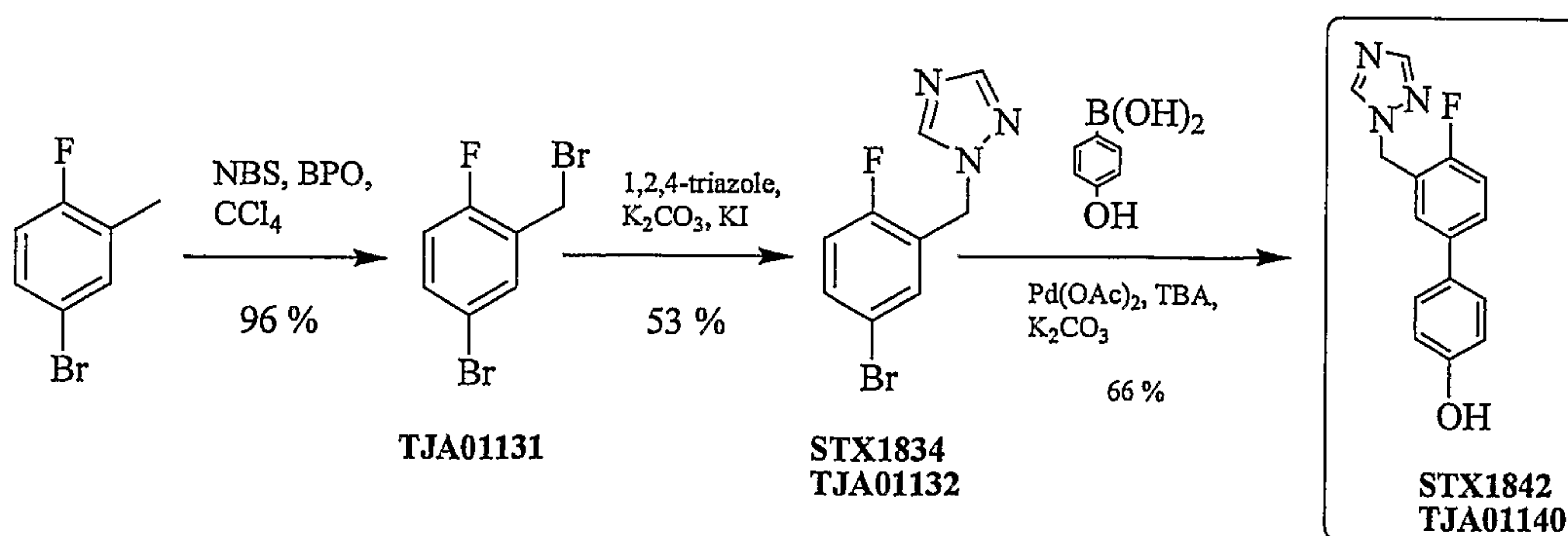
^1H NMR (270 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 5.44 (2H, s, $ArCH_2N$), 7.13-7.20 (2H, m, ArH), 7.31-7.57 (7H, m, ArH), 7.96 (1H, s, $C_2H_2N_3$) and 8.17 (1H, s, $C_2H_2N_3$);

^{13}C NMR (67.9 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 47.4-47.5 (CH_2 , J_{C-F} 4.5 Hz), 116.1-116.4 (CH , J_{C-F} 21.7 Hz), 122.1-122.4 (C , J_{C-F} 20.4 Hz), 127.1 (CH), 127.8 (CH), 129.0 (CH), 129.3-129.3 (CH , J_{C-F} 3.2 Hz), 129.6-129.5 (CH , J_{C-F} 8.9 Hz), 138.2 (C), 139.5 (C), 143.3 (CH), 152.4 (CH) and 158.4-162.1 (C , J_{C-F} 260 Hz);

HPLC (90 % CH_3CN in H_2O) t_r = 2.197 (98.14 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 254.33 ($M^+ + H$, 100 %).

STX1842

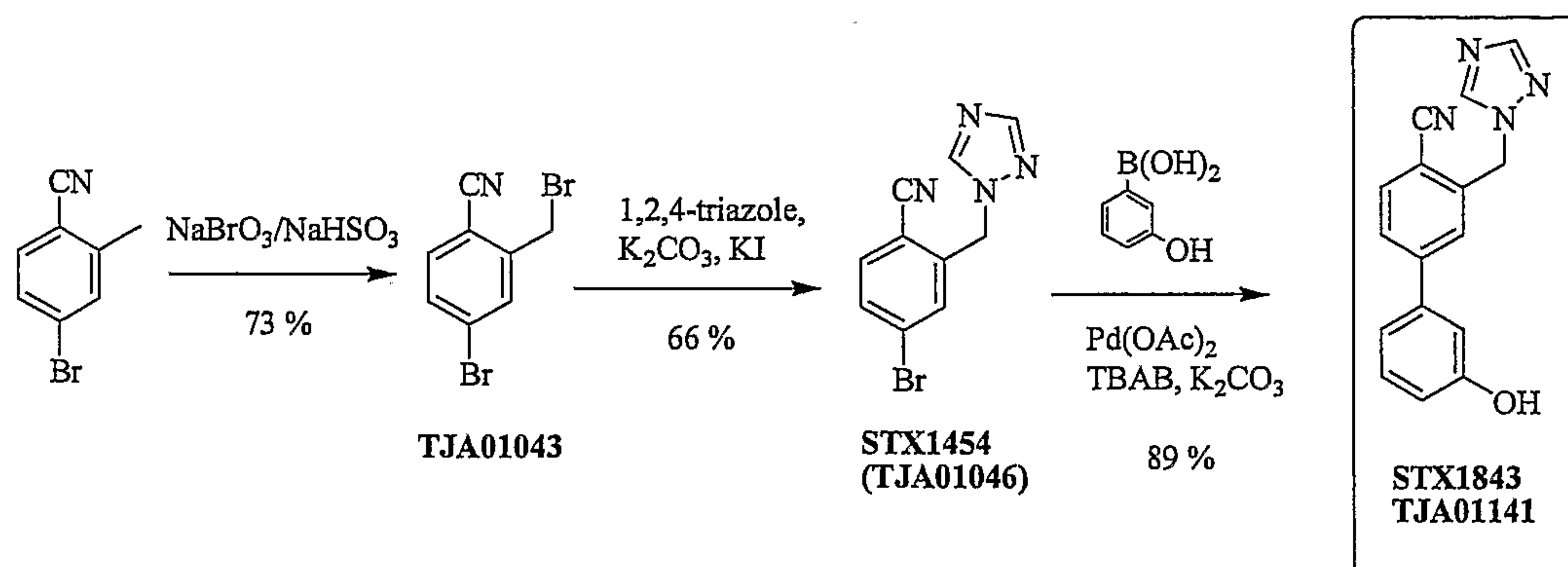


4'-Fluoro-3'-[1,2,4]triazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-4-ol (TJA01140, STX1842)

C₁₅H₁₂FN₃O MW 269.27

- A 10 mL microwave vial was loaded with TJA01132 (0.200 g, 0.781 mmol), 4-hydroxyphenylboronic acid (0.164 g, 1.17 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.270 g, 1.95 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.260 g, 0.781 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (0.005-0.006 g, 2-3 mol %), ethanol (1.5 mL) and distilled water (3.5 mL). The vial was sealed and loaded (with no prior degassing) into a CEM Discover Microwave. After a run time of 3 min at 120 °C the reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (50 mL) added.
- This was then washed with distilled water (30 mL x 3) and brine (30 mL). The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (20 g column, *method 7*) eluting the *title compound* as a white solid (0.139 g, 66 %), *R_f*: 0.40 (ethyl acetate);
- ¹H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 5.51 (2H, ArCH₂N), 6.82-6.86 (2H, d, *J*= 8.4 Hz, AA'BB'), 7.22-7.30 (1H, t, *J*=8.6 Hz, ArH), 7.40-7.43 (2H, d, *J*= 8.4 Hz, AA'BB'), 7.53-7.58 (2H, m, ArH), 7.99 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃), 8.69 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 9.63 (1H, s, ArOH);
- ¹³C NMR (67.9 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 46.8-46.9 (CH₂, *J*_{C-F} 3.2 Hz), 116.3-116.6 (CH, *J*_{C-F} 21.7 Hz), 123.7-123.9 (C, *J*_{C-F} 15.9 Hz), 128.3 (CH), 128.4 (CH), 128.8-128.9 (CH, *J*_{C-F} 3.8 Hz), 130.1 (C), 137.4 (C), 137.5 (C), 145.0 (CH), 152.3 (CH), 157.8 (C), 157.0-161.6 (C, *J*_{C-F} 251.7 Hz);
- HPLC (90 % CH₃CN in H₂O) *t_r*= 1.965 (100 %);
- LCMS (APCI), *m/z* 270.40 (M⁺ + H, 100 %);

25 **STX1843**



3'-Hydroxy-3-[1,2,4]triazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-4-carbonitrile (TJA01141, STX1843)

5 $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_4\text{O}$ MW 276.29

A 10 mL microwave vial was loaded with TJA01046 (0.200 g, 0.760 mmol), 3-hydroxyphenylboronic acid (0.160 g, 1.14 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.263 g, 1.90 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.253 g, 0.760 mmol), $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (0.005-0.006 g, 2-3 mol %), ethanol (1.5 mL) and distilled water (3.5 mL). The vial was sealed and loaded (with no prior degassing) into a CEM Discover Microwave. After a run time of 3 min at 120 °C the reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (50 mL) added. This was then washed with distilled water (30 mL x 3) and brine (30 mL). The organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (20 g column, *method 7*) eluting the *title compound* as a white solid (0.184 g, 89 %),

mp 182.7-184.3 °C;

R_f : 0.33 (ethyl acetate);

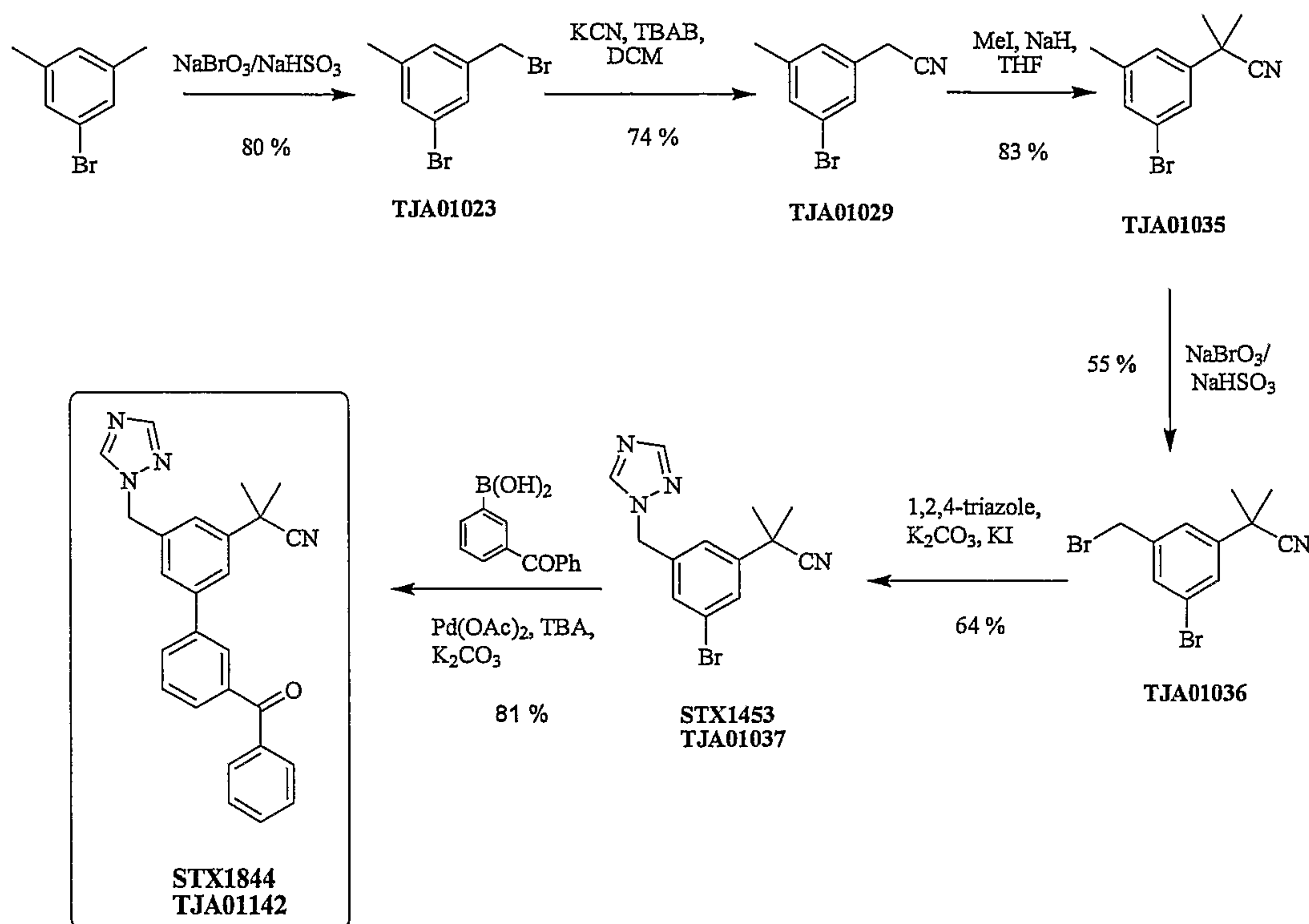
^1H NMR (270 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 5.68 (2H, s, ArCH_2N), 6.83-6.87 (1H, dd, $J = 2.5$ & 8.2 Hz, ArH), 7.01-7.10 (2H, m, ArH), 7.28-7.34 (1H, t, $J = 7.9$ Hz, ArH), 7.68 (1H, s, ArH), 7.76-7.79 (1H, dd, $J = 1.8$ & 8.1 Hz, ArH), 7.93-7.96 (1H, d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, ArH), 8.06 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$), 8.75 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$) and 9.73 (1H, s, ArOH);

^{13}C NMR (67.9 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 51.0 (CH_2), 110.5 (C), 114.2 (CH), 116.5 (CH), 117.7 (C), 118.3 (CH), 127.6 (CH), 128.4 (CH), 130.9 (CH), 134.5 (CH), 139.8 (C), 140.2 (C), 145.5 (CH), 145.6 (C), 152.7 (CH) and 158.6 (C);

HPLC (90 % CH_3CN in H_2O) $t_r = 1.963$ (100 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 277.39 ($M^+ + H$, 100 %).

STX1844



5

2-(3'-Benzoyl-5-[1,2,4]triazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-3-yl)-2-methyl-propionitrile (TJA01142, STX1844)

$C_{26}H_{22}N_4O$ MW 406.48

10

A 10 mL microwave vial was loaded with TJA01037 (0.100 g, 0.328 mmol), 4-benzoylphenylboronic acid (0.111 g, 0.492 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.113 g, 0.820 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.109 g, 0.328 mmol), $Pd(OAc)_2$ (0.002-0.003 g, 2-3 mol %), ethanol (1.5 mL) and distilled water (3.5 mL). The vial was sealed and loaded (with no prior degassing) into a CEM Discover Microwave. After a run time of 3 min at 120 °C the reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (50 mL) added. This was then washed with distilled water (30 mL x 3) and brine (30 mL). The organic layer was dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a

15

yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (20 g column, *method 7*) eluting the *title compound* as a colourless viscous oil (0.108 g, 81 %), R_f : 0.19 (ethyl acetate);

^1H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.74 (6H, s, $\text{ArC}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CN}$), 5.45 (2H, s, ArCH_2N), 7.38-7.52 (4H, m, ArH), 7.57-7.70 (4H, m, ArH), 7.79-7.89 (4H, m, ArH), 8.00 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$) and 8.17 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$);

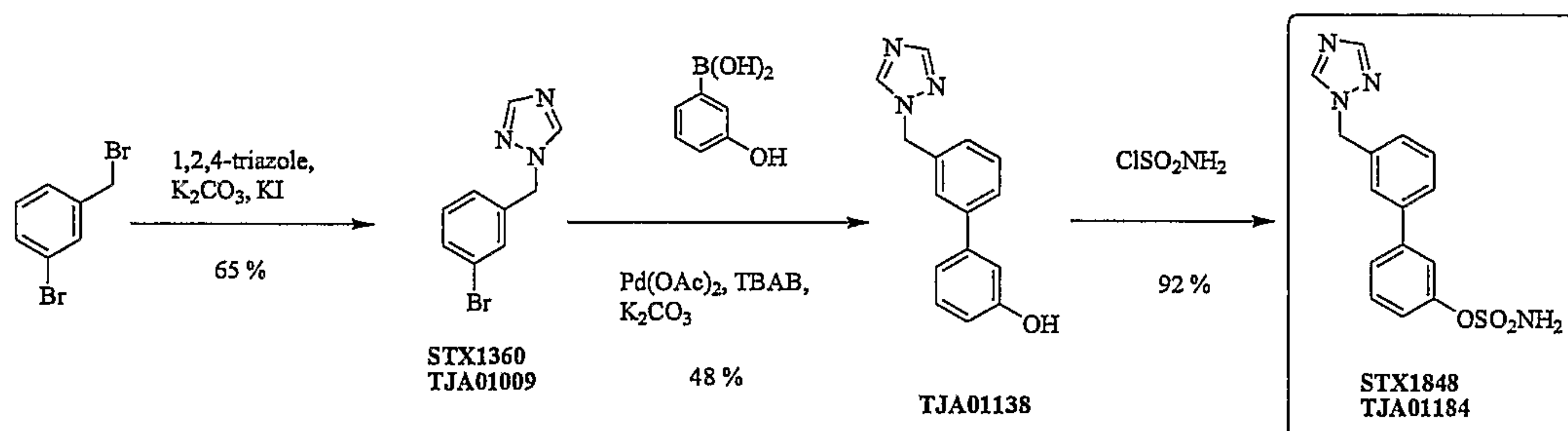
^{13}C NMR (67.9 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 29.2 (CH_3), 37.4 (C), 53.3 (CH_2), 124.1 (C), 124.3 (CH), 124.6 (CH), 126.4 (CH), 127.4 (CH), 128.5 (CH), 130.1 (CH), 130.9 (CH), 132.7 (CH), 136.6 (C), 137.1 (C), 137.5 (C), 142.0 (C), 143.4 (C), 143.4 (CH), 143.7 (C), 152.6 (CH) and 196.2 ($\text{C}=\text{O}$) (two overlapping signals);

HPLC (90 % CH_3CN in H_2O) t_r = 2.072 (96.88 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 407.42 ($\text{M}^+ + \text{H}$, 100 %).

STX1848

15



Sulfamic acid 3'-(1,2,4)triazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-3-yl ester (TJA01184, STX1848)

20 $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_4\text{O}_3\text{S}$ MW 330.37

Sulfamoyl chloride in toluene (1.24 mL, 0.743 mmol) was transferred to a 10 mL r.b. flask and the solvent removed under vacuum at 30 °C. On cooling a white solid formed to which was added *N,N*-dimethylacetamide (1.5 mL) to form a colourless solution. TJA01138 (0.040 g, 0.149 mmol) was added and the solution left to stir at room temperature under N_2 (g) for 20 h. The reaction mixture was then poured into distilled H_2O (30 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (25 mL x 2). The organic layers were combined and washed with distilled H_2O (25 mL x 4) and brine (25 mL). Dried over MgSO_4 and

solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave off white residues. Column chromatography (dichloromethane/acetone 80:20) eluted the *title compound* as a white solid (0.045 g, 92 %),

R_f : 0.20 (dichloromethane/acetone 80:20).

5 ^1H NMR (270 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 5.50 (2H, s, ArCH_2N), 7.28-7.31 (2H, d, J = 5.2 Hz, ArH), 7.48-7.63 (6H, m, ArH), 8.00 (3H, bs, $\text{ArOSO}_2\text{NH}_2$ & $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$), and 8.79 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$);

^{13}C NMR (67.9 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 52.6 (CH_2), 121.1 (CH), 122.0 (CH), 125.5 (CH), 127.0 (CH), 128.1 (CH), 130.0 (CH), 131.0 (CH), 137.4 (C), 140.0 (C), 142.1 (C), 144.9

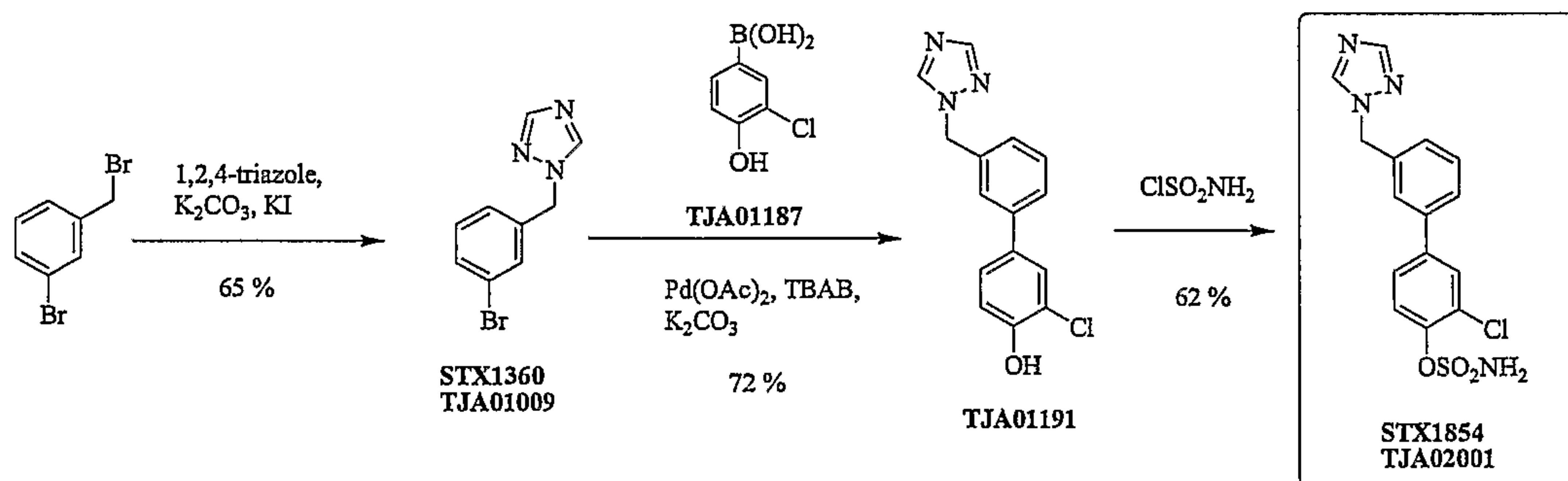
10 (CH), 151.2 (C) and 152.4 (CH) (one overlapping signal);

HPLC (90 % CH_3CN in H_2O) t_r = 1.869 (100 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 331.42 ($\text{M}^+ + \text{H}$, 100 %), 252.38 ($(\text{M}^+ + \text{H}) - \text{SO}_2\text{NH}_2$, 20).

HRMS (ES^+) calcd. for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_4\text{O}_3\text{S}$ ($\text{M} + \text{H}$) $^+$ 331.0859, found 331.0857.

15 STX1854



3-Chloro-4-hydroxyphenylboronic acid (TJA01187)

20 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{BClO}_3$ MW 172.37

A dry 250 ml r.b. flask was loaded with 4-bromo-2-chlorophenol (5.00 g, 24.1 mmol) and purged with $\text{N}_2(\text{g})$. Anhydrous THF (100 mL) added with stirring and the vessel cooled to -78 °C (dry ice/acetone bath). After 30 mins n-BuLi, 2.3 M in hexanes, (12.9 mL, 28.9

25 mmol) was added dropwise over 20 min. The reaction was left to stir for 1 h. Triisopropyl borate (6.65 mL, 28.9 mmol) was added dropwise with the reaction still at -78 °C. After 15 min of stirring at this temperature the dry ice/acetone bath was removed. At about 0 °C

2 M HCl_(aq) (5 mL) was added and the reaction left to stir for a further 15 min. THF removed under vacuum and residues taken up in ethyl acetate (50 mL). Distilled H₂O (50 mL) was added and the organic layer separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL x 2). The organic portions were combined and washed with sat. Na₂CO₃ (aq). The aqueous layer was separated and treated with 2M HCl_(aq) until the pH was about 4. This was then extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL x 2). The organic portions were then dried over MgSO₄ and solvent removed. The resultant off white residues were taken up in a minimum of ethyl acetate (2-3 mL) and added to dropwise to hexane (50 mL) with stirring. The white ppt was filtered to give the *title compound* as an off white solid (0.490 g, 12 %).

¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 6.89-6.92 (1H, d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, ArH), 7.52-7.56 (1H, dd, *J* = 1.8 & 7.9 Hz, ArH), 7.72-7.73 (1H, d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, ArH), 7.98 (2H, s, ArB(OH)₂) and 10.33 (1H, s, ArOH);

HPLC (70 % CH₃CN in H₂O) *t*_r = 3.654 (97.92 %);

LCMS (APCI), *m/z* 173.11 (³⁷ClM⁻ - H, 15 %), 171.10 (³⁵ClM⁻ - H, 55), 129.05 ((³⁷ClM⁻ - H) - B(OH)₂, 30), 127.04 ((³⁵ClM⁻ - H) - B(OH)₂, 100).

3'-(1,2,4)Triazole-1-yl-methyl-biphenyl-3-chloro-4-ol (TJA01191)

C₁₅H₁₂ClN₃O MW 285.73

20

A 10 mL microwave vial was loaded with TJA01009 (0.150 g, 0.630 mmol), TJA01187 (0.130 g, 0.756 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.218 g, 1.58 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.209 g, 0.630 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (0.004-0.005 g, 2-3 mol %), ethanol (1.5 mL) and distilled water (3.5 mL). The vial was sealed and loaded (with no prior degassing) into a CEM Explorer Microwave. After a run time of 3 min at 120 °C the reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (50 mL) added. This was then washed with distilled water (25 mL x 3) and brine (25 mL). The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified via flash chromatography (20 g column, *method4*) eluted the *title compound* as an off white solid (0.129 g, 72 %), *R*_f: 0.35 (ethyl acetate).

¹H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 5.46 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 7.04-7.07 (1H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, ArH), 7.18-7.20 (1H, d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, ArH), 7.28-7.62 (5H, m, ArH), 8.01 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃), 8.71 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 10.40 (1H, bs, ArOH);

HPLC (70 % CH₃CN in H₂O) *t*_r = 4.274 (96.66 %);

5 LCMS (APCI), *m/z* 286.33 (³⁷ClM⁺-H, 30 %), 284.32 (³⁵ClM⁺-H, 100).

Sulfamic acid 3'-(1,2,4)triazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-3-chloro-4-yl ester (TJA02001, STX1854)

C₁₅H₁₃ClN₄O₃S MW 364.81

10

Sulfamoyl chloride in toluene (2.03 mL, 1.22 mmol) was transferred to a 10 mL r.b. flask and the solvent removed under vacuum at 30 °C. On cooling a white solid formed to which was added *N,N*-dimethylacetamide (1.5 mL) to form a colourless solution. TJA01191 (0.070 g, 0.244 mmol) was added and the solution left to stir at room
15 temperature under N₂ (g) for 72 h. The reaction mixture was then poured into distilled H₂O (30 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (25 mL x 2). The organic layers were combined and washed with distilled H₂O (25 mL x 4) and brine (25 mL). Dried over MgSO₄ and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave off white residues. Column chromatography (dichloromethane/acetone 80:20) eluted the *title compound* as a white solid (0.055 g,
20 62 %),

Following the same procedure used for TJA01047, TJA02001 was prepared from TJA01191 (0.070 g, 0.244 mmol) and sulfamoyl chloride (2.03 mL, 1.22 mmol) after 72 h. Purification via column chromatography (dichloromethane/acetone 80:20) eluted the *title compound* as a white solid (0.055 g, 62 %),

25 mp 148.3-153.3 °C;

*R*_f: 0.18 (dichloromethane/acetone 80:20).

¹H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 5.49 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 7.27-7.31 (1H, d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, ArH), 7.44-7.50 (1H, t, *J* = 5.9 Hz, ArH), 7.57-7.72 (4H, m, ArH), 7.86-7.87 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz), 8.00 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃), 8.34 (2H, bs, ArOSO₂NH₂) and 8.72 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃);

30 ¹³C NMR (67.9 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 52.5 (CH₂), 124.8 (CH), 127.0 (CH), 127.1 (CH), 127.6 (C), 128.2 (CH), 129.0 (CH), 130.0 (CH), 137.7 (C), 138.7 (C), 139.9 (C), 144.9 (CH), 146.1 (C) and 152.4 (CH) (one overlapping signal);

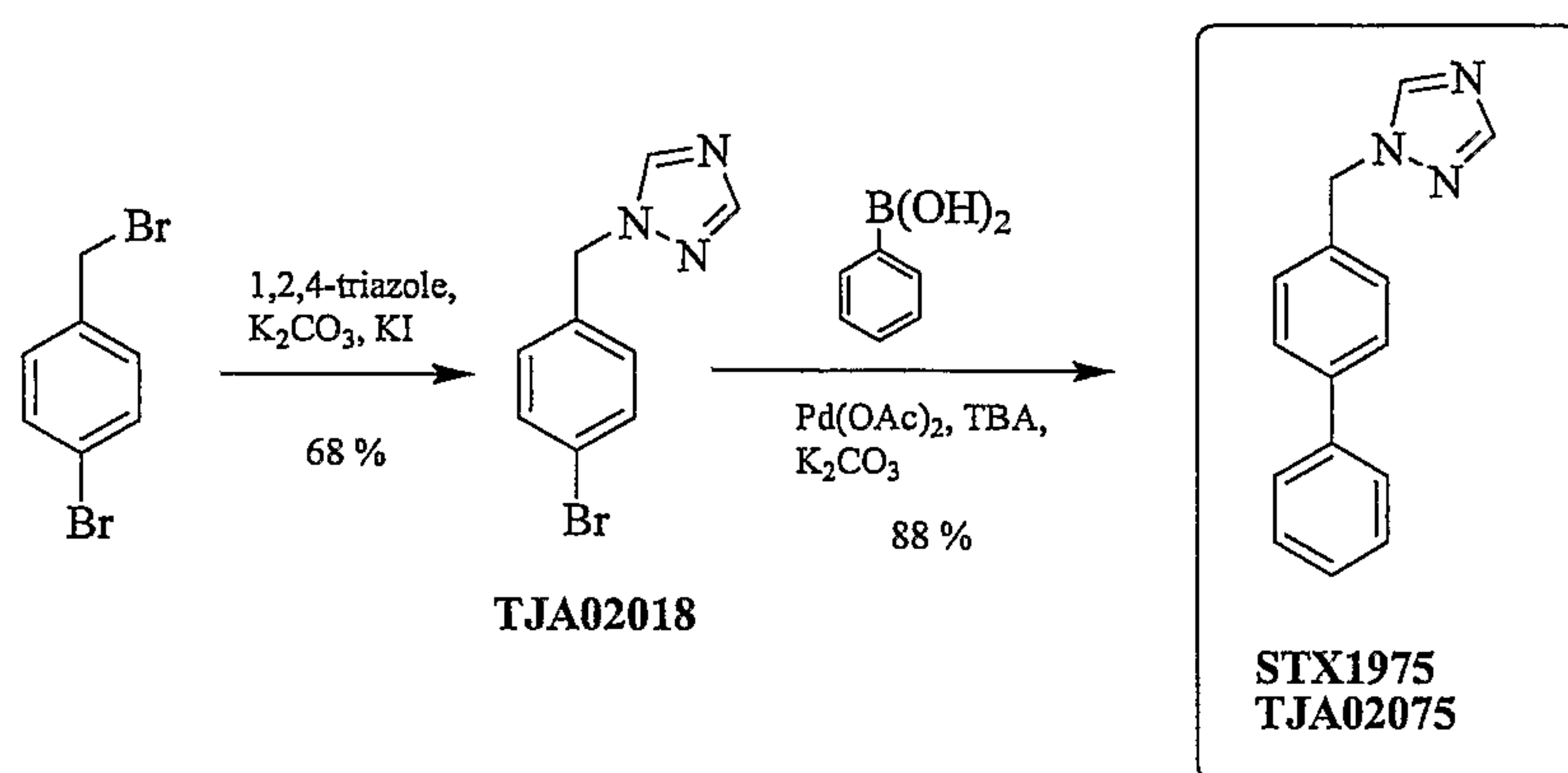
HPLC (70 % CH₃CN in H₂O) t_r = 2.694 (100 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 367.25 ($^{37}\text{ClM}^+ + \text{H}$, 20 %), 365.24 ($^{35}\text{ClM}^+ + \text{H}$, 55 %), 288.22 ($(^{37}\text{ClM}^+ + \text{H}) - \text{SO}_2\text{NH}_2$, 30 %), 286.20 ($(^{35}\text{ClM}^+ + \text{H}) - \text{SO}_2\text{NH}_2$, 100);

HRMS (ES⁺) calcd. for C₁₅H₁₃ClN₄O₃S (M+H)⁺ 365.0470, found 365.0471.

5

STX1975



10 1-(4-Bromobenzyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole (TJA02018)

C₉H₈BrN₃ MW 238.08

4-Bromobenzylbromide (5.00 g, 20.0 mmol), 1,2,4-triazole (2.07 g, 30.0 mmol), potassium carbonate (2.76 g, 20.0 mmol), potassium iodide (0.190 g, 1.18 mmol) and acetone (100 mL) were loaded to an r.b. flask. With vigorous stirring this mixture was set to reflux (60 °C) for 24 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and acetone was removed *in vacuo*. The residues were taken up in ethyl acetate (50 mL) and washed with distilled water (50 mL x 2) and brine (50 mL). Dried over MgSO₄ and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow solid. Column chromatography (ethyl acetate) eluted the *title compound* as a white solid (3.24 g, 68 %),

R_f 0.50 (ethyl acetate).

¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.29 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 7.10-7.13 (2H, d, J = 8.7 Hz, AA'BB'), 7.47-7.50 (2H, d, J = 8.6 Hz, AA'BB'), 7.96 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 8.06 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃);

¹³C NMR (67.9 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 52.9 (CH₂), 122.9 (C), 129.7 (CH), 132.3 (CH), 133.7 (C), 143.2 (CH) and 152.5 (CH);

HPLC (90 % CH₃CN in H₂O) t_r = 2.693 (100 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 239.95 (⁸¹BrM⁺ + H, 95 %), 237.95 (⁷⁹BrM⁺ + H, 100).

1-Biphenyl-4-methyl-1H-(1,2,4)-triazole (TJA02025, STX1975)

5 C₁₅H₁₃N₃ MW 235.28

A 10 mL microwave vial was loaded with TJA02018 (0.150 g, 0.630 mmol), phenylboronic acid (0.115 g, 0.945 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.218 g, 1.58 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.209 g, 0.630 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (0.003-0.004 g, 2-3
10 mol %), ethanol (1.5 mL) and distilled water (3.5 mL). The vial was sealed and loaded (with no prior degassing) into a CEM Explorer Microwave (150 W, 3 min, 120 °C). The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (50 mL) added. This was then washed with distilled water (25 mL x 3) and brine (25 mL). The organic layer was dried

15 Flash chromatography (20 g column, *method4*) eluted the *title compound* as a white solid (0.130 g, 88 %),

mp 160.4-164.2 °C;

R_f : 0.44 (ethyl acetate);

¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.37 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 7.31-7.47 (5H, m, ArH), 7.54-7.61
20 (4H, m, ArH), 7.99 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 8.10 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃);

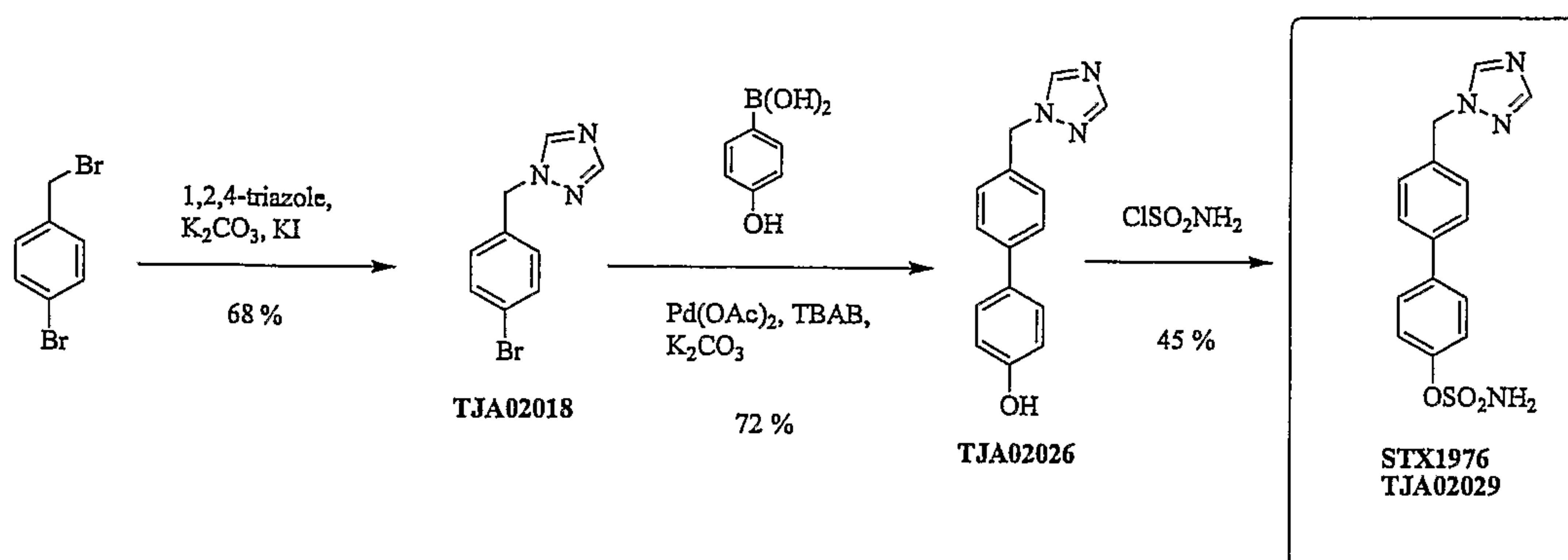
¹³C NMR (67.9 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 53.4 (CH₂), 127.2 (CH), 127.8 (CH), 127.9 (CH), 128.6 (CH), 129.0 (CH), 133.5 (C), 140.4 (C), 141.8 (C), 143.2 (CH) and 152.4 (CH);

HPLC (90 % CH₃CN in H₂O) t_r = 2.414 (99.30 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 236.06 (M⁺ + H, 100 %);

25

STX1976



4'-(1,2,4)Triazole-1-yl-methyl-biphenyl-4-ol (TJA02026)

5 $C_{15}H_{13}N_3O$ MW 251.28

A 10 mL microwave vial was loaded with TJA02018 (0.200 g, 0.840 mmol), 4-hydroxyphenylboronic acid (0.174 g, 1.26 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.290 g, 2.10 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.279 g, 0.840 mmol), $Pd(OAc)_2$ (0.005-0.006 g, 2-3 mol %), ethanol (1.5 mL) and distilled water (3.5 mL). The vial was sealed and loaded (with no prior degassing) into a CEM Explorer Microwave. After a run time of 3 min at 120 °C the reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (50 mL) added. This was then washed with distilled water (25 mL x 3) and brine (25 mL). The organic layer was dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified via flash chromatography (20 g column, *method4*) eluted the *title compound* as an off white solid (0.151 g, 72 %),

R_f : 0.37 (ethyl acetate);

^1H NMR (270 MHz, $DMSO-d_6$) δ 5.42 (2H, s, $ArCH_2N$), 6.82-6.85 (2H, d, J = 8.6 Hz, AA'BB'), 7.32-7.29 (2H, d, J = 8.2 Hz, AA'BB'), 7.45-7.48 (2H, d, J = 8.6 Hz, AA'BB'), 7.54-7.57 (2H, d, J = 8.2 Hz, AA'BB'), 7.99 (1H, s, $C_2H_2N_3$), 8.68 (1H, s, $C_2H_2N_3$) and 9.58 (1H, bs, ArOH);

HPLC (90 % CH_3CN in H_2O) t_r = 2.163 (92.21 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 252.25 ($M^+ + H$, 100 %).

25 **Sulfamic acid 4'-(1,2,4)triazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-4-yl ester (TJA02029, STX1976)**

$C_{15}H_{14}N_4O_3S$ MW 330.37

Sulfamoyl chloride in toluene (0.30 M, 9.50 mL) was transferred to a 10 mL r.b. flask and the solvent removed under vacuum at 30 °C. On cooling a white solid formed to which was added *N,N*-dimethylacetamide (1.5 mL) to form a colourless solution. TJA02026
5 (0.143 g, 0.570 mmol) was added and the solution left to stir at room temperature under N₂ (g) for 72 h. The reaction mixture was then poured into distilled H₂O (30 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (25 mL x 2). The organic layers were combined and washed with distilled H₂O (25 mL x 4) and brine (25 mL). Dried over MgSO₄ and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave off white residues. Column chromatography
10 (dichloromethane/acetone 80:20) eluted the *title compound* as a white solid (0.085 g, 45 %),

mp 169.6-175.0 °C;

*R*_f: 0.28 (dichloromethane/acetone 80:20).

¹H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 5.47 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 7.35-7.39 (4H, dd, *J*= 7.4 &
15 8.2 Hz, AA'BB'), 7.65-7.76 (4H, dd, *J*= 7.9 & 8.4 Hz, AA'BB'), 8.01 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃), 8.07 (2H, bs, ArOSO₂NH₂) and 8.77 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃);

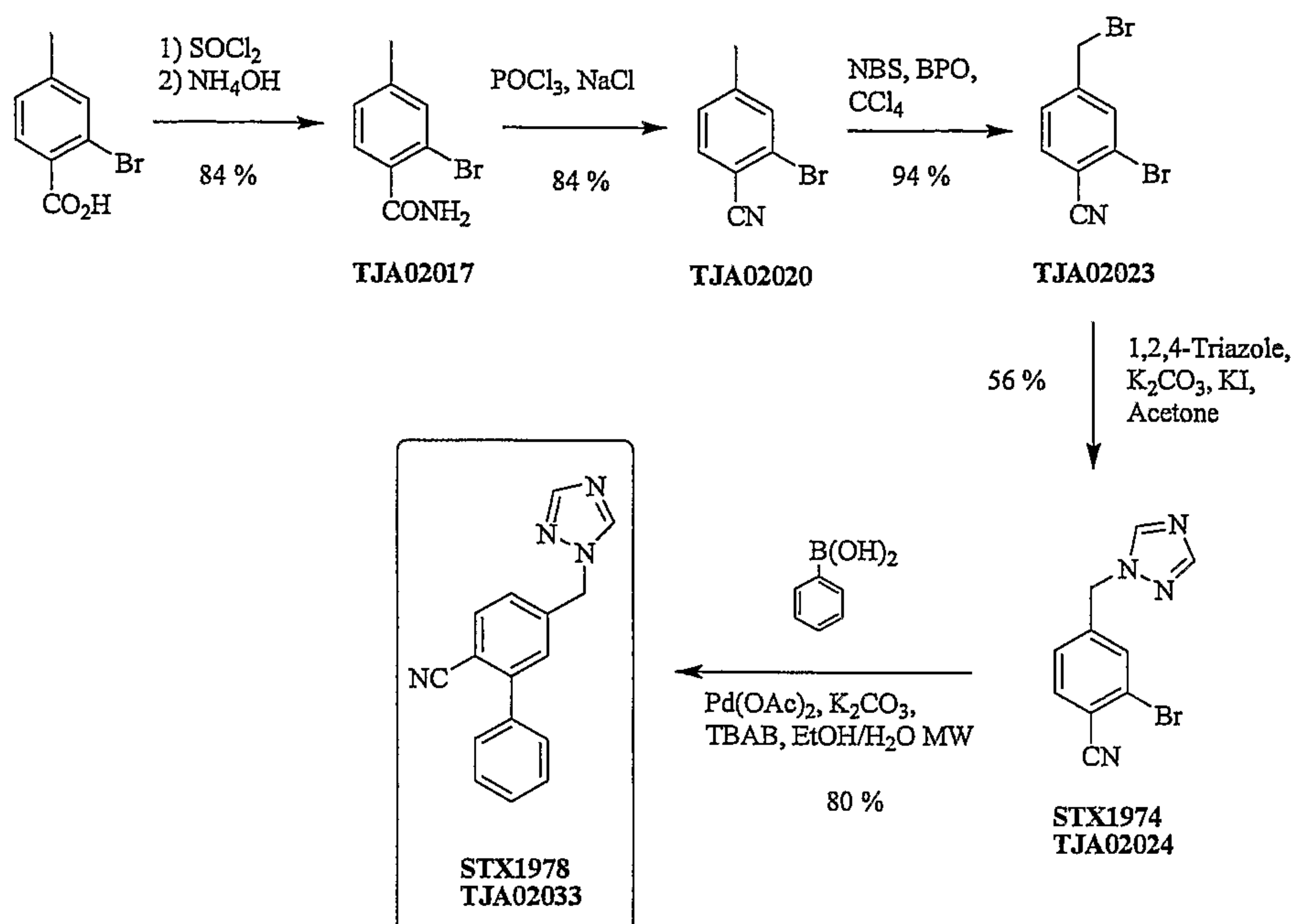
¹³C NMR (67.9 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 52.3 (CH₂), 123.3 (CH), 127.6 (CH), 128.6 (CH), 129.1 (CH), 136.3 (C), 138.6 (C), 139.3 (C), 144.9 (CH), 150.3 (C) and 152.4 (CH);

HPLC (70 % CH₃CN in H₂O) *t*_r= 3.000 (99.36 %);

20 LCMS (APCI), *m/z* 331.05 (M⁺ + H, 100 %);

HRMS (FAB⁺) calcd. for C₁₅H₁₄N₄O₃S (M + H)⁺ 331.0859, found 331.0858.

STX1978



2-Bromo-4-methylbenzamide (TJA02017)

$\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{BrNO}$ MW 214.06

5

2-bromo-4-methylbenzoic acid (5.00 g, 23.3 mmol) and thionyl chloride (30 mL) were loaded to a 100 mL r.b. flask and the mixture set to reflux for 20 h. The reaction was then allowed to cool and excess thionyl chloride was removed via a rotary evaporator. Resultant dark brown residues were taken up in THF (40 mL) and added, with stirring, to ammonia water (35 %, 50 mL) which had been cooled to 0 °C. Left to stir for 1 h. Conc. $\text{HCl}_{(\text{aq})}$ was carefully added dropwise until the mixture had reached pH 3-5. THF was removed via a rotary evaporator and the solids were filtered and washed thoroughly with distilled H_2O . After drying under vacuum at 70 °C the *title compound* was obtained as a white solid (4.24 g, 84 %),

15 mp 173.2-175.8 °C;

^1H NMR (270 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 2.35 (3H, s, ArCH_3), 7.20-7.23 (1H, d, $J=8.2$ Hz, ArH), 7.28-7.31 (1H, d, $J=7.7$ Hz, ArH), 7.47 (1H, s, ArH), 7.51 (1H, bs, ArCONH_2) and 7.79 (1H, bs, ArCONH_2);

^{13}C NMR (67.9 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 20.9 (CH_3), 119.1 (C), 128.6 (CH), 129.0 (CH),

20 133.5 (CH), 136.9 (C), 141.3 (C) and 169.6 (C=O);

HPLC (70 % CH₃CN in H₂O) t_r = 4.446 (100 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 215.95 (⁸¹BrM⁺ + H, 95 %), 213.95 (⁷⁹BrM⁺ + H, 100).

2-Bromo-4-methylbenzonitrile (TJA02020)

5 C₈H₆BrN MW 196.04

Phosphorus oxychloride (22.6 mL, 243 mmol), TJA02017 (4.00 g, 18.7 mmol) and sodium chloride (2.40 g, 41.1 mmol) were loaded to a 100 mL r.b. flask and set to reflux with stirring for 4 h. The mixture was allowed to cool and excess phosphorus oxychloride
10 was removed via a rotary evaporator. The resultant brown residues were poured into iced water with stirring and left for 10 min. A brown ppt. had formed and was collected via filtration, washed thoroughly with distilled H₂O and dried under vacuum at 70 °C. Recrystallisation (hexane) yielded the *title compound* as a white crystalline solid (3.07 g, 84 %),

15 mp 49.9-51.9 °C;

¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.40 (3H, s, ArH), 7.18-7.22 (1H, d, J = 8.6 Hz, ArH) and 7.49-7.54 (2H, m, ArH);

¹³C NMR (67.9 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 21.7 (CH₃), 112.8 (C), 117.5 (C), 125.2 (C), 128.6 (CH), 133.8 (CH), 134.1 (CH) and 145.5 (C);

20 HPLC (70 % CH₃CN in H₂O) t_r = 4.917 (99.75 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 198.07 (⁸¹BrM⁺ + H, 100 %), 196.07 (⁷⁹BrM⁺ + H, 98 %).

2-Bromo-4-(bromomethyl)benzonitrile (TJA02023)

C₈H₅Br₂N MW 274.94

25

TJA02020 (2.50 g, 12.8 mmol), *N*-bromosuccinimide (2.73 g, 14.4 mmol), benzyl peroxide (0.100 g, 0.410 mmol) and carbon tetrachloride (50 mL) were loaded to a 100 mL r.b. flask and set to reflux with stirring for 4 h. Allowed to cool. The succinimide was filtered off and carbon tetrachloride removed via a dry ice-acetone cooled rotary
30 evaporator. The residues were dissolved in dichloromethane (50 mL) and washed with distilled H₂O (50 mL x 3) and brine (50 mL x 2). Dried over MgSO₄ and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave yellow residues. Column chromatography (hexane/dichloromethane

60:40) eluted the *title compound* as a white crystalline solid (3.31 g, 94 %) of which (by HPLC) 23.39 % is TJA02020 and 1.32 % is 2-bromo-4-(dibromomethyl)benzonitrile.

HPLC (70 % CH₃CN in H₂O) t_r = 4.150 (75.29 %);

5 LCMS (APCI), m/z 276.06 ($M^+ + H$, 40 %).

4-((1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)methyl)-2-bromobenzonitrile (TJA02024, STX1974)

C₁₀H₇BrN₄ MW 263.09

10 TJA02023 (3.31 g, 12.0 mmol), 1,2,4-triazole (1.24 g, 18.0 mmol), potassium carbonate (1.66 g, 12.0 mmol), potassium iodide (0.117 g, 0.706 mmol) and acetone (50 mL) were loaded to an r.b. flask. With vigorous stirring this mixture was set to reflux (60 °C) for 24 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and acetone was removed *in vacuo*. The residues were taken up in ethyl acetate (50 mL) and washed with distilled water (50 mL x

15 2) and brine (50 mL). Dried over MgSO₄ and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave yellow residues. Column chromatography (ethyl acetate) eluted the *title compound* as a light yellow solid (1.44 g, 56 %),

mp 95.7-97.6 °C;

R_f 0.30 (ethyl acetate).

20 ¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.38 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 7.23-7.27 (1H, dd, J = 1.7 & 8.2 Hz, ArH), 7.53-7.54 (1H, d, J = 1.2 Hz, ArH), 7.63-7.66 (1H, d, J = 7.9 Hz, ArH), 8.01 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 8.17 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃);

¹³C NMR (67.9 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 52.1 (CH₂), 115.9 (C), 116.8 (C), 126.1 (C), 126.9 (CH), 132.2 (CH), 134.8 (CH), 141.5 (C), 143.7 (CH) and 153.0 (CH);

25 HPLC (70 %) R_t 2.425 (100 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 265.15 (⁸¹BrM⁺ + H, 95 %), 263.15 (⁷⁹BrM⁺ + H, 100).

3-[1,2,4]Triazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-6-carbonitrile (TJA02033, STX1978)

C₁₆H₁₂N₄ MW 260.30

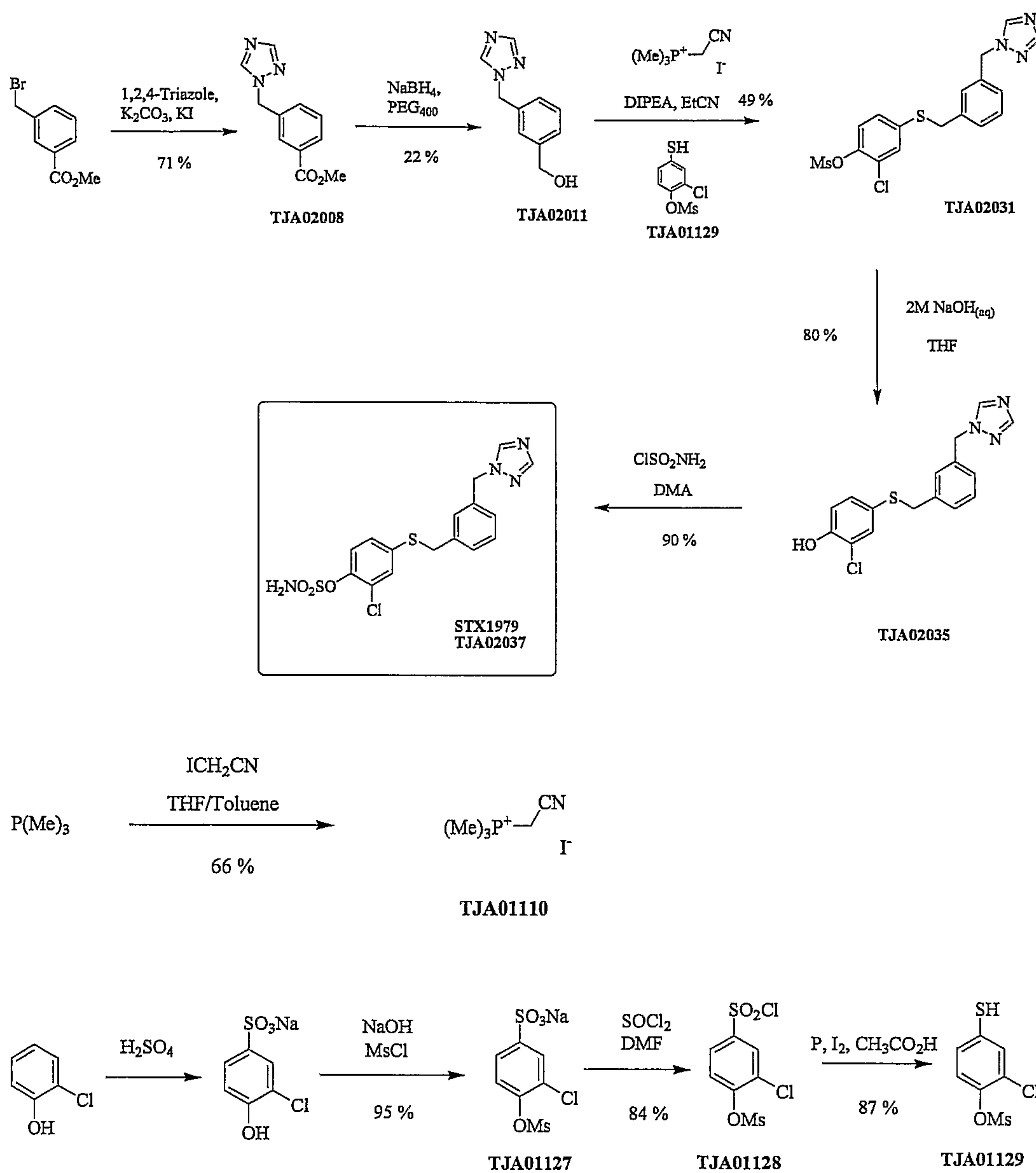
30

A 10 mL microwave vial was loaded with TJA02024 (0.150 g, 0.570 mmol), phenylboronic acid (0.104 g, 0.855 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.198 g, 1.43 mmol),

tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.189 g, 0.570 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (0.003-0.004 g, 2-3 mol %), ethanol (1.5 mL) and distilled water (3.5 mL). The vial was sealed and loaded (with no prior degassing) into a CEM Explorer Microwave (150 W, 3 min, 120 °C). The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (50 mL) added. This was then
5 washed with distilled water (25 mL x 3) and brine (25 mL). The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. Flash chromatography (20 g column, *method4*) eluted the *title compound* as a white solid (0.118 g, 80 %),
mp 119.3-126.8 °C;
10 *R*_f: 0.49 (ethyl acetate);
¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) 5.40 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 7.24-7.34 (2H, m, ArH), 7.45-7.48 (5H, m, ArH), 7.74-7.77 (1H, d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, ArH), 8.00 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 8.17 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃);
¹³C NMR (67.9 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 52.8 (CH₂), 111.6 (C), 118.2 (C), 126.7 (CH), 128.8
15 (CH), 128.9 (CH), 129.2 (CH), 129.3 (CH), 134.5 (CH), 137.4 (C), 140.0 (C), 143.6 (CH), 146.7 (C) and 152.8 (CH);
HPLC (70 % CH₃CN in H₂O) *t*_r = 3.900 (100 %);
LCMS (APCI), *m/z* 261.20 (M⁺ + H, 100 %);
HRMS (FAB⁺) calcd. for C₁₆H₁₂N₄ (M + H)⁺ 261.1135, found 261.1134.

