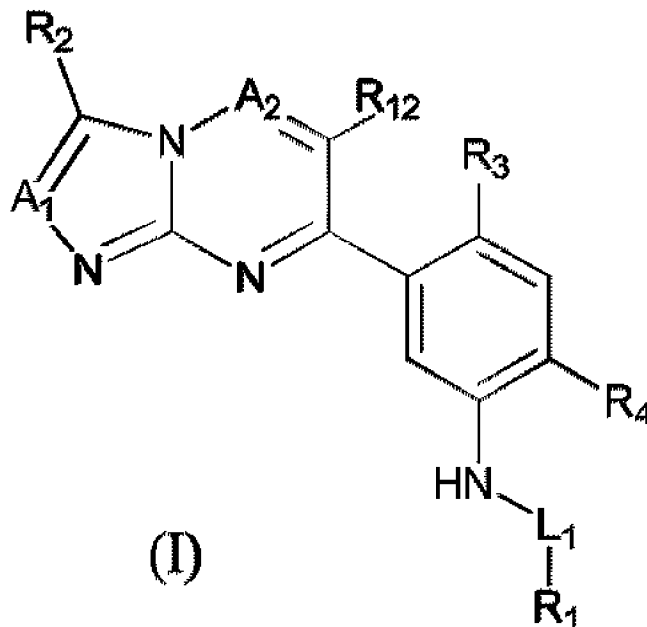




(86) Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date: 2016/08/03
 (87) Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date: 2017/02/16
 (45) Date de délivrance/Issue Date: 2023/10/10
 (85) Entrée phase nationale/National Entry: 2018/02/07
 (86) N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.: EP 2016/068592
 (87) N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.: 2017/025416
 (30) Priorité/Priority: 2015/08/07 (EP15382418.0)

(51) Cl.Int./Int.Cl. *C07D 487/04* (2006.01),
A61K 31/52 (2006.01), *A61K 31/53* (2006.01),
A61P 33/02 (2006.01)
 (72) Inventeurs/Inventors:
 BRAND, STEPHEN, GB;
 DODD, PETER GEORGE, GB;
 KO, EUN JUNG, GB;
 MARCO MARTIN, MARIA, ES;
 MILES, TIMOTHY JAMES, ES;
 ...
 (73) Propriétaires/Owners:
 GLAXOSMITHKLINE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
 DEVELOPMENT LIMITED, GB;

(54) Titre : COMPOSES POUR TRAITER DES MALADIES PARASITES
 (54) Title: COMPOUNDS FOR THE TREATMENT OF PARASITIC DISEASE



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A compound of Formula (I), or a salt thereof, compositions comprising the compound, processes for its preparation and its use in therapy, for example in the treatment of parasitic diseases such as Chagas disease, Human African Trypanosomiasis (HAT),

(72) **Inventeurs(suite)/Inventors(continued):** SANDBERG, LARS HENRIK, GB; THOMAS, MICHAEL GEORGE, GB;
THOMPSON, STEPHEN, GB

(73) **Propriétaires(suite)/Owners(continued):**UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE, GB

(74) **Agent:** GOWLING WLG (CANADA) LLP

(57) **Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):**

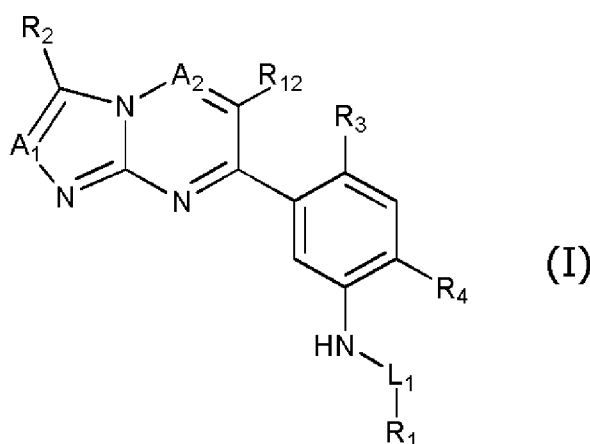
Animal African trypanosomiasis (AAT) and leishmaniasis, particularly visceral leishmaniasis (VL).

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property
Organization
International Bureau(10) International Publication Number
WO 2017/025416 A1(43) International Publication Date
16 February 2017 (16.02.2017)

- (51) **International Patent Classification:**
C07D 487/04 (2006.01) **A61K 31/53** (2006.01)
A61K 31/52 (2006.01) **A61P 33/02** (2006.01)
- (21) **International Application Number:** PCT/EP2016/068592
- (22) **International Filing Date:** 3 August 2016 (03.08.2016)
- (25) **Filing Language:** English
- (26) **Publication Language:** English
- (30) **Priority Data:** 15382418.0 7 August 2015 (07.08.2015) EP
- (71) **Applicants:** **GLAXOSMITHKLINE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT LIMITED** [GB/GB]; 980 Great West Road, Brentford Middlesex TW8 9GS (GB). **UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE** [GB/GB]; 11 Perth Road, Dundee Tayside DD1 4HN (GB).
- (72) **Inventors:** **BRAND, Stephen**; University of Dundee, Drug Discovery Unit, Dundee Tayside DD1 5EH (GB). **DODD, Peter George**; University of Dundee, Drug Discovery Unit, Dundee Tayside DD1 5EH (GB). **KO, Eun Jung**; University of Dundee, Drug Discovery Unit, Dundee Tayside DD1 5EH (GB). **MARCO MARTIN, Maria**; GlaxoSmithKline, Tres Cantos, 28760 Madrid (ES). **MILES, Timothy James**; GlaxoSmithKline, Tres Cantos, 28760 Madrid (ES). **SANDBERG, Lars Henrik**; University of Dundee, Drug Discovery Unit, Dundee Tayside DD1 5EH (GB). **THOMAS, Michael George**; University of Dundee, Drug Discovery Unit, Dundee Tayside DD1 5EH (GB). **THOMPSON, Stephen**; University of Dundee, Drug Discovery Unit, Dundee Tayside DD1 5EH (GB).
- (74) **Agent:** **SARDHARWALA, Fatema**; GlaxoSmithKline, Global Patents (CN925.1), 980 Great West Road, Brentford Middlesex TW8 9GS (GB).
- (81) **Designated States** (*unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JP, KE, KG, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.
- (84) **Designated States** (*unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available*): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU,

[Continued on next page]

(54) **Title:** COMPOUNDS

(57) **Abstract:** A compound of Formula (I), or a salt thereof, compositions comprising the compound, processes for its preparation and its use in therapy, for example in the treatment of parasitic diseases such as Chagas disease, Human African Trypanosomiasis (HAT), Animal African trypanosomiasis (AAT) and leishmaniasis, particularly visceral leishmaniasis (VL).

WO 2017/025416 A1

WO 2017/025416 A1 

TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

— *as to the applicant's entitlement to claim the priority of the earlier application (Rule 4.17(iii))*

Published:

— *with international search report (Art. 21(3))*

Declarations under Rule 4.17:

— *as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii))*

COMPOUNDS FOR THE TREATMENT OF PARASITIC DISEASE

Technical Field of the invention

5 This invention provides a class of compounds, salts thereof, compositions comprising them, processes for their preparation and their use in therapy, for example in the treatment or prevention of parasitic diseases such as Chagas disease, Human African Trypanosomiasis (HAT), Animal African trypanosomiasis (AAT) and leishmaniasis, particularly visceral leishmaniasis (VL).

10 Background of the invention

Leishmaniasis

Leishmaniasis is caused in humans and animals by protozoan parasites from several leishmania species that are transmitted to hosts by the bites of infected female phlebotomine sandflies.

15 There are three main human forms of leishmaniasis – visceral (often known as kala-azar and the most serious form of the disease), cutaneous (the most common), and mucocutaneous (the most disfiguring). Most leishmaniasis are zoonoses (diseases that can be transmitted from animals to humans) and the reservoir hosts include many species of mammals. Dogs are important reservoirs of *L. Infantum* responsible for visceral leishmaniasis.

20 Animals can also suffer from visceral, cutaneous and mucocutaneous forms of the disease.

It is estimated that 350 million people are at risk of the disease (most of them are children), with 1.3 million new cases and 20 000 to 30 000 deaths per year. (Leishmaniasis Worldwide and Global Estimates of Its Incidence. Alvar J. et al. (2012) PLoS ONE 7(5): e35671. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0035671)

25 Current treatments have serious drawbacks in terms of efficacy, safety, drug resistance, stability, cost and the majority lack an oral dosing option (Structures, Targets and Recent Approaches in Anti-Leishmanial Drug Discovery and Development. Seifert K., Open Med Chem J. 2011; 5:31–39. doi: 10.2174/1874104501105010031). Geographical efficacy variation in the current treatments has started to be observed – for example, the efficacy of liposomal amphotericin B in East Africa is below what is seen in the Indian sub-continent for the same dosage ((a) Berman JD, Badaro R, Thakur CP, Wasunna KM, Behbehani K, et al. (1998) Efficacy and safety of liposomal amphotericin B (AmBisome) for visceral leishmaniasis in endemic developing countries. Bull World Health Organ 76: 25–32. (b) Eltahir A. G. Khalil, Teklu Weldegebreal, Brima M. Younis et al. Safety and Efficacy of Single Dose versus Multiple

Doses of AmBisome® for Treatment of Visceral Leishmaniasis in Eastern Africa: A Randomised Trial. PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases: published 16 Jan 2014 (info:doi/10.1371/journal.pntd.0002613). Efficacy rates are also found to vary within Africa (Hailu A, Musa A, Wasunna M, Balasegaram M, Yifru S, et al. (2010) Geographical Variation in the Response of Visceral Leishmaniasis to Paromomycin in East Africa: A Multicentre, Open-Label, Randomized Trial. PLoS Negl Trop Dis 4(10): e709. doi:10.1371/journal.pntd.0000709).

As such there is a real unmet medical need for new oral drugs and combination therapy for the treatment and potential elimination of leishmaniasis in certain geographical areas, requiring the development of multiple new oral agents.

Chagas disease

Chagas disease is an anthroponosis due to the flagellated protozoan parasite *Trypanosoma cruzi*. It is transmitted to humans and other mammals by infected faeces of a blood-sucking triatominae bug through the insect sting, another skin break or through mucous membranes, including conjunctiva or oral/digestive mucosa, occasionally causing outbreaks with contaminated food. Transmission through blood transfusion, pregnancy and delivery are also possible, and less frequently, through organ transplantation or laboratory accident.

Chagas disease is endemic throughout much of Mexico, Central America, and South America where an estimated 7-8 million people are infected. The triatomine bug thrives under poor housing conditions (for example, mud walls, thatched roofs), so in endemic countries, people living in rural areas are at greatest risk for acquiring infection. The recent migration of populations from countries endemic for the disease has increased the geographic distribution of Chagas disease, so that it is now becoming an important health issue in the USA and Canada and in many parts of Europe and the western Pacific. The most common destination for migrants from Latin America is the USA, where more than three hundred thousand individuals are infected with *T. cruzi*. Spain has the second highest number of infected immigrants, an estimated sixty-seven thousand patients. Approximately thirteen thousand die each year from the complications of Chagas-induced heart disease - a result of the chronic infection.

Chagas disease presents itself in 2 phases. The initial, acute phase lasts for about 2 months after infection. During the acute phase, a high number of parasites circulate in the blood. In most cases, symptoms are absent or mild, but can include fever, headache, enlarged lymph glands, pallor, muscle pain, difficulty in breathing, swelling and abdominal or chest pain. Manifestations of the acute disease resolve spontaneously in about 90% of infected individuals even if the infection is not treated with trypanocidal drugs. About 60–70% of these patients will never develop clinically apparent disease. These patients have the

indeterminate form of chronic Chagas disease, which is characterised by positivity for antibodies against *T. cruzi* in serum, a normal 12-lead electrocardiogram (ECG), and normal radiological examination of the chest, oesophagus, and colon. The remaining 30–40% of patients will subsequently develop a determinate form of chronic disease.

5 Up to 30% of patients with the determinate form may suffer from cardiac disorders and up to 10% from digestive (typically enlargement of the oesophagus or colon), neurological or mixed alterations or disorders. The infection can lead to sudden death or heart failure caused by progressive destruction of the heart muscle.

10 There is currently no vaccine for Chagas disease. Chemotherapy options are limited: benznidazole and nifurtimox are the only trypanocidal drugs available with proven efficacy against Chagas disease. Both medicines are almost 100% effective in curing the disease if given soon after infection at the onset of the acute phase. However, while studies have shown that these nitroderivatives can reduce parasitaemia in the chronic indeterminate form of the disease, clear evidence of their impact on patient-related outcomes remains elusive.

15 Furthermore, benznidazole and nifurtimox are not consistently used in part because of their substantial side effects (peripheral neurotoxicity, digestive system irritation and serious dermatological conditions).

Newer, safer and more efficacious treatments for Chagas disease are urgently needed.

Human African Trypanosomiasis (HAT)

20 Human African Trypanosomiasis (HAT), also called African sleeping sickness, is a parasitic disease caused by the protozoa *Trypanosoma brucei* and transmitted by infected tsetse flies (*Glossina* spp.), from mother to child during pregnancy and can be mechanically transmitted through blood products.

Two forms of disease exist depending on the parasite sub-species:

25 - *Trypanosoma brucei gambiense* (*T.b. gambiense*) occurring in west and central Africa, represents approximately 95% of the reported cases of sleeping sickness and causes a chronic infection. A person can be infected for months or even years without major signs or symptoms of the disease. When symptoms emerge, the patient is often already in stage 2 disease.

30 - *Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense* (*T.b. rhodesiense*) is found in eastern and southern Africa and represents approximately 5% of the reported cases. This sub-species of the parasite causes an acute infection. First signs and symptoms of stage 2 disease are observed a few months or weeks after infection.

35 The disease progresses through two distinct stages. Stage 1 is the initial haemolymphatic phase of infection and presents with non-specific symptoms including fever,

rash, and fatigue. Untreated stage 1 HAT results in stage 2 disease or neurological phase, where parasites invade the central nervous system causing severe neurological symptoms and eventually death. Disturbance of the sleep cycle, which gives the disease its name, is an important feature of this second stage.

5 Currently four drugs are registered for the treatment of sleeping sickness. They showed different efficacy profiles depending on the *T. brucei* subspecies and the stage of the disease. The current standard treatment for stage 1 is intravenous or intramuscular pentamidine (for *T. b. gambiense*), or intravenous suramin (for *T. b. rhodesiense*). For stage 2, the front line treatment is intravenous melarsoprol, intravenous eflornithine only, or
10 eflornithine in combination with nifurtimox. Intravenous melarsoprol in combination with oral nifurtimox may also be used. All drugs suffer from undesirable and in some cases serious adverse effects.

Safer and more efficacious treatments for HAT are urgently needed.

Animal African trypanosomiasis (AAT)

15 Animal trypanosomiasis is also known as Animal African trypanosomiasis (AAT), and is a disease of vertebrate non-human animals. Human African trypanosomiasis (HAT) is commonly known as sleeping sickness. Animal trypanosomiasis is caused by various parasite species and sub-species of the *Trypanosoma* genus, trypanosomes that are pathogenic to animals, including *Trypanosoma congolense*, *Trypanosoma vivax*, *Trypanosoma brucei*,
20 *Trypanosoma simiae*, *Trypanosoma godfreyi*, *Trypanosoma suis*, and *Trypanosoma evansi*. It is thought that there are likely further, un-identified trypanosome species or sub-species that are pathogenic to animals and also cause animal trypanosomiasis. Trypanosomes are protozoan parasites in the family Trypanosomatidae and most trypanosomes are transmitted by tsetse flies with the trypanosomes infecting the blood of the animal. As such, an infected
25 animal can act as a disease reservoir with resultant potential for further disease spread in areas affected by the tsetse fly. In Africa, the disease is most common in areas affected by tsetse flies and is spread by the bite of an infected tsetse or other infected flies. Many different animals can be infected by animal trypanosomiasis, including domestic livestock, such as cattle, goats, pigs, sheep and camels. Wild animals, including elephants and leopards
30 have also been found to have trypanosomiasis. Different parasites affect different ranges of organism. Animals are primarily at risk from this disease wherever trypanosomes and the tsetse fly vector exist, and in Africa this "tsetse belt" is between latitude 15° N and 29° S, from the southern edge of the Sahara desert to Zimbabwe, Angola and Mozambique.

35 In cattle the disease is frequently fatal unless treated. The symptoms include loss of condition, severe weight loss / emaciation, anaemia and fever. Current treatments for animal

trypanosomiasis were introduced more than 50 years ago with isometamidium chloride, ethidium bromide and diminazene acetate forming the main treatments at present. However, as discussed by Chitanga *et al.*, in recent years there have been increasing problems due to resistance to the presently available treatments, Chitanga *et al.*, "High Prevalence of Drug
5 Resistance in Animal Trypanosomes with a History of Drug Exposure". PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2011, 5, e1454.

The disease is a particular problem in sub-Saharan Africa, where it is commonly referred to as AAT, nagana, or nagana pest, and has a major effect on agriculture. In regions where herds are affected, not only are meat and milk production significantly reduced, but
10 also the use of infected animals for vital tasks such as ploughing are compromised. Bouyer *et al.* "Community- and farmer-based management of animal African trypanosomiasis in cattle". Trends in Parasitology, 2013, 29, 519-522.

Thus it would be of great economic benefit to cattle farmers in regions affected by animal trypanosomiasis, and particularly farmers in sub-Saharan Africa to provide an improved
15 treatment for AAT, an improved AAT treatment suitable for intramuscular injection, an improved AAT treatment suitable for intramuscular injections formulated as a single-dose for direct action (treatment of an infected animal) and/or prophylactic utility (uninfected animal).

Thus there is a need for new and effective anti-animal trypanosomiasis agents. In particular there is a need for new anti-animal trypanosomiasis agents which: are effective
20 against *Trypanosoma congolense*, *Trypanosoma vivax*, *Trypanosoma brucei*, *Trypanosoma simiae*, *Trypanosoma godfreyi*, *Trypanosoma suis*, and/or *Trypanosoma evansi* infections; are effective against drug-resistant *Trypanosoma congolense* and/or *Trypanosoma vivax*; have transmission-blocking potential; which can be formulated for pharmaceutical or veterinary use, such as for intramuscular or oral administration; or which can be formulated for subcutaneous
25 injection; or further which can be used for single-dose treatment; or which can be used for prophylactic treatment.

WO 2014/151784 and US 2014/0275119 disclose certain imidazopyrimidine compounds useful for treating, preventing, inhibiting, ameliorating, or eradicating the pathology and/or symptomology of a disease caused by a parasite, such as Leishmaniasis,
30 Human African Trypanosomiasis and Chagas disease.

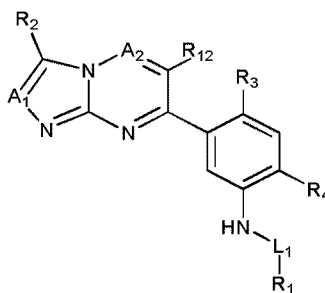
WO 2014/151630 and US 2014/0275013 disclose certain compounds useful for treating, preventing, inhibiting, ameliorating, or eradicating the pathology and/or symptomology of a disease caused by a parasite, such as Leishmaniasis, Human African Trypanosomiasis and Chagas disease.

WO 2015/095477 and US 2015/175613 disclose certain [1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine compounds useful for treating, preventing, inhibiting, ameliorating, or eradicating the pathology and/or symptomology of a disease caused by a parasite, such as Leishmaniasis, Human African Trypanosomiasis and Chagas disease.

5 US 2008/0039457 discloses certain [1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-b][1,2,4]triazine compounds useful in the treatment of cancer and other diseases related to the dysregulation of kinase pathways.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention provides a compound of Formula (I), or a salt thereof,



(I)

wherein

A₁ is CH;

A₂ is selected from CR₁₃ and N;

15 R₁ is selected from C₁-C₆alkyl, C₃-C₇cycloalkyl, C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, phenyl, C₅-C₆heteroaryl, C₁-C₆alkoxy, -OC₃-C₇cycloalkyl and NR_{10a}R_{10b}; wherein C₃-C₇cycloalkyl, C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, phenyl, C₅-C₆heteroaryl and -OC₃-C₇cycloalkyl are optionally substituted with one to three groups independently selected from hydroxy, methoxy, C₁-C₃alkyl and halo;

L₁ is a linker group selected from -C(O)- and -S(O)_n-, wherein n represents 1 to 2;

20 R₃ is selected from hydrogen, halo, methyl, methoxy and cyano;

R₄ is selected from hydrogen, halo, methyl, methoxy and cyano;

R₂ is selected from hydrogen, halo, Ar, Cy, X, NR_{5a}R_{5b} and -C(O)-R₁₅;

Ar is selected from phenyl and C₅-C₆heteroaryl, each of which is optionally substituted with one to three groups independently selected from halo and -L₂-R₇;

25 L₂ is a linker group selected from a bond, -(CH₂)_m-, -O(CH₂)_m-, -C₂-C₄alkenyl-, -OC₂-C₄alkenyl-, -(CH₂)_p-NH-(CH₂)_q-, and -(CH₂)_pC(O)-(CH₂)_q-; wherein m represents 1 to 4 and p and q independently represent 0 to 4;

R₇ is selected from hydrogen; hydroxy; NR_{8a}R_{8b}; C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl optionally substituted with one or two C₁-C₃alkyl groups; C₃-C₇cycloalkyl; C₁-C₆alkoxy optionally

substituted with one NR_{14a}R_{14b} group; and phenyl optionally substituted with one to three groups independently selected from halo, methoxy and methyl;

Cy is selected from C₃-C₇cycloalkyl, C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, C₅-C₇cycloalkenyl and C₅-C₇heterocycloalkenyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one to three groups independently selected from C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, NR_{11a}R_{11b}, =O, -C(O)-R₁₅ and -C(O)O-R₁₅;

X is selected from C₁-C₆alkyl, C₂-C₆alkenyl and C₁-C₆alkoxy, each of which is optionally substituted with one to three groups independently selected from hydroxy, methoxy, halo, NR_{13a}R_{13b} and C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, wherein C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl is optionally substituted with one to three C₁-C₃alkyl groups;

R_{5a} is selected from hydrogen; C₁-C₆alkyl optionally substituted with one group selected from Ar and Cy; -C(O)-R₉; -C(O)-OR₉; and -SO₂-R₉;

R_{5b} is selected from hydrogen and C₁-C₃alkyl;

R_{8a} and R_{8b} are independently selected from hydrogen and C₁-C₃alkyl;

R₉ is selected from C₁-C₆alkyl, C₃-C₇cycloalkyl, C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, phenyl and C₅-C₆heteroaryl;

R_{10a} and R_{10b} are independently selected from hydrogen and C₁-C₃alkyl;

R_{11a} and R_{11b} are independently selected from hydrogen and C₁-C₃alkyl;

R₁₂ is selected from hydrogen, halo and methyl;

R₁₃ is selected from hydrogen, C₁-C₃alkyl, -C(O)-C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, -C(O)-C₁-C₃alkyl and -C(O)-C₃-C₇cycloalkyl;

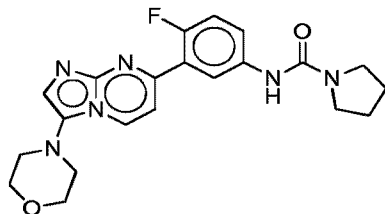
R_{13a} and R_{13b} are independently selected from hydrogen and C₁-C₃alkyl;

R_{14a} and R_{14b} are independently selected from hydrogen and C₁-C₃alkyl; and

R₁₅ is selected from C₁-C₆alkyl, Ar, C₃-C₇cycloalkyl and C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl.

The present invention is also directed to a compound of Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

The present invention is also directed to a compound of Formula (I) which is



The present invention is further directed to a pharmaceutical composition comprising (a) a compound of Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and (b) a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

The present invention is also directed to a combination comprising (a) a compound of Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and (b) at least one additional therapeutic agent.

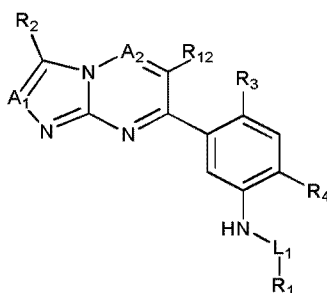
The present invention is further directed to a compound of Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in therapy.

The present invention is also directed to a compound of Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the treatment or prevention of a parasitic disease selected from Chagas disease, Human African Trypanosomiasis and leishmaniasis. In one embodiment, the parasitic disease is leishmaniasis. In one embodiment, the leishmaniasis is visceral leishmaniasis. In another embodiment, the parasitic disease is Chagas disease. In another embodiment, the parasitic disease is Human African Trypanosomiasis.

The present invention is further directed to use of a compound of Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of a parasitic disease selected from Chagas disease, Human African Trypanosomiasis and leishmaniasis. In one embodiment, the parasitic disease is leishmaniasis. In one embodiment, the leishmaniasis is visceral leishmaniasis. In another embodiment, the parasitic disease is Chagas disease.

There is further provided a method of treatment or prevention of a parasitic disease selected from Chagas disease, Human African Trypanosomiasis and leishmaniasis, which method comprises administering to a mammal in need thereof, a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In one embodiment, the mammal is a human. In another embodiment, the leishmaniasis is visceral leishmaniasis. In a further embodiment, the parasitic disease is Chagas disease.

The present invention is also directed to a compound of Formula (IA), or a salt thereof,



(IA)

wherein

A₁ is CH;

A₂ is selected from CR₁₃ and N;

5 R₁ is selected from C₁-C₆alkyl, C₃-C₇cycloalkyl, C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, phenyl, C₅-C₆heteroaryl, C₁-C₆alkoxy, -OC₃-C₇cycloalkyl and NR_{10a}R_{10b}; wherein C₃-C₇cycloalkyl, C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, phenyl, C₅-C₆heteroaryl and -OC₃-C₇cycloalkyl are optionally substituted with one to three groups selected from hydroxy, methoxy, C₁-C₃alkyl and halo;

L₁ is a linker group selected from -C(O)- and -S(O)_n-; wherein n represents 1 to 2;

10 R₃ is selected from hydrogen, halo, methyl, methoxy and cyano;

R₄ is selected from hydrogen, halo, methyl, methoxy and cyano;

R₂ is selected from hydrogen, halo, Ar, Cy, X and NR_{5a}R_{5b};

Ar is selected from phenyl and C₅-C₆heteroaryl, each of which is optionally substituted with one to three groups independently selected from NR_{6a}R_{6b} and -L₂-R₇;

15 L₂ is a linker group selected from a bond, -(CH₂)_m-, -O(CH₂)_m-, -C₂-C₄alkenyl- and -OC₂-C₄alkenyl-; wherein m represents 1 to 4;

R₇ is selected from hydrogen, C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, C₃-C₇cycloalkyl, C₁-C₆alkoxy, hydroxy and NR_{8a}R_{8b};

20 Cy is selected from C₃-C₇cycloalkyl, C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, C₅-C₇cycloalkenyl and C₅-C₇heterocycloalkenyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one to three groups independently selected from C₁-C₃alkyl, C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl and NR_{11a}R_{11b};

X is selected from C₁-C₆alkyl, C₂-C₆alkenyl and C₁-C₆alkoxy, each of which is optionally substituted with one to three groups independently selected from hydroxy, methoxy, halo and C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, wherein C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl is optionally substituted with one to three
25 C₁-C₃alkyl groups;

R_{5a} is selected from hydrogen, C₁-C₆alkyl, -C(O)-R₉, -C(O)-OR₉ and -SO₂-R₉;

R_{5b} is selected from hydrogen and C₁-C₃alkyl;

R_{6a} and R_{6b} are independently selected from hydrogen and C₁-C₃alkyl;

R_{8a} and R_{8b} are independently selected from hydrogen and C₁-C₆alkyl;

30 R₉ is selected from C₁-C₆alkyl, C₃-C₇cycloalkyl, C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, phenyl and C₅-C₆heteroaryl;

R_{10a} and R_{10b} are independently selected from hydrogen and C₁-C₃alkyl;

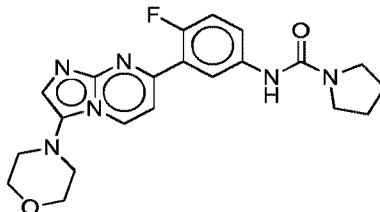
R_{11a} and R_{11b} are independently selected from hydrogen and C₁-C₃alkyl;

R₁₂ is selected from hydrogen, halo and methyl; and

R₁₃ is selected from hydrogen and C₁-C₃alkyl.

The present invention is also directed to a compound of Formula (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

The present invention is also directed to a compound of Formula (IA) which is



5

The present invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising a compound of Formula (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. Accordingly, the present invention is further directed to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of Formula (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. The present invention is also directed to a pharmaceutical composition comprising (i) a compound of Formula (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; and (ii) a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

10

The present invention is also directed to a combination comprising (a) a compound of Formula (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and (b) at least one additional therapeutic agent.

15

The present invention is further directed to a compound of Formula (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in therapy. According to another aspect, the invention relates to a compound of Formula (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in therapy, which therapy is human or veterinary.

Furthermore, the present invention also relates to a method of treatment or prevention of a parasitic disease, for example Chagas disease, Human African Trypanosomiasis, Animal African trypanosomiasis or leishmaniasis, particularly visceral leishmaniasis, which method comprises administering to a mammal in need thereof, a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In one aspect, the mammal is a human. Accordingly, there is provided a method of treatment or prevention of a parasitic disease selected from Chagas disease, Human African Trypanosomiasis and leishmaniasis, which method comprises administering to a mammal in need thereof, a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In one embodiment, the mammal is a human. In one embodiment, the parasitic disease is leishmaniasis. In another embodiment, the leishmaniasis is visceral leishmaniasis. In a further embodiment, the

25

30

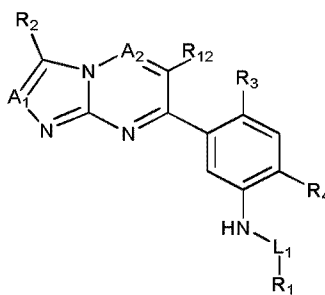
parasitic disease is Chagas disease. In a further embodiment, the parasitic disease is Human African Trypanosomiasis.

