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ANTIMICROBIAL COMPOUNDS AND METHODS OF MAKING AND USING THE SAME

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/252,478 filed on October 16, 2009; U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/314,287 filed on March 16, 2010; and U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/358,201 filed on June 24, 2010. The contents of the aforementioned applications are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to the field of antimicrobial compounds and to methods of making and using them. These compounds are useful for treating, preventing, and reducing the risk of microbial infections in humans and animals.

BACKGROUND

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Since the discovery of penicillin in the 1920s and streptomycin in the 1940s, many 15 new compounds have been discovered or specifically designed for use as antibiotic agents. It was once thought that infectious diseases could be completely controlled or eradicated with the use of such therapeutic agents. However, such views have been challenged because strains of cells or microorganisms resistant to currently effective therapeutic agents continue to evolve. Almost every antibiotic agent developed for clinical use has ultimately 20 encountered problems with the emergence of resistant bacteria. For example, resistant strains of Gram-positive bacteria such as methicillin-resistant staphylococci, penicillin-resistant streptococci, and vancomycin-resistant enterococci have developed. Resistant bacteria can cause serious and even fatal results for infected patients. See, e.g., Lowry, F.D. "Antimicrobial Resistance: The Example of Staphylococcus aureus," J. Clin. Invest., vol. 25 111, no. 9, pp. 1265–1273 (2003); and Gold, H.S. and Moellering, R.C., Jr., "Antimicrobial-Drug Resistance," N. Engl. J. Med., vol. 335, pp. 1445–53 (1996).

The discovery and development of new antibacterial agents has been for decades a major focus in many pharmaceutical companies. Nonetheless, in more recent years there has been an exodus of pharmaceutical companies from this area of research and drug development. As a consequence of this exodus, there have been very few new antibiotics

entering the market. This lack of new antibiotics is particularly disturbing, especially at a time when bacterial resistance to current therapies is increasing both in the hospital and community settings.

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In the search for new antibiotic agents, researchers have tried combining or linking various portions of antibiotic molecules to create multifunctional or hybrid compounds Other researchers have tried making derivatives of known classes of antibiotics, e.g., telithromycin, which is sold under the trade name Ketek®, is a derivative of erythromycin. However, these approaches have met with limited success.

An approach to developing new antimicrobial compounds is to design modulators, for example, inhibitors, of bacterial ribosome function. By modulating or inhibiting bacterial ribosome function such antimicrobial compounds could interfere with essential processes such as RNA translation and protein synthesis, thereby providing an antimicrobial effect. In fact, some antibiotic compounds such as erythromycin, clindamycin, and linezolid are known to bind to the ribosome.

The present invention utilizes a structure based drug design approach for discovering and developing new antimicrobial agents. This approach starts with the high resolution X- ray crystal of the ribosome to design new classes of antimicrobial compounds having specific chemical structures, ribosome binding characteristics, and antimicrobial activity. This structure based drug discovery approach is described in the following publication:

Franceschi, F. and Duffy, E.M., "Structure–based drug design meets the ribosome", *Biochemical Pharmacology*, vol. 71, pp. 1016–1025 (2006).

Based on this structure based drug design approach, the present invention describes new chemical classes of antimicrobial compounds useful for treating bacterial infections in humans and animals. Without being limited by theories, these compounds are believed to inhibit bacterial ribosome function by binding to the ribosome. By taking advantage of these ribosome binding sites, the antimicrobial compounds of the present invention can provide better activity, especially against resistant strains of bacteria, than current antibiotic compounds.

The present invention utilizes a structure based drug design approach for discovering and developing new antimicrobial agents. This approach starts with the high resolution X–ray crystal of the ribosome to design new classes of antimicrobial compounds having specific chemical structures, ribosome binding characteristics, and desired antimicrobial activity. This structure based drug discovery approach is described in the following publication:

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Franceschi, F. and Duffy, E.M., "Structure-based drug design meets the ribosome", *Biochemical Pharmacology*, vol. 71, pp. 1016–1025 (2006).

The present invention therefore fills an important ongoing need for providing new antimicrobial agents, particularly for antimicrobial agents, having activity against resistant pathogenic bacterial organisms.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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The present invention relates generally to the field of antimicrobial compounds and to methods of making and using them. These compounds are useful for treating, preventing, and reducing the risk of microbial infections in humans and animals. The present invention also provides pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters, *N*–oxides, and prodrugs of these compounds.

The present invention provides compounds having the structure

wherein R is a chemical moiety selected from:

wherein V is independently selected from -CR^{4a}- or -N-,

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W is O, NR^1 , NOR^1 , or S, alternatively W= is selected from the combination of HO– and H– both attached to the same carbon atom or the combination of (C_{1-8} alkyl)O– and H– both attached to the same carbon atom;

X = --Y represents a single bond or a double bond such that when X = --Y is a single bond, X is selected from O, NR^2 , and $S(O)_n$ and Y is $C-R^3$, and when X = --Y is a double bond, X is N and Y is a carbon atom,

Z is selected from the group consisting of O, NR^4 , $S(O)_n$, NR^4CO , $CONR^4$, or NR^4CONR^4 , R^1 is selected from H and C_{1-8} alkyl,

 R^2 is selected from H and C_{1-8} alkyl,

 $10 \qquad R^3 \ is \ selected \ from \ H \ and \ C_{1\!-\!8} \ alkyl,$

 R^4 is selected from H and C_{1-8} alkyl,

 $R^{4a}\ is\ selected\ from\ H\ and\ C_{1-8}\ alkyl,$

n is 0, 1, or 2,

alternatively, -G-H-J is selected from



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wherein each H and J are independently selected,

C-B-A-, -D-E-F, and -G-H-J are chemical moieties, wherein

A, D and G are independently selected from the group consisting of:

- 20 (a) a single bond, (b) $-(C_{1-8}$ alkyl)-, (c) $-(C_{2-8}$ alkenyl)-, (d) $-(C_{2-8}$ alkynyl)-, wherein
 - i) 0–4 carbon atoms in any of (b)–(d) immediately above optionally is replaced by a moiety selected from the group consisting of –O–, –S(O) $_p$ –, –NR 6 –, (C=O)–, –S(O) $_p$ NR 6 –, –NR 6 S(O) $_p$ –, and –NR 6 S(O) $_p$ NR 6 –,
 - ii) any of (b)–(d) immediately above optionally is substituted with one or more R⁵ groups, and
 - iii) any of (b)–(d) immediately above optionally is substituted with –(C_{1-8} alkyl)– R^5 groups;

$$(e) -O-, (f) -NR^6-, (g) -S(O)_p-, (h) -C(O)-, (i) -C(O)O-, (j) -OC(O)-, k) - \\ OC(O)O-, (l) -C(O)NR^6-, (m) -NR^6CO-, (n) -NR^6C(O)NR^6-, (o) -C(=NR^6)-, (p) - \\ C(=NR^6)O-, (q) -OC(=NR^6)-, (r) -C(=NR^6)NR^6-, (s) -NR^6C(=NR^6)-, (t) -C(=S)-, \\ (u) -C(=S)NR^6-, (v) -NR^6C(=S)-, (w) -C(O)S-, (x) -SC(O)-, (y) -OC(=S)-, (z) - \\ (v) -C(=S)NR^6-, (v) -NR^6C(=S)-, (v) -C(O)S-, (v)$$

C(=S)O-, (aa) -NR⁶(CNR⁶)NR⁶-, (bb) -CR⁶R⁶C(O)-, (cc) -C(O)NR⁶(CR⁶R⁶)_t-, (dd) a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, (ee) a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, and (ff) -(CR⁶R⁶)_t-,

wherein (dd) or (ee) is optionally substituted with one or more R⁵ groups;

- B, E, and H are independently selected from the group consisting of:
 - (a) a single bond,

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(b) a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur,
 (c) a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle,

wherein (b) or (c) is optionally substituted with one or more R⁵ groups;

- (d) $-(C_{1-8} \text{ alkyl})-$, (e) $-(C_{2-8} \text{ alkenyl})-$, (f) $-(C_{2-8} \text{ alkynyl})-$, wherein
- i) 0–4 carbon atoms in any of (d)–(f) immediately above optionally is replaced by a moiety selected from the group consisting of –O–, $-S(O)_p$ –, $-NR^6$ –, (C=O)–, $-C(=NR^6)$ –, $-S(O)_pNR^6$ –, $-NR^6S(O)_p$ –, and $-NR^6S(O)_pNR^6$ –,
 - ii) any of (d)–(f) immediately above optionally is substituted with one or more R^5 groups, and
- 20 iii) any of (d)–(f) immediately above optionally is substituted with –(C_{1-8} alkyl)– R^5 groups;

and (g) $-(CR^6R^6)_{t-}$,

- C, F, and J are independently selected from the group consisting of:
- 25 (a) hydrogen, (c) F, (d) Cl, (e) Br, (f) I, (g) $-CF_3$, (h) -CN, (i) $-N_3$ (j) $-NO_2$, (k) $-NR^6(CR^6R^6)_tR^8$, (l) $-OR^8$, (m) $-S(O)_p(CR^6R^6)_tR^8$, (n) $-C(O)(CR^6R^6)_tR^8$, (o) $-OC(O)(CR^6R^6)_tR^8$, (p) $-SC(O)(CR^6R^6)_tR^8$, (q) $-C(O)O(CR^6R^6)_tR^8$, (r) $-NR^6C(O)(CR^6R^6)_tR^8$, (s) $-C(O)NR^6(CR^6R^6)_tR^8$, (t) $-C(=NR^6)(CR^6R^6)_tR^8$, (u) $-C(=NNR^6R^6)(CR^6R^6)_tR^8$, (v) $-C(=NNR^6C(O)R^6)(CR^6R^6)_tR^8$, (w) $-C(=NNR^6R^6)(CR^6R^6)_tR^8$, (v) $-C(=NNR^6C(O)R^6)(CR^6R^6)_tR^8$, (w) $-C(=NNR^6C(O)R^6)(CR^6R^6)_tR^8$, (w) $-C(=NNR^6R^6)(CR^6R^6)_tR^8$, (v) $-C(=NNR^6C(O)R^6)(CR^6R^6)_tR^8$, (w) $-C(=NR^6)(CR^6R^6)_tR^8$, (w) $-C(=NR^6)(CR^6R^6)_tR^8$
- $C(=NOR^8)(CR^6R^6)_tR^8, (x) -NR^6C(O)O(CR^6R^6)_tR^8, (y) -OC(O)NR^6(CR^6R^6)_tR^8, (z) -NR^6C(O)NR^6(CR^6R^6)_tR^8, (aa) -NR^6S(O)_p(CR^6R^6)_tR^8, (bb) -S(O)_pNR^6(CR^6R^6)_tR^8, (cc) -NR^6S(O)_pNR^6(CR^6R^6)_tR^8, (dd) -NR^6R^8, (ee) -NR^6(CR^6R^6)R^8, (ff) -OH, (gg) -NR^8R^8, (hh) -OCH_3, (ii) -S(O)_pR^8, (jj) -NC(O)R^8, (kk) -NR^6C(NR^6)NR^6R^8, (ll) a C_{1-}$

alkyl group, (mm) a C₂₋₈ alkenyl group, (nn) a C₂₋₈alkynyl group, (oo) a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, (pp) a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, (qq) – (CR⁶R⁶)₁NR⁶(CR⁶R⁶)₁R⁸, (rr) –N[(CR⁶R⁶)₁R⁸][C=O(CR⁶R⁶)₁R⁸], (ss) – (CR⁶R⁶)₁N[(CR⁶R⁶)₁R⁸][(CR⁶R⁶)₁R⁸], (tt) –(CR⁶R⁶)₁NR⁶(C=O)(CR⁶R⁶)₁R⁸, (uu) – haloalkyl, (vv) –C(O)(CR⁶)[(CR⁶R⁶)₁R⁸]R⁸, (ww) –(CR⁶R⁶)₁C(O)NR⁸R⁸, (xx) – (CR⁶R⁶)₁C(O)O(CR⁶R⁶)₁R⁸, (yy) –NR⁶C(O)CR⁸R⁸R⁸, (zz) –N[(CR⁶R⁶)₁R⁸]C(O)R⁸, and (aaa) –S(O)_pNR⁸R⁸;

wherein (ll) through (pp) is optionally substituted with one or more R⁷ groups;

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R⁵ is selected from (a) hydrogen, (b) F, (c) Cl, (d) Br, (e) I, (f) –CF₃, (g) –CN, (h) –N₃ (i) – NO₂, (j) –NR⁶R⁶, (k) –OR⁸, (l) –NR⁶(CNR⁶)NR⁶R⁶, (m) –C₁₋₈ alkyl, (n) –C₁₋₈ alkenyl, (o) – C₁₋₈ alkynyl, (p) –(C₁₋₈ alkyl)–(3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur), (q) –(C₁₋₈ alkyl)–(3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle), (r) –haloalkyl, (s) –SR⁶, (t) –3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, and (u) –3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle; alternatively, two R⁵ groups are taken together to form a carbocycle, wherein (m) through (r) and (t) through (u) is optionally substituted with one or more R⁸;

 R^6 is selected from (a) hydrogen, (b) $-C_{1-8}$ alkyl or alternatively two R^6 groups are taken together to form a carbocycle, (c) -haloalkyl, (d) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, and (e) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle; wherein (b) through (e) is optionally substituted with one or more R^8 ;

R⁷ is selected from (a) hydrogen, (b) F, (c) Cl, (d) Br, (e) I, (f) –CF₃, (g) –CN, (h) –N₃ (i) – NO₂, (j) –NR⁶R⁶, (k) –OR⁶, (l) –NR⁶(CNR⁶)NR⁶R⁶, (m) –C_{1–8} alkyl, (n) –C_{1–8} alkenyl, (o) – C_{1–8} alkynyl, (p) –(C_{1–8} alkyl)–(3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen,

and sulfur), (q) –(C₁₋₈ alkyl)–(3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle), (r) –haloalkyl, (s) –NR⁶R⁸, (t) –OR⁸, (u) –(CR⁶R⁶)_tNR⁶R⁸, (v) –CR⁶R⁸R⁸, (w) –SR⁶, (x) –3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, (y) –3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, (z) –(CR⁶R⁶)_tC(O)NR⁸R⁸, (aa) – S(O)_pR⁸, (bb) –NR⁶C(O)NR⁶R⁶, (cc) –NR⁶C(O)R⁶, and (dd) –C(=NR⁶)NR⁶R⁶; wherein (m) through (q) and (x) through (y) are optionally substituted with one or more R⁹;

R⁸ is selected from (a) hydrogen, (b) F, (c) Cl, (d) Br, (e) I, (f) –CF₃, (g) –CN, (h) –N₃ (i) –

NO₂, (j) –NR⁶R⁹, (k) –OR⁹, (l) –NR⁶(CNR⁶)NR⁶R⁶, (m) –C₁₋₈ alkyl, (n) –C₁₋₈ alkenyl, (o) –

C₁₋₈ alkynyl, (p) –(C₁₋₈ alkyl)–(3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur), (q) –(C₁₋₈ alkyl)–(3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle), (r) –3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more

heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, (s) –3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, (t) –haloalkyl, (u) –C(O)(CR⁶R⁶)_tR⁹, (v) –SR⁶, (w) –OC(O)(CR⁶R⁶)_tR⁹, (x) –NR⁶C(O)NR⁶R⁹, (y)–NR⁶C(O)R⁹, (z) –

NR⁶(CNR⁹)(NR⁶R⁶), (aa) –ONR⁶(CNR⁶)NR⁶R⁶, (bb) –C(=NR⁹)NR⁶R⁶, (cc) –S(O)_pR⁹, (dd) – (CR⁶R⁶)_tC(O)NR⁶R⁹, (ee) –(CR⁶R⁶)_tOR⁹, and (ff) –(CR⁶R⁶)_tNR⁶R⁹;

wherein (m) through (s) is optionally substituted with one or more R⁹;

 R^9 is selected from (a) hydrogen, (b) F, (c) Cl, (d) Br, (e) I, (f) $-CF_3$, (g) -CN, (h) $-N_3$ (i) $-NO_2$, (j) $-NR^6R^{10}$, (k) $-OR^6$, (l) $-NR^6(CNR^6)NR^6R^6$, (m) $-C(O)(CR^6R^6)_tNR^6R^6$, (n) $-C_{1-8}$ alkyl, (o) $-C_{1-8}$ alkenyl, (p) $-C_{1-8}$ alkynyl, (q) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, (r) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, (s) -haloalkyl, (t) $-(CR^6R^6)_tOR^6$, (u) $-O(CR^6R^6)_tNR^6R^{10}$, (v) $-C(O)R^6$, (w) $-SR^6$, (x) $-C(O)OR^{10}$, (y) $-S(O)_pR^6$, (z) $-(C_{1-8}$ alkyl)-(3-14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur), (aa) $-(C_{1-8}$ alkyl)-(3-14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle), (bb) $-O(CR^6R^6)_tOR^6$, (cc) $-C(=NR^6)NR^6R^6$, (dd) $-ONR^6R^6$, (ee) $-NR^6C(O)NR^6R^6$, (ff) $-O(CR^6R^6)_tOR^6$, (gg) $-NR^6C(O)R^6$, and (hh) $-(CR^6R^6)_tNR^6R^{10}$; wherein (n) through (r) and (z) through (aa) is optionally substituted with one or more R^{10} ;

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 R^{10} is selected from (a) hydrogen, (b) F, (c) Cl, (d) Br, (e) I, (f) $-CF_3$, (g) -CN, (h) $-N_3$ (i) $-NO_2$, (j) $-NR^6R^6$, (k) $-OR^6$, (l) $-NR^6(CNR^6)NR^6R^6$, (m) $-C(O)(CR^6R^6)_tNR^6R^6$, (n) $-C_{1-8}$ alkyl, (o) $-C_{1-8}$ alkenyl, (p) $-C_{1-8}$ alkynyl, (q) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, (r) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, (s) - haloalkyl, (t) $-(CR^6R^6)_tOR^6$, (u) $-O(CR^6R^6)_tNR^6R^6$, (v) $-C(O)R^6$, (w) $-SR^6$, (x) $-C(O)OR^6$, (y) $-S(O)_pR^6$, (z) $-(C_{1-8}$ alkyl)-(3-14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur), (aa) $-(C_{1-8}$ alkyl)-(3-14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle), (bb) $-O(CR^6R^6)_tOR^6$, (cc) $-C(=NR^6)NR^6R^6$, (dd) $-ONR^6R^6$, (ee) $-NR^6C(O)NR^6R^6$, (ff) $-O(CR^6R^6)_tOR^6$, (gg) $-NR^6C(O)R^6$, and (hh) $-(CR^6R^6)_tNR^6R^6$;

optionally, wherein either –D–E–F or –G–H–J is absent (e.g., the group –D-E-F or the group –G-H-J represents hydrogen), but both –D–E–F and –G–H–J are not simultaneously absent;

15 p is 0, 1, or 2, and t is 0, 1, 2, or 3,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof.

In addition, the invention provides methods of synthesizing the foregoing compounds. Following synthesis, a therapeutically effective amount of one or more of the compounds can be formulated with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier for administration to a human or animal for use as antimicrobial agents, particularly as antibacterial agents. In certain embodiments, the compounds of the present invention are useful for treating, preventing, or reducing the risk of microbial infections or for the manufacture of a medicament for treating, preventing, or reducing the risk of microbial infections. Accordingly, the compounds or the formulations can be administered, for example, via oral, parenteral, otic, ophthalmic, nasal, or topical routes, to provide an effective amount of the compound to the human or animal.

Definitions of specific embodiments of the invention as claimed herein follow.

According to a first embodiment of the invention, there is provided a compound having the formula:

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$$C-B-A$$
 D
 $E-F$
 $C-B-A$
 $C-$

wherein:

Z is selected from the group consisting of S(O)_n and NR⁴CONR⁴, in which R⁴ is selected from hydrogen and C_{1-8} alkyl, and n is 0, 1 or 2;

-G-H-J, alternatively, is selected from:

wherein each H and J are independently selected;

C-B-A-, -D-E-F and -G-H-J are chemical moieties, wherein:

D-E-F is hydrogen;

A is selected from:

- 10 (a) a 4-7 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur; and
 - a 4–7 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle, (b) wherein (a) or (b) is optionally substituted with one or more R⁵ groups; G is selected from the group consisting of:
 - (a) a single bond; (b) $-(C_{1-8} \text{ alkyl})$ -; (c) $-(C_{2-8} \text{ alkenyl})$ -; (d) $-(C_{2-8} \text{ alkynyl})$ -, wherein:
 - 0–4 carbon atoms in any one of (b)–(d) immediately above optionally is (i) replaced by a moiety selected from the group consisting of $-O_{-}$, $-S(O)_{p}$, $-NR^{6}$, -(C=O)-, $-S(O)_pNR^6-$, $-NR^6S(O)_p-$, and $-NR^6S(O)_pNR^6-$;
 - any one of (b)–(d) immediately above optionally is substituted with one (ii) or more R⁵ groups; and
 - any one of (b)-(d) immediately above optionally is substituted with (iii) $-(C_{1-8} \text{ alkyl})-R^5 \text{ groups};$
 - $(e) O -; (f) NR^6 -; (g) S(O)_p -; (h) C(O) -; (i) C(O)O -; (j) OC(O) -; k) OC(O)O -; (i) C(O)O -; (i) C(O$ (1) $-C(O)NR^6$ -; (m) $-NR^6CO$ -; (n) $-NR^6C(O)NR^6$ -; (o) $-C(=NR^6)$ -; (p) $-C(=NR^6)O$ -; (q) $-OC(=NR^6)-$; (r) $-C(=NR^6)NR^6-$; (s) $-NR^6C(=NR^6)-$; (t) -C(=S)-; (u) $-C(=S)NR^6-$; (v)
- 25 $-NR^6C(=S)-$; (w) -C(O)S-; (x) -SC(O)-; (y) -OC(=S)-; (z) -C(=S)O-; (aa) - $NR^{6}(CNR^{6})NR^{6}$; (bb) $-CR^{6}R^{6}C(O)$; (cc) $-C(O)NR^{6}(CR^{6}R^{6})$; (dd) a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected

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from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur; (ee) a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle; and (ff) $-(CR^6R^6)_{t-}$,

wherein (dd) or (ee) is optionally substituted with one or more R⁵ groups;

B is selected from the group consisting of:

- (b) a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur; and
- (c) a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle, wherein (b) or (c) is optionally substituted with one or more R⁵ groups;
- (d) $-(C_{2-8} \text{ alkyl})-$; (e) $-(C_{2-8} \text{ alkenyl})-$; (f) $-(C_{2-8} \text{ alkynyl})-$, wherein:
- (i) 0–4 carbon atoms in any one of (d)–(f) immediately above optionally is replaced by a moiety selected from the group consisting of –O–, $-S(O)_p$ –, $-NR^6$ –, $-C(=NR^6)$ –, $-S(O)_pNR^6$ –, $-NR^6S(O)_p$ –, and $-NR^6S(O)_pNR^6$ –;
- (ii) any one of (d)–(f) immediately above optionally is substituted with one or more R^5 groups; and
- (iii) any one of (d)–(f) immediately above optionally is substituted with –(C_{1-8} alkyl)– R^5 groups;

and (g) $-(CR^6R^6)_t$ -;

H is selected from the group consisting of:

- 20 (a) a single bond;
 - (b) a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur;
 - (c) a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle, wherein (b) or (c) is optionally substituted with one or more R⁵ groups;
 - (d) $-(C_{2-8} \text{ alkyl})$ -; (e) $-(C_{2-8} \text{ alkenyl})$ -; (f) $-(C_{2-8} \text{ alkynyl})$ -, wherein:
 - (i) 0–4 carbon atoms in any one of (d)–(f) immediately above optionally is replaced by a moiety selected from the group consisting of -O–, $-S(O)_p$ –, $-NR^6$ –, -(C=O)–, $-C(=NR^6)$ –, $-S(O)_pNR^6$ –, $-NR^6S(O)_p$ –, and $-NR^6S(O)_pNR^6$ –;
 - (ii) any one of (d)–(f) immediately above optionally is substituted with one or more R^5 groups; and
 - $\label{eq:continuous} \hbox{(iii)} \qquad \text{any one of (d)--(f) immediately above optionally is substituted with --} \\ (C_{1-8} \ alkyl)-R^5 \ groups;$

and (g) $-(CR^6R^6)_{t-}$;

C and J are independently selected from the group consisting of:

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(a) hydrogen; (c) F; (d) Cl; (e) Br; (f) I; (g) -CF<sub>3</sub>; (h) -CN; (i) -N<sub>3</sub>; (j) -NO<sub>2</sub>; (k)
-NR^{6}(CR^{6}R^{6})_{t}R^{8};(1) - OR^{8};(m) - S(O)_{p}(CR^{6}R^{6})_{t}R^{8};(n) - C(O)(CR^{6}R^{6})_{t}R^{8};(o) - C(O)(CR^{6}
-OC(O)(CR^6R^6)_{_1}R^8; (p) -SC(O)(CR^6R^6)_{_1}R^8; (q) -C(O)O(CR^6R^6)_{_1}R^8; (r) -NR^6C(O)(CR^6R^6)_{_1}R^8; (r) -NR^6
(s) - C(O)NR^6(CR^6R^6)_{t}R^8; (t) - C(=NR^6)(CR^6R^6)_{t}R^8; (u) - C(=NNR^6R^6)(CR^6R^6)_{t}R^8; (v) - C(=NR^6R^6)_{t}R^8; (v) - C(=NR^6R^6)_{t
-C(=NNR^6C(O)R^6)(CR^6R^6)_{r}R^8; (w) -C(=NOR^8)(CR^6R^6)_{r}R^8; (x) -NR^6C(O)O(CR^6R^6)_{r}R^8; (y) -C(=NOR^8)(CR^6R^6)_{r}R^8; (y) -C(=NOR^8)(CR^6R^6)_{r}R^8; (y) -C(=NOR^8)(CR^6R^6)_{r}R^8; (y) -C(=NOR^8)(CR^6R^6)_{r}R^8; (y) -C(=NOR^8)(CR^6R^6)_{r}R^8; (y) -NR^6C(O)O(CR^6R^6)_{r}R^8; (y) -C(=NOR^8)(CR^6R^6)_{r}R^8; (y) -NR^6C(O)O(CR^6R^6)_{r}R^8; (y) -C(=NOR^8)(CR^6R^6)_{r}R^8; (y) -NR^6C(O)O(CR^6R^6)_{r}R^8; (y) -C(=NOR^8)(CR^6R^6)_{r}R^8; (y) -NR^6C(O)O(CR^6R^6)_{r}R^8; (y) -C(=NOR^8)(CR^6R^6)_{r}R^8; (y) -C(=NOR^8)(CR^6R^6)_{r}R^8; (y) -NR^6C(O)O(CR^6R^6)_{r}R^8; (y) -C(=NOR^8)(CR^6R^6)_{r}R^8; (y) -C(=NOR^8)(CR^6R^6)_{r}R^8; (y) -NR^6C(O)O(CR^6R^6)_{r}R^8; (y) -C(=NOR^8)(CR^6R^6)_{r}R^8; (y) -C(=NOR^8)(CR^6R^6)_{
-OC(O)NR^6(CR^6R^6)_tR^8; (z) -NR^6C(O)NR^6(CR^6R^6)_tR^8; (aa) -NR^6S(O)_p(CR^6R^6)_tR^8; (bb)
-S(O)_{n}NR^{6}(CR^{6}R^{6})_{t}R^{8}; (cc) -NR^{6}S(O)_{n}NR^{6}(CR^{6}R^{6})_{t}R^{8}; (dd) -NR^{6}R^{8}; (ee) -NR^{6}(CR^{6}R^{6})R^{8};
(ff) - OH; (gg) - NR^8R^8; (hh) - OCH_3; (ii) - S(O)_{p}R^8; (jj) - NC(O)R^8; (kk) - NR^6C(NR^6)NR^6R^8;
(ll) a C_{1-8} alkyl group; (mm) a C_{2-8} alkenyl group; (nn) a C_{2-8}alkynyl group; (00) a 3–14
 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms
 selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur; (pp) a 3–14 member
 saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle; (qq) –(CR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>6</sup>)<sub>t</sub>NR<sup>6</sup>(CR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>6</sup>)<sub>t</sub>R<sup>8</sup>; (rr)
-N[(CR^6R^6)_tR^8][C=O(CR^6R^6)_tR^8]; (ss) -(CR^6R^6)_tN[(CR^6R^6)_tR^8][(CR^6R^6)_tR^8]; (tt)
-(CR^6R^6)_tNR^6(C=O)(CR^6R^6)_tR^8; (uu) -haloalkyl; (vv) -C(O)(CR^6)[(CR^6R^6)_tR^8]R^8; (ww)
-(CR^6R^6)_tC(O)NR^8R^8; (xx) -(CR^6R^6)_tC(O)O(CR^6R^6)_tR^8; (yy) -NR^6C(O)CR^8R^8R^8; (zz)
-N[(CR^6R^6)_tR^8]C(O)R^8; and (aaa) -S(O)_nNR^8R^8,
                                  wherein (ll) through (pp) is optionally substituted with one or more R<sup>7</sup> groups;
                                 R<sup>5</sup> is selected from (a) hydrogen, (b) F, (c) Cl, (d) Br, (e) I, (f) -CF<sub>3</sub>, (g) -CN, (h)
-N_3, (i) -NO_2, (j) -NR^6R^6, (k) -OR^8, (l) -NR^6(CNR^6)NR^6R^6, (m) -C_{1-8} alkyl, (n) -C_{1-8} alkenyl,
(o) -C_{1-8} alkynyl, (p) -(C_{1-8} alkyl)-(3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic
 heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen,
 oxygen and sulfur), (q) -(C_{1-8} \text{ alkyl})-(3-14 \text{ member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic}
carbocycle), (r) -haloalkyl, (s) -SR<sup>6</sup>, (t) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic
 heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen,
 oxygen and sulfur, and (u) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle,
 alternatively, two R<sup>5</sup> groups are taken together to form a carbocycle,
                                  wherein (m) through (r) and (t) through (u) is optionally substituted with one or more R<sup>8</sup>
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groups;

 R^6 is selected from (a) hydrogen, (b) $-C_{1-8}$ alkyl or alternatively two R^6 groups are taken together to form a carbocycle, (c) –haloalkyl, (d) –3–14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of

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nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, and (e) –3–14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle,

wherein (b) through (e) is optionally substituted with one or more R⁸ groups; R⁷ is selected from (a) hydrogen, (b) F, (c) Cl, (d) Br, (e) I, (f) –CF₃, (g) –CN, (h)

 $-N_3$, (i) $-NO_2$, (j) $-NR^6R^6$, (k) $-OR^6$, (l) $-NR^6(CNR^6)NR^6R^6$, (m) $-C_{1-8}$ alkyl, (n) $-C_{1-8}$ alkenyl, (o) $-C_{1-8}$ alkynyl, (p) $-(C_{1-8}$ alkyl)-(3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur), (q) $-(C_{1-8}$ alkyl)-(3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle), (r) -haloalkyl, (s) $-NR^6R^8$, (t) $-OR^8$, (u) $-(CR^6R^6)_tNR^6R^8$, (v) $-CR^6R^8R^8$, (w) $-SR^6$, (x) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more

heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, (y) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle, (z) $-(CR^6R^6)_tC(O)NR^8R^8$, (aa) $-S(O)_pR^8$, (bb) $-NR^6C(O)NR^6R^6$, (cc) $-NR^6C(O)R^6$, and (dd) $-C(=NR^6)NR^6R^6$,

wherein (m) through (q) and (x) through (y) are optionally substituted with one or more R^9 groups;

 R^8 is selected from (a) hydrogen, (b) F, (c) Cl, (d) Br, (e) I, (f) $-CF_3$, (g) -CN, (h) $-N_3$, (i) $-NO_2$, (j) $-NR^6R^9$, (k) $-OR^9$, (l) $-NR^6(CNR^6)NR^6R^6$, (m) $-C_{1-8}$ alkyl, (n) $-C_{1-8}$ alkenyl, (o) $-C_{1-8}$ alkynyl, (p) $-(C_{1-8}$ alkyl)-(3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur), (q) $-(C_{1-8}$ alkyl)-(3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle), (r) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, (s) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle, (t) -haloalkyl, (u) $-C(O)(CR^6R^6)_tR^9$, (v) $-SR^6$, (w) $-OC(O)(CR^6R^6)_tR^9$, (x) $-NR^6C(O)NR^6R^9$, (y) $-NR^6C(O)R^9$, (z) $-NR^6(CNR^9)(NR^6R^6)$, (aa) $-ONR^6(CNR^6)NR^6R^6$, (bb) $-C(=NR^9)NR^6R^6$, (cc) $-S(O)_pR^9$, (dd) $-(CR^6R^6)_tCO)NR^6R^9$, (ee) $-(CR^6R^6)_tOR^9$, and (ff) $-(CR^6R^6)_tNR^6R^9$.

wherein (m) through (s) is optionally substituted with one or more R^9 groups; R^9 is selected from (a) hydrogen, (b) F, (c) Cl, (d) Br, (e) I, (f) $-CF_3$, (g) -CN, (h) $-N_3$, (i) $-NO_3$, (j) $-NR^6R^{10}$, (k) $-OR^6$, (l) $-NR^6(CNR^6)NR^6R^6$, (m) $-C(O)(CR^6R^6)_tNR^6R^6$, (n)

 $-C_{1-8}$ alkyl, (o) $-C_{1-8}$ alkenyl, (p) $-C_{1-8}$ alkynyl, (q) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, (r) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle, (s) -haloalkyl, (t) $-(CR^6R^6)_tOR^6$, (u) $-O(CR^6R^6)_tNR^6R^{10}$, (v) $-C(O)R^6$, (w) $-SR^6$, (x)

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 $-C(O)OR^{10}$, $(y) -S(O)_pR^6$, $(z) -(C_{1-8} alkyl)-(3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic$ heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur), (aa) –(C₁₋₈ alkyl)–(3–14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle), (bb) $-O(CR^6R^6)_tOR^6$, (cc) $-C(=NR^6)NR^6R^6$, (dd) $-ONR^6R^6$, (ee) $-NR^6C(O)NR^6R^6$, (ff) $-O(CR^6R^6)_tOR^6$, (gg) $-NR^6C(O)R^6$, and (hh) $-(CR^6R^6)_tNR^6R^{10}$,

wherein (n) through (r) and (z) through (aa) is optionally substituted with one or more R¹⁰ groups;

 R^{10} is selected from (a) hydrogen, (b) F, (c) Cl, (d) Br, (e) I, (f) $-CF_3$, (g) -CN, (h) $-N_3, (i) - NO_2, (j) - NR^6R^6, (k) - OR^6, (l) - NR^6(CNR^6)NR^6R^6, (m) - C(O)(CR^6R^6)_tNR^6R^6, (n) - C(O)(CR^6R^6)_tNR^6, (n) - C($ $-C_{1-8}$ alkyl, (o) $-C_{1-8}$ alkenyl, (p) $-C_{1-8}$ alkynyl, (q) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, (r) –3–14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle, (s) -haloalkyl, (t) $-(CR^6R^6)_tOR^6$, (u) $-O(CR^6R^6)_tNR^6R^6$, (v) $-C(O)R^6$, (w) $-SR^6$, (x) $-C(O)OR^6$, $(y) - S(O)_p R^6$, $(z) - (C_{1-8} \text{ alkyl}) - (3-14 \text{ member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle})$ containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur), (aa) $-(C_{1-8} \text{ alkyl}) - (3-14 \text{ member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle), (bb)}$ $-O(CR^6R^6)_tOR^6$, (cc) $-C(=NR^6)NR^6R^6$, (dd) $-ONR^6R^6$, (ee) $-NR^6C(O)NR^6R^6$, (ff) $-O(CR^6R^6)_tOR^6$, (gg) $-NR^6C(O)R^6$, and (hh) $-(CR^6R^6)_tNR^6R^6$;

wherein –G–H–J is not hydrogen;

p is 0, 1 or 2; and

t is 0, 1, 2 or 3,

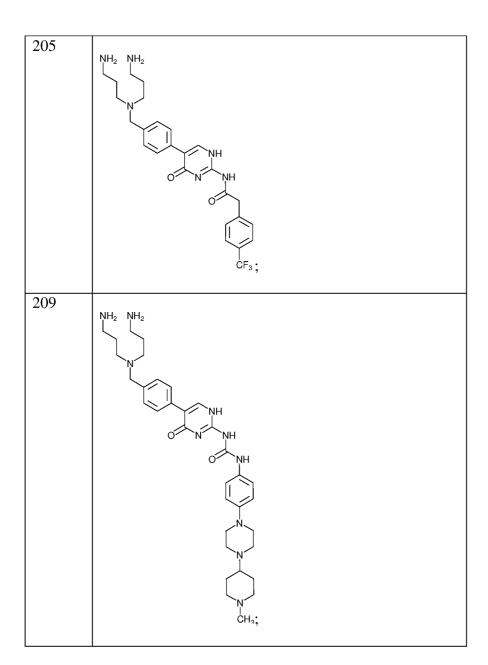
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or tautomer thereof.