20

STX1979

**Cyanomethyl-trimethyl-phosphonium iodide (TJA01110)**C₅H₁₁INP MW 243.03

- 10 Trimethylphosphine in THF (1M, 20.0 mL, 20.0 mmol) at 0 °C under N₂ (g) was diluted with anhydrous toluene (40 mL). Iodoacetonitrile (1.40 mL, 19.4 mmol) was added dropwise with vigorous stirring forming a white ppt. The mixture was allowed to warm to r.t. and left to stir for 40 h. The mixture was filtered and washed with toluene to give a white solid which was dried under vacuum. Recrystallisation (acetonitrile) provided the
- 15 *title compound* as a white crystalline solid (3.23 g, 66 %),

^1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 2.01-2.06 (9H, d, J = 15.3 Hz, $\text{P}(\text{CH}_3)_3$), 4.01-4.07 (2H, d, J = 16.4 Hz, PCH_2CN);

^{31}P NMR (121.5 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 32.9.

5 **3-Chloro-4-methanesulfonyloxy-benzenesulfonic acid sodium salt (TJA01127)**

$\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{ClNaO}_6\text{S}_2$ MW 308.69

4-hydroxy-3-chlorobenzenesulfonic acid sodium salt (11.53 g, 50.0 mmol) and sodium hydroxide (2.00 g, 50.0 mmol) were dissolved in distilled water (50 mL) and the solution
10 cooled to 0 °C. Methane sulfonyl chloride (4.25 mL, 55.0 mmol) was added dropwise with stirring and the mixture then allowed to warm to room temp. and left for 2 h. Brine (20 mL) was added and the solution left to stand for 1 h with the formation of white crystalline solid. The solids were filtered, recrystallised (brine), and dried under vacuum to give the *title compound* as a white crystalline solid (9.40 g, 61 %),

15 mp > 250 °C;

^1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 3.31 (3H, s, $\text{ArOSO}_2\text{CH}_3$), 7.48-7.51 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, ArH), 7.59-7.62 (1H, dd, J = 2.2 & 8.4 Hz, ArH) and 7.69-7.72 (1H, d, J = 2.2 Hz, ArH);

^{13}C NMR (67.9 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 39.1 (CH_3), 124.4 (CH), 126.3 (C), 126.5 (CH), 128.3 (CH), 145.3 (C) and 148.8 (C).

20

Methanesulfonic acid 2-chloro-4-chlorosulfonyl-phenyl ester (TJA01128)

$\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_5\text{S}_2$ MW 305.16

Thionyl chloride (30 mL) was cooled to 0 °C. Cautiously, with stirring, TJA01127 (8.60 g,
25 28.0 mmol) was added followed by DMF (0.5 mL). The reaction mixture was subsequently heated to reflux (79 °C) for 1 h (or until evolution of gas has ceased) and then cooled. Thionyl chloride was removed in vacuo and the resulting yellow residues were taken up in dichloromethane (50 mL) and distilled water (50 mL) carefully added. The organic layer was separated and washed with distilled water (50 mL x 2) and brine
30 (50 mL), dried over MgSO_4 and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave yellow residues. Recrystallisation (dichloromethane/hexane) gave the *title compound* as a white crystalline solid (7.10 g, 84 %),

^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 3.37 (3H, s, $\text{ArOSO}_2\text{CH}_3$), 7.70-7.73 (1H, d, $J=8.8$ Hz, ArH), 7.99-8.03 (1H, dd, $J=2.4$ & 8.8 Hz, ArH) and 8.19-8.20 (1H, d, $J=2.4$ Hz, ArH);

^{13}C NMR (67.9 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 39.6 (CH_3), 125.6 (CH), 127.2 (CH), 128.8 (C), 129.9 (CH), 143.1 (C) and 149.9 (C);

5 HPLC (90 % CH_3CN in H_2O) $t_r=2.489$ (99.62 %);.

Methanesulfonic acid 2-chloro-4-mercapto-phenyl ester (TJA01129)

$\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{ClO}_3\text{S}_2$ MW 238.71

10 A 50 mL r.b. flask was loaded with red phosphorus powder (0.630 g, 20.5 mmol), iodine (0.035 g, 0.137 mmol) and acetic acid (7 mL). Cautiously TJA01128 (2.50 g, 8.19 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture then set to reflux (118 °C) for 2 h. Distilled water (1.5 mL) was added and the mixture left to reflux for a further 1 h. Reaction allowed to cool. Chloroform (30 mL) and distilled water (30 mL) were added. The organic layer was
15 separated and washed with distilled water (30 mL x 3) and brine (30 mL). Dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexane 50:50) eluted the *title compound* as a colourless viscous oil (1.68 g, 87 %), R_f : 0.71 (ethyl acetate);

^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 3.24 (3H, s, $\text{ArOSO}_2\text{CH}_3$), 3.56 (1H, s, ArSH), 7.18-7.22
20 (1H, dd, $J=2.3$ & 8.5 Hz, ArH), 7.30-7.33 (1H, d, $J=8.1$ Hz, ArH) and 7.39-7.40 (1H, d, $J=2.2$ Hz, ArH);

^{13}C NMR (67.9 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 38.7 (CH_3), 125.1 (CH), 127.4 (C), 128.9 (CH), 130.9 (CH), 132.1 (C) and 143.2 (C);

HPLC (90 % CH_3CN in H_2O) $t_r=1.811$ (92.46 %);

25 LCMS (APCI), m/z 239.01 ($^{37}\text{ClM}^- - \text{H}$, 10 %), 237.01 ($^{35}\text{ClM}^- - \text{H}$, 30).

Methyl 3-((1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)methyl)benzoate (TJA02008)

$\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$ MW 217.22

30 Methyl 3-(bromobenzyl)benzoate (5.00 g, 21.8 mmol), 1,2,4-triazole (2.26 g, 32.7 mmol), potassium carbonate (3.01 g, 21.8 mmol), potassium iodide (0.213 g, 1.28 mmol) and acetone (100 mL) were loaded to an r.b. flask. With vigorous stirring this mixture was set

to reflux (60 °C) for 24 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and acetone was removed in vacuo. The residues were taken up in ethyl acetate (50 mL) and washed with distilled water (50 mL x 2) and brine (50 mL). Dried over MgSO₄ and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow oil. Column chromatography (ethyl acetate) eluted the *title compound* as a yellow viscous oil to give a yellow crystalline solid (3.35 g, 71 %),
 5 *R_f* 0.42 (ethyl acetate).

¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.86 (3H, s, ArCO₂CH₃), 5.37 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 7.39-7.44 (2H, m, ArH), 7.93-7.94 (1H, m, ArH), 7.96 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃), 7.97-8.01 (1H, m, ArH), and 8.09 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃);

10 ¹³C NMR (67.9 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 52.4 (CH₃), 53.2 (CH₂), 129.1 (CH), 129.3 (CH), 129.9 (CH), 131.1 (C), 132.5 (CH), 135.1 (C), 143.2 (CH), 152.5 (CH) and 166.5 (C=O);
 HPLC (90 % CH₃CN in H₂O) *t_r* = 2.080 (100 %);
 LCMS (APCI), *m/z* 218.42 (M⁺ + H, 100 %).

15 **(3-((1H-1,2,4-Triazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)methanol (TJA02011)**
 C₁₀H₁₁N₃O MW 189.21

A 25 mL r.b. flask was loaded with TJA02008 (0.500 g, 2.36 mmol) and polyethylene glycol 400 (6.0 g). The mixture was heated to 80 °C with stirring until a solution had
 20 formed. Sodium borahydride (0.261 g, 6.91 mmol) was added carefully resulting in evolution of gas. The reaction mixture was stirred vigorously at 80 °C for 16 h. Extremely viscous glue formed that gradually dissolved in dichloromethane (50 mL) with heating (40 °C). This solution was washed with 1M HCl_(aq) (10 mL) and then carefully neutralised with sodium bicarbonate. Washed with distilled water (50 mL x 4) and brine (50 mL),
 25 separated and dried over MgSO₄. Solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a viscous yellow oil. Flash chromatography (20 g column, *method6*) eluted the *title compound* as a colourless viscous oil (0.101 g, 22 %),

R_f: 0.24 (ethyl acetate);

¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.53 (1H, bs, ArCH₂OH), 4.66 (2H, s, ArCH₂OH), 5.30
 30 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 7.14-7.17 (1H, m, ArH), 7.29-7.37 (2H, m, ArH), 7.89 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 8.00 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃);

^{13}C NMR (67.9 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 53.6 (CH_2), 64.7 (CH_2), 126.5 (CH), 127.2 (CH), 129.3 (CH), 134.8 (C), 142.2 (C), 143.1 (CH) and 152.2 (CH);

HPLC (70 % CH_3CN in H_2O) t_r = 3.647 (100 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 189.75 ($\text{M}^+ + \text{H}$, 100 %).

5

4-(3-((1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)methyl)benzylthio)-2-chlorophenyl methanesulfonate (TJA02031)

$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{16}\text{ClN}_3\text{O}_3\text{S}_2$ MW 409.91

10 A dry 5 mL r.b. flask purged with N_2 (g) was loaded with TJA02011 (0.100 g, 0.529 mmol), TJA01129 (0.189 g, 0.794 mmol), TJA01110 (0.154, 0.635 mmol), diisopropylethylamine (119 μL , 0.687 mmol) and propionitrile (1.0 mL). The mixture was then set to stir at 93 $^\circ\text{C}$. After 18 h the reaction was allowed to cool. Dichloromethane (20 mL) and distilled water (20 mL) were added and the aqueous layer separated and
15 extracted with dichloromethane (20 mL x 2). The organic fractions were combined and washed with brine (20 mL), dried over MgSO_4 and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave yellow residues. Column chromatography (ethyl acetate) eluted the *title compound* as a yellow viscous oil (0.105 g, 49 %),

R_f : 0.55 (ethyl acetate);

20 ^1H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 3.23 (3H, s, $\text{ArOSO}_2\text{CH}_3$), 4.07 (2H, s, ArCH_2SAr), 5.30 (2H, s, ArCH_2N), 7.09-7.16 (3H, m, ArH), 7.26-7.34 (4H, m, ArH), 7.98 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$) and 8.06 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$);

^{13}C NMR (67.9 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 38.7 (CH_2), 38.9 (CH_3), 53.3 (CH_2), 124.8 (CH), 127.2 (CH), 128.3 (CH), 129.2 (CH), 129.3 (CH), 129.6 (CH), 131.4 (CH), 135.2 (C), 136.9 (C),

25 137.6 (C), 143.2 (CH), 143.6 (C) and 152.3 (CH) (one overlapping signal);

HPLC (90 % CH_3CN in H_2O) t_r = 2.006 (99.32 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 412.08 ($^{37}\text{ClM}^+ + \text{H}$, 43 %), 410.07 ($^{35}\text{ClM}^+ + \text{H}$, 100).

4-(3-((1H-1,2,4-Triazol-1-yl)methyl)benzylthio)-2-chlorophenol (TJA02035)

30 $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{ClN}_3\text{OS}$ MW 331.82

TJA02031 (0.100 g, 0.244 mmol) was dissolved in THF (2.0 mL) and methanol (2.0 mL) to which 2M NaOH_(aq) (0.61 mL) was added. The mixture was set to stir at room temp. for 3 h. THF was removed under reduced pressure and the residues taken up in ethyl acetate (20 mL) and washed with 2M KHSO_{4 (aq)} (20mL), distilled water (20 mL x 2) and
 5 brine (20 mL). The organic layer was then dried over MgSO₄ and solvent removed under reduced pressure to leave a colourless viscous oil. Column chromatography (dichloromethane/acetone 80:20) eluted the *title compound* as a colourless viscous oil (0.065 g, 80 %) that crystallised on standing to a white crystalline solid, mp 131.5-134.9 °C;

10 *R_f*: 0.38 (dichloromethane/acetone 80:20);

¹H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 4.08 (2H, s, ArCH₂SAr), 5.38 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 6.84-6.88 (1H, d, *J*= 8.4 Hz, ArH), 7.07-7.29 (6H, m, ArH), 7.20 (1H, s, ArH), 7.98 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃), 8.63 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 10.36 (1H, s, ArOH);

¹³C NMR (67.9 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 39.1 (CH₂), 52.5 (CH₂), 117.6 (CH), 120.5 (C), 125.4
 15 (C), 127.1 (CH), 128.7 (CH), 129.0 (CH), 129.2 (CH), 131.7 (CH), 132.8 (CH), 136.9 (C), 138.8 (C), 144.8 (CH), 152.3 (CH) and 153.0 (C);

HPLC (100 % CH₃CN in H₂O) *t_r* = 3.561 (94.57 %);

LCMS (APCI), *m/z* 334.26 (³⁷CIM⁺ + H, 35 %), 332.24 (³⁵CIM⁺ + H, 100).

20 **4-(3-((1H-1,2,4-Triazol-1-yl)methyl)benzylthio)-2-chlorophenyl sulfamate**
(TJA02037, STX1979)
 C₁₆H₁₅ClN₄O₃S₂ MW 410.03

Sulfamoyl chloride in toluene (2.76 mL, 0.829 mmol) was transferred to a 10 mL r.b.
 25 flask and the solvent removed under vacuum at 30 °C. On cooling a white solid formed to which was added *N,N*-dimethylacetamide (1.5 mL) to form a colourless solution. TJA02035 (0.055 g, 0.166 mmol) was added and the solution left to stir at room temperature under N_{2 (g)} for 20 h. The reaction mixture was then poured into distilled H₂O (30 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (25 mL x 2). The organic layers were combined
 30 and washed with distilled H₂O (25 mL x 4) and brine (25 mL). Dried over Na₂SO₄ and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave off white residues. Column chromatography

(dichloromethane/acetone 80:20) eluted the *title compound* as an off white waxy solid (0.061 g, 90 %);

R_f : 0.45 (dichloromethane/acetone 80:20).

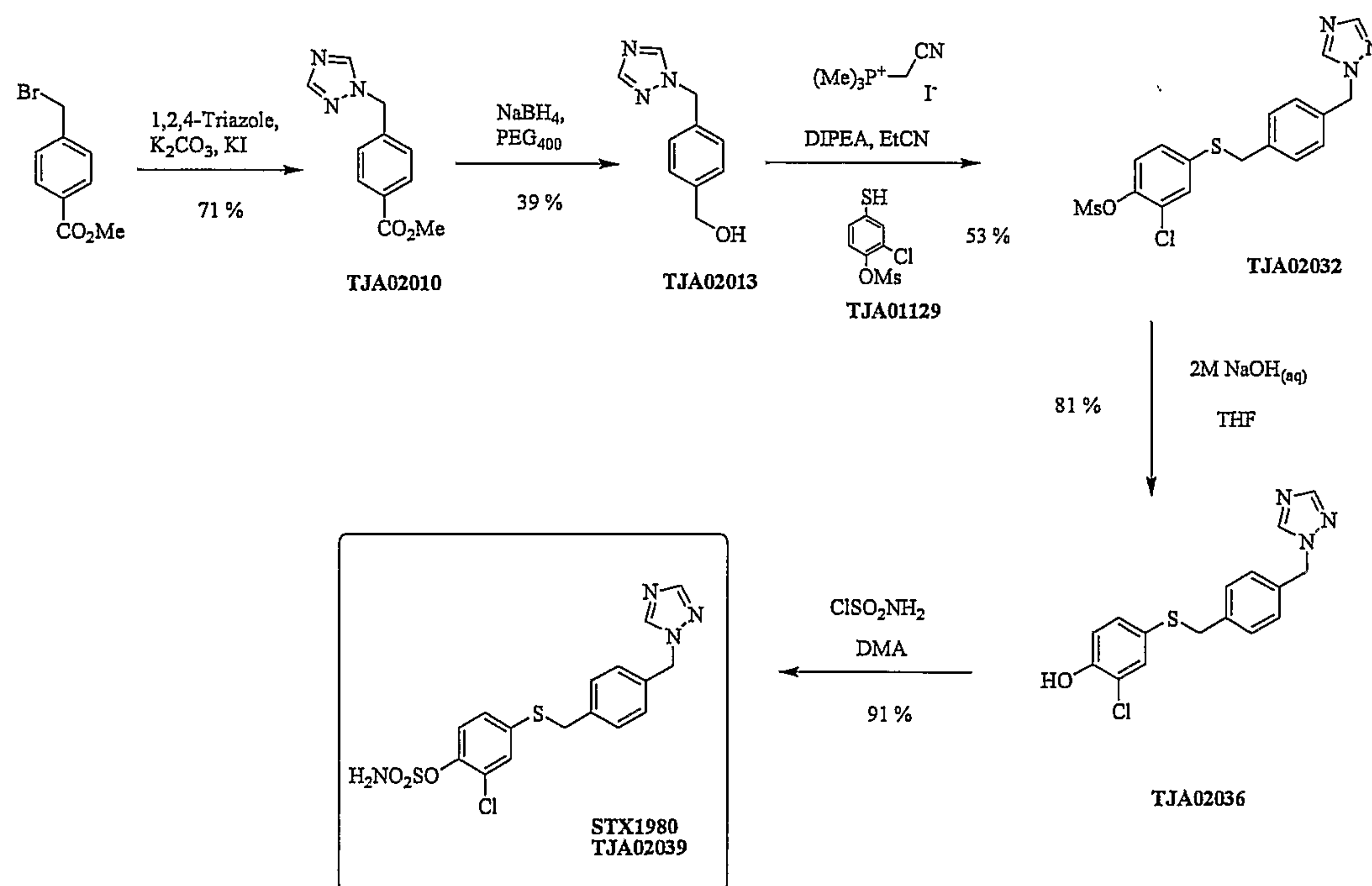
^1H NMR (270 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 4.22 (2H, s, ArSCH_2Ar), 5.39 (2H, s, ArCH_2N), 7.14-7.17 (1H, m, ArH), 7.28-7.40 (5H, m, ArH), 7.52-7.53 (1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, ArH), 7.98 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$), 8.29 (2H, bs, $\text{ArOSO}_2\text{NH}_2$) and 8.64 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$);

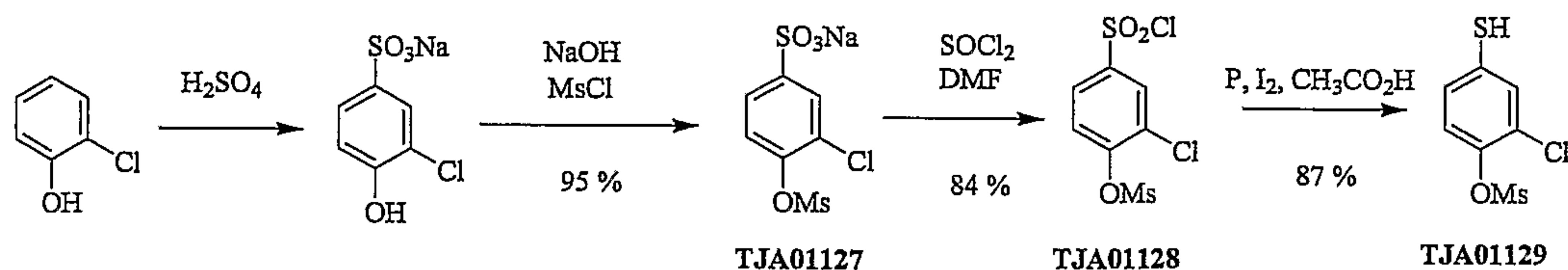
^{13}C NMR (67.9 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 36.7 (CH_2), 52.4 (CH_2), 124.7 (CH), 127.4 (CH), 127.6 (C), 128.2 (CH), 128.7 (CH), 129.0 (CH), 129.4 (CH), 129.6 (CH), 136.6 (C), 137.2 (C), 138.0 (C), 144.5 (C), 144.8 (CH) and 152.3 (CH);

10 HPLC (100 % CH_3CN in H_2O) $t_r = 7.961$ (98.96 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 413.40 ($^{37}\text{ClM}^+ + \text{H}$, 35 %), 411.39 ($^{35}\text{ClM}^+ + \text{H}$, 100).

STX1980





Methyl 4-((1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)methyl)benzoate (TJA02010)

5 $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$ MW 217.22

Methyl 4-(bromobenzyl)benzoate (5.00 g, 21.8 mmol), 1,2,4-triazole (2.26 g, 32.7 mmol), potassium carbonate (3.01 g, 21.8 mmol), potassium iodide (0.213 g, 1.28 mmol) and acetone (100 mL) were loaded to an r.b. flask. With vigorous stirring this mixture was set
 10 to reflux (60 °C) for 24 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and acetone was removed in vacuo. The residues were taken up in ethyl acetate (50 mL) and washed with distilled water (50 mL x 2) and brine (50 mL). Dried over MgSO_4 and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow solid. Column chromatography (ethyl acetate) eluted the *title compound* as a light yellow crystalline solid (2.77 g, 71 %),

15 mp 119.2-120 °C;

R_f 0.38 (ethyl acetate).

^1H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 3.85 (3H, s, ArCO_2CH_3), 5.39 (2H, s, ArCH_2N), 7.26-7.29 (2H, d, $J=8.7$ Hz, AA'BB'), 7.97 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$), 8.00-8.03 (2H, d, $J=8.4$ Hz, AA'BB') and 8.10 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$);

20 ^{13}C NMR (67.9 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 52.4 (CH_3), 53.1 (CH_2), 127.8 (CH), 130.4 (CH), 130.5 (C), 139.6 (C), 143.4 (CH), 152.3 (CH) and 166.3 (C=O);

HPLC (90 % CH_3CN in H_2O) $t_r=2.181$ (100 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 218.23 ($\text{M}^+ + \text{H}$, 100 %).

25 (4-((1H-1,2,4-Triazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)methanol (TJA02013)

$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_3\text{O}$ MW 189.21

A 25 mL r.b. flask was loaded with TJA02010 (0.500 g, 2.36 mmol) and polyethylene glycol 400 (6.0 g). The mixture was heated to 80 °C with stirring until a solution had

formed. Sodium borahydride (0.261 g, 6.91 mmol) was added carefully resulting in evolution of gas. The reaction mixture was stirred vigorously at 80 °C for 16 h. An extremely viscous glue formed that gradually dissolved in dichloromethane (50 mL) with heating (40 °C). This solution was washed with 1M HCl_(aq) (10 mL) and then carefully
 5 neutralised with sodium bicarbonate. Washed with distilled water (50 mL x 4) and brine (50 mL), separated and dried over MgSO₄. Solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a viscous yellow oil. Flash chromatography (20 g column, *method6*) eluted the *title compound* as a colourless viscous oil (0.175 g, 39 %),

mp 72.9-74.2 °C;

10 ¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.26-2.31 (1H, t, *J*= 5.7 Hz, ArCH₂OH), 4.67-4.69 (2H, d, *J*= 5.7 Hz, ArCH₂OH), 5.31 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 7.22-7.25 (2H, d, *J*= 7.8 Hz, AA'BB'), 7.35-7.38 (2H, d, *J*= 8.2 Hz, AA'BB'), 7.93 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 8.01 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃);

¹³C NMR (67.9 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 53.4 (CH₂), 64.7 (CH₂), 127.6 (CH), 128.4 (CH), 133.8 (C), 141.8 (C), 143.1 (CH) and 152.2 (CH);

15 HPLC (90 % CH₃CN in H₂O) *t*_r = 2.971 (100 %);

LCMS (APCI), *m/z* 190.19 (M⁺ + H, 100 %).

4-(4-((1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)methyl)benzylthio)-2-chlorophenyl methanesulfonate (TJA02032)

20 C₁₇H₁₆ClN₃O₃S₂ MW 409.91

A dry 5 mL r.b. flask purged with N₂ (g) was loaded with TJA02013 (0.100 g, 0.529 mmol), TJA01129 (0.189 g, 0.794 mmol), TJA01175 (0.154, 0.635 mmol), diisopropylethylamine (119 µL, 0.687 mmol) and propionitrile (1.0 mL). The mixture was
 25 then set to stir at 93 °C. After 20 h the reaction was allowed to cool. Dichloromethane (20 mL) and distilled water (20 mL) were added and the aqueous layer separated and extracted with dichloromethane (20 mL x 2). The organic fractions were combined and washed with brine (20 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave yellow residues. Column chromatography (ethyl acetate) eluted the *title compound* as a
 30 yellow viscous oil (0.115 g, 53 %),

*R*_f: 0.58 (ethyl acetate);

^1H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 3.21 (3H, s, $\text{ArOSO}_2\text{CH}_3$), 4.12 (2H, s, ArCH_2SAr), 5.30 (2H, s, ArCH_2N), 7.14-7.32 (7H, m, ArH), 7.96 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$) and 8.06 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$);

^{13}C NMR (67.9 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 38.4 (CH_2), 38.8 (CH_3), 53.3 (CH_2), 124.9 (CH), 126.3 (C), 128.4 (CH), 128.9 (CH), 129.6 (CH), 131.0 (CH), 134.1 (C), 137.0 (C), 137.1 (C), 143.2 (CH), 143.5 (C) and 152.3 (CH);

HPLC (90 % CH_3CN in H_2O) t_r = 1.986 (97.35 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 412.27 ($^{37}\text{ClM}^+ + \text{H}$, 35 %), 410.26 ($^{35}\text{ClM}^+ + \text{H}$, 100).

10 **4-(4-((1H-1,2,4-Triazol-1-yl)methyl)benzylthio)-2-chlorophenol (TJA02036)**

$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{ClN}_3\text{OS}$ MW 331.82

TJA02032 (0.100 g, 0.244 mmol) was dissolved in THF (2.0 mL) and methanol (2.0 mL) to which 2M $\text{NaOH}_{(\text{aq})}$ (0.61 mL) was added. The mixture was set to stir at room temp. for 2 h. THF was removed under reduced pressure and the residues taken up in ethyl acetate (20 mL) and washed with 2M $\text{KHSO}_4_{(\text{aq})}$ (20mL), distilled water (20 mL x 2) and brine (20 mL). The organic layer was then dried over MgSO_4 and solvent removed under reduced pressure to leave a colourless viscous oil. Column chromatography (dichloromethane/acetone 80:20) eluted the *title compound* as a white solid (0.066 g, 81 %),

mp 133.4-135.7 °C;

R_f : 0.35 (dichloromethane/acetone 80:20);

^{1}H NMR (270 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 4.09 (2H, s, ArCH_2SAr), 5.37 (2H, s, ArCH_2N), 6.85-6.88 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, ArH), 7.09-7.13 (1H, dd, J = 2.2 & 8.4 Hz, ArH), 7.15-7.25 (4H, dd, J = 8.2 & 16.8 Hz, $\text{AA}'\text{BB}'$), 7.28-7.29 (1H, d, J = 2.2 Hz, ArH), 7.97 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$), 8.63 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$) and 10.34 (1H, s, ArOH);

^{13}C NMR (67.9 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 39.0 (CH_2), 52.3 (CH_2), 117.6 (CH), 120.5 (C), 125.5 (C), 128.4 (CH), 129.6 (CH), 131.6 (CH), 132.7 (CH), 135.6 (C), 138.1 (C), 144.8 (CH), 152.3 (CH) and 152.9 (C);

30 HPLC (100 % CH_3CN in H_2O) t_r = 3.527 (93.93 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 334.26 ($^{37}\text{ClM}^+ + \text{H}$, 35 %), 332.31 ($^{35}\text{ClM}^+ + \text{H}$, 100).

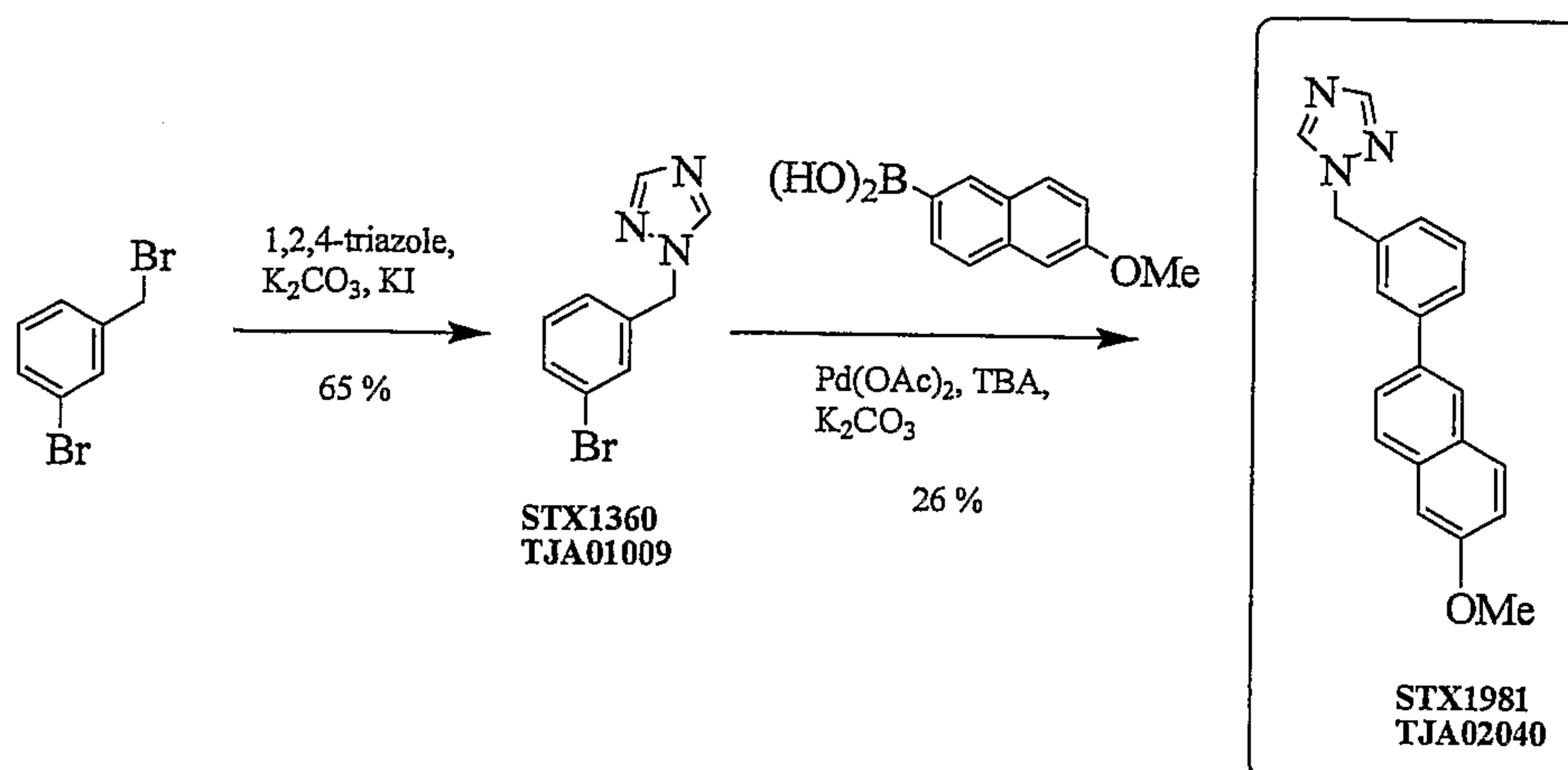
**4-(4-((1H-1,2,4-Triazol-1-yl)methyl)benzylthio)-2-chlorophenyl sulfamate
(TJA02039, STX1980)**

$C_{16}H_{15}ClN_4O_3S_2$ MW 410.03

- 5 Sulfamoyl chloride in toluene (3.01 mL, 0.904 mmol) was transferred to a 10 mL r.b. flask and the solvent removed under vacuum at 30 °C. On cooling a white solid formed to which was added *N,N*-dimethylacetamide (1.5 mL) to form a colourless solution. TJA02036 (0.060 g, 0.181 mmol) was added and the solution left to stir at room temperature under N_2 (g) for 20 h. The reaction mixture was then poured into distilled H_2O
- 10 (30 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (25 mL x 2). The organic layers were combined and washed with distilled H_2O (25 mL x 4) and brine (25 mL). Dried over Na_2SO_4 and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave off white residues. Column chromatography (dichloromethane/acetone 80:20) eluted the *title compound* as an off white waxy solid (0.067 g, 91 %);
- 15 mp 128.1-132.5 °C;
 R_f : 0.31 (dichloromethane/acetone 80:20).
 ^1H NMR (270 MHz, $DMSO-d_6$) δ 4.30 (2H, s, $ArSCH_2Ar$), 5.38 (2H, s, $ArCH_2N$), 7.20-7.22 (2H, d, $J=8.2$ Hz, ArH), 7.37 (3H, m, ArH), 7.40 (1H, s, ArH), 7.54 (1H, s, ArH) 7.97 (1H, s, $C_2H_2N_3$), 8.27 (2H, bs, $ArOSO_2NH_2$) and 8.65 (1H, s, $C_2H_2N_3$);
- 20 ^{13}C NMR (67.9 MHz, $DMSO-d_6$) δ 36.3 (CH_2), 52.9 (CH_2), 124.7 (CH), 127.6 (C), 128.0 (CH), 128.5 (CH), 129.4 (CH), 129.7 (CH), 135.9 (C), 136.6 (C), 137.3 (C), 144.4 (C), 144.8 (CH) and 152.3 (CH);
HPLC (90 % CH_3CN in H_2O) $t_r=3.246$ (100 %);
LCMS (APCI), m/z 413.15 ($^{37}ClM^+ + H$, 42 %), 411.14 ($^{35}ClM^+ + H$, 100).

25

STX1981



1-(3-(2-Methoxynaphthalen-6-yl)benzyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole (TJA02040, STX1981)

$\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_3\text{O}$ MW 315.37

5

A 10 mL microwave vial was loaded with TJA01009 (0.150 g, 0.630 mmol), 6-methoxy-2-naphthalene (0.153 g, 0.756 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.218 g, 1.58 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.209 g, 0.630 mmol), $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (0.004-0.005 g, 2-3 mol %), ethanol (1.5 mL) and distilled water (3.5 mL). The vial was sealed and loaded (with no prior degassing) into a CEM Explorer Microwave. After a run time of 5 min at 150 °C the reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (50 mL) added. This was then washed with distilled water (25 mL x 3) and brine (25 mL). The organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. Flash chromatography (20 g column, *method4*) eluted the *title compound* as a white solid (0.051 g, 26 %),

15

mp 133.5-134.1 °C;

R_f : 0.52 (ethyl acetate);

^1H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 3.93 (3H, s, ArOCH_3), 5.42 (2H, s, ArCH_2N), 7.15-7.24 (3H, m, ArH), 7.44-7.50 (1H, t, $J=7.7$ Hz, ArH), 7.58-7.69 (3H, m, ArH), 7.76-7.81 (2H, dd, $J=5.0$ & 8.4 Hz, ArH), 7.92-7.93 (1H, d, $J=1.2$ Hz, ArH), 8.00 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$) and 8.12 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$);

20

^{13}C NMR (67.9 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 53.8 (CH_2), 55.4 (CH_3), 105.6 (CH), 119.4 (CH), 125.9 (CH), 126.7 (CH), 127.0 (CH), 127.5 (CH), 127.7 (CH), 129.1 (C), 129.7 (CH), 129.8

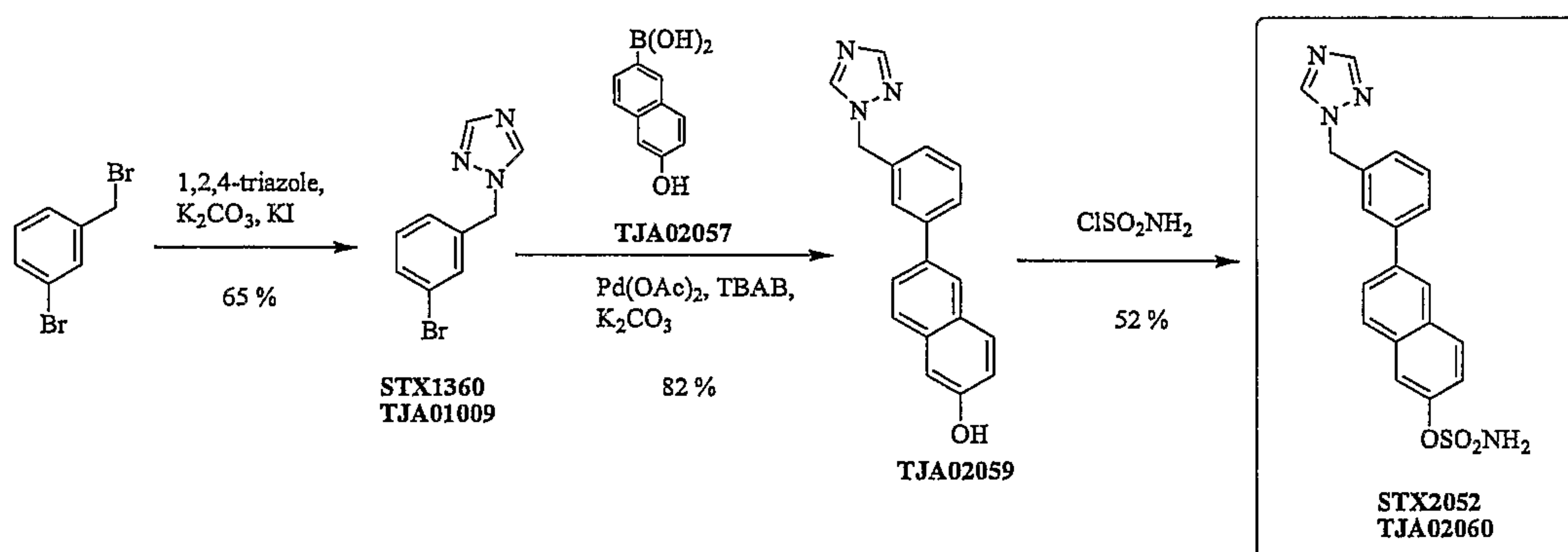
(CH), 134.0 (C), 135.2 (C), 135.5 (C), 142.3 (C), 143.2 (CH), 152.4 (CH) and 158.0 (C) (one overlapping signal);

HPLC (90 % CH₃CN in H₂O) t_r = 3.674 (98.77 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 316.25 ($M^+ + H$, 100 %);

5 HRMS (FAB⁺) calcd. for C₂₀H₁₇N₃O ($M + H$)⁺ 316.1444, found 316.1447.

STX2052



10

6-(3-((1H-1,2,4-Triazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)naphthalen-2-ol (TJA02059)

C₁₉H₁₅N₃O MW 301.34

A 10 mL microwave vial was loaded with TJA01009 (0.150 g, 0.630 mmol), TJA02057 (0.178 g, 0.945 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.218 g, 1.58 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.209 g, 0.630 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (0.004-0.005 g, 2-3 mol %), ethanol (1.5 mL) and distilled water (3.5 mL). The vial was sealed and loaded (with no prior degassing) into a CEM Explorer Microwave. After a run time of 10 min at 150 °C the reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (50 mL) added. This was then washed with distilled water (25 mL x 3) and brine (25 mL). The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified via flash chromatography (20 g column, *method4*) which eluted the *title compound* as a white solid (0.155 g, 82 %),

R_f : 0.51 (ethyl acetate);

¹H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 5.50 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 7.10-7.14 (2H, m, ArH), 7.23-7.26 (1H, d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, ArH), 7.44-7.50 (1H, t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, ArH), 7.66-7.86 (5H, m, ArH), 8.00 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃), 8.05 (1H, s, ArH), 8.72 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 9.85 (1H, bs, ArOH);

¹³C NMR (67.9 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 52.7 (CH₂), 109.0 (CH), 119.7 (CH), 125.7 (CH),
 5 125.8 (CH), 126.8 (CH), 126.9 (CH), 127.1 (CH), 127.3 (CH), 128.5 (C), 129.9 (CH), 130.4 (CH), 134.4 (C), 134.5 (C), 137.5 (C), 141.2 (C), 144.9 (CH), 152.3 (CH) and 156.2 (C);

HPLC (90 % CH₃CN in H₂O) *t*_r = 3.136 (97.81 %);

LCMS (APCI), *m/z* 300.38 (M⁺ - H, 100 %).

10

2-(3-((1H-1,2,4-Triazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)naphthalen-6-yl sulfamate (TJA02060, STX2052)

C₁₉H₁₆N₄O₃S MW 380.42

15 Sulfamoyl chloride in toluene (5.53 mL, 1.66 mmol) was transferred to a 10 mL r.b. flask and the solvent removed under vacuum at 30 °C. On cooling a white solid formed to which was added *N,N*-dimethylacetamide (1.5 mL) to form a colourless solution. TJA02059 (0.100 g, 0.332 mmol) was added and the solution left to stir at room temperature under N₂ (g) for 18 h. The reaction mixture was then poured into distilled H₂O
 20 (30 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (25 mL x 2). The organic layers were combined and washed with distilled H₂O (25 mL x 4) and brine (25 mL). Dried over MgSO₄ and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave off white residues. Column chromatography (dichloromethane/acetone 80:20) eluted the *title compound* as a white solid (0.066 g, 52 %),

25 mp 172.5-177.6 °C;

*R*_f: 0.26 (dichloromethane/acetone 80:20).

¹H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 5.53 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 7.29-7.31 (1H, d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, ArH), 7.46-7.51 (2H, m, ArH), 7.78-7.91 (4H, dd, *J* = 9.2 & 25.4 Hz, ArH), 8.01 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃), 8.07-8.11 (4H, m, ArH & ArOSO₂NH₂), 8.28 (1H, s, ArH) and 8.75 (1H, s,
 30 C₂H₂N₃);

¹³C NMR (67.9 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 52.7 (CH₂), 119.6 (CH), 122.7 (CH), 125.7 (CH), 126.4 (CH), 127.2 (CH), 127.2 (CH), 127.8 (CH), 129.1 (CH), 130.0 (CH), 130.7 (CH),

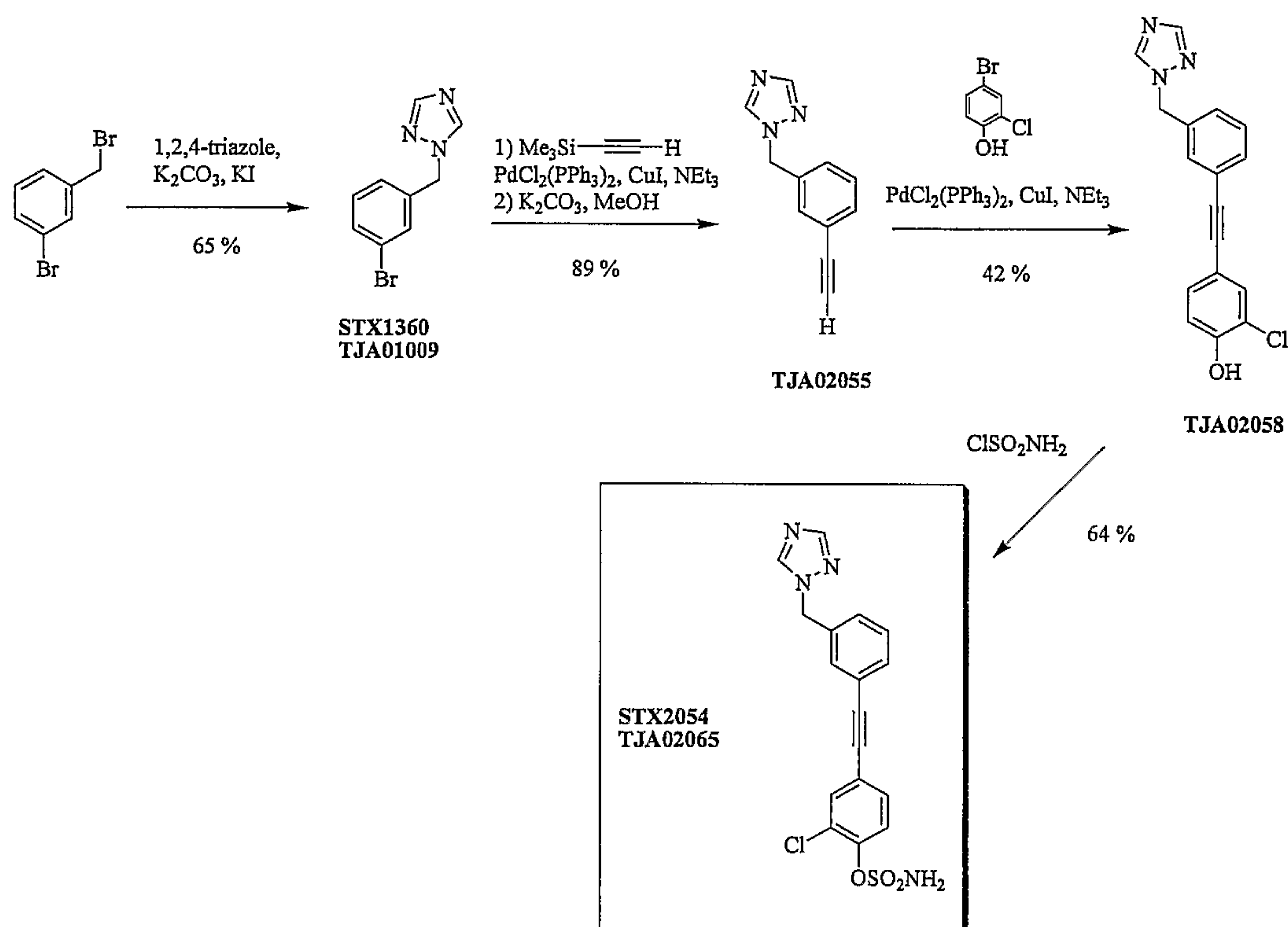
132.2 (C), 133.1 (C), 137.7 (C), 137.8 (C), 140.5 (C), 144.9 (CH), 148.5 (C) and 152.4 (CH);

HPLC (90 % CH₃CN in H₂O) t_r = 8.729 (100 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 379.47 (M⁺ - H, 100 %).

5

STX2054



10 1-(3-Ethynylbenzyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole (TJA02055)

C₁₁H₉N₃ MW 183.21

A dry 25 mL r.b. flask fitted with a condenser was purged with N₂ (g) and loaded with TJA01009 (0.250 g, 1.05 mmol), trimethylsilylacetylene (174 μ L, 1.26 mmol), copper iodide (0.006 g, 3 mol %), PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂ (0.022 g, 3 mol %), NEt₃ (3 mL) and anhydrous THF (10 mL). The reaction vessel was then evacuated and backfilled with N₂ (g) three times. The reaction was heated to reflux for 20 h then allowed to cool and the THF was removed under reduced pressure. Residues were dissolved in EtOAc and filtered through

a pad of silica. Solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the yellow residues (HPLC (100 % CH₃CN in H₂O) t_r = 7.161 (90.61 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 256.35 ($M^+ + H$, 100 %))

were dissolved in MeOH (5 mL) and potassium carbonate (0.174 g, 1.26 mmol) was added and the mixture turned brown. Stirred at room temperature for 20 h. Solvent removed under reduced pressure. Dark brown residues dissolved in EtOAc (30 mL) and washed with distilled water (30 mL x 2) and brine (30 mL). Dried over MgSO₄ and solvent removed under reduced pressure to give brown residues. Column chromatography (ethyl acetate) eluted the *title compound* as an orange/red oil (0.171 g, 89 %),

10 R_f : 0.60 (ethyl acetate).

¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.08 (1H, s, ArCCH), 5.30 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 7.17-7.38 (3H, m, ArH), 7.43-7.46 (1H, d, J = 7.7 Hz, ArH), 7.96 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 8.07 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃);

HPLC (90 % CH₃CN in H₂O) t_r = 3.796 (87.54 %);

15 LCMS (APCI), m/z 184.02 ($M^+ + H$, 100 %).

4-(2-(3-((1H-1,2,4-Triazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)ethynyl)-2-chlorophenol (TJA02058)

C₁₇H₁₂ClN₃O MW 309.75

20 A dry 10 mL r.b. flask fitted with a condenser was purged with N₂ (g) and loaded with TJA02055 (0.100 g, 0.546 mmol), 4-bromo-2-chlorophenol (0.136 g, 0.655 mmol), copper iodide (0.003 g, 3 mol %), PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂ (0.011 g, 3 mol %), NEt₃ (1 mL) and anhydrous THF (5 mL). The reaction vessel was then evacuated and backfilled with N₂ (g) three times. The reaction was heated to reflux for 22 h then allowed to cool and the THF was removed under reduced pressure. Residues were dissolved in EtOAc (30 mL) and washed with distilled water (30 mL x 2) and brine (30 mL). Dried over MgSO₄ and solvent removed under reduced pressure to give brown residues. Column chromatography (ethyl acetate) eluted the *title compound* as a yellow solid (0.071 g, 42 %),

R_f : 0.55 (ethyl acetate).

30 ¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.31 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 6.47 (1H, bs, ArOH), 6.96-6.99 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, ArH), 7.19-7.69 (6H, m, ArH), 7.99 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 8.09 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃);

HPLC (90 % CH₃CN in H₂O) t_r = 2.814 (95.24 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 310.33 ($^{37}\text{ClM}^- - \text{H}$, 30 %), 308.31 ($^{35}\text{ClM}^- - \text{H}$, 100).

**4-(2-(3-((1H-1,2,4-Triazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)ethynyl)-2-chlorophenyl sulfamate
(TJA02065, STX2054)**

5 $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{13}\text{ClN}_4\text{O}_3\text{S}$ MW 388.83

Sulfamoyl chloride in toluene (1.75 mL, 1.05 mmol) was transferred to a 10 mL r.b. flask and the solvent removed under vacuum at 30 °C. On cooling a white solid formed to which was added *N,N*-dimethylacetamide (1.5 mL) to form a colourless solution.
10 TJA02058 (0.065 g, 0.210 mmol) was added and the solution left to stir at room temperature under N_2 (g) for 18 h. The reaction mixture was then poured into distilled H_2O (30 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (25 mL x 2). The organic layers were combined and washed with distilled H_2O (25 mL x 4) and brine (25 mL). Dried over MgSO_4 and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave off white residues. Column chromatography
15 (dichloromethane/acetone 80:20) eluted the *title compound* as a white solid (0.053 g, 64 %),

mp 172.5-177.6 °C;

R_f : 0.36 (dichloromethane/acetone 80:20).

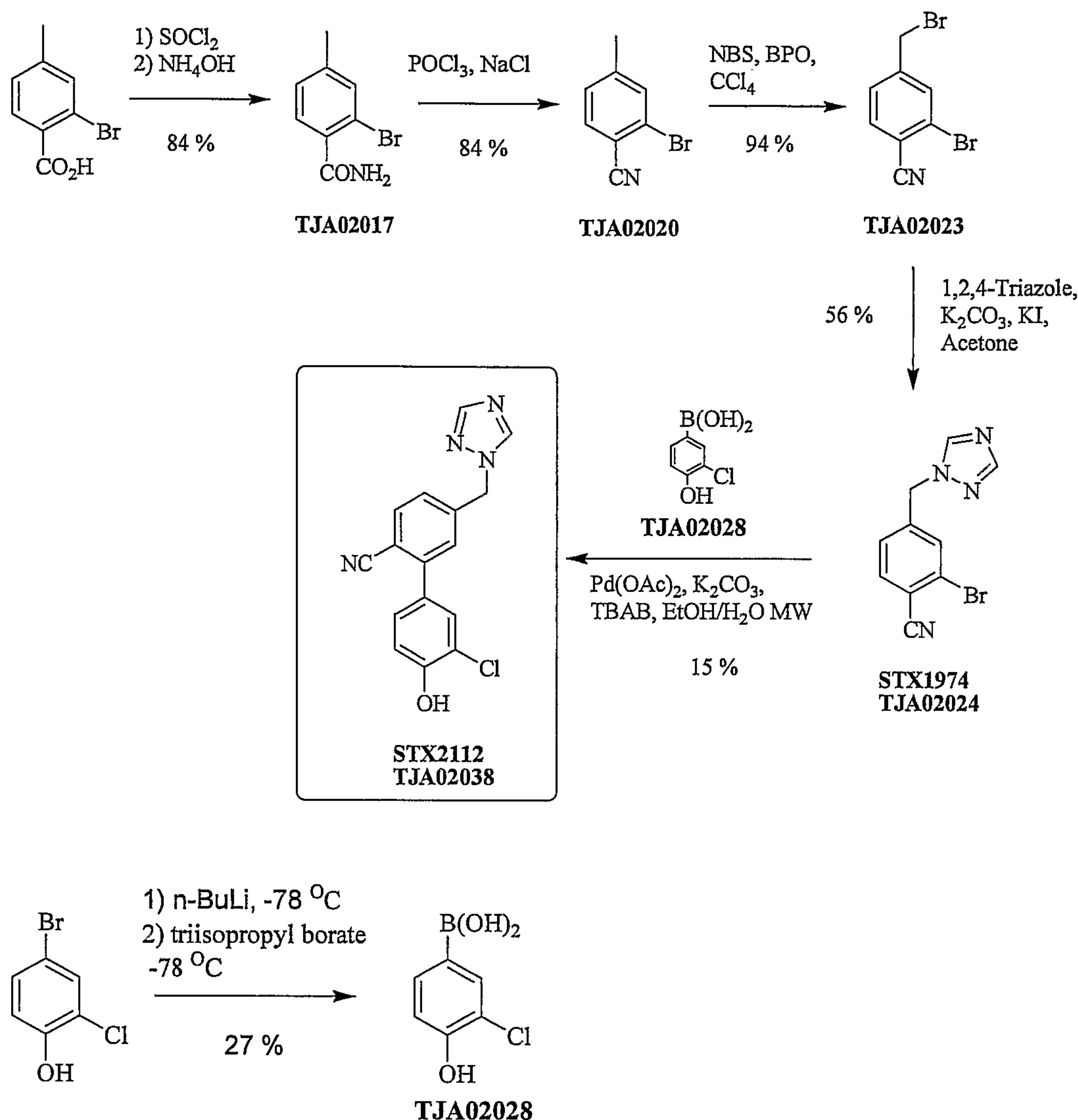
^1H NMR (270 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 5.46 (2H, s, ArCH_2N), 7.35-7.61 (6H, m, ArH), 7.84
20 (1H, s, ArH), 8.02 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$), 8.41 (2H, bs, $\text{ArOSO}_2\text{NH}_2$) and 8.71 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$);

^{13}C NMR (67.9 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 52.1 (CH_2), 88.0 (C), 90.8 (C), 122.0 (C), 122.5 (C), 124.6 (CH), 127.4 (C), 129.4 (CH), 129.8 (CH), 131.4 (CH), 131.6 (CH), 132.1 (CH), 133.7 (CH), 137.6 (C), 145.0 (CH), 146.9 (C) and 152.5 (CH);

HPLC (90 % CH_3CN in H_2O) t_r = 2.802 (97.73 %);

25 LCMS (APCI), m/z 391.18 ($^{37}\text{ClM}^+ + \text{H}$, 35 %), 389.16 ($^{35}\text{ClM}^+ + \text{H}$, 100).

STX2112



5 3-Chloro-4-hydroxyphenylboronic acid (TJA02028)

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{BClO}_3$ MW 172.37

A dry 250 ml r.b. flask was loaded with 4-bromo-2-chlorophenol (5.00 g, 24.1 mmol) and purged with $\text{N}_2(\text{g})$. Anhydrous THF (100 mL) added with stirring and the vessel cooled to -78 °C (dry ice/acetone bath). After 30 mins n-BuLi, 2.3 M in hexanes, (12.9 mL, 28.9 mmol) was added dropwise over 20 min. The reaction was left to stir for 1 h. Triisopropyl borate (6.65 mL, 28.9 mmol) was added dropwise with the reaction still at -78 °C. After 15 min of stirring at this temperature the dry ice/acetone bath was removed. At about 0 °C 2 M $\text{HCl}_{(\text{aq})}$ (5 mL) was added and the reaction left to stir for a further 15 min. THF

removed under vacuum and residues taken up in ethyl acetate (50 mL). Distilled H₂O (50 mL) was added and the organic layer separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL x 2). The organic portions were combined and washed with sat. Na₂CO₃ (aq). The aqueous layer was separated and treated with 2M HCl (aq) until the pH
 5 was about 4. This was then extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL x 2). The organic portions were then dried over MgSO₄ and solvent removed. The resultant brown residues were taken up in a minimum of ethyl acetate (2-3 mL) and added to dropwise to hexane (50 mL) with stirring. The brown ppt was filtered to give the *title compound* as a brown solid (1.11 g, 27 %).

10 ¹H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 6.89-6.92 (1H, d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, ArH), 7.52-7.56 (1H, dd, *J* = 1.8 & 7.9 Hz, ArH), 7.72-7.73 (1H, d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, ArH), 7.98 (2H, s, ArB(OH)₂) and 10.33 (1H, s, ArOH);
 HPLC (70 % CH₃CN in H₂O) *t*_r = 3.447 (96.77 %);
 LCMS (APCI), *m/z* 172.86 (³⁷ClM⁺ - H, 28 %), 171.10 (³⁵ClM⁺ - H, 55), 126.78 ((³⁵ClM⁺ -
 15 H) - B(OH)₂, 100).