In another aspect, the invention relates to a compound of Formula (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the treatment of a parasitic disease, for example Chagas disease, Human African Trypanosomiasis, Animal African trypanosomiasis or leishmaniasis, particularly visceral leishmaniasis. Accordingly, the present invention is also directed to a compound of Formula (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the treatment or prevention of a parasitic disease selected from Chagas disease, Human African Trypanosomiasis and leishmaniasis. In one embodiment, the parasitic disease is leishmaniasis. In one embodiment, the leishmaniasis is visceral leishmaniasis. In another embodiment, the parasitic disease is Chagas disease. In a further embodiment, the parasitic disease is Human African Trypanosomiasis.

In another aspect, the invention relates to the use of a compound of Formula (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of a parasitic disease, for example Chagas disease, Human African Trypanosomiasis, Animal African trypanosomiasis or leishmaniasis, particularly visceral leishmaniasis. Accordingly, the present invention is further directed to use of a compound of Formula (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of a parasitic disease selected from Chagas disease, Human African Trypanosomiasis and leishmaniasis. In one embodiment, the parasitic disease is leishmaniasis. In one embodiment, the leishmaniasis is visceral leishmaniasis. In another embodiment, the parasitic disease is Chagas disease. In a further embodiment, the parasitic disease is Human African Trypanosomiasis.

25 Detailed description of the invention

In a first aspect, the present invention is directed to a compound of Formula (I), or a salt thereof.



(I)

In a second aspect, the present invention is directed to a compound of Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

It is to be understood that reference herein to "a compound of the invention" means a compound of Formula (I) or (IA), or a salt thereof.

5 Since a compound of the invention is intended for use in pharmaceutical compositions it will readily be understood that it is provided in substantially pure form, for example at least 60% pure, more suitably at least 75% pure and preferably at least 85%, especially at least 98% pure (% are on a weight for weight basis). Impure preparations of the compound of the invention may be used for preparing the more pure forms used in the pharmaceutical
10 compositions; these less pure preparations of the compounds should contain at least 1%, more suitably at least 5% and preferably from 10 to 59% of a compound of the invention or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In one aspect, the invention relates to a compound of Formula (I) or (IA) which is in the form of a free base. In a further aspect, the invention relates to a pharmaceutically
15 acceptable salt of a compound of Formula (I) or (IA).

Salts of the compounds of Formula (I) or (IA) include pharmaceutically acceptable salts and salts which may not be pharmaceutically acceptable but may be useful in the preparation of compounds of Formula (I) or (IA) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. Salts may be derived from certain inorganic or organic acids or bases.

20 Examples of salts are pharmaceutically acceptable salts. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts include acid addition salts. For a review on suitable salts see *Berge et al., J. Pharm. Sci., 66:1-19 (1977)*.

Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of a compound of Formula (I) or (IA) include inorganic acids such as, for example, hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid,
25 orthophosphoric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, or sulfuric acid, or with organic acids such as, for example, methanesulphonic acid, ethanesulphonic acid, p-toluenesulphonic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, lactic acid, citric acid, fumaric acid, malic acid, succinic acid, salicylic acid, maleic acid, glycerophosphoric acid, tartaric, benzoic, glutamic, aspartic, benzenesulphonic, naphthalenesulphonic such as 2-naphthalenesulphonic, hexanoic acid or acetylsalicylic acid.

30 In one aspect of the invention, a compound of Formula (I) or (IA) is in the form of a hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, orthophosphoric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, or sulfuric acid salt.

Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable inorganic base addition salts of a compound of Formula (I) or (IA) include salts of ammonium, calcium, copper, ferric, ferrous, lithium,
35 magnesium, manganic, manganous, potassium, sodium, zinc and the like.

A salt of a compound of Formula (I) or (IA) can exist in all possible stoichiometric and non-stoichiometric forms.

Salts may be formed using techniques well-known in the art, for example by precipitation from solution followed by filtration, or by evaporation of the solvent.

5 Salts may be prepared *in situ* during the final isolation and purification of the compound, or by separately reacting the purified compound in its free base form with a suitable acid or base, respectively. The salt may precipitate from solution and be collected by filtration or may be recovered by evaporation of the solvent.

10 Typically, a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt can be formed by reaction of a compound of Formula (I) or (IA) with a suitable acid (such as hydrobromic, hydrochloric, sulfuric, maleic, *p*-toluenesulphonic, methanesulphonic, naphthalenesulphonic or succinic acids), optionally in a suitable solvent such as an organic solvent, to give the salt which is usually isolated for example by crystallisation and filtration.

The compound of Formula (I) or (IA) may also be prepared as the N-oxide.

15 It will be appreciated that many organic compounds can form complexes with solvents in which they are reacted or from which they are precipitated or crystallised. These complexes are known as "solvates". For example, a complex with water is known as a "hydrate". Solvents with high boiling points and/or solvents with a high propensity to form hydrogen bonds such as water, ethanol, *iso*-propyl alcohol, and *N*-methyl pyrrolidinone may
20 be used to form solvates. Methods for the identification of solvated include, but are not limited to, NMR and microanalysis. Accordingly, compounds of Formula (I) or (IA) may exist as solvates. As used herein, the term solvate encompasses solvates of both a free base compound as well as any salt thereof.

25 Certain compounds of the invention contain chiral atoms and hence can exist in one or more (at least one) stereoisomeric forms. The present invention encompasses all of the stereoisomers of the compounds of the invention, including optical isomers, whether as individual stereoisomers or as mixtures thereof including racemic modifications. Any stereoisomer may contain less than 10% by weight, for example less than 5% by weight, or less than 0.5% by weight, of any other stereoisomer. For example, any optical isomer may
30 contain less than 10% by weight, for example less than 5% by weight, or less than 0.5% by weight, of its antipode. Unless otherwise specified (for example when the absolute stereochemistry is shown), for compounds of the invention which possess at least one stereocentre, and which can therefore form enantiomers, the compound can contain a mixture of enantiomers, for example a 1:1 mixture of enantiomers, i.e. a racemic mixture of
35 enantiomers. This mixture of enantiomers may be separated using conventional techniques

such as chiral HPLC. For an isomer of compound of the invention for which the absolute stereochemistry is stated or which is otherwise described as a single enantiomer, said isomer of a compound of the invention has, in one embodiment, at least 80% e.e. In another embodiment, said isomer of a compound of the invention has at least 90% e.e., for example
5 at least 95% e.e. In another embodiment said isomer of compound of the invention corresponds to at least 98% e.e, for example at least 99% e.e.

The compounds of the invention may be in crystalline or amorphous form. Furthermore, some of the crystalline forms of the compounds of the invention may exist as polymorphs, all of which are included within the scope of the present invention. The most
10 thermodynamically stable polymorphic form or forms of the compounds of the invention are of particular interest. In one aspect of the invention, a compound of Formula (I) or (IA) is crystalline.

Polymorphic forms of compounds of the invention may be characterised and differentiated using a number of conventional analytical techniques, including, but not limited
15 to, X-ray powder diffraction (XRPD), infrared spectroscopy (IR), Raman spectroscopy, differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) and solid-state nuclear magnetic resonance (ssNMR).

Compounds of Formula (I) or (IA) may exist in the form of isotopic variations. An isotopic variation of a compound of Formula (I) or (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, is defined as one in which at least one atom is replaced by an atom having the same
20 atomic number but an atomic mass different from the atomic mass usually found in nature. Examples of isotopes that can be incorporated into compounds of the invention include isotopes of hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, fluorine and chlorine such as ^2H , ^3H , ^{13}C , ^{14}C , ^{15}N , ^{17}O , ^{18}O , ^{18}F and ^{36}Cl , respectively. Certain isotopic variations of a compound of Formula
25 (I) or (IA) or a salt or solvate thereof, for example, those in which a radioactive isotope such as ^3H or ^{14}C is incorporated, are useful in drug and/or substrate tissue distribution studies. Tritium, i.e., ^3H , and carbon-14, i.e., ^{14}C , isotopes are particularly preferred for their ease of preparation and detectability. Further, substitution with isotopes such as deuterium, i.e., ^2H ,
30 may afford certain therapeutic advantages resulting from greater metabolic stability, for example, increased *in vivo* half-life or reduced dosage requirements and hence may be preferred in some circumstances. Isotopic variations of a compound of Formula (I) or (IA), or a pharmaceutically salt thereof, can generally be prepared by conventional procedures such as by the illustrative methods or by the preparations described in the Examples hereafter using appropriate isotopic variations of suitable reagents.

It will be appreciated from the foregoing, that compounds of Formula (I) or (IA) and salts thereof may exist as solvates, hydrates, isomers and polymorphic forms.

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that certain derivatives of the compounds of Formula (I) or (IA), whilst not necessarily possessing pharmacological activity as such, may be administered and thereafter metabolised in the body to form compounds of Formula (I) or (IA) which compounds are pharmacologically active. Such derivatives are herein referred to as "prodrugs". Accordingly, a compound of Formula (I) or (IA) may exist in the form of a prodrug. Examples of suitable derivatives are described in Drugs of Today, Volume 19, Number 9, 1983, pp 499 – 538 and in Topics in Chemistry, Chapter 31, pp 306 – 316 and in "Design of Prodrugs" by H. Bundgaard, Elsevier, 1985, Chapter 1.

Terms and Definitions

As used herein for Formula (IA), the term "C₁-C₆alkyl" means a straight or branched chain saturated hydrocarbon group (alkyl) containing at least one, and at most six, carbon atoms. Examples of C₁-C₆alkyl include, but are not limited to, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, neopentyl, or hexyls.

As used herein for Formula (IA), the term "C₁-C₃alkyl" means a straight or branched alkyl containing at least one, and at most three, carbon atoms. Examples of C₁-C₃alkyl include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl and isopropyl.

As used herein for Formula (IA), the term "C₂-C₆alkenyl" means a straight or branched chain unsaturated hydrocarbon group, containing at least two, and at most six, carbon atoms, wherein the hydrocarbon group has one or more positions of unsaturation each of which is present as a double bond. Examples of C₂-C₆alkenyl include, but are not limited to, ethenyl (-CH=CH-), propenyl (-CH₂-CH=CH-), isopropenyl, butenyl, pentenyl, hexenyl, 1-propenyl, 2-butenyl and 2-methyl-2-butenyl.

As used herein for Formula (IA), the term "-C₂-C₄alkenyl-" means a divalent radical (acting as a linker group) of C₂-C₄alkene, which is a straight or branched chain unsaturated hydrocarbon group containing at least two, and at most four, carbon atoms wherein the hydrocarbon group has one or more positions of unsaturation each of which is present as a double bond. Examples of -C₂-C₄alkenyl- include, but are not limited to, -ethenyl-, -propenyl- and -isopropenyl-.

As used herein for Formula (IA), the term "-OC₂-C₄alkenyl-" means a divalent radical (acting as a linker group) of O-C₂-C₄alkene, wherein C₂-C₄alkene is as defined herein, and wherein one of the radicals is on the oxygen atom and the other radical is on one of the carbon atoms. Examples of -OC₂-C₄alkenyl- include, but are not limited to, -Oethenyl-, -Opropenyl- or -Oisopropenyl-.

As used herein for Formula (IA), the term "C₁-C₆alkoxy" means a straight or branched OC₁-C₆alkyl group containing at least one, and at most six, carbon atoms. Examples of C₁-C₆alkoxy include, but are not limited to, methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, isopropoxy, butoxy, isobutoxy, pentoxy and hexoxy.

5 As used herein for Formula (IA), the term "C₃-C₇cycloalkyl" means a non-aromatic, saturated carbocyclic ring containing at least three and at most seven carbon atoms. Examples of C₃-C₇cycloalkyl groups include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl and cycloheptyl.

10 As used herein for Formula (IA), the term "C₅-C₇cycloalkenyl" means a non-aromatic, unsaturated carbocyclic ring containing at least five and at most seven carbon atoms. Examples of C₄-C₇cycloalkenyl groups include cyclopentenyl, cyclohexenyl and cycloheptenyl.

15 As used herein for Formula (IA), the term "-OC₃-C₇cycloalkyl" means a C₃-C₇cycloalkyl group, as defined herein, attached to an oxygen atom, the oxygen atom having a radical forming a point of attachment for the -OC₃-C₇cycloalkyl group. Examples of -OC₃-C₇cycloalkyl groups include cyclopropyloxy, cyclobutyloxy, cyclopentyloxy, cyclohexyloxy and cycloheptyloxy.

20 As used herein for Formula (IA), the term "C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl" means a saturated ring containing at least four and at most seven atoms, which includes one or more, for example two, ring heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur. Examples of C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl groups include, but are not limited to, tetrahydrofuranyl tetrahydropyranyl, tetrahydrothiopyranyl, pyrrolidinyl, tetrahydrothiophenyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, morpholinyl, 1,4-dioxanyl, thiomorpholinyl, 1,4-oxathianyl, 1,4-dithianyl, dioxepanyl, azepanyl, oxepanyl and diazepanyl. The point of attachment to the rest of the molecule may be by any suitable carbon or nitrogen atom.

25 As used herein for Formula (IA), the term "C₅-C₇heterocycloalkenyl" means a non-aromatic unsaturated ring containing at least five and at most seven atoms, which includes one or more, for example two, ring heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur. Examples of C₅-C₇heterocycloalkenyl groups include, but are not limited to, dihydropyranyl, dihydrofuranyl, dihydrothiophenyl, pyrrolinyl, azepinyl, oxepinyl, thiepiny, dioxepinyl, dihydropyrrolyl, dihydropyrazolyl, dihydroimidazolyl, dihydrooxazolyl, dihydrothiazolyl and dihydrothiopyranyl.

30

35 As used herein for Formula (IA), the term "C₅-C₆heteroaryl" refers to an aromatic ring comprising five or six heteroatoms selected from N, O and S. Examples of C₅-C₆heteroaryl groups include, but are not limited to, furanyl, thiophenyl, pyrrolyl, pyridyl, pyrimidyl, imidazolyl and isoxazolyl.

As used herein for Formula (IA), the term "halo" refers to fluoro (F), chloro (Cl), bromo (Br) or iodo (I).

As used herein for Formula (I), the term "C₁-C₆alkyl" means a straight or branched chain saturated hydrocarbon group (alkyl) containing at least one, and at most six, carbon atoms. Examples of C₁-C₆alkyl include, but are not limited to, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, neopentyl, or hexyls.

As used herein for Formula (I), the term "C₁-C₃alkyl" means a straight or branched alkyl containing at least one, and at most three, carbon atoms. Examples of C₁-C₃alkyl include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl and isopropyl.

As used herein for Formula (I), the term "C₂-C₆alkenyl" means a straight or branched chain unsaturated hydrocarbon group, containing at least two, and at most six, carbon atoms, wherein the hydrocarbon group has one or more (at least one) positions of unsaturation each of which is present as a double bond. Examples of C₂-C₆alkenyl include, but are not limited to, ethenyl (CH=CH), propenyl (CH₂-CH=CH), isopropenyl, butenyl, pentenyl, hexenyl, 1-propenyl, 2-butenyl and 2-methyl-2-butenyl.

As used herein for Formula (I), the term "-C₂-C₄alkenyl-" means a divalent radical (acting as a linker group) of C₂-C₄alkene, which is a straight or branched chain unsaturated hydrocarbon group containing at least two, and at most four, carbon atoms wherein the hydrocarbon group has one or more (at least one) positions of unsaturation each of which is present as a double bond. Examples of -C₂-C₄alkenyl- include, but are not limited to, -ethenyl-, -propenyl- and -isopropenyl-.

As used herein for Formula (I), the term "-OC₂-C₄alkenyl-" means a divalent radical (acting as a linker group) of O-C₂-C₄alkene, wherein C₂-C₄alkene is as defined herein, and wherein one of the radicals is on the oxygen atom and the other radical is on one of the carbon atoms. Examples of -OC₂-C₄alkenyl- include, but are not limited to, -Oethenyl-, -Opropenyl- or -Oisopropenyl-.

As used herein for Formula (I), the term "C₁-C₆alkoxy" means a straight or branched OC₁-C₆alkyl group containing at least one, and at most six, carbon atoms. Examples of C₁-C₆alkoxy include, but are not limited to, methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, isopropoxy, butoxy, isobutoxy, pentoxy and hexoxy.

As used herein for Formula (I), the term "C₃-C₇cycloalkyl" means a non-aromatic, saturated carbocyclic ring containing at least three and at most seven carbon atoms. Examples of C₃-C₇cycloalkyl groups include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl and cycloheptyl.

As used herein for Formula (I), the term "C₅-C₇cycloalkenyl" means a non-aromatic, unsaturated carbocyclic ring containing at least five and at most seven carbon atoms. Examples of C₄-C₇cycloalkenyl groups include cyclopentenyl, cyclohexenyl and cycloheptenyl.

5 As used herein for Formula (I), the term "-OC₃-C₇cycloalkyl" means a C₃-C₇cycloalkyl group, as defined herein, attached to an oxygen atom, the oxygen atom having a radical forming a point of attachment for the -OC₃-C₇cycloalkyl group. Examples of -OC₃-C₇cycloalkyl groups include cyclopropyloxy, cyclobutyloxy, cyclopentyloxy, cyclohexyloxy and cycloheptyloxy.

10 As used herein for Formula (I), the term "C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl" means a saturated ring containing at least four and at most seven ring atoms, wherein at least one of the ring atoms is a heteroatom selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur. Examples of C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl groups include, but are not limited to, tetrahydrofuranyl tetrahydropyranyl, tetrahydrothiopyranyl, pyrrolidinyl, tetrahydrothiophenyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, morpholinyl, 1,4-dioxanyl, thiomorpholinyl, 1,4-oxathianyl, 1,4-dithianyl, dioxepanyl, azepanyl, oxepanyl and diazepanyl. The point of attachment to the rest of the molecule may be by any suitable carbon or nitrogen atom.

15 As used herein for Formula (I), the term "C₅-C₇heterocycloalkenyl" means a non-aromatic unsaturated ring containing at least five and at most seven ring atoms, wherein at least one of the ring atoms is a heteroatom selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur. Examples of C₅-C₇heterocycloalkenyl groups include, but are not limited to, dihydropyranyl, dihydrofuranyl, dihydrothiophenyl, pyrrolinyl, azepinyl, oxepinyl, thiepinyl, dioxepinyl, dihydropyrrolyl, dihydropyrazolyl, dihydroimidazolyl, dihydrooxazolyl, dihydrothiazolyl and dihydrothiopyranyl.

20 As used herein for Formula (I), the term "C₅-C₆heteroaryl" refers to an aromatic ring comprising five or six ring atoms, wherein at least one of the ring atoms is a heteroatom selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur. Examples of C₅-C₆heteroaryl groups include, but are not limited to, furanyl, thiophenyl, pyrrolyl, pyridyl, pyrimidyl, imidazolyl and isoxazolyl.

As used herein for Formula (I), the term "halo" refers to fluoro (F), chloro (Cl), bromo (Br) or iodo (I).

30 As used herein, the term "unsaturated" means having one or more (at least one) double bonds.

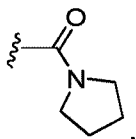
In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, A₂ is N. In another aspect, A₂ is CR₁₃. In another aspect, A₂ is CH.

35 In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, R₁ is C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl optionally substituted with one C₁-C₃alkyl or with one or two halo. In one aspect, R₁ is

pyrrolidinyl, oxazolyl or azetidiny, each optionally substituted with one methyl or with one or two fluoro. In one aspect, R₁ is pyrrolidinyl, difluoroazetidiny, or difluoropyrrolidinyl. In another aspect, R₁ is pyrrolidinyl. In another aspect, R₁ is 1-pyrrolidinyl.

In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, L₁ is selected from -C(O)- and -S(O)_n-; wherein n represents 2. In another aspect, L₁ is -C(O)-.

In respect of Formula (I), in one embodiment of the invention, L₁-R₁ is



In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, R₃ is selected from hydrogen, halo, methyl and methoxy. In another aspect, R₃ is hydrogen or halo. In another aspect, R₃ is halo. In another aspect, R₃ is fluoro or chloro. In a further aspect, R₃ is fluoro. In a yet further aspect, R₃ is hydrogen. In a further aspect, R₃ is hydrogen or fluoro.

In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, R₄ is hydrogen, halo or methyl. In another aspect, R₄ is hydrogen.

In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, R₃ is selected from fluoro, chloro, methyl, and methoxy, and R₄ is hydrogen; or R₄ is selected from fluoro, chloro, and methyl, and R₃ is hydrogen.

In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, R₂ is selected from hydrogen, halo, Ar, Cy and X. In another aspect, R₂ is hydrogen.

In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, R₂ is halo. In another aspect, R₂ is fluoro or chloro.

In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, R₂ is Ar.

In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, Ar is selected from phenyl and C₅-C₆heteroaryl, each of which is optionally substituted with one group selected from halo and -L₂-R₇.

In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, Ar is selected from phenyl and C₅-C₆heteroaryl, each of which is optionally substituted with one group which is -L₂-R₇.

In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, Ar is optionally substituted phenyl. In another aspect, Ar is unsubstituted phenyl.

In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, Ar is optionally substituted C₅-C₆heteroaryl. In one aspect, Ar is optionally substituted pyridyl. In another aspect, Ar is optionally substituted 2-pyridyl. In another aspect, Ar is optionally substituted 3-pyridyl. In

another aspect, Ar is optionally substituted 4-pyridyl. In one aspect of the invention, Ar is unsubstituted C₅-C₆heteroaryl.

In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, L₂ is selected from a bond, -(CH₂)_m- and -O(CH₂)_m-, wherein m represents 1 to 4. In another aspect, L₂ is a bond. In
5 another aspect, L₂ is -(CH₂)_m-. In a further aspect, L₂ is C₂-C₄alkenyl-. In one aspect, m represents 1 to 3.

In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, R₇ is selected from hydrogen, C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, and C₁-C₆alkoxy. In another aspect, R₇ is hydrogen. In
10 another aspect, R₇ is C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, for example morpholinyl. In another aspect, R₇ is C₁-C₆alkoxy, for example methoxy.

In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, R₂ is Cy.

In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, Cy is selected from C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl and C₅-C₇heterocycloalkenyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one to three C₁-C₃alkyl groups.

15 In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, Cy is selected from C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, and C₅-C₇heterocycloalkenyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or two groups independently selected from C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, =O, -C(O)-R₁₅ and -C(O)O-R₁₅. In another aspect, Cy is selected from C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, and C₅-C₇heterocycloalkenyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or two C₁-C₃alkyl
20 groups, for example with one or two methyl groups.

In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, Cy is optionally substituted C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl. In another aspect, Cy is unsubstituted C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl. In one aspect, Cy is morpholinyl. In another aspect, Cy is 4-morpholinyl.

In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, Cy is optionally substituted
25 C₅-C₇heterocycloalkenyl. In another aspect, Cy is unsubstituted C₄-C₇heterocycloalkenyl

In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, R₂ is X.

In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, X is selected from C₁-C₆alkyl and C₂-C₆alkenyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one to three groups independently selected from hydroxy, methoxy, halo and C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, wherein C₄-
30 C₇heterocycloalkyl is optionally substituted with one to three C₁-C₃alkyl groups. In another aspect, X is selected from C₁-C₆alkyl and C₂-C₆alkenyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one group selected from hydroxy, methoxy, halo and C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, wherein C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl is optionally substituted with one to three C₁-C₃alkyl groups.

In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, X is optionally substituted C₁-
35 C₆alkyl. In another aspect, X is C₁-C₆alkyl substituted with one hydroxy group. In another

aspect, X is C₁-C₆alkyl substituted with one C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl group which is optionally substituted with one to three C₁-C₃alkyl groups. In another aspect, X is -CH₂- substituted with one C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl group which is optionally substituted with one to three C₁-C₃alkyl groups. In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect, X is -CH₂- substituted with one C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl group selected from morpholinyl, piperazinyl and piperidinyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one to three C₁-C₃alkyl groups, for example a methyl group. In another aspect, X is unsubstituted C₁-C₆alkyl.

In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, X is optionally substituted C₂-C₆alkenyl. In another aspect, X is C₂-C₆alkenyl substituted with one hydroxy group. In another aspect, X is unsubstituted C₂-C₆alkenyl.

In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, R_{5a} is selected from hydrogen and C₁-C₆alkyl.

In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, R_{5b} is hydrogen.

In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, R_{8a} and R_{8b} are independently selected from C₁-C₃alkyl.

In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, R₉ is C₁-C₆alkyl.

In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, R_{10a} and R_{10b} are independently selected from hydrogen and methyl.

In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, R_{11a} and R_{11b} are independently selected from hydrogen and methyl.

In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, R₁₂ is selected from hydrogen and methyl. In another aspect, R₁₂ is hydrogen.

In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, R₁₃ is selected from hydrogen, C₁-C₃alkyl and -C(O)-C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl. In another aspect, R₁₃ is selected from hydrogen, methyl and ethyl. In another aspect, R₁₃ is hydrogen.

In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, R₁₂ is hydrogen and R₁₃ is selected from hydrogen and C₁-C₃alkyl. In another aspect, R₁₂ is hydrogen and R₁₃ is selected from hydrogen, methyl and ethyl. In another aspect, R₁₂ is methyl and R₁₃ is hydrogen.

In respect of Formula (I), in one aspect of the invention, R₁₅ is C₁-C₆alkyl.

In one aspect of the invention, there is provided a compound of Formula (I), or a salt thereof, wherein:

A₁ is CH;

A₂ is selected from CR₁₃ and N;

R₁ is C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted with one methyl or one or two halo;

L₁ is -C(O)-;

R₃ is selected from hydrogen and halo;

R₄ is selected from hydrogen, halo, and methyl;

5 R₂ is selected from hydrogen, halo, Ar, Cy, and X;

Ar is selected from phenyl and C₅-C₆heteroaryl, each of which is optionally substituted with one group selected from halo and and -L₂-R₇;

L₂ is a linker group selected from -(CH₂)_m- and -O(CH₂)_m-, wherein m represents 1;

R₇ is hydrogen;

10 Cy is C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, which is optionally substituted with one or two groups independently selected from methyl, methoxy, -C(O)-R₁₅ and -C(O)O-R₁₅;

X is C₁-C₆alkyl, which is optionally substituted with one C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl group;

R₁₂ is selected from hydrogen, halo and methyl;

R₁₃ is selected from hydrogen, C₁-C₃alkyl, and -C(O)-C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl; and

15 R₁₅ is C₁-C₆alkyl.

In one aspect of the invention, there is provided a compound of Formula (I), or a salt thereof, wherein:

A₁ is CH;

20 A₂ is CH;

R₁ is C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl;

L₁ is -C(O)-;

R₃ is halo;

R₄ is hydrogen;

25 R₂ is C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl; and

R₁₂ is hydrogen.

In one aspect of the invention, the compound of Formula (I) is selected from:

N-(3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

30 N-(3-(3-phenylimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-phenylimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(piperidin-1-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

5 N-(3-(7-bromoimidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl)-4-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(7-phenylimidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

10 N-(4-fluoro-3-(7-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(3-(7-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(3-(7-phenylimidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(imidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

15 N-(4-fluoro-3-(5-methyl-3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(3-(5-ethyl-3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)-4-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(3-(6-methyl-3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

20 N-(4-fluoro-3-(6-methyl-3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-isobutylimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

25 N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-isopropylimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

30 N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(morpholinomethyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(4-(morpholinomethyl)phenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(3-(3-(1,4-oxazepan-4-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)-4-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

3-fluoro-N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

(R)-3-fluoro-N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

5 (S)-3-fluoro-N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

3,3-difluoro-N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)azetidine-1-carboxamide;

10 3,3-difluoro-N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(pyridin-2-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(pyrazin-2-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

15 N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(6-methoxypyridin-2-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(2-methylmorpholino)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

20 N-(3-(3-(2,6-dimethylmorpholino)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)-4-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(3-(3-((2S,6R)-2,6-dimethylmorpholino)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)-4-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(3-methylmorpholino)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

25 N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(piperazin-1-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)-2-methylpyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

30 (R)-N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)-2-methylpyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

(S)-N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)-2-methylpyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)-3-methylpyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

(R)-N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)-3-methylpyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

(S)-N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)-3-methylpyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

5 tert-butyl 4-(7-(2-fluoro-5-(pyrrolidine-1-carboxamido)phenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)piperazine-1-carboxylate;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

10 N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(6-methylpyridin-2-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(morpholin-3-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)-2,4-dimethyloxazole-5-carboxamide;

15 N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(2-methylmorpholino)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

(S)-N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(2-methylmorpholino)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

20 N-(3-(3-(2,2-dimethylmorpholino)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)-4-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(3-(3-(3,3-dimethylmorpholino)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)-4-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(4-methylmorpholin-3-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

25 tert-butyl 3-(7-(2-fluoro-5-(pyrrolidine-1-carboxamido)phenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)morpholine-4-carboxylate;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-((tetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

30 N-(2,4-difluoro-5-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(4-methoxypiperidin-1-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(3-(3-(4-acetylpiperazin-1-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)-4-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)-3-methylazetidene-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(5-(pyrrolidine-1-carbonyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

5 N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)azetidene-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(3-oxopiperazin-1-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

10 N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-((tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)methyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(6-fluoropyridin-2-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)tetrahydrofuran-3-carboxamide;

15 N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)tetrahydrofuran-2-carboxamide; and

N-(3-(3-bromoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)-4-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide; or a salt thereof.

20 In one aspect of the invention, the compound of Formula (I) is selected from:

N-(3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(3-(3-phenylimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-phenylimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

25 N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(piperidin-1-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

30 N-(3-(7-bromoimidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl)-4-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(7-phenylimidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(7-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

- N-(3-(7-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;
 N-(3-(7-phenylimidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;
 N-(4-fluoro-3-(imidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;
 N-(4-fluoro-3-(5-methyl-3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-
 5 1-carboxamide;
 N-(3-(5-ethyl-3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)-4-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidine-1-
 carboxamide;
 N-(3-(6-methyl-3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-
 carboxamide;
 10 N-(4-fluoro-3-(6-methyl-3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-
 1-carboxamide;
 N-(4-fluoro-3-(imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;
 N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-isobutylimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-
 carboxamide;
 15 N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-isopropylimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-
 carboxamide;
 N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-
 yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;
 N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(morpholinomethyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-
 20 carboxamide;
 N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(4-(morpholinomethyl)phenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-
 yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;
 N-(3-(3-(1,4-oxazepan-4-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)-4-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidine-1-
 carboxamide;
 25 3-fluoro-N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-
 carboxamide;
 (R)-3-fluoro-N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-
 yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;
 3,3-difluoro-N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)azetidene-
 30 1-carboxamide;
 3,3-difluoro-N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-
 yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;
 N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(pyridin-2-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-
 carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(pyrazin-2-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(6-methoxypyridin-2-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

5 N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(2-methylmorpholino)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(3-(3-(2,6-dimethylmorpholino)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)-4-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

10 N-(3-(3-((2S,6R)-2,6-dimethylmorpholino)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)-4-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(3-methylmorpholino)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(piperazin-1-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

15 N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)-2-methylpyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

(R)-N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)-2-methylpyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

20 N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)-3-methylpyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

(R)-N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)-3-methylpyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

(S)-N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)-3-methylpyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

25 tert-butyl 4-(7-(2-fluoro-5-(pyrrolidine-1-carboxamido)phenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)piperazine-1-carboxylate;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

30 N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(6-methylpyridin-2-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(morpholin-3-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)-2,4-dimethyloxazole-5-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(2-methylmorpholino)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

(S)-N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(2-methylmorpholino)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

5 N-(3-(3-(2,2-dimethylmorpholino)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)-4-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(3-(3-(3,3-dimethylmorpholino)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)-4-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

10 N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(4-methylmorpholin-3-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

tert-butyl 3-(7-(2-fluoro-5-(pyrrolidine-1-carboxamido)phenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)morpholine-4-carboxylate;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-((tetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

15 N-(2,4-difluoro-5-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(4-methoxypiperidin-1-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

20 N-(3-(3-(4-acetylpiperazin-1-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)-4-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)-3-methylazetidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(5-(pyrrolidine-1-carbonyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

25 N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)azetidine-1-carboxamide; and

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(3-oxopiperazin-1-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

or a salt thereof.