According to a second embodiment of the invention, there is provided a compound selected from the group consisting of:

168	H_2N H_2N H_2N NH NH_2 NH_2
170	H_2N H_2N NH NH_2 NH_2 NH_2
171	NH ₂ NH ₂
172	NH ₂ NH ₂ NH ₃

170	
173	NH ₂ NH ₂
174	NH ₂ NH ₂ NH ₂ NH ₂ NH ₃ ;
178	NH ₂ NH ₂ NH NH NH NH F ;

188	NH ₂ NH ₂ NH ₃ NH ₄ NH ₃ C CH ₂ ;
191	NH ₂ NH ₂ NH ₂ NH ₃ ,
202	H ₂ N NH



210	$\begin{array}{c} \Xi \\ \Xi $
211	$\begin{array}{c} \Xi \\ \Xi $
238	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\$

220	
239	NH_2
	NH
	ЙН
	1
	ONH F.
	F
	Ė;
242	
242	ÇI
	NH O
	ON N N N
	H H OCF3;
243	
273	ÇI
	H ₂ N N
	NH Q
	,
244	_
	CI
	H ₂ N N
	NH Q OCF₂H
	O' N' N' N' ',
246	
270	F
	H_2N
	NH Q
	OFN N N OCF3;
	,
247	
	<u> </u>
	H ₂ N
	NH O
	O'N N N N OCF3;
	,

248	H_2N NH OCF_3 ;
249	H ₂ N NH O OCF ₃
251	H ₂ N NH O OCF ₃ ;
252	H ₂ N NH O CI ;
255	H ₂ N NH O NH O F;
256	H_2N H_2N OCF_3 ;
257	CO ZH ZH ZH ;;

259	H ₂ N NH ON NH CI;
260	H ₃ CS NH O OCF ₃ ;
265	H ₂ N NH O F ;
266	CF ₃ NH ON F ;
267	H ₃ CS NH O NH O NH
268	H ₃ CS NH O F ;

260	
269	H ₂ N NH O OCF ₃ ;
270	H ₂ N OCF ₂ H O ;
271	F NH O OCF3;
273	H ₂ N NH O CF ₃ ;
274	NH O OCFa;
275	NH O F F ;
276	HO NH O NH F ;

	Γ
277	HO NH O NH O OCF3;
278	NH ₂ NH ONNH OCF ₃ ;
281	SCH ₃ NH NH NH NH F F F ;
282	SCH ₃ NH ON NH OCF ₃ ;

283	OH OH NH OH NH OCF3;
284	OH OH NH NH F ;
285	H ₂ N NH O OCF ₃ ;
286	H₂N NH O CI ;
287	H ₂ N NH O F ;

290	NH OCF ₃ ;
291	NH OCF ₃
294	H_2N H_2N H_2N H_2N H_2N H_2N H_2N H_2N H_3N H_4N H_4N H_5N
295	H_2N H_2N F NH H_2N F
297	H_2N

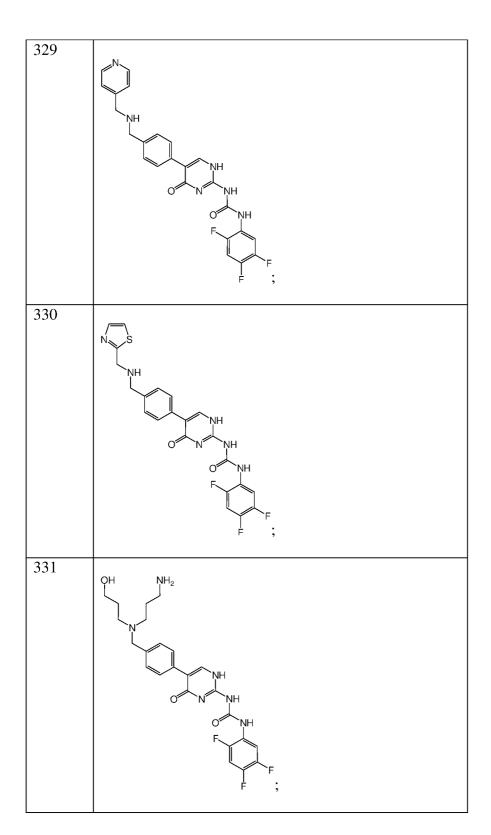
299	NH N
300	OH OH NH OH NH OCF3;
301	H ₃ C S N N O N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
302	H ₃ C SO NH O NH F F ;

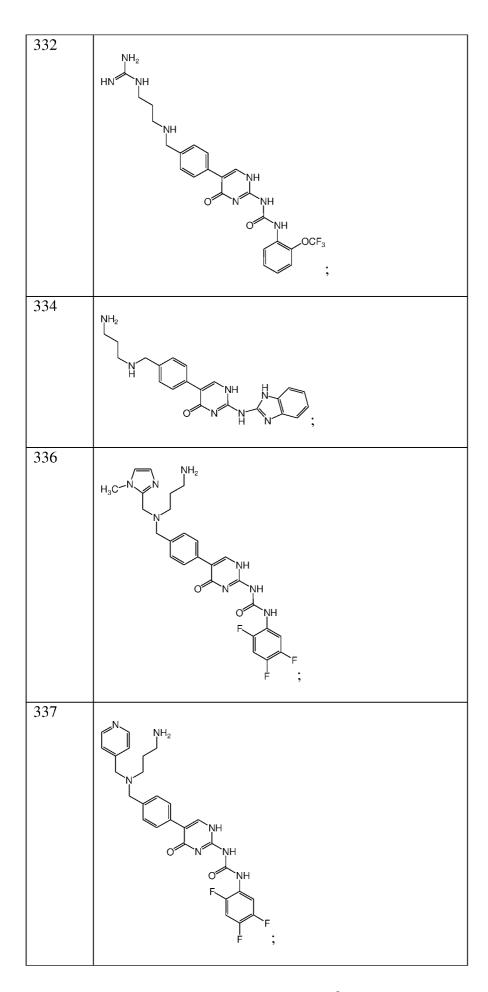
202	
303	CH ₃ NH ₂
	H ₃ C
	O N ŅH
	O NH
	F
	F;
304	ÇH₃
	H ₃ C N
	H ₂ N NH O
	H₂N O'N N N T OCF3;
305	o o
	OCF ₃
	H ₂ N ON N N N
	⊓ ÖCF₃;
307	F
	H_2N N N N N N N N N N
	O N N N CI
	"
308	F
	H ₂ N NH Q
	O H H OCF3;

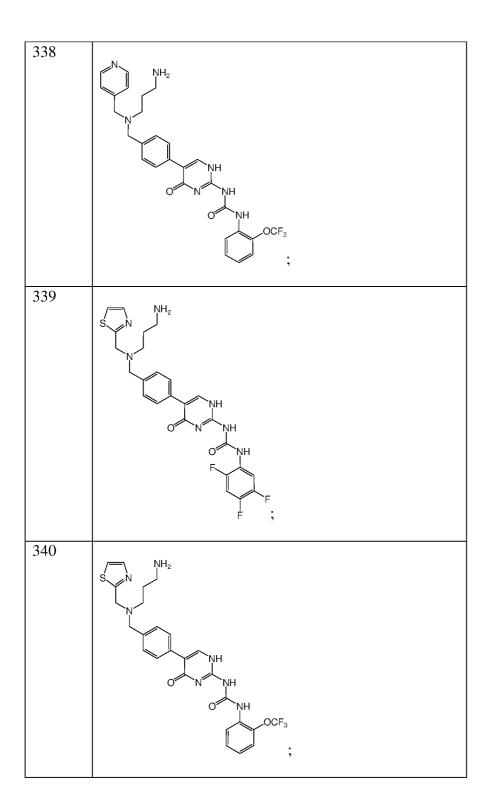
311	H_2N H_2N N N N N N N N N N
312	H ₂ N NH O OCF ₃ ;
313	NH OFF;
314	NH O OCF3;
315	HO NH O F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F
316	H ₃ C NH O OCF ₃ ;
317	H ₃ C NH OF F

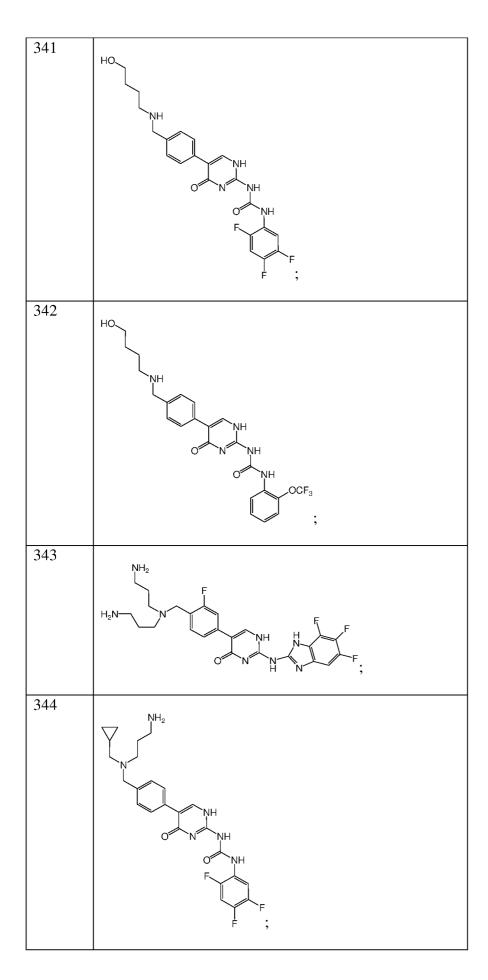
319	NH O OCF3;
320	OH NH ₂ NH NH NH F F F ;
321	OH NH ₂ NH ONH ONH OCF ₃ ;
322	NH NH NH F ;

326	NH NH OCF3;
327	HOO
	Йн
	NH
	O N NH
	F
	F;
	,
328	но
	NH
	O N ŅH
	o ŅH
	OCF ₃
	√ ;







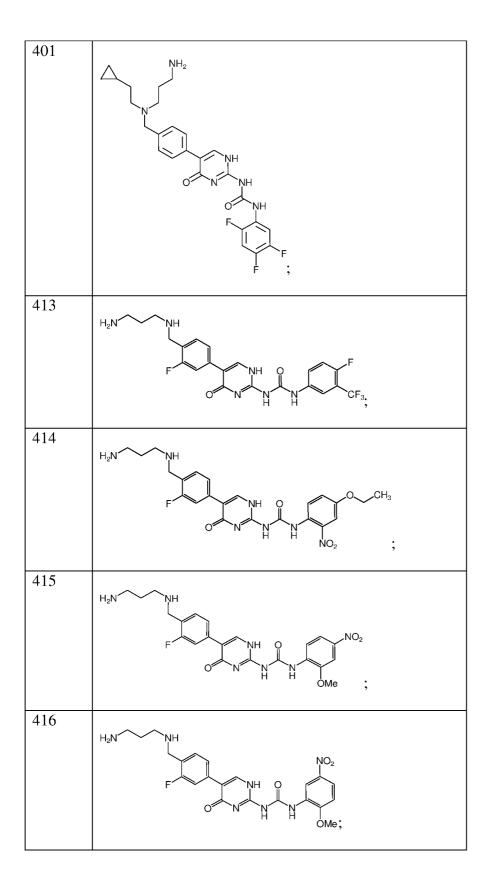


345	H ₃ C N N H ₂ N N N N N N N OCF ₃ ;
346	NH H ₂ N NH O CH ₃ NH O NH O OCF ₂ ;
347	NH O OCF ₃ ;
348	NH ₂ HN NH NH NH NH NH NH F F F ;

349	NH ₂ HN NH NH NH NH O NH O NH O CF ₃ ;
350	NH_2
	HN NH N
353	NH_2
	NH NH NH F ;

364	
	NH OCF3;
365	NH
	H_2N CH_3 H_2N NH O NH O OCF_3 ;
366	NH
	H ₂ N NH OF F;
372	
	H₂N NH O OCF3;
373	
	NH OF FF;
374	Q
	H ₂ N NH O OCF ₃ ;
386	NH ₂
	NH
	F NH O CN;

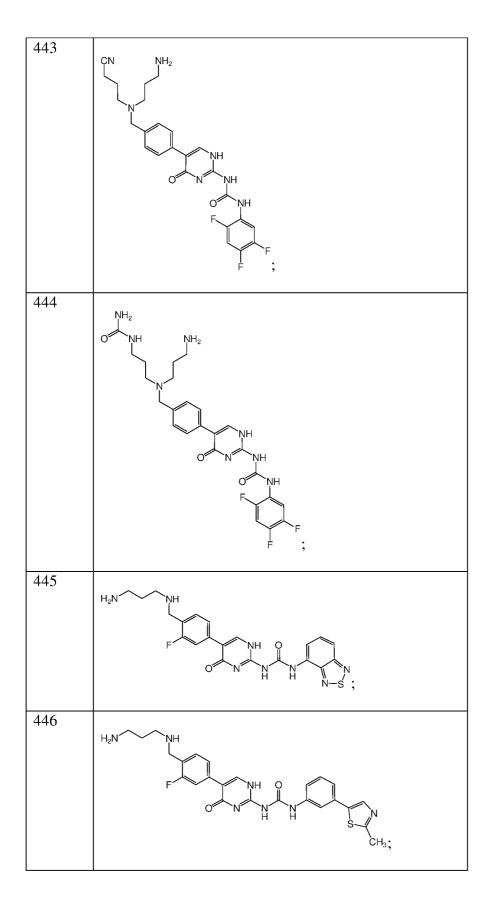
387	NH ₂ NH NH NH NH NH CI NH CI T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T
388	
389	NH ₂ NH NH NH NNO ₂ ;
394	H_2N H_2N H_2N H_2N H_2N H_3N H_4N H_5N H_5N H_7N



417	H ₂ N NH O NH ;
418	H ₂ N NH ON NH
419	H_2N NH O NH O NH O NH O NH O
420	$H_2N \longrightarrow NH \longrightarrow CC \longrightarrow CC$
421	H ₂ N NH O CI;
422	HN NH ₂ NH ₂ NH ₂ NH ₃ NH ₄ NH ₄ NH ₅ NH ₅ NH ₆ NH ₇

423	H ₂ N NH O CI
424	H_2N NH
425	H ₂ N NH O OCF ₃ ;
429	H ₂ N NH O OCF ₃ ;
431	H_2N HN HN NH NH O NH O NH O
432	H ₂ N NH O OCF ₃ ;

433	H ₂ N NH ON CI;
434	H ₂ N NH O F ;
435	H ₂ N NH O F
436	H ₂ N NH O CI
437	H_2N N N N N N N N N N
441	NH O OCF3;



448	NH NH NH O NH OCF ₃ ;
449	H_2N N N N N N N N N N
450	H ₂ N NH O CI F ;
451	H ₂ N NH O CI CI;
452	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
453	H_2N H_2N H_2N H_2N H_3N H_4N H_5N H_5N H_5N H_7N
455	H ₂ N NH O OCF ₃ ;

456	HN ZH OCF,;
457	H_2N NO_2 NO_2 NO_2 NO_2 NO_2 NO_2 NO_2 NO_2 NO_2
459	H ₂ N NH O CI CF ₃ ,
461	H_2N N N N N N N N N N
462	H_2N
463	H ₂ N N N O N O CI CI;
464	H_2N NH NH NH NH NH NH NH N

465	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
466	$\begin{array}{c c} H_2N \\ NH \\ H_2N \\ NH \\ $
475	H ₂ N H O CI
476	H ₂ N H O CI ;
477	$\begin{array}{c c} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\$
478	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
479	H ₂ N N N CI CI;

480	H ₂ N NH O NH CI;
481	H ₂ N CF ₃ CH ₃ ;
482	H ₂ N NH O CF ₃ ;
483	H ₂ N NH ₂ NH ₂ NH ₂ CI;
484	H ₂ N NH O OCF ₃ ;
485	H ₂ N NH O NO ₂
486	H ₂ N CN CN NH O NH O ;

491	HN,
	NH H ₂ N
	N N
	NH O
	O N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	N H H OCF3;
492	
	H_2N
	NH i
	O' N' N' OCF _a ;
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494	
	H ₂ N NH
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495	H_2N N
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406	
496	H ₂ N NH
	NH Q
	人人人人
407	
497	H ₂ N NH
	CF ₃
	F NH O
	H H d;

500	H ₂ N NH ON NH OCF ₃ ;
501	H_2N NH NH NH NH NH NH NH N
502	$\begin{array}{c c} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\$
504	H ₂ N
505	H ₂ N NH NH NH F ;
512	H ₂ N NH O OCF ₃ ;
513	H ₂ N NH O NH O OCF ₃ ;

516	
	H_2N
	NH i
	OF N N N OCF3;
	"7
517	H ₂ NĮ
	HN NH
	NH O
	OCF ₃ ;
710	
518	H ₂ N N
	NH O
	OCF ₃ ;
	OCF ₃ ;
519	ЙН
	H ₂ N N
	NH O
	H H OCF ₃ ;
520	LI NI
	H ₂ N P
521	
521	H_2N
	NH O
	NH O CI ;
	''
522	H ₀ N
	H_2N
	NH ONH ONH
	O' 'N' 'N' 'N' 'Y' OCF ₃ ;

523	H ₂ N NH ON NH ;
524	H ₂ N OCF ₃ ;
525	H ₂ N—NH HN NH O NH O OCF ₃ ;
526	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
527	H ₂ N NH O OCF ₂ ;
532	H ₂ N NH ON NH F ;

522	
533	H ₂ N NH NH CI;
534	H ₂ N NH O OCF ₃ ;
535	H ₂ N NH O F ;
536	H ₂ N NH O CI F ;
537	H ₂ N NH O OCF ₃ ;
538	H ₂ N NH O F ;
539	H ₂ N OCF ₃ ;

7.40	
540	H ₂ N H O OCF ₃
545	H ₂ N NH O F ;
546	HN NH ₂ NH ₂ NH ₂ NH ₂ NH ₃ NH ₄ NH ₅ NH ₇ NH
547	HN NH ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
548	HN NH ₂ NH O OCF ₃ ;
549	H_2N NH NH NH NH NH NH NH N
550	H_2N NH OCF_3 ;

_	
551	H_2N NH NH NH NH NH NH NH N
552	H ₂ N NH O CI;
553	H ₂ N NH O OCF ₃ ;
554	H ₂ N NH ON NH ;
555	H ₂ N NH ON NH ;
556	H ₂ N NH ON NH ON NH
574	H_2N N N N N N N N

582	
	NH H ₂ N NH O F NH O F F F;
583	H ₂ N NH ON
584	H ₂ N H O OCF ₃ ;
585	H ₂ N H NH O F F ;
589	H_2N N H_3C N
593	H ₂ N NH O CI F ;

594	NH
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	H ₂ N NH O OCF ₃ ;
500	3,
599	H ₂ N N
	NH O
	NH O OCF3;
605	
	H_2N
	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	ONN H OCF3;
619	
	H_2N
	NH O F ;
652	ЙН
	H ₂ N H
	NH ON FFFE
680	\triangle
	NH OFF
	NH OF F
710	·· ·· ,
/10	H_2N
	NH O N F F:
	н н ' ';

712	NH L
	H ₂ N N N F F;
735	
739	H ₂ N NH
747	H ₂ N H O N H ;
779	H ₂ N H N H S H F ;
780	H ₂ F _E

1283	H_2N N N N N N N N N N
1291	H ₂ N NH O NH
1294	H ₂ N NH O NH;
1295	H ₂ N NH O NH O NH ₂ ;
1296	H ₂ N NH O NH O NH ₂ ;

1297	H ₂ N NH O NH O OOH;
1302	H_2N NH NH NH NH NH NH NH N
1303	H ₂ N NH O NH ₂ ;
1304	H ₂ N NH O NH ₂ ;
1308	H ₂ N H N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N

1311	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
1312	NH
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1313	NH NH
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	HN N
	HN
	ЙН
	ONH ₂ ;

1314	
1317	NH NH
	H ₂ N N O
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	Sz. H H J
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	о он ;
1315	ЙН
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	H S
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	Se H H
	NH
	о сн ₃ ;
1317	
	H ₂ N O
	N N N N N OH;
1010	
1318	NH II
	N
	H Se
	SEN H NH2;
	SKN H H ;
1319	
1319	H ₂ N O
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	H & .
	ZS, NH H NN NH ₂ ;
	,

1320	H ₂ N NH H N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	STYN NH2;
1321	H ₂ N N N O N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	SEN HH2;
1322	H ₂ N H N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	ZEN N OH ;
1323	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	ZEN NOH;

1221	
1331	NH NH
	H ₂ N N O
	N SE
	rz N N
	н н [
) N
	H ₃ C CH ₃ ;
1222	
1332	NH
	N 3
	Z ^S N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	NH_2 ;
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1333	
	NH
	H ₂ N N H H
	ا (N کے ۱۸)
	H 3,
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	Sez N N N Sez
	Zy H H O H Sy,
	St. H H
1227	
1337	
1337	он ;
1337	ОН ;
1337	ОН ;
1337	CH;

1338	H ₂ N O NH ₂ ;
1339	H ₂ N H H N N H N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
1340	H ₂ N NH NH S CH ₃ ;
1341	H ₂ N NH
1345	H ₂ N NH

1346	
	NH
	H ₂ N N N
	NH J S
	HN OF N SE
	H₂N NH
	SEN N OCF3 ;
	,
1347	^ ^ ^
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	ON SE
	O N 3 ·
	N' N' Y OCF3 ;
12.10	
1348	H ₂ N N
	H ₂ N NH
	HN N
	HN N Y OH ;
10.50	
1353	NH
	H_2N
	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
	SZYN NH OO OH;
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	Syra N O OH.
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1354	
	H ₂ N N
	NH SSS
	ON SEE
	ZZ, N N O OH;
1355	
1333	H ₂ N
	l I. II
	NH S S S
	SE H H
	I N N NH ₂ ;
1356	
	NH H ₂ N NH H
	H ₂ N N H H
	NH NH
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	St N H N NH ₂ :
	NH ₂ ;
1357	
	H ₂ N
	NH 0
	O N H H H
	HN
	ĆF₃;
1358	
	NH NH
	H ₂ N H
	NH NH
	0, 1, 2,
	Z ^z N HN
	ĠF ₃ ;

1362	H ₂ N NH NH
	SSN H O H ₃ C CH ₃ NH ₂ ;
1363	H ₂ N NH
	NH ₂ ;
1364	H ₂ N NH NH NH
	H_3C H_2 ;

H ₂ N NH
- ,
NH H ₂ N NH NH NH NH S ² N NH NH ₂ ;
H ₂ N H NH

40=0	
1378	NH II
	H ₂ N H
	NH
	ON LYC
	St. H. H.
	$HN \longrightarrow NH_2$;
	, , ,
1382	йн
	H ₂ N N
	NH St
	ON St
	ξ-HN H NH ₂ ;
1383	
1303	H_2N
	1 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
	ON SEE
	ricky Williams
1204	
1384	NH NH
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	H ₂ N H H NH St
	JAS NH ₂ ;
	35° N NH2
	н н ;

1385	NH II
	H ₂ N H NH NH NH
	O N 35
	ZEN H NH2 NH ;
1386	
	H ₂ N NH
	risk H N NH ₂ ;
1387	ЙН
	H ₂ N H
	NH NH SS
	* H H
	ЙН
	O CH₃ ;
1388	ŅH
	H ₂ N NH NH
	ON PLE
	ZSN N
	NH
	o NH₂ ;
	1

1389	H ₂ N NH NH
	NH NH2
	NH ₂ ;
1394	H ₂ N H H H
	0 1/1 5
	ξ-HN N NH ₂ ;
1395	H ₂ N NH NH NH
	zzz N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
1396	H ₂ N NH NH ON S
	Ş-HN NH ₂ ;

1401	NII OU
	H ₂ N N O
	1 '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' ''
	N Sec
	Set N N N
	l NH₂ ;
1402	AU I
	N Sec
	ξ-HN H
	H ₃ CO NH ₂ ;
1403	
	NH
	H ₂ N N
	N H S
	XX H H O F
	F NH₂ ;
1407	
1.07	NH NH
	H ₂ N H H
	<u></u>
	ξ-HN H ;

1429	ŊΗ
	H ₂ N H
	NH
	0 N 35
	H ₃ C CH ₃
	OHOM.
	SSN H H O CH3 ;
1430	_
	H_2N
	NH S
	H ₃ C CH ₃
	HO _{III}
	SEN NO CH.
	н н ^{онд} ;
1445	NII.
	NH NH
	H_2N
	H ₂ N H H NH
	H ₂ N H H NH
	H_2N
1454	H ₂ N H NH ₂ ;
1454	H ₂ N H H NH ₂ ;
1454	H ₂ N H NH NH ₂ ;
1454	H ₂ N H NH ₂ ;
1454	H ₂ N H NH ₂ ;
1454	H ₂ N H NH NH ₂ ;

3000b	NH
	H ₂ N N H
	NH NH NH
	NH ₂ .
	NH ₂ ;
3001b	ЙН
	H ₂ N H
	NH SZ
	SEN NH2
3002b	NH
	H₂N H H NH
	NH NH SS
	SEN NH2
	;
3003b	ŅΗ
	O N SS
	, II — H3C CH3
	SEN H3C CH3 NH2;
3004b	ŊH
	H_2N
	NH NH
	CF₃
	SEN H O NH ₂ ;
	,

3006b	
	NH II
	H ₂ N N
	NH
	ON ZE
	N NH ₂
	3.00
	O_{NH_2} ;
3007b	NH .
	H ₂ N N H
	NH
	ON North
	ОН
	Sh H H
3008b	NH ₂ ;
30000	NH
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	NH
	O N SS
	SSN NH ₂
	SSN H H N N N N N 12;
2000b	
3009b	H_2N
	H ₂ N N N NH
	O N SE
	Ser NH2
	SEN H H N NH2;
3010b	ŅH
	H_2N N N N
	H H NH
	H ₂ N H NH NH NH
	, H₂C, NIJ
	SEN H3C NH2
	3 ² N N ;

20111	I NH
3011b	H ₂ N NH
	H H NH
	NH
	0, N. M.
	o — [
	ZS N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	H H ;
3012b	
30120	H ₂ N NH NH
	H ₂ N N
	NH
	O N ST
	ξξ.N.M. NH₂ .
	ξ. H.
	·
3013b	NH.
	H ₂ N N N N
	H ₂ N H H
	0 1/1 3
	STATE OF THE STATE
	O N CH3
	z'n n
	NH_2 ;
20141	
3014b	йн
	H_2N N N N
	n H NH
	O N S
	CF ₃
	0,013
	Z'N N
	n o NH₂ ;

3015b	
	H ₂ N NH NH NH
	SN NH, ;
3016b	H ₂ N NH NH NH
	SS NH ₂ NH ₂ ;
3017b	H ₂ N H H NH NH
	S, NH, S, NH, ;
3018ь	H ₂ N H NH
	ST NH2 ;

3019b	NII
	H ₂ N NH
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	NH S S
	SCH ₃
	NH ₂ :
3020b	,
	H ₂ N NH
	ON SS
	Q SSCH₃
	Styl H
	NH ₂ ;
3021b	
	H ₂ N NH
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	NH NH
	OH
	CH ₂
	25 N H N N NH2 ;
	н н
3022b	NH
	H_2N H H H
	" NH
	0 N 3
	CH ₃
	SEN NH2
	zs, NH ₂ NH ₂ ;
	,

3023b	
30230	NH
	H_2N H H
	NH NH
	ON NOSE
	рн
	SS.N.H.N.N.N.N.N.N.N.N.N.N.N.N.N.N.N.N.N
	35, NIII NH2
	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
3024b	NH II
	H ₂ N H
	NH
	ON SE
	25 H H H
	N N N N NH ₂ .
	$O \longrightarrow NH_2$;
3025b	
	NH H₂N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	NH
	05 N 2
	МН
	o N
	Sz. H H O O NIH
	NH ₂ ;
20261	
3026b	NH H
	H ₂ N H
	NH
	ON North
	H CH
	zi, N N O 13
	l
	$O \longrightarrow NH_2$;

3027b	
30270	H ₂ N N
	H ₂ N H
	ON NH
	0/N/3
	<i></i> _ ا
	7 -6
	SEN H NH2 ;
	; ;
3028b	NH
30200	H_2N
	NH NH
	ON SE
	CH₃
	SS, NH ₂ SS, NH ₂ ;
	; ;
3029b	
30290	NH II
	H ₂ N H
	NH
	ON St
	O NH ₂
	Zi H H
	'' Ó NH₂ ;
3030b	
	NH II
	H ₂ N H
	NH
	0 1 2
	H S CH ₃ O NH ₂ ;
	0 NH_2 ;

3031b	
30310	NH
	NH
	ON N
	√-CF ₃
	St N NH ³ NH ⁵
	SENTE NH2
	H H ;
20221	NH
3032b	
	H ₂ N H
	NH NH St
	ON NEX
	/ —CF₃
	s-0
	zs. NH ₂ NH ₂ ;
	ZEN NIII.
	н н ,
3033b	
30330	ŅH
	H ₂ N N N H
	NH S-S-S-
	· · ·
	CH₃
	SSN NH2 ;
	z ⁵ N NH ₂
	SEN H NH2 ;
3034b	
30340	NH H
	H ₋ N N N
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	CH ₃ NH ₂
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3035b	H ₂ N NH
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	OHOH NH2,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or tautomer thereof.

According to a third embodiment of the invention, there is provided a pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound according to the first or second embodiments or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or tautomer thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

According to a fourth embodiment of the invention, there is provided a method of treating or reducing the risk of a bacterial infection in a human or animal, said method comprising administering to the human or animal in need thereof an effective amount of the compound according to the first or second embodiments or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or tautomer thereof.

According to a fifth embodiment of the invention, there is provided a method of treating a bacterial infection in a human or animal, said method comprising administering to the human or animal an effective amount of the compound according to the first or second embodiments or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or tautomer thereof.

According to a sixth embodiment of the invention, there is provided use of the compound according to the first or second embodiments or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt,

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ester or tautomer thereof in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a bacterial infection in a human or animal.

