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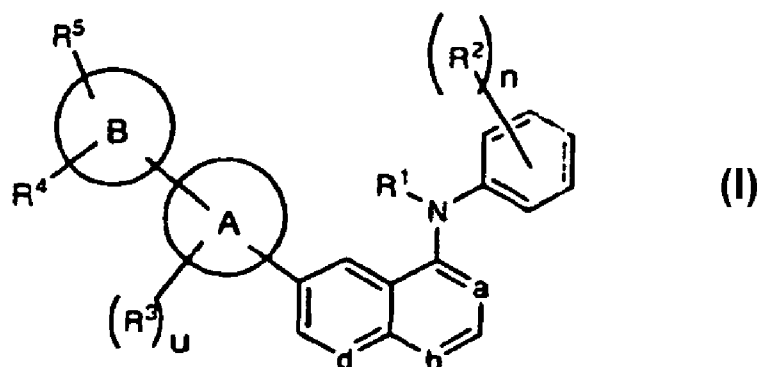
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(54) **Title**: HETEROCYCLIC DERIVATIVES AS HEPATITIS C VIRUS INHIBITORS



(57) **Abstract**: The present disclosure relates to compounds of formula (I), their compositions and their use in the treatment of hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection. Also disclosed are pharmaceutical compositions containing such compounds and methods for using these compounds in the treatment of HCV infection.



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HEPATITIS C VIRUS INHIBITORS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Serial

5 Number 61/028,011 filed February 12, 2008.

The present disclosure is generally directed to antiviral compounds, and more specifically directed to compounds which can inhibit the function of the NS5A protein encoded by Hepatitis C virus (HCV), compositions comprising such compounds, and methods for inhibiting the function of the NS5A protein.

10 HCV is a major human pathogen, infecting an estimated 170 million persons worldwide - roughly five times the number infected by human immunodeficiency virus type 1. A substantial fraction of these HCV infected individuals develop serious progressive liver disease, including cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma.

Presently, the most effective HCV therapy employs a combination of alpha-
15 interferon and ribavirin, leading to sustained efficacy in 40% of patients. Recent clinical results demonstrate that pegylated alpha-interferon is superior to unmodified alpha-interferon as monotherapy. However, even with experimental therapeutic regimens involving combinations of pegylated alpha-interferon and ribavirin, a substantial fraction of patients do not have a sustained reduction in viral load. Thus,
20 there is a clear and long-felt need to develop effective therapeutics for treatment of HCV infection.

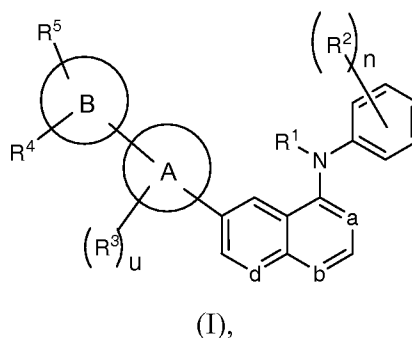
HCV is a positive-stranded RNA virus. Based on a comparison of the deduced amino acid sequence and the extensive similarity in the 5' untranslated region, HCV has been classified as a separate genus in the Flaviviridae family. All
25 members of the Flaviviridae family have enveloped virions that contain a positive stranded RNA genome encoding all known virus-specific proteins *via* translation of a single, uninterrupted, open reading frame.

Considerable heterogeneity is found within the nucleotide and encoded amino acid sequence throughout the HCV genome. At least six major genotypes have been
30 characterized, and more than 50 subtypes have been described. The major genotypes of HCV differ in their distribution worldwide, and the clinical significance of the genetic heterogeneity of HCV remains elusive despite numerous studies of the possible effect of genotypes on pathogenesis and therapy.

The single strand HCV RNA genome is approximately 9500 nucleotides in length and has a single open reading frame (ORF) encoding a single large polyprotein of about 3000 amino acids. In infected cells, this polyprotein is cleaved at multiple sites by cellular and viral proteases to produce the structural and non-structural (NS) proteins. In the case of HCV, the generation of mature non-structural proteins (NS2, NS3, NS4A, NS4B, NS5A, and NS5B) is effected by two viral proteases. The first one is believed to be a metalloprotease and cleaves at the NS2-NS3 junction; the second one is a serine protease contained within the N-terminal region of NS3 (also referred to herein as NS3 protease) and mediates all the subsequent cleavages downstream of NS3, both in cis, at the NS3-NS4A cleavage site, and in trans, for the remaining NS4A-NS4B, NS4B-NS5A, NS5A-NS5B sites. The NS4A protein appears to serve multiple functions, acting as a cofactor for the NS3 protease and possibly assisting in the membrane localization of NS3 and other viral replicase components. The complex formation of the NS3 protein with NS4A seems necessary to the processing events, enhancing the proteolytic efficiency at all of the sites. The NS3 protein also exhibits nucleoside triphosphatase and RNA helicase activities. NS5B (also referred to herein as HCV polymerase) is a RNA-dependent RNA polymerase that is involved in the replication of HCV.

Compounds useful for treating HCV-infected patients are desired which selectively inhibit HCV viral replication. In particular, compounds which are effective to inhibit the function of the NS5A protein are desired. The HCV NS5A protein is described, for example, in Tan, S.-L., Katzel, M.G. *Virology* 2001, 284, 1-12; and in Park, K.-J.; Choi, S.-H, *J. Biological Chemistry* 2003.

In a first aspect the present disclosure provides a compound of Formula (I)



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

a, b, and d are each selected from CH and N; provided at least one of a, b, and

d is N;

n is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5;

u is 0, 1, 2, or 3;

A is selected from phenyl and a six-membered heteroaromatic ring containing
5 one, two, or three nitrogen atoms;

B is a five-membered aromatic ring containing one, two, or three heteroatoms
independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur;

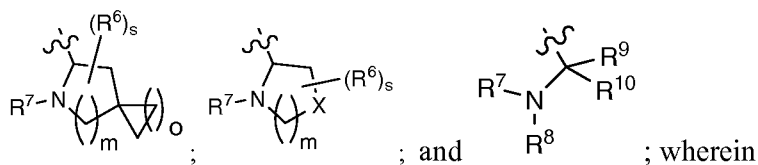
R¹ is selected from hydrogen, alkyl, and haloalkyl;

R² is selected from hydrogen, alkoxy, alkyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkyl,
10 heterocyclyl, and -NR^cR^d;

each R³ is independently selected from alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, alkoxycarbonyl,
alkyl, arylalkoxycarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, halo, haloalkyl, hydroxy, hydroxyalkyl, -
NR^aR^b, (NR^aR^b)alkyl, and (NR^aR^b)carbonyl;

R⁴ is selected from hydrogen, alkoxyalkyl, alkoxycarbonyl,
15 alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkyl, arylalkoxycarbonyl, carboxy, haloalkyl,
heterocyclylalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, (NR^aR^b)carbonyl, and trialkylsilylalkoxyalkyl;

R⁵ is selected from



m is 0, 1, or 2;

20 o is 1, 2, or 3;

s is independently 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4;

X is independently selected from O, S, S(O), SO₂, CH₂, CHR⁶, and C(R⁶)₂;
provided that when n is 0, X is selected from CH₂, CHR⁶, and C(R⁶)₂;

each R⁶ is independently selected from alkoxy, alkyl, aryl, halo, haloalkyl,
25 hydroxy, and -NR^aR^b, wherein the alkyl can optionally form a fused three- to six-
membered ring with an adjacent carbon atom, wherein the three- to six-membered
ring is optionally substituted with one or two alkyl groups;

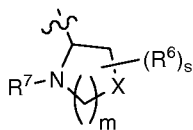
each R⁷ is independently selected from hydrogen and R¹¹-C(O)-, and
R¹¹-C(S)-;

30 R⁸ is selected from hydrogen and alkyl;

R^9 and R^{10} are each independently selected from hydrogen, alkenyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkyl, haloalkyl, and (NR^aR^b) alkyl; or,

R^9 and R^{10} , together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form a five or six membered saturated ring optionally containing one or two heteroatoms selected from NR^z , O, and S; wherein R^z is selected from hydrogen and alkyl; and
 5 each R^{11} is independently selected from alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkyl, alkylcarbonylalkyl, aryl, arylalkenyl, arylalkoxy, arylalkyl, aryloxyalkyl, cycloalkyl, (cycloalkyl)alkenyl, (cycloalkyl)alkyl, cycloalkyloxyalkyl, haloalkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkenyl, heterocyclylalkoxy, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocycliloxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, $-NR^cR^d$, (NR^cR^d) alkenyl,
 10 (NR^cR^d) alkyl, and (NR^cR^d) carbonyl.

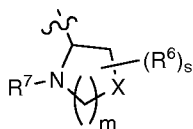
In a first embodiment of the first aspect, the present disclosure provides a compound of Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^5 is



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In a second embodiment of the first aspect wherein m is 1.

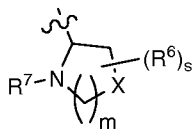
In a third embodiment of the first aspect, the present disclosure provides a compound of Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^5 is



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wherein X is CH_2 .

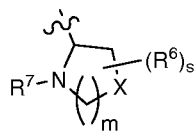
In a fourth embodiment of the first aspect, the present disclosure provides a compound of Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^5 is



25

wherein s is 0.

In a fifth embodiment of the first aspect, the present disclosure provides a compound of Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^5 is



5 wherein R^7 is selected from hydrogen and $R^{11}-C(O)-$. In a sixth embodiment R^{11} is independently selected from arylalkyl, (cycloalkyl)alkyl, and (NR^cR^d) alkyl.

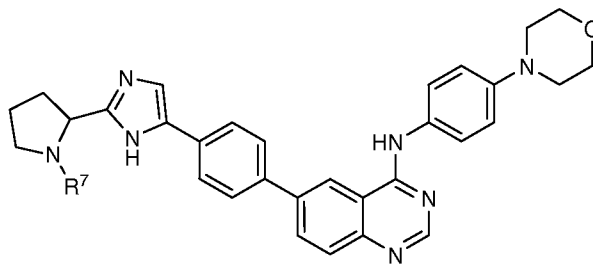
In a seventh embodiment of the first aspect the present disclosure provides a compound of Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein u is 0.

10 In an eighth embodiment of the first aspect the present disclosure provides a compound of Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^4 is hydrogen.

In a ninth embodiment of the first aspect the present disclosure provides a compound of Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein
15 wherein R^1 is hydrogen.

In a tenth embodiment of the first aspect the present disclosure provides a compound of Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein n is 2; and one R^2 is hydrogen and the other is selected from heterocyclyl and $-NR^cR^d$.

In a second aspect the present disclosure provides a compound of Formula
20 (II)



(II),

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

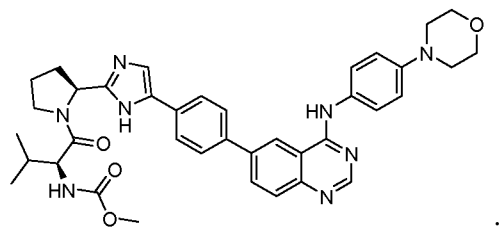
R^7 is selected from hydrogen and $R^{11}-C(O)-$; and

25 R^{11} is independently selected from alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkyl, alkylcarbonylalkyl, aryl, arylalkenyl, arylalkoxy,

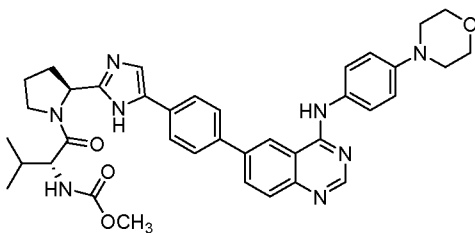
arylalkyl, aryloxyalkyl, cycloalkyl, (cycloalkyl)alkenyl, (cycloalkyl)alkyl, cycloalkyloxyalkyl, haloalkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkenyl, heterocyclylalkoxy, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclioxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, $-NR^cR^d$, (NR^cR^d) alkenyl, (NR^cR^d) alkyl, and (NR^cR^d) carbonyl.

- 5 In a first embodiment of the second aspect R^{11} is selected from alkoxy, alkyl, arylalkyl, and (NR^cR^d) alkyl.

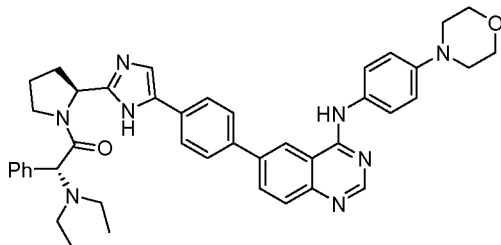
In a third aspect the present disclosure provides a compound selected from:



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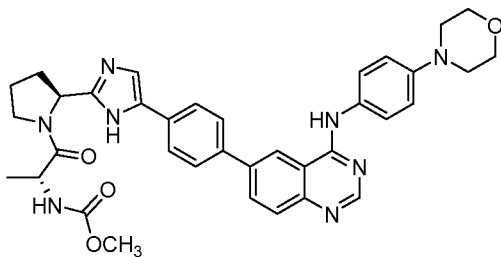


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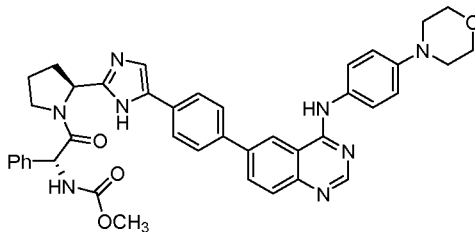


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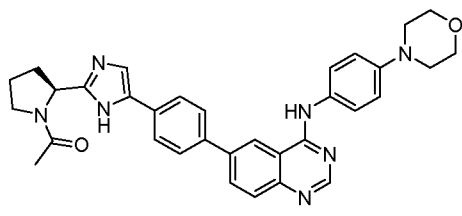
10



;



; and



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In a fourth aspect the present disclosure provides a composition comprising a compound of Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In a first embodiment of the fourth aspect the composition further comprises one or two additional compounds having anti-HCV activity. In a second embodiment of the fourth aspect at least one of the additional compounds is an interferon or a ribavirin. In a third embodiment of the fourth aspect the interferon is selected from interferon alpha 2B, pegylated interferon alpha, consensus interferon, interferon alpha 2A, and lymphoblastoid interferon tau.

In a fourth embodiment of the fourth aspect the present disclosure provides a composition comprising a compound of Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and one or two additional compounds having anti-HCV activity, wherein at least one of the additional compounds is selected from interleukin 2, interleukin 6, interleukin 12, a compound that enhances the development of a type 1 helper T cell response, interfering RNA, anti-sense RNA, Imiquimod, ribavirin, an inosine 5'-monophosphate dehydrogenase inhibitor, amantadine, and rimantadine.

In a fifth embodiment of the fourth aspect the present disclosure provides a composition comprising a compound of Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and one or two additional compounds having anti-HCV activity, wherein at least one of the additional compounds is effective to inhibit the function of a target selected from HCV metalloprotease, HCV serine protease, HCV polymerase, HCV helicase, HCV NS4B protein, HCV entry, HCV assembly, HCV egress, HCV NS5A protein, and IMPDH for the treatment of an HCV infection.

In a fifth aspect the present disclosure provides a method of treating an HCV infection in a patient, comprising administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt

thereof. In a first embodiment of the fifth aspect the method further comprises administering one or two additional compounds having anti-HCV activity prior to, after or simultaneously with the compound of Formula (I), or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In a second embodiment of the fifth aspect at least one of the
5 additional compounds is an interferon or a ribavirin. In a third embodiment of the fifth aspect the interferon is selected from interferon alpha 2B, pegylated interferon alpha, consensus interferon, interferon alpha 2A, and lymphoblastoid interferon tau. IMPDH for the treatment of an HCV infection.

In a fourth embodiment of the fifth aspect the present disclosure provides a
10 method of treating an HCV infection in a patient, comprising administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and one or two additional compounds having anti-HCV activity prior to, after or simultaneously with the compound of Formula (I), or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein at least one of the additional
15 compounds is selected from interleukin 2, interleukin 6, interleukin 12, a compound that enhances the development of a type 1 helper T cell response, interfering RNA, anti-sense RNA, Imiqimod, ribavirin, an inosine 5'-monophosphate dehydrogenase inhibitor, amantadine, and rimantadine.

In a fifth embodiment of the fifth aspect the present disclosure provides a
20 method of treating an HCV infection in a patient, comprising administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and one or two additional compounds having anti-HCV activity prior to, after or simultaneously with the compound of Formula (I), or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein at least one of the additional
25 compounds is effective to inhibit the function of a target selected from HCV metalloprotease, HCV serine protease, HCV polymerase, HCV helicase, HCV NS4B protein, HCV entry, HCV assembly, HCV egress, HCV NS5A protein, and IMPDH for the treatment of an HCV infection.

Other embodiments of the present disclosure may comprise suitable
30 combinations of two or more of embodiments and/or aspects disclosed herein.

Yet other embodiments and aspects of the disclosure will be apparent according to the description provided below.

The compounds of the present disclosure also exist as tautomers; therefore the present disclosure also encompasses all tautomeric forms.

The description of the present disclosure herein should be construed in congruity with the laws and principals of chemical bonding. In some instances it
5 may be necessary to remove a hydrogen atom in order accommodate a substituent at any given location.

It should be understood that the compounds encompassed by the present disclosure are those that are suitably stable for use as pharmaceutical agent.

It is intended that the definition of any substituent or variable (e.g., R^2 , R^3 and
10 R^6) at a particular location in a molecule be independent of its definitions elsewhere in that molecule. For example, when s is 2, each of the two R^6 groups may be the same or different.

All patents, patent applications, and literature references cited in the specification are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety. In the case of
15 inconsistencies, the present disclosure, including definitions, will prevail.

As used in the present specification, the following terms have the meanings indicated:

As used herein, the singular forms “a”, “an”, and “the” include plural reference unless the context clearly dictates otherwise.

20 Unless stated otherwise, all aryl, cycloalkyl, and heterocyclyl groups of the present disclosure may be substituted as described in each of their respective definitions. For example, the aryl part of an arylalkyl group may be substituted as described in the definition of the term ‘aryl’.

The term “alkenyl,” as used herein, refers to a straight or branched chain
25 group of two to six carbon atoms containing at least one carbon-carbon double bond.

The term “alkenyloxy,” as used herein, refers to an alkenyl group attached to the parent molecular moiety through an oxygen atom.

The term “alkenyloxycarbonyl,” as used herein, refers to an alkenyloxy group attached to the parent molecular moiety through a carbonyl group.

30 The term “alkoxy,” as used herein, refers to an alkyl group attached to the parent molecular moiety through an oxygen atom.

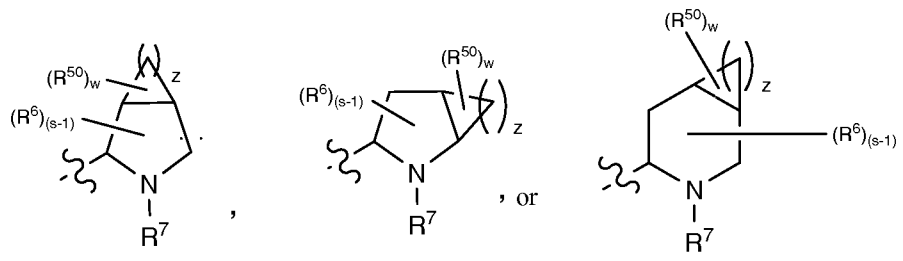
The term “alkoxyalkyl,” as used herein, refers to an alkyl group substituted with one, two, or three alkoxy groups.

The term “alkoxyalkylcarbonyl,” as used herein, refers to an alkoxyalkyl group attached to the parent molecular moiety through a carbonyl group.

The term “alkoxycarbonyl,” as used herein, refers to an alkoxy group attached to the parent molecular moiety through a carbonyl group.

5 The term “alkoxycarbonylalkyl,” as used herein, refers to an alkyl group substituted with one, two, or three alkoxycarbonyl groups.

The term “alkyl,” as used herein, refers to a group derived from a straight or branched chain saturated hydrocarbon containing from one to six carbon atoms. In the compounds of the present disclosure, when m is 1 or 2; X is CHR⁶, and R⁶ is
10 alkyl, each alkyl can optionally form a fused three- to six-membered ring with an adjacent carbon atom to provide one of the structures shown below:



where z is 1, 2, 3, or 4, w is 0, 1, or 2, and R⁵⁰ is alkyl. When w is 2, the two R⁵⁰ alkyl groups may be the same or different.

15 The term “alkylcarbonyl,” as used herein, refers to an alkyl group attached to the parent molecular moiety through a carbonyl group.

The term “alkylcarbonylalkyl,” as used herein, refers to an alkyl group substituted with one, two, or three alkylcarbonyl groups.

20 The term “alkylcarbonyloxy,” as used herein, refers to an alkylcarbonyl group attached to the parent molecular moiety through an oxygen atom.

The term “alkylsulfanyl,” as used herein, refers to an alkyl group attached to the parent molecular moiety through a sulfur atom.

The term “alkylsulfonyl,” as used herein, refers to an alkyl group attached to the parent molecular moiety through a sulfonyl group.

25 The term “aryl,” as used herein, refers to a phenyl group, or a bicyclic fused ring system wherein one or both of the rings is a phenyl group. Bicyclic fused ring systems consist of a phenyl group fused to a four- to six-membered aromatic or non-aromatic carbocyclic ring. The aryl groups of the present disclosure can be attached

to the parent molecular moiety through any substitutable carbon atom in the group. Representative examples of aryl groups include, but are not limited to, indanyl, indenyl, naphthyl, phenyl, and tetrahydronaphthyl. The aryl groups of the present disclosure are optionally substituted with one, two, three, four, or five substituents
5 independently selected from alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkyl, alkylcarbonyl, a second aryl group, arylalkoxy, arylalkyl, arylcarbonyl, cyano, halo, haloalkoxy, haloalkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclylcarbonyl, hydroxy, hydroxyalkyl, nitro, $-NR^xR^y$, $(NR^xR^y)alkyl$, oxo, and $-P(O)OR_2$, wherein each R is independently selected from hydrogen and alkyl; and wherein the alkyl part
10 of the arylalkyl and the heterocyclylalkyl are unsubstituted and wherein the second aryl group, the aryl part of the arylalkyl, the aryl part of the arylcarbonyl, the heterocyclyl, and the heterocyclyl part of the heterocyclylalkyl and the heterocyclylcarbonyl are further optionally substituted with one, two, or three substituents independently selected from alkoxy, alkyl, cyano, halo, haloalkoxy,
15 haloalkyl, and nitro.

The term “arylalkenyl,” as used herein, refers to an alkenyl group substituted with one, two, or three aryl groups.

The term “arylalkoxy,” as used herein, refers to an aryl group attached to the parent molecular moiety through an alkoxy group.

20 The term “arylalkoxyalkyl,” as used herein, refers to an alkyl group substituted with one, two, or three arylalkoxy groups.

The term “arylalkoxyalkylcarbonyl,” as used herein, refers to an arylalkoxyalkyl group attached to the parent molecular moiety through a carbonyl group.

25 The term “arylalkoxycarbonyl,” as used herein, refers to an arylalkoxy group attached to the parent molecular moiety through a carbonyl group.

The term “arylalkyl,” as used herein, refers to an alkyl group substituted with one, two, or three aryl groups. The alkyl part of the arylalkyl is further optionally substituted with one or two additional groups independently selected from alkoxy,
30 alkylcarbonyloxy, halo, haloalkoxy, haloalkyl, heterocyclyl, hydroxy, and $-NR^cR^d$, wherein the heterocyclyl is further optionally substituted with one or two substituents independently selected from alkoxy, alkyl, unsubstituted aryl, unsubstituted

arylalkoxy, unsubstituted arylalkoxycarbonyl, halo, haloalkoxy, haloalkyl, hydroxy, and $-NR^xR^y$.

The term “arylalkylcarbonyl,” as used herein, refers to an arylalkyl group attached to the parent molecular moiety through a carbonyl group.

5 The term “arylcarbonyl,” as used herein, refers to an aryl group attached to the parent molecular moiety through a carbonyl group.

The term “aryloxy,” as used herein, refers to an aryl group attached to the parent molecular moiety through an oxygen atom.

10 The term “aryloxyalkyl,” as used herein, refers to an alkyl group substituted with one, two, or three aryloxy groups.

The term “aryloxycarbonyl,” as used herein, refers to an aryloxy group attached to the parent molecular moiety through a carbonyl group.

The term “arylsulfonyl,” as used herein, refers to an aryl group attached to the parent molecular moiety through a sulfonyl group.

15 The terms “Cap” and “cap” as used herein, refer to the group which is placed on the nitrogen atom of the terminal nitrogen-containing ring, i.e., the pyrrolidine rings of the compound of Formula (I). It should be understood that “Cap” or “cap” can refer to the reagent used to append the group to the terminal nitrogen-containing ring or to the fragment in the final product, i.e., “Cap-51” or “The Cap-51 fragment
20 found in Example 5”.

The term “carbonyl,” as used herein, refers to $-C(O)-$.

The term “carboxy,” as used herein, refers to $-CO_2H$.

The term “cyano,” as used herein, refers to $-CN$.

25 The term “cycloalkyl,” as used herein, refers to a saturated monocyclic, hydrocarbon ring system having three to seven carbon atoms and zero heteroatoms. Representative examples of cycloalkyl groups include, but are not limited to, cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl, and cyclohexyl. The cycloalkyl groups of the present disclosure are optionally substituted with one, two, three, four, or five substituents independently selected from alkoxy, alkyl, aryl, cyano, halo, haloalkoxy, haloalkyl,
30 heterocyclyl, hydroxy, hydroxyalkyl, nitro, and $-NR^xR^y$, wherein the aryl and the heterocyclyl are further optionally substituted with one, two, or three substituents independently selected from alkoxy, alkyl, cyano, halo, haloalkoxy, haloalkyl, hydroxy, and nitro.

The term “(cycloalkyl)alkenyl,” as used herein, refers to an alkenyl group substituted with one, two, or three cycloalkyl groups.

The term “(cycloalkyl)alkyl,” as used herein, refers to an alkyl group substituted with one, two, or three cycloalkyl groups. The alkyl part of the
5 (cycloalkyl)alkyl is further optionally substituted with one or two groups independently selected from hydroxy and -NR^dR^d.

The term “cycloalkyloxy,” as used herein, refers to a cycloalkyl group attached to the parent molecular moiety through an oxygen atom.

The term “cycloalkyloxyalkyl,” as used herein, refers to an alkyl group
10 substituted with one, two, or three cycloalkyloxy groups.

The term “cycloalkylsulfonyl,” as used herein, refers to a cycloalkyl group attached to the parent molecular moiety through a sulfonyl group.

The term “formyl,” as used herein, refers to -CHO.

The terms “halo” and “halogen,” as used herein, refer to F, Cl, Br, or I.

15 The term “haloalkoxy,” as used herein, refers to a haloalkyl group attached to the parent molecular moiety through an oxygen atom.

The term “haloalkoxycarbonyl,” as used herein, refers to a haloalkoxy group attached to the parent molecular moiety through a carbonyl group.

The term “haloalkyl,” as used herein, refers to an alkyl group substituted by
20 one, two, three, or four halogen atoms.

The term “heterocyclyl,” as used herein, refers to a four-, five-, six-, or seven-membered ring containing one, two, three, or four heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur. The four-membered ring has zero double bonds, the five-membered ring has zero to two double bonds, and the six- and seven-
25 membered rings have zero to three double bonds. The term “heterocyclyl” also includes bicyclic groups in which the heterocyclyl ring is fused to another monocyclic heterocyclyl group, or a four- to six-membered aromatic or non-aromatic carbocyclic ring; as well as bridged bicyclic groups such as 7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-7-yl, 2-azabicyclo[2.2.2]oc-2-tyl, and 2-azabicyclo[2.2.2]oc-3-tyl. The heterocyclyl
30 groups of the present disclosure can be attached to the parent molecular moiety through any carbon atom or nitrogen atom in the group. Examples of heterocyclyl groups include, but are not limited to, benzothienyl, furyl, imidazolyl, indolynyl, indolyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, morpholynyl, oxazolyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl,

pyrazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolopyridinyl, pyrrolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, thiomorpholinyl, 7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-7-yl, 2-azabicyclo[2.2.2]oc-2-tyl, and 2-azabicyclo[2.2.2]oc-3-tyl. The heterocyclyl groups of the present disclosure are optionally substituted with one, two, three, four, or five substituents independently
5 selected from alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkyl, alkylcarbonyl, aryl, arylalkyl, arylcarbonyl, cyano, halo, haloalkoxy, haloalkyl, a second heterocyclyl group, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclylcarbonyl, hydroxy, hydroxyalkyl, nitro, -NR^xR^y, (NR^xR^y)alkyl, and oxo, wherein the alkyl part of the arylalkyl and the heterocyclylalkyl are unsubstituted and wherein the aryl, the aryl part of the arylalkyl,
10 the aryl part of the arylcarbonyl, the second heterocyclyl group, and the heterocyclyl part of the heterocyclylalkyl and the heterocyclylcarbonyl are further optionally substituted with one, two, or three substituents independently selected from alkoxy, alkyl, cyano, halo, haloalkoxy, haloalkyl, and nitro.

The term “heterocyclylalkenyl,” as used herein, refers to an alkenyl group
15 substituted with one, two, or three heterocyclyl groups.

The term “heterocyclylalkoxy,” as used herein, refers to a heterocyclyl group attached to the parent molecular moiety through an alkoxy group.

The term “heterocyclylalkoxycarbonyl,” as used herein, refers to a heterocyclylalkoxy group attached to the parent molecular moiety through a carbonyl
20 group.

The term “heterocyclylalkyl,” as used herein, refers to an alkyl group substituted with one, two, or three heterocyclyl groups. The alkyl part of the heterocyclylalkyl is further optionally substituted with one or two additional groups independently selected from alkoxy, alkylcarbonyloxy, aryl, halo, haloalkoxy,
25 haloalkyl, hydroxy, and -NR^cR^d, wherein the aryl is further optionally substituted with one or two substituents independently selected from alkoxy, alkyl, unsubstituted aryl, unsubstituted arylalkoxy, unsubstituted arylalkoxycarbonyl, halo, haloalkoxy, haloalkyl, hydroxy, and -NR^xR^y.

The term “heterocyclylalkylcarbonyl,” as used herein, refers to a
30 heterocyclylalkyl group attached to the parent molecular moiety through a carbonyl group.

The term “heterocyclylcarbonyl,” as used herein, refers to a heterocyclyl group attached to the parent molecular moiety through a carbonyl group.

The term “heterocycloxy,” as used herein, refers to a heterocyclyl group attached to the parent molecular moiety through an oxygen atom.

The term “heterocycloxyalkyl,” as used herein, refers to an alkyl group substituted with one, two, or three heterocycloxy groups.

5 The term “heterocycloxy carbonyl,” as used herein, refers to a heterocycloxy group attached to the parent molecular moiety through a carbonyl group.

The term “hydroxy,” as used herein, refers to -OH.

10 The term “hydroxyalkyl,” as used herein, refers to an alkyl group substituted with one, two, or three hydroxy groups.

The term “hydroxyalkyl carbonyl,” as used herein, refers to a hydroxyalkyl group attached to the parent molecular moiety through a carbonyl group.

The term “nitro,” as used herein, refers to -NO₂.

15 The term “-NR^aR^b,” as used herein, refers to two groups, R^a and R^b, which are attached to the parent molecular moiety through a nitrogen atom. R^a and R^b are independently selected from hydrogen, alkenyl, and alkyl.

The term “(NR^aR^b)alkyl,” as used herein, refers to an alkyl group substituted with one, two, or three -NR^aR^b groups.

20 The term “(NR^aR^b)carbonyl,” as used herein, refers to an -NR^aR^b group attached to the parent molecular moiety through a carbonyl group.

25 The term “-NR^cR^d,” as used herein, refers to two groups, R^c and R^d, which are attached to the parent molecular moiety through a nitrogen atom. R^c and R^d are independently selected from hydrogen, alkenyloxycarbonyl, alkoxyalkylcarbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl, alkyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkylsulfonyl, aryl, arylalkoxy carbonyl, arylalkyl, arylalkylcarbonyl, arylcarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, arylsulfonyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylsulfonyl, formyl, haloalkoxy carbonyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkoxy carbonyl, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclylalkylcarbonyl, heterocyclylcarbonyl, heterocycloxy carbonyl, hydroxyalkylcarbonyl, (NR^eR^f)alkyl, (NR^eR^f)alkylcarbonyl, (NR^eR^f)carbonyl, (NR^eR^f)sulfonyl, -C(NCN)OR', and -

30 C(NCN)NR^xR^y, wherein R' is selected from alkyl and unsubstituted phenyl, and wherein the alkyl part of the arylalkyl, the arylalkylcarbonyl, the heterocyclylalkyl, and the heterocyclylalkylcarbonyl are further optionally substituted with one -NR^eR^f group; and wherein the aryl, the aryl part of the arylalkoxy carbonyl, the arylalkyl, the

arylalkylcarbonyl, the arylcarbonyl, the aryloxycarbonyl, and the arylsulfonyl, the heterocyclyl, and the heterocyclyl part of the heterocyclylalkoxycarbonyl, the heterocyclylalkyl, the heterocyclylalkylcarbonyl, the heterocyclylcarbonyl, and the heterocyclyloxycarbonyl are further optionally substituted with one, two, or three
5 substituents independently selected from alkoxy, alkyl, cyano, halo, haloalkoxy, haloalkyl, and nitro.

The term “(NR^cR^d)alkenyl,” as used herein, refers to an alkenyl group substituted with one, two, or three -NR^cR^d groups.

The term “(NR^cR^d)alkyl,” as used herein, refers to an alkyl group substituted
10 with one, two, or three -NR^cR^d groups. The alkyl part of the (NR^cR^d)alkyl is further optionally substituted with one or two additional groups selected from alkoxy, alkoxyalkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylsulfonyl, arylalkoxyalkylcarbonyl, carboxy, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylcarbonyl, hydroxy, and (NR^eR^f)carbonyl; wherein the heterocyclyl is further optionally substituted with one, two, three, four, or five
15 substituents independently selected from alkoxy, alkyl, cyano, halo, haloalkoxy, haloalkyl, and nitro.

The term “(NR^cR^d)carbonyl,” as used herein, refers to an -NR^cR^d group attached to the parent molecular moiety through a carbonyl group.

The term “-NR^eR^f,” as used herein, refers to two groups, R^e and R^f, which are
20 attached to the parent molecular moiety through a nitrogen atom. R^e and R^f are independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, unsubstituted aryl, unsubstituted arylalkyl, unsubstituted cycloalkyl, unsubstituted (cycloalkyl)alkyl, unsubstituted heterocyclyl, unsubstituted heterocyclylalkyl, (NR^xR^y)alkyl, and (NR^xR^y)carbonyl.

The term “(NR^eR^f)alkyl,” as used herein, refers to an alkyl group substituted
25 with one, two, or three -NR^eR^f groups.

The term “(NR^eR^f)alkylcarbonyl,” as used herein, refers to an (NR^eR^f)alkyl group attached to the parent molecular moiety through a carbonyl group.

The term “(NR^eR^f)carbonyl,” as used herein, refers to an -NR^eR^f group attached to the parent molecular moiety through a carbonyl group.

30 The term “(NR^eR^f)sulfonyl,” as used herein, refers to an -NR^eR^f group attached to the parent molecular moiety through a sulfonyl group.

The term “-NR^xR^y,” as used herein, refers to two groups, R^x and R^y, which are attached to the parent molecular moiety through a nitrogen atom. R^x and R^y are

independently selected from hydrogen, alkoxycarbonyl, alkyl, alkylcarbonyl, unsubstituted aryl, unsubstituted arylalkoxycarbonyl, unsubstituted arylalkyl, unsubstituted cycloalkyl, unsubstituted heterocyclyl, and $(\text{NR}^{\text{x}}\text{R}^{\text{y}})\text{carbonyl}$, wherein R^{x} and R^{y} are independently selected from hydrogen and alkyl.

5 The term " $(\text{NR}^{\text{x}}\text{R}^{\text{y}})\text{alkyl}$," as used herein, refers to an alkyl group substituted with one, two, or three $-\text{NR}^{\text{x}}\text{R}^{\text{y}}$ groups.

 The term " $(\text{NR}^{\text{x}}\text{R}^{\text{y}})\text{carbonyl}$," as used herein, refers to an $-\text{NR}^{\text{x}}\text{R}^{\text{y}}$ group attached to the parent molecular moiety through a carbonyl group.

 The term "oxo," as used herein, refers to $=\text{O}$.

10 The term "sulfonyl," as used herein, refers to $-\text{SO}_2-$.

 The term "trialkylsilyl," as used herein, refers to $-\text{SiR}_3$, wherein R is alkyl.

The R groups may be the same or different.

 The term "trialkylsilylalkyl," as used herein, refers to an alkyl group substituted with one, two, or three trialkylsilyl groups.

15 The term "trialkylsilylalkoxy," as used herein, refers to a trialkylsilylalkyl group attached to the parent molecular moiety through an oxygen atom.

 The term "trialkylsilylalkoxyalkyl," as used herein, refers to an alkyl group substituted with one, two, or three trialkylsilylalkoxy groups.

 Asymmetric centers exist in the compounds of the present disclosure. These
20 centers are designated by the symbols "R" or "S", depending on the configuration of substituents around the chiral carbon atom. It should be understood that the disclosure encompasses all stereochemical isomeric forms, or mixtures thereof, which possess the ability to inhibit NS5A. Individual stereoisomers of compounds can be prepared synthetically from commercially available starting materials which
25 contain chiral centers or by preparation of mixtures of enantiomeric products followed by separation such as conversion to a mixture of diastereomers followed by separation or recrystallization, chromatographic techniques, or direct separation of enantiomers on chiral chromatographic columns. Starting compounds of particular stereochemistry are either commercially available or can be made and resolved by
30 techniques known in the art.

 Certain compounds of the present disclosure may also exist in different stable conformational forms which may be separable. Torsional asymmetry due to restricted rotation about an asymmetric single bond, for example because of steric

hindrance or ring strain, may permit separation of different conformers. The present disclosure includes each conformational isomer of these compounds and mixtures thereof.

The term "compounds of the present disclosure", and equivalent expressions,
5 are meant to embrace compounds of Formula (I), and pharmaceutically acceptable enantiomers, diastereomers, and salts thereof. Similarly, references to intermediates are meant to embrace their salts where the context so permits.

The compounds of the present disclosure can exist as pharmaceutically acceptable salts. The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salt," as used herein,
10 represents salts or zwitterionic forms of the compounds of the present disclosure which are water or oil-soluble or dispersible, which are, within the scope of sound medical judgment, suitable for use in contact with the tissues of patients without excessive toxicity, irritation, allergic response, or other problem or complication commensurate with a reasonable benefit/risk ratio, and are effective for their intended
15 use. The salts can be prepared during the final isolation and purification of the compounds or separately by reacting a suitable nitrogen atom with a suitable acid. Representative acid addition salts include acetate, adipate, alginate, citrate, aspartate, benzoate, benzenesulfonate, bisulfate, butyrate, camphorate, camphorsulfonate; digluconate, dihydrobromide, dihydrochloride, dihydroiodide, glycerophosphate,
20 hemisulfate, heptanoate, hexanoate, formate, fumarate, hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydroiodide, 2-hydroxyethanesulfonate, lactate, maleate, mesitylenesulfonate, methanesulfonate, naphthylenesulfonate, nicotinate, 2-naphthalenesulfonate, oxalate, palmoate, pectinate, persulfate, 3-phenylpropionate, picrate, pivalate, propionate, succinate, tartrate, trichloroacetate, trifluoroacetate, phosphate, glutamate,
25 bicarbonate, para-toluenesulfonate, and undecanoate. Examples of acids which can be employed to form pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts include inorganic acids such as hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulfuric, and phosphoric, and organic acids such as oxalic, maleic, succinic, and citric.