30

In one aspect of the invention, the compound of Formula (I) is selected from:

N-(3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(3-(3-phenylimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-phenylimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

5 N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(piperidin-1-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(3-(7-bromoimidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl)-4-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

10 N-(4-fluoro-3-(7-phenylimidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(7-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

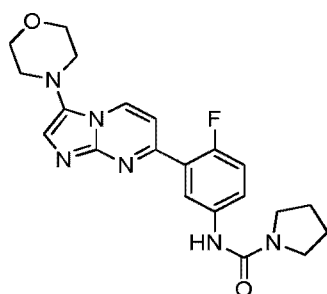
N-(3-(7-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;
and

15 N-(3-(7-phenylimidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;
or a salt thereof.

In one aspect of the invention, the compound of Formula (I) is N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide or a salt thereof.

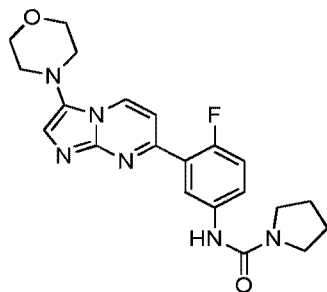
20 In one aspect of the invention, the compound of Formula (I) is N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide.

In one aspect of the invention, the compound of Formula (I) is



or a salt thereof.

In one aspect of the invention, the compound of Formula (I) is



In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, A_2 is N. In another aspect, A_2 is CR_{13} .

In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, R_1 is C_4 - C_6 heterocycloalkyl.
 5 In another aspect, R_1 is pyrrolidinyl.

In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, L_1 is selected from $-C(O)-$ and $-S(O)_n-$; wherein n represents 2. In another aspect, L_1 is $-C(O)-$.

In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, R_3 is hydrogen or halo. In another aspect, R_3 is halo. In another aspect, R_3 is fluoro or chloro. In a further aspect, R_3 is fluoro. In a yet further aspect, R_3 is hydrogen. In a further aspect, R_3 is hydrogen or fluoro.
 10

In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, R_4 is hydrogen.

In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, R_2 is hydrogen.

In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, R_2 is halo. In another aspect, R_2 is fluoro or chloro.

15 In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, R_2 is $NR_{5a}R_{5b}$.

In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, R_2 is Ar.

In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, Ar is selected from phenyl and C_5 - C_6 heteroaryl, each of which is optionally substituted with one group selected from $NR_{6a}R_{6b}$ and $-L_2-R_7$.

20 In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, Ar is selected from phenyl and C_5 - C_6 heteroaryl, each of which is optionally substituted with one group which is $NR_{6a}R_{6b}$.

In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, Ar is selected from phenyl and C_5 - C_6 heteroaryl, each of which is optionally substituted with one group which is $-L_2-R_7$.

In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, Ar is optionally substituted phenyl. In another aspect, Ar is unsubstituted phenyl.
 25

In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, Ar is optionally substituted C_5 - C_6 heteroaryl. In one aspect, Ar is optionally substituted pyridyl. In another aspect, Ar is optionally substituted 2-pyridyl. In another aspect, Ar is optionally substituted 3-pyridyl. In

another aspect, Ar is optionally substituted 4-pyridyl. In one aspect of the invention, Ar is unsubstituted C₅-C₆heteroaryl.

In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, L₂ is selected from a bond, -(CH₂)_m- and -O(CH₂)_m-, wherein m represents 1 to 4. In another aspect, L₂ is a bond. In
5 another aspect, L₂ is -(CH₂)_m-. In a further aspect, L₂ is C₂-C₄alkenyl-. In one aspect, m represents 1 to 3.

In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, R₇ is selected from hydrogen, C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, and C₁-C₆alkoxy. In another aspect, R₇ is hydrogen. In
10 another aspect, R₇ is C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, for example morpholinyl. In another aspect, R₇ is C₁-C₆alkoxy, for example methoxy.

In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, R₂ is Cy.

In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, Cy is selected from C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl and C₅-C₇heterocycloalkenyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one to three C₁-C₃alkyl groups.

15 In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, Cy is selected from C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, and C₅-C₇heterocycloalkenyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or two C₁-C₃alkyl groups, for example with one or two methyl groups.

In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, Cy is optionally substituted C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl. In another aspect, Cy is unsubstituted C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl. In one
20 aspect, Cy is morpholinyl.

In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, Cy is optionally substituted C₅-C₇heterocycloalkenyl. In another aspect, Cy is unsubstituted C₄-C₇heterocycloalkenyl.

In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, R₂ is X.

25 In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, X is selected from C₁-C₆alkyl and C₂-C₆alkenyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one to three groups independently selected from hydroxy, methoxy, halo and C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, wherein C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl is optionally substituted with one to three C₁-C₃alkyl groups. In another aspect, X is selected from C₁-C₆alkyl and C₂-C₆alkenyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one group selected from hydroxy, methoxy, halo and C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, wherein C₄-
30 C₇heterocycloalkyl is optionally substituted with one to three C₁-C₃alkyl groups.

In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, X is optionally substituted C₁-C₆alkyl. In another aspect, X is C₁-C₆alkyl substituted with one hydroxy group. In another aspect, X is C₁-C₆alkyl substituted with one C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl group which is optionally substituted with one to three C₁-C₃alkyl groups. In another aspect, X is -CH₂- substituted with

one C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl group which is optionally substituted with one to three C₁-C₃alkyl groups.

In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect, X is -CH₂- substituted with one C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl group selected from morpholinyl, piperazinyl and piperidinyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one to three C₁-C₃alkyl groups, for example a methyl group. In another aspect, X is unsubstituted C₁-C₆alkyl.

In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, X is optionally substituted C₂-C₆alkenyl. In another aspect, X is C₂-C₆alkenyl substituted with one hydroxy group. In another aspect, X is unsubstituted C₂-C₆alkenyl.

In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, R_{5a} is selected from hydrogen and C₁-C₆alkyl.

In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, R_{5b} is hydrogen.

In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, R_{6a} and R_{6b} are independently selected from C₁-C₃alkyl. In another aspect, R_{6a} and R_{6b} are both methyl.

In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, R_{8a} and R_{8b} are independently selected from C₁-C₆alkyl.

In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, R₉ is C₁-C₆alkyl.

In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, R_{10a} and R_{10b} are independently selected from hydrogen and methyl.

In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, R_{11a} and R_{11b} are independently selected from hydrogen and methyl.

In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, R₁₂ is selected from hydrogen and methyl. In another aspect, R₁₂ is hydrogen.

In respect of Formula (IA), in one aspect of the invention, R₁₃ is selected from hydrogen, methyl and ethyl. In another aspect, R₁₃ is hydrogen.

In one aspect of the invention, the compound of Formula (I) or (IA) is selected from:

N-(3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(3-(3-phenylimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-phenylimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-

carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(piperidin-1-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(3-(7-bromoimidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl)-4-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-3-(7-phenylimidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

5 N-(4-fluoro-3-(7-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide

N-(3-(7-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(3-(7-phenylimidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

N-(3-(3-morpholino-[1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-

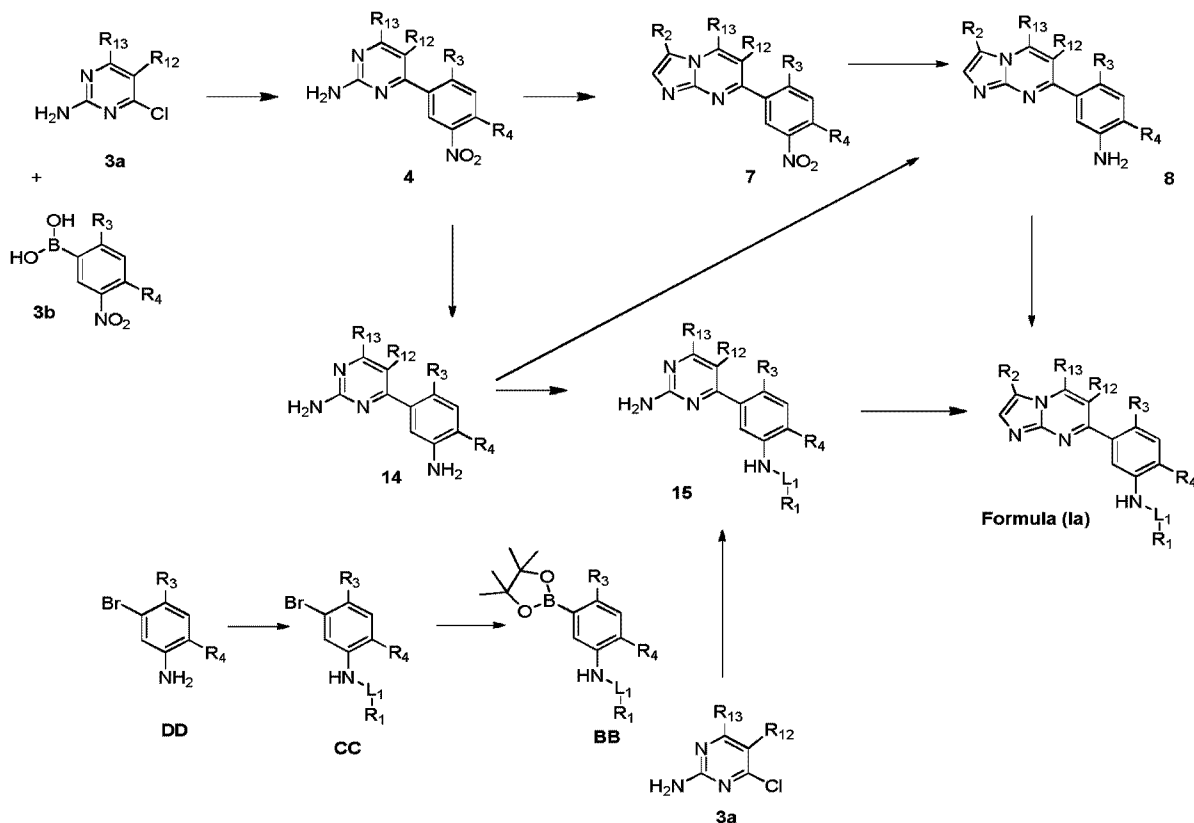
10 carboxamide;

or a salt thereof.

Compound Preparation

A compound of Formula (I) or (IA) and salts thereof, may be prepared by the methodology described hereinafter, constituting further aspects of this invention.

15 The general procedures which can be used to synthesise a compound of Formula (I) or (IA) are summarised in reaction Schemes 1 to 3, and are illustrated in the Examples.



Scheme 1

Compounds of Formula (Ia), which are compounds of Formula (I) or (IA) wherein A_1 is CH and A_2 is CR_{13} , may be prepared according to the procedure in Scheme 1.

Compounds of Formula (Ia), wherein R_2 is Ar, C_4 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl, C_5 - C_7 heterocycloalkenyl, $NR_{5a}R_{5b}$ or X, may be obtained by reaction of Compounds of Formula
5 (Ia), wherein R_2 is bromo, with R_2 -Y, wherein R_2 is Ar, C_4 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl, C_5 - C_7 heterocycloalkenyl $NR_{5a}R_{5b}$ or X, and Y is hydrogen or a boronic acid or ester, for example tetrafluoroborate.

For example, when R_2 -Y is morpholine, pyrrolidine or piperidine (Y is hydrogen), reaction may be carried out by means of sonication or under microwaves.

10 For example, when R_2 -Y is $HNR_{5a}R_{5b}$, the reaction may be carried out using a coupling reaction in the presence of a palladium agent such as tris(dibenzylideneacetone)-dipalladium(0) and a suitable base, such as lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide and a suitable ligand, for example palladium(ii) phenethylamine chloride.

For example, when R_2 -Y is X-H, reaction with compound (Ia), wherein R_2 is bromo,
15 may be carried out by means of a coupling reaction, in the presence of a suitable palladium agent, such as palladium acetate.

In another alternative, Compounds of Formula (Ia) may be obtained by reacting Compounds of Formula 8, wherein R_3 , R_4 , R_{12} and R_{13} are as defined for Formula (I) or (IA), with $R_1(L_1)Cl$, wherein L_1 and R_1 are as defined for Formula (I) or (IA), in the presence of a
20 suitable base, in a suitable solvent, such as DCM:pyridine, wherein pyridine is both a co-solvent and a base, or using a base such as Et_3N in a suitable solvent, such as 1,2-dichloroethane.

For example, when $R_1(L_1)Cl$ is $R_1C(O)Cl$, wherein R_1 is as defined for Formula (I) or (IA), the reaction may be carried out in a suitable base such as dimethylaminopyridine in
25 pyridine, in a suitable solvent such as DCM, at elevated temperature, or alternatively Compounds 8 may be reacted with triphosgene in a suitable solvent such as 1,2-dichloroethane, followed by reaction with R_1 -H, for example pyrrolidine, in the presence of a suitable base such as Et_3N .

$R_1(L_1)Cl$ may either be commercially available or can be made using standard
30 procedures, for example from $R_1C(O)OH$, which in turn is either commercially available or can be made using standard procedures.

Compounds of Formula 8 may be prepared from Compounds of Formula 7, wherein R_2 is selected from hydrogen, halo, Ar, Cy, $NR_{5a}R_{5b}$, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, or C_1 - C_6 alkoxy; R_3 , R_4 , R_{12} and R_{13} are as defined for Formula (I) or (IA), by reduction of the nitro group of Compound 7 to an
35 amine group, using a suitable reducing agent. For example, Compound 7 may be reacted

with iron in ammonium chloride in a suitable solvent such as EtOH and water, under elevated temperature.

Alternatively, Compounds of Formula 8 may be prepared by means of a cyclisation reaction between Compounds of Formula 14, wherein R_1 , R_3 , R_4 , R_{12} and R_{13} are as defined for Formula (I) or (IA), and suitable reagents, in an analogous process to the preparation of Compounds of Formula 7 or Compounds of Formula (I) or (IA) from Compound 15.

Compounds of Formula 7 may be prepared by means of a cyclisation reaction between Compounds of Formula 4, wherein; R_3 , R_4 , R_{12} and R_{13} are as defined for Formula (I) or (IA), and suitable reagents. For example, when R_2 is Ar, the reagent may be $\text{ArCH}(\text{Br})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{H}$, wherein Ar is as defined for Formula (I) or (IA), in the presence of a suitable solvent such as DCE or acetonitrile. When R_2 is N-linkedCy the reagent may be $[(\text{N-linkedCy})(\text{Bt})\text{CH-}]_2$, wherein N-linkedCy is Cy as defined for Formula (I) or (IA) wherein Cy contains a nitrogen atom which is linked to the rest of the molecule, in the presence of a suitable catalyst such as an metal halide, for example zinc bromide.

Compounds of Formula 4 may be prepared by means of a coupling reaction between Compounds of Formula 3a, wherein R_{12} is selected from hydrogen and methyl and R_{13} is as defined for Formula (I) or (IA), and boronic acid Compounds of Formula 3b, wherein R_3 is selected from hydrogen, methyl, methoxy and cyano, and R_4 is selected from hydrogen, methyl, methoxy and cyano, in the presence of a suitable catalyst such as a palladium catalyst, for example $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ and a suitable base such as NaHCO_3 , in a suitable solvent such as dioxane, under elevated temperature.

Compounds of Formula 3a and 3b may either be purchased, for example from ALDRICH, or can be made using standard procedures.

In a further alternative, Compounds of Formula (Ia) may be by means of a cyclisation reaction between Compounds of Formula 15, wherein R_1 , R_3 , R_4 , R_{12} and R_{13} are as defined for Formula (I) or (IA), and suitable reagents. For example, when R_2 is Ar, the reagent may be $\text{ArCH}(\text{Br})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{H}$, wherein Ar is as defined for Formula (I) or (IA), in the presence of a suitable solvent such as DCE or acetonitrile. When R_2 is N-linkedCy, the reagent may be $[(\text{N-linkedCy})(\text{Bt})\text{CH-}]_2$, wherein N-linkedCy is Cy as defined for Formula (I) or (IA) wherein Cy contains a nitrogen atom which is linked to the rest of the molecule, in the presence of a suitable catalyst such as an metal halide, for example zinc bromide.

Compounds of Formula 15 may be obtained by reacting of Formula 14, wherein R_3 , R_4 , R_{12} and R_{13} are as defined for Formula (I) or (IA), with $R_1(\text{L}_1)\text{Cl}$, wherein L_1 and R_1 are as defined for Formula (I) or (IA), in the presence of a suitable base, in a suitable solvent, such

as DCM:pyridine, wherein pyridine is both a co-solvent and a base, or using a base such as Et₃N in a suitable solvent, such as 1,2-dichloroethane.

For example, when R₁(L₁)Cl is R₁C(O)Cl, wherein R₁ is as defined for Formula (I) or (IA), the reaction may be carried out in a suitable base such as dimethylaminopyridine in pyridine, in a suitable solvent such as DCM, at elevated temperature, or alternatively
5 Compounds 14 may be reacted with triphosgene in a suitable solvent such as 1,2-dichloroethane, followed by reaction with R₁-H, for example pyrrolidine, in the presence of a suitable base such as Et₃N.

R₁(L₁)Cl may either be commercially available or can be made using standard
10 procedures, for example from R₁C(O)OH, which in turn is either commercially available or can be made using standard procedures.

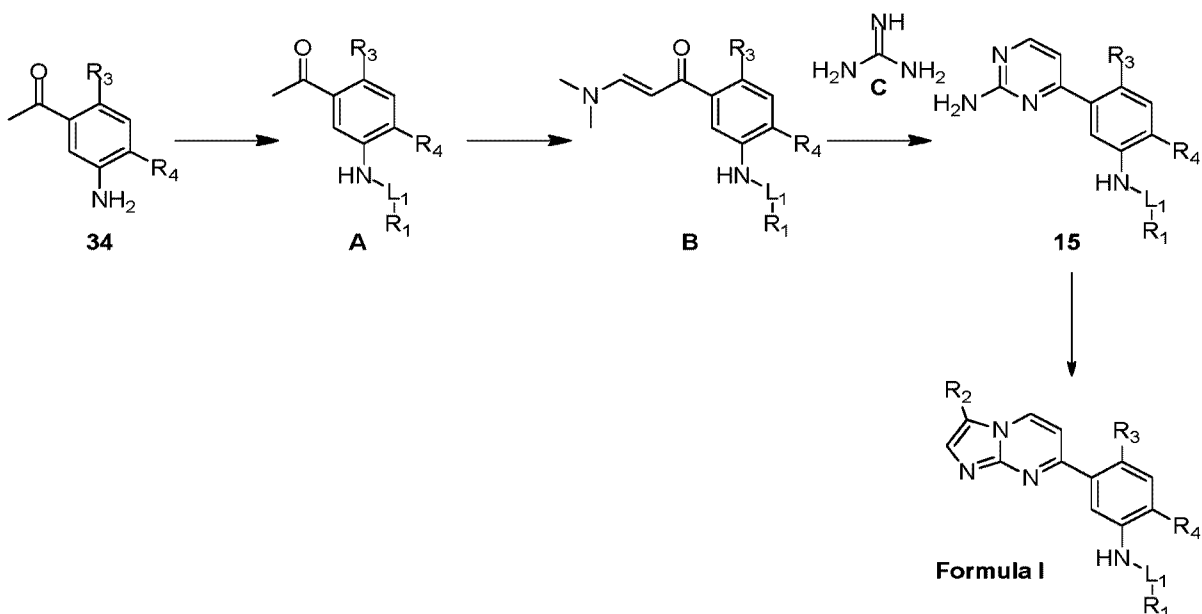
Compounds of Formula 14 may be obtained from Compounds of Formula 4, wherein R₃, R₄, R₁₂ and R₁₃ are as defined for Formula (I) or (IA), by reduction of the nitro group of Compound 4 to an amine group, using a suitable reducing agent. For example, Compound 4
15 may be reacted with iron in ammonium chloride in a suitable solvent such as a mixture of water, 1,4-dioxane and EtOH, under elevated temperature.

Alternatively, Compounds of Formula 15 may be obtained by means of a coupling reaction between Compounds of Formula 3a, wherein R₁₂ and R₁₃ are as defined for Formula (I), and boronate esters of Formula BB, wherein R₃, R₄, L₁, and R₁ are as defined for Formula
20 (I), in the presence of a suitable catalyst such as a palladium catalyst, for example Pd(PPh₃)₄, and a suitable base such as Na₂CO₃, in a suitable solvent such as dioxane, under elevated temperature.

Compounds of Formula BB can be prepared by means of borylation procedures from Compounds of Formula CC, in the presence of a suitable catalyst such as a palladium catalyst,
25 for example Pd₂(dba)₃, and a ligand such as XPhos, a suitable base such as KOAc, in a suitable solvent such as dioxane, under elevated temperature.

Compounds of Formula CC may be obtained from Compounds of Formula DD, wherein R₃ and R₄ are the same as defined for Formula (I), by means of standard urea preparation conditions, such as reaction with 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole in the presence of a suitable base,
30 such as DIPEA, using DCM as solvent, followed by reaction of the corresponding R₁, using a suitable solvent, such as DCM, for example at RT.

Compounds of Formula 3a may either be commercially available or can be made using standard procedures.

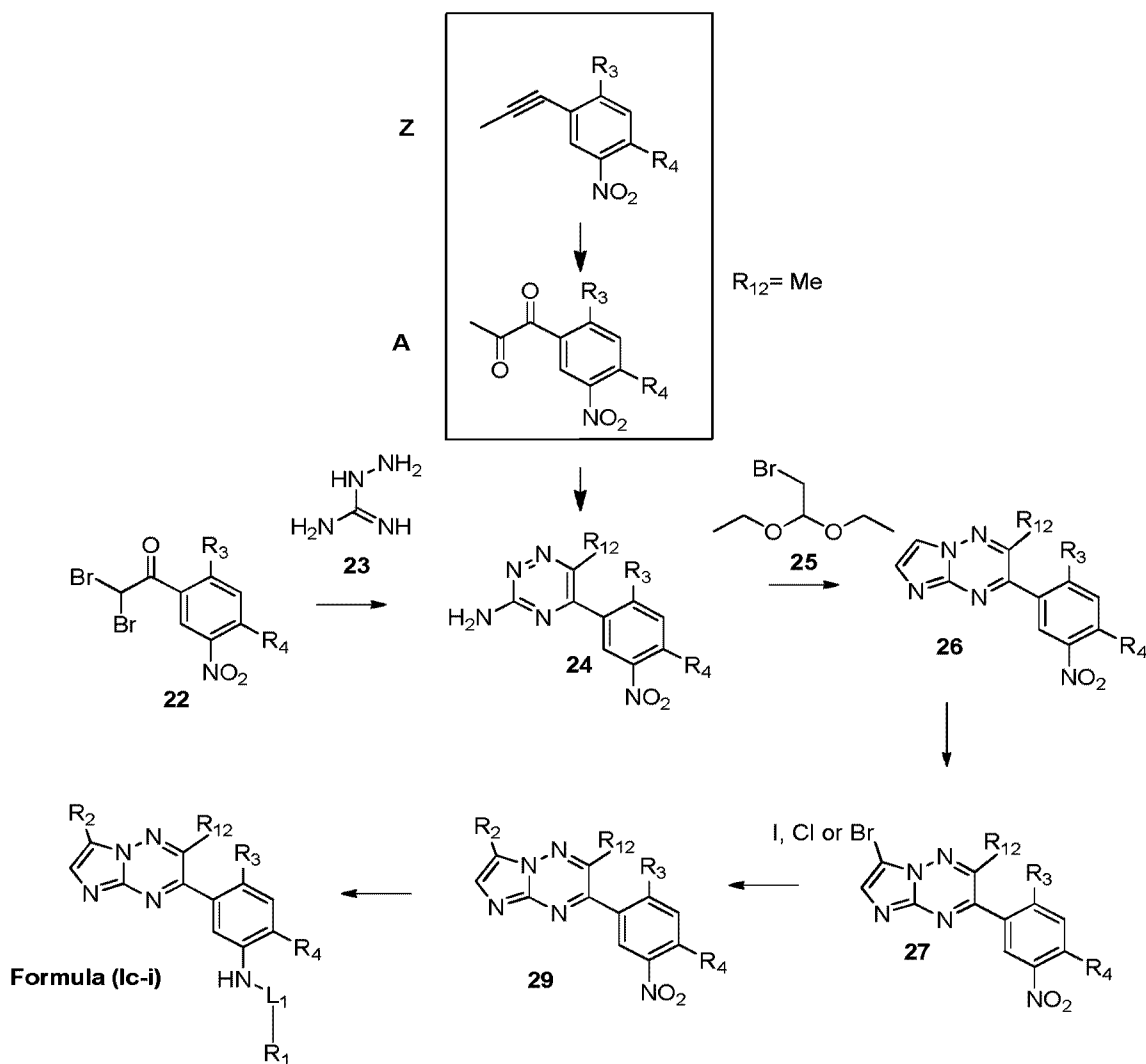


Scheme 1a

Compounds of Formula 15 may alternatively be prepared by means of a cyclisation reaction
 5 between Compounds of Formula B, wherein R_1 , R_3 and R_4 are as defined for Formula (I) or (IA), and compound of Formula C (guanidine carbonate), heating the mixture in the presence of a suitable base, e.g. MeONa, in a suitable solvent, e.g. MeOH. The Compound of Formula C (guanidine carbonate) may act as both reagent and base. Preferably, the guanidine carbonate (Formula C) acts as both reagent and base, the solvent is ethanol, and the reaction
 10 is heated to 80 °C overnight.

Compounds of Formula B may be prepared from Compounds of Formula A, wherein R_1 , R_3 and R_4 are as defined for Formula (I) or (IA), by means of enamine formation reaction, e.g. using DMF-DMA as a source for N, N-dimethylformamide dimethyl acetal.

Compounds of Formula A may be obtained by means of standard urea preparation conditions
 15 from Compounds of Formula 34, wherein R_3 and R_4 are as defined for Formula (I) or (IA), such as reaction with 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole in the presence of a suitable base such as DIPEA using DCM as solvent, followed by reaction of the corresponding R_1 , using a suitable solvent, such as DCM for example at RT. Preferably, a compound of formula $R_1-C(O)Cl$ is added to a cooled solution of the Compound of Formula 34 and DMAP in pyridine/DCM, and
 20 the reaction mixture is then heated to 50 °C overnight.



Compounds of Formula (Ic-i), which are compounds of Formula (I) or (IA) wherein A₁ is CH, A₂ is N, R₂ is Ar as defined for Formula (I) or (IA), R₃ and R₄ are independently selected from hydrogen, methyl, methoxy and cyano, R₁₂ is selected from hydrogen and methyl, and R₁₃ is as defined for Formula (I) or (IA), may be prepared according to the procedure in Scheme 2.

Compounds of Formula (Ic-i) may be obtained by reduction of the nitro group to an amine group of Compounds of Formula 29, wherein R₃ and R₄ are independently selected from hydrogen, methyl, methoxy and cyano and R₁₂ is selected from hydrogen and methyl, and Ar is as defined for Formula (I) or (IA), using a suitable reducing agent, followed by reaction with suitable reagents so as to introduce an L₁-R₁ group, wherein L₁ and R₁ are as defined for Formula (I) or (IA). For example, Compounds of Formula 29 may be reacted with iron in ammonium chloride in a suitable solvent such as water, under elevated temperature.

This may be followed by reaction with $R_1(L_1)Cl$, wherein L_1 and R_1 are as defined for Formula (I) or (IA), in the presence of a suitable base, in a suitable solvent, such as DCM:pyridine, wherein pyridine is both a co-solvent and a base, or using a base such as Et_3N in a suitable solvent, such as 1,2-dichloroethane.

5 For example, when $R_1(L_1)Cl$ is $R_1C(O)Cl$, wherein R_1 is as defined for Formula (I) or (IA), the reaction may be carried out in a suitable base such as dimethylaminepyrimidine in pyridine, in a suitable solvent such as DCM, at elevated temperature, or alternatively compounds may be reacted with triphosgene in a suitable solvent such as 1,2-dichloroethane, followed by reaction with R_1-H , for example pyrrolidine, in the presence of a suitable base
10 such as Et_3N .

$R_1(L_1)Cl$ may either be commercially available or can be made using standard procedures, for example from $R_1C(O)OH$, which in turn is either commercially available or can be made using standard procedures.

Compounds of Formula 29 may be obtained from a coupling reaction between
15 Compounds of Formula 27, wherein R_3 and R_4 are independently selected from hydrogen, methyl, methoxy and cyano and R_{12} is selected from hydrogen and methyl, and compounds R_2-Y .

Compounds of Formula 29, wherein R_2 is Ar, C_4-C_7 heterocycloalkyl, C_5-C_7 heterocycloalkenyl, $NR_{5a}R_{5b}$ or X, may be obtained by reaction of Compounds of Formula 27,
20 with R_2-Y , wherein R_2 is Ar, C_4-C_7 heterocycloalkyl, C_5-C_7 heterocycloalkenyl $NR_{5a}R_{5b}$ or X, and Y is hydrogen or a boronic acid or ester, for example tetrafluoroborate.