According to a seventh embodiment of the invention, there is provided a method of treating or reducing the risk of a bacterial infection in a human or animal, said method comprising administering to the human or animal an effective amount of the compound according to the first or second embodiments or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or tautomer thereof, wherein the bacterial infection is selected from the group consisting of:

a skin infection, a Gram positive infection, a Gram negative infection, nosocomial a skin infection, a Gram positive infection, a Gram negative infection, nosocomial pneumonia, community acquired pneumonia, post-viral pneumonia, hospital acquired pneumonia/ventilator associated pneumonia, a respiratory tract infection such as chronic respiratory tract infection (CRTI), acute pelvic infection, a complicated skin and skin structure infection, a skin and soft tissue infection (SSTI) including uncomplicated skin and soft tissue infections (uSSTI)s and complicated skin and soft tissue infections, an abdominal infection, a complicated intraabdominal infection, a urinary tract infection, bacteremia, septicemia, endocarditis, an atrioventricular shunt infection, a vascular access infection, meningitis, surgical prophylaxis, a peritoneal infection, a bone infection, a joint infection, a methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus infection, a vancomycin-resistant Enterococci infection, a linezolid-resistant organism infection, a Bacillus anthracis infection, a Francisella tularensis infection, a Yersinia pestis infection and tuberculosis.

According to an eighth embodiment of the invention, there is provided a medical device containing the compound according to the first or second embodiments or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or tautomer thereof.

The term "comprise" and variants of the term such as "comprises" or "comprising" are used herein to denote the inclusion of a stated integer or stated integers but not to exclude any other integer or any other integers, unless in the context or usage an exclusive interpretation of the term is required.

Any reference to publications cited in this specification is not an admission that the disclosures constitute common general knowledge.

The foregoing and other aspects and embodiments of the invention can be more fully understood by reference to the following detailed description and claims.

[Text continues on page 9]

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

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The present invention provides a family of compounds that can be used as antimicrobial agents, more particularly as antibacterial agents.

The present invention includes pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters, tautomers, N-oxides, and prodrugs of the compounds described herein.

The compounds described herein can have asymmetric centers. Compounds of the present invention containing an asymmetrically substituted atom can be isolated in optically active or racemic forms. It is well known in the art how to prepare optically active forms, such as by resolution of racemic forms or by synthesis from optically active starting materials. Many geometric isomers of olefins, C=N double bonds, and the like can also be present in the compounds described herein, and all such stable isomers are contemplated in the present invention. Cis and trans geometric isomers of the compounds of the present invention are described and can be isolated as a mixture of isomers or as separate isomeric forms. All chiral, diastereomeric, racemic, and geometric isomeric forms of a structure are intended, unless specific stereochemistry or isomeric form is specifically indicated. All processes used to prepare compounds of the present invention and intermediates made therein are considered to be part of the present invention. All tautomers of shown or described compounds are also considered to be part of the present invention. Furthermore, the invention also includes metabolites of the compounds described herein.

The present invention is intended to include all isotopes of atoms occurring in the present compounds. Isotopes include those atoms having the same atomic number but different mass numbers. By way of general example and without limitation, isotopes of hydrogen include tritium and deuterium. Isotopes of carbon include C–13 and C–14.

When any variable (e.g., R⁶) occurs more than one time in any constituent or formula for a compound, its definition at each occurrence is independent of its definition at every other occurrence. Thus, for example, if a group is shown to be substituted with one or more R⁶ moieties, then R⁶ at each occurrence is selected independently from the definition of R⁶. Also, combinations of substituents and/or variables are permissible, but only if such combinations result in stable compounds within a designated atom's normal valency.

A chemical structure showing a dotted line representation for a chemical bond indicates that the bond is optionally present. For example, a dotted line drawn next to a solid single bond indicates that the bond can be either a single bond or a double bond.

When a bond to a substituent is shown to cross a bond connecting two atoms in a ring, then such substituent can be bonded to any atom on the ring. When a substituent is listed without indicating the atom via which such substituent is bonded to the rest of the compound of a given formula, then such substituent can be bonded via any atom in such substituent.

5 Combinations of substituents and/or variables are permissible, but only if such combinations result in stable compounds.

In cases wherein there are nitrogen atoms in the compounds of the present invention, these, where appropriate, can be converted to N-oxides by treatment with an oxidizing agent (e.g., MCPBA and/or hydrogen peroxides). Thus, shown and claimed nitrogen atoms are considered to cover both the shown nitrogen and its N-oxide ($N\to O$) derivative, as appropriate.

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One approach to developing improved anti–proliferative and anti–infective agents is to provide modulators (for example, inhibitors) of ribosome function.

Ribosomes are ribonucleoproteins, which are present in both prokaryotes and eukaryotes. Ribosomes are the cellular organelles responsible for protein synthesis. During gene expression, ribosomes translate the genetic information encoded in a messenger RNA into protein (Garrett *et al.* (2000) "*The Ribosome: Structure, Function, Antibiotics and Cellular Interactions,*" American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C.).

Ribosomes comprise two nonequivalent ribonucleoprotein subunits. The larger subunit (also known as the "large ribosomal subunit") is about twice the size of the smaller subunit (also known as the "small ribosomal subunit"). The small ribosomal subunit binds messenger RNA (mRNA) and mediates the interactions between mRNA and transfer RNA (tRNA) anticodons on which the fidelity of translation depends. The large ribosomal subunit catalyzes peptide bond formation, i.e. the peptidyl–transferase reaction of protein synthesis, and includes, at least, three different tRNA binding sites known as the aminoacyl, peptidyl, and exit sites. The aminoacyl site or A–site accommodates the incoming aminoacyl–tRNA that is to contribute its amino acid to the growing peptide chain. Also, the A space of the A–site is important. The peptidyl site or P–site accommodates the peptidyl–tRNA complex, i.e., the tRNA with its amino acid that is part of the growing peptide chain. The exit or E–site accommodates the deacylated tRNA after it has donated its amino acid to the growing polypeptide chain.

1. Definitions

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"Isomerism" means compounds that have identical molecular formulae but that differ in the nature or the sequence of bonding of their atoms or in the arrangement of their atoms in space. Isomers that differ in the arrangement of their atoms in space are termed "stereoisomers". Stereoisomers that are not mirror images of one another are termed "diastereoisomers", and stereoisomers that are non-superimposable mirror images are termed "enantiomers", or sometimes optical isomers. A carbon atom bonded to four nonidentical substituents is termed a "chiral center".

"Chiral isomer" means a compound with at least one chiral center. It has two enantiomeric forms of opposite chirality and may exist either as an individual enantiomer or as a mixture of enantiomers. A mixture containing equal amounts of individual enantiomeric forms of opposite chirality is termed a "racemic mixture". A compound that has more than one chiral center has 2ⁿ⁻¹ enantiomeric pairs, where n is the number of chiral centers.

Compounds with more than one chiral center may exist as either an individual diastereomer or as a mixture of diastereomers, termed a "diastereomeric mixture". When one chiral center is present, a stereoisomer may be characterized by the absolute configuration (R or S) of that chiral center. Absolute configuration refers to the arrangement in space of the substituents attached to the chiral center under consideration are ranked in accordance with the *Sequence Rule* of Cahn, Ingold and Prelog. (Cahn et al., *Angew. Chem. Inter. Edit.* 1966, 5, 385; errata 511; Cahn et al., *Angew. Chem.* 1966, 78, 413; Cahn and Ingold, *J. Chem. Soc.* 1951 (London), 612; Cahn et al., *Experientia* 1956, 12, 81; Cahn, J., *Chem. Educ.* 1964, 41, 116).

"Geometric Isomers" means the diastereomers that owe their existence to hindered rotation about double bonds. These configurations are differentiated in their names by the prefixes cis and trans, or Z and E, which indicate that the groups are on the same or opposite side of the double bond in the molecule according to the Cahn-Ingold-Prelog rules.

Further, the structures and other compounds discussed in this application include all atropic isomers thereof. "Atropic isomers" are a type of stereoisomer in which the atoms of two isomers are arranged differently in space. Atropic isomers owe their existence to a restricted rotation caused by hindrance of rotation of large groups about a central bond. Such atropic isomers typically exist as a mixture, however as a result of recent advances in chromatography techniques, it has been possible to separate mixtures of two atropic isomers in select cases.

"Tautomers" refers to compounds whose structures differ markedly in arrangement of atoms, but which exist in easy and rapid equilibrium. It is to be understood that compounds of the present invention may be depicted as different tautomers. It should also be understood that when compounds have tautomeric forms, all tautomeric forms are intended to be within the scope of the invention, and the naming of the compounds does not exclude any tautomer form.

Some compounds of the present invention can exist in a tautomeric form which are also intended to be encompassed within the scope of the present invention.

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The compounds, salts and prodrugs of the present invention can exist in several tautomeric forms, including the enol and imine form, and the keto and enamine form and geometric isomers and mixtures thereof. All such tautomeric forms are included within the scope of the present invention. Tautomers exist as mixtures of a tautomeric set in solution. In solid form, usually one tautomer predominates. Even though one tautomer may be described, the present invention includes all tautomers of the present compounds

A tautomer is one of two or more structural isomers that exist in equilibrium and are readily converted from one isomeric form to another. This reaction results in the formal migration of a hydrogen atom accompanied by a switch of adjacent conjugated double bonds. In solutions where tautomerization is possible, a chemical equilibrium of the tautomers can be reached. The exact ratio of the tautomers depends on several factors, including temperature, solvent, and pH. The concept of tautomers that are interconvertable by tautomerizations is called tautomerism.

Of the various types of tautomerism that are possible, two are commonly observed. In keto-enol tautomerism a simultaneous shift of electrons and a hydrogen atom occurs. Ring-chain tautomerism, is exhibited by glucose. It arises as a result of the aldehyde group (-CHO) in a sugar chain molecule reacting with one of the hydroxy groups (-OH) in the same molecule to give it a cyclic (ring-shaped) form.

Tautomerizations are catalyzed by: Base: 1. deprotonation; 2. formation of a delocalized anion (e.g. an enolate); 3. protonation at a different position of the anion; Acid: 1. protonation; 2. formation of a delocalized cation; 3. deprotonation at a different position adjacent to the cation.

Common tautomeric pairs are: ketone - enol, amide - nitrile, lactam - lactim, amide - imidic acid tautomerism in heterocyclic rings (e.g. in the nucleobases guanine, thymine, and

cytosine), amine - enamine and enamine - enamine. An example below is included for illustrative purposes, and the present invention is not limited to this example:

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The terms "crystal polymorphs" or "polymorphs" or "crystal forms" means crystal structures in which a compound (or salt or solvate thereof) can crystallize in different crystal packing arrangements, all of which have the same elemental composition. Different crystal forms usually have different X-ray diffraction patterns, infrared spectral, melting points, density hardness, crystal shape, optical and electrical properties, stability and solubility. Recrystallization solvent, rate of crystallization, storage temperature, and other factors may cause one crystal form to dominate. Crystal polymorphs of the compounds can be prepared by crystallization under different conditions.

The term "substituted," as used herein, means that any one or more hydrogens on the designated atom, usually a carbon, oxygen, or nitrogen atom, is replaced with a selection from the indicated group, provided that the designated atom's normal valency is not exceeded, and that the substitution results in a stable compound. When a substituent is keto (i.e., =O), then 2 hydrogens on the atom are replaced. Ring double bonds, as used herein, are double bonds that are formed between two adjacent ring atoms (e.g., C=C, C=N, N=N, etc.).

As used herein, the term "anomeric carbon" means the acetal carbon of a glycoside. As used herein, the term "glycoside" is a cyclic acetal.

As used herein, "alkyl" is intended to include both branched and straight-chain saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon groups having the specified number of carbon atoms. For example C_{1-6} alkyl is intended to include C_1 , C_2 , C_3 , C_4 , C_5 , and C_6 alkyl groups. Some examples of alkyl include, but are not limited to, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl, s-butyl, t-butyl, n-pentyl, s-pentyl, n-hexyl, n-heptyl, and n-octyl.

As used herein, "alkenyl" is intended to include hydrocarbon chains of either straight or branched configuration and one or more unsaturated carbon–carbon bonds that can occur in any stable point along the chain, such as ethenyl and propenyl. For example C_{2-6} alkenyl is intended to include C_2 , C_3 , C_4 , C_5 , and C_6 alkenyl groups.

As used herein, "alkynyl" is intended to include hydrocarbon chains of either straight or branched configuration and one or more triple carbon–carbon bonds that can occur in any

stable point along the chain, such as ethynyl and propynyl. For example, C_{2-6} alkynyl is intended to include C_2 , C_3 , C_4 , C_5 , and C_6 alkynyl groups.

Furthermore, "alkyl", "alkenyl", and "alkynyl" are intended to include moieties which are diradicals, i.e., having two points of attachment, an example of which in the present invention is when D is selected from these chemical groups. A nonlimiting example of such an alkyl moiety that is a diradical is $-CH_2CH_2$, i.e., a C_2 alkyl group that is covalently bonded via each terminal carbon atom to the remainder of the molecule. The alkyl diradicals are also known as "alkylenyl" radicals. The alkenyl diradicals are also known as "alkynylenyl" radicals.

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As used herein, "cycloalkyl" is intended to include saturated ring groups, such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, or cyclopentyl. C_{3-8} cycloalkyl is intended to include C_3 , C_4 , C_5 , C_6 , C_7 , and C_8 cycloalkyl groups.

As used herein "counterion" is used to mean a positively or negatively charged species present in conjunction with an ion of opposite charge. A nonlimiting example of a counterion is an ion or ions present to counterbalance the charge or charges on an organic compound. Nonlimiting examples of counterions include chloride, bromide, hydroxide, acetate, sulfate, and ammonium.

As used herein, "halo" or "halogen" refers to fluoro, chloro, bromo, and iodo substituents.

As used herein, "haloalkyl" is intended to include both branched and straight—chain saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon groups having the specified number of carbon atoms, substituted with 1 or more halogen (for example $-C_vF_w$ wherein v=1 to 3 and w=1 to (2v+1)). Examples of haloalkyl include, but are not limited to, trifluoromethyl, trichloromethyl, pentafluoroethyl, and pentachloroethyl.

As used herein, "alkoxy" refers to an alkyl group as defined above with the indicated number of carbon atoms attached through an oxygen bridge. C_{1-6} alkoxy, is intended to include C_1 , C_2 , C_3 , C_4 , C_5 , and C_6 alkoxy groups. C_{1-6} alkoxy, is intended to include C_1 , C_2 , C_3 , C_4 , C_5 , C_6 , C_7 , and C_8 alkoxy groups. Examples of alkoxy include, but are not limited to, methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, i-propoxy, n-butoxy, s-butoxy, t-butoxy, n-pentoxy, s-pentoxy, n-heptoxy, and n-octoxy.

As used herein, "alkylthio" refers to an alkyl group as defined above with the indicated number of carbon atoms attached through a sulfur bridge. C_{1-6} alkylthio, is

intended to include C_1 , C_2 , C_3 , C_4 , C_5 , and C_6 alkylthio groups. C_{1-6} alkylthio, is intended to include C_1 , C_2 , C_3 , C_4 , C_5 , C_6 , C_7 , and C_8 alkylthio groups.

As used herein, "carbocycle" or "carbocyclic ring" is intended to mean, unless otherwise specified, any stable 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12–membered monocyclic, bicyclic or tricyclic ring, any of which can be saturated, unsaturated (including partially and fully unsaturated), or aromatic. Examples of such carbocycles include, but are not limited to, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclobutenyl, cyclopentyl, cyclopentenyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptenyl, cycloheptelyl, cycloheptenyl, adamantyl, cyclooctyl, cyclooctenyl, cyclooctadienyl, [3.3.0]bicyclooctane, [4.3.0]bicycloononane, [4.4.0]bicyclodecane, [2.2.2]bicyclooctane, fluorenyl, phenyl, naphthyl, indanyl, adamantyl, and tetrahydronaphthyl. As shown above, bridged rings are also included in the definition of carbocycle (e.g., [2.2.2]bicyclooctane). A bridged ring occurs when one or more carbon atoms link two non–adjacent carbon atoms. Preferred bridges are one or two carbon atoms. It is noted that a bridge always converts a monocyclic ring into a tricyclic ring. When a ring is bridged, the substituents recited for the ring can also be present on the bridge. Fused (e.g., naphthyl and tetrahydronaphthyl) and spiro rings are also included.

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As used herein, the term "heterocycle" means, unless otherwise stated, a stable 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12-membered monocyclic, bicyclic or tricyclic ring which is saturated, unsaturated (including partially and fully unsaturated), or aromatic, and consists of carbon atoms and one or more ring heteroatoms, e.g., 1 or 1-2 or 1-3 or 1-4 or 1-5 or 1-6 heteroatoms, independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, and including any bicyclic or tricyclic group in which any of the above-defined heterocyclic rings is fused or attached to a second ring (e.g., a benzene ring). The nitrogen and sulfur heteroatoms can optionally be oxidized (i.e., N \rightarrow O and S(O)_p, wherein p = 1 or 2). When a nitrogen atom is included in the ring it is either N or NH, depending on whether or not it is attached to a double bond in the ring (i.e., a hydrogen is present if needed to maintain the tri-valency of the nitrogen atom). The nitrogen atom can be substituted or unsubstituted (i.e., N or NR wherein R is H or another substituent, as defined). The heterocyclic ring can be attached to its pendant group at any heteroatom or carbon atom that results in a stable structure. The heterocyclic rings described herein can be substituted on carbon or on a nitrogen atom if the resulting compound is stable. A nitrogen in the heterocycle can optionally be quaternized. Bridged rings are also included in the definition of heterocycle. A bridged ring occurs when one or more atoms (i.e., C, O, N, or S) link two non-adjacent carbon or nitrogen atoms. Preferred

bridges include, but are not limited to, one carbon atom, two carbon atoms, one nitrogen atom, two nitrogen atoms, and a carbon–nitrogen group. When a ring is bridged, the substituents recited for the ring can also be present on the bridge. Spiro and fused rings are also included.

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As used herein, the term "aromatic heterocycle" or "heteroaryl" is intended to mean a stable 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12–membered monocyclic or bicyclic aromatic ring which consists of carbon atoms and one or more heteroatoms, e.g., 1 or 1–2 or 1–3 or 1–4 or 1–5 or 1–6 heteroatoms, independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur. In the case of bicyclic heterocyclic aromatic rings, only one of the two rings needs to be aromatic (e.g., 2,3–dihydroindole), though both can be (e.g., quinoline). The second ring can also be fused or bridged as defined above for heterocycles. The nitrogen atom can be substituted or unsubstituted (i.e., N or NR wherein R is H or another substituent, as defined). The nitrogen and sulfur heteroatoms can optionally be oxidized (i.e., N \rightarrow O and S(O)_p, wherein p = 1 or 2). In certain compounds, the total number of S and O atoms in the aromatic heterocycle is not more than 1.

Examples of heterocycles include, but are not limited to, acridinyl, azabicyclooctanonyl, azetidinyl, azocinyl, benzimidazolyl, benzofuranyl, benzothiofuranyl, benzothiophenyl, benzoxazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzthiazolyl, benztriazolyl, benztetrazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzimidazolinyl, benzodioxoly, benzooxadiazoly, carbazolyl, 4aH–carbazolyl, carbolinyl, chromanyl, chromenyl, cinnolinyl, cycloheptyl, decahydroquinolinyl, dihydrobenzodioxinyl, 2H,6H-1,5,2-dithiazinyl, dihydrofuro[2,3b]tetrahydrofuran, furanyl, furazanyl, imidazolidinyl, imidazolidinylimine, imidazolinyl, imidazolyl, imidazolonyl, 1H-indazolyl, indolenyl, indolinyl, indolizinyl, indolyl, 3Hindolyl, isatinoyl, isobenzofuranyl, isochromanyl, isoindazolyl, isoindolyl, isoindolyl, isoquinolinyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, methylenedioxyphenyl, methylbenztriazoly, methylfuranyl, methylimidazolyl, methylthiazolyl, morpholinyl, naphthyridinyl, octahydroisoquinolinyl, oxadiazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, oxazolidinyl, oxazolidinonyl, oxazolyl, oxindolyl, phenanthridinyl, phenanthrolinyl, phenazinyl, phenothiazinyl, phenoxathinyl, phenoxazinyl, phthalazinyl, piperazinyl, piperazinonyl, piperidinyl, piperidonyl, 4-piperidonyl, piperonyl, pteridinyl, purinyl, pyrazinyl, pyrazolidinyl, pyrazolinyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridooxazole, pyridoimidazolyl, pyridothiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyridinonyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrroldionyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolidinonyl, pyrrolinyl, 2H–pyrrolyl, pyrrolyl, quinazolinyl, quinolinyl, 4H–

quinolizinyl, quinoxalinyl, quinuclidinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, tetrahydroquinolinyl, tetrazolyl, 6*H*–1,2,5–thiadiazinyl, 1,2,3–thiadiazolyl, 1,2,4–thiadiazolyl, 1,2,5–thiadiazolyl, thianthrenyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, thienothiazolyl, thienooxazolyl, thienoimidazolyl, thiophenyl, thiomorpholinyldioxidyl, triazinyl, triazolopyrimidinyl, 1,2,3–triazolyl, 1,2,4–triazolyl, 1,2,5–triazolyl, 1,3,4–triazolyl, and xanthenyl.

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As used herein, the phrase "pharmaceutically acceptable" refers to those compounds, materials, compositions, and/or dosage forms which are, within the scope of sound medical judgment, suitable for use in contact with the tissues of human beings and animals without excessive toxicity, irritation, allergic response, or other problem or complication, commensurate with a reasonable benefit/risk ratio.

As used herein, "pharmaceutically acceptable salts" refer to derivatives of the disclosed compounds wherein the parent compound is modified by making acid or base salts thereof. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable salts include, but are not limited to, mineral or organic acid salts of basic residues such as amines; alkali or organic salts of acidic residues such as carboxylic acids; and the like. The pharmaceutically acceptable salts include the conventional non-toxic salts or the quaternary ammonium salts of the parent compound formed, for example, from non-toxic inorganic or organic acids. For example, such conventional non-toxic salts include, but are not limited to, those derived from inorganic and organic acids selected from 2-acetoxybenzoic, 2-hydroxyethane sulfonic, acetic, ascorbic, benzene sulfonic, benzoic, bicarbonic, carbonic, citric, edetic, ethane disulfonic, ethane sulfonic, fumaric, glucoheptonic, gluconic, glutamic, glycolic, glycollyarsanilic, hexylresorcinic, hydrabamic, hydrobromic, hydroiodide, hydroxymaleic, hydroxynaphthoic, isethionic, lactic, lactobionic, lauryl sulfonic, maleic, malic, mandelic, methane sulfonic, napsylic, nitric, oxalic, pamoic, pantothenic, phenylacetic, phosphoric, polygalacturonic, propionic, salicylic, stearic, subacetic, succinic, sulfamic, sulfamilic, sulfuric, tannic, tartaric, and toluene sulfonic.

The pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the present invention can be synthesized from the parent compound that contains a basic or acidic moiety by conventional chemical methods. Generally, such salts can be prepared by reacting the free acid or base forms of these compounds with a stoichiometric amount of the appropriate base or acid in water or in an organic solvent, or in a mixture of the two; generally, non–aqueous media like ether, ethyl acetate, ethanol, isopropanol, or acetonitrile are preferred. Lists of suitable salts are found in

Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 18th ed., Mack Publishing Company, Easton, PA, USA, p. 1445 (1990).

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Since prodrugs are known to enhance numerous desirable qualities of pharmaceuticals (e.g., solubility, bioavailability, manufacturing, etc.) the compounds of the present invention can be delivered in prodrug form. Thus, the present invention is intended to cover prodrugs of the presently claimed compounds, methods of delivering the same and compositions containing the same. "Prodrugs" are intended to include any covalently bonded carriers that release an active parent drug of the present invention *in vivo* when such prodrug is administered to a mammalian subject. Prodrugs the present invention are prepared by modifying functional groups present in the compound in such a way that the modifications are cleaved, either in routine manipulation or *in vivo*, to the parent compound. Prodrugs include compounds of the present invention wherein a hydroxy, amino, or sulfhydryl group is bonded to any group that, when the prodrug of the present invention is administered to a mammalian subject, it cleaves to form a free hydroxyl, free amino, or free sulfhydryl group, respectively. Examples of prodrugs include, but are not limited to, acetate, formate, and benzoate derivatives of alcohol and amine functional groups in the compounds of the present invention.

As used herein, "stable compound" and "stable structure" are meant to indicate a compound that is sufficiently robust to survive isolation to a useful degree of purity from a reaction mixture, and formulation into an efficacious therapeutic agent.

As used herein, the term "patient", as used herein, means the human or animal (in the case of an animal, more typically a mammal) subject that would be subjected to a surgical or invasive medical procedure. Such patient or subject could be considered to be in need of the methods of reducing the risk of or preventing the infection due to a surgical procedure or an invasive medical procedure. Such patient or subject can also be considered to be in need of peri–operative prophylaxis.

As used herein, the term "treating" means to provide a therapeutic intervention to cure or ameliorate an infection.

As used herein, the term "preventing", as used herein means, to completely or almost completely stop an infection from occurring, for example when the patient or subject is predisposed to an infection or at risk of contracting an infection. Preventing can also include inhibiting, i.e. arresting the development, of an infection.

As used herein, the term "reducing the risk of", as used herein, means to lower the likelihood or probability of an infection occurring, for example when the patient or subject is predisposed to an infection or at risk of contracting an infection.

As used herein, "unsaturated" refers to compounds having at least one degree of unsaturation (*e.g.*, at least one multiple bond) and includes partially and fully unsaturated compounds.

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As used herein, the term "effective amount" refers to an amount of a compound, or a combination of compounds, of the present invention effective when administered alone or in combination as an antimicrobial agent. For example, an effective amount refers to an amount of the compound present in a composition, a formulation or on a medical device given to a recipient patient or subject sufficient to elicit biological activity, for example, anti–infective activity, such as e.g., anti–microbial activity, anti–bacterial activity, anti–fungal activity, anti–viral activity, or anti–parasitic activity.

The term "prophylactically effective amount" means an effective amount of a compound or compounds, of the present invention that is administered to prevent or reduce the risk of an infection due to a surgical procedure or an invasive medical procedure.

It is to be further understood that the representations for "Hydrogen Bond Acceptor – Hydrogen Bond Acceptor – Hydrogen Bond Acceptor – Bond Acceptor – Hydrogen Bond Acceptor – Hydrogen Bond Acceptor are meant to indicate the relative orientation of the hydrogen bond acceptors and donor and not meant to limit that such groups are directly connected together as it is contemplated that additional atoms or groups of atoms can be included between such groups.

In the specification, the singular forms also include the plural, unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. In the case of conflict, the present specification will control. As used herein, "mammal" refers to human and non–human patients.

As used herein, the term "therapeutically effective amount" refers to a compound, or a combination of compounds, of the present invention present in or on a recipient in an amount sufficient to elicit biological activity, for example, anti–microbial activity, anti–fungal activity, anti–viral activity, anti–parasitic activity, anti–diarrheal activity, and/or anti–proliferative activity. The combination of compounds is preferably a synergistic combination. Synergy, as described, for example, by Chou and Talalay, *Adv. Enzyme Regul.* vol. 22, pp.

27–55 (1984), occurs when the effect of the compounds when administered in combination is greater than the additive effect of the compounds when administered alone as a single agent. In general, a synergistic effect is most clearly demonstrated at sub–optimal concentrations of the compounds. Synergy can be in terms of lower cytotoxicity, increased anti–proliferative and/or anti–infective effect, or some other beneficial effect of the combination compared with the individual components.

As used herein, the term "RNA microhelix binding site" refers to the ribofunctional locus of the large ribosomal subunit occupied by the RNA microhelix of Formula III. The RNA microhelix binding site defines at least a portion of or overlaps with the E–site.

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As used herein, the term "A-site" refers to the ribofunctional locus occupied by an aminoacyl-tRNA molecule immediately prior to its participation in the peptide-bond forming reaction.

As used herein, the term "E-site" refers to the ribofunctional locus occupied by a deacylated tRNA molecule following its participation in the peptide-bond forming reaction.

As used herein, the term "P-site" refers to the ribofunctional locus occupied by a peptidyl-tRNA at the time it participates in the peptide-bond forming reaction.

As used herein, the term "A-space" refers to the portion of the A-site within the peptidyl transferase center in which the amino acid portion of the aminoacylated t-RNA binds, or alternatively the portion of the A-site in which the oxazolidinone ring of linezolid binds.

As used herein and in reference to a ribosome or ribosomal subunit, the terms "a portion of" or "a portion of the three–dimensional structure of" are understood to mean a portion of the three–dimensional structure of a ribosome or ribosomal subunit, including charge distribution and hydrophilicity/hydrophobicity characteristics, formed by at least three, more preferably at least three to ten, and most preferably at least ten amino acid residues and/or nucleotide residues of the ribosome or ribosomal subunit. The residues forming such a portion can be, for example, (i) contiguous residues based upon, for example, a primary sequence of a ribosomal RNA or ribosomal protein, (ii) residues which form a contiguous portion of the three–dimensional structure of the ribosome or ribosomal subunit, or (c) a combination thereof. As used herein and in reference to the RNA microhelix, the terms "a portion of" or "a portion of the three–dimensional structure of RNA microhelix, including charge distribution and hydrophilicity/hydrophobicity characteristics, formed by at least three, more preferably at

least three to ten atoms of one or more core residues of Formula III. The atoms forming such a portion can be, for example, (i) solvent inaccessible atoms buried within the core of the RNA microhelix, (ii) solvent accessible atoms of the RNA microhelix, or (iii) a combination thereof.

All percentages and ratios used herein, unless otherwise indicated, are by weight.

Throughout the description, where compositions are described as having, including, or comprising specific components, or where processes are described as having, including, or comprising specific process steps, it is contemplated that compositions of the present invention also consist essentially of, or consist of, the recited components, and that the processes of the present invention also consist essentially of, or consist of, the recited processing steps. Further, it should be understood that the order of steps or order for performing certain actions are immaterial so long as the invention remains operable.

Moreover, two or more steps or actions can be conducted simultaneously.

15 2. Compounds of the Invention

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In one aspect, the invention relates to a compound having the structure:

wherein $\begin{bmatrix} R \end{bmatrix}$ is a chemical moiety selected from:

wherein V is independently selected from -CR^{4a}- or -N-,

W is O, NR^1 , NOR^1 , or S, alternatively W= is selected from the combination of HO– and H– both attached to the same carbon atom or the combination of (C_{1-8} alkyl)O– and H– both attached to the same carbon atom;

- 5 X = --Y represents a single bond or a double bond such that when X = --Y is a single bond, X is selected from O, NR^2 , and $S(O)_n$ and Y is $C-R^3$, and when X = --Y is a double bond, X is N and Y is a carbon atom,
 - Z is selected from the group consisting of O, NR^4 , $S(O)_n$, NR^4CO , $CONR^4$, or NR^4CONR^4 , R^1 is selected from H and C_{1-8} alkyl,
- 10 R^2 is selected from H and C_{1-8} alkyl,
 - R^3 is selected from H and C_{1-8} alkyl,
 - R^4 is selected from H and C_{1-8} alkyl,
 - R^{4a} is selected from H and C_{1-8} alkyl,
 - n is 0, 1, or 2,

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or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof, wherein R further comprises a hydrogen bond donor moiety or an additional hydrogen bond acceptor moiety.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound or a

pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof, wherein R is a chemical moiety comprising at least two hydrogen bond acceptor moieties and at least one hydrogen bond donor moiety.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof, wherein the hydrogen bond acceptor moieties and hydrogen bond donor moieties are in the orientation of

Hydrogen Bond Acceptor - Hydrogen Bond Acceptor - Hydrogen Bond Donor.

As used above the term "in the orientation of" does not mean that the hydrogen bond donor or acceptor moieties are necessarily directly connected together as there can be other intervening atoms or groups of atoms in between the hydrogen bond donor or acceptor moieties.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof, wherein the hydrogen bond acceptor moieties are within 5 Å of each other and the hydrogen bond donor moiety is within 5 Å of a hydrogen bond acceptor moiety.

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In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof, wherein the hydrogen bond acceptor moieties are within 3 Å of each other and the hydrogen bond donor moiety is within 3 Å of a hydrogen bond acceptor moiety.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof, wherein the hydrogen bond acceptor moieties are comprised within a ring structure, wherein said ring structure is a single ring structure or a fused multiple ring structure.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof, wherein R is a chemical moiety comprising at least three hydrogen bond acceptor moieties.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof, wherein the hydrogen bond acceptor moieties are in the orientation of

Hydrogen Bond Acceptor – Hydrogen Bond Acceptor – Hydrogen Bond Acceptor. As used above the term "in the orientation of" does not mean that the hydrogen bond donor or acceptor moieties are necessarily directly connected together as there can be other intervening atoms or groups of atoms in between the hydrogen bond acceptor moieties.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof, wherein each hydrogen bond acceptor moiety is within about 5 Å of at least one other hydrogen bond acceptor moiety.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof, wherein each hydrogen bond acceptor moiety is within about 3 Å of at least one other hydrogen bond acceptor moiety.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof, wherein at least two of the hydrogen bond acceptor moieties are comprised within a ring structure, wherein said ring structure is a single ring structure or a fused multiple ring structure.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof, wherein said hydrogen bond acceptor moieties are independently selected from the group consisting of a carbonyl group, a thiocarbonyl group, an imine group, an alkyl substituted imine group, a sulfoxide group, a sulfone group, an oxime group, an alkyl substituted oxime group, a hydrazone group, a monoalkyl or dialkyl substituted hydrazone group, an oxygen ether (-O-) group, a sulfide, also known as a thioether group (-S-), a hydroxy group, an alkoxy group, an amino group, a monoalkyl or dialkyl substituted amino group, and a nitro group.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof, wherein said hydrogen bond donor moiety is selected from the group consisting of a hydroxy group, a thiol group, an amino group, and a monosubstituted amino group.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof, wherein R comprises the structural moiety

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W is O, NR^1 , NOR^1 , or S, alternatively W= is selected from the combination of HO– and H– both attached to the same carbon atom or the combination of (C_{1-8} alkyl)O– and H– both attached to the same carbon atom;

X = --Y represents a single bond or a double bond such that when X = --Y is a single bond, X is selected from O, NR^2 , and $S(O)_n$ and Y is $C-R^3$, and when X = --Y is a double bond, X is N and Y is a carbon atom,

Z is selected from the group consisting of O, NR^4 , $S(O)_n$, NR^4CO , $CONR^4$, or NR^4CONR^4 , R^1 is selected from H and C_{1-8} alkyl,

 R^2 is selected from H and C_{1-8} alkyl,

 R^3 is selected from H and C_{1-8} alkyl, R^4 is selected from H and C_{1-8} alkyl, R^{4a} is selected from H and C_{1-8} alkyl, n is 0, 1, or 2.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof, wherein W is O, NR¹, NOR¹, or S.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof, wherein R comprises the structural moiety

wherein Z is selected from the group consisting of O, NR^4 , or $S(O)_n$; R^4 is selected from H and C_{1-6} alkyl, and

15 n is 0, 1, and 2.