4'-Hydroxy-3'-chloro-3-[1,2,4]triazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-6-carbonitrile (TJA02038, STX2112)

20 C₁₆H₁₁ClN₄O MW 310.74

A 10 mL microwave vial was loaded with TJA01024 (0.150 g, 0.570 mmol), TJA02028 (0.147 g, 0.855 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.198 g, 1.43 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.189 g, 0.570 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (0.003-0.004 g, 2-3 mol %), ethanol (1.5 mL)
 25 and distilled water (3.5 mL). The vial was sealed and loaded (with no prior degassing) into a CEM Explorer Microwave. After a run time of 5 min at 150 °C the reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (50 mL) added. This was then washed with distilled water (25 mL x 3) and brine (25 mL). The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was
 30 purified via flash chromatography (20 g column, *method4*) to give a white solid (0.074 g). Recrystallisation (dichloromethane) gave the *title compound* as a white solid (0.026 g, 13 %),
 mp 186.2-188.9 °C;

R_f : 0.44 (ethyl acetate);

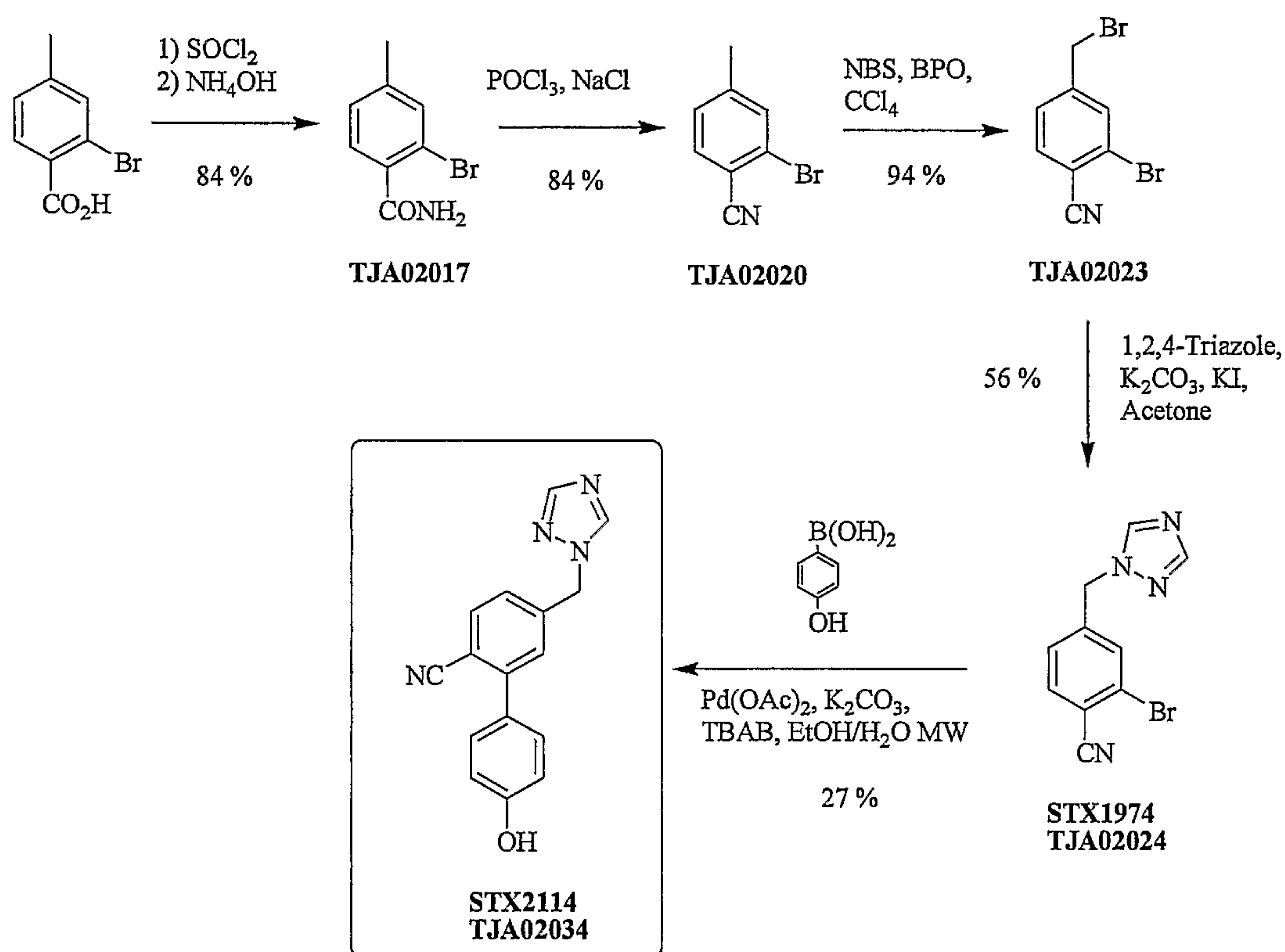
^1H NMR (270 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 5.56 (2H, s, ArCH_2N), 7.09-7.12 (1H, d, $J=8.4$ Hz, ArH), 7.33-7.37 (2H, m, ArH), 7.52 (1H, s, ArH), 7.55-7.56 (1H, d, $J=2.2$ Hz, ArH), 7.90-7.92 (1H, d, $J=7.9$ Hz, ArH), 8.03 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$), 8.72 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$) and 10.67 (1H, bs, ArOH);

HPLC (70 % CH_3CN in H_2O) $t_r=3.774$ (97.17 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 311.08 ($^{37}\text{ClM}^- - \text{H}$, 30 %), 309.13 ($^{35}\text{ClM}^- - \text{H}$, 100).

STX2114

10

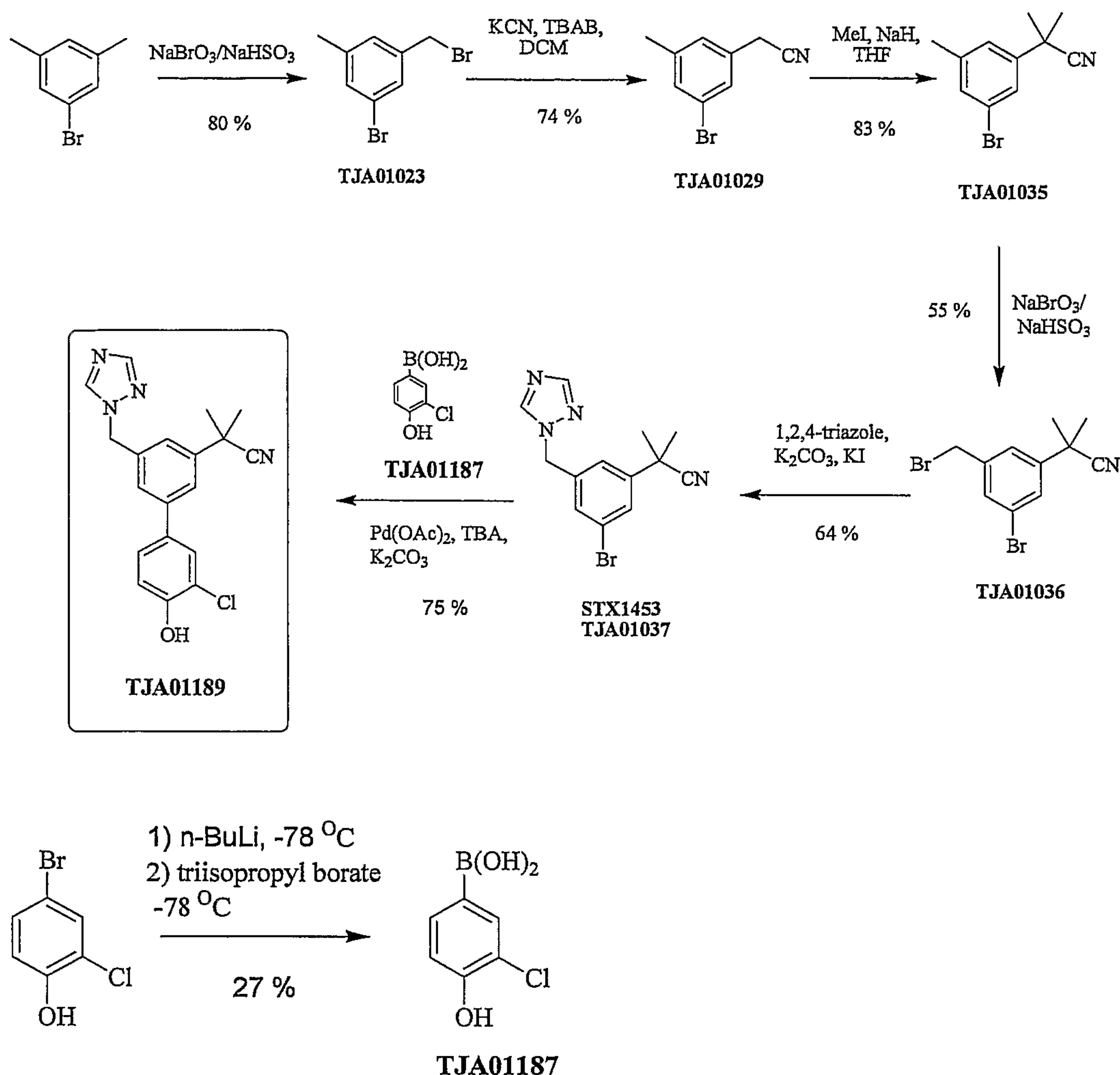


4'-Hydroxy-3-[1,2,4]triazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-6-carbonitrile (TJA02034, STX2114)

$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_4\text{O}$ MW 276.29

- A 10 mL microwave vial was loaded with TJA02024 (0.150 g, 0.570 mmol), 4-hydroxyphenylboronic acid (0.118 g, 0.855 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.198 g, 1.43 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.189 g, 0.570 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (0.003-0.004 g, 2-3 mol %), ethanol (1.5 mL) and distilled water (3.5 mL). The vial was sealed and
- 5 loaded (with no prior degassing) into a CEM Explorer Microwave (150 W, 3 min, 120 °C). The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (50 mL) added. This was then washed with distilled water (25 mL x 3) and brine (25 mL). The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. Flash chromatography (20 g column, *method4*) eluted a white solid (0.102 g, 65 %).
- 10 Precipitation from MeOH/CHCl₃ gave the *title compound* as a white solid (0.085 g, 54 %). mp 211.2-212.7 °C;
- R*_f: 0.42 (ethyl acetate);
- ¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) 5.62 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 6.88-6.92 (2H, d, *J*= 8.6 Hz, AA'BB'), 7.31-7.33 (1h, d, *J*= 8.2 Hz, ArH), 7.37-7.39 (2H, d, *J*= 8.5 Hz, AA'BB'),
- 15 7.45 (1H, s, ArH), 7.87-7.90 (1H, d, *J*= 7.9 Hz, ArH), 8.02 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃), 8.17 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 9.87 (1H, s, ArOH);
- ¹³C NMR (69.5.5 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 52.0 (CH₂), 109.8 (C), 116.1 (CH), 119.2 (C), 127.0 (CH), 128.6 (C), 129.6 (CH), 130.5 (CH), 134.8 (CH), 142.4 (C), 145.3 (CH), 145.5 (C), 152.6 (CH) and 158.8 (C);
- 20 HPLC (90 % CH₃CN in H₂O) *t*_r= 1.683 (98.59 %);
- LCMS (APCI), *m/z* 277.32 (M⁺ + H, 100 %);

TJA01189



3-Chloro-4-hydroxyphenylboronic acid (TJA01187)

5 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{BClO}_3$ MW 172.37

A dry 250 ml r.b. flask was loaded with 4-bromo-2-chlorophenol (5.00 g, 24.1 mmol) and purged with $\text{N}_{2(g)}$. Anhydrous THF (100 mL) added with stirring and the vessel cooled to -78°C (dry ice/acetone bath). After 30 mins n-BuLi, 2.3 M in hexanes, (12.9 mL, 28.9 mmol) was added dropwise over 20 min. The reaction was left to stir for 1 h. Triisopropyl borate (6.65 mL, 28.9 mmol) was added dropwise with the reaction still at -78°C . After 15 min of stirring at this temperature the dry ice/acetone bath was removed. At about 0°C 2 M $\text{HCl}_{(aq)}$ (5 mL) was added and the reaction left to stir for a further 15 min. THF removed under vacuum and residues taken up in ethyl acetate (50 mL). Distilled H_2O (50 mL) was added and the organic layer separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with

ethyl acetate (50 mL x 2). The organic portions were combined and washed with sat. Na_2CO_3 (aq). The aqueous layer was separated and treated with 2M HCl (aq) until the pH was about 4. This was then extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL x 2). The organic portions were then dried over MgSO_4 and solvent removed. The resultant brown residues
5 were taken up in a minimum of ethyl acetate (2-3 mL) and added to dropwise to hexane (50 mL) with stirring. The brown ppt was filtered to give the *title compound* as a brown solid (1.11 g, 27 %).

^1H NMR (270 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 6.89-6.92 (1H, d, J = 8.2 Hz, ArH), 7.52-7.56 (1H, dd, J = 1.8 & 7.9 Hz, ArH), 7.72-7.73 (1H, d, J = 1.5 Hz, ArH), 7.98 (2H, s, $\text{ArB}(\text{OH})_2$) and
10 10.33 (1H, s, ArOH);

HPLC (70 % CH_3CN in H_2O) t_r = 3.447 (96.77 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 172.86 ($^{37}\text{ClM}^-$ - H, 28 %), 171.10 ($^{35}\text{ClM}^-$ - H, 55), 126.78 ($(^{35}\text{ClM}^+ - \text{H}) - \text{B}(\text{OH})_2$, 100).

15

2-(4'-Hydroxy-3-chloro-5-[1,2,4]triazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-3-yl)-2-methyl-propionitrile (TJA01189)

$\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{17}\text{ClN}_4\text{O}$ MW 352.82

20 A 10 mL microwave vial was loaded with TJA01037 (0.200 g, 0.656 mmol), TJA01187 (0.136 g, 0.787 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.227 g, 1.64 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.218 g, 0.656 mmol), $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (0.004-0.005 g, 2-3 mol %), ethanol (1.5 mL) and distilled water (3.5 mL). The vial was sealed and loaded (with no prior degassing) into a CEM Explorer Microwave. After a run time of 5 min at 150 °C the reaction mixture
25 was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (50 mL) added. This was then washed with distilled water (30 mL x 3) and brine (30 mL). The organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified via flash chromatography (20 g column, *method4*) to give a white solid (0.074 g). Recrystallisation (dichloromethane) gave the *title compound* as a white solid (0.175 g,
30 75 %),
 R_f : 0.19 (ethyl acetate).

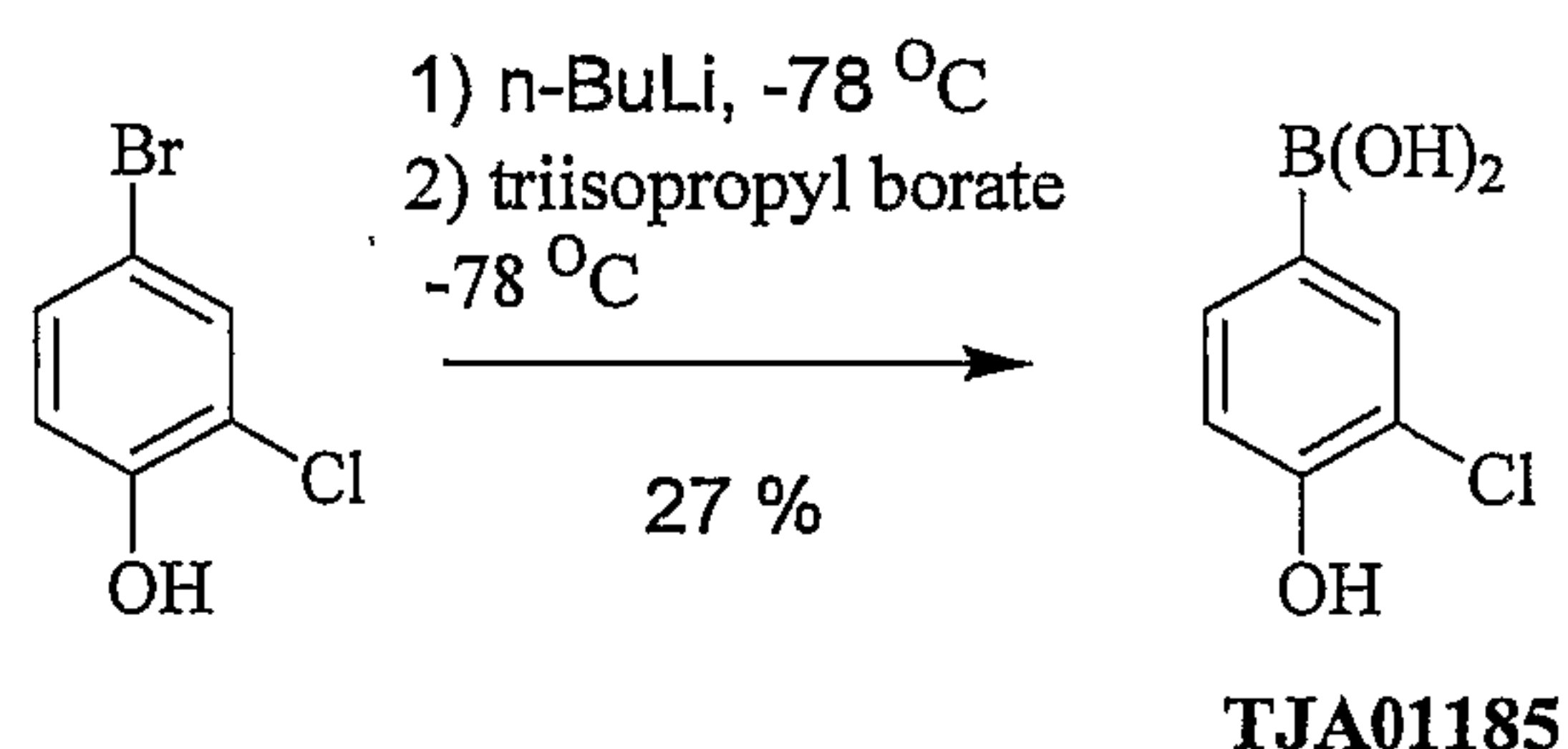
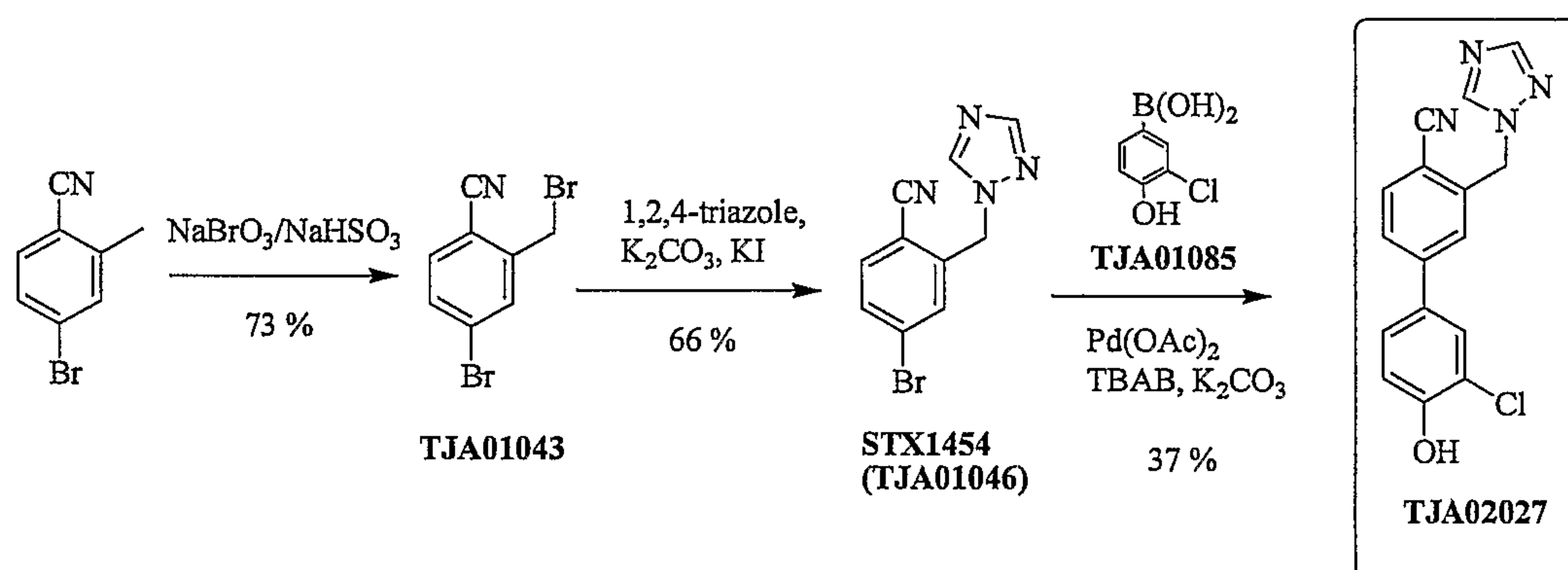
^1H NMR (270 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 1.72 (6H, s, $\text{ArC}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CN}$), 5.49 (2H, s, ArCH_2N), 7.05-7.08 (1H, d, $J=8.4$ Hz, ArH), 7.42-7.51 (3H, m, ArH), 7.64-7.68 (2H, m, ArH), 8.02 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$), 8.73 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$) and 10.44 (1H, s, ArOH);

^{13}C NMR (67.9 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 28.8 (CH_3), 37.4 (C), 52.5 (CH_2), 117.6 (CH), 120.9 (C), 123.1 (CH), 124.1 (CH), 125.1 (CH), 125.9 (CH), 127.1 (CH), 128.6 (CH), 131.9 (C), 138.2 (C), 140.5 (C), 143.2 (C), 144.9 (CH), 152.4 (CH) and 153.6 (C);

HPLC (90 % CH_3CN in H_2O) $t_r=1.921$ (94.06 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 353.40 ($^{37}\text{ClM}^+-\text{H}$, 35 %), 351.39 ($^{35}\text{ClM}^+-\text{H}$, 100).

10

TJA02027

15

3-Chloro-4-hydroxyphenylboronic acid (TJA01185)

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{BClO}_3$ MW 172.37

A dry 250 ml r.b. flask was loaded with 4-bromo-2-chlorophenol (5.00 g, 24.1 mmol) and purged with $\text{N}_{2(g)}$. Anhydrous THF (100 mL) added with stirring and the vessel cooled to -78 °C (dry ice/acetone bath). After 30 mins n-BuLi, 2.3 M in hexanes, (12.9 mL, 28.9

20

mmol) was added dropwise over 20 min. The reaction was left to stir for 1 h. Triisopropyl borate (6.65 mL, 28.9 mmol) was added dropwise with the reaction still at -78 °C. After 15 min of stirring at this temperature the dry ice/acetone bath was removed. At about 0 °C 2 M HCl_(aq) (5 mL) was added and the reaction left to stir for a further 15 min. THF removed under vacuum and residues taken up in ethyl acetate (50 mL). Distilled H₂O (50 mL) was added and the organic layer separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL x 2). The organic portions were combined and washed with sat. Na₂CO₃ (aq). The aqueous layer was separated and treated with 2M HCl_(aq) until the pH was about 4. This was then extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL x 2). The organic portions were then dried over MgSO₄ and solvent removed. The resultant brown residues were taken up in a minimum of ethyl acetate (2-3 mL) and added to dropwise to hexane (50 mL) with stirring. The brown ppt was filtered to give the *title compound* as a brown solid (1.11 g, 27 %).

¹H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 6.89-6.92 (1H, d, *J*= 8.2 Hz, ArH), 7.52-7.56 (1H, dd, *J*= 1.8 & 7.9 Hz, ArH), 7.72-7.73 (1H, d, *J*= 1.5 Hz, ArH), 7.98 (2H, s, ArB(OH)₂) and 10.33 (1H, s, ArOH);

HPLC (70 % CH₃CN in H₂O) *t*_r=3.447 (96.77 %);

LCMS (APCI), *m/z* 172.86 (³⁷ClM⁻ - H, 28 %), 171.10 (³⁵ClM⁻ - H, 55), 126.78 ((³⁵ClM⁺ - H) - B(OH)₂, 100).

**4'-Hydroxy-3'-chloro-3-[1,2,4]triazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-4-carbonitrile
(TJA02027)**

C₁₆H₁₁ClN₄O MW 310.74

A 10 mL microwave vial was loaded with TJA01046 (0.150 g, 0.570 mmol), TJA01085 (0.118 g, 0.684 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.197 g, 1.43 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.189 g, 0.570 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (0.003-0.004 g, 2-3 mol %), ethanol (1.5 mL) and distilled water (3.5 mL). The vial was sealed and loaded (with no prior degassing) into a CEM Explorer Microwave. After a run time of 3 min at 120 °C the reaction mixture was allowed to cool and ethyl acetate (50 mL) added. This was then washed with distilled water (30 mL x 3) and brine (30 mL). The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered

and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave a yellow/brown residue. The crude product was purified via flash chromatography (20 g column, *method4*) eluted the *title compound* as a white solid (0.065 g, 37 %),

R_f : 0.44 (ethyl acetate);

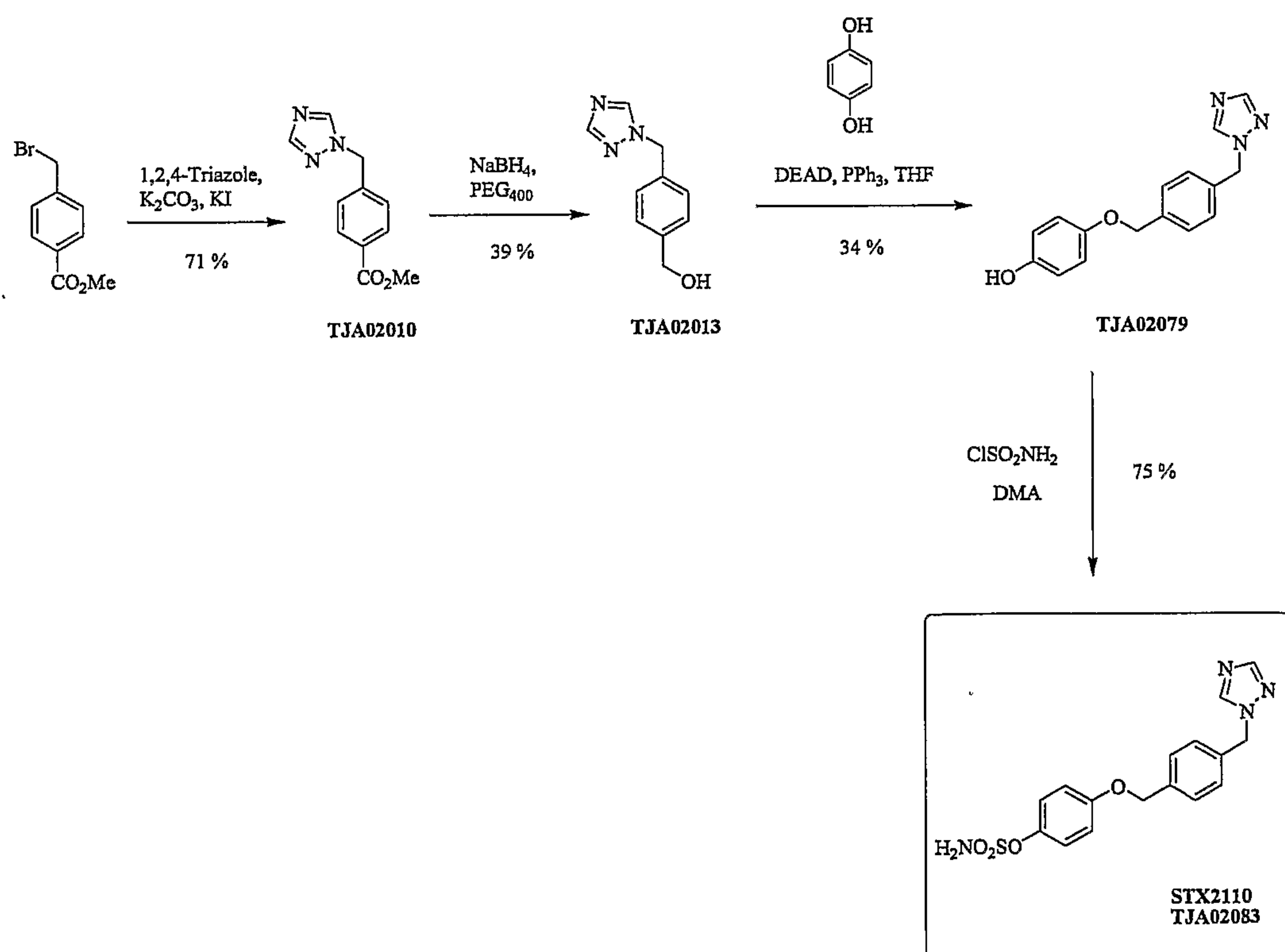
5 ^1H NMR (270 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 5.67 (2H, s, ArCH_2N), 7.07-7.10 (1H, d, $J=8.4$ Hz, ArH), 7.52-7.56 (1H, dd, $J=2.2$ & 8.2 Hz, ArH), 7.74-7.75 (1H, d, $J=2.2$ Hz, ArH), 7.80-7.83 (2H, m, ArH), 7.89-7.93 (2H, m, ArH & $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$), 8.04 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$) and 8.73 (1H, s, ArOH);

10 ^{13}C NMR (69.5 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 51.1 (CH_2), 110.0 (C), 117.7 (CH), 121.2 (C), 126.9 (CH), 127.4 (CH), 128.1 (CH), 128.9 (CH), 130.1 (C), 134.5 (CH), 140.0 (C), 144.0 (C), 145.4 (CH), 152.6 (CH) and 154.6 (C) (one overlapping signal);

HPLC (90 % CH_3CN in H_2O) $t_r=2.073$ (98.19 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 312.66 ($^{37}\text{ClM}^+ + \text{H}$, 35 %), 310.64 ($^{35}\text{ClM}^+ + \text{H}$, 100).

15

STX2110

4-(4-((1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)methyl)benzyloxy)phenol (TJA02079)C₁₆H₁₅N₃O₂ MW 281.31

- 5 A 10 mL r.b. flask, purged with N₂ (g) was loaded with TJA02078 (0.100 g, 0.528 mmol), triphenyl phosphine (0.168 g, 0.634 mmol), hydroquinone (0.581 g, 5.28 mmol) and anhydrous THF (3 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. With stirring diethylazodicarboxylate (99.8 µL, 0.634 mmol) was added deropwise and the reaction mixture left to stir at room temperature for 20 h. THF was then removed *in vacuo* and the resulting residues dissolved in ethyl acetate (30 mL) and washed with
- 10 distilled H₂O (30 mL x 3), brine (30 mL) and dried over MgSO₄. Solvents were removed *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (ethyl acetate) eluted a white solid that was recrystallised (ethyl acetate/hexane) to give *the title compound* as a white crystalline solid (0.051 g, 34 %), mp 167.4-168.9 °C;
- R*_f: 0.41 (ethyl acetate);
- 15 ¹H NMR (270 MHz, , DMSO-*d*₆) δ 4.96 (2H, s, ArCH₂OAr), 5.41 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 6.64-6.81 (4H, dd, *J*= 8.9 & 30.1 Hz, AA'BB'), 7.25-7.41 (4H, dd, *J*= 7.9 & 34.6 Hz, AA'BB'), 7.98 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃), 8.66 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 8.93 (1H, bs, ArOH);
- HPLC (90 % CH₃CN in H₂O) *t*_r = 3.486 (98.68 %);
- LCMS (APCI), *m/z* 282.49 (M⁺ + H, 70 %), 213.32 ((M⁺ + H) – C₂H₂N₃, 100 %).

20

4-(4-((1H-1,2,4-Triazol-1-yl)methyl)benzyloxy)phenyl sulfamate (STX2110, TJA02083)C₁₆H₁₆N₄O₄S MW 360.39

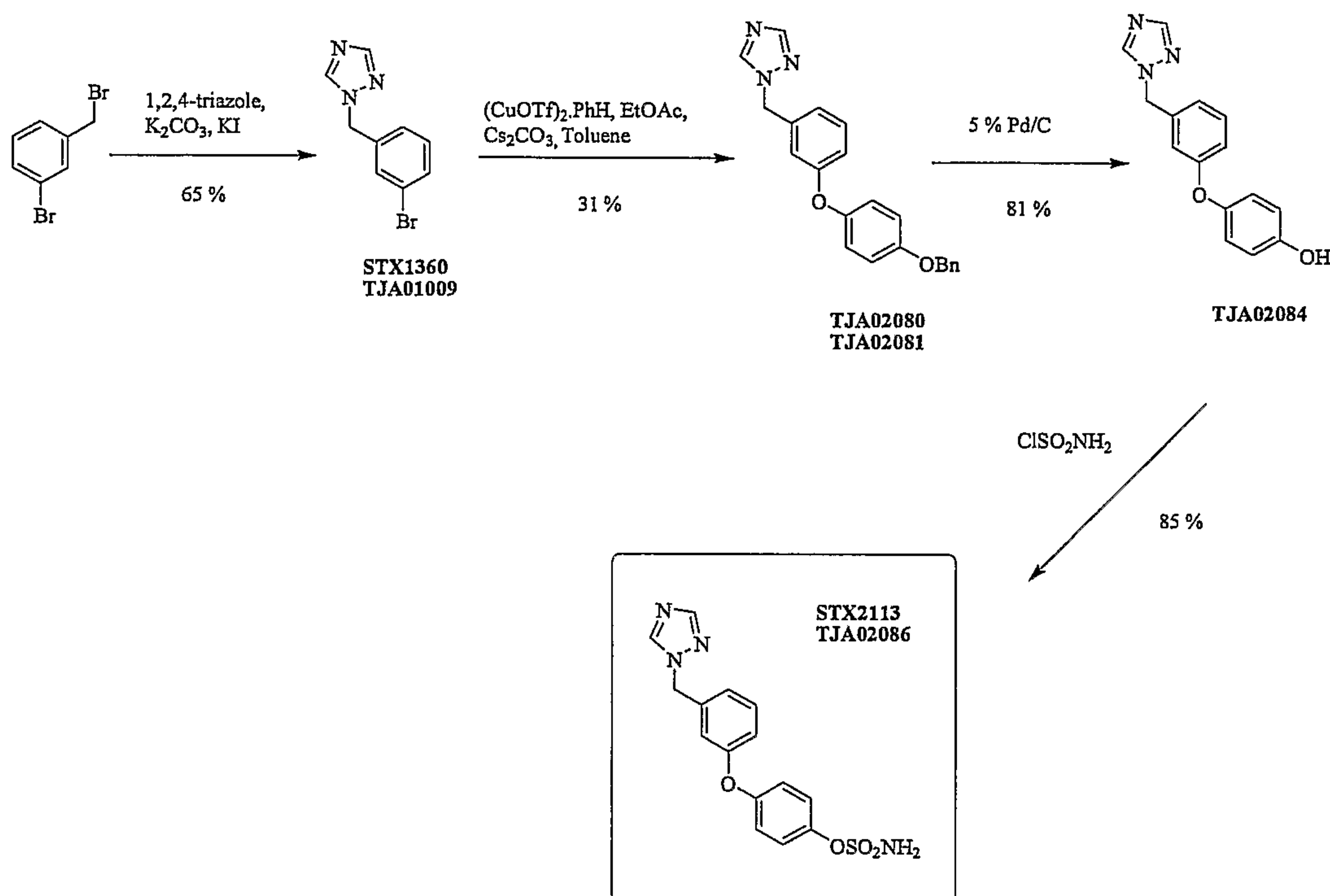
- Sulfamoyl chloride in toluene (1.37 mL, 0.889 mmol) was transferred to a 10 mL r.b. flask and
- 25 the solvent removed under vacuum at 30 °C. On cooling a white solid formed to which was added *N,N*-dimethylacetamide (1.5 mL) to form a colourless solution. TJA02079 (0.050 g, 0.178 mmol) was added and the solution left to stir at room temperature under N₂ (g) for 60 h. The reaction mixture was then poured into distilled H₂O (25 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (25 mL x 2). The organic layers were combined and washed with distilled H₂O (25 mL x 4) and brine (25 mL).
- 30 Dried over MgSO₄ and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave off white residues. Column chromatography (dichloromethane/acetone 80:20) eluted the *title compound* as a white solid (0.048 g, 75 %);
- mp 164-166.7 °C
- R*_f: 0.32 (dichloromethane/acetone 75:25).

^1H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 5.09 (2H, s, ArCH₂OAr), 5.41 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 7.02-7.19 (4H, dd, J = 6.7 & 37.1 Hz, AA'BB'), 7.27-7.45 (4H, dd, J = 8.2 & 38.8 Hz, ArH), 7.85 (2H, bs, ArOSO₂NH₂), 7.98 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃) and 8.67 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃);

HPLC (70 % CH₃CN in H₂O) t_r =6.254 (100 %);

5 LCMS (APCI), m/z 361.46 (M^+ +H, 100 %).

STX2113



10

1-(3-(4-(Benzyloxy)phenoxy)benzyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole (TJA02081)

$\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$ MW 357.41

A 10 mL r.b. flask was loaded with TJA01009 (0.400 g, 1.68 mmol), 4-(benzyloxy)phenol (0.504 g, 2.52 mmol), cesium carbonate (0.888 g, 2.52 mmol), (CuOTf)₂.PhH (0.020 g, 5 mol% Cu), ethyl acetate (8 μL , 5 mol%), 1-naphthoic acid (0.432 g, 2.52 mmol), 4Å molecular sieves (0.350 g) and anhydrous toluene (3.0 mL). The flask was sealed and heated to 110 °C under N₂ (g) with stirring for 24 h. The reaction was then cooled, ethyl acetate (50 mL) added and then washed with distilled H₂O (30 mL x 4), brine (30 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave brown residues. Column chromatography (ethyl acetate) eluted the *title compound* as an off white solid (0.190 g, 32 %),

R_f : 0.56 (ethyl acetate);

^1H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.04 (2H, s, ArCH_2OAr), 5.30 (2H, s, ArCH_2N), 6.84-6.96 (7H, m, ArH), 7.24-7.45 (6H, m, ArH), 7.95 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$) and 8.04 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$);

HPLC (90 % CH_3CN in H_2O) t_r = 5.976 (97.22 %);

5 LCMS (APCI), m/z 358.56 ($\text{M}^+ + \text{H}$, 100 %).

4-(3-((1H-1,2,4-Triazol-1-yl)methyl)phenoxy)phenol (STX2111, TJA02084)

$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$ MW 267.28

10 TJA02081 (0.185 g, 0.518 mmol) was dissolved in THF (2.5 mL) and MeOH (2.5 mL) in an r.b. flask to which was added 5 % Pd/C (0.015 g) to form a black suspension on vigorous stirring. The flask was evacuated and back filled with H_2 (g) via a balloon (x3) and then left to stir for 16 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through celite which was subsequently washed with THF (30 mL x 2). Solvent was removed *in vacuo* to leave a brown residue. Flash chromatography (20 g column, 15 *method9*) eluted the *title compound* as a white solid (0.112 g, 81 %), mp 156.3-159.7 °C;

R_f : 0.46 (ethyl acetate), c.f. TJA02081 (0.36);

^1H NMR (270 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 5.37 (2H, s, ArCH_2N), 6.74-6.92 (7H, m, ArH), 7.26-7.31 (1H, t, J = 7.5 Hz, ArH), 7.98 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_2$), 8.64 (1H, s, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_2$) and 9.39 (1H, s, ArOH);

20 ^{13}C NMR (67.9 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 52.3 (CH_2), 116.6 (CH), 116.7 (CH), 116.8 (CH), 121.7 (CH), 122.0 (CH), 130.6 (CH), 138.8 (C), 144.8 (CH), 147.9 (C), 152.3 (CH), 154.6 (C) and 159.2 (C); HPLC (90 % CH_3CN in H_2O) t_r = 3.294 (97.07 %);

LCMS (APCI), m/z 268.44 ($\text{M}^+ + \text{H}$, 85 %), 199.33 ($(\text{M}^+ + \text{H}) - \text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3$, 100 %).

25 4-(3-((1H-1,2,4-Triazol-1-yl)methyl)phenoxy)phenyl sulfamate (STX2113, TJA02086)

$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4\text{S}$ MW 346.36

Sulfamoyl chloride in toluene (2.17 mL, 1.41 mmol) was transferred to a 10 mL r.b. flask and the solvent removed under vacuum at 30 °C. On cooling a white solid formed to which was added 30 *N,N*-dimethylacetamide (1.5 mL) to form a colourless solution. TJA02084 (0.075 g, 0.281 mmol) was added and the solution left to stir at room temperature under N_2 (g) for 70 h. The reaction mixture was then poured into distilled H_2O (25 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (25 mL x 2). The organic layers were combined and washed with distilled H_2O (25 mL x 4) and brine (25 mL). Dried over MgSO_4 and solvent removed *in vacuo* to leave off white residues. Column

chromatography (dichloromethane/acetone 75:25) eluted the *title compound* as a white solid (0.082 g, 85 %);

mp 131.5-133.3 °C

R_f : 0.23 (dichloromethane/acetone 75:25).

- 5 ^1H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 5.42 (2H, s, ArCH₂N), 6.89-7.05 (3H, m, ArH), 7.07-7.09 (2H, d, $J=9.2$ Hz, AA'BB'), 7.27-7.29 (2H, d, $J=9.2$ Hz, AA'BB'), 7.35-7.41 (1H, t, $J=7.7$ Hz, ArH), 7.99 (3H, s, ArOSO₂NH₂ & C₂H₂N₃) and 8.66 (1H, s, C₂H₂N₃);

HPLC (90 % CH₃CN in H₂O) $t_r=3.459$ (100 %);

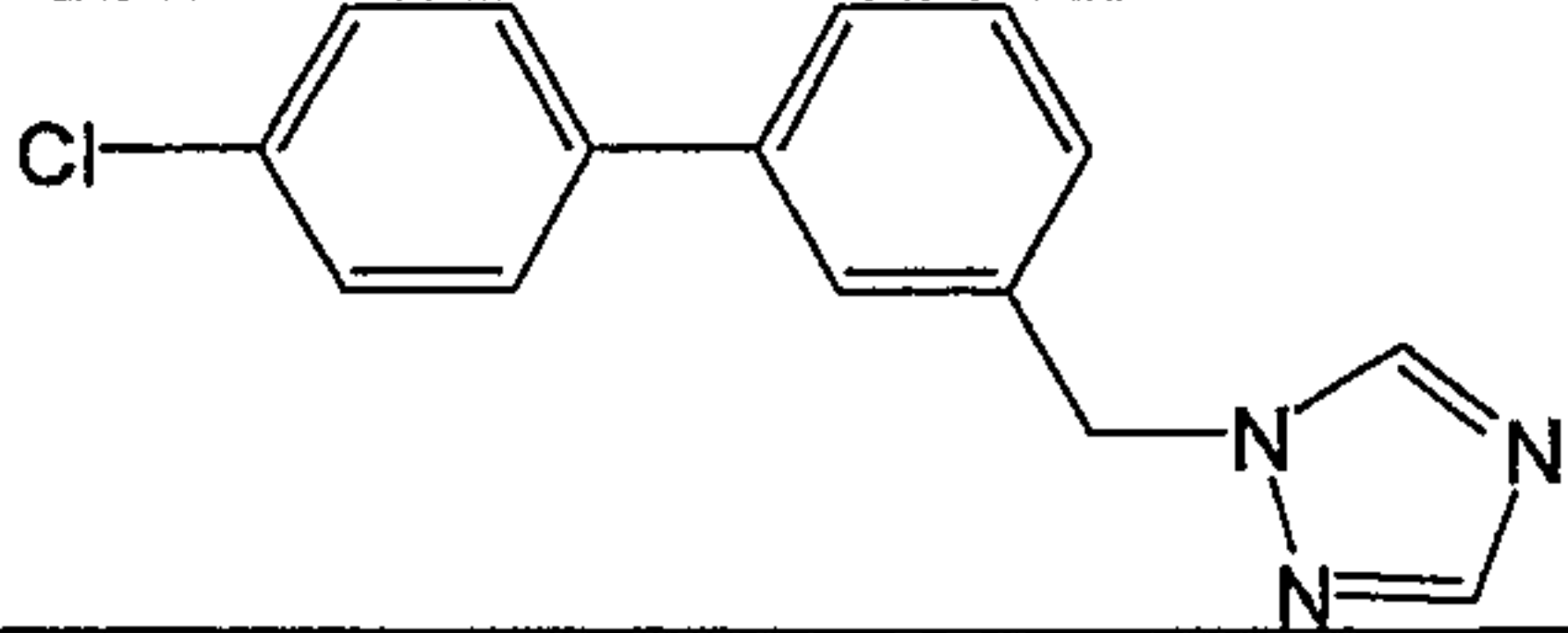
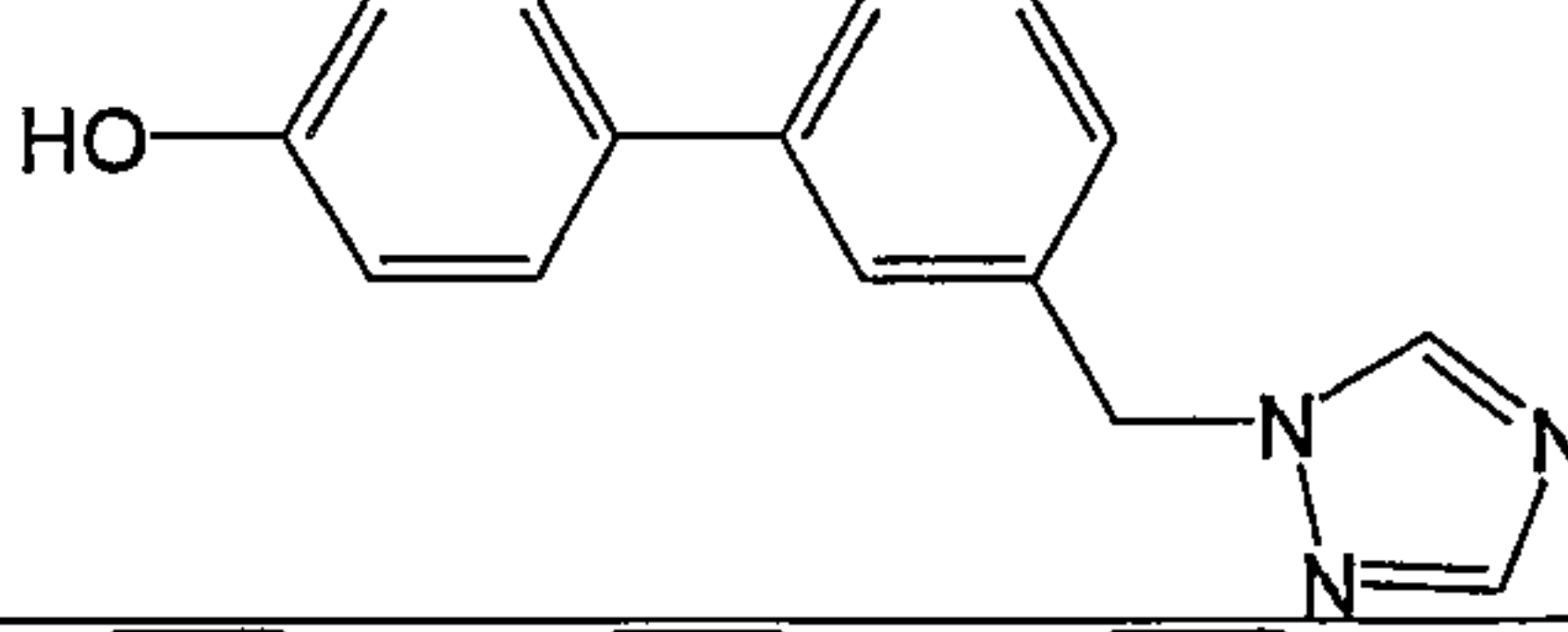
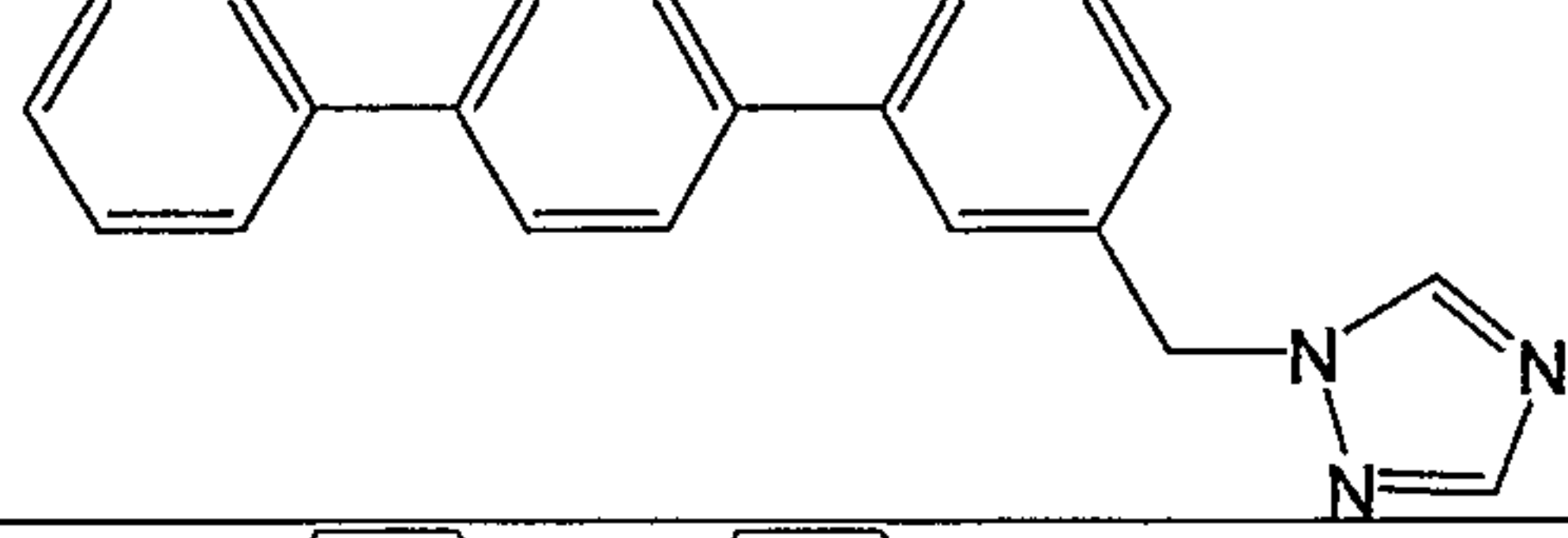
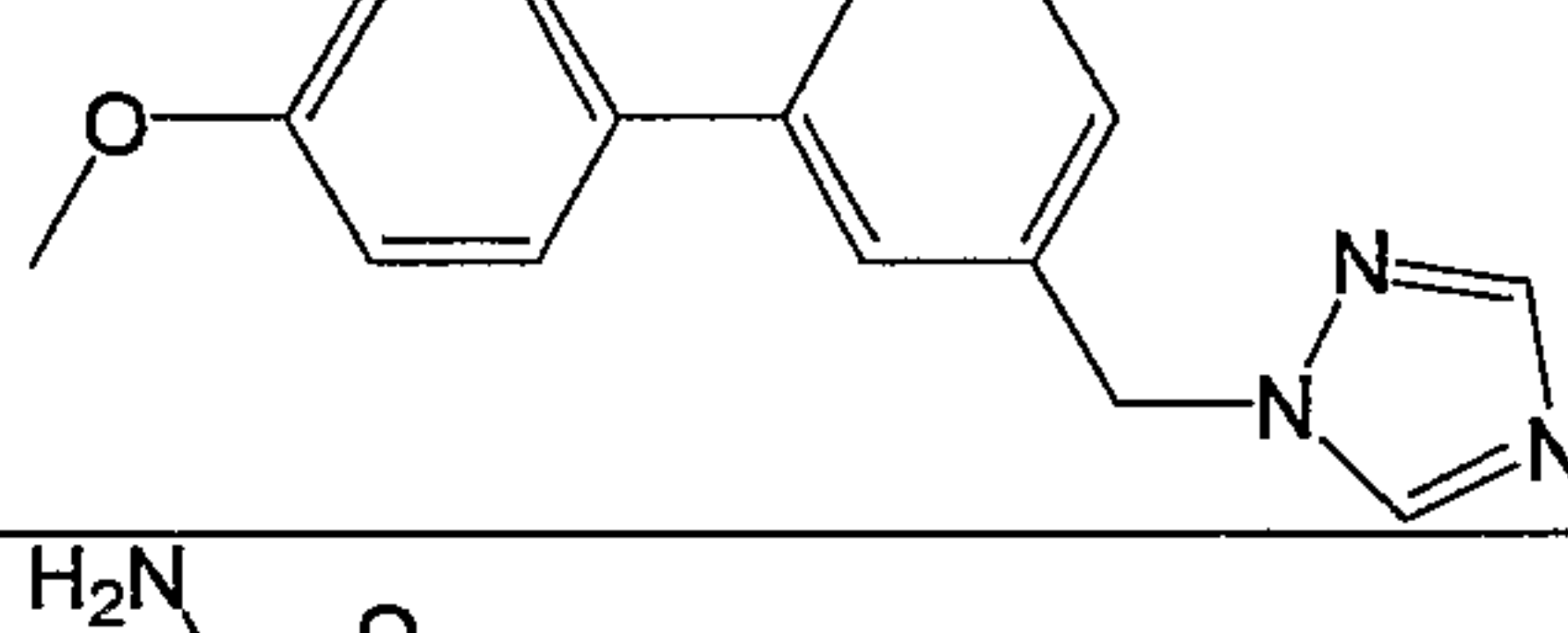
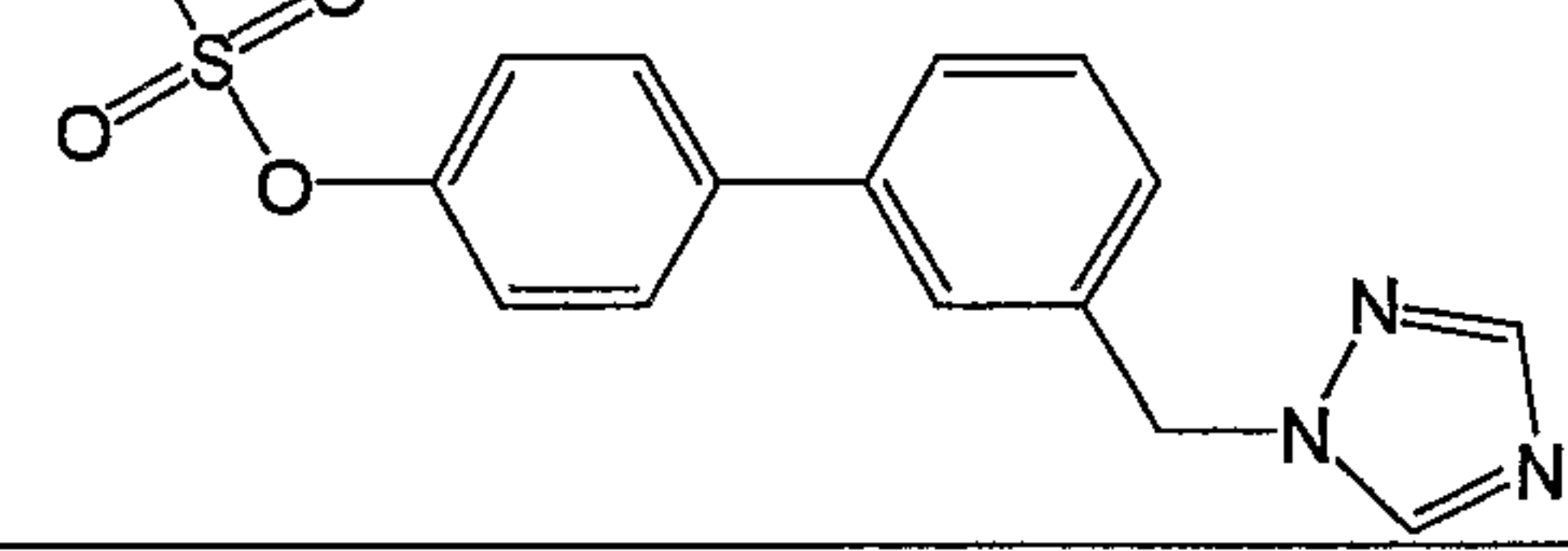
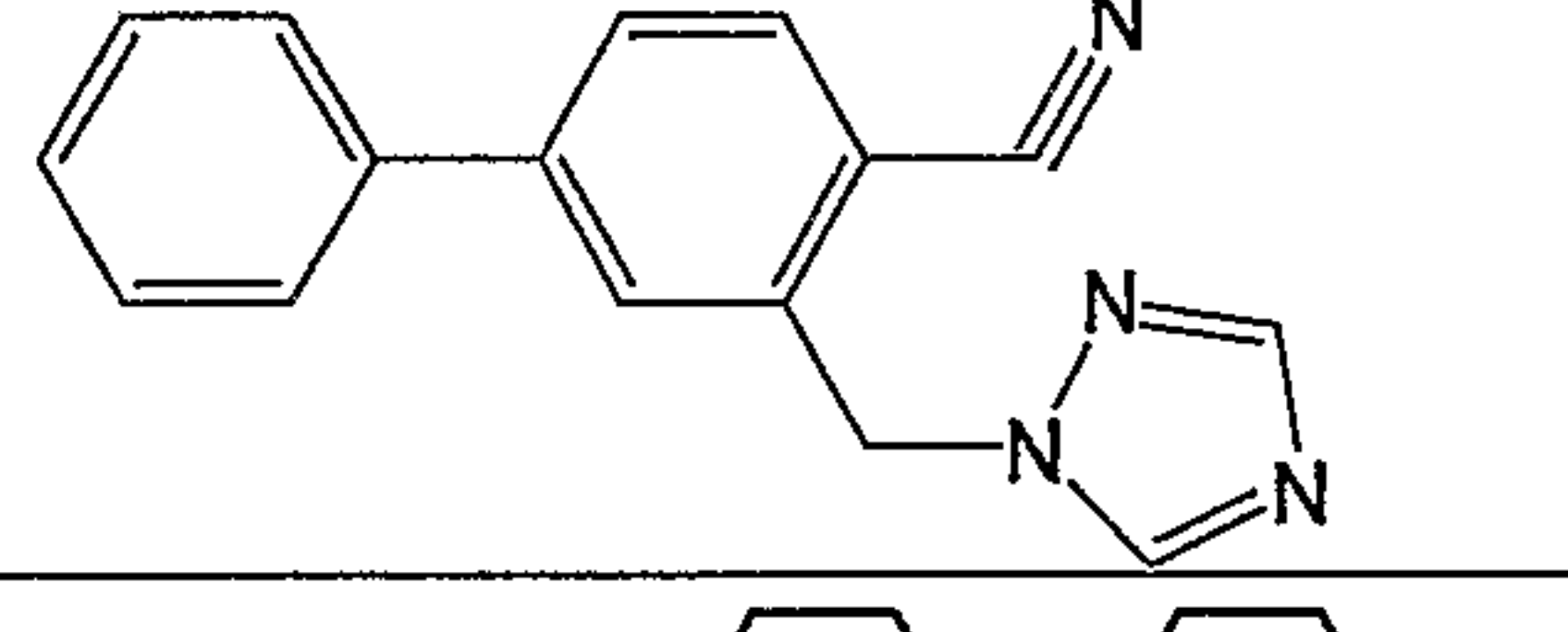
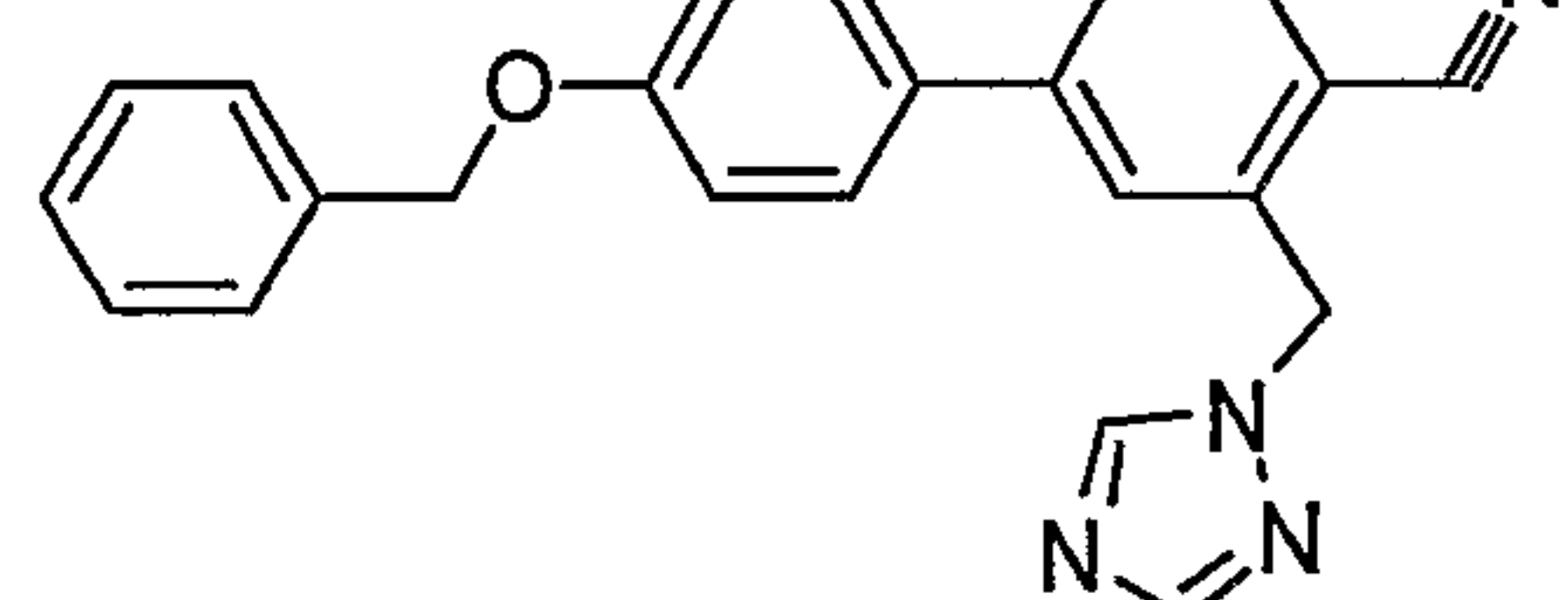
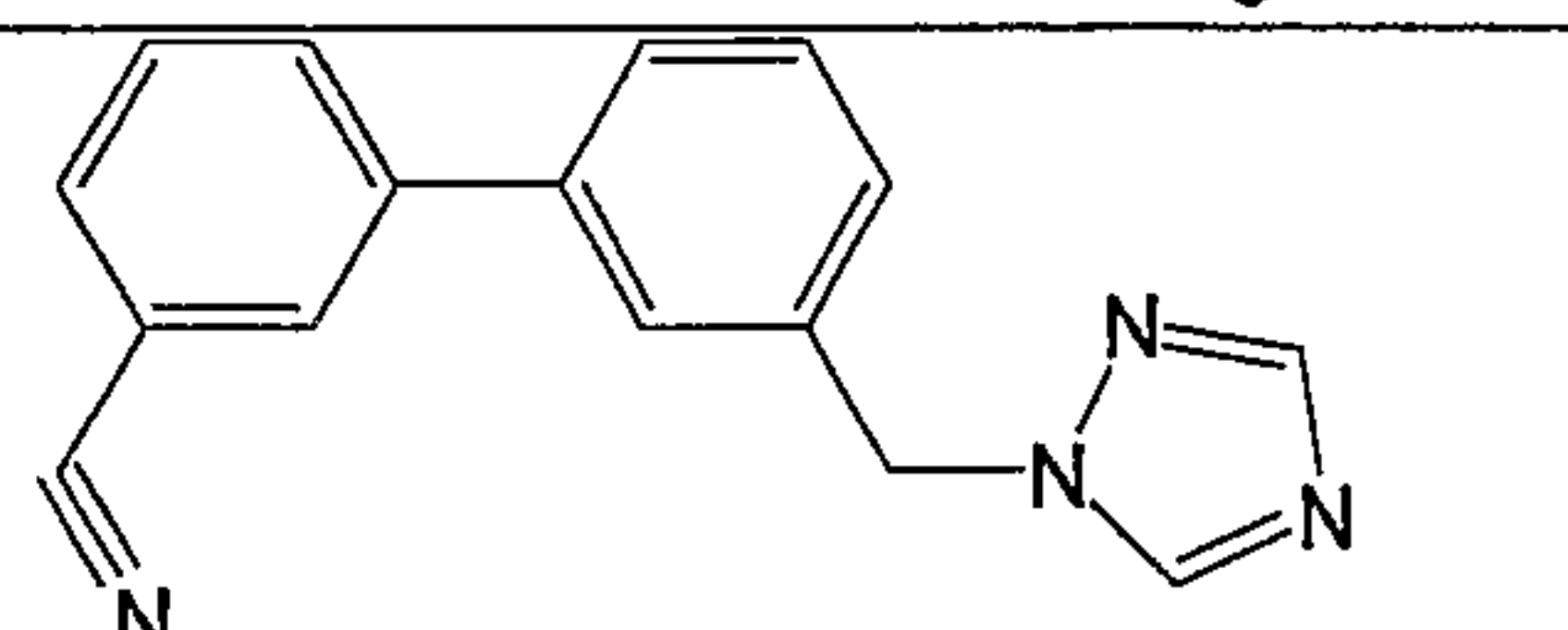
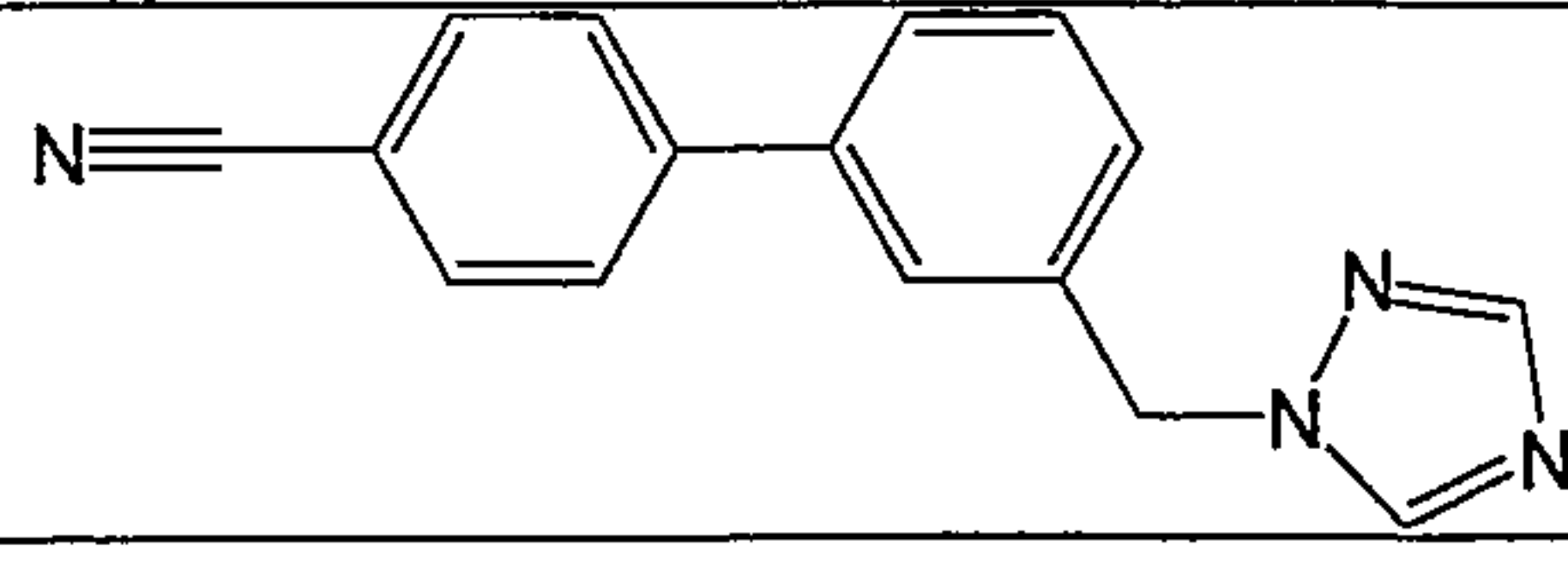
LCMS (APCI), m/z 347.49 ($M^+ + H$, 100 %).

