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(71) Applicant: CHIESI FARMACEUTICI S.P.A. [IT/IT];
Via Palermo 26/A, 43122 Parma (IT).

(72) Inventors: BRUNO, Paolo; Via Palermo 26/A, 43122 Parma (IT). BIAGETTI, Matteo; Via Palermo 26/A, 43122 Parma (IT). FIORELLI, Claudio; Via Palermo 26/A, 43122 Parma (IT). PIZZIRANI, Daniela; Via Palermo 26/A, 43122 Parma (IT). PALA, Daniele; Via Palermo 26/A, 43122 Parma (IT). RONCHI, Paolo; Via Palermo 26/A, 43122 Parma (IT). BAKER-GLENN, Charles; c/o Chiesi Farmaceutici S.p.A., Via Palermo 26/A, 43122 Parma (IT). VAN DE POËL, Hervè; c/o Chiesi Farmaceutici S.p.A., Via Palermo 26/A, 43122 Parma (IT). HIRST, Kim; c/o Chiesi Farmaceutici S.p.A., Via Palermo 26/A, 43122 Parma (IT). GUARENTO, Sara; Via Palermo 26/A, 43122 Parma (IT).

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(54) Title: AMINO QUINAZOLINE DERIVATIVES AS P2X₃ INHIBITORS

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to compounds of formula I inhibiting P2X purinoceptor 3; particularly the invention relates to compounds that are amino quinazoline derivatives, methods of preparing such compounds, pharmaceutical compositions containing them and therapeutic use thereof. The compounds of the invention may be useful in the treatment of many disorders associated with P2X₃ receptors mechanisms, such as respiratory diseases including cough, asthma, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

AMINO QUINAZOLINE DERIVATIVES AS P2X₃ INHIBITORS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to compounds inhibiting P2X purinoceptor 3 (hereinafter P2X₃ inhibitors); particularly the invention relates to compounds that are 5 amino quinazoline derivatives, methods of preparing such compounds, pharmaceutical compositions containing them and therapeutic use thereof.

The compounds of the invention may be useful in the treatment of many disorders associated with P2X₃ receptors mechanisms, such as respiratory diseases including 10 cough, asthma, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

P2X receptors are cell surface ion channels activated by extracellular Adenosine 5-TriPhosphate (ATP). P2X receptor family are trimeric assemblies composed of seven distinct subunit subtypes (P2X1-7) that assemble as homomeric and heteromeric 15 channels. All subunits share a common topology containing intracellular termini, two transmembrane helices forming the ion channels and a large extracellular domain containing the ATP binding site. Homomeric P2X₁, P2X₂, P2X₃, P2X₄, P2X₅, and P2X₇ channels and heteromeric P2X_{2/3} and P2X_{1/5} channels have been fully characterized 20 following heterologous expression. P2X receptors are abundantly distributed, and functional responses are seen in neurons, glia, epithelia, endothelia, bone, muscle, and hemopoietic tissues. On smooth muscles, P2X receptors respond to ATP released from 25 sympathetic motor nerves (e.g., in ejaculation). On sensory nerves, they are involved in the initiation of afferent signals in several viscera (e.g., bladder, intestine) and play a key role in sensing tissue-damaging and inflammatory stimuli. Paracrine roles for ATP signaling through P2X receptors are likely in neurohypophysis, ducted glands, airway epithelia, kidney, bone and hemopoietic tissues. (RA. North: Molecular Physiology of

P2X Receptors; *Physiol Rev*, Vol 82, Oct 2002). All P2X receptors are non-selective cation channels permeable to Na^+ and Ca^+ ions and are activated by ATP; however, the pharmacology of the receptor subtypes varies with respect to sensitivity to ATP and to small molecules antagonists. (K Kaczmarek-Hajek et al: Molecular and functional properties of P2X receptors – recent progress and persisting challenges; *Purinergic Signalling* 8:375-417, 2012)

In humans, the P2X₃ receptor has been reported in heart and spinal cord at the mRNA level and in DRG, intestine (myenteric plexus neurons), urinary bladder (urothelium and suburothelium), and dental pulp at the protein level (Garcia-Guzman M et al: Molecular characterization and pharmacological properties of the human P2X₃ purinoceptor: *Brain Res Mol Brain Res*. 1997;47(1-2):59-66).

The neurophysiological role of P2X₃ receptors in sensory nerve function in the airways is similar to that mediating somatic nociception (Undem BJ and Nassenstein C: Airway nerves and dyspnea associated with inflammatory airway disease, *Respir Physiol Nerobiol* 167: 36-44, 2009). This similarity has driven hypotheses concerning the involvement of P2X₃ receptors in the symptoms of airway dysfunction including cough and bronchial hyper-reactivity (Ford AP: In pursuit of P2X₃ antagonists: novel therapeutics for chronic pain and afferent sensitization, *Purinergic signal 8* (suppl 1):3-26, 2012; North RA, Jarvis MF P2X Receptors as Drug Targets; *Mol Pharmacol*, 83:759-769, 2013). P2X₃ subunits are also co-localized in many neurons, particularly within DRG, nodose ganglia, nucleus tractus solitarius, and taste buds (Cheung KK, Burnstock G: Localization of P2X₃ receptors and coexpression with P2X2 receptors during rat embryonic neurogenesis. *J Comp Neurol* 443(4):368-382 2002)

P2X₃ antagonists have been proposed for the treatment of diabetic neuropathic pain

25 (Guo J et al: Contributions of purinergic P2X₃ receptors within the midbrain

periaqueductal gray to diabetes-induced neuropathic pain, *J Physiol Sci* Jan;65(1):99-104 2015).

P2X₃ and P2X_{2/3} channels play an important role in the development of articular hyperalgesia of arthritic joints (Teixeira JM et al: P2X₃ and P2X_{2/3} Receptors Play a Crucial Role in Articular Hyperalgesia Development Through Inflammatory Mechanisms in the Knee Joint Experimental Synovitis, *Mol Neurobiol* Oct;54(8):6174-6186, 2017).

P2X₃ are also a potential target for therapeutic treatment of bladder pain. They were also proposed to be analgesic targets to treat ureteral colicky pain and to facilitate ureteral stone passage (Canda AE et al: Physiology and pharmacology of the human ureter: basis for current and future treatments, *Urol Int*. 78(4):289-98, 2007).

P2X₃ over-expression is involved in poor recurrence-free survival in hepatocellular carcinoma patients and identifies the P2X₃ as a potential therapeutic target (Maynard JP et al: P2X₃ purinergic receptor overexpression is associated with poor recurrence-free survival in hepatocellular carcinoma patients *Oncotarget* Dec 1;6(38):41162-79, 2015).

It has been suggested that P2X₃ antagonists may improve recovery of erectile function (Li CL et al: Effects of intracavernous injection of P2X₃ and NK1 receptor antagonists on erectile dysfunction induced by spinal cord transection in rats, *Andrologia*. Feb;47(1):25-9, 2015).

ATP enhances citric acid-evoked and histamine-evoked cough in preclinical models, effects that can be attenuated by P2X₃ selective antagonists (Kamei J and Takahashi Y: Involvement of ionotropic purinergic receptors in the histamine-induced enhancement of the cough reflex sensitivity in guinea pigs, Oct 10;547(1-3):160-4, 2006).

In humans, local delivery of ATP initiates cough and bronchospasm (Basoglu OK et al: Effects of aerosolized adenosine 5'-triphosphate vs adenosine 5'-monophosphate on dyspnea and airway caliber in healthy nonsmokers and patients with asthma, *Chest*. Oct;128(4):1905-9, 2005).

The therapeutic promise of P2X₃ antagonists for the treatment of chronic cough was first recognized by Ford and Undem (Ford AP, Undem BJ: The therapeutic promise of ATP antagonism at P2X₃ receptors in respiratory and urological disorders, *Front Cell Neurosci*, Dec 19;7:267, 2013). P2X₃ are expressed by airway afferent nerves and mediate hypersensitivity of the cough reflex, which is dramatically reduced by the oral P2X₃ antagonist, AF-219 (Abdulqawi et al: P2X₃ receptor antagonist (AF-219) in refractory chronic cough: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase 2 study, *Lancet* 385, 1198-205, 2015).

ATP is a key neurotransmitter in the taste system, acting largely via P2X_{2/3} heteromultimer receptors. Consequently, disruption of taste function may be an unintentional consequence of therapeutic trials of pain, chronic cough and other conditions using purinergic P2X₃ antagonists (Vandenbeuch A et al: Role of the ectonucleotidase NTPDase2 in taste bud function, *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*, Sep 3;110(36):14789-94, 2013. Bo X et al: Localization of ATP-gated P2X2 and P2X₃ receptor immunoreactive nerves in rat taste buds, *Neuroreport*, 10(5):1107-11, 1999).

Various compounds have been described in the literature as P2X₃ and/or P2X_{2/3} Inhibitors.

WO2017058645 (Afferent Pharmaceuticals INC) discloses the use of diaminopyrimidine P2X₃/P2X_{2/3} antagonists for the treatment of disorders including cough, chronic cough and urge to cough, including cough associated with a respiratory disease or disorder, administering an efficacious amount of the compound disclosed. However, amino quinazoline derivatives are not disclosed.

WO2017011729 (Patara Pharma LLC), discloses the use of cromolyn or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and P2X₃ and/or a P2X_{2/3} receptor antagonist as antitussive agent, for the treatment of lung diseases and conditions.

WO2016091776, (Evotec AG), discloses 1,3-thiazol-2-yl substituted benzamide compounds that inhibit P2X₃ receptor and to pharmaceutical compositions containing such compounds, and the use of compounds for the treatment of several disorders, including the respiratory diseases.

5 WO2016088838 (Shionogi), discloses purine derivatives compounds having a novel P2X₃ and/or P2X_{2/3} receptor antagonizing effect.

WO2016084922, (Shionogi), discloses triazine derivatives compounds having a novel P2X₃ and/or P2X_{2/3} receptor antagonizing effect

10 WO2008123963 (Renovis) relates to fused heterocyclic compounds of the class tetrahydropyrido[4,3-d]pyrimidines and pharmaceutical compositions comprising such compounds. Also provided are methods for preventing and/or treating several disorders, such as neurodegenerative disorders, pain, asthma, autoimmune disorders administering the disclosed compounds.

15 WO2008130481 (Renovis) discloses 2-cyanophenyl fused heterocyclic compounds of the class tetrahydropyrido[4,3-d]pyrimidines and pharmaceutical compositions comprising such compounds.

20 WO2010033168 (Renovis) discloses a series of benzamides substituted with phenyl or pyridyl which are stated to be useful for treatment of diseases associated with P2X purinergic receptors, and more particularly to P2X₃ receptor and/ or P2X_{2/3} receptor antagonists. However, amino quinazoline derivatives are not disclosed.

WO2009110985 (Renovis) relates to phenyl- and pyridyl-substituted benzamide compounds and pharmaceutical compositions comprising such compounds, but not thiazole-substituted benzamides, rendering said compounds different from the compounds of the present invention.

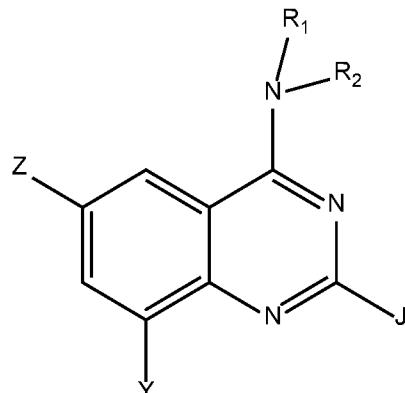
WO2008000645 (Roche) discloses tetrazole substituted arylamides compounds antagonists of P2X₃ and/or P2X_{2/3} receptors, useful for the treatment of genitourinary, pain, gastrointestinal and respiratory diseases, conditions and disorders.

Despite the above cited prior art, there is still the need of novel amino quinazoline 5 compounds for treatment of diseases associated with P2X₃ receptors in many therapeutic areas such as in particular the respiratory diseases, preferably having a selective action on the P2X₃ receptor.

Of note, the state of the art does not describe or suggest amino quinazoline derivatives compounds of general formula (I) of the present invention which represent a 10 solution to the aforementioned need.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention refers to compounds of formula (I)



(I)

15 wherein

Z is selected from the group consisting of (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, (R^AR^B)N-, heteroaryl, aryl, wherein any of such alkyl, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl and aryl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl-, halo, CN, (R^AR^B)NC(O)-, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl-, R^AO-, (R^AR^B)N(C₁-C₆)alkylene-, (C₃-C₇)cycloalkyl-, 20 R^CSO₂-, (R^AR^B)N-;

R₁ is H or (C₁-C₄)alkyl;

R₂ is selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₆)alkyl-, heteroaryl(C₁-C₄)alkyl-, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl-, heteroaryl-(C₁-C₆)hydroxyalkyl-, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl-, aryl-(C₁-C₄)alkyl-, (R^AR^B)N(C₁-C₆)alkylene-, (R^AR^B)N(O)C(C₁-C₄)alkylene-, R^AO(C₁-C₄)alkylene-
5 wherein any of such alkyl, alkylene, aryl, heteroaryl and heterocycloalkyl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl, R^AO(C₁-C₄)alkylene-, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, halo, oxo, R^AO-, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl-, heteroaryl, (R^AR^B)N-, -NHC(O)R^C, -C(O)N(R^AR^B), -SO₂N(R^AR^B), -O(C₁-C₄)alkylene-N(R^AR^B), aryl optionally substituted by halo, -OR^C, aryl-(C₁-C₄)alkyl-, -C(O)R^A;
10

R^A and **R^B** are at each occurrence independently H or selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₄)alkyl-, (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, or

R^A and R^B may form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached a
5 or 6 membered saturated heterocyclic monocyclic ring system optionally containing a
further heteroatom which is nitrogen or oxygen, which may be optionally substituted by
15 one or more groups selected (C₁-C₄)alkyl and oxo;

R^C is at each occurrence H or selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (R^AR^B)N-, aryl-(C₁-C₄)alkyl-;

Y is selected from the group consisting of H, -OR^D, R^CSO₂, halo, -NHSO₂R^C,
20 heteroaryl, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, wherein any of such heteroaryl and heterocycloalkyl
may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl and -
C(O)N(R^AR^B);

R^D is selected from the group consisting of H, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl-, R^COC(O)(C₁-C₄)alkylene-, (R^AR^B)N(C₁-C₆)alkylene-, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl-,
25 R^CO(C₁-C₄)alkylene-, (R^AR^B)N(O)C(C₁-C₄)alkylene-, wherein any of such

heterocycloalkyl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl;

J is H or selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (R^AR^B)N-, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, -OR^C and halo.

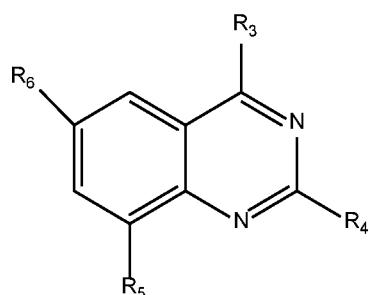
5 In a second aspect, the invention refers to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (I) or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, either alone or in combination with another one or more active ingredient, in admixture with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient.

10 In a third aspect, the invention provides a compound of formula (I) for the use as a medicament.

In a further aspect, the invention provides the use of a compound of formula (I) for use in treatment of any disease wherein the P2X₃ receptors are involved.

15 In a further aspect, the invention refers to a compound of formula (I) for use in the prevention and/or treatment of respiratory diseases including cough, sub-acute or chronic cough, treatment-resistant cough, idiopathic chronic cough, post-viral cough, iatrogenic cough, asthma, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and cough associated with respiratory diseases such as COPD, asthma and bronchospasm.

In a further aspect, the invention refers to a compound of formula Ib



20

(Ib)

wherein

R₃ is OH or halo,

R₄ is H or OH,

R₅ is halo or -OMe,

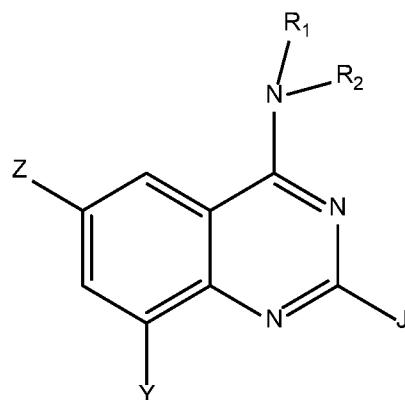
R₆ is halo or Z,

Z is as defined above.

5 In a further aspect, the invention refers to the use of compound of formula (Ib) as intermediate in the preparation of compounds of formula (I).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to a compound of formula (I)



10

wherein

Z is selected from the group consisting of (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, (R^AR^B)N-, heteroaryl, aryl, wherein any of such alkyl, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl and aryl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl-, halo, CN, (R^AR^B)NC(O)-, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl-, R^AO-, (R^AR^B)N(C₁-C₆)alkylene-, (C₃-C₇)cycloalkyl-, R^CSO₂-, (R^AR^B)N-;

R₁ is H or (C₁-C₄)alkyl;

R₂ is selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₆)alkyl-, heteroaryl(C₁-C₄)alkyl-, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl-, heteroaryl-(C₁-C₆)hydroxyalkyl-, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl-, aryl-(C₁-C₄)alkyl-, (R^AR^B)N(C₁-C₆)alkylene-, (R^AR^B)N(O)C(C₁-C₄)alkylene-, R^AO(C₁-C₄)alkylene-

wherein any of such alkyl, alkylene, aryl, heteroaryl and heterocycloalkyl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl, R^AO(C₁-C₄)alkylene-, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, halo, oxo, R^AO-, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl-, heteroaryl, (R^AR^B)N-, -NHC(O)R^C, -C(O)N(R^AR^B), -SO₂N(R^AR^B), -O(C₁-C₄)alkylene-N(R^AR^B), aryl optionally substituted by halo, -OR^C, aryl-(C₁-C₄)alkyl-, -C(O)R^A;

R^A and R^B are at each occurrence independently H or selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₄)alkyl-, (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl-, (C₁-C₆) haloalkyl, or

R^A and R^B may form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached a 10 5 or 6 membered saturated heterocyclic monocyclic ring system optionally containing a further heteroatom which is nitrogen or oxygen, which may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected (C₁-C₄)alkyl and oxo;

R^C is at each occurrence H or selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (R^AR^B)N-, aryl-(C₁-C₄)alkyl-;

15 **Y** is selected from the group consisting of H, -OR^D, R^CSO₂, halo, -NHSO₂R^C, heteroaryl, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, wherein any of such heteroaryl and heterocycloalkyl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl, -C(O)N(R^AR^B);

R^D is at each occurrence selected from the group consisting of H, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, 20 (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl-, R^COC(O)(C₁-C₄)alkylene-, (R^AR^B)N(C₁-C₆)alkylene-, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl-, R^CO(C₁-C₄)alkylene-, (R^AR^B)N(O)C(C₁-C₄)alkylene, wherein any of such heterocycloalkyl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl;

25 **J** is H or selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (R^AR^B)N-, (C₁-C₆) haloalkyl, -OR^C and halo.

DEFINITIONS

The term “pharmaceutically acceptable salts”, as used herein, refers to derivatives of compounds of formula (I) wherein the parent compound is suitably modified by converting any of the free acid or basic group, if present, into the corresponding addition salt with any base or acid conventionally intended as being pharmaceutically acceptable.

Suitable examples of said salts may thus include mineral or organic acid addition salts of basic residues such as amino groups, as well as mineral or organic basic addition salts of acid residues such as carboxylic groups.

Cations of inorganic bases which can be suitably used to prepare salts comprise ions of alkali or alkaline earth metals such as potassium, sodium, calcium or magnesium.

Those obtained by reacting the main compound, functioning as a base, with an inorganic or organic acid to form a salt comprise, for example, salts of hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, methane sulfonic acid, camphor sulfonic acid, acetic acid, oxalic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, succinic acid and citric acid.

The term “halogen” or “halogen atoms” as used herein includes fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine atom, preferably chlorine or fluorine.

The term "(C_x-C_y) alkyl" wherein x and y are integers, refers to a straight or branched chain alkyl radical having from x to y carbon atoms. Thus, when x is 1 and y is 6, for example, the term includes methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, t-butyl, n-pentyl and n-hexyl.

As used herein, the term "(C_x-C_y)alkylene" wherein x and y are integers, refers to a C_x-C_yalkyl radical having in total two unsatisfied valencies, such as a divalent methylene radical.

The expressions "(C_x-C_y) haloalkyl" wherein x and y are integers, refer to the above defined "C_x-C_yalkyl" groups wherein one or more hydrogen atoms are replaced

by one or more halogen atoms, which can be the same or different.

Examples of said “(C_x-C_y) haloalkyl” groups may thus include halogenated, poly-halogenated and fully halogenated alkyl groups wherein all of the hydrogen atoms are replaced by halogen atoms, e.g. trifluoromethyl or difluoro methyl, trifluoroethyl groups.

By way of analogy, the terms “(C₁-C₆) hydroxyalkyl” or “(C₁-C₆) aminoalkyl” refer to the above defined “(C₁-C₆) alkyl” groups wherein one or more hydrogen atoms are replaced by one or more hydroxy (OH) or amino group respectively. Examples include respectively hydroxymethyl, aminomethyl, dimethylaminopropyl and the like.

10 In the present description, unless otherwise provided, the aminoalkyl encompasses alkyl groups (i.e. “(C₁-C₆) alkyl” groups) substituted by one or more amino group (-NR^AR^B). Thus, an example of aminoalkyl is a mono-aminoalkyl group such as R^AR^BN-(C₁-C₆) alkyl.

With reference to the substituent R^A and R^B as defined above and below, when R^A and R^B are taken together with the nitrogen atom they are linked to form 5 to 6 membered heterocyclic radical, at least one further ring carbon atom in the said heterocyclic radical is optionally replaced by at least one heteroatom (e.g. N, S or O) and/or may bear -oxo (=O) substituent groups. It is understood that the said heterocyclic radical might be further optionally substituted on any available position in the ring, namely on a carbon atom, or 20 on any heteroatom available for substitution. Substitution on a carbon atom includes spiro disubstitution as well as substitution on two adjacent carbon atoms, in both cases thus form an additional 5 to 6 membered heterocyclic ring. Examples of said heterocycle radicals are 1-pyrrolidinyl, 1-piperidinyl, 1-piperazinyl, 4-methylpiperazinyl, piperazin-4-yl-2-one, 4-morpholinyl, morpholinyl-3-one, 1-(piperazin-1-yl)ethenone.

25 The term “(C_x-C_y) cycloalkyl” wherein x and y are integers, refers to saturated cyclic hydrocarbon groups containing the indicated number of ring carbon atoms.

Examples include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl.

The term "aryl" refers to mono cyclic carbon ring systems which have 6 ring atoms wherein the ring is aromatic. Examples of suitable aryl monocyclic ring systems include, for instance, phenyl.

5 The term "heteroaryl" refers to a mono- or bi-cyclic aromatic radical containing one or more heteroatoms selected from S, N and O, and includes radicals having two such monocyclic rings, or one such monocyclic ring and one monocyclic aryl ring, which are fused through a common bond. Examples of suitable 5,6-membered heteroaryl are: are thienyl, furyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyrazolyl, oxazolyl, 10 isoxazolyl, isothiazolyl, triazolyl, thiadiazolyl, oxadiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, tetrazolyl and triazinyl.

15 The term "heterocyclyl" or "heterocyclic" relate to a saturated mono-, bi- or tricyclic non-aromatic radical containing one or more heteroatoms selected from S, N and O. In the case of bicyclic heterocyclic systems, included within the scope of the term are fused, spiro and bridged bicyclic systems.

20 The term "(C_x-C_y) heterocycloalkyl" wherein x and y are integers, refers to saturated or partially unsaturated monocyclic (C_x-C_y) cycloalkyl groups in which at least one ring carbon atom is replaced by at least one heteroatom (e.g. N, S or O) or may bear an -oxo (=O) substituent group. Said heterocycloalkyl (i.e. heterocyclic radical or group) 25 may be further optionally substituted on the available positions in the ring, namely on a carbon atom, or on an heteroatom available for substitution. Substitution on a carbon atom includes spiro disubstitution as well as substitution on two adjacent carbon atoms, in both cases thus form additional condensed 5 to 6 membered heterocyclic ring. Examples of (C_x-C_y) heterocycloalkyl are represented by: pyrrolidinyl, imidazolidinyl, thiazolidinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl, dihydro- or tetrahydro-pyridinyl, tetrahydrothiophenyl, azetidinyl, oxetanyl, tetrahydropyranyl, pyranyl, 2H- or 4H-

pyranyl, dihydro- or tetrahydrofuranyl, dihydroisoxazolyl, pyrrolidin-2-one-yl, dihydropyrrolyl radicals and the like.

Specific examples of said heterocycle radicals are tetrahydrothiophene 1,1-dioxide, 3,3-difluoropyrrolidinyl, 1-pyrrolidinyl, 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl, 1-piperidinyl, 1-5 piperazinyl, 4-morpholinyl.

The expressions “Aryloxy” and “Aryl (C₁-C₆) alkoxy” likewise “heteroAryloxy” and “Heteroaryl (C₁-C₆) alkoxy” refer to Aryl or Heteroaryl groups attached through an oxygen bridge and chained Aryl-alkoxy or HeteroAryl-alkoxy groups. Examples of such groups are phenoxy, benzyloxy and pyridinyloxy respectively.

10 The term “aryl (C₁-C₆) alkyl” refers to an aryl ring linked to a straight-chained or branched alkyl groups wherein the number of carbon atoms is from 1 to 6, e.g. phenylmethyl (i.e. benzyl), phenylethyl or phenylpropyl.

The term (C_z-C_k)heterocycloalkyl-(C_x-C_y)alkyl wherein z and k are integers, refers to an heterocyclic ring linked to a straight-chained or branched alkyl groups having from 15 x to y carbon atoms.

Likewise, the term “heteroaryl (C_x-C_y)alkyl” or “aryl (C_x-C_y)alkyl” refers to an heteroaryl or aryl ring linked to a straight-chained or branched alkyl groups having from x to y carbon atoms.

20 The expression “ring system” refers to mono- or bicyclic or polycyclic ring systems which may be saturated, partially unsaturated or unsaturated, such as aryl, (C₃-C₁₀) cycloalkyl, (C₃-C₆) heterocycloalkyl or heteroaryl.

The terms “group”, “radical” or “fragment” or “substituent” are synonymous and are intended to indicate functional groups or fragments of molecules attachable to a bond or other fragments or molecules. Thus, as an example, a “heterocyclic radical” herein 25 refers to a mono- or bi-cyclic saturated or partially saturated heterocyclic moiety (group, radical), preferably a 4 to 11 membered monocyclic radical, at least one further ring

carbon atom in the said heterocyclic radical is optionally replaced by at least one further heteroatom independently selected from N, S or O and/or may bear an -oxo (=O) substituent group, said heterocyclic radical is further optionally including spiro disubstitution as well as substitution on two adjacent or vicinal atoms forming an additional 5 to 6 membered cyclic or heterocyclic, saturated, partially saturated or aromatic ring. Examples of said heterocycle radicals are 1-pyrrolidinyl, 1-piperidinyl, 1-piperazinyl, 4-morpholinyl and the like.

A dash (“-”) that is not between two letters or symbols is meant to represent the point of attachment for a substituent. When graphically represented the point of attachment in a cyclic functional group is indicated with a dot (“•”) localized in one of the available ring atom where the functional group is attachable to a bond or other fragment of molecules.

An oxo moiety is represented by (O) as an alternative to the other common representation, e.g. (=O). Thus, in terms of general formula, the carbonyl group is herein represented as -C(O)-, in general, the bracketed group is a lateral group, not included into the chain, and brackets are used, when deemed useful, to help disambiguating linear chemical formulas; e.g. the sulfonyl group -SO₂- might be also represented as -S(O)₂- to disambiguate e.g. with respect to the sulfinic group -S(O)O-.

Whenever basic amino or quaternary ammonium groups are present in the compounds of formula I, physiologically acceptable anions may be present, selected among chloride, bromide, iodide, trifluoroacetate, formate, sulfate, phosphate, methanesulfonate, nitrate, maleate, acetate, citrate, fumarate, tartrate, oxalate, succinate, benzoate,

p-toluenesulfonate, pamoate and naphthalene disulfonate. Likewise, in the presence of acidic groups such as COOH groups, corresponding physiological cation salts may be present as well, for instance including alkaline or alkaline earth metal ions.

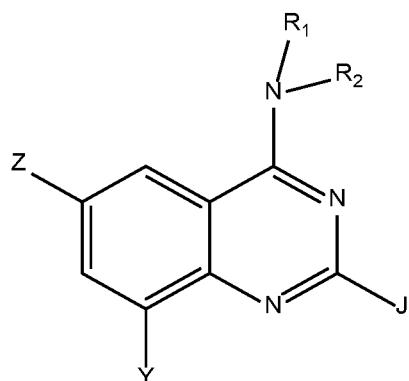
It will be apparent that compounds of formula (I) when contain one or more stereogenic center, may exist as optical stereoisomers.

Where the compounds according to the invention have at least one stereogenic center, they may accordingly exist as enantiomers. Where the compounds according to 5 the invention possess two or more stereogenic centers, they may additionally exist as diastereoisomers. All such single enantiomers, diastereoisomers and mixtures thereof in any proportion are encompassed within the scope of the present invention. The absolute configuration (R) or (S) for carbon bearing a stereogenic center is assigned on the basis of Cahn-Ingold-Prelog nomenclature rules based on groups' priorities.

10 The invention further concerns the corresponding deuterated derivatives of compounds of formula (I).

All preferred groups or embodiments described above and herebelow for compounds of formula I may be combined among each other and apply as well *mutatis mutandis*.

15 In a preferred embodiment, the invention is directed to compounds of formula (I) as defined above



(I)

wherein

20 **Z** is selected from the group consisting of heteroaryl, aryl, $(R^A R^B)N$ -, $(C_3-C_8)heterocycloalkyl$, wherein any of such heteroaryl, aryl and heterocycloalkyl may be

optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl, halo, CN, (R^AR^B)NC(O)-;

R₁ is H or (C₁-C₄)alkyl;

R₂ is selected from the group consisting of heteroaryl(C₁-C₄)alkyl-, (R^AR^B)N(O)C(C₁-C₄)alkylene-, wherein any of such heteroaryl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl, halo, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl;

R^A and **R**^B are at each occurrence independently H, (C₁-C₄)alkyl- and (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl-, or R^A and R^B may form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached a 5 or 6 membered saturated heterocyclic monocyclic ring system optionally containing a further heteroatom which is oxygen or nitrogen, which may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from oxo, (C₁-C₄)alkyl;

Y is H;

J is H or selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₄)alkyl, (R^AR^B)N-, halo, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl.

15 In another preferred embodiment, the invention refers to compounds of formula (I) wherein

Z is selected from the group consisting of heteroaryl and aryl, wherein any of such heteroaryl and aryl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl and halo;

20 **R**₁ is H;

R₂ is selected from the group consisting of

(C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl-, preferably (piperidinyl)methyl;

heteroaryl(C₁-C₄)alkyl-, preferably (pyridinyl)methyl, (pyridinyl)ethyl, (pyridazinyl)methyl, (pyridazinyl)ethyl (pyrimidinyl)methyl, (pyrimidinyl)ethyl, (oxadiazolyl)ethyl, (thiadiazolyl)ethyl ([1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)methyl, and wherein any of such alkyl, heteroaryl and heterocycloalkyl may be optionally

substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl and -OH;

Y is selected from the group consisting of H and -OR^D,

R^D is at each occurrence selected from the group consisting of

(C₁-C₆)alkyl, preferably methyl,

5 (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl-, preferably (oxetanyl)methyl,

(morpholinyl)methyl,

R^COC(O)(C₁-C₄)alkylene-, preferably -CH₂C(O)OH;

(C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, preferably tetrahydropyranyl, pyrrolidinyl, and

R^CO(C₁-C₄)alkylene-, preferably methoxyethyl;

10 J is at each occurrence selected from the group consisting of H and -OR^C, preferably is H or -OH;

R^C is at each occurrence selected from the group consisting of H and (C₁-C₆)alkyl.

According to a preferred embodiment, the invention refers to at least one of the compounds listed in the Table 1 below and pharmaceutical acceptable salts thereof.

15 **Table 1: List of preferred compounds having Formula (I)**

Ex. N.	Chemical Name
Example 1	6-(1-((4-Fluorophenyl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)ethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one
Example 2	6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 3	6-(5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 4	((R)-6-(5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 5	(R)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 7	8-Methoxy-N-[(1R)-1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 28	single enantiomer 1 of N-[1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine
Example 29	single enantiomer 2 of N-[1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine

Example 30	6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-N-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl]-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine
Example 31	N-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine
Example 32	(R)-6-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)-8-((tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)oxy)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 33	(R)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-N-(1-(pyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)-8-((tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)oxy)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 35	8-(2-methoxyethoxy)-N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 36	2-((4-(((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)amino)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)ethan-1-ol
Example 37	N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-8-(oxetan-3-ylmethoxy)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 38	N-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine
Example 44	(R)-2-((6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-((1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)acetic acid
Example 55	2-((4-(((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)amino)-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)acetic acid dihydrochloride
Example 57	2-((6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(((1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)methyl)amino)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)acetic acid hydrochloride
Example 74	6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)-8-(oxetan-3-yloxy)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 81	N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine
Example 82	6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-N-[(1 <i>R</i>)-1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl]-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine
Example 83	Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)-N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine
Example 84	Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)-N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine
Example 85	Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-N-[1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl]-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine
Example 95	6-(3-Chloro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 96	6-(3-chloro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 97	(R)-6-(4-fluoro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 98	(R)-6-(4-fluoro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine

Example 99	(<i>R</i>)-8-methoxy-6-(4-methyl-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazol-1-yl)- <i>N</i> -(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 100	(<i>R</i>)-6-(4-chloro-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 101	(<i>R</i>)-6-(3-fluoro-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 102	(<i>R</i>)-8-methoxy-6-(5-methyl-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazol-1-yl)- <i>N</i> -(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 103	(<i>R</i>)-8-methoxy-6-(3-methyl-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazol-1-yl)- <i>N</i> -(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 104	(<i>R</i>)-6-(4-chloro-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 105	(8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-6-(1-methyl-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazol-3-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 106	8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 107	8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 108	6-(5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 109	6-(5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 110	6-(5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 111	8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -[(3-methylisoxazol-5-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 112	8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)- <i>N</i> -[[3-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]methyl]quinazolin-4-amine
Example 113	8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -[(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 114	8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -((5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 115	4-(((8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)-1-methylpyridin-2(<i>1H</i>)-one
Example 116	8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)- <i>N</i> -((5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 117	<i>N</i> -((5-chloropyridin-2-yl)methyl)-8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 118	<i>N</i> -((3,5-difluoropyridin-2-yl)methyl)-8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 119	<i>N</i> -((5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)methyl)-8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 120	Single enantiomers of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)- <i>N</i> -[1-[6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridazin-3-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine

Example 121	Single enantiomers of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-[1-[6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridazin-3-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine
Example 122	Single enantiomer 1 of 8-Methoxy-N-[1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 123	Single enantiomer 2 of 8-Methoxy-N-[1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 124	Single enantiomer 1 of 8-Methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine
Example 125	Single enantiomer 2 of 8-Methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine
Example 126	Single enantiomer 1 of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)-N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine
Example 127	Single enantiomer 2 of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)-N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine
Example 128	Single enantiomer 1 of 8-methoxy-N-[(1R)-1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 129	Single enantiomer 2 of 8-methoxy-N-[(1R)-1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 132	6-(5-Fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 133	6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 134	6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 135	6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((3-methylisoxazol-5-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 136	8-methoxy-N-((5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylpyridin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 137	8-methoxy-N-((3-methylisoxazol-5-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylpyridin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 138	6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy-N-[(5-methylisoxazol-3-yl)methyl]quinazolin-4-amine
Example 139	8-methoxy-N-[(5-methylisoxazol-3-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 140	6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy-N-[(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)methyl]quinazolin-4-amine
Example 141	8-methoxy-N-[(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 142	8-methoxy-N-[(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 143	8-methoxy-N-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine

Example 144	8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-[[3-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]methyl]quinazolin-4-amine
Example 145	8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-[[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl]methyl]quinazolin-4-amine
Example 146	6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 147	4-(((6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)-1-methylpyridin-2(1H)-one
Example 148	4-(((6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one
Example 149	6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((6-methylpyridin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 150	6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 151	4-(((8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)-1-methylpyridin-2(1H)-one
Example 152	6-(((8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one
Example 153	8-methoxy-N-((5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 154	8-methoxy-N-((6-methylpyridin-3-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 155	6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 156	8-Methoxy-N-((3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 157	6-(3-fluoro-5-methyl-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy-N-[(1R)-1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl] quinazolin-4-amine
Example 158	6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy-N-[(1R)-1-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine
Example 159	8-methoxy-N-[(1R)-1-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 161	6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-N-[(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)methyl]-8-methoxy-quinazolin-4-amine
Example 162	Single enantiomer 1 of 8-Methoxy-N-[1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 163	Single enantiomer 2 of 8-Methoxy-N-[1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 164	Single enantiomer 1 of 8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 165	Single enantiomer 2 of 8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine

Example 166	Single enantiomer 2 of 2-((8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)amino)-2-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethan-1-ol
Example 169	Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy-N-[1-[6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridazin-3-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine
Example 170	Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy-N-[1-[6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridazin-3-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine
Example 171	Single enantiomer 1 of <i>N</i> -[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine
Example 172	Single enantiomer 2 of <i>N</i> -[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine
Example 173	Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 174	Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 175	Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 176	Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 185	6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -[(1 <i>S</i>)-1-[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine formate
Example 190	Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(1-((6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)ethyl)pyridin-2(<i>IH</i>)-one
Example 191	Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(1-((6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)ethyl)pyridin-2(<i>IH</i>)-one

In a further preferred embodiment, the invention refers to compound of formula (I) wherein

Z is selected from the group consisting of

heteroaryl, preferably pyrimidinyl, thiazolyl, pyridinyl, thiophenyl,

5 aryl, preferably phenyl,

$(R^A R^B)N$ -, wherein R^A and R^B form together with the nitrogen atom to which

they are attached a 5 or 6 membered saturated heterocyclic monocyclic ring system containing a further heteroatom which is oxygen or nitrogen, said heterocyclic radical being optionally in its turn further substituted with one or more oxo, methyl and fluorine;

any of such heteroaryl and aryl is further optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from

methyl,

fluorine,

5 $R^C SO_2$ - wherein R^C is selected from the group consisting of fluorine, -OH and $(R^A R^B)N$ - wherein R^A and R^B are H,

CN ,

$(R^A R^B)NC(O)$ - wherein R^A and R^B are H,

R₁ is H or methyl;

10 **R₂** is selected from the group consisting of

heteroaryl(C₁-C₄)alkyl-, preferably (pyridinyl)methyl, (pyridazyl)methyl, (pyrimidinyl)ethyl, (oxadiazolyl)ethyl

$(R^A R^B)N(O)C(C_1-C_4)alkylene$ -, preferably $R^A R^B$ are H, cyclopropyl;

any of said heteroaryl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups

15 selected from methyl, fluorine, and trifluoromethyl.

Y is H;

J is H or selected from the group consisting of

halo, preferably chlorine,

(C₁-C₄)alkyl, preferably methyl,

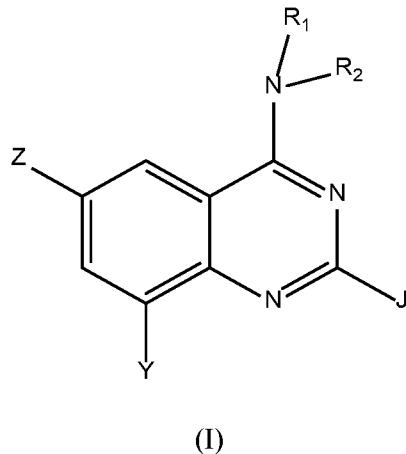
20 (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl preferably trifluoromethyl,

$(R^A R^B)N$ - wherein R^A and R^B are at each occurrence independently H,

cyclopropyl and methyl or, in alternative,

R^A and **R^B** form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached a 6 membered saturated heterocyclic monocyclic ring system containing a further heteroatom which is oxygen.

In a preferred embodiment, the invention refers to a compound of formula (I) as defined above



5 wherein

Z is selected from the group consisting of heteroaryl and aryl, wherein any of such heteroaryl and aryl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl, halo, CN, (R^AR^B)NC(O)-, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, R^AO-, (R^AR^B)N(C₁-C₆)alkylene-, (C₃-C₇)cycloalkyl-, R^CSO₂-, (R^AR^B)N-;

10 **R**₁ is H or (C₁-C₆)alkyl;

R₂ is selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₆)alkyl, heteroaryl(C₁-C₄)alkyl-, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heteroaryl-(C₁-C₆)hydroxyalkyl, aryl-(C₁-C₄)alkyl-, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl-, (R^AR^B)N(C₁-C₆)alkylene-; R^AO(C₁-C₄)alkylene, wherein any of such alkyl, alkylene, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl and heterocycloalkyl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl, R^AO(C₁-C₄)alkylene, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, oxo, R^AO-, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heteroaryl, aryl optionally substituted by halo, R^CO-, (R^AR^B)N-, -NHC(O)R^C, -C(O)N(R^AR^B), halo, -SO₂N(R^AR^B), -O(R^AO(C₁-C₄)alkylene-N(R^AR^B), aryl-(C₁-C₄)alkyl-, -C(O)R^A;

15 20 **R**^A and **R**^B are at each occurrence independently H or selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₄)alkyl-, aryl, (C₁-C₆) haloalkyl, or

R^A and **R**^B may form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached a

6 membered saturated heterocyclic monocyclic ring system optionally containing a further heteroatom which is nitrogen or oxygen, which may be optionally substituted by (C₁-C₄)alkyl- and oxo;

R^C is H or selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (R^AR^B)N-, aryl-(C₁-

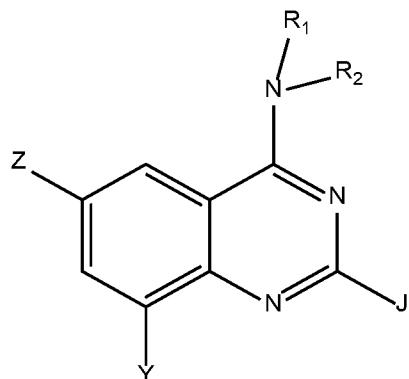
5 C₄)alkyl,

Y is selected from the group consisting of -OR^D, R^CSO₂-, halo, -NHSO₂R^C, heteroaryl, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, wherein any of such heteroaryl and heterocycloalkyl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl, -C(O)N(R^AR^B);

10 **J** is H or selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₆)alkyl, -OR^C;

R^D is H or (C₁-C₆)alkyl.