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In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof, wherein comprises the structural moiety

wherein R^4 is selected from H and C_{1-6} alkyl.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof, wherein R^4 is H.

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In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof, wherein comprises a cytosine or isocytosine moiety or a derivative thereof.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof, wherein comprises the structural moiety

wherein V is independently selected from -CR^{4a}- or -N-,

W is O, NR¹, NOR¹, or S, alternatively W= is selected from the combination of HO– and H– both attached to the same carbon atom or the combination of (C_{1–8} alkyl)O– and H– both attached to the same carbon atom;

X = --Y represents a single bond or a double bond such that when X = --Y is a single bond, X is selected from O, NR^2 , and $S(O)_n$ and Y is $C-R^3$, and when X = --Y is a double

bond, X is N and Y is a carbon atom,

Z is selected from the group consisting of O, NR^4 , $S(O)_n$, NR^4CO , $CONR^4$, or NR^4CONR^4 , R^1 is selected from H and C_{1-8} alkyl,

 R^2 is selected from H and C_{1-8} alkyl,

 R^3 is selected from H and C_{1-8} alkyl,

15 R^4 is selected from H and C_{1-8} alkyl,

R^{4a} is selected from H and C₁₋₈ alkyl,

n is 0, 1, or 2.

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In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof, wherein R comprises the structural moiety

wherein V is independently selected from -CR^{4a}- or -N-,

wherein Z is selected from the group consisting of O, NR^4 , $S(O)_n$, NR^4CO , $CONR^4$, or NR^4CONR^4 ;

 R^4 is selected from H or C_{1-8} alkyl,

 R^{4a} is selected from H or C_{1-8} alkyl, and R^{4a} is 0, 1, or 2.

10 comprises the structural moiety

$$R^4$$
, or

wherein V is independently selected from $-CR^{4a}$ or -N-, wherein R^4 is selected from H or C_{1-8} alkyl, R^{4a} is selected from H or C_{1-8} alkyl.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof, wherein R⁴ is H.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound having the formula:

wherein V is independently selected from -CR^{4a}- or -N-,

W is O, NR¹, NOR¹, or S, alternatively W= is selected from the combination of HO– and H– both attached to the same carbon atom or the combination of (C₁₋₈ alkyl)O– and H– both attached to the same carbon atom;

X = --Y represents a single bond or a double bond such that when X = --Y is a single bond, X is selected from O, NR^2 , and $S(O)_n$ and Y is $C-R^3$, and when X = --Y is a double bond, X is N and Y is a carbon atom,

Z is selected from the group consisting of O, NR^4 , $S(O)_n$, NR^4CO , $CONR^4$, or NR^4CONR^4 , R^1 is selected from H and C_{1-8} alkyl,

 R^2 is selected from H and $C_{1\text{--}8}$ alkyl,

 R^3 is selected from H and $C_{1\text{--}8}$ alkyl,

 R^4 is selected from H and C_{1-8} alkyl, R^{4a} is selected from H and C_{1-8} alkyl, n is 0, 1, or 2, alternatively, -G-H-J is selected from



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wherein each H and J are independently selected,

C-B-A-, -D-E-F, and -G-H-J are chemical moieties, wherein

A, D and G are independently selected from the group consisting of:

10 (a) a single bond, (b) $-(C_{1-8}$ alkyl)-, (c) $-(C_{2-8}$ alkenyl)-, (d) $-(C_{2-8}$ alkynyl)-, wherein

i) 0–4 carbon atoms in any of (b)–(d) immediately above optionally is replaced by a moiety selected from the group consisting of –O–, $S(O)_p$, $-NR^6$ –, – (C=O)–, $-S(O)_pNR^6$ –, $-NR^6S(O)_p$ –, and $-NR^6S(O)_pNR^6$ –,

ii) any of (b)–(d) immediately above optionally is substituted with one or more R^5 groups, and

iii) any of (b)–(d) immediately above optionally is substituted with –(C_{1-8} alkyl)– R^5 groups;

(e) -O-, $(f) -NR^6-$, $(g) -S(O)_p-$, (h) -C(O)-, (i) -C(O)O-, (j) -OC(O)-, k) -OC(O)O-, $(l) -C(O)NR^6-$, $(m) -NR^6CO-$, $(n) -NR^6C(O)NR^6-$, $(o) -C(=NR^6)-$, $(p) -C(=NR^6)O-$, $(q) -OC(=NR^6)-$, $(r) -C(=NR^6)NR^6-$, $(s) -NR^6C(=NR^6)-$, (t) -C(=S)-, $(u) -C(=S)NR^6-$, $(v) -NR^6C(=S)-$, (w) -C(O)S-, (x) -SC(O)-, (y) -OC(=S)-, (z) -C(=S)O-, $(aa) -NR^6(CNR^6)NR^6-$, $(bb) -CR^6R^6C(O)-$, $(cc) -C(O)NR^6(CR^6R^6)_{t-}$, (dd) a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, (ee) a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, and $(ff) -(CR^6R^6)_{t-}$,

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wherein (dd) or (ee) is optionally substituted with one or more R⁵ groups;

30 B, E, and H are independently selected from the group consisting of:
(a) a single bond,

(b) a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, (c) a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle,

wherein (b) or (c) is optionally substituted with one or more R⁵ groups;

- 5 (d) $-(C_{1-8} \text{ alkyl})$ –, (e) $-(C_{2-8} \text{ alkenyl})$ –, (f) $-(C_{2-8} \text{ alkynyl})$ –, wherein
 - i) 0–4 carbon atoms in any of (d)–(f) immediately above optionally is replaced by a moiety selected from the group consisting of -O–, $-S(O)_p$ –, $-NR^6$ –, -(C=O)–, $-C(=NR^6)$ –, $-S(O)_pNR^6$ –, $-NR^6S(O)_p$ –, and $-NR^6S(O)_pNR^6$ –,
 - ii) any of (d)–(f) immediately above optionally is substituted with one or more R⁵ groups, and
 - iii) any of (d)–(f) immediately above optionally is substituted with –(C $_{1\text{--}8}$ alkyl)–R 5 groups;

and (g) $-(CR^6R^6)_{t-}$,

- 15 C, F, and J are independently selected from the group consisting of:
 - (a) hydrogen, (c) F, (d) Cl, (e) Br, (f) I, (g) -CF₃, (h) -CN, (i) -N₃ (j) -NO₂, (k) -
 - $NR^{6}(CR^{6}R^{6})_{t}R^{8}, (1) OR^{8}, (m) S(O)_{p}(CR^{6}R^{6})_{t}R^{8}, (n) C(O)(CR^{6}R^{6})_{t}R^{8}, (o) C(O)(CR^{6}R^{6})_$
 - $OC(O)(CR^6R^6)_1R^8$, (p) $-SC(O)(CR^6R^6)_1R^8$, (q) $-C(O)O(CR^6R^6)_1R^8$, (r) -
 - $NR^6C(O)(CR^6R^6)_{\!{}_1}\!R^8, (s) C(O)NR^6(CR^6R^6)_{\!{}_1}\!R^8, (t) C(=NR^6)(CR^6R^6)_{\!{}_1}\!R^8, (u) C(-1)(R^6R^6)_{\!{}_2}\!R^8, (u) C(-1)(R^6R^6)_{\!{}_$
- 20 $C(=NNR^6R^6)(CR^6R^6)_tR^8, (v) C(=NNR^6C(O)R^6)(CR^6R^6)_tR^8, (w) C(=NNR^6R^6)_tR^8, (w) C(=NR^6R^6)_tR^8, (w) C(=NR^6R^6)_tR^8,$
 - $C(=NOR^8)(CR^6R^6)_{t}R^8, (x) -NR^6C(O)O(CR^6R^6)_{t}R^8, (y) -OC(O)NR^6(CR^6R^6)_{t}R^8, (z) -$
 - $NR^{6}C(O)NR^{6}(CR^{6}R^{6})_{t}R^{8}, (aa) NR^{6}S(O)_{p}(CR^{6}R^{6})_{t}R^{8}, (bb) S(O)_{p}NR^{6}(CR^{6}R^{6})_{t}R^{8},$

 - NR⁸R⁸, (hh) –OCH₃, (ii) –S(O)_pR⁸, (jj) –NC(O)R⁸, (kk) –NR⁶C(NR⁶)NR⁶R⁸, (ll) a C_{1–}
- 25 $_{\rm 8}$ alkyl group, (mm) a C $_{\rm 2-8}$ alkenyl group, (nn) a C $_{\rm 2-8}$ alkynyl group, (oo) a 3–14
 - member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more
 - heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, (pp) a
 - 3-14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, (qq) -
 - $(CR^6R^6)_tNR^6(CR^6R^6)_tR^8, (rr) N[(CR^6R^6)_tR^8][C = O(CR^6R^6)_tR^8], (ss) O(CR^6R^6)_tR^8 = O(CR^6R^6)_tR^8$
- 30 $(CR^6R^6)_tN[(CR^6R^6)_tR^8][(CR^6R^6)_tR^8], (tt) -(CR^6R^6)_tNR^6(C=O)(CR^6R^6)_tR^8, (uu) haloalkyl, (vv) -C(O)(CR^6)[(CR^6R^6)_tR^8]R^8, (ww) -(CR^6R^6)_tC(O)NR^8R^8, (xx) haloalkyl, (vv) -C(O)(CR^6)[(CR^6R^6)_tR^8]R^8, (ww) -(CR^6R^6)_tC(O)NR^8R^8, (xx) haloalkyl, (vv) -(CO)(CR^6)[(CR^6R^6)_tR^8]R^8, (ww) -(CR^6R^6)_tC(O)NR^8R^8, (xx) haloalkyl, (vv) -(CR^6R^6)_tR^8]R^8, (ww) -(CR^6R^6)_tR^8, (ww) -(C$

 $(CR^6R^6)_tC(O)O(CR^6R^6)_tR^8, (yy) - NR^6C(O)CR^8R^8R^8, (zz) - N[(CR^6R^6)_tR^8]C(O)R^8, \\ and (aaa) - S(O)_pNR^8R^8; \\$

wherein (ll) through (pp) is optionally substituted with one or more R⁷ groups;

- R⁵ is selected from (a) hydrogen, (b) F, (c) Cl, (d) Br, (e) I, (f) –CF₃, (g) –CN, (h) –N₃ (i) NO₂, (j) –NR⁶R⁶, (k) –OR⁸, (l) –NR⁶(CNR⁶)NR⁶R⁶, (m) –C₁₋₈ alkyl, (n) –C₁₋₈ alkenyl, (o) C₁₋₈ alkynyl, (p) –(C₁₋₈ alkyl)–(3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur), (q) –(C₁₋₈ alkyl)–(3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle), (r) –haloalkyl, (s) –SR⁶, (t) –3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle
- 10 (r) -haloalkyl, (s) -SR⁶, (t) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, and (u) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle; alternatively, two R⁵ groups are taken together to form a carbocycle,

wherein (m) through (r) and (t) through (u) is optionally substituted with one or more R⁸;

 R^6 is selected from (a) hydrogen, (b) $-C_{1-8}$ alkyl or alternatively two R^6 groups are taken together to form a carbocycle, (c) -haloalkyl, (d) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, and (e) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle;

wherein (b) through (e) is optionally substituted with one or more R⁸;

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 R^7 is selected from (a) hydrogen, (b) F, (c) Cl, (d) Br, (e) I, (f) $-CF_3$, (g) -CN, (h) $-N_3$ (i) $-NO_2$, (j) $-NR^6R^6$, (k) $-OR^6$, (l) $-NR^6(CNR^6)NR^6R^6$, (m) $-C_{1-8}$ alkyl, (n) $-C_{1-8}$ alkenyl, (o) $-C_{1-8}$

- C₁₋₈ alkynyl, (p) –(C₁₋₈ alkyl)–(3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur), (q) –(C₁₋₈ alkyl)–(3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle), (r) –haloalkyl, (s) –NR⁶R⁸, (t) –OR⁸, (u) –(CR⁶R⁶)_tNR⁶R⁸, (v) –CR⁶R⁸R⁸, (w) –SR⁶, (x) –3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more
- heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, (y) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, (z) -(CR⁶R⁶)_tC(O)NR⁸R⁸, (aa) S(O)_pR⁸, (bb) -NR⁶C(O)NR⁶R⁶, (cc) -NR⁶C(O)R⁶, and (dd) -C(=NR⁶)NR⁶R⁶; wherein (m) through (q) and (x) through (y) are optionally substituted with one or more R⁹;

R⁸ is selected from (a) hydrogen, (b) F, (c) Cl, (d) Br, (e) I, (f) –CF₃, (g) –CN, (h) –N₃ (i) – NO₂, (j) –NR⁶R⁹, (k) –OR⁹, (l) –NR⁶(CNR⁶)NR⁶R⁶, (m) –C₁₋₈ alkyl, (n) –C₁₋₈ alkenyl, (o) – C₁₋₈ alkynyl, (p) –(C₁₋₈ alkyl)–(3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur), (q) –(C₁₋₈ alkyl)–(3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle), (r) –3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, (s) –3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, (t) –haloalkyl, (u) –C(O)(CR⁶R⁶)_tR⁹, (v) –SR⁶, (w) –OC(O)(CR⁶R⁶)_tR⁹, (x) –NR⁶C(O)NR⁶R⁹, (y)–NR⁶C(O)R⁹, (z) – NR⁶(CNR⁹)(NR⁶R⁶), (aa) –ONR⁶(CNR⁶)NR⁶R⁶, (bb) –C(=NR⁹)NR⁶R⁶, (cc) –S(O)_pR⁹, (dd) – (CR⁶R⁶)_tC(O)NR⁶R⁹, (ee) –(CR⁶R⁶)_tOR⁹, and (ff) –(CR⁶R⁶)_tNR⁶R⁹; wherein (m) through (s) is optionally substituted with one or more R⁹;

- R⁹ is selected from (a) hydrogen, (b) F, (c) Cl, (d) Br, (e) I, (f) –CF₃, (g) –CN, (h) –N₃ (i) NO₂, (j) –NR⁶R¹⁰, (k) –OR⁶, (l) –NR⁶(CNR⁶)NR⁶R⁶, (m) –C(O)(CR⁶R⁶)tNR⁶R⁶, (n) –C₁₋₈ alkyl, (o) –C₁₋₈ alkenyl, (p) –C₁₋₈ alkynyl, (q) –3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, (r) –3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, (s) –haloalkyl, (t) –(CR⁶R⁶)tOR⁶, (u) –O(CR⁶R⁶)tNR⁶R¹⁰, (v) –C(O)R⁶, (w) –SR⁶, (x) –C(O)OR¹⁰, (y) –S(O)_pR⁶, (z) –(C₁₋₈ alkyl)–(3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur), (aa) –(C₁₋₈ alkyl)–(3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle), (bb) –O(CR⁶R⁶)tOR⁶, (cc) –C(=NR⁶)NR⁶R⁶, (dd) –ONR⁶R⁶, (ee) NR⁶C(O)NR⁶R⁶, (ff) –O(CR⁶R⁶)tOR⁶, (gg) –NR⁶C(O)R⁶, and (hh) –(CR⁶R⁶)tNR⁶R¹⁰; wherein (n) through (r) and (z) through (aa) is optionally substituted with one or more R¹⁰;
- R¹⁰ is selected from (a) hydrogen, (b) F, (c) Cl, (d) Br, (e) I, (f) –CF₃, (g) –CN, (h) –N₃ (i) NO₂, (j) –NR⁶R⁶, (k) –OR⁶, (l) –NR⁶(CNR⁶)NR⁶R⁶, (m) –C(O)(CR⁶R⁶)_tNR⁶R⁶, (n) –C_{1–8}

 30 alkyl, (o) –C_{1–8} alkenyl, (p) –C_{1–8} alkynyl, (q) –3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, (r) –3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, (s) –haloalkyl, (t) –(CR⁶R⁶)_tOR⁶, (u) –O(CR⁶R⁶)_tNR⁶R⁶, (v) –C(O)R⁶, (w) –SR⁶,

(x) $-C(O)OR^6$, (y) $-S(O)_pR^6$, (z) $-(C_{1-8}$ alkyl)-(3-14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur), (aa) $-(C_{1-8}$ alkyl)-(3-14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle), (bb) $-O(CR^6R^6)_tOR^6$, (cc) $-C(=NR^6)NR^6R^6$, (dd) $-ONR^6R^6$, (ee) $-NR^6C(O)NR^6R^6$, (ff) $-O(CR^6R^6)_tOR^6$, (gg) $-NR^6C(O)R^6$, and (hh) $-(CR^6R^6)_tNR^6R^6$;

optionally, wherein either the group –D–E–F or the group –G–H–J is absent (e.g., the group –D-E-F or the group –G-H-J represents hydrogen), but both –D–E–F and –G–H–J are not simultaneously absent;

p is 0, 1, or 2, and

10 t is 0, 1, 2, or 3,

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or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound according to the formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, wherein

- 15 A is selected from
 - (a) a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur,
 - (b) a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, and
 - (c) a single bond,
- wherein (a) or (b) is optionally substituted with one or more R⁵ groups.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound according to the formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, wherein B is selected from (a) $-(C_{1-8} \text{ alkyl})-$, (b) $-(C_{2-8} \text{ alkynyl})-$, and (d) a single bond, wherein

- i) 0–4 carbon atoms in any of (a)–(c) immediately above optionally is replaced by a moiety selected from the group consisting of –O–, $-S(O)_p$ –, $-NR^6$ –, (C=O)–, $-C(=NR^6)$ –, $-S(O)_pNR^6$ –, and $-NR^6S(O)_pNR^6$ –,
 - ii) any of (a)–(c) immediately above optionally is substituted with one or more R⁵ groups, and
 - iii) any of (a)–(c) immediately above optionally is substituted with –(C_1 – C_8 alkyl)– R^5 groups.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound according to the formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester,

tautomer, or prodrug thereof, wherein C is selected from (a) NH₂, (b) –NHC(=NH)NH₂ and (c) hydrogen.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound according to the formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, wherein

A is selected from

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- (a) a 4–7 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur,
- (b) a 4-7 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, and
- 10 (c) a single bond,

wherein (a) or (b) is optionally substituted with one or more R⁵ groups. or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound according to the formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, wherein A is selected from azepanyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, phenyl, pyridinyl, cyclohexenyl, cyclohexadienyl, dihydropyridyl, furanyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyridyl, azetidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, and piperidenyl;

wherein any of A immediately above optionally is substituted with one or more R⁵ groups; alternatively, A is a single bond.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound according to the formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, wherein B is selected from (a) $-(C_{1-8} \text{ alkyl})$ -, wherein

- i) 0–4 carbon atoms in (a) immediately above optionally is replaced by a moiety selected from the group consisting of –O–, –S(O) $_p$ –, –NR 6 –, –(C=O)– , –S(O) $_p$ NR 6 –, and –NR 6 S(O) $_p$ NR 6 –,
- ii) (a) immediately above optionally is substituted with one or more R⁵ groups, and/or
- iii) (a) immediately above optionally is substituted with –(C_{1-8} alkyl)– R^5 groups;

alternatively, B is a single bond.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound according to the formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, wherein C is selected from (a) NH₂ and (b) –NHC(=NH)NH₂.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound according to the formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, wherein G is selected from

- (a) a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur,
- (b) a 3-14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, and
- 10 (c) a single bond;

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wherein (a) or (b) is optionally substituted with one or more R⁵ groups.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound according to the formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, wherein G is selected from

- (a) a 4–7 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur,
- (b) a 4-7 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, and
- (c) a single bond;

wherein (a) or (b) is optionally substituted with one or more R⁵ groups.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound according to the formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, wherein G is selected from azepanyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, phenyl, pyridinyl, cyclohexenyl, cyclohexadienyl, dihydropyridyl, furanyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyridyl, azetidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl,

25 piperidenyl, and a single bond.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound having the formula:

wherein C-B-A-, -D-E-F, -G-H-J, V, W, X, Y, and Z are defined as above, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound having the formula:

$$C - B - A$$
 V
 D
 $E - F$
 $G - H - J$
 (II)

wherein C–B–A–, –D–E–F, –G–H–J, V, W, X, Y, and Z are defined as in formula (II), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound having the formula:

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wherein C–B–A–, –D–E–F, –G–H–J, V, W, X, Y, and Z are defined as in formula (III) above, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound having the formula:

wherein C-B-A-, -D-E-F, -G-H-J, V, W, X, Y, and Z are defined as in formula (IV) above, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound having the formula:

$$C - B - A$$
 N
 N
 $G - H - J$
 (V)

wherein C-B-A-, -D-E-F, -G-H-J, V, W, X, Y, and Z are defined as in formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound having the formula Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va:

$$C - B - A \qquad D \qquad C - B - A \qquad$$

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, wherein the variables are as defined in formulae I, II, III, IV and V.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound having the formula:

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$$C-B-A$$
 D
 $C-B-A$
 $C-B-A$

wherein C–B–A–, –D–E–F, –G–H–J, and Z are defined as in formula (I); or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound having the formula:

$$C-B-A$$
 D
 $C-B-A$
 $C-B-A$

wherein C–B–A–, –D–E–F, and –G–H–J are defined as in formula (II), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound having the formula:

wherein C–B–A–, –D–E–F, and –G–H–J are defined as in formula (III) above, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound having the formula:

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wherein C-B-A-, -D-E-F, and -G-H-J are defined as in formula (IV) above, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound having the formula:

wherein C–B–A–, –D–E–F, and –G–H–J are defined as in formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound according to formula I, II, III, IV or V having the formula (Ia), wherein Z is $-NR^4CONR^4$ –, C-B-A–, -D-E-F, and -G-H-J are defined as in formula (I); or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound having the formula:

wherein C-B-A-, -D-E-F, and -G-H-J are defined as in formula (I); or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound having the

A is selected from

formula:

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formula:

(a) a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur,

(b) a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, and

(c) a single bond,

wherein (a) or (b) is optionally substituted with one or more R⁵ groups;

B is selected from (a) $-(C_{1-8} \text{ alkyl})-$, (b) $-(C_{2-8} \text{ alkenyl})-$, (c) $-(C_{2-8} \text{ alkynyl})-$, and (d) a single bond, wherein

i) 0–4 carbon atoms in any of (a)–(c) immediately above optionally is replaced by a moiety selected from the group consisting of –O–, $-S(O)_p$ –, $-NR^6$ –, – (C=O)–, $-C(=NR^6)$ –, $-S(O)_pNR^6$ –, and $-NR^6S(O)_pNR^6$ –,

ii) any of (a)–(c) immediately above optionally is substituted with one or more R^5 groups, and/or

iii) any of (a)–(c) immediately above optionally is substituted with –(C_1 – C_8 alkyl)– R^5 groups; and

C is selected from (a) NH_2 , (b) $-NHC(=NH)NH_2$ and (c) hydrogen; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound having the

A is selected from azepanyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, phenyl, pyridinyl, cyclohexenyl, cyclohexadienyl, dihydropyridyl, furanyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyridyl, azetidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, and piperidenyl;

wherein any of A immediately above optionally is substituted with one or more R⁵ groups; alternatively, A is a single bond;

B is selected from (a) $-(C_{1-8} \text{ alkyl})$ -, wherein

i) 0–4 carbon atoms in (a) immediately above optionally is replaced by a moiety selected from the group consisting of –O–, –S(O) $_p$ –, –NR 6 –, –(C=O)– , –S(O) $_p$ NR 6 –, and –NR 6 S(O) $_p$ NR 6 –,

- ii) (a) immediately above optionally is substituted with one or more R⁵ groups, and/or
- iii) (a) immediately above optionally is substituted with $-(C_{1-8} \text{ alkyl})-R^5$ groups;

alternatively, B is a single bond;

C is selected from (a) NH₂, (b) –NHC(=NH)NH₂ and (c) hydrogen;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound having the

formula:

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consisting of:

hydrogen,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound having the

formula:

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wherein G is selected from

(a) a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur,

(b) a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, and

(c) a single bond;

wherein (a) or (b) is optionally substituted with one or more R⁵ groups,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound according to formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va containing R^5 , wherein R^5 is selected from (a) hydrogen, (b) F, (c) Cl, (d) Br, (e) I, (f) $-CF_3$, (g) -CN, (h) $-N_3$ (i) $-NO_2$, (j) $-NH_2$, (k) $-OR^6$,

(l) –NHC(=NH)NH₂, (m) –C₁₋₈ alkyl, (n) –C₁₋₈ alkenyl, (o) –C₁₋₈ alkynyl, (p) –(C₁₋₈ alkyl)– (3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur), (q) –(C₁₋₈ alkyl)–(3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle), (r) –haloalkyl, (s) alkylthio, (t) –3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, and (u) –3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle; alternatively, two R⁵ groups are taken together to form a carbocycle, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound according to formula I, II, III, IV, V. Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va containing R^6 , wherein R^6 is selected from (a) hydrogen, (b) $-C_{1-8}$ alkyl, or alternatively two R^6 groups are taken together to form a carbocycle, (c) –haloalkyl, (d) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, and (e) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound having the

wherein G is selected from azepanyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, phenyl, pyridinyl, cyclohexenyl, cyclohexadienyl, dihydropyridyl, furanyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyridyl, azetidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, piperidenyl, and a single bond; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound having the

formula:
$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & &$$

25 hydrogen,

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or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound having the

wherein -G-H-J is selected from

hydrogen,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound having the

wherein –G–H–J is selected from:

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound containing R⁵, wherein R⁵ is selected from (a) hydrogen, (b) F, (c) Cl, (d) Br, (e) I, (f) –CF₃, (g) –CN, (h) – N₃ (i) –NO₂, (j) –NH₂, (k) –OR⁶, (l) –NHC(=NH)NH₂, (m) –C_{1–8} alkyl, (n) –C_{1–8} alkenyl, (o) –C_{1–8} alkynyl, (p) –(C_{1–8} alkyl)–(3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur), (q) –(C_{1–8} alkyl)–(3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle), (r) –haloalkyl, (s) –SR⁶, (t) –3–14 member saturated, unsaturated, or

aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, and (u) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle; alternatively, two R⁵ groups are taken together to form a carbocycle, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof.

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In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound containing R^6 , wherein R^6 is selected from (a) hydrogen, (b) $-C_{1-8}$ alkyl or alternatively two R^6 groups are taken together to form a carbocycle, (c) –haloalkyl, (d) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, and (e) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound according to formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof, wherein the group –D-E-F represents hydrogen.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound according to formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof, wherein W, when it is present, is O, NR¹, NOR¹, or S.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound according to formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof, wherein $X_{---}Y$, when it is present, is a double bond and X is N and Y is a carbon atom.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound according to formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof, wherein R^{4a} , when it is present, is H.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound according to formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof, wherein Z, when it is present, is NR⁴.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound according to formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof, wherein R⁴ is H.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound according to formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof, that binds to a ribosome.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound according to formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or pro-drug thereof, that binds to the ribosome wherein the ribosome is a bacterial ribosome.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a compound according to any of the compounds in Table 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof.

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In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of the invention, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a method for treating, preventing or reducing the risk of a disease state in a human or animal comprising administering to a human or animal in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of the invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a method of treating a microbial infection in a human or animal comprising administering to the human or animal an effective amount of a compound of the invention, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to the use of a compound of the invention, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a microbial infection in a human or animal.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a method of treating, preventing or reducing the risk of a microbial infection in a human or animal comprising administering to the human or animal an effective amount of a compound of the invention, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, or to the use of a compound of the invention, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for treating, preventing, or reducing the risk of a microbial infection,

wherein the microbial infection is selected from the group consisting of: a skin infection, a Gram positive infection, a Gram negative infection, nosocomial pneumonia, community acquired pneumonia, post–viral pneumonia, hospital acquired pneumonia/ventilator associated pneumonia, a respiratory tract infection such as chronic respiratory tract infection (CRTI), acute pelvic infection, a complicated skin

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and skin structure infection, a skin and soft tissue infection (SSTI) including uncomplicated skin and soft tissue infections (uSSTI)s and complicated skin and soft tissue infections, an abdominal infection, a complicated intra-abdominal infection, a urinary tract infection, bacteremia, septicemia, endocarditis, an atrio-ventricular shunt infection, a vascular access infection, meningitis, surgical prophylaxis, a peritoneal infection, a bone infection, a joint infection, a methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* infection, a vancomycin-resistant *Enterococci* infection, a linezolid-resistant organism infection, a *Bacillus anthracis* infection, a *Francisella tularensis* infection, a *Yersinia pestis* infection, and tuberculosis.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a method or use wherein the compound of the invention, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, is administered otically, ophthalmically, nasally, orally, parenterally, topically, or intravenously.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a method of treating, preventing or reducing the risk of acomplicated intra-abdominal infection in a human or animal comprising administering to the human or animal an effective amount of a compound according to formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, or to the use of a compound according to formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for treating, preventing, or reducing the risk of a complicated intra-abdominal infection,

wherein the complicated intra-abdominal infection is selected from polymicrobial infections such as abscess due to *Escherichia coli*, *Clostridium clostridioforme*, *Eubacterium lentum*, *Peptostreptococcus spp.*, *Bacteroides fragilis*, *Bacteroides distasonis*, *Bacteroides ovatus*, *Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron*, *Bacteroides uniformis*, *Streptococcus anginosus*, *Streptococcus constellatus*, *Enterococcus faecalis*, *Proteus mirabilis*, or *Clostridium perfringens*.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a method of treating, preventing or reducing the risk of a complicated skin and skin structure infection in a human or animal comprising administering to the human or animal an effective amount of a compound according to formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, or to the use of a compound according to formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a

pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for treating, preventing, or reducing the risk of a complicated skin and skin structure infection

wherein the complicated skin and skin structure infection is selected from diabetic foot infections without osteomyelitis due to *Staphylococcus aureus* (methicillin susceptible and resistant isolates), *Streptococcus agalactiae*, *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *Bacteroides fragilis*, *Peptostreptococcus species*, *Porphyromonas asaccharolytica*, or *Prevotella bivia*.

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In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a method of treating, preventing or reducing the risk of a community acquired pneumonia in a human or animal comprising administering to the human or animal an effective amount of a compound according to formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, or to the use of a compound according to formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for treating, preventing, or reducing the risk of a community acquired pneumonia,

wherein the community acquired pneumonia is due to *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (penicillin susceptible and resistant isolates) including cases with concurrent bacteremia, *Haemophilus influenzae* (including beta-lactamase positive isolates), *Moraxella catarrhalis*, or atypical bacteria like *Mycoplasma spp*.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a method of treating, preventing or reducing the risk of a complicated urinary tract infection in a human or animal comprising administering to the human or animal an effective amount of a compound according to formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, or to the use of a compound according to formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for treating, preventing, or reducing the risk of a complicated urinary tract infection

wherein the complicated urinary tract infection is selected from pyelonephritis due to *Escherichia coli*, concurrent bacteremia, or *Klebsiella pneumoniae*.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a method of treating, preventing or reducing the risk of an acute pelvic infection in a human or animal comprising administering to the human or animal an effective amount of a compound according to

formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, or to the use of a compound according to formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for treating, preventing, or reducing the risk of an acute pelvic infection

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wherein the acute pelvic infection including postpartum endomyometritis, septic abortion and post surgical gynecologic infections is due to *Streptococcus agalactiae*, *Escherichia coli*, *Bacteroides fragilis*, *Porphyromonas asaccharolytica*, *Peptostreptococcus spp.*, or *Prevotella bivia*.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a method of treating, preventing or reducing the risk of a hospital acquired pneumonia/ventilator associated pneumonia in a human or animal comprising administering to the human or animal an effective amount of a compound according to formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, or to the use of a compound according to formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for treating, preventing, or reducing the risk of a hospital acquired pneumonia/ventilator associated pneumonia,

wherein the hospital acquired pneumonia/ventilator associated pneumonia is due to *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (penicillin susceptible and resistant isolates), *Staphylococcus aureus* (methicillin susceptible and resistant isolates), *Klebsiella pneumoniae, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Acinetobacter spp., Stenotrophomonas maltophilia, Haemophilus influenzae* (including beta-lactamase positive isolates), or *Legionella pneumophilia*.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a method of treating, preventing or reducing the risk of a microbial infection associated with an aerobic and facultative gram-positive microorganism in a human or animal comprising administering to the human or animal an effective amount of a compound according to formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, or to the use of a compound according to formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for treating, preventing, or reducing the risk of a microbial infection associated with an aerobic and facultative gram-positive microorganism,

wherein the aerobic and facultative gram-positive microorganism is selected from:

Staphylococcus aureus (methicillin susceptible and resistant isolates), Streptococcus pneumoniae (penicillin susceptible and resistant isolates), Enterococcus spp. (vancomycin susceptible and resistant isolates), Streptococcus agalactiae, Streptococcus pyogenes, or Staphylococcus epidermidis (methicillin susceptible and resistant isolates).