Basic addition salts can be prepared during the final isolation and purification
30 of the compounds by reacting a carboxy group with a suitable base such as the hydroxide, carbonate, or bicarbonate of a metal cation or with ammonia or an organic primary, secondary, or tertiary amine. The cations of pharmaceutically acceptable salts include lithium, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, and aluminum, as

well as nontoxic quaternary amine cations such as ammonium, tetramethylammonium, tetraethylammonium, methylamine, dimethylamine, trimethylamine, triethylamine, diethylamine, ethylamine, tributylamine, pyridine, N,N-dimethylaniline, N-methylpiperidine, N-methylmorpholine, dicyclohexylamine, procaine, dibenzylamine, N,N-dibenzylphenethylamine, and N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine. Other representative organic amines useful for the formation of base addition salts include ethylenediamine, ethanolamine, diethanolamine, piperidine, and piperazine.

When it is possible that, for use in therapy, therapeutically effective amounts of a compound of Formula (I), as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, may be administered as the raw chemical, it is possible to present the active ingredient as a pharmaceutical composition. Accordingly, the disclosure further provides pharmaceutical compositions, which include therapeutically effective amounts of compounds of Formula (I) or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, diluents, or excipients. The term "therapeutically effective amount," as used herein, refers to the total amount of each active component that is sufficient to show a meaningful patient benefit, e.g., a reduction in viral load. When applied to an individual active ingredient, administered alone, the term refers to that ingredient alone. When applied to a combination, the term refers to combined amounts of the active ingredients that result in the therapeutic effect, whether administered in combination, serially, or simultaneously. The compounds of Formula (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, are as described above. The carrier(s), diluent(s), or excipient(s) must be acceptable in the sense of being compatible with the other ingredients of the formulation and not deleterious to the recipient thereof. In accordance with another aspect of the present disclosure there is also provided a process for the preparation of a pharmaceutical formulation including admixing a compound of Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, diluents, or excipients. The term "pharmaceutically acceptable," as used herein, refers to those compounds, materials, compositions, and/or dosage forms which are, within the scope of sound medical judgment, suitable for use in contact with the tissues of patients without excessive toxicity, irritation, allergic response, or other problem or complication commensurate with a reasonable benefit/risk ratio, and are

effective for their intended use.

Pharmaceutical formulations may be presented in unit dose forms containing a predetermined amount of active ingredient per unit dose. Dosage levels of between about 0.01 and about 250 milligram per kilogram ("mg/kg") body weight per day, preferably between about 0.05 and about 100 mg/kg body weight per day of the compounds of the present disclosure are typical in a monotherapy for the prevention and treatment of HCV mediated disease. Typically, the pharmaceutical compositions of this disclosure will be administered from about 1 to about 5 times per day or alternatively, as a continuous infusion. Such administration can be used as a chronic or acute therapy. The amount of active ingredient that may be combined with the carrier materials to produce a single dosage form will vary depending on the condition being treated, the severity of the condition, the time of administration, the route of administration, the rate of excretion of the compound employed, the duration of treatment, and the age, gender, weight, and condition of the patient. Preferred unit dosage formulations are those containing a daily dose or sub-dose, as herein above recited, or an appropriate fraction thereof, of an active ingredient. Treatment may be initiated with small dosages substantially less than the optimum dose of the compound. Thereafter, the dosage is increased by small increments until the optimum effect under the circumstances is reached. In general, the compound is most desirably administered at a concentration level that will generally afford antivirally effective results without causing any harmful or deleterious side effects.

When the compositions of this disclosure comprise a combination of a compound of the present disclosure and one or more additional therapeutic or prophylactic agent, both the compound and the additional agent are usually present at dosage levels of between about 10 to 150%, and more preferably between about 10 and 80% of the dosage normally administered in a monotherapy regimen.

Pharmaceutical formulations may be adapted for administration by any appropriate route, for example by the oral (including buccal or sublingual), rectal, nasal, topical (including buccal, sublingual, or transdermal), vaginal, or parenteral (including subcutaneous, intracutaneous, intramuscular, intra-articular, intrasynovial, intrasternal, intrathecal, intralesional, intravenous, or intradermal injections or infusions) route. Such formulations may be prepared by any method known in the art of pharmacy, for example by bringing into association the active ingredient with the

carrier(s) or excipient(s). Oral administration or administration by injection are preferred.

Pharmaceutical formulations adapted for oral administration may be presented as discrete units such as capsules or tablets; powders or granules; solutions or
5 suspensions in aqueous or non-aqueous liquids; edible foams or whips; or oil-in-water liquid emulsions or water-in-oil emulsions.

For instance, for oral administration in the form of a tablet or capsule, the active drug component can be combined with an oral, non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable inert carrier such as ethanol, glycerol, water, and the like. Powders are
10 prepared by comminuting the compound to a suitable fine size and mixing with a similarly comminuted pharmaceutical carrier such as an edible carbohydrate, as, for example, starch or mannitol. Flavoring, preservative, dispersing, and coloring agent can also be present.

Capsules are made by preparing a powder mixture, as described above, and
15 filling formed gelatin sheaths. Glidants and lubricants such as colloidal silica, talc, magnesium stearate, calcium stearate, or solid polyethylene glycol can be added to the powder mixture before the filling operation. A disintegrating or solubilizing agent such as agar-agar, calcium carbonate, or sodium carbonate can also be added to improve the availability of the medicament when the capsule is ingested.

20 Moreover, when desired or necessary, suitable binders, lubricants, disintegrating agents, and coloring agents can also be incorporated into the mixture. Suitable binders include starch, gelatin, natural sugars such as glucose or beta-lactose, corn sweeteners, natural and synthetic gums such as acacia, tragacanth or sodium alginate, carboxymethylcellulose, polyethylene glycol, and the like.
25 Lubricants used in these dosage forms include sodium oleate, sodium chloride, and the like. Disintegrators include, without limitation, starch, methyl cellulose, agar, betonite, xanthan gum, and the like. Tablets are formulated, for example, by preparing a powder mixture, granulating or slugging, adding a lubricant and disintegrant, and pressing into tablets. A powder mixture is prepared by mixing the
30 compound, suitable comminuted, with a diluent or base as described above, and optionally, with a binder such as carboxymethylcellulose, an aliginat, gelating, or polyvinyl pyrrolidone, a solution retardant such as paraffin, a resorption accelerator such as a quaternary salt and/or and absorption agent such as betonite, kaolin, or

dicalcium phosphate. The powder mixture can be granulated by wetting with a binder such as syrup, starch paste, acacia mucilage, or solutions of cellulosic or polymeric materials and forcing through a screen. As an alternative to granulating, the powder mixture can be run through the tablet machine and the result is

5 imperfectly formed slugs broken into granules. The granules can be lubricated to prevent sticking to the tablet forming dies by means of the addition of stearic acid, a stearate salt, talc, or mineral oil. The lubricated mixture is then compressed into tablets. The compounds of the present disclosure can also be combined with a free flowing inert carrier and compressed into tablets directly without going through the

10 granulating or slugging steps. A clear or opaque protective coating consisting of a sealing coat of shellac, a coating of sugar or polymeric material, and a polish coating of wax can be provided. Dyestuffs can be added to these coatings to distinguish different unit dosages.

Oral fluids such as solution, syrups, and elixirs can be prepared in dosage unit

15 form so that a given quantity contains a predetermined amount of the compound. Syrups can be prepared by dissolving the compound in a suitably flavored aqueous solution, while elixirs are prepared through the use of a non-toxic vehicle. Solubilizers and emulsifiers such as ethoxylated isostearyl alcohols and polyoxyethylene sorbitol ethers, preservatives, flavor additive such as peppermint oil

20 or natural sweeteners, or saccharin or other artificial sweeteners, and the like can also be added.

Where appropriate, dosage unit formulations for oral administration can be microencapsulated. The formulation can also be prepared to prolong or sustain the release as for example by coating or embedding particulate material in polymers,

25 wax, or the like.

The compounds of Formula (I), and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, can also be administered in the form of liposome delivery systems, such as small unilamellar vesicles, large unilamellar vesicles, and multilamellar vesicles. Liposomes can be formed from a variety of phospholipids, such as cholesterol,

30 stearylamine, or phosphatidylcholines.

The compounds of Formula (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof may also be delivered by the use of monoclonal antibodies as individual carriers to which the compound molecules are coupled. The compounds may also be coupled

with soluble polymers as targetable drug carriers. Such polymers can include polyvinylpyrrolidone, pyran copolymer, polyhydroxypropylmethacrylamidephenol, polyhydroxyethylaspartamidephenol, or polyethyleneoxidepolylysine substituted with palitoyl residues. Furthermore, the compounds may be coupled to a class of
5 biodegradable polymers useful in achieving controlled release of a drug, for example, polylactic acid, polyepsilon caprolactone, polyhydroxy butyric acid, polyorthoesters, polyacetals, polydihydropyrans, polycyanoacrylates, and cross-linked or amphipathic block copolymers of hydrogels.

Pharmaceutical formulations adapted for transdermal administration may be
10 presented as discrete patches intended to remain in intimate contact with the epidermis of the recipient for a prolonged period of time. For example, the active ingredient may be delivered from the patch by iontophoresis as generally described in *Pharmaceutical Research* 1986, 3(6), 318.

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

Pharmaceutical formulations adapted for rectal administration may be presented as suppositories or as enemas.

Pharmaceutical formulations adapted for nasal administration wherein the
20 carrier is a solid include a coarse powder having a particle size for example in the range 20 to 500 microns which is administered in the manner in which snuff is taken, *i.e.*, by rapid inhalation through the nasal passage from a container of the powder held close up to the nose. Suitable formulations wherein the carrier is a liquid, for administration as a nasal spray or nasal drops, include aqueous or oil solutions of the
25 active ingredient.

Pharmaceutical formulations adapted for administration by inhalation include fine particle dusts or mists, which may be generated by means of various types of metered, dose pressurized aerosols, nebulizers, or insufflators.

Pharmaceutical formulations adapted for vaginal administration may be
30 presented as pessaries, tampons, creams, gels, pastes, foams, or spray formulations.

Pharmaceutical formulations adapted for parenteral administration include aqueous and non-aqueous sterile injection solutions which may contain anti-oxidants, buffers, bacteriostats, and solutes which render the formulation isotonic with the

blood of the intended recipient; and aqueous and non-aqueous sterile suspensions which may include suspending agents and thickening agents. The formulations may be presented in unit-dose or multi-dose containers, for example sealed ampoules and vials, and may be stored in a freeze-dried (lyophilized) condition requiring only the
5 addition of the sterile liquid carrier, for example water for injections, immediately prior to use. Extemporaneous injection solutions and suspensions may be prepared from sterile powders, granules, and tablets.

It should be understood that in addition to the ingredients particularly mentioned above, the formulations may include other agents conventional in the art
10 having regard to the type of formulation in question, for example those suitable for oral administration may include flavoring agents.

The term "patient" includes both human and other mammals.

The term "treating" refers to: (i) preventing a disease, disorder or condition from occurring in a patient that may be predisposed to the disease, disorder, and/or
15 condition but has not yet been diagnosed as having it; (ii) inhibiting the disease, disorder, or condition, i.e., arresting its development; and (iii) relieving the disease, disorder, or condition, i.e., causing regression of the disease, disorder, and/or condition.

The compounds of the present disclosure can also be administered with a
20 cyclosporin, for example, cyclosporin A. Cyclosporin A has been shown to be active against HCV in clinical trials (*Hepatology* 2003, 38, 1282; *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 2004, 313, 42; *J. Gastroenterol.* 2003, 38, 567).

Table 1 below lists some illustrative examples of compounds that can be administered with the compounds of this disclosure. The compounds of the
25 disclosure can be administered with other anti-HCV activity compounds in combination therapy, either jointly or separately, or by combining the compounds into a composition.

Table 1

<i>Brand Name</i>	<i>Physiological Class</i>	<i>Type of Inhibitor or Target</i>	<i>Source Company</i>
NIM811		Cyclophilin Inhibitor	Novartis
Zadaxin		Immuno-modulator	Sciclone
Suvus		Methylene blue	Bioenvision

<i>Brand Name</i>	<i>Physiological Class</i>	<i>Type of Inhibitor or Target</i>	<i>Source Company</i>
Actilon (CPG10101)		TLR9 agonist	Coley
Batabulin (T67)	Anticancer	β -tubulin inhibitor	Tularik Inc., South San Francisco, CA
ISIS 14803	Antiviral	antisense	ISIS Pharmaceuticals Inc, Carlsbad, CA/Elan Pharmaceuticals Inc., New York, NY
Summetrel	Antiviral	antiviral	Endo Pharmaceuticals Holdings Inc., Chadds Ford, PA
GS-9132 (ACH-806)	Antiviral	HCV Inhibitor	Achillion / Gilead
Pyrazolopyrimidine compounds and salts From WO-2005047288 26 May 2005	Antiviral	HCV Inhibitors	Arrow Therapeutics Ltd.
Levovirin	Antiviral	IMPDH inhibitor	Ribapharm Inc., Costa Mesa, CA
Merimepodib (VX-497)	Antiviral	IMPDH inhibitor	Vertex Pharmaceuticals Inc., Cambridge, MA
XTL-6865 (XTL-002)	Antiviral	monoclonal antibody	XTL Biopharmaceuticals Ltd., Rehovot, Isreal

<i>Brand Name</i>	<i>Physiological Class</i>	<i>Type of Inhibitor or Target</i>	<i>Source Company</i>
Telaprevir (VX-950, LY-570310)	Antiviral	NS3 serine protease inhibitor	Vertex Pharmaceuticals Inc., Cambridge, MA/ Eli Lilly and Co. Inc., Indianapolis, IN
HCV-796	Antiviral	NS5B Replicase Inhibitor	Wyeth / Viropharma
NM-283	Antiviral	NS5B Replicase Inhibitor	Idenix / Novartis
GL-59728	Antiviral	NS5B Replicase Inhibitor	Gene Labs / Novartis
GL-60667	Antiviral	NS5B Replicase Inhibitor	Gene Labs / Novartis
2'C MeA	Antiviral	NS5B Replicase Inhibitor	Gilead
PSI 6130	Antiviral	NS5B Replicase Inhibitor	Roche
R1626	Antiviral	NS5B Replicase Inhibitor	Roche
2'C Methyl adenosine	Antiviral	NS5B Replicase Inhibitor	Merck
JTK-003	Antiviral	RdRp inhibitor	Japan Tobacco Inc., Tokyo, Japan
Levovirin	Antiviral	ribavirin	ICN Pharmaceuticals, Costa Mesa, CA
Ribavirin	Antiviral	ribavirin	Schering-Plough Corporation, Kenilworth, NJ
Viramidine	Antiviral	Ribavirin Prodrug	Ribapharm Inc., Costa Mesa, CA

<i>Brand Name</i>	<i>Physiological Class</i>	<i>Type of Inhibitor or Target</i>	<i>Source Company</i>
Heptazyme	Antiviral	ribozyme	Ribozyme Pharmaceuticals Inc., Boulder, CO
BILN-2061	Antiviral	serine protease inhibitor	Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma KG, Ingelheim, Germany
SCH 503034	Antiviral	serine protease inhibitor	Schering Plough
Zadazim	Immune modulator	Immune modulator	SciClone Pharmaceuticals Inc., San Mateo, CA
Ceplene	Immunomodulator	immune modulator	Maxim Pharmaceuticals Inc., San Diego, CA
CellCept	Immunosuppressant	HCV IgG immuno-suppressant	F. Hoffmann-La Roche LTD, Basel, Switzerland
Civacir	Immunosuppressant	HCV IgG immuno-suppressant	Nabi Biopharmaceuticals Inc., Boca Raton, FL
Albuferon - α	Interferon	albumin IFN- α 2b	Human Genome Sciences Inc., Rockville, MD
Infergen A	Interferon	IFN alfacon-1	InterMune Pharmaceuticals Inc., Brisbane, CA
Omega IFN	Interferon	IFN- ω	Intarcia Therapeutics

<i>Brand Name</i>	<i>Physiological Class</i>	<i>Type of Inhibitor or Target</i>	<i>Source Company</i>
IFN- β and EMZ701	Interferon	IFN- β and EMZ701	Transition Therapeutics Inc., Ontario, Canada
Rebif	Interferon	IFN- β 1a	Serono, Geneva, Switzerland
Roferon A	Interferon	IFN- α 2a	F. Hoffmann-La Roche LTD, Basel, Switzerland
Intron A	Interferon	IFN- α 2b	Schering-Plough Corporation, Kenilworth, NJ
Intron A and Zadaxin	Interferon	IFN- α 2b/ α 1-thymosin	RegeneRx Biopharma. Inc., Bethesda, MD/ SciClone Pharmaceuticals Inc, San Mateo, CA
Rebetron	Interferon	IFN- α 2b/ribavirin	Schering-Plough Corporation, Kenilworth, NJ
Actimmune	Interferon	INF- γ	InterMune Inc., Brisbane, CA
Interferon- β	Interferon	Interferon- β -1a	Serono
Multiferon	Interferon	Long lasting IFN	Viragen/ Valentis
Wellferon	Interferon	Lympho-blastoid IFN- α n1	GlaxoSmithKline plc, Uxbridge, UK
Omniferon	Interferon	natural IFN- α	Viragen Inc., Plantation, FL
Pegasys	Interferon	PEGylated IFN- α 2a	F. Hoffmann-La Roche LTD, Basel, Switzerland

<i>Brand Name</i>	<i>Physiological Class</i>	<i>Type of Inhibitor or Target</i>	<i>Source Company</i>
Pegasys and Ceplene	Interferon	PEGylated IFN- α 2a/ immune modulator	Maxim Pharmaceuticals Inc., San Diego, CA
Pegasys and Ribavirin	Interferon	PEGylated IFN- α 2a/ribavirin	F. Hoffmann-La Roche LTD, Basel, Switzerland
PEG-Intron	Interferon	PEGylated IFN- α 2b	Schering-Plough Corporation, Kenilworth, NJ
PEG-Intron / Ribavirin	Interferon	PEGylated IFN- α 2b/ribavirin	Schering-Plough Corporation, Kenilworth, NJ
IP-501	Liver protection	antifibrotic	Indevus Pharmaceuticals Inc., Lexington, MA
IDN-6556	Liver protection	caspase inhibitor	Idun Pharmaceuticals Inc., San Diego, CA
ITMN-191 (R-7227)	Antiviral	serine protease inhibitor	InterMune Pharmaceuticals Inc., Brisbane, CA
GL-59728	Antiviral	NS5B Replicase Inhibitor	Genelabs
ANA-971	Antiviral	TLR-7 agonist	Anadys
Boceprevir	Antiviral	serine protease inhibitor	Schering Plough
TMS-435	Antiviral	serine protease inhibitor	Tibotec BVBA, Mechelen, Belgium

<i>Brand Name</i>	<i>Physiological Class</i>	<i>Type of Inhibitor or Target</i>	<i>Source Company</i>
BI-201335	Antiviral	serine protease inhibitor	Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma KG, Ingelheim, Germany
MK-7009	Antiviral	serine protease inhibitor	Merck
PF-00868554	Antiviral	replicase inhibitor	Pfizer
ANA598	Antiviral	Non-Nucleoside NS5B Polymerase Inhibitor	Anadys Pharmaceuticals, Inc., San Diego, CA, USA
IDX375	Antiviral	Non-Nucleoside Replicase Inhibitor	Idenix Pharmaceuticals, Cambridge, MA, USA
BILB 1941	Antiviral	NS5B Polymerase Inhibitor	Boehringer Ingelheim Canada Ltd R&D, Laval, QC, Canada
PSI-7851	Antiviral	Nucleoside Polymerase inhibitor	Pharmasset, Princeton, NJ, USA
VCH-759	Antiviral	NS5B Polymerase Inhibitor	ViroChem Pharma
VCH-916	Antiviral	NS5B Polymerase Inhibitor	ViroChem Pharma
GS-9190	Antiviral	NS5B Polymerase Inhibitor	Gilead
Peg-interferon lamda	Antiviral	Interferon	ZymoGenetics/Bristol-Myers Squibb

The compounds of the present disclosure may also be used as laboratory reagents. Compounds may be instrumental in providing research tools for designing of viral replication assays, validation of animal assay systems and structural biology

studies to further enhance knowledge of the HCV disease mechanisms. Further, the compounds of the present disclosure are useful in establishing or determining the binding site of other antiviral compounds, for example, by competitive inhibition.

The compounds of this disclosure may also be used to treat or prevent viral
5 contamination of materials and therefore reduce the risk of viral infection of laboratory or medical personnel or patients who come in contact with such materials, e.g., blood, tissue, surgical instruments and garments, laboratory instruments and garments, and blood collection or transfusion apparatuses and materials.

This disclosure is intended to encompass compounds having Formula (I)
10 when prepared by synthetic processes or by metabolic processes including those occurring in the human or animal body (*in vivo*) or processes occurring *in vitro*.

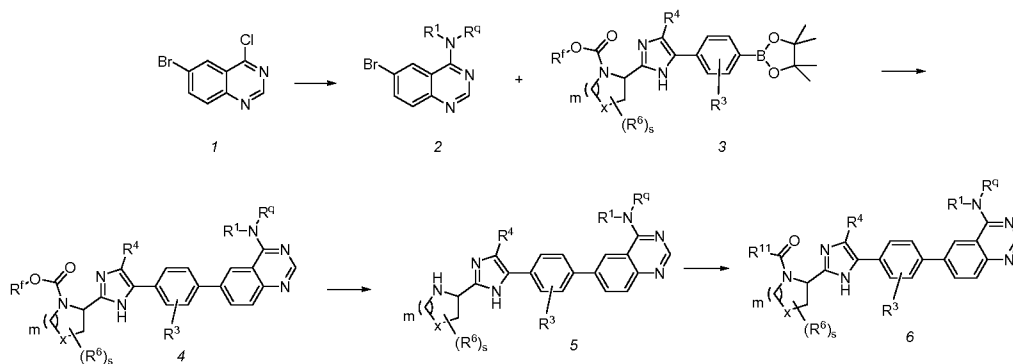
The abbreviations used in the present application, including particularly in the illustrative schemes and examples which follow, are well-known to those skilled in the art. Some of the abbreviations used are as follows: t-butyl for *tert*-butyl; HATU
15 for HATU for O-(7-azabenzotriazol-1-yl)-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate; Boc or BOC for *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; NBS for N-bromosuccinimide; DMSO for dimethylsulfoxide; MeOH for methanol; TFA for trifluoroacetic acid; THF for tetrahydrofuran; DMAP for 4-dimethylaminopyridine; EDCI for 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride; RT for
20 room temperature or retention time (context will dictate); t_R for retention time; DEA for diethylamine; NH_4OAc for ammonium acetate; *t*-Bu₃P for tri-*tert*-butylphosphine; HMDS for hexamethyldisilazide; DMF for N,N-dimethylformamide; EtOAc, EtOAc, or EA for ethyl acetate; Et₃N or TEA for triethylamine; MeI for methyl iodide; DIBAL for diisobutyl aluminum hydride; TBDMSCl for *tert*-
25 butyldimethylsilyl chloride; *i*PrOH or *i*-PrOH for isopropanol; Bn for benzyl; Hex for hexanes; and PPh₃ for triphenylphosphine.

The compounds and processes of the present disclosure will be better understood in connection with the following synthetic schemes which illustrate the methods by which the compounds of the present disclosure may be prepared.
30 Starting materials can be obtained from commercial sources or prepared by well-established literature methods known to those of ordinary skill in the art. It will be readily apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art that the compounds defined above can be synthesized by substitution of the appropriate reactants and agents in the

syntheses shown below. It will also be readily apparent to one skilled in the art that the selective protection and deprotection steps, as well as the order of the steps themselves, can be carried out in varying order, depending on the nature of the variables to successfully complete the syntheses below. The variables are as defined
 5 above unless otherwise noted below.

Scheme 1

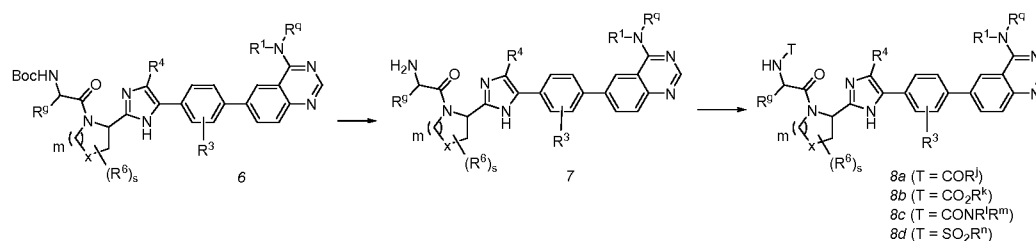
Heating chloride **1** with NHR^1R^q in the presence of a base such as Hunig's base could afford bromide **2**, which could be coupled with boronate ester **3** under
 10 standard Suzuki-Miyaura coupling condition. It should be noted that the boronic acid analog of **3** may be used in place of the boronate ester. Deprotection of the pyrrolidine group of **4**, in the case where $\text{R}^f = \text{t-butyl}$, could be accomplished by treatment with strong acid such as HCl or trifluoroacetic acid. Acylation of **5** can be
 15 accomplished under standard acylation conditions. A coupling reagent such as HATU in combination with an amine base such as Hunig's base can be used in this regard. Alternatively, **5** may be reacted with isocyanates or carbamoyl chlorides to provide compounds of formula **6** where R^{11} is an amine. Pyrrolidine **5** can also be reacted with chloroformates to afford **6** where R^{11} is an alcohol.



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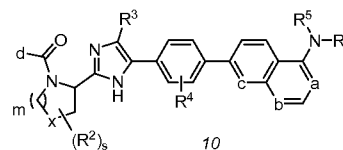
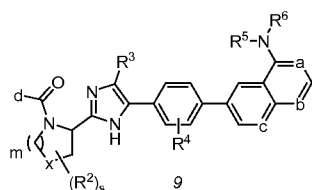
Scheme 2

Compound **6** wherein R^7 is $-\text{CH}(\text{NHBoc})\text{R}^g$ can be converted to **7** via treatment with strong acid such as HCl or trifluoroacetic acid. Amine **7** could be acylated under coupling conditions such as HATU/Hunig's base to afford amide **8a**.
 25 Treatment of amine **7** with appropriate chloroformate, isocyanate or carbamoyl chloride, or sulfonyl chloride affords compounds **8b**, **8c** or **8d** respectively.



Scheme 3

Compounds 9 and 10 could be prepared according to Scheme 1 and Scheme 2 by employing appropriate analogs of 1 such as chlorides 11-19, 25 (Scheme 4) and 28 (Scheme 4). Substrates 11-16 could be obtained from commercial sources, whereas substrates 17-19 could be prepared according to literature protocols (*Australian Journal of Chemistry* **1984**, 37, 1065 for 17; *Journal of Heterocyclic Chemistry* **1972**, 9, 1151 and references cited therein for 18-19).



$a = N$, $b = CH$, $c = CH$

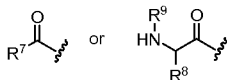
$a = CH$, $b = N$, $c = CH$

$a = N$, $b = N$, $c = N$

$a = N$, $b = CH$, $c = N$

$a = CH$, $b = N$, $c = N$

$d =$



$a = N$, $b = N$, $c = CH$

$a = N$, $b = CH$, $c = CH$

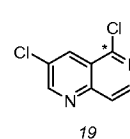
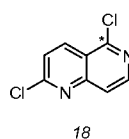
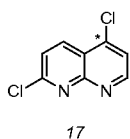
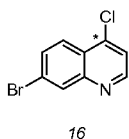
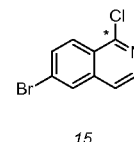
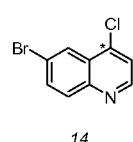
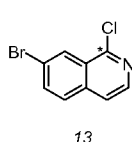
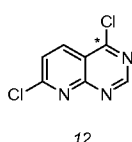
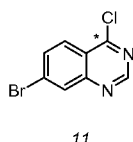
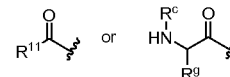
$a = CH$, $b = N$, $c = CH$

$a = N$, $b = N$, $c = N$

$a = N$, $b = CH$, $c = N$

$a = CH$, $b = N$, $c = N$

$d =$

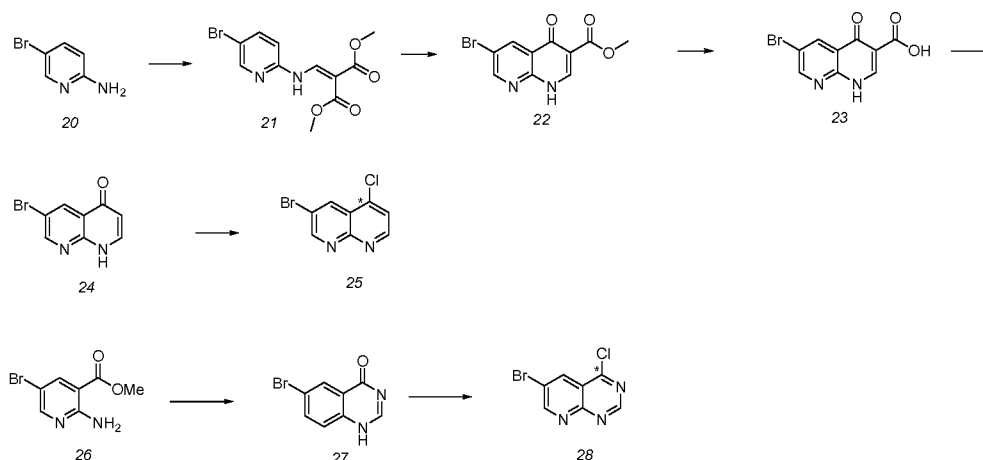


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Scheme 4

Substrates 25 and 28 could be prepared according to Scheme 4. Condensation of pyridine 20 with an alkoxymethylene malonate, such as dimethyl 2-(methoxymethylene) malonate, could afford pyridine 21. Pyridine 21 could be

cyclized to 22 by heating in various solvents such as diphenyl ether. The sequential saponifications and decarboxylation of 22 could be accomplished by heating it at high temperature in the presence of a base such as NaOH. The conversion of 24 to 25 could be accomplished by treatment with reactants such as POCl₃. The treatment of ester 26 with formimidamide, accompanied with heating, could afford 27, which in turn could be converted to 28 by treatment with substrates such as POCl₃.

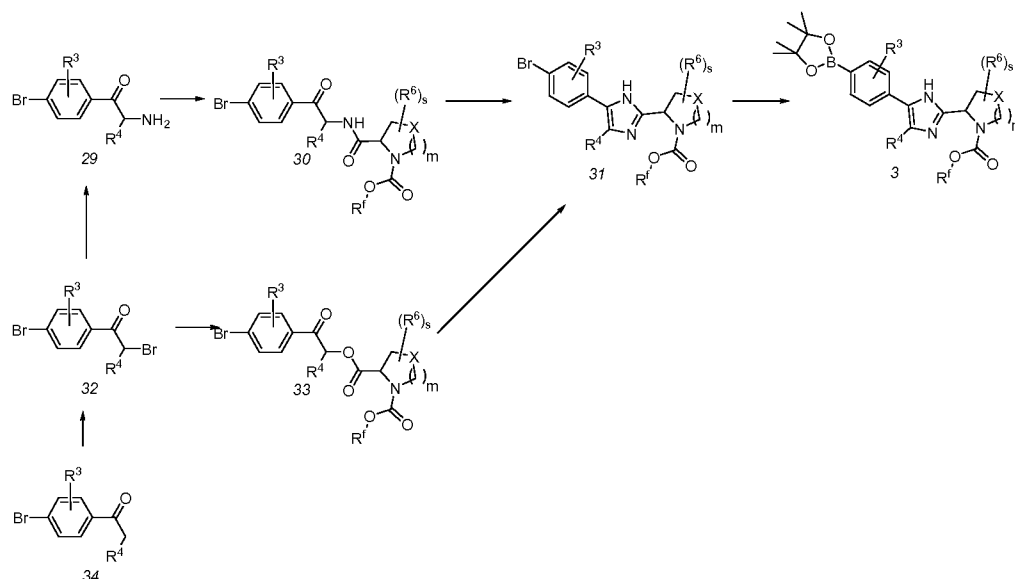


It should be noted that treatment of substrates 11-19, 25 and 28 with R¹R^aNH, as described for substrate 1 in Scheme 1, is likely to result in a selective aminolysis at C*. In the cases where aminolysis results in regioisomeric mixture of products, isolation of the desired product could be effected by employing various standard techniques known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

Scheme 5

Scheme 5 describes the preparation of the boronate ester employed in Schemes 1. Key intermediate 30 is prepared from keto-amide 29 or keto-ester 32 via heating with ammonium acetate under thermal or microwave conditions. Keto-amide 29 can be prepared from 28 via condensation with an appropriate amino acid under standard amide formation conditions. Bromide 31 can give rise to 28 by treatment with a nucleophile such as azide followed by a reduction, or by treatment with phthalimide or sodium diformylamide (*Synthesis* **1990**, 122) followed by deprotection. Bromide 31 can also be converted to 32 by reacting with an appropriate *N*-protected amino acid in the presence of base such as Hunig's base. Bromination of 33 with a source of bromonium ion such as bromine, or NBS results

in the formation of 31. Bromide 30 can be converted to boronic ester 3 via treatment with bis-pinacalotodiboron under palladium catalysis according to the method described in *Journal of Organic Chemistry* **1995**, 60, 7508, or variations thereof.

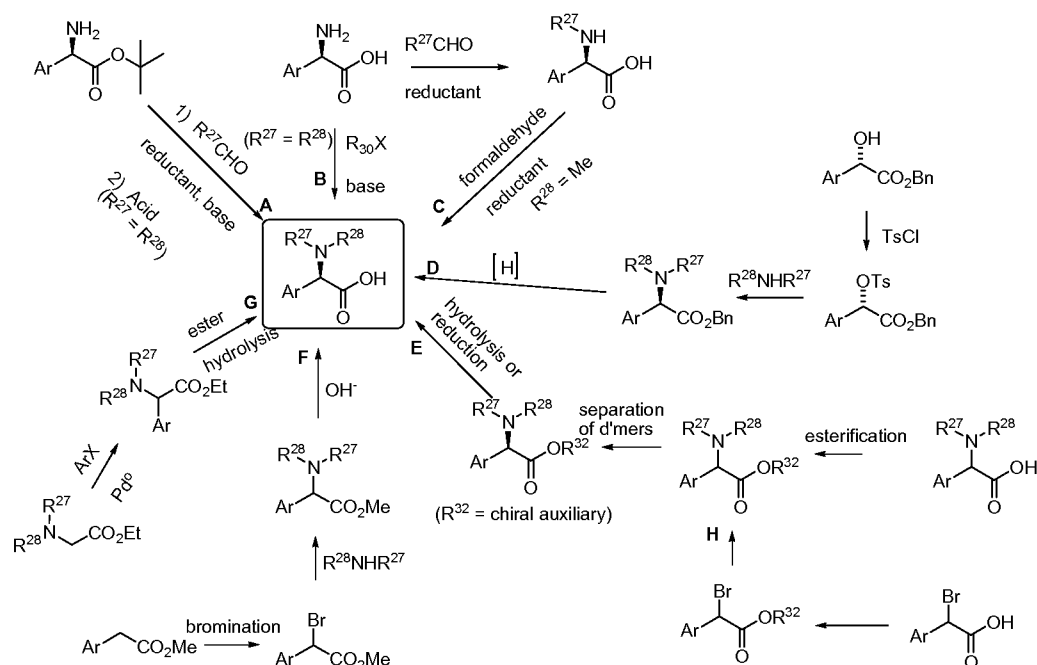


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Scheme 6

Substituted phenylglycine derivatives can be prepared by a number of methods exemplified below. Phenylglycine t-butyl ester can be reductively alkylated (pathway A) with an appropriate aldehyde and a reductant such as sodium cyanoborohydride in acidic medium. Hydrolysis of the t-butyl ester can be accomplished with strong acid such as HCl or trifluoroacetic acid. Alternatively, phenylglycine can be alkylated with an alkyl halide such as ethyl iodide and a base such as sodium bicarbonate or potassium carbonate (pathway B). Pathway C illustrates reductive alkylation of phenylglycine as in pathway A followed by a second reductive alkylation with an alternate aldehyde such as formaldehyde in the presence of a reducing agent and acid. Pathway D illustrates the synthesis of substituted phenylglycines *via* the corresponding mandelic acid analogs. Conversion of the secondary alcohol to a competent leaving group can be accomplished with p-toluensulfonyl chloride. Displacement of the tosylate group with an appropriate amine followed by reductive removal of the benzyl ester can provide substituted phenylglycine derivatives. In pathway E a racemic substituted phenylglycine derivative is resolved by esterification with an enantiomerically pure chiral auxiliary

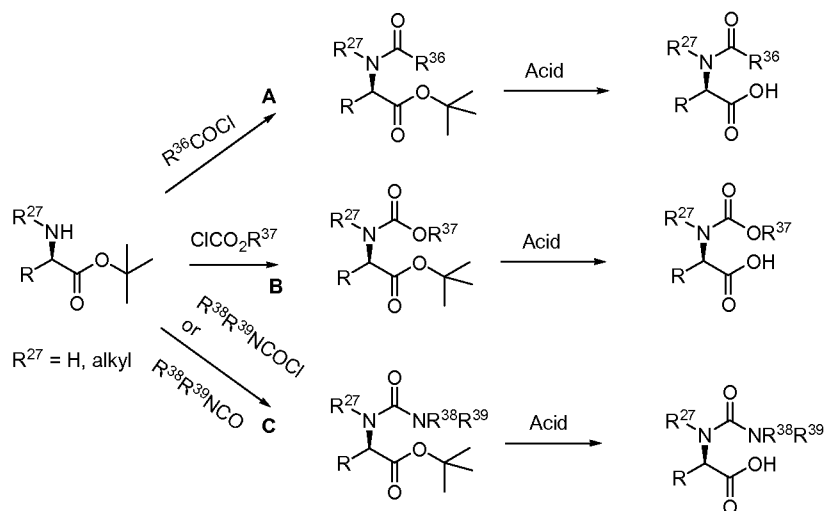
such as but not limited to (+)-1-phenylethanol, (-)-1-phenylethanol, an Evan's oxazolidinone, or enantiomerically pure pantolactone. Separation of the diastereomers is accomplished *via* chromatography (silica gel, HPLC, crystallization, etc) followed by removal of the chiral auxiliary providing enantiomerically pure phenylglycine derivatives. Pathway H illustrates a synthetic sequence which intersects with pathway E wherein the aforementioned chiral auxiliary is installed prior to amine addition. Alternatively, an ester of an arylacetic acid can be brominated with a source of bromonium ion such as bromine, N-bromosuccinimide, or CBr₄. The resultant benzylic bromide can be displaced with a variety of mono- or di-substituted amines in the presence of a tertiary amine base such as triethylamine or Hunig's base. Hydrolysis of the methyl ester *via* treatment with lithium hydroxide at low temperature or 6N HCl at elevated temperature provides the substituted phenylglycine derivatives. Another method is shown in pathway G. Glycine analogs can be derivatized with a variety of aryl halides in the presence of a source of palladium (0) such as palladium bis(tributylphosphine) and base such as potassium phosphate. The resultant ester can then be hydrolyzed by treatment with base or acid. It should be understood that other well known methods to prepare phenylglycine derivatives exist in the art and can be amended to provide the desired compounds in this description. It should also be understood that the final phenylglycine derivatives can be purified to enantiomeric purity greater than 98%ee *via* preparative HPLC using for example chiral column. It is apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art the approaches described for the synthesis of aromatic glycine derivatives is equally applicable to the synthesis glycine derivatives containing non-aromatic group at C-2.