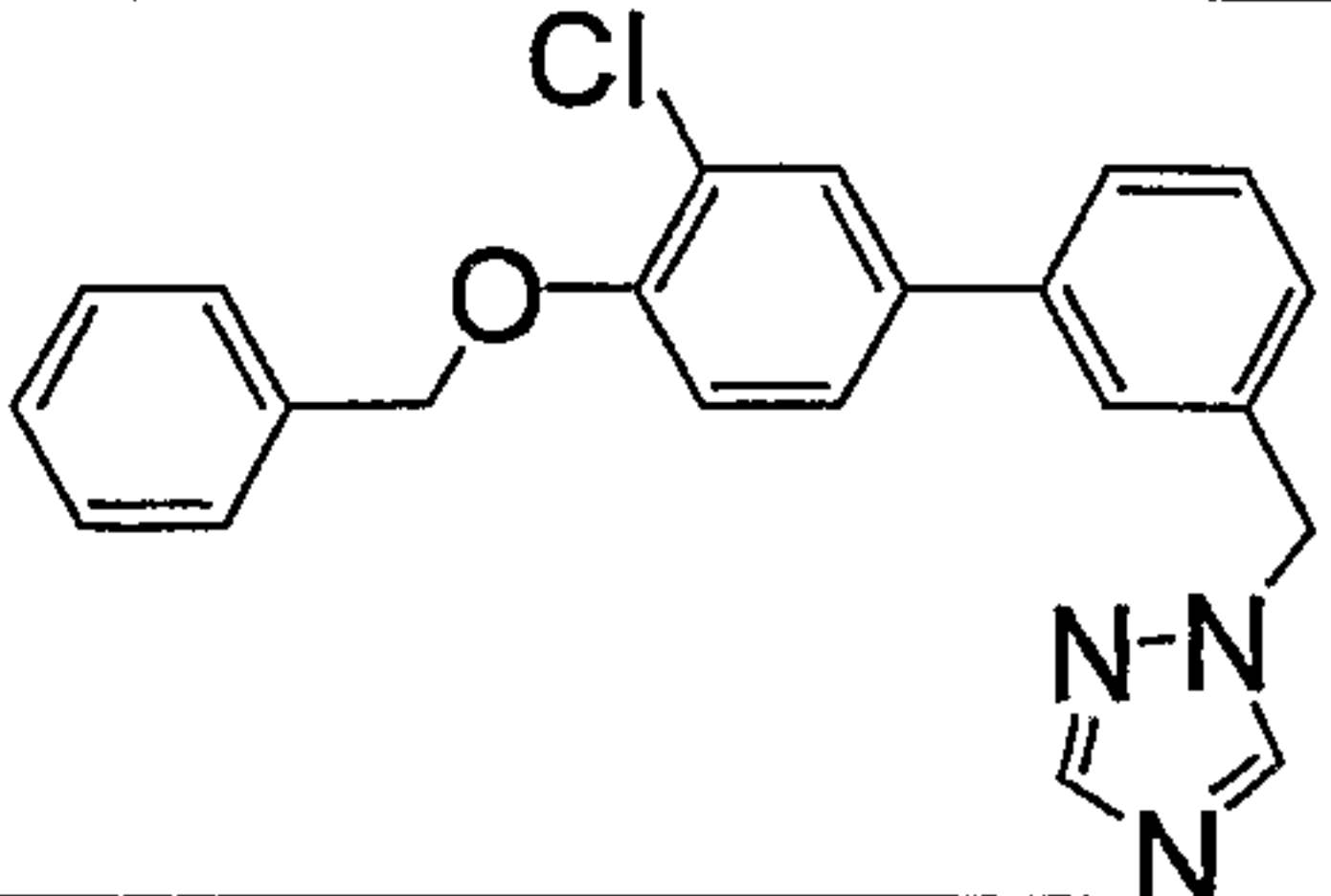
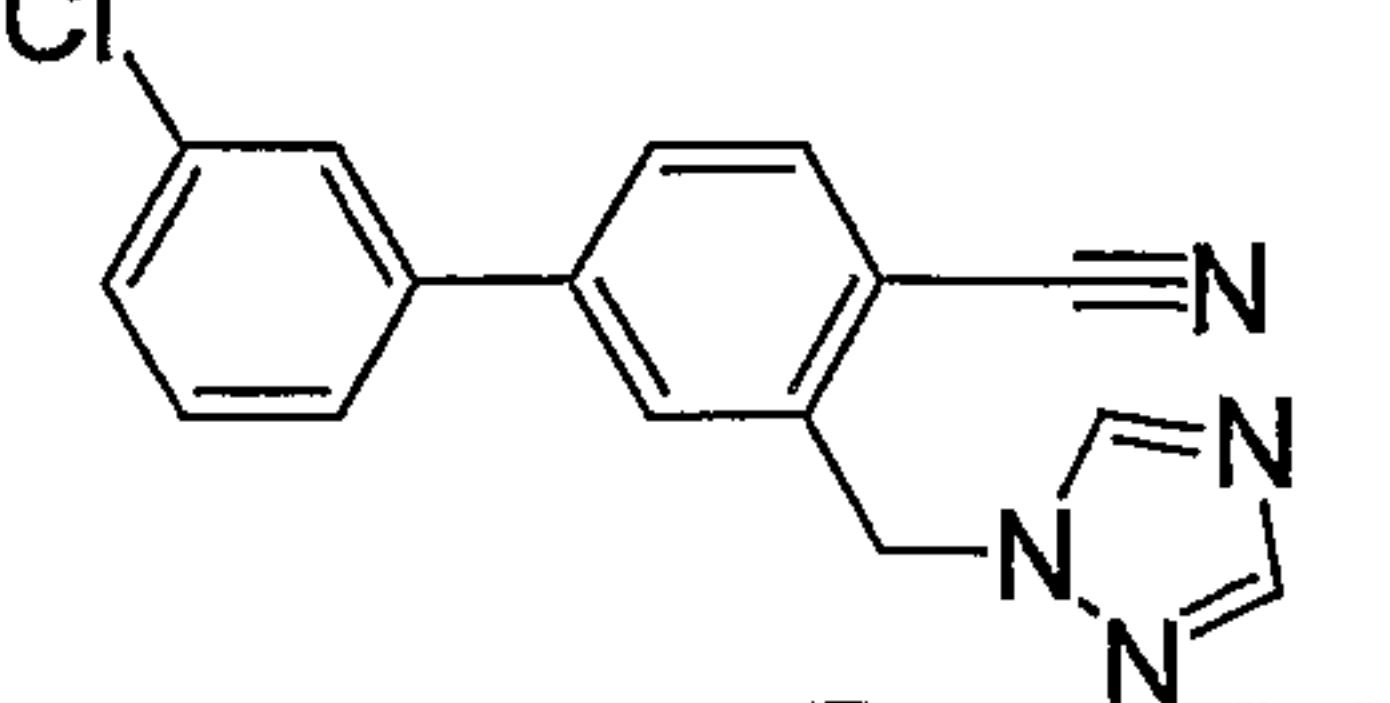
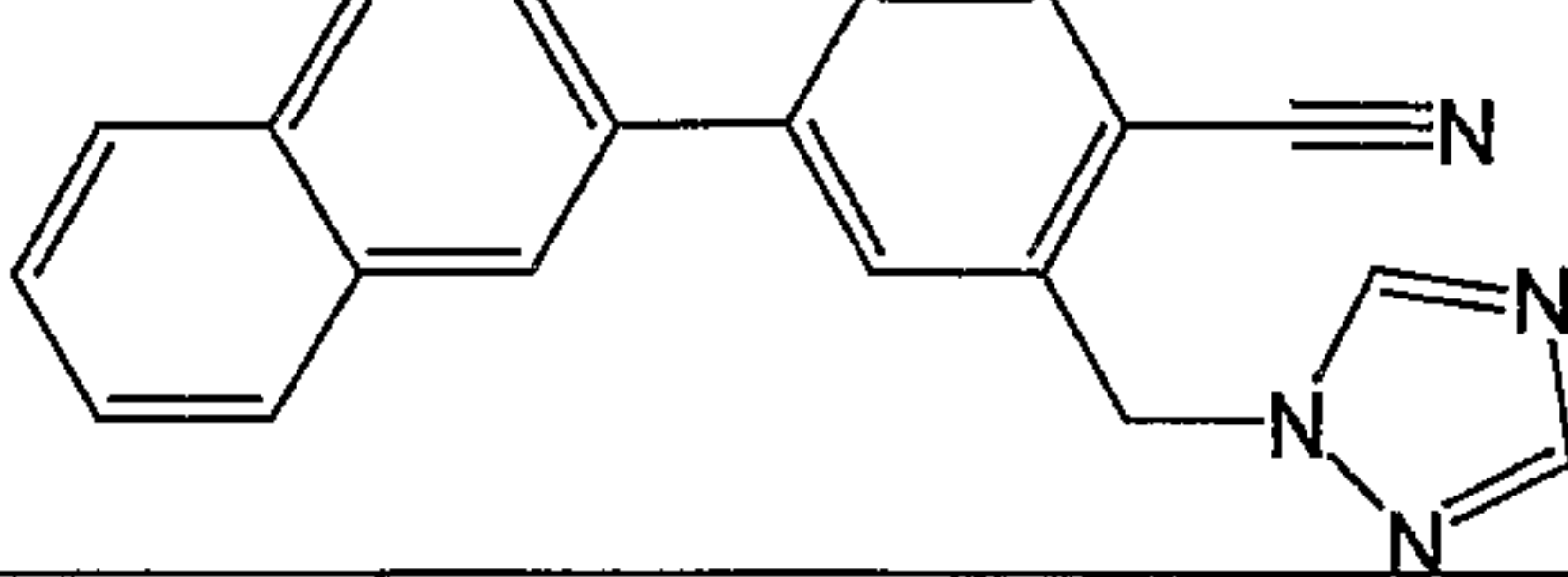
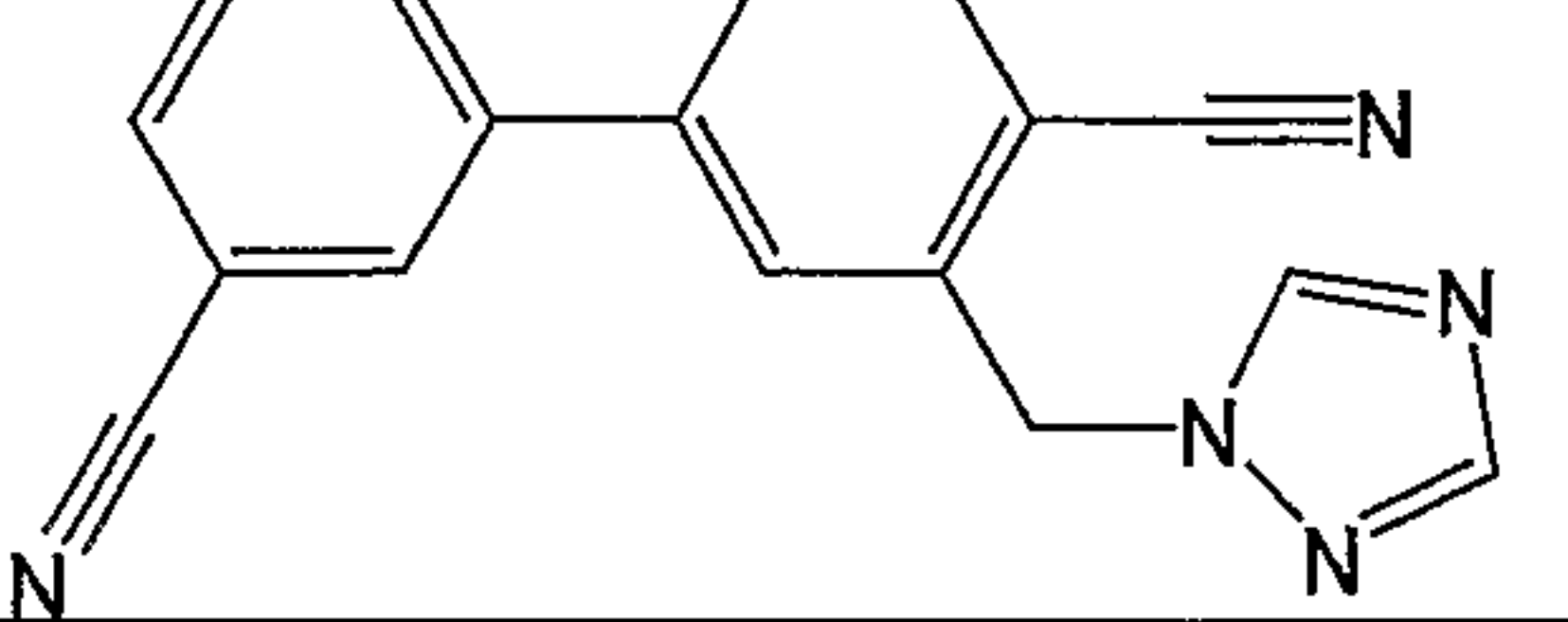
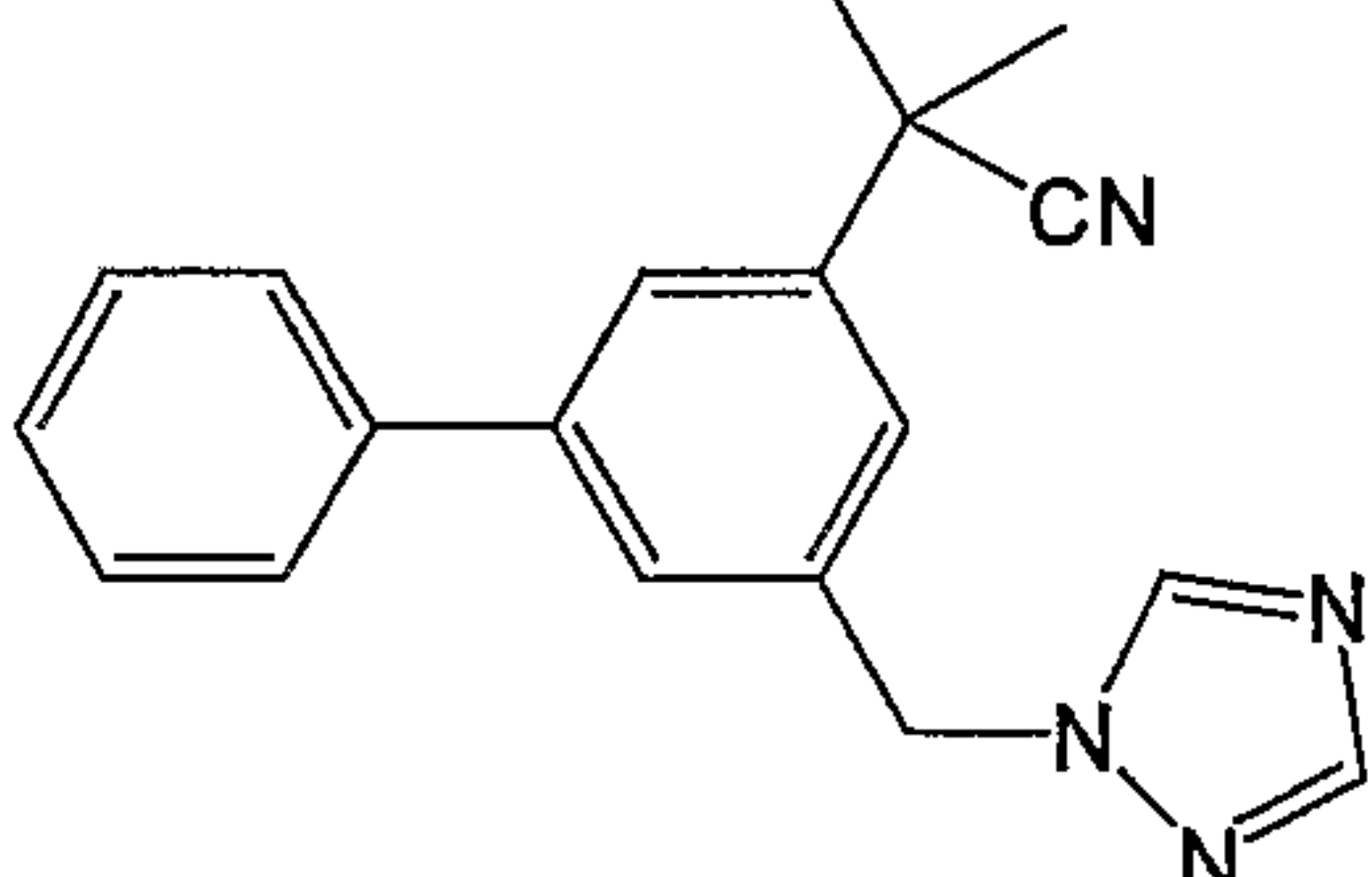
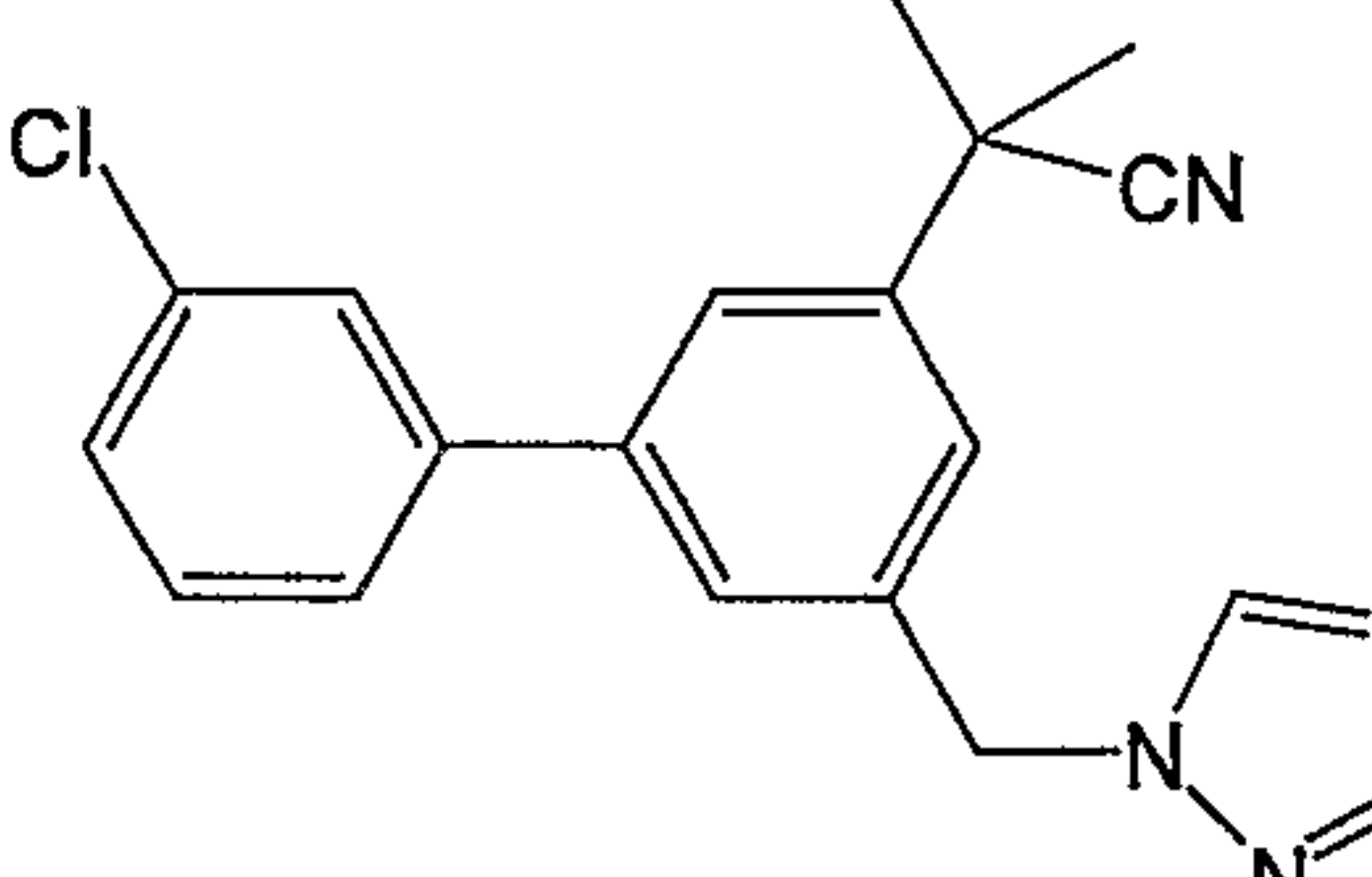
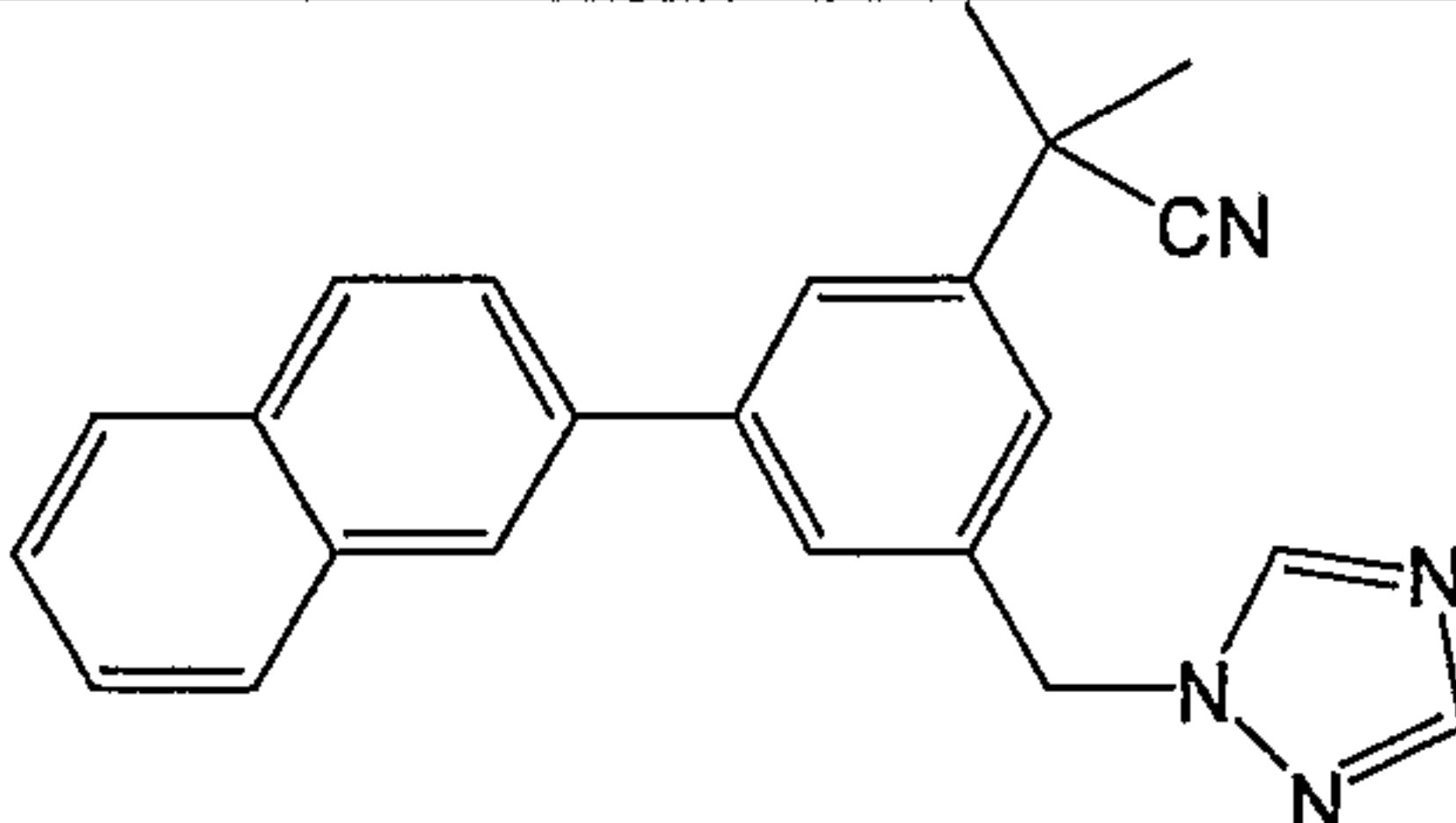
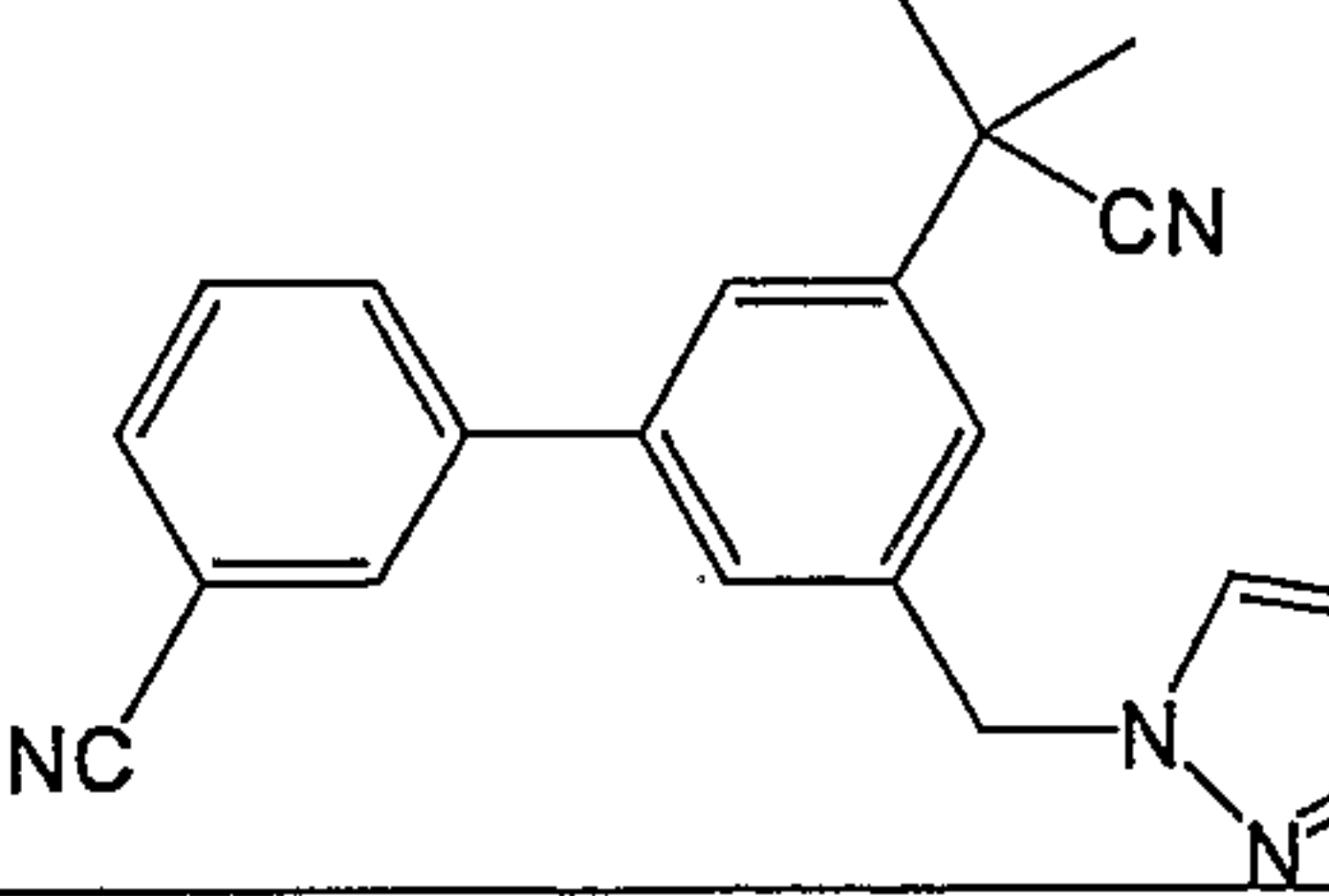
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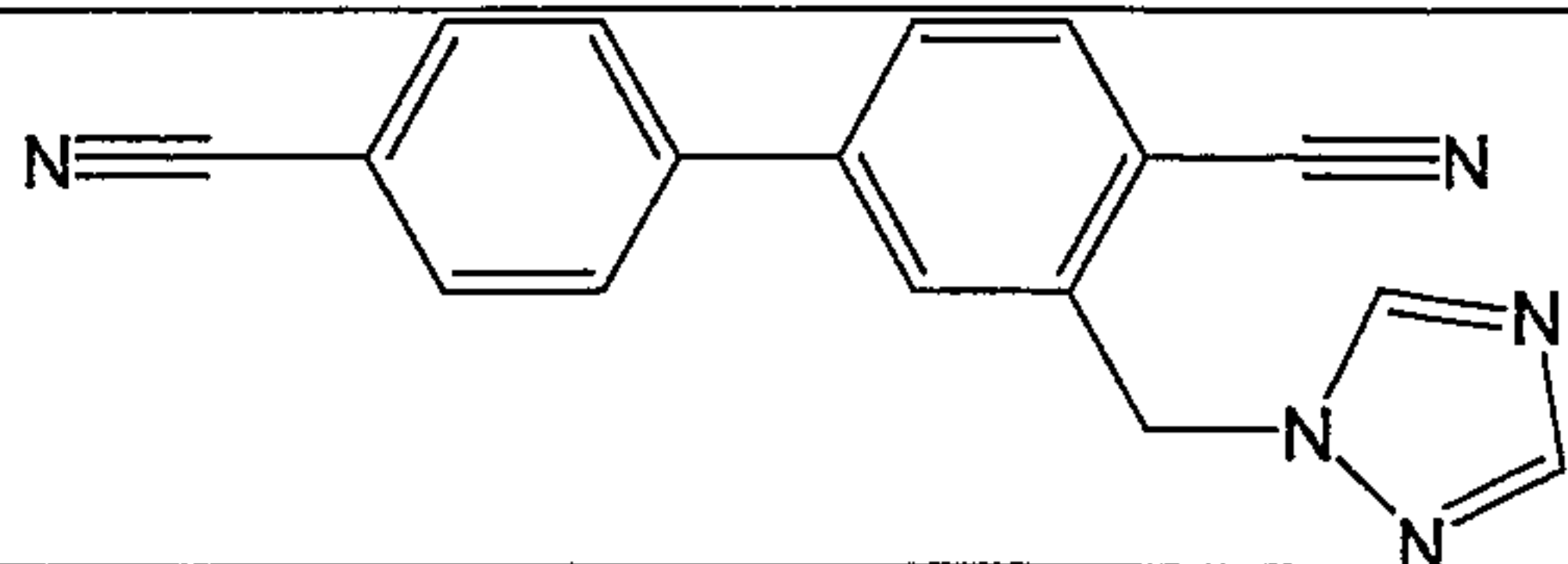
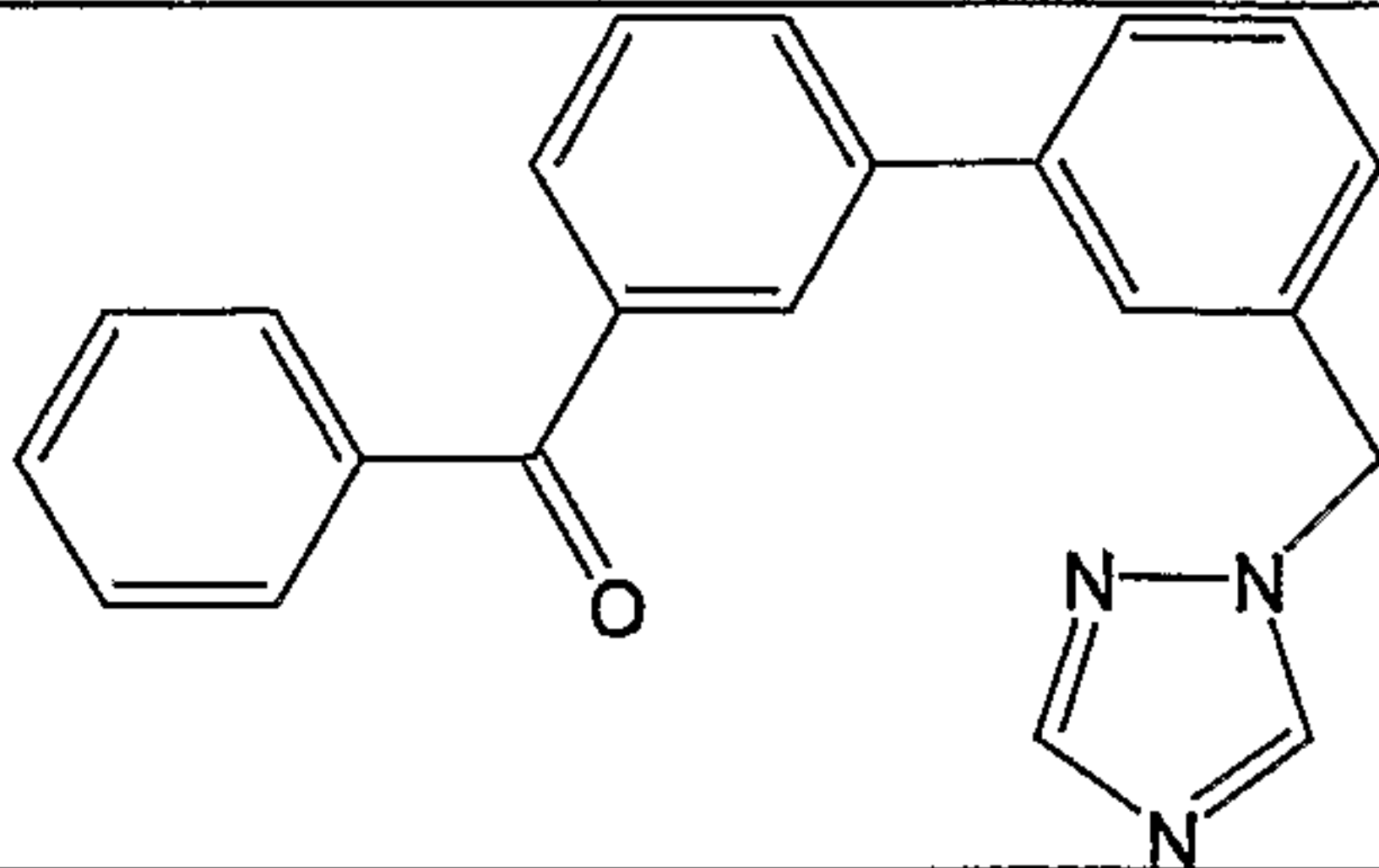
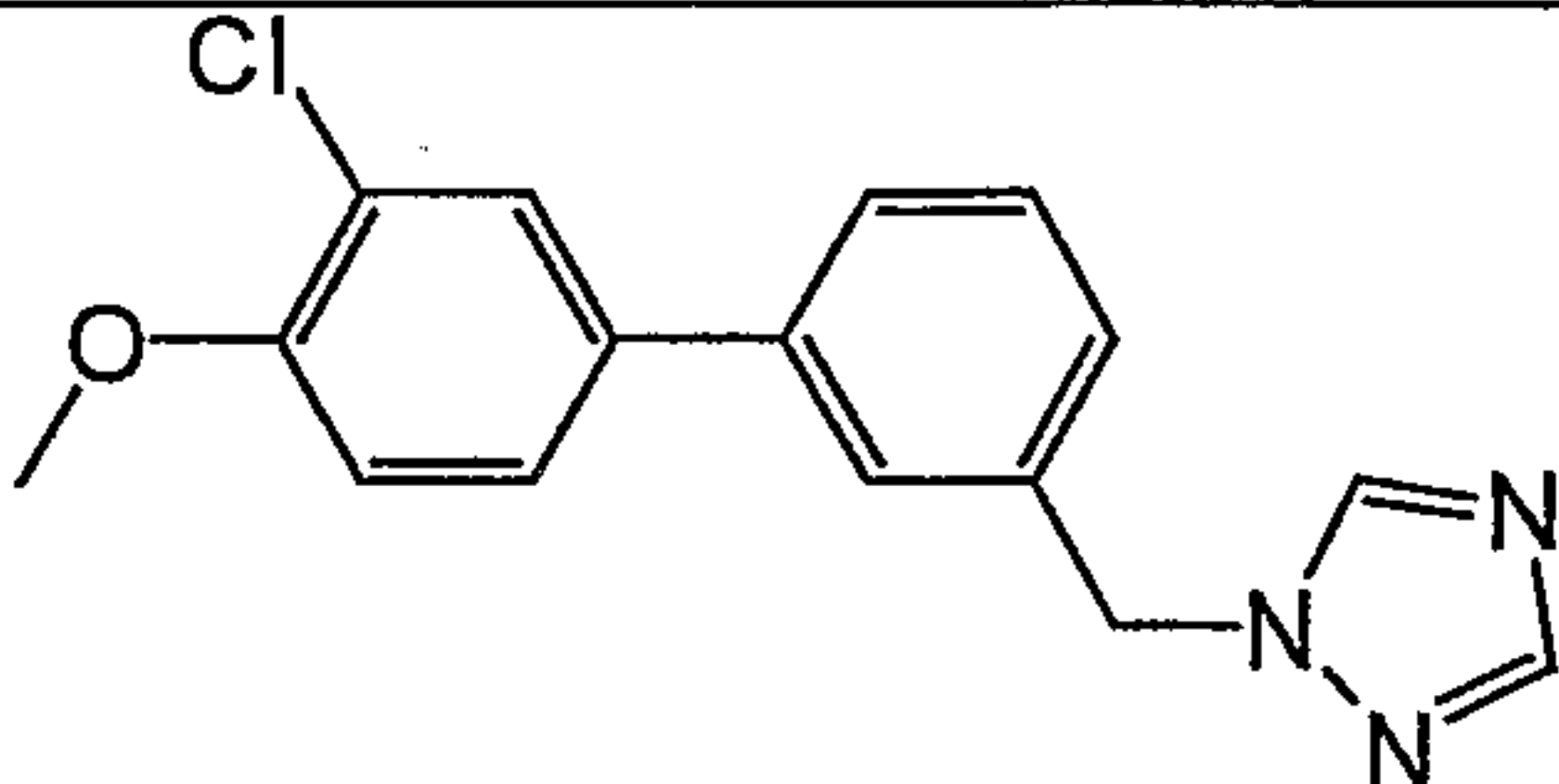
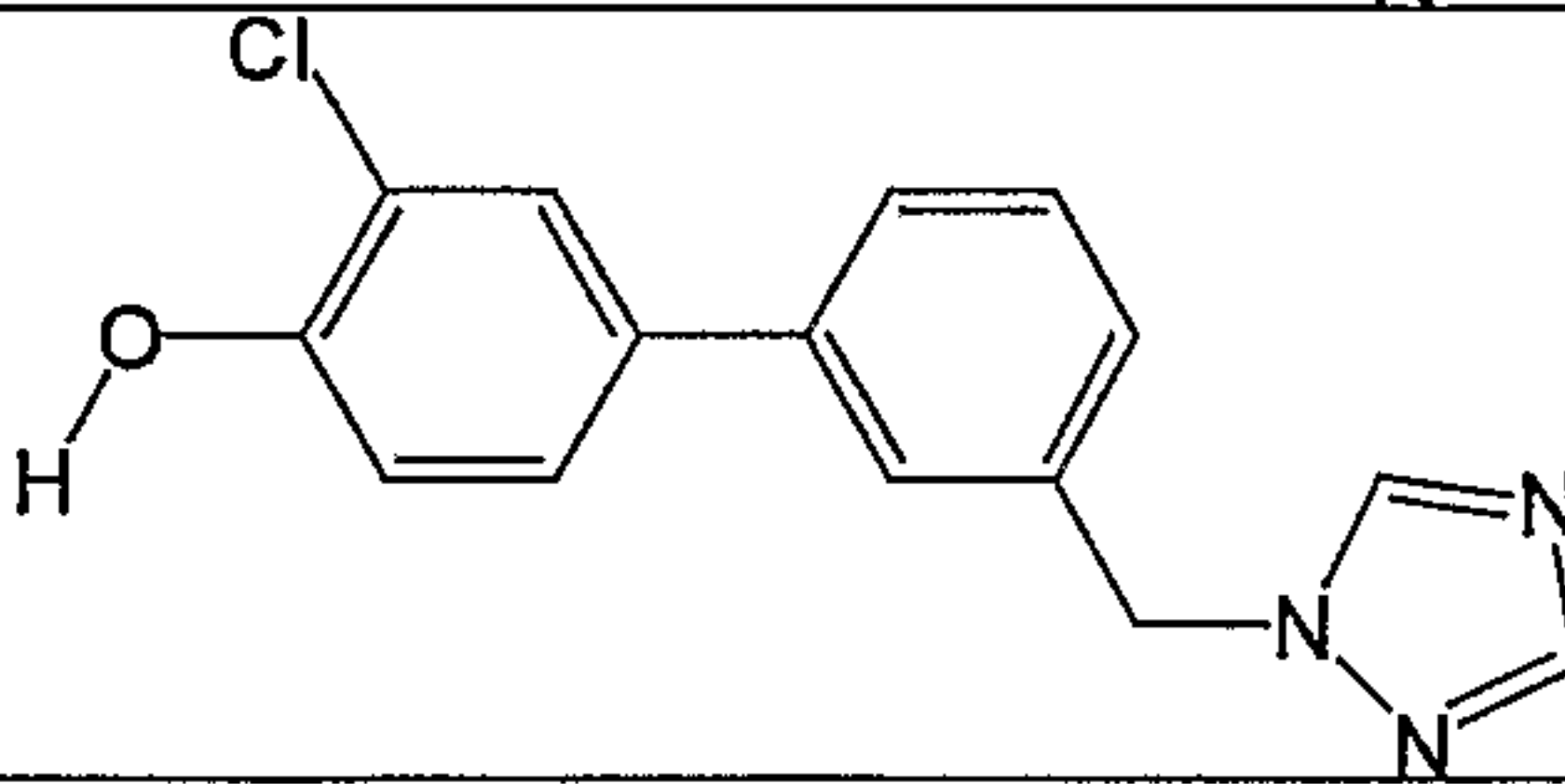
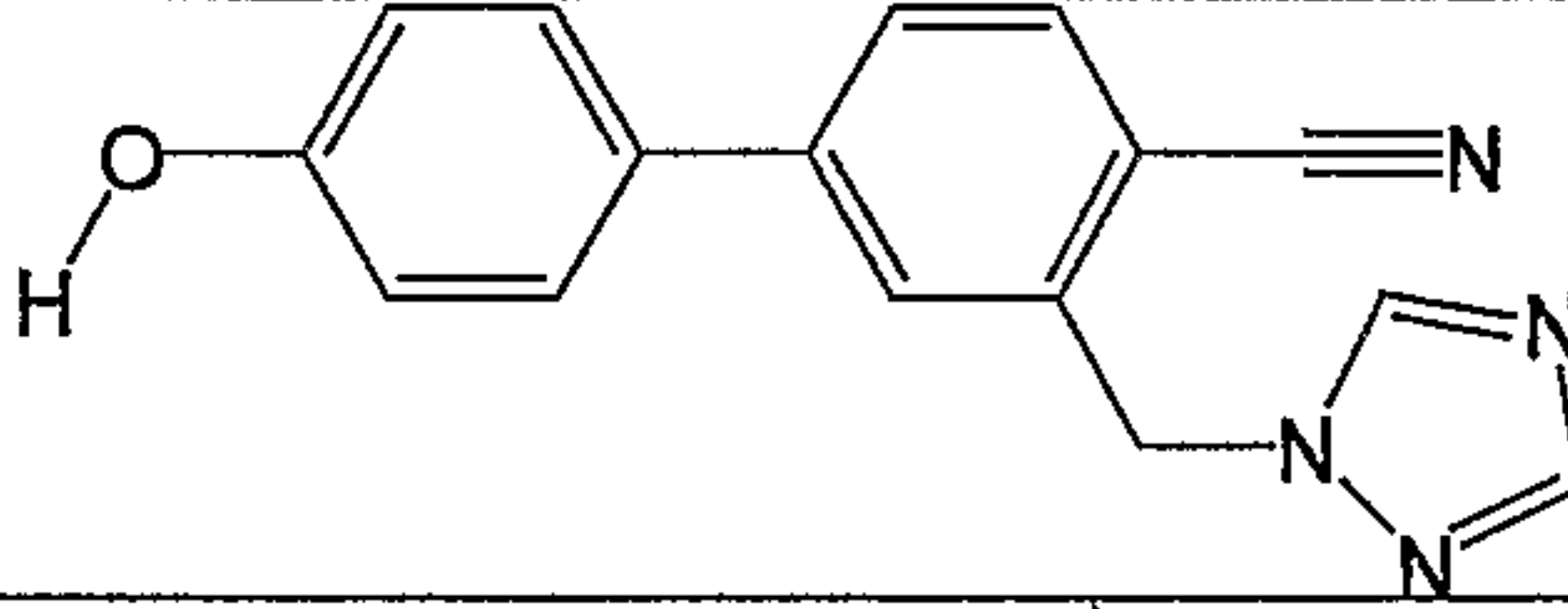
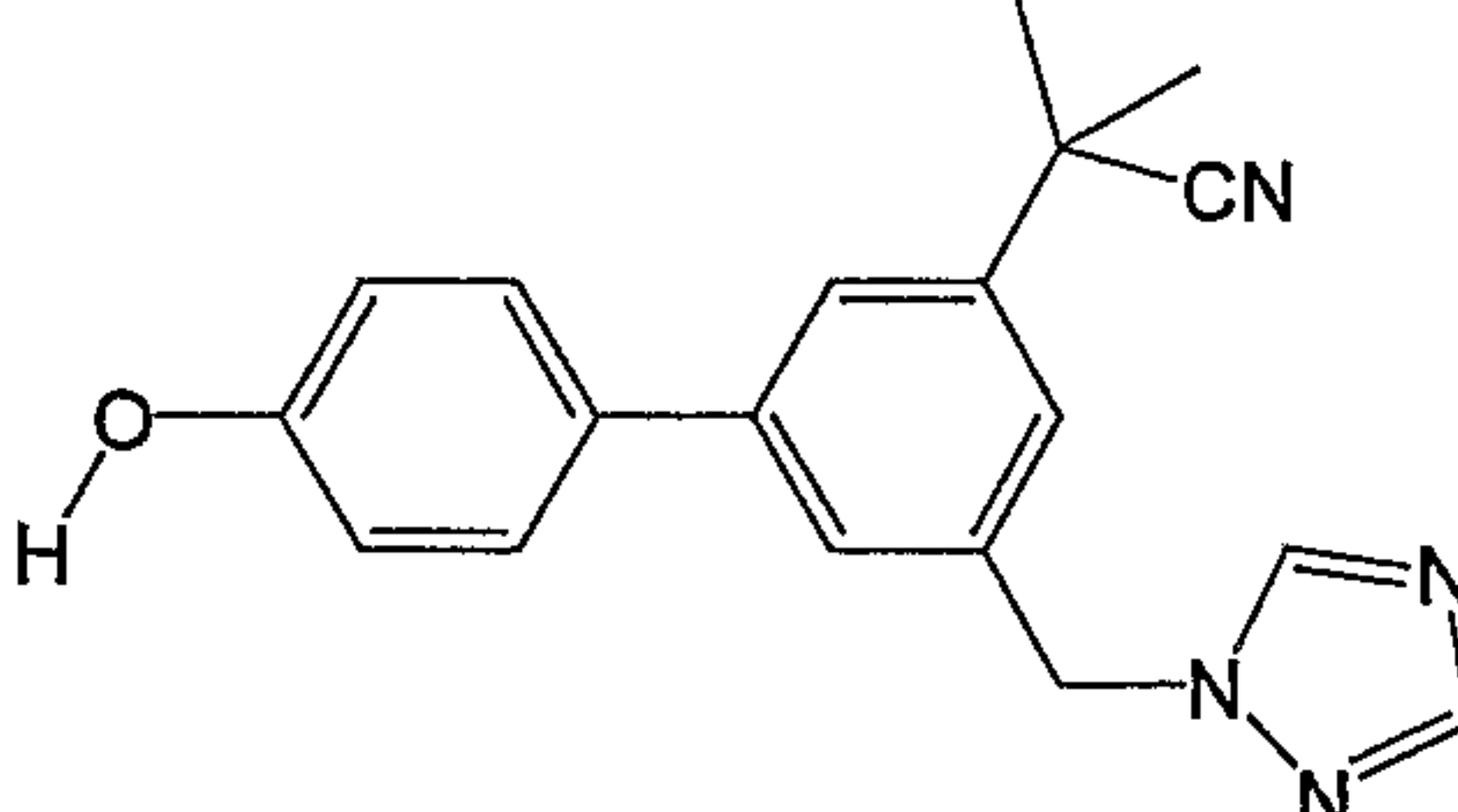
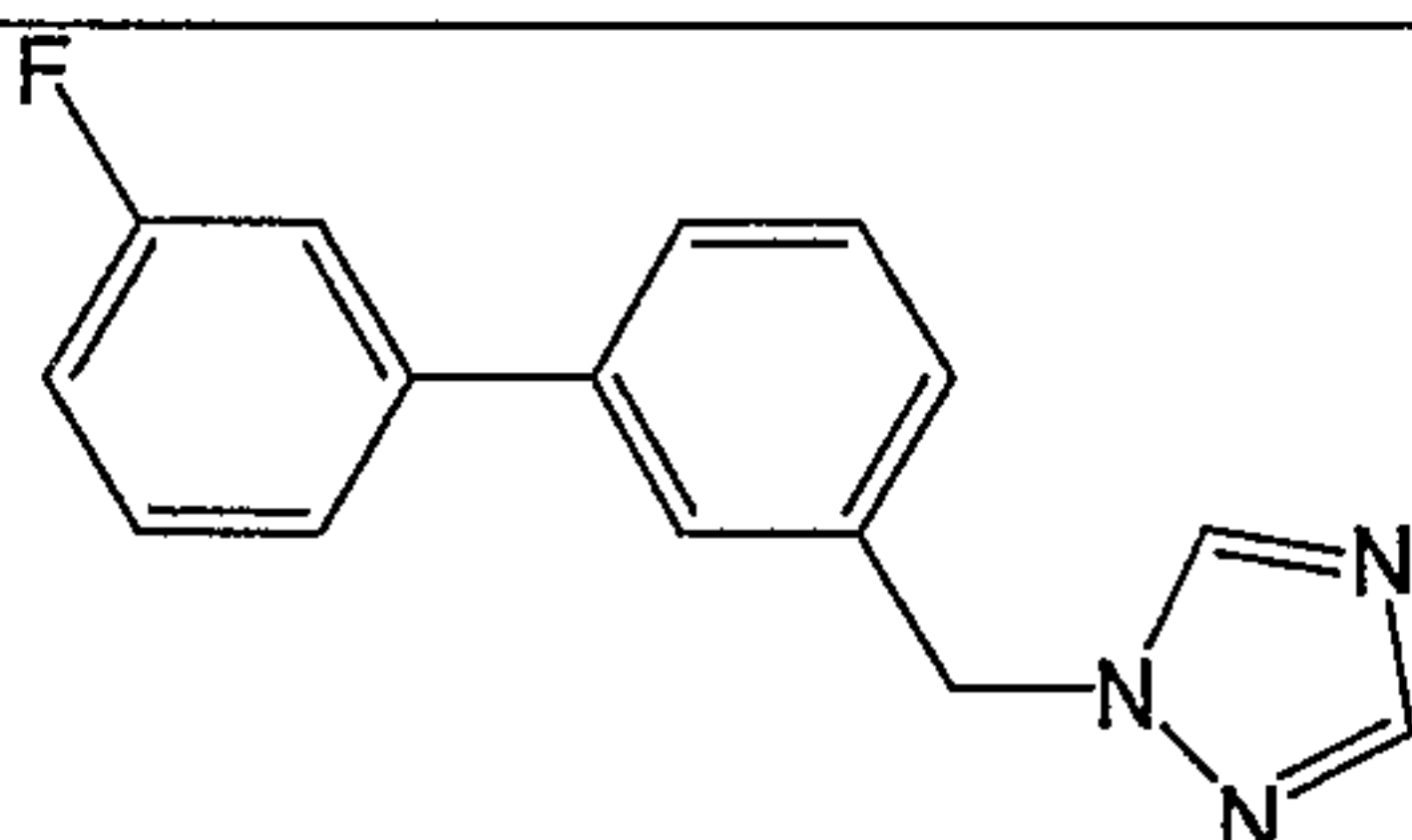
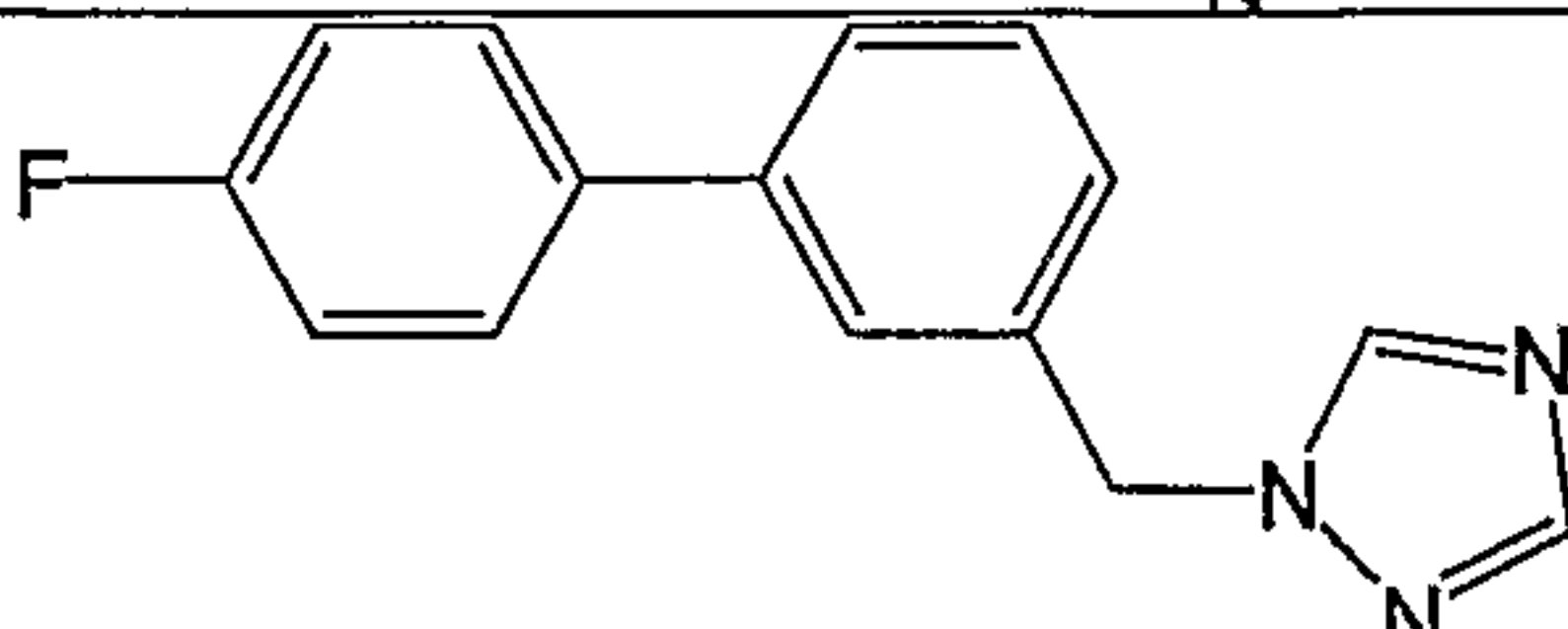
BIOLOGICAL DATA