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In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a method of treating, preventing or reducing the risk of a microbial infection associated with an aerobic and facultative gram-negative microorganism in a human or animal comprising administering to the human or animal an effective amount of a compound according to formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, or to the use of a compound according to formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for treating, preventing, or reducing the risk of a microbial infection associated with an aerobic and facultative gram-negative microorganism,

wherein the aerobic and facultative gram-negative microorganism is selected from: Escherichia coli (including ESBL and KPC producing isolates), Haemophilus influenzae (including Beta-lactamase positive isolates), Klebsiella pneumoniae (including ESBL and KPC producing isolates), Citrobacter freundii, Enterobacter aerogenes, Enterobacter cloacae, Morganella morganii, Serratia marcescens, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Acinetobacter baumanni, Moraxella catarrhalis, Proteus mirabilis, Citrobacter koseri, Haemophilus parainfluenzae, Klebsiella oxytoca (including ESBL and KPC producing isolates), Proteus vulgaris, Providencia rettgeri, or Providencia stuartii.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a method of treating, preventing or reducing the risk of a microbial infection associated with an anaerobic microorganism in a human or animal comprising administering to the human or animal an effective amount of a compound according to formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, or to the use of a compound according to formula I, II, III, IV, V, Ia, IIa, IIIa, IVa, or Va, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for treating, preventing, or reducing the risk of a microbial infection associated with an anaerobic microorganism,

wherein the anaerobic microorganism is selected from: *Bacteroides fragilis*, *Bacteroides distasonis*, *Bacteroides ovatus*, *Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron*, *Bacteroides uniformis*, *Clostridium clostridioforme*, *Eubacterium lentum*, *Peptostreptococcus species*,

Porphyromonas asaccharolytica, Prevotella bivia, Bacteroides vulgates, Clostridium perfringens, or Fusobacterium spp.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a method of synthesizing a compound of the invention, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a medical device containing a compound of the invention, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, tautomer, or prodrug thereof.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a medical device containing a compound of the invention, wherein the device is a stent.

3. Synthesis of the Compounds of the Invention

The invention provides methods for making the compounds of the invention. The following **Schemes 1b–5b**– depict exemplary routes in general terms for synthesizing the compounds of the present invention. More specific chemical details are provided in the Examples.

Scheme 1b – Cytosines

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Scheme 2b - Isocytosine

Scheme 3b - Cytosines with a third N in Ring

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Scheme 4b – Cytosines without second double bond in Ring

Scheme 5b – Isocytosines without second double bond in Ring

5 4. Characterization of Compounds of the Invention

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Compounds designed, selected and/or optimized by methods described above, once produced, can be characterized using a variety of assays known to those skilled in the art to determine whether the compounds have biological activity. For example, the molecules can be characterized by conventional assays, including but not limited to those assays described below, to determine whether they have a predicted activity, binding activity and/or binding specificity.

Furthermore, high—throughput screening can be used to speed up analysis using such assays. As a result, it can be possible to rapidly screen the molecules described herein for activity, for example, as anti—cancer, anti—bacterial, anti—fungal, anti—parasitic or anti—viral agents. Also, it can be possible to assay how the compounds interact with a ribosome or ribosomal subunit and/or are effective as modulators (for example, inhibitors) of protein synthesis using techniques known in the art. General methodologies for performing high—throughput screening are described, for example, in Devlin (1998) High Throughput Screening, Marcel Dekker; and U.S. Patent No. 5,763,263. High—throughput assays can use one or more different assay techniques including, but not limited to, those described below.

(1) Surface Binding Studies. A variety of binding assays can be useful in screening new molecules for their binding activity. One approach includes surface plasmon resonance

(SPR) that can be used to evaluate the binding properties of molecules of interest with respect to a ribosome, ribosomal subunit or a fragment thereof.

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SPR methodologies measure the interaction between two or more macromolecules in real-time through the generation of a quantum-mechanical surface plasmon. One device, (BIAcore Biosensor RTM from Pharmacia Biosensor, Piscataway, N.J.) provides a focused beam of polychromatic light to the interface between a gold film (provided as a disposable biosensor "chip") and a buffer compartment that can be regulated by the user. A 100 nm thick "hydrogel" composed of carboxylated dextran that provides a matrix for the covalent immobilization of analytes of interest is attached to the gold film. When the focused light interacts with the free electron cloud of the gold film, plasmon resonance is enhanced. The resulting reflected light is spectrally depleted in wavelengths that optimally evolved the resonance. By separating the reflected polychromatic light into its component wavelengths (by means of a prism), and determining the frequencies that are depleted, the BIAcore establishes an optical interface which accurately reports the behavior of the generated surface plasmon resonance. When designed as above, the plasmon resonance (and thus the depletion spectrum) is sensitive to mass in the evanescent field (which corresponds roughly to the thickness of the hydrogel). If one component of an interacting pair is immobilized to the hydrogel, and the interacting partner is provided through the buffer compartment, the interaction between the two components can be measured in real time based on the accumulation of mass in the evanescent field and its corresponding effects of the plasmon resonance as measured by the depletion spectrum. This system permits rapid and sensitive real-time measurement of the molecular interactions without the need to label either component.

(2) Fluorescence Polarization. Fluorescence polarization (FP) is a measurement technique that can readily be applied to protein–protein, protein–ligand, or RNA–ligand interactions in order to derive IC₅₀s and Kds of the association reaction between two molecules. In this technique one of the molecules of interest is conjugated with a fluorophore. This is generally the smaller molecule in the system (in this case, the compound of interest). The sample mixture, containing both the ligand–probe conjugate and the ribosome, ribosomal subunit or fragment thereof, is excited with vertically polarized light. Light is absorbed by the probe fluorophores, and re–emitted a short time later. The degree of polarization of the emitted light is measured. Polarization of the emitted light is dependent on several factors, but most importantly on viscosity of the solution and on the apparent

molecular weight of the fluorophore. With proper controls, changes in the degree of polarization of the emitted light depends only on changes in the apparent molecular weight of the fluorophore, which in–turn depends on whether the probe–ligand conjugate is free in solution, or is bound to a receptor. Binding assays based on FP have a number of important advantages, including the measurement of IC₅₀s and Kds under true homogenous equilibrium conditions, speed of analysis and amenity to automation, and ability to screen in cloudy suspensions and colored solutions.

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(3) *Protein Synthesis*. It is contemplated that, in addition to characterization by the foregoing biochemical assays, the compound of interest can also be characterized as a modulator (for example, an inhibitor of protein synthesis) of the functional activity of the ribosome or ribosomal subunit.

Furthermore, more specific protein synthesis inhibition assays can be performed by administering the compound to a whole organism, tissue, organ, organelle, cell, a cellular or subcellular extract, or a purified ribosome preparation and observing its pharmacological and inhibitory properties by determining, for example, its inhibition constant (IC₅₀) for inhibiting protein synthesis. Incorporation of 3H leucine or ^{35}S methionine, or similar experiments can be performed to investigate protein synthesis activity. A change in the amount or the rate of protein synthesis in the cell in the presence of a molecule of interest indicates that the molecule is a modulator of protein synthesis. A decrease in the rate or the amount of protein synthesis indicates that the molecule is a inhibitor of protein synthesis.

(4) Antimicrobial assays and other evaluations Furthermore, the compounds can be assayed for anti–proliferative or anti–infective properties on a cellular level. For example, where the target organism is a microorganism, the activity of compounds of interest can be assayed by growing the microorganisms of interest in media either containing or lacking the compound. Growth inhibition can be indicative that the molecule can be acting as a protein synthesis inhibitor. More specifically, the activity of the compounds of interest against bacterial pathogens can be demonstrated by the ability of the compound to inhibit growth of defined strains of human pathogens. For this purpose, a panel of bacterial strains can be assembled to include a variety of target pathogenic species, some containing resistance mechanisms that have been characterized. Use of such a panel of organisms permits the determination of structure–activity relationships not only in regards to potency and spectrum, but also with a view to obviating resistance mechanisms.

Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) are determined by the microdilution method, typically in a final volume of 100 microliters, according to protocols outlined by The Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute [CLSI; formerly the National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards (NCCLS)]. See CLSI: Methods for dilution antimicrobial susceptibility tests for bacteria that grow aerobically; approved standard–fifth edition. Wayne, PA: NCCLS; 2000. The assays can be also be performed in microtiter trays according to conventional methodologies as published by the CLSI. See CLSI. Methods for Dilution Antimicrobial Susceptibility Tests for Bacteria That Grow Aerobically; Approved Standard–Seventh Edition. CLSI Document M7–A7 [ISBN 1–56238–587–9] CLSI, 940 West Valley Road, Suite 1400, Wayne Pennsylvania 19087–1898 USA, 2006).

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The antimicrobial and other drug properties of the compounds can further be evaluated in various *in vivo* mammalian assays, such as a mouse or rat peritonitis infectious models, skin and soft tissue models (often referred to as the thigh model), or a mouse pneumonia model. There are septicemia or organ infection models known to those skilled in the art. These efficacy models can be used as part of the evaluation process and can be used as a guide of potential efficacy in humans. Endpoints can vary from reduction in bacterial burden to lethality. For the latter endpoint, results are often expressed as a PD₅₀ value, or the dose of drug that protects 50% of the animals from mortality.

To further assess a compound's drug-like properties, measurements of inhibition of cytochrome P450 enzymes and phase II metabolizing enzyme activity can also be measured either using recombinant human enzyme systems or more complex systems like human liver microsomes. Further, compounds can be assessed as substrates of these metabolic enzyme activities as well. These activities are useful in determining the potential of a compound to cause drug-drug interactions or generate metabolites that retain or have no useful antimicrobial activity.

To get an estimate of the potential of the compound to be orally bioavailable, one can also perform solubility and Caco-2 assays. The latter is a cell line from human epithelium that allows measurement of drug uptake and passage through a Caco-2 cell monolayer often growing within wells of a 24-well microtiter plate equipped with a 1 micron membrane. Free drug concentrations can be measured on the basolateral side of the monolayer, assessing the amount of drug that can pass through the intestinal monolayer. Appropriate controls to ensure monolayer integrity and tightness of gap junctions are needed. Using this same system one can get an estimate of P-glycoprotein mediated efflux. P-glycoprotein is a pump

that localizes to the apical membrane of cells, forming polarized monolayers. This pump can abrogate the active or passive uptake across the Caco-2 cell membrane, resulting in less drug passing through the intestinal epithelial layer. These results are often done in conjunction with solubility measurements and both of these factors are known to contribute to oral bioavailability in mammals. Measurements of oral bioavailability in animals and ultimately in man using traditional pharmacokinetic experiments will determine the absolute oral bioavailability.

Experimental results can also be used to build models that help predict physical—chemical parameters that contribute to drug—like properties. When such a model is verified, experimental methodology can be reduced, with increased reliance on the model predictability.

5. Formulation and Administration

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The compounds of the invention can be useful in the prevention or treatment of a variety of human or other animal, including mammalian and non mammalian, disorders, including for example, bacterial infection, fungal infections, viral infections, diarrhea, parasitic diseases, and cancer. It is contemplated that, once identified, the active molecules of the invention can be incorporated into any suitable carrier prior to use. The dose of active molecule, mode of administration and use of suitable carrier will depend upon the intended recipient and target organism. The formulations, both for veterinary and for human medical use, of compounds according to the present invention typically include such compounds in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The carrier(s) should be "acceptable" in the sense of being compatible with the other ingredients of the formulations and not deleterious to the recipient. Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, in this regard, are intended to include any and all solvents, dispersion media, coatings, anti-bacterial and anti-fungal agents, isotonic and absorption delaying agents, and the like, compatible with pharmaceutical administration. The use of such media and agents for pharmaceutically active substances is known in the art. Except insofar as any conventional media or agent is incompatible with the active compound, use thereof in the compositions is contemplated. Supplementary active compounds (identified or designed according to the invention and/or known in the art) also can be incorporated into the compositions. The formulations can conveniently be presented in dosage unit form and can be prepared by any of the methods well known in the art of pharmacy/microbiology. In general, some formulations are prepared by bringing the compound into association with a

liquid carrier or a finely divided solid carrier or both, and then, if necessary, shaping the product into the desired formulation.

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A pharmaceutical composition of the invention should be formulated to be compatible with its intended route of administration. Examples of routes of administration include oral, otic, ophthalmic, nasal, or parenteral, for example, intravenous, intradermal, inhalation, transdermal (topical), transmucosal, and rectal administration. Solutions or suspensions used for parenteral, intradermal, or subcutaneous application can include the following components: a sterile diluent such as water for injection, saline solution, fixed oils, polyethylene glycols, glycerine, propylene glycol or other synthetic solvents; antibacterial agents such as benzyl alcohol or methyl parabens; antioxidants such as ascorbic acid or sodium bisulfite; chelating agents such as ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid; buffers such as acetates, citrates or phosphates and agents for the adjustment of tonicity such as sodium chloride or dextrose. pH can be adjusted with acids or bases, such as hydrochloric acid or sodium hydroxide.

Useful solutions for oral or parenteral administration can be prepared by any of the methods well known in the pharmaceutical art, described, for example, in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, (Gennaro, A., ed.), Mack Pub., (1990). Formulations for parenteral administration can also include glycocholate for buccal administration, methoxysalicylate for rectal administration, or citric acid for vaginal administration. The parenteral preparation can be enclosed in ampoules, disposable syringes or multiple dose vials made of glass or plastic. Suppositories for rectal administration also can be prepared by mixing the drug with a nonirritating excipient such as cocoa butter, other glycerides, or other compositions which are solid at room temperature and liquid at body temperatures. Formulations also can include, for example, polyalkylene glycols such as polyethylene glycol, oils of vegetable origin, and hydrogenated naphthalenes. Formulations for direct administration can include glycerol and other compositions of high viscosity. Other potentially useful parenteral carriers for these drugs include ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer particles, osmotic pumps, implantable infusion systems, and liposomes. Formulations for inhalation administration can contain as excipients, for example, lactose, or can be aqueous solutions containing, for example, polyoxyethylene–9–lauryl ether, glycocholate and deoxycholate, or oily solutions for administration in the form of nasal drops, or as a gel to be applied intranasally. Retention enemas also can be used for rectal delivery.

Formulations of the present invention suitable for oral administration can be in the form of: discrete units such as capsules, gelatin capsules, sachets, tablets, troches, or lozenges, each containing a predetermined amount of the drug; a powder or granular composition; a solution or a suspension in an aqueous liquid or non–aqueous liquid; or an oil–in–water emulsion or a water–in–oil emulsion. The drug can also be administered in the form of a bolus, electuary or paste. A tablet can be made by compressing or moulding the drug optionally with one or more accessory ingredients. Compressed tablets can be prepared by compressing, in a suitable machine, the drug in a free–flowing form such as a powder or granules, optionally mixed by a binder, lubricant, inert diluent, surface active or dispersing agent. Moulded tablets can be made by moulding, in a suitable machine, a mixture of the powdered drug and suitable carrier moistened with an inert liquid diluent.

Oral compositions generally include an inert diluent or an edible carrier. For the purpose of oral therapeutic administration, the active compound can be incorporated with excipients. Oral compositions prepared using a fluid carrier for use as a mouthwash include the compound in the fluid carrier and are applied orally and swished and expectorated or swallowed. Pharmaceutically compatible binding agents, and/or adjuvant materials can be included as part of the composition. The tablets, pills, capsules, troches and the like can contain any of the following ingredients, or compounds of a similar nature: a binder such as microcrystalline cellulose, gum tragacanth or gelatin; an excipient such as starch or lactose; a disintegrating agent such as alginic acid, Primogel, or corn starch; a lubricant such as magnesium stearate or Sterotes; a glidant such as colloidal silicon dioxide; a sweetening agent such as sucrose or saccharin; or a flavoring agent such as peppermint, methyl salicylate, or orange flavoring.

Pharmaceutical compositions suitable for injectable use include sterile aqueous solutions (where water soluble) or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions or dispersion. For intravenous administration, suitable carriers include physiological saline, bacteriostatic water, Cremophor ELTM (BASF, Parsippany, NJ) or phosphate buffered saline (PBS). It should be stable under the conditions of manufacture and storage and should be preserved against the contaminating action of microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, water, ethanol, polyol (for example, glycerol, propylene glycol, and liquid polyethylene glycol), and suitable mixtures thereof. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating such as lecithin, by the maintenance

of the required particle size in the case of dispersion and by the use of surfactants. In many cases, it will be preferable to include isotonic agents, for example, sugars, polyalcohols such as manitol, sorbitol, or sodium chloride in the composition. Prolonged absorption of the injectable compositions can be brought about by including in the composition an agent which delays absorption, for example, aluminum monostearate and gelatin.

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Sterile injectable solutions can be prepared by incorporating the active compound in the required amount in an appropriate solvent with one or a combination of ingredients enumerated above, as required, followed by filter sterilization. Generally, dispersions are prepared by incorporating the active compound into a sterile vehicle which contains a basic dispersion medium and the required other ingredients from those enumerated above. In the case of sterile powders for the preparation of sterile injectable solutions, methods of preparation include vacuum drying and freeze—drying which yields a powder of the active ingredient plus any additional desired ingredient from a previously sterile—filtered solution thereof.

Formulations suitable for intra–articular administration can be in the form of a sterile aqueous preparation of the drug that can be in microcrystalline form, for example, in the form of an aqueous microcrystalline suspension. Liposomal formulations or biodegradable polymer systems can also be used to present the drug for both intra–articular and ophthalmic administration.

Formulations suitable for topical administration, including eye treatment, include liquid or semi-liquid preparations such as liniments, lotions, gels, applicants, oil—in—water or water—in—oil emulsions such as creams, ointments or pastes; or solutions or suspensions such as drops. Formulations for topical administration to the skin surface can be prepared by dispersing the drug with a dermatologically acceptable carrier such as a lotion, cream, ointment or soap. Particularly useful are carriers capable of forming a film or layer over the skin to localize application and inhibit removal. For topical administration to internal tissue surfaces, the agent can be dispersed in a liquid tissue adhesive or other substance known to enhance adsorption to a tissue surface. For example, hydroxypropylcellulose or fibrinogen/thrombin solutions can be used to advantage. Alternatively, tissue—coating solutions, such as pectin—containing formulations can be used.

For inhalation treatments, inhalation of powder (self-propelling or spray formulations) dispensed with a spray can, a nebulizer, or an atomizer can be used. Such formulations can be in the form of a fine powder for pulmonary administration from a

powder inhalation device or self–propelling powder–dispensing formulations. In the case of self–propelling solution and spray formulations, the effect can be achieved either by choice of a valve having the desired spray characteristics (*i.e.*, being capable of producing a spray having the desired particle size) or by incorporating the active ingredient as a suspended powder in controlled particle size. For administration by inhalation, the compounds also can be delivered in the form of an aerosol spray from pressured container or dispenser which contains a suitable propellant, *e.g.*, a gas such as carbon dioxide, or a nebulizer.

Systemic administration also can be by transmucosal or transdermal means. For transmucosal or transdermal administration, penetrants appropriate to the barrier to be permeated are used in the formulation. Such penetrants generally are known in the art, and include, for example, for transmucosal administration, detergents and bile salts.

Transmucosal administration can be accomplished through the use of nasal sprays or suppositories. For transdermal administration, the active compounds typically are formulated into ointments, salves, gels, or creams as generally known in the art.

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The active compounds can be prepared with carriers that will protect the compound against rapid elimination from the body, such as a controlled release formulation, including implants and microencapsulated delivery systems. Biodegradable, biocompatible polymers can be used, such as ethylene vinyl acetate, polyanhydrides, polyglycolic acid, collagen, polyorthoesters, and polylactic acid. Methods for preparation of such formulations will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Liposomal suspensions can also be used as pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. These can be prepared according to methods known to those skilled in the art, for example, as described in U.S. Patent No. 4,522,811.

Oral or parenteral compositions can be formulated in dosage unit form for ease of administration and uniformity of dosage. Dosage unit form refers to physically discrete units suited as unitary dosages for the subject to be treated; each unit containing a predetermined quantity of active compound calculated to produce the desired therapeutic effect in association with the required pharmaceutical carrier. The specification for the dosage unit forms of the invention are dictated by and directly dependent on the unique characteristics of the active compound and the particular therapeutic effect to be achieved, and the limitations inherent in the art of compounding such an active compound for the treatment of individuals. Furthermore, administration can be by periodic injections of a bolus, or can be made more continuous by intravenous, intramuscular or intraperitoneal administration from an external reservoir (*e.g.*, an intravenous bag).

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Where adhesion to a tissue surface is desired the composition can include the drug dispersed in a fibrinogen—thrombin composition or other bioadhesive. The compound then can be painted, sprayed or otherwise applied to the desired tissue surface. Alternatively, the drugs can be formulated for otic, ophthalmic, nasal, parenteral or oral administration to humans or other mammals, for example, in therapeutically effective amounts, *e.g.*, amounts that provide appropriate concentrations of the drug to target tissue for a time sufficient to induce the desired effect.

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Where the active compound is to be used as part of a transplant procedure, it can be provided to the living tissue or organ to be transplanted prior to removal of tissue or organ from the donor. The compound can be provided to the donor host. Alternatively or, in addition, once removed from the donor, the organ or living tissue can be placed in a preservation solution containing the active compound. In all cases, the active compound can be administered directly to the desired tissue, as by injection to the tissue, or it can be provided systemically, e.g., by otic, ophthalmic, nasal, oral or parenteral administration, using any of the methods and formulations described herein and/or known in the art. Where the drug comprises part of a tissue or organ preservation solution, any commercially available preservation solution can be used to advantage. For example, useful solutions known in the art include Collins solution, Wisconsin solution, Belzer solution, Eurocollins solution and lactated Ringer's solution.

The compounds of the present invention can be administered directly to a tissue locus by applying the compound to a medical device that is placed in contact with the tissue. An example of a medical device is a stent, which contains or is coated with one or more of the compounds of the present invention.

For example, an active compound can be applied to a stent at the site of vascular injury. Stents can be prepared by any of the methods well known in the pharmaceutical art. See, e.g., Fattori, R. and Piva, T., "Drug Eluting Stents in Vascular Intervention," Lancet, 2003, 361, 247–249; Morice, M. C., "A New Era in the Treatment of Coronary Disease?" European Heart Journal, 2003, 24, 209–211; and Toutouzas, K. et al., "Sirolimus–Eluting Stents: A Review of Experimental and Clinical Findings," Z. Kardiol., 2002, 91(3), 49–57. The stent can be fabricated from stainless steel or another bio–compatible metal, or it can be made of a bio–compatible polymer. The active compound can be linked to the stent surface, embedded and released from polymer materials coated on the stent, or surrounded by and

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released through a carrier which coats or spans the stent. The stent can be used to administer single or multiple active compounds to tissues adjacent to the stent.

Active compound as identified or designed by the methods described herein can be administered to individuals to treat disorders (prophylactically or therapeutically). In conjunction with such treatment, pharmacogenomics (*i.e.*, the study of the relationship between an individual's genotype and that individual's response to a foreign compound or drug) can be considered. Differences in metabolism of therapeutics can lead to severe toxicity or therapeutic failure by altering the relation between dose and blood concentration of the pharmacologically active drug. Thus, a physician or clinician can consider applying knowledge obtained in relevant pharmacogenomics studies in determining whether to administer a drug as well as tailoring the dosage and/or therapeutic regimen of treatment with the drug.

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In therapeutic use for treating, or combating, bacterial infections in mammals, the compounds or pharmaceutical compositions thereof will be administered otically, ophthalmically, nasally, orally, parenterally and/or topically at a dosage to obtain and maintain a concentration, that is, an amount, or blood-level or tissue level of active component in the animal undergoing treatment which will be anti-microbially effective. Generally, an effective amount of dosage of active component will be in the range of from about 0.1 to about 100, more preferably from about 1.0 to about 50 mg/kg of body weight/day. The amount administered will also likely depend on such variables as the type and extent of disease or indication to be treated, the overall health status of the particular patient, the relative biological efficacy of the compound delivered, the formulation of the drug, the presence and types of excipients in the formulation, and the route of administration. Also, it is to be understood that the initial dosage administered can be increased beyond the above upper level in order to rapidly achieve the desired blood-level or tissue level, or the initial dosage can be smaller than the optimum and the daily dosage can be progressively increased during the course of treatment depending on the particular situation. If desired, the daily dose can also be divided into multiple doses for administration, for example, two to four times per day.

Various disease states or conditions in humans and other mammals are found to be caused by or mediated by nonsense or missense mutations. These mutations cause or mediate the disease state or condition by adversely affecting, for example, protein synthesis, folding, trafficking and/or function. Examples of disease states or conditions in which an appreciable

percentage of the disease or condition is believed to result from nonsense or missense mutations include hemophilia (factor VIII gene), neurofibromatosis (NF1 and NF2 genes), retinitis pigmentosa (human USH2A gene), bullous skin diseases like Epidermolysis bullosa pruriginosa (COL7A1 gene), cystic fibrosis (cystic fibrosis transmembrane regulator gene), 5 breast and ovarian cancer (BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes), Duchenne muscular dystrophy (dystrophin gene), colon cancer (mismatch repair genes, predominantly in MLH1 and MSH2), and lysosomal storage disorders such as Neimann-Pick disease (acid sphingomyelinase gene). See Sanders CR, Myers JK. Disease-related misassembly of membrane proteins. Annu Rev Biophys Biomol Struct. 2004;33:25-51; National Center for 10 Biotechnology Information (U.S.) Genes and disease Bethesda, MD: NCBI, NLM ID: 101138560; and Raskó, István; Downes, C S Genes in medicine: molecular biology and human genetic disorders 1st ed. London; New York: Chapman & Hall, 1995. NLM ID: 9502404. The compounds of the present invention can be used to treat or prevent a disease state in a mammal caused or mediated by such nonsense or missense mutations by 15 administering to a mammal in need thereof an effective amount of the present invention to suppress the nonsense or missense mutation involved in the disease state.

6. Examples

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Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra were obtained on a Bruker Avance 300 or Avance 500 spectrometer, or in some cases a GE-Nicolet 300 spectrometer. Common reaction solvents were either high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) grade or American Chemical Society (ACS) grade, and anhydrous as obtained from the manufacturer unless otherwise noted. "Chromatography" or "purified by silica gel" refers to flash column chromatography using silica gel (EM Merck, Silica Gel 60, 230–400 mesh) unless otherwise noted.

The compounds of the present invention can be prepared using known chemical transformations adapted to the particular situation at hand..

Some of the abbreviations used in the following experimental details of the synthesis of the examples are defined below: h or hr = hour(s); min = minute(s); mol = mole(s); mmol = millimole(s); M = molar; μ M = micromolar; g = gram(s); μ g = microgram(s); rt = room temperature; L = liter(s); mL = milliliter(s); Et₂O = diethyl ether; THF = tetrahydrofuran; DMSO = dimethyl sulfoxide; EtOAc = ethyl acetate; Et₃N = triethylamine; i-Pr₂NEt or DIPEA = diisopropylethylamine; CH₂Cl₂= methylene chloride; CHCl₃ = chloroform; CDCl₃ = deuterated chloroform; CCl₄ = carbon tetrachloride;

MeOH = methanol; CD₃OD= deuterated methanol; EtOH = ethanol; DMF = dimethylformamide; BOC = t-butoxycarbonyl; CBZ = benzyloxycarbonyl; TBS = t-butyldimethylsilyl; TBSCl = t-butyldimethylsilyl chloride; TFA = trifluoroacetic acid; DBU = diazabicycloundecene; TBDPSCl = t-butyldiphenylchlorosilane; Hunig's Base = N,N-diisopropylethylamine; DMAP = 4-dimethylaminopyridine; CuI = copper (I) iodide; MsCl = methanesulfonyl chloride; NaN₃ = sodium azide; Na₂SO₄= sodium sulfate; NaHCO₃= sodium bicarbonate; NaOH = sodium hydroxide; MgSO₄= magnesium sulfate; K₂CO₃ = potassium carbonate; KOH = potassium hydroxide; NH₄OH = ammonium hydroxide; NH₄Cl = ammonium chloride; SiO₂ = silica; Pd-C = palladium on carbon;
Pd(dppf)Cl₂= dichloro[1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene] palladium (II).

Exemplary compounds synthesized in accordance with the invention are listed in Table 1. A bolded or dashed bond is shown to indicate a particular stereochemistry at a chiral center, whereas a wavy bond indicates that the substituent can be in either orientation or that the compound is a mixture thereof. It should also be known that in the interest of conserving space, the chemical structures of some compounds have been split into two parts with the two points of connection each being indicated by a bond crossed by a wavy line. See, e.g. compound 1345, which was drawn in two parts as:

but corresponds to the complete chemical structure:

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The compounds of the present invention can be prepared, formulated, and delivered as salts, esters, and prodrugs. For convenience, the compounds are generally shown without indicating a particular salt, ester, or prodrug form.

Compounds of the present invention are shown in Table 1. LCMS (liquid chromatography mass spectral) data are provided, where available. When data is not

available this is indicated by "NA". The LCMS data are provided using the convention for m/z in the format, $[M + H]^+$, except where otherwise indicated.

Table 1.

Comp.	Structure	LCMS
100	H ₂ N NH O NH ₂ O N N NH ₂	N/A
101	H ₂ N NH O NH O NH ₂	442.30
102	H ₂ N NH O NH O NH ₂ N NH ₂ N NH ₂	441.40
103	H ₂ N NH O NH O NH ₂ NH O NH ₂	427.30
104	H ₂ N H O NH O NH ₂	428.20

105	H ₂ N NH O NH O NH ₂	N/A
106	H ₂ N NH O NH O NH ₂	413.30
107	H ₂ N NH O NH O NH ₂	469.30
108	H ₂ N NH O NH O NH ₂	496.40
109	H ₂ N NH ONH ONH ONH ONH ONH ONH ONH ONH ONH	470.00

110	H ₂ N H O O O N N N O O O O O O O O O O O O	534.50
111	H ₂ N NH O NH O NH ₂	478.30
112	H ₂ N H NH O NH ₂	451.30

113	H ₂ N NH ₂ NH ₂	241.30
114	H ₂ N NH NH ₂ NH ₂	283.20
115	H_2N NH_2 NH_2 NH_2	240.00
116	H ₂ N NH ₂ NH ₂	240.00

117		241.10
117	HO	211.10
	.	
	NH ₂ ONNH ₂	
118		282.10
	H ₂ N N NH ₂	
	H_2N	
	NH ₂ ON NH ₂	
	J 11112	
119		331.20
	NH ₂	
	NH ₂ ON NH ₂	
120		420.20
120	H ₂ N NH ₂ NH ₀ NH ₂ NH ₂ NH ₂ NH ₂	438.20
	NH HN NH2	
	H ₂ N NH ON	
	H ON NH2	
	H NI 12	
121		325.10
	NH	
	H ₂ N NH ₂ NH ₂ NH ₂	
	NH ₂ ONN NH ₂	
122		292.10
122	H ₂ N O	283.10
	H ₂ N O N NH ₂	
	H2	
123		284.10
	HO NH ₂ O N NH ₂	
	NH ₂ ON N NH ₂	
10.4		227.20
124	 ŊH ŊH ₂	325.20
	H ₂ N H ₂ N N O	
	H ₂ N H ₂ N O N N N NH ₂	
125		382.20
	H ₂ N H ₂ O	
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	O N NH ₂	

100		202.00
126	ЙН	302.00
	H ₂ N NH	
	ONN NH ₂	
127		258.60
	NH 	
	H ₂ N NH	
	O N NH ₂	
	-	
128		N/A
	N.	
	H ₂ N	
	N NH ₂	
129		183.00
127	H ₂ N	105.00
	N	
	O N NH₂	
130	NH	382.10
	H ₂ N N	
	NH O	
	H ₂ N NH NH ₂	
	□ ₂ N	
131		317.00
131	LI NI	317.00
	H ₂ N NH	
	0 N NH ₂	
132		273.90
	H₂N NH	
	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
	O N NH₂	

133	NH	326.10
	H_2N H_2 N	
134	NH	438.40
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	NH H₂N NH	
135	H ₂ N O N N N NH ₂	N/A
136	HO N O N N N NH ₂	N/A
137	H ₂ N NH	292.10
138	H ₂ N NH ON NH ₂	335.00
139	NH ₂ O N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	259.90

140		327.00
	H ₂ N N=N	
	O N N NH ₂	
	Н	
141	HN	369.00
	H ₂ N N N	
	N O	
	ONN NH2	
143	,,	349.10
143	H_2N N NH_2	349.10
	O N NH ₂	
144	H_N NH_2	374.20
	H ₂ N	
	ONN NH2	
145		374.20
	H ₂ N NH ₂	
	O N NH	
	H ₂ N O	
146	MIL	317.00
	NH ₂	
	N O	
	ONN NH2	
147		N/A
	NH H N N	
	H ₂ N N N O O O O N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	F	
	$ m NH_2$	

148	H ₂ N NH NH NH NH NH	476.40
	NH ₂	
149	NH ₂ NH ₂	374.20
150	H_2N N N N N N N N N N	356.10
151	NH NH NH NH ₂	540.40
152	H ₂ N H NH ON N H CH ₃	501.50
153	H ₂ N N O N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	378.90

155	
NH NH	477.30
H ₂ N N N N	
H ₂ N N V N O	
Cl	
ŃH₂	
156	387.90
H ₂ N NH	367.90
HN	
HN	
N S	
H ₂ N O N NH ₂	
H_2N O N N NH_2	
157	498.50
NH NH	790.30
H_2N N O	
□ □ NH ↓↓↓ ↓	
O'N H	
N-CH ₃	
$\dot{N}H_2$ $\dot{N}=\dot{N}$	
158	557.30
NH	
H ₂ N N O CH ₃	
" NH ON N	
O N N N	
NH ₂	
Nu ₂	
159	494.30
NH	
H ₂ N H	
O N N N H	
NH ₂	
2	
160	494.40
NH 	
H ₂ N N O	
H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
Н Н 🤍	
NH ₂	
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161		338.90
	H ₂ N	
	NH NH	
	ONNNH ₂	
162		332.00
102	NH_2	332.00
	NH ₂	
	O NH	
	ŅН	
	O N NH	
	O NH ₂	
162		401.20
163	ŅН	481.20
	H ₂ N N O CI N N N N N N N N N N N CH ₃	
	H ₂ N N O CI	
	ŃH₂	
164	NII.	512.30
	NH LIN N	
	H ₂ N N O F F F F	
	F NH ₂	
165		526.20
103	NH	320.20
	H ₂ N N O	
	NH O N N N N CF3	
	${ m NH}_2$	
166	NH	555.40
	H ₀ N N O	
	O N N N	
	NH₂	

167	ŊΗ	542.30
	H ₂ N N O CH ₃	
	" NH ON NH	
	NH ₂	
	N N	
168	All	416.10
	NH H₂N N N	
	H O NH O NH ₂	
170		402.40
	H ₂ N N	
	NH O	
	H_2N O N NH_2 H	
171	ŅH ₂ ŅH ₂	486.20
	NH	
	O N NH	
	O NH	
	F	
	l ' F	
172	NH_2 NH_2	518.20
	ŃН	
	O N NH	
	O NH	
	CF ₃	
	I	1

173		469.20
175	NH_2 NH_2	105.20
	N	
	N A	
	NH	
	O N NH	
	0	
	CI	
174		473.20
177	NH_2 NH_2	773.20
	NH	
	O N N NH	
	CI CH ₃	
175	NH	489.20
	H ₂ N N O	
	O N N	
	s-CH ₃	
	$^{ m NH_2}$	
1776		406.20
176	NH	486.30
	H ₂ N N O	
	O N H	
	N-CH ₃	
	ŃH₂ CH₃	
177		472.20
177	NH	473.30
	H ₂ N N N O N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	O N H	
	O-CH ₃	
	$ m NH_2$	

178	NH ₂ NH ₂ NH NH NH NH F	504.20
185	NH NH ON NH ₂ NH ₂ NH ₂ NH ₂	556.30
186	H ₂ N H O N H H	541.30
187	NH NH NH ON N NH ₂	529.30

100		
188		493.40
	NH_2 NH_2	
	Ŋ	
	NH	
	O N ŅH	
	ا	
	O NH	
	H₃C N CH₃	
	1,30 017,	
189		528.30
	ŅΗ	
	H ₂ N N O	
	I NH ✓ ✓ ├─N O	
	O N N	
	NH₂	
	INFI ₂	
190		541.40
	NH	
	H ₂ N N N N-CH ₃	
	NH NH N-CH3	
	NH_2	
	*	
101		540.40
191	AUT AUT	548.40
	$NH_2 NH_2$	
	N N	
	NII.	
	NH	
	o N ŅH	
	o ∕ ŅH	
	N	
	Ņ	
	N CH ₃	
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	I.	