For example, when R_2-Y is Ar-boronic ester, the reaction may take place in the presence of a suitable catalyst, for example a palladium catalyst such as tetrakis (triphenylphosphine)palladium with a suitable base, such as sodium carbonate in a suitable
25 solvent, such as DMF and water, under elevated temperature.

For example, when R_2-Y is morpholine, pyrrolidine or piperidine (Y is hydrogen), reaction may be carried out by means of sonication or under microwaves.

For example, when R_2-Y is $HNR_{5a}R_{5b}$, the reaction may be carried out using a coupling reaction in the presence of a palladium agent such as tris(dibenzylideneacetone)-
30 dipalladium(0) and a suitable base, such as lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide and a suitable ligand, for example palladium(ii) phenethylamine chloride.

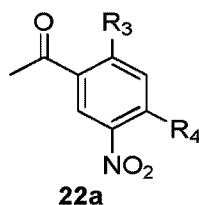
For example, when R_2-Y is X-H, reaction with Compounds of Formula 27 may be carried out by means of a coupling reaction, in the presence of a suitable palladium agent, such as palladium acetate.

Compounds of Formula 27 may be obtained from Compounds of Formula 26, wherein R_3 and R_4 are independently selected from hydrogen, methyl, methoxy and cyano and R_{12} is selected from hydrogen and methyl, by treating Compounds of Formula 26 with a suitable brominating reagent such as bromine in acetic acid, in the presence of a catalyst such as sodium acetate, or similarly treating with a suitable chlorinating agent, or iodinating agent, as desired.

Compounds of Formula 26 may be prepared from Compounds of Formula 24, wherein R_3 and R_4 are independently selected from hydrogen, methyl, methoxy and cyano and R_{12} is selected from hydrogen and methyl. Compounds of Formula 24 may be reacted with 2-bromo-1,1-diethoxy-ethane (Compound 25) in the presence of a suitable acid such as HBr, in a suitable solvent such as ethanol, under elevated temperature.

Compounds of Formula 24, wherein R_{12} is hydrogen, may be obtained by a reaction between Compounds of Formula 22, wherein R_3 and R_4 are independently selected from hydrogen, methyl, methoxy and cyano, and Compound 23.

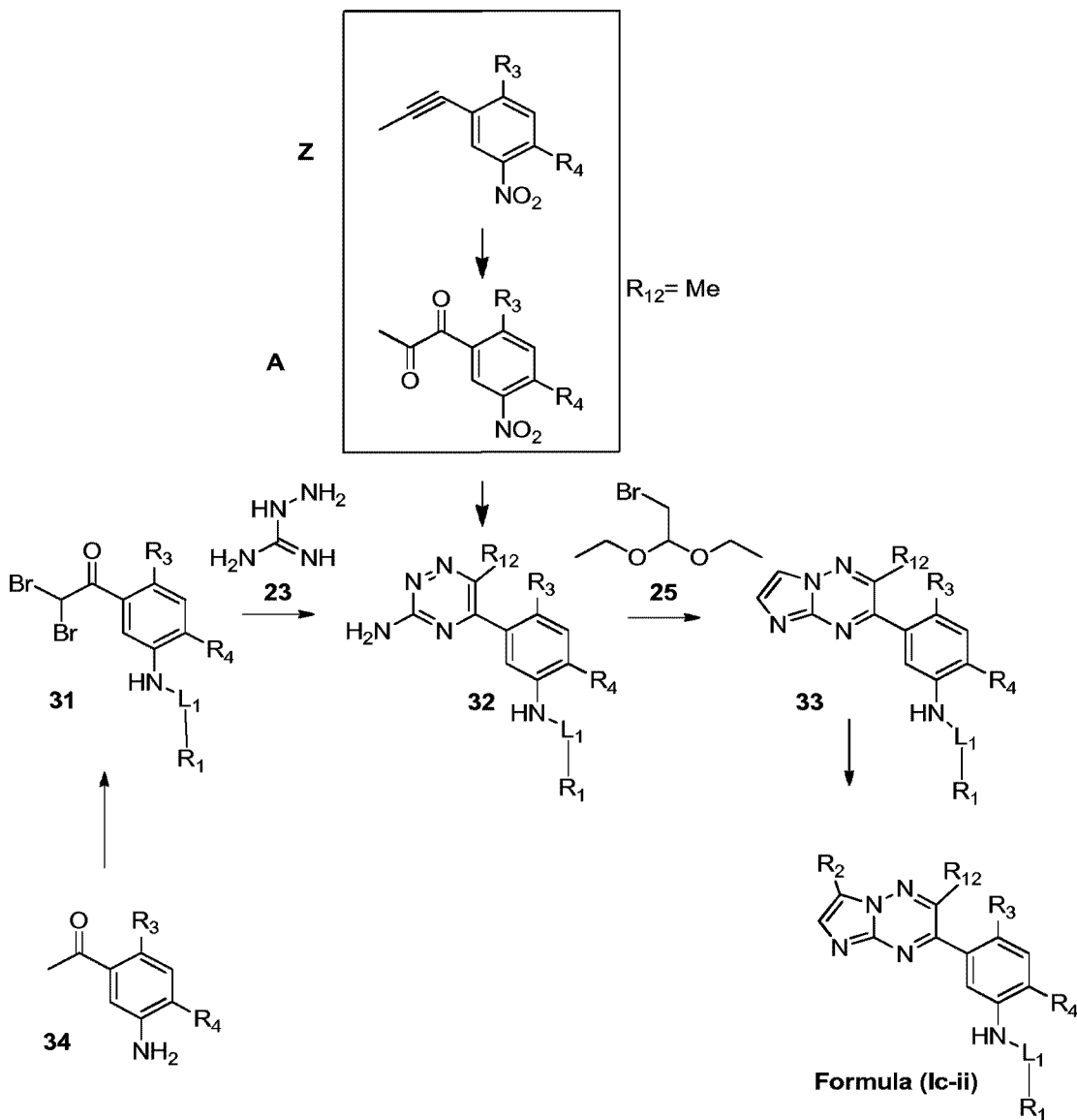
Compounds of Formula 22 may be commercially available or synthesised according to standard procedures. For example, Compounds of Formula 22, wherein R_3 or R_4 are selected from bromo, methyl, methoxy and cyano may be prepared from Compounds of Formula 22a, by a dibromination reaction according to K., Shoji et al. *Bull. Chem. Soc. Japan*, 1987, 60(7), 2667.



Compounds of Formula 24, wherein R_{12} is methyl, may be prepared from Compounds of Formula A, wherein R_3 and R_4 are independently selected from hydrogen, methyl, methoxy and cyano. Compound 23 may be reacted with Compounds of Formula A in a suitable solvent, for example EtOH and water, for example as described by Jonge, I. de et al., *Australian Journal of Chemistry*, 1987, 40 (12), 1979 – 1988.

Compounds of Formula A may be prepared from Compounds of Formula Z, wherein R_3 and R_4 are independently selected from hydrogen, methyl, methoxy and cyano, for example by treating Compounds of Formula Z with sodium periodate, in the presence of a catalyst such as $C_{31}H_{29}Br_2N_3Ru^*CH_2Cl_2$, in a suitable solvent such as and water and acetonitrile, for example as described in Bera, J.K. et al, *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, 2014 , 136 (40), 13987–13990.

Compounds of Formula Z may be commercially available or prepared using standard procedures.



Scheme 3

- 5 Compounds of Formula (Ic-ii), which are compounds of Formula (I) or (IA) wherein A_1 is CH, A_2 is N, and R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , R_{12} and R_{13} are as defined for Formula (I) or (IA), may be prepared according to the procedure in Scheme 3.

10 It will be readily apparent to the skilled artisan that Scheme 3 depicts essentially the same synthetic steps to those in Scheme 2, in a different order, and that therefore similar reaction conditions may be used for each of the equivalent synthetic steps of Scheme 3 as outlined for Scheme 2.

Compounds of Formula 32, wherein R₁₂ is halo, may be prepared by a halogenation reaction of Compounds of Formula 32, wherein R₁₂ is hydrogen. For example, to prepare Compounds of Formula 32, wherein R₁₂ is Br, a bromination reaction may be carried out using a brominating agent, such as N-bromosuccinamide, in a suitable solvent, such as DMF.

5 Examples of protecting groups that may be employed in the synthetic routes described herein and the means for their removal can be found in *T. W. Greene 'Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis', 4th Edition, J. Wiley and Sons, 2006*, as it relates to such procedures.

10 For any of the hereinbefore described reactions or processes, conventional methods of heating and cooling may be employed, for example temperature-regulated oil-baths or temperature-regulated hot-blocks, and ice/salt baths or dry ice/acetone baths respectively. Conventional methods of isolation, for example extraction from or into aqueous or non-aqueous solvents may be used. Conventional methods of drying organic solvents, solutions, or extracts, such as shaking with anhydrous magnesium sulphate, or anhydrous sodium sulphate, or passing through a hydrophobic frit, may be employed. Conventional methods of purification, for example crystallisation and chromatography, for example silica chromatography or reverse-phase chromatography, may be used as required. Crystallisation may be performed using conventional solvents such as ethyl acetate, methanol, ethanol, or butanol, or aqueous mixtures thereof. It will be appreciated that specific reaction times
15 temperatures may typically be determined by reaction-monitoring techniques, for example thin-layer chromatography and LC-MS.

Individual isomeric forms of the compounds of the invention may be prepared as individual isomers using conventional procedures such as the fractional crystallisation of diastereoisomeric derivatives or chiral high performance liquid chromatography (chiral HPLC).

25 The absolute stereochemistry of compounds may be determined using conventional methods, such as X-ray crystallography.

Methods of Use

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that references herein to treatment refer to the treatment of established conditions. However, the compounds of Formula (I) or (IA) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof may, depending on the condition, also be
30 useful in the prevention (prophylaxis) of certain diseases. Thus, in one embodiment, there is provided the treatment or prevention of a disease. In another embodiment, there is provided the treatment of a disease. In a further embodiment, there is provided the prevention of a disease.

There is thus provided as a further aspect of the invention a compound of Formula (I) or (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in therapy.

It will be appreciated that, when a compound of Formula (I) or (IA) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is used in therapy, it is used as an active therapeutic agent.

There is also therefore provided a compound of Formula (I) or (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the treatment or prevention of a parasitic disease, for example Chagas disease, Human African Trypanosomiasis, Animal African trypanosomiasis or leishmaniasis, particularly visceral leishmaniasis. There is further provided a compound of Formula (I) or (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the treatment or prevention of Chagas disease. There is also provided a compound of Formula (I) or (IA) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the treatment of leishmaniasis. There is also provided a compound of Formula (I) or (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the treatment or prevention of visceral leishmaniasis. There is also provided a compound of Formula (I) or (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the treatment or prevention of Human African Trypanosomiasis.

There is further provided the use of a compound of Formula (I) or (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of a parasitic disease, for example Chagas disease, Human African Trypanosomiasis, Animal African trypanosomiasis or leishmaniasis, particularly visceral leishmaniasis. There is also provided the use of a compound of Formula (I) or (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of leishmaniasis. There is further provided the use of a compound of Formula (I) or (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of visceral leishmaniasis. There is also provided the use of a compound of Formula (I) or (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of Chagas disease. There is further provided the use of a compound of Formula (I) or (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of Human African Trypanosomiasis.

There is further provided a method of treatment or prevention of a parasitic disease, for example Chagas disease, Human African Trypanosomiasis, Animal African trypanosomiasis or leishmaniasis, particularly visceral leishmaniasis, which method comprises administering to a human subject in need thereof, a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of

Formula (I) or (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. There is also provided a method of treatment or prevention of leishmaniasis, which method comprises administering to a human subject in need thereof, a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula (I) or (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. There is further provided a method of treatment or prevention of visceral leishmaniasis, which method comprises administering to a human subject in need thereof, a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula (I) or (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. There is also provided a method of treatment or prevention of Chagas disease, which method comprises administering to a human subject in need thereof, a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula (I) or (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. There is further provided a method of treatment or prevention of a Human African Trypanosomiasis, which method comprises administering to a human subject in need thereof, a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula (I) or (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

There is also therefore provided N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the treatment or prevention of a parasitic disease, for example Chagas disease, Human African Trypanosomiasis, Animal African trypanosomiasis or leishmaniasis, particularly visceral leishmaniasis. There is further provided N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the treatment or prevention of Chagas disease. There is further provided N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the treatment or prevention of Human African Trypanosomiasis. There is further provided N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the treatment or prevention of leishmaniasis. There is further provided N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the treatment or prevention of visceral leishmaniasis.

There is further provided the use of N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of a parasitic disease, for example Chagas disease, Human African Trypanosomiasis, Animal African trypanosomiasis or leishmaniasis, particularly visceral leishmaniasis. There is further provided the use of N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a

medicament for the treatment or prevention of Chagas disease. There is further provided the use of N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of Human African Trypanosomiasis. There is further provided the use of N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of leishmaniasis. There is further provided the use of N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of visceral leishmaniasis.

There is further provided a method of treatment or prevention of a parasitic disease, for example Chagas disease, Human African Trypanosomiasis, Animal African trypanosomiasis or leishmaniasis, particularly visceral leishmaniasis, which method comprises administering to a human subject in need thereof, a therapeutically effective amount of N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. There is further provided a method of treatment or prevention of Chagas disease, which method comprises administering to a human subject in need thereof, a therapeutically effective amount of N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. There is further provided a method of treatment or prevention of Human African Trypanosomiasis which method comprises administering to a human subject in need thereof, a therapeutically effective amount of N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. There is further provided a method of treatment or prevention of leishmaniasis, which method comprises administering to a human subject in need thereof, a therapeutically effective amount of N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. There is further provided a method of treatment or prevention of visceral leishmaniasis, which method comprises administering to a human subject in need thereof, a therapeutically effective amount of N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Compositions and formulations

While it is possible that, for use in the methods of the invention, a compound of Formula (I) or (IA) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof may be administered as the

bulk substance, it is usually preferable to present the active ingredient in a pharmaceutical formulation, for example, wherein the agent is in admixture with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier selected with regard to the intended route of administration and standard pharmaceutical practice.

5 The term "carrier" refers to a diluent, excipient, and/or vehicle with which an active compound is administered. The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention may contain combinations of more than one carrier. Such pharmaceutical carriers can be sterile liquids, such as water, saline solutions, aqueous dextrose solutions, aqueous glycerol solutions, and oils, including those of petroleum, animal, vegetable or synthetic origin, such as peanut oil, 10 soybean oil, mineral oil, sesame oil and the like. Water or aqueous solution saline solutions and aqueous dextrose and glycerol solutions are preferably employed as carriers, particularly for injectable solutions. Suitable pharmaceutical carriers are described in "Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences" by E.W. Martin, 18th Edition. The choice of pharmaceutical carrier can be selected with regard to the intended route of administration and standard 15 pharmaceutical practice. The pharmaceutical compositions may comprise, in addition to the carrier, any suitable binder(s), lubricant(s), suspending agent(s), coating agent(s), and/or solubilizing agent(s).

The phrase "pharmaceutically acceptable", as used herein, refers to salts, molecular entities and other ingredients of compositions that are generally physiologically tolerable and do not typically produce untoward reactions when administered to a mammal (e.g., human). 20 Suitably, as used herein, the term "pharmaceutically acceptable" means approved by a regulatory agency of the Federal or a state government for use in mammals, and more particularly in humans, or listed in the U.S. Pharmacopoeia or other generally recognized texts, for example the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) Handbook 25 of Pharmaceutical Salts, 2011 Edition.

A "pharmaceutically acceptable excipient" means an excipient that is useful in preparing a pharmaceutical composition that is generally safe, non-toxic and neither biologically nor otherwise undesirable, and includes an excipient that is acceptable for veterinary use as well as human pharmaceutical use. A "pharmaceutically acceptable 30 excipient" as used in the present application includes both one and more than one such excipient.

The compounds of the invention may be formulated for administration in any convenient way for use in human or veterinary medicine, by analogy with formulation of antibacterials, such as anti-tubercular agents, or formulation of antimalarial agents.

The compounds of the invention will normally, but not necessarily, be formulated into pharmaceutical compositions prior to administration to a patient. In one aspect, the invention is directed to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of Formula (I) or (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In another aspect the invention is directed to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of Formula (I) or (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, together with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The carrier must be "acceptable" in the sense of being compatible with the other ingredients of the formulation and not deleterious to the recipient thereof.

A therapeutically effective amount of the compound of the present invention can be determined by methods known in the art. The therapeutically effective quantities will depend on the age and on the general physiological condition of the subject, the route of administration and the pharmaceutical formulation used. The therapeutic doses will generally be between about 1 and 2000 mg/day, for example between about 500 and 2000 mg/day. The daily dose as employed for human treatment will range from 1 to 2000 mg, which may be administered in one or two daily doses, for example, depending on the route of administration and the condition of the subject. When the composition comprises dosage units, each unit will contain 1 mg to 2 g of active ingredient. When the dosage form is a tablet, the total weight of the tablet is suitably 1000mg or lower.

In general, a suitable dose for an animal will be in the range of from about 0.01 to about 50 mg/kg of body weight per day, The compound is conveniently administered in unit dosage form; for example containing 0.01 to 50 mg/kg of active ingredient. These dosages are based on an average cow having a weight of about 20kg to 1500kg, and more particularly 600kg to 800kg.

The present invention is further related to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of Formula (I) or (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

The present invention is further related to a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of a parasitic disease, for example Chagas disease, Human African Trypanosomiasis, Animal African trypanosomiasis or leishmaniasis, particularly visceral leishmaniasis, comprising a compound of Formula (I) or (IA) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

The present invention is yet further related to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of Formula (I) or (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof together with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The present invention is even further related to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a) a compound of Formula (I) or (IA) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

5 In one embodiment, there is provided a pharmaceutical composition comprising a) N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

10 It will be appreciated that pharmaceutical compositions for use in accordance with the present invention may be in the form of oral, parenteral, transdermal, inhalation, sublingual, topical, implant, nasal, or enterally administered (or other mucosally administered) suspensions, capsules or tablets, which may be formulated in conventional manner using one or more (at least one) pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or excipients. In one aspect, the pharmaceutical composition is formulated for oral administration.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention include those in a form adapted for oral use in mammals including humans.

15 The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention include those in a form adapted for oral use and may be used for the treatment of a parasitic disease, for example Chagas disease, Human African Trypanosomiasis, Animal African trypanosomiasis or leishmaniasis, particularly visceral leishmaniasis, in mammals including humans.

20 The compound of the invention can be administered for immediate-, delayed-, modified-, sustained-, pulsed- or controlled-release applications.

The composition may be formulated for administration by any convenient route. For the treatment of a parasitic disease, for example Chagas disease, Human African Trypanosomiasis, Animal African trypanosomiasis or leishmaniasis, particularly visceral leishmaniasis, the compositions may be in the form of tablets, capsules, powders, granules, lozenges, aerosols or liquid preparations, for oral use.

25 Tablets and capsules for oral administration may be in unit dose presentation form, and may contain conventional excipients such as binding agents, for example syrup, acacia, gelatin, sorbitol, tragacanth, or polyvinylpyrrolidone; fillers, for example lactose, sugar, maize-starch, calcium phosphate, sorbitol or glycine; tableting lubricants, for example magnesium stearate, talc, polyethylene glycol or silica; disintegrants, for example potato starch; or acceptable wetting agents such as sodium lauryl sulphate. The tablets may be coated according to methods well known in normal pharmaceutical practice. Oral liquid preparations may be in the form of, for example, aqueous or oily suspensions, solutions, emulsions, syrups or elixirs, or may be presented as a dry product for reconstitution with water or other suitable vehicle before use. Such liquid preparations may contain conventional

additives, such as suspending agents, for example sorbitol, methyl cellulose, glucose syrup, gelatin, hydroxyethyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, aluminium stearate gel or hydrogenated edible fats, emulsifying agents, for example lecithin, sorbitan monooleate, or acacia; non-aqueous vehicles (which may include edible oils), for example almond oil, oily esters such as glycerine, propylene glycol, or ethyl alcohol; preservatives, for example methyl or propyl *p*-hydroxybenzoate or sorbic acid, and, if desired, conventional flavouring or colouring agents.

A compound of Formula (I) or (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, may be the sole therapeutic agent in the compositions of the invention, or it may be present in the formulation in combination with one or more (at least one) additional therapeutic agents.

The invention thus provides in a further aspect, a combination comprising (a) a compound of Formula (I) or (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and (b) at least one additional therapeutic agent. The combination optionally further comprises at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In one aspect of the invention there is provided a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of Formula (I) or (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, together with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and one or more (at least one) additional therapeutic agents.

Examples of such one or more (at least one) additional therapeutic agents are anti-leishmania agents, including, but not limited to, miltefosine, paromomycin, sodium stibugluconate, meglumine antimoniate, amphotericin B deoxycholate or liposomal amphotericin B. In one aspect of the invention for oral treatment the additional therapeutic agent is miltefosine. Such chemotherapy is determined by the judgment of the treating physician using preferred drug combinations. In addition to the aforementioned, future anti-leishmania therapeutic agents emerging from clinical studies may also be employed as the one or more (at least one) additional therapeutic agents in a combination with a compound of Formula (I) or (IA).

In another aspect, the invention provides a combination comprising a compound of Formula (I) or (IA) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, together with one or more (at least one) additional therapeutic agents, such as an anti-parasitic agent, an anti-AIDS or anti-HIV agent, or an anti-TB agent.

In a further aspect, the one or more (at least one) additional therapeutic agent is, for example, an agent useful for the treatment of a parasitic disease in a mammal, a therapeutic vaccine, an anti-TB agent or an agent for the treatment of HIV / AIDS.

The compounds of Formula (I) or (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and further therapeutic agent(s) may be employed in combination by administration

simultaneously in a unitary pharmaceutical composition including both agents. Alternatively, the combination may be administered separately in separate pharmaceutical compositions, each including one of the agents in a sequential manner wherein, for example, a compound of Formula (I) or (IA) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is administered first and the other agent second and *vice versa*. Such sequential administration may be close in time (e.g. simultaneously) or remote in time. For example, administration of the other agent several minutes to several dozen minutes after the administration of the first agent, and administration of the other agent several hours to several days after the administration of the first agent are within the scope of the invention, wherein the lapse of time is not limited. For example, one agent may be administered once a day, and the other agent may be administered 2 or 3 times a day, or one agent may be administered once a week, and the other agent may be administered once a day.

When administration is sequential, either the compound of the present invention or one or more (at least one) additional therapeutic agent may be administered first. When administration is simultaneous, the combination may be administered either in the same or different pharmaceutical composition. When combined in the same formulation it will be appreciated that the compound and agents must be stable and compatible with each other and the other components of the formulation. When formulated separately they may be provided in any convenient formulation, conveniently in such manner as are known for such compounds in the art.

During a treatment regime, it will be appreciated that administration of each agent of the combination may be repeated one or more (at least one) times.

Furthermore, the agents may be administered in the same or different dosage forms, e.g. one agent may be administered topically and the other compound may be administered orally. Suitably, both agents are administered orally.

The combinations may be presented as a combination kit. By the term "combination kit" "or kit of parts" as used herein is meant the pharmaceutical composition or compositions that are used to administer the combination according to the invention. When the agents of the combination are administered simultaneously, the combination kit can contain the agents in a single pharmaceutical composition, such as a tablet, or in separate pharmaceutical compositions. When the agents are not administered simultaneously, the combination kit will contain each agent in separate pharmaceutical compositions either in a single package or in separate pharmaceutical compositions in separate packages. The combination kit can also be provided with instructions, such as dosage and administration instructions. Such dosage and administration instructions can be of the kind that are provided to a doctor, for example by a

drug product label, or they can be of the kind that are provided by a doctor, such as instructions to a patient.

In one aspect, the one or more (at least one) additional therapeutic agent is a therapeutic vaccine. A compound of Formula (I) or (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, may thus be administered in conjunction with vaccination against parasitic infection. Existing veterinary vaccines for leishmaniasis include CaniLeish and Leishmune.

A compound of Formula (I) or (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, may be either i) administered to an individual who has previously been vaccinated against parasitic infection; ii) administered to an individual who is subsequently vaccinated against parasitic infection; or iii) may be co-administered with a vaccine against parasitic infection, either by administering the compound of the invention and the vaccine together in the same dosage form or co-administering the compound of the invention and the vaccine in separate dosage forms.

When a compound of Formula (I) or (IA), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is used in combination with one or more (at least one) additional therapeutic agents, the dose of the compound or agent may differ from that when the compound or agent is used alone. Appropriate doses will be readily appreciated by those skilled in the art. It will be appreciated that the amount of a compound of the invention and the one or more (at least one) additional therapeutic agents required for use in treatment will vary with the nature of the condition being treated and the age and the condition of the patient and will be ultimately at the discretion of the attendant physician or veterinarian.

Abbreviations

In describing the invention, chemical elements are identified in accordance with the Periodic Table of the Elements. Abbreviations and symbols utilized herein are in accordance with the common usage of such abbreviations and symbols by those skilled in the chemical arts. The following abbreviations are used herein:

AcOEt	Ethyl acetate
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
approx.	approximately
Bt	1, 2, 3-Benzotriazole
CDCl ₃	Deuterated chloroform
CLND	ChemiLuminescent Nitrogen Detection
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide

	Cy	Cyclohexanes
	DAPI	4',6-Diamidino-2-phenylindole
	DAST	Diethylaminosulfur trifluoride
	DCE	1,2- dichloroethane
5	DCM	Dichloromethane
	DIPEA	Diisopropylethylamine
	DMAP	4- Dimethylaminopyridine
	DME	1,2-Dimethoxyethane
	DMEM	Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium
10	DMF	<i>N,N</i> -Dimethylformamide
	DMSO	Dimethylsulfoxide
	DMSO-d ₆	Deuterated dimethylsulfoxide
	Et ₂ O	Diethyl ether
	EtOAc	Ethyl acetate
15	EtOH	Ethanol
	FBS	fetal bovine serum
	g	grams
	GFP	Green Fluorescent Protein
	h	hours
20	H ₂ O	Water
	HCl	hydrochloric acid
	HEPES	2-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazin-1-yl]ethanesulfonic acid
	HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
	HPLC	high performance liquid chromatography
25	Hz	hertz
	KOH	potassium
	L	litres
	LCMS	liquid chromatography/mass spectrometry
	M	Molar
30	MeCN	acetonitrile
	MEM	2-methoxyethoxy methyl
	MeOH	Methanol

	min	Minutes
	mL	Millilitre
	mmol	Millimole
	nM	Millimolar
5	μM	Micromolar
	MS	Mass spectrum
	N	Normal concentration
	NaOH	Sodium hydroxide
	NMR	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance spectroscopy
10	PBS	Phosphate buffered saline
	PBS-A	Bovine serum albumin
	Pd(dppf)Cl ₂ .DCM	[1,1'-Bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II), complex with dichloromethane
	PMA	Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate
15	RB	Round-bottomed
	RPMI	Roswell Park Memorial Institute
	rt/RT	room temperature
	SM	starting material
	SNAP	Biotage [®] Flash chromatography cartridges
20	THF	Tetrahydrofuran
	THP	Tetrahydropyranyl
	THP-1	human acute monocytic leukemia cell line
	TLC	Thin layer chromatography
	UPLC	Ultra-Performance Liquid Chromatography
25	XPhos	2-Dicyclohexylphosphino-2',4',6'-triisopropylbiphenyl
	Xantphos	4,5-Bis(diphenylphosphino)-9,9-dimethylxanthene

Examples

The following Examples illustrate the invention, as guidance to the skilled artisan to
 30 prepare and use the compounds, compositions, and methods of the invention. While particular
 embodiments of the invention are described, the skilled artisan will appreciate that various
 changes and modifications can be made. References to preparations carried out in a similar
 manner to, or by the general method of, other preparations, may encompass variations in

routine parameters such as time, temperature, workup conditions, minor changes in reagent amounts etc.

Proton nuclear magnetic resonance (^1H NMR) spectra were recorded, and chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (ppm) downfield from the internal standard tetramethylsilane (TMS). Abbreviations for NMR data are as follows: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet, dd = doublet of doublets, dt = doublet of triplets, app = apparent, br = broad. Mass spectra were obtained using electrospray (ES) ionization techniques. All temperatures are reported in degrees centigrade.

Reactions involving metal hydrides (including sodium hydride) and organo-metallic reagents are carried out under argon or nitrogen unless otherwise specified.

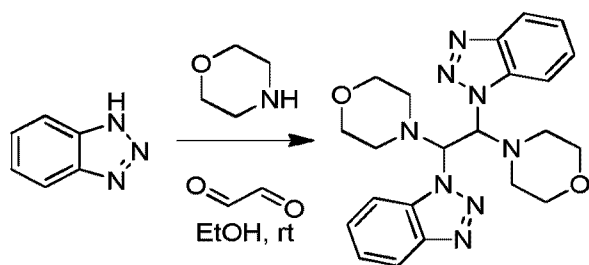
In the following Intermediates and Examples, where the relative stereochemistry of the compound has been identified, this is indicated both in the name and structure of the compound.

In certain of the following Intermediates and Examples, starting materials are identified by reference to other Intermediate or Example numbers. This does not signify that the actual material (or "batch") obtained from any particular Intermediate or Example was necessarily used in a subsequent step exemplified herein, but is used as a short-hand means of denoting the relevant compound name.

The names of the intermediates and examples have been obtained using the compound naming program within "ChemBioDraw Ultra v12" or "ACD Name Pro 6.02".

Intermediates

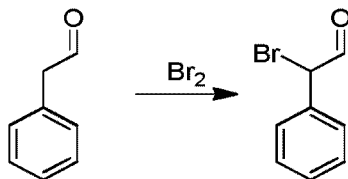
Intermediate 1: 1,2-bis(1H-benzo[d][1,2,3]triazol-1-yl)-1,2-dimorpholinoethane



Benzotriazole (3.5 g, 29.4 mmol) and morpholine (2.57 ml, 29.4 mmol) were stirred in ethanol (50 mL) at 20 C for 5 min. Glyoxal (2.13 g, 14.7 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture and the stirring was continued overnight at the same temperature. The solid was filtered and washed with ethanol to obtain 4.13 g of desired product (65% yield)

^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 8.43 (1H, d), 8.14 (2H, m), 7.64 (1H, m), 7.48 (2H, m), 7.25 (2H, m), 6.99 (1H, s,b), 3.66 (3H, m), 3.32 (1H, s,b), 3.11 (2H, s), 2.85 (5H, m), 2.56 (4H, s,b).