In a still preferred embodiment, the invention refers to a compound of formula (I) as defined above



15

(I)

wherein

Z is selected from the group consisting of heteroaryl and aryl, wherein any of such heteroaryl and aryl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl, halo, CN, (R^AR^B)NC(O)-, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, R^AO-, (R^AR^B)N(C₁-20 C₆)alkylene-, (C₃-C₇)cycloalkyl-, R^CSO₂-, (R^AR^B)N-;

R₁ is H;

R₂ is selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₆)alkyl, heteroaryl(C₁-C₄)alkyl-, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heteroaryl-(C₁-C₆)hydroxyalkyl, aryl-(C₁-C₄)alkyl-, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl-, (R^AR^B)N(C₁-C₆)alkylene-; R^AO(C₁-C₄)alkylene,

5 wherein any of such alkyl, alkylene, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl and heterocycloalkyl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl, R^AO(C₁-C₄)alkylene, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, oxo, R^AO-, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heteroaryl, aryl optionally substituted by halo, R^CO-, (R^AR^B)N-, -NHC(O)R^C, -C(O)N(R^AR^B), halo, -SO₂N(R^AR^B), -O(R^AO(C₁-C₄)alkylene-N(R^AR^B),
10 aryl-(C₁-C₄)alkyl-, -C(O)R^A;

R^A and **R^B** are at each occurrence independently H or selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₄)alkyl-, aryl, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, or

15 R^A and R^B may form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached a 6 membered saturated heterocyclic monocyclic ring system optionally containing a further heteroatom which is nitrogen or oxygen, which may be optionally substituted by (C₁-C₄)alkyl- and oxo;

R^C is H or selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (R^AR^B)N-, aryl-(C₁-C₄)alkyl-,

20 **Y** is selected from the group consisting of -OR^D, R^CSO₂, halo, -NHSO₂R^C, heteroaryl, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, wherein any of such heteroaryl and heterocycloalkyl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl, -C(O)N(R^AR^B);

J is H or selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₆)alkyl, OR^C;

R^D is H or (C₁-C₆)alkyl.

25 In a further preferred embodiment, the invention is addressed to compound of formula (I) wherein

Z is H or selected from the group consisting of

$(R^A R^B)N$ -,

heteroaryl, preferably thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazyl, oxadiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl,

5 aryl, preferably phenyl,

$R^A O$ -, wherein R^A is H,

each of said heteroaryl and aryl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from

methyl,

10 halo, preferably fluorine and chlorine,

CN,

$(R^A R^B)NC(O)$ -, wherein R^A and R^B are at each occurrence independently H

or methyl,

C_1-C_6 haloalkyl, preferably trifluoromethyl and difluoromethyl,

15 $R^A O$ -, wherein R^A is H or selected from methyl, trifluoromethyl and difluoromethyl,

$(R^A R^B)N(C_1-C_6)alkylene$ -, wherein R^A and R^B are methyl,

cyclopropyl,

$R^C SO_2$ -, wherein R^C is methyl,

20 $(R^A R^B)N$ - wherein R^A and R^B are independently H and methyl;

R₁ is H;

R₂ is selected from the group consisting of

heteroaryl(C_1-C_4)alkyl-, preferably ([1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)methyl, (triazolyl)methyl, (triazolyl)ethyl, (imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidinyl)methyl, (pyrimidinyl)ethyl, (pyrimidinyl)methyl, (pyrazolyl)methyl, (pyridazinyl)methyl, (pyridazinyl)ethyl (oxadiazolyl)methyl, (oxadiazolyl)propyl, (pyridinyl)methyl,

(pyridinyl)ethyl, (oxadiazolyl)ethyl,
(C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, preferably (piperidinyl)methyl,
(tetrazolyl)methyl, (morpholinyl)ethyl,
heteroaryl(C₁-C₆)hydroxyalkyl-, preferably (oxadiazolyl)methanol,
5 (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl-, preferably (cyclopropyl)methyl,
aryl-(C₁-C₄)alkyl-, preferably (phenyl)methyl,
(R^AR^B)N(C₁-C₆)alkylene-, preferably dimethylaminobutyl,
dimethylaminopropyl,
each of said aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl and heterocycloalkyl is optionally further
10 substituted by one or more groups selected from
(C₁-C₃)alkyl, preferably methyl and ethyl,
trifluoromethyl,
oxo,
chlorine,
15 R^AO-, wherein R^A is selected from the group of trifluoroethyl, difluoroethyl,
methyl and ethyl,
(C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl-, preferably (piperidinyl)methyl,
(C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, preferably piperazinyl optionally further substituted
20 by methyl,
heteroaryl, preferably pyridinyl,
-NHC(O)R^C, wherin R^C is methyl,
(R^AR^B)N-, wherein R^A and R^B are methyl,
R^CO-, wherein R^C is methyl,
-C(O)N(R^AR^B); wherein R^A is H and R^B is methyl;
25 Y is selected from the group consisting of -OR^D, R^CSO₂, halo, -NHSO₂R^C,
heteroaryl wherein any of such heteroaryl may be optionally substituted by one or more

groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl, -C(O)N(R^AR^B);

R^D is (C₁-C₆)alkyl, preferably methyl;

J is selected from the group consisting of

(C₁-C₆)alkyl, preferably methyl,

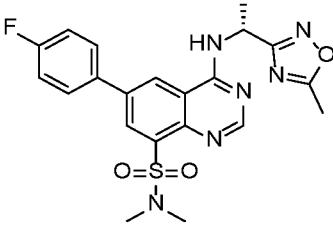
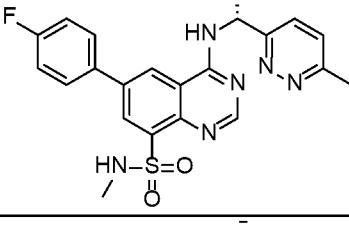
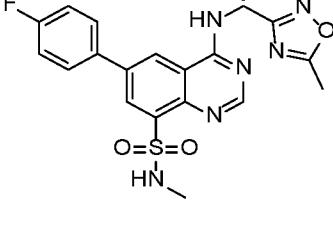
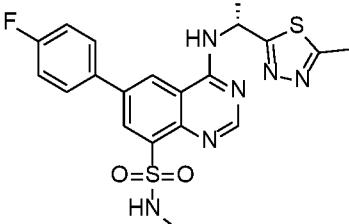
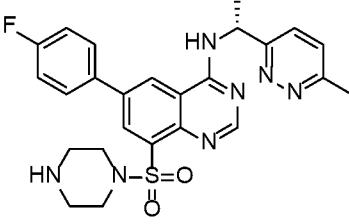
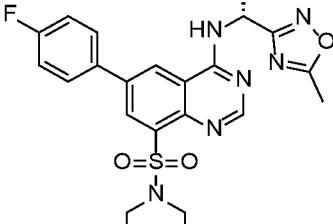
5 OR^C wherein R^C is H or (C₁-C₆)alkyl, preferably methyl.

According to all the above specific embodiments, the invention refers to at least one compound as listed in the Table 2 below and pharmaceutical acceptable salts thereof.

Table 2: List of preferred compounds having Formula (I)

Ex. N.	Structure	Chemical Name
1		6-((6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)ethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one
2		6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
3		6-(5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
4		((R)-6-(5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
5		(R)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine

6		8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(1-(3-(pyridin-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
7		8-Methoxy-N-[(1R)-1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
8		(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)-8-(morpholinosulfonyl)quinazolin-4-amine
9		((R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(morpholinosulfonyl)-N-(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
10		(Rac)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-8-(morpholinosulfonyl)quinazolin-4-amine
11		(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N,N-dimethyl-4-((1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazoline-8-sulfonamide
12		6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N,N-dimethyl-4-((1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazoline-8-sulfonamide

13		6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N,N-dimethyl-4-((1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazoline-8-sulfonamide
19		(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-methyl-4-((1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazoline-8-sulfonamide
20		(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-methyl-4-((1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazoline-8-sulfonamide
21		(6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-methyl-4-((1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazoline-8-sulfonamide
22		(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)-8-(piperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)quinazolin-4-amine
23		(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl)-8-(piperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)quinazolin-4-amine

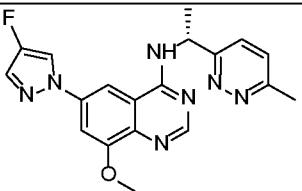
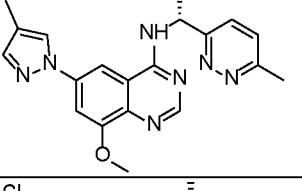
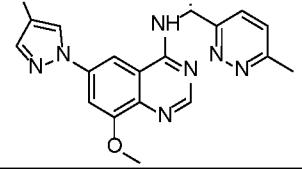
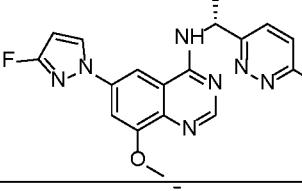
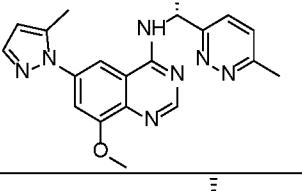
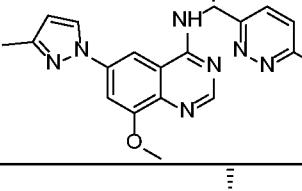
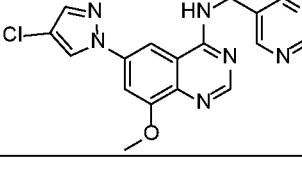
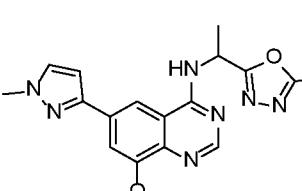
24		(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(pyridazin-4-yl)-N-(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
25		(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(pyrimidin-5-yl)-N-(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
26		(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-N-(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
27		(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridin-4-yl)-N-(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
28		single enantiomer 1 of N-[1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine
29		single enantiomer 2 of N-[1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine
30		6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-N-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl]-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine

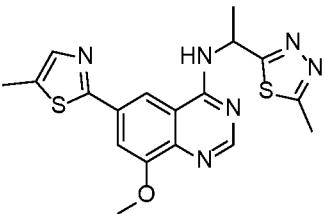
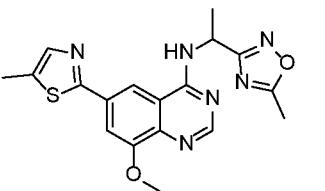
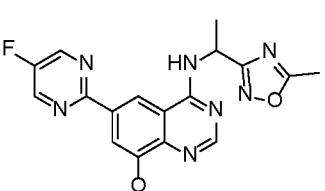
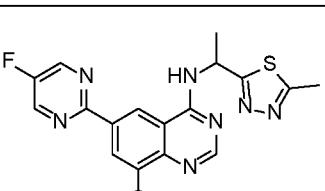
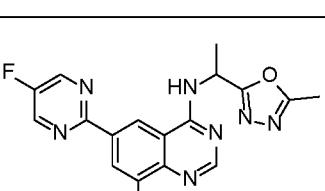
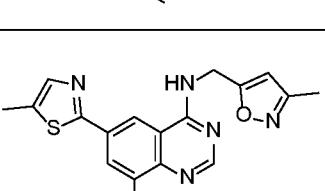
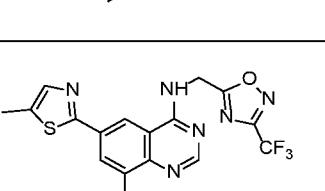
31		N-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine
32		(R)-6-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)-8-((tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)oxy)quinazolin-4-amine
33		(R)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-N-(1-(pyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)-8-((tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)oxy)quinazolin-4-amine
34		4-[[4-[1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethylamino]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-8-yl]oxymethyl]tetrahydropyran-4-ol
35		8-(2-methoxyethoxy)-N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
36		2-((4-(((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)amino)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)ethan-1-ol
37		N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-8-(oxetan-3-ylmethoxy)quinazolin-4-amine

38		N-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine
39		8-(5-azaspiro[3.5]nonan-8-yloxy)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-[(1R)-1-[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine
41		8-((2-azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-5-yl)oxy)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-[(R)-1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine
44		(R)-2-((6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-((1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)acetic acid
55		2-((4-(((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)amino)-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)acetic acid dihydrochloride
57		2-((6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(((1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)methyl)amino)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)acetic acid hydrochloride

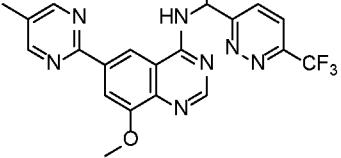
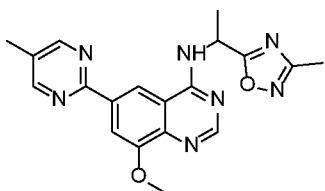
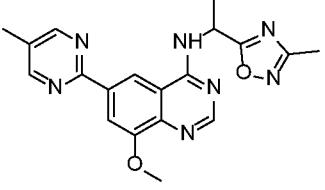
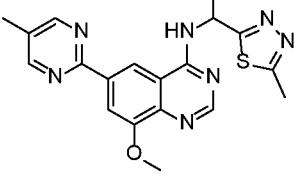
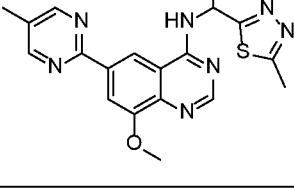
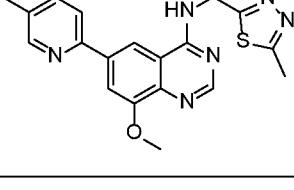
61		6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-[(3-methyloxetan-3-yl)methoxy]-N-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl]quinazolin-4-amine
67		3-[6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methylamino]quinazolin-8-yl]oxy-1-methyl-pyrrolidin-2-one
72		2-[6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methylamino]quinazolin-8-yl]oxy-N-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)acetamide
74		6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)-8-(oxetan-3-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
81		N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine
82		6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-N-[(1R)-1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl]-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine

83		Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)-N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine
84		Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)-N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine
85		Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-N-[1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl]-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine
94		6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(2-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-N-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl]quinazolin-4-amine
95		6-(3-Chloro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
96		6-(3-chloro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
97		(R)-6-(4-fluoro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine

98		(<i>R</i>)-6-(4-fluoro-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
99		(<i>R</i>)-8-methoxy-6-(4-methyl-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazol-1-yl)- <i>N</i> -(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
100		(<i>R</i>)-6-(4-chloro-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
101		(<i>R</i>)-6-(3-fluoro-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
102		(<i>R</i>)-8-methoxy-6-(5-methyl-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazol-1-yl)- <i>N</i> -(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
103		(<i>R</i>)-8-methoxy-6-(3-methyl-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazol-1-yl)- <i>N</i> -(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
104		(<i>R</i>)-6-(4-chloro-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
105		(8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-6-(1-methyl-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazol-3-yl)quinazolin-4-amine

106		8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
107		8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
108		6-(5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
109		6-(5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
110		6-(5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
111		8-methoxy-N-[(3-methylisoxazol-5-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
112		8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-N-[[3-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]methyl]quinazolin-4-amine

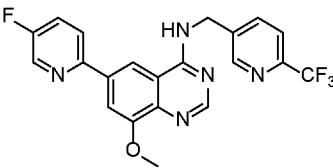
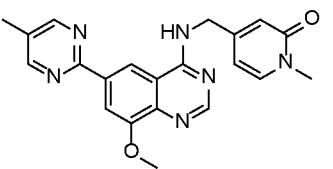
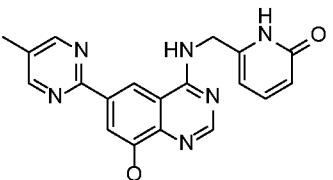
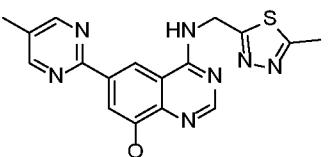
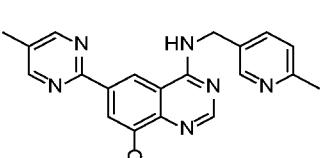
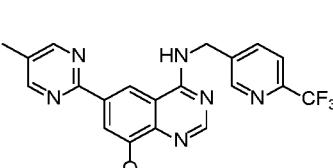
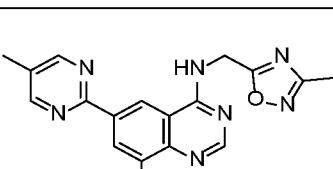
113		8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -[(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
114		8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -((5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
115		4-((8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)amino)methyl-1-methylpyridin-2(1H)-one
116		8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)- <i>N</i> -((5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine
117		<i>N</i> -((5-chloropyridin-2-yl)methyl)-8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
118		<i>N</i> -((3,5-difluoropyridin-2-yl)methyl)-8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
119		<i>N</i> -((5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)methyl)-8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine

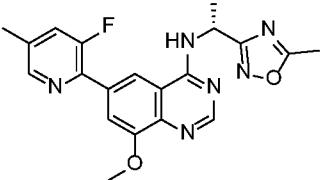
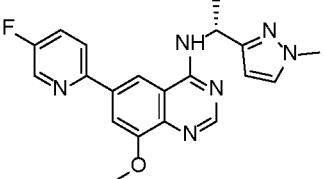
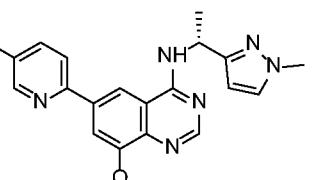
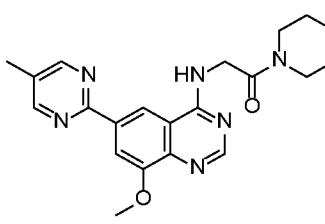
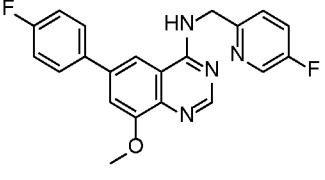
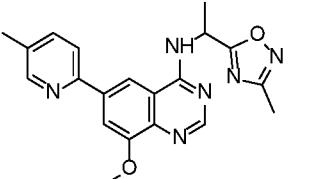
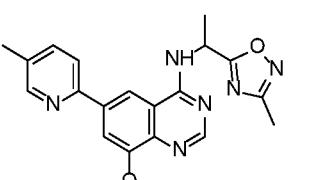
120		Single enantiomers of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-[1-[6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridazin-3-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine
121		Single enantiomers of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-[1-[6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridazin-3-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine
122		Single enantiomer 1 of 8-Methoxy-N-[1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
123		Single enantiomer 2 of 8-Methoxy-N-[1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
124		Single enantiomer 1 of 8-Methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine
125		Single enantiomer 2 of 8-Methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine
126		Single enantiomer 1 of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)-N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine

127		Single enantiomer 2 of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)-N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine
128		Single enantiomer 1 of 8-methoxy-N-[(1R)-1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
129		Single enantiomer 2 of 8-methoxy-N-[(1R)-1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
132		6-(5-Fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine
133		6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine
134		6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine
135		6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((3-methylisoxazol-5-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine

136		8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -((5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylpyridin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
137		8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -((3-methylisoxazol-5-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylpyridin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
138		6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(5-methylisoxazol-3-ylmethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
139		8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(5-methylisoxazol-3-ylmethyl)-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine
140		6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-methylpyrazol-3-ylmethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
141		8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-methylpyrazol-3-ylmethyl)-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine
142		8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-ylmethyl)-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine

143		8-methoxy-N-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine
144		8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-[[3-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]methyl]quinazolin-4-amine
145		8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-[[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl]methyl]quinazolin-4-amine
146		6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine
147		4-(((6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)-1-methylpyridin-2(1H)-one
148		4-(((6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one
149		6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((6-methylpyridin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine

150		6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -((6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-3- yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amineamine
151		4-(((8-methoxy-6-(5- methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4- yl)amino)methyl)-1-methylpyridin- 2(1H)-one
152		6-(((8-methoxy-6-(5- methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4- yl)amino)methyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one
153		8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -((5-methyl-1,3,4- thiadiazol-2-yl)methyl)-6-(5- methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4- amine
154		8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -((6-methylpyridin-3- yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2- yl)quinazolin-4-amine
155		6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -((6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-3- yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amineamine
156		8-Methoxy- <i>N</i> -((3-methyl-1,2,4- oxadiazol-5-yl)methyl)-6-(5- methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4- amine

157		6-(3-fluoro-5-methyl-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy-N-[(1R)-1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl] quinazolin-4-amine
158		6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy-N-[(1R)-1-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine
159		8-methoxy-N-[(1R)-1-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine
160		2-((8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)amino)-1-morpholinoethan-1-one
161		6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-N-[(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)methyl]-8-methoxy-quinazolin-4-amine
162		Single enantiomer 1 of 8-Methoxy-N-[(1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine
163		Single enantiomer 2 of 8-Methoxy-N-[(1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine

164		Single enantiomer 1 of 8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
165		Single enantiomer 2 of 8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
166		Single enantiomer 2 of 2-((8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)amino)-2-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethan-1-ol
167		Single enantiomer 1 of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(1-(3-(pyridin-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
168		Single enantiomer 2 of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(1-(3-(pyridin-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
169		Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy-N-[1-[6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridazin-3-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine
170		Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy-N-[1-[6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridazin-3-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine

171		Single enantiomer 1 of <i>N</i> -[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine
172		Single enantiomer 2 of <i>N</i> -[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine
173		Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
174		Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
175		Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
176		Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
185		6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -[(1 <i>S</i>)-1-[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine formate

188		6-(3,6-Dihydro-2 <i>H</i> -pyran-4-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine
190		Single enantiomer 1 of 6-((4-Fluorophenyl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-ylamino)ethyl)pyridin-2(1 <i>H</i>)-one
191		Single enantiomer 2 of 6-((4-Fluorophenyl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-ylamino)ethyl)pyridin-2(1 <i>H</i>)-one
192		Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(3-(pyridin-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
193		Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(3-(pyridin-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine

In a further preferred embodiment, the invention is addressed to compound of formula (I) wherein

Z is aryl, wherein any of such aryl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl, halo, CN,

5 **R**₁ is H;

R₂ is selected from the group consisting of heteroaryl(C₁-C₄)alkyl-, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl-, wherein any of such alkyl, heteroaryl may be optionally substituted by one or

more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, oxo, R^AO-, aryl, (R^AR^B)N- and halo;

R^A and R^B are at each occurrence independently H or selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₄)alkyl-, (C₁-C₆) haloalkyl;

5 Y is selected from the group consisting of -OR^D, R^CSO₂, halo and -NHSO₂R^C, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, wherein any of such heteroaryl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl, -C(O)N(R^AR^B);

J is H or selected from the group consisting of OR^C;

R^C is H, or selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (R^AR^B)N-;

10 R^D is H or (C₁-C₆)alkyl.

According to a preferred embodiment, the invention refers to at least one compound of Table 3 selected from:

Table 3: List of preferred compounds having Formula (I)

Ex. N.	Chemical Name
Example 1	6-((1-((4-Fluorophenyl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)ethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one
Example 11	(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N,N-dimethyl-4-((1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazoline-8-sulfonamide
Example 12	6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N,N-dimethyl-4-((1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazoline-8-sulfonamide
Example 13	6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N,N-dimethyl-4-((1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazoline-8-sulfonamide
Example 19	(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-methyl-4-((1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazoline-8-sulfonamide
Example 20	(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-methyl-4-((1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazoline-8-sulfonamide
Example 21	(6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-methyl-4-((1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazoline-8-sulfonamide
Example 24	(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(pyridazin-4-yl)-N-(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine

Example 25	(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(pyrimidin-5-yl)-N-(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 26	(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-N-(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl) pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 27	(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridin-4-yl)-N-(1-(2-(trifluoro-methyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 94	6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(2-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-N-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl]quinazolin-4-amine
Example 190	Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(1-((6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)ethyl)pyridin-2(<i>1H</i>)-one
Example 191	Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(1-((6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)ethyl)pyridin-2(<i>1H</i>)-one

In a further preferred embodiment, the invention is addressed to compound of formula (I) wherein

Z is heteroaryl wherein any of such heteroaryl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl, halo, CN, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl;

5 **R₁** is H;

R₂ is selected from the group consisting of heteroaryl(C₁-C₄)alkyl-, wherein any of such alkyl, heteroaryl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl and -oxo;

Y is OR^D;

10 **J** is H;

R^D is (C₁-C₆)alkyl.

According to a preferred embodiment, the invention refers to at least one compound of Table 4, selected from:

Table 4: List of preferred compounds having Formula (I)

Ex. N.	Chemical Name
Example 2	6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 3	6-(5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine

Example 4	$((R)\text{-}6\text{-}(5\text{-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)\text{-}8\text{-methoxy\text{-}N\text{-}(1\text{-}(6\text{-methylpyridazin-3-yl)\text{ethyl})quinazolin-4-amine}}$
Example 5	$(R)\text{-}8\text{-methoxy\text{-}N\text{-}(1\text{-}(6\text{-methylpyridazin-3-yl)\text{ethyl})\text{-}6\text{-}(5\text{-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine}}$
Example 7	$8\text{-Methoxy\text{-}N\text{-}[(1R)\text{-}1\text{-}(5\text{-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)\text{ethyl}]\text{-}6\text{-}(5\text{-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine}}$
Example 95	$6\text{-}(3\text{-Chloro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)\text{-}8\text{-methoxy\text{-}N\text{-}(1\text{-}(2\text{-}(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)\text{ethyl})quinazolin-4-amine}$
Example 96	$6\text{-}(3\text{-chloro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)\text{-}8\text{-methoxy\text{-}N\text{-}(1\text{-}(6\text{-methylpyridazin-3-yl)\text{ethyl})quinazolin-4-amine}$
Example 97	$(R)\text{-}6\text{-}(4\text{-fluoro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)\text{-}8\text{-methoxy\text{-}N\text{-}(1\text{-}(2\text{-}(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)\text{ethyl})quinazolin-4-amine}$
Example 98	$(R)\text{-}6\text{-}(4\text{-fluoro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)\text{-}8\text{-methoxy\text{-}N\text{-}(1\text{-}(6\text{-methylpyridazin-3-yl)\text{ethyl})quinazolin-4-amine}$
Example 99	$(R)\text{-}8\text{-methoxy-6\text{-}(4\text{-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)\text{-}N\text{-}(1\text{-}(6\text{-methylpyridazin-3-yl)\text{ethyl})quinazolin-4-amine}$
Example 100	$(R)\text{-}6\text{-}(4\text{-chloro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)\text{-}8\text{-methoxy\text{-}N\text{-}(1\text{-}(6\text{-methylpyridazin-3-yl)\text{ethyl})quinazolin-4-amine}$
Example 101	$(R)\text{-}6\text{-}(3\text{-fluoro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)\text{-}8\text{-methoxy\text{-}N\text{-}(1\text{-}(6\text{-methylpyridazin-3-yl)\text{ethyl})quinazolin-4-amine}$
Example 102	$(R)\text{-}8\text{-methoxy-6\text{-}(5\text{-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)\text{-}N\text{-}(1\text{-}(6\text{-methylpyridazin-3-yl)\text{ethyl})quinazolin-4-amine}$
Example 103	$(R)\text{-}8\text{-methoxy-6\text{-}(3\text{-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)\text{-}N\text{-}(1\text{-}(6\text{-methylpyridazin-3-yl)\text{ethyl})quinazolin-4-amine}$
Example 104	$(R)\text{-}6\text{-}(4\text{-chloro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)\text{-}8\text{-methoxy\text{-}N\text{-}(1\text{-}(2\text{-}(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)\text{ethyl})quinazolin-4-amine}$
Example 105	$(8\text{-methoxy\text{-}N\text{-}(1\text{-}(5\text{-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)\text{ethyl})\text{-}6\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)quinazolin-4-amine}$
Example 106	$8\text{-methoxy\text{-}N\text{-}(1\text{-}(5\text{-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)\text{ethyl})\text{-}6\text{-}(5\text{-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine}$
Example 107	$8\text{-methoxy\text{-}N\text{-}(1\text{-}(5\text{-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)\text{ethyl})\text{-}6\text{-}(5\text{-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine}$
Example 108	$6\text{-}(5\text{-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)\text{-}8\text{-methoxy\text{-}N\text{-}(1\text{-}(5\text{-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)\text{ethyl})quinazolin-4-amine}$
Example 109	$6\text{-}(5\text{-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)\text{-}8\text{-methoxy\text{-}N\text{-}(1\text{-}(5\text{-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)\text{ethyl})quinazolin-4-amine}$
Example 110	$6\text{-}(5\text{-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)\text{-}8\text{-methoxy\text{-}N\text{-}(1\text{-}(5\text{-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)\text{ethyl})quinazolin-4-amine}$
Example 111	$8\text{-methoxy\text{-}N\text{-}[(3\text{-methylisoxazol-5-yl)methyl]\text{-}6\text{-}(5\text{-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine}$
Example 112	$8\text{-methoxy-6\text{-}(5\text{-methylthiazol-2-yl)\text{-}N\text{-}[[3\text{-}(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)methyl]quinazolin-4-amine}$

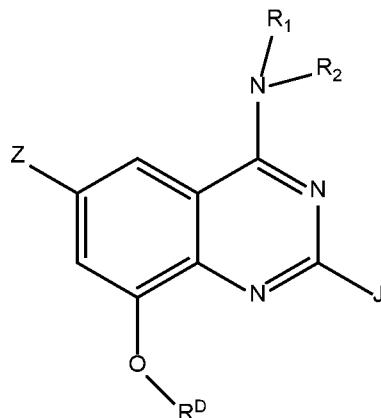
Example 113	8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 114	8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 115	4-(((8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)-1-methylpyridin-2(1 <i>H</i>)-one
Example 116	8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)- <i>N</i> -(5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 117	<i>N</i> -(5-chloropyridin-2-yl)methyl)-8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 118	<i>N</i> -(3,5-difluoropyridin-2-yl)methyl)-8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 119	<i>N</i> -(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)methyl)-8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 120	Single enantiomers of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)- <i>N</i> -[1-[6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridazin-3-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine
Example 121	Single enantiomers of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)- <i>N</i> -[1-[6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridazin-3-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine
Example 122	Single enantiomer 1 of 8-Methoxy- <i>N</i> -[1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 123	Single enantiomer 2 of 8-Methoxy- <i>N</i> -[1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 124	Single enantiomer 1 of 8-Methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)- <i>N</i> -[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine
Example 125	Single enantiomer 2 of 8-Methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)- <i>N</i> -[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine
Example 126	Single enantiomer 1 of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)- <i>N</i> -[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine
Example 127	Single enantiomer 2 of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)- <i>N</i> -[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine
Example 128	Single enantiomer 1 of 8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1 <i>R</i>)-1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 129	Single enantiomer 2 of 8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1 <i>R</i>)-1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 132	6-(5-Fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 133	6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine

Example 134	6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 135	6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(3-methylisoxazol-5-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 136	8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylpyridin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 137	8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(3-methylisoxazol-5-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylpyridin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 138	6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> [(5-methylisoxazol-3-yl)methyl]quinazolin-4-amine
Example 139	8-methoxy- <i>N</i> [(5-methylisoxazol-3-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 140	6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> [(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)methyl]quinazolin-4-amine
Example 141	8-methoxy- <i>N</i> [(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 142	8-methoxy- <i>N</i> [(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 143	8-methoxy- <i>N</i> [(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 144	8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)- <i>N</i> -[[3-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]methyl]quinazolin-4-amine
Example 145	8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)- <i>N</i> -[[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl]methyl]quinazolin-4-amine
Example 146	6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 147	4-(((6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)-1-methylpyridin-2(1 <i>H</i>)-one
Example 148	4-(((6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)pyridin-2(1 <i>H</i>)-one
Example 149	6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(6-methylpyridin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 150	6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amineamine
Example 151	4-(((8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)-1-methylpyridin-2(1 <i>H</i>)-one
Example 152	6-(((8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)pyridin-2(1 <i>H</i>)-one
Example 153	8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine

Example 154	8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -((6-methylpyridin-3-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 155	6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -((6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amineamine
Example 156	8-Methoxy- <i>N</i> -((3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 157	6-(3-fluoro-5-methyl-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -[(1 <i>R</i>)-1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl] quinazolin-4-amine
Example 158	6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -[(1 <i>R</i>)-1-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine
Example 159	8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -[(1 <i>R</i>)-1-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 161	6-(4-Fluorophenyl)- <i>N</i> -[(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)methyl]-8-methoxy-quinazolin-4-amine
Example 162	Single enantiomer 1 of 8-Methoxy- <i>N</i> -[1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 163	Single enantiomer 2 of 8-Methoxy- <i>N</i> -[1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 164	Single enantiomer 1 of 8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 165	Single enantiomer 2 of 8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 166	Single enantiomer 2 of 2-((8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)amino)-2-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethan-1-ol
Example 169	Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -[1-[6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridazin-3-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine
Example 170	Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -[1-[6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridazin-3-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine
Example 173	Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 174	Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 175	Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 176	Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 185	6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -[(1 <i>S</i>)-1-[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine formate

In a further preferred embodiment, the invention is directed to a compound of

formula (I) as defined above, wherein Y is -OR^D, represented by formula (Ia)



(Ia)

5 wherein

Z is selected from the group consisting of aryl, wherein any of such aryl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from halo;

R₁ is H;

R₂ is selected from the group consisting of heteroaryl(C₁-C₄)alkyl-,
10 wherein any of such heteroaryl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl, C₁-C₆)haloalkyl;

R^A and R^B are at each occurrence independently H or selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₄)alkyl-;

R^C is at each occurrence H or selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₆)alkyl;

R^D is selected in the group consisting of H, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl-, R^COC(O)(C₁-C₄)alkylene-, (R^AR^B)N(C₁-C₆)alkylene-, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, R^CO(C₁-C₄)alkylene-, (R^AR^B)N(O)C(C₁-C₄)alkylene, (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl-, wherein any of such heterocycloalkyl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl;
20

J is H.

In a further preferred embodiment, the invention is addressed to compound of formula (Ia) wherein

Z is H or selected from the group consisting of

aryl, preferably phenyl,

5 each of said aryl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from
halo, preferably fluorine,

R₁ is H;

R₂ is selected from the group consisting of

heteroaryl(C₁-C₄)alkyl-, (pyrimidinyl)ethyl, (pyridazinyl)methyl,

10 each of said heteroaryl is optionally further substituted by one or more groups selected
from

(C₁-C₃)alkyl, preferably methyl

trifluoromethyl,

R^D is H or selected in the group consisting of,

15 (C₁-C₆)alkyl, preferably methyl, propyl,
(C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl-, preferably (azetidinyl)methyl,
(morpholinyl)methyl, (morpholinyl)ethyl, (oxetanyl)methyl,
R^COC(O)(C₁-C₄)alkylene-, wherein R^C is selected from the group of H and
ethyl,

20 (R^AR^B)N(C₁-C₆)alkylene-, preferably dimethylaminopropyl,
(C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, preferably tetrahydropyranyl,
R^CO(C₁-C₄)alkylene-, preferably selected from the group of methoxyethyl,
propanolyl,
(R^AR^B)N(O)C(C₁-C₄)alkylene, preferably dimethylacetamide,
25 tetrahydrofuranyl,
(C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl-, preferably (cyclopropyl)methyl,

each of said heterocycloalkyl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from methyl, ethyl and propyl;

J is H.

According to specific embodiments, the invention provides at least one compound

5 listed in the Table 5 below and pharmaceutical acceptable salts thereof.

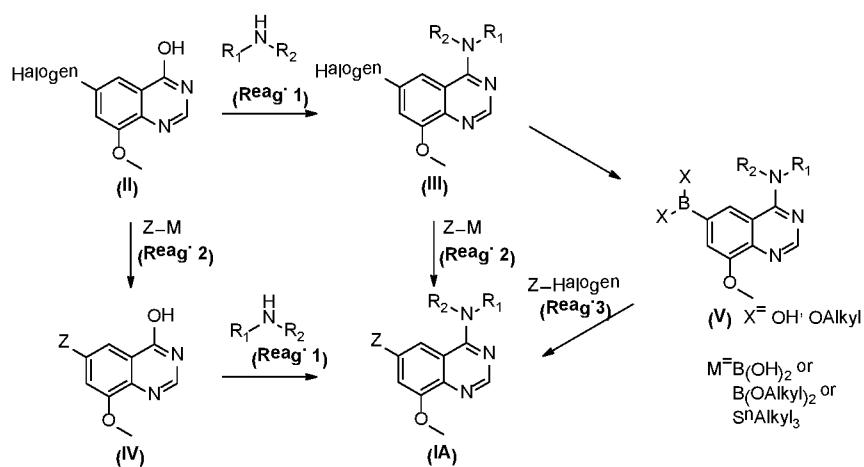
Table 5: List of preferred compounds having Formula (Ia)

Ex. N.	Chemical name
Example 44	(R)-2-((6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-((1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)acetic acid
Example 61	6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-[(3-methyloxetan-3-yl)methoxy]-N-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl]quinazolin-4-amine
Example 67	3-[6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl]amino]quinazolin-8-yl]oxy-1-methyl-pyrrolidin-2-one
Example 74	6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)-8-(oxetan-3-yloxy)quinazolin-4-amine
Example 190	Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(1-((6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)ethyl)pyridin-2(<i>1H</i>)-one
Example 191	Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(1-((6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)ethyl)pyridin-2(<i>1H</i>)-one

The compounds of formula (I) including all the compounds or at least one of the here above listed can be generally prepared according to the procedure outlined in detail in the Schemes shown below using generally known methods.

10

Scheme 1



In one embodiment of the present invention, compound (IA) may be prepared according to SCHEME 1 from compound (II). Compound (II) was prepared following the procedure described in *J.Med Chem.*, **2015**, 58 (8), 3548-3571.

Compound (III) may be prepared from Compound (II) by a deoxyamination reaction mediated by coupling reagents like PyBOP with a suitable amine (Reag.1).

Compound (IA) may be prepared from Compound (III) by a metal-catalyzed cross coupling reactions like Stille or Suzuki or similars as described in "Transition Metals for Organic Synthesis", 2nd Ed, 1, 2004 with a suitable reagent like (Reag. 2).

Alternately Compound (V) may be prepared from Compound (III) by metal-catalyzed Miyaura borylation reaction.

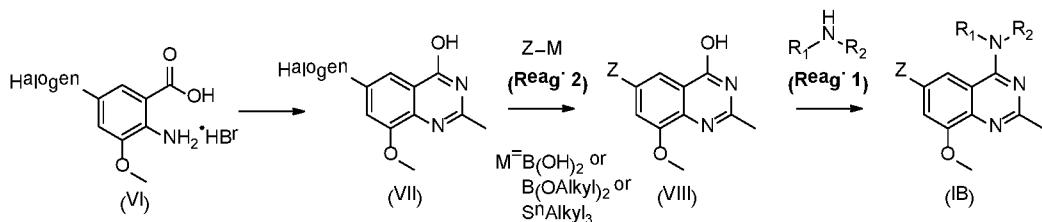
Compound (IA) may be prepared from Compound (V) by a metal-catalyzed cross coupling reactions like Stille, Suzuki or similar as described in "Transition Metals for Organic Synthesis", 2nd Ed, 1, 2004 with a suitable organohalogen compound like (Reag. 3).

In another embodiment, compound (IV) was prepared starting from compound (II) by a metal-catalyzed cross coupling reactions like Stille, Suzuki or similars as described in "Transition Metals for Organic Synthesis", 2nd Ed, 1, 2004 with a suitable Organometallic reagent like (Reag.2).

Compound (IA) may be prepared from Compound (V) by deoxyamination reaction mediated by reagents like PyBOP or similar with a suitable amine (Reag.1).

Some compounds (IA) may contain a protected hydroxyl or amino group which were then removed under well known procedures.

Scheme 2



In another embodiment of the present invention, compound (IB) may be prepared according to SCHEME 2 from compounds (VI).

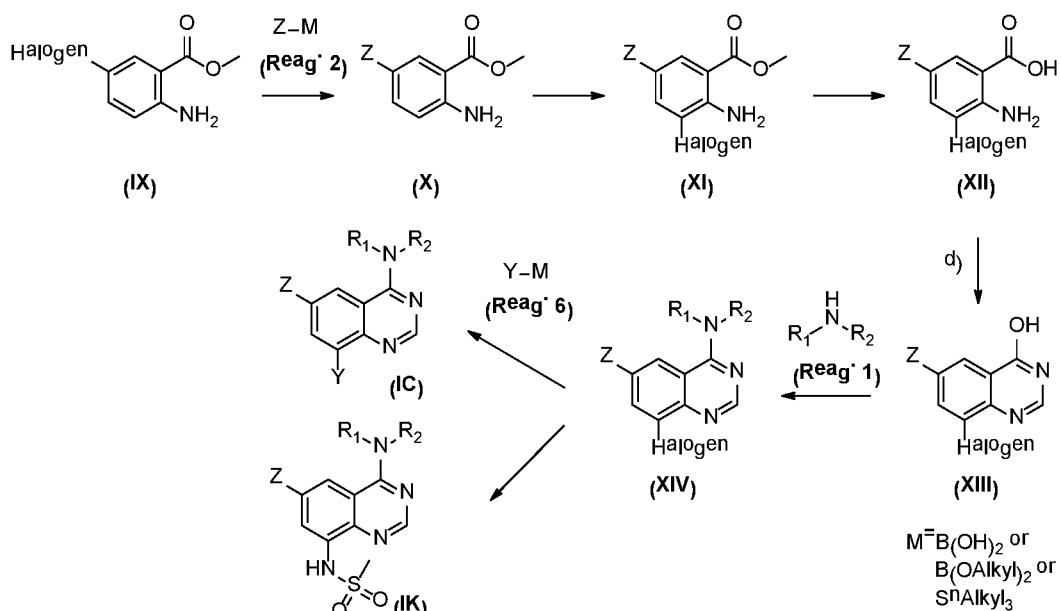
Compound (VII) may be prepared from Compound (VI) by means of a quinazoline ring construction reaction mediated by suitable reagents like triethylorthoacetate or similar.

Compound (VIII) may be prepared from Compound (VII) by metal-catalyzed cross coupling reactions like Stille, Suzuki or similar ones with suitable organometallic reagents (Reag.2) like, for example, organoboron compounds.

Compounds (IB) may be prepared from compound (VIII) by deoxyamination reaction mediated by reagents like PyBOP or similar in the presence of a suitable amine (Reag.1).

Some compounds (IB) may contain a protected hydroxyl or amino group which were then removed under well known procedures.

Scheme 3



15

In another embodiment of the present invention, compound (IC) may be prepared according to SCHEME 3 from compound (IX).

Compound (X) may be prepared from Compound (IX) by metal-catalyzed cross coupling reactions like Stille, Suzuki or similar ones with suitable organometallic reagents (Reag.2) like, for example, organoboron compounds.

Compound (XI) may be prepared from Compound (X) by Halogenation with 5 suitable reagents like Bromine, NBS, NIS, Iodine, iodonium salts or similar.

Compound (XII) may be prepared from Compound (XI) by hydrolysis in a basic or acidic medium.

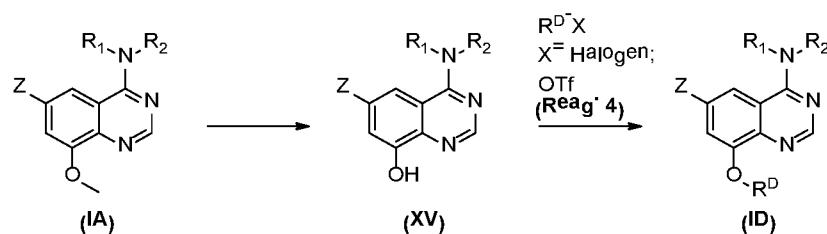
Compound (XIII) may be prepared from Compound (XII) by quinazoline ring construction reaction with suitable reagents like formamide or similars.

10 Compound (XIV) may be prepared from Compound (XIII) by deoxyamination reaction mediated by reagents like PyBOP or similar in the presence of a suitable amine (Reag.1).

Compound (IC) may be prepared from Compound (XIV) by metal-catalyzed cross coupling reactions like Stille, Suzuki or similar ones with suitable organometallic 15 reagents (Reag. 6) like, for example, organoboron compounds. Some compounds (IC) may contain a protected hydroxyl or amino group which were then removed under well known procedures.