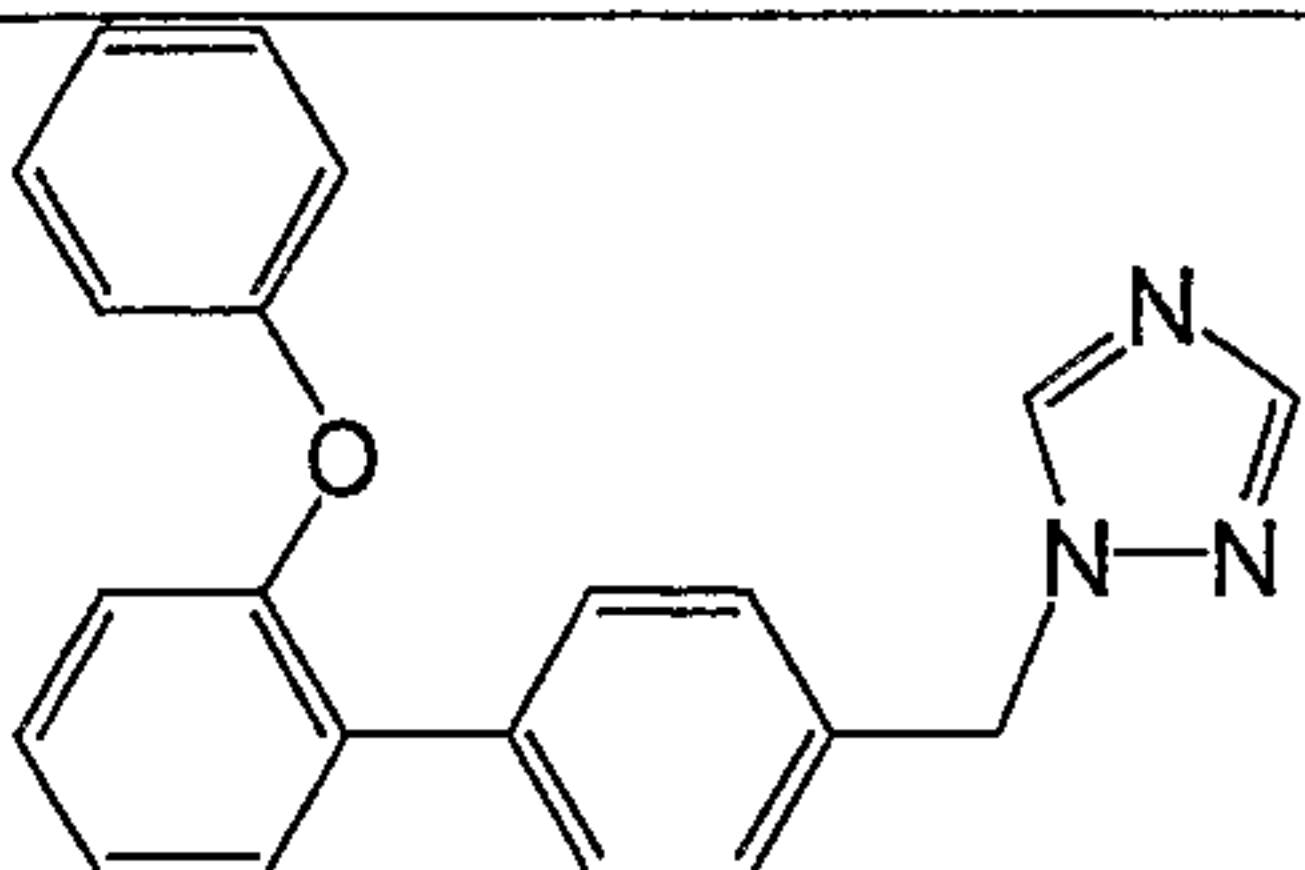
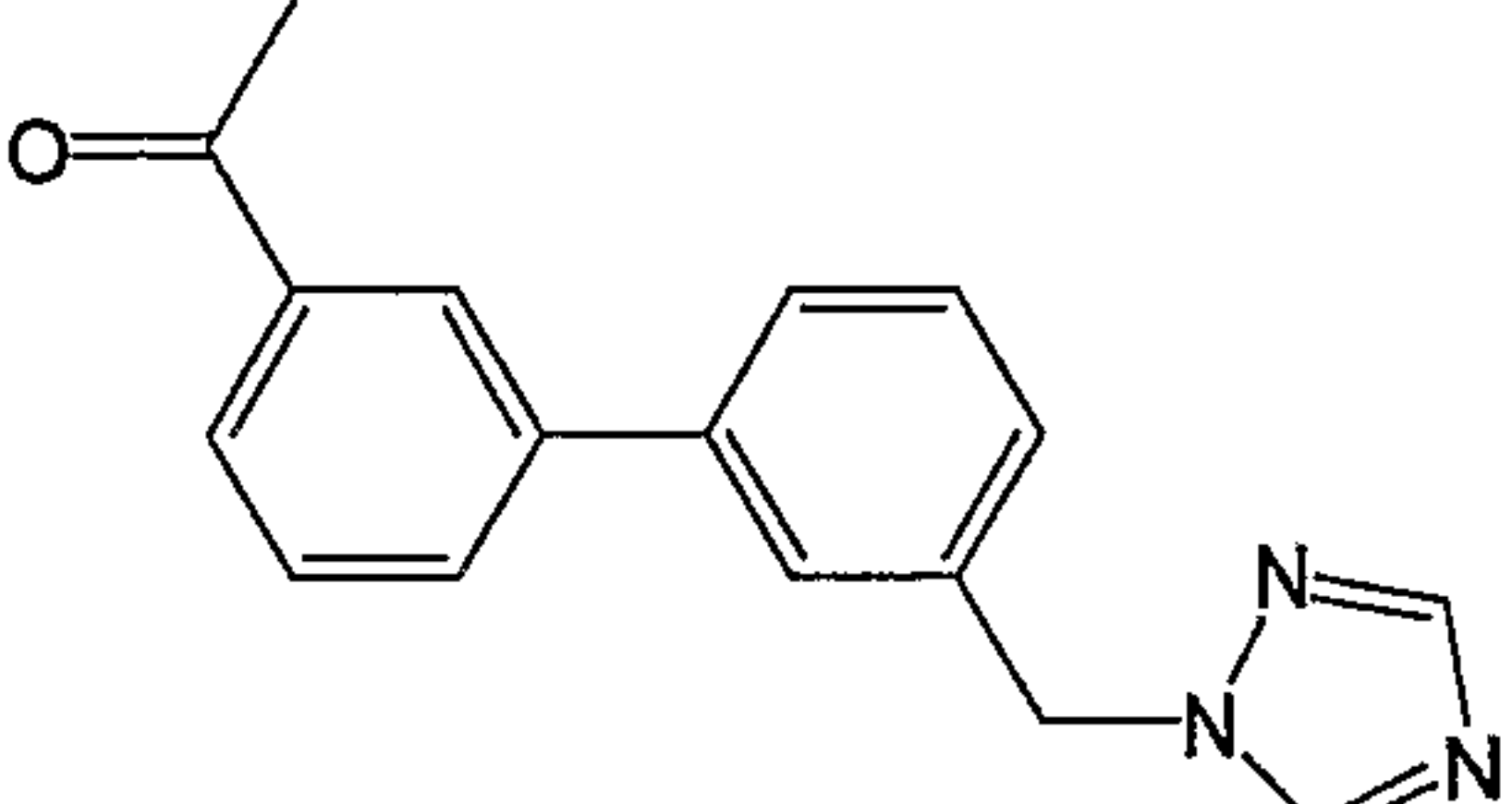
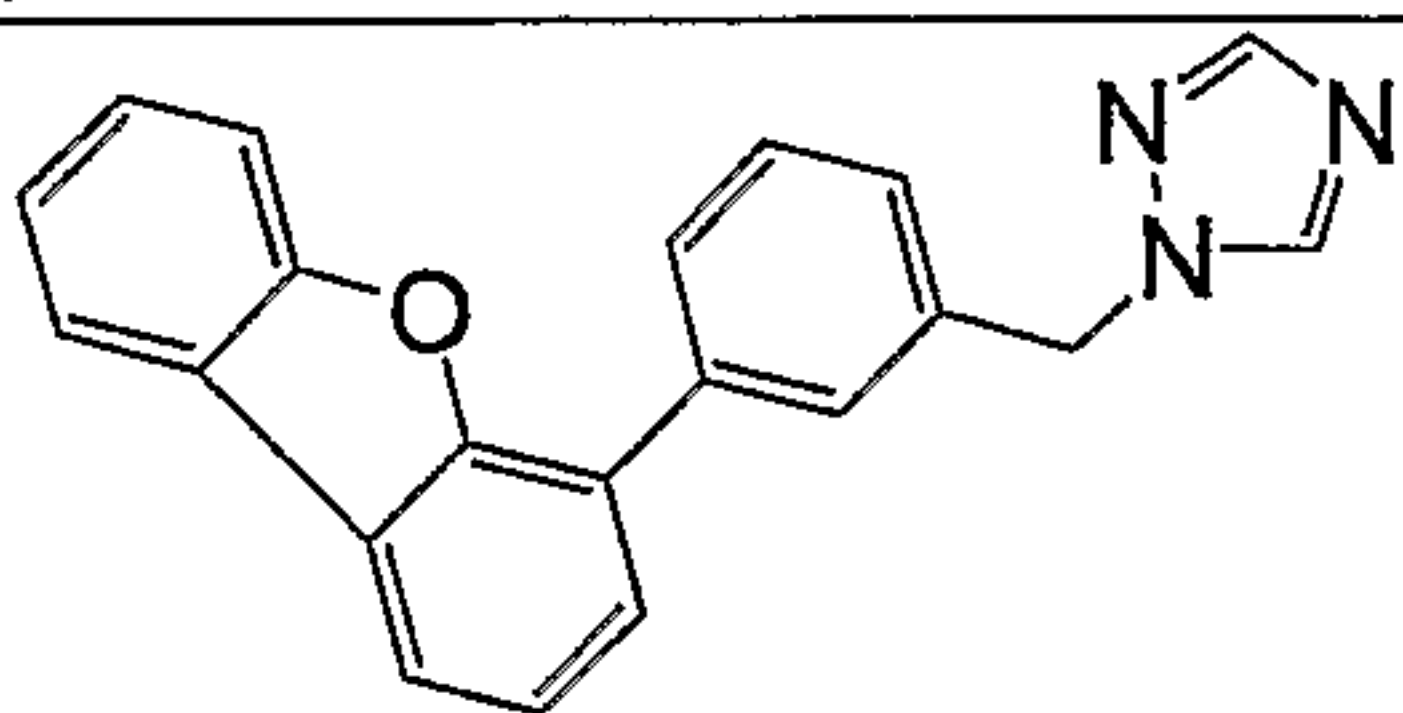
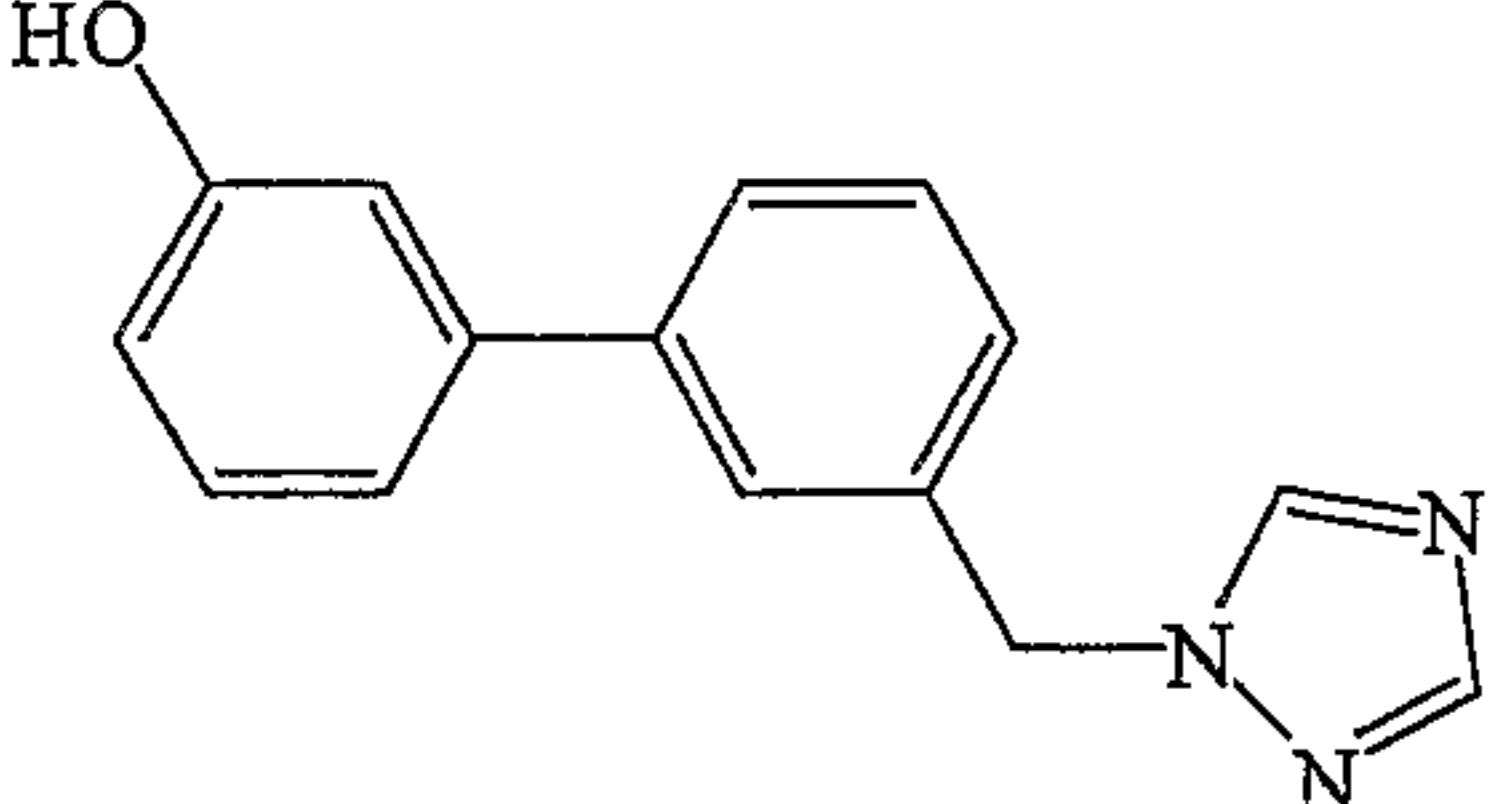
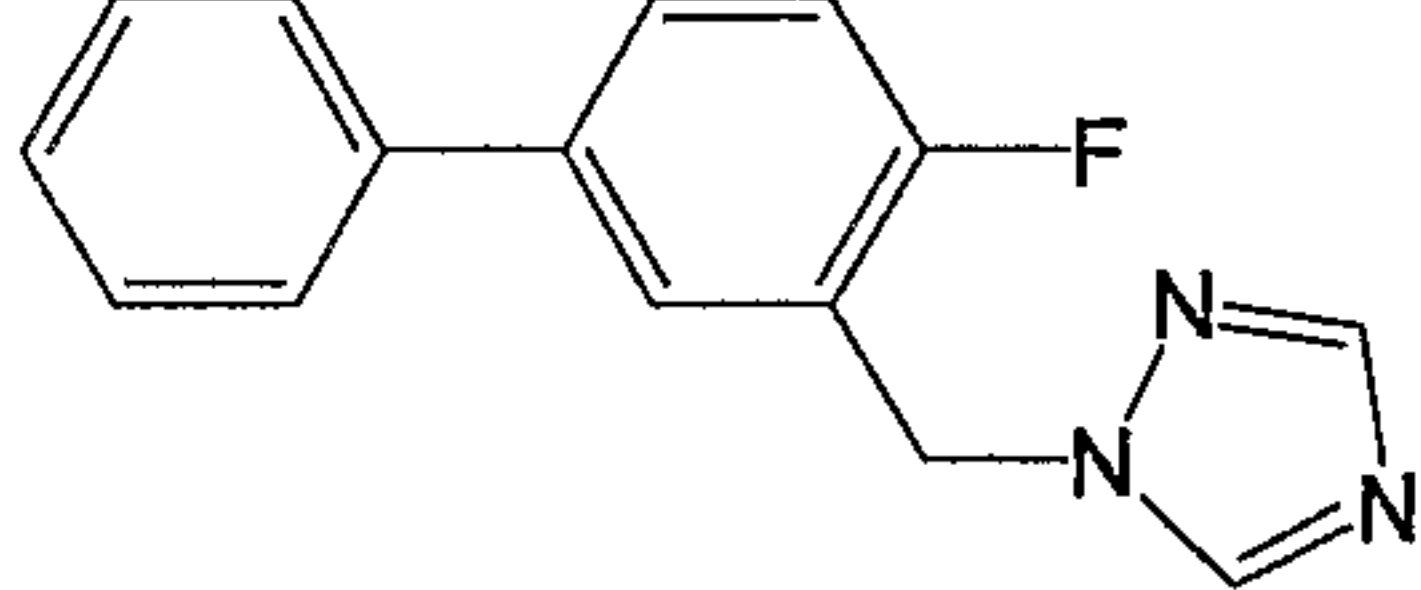
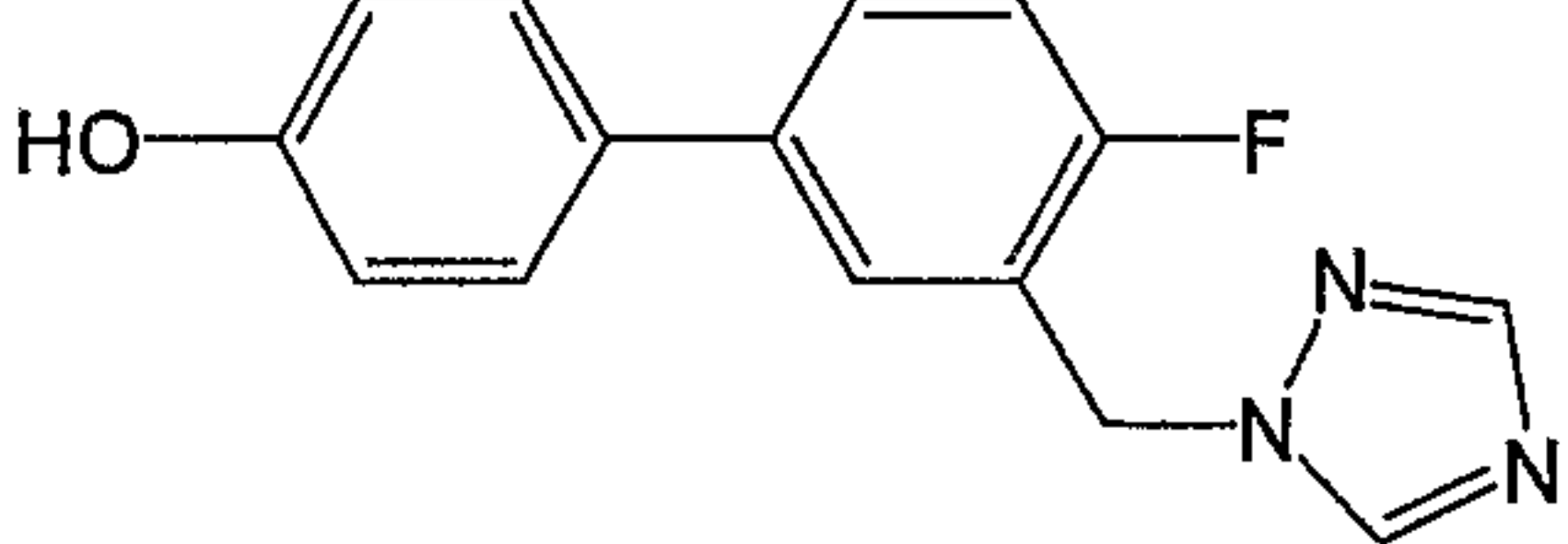
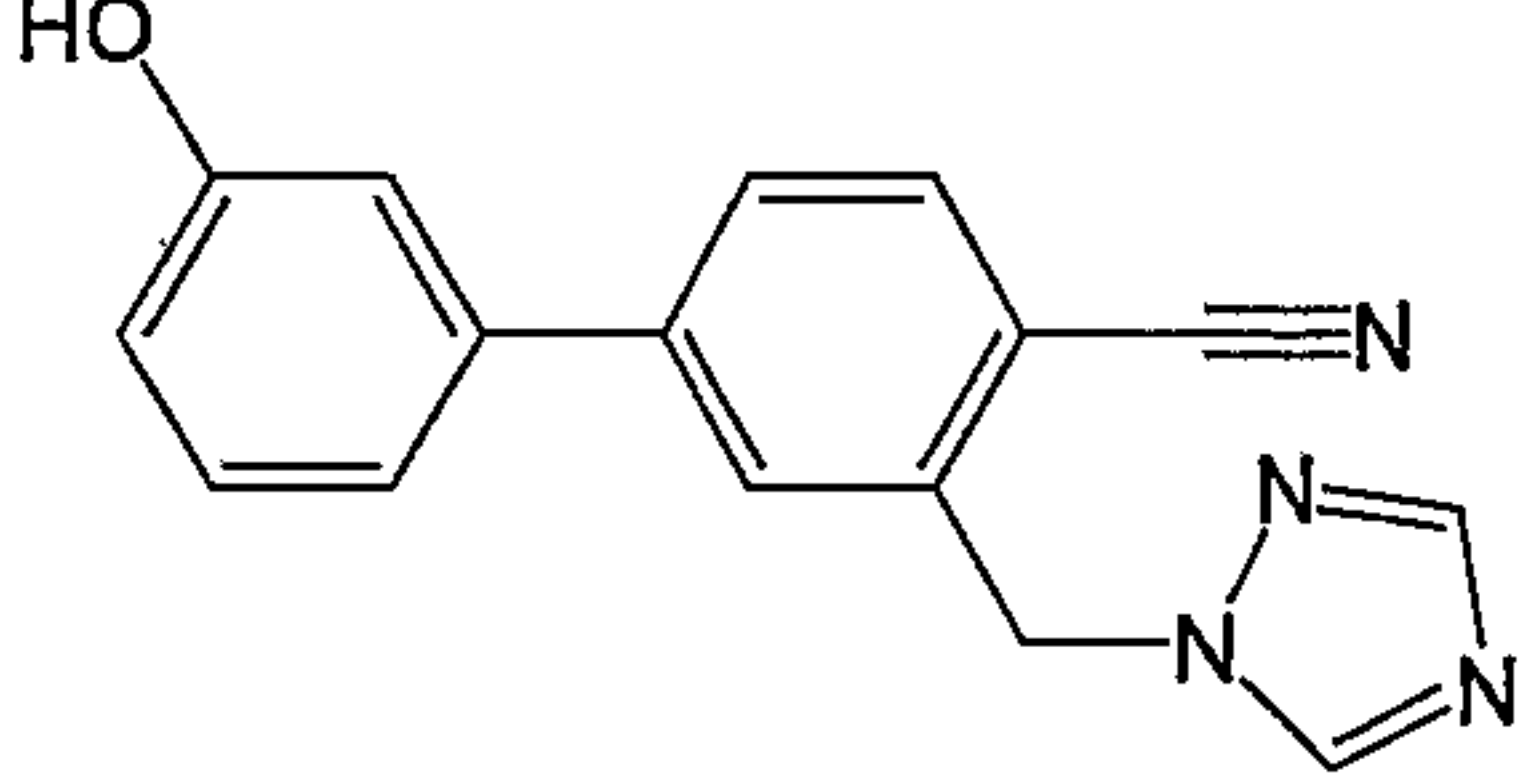
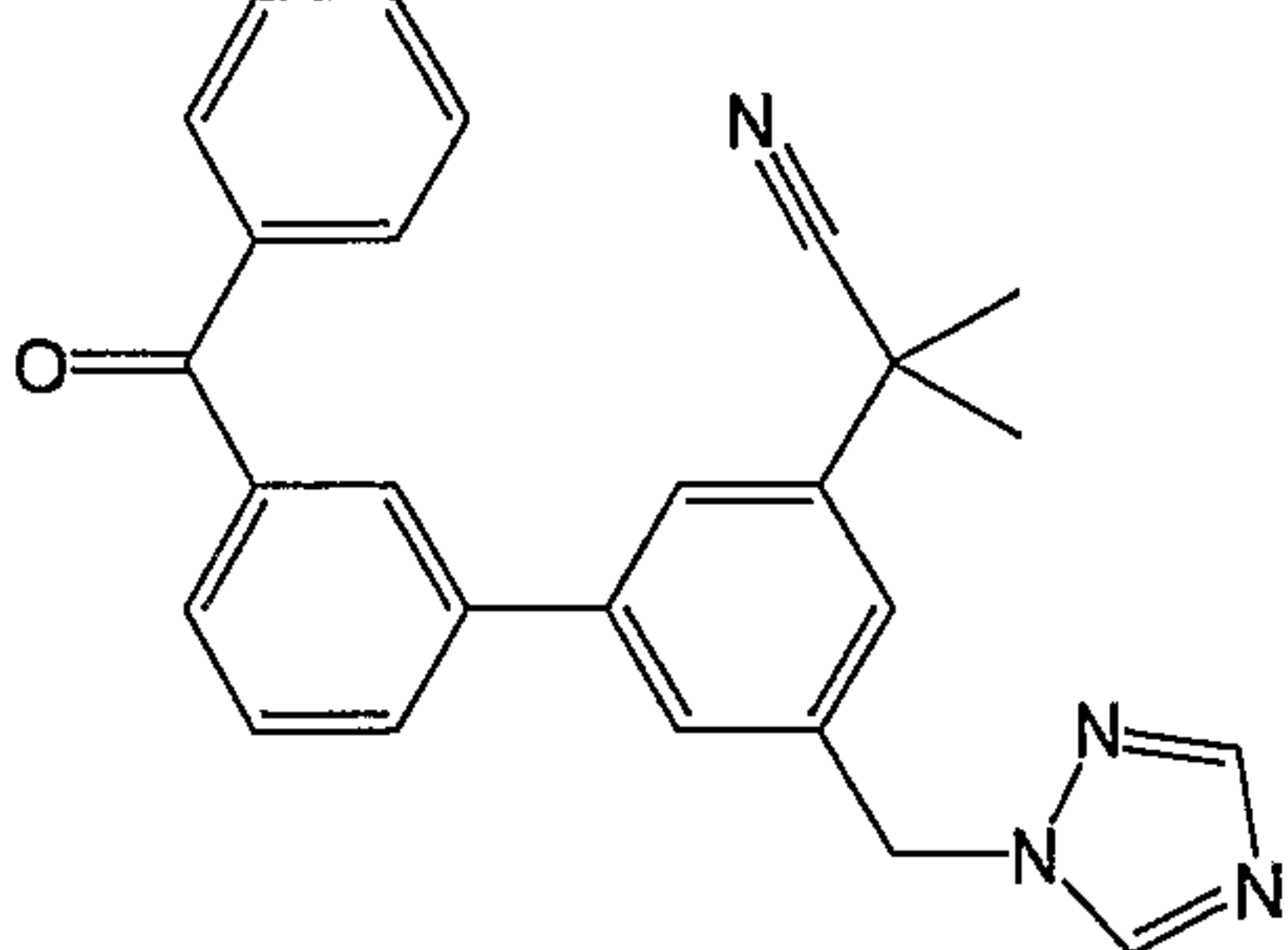
A number of compounds were tested for aromatase and steroid sulphatase inhibition in
15 accordance with the above Protocols 1 and 6.

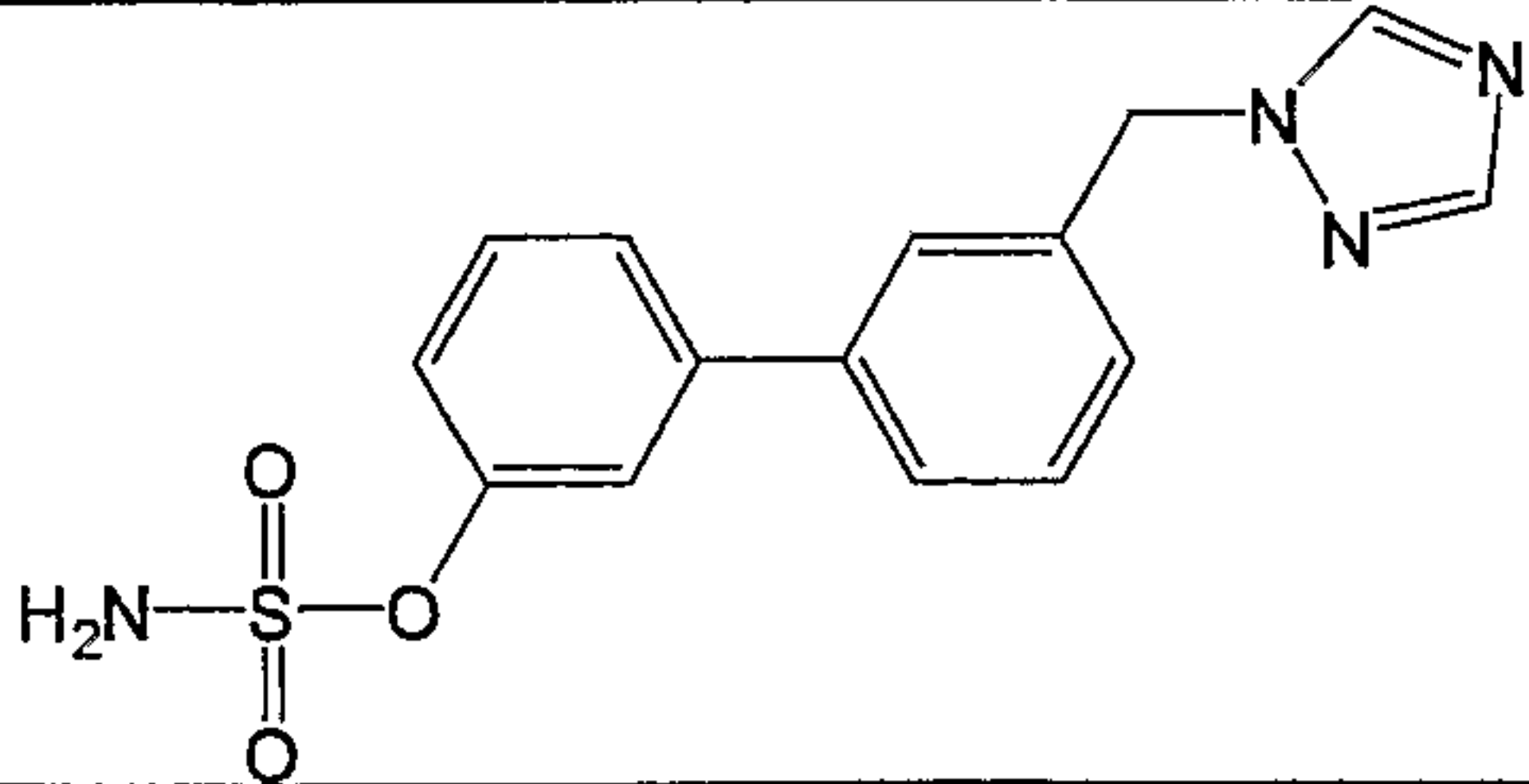
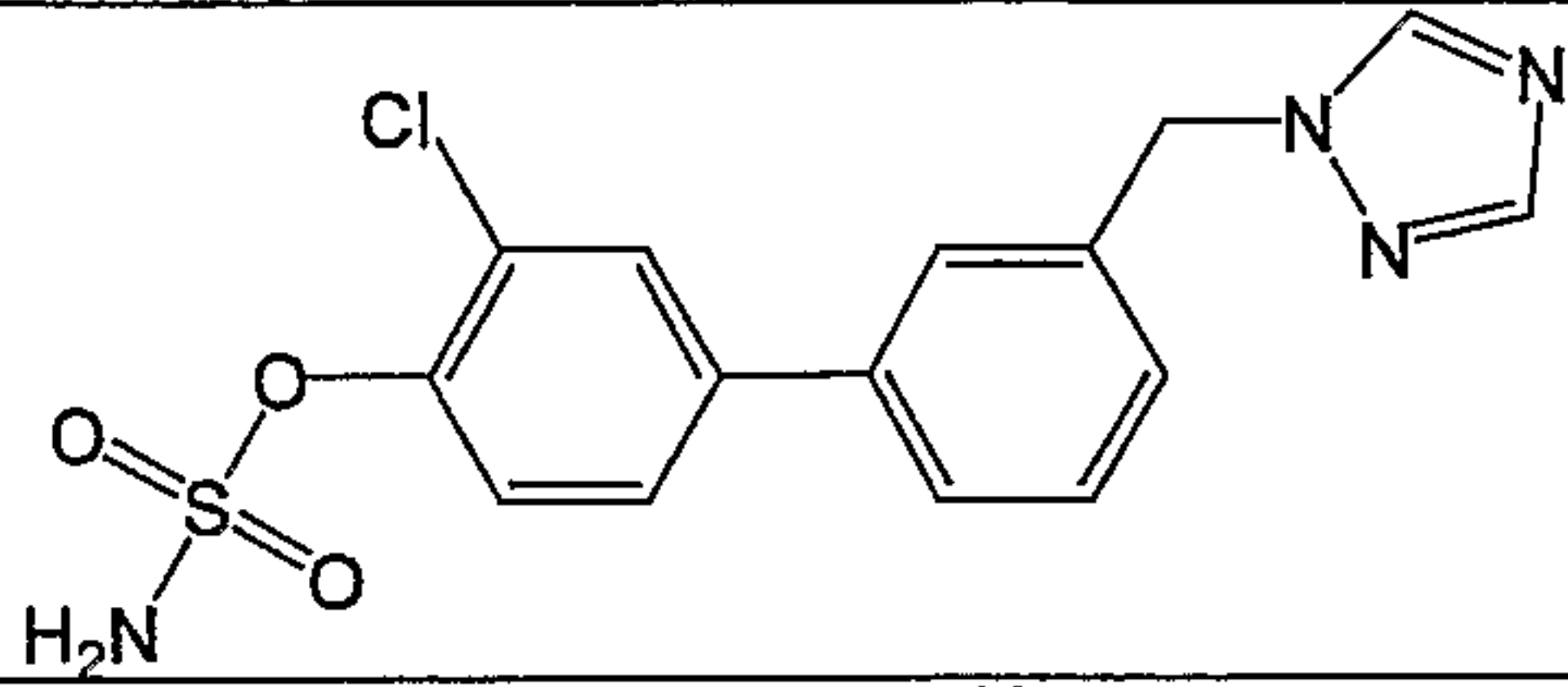
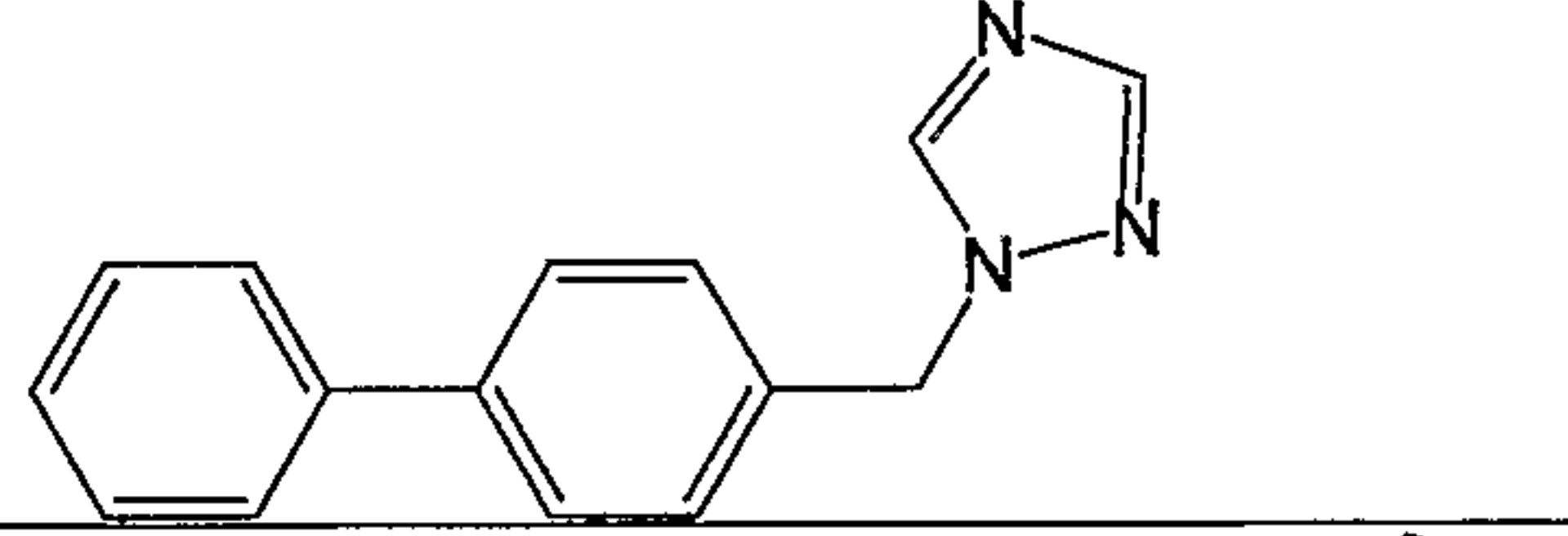
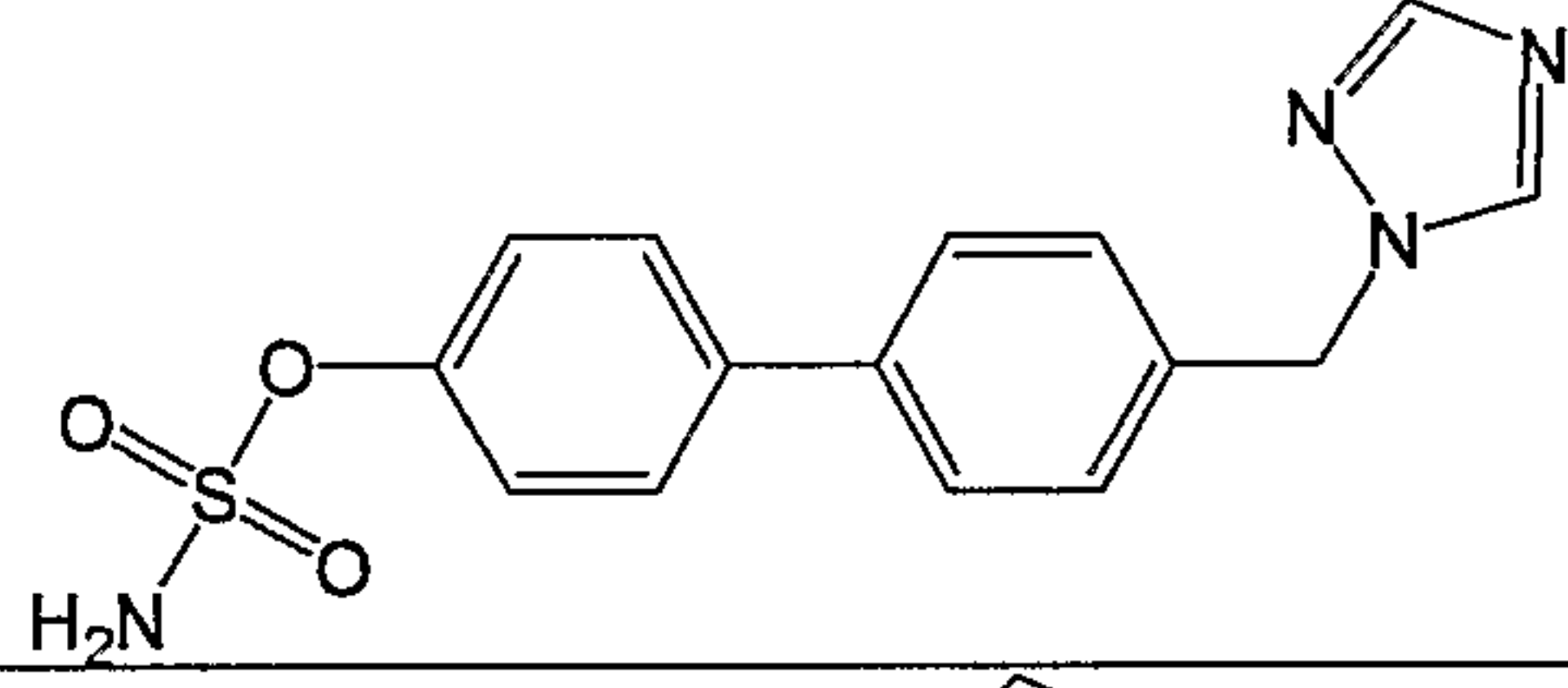
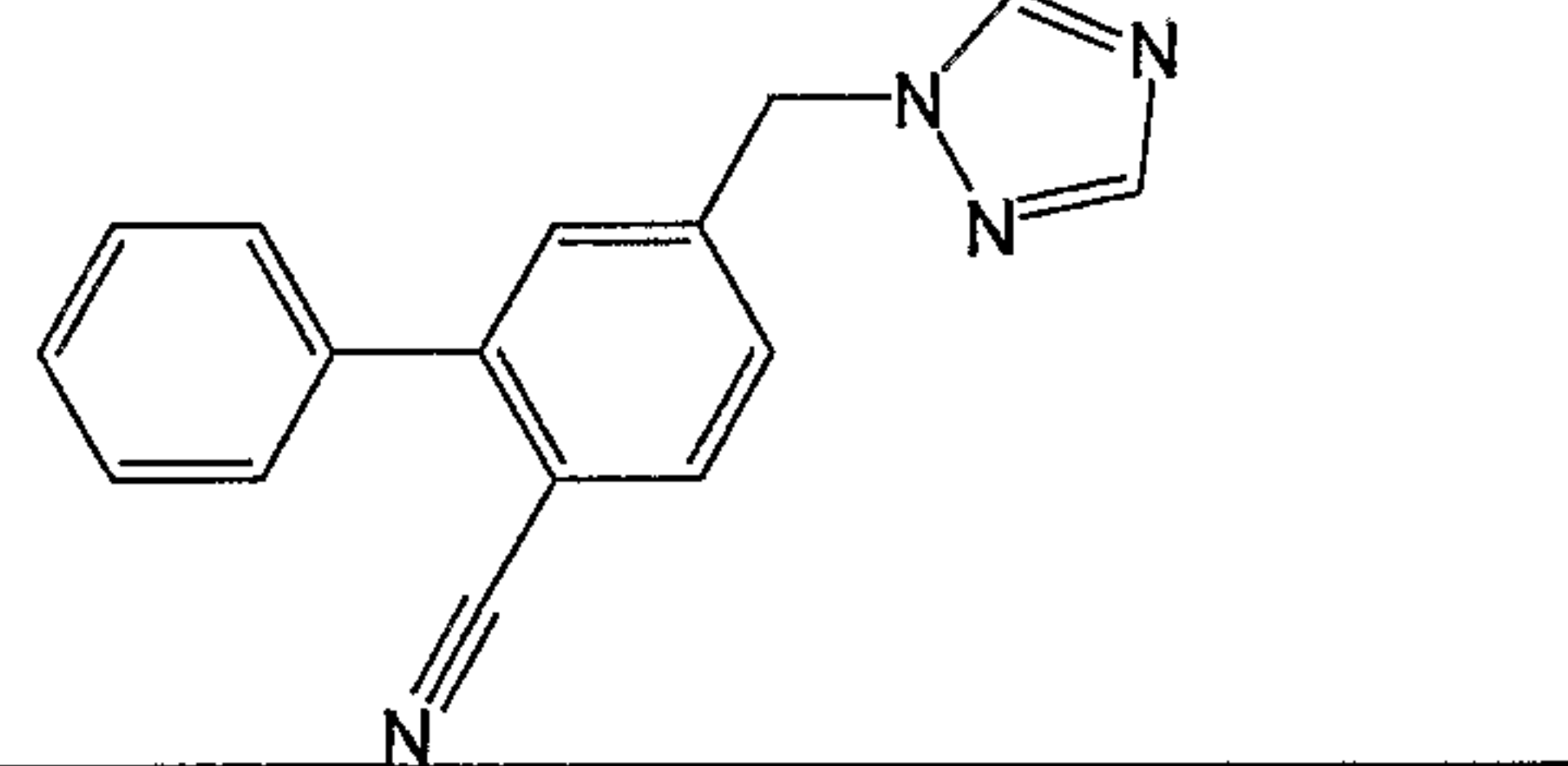
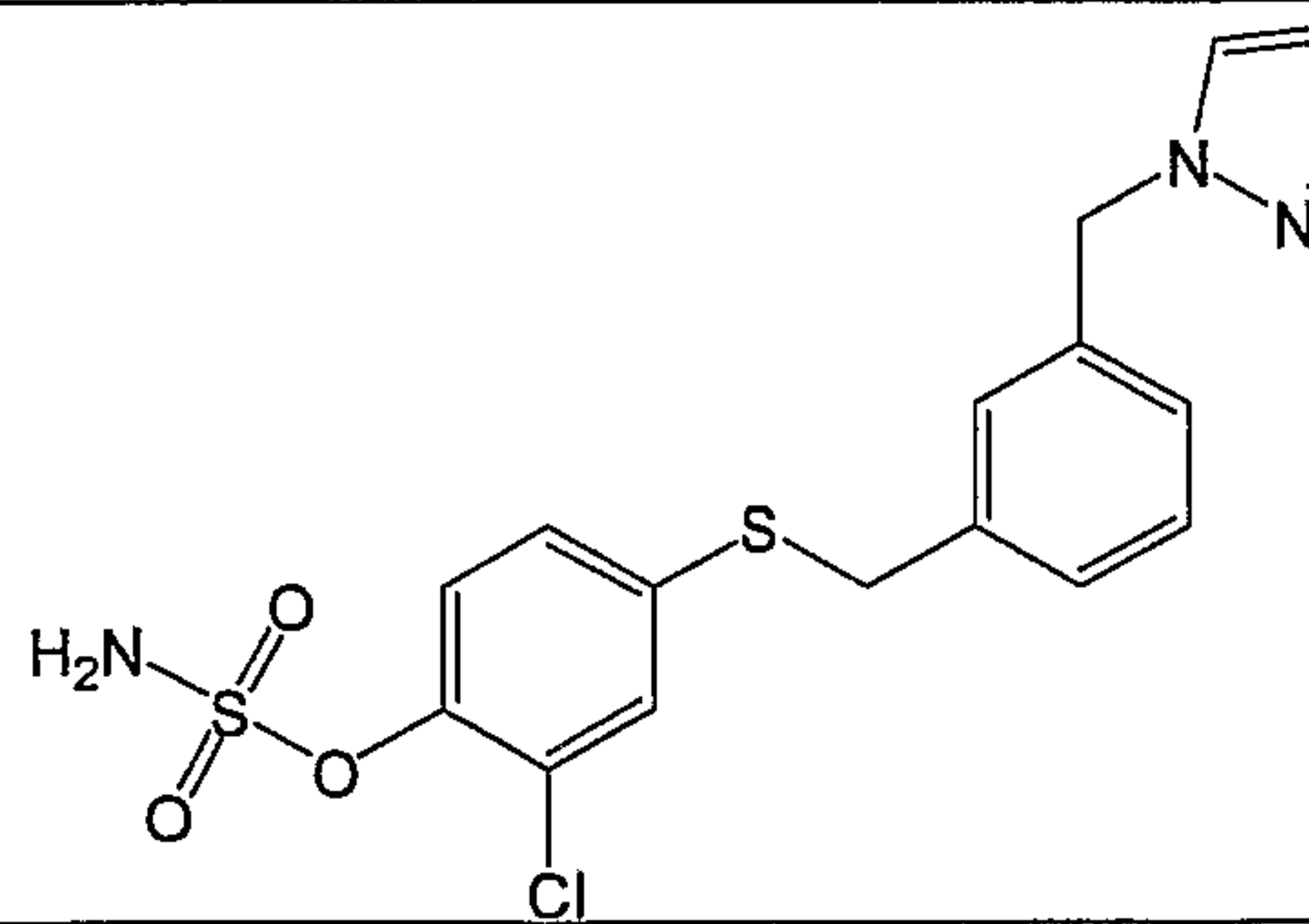
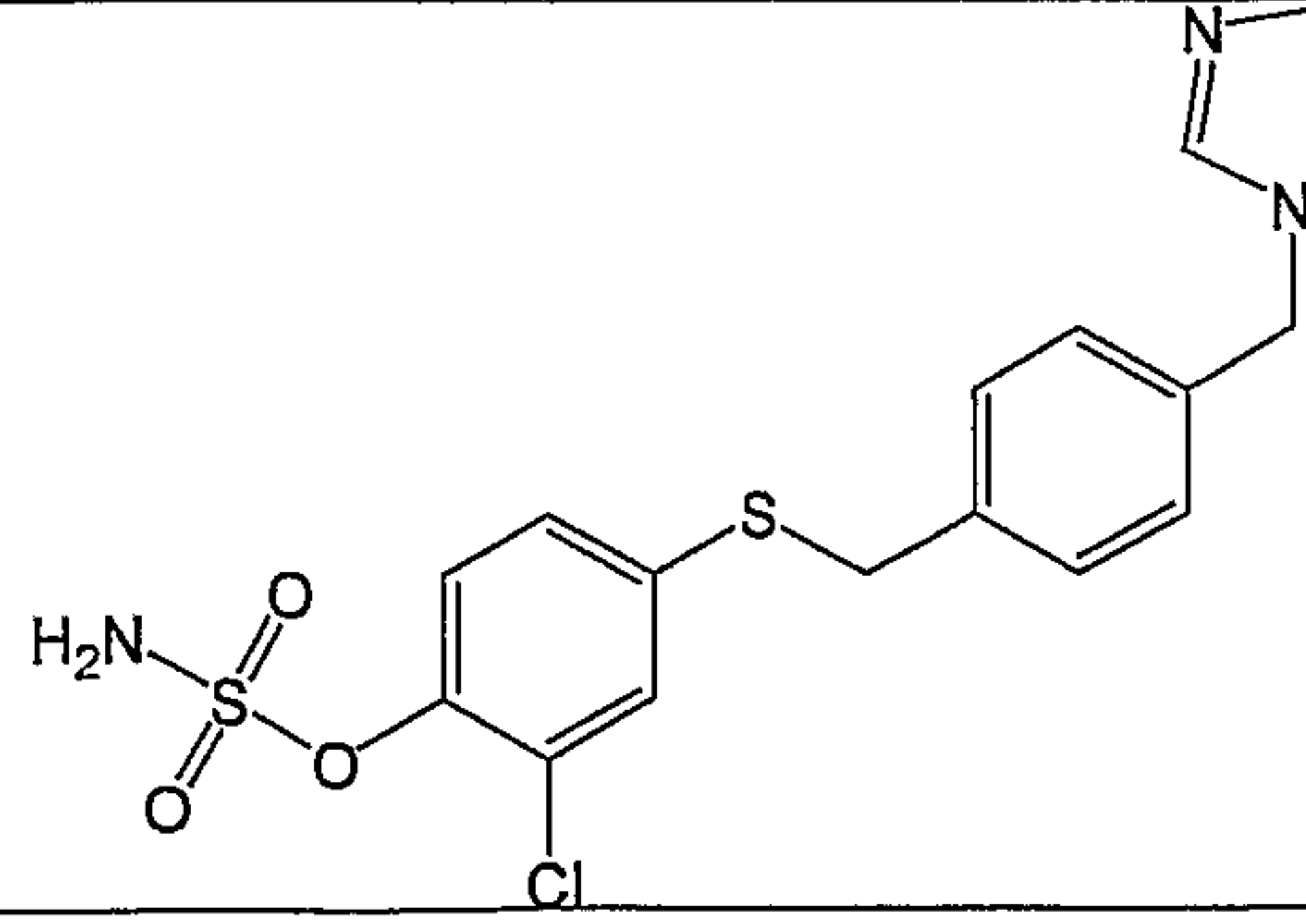
STX	STRUCTURE	JEG3-cells Aromatase IC ₅₀ A: <10µM B: <1µM	JEG3-cells STS IC ₅₀ A: <10µM B: <1µM
1361		B	NR
1362		A	NR
1384		B	NR
1385		B	NR