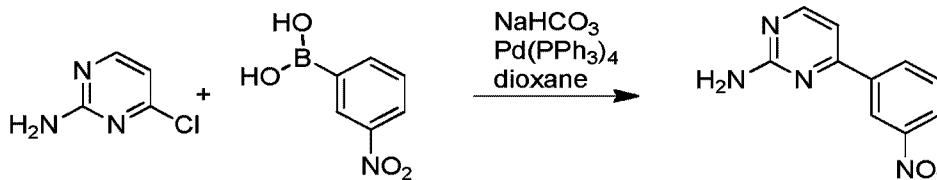
Intermediate 2: 2-bromo-2-phenylacetaldehyde



To a solution of phenylacetaldehyde (1g, 8.3 mmol) in DCM (3mL) was added dropwise a solution of bromine (1.3g, 8.3 mmol) in DCM (3 mL) at -10C over 30 minutes. The resulting solution was allowed to warm up to rt and stirred at 50°C overnight. Aq. NaHCO_3 solution was added to the cooled mixture and the solution was extracted with DCM. The organic layer was dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure to afford crude product (1.8 g) as a green liquid.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 9.59 (1H, d), 7.44 (5H, m), 5.28 (1H, d).

Intermediate 4: 4-(3-nitrophenyl)pyrimidin-2-amine

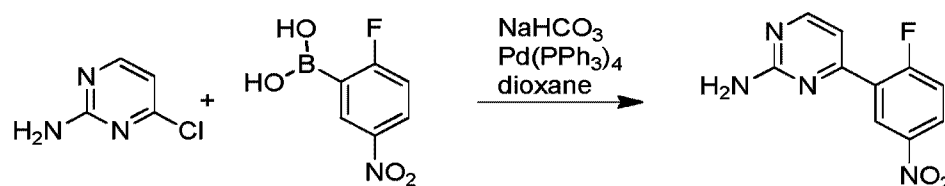


A stirred solution of 2-amino-4-chloropyrimidine (Intermediate 3, ALDRICH, 1.0 g, 7.75 mmol) and 3-nitrophenylboronic acid (ALDRICH, 1.2 g, 7.75 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (50mL) and saturated NaHCO_3 (12.5mL) was degassed for 10 minutes with nitrogen. $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ (ALDRICH, 0.447 g, 0.38 mmol) was then added, and the reaction was heated at 95°C overnight. The reaction was allowed to cool to room temperature and then poured onto water and EtOAc. The organic layer was separated, dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography of the residue (SNAP 55 KP-NH, 100% DCM) afforded the title compound (1.5g, 93% yield) as a yellow solid.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 8.92 (1H, m), 8.51 (1H, dt), 8.41 (1H, d), 8.36 (1H, ddd), 7.81 (1H, t), 7.29 (1H,d), 6.87 (2H, s,b).

$m/z = 217$ (M+H)

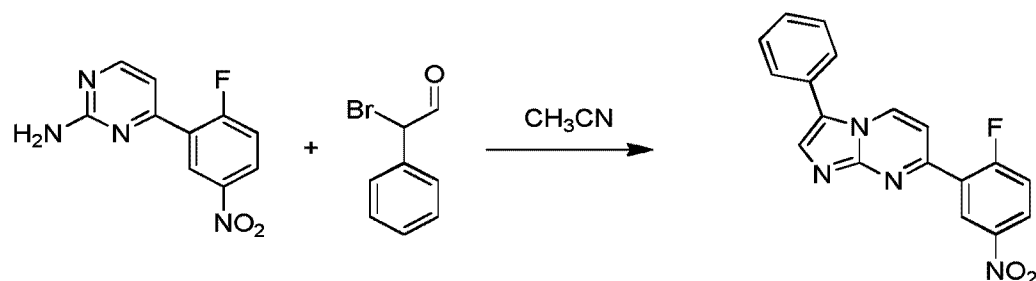
Intermediate 5: 4-(2-fluoro-5-nitrophenyl)pyrimidin-2-amine



A stirred solution of 2-amino-4-chloropyrimidine (ALDRICH, 2.0g, 15.43 mmol) and 2-fluoro-5-nitrophenyl)boronic acid (ALFA AESAR, 2.8g, 15.43 mmol) in 1,4-Dioxane (100mL) and saturated NaHCO₃ (25mL) was degassed for 10 minutes with nitrogen. Pd(PPh₃)₄ (ALDRICH, 0.891g, 0.77 mmol) was then added, and the reaction was heated at 95°C overnight. The reaction was allowed to cool to room temperature and then poured onto water and EtOAc. The organic layer was separated, dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography of the residue (SNAP 55 KP-NH, 100% DCM) afforded the title compound (2.4g, 66% yield) as a yellow solid.

m/z= 235 (M+H)

Intermediate 6: 7-(2-fluoro-5-nitrophenyl)-3-phenylimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine



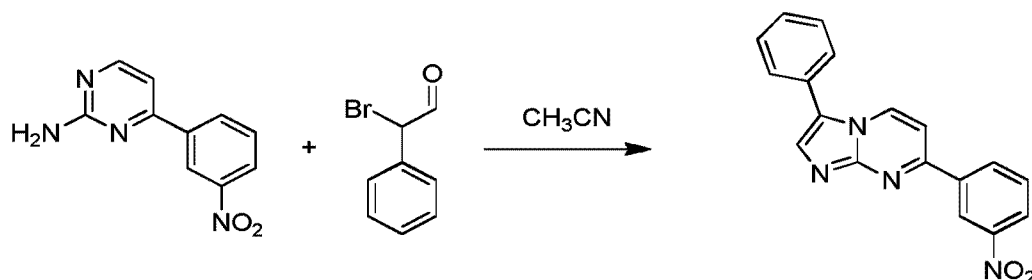
To a stirred solution of 4-(2-fluoro-5-nitrophenyl)pyrimidin-2-amine (Intermediate 5, 0.5 g, 2.3 mmol) in DCE (20mL) was added 2-bromo-2-phenylacetaldehyde (Intermediate 2, 2.3 mmol). The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at reflux overnight. The mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure.

Chromatography of the residue (SNAP KP-Si 50g, 100% DCM) afforded the title compound (0.4 g) with low purity degree (45% by UPLC). The impure product was chromatographed on NH-modified silica gel (SNAP 28g, Cy/DCM, 95:5 – 0:100) to give the title compound as an orange solid (0.105 g, 13% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 9.20 (1H, d), 8.96 (1H, dd), 8.48 (1H, m), 8.16 (1H, s), 7.77 (3H, m), 7.61 (3H, m), 7.51 (1H, m).

m/z= 335 (M+H)

Intermediate 7: 7-(3-nitrophenyl)-3-phenylimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine

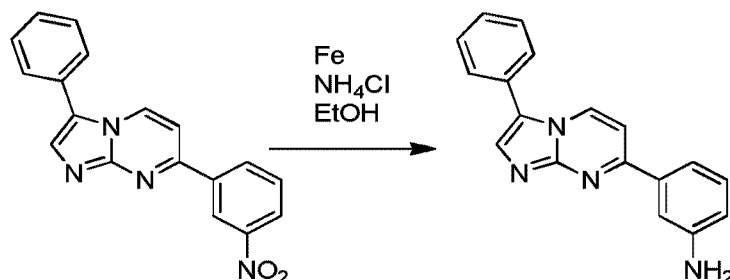


To a stirred suspension of 4-(3-nitrophenyl)pyrimidin-2-amine (Intermediate 4, 0.500 g, 2.31 mmol) in CH₃CN (20mL) was added 2-bromo-2-phenylacetaldehyde (Intermediate 2, 2.31 mmol). The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at reflux for 3h. UPLC check showed the reaction was at ~40% conversion. Further 2-bromo-2-phenylacetaldehyde (2.31 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at reflux overnight. UPLC check showed the reaction was at ~40% conversion. The mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was chromatographed on NH-modified silica gel (SNAP 55g) eluting with DCM to give the title compound as an orange solid (0.165 g, 22% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 9.17 (1H, d), 9.06 (1H, m), 8.73 (1H, m), 8.41 (1H, m), 8.10 (1H, s), 7.90 (2H, m), 7.78 (2H, m), 7.61 (2H, m), 7.50 (1H, m).

m/z= 317 (M+H)

Intermediate 8: 3-(3-phenylimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)aniline

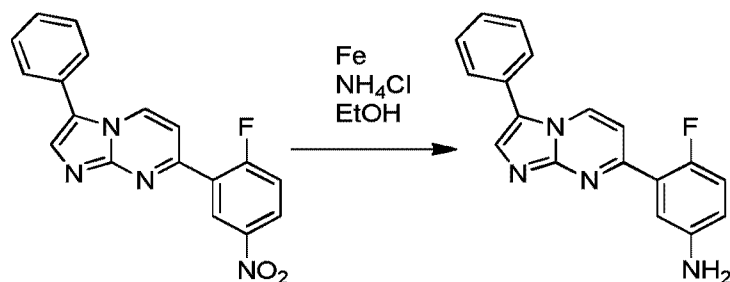


To a solution of 7-(3-nitrophenyl)-3-phenylimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine (Intermediate 7, 0.165 g, 0.52mmol) in EtOH (3mL), iron (ALDRICH, 0.232 g, 4.16 mmol) was added followed by a solution of ammonium chloride (0.111 g, 2.08 mmol) in water (1 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm up to 75°C and stirred at this temperature for 3h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to rt and passed through a phase separator. Solvents were removed under reduced pressure to afford the desired compound as a yellow solid (0.13 g, 87% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 9.03 (1H, d), 7.99 (1H, s), 7.73 (2H, m), 7.53 (4H, m), 7.36 (1H, m), 7.21 (2H, m), 6.76 (1H, m) 5.37 (2H, s, b)

m/z= 287 (M+H)

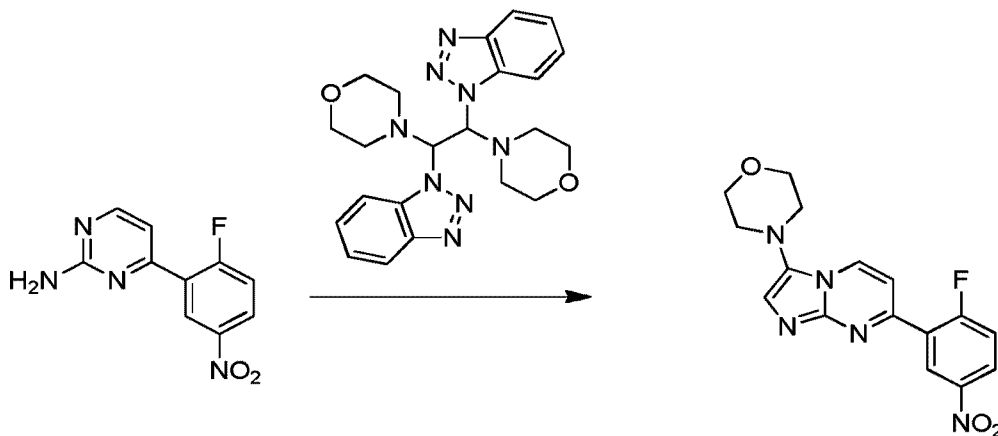
Intermediate 9: 4-fluoro-3-(3-phenylimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)aniline



To a solution of 7-(2-fluoro-5-nitrophenyl)-3-phenylimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine (Intermediate 6, 0.105 g, 0.31 mmol) in ethanol (2.5 mL), iron (ALDRICH) was added followed by a solution of ammonium chloride (0.066 g, 1.24 mmol) in water (0.75 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm up to 75°C and stirred at this temperature for 1h. UPLC check showed the reaction was complete. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to rt and DCM and water were added. The mixture was passed through a phase separator and the organic portion was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the crude product (0.086 g, 91% yield) that was used directly in the next step.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 8.03 (1H, s), 7.76 (2H, m), 7.59 (2H, t), 7.48 (2H, m), 7.36 (1H, m), 7.06 (1H, m), 6.74 (1H, m), 5.25 (2H, s, b)
m/z= 305 (M+H)

Intermediate 10: 4-(7-(2-fluoro-5-nitrophenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)morpholine



15

A mixture of 4-(2-fluoro-5-nitrophenyl)pyrimidin-2-amine (Intermediate 5, 0.5 g, 2.13 mmol), 1,2-bis(1H-benzo[d][1,2,3]triazol-1-yl)-1,2-dimorpholinoethane (Intermediate 1, 0.927 g, 2.13 mmol) and Zinc bromide (ALDRICH, 0.095 g, 0.42 mmol) was reflux in 1,2-dichloroethane overnight. The reaction mixture was then cooled to rt. KOH (0.12 g) was added to the solution and stirred for 30 minutes. Then, the solid was filtered out and washed with DCM. Solvents were removed under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography of the

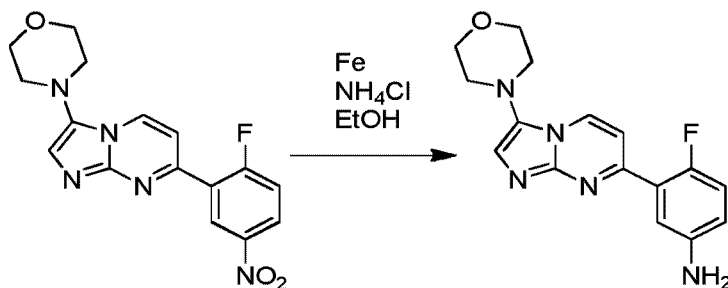
20

residue (SNAP KP-Si 50g, Cy/DCM, 100:0-0:100) afforded the title compound (0.08 g, 10% yield).

^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 8.90 (1H, dd), 8.85 (1H, d), 8.45 (1H, m), 7.73 (1H, m), 7.61 (2H, m), 3.85 (4H, m), 3.07 (4H, m).

5 $m/z = 344$ (M+H)

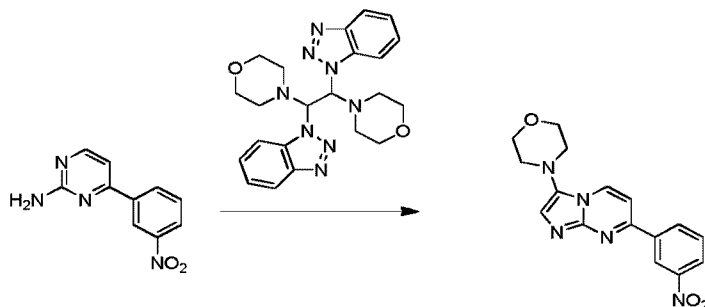
Intermediate 11: 4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)aniline



10 To a solution of 4-(7-(2-fluoro-5-nitrophenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)morpholine (Intermediate 10, 0.080 g, 0.23 mmol) in ethanol (2.0 mL), iron (ALDRICH, 0.104 g, 1.8 mmol) was added followed by a solution of ammonium chloride (0.049 g, 0.92 mmol) in water (0.5 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm up to 75°C and stirred at this temperature for 1h. UPLC check showed the reaction was complete. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to rt and DCM and water were added. The mixture was passed through a phase separator and the organic portion was evaporated under reduced pressure to give crude desired product (0.080 g) that was used directly in the next step.

15 $m/z = 314$ (M+H)

Intermediate 12: 4-(7-(3-nitrophenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)morpholine



20

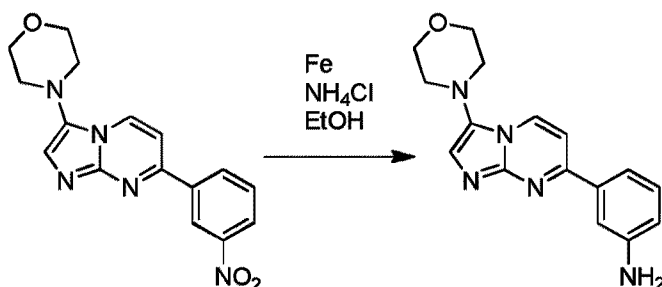
4-(3-Nitrophenyl)pyrimidin-2-amine (Intermediate 4, 0.1 g), 1,2-bis(1H-benzo[d][1,2,3]triazol-1-yl)-1,2-dimorpholinoethane (Intermediate 1, 0.2 g) and Zinc bromide (ALDRICH, 0.01 g) were suspended in 1,2-dichloroethane (3 mL) and mixture was shaken at 25 100°C for 3 hours.

Mixture was washed with water, organic phase was dried and evaporated.

Crude was purified by KP-NH column eluting with cyclohexane/AcOEt 1:1, affording the desired compound as an orange solid (0.07 g).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.99 (1H, m), 8.65 (1H, m), 8.43 (1H, d), 8.37 (1H, m),
5 7.73 (1H, t), 7.58 (1H, s), 7.46 (1H, d), 3.96 (4H, m), 3.13 (4H, m).

Intermediate 13: 3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)aniline

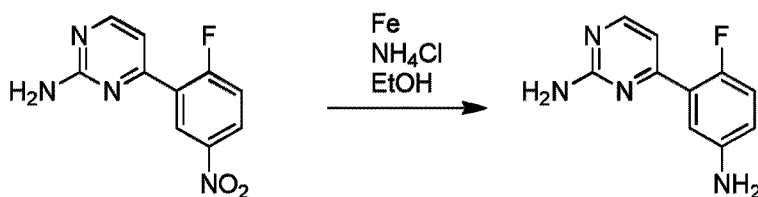


To a solution of 4-(7-(3-nitrophenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)morpholine
(Intermediate 12, 0.07 g) in EtOH (5 mL), iron (ALDRICH, 0.092 g) was added followed by a
10 sat.sol of NH₄Cl (2 mL), then mixture was refluxed for 1h. After cooling to rt, the mixture was
filtered over a Celite pad washing with MeOH; volatiles were evaporated and residue was
diluted with AcOEt and washed with water. Organic phases were separated, dried and
evaporated, affording the desired compound as a yellow solid (0.04 g) that was used for next
step without further purification.

15 ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.31 (1H, d), 7.67 (1H, m), 7.48 (1H, s), 7.46 (1H, m),
7.35 (1H, d), 7.29 (1H, m), 6.83 (1H, m), 3.93 (4H, m), 3.10 (4H, m).

m/z= 296 (M+H)

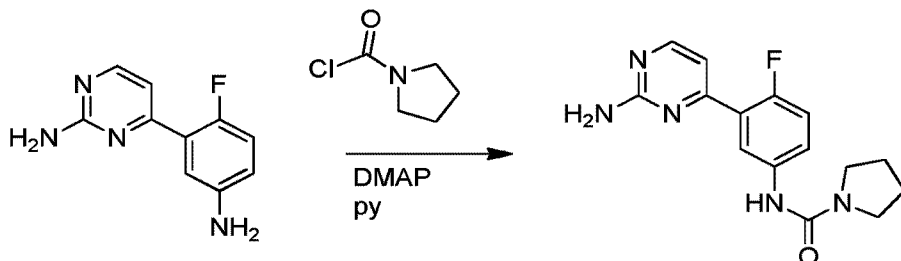
Intermediate 14 : 4-(5-amino-2-fluorophenyl)pyrimidin-2-amine



20 A solution of ammonium chloride (3.29 g) in water (100 mL) was added to a stirred
suspension of iron powder (ALDRICH, 4.40 g) and 4-(2-fluoro-5-nitrophenyl)pyrimidin-2-amine
(Intermediate 5, 4.01 g) in ethanol (150 ml) and 1,4-dioxane (150 mL) at room temperature.
The resulting mixture was heated to 50 °C for 3 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to
room temperature, diluted with EtOAc (300 ml) and filtered through a short plug of Celite
25 washing with abundant EtOAc. The filtrate was partially evaporated to remove the organic
solvents then the residue was diluted with water (100 mL) and the pH adjusted to pH8 with
sodium bicarbonate solution. The mixture was extracted with dichloromethane. The combined

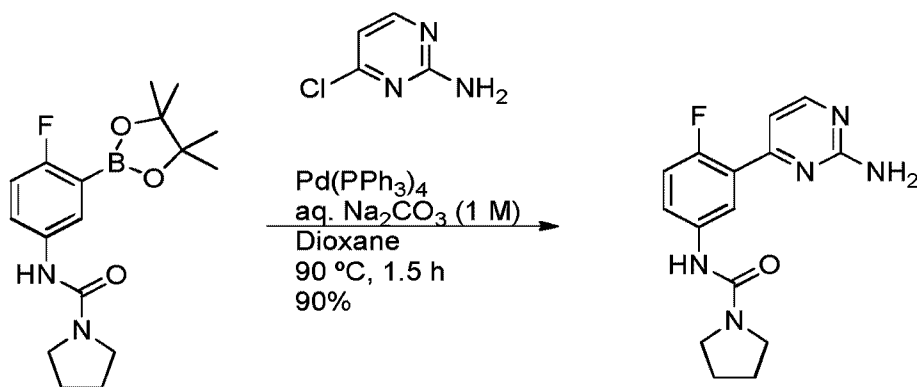
organic phases were filtered through a hydrophobic frit (Phase Separator) and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was chromatographed on NH-modified silica gel (SNAP 375) eluting with EtOAc to give the desired product (3.05 g) as a pale yellow solid.

5 **Intermediate 15: N-(3-(2-aminopyrimidin-4-yl)-4-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide**



Pyrrolidine-1-carbonyl chloride (ALDRICH, 1.91 ml) was added to a stirred suspension of 4-(5-amino-2-fluorophenyl)pyrimidin-2-amine (Intermediate 14, 3.53 g) and dimethylaminepyrimidine (0.106 g) in pyridine (10 mL) and dichloromethane (100 mL) at room temperature and the resulting mixture was heated to reflux overnight. The reaction mixture was transferred to a screw-topped round bottom flask, where it was sealed and heated to 55 °C for another 24 hours. The reaction mixture was quenched with water (200 mL), the pH was adjusted to pH 7 and the mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (4 x 250 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (100 mL), filtered through a hydrophobic frit (Phase Separator) and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was chromatographed on silica gel (SNAP340) eluting with a gradient of 30-100% solvent mixture A in cyclohexane, where solvent mixture A is MeOH/EtOAc 5:95, to give the desired product (2.05g) as a white solid.

Alternatively, Intermediate 15 may be prepared by the following reaction:



A mixture of 4-chloropyrimidin-2-amine (1.5 g, 11.58 mmol), N-(4-fluoro-3-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (Intermediate 17, 5.52

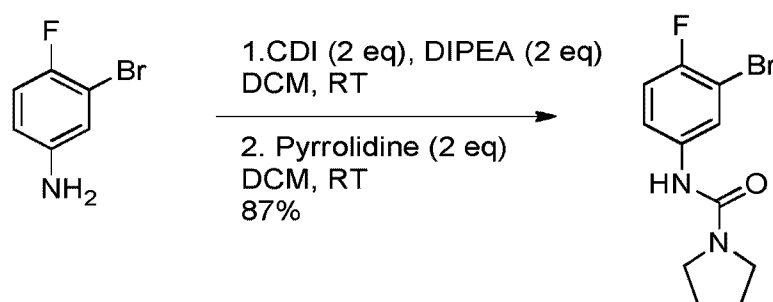
g, 16.52 mmol) and 1 N aqueous NaHCO₃ (23.16 mL, 23.16 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (57.9 mL) was degassed by nitrogen. Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)Palladium (0) (1.338 g, 1.158 mmol) was added and the resulting mixture was heated at 90°C for 1.5 h.

The reaction was filtered through a celite pad and eluted with dichloromethane (10x35 mL). The filtrate was washed with water (150 mL), the aqueous layer extracted with dichloromethane (2x50 mL) and the organic layers were combined, dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to an orange semi-solid. The residue was precipitated with diethyl ether and the resulting solid was triturated with 10% EtAcO/Et₂O, 1:3 EtAcO/Et₂O and 50% EtAcO/Et₂O to give the desired product as a pale brown solid (3.52 g).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 8.3- 8.30 (m, 2H), 8.04 (dd, *J*=7.1, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.66-7.62 (m, 1H), 7.18 (dd, *J*= 11.1, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.90 (dd, *J*= 5.1, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (br s, 2H), 3.38- 3.34 (m, 4H), 1.87- 1.83 (m, 4H).

m/z= 302 (M+H)

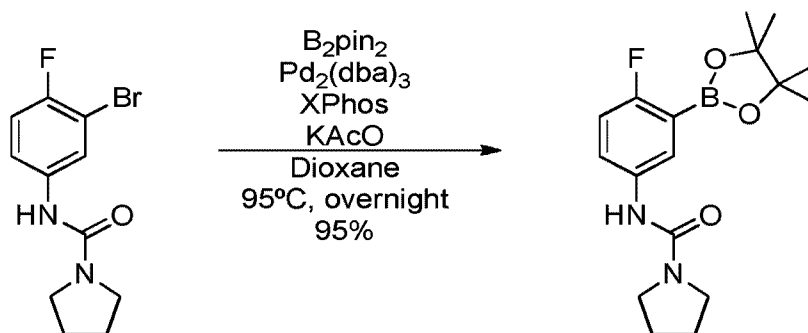
Intermediate 16: N-(3-bromo-4-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide



To a solution of 3-bromo-4-fluoroaniline (5 g, 26.3 mmol) in dichloromethane (150 mL), *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (9.19 mL, 52.6 mmol) and 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole (8.53 g, 52.6 mmol) were added. The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature overnight. Pyrrolidine (4.40 mL, 52.6 mmol) was added and the reaction was stirred at room temperature over 2 h. Water (slightly acidified) was added and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (60 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was triturated with diethyl ether to give the desired product (6.57 g, white solid).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 8.28 (br s, 1H), 7.93- 7.71 (m, 1H), 7.53- 7.49 (m, 1H), 7.24 (t, *J*= 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.36- 3.32 (m, 4H), 1.86- 1.83 (m, 4H).

Intermediate 17. N-(4-fluoro-3-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide

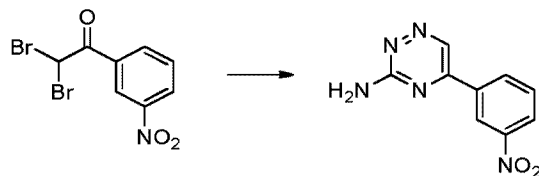


A suspension of N-(3-bromo-4-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (Intermediate 16, 5 g, 17.41 mmol), bis(pinacolato)diboron (6.63 g, 26.1 mmol) and potassium acetate (4.27 g, 43.5 mmol) in 1,4-Dioxane (62.4 mL) was degassed. Xphos (0.697 g, 1.463 mmol) and Pd₂(dba)₃ (0.399 g, 0.435 mmol) were then added. Following two cycles of vacuum/nitrogen, the suspension was heated at 90°C overnight. The reaction was filtered through a celite pad, eluted with dichloromethane, and the filtrate concentrated *in vacuo* to give a red solid (12.6 g). The residue was triturated with diethyl ether (3x10 mL) to give the desired product as a cream solid (5.52 g).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 8.19 (br s, 1H), 7.75- 7.70 (m, 2H), 7.02- 6.97 (m, 1H), 3.36- 3.33 (m, 4H), 1.85- 1.82 (m, 4H), 1.29 (br s, 12H).

m/z= 335 (M+H)

Intermediate 24. 5-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-amine.

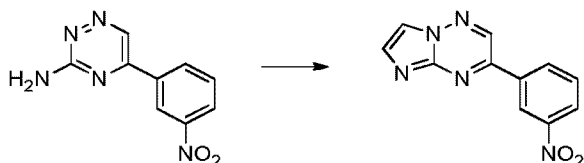


15

Prepared according to the method of Kim, Junwon et al., (*Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2012, 3(8), 678-682) from 2,2-dibromo-1-(3-nitrophenyl)ethanone (5.50 g, 17.0 mmol, prepared by dibromination of commercially available 3-nitrophenylethanone according to K., Shoji et al. *Bull. Chem. Soc. Japan*, 1987, 60(7), 2667), THF (100mL), morpholine (6.23 g, 71.5 mmol) and 1-aminoguanidine hydrogen carbonate (ALFA AESAR, 2.3 g, 17.0 mmol) to give 5-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-amine (2.11 g, 54% yield) as a white powder.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 9.39 (1H, s), 8.99 (1H, s), 8.62 (1H, d, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 8.44 (1H, d, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 7.88 (1H, t, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 7.46 (2H, s br).

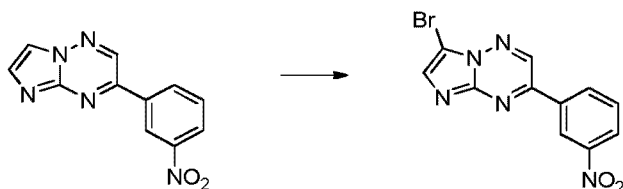
Intermediate 26. 3-(3-nitrophenyl)imidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazine.



A stirred solution of 2-bromo-1,1-diethoxy-ethane (ALDRICH, 5.60 g, 28.4 mmol) in HBr (48% aqueous, 0.50 mL) and ethanol (20 mL) was stirred at 90°C for 1 h, cooled, diluted with Ethanol (10ml) and basified by careful addition of solid NaHCO₃. The mixture was filtered, washed with ethanol (10 mL), 5-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-amine (Intermediate 24, 1.30 g, 5.7 mmol) added to the filtrate and the solution stirred overnight at 100°C. The reaction was cooled, the solvent concentrated *in vacuo* and crude material partitioned between water (50 mL) and EtOAc (50 mL). The organic phase was washed with brine (10 mL), filtered through a phase separator containing MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Diethylether was added and resulting solid collected, washed with diethylether and dried under vacuum to give 3-(3-nitrophenyl)imidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazine (1.33 g, 97% yield) as a tan powder.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 9.56 (1H, s), 9.01 (1H, s), 8.74 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 8.47 (1H, s), 8.43 (1H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 8.10 (1H, s), 7.91 (1H, t, *J* = 7.9 Hz).

Intermediate 27. 7-bromo-3-(3-nitrophenyl)imidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazine.



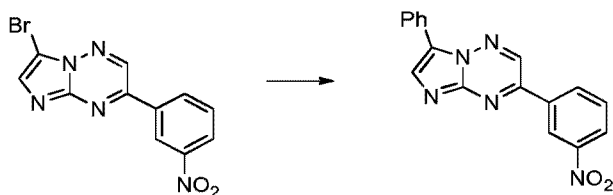
15

A stirred solution of 3-(3-nitrophenyl)imidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazine (Intermediate 26, 1.32 g, 5.5 mmol) in acetic acid (10 mL) at rt was treated with sodium acetate (6.73 g, 8.2 mmol) followed by bromine (0.962 g, 6.0 mmol) and stirred for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was then added dropwise to a stirred mixture of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (20 mL) and EtOAc (20 mL) and the resulting solid collected, washed with water, EtOAc and dried under vacuum to give 7-bromo-3-(3-nitrophenyl)imidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazine (1.2 g, 65% yield) as a tan powder.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 9.68 (1H, s), 9.08 (1H, s), 8.76 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 8.45 (1H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 8.24 (1H, s), 7.93 (1H, t, *J* = 7.9 Hz).