Scheme 7

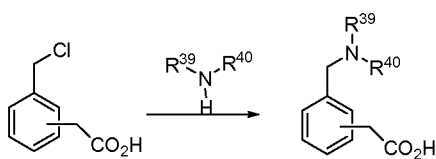
- In another embodiment of the present disclosure, acylated glycine derivatives
- 5 may be prepared as illustrated below. Glycine derivatives wherein the carboxylic acid is protected as an easily removed ester, may be acylated with an acid chloride in the presence of a base such as triethylamine to provide the corresponding amides (pathway A). Pathway B illustrates the acylation of the starting glycine derivative
- 10 appropriate isocyanate or carbamoyl chloride. Each of the three intermediates shown in pathways A – C may be deprotected by methods known by those skilled in the art (i.e., treatment of the t-butyl ester with strong base such as HCl or trifluoroacetic acid).

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Scheme 8

Amino-substituted phenylacetic acids may be prepared by treatment of a
 5 chloromethylphenylacetic acid with an excess of an amine.



Compound analysis conditions

10 Purity assessment and low resolution mass analysis were conducted on a
 Shimadzu LC system coupled with Waters Micromass ZQ MS system. It should be
 noted that retention times may vary slightly between machines. The LC conditions
 employed in determining the retention time (RT) were:

15 Condition 1

Column = Phenomenex-Luna 3.0X 50 mm S10

Start %B = 0

Final %B = 100

Gradient time = 2 min

20 Stop time = 3 min

Flow Rate = 4 mL/min

Wavelength = 220 nm
Slovent A = 0.1% TFA in 10% methanol/90%H₂O
Solvent B = 0.1% TFA in 90% methanol/10% H₂O

5 *Condition 2*

Column = Phenomenex-Luna 4.6X50 mm S10
Start %B = 0
Final %B = 100
Gradient time = 2 min
10 Stop time = 3 min
Flow Rate = 5 mL/min
Wavelength = 220 nm
Slovent A = 0.1% TFA in 10% methanol/90%H₂O
Solvent B = 0.1% TFA in 90% methanol/10% H₂O

15

Condition 3

Column = HPLC XTERRA C18 3.0 x 50mm S7
Start %B = 0
Final %B = 100
20 Gradient time = 3 min
Stop time = 4 min
Flow Rate = 4 mL/min
Wavelength = 220 nm
Slovent A = 0.1% TFA in 10% methanol/90%H₂O
25 Solvent B = 0.1% TFA in 90% methanol/10% H₂O

Condition M1

Column: Luna 4.6X 50 mm S10
Start %B = 0
30 Final %B = 100
Gradient time = 3 min
Stop time = 4 min
Flow rate = 4 mL/min

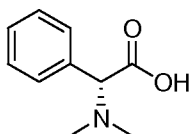
Solvent A: = 95% H₂O: 5% CH₃CN, 10 mm Ammonium acetate

Solvent B: = 5% H₂O : 95% CH₃CN; 10 mm Ammonium acetate

Synthesis of common caps

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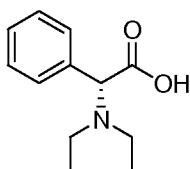
Cap-1



A suspension of 10% Pd/C (2.0g) in methanol (10 mL) was added to a mixture of (R)-2-phenylglycine (10g, 66.2 mmol), formaldehyde (33 mL of 37% wt. in water), 1N HCl (30 mL) and methanol (30 mL), and exposed to H₂ (60 psi) for 3
10 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered through diatomaceous earth (Celite[®]), and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting crude material was recrystallized from isopropanol to provide the HCl salt of Cap-1 as a white needle (4.0 g). Optical rotation: -117.1° [c=9.95 mg/mL in H₂O; λ=589 nm]. ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ=2.5 ppm, 500 MHz): δ 7.43-7.34 (m, 5H), 4.14 (s, 1H), 2.43 (s, 6H);
15 LC (Cond. I): RT=0.25; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₁₀H₁₄NO₂ 180.10; found 180.17; HRMS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₁₀H₁₄NO₂ 180.1025; found 180.1017.

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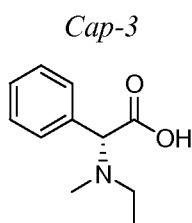
Cap-2



NaBH₃CN (6.22g, 94 mmol) was added in portions over a few minutes to a cooled (ice/water) mixture of (R)-2-Phenylglycine (6.02 g, 39.8 mmol) and methanol (100 mL), and stirred for 5 minutes. Acetaldehyde (10 mL) was added dropwise over 10 minutes and stirring was continued at the same cooled temperature for 45 minutes
25 and at ambient temperature for ~6.5 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled back with ice-water bath, treated with water (3 mL) and then quenched with a dropwise addition of concentrated HCl over ~45 minutes until the pH of the mixture was ~ 1.5 – 2.0. The cooling bath was removed and the stirring was continued while adding

concentrated HCl in order to maintain the pH of the mixture around 1.5-2.0. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight, filtered to remove the white suspension, and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was recrystallized from ethanol to afford the HCl salt of Cap-2 as a shining white solid in two crops (crop-1: 4.16 g; crop-2: 2.19 g). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ=2.5 ppm, 400 MHz): 10.44 (1.00, br s, 1H), 7.66 (m, 2H), 7.51 (m, 3H), 5.30 (s, 1H), 3.15 (br m, 2H), 2.98 (br m, 2H), 1.20 (app br s, 6H). Crop-1: [α]²⁵ -102.21° (c=0.357, H₂O); crop-2: [α]²⁵ -99.7° (c=0.357, H₂O). LC (Cond. I): RT=0.43 min; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₁₂H₁₈NO₂: 208.13; found 208.26.

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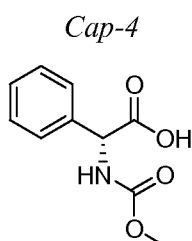
Acetaldehyde (5.0 mL, 89.1 mmol) and a suspension of 10% Pd/C (720 mg) in methanol/H₂O (4mL/1 mL) was sequentially added to a cooled (~ 15 °C) mixture of (R)-2-phenylglycine (3.096g, 20.48 mmol), 1N HCl (30 mL) and methanol (40 mL). The cooling bath was removed and the reaction mixture was stirred under a balloon of H₂ for 17 hours. An additional acetaldehyde (10 mL, 178.2 mmol) was added and stirring continued under H₂ atmosphere for 24 hours [Note: the supply of H₂ was replenished as needed throughout the reaction]. The reaction mixture was filtered through diatomaceous earth (Celite[®]), and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting crude material was recrystallized from isopropanol to provide the HCl salt of (R)-2-(ethylamino)-2-phenylacetic acid as a shining white solid (2.846g). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ=2.5 ppm, 400 MHz): δ 14.15 (br s, 1H), 9.55 (br s, 2H), 7.55-7.48 (m, 5H), 2.88 (br m, 1H), 2.73 (br m, 1H), 1.20 (app t, J=7.2, 3H). LC (Cond. I): RT=0.39 min; >95 % homogeneity index; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₁₀H₁₄NO₂: 180.10; found 180.18.

A suspension of 10% Pd/C (536 mg) in methanol/H₂O (3 mL/1 mL) was added to a mixture of (R)-2-(ethylamino)-2-phenylacetic acid/HCl (1.492g, 6.918 mmol), formaldehyde (20 mL of 37% wt. in water), 1N HCl (20 mL) and methanol (23 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred under a balloon of H₂ for ~72 hours,

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where the H₂ supply was replenished as needed. The reaction mixture was filtered through diatomaceous earth (Celite[®]) and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting crude material was recrystallized from isopropanol (50 mL) to provide the HCl salt of Cap-3 as a white solid (985 mg). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ=2.5 ppm, 400 MHz): δ 10.48 (br s, 1H), 7.59-7.51 (m, 5H), 5.26 (s, 1H), 3.08 (app br s, 2H), 2.65 (br s, 3H), 1.24 (br m, 3H). LC (Cond. I): RT=0.39 min; >95 % homogeneity index; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₁₁H₁₆NO₂: 194.12; found 194.18; HRMS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₁₁H₁₆NO₂: 194.1180; found 194.1181.

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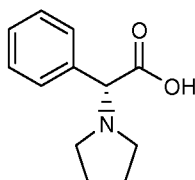
ClCO₂Me (3.2 mL, 41.4 mmol) was added dropwise to a cooled (ice/water) THF (410 mL) semi-solution of (R)-*tert*-butyl 2-amino-2-phenylacetate/HCl (9.877 g, 40.52 mmol) and diisopropylethylamine (14.2 mL, 81.52 mmol) over 6 min, and stirred at similar temperature for 5.5 hours. The volatile component was removed *in vacuo*, and the residue was partitioned between water (100 mL) and ethyl acetate (200 mL). The organic layer was washed with 1N HCl (25 mL) and saturated NaHCO₃ solution (30 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resultant colorless oil was triturated from hexanes, filtered and washed with hexanes (100 mL) to provide (R)-*tert*-butyl 2-(methoxycarbonylamino)-2-phenylacetate as a white solid (7.7 g). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ=2.5 ppm, 400 MHz): 7.98 (d, *J*=8.0, 1H), 7.37-7.29 (m, 5H), 5.09 (d, *J*=8, 1H), 3.56 (s, 3H), 1.33 (s, 9H). LC (Cond. I): RT=1.53 min; ~90 % homogeneity index; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+Na]⁺ C₁₄H₁₉NNaO₄: 288.12; found 288.15.

TFA (16 mL) was added dropwise to a cooled (ice/water) CH₂Cl₂ (160 mL) solution of the above product over 7 minutes, and the cooling bath was removed and the reaction mixture was stirred for 20 hours. Since the deprotection was still not complete, an additional TFA (1.0 mL) was added and stirring continued for an additional 2 hours. The volatile component was removed *in vacuo*, and the resulting

oil residue was treated with diethyl ether (15 mL) and hexanes (12 mL) to provide a precipitate. The precipitate was filtered and washed with diethyl ether/hexanes (~1:3 ratio; 30 mL) and dried *in vacuo* to provide Cap-4 as a fluffy white solid (5.57 g). Optical rotation: -176.9° [$c=3.7$ mg/mL in H_2O ; $\lambda=589$ nm]. ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , $\delta=2.5$ ppm, 400 MHz): δ 12.84 (br s, 1H), 7.96 (d, $J=8.3$, 1H), 7.41-7.29 (m, 5H), 5.14 (d, $J=8.3$, 1H), 3.55 (s, 3H). LC (Cond. I): RT=1.01 min; >95 % homogeneity index; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for $[M+H]^+$ $C_{10}H_{12}NO_4$ 210.08; found 210.17; HRMS: Anal. Calcd. for $[M+H]^+$ $C_{10}H_{12}NO_4$ 210.0766; found 210.0756.

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Cap-5

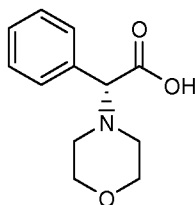


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A mixture of (R)- 2-phenylglycine (1.0 g, 6.62 mmol), 1,4-dibromobutane (1.57 g, 7.27 mmol) and Na_2CO_3 (2.10 g, 19.8 mmol) in ethanol (40 mL) was heated at $100^\circ C$ for 21 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature and filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in ethanol and acidified with 1N HCl to pH 3-4, and the volatile component was removed *in vacuo*. The resulting crude material was purified by a reverse phase HPLC (water/methanol/TFA) to provide the TFA salt of Cap-5 as a semi-viscous white foam (1.0 g). ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , $\delta=2.5$, 500 MHz) δ 10.68 (br s, 1H), 7.51 (m, 5H), 5.23 (s, 1H), 3.34 (app br s, 2H), 3.05 (app br s, 2H), 1.95 (app br s, 4H); RT=0.30 minutes (Cond. I); >98% homogeneity index; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for $[M+H]^+$ $C_{12}H_{16}NO_2$: 206.12; found 206.25.

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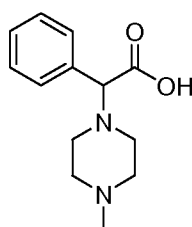
Cap-6



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The TFA salt of Cap-6 was synthesized from (R)-2-phenylglycine and 1-bromo-2-(2-bromoethoxy)ethane by using the method of preparation of Cap-5. ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ=2.5, 500 MHz) δ 12.20 (br s, 1H), 7.50 (m, 5H), 4.92 (s, 1H), 3.78 (app br s, 4H), 3.08 (app br s, 2H), 2.81 (app br s, 2H); RT=0.32 minutes (Cond. I); >98%; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₁₂H₁₆NO₃: 222.11; found 222.20; HRMS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₁₂H₁₆NO₃: 222.1130; found 222.1121.

Cap-7



Cap-7a: enantiomer-1
Cap-7b: enantiomer-2

A CH₂Cl₂ (200 mL) solution of p-toluenesulfonyl chloride (8.65 g, 45.4 mmol) was added dropwise to a cooled (-5 °C) CH₂Cl₂ (200 mL) solution of (S)-benzyl 2-hydroxy-2-phenylacetate (10.0 g, 41.3 mmol), triethylamine (5.75 mL, 41.3 mmol) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (0.504 g, 4.13 mmol), while maintaining the temperature between -5 °C and 0 °C. The reaction was stirred at 0 °C for 9 hours, and then stored in a freezer (-25 °C) for 14 hours. It was allowed to thaw to ambient temperature and washed with water (200 mL), 1N HCl (100 mL) and brine (100 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to provide benzyl 2-phenyl-2-(tosyloxy)acetate as a viscous oil which solidified upon standing (16.5 g). The chiral integrity of the product was not checked and that product was used for the next step without further purification. ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ=2.5, 500 MHz) δ 7.78 (d, *J*=8.6, 2H), 7.43-7.29 (m, 10H), 7.20 (m, 2H), 6.12 (s, 1H), 5.16 (d, *J*=12.5, 1H), 5.10 (d, *J*=12.5, 1H), 2.39 (s, 3H). RT=3.00 (Cond. III); >90% homogeneity index; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₂₂H₂₀NaO₅S: 419.09; found 419.04.

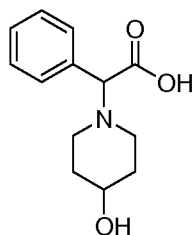
A THF (75 mL) solution of benzyl 2-phenyl-2-(tosyloxy)acetate (6.0 g, 15.1 mmol), 1-methylpiperazine (3.36 mL, 30.3 mmol) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (13.2 mL, 75.8 mmol) was heated at 65 °C for 7 hours. The reaction was allowed to cool to ambient temperature and the volatile component was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was partitioned between ethylacetate and water, and the organic layer was washed with water and brine, dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*.

The resulting crude material was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate) to provide benzyl 2-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-2-phenylacetate as an orangish-brown viscous oil (4.56 g). Chiral HPLC analysis (Chiralcel OD-H) indicated that the sample is a mixture of enantiomers in a 38.2 to 58.7 ratio. The separation of the enantiomers were effected as follow: the product was dissolved in 120 mL of ethanol/heptane (1:1) and injected (5 mL/injection) on chiral HPLC column (Chiralcel OJ, 5 cm ID x 50 cm L, 20 μ m) eluting with 85:15 Heptane/ethanol at 75 mL/min, and monitored at 220 nm. Enantiomer-1 (1.474 g) and enantiomer-2 (2.2149 g) were retrieved as viscous oil. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , δ =7.26, 500 MHz) 7.44-7.40 (m, 2H), 7.33-7.24 (m, 6H), 7.21-7.16 (m, 2H), 5.13 (d, J =12.5, 1H), 5.08 (d, J =12.5, 1H), 4.02 (s, 1H), 2.65-2.38 (app br s, 8H), 2.25 (s, 3H). RT=2.10 (Cond. III); >98% homogeneity index; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$: 325.19; found 325.20.

A methanol (10 mL) solution of either enantiomer of benzyl 2-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-2-phenylacetate (1.0 g, 3.1 mmol) was added to a suspension of 10% Pd/C (120 mg) in methanol (5.0 mL). The reaction mixture was exposed to a balloon of hydrogen, under a careful monitoring, for <50 minutes. Immediately after the completion of the reaction, the catalyst was filtered through diatomaceous earth (Celite[®]) and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to provide Cap-7, contaminated with phenylacetic acid as a tan foam (867.6 mg; mass is above the theoretical yield). The product was used for the next step without further purification. ^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, δ =2.5, 500 MHz) δ 7.44-7.37 (m, 2H), 7.37-7.24 (m, 3H), 3.92 (s, 1H), 2.63-2.48 (app. br s, 2H), 2.48-2.32 (m, 6H), 2.19 (s, 3H); RT=0.31 (Cond. II); >90% homogeneity index; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$: 235.14; found 235.15; HRMS: Anal. Calcd. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$: 235.1447; found 235.1440.

The synthesis of Cap-8 and Cap-9 was conducted according to the synthesis of Cap-7 by using appropriate amines for the $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$ displacement step (i.e., 4-hydroxypiperidine for Cap-8 and (S)-3-fluoropyrrolidine for Cap-9) and modified conditions for the separation of the respective stereoisomeric intermediates, as described below.

Cap-8

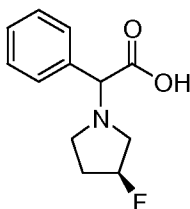


8a: enantiomer-1
8b: enantiomer-2

The enantiomeric separation of the intermediate benzyl 2-(4-hydroxypiperidin-1-yl)-2-phenyl acetate was effected by employing the following conditions: the compound (500 mg) was dissolved in ethanol/heptane (5 mL/45 mL). The resulting solution was injected (5 mL/injection) on a chiral HPLC column (Chiracel OJ, 2 cm ID x 25 cm L, 10 μ m) eluting with 80:20 heptane/ethanol at 10 mL/min, monitored at 220 nm, to provide 186.3 mg of enantiomer-1 and 209.1 mg of enantiomer-2 as light-yellow viscous oils. These benzyl ester was hydrogenolysed according to the preparation of Cap-7 to provide Cap-8: ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ =2.5, 500 MHz) 7.40 (d, J =7, 2H), 7.28-7.20 (m, 3H), 3.78 (s 1H), 3.46 (m, 1H), 2.93 (m, 1H), 2.62 (m, 1H), 2.20 (m, 2H), 1.70 (m, 2H), 1.42 (m, 2H). RT=0.28 (Cond. II); >98% homogeneity index; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{18}\text{NO}_3$: 236.13; found 236.07; HRMS: Calcd. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{18}\text{NO}_3$: 236.1287; found 236.1283.

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Cap-9



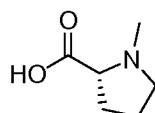
9a: diastereomer-1
9b: diastereomer-2

The diastereomeric separation of the intermediate benzyl 2-((S)-3-fluoropyrrolidin-1-yl)-2-phenylacetate was effected by employing the following conditions: the ester (220 mg) was separated on a chiral HPLC column (Chiracel OJ-H, 0.46 cm ID x 25 cm L, 5 μ m) eluting with 95% CO_2 / 5% methanol with 0.1% TFA, at 10 bar pressure, 70 mL/min flow rate, and a temperature of 35 $^\circ\text{C}$. The HPLC elute for the respective stereoisomers was concentrated, and the residue was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) and washed with an aqueous medium (10 mL water + 1 mL saturated NaHCO_3 solution). The organic phase was dried (MgSO_4), filtered, and

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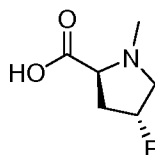
concentrated *in vacuo* to provide 92.5 mg of fraction-1 and 59.6 mg of fraction-2. These benzyl esters were hydrogenolysed according to the preparation of Cap-7 to prepare Caps 9a and 9b. Cap-9a (diastereomer-1; the sample is a TFA salt as a result of purification on a reverse phase HPLC using H₂O/methanol/TFA solvent): ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ=2.5, 400 MHz) 7.55-7.48 (m, 5H), 5.38 (d of m, *J*=53.7, 1H), 5.09 (br s, 1H), 3.84-2.82 (br m, 4H), 2.31-2.09 (m, 2H). RT=0.42 (Cond. I); >95% homogeneity index; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₁₂H₁₅FNO₂: 224.11; found 224.14; Cap-9b (diastereomer-2): ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ=2.5, 400 MHz) 7.43-7.21 (m, 5H), 5.19 (d of m, *J*=55.9, 1H), 3.97 (s, 1H), 2.95-2.43 (m, 4H), 2.19-1.78 (m, 2H). RT=0.44 (Cond. I); LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₁₂H₁₅FNO₂: 224.11; found 224.14.

Cap-10



To a solution of D-proline (2.0 g, 17 mmol) and formaldehyde (2.0 mL of 37% wt. in H₂O) in methanol (15 mL) was added a suspension of 10% Pd/C (500 mg) in methanol (5 mL). The mixture was stirred under a balloon of hydrogen for 23 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered through diatomaceous earth (Celite®) and concentrated *in vacuo* to provide Cap-10 as an off-white solid (2.15 g). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ=2.5, 500 MHz) 3.42 (m, 1H), 3.37 (dd, *J*=9.4, 6.1, 1H), 2.85-2.78 (m, 1H), 2.66 (s, 3H), 2.21-2.13 (m, 1H), 1.93-1.84 (m, 2H), 1.75-1.66 (m, 1H). RT=0.28 (Cond. II); >98% homogeneity index; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₆H₁₂NO₂: 130.09; found 129.96.

Cap-11

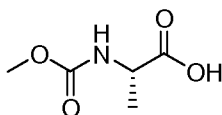


A mixture of (2S,4R)-4-fluoropyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid (0.50 g, 3.8 mmol), formaldehyde (0.5 mL of 37% wt. in H₂O), 12 N HCl (0.25 mL) and 10%

Pd/C (50 mg) in methanol (20 mL) was stirred under a balloon of hydrogen for 19 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered through diatomaceous earth (Celite[®]) and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was recrystallized from isopropanol to provide the HCl salt of Cap-11 as a white solid (337.7 mg). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ=2.5, 500 MHz) 5.39 (d m, *J*=53.7, 1H), 4.30 (m, 1H), 3.90 (ddd, *J*=31.5, 13.5, 4.5, 1H), 3.33 (dd, *J*=25.6, 13.4, 1H), 2.85 (s, 3H), 2.60-2.51 (m, 1H), 2.39-2.26 (m, 1H). RT=0.28 (Cond. II); >98% homogeneity index; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₆H₁₁FNO₂: 148.08; found 148.06.

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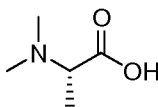
Cap-12 (same as cap 52)



L-Alanine (2.0 g, 22.5 mmol) was dissolved in 10% aqueous sodium carbonate solution (50 mL), and a THF (50 mL) solution of methyl chloroformate (4.0 mL) was added to it. The reaction mixture was stirred under ambient conditions for 4.5 hours and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting white solid was dissolved in water and acidified with 1N HCl to a pH ~ 2-3. The resulting solutions was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 100 mL), and the combined organic phase was dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to provide a colorless oil (2.58 g). 500 mg of this material was purified by a reverse phase HPLC (H₂O/methanol/TFA) to provide 150 mg of Cap-12 as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ=2.5, 500 MHz) 7.44 (d, *J*=7.3, 0.8H), 7.10 (br s, 0.2H), 3.97 (m, 1H), 3.53 (s, 3H), 1.25 (d, *J*=7.3, 3H).

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Cap-13



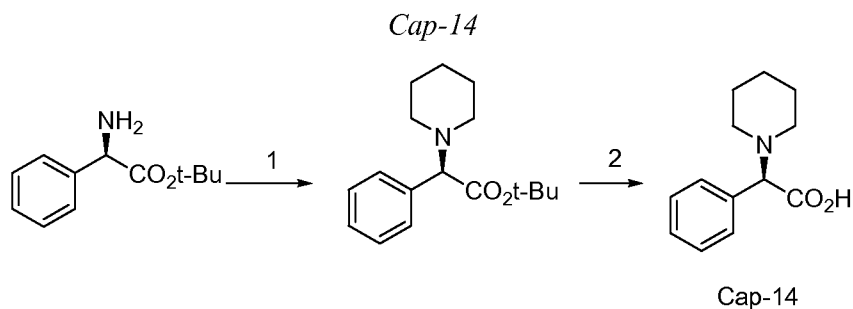
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A mixture of L-alanine (2.5 g, 28 mmol), formaldehyde (8.4 g, 37 wt. %), 1N HCl (30 mL) and 10% Pd/C (500 mg) in methanol (30 mL) was stirred under a hydrogen atmosphere (50 psi) for 5 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered through diatomaceous earth (Celite[®]) and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to provide the HCl salt of Cap-13 as an oil which solidified upon standing under vacuum (4.4 g; the

mass is above theoretical yield). The product was used without further purification.

^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ =2.5, 500 MHz) δ 12.1 (br s, 1H), 4.06 (q, J =7.4, 1H), 2.76 (s, 6H), 1.46 (d, J =7.3, 3H).

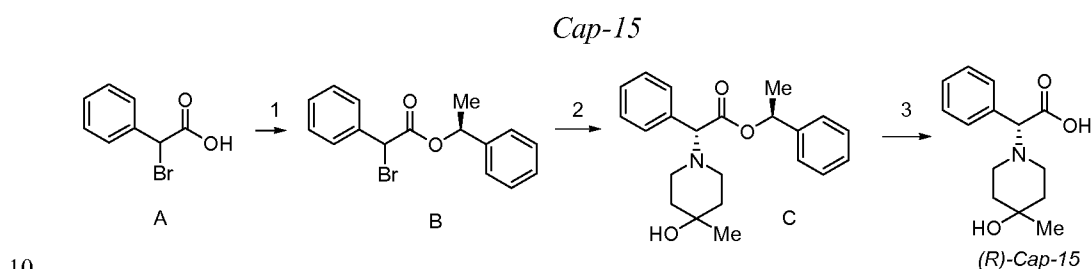
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Step 1: A mixture of (R)-(-)-D-phenylglycine tert-butyl ester (3.00 g, 12.3 mmol), NaBH_3CN (0.773 g, 12.3 mmol), KOH (0.690 g, 12.3 mmol) and acetic acid (0.352 mL, 6.15 mmol) were stirred in methanol at 0 °C. To this mixture was added glutaric dialdehyde (2.23 mL, 12.3 mmol) dropwise over 5 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred as it was allowed to warm to ambient temperature and stirring was continued at the same temperature for 16 hours. The solvent was subsequently removed and the residue was partitioned with 10% aqueous NaOH and ethyl acetate. The organic phase was separated, dried (MgSO_4), filtered and concentrated to dryness to provide a clear oil. This material was purified by reverse-phase preparative HPLC (Primesphere C-18, 30 x 100mm; CH_3CN - H_2O -0.1% TFA) to give the intermediate ester (2.70 g, 56%) as a clear oil. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.53-7.44 (m, 3H), 7.40-7.37 (m, 2H), 3.87 (d, J =10.9 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (d, J =10.9 Hz, 1H), 2.99 (t, J =11.2 Hz, 1H), 2.59 (t, J =11.4 Hz, 1H), 2.07-2.02 (m, 2H), 1.82 (d, J =1.82 Hz, 3H), 1.40 (s, 9H). LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_2$: 275; found: 276 ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$.

Step 2: To a stirred solution of the intermediate ester (1.12g, 2.88mmol) in dichloromethane (10 mL) was added TFA (3 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 4 hours and then it was concentrated to dryness to give a light yellow oil. The oil was purified using reverse-phase preparative HPLC (Primesphere C-18, 30 x 100mm; CH_3CN - H_2O -0.1% TFA). The appropriate fractions were combined and concentrated to dryness *in vacuo*. The residue was then dissolved in a minimum amount of methanol and applied to applied to MCX LP

extraction cartridges (2 x 6 g). The cartridges were rinsed with methanol (40 mL) and then the desired compound was eluted using 2M ammonia in methanol (50 mL). Product-containing fractions were combined and concentrated and the residue was taken up in water. Lyophilization of this solution provided the title compound (0.492 g, 78%) as a light yellow solid. ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ 7.50 (s, 5H), 5.13 (s, 1H), 3.09 (br s, 2H), 2.92-2.89 (m, 2H), 1.74 (m, 4H), 1.48 (br s, 2H). LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_2$: 219; found: 220 ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$.

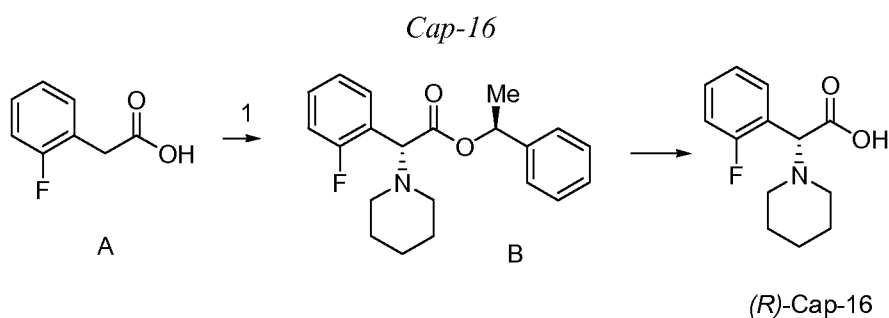


Step 1: (S)-1-Phenylethyl 2-bromo-2-phenylacetate: To a mixture of α -bromophenylacetic acid (10.75 g, 0.050 mol), (S)-(-)-1-phenylethanol (7.94 g, 0.065 mol) and DMAP (0.61 g, 5.0 mmol) in dry dichloromethane (100 mL) was added solid EDCI (12.46 g, 0.065 mol) all at once. The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature under Ar for 18 hours and then it was diluted with ethyl acetate, washed (H_2O x 2, brine), dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered, and concentrated to give a pale yellow oil. Flash chromatography (SiO_2 / hexane-ethyl acetate, 4:1) of this oil provided the title compound (11.64 g, 73%) as a white solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.53-7.17 (m, 10H), 5.95 (q, $J=6.6$ Hz, 0.5H), 5.94 (q, $J=6.6$ Hz, 0.5H), 5.41 (s, 0.5H), 5.39 (s, 0.5H), 1.58 (d, $J=6.6$ Hz, 1.5H), 1.51 (d, $J=6.6$ Hz, 1.5H).

Step 2: (S)-1-Phenylethyl (R)-2-(4-hydroxy-4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)-2-phenylacetate: To a solution of (S)-1-phenylethyl 2-bromo-2-phenylacetate (0.464 g, 1.45 mmol) in THF (8 mL) was added triethylamine (0.61 mL, 4.35 mmol), followed by tetrabutylammonium iodide (0.215 g, 0.58 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 minutes and then a solution of 4-methyl-4-hydroxypiperidine (0.251 g, 2.18 mmol) in THF (2 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature and then it was heated at 55-60 $^\circ\text{C}$ (oil bath temperature) for 4 hours. The cooled reaction mixture was then diluted with ethyl acetate (30 mL), washed (H_2O x2, brine), dried (MgSO_4), filtered and concentrated.

The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (0-60% ethyl acetate-hexane) to provide first the (S,R)-isomer of the title compound (0.306 g, 60%) as a white solid and then the corresponding (S,S)-isomer (0.120 g, 23%), also as a white solid. (S,R)-isomer: ^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ 7.51-7.45 (m, 2H), 7.41-7.25 (m, 8H), 5.85 (q, $J=6.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.05 (s, 1H), 2.56-2.45 (m, 2H), 2.41-2.29 (m, 2H), 1.71-1.49 (m, 4H), 1.38 (d, $J=6.6$ Hz, 3H), 1.18 (s, 3H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_3$: 353; found: 354 ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$. (S,S)-isomer: ^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ 7.41-7.30 (m, 5H), 7.20-7.14 (m, 3H), 7.06-7.00 (m, 2H), 5.85 (q, $J=6.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.06 (s, 1H), 2.70-2.60 (m, 1H), 2.51 (dt, $J=6.6, 3.3$ Hz, 1H), 2.44-2.31 (m, 2H), 1.75-1.65 (m, 1H), 1.65-1.54 (m, 3H), 1.50 (d, $J=6.8$ Hz, 3H), 1.20 (s, 3H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_3$: 353; found: 354 ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$.

Step 3: (R)-2-(4-Hydroxy-4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)-2-phenylacetic acid: To a solution of (S)-1-phenylethyl (R)-2-(4-hydroxy-4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)-2-phenylacetate (0.185 g, 0.52 mmol) in dichloromethane (3 mL) was added trifluoroacetic acid (1 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The volatiles were subsequently removed *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by reverse-phase preparative HPLC (Primesphere C-18, 20 x 100mm; $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}-\text{H}_2\text{O}-0.1\%$ TFA) to give the title compound (as TFA salt) as a pale bluish solid (0.128 g, 98%). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3$: 249; found: 250 ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$.



Step 1: (S)-1-Phenylethyl 2-(2-fluorophenyl)acetate: A mixture of 2-fluorophenylacetic acid (5.45 g, 35.4 mmol), (S)-1-phenylethanol (5.62 g, 46.0 mmol), EDCI (8.82 g, 46.0 mmol) and DMAP (0.561 g, 4.60 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (100 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 12 hours. The solvent was then concentrated and the residue partitioned with H_2O -ethyl acetate. The phases were

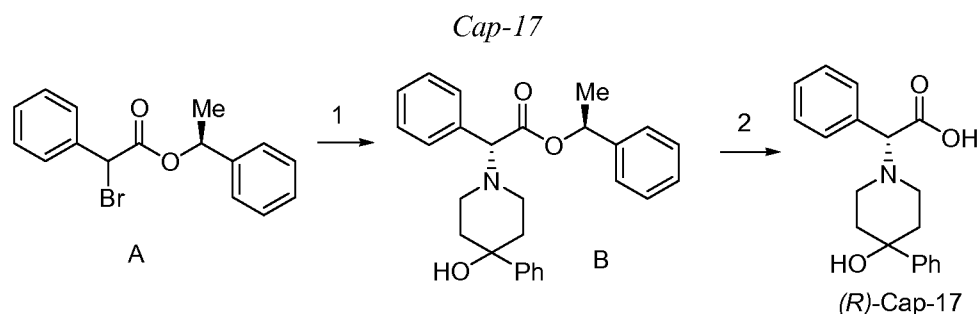
separated and the aqueous layer back-extracted with ethyl acetate (2x). The combined organic phases were washed (H₂O, brine), dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (Biotage/ 0-20% ethyl acetate-hexane) to provide the title compound as a colorless oil (8.38 g, 92%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.32-7.23 (m, 7H), 7.10-7.04 (m, 2), 5.85 (q, *J*=6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.71 (s, 2H), 1.48 (d, *J*=6.5 Hz, 3H).

Step 2: (R)-((S)-1-Phenylethyl) 2-(2-fluorophenyl)-2-(piperidin-1-yl)acetate:
To a solution of (S)-1-phenylethyl 2-(2-fluorophenyl)acetate (5.00 g, 19.4 mmol) in THF (1200 mL) at 0 °C was added DBU (6.19 g, 40.7 mmol) and the solution was allowed to warm to room temperature while stirring for 30 minutes. The solution was then cooled to -78 °C and a solution of CBr₄ (13.5 g, 40.7 mmol) in THF (100 mL) was added and the mixture was allowed to warm to -10 °C and stirred at this temperature for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aq. NH₄Cl and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was back-extracted with ethyl acetate (2x) and the combined organic phases were washed (H₂O, brine), dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. To the residue was added piperidine (5.73 mL, 58.1 mmol) and the solution was stirred at room temperature for 24 hours. The volatiles were then concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (Biotage/ 0-30% diethyl ether-hexane) to provide a pure mixture of diastereomers (2:1 ratio by ¹H NMR) as a yellow oil (2.07 g, 31%), along with unreacted starting material (2.53 g, 51%). Further chromatography of the diastereomeric mixture (Biotage/ 0-10% diethyl ether-toluene) provided the title compound as a colorless oil (0.737 g, 11%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.52 (ddd, *J*=9.4, 7.6, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.33 – 7.40 (m, 1), 7.23 – 7.23 (m, 4H), 7.02 – 7.23 (m, 4H), 5.86 (q, *J*=6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.45 (s, 1H), 2.39 – 2.45 (m, 4H), 1.52 – 1.58 (m, 4H), 1.40 – 1.42 (m, 1H), 1.38 (d, *J*=6.6 Hz, 3H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C₂₁H₂₄FNO₂: 341; found: 342 (M+H)⁺.

Step 3: (R)-2-(2-fluorophenyl)-2-(piperidin-1-yl)acetic acid: A mixture of (R)-((S)-1-phenylethyl) 2-(2-fluorophenyl)-2-(piperidin-1-yl)acetate (0.737 g, 2.16 mmol) and 20% Pd(OH)₂/C (0.070 g) in ethanol (30 mL) was hydrogenated at room temperature and atmospheric pressure (H₂ balloon) for 2 hours. The solution was then purged with Ar, filtered through diatomaceous earth (Celite[®]), and concentrated

in vacuo. This provided the title compound as a colorless solid (0.503 g, 98%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 7.65 (ddd, $J=9.1, 7.6, 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.47-7.53 (m, 1H), 7.21-7.30 (m, 2H), 3.07-3.13 (m, 4H), 1.84 (br s, 4H), 1.62 (br s, 2H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{16}\text{FNO}_2$: 237; found: 238 ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$.