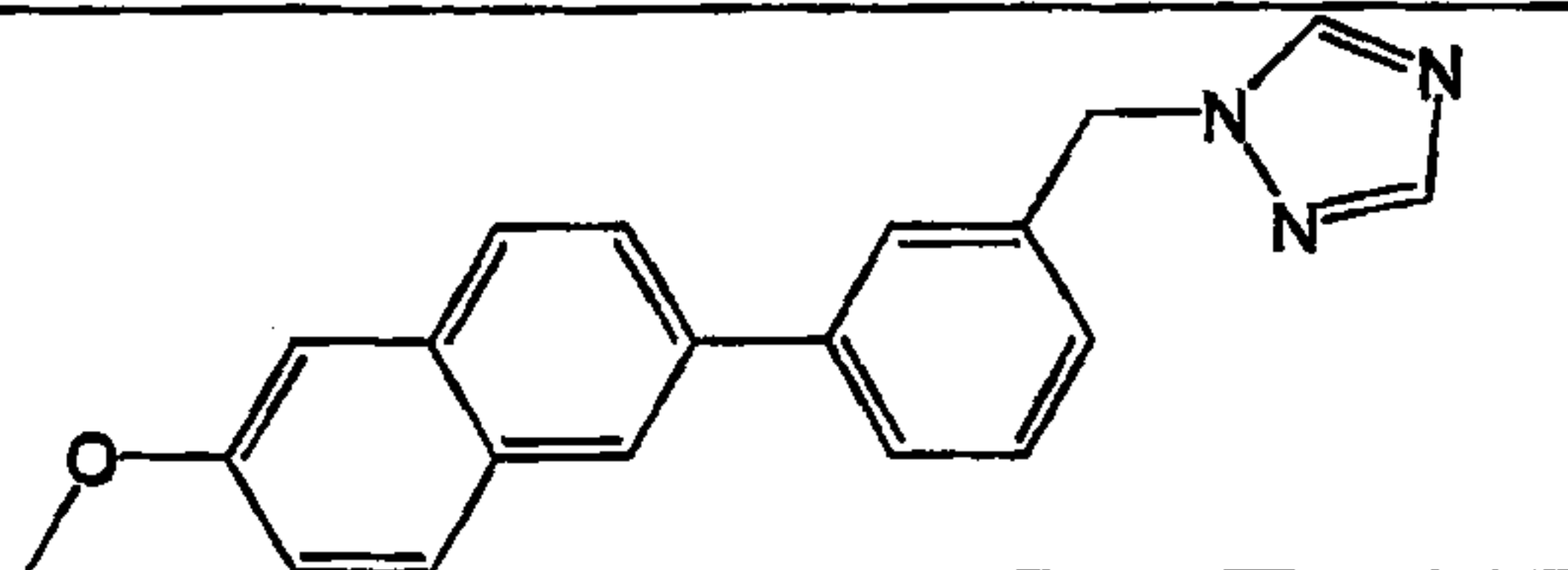
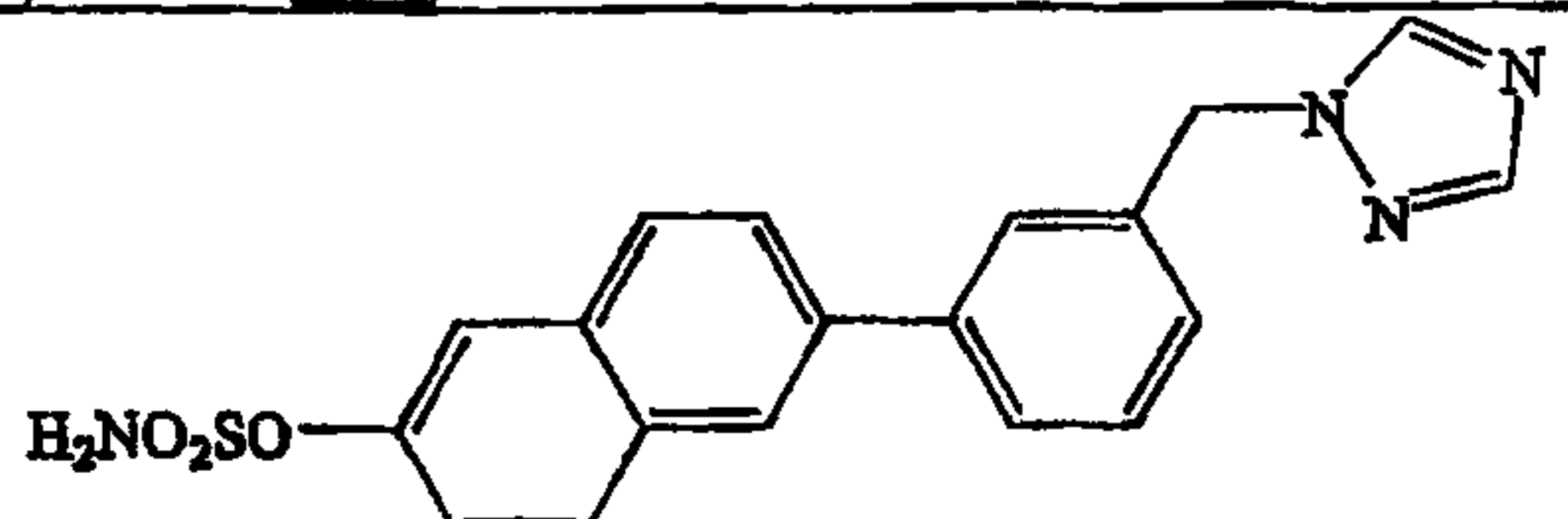
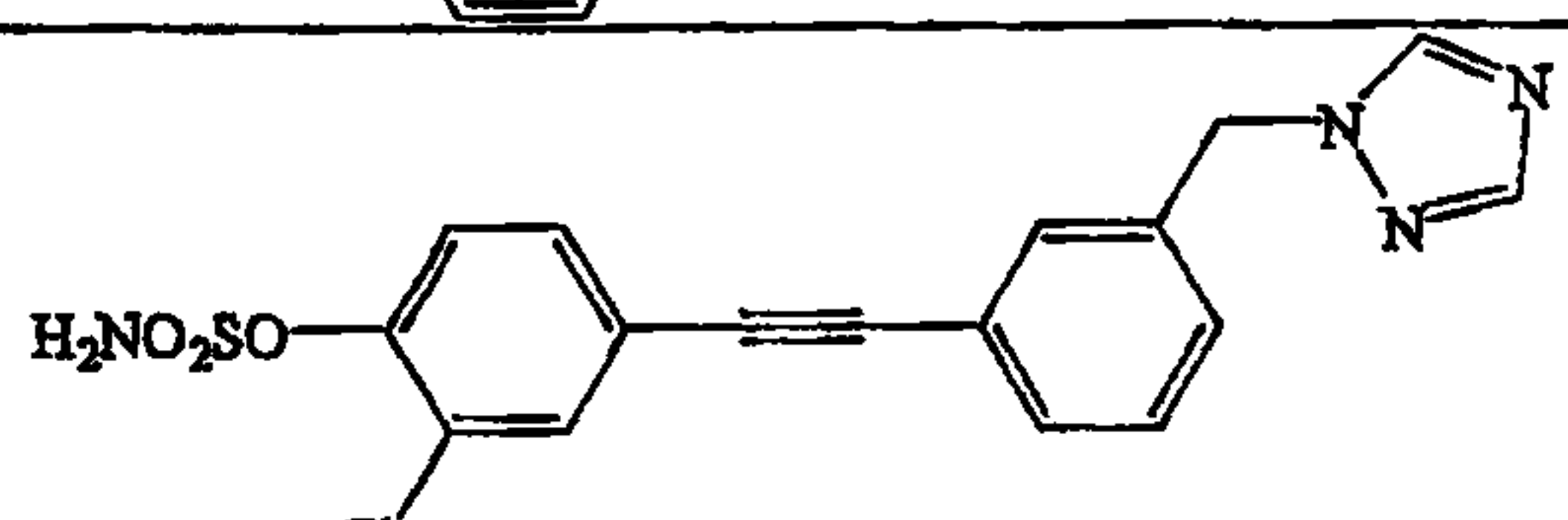
1386		B	NR
1387		B	NR
1388		A	NR
1452		B	NR
1455		B	A
1456		B	NR
1457		A	NR
1458		B	NR
1459		B	NR

1502		A	NR
1503		B	NR
1504		B	NR
1505		A	NR
1506		B	NR
1507		B	NR
1508		B	NR
1509		B	NR

1510		B	NR
1511		B	NR
1512		B	NR
1519		B	NR
1520		B	NR
1521		B	NR
1524		B	NR
1525		B	NR

1835		B	NR
1838		B	NR
1839		B	NR
1840		B	NR
1841		B	NR
1842		B	NR
1843		B	NR
1844		B	NR

1848		B	A
1854		B	B
1975		A	NR
1976		A	A
1978		B	NR
1979		B	B
1980		B	B

1981		B	NR
2052		A	NR
2054		NR	B

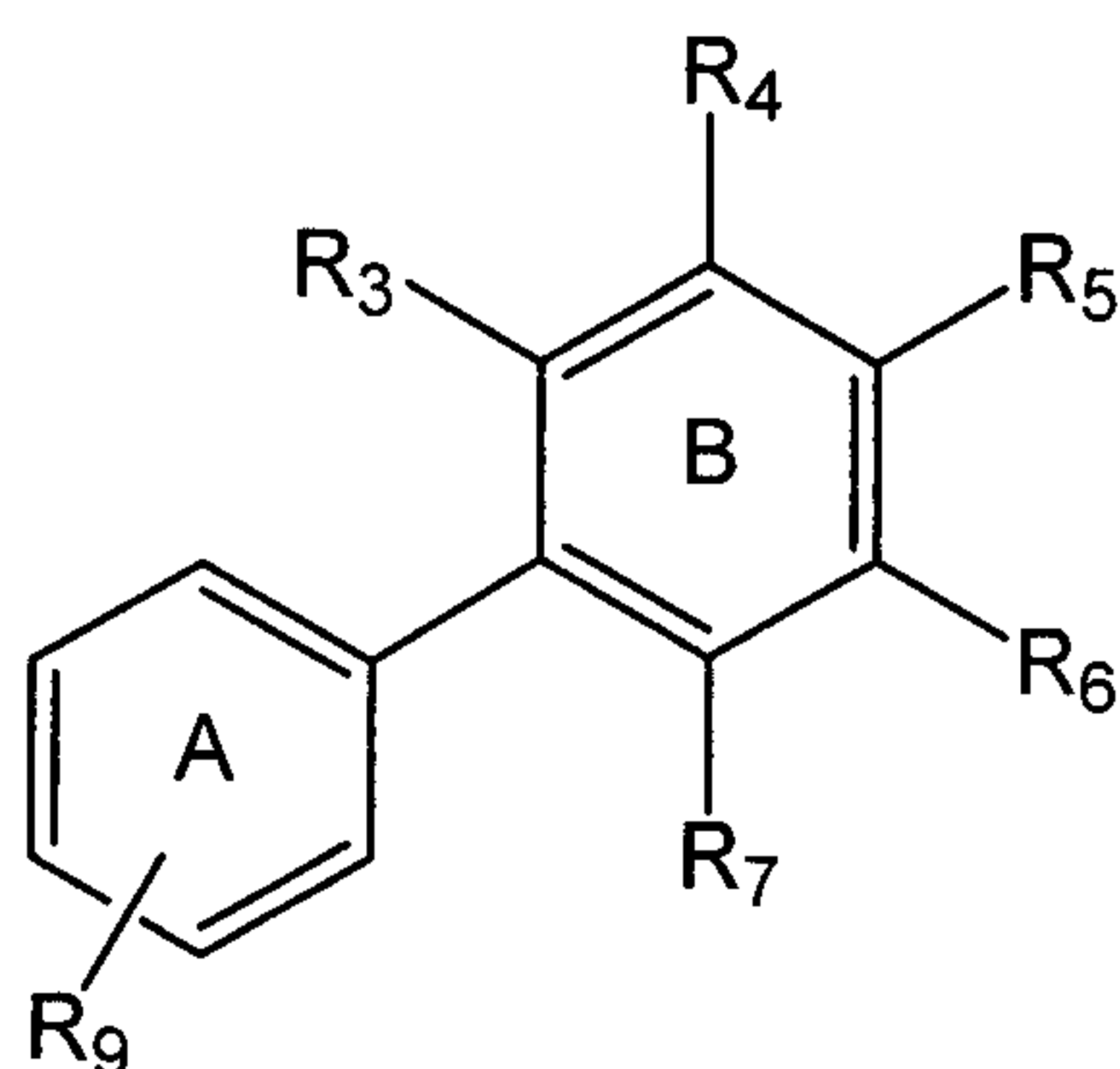
NR - not recorded

5

Although the invention has been described in connection with specific preferred embodiments, it should be understood that the invention as claimed should not be unduly limited to such specific embodiments. Indeed, various
10 modifications of the described modes for carrying out the invention which are obvious to those skilled in chemistry, biology or related fields are intended to be within the scope of the following claims.

CLAIMS

1. A compound of of Formula II



Formula II

5 wherein R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are selected from the group consisting of H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{-1H-1,2,4-}$ triazole, and $-\text{Y-R}_8$;

wherein at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-\text{CH}_2\text{-1H-1,2,4-}$ triazole, and at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-\text{Y-R}_8$ wherein R_8 is selected from the group consisting of cyano ($-\text{CN}$), nitro ($-\text{NO}_2$), and halogens;

10 wherein Y is an optional linker group selected from the group consisting of COO, CO, S, O, SO, SO₂, NR, SO₂NR and a straight or branched C₁-C₆ alkyl, wherein R is H or a straight or branched C₁-C₆ alkyl group;

wherein ring A is optionally further substituted by groups selected from the group consisting of $-\text{Cl}$, $-\text{OH}$, fused phenyl, phenyl, $-\text{OMe}$, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{Ph}$, $-\text{CN}$, $-\text{C(O)-Ph}$, $-\text{F}$, $-\text{O-Ph}$, $-\text{C(O)-Me}$,

15 fused phenyl optional substituted with one of $-\text{OMe}$ or $-\text{OH}$, and a fused heterocyclic group such that ring A forms a dibenzofuranyl; and

wherein R_9 is selected from the group consisting of H, $-\text{OH}$ and $-\text{OSO}_2\text{NR}_1\text{R}_2$, wherein R_1 and R_2 are independently selected from the group consisting of H and straight or branched C₁₋₁₀ alkyl groups.

20

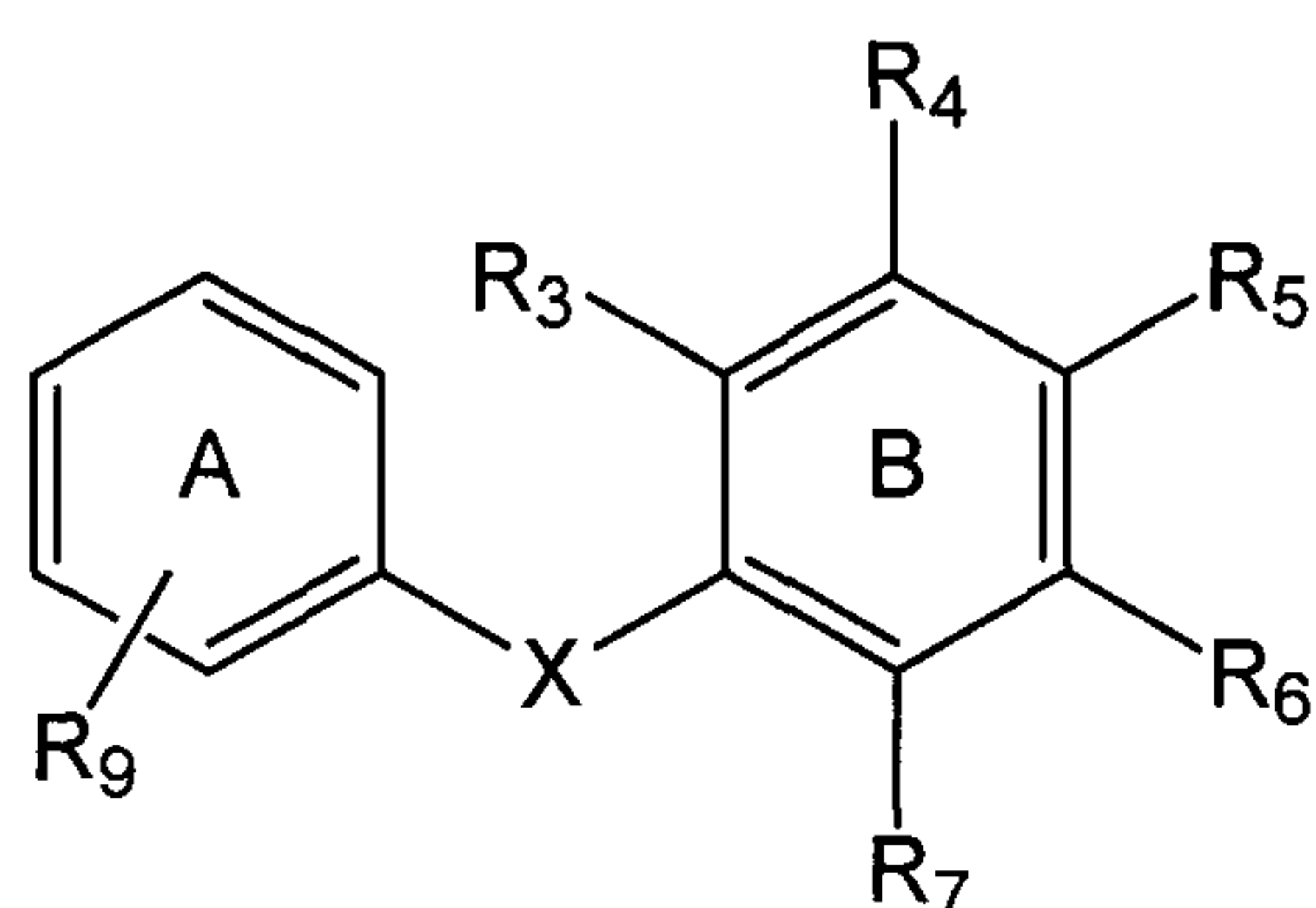
2. A compound according to claim 1 wherein at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-\text{CH}_2\text{-1H-1,2,4-}$ triazole, and at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-\text{Y-R}_8$ wherein R_8 is $-\text{CN}$.

3. A compound according to claim 1 wherein R_8 is selected from the group consisting of
25 cyano ($-\text{CN}$) and halogens.

4. A compound according to claim 3 wherein $-Y-R_8$ is selected from the group consisting of $-CN$, $-C(CH_3)_2-CN$, and $-F$.

5. A compound according to claim 3 wherein when present Y is selected from the group consisting of $-CH_2-$ and $-C(CH_3)_2-$.

6. A compound of Formula I



Formula I

wherein R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are independently selected from the group consisting of H , $-CH_2-1H-1,2,4$ -triazole, and $-Y-R_8$

wherein each R_8 is independently selected from the group consisting of $-OH$, straight or branched C_{1-10} alkyl groups, straight or branched C_{1-10} alkoxy groups, cyano ($-CN$), nitro ($-NO_2$), and halogens;

wherein at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $CH_2-1H-1,2,4$ -triazole;

15 wherein X is a bond or a linker group selected from the group consisting of COO , CO , S , O , SO , SO_2 , NR , SO_2NR , $-C \equiv C-$, $(CH_2)_n$, $CH=CH$, $O(CH_2)_n$, $(CH_2)_nO$, $S(CH_2)_n$, $(CH_2)_nS$, $CO(CH_2)_n$, $(CH_2)_nCO$, $CONH(CH_2)_n$, $(CH_2)_nCONH$, $COO(CH_2)_n$, $(CH_2)_nCOO$, $SO(CH_2)_n$, $(CH_2)_nSO$, $SO_2(CH_2)_n$, $(CH_2)_nSO_2$, $SO_2N(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})(CH_2)_n$, $(CH_2)_nSO_2N(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})$, $SO_2NH(CH_2)_n$, and $(CH_2)_nSO_2NH$; wherein R is H or a straight or branched C_1-C_6 alkyl group and n is independently an integer from 0 to 6;

wherein Y is an optional linker group selected from the group consisting of COO , CO , S , O , SO , SO_2 , NR , SO_2NR and a straight or branched C_1-C_6 alkyl, wherein R is H or a straight or branched C_1-C_6 alkyl group; and

wherein R_9 is selected from the group consisting of H , $-OH$ and $-OSO_2NR_1R_2$;

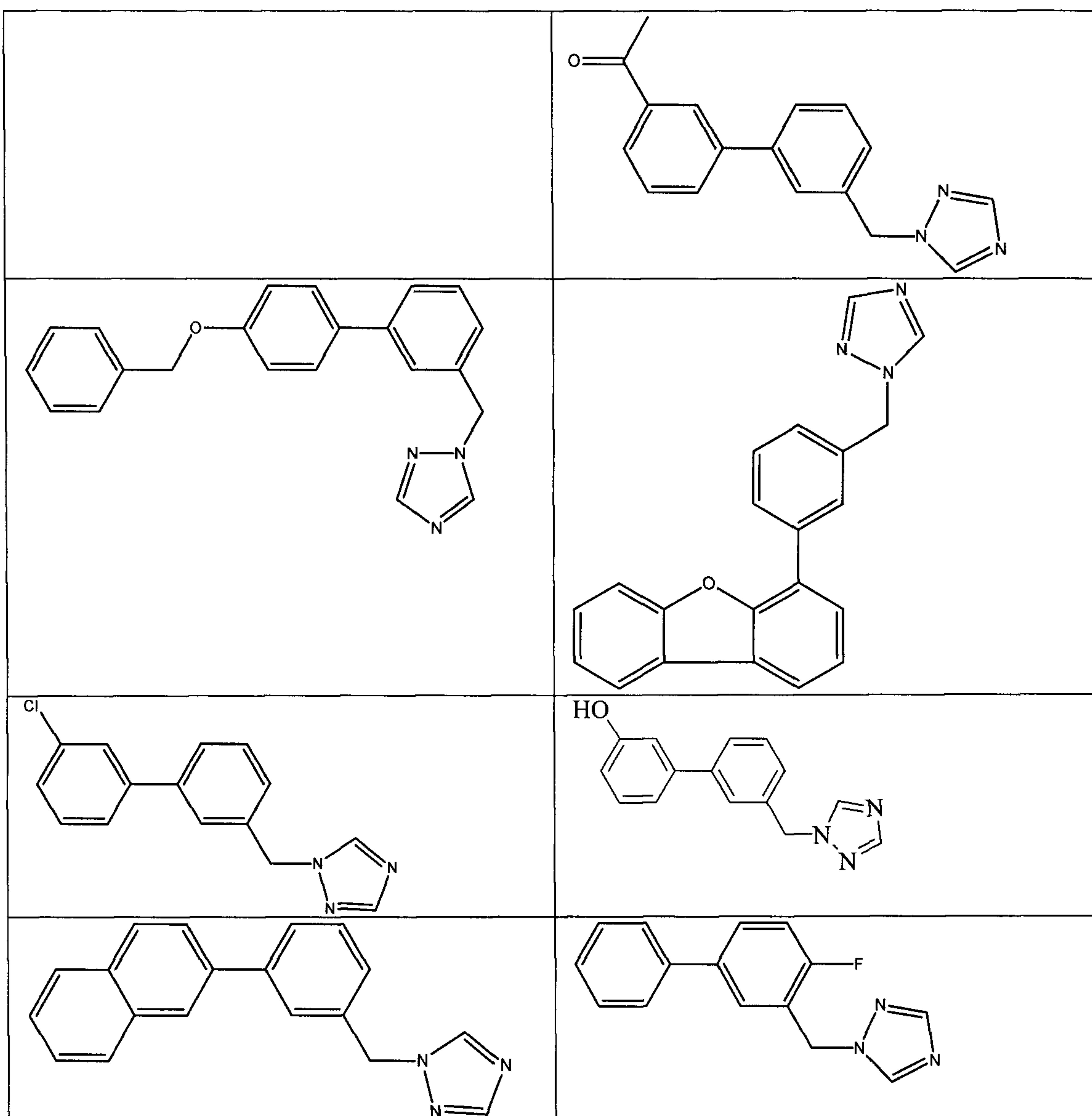
25 wherein in addition to R_9 ring A is substituted by one or more groups selected from the group consisting of $-Cl$, $-OH$, fused phenyl, phenyl, $-OMe$, $-OCH_2Ph$, $-CN$, $-C(O)-Ph$, $-F$, $-O-Ph$, $-C(O)-Me$, fused phenyl optionally substituted with one of $-OMe$ or $-OH$, and a fused heterocyclic group such that ring A forms a bibenzofuranyl;

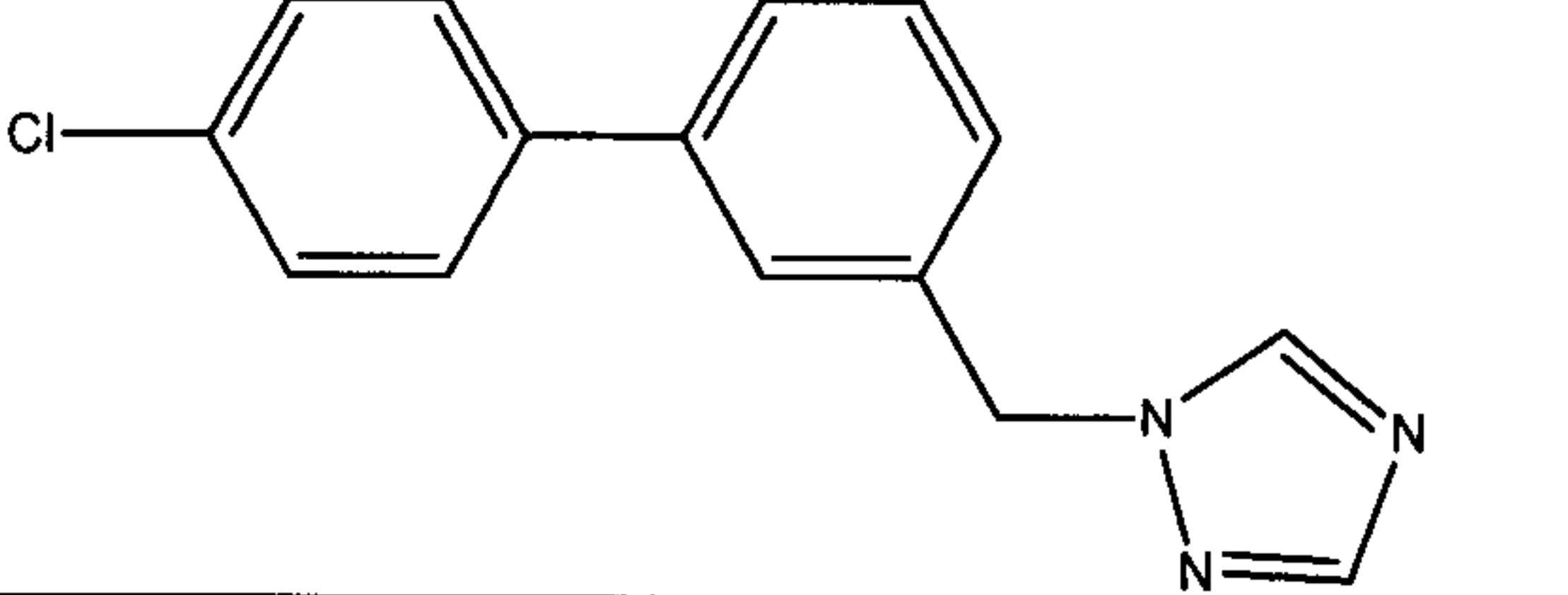
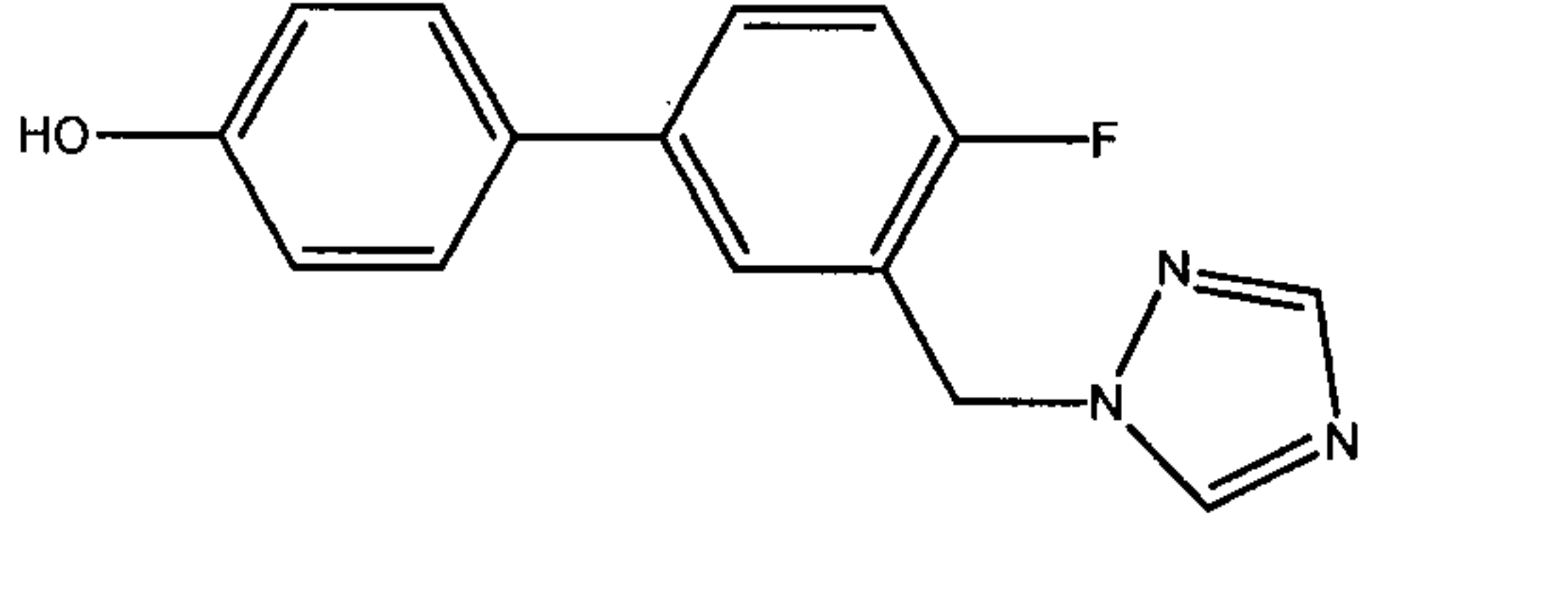
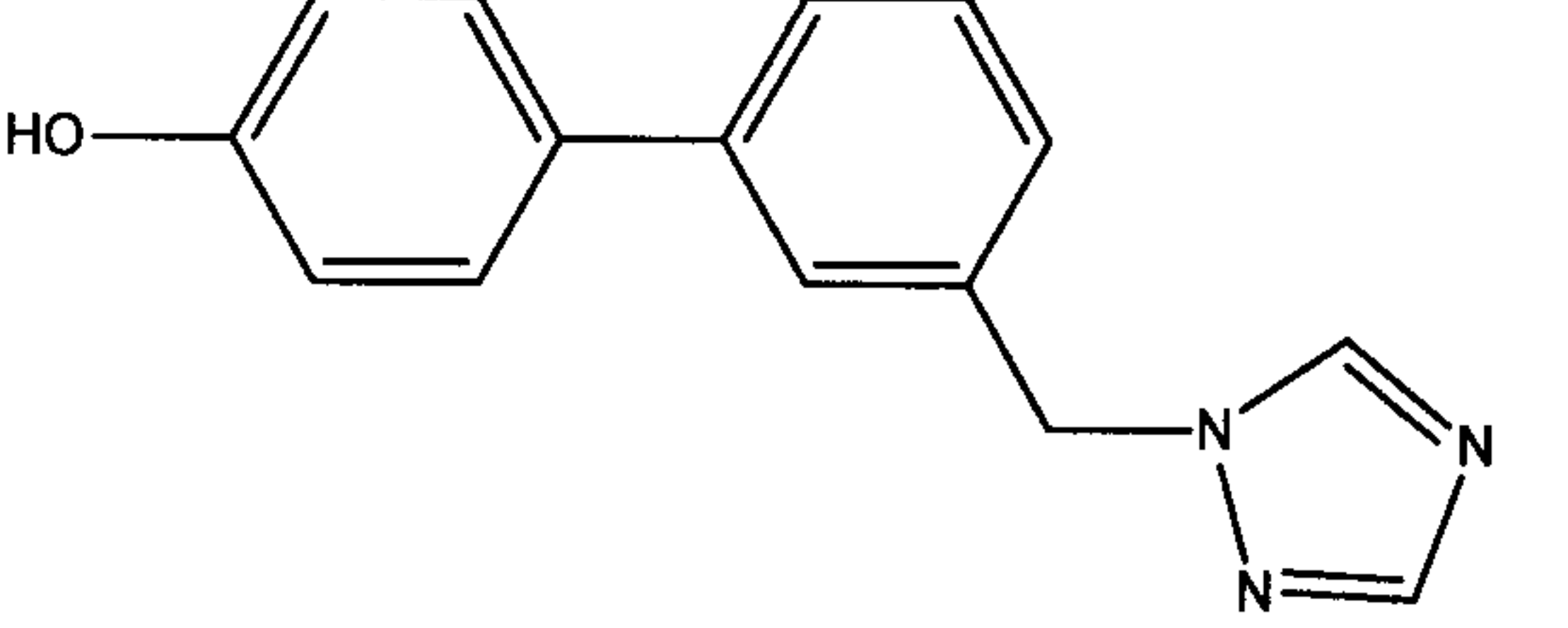
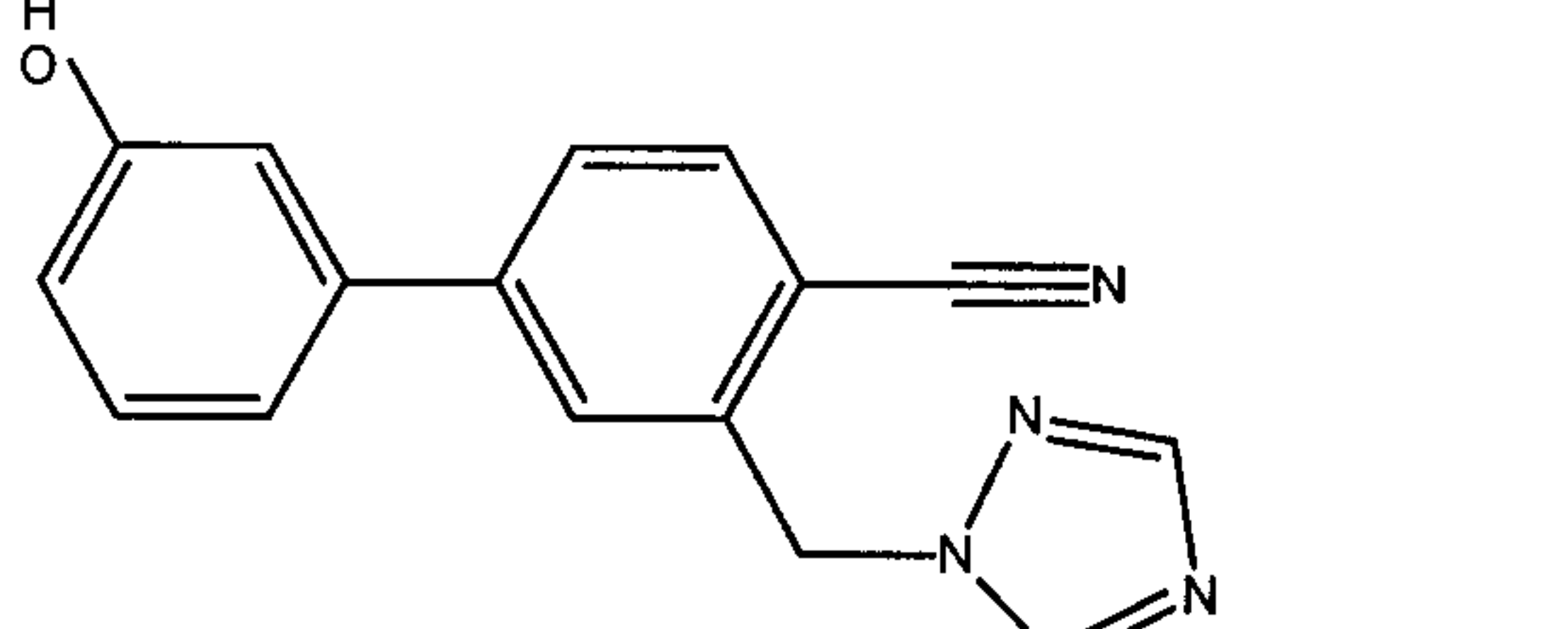
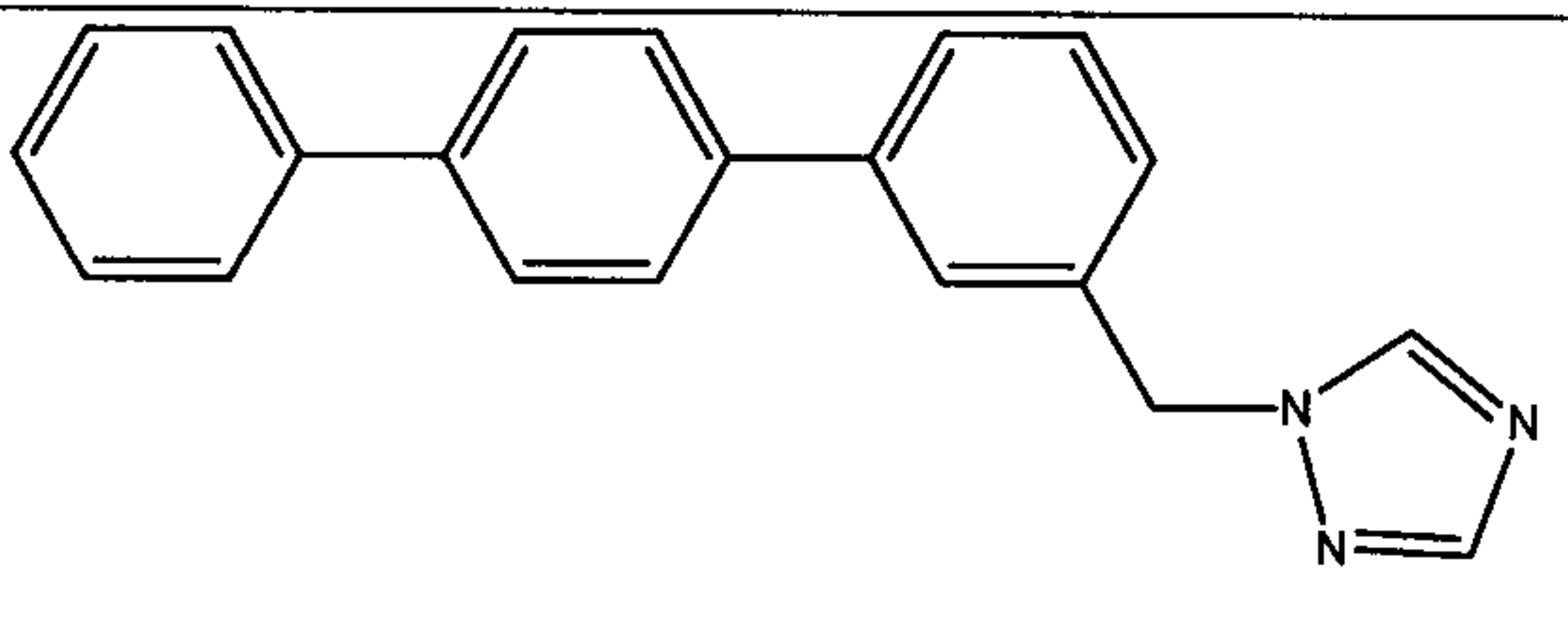
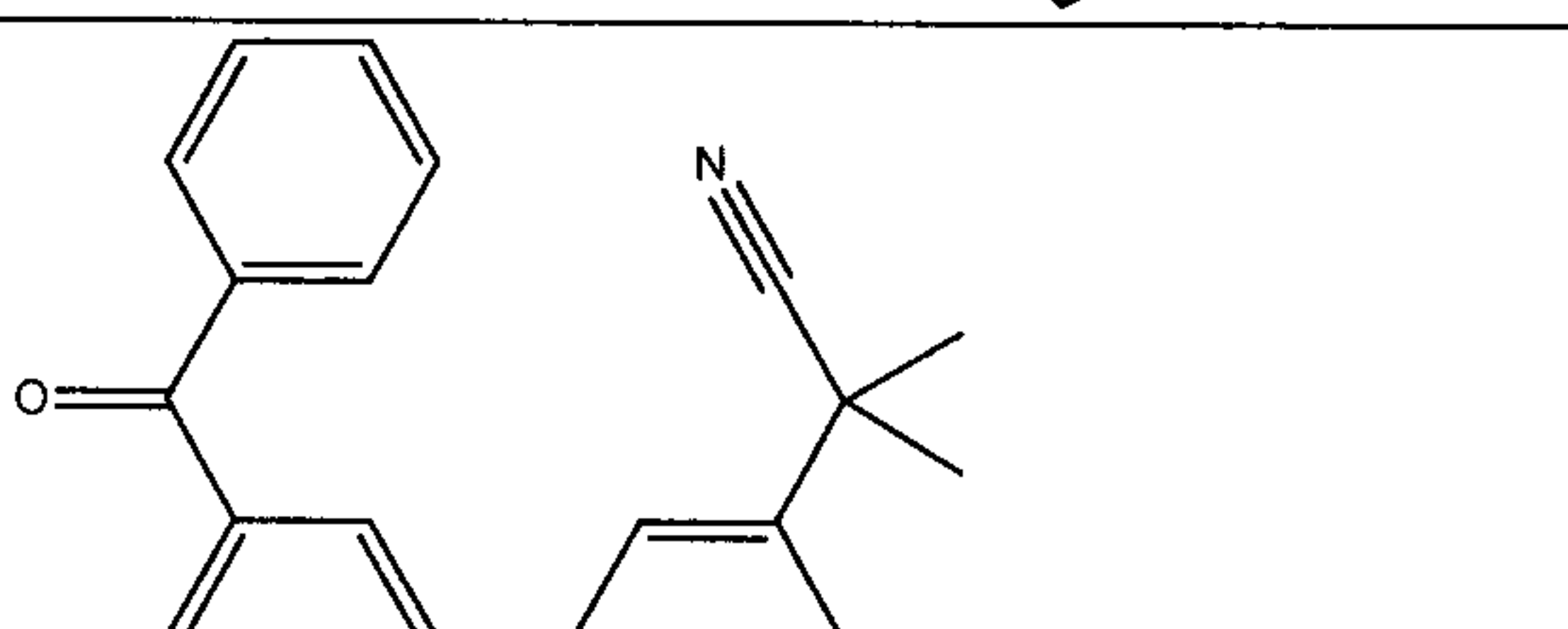
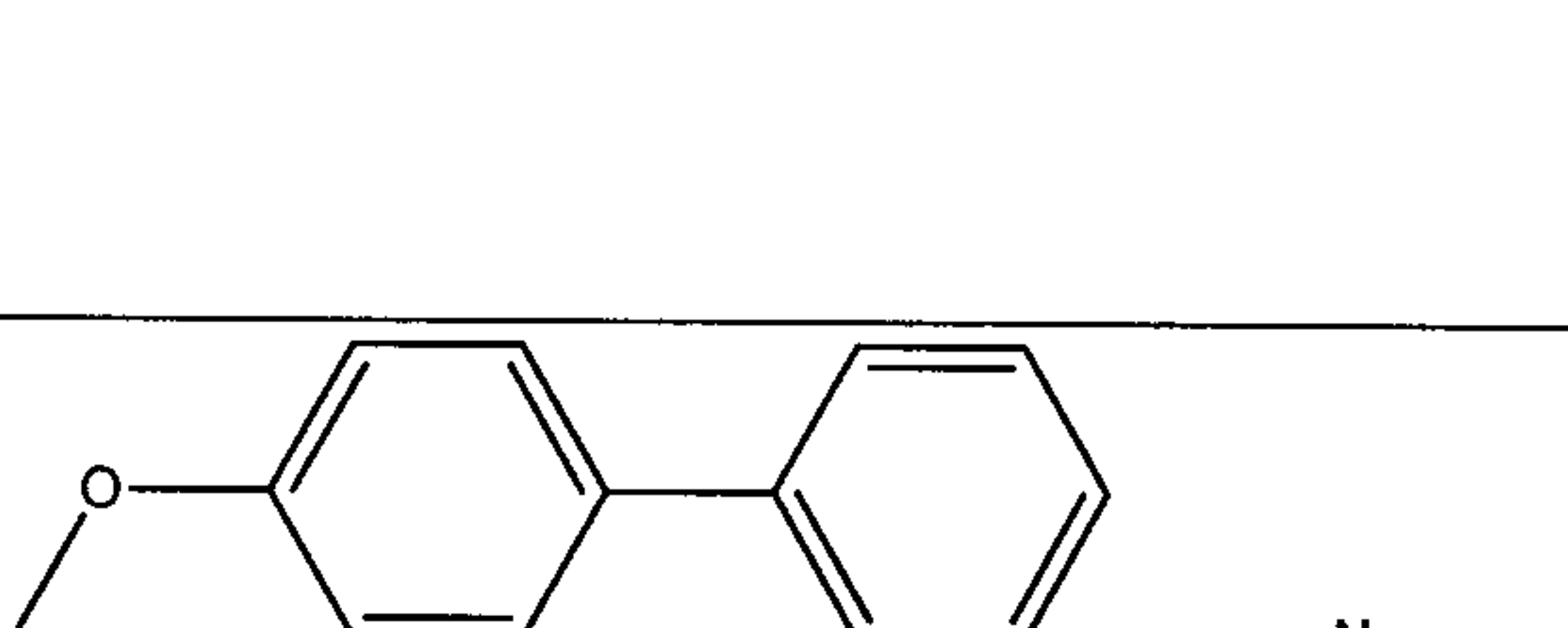
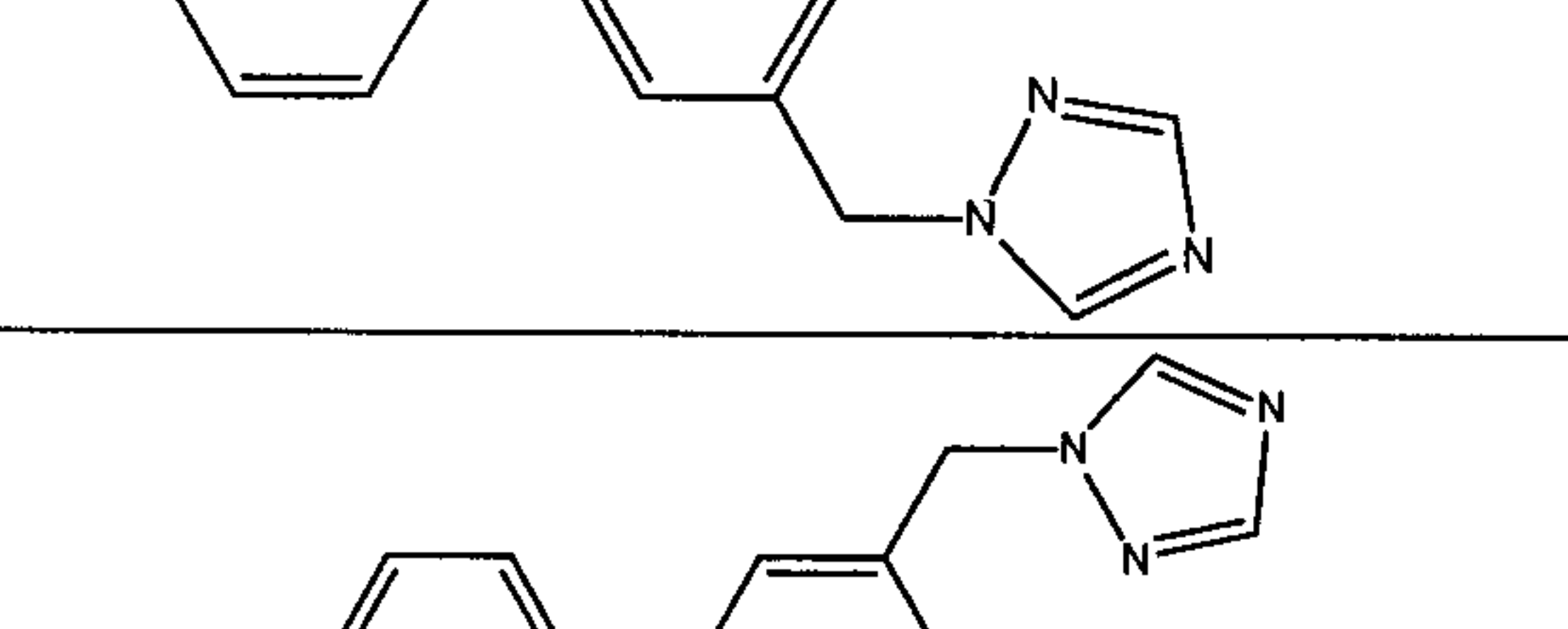
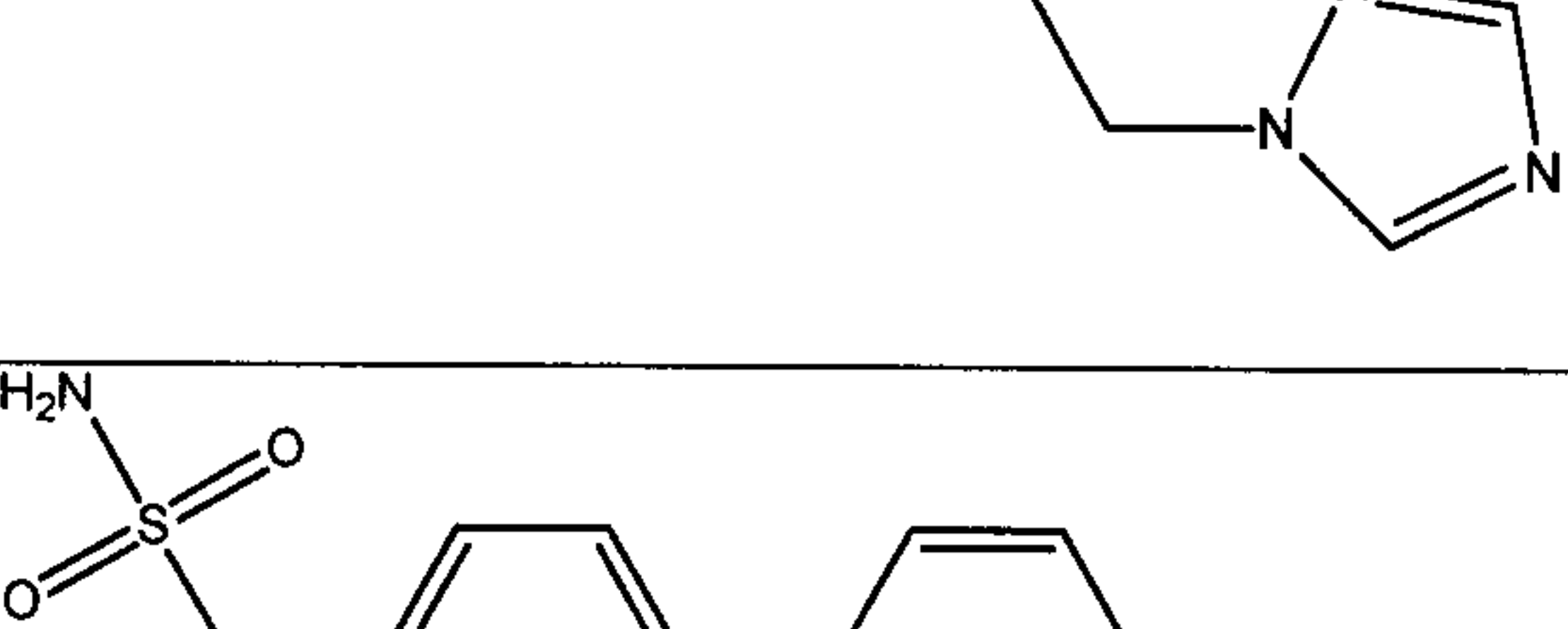
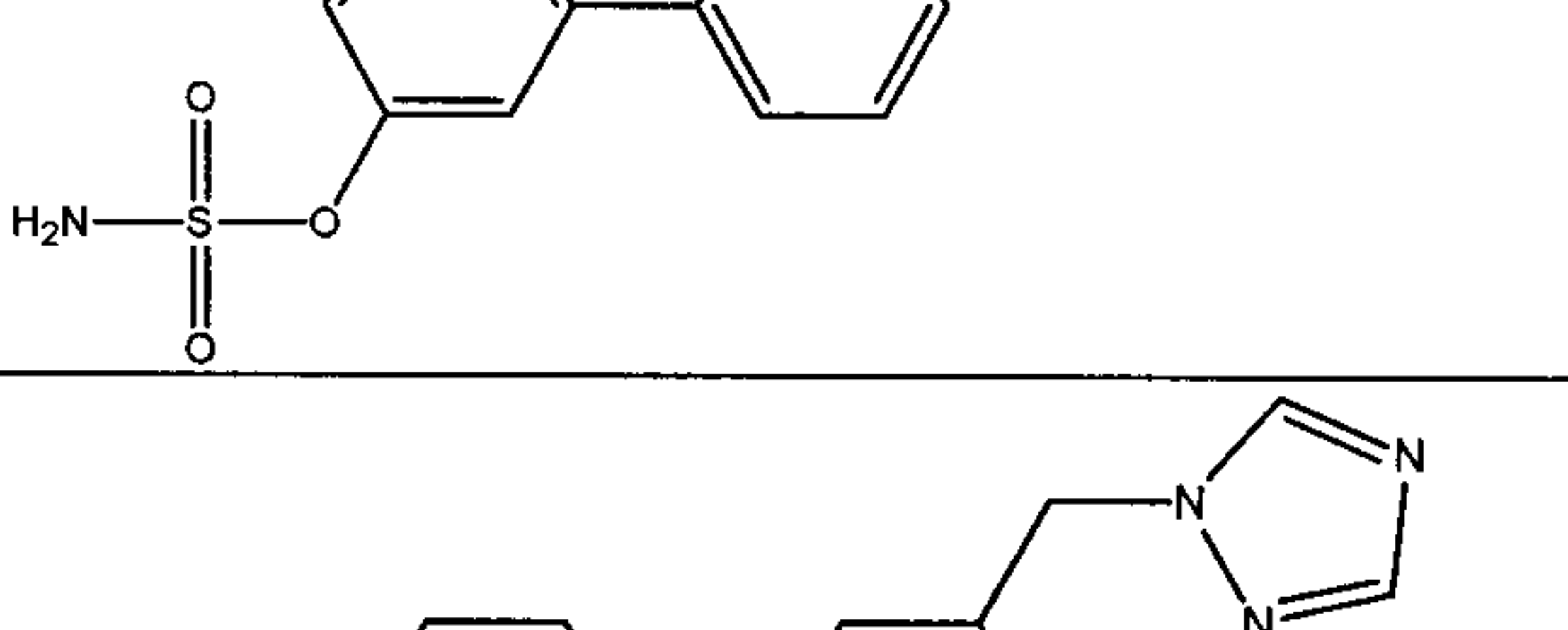
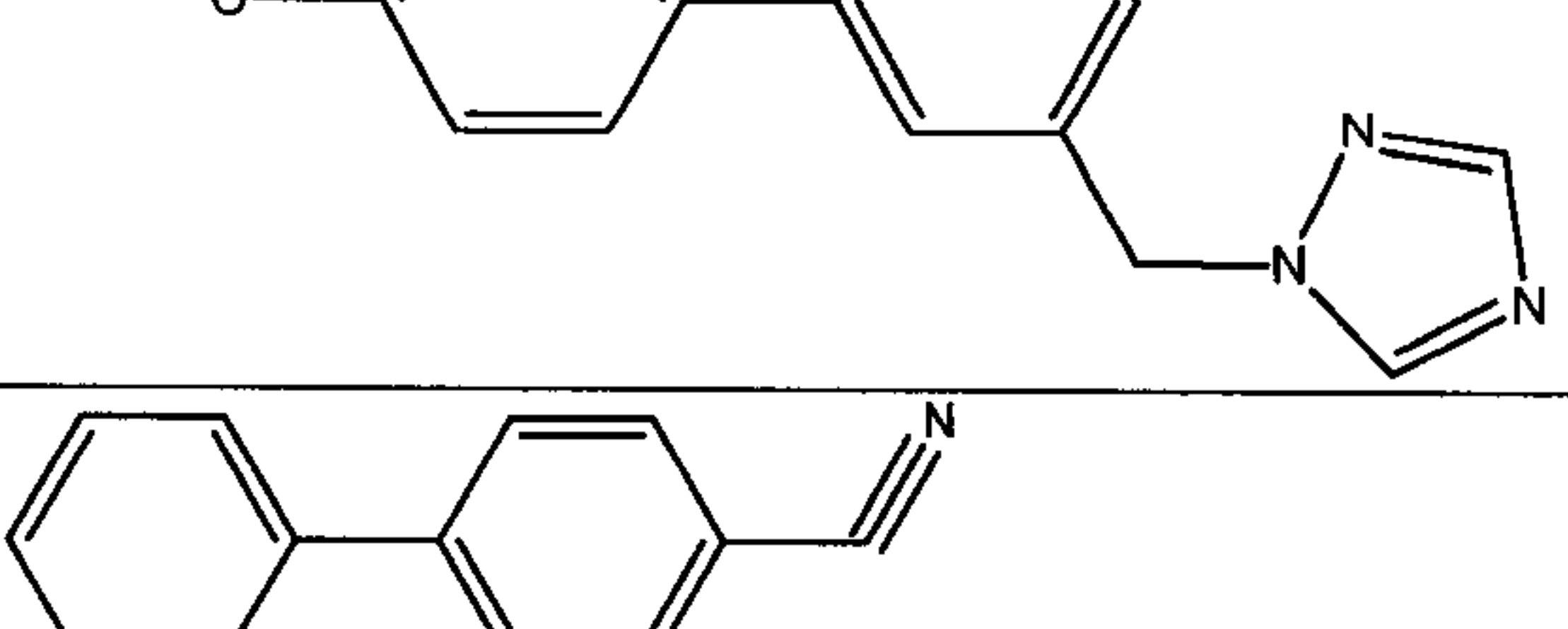
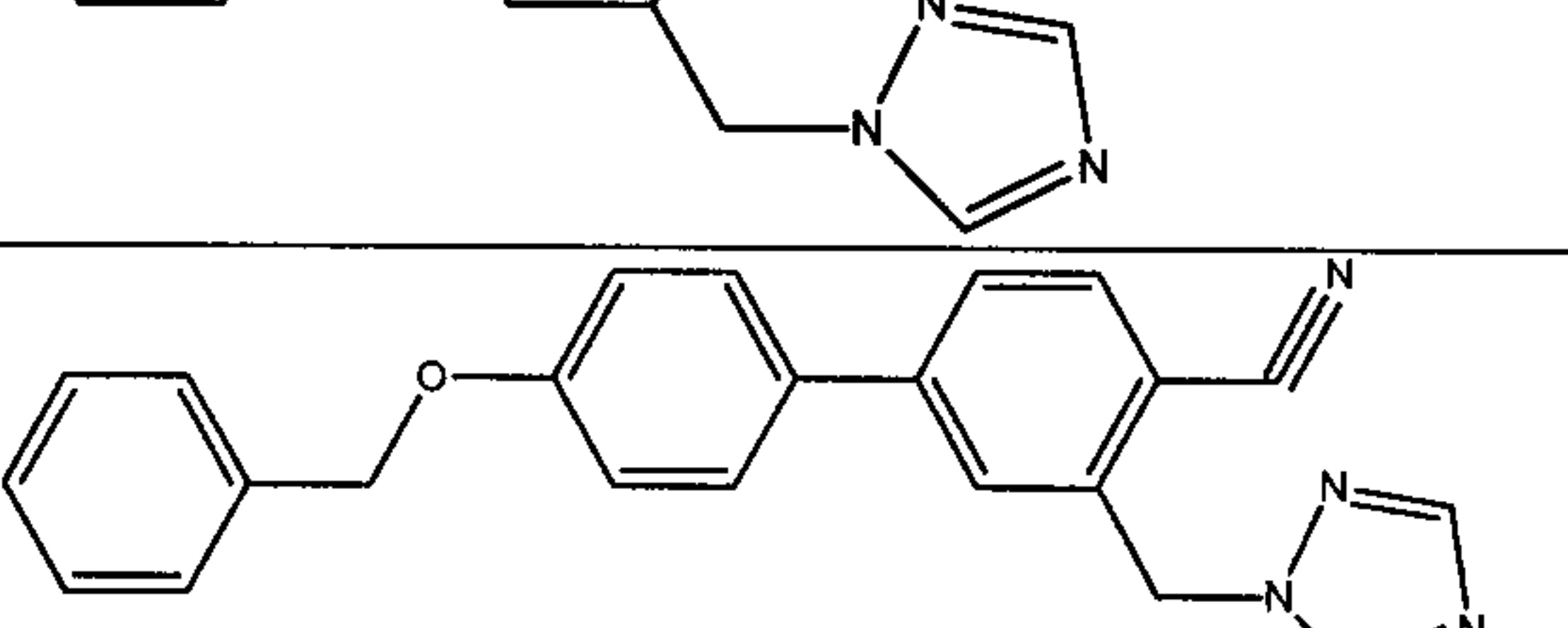
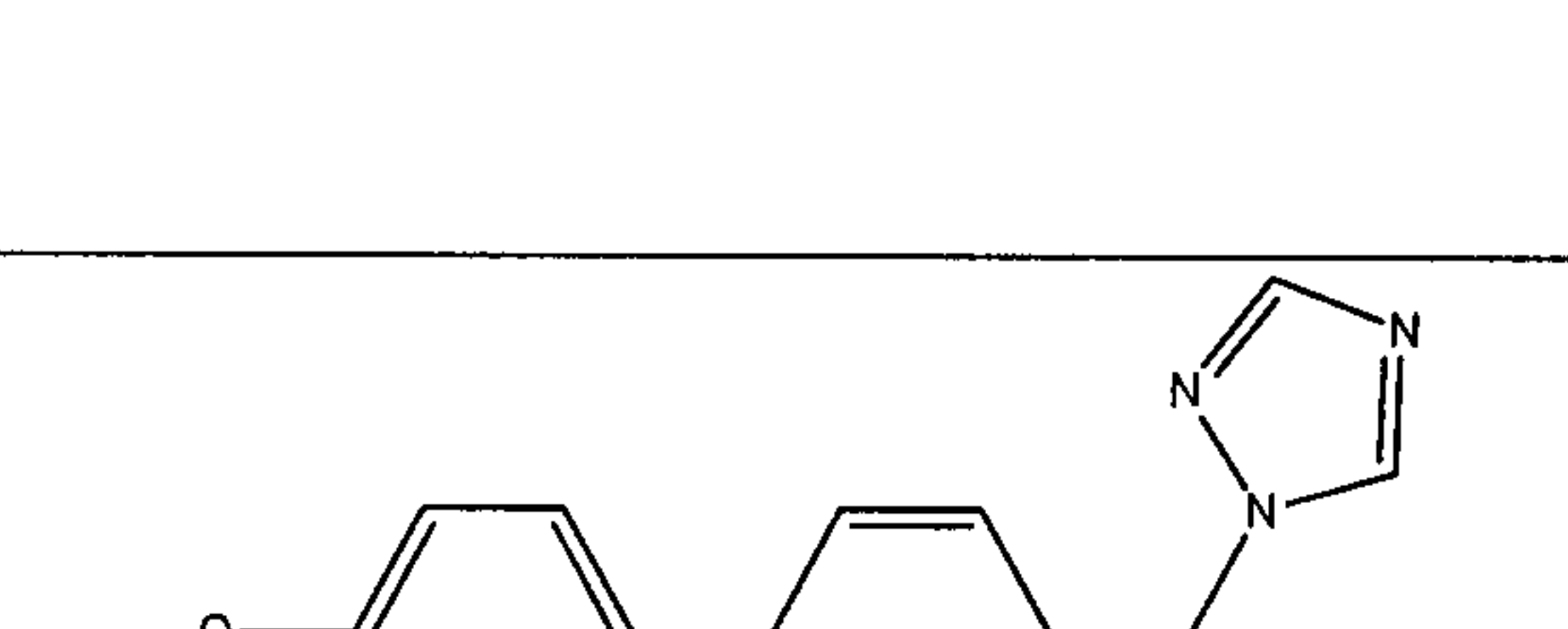
wherein R_1 and R_2 are independently selected from the group consisting of H and hydrocarbyl;