25

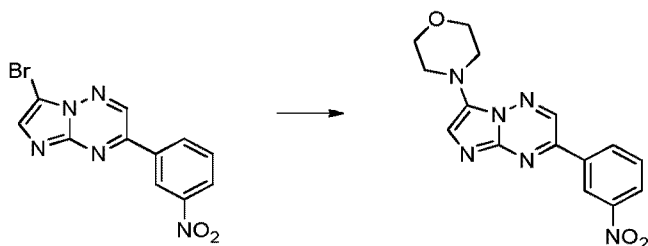
Intermediate 29. 3-(3-nitrophenyl)-7-phenylimidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazine.



A solution of 7-bromo-3-(3-nitrophenyl)imidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazine (Intermediate 27, 0.2 g, 0.59 mmol), 4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-2-phenyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (ALDRICH, 0.242 g, 1.19 mmol), tetrakis (triphenylphosphine)palladium (ALDRICH, 0.069 g, 0.06 mmol) and sodium carbonate (0.188 g, 1.78 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) and water (1 mL) was stirred overnight at 80°C in a sealed tube. The reaction mixture was then poured onto a well stirred mixture of water (10 mL) and EtOAc (10 mL) and the resulting solid collected, washed with water, EtOAc and dried *in vacuo* to give 3-(3-nitrophenyl)-7-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazine (0.18 g, 91% yield) as a tan powder.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 9.67 (1H, s), 9.10 (1H, s), 8.78 (1H, d, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 8.65 (1H, s), 8.44 (1H, d, *J* = 8.2 Hz), 8.21 (2H, d, *J* = 7.7 Hz), 7.94 (1H, t, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 7.60 (2H, t, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.47 (1H, t, *J* = 7.1 Hz).

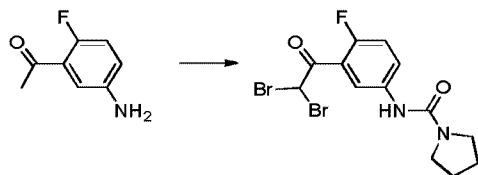
Intermediate 30: 4-(3-(3-nitrophenyl)imidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-7-yl)morpholine.



A solution of 7-bromo-3-(3-nitrophenyl)imidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazine (Intermediate 27, 0.4 g, 1.25 mmol), morpholine (ALDRICH, 0.544 g, 6.25 mmol), caesium carbonate (ALDRICH, 0.814 g, 2.5 mmol), *tris*(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium(0) (ALDRICH, 0.057 g, 0.063 mmol) and Xantphos (ALDRICH, 0.072 g, 0.13 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (5 mL) was heated with stirring in a microwave at 150°C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was then poured into EtOAc (10 mL) and water (10 mL), the organic phase was separated, washed with brine (10 mL), dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated. Chromatography (SiO₂, 100% EtOAc) gave 4-[3-(3-nitrophenyl)imidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-7-yl]morpholine (0.075 g, 18% yield) as a yellow powder.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 9.45 (1H, s), 9.01 (1H, s), 8.69 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 8.39 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.89 (1H, t, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 7.72 (1H, s), 3.84 (4H, s br), 3.28 (4H, s br).

Intermediate 31. N-[3-(2,2-dibromoacetyl)-4-fluoro-phenyl]pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide.



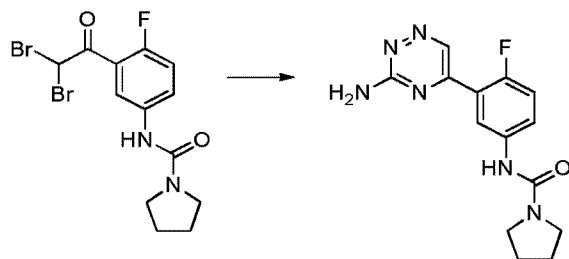
A stirred solution of 1-(5-amino-2-fluoro-phenyl)ethanone (APOLLO, 10.0 g, 65.3 mmol) and DMAP (0.4 g, 3.3 mmol) in pyridine (100 mL) and DCM (400 mL) at rt was treated dropwise with pyrrolidine-1-carbonyl chloride (ALDRICH, 13.08 g, 97.9 mmol). The reaction was stirred at 50°C for 72 h until TLC (hexane/EtOAc 1:1) revealed reaction had gone to completion. The reaction was then concentrated *in vacuo*, the residual thick oil diluted with DCM (400 mL), washed with brine (200 mL) then 1M hydrochloric acid (200 mL) and the organic phase dried (MgSO₄), concentrated *in vacuo* to give a powder which was triturated with 1:1 EtOAc:Et₂O (200 mL), stirred at rt for 12h then collected by filtration and dried to give N-(3-(2,2-dibromoacetyl)-4-fluoro-phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (13.55 g, 82% yield) as a faintly lilac powder.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 8.37 (1H, s), 7.94 (1H, dd, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2.8 Hz), 7.85-7.81 (1H, m), 7.23 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.9 Hz, 9.0 Hz), 3.38-3.34 (4H, m), 2.56 (3H, d, *J* = 4.6 Hz), 1.88-1.83 (4H, m).

To a solution of N-(3-(2,2-dibromoacetyl)-4-fluoro-phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (1.70 g, 6.45 mmol) in THF (50 mL) was then added trimethylphenylammonium tribromide (ALDRICH, 9.70 g, 25.8 mmol) in portions, the reaction stirred at rt for 10 min then the reaction warmed to 60 °C and stirred for 12 h. The reaction mixture was then filtered to remove solid, the solvent removed *in vacuo* and the residue chromatographed (SiO₂, 5-90% EtOAc/heptane) to give N-[3-(2,2-dibromoacetyl)-4-fluoro-phenyl]pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (1.26 g, 46% yield) as a light brown solid.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.07-8.03 (1H, m), 7.71-7.67 (1H, m), 7.15 (1H, t, *J* = 10.0 Hz), 6.89-6.86 (1H, m), 6.43 (1H, s), 3.50 (4H, s), 2.05 (4H, s).

Intermediate 32. N-(3-(3-amino-1,2,4-triazin-5-yl)-4-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide.



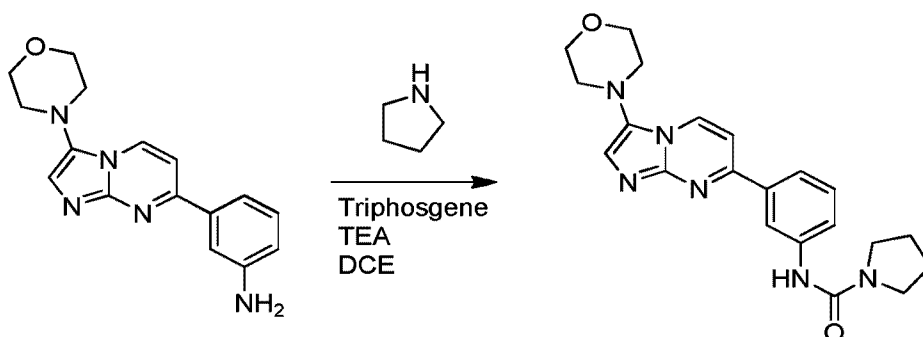
Prepared according to the method of Intermediate 24, 3-(3-nitrophenyl)imidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazine from N-[3-(2,2-dibromoacetyl)-4-fluoro-phenyl]pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide

(intermediate 31, 1.47 g, 3.60 mmol), morpholine (ALDRICH, 1.32 g, 15.13 mmol) and 1-aminoguanidine hydrogen carbonate (ALFA AESAR, 0.487 g, 3.60 mmol) in acetic acid (44 mg, 0.74 mmol) to give N-[3-(3-amino-1,2,4-triazin-5-yl)-4-fluoro-phenyl]pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (0.295 g, 26% yield) as a pale yellow powder.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 8.93 (1H, s), 8.40 (1H, s), 8.12 (1H, d, *J* = 6.3 Hz), 7.76-7.70 (1H, m), 7.32 (2H, s br), 7.28 (1H, t, *J* = 10.0 Hz), 3.38 (4H, s), 1.87 (4H, s).

Examples

Example 1: N-(3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide



10

Triphosgene (ALDRICH, 0.163 g, 0.55 mmol) was added to a stirred suspension of 3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)aniline (Intermediate 13, 0.04 g) in 1,2-dichloroethane (3 mL) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred for 5 minutes.

15 Triethylamine (ALDRICH, 0.03 mL) was added at 0°C and the mixture was stirred at rt for 30 minutes. Pyrrolidine (ALDRICH, 0.124 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour. The mixture was diluted with DCM, water was added and stirring was continued for 5 min.

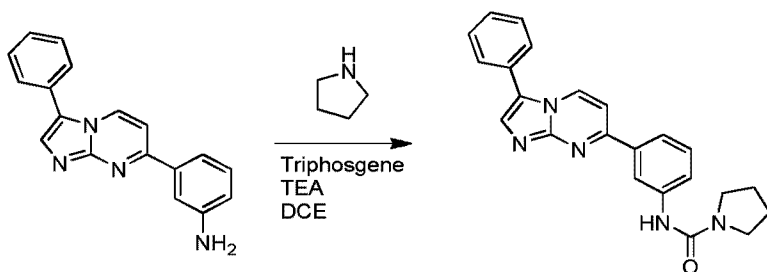
The phases were separated and the organic phase was dried and evaporated. Crude product was purified by KP-NH column eluting with AcOEt 100%, affording the desired compound as a yellow solid (0.030 g).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.47 (1H, m), 8.22 (1H, s, b), 7.81 (2H, m), 7.48 (3H, m), 7.19 (1H, m), 3.95 (4H, m), 3.59 (4H, m), 3.13 (4H, m), 2.03 (4H, m).

m/z = 393 (M+H)

Example 2: N-(3-(3-phenylimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide

25

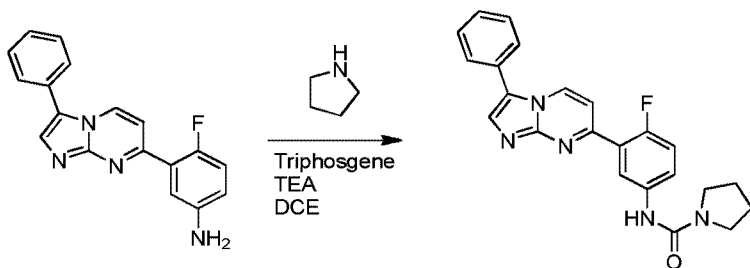


Triphosgene (ALDRICH, 0.025 g, 0.086 mmol) was added to a stirred solution of 3-(3-phenylimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)aniline (Intermediate 8, 0.07 g, 0.24 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (1 ml) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred for 5 minutes during which time a precipitate formed. The mixture was cooled down to 0°C and triethylamine (ALDRICH, 0.066 mL) was added; the mixture was stirred at rt for 30 minutes. Further triethylamine (0.006 mL) and pyrrolidine (ALDRICH, 0.020 mL) were added and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour. UPLC check showed the reaction was complete. Water was added and the mixture was extracted with DCM. The organic phase was evaporated under reduced pressure. Chromatography of the residue (SNAP Cartridge, KP-NH, 12g, DCM/MeOH, 100:0-95:5) afforded the title compound as a yellow solid (0.035 g, 38% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 9.08 (1H, d), 8.43 (2H, d), 8.00 (1H, s), 7.76 (4H, m), 7.61 (3H, m), 7.44 (2H, m), 3.42 (4H, m), 1.88 (4H, m)

m/z= 384 (M+H)

Example 3: N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-phenylimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide

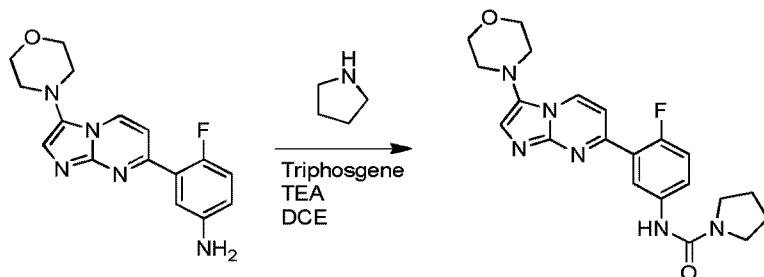


Triphosgene (ALDRICH, 0.029 g, 0.10 mmol) was added to a stirred solution of 4-fluoro-3-(3-phenylimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)aniline (Intermediate 9, 0.086 g, 0.28 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (6 ml) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred for 5 minutes during which time a precipitate formed. The mixture was cooled down to 0°C and triethylamine (ALDRICH, 0.078 mL) was added; the mixture was stirred at rt for 30 minute. Further triethylamine (0.008 mL) and pyrrolidine (ALDRICH, 0.023 mL) were added and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour. UPLC check showed the reaction was complete. Water was added and the mixture was extracted with DCM. The organic phase was evaporated under reduced pressure. Chromatography of the residue (SNAP Cartridge, KP-NH, 12g, DCM) afforded the

title compound as a yellow solid (0.050 g). NMR showed the presence of DCM. The compound was dissolved in MeOH and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure affording the desired compound (0.048 g, 42% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 9.10 (1H, d), 8.45 (1H, s), 8.29 (1H, dd), 8.07 (1H, s), 7.82 (1H, m), 7.77 (2H, m), 7.60 (2H, m), 7.50 (2H, m), 7.29 (1H, m), 3.41 (4H, m), 1.88 (4H, m).
m/z= 402 (M+H)

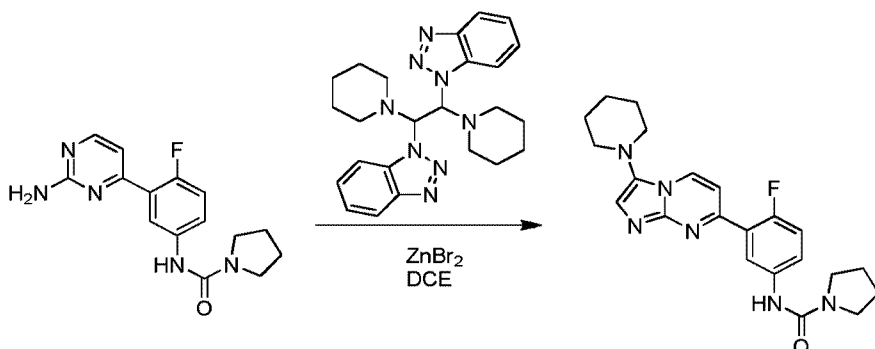
Example 4: N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide



10 Triphosgene (ALDRICH, 0.087 g, 0.29 mmol) was added to a stirred solution of 4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)aniline (Intermediate 11, 0.260 g, 0.83 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (17 mL) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred for 5 minutes during which time a precipitate formed. The mixture was cooled down to 0°C and triethylamine (0.23 mL, 1.66 mmol) was added; the mixture was stirred at rt for 30 minute. Further triethylamine
15 (0.023 mL) and pyrrolidine (ALDRICH, 0.069 mL, 0.83 mmol) were added and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour. UPLC check showed the reaction was complete. Water was added and the mixture was extracted with DCM. The organic phase was evaporated under reduced pressure. Chromatography of the residue (SNAP Cartridge, KP-NH, 28g DCM/MeOH 95:5) afforded the title compound as a yellow solid. NMR showed the presence of DCM. The product was
20 dissolved in MeOH and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure affording the desired compound as a yellow solid (0.070 g, 42% yield).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) d ppm 1.83 - 1.91 (m, 4H), 3.01 - 3.07 (m, 4H), 3.36 - 3.41 (m, 4H), 3.79 - 3.83 (m, 4H), 7.25 (dd, J=11.53, 9.06 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (dd, J=7.40, 2.20 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 7.75 - 7.80 (m, 1H), 8.20 (dd, J=7.14, 2.74 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.75 (d, J=7.41 Hz, 1H)
25 m/z= 411 (M+H)

Example 5: N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(piperidin-1-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide



N-[3-(2-Aminopyrimidin-4-yl)-4-fluorophenyl]pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (Intermediate 15, 0.2 g) was added to a stirred suspension of

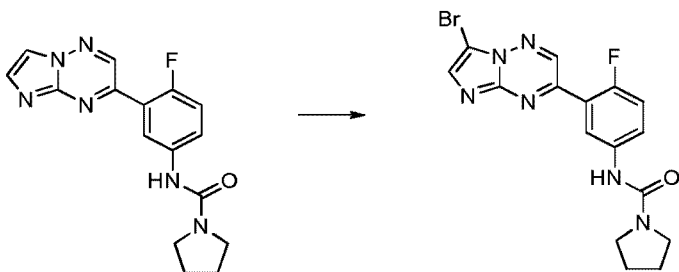
1-[2-(1H-1,2,3-benzotriazol-1-yl)-1,2-bis(piperidin-1-yl)ethyl]-1H-1,2,3-benzotriazole (prepared using similar procedures as for Intermediate 1, 0.567 g) in 1,2-dichloroethane (13 mL) at room temperature. Zinc bromide (0.148 g) was added and the mixture was warmed to 70 °C for 4 hours during which time a precipitate formed.

The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with dichloromethane and washed with water. The phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted further with dichloromethane. The combined organic phases were dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography of the residue (SNAP KP-NH, DCM-MeOH, 100:0-95:5) and further purification by preparative HPLC afforded the desired product (21mg, 9%) as a yellow solid

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.63 (d, 1H), 8.44- 8.4 (br s, 1H), 8.24- 8.2 (dd, 1H), 7.82- 7.76 (m, 1H), 7.45- 7.4 (dd, 2H), 7.3- 7.22 (m, 1H), 3.44- 3.37 (m, 4H), 3.1- 2.9 (m, 4H), 1.92- 1.84 (m, 4H), 1.78- 1.71 (br, 4H), 1.65- 1.58 (br, 2H).

m/z = 408 (M+H)

Example 6. N-(3-(7-bromoimidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl)-4-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide.



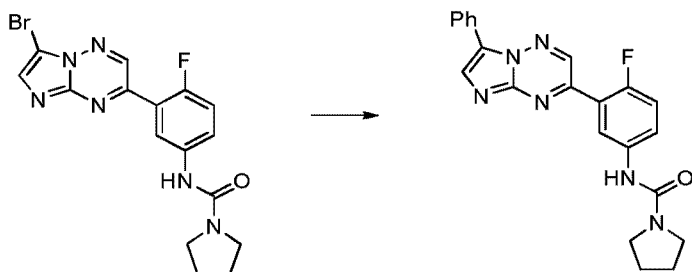
Prepared according to the method of Intermediate 27, 7-bromo-3-(3-nitrophenyl)imidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazine from N-[4-fluoro-3-(7-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl)phenyl]pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (Example 11, 0.085 g, 0.26 mmol) in acetic acid (1 mL),

sodium acetate (0.032 g, 0.39 mmol) and bromine (0.046 g, 0.29 mmol) to give the desired product (0.058 g, 49% yield) as a pale yellow powder.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 9.17 (s, 1H), 8.48 (s, 1H), 8.29 (m, 1H), 8.21 (s, 1H), 7.85 (m, 1H), 7.34 (dd, 1H), 3.41 (m, 4H), 1.87 (m, 4H).

5 m/z = 405 (M+H)

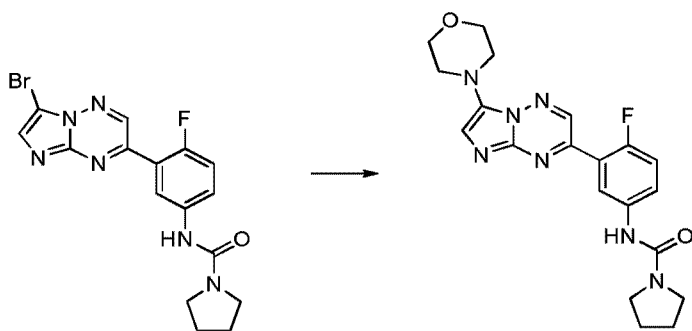
Example 7: N-(4-fluoro-3-(7-phenylimidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide,



Prepared according to the method of Intermediate 29, 3-(3-nitrophenyl)-7-phenylimidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazine from N-[3-(7-bromoimidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl)-4-fluoro-phenyl]pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (Example 6, 0.03 g, 0.074 mmol), 4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-2-phenyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (ALDRICH, 0.03 g, 0.15 mmol), sodium carbonate (0.024 g, 0.22 mmol) and tetrakis (triphenylphosphine)palladium (ALDRICH, 0.0017 g, 0.0015 mmol) in DMF (1.5 mL) and water (0.5 mL) at 80°C to give the desired product (0.012 g, 38% yield) as a pale yellow powder.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 9.16 (s, 1H), 8.61 (s, 1H), 8.48 (s, 1H), 8.34 (d, 1H), 8.22 (m, 2H), 7.86 (m, 1H), 7.59 (m, 2H), 7.45 (dd, 1H), 7.34 (dd, 1H), 3.41 (m, 4H), 1.88 (m, 4H). m/z = 403 (M+H)

Example 8: N-(4-fluoro-3-(7-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide,

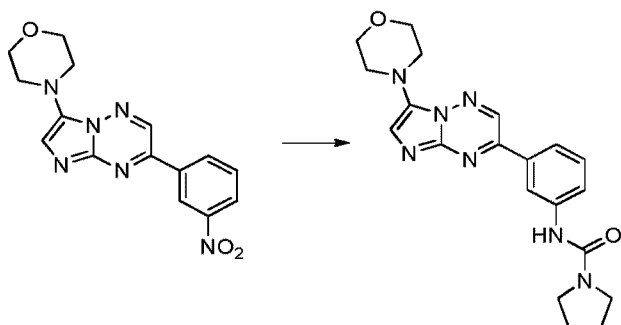


Prepared according to the method of Intermediate 30, 4-(3-(3-nitrophenyl)imidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-7-yl)morpholine from N-[3-(7-bromoimidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl)-4-fluoro-phenyl]pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (Example 6, 0.126 g, 0.28 mmol), morpholine (ALDRICH,

0.122 g, 1.4 mmol), caesium carbonate (0.182 g, 0.56 mmol), *tris*(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium(0) (ALDRICH, 0.013 g, 0.014 mmol) and Xantphos (ALDRICH, 0.016 g, 0.028 mmol) in 1,4-Dioxane (3 mL) to give the desired product (0.015 g, 12% yield) as a pale yellow powder.

- 5 ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 8.97 (s, 1H), 8.44 (s, 1H), 8.24 (m, 1H), 7.81 (m, 1H), 7.67 (s, 1H), 7.30 (dd, 1H), 3.83 (m, 4H), 3.39 (m, 4H), 3.29 (m, 4H), 1.87 (m, 4H). m/z = 412 (M+H)

Example 9: N-(3-(7-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide₂



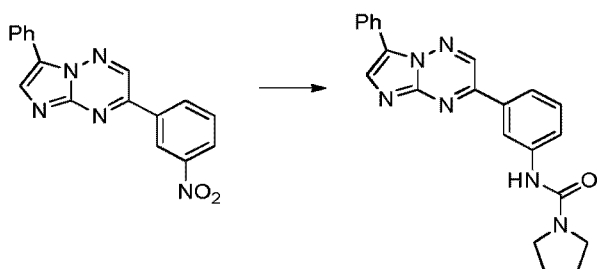
10

Prepared according to the method of Example 10 from 4-[3-(3-nitrophenyl)imidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-7-yl]morpholine (Intermediate 30, 0.06 g, 0.18 mmol), iron powder (ALDRICH, 0.041 g, 0.74 mmol), ammonium chloride (0.039 g, 0.74 mmol), pyrrolidine-1-carboxyl chloride (ALDRICH, 0.049 g, 0.37 mmol) and DMAP (0.002 g) to give the desired product

15 (0.010 g, 13% yield) as a pale yellow powder.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 9.21 (s, 1H), 8.41 (m, 2H), 7.79 (m, 2H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 7.44 (m, 2H), 3.83 (m, 4H), 3.41 (m, 4H), 3.27 (m, 4H), 1.88 (m, 4H). m/z = 394 (M+H)

Example 10. N-(3-(7-phenylimidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide₂



20

To a stirred solution of 3-(3-(3-nitrophenyl)-7-phenylimidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazine (Intermediate 29, 0.15 g, 0.47 mmol) in ethanol (3 mL) was added a slurry of iron powder (ALDRICH, 0.106 g, 1.9 mmol) and ammonium chloride (0.025 g, 0.47 mmol) in water (0.5 mL) and the reaction heated to 80°C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was then filtered through celite, the celite washed copiously with hot methanol, and the filtrate concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue

25

was dissolved in DCM (3 mL) and pyridine (1 mL), DMAP (6 mg) added and the solution treated dropwise with pyrrolidine-1-carbonyl chloride (ALDRICH, 0.126 g, 0.94 mmol). The reaction was heated at 60°C in a sealed tube overnight then concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue chromatographed (SiO₂, 100% EtOAc) to give the desired product (0.036 g, 19%

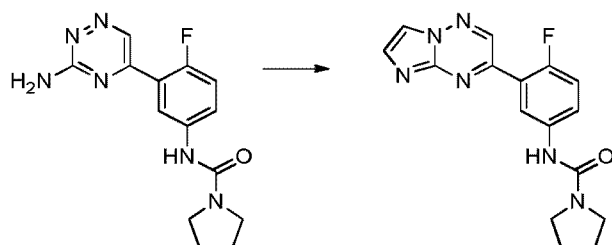
5 yield) as a pale brown powder.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 9.41 (s, 1H), 8.51 (m, 2H), 8.45 (s, 1H), 8.18 (m, 2H), 7.87 (m, 2H), 7.57 (dd, 2H), 7.47 (m, 2H), 3.43 (m, 4H), 1.19 (m, 4H).

m/z = 385 (M+H)

Example 11 N-(4-fluoro-3-(imidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide

10



Prepared according to the method of Intermediate 26, 3-(3-nitrophenyl)imidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazine from 2-bromo-1,1-diethoxy-ethane (ALDRICH, 0.7 g, 3.56 mmol), HBr (48% aqueous, 0.5 mL) and N-[3-(3-amino-1,2,4-triazin-5-yl)-4-fluoro-phenyl]pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (Intermediate 32, 0.215 g, 0.71 mmol) to give N-(4-fluoro-3-imidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl-phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (0.09 g, 37% yield) as a pale yellow powder.

15

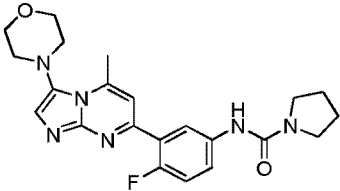
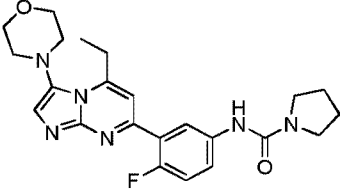
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.0 (s, 1H), 8.47 (m, 2H), 8.28 (d, 1H), 8.07 (s, 1H), 7.85 (m, 1H), 7.33 (dd, 1H), 3.41 (m, 4H), 1.87 (m, 4H).

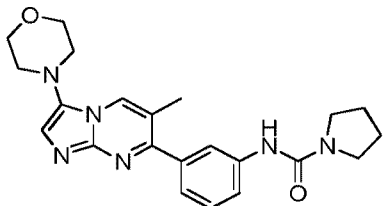
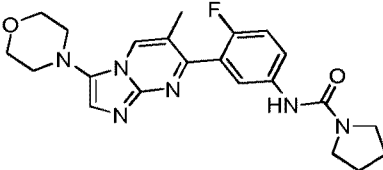
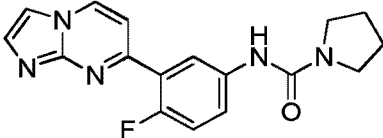
20

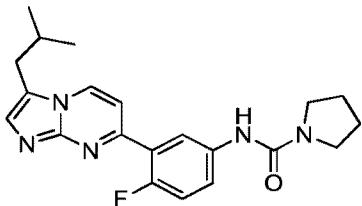
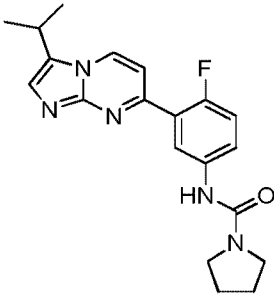
m/z = 326 (M+H)

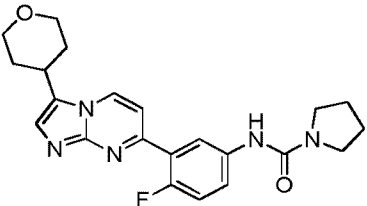
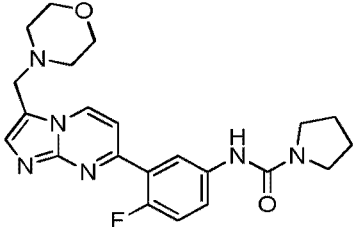
The following Examples were made according to procedures analogous to those described above.