Compound (IK) may be prepared from Compound (XIV) by amination reactions in the presence of a suitable reagent like, for example, methanesulfonamide. Some 20 compounds (IK) may contain a protected hydroxyl or amino group which were then removed under well known procedures.

Scheme 4



In another embodiment of the present invention, compounds (ID) may be prepared according to SCHEME 4 from compounds (IA).

Compound (XV) may be prepared from Compound (IA) by means of dealkylation reactions mediated by strong Lewis acids like BBr_3 or similar.

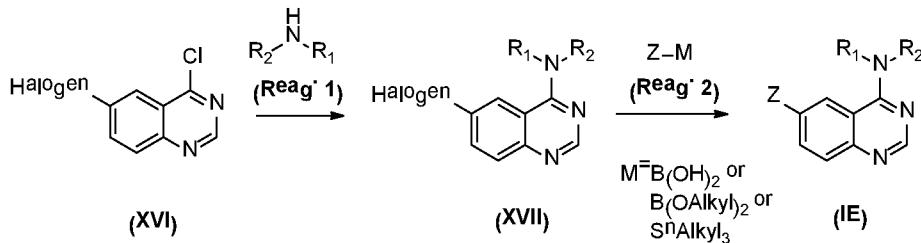
5 Compounds (ID) were prepared from compounds (XV) by alkylation with a suitable alkylating agent (Reag. 4) like, alkyl chlorides, bromides, iodides, mesylates, tosylates or similar.

Alternatively, compounds (ID) may be prepared from compounds (XV) and a suitable alcohol by Mitsunobu-like reactions mediated, for example, by DEAD/PPh_3 ,

10 DIAD/PPh_3 or CMT.

Some compounds (ID) may contain a protected hydroxyl or amino group which were then removed under well-known procedures.

Scheme 5



15

In another embodiment of the present invention, compound (IE) may be prepared according to SCHEME 5 from compounds (XVI).

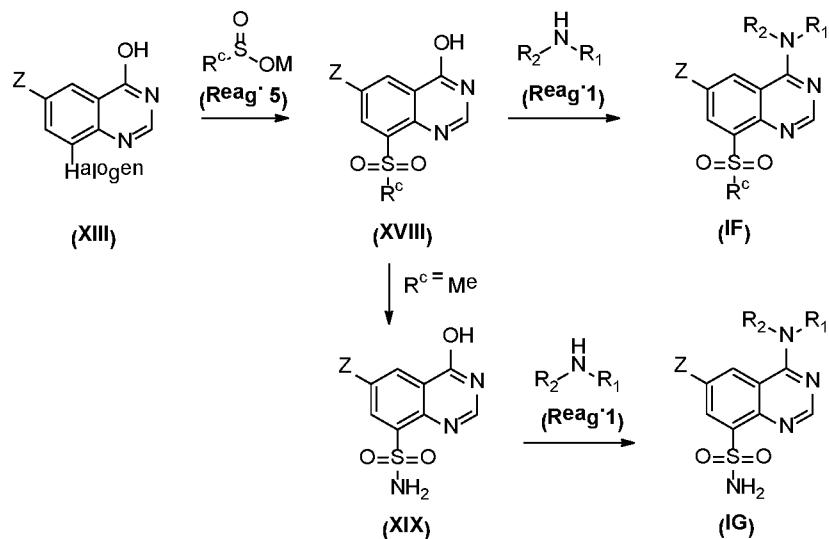
Compound (XVII) may be prepared from Compound (XVI) by deoxyamination reaction mediated by reagents like PyBOP or similar in the presence of a suitable amine

20 (Reag. 1).

Compounds (IE) were prepared from Compounds (XVII) by metal-catalyzed cross coupling reactions like Stille, Suzuki or similar ones with suitable organometallic reagents (Reag. 2) like, for example, organoboron compounds.

Some compounds (IE) may contain a protected hydroxyl or amino group which were then removed under well known procedures.

Scheme 6



5 In another embodiment of the present invention, compound (IF) and (IG) may be prepared according to SCHEME 6 from compounds (XIII).

Compound (XVIII) may be prepared from Compound (XIII) by metal catalyzed sulfenylation reaction with a suitable sulfinate (Reag. 5) like, for example, sodium methanesulfinate.

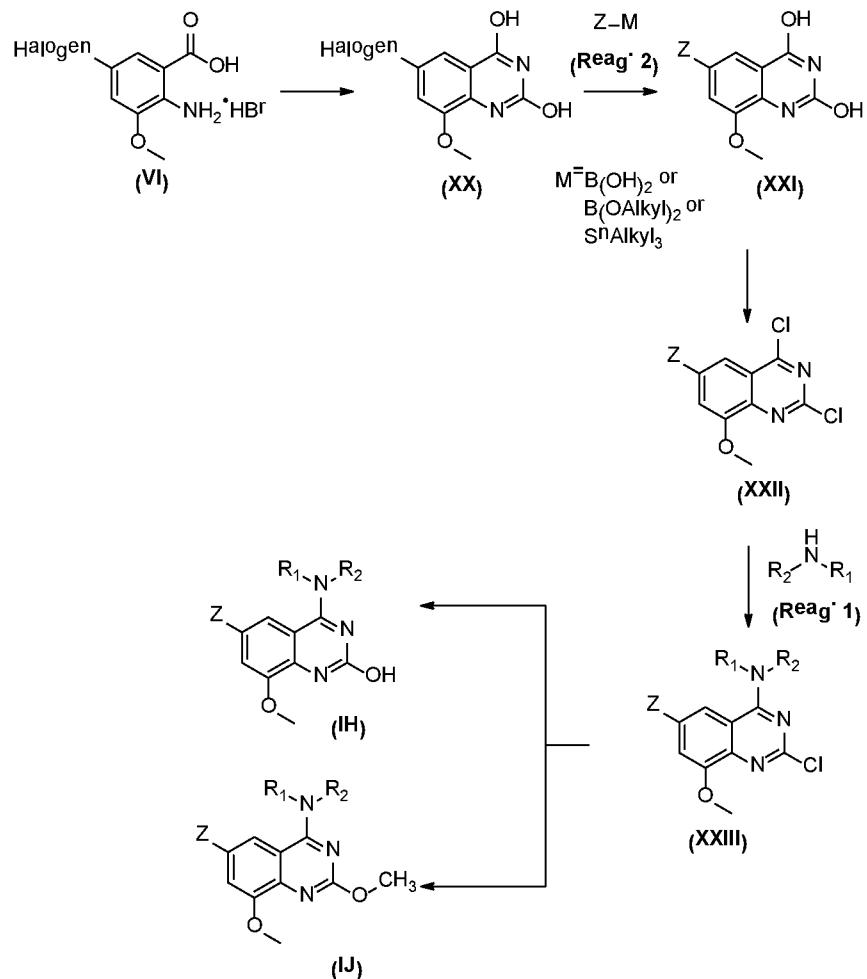
10 Compound (IF) may be prepared from Compound (XVIII) by deoxyamination reaction mediated by reagents like PyBOP or similar in the presence of a suitable amine (Reag. 1). Some compounds (IF) may contain a protected hydroxyl or amino group which were then removed under well known procedures.

15 In another embodiment of the present invention Compound (XIX) may be prepared from Compound (XVIII) by amination with tributylborate and (aminoxy)sulfonic acid as described in *Tetr. Lett.* **1994**, 39, 7201

Compound (IG) may be prepared from Compound (XIX) by deoxyamination reaction mediated by reagents like PyBOP or similar in the presence of a suitable amine (Reag. 1).

Some compounds (IG) may contain a protected hydroxyl or amino group which were then removed under well known procedures.

Scheme 7



5 In another embodiment of the present invention, compound (IH) and (IJ) may be prepared according to SCHEME 7 from compounds (VI).

Compound (XX) may be prepared from Compound (VI) by quinazoline ring construction reaction with suitable reagents like Urea or similars.

10 Compound (XXI) may be prepared from Compound (XX) by metal-catalyzed cross coupling reactions like Stille, Suzuki or similar ones with suitable organometallic reagents (Reag. 2) like, for example, organoboron compounds.

Compound (XXII) may be prepared from Compound (XXI) by chlorination reaction with suitable reagents like phosphorous oxychloride or similar.

Compound (XXIII) may be prepared from Compound (XXII) by amination reaction in the presence of a suitable amine (Reag. 1).

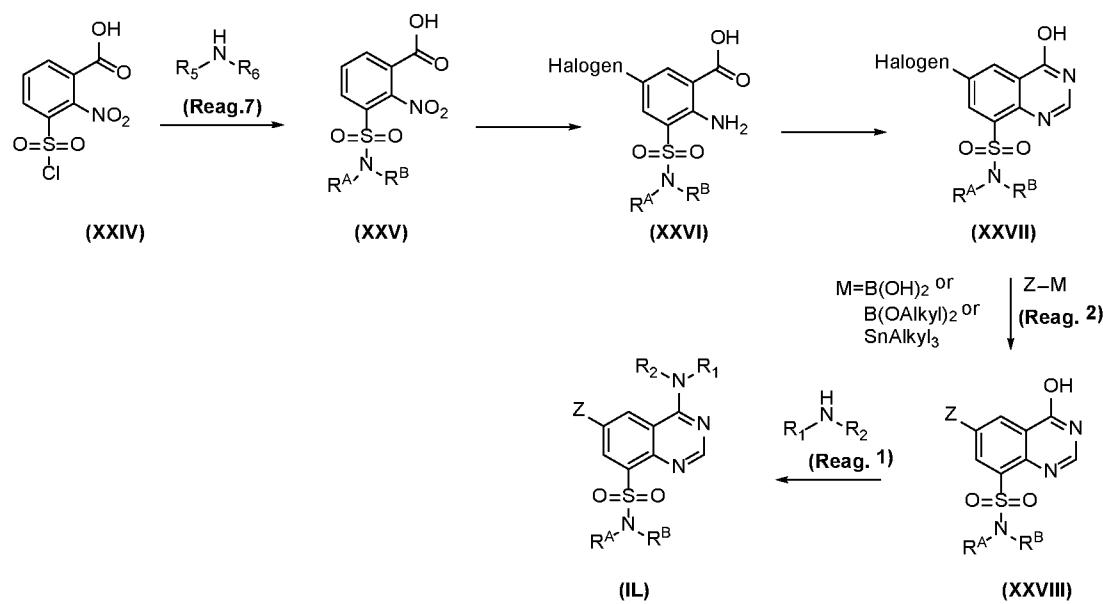
5 Compound (IH) may be prepared from Compound (XXIII) by hydrolysis with a suitable reagent like, for example, acetic acid.

Some compounds (IH) may contain a protected hydroxyl or amino group which were then removed under well known procedures.

In another embodiment of the present invention Compound (IJ) may be prepared 10 from Compound (XXIII) by reaction with alkoxides, like, for example, Sodium Methoxide.

Some compounds (IJ) may contain a protected hydroxyl or amino group which were then removed under well known procedures.

Scheme 8



15

In another embodiment of the present invention, compound (IK) may be prepared according to SCHEME 8 from compounds (XXIV).

Compound (XXV) may be prepared from Compound (XXIV) by amination reaction in the presence of a suitable amine (Reag. 6).

Compound (XXVI) may be prepared from Compound (XXV) by Halogention with suitable reagents like Bromine, NBS, NIS, Iodine, iodonium salts or similar

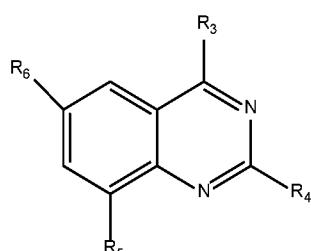
5 Compound (XXVII) may be prepared from Compound (XXVI) by quinazoline ring construction reaction with suitable reagents like formamide or similars.

Compound (XXVIII) may be prepared from Compound (XXVII) by metal-catalyzed cross coupling reactions like Stille, Suzuki or similar ones with suitable organometallic reagents (Reag. 2) like, for example, organoboron compounds. .

10 Compound (XXIII) may be prepared from Compound (XXII) by amination reaction in the presence of a suitable amine (Reag. 1).

Some compounds (IL) may contain a protected hydroxyl or amino group which were then removed under well known procedures.

In a specific aspect the present invention relates to compounds of formula (Ib)



15 (Ib)

wherein

R₃ is OH or halo,

R₄ is H or OH;

20 **R**₅ is halo or -OMe;

R₆ is halo or Z;

Z is as defined above.

In a further aspect the present invention relates to the use of compounds of formula (Ib) as intermediate in the preparation of compounds of formula (I) as above described.

The compounds of the present invention have surprisingly been found to effectively inhibit P2X₃ receptor and said compounds are useful for the treatment of respiratory disease.

In one embodiment, representative compounds of formula (I) of the present invention have surprisingly been found to effectively and selectively inhibit P2X₃ receptor and said compounds are useful for the treatment of respiratory disease avoiding adverse effect, such as loss of taste response.

10 In a preferred embodiment, the compound of formula (I) are selective P2X₃ antagonist wherein the selective P2X₃ antagonist is at least 10-fold selective for P2X₃ homomeric receptor antagonism versus P2X_{2/3} heteromeric receptor antagonism.

15 In a further preferred embodiment, the selective P2X₃ antagonist is at least 30-fold selective for P2X₃ homomeric receptor antagonism versus P2X_{2/3} heteromeric receptor antagonism.

In a further preferred embodiment, the selective P2X₃ antagonist is at least 50-fold selective for P2X₃ homomeric receptor antagonism versus P2X_{2/3} heteromeric receptor antagonism.

20 The present invention also provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in admixture with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient, either alone or in combination with one or more further active ingredient.

In one aspect, the invention refers to a compound of formula (I) according to the invention for use as a medicament.

25 In a further aspect, the invention refers to the use of a compound of formula (I) of the invention, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a

medicament for the treatment of disorders associated with P2X₃ receptors mechanism, preferably for the treatment of respiratory diseases.

Preferably, the invention refers to a compound of formula (I) for use in the prevention and /or treatment of respiratory diseases, preferably cough, sub-acute or chronic cough, treatment-resistant cough, idiopathic chronic cough, post-viral cough, iatrogenic cough, asthma, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and cough associated with respiratory diseases such as COPD, asthma and bronchospasm.

More preferably, the invention refers to a compounds of formula (I) for use in the prevention and /or treatment of chronic cough and cough associated with respiratory diseases such as COPD, asthma and bronchospasm.

The invention also provides a method for the prevention and/or treatment of disorders associated with P2X₃ receptors mechanisms, said method comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the invention.

In particular the invention refers to a method for the prevention and/or treatment wherein the disorder is cough, sub-acute or chronic cough, treatment-resistant cough, idiopathic chronic cough, post-viral cough, iatrogenic cough, asthma, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and cough associated with respiratory diseases such as COPD, asthma and bronchospasm, wherein said method comprises the administration of a proper amount of a compound of formula (I) to a patient in the need thereof.

In a further preferred embodiment, the disorder is chronic cough.

The methods of treatment of the invention comprise administering a safe and effective amount of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to a patient in need thereof. As used herein, "safe and effective amount" in

reference to a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or other pharmaceutically-active agent means an amount of the compound sufficient to treat the patient's condition but low enough to avoid serious side effects and it can nevertheless be routinely determined by the skilled artisan. The compounds of formula (I) or 5 pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof may be administered once or according to a dosing regimen wherein a number of doses are administered at varying intervals of time for a given period of time. Typical daily dosages may vary depending upon the particular route of administration chosen.

The invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions of compounds of formula 10 (I) in admixture with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient, for example those described in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences Handbook, XVII Ed., Mack Pub., N.Y., U.S.A.

Administration of the compounds of the invention and their pharmaceutical compositions may be accomplished according to patient needs, for example, orally, 15 nasally, parenterally (subcutaneously, intravenously, intramuscularly, intrasternally and by infusion) and by inhalation.

Preferably the compounds of the present invention may be administered orally or by inhalation.

Various solid oral dosage forms can be used for administering compounds of the 20 invention including such solid forms as tablets, gelcaps, capsules, caplets, granules, lozenges and bulk powders. The compounds of the invention can be administered alone or combined with various pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, diluents (such as sucrose, mannitol, lactose, starches) and known excipients, including suspending agents, solubilizers, buffering agents, binders, disintegrants, preservatives, colorants, flavorants, 25 lubricants and the like. Time release capsules, tablets and gels are also advantageous in administering the compounds of the invention.

Preferably the compounds of the invention are administered in forms of tablets.

Various liquid oral dosage forms can also be used for administering compounds of the invention, including aqueous and non-aqueous solutions, emulsions, suspensions, syrups, and elixirs. Such dosage forms can also contain suitable known inert diluents such as water and suitable known excipients such as preservatives, wetting agents, sweeteners, flavorants, as well as agents for emulsifying and/or suspending the compounds of the invention. The compounds of the invention may be injected, for example, intravenously, in the form of an isotonic sterile solution.

For the treatment of the diseases of the respiratory tract, the compounds according to the invention are preferably administered by inhalation.

Inhalable preparations include inhalable powders, propellant-containing metering aerosols or propellant-free inhalable formulations.

For administration as a dry powder, single- or multi-dose inhalers known from the prior art may be utilized. In that case the powder may be filled in gelatine, plastic or other capsules, cartridges or blister packs or in a reservoir.

A diluent or carrier chemically inert to the compounds of the invention, e.g. lactose or any other additive suitable for improving the respirable fraction may be added to the powdered compounds of the invention.

Inhalation aerosols containing propellant gas such as hydrofluoroalkanes may contain the compounds of the invention either in solution or in dispersed form. The propellant-driven formulations may also contain other ingredients such as co-solvents, stabilizers and optionally other excipients.

The propellant-free inhalable formulations comprising the compounds of the invention may be in form of solutions or suspensions in an aqueous, alcoholic or hydroalcoholic medium and they may be delivered by jet or ultrasonic nebulizers known from the prior art or by soft-mist nebulizers.

Preferably, the compound of the present invention are administered orally.

The compounds of the invention can be administered as the sole active agent or in combination with other pharmaceutical active ingredients.

Preferably, the compound of the present invention can be combined with 5 therapeutic agents or active ingredients useful for the treatment of disease which are related to or mediated by P2X₃ receptor.

The dosages of the compounds of the invention depend upon a variety of factors including among others the particular disease to be treated, the severity of the symptoms, the route of administration, and the like.

10 The invention is also directed to a device comprising a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (I) according to the invention, in form of a single- or multi-dose dry powder inhaler or a metered dose inhaler.

15 The various aspects of the invention described in this application are illustrated by the following examples which are not meant to limit the invention in any way. following examples illustrate the invention.

The example testing experiments described herein serve to illustrate the present invention and the invention is not limited to the examples given.

PREPARATIONS OF INTERMEDIATES AND EXAMPLES

Chemical names were generated using the Dotmatics software. In some cases 20 generally accepted names of commercially available reagents were used in place of Dotmatics software generated names.

All reagents, for which the synthesis is not described in the experimental part, are either commercially available, or are known compounds or may be formed from known compounds by known methods by a person skilled in the art.

(*R*)-1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethanamine HCl, (*R*)-1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethan-1-amine HCl were prepared accordingly to the procedure described in WO2016/091776.

Abbreviation – Meaning

5 Et₂O: diethyl ether;
Et₃N: triethyl amine;
TEA: triethyl amine;
DCC: N,N'-Dicyclohexylcarbodiimide;
PyBOP: (benzotriazol-1-yloxy)tritypyrrolidinophosphonium hexafluorophosphate;
10 DMF: dimethylformamide;
EtOAc: Ethyl acetate;
RT: room temperature;
THF: tetrahydrofuran;
DCM: dichloromethane;
15 MeOH: methyl alcohol;
EtOH: ethylic alcohol;
TFA: Trifluoroacetic acid;
LC-MS: Liquid Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry;
HPLC: high pressure liquid chromatography;
20 MPLC: medium pressure liquid chromatography;
SFC: Supercritical Fluid Chromatography;
dppf: 1,1'-Bis(diphenylphosphino) ferrocene;
DIEA or DIPEA: N,N-Diisopropylethylamine;
MeCN: Acetonitrile;
25 MTBE: tert-Butyl methyl ether;
TBDMSCl: tert-Butyl(chloro)dimethylsilane;

DMSO: Dimethylsulfoxide;
Boc₂O: di-tert-butyl dicarbonate;
UPLC: Ultra Performance Liquid Chromatography.

General Experimental Details and methods

5 Analytical Methods

Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry

Method 1

UPLC-MS was performed on a Waters Acuity I-Class with Waters Diode Array Detector coupled to a Waters SQD2 single quadrupole mass spectrometer using an Waters 10 HSS C18 column (1.8 µm, 100 × 2.1 mm) being initially held at 5% acetonitrile/water (with 0.1% formic acid in each mobile phase) for 1.2 minutes, followed by a linear gradient of 5-100% within 3.5 minutes and then held at 100% for 1.5 minutes (F = 0.5 mL/min).

Method 2

15 UPLC-MS was performed on a Waters Acuity I-Class with Waters Diode Array Detector coupled to a Waters SQD2 single quadrupole mass spectrometer using an Waters BEH Shield RP18 column (1.7 µm, 100 × 2.1 mm) being initially held at 5% acetonitrile/water (with 10 mM ammonium bicarbonate in each mobile phase) for 1.2 minutes, followed by a linear gradient of 5-100% within 3.5 minutes and then held at 20 100% for 1.5 minutes (F = 0.5 mL/min).

Method 3

UPLC-MS was performed on a Waters DAD + Waters SQD2, single quadrupole UPLC-MS spectrometer using an Acuity UPLC BEH Shield RP18 1.7um 100 x 2.1mm (Plus guard cartridge), maintained at temp column being initially held at 5% 25 acetonitrile/water (with 10 mM ammonium bicarbonate in each mobile phase) for 0.4 minutes, followed by a linear gradient of 5-95% within 6.4 minutes and then held at 95%

for 1.2 minutes (F = 0.4 mL/min).

Method 4

UPLC-MS was performed on a Waters DAD + Waters SQD2, single quadrupole UPLC-MS spectrometer using an Acquity UPLC BEH Shield RP18 1.7um 100 x 2.1mm (Plus guard cartridge), maintained at temp column being initially held at 5% Acetonitrile (Far UV grade) with 0.1% (V/V) formic acid / Water (High purity via PureLab Option unit) with 0.1% formic acid for 0.4 minutes, followed by a linear gradient of 5-95% within 6.4 minutes and then held at 95% for 1.2 minutes (F = 0.4 mL/min).

Method 5

10 Aquity UPLC - QDa Mass Spectrometer with a C18-reverse-phase column (50 × 2.1 mm Acquity CSH with 1.7 μ m particle size) maintained at 40 °C, elution with A: 95/5 water/acetonitrile + 0.05% formic acid; B: 95/5 acetonitrile/water + 0.05% formic acid.

Gradient:

Time [min]	Flow [ml/min]	Mobile phase A [%]	Mobile phase B [%]
0.0	1	99.0	1.0
1.50	1	0.1	99.9
1.90	1	0.1	99.9
2.00	1	99.0	1.0

15 Detection-MS, UV PDA

MS ionisation method-Electrospray (positive/negative ion).

Method 5A

Aquity UPLC - QDa Mass Spectrometer with a C18-reverse-phase column (50 × 2.1 mm Acquity CSH with 1.7 μ m particle size) maintained at 40 °C, elution with A: 95/5 water/acetonitrile + 0.05% formic acid; B: 95/5 acetonitrile/water + 0.05% formic acid.

Gradient:

Time [min]	Flow [ml/min]	Mobile phase A [%]	Mobile phase B [%]
0.0	1	99.0	1.0
3.50	1	0.1	99.9
3.90	1	0.1	99.9
4.00	1	99.0	1.0

Detection-MS, UV PDA

MS ionisation method-Electrospray (positive/negative ion).

Method 6

5 Aquity UPLC - QDa Mass Spectrometer with a C18-reverse-phase column (50 × 2.1 mm Acquity BEH with 1.7 µm particle size) maintained at 40 °C, elution with A: 95/5 water/acetonitrile + 0.05% conc. ammonia; B: 95/5 acetonitrile/water + 0.05% conc. ammonia.

Gradient:

Time [min]	Flow [ml/min]	Mobile phase A [%]	Mobile phase B [%]
0.0	1	99.0	1.0
1.50	1	0.1	99.9
1.90	1	0.1	99.9
2.00	1	99.0	1.0

Detection-MS, UV PDA

10 MS ionisation method-Electrospray (positive/negative ion)

Method 7

Dionex UHPLC Ultimate 3000 with DAD detector/Thermo Scientific MSQ Pluse quipped with a Kinetex® 2.6 µm XB-C18 (4.6x50mm), 110A maintained at 25 °C, elution with A: 0.1 % v/v water solution of formic acid, B: 0.1 % v/v acetonitrile solution of 15 formic acid

Gradient:

Time [min]	Flow [ml/min]	Mobile phase A [%]	Mobile phase B [%]
0.0	1.0	95	5
1.0	1.0	95	5
4.75	1.0	20	80
5.25	1.0	20	80
6.0	1.0	95	5
7.0	1.0	95	5

Detection-MS, UV PDA

MS ionisation method-Electrospray (positive/negative ion)

NMR

5 ¹H Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy was carried out using a Bruker or Varian instruments operating at 300 or 400 MHz using the stated solvent at around room temperature unless otherwise stated. In all cases, NMR data were consistent with the proposed structures. Characteristic chemical shifts (δ) are given in parts-per-million using conventional abbreviations for designation of major peaks: e.g. s, singlet; 10 d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quartet; dd, doublet of doublets; dt, doublet of triplets; m, multiplet; br, broad.

Preparative reverse-phase HPLC conditions

Preparative HPLC purification was performed by reverse phase HPLC using a Waters Fractionlynx preparative HPLC system (2525 pump, 2996/2998 UV/VIS detector, 15 2767 liquid handler) or an equivalent HPLC system such as a Gilson Trilution UV directed system. The Waters 2767 liquid handler acted as both auto-sampler and fraction collector. The columns used for the preparative purification of the compounds were a Waters Sunfire OBD Phenomenex Luna Phenyl Hexyl or Waters Xbridge Phenyl at 10 μ m 19 \times 150 mm or Waters CSH Phenyl Hexyl, 19 \times 150, 5 μ m column. Appropriate

focused gradients were selected based on acetonitrile and methanol solvent systems under either acidic or basic conditions. The modifiers used under acidic/basic conditions were formic acid or trifluoroacetic acid (0.1% V/V) and ammonium bicarbonate (10 mM) respectively. The purification was controlled by Waters Fractionlynx software through 5 monitoring at 210-400 nm, and triggered a threshold collection value at 260 nm and, when using the Fractionlynx, the presence of target molecular ion as observed under API conditions. Collected fractions were analysed by LCMS (Waters Acquity systems with Waters SQD).

Chiral Supercritical Fluid Chromatography (SFC) separation protocol

10 The diastereomeric separation of compounds was achieved by Supercritical Fluid Chromatography (SFC) using a Waters Thar Prep100 preparative SFC system (P200 CO₂ pump, 2545 modifier pump, 2998 UV/VIS detector, 2767 liquid handler with Stacked Injection Module). The Waters 2767 liquid handler acted as both auto-sampler and fraction collector. Appropriate isocratic methods were selected based on methanol, 15 ethanol or isopropanol solvent systems under un-modified or basic conditions. The standard SFC method used was modifier, CO₂, 100 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature. The modifier used under basic conditions was diethylamine (0.1% V/V). The modifier used under acidic conditions was either formic acid (0.1% V/V) or trifluoroacetic acid (0.1% V/V). The SFC purification was controlled by Waters 20 Fractionlynx software through monitoring at 210-400 nm and triggered at a threshold collection value, typically 260 nm. Collected fractions were analysed by SFC (Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD). The fractions that contained the desired product were concentrated by vacuum centrifugation.

Supercritical Fluid Chromatography – Mass Spectrometry analytical conditions

25 Method 8

SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a Lux Cellulose-3 column with a 15% methyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

Method 9

5 SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a Lux Cellulose-3 column with a 20% methyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

Method 10

10 SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a Lux Cellulose-4 column with a 55% ethyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

Method 11

15 SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a Lux Cellulose-4 column with a 20% *iso*-propyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

Method 12

SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a Lux Cellulose-4 column with a 30% *iso*-propyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

20 Method 13

SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a Lux Cellulose-4 column with a 50% *iso*-propyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

Method 14

SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a Lux Cellulose-4 column with a 25% methyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

Method 15

5 SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a YMC Amylose-C column with a 15% ethyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

Method 16

10 SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a YMC Amylose-C column with a 25% *iso*-propyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

Method 17

15 SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a YMC Amylose-C column with a 35% *iso*-propyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

Method 18

SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a YMC Amylose-C column with a 55% *iso*-propyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

20 Method 19

SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a YMC Amylose-C column with a 15% methyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

Method 20

SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a YMC Amylose-C column with a 20% methyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

Method 21

5 SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a YMC Cellulose-C column with a 15% *iso*-propyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

Method 22

10 SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a YMC Cellulose-C column with a 15% methyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

Method 23

15 SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a YMC Cellulose-C column with a 25% methyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

Method 24

SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a YMC Cellulose-SC column with a 55% *iso*-propyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

20 Method 25

SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a Lux Cellulose-3 column with a 10% methyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

Method 26

SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a Lux Cellulose-3 column with a 25% methyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

Method 27

5 SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a Lux Cellulose-3 column with a 30% methyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

Method 28

10 SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a Lux Cellulose-4 column with a 40% iso-propyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

Method 29

15 SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a Lux Cellulose-4 column with a 40% methyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

Method 30

SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a Lux Cellulose-4 column with a 50% methyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

20 Method 31

SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a Lux Cellulose-4 column with a 55% iso-propyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

Method 32

SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a Lux Cellulose-4 column with a 55% methyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

Method 33

5 SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a YMC Amylose-C column with a 20% ethyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

Method 34

10 SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a YMC Amylose-C column with a 30% iso-propyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

Method 35

15 SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a YMC Amylose-C column with a 30% methyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

Method 36

SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a YMC Amylose-C column with a 40% methyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

20 Method 37

SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a YMC Amylose-C column with a 55% methyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

Method 38

SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a YMC Cellulose-C column with a 20% methyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

Method 39

5 SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a YMC Cellulose-SC column with a 35% iso-propyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

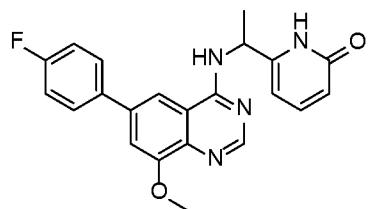
Method 40

10 SFC-MS was performed on a Waters/Thar SFC systems with Waters SQD using a YMC Cellulose-SC column with a 45% iso-propyl alcohol/CO₂ (with 0.1% diethylamine) isocratic run at 5 mL/min, 120 Bar backpressure, 40 °C column temperature.

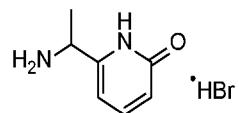
PREPARATION OF INTERMEDIATES AND EXAMPLES

Example 1

15 **6-((1-(6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)ethyl)pyridin-2(1*H*)-one**



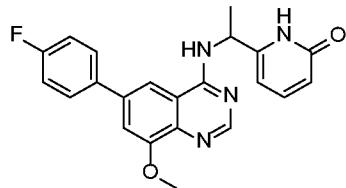
Step 1: Preparation of 6-(1-Aminoethyl)pyridin-2(1*H*)-one hydrobromide



1-(6-Methoxypyridin-2-yl)ethan-1-amine (250 mg, 1.64 mmol) in hydrogen bromide (48 wt% in water, 3.7 mL) was heated at 80 °C for 24 hours. After this time the mixture was cooled to room temperature and concentrated *in vacuo* to give the title compound (360 mg, quantitative yield) as brown solid which was used in the next step without further purification.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.39 (br s, 3 H), 7.64 (dd, J = 8.9, 7.1 Hz, 1 H), 6.64 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1 H), 6.54 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.38-4.30 (m, 1 H), 1.52 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H). 1 NH/OH not observed.

Step 2: Preparation of 6-((1-((6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)ethyl)pyridin-2(*I*H)-one

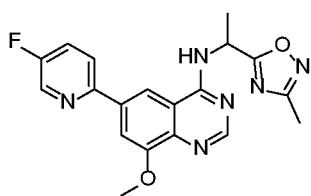


6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-ol (150 mg, 0.56 mmol), (benzotriazol-1-yloxy)trityrrolidinophosphonium hexafluorophosphate (318 mg, 0.61 mmol) and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (0.48 mL, 2.78 mmol) were stirred in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (4 mL) at 40 °C for 1 h. 6-(1-Aminoethyl)pyridin-2(*I*H)-one hydrobromide (146 mg, 0.67 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture stirred at 40 °C for 24 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and ethyl acetate (10 mL) and water (10 mL) were added. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer extracted with ethyl acetate (2 \times 10 mL). The combined organics were washed with water (2 \times 10 mL), dried on MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by preparative HPLC to give the title compound (35 mg, 16%) as an off-white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 11.73 (s, 1 H), 8.47 (s, 1 H), 8.43 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.26 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.02-7.97 (m, 2 H), 7.58 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.47-7.38 (m, 3 H), 6.22 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 2 H), 5.43-5.35 (m, 1 H), 4.06 (s, 3 H), 1.64 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 391 at 3.01 min.

5 **Example 2**

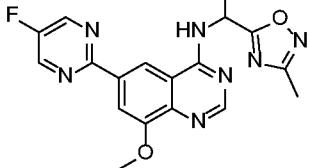
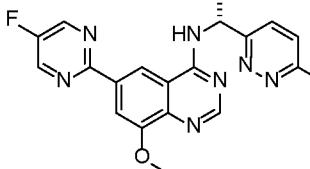
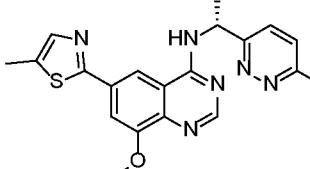
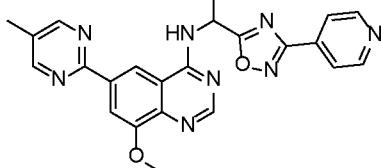
6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine



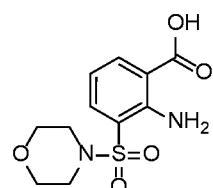
6-(5-Fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-ol (140 mg, 0.42 mmol),
10 benzotriazol-1-yl-oxytritypyrrolidinophosphonium hexafluorophosphate (294 mmol, 0.56 mmol) and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (332 mg, 0.45 mL, 2.57 mmol) were dissolved in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (4 mL). The reaction mixture was heated to 40 °C for 2 hours, after which time (1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethan-1-amine (101 mg, 0.62 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for a further 24 hours before being 15 concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by preparative HPLC to give the title compound (12.1 mg, 6%) a colourless solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.53 (dd, J = 2.8, 6.5 Hz, 1 H) 8.42 (s, 1 H), 7.89 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.79 (m, 1 H), 7.61 (d, J = 10.1 Hz, 1 H), 7.52 (m, 1 H), 7.16 (br s, 1 H), 5.86 (m, 1 H), 4.14 (s, 3 H), 2.45 (s, 3 H), 1.81 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 1 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 381 at 3.76 min.

The following examples reported in the table below were synthesised following the same procedure described for the preparation of 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine (Example 2):

Example No.	Chemical Name Structure	Analytical Data ¹ H NMR LC-MS
Example 3	6-(5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl ₃): δ 8.66 (s, 2 H), 8.34 (m, 2 H), 8.13 (s, 1 H), 7.05 (br s, 1 H), 5.86 (m, 1 H, J = 4.13 Hz), 4.13 (s, 3 H), 2.44 (s, 3 H), 1.83 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): [MH ⁺] = 382 at 2.81 min.
Example 4	((R)-6-(5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl ₃): δ 8.72 (s, 1 H), 8.71 (s, 2 H), 8.59 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.19 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.66 (s, 1 H), 7.45 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.35 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1 H), 5.79 (quin, J = 6.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.15 (s, 3 H), 2.75 (s, 3 H), 1.76 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): [MH ⁺] = 392 at 2.51 min.
Example 5	(R)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.91 (d, J = 737 Hz, 1 H), 8.37 (m, 2 H), 7.71 (d, J = 18.1 Hz, 2 H), 7.62 (d, J = 9.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.5 (d, J = 9.8 Hz, 1 H), 5.76 (m, J = 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.98 (s, 3 H), 2.59 (s, 3 H), 2.57 (s, 3 H), 1.71 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): [MH ⁺] = 393 at 3.8 min.
Example 6	8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(1-(3-(pyridin-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.31 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1 H), 9.04 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1 H), 8.90 (s, 2 H), 8.85-8.83 (m, 2 H), 8.53 (s, 1 H), 8.29 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.99-7.97 (m, 2 H), 6.03-5.95 (m, 1 H), 4.07 (s, 3 H), 2.42 (s, 3 H), 1.89 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH ⁺] = 441 at 2.82 min.
Example 7	8-Methoxy-N-[(1R)-1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 10.5 (brs, 1 H), 9.17 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1 H), 8.89 (d, J = 0.8 Hz, 2 H), 8.76 (s, 1 H), 8.42 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1 H), 5.94 (m, 1 H), 4.14 (s, 3 H), 2.58 (s, 3 H), 2.38 (s, 3 H), 1.74 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H).

		LCMS (Method 3): [MH ⁺] = 378 at 3.46 min.
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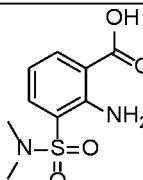
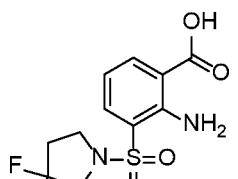
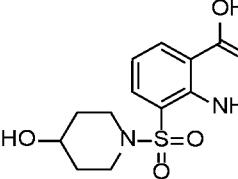
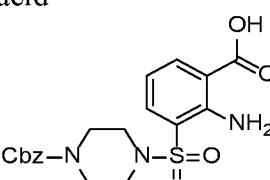
Intermediate 29**Preparation of 2-amino-3-(morpholinosulfonyl)benzoic acid**

5 To a solution of morpholine (0.741 ml, 8.47 mmol) in water (50 ml), 3-(chlorosulfonyl)-2-nitrobenzoic acid (0.75 g, 2.82 mmol) was added in 10 min and stirred for 30 min, then, Pd/C 10 % (50% wet) (2.82 mmol) and aqueous hydrogen chloride 2 N aq (0.103 g, 2.82 mmol) were added and the reaction was stirred overnight under hydrogen atmosphere (balloon). The catalyst was filtered off and the solvent removed
10 under reduced pressure. The crude was purified by C18 flash chromatography ((H₂O/ACN)) 95:5 +0.1% HCOOH}:{(ACN/H₂O) 95:5 + HCOOH 0.1 %} from 100:0 to 0:100 affording 2-amino-3-(morpholinosulfonyl)benzoic acid (0.80 g, 2.79 mmol, 99 % yield) as a brown solid.

LCMS(Method5): 0.75 min, [M+H]⁺ 287.75

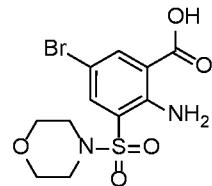
15 The following compound reported in the table below was prepared *via* adaptation of the above procedure.

Intermediate No.	Chemical Name Structure	Analytical data LC-MS	Reagents
Intermediate 30	2-amino-5-bromo-3-(N,N-dimethylsulfamoyl)benzoic acid	LCMS(Method5): 0.98 min, [M+H] ⁺ 322.76	dimethylamine 2M in THF

			
Intermediate 31	2-amino-3-((3,3-difluoropyrrolidin-1-yl)sulfonyl)benzoic acid 	LCMS(Method 5A): 1.55 min, [M+H] ⁺ 306.75	3,3-difluoropyrrolidine hydrochloride
Intermediate 32	2-amino-3-((4-hydroxypiperidin-1-yl)sulfonyl)benzoic acid 	LCMS(Method 5): 0.67 min, 300.99 [M+H] ⁺	piperidin-4-ol
Intermediate 32	2-amino-3-(N-methylsulfamoyl)benzoic acid 	LCMS(Method 5): 0.63 min, [M+H] ⁺ 230.9	methyl amine solution 2M in THF
Intermediate 34	2-amino-3-((4-((benzyloxy)carbonyl)piperazin-1-yl)sulfonyl)benzoic acid 	LCMS(Method 5): 1.07 min, [M+H] ⁺ 419.72	benzyl piperazine-1-carboxylate

Intermediate 35

2-amino-5-bromo-3-(morpholinosulfonyl) benzoic acid

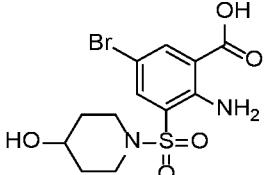
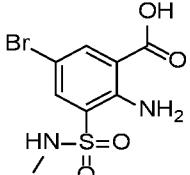
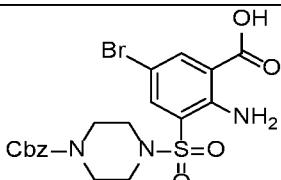


To a solution of 2-amino-3-(morpholinosulfonyl)benzoic acid (0.8 g, 2.79 mmol) (Intermediate 29) in DMF, NBS (0.567 ml, 2.79 mmol) was added and the solution stirred for 30 min. Then, solvent was removed and the crude was purified by C18 flash chromatography ((H₂O/ACN)) 95:5 +0.1% HCOOH}:{(ACN/H₂O) 95:5 + HCOOH 0.1 %} from 100:0 to 0:100 affording 2-amino-5-bromo-3-(morpholinosulfonyl)benzoic acid (0.85 g, 2.328 mmol, 83 % yield) as a white off solid.

LCMS(Method5): 0.98 min, 366.56 [M+H]⁺

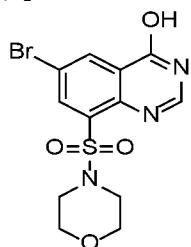
The following compound reported in the table below was prepared *via* adaptation of the above procedure.

Intermediate No.	Chemical Name Structure	Analytical data LC-MS	Reagents
Intermediate 36	2-amino-5-bromo-3-(N,N-dimethylsulfamoyl)benzoic acid 	LCMS(Method5): 0.98 min, [M+H] ⁺ 322.76	Intermediate 30
Intermediate 37	2-amino-5-bromo-3-((3,3-difluoropyrrolidin-1-yl)sulfonyl)benzoic acid 	LCMS(Method5): 1.11 min, [M+H] ⁺ 384.56	Intermediate 31
Intermediate 38	6-bromo-8-((4-hydroxypiperidin-1-yl)sulfonyl)quinazolin-4-ol 	LCMS(Method5): 0.86 min, 378.96 [M+H] ⁺	Intermediate 32

			
Intermediate 39	2-amino-5-bromo-3-(N-methylsulfamoyl)benzoic acid 	LCMS(Method5): 0.84 min, [M+H] ⁺ 308.61	Intermediate 32
Intermediate 40		LCMS(Method5): 1.07 min, [M+H] ⁺ 497.77	Intermediate 34

Intermediate 41

6-bromo-8-(morpholinosulfonyl)quinazolin-4-ol

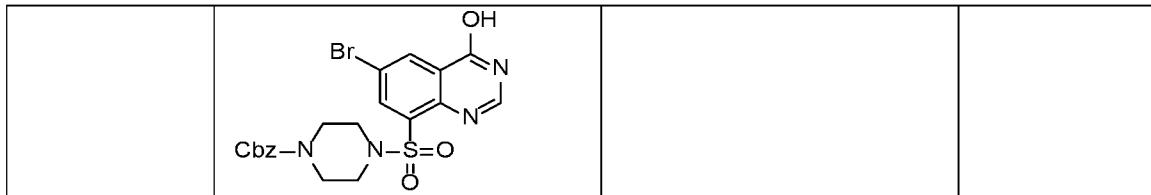
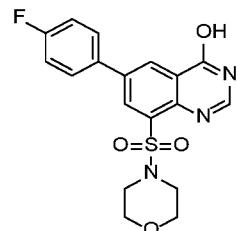


To a solution 2-amino-5-bromo-3-(morpholinosulfonyl)benzoic acid (600 mg, 1.643 mmol) (Intermediate 35) in Formamide (6 ml), ethanesulfonic acid (0.6 ml, 1.643 mmol) was added and the mixture heated to 120 C for 48h. The reaction was directly loaded on C18 cartridge by reverse chromatography ((H₂O/ACN)) 95:5 +0.1% HCOOH}:{(ACN/H₂O) 95:5 + HCCOH 0.1 %} from 100:0 to 0:100 affording 6-bromo-8-(morpholinosulfonyl)quinazolin-4-ol (0.230 g, 0.615 mmol, 37.4 % yield) as a brown solid.