199		559.10
	NH	559.10
	H ₂ N N O	
	NH ON NH OCH3	
	H ₂ N NH ₂	
	ОН	
202	ŅH	590.40
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	H₂N O N ZZ	
	N CH3	
	, N.	
	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	H H	
205		517.20
	NH ₂ NH ₂	
	N	
	NH	
	O N NH	
	0	
	CF ₃	
207		624.40
207	NH	021.10
	H ₂ N N O N N O N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	NH ON NH SE	
	NH_2	
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208		613.50
	NH	
	H ₂ N N O N O	
	NH ₂	
209		631.50
207	NH ₂ NH ₂	031.30
	N	
	NH	
	O N NH	
	O NH	
	N	
	`N CH₃	
210		605.40
210	NH_2 NH_2	605.40
	N	
	NH	
	O N NH	
	O NH	
	N	
	N	
	<i>></i>	

211	NH ₂ NH ₂	619.30
212	NH H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	639.30
213	NH NH NH NH NH ₂	598.50
214	H ₂ N NH	627.50

215	NII	669.50
	H_2N	
	NH ON HH	
	NH ₂	
222		590.30
	NH CH.	390.30
	H ₂ N N O N N N N O N N N N N N N N N N N N	
223	NII.	528.30
	NH H ₂ N N N N	
	F O	
	H ₂ N O N N N F	
238		390.00
	NH ₂	
	ŃН	
	O N NH	
	O NH F	
	F	
	F	
239	NH_2	447.10
	NH	
	NH	
	O N NH	
	O NH	
	F	

242	CI	511.30
	H ₂ N N H	
	NH O	
	O N N N OCF3	
243		493.20
	H ₂ N N H	
	NH O NH O CI	
	H H CI	
244	ÇI	493.20
	H ₂ N N OCF ₂ H	
	NH O NH	
216	н н	40.5.00
246	F	495.20
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	O N N N	
	OCF ₃	120.20
247	Į	438.20
	H ₂ N NH Q	
	OCF ₃	
248	F ₃ C	488.20
	H₂N NH O	
	O N N N N	
240	H H OCF3	105.20
249	F	495.20
	H ₂ N N H Q OCF ₃	
	O N H H	

251		502.20
251	N	503.30
	H ₂ N NH O	
	O N N N OCF3	
252	F	479.10
	NH O	
	O N N N CI	
255	F	443.20
	O N N N	
	F	
256		534.40
	H ₂ N N	
	H ₂ N NH O	
	O N N N	
	OCF ₃	
257		462.20
	ÇI	
	F H	
	NH O	
	ON H H	
	_F	
259		529.20
239	CF₃	329.20
	H ₂ N N	
	H NH Q	
	O, N H H CI	
260		528.20
200	ÇI	320.20
	H ₃ CS N	
	NH O	
	O N N N N I OCF3	

265		465.20
	F	
	H ₂ N N F	
	NH O N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	O N N N N F	
266	ÇF₃	515.30
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	F	47620
267	CI	476.30
	H ₃ CS N	
	NH O	
	O N N N N H H	
2.00	· -	100.10
268	Çı	498.10
	H ₃ CS	
	NH O	
269		545.30
	CF ₃	
	H₂N N H Q NH Q	
	O N N N	
	H H OCF3	
270	ÇF₃	527.30
	H ₂ N N	
	NH O OCF ₂ H	

271	ÇI	514.20
	F N H	
	NH O	
	O N N N N OCF3	
273		529.20
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	NH O CF ₃	
274	^ ^	474.00
	NH S	
	NH OCE	
275	OOI 3	444.00
275	F F	444.00
	NH O NH	
	ON HH F	
276		448.00
	HO N F F	
	NH O F	
277	F	478.00
277	но	4/8.00
	NH O NH H H OOF	
	ONN N N OCF3	
L	I	

278		477.20
270	NH_2	777.20
	NH	
	NH	
	O N NH	
	O NH	
	OCF ₃	
	•	
281		478.00
	SCH ₃	
	NH	
	NH	
	O N NH	
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	F	
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282		508.00
202	SCH₃	500.00
	NH	
	NH	
	O N NH	
	ONH	
	OCF ₃	

283	он	494.00
	ОН	
	NH	
	NH	
	O N NH	
	OCF ₃	
284	ОН	464.00
	ŅH	
	O NH NH	
	NH -	
	F	
	F	
285	F	513.30
	H ₂ N N H O NH O	
	O N N N N OCF3	
286	OGI 3	497.20
200	H ₂ N N	157.20
	NH O	
	O N N N CI	
287	F	483.20
	H ₂ N N	
	P NH ON NH	

290		514.00
	N CH ₃	
	NH	
	NH	
	O N NH	
	O NH OCF ₃	
	OCF3	
291	N S	517.00
	NH	
	ЙН	
	O N NH	
	O NH	
	OCF ₃	
294		570.40
		270.10
	H ₂ N N	
	H ₂ N F NH O	
	ONN H H OCF3	
	3	
295	F	540.30
	H ₂ N	
	H ₂ N F NH O	
	人 人 人 人 人 人	
297		554.20
	Ī.	
	H_2N	
	H₂N F NH O	
	O N N N CI	
	<u> </u>	

299		484.00
200		
	N CH ₃	
	ЙН	
	NH	
	O N ŅH	
	0 NH	
	F	
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300		492.00
300	он	472.00
	NH L	
	NH	
	O N NH	
	O NH	
	OCF ₃	
301		524.00
301	H ₃ C _c	324.00
	NH O	
	ON N H H	
	OCF ₃	
202		404.00
302	H ₃ C s	494.00
	i S	
	ŅН	
	NH	
	O N NH	
	o NH	
	F	
	F	

303	Q1, NII	515.00
	CH ₃ NH ₂	
	N	
	O N NH	
	O N NH	
	F	
	F	
304		545.00
	CH ₃	
	H ₃ C N	
	H ₂ N O N N N	
	H H OCF ₃	
305	Q Q	738.00
	OCF ₃	
	H ₂ N O N N N OCF ₃	
307	F	536.30
	H_2N	
	H ₂ N NH O	
	O N N N CI	
308		552.40
	H ₂ N N	
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311		522.30
		322.30
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312		531.00
	H ₂ N O N N OCF ₃	
313	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	468.00
	NH O F F F NH O F F F	
314		500.00
	NH O NH O OCF3	
315	9	462.00
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316	CH₃	488.00
	H ₃ C N H Q NH Q	
	O N N N N OCF3	
317	CH ₃	458.00
	H ₃ C NH OF F	
319	N H	511.00
	NH O NH O OCF3	

320	OH NH ₂ NH NH O NH F	519.00
321	OH NH2 NH ONH OCF3	549.00
322	NH NH NH F	495.00

323		525.00
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324	au wu	535.00
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325		527.00
323	NH₂ NS NH J	327.00
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326	NH ₂ NH NH ONH ONH OCF3	557.00
327	HO O NH O NH F F F	476.00
328	HO O NH NH OCF3	506.00

329		481.00
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330		487.00
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331		505.00
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332		519.10
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224		200.10
334	NH ₂	390.10
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336	/─\ ŅH₂	541.00
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337		538.00
337	NH ₂	330.00
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338	N NH ₂ NH O NH OCF ₃	568.00
339	NH ₂	544.00
340	NH ₂ NH ONH OCF ₃	574.00

341		462.00
341	но	402.00
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342		492.00
372	но	7/2.00
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343		519.20
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244		501.00
344	NH_2	501.00
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345		571.00
	H ₃ C N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N O CF ₃	
346	H ₂ N NH NH ON NH ON NH OCF ₃	533.00
347	H ₂ N NH O OCF ₃	582.00
348	NH ₂ HN NH NH ₂ NH O NH F	546.00

349		576.00
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350	NIII	489.00
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351		465.30
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352	NH_2	501.30
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353		503.00
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354		552.00
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355		549.00
333	HO	J49.00
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356		502.20
	NH_2	302.20
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357		550.10
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358		533.00
330	HO_O	333.00
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359		563.00
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361	NH₂	495.20
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363	NH ₂	466.10
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364		539.00
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365	NII	590.00
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366		560.00
300	NH 	300.00
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2.00		107.10
368	ни	427.10
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369		484.10
309	H ₂ N N	707.10
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370		525.30
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372	N N	596.00
	NH O NH O NH N H H OCF ₃	
373	NH OF F	509.00
374	H ₂ N N N O N N N N O OCF ₃	520.00
376	H ₂ N NH CF ₃	486.10
381	H ₂ N NH O OCF ₃	427.10
382	CF ₃ NH CF ₃ NH CF ₃	486.10
383	H ₂ N—NH ₂ NH ₂ NH NH NH N	482.20

384	H ₂ N—	484.10
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385	LIM	468.10
	H ₂ N—	
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386	NH ₂	436.00
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387	NH ₂	480.00
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388		514.50
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389	NH ₂	474.00
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204	O N N N NO ₂	577.00
394	0	577.00
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395	NH_2	490.00
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397	^	545.00
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398	NC N	544.00
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399		566.00
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403		568.10
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404		534.10
107	NH_2	337.10
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105		100.20
405	H ₂ N N	498.20
	NH ON NH O	
107	OCF ₃	512.10
406	H ₂ N CH ₃	512.10
	NH O NH O OCF3	
407		498.10
	H ₂ N NH O NH O OCF ₃	
408	H ₂ N N	482.00
	NH NH CI	
409	HN	441.00
	NH O OCF3	
410		441.00
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412	Ę	408.10
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413	H₂N∕∕VµH	497.00
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414	H_2N NH	500.00
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415	H ₂ N NH	486.00
	F NH O NO ₂	
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416	n ÖMe	486.00
410	H₂N NH	480.00
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417	Oilic	506.00
	H ₂ N NH	
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418	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	476.00
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419	H₂N NH	513.00
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420	^ ^	507.00
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421		473.00
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422	All	498.10
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423		473.00
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424		508.00
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425		456.00
	H ₂ N N	100.00
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427		558.20
427	NH_2	336.20
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428		479.20
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420		540.20
429	ŊH	540.20
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431		498.10
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432		495.10
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433	_	479.10
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434	H ₂ N F	465.00
	F ₂ N NH O	
435		457.00
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426	н н	462.00
436	H_2N	463.00
	F NH O CI	
437		507.00
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438	CI	426.10
438	NH_2	420.10
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439	ŅH₂	444.10
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441	^	488.00
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443	ÇN ŅH ₂	514.00
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444	Ė	547.00
444	NH ₂	547.00
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445	H₂N ŅH	469.10
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446		508.10
110	H ₂ N NH	300.10
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448		530.00
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140		501.00
449	H₂N N F	501.00
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450		462.00
450	H ₂ N N	463.00
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451		507.00
131	H ₂ N N	307.00
	NH Q	
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452	NH	517.00
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453		560.00
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454	H ₂ N NH N F	427.00
455	H ₂ N NH O	455.10
456	NH ₂	497.20
	HN H O OCF3	
457	H ₂ N NH O NO ₂	490.10
458	NH ₂	444.00
459	H ₂ N NH F NH CF ₃	513.00
461	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	513.00

462	H ₂ N NH O F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F	465.00
463	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	493.00
464	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	493.00
465	H ₂ N N O N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	538.00
466	H ₂ N NH O NH O CI	554.00
467	H ₂ N H N F F	445.10
468	H ₂ N—NH H F F	483.20

469	NH_2	483.20
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470	H ₂ N NH	484.10
471		445.00
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472	_	548.10
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473		447.20
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474	йн	489.30
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175		544.00
475	NH	544.00
	H ₂ N N N N CI	
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477.6	<u> </u>	500.00
476	NH H ₂ N N	588.00
	NH O	
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477	NH A A A A	588.00
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478	NH O	588.00
	H ₂ N N N CI	
479	H_2N	479.00
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480	H ₂ N CI	479.00
	H ₂ N H O NH O NH O NH CI	
481	H ₂ N CF ₃	493.10
	F NH O CH ₃	
482	H ₂ N F	497.00
	F NH O CF ₃	
483	H ₂ N NH ₂	459.90
	F NH O NH CI	
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484	NH	538.20
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105		456.00
485	H_2N N N N N N N N N N	456.00
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486	H ₂ N CN	436.20
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487		418.10
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488	F	436.00
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190		402.10
489	F	493.10
	H ₂ N N	
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490		535.20
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491	HN H ₂ N NH OCF ₃	512.10
492	H ₂ N ON ON OCF ₃	470.10
493	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	408.00
494	H ₂ N NH F NH O NO ₂ O N N N NO ₂	490.00
495	H ₂ N NH O NO ₂	470.00
496	H ₂ N NH ON CI	479.00

497	H_2N N	513.00
	F NH O NH CI	
499	NH ₂	396.00
500	H ₂ N N CH ₃ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	491.10
501	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	552.00
502	H ₂ N NH ON	494.00
503	NH ₂ HN NH	438.10

504		454.00
304	H ₂ N F	434.00
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505		406.00
505	NH	496.00
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509		381.90
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510	HN_NH ₂	423.80
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512		523.10
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513	ŅH Ę	565.10
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514		397.10
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515		439.20
313	NH_2	739.20
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516		469.10
510	H ₂ N੍	107.10
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517		511.10
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518		484.00
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519		526.00
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520		440.00
320	H ₂ N	110.00
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521		436.00
	H_2N	
	NH 0	
522	H ₂ N	469.00
	NH O	
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523		480.10
323	F	100.10
	H_2N	
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524		483.10
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525	,NH	525.10
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526		494.10
320	F	7,77,10
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527		482.00
327	H ₂ N	102.00
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530	LN	382.80
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531		425.20
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532	н	442.00
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533		480.00
	H ₂ N N	100.00
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534		512.00
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535	IIN	440.00
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536		438.00
330	H ₂ N N	430.00
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537	H_2N	469.00
	NH O NH N N OCF3	
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538		454.00
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539	_	537.10
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540	ŅH Ę	579.10
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541		433.10
	H_2N	T33.10
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545	NH	495.00
	H ₂ N N F	
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546		481.00
	HN NH ₂ NH O NH NH NH F	
547	HN NH ₂ NH O NH NH F	480.00
548	HN NH ₂ NH O OCF ₃	511.00
549	H ₂ N NH ON CI	452.00
550	H ₂ N NH O NH O CF ₃	483.00
551	H ₂ N NH ON H	449.00
552	H ₂ N NH O CI	447.00

5.52		170.00
553		478.00
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
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	OCF ₃	
554		515.10
334	F.	
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555	F	479.00
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556	F	465.00
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573		410.00
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574	_	507.10
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577	H ₂ N NH NH OCF ₃	494.10
582	H ₂ N H O F F	549.10
583	H ₂ N NH ON	494.00
584	H ₂ N NH O NH O OCF ₃	525.00

585	H ₂ N H O F F	489.00
588	H ₂ N NH N O	409.10

589		423.00
	H ₂ N N H	
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
593	йн	489.10
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	H ₂ N NH	
594		520.10
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	H ₂ N H O NH O OCF ₃	
599		484.10
	H ₂ N NH O	
	NH O NH O OCF3	
605	NH H	526.10
	H ₂ N N N NH O	
	NH O NH O OCF3	
607	F I F	472.20
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
608	, , I F	473.00
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
L		

619		454.10
019	H ₂ N P F	434.10
652	'' ' É	586.10
	H ₂ N NH O N F F	
680	NH NH NH NH NH F	557.10
710	H ₂ N NH O NH F F	516.10
712	H ₂ N H O N F F	558.20
735	NH H ₂ N N H O N F O N N H H	572.30
739	NH H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	533.20

747		587.10
, , ,	NH F	507110
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	O N H H	
779	NIL	608.10
	H ₂ N H N H N H N H N H F F	
	NH 1 I	
780	NH	572.20
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	NH O NH	
1283	^ ^ ^	494.00
	H ₂ N N N	
	H N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	NH	
	OCH ₃	
1291		494.00
	H⁵N NH Ö	
	H ₃ C ^N CH ₃	
1294		467.00
	H ₂ N N H	
	O NH O	
	H H O	
	ОН	

1205		105.00
1295		495.00
	H ₂ N N H	
	NH O	
	ŅH	
	O NH ₂	
1296		466.00
1290	H ₂ N	100.00
	Г ↓ Д Д	
	NH O	
	0 1 1 1	
	O N N N N O	
	NH_2	
1297		495.00
	H ₂ N N	
	NH O	
	O N N N	
	ООН	
	3 311	
1302		385.10
	H ₂ N	
	NH Ö	
	O N H H	
	HN	
	ĊH₃	
1202		100 10
1303		400.10
	H ₂ N	
	NH O NH ₂	
	O N N NH2	
1304		400.10
1504	H ₂ N	700.10
	NH O NH ₂	
	ON HY HWW NH2	
	л н	
	L	<u> </u>

1305		342.90
	H ₂ N	
	O N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	н н 	
1308		484.80
	NH , , , ,	
	H ₂ N H	
	ON SE	
	ON SE	
	0	
	SEN H	
	S, H, H	
	$igchtarrow{ ext{CH}_3}$	
1311	LI NI	533.0
	H ₂ N N O	[M-H] ⁻
	N 3	
	ZEN H	
	" " 👇	
	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
	, in the second	
	N	
	H	
1312		577
	H_2N	
	7.5 1	
	Lycy H H	
	N H	

1313	ЙН	537
	H ₂ N N N O	
	H H N	
	HN N	
	0	
	NH O NH ₂	
1314		537
	NH H ₂ N N N O	
	N N N N S	
	O H N	
	н н о	
	ООН	
1315	NH	536
	H ₂ N N N O N S	
	N H S	
	NH O CH ₃	
1317		386.9
	H_2N	
	N N N N N OH	

1318		500.6
	H ₂ N N N O	
	H ₂ N N N N	
	H H H	
	O H	
	NH ₂	
	н н 	
1319	^ ^ ^	457.1
	H₂N N O	
	H I N	
	H 3	
	o C	
	NH ₂	
1320	H ₂ N H O N S	499.4
	H ₂ N N N N	
	T T N	
	N 3d	
	l ^	
	ZF N NH2	
	" "	
1321	H ₂ N N N	457.1
	$H_2N' \longrightarrow N$	
	H f	
	SEN H H	
1222		406.0
1322	Йн	486.8
	H_2N N N N N N	
	N Speck	
	0	
	ZEN NOH	
	Н Н	

1323		444.5
1323	H_2N	444.3
	「 【	
	l H &	
	o 🔨	
	ZEN H OH	
	н н	
1331		536
	H ₂ N N N O	
	H ₂ N N N O	
	N SX	
	N 3	
	'x H H	
	H H H	
	H ₃ C ^N CH ₃	
1332		508
1332	H ₂ N N N O	300
	H ₂ N N N	
	N se	
	Ze H H	
	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
	$\dot{N}H_2$	
1333		509
	NH 	
	H ₂ N N N O	
	l Bright	
	Ze H H	
	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
	óн	

1337	Ин	512.8
	H ₂ N N N O N O N O N O N O N O N O N O N O	
	The state of the s	
	255 N N	
	H H HN NH_2	
1338	H ₂ N O	413.8
	H ₂ N O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	
	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
1339	ŅH	516.3
	H ₂ N N N	
	ON ST	
	SEN H H N S CH3	
1340	H ₂ N N H	473.8
	O N ST	
	SCH3	
1341	H ₂ N	431.9
	NH S	
	HO O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	

1345	NH	526.3
	H₂N N N N NH	
	NH ON SE	
	OCF ₃	
1346	NH	625.3
	H ₂ N N N NH NH	
	H ₂ N NH	
	S H H OCF3	
1347	H₂N NH NH St	484.0
	N H OCF3	
1348	H ₂ N NH NH	541.1
	HN HOH	

1353	ЙН	529.7
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	NH	
	0 /	
	System H N O OH	
1354		489.4
	H ₂ N NH NH	
	SZ H H O OH	
1355		386.1
	H ₂ N NH ON S	
	SZZ N NH₂	
1356	ЙН	485.5
	H ₂ N H NH	
	35 N N NH2	
1357	H ₂ N	439.0
	NH O HN	
	ĊF ₃	

1358		538.1
	H_2N N N N N N N N N N	
	H ₂ N N N N	
	NH SE	
	SEN HIN CES	
	H H	
	CF₃	
1362		536
	H_2N N N N N N N N N N	
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	NH Sec	
	z s H H	
	H ₃ C	
	H_3 C H_3 N H $_2$	
	NH ₂	
1363		493
	H ₂ N N H	
	O N S S S	
	N N O	
	Y N N	
	HN NH ₂	
1364		520
1304	NH 	[M-H]
	H_2N	
	NH	
	0° N° X	
	HN N	
	H ₃ C	
	$^{\circ}$	

1375	NI	526
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	, H H M	
	NH SZ-V	
	ZE N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	ZEN N	
	F NH ₂	
1376	-	542
1370	H ₂ N H	342
	H ⁵ N, M, M, M	
	NH N 355	
	Sen H	
	NH_2	
1377	NH F	526
	H ₂ N N H	
	HN Y	
	N H C	
	NH_2	

1378		535
	NH A A A A	
	H ₂ N N N	
	NH S	
	O N St	
	S N N O	
	HN NH ₂	
1382		485.0
1302	NH II	103.0
	H ₂ N N N	
	NH	
	ON St	
	Ŷ	
	\$-HN NH2	
	7 11	
1383	H ₂ N N	442.8
	H ₂ N N H	
	O NH ₂	
1384	NIL	484.8
	H ₀ N N	
	H H H	
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	9 —	
	JAS NH2	
	н н	

1385	NH	526.8
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	H H NH	
	O N S	
	. О н	
	N H NH2	
1206	NH	
1386	H_2N	443.0
	H NH	
	rst N NH2	
	rst N N NH2	
1387		543.3
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	NH	
	NH ON SE	
	0	
	N N N	
	NH O CH ₃	
1.200	0 [°] Сн ₃	
1388	ŅН	544.3
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	ON SE	
	0	
	N N N	
	NH	
	O [✓] NH ₂	

1389	H ₂ N NH	502.4
1394	H ₂ N H NH NH NH ₂	485.6
1395	H ₂ N NH NH NH NH ₂	527.8
1396	H ₂ N NH ₂ NH ₂	443.2

1401	NH CH3	522
	H_2N	
	N SE	
	H '	
	R L H	
	<u></u>	
1402	NH ₂	529
1402		538
	H ₂ N H N N S ² E	
	₹-HN H	
	H ₃ CO	
	NH ₂	
1403	NH A A A	544
	H ₂ N H H	
	SEN H	
	F	
	F NH ₂	
1407	NH 	442.4
	H ₂ N H H NH	
	,	
	₹ HN NH	

1409		538
	H ₂ N N N OCH ₃	
	'' ''	
	ON SE	
	ZZ H	
	Z H H	
	NH ₂	
1419	H ₂ N NH O NH NH	428.8
	H ₂ N N N	
	NH O	
	ON N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	н н	
1420		470.2
	H_2N H_2N H_3N H_4N	
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	NH ON SE	
	O	
	Z N NH	
	i i i NH₂	
1424		513.0
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	NH SE	
	Or N 3	
	_ O	
	SS N NH2	
1.40.5		400.0
1425	H ₂ N H NH	498.8
	H ₂ N H ₂ N H ₃ N	
	ON RY	
	SEN NH2	

1429	NH	516.1
	H ₂ N H NH	
	NH ST	
	0, 1/, 3,	
	H ₃ C _N CH ₃	
	H ₃ C _V CH ₃ HO _M CH ₃	
1430		474.6
	H_2N	
	O NH	
	H₃C CH₃	
	H ₃ C CH ₃ OHO _M CH ₃	
	2 H H O CH₃	
1445	ŅH	516.0
	H_2N N N N N N N N N N	
	H ₂ N H NH	
	Ö ÖH	
	SEN OH NH2	
1454	NL	517.1
	H_2N H_2N H H_2N H	
	NH ST	
	ZZ NH NH2	
	ГН Н	

3000b		498.00
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	NH "	
	H₂N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	NH ₂	
3001b	AU.	492.30
	NAME OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR	
	H ₂ N NH NH NH NH	
	SEN NH2	
3002b	NH	498.80
	H ₂ N NH NH NH NH	
	FENT N. CH3 NH2	
3003b	NH	513.60
	H ₂ N NH NH	
	O, N 7.	
	SEN H3C CH3 NH2	
3004b	NIA	576.30
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	SEN N CF3	
	NH₂	
3005b		418.30 [M+2H] ⁺ /2

	NH (b) NH NH NH NH NH NH NH NH NH N	
	(a)	
3006b	H ₂ N H	480.90
	SEN H NH2	
3007b	NH H ₂ N H NH NH NH NH NH NH	538.30
	SN NH2	
3008b	H ₂ N NH NH NH NH SS	517.80
	SEN HONDE NH2	
3009b		474.80

	H ₂ N NH NH	
	NH ₂	
3010b	H ₂ N H N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	SEN H3C NH2	

3011b	H ₂ N NH NH ON S	
	NH ₂ NH ₂	
3012b	NH H ₂ N N N H NH O N S	
	ZS, NH₂ NH₂	
3013b	H ₂ N NH NH NH NH	615.6
	F _N NH ₂	

3014b	NH H₂N H NH O CF ₃	592.3
3015b	O CF ₃	576.3
	NH H₂N N N H H NH	
	O CF ₃	
3016b	NH H₂N NH H NH NH NH NH	537.1
	NH ₂	
3017b		

	NH	
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	O CF ₃	
3018b	H ₂ N NH NH	626.0
	Style H H S NH ₂	
3019Ь	NH H₂N N N NH NH NH	568.0
	O SCH ₃	
3020b	H ₂ N H	600.6
3021b	CH ₃ O NH ₂	

	I NH	
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N S	
	SS N NH2	
3022b		
	H ₂ N H NH	
3023b	SEN H. NH ³ NH ⁵	
30230	NH H₂N NH ON NS OH	
	SEN NH2	
3024b	NH H₂N N N H H H	593.2
	NH ₂	
3025b		592.4

	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	St. H. H. O. NH2	
3026b	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	593.0
	H CH ₃	
3027b	H ₂ N NH NH	
	St. N.	
3028b	NH H ₂ N N H NH O N	
	CH ₃ NH ₂	

3029	9b	551.2

	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	NH ₂ NH ₂ NH ₂ NH ₂	
3030b	H ₂ N H H	629.3
3031b	H S CH ₃ NH ₂ NH ₂	
30310	NH H₂N NH H NH ONH	
	CF ₃ OCF ₃ NN NH ₂	
3032b	H ₂ N NH NH NH NH	
	St. NH. NH.	
3033b		

	NH
	H ₂ N H
	NH NH SS
	CH ₃
	o C E
	SEN HONNIE NH2
20241	
3034b	NH .
	H_2N N N N N N N N N N
	NH
	CI
	c/
	Q CH ₃
	ZiN Hu. NH3 NH2
20251	
3035b	NH
	H_2N H_2N H
	NH
	F F
	\
	E. NH ₂
	₹ NH2
3036b	
	NH NH
	H ₂ N N H
	NH St
	рн
	0=
	\
	S NH2
	SS, NH, NH, NH ₂

In further embodiments, the compounds of the present invention do not encompass a

The compounds of the present invention can be made using synthetic chemical techniques well known to those of skill in the art.

Example 1 – Synthesis of Isocytosines

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[4-(2-Amino-4-oxo-1,4-dihydro-pyrimidin-5-yl)-benzyl]-(3-tert-1)

butoxycarbonylamino–propyl)–carbamic acid *tert*–butyl ester: To a solution of the acrylate (1.43 g, 3.00 mmol) in EtOH (12 mL), guanidine carbonate (278 mg, 3.30 mmol) and sodium methoxide in methanol (0.5 M, 6.6 mL, 3.3 mmol) were added respectively. The mixture was heated to 90 °C and left stirring overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled down to room temperature, where the solid formed was filtered off and the filtrate was concentrated. The crude product purified by flash chromatography using a gradient solvent system of 0–20% 2 N NH₃ in MeOH:CH₂Cl₂, to give the desired product as a white solid (1.95 mmol, 65 %). [M+23]= 496.2.

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{3-[tert-Butoxycarbonyl-4-{4-oxo-2-[3-(2-trifluoromethoxy-phenyl)-ureido]-1,4-dihydro-pyrimidin-5-yl}-benzyl)-amiono]-propyl}-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester:

To a solution of the isocytosine derivative (0.913 g, 1.93 mmol) in dimethylformamide (10 mL) was added the 2-(Trifluoromethoxy)phenyl isocyanate (0.30 mL, 2.2 mmol), and the

reaction was left stirring at room temperature for two hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated. The crude product was purified using flash chromatography with a gradient solvent system of 0-20% 2N NH₃ in MeOH:CH₂Cl₂, to isolate the desired product as a white solid (1.60 mmol, 83%). [M+1]= 577.1.

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1–(5–{4–[(3–Amino–propylamino)–methyl]–phenyl}–4–oxo–1,4–dihydro–pyrimidin–2–yl)–3–(2–trifluoromethoxy–phenyl)–urea: The urea derivative (1.07 g, 1.58 mmol) was suspended in dichloromethane (50 mL) and to this added trifluoro acetic acid (20 mL). The reaction was left stirring at room temperature for an hour. Volatiles were evaporated off and the product isolated was a clear oil (1.32 g x TFA salt). [M+1]= 477.1.

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Guanidine Derivative:

To a solution of the free amine (1) (0.661 g, 0.811 mmol) in dimethylformamide (10 mL) added triethylamine (0.901 mL, 6.45 mmol) and N,N'-Bis(benzyloxycarbonyl)–1H-pyrazole–1–carboxamidine (2) respectively and the reaction was left stirring at room temperature overnight. To the mixture, di–*tert*–butyl dicarbonate (0.201 g, 0.921 mmol), water (5 mL) and tetrahydrofuran (5 mL) were added and left stirring at room temperature for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted in EtOAc (100 mL), washed with saturated brine (2x 50 mL) and the organic layer was dried (Mg₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated. The crude product was purified using flash chromatography with a gradient solvent system of 0–7% 2 N NH₃ in MeOH:CH₂Cl₂, to isolate the desired product (3) as a clear oil (0.35 mmol, 43%). [M+1]= 719.3.