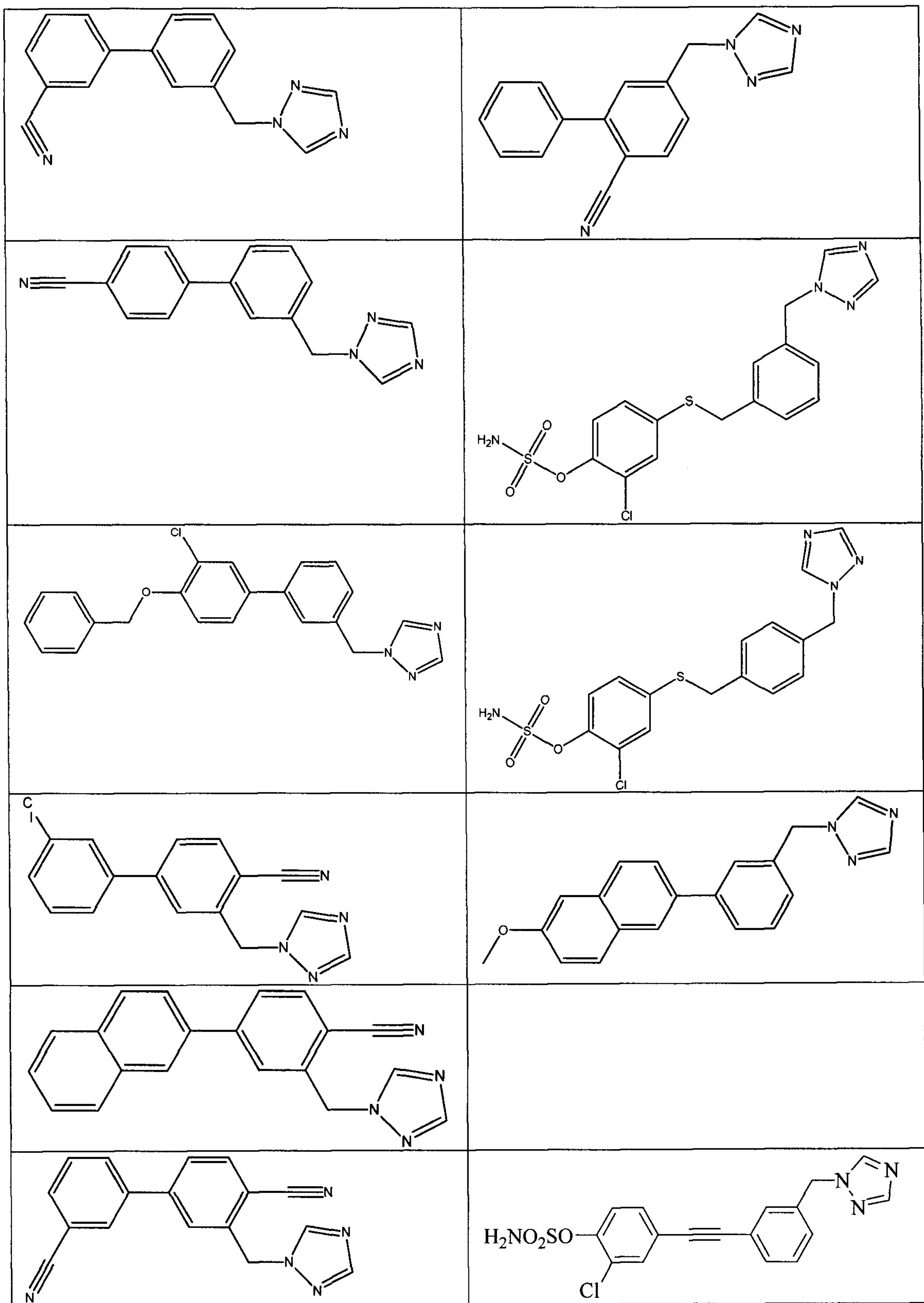
wherein

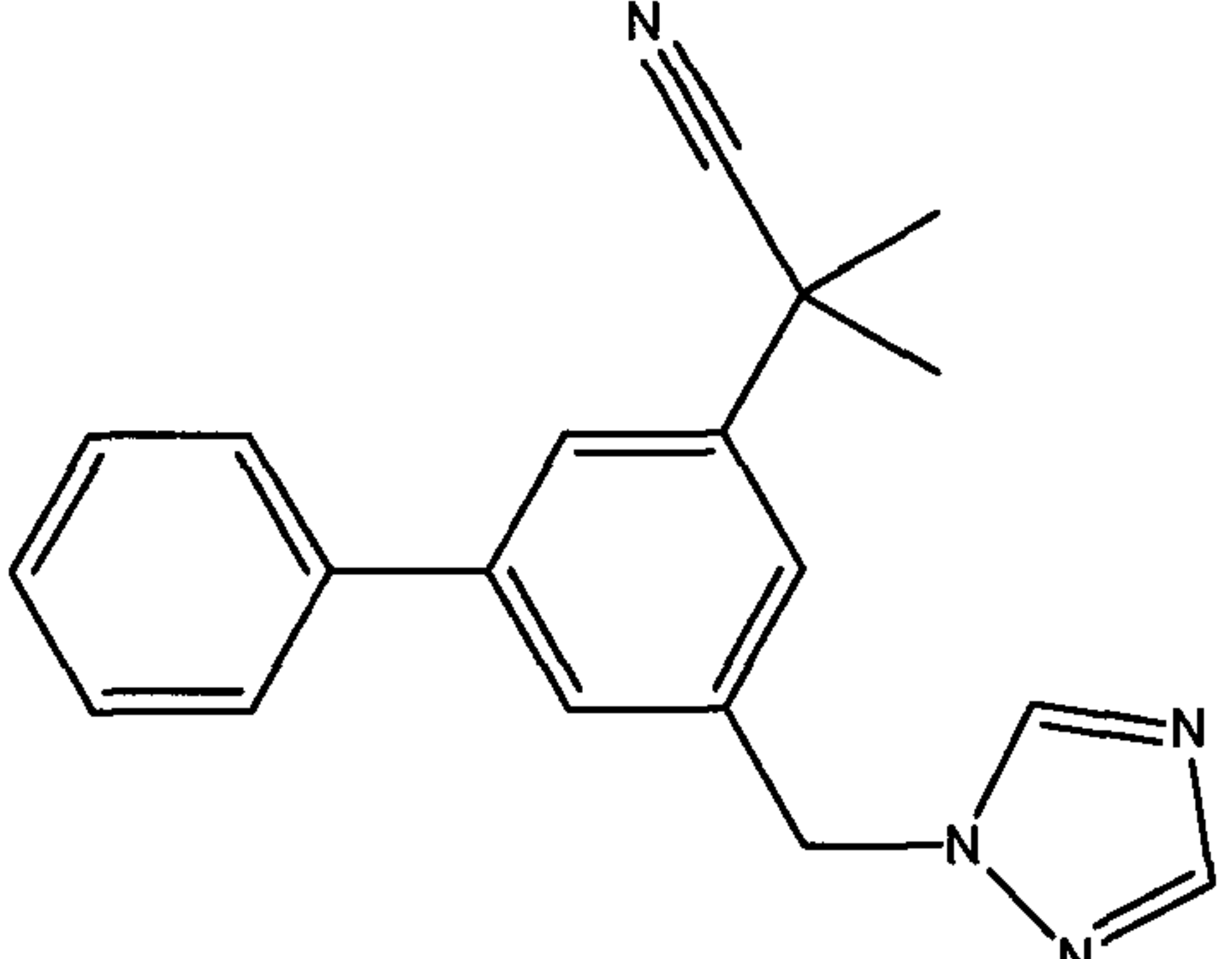
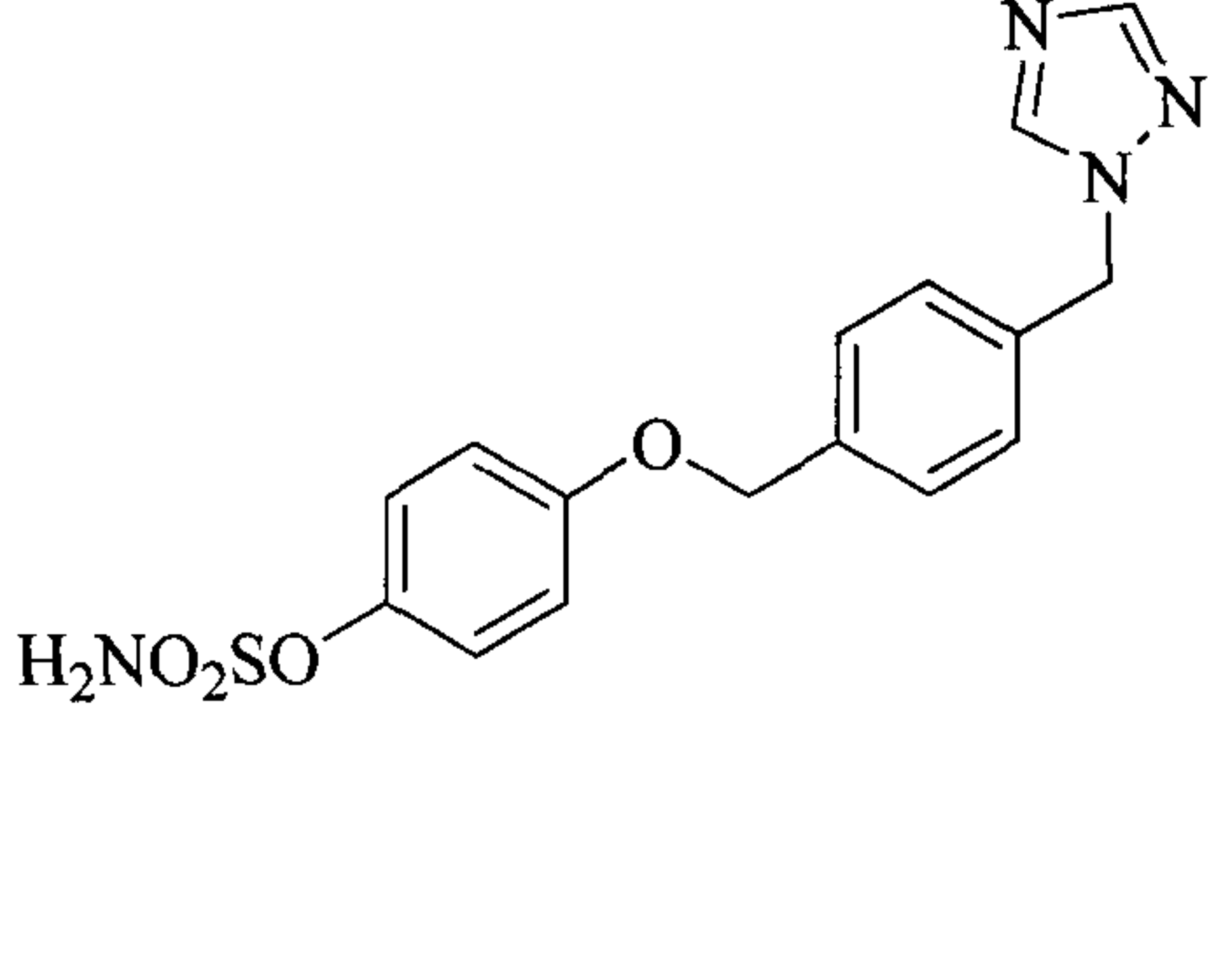
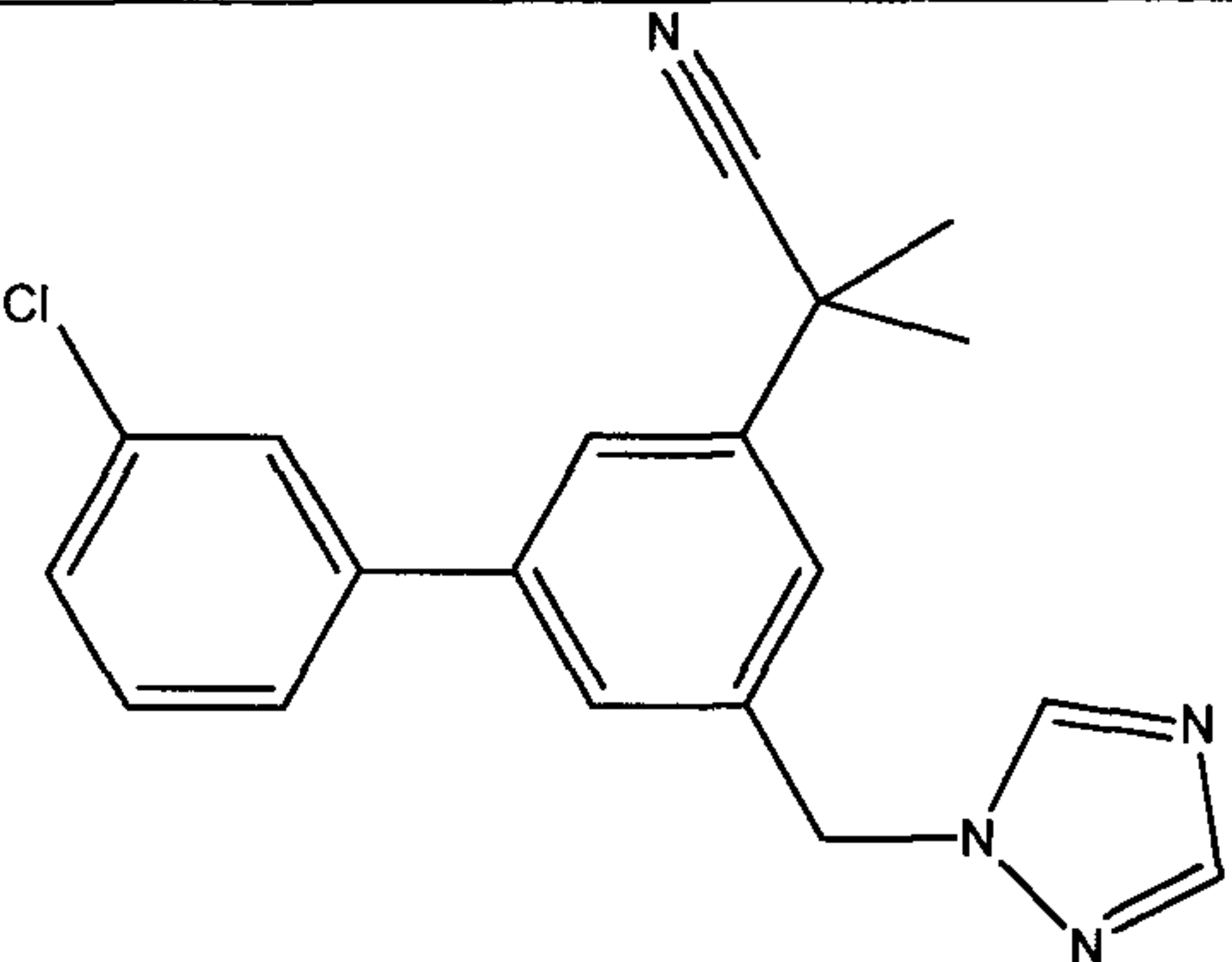
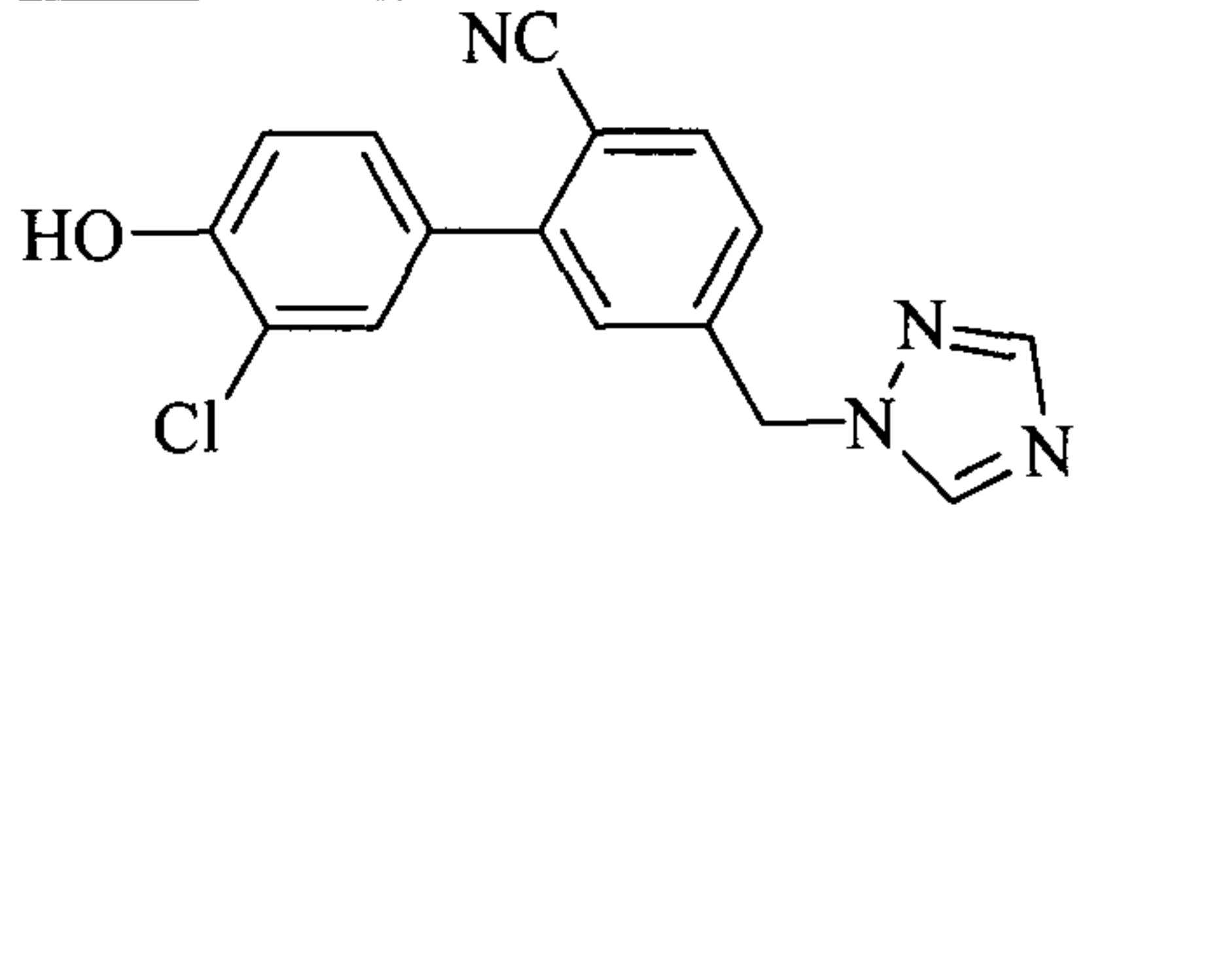
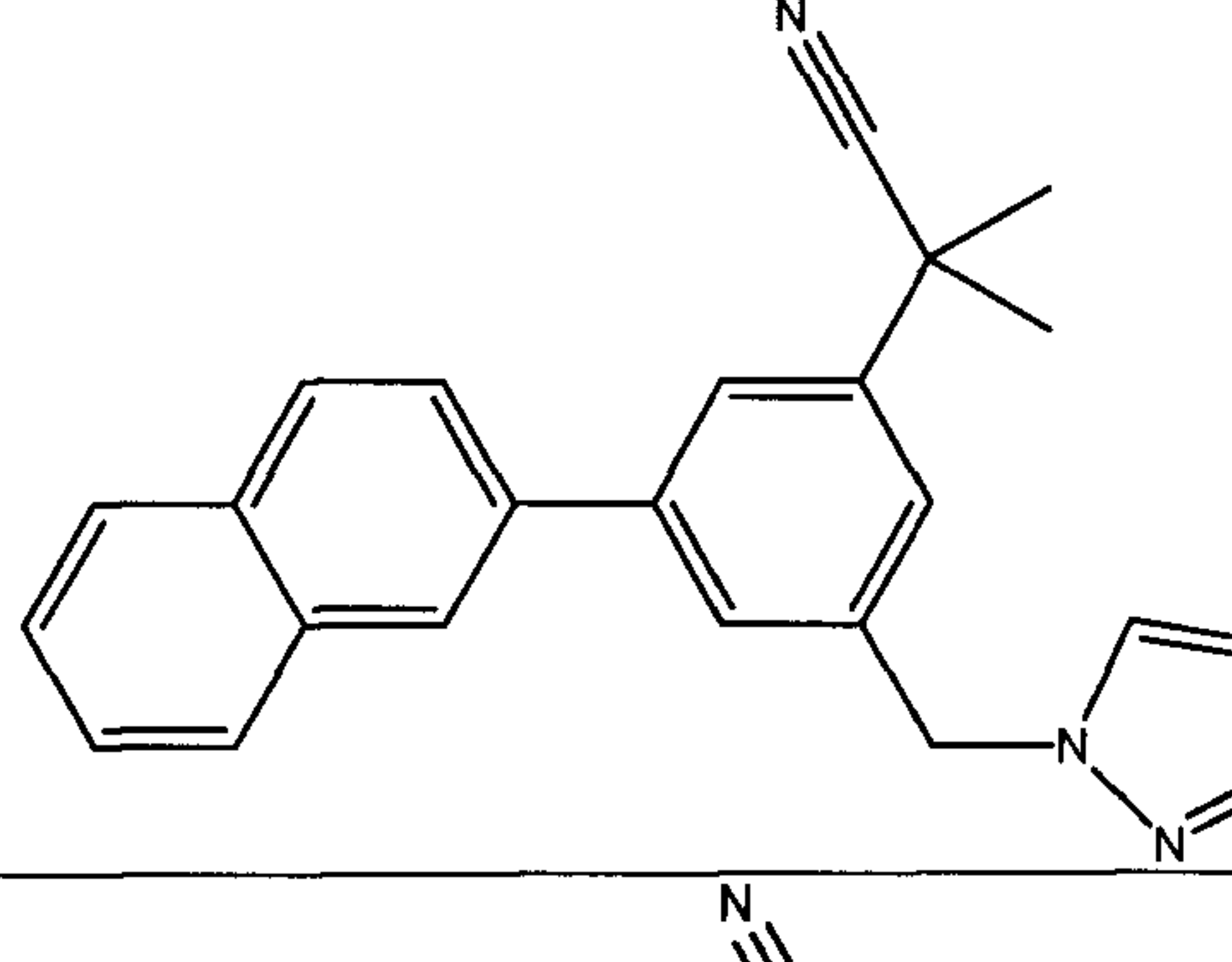
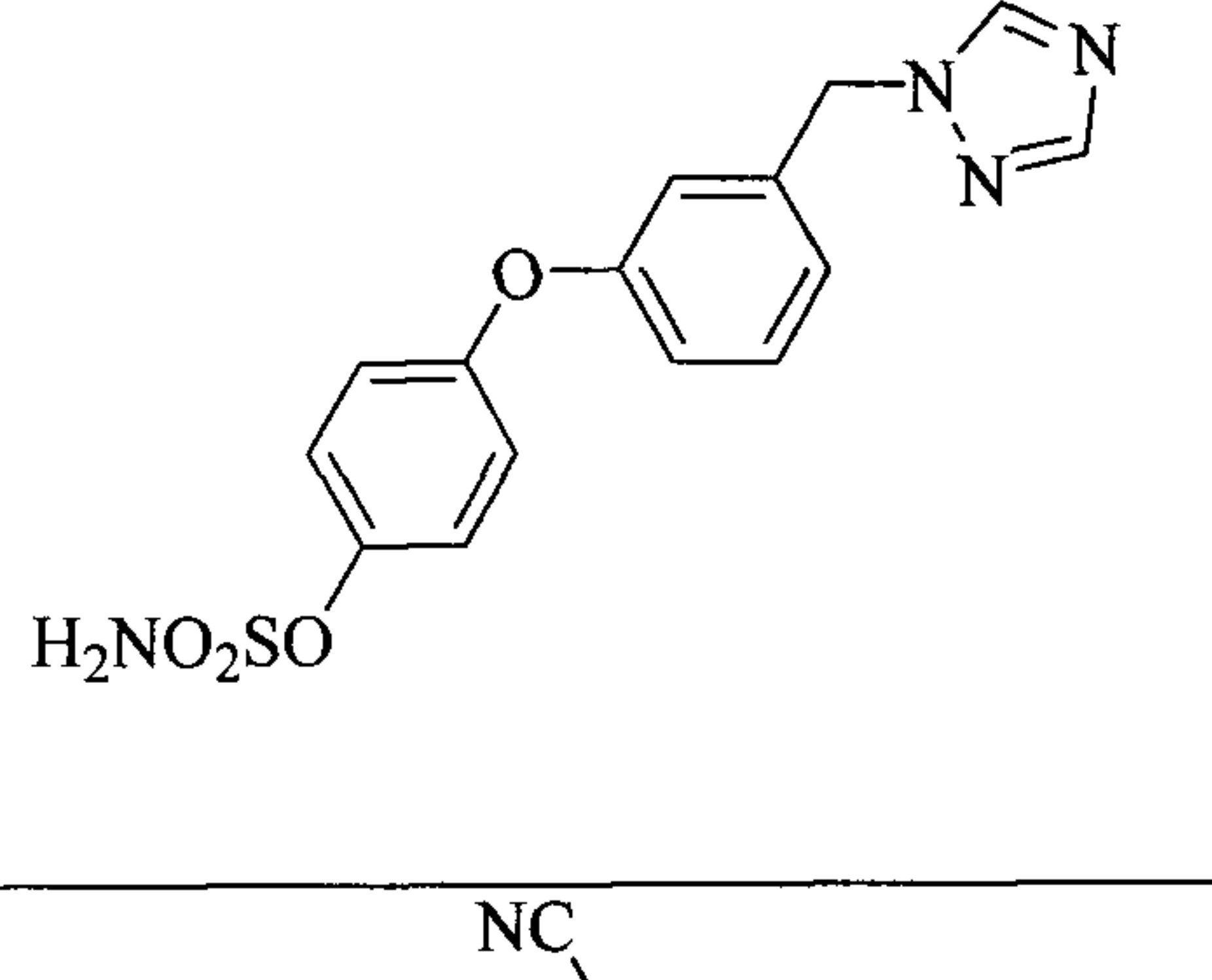
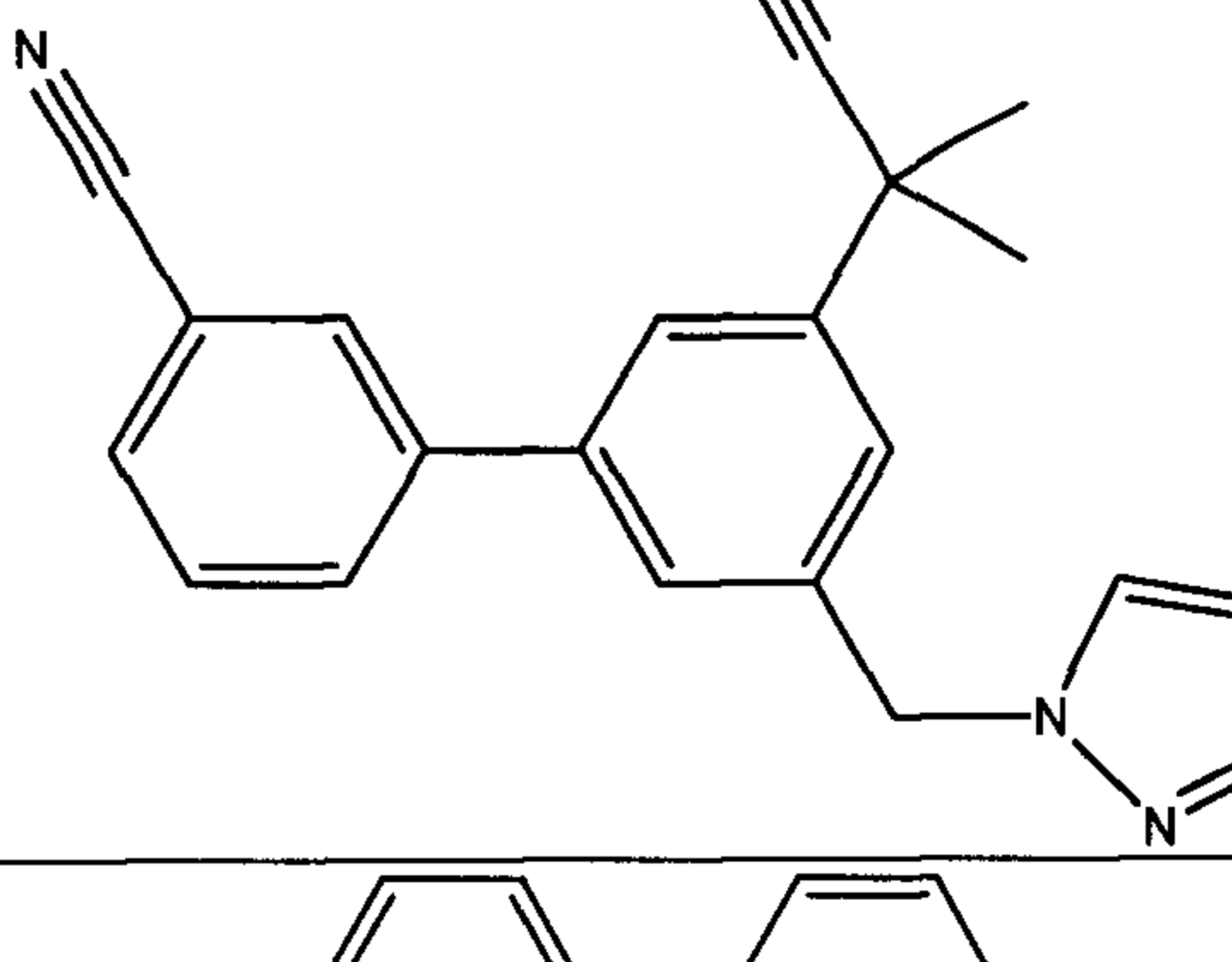
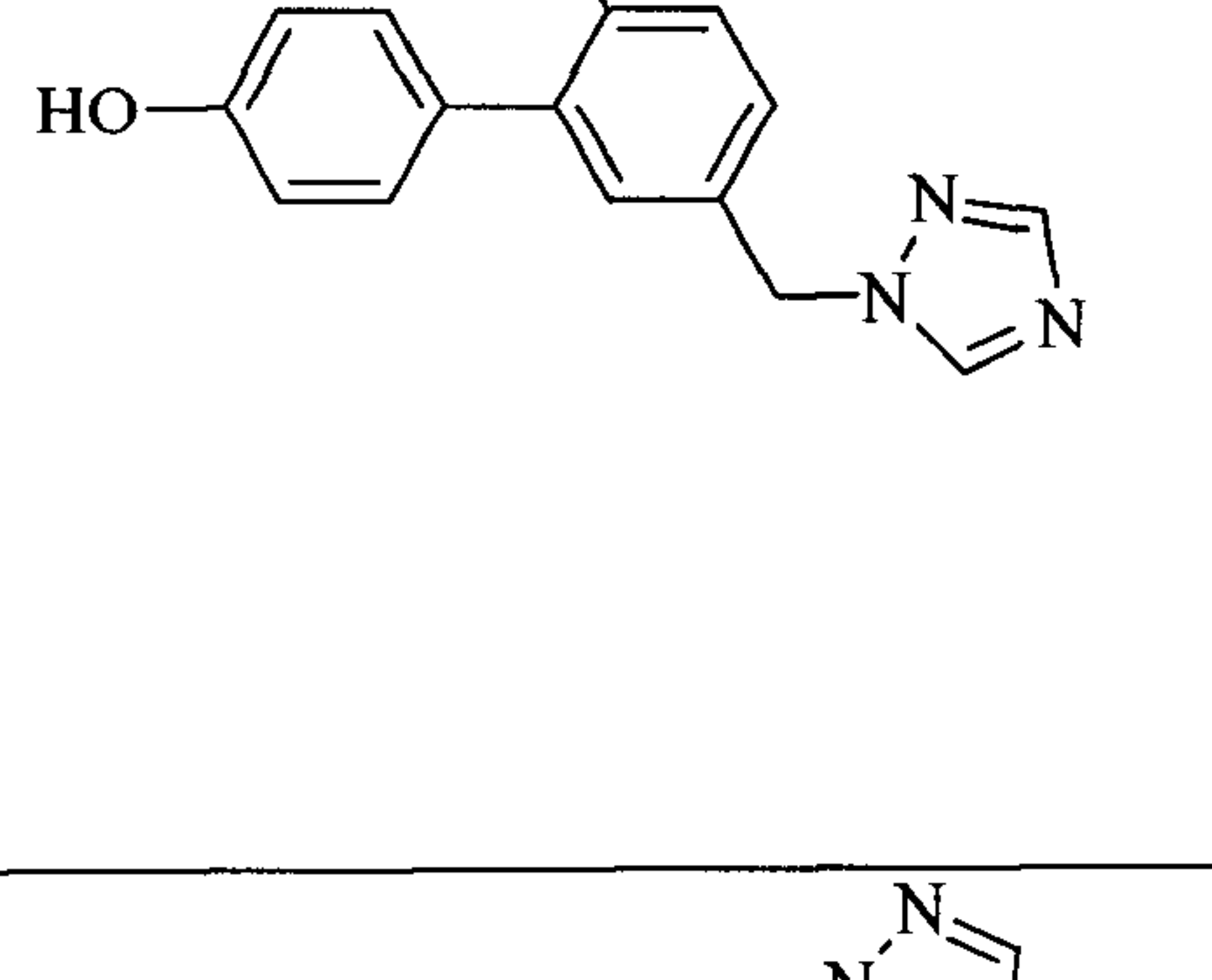
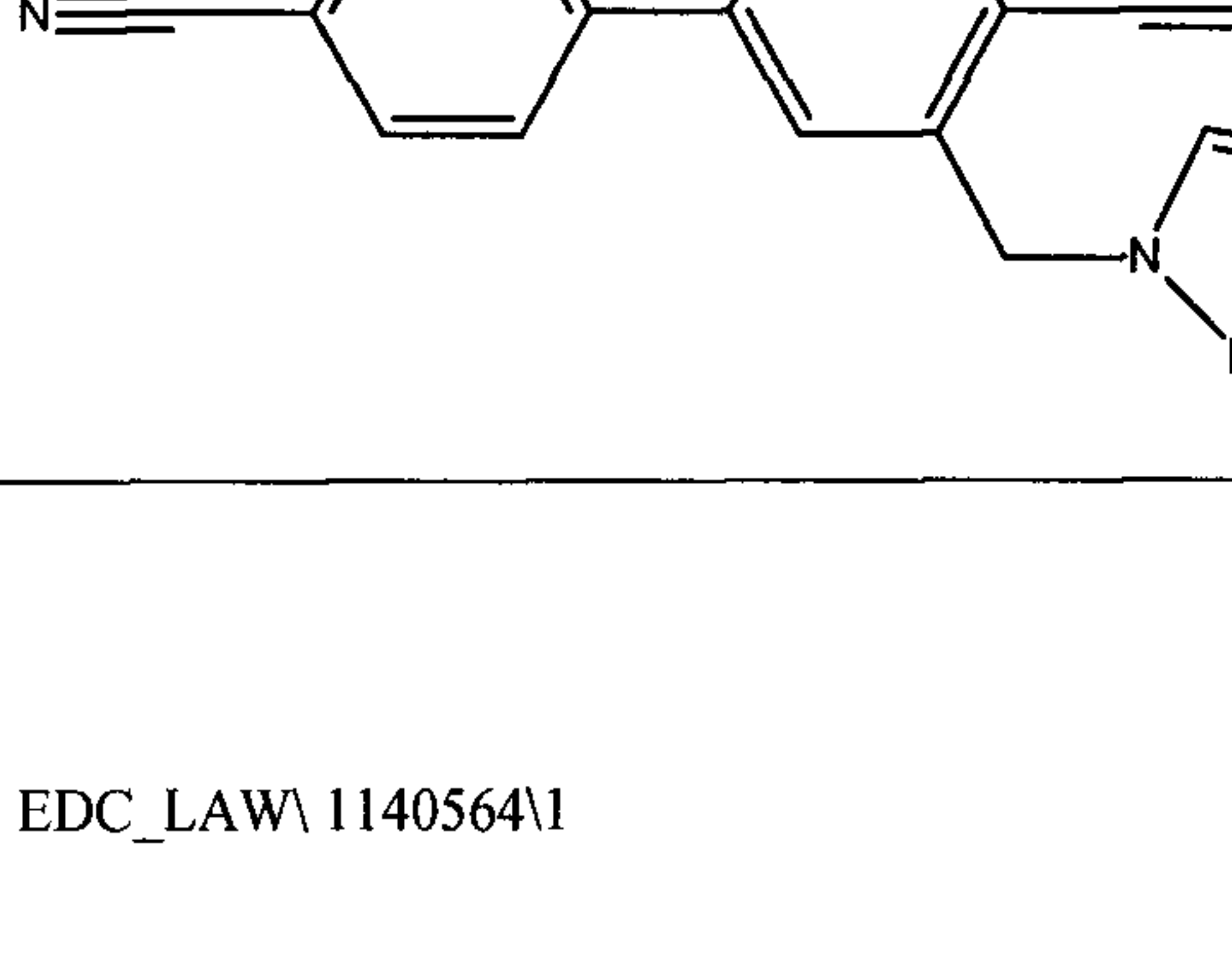
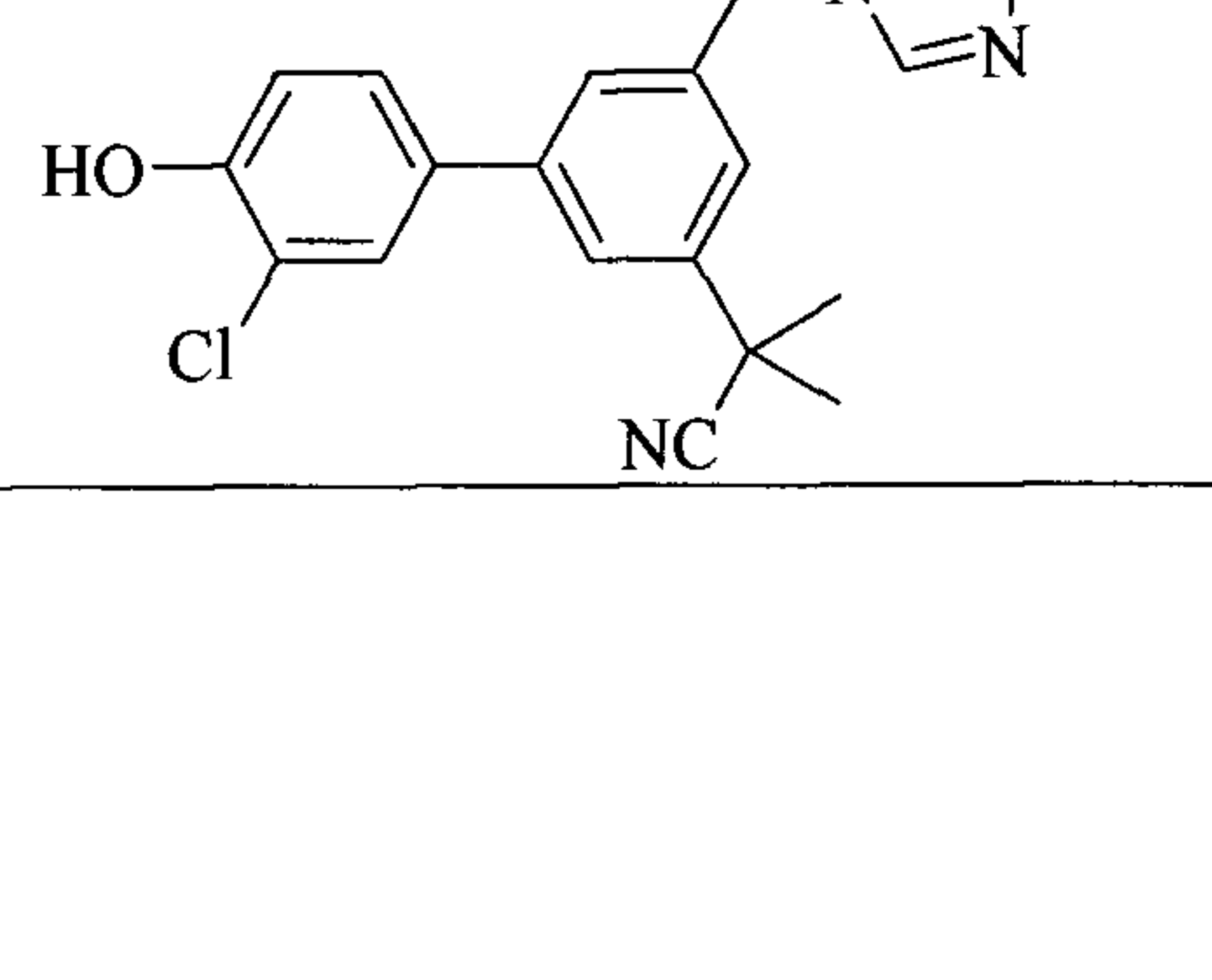
- (a) X is a bond and at least one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-Y-R_8$; or
 5 (b) R_9 is $-\text{OSO}_2\text{NR}_1\text{R}_2$ or $-\text{OH}$ and four of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are H and one of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 is $-\text{CH}_2-1\text{H}-1,2,4\text{-triazole}$.