LCMS(Method5): 0.72 min [M+H]⁺ 375.56

The following compound reported in the table below was prepared *via* adaptation of the above procedure.

Intermediate No.	Chemical Name Structure	Analytical data LC-MS	Reagents
Intermediate 42	6-bromo-4-hydroxy-N,N-dimethylquinazoline-8-sulfonamide 	LCMS(Method5): 0.74 min, [M+H]+ 331.71	Intermediate 36
Intermediate 43	6-bromo-8-((3,3-difluoropyrrolidin-1-yl)sulfonyl)quinazolin-4-ol 	LCMS(Method5): 0.88 min, [M+H]+ 393.66	Intermediate 37
Intermediate 44	6-bromo-8-((4-hydroxypiperidin-1-yl)sulfonyl)quinazolin-4-ol 	LCMS(Method5): 0.66 min, 387.95 [M+H]+	Intermediate 38
Intermediate 45	6-bromo-4-hydroxy-N-methylquinazoline-8-sulfonamide 	LCMS(Method5): 0.69 min, [M+H]+ 317.81	Intermediate 39
Intermediate 46	benzyl 4-((6-bromo-4-hydroxyquinazolin-8-yl)sulfonyl)piperazine-1-carboxylate 	LCMS(Method5A): 1.05 min, 506.67 [M+H]+	Intermediate 40

**Intermediate 47****6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(morpholinosulfonyl) quinazolin-4-ol**

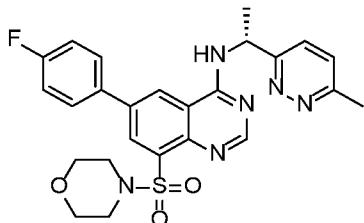
To a suspension of 6-bromo-8-(morpholinosulfonyl)quinazolin-4-ol (250 mg, 0.668 mmol) in Dioxane (10 ml), Water (3 ml), 4-fluorophenylboronic acid (187 mg, 1.336 mmol), K₂CO₃ (277 mg, 2.004 mmol) PdCl₂(dppf) (56 mg, 0.07 mmol) were added and the reaction was stirred overnight. Then, solvent was removed and the crude was purified by C18 flash chromatography ((H₂O/ACN)) 95:5 +0.1% HCOOH}:{(ACN/H₂O) 95:5 + HCOOH 0.1 %} from 100:0 to 0:100 affording 6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(morpholinosulfonyl)quinazolin-4-ol (204 mg, 0.524 mmol, 78 % yield) as a brown solid.

LCMS(Method5): 0.87 min, [M+H]⁺ 389.81

The following compounds reported in the table below was prepared *via* adaptation of the above procedure.

Intermediate No.	Chemical Name Structure	Analytical data LC-MS	Reagents
Intermediate 48	6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-hydroxy-N,N-dimethylquinazoline-8-	LCMS(Method5): 0.91 min, [M+H] ⁺ 347.81	Intermediate 42

	<p>sulfonamide</p>		
Intermediate 49	<p>8-((3,3-difluoropyrrolidin-1-yl)sulfonyl)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)quinazolin-4-ol</p>	LCMS(Method5): 1.01 min, 410.02[M+H] ⁺	Intermediate 43
Intermediate 50	<p>6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-((4-hydroxypiperidin-1-yl)sulfonyl)quinazolin-4-ol</p>	LCMS(Method5): 0.80 min, 404.32 [M+H] ⁺	Intermediate 44
Intermediate 51	<p>6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-hydroxy-N-methylquinazoline-8-sulfonamide</p>	LCMS(Method5): 0.85 min, [M+H] ⁺ 333.81	Intermediate 45
Intermediate 52	<p>benzyl 4-((6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-hydroxyquinazolin-8-yl)sulfonyl)piperazine-1-carboxylate</p>	LCMS(Method5A): 1.13 min, 522.52 [M+H] ⁺	Intermediate 46

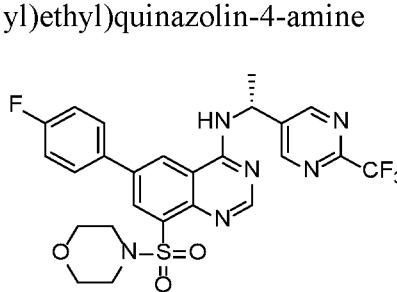
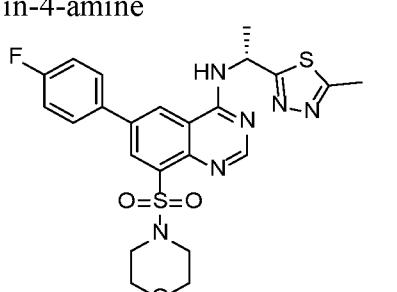
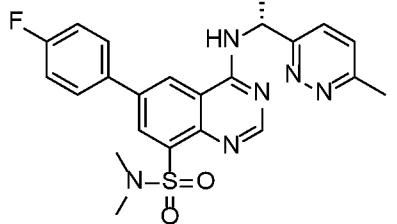
Example 8**(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)-8-(morpholinosulfonyl)quinazolin-4-amine**

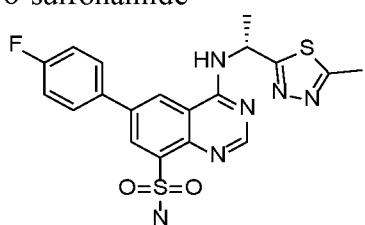
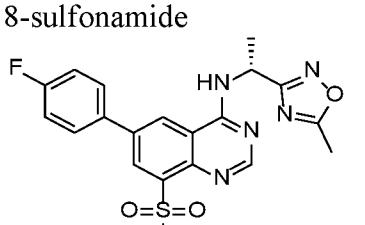
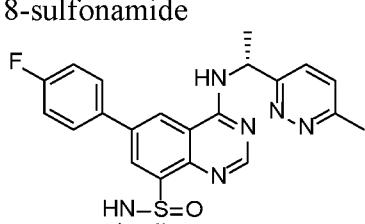
5 To a solution of 6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(morpholinosulfonyl)quinazolin-4-ol (60 mg, 0.154 mmol) in dry DMF (4 ml), PyBOP (96 mg, 0.185 mmol) and DIPEA (0.059 ml, 0.339 mmol) were added and the reaction was stirred for 30 min. Then, ((R)-1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethan-1-amine dihydrochloride (32.4 mg, 0.154 mmol) was added and the reaction was further stirred for 30 min. Then, solvent was removed and the crude 10 purified by C18 flash chromatography ((H₂O/ACN)) 95:5 +0.1% HCOOH}:{(ACN/H₂O) 95:5 + HCOOH 0.1 %} from 100:0 to 0:100 affording (R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)-8-(morpholinosulfonyl)quinazolin-4-amine (10 mg, 0.020 mmol, 12.76 % yield) as a yellowish solid.

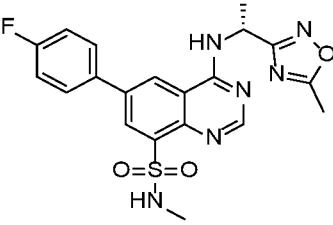
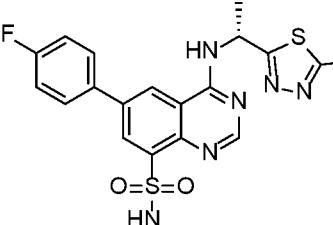
15 ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ ppm 9.20 (s, 2 H), 9.01 (br d, *J*=6.58 Hz, 1 H), 8.95 (s, 1 H), 8.56 (s, 1 H), 8.54 (s, 1 H), 7.92 (br dd, *J*=8.22, 5.59 Hz, 2 H), 7.43 (br t, *J*=8.66 Hz, 2 H), 5.71 (br quin, *J*=6.80 Hz, 1 H), 4.33 (br t, *J*=4.82 Hz, 2 H), 3.52 - 3.61 (m, 4 H), 3.39 - 3.50 (m, 2 H), 1.75 (br d, *J*=7.02 Hz, 3 H)
 LCMS(Method5): 1.58 min, 509.13 [M+H]⁺

20 The following compounds reported in the table below was prepared *via* adaptation of the above procedure.

Example No.	Chemical name Structure	Analytical data ¹ H NMR / LC-MS
Example 9	((R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(morpholinosulfonyl)-N-(1-(2-	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- <i>d</i> ₆) δ ppm 9.20 (s, 2 H), 9.01 (br d, <i>J</i> =6.58 Hz, 1 H), 8.95 (s, 1 H), 8.56 (s, 1 H)

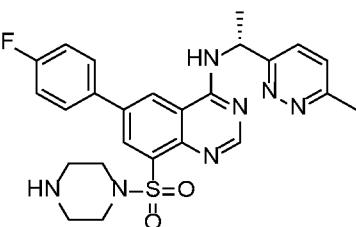
	(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine 	H), 8.54 (s, 1 H), 7.92 (br dd, $J=8.22, 5.59$ Hz, 2 H), 7.43 (br t, $J=8.66$ Hz, 2 H), 5.71 (br quin, $J=6.80$ Hz, 1 H), 4.33 (br t, $J=4.82$ Hz, 2 H), 3.52 - 3.61 (m, 4 H), 3.39 - 3.50 (m, 2 H), 1.75 (br d, $J=7.02$ Hz, 3 H) LCMS (Method5): [MH ⁺] = 509.13 at 1.58 min.
Example 10	(<i>Rac</i>)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-8-(morpholinosulfonyl)quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ ppm 9.22 (d, $J=7.42$ Hz, 1 H) 8.95 (d, $J=2.06$ Hz, 1 H) 8.66 (s, 1 H) 8.57 (d, $J=1.92$ Hz, 1 H) 7.92 (dd, $J=8.80, 5.36$ Hz, 2 H) 7.43 (t, $J=8.35$ Hz, 2 H) 6.01 (quin, $J=7.11$ Hz, 1 H) 3.57 - 3.60 (m, 4 H) 2.66 (s, 3 H) 2.52 - 2.55 (m, 4 H) 1.82 (d, $J=7.01$ Hz, 3 H) LCMS (Method5): [MH ⁺] = 515.01 at 0.98 min
Example 11	(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N,N-dimethyl-4-((1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazoline-8-sulfonamide 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ ppm 9.06 (d, $J=7.23$ Hz, 1 H) 9.02 (d, $J=1.97$ Hz, 1 H) 8.54 (d, $J=1.97$ Hz, 1 H) 8.51 (s, 1 H) 7.93 (dd, $J=8.77, 5.26$ Hz, 2 H) 7.65 (d, $J=8.77$ Hz, 1 H) 7.50 (d, $J=8.55$ Hz, 1 H) 7.43 (t, $J=8.77$ Hz, 2 H) 5.78 (quin, $J=7.07$ Hz, 1 H) 2.86 (s, 6 H) 2.58 (s, 3 H) 1.73 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method5): [MH ⁺] = 466.62 at 0.92 min
Example 12	6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N,N-dimethyl-4-((1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ ppm 9.16 (br d, $J=7.45$ Hz, 1 H) 8.89 (s,

	<p>yl)ethyl)amino)quinazoline-8-sulfonamide</p> 	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-<i>d</i>₆) δ ppm 9.03 (d, <i>J</i>=7.13 Hz, 1 H) 8.95 (d, <i>J</i>=1.75 Hz, 1 H) 8.60 (s, 1 H) 8.55 (d, <i>J</i>=1.75 Hz, 1 H) 7.91 (dd, <i>J</i>=8.66, 5.37 Hz, 2 H) 7.42 (t, <i>J</i>=8.77 Hz, 2 H) 5.77 (quin, <i>J</i>=7.18 Hz, 1 H) 2.87 (s, 6 H) 2.57 (s, 3 H) 1.69 (d, <i>J</i>=7.02 Hz, 3 H)</p> <p>LCMS (Method5): [MH⁺] = 472.7 at 1.0 min</p>
Example 13	<p>6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N,N-dimethyl-4-((1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazoline-8-sulfonamide</p> 	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-<i>d</i>₆) δ ppm 9.03 (d, <i>J</i>=7.13 Hz, 1 H) 8.95 (d, <i>J</i>=1.75 Hz, 1 H) 8.60 (s, 1 H) 8.55 (d, <i>J</i>=1.75 Hz, 1 H) 7.91 (dd, <i>J</i>=8.66, 5.37 Hz, 2 H) 7.42 (t, <i>J</i>=8.77 Hz, 2 H) 5.77 (quin, <i>J</i>=7.18 Hz, 1 H) 2.87 (s, 6 H) 2.57 (s, 3 H) 1.69 (d, <i>J</i>=7.02 Hz, 3 H)</p> <p>LCMS (Method5): [MH⁺] = 457.6 at 1.02 min</p>
Example 19	<p>(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-methyl-4-((1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazoline-8-sulfonamide</p> 	<p>¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-<i>d</i>₆) δ ppm 9.13 (d, <i>J</i>=7.18 Hz, 1 H) 9.04 (d, <i>J</i>=2.05 Hz, 1 H) 8.52 (s, 1 H) 8.48 (d, <i>J</i>=2.05 Hz, 1 H) 7.94 (dd, <i>J</i>=8.78, 5.32 Hz, 2 H) 7.65 (d, <i>J</i>=8.72 Hz, 1 H) 7.50 (d, <i>J</i>=8.72 Hz, 1 H) 7.43 (t, <i>J</i>=8.85 Hz, 2 H) 6.98 (q, <i>J</i>=5.21 Hz, 1 H) 5.78 (quin, <i>J</i>=7.12 Hz, 1 H) 2.58 (s, 3 H) 2.42 (d, <i>J</i>=5.15 Hz, 3 H) 1.73 (d, <i>J</i>=7.06 Hz, 3 H)</p> <p>LCMS (Method5A): [MH⁺] = 452.92 at 1.61 min</p>
Example 20	<p>(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-methyl-4-((1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazoline-8-sulfonamide</p>	<p>¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-<i>d</i>₆) δ ppm 9.11 (d, <i>J</i>=7.63 Hz, 1 H), 8.97 (d, <i>J</i>=2.05 Hz, 1 H), 8.60 (s, 1 H), 8.49 (d, <i>J</i>=2.05 Hz, 1 H), 7.92 (t, <i>J</i>=6.71 Hz, 2 H), 7.42 (t, <i>J</i>=8.41 Hz, 2 H), 7.01 (q,</p>

		$J=5.18$ Hz, 1 H), 5.78 (quin, $J=7.19$ Hz, 1 H), 2.57 (s, 3 H), 2.44 (d, $J=4.99$ Hz, 3 H), 1.69 (d, $J=7.04$ Hz, 3 H) LCMS (Method5A): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 442.81 at 1.81 min
Example 21	<p>(6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-methyl-4-((1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazoline-8-sulfonamide</p> 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ ppm 9.22 (d, $J=7.23$ Hz, 1 H), 8.90 (d, $J=1.75$ Hz, 1 H), 8.62 (s, 1 H), 8.47 (d, $J=1.75$ Hz, 1 H), 7.88 (dd, $J=8.66$, 5.37 Hz, 2 H), 7.39 (t, $J=8.88$ Hz, 2 H), 6.99 (q, $J=5.04$ Hz, 1 H), 5.96 (t, $J=7.13$ Hz, 1 H), 2.62 (s, 3 H), 2.39 - 2.43 (m, 3 H), 1.79 (d, $J=7.02$ Hz, 3 H) LCMS (Method): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 458.02 at 1.02 min

Example 22

(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)-8-(piperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)quinazolin-4-amine



5 To a solution of benzyl 4-((6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-hydroxyquinazolin-8-yl)sulfonyl)piperazine-1-carboxylate (100 mg, 0.191 mmol) (Intermediate 52) in dry DMF (5 ml), PyBOP (129 mg, 0.249 mmol) and DIPEA (0.100 ml, 0.574 mmol) were added and the reaction was stirred for 30 min. Then, (R)-1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethan-1-amine dihydrochloride (40.2 mg, 0.191 mmol) was added and the reaction was
10 further stirred for 30 min. The solvent was removed and the crude redissolved in dry DCM (5.00 ml) and borontribromide 1 M in DCM (1.914 ml, 1.914 mmol) was added

and the reaction was stirred for 1 hr. EtOH (2 mL) was added then volatiles were removed and the crude purified by C18 flash chromatography ((H₂O/ACN)) 95:5 +0.1% HCOOH}:{(ACN/H₂O) 95:5 + HCOOH 0.1 %} from 100:0 to 0:100 affording (R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)-8-(piperazin-1-

5 ylsulfonyl)quinazolin-4-amine (7 mg, 0.014 mmol, 7.21 % yield) as a white solid.

1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ ppm 9.25 (br d, J=6.58 Hz, 1 H), 9.08 (d, J=1.75 Hz, 1 H), 8.64 (br s, 2 H), 8.54 (d, J=1.75 Hz, 1 H), 8.50 (s, 1 H), 7.88 - 7.98 (m, 3 H), 7.76 (d, J=8.77 Hz, 1 H), 7.41 (t, J=8.77 Hz, 2 H), 5.76 (quin, J=6.96 Hz, 1 H), 3.46 - 3.58 (m, 4 H), 3.09 (br s, 4 H), 2.62 (s, 3 H), 1.71 (d, J=7.02 Hz, 3 H)

10 UPLC PRECLI-WI-0183 minuti rt 4.29 min 508.18 m/z

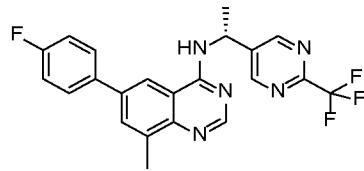
The following compounds reported in the table below was prepared *via* adaptation of the above procedure.

Example No.	Chemical name Structure	Analytical data ¹ H NMR / LC-MS
Example 23	(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl)-8-(piperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)quinazolin-4-amine	¹ H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ ppm 9.11 (d, J=7.56 Hz, 1 H), 9.00 (d, J=2.30 Hz, 1 H), 8.62 (s, 1 H), 8.58 (d, J=1.97 Hz, 1 H), 7.93 (t, J=6.62 Hz, 2 H), 7.44 (t, J=8.71 Hz, 1 H), 5.78 - 5.82 (m, 1 H), 3.36 - 3.50 (m, 4 H), 2.97 - 3.06 (m, 4 H), 2.59 (s, 3 H), 1.70 (d, J=6.91 Hz, 3 H) LCMS (Method5): [MH ⁺] = 458.02 at 1.02 min

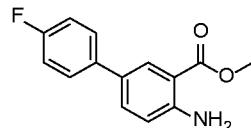
Intermediate 20

(R)-6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-8-iodo-N-(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-

15 yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine



Step 1: Preparation of methyl 4-amino-4'-fluoro-[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-carboxylate



Nitrogen was bubbled for 5 min through a mixture of methyl 2-amino-5-bromobenzoate (2.00 g, 8.69 mmol), 4-fluorophenylboronic acid, pinacol ester (2.90 g, 12.04 mmol), potassium phosphate tribasic (3.69 g, 17.39 mmol), water (3.5 mL) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (10.5 mL), then [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]-dichloropalladium(II) complex with dichloromethane (710 mg, 0.87 mmol) was added. The resulting mixture was heated to 100 °C for 1.25 hours. After return to room temperature, the reaction was diluted with water (100 mL) and diethyl ether (100 mL) and the organic phase was separated. The aqueous phase was extracted further with diethyl ether (100 mL) and then Ethyl acetate (100 mL). The organic phases were combined, washed with water (100 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel eluting with 5–35% Ethyl acetate in cyclohexane to give the title compound as an off-white solid (2.08 g, 97%).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.06 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.50–7.44 (m, 3 H), 7.08 (dd, J = 8.7, 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 6.74 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1 H), 5.78 (s, 2 H), 3.90 (s, 3 H).

Step 2: Preparation of methyl 4-amino-4'-fluoro-5-iodo-[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-

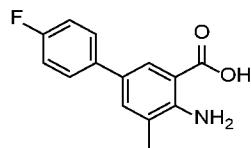
carboxylate



To a solution of methyl 4-amino-4'-fluoro-[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-carboxylate (2.08 g, 8.48 mmol) in dichloromethane (25 mL) was added *bis*(pyridine)iodonium tetrafluoroborate (4.73 g, 12.72 mmol) and TFA (2.1 mL, 27.42 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 days. HPLC analysis showed 70 % conversion and further *bis*(pyridine)iodonium tetrafluoroborate (1.25 g, 3.36 mmol) was added and the stirring was maintained for a further 2.5 hours. The reaction was diluted with dichloromethane (25 mL) and cautiously treated with a solution of NaHCO₃ (7 g, 83 mmol) in water (100 mL). The aqueous layer was collected and further extracted with dichloromethane (2 × 25 mL). The organic phases were combined, washed with an 8 % sodium thiosulphate aqueous solution (100 mL), filtered through a hydrophobic frit and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel eluting with 0–25% Ethyl acetate in cyclohexane to give the title compound as an off-white solid (2.71 g, 86%).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.10-8.07 (m, 1 H), 8.04-8.00 (m, 1 H), 7.46-7.41 (m, 2 H), 7.09 (dd, J = 8.6, 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.48-6.37 (m, 2 H), 3.91 (s, 3 H).

Step 3: Preparation of 4-amino-4'-fluoro-5-iodo-[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-carboxylic acid

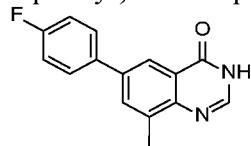


To a solution of methyl 4-amino-4'-fluoro-5-iodo-[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-carboxylate (2.59 g, 6.98 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (25 mL) and water (5 mL) was added lithium hydroxide monohydrate (1.75 g, 41.87 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18 hours. The reaction was diluted with water (100 mL) and diethyl ether (100 mL) and separated. The aqueous phase was acidified with 1N HCl (45 mL) to pH = 1 and extracted with dichloromethane (3 × 50 mL). The organic phases were combined,

filtered through a hydrophobic frit and the solvent was removed *in vacuo* to give the title compound as an off-white solid (2.39 g, 96%).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 13.17 (s, 1 H), 8.18 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.09 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.65 (dd, J = 5.4, 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 7.27 (dd, J = 8.8, 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.84 (s, 2 H).

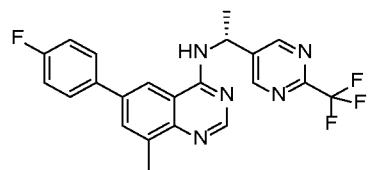
5 Step 4: Preparation of 6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-iodoquinazolin-4(3*H*)-one



A solution of 4-amino-4'-fluoro-5-iodo-[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-carboxylic acid (2.39 g, 6.69 mmol) in formamide (4 mL) was heated to 130 °C for 16 hours. After return to room temperature, the reaction was diluted with water (20 mL) and stirred for 20 minutes before filtering. The solid was washed with water (3 × 5 mL) then 10% MeOH in diethyl ether (3 × 5 mL) to give the title compound as an off-white solid (2.14 g, 87%).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 12.57 (s, 1 H), 8.66 (s, 1 H), 8.36 (s, 1 H), 8.28 (s, 1 H), 7.89 (dd, J = 5.6, 7.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.38 (dd, J = 8.6, 8.6 Hz, 2 H).

15 Step 5: Preparation of (*R*)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-iodo-N-(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine



To a solution of 6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-iodoquinazolin-4(3*H*)-one (1.14 g, 3.11 mmol) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (10 mL) was successively added (benzotriazol-1-yloxy)tritypyrrolidinophosphonium hexafluorophosphate (2.03 g, 1.25 mmol) and diisopropylethylamine (2.7 mL, 15.57 mmol). The resulting mixture was heated to 45 °C for one hour then (*R*)-1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethan-1-amine hydrochloride

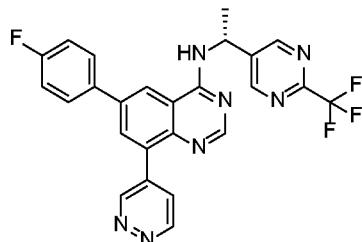
(0.96 g, 4.2 mmol) was added and the heating was maintained at 45 °C for 2 hours. After return to room temperature, the mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (75 mL) and water (175 mL). The organic phase was washed with brine (2 × 20 mL), passed through a hydrophobic frit and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel eluting with 0–15% ethyl acetate in dichloromethane to give the title compound as an off-white solid (1.27 g, 75%).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.18 (s, 2 H), 8.88 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.71 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.67 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.51 (s, 1 H), 7.95–7.90 (m, 2 H), 7.40 (dd, J = 8.9, 8.9 Hz, 2 H), 5.73–5.67 (m, 1 H), 1.75 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H).

The following compound reported in the table below was prepared *via* adaptation of the above procedure using the appropriate amine.

Example 24

(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(pyridazin-4-yl)-N-(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine



15

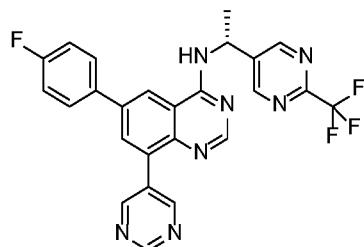
Nitrogen was bubbled for 10 minutes through a suspension of *(R*)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-iodo-*N*-(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine (50 mg, 0.093 mmol), 4-(tributylstannyl)pyridazine (44 mg, 0.12 mmol, 1.3 eq.), tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (16 mg, 0.014 mmol, 0.15 eq.) in 1,4-dioxane (1 mL). The degassed mixture is subsequently transferred to a pre-heated 90 °C stirrer. The mixture then was stirred at 90 °C for 17 hours. The resulting solution was cooled to room temperature. The resulting residue was stirred with saturated aqueous potassium fluoride solution (10 mL) for 1 hour and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 15 mL). The

combined organic layers were passed through a hydrophobic frit and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by SCX cartridge, washing with methanol (10 mL) then eluting in 10% *v/v* 7 *N* ammonia in methanol. The resulting residue was purified by preparative HPLC to give the title compound (6.0 mg, 13%) as an off-white solid.

5 ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.65-9.63 (m, 1 H), 9.35 (dd, J = 1.1, 5.3 Hz, 1 H), 9.21 (s, 2 H), 8.93 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.84 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.50 (s, 1 H), 8.36 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.10 (dd, J = 2.3, 5.3 Hz, 1 H), 8.07-8.02 (m, 2 H), 7.44 (dd, J = 8.8, 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 5.72 (dd, J = 7.0, 7.0 Hz, 1 H), 1.78 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 492 at 4.49 min.

10 Example 25

(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(pyrimidin-5-yl)-N-(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine



Nitrogen was bubbled for 10 minutes through a suspension of (*R*)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-iodo-*N*-(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine (100 mg, 0.18 mmol), pyrimidin-5-ylboronic acid (31 mg, 0.25 mmol), cesium fluoride (85 mg, 0.556 mmol) in water (0.5 mL) and *N,N*-dimethylformamide (2.0 mL), then Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (21 mg, 0.018 mmol) was added. The resulting mixture was heated at 95 °C for 18 hours. After this time the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and filtered through Celite, washing with ethyl acetate (2 × 10 mL). The combined organics were partitioned with water (15 mL), dried *via* phase separator cartridge and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting residue was purified by preparative HPLC to give the title compound (49 mg, 55%) as an off-white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.22-9.18 (m, 5 H), 8.90 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.80 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.49 (s, 1 H), 8.34 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.07-8.03 (m, 2 H), 7.43 (dd, J = 8.9, 8.9 Hz, 2 H), 5.75-5.70 (m, 1 H), 1.78 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 492 at 4.88 min.

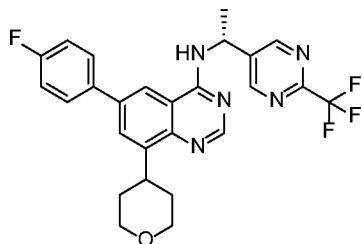
5 The following intermediates reported in the table below were prepared according to the same procedure described for the preparation of (R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(pyrimidin-5-yl)-N-(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine

Intermediates No.	Chemical name Structure	Analytical data ¹ H NMR LC-MS
Intermediate 53	(R)-8-(3,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine 	LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 496.2 at 3.95 min.
Intermediate 54	<i>tert</i> -butyl (R)-4-(6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-((1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazolin-8-yl)-3,6-dihdropyridine-1(2H)-carboxylate 	LCMS (Method 3): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 594.6 at 1.98 min.

Example 26

(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-N-(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine

10 (R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-N-(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine

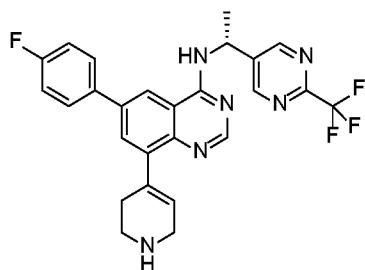


A mixture of (R)-8-(3,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine (46 mg, 0.093 mmol) and 10% Pd/C (10 mg) in ethanol (15 mL) was subjected to an atmosphere of hydrogen for 36 hours. After this time the mixture was passed through Celite and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by preparative HPLC to give the title compound (14.2 mg, 30%) as an off-white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.18 (s, 2 H), 8.71 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.54 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.51 (s, 1 H), 7.97-7.92 (m, 3 H), 7.40 (dd, J = 8.9, 8.9 Hz, 2 H), 5.72-5.66 (m, 1 H), 4.03-3.97 (m, 3 H), 3.60-3.52 (m, 2 H), 1.98-1.83 (m, 2 H), 1.78-1.71 (m, 4 H), 1.52-1.42 (m, 1 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 498 at 4.33 min.

Example 27

(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridin-4-yl)-N-(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine



15

To a solution of *tert*-butyl (R)-4-(6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-((1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazolin-8-yl)-3,6-dihydropyridine-1(2H)-carboxylate (Intermediate 54) (120 mg, 0.20 mmol) in methanol (10.0 mL) was added a 4N HCl solution in 1,4-dioxane (1 mL, 4.04 mmol). The mixture was stirred at

room temperature for 18 hours. The reaction was directly loaded onto an SCX cartridge. The cartridge was washed with methanol and the filtrate was collected when eluting with a 7M solution of ammonia in methanol. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* to give the title compound (12.5 mg, 13%) as an off-white solid.

5 ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.18 (s, 2 H), 8.70 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.58 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.45 (s, 1 H), 7.92 (dd, J = 5.4, 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.85 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1 H), 7.39 (dd, J = 8.9, 8.9 Hz, 2 H), 5.95 (s, 1 H), 5.71-5.66 (m, 1 H), 3.42 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 2 H), 2.96 (dd, J = 5.5, 5.5 Hz, 2 H), 2.59-2.59 (m, 2 H), 1.75 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H). one NH not observed. LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 495 at 3.1 min.

10 **Intermediate 11**

2-Amino-5-bromo-3-methoxybenzoic acid hydrobromide

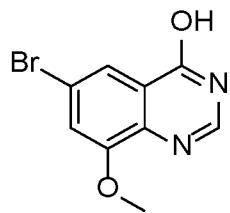


A solution of bromine (6.0 g, 1.9 mL, 37.70 mmol) in chloroform (15 mL) was added dropwise over a period of one hour to a suspension of 2-amino-3-methoxybenzoic acid (6.0 g, 35.90 mmol) in chloroform (180 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction was stirred for a further five hours and slowly allowed to warm to room temperature. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was triturated with diethyl ether. The reaction was filtered to give the title compound as a beige solid (11.3 g, 96%).

LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 247 at 4.07 min.

20 **Intermediate 10**

6-Bromo-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-ol

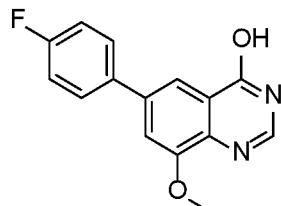


A solution 2-amino-5-bromo-3-methoxybenzoic acid hydrobromide (Intermediate 11) (10.0 g, 30.60 mmol) in formamide (40 mL) was heated to 165 °C for 18 hours. After return to room temperature, the reaction was diluted with water (100 mL) and poured into ice water (400 mL) and filtered. The solid was washed with water (200 mL) and diethyl ether (200 mL) to give the title compound as a light brown solid (5.9 g, 76%).

LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 255 at 3.07 min.

Intermediate 16

6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-ol

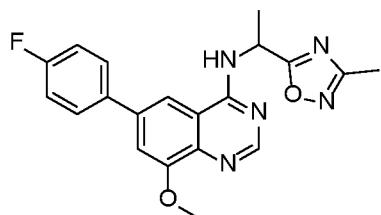


10

Nitrogen was bubbled for 5 min through a mixture of 6-bromo-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-ol (Intermediate 10) (1.18 g, 4.63 mmol), 4-fluorophenylboronic acid (710 mg, 5.09 mmol) and cesium carbonate (5.73 g, 17.58 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (30 mL) and water (7.5 mL), then [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II) complex with dichloromethane (190 mg, 0.23 mmol) was added and the reaction was heated to 110 °C for 5 hours. After return to room temperature, the reaction was diluted with water (20 mL), filtered and the solid was washed with 10% methanol in diethyl ether then with diethyl ether to give the title compound (1.0 g, 80%) as a beige solid.

15

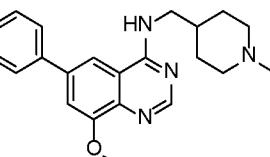
LCMS (Method 5): [MH⁺] = 271.1 at 0.81 min.

Intermediate 17**6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine**

5 To a solution of 6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-ol (Intermediate 16) (100 mg, 0.37 mmol) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (2 mL) was successively added (benzotriazol-1-yloxy)tritylolidinophosphonium hexafluorophosphate (212 mg, 0.41 mmol) and di-*isopropylethylamine* (0.32 mL, 1.85 mmol). The resulting mixture was heated to 40 °C and stirred for 20 min, 1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethan-1-amine 10 (67 mg, 0.41 mmol) was then added and the heating was maintained at 40 °C for 18 hours. After return to room temperature, the mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (50 mL) and water (20 mL). The organic phase was washed with brine (2 × 20 mL), passed through a hydrophobic frit and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by preparative HPLC to give the title compound (43 mg, 31%) as a white solid.

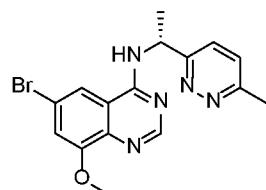
15 ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.85 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.49 (s, 1 H), 8.24 (s, 1 H), 7.99 (dd, J = 5.6, 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 7.61 (s, 1 H), 7.44 (dd, J = 8.8, 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 5.88-5.82 (m, 1 H), 4.08 (s, 3 H), 2.37 (s, 3 H), 1.78 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH $^+$] = 375 at 3.29 min.

20 The compounds reported in the table below were synthesised following the same procedure described for the preparation of 6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-8-methoxy-*N*-(1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine.

Example No.	Chemical Name Structure	Analytical Data ¹ H NMR LC-MS
Intermediate 18	6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-8-methoxy-N-[(1-methyl-4-piperidyl)methyl]quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.43 (s, 1 H), 8.34 (dd, J = 5.5, 5.5 Hz, 1 H), 8.10 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.94-7.89 (m, 2 H), 7.50 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.39 (dd, J = 8.8, 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 4.01 (s, 3 H), 3.46 (s, 2 H), 2.89 (d, J = 11.4 Hz, 2 H), 2.27 (s, 3 H), 2.09-2.03 (m, 2 H), 1.76 (dd, J = 10.2, 10.2 Hz, 3 H), 1.34-1.24 (m, 2 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH ⁺] = 381 at 2.27 min.

Intermediate 8

(R)-6-Bromo-8-methoxy-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine



5 To a solution of 6-bromo-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-ol (Intermediate 10) (65 mg, 0.27 mmol) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (1.5 mL) was successively added (benzotriazol-1-yloxy)tritylolidinophosphonium hexafluorophosphate (139 mg, 0.27 mmol) and diisopropylethylamine (0.2 mL, 0.81 mmol). The resulting mixture was heated to 60 °C for one hour then (*R*)-1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethan-1-amine (65 mg, 0.27 mmol) was added and the heating was maintained at 60 °C for 18 hours. After return to room temperature, the reaction mixture was directly concentrated onto silica gel and purified by chromatography on silica gel eluting with 0-100% (10% MeOH in ethyl acetate) in ethyl acetate to give the title compound as a beige solid (100 mg, quantitative yield).

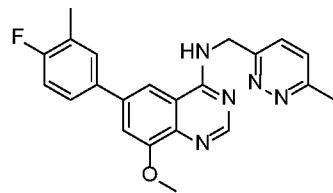
10 LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 374 at 2.42 min.

The following intermediates reported in the table below were synthesised following the same procedure described for the preparation of (*R*)-6-Bromo-8-methoxy-*N*-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine (Intermediate 8):

Intermediate No.	Chemical name Structure	Analytical data LC-MS
Intermediate 9	6-Bromo-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine 	LCMS (Method 3): [MH ⁺] = 360 at 3.06 min.
Intermediate 9a	6-Bromo-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> [(1 <i>R</i>)-1-[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4 amine 	LCMS (Method 4): [MH ⁺] = 428 at 3.19 min

Intermediate 5

5 6-(4-Fluoro-3-methylphenyl)-8-methoxy-*N*-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine



To a solution of 6-bromo-8-methoxy-*N*-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine (Intermediate 9) (70 mg, 0.19 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (4.0 mL) was added 4-fluoro-3-methylphenylboronic acid (33 mg, 0.21 mmol), tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (20 mg, 0.02 mmol), potassium carbonate (36

mg, 0.26 mmol) and water (0.5 mL). The resulting mixture was heated to 95 °C for 18 h.

After return to room temperature, the reaction was filtered through Celite®. The Celite® cake was rinsed with ethyl acetate (2 × 20 mL). Combined organic phases were washed with brine (2 × 20 mL), filtered through a hydrophobic frit and the solvent was removed

5 *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by preparative HPLC to give the title compound as an off-white solid (18 mg, 24%).

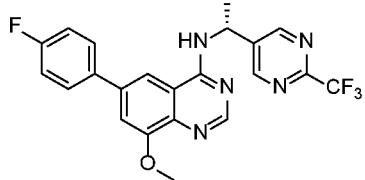
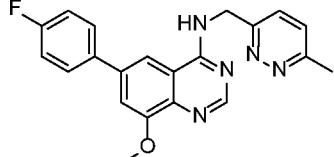
¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 9.03 (dd, J=5.8, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.15 (d, J=1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (dd, J=2.0, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.77 - 7.72 (m, 1H), 7.57 - 7.49 (m, 3H), 7.31 (dd, J=9.1, 9.1 Hz, 1H), 5.03 (d, J=5.8 Hz, 2H), 4.03 (s, 3H), 2.60 (s, 3H), 2.37 (d,

10 J=1.8 Hz, 3H).

LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 390 at 3.12 min.

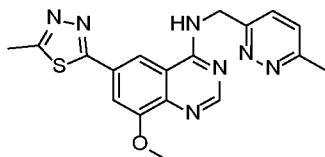
The following compounds reported in the table below were prepared according to the same procedure described for the preparation of 6-(4-Fluoro-3-methylphenyl)-8-methoxy-*N*-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine (intermediate 5):

Intermediate No.	Chemical name Structure	Analytical data LC-MS
Intermediate 7	6-(3,4-Difluorophenyl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.04 (dd, J = 5.9, 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.41 (s, 1 H), 8.20 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.00 (ddd, J = 2.3, 7.8, 12.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.79-7.75 (m, 1 H), 7.65-7.59 (m, 1 H), 7.55 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.49 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 5.02 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 2 H), 4.02 (s, 3 H), 2.59 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): [MH ⁺] = 394 at 3.79 min.
Intermediate 7a PdCl ₂ dppf was used as catalyst	(<i>R</i>)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine	LCMS (Method 5): 0.79 min, m/z 443.8 [M+2] ⁺ , ¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ ppm 9.12 (s, 2 H), 8.55 (d, J=7.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.37 (s, 1 H), 8.14 (d, J=1.3 Hz, 1 H),

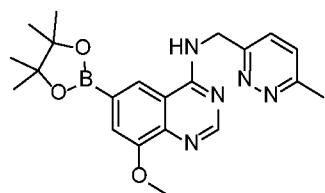
		7.83 - 7.96 (m, 2 H), 7.48 (d, J=1.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.35 (t, J=8.8 Hz, 2 H), 5.50 - 5.60 (m, 1 H), 3.97 (s, 3 H), 1.69 (d, J=7.0 Hz, 3 H).
Intermediate 7b PdCl ₂ dppf was used as catalyst	6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-methoxy- N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine 	LCMS (Method 6): 0.88 min, 375.9 m/z [M+H] ⁺ , ¹ H NMR (400 MHz, ACETONITRILE-d3) δ ppm 8.43 (s, 1 H), 7.66 - 7.84 (m, 3 H), 7.53 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.44 (d, J=1.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.39 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.20 - 7.30 (m, 2 H), 7.00 - 7.15 (m, 1 H), 5.06 (s, 2 H), 4.04 (s, 3 H), 2.62 (s, 3 H).

Intermediate 14

8-Methoxy-6-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)-N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine



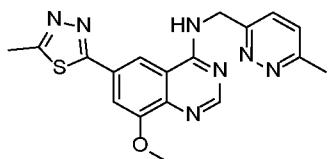
5 Step 1: Preparation of 8-methoxy-*N*-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)-6-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine



Nitrogen was bubbled for 5 min through a mixture of 6-bromo-8-methoxy-*N*-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine (Intermediate 9) (250 mg, 0.69 mmol),
10 *bis*-(pinacolato)diboron (194 mg, 0.76 mmol), [1,1'-*bis*-(diphenylphosphino)-ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II) (25 mg, 0.03 mmol) and potassium acetate (204 mg, 2.08 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (15.0 mL). The mixture was heated at 90 °C for 18 hours. After

return to room temperature, the reaction was filtered through Celite® and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was taken on to the next step without further purification.

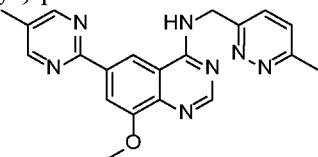
Step 2: Preparation of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)-N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine

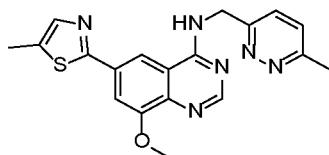


Nitrogen was bubbled for 5 min through a mixture of 2-bromo-5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazole (34 mg, 0.19 mmol), 8-methoxy-N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)-6-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine (70 mg, 0.17 mmol), 10 potassium carbonate (36 mg, 0.26 mmol) and water (0.5 mL) in 1,4-dioxane (4.0 mL), then tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (20 mg, 0.02 mmol) was added. The resulting mixture was heated to 95 °C for 16 hours. After return to room temperature, the reaction was filtered through Celite®, rinsed with ethyl acetate (20 mL). The organic phases were combined, passed through a hydrophobic frit and the solvent was removed 15 *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by preparative HPLC to give the title compound as an off-white solid (21.0 mg, 32%).