Final Analog:

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The guanidine analog (3) (0.291 g, 0.351 mmol) was diluted in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL), to this added trifluoro acetic acid (3 mL) and the reaction was left stirring at room temperature for one hour. Volatiles were evaporated off, the crude was dissolved in water (10 mL) and 1.0 N HCl (5 mL) then concentrated. The residue was re–dissolved in water (10 mL), filtered then frozen and lyophilized, to isolate the desired product as a HCl salt (4) (0.184 g). [M+1]=519.1; ¹H NMR (D₂0): δ 7.80–7.77 (m, 2 H), 7.60 (s, 1 H), 7.40–7.13 (m, 4 H), 7.09 (m, 2H), 6.94 (s, 1 H), 4.08 (s, 2 H), 3.18–3.14 (m, 2 H), 3.03–3.01 (m, 2 H), 1.92–1.82 (m, 2 H).

Example 2 – Antimicrobial activity

The compounds of the present invention were tested for antimicrobial activity. These data are presented in Table 2. The compounds were run against Eschericia coli strain ATCC25922 using a standard microdilution assay to determine minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs). The data is presented whereby a "+" indicates that the compound has an MIC value of 16 micrograms/ml or less and a "-" indicates that the compound has an MIC value greater than 16 micrograms/ml. A "N/A" means that data is unavailable. It will be recognized by one skilled in the art that the compounds can be assessed against other bacterial organisms and that the presentation of data for activity against Eschericia coli is illustrative and in no way is intended to limit the scope of the present invention. The compounds of the present invention can be assayed against a range of other microorganisms depending upon the performance activity desired to be gathered. Furthermore, the "+", "-", and "N/A" representation and the selection of a cutoff value of 16 micrograms/ml is also illustrative and in no way is intended to limit the scope of the present invention. For example, a "-" is not meant to indicate that the compound necessarily lacks activity or utility, but rather that its MIC value against the indicated microorganism is greater than 16 micrograms/ml.

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Table 2.

Compound Number	E. coli ATCC25922 MIC
100	_
101	_
102	_
103	_
104	_
105	_
106	+
107	_
108	_
109	+
110	+
111	_
112	_
113	_
114	_
115	_
116	_
117	_
118	_
119	_
120	_
121	_
122	_
123	_
124	_
125	_
126	_
127	_
128	_
129	_
130	_
131	_
132	_
133	_
134	_
135	_
136	_
137	_
138	_
139	_
140	_
141	_
143	

Compound Number	E. coli ATCC25922 MIC
144	_
145	_
146	_
147	_
148	_
149	_
150	_
151	_
152	_
153	_
155	_
156	_
157	
158	
159	_
160	_
161	_
162	_
163	+
164	<u>-</u>
165	_
166	
167	
168	+
170	I
171	
172	+
173	-
174	
175	
176	+
	ı
177 178	-
185	+
186	<u> </u>
	_
187	-
188	
189	
190	+ +
191	
199	+
202	+
205	
207	<u> </u>
208	+
209	+

Compound Number	E. coli ATCC25922 MIC
210	+
211	_
212	+
213	_
214	_
215	+
222	+
223	_
238	_
239	_
242	+
243	+
244	_
246	+
247	_
248	_
249	+
251	+
252	+
255	<u>-</u>
256	+
257	_
259	+
260	<u>'</u>
265	_
266	+
267	<u> </u>
268	_
269	+
270	· ·
271	
	_
273 274	
275	
276	
277	_
278	+
281	I ⁻
282	_
282	
	_
284	_
285	_
286	_
287	_
290	_
291	_

Compound Number	E. coli ATCC25922 MIC
294	+
295	_
297	+
299	_
300	_
301	_
302	_
303	+
304	+
305	_
307	+
308	+
311	_
312	+
313	_
314	_
315	_
316	_
317	_
319	_
320	_
321	_
322	_
323	_
324	+
325	_
326	_
327	_
328	_
329	_
330	_
331	_
332	+
334	+
336	_
337	+
338	+
339	_
340	_
341	_
342	_
343	+
344	+
345	_
346	+
347	_

Compound Number	E. coli ATCC25922 MIC
348	_
349	+
350	+
351	+
352	+
353	_
354	_
355	+
356	+
357	_
358	_
359	_
361	+
363	_
364	_
365	+
366	
368	_
369	_
370	_
372	_
373	
374	
376	
381	-
382	+
383	<u> </u>
384	
385	_
386	_
387	
388 389	_
394	+
394	Τ
393	_
	-
398	_
399	<u> </u>
401	+
403	
404	_
405	_
406	_
407	
408	
409	_

Compound Number	E. coli ATCC25922 MIC
410	_
412	+
413	_
414	_
415	_
416	_
417	_
418	_
419	+
420	+ +
421	_
422	_
423	_
424	_
425	_
427	_
428	_
429	_
431	_
432	+
433	+
434	_
435	_
436	+
437	_
438	+
439	+
441	_
443	_
444	_
445	_
446	_
448	_
449	_
450	+
451	+
452	+
453	+
454	+
455	_
456	_
457	_
458	+
459	_
461	_
462	_
102	

Compound Number	E. coli ATCC25922 MIC
463	+
464	_
465	_
466	_
467	+
468	+
469	_
470	+
471	+
472	_
473	_
474	+
475	_
476	_
477	_
478	_
479	_
480	+
481	_
482	_
483	_
484	_
485	_
486	_
487	_
488	_
489	_
490	_
491	_
492	_
493	+
494	_
495	_
496	+
497	+
499	_
500	+
501	_
502	_
503	_
504	_
505	_
509	_
510	_
512	_
513	

Compound Number	E. coli ATCC25922 MIC
514	
515	_
516	_
517	_
518	_
519	_
520	_
521	_
522	_
523	_
524	_
525	_
526	_
527	_
530	_
531	_
532	_
533	_
534	_
535	_
536	_
537	_
538	_
539	+
540	
541	_
545	_
546	_
547	_
548	_
549	_
550	_
551	_
552	_
553	_
554	_
555	_
556	_
573	_
574	_
577	<u>-</u>
582	
583	_
584	_
585	_
588	_
200	+

Compound Number	E. coli ATCC25922 MIC
589	_
593	+
594	+
599	_
605	_
607	_
608	_
619	-
652	-
680	_
710	_
712	_
735	_
739	_
747	+
779	_
780	_
1283	_
1291	_
1294	_
1295	_
1296	_
1297	_
1302	_
1303	_
1304	_
1305	_
1308	_
1311	_
1312	_
1313	_
1314	_
1315	_
1317	_
1318	+
1319	_
1320	+
1321	+
1322	_
1323	_
1331	_
1332	+
1333	_
1337	+
1338	_
1339	_
1	I

Compound Number	E. coli ATCC25922 MIC
1340	_
1341	_
1345	_
1346	_
1347	_
1348	_
1353	_
1354	_
1355	_
1356	+
1357	_
1358	_
1362	_
1363	_
1364	_
1375	+
1376	+
1377	+
1378	+
1382	+
1383	_
1384	+
1385	+
1386	+
1387	_
1388	
1389	-
1394	+
1395	+
1396	+
1401	+
1402	+
1403	_
1407	+
1409	+
1419	+
1420	+
1424	+
1425	+
1429	_
1430	_
1445	+
1454	+
[1 1 J	'

3000b	+
3001b	+

20021	
3002b	+
3003b	+
3004b	+
3005b	+
3006b	+
3007b	+
3008b	+
3009b	_
3010b	+
3011b	+
3012b	+
3013b	+
3014b	+
3015b	_
3016b	+
3017b	_
3018b	_
3019b	+
3020b	+
3021b	_
3022b	_
3023b	_
3024b	_
3025b	+
3026b	_
3027b	+
3028b	+
3029b	+
3030b	+
3031b	_
3032b	_
3033b	_

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

The entire disclosure of each of the patent documents and scientific articles referred to herein is incorporated by reference for all purposes.

5 EQUIVALENTS

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The invention can be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the spirit or essential characteristics thereof. The foregoing embodiments are therefore to be considered in all respects illustrative rather than limiting on the invention described herein. Scope of the invention is thus indicated by the appended claims rather than by the foregoing description, and all changes that come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are intended to be embraced therein.

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1. A compound having the formula:

wherein:

Z is selected from the group consisting of $S(O)_n$ and NR^4CONR^4 , in which R^4 is selected from hydrogen and C_{1-8} alkyl, and n is 0, 1 or 2;

-G-H-J, alternatively, is selected from:

wherein each H and J are independently selected;

C-B-A-, -D-E-F and -G-H-J are chemical moieties, wherein:

D-E-F is hydrogen;

A is selected from:

- (a) a 4–7 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur; and
 - (b) a 4–7 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle, wherein (a) or (b) is optionally substituted with one or more R⁵ groups;

G is selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a single bond; (b) $-(C_{1-8} \text{ alkyl})$ -; (c) $-(C_{2-8} \text{ alkenyl})$ -; (d) $-(C_{2-8} \text{ alkynyl})$ -, wherein:
- (i) 0–4 carbon atoms in any one of (b)–(d) immediately above optionally is replaced by a moiety selected from the group consisting of –O–, $-S(O)_p$ –, $-NR^6$ –, -(C=O)–, $-S(O)_pNR^6$ –, $-NR^6S(O)_p$ –, and $-NR^6S(O)_pNR^6$ –;
- (ii) any one of (b)–(d) immediately above optionally is substituted with one or more R⁵ groups; and
- (iii) any one of (b)–(d) immediately above optionally is substituted with –(C_{1-8} alkyl)– R^5 groups;
- $25 \qquad \qquad (e) -O -; (f) -NR^6 -; (g) -S(O)_p -; (h) -C(O) -; (i) -C(O)O -; (j) -OC(O) -; k) -OC(O)O -; \\ (l) -C(O)NR^6 -; (m) -NR^6CO -; (n) -NR^6C(O)NR^6 -; (o) -C(=NR^6) -; (p) -C(=NR^6)O -; (q) \\ -OC(=NR^6) -; (r) -C(=NR^6)NR^6 -; (s) -NR^6C(=NR^6) -; (t) -C(=S) -; (u) -C(=S)NR^6 -; (v) \\ -NR^6C(=S) -; (w) -C(O)S -; (x) -SC(O) -; (y) -OC(=S) -; (z) -C(=S)O -; (aa) (ab) (ab) -; (b) -C(O)S -; (b) -C(O)S -; (c) -C($

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 $NR^6(CNR^6)NR^6$ —; (bb) $-CR^6R^6C(O)$ —; (cc) $-C(O)NR^6(CR^6R^6)_t$ —; (dd) a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur; (ee) a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle; and (ff) $-(CR^6R^6)_t$ —,

wherein (dd) or (ee) is optionally substituted with one or more R^5 groups; B is selected from the group consisting of:

- (b) a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur; and
- (c) a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle, wherein (b) or (c) is optionally substituted with one or more R⁵ groups;
- (d) $-(C_{2-8} \text{ alkyl})$ -; (e) $-(C_{2-8} \text{ alkenyl})$ -; (f) $-(C_{2-8} \text{ alkynyl})$ -, wherein:
- (i) 0–4 carbon atoms in any one of (d)–(f) immediately above optionally is replaced by a moiety selected from the group consisting of –O–, $-S(O)_p$ –, $-NR^6$ –, $-C(=NR^6)$ –, $-S(O)_pNR^6$ –, $-NR^6S(O)_p$ –, and $-NR^6S(O)_pNR^6$ –;
- (ii) any one of (d)–(f) immediately above optionally is substituted with one or more R^5 groups; and
- (iii) any one of (d)–(f) immediately above optionally is substituted with $-(C_{1-8} \text{ alkyl})-R^5 \text{ groups};$

20 and $(g) - (CR^6R^6)_{t-}$;

H is selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a single bond;
- (b) a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur;
- 25 (c) a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle, wherein (b) or (c) is optionally substituted with one or more R⁵ groups;
 - (d) –(C_{2-8} alkyl)–; (e) –(C_{2-8} alkenyl)–; (f) –(C_{2-8} alkynyl)–, wherein:
 - (i) 0–4 carbon atoms in any one of (d)–(f) immediately above optionally is replaced by a moiety selected from the group consisting of -O–, $-S(O)_p$ –, $-NR^6$ –, -(C=O)–, $-C(=NR^6)$ –, $-S(O)_pNR^6$ –, $-NR^6S(O)_p$ –, and $-NR^6S(O)_pNR^6$ –;
 - -(C=O), -(C=NR), -(C=NR), -(C=O), and -(NR) -(C=O), and -(NR), and -(NR)
 - $\mbox{(ii)} \qquad \mbox{any one of (d)-(f) immediately above optionally is substituted with one} \\ \mbox{or more } R^5 \mbox{ groups; and} \\$
 - (iii) any one of (d)–(f) immediately above optionally is substituted with $(C_{1-8} \text{ alkyl})-R^5 \text{ groups};$

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and (g) -(CR^6R^6)_t-;
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C and J are independently selected from the group consisting of:

(a) hydrogen; (c) F; (d) Cl; (e) Br; (f) I; (g) -CF₃; (h) -CN; (i) -N₃; (j) -NO₂; (k)

 $-NR^{6}(CR^{6}R^{6})_{t}R^{8}; (1) -OR^{8}; (m) -S(O)_{p}(CR^{6}R^{6})_{t}R^{8}; (n) -C(O)(CR^{6}R^{6})_{t}R^{8}; (o) -C(O)(CR^{6}R^{6}R^{6})_{t}R^{8}; (o) -C(O)(C$

 $-OC(O)(CR^6R^6)_tR^8; (p) -SC(O)(CR^6R^6)_tR^8; (q) -C(O)O(CR^6R^6)_tR^8; (r) -NR^6C(O)(CR^6R^6)_tR^8;$

 $(s) - C(O)NR^6(CR^6R^6)_tR^8; \ (t) - C(=NR^6)(CR^6R^6)_tR^8; \ (u) - C(=NNR^6R^6)(CR^6R^6)_tR^8; \ (v) - C(PNR^6R^6)(CR^6R^6)_tR^8; \ (v) - C(PNR^6R^6)(C$

 $-C(=NNR^6C(O)R^6)(CR^6R^6)_{\!{}_{\!1}}R^8;(w) - C(=NOR^8)(CR^6R^6)_{\!{}_{\!1}}R^8;(x) - NR^6C(O)O(CR^6R^6)_{\!{}_{\!1}}R^8;(y)$

 $-OC(O)NR^{6}(CR^{6}R^{6})_{t}R^{8}; (z) -NR^{6}C(O)NR^{6}(CR^{6}R^{6})_{t}R^{8}; (aa) -NR^{6}S(O)_{\mathfrak{p}}(CR^{6}R^{6})_{t}R^{8}; (bb)$

 $-S(O)_{p}NR^{6}(CR^{6}R^{6})_{t}R^{8}; (cc) -NR^{6}S(O)_{p}NR^{6}(CR^{6}R^{6})_{t}R^{8}; (dd) -NR^{6}R^{8}; (ee) -NR^{6}(CR^{6}R^{6})R^{8}; (ff)$

 $-OH; (gg) -NR^8R^8; (hh) -OCH_3; (ii) -S(O)_pR^8; (jj) -NC(O)R^8; (kk) -NR^6C(NR^6)NR^6R^8; (ll) \ a -NR^6C(NR^6)NR^6R^8; (l$

 C_{1-8} alkyl group; (mm) a C_{2-8} alkenyl group; (nn) a C_{2-8} alkynyl group; (oo) a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur; (pp) a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle; (qq) –(CR^6R^6)_t NR^6 (CR^6R^6)_t R^8 ; (rr)

 $-N[(CR^6R^6)_tR^8][C = O(CR^6R^6)_tR^8]; \\ (ss) - (CR^6R^6)_tN[(CR^6R^6)_tR^8][(CR^6R^6)_tR^8]; \\ (tt) - (CR^6R^6)_tR^8][(CR^6R^6)_tR^8][(CR^6R^6)_tR^8] + (CR^6R^6)_tR^8][(CR^6R^6)_tR^8][(CR^6R^6)_tR^8] + (CR^6R^6)_tR^8][(CR^6R^6)_tR^8][(CR^6R^6)_tR^8][(CR^6R^6)_tR^8]] + (CR^6R^6)_tR^8][(CR^6R^6)_tR^8][(CR^6R^6)_tR^8][(CR^6R^6)_tR^8]] + (CR^6R^6)_tR^8][(CR^6R^6)_tR^8][(CR^6R^6)_tR^8][(CR^6R^6)_tR^8]] + (CR^6R^6)_tR^8][(CR^6R^6)_tR^8][(CR^6R^6)_tR^8][(CR^6R^6)_tR^8]] + (CR^6R^6)_tR^8][(CR^6R^6)_tR^8][(CR^6R^6)_tR^8][(CR^6R^6)_tR^8]] + (CR^6R^6)_tR^8][(CR^6R^6)_tR^6][(CR^6R^6)_tR^6][(CR^6R^6)_tR^6][(CR^6R^6)_tR^6][$

 $-(CR^6R^6)_tNR^6(C=O)(CR^6R^6)_tR^8; (uu) - haloalkyl; (vv) - C(O)(CR^6)[(CR^6R^6)_tR^8]R^8; (ww) - (CR^6R^6)_tR^8 - (CR^6R$

 $-(CR^6R^6)_tC(O)NR^8R^8; (xx) - (CR^6R^6)_tC(O)O(CR^6R^6)_tR^8; (yy) - NR^6C(O)CR^8R^8R^8; (zz)$

 $-N[(CR^6R^6)_tR^8]C(O)R^8$; and (aaa) $-S(O)_pNR^8R^8$,

wherein (ll) through (pp) is optionally substituted with one or more \mathbf{R}^7 groups;

R⁵ is selected from (a) hydrogen, (b) F, (c) Cl, (d) Br, (e) I, (f) –CF₃, (g) –CN, (h)

 $-N_{3},\,(i)\,-NO_{2},\,(j)\,-NR^{6}R^{6},\,(k)\,-OR^{8},\,(l)\,-NR^{6}(CNR^{6})NR^{6}R^{6},\,(m)\,-C_{1-8}\,alkyl,\,(n)\,-C_{1-8}\,alkenyl,\,(m)$

(o) $-C_{1-8}$ alkynyl, (p) $-(C_{1-8}$ alkyl)-(3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen,

oxygen and sulfur), (q) $-(C_{1-8} \text{ alkyl})-(3-14 \text{ member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic}$

carbocycle), (r) –haloalkyl, (s) –SR⁶, (t) –3–14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic

heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen,

oxygen and sulfur, and (u) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle,

alternatively, two R⁵ groups are taken together to form a carbocycle,

wherein (m) through (r) and (t) through (u) is optionally substituted with one or more R⁸ groups;

 R^6 is selected from (a) hydrogen, (b) $-C_{1-8}$ alkyl or alternatively two R^6 groups are taken together to form a carbocycle, (c) -haloalkyl, (d) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or

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aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, and (e) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle,

wherein (b) through (e) is optionally substituted with one or more R^8 groups; R^7 is selected from (a) hydrogen, (b) F, (c) Cl, (d) Br, (e) I, (f) $-CF_3$, (g) -CN, (h) $-N_3$, (i) $-NO_2$, (j) $-NR^6R^6$, (k) $-OR^6$, (l) $-NR^6(CNR^6)NR^6R^6$, (m) $-C_{1-8}$ alkyl, (n) $-C_{1-8}$ alkenyl, (o) $-C_{1-8}$ alkynyl, (p) $-(C_{1-8}$ alkyl)-(3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur), (q) $-(C_{1-8}$ alkyl)-(3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle), (r) -haloalkyl, (s) $-NR^6R^8$, (t) $-OR^8$, (u) $-(CR^6R^6)_tNR^6R^8$, (v) $-CR^6R^8R^8$, (w) $-SR^6$, (x) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, (y) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle, (z) $-(CR^6R^6)_tC(O)NR^8R^8$, (aa) $-S(O)_pR^8$, (bb) $-NR^6C(O)NR^6R^6$, (cc) $-NR^6C(O)R^6$, and (dd) $-C(=NR^6)NR^6R^6$,

wherein (m) through (q) and (x) through (y) are optionally substituted with one or more R^9 groups;

 R^8 is selected from (a) hydrogen, (b) F, (c) Cl, (d) Br, (e) I, (f) $-CF_3$, (g) -CN, (h) $-N_3$, (i) $-NO_2$, (j) $-NR^6R^9$, (k) $-OR^9$, (l) $-NR^6(CNR^6)NR^6R^6$, (m) $-C_{1-8}$ alkyl, (n) $-C_{1-8}$ alkenyl, (o) $-C_{1-8}$ alkynyl, (p) $-(C_{1-8}$ alkyl)-(3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur), (q) $-(C_{1-8}$ alkyl)-(3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle), (r) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, (s) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle, (t) -haloalkyl, (u) $-C(O)(CR^6R^6)_tR^9$, (v) $-SR^6$, (w) $-OC(O)(CR^6R^6)_tR^9$, (x) $-NR^6C(O)NR^6R^9$, (y) $-NR^6C(O)R^9$, (z) $-NR^6(CNR^9)(NR^6R^6)$, (aa) $-ONR^6(CNR^6)NR^6R^6$, (bb) $-C(=NR^9)NR^6R^6$, (cc) $-S(O)_pR^9$, (dd) $-(CR^6R^6)_tC(O)NR^6R^9$, (ee) $-(CR^6R^6)_tOR^9$, and (ff) $-(CR^6R^6)_tNR^6R^9$.

wherein (m) through (s) is optionally substituted with one or more R^9 groups; R^9 is selected from (a) hydrogen, (b) F, (c) Cl, (d) Br, (e) I, (f) $-CF_3$, (g) -CN, (h)

 $-N_3, (i) -NO_2, (j) -NR^6R^{10}, (k) -OR^6, (l) -NR^6(CNR^6)NR^6R^6, (m) -C(O)(CR^6R^6)_tNR^6R^6, (n) \\ -C_{1-8} \text{ alkyl}, (o) -C_{1-8} \text{ alkenyl}, (p) -C_{1-8} \text{ alkynyl}, (q) -3-14 \text{ member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, (r) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle, <math display="block">-N_3, (i) -NO_2, (j) -NR^6R^{10}, (k) -OR^6, (l) -NR^6(CNR^6)NR^6R^6, (m) -C(O)(CR^6R^6)_tNR^6R^6, (n)$

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(s) -haloalkyl, (t) $-(CR^6R^6)_tOR^6$, (u) $-O(CR^6R^6)_tNR^6R^{10}$, (v) $-C(O)R^6$, (w) $-SR^6$, (x) $-C(O)OR^{10}$, (y) $-S(O)_pR^6$, (z) $-(C_{1-8}$ alkyl)-(3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur), (aa) $-(C_{1-8} \text{ alkyl}) - (3-14 \text{ member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic})$ carbocycle), (bb) $-O(CR^6R^6)_tOR^6$, (cc) $-C(=NR^6)NR^6R^6$, (dd) $-ONR^6R^6$, (ee) $-NR^6C(O)NR^6R^6$, (ff) $-O(CR^6R^6)_tOR^6$, (gg) $-NR^6C(O)R^6$, and (hh) $-(CR^6R^6)_tNR^6R^{10}$,

wherein (n) through (r) and (z) through (aa) is optionally substituted with one or more R¹⁰ groups;

 R^{10} is selected from (a) hydrogen, (b) F, (c) Cl, (d) Br, (e) I, (f) $-CF_3$, (g) -CN, (h) $-N_3, (i) -NO_2, (j) -NR^6R^6, (k) -OR^6, (l) -NR^6(CNR^6)NR^6R^6, (m) -C(O)(CR^6R^6)_tNR^6R^6, (n) -C(O)(CR^6R^6)_tNR^6, (n)$ $-C_{1-8}$ alkyl, (o) $-C_{1-8}$ alkenyl, (p) $-C_{1-8}$ alkynyl, (q) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, (r) –3–14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle, (s) -haloalkyl, (t) $-(CR^6R^6)_tOR^6$, (u) $-O(CR^6R^6)_tNR^6R^6$, (v) $-C(O)R^6$, (w) $-SR^6$, (x) $-C(O)OR^6$, $(y) - S(O)_p R^6$, $(z) - (C_{1-8} alkyl) - (3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle$ containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur), (aa) $-(C_{1-8} \text{ alkyl}) - (3-14 \text{ member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle), (bb)}$ $-O(CR^6R^6)_tOR^6$, (cc) $-C(=NR^6)NR^6R^6$, (dd) $-ONR^6R^6$, (ee) $-NR^6C(O)NR^6R^6$, (ff) $-O(CR^6R^6)_tOR^6$, (gg) $-NR^6C(O)R^6$, and (hh) $-(CR^6R^6)_tNR^6R^6$; wherein –G–H–J is not hydrogen;

20 p is 0, 1 or 2; and t is 0, 1, 2 or 3, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or tautomer thereof.

- 2. The compound according to claim 1, wherein Z is -NR⁴CONR⁴-, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or tautomer thereof.
- The compound according to claim 2, wherein Z is -NHCONH-, 3. or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or tautomer thereof.
- 4. The compound according to claim 3, wherein: A is selected from:
- 30 a 4-7 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur;
 - (b) a 6 or 7 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle; and

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(c) a single bond,

wherein (a) or (b) is optionally substituted with one or more R⁵ groups;

B is selected from (a) $-(C_{2-8} \text{ alkyl})-$, (b) $-(C_{2-8} \text{ alkenyl})-$, (c) $-(C_{2-8} \text{ alkynyl})-$, (d) a single bond, wherein:

- (i) 0–4 carbon atoms in any one of (a)–(c) immediately above optionally is replaced by a moiety selected from the group consisting of –O–, –S(O) $_p$ –, –NR⁶–, –(C=O)–, –C(=NR⁶)–, –S(O) $_p$ NR⁶–, and –NR⁶S(O) $_p$ NR⁶–;
- (ii) any one of (a)–(c) immediately above optionally is substituted with one or more R⁵ groups; and
- (iii) any one of (a)–(c) immediately above optionally is substituted with –(C $_1$ –C $_8$ alkyl)–R 5 groups; and

C is selected from (a) NH₂, (b) –NHC(=NH)NH₂ and (c) hydrogen, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or tautomer thereof.

- 5. The compound according to claim 4, wherein:
- A is selected from azepanyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, phenyl, pyridinyl, cyclohexenyl, cyclohexadienyl, dihydropyridyl, furanyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyridyl, azetidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl and piperidenyl,

wherein any one of A immediately above optionally is substituted with one or more R⁵ groups, alternatively, A is a single bond;

B is selected from (a) $-(C_{2-8} \text{ alkyl})$ -, wherein:

- (i) 0–4 carbon atoms in (a) immediately above optionally is replaced by a moiety selected from the group consisting of -O–, $-S(O)_p$ –, $-NR^6$ –, $-S(O)_pNR^6$ and $-NR^6S(O)_pNR^6$ –;
- (ii) (a) immediately above optionally is substituted with one or more R^5 groups; and
- $\mbox{(iii)} \qquad \mbox{(a) immediately above optionally is substituted with -(C_{1-8} alkyl)-R^{5} groups; and }$

C is selected from (a) NH₂, (b) –NHC(=NH)NH₂ and (c) hydrogen, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or tautomer prodrug thereof.

30 6. The compound according to claim 5, wherein C–B–A– is selected from the group consisting of:

Hydrogen;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or tautomer thereof.

- 7. The compound according to claim 3, wherein G is selected from:
- a 3–14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur;
 - a 3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle; and
 - (c) a single bond, wherein (a) or (b) is optionally substituted with one or more R⁵ groups, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or tautomer thereof.
- The compound according to claim 4, wherein R⁵ is selected from (a) hydrogen, (b) F, 8. (c) Cl, (d) Br, (e) I, (f) $-CF_3$, (g) -CN, (h) $-N_3$, (i) $-NO_2$, (j) $-NH_2$, (k) $-OR^6$, (l) 10 $-NHC(=NH)NH_2$, (m) $-C_{1-8}$ alkyl, (n) $-C_{1-8}$ alkenyl, (o) $-C_{1-8}$ alkynyl, (p) $-(C_{1-8}$ alkyl)-(3-14)member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur), (q) –(C₁₋₈ alkyl)–(3–14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle), (r) -haloalkyl, (s) -SR⁶, (t) -3-14 15 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, and (u) -3-14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle, alternatively, two R⁵ groups are taken together to form a carbocycle,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or tautomerthereof.

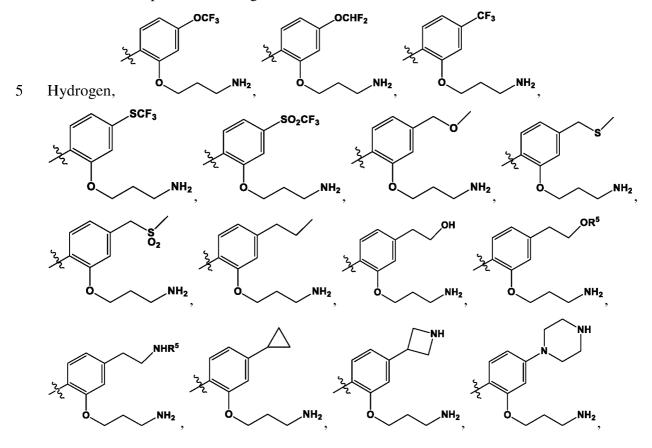
- The compound according to claim 7, wherein R^6 is selected from (a) hydrogen, (b) $-C_{1-8}$ 20 9. alkyl or alternatively two R⁶ groups are taken together to form a carbocycle, (c) –haloalkyl, (d) -3–14 member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, and (e) -3-14member saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocycle,
- 25 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or tautomer thereof.
 - 10. The compound according to claim 7, wherein G is selected from azepanyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, phenyl, pyridinyl, cyclohexenyl, cyclohexadienyl, dihydropyridyl, furanyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyridyl, azetidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, piperidenyl, and a single bond,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or tautomer thereof.

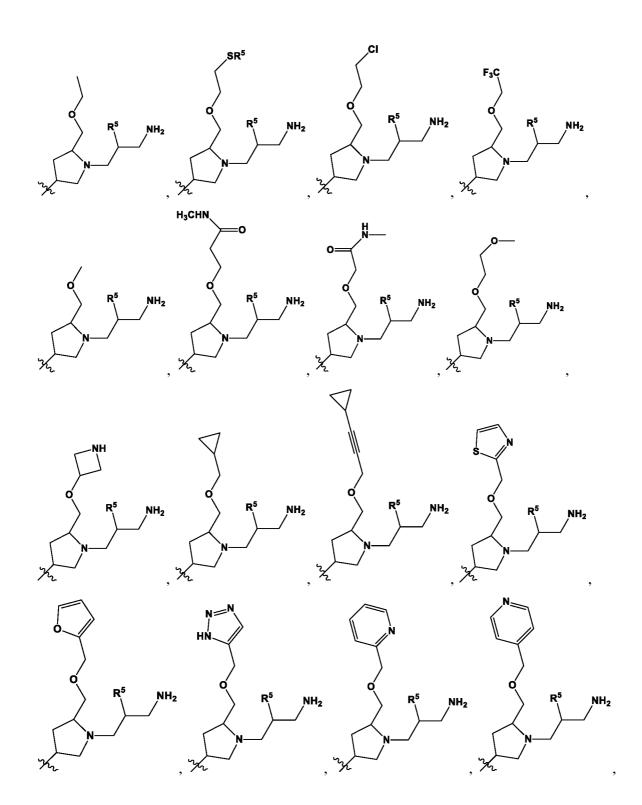
11. The compound according to claim 7, wherein –G–H–J is selected from: hydrogen,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or tautomer thereof.

12. The compound according to claim 7, wherein each –G–H–J is selected from:



OCF₃ OCF₃ OCF₃ ŞCF₃ OCF₃



$$R^5$$
 NH_2 R^5 NH_2 NH_2 NH_2 NH_2 NH_2 NH_2 NH_2

wherein R⁵ is as defined in claim 8, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or tautomer thereof.

