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(54) Title: ANTIMICROBIAL POLYMYXIN DERIVATIVE COMPOUNDS

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to antimicrobial polymyxin derivative compounds and their uses, and in particular to peptide polymyxin antibiotics which may be used in the treatment of bacterial infections such as Gram negative bacterial infections, particularly those caused by multidrug-resistant (MDR) Gram negative bacterial infections.

ANTIMICROBIAL POLYMYXIN DERIVATIVE COMPOUNDS

Field of the invention

The present invention relates to antimicrobial compounds and their uses, and in particular to peptide antibiotics which may be used in the treatment of bacterial infections such as Gram-negative bacterial infections, particularly those caused by multidrug-resistant (MDR) pathogens.

Background of the invention

The world is facing an enormous and growing threat from the emergence of bacteria that are resistant to almost all available antibiotics. Whilst a small number of new antibiotics targeting multidrug-resistant (MDR) Gram-positive bacteria have been approved in the past two decades, there has been a marked decline in the discovery of novel antibiotics for the treatment of Gram-negative bacteria.

Representative genera of Gram-negative bacteria are: *Acinetobacter*; *Actinobacillus*; *Bartonella*; *Bordetella*; *Brucella*; *Burkholderia*; *Campylobacter*; *Cyanobacteria*; *Enterobacter*; *Erwinia*; *Escherichia*; *Francisella*; *Helicobacter*; *Hemophilus*; *Klebsiella*; *Legionella*; *Moraxella*; *Morganella*; *Neisseria*; *Pasteurella*; *Proteus*; *Providencia*; *Pseudomonas*; *Salmonella*; *Serratia*; *Shigella*; *Stenotrophomonas*; *Treponema*; *Vibrio*; and *Yersinia*.

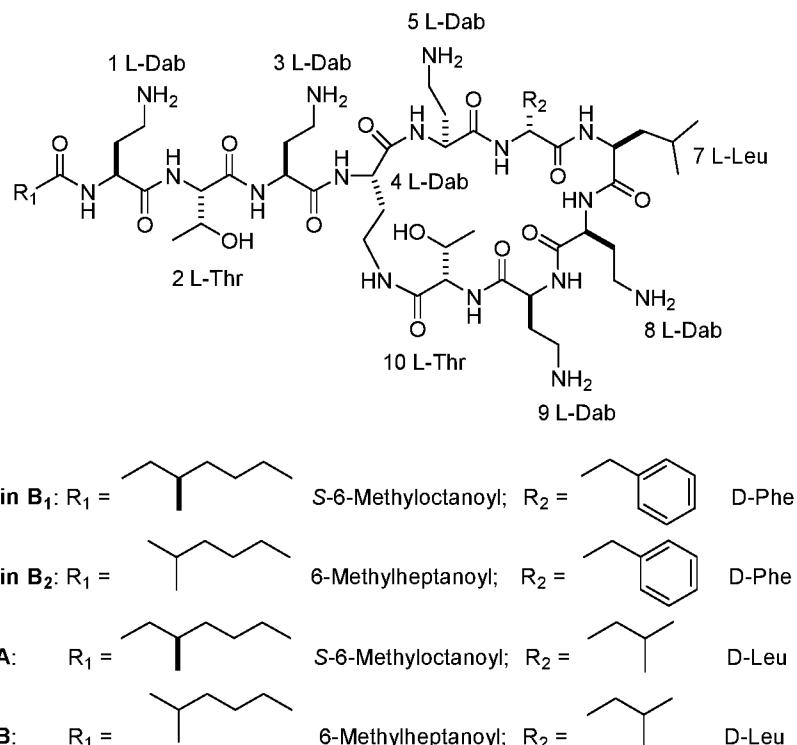
The Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA) has placed *P. aeruginosa*, *A. baumannii* and *K. pneumoniae* on a 'hit list' of the six top-priority dangerous MDR microorganisms, the so-called 'superbugs', in its recent 'Bad Bugs Need Drugs' campaign. While tigecycline is active against a range of clinically important Gram-negative pathogens, including *Acinetobacter baumannii*, it is reported to not be effective against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Numerous hospitals worldwide have experienced outbreaks of infections caused by *P. aeruginosa*, *A. baumannii* or *K.*

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pneumoniae that are resistant to all commercially available antibiotics, except for the last-line therapy polymyxins.

Polymyxins belong to a class of peptides which was discovered more than 70 years ago.

5 They are produced by nonribosomal biosynthetic enzymes from the secondary metabolic pathways in *Paenibacillus polymyxa*. There are two polymyxins clinically available, polymyxin B and colistin (polymyxin E). Commercial preparations of polymyxin B and colistin are mixtures of closely related peptides obtained from fermentation (Orwa, J. A., *et al.* (2001) *J. Chromatography A.* 912, 369-373; Govaerts, C., *et al.* (2002) *J. Chromatography A.* 976, 65-78). The two major components found in polymyxin B preparations are namely polymyxin B₁ and B₂, whilst commercial preparations of colistin contain two major components labelled with colistin A and B. The structures of these polymyxin B and colistin components are shown below.