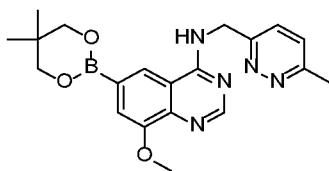
¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.31 (dd, J = 5.8, 5.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.47 (s, 1 H), 8.44 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.80 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.58 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.51 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 5.03 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 2 H), 4.03 (s, 3 H), 2.84 (s, 3 H), 2.60 (s, 3 H). LCMS 20 (Method 3): [MH⁺] = 380 at 2.13 min.

The following compounds reported in the table below were prepared according to the same procedure described for the preparation of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)-N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine:

Intermediate No.	Chemical Name Structure	Analytical data ¹ H NMR LC-MS
Intermediate 15	8-Methoxy-N-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.29 (dd, J = 5.7, 5.7 Hz, 1 H), 8.93 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 8.84 (s, 2 H), 8.44 (s, 1 H), 8.22 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.54 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.49 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 5.01 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 2 H), 4.02 (s, 3 H), 2.60 (s, 3 H), 2.38 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): [MH ⁺] = 374 at 3.25 min.

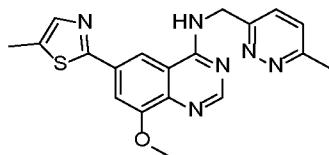
Intermediate 15a**8-Methoxy-N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine**

5 Step 1: Preparation of 6-(5,5-dimethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborinan-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine



Nitrogen was bubbled for 5 min through a mixture of 6-bromo-8-methoxy-N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine (Intermediate 6) (100 mg, 0.28 mmol),
10 *bis(neopentyl glycolato)diboron* (66 mg, 0.29 mmol), [1,1'-*bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]-dichloropalladium (II) complex with dichloromethane* (10 mg, 0.02 mmol) and potassium acetate (54 mg, 0.55 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (3.0 mL). The mixture was heated to 100 °C for 3 hours. After return to room temperature, the mixture was taken on to the next step as a 1,4-dioxane solution without further
15 purification.

Step 2: Preparation of 8-methoxy-N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine

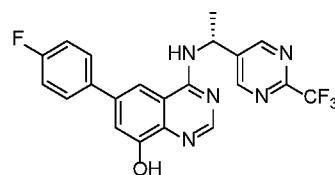


To the above solution of 6-(5,5-dimethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborinan-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-
 5 ((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine (100 mg, 0.28 mmol) was added
 aqueous caesium carbonate (181 mg, 0.56 mmol, 0.4 mL), 2-bromo-5-methylthiazole (64
 mg, 0.28 mmol) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (20 mg, 0.02 mmol). The
 resulting mixture was heated to 95 °C for 16 hours. After return to room temperature, the
 mixture was filtered through Celite® and the filter cake rinsed with ethyl acetate (2 × 10
 10 mL). The organic phases were washed with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride (10
 mL), passed through a hydrophobic frit and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The
 residue was purified by preparative HPLC to give the title compound as an off-white solid
 (25 mg, 24%).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.24 (dd, J = 5.7, 5.7 Hz, 1 H), 8.43 (s, 1 H), 8.37
 15 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.75 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.68 (d, J = 1.1 Hz, 1 H), 7.57 (d, J = 8.7
 Hz, 1 H), 7.50 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 5.02 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 2 H), 4.00 (s, 3 H), 2.60 (s, 3 H),
 2.50 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): [MH⁺] = 379 at 3.20 min.

Intermediate 1

(*R*)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-((1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)amino)-
 20 quinazolin-8-ol



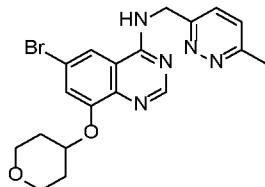
To a solution of 6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-methoxy-*N*-(1*R*)-1-[2-(trifluoromethyl)-5-pyrimidin-5-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine (intermediate 7a) (490 mg, 1.11 mmol) in chloroform (8 mL) at 0 °C was added dropwise boron tribromide (0.32 mL, 3.32 mmol). The reaction was then allowed to warm to room temperature and was heated to 65 °C for 5 18 hours. After return to room temperature, the reaction was cooled down in an ice-bath and quenched with methanol (2 mL). The solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was diluted with ethyl acetate (50 mL) and washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution (50 mL). The aqueous layer was then extracted with ethyl acetate (2 × 20 mL). The organic phases were combined, passed through a hydrophobic frit and the solvent was 10 removed *in vacuo* to give the title compound as a grey solid (416 mg, 88%).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.18 (s, 2 H), 8.65 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.46 (s, 1 H), 8.09 (s, 1 H), 7.86 (dd, J = 5.5, 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.45 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.37 (dd, J = 8.8, 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 5.71-5.67 (m, 1 H), 1.75 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H). OH not observed.

The following intermediates were prepared *via* adaptations of the above procedure 15 starting from substrate reported in table.

Intermediate No.	Structure	Analytical data LC-MS	Substrate
Intermediate 4	6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)amino)quinazolin-8-ol 	LCMS: 0.51 min, 362.1 [M+H] ⁺ , Method 5method 2 min.	Intermediate 7b
Intermediate 56	(((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)amino)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-8-ol 	LCMS (Method 4): [MH ⁺] = 365 at 2.39 min.	Intermediate 15a

Intermediate 57	4-(((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)amino)-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-8-ol 	LCMS (Method5): [MH ⁺] = 360.4 at 0.92	Intermediate 15
Intermediate 58	6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(((1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)methyl)amino)quinazolin-8-ol 	LCMS (Method5): [MH ⁺] = 367.3 at 0.44	Intermediate 18

Intermediate 59**6-bromo-N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)-8-((tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)oxy)quinazolin-4-amine**

5 Step 1: Preparation of 6-bromo-4-(((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)amino)quinazolin-8-ol



6-Bromo-8-methoxy-N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine (500 mg, 1.39 mmol) was suspended in chloroform (10 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. Boron tribromide (0.40 mL, 4.16 mmol) was added slowly. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 5 minutes and then heated to 70 °C for 16 hours. The mixture was then cooled to room temperature and quenched with methanol. The solvents were then removed *in vacuo*. The residue was triturated with water and the precipitate was dried under reduced

pressure for 16 hours to give the title compound (480 mg, quantitative yield) as an off-white solid.

LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 346 at 2.07 min.

Step 2: Preparation of 6-bromo-N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)-8-

5 ((tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)oxy)quinazolin-4-amine



A mixture of 6-bromo-4-(((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)amino)quinazolin-8-ol (400 mg, 1.16 mmol), tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl methanesulfonate (458 mg, 2.54 mmol) and cesium carbonate (1129 mg, 3.47 mmol) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (12 mL) was heated at 50 °C under nitrogen for 16 hours. An additional aliquot of tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl methanesulfonate (458 mg, 2.54 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was heated at 50 °C under nitrogen for a further 5 hours. The reaction was cooled to room temperature and then partitioned between water and ethyl acetate. The two phases were separated and the aqueous phase was further extracted with ethyl acetate (4 × 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by reverse phase column chromatography on C18 column eluting with 0 – 95% acetonitrile (+0.1% ammonium hydroxide) in water (+0.1% ammonium hydroxide) to give the title compound (110 mg, 22%) as a brown solid.

LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 430 at 2.46 min.

The following intermediate reported in the table below was prepared according to the same procedure described for the preparation of 6-bromo-N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)-8-((tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)oxy)quinazolin-4-amine:

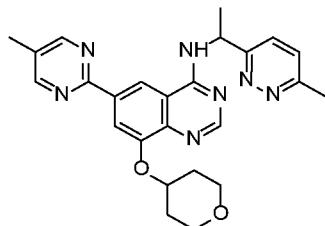
Intermediate No.	Chemical name Structure	Analytical data ¹ H NMR LC-MS
Intermediate 60	(<i>R</i>)-6-bromo- <i>N</i> -(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)-8-((tetrahydro-2 <i>H</i> -pyran-4-yl)oxy)quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) δ 8.73 (s, 1 H), 7.64 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.43 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.37 (d, J = 9.9 Hz, 1 H), 7.24 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 5.70-5.63 (m, 1 H), 4.72-4.65 (m, 1 H), 4.13-4.07 (m, 2 H), 3.62-3.56 (m, 2 H), 2.75 (s, 3 H), 2.17-2.12 (m, 2 H), 2.03-1.99 (m, 2 H), 1.71 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 2 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH ⁺] = 444 at 2.61 min.

Example 28

Single enantiomer 1 of **N-[1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine**

Example 29

5 Single enantiomer 2 of **N-[1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine**



4-((1-(6-Methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)amino)-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-8-ol (150 mg, 0.40 mmol), tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl methanesulfonate (159 mg, 0.88 mmol) and caesium carbonate (393 mg, 1.21 mmol) were dissolved in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL). The reaction mixture was then heated to 50 °C for 16 hours. After this time, the mixture was then cooled to room temperature and diluted with water (40 mL) and partitioned with ethyl acetate (50 mL). The phases were separated, and the aqueous layer extracted twice with ethyl acetate (2 × 40 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over a hydrophobic frit and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was

purified by preparative HPLC to give the title compound (50.6 mg, 27%) as a colourless solid, as a mixture of two enantiomers. The single isomers were obtained by chiral preparative SFC purification of the racemic mixture hereinabove described.

5

Example 28

Single enantiomer 1 of *N*-[1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine (16.9 mg, 66%):

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.75 (s, 1 H), 8.68 (s, 2 H), 8.62 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.28 (d, J=0.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.57 (d, J=5.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.45 (d, J=8.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.35 (d, J=8.3 Hz, 1 H), 5.84 - 5.76 (m, 1 H), 4.94 - 4.86 (m, 1 H), 4.15 - 4.08 (m, 2 H), 3.68 - 3.60 (m, 2 H), 2.75 (s, 3 H), 2.40 (s, 3 H), 2.25 - 2.16 (m, 2 H), 2.11 - 2.02 (m, 2 H), 1.76 (d, J=8.3 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 394 at 2.81 min. Chiral analysis (Method 30) at 2.93 min.

15

Example 29

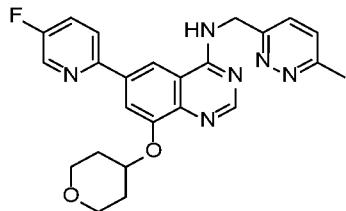
Single enantiomer 2 of *N*-[1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine (8.7 mg, 34%):

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.75 (s, 1 H), 8.68 (s, 2 H), 8.60 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.28 (d, J=0.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.57 (d, J=5.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.45 (d, J=8.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.35 (d, J=8.3 Hz, 1 H), 5.84 - 5.76 (m, 1 H), 4.94 - 4.86 (m, 1 H), 4.15 - 4.08 (m, 2 H), 3.68 - 3.60 (m, 2 H), 2.75 (s, 3 H), 2.40 (s, 3 H), 2.25 - 2.16 (m, 2 H), 2.11 - 2.02 (m, 2 H), 1.76 (d, J=8.3 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): [MH⁺] = 394 at 3.68 min. Chiral analysis (Method 30) at 3.7 min.

25

Example 30

6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-N-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl]-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine

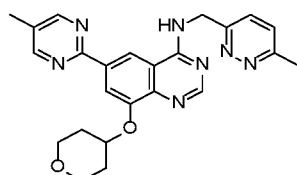


Nitrogen was bubbled for 5 minutes through a suspension of 6-bromo-*N*-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)-8-((tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)oxy)quinazolin-4-amine (110 mg, 0.26 mmol) and *bis*(triphenylphosphine)palladium(II) dichloride (18 mg, 0.026 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (6 mL). 5-Fluoro-2-(tributylstannylyl)pyridine (118 mg, 0.31 mmol) was subsequently added and the microwave vial was sealed. The reaction mixture was heated to 150 °C for 15 minutes. After this time, the reaction was diluted with ethyl acetate and filtered through a pad of Celite®. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the resulting residue was purified by preparative HPLC to give the title compound (11.7 mg, 10%) as a colourless solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.14 (t, J=5.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.73 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.60 (d, J=1.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.47 (s, 1 H), 8.25 (dd, J=4.3, 8.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.06 (d, J=1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.96 (dt, J=3.0, 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.57 (d, J=8.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.50 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1 H), 5.05 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 2 H), 4.98 - 4.90 (m, 1 H), 3.93 (td, J=4.6, 11.4 Hz, 2 H), 3.53 (ddd, J=2.7, 9.1, 11.6 Hz, 2 H), 2.60 (s, 3 H), 2.09 - 2.01 (m, 2 H), 1.78 - 1.68 (m, 2 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 447 at 2.69 min.

Example 31

N-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine

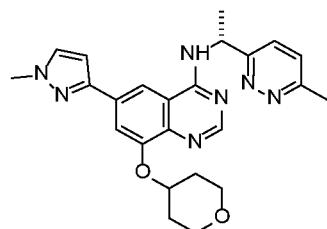


Nitrogen was bubbled for 5 minutes through a suspension of 6-bromo-*N*-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)-8-((tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)oxy)quinazolin-4-amine (100 mg, 0.23 mmol), *bis*(pinacolato)diboron (71 mg, 0.28 mmol), [1,1'-*bis*(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II) complex with dichloromethane (9.5 mg, 0.012 mmol), potassium acetate (46 mg, 0.47 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (3 mL). The reaction mixture was heated to 100 °C for 4 hours. The reaction was cooled to room temperature and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was suspended in dioxane (3 mL) and water (0.6 mL). 2-Bromo-5-methylpyrimidine (39 mg, 0.22 mmol), cesium carbonate (139 mg, 0.43 mmol) and [1,1'-*bis*(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]-dichloropalladium(II) complex with dichloromethane (8.7 mg, 0.011 mmol) were added and nitrogen was bubbled through the suspension for 5 minutes. The reaction was then heated to 100 °C for 16 hours. The reaction was cooled to room temperature, diluted with methanol and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The resulting residue was purified by preparative HPLC to give the title compound (15.8 mg, 15%) as an off-white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.31 (t, J=5.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.96 (d, J=1.5 Hz, 1 H), 8.84 (d, J=0.7 Hz, 2 H), 8.47 (s, 1 H), 8.28 (d, J=1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.54 (d, J=8.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.49 (d, J=8.7 Hz, 1 H), 5.01 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 2 H), 4.95 - 4.88 (m, 1 H), 3.94 (td, J=4.6, 11.3 Hz, 2 H), 3.54 (ddd, J=2.7, 9.0, 11.6 Hz, 2 H), 2.60 (s, 3 H), 2.37 (s, 3 H), 2.09 - 2.02 (m, 2 H), 1.79 - 1.69 (m, 2 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 444 at 2.59 min.

20 **Example 32**

(*R*)-6-(1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl)-*N*-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)-8-((tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)oxy)quinazolin-4-amine

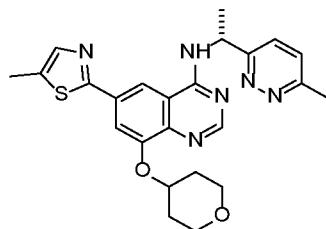


Nitrogen was bubbled for 10 minutes through a mixture *(R*)-6-bromo-*N*-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)-8-((tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)oxy)quinazolin-4-amine (120 mg, 0.270 mmol), 1-methyl-3-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1*H*-pyrazole (73 mg, 0.351 mmol) and caesium carbonate (176 mg, 0.54 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (5 mL) and water (0.75 mL). Then [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II) (20 mg, 0.027 mmol) was added and reaction mixture heated at 95 °C for 3 hours. After this time the reaction was cooled to room temperature and filtered through Celite®. The mixture was diluted with Water (10 mL) and partitioned with ethyl acetate (15 mL). The phases were separated and the aqueous layer extracted with ethyl acetate (2 × 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over a hydrophobic frit and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by preparative HPLC to yield the title compound (48 mg, 39%).

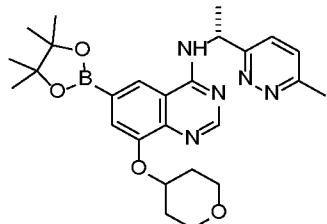
¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.64 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 8.41 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.36 (s, 1 H), 7.83 (d, J = 2.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.77 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.62 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.50 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 6.91 (d, J = 2.7 Hz, 1 H), 5.79-5.72 (m, 1 H), 4.92-4.84 (m, 1 H), 3.96 (s, 3 H), 3.92-3.88 (m, 2 H), 3.56-3.47 (m, 3 H), 2.60 (s, 3 H), 2.05-1.97 (m, 2 H), 1.73 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 3 H), 1.69-1.65 (m, 2 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 446 at 2.59 min.

Example 33

(*R*)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-*N*-(1-(pyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)-8-((tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)oxy)quinazolin-4-amine

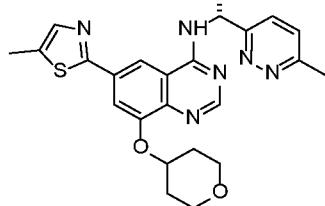


Step 1: Preparation of *(R*)-*N*-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)-8-((tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)oxy)-6-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine



Nitrogen was bubbled for 10 minutes through a mixture *(R*)-6-bromo-*N*-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)-8-((tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)oxy)quinazolin-4-amine (200 mg, 0.45 mmol), *bis*(pinacolato) diboron (137 mg, 0.54 mmol) and potassium acetate (88 mg, 0.90 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (6 mL). [1,1'-*bis*(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II) (33 mg, 0.05 mmol) was then added and the reaction mixture heated at 90 °C for 2 hours. After this time the reaction was cooled to room temperature and filtered through Celite®. The title compound was used directly as a solution in 1,4-dioxane, assuming a quantitative yield.

Step 2: Preparation of *(R*)-*N*-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-8-((tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)oxy)quinazolin-4-amine



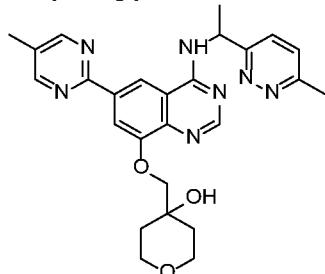
To *(R*)-*N*-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)-8-((tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)oxy)-6-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine (6 mL solution in dioxane, 0.45 mmol) was added 2-bromo-5-methylthiazole (120 mg, 0.68 mmol), caesium carbonate (291 mg, 0.90 mmol) and water (0.5 mL). Nitrogen was bubbled through the reaction mixture for 10 minutes before tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium(0) (52 mg, 0.05 mmol) was added. The reaction was then heated at 90 °C for 16 hours. After this time the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, filtered

through Celite® and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 0-60% ethyl acetate in cyclohexane to give the title compound (52 mg, 25%) as an off white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.91 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 8.53 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.41 (s, 1 H), 7.81 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.69 (d, J = 1.1 Hz, 1 H), 7.63 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.51 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1 H), 5.80-5.71 (m, 1 H), 4.94-4.87 (m, 1 H), 3.96-3.88 (m, 2 H), 3.56-3.50 (m, 2 H), 2.59 (s, 3 H), 2.07-1.99 (m, 4 H), 1.72 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 6 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 463 at 2.86 min.

Example 34

10 **4-[[4-[1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethylamino]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-8-yl]oxymethyl]tetrahydropyran-4-ol**



(*R*)-4-((1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)amino)-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-8-ol (35 mg, 0.094 mmol), 1,6-Dioxaspiro(2,5)octane (23.0 mg, 0.20 mmol) and cesium carbonate (31.0 mg, 0.94 mmol) were suspended in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (0.6 mL). The reaction mixture was then heated to 120 °C for 2 hours. The mixture was then cooled to room temperature and filtered. The resulting filtrate was purified by preparative HPLC to give the title compound (6 mg, 16 %) as a brown solid.

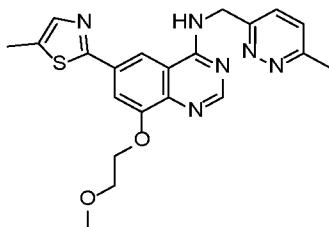
20 ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.08-9.00 (m, 2 H), 8.86 (s, 2 H), 8.45 (s, 1 H), 8.25 (s, 1 H), 7.63 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.50 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 5.82-5.76 (m, 1 H), 4.91 (s, 1 H), 4.01 (s, 2 H), 3.72 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 4 H), 2.60 (s, 3 H), 2.38 (s, 3 H), 1.97-1.87 (m, 2

H), 1.73 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H), 1.57-1.50 (m, 2 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 488 at 2.70 min.

Example 35

8-(2-methoxyethoxy)-N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)-6-(5-

5 methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine

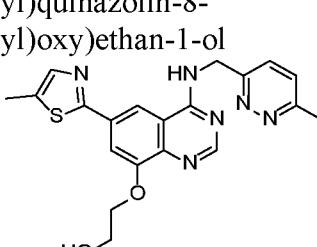
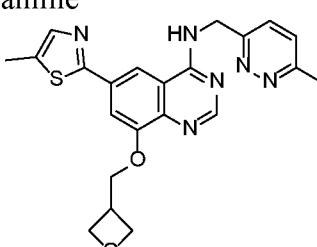
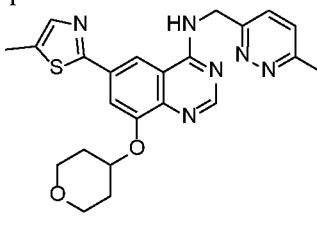


To a solution of 4-(((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)amino)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-8-ol (100 mg, 0.27 mmol) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (2 mL) was added cesium carbonate (178 mg, 0.55 mmol), followed by 1-bromo-2-methoxyethane (55 mg, 0.39 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 100 °C for 16 hours. The mixture was cooled to room temperature, concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by preparative HPLC to give the title compound (28.0 mg, 24%) as a colourless solid.

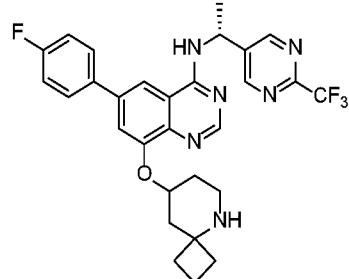
¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.24 (dd, J = 5.9, 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.45 (s, 1 H), 8.38 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.76 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.67 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.57 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.51 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 5.02 (d, J = 5.7 Hz, 2 H), 4.35-4.32 (m, 2 H), 3.81-3.77 (m, 2 H), 3.38 (s, 3 H), 2.60 (s, 3 H), 2.55 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 423 at 2.66 min.

The following compounds reported in the table below were prepared according to the same procedure described for the preparation of 8-(2-methoxyethoxy)-N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine:

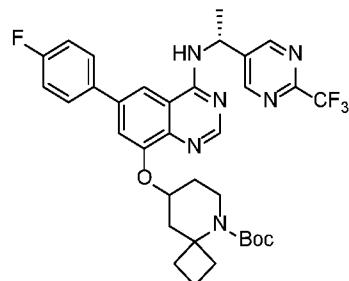
Example No.	Chemical name Structure	Analytical data ¹ H NMR LC-MS	Reagents
Example 36	2-(((4-(((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)amino)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.26 (dd, J = 5.8, 5.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.44 (s, 1 H), 8.38	Intermediate 56, 2-bromoethan-1-ol, Cs ₂ CO ₃

	<p>yl)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)ethan-1-ol</p> 	<p>(d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1 H), 7.78 (d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, 1 H), 7.67 (d, $J = 1.3$ Hz, 1 H), 7.57 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1 H), 7.50 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1 H), 5.02 (d, $J = 5.8$ Hz, 3 H), 4.23 (dd, $J = 5.0, 5.0$ Hz, 2 H), 3.84 (dd, $J = 5.0, 5.0$ Hz, 2 H), 2.60 (s, 3 H), 2.55 (d, $J = 1.3$ Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+] = 409$ at 2.41 min.</p>	
Example 37	<p><i>N</i>-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-8-(oxetan-3-ylmethoxy)quinazolin-4-amine</p> 	<p>^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.26 (dd, $J = 5.8, 5.8$ Hz, 1 H), 8.45 (s, 1 H), 8.39 (d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, 1 H), 7.81 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1 H), 7.68 (d, $J = 1.1$ Hz, 1 H), 7.56 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1 H), 7.50 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1 H), 5.02 (d, $J = 5.8$ Hz, 2 H), 4.77 (dd, $J = 6.1, 7.8$ Hz, 2 H), 4.55-4.44 (m, 4 H), 3.57-3.47 (m, 1 H), 2.60 (s, 3 H), 2.55 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+] = 435$ at 2.59 min.</p>	<p>Intermediate 56, oxetane-3-ylmethyl-4-methylbenzenesulfonate, K_2CO_3</p>
Example 38	<p><i>N</i>-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine</p> 	<p>^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.28-9.26 (m, 1 H), 8.47 (s, 1 H), 8.45-8.39 (m, 1 H), 7.82 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1 H), 7.67 (d, $J = 1.2$ Hz, 1 H), 7.57-7.55 (m, 1 H), 7.51-7.49 (m, 1 H), 5.02-5.01 (m, 2 H), 4.94-4.88 (m, 1 H), 3.93-3.89 (m, 2 H), 3.56-3.51 (m, 2 H), 2.55 (s, 3 H),</p>	<p>Intermediate 56, Tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl-4-methylbenzenesulfonate, Cs_2CO_3</p>

		2.44 (s, 3 H), 2.06-2.01 (m, 2 H), 1.76-1.71 (m, 2 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH ⁺] = 449 at 3.68 min.	
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Example 39**8-(5-azaspiro[3.5]nonan-8-yloxy)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-[(1*R*)-1-[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine**

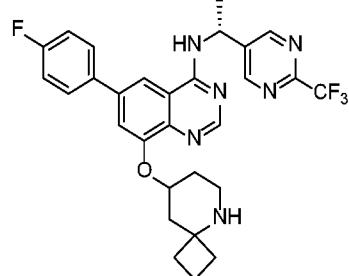
5 Step 1: Preparation of *tert*-butyl 8-((6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-((*R*)-1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)-5-azaspiro[3.5]nonane-5-carboxylate



Nitrogen was bubbled for 5 min through a mixture of (*R*)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-((1-10 (2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazolin-8-ol (100 mg, 0.233 mmol), *tert*-butyl 8-hydroxy-5-azaspiro[3.5]nonane-5-carboxylate (62 mg, 0.256 mmol) and cyanomethyltributylphosphorane (84 mg, 0.349 mmol) in toluene (3.0 mL). The mixture was heated to 100 °C for 72 hours. After return to room temperature, the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by preparative HPLC to give the title 15 compound (41 mg, 27%) as an off white solid.

LCMS (Method 3): [MH⁺] = 653 at 6.17 min.

Step 2: Preparation of 8-(5-azaspiro[3.5]nonan-8-yloxy)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-[(1*R*)-1-[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine

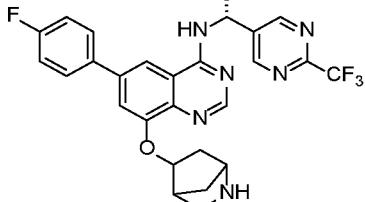


5 To a solution of *tert*-butyl 8-((6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-((*R*)-1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)-5-azaspiro[3.5]nonane-5-carboxylate (41 mg, 0.063 mmol) in methanol (1 mL) was added a solution of 4 N HCl in 1,4-dioxane (1 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18 hours.

10 The reaction was directly loaded onto an SCX cartridge. The cartridge was washed with methanol and the filtrate was collected when eluting with a 7M solution of ammonia in methanol. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by preparative HPLC to give the title compound (11.0 mg, 31%) as a beige solid.

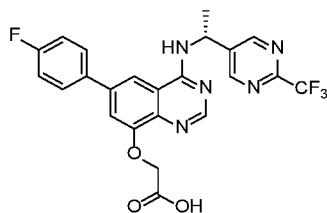
15 ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.18 (s, 2 H), 8.68 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.43 (s, 1 H), 8.25 (s, 1 H), 7.94-7.90 (m, 2 H), 7.63-7.61 (m, 1 H), 7.43-7.40 (m, 2 H), 5.71-5.64 (m, 1 H), 4.88-4.85 (m, 1 H), 3.05-3.03 (m, 1 H), 2.84-2.79 (m, 1 H), 2.34-2.31 (m, 1 H), 2.10-2.02 (m, 2 H), 1.80-1.73 (m, 2 H), 1.66-1.61 (m, 2 H), 1.47-1.41 (m, 4 H), 1.89 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 553 at 3.09 min.

20 The following compounds reported in the table below were prepared according to the same procedure described for the preparation of 8-(5-azaspiro[3.5]nonan-8-yloxy)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-[(1*R*)-1-[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine:

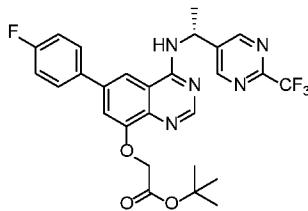
Example No.	Chemical Name Structure	Analytical data ¹ H NMR LC-MS
Example 41	8-((2-azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-5-yl)oxy)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-((<i>R</i>)-1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.20 (s, 2 H), 8.67 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 1 H), 8.48 (s, 1 H), 8.25 (s, 1 H), 7.94-7.97 (m, 2 H), 7.53 (s, 1 H), 7.42 (dd, J = 8.1, 8.1 Hz, 2 H), 5.70 (dd, J = 5.8, 11.1 Hz, 1 H), 5.20 (s, 1 H), 3.95-4.05 (m, 1 H), 3.77-3.79 (m, 2 H), 2.89-2.99 (m, 2 H), 2.33-2.37 (m, 1 H), 1.76 (m, 4H), 1.69-1.70 (m, 4H); LCMS (Method 4): [MH ⁺] = 525 at 3.02 min.

Example 44

(*R*)-2-((6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-((1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)acetic acid



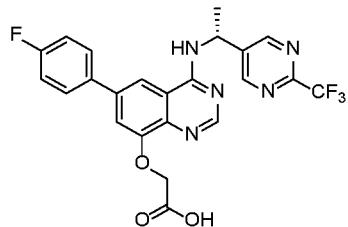
5 Step 1: Tert-butyl (*R*)-2-((6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-((1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)acetate



10 Tert-butyl 2-bromoacetate (0.057 ml, 0.384 mmol) was added to a stirred mixture of (*R*)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-((1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazolin-8-ol (150 mg, 0.349 mmol) (Intermediate 1) and potassium carbonate (155 mg, 1.122 mmol) in DMF (3 ml). Stirring went on at rt for 1 h, then the reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAC and washed with brine (2 X). The organic layer was dried over

sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by chromatography (Biotage Isolera, 10 g KP-Sil cartridge, gradient elution from 0 to 50% EtOAc in dichloromethane in 15 CV) yielded tert-butyl (R)-2-((6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-((1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)acetate (149 mg, 0.274 mmol, 78 % yield) a white powder.

5 LCMS (Method5): 0.97 min, m/z 544.2 [M+H]⁺,



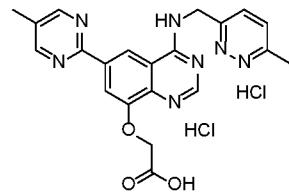
Tert-butyl (R)-2-((6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-((1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)acetate (149 mg, 0.274 mmol) was dissolved in TFA (2 mL). Stirring went on at rt for 16 h, then volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. Trituration in diethyl ether yielded (R)-2-((6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-((1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)acetic acid (134 mg, 0.275 mmol, 100 % yield) as a pale pink powder.

10 LCMS (Method5): 0.81 min, m/z 488.1 [M+H]⁺,

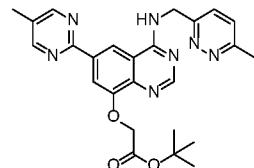
15 ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ ppm 9.22 (bs, 1 H), 9.16 (s, 2 H), 8.55 (s, 1 H), 8.29 (s, 1 H), 7.87 (dd, J=8.66, 5.37 Hz, 2 H), 7.65 (br s, 1 H), 7.38 (t, J=8.77 Hz, 2 H), 5.75 (quin, J=6.63 Hz, 1 H), 5.07 (s, 2 H), 1.73 (d, J=7.02 Hz, 3 H).

Example 55

2-((4-(((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)amino)-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)acetic acid dihydrochloride



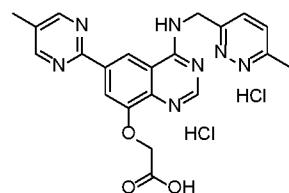
Step 1: tert-butyl 2-((4-(((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)amino)-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)acetate



5 Tert-butyl 2-bromoacetate (247 μ L, 1.669 mmol) was added to a stirred mixture of 4-(((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)amino)-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-8-ol (500 mg, 1.391 mmol) (intermediate 57) and potassium carbonate (456 mg, 3.30 mmol) in DMF/THF 2:1 (9 mL). Stirring went on at rt for 16 h. The reaction was quenched by the addition of formic acid (300 μ L, 7.95 mmol) and volatiles were removed under 10 reduced pressure. Purification by RP chromatography (Biotage Isolera, 60 g C18 cartridge, gradient elution from 0 to 30% B in A; A: water/acetonitrile 95:5 + 0.1% HCOOH, B: acetonitrile/water 95:5 + 0.1% HCOOH) yielded tert-butyl 2-((4-(((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)amino)-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)acetate (451 mg, 0.952 mmol, 68.5 % yield) as an orange wax.

15 LCMS (Method5): 0.66 min, 473.8 [M+H]⁺

Step 2: 2-((4-(((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)amino)-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)acetic acid dihydrochloride



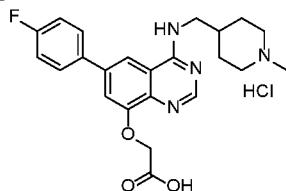
Tert-butyl 2-(((4-(((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)amino)-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)acetate was stirred in 4N HCl in 1,4-dioxane (20 ml, 80 mmol) for 16 h at rt. Volatiles were removed under reduced pressure to yield 2-((4-(((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)amino)-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)acetic acid dihydrochloride (552 mg, 1.126 mmol, 81 % yield) as a pale yellow powder.

5 LCMS (Method5): 0.45 min, 418.0 [M+H]⁺,

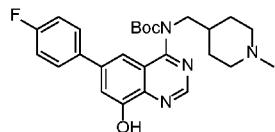
10 ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ ppm 11.20 (br t, J=5.48 Hz, 1 H), 9.18 (s, 1 H), 8.88 (s, 2 H), 8.80 (s, 1 H), 8.41 (s, 1 H), 7.77 (d, J=8.55 Hz, 1 H), 7.65 (d, J=8.55 Hz, 1 H), 5.16 - 5.28 (m, 4 H), 2.63 (s, 3 H), 2.38 (s, 3 H)

Example 57

2-((6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(((1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)methyl)amino)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)acetic acid hydrochloride



15 Step 1: tert-butyl (6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-hydroxyquinazolin-4-yl)((1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)methyl)carbamate

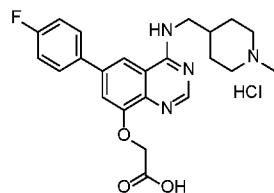


20 A solution of di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (1.641 mL, 7.14 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was added to a stirred solution of 6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(((1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)methyl)amino)quinazolin-8-ol (1.19 g, 3.25 mmol) (Intermediate 59) and DIPEA (1.244 mL, 7.14 mmol) in THF (20 mL). 4-dimethylamino pyridine (0.079 g, 0.649

mmol) was then added and stirring went on for 16 h at rt. LCMS showed complete conversion to tert-butyl (8-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)oxy)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)quinazolin-4-yl)((1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)methyl)carbamate. Volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the residue was partitioned between EtOAc/THF 1:1 and saturated aqueous ammonium chloride. The layers were separated and the organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude material was redissolved in dichloromethane (20 mL) and treated with 2.0 M dimethylamine in THF (4 mL). Stirring went on at rt for 4 h, then volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. Purification by column chromatography (Biotage Isolera, 55 g NH cartridge, gradient elution from 0 to 30% EtOH in dichloromethane) yielded tert-butyl (6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-hydroxyquinazolin-4-yl)((1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)methyl)carbamate (398 mg, 0.853 mmol, 26.3 % yield) as an orange powder.

LCMS (Method5): 1.32 min, 467.4 [M+H]⁺.

Step 2: 2-((6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(((1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)methyl)amino)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)acetic acid hydrochloride



Tert-butyl 2-bromoacetate (0.075 mL, 0.509 mmol) was added to a stirred suspension of potassium carbonate (147 mg, 1.061 mmol) and tert-butyl (6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-hydroxyquinazolin-4-yl)((1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)methyl)carbamate (198 mg, 0.424 mmol) in DMF (2 mL). Stirring went on for 16 h at rt. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc and washed with brine (3 x). The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by column chromatography (Biotage Isolera, 28 g NH cartridge, gradient elution from 0 to 20%

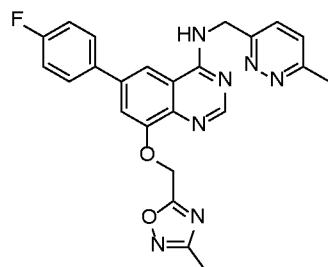
AcOEt in dichloromethane) yielded the intermediate tert-butyl 2-((4-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)((1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)methyl)amino)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)acetate. This material was dissolved rt in 1,4-dioxane (3 mL) then treated with 4N HCl for 18h at rt. Removal of volatiles under reduced pressure yielded 2-((6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(((1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)methyl)amino)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)acetic acid hydrochloride (88.1 mg, 0.191 mmol, 45.0 % yield) as a pale yellow powder.

5 LCMS (Method5): 0.33 min, 425.2 [M+H]⁺

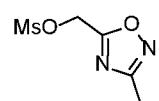
10 ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ ppm 13.95 - 14.23 (bs, 1 H), 10.65 - 10.55 (bs, 1 H), 10.11 - 10.18 (m, 1 H), 8.72 (s, 1 H), 8.53 (s, 1 H), 7.95 (br dd, J=8.33, 5.48 Hz, 2 H), 7.87 (s, 1 H), 7.38 (t, J=8.77 Hz, 2 H), 5.19 (s, 2 H), 3.60 - 3.50 (m, 2 H), 3.17 - 3.34 (br s, 3H), 2.74 - 2.90 (m, 2 H), 2.67 (s, 3 H), 2.50 - 2.53 (m, 1 H), 1.97 - 2.05 (m, 1 H), 1.90 (br d, J=13.37 Hz, 2 H), 1.40 - 1.61 (m, 2 H)

Intermediate 2

15 **6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-[(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)methoxy]-N-[(6-methylpyridin-3-yl)methyl]quinazolin-4-amine**



Step 1: Preparation of (3-Methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)methyl methanesulfonate

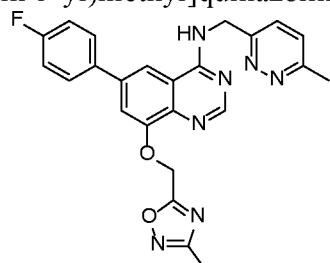


20 A solution of (3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)methanol (300 mg, 2.63 mmol) and triethylamine (1.1 mL, 7.89 mmol) in DCM (6 mL) was stirred at 0 °C for 5 minutes.

Methansulfonyl chloride (0.41 mL, 5.26 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 15 minutes. The reaction was then warmed to room temperature and stirred for 16 hours. The reaction was partitioned between DCM and water and the two phases were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with DCM and the combined 5 organic phases were passed through phase separating paper. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* to afford the title compound as an orange oil (290 mg, 57% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.66 (s, 2 H), 3.49 (s, 3 H), 2.43 (s, 3 H).

Step 2: Preparation of 6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-8-[(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)methoxy]-N-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl]quinazolin-4-amine



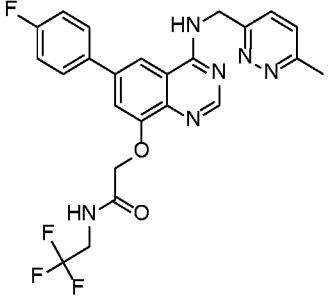
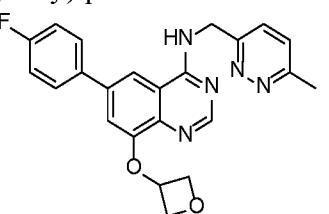
10

(3-Methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)methyl methanesulfonate (176 mg, 0.46 mmol), 6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)amino)quinazolin-8-ol (150 mg, 0.23 mmol) and cesium carbonate (223 mg, 0.69 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (4 mL). The reaction mixture was heated at 55 °C for 16 hours. The reaction was cooled to room 15 temperature and then it was partitioned between DCM and water. The two phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with DCM (x2). The combined organic phases were passed through phase separating paper and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by preparative HPLC afforded the title compound (78.1 mg, 75%) as an off-white solid.

20 ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.13 (t, J = 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.45 (s, 1 H), 8.30 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.95-7.90 (m, 2 H), 7.75 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.59-7.49 (m, 2 H), 7.43-7.38 (m, 2 H), 5.80 (s, 2 H), 5.04 (d, J = 5.9 Hz, 2 H), 2.61-2.60 (m, 3 H), 2.39 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): [MH⁺] = 458 at 4.29 min.

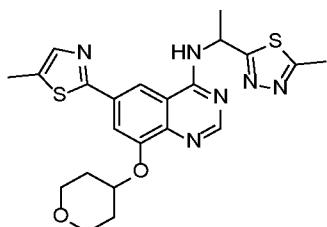
The following compounds were prepared *via* adaptations of the above procedures for Intermediate 2 starting from substrate reported in table.