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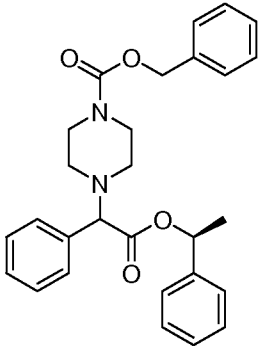


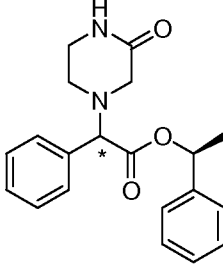
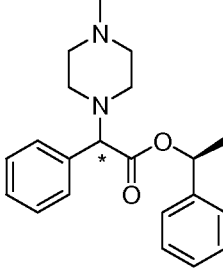
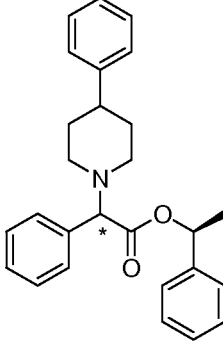
Step 1: (S)-1-Phenylethyl (R)-2-(4-hydroxy-4-phenylpiperidin-1-yl)- 2-phenylacetate: To a solution of (S)-1-phenylethyl 2-bromo-2-phenylacetate (1.50 g, 4.70 mmol) in THF (25 mL) was added triethylamine (1.31 mL, 9.42 mmol), followed by tetrabutylammonium iodide (0.347 g, 0.94 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 minutes and then a solution of 4-phenyl-4-hydroxypiperidine (1.00 g, 5.64 mmol) in THF (5 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred for 16 hours and then it was diluted with ethyl acetate (100 mL), washed (H_2O x2, brine), dried (MgSO_4), filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified on a silica gel column (0-60% ethyl acetate-hexane) to provide an approximately 2:1 mixture of diastereomers, as judged by ^1H NMR. Separation of these isomers was performed using supercritical fluid chromatography (Chiralcel OJ-H, 30 x 250mm; 20% ethanol in CO_2 at 35 $^\circ\text{C}$), to give first the (R)-isomer of the title compound (0.534 g, 27%) as a yellow oil and then the corresponding (S)-isomer (0.271 g, 14%), also as a yellow oil. (S,R)-isomer: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 7.55-7.47 (m, 4H), 7.44-7.25 (m, 10H), 7.25-7.17 (m, 1H), 5.88 (q, $J=6.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.12 (s, 1H), 2.82-2.72 (m, 1H), 2.64 (dt, $J=11.1, 2.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.58-2.52 (m, 1H), 2.40 (dt, $J=11.1, 2.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.20 (dt, $J=12.1, 4.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.10 (dt, $J=12.1, 4.6$ Hz, 1H), 1.72-1.57 (m, 2H), 1.53 (d, $J=6.5$ Hz, 3H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{29}\text{NO}_3$: 415; found: 416 ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$; (S,S)-isomer: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 7.55-7.48 (m, 2H), 7.45-7.39 (m, 2H), 7.38-7.30 (m, 5H), 7.25-7.13 (m, 4H), 7.08-7.00 (m, 2H), 5.88 (q, $J=6.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.12 (s, 1H), 2.95-2.85 (m, 1H), 2.68 (dt, $J=11.1, 2.5$

Hz, 1H), 2.57-2.52 (m, 1H), 2.42 (dt, $J=11.1, 2.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.25 (dt, $J=12.1, 4.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.12 (dt, $J=12.1, 4.6$ Hz, 1H), 1.73 (dd, $J=13.6, 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.64 (dd, $J=13.6, 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.40 (d, $J=6.6$ Hz, 3H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $C_{27}H_{29}NO_3$: 415; found: 416 (M+H)⁺.

5

The following esters were prepared in similar fashion:

<i>Intermediate-17a</i>		Diastereomer 1: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ ppm 1.36 (d, $J=6.41$ Hz, 3H) 2.23-2.51 (m, 4H) 3.35 (s, 4H) 4.25 (s, 1H) 5.05 (s, 2H) 5.82 (d, $J=6.71$ Hz, 1H) 7.15-7.52 (m, 15H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for: $C_{28}H_{30}N_2O_4$ 458.22; Found: 459.44 (M+H)⁺. Diastereomer 2: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ ppm 1.45 (d, $J=6.71$ Hz, 3H) 2.27-2.44 (m, 4H) 3.39 (s, 4H) 4.23 (s, 1H) 5.06 (s, 2H) 5.83 (d, $J=6.71$ Hz, 1H) 7.12 (dd, $J=6.41, 3.05$ Hz, 2H) 7.19-7.27 (m, 3H) 7.27-7.44 (m, 10H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for: $C_{28}H_{30}N_2O_4$ 458.22; Found: 459.44 (M+H)⁺.
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<i>Intermediate -17b</i>		Diastereomer 1: RT=11.76 minutes (Cond'n II); LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for: C₂₀H₂₂N₂O₃ 338.16 Found: 339.39 (M+H)⁺; Diastereomer 2: RT=10.05 minutes (Cond'n II); LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for: C₂₀H₂₂N₂O₃ 338.16; Found: 339.39 (M+H)⁺.
<i>Intermediate -17c</i>		Diastereomer 1: T_R=4.55 minutes (Cond'n I); LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for: C₂₁H₂₆N₂O₂ 338.20 Found: 339.45 (M+H)⁺; Diastereomer 2: T_R=6.00 minutes (Cond'n I); LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for: C₂₁H₂₆N₂O₂ 338.20 Found: 339.45 (M+H)⁺.
<i>Intermediate -17d</i>		Diastereomer 1: RT=7.19 minutes (Cond'n I); LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for: C₂₇H₂₉NO₂ 399.22 Found: 400.48 (M+H)⁺; Diastereomer 2: RT=9.76 minutes (Cond'n I); LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for: C₂₇H₂₉NO₂ 399.22 Found: 400.48 (M+H)⁺.

Chiral SFC Conditions for determining retention time

Condition I

Column: Chiralpak AD-H Column, 4.62x50 mm, 5 μ mSolvents: 90% CO₂-10% methanol with 0.1%DEA

Temp: 35 °C

5 Pressure: 150 bar

Flow rate: 2.0 mL/min.

UV monitored @ 220 nm

Injection: 1.0 mg/3mL methanol

10 Condition II

Column: Chiralcel OD-H Column, 4.62x50 mm, 5 μ mSolvents: 90% CO₂-10% methanol with 0.1%DEA

Temp: 35 °C

Pressure: 150 bar

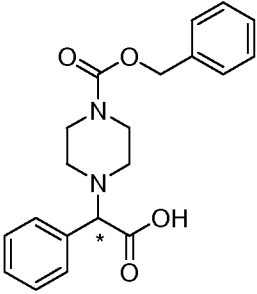
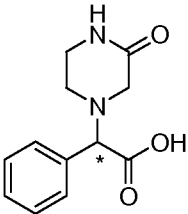
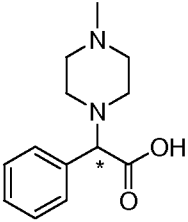
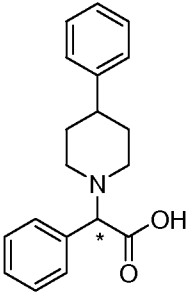
15 Flow rate: 2.0 mL/min.

UV monitored @ 220 nm

Injection: 1.0 mg/mL methanol

Cap 17, Step 2; (R)-2-(4-Hydroxy-4-phenylpiperidin-1-yl)-2-phenylacetic
20 acid: To a solution of (S)-1-phenylethyl (R)-2-(4-hydroxy-4-phenylpiperidin-1-yl)-2-phenylacetate (0.350 g, 0.84 mmol) in dichloromethane (5 mL) was added trifluoroacetic acid (1 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The volatiles were subsequently removed *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by reverse-phase preparative HPLC (Primesphere C-18, 20 x 100mm;
25 CH₃CN-H₂O-0.1% TFA) to give the title compound (as TFA salt) as a white solid (0.230 g, 88%). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C₁₉H₂₁NO₃: 311.15; found: 312 (M+H)⁺.

The following carboxylic acids were prepared in optically pure form in a similar fashion:

<i>Cap-17a</i>		RT=2.21 (Cond'n II); ¹ H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d ₆) δ ppm 2.20-2.35 (m, 2H) 2.34-2.47 (m, 2H) 3.37 (s, 4H) 3.71 (s, 1H) 5.06 (s, 2H) 7.06-7.53 (m, 10H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for: C ₂₀ H ₂₂ N ₂ O ₄ 354.16; Found: 355.38 (M+H) ⁺ .
<i>Cap-17b</i>		RT=0.27 (Cond'n III); LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for: C ₁₂ H ₁₄ N ₂ O ₃ 234.10; Found: 235.22 (M+H) ⁺ .
<i>Cap-17c</i>		RT=0.48 (Cond'n II); LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for: C ₁₃ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₂ 234.14; Found: 235.31 (M+H) ⁺ .
<i>Cap-17d</i>		RT=2.21 (Cond'n I); LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for: C ₁₉ H ₂₁ NO ₂ 295.16; Found: 296.33 (M+H) ⁺ .

LCMS Conditions for determining retention time

Condition I

5 Column: Phenomenex-Luna 4.6 X 50 mm S10

Start % B=0

Fianl % B=100

Gradient Time=4 min

Flow Rate=4 mL/min

Wavelength=220

Solvent A=10% methanol – 90% H₂O – 0.1% TFA

5 Solvent B=90% methanol – 10% H₂O – 0.1% TFA

Condition II

Column: Waters-Sunfire 4.6 X 50 mm S5

Start % B=0

10 Fianl % B=100

Gradient Time=2 min

Flow Rate=4 mL/min

Wavelength=220

Solvent A=10% methanol – 90% H₂O – 0.1% TFA

15 Solvent B=90% methanol – 10% H₂O – 0.1% TFA

Condition III

Column: Phenomenex 10 μ 3.0 X 50 mm

Start % B=0

20 Fianl % B=100

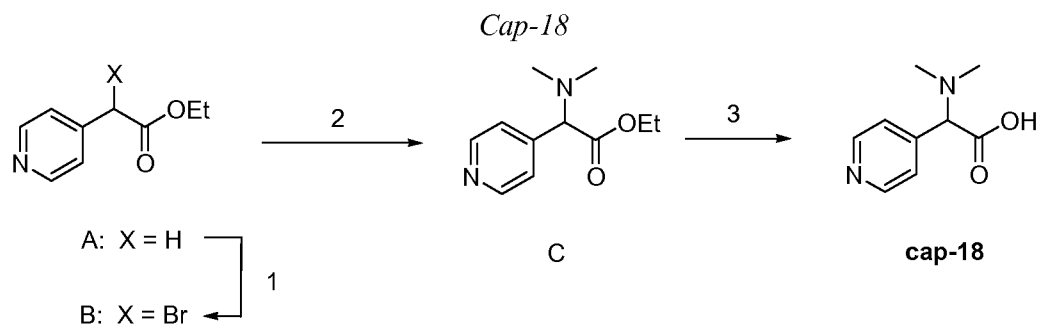
Gradient Time=2 min

Flow Rate=4 mL/min

Wavelength=220

Solvent A=10% methanol – 90% H₂O – 0.1% TFA

25 Solvent B=90% methanol – 10% H₂O – 0.1% TFA



Step 1; (R,S)-Ethyl 2-(4-pyridyl)-2-bromoacetate: To a solution of ethyl 4-pyridylacetate (1.00 g, 6.05 mmol) in dry THF (150 mL) at 0 °C under argon was added DBU (0.99 mL, 6.66 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature over 30 minutes and then it was cooled to -78 °C. To this mixture was added CBr₄ (2.21 g, 6.66 mmol) and stirring was continued at -78 °C for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was then quenched with sat. aq. NH₄Cl and the phases were separated. The organic phase was washed (brine), dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting yellow oil was immediately purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂/ hexane-ethyl acetate, 1:1) to provide the title compound (1.40 g, 95%) as a somewhat unstable yellow oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.62 (dd, *J*=4.6, 1.8 Hz, 2H), 7.45 (dd, *J*=4.6, 1.8 Hz, 2H), 5.24 (s, 1H), 4.21-4.29 (m, 2H), 1.28 (t, *J*=7.1 Hz, 3H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C₉H₁₀BrNO₂: 242, 244; found: 243, 245 (M+H)⁺.

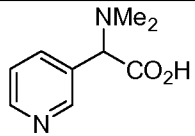
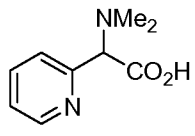
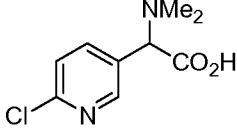
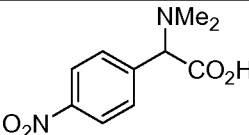
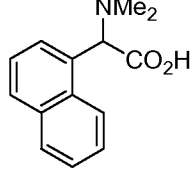
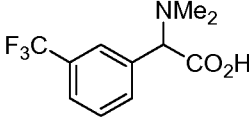
Step 2; (R,S)-Ethyl 2-(4-pyridyl)-2-(N,N-dimethylamino)acetate: To a solution of (R,S)-ethyl 2-(4-pyridyl)-2-bromoacetate (1.40 g, 8.48 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) at room temperature was added dimethylamine (2M in THF, 8.5 mL, 17.0 mmol). After completion of the reaction (as judged by thin layer chromatography) the volatiles were removed *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (Biotage, 40+M SiO₂ column; 50%-100% ethyl acetate-hexane) to provide the title compound (0.539 g, 31%) as a light yellow oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.58 (d, *J*=6.0 Hz, 2H), 7.36 (d, *J*=6.0 Hz, 2H), 4.17 (m, 2H), 3.92 (s, 1H), 2.27 (s, 6H), 1.22 (t, *J*=7.0 Hz). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C₁₁H₁₆N₂O₂: 208; found: 209 (M+H)⁺.

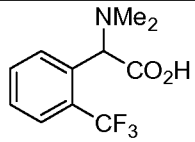
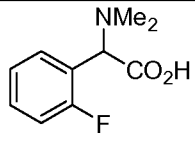
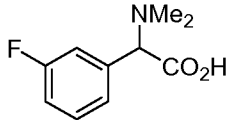
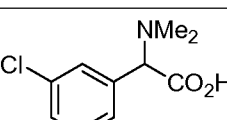
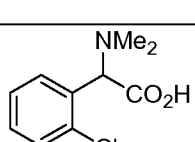
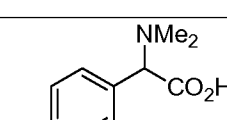
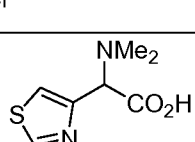
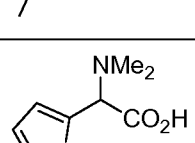
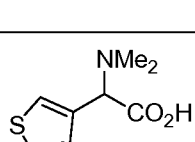
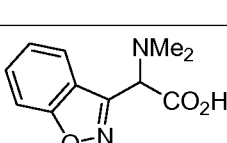
Step 3; (R,S)-2-(4-Pyridyl)-2-(N,N-dimethylamino)acetic acid: To a solution of (R,S)-ethyl 2-(4-pyridyl)-2-(N,N-dimethylamino)acetate (0.200 g, 0.960 mmol) in

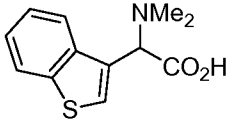
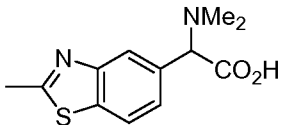
a mixture of THF-methanol-H₂O (1:1:1, 6 mL) was added powdered LiOH (0.120 g, 4.99 mmol) at room temperature. The solution was stirred for 3 hours and then it was acidified to pH 6 using 1N HCl. The aqueous phase was washed with ethyl acetate and then it was lyophilized to give the dihydrochloride of the title compound as a yellow solid (containing LiCl). The product was used as such in subsequent steps.

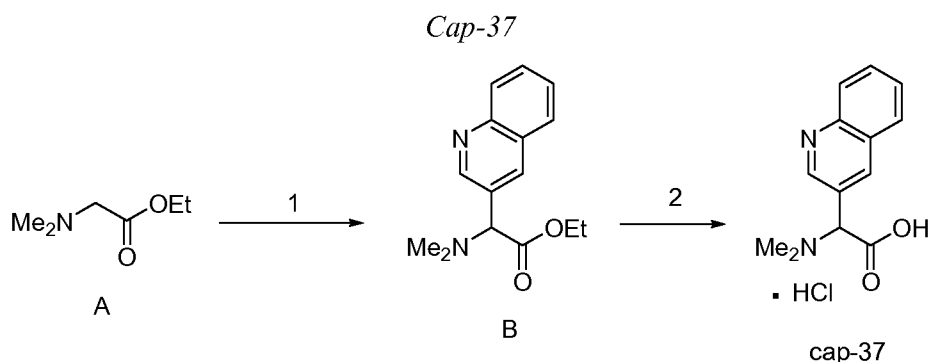
¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.49 (d, *J*=5.7 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (d, *J*=5.7 Hz, 2H), 3.56 (s, 1H), 2.21 (s, 6H).

The following examples were prepared in similar fashion using the method described above;

Cap-19		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C ₉ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₂ : 180; found: 181 (M+H) ⁺ .
Cap-20		LCMS: no ionization. ¹ H NMR (400 MHz, CD ₃ OD) δ 8.55 (d, <i>J</i> =4.3 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (app t, <i>J</i> =5.3 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d, <i>J</i> =7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (app t, <i>J</i> =5.3 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (s, 1H), 2.60 (s, 6H).
Cap-21		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C ₉ H ₁₁ ClN ₂ O ₂ : 214, 216; found: 215, 217 (M+H) ⁺ .
Cap-22		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C ₁₀ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₄ : 224; found: 225 (M+H) ⁺ .
Cap-23		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C ₁₄ H ₁₅ NO ₂ : 229; found: 230 (M+H) ⁺ .
Cap-24		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C ₁₁ H ₁₂ F ₃ NO ₂ : 247; found: 248 (M+H) ⁺ .

Cap-25		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $C_{11}H_{12}F_3NO_2$: 247; found: 248 $(M+H)^+$.
Cap-26		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $C_{10}H_{12}FNO_2$: 197; found: 198 $(M+H)^+$.
Cap-27		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $C_{10}H_{12}FNO_2$: 247; found: 248 $(M+H)^+$.
Cap-28		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $C_{10}H_{12}ClNO_2$: 213; found: 214 $(M+H)^+$.
Cap-29		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $C_{10}H_{12}ClNO_2$: 213; found: 214 $(M+H)^+$.
Cap-30		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $C_{10}H_{12}ClNO_2$: 213; found: 214 $(M+H)^+$.
Cap-31		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $C_8H_{12}N_2O_2S$: 200; found: 201 $(M+H)^+$.
Cap-32		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $C_8H_{11}NO_2S$: 185; found: 186 $(M+H)^+$.
Cap-33		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $C_8H_{11}NO_2S$: 185; found: 186 $(M+H)^+$.
Cap-34		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O_3$: 220; found: 221 $(M+H)^+$.

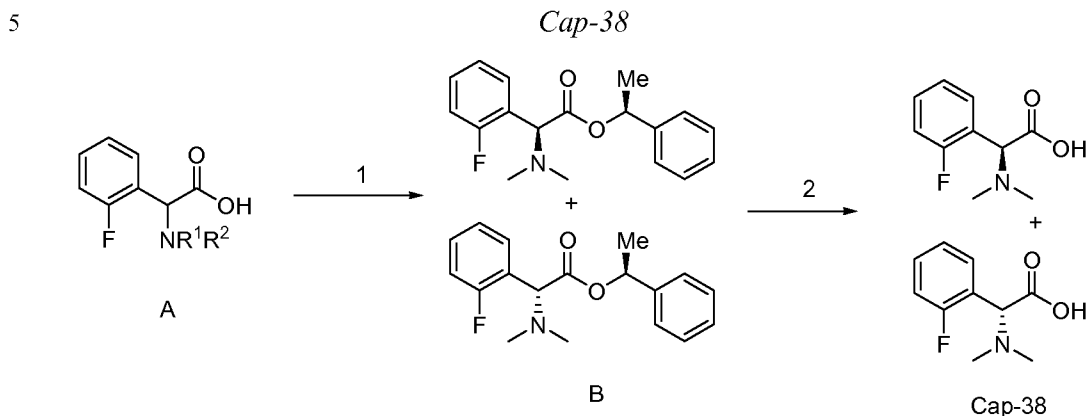
Cap-35		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C ₁₂ H ₁₃ NO ₂ S: 235; found: 236 (M+H) ⁺ .
Cap-36		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C ₁₂ H ₁₄ N ₂ O ₂ S: 250; found: 251 (M+H) ⁺ .



Step 1; (R,S)-Ethyl 2-(quinolin-3-yl)-2-(N,N-dimethylamino)-acetate: A mixture of ethyl N,N-dimethylaminoacetate (0.462 g, 3.54 mmol), K₃PO₄ (1.90 g, 8.95 mmol), Pd(t-Bu₃P)₂ (0.090 g, 0.176 mmol) and toluene (10 mL) was degassed with a stream of Ar bubbles for 15 minutes. The reaction mixture was then heated at 100 °C for 12 hours, after which it was cooled to room temperature and poured into H₂O. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (2x) and the combined organic phases were washed (H₂O, brine), dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified first by reverse-phase preparative HPLC (Primesphere C-18, 30 x 100mm; CH₃CN-H₂O-5 mM NH₄OAc) and then by flash chromatography (SiO₂/ hexane-ethyl acetate, 1:1) to provide the title compound (0.128 g, 17%) as an orange oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.90 (d, *J*=2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.32 (d, *J*=2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.03-8.01 (m, 2H), 7.77 (ddd, *J*=8.3, 6.8, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (ddd, *J*=8.3, 6.8, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (s, 1H), 4.13 (m, 2H), 2.22 (s, 6H), 1.15 (t, *J*=7.0 Hz, 3H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C₁₅H₁₈N₂O₂: 258; found: 259 (M+H)⁺.

Step 2; (R,S) 2-(Quinolin-3-yl)-2-(N,N-dimethylamino)acetic acid: A mixture of (R,S)-ethyl 2-(quinolin-3-yl)-2-(N,N-dimethylamino)acetate (0.122 g, 0.472 mmol) and 6M HCl (3 mL) was heated at 100 °C for 12 hours. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* to provide the dihydrochloride of the title compound (0.169 g,

>100%) as a light yellow foam. The unpurified material was used in subsequent steps without further purification. LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $C_{13}H_{14}N_2O_2$: 230; found: 231 ($M+H$)⁺.



Step 1; (R)-((S)-1-phenylethyl) 2-(dimethylamino)-2-(2-fluorophenyl)acetate and (S)-((S)-1-phenylethyl) 2-(dimethylamino)-2-(2-fluorophenyl)acetate: To a mixture of (RS)-2-(dimethylamino)-2-(2-fluorophenyl)acetic acid (2.60 g, 13.19 mmol), DMAP (0.209 g, 1.71 mmol) and (S)-1-phenylethanol (2.09 g, 17.15 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (40 mL) was added EDCI (3.29 g, 17.15 mmol) and the mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 12 hours. The solvent was then removed *in vacuo* and the residue partitioned with ethyl acetate- H_2O . The layers were separated, the aqueous layer was back-extracted with ethyl acetate (2x) and the combined organic phases were washed (H_2O , brine), dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (Biotage/ 0-50% diethyl ether-hexane). The resulting pure diastereomeric mixture was then separated by reverse-phase preparative HPLC (Primesphere C-18, 30 x 100mm; CH_3CN-H_2O -0.1% TFA) to give first (S)-1-phenethyl (R)-2-(dimethylamino)-2-(2-fluorophenyl)acetate (0.501 g, 13%) and then (S)-1-phenethyl (S)-2-(dimethylamino)-2-(2-fluorophenyl)-acetate (0.727 g, 18%), both as their TFA salts.

(S,R)-isomer: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 7.65-7.70 (m, 1H), 7.55-7.60 (ddd, $J=9.4, 8.1, 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.36-7.41 (m, 2H), 7.28-7.34 (m, 5H), 6.04 (q, $J=6.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.60 (s, 1H), 2.84 (s, 6H), 1.43 (d, $J=6.5$ Hz, 3H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $C_{18}H_{20}FNO_2$: 301; found: 302 ($M+H$)⁺; (S,S)-isomer: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 7.58-7.63 (m, 1H), 7.18-7.31 (m, 6H), 7.00 (dd, $J=8.5, 1.5$ Hz, 2H), 6.02 (q, $J=6.5$

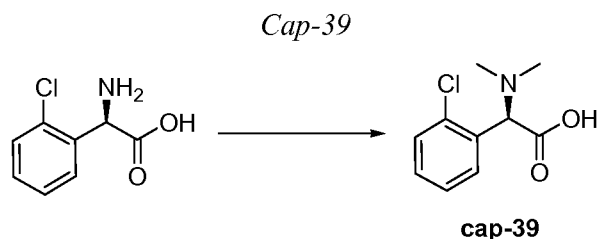
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Hz, 1H), 5.60 (s, 1H), 2.88 (s, 6H), 1.54 (d, $J=6.5$ Hz, 3H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $C_{18}H_{20}FNO_2$: 301; found: 302 (M+H)⁺.

Step 2; (R)-2-(dimethylamino)-2-(2-fluorophenyl)acetic acid: A mixture of (R)-((S)-1-phenylethyl) 2-(dimethylamino)-2-(2-fluorophenyl)acetate TFA salt (1.25 g, 3.01 mmol) and 20% Pd(OH)₂/C (0.125 g) in ethanol (30 mL) was hydrogenated at room temperature and atmospheric pressure (H₂ balloon) for 4 hours. The solution was then purged with Ar, filtered through diatomaceous earth (Celite[®]), and concentrated *in vacuo*. This gave the title compound as a colorless solid (0.503 g, 98%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.53-7.63 (m, 2H), 7.33-7.38 (m, 2H), 5.36 (s, 1H), 2.86 (s, 6H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $C_{10}H_{12}FNO_2$: 197; found: 198 (M+H)⁺.

The S-isomer could be obtained from (S)-((S)-1-phenylethyl) 2-(dimethylamino)-2-(2-fluorophenyl)acetate TFA salt in similar fashion.

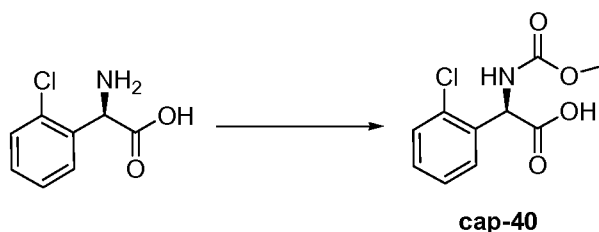
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A mixture of (R)-2-chlorophenylglycine (0.300 g, 1.62 mmol), formaldehyde (35% aqueous solution, 0.80 mL, 3.23 mmol) and 20% Pd(OH)₂/C (0.050 g) was hydrogenated at room temperature and atmospheric pressure (H₂ balloon) for 4 hours. The solution was then purged with Ar, filtered through diatomaceous earth (Celite[®]) and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by reverse-phase preparative HPLC (Primesphere C-18, 30 x 100mm; CH₃CN-H₂O-0.1% TFA) to give the TFA salt of the title compound (R)-2-(dimethylamino)-2-(2-chlorophenyl)acetic acid as a colorless oil (0.290 g, 55%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.59-7.65 (m, 2H), 7.45-7.53 (m, 2H), 5.40 (s, 1H), 2.87 (s, 6H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $C_{10}H_{12}ClNO_2$: 213; found: 214 (M+H)⁺.

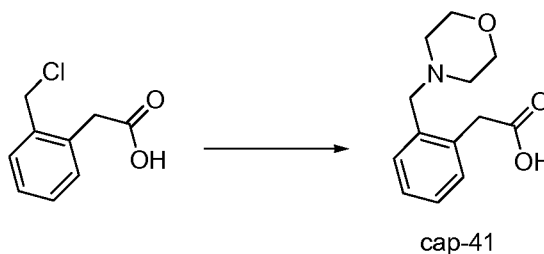
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Cap-40



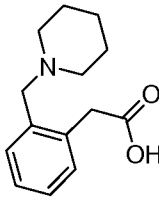
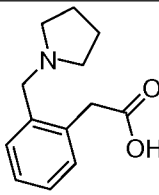
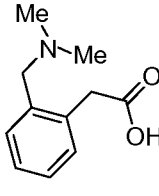
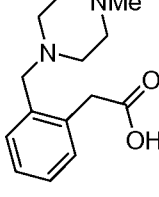
To an ice-cold solution of (R)-2-(2-chlorophenyl)glycine (1.00 g, 5.38 mmol) and NaOH (0.862 g, 21.6 mmol) in H_2O (5.5 mL) was added methyl chloroformate (1.00 mL, 13.5 mmol) dropwise. The mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C for 1 hour and then it was acidified by the addition of conc. HCl (2.5 mL). The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (2x) and the combined organic phase was washed (H_2O , brine), dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give the title compound (R)-2-(methoxycarbonylamino)-2-(2-chlorophenyl)acetic acid as a yellow-orange foam (1.31 g, 96%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 7.39 – 7.43 (m, 2H), 7.29 – 7.31 (m, 2H), 5.69 (s, 1H), 3.65 (s, 3H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_9\text{ClNO}_4$: 243; found: 244 ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$.

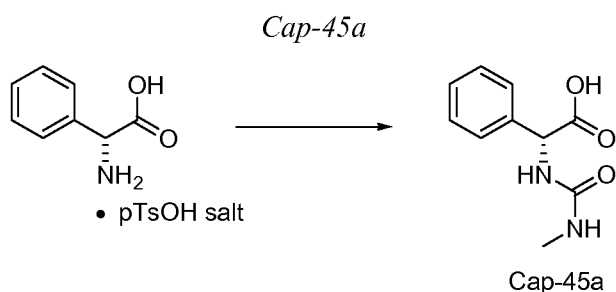
Cap-41



To a suspension of 2-(2-(chloromethyl)phenyl)acetic acid (2.00 g, 10.8 mmol) in THF (20 mL) was added morpholine (1.89 g, 21.7 mmol) and the solution was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. The reaction mixture was then diluted with ethyl acetate and extracted with H_2O (2x). The aqueous phase was lyophilized and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (Biotage/ 0-10% methanol- CH_2Cl_2) to give the title compound 2-(2-(Morpholinomethyl)phenyl)acetic acid as a colorless solid (2.22 g, 87%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 7.37-7.44 (m, 3H), 7.29-7.33 (m, 1H), 4.24 (s, 2H), 3.83 (br s, 4H), 3.68 (s, 2H), 3.14 (br s, 4H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_3$: 235; found: 236 ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$.

The following examples were similarly prepared using the method described for Cap-41:

Cap-42		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C ₁₄ H ₁₉ NO ₂ : 233; found: 234 (M+H) ⁺ .
Cap-43		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C ₁₃ H ₁₇ NO ₂ : 219; found: 220 (M+H) ⁺ .
Cap-44		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C ₁₁ H ₁₅ NO ₂ : 193; found: 194 (M+H) ⁺ .
Cap-45		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C ₁₄ H ₂₀ N ₂ O ₂ : 248; found: 249 (M+H) ⁺ .

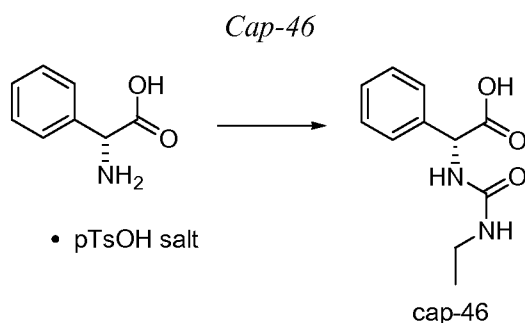


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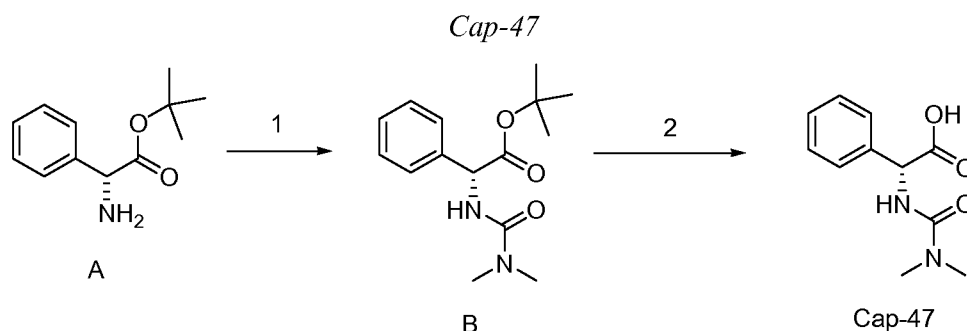
HMDS (1.85 mL, 8.77 mmol) was added to a suspension of (R)-2-amino-2-phenylacetic acid p-toluenesulfonate (2.83 g, 8.77 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Methyl isocyanate (0.5 g, 8.77 mmol) was added in one portion stirring continued for 30 minutes. The reaction was quenched by addition of H₂O (5 mL) and the resulting precipitate was filtered, washed with H₂O and n-hexanes, and dried under vacuum. (R)-2-(3-methylureido)-2-phenylacetic acid (1.5 g; 82 %) was recovered as a white solid and it was used

10

without further purification. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ ppm 2.54 (d, $J=4.88$ Hz, 3H) 5.17 (d, $J=7.93$ Hz, 1H) 5.95 (q, $J=4.48$ Hz, 1H) 6.66 (d, $J=7.93$ Hz, 1H) 7.26-7.38 (m, 5H) 12.67 (s, 1H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$ 208.08 found 209.121 ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$; HPLC Phenomenex C-18 3.0×46 mm, 0 to 100% B over 2 minutes, 1 minute hold time, A=90% water, 10% methanol, 0.1% TFA, B=10% water, 90% methanol, 0.1% TFA, RT=1.38 min, 90% homogeneity index.



The desired product was prepared according to the method described for Cap-45a. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ ppm 0.96 (t, $J=7.17$ Hz, 3H) 2.94-3.05 (m, 2H) 5.17 (d, $J=7.93$ Hz, 1H) 6.05 (t, $J=5.19$ Hz, 1H) 6.60 (d, $J=7.63$ Hz, 1H) 7.26-7.38 (m, 5H) 12.68 (s, 1H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$ 222.10 found 223.15 ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$. HPLC XTERRA C-18 3.0×506 mm, 0 to 100% B over 2 minutes, 1 minute hold time, A=90% water, 10% methanol, 0.2% H_3PO_4 , B=10% water, 90% methanol, 0.2% H_3PO_4 , RT=0.87 min, 90% homogeneity index.

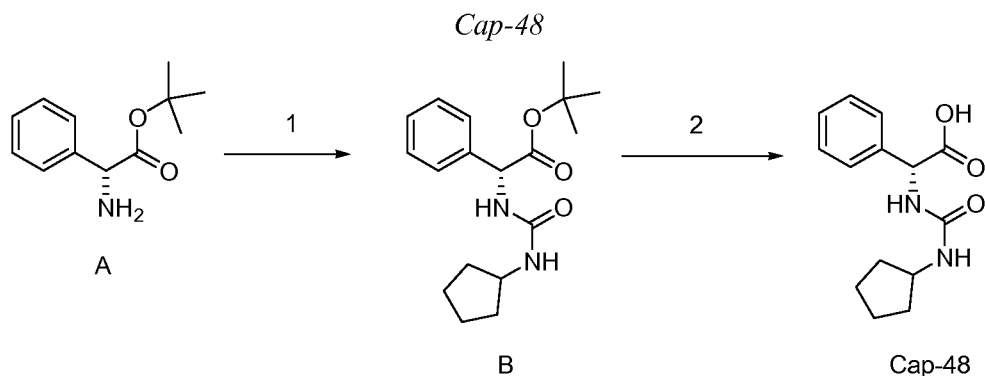


Step 1; (R)-tert-butyl 2-(3,3-dimethylureido)-2-phenylacetate: To a stirred solution of (R)-tert-butyl-2-amino-2-phenylacetate (1.0 g, 4.10 mmol) and Hunig's base (1.79 mL, 10.25 mmol) in DMF (40 mL) was added dimethylcarbonyl chloride (0.38 mL, 4.18 mmol) dropwise over 10 minutes. After stirring at room

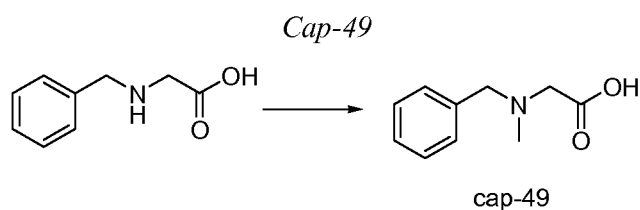
temperature for 3 hours, the reaction was concentrated under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with H₂O, 1N aq. HCl and brine, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. (R)-tert-butyl 2-(3,3-dimethylureido)-2-phenylacetate was
5 obtained as a white solid (0.86 g; 75%) and used without further purification. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ ppm 1.33 (s, 9H) 2.82 (s, 6H) 5.17 (d, *J*=7.63 Hz, 1H) 6.55 (d, *J*=7.32 Hz, 1H) 7.24-7.41 (m, 5H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C₁₅H₂₂N₂O₃ 278.16 found 279.23 (M+H)⁺; HPLC Phenomenex LUNA C-18 4.6 × 50 mm, 0 to 100% B over 4 minutes, 1 minute hold time, A=90% water, 10% methanol, 0.1%
10 TFA, B=10% water, 90% methanol, 0.1% TFA, RT=2.26 min, 97% homogeneity index.

Step 2; (R)-2-(3,3-dimethylureido)-2-phenylacetic acid: To a stirred solution of ((R)-tert-butyl 2-(3,3-dimethylureido)-2-phenylacetate (0.86 g, 3.10 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (250 mL) was added TFA (15 mL) dropwise and the resulting solution was
15 stirred at rt for 3 hours. The desired compound was then precipitated out of solution with a mixture of EtOAc:Hexanes (5:20), filtered off and dried under reduced pressure. (R)-2-(3,3-dimethylureido)-2-phenylacetic acid was isolated as a white solid (0.59g, 86%) and used without further purification. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ ppm 2.82 (s, 6H) 5.22 (d, *J*=7.32 Hz, 1H) 6.58 (d, *J*=7.32 Hz, 1H) 7.28
20 (t, *J*=7.17 Hz, 1H) 7.33 (t, *J*=7.32 Hz, 2H) 7.38-7.43 (m, 2H) 12.65 (s, 1H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C₁₁H₁₄N₂O₃: 222.24; found: 223.21 (M+H)⁺. HPLC XTERRA C-18 3.0 × 50 mm, 0 to 100% B over 2 minutes, 1 minute hold time, A=90% water, 10% methanol, 0.2% H₃PO₄, B=10% water, 90% methanol, 0.2% H₃PO₄, RT=0.75 min, 93% homogeneity index.