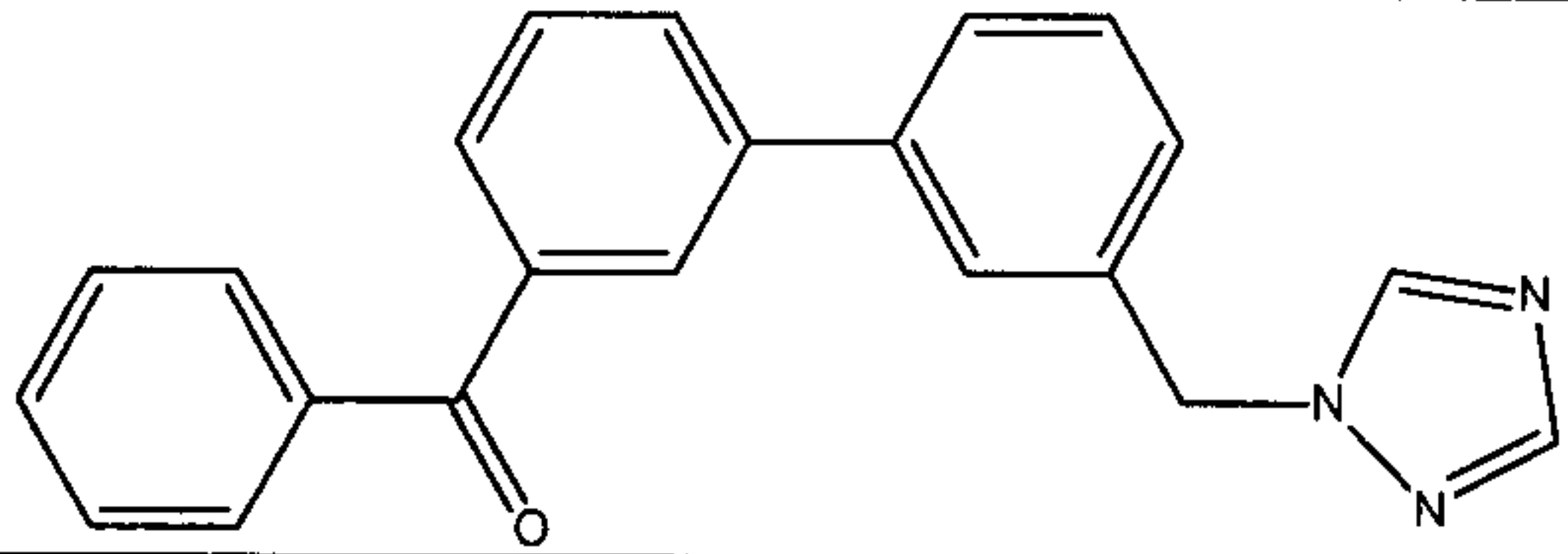
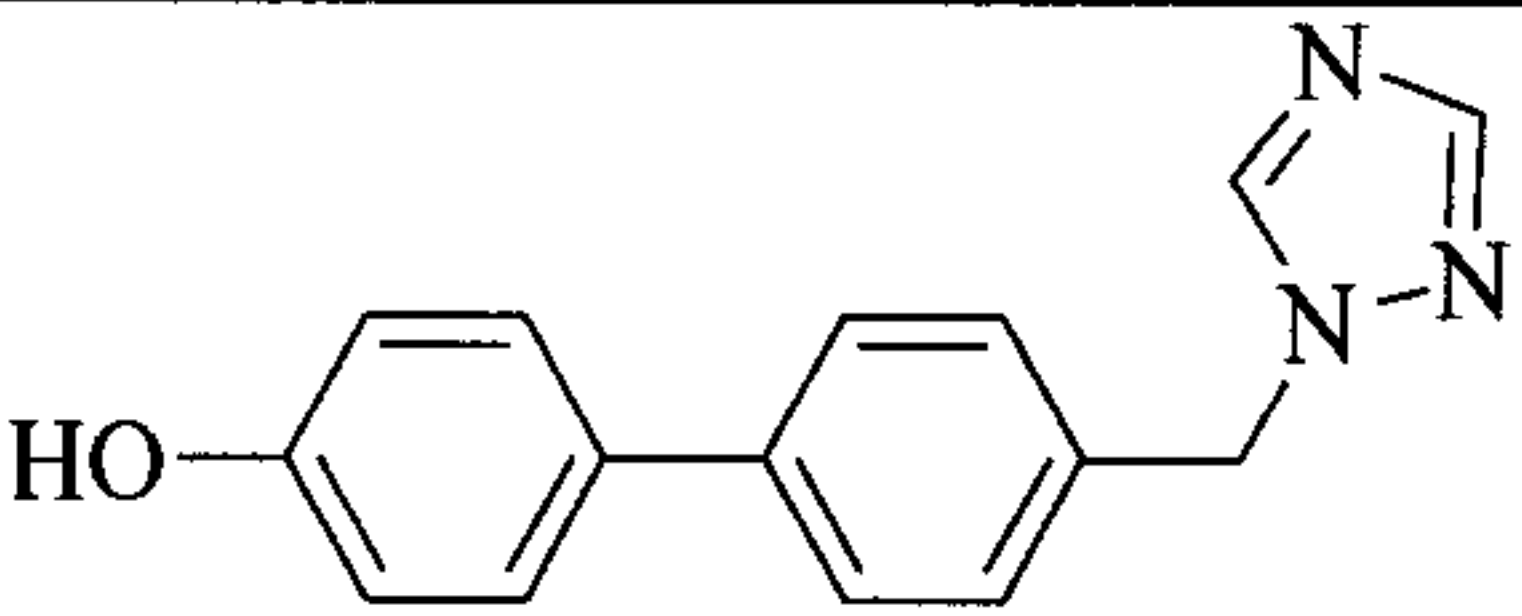
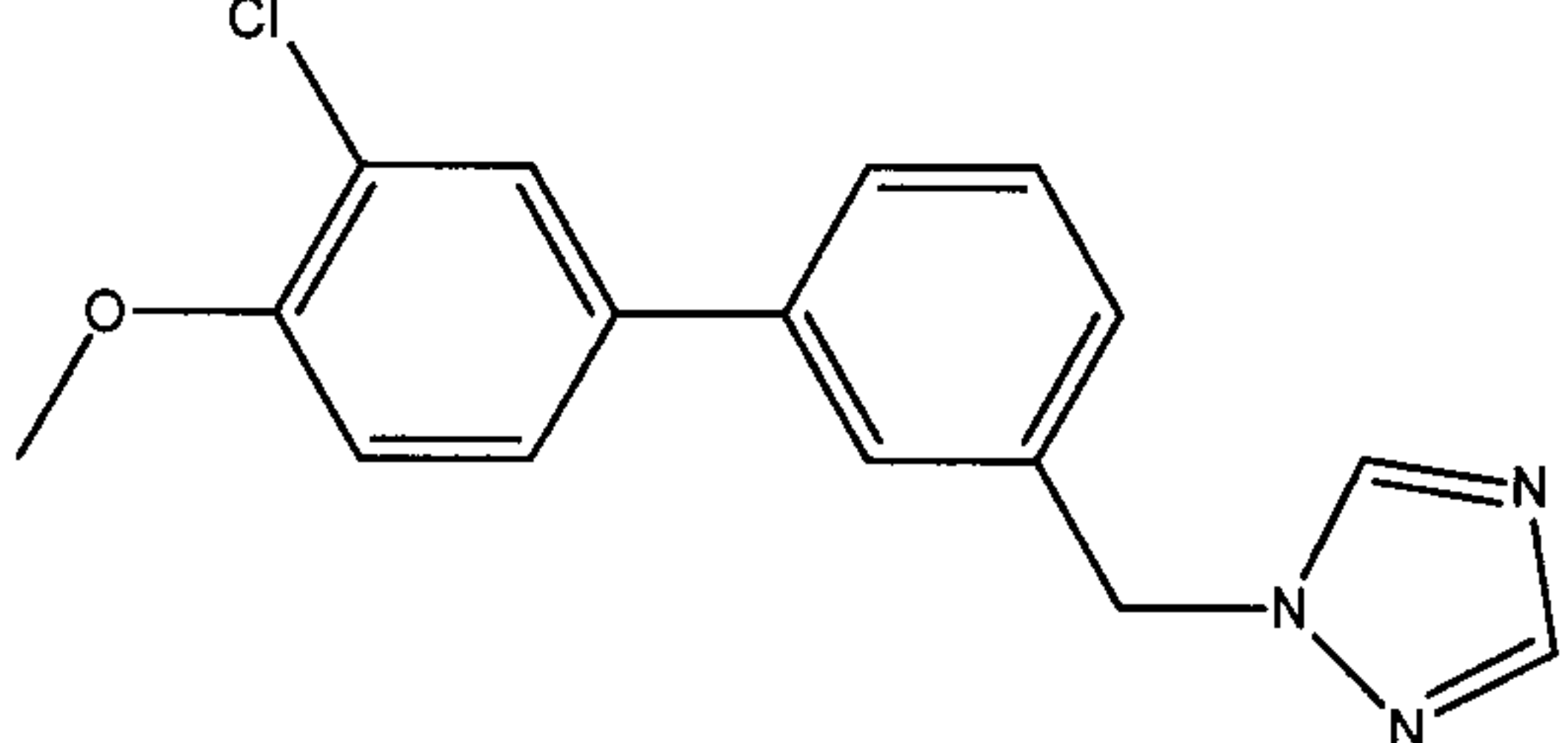
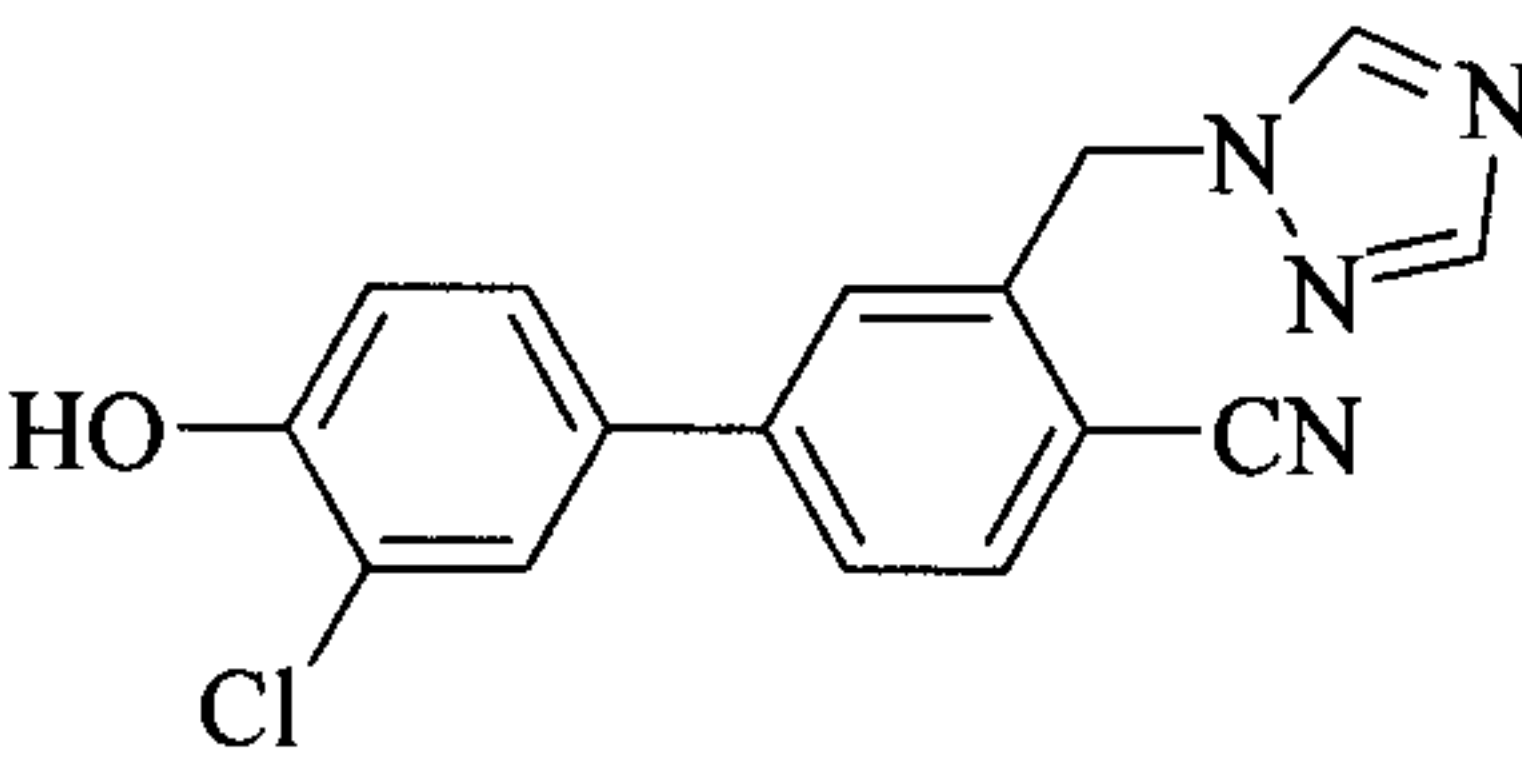
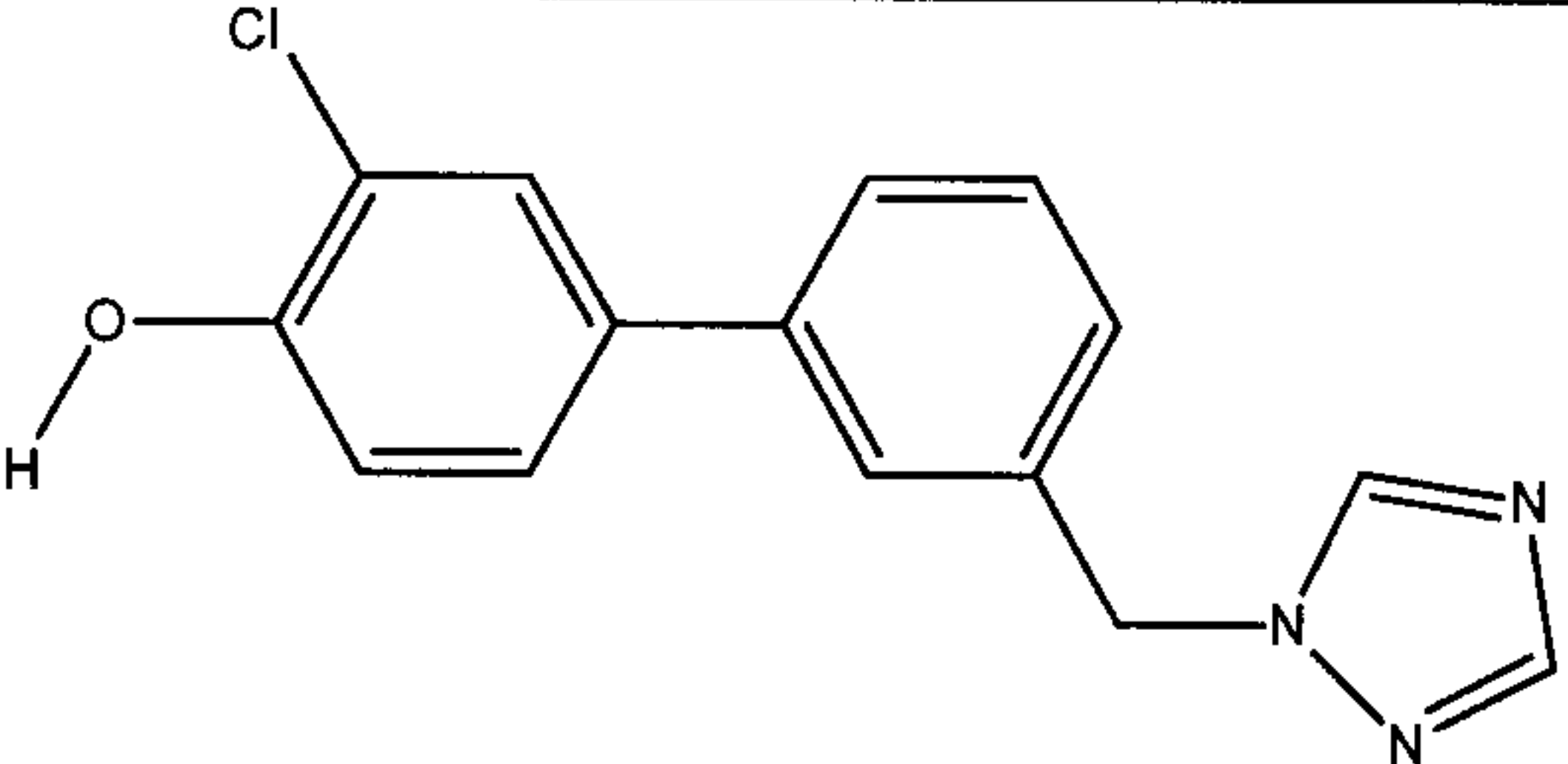
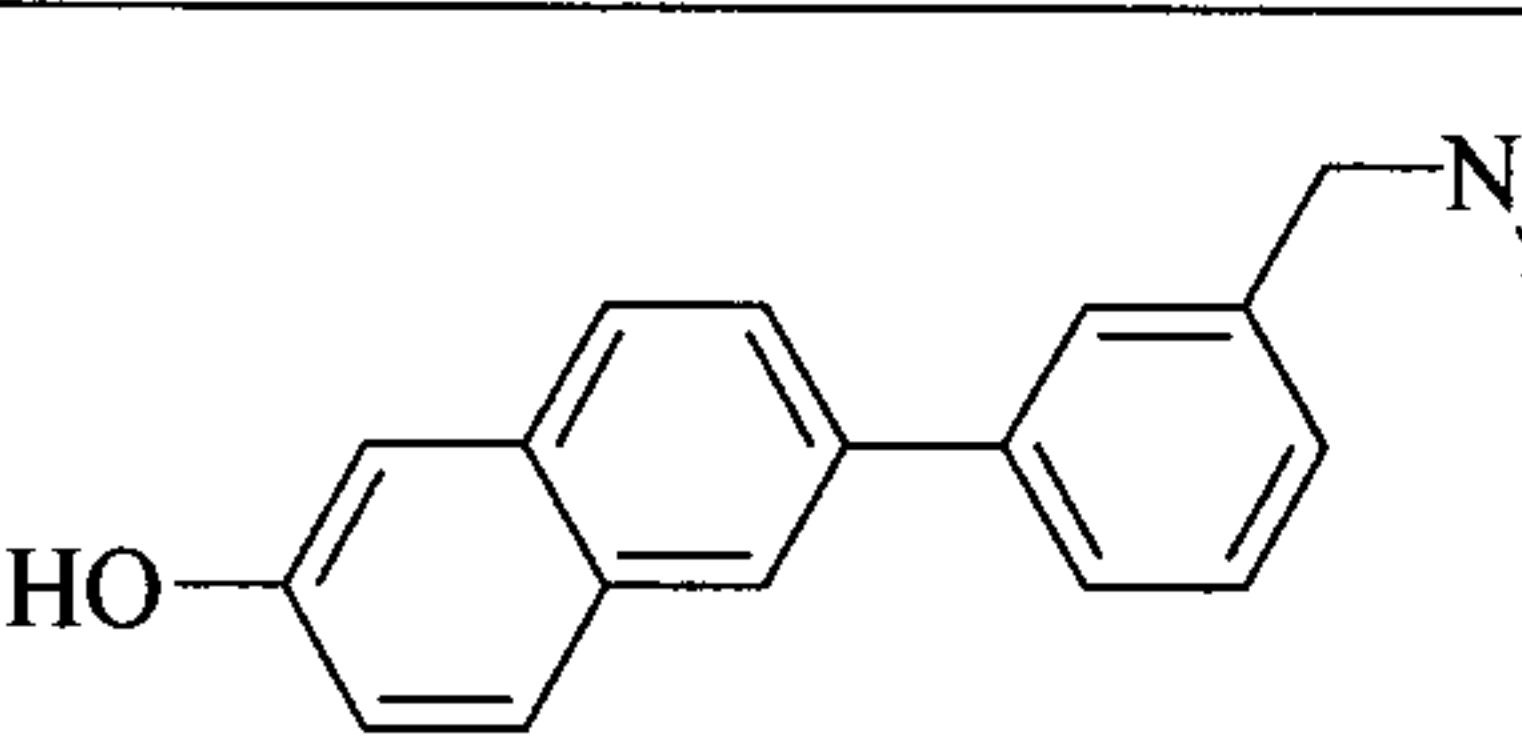
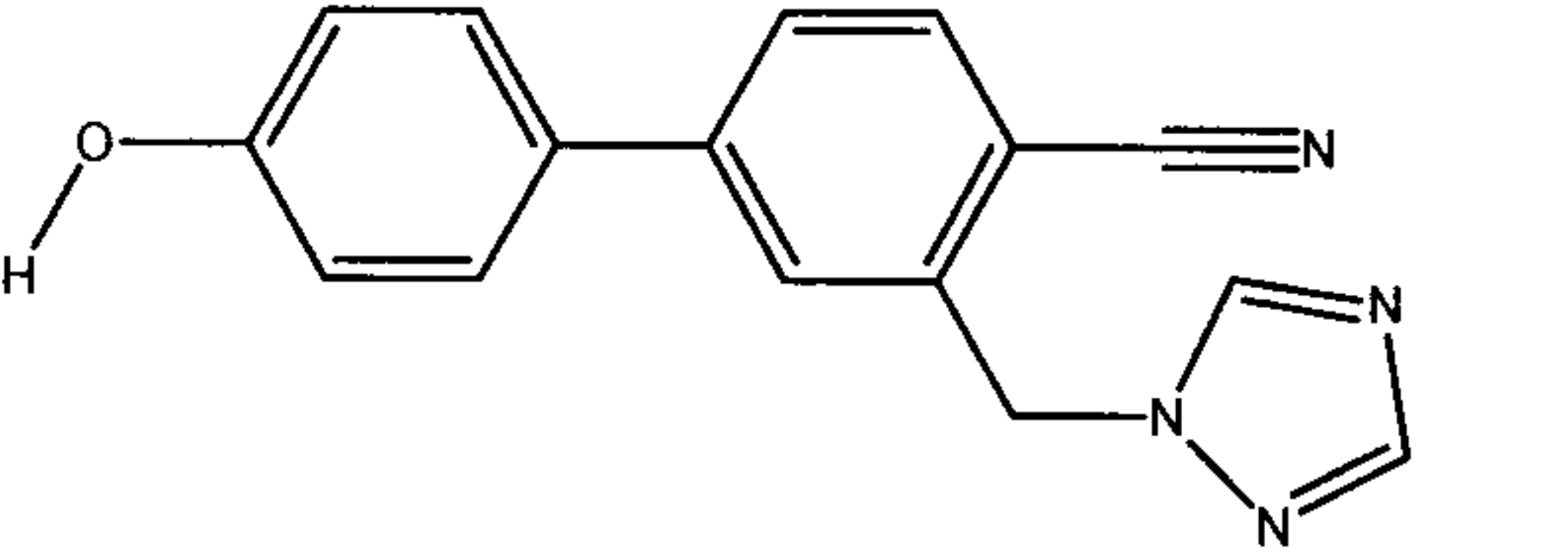
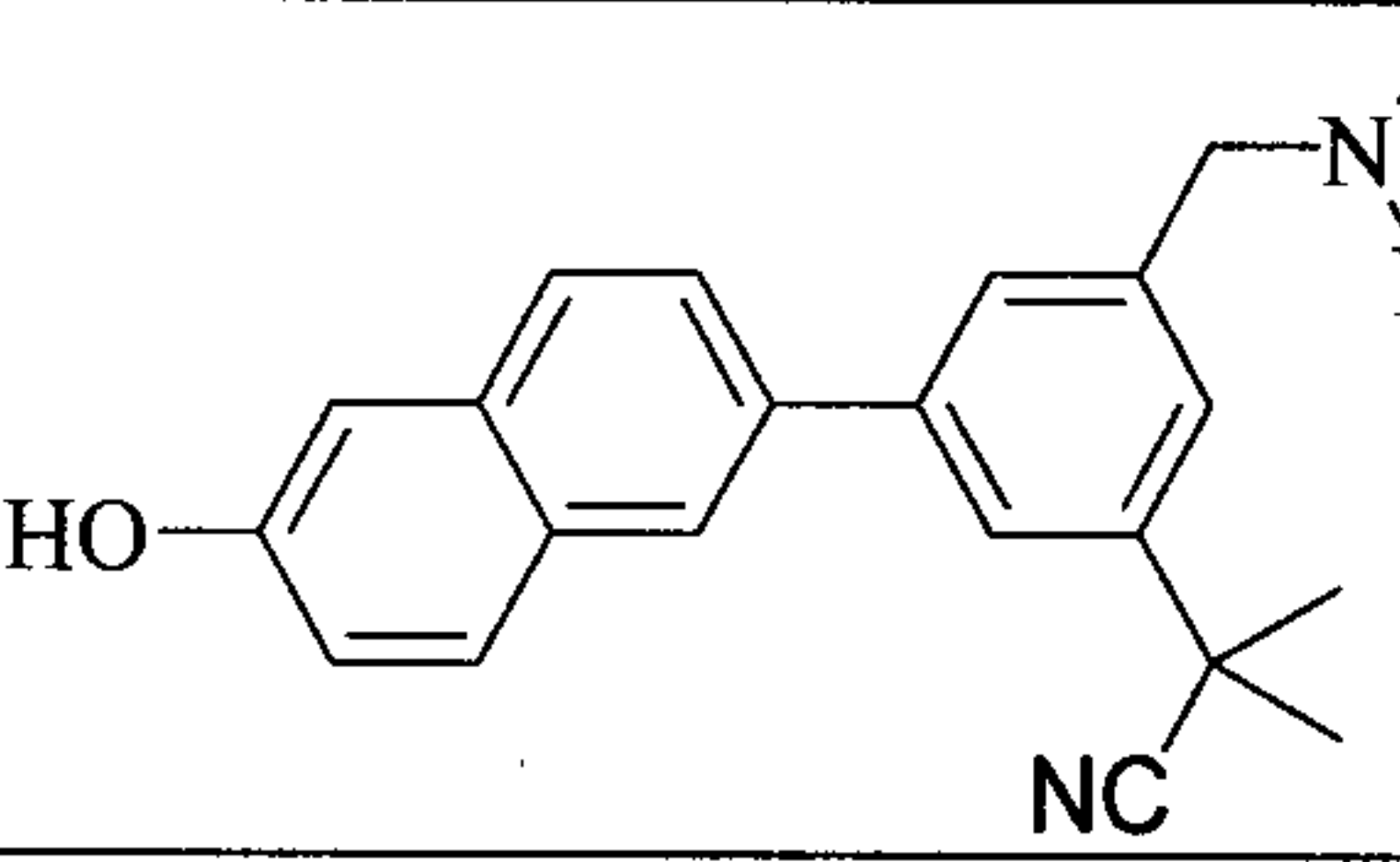
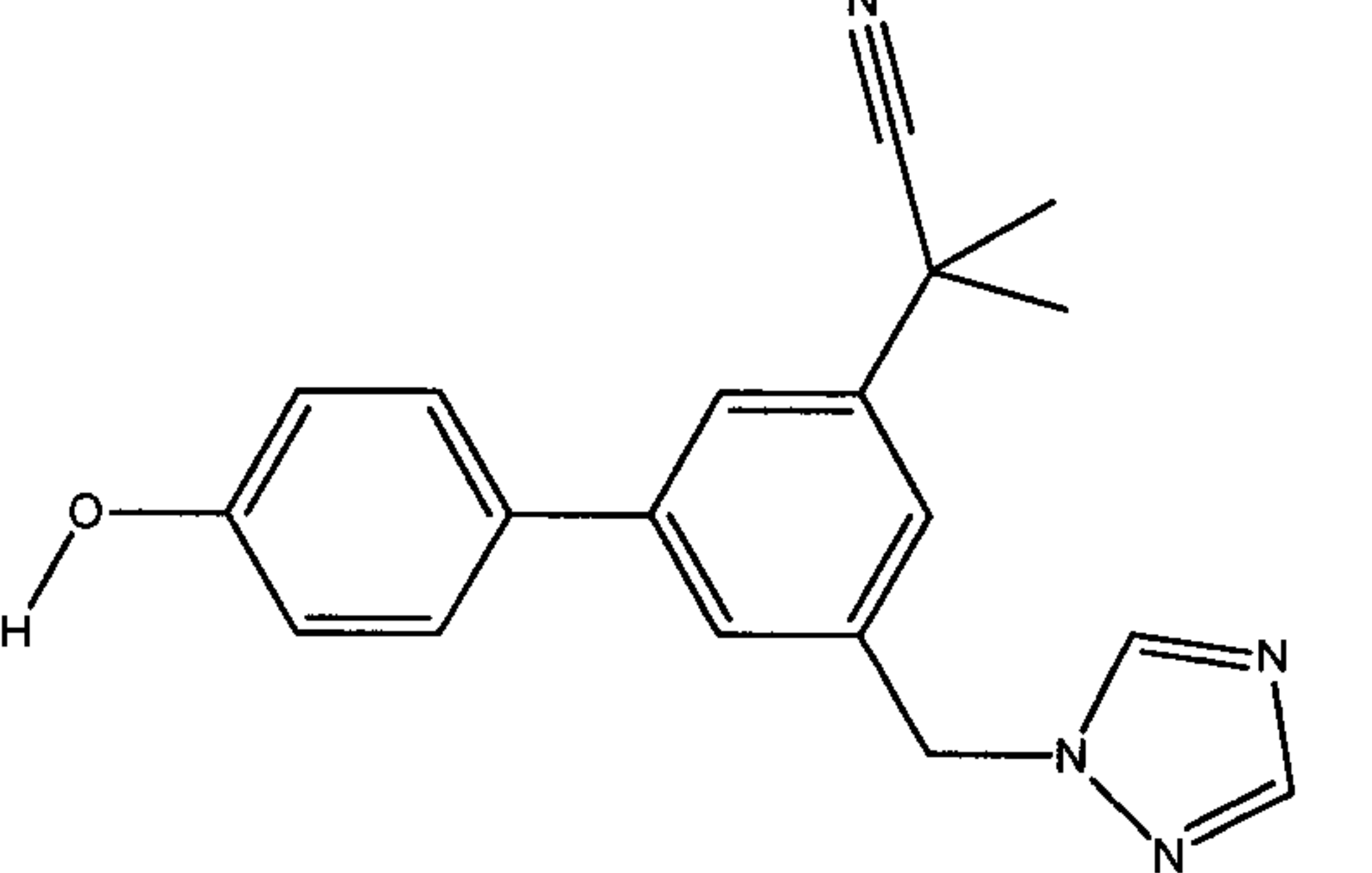
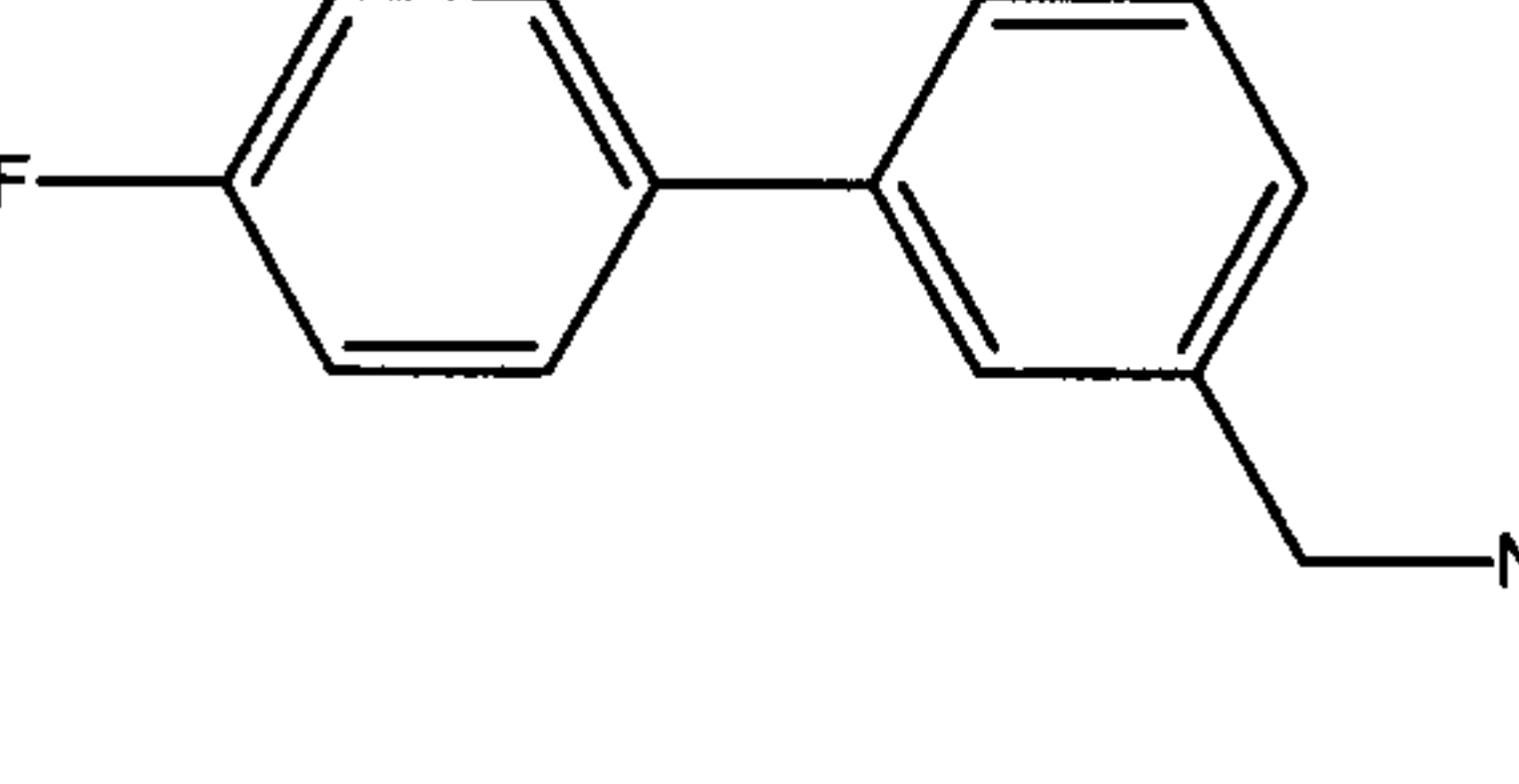
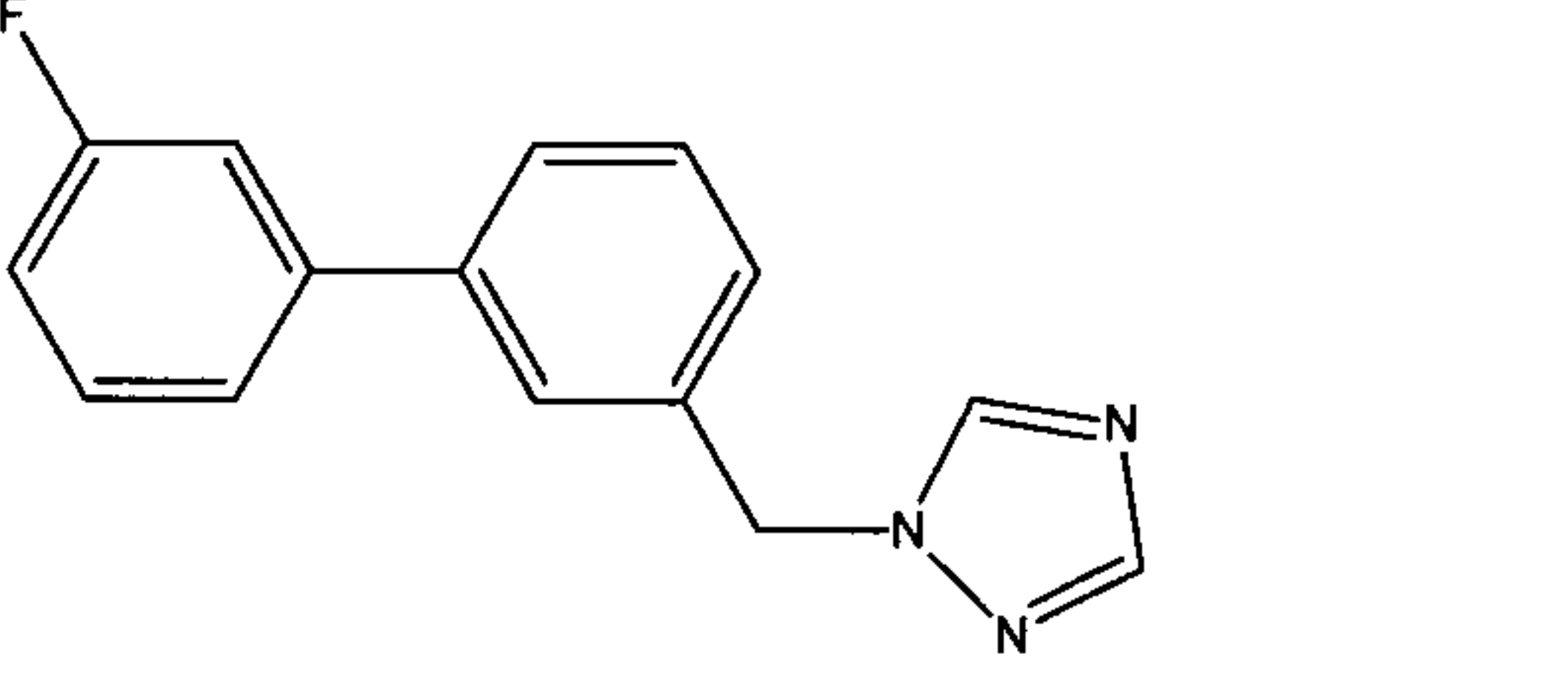
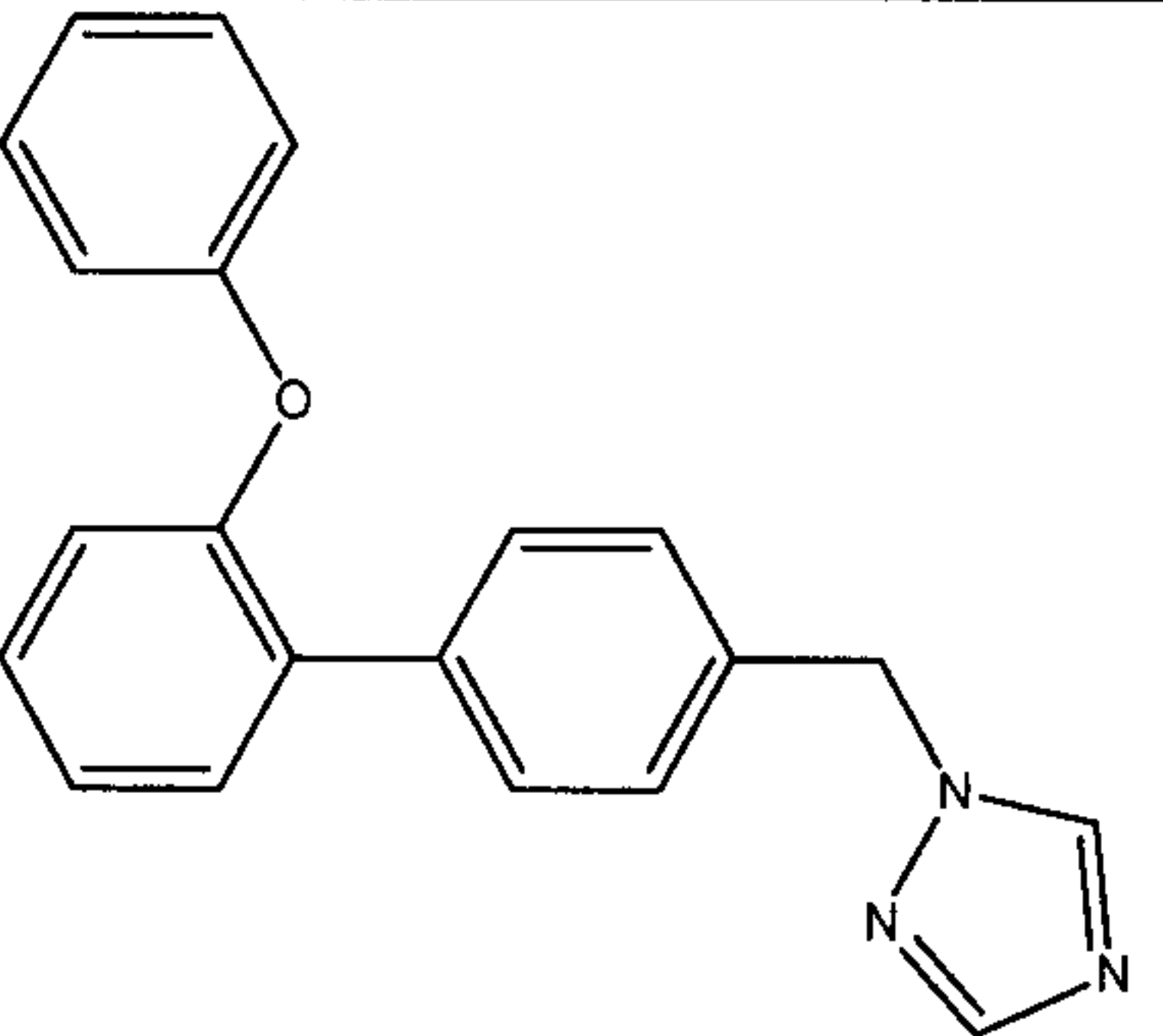
7. A compound selected from compounds of the group consisting of

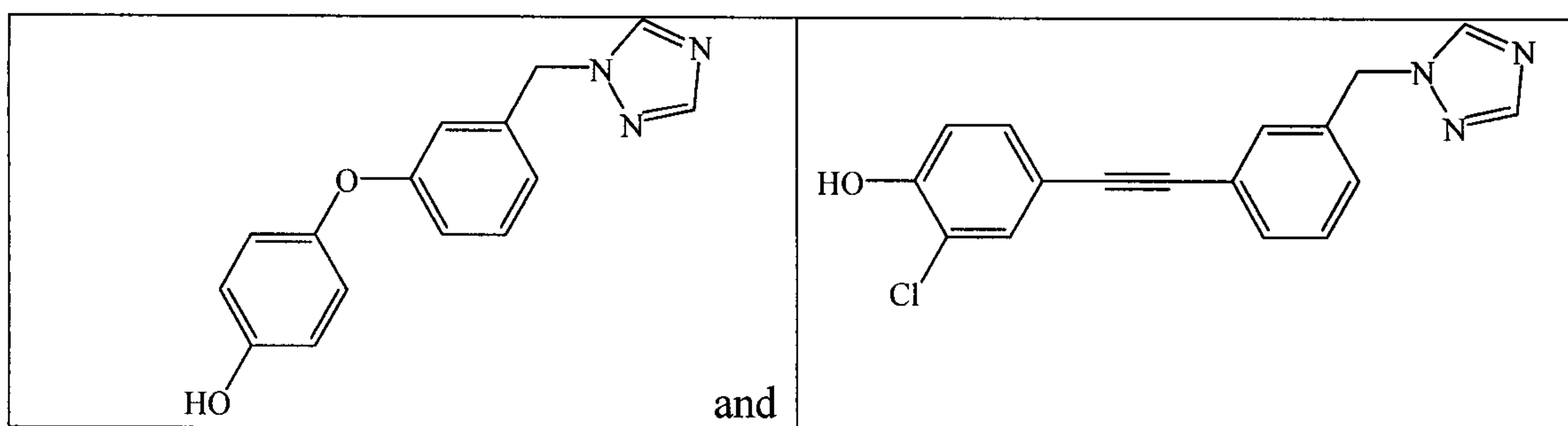


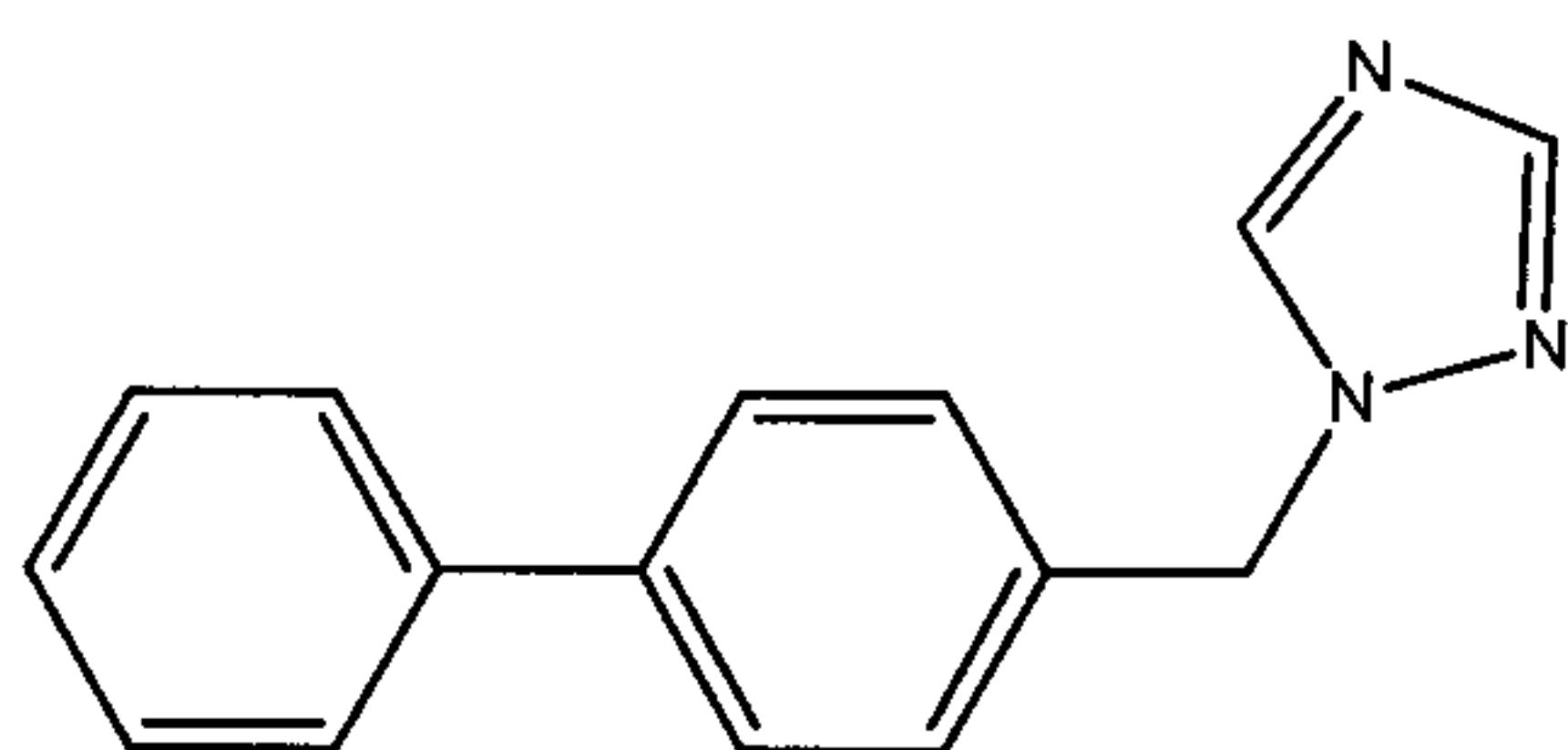


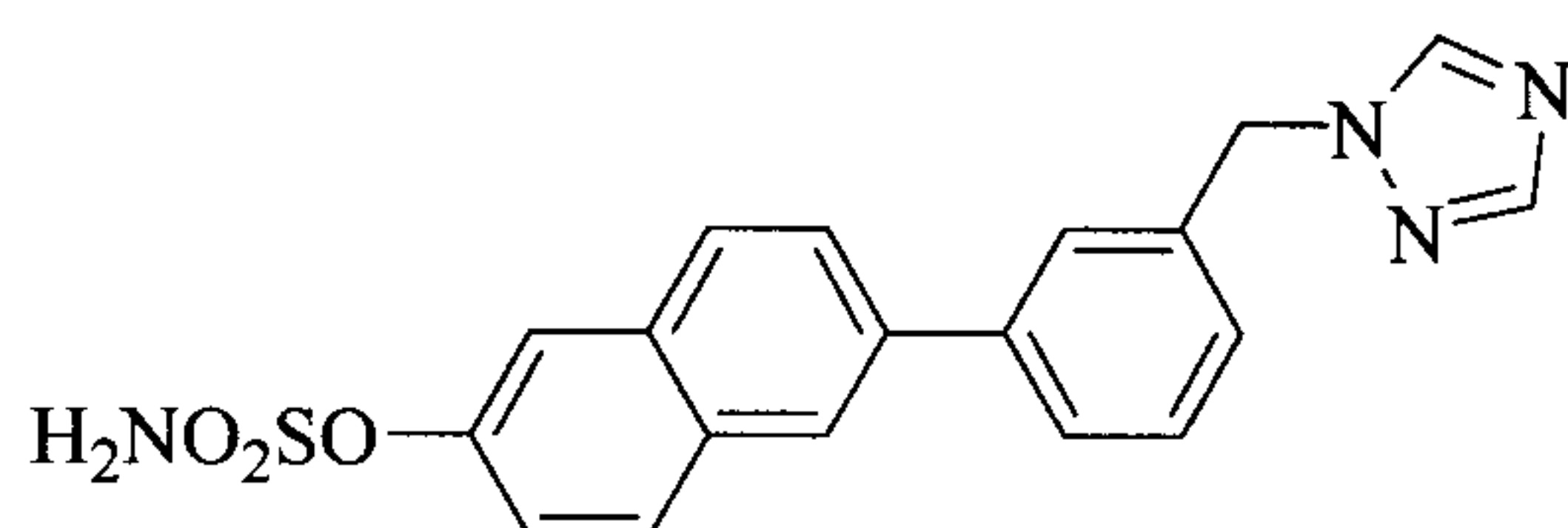
	
	
	
	
	
	



8. A compound selected from compounds of the group consisting of



5 and



9. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound according to any one of claims 1 to 8 admixed with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent, excipient or
10 adjuvant.

10. Use of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 8 in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the therapy of a condition or disease associated with at least one of STS, aromatase, cell cycling, apoptosis and cell growth.

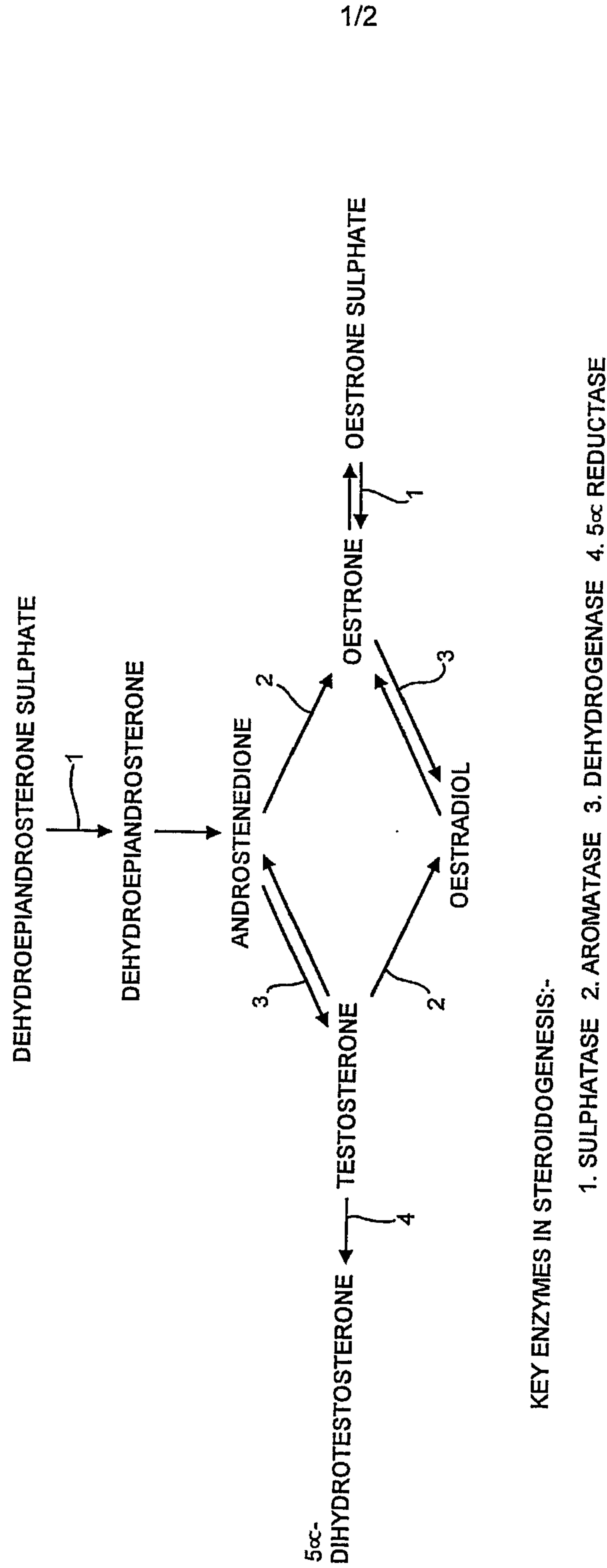
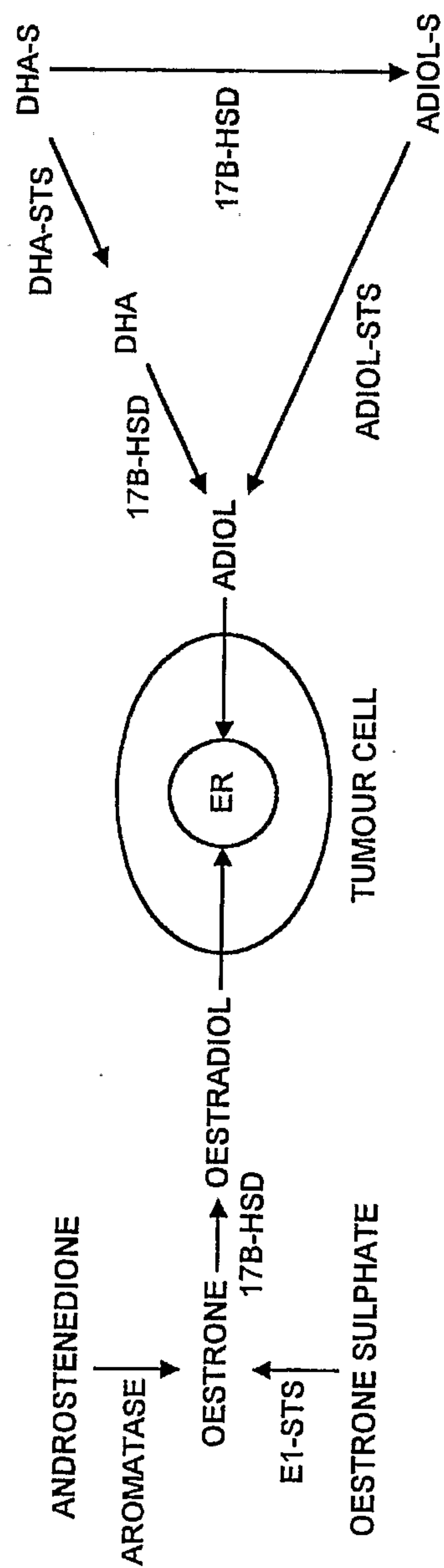
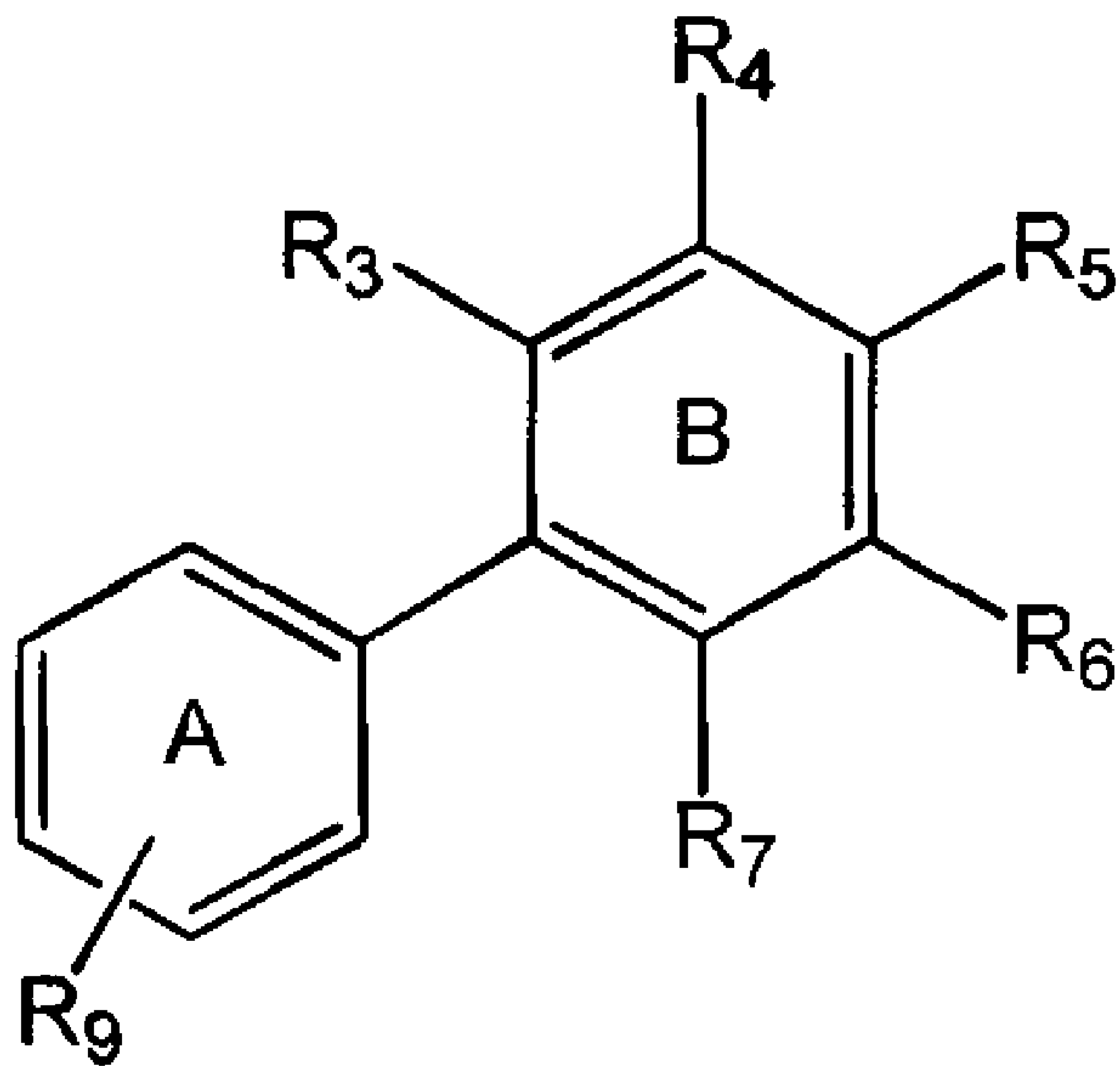


FIG. 1

ORIGIN OF OESTROGENIC STEROIDS IN POSTMENOPAUSAL WOMEN



ER=OESTROGEN RECEPTOR, DHA / -S=DEHYDROEPIANDROSTERONE / -SULPHATE,
ADIOL=ANDROSTENEDIOL, E1-ST5=OESTRONE SULPHATASE, DHA -STS=
DHA-SULPHATASE, ADIOL-ST5=ADIOL SULPHATASE, 17B-HSD=OESTRADIOL 17B-
HYDROXYSTEROID DEHYDROGENASE



Formula II