Example No.	Structure	Analytical data ¹ H NMR LC-MS	Reagents
Example 61	6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-[(3-methyloxetan-3-yl)methoxy]-N-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl]quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.05 (dd, J = 5.9, 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.46 (s, 1 H), 8.22 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.98-7.93 (m, 2 H), 7.65 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.55 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.50 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.39 (dd, J = 8.8, 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 5.04 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 2 H), 4.60 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 2 H), 4.39-4.35 (m, 4 H), 2.60 (s, 3 H), 1.47 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 446 at 3.9 min.	Intermediate 4, 3-methyl-3-(<i>p</i> -toluenesulfonyloxymethyl)oxetane, Cs_2CO_3
Example 67	3-[6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methylamino]quinazolin-8-yl]oxy-1-methylpyrrolidin-2-one 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.07 (dd, J = 5.9, 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.42 (s, 1 H), 8.24 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.93-7.88 (m, 2 H), 7.82 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.56 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.50 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.40 (dd, J = 8.9, 8.9 Hz, 2 H), 5.44 (dd, J = 7.3, 7.3 Hz, 1 H), 5.04 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 2 H), 3.52-3.37 (m, 2 H), 2.84 (s, 3 H), 2.61-2.60 (m, 3 H), 2.15-2.06 (m, 2 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 459 at 2.93 min.	Intermediate 4, 3-bromo-1-methylpyrrolidin-2-one, Cs_2CO_3
Example 72	2-[6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methylamino]quinazolin-8-yl]oxy-N-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)acetamide 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.28-9.15 (m, 2 H), 8.47 (s, 1 H), 8.32 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.93-7.88 (m, 2 H), 7.72 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.57 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.51 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.39 (dd, J = 8.9, 8.9 Hz, 1 H).	Intermediate 4, 2-chloro-N-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)acetamide, Cs_2CO_3

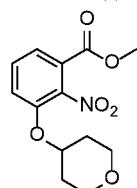
		8.9 Hz, 2 H), 5.05 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 2 H), 4.95 (s, 2 H), 4.09-3.98 (m, 2 H), 2.60 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 501 at 3.22 min.	
Example 74	6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)-8-(oxetan-3-yloxy)quinazolin-4-amine 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.29 (s, 1 H), 8.17 (s, 1 H), 8.03 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.80-7.75 (m, 2 H), 7.68 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.55-7.51 (m, 2 H), 7.32 (dd, J = 8.9, 8.9 Hz, 2 H), 5.07 (s, 2 H), 4.43-4.37 (m, 2 H), 4.02-3.95 (m, 1 H), 3.83-3.72 (m, 2 H), 2.61 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 418 at 2.69 min.	Intermediate 4, 3-iodooxetane, Cs_2CO_3

Example 81

N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine



5 Step 1: Preparation of Methyl 2-nitro-3-((tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)oxy)benzoate

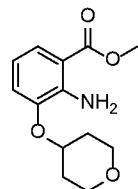


Methyl 3-hydroxy-2-nitrobenzoate (2000 mg, 10.14 mmol), tetrahydropyran-4-yl methanesulfonate (3600 mg, 19.97 mmol) and potassium carbonate (6900 mg, 49.92 mmol) were suspended in acetonitrile (40 mL) and the reaction mixture was heated at 82 °C for 16 hours under nitrogen. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature

and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure, dissolved in acetonitrile and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 45% ethyl acetate in cyclohexane to give the title compound as a clear colourless oil (1500 mg, 52% yield).

5 LCMS (Method 3): $[M+NH_4]^+ = 299$ at 4.04 min.

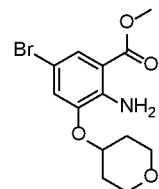
Step 2: Preparation of Methyl 2-amino-3-((tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)oxy)benzoate



To a solution of methyl 2-nitro-3-((tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)oxy)benzoate (2200 mg, 7.82 mmol) in ethanol (22 mL) and methanol (5mL) was added 1-methyl-1,4-10 cyclohexadiene (4.4 mL, 39.11 mmol) . The reaction mixture was degassed with nitrogen for 20 minutes. Palladium on carbon (10%, 832 mg, 0.782 mmol) was added and reaction mixture was heated at 80 °C under nitrogen for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 25% ethyl acetate 15 in cyclohexane to give the title compound (822 mg, 42%) as an off white solid.

LCMS (Method 4): $[MH^+] = 252$ at 4.27 min.

Step 3: Preparation of Methyl 2-amino-5-bromo-3-((tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)oxy)benzoate

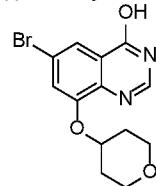


20 Methyl 2-amino-3-((tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)oxy)benzoate (886 mg, 3.53 mmol) was dissolved in chloroform (10 mL) and stirred at 5 °C for 5 minutes. Bromine (0.19

mL, 3.70 mmol) in chloroform (6 mL) was added dropwise, allowing the colour to dissipate between drops. The reaction was stirred at 5 °C for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was quenched with sodium thiosulfate (3 mL) and the mixture was stirred for 10 minutes. A saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution was added and the reaction was stirred 5 for 5 minutes. The two phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with DCM (x2). The combined organic phases were dried and concentrated *in vacuo* to give the title compound (1106 mg, 95%).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.62 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1 H), 6.94 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1 H), 6.03-5.99 (m, 2 H), 4.51-4.43 (m, 1 H), 4.01-3.95 (m, 2 H), 3.87 (s, 3 H), 3.63-3.56 (m, 10 2 H), 2.10-2.02 (m, 2 H), 1.86-1.77 (m, 2 H).

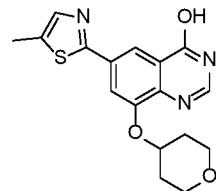
Step 4: Preparation of 6-Bromo-8-((tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)oxy)quinazolin-4-ol



Methyl 2-amino-5-bromo-3-((tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)oxy)benzoate (1106 mg, 3.35 mmol) was dissolved in THF (5 mL), methanol (5 mL) and water (5 mL). Lithium 15 hydroxide (176 mg, 4.19 mmol) was added and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 18 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was stirred in formamide (4 mL) at 140 °C for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and then it was diluted with water and filtered. The solid was then washed with water (x2) followed by 9:1 diethyl ether/methanol (x2) and finally ether to 20 give the title compound (1045 mg, 96%).

LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 326 at 3.12 min.

Step 5: Preparation of 6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-8-((tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)oxy)quinazolin-4-ol

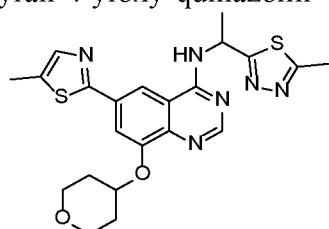


6-Bromo-8-((tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)oxy)quinazolin-4-ol quinazoline (348 mg, 1.07 mmol), potassium acetate (210 mg, 2.14 mmol) and bis(pinacolato)diboron (326 mg, 1.29 mmol) were degassed in dioxane (13 mL). [1,1'-

5 Bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II), complex with dichloromethane (44 mg, 0.054 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was heated at 100 °C for 20 hours. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature and 2-bromo-5-methylthiazole (258 mg, 1.45 mmol), cesium carbonate (698 mg, 2.14 mmol) and water (4 mL) were added. The reaction mixture was degassed with nitrogen and then 10 tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (37 mg, 0.032 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was heated at 100 °C for 23 hours. The reaction mixture was then cooled to room temperature and then partitioned between EtOAc and water. The two phases were separated, and the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (x1) and DCM (x1). The 15 organic phases were dried over MgSO₄, combined and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 0-100% ethyl acetate/EtOH (ratio 3:1) in cyclohexane to give the title compound (176 mg, 20%).

LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 344 at 3.21 min.

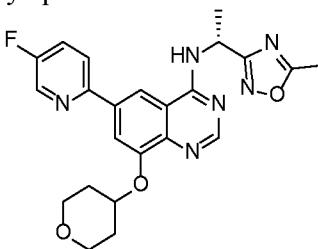
Step 6: Preparation of *N*-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine



A mixture of 6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-8-((tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)oxy)quinazolin-4-ol (176 mg, 0.513 mmol, 40% pure), phosphorus(V) oxychloride (0.062 mL, 0.67 mmol), DIPEA (0.45 mL, 2.56 mmol) in toluene (5 mL) was heated at 90 °C under nitrogen for 2 hours. The reaction was cooled to room temperature and 5 concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was partitioned between water and dichloromethane. The combined organic layers were washed with saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution, passed through a hydrophobic frit and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue (80mg) was dissolved in chloroform (0.5 mL) and 1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethan-1-amine (37 mg, 0.26 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was heated in a 10 sealed tube under nitrogen for 18 hours at 70 °C. After this time the resulting mixture was cooled to room temperature. The reaction was diluted with cold water and stirred for 10 minutes. The mixture was then partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The two phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted further with ethyl acetate (×2). The combined organic phases were passed through phase separating paper and the 15 solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by preparative HPLC to give the title compound (27.5 mg, 29%) as an off white solid.

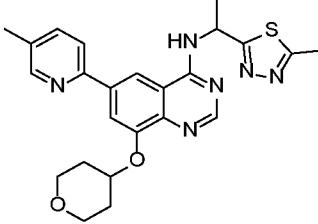
¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.09-9.08 (m, 1 H), 8.55 (s, 1 H), 8.44 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.84 (s, 1 H), 7.69 (d, J = 1.1 Hz, 1 H), 6.01-5.96 (m, 1 H), 4.97-4.90 (m, 1 H), 3.95-3.91 (m, 2 H), 3.58-3.51 (m, 2 H), 2.67 (s, 3 H), 2.55 (s, 3 H), 2.09-2.02 (m, 2 H), 20 1.81 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H), 1.78-1.67 (m, 2 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 469 at 2.94 min.

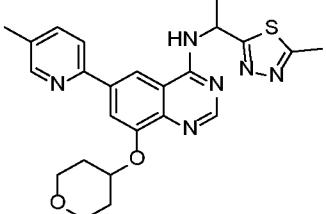
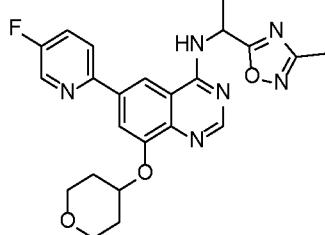
The following compounds reported in the table below were prepared according to the same procedure described for the preparation of *N*-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine:

Example No.	Chemical Name Structure	Analytical data ¹ H NMR LC-MS
Example 82	6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-N-[(1 <i>R</i>)-1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl]-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.78-8.73 (m, 2 H), 8.63 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.50 (s, 1 H), 8.29 (dd, J = 4.3, 9.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.07 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 8.00-7.94 (m, 1 H), 5.80-5.75 (m, 1 H), 4.97-4.91 (m, 1 H), 3.97-3.90 (m, 2 H), 3.57-3.50 (m, 2 H), 2.58 (s, 3 H), 2.10-2.00 (m, 2 H), 1.70 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 5 H). LCMS (Method 3): [MH ⁺] = 451 at 3.79 min.

The following compounds reported in the table below were obtained as single isomers by chiral preparative SFC purification of the corresponding racemic mixture, which was prepared according to the same procedure described for the preparation of *N*-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine:

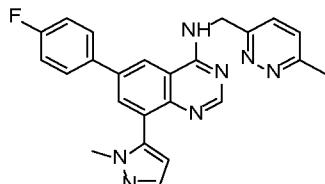
5 yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine:

Example No.	Chemical Name Structure	Analytical data ¹ H NMR LC-MS
Example 83	Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)-N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.94 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 8.61 (s, 1 H), 8.58-8.57 (m, 1 H), 8.53 (s, 1 H), 8.10 (d, J = 5.3 Hz, 2 H), 7.82-7.79 (m, 1 H), 5.99 (dd, J = 7.2, 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.98-4.92 (m, 1 H), 3.95-3.92 (m, 2 H), 3.57-3.51 (m, 2 H), 2.65 (d, J = 4.1 Hz, 3 H), 2.38 (s, 3 H), 2.05 (d, J = 12.8 Hz, 2 H), 1.82 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 3 H), 1.78-1.67 (m, 2 H), 1.25 (s, 1 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH ⁺] = [MH ⁺] = 463 at 2.9 min. Chiral analysis (Method 8) at 2.20 min.
Example 84	Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)-N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.94 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 8.61 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.58 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.53 (s, 1 H), 8.12-8.09 (m, 2 H), 7.81 (dd, J = 1.9, 8.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.01-5.96 (m, 1 H), 4.98-4.91 (m, 1 H), 3.96-3.91 (m, 2 H), 3.58-3.50 (m, 2 H),

		2.66 (s, 3 H), 2.39 (s, 3 H), 2.08-2.01 (m, 2 H), 1.82 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3 H), 1.79-1.68 (m, 2 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+] = 463$ at 2.9 min. Chiral analysis (Method 8) at 3.98 min.
Example 85	Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-N-[1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl]-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.92 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1 H), 8.75 (d, $J = 3.0$ Hz, 1 H), 8.62 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1 H), 8.50 (s, 1 H), 8.28 (dd, $J = 4.3, 8.9$ Hz, 1 H), 8.08 (d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, 1 H), 8.00-7.95 (m, 1 H), 5.84-5.79 (m, 1 H), 4.99-4.92 (m, 1 H), 3.97-3.90 (m, 2 H), 3.57-3.50 (m, 2 H), 2.33 (s, 3 H), 2.09-2.02 (m, 2 H), 1.77-1.73 (m, 5 H). LCMS (Method 3): $[\text{MH}^+] = 451$ at 4.39 min. Chiral analysis (Method 40) at 3.49 min.

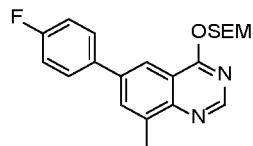
Example 94

6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(2-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-N-[6-methylpyridin-3-yl]methy]quinazolin-4-amine



5

Step 1: Preparation of 6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-8-iodo-4-((2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxy)methoxy)-quinazoline

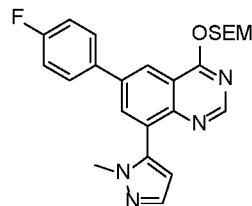


6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-8-iodoquinazolin-4-ol (2.0 g, 5.46 mmol) was suspended in 10 DMF (50 ml) and cooled to 0 °C. Sodium hydride (60% in mineral oil, 262 mg, 6.55 mmol) was added portionwise and the reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 minutes. 2-(Trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl chloride (1.5 mL, 8.19 mmol) was added at 0 °C and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature over 16 hours. The reaction

was quenched with water and extracted with EtOAc ($\times 3$). The combined organic phases were passed through phase separating paper and the solvent was removed under *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 0 – 100% DCM in cyclohexane, followed by 0 – 100% ethyl acetate in DCM to give the title compound (1.2 g, 44%) as a white solid.

LCMS (Method 3): $[\text{MH}^+] = 497$ at 6.43 min.

Step 2: Preparation of 6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-5-yl)-4-((2-trimethylsilyl)ethoxy)methoxy)-quinazoline

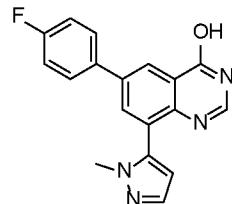


To 6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-iodo-4-((2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxy)methoxy)quinazoline (500 mg, 1.01 mmol) was added 1-(methyl-1H-pyrazole-5-boronic acid pinacol ester (210 mg, 1.01 mmol), cesium carbonate (1313 mg, 4.03 mmol), tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (175 mg, 0.15 mmol), dioxane (4 mL) and water (2 mL). The reaction mixture was heated at 105 °C for 20 hours. Further aliquots of 1-(methyl-1H-pyrazole-5-boronic acid pinacol ester (210 mg, 1.01 mmol) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (175 mg, 0.15 mmol) were added and the reaction mixture was heated at 105 °C for 24 hours. The reaction was cooled to room temperature and partitioned between DCM and water. The two phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with DCM. The combined organic phases were passed through phase separating paper and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. Purification by column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 0 – 50% ethyl acetate in cyclohexane afforded the title compound (388 mg, 85%) as a yellow oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.60 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.16 (s, 1 H), 7.96 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.70-7.61 (m, 3 H), 7.18 (t, J = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 6.41 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 5.46 (s, 2 H), 3.78 (s, 3 H), 3.70 (t, J = 8.2 Hz, 2 H), 0.97 (t, J = 8.3 Hz, 2 H), 0.00 (s, 9 H).

Step 3: Preparation of 6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-5-

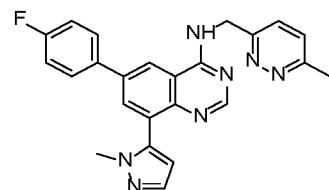
5 yl)quinazolin-4-ol



A solution of 6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-5-yl)-4-((2-trimethylsilyl)ethoxy)methoxy-quinazoline (388 mg, 0.86 mmol) in DCM (7.5 mL) was treated with trifluoroacetic acid (2.5 mL) and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. The solvents were removed under reduced pressure and the residue was quenched with a saturated solution of NaHCO₃ and water. The resulting solid was filtered and dried *in vacuo* to give the title compound (185 mg, 67%) as a pink solid.

LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 321 at 3.80 min.

Step 4: Preparation of 6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(2-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-N-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl]quinazolin-4-amine



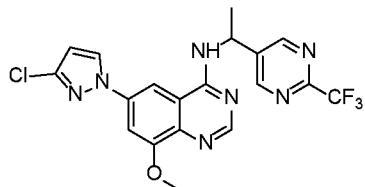
6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-8-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-5-yl)quinazolin-4-ol (100 mg, 0.31 mmol) was suspended in thionyl chloride (0.46 mL, 6.24 mmol) and DMF (0.0002 mL, 0.003 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at 95 °C for 30 minutes and cooled to room temperature. The solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The resulting residue was suspended in dioxane (3.0 mL) and then DIPEA (272 µL, 1.56 mmol) and (6-

methylpyridazin-3-yl)methanamine dihydrochloride (92 mg, 0.47 mmol) were added. The reaction mixture was heated at 95 °C for 20 hours and then cooled to room temperature. The reaction was partitioned between water and DCM. The two phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with DCM. The combined organic phases 5 were passed through phase separating paper and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by preparative HPLC to give the title compound (12 mg, 9%) as a brown solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.34 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 1 H), 8.80 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.47-8.46 (m, 1 H), 8.12 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.00-7.95 (m, 2 H), 7.63-7.60 (m, 1 H), 7.52 10 (dd, J = 3.4, 5.3 Hz, 2 H), 7.45-7.37 (m, 2 H), 6.46-6.45 (m, 1 H), 5.09-5.05 (m, 2 H), 3.66 (s, 3 H), 2.61 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): [MH⁺] = 426.5 at 4.3 min.

Example 95

6-(3-Chloro-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine



15

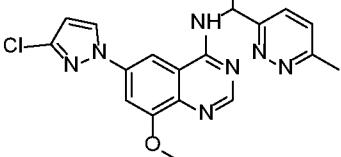
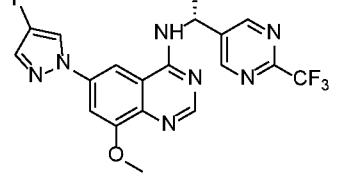
Nitrogen gas was bubbled through a mixture of 6-Bromo-8-methoxy-N-[(1*R*)-1-[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4 amine

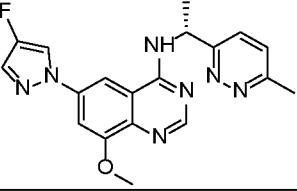
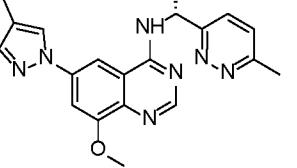
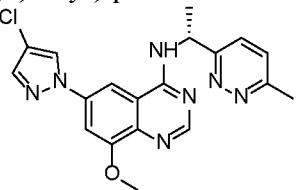
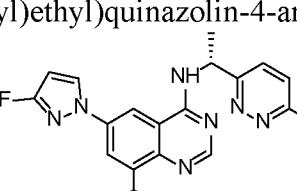
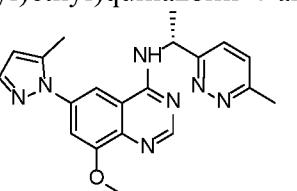
(200 mg, 0.47 mmol), copper (I) bromide (3.3 mg, 0.02 mmol), 3-chloro-1*H*-pyrazole (57 mg, 0.56 mmol) and cesium carbonate (304 mg, 0.93 mmol). 1-(pyridin-2-yl)propan-2-one (6.3 mg, 0.05 mmol) in N,N-dimethylformamide (1.0 mL) were added 20 and the reaction mixture transferred to a pre-heated stirrer. The mixture was heated at 120 °C for 16 hours. The reaction was cooled, filtered through Celite® and the filter cake rinsed with ethyl acetate (2 × 5 mL). The residue was purified by column chromatography

on silica gel eluting with 0 – 7% methanol in dichloromethane, followed by preparative HPLC to give the title compound (30.0 mg, 14%) as an off-white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.17 (s, 2 H), 8.93 (s, 1 H), 8.63 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.42 (s, 1 H), 8.33 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.01 (s, 1 H), 7.70 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1 H), 5.70-5.64 (m, 1 H), 4.02 (s, 3 H), 1.74 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 450.2 at 3.60 min.

The following compounds reported in the table below were prepared according to the same procedure described for the preparation of 6-(3-Chloro-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy-*N*-(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine:

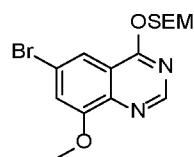
Example No.	Chemical Name Structure	Analytical data ¹ H NMR LC-MS
Example 96	6-(3-chloro-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.91 (s, 1 H), 8.61 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 8.41-8.37 (m, 2 H), 8.00 (s, 1 H), 7.71 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.62 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.50 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 5.77-5.72 (m, 1 H), 4.01 (s, 3 H), 2.59 (s, 3 H), 1.71 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH ⁺] = 397 at 2.92 min.
Example 97	(R)-6-(4-fluoro-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.17 (s, 2 H), 8.81 (d, J = 4.5 Hz, 1 H), 8.61 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.42 (s, 1 H), 8.29 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1 H), 7.97 (d, J = 4.1 Hz, 1 H), 7.67 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1 H), 5.69-5.64 (m, 1 H), 4.02 (s, 3 H), 1.74 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH ⁺] = 434 at 3.38 min.
Example 98	(R)-6-(4-fluoro-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.80 (d, J = 4.5 Hz, 1 H), 8.60 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 8.37-8.35 (m, 2 H), 7.96 (d, J = 3.9 Hz, 1 H), 7.69 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1 H), 7.62 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.50 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 5.77-5.72 (m, 1 H), 4.01 (s, 3 H), 2.60 (s,

		3 H), 1.71 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): $[\text{MH}^+] = 380$ at 3.70 min.
Example 99	<p>(<i>R</i>)-8-methoxy-6-(4-methyl-1<i>H</i>-pyrazol-1-yl)-<i>N</i>-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine</p> 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.59 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1 H), 8.43 (s, 1 H), 8.35-8.31 (m, 2 H), 7.73 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1 H), 7.67 (s, 1 H), 7.62 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1 H), 7.50 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1 H), 5.79-5.71 (m, 1 H), 4.00 (s, 3 H), 2.60 (s, 3 H), 2.18 (s, 3 H), 1.72 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): $[\text{MH}^+] = 376$ at 3.73 min.
Example 100	<p>(<i>R</i>)-6-(4-chloro-1<i>H</i>-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy-<i>N</i>-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine</p> 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.91 (s, 1 H), 8.62 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1 H), 8.40 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1 H), 8.37 (s, 1 H), 8.00 (s, 1 H), 7.71 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1 H), 7.62 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1 H), 7.50 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1 H), 5.79-5.70 (m, 1 H), 4.01 (s, 3 H), 2.60 (s, 3 H), 1.71 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): $[\text{MH}^+] = 396$ at 4.00 min.
Example 101	<p>(<i>R</i>)-6-(3-fluoro-1<i>H</i>-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy-<i>N</i>-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine</p> 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.66 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1 H), 8.61 (dd, $J = 2.7, 2.7$ Hz, 1 H), 8.36-8.33 (m, 2 H), 7.64-7.60 (m, 2 H), 7.50 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1 H), 6.48 (dd, $J = 2.7, 5.8$ Hz, 1 H), 5.77-5.72 (m, 1 H), 4.01 (s, 3 H), 2.59 (s, 3 H), 1.71 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): $[\text{MH}^+] = 379$ at 3.73 min.
Example 102	<p>(<i>R</i>)-8-methoxy-6-(5-methyl-1<i>H</i>-pyrazol-1-yl)-<i>N</i>-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine</p> 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.66 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1 H), 8.41 (s, 1 H), 8.17 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.65 (d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, 1 H), 7.60 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1 H), 7.49 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1 H), 7.38 (d, $J = 1.7$ Hz, 1 H), 6.37 (s, 1 H), 5.78-5.69 (m, 1 H), 3.96 (s, 3 H), 2.59 (s, 3 H), 2.44 (s, 3 H), 1.68 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 3 H).

		LCMS (Method 3): [MH ⁺] = 376 at 2.41 min.
Example 103	(<i>R</i>)-8-methoxy-6-(3-methyl-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazol-1-yl)- <i>N</i> -(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.59 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1 H), 8.52 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 8.34 (s, 1 H), 8.31 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.70 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.62 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.50 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 6.46 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 5.79-5.71 (m, 1 H), 4.01 (s, 3 H), 2.59 (s, 3 H), 2.35 (s, 3 H), 1.72 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): [MH ⁺] = 376 at 2.60 min.
Example 104	(<i>R</i>)-6-(4-chloro-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.17 (s, 2 H), 8.92 (s, 1 H), 8.61 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.42 (s, 1 H), 8.33 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1 H), 8.01 (s, 1 H), 7.70 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1 H), 5.69-5.64 (m, 1 H), 4.02 (s, 3 H), 3.18 (d, J = 5.1 Hz, 1 H), 1.74 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH ⁺] = 450 at 4.55 min.

Intermediate 23

6-bromo-8-methoxy-4-((2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxy)methoxy)quinazoline



5 6-Bromo-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-ol (200 mg, 0.78 mmol) was dissolved in N,N-dimethylformamide (10 mL) and the reaction mixture cooled to 0 °C. Sodium hydride (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 38 mg, 0.94 mmol) was added portion-wise and the reaction mixture stirred for 30 min. (2-Chloromethoxyethyl)trimethylsilane (0.21 mL, 1.18 mmol) was then added dropwise. The reaction was then stirred at 0 °C for 1 hour
10 and then allowed to warm to room temperature. The reaction mixture was quenched with water (5 mL) and partitioned with ethyl acetate (15 mL). The phases were separated and

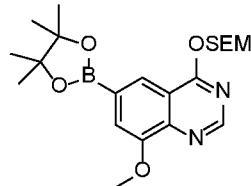
the aqueous layer washed with ethyl acetate (2×10 mL). The combined organic phases were dried (MgSO_4), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with 0 – 40% ethyl acetate in cyclohexane to give the title compound (181 mg, 60%) as a colourless solid.

5 ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 8.17 (s, 1 H), 8.04 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1 H), 7.3 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1 H), 5.43 (s, 2 H), 4.02 (s, 3 H), 3.66 (m, $J = 4.1$ Hz, 2 H), 0.95 (m, $J = 4.1$ Hz, 2 H), 0.02 (s, 9 H). LCMS (Method 3): $[\text{MH}^+] = 385$ at 5.24 min.

Intermediate 24

8-methoxy-6-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-4-((2-

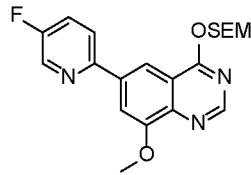
10 (trimethylsilyl)ethoxy) methoxy)quinazoline



Nitrogen was bubbled for 10 minutes through a mixture of 6-bromo-8-methoxy-4-((2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxy)methoxy)quinazoline (190 mg, 0.49 mmol), bis(pinacolato)diboron (150 mg, 0.59 mmol) and potassium acetate (97 mg, 0.99 mmol) 15 in 1,4-dioxane (5 mL), then [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II) (36 mg, 0.05 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was then heated at 95 °C for 2 hours. After this time the reaction was cooled to room temperature and filtered through Celite®. The title compound was used directly as a solution in 1,4-dioxane, assuming a quantitative yield.

20 Intermediate 25

6-(5-Fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-4-((2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxy)methoxy)-
quinazoline

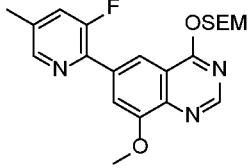


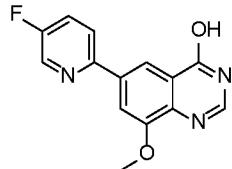
To 8-methoxy-6-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-4-((2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxy)methoxy)quinazoline (330 mg, 0.78 mmol) was added 2-bromo-5-fluoropyridine (137 mg, 0.78 mmol), cesium carbonate (508 mg, 1.56 mmol), 1,4-dioxane (8 mL) and water (1 mL). Nitrogen was bubbled through the reaction mixture for 10 minutes before tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (90 mg, 0.078 mmol) was added. The reaction was then heated at 90 °C for 16 hours. After this time the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, filtered through Celite® and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 0 – 60% ethyl acetate in cyclohexane to give the title compound (226 mg, 72%) as a pale yellow solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.76 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 8.46 (s, 1 H), 8.42 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1 H), 8.30 (dd, J = 9.1 Hz, 4.4 Hz, 1 H), 8.06 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.91 (dt, J = 2.4, 9.1 Hz, 1 H), 5.44 (s, 2 H), 4.06 (s, 3 H), 3.64 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 2 H), 0.97 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 2 H), 0.01 (s, 9 H). LCMS (Method 3): [MH⁺] = 402 at 5.43 min.

The following intermediates reported in the table below were synthesised following the same procedure described for the preparation of 6-(5-Fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-4-((2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxy)methoxy)-quinazoline:

Intermediate No.	Chemical Name Structure	Analytical Data ¹ H NMR LC-MS
Intermediate 22	6-(3-fluoro-5-methylpyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-4-((2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxy)methoxy)quinazoline	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl ₃): δ 8.52 (dd, J = 1.8, 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.38 (s, 1 H), 8.22 (s, 1 H), 7.97 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.37 (qd, J = 4.1, 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 5.48 (s, 2 H), 4.13 (s, 3 H), 3.72-3.67

		(m, 2 H), 2.44 (s, 3 H), 1.00-0.95 (m, 2 H), 0.01 (s, 9 H).
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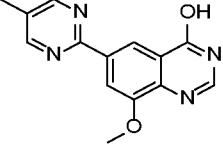
Intermediate 26**6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-ol**

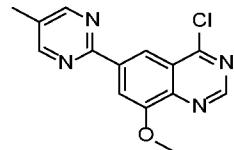
6-(5-Fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-4-((2-

5 (trimethylsilyl)ethoxy)methoxy)quinazoline (225 mg, 0.56 mmol) was dissolved in dichloromethane (5 mL) and trifluoroacetic acid (0.21 mL, 2.81 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* to yield the title compound (142 mg, 93%) as a pale orange solid.

10 ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.76 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 8.39 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1 H), 8.29 (dd, J = 9.0 Hz, 4.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.13 (s, 1 H) 8.05 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.92 (dt, J = 2.4, 9.1 Hz, 1 H), 5.69 (br s, 1 H), 4.06 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): [MH⁺] = 272 at 3.08 min.

15 The following intermediates reported in the table below were synthesised following the same procedure described for the preparation of 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-ol (Intermediate 26):

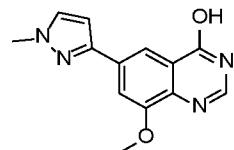
Intermediate No.	Chemical Name Structure	Analytical Data ¹ H NMR LC-MS
Intermediate 27	6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-ol 	LCMS (Method 4): [MH ⁺] = 269 at 2.89 min.

Intermediate 61**4-Chloro-8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazoline**

8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-ol (526 mg, 2.00 mmol)

5 (Intermediate 27) and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (760 mg, 5.9 mmol) were dissolved in toluene (12 mL) and heated to 120 °C for 20 min. Phosphorus oxychloride (331 mg, 2.2 mmol) was then added and the reaction mixture stirred for 2 h. The reaction was cooled to room temperature and the reaction mixture concentrated in *vacuo*. The resulting residue was triturated from acetonitrile to give the title compound (284 mg, 50%) as an off-white 10 solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.08 (s, 1 H), 8.96 (s, 1 H), 8.73 (s, 2 H), 8.44 (s, 1 H), 4.24 (s, 3 H), 2.42 (s, 3 H).

Intermediate 28**8-methoxy-6-(1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl)quinazolin-4-ol**

15

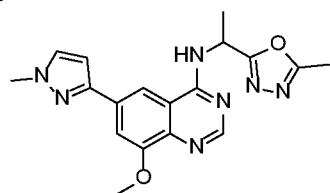
Nitrogen was bubbled for 10 minutes through a mixture of 6-bromo-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-ol (613 mg, 2.4 mmol), 1-methyl-3-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1*H*-pyrazole (500 mg, 2.4 mmol) and cesium carbonate (1570 mg, 4.8 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (25 mL) and water (4 mL). Then [1,1'-*bis*(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II) (36 mg, 0.05 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture heated at 95 °C for 3 hours. After this time the reaction was cooled to room temperature and concentrated *in vacuo* to one third volume. Water (40

mL) was then added and the precipitated formed was filtered to yield title compound as a colourless solid (449 mg, 73%)

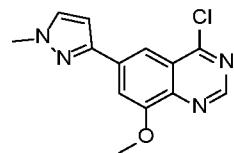
¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 12.28 (s, 1 H), 8.06 (s, 1 H), 8.02 (s, 1 H), 7.80 (s, 1 H), 7.73 (s, 1 H), 6.86 (s, 1 H), 3.99 (s, 3 H), 3.92 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): [MH⁺] = 257 at 2.77 min.

Example 105

(8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-6-(1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl)quinazolin-4-amine



10 Step 1: Preparation of 4-chloro-8-methoxy-6-(1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl)quinazoline



15 8-methoxy-6-(1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl)quinazolin-4-ol (250 mg, 0.976 mmol) and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (151.0 mg, 1.17 mmol) were dissolved in toluene (10 mL) and heated to 120 °C for 20 mins. Phosphorus oxychloride (179 mg, 0.11 mL, 1.17 mmol) was then added and the reaction mixture stirred for 4 h. The reaction was cooled and the mixture concentrated *in vacuo* to give a pale red solid (256 mg). The crude residue was taken on directly to the next step without further purification.

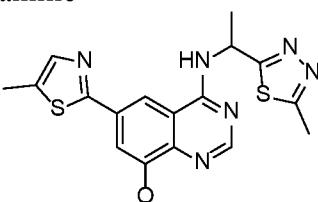
20 Step 2: Preparation of (8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-6-(1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl)quinazolin-4-amine



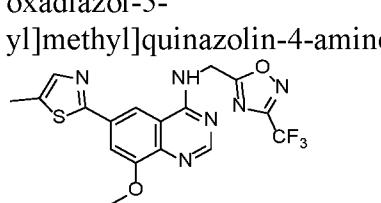
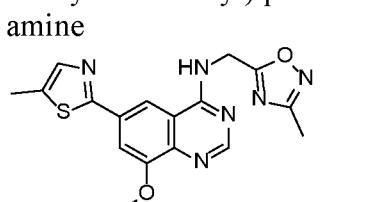
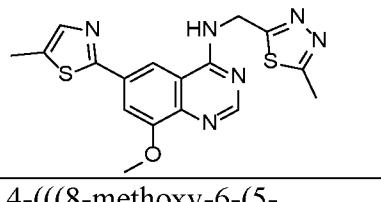
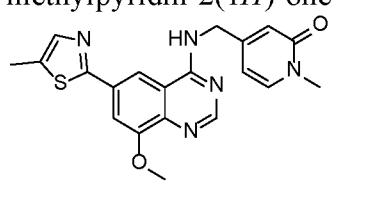
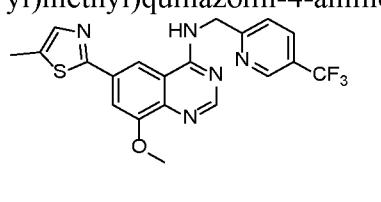
4-Chloro-8-methoxy-6-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)quinazoline (150 mg, 0.546 mmol) and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (352 mg, 2.73 mmol) were dissolved in 1,4-dioxane (5 mL). 1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethan-1-amine (139 mg, 1.09 mmol) was added and the reaction stirred at 50 °C for 5 days. The reaction mixture was cooled and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by preparative HPLC to yield the title compound as an off white solid (11 mg, 6.3%).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.59 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.41 (s, 1 H), 8.29 (d, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.83 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.69 (d, *J* = 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.89 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1 H), 5.78-5.73 (m, 1 H), 3.98 (s, 3 H), 3.95 (s, 3 H), 2.58 (s, 3 H), 1.68 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 366 at 2.64 min.

The following compounds reported in the table below were prepared according to the same procedure described for the preparation of 8-methoxy-*N*-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-6-(1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl)quinazolin-4-amine:

Example No.	Chemical name Structure	Analytical data ¹ H NMR LC-MS
Example 106	8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.05 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 8.52 (s, 1 H), 8.41 (d, <i>J</i> = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.75 (d, <i>J</i> = 1.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.69 (d, <i>J</i> = 1.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.01-5.93 (m, 1 H), 4.01 (s, 3 H), 2.66 (s, 3 H), 1.81 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.0 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH ⁺] = 399 at 2.80 min.
Example 107	8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.88 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.47-8.41 (m, 2 H), 7.75 (d, <i>J</i> = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.69 (d, <i>J</i> = 1.2 Hz, 1 H), 5.80-5.71 (m, 1 H), 4.00 (s, 3 H), 1.69 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.1 Hz, 3 H).

		LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 383 at 3.37 min.
Example 108	6-(5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.56 (d, J = 3.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.86 (dd, J = 4.1, 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.78 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.52 (ddd, J = 8.6, 8.6, 2.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.09-6.00 (m, 1 H), 1.89 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 3 H), 8.33 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.12 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 5.95-5.87 (m, 1 H), 1.80 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 382 at 2.76 min.
Example 109	6-(5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.76 (s, 1 H), 8.71 (s, 2 H), 8.48 (d, J = 1.1 Hz, 1 H), 8.22 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.67 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.09-6.01 (m, 1 H), 4.17 (s, 3 H), 2.76 (s, 3 H), 1.91 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 398 at 2.64 min.
Example 110	6-(5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.69 (s, 3 H), 8.48 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 8.21 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1 H), 6.64 (s, 1 H), 6.02-5.94 (m, 1 H), 4.17 (s, 3 H), 2.56 (s, 3 H), 1.83 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 381 at 3.37 min.
Example 111	8-methoxy-N-[(3-methylisoxazol-5-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.16-9.11 (m, 1 H), 8.50-8.50 (m, 1 H), 8.32 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.75 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.69-7.67 (m, 1 H), 6.26 (s, 1 H), 4.87 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, 2 H), 4.01-4.00 (m, 3 H), 2.56 (s, 3 H), 2.19 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 368 at 2.95 min.
Example 112	8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-N-[[3-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.50-9.45 (m, 1 H), 8.50-8.49 (m, 1 H), 8.40 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H),

	oxadiazol-5-yl]methyl]quinazolin-4-amine 	7.82 (d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, 1 H), 7.74 (d, $J = 1.3$ Hz, 1 H), 5.20 (d, $J = 5.3$ Hz, 2 H), 4.06-4.05 (m, 3 H), 2.61 (d, $J = 1.1$ Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+] = 424$ at 3.48 min.
Example 113	8-methoxy-N-[(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.32 (t, $J=5.6$ Hz, 1 H), 8.46 (s, 1 H), 8.34 (d, $J=1.6$ Hz, 1 H), 7.77 (d, $J=1.6$ Hz, 1 H), 7.70 - 7.68 (m, 1 H), 5.00 (d, $J=5.6$ Hz, 2 H), 4.01 (s, 3 H), 2.56 (d, $J=1.1$ Hz, 3 H), 2.32 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+] = 369$ at 2.70 min.
Example 114	8-methoxy-N-((5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.41 (dd, $J = 5.8, 5.8$ Hz, 1 H), 8.55 (s, 1 H), 8.30 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1 H), 7.76 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1 H), 7.68 (d, $J = 1.3$ Hz, 1 H), 5.09 (d, $J = 5.8$ Hz, 2 H), 4.01 (s, 3 H), 2.66 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): $[\text{MH}^+] = 385$ at 3.66 min.
Example 115	4-(((8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)-1-methylpyridin-2(1H)-one 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.04 (dd, $J = 5.9, 5.9$ Hz, 1 H), 8.45 (s, 1 H), 8.35 (d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, 1 H), 7.74 (d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, 1 H), 7.68 (d, $J = 1.3$ Hz, 1 H), 7.63 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1 H), 6.26-6.21 (m, 2 H), 4.61 (d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 2 H), 4.00 (s, 3 H), 3.38 (s, 3 H), 2.55 (d, $J = 1.3$ Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+] = 394$ at 4.49 min.
Example 116	8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-N-((5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.27 (dd, $J=5.8, 5.8$ Hz, 1 H), 8.94 (s, 1 H), 8.42 - 8.39 (m, 2 H), 8.15 (dd, $J=2.1, 8.3$ Hz, 1 H), 7.76 (d, $J=1.5$ Hz, 1 H), 7.69 (d, $J=1.3$ Hz, 1 H), 7.59 (d, $J=8.3$ Hz, 1 H), 4.97 (d, $J=5.8$ Hz, 2 H), 4.01 (s, 3 H), 2.56 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+] = 432$ at 3.40 min.
Example 117	<i>N</i> -((5-chloropyridin-2-yl)methyl)-8-methoxy-6-(5-	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.20 (dd, $J = 5.8, 5.8$ Hz, 1 H), 8.59 (d, $J = 2.3$ Hz, 1 H), 8.42 (s,

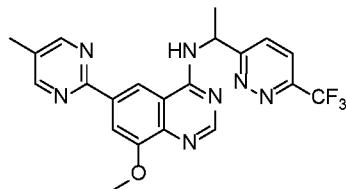
	<p>methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine</p>	<p>1 H), 8.37 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.87 (dd, J = 2.6, 8.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.75 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.68 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.41 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.87 (d, J = 5.9 Hz, 2 H), 4.00 (s, 3 H), 2.55 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 398 at 3.20 min.</p>
Example 118	<p><i>N</i>-(3,5-difluoropyridin-2-yl)methyl)-8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine</p>	<p>^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.09 (dd, J = 5.6, 5.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.45 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 8.41 (s, 1 H), 8.36 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.99-7.92 (m, 1 H), 7.74 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.67 (d, J = 1.1 Hz, 1 H), 4.93 (d, J = 5.3 Hz, 2 H), 3.99 (s, 3 H), 2.55 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 400 at 3.11 min.</p>
Example 119	<p><i>N</i>-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)methyl)-8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine</p>	<p>^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.19 (dd, J = 5.8, 5.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.53 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.43 (s, 1 H), 8.37 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.75 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.70-7.64 (m, 2 H), 7.45 (dd, J = 4.5, 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 4.88 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 2 H), 4.00 (s, 3 H), 2.55 (d, J = 1.1 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 382 at 2.99 min.</p>
Example 185	<p>6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-methoxy-<i>N</i>-(1<i>S</i>)-1-[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine formate</p>	<p>^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.89 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.74-8.76 (m, 1 H), 8.42 (s, 1 H), 8.26 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.13-8.15 (m, 1 H), 7.92-7.97 (m, 3 H), 7.55 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.73-7.40 (m, 2 H), 5.71 (m, 1 H), 4.01 (s, 3 H), 1.70 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 444 at 5.04 min.</p>

Example 120

Single enantiomer 1 of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-*N*-[1-[6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridazin-3-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine

Example 121

Single enantiomer 2 of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-[1-[6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridazin-3-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine



5 A mixture of 6-(5-Methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-ol (Intermediate 27) (74 mg, 0.276 mmol), phosphorus(V) oxychloride (0.034 mL, 0.36 mmol) and DIPEA (0.24 mL, 1.38 mmol) in toluene (4 mL) was heated at 90 °C under nitrogen for 2 hours. The reaction was cooled to room temperature and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was partitioned between water and dichloromethane. The combined organic layers were 10 washed with saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution, passed through a hydrophobic frit and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue (88 mg, 0.275 mmol) was dissolved in chloroform (0.5 mL) and 1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethan-1-amine (105 mg, 0.55 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was heated in a sealed tube under nitrogen for 18 hours at 70 °C. After this time the resulting mixture was cooled to 15 room temperature. The reaction was diluted with cold water and stirred for 10 minutes, then ethyl acetate and water were added. The two phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted further with ethyl acetate (2 × 50 mL). The combined organic phases were passed through phase separating paper and the solvent was removed *in vacuo* to give an off white solid (69.2 mg, 57%). The residue was purified by preparative chiral SFC to 20 give the title compounds as an off-white solid.