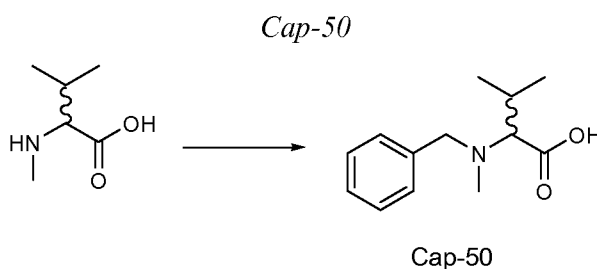
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- Step 1;* (R)-tert-butyl 2-(3-cyclopentylureido)-2-phenylacetate: To a stirred solution of (R)-2-amino-2-phenylacetic acid hydrochloride (1.0 g, 4.10 mmol) and Hunig's base (1.0 mL, 6.15 mmol) in DMF (15 mL) was added cyclopentyl isocyanate (0.46 mL, 4.10 mmol) dropwise and over 10 minutes. After stirring at room temperature for 3 hours, the reaction was concentrated under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was taken up in ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with H₂O and brine, dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. (R)-tert-butyl 2-(3-cyclopentylureido)-2-phenylacetate was obtained as an opaque oil (1.32 g; 100 %) and used without further purification. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃Cl-D) δ ppm 1.50-1.57 (m, 2H) 1.58-1.66 (m, 2H) 1.87-1.97 (m, 2H) 3.89-3.98 (m, 1H) 5.37 (s, 1H) 7.26-7.38 (m, 5H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C₁₈H₂₆N₂O₃ 318.19 found 319.21 (M+H)⁺; HPLC XTERRA C-18 3.0 × 50 mm, 0 to 100% B over 4 minutes, 1 minute hold time, A=90% water, 10% methanol, 0.1% TFA, B=10% water, 90% methanol, 0.1% TFA, RT=2.82 min, 96% homogeneity index.
- Step 2;* (R)-2-(3-cyclopentylureido)-2-phenylacetic acid: To a stirred solution of (R)-tert-butyl 2-(3-cyclopentylureido)-2-phenylacetate (1.31 g, 4.10 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (25 mL) was added TFA (4 mL) and triethylsilane (1.64 mL; 10.3 mmol) dropwise, and the resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 6 hours. The volatile components were removed under reduced pressure and the crude product was recrystallized in ethyl acetate/pentanes to yield (R)-2-(3-cyclopentylureido)-2-phenylacetic acid as a white solid (0.69 g, 64%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ ppm 1.17-1.35 (m, 2H) 1.42-1.52 (m, 2H) 1.53-1.64 (m, 2H) 1.67-1.80 (m, 2H) 3.75-3.89 (m, 1H) 5.17 (d, *J*=7.93 Hz, 1H) 6.12 (d, *J*=7.32 Hz, 1H) 6.48 (d, *J*=7.93 Hz, 1H) 7.24-7.40 (m, 5H) 12.73 (s, 1H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C₁₄H₁₈N₂O₃; 262.31; found: 263.15 (M+H)⁺. HPLC XTERRA C-18 3.0 × 50 mm, 0 to 100% B over 2 minutes, 1 minute hold time, A=90% water, 10% methanol, 0.2% H₃PO₄, B=10% water, 90% methanol, 0.2% H₃PO₄, RT=1.24 min, 100% homogeneity index.



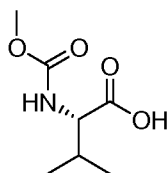
To a stirred solution of 2-(benzylamino)acetic acid (2.0 g, 12.1 mmol) in formic acid (91 mL) was added formaldehyde (6.94 mL, 93.2 mmol). After five hours at 70 °C, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to 20 mL and a white solid precipitated. Following filtration, the mother liquors were
5 collected and further concentrated under reduced pressure providing the crude product. Purification by reverse-phase preparative HPLC (Xterra 30 X 100 mm, detection at 220 nm, flow rate 35 mL/min, 0 to 35% B over 8 min; A= 90% water, 10 % methanol, 0.1% TFA, B=10% water, 90 % methanol, 0.1% TFA) provided the title compound 2-(benzyl(methyl)-amino)acetic acid as its TFA salt (723 mg, 33%) as a
10 colorless wax. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ ppm 2.75 (s, 3H) 4.04 (s, 2H) 4.34 (s, 2H) 7.29-7.68 (m, 5H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for: C₁₀H₁₃NO₂ 179.09; Found: 180.20 (M+H)⁺.



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To a stirred solution of 3-methyl-2-(methylamino)butanoic acid (0.50 g, 3.81 mmol) in water (30 mL) was added K₂CO₃ (2.63 g, 19.1 mmol) and benzyl chloride (1.32 g, 11.4 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 18 hours. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (30 mL x 2) and the
20 aqueous layer was concentrated under reduced pressure providing the crude product which was purified by reverse-phase preparative HPLC (Xterra 30 x 100mm, detection at 220 nm, flow rate 40 mL/min, 20 to 80% B over 6 min; A= 90% water, 10 % methanol, 0.1% TFA, B=10% water, 90 % methanol, 0.1% TFA) to provide 2-(benzyl(methyl)amino)-3-methylbutanoic acid, TFA salt (126 mg, 19%) as a
25 colorless wax. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ ppm 0.98 (d, 3H) 1.07 (d, 3H) 2.33-2.48 (m, 1H) 2.54-2.78 (m, 3H) 3.69 (s, 1H) 4.24 (s, 2H) 7.29-7.65 (m, 5H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for: C₁₃H₁₉NO₂ 221.14; Found: 222.28 (M+H)⁺.

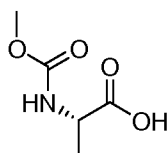
Cap-51



Na₂CO₃ (1.83g, 17.2 mmol) was added to NaOH (33 mL of 1M/H₂O, 33 mmol) solution of L-valine (3.9 g, 33.29 mmol) and the resulting solution was cooled
 5 with ice-water bath. Methyl chloroformate (2.8 mL, 36.1 mmol) was added dropwise over 15 min, the cooling bath was removed and the reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 3.25 hr. The reaction mixture was washed with ether (50 mL, 3x), and the aqueous phase was cooled with ice-water bath and acidified with concentrated HCl to a pH region of 1-2, and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL, 3x). The
 10 organic phase was dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated *in vacuo* to afford Cap-51 as a white solid (6 g). ¹H NMR for the dominant rotamer (DMSO-d₆, δ=2.5 ppm, 500 MHz): 12.54 (s, 1H), 7.33 (d, *J*=8.6, 1H), 3.84 (dd, *J*=8.4, 6.0, 1H), 3.54 (s, 3H), 2.03 (m, 1H), 0.87 (m, 6H). HRMS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₇H₁₄NO₄: 176.0923; found 176.0922.

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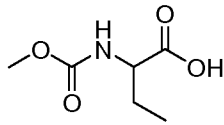
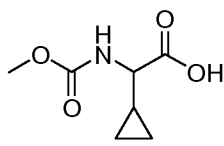
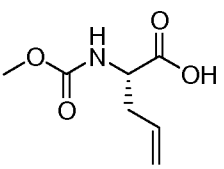
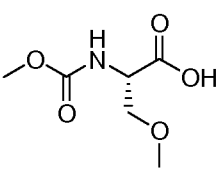
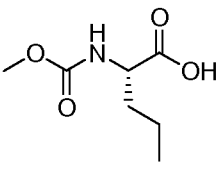
Cap-52 (Same as Cap-12)

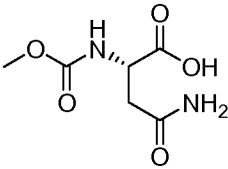
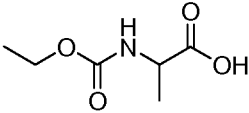
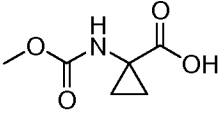


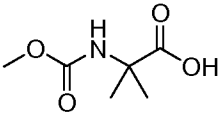
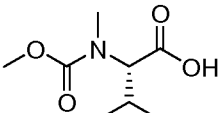
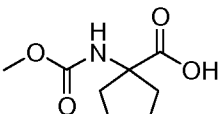
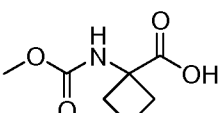
Cap-52 was synthesized from L-alanine according to the procedure described for the synthesis of Cap-51. For characterization purposes, a portion of the crude
 20 material was purified by a reverse phase HPLC (H₂O/methanol/TFA) to afford Cap-52 as a colorless viscous oil. ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ=2.5 ppm, 500 MHz): 12.49 (br s, 1H), 7.43 (d, *J*=7.3, 0.88H), 7.09 (app br s, 0.12H), 3.97 (m, 1H), 3.53 (s, 3H), 1.25 (d, *J*=7.3, 3H).

25 Cap-53 to -64 were prepared from appropriate starting materials according to the procedure described for the synthesis of Cap-51, with noted modifications if any.

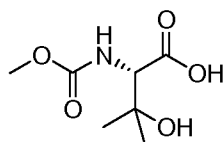
Cap	Structure	Data
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<i>Cap-53a:</i> (R) <i>Cap-53b:</i> (S)		¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ = 2.5 ppm, 500 MHz): δ 12.51 (br s, 1H), 7.4 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.9, 0.9H), 7.06 (app s, 0.1H), 3.86-3.82 (m, 1H), 3.53 (s, 3H), 1.75-1.67 (m, 1H), 1.62-1.54 (m, 1H), 0.88 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.3, 3H). RT = 0.77 minutes (Cond. 2); LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+Na]⁺ C₆H₁₁NNaO₄: 184.06; found 184.07. HRMS Calcd. for [M+Na]⁺ C₆H₁₁NNaO₄: 184.0586; found 184.0592.
<i>Cap-54a:</i> (R) <i>Cap-54b:</i> (S)		¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ = 2.5 ppm, 500 MHz): δ 12.48 (s, 1H), 7.58 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.6, 0.9H), 7.25 (app s, 0.1H), 3.52 (s, 3H), 3.36-3.33 (m, 1H), 1.10-1.01 (m, 1H), 0.54-0.49 (m, 1H), 0.46-0.40 (m, 1H), 0.39-0.35 (m, 1H), 0.31-0.21 (m, 1H). HRMS Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₇H₁₂NO₄: 174.0766; found 174.0771
<i>Cap-55</i>		¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ = 2.5 ppm, 500 MHz): δ 12.62 (s, 1H), 7.42 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.2, 0.9H), 7.07 (app s, 0.1H), 5.80-5.72 (m, 1H), 5.10 (d, <i>J</i> = 17.1, 1H), 5.04 (d, <i>J</i> = 10.4, 1H), 4.01-3.96 (m, 1H), 3.53 (s, 3H), 2.47-2.42 (m, 1H), 2.35-2.29 (m, 1H).
<i>Cap-56</i>		¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ = 2.5 ppm, 500 MHz): δ 12.75 (s, 1H), 7.38 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.3, 0.9H), 6.96 (app s, 0.1H), 4.20-4.16 (m, 1H), 3.60-3.55 (m, 2H), 3.54 (s, 3H), 3.24 (s, 3H).
<i>Cap-57</i>		¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ = 2.5 ppm, 500 MHz): δ 12.50 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.7, 0.08H), 7.40 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.9, 0.76H), 7.19 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.2, 0.07H), 7.07 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.7, 0.09H),

		4.21-4.12 (m, 0.08H), 4.06-3.97 (m, 0.07H), 3.96-3.80 (m, 0.85H), 3.53 (s, 3H), 1.69-1.51 (m, 2H), 1.39-1.26 (m, 2H), 0.85 (t, $J = 7.4$, 3H). LC (Cond. 2): RT = 1.39 LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for $[M+H]^+$ $C_7H_{14}NO_4$: 176.09; found 176.06.
Cap-58		^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , $\delta = 2.5$ ppm, 500 MHz): δ 12.63 (br s, 1H), 7.35 (s, 1H), 7.31 (d, $J = 8.2$, 1H), 6.92 (s, 1H), 4.33-4.29 (m, 1H), 3.54 (s, 3H), 2.54 (dd, $J = 15.5$, 5.4, 1H), 2.43 (dd, $J = 15.6$, 8.0, 1H). RT = 0.16 min (Cond. 2); LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for $[M+H]^+$ $C_6H_{11}N_2O_5$: 191.07; found 191.14.
Cap-59a: (R) Cap-59b: (S)		^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , $\delta = 2.5$ ppm, 400 MHz): δ 12.49 (br s, 1H), 7.40 (d, $J = 7.3$, 0.89H), 7.04 (br s, 0.11H), 4.00-3.95 (m, 3H), 1.24 (d, $J = 7.3$, 3H), 1.15 (t, $J = 7.2$, 3H). HRMS: Anal. Calcd. for $[M+H]^+$ $C_6H_{12}NO_4$: 162.0766; found 162.0771.
Cap-60		The crude material was purified with a reverse phase HPLC (H_2O /MeOH/TFA) to afford a colorless viscous oil that crystallized to a white solid upon exposure to high vacuum. ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , $\delta = 2.5$ ppm, 400 MHz): δ 12.38 (br s, 1H), 7.74 (s, 0.82H), 7.48 (s, 0.18H), 3.54/3.51 (two s, 3H), 1.30 (m, 2H), 0.98 (m, 2H). HRMS: Anal. Calcd. for $[M+H]^+$ $C_6H_{10}NO_4$: 160.0610; found 160.0604.

Cap-61		¹ H NMR (DMSO-d ₆ , δ = 2.5 ppm, 400 MHz): δ 12.27 (br s, 1H), 7.40 (br s, 1H), 3.50 (s, 3H), 1.32 (s, 6H). HRMS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H] ⁺ C ₆ H ₁₂ NO ₄ : 162.0766; found 162.0765.
Cap-62		¹ H NMR (DMSO-d ₆ , δ = 2.5 ppm, 400 MHz): δ 12.74 (br s, 1H), 4.21 (d, <i>J</i> = 10.3, 0.6H), 4.05 (d, <i>J</i> = 10.0, 0.4H), 3.62/3.60 (two singlets, 3H), 3.0 (s, 3H), 2.14-2.05 (m, 1H), 0.95 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.3, 3H), 0.81 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.6, 3H). LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M-H] ⁻ C ₈ H ₁₄ NO ₄ : 188.09; found 188.05.
Cap-63		[Note: the reaction was allowed to run for longer than what was noted for the general procedure.] ¹ H NMR (DMSO-d ₆ , δ = 2.5 ppm, 400 MHz): 12.21 (br s, 1H), 7.42 (br s, 1H), 3.50 (s, 3H), 2.02-1.85 (m, 4H), 1.66-1.58 (m, 4H). LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H] ⁺ C ₈ H ₁₄ NO ₄ : 188.09; found 188.19.
Cap-64		[Note: the reaction was allowed to run for longer than what was noted for the general procedure.] ¹ H NMR (DMSO-d ₆ , δ = 2.5 ppm, 400 MHz): 12.35 (br s, 1H), 7.77 (s, 0.82H), 7.56/7.52 (overlapping br s, 0.18H), 3.50 (s, 3H), 2.47-2.40 (m, 2H), 2.14-2.07 (m, 2H), 1.93-1.82 (m, 2H).

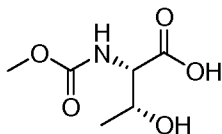
Cap-65



Methyl chloroformate (0.65 mL, 8.39 mmol) was added dropwise over 5 min to a cooled (ice-water) mixture of Na₂CO₃ (0.449 g, 4.23 mmol), NaOH (8.2 mL of 1M/H₂O, 8.2 mmol) and (*S*)-2-amino-3-hydroxy-3-methylbutanoic acid (1.04 g, 7.81 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 45 min, and then the cooling bath was removed and stirring was continued for an additional 3.75 hr. The reaction mixture was washed with CH₂Cl₂, and the aqueous phase was cooled with ice-water bath and acidified with concentrated HCl to a pH region of 1-2. The volatile component was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was taken up in a 2:1 mixture of MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL) and filtered, and the filtrate was rotovaped to afford *Cap*-65 as a white semi-viscous foam (1.236 g). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ = 2.5 ppm, 400 MHz): δ 6.94 (d, *J* = 8.5, 0.9 H), 6.53 (br s, 0.1H), 3.89 (d, *J* = 8.8, 1H), 2.94 (s, 3H), 1.15 (s, 3H), 1.13 (s, 3H).

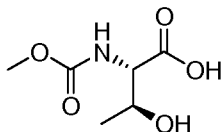
Cap-66 and -67 were prepared from appropriate commercially available starting materials by employing the procedure described for the synthesis of *Cap*-65.

15

Cap-66

¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ = 2.5 ppm, 400 MHz): δ 12.58 (br s, 1H), 7.07 (d, *J* = 8.3, 0.13H), 6.81 (d, *J* = 8.8, 0.67H), 4.10-4.02 (m, 1.15H), 3.91 (dd, *J* = 9.1, 3.5, 0.85H), 3.56 (s, 3H), 1.09 (d, *J* = 6.2, 3H). [Note: only the dominant signals of NH were noted].

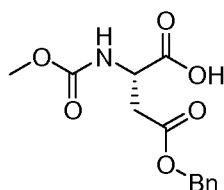
20

Cap-67

¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ = 2.5 ppm, 400 MHz): 12.51 (br s, 1H), 7.25 (d, *J* = 8.4, 0.75H), 7.12 (br d, *J* = 0.4, 0.05H), 6.86 (br s, 0.08H), 3.95-3.85 (m, 2H), 3.54 (s, 3H), 1.08 (d, *J* = 6.3, 3H). [Note: only the dominant signals of NH were noted].

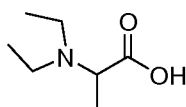
25

Cap-68



Methyl chloroformate (0.38 ml, 4.9 mmol) was added drop-wise to a mixture of 1N NaOH (aq) (9.0 ml, 9.0 mmol), 1M NaHCO₃ (aq) (9.0 ml, 9.0 mol), L-aspartic acid β -benzyl ester (1.0 g, 4.5 mmol) and Dioxane (9 ml). The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient conditions for 3 hr, and then washed with Ethyl acetate (50 ml, 3x). The aqueous layer was acidified with 12N HCl to a pH ~ 1-2, and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 50 ml). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford Cap-68 as a light yellow oil (1.37g; mass is above theoretical yield, and the product was used without further purification). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ = 2.5 ppm, 500 MHz): δ 12.88 (br s, 1H), 7.55 (d, *J* = 8.5, 1H), 7.40-7.32 (m, 5H), 5.13 (d, *J* = 12.8, 1H), 5.10 (d, *J* = 12.9, 1H), 4.42-4.38 (m, 1H), 3.55 (s, 3H), 2.87 (dd, *J* = 16.2, 5.5, 1H), 2.71 (dd, *J* = 16.2, 8.3, 1H). LC (Cond. 2): RT = 1.90 min; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. For [M+H]⁺ C₁₃H₁₆NO₆: 282.10; found 282.12.

Cap-69a and -69b

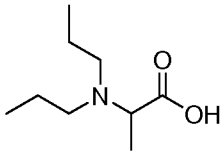
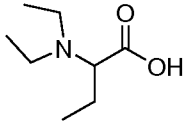
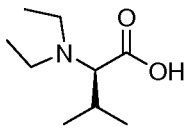
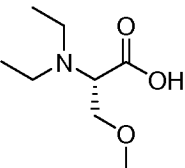
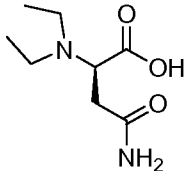


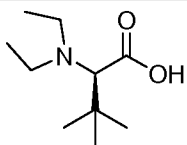
Cap-69a: (*R*)-enantiomer
Cap-69b: (*S*)-enantiomer

NaCNBH₃ (2.416 g, 36.5 mmol) was added in batches to a chilled (~15 °C) water (17 mL)/MeOH (10 mL) solution of alanine (1.338 g, 15.0 mmol). A few minutes later acetaldehyde (4.0 mL, 71.3 mmol) was added drop-wise over 4 min, the cooling bath was removed, and the reaction mixture was stirred at ambient condition for 6 hr. An additional acetaldehyde (4.0 mL) was added and the reaction was stirred for 2 hr. Concentrated HCl was added slowly to the reaction mixture until the pH reached ~ 1.5, and the resulting mixture was heated for 1 hr at 40 °C. Most of the volatile component was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was purified with a Dowex® 50WX8-100 ion-exchange resin (column was washed with water, and the compound was eluted with dilute NH₄OH, prepared by mixing 18 ml of NH₄OH and

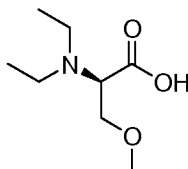
282 ml of water) to afford *Cap-69* (2.0 g) as an off-white soft hygroscopic solid. ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ = 2.5 ppm, 400 MHz): δ 3.44 (q, J = 7.1, 1H), 2.99-2.90 (m, 2H), 2.89-2.80 (m, 2H), 1.23 (d, J = 7.1, 3H), 1.13 (t, J = 7.3, 6H).

Cap-70 to *-74x* were prepared according to the procedure described for the
5 synthesis of *Cap-69* by employing appropriate starting materials.

<i>Cap-70a:</i> (R) <i>Cap-70b:</i> (S)		^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ = 2.5 ppm, 400 MHz): δ 3.42 (q, J = 7.1, 1H), 2.68-2.60 (m, 4H), 1.53-1.44 (m, 4H), 1.19 (d, J = 7.3, 3H), 0.85 (t, J = 7.5, 6H). LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{20}\text{NO}_2$: 174.15; found 174.13.
<i>Cap-71a:</i> (R) <i>Cap-71b:</i> (S)		^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ = 2.5 ppm, 500 MHz): δ 3.18-3.14 (m, 1H), 2.84-2.77 (m, 2H), 2.76-2.68 (m, 2H), 1.69-1.54 (m, 2H), 1.05 (t, J = 7.2, 6H), 0.91 (t, J = 7.3, 3H). LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}\text{NO}_2$: 160.13; found 160.06.
<i>Cap-72</i>		^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ = 2.5 ppm, 400 MHz): δ 2.77-2.66 (m, 3H), 2.39-2.31 (m, 2H), 1.94-1.85 (m, 1H), 0.98 (t, J = 7.1, 6H), 0.91 (d, J = 6.5, 3H), 0.85 (d, J = 6.5, 3H). LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{20}\text{NO}_2$: 174.15; found 174.15.
<i>Cap-73</i>		^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ = 2.5 ppm, 500 MHz): δ 9.5 (br s, 1H), 3.77 (dd, J = 10.8, 4.1, 1H), 3.69-3.61 (m, 2H), 3.26 (s, 3H), 2.99-2.88 (m, 4H), 1.13 (t, J = 7.2, 6H).
<i>Cap-74</i>		^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ = 2.5 ppm, 500 MHz): δ 7.54 (s, 1H), 6.89 (s, 1H), 3.81 (t, J = 6.6, k, 1H), 2.82-2.71 (m, 4H), 2.63 (dd,

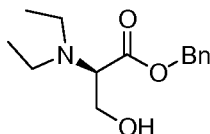
		$J = 15.6, 7.0, 1\text{H}), 2.36 (\text{dd}, J = 15.4, 6.3, 1\text{H}), 1.09 (\text{t}, J = 7.2, 6\text{H}). \text{RT} = 0.125$ minutes (Cond. 2); LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+ \text{C}_8\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$: 189.12; found 189.13.
Cap-74x		LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+ \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{22}\text{NO}_2$: 188.17; found 188.21

Cap-75



5

Cap-75, step a



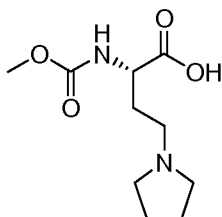
NaBH₃CN (1.6 g, 25.5 mmol) was added to a cooled (ice/water bath) water (25 ml)/methanol (15 ml) solution of H-D-Ser-OBzl HCl (2.0 g, 8.6 mmol). Acetaldehyde (1.5 ml, 12.5 mmol) was added drop-wise over 5 min, the cooling bath was removed, and the reaction mixture was stirred at ambient condition for 2 hr. The reaction was carefully quenched with 12N HCl and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in water and purified with a reverse phase HPLC (MeOH/H₂O/TFA) to afford the TFA salt of (R)-benzyl 2-(diethylamino)-3-hydroxypropanoate as a colorless viscous oil (1.9g). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ = 2.5 ppm, 500 MHz): δ 9.73 (br s, 1H), 7.52-7.36 (m, 5H), 5.32 (d, $J = 12.2$, 1H), 5.27 (d, $J = 12.5$, 1H), 4.54-4.32 (m, 1H), 4.05-3.97 (m, 2H), 3.43-3.21 (m, 4H), 1.23 (t, $J = 7.2$, 6H). LC/MS (Cond. 2): RT = 1.38 min; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+ \text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{22}\text{NO}_3$: 252.16; found 252.19.

Cap-75

NaH (0.0727 g, 1.82 mmol, 60%) was added to a cooled (ice-water) THF (3.0 mL) solution of the TFA salt (R)-benzyl 2-(diethylamino)-3-hydroxypropanoate (0.3019 g, 0.8264 mmol) prepared above, and the mixture was stirred for 15 min.

5 Methyl iodide (56 μ L, 0.90 mmol) was added and stirring was continued for 18 hr while allowing the bath to thaw to ambient condition. The reaction was quenched with water and loaded onto a MeOH pre-conditioned MCX (6 g) cartridge, and washed with methanol followed by compound elution with 2N NH_3 /Methanol. Removal of the volatile component *in vacuo* afforded *Cap-75*, contaminated with

10 (R)-2-(diethylamino)-3-hydroxypropanoic acid, as a yellow semi-solid (100 mg). The product was used as is without further purification.

Cap-76

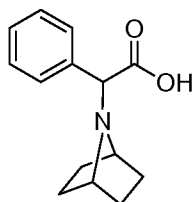
15 NaCNBH_3 (1.60 g, 24.2 mmol) was added in batches to a chilled ($\sim 15^\circ\text{C}$) water/MeOH (12 mL each) solution of (S)-4-amino-2-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)butanoic acid (2.17 g, 9.94 mmol). A few minutes later acetaldehyde (2.7 mL, 48.1 mmol) was added drop-wise over 2 min, the cooling bath was removed, and the reaction mixture was stirred at ambient condition for 3.5 hr. An additional

20 acetaldehyde (2.7 mL, 48.1 mmol) was added and the reaction was stirred for 20.5 hr. Most of the MeOH component was removed *in vacuo*, and the remaining mixture was treated with concentrated HCl until its pH reached ~ 1.0 and then heated for 2 hr at 40°C . The volatile component was removed *in vacuo*, and the residue was treated with 4 M HCl/dioxane (20 mL) and stirred at ambient condition for 7.5 hr. The

25 volatile component was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was purified with Dowex $\text{\textcircled{R}}$ 50WX8-100 ion-exchange resin (column was washed with water and the compound was eluted with dilute NH_4OH , prepared from 18 mL of NH_4OH and 282 mL of water) to afford intermediate (S)-2-amino-4-(diethylamino)butanoic acid as an off-white solid (1.73 g).

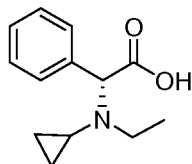
Methyl chloroformate (0.36 mL, 4.65 mmol) was added drop-wise over 11 min to a cooled (ice-water) mixture of Na₂CO₃ (0.243 g, 2.29 mmol), NaOH (4.6 mL of 1M/H₂O, 4.6 mmol) and the above product (802.4 mg). The reaction mixture was stirred for 55 min, and then the cooling bath was removed and stirring was continued for an additional 5.25 hr. The reaction mixture was diluted with equal volume of water and washed with CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL, 2x), and the aqueous phase was cooled with ice-water bath and acidified with concentrated HCl to a pH region of 2. The volatile component was then removed *in vacuo* and the crude material was free-based with MCX resin (6.0g; column was washed with water, and sample was eluted with 2.0 M NH₃/MeOH) to afford impure *Cap-76* as an off-white solid (704 mg). ¹H NMR (MeOH-d₄, δ = 3.29 ppm, 400 MHz): δ 3.99 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 4.7, 1H), 3.62 (s, 3H), 3.25-3.06 (m, 6H), 2.18-2.09 (m, 1H), 2.04-1.96 (m, 1H), 1.28 (t, *J* = 7.3, 6H). LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₁₀H₂₁N₂O₄: 233.15; found 233.24.

15

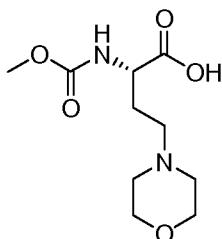
Cap-77a and -77b

Cap-77a: enantiomer-1
Cap-77b: enantiomer-2

The synthesis of *Cap-77* was conducted according to the procedure described for *Cap-7* by using 7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane for the S_N2 displacement step, and by effecting the enantiomeric separation of the intermediate benzyl 2-(7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-7-yl)-2-phenylacetate using the following condition: the intermediate (303.7 mg) was dissolved in ethanol, and the resulting solution was injected on a chiral HPLC column (Chiracel AD-H column, 30 x 250 mm, 5 μm) eluting with 90% CO₂-10% EtOH at 70 mL/min, and a temperature of 35 °C to provide 124.5 mg of enantiomer-1 and 133.8 mg of enantiomer-2. These benzyl esters were hydrogenolysed according to the preparation of *Cap-7* to provide *Cap-77*: ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ = 2.5 ppm, 400 MHz): δ 7.55 (m, 2H), 7.38-7.30 (m, 3H), 4.16 (s, 1H), 3.54 (app br s, 2H), 2.08-1.88 (m, 4 H), 1.57-1.46 (m, 4H). LC (Cond. 1): RT = 0.67 min; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₁₄H₁₈NO₂: 232.13; found 232.18. HRMS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₁₄H₁₈NO₂: 232.1338; found 232.1340.

Cap-78

NaCNBH₃ (0.5828 g, 9.27 mmol) was added to a mixture of the HCl salt of (R)-2-(ethylamino)-2-phenylacetic acid (an intermediate in the synthesis of *Cap-3*;
5 0.9923 mg, 4.60 mmol) and (1-ethoxycyclopropoxy)trimethylsilane (1.640 g, 9.40 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL), and the semi-heterogeneous mixture was heated at 50 °C with an oil bath for 20 hr. More (1-ethoxycyclopropoxy)trimethylsilane (150 mg, 0.86 mmol) and NaCNBH₃ (52 mg, 0.827 mmol) were added and the reaction mixture was heated for an additional 3.5 hr. It was then allowed to cool to ambient
10 temperature and acidified to a ~ pH region of 2 with concentrated HCl, and the mixture was filtered and the filtrate was rotovaped. The resulting crude material was taken up in *i*-PrOH (6 mL) and heated to effect dissolution, and the non-dissolved part was filtered off and the filtrate concentrated *in vacuo*. About 1/3 of the resultant crude material was purified with a reverse phase HPLC (H₂O/MeOH/TFA) to afford
15 the TFA salt of *Cap-78* as a colorless viscous oil (353 mg). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ = 2.5 ppm, 400 MHz; after D₂O exchange): δ 7.56-7.49 (m, 5H), 5.35 (s, 1H), 3.35 (m, 1H), 3.06 (app br s, 1H), 2.66 (m, 1H), 1.26 (t, *J* = 7.3, 3H), 0.92 (m, 1H), 0.83-0.44 (m, 3H). LC (Cond. 1): RT = 0.64 min; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₁₃H₁₈NO₂: 220.13; found 220.21. HRMS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₁₃H₁₈NO₂:
20 220.1338; found 220.1343.

Cap-79

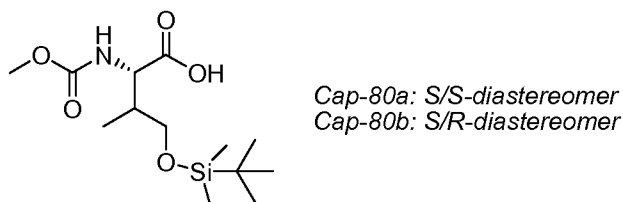
Ozone was bubbled through a cooled (-78 °C) CH₂Cl₂ (5.0 mL) solution *Cap-55* (369 mg, 2.13 mmol) for about 50 min until the reaction mixture attained a tint of
25

blue color. Me₂S (10 pipet drops) was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 35 min. The -78 °C bath was replaced with a -10 °C bath and stirring continued for an additional 30 min, and then the volatile component was removed *in vacuo* to afford a colorless viscous oil.

5 NaBH₃CN (149 mg, 2.25 mmol) was added to a MeOH (5.0 mL) solution of the above crude material and morpholine (500 µL, 5.72 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at ambient condition for 4 hr. It was cooled to ice-water temperature and treated with concentrated HCl to bring its pH to ~2.0, and then stirred for 2.5 hr. The volatile component was removed *in vacuo*, and the residue was purified with a
10 combination of MCX resin (MeOH wash; 2.0 N NH₃/MeOH elution) and a reverse phase HPLC (H₂O/MeOH/TFA) to afford *Cap-79* containing unknown amount of morpholine.

In order to consume the morpholine contaminant, the above material was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (1.5 mL) and treated with Et₃N (0.27 mL, 1.94 mmol) followed
15 by acetic anhydride (0.10 mL, 1.06 mmol) and stirred at ambient condition for 18 hr. THF (1.0 mL) and H₂O (0.5 mL) were added and stirring continued for 1.5 hr. The volatile component was removed *in vacuo*, and the resultant residue was passed through MCX resin (MeOH wash; 2.0 N NH₃/MeOH elution) to afford impure *Cap-79* as a brown viscous oil, which was used for the next step without further
20 purification.

Cap-80a and -80b



SOCl₂ (6.60 mL, 90.5 mmol) was added drop-wise over 15 min to a cooled
25 (ice-water) mixture of (S)-3-amino-4-(benzyloxy)-4-oxobutanoic acid (10.04g, 44.98 mmol) and MeOH (300 mL), the cooling bath was removed and the reaction mixture was stirred at ambient condition for 29 hr. Most of the volatile component was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was carefully partitioned between EtOAc (150 mL) and saturated NaHCO₃ solution. The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (150

mL, 2x), and the combined organic phase was dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford (S)-1-benzyl 4-methyl 2-aminosuccinate as a colorless oil (9.706g). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ = 2.5 ppm, 400 MHz): δ 7.40-7.32 (m, 5H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 3.72 (app t, *J* = 6.6, 1H), 3.55 (s, 3H), 2.68 (dd, *J* = 15.9, 6.3, 1H),
5 2.58 (dd, *J* = 15.9, 6.8, 1H), 1.96 (s, 2H). LC (Cond. 1): RT = 0.90 min; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₁₂H₁₆NO₄: 238.11; found 238.22.

Pb(NO₃)₂ (6.06 g, 18.3 mmol) was added over 1 min to a CH₂Cl₂ (80 mL) solution of (S)-1-benzyl 4-methyl 2-aminosuccinate (4.50 g, 19.0 mmol), 9-bromo-9-phenyl-9H-fluorene (6.44 g, 20.0 mmol) and Et₃N (3.0 mL, 21.5 mmol), and the
10 heterogeneous mixture was stirred at ambient condition for 48 hr. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was treated with MgSO₄ and filtered again, and the final filtrate was concentrated. The resulting crude material was submitted to a Biotage purification (350 g silica gel, CH₂Cl₂ elution) to afford (S)-1-benzyl 4-methyl 2-(9-phenyl-9H-fluoren-9-ylamino)succinate as highly viscous colorless oil (7.93 g). ¹H
15 NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ = 2.5 ppm, 400 MHz): δ 7.82 (m, 2H), 7.39-7.13 (m, 16H), 4.71 (d, *J* = 12.4, 1H), 4.51 (d, *J* = 12.6, 1H), 3.78 (d, *J* = 9.1, NH), 3.50 (s, 3H), 2.99 (m, 1H), 2.50-2.41 (m, 2H, partially overlapped with solvent). LC (Cond. 1): RT = 2.16 min; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₃₁H₂₈NO₄: 478.20; found 478.19.

LiHMDS (9.2 mL of 1.0 M/THF, 9.2 mmol) was added drop-wise over 10
20 min to a cooled (-78 °C) THF (50 mL) solution of (S)-1-benzyl 4-methyl 2-(9-phenyl-9H-fluoren-9-ylamino)succinate (3.907 g, 8.18 mmol) and stirred for ~1 hr. MeI (0.57 mL, 9.2 mmol) was added drop-wise over 8 min to the mixture, and stirring was continued for 16.5 hr while allowing the cooling bath to thaw to room temperature. After quenching with saturated NH₄Cl solution (5 mL), most of the
25 organic component was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was partitioned between CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL) and water (40 mL). The organic layer was dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*, and the resulting crude material was purified with a Biotage (350 g silica gel; 25% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford 3.65 g of a 2S/3S and 2S/3R diastereomeric mixtures of 1-benzyl 4-methyl 3-methyl-2-(9-phenyl-9H-fluoren-9-ylamino)succinate in ~1.0:0.65 ratio (¹H NMR). The stereochemistry of the
30 dominant isomer was not determined at this juncture, and the mixture was submitted to the next step without separation. Partial ¹H NMR data (DMSO-d₆, δ = 2.5 ppm,

400 MHz): major diastereomer, δ 4.39 (d, $J = 12.3$, 1H of CH₂), 3.33 (s, 3H, overlapped with H₂O signal), 3.50 (d, $J = 10.9$, NH), 1.13 (d, $J = 7.1$, 3H); minor diastereomer, δ 4.27 (d, $J = 12.3$, 1H of CH₂), 3.76 (d, $J = 10.9$, NH), 3.64 (s, 3H), 0.77 (d, $J = 7.0$, 3H). LC (Cond. 1): RT = 2.19 min; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₃₂H₃₀NO₄: 492.22; found 492.15.

Diisobutylaluminum hydride (20.57 ml of 1.0 M in hexanes, 20.57 mmol) was added drop-wise over 10 min to a cooled (-78 °C) THF (120 mL) solution of (2S)-1-benzyl 4-methyl 3-methyl-2-(9-phenyl-9H-fluoren-9-ylamino)succinate (3.37 g, 6.86 mmol) prepared above, and stirred at -78 °C for 20 hr. The reaction mixture was removed from the cooling bath and rapidly poured into ~1M H₃PO₄/H₂O (250 mL) with stirring, and the mixture was extracted with ether (100 mL, 2x). The combined organic phase was washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. A silica gel mesh of the crude material was prepared and submitted to chromatography (25% EtOAc/hexanes; gravity elution) to afford 1.1 g of (2S,3S)-benzyl 4-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-(9-phenyl-9H-fluoren-9-ylamino)butanoate, contaminated with benzyl alcohol, as a colorless viscous oil and (2S,3R)-benzyl 4-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-(9-phenyl-9H-fluoren-9-ylamino)butanoate containing the (2S,3R) stereoisomer as an impurity. The later sample was resubmitted to the same column chromatography purification conditions to afford 750 mg of purified material as a white foam. [Note: the (2S, 3S) isomer elutes before the (2S,3R) isomer under the above condition]. (2S, 3S) isomer: ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, $\delta = 2.5$ ppm, 400 MHz): 7.81 (m, 2H), 7.39-7.08 (m, 16H), 4.67 (d, $J = 12.3$, 1H), 4.43 (d, $J = 12.4$, 1H), 4.21 (app t, $J = 5.2$, OH), 3.22 (d, $J = 10.1$, NH), 3.17 (m, 1H), 3.08 (m, 1H), ~2.5 (m, 1H, overlapped with the solvent signal), 1.58 (m, 1H), 0.88 (d, $J = 6.8$, 3H). LC (Cond. 1): RT = 2.00 min; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₃₁H₃₀NO₃: 464.45; found 464.22. (2S, 3R) isomer: ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, $\delta = 2.5$ ppm, 400 MHz): 7.81 (d, $J = 7.5$, 2H), 7.39-7.10 (m, 16H), 4.63 (d, $J = 12.1$, 1H), 4.50 (app t, $J = 4.9$, 1H), 4.32 (d, $J = 12.1$, 1H), 3.59-3.53 (m, 2H), 3.23 (m, 1H), 2.44 (dd, $J = 9.0, 8.3$, 1H), 1.70 (m, 1H), 0.57 (d, $J = 6.8$, 3H). LC (Cond. 1): RT = 1.92 min; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₃₁H₃₀NO₃: 464.45; found 464.52.

The relative stereochemical assignments of the DIBAL-reduction products were made based on NOE studies conducted on lactone derivatives prepared from

each isomer by employing the following protocol: LiHMDS (50 μ L of 1.0 M/THF, 0.05 mmol) was added to a cooled (ice-water) THF (2.0 mL) solution of (2S,3S)-benzyl 4-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-(9-phenyl-9H-fluoren-9-ylamino)butanoate (62.7 mg, 0.135 mmol), and the reaction mixture was stirred at similar temperature for ~2 hr.