15

Polymyxins are now being used as a last-line class of antibiotics in patients where all other available antibiotics are inactive. Despite the efficacy of polymyxins in treating certain

Gram-negative bacterial infections, it has been shown that parenteral administration of colistin (as its inactive prodrug colistin methanesulphonate) and polymyxin B can be nephrotoxic in up to 60% of patients, limiting them from being used more routinely to treat MDR Gram-negative infections (Hartzell, J. D., *et. al.* (2009) *Clin. Infect. Dis.* 48, 1724-

5 1728; Kubin, C. J., *et. al.* (2012) *J. Infect.* 65, 80-87; Akajagbor, D. S., *et. al.* (2013) *Clin. Infect. Dis.* 57, 1300-1303; Rigatto, M. H., *et. al.* (2015) *J. Antimicrob. Chemother.* 70, 1552-1557). Since nephrotoxicity is the major dose-limiting factor for the currently available polymyxins, suboptimal dosing of polymyxins can promote the emergence of polymyxin resistance (Dudhani, R. V., *et. al.* (2010) *J. Antimicrob. Chemother.* 65, 1984-
10 1990; Garonzik, S. M., *et. al.* (2011) *Antimicrob. Agents. Chemother.* 55, 3284-3294; Li, J., *et. al.* (2006) *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* 50, 2946-2950; Dubrovskaya, Y., *et. al.* (2013) *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* 57, 5394-5397).

In addition to their potential to cause nephrotoxicity, polymyxin B and colistin can also

15 cause an acute toxic reaction upon administration (e.g., skin irritation, respiratory distress). Acute toxicity associated with polymyxin B and colistin limits the safe maximal therapeutic dose of the compounds, resulting in a narrow therapeutic window (Nord, N. M., Hoeprich, P. D., (1964) *N Engl. J. Med.* 270, 1030-1035; Schwartz, B. S., (1964) Chapter 7: The Polypeptides of the Polymyxin Group - Experimental Chemotherapy, page
20 245, Edited by Schnitzer, R., Academic Press, New York, USA).

Attempts to develop novel polymyxin compounds that provide similar or better efficacy as the clinical available polymyxins but without the nephrotoxic side effects have primarily focused on modification of the *N*-terminal region of polymyxin B and colistin, which

25 contain several different hydrophobic C₈-C₁₀ linear or branched alkyl chains. It is believed that the presence of these alkyl chains is essential for antimicrobial activity as their removal results in loss of antimicrobial activity. However, it is also believed that these alkyl chains may also contribute to the nephrotoxicity of polymyxin B and colistin as their removal leads to a decrease in nephrotoxicity (Vaara, M., Vaara, T. *Nature*, (1983) 303, 30 526-528; Velkov, T., *et. al.* (2010) *J. Med. Chem.* 53, 1898-1916). In order to maintain antibacterial activity whilst reducing the potential for nephrotoxicity, one approach is to

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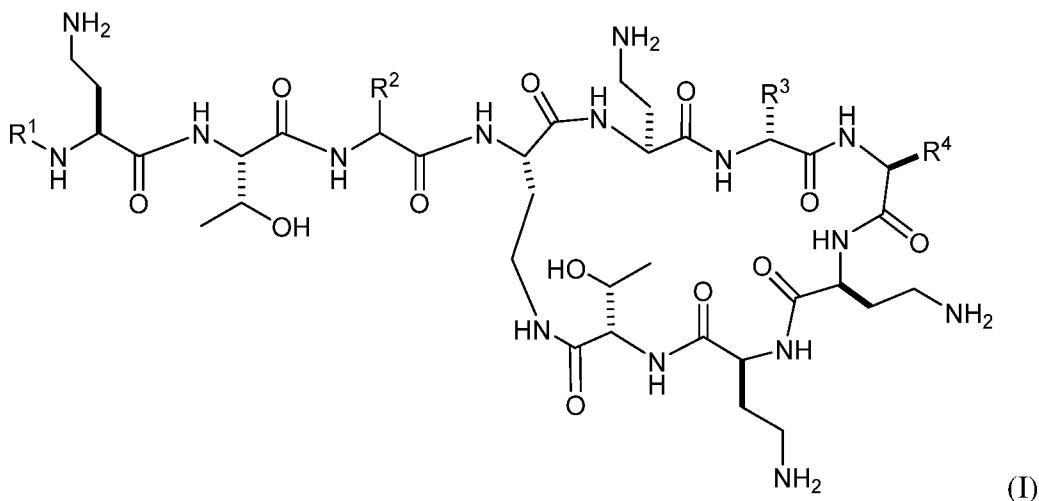
substitute the branched alkyl chains at the *N*-terminus with less hydrophobic heteroaryl groups. WO2012/168820 provides derivatives of polymyxin B and colistin containing *N*-terminal cyclic heteroaryl and heterocyclic groups and a Dap-3 amino acid group at position 3 that were reported to have reduced nephrotoxicity and enhanced activity 5 compared to polymyxin B. Subsequently, it was reported by the same authors that these compounds did not provide any significant therapeutic advantage over polymyxin B (Magee, T. V., *et.al. J. Med. Chem.* (2013) 56, 5079-5093).

Accordingly there exists a need to develop novel polymyxin compounds that provide 10 similar or better efficacy as the clinical available polymyxins but negligible nephrotoxic effect.

Summary of the invention

It has now been found that certain polymyxin analogues have reduced nephrotoxic effect relative to