- 13. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 12 which binds to a ribosome.
- 5 14. The compound according to claim 13, wherein the ribosome is a bacterial ribosome.
 - 15. A compound selected from the group consisting of:

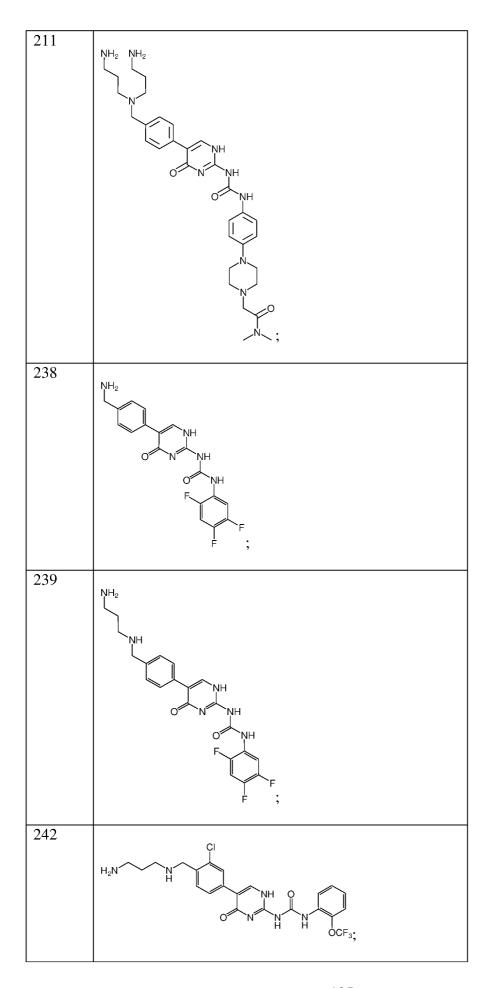
149	NH ₂ NH ₂ NH NH NH NH NH ₂ ;
168	H_2N H_2N H_2N NH NH_2 NH_2
170	H ₂ N NH O NH ₂ ,

171	NH ₂ NH ₂ NH NH NH NH NH F F ;
172	NH ₂ NH ₂
	N N
	ŃН
	O N NH
	O NH
	CF ₃ ;
173	NH ₂ NH ₂
	NH NH
	CI;

174	NH ₂ NH ₂ NH ₂ NH ₂ NH ₃ ;
178	NH ₂ NH ₂
188	NH ₂ NH ₂ NH ₃ C CH ₃ ;

191	
	NH ₂ NH ₂
	NH
	O N NH
	O NH
	N
	CH ₃ ;
	оп _а ,
202	NH NH
	H ₂ N O N 35 ² 5
	H₂N O N SSC CH₃
	s il
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205	
	NH ₂ NH ₂
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	NH
	O NH
	ĊF₃;

209	NH ₂ NH ₂
210	N N CHa;
210	NH ₂ NH ₂ The state of the s



243	H ₂ N NH O CI;
244	H ₂ N OCF ₂ H ;
246	H ₂ N NH O NH O OCF ₃ ;
247	H ₂ N NH O OCF ₃ ;
248	H₂N → NH O OCF3;
249	H ₂ N OCF ₃
251	H ₂ N NH O OCF ₃ ;

0.50	
252	H ₂ N N
	NH O
	ON H H CI ;
255	
	H_2N
	o N N N F;
256	H ₂ N N
	H ₂ N NH O
	O'N N N T OCF3;
257	CI
	NH Q
	o N N N N N F;
259	CF ₃
	H ₂ N NH Q
	ONN N N CI;
260	CI
	H ₃ CS NH Q
	OCF3;

265	H ₂ N N F
	NH O F
266	'' ''
266	CF₃
	H ₂ N NH O
267	H ₃ CS
	NH O
	o N N N N F;
268	
	H ₃ CS N F
	NH i j
269	CF ₃
	H ₂ N NH Q
	ONN H N OCF3;
270	
270	CF ₃
	NH O OCF ₂ H
	O N N N N N ;

271	F NH ON HOCF3;
273	H_2N N N N N N N N N N
274	NA OCF3;
275	TH ZH ;
276	HO ZII ;
277	HO NH O NH O OCF3;

278	
2.0	NH ₂
	NH
	NH
	ONNH
	O NH
	OCF ₃
	;
281	ŞCH₃
	NH
	O NH NH
	NH NH
	F
	F :
	Ė ;
282	 ŞCH₃
	NH .
	NH NH
	O NH
	OCF ₃
	;

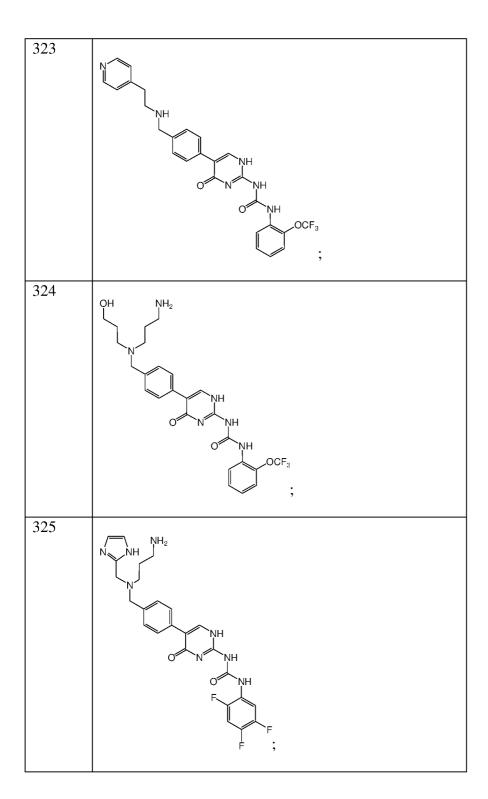
202	
283	OH OH SH SH OCF3
284	
285	H ₂ N NH ON NH OCF ₃ ;
286	H ₂ N NH O NH CI;
287	H ₂ N NH O F ;

290	NH OCF ₃ ;
	NH OCF ₃ ;
294	H_2N H_2N H_2N H_2N H_3N H_4N H_4N H_5N H_5N H_7N
295	H_2N H_2N F NH NH F
297	H_2N H_2N H_2N H_2N H_2N H_3N H_4N H_4N H_5N

299	N-CH ₃ NH
300	OH OH OH OCF3;
301	H ₃ C S N H O N H OCF ₃ ;
302	H ₃ C

311	H_2N H_2N H_2N H_2N H_3N H_4N H_5N H_5N H_5N H_7N
312	H ₂ N OCF ₃ ;
313	NH OFF;
314	NH NH O OCF3;
315	HONN H OFFF;
316	H ₃ C N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
317	H ₃ C N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N

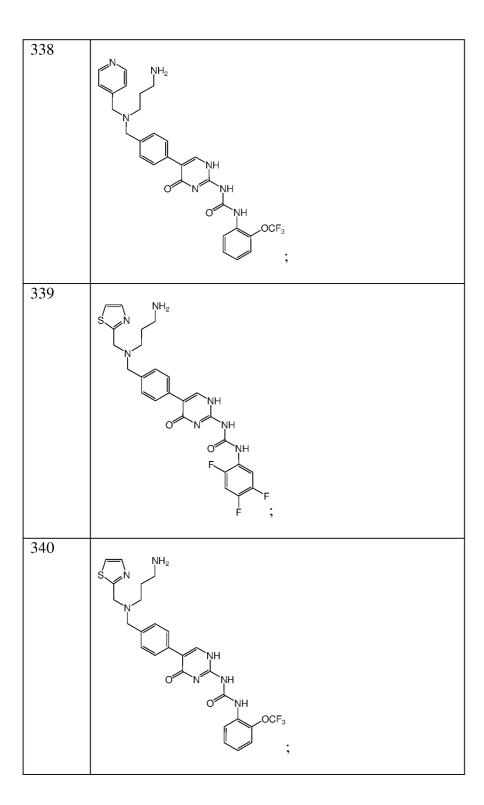
	T
319	NH O OCF3;
320	OH NH ₂ NH NH NH F F F ;
321	OH NH ₂ NH ONH OCF ₃ ;
322	NH NH NH F ;

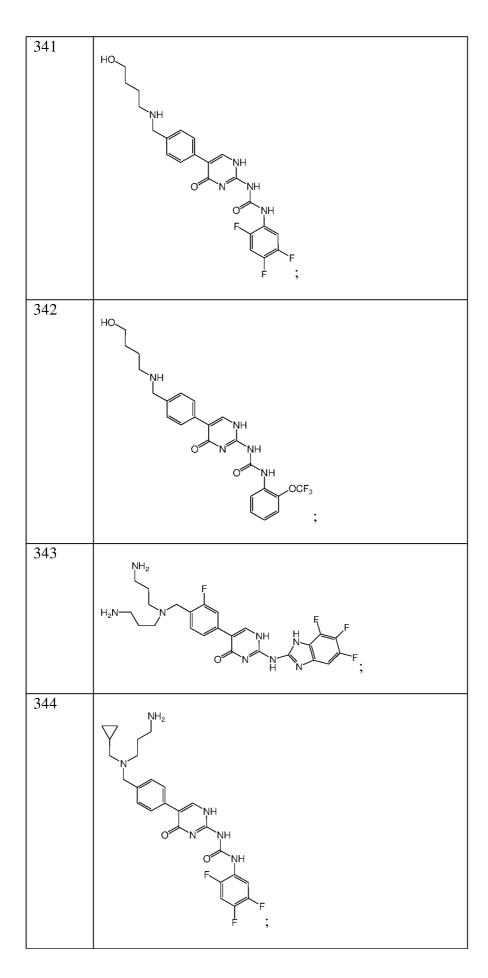


326	NH NH O NH OCF3;
327	HOO
	ЙН
	NH
	O N NH
	O NH F F;
328	
	НО О
	NH
	ЙН
	O N NH
	O NH
	OCF ₃
	;

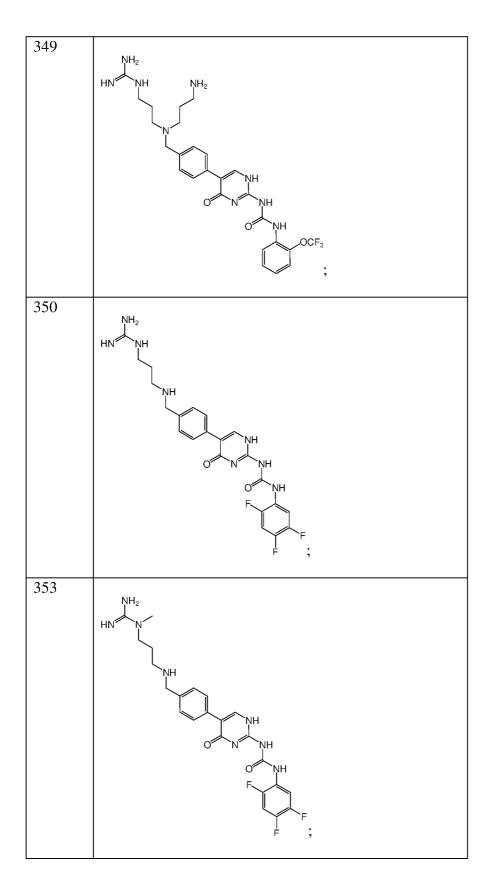
329	
330	N _N S
	NH NH NH F ;
331	OH NH ₂

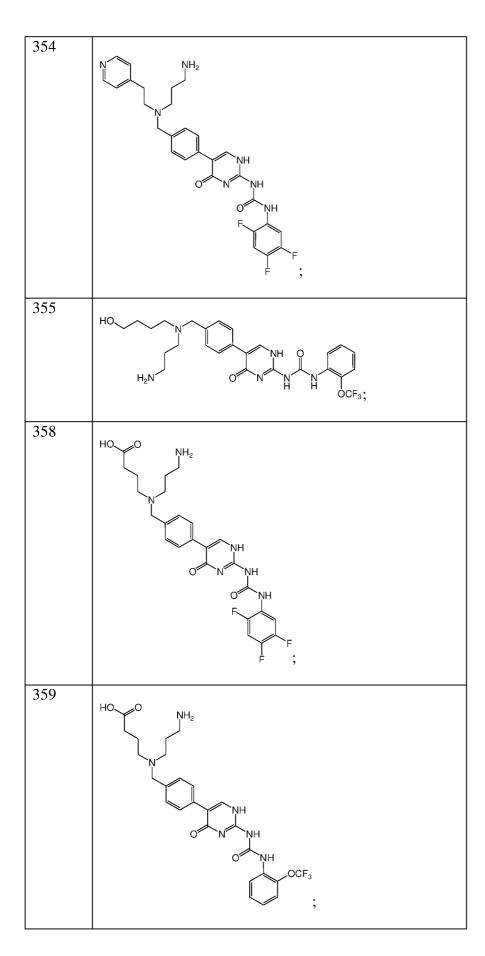
332	$_{ m NH_2}$
	l ,
	HN NH
	NH
	NH
	O N NH
	о́мн
	OCF ₃
	;
334	NH_2
	NH H
	o N H N ;
336	\longrightarrow NH $_2$
	H ₃ C-N N
	N.
	NH
	O N NH
	O NH
	F
	Ė ;
337	
	N NH ₂
	\bigver_N_
	NH
	O NH F
	F:
	,





345	H ₃ C N N H ₂ N N N N N N N OCF ₃ ;
346	H₂N NH O NH O CH₃;
347	NH O NH O OCF3;
348	NH ₂ HN NH





264	
364	NH O OCF3;
365	NH H ₂ N NH O CH ₃ NH O NH NH O OCF ₃ ;
366	NH H ₂ N NH O F F H ₂ N NH O F F;
372	H ₂ N OCF ₃ ;
373	NH OFF;
374	H ₂ N NH O OCF ₃ ;
386	NH ₂ NH

387	NH ₂ NH NH NH CI NH CI NH
388	NH ₂ NH
389	NH ₂ NH NH NH NO ₂ ;
394	H_2N H_2N H_2N H_2N H_2N H_2N H_3 H_4 H_4 H_5

401	NH ₂ NH NH NH F F F ;
413	LI NI
	H ₂ N NH F NH O F CF ₃ ,
414	H ₂ N NH
	F NH O CH ₃ NO ₂ ;
415	H₂N ŅH
	F NH O NO ₂ NO ₂ OMe ;
416	H ₂ N NH
	F NH O NO ₂ NO ₂ OMe;

417	H ₂ N NH O NH ;
418	H ₂ N NH O NH
419	H₂N NH F NH O NH CF3 CI ;
420	H ₂ N NH O CI ;
421	H ₂ N NH F NH O CI;
422	HN NH O OCF3;

423	H ₂ N NH O CC ;
424	H_2N NH NH NH NH CH ₃ ;
425	H ₂ N NH O OCF ₃ ;
429	H ₂ N NH O OCF ₃ ;
431	H_2N HN NH HN NH NH NH NH N
432	H ₂ N NH O OCF ₃ ;

433	H ₂ N NH ON CI;
434	H_2N N N N N N N N N N
435	H ₂ N NH O F
436	H ₂ N CI ;
437	H_2N N N N N N N N N N
441	NH O OCF3;

443	CN NH ₂ NH N
444	NH ₂ NH NH NH NH NH F F F ;
445	H ₂ N NH F NH O NH N N-S;
446	H ₂ N NH F NH O CH ₃ ;

NH HN
NH O
NH O NH OCF3;
H_2N
H F NH O F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F
H ₂ N N
F NH O CI;
H_2N
F NH O CI;
NH
H ₂ N NH O CN H ₂ N ;
NH
H ₂ N NH O N NH O CI.
H ₂ N ON NH ON CI;
H_2N
NH O NH O OCF3;

456	HN NH ₂ HN NH O OCF ₃ ;
457	H ₂ N NO ₂ NO ₂ NH O CI;
459	H ₂ N NH F NH O CI CF ₃ ;
461	H ₂ N NH OCI CI ;
462	H ₂ N NH O F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F
463	H₂N NH O CI CI;
464	H ₂ N NH O NH CI CI ;

465	H_2N NH H_2N H_2N H_3N H_4N H_5N $H_$
466	H ₂ N NH ON
475	H ₂ N NH ON NH ON NH ;
476	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
477	H ₂ N H N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
478	$\begin{array}{c} CI \\ CI $
479	H ₂ N N CI CI;

480	H ₂ N N H O N H CI;
481	H ₂ N NH O CF ₃ CH ₃ ;
482	H ₂ N NH O CF ₃ ;
483	H ₂ N NH ₂ NH ₂ NH ₂ CI;
484	H₂N NH O NH O OCF3;
485	H ₂ N NH O NO ₂
486	H ₂ N CN CN NH O NH O NH

491	LINI
	HN HN
	H ₂ N N
	NH O
	H H OCF3;
492	
	H ₂ N
	NH O
	0 N N N N
	h ÖCF3;
494	
	H_2N NH
	NO ₂
	NH O NO2
	O'N H H I ;
495	
	H ₂ N NH
	NIL O NO ₂
	F NH O NHO
	Н Н СН₃ ;
496	
	H ₂ N NH
	F NH Q
	人人人人
	'' '' Ġı ;
497	
4 7	LI NI
	H_2N NH
	CF ₃
	F NH O
	(i)

500	H ₂ N CH ₃ NH O OCF ₃ ;
501	H ₂ N NH O CI F ;
502	H ₂ N NH ON CI F ;
504	H_2N N N N N N N N N N
505	H ₂ N NH O F F ;
512	H_2N NH OCF ₃ ;
513	H ₂ N NH O OCF ₃ ;

516	
310	H ₂ N
	NH 9
	OCF ₃ ;
517	H_2N
	NH HN
	N N
	NH O
	OCF ₃ ;
	OO 3,
518	H ₂ N
	NH Q
	H H OCF ₃ ;
519	NII.
	H ⁵ N N N
	H N NH O
	O N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	H H OCF ₃ ;
520	H ₂ N
	1 1 1 1
521	
321	H_2N
	NH O CI;
	F ;
522	H ₂ N
	NH O
	H H OCF ₃ ;

523	H_2N N N N N N N N N N
524	H ₂ N OCF ₃ ;
525	H ₂ N—NH HN NH O NH O OCF ₃ ;
526	H_2N N H_3C N
527	H ₂ N NH O OCF ₂ ;
532	H ₂ N NH NH NH F ;

533	
333	H ₂ N NH NH ON NH
52.4	
534	H ₂ N NH O NH O OCF ₃ ;
535	H ₂ N NH O F F ;
536	H ₂ N NH O CI F C;
537	H ₂ N NH O OCF ₃ ;
538	H ₂ N NH O F ;
539	H ₂ N OCF ₃ ;

540	
	NH F
	NH H₂N N H
	NH O OCF3
	O N N N N
	,
545	Nu.
	H ₂ N NH
	F NIL O
	H ₂ N NH O F F ;
546	
340	HN H NH ₂ NH O F F ;
	NH ₂
5 4 7	
547	HN H O N CI ;
	NH ₀
548	Line H
	HN H
	NH O
	ONN N N N OCF3;
549	^ ^ ^
	H_2N
	NH O NH CI
550	
550	H ₂ N N
	H H OCF3;

	T
551	H ₂ N NH O F ;
552	H ₂ N NH O CI F ;
553	H ₂ N NH O OCF ₃ ;
554	H_2N NH NH NH NH NH NH NH N
555	H ₂ N NH O NH NH NH ;
556	H_2N N N N N N N N N N
574	H_2N NH NH NH NH NH NH NH N

582	
	H ₂ N NH O F F F F ;
583	H ₂ N NH ON
584	H ₂ N NH O OCF ₃ ;
585	H ₂ N H N N H N H N H N H N H N H N H N H N
589	H_2N N H_3C N
593	H ₂ N H O CI F ;

594	
	NH NH
	H ₂ N NH NN NH O
	NH O OCE.
	N H H OCF3;
599	
399	
	H ₂ N N
	NH O OCF3;
	H H OCF₃;
605	
003	NH H
	NH H ₂ N H
	NH O OCF3;
	O N N N OCF3:
	,
619	H A
	H_2N
	NH O F
	ON H H F ;
652	
032	NH
	H ₂ N N H
	NH ON FFF;
	O'N N N O F O F;
680	
	NH OF F H₂N H OF F;
	H ₂ N N F.
	н н ;
710	
	H₂N NH O NH O F
	NH O N F F F:
	н н ' ';

712	
/12	NH
	NH O N F F:
735	NIL
	NH O NH O
	H ₂ N NH ON
	F F;
720	
739	NH II
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	NH O F
	O'N H H
	F;
747	
	NH H ₂ N N
	H ₂ N H N H F .
	,
779	NH II
	H ₂ N H
	H ₂ N H O F F
780	
, 50	NH O O O O
	H ₂ N NH Q
	NH U F
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N

1000	
1283	H_2N
	NH OCH ₃ ;
1291	H_2N
	NH ON NH
	H ₃ C ^{-N} -CH ₃ ;
1294	H ₂ N NH Q
	OH;
1295	H ₂ N N H
	NH ON NH
	NH ONH₂;
1296	H_2N
	NH O
	NH ₂ ;

1297	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
1302	H ₂ N NH O NH O CH ₃ ;
1303	H ₂ N NH O NH ₂ ;
1304	H ₂ N NH O NH ₂ ;
1308	H ₂ N H N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N

1311	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
1312	NH NH
	H ₂ N N N
	N P SS
	rich H
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	, in the state of
1313	NH
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	H 32x
	HN H
	МН
	o NH₂ ;

	T
1314	МН
	H 35t
	St. H. H. O.
	о он ;
1215	, and the second
1315	NH
	H ₂ N N N O
	ZE N H
	NH
	OCH ₃ ;
1317	H ₂ N O
	N O
	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
1210	,
1318	NH
	H ₂ N H H
	l s
	SEN NH2;
	Sch NH ₂ ;
1210	
1319	H₂N N O
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	N SE
	SE N N NH2
	SEN NH2;

1320	H ₂ N H H N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
1321	H ⁵ N H L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L
	SS N NH2;
1322	H₂N H H O N O N O N O O O O O O O O O O O
	ZEN NOH ;
1323	H ₂ N N O N O N O N O N O N O N O N O N O N
	ZYN NOH;

1331	
	NH
	H ₂ N N H
	N SS
	kg H H
	H ₃ C CH ₃ ;
1332	NUL
	N SE
	ZS N N N
	$ ho_{H_2}$;
1333	
	NH
	H ₂ N N H
	L Les
	L H 3,
	ZZ N N N
	он ;
1337	
	NH C C C C
	H ₂ N N N O
	H H N SE
	ze n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n
	H H N NH_2 ;

1338	
	H ₂ N O NH ₂ ;
1339	ЙН
	H ⁵ N H H
	SS CH3 ;
1340	H ⁵ N N
	NH NH NH
	rich H H S CH3 ;
1341	H ₂ N NH
	ZZN NOONOH;
1345	NH
	H ₂ N N NH
	,
	SEN H OCF3 ;

1246	
1346	NH
	l
	H ₂ N N
	NH ,
	HN
	H ₂ N NH
	_
	See H H Cooper
	OCF ₃ ;
1347	
	H_2N
	NH NH
	O N St
	\o \
	NY NY OCF3;
	,
1348	
	H ₂ N N
	N NH
	H ₂ N NH
	,
	\ \tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{
	HN
	n о́н ;
1252	
1353	NH NH
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\
	O N sec
	SKY N OOOH.
	Str. H

1254	
1354	H ₂ N N
	NH SS
	O N 3,
	ZZ, N N OH;
1355	
1555	H ₂ N
	NH
	NH SS
	SEN NH2;
	,
1356	NII.
	H ₂ N N H H
	H ₂ N H NH
	0 N S
	SEN NH2;
	Sty Hy NH2 .
	,
1357	
	H ₂ N
	NH 0
	O N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	'' '' н <mark>Ñ</mark>
	CF ₃ ;
1250	
1358	NH NH
	H_2N H H
	H H NH
	ON SE
	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
	Š', N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	HÑ.
	ĊF ₃ ;

1362	H ₂ N NH NH NH
	Ser H H O H O CH3 NH2 ;
1363	H ₂ N NH
	HN NH ₂ ;
1364	ЙН
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	HN H H O H O H O H O H O H O H O H O H O
	,

1375	H ₂ N NH NH NH SE
	ZZ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	$^{I}_{NH_2}$;
1376	H ₂ N NH NH NH NH NH
	SSN H ₂ ;
1377	H ₂ N NH NH NH NH
	ZEN H O NH ₂ ;

1050	Г
1378	ЙН
	H ₂ N H
	NH NH
	ON FX
	, A H H
	HN NH₂ ;
1382	ЙН
	NH NH
	O N St
	0
	- E-HN NH2 .
	}
1383	
	H ₂ N H
	NH ON SE
	. ,
	Se November 1
	NH ₂ ,
1384	NU I
	H ₂ N H H NH
	H H NH
	O N SE
	9
	JAS NH ₂ ;
	,

1385	
1363	Йн
	H ₂ N N
	H ₂ N H H NH
	NH NH SE
	O, W 7,
	FENNT NH2 NH;
	NH ;
1296	
1386	H ₂ N N
	NH NH
	NH Les
	0 1 5
	8 —
	NH ₂
	,
1387	
	NH
	H ₂ N H
	H H NH
	ON SE
	ZEN N
	NH
	CH ₃ ;
1388	ŊH
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	NH S
	O N ,
	ŅН
	NH₂ ;

1389	
	H_2N
	NH NH
	,
	ry Lind H
	r ₂₂ H H
	NH ONH ₂ ;
	ONH ₂ ;
1394	NH
	H ₂ N N
	H ₂ N H H
	0, 1/1, %
	₹-HN N NH ₂ :
	E-HN N NH ₂ ;
1395	
1393	NH II
	H ₂ N NH NH
	NH S
	O' N 3 '
	zzen H NH2
	H H III ;
1396	
	H ₂ N N
	NH
	O N 3
	S-HN H
	\$-HN H, NH ₂ ;

1401	
1401	NH CH3
	H ₂ N N
	L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L
	H e .
	Z ^z H H
	NH ₂ ;
	$\dot{N}H_{\scriptscriptstyle{\mathcal{P}}}$;
1402	
	NH
	H_2N N N N N N N N N N
	N 255
	2
	s [[]
	₹-HN H
	H ₃ CO
	$\dot{N}H_2$;
1403	
1105	NH II
	H ₂ N N N O
	N
	N Por
	zz N N N
	ZZ N N N F
	F
	$\left \begin{array}{cc} \downarrow \\ NH_2 \end{array} \right ;$
	,
1407	
	NH A A A A
	H ₂ N H H
	H ₂ N NH
	ON St
	₹-HN H ;
	Ş-HN N' V

1409	
	NH OCH₃
	H ₂ N N H
	NH NH
	ON S
	St. N.
	NH_2 ;
1419	NII
	H ₂ N N N N N
	I H
	NH O NH
	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
1420	
	NH A A A
	H_2N H H
	NH
	0 N 2
	SEN HH NH ₂ :
	R NH ₂ ;
1404	
1424	NH II
	H ₂ N N N
	H ₂ N NH NH NH
	0 N 35
	O CU
	SEN H H NH2;
	H H ;
1425	
	H ₂ N' N' Y Y
	H ₂ N NH NH NH NH
	SSN H NW. CH ₃ NH ₂ ;
	FN NH ₂ ;

1429	NH
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	O N SE
	H₃C∼N, CH₃
	SEN HOM.
	SSN N O CH3;
1430	
	H ₂ N NH
	O N z z z
	H ₃ C CH ₃
	SEN NOCH3
	H H O O S S ;
1445	NH
	H_2N
	O N 35
	Set N NH2
	SEN H NH ₂ ;
1454	NILL NILL
	H ₂ N NH
	NH NH
	F NH ₂ ;
	'H H ;

3000b	NIL
	H ₂ N H
	H H NH
	NH St
	9
	XF _N NH ₂ ;
3001b	
30010	NH
	H_2N
	NH NH NESS
	0 N 3'
	SEN NH2
	,
3002b	ЙН
	H_2N
	H ₂ N H NH
	O N St
	ZEN NH2 EH3
3003b	NII
	NH NH
	O N SS
	O THE CH.
	SEN H H SC CH ₃ NH ₂ ;
20011	,
3004b	МН
	H ₂ N H
	NH ON St
	,
	See N N N CE 3
	PARTY SERVICE
	,

3006b	H ₂ N NH
	H ₅ N H H NH
	SS, NH NH ₂ NH ₂ ;
3007Ь	H ₂ N H H N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	SH H ON NH ₂ ;
3008b	NH .
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	SEN H H N SE NH2;
3009Ь	H ₂ N NH NH
	SEN HUN NH2;
3010b	H ₂ N NH NH NH NH NH NH NH NH
	St NH2 ;

20111	I NH
3011b	H ₂ N NH NH
	0 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\
	β ² , NH ₂ ;
3012b	ЙН
	H ₂ N NH NH
	ST NH2
3013b	NH
	H_2N
	H ₂ N NH NH NH
	NH ₂ ;
	NH ₂ ;
3014b	NH II
	H ₂ N H H
	0 N 25
	o CF ₃
	Z N N
	H O NH₂ ;

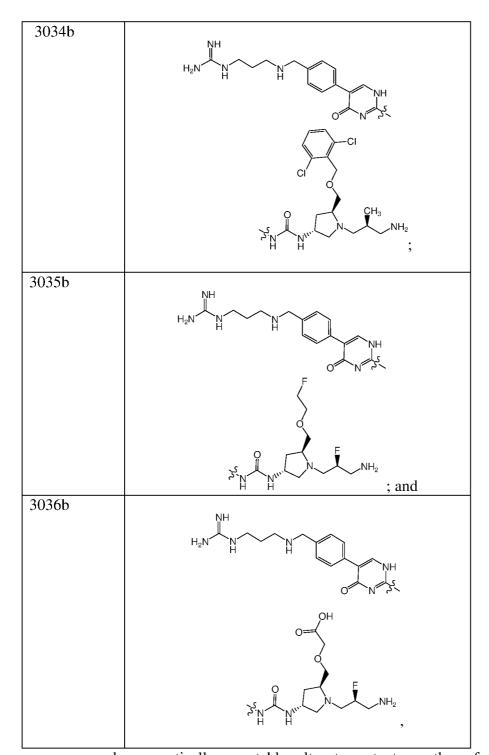
F	
3015b	
	NH
	H ₂ N NH NH NH NH
	O N S
	0 00-
	St. N CF3
	NH ₂ ;
3016b	ŅН
	H ₂ N NH
	ON S
	SSN NH ₂ NH ₂ ;
	r N N Y NH₂ ;
3017b	
	NII.
	H_2N N H H
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	O. W. S.
	O CF ₃
	SNH SNH S
	,

3018b	
30100	NH
	H ₂ N H
	NH NH
	NH NH
	005
	ZEN H SCP3
	TH H J
	NH_2 ;
3019b	
30190	NH U
	H ₂ N N N N
	NH S
	SCH ₃
	S,M H
20201-	NH ₂ ;
3020b	NH .
	H ₂ N H
	''
	ON ST
	St. N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	St H H O NH ₂ ;
	,
3021b	All
	H ₂ N NH
	NH NH
	SEN NH2
	Q CH₃
	25-N H H N NH₂ ;
	,

3022b	
30220	ЙН
	H_2N H_2N H_3N H_4N
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	NH NH
	0, 10, 4,
	CH ₃
	- -0
	ST NH2 NH2
	;c ⁵ ,N,M,N,M,NH ₂
	н н
3023b	
30230	йн
	H ₂ N H H
	NH SE
	0 / 1 / 2
	р н
	SS. N. N. NH ₂
	NH ₂
	3.N, N, , , ; ; ; ;
3024b	NH .
	H ₂ N N N
	NH SS
	Ç
	35,11
	N N N NH2 :
	Nn ₂ ;
20251	
3025b	ŅH
	NH
	ON NOW
	_
	NH
	22 N N
	N N N NH ₂ ;
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

3026b	
30200	NH
	H ₂ N H
	NH
	ON NEWS
	H au
	FF CH3
	MH ₂
	$O \longrightarrow NH_2$;
3027b	
30270	NH
	H_2N
	NH SS
	0 N 25
	- -6
	SEN NH2
	;
3028b	NH
	H ₂ N N
	ON SE
	CH ₃
	S ⁵ N NH ₂
	SS NH2
	H H ;
3029b	
30270	NH
	H ₂ N H
	NH
	ON SE
	0 NH_2
	zi _N
	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	,

20201	
3030b	NIL
	H_2N H H
	H ₂ N N H H
	,, ,, MH
	J NH
	ON NEX
	Н
	Q N S CH ₃
	Z
	STAN HOOM NHs
	H S CH ₃ NH ₂ ;
3031b	
	H ₂ N N N N
	ŅH
	ON S
	CF ₃ CH ₃ NH ₂ ;
	-0
	o ✓ gH₃
	\sim
	,
20201-	NH
3032b	
	H_2N
	ON NH
	$ ho$ —CF $_3$
	SEN H H NH2 ;
	${\sf Q}$ ${\sf C}^{\sf H}_3$
	SS, NH ₂
	;
3033b	
	ŅH
	H_2N N N
	H ₂ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	NH
	ON 25
	ÇH₃
	NH ₂
	н н ;



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or tautomer thereof.

- 16. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound according to any one of claims 1 to 15 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or tautomer thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
- 5 17. A method of treating or reducing the risk of a bacterial infection in a human or animal, said method comprising administering to the human or animal in need thereof an effective

15

20

25

amount of the compound according to any one of claims 1 to 15 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or tautomer thereof.

- 18. A method of treating a bacterial infection in a human or animal, said method comprising administering to the human or animal an effective amount of the compound according to any one of claims 1 to 15 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or tautomer thereof.
- 19. Use of the compound according to any one of claims 1 to 15 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or tautomer thereof in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a bacterial infection in a human or animal.
- 20. A method of treating or reducing the risk of a bacterial infection in a human or animal, said method comprising administering to the human or animal an effective amount of the compound according to any one of claims 1 to 15 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or tautomer thereof, wherein the bacterial infection is selected from the group consisting of:

a skin infection, a Gram positive infection, a Gram negative infection, nosocomial a skin infection, a Gram positive infection, a Gram negative infection, nosocomial pneumonia, community acquired pneumonia, post-viral pneumonia, hospital acquired pneumonia/ventilator associated pneumonia, a respiratory tract infection such as chronic respiratory tract infection (CRTI), acute pelvic infection, a complicated skin and skin structure infection, a skin and soft tissue infection (SSTI) including uncomplicated skin and soft tissue infections (uSSTI)s and complicated skin and soft tissue infections, an abdominal infection, a complicated intraabdominal infection, a urinary tract infection, bacteremia, septicemia, endocarditis, an atrioventricular shunt infection, a vascular access infection, meningitis, surgical prophylaxis, a peritoneal infection, a bone infection, a joint infection, a methicillin–resistant Staphylococcus aureus infection, a vancomycin-resistant Enterococci infection, a linezolid-resistant organism infection, a Bacillus anthracis infection, a Francisella tularensis infection, a Yersinia pestis infection and tuberculosis.

- 21. The method according to any one of claims 17, 18 and 20 or the use according to claim 19, wherein the compound or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or tautomer thereof is administered otically, ophthalmically, nasally, orally, parenterally, topically or intravenously.
- 22. A medical device containing the compound according to any one of claims 1 to 15 or a 30 pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or tautomer thereof.

23. The medical device according to claim 22, wherein the device is a stent.

Date: 20 September 2016