Example 120

Single enantiomer 1 of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-[1-[6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridazin-3-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine: 43.8 mg, 63%

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.13-9.07 (m, 2 H), 8.86 (s, 2 H), 8.40 (s, 1 H), 8.24-8.19 (m, 2 H), 8.07 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1 H), 5.93-5.88 (m, 1 H), 4.02 (s, 3 H), 2.39 (s, 3 H), 1.80 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 442 at 3.95 min. Chiral analysis (Method 36) at 0.73 min.

5 **Example 121**

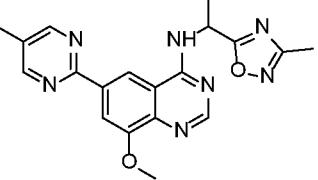
Single enantiomer 2 of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-[1-[6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridazin-3-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine: 8.0 mg, 11%.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.13-9.07 (m, 2 H), 8.87 (s, 2 H), 8.40 (s, 1 H), 8.24-8.19 (m, 2 H), 8.07 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1 H), 5.93-5.88 (m, 1 H), 4.02 (s, 3 H), 2.39 (s, 3 H), 1.80 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 442 at 3.95 min. Chiral analysis (Method 36) at 1.54 min.

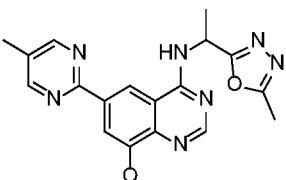
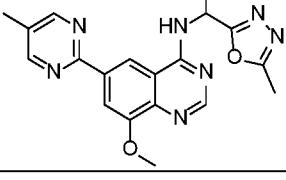
The following compounds reported in the table below were obtained as single isomers according to the same procedure described for the preparation of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-[1-[6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridazin-3-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine:

15

amine:

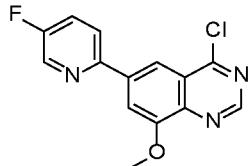
Example No.	Chemical name Structure	Analytical data ¹ H NMR LC-MS
Example 122	Single enantiomer 1 of 8-Methoxy-N-[1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.18 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 8.97 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 8.85 (s, 2 H), 8.48 (s, 1 H), 8.23 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 5.85-5.80 (m, 1 H), 4.03 (s, 3 H), 2.38 (s, 3 H), 2.34 (s, 3 H), 1.75 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): [MH ⁺] = 378 at 3.93 min. Chiral analysis (Method 12) at 2.72 min.
Example 123	Single enantiomer 2 of 8-Methoxy-N-[1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.18 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1 H), 8.98 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 8.85 (s, 2 H), 8.48 (s, 1 H), 8.24 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 5.85-5.80 (m, 1 H),

		4.03 (s, 3 H), 2.38 (s, 3 H), 2.33 (s, 3 H), 1.75 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH ⁺] = 378 at 2.8 min. Chiral analysis (Method 12) at 3.73 min.
Example 124	Single enantiomer 1 of 8-Methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.22 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1 H), 8.98 (d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, 1 H), 8.85 (s, 2 H), 8.52 (s, 1 H), 8.23 (d, $J = 1.4$ Hz, 1 H), 6.02-5.94 (m, 1 H), 4.02 (s, 3 H), 2.66 (s, 3 H), 2.38 (s, 3 H), 1.81 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): [MH ⁺] = 394 at 3.32 min. Chiral analysis (Method 39) at 1.56 min.
Example 125	Single enantiomer 2 of 8-Methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.21 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1 H), 8.98 (d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, 1 H), 8.85 (s, 2 H), 8.52 (s, 1 H), 8.23 (d, $J = 1.4$ Hz, 1 H), 6.00-5.95 (m, 1 H), 4.02 (s, 3 H), 2.66 (s, 3 H), 2.38 (s, 3 H), 1.81 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): [MH ⁺] = 394 at 3.32 min. Chiral analysis (Method 39) at 2.50 min.
Example 126	Single enantiomer 1 of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)-N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.91 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1 H), 8.57-8.59 (m, 2 H), 8.50 (s, 1 H), 8.13 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1 H), 8.04 (s, 1 H), 7.80-7.83 (m, 1 H), 5.97-6.00 (m, 1 H), 4.02 (s, 3 H), 2.69 (s, 3 H), 2.39 (s, 3 H), 1.82 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH ⁺] = 393 at 2.76 min. Chiral analysis (Method 9) at 1.43 min.
Example 127	Single enantiomer 2 of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)-N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.91 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1 H), 8.57-8.59 (m, 2 H), 8.50 (s, 1 H), 8.12 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1 H), 8.04 (s, 1 H), 7.80-7.83 (m, 1 H), 5.97-6.00 (m, 1 H), 4.02 (s, 3 H), 2.68 (s, 3 H), 2.39 (s, 3 H), 1.83 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH ⁺] = 393 at 2.76 min.

		Chiral analysis (Method 12 at 2.66 min.)
Example 128	Single enantiomer 1 of 8-methoxy-N-[(1R)-1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.11 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1 H), 8.94 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 8.84 (s, 2 H), 8.51 (s, 1 H), 8.23 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 5.90-5.86 (m, 1 H), 4.05 (s, 3 H), 2.38 (s, 3 H), 1.72 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 378 at 2.53 min. Chiral analysis (Method 13) at 1.49 min.
Example 129	Single enantiomer 2 of 8-methoxy-N-[(1R)-1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.11 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1 H), 8.95 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 8.85 (s, 2 H), 8.51 (s, 1 H), 8.23 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 5.91-5.86 (m, 1 H), 4.03 (s, 3 H), 2.38 (s, 3 H), 1.73 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 378 at 2.53 min. Chiral analysis (Method 13) at 1.83 min.

Intermediate 21

Preparation of 4-Chloro-6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxyquinazoline



8-Methoxy-6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-ol (750 mg, 2.81 mmol) was suspended in thionyl chloride (4.1 mL, 56.12 mmol) and DMF (0.0005 mL, 0.006 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was heated at 95 °C for 4 hours. The reaction was cooled to room temperature and the solvent was removed *in vacuo* to give 4-chloro-6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxyquinazoline (800 mg, 98%). The crude residue was taken on directly to the next step without further purification.

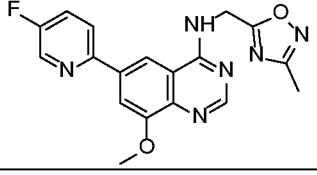
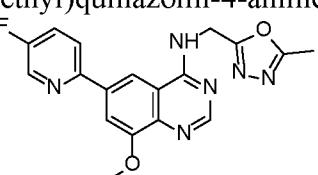
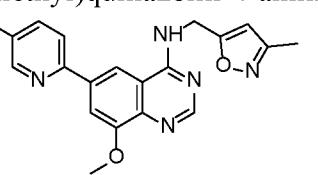
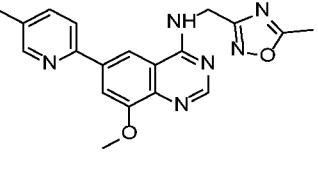
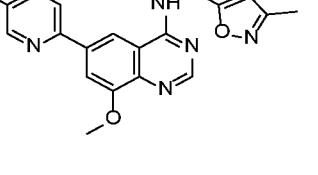
Example 132**6-(5-Fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine**

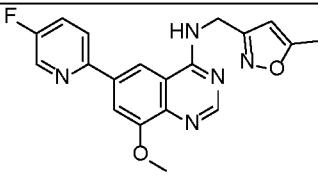
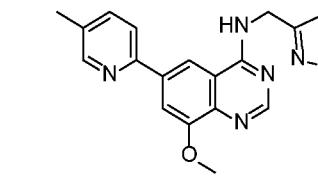
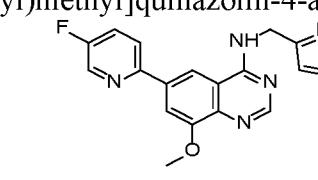
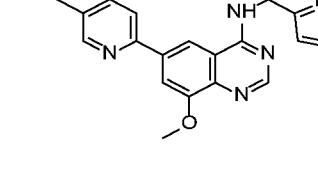
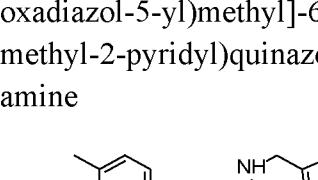
5 To a suspension of 4-chloro-6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxyquinazoline (150 mg, 0.51 mmol) in dioxane (5 ml) was added DIPEA (0.45 ml, 2.59 mmol) followed by (1,3,4-oxadiazole-2-yl)methanamine hydrochloride (105 mg, 0.77 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at 100 °C for 20 hours and then allowed to cool to room temperature and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was taken up into DCM (25 ml),
10 stirred for 30 min, filtered through a phase separator cartridge and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by preparative HPLC to give the title compound (17.9 mg, 9%) as an off-white solid.

15 ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.08 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.59 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1 H), 8.52 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 8.49 (s, 1 H), 8.10 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1 H), 8.04 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.82 (dd, J = 1.5, 8.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.99 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, 2 H), 4.03-4.02 (m, 3 H), 2.48 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 367 at 2.67 min.

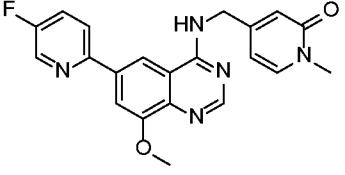
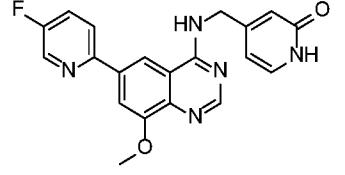
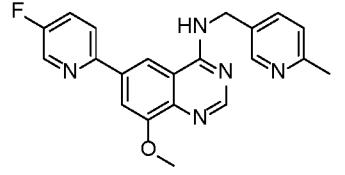
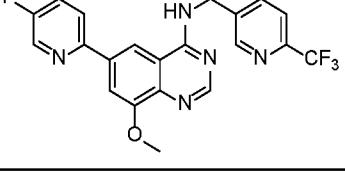
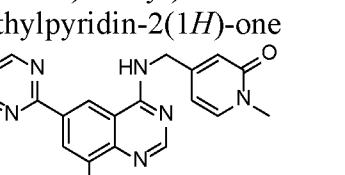
The following compounds reported in the table below were prepared according to the same procedure described for the preparation of 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine:

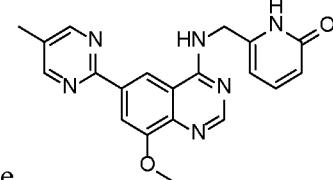
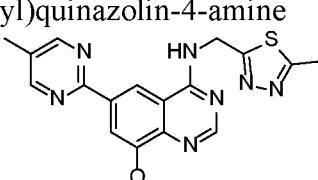
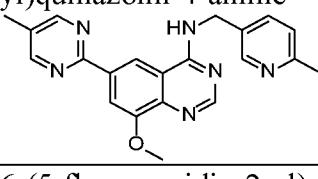
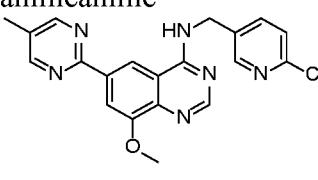
Example No.	Chemical name Structure	Analytical data ¹ H NMR LC-MS
Example 133	6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.20 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 1 H), 8.75 (d, J = 2.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.55 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 8.47-8.46 (m, 1 H), 8.30-8.24 (m, 1 H), 8.02-

		7.96 (m, 2 H), 5.02 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 2 H), 4.04-4.03 (m, 3 H), 2.32 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 367 at 2.71 min.
Example 134	6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.08 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.75 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.53-8.50 (m, 2 H), 8.26 (dd, J = 4.3, 8.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.01-7.95 (m, 2 H), 5.00 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 2 H), 4.03 (s, 3 H), 2.48 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 367 at 2.49 min.
Example 135	6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((3-methylisoxazol-5-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.01 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.74 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.52-8.50 (m, 2 H), 8.32-8.24 (m, 1 H), 8.01-7.95 (m, 2 H), 6.27-6.26 (m, 1 H), 4.91-4.88 (m, 2 H), 4.02 (s, 3 H), 2.19 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 366 at 2.85 min.
Example 136	8-methoxy-N-((5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylpyridin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.01 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.56 (dd, J = 1.9, 21.5 Hz, 2 H), 8.46-8.46 (m, 1 H), 8.13-8.10 (m, 1 H), 8.03 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.82 (dd, J = 1.5, 8.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.90-4.87 (m, 2 H), 4.03-4.02 (m, 3 H), 2.58 (s, 3 H), 2.40-2.39 (m, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 363 at 3.36 min.
Example 137	8-methoxy-N-((3-methylisoxazol-5-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylpyridin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.00 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.58 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1 H), 8.52-8.49 (m, 2 H), 8.12-8.09 (m, 1 H), 8.03 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.82 (dd, J = 1.5, 8.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.26 (s, 1 H), 4.91-4.87 (m, 2 H), 4.02 (s, 3 H), 2.39 (s, 3 H), 2.20-2.19 (m, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 362.4 at 3.59 min.
Example 138	6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy-N-[(5-methylisoxazol-3-yl)methyl]quinazolin-4-amine	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.97-8.92 (m, 1 H), 8.74-8.73 (m, 1 H), 8.51-8.49 (m, 2 H),

		¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.26 (dd, J = 4.3, 8.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.00-7.94 (m, 2 H), 6.21 (d, J = 0.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.81 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 2 H), 4.02 (s, 3 H), 2.36 (d, J = 0.8 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): [MH ⁺] = 366 at 4.12 min.
Example 139	8-methoxy-N-[(5-methylisoxazol-3-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.94 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.58 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1 H), 8.51-8.49 (m, 2 H), 8.10 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1 H), 8.03 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.81 (dd, J = 1.6, 8.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.21 (d, J = 0.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.82-4.79 (m, 2 H), 4.02 (s, 3 H), 2.39 (s, 3 H), 2.36 (d, J = 0.8 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH ⁺] = 362 at 2.94 min.
Example 140	6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy-N-[(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)methyl]quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.86-8.75 (m, 2 H), 8.57-8.52 (m, 2 H), 8.31 (dd, J = 4.3, 8.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.03-7.97 (m, 2 H), 7.64 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.23 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.79 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 2 H), 4.05 (s, 3 H), 3.85 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): [MH ⁺] = 365 at 3.33 min.
Example 141	8-methoxy-N-[(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.80 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.58-8.47 (m, 3 H), 8.13-8.10 (m, 1 H), 8.03 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.79 (dd, J = 1.6, 8.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.60 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1 H), 6.19 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1 H), 4.74 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 2 H), 4.01 (s, 3 H), 3.81-3.81 (m, 3 H), 2.39-2.37 (m, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): [MH ⁺] = 361 at 3.9 min.
Example 142	8-methoxy-N-[(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.19 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 1 H), 8.60-8.58 (m, 1 H), 8.55 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 8.45 (s, 1 H), 8.13-8.10 (m, 1 H), 8.04 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.83 (dd, J = 1.6, 8.2 Hz, 1 H), 5.02 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 2 H), 4.03-4.02 (m, 3 H), 2.40 (s, 3 H), 2.32 (s, 3 H). LCMS

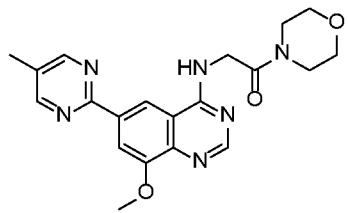
		(Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+] = 363$ at 2.7 min.
Example 143	8-methoxy- <i>N</i> [(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.08 (t, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 1 H), 8.59 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1 H), 8.52 (d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, 1 H), 8.49 (s, 1 H), 8.10 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1 H), 8.04 (d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, 1 H), 7.82 (dd, $J = 1.5, 8.2$ Hz, 1 H), 4.99 (d, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 2 H), 4.03-4.02 (m, 3 H), 2.48 (s, 3 H), 2.40-2.39 (m, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+] = 363$ at 2.47 min.
Example 144	8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)- <i>N</i> [(3-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)methyl]quinazolin-4-amine 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.48 (t, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 1 H), 8.90 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1 H), 8.86 (d, $J = 1.4$ Hz, 2 H), 8.48-8.47 (m, 1 H), 8.25 (d, $J = 1.4$ Hz, 1 H), 5.15 (d, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 2 H), 4.04 (s, 3 H), 2.39-2.38 (m, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+] = 418$ at 3.19 min.
Example 145	8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)- <i>N</i> [(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)methyl]quinazolin-4-amine 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.19 (t, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 1 H), 9.13-9.12 (m, 2 H), 8.86-8.84 (m, 3 H), 8.51 (s, 1 H), 8.22 (d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, 1 H), 4.90 (d, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 2 H), 4.02 (s, 3 H), 2.38-2.37 (m, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+] = 429$ at 3.09 min.
Example 146	6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy- <i>N</i> ((2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.13 (s, 2 H), 9.05 (s, 1 H), 8.74 (d, $J = 2.9$ Hz, 1 H), 8.49 (s, 2 H), 8.26 (dd, $J = 4.3, 8.9$ Hz, 1 H), 8.01-7.95 (m, 2 H), 4.93 (s, 2 H), 4.03-4.02 (m, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): $[\text{MH}^+] = 431$ at 4.42 min.
Example 147	4-(((6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)-1-methylpyridin-2(1 <i>H</i>)-one	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.92 (dd, $J = 6.0, 6.0$ Hz, 1 H), 8.74 (d, $J = 3.0$ Hz, 1 H), 8.54 (d, $J = 1.4$ Hz, 1 H), 8.46 (s, 1 H), 8.28 (dd, $J = 4.3, 8.8$ Hz, 1 H), 8.00-7.94 (m, 2 H), 7.63 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1 H), 6.27 (s, 1 H),

		6.23 (dd, J = 1.9, 7.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.64 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 2 H), 4.02 (s, 3 H), 3.39 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 392 at 2.49 min.
Example 148	4-(((6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.92 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.74 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.54 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 8.46 (s, 1 H), 8.28 (dd, J = 4.3, 8.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.00-7.94 (m, 2 H), 7.63 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1 H), 6.28-6.22 (m, 2 H), 4.64 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 2 H), 4.03-4.02 (m, 3 H). NH not observed. LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 378 at 2.47 min.
Example 149	6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((6-methylpyridin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.93 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.73 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.52-8.47 (m, 3 H), 8.25 (dd, J = 4.1, 9.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.99-7.93 (m, 2 H), 7.69 (dd, J = 2.3, 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.23-7.20 (m, 1 H), 4.79 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 2 H), 4.02-4.01 (m, 3 H), 2.44 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 376 at 3.56 min.
Example 150	6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.07 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.85 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 8.74 (d, J = 2.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.53-8.47 (m, 2 H), 8.26 (dd, J = 4.3, 8.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.08 (dd, J = 1.5, 8.2 Hz, 1 H), 8.00-7.87 (m, 3 H), 4.95-4.92 (m, 2 H), 4.03-4.02 (m, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 430 at 3.36 min.
Example 151	4-(((8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)-1-methylpyridin-2(1H)-one 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.12 (dd, J = 5.6, 5.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.90 (s, 1 H), 8.84 (s, 2 H), 8.46 (s, 1 H), 8.23 (s, 1 H), 7.62 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1 H), 6.24 (d, J = 9.4 Hz, 2 H), 4.60 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, 2 H), 4.02 (s, 3 H), 3.38 (s, 3 H), 3.34 (s, 3 H), 2.38 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 389 at 3.21 min.

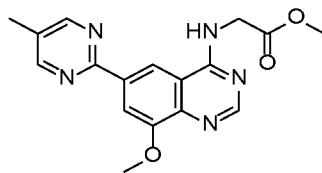
Example 152	6-(((8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 11.68-11.68 (m, 1 H), 8.99 (dd, J = 5.1, 5.1 Hz, 1 H), 8.87 (s, 1 H), 8.85 (s, 2 H), 8.49 (s, 1 H), 8.23 (s, 1 H), 7.34 (dd, J = 7.8, 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.21 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.07 (s, 1 H), 4.61 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, 2 H), 4.03 (s, 3 H), 2.38 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 375 at 3.22 min.
Example 153	8-methoxy-N-((5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.47 (dd, J = 5.8, 5.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.86-8.84 (m, 3 H), 8.56 (s, 1 H), 8.23 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 5.08 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 2 H), 4.03 (s, 3 H), 2.66 (s, 3 H), 2.38 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 380 at 2.49 min.
Example 154	8-methoxy-N-((6-methylpyridin-3-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.47 (dd, J = 5.8, 5.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.86-8.84 (m, 3 H), 8.56 (s, 1 H), 8.23 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 5.08 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 2 H), 4.03 (s, 3 H), 2.66 (s, 3 H), 2.38 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 373 at 1.99 min.
Example 155	6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.24 (dd, J = 5.8, 5.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.88 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 8.84 (s, 3 H), 8.48 (s, 1 H), 8.22 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 8.07 (dd, J = 1.5, 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.87 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.90 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 2 H), 4.02 (s, 3 H), 2.37 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 427 at 3.19 min.

Example 160

2-((8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)amino)-1-morpholinoethan-1-one



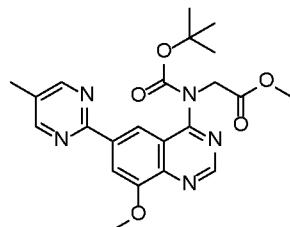
Step 1: Preparation of Methyl (8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)glycinate



5 To a suspension of crude 4-chloro-8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazoline (500 mg, 1.86 mmol) in dioxane (5 mL) was added DIPEA (1.6 mL, 9.32 mmol) and glycine methyl ester (382 mg, 4.29 mmol). The mixture was heated to 95 °C for 18 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel 10 eluting with 20% ethyl acetate in methanol to give the title compound (552 mg, 87%) as a pale yellow solid.

LCMS (Method 3): [MH⁺] = 340 at 2.47 min

Step 2: Preparation of Methyl N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-N-(8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)glycinate



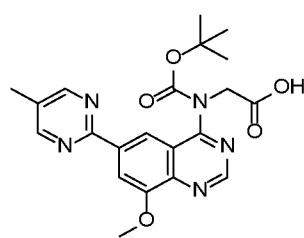
15

To a solution of methyl-(8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)glycinate (550 mg, 1.62 mmol) in dichloromethane (25 mL) was added DMAP (20 mg, 0.16 mmol), triethylamine (0.56 mL, 4.05 mmol) and di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (707 mg,

3.24 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h. After this time, the mixture was concentrated in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 10% methanol/ethyl acetate to give the title compound (689 mg, 96%) as a yellow solid.

5 LCMS (Method 3): [MH⁺] = 440 at 4.71 min.

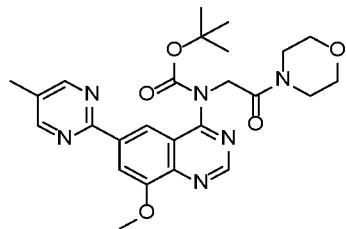
Step 3: Preparation of *N*-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-*N*-(8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)glycine



To a suspension of methyl *N*-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-*N*-(8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)glycinate (680 mg, 1.55 mmol) in a mixture of THF (20 mL) and methanol (20 mL) was added a 1 M aqueous solution of lithium hydroxide (3.9 mL, 2.5 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 h. After this time, the reaction mixture was diluted with water (20 mL). The mixture was then acidified to pH 7 using 1 M aqueous hydrochloric acid solution. The aqueous mixture was concentrated in vacuo and the residue was purified using reverse phase chromatography, eluting with 0-100% ACN/water (NH₄HCO₃ modifier) to give the title compound as an off-white solid (498 mg, 75%).

LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 426 at 3.98 min.

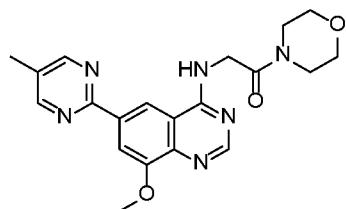
Step 4: Preparation of *tert*-butyl (8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)(2-morpholino-2-oxoethyl)carbamate



To a solution of N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-N-(8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)glycine (50 mg, 0.12 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) was added triethylamine (0.033 mL, 0.24 mmol), HATU (58 mg, 0.15 mmol) and morpholine (0.015 mL, 0.18 mmol). The mixture was then stirred at room temperature for 18 hours. After this time, the mixture was concentrated in vacuo and the residue purified using reverse phase chromatography, eluting with 0-100% ACN/water (NH₄HCO₃ modifier) to give the title compound as an off-white solid (38 mg, 65%).

LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 495 at 3.97 min.

10 Step 5: Preparation of 2-((8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)amino)-1-morpholinoethan-1-one



To a solution of tert-butyl (8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)(2-morpholino-2-oxoethyl)carbamate (28 mg, 0.057 mmol) in dioxane (2 mL) was added a 4 M solution of hydrogen chloride in dioxane (2 mL). The mixture was subsequently stirred at room temperature for 2 h. After this time the mixture was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified using preparative reverse phase HPLC to give the title compound as a colourless solid (13 mg, 58%).

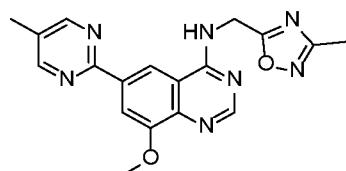
20 ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.85 (s, 3 H), 8.69 (dd, J = 5.6, 5.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.46 (s, 1 H), 8.21 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.41 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 2 H), 4.02 (s, 3 H), 3.69-3.64 (m,

2 H), 3.63-3.57 (m, 4 H), 3.49 (dd, J = 4.6, 4.6 Hz, 2 H), 2.38 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 395 at 2.33 min.

Example 156

8-Methoxy-N-((3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine

5 **2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine**

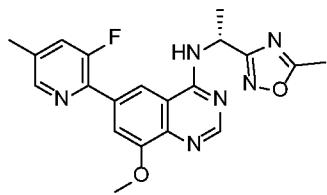


To a solution of *N*-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-*N*-(8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl) glycine (100 mg, 0.24 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) was added 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide (59 mg, 0.31 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 minutes. *N*-hydroxyacetimidamide (26 mg, 0.35 mmol) was added and the mixture was heated to 120 °C for 45 minutes. After this time, the mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting residue was solubilised in 1,4-dioxane (2 mL) and treated with 4 M HCl in 1,4-dioxane (5 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for an additional 1 hour and then concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by preparative HPLC to give the title compound (18.5 mg, 12% over two steps) as a light brown solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.36 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.90-8.85 (m, 3 H), 8.48-8.47 (m, 1 H), 8.24 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.98 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 2 H), 4.04-4.03 (m, 3 H), 2.38 (s, 3 H), 2.31 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 364 at 2.63 min.

20 **Example 157**

6-(3-fluoro-5-methyl-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy-*N*[(1*R*)-1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl] quinazolin-4-amine



A solution of 6-(3-fluoro-5-methylpyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-4-((2-trimethylsilyl)ethoxy)quinazoline (700 mg, 1.68 mmol) in DCM (20 mL) was treated with trifluoroacetic acid (2.6 mL) and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 19 hours. The solvents were removed under reduced pressure and the residue was quenched with a saturated solution of NaHCO_3 and water. The resulting solid was filtered and dried *in vacuo* to give 6-(3-fluoro-5-methylpyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-ol (470 mg) as an off-white solid. A partial amount of the residue (100 mg, 0.35 mmol) was suspended in thionyl chloride (0.51 mL, 7.01 mmol) and DMF (0.005 mL). The reaction mixture was heated at 90 °C for 3 hours and cooled to room temperature. The solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in DCM and washed with saturated NaHCO_3 solution, water then dried, and the solvent removed *in vacuo*. The residue was then suspended in dioxane (2.0 mL) and DIPEA (0.30 mL, 1.75 mmol) and [(R)-1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethan-1-amine hydrochloride (79 mg, 0.525 mmol) were added. The reaction mixture was heated at 55 °C for 4 days and then cooled to room temperature. The reaction mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The two phases were separated, and the aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by preparative HPLC to give the title compound (38.1 mg, 27%) as a white solid.

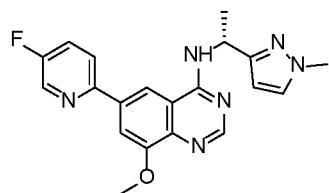
^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.80 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 8.48 (d, J = 3.4 Hz, 2 H), 8.43 (s, 1 H), 7.79 (qd, J = 2.5, 7.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.70 (s, 1 H), 5.77-5.73 (m, 1 H), 3.98 (s, 3

H), 2.57 (s, 3 H), 2.44 (s, 3 H), 1.66 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H); LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 395 at 3.03 min. Chiral analysis (Method 35) at 1.75 min.

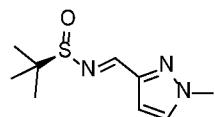
Example 158

6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy-N-[(1*R*)-1-(1-methylpyrazol-3-

5 yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine



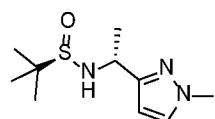
Step 1: Preparation of (R)-2-methyl-N-((1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl)methylene)propane-2-sulfinamide



10 To a solution of 1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazole-3-carbaldehyde (500 mg, 4.54 mmol) in DCM (5.0 mL) were added copper sulfate (1667 mg, 10.4 mmol) and (R)-(+)-2-methyl-2-propanesulfinamide (605 mg, 4.99 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 72 hours under nitrogen. The reaction was filtered through a pad of Celite® and the solid was washed with DCM. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure, dissolved in acetonitrile and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 0-50% ethyl acetate in cyclohexane to give the title compound (955 mg, 99%) as a white solid.

20 ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.63 (s, 1 H), 7.40 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1 H), 6.77 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.99 (s, 3 H), 1.25-1.25 (m, 9 H).

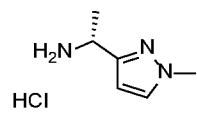
Step 2: Preparation of (R)-2-Methyl-N-((R)-1-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)ethyl)propane-2-sulfinamide



A solution of (R)-2-methyl-N-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)methylene)propane-2-sulfinamide (500 mg, 2.34 mmol) in DCM (10.0 mL) was cooled to -60 °C. Methylmagnesium bromide in diethyl ether (3.0M, 1.0 mL, 2.93 mmol) was slowly added. The reaction mixture was stirred at -60 °C for 1 hour and then slowly warmed to room temperature. The reaction mixture was then cooled at -60 °C and another aliquot of methylmagnesium bromide in diethyl ether (3.0M, 0.5 mL, 1.47 mmol) was slowly added. The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature overnight. The reaction was quenched with a saturated aqueous NH₄Cl solution and the two phases were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with DCM (2 × 50 mL) and the combined organic phases were passed through a phase separator filter paper. The solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 0-10% methanol in DCM to give the title compound (206 mg, 38%) as a colourless oil.

LCMS (Method 3): [MH⁺] = 230 at 3.41 min.

Step 3: Preparation of (R)-1-(1-Methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)ethan-1-amine hydrochloride



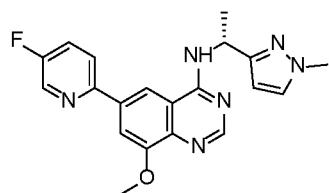
20

To a solution of (R)-2-methyl-N-((R)-1-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)ethyl)propane-2-sulfinamide (206 mg, 0.90 mmol) in dioxane (2.2 mL) was added a solution of hydrogen chloride in dioxane (4.0M, 2.2 mL, 8.98 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room

temperature for 18 hours. The solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was triturated with ethyl acetate to give the title compound (160 mg, quantitative) as a white solid.

LCMS (Method 3): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 126 at 1.88 min.

Step 4: Preparation of 6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy-*N*-(*1R*)-1-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine

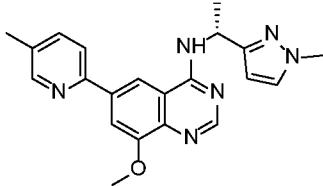


To a suspension of 4-chloro-6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxyquinazoline (106 mg, 0.37 mmol) in dioxane (3.0 mL) was added DIPEA (0.32 mL, 1.84 mmol) followed by (*R*)-1-(1-Methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)ethan-1-amine hydrochloride (89 mg, 0.55 mmol).

10 The reaction mixture was heated at 95 °C for 20 hours and then allowed to cool to room temperature. The reaction was partitioned between DCM and water and the two phases were separated. The aqueous phase was washed with DCM (2 × 50 mL) and then the water was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by preparative HPLC to give the title compound (5.25 mg, 4%) as an off-white solid.

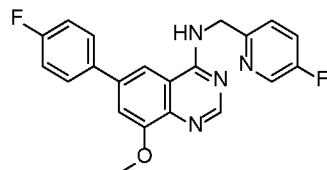
15 $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.72 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.56 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.51 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1 H), 8.46 (s, 1 H), 8.31 (dd, J = 4.3, 9.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.99 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.98-7.92 (m, 1 H), 7.60 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1 H), 6.20 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1 H), 5.79-5.71 (m, 1 H), 4.00 (s, 3 H), 3.81-3.81 (m, 3 H), 1.62 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 379 at 3.00 min. Chiral analysis (Method 29) at 2.4 min.

20 The following compound reported in the table below was prepared according to the same procedure described for the preparation of 6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy-*N*-(*1R*)-1-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine:

Example No.	Chemical name Structure	Analytical data ¹ H NMR LC-MS
Example 159	8-methoxy- <i>N</i> -(<i>(1R</i>)-1-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.58-8.55 (m, 2 H), 8.51 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1 H), 8.45 (s, 1 H), 8.16 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 8.03 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.79 (dd, J = 1.6, 8.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.60-7.59 (m, 1 H), 6.20 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1 H), 5.80-5.72 (m, 1 H), 4.00 (s, 3 H), 3.81-3.81 (m, 3 H), 2.39-2.38 (m, 3 H), 1.62 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH ⁺] = 375 at 2.84 min. Chiral analysis (Method 29) at 3.1 min.

Example 161

6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-*N*-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)methyl]-8-methoxy-quinazolin-4-amine

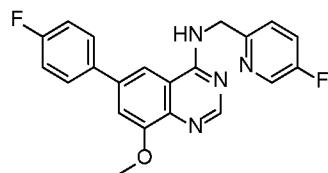


5 Step 1: Preparation of 6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-amine hydrochloride



A solution of 4-chloro-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-methoxyquinazoline (100 mg, 0.346 mmol) in 7M solution of ammonia in methanol (5 mL, 35.0 mmol) was stirred at room 10 temperature for 18 hours in a sealed tube. The reaction was concentrated to dryness to give the title compound (105 mg, quantitative yield) as a beige solid, which was taken on to the next step without further purification.

Step 2: Preparation of 6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-N-[(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)methyl]-8-methoxy-quinazolin-4-amine

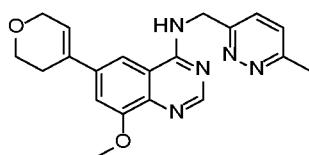


A microwave tube was charged with 6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-amine hydrochloride (40 mg, 0.132 mmol), 5-fluoropicolinaldehyde (19.0 mg, 0.149 mmol), ethanol (1 mL), acetic acid (0.05 mL) and sodium triacetoxyborohydride (47 mg, 0.223 mmol). The resulting mixture was heated under microwave irradiations for 30 minutes at 170 °C. After return to room temperature, the reaction was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by preparative HPLC to give the title compound (1.5 mg, 3%) as an off-white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.04-9.01 (m, 1 H), 8.57 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1 H), 8.45 (s, 1 H), 8.22 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.01-7.95 (m, 2 H), 7.72-7.68 (m, 1 H), 7.58 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.49-7.47 (m, 1 H), 7.45-7.39 (m, 2 H), 4.92 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 2 H), 4.06 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): [MH⁺] = 379 at 4.5 min.

15 **Example 188**

6-(3,6-Dihydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine

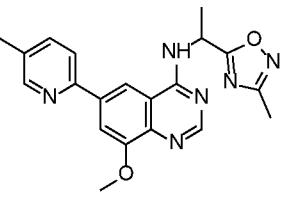


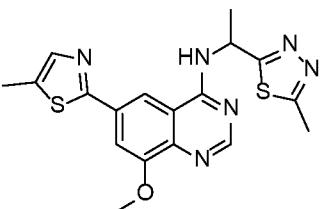
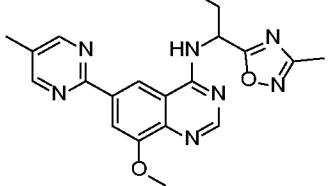
To a mixture of 6-Bromo-8-methoxy-N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine (intermediate 9) (150 mg, 0.41 mmol), 3,6-dihydro-2*H*-pyran-4-boronic acid pinacol ester (175 mg, 0.834 mmol) and *bis*(triphenylphosphine)palladium(II) dichloride (15 mg, 0.02 mmol) in 1,2-

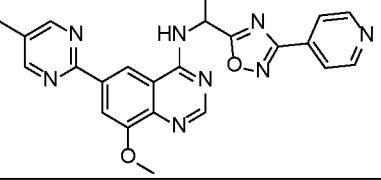
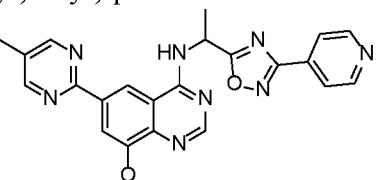
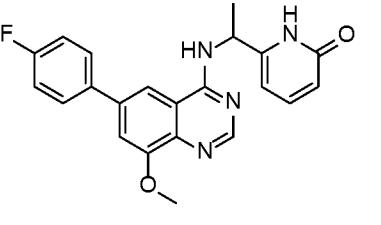
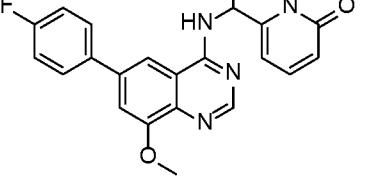
dimethoxyethane (5 mL), was added caesium carbonate (271 mg, 0.83 mmol) in water (0.5 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred under a nitrogen atmosphere at 100 °C for 16 hours. After this time the reaction mixture was filtered through a Celite® pad and rinsed with ethyl acetate (10 mL). The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the resulting residue 5 was purified by preparative HPLC to give the title compound (38 mg, 22%) as a colourless solid.

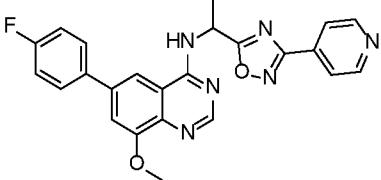
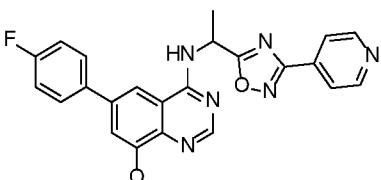
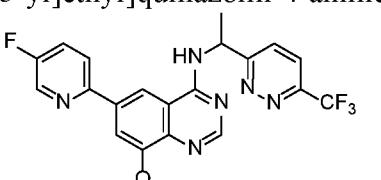
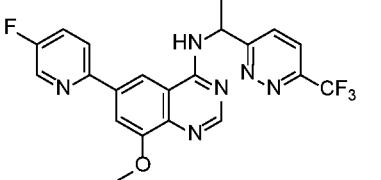
¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.96 (dd, *J* = 5.8, 5.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.38 (s, 1 H), 7.86 (d, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.55-7.48 (m, 2 H), 7.39 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.51 (s, 1 H), 5.01 (d, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 2 H), 4.32-4.30 (m, 2 H), 3.96 (s, 3 H), 3.90 (dd, *J* = 5.5, 5.5 Hz, 2 H), 2.65-10 2.59 (m, 5 H). LCMS (Method 3): [MH⁺] = 364 at 3.27 min.

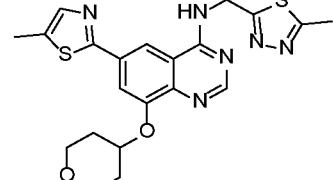
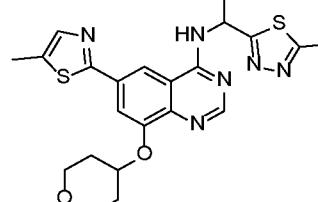
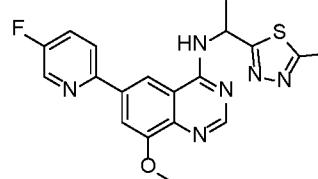
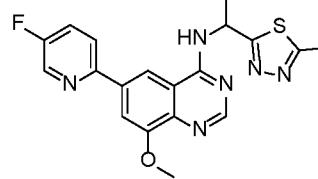
The following compounds reported in the table below were obtained as single isomers by chiral preparative SFC purification of the appropriate racemic mixture hereinabove described.