5 The volatile component was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was partitioned between CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL), water (20 mL) and saturated aqueous NH₄Cl solution (1 mL). The organic layer was dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*, and the resulting crude material was submitted to a Biotage purification (40 g silica gel; 10-15% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford (3S,4S)-4-methyl-3-(9-phenyl-9H-fluoren-9-ylamino)dihydrofuran-2(3H)-one as a colorless film of solid (28.1 mg). (2S,3R)-benzyl 4-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-(9-phenyl-9H-fluoren-9-ylamino)butanoate was elaborated similarly to (3S,4R)-4-methyl-3-(9-phenyl-9H-fluoren-9-ylamino)dihydrofuran-2(3H)-one. (3S,4S)-lactone isomer: ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ = 2.5 ppm, 400 MHz), 7.83 (d, *J* = 7.5, 2H), 7.46-7.17 (m, 11H), 4.14 (app t, *J* = 8.3, 1H), 3.60 (d, *J* = 5.8, NH), 3.45 (app t, *J* = 9.2, 1H), ~2.47 (m, 1H, partially overlapped with solvent signal), 2.16 (m, 1H), 0.27 (d, *J* = 6.6, 3H). LC (Cond. 1): RT = 1.98 min; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+Na]⁺ C₂₄H₂₁NNaO₂: 378.15; found 378.42. (3S,4R)-lactone isomer: ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ = 2.5 ppm, 400 MHz), 7.89 (d, *J* = 7.6, 1H), 7.85 (d, *J* = 7.3, 1H), 7.46-7.20 (m, 11H), 3.95 (dd, *J* = 9.1, 4.8, 1H), 3.76 (d, *J* = 8.8, 1H), 2.96 (d, *J* = 3.0, NH), 2.92 (dd, *J* = 6.8, 3, NCH), 1.55 (m, 1H), 0.97 (d, *J* = 7.0, 3H). LC (Cond. 1): RT = 2.03 min; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+Na]⁺ C₂₄H₂₁NNaO₂: 378.15; found 378.49.

15 TBDMS-Cl (48 mg, 0.312 mmol) followed by imidazole (28.8 mg, 0.423 mmol) were added to a CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL) solution of (2S,3S)-benzyl 4-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-(9-phenyl-9H-fluoren-9-ylamino)butanoate (119.5 mg, 0.258 mmol), and the mixture was stirred at ambient condition for 14.25 hr. The reaction mixture was then diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL) and washed with water (15 mL), and the organic layer was dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resultant crude material was purified with a Biotage (40 g silica gel; 5% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford (2S,3S)-benzyl 4-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-3-methyl-2-(9-phenyl-9H-fluoren-9-ylamino)butanoate, contaminated with TBDMS based impurities, as a colorless viscous oil (124.4 mg). (2S,3R)-benzyl 4-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-(9-phenyl-9H-fluoren-9-ylamino)butanoate was elaborated similarly to (2S,3R)-benzyl 4-(tert-

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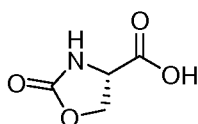
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butyldimethylsilyloxy)-3-methyl-2-(9-phenyl-9H-fluoren-9-ylamino)butanoate.
(2S,3S)-silyl ether isomer: ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ = 2.5 ppm, 400 MHz), 7.82 (d, J = 4.1, 1H), 7.80 (d, J = 4.0, 1H), 7.38-7.07 (m, 16 H), 4.70 (d, J = 12.4, 1H), 4.42 (d, J = 12.3, 1H), 3.28-3.19 (m, 3H), 2.56 (dd, J = 10.1, 5.5, 1H), 1.61 (m, 1H), 0.90 (d, J = 6.8, 3H), 0.70 (s, 9H), -0.13 (s, 3H), -0.16 (s, 3H). LC (Cond. 1, where the run
5 time was extended to 4 min): RT = 3.26 min; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ $\text{C}_{37}\text{H}_{44}\text{NO}_3\text{Si}$: 578.31; found 578.40. (2S,3R)-silyl ether isomer: ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ = 2.5 ppm, 400 MHz), 7.82 (d, J = 3.0, 1H), 7.80 (d, J = 3.1, 1H), 7.39-7.10 (m, 16H), 4.66 (d, J = 12.4, 1H), 4.39 (d, J = 12.4, 1H), 3.61 (dd, J = 9.9, 5.6, 1H), 3.45
10 (d, J = 9.5, 1H), 3.41 (dd, J = 10, 6.2, 1H), 2.55 (dd, J = 9.5, 7.3, 1H), 1.74 (m, 1H), 0.77 (s, 9H), 0.61 (d, J = 7.1, 3H), -0.06 (s, 3H), -0.08 (s, 3H).

A balloon of hydrogen was attached to a mixture of (2S,3S)-benzyl 4-(tert-butyl-
butyldimethylsilyloxy)-3-methyl-2-(9-phenyl-9H-fluoren-9-ylamino)butanoate (836
mg, 1.447 mmol) and 10% Pd/C (213 mg) in EtOAc (16 mL) and the mixture was
15 stirred at room temperature for ~ 21 hr, where the balloon was recharged with H_2 as
necessary. The reaction mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 and filtered through a pad
of diatomaceous earth (Celite-545[®]), and the pad was washed with EtOAc (200 mL),
EtOAc/MeOH (1:1 mixture, 200 mL) and MeOH (750 mL). The combined organic
phase was concentrated, and a silica gel mesh was prepared from the resulting crude
20 material and submitted to a flash chromatography (8:2:1 mixture of EtOAc/
PrOH/ H_2O) to afford (2S,3S)-2-amino-4-(tert-butyl-
butyldimethylsilyloxy)-3-methylbutanoic acid as a white fluffy solid (325 mg). (2S,3R)-benzyl 4-(tert-
butyldimethylsilyloxy)-3-methyl-2-(9-phenyl-9H-fluoren-9-ylamino)butanoate was
similarly elaborated to (2S,3R)-2-amino-4-(tert-butyl-
butyldimethylsilyloxy)-3-
25 methylbutanoic acid. (2S,3S)-amino acid isomer: ^1H NMR (Methanol- d_4 , δ = 3.29
ppm, 400 MHz), 3.76 (dd, J = 10.5, 5.2, 1H), 3.73 (d, J = 3.0, 1H), 3.67 (dd, J =
10.5, 7.0, 1H), 2.37 (m, 1H), 0.97 (d, J = 7.0, 3H), 0.92 (s, 9H), 0.10 (s, 6H).
LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{26}\text{NO}_3\text{Si}$: 248.17; found 248.44. (2S,3R)-
amino acid isomer: ^1H NMR (Methanol- d_4 , δ = 3.29 ppm, 400 MHz), 3.76-3.75 (m,
30 2H), 3.60 (d, J = 4.1, 1H), 2.16 (m, 1H), 1.06 (d, J = 7.3, 3H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.09 (s,
6H). Anal. Calcd. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{26}\text{NO}_3\text{Si}$: 248.17; found 248.44.

Water (1 mL) and NaOH (0.18 mL of 1.0 M/H₂O, 0.18 mmol) were added to a mixture of (2S,3S)-2-amino-4-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-3-methylbutanoic acid (41.9 mg, 0.169 mmol) and Na₂CO₃ (11.9 mg, 0.112 mmol), and sonicated for about 1 min to effect dissolution of reactants. The mixture was then cooled with an ice-
5 water bath, methyl chloroformate (0.02 mL, 0.259 mmol) was added over 30 s, and vigorous stirring was continued at similar temperature for 40 min and then at ambient temperature for 2.7 hr. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (5 mL), cooled with ice-water bath and treated drop-wise with 1.0 N HCl aqueous solution (~0.23 mL). The mixture was further diluted with water (10 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂
10 (15 mL, 2x). The combined organic phase was dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford *Cap-80a* as an off-white solid. (2S,3R)-2-amino-4-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-3-methylbutanoic acid was similarly elaborated to *Cap-80b*. *Cap-80a*: ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ = 2.5 ppm, 400 MHz), 12.57 (br s, 1H), 7.64 (d, *J* = 8.3, 0.3H), 7.19 (d, *J* = 8.8, 0.7H), 4.44 (dd, *J* = 8.1, 4.6, 0.3H), 4.23 (dd, *J* =
15 8.7, 4.4, 0.7H), 3.56/3.53 (two singlets, 3H), 3.48-3.40 (m, 2H), 2.22-2.10 (m, 1H), 0.85 (s, 9H), ~0.84 (d, 0.9H, overlapped with t-Bu signal), 0.79 (d, *J* = 7, 2.1H), 0.02/0.01/0.00 (three overlapping singlets, 6H). LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+Na]⁺ C₁₃H₂₇NNaO₅Si: 328.16; found 328.46. *Cap-80b*: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, δ = 7.24 ppm, 400 MHz), 6.00 (br d, *J* = 6.8, 1H), 4.36 (dd, *J* = 7.1, 3.1, 1H), 3.87 (dd, *J* = 10.5,
20 3.0, 1H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 3.58 (dd, *J* = 10.6, 4.8, 1H), 2.35 (m, 1H), 1.03 (d, *J* = 7.1, 3H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.08 (s, 6H). LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+Na]⁺ C₁₃H₂₇NNaO₅Si: 328.16; found 328.53. The crude products were utilized without further purification.

Cap-81



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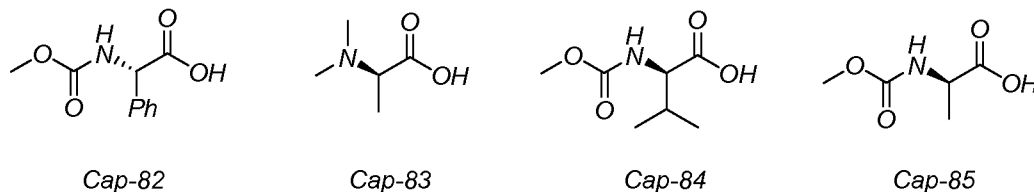
Prepared according to the protocol described by Falb et al. *Synthetic Communications* 1993, 23, 2839.

Cap-82 to Cap-85

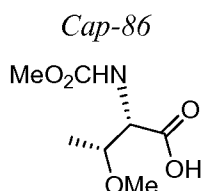
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Cap-82 to *Cap-85* were synthesized from appropriate starting materials according to the procedure described for *Cap-51* or *Cap-13*. The samples exhibited

similar spectral profiles as that of their enantiomers (i.e., *Cap-4*, *Cap-13*, *Cap-51* and *Cap-52*, respectively).



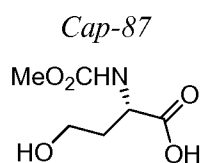
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To a mixture of O-methyl-L-threonine (3.0 g, 22.55 mmol), NaOH (0.902 g, 22.55 mmol) in H₂O (15 mL) was added ClCO₂Me (1.74 mL, 22.55 mmol) dropwise at 0°C. The mixture was allowed to stir for 12 h and acidified to pH 1 using 1N HCl.

10 The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc and (2x250 mL) and 10% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂ (250 mL) and the combined organic phases were concentrated under *in vacuo* to afford a colorless oil (4.18 g, 97%) which was of sufficient purity for use in subsequent steps. ¹HNMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.19 (s, 1H), 3.92-3.97 (m, 1H), 3.66 (s, 3H), 1.17 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 3H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C₇H₁₃NO₅: 191;

15 found: 190 (M-H)⁻.

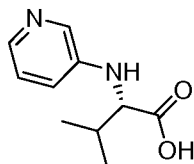


To a mixture of L-homoserine (2.0 g, 9.79 mmol), Na₂CO₃ (2.08 g, 19.59 mmol) in H₂O (15 mL) was added ClCO₂Me (0.76 mL, 9.79 mmol) dropwise at 0°C. The mixture was allowed to stir for 48 h and acidified to pH 1 using 1N HCl. The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc and (2X250 mL) and the combined organic phases were concentrated *in vacuo* to afford a colorless solid (0.719 g, 28%) which was of sufficient purity for use in subsequent steps. ¹HNMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ

20 4.23 (dd, *J* = 4.5, 9.1 Hz, 1H), 3.66 (s, 3H), 3.43-3.49 (m, 2H), 2.08 – 2.14 (m, 1H), 1.82 – 1.89 (m, 1H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C₇H₁₃NO₅: 191; found: 192 (M+H)⁺.

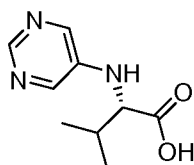
25

Cap-88



A mixture of L-valine (1.0 g, 8.54 mmol), 3-bromopyridine (1.8 mL, 18.7 mmol), K₂CO₃ (2.45 g, 17.7 mmol) and CuI (169 mg, 0.887 mmol) in DMSO (10 mL) was heated at 100°C for 12h. The reaction mixture was cooled to rt, poured into H₂O (ca. 150 mL) and washed with EtOAc (x2). The organic layers were extracted with a small amount of H₂O and the combined aq phases were acidified to ca. pH 2 with 6N HCl. The volume was reduced to about one-third and 20g of cation exchange resin (Strata) was added. The slurry was allowed to stand for 20 min and loaded onto a pad of cation exchange resin (Strata) (ca. 25g). The pad was washed with H₂O (200 mL), MeOH (200 mL), and then NH₃ (3M in MeOH, 2X200 mL). The appropriate fractions was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue (ca. 1.1 g) was dissolved in H₂O, frozen and lyophilized. The title compound was obtained as a foam (1.02 g, 62%). ¹HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.00 (s, br, 1H), 7.68 – 7.71 (m, 1H), 7.01 (s, br, 1H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.75 (s, br, 1H), 3.54 (s, 1H), 2.04 – 2.06 (m, 1H), 0.95 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 0.91 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C₁₀H₁₄N₂O₂: 194; found: 195 (M+H)⁺.

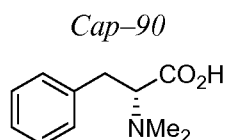
Cap-89



A mixture of L-valine (1.0 g, 8.54 mmol), 5-bromopyrimidine (4.03 g, 17.0 mmol), K₂CO₃ (2.40 g, 17.4 mmol) and CuI (179 mg, 0.94 mmol) in DMSO (10 mL) was heated at 100°C for 12h. The reaction mixture was cooled to RT, poured into H₂O (ca. 150 mL) and washed with EtOAc (x2). The organic layers were extracted with a small amount of H₂O and the combined aq phases were acidified to ca. pH 2 with 6N HCl. The volume was reduced to about one-third and 20g of cation exchange resin (Strata) was added. The slurry was allowed to stand for 20 min and

loaded onto a pad of cation exchange resin (Strata) (ca. 25g). The pad was washed with H₂O (200 mL), MeOH (200 mL), and then NH₃ (3M in MeOH, 2x200 mL). The appropriate fractions was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue (ca. 1.1 g) was dissolved in H₂O, frozen and lyophilized. The title compound was obtained as a foam (1.02 g, 62%). ¹HNMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) showed the mixture to contain valine and the purity could not be estimated. The material was used as is in subsequent reactions. LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C₉H₁₃N₃O₂: 195; found: 196 (M+H)⁺.

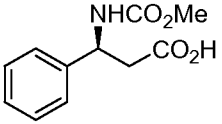
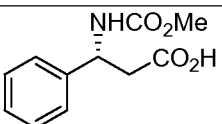
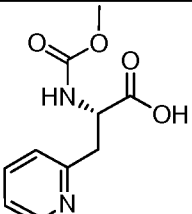
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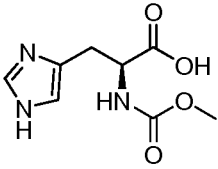
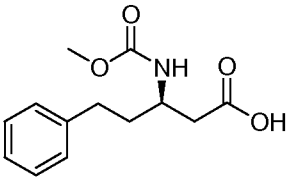
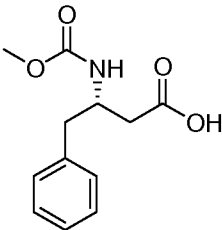
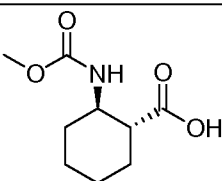
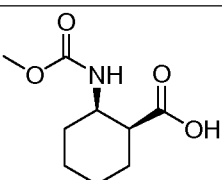
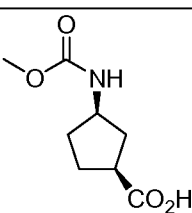
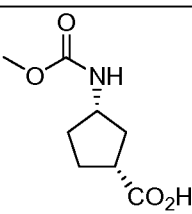


Cap-90 was prepared according to the method described for the preparation of *Cap-1*. The crude material was used as is in subsequent steps. LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C₁₁H₁₅NO₂: 193; found: 192 (M-H)⁻.

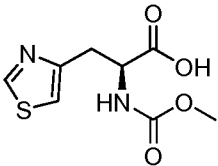
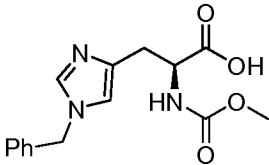
15

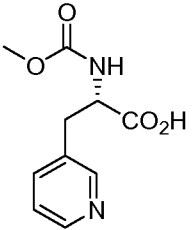
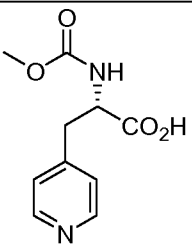
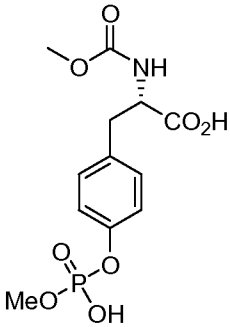
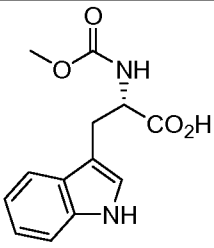
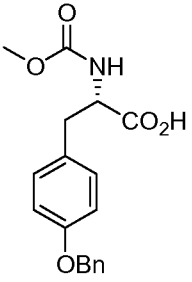
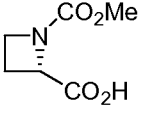
The following caps were prepared according to the method used for preparation of cap 51 unless noted otherwise:

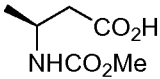
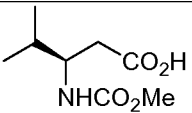
Cap	Structure	LCMS
<i>Cap-91</i>		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C ₁₁ H ₁₃ NO ₄ : 223; found: 222 (M-H) ⁻ .
<i>Cap-92</i>		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C ₁₁ H ₁₃ NO ₄ : 223; found: 222 (M-H) ⁻ .
<i>Cap-93</i>		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C ₁₀ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₄ : 224; found: 225 (M+H) ⁺ .

Cap-94		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C ₈ H ₁₁ N ₃ O ₄ : 213; found: 214 (M+H) ⁺ .
Cap-95		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C ₁₃ H ₁₇ NO ₄ : 251; found: 250 (M-H) ⁻ .
Cap-96		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C ₁₂ H ₁₅ NO ₄ : 237; found: 236 (M-H) ⁻ .
Cap-97		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C ₉ H ₁₅ NO ₄ : 201; found: 200 (M-H) ⁻ .
Cap-98		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C ₉ H ₁₅ NO ₄ : 201; found: 202 (M+H) ⁺ .
Cap-99		¹ HNMR (400 MHz, CD ₃ OD) δ 3.88 – 3.94 (m, 1H), 3.60, 3.61 (s, 3H), 2.80 (m, 1H), 2.20 (m 1H), 1.82 – 1.94 (m, 3H), 1.45 – 1.71 (m, 2H).
Cap-99a		¹ HNMR (400 MHz, CD ₃ OD) δ 3.88 – 3.94 (m, 1H), 3.60, 3.61 (s, 3H), 2.80 (m, 1H), 2.20 (m 1H), 1.82 – 1.94 (m, 3H), 1.45

		– 1.71 (m, 2H).
Cap-100		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C ₁₂ H ₁₄ NO ₄ F: 255; found: 256 (M+H) ⁺ .
Cap-101		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C ₁₁ H ₁₃ NO ₄ : 223; found: 222 (M-H) ⁻ .
Cap-102		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C ₁₁ H ₁₃ NO ₄ : 223; found: 222 (M-H) ⁻ .
Cap-103		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C ₁₀ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₄ : 224; found: 225 (M+H) ⁺ .
Cap-104		¹ HNMR (400 MHz, CD ₃ OD) δ 3.60 (s, 3H), 3.50 – 3.53 (m, 1H), 2.66 – 2.69 and 2.44 – 2.49 (m, 1H), 1.91 – 2.01 (m, 2H), 1.62 – 1.74 (m, 4H), 1.51 – 1.62 (m, 2H).
Cap-105		¹ HNMR (400 MHz, CD ₃ OD) δ 3.60 (s, 3H), 3.33 – 3.35 (m, 1H,

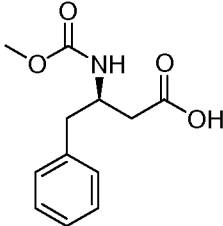
		partially obscured by solvent), 2.37 – 2.41 and 2.16 – 2.23 (m, 1H), 1.94 – 2.01 (m, 4H), 1.43 – 1.53 (m, 2H), 1.17 – 1.29 (m, 2H).
Cap-106	 Prepared from cis-4-aminocyclohexane carboxylic acid and acetaldehyde by employing a similar procedure described for the synthesis of Cap-2. The crude HCl salt was passed through MCX (MeOH/H₂O/CH₂Cl₂ wash; 2 N NH₃/MeOH elution) to afford an oil, which was dissolved in CH₃CN/H₂O and lyophilized to afford a tan solid.	¹ HNMR (400 MHz, CD ₃ OD) δ 3.16 (q, <i>J</i> = 7.3 Hz, 4H), 2.38 - 2.41 (m, 1H), 2.28 – 2.31 (m, 2H), 1.79 – 1.89 (m, 2H), 1.74 (app, ddd <i>J</i> = 3.5, 12.5, 15.9 Hz, 2H), 1.46 (app dt <i>J</i> = 4.0, 12.9 Hz, 2H), 1.26 (t, <i>J</i> = 7.3 Hz, 6H)
Cap-107		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C ₈ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₄ S: 230; found: 231 (M+H) ⁺ .
Cap-108		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C ₁₅ H ₁₇ N ₃ O ₄ : 303; found: 304 (M+H) ⁺ .

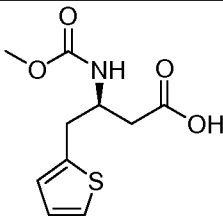
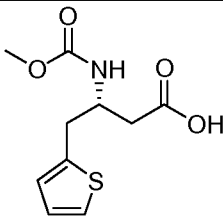
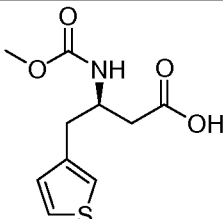
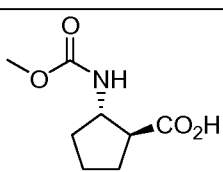
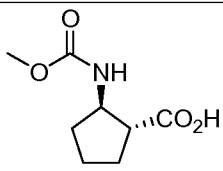
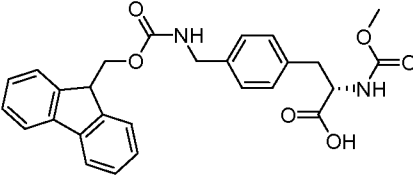
Cap-109		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $C_{10}H_{12}N_2O_4$: 224; found: 225 (M+H) ⁺ .
Cap-110		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $C_{10}H_{12}N_2O_4$: 224; found: 225 (M+H) ⁺ .
Cap-111		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $C_{12}H_{16}NO_8P$: 333; found: 334 (M+H) ⁺ .
Cap-112		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $C_{13}H_{14}N_2O_4$: 262; found: 263 (M+H) ⁺ .
Cap-113		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $C_{18}H_{19}NO_5$: 329; found: 330 (M+H) ⁺ .
Cap-114		¹ HNMR (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) δ 4.82 – 4.84 (m, 1H), 4.00 – 4.05 (m, 2H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 2.56 (s, br,

		2H)
<i>Cap-115</i>		¹ HNMR (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) δ 5.13 (s, br, 1H), 4.13 (s, br, 1H), 3.69 (s, 3H), 2.61 (d, <i>J</i> = 5.0 Hz, 2H), 1.28 (d, <i>J</i> = 9.1 Hz, 3H).
<i>Cap-116</i>		¹ HNMR (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) δ 5.10 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 3.74 – 3.83 (m, 1H), 3.69 (s, 3H), 2.54 – 2.61 (m, 2H), 1.88 (sept, <i>J</i> = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 0.95 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.0 Hz, 6H).

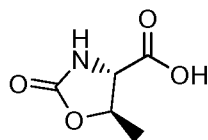
Cap-117 to Cap-123

For the preparation of *Cap-117* to *Cap-123* the Boc amino acids were obtained from commercially sources and were deprotected by treatment with 25% TFA in CH₂Cl₂. After complete reaction as judged by LCMS the solvents were removed *in vacuo* and the corresponding TFA salt of the amino acid was carbamoylated with methyl chloroformate according to the procedure described for *Cap-51*.

Cap	Structure	LCMS
<i>Cap-117</i>		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C ₁₂ H ₁₅ NO ₄ : 237; found: 238 (M+H) ⁺ .

Cap-118		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C ₁₀ H ₁₃ NO ₄ S: 243; found: 244 (M+H) ⁺ .
Cap-119		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C ₁₀ H ₁₃ NO ₄ S: 243; found: 244 (M+H) ⁺ .
Cap-120		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C ₁₀ H ₁₃ NO ₄ S: 243; found: 244 (M+H) ⁺ .
Cap-121		¹ HNMR (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) δ 4.06 – 4.16 (m, 1H), 3.63 (s, 3H), 3.43 (s, 1H), 2.82 and 2.66 (s, br, 1H), 1.86 – 2.10 (m, 3H), 1.64 – 1.76 (m, 2H), 1.44 – 1.53 (m, 1H).
Cap-122		¹ HNMR profile is similar to that of its enantiomer, Cap-121.
Cap-123		LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C ₂₇ H ₂₆ N ₂ O ₆ : 474; found: 475 (M+H) ⁺ .

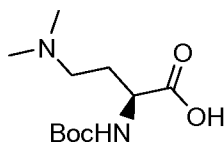
Cap-124



The hydrochloride salt of L-threonine tert-butyl ester was carbamoylated according to the procedure for Cap-51. The crude reaction mixture was acidified with 1N HCl to pH~1 and the mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2X50 mL). The combined organic phases were concentrated *in vacuo* to give a colorless oil which solidified on standing. The aqueous layer was concentrated *in vacuo* and the resulting mixture of product and inorganic salts was triturated with EtOAc-CH₂Cl₂-MeOH (1:1:0.1) and then the organic phase concentrated *in vacuo* to give a colorless oil which was shown by LCMS to be the desired product. Both crops were combined to give 0.52 g of a solid. ¹HNMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 4.60 (m, 1H), 4.04 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 1.49 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 3H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C₅H₇NO₄: 145; found: 146 (M+H)⁺.

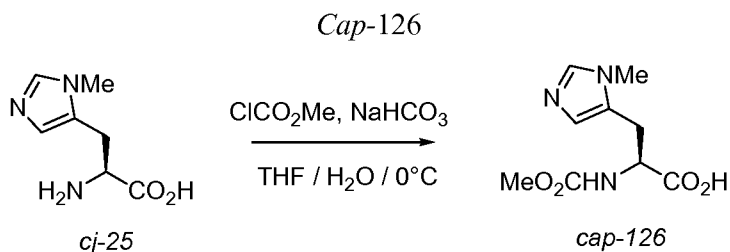
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Cap-125



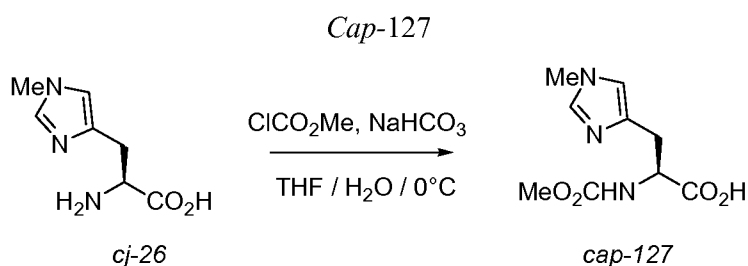
To a suspension of Pd(OH)₂, (20%, 100 mg), aqueous formaldehyde (37% wt, 4 ml), acetic acid, (0.5 mL) in methanol (15 mL) was added (S)-4-amino-2-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)butanoic acid (1 g, 4.48 mmol). The reaction was purged several times with hydrogen and was stirred overnight with a hydrogen balloon room temp. The reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of diatomaceous earth (Celite[®]), and the volatile component was removed in vacuo. The resulting crude material was used as is for the next step. LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for C₁₁H₂₂N₂O₄: 246; found: 247 (M+H)⁺.

25



This procedure is a modification of that used to prepare *Cap-51*. To a suspension of 3-methyl-L-histidine (0.80 g, 4.70 mmol) in THF (10mL) and H₂O (10 mL) at 0°C was added NaHCO₃ (0.88 g, 10.5 mmol). The resulting mixture was
 5 treated with ClCO₂Me (0.40 mL, 5.20 mmol) and the mixture allowed to stir at 0°C. After stirring for ca. 2h LCMS showed no starting material remaining. The reaction was acidified to pH 2 with 6 N HCl.

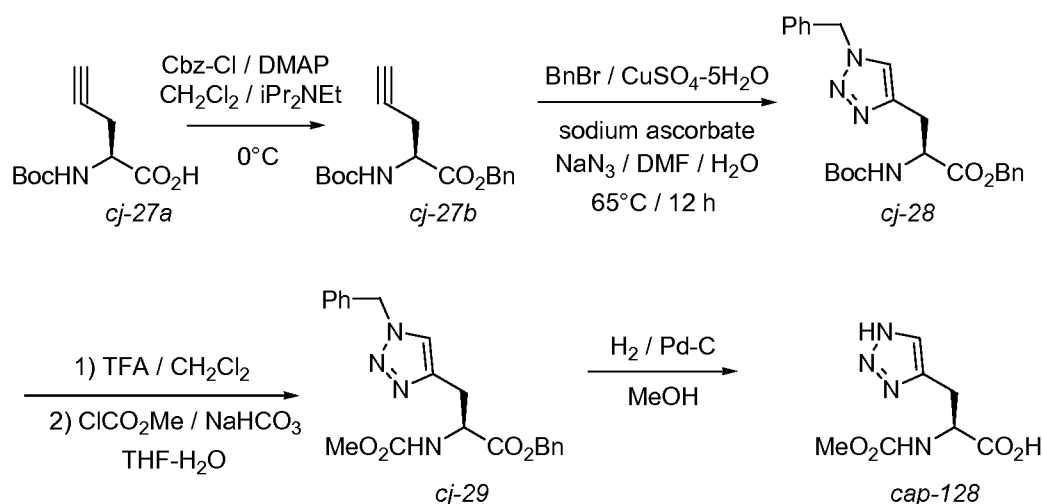
The solvents were removed *in vacuo* and the residue was suspended in 20 mL
 10 of 20% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂. The mixture was filtered and concentrated to give a light yellow foam (1.21 g.). LCMS and ¹H NMR showed the material to be a 9:1 mixture of the methyl ester and the desired product. This material was taken up in THF (10mL) and H₂O (10mL), cooled to 0°C and LiOH (249.1 mg, 10.4 mmol) was added. After stirring ca. 1h LCMS showed no ester remaining. Therefore the
 15 mixture was acidified with 6N HCl and the solvents removed *in vacuo*. LCMS and ¹H NMR confirm the absence of the ester. The title compound was obtained as its HCl salt contaminated with inorganic salts (1.91 g, >100%). The compound was used as is in subsequent steps without further purification. ¹HNMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.84, (s, 1H), 7.35 (s, 1H), 4.52 (dd, *J* = 5.0, 9.1 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (s, 3H),
 20 3.62 (s, 3H), 3.35 (dd, *J* = 4.5, 15.6 Hz, 1H, partially obscured by solvent), 3.12 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 15.6 Hz, 1H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C₉H₁₃N₃O₄: 227.09; found: 228.09 (M+H)⁺.



Cap-127 was prepared according to the method for *Cap*-126 above starting from (S)-2-amino-3-(1-methyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)propanoic acid (1.11 g, 6.56 mmol), NaHCO₃ (1.21 g, 14.4 mmol) and ClCO₂Me (0.56 mL, 7.28 mmol). The title compound was obtained as its HCl salt (1.79 g, >100%) contaminated with inorganic salts. LCMS and ¹H NMR showed the presence of ca. 5% of the methyl ester. The crude mixture was used as is without further purification. ¹HNMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.90 (s, 1H), 7.35 (s, 1H), 4.48 (dd, *J* = 5.0, 8.6 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 3.62 (s, 3H), 3.35 (m, 1H), 3.08 (m, 1H); LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C₉H₁₃N₃O₄: 227.09; found: 228 (M+H)⁺.

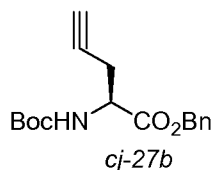
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Preparation of *Cap*-128



Step 1. Preparation of (S)-benzyl 2-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)pent-4-ynoate (*cj*-27b).

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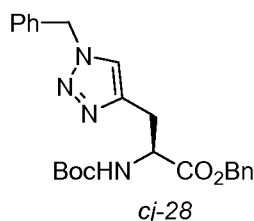
To a solution of *cj*-27a (1.01 g, 4.74 mmol), DMAP (58 mg, 0.475 mmol) and iPr₂NEt (1.7 mL, 9.8 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL) at 0°C was added Cbz-Cl (0.68 mL, 4.83 mmol). The solution was allowed to stir for 4 h at 0°C, washed (1N KHSO₄, brine), dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (TLC 6:1 hex:EtOAc) to give the title compound

20

(1.30 g, 91%) as a colorless oil. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.35 (s, 5H), 5.35 (d, br, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 5.23 (d, $J = 12.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.17 (d, $J = 12.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.48 – 4.53 (m, 1H), 2.68 – 2.81 (m, 2H), 2.00 (t, $J = 2.5$ Hz, 1H), 1.44 (s, 9H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_4$: 303; found: 304 ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$.

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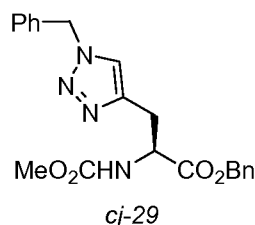
Step 2. Preparation of (S)-benzyl 3-(1-benzyl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-2-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)propanoate (cj-28).



To a mixture of (S)-benzyl 2-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)pent-4-ynoate (0.50 g, 1.65 mmol), sodium ascorbate (0.036 g, 0.18 mmol), $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.022 g, 0.09 mmol) and NaN_3 (0.13 g, 2.1 mmol) in DMF- H_2O (5 mL, 4:1) at rt was added BnBr (0.24 mL, 2.02 mmol) and the mixture was warmed to 65°C . After 5h LCMS indicated low conversion. A further portion of NaN_3 (100 mg) was added and heating was continued for 12h. The reaction was poured into EtOAc and H_2O and shaken. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer extracted 3x with EtOAc and the combined organic phases washed (H_2O x3, brine), dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash (Biotage, 40+M 0-5% MeOH in CH_2Cl_2 ; TLC 3% MeOH in CH_2Cl_2) to afford a light yellow oil which solidified on standing (748.3 mg, 104%). The NMR was consistent with the desired product but suggests the presence of DMF. The material was used as is without further purification. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 7.84 (s, 1H), 7.27 – 7.32 (m, 10H), 5.54 (s, 2H), 5.07 (s, 2H), 4.25 (m, 1H), 3.16 (dd, $J = 1.0, 5.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.06 (dd, $J = 5.3, 14.7$ Hz), 2.96 (dd, $J = 9.1, 14.7$ Hz, 1H), 1.31 (s, 9H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4$: 436; found: 437 ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$.

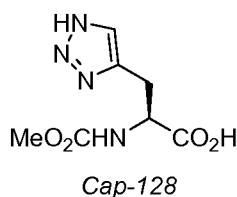
25

Step 3. Preparation of (S)-benzyl 3-(1-benzyl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-2-(methoxycarbonylamino)propanoate (cj-29).



A solution of (S)-benzyl 3-(1-benzyl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-2-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)propanoate (0.52 g, 1.15 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ was added TFA (4 mL). The mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 2h. The mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* to give a colorless oil which solidified on standing. This material was dissolved in THF-H₂O and cooled to 0°C. Solid NaHCO₃ (0.25 g, 3.00 mmol) was added followed by ClCO₂Me (0.25 mL, 3.25 mmol). After stirring for 1.5h the mixture was acidified to pH~2 with 6N HCl and then poured into H₂O-EtOAc. The layers were separated and the aq phase extracted 2x with EtOAc. The combined org layers were washed (H₂O, brine), dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a colorless oil (505.8 mg, 111%, NMR suggested the presence of an unidentified impurity) which solidified while standing on the pump. The material was used as is without further purification. ¹HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.27 – 7.32 (m, 10H), 5.54 (s, 2H), 5.10 (d, *J* = 12.7 Hz, 1H), 5.06 (d, *J* = 12.7 Hz, 1H), 4.32 – 4.37 (m, 1H), 3.49 (s, 3H), 3.09 (dd, *J* = 5.6, 14.7 Hz, 1H), 2.98 (dd, *J* = 9.6, 14.7 Hz, 1H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C₂₁H₂₂N₄O₄: 394; found: 395 (M+H)⁺.

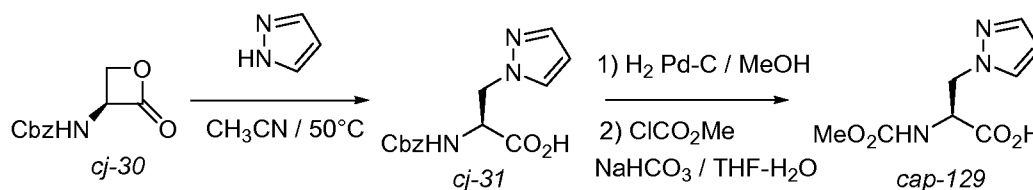
Step 4. Preparation of (S)-2-(methoxycarbonylamino)-3-(1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)propanoic acid (Cap-128).



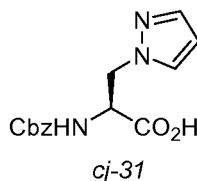
(S)-benzyl 3-(1-benzyl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-2-(methoxycarbonylamino)propanoate (502 mg, 1.11 mmol) was hydrogenated in the presence of Pd-C (82 mg) in MeOH (5 mL) at atmospheric pressure for 12h. The mixture was filtered through diatomaceous earth (Celite®) and concentrated *in vacuo*. (S)-2-(methoxycarbonylamino)-3-(1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)propanoic acid was obtained

as a colorless gum (266 mg, 111%) which was contaminated with ca. 10% of the methyl ester. The material was used as is without further purification. ¹HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 12.78 (s, br, 1H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 7.50 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.19 – 4.24 (m, 1H), 3.49 (s, 3H), 3.12 (dd, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 14.9 Hz, 1H), 2.96 (dd, *J* = 9.9, 15.0 Hz, 1H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C₇H₁₀N₄O₄: 214; found: 215 (M+H)⁺.