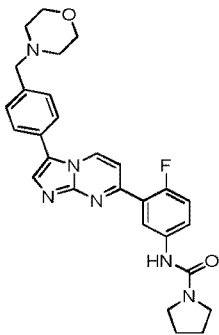
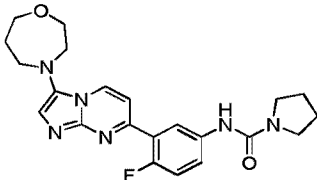
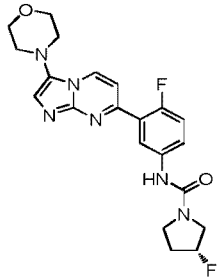
Example	Structure Chemical name	Physical data (¹ H NMR or MS)

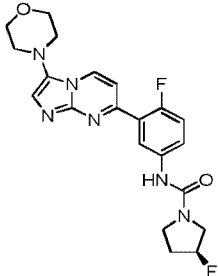
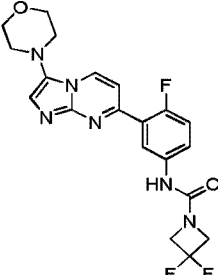
<p>12</p>	 <p>N-(4-fluoro-3-(5-methyl-3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.48 (s, 1H), 8.37 (dd, <i>J</i> = 7.0, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 8.28 (s, 1H), 7.84 – 7.67 (m, 2H), 7.36 (dd, <i>J</i> = 11.1, 9.1 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (d, <i>J</i> = 11.3 Hz, 2H), 3.66 (t, <i>J</i> = 10.5 Hz, 2H), 3.39 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.6 Hz, 5H), 3.29 – 3.12 (m, 5H), 3.12 – 2.67 (m, 3H), 3.07 – 2.98 (m, 2H), 2.56 – 2.46 (m, 17H), 1.88 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.5 Hz, 4H),</p> <p>m/z = 424 (M+H)</p>
<p>13</p>	 <p>N-(3-(5-ethyl-3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)-4-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.18 (dd, <i>J</i> = 6.9, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.82 – 7.67 (m, 2H), 7.34 – 7.14 (m, 2H), 3.87 (d, <i>J</i> = 10.8 Hz, 2H), 3.64 (dd, <i>J</i> = 11.3, 9.2 Hz, 3H), 3.39 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.8 Hz, 6H), 3.14 – 2.96 (m, 4H), 1.87 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.6 Hz, 4H), 1.34 (t, <i>J</i> = 7.3 Hz, 3H). m/z = 439 (M+H)</p>

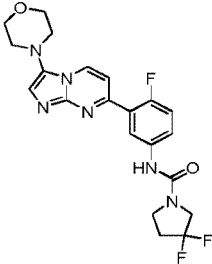
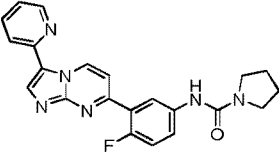
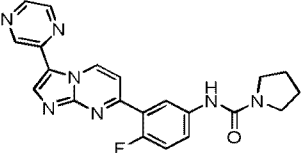
<p>14</p>	 <p>N-(3-(6-methyl-3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.08 (s, 1H), 8.40 (s, 1H), 8.03 (d, <i>J</i> = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 7.68 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (t, <i>J</i> = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 3.90 – 3.78 (m, 4H), 3.39 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.6 Hz, 4H), 3.19 – 3.02 (m, 4H), 2.56 – 2.52 (m, 3H), 1.87 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.6 Hz, 4H). <i>m/z</i> = 407 (M+H).</p>
<p>15</p>	 <p>N-(4-fluoro-3-(6-methyl-3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.61 (s, 1H), 8.32 (s, 1H), 7.67 (ddd, <i>J</i> = 9.1, 5.3, 2.7 Hz, 2H), 7.45 (s, 1H), 7.24 (t, <i>J</i> = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 3.93 – 3.73 (m, 4H), 3.37 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.6 Hz, 4H), 3.12 – 2.95 (m, 4H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 1.86 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.6 Hz, 4H). <i>m/z</i> = 425 (M+H)</p>
<p>16</p>	 <p>N-(4-fluoro-3-(imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.05 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 8.43 (s, 1H), 8.23 (dd, <i>J</i> = 7.1, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d, <i>J</i> = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.89 – 7.71 (m, 2H), 7.46 (dd, <i>J</i> = 7.1, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (dd, <i>J</i> = 11.3, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.35 (s, 4H), 1.87 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.6 Hz, 4H). <i>m/z</i> = 326 (M+H)</p>

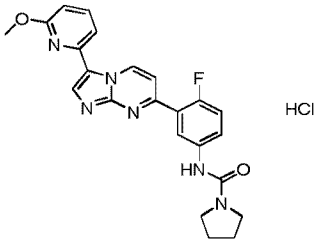
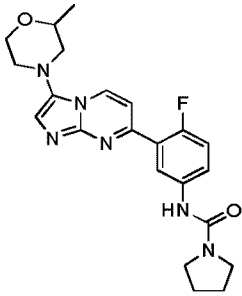
<p>17</p>	 <p>N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-isobutylimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.37 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.49 (s, 1H), 8.43 (dd, <i>J</i> = 7.0, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 8.16 (s, 1H), 7.94 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 7.76 – 7.69 (m, 1H), 7.38 (dd, <i>J</i> = 11.2, 9.1 Hz, 1H), 3.40 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.6 Hz, 4H), 2.89 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.07 (dt, <i>J</i> = 13.5, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 1.88 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.5 Hz, 4H), 1.00 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.6 Hz, 6H). <i>m/z</i> = 382 (M+H)</p>
<p>18</p>	 <p>N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-isopropylimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.37 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 8.48 (s, 1H), 8.43 (dd, <i>J</i> = 7.1, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 8.16 (s, 1H), 7.96 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 7.83 – 7.64 (m, 1H), 7.38 (dd, <i>J</i> = 11.3, 9.1 Hz, 1H), 3.50 – 3.43 (m, 1H), 3.40 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.7 Hz, 4H), 1.88 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.6 Hz, 4H), 1.38 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.8 Hz, 6H). <i>m/z</i> = 368 (M+H).</p>

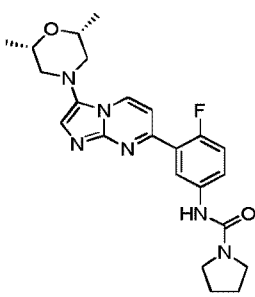
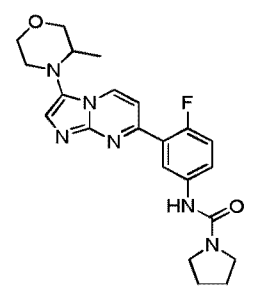
<p>19</p>	 <p>N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.46 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 8.49 (s, 1H), 8.39 (dt, <i>J</i> = 18.4, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 8.22 – 8.08 (m, 1H), 7.94 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.84 – 7.69 (m, 1H), 7.35 (dt, <i>J</i> = 36.1, 18.0 Hz, 1H), 4.00 (d, <i>J</i> = 11.1 Hz, 2H), 3.55 (t, <i>J</i> = 10.9 Hz, 2H), 3.51 – 3.42 (m, 1H), 3.40 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.6 Hz, 4H), 1.98 (d, <i>J</i> = 13.4 Hz, 2H), 1.88 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.5 Hz, 4H), 1.75 (ddd, <i>J</i> = 16.2, 12.4, 4.3 Hz, 2H). <i>m/z</i> = 410 (M+H)</p>
<p>20</p>	 <p>N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(morpholinomethyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.80 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.05 (s, 2H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.58 (t, <i>J</i> = 11.2 Hz, 1H), 7.19 – 7.07 (m, 1H), 6.71 (s, 1H), 3.88 (s, 2H), 3.70 (s, 4H), 3.50 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.2 Hz, 4H), 2.49 (s, 4H), 2.09 – 1.84 (m, 4H). <i>m/z</i> = 425 (M+H)</p>

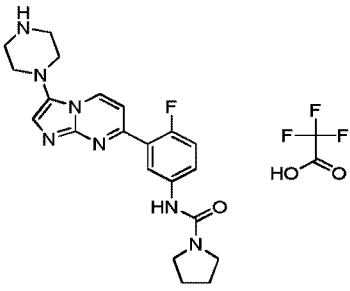
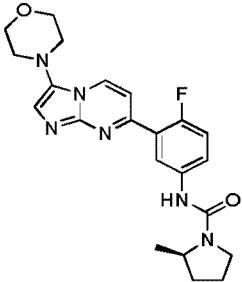
<p>21</p>	 <p>N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(4-(morpholinomethyl)phenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.11 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 8.46 (s, 1H), 8.29 (d, <i>J</i> = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 8.14 (s, 1H), 8.05 (s, 1H), 7.80 (s, 1H), 7.72 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.35 – 7.20 (m, 1H), 3.59 (d, <i>J</i> = 19.0 Hz, 4H), 3.40 (m, 4H), 2.42 (s, 2H), 1.88 (m, 4H), 1.25 (s, 2H), 0.87 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.7 Hz, 2H). <i>m/z</i> = 501 (M+H)</p>
<p>22</p>	 <p>N-(3-(3-(1,4-oxazepan-4-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)-4-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 8.66 (d, 1H), 8.42 (s, 1H), 8.22 (m, 1H), 7.78 (m, 1H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 7.43 (dd, 1H), 7.25 (dd, 1H), 3.85 (m, 4H), 3.38 (m, 4H), 3.30 (m, 4H), 1.98 (m, 2H), 1.87 (m, 4H). <i>m/z</i> = 425 (M+H)</p>
<p>23</p>	 <p>(R)-3-fluoro-N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.14 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.62 (s, 1H), 8.38 (dd, <i>J</i> = 7.0, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (s, 1H), 7.85 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.80 – 7.68 (m, 1H), 7.38 (dd, <i>J</i> = 11.3, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 5.39 (d, <i>J</i> = 53.3 Hz, 1H), 3.95 – 3.80 (m, 4H), 3.80 – 3.64 (m, 4H), 3.18 – 3.01 (m, 4H), 2.30 – 1.96 (m, 2H). <i>m/z</i> = 428 (M+H)</p>

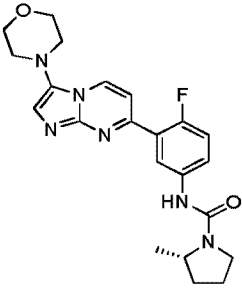
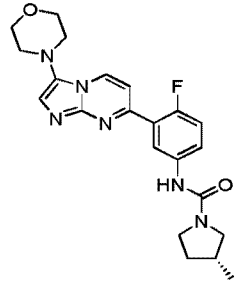
<p>23a</p>	 <p>(S)-3-fluoro-N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.22 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.79 – 8.55 (m, 1H), 8.52 – 8.32 (m, 1H), 8.07 (d, <i>J</i> = 21.2 Hz, 1H), 7.96 (t, <i>J</i> = 18.4 Hz, 1H), 7.85 – 7.64 (m, 1H), 7.52 – 7.27 (m, 1H), 5.39 (d, <i>J</i> = 53.2 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (dd, <i>J</i> = 19.0, 14.2 Hz, 4H), 3.75 – 3.39 (m, 4H), 3.21 – 3.00 (m, 4H), 2.30 – 1.99 (m, 2H). m/z = 429 (M+H)</p>
<p>24</p>	 <p>3,3-difluoro-N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)azetidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 9.09 (dd, <i>J</i> = 24.7, 14.1 Hz, 1H), 8.47 (dt, <i>J</i> = 25.9, 12.9 Hz, 1H), 8.24 – 8.00 (m, 1H), 8.00 (s, 1H), 7.81 – 7.57 (m, 1H), 7.32 (dd, <i>J</i> = 11.3, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 4.62 – 4.27 (m, 4H), 4.10 – 3.85 (m, 4H), 3.21 (dd, <i>J</i> = 15.8, 11.1 Hz, 4H). m/z = 432 (M+H)</p>

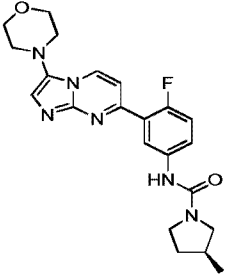
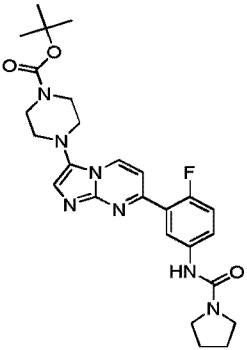
<p>25</p>	 <p>3,3-difluoro-N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 9.13 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 8.47 (dd, <i>J</i> = 6.9, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.76 – 7.58 (m, 1H), 7.33 (dd, <i>J</i> = 11.3, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.99 – 3.93 (m, 3H), 3.87 (t, <i>J</i> = 12.9 Hz, 1H), 3.76 (t, <i>J</i> = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.19 (dd, <i>J</i> = 14.7, 10.1 Hz, 4H), 2.61 – 2.42 (m, 2H). <i>m/z</i> = 446 (M+H)</p>
<p>26</p>	 <p>N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(pyridin-2-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 10.41 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 8.92 (s, 1H), 8.70 (d, <i>J</i> = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 8.29 (s, 1H), 7.82 (dt, <i>J</i> = 14.5, 7.8 Hz, 3H), 7.40 (s, 1H), 7.37 – 7.25 (m, 1H), 7.25 – 7.03 (m, 1H), 3.28 (s, 4H), 1.91 (s, 4H). <i>m/z</i> = 403 (M+H)</p>
<p>27</p>	 <p>N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(pyrazin-2-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.13 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 9.16 (s, 1H), 8.66 – 8.60 (m, 1H), 8.57 (s, 1H), 8.49 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 8.20 – 8.13 (m, 1H), 8.09 (dd, <i>J</i> = 6.5, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (dd, <i>J</i> = 11.4, 9.1 Hz, 1H), 6.65 (s, 1H), 3.53 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.6 Hz, 4H), 2.01 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.3 Hz, 4H). <i>m/z</i> = 404 (M+H)</p>

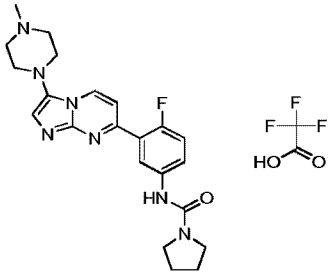
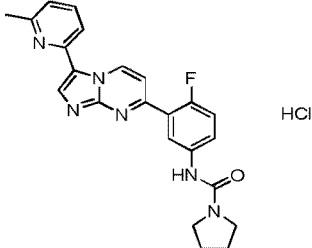
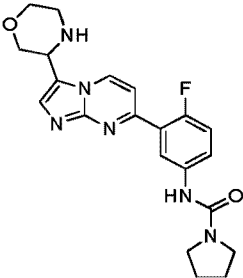
<p>28</p>	 <p>N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(6-methoxypyridin-2-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide hydrochloride</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 10.20 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 8.72 (br s, 1H), 8.46 (s, 1H), 8.38- 8.35 (m, 1H), 7.87 (t, <i>J</i> = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.82- 7.79 (m, 2H), 7.69 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.34- 7.29 (m, 1H), 6.82 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 4.06 (s, 3H), 2.69- 2.65 (m, 2H), 2.35- 2.31 (m, 2H), 1.91- 1.84 (m, 4H). m/z = 433 (M+H)</p>
<p>29</p>	 <p>N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(2-methylmorpholino)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.14 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 8.49 (s, 1H), 8.39 (dd, <i>J</i> = 7.1, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (s, 1H), 7.85 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.80 – 7.70 (m, 1H), 7.36 (dd, <i>J</i> = 11.2, 9.1 Hz, 1H), 3.94 (d, <i>J</i> = 9.8 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (dd, <i>J</i> = 17.7, 8.9 Hz, 2H), 3.39 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.6 Hz, 4H), 3.20 (dd, <i>J</i> = 25.4, 11.6 Hz, 2H), 2.93 (td, <i>J</i> = 11.5, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 2.64 (dd, <i>J</i> = 20.1, 9.9 Hz, 1H), 1.87 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.5 Hz, 4H), 1.13 (dd, <i>J</i> = 14.1, 6.3 Hz, 3H). m/z = 425 (M+H)</p>

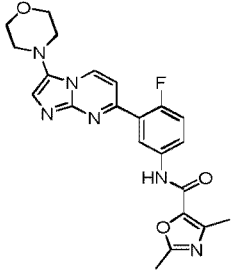
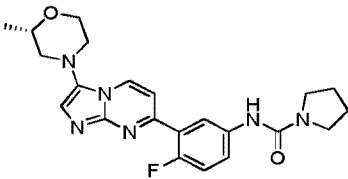
<p>30</p>	 <p>N-(3-(3-((2S,6R)-2,6-dimethylmorpholino)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)-4-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 9.11 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.47 (dd, $J = 6.9, 2.8$ Hz, 1H), 8.09 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.72 – 7.57 (m, 1H), 7.42 – 7.23 (m, 1H), 4.14 – 3.88 (m, 2H), 3.51 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 4H), 3.27 (d, $J = 10.7$ Hz, 2H), 2.72 – 2.65 (m, 2H), 2.01 (s, 4H), 1.25 (t, $J =$ 5.3 Hz, 6H). $m/z = 439$ (M+H)</p>
<p>31</p>	 <p>N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(3-methylmorpholino)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 9.17 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.47 (dd, $J = 6.9, 2.8$ Hz, 1H), 8.18 – 8.02 (m, 2H), 7.71 – 7.55 (m, 1H), 7.31 (dd, $J = 11.4, 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.06 – 3.81 (m, 4H), 3.63 – 3.43 (m, 4H), 3.43 – 3.37 (m, 1H), 3.31 – 3.21 (m, 1H), 3.21 – 3.07 (m, 1H), 2.01 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 4H), 0.98 (t, $J = 17.7$ Hz, 3H). $m/z = 425$ (M+H)</p>

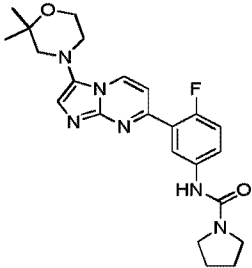
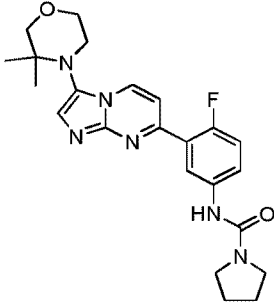
<p>32</p>	 <p>N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(piperazin-1-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide 2,2,2-trifluoroacetate</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.11 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 8.90 (s, 2H), 8.47 (s, 1H), 8.37 (dd, <i>J</i> = 7.0, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 8.01 (s, 1H), 7.92 – 7.64 (m, 2H), 7.35 (dd, <i>J</i> = 11.2, 9.1 Hz, 1H), 3.49 – 3.31 (m, 8H), 3.31 (s, 4H), 1.88 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.6 Hz, 4H). m/z = 410 (M+H).</p>
<p>33</p>	 <p>(R)-N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)-2-methylpyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 9.12 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 8.47 (dd, <i>J</i> = 6.9, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.63 (ddd, <i>J</i> = 8.9, 4.3, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (dd, <i>J</i> = 11.3, 8.9 Hz, 1H), 4.25 – 4.09 (m, 1H), 4.08 – 3.87 (m, 4H), 3.68 – 3.52 (m, 1H), 3.48 (dd, <i>J</i> = 17.5, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.19 (dd, <i>J</i> = 14.6, 10.0 Hz, 4H), 2.20 – 2.03 (m, 2H), 2.03 (s, 1H), 1.72 (s, 1H), 1.29 (t, <i>J</i> = 11.5 Hz, 3H). m/z = 425 (M+H).</p>

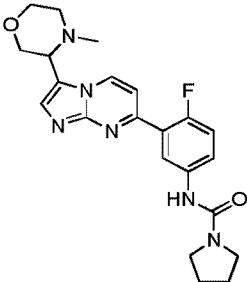
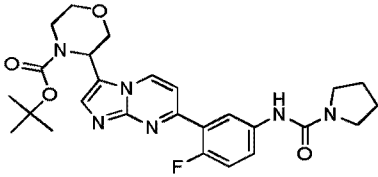
<p>33a</p>	 <p>(S)-N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)-2-methylpyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 9.11 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 8.46 (dd, <i>J</i> = 6.9, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.70 – 7.55 (m, 1H), 7.31 (dd, <i>J</i> = 11.4, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 4.24 – 4.07 (m, 1H), 4.03 – 3.86 (m, 4H), 3.69 – 3.54 (m, 1H), 3.48 (dd, <i>J</i> = 17.6, 7.7 Hz, 1H), 3.26 – 3.11 (m, 4H), 2.11 (dd, <i>J</i> = 7.0, 3.6 Hz, 2H), 2.06 – 1.93 (m, 1H), 1.71 (s, 1H), 1.29 (t, <i>J</i> = 11.4 Hz, 3H). <i>m/z</i> = 425 (M+H).</p>
<p>34</p>	 <p>(R)-N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)-3-methylpyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-<i>d</i>₆) δ 9.17 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.45 (d, <i>J</i> = 14.0 Hz, 1H), 8.43 (s, 1H), 8.04 (s, 1H), 7.88 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 7.78 – 7.66 (m, 1H), 7.36 (dd, <i>J</i> = 11.3, 9.1 Hz, 1H), 3.93 – 3.74 (m, 4H), 3.60 (dd, <i>J</i> = 9.8, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.57 – 3.44 (m, 1H), 3.35 (dd, <i>J</i> = 17.1, 8.9 Hz, 1H), 3.19 – 3.01 (m, 4H), 3.01 – 2.82 (m, 1H), 2.28 (dd, <i>J</i> = 21.7, 13.8 Hz, 1H), 2.01 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 1.65 – 1.40 (m, 1H), 1.06 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.6 Hz, 3H). <i>m/z</i> = 425 (M+H).</p>

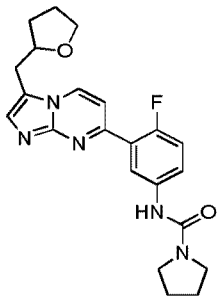
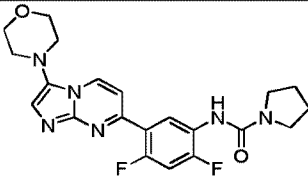
<p>34a</p>	 <p>(S)-N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)-3-methylpyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.19 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 8.47 (s, 1H), 8.42 (dd, <i>J</i> = 7.1, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 8.06 (s, 1H), 7.89 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 7.82 – 7.69 (m, 1H), 7.37 (dd, <i>J</i> = 11.2, 9.1 Hz, 1H), 3.88 – 3.80 (m, 4H), 3.60 (dd, <i>J</i> = 9.8, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.56 – 3.46 (m, 1H), 3.35 (dd, <i>J</i> = 16.9, 8.9 Hz, 1H), 3.16 – 3.05 (m, 4H), 2.98 – 2.86 (m, 1H), 2.36 – 2.18 (m, 1H), 2.09 – 1.97 (m, 1H), 1.51 (td, <i>J</i> = 17.5, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 1.06 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.6 Hz, 3H). <i>m/z</i> = 425 (M+H).</p>
<p>35</p>	 <p>tert-butyl 4-(7-(2-fluoro-5-(pyrrolidine-1-carboxamido)phenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)piperazine-1-carboxylate</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.75 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.43 (s, 1H), 8.21 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (s, 1H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 7.44 (d, <i>J</i> = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 7.34 – 7.19 (m, 1H), 3.56 (s, 4H), 3.38 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.7 Hz, 4H), 3.14 – 2.92 (m, 4H), 1.87 (s, 4H), 1.53 – 1.39 (m, 9H). <i>m/z</i> = 510 (M+H).</p>

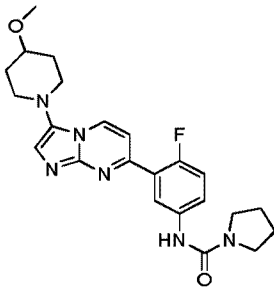
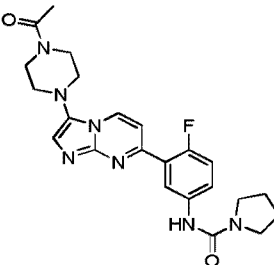
36	 <p>N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide 2,2,2-trifluoroacetate</p>	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d ₆) δ 10.08 (s, 1H), 9.11 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 8.49 (s, 1H), 8.39 (dd, <i>J</i> = 7.1, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 8.07 (s, 1H), 7.86 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 7.80 – 7.67 (m, 1H), 7.36 (dd, <i>J</i> = 11.1, 9.1 Hz, 1H), 3.60 (d, <i>J</i> = 11.3 Hz, 2H), 3.50 (d, <i>J</i> = 11.9 Hz, 2H), 3.36 – 3.27 (m, 6H), 3.20 (t, <i>J</i> = 11.5 Hz, 2H), 2.93 (s, 3H), 1.88 (s, 4H). <i>m/z</i> = 424 (M+H)
37	 <p>N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(6-methylpyridin-2-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide hydrochloride</p>	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d ₆): δ 10.45 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 8.85 (br s, 1H), 8.48 (s, 1H), 8.43- 8.40 (m, 1H), 7.93- 7.86 (m, 3H), 7.80- 7.76 (m, 1H), 7.36- 7.28 (m, 2H), 3.41- 3.38 (m, 4H), 2.64 (s, 3H), 1.89- 1.85 (m, 4H). <i>m/z</i> = 417 (M+H)
38	 <p>N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(morpholin-3-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 9.21 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.33 (dd, <i>J</i> = 6.9, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 8.24 (s, 1H), 7.89 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.79 – 7.55 (m, 1H), 7.27 (dd, <i>J</i> = 11.2, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 5.24 (dd, <i>J</i> = 8.2, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 4.39 – 4.08 (m, 3H), 4.09 – 3.95 (m, 1H), 3.51 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.7 Hz, 5H), 2.01 (s, 4H). <i>m/z</i> = 411 (M+H)

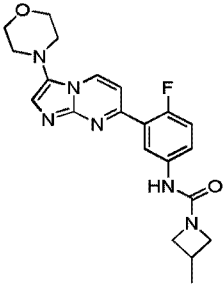
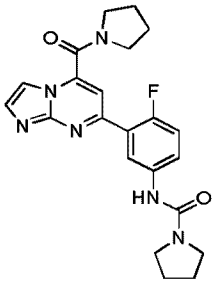
<p>39</p>	 <p>N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)-2,4-dimethyloxazole-5-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 8.75 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.46 (d, <i>J</i> = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.62 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 7.31 (dd, <i>J</i> = 11.1, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.94 (s, 4H), 3.15 (s, 4H), 2.57 (s, 3H), 2.48 (s, 3H). <i>m/z</i> = 437 (M+H)</p>
<p>40</p>	 <p>(S)-N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(2-methylmorpholino)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.14 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.48 (s, 1H), 8.40 (dd, <i>J</i> = 7.0, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (s, 1H), 7.85 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.80 – 7.70 (m, 1H), 7.36 (dd, <i>J</i> = 11.2, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.94 (d, <i>J</i> = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 3.39 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.5 Hz, 4H), 3.20 (dd, <i>J</i> = 25.5, 12.0 Hz, 2H), 2.93 (td, <i>J</i> = 11.5, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 2.63 (s, 1H), 1.88 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.5 Hz, 4H), 1.15 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.3 Hz, 3H). <i>m/z</i> = 425 (M+H)</p>

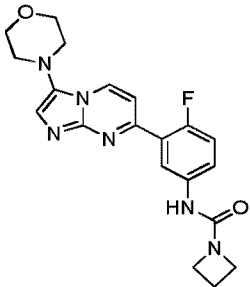
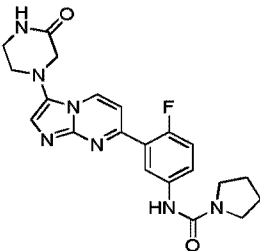
<p>41</p>	 <p>N-(3-(3-(2,2-dimethylmorpholino)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)-4-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.06 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 8.49 (s, 1H), 8.47 – 8.31 (m, 1H), 7.99 (s, 1H), 7.89 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (dd, <i>J</i> = 8.4, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (dd, <i>J</i> = 11.3, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.99 – 3.82 (m, 2H), 3.39 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.6 Hz, 4H), 3.10 – 2.94 (m, 2H), 2.90 (s, 2H), 1.87 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.6 Hz, 4H), 1.29 (d, <i>J</i> = 37.2 Hz, 6H). <i>m/z</i> = 439 (M+H)</p>
<p>42</p>	 <p>N-(3-(3-(3,3-dimethylmorpholino)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)-4-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.29 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.49 (s, 1H), 8.42 (dt, <i>J</i> = 18.5, 9.3 Hz, 1H), 8.28 (s, 1H), 7.91 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 7.84 – 7.67 (m, 1H), 7.37 (dd, <i>J</i> = 11.2, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.97 (s, 4H), 3.55 (s, 2H), 3.39 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.6 Hz, 4H), 1.88 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.6 Hz, 4H), 1.06 (d, <i>J</i> = 88.0 Hz, 6H). <i>m/z</i> = 439 (M+H)</p>

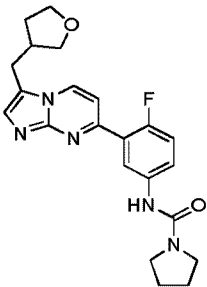
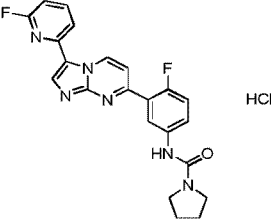
<p>43</p>	 <p>N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(4-methylmorpholin-3-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.29 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 8.43 (s, 1H), 8.23 (dd, <i>J</i> = 7.1, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (s, 2H), 7.47 (d, <i>J</i> = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (dd, <i>J</i> = 11.4, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (d, <i>J</i> = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 3.81 – 3.67 (m, 3H), 3.39 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 2.89 (d, <i>J</i> = 11.9 Hz, 1H), 2.68 (s, 1H), 2.34 (s, 2H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 1.87 (s, 4H). <i>m/z</i>= 425 (M+H)</p>
<p>44</p>	 <p>tert-butyl 3-(7-(2-fluoro-5-(pyrrolidine-1-carboxamido)phenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)morpholine-4-carboxylate</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.13 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 8.46 (d, <i>J</i> = 14.0 Hz, 1H), 8.36 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 8.25 (s, 1H), 7.96 (s, 1H), 7.87 – 7.67 (m, 1H), 7.46 – 7.26 (m, 1H), 5.65 (s, 1H), 4.22 (d, <i>J</i> = 12.5 Hz, 1H), 4.06 – 3.81 (m, 2H), 3.70 (d, <i>J</i> = 13.9 Hz, 1H), 3.55 (t, <i>J</i> = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 3.40 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.5 Hz, 4H), 3.20 – 3.00 (m, 1H), 1.88 (s, 4H), 1.44 (s, 9H). <i>m/z</i>= 511 (M+H)</p>

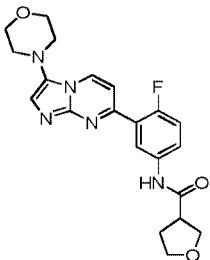
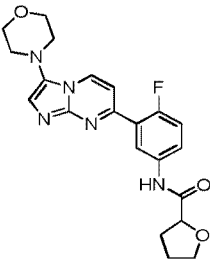
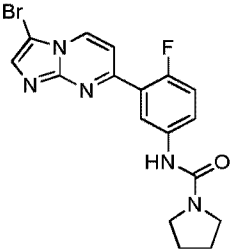
<p>45</p>	 <p>N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-((tetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 9.30 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.45 (dd, $J = 6.9, 2.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.09 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1H), 8.04 (s, 1H), 7.73 – 7.60 (m, 1H), 7.30 (dd, $J =$ 11.3, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 4.27 (qd, $J = 7.6, 3.7$ Hz, 1H), 3.90 (dd, $J = 14.9, 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.81 – 3.68 (m, 1H), 3.51 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 4H), 3.41 (dt, $J = 9.3, 4.9$ Hz, 1H), 3.22 (dd, $J = 15.7, 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.20 (tt, $J = 15.3, 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.05 – 1.92 (m, 4H), 1.94 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 1.92 – 1.84 (m, 1H), 1.76 (ddd, $J = 16.1, 12.1,$ 7.8 Hz, 1H). $m/z = 410$ (M+H).</p>
<p>46</p>	 <p>N-(2,4-difluoro-5-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 8.76 (m, 1H), 8.20 (m, 1), 8.07 (s, 1H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 7.45 (m, 3H), 3.82 (m, 4H), 3.38 (m, 4H), 3.08 (m, 4H), 1.87 (m, 4H). m/z = 429 (M+H)</p>