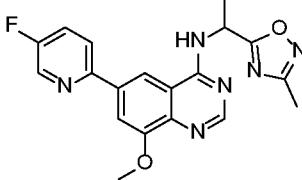
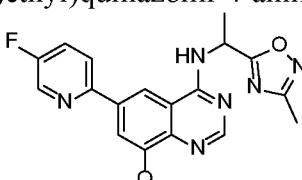
Example No.	Chemical Name Structure	Analytical data ¹ H NMR LC-MS
Example 162	Single enantiomer 1 of 8-Methoxy-N-[1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine 	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.89 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.3 Hz, 1 H), 8.60-8.58 (m, 2 H), 8.46-8.45 (m, 1 H), 8.14 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.2 Hz, 1 H), 8.05 (d, <i>J</i> = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.82 (dd, <i>J</i> = 1.6, 8.2 Hz, 1 H), 5.87-5.78 (m, 1 H), 4.03 (s, 3 H), 2.40 (s, 3 H), 2.33 (s, 3 H), 1.76 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.1 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): [MH ⁺] = 377 at 4.17 min. Chiral analysis (Method 28) at 2.01 min.
Example 163	Single enantiomer 2 of 8-Methoxy-N-[1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.89 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.3 Hz, 1 H), 8.60-8.58 (m, 2 H), 8.46 (s, 1 H), 8.14 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.1 Hz, 1 H), 8.05 (d, <i>J</i> = 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.82 (dd, <i>J</i> = 1.5, 8.2 Hz, 1 H), 5.87-5.78 (m, 1 H), 4.03 (s, 3 H), 2.40 (s, 3 H), 2.33 (s, 3 H),

		1.76 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): $[\text{MH}^+] = 377$ at 4.2 min. Chiral analysis (Method 28) at 2.83 min.
Example 164	Single enantiomer 1 of 8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.04 (s, 1 H), 8.51 (s, 1 H), 8.41-8.39 (m, 1 H), 7.75 (d, $J = 1.3$ Hz, 1 H), 7.69-7.68 (m, 1 H), 5.99-5.94 (m, 1 H), 4.01-4.00 (m, 3 H), 2.66 (s, 3 H), 2.57-2.55 (m, 3 H), 1.83-1.79 (m, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+] = 399$ at 2.80 min. Chiral analysis (Method 20) at 1.10 min.
Example 165	Single enantiomer 2 of 8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.05 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1 H), 8.52-8.51 (m, 1 H), 8.41 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1 H), 7.75 (d, $J = 1.4$ Hz, 1 H), 7.69 (d, $J = 1.3$ Hz, 1 H), 6.01-5.93 (m, 1 H), 4.02-4.00 (m, 3 H), 2.66 (s, 3 H), 2.57-2.55 (m, 3 H), 1.81 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+] = 399$ at 2.80 min. Chiral analysis (Method 20) at 3.16 min.
Example 166	Single enantiomer 2 of 2-((8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)amino)-2-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethan-1-ol 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.02-8.97 (m, 2 H), 8.86 (s, 2 H), 8.48 (s, 1 H), 8.24 (d, $J = 1.1$ Hz, 1 H), 5.75 (q, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1 H), 5.40 (dd, $J = 6.1, 6.1$ Hz, 1 H), 4.13-4.06 (m, 2 H), 4.03 (s, 3 H), 2.38 (s, 3 H), 2.33 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+] = 394$ at 2.61 min. Chiral analysis (Method 28) at 4.13 min.
Example 167	Single enantiomer 1 of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(1-(3-(pyridin-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.28 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1 H), 8.99 (d, $J = 1.4$ Hz, 1 H), 8.85 (s, 2 H), 8.81-8.79 (m, 2 H), 8.49 (s, 1 H), 8.25 (d, $J = 1.4$ Hz, 1 H), 7.95-7.93 (m, 2 H), 5.97-5.92 (m, 1 H), 4.03 (s, 3 H), 2.38 (s, 3 H), 1.85 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method

		4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 441 at 2.78 min. Chiral analysis (Method 13) at 2.23 min.
Example 168	Single enantiomer 2 of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(1-(3-(pyridin-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.28 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 8.99 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 8.85 (s, 2 H), 8.81-8.79 (m, 2 H), 8.49 (s, 1 H), 8.25 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.95-7.93 (m, 2 H), 5.97-5.92 (m, 1 H), 4.03 (s, 3 H), 2.38 (s, 3 H), 1.85 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 441 at 2.81 min. Chiral analysis (Method 13) at 2.84 min.
Example 190	Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(1-((6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)ethyl)pyridin-2(<i>IH</i>)-one 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 11.73-11.72 (m, 1 H), 8.47 (s, 1 H), 8.27 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 8.00 (ddd, J = 3.2, 5.4, 12.1 Hz, 2 H), 7.58 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.48-7.36 (m, 3 H), 6.22 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 5.40 (dd, J = 6.8, 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.07 (s, 3 H), 1.65 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 391 at 2.95 min. Chiral analysis (Method 34) at 2.99 min.
Example 191	Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(1-((6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)ethyl)pyridin-2(<i>IH</i>)-one 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 11.73-11.72 (m, 1 H), 8.47 (s, 1 H), 8.27 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 8.00 (ddd, J = 3.2, 5.4, 12.1 Hz, 2 H), 7.58 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.48-7.36 (m, 3 H), 6.22 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 5.40 (dd, J = 6.8, 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.07 (s, 3 H), 1.65 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 391 at 2.94 min. Chiral analysis (Method 34) at 4.43 min.
Example 192	Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(3-(pyridin-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.91 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.81-8.79 (m, 2 H), 8.45 (s, 1 H), 8.23 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.98-7.92 (m, 4 H), 7.58 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.40 (dd, J =

		8.9, 8.9 Hz, 2 H), 5.94-5.89 (m, 1 H), 4.04 (s, 3 H), 1.84 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 443 at 3.28 min. Chiral analysis (Method 17) at 2.24 min.
Example 193	Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(3-(pyridin-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.91 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.81-8.79 (m, 2 H), 8.45 (s, 1 H), 8.23 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.98-7.92 (m, 4 H), 7.58 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.40 (dd, J = 8.9, 8.9 Hz, 2 H), 5.94-5.89 (m, 1 H), 4.04 (s, 3 H), 1.84 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 443 at 3.29 min. Chiral analysis (Method 17) at 3.41 min.
Example 169	Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy-N-[1-[6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridazin-3-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.87 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.76 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.68 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 8.38 (s, 1 H), 8.34 (dd, J = 4.3, 8.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.21 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.07 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.03-7.97 (m, 2 H), 5.91-5.86 (m, 1 H), 4.01 (s, 3 H), 1.80 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 445 at 3.42 min. Chiral analysis (Method 35) at 1.35 min.
Example 170	Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy-N-[1-[6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridazin-3-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine 	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.87 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.76 (d, J = 2.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.68 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.38 (s, 1 H), 8.34 (dd, J = 4.4, 8.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.21 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.07 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.03-7.98 (m, 2 H), 5.91-5.86 (m, 1 H), 4.01 (s, 3 H), 1.80 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+]$ = 445 at 3.43 min. Chiral analysis (Method 35) at 2.10 min.
Example 171	Single enantiomer 1 of <i>N</i> -[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.07 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 8.54 (s, 1 H), 8.43 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.83 (d, J = 1.6 Hz,

	<p>yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine</p> 	<p>1 H), 7.69 (d, $J = 1.1$ Hz, 1 H), 5.96 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1 H), 4.96-4.89 (m, 1 H), 3.96-3.91 (m, 2 H), 3.58-3.50 (m, 2 H), 2.66 (s, 3 H), 2.55 (s, 3 H), 2.09-2.01 (m, 2 H), 1.81 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3 H), 1.78-1.68 (m, 2 H). LCMS (Method 3): $[\text{MH}^+] = 469$ at 3.69 min. Chiral analysis (Method 9 at 1.51 min.</p>
Example 172	<p>Single enantiomer 2 of <i>N</i>-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine</p> 	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.07 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1 H), 8.54 (s, 1 H), 8.44 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1 H), 7.83 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1 H), 7.69 (d, $J = 1.1$ Hz, 1 H), 5.96 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1 H), 4.96-4.89 (m, 1 H), 3.95-3.91 (m, 2 H), 3.57-3.50 (m, 2 H), 2.66 (s, 3 H), 2.55 (s, 3 H), 2.08-2.02 (m, 2 H), 1.81 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3 H), 1.78-1.67 (m, 2 H). LCMS (Method 3): $[\text{MH}^+] = 469$ at 3.7 min. Chiral analysis (Method 9) at 3.52 min.</p>
Example 173	<p>Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-<i>N</i>-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine</p> 	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.92 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1 H), 8.74 (d, $J = 2.9$ Hz, 1 H), 8.58-8.52 (m, 2 H), 8.29 (dd, $J = 4.3, 8.9$ Hz, 1 H), 8.01-7.95 (m, 2 H), 6.03-5.94 (m, 1 H), 4.03-4.02 (m, 3 H), 2.66 (s, 3 H), 1.82 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+] = 397$ at 2.75 min. Chiral analysis (Method 32) at 1.36 min.</p>
Example 174	<p>Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-<i>N</i>-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine</p> 	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.92 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1 H), 8.74 (d, $J = 2.9$ Hz, 1 H), 8.58-8.52 (m, 2 H), 8.29 (dd, $J = 4.3, 8.9$ Hz, 1 H), 8.01-7.95 (m, 2 H), 6.03-5.94 (m, 1 H), 4.03-4.02 (m, 3 H), 2.66 (s, 3 H), 1.82 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): $[\text{MH}^+] = 397$ at 2.75 min. Chiral analysis (Method 32) at 2 min.</p>

Example 175	<p>Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine</p> 	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.93 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.1 Hz, 1 H), 8.80-8.78 (m, 1 H), 8.62 (d, <i>J</i> = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 8.51-8.51 (m, 1 H), 8.33 (dd, <i>J</i> = 4.2, 9.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.05-7.99 (m, 2 H), 5.91-5.82 (m, 1 H), 4.07 (s, 3 H), 2.38-2.37 (m, 3 H), 1.80 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.3 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 382 at 2.86 min. Chiral analysis (Method 28) at 1.51 min.</p>
Example 176	<p>Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine</p> 	<p>¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 8.90 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.3 Hz, 1 H), 8.75 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.58 (d, <i>J</i> = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.47 (s, 1 H), 8.29 (dd, <i>J</i> = 4.3, 8.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.01-7.95 (m, 2 H), 5.86-5.78 (m, 1 H), 4.03 (s, 3 H), 2.33 (s, 3 H), 1.76 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.2 Hz, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): [MH⁺] = 381 at 2.90 min. Chiral analysis (Method 28) at 2.07 min.</p>

PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF THE COMPOUNDS OF THE INVENTION.

In vitro Electrophysiology Assay for P2X₃

Cells expressing P2X₃ receptors were grown according to standard practice and maintained at 37 °C in a 5% humidified CO₂ atmosphere. The cells were seeded into T175 flask 2 days prior to the day of the assay and dissociated from the flasks using TrypLE when grown to confluence of 80-90%. The dissociated cells were resuspended in serum free media at a cell density of 3x10⁶ cells/ml and loaded onto the Sophion Qube automated patch-clamp system. The extracellular assay buffer contained 145 mM NaCl, 4 mM KCl, 2 mM CaCl₂, 1 mM MgCl₂, 10 mM HEPES, and 10 mM glucose at pH 7.4. The intracellular assay solution contained 140 mM CsF, 10 mM NaCl, 10 mM EGTA, 10 mM HEPES at pH 7.2. Agonist stock solutions were prepared in H₂O and diluted in bath

solution prior to use. All antagonists were prepared as 10 mM stock solutions in DMSO and diluted in bath solution prior to use. All experiments were performed under the whole-cell patch clamp configuration at room temperature with 384 individual cells being voltage clamped at -60 mV simultaneously on the Sophion Qube instrument. Two 5 baseline responses were established with the application of α,β -MeATP (800 nM), with the subsequent agonist applications being washed out using extracellular assay buffer containing 0.5 U/ml apyrase. Following the second agonist application, antagonist was incubated in the absence of α,β -MeATP for 10 minutes. After antagonist preincubation, 10 800 nM α,β -MeATP and antagonist were co-administered to determine the inhibitory effect of the antagonist. One concentration of an antagonist was assessed against a single cell, with different concentrations of the antagonist applied to other cells on the 384 recording substrate. The control P2X₃ current amplitude was taken from the peak current amplitude from the second agonist response prior to preincubation with antagonist. The 15 peak P2X₃ current amplitude in the presence of antagonist was used to calculate the inhibitory effect at each concentration of the antagonist according to the following equation:

Percentage inhibition of P2X₃ = (P2X₃ control peak amplitude-P2X₃ antagonist peak amplitude)/ P2X₃ control peak amplitude)*100

Concentration-response curves were constructed from ten different concentrations 20 with each concentration of antagonist tested on at least two individual cells. The concentration of the antagonist to inhibit P2X₃ current by 50% (IC₅₀) was determined by fitting the data with the following equation:

$$Y = a + [(b-a) / (1+10^{((\log c-x) d)})]$$

Where 'a' is minimum response, 'b' is maximum response, 'c' is IC₅₀ and 'd' is 25 Hill slope.

The results for individual compounds are provided below in Table 6 and are expressed as range of activity.

Table 6

Example No.	h P2X₃
1	+++
2	+++
3	++
4	++
5	+++
6	++
7	++
8	++
9	++
10	+++
11	+++
12	+++
13	+++
19	+++
20	+++
21	++
22	++
23	++
24	+++
25	+++
26	++
27	+++
28	+++
29	++
30	++
31	++
32	++
33	+++
34	++
35	+++
36	+++
37	+++
38	++
39	+++
40	++
41	+++
44	+++
55	+++
57	++
61	+++

67	++
72	++
74	+
81	++
82	+++
83	++
84	+++
85	+++
94	++
95	+++
96	++
97	++
98	++
99	+++
100	+++
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121	++
122	+
123	+++
124	++
125	+++
126	+
127	+++
128	+
129	+++
132	++
133	++
134	++

135	++
136	++
137	+++
138	++
139	+++
140	++
141	++
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151	+++
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153	+++
154	+++
155	+++
160	+
156	++
157	+++
158	++
159	+++
161	++
162	++
163	+++
164	++
165	+++
166	+++
167	++
168	++
169	+++
170	++
171	++
172	+++
173	++
174	+++
175	++
176	+++
185	+++
188	+
190	++
191	+++
192	+

193	+++
-----	-----

wherein the compounds are classified in term of potency with respect to their inhibitory activity on P2X₃ according to the following classification criterion:

+++: pIC₅₀ h P2X₃ > 6.5

5 ++: 6.5 < pIC₅₀ h P2X₃ > 5.5

 +: 5.5 < pIC₅₀ h P2X₃ > 4.5

In vitro Electrophysiology Assay for P2X_{2/3}

Representative compound of the present invention have been also tested for P2X_{2/3} receptor.

10 The same assay protocol was used for the P2X_{2/3} assay as the P2X₃ assay with two modifications: 1) 10 μM ATP was used as the agonist; and 2) the mean current amplitude was measured seven seconds after the application of agonist.

The results of Table 7 indicate that representative compounds of the present invention are selective P2X₃ antagonist.

15

Table 7

Example No.	h P2X₃	h P2X_{2/3}
2	+++	+
5	+++	++
7	++	+
13	+++	++
19	+++	++
20	+++	++
24	+++	+
28	+++	++
30	++	+
99	+++	++
107	+++	++
108	++	+
109	++	+
111	+++	++

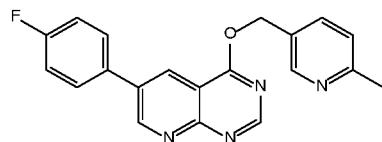
112	+++	++
113	+++	++
116	+++	++
117	+++	++
121	+++	++
123	+++	+
127	+++	+
129	+++	+
136	++	+
137	+++	+
142	+++	+
143	+++	+
144	+++	+
145	+++	++
146	+++	+
149	+++	+
150	+++	+
151	+++	++
152	+++	+
153	+++	+
154	+++	++
155	+++	++
157	+++	+
159	+++	+
163	+++	+
166	+++	+
190	++	+
191	+++	++
193	+++	++
169	+++	+
173	++	+
174	+++	+
176	+++	+

wherein the compounds are classified in term of potency with respect to their inhibitory activity on P2X₃ or P2X_{2/3} isoforms according to the following classification criterion:

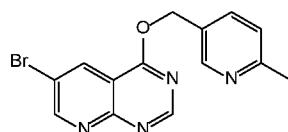
+++: pIC₅₀ h P2X₃ or h P2X_{2/3} > 6.5

5 ++: 6.5 < pIC₅₀ h P2X₃ or h P2X_{2/3} > 5.5

+: 5.5 < pIC₅₀ h P2X₃ or h P2X_{2/3} > 4.5

Comparative Example A**6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-[(6-methyl-3-pyridyl)methoxy]pyrido[2,3- d]pyrimidine**

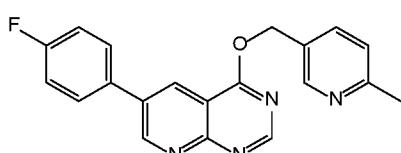
5 Step 1: Synthesis of 6-bromo-4-((6-methylpyridin-3-yl)methoxy)pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidine



6-Bromopyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one (202 mg, 0.89 mmol) (Intermediate 1), 5-hydroxymethyl-2-methylpyridine (110 mg, 0.89 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (328 mg, 10 1.25 mmol) were stirred in dry THF (7 mL) and a solution of diisopropyl azodicarboxylate (229 μ L, 1.16 mmol) in dry THF (3 mL) was added dropwise and stirred at room temperature for 6 hours. The reaction was filtered and the precipitate was washed with (2:1) DCM/MeOH (20 mL). The filtrates were combined and the solvent was removed in vacuo. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in DCM to give 6- bromo-4-((6-methylpyridin-3-yl)methoxy)pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidine (164 mg, 55%).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.08 (d, J = 2.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.89 (s, 1 H), 8.67 (d, J = 2.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.55 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1 H), 7.72 (dd, J = 2.4, 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.24 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 5.20 (s, 2 H), 2.44 (s, 3 H).

20 Step 2: Synthesis of 6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-[(6-methyl-3-pyridyl)methoxy]pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidine

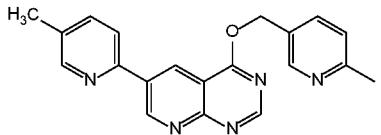


Nitrogen gas was bubbled through a mixture of 6-bromo-4-((6-methylpyridin-3-yl)methoxy)pyrido[2,3- d]pyrimidine (84 mg, 0.254 mmol), 4-fluorophenylboronic acid, pinacol ester (76 mg, 0.342 mmol) and cesium fluoride (116 mg, 0.761 mmol) in DMF (1 mL) and water (0.3 mL). After 5 min, tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (29 mg, 0.025 mmol) was added and the resulting mixture was heated at 95 °C for 16 hours. The reaction was diluted with water (6 mL) and EtOAc (3 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted EtOAc (2 × 10 mL). The combined organic phases were passed through a hydrophobic frit, combined and the solvent was removed in vacuo. Purification by reverse phase preparative HPLC afforded 6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-[(6-methyl-3-pyridyl)methoxy]pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidine (52 mg, 59%) as a 0.5 eq formate salt.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.35 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.92 (s, 1 H), 8.73 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1 H), 8.61 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 8.32 (s, 0.5 H), 7.97 (dd, J = 5.3, 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 7.77 (dd, J = 2.1, 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.42 (dd, J = 8.8, 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.29 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1 H), 5.27 (s, 2 H), 2.49 (s, 3 H).

LCMS (Method 4): [MH⁺] = 347 at 2.82 min.

The following compound reported in the table below was prepared according to the same procedure described for the preparation of 6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-[(6-methyl-3-pyridyl)methoxy]pyrido[2,3- d]pyrimidine.

Comparative Example No.	Chemical name Structure	Analytical data ¹ H NMR LC-MS
Comparative Example B	 6-(5-methylpyridin-2-yl)-4-((6-methylpyridin-3-	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.70 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1 H), 9.14 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1 H), 8.92 (s, 1 H), 8.66-8.60 (m, 2 H), 8.18 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1 H), 7.83 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.78 (dd, J = 1.9, 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.29 (d, J = 8.1

	yl)methoxy)pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidine	Hz, 1 H), 5.27 (s, 2 H), 2.49 (s, 3 H), 2.42 (s, 3 H). LCMS (Method 3): [MH ⁺] = 344 at 3.31 m
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The acitivity of the comparative examples A and B have been tested in the in vitro Electrophysiology Assay for P₂X₃ as described above.

Results for individual compounds are provided below in Table 8 and are expressed as range of activity.

5

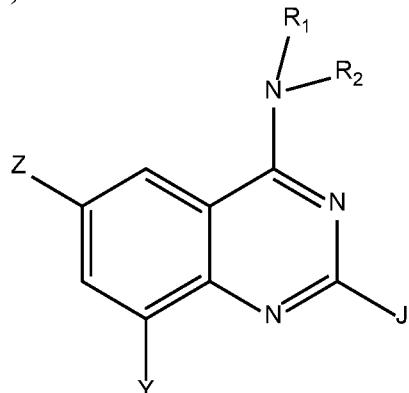
Table 8

Comparative Example No.	h P2X ₃
A	inactive
B	inactive

Inactive: pIC₅₀ h P2X₃ < 4.5.

CLAIMS

1. A compound of formula (I)



(I)

5 wherein

Z is selected from the group consisting of (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, (R^AR^B)N, heteroaryl, aryl, wherein any of such alkyl, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl and aryl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl-, halo, CN, (R^AR^B)NC(O)-, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl-, R^AO-, (R^AR^B)N(C₁-C₆)alkylene-, (C₃-C₇)cycloalkyl-, R^CSO₂-, (R^AR^B)N-;

10 **R**₁ is H or (C₁-C₄)alkyl;

R₂ is selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₆)alkyl-, heteroaryl(C₁-C₄)alkyl-, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl-, heteroaryl-(C₁-C₆)hydroxyalkyl, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl-, aryl-(C₁-C₄)alkyl-, (R^AR^B)N(C₁-C₆)alkylene-, (R^AR^B)N(O)C(C₁-C₄)alkylene-, R^AO(C₁-C₄)alkylene-, 15 wherein any of such alkyl, alkylene, aryl, heteroaryl and heterocycloalkyl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl, R^AO(C₁-C₄)alkylene-, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, halo, oxo, R^AO-, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl-, heteroaryl, (R^AR^B)N-, -NHC(O)R^C, -C(O)N(R^AR^B), -SO₂N(R^AR^B), -O(C₁-C₄)alkylene-N(R^AR^B), aryl optionally substituted by halo, -OR^C, aryl-(C₁-C₄)alkyl-, -C(O)R^A;

20

R^A and R^B are at each occurrence independently H or selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₄)alkyl-, (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl-, (C₁-C₆) haloalkyl, or

R^A and R^B may form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached a 5 or 6 membered saturated heterocyclic monocyclic ring system 5 optionally containing a further heteroatom which is nitrogen or oxygen, which may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected (C₁-C₄)alkyl and oxo;

R^C is at each occurrence H or selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (R^AR^B)N-, aryl-(C₁-C₄)alkyl-;

Y is selected from the group consisting of H, -OR^D, R^CSO₂, halo, -NHSO₂R^C, 10 heteroaryl, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, wherein any of such heteroaryl and heterocycloalkyl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl, -C(O)N(R^AR^B);

R^D is at each occurrence selected from the group consisting of H, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl-, R^COC(O)(C₁-C₄)alkylene-, (R^AR^B)N(C₁-C₆)alkylene-, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, R^CO(C₁-C₄)alkylene-, (R^AR^B)N(O)C(C₁-C₄)alkylene, wherein any of 15 such heterocycloalkyl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl-;

J is H or selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (R^AR^B)N-, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, -OR^C and halo.

2. A compound of formula I according to claim 1, selected selected from the group consisting of:

6-(1-((6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)ethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one,

25 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

6-(5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

((R)-6-(5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

5 (R)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,

8-Methoxy-N-[(1R)-1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,

10 single enantiomer 1 of N-[1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine,

single enantiomer 2 of N-[1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine,

6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-N-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl]-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine,

15 N-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine,

(R)-6-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)-8-((tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)oxy)quinazolin-4-amine,

20 (R)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-N-(1-(pyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)-8-((tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)oxy)quinazolin-4-amine,

8-(2-methoxyethoxy)-N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,

2-((4-(((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)amino)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)ethan-1-ol,

25 N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-8-(oxetan-3-ylmethoxy)quinazolin-4-amine,

N-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine,
(R)-2-((6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-((1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)acetic acid,
5 2-((4-(((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)amino)-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)acetic acid dihydrochloride,
2-((6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(((1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)methyl)amino)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)acetic acid hydrochloride,
6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)-8-(oxetan-3-10 yloxy)quinazolin-4-amine,
N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine,
6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-N-[(1R)-1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl]-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine,
15 Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)-N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine,
Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)-N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine,
Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-N-[1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-20 oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl]-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine,
6-(3-Chloro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
6-(3-chloro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
25 (R)-6-(4-fluoro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

(R)-6-(4-fluoro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

(R)-8-methoxy-6-(4-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

5 (R)-6-(4-chloro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

(R)-6-(3-fluoro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

10 (R)-8-methoxy-6-(5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

(R)-8-methoxy-6-(3-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

(R)-6-(4-chloro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

15 (8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-6-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,

8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,

20 8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,

6-(5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

25 6-(5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

6-(5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

8-methoxy-N-[(3-methylisoxazol-5-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,
8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-N-[[3-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]methyl]quinazolin-4-amine,
5 8-methoxy-N-[(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,
8-methoxy-N-((5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,
10 4-(((8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)-1-methylpyridin-2(1H)-one,
8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-N-((5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
N-((5-chloropyridin-2-yl)methyl)-8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,
15 N-((3,5-difluoropyridin-2-yl)methyl)-8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,
N-((5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)methyl)-8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,
Single enantiomers of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-[1-[6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridazin-3-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine,
20 Single enantiomers of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-[1-[6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridazin-3-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine,
Single enantiomer 1 of 8-Methoxy-N-[1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,
25 Single enantiomer 2 of 8-Methoxy-N-[1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,

Single enantiomer 1 of 8-Methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine,

Single enantiomer 2 of 8-Methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine,

5 Single enantiomer 1 of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)-N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine,

Single enantiomer 2 of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)-N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine,

10 Single enantiomer 1 of 8-methoxy-N-[(1R)-1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,

Single enantiomer 2 of 8-methoxy-N-[(1R)-1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,

6-(5-Fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

15 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

20 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((3-methylisoxazol-5-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

8-methoxy-N-((5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylpyridin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,

8-methoxy-N-((3-methylisoxazol-5-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylpyridin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,

25 6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy-N-[(5-methylisoxazol-3-yl)methyl]quinazolin-4-amine,

8-methoxy-N-[(5-methylisoxazol-3-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy-N-[(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)methyl]quinazolin-4-amine,
5 8-methoxy-N-[(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
8-methoxy-N-[(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
10 8-methoxy-N-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-[[3-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]methyl]quinazolin-4-amine,
8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-[[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl]methyl]quinazolin-4-amine,
15 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
4-(((6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)-1-methylpyridin-2(1H)-one,
20 4-(((6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one,
6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((6-methylpyridin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amineamine,
25 4-(((8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)-1-methylpyridin-2(1H)-one,

6-(((8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one,
8-methoxy-N-((5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,
5 8-methoxy-N-((6-methylpyridin-3-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,
6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amineamine,
8-Methoxy-N-((3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,
10 6-(3-fluoro-5-methyl-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy-N-[(1R)-1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl] quinazolin-4-amine,
6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy-N-[(1R)-1-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine,
15 8-methoxy-N-[(1R)-1-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-N-[(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)methyl]-8-methoxy-quinazolin-4-amine,
Single enantiomer 1 of 8-Methoxy-N-[1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
20 Single enantiomer 2 of 8-Methoxy-N-[1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
Single enantiomer 1 of 8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,
25 Single enantiomer 2 of 8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,

Single enantiomer 2 of 2-((8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)amino)-2-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethan-1-ol,

Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy-N-[1-[6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridazin-3-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine,

5 Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy-N-[1-[6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridazin-3-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine,

Single enantiomer 1 of N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine,

Single enantiomer 2 of N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine,

10 Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

15 Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

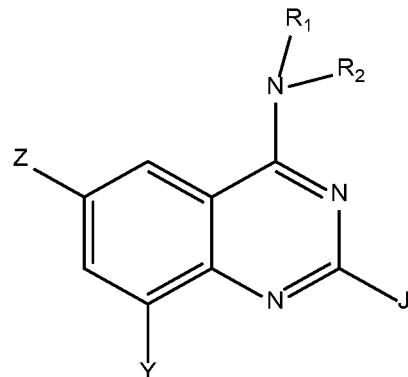
Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

20 6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-methoxy-N-[(1S)-1-[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine formate,

Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(1-((6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)ethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one,

Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(1-((6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)ethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one.

25 3. A compound of formula I according to claim 1,



(I)

wherein

Z is selected from the group consisting of heteroaryl and aryl, wherein any of such heteroaryl and aryl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl, halo, CN, (R^AR^B)NC(O)-, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, R^AO-, (R^AR^B)N(C₁-C₆)alkylene-, (C₃-C₇)cycloalkyl-, R^CSO₂-, (R^AR^B)N-;

R₁ is H or (C₁-C₆)alkyl;

R₂ is selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₆)alkyl, heteroaryl(C₁-C₄)alkyl-, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heteroaryl-(C₁-C₆)hydroxyalkyl, aryl-(C₁-C₄)alkyl-, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl-, (R^AR^B)N(C₁-C₆)alkylene-, R^AO(C₁-C₄)alkylene, wherein any of such alkyl, alkylene, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl and heterocycloalkyl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl, R^AO(C₁-C₄)alkylene, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, oxo, R^AO-, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heteroaryl, aryl optionally substituted by halo, R^CO-, (R^AR^B)N-, -NHC(O)R^C, -C(O)N(R^AR^B), halo, -SO₂N(R^AR^B), -O(R^AO(C₁-C₄)alkylene-N(R^AR^B), aryl-(C₁-C₄)alkyl-, -C(O)R^A;

R^A and **R**^B are at each occurrence independently H or selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₄)alkyl-, aryl, (C₁-C₆) haloalkyl, or

R^A and **R**^B may form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached a 6 membered saturated heterocyclic monocyclic ring system optionally

containing a further heteroatom which is nitrogen or oxygen, which may be optionally substituted by (C₁-C₄)alkyl- and oxo;

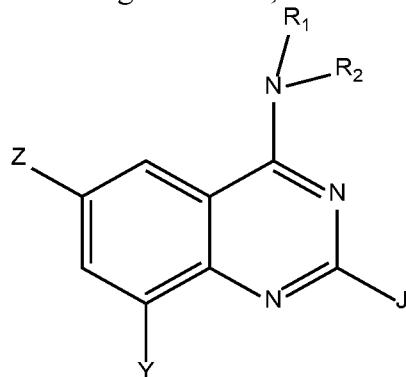
R^C is H or selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (R^AR^B)N-, aryl-(C₁-C₄)alkyl-,

5 **Y** is selected from the group consisting of -OR^D, R^CSO₂-, halo, -NHSO₂R^C, heteroaryl, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, wherein any of such heteroaryl and heterocycloalkyl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl, -C(O)N(R^AR^B);

J is H or selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₆)alkyl, -OR^C;

10 **R^D** is H or (C₁-C₆)alkyl.

4. A compound of formula I according to claim 1,



(I)

wherein

15 **Z** is selected from the group consisting of heteroaryl and aryl, wherein any of such heteroaryl and aryl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl, halo, CN, (R^AR^B)NC(O)-, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, R^AO-, (R^AR^B)N(C₁-C₆)alkylene-, (C₃-C₇)cycloalkyl-, R^CSO₂-, (R^AR^B)N-;

R₁ is H;

20 **R₂** is selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₆)alkyl, heteroaryl(C₁-C₄)alkyl-, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heteroaryl-(C₁-C₆)hydroxyalkyl, aryl-(C₁-C₄)alkyl-, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl-,

(R^AR^B)N(C₁-C₆)alkylene-; R^AO(C₁-C₄)alkylene, wherein any of such alkyl, alkylene, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl and heterocycloalkyl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl, R^AO(C₁-C₄)alkylene, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, oxo, R^AO-, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heteroaryl, aryl optionally substituted by halo, R^CO-, (R^AR^B)N-, -NHC(O)R^C, -C(O)N(R^AR^B), halo, -SO₂N(R^AR^B), -O(R^AO(C₁-C₄)alkylene-N(R^AR^B), aryl-(C₁-C₄)alkyl-, -C(O)R^A;

R^A and R^B are at each occurrence independently H or selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₄)alkyl-, aryl, (C₁-C₆) haloalkyl, or

R^A and **R^B** may form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached a 6 membered saturated heterocyclic monocyclic ring system optionally containing a further heteroatom which is nitrogen or oxygen, which may be optionally substituted by (C₁-C₄)alkyl- and oxo;

R^C is H or selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (R^AR^B)N-, aryl-(C₁-C₄)alkyl-,

Y is selected from the group consisting of -OR^D, R^CSO₂-, halo, -NHSO₂R^C, heteroaryl, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, wherein any of such heteroaryl and heterocycloalkyl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl, -C(O)N(R^AR^B);

J is H or selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₆)alkyl, -OR^C;

R^D is H or (C₁-C₆)alkyl.

5. A compound of formula I according to claims 1, 3 and 4, selected from the group consisting of:

26 6-(1-((6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)ethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one,

27 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-

yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
6-(5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-
yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
((R)-6-(5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-
5
yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
(R)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-
yl)quinazolin-4-amine,
8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(1-(3-(pyridin-4-yl)-1,2,4-
oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
10
8-Methoxy-N-[(1R)-1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-
methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,
(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)-8
-
(morpholinosulfonyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
((R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(morpholinosulfonyl)-N-(1-(2-
15
(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
(Rac)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-8-
(morpholinosulfonyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N,N-dimethyl-4-((1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-
yl)ethyl)amino)quinazoline-8-sulfonamide,
20
6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N,N-dimethyl-4-((1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-
yl)ethyl)amino)quinazoline-8-sulfonamide,
6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N,N-dimethyl-4-((1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-
yl)ethyl)amino)quinazoline-8-sulfonamide,
25
(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-methyl-4-((1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-
yl)ethyl)amino)quinazoline-8-sulfonamide,
(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-methyl-4-((1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-

yl)ethyl)amino)quinazoline-8-sulfonamide,
(6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-methyl-4-((1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-
yl)ethyl)amino)quinazoline-8-sulfonamide,
(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)-8-(piperazin-1-
5 ylsulfonyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl)-8-
(piperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(pyridazin-4-yl)-N-(1-(2-
(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
10 (R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(pyrimidin-5-yl)-N-(1-(2-
(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
(R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-N-(1-(2-
(trifluoromethyl) pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
15 (R)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridin-4-yl)-N-(1-(2-
(trifluoro-methyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
single enantiomer 1 of N-[1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-
methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine,
single enantiomer 2 of N-[1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-
methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine,
20 6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-N-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl]-8-
tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine,
N-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-8-
tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine,
(R)-6-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)-8-
25 ((tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)oxy)quinazolin-4-amine,
(R)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-N-(1-(pyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)-8-((tetrahydro-2H-

pyran-4-yl)oxy)quinazolin-4-amine,
4-[[4-[1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethylamino]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-
yl)quinazolin-8-yl]oxymethyl]tetrahydropyran-4-ol,
8-(2-methoxyethoxy)-N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)-6-(5-
5 methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,
2-((4-(((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)amino)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-
yl)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)ethan-1-ol,
N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-8-(oxetan-3-
ylmethoxy)quinazolin-4-amine,
10 N-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-8-
tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine,
8-(5-azaspiro[3.5]nonan-8-yloxy)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-[(1R)-1-[2-
(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine,
15 8-((2-azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-5-yl)oxy)-6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-((R)-1-(2-
(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
(R)-2-((6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-((1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-
yl)ethyl)amino)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)acetic acid,
2-((4-(((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)amino)-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-
yl)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)acetic acid dihydrochloride,
20 2-((6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(((1-methylpiperidin-4-
yl)methyl)amino)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)acetic acid hydrochloride,
6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-[(3-methyloxetan-3-yl)methoxy]-N-[(6-
methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl]quinazolin-4-amine,
25 3-[6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methylamino]quinazolin-
8-yl]oxy-1-methyl-pyrrolidin-2-one,
2-[6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methylamino]quinazolin-

8-yl]oxy-N-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)acetamide,
6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)-8-(oxetan-3-
yloxy)quinazolin-4-amine,
N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-8-
5 tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine,
6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-N-[(1R)-1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl]-8-
tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine,
Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)-N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-
thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine,
10 Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)-N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-
thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine,
Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-N-[1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-
oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl]-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine,
6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(2-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-N-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-
15 yl)methyl]quinazolin-4-amine,
6-(3-Chloro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(2-
(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
6-(3-chloro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-
yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
20 (R)-6-(4-fluoro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(2-
(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
(R)-6-(4-fluoro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-
yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
25 (R)-8-methoxy-6-(4-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-
yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
(R)-6-(4-chloro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-

yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

(R)-6-(3-fluoro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

(R)-8-methoxy-6-(5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

(R)-8-methoxy-6-(3-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-N-(1-(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

(R)-6-(4-chloro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

(8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-6-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,

8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,

8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,

6-(5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

6-(5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

6-(5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

8-methoxy-N-[(3-methylisoxazol-5-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,

8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-N-[[3-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]methyl]quinazolin-4-amine,

8-methoxy-N-[(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-

2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,
8-methoxy-N-((5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,
4-(((8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)-1-methylpyridin-2(1H)-one,
5 8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-N-((5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine,
N-((5-chloropyridin-2-yl)methyl)-8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,
10 N-((3,5-difluoropyridin-2-yl)methyl)-8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,
N-((5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)methyl)-8-methoxy-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,
Single enantiomers of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-[1-[6-
15 (trifluoromethyl)pyridazin-3-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine,
Single enantiomers of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-[1-[6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridazin-3-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine,
Single enantiomer 1 of 8-Methoxy-N-[1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-
yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,
20 Single enantiomer 2 of 8-Methoxy-N-[1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-
yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,
Single enantiomer 1 of 8-Methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-[1-(5-
methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine,
Single enantiomer 2 of 8-Methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-[1-(5-
25 methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine,
Single enantiomer 1 of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)-N-[1-(5-methyl-

1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine,

Single enantiomer 2 of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)-N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine,

Single enantiomer 1 of 8-methoxy-N-[(1R)-1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,

Single enantiomer 2 of 8-methoxy-N-[(1R)-1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,

6-(5-Fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((3-methylisoxazol-5-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

8-methoxy-N-((5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylpyridin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,

8-methoxy-N-((3-methylisoxazol-5-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylpyridin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,

6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy-N-[(5-methylisoxazol-3-yl)methyl]quinazolin-4-amine,

8-methoxy-N-[(5-methylisoxazol-3-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy-N-[(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)methyl]quinazolin-4-amine,

8-methoxy-N-[(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-

pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

8-methoxy-N-[(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

8-methoxy-N-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-[[3-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]methyl]quinazolin-4-amine,

8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-[[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl]methyl]quinazolin-4-amine,

6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

4-(((6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)-1-methylpyridin-2(1H)-one,

4-(((6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one,

6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((6-methylpyridin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

4-(((8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)-1-methylpyridin-2(1H)-one,

6-(((8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one,

8-methoxy-N-((5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,

8-methoxy-N-((6-methylpyridin-3-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-

yl)quinazolin-4-amine,

6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amineamine,

8-Methoxy-N-((3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)methyl)-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,

6-(3-fluoro-5-methyl-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy-N-[(1R)-1-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)ethyl] quinazolin-4-amine,

6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy-N-[(1R)-1-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine,

8-methoxy-N-[(1R)-1-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

2-((8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)amino)-1-morpholinoethan-1-one,

6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-N-[(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)methyl]-8-methoxy-quinazolin-4-amine,

Single enantiomer 1 of 8-Methoxy-N-[1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

Single enantiomer 2 of 8-Methoxy-N-[1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methyl-2-pyridyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

Single enantiomer 1 of 8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,

Single enantiomer 2 of 8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)quinazolin-4-amine,

Single enantiomer 2 of 2-((8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-yl)amino)-2-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethan-1-ol,

Single enantiomer 1 of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(1-(3-

(pyridin-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

Single enantiomer 2 of 8-methoxy-6-(5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(1-(3-(pyridin-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy-N-[1-[6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridazin-3-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine,

Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-8-methoxy-N-[1-[6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridazin-3-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine,

Single enantiomer 1 of N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine,

Single enantiomer 2 of N-[1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-6-(5-methylthiazol-2-yl)-8-tetrahydropyran-4-yloxy-quinazolin-4-amine,

Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-methoxy-N-[(1S)-1-[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl]ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine formate,

6-(3,6-Dihydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-8-methoxy-N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(1-((6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)ethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one,

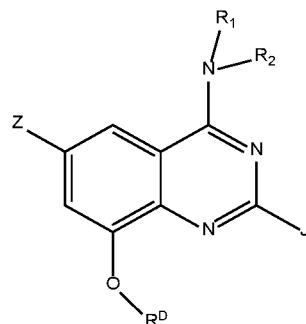
Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(1-((6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-

yl)amino)ethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one,

Single enantiomer 1 of 6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(3-(pyridin-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine,

Single enantiomer 2 of 6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-methoxy-N-(1-(3-(pyridin-4-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl)quinazolin-4-amine.

5 6. A compound of formula (I) according to claim 1 wherein Y is -OR^D, represented by formula (Ia)



(Ia)

10 wherein

Z is selected from the group consisting of aryl, wherein any of such aryl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from halo;

R₁ is H;

15 **R₂** is selected from the group consisting of heteroaryl(C₁-C₄)alkyl-, wherein any of such heteroaryl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₃)alkyl, C₁-C₆)haloalkyl;

R^A and R^B are at each occurrence independently H or selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₄)alkyl-;

20 **R^C** is at each occurrence H or selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₆)alkyl;

R^D is selected in the group consisting of H, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl-, R^COC(O)(C₁-C₄)alkylene-, (R^AR^B)N(C₁-

C_6)alkylene-, (C_3-C_8) heterocycloalkyl, $R^C O(C_1-C_4)$ alkylene-, $(R^A R^B)N(O)C(C_1-C_4)$ alkylene, (C_3-C_8) cycloalkyl-(C_1-C_6)alkyl-, wherein any of such heterocycloalkyl may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from (C_1-C_3) alkyl;

5 **J** is H.

7. A compound of formula I according to claim 6, selected from:

$(R)-2-((6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-((1-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl)amino)quinazolin-8-yl)oxy)acetic acid,$
 $6-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-[(3-methyloxetan-3-yl)methoxy]-N-[(6-$
10 $methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl]quinazolin-4-amine,$
 $3-[6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-[(6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methylamino]quinazolin-8-yl]oxy-1-methyl-pyrrolidin-2-one,$

$6-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-((6-methylpyridazin-3-yl)methyl)-8-(oxetan-3-$
yloxy)quinazolin-4-amine,

15 Single enantiomer 1 of $6-(1-((6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)ethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one$,

Single enantiomer 2 of $6-(1-((6-(4-Fluorophenyl)-8-methoxyquinazolin-4-yl)amino)ethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one$.

8. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound as defined in any one of
20 claims 1 to 7, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, either alone or in
combination with another one or more active ingredient, in admixture with one or
more pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient.

9. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 8 for oral administration.

10. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 7 or a pharmaceutical composition
25 according to claims 8 and 9 for use as a medicament.

11. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 7 or a pharmaceutical composition

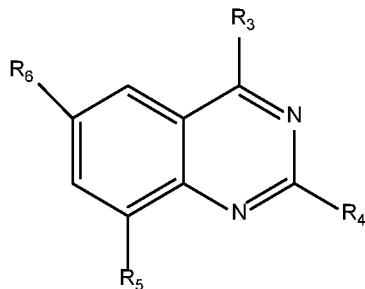
according to claims 8 and 9 for the use in treatment of any disease wherein the P2X₃ receptors are involved.

12. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 7 or a pharmaceutical composition according to claims 8 and 9 for use in the prevention and/or treatment of respiratory diseases including cough, sub-acute or chronic cough, treatment-resistant cough, idiopathic chronic cough, post-viral cough, iatrogenic cough, asthma, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and cough associated with respiratory diseases such as COPD, asthma and bronchospasm.

5

10 13. A compound or a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 12 for use in the treatment of chronic cough.

14. A compound of formula Ib



(Ib)

15 wherein

R₃ is OH or halo;

R₄ is H or OH;

R₅ is halo or -OMe;

R₆ is halo or Z;

20 **Z** is as defined above.

15. Use of compounds of formula (Ib) according to claim 14, as intermediate in the preparation of compounds of formula (I) as described in claim 1.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER					
INV.	A61P11/00	A61P11/14	C07D239/94	C07D401/12	C07D403/12
	C07D405/12	C07D409/12	C07D413/04	C07D413/12	C07D413/14
	C07D417/12	C07D487/04	A61K31/517	A61K31/519	A61K31/5355

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

C07D

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

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

EPO-Internal, CHEM ABS Data, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 2016/053794 A1 (SQUIBB BRISTOL MYERS CO [US]) 7 April 2016 (2016-04-07) page 201 - page 203; examples 76-81 -----	1,3
X	YONGMEI PAN ET AL: "Pharmacophore and 3D-QSAR Characterization of 6-Arylquinazolin-4-amines as Cdc2-like Kinase 4 (Clk4) and Dual Specificity Tyrosine-phosphorylation-regulated Kinase 1A (Dyrk1A) Inhibitors", JOURNAL OF CHEMICAL INFORMATION AND MODELING, vol. 53, no. 4, 4 April 2013 (2013-04-04), pages 938-947, XP055653938, US ISSN: 1549-9596, DOI: 10.1021/ci300625c page 939 - page 941; table 1; compound all ----- -/-	1,3

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

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

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

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
16 June 2020	02/07/2020
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer Bedel, Christian

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Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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X	WO 2018/005435 A1 (GILEAD SCIENCES INC [US]) 4 January 2018 (2018-01-04) page 86; claims; examples -----	14,15
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International application No
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C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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International application No

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