Preparation of Cap-129

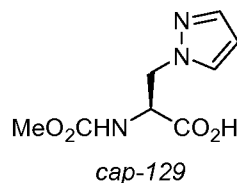


Step 1. Preparation of (S)-2-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-3-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)propanoic acid (*cj-31*).



A suspension of (S)-benzyl 2-oxooxetan-3-ylcarbamate (0.67 g, 3.03 mmol), and pyrazole (0.22 g, 3.29 mmol) in CH₃CN (12 mL) was heated at 50 °C for 24h. The mixture was cooled to rt overnight and the solid filtered to afford (S)-2-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-3-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)propanoic acid (330.1 mg). The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* and then triturated with a small amount of CH₃CN (ca. 4 mL) to afford a second crop (43.5 mg). Total yield 370.4 mg (44%). m.p. 165.5 – 168 °C. lit m.p. 168.5 – 169.5 [Vederas et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1985, 107, 7105]. ¹HNMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.51 (d, *J* = 2.0, 1H), 7.48 (s, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.24 – 7.34 (m, 5H), 6.23 (m, 1H), 5.05 (d, 12.7 Hz, 1H), 5.03 (d, *J* = 12.7 Hz, 1H), 4.59 – 4.66 (m, 2H), 4.42 – 4.49 (m, 1H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C₁₄H₁₅N₃O₄: 289; found: 290 (M+H)⁺.

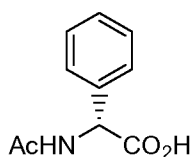
Step 2. Preparation of (S)-2-(methoxycarbonylamino)-3-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)propanoic acid (*Cap-129*).



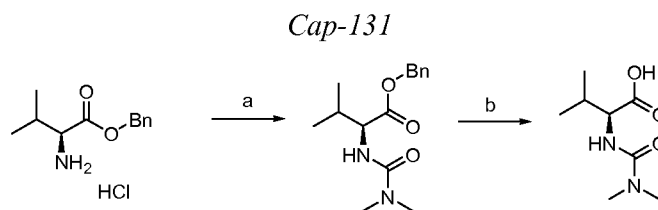
(S)-2-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-3-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)propanoic acid (0.20 g, 0.70 mmol) was hydrogenated in the presence of Pd-C (45 mg) in MeOH (5 mL) at atmospheric pressure for 2h. The product appeared to be insoluble in MeOH, therefore the reaction mixture was diluted with 5mL H₂O and a few drops of 6N HCl. The homogeneous solution was filtered through diatomaceous earth (Celite[®]), and the MeOH removed *in vacuo*. The remaining solution was frozen and lyophyllized to give a yellow foam (188.9 mg). This material was suspended in THF-H₂O (1:1, 10mL) and then cooled to 0°C. To the cold mixture was added NaHCO₃ (146.0 mg, 1.74 mmol) carefully (evolution of CO₂). After gas evolution had ceased (ca. 15 min) ClCO₂Me (0.06 mL, 0.78 mmol) was added dropwise. The mixture was allowed to stir for 2h and was acidified to pH~2 with 6N HCl and poured into EtOAc. The layers were separated and the aqueous phase extracted with EtOAc (x5). The combined organic layers were washed (brine), dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated to give the title compound as a colorless solid (117.8 mg, 79%).

¹HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 13.04 (s, 1H), 7.63 (d, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 6.19 (app t, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.47 (dd, *J* = 3.0, 12.9 Hz, 1H), 4.29 – 4.41 (m, 2H), 3.48 (s, 3H). LCMS: Anal. Calcd. for C₈H₁₁N₃O₄: 213; found: 214 (M+H)⁺.

Cap-130

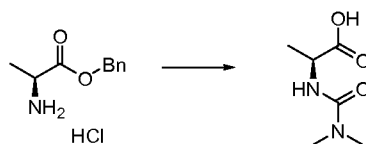


Cap-130 was prepared by acylation of commercially available (R)-phenylglycine analogous to the procedure given in: Calmes, M.; Daunis, J.; Jacquier, R.; Verducci, J. *Tetrahedron*, 1987, 43(10), 2285.

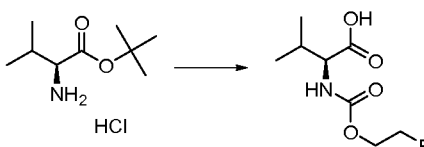


Step a: Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride (0.92 mL, 10 mmol) was added slowly to a solution of (S)-benzyl 2-amino-3-methylbutanoate hydrochloride (2.44 g; 10 mmol) and Hunig's base (3.67 mL, 21 mmol) in THF (50 mL). The resulting white suspension was stirred at room temperature overnight (16 hours) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting yellow oil was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with ethyl acetate:hexanes (1:1). Collected fractions were concentrated under vacuum providing 2.35 g (85%) of clear oil. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ ppm 0.84 (d, *J*=6.95 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (d, *J*=6.59 Hz, 3H), 1.98-2.15 (m, 1H), 2.80 (s, 6H), 5.01-5.09 (m, *J*=12.44 Hz, 1H), 5.13 (d, *J*=12.44 Hz, 1H), 6.22 (d, *J*=8.05 Hz, 1H), 7.26-7.42 (m, 5H). LC (Cond. 1): RT = 1.76 min; MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₁₆H₂₂N₂O₃: 279.17; found 279.03.

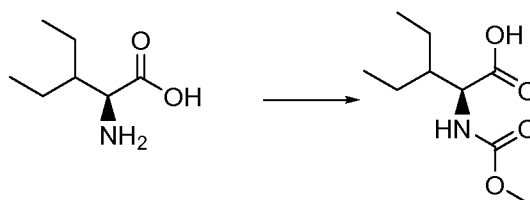
Step b: To a MeOH (50 mL) solution of the intermediate prepared above (2.35 g; 8.45 mmol) was added Pd/C (10%; 200 mg) and the resulting black suspension was flushed with N₂ (3x) and placed under 1 atm of H₂. The mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight and filtered through a microfiber filter to remove the catalyst. The resulting clear solution was then concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain 1.43 g (89%) of *Cap-131* as a white foam, which was used without further purification. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ ppm 0.87 (d, *J*=4.27 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (d, *J*=3.97 Hz, 3H), 1.93-2.11 (m, 1H), 2.80 (s, 6H), 3.90 (dd, *J*=8.39, 6.87 Hz, 1H), 5.93 (d, *J*=8.54 Hz, 1H), 12.36 (s, 1H). LC (Cond. 1): RT = 0.33 min; MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₈H₁₇N₂O₃: 189.12; found 189.04.

Cap-132

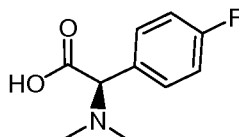
Cap-132 was prepared from (S)-benzyl 2-aminopropanoate hydrochloride according to the method described for *Cap-131*. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ ppm 1.27 (d, *J*=7.32 Hz, 3H), 2.80 (s, 6H), 4.06 (qt, 1H), 6.36 (d, *J*=7.32 Hz, 1H), 12.27 (s, 1H). LC (Cond. 1): RT = 0.15 min; MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₆H₁₃N₂O₃: 161.09; found 161.00.

Cap-133

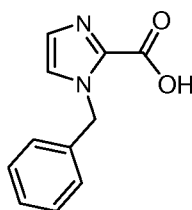
Cap-133 was prepared from (S)-*tert*-butyl 2-amino-3-methylbutanoate hydrochloride and 2-fluoroethyl chloroformate according to the method described for *Cap-47*. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ ppm 0.87 (t, *J* = 6.71 Hz, 6H), 1.97-2.10 (m, 1H), 3.83 (dd, *J*=8.39, 5.95 Hz, 1H), 4.14-4.18 (m, 1H), 4.20-4.25 (m, 1H), 4.50-4.54 (m, 1H), 4.59-4.65 (m, 1H), 7.51 (d, *J* = 8.54 Hz, 1H), 12.54 (s, 1H).

Cap-134

Cap-134 was prepared from (S)-diethyl alanine and methyl chloroformate according to the method described for *Cap-51*. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ ppm 0.72-0.89 (m, 6H), 1.15-1.38 (m, 4H), 1.54-1.66 (m, 1H), 3.46-3.63 (m, 3H), 4.09 (dd, *J* = 8.85, 5.19 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (d, *J* = 8.85 Hz, 1H), 12.55 (s, 1H). LC (Cond. 2): RT = 0.66 min; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₉H₁₈NO₄: 204.12; found 204.02.

Cap-135

A solution of D-2-amino-(4-fluorophenyl)acetic acid (338 mg, 2.00 mmol),
5 1*N* HCl in diethylether (2.0 mL, 2.0 mmol) and formalin (37%, 1 mL) in methanol (5 mL) was subjected to balloon hydrogenation over 10% palladium on carbon (60 mg) for 16 h at 25 °C. The mixture was then filtered through Celite to afford the HCl salt of *Cap-135* as a white foam (316 mg, 80%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, MeOH-*d*₄) δ 7.59 (dd, *J* = 8.80, 5.10 Hz, 2H), 7.29 (t, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 5.17 (s, 1H), 3.05 (v br s, 3H),
10 2.63 (v br s, 3H); *R*_t = 0.19 min (Cond.-MS-W5); 95% homogeneity index; LRMS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₁₀H₁₃FN₂O₂: 198.09; found: 198.10.

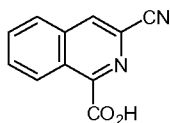
Cap-136

To a cooled (-50 °C) suspension of 1-benzyl-1*H*-imidazole (1.58 g, 10.0 mmol) in anhydrous diethyl ether (50 mL) under nitrogen was added *n*-butyl lithium (2.5 M in hexanes, 4.0 mL, 10.0 mmol) dropwise. After being stirred for 20 min at -50 °C, dry carbon dioxide (passed through Drierite) was bubbled into the reaction mixture for 10 min before it was allowed to warm up to 25 °C. The heavy precipitate
20 which formed on addition of carbon dioxide to the reaction mixture was filtered to yield a hygroscopic, white solid which was taken up in water (7 mL), acidified to pH = 3, cooled, and induced to crystallize with scratching. Filtration of this precipitate gave a white solid which was suspended in methanol, treated with 1*N* HCl/diethyl ether (4 mL) and concentrated *in vacuo*. Lyophilization of the residue from water (5
25 mL) afforded the HCl salt of *Cap-136* as a white solid (817 mg, 40%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.94 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.50-7.31 (m,

5H), 5.77 (s, 2H); $R_t = 0.51$ min (Cond.-MS-W5); 95% homogeneity index; LRMS:

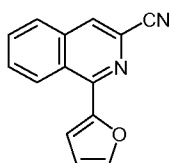
Anal. Calc. for $[M+H]^+$ $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O_2$: 203.08; found: 203.11.

Cap-137



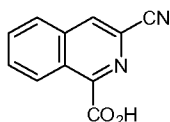
5

Cap-137, step a



10 A suspension of 1-chloro-3-cyanoisoquinoline (188 mg, 1.00 mmol; prepared according to the procedure in WO 2003/ 099274) (188 mg, 1.00 mmol), cesium fluoride (303.8 mg, 2.00 mmol), bis(tri-*tert*-butylphosphine)palladium dichloride (10 mg, 0.02 mmol) and 2-(tributylstannyl)furan (378 μ L, 1.20 mmol) in anhydrous dioxane (10 mL) under nitrogen was heated at 80 °C for 16 h before it was cooled to
15 25 °C and treated with saturated, aqueous potassium fluoride solution with vigorous stirring for 1 h. The mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water and the organic phase was separated, washed with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. Purification of the residue on silica gel (elution with 0% to 30% ethyl acetate/hexanes) afforded *Cap-137, step a* as a white solid which was used as is (230
20 mg, 105%). $R_t = 1.95$ min (Cond.-MS-W2); 90% homogeneity index; LRMS: Anal. Calc. for $[M+H]^+$ $C_{14}H_8N_2O$: 221.07; found: 221.12.

Cap-137



25 To a suspension of *Cap 137, step a*, (110 mg, 0.50 mmol) and sodium periodate (438 mg, 2.05 mmol) in carbon tetrachloride (1 mL), acetonitrile (1 mL) and water (1.5 mL) was added ruthenium trichloride hydrate (2 mg, 0.011 mmol).

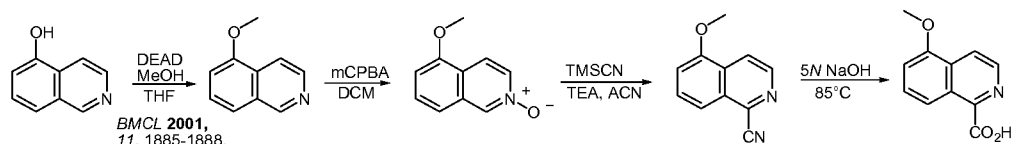
The mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 2 h and then partitioned between dichloromethane and water. The aqueous layer was separated, extracted twice more with dichloromethane and the combined dichloromethane extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. Trituration of the residue with hexanes afforded

5 *Cap-137* (55 mg, 55%) as a grayish-colored solid. $R_t = 1.10$ min (Cond.-MS-W2); 90% homogeneity index; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for $[M+H]^+$ C₁₁H₈N₂O₂: 200.08; found: 200.08.

Caps 138 to 158

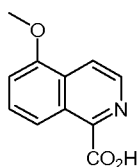
10

Synthetic Strategy. Method A.

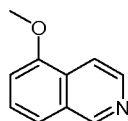


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Cap-138



Cap-138, step a

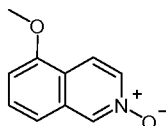


20 To a stirred suspension of 5-hydroxyisoquinoline (prepared according to the procedure in WO 2003/ 099274) (2.0 g, 13.8 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (4.3 g, 16.5 mmol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (20 mL) was added dry methanol (0.8 mL) and diethyl azodicarboxylate (3.0 mL, 16.5 mmol) portionwise. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 h before it was diluted with ethyl acetate and washed with

25 brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was preabsorbed onto silica gel and purified (elution with 40% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to afford *Cap-*

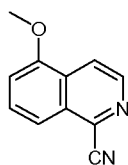
138, step a as a light yellow solid (1.00 g, 45%). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ 9.19 (s, 1H), 8.51 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.52-7.50 (m, 2H), 7.00-6.99 (m, 1H), 4.01 (s, 3H); $R_t = 0.66$ min (Cond. D2); 95% homogeneity index; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{NO}$: 160.08; found 160.10.

5

Cap-138, step b

To a stirred solution of *Cap 138, step a* (2.34 g, 14.7 mmol) in anhydrous dichloromethane (50 mL) at room temperature was added *meta*-chloroperbenzoic acid (77%, 3.42 g, 19.8 mmol) in one portion. After being stirred for 20 h, powdered potassium carbonate (2.0 g) was added and the mixture was stirred for 1 h at room temperature before it was filtered and concentrated to afford *Cap-138, step b* as a pale, yellow solid which was sufficiently pure to carry forward (2.15 g, 83.3%). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz) δ 8.73 (d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.11 (dd, $J = 7.3, 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.04 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.52 (t, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.28 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.91 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.00 (s, 3H); $R_t = 0.92$ min, (Cond.-D1); 90% homogeneity index; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{NO}_2$: 176.07; found: 176.0.

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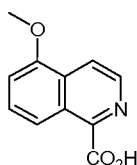
Cap-138, step c

20

To a stirred solution of *Cap 138, step b* (0.70 g, 4.00 mmol) and triethylamine (1.1 mL, 8.00 mmol) in dry acetonitrile (20 mL) at room temperature under nitrogen was added trimethylsilyl cyanide (1.60 mL, 12.00 mmol). The mixture was heated at 75 °C for 20 h before it was cooled to room temperature, diluted with ethyl acetate and washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution and brine prior to drying over Na_2SO_4 and solvent concentration. The residue was flash chromatographed on silica gel (elution with 5% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to 25% ethyl acetate/hexanes to afford *Cap-138, step c* (498.7 mg) as a white, crystalline solid along with 223 mg of

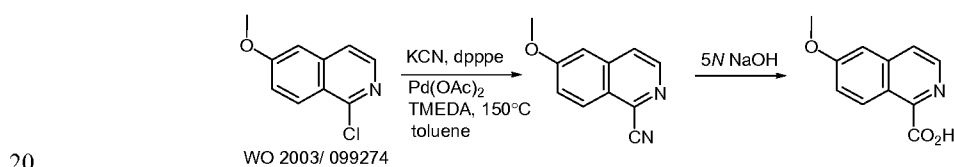
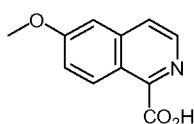
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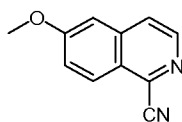
additional *Cap-138*, *step c* recovered from the filtrate. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ 8.63 (d, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.26 (d, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.69 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.08 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.04 (s, 3H); $R_t = 1.75$ min, (Cond.-D1); 90% homogeneity index; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_9\text{N}_2\text{O}$: 185.07; found: 185.10.

Cap-138

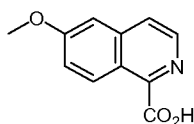
Cap-138, *step c* (0.45 g, 2.44 mmol) was treated with 5N sodium hydroxide solution (10 mL) and the resulting suspension was heated at 85 °C for 4 h, cooled to 25 °C, diluted with dichloromethane and acidified with 1N hydrochloric acid. The organic phase was separated, washed with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , concentrated to $\frac{1}{4}$ volume and filtered to afford *Cap-138* as a yellow solid (0.44g, 88.9%). ^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, 400 MHz) δ 13.6 (br s, 1H), 8.56 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.16 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.06 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.71-7.67 (m, 1H), 7.30 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.02 (s, 3H); $R_t = 0.70$ min (Cond.-D1); 95% homogeneity index; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{10}\text{NO}_3$: 204.07; found: 204.05.

Synthetic Strategy. Method B (derived from *Tetrahedron Letters*, **2001**, 42, 6707).

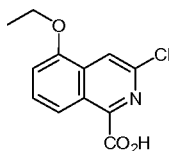
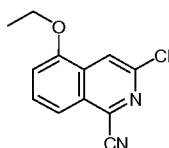
*Cap-139*

Cap-139, step a

To a thick-walled, screw-top vial containing an argon-degassed suspension of 1-chloro-6-methoxyisoquinoline (1.2 g, 6.2 mmol; prepared according to the procedure in WO 2003/ 099274), potassium cyanide (0.40 g, 6.2 mmol), 1,5-bis(diphenylphosphino)pentane (0.27 g, 0.62 mmol) and palladium (II) acetate (70 mg, 0.31 mmol) in anhydrous toluene (6 mL) was added *N,N,N',N'*-tetramethylethylenediamine (0.29 mL, 2.48 mmol). The vial was sealed, heated at 150 °C for 22 h and then allowed to cool to 25 °C. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, washed with water and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified on silica gel eluting with 5% ethyl acetate/hexanes to 25% ethyl acetate/hexanes to afford *Cap-139, step a* as a white solid (669.7 mg). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 8.54 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 8.22 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 7.41-7.39 (m, 1H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.98 (s, 3H); *R*_t = 1.66 min (Cond.-D1); 90% homogeneity index; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for [M+H]⁺ C₁₁H₉N₂O: 185.07; found: 185.20.

Cap-139

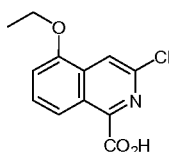
Cap-139 was prepared from the basic hydrolysis of *Cap-139, step a* with 5*N* NaOH according to the procedure described for *Cap 138*. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 13.63 (v br s, 1H), 8.60 (d, *J* = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 8.45 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 7.95 (d, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (dd, *J* = 9.3, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.95 (s, 3H); *R*_t = 0.64 min (Cond.-D1); 90% homogeneity index; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for [M+H]⁺ C₁₁H₁₀NO₃: 204.07; found: 204.05.

Cap-140*Cap-140, step a*

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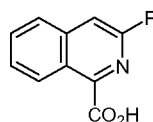
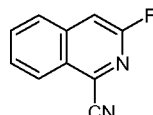
To a vigorously-stirred mixture of 1,3-dichloro-5-ethoxyisoquinoline (482 mg, 2.00 mmol; prepared according to the procedure in WO 2005/ 051410), palladium (II) acetate (9 mg, 0.04 mmol), sodium carbonate (223 mg, 2.10 mmol) and 1,5-bis(diphenylphosphino)pentane (35 mg, 0.08 mmol) in dry dimethylacetamide (2 mL) at 25 °C under nitrogen was added N,N,N',N'-tetramethylethylenediamine (60 mL, 0.40 mmol). After 10 min, the mixture was heated to 150 °C, and then a stock solution of acetone cyanohydrin (prepared from 457 μ L of acetone cyanohydrin in 4.34 mL DMA) was added in 1 mL portions over 18 h using a syringe pump. The mixture was then partitioned between ethyl acetate and water and the organic layer was separated, washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified on silica gel eluting with 10% ethyl acetate/hexanes to 40% ethyl acetate/hexanes to afford *Cap-140, step a* as a yellow solid (160 mg, 34%). R_t = 2.46 min (Cond.-MS-W2); 90% homogeneity index; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for $[M+H]^+$ C₁₂H₉ClN₂O: 233.05; found: 233.08.

20

Cap-140

Cap-140 was prepared by the acid hydrolysis of *Cap-140, step a* with 12N HCl as described in the procedure for the preparation of *Cap 141*, described below. R_t = 2.24 min (Cond.-MS-W2); 90% homogeneity index; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for $[M+H]^+$ C₁₂H₁₁ClNO₃: 252.04; found: 252.02.

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Cap-141*Cap-141, step a*

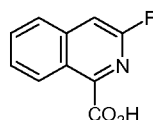
5

Cap-141, step a was prepared from 1-bromo-3-fluoroisoquinoline (prepared from 3-amino-1-bromoisoquinoline using the procedure outlined in *J. Med. Chem.* **1970**, 13, 613) as described in the procedure for the preparation of *Cap-140, step a* (*vide supra*). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.35 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.93 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (t, *J* = 7.63 Hz, 1H), 7.77-7.73 (m, 1H), 7.55 (s, 1H); *R*_t = 1.60 min (Cond.-D1); 90% homogeneity index; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for [M+H]⁺ C₁₀H₆FN₂: 173.05; found: 172.99.

10

Cap-141

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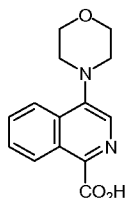
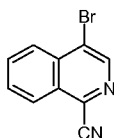


Cap-141, step a (83 mg, 0.48 mmol) was treated with 12*N* HCl (3 mL) and the resulting slurry was heated at 80 °C for 16 h before it was cooled to room temperature and diluted with water (3 mL). The mixture was stirred for 10 min and then filtered to afford *Cap-141* as an off-white solid (44.1 mg, 47.8%). The filtrate was diluted with dichloromethane and washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated to afford additional *Cap-141* which was sufficiently pure to be carried forward directly (29.30 mg, 31.8%). ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 500 MHz) δ 14.0 (br s, 1H), 8.59-8.57 (m, 1H), 8.10 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.88-7.85 (m, 2H), 7.74-7.71 (m, 1H); *R*_t = 1.33 min (Cond.-D1); 90% homogeneity index; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for [M+H]⁺ C₁₀H₇FNO₂: 192.05; found: 191.97.

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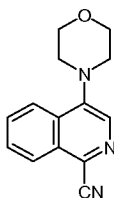
114

Cap-142*Cap-142, step a*

5

Cap-142, step a was prepared from 4-bromoisoquinoline N-oxide as described in the two-step procedure for the preparation of *Cap-138, steps b and c*. $R_t = 1.45$ min (Cond.-MS-W1); 90% homogeneity index; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for $[M+H]^+$ $C_{10}H_6BrN_2$: 232.97; found: 233.00.

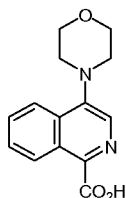
10

Cap-142, step b

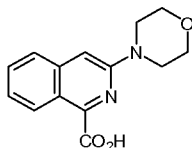
15

To an argon-degassed suspension of *Cap-142, step a* (116 mg, 0.50 mmol), potassium phosphate tribasic (170 mg, 0.80 mmol), palladium (II) acetate (3.4 mg, 0.015 mmol) and 2-(dicyclohexylphosphino)biphenyl (11 mg, 0.03 mmol) in anhydrous toluene (1 mL) was added morpholine (61 μ L, 0.70 mmol). The mixture was heated at 100 °C for 16 h, cooled to 25 °C and filtered through diatomaceous earth (Celite[®]). Purification of the residue on silica gel, eluting with 10% to 70% ethyl acetate/hexanes afforded *Cap-142, step b* (38 mg, 32%) as a yellow solid, which was carried forward directly. $R_t = 1.26$ min (Cond.-MS-W1); 90% homogeneity index; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for $[M+H]^+$ $C_{14}H_{14}N_3O$: 240.11; found: 240.13.

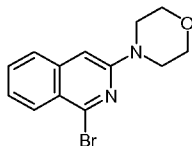
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Cap-142

Cap-142 was prepared from *Cap-142*, step b with 5*N* sodium hydroxide as described in the procedure for *Cap 138*. $R_t = 0.72$ min (Cond.-MS-W1); 90%
5 homogeneity index; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for $[M+H]^+$ $C_{14}H_{15}N_2O_3$: 259.11; found: 259.08.

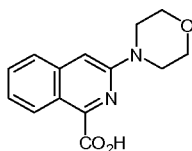
Cap-143

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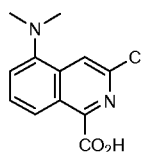
Cap-143, step a

To a stirred solution of 3-amino-1-bromoisoquinoline (444 mg, 2.00 mmol) in anhydrous dimethylformamide (10 mL) was added sodium hydride (60%, unwashed,
15 96 mg, 2.4 mmol) in one portion. The mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 5 min before 2-bromoethyl ether (90%, 250 μ L, 2.00 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred further at 25 °C for 5 h and at 75 °C for 72 h before it was cooled to 25 °C, quenched with saturated ammonium chloride solution and diluted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was separated, washed with water and brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 ,
20 filtered and concentrated. Purification of the residue on silica gel eluting with 0% to 70% ethyl acetate/hexanes afforded *Cap-143, step a* as a yellow solid (180 mg, 31%). $R_t = 1.75$ min (Cond.-MS-W1); 90% homogeneity index; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for $[M+H]^+$ $C_{13}H_{14}BrN_2O$: 293.03; found: 293.04.

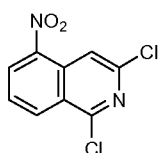
25

Cap-143

To a cold (-60 °C) solution of *Cap-143, step a* (154 mg, 0.527 mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (5 mL) was added a solution of *n*-butyllithium in hexanes (2.5 M, 0.25 mL, 0.633 mmol). After 10 min, dry carbon dioxide was bubbled into the reaction mixture for 10 min before it was quenched with 1N HCl and allowed to warm to 25 °C. The mixture was then extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 30 mL) and the combined organic extracts were concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification of the residue by a reverse phase HPLC (MeOH/water/TFA) afforded *Cap-143* (16 mg, 12%). $R_t = 1.10$ min (Cond.-MS-W1); 90% homogeneity index; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for $[M+H]^+$ $C_{14}H_{15}N_2O_3$: 259.11; found: 259.08.

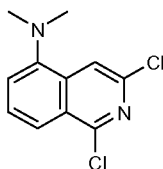
Cap-144

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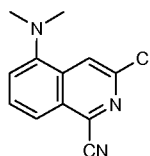
Cap-144, step a

1,3-Dichloroisoquinoline (2.75 g, 13.89 mmol) was added in small portions to a cold (0 °C) solution of fuming nitric acid (10 mL) and concentrated sulfuric acid (10 mL). The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 0.5 h before it was gradually warmed to 25 °C where it stirred for 16 h. The mixture was then poured into a beaker containing chopped ice and water and the resulting suspension was stirred for 1 h at 0 °C before it was filtered to afford *Cap-144, step a* (2.73 g, 81%) as a yellow solid which was used directly. $R_t = 2.01$ min. (Cond.-D1); 95% homogeneity index; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for $[M+H]^+$ $C_9H_5Cl_2N_2O_2$: 242.97; found: 242.92.

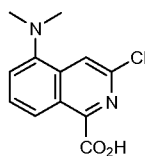
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Cap-144, step b

Cap-144, step a (0.30 g, 1.23 mmol) was taken up in methanol (60 mL) and treated with platinum oxide (30 mg), and the suspension was subjected to Parr hydrogenation at 7 psi H₂ for 1.5 h. Then formalin (5 mL) and additional platinum oxide (30 mg) were added, and the suspension was resubjected to Parr hydrogenation at 45 psi H₂ for 13 h. It was then suction-filtered through diatomaceous earth (Celite[®]) and concentrated down to ¼ volume. Suction-filtration of the ensuing precipitate afforded the title compound as a yellow solid which was flash chromatographed on silica gel eluting with 5% ethyl acetate in hexanes to 25% ethyl acetate in hexanes to afford *Cap-144, step b* (231 mg, 78%) as a pale yellow solid. *R*_t = 2.36 min (Cond.-D1); 95% homogeneity index; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.02 (s, 1H), 7.95 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.57-7.53 (m, 1H), 7.30 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.88 (s, 6H); LCMS: Anal. Calc. for [M+H]⁺ C₁₁H₁₁Cl₂N₂: 241.03; found: 241.02. HRMS: Anal. Calc. for [M+H]⁺ C₁₁H₁₁Cl₂N₂: 241.0299; found: 241.0296.

Cap-144, step c

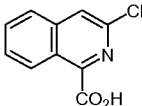
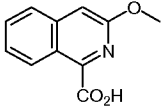
Cap-144, step c was prepared from *Cap-144, step b* according to the procedure described for the preparation of *Cap-139, step a*. *R*_t = 2.19 min (Cond.-D1); 95% homogeneity index; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for [M+H]⁺ C₁₂H₁₁ClN₃: 232.06; found: 232.03. HRMS: Anal. Calc. for [M+H]⁺ C₁₂H₁₁ClN₃: 232.0642; found: 232.0631.

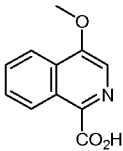
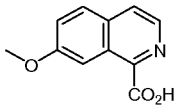
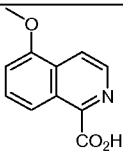
Cap-144

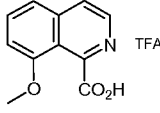
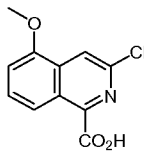
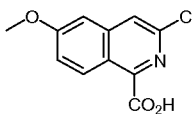
Cap-144 was prepared according to the procedure described for *Cap-141*. R_t = 2.36 min (Cond.-D1); 90%; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for $[M+H]^+$ $C_{12}H_{12}ClN_2O_2$:
 5 238.01; found: 238.09.

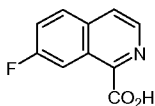
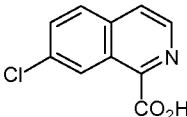
Caps-145 to 162

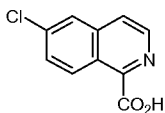
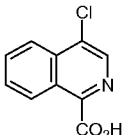
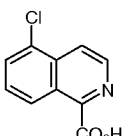
Caps-145 to *162* were prepared from the appropriate 1-chloroisoquinolines according to the procedure described for the preparation of *Cap-138* (Method A) or *Cap-139*
 10 (Method B) unless noted otherwise as outlined below.

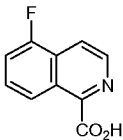
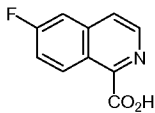
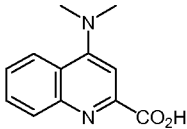
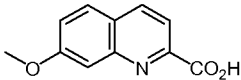
<i>Cap #</i>	Cap	Method	Hydrolysis	R_t (LC-Cond.); % homogeneity index; MS data
<i>Cap-145</i>	 Prepared from commercially available 1,3-dichloroisoquinoline	B	12N HCl	1.14 min (Cond.-MS-W1); 90%; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for $[M+H]^+$ $C_{10}H_7ClNO_2$: 208.02; found: 208.00.
<i>Cap-146</i>	 Prepared from commercially	A	5N NaOH	1.40 min (Cond.-D1); 95%; LCMS: Anal.

	available 3-hydroxyisoquinoline			Calc. for [M+H] ⁺ C ₁₁ H ₁₀ NO ₃ : 204.07; found: 204.06.
Cap-147	 Prepared from commercially available 1-chloro-4-hydroxyisoquinoline	B	5N NaOH	0.87 min (Cond.-D1); 95%; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for [M+H] ⁺ C ₁₁ H ₁₀ NO ₃ : 204.07; found: 204.05.
Cap-148	 Prepared from commercially available 7-hydroxyisoquinoline	A	5N NaOH	0.70 min (Cond.-D1); 95%; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for [M+H] ⁺ C ₁₁ H ₁₀ NO ₃ : 204.07; found: 204.05.
Cap-149	 Prepared from commercially available 5-hydroxyisoquinoline	A	5N NaOH	0.70 min (Cond.-D1); 95%; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for [M+H] ⁺

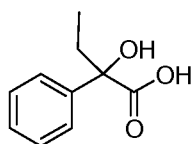
				$C_{11}H_{10}NO_3$: 204.07; found: 204.05.
Cap-150	 Prepared from 8-methoxy-1-chloroisoquinoline, which can be synthesized following the procedure in WO 2003/099274	A	12N HCl	0.26 min (Cond.-D1); 95%; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for $[M+H]^+$ $C_{11}H_{10}NO_3$: 204.07; found: 204.04.
Cap-151	 Prepared from 5-methoxy-1,3-dichloroisoquinoline, which can be synthesized following the procedure in WO 2005 / 051410.	B	12N HCl	1.78 min (Cond.-D1); 90%; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for $[M+H]^+$ $C_{11}H_9ClNO_3$: 238.03; found: 238.09.
Cap-152	 Prepared from commercially available 6-methoxy-1,3-dichloroisoquinoline	B	12N HCl	1.65 min (Cond.-D1); 95%; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for $[M+H]^+$ $C_{11}H_9ClNO_3$: 238.00;

				found: 238.09.
Cap-153	 Prepared from 4-bromoisquinoline, which can be synthesized following the procedure in WO 2003/062241	A	6N HCl	1.18 min (Cond.-MS-W1); 95%; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for [M+H] ⁺ C ₁₀ H ₇ BrNO ₂ : 251.97; found: 251.95.
Cap-154	 Prepared from 7-fluoro-1-chloroisquinoline, which can be synthesized following the procedure in WO 2003/099274	B	5N NaOH	0.28 min (Cond.-MS-W1); 90%; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for [M+H] ⁺ C ₁₀ H ₇ FNO ₂ : 192.05; found: 192.03.
Cap-155	 Prepared from 1,7-dichloroisquinoline, which can be synthesized following the procedure in WO 2003/099274	B	5N NaOH	0.59 min (Cond.-MS-W1); 90%; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for [M+H] ⁺ C ₁₀ H ₇ ClNO ₂ : 208.02; found: 208.00.

Cap-156	 Prepared from 1,6-dichloroisoquinoline, which can be synthesized following the procedure in WO 2003/099274	B	5N NaOH	0.60 min (Cond.-MS-W1); 90%; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for $[M+H]^+$ $C_{10}H_7ClNO_2$: 208.02; found: 208.03.
Cap-157	 Prepared from 1,4-dichloroisoquinoline, which can be synthesized following the procedure in WO 2003/062241	B	12N HCl	1.49 min (Cond.-D1); 95%; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for $[M+H]^+$ $C_{10}H_7ClNO$: 208.02; found: 208.00.
Cap-158	 Prepared from 1,5-dichloroisoquinoline, which can be synthesized following the procedure in WO 2003/099274	B	5N NaOH	0.69 min (Cond.-MS-W1); 90%; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for $[M+H]^+$ $C_{10}H_7ClNO_2$: 208.02; found: 208.01.

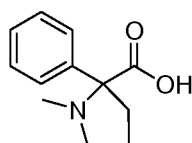
Cap-159	 Prepared from 5-fluoro-1-chloroisoquinoline, which can be synthesized following the procedure in WO 2003/ 099274	B	5N NaOH	0.41 min (Cond.-MS-W1); 90%; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for $[M+H]^+$ $C_{10}H_7FNO_2$: 192.05; found: 192.03.
Cap-160	 Prepared from 6-fluoro-1-chloroisoquinoline, which can be synthesized following the procedure in WO 2003/ 099274	B	5N NaOH	0.30 min (Cond.-MS-W1); 90%; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for $[M+H]^+$ $C_{10}H_7FNO_2$: 192.05; found: 192.03.
Cap-161	 Prepared from 4-bromoquinoline-2-carboxylic acid and dimethylamine (DMSO, 100 °C)	--	--	0.70 min (Cond. D1); 95%; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for $[M+H]^+$ $C_{12}H_{13}N_2O_2$: 217.10; found: 217.06.
Cap-162		--	--	0.65 min (Cond.-M3);

	Prepared from <i>m</i> -anisidine following the procedure described in <i>J. Hetero. Chem.</i> 1993 , 17 and <i>Heterocycles</i> , 2003 , 60, 953.			95%; LCMS: Anal. Calc. for [M+H] ⁺ C ₁₁ H ₁₀ NO ₃ : 204.07; found: 203.94.
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Cap-163

To a solution of 2-ketobutyric acid (1.0 g, 9.8 mmol) in diethylether (25 ml)
 5 was added phenylmagnesium bromide (22 ml, 1M in THF) dropwise. The reaction
 was stirred at ~25 °C under nitrogen for 17.5h. The reaction was acidified with 1N
 HCl and the product was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 100 ml). The combined
 organic layer was washed with water followed by brine and dried over MgSO₄. After
 concentration *in vacuo*, a white solid was obtained. The solid was recrystallized from
 10 hexanes/ethyl acetate to afford *Cap-163* as white needles (883.5 mg). ¹H NMR
 (DMSO-d₆, δ = 2.5 ppm, 500 MHz): 12.71 (br s, 1 H), 7.54-7.52 (m, 2H), 7.34-7.31
 (m, 2H), 7.26-7.23 (m, 1H), 5.52-5.39 (br s, 1H), 2.11 (m, 1H), 1.88 (m, 1H), 0.79
 (app t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H).

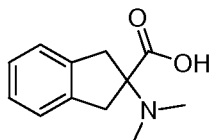
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Cap-164

A mixture of 2-amino-2-phenylbutyric acid (1.5 g, 8.4 mmol), formaldehyde
 (14 mL, 37% in water), 1N HCl (10 mL) and 10% Pd/C (0.5 mg) in MeOH (40 mL)
 was exposed to H₂ at 50 psi in a Parr bottle for 42 h. The reaction was filtered over
 20 Celite and concentrated *in vacuo*, the residue was taken up in MeOH (36 mL) and the

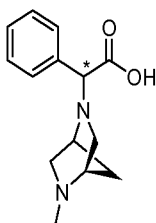
product was purified with a reverse phase HPLC (MeOH/H₂O/TFA) to afford the TFA salt of *Cap-164* as a white solid (1.7 g). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ = 2.5 ppm, 500 MHz) 7.54-7.47 (m, 5H), 2.63 (m, 1H), 2.55 (s, 6H), 2.31 (m, 1H), 0.95 (app t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H).