47	 <p>N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(4-methoxypiperidin-1-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆, 80 °C): δ 8.60 (d, <i>J</i>= 7.1 Hz, 1H), 8.20- 8.18 (m, 2H), 7.77- 7.74 (m, 1H), 7.45 (s, 1H), 7.41- 7.39 (m, 1H), 7.23- 7.18 (m, 1H), 3.47- 3.40 (m, 6H), 3.25- 3.30 (m, 2H), 3.02 (s, 1H), 2.96- 2.90 (m, 2H), 2.08- 1.97 (m, 2H), 1.94- 1.82 (m, 5H), 1.78- 1.70 (m, 2H). <i>m/z</i> = 439 (M+H)</p>
48	 <p>N-(3-(3-(4-acetylpiperazin-1-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)-4-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 8.78 (d, <i>J</i>= 7.1 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.21 dd, <i>J</i>= 2.8, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.80- 7.76 (m, 1H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 7.48- 7.44 (m, 1H), 7.25 (dd, <i>J</i>= 11.1, 9.1 Hz, 1H), 3.70- 3.63 (m, 4H), 3.43- 3.35 (m, 4H), 3.07- 2.98 (m, 4H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 1.88- 1.84 (m, 4H). <i>m/z</i> = 452 (M+H)</p>

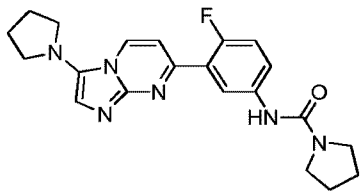
<p>49</p>	 <p>N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)-3-methylazetidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.16 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.72 (s, 1H), 8.34 (dt, <i>J</i> = 34.2, 17.0 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (s, 1H), 7.86 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 7.80 – 7.64 (m, 1H), 7.37 (dd, <i>J</i> = 11.2, 9.1 Hz, 1H), 4.09 (t, <i>J</i> = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 3.99 – 3.72 (m, 3H), 3.54 (dd, <i>J</i> = 8.0, 5.6 Hz, 2H), 3.19 – 2.99 (m, 4H), 2.77 – 2.57 (m, 1H), 1.34 – 1.06 (m, 3H). <i>m/z</i> = 411 (M+H)</p>
<p>50</p>	 <p>N-(4-fluoro-3-(5-(pyrrolidine-1-carbonyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 8.43 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.1, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.97-7.93 (m, 1H), 7.90-7.87 (m, 1H), 7.83-1.79 (m, 1H), 7.63-7.59 (m, 1H), 7.30-7.25 (m, 1H), 3.63-3.59 (m, 2H), 3.53-3.50 (m, 2H), 3.40-3.37 (m, 4H), 1.97-1.81 (m, 8H). <i>m/z</i> = 423 (M+H)</p>

<p>51</p>	 <p>N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)azetidione-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.15 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 8.73 (s, 1H), 8.54 – 8.24 (m, 1H), 8.02 (s, 1H), 7.85 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.79 – 7.66 (m, 1H), 7.50 – 7.27 (m, 1H), 3.98 (t, <i>J</i> = 7.5 Hz, 4H), 3.83 (d, <i>J</i> = 4.3 Hz, 4H), 3.09 (s, 4H), 2.30 – 2.07 (m, 2H). <i>m/z</i> = 397 (M+H)</p>
<p>52</p>	 <p>N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(3-oxopiperazin-1-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 8.75 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.20 (dd, <i>J</i> = 2.8, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 8.02 (br s, 1H), 7.80- 7.76 (m, 1H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 7.42 (dd, <i>J</i> = 2.0, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.28- 7.23 (m, 1H), 3.68 (s, 2H), 3.40- 3.37 (m, 6H), 3.23- 3.20 (m, 2H), 1.88- 1.84 (m, 4H). <i>m/z</i> = 424 (M+H)</p>

53	 <p>N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-((tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)methyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d ₆) δ 9.33 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.49 (s, 1H), 8.40 (dd, <i>J</i> = 7.0, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 8.14 (s, 1H), 7.91 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.82 – 7.68 (m, 1H), 7.36 (dd, <i>J</i> = 11.1, 9.1 Hz, 1H), 3.91 – 3.76 (m, 2H), 3.69 (dd, <i>J</i> = 15.4, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.49 – 3.33 (m, 5H), 3.05 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.69 (dt, <i>J</i> = 13.7, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 2.09 (dt, <i>J</i> = 13.2, 7.7 Hz, 1H), 1.88 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.4 Hz, 4H), 1.64 (dt, <i>J</i> = 13.9, 7.2 Hz, 1H). <i>m/z</i> = 410 (M+H).
54	 <p>N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(6-fluoropyridin-2-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide hydrochloride</p>	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d ₆) δ 10.11 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 8.94 (s, 1H), 8.49 (s, 1H), 8.38 (dd, <i>J</i> = 7.1, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (q, <i>J</i> = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 8.09- 8.07 (m, 1H), 7.91 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.82- 7.78 (m, 1H), 7.36- 7.31 (m, 1H), 7.20 (dd, <i>J</i> = 8.1, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.92- 4.48 (br, 1H), 3.41 – 3.38 (m, 4H), 1.89- 1.85 (m, 4H). <i>m/z</i> = 421 (M+H).

55	 <p>N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)tetrahydrofuran-3-carboxamide</p>	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d ₆) δ 10.29 (br s, 1H), 8.76 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 8.33-8.30 (m, 1H), 7.84- 7.80 (m,1H), 7.52 (s,1H), 7.42 (dd, <i>J</i> = 7.1, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.37- 7.32 (m, 1H), 3.97- 3.93 (m, 1H), 3.82- 3.69 (m, 8H), 3.05- 3.03 (m, 4H), 2.12- 2.07 (m, 2H). <i>m/z</i> = 412 (M+H).
56	 <p>N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)tetrahydrofuran-2-carboxamide</p>	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d ₆) δ 9.96 (br s, 1H), 8.76 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 8.44-8.41 (m, 1H), 7.90- 7.86 (m,1H), 7.52 (s,1H), 7.41 (dd, <i>J</i> = 7.1, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 7.37- 7.32 (m, 1H), 4.40 (dd, <i>J</i> = 8.3, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 4.04- 3.98 (m, 1H), 3.86- 3.80 (m, 5H), 3.05- 3.03 (m, 4H), 2.26- 2.17 (m, 1H), 2.04- 1.96 (m, 1H), 1.91- 1.84 (m, 2H). <i>m/z</i> = 412 (M+H).
57	 <p>N-(3-(3-bromoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)-4-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide</p>	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d ₆) δ 8.88 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 8.44 (br s, 1H), 8.25 (dd, <i>J</i> = 7.1, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (s,1H), 7.83- 7.79 (m,1H), 7.59 (dd, <i>J</i> = 7.3, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.28 (dd, <i>J</i> = 11.3, 9.1 Hz, 1H), 3.41- 3.36 (m, 4H), 1.88- 1.84 (m, 4H).

The following compound can be prepared by processes analogous to those described above:
N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide



5

Biological Activity

Assay 1. Intramacrophage *Leishmania donovani* assay

The intramacrophage *Leishmania* assay was performed using a modified version of the method described in De Rycker et al. (Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2013 Jul;57(7):2913-22. Comparison of a high-throughput high-content intracellular *Leishmania donovani* assay with an axenic amastigote assay. De Rycker M, Hallyburton I, Thomas J, Campbell L, Wyllie S, Joshi D, Cameron S, Gilbert IH, Wyatt PG, Frearson JA, Fairlamb AH, Gray DW.). Procedure: 350nl of compound was pre-dispensed into 384 well sterile intermediary plates. For single point screening, amphotericin B was added to all wells of column 24 as a positive control (final concentration 2 μ M) and DMSO to column 23. For potency determinations, ten-point, one in three dilution curves were created with the highest concentration being 50 μ M and on each plate a control curve of amphotericin B was included. Controls were as follows: columns 11 and 12: DMSO, columns 23 and 24: amphotericin B (final concentration 2 μ M). To the intermediary plates, 35 μ l of THP-1 media was added and plates were shaken for >5 min to ensure complete mixing. THP-1 cells (8,000 per well, 50 μ l) were plated into black clear-bottom 384 well plates (Corning) in presence of 20 nM PMA. After 20 min at RT, the plates were incubated at 37°C under 5% CO₂ in a humidified incubator for 75 h. The cells were then washed with 450 μ l sterile phosphate buffered saline (PBS) supplemented with 1 mM CaCl₂, 0.5 mM MgCl₂, 0.1% (w/v) bovine serum albumin (PBS-A) and amastigotes were added to all wells at a multiplicity of infection of 5 (40,000 amastigotes per well). After 40 min at RT, plates were returned to the incubator. Amastigotes were incubated in the presence of THP-1 macrophages for 16 h. Any remaining extracellular amastigotes were subsequently removed with an overflow wash of 1 mL PBS-A per well (wash buffer is being aspirated from the top of the well as it is being dispensed) followed by addition of 25 μ l of the compound pre-dilutions using a Fluidx Ipette-pro pipetting station. The final dilution of each compound was 200-fold. Plates were incubated for 96 h and then washed (250 μ l PBS-A) and fixed (4 % (v/v)

formaldehyde-PBS, 30 min, RT). After fixation, the wells were washed with 250 μ l PBS, stained (10 μ g/mL DAPI, 0.4 μ g mL⁻¹ HCS Cellmask Deep Red in PBS + 0.1% (v/v) Triton X-100, 30 min, RT) and washed with 250 μ l PBS. Finally, PBS + 0.05% (v/v) thimerosal was added to the wells, the plates were sealed and imaged on a high-content microscope (GE IN Cell 2000) using a 10x objective. Image analysis was carried out with GE IN Cell Analyzer 1000 Workstation using the "Multi Target Analysis" module. Settings for segmentation were as follows: nuclei: minimum area: 142.384 μ m², sensitivity: 81, method: top-hat; cells: characteristic area: 2500 μ m², sensitivity: 60, method: multiscale top-hat; organelles (amastigotes): granule size 1 – 3, 3 scales, sensitivity: 90, detection in entire cell. For each well, i) THP-1 cell count (cytotoxicity readout) and ii) average number of amastigotes per cell (potency readout) were calculated, both in terms of pEC₅₀ values.

Results of the Intramacrophage *Leishmania donovani* assay (Assay 1)

Examples 1-22, 23a, 24-27, 29-36, 38-44, 46-50 and 52 were tested in the Intramacrophage *Leishmania donovani* assay.

Examples 1-10, 12, 13, 17-19, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 29-31, 33, 34, 34a, 35, 39-44 and 47 were found to have a pEC₅₀ value between 5.0 and 6.6 against *Leishmania donovani*. Examples 11, 15, 16, 20, 25, 36, 38 and 49 were found to have a pEC₅₀ value of between 4.7 and 4.9 and Examples 14, 23a, 32, 33a, 46, 48, 50 and 52 were found to have a pEC₅₀ value of less than 4.3. All examples tested were found to show cytotoxicity against THP-1 cells with a pEC₅₀ value of 4.4 or lower. Example 4 was found to have a pEC₅₀ value against *Leishmania donovani* of 5.8 and to show cytotoxicity against THP-1 cells with a pEC₅₀ of less than 4.3.

The following compounds were also tested in Assay 1 and were found to have a pEC₅₀ value against *Leishmania donovani* of less than 4.3:

N-(4-cyano-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)-3,3-dimethylazetididine-1-carboxamide, N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)-3,3-dimethylpyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, N-(4-fluoro-3-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)-2,2-dimethylpyrrolidine-1-carboxamide and N-(4-fluoro-2-methyl-5-(3-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)phenyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide.

Assay 2. *Trypanosoma cruzi* intracellular assay

Compounds were dispensed into black 384-well assay plates (Greiner) by acoustic dispensing (LabCyte ECHO). For potency determinations, eleven-point, one in three dilution curves were generated, with a top concentration of 50 μ M. H9C2 rat cardiomyocytes cells were

dispensed in T225 tissue culture flasks and after 4 hours they were infected during 18 hours with *T. cruzi* trypomastigotes in the same T225 tissue culture flasks at a multiplicity of infection of 1. Next, any remaining free trypomastigotes were washed away with PBS and the infected H9C2 cells were harvested by trypsinisation. The infected H9C2 cells were then plated into 384-well plates containing the compounds to be tested, at 2500 cells per well in DMEM media with 2% FBS, 1% Penicillin/Streptomycin, 2mM L-Glutamine, 1mM Na Pyruvate and 25mM HEPES. After 72h incubation at 37°C in presence of 5% CO₂, the plates were fixed and stained with 4% formaldehyde and 2µM Draq5 for 3 hours at room temperature. The plates were imaged on a Perkin Elmer Opera high-content imaging system using a 20x air objective. Images were analyzed using the Acapella building blocks system (Perkin Elmer). The image analysis algorithm first identified the H9C2 nuclei followed by demarcation of the cytoplasm and identification of intracellular amastigotes. This algorithm reported mean number of parasites per H9C2 cell, the percentage of infected H9C2 cells and the total number of H9C2 cells.

Results of the *Trypanosoma cruzi* intracellular assay (Assay 2)

Examples 1-5, 7-42 and 44-51 were tested in the *Trypanosoma cruzi* intracellular assay and were found to have a pEC₅₀ value against *Trypanosoma cruzi* between 5.3 and 8.2 , except examples 23a and 33a, which were found to have a pEC₅₀ value of 4.5 and 4.9 respectively. All Examples tested were found show cytotoxicity against RnH9c2 cells with a pEC₅₀ below 4.3, except Examples 7, 17, 19, 26, 28 and 37, which were found to show cytotoxicity against RnH9c2 cells with a pEC₅₀ of 4.7, 5.3, 4.4, 4.4, 5.1 and 4.6 respectively. Example 4 was found to have a pEC₅₀ value against *Trypanosoma cruzi* of 7.4 and to show cytotoxicity against RnH9c2 cells with a pEC₅₀ of <4.3.

Assay 3. *Trypanosoma brucei* cell growth inhibition assay

Measurement of the ability of the compounds to inhibit trypanosome (*T. b. brucei*, BSF427, VSG118) cell growth was performed using a modification of the cell viability assay previously described by Raz et al. (Raz B.; Iten M.; Grether-Buhler Y.; Kaminski R.; Brun R. The Alamar Blue assay to determine drug sensitivity of African trypanosomes (*T. b. rhodesiense* and *T. b. gambiense*) in vitro. Acta Trop. 1997, 68, 139–147). Compounds were dissolved in DMSO at a top concentration of 10 mM and serially diluted in half log steps to achieve a range of final assay concentrations of 50 µM to 0.5 nM. Compound at each concentration (200-fold final) was added to clear 96-well tissue culture plates in a volume of 1 µL. Then 2000 cells per well in relevant growth medium (HMI-9T for *T. brucei*, a modification of HMI-9 as described by Hurumi et al. (Hirumi H.; Hirumi K. Continuous cultivation of

Trypanosoma brucei blood stream forms in a medium containing a low concentration of serum-protein without feeder cell-layers. J. Parasitol. 1989, 75, 985–989.) where 0.2 mM 2-mercaptoethanol was replaced with 0.056 mM thioglycerol, and MEM with 10% FBS for MRC5) were then added to columns 1–11 of the plates in a volume of 199 μ L. To column 12, 200 μ L of medium was added to provide a no cells control. Plates were then incubated at 37 °C in an atmosphere of 5% CO₂ for 69 h, before the addition of 20 μ L of 500 μ M rezasurin solution, and a further incubation period of 4 h. Plates were then read on a BioTek flx800 fluorescent plate reader, and percentage inhibition was compared to the maximum and minimum assay controls. Concentration effect curves were fitted using nonlinear regression using XLFit 4.2 and EC₅₀ values determined.

Results of the *trypanosoma brucei* cell growth inhibition assay (Assay 3)

Examples 1-5, 7-8, 11-15, 18 and 20 were tested in the *Trypanosoma brucei* cell growth inhibition assay.

All Examples tested were found to have a pEC₅₀ value of between 6.2 and 8.2 *Trypanosoma brucei*, Example 4 was found to have a pEC₅₀ value of 8.0 against *Trypanosoma brucei*.

Assay 4. Solubility assay - ChemiLuminescent Nitrogen Detection (CLND)

I. Compounds

A 10 mM DMSO stock solution of the compound was prepared.

Solvents and buffers

Organic solvents of HPLC grade were used. Ultra pure water (Milli-Q grade) was used. Buffers were prepared with ultra pure water and filtered using 0.45 μ cameo filters.

Aqueous buffer solution:

Phosphate Buffer Saline (PBS) @ pH 7.4 was prepared from Sigma dry powder packs, P-3813. Each one was diluted to 1 litre with deionised water. The pH was checked before the solution was used

II. Procedures.

a) DMSO concentration was measured. DMSO blanks and ondansetron and caffeine standards were added to the plate (column 12, A,B,C,& D for the blanks and E,F,G, & H for the standards). Plates were covered with foil. When the UV and CLND detectors baselines appeared to be stable, the CLND was zeroed.

- b) Once DMSO concentration measurements were complete, a filtration plate was prepared from each parent plate by diluting 5 μ l of the 10 mM DMSO stock solution to 100 L with pH7.4 PBS.
- c) After the plates were prepared, they were covered with a plate lid and left to incubate for 5 1h at room temperature.
- d) Sample was filtered using MILLIPORE MultiScreen Solubility (MSSLBPC10) Filtration Plates, to NUNC V well plates. The filter plate was removed and the NUNC plate was sealed with a power seal plate seal.
- e) HPLC/CLND instruments were set up and left to equilibrate. Mobile phases (MeOH:H₂O 10 1:1, flow rate: 0.2 ml/min, sensitivity z10, Gain High). The samples were run.
- f) The assay curve fit was done by linear regression and solubility values were reported in μ M.

Results of the solubility assay (CLND)

Examples 1-5, 12-42 and 44-51-were tested in the solubility assay (CLND).

- 15 All Examples tested were found to have an average solubility value of 24 μ M or higher in this assay, except Example 28, which was found to have an average solubility value of <1 μ M. Example 4 was found to have an average solubility value of \geq 444 μ M.

Assay 5. *Leishmania donovani* intracellular assay

- 20 Compounds were dispensed into black 384-well assay plates (Greiner) by acoustic dispensing (LabCyte ECHO). For potency determinations, eleven-point, one in three dilution curves were generated, with a top concentration of 50 μ M. THP-1 human monocytes cells were dispensed in T225 tissue culture flasks and differentiated using 30nM of PMA, after 24 hours they were infected overnight using *Leishmania donovani* expressing Green Fluorescent Protein
- 25 (eGFP) amastigotes in the same T225 tissue culture flasks at a multiplicity of infection of 10. Next, any remaining free amastigotes were washed away with PBS and the infected THP-1 cells were harvested by trypsinisation. The infected cells were then plated into 384-well plates containing the compounds to be tested, at 3000 cells per well in RPMI media with 2% FBS and 25mM Sodium bicarbonate. After 96h incubation at 37°C in presence of 5% CO₂, the
- 30 plates were fixed with 4% formaldehyde for 30 minutes, washed with PBS and stained with 0.1mg/mL of DAPI for 30 minutes and washed again with PBS. The plates were imaged on a Perkin Elmer Opera high-content imaging system using a 20x air objective with two expositions, one for DAPI stain and other for eGFP. Images were analysed using the Acapella building blocks system (Perkin Elmer). The image analysis algorithm first identified the THP-1
- 35 nuclei followed by demarcation of the cytoplasm and identification of intracellular amastigotes.

This algorithm reported mean number of parasites per THP-1 cell, the percentage of infected THP-1 cells and the total number of THP-1 cells.

Results of the *Leishmania donovani* intracellular assay (Assay 5)

5 Examples 1-5, 12-37 and 39-51 were tested in the *Leishmania donovani* intracellular assay.

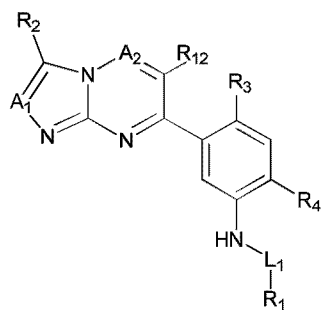
10 Examples 1-5, 12-13, 17-23, 24-31, 33, 34-37, 39-49 and 51 were found to have a pEC₅₀ value between 5.0 and 6.9 against *Leishmania donovani*. Examples 14-16, 32, 33a and 50 were found to have a pEC₅₀ value between 4.4 and 4.9 against *Leishmania donovani* while Example 23a was found to have a pEC₅₀ value of less than 4.3. All Examples tested were found to show cytotoxicity against THP-1 cells with a pEC₅₀ value of less than 4.3, except Examples 2, 3, 5, 16, 26, 28 and 37, which were found to show cytotoxicity with a pEC₅₀ value of between 4.3 and 4.9. Example 4 was found to have a pEC₅₀ value against *Leishmania donovani* of 6.2 and to show cytotoxicity against THP-1 cells with a pEC₅₀ of less than 4.3.

15 The application of which this description and claims form part may be used as a basis for priority in respect of any subsequent application. The claims of such subsequent application may be directed to any feature or combination of features described herein. They may take the form of product, composition, process, or use claims and may include, by way of example and without limitation, the following claims:

20

What is claimed is:

1. A compound of Formula (I), or a salt thereof,



(I)

wherein

A₁ is CH;

A₂ is CR₁₃ or N;

R₁ is C₁-C₆alkyl, C₃-C₇cycloalkyl, C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, phenyl, C₅-C₆heteroaryl, C₁-C₆alkoxy, -OC₃-C₇cycloalkyl or NR_{10a}R_{10b}; wherein C₃-C₇cycloalkyl, C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, phenyl, C₅-C₆heteroaryl and -OC₃-C₇cycloalkyl are optionally substituted with one to three groups which are independently hydroxy, methoxy, C₁-C₃alkyl or halo;

L₁ is a linker group which is -C(O)- or -S(O)_n-, wherein n represents 1 to 2;

R₃ is hydrogen, halo, methyl, methoxy or cyano;

R₄ is hydrogen, halo, methyl, methoxy or cyano;

R₂ is hydrogen, halo, Ar, Cy, X, NR_{5a}R_{5b} or -C(O)-R₁₅;

Ar is phenyl or C₅-C₆heteroaryl, each of which is optionally substituted with one to three groups which are independently halo or -L₂-R₇;

L₂ is a linker group which is a bond, -(CH₂)_m-, -O(CH₂)_m-, -C₂-C₄alkenyl-, -OC₂-C₄alkenyl-, -(CH₂)_p-NH-(CH₂)_q-, or -(CH₂)_pC(O)-(CH₂)_q-; wherein m represents 1 to 4 and p and q independently represent 0 to 4;

R₇ is hydrogen; hydroxy; NR_{8a}R_{8b}; C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl optionally substituted with one or two C₁-C₃alkyl groups; C₃-C₇cycloalkyl; C₁-C₆alkoxy optionally substituted with one NR_{14a}R_{14b} group; or phenyl optionally substituted with one to three groups which are independently halo, methoxy or methyl;

Cy is C₃-C₇cycloalkyl, C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, C₅-C₇cycloalkenyl or C₅-C₇heterocycloalkenyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one to three groups which are independently C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, NR_{11a}R_{11b}, =O, -C(O)-R₁₅ or -C(O)O-R₁₅;

X is C₁-C₆alkyl, C₂-C₆alkenyl or C₁-C₆alkoxy, each of which is optionally substituted with one to three groups which are independently hydroxy, methoxy, halo, NR_{13a}R_{13b} or C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, wherein C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl is optionally substituted with one to three C₁-C₃alkyl groups;

R_{5a} is hydrogen; C₁-C₆alkyl optionally substituted with one group which is Ar or Cy; -C(O)-R₉; -C(O)-OR₉; or -SO₂-R₉;

R_{5b} is hydrogen or C₁-C₃alkyl;

R_{8a} and R_{8b} are independently hydrogen or C₁-C₃alkyl;

R₉ is C₁-C₆alkyl, C₃-C₇cycloalkyl, C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, phenyl or C₅-C₆heteroaryl;

R_{10a} and R_{10b} are independently hydrogen or C₁-C₃alkyl;

R_{11a} and R_{11b} are independently hydrogen or C₁-C₃alkyl;

R₁₂ is hydrogen, halo or methyl;

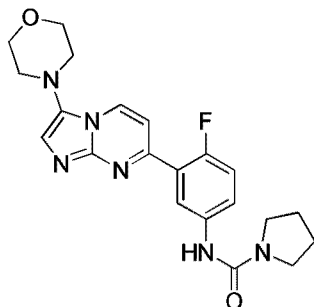
R₁₃ is hydrogen, C₁-C₃alkyl, -C(O)-C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, -C(O)-C₁-C₃alkyl or -C(O)-C₃-C₇cycloalkyl;

R_{13a} and R_{13b} are independently hydrogen or C₁-C₃alkyl;

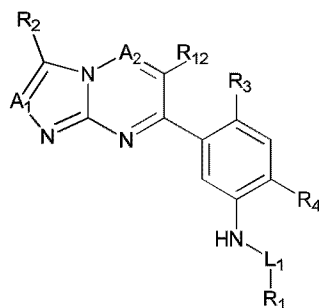
R_{14a} and R_{14b} are independently hydrogen or C₁-C₃alkyl; and

R₁₅ is C₁-C₆alkyl, Ar, C₃-C₇cycloalkyl or C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl.

2. A compound according to claim 1, wherein R₁ is C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl optionally substituted with one C₁-C₃alkyl or with one or two halo.
3. A compound according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein L₁ is -C(O)-.
4. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein R₂ is hydrogen, halo, Ar, Cy, or X.
5. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein R₂ is C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl.
6. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein R₃ is hydrogen or halo and R₄ is hydrogen, halo, or methyl.
7. A compound of Formula (I) according to claim 1, which is



8. A compound of Formula (IA), or a salt thereof,



(IA)

wherein

A₁ is CH;

A₂ is CR₁₃ or N;

R₁ is C₁-C₆alkyl, C₃-C₇cycloalkyl, C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, phenyl, C₅-C₆heteroaryl, C₁-C₆alkoxy, -OC₃-C₇cycloalkyl or NR_{10a}R_{10b}; wherein C₃-C₇cycloalkyl, C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, phenyl, C₅-C₆heteroaryl and -OC₃-C₇cycloalkyl are optionally substituted with one to three groups which are hydroxy, methoxy, C₁-C₃alkyl or halo;

L₁ is a linker group which is -C(O)- or -S(O)_n-; wherein n represents 1 to 2;

R₃ is hydrogen, halo, methyl, methoxy or cyano;

R₄ is hydrogen, halo, methyl, methoxy or cyano;

R₂ is hydrogen, halo, Ar, Cy, X or NR_{5a}R_{5b};

Ar is phenyl or C₅-C₆heteroaryl, each of which is optionally substituted with one to three groups which are independently NR_{6a}R_{6b} or -L₂-R₇;

L₂ is a linker group which is a bond, -(CH₂)_m-, -O(CH₂)_m-, -C₂-C₄alkenyl- or -OC₂-C₄alkenyl-; wherein m represents 1 to 4;

R₇ is hydrogen, C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, C₃-C₇cycloalkyl, C₁-C₆alkoxy, hydroxy or NR_{8a}R_{8b};

Cy is C₃-C₇cycloalkyl, C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, C₅-C₇cycloalkenyl or C₅-C₇heterocycloalkenyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one to three groups which are independently C₁-C₃alkyl, C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl or NR_{11a}R_{11b};

X is C₁-C₆alkyl, C₂-C₆alkenyl or C₁-C₆alkoxy, each of which is optionally substituted with one to three groups which are independently hydroxy, methoxy, halo or C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, wherein C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl is optionally substituted with one to three C₁-C₃alkyl groups;

R_{5a} is hydrogen, C₁-C₆alkyl, -C(O)-R₉, -C(O)-OR₉ or -SO₂-R₉;

R_{5b} is hydrogen or C₁-C₃alkyl;

R_{6a} and R_{6b} are independently hydrogen or C₁-C₃alkyl;

R_{8a} and R_{8b} are independently hydrogen or C₁-C₆alkyl;

R₉ is C₁-C₆alkyl, C₃-C₇cycloalkyl, C₄-C₇heterocycloalkyl, phenyl or C₅-C₆heteroaryl;

R_{10a} and R_{10b} are independently hydrogen or C₁-C₃alkyl;

R_{11a} and R_{11b} are independently hydrogen or C₁-C₃alkyl;

R₁₂ is hydrogen, halo or methyl; and

R₁₃ is hydrogen or C₁-C₃alkyl.

9. A compound of Formula (I) or (IA) according to any one of claims 1 to 8, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

10. A pharmaceutical composition comprising (a) a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 8, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and (b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

11. A combination comprising (a) a compound of Formula (I) or (IA) according to any one of claims 1 to 8, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and (b) at least one additional therapeutic agent.

12. A compound of Formula (I) or (IA) according to any one of claims 1 to 8, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the treatment or prevention of a parasitic disease which is Chagas disease, Human African Trypanosomiasis, Animal African trypanosomiasis or leishmaniasis.

13. A compound for use according to claim 12, wherein the leishmaniasis is visceral leishmaniasis.

14. Use of a compound of Formula (I) or (IA) according to any one of claims 1 to 8, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of a parasitic disease which is Chagas disease, Human African Trypanosomiasis, Animal African trypanosomiasis or leishmaniasis in a mammal.

15. Use of a compound of Formula (I) or (IA) according to any one of claims 1 to 8, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for the treatment or prevention of a parasitic disease which is Chagas disease, Human African Trypanosomiasis, Animal African trypanosomiasis or leishmaniasis in a mammal.

16. The use according to claim 14 or 15, wherein the leishmaniasis is visceral leishmaniasis.

17. The use according to any one of claims 14 to 16, wherein the mammal is a human.