5

Cap-165

To a mixture of 2-amino-2-indanecarboxylic acid (258.6 mg, 1.46 mmol) and formic acid (0.6 ml, 15.9 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (7 ml) was added formaldehyde (0.6 ml, 37% in water). The mixture was stirred at ~25 °C for 15 min then heated at 70 °C for 8h. The volatile component was removed *in vacuo*, and the residue was dissolved in DMF (14 mL) and purified by a reverse phase HPLC (MeOH/H₂O/TFA) to afford the TFA salt of *Cap-165* as a viscous oil (120.2 mg). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ = 2.5 ppm, 500 MHz): 7.29-7.21 (m, 4 H), 3.61 (d, J = 17.4 Hz, 2H), 3.50 (d, J = 17.4 Hz, 2H), 2.75 (s, 6H). LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₁₂H₁₆NO₂: 206.12; found: 206.07.

15

Cap-166a and -166b

Cap-166a: Diastereomer-1
Cap-166b: Diastereomer-2

Caps-166a and *-166b* were prepared from (1S, 4S)-(+)-2-methyl-2,5-diazabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane (2HBr) according to the method described for the synthesis of *Cap-7a* and *Cap-7b*, with the exception that the benzyl ester intermediate was separated using a semi-prep Chrialcel OJ column, 20 x 250 mm, 10 μm eluting with 85:15 heptane/ethanol mixture at 10 mL/min elution rate for 25 min. *Cap-166b*: ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ = 2.5 ppm, 500 MHz): 7.45 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.27-7.19 (m, 3H), 4.09 (s, 1H), 3.34 (app br s, 1H), 3.16 (app br s, 1H), 2.83 (d,

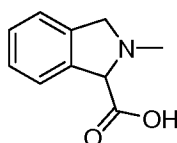
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25

$J=10.1$ Hz, 1H), 2.71 (m, 2H), 2.46 (m, 1H), 2.27 (s, 3H), 1.77 (d, $J = 9.8$ Hz, 1H), 1.63 (d, $J = 9.8$ Hz, 1H). LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for $[M+H]^+$ $C_{14}H_{19}N_2O_2$: 247.14; found: 247.11.

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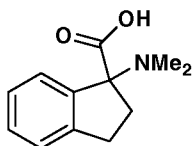
Cap-167



A solution of racemic Boc-1,3-dihydro-2H-isoindole carboxylic acid (1.0g, 3.8 mmol) in 20% TFA/ CH_2Cl_2 was stirred at ~ 25 °C for 4h. All the volatile component was removed *in vacuo*. A mixture of the resultant crude material, formaldehyde (15 mL, 37% in water), 1N HCl (10 mL) and 10% Pd/C (10 mg) in MeOH was exposed to H_2 (40 PSI) in a Parr bottle for 23 h. The reaction mixture was filtered over Celite and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford *Cap-167* as a yellow foam (873.5 mg). ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , $\delta = 2.5$ ppm, 500 MHz) 7.59-7.38 (m, 4H), 5.59 (s, 1H), 4.84 (d, $J = 14$ Hz, 1H), 4.50 (d, $J = 14.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.07 (s, 3H). LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for $[M+H]^+$ $C_{10}H_{12}NO_2$: 178.09; found: 178.65.

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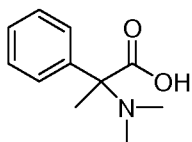
Cap-168



Racemic *Cap-168* was prepared from racemic Boc-aminoindane-1-carboxylic acid according to the procedure described for the preparation of *Cap-167*. The crude material was employed as such.

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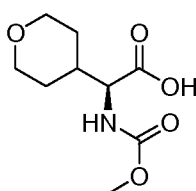
Cap-169



A mixture of 2-amino-2-phenylpropanoic acid hydrochloride (5.0 g, 2.5 mmol), formaldehyde (15 ml, 37% in water), 1N HCl (15 ml), and 10% Pd/C (1.32 g)

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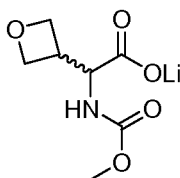
in MeOH (60 mL) was placed in a Parr bottle and shaken under hydrogen (55 PSI) for 4 days. The reaction mixture was filtered over Celite and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was taken up in MeOH and purified by reverse phase prep-HPLC (MeOH/water/TFA) to afford the TFA salt of *Cap-169* as a viscous semi-solid (2.1 g). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, δ = 7.26 ppm, 500 MHz): 7.58-7.52 (m, 2 H), 7.39-7.33 (m, 3H), 2.86 (br s, 3H), 2.47 (br s, 3H), 1.93 (s, 3H). LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₁₁H₁₆NO₂: 194.12; found: 194.12.

Cap-170

10

To (*S*)-2-amino-2-(tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)acetic acid (505mg; 3.18mmol; obtained from Astatech) in water (15ml) was added sodium carbonate (673mg; 6.35mmol), and the resultant mixture was cooled to 0 °C and then methyl chloroformate (0.26ml; 3.33mmol) was added dropwise over 5 minutes. The reaction was allowed to stir for 18 hours while allowing the bath to thaw to ambient temperature. The reaction mixture was then partitioned between 1N HCl and ethyl acetate. The organic layer was removed and the aqueous layer was further extracted with 2 additional portions of ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford *Cap-170* a colorless residue. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ ppm 12.65 (1 H, br s), 7.44 (1 H, d, *J*=8.24 Hz), 3.77 - 3.95 (3 H, m), 3.54 (3 H, s), 3.11 - 3.26 (2 H, m), 1.82 - 1.95 (1 H, m), 1.41 - 1.55 (2 H, m), 1.21 - 1.39 (2 H, m); LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₉H₁₆NO₅: 218.1; found 218.1.

25

Cap-171

A solution of methyl 2-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-2-(oxetan-3-ylidene)acetate (200 mg, 0.721 mmol; Il Farmaco (2001), 56, 609–613) in ethyl acetate (7 ml) and CH₂Cl₂ (4.00 ml) was degassed by bubbling nitrogen for 10min. Dimethyl dicarbonate (0.116 ml, 1.082 mmol) and Pd/C (20 mg, 0.019 mmol) were then added, the reaction mixture was fitted with a hydrogen balloon and allowed to stir at ambient temperature overnight at which time TLC (95:5 CH₂Cl₂ / MeOH: visulalized with stain made from 1g Ce(NH₄)₂SO₄, 6g ammonium molybdate, 6ml sulfuric acid, and 100ml water) indicated complete conversion. The reaction was filtered through celite and concentrated. The residue was purified via Biotage[®] (load with dichloromethane on 25 samplet; elute on 25S column with dichloromethane for 3CV then 0 to 5% MeOH / dichloromethane over 250ml then hold at 5% MeOH / dichloromethane for 250ml; 9ml fractions). Collected fractions containing desired material and concentrated to 120mg (81%) of methyl 2-(methoxycarbonylamino)-2-(oxetan-3-yl)acetate as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CHLOROFORM-D) δ ppm 3.29 - 3.40 (m, *J*=6.71 Hz, 1 H) 3.70 (s, 3 H) 3.74 (s, 3 H) 4.55 (t, *J*=6.41 Hz, 1 H) 4.58 - 4.68 (m, 2 H) 4.67 - 4.78 (m, 2 H) 5.31 (br s, 1 H). LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₈H₁₄NO₅: 204.2; found 204.0.

To methyl 2-(methoxycarbonylamino)-2-(oxetan-3-yl)acetate (50 mg, 0.246 mmol) in THF (2 mL) and water (0.5 mL) was added lithium hydroxide monohydrate (10.33 mg, 0.246 mmol). The resultant solution was allowed to stir overnite at ambient temperature. TLC (1:1 EA / Hex; Hanessian stain [1g Ce(NH₄)₂SO₄, 6g ammonium molybdate, 6ml sulfuric acid, and 100ml water]) indicated ~10% starting material remaining. Added an additional 3mg LiOH and allowed to stir overnight at which time TLC showed no starting material remaining. Concentrated *in vacuo* and placed on high vac overnite providing 55mg lithium 2-(methoxycarbonylamino)-2-(oxetan-3-yl)acetate as a colorless solid. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, MeOD) δ ppm 3.39 - 3.47 (m, 1 H) 3.67 (s, 3 H) 4.28 (d, *J*=7.93 Hz, 1 H) 4.64 (t, *J*=6.26 Hz, 1 H) 4.68 (t, *J*=7.02 Hz, 1 H) 4.73 (d, *J*=7.63 Hz, 2 H).

30

EXAMPLES

The present disclosure will now be described in connection with certain embodiments which are not intended to limit its scope. On the contrary, the present

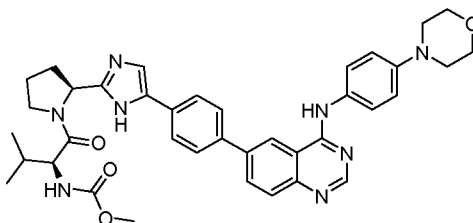
disclosure covers all alternatives, modifications, and equivalents as can be included within the scope of the claims. Thus, the following examples, which include specific embodiments, will illustrate one practice of the present disclosure, it being understood that the examples are for the purposes of illustration of certain
5 embodiments and are presented to provide what is believed to be the most useful and readily understood description of its procedures and conceptual aspects.

Solution percentages express a weight to volume relationship, and solution ratios express a volume to volume relationship, unless stated otherwise. Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra were recorded either on a Bruker 300, 400, or
10 500 MHz spectrometer; the chemical shifts (δ) are reported in parts per million. Flash chromatography was carried out on silica gel (SiO_2) according to Still's flash chromatography technique (*J. Org. Chem.* **1978**, 43, 2923).

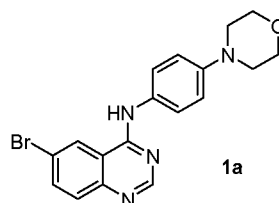
Purity assessment and low resolution mass analysis were conducted on a Shimadzu LC system coupled with Waters Micromass ZQ MS system. It should be
15 noted that retention times may vary slightly between machines. Compound retention time was determined according to the following LC/MS condition (noted as Cond. I), unless stated otherwise:

Column: Phenomenex-Luna 4.6 X 50 mm S10
Start % B = 0
20 Final % B = 100
Gradient Time = 4 min
Flow Rate = 4 mL/min
Wavelength = 220
Solvent A = 10% CH_3OH – 90% H_2O – 0.1% TFA
25 Solvent B = 90% CH_3OH – 10% H_2O – 0.1% TFA

Example 1

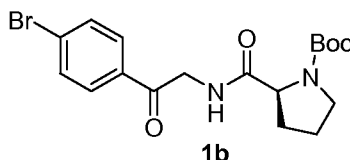


Example 1, Step a



Diisopropylethylamine (0.8 mL, 4.59 mmol) was added dropwise to a heterogeneous mixture of 6-bromo-4-chloroquinazoline (0.979 g, 4.02 mmol) and 4-
5 (N-morpholino)aniline (0.783 g, 4.39 mmol) in CH₃CN (15 mL), and refluxed for 25.4 hours. The mixture was removed from the heating bath and allowed to stand at room temperature for 16.5 hours. The precipitate was filtered, washed with CH₃CN and dried *in vacuo* to afford bromide 1a as light-green powder (1.336 g). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ = 2.50, 400 MHz): 9.76 (s, 1H), 8.83 (d, J = 2.3, 1H), 8.54 (s, 1H), 7.95
10 (dd, J = 8.9, 2.1, 1H), 7.69 (d, J = 8.8, 1H), 7.65 (d, J = 9.1, 2H), 6.99 (d, J = 9.1, 2H), 3.75 (m, 4H), 3.10 (m, 4H). LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₁₈H₁₈BrN₄O: 385.07; found 385.01.

Example 1, Step b

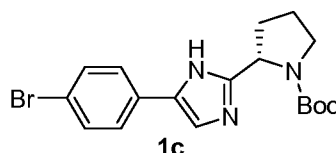


Diisopropylethylamine (18 mL, 103.3 mmol) was added dropwise, over 15 minutes, to a heterogeneous mixture of N-Boc-L-proline (7.139 g, 33.17 mmol), HATU (13.324 g, 35.04 mmol), the HCl salt of 2-amino-1-(4-bromophenyl)ethanone (8.127 g, 32.44 mmol) in DMF (105 mL), and stirred at ambient condition for 55
20 minutes. Most of the volatile component was removed *in vacuo*, and the resulting residue was partitioned between ethyl acetate (300 mL) and water (200 mL). The organic layer was washed with water (200 mL) and brine, dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. A silica gel mesh was prepared from the residue and submitted to flash chromatography (silica gel; 50-60 % ethyl acetate/hexanes) to
25 provide ketoamide 1b as a white solid (12.8 g). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ = 2.5 ppm, 400 MHz): 8.25-8.14 (m, 1H), 7.92 (br d, J = 8.0, 2H), 7.75 (br d, J = 8.6, 2H), 4.61

(dd, $J = 18.3, 5.7$, 1H), 4.53 (dd, $J = 18.1, 5.6$, 1H), 4.22-4.12 (m, 1H), 3.43-3.35 (m, 1H), 3.30-3.23 (m, 1H), 2.18-2.20 (m, 1H), 1.90-1.70 (m, 3H), 1.40/1.34 (two app br s, 9H). LC (Cond. I): RT = 1.70 min; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for $[M+Na]^+$ $C_{18}H_{23}BrN_2NaO_4$: 433.07; found 433.09.

5

Example 1, Step c



A mixture of ketoamide 1b (12.8 g, 31.12 mmol) and NH_4OAc (12.0 g, 155.7 mmol) in xylenes (155 mL) was heated in a sealed tube at 140 °C for 2 hours. The volatile component was removed *in vacuo*, and the residue was partitioned carefully between ethyl acetate and water, whereby enough saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution was added so as to make the pH of the aqueous phase slightly basic after the shaking of the biphasic system. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with an additional ethyl acetate. The combined organic phase was washed with brine, dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting material was recrystallized from ethyl acetate/hexanes to provide two crops of imidazole 1c as a light-yellow dense solid, weighing 5.85 g. The mother liquor was concentrated *in vacuo* and submitted to a flash chromatography (silica gel; 30% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to provide an additional 2.23 g of imidazole 1c. ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , $\delta = 2.5$ ppm, 400 MHz): 12.17/11.92/11.86 (m, 1H), 7.72-7.46/7.28 (m, 5H), 4.86-4.70 (m, 1H), 3.52 (app br s, 1H), 3.36 (m, 1H), 2.30-1.75 (m, 4H), 1.40/1.15 (app br s, 9H). LC (Cond. I): RT = 1.71 min; >98% homogeneity index; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for $[M+H]^+$ $C_{18}H_{23}BrN_3O_2$: 392.10; found 391.96; HRMS: Anal. Calcd. for $[M+H]^+$ $C_{18}H_{23}BrN_3O_2$: 392.0974; found 392.0959.

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The optical purity of the two samples of 1c was assessed using the chiral HPLC conditions noted below:

Column: Chiralpak AD, 10 μm , 4.6 x 50 mm

30 Solvent: 2% ethanol/heptane (isocratic)

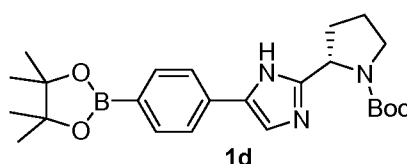
Flow rate: 1 mL/min

Wavelength: either 220 or 254 nm

Relative retention time: 2.83 minutes (*R*), 5.34 minutes (*S*)

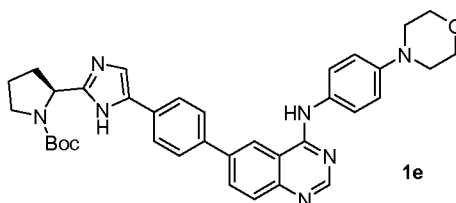
- 5 Result: ee > 99% for the combined crops; ee = 96.7% for the sample from flash chromatography

Example 1, Step d



- 10 Pd(PH₃P)₄ (469 mg, 0.406 mmol) was added to a pressure tube containing a mixture of bromide 1c (4.008 g, 10.22 mmol), bis(pinacolato)diboron (5.422 g, 21.35 mmol), potassium acetate (2.573g, 26.21 mmol) and 1,4-dioxane (80 mL). The reaction flask was purged with nitrogen, capped and heated with an oil bath at 80 °C for 16.5 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting crude material was partitioned carefully between CH₂Cl₂ (150 mL) and an aqueous medium (50 mL water + 10 mL saturated NaHCO₃ solution). The aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂, and the combined organic phase was dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting material was purified with flash chromatography (sample was loaded with eluting solvent; 20-35% ethyl acetate/CH₂Cl₂) to provide boronate 1d, contaminated with pinacol, as an off-white dense solid; the relative mole ratio of 1d to pinacol was about 10:1 (¹H NMR). The sample weighed 3.925 g after ~2.5 days exposure to high vacuum. ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ = 2.5 ppm, 400 MHz): 12.22/11.94/ 11.87 (m, 1H), 7.79-7.50/ 7.34-7.27 (m, 5H), 4.86-4.70 (m, 1H), 3.52 (app br s, 1H), 3.36 (m, 1H), 2.27-1.77 (m, 4H), 1.45-1.10 (m, 21H). LC (Cond. I): RT = 1.64 min; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₂₄H₃₅BN₃O₄: 440.27; found 440.23.
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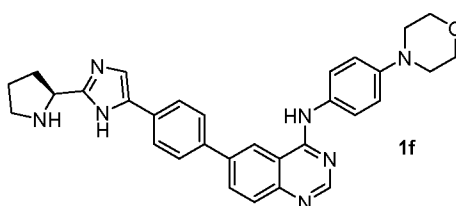
Example 1, Step e



Pd(Ph₃P)₄ (39.4 mg, 0.034 mmol) was added to a mixture of bromide 1a (387.2 mg, 1.005 mmol), boronate 1d (440.8 mg, 1.00 mmol), and NaHCO₃ (273 mg, 3.25 mmol) in 1,2-dimethoxyethane (9 mL) and water (3 mL). Nitrogen was bubbled through the mixture for 2 minutes, and then it was heated with an oil bath at 80 °C until the reaction was complete as determined by LC/MS analysis. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, and the volatile component was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was partitioned between CH₂Cl₂ and water, and the organic phase was dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resultant material was submitted to Biotage[®] purification (100 g silica gel; 0-8 % CH₃OH/EtOAc) to afford 1e as yellow semi-foamy solid, containing residual EtOAc and weighing 509 mg. ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ = 2.5 ppm, 400 MHz): 12.25 (br s, 0.17H), 11.96 (br s, 0.48H), 11.89 (br s, 0.35H), 9.84 (app br s, 1H), 8.82 (br m, 1H), 8.50 (m, 2H), 8.23-8.18 (m, 1H), 7.95-7.80 (m, 5H), 7.66 (d, J = 8.9, 2H), 7.61-7.58 (br m, 0.82H), 7.37 (br m, 0.18H), 7.01 (d, J = 9, 2H), 4.88-4.78 (m, 1H), 3.76 (m, 4H), 3.55 (m, 1H), 3.41-3.35 (m, 1H), 3.12 (m, 4H), 2.31-2.13 (m, 1H), 2.08-1.81 (m, 3H), 1.41 (app br s, 3.75H), 1.17 (app br s, 5.25). LC (Cond. I): RT = 1.35 min; >95% homogeneity index. LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₃₆H₄₀N₇O₃: 618.32; found 618.24.

20

Example 1, Step f



25% TFA/CH₂Cl₂ (8.0 mL) was added to carbamate 1e (474 mg, 0.768 mmol), and the resultant solution was stirred at ambient condition for 8 hours. The volatile component was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was free-based with MCX (6 g; CH₃OH wash; 2.0 M NH₃/CH₃OH elution) to afford pyrrolidine 1f as a yellow

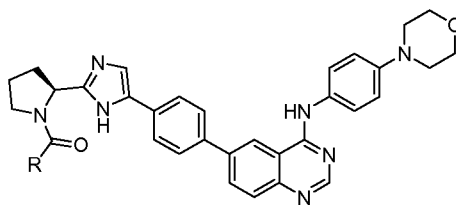
solid (381 mg), containing residual solvent. ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ = 2.5 ppm, 400 MHz): 11.93 (br s, 1H), 9.85 (s, 1H), 8.82 (s, 1H), 8.49 (s, 1H), 8.19 (d, J = 8.6, 1H), 7.89 (m, 4H), 7.81 (d, J = 8.8, 1H), 7.66 (d, J = 8.8, 2H), 7.56 (app br s, 1H), 7.00 (d, J = 8.8, 2H), 4.89 (m, 0.04H), 4.20 (m, 0.96H), 3.76 (m, 4H), 3.12 (m, 4H), 3.02-2.96 (m, 1H), 2.91-2.85 (m, 1H), 2.12-2.04 (m, 1H), 1.95-1.87 (m, 1H), 1.84-1.70 (m, 2H). LC (Cond. I): RT = 1.12 min; >95% homogeneity index. LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₃₁H₃₂N₇O: 518.27; found 518.19.

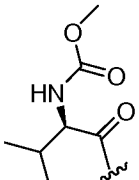
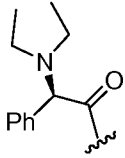
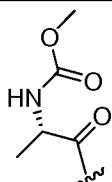
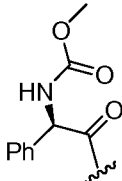
Example 1

HATU (30.9 mg, 0.081 mmol) was added in one batch to a DMF (1.5 mL) solution of pyrrolidine 1f (39.9 mg, 0.077 mmol), (S)-2-(methoxycarbonylamino)-3-methylbutanoic acid (17.1 mg, 0.098 mmol) and diisopropylethylamine (30 μL, 0.17 mmol), and the reaction mixture was stirred at ambient condition for 160 minutes. The volatile component was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was first passed through MCX column (CH₃OH wash; 2.0 M NH₃/CH₃OH elution), concentrated and then purified with a reverse phase HPLC (CH₃OH/H₂O/TFA) to afford the TFA salt of Example 1 as orangish-red foam (49.3 mg). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ = 2.5 ppm, 400 MHz): 11.40 (br s, 1H), 9.07 (s, 1H), 8.88 (s, 1H), 8.51 (dd, J = 8.9, 1.8, 1H), 8.17 (s, 1H), 8.09 (d, J = 8.6, 2H), 7.99 (d, J = 8.3, 2H), 7.94 (d, J = 8.5, 1H), 7.59 (d, J = 9.0, 2H), 7.34 (d, J = 8.5, ~1H), 7.08 (d, J = 9.1, 2H), 5.59 (m, 0.07H), 5.16 (m, 0.93H), 4.12 (m, ~1H), 3.91-3.81 (m, ~2H), 3.77 (m, 4H), 3.55 (s, 2.80H), 3.34 (s, 0.20H), 3.18 (m, 4H), 2.44-2.37 (m, 1H), 2.20-2.00 (m, 4H), 0.91-0.79 (m, 6H). LC (Cond. I): RT = 1.26 min; >95% homogeneity index. LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₃₈H₄₃N₈O₄: 675.34; found 675.24.

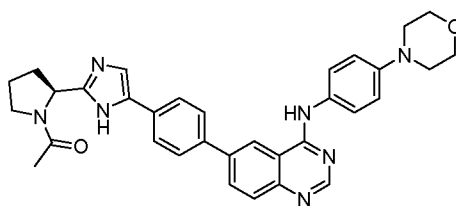
Examples 2-5

Examples 2-5 were prepared as TFA salts by employing the procedure described for Example 1 and appropriate acids. In the case of Examples 4-5, an additional purification was conducted with a reverse phase HPLC system utilizing CH₃CN/H₂O/TFA.



Example		RT (LC-Cond.); % homogeneity index; MS data
2		1.31 min (Cond. I); >95%; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for $[M+H]^+$ C ₃₈ H ₄₃ N ₈ O ₄ : 675.24; found 675.24
3		1.23 min (Cond. I); >95%; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for $[M+H]^+$ C ₄₃ H ₄₇ N ₈ O ₂ : 707.38; found 707.23.
4		1.23 min (Cond. I); >95%; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for $[M+H]^+$ C ₃₆ H ₃₉ N ₈ O ₄ : 647.31; found 647.19
5		1.35 min (Cond. I); >95%; LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for $[M+H]^+$ C ₄₁ H ₄₁ N ₈ O ₄ : 709.33; found 709.16

Example 6



- 5 Acetic anhydride (40 μ L, 0.42 mmol) was added to a heterogeneous mixture of pyrrolidine 1f (49 mg, 0.095 mmol) and Et₃N (30 μ L, 0.22 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.5

mL), and stirred at ambient condition for 90 minutes. The volatile component was removed *in vacuo*, and NH₃/CH₃OH (2.0 M, 3 mL) was added to the residue and the mixture was stirred for 105 minutes. The resultant precipitate was filtered and washed with CH₃OH (1.5 mL), and then was exposed to high vacuum to afford

5 Example 6 as a dull-yellow solid (31.1 mg), solvated with ~ 0.5 mol equiv of CH₃OH. LC (Cond. I): RT = 1.26 min; >95% homogeneity index. LC/MS: Anal. Calcd. for [M+H]⁺ C₃₃H₃₄N₇O₂: 560.28; found 560.20.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

10 An HCV Replion assay was utilized in the present disclosure, and was prepared, conducted and validated as described in commonly owned PCT/US2006/022197 and in O'Boyle et. al. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother.* **2005** Apr; 49(4):1346-53.

HCV-neo replicon cells were used to test the currently described compound series as well as cells resistant to compound A containing mutations in NS5A (described in application PCT/US2006/022197). The compounds tested were determined to have more than 10-fold less inhibitory activity on cells containing the mutation than wild-type cells indicating a related mechanism of action between the two compound series. Thus, the compounds of the present disclosure can be

15 effective to inhibit the function of the HCV NS5A protein and are understood to be as effective in combinations as previously described in application PCT/US2006/022197 and commonly owned WO/O4014852. Further, the compounds of the present disclosure can be effective against the HCV 1b genotype. It should also be understood that the compounds of the present disclosure can inhibit

20 multiple genotypes of HCV. Table 2 shows the EC₅₀ values of representative compounds of the present disclosure against the HCV 1b genotype. In one embodiment compounds of the present disclosure are active against the 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 3a, 4a, and 5a genotypes. Activity ranges are as follows: A = 501 nM - 1 μM; B = 1-500 nM; C = 100-999 pM.

25 The compounds of the present disclosure may inhibit HCV by mechanisms in addition to or other than NS5A inhibition. In one embodiment the compounds of the present disclosure inhibit HCV replicon and in another embodiment the compounds of the present disclosure inhibit NS5A.

Table 2

<i>Example Number</i>	<i>Range/ Value</i>
Example 1 step e	B
Example 1 step f	1.51 μ M
Example 1	B
Example 2	270 nM
Example 3	46 pM
Example 4	B
Example 5	C
Example 6	A

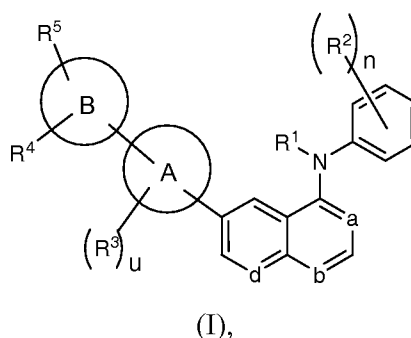
It will be evident to one skilled in the art that the present disclosure is not limited to the foregoing illustrative examples, and that it can be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the essential attributes thereof. It is therefore
5 desired that the examples be considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive, reference being made to the appended claims, rather than to the foregoing examples, and all changes which come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are therefore intended to be embraced therein.

10 The compounds of the present disclosure may inhibit HCV by mechanisms in addition to or other than NS5A inhibition. In one embodiment the compounds of the present disclosure inhibit HCV replicon and in another embodiment the compounds of the present disclosure inhibit NS5A. Compounds of the present disclosure may inhibit multiple genotypes of HCV.

CLAIMS

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 5 1. A compound of Formula (I)



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

- 10 a, b, and d are each selected from CH and N; provided at least one of a, b, and d is N;

n is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5;

u is 0, 1, 2, or 3;

A is selected from phenyl and a six-membered heteroaromatic ring containing one, two, or three nitrogen atoms;

- 15 B is a five-membered aromatic ring containing one, two, or three heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur;

R¹ is selected from hydrogen, alkyl, and haloalkyl;

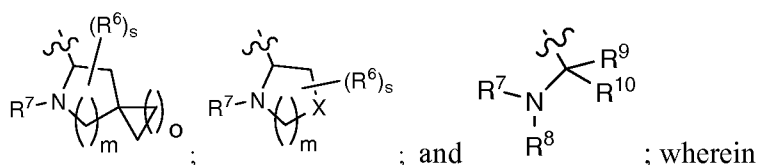
each R² is independently selected from hydrogen, alkoxy, alkyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkyl, heterocyclyl, and -NR^cR^d;

- 20 each R³ is independently selected from alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkyl, arylalkoxycarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, halo, haloalkyl, hydroxy, hydroxyalkyl, -NR^aR^b, (NR^aR^b)alkyl, and (NR^aR^b)carbonyl;

R⁴ is selected from hydrogen, alkoxyalkyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkyl, arylalkoxycarbonyl, carboxy, haloalkyl,

- 25 heterocyclylalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, (NR^aR^b)carbonyl, and trialkylsilylalkoxyalkyl;

R⁵ is selected from



m is 0, 1, or 2;

o is 1, 2, or 3;

s is independently 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4;

- 5 X is independently selected from O, S, S(O), SO₂, CH₂, CHR⁶, and C(R⁶)₂;
provided that when n is 0, X is selected from CH₂, CHR⁶, and C(R⁶)₂;

each R⁶ is independently selected from alkoxy, alkyl, aryl, halo, haloalkyl,
hydroxy, and -NR^aR^b, wherein the alkyl can optionally form a fused three- to six-
membered ring with an adjacent carbon atom, wherein the three- to six-membered
10 ring is optionally substituted with one or two alkyl groups;

each R⁷ is independently selected from hydrogen and R¹¹-C(O)-, and
R¹¹-C(S)-;

R⁸ is selected from hydrogen and alkyl;

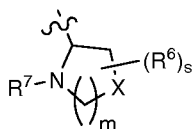
- R⁹ and R¹⁰ are each independently selected from hydrogen, alkenyl,
15 alkoxyalkyl, alkyl, haloalkyl, and (NR^aR^b)alkyl; or,

R⁹ and R¹⁰, together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form a
five or six membered saturated ring optionally containing one or two heteroatoms
selected from NR^z, O, and S; wherein R^z is selected from hydrogen and alkyl; and

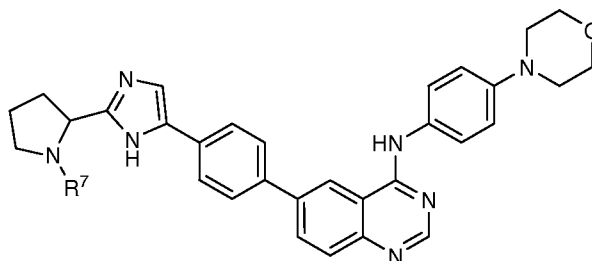
- each R¹¹ is independently selected from alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, alkoxycarbonyl,
20 alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkyl, alkylcarbonylalkyl, aryl, arylalkenyl, arylalkoxy,
arylalkyl, aryloxyalkyl, cycloalkyl, (cycloalkyl)alkenyl, (cycloalkyl)alkyl,
cycloalkyloxyalkyl, haloalkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkenyl, heterocyclylalkoxy,
heterocyclylalkyl, heterocycliloxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, -NR^cR^d, (NR^cR^d)alkenyl,
(NR^cR^d)alkyl, and (NR^cR^d)carbonyl.

25

2. A compound of claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,
wherein R⁵ is



3. A compound of claim 2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,
wherein m is 1.
4. A compound of claim 2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,
5 wherein X is CH₂.
5. A compound of claim 2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,
wherein s is 0.
- 10 6. A compound of claim 2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,
wherein R⁷ is selected from hydrogen and R¹¹-C(O)-.
7. A compound of claim 6 wherein R¹¹ is independently selected from arylalkyl,
(cycloalkyl)alkyl, and (NR^cR^d)alkyl.
- 15 8. A compound of claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,
wherein u is 0.
9. A compound of claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,
20 wherein R⁴ is hydrogen.
10. A compound of claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,
wherein R¹ is hydrogen.
- 25 11. A compound of claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,
wherein
n is 2; and
one R² is hydrogen and the other is selected from heterocyclyl and -NR^cR^d.
- 30 12. A compound of Formula (II)



(II),

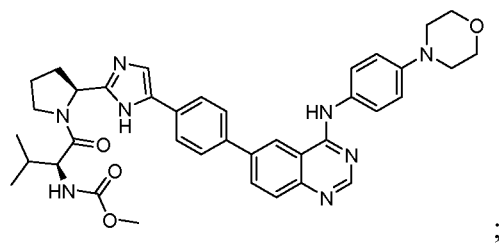
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

R^7 is selected from hydrogen and R^{11} -C(O)-; and

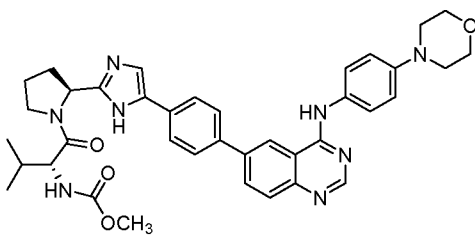
- 5 R^{11} is independently selected from alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkyl, alkylcarbonylalkyl, aryl, arylalkenyl, arylalkoxy, arylalkyl, aryloxyalkyl, cycloalkyl, (cycloalkyl)alkenyl, (cycloalkyl)alkyl, cycloalkyloxyalkyl, haloalkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkenyl, heterocyclylalkoxy, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclyoxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, $-NR^cR^d$, (NR^cR^d) alkenyl,
- 10 (NR^cR^d) alkyl, and (NR^cR^d) carbonyl.

13. A compound of claim 12, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{11} is selected from alkoxy, alkyl, arylalkyl, and (NR^cR^d) alkyl.

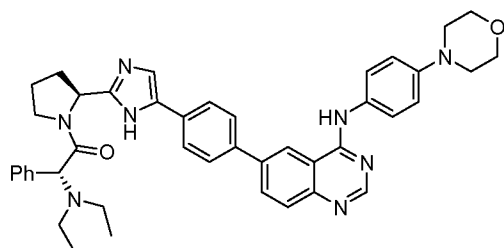
- 15 14. A compound selected from:



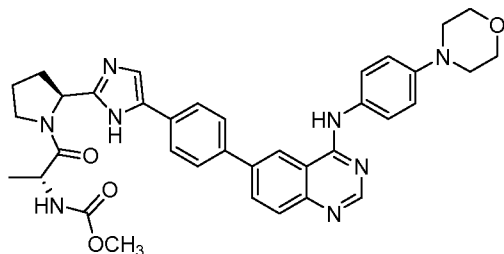
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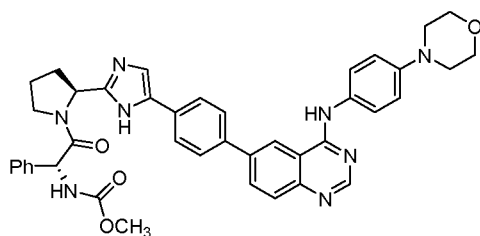
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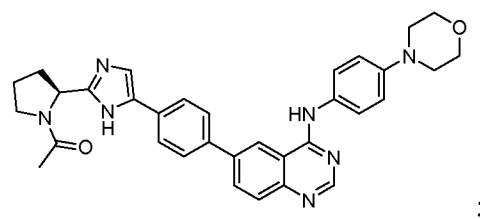
;



;



; and



;

5 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

15. A composition comprising a compound of claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
- 10 16. The composition of claim 15 further comprising one or two additional compounds having anti-HCV activity.
17. The composition of claim 16 wherein at least one of the additional compounds is an interferon or a ribavirin.

18. The composition of claim 17 wherein the interferon is selected from interferon alpha 2B, pegylated interferon alpha, consensus interferon, interferon alpha 2A, and lymphoblastoid interferon tau.
- 5 19. The composition of claim 16 wherein at least one of the additional compounds is selected from interleukin 2, interleukin 6, interleukin 12, a compound that enhances the development of a type 1 helper T cell response, interfering RNA, anti-sense RNA, Imiquimod, ribavirin, an inosine 5'-monophosphate dehydrogenase inhibitor, amantadine, and rimantadine.
- 10 20. The composition of claim 16 wherein at least one of the additional compounds is effective to inhibit the function of a target selected from HCV metalloprotease, HCV serine protease, HCV polymerase, HCV helicase, HCV NS4B protein, HCV entry, HCV assembly, HCV egress, HCV NS5A protein, and IMPDH
15 for the treatment of an HCV infection.
21. A method of treating an HCV infection in a patient, comprising administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
- 20 22. The method of claim 21 further comprising administering one or two additional compounds having anti-HCV activity prior to, after or simultaneously with the compound of claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
- 25 23. The method of claim 22 wherein at least one of the additional compounds is an interferon or a ribavirin.
24. The method of claim 23 wherein the interferon is selected from interferon alpha 2B, pegylated interferon alpha, consensus interferon, interferon alpha 2A, and
30 lymphoblastoid interferon tau.

25. The method of claim 22 wherein at least one of the additional compounds is selected from interleukin 2, interleukin 6, interleukin 12, a compound that enhances the development of a type 1 helper T cell response, interfering RNA, anti-sense RNA, Imiqimod, ribavirin, an inosine 5'-monophosphate dehydrogenase inhibitor,
5 amantadine, and rimantadine.

26. The method of claim 22 wherein at least one of the additional compounds is effective to inhibit the function of a target selected from HCV metalloprotease, HCV serine protease, HCV polymerase, HCV helicase, HCV NS4B portein, HCV entry,
10 HCV assembly, HCV egress, HCV NS5A protein, and IMPDH for the treatment of an HCV infection.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2009/033646

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. C07D403/14 A61K31/517 A61P31/00

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

C07D A61K A61P

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, CHEM ABS Data, BEILSTEIN Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 2008/009078 A (GILEAD SCIENCES INC [US]; GAO LING-JIE [BE]; HERDEWIJN PIET ANDRE MAUR) 24 January 2008 (2008-01-24) page 1, lines 5-12 claims 1-29	1-26
X	WO 2005/105761 A (ARROW THERAPEUTICS LTD [GB]; SPENCER KEITH [GB]; DENNISON HELENA [GB];) 10 November 2005 (2005-11-10) claims 1-24,29-34	1-26
Y	WO 2006/079833 A (ARROW THERAPEUTICS LTD [GB]; COCKERILL GEORGE STUART [GB]; FLACK STEPH) 3 August 2006 (2006-08-03) claims 1-16,19-23	1-26
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

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

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

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

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

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

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G document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

15 April 2009

Date of mailing of the international search report

29/04/2009

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
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Authorized officer

Marzi, Elena

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/US2009/033646

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 2007/042782 A (ARROW THERAPEUTICS LTD [GB]; MATHEWS NEIL [GB]; THOMAS ALEXANDER JAMES) 19 April 2007 (2007-04-19) claims 1-13,18-23 -----	1-26

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/US2009/033646

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		US 2008267914 A1	30-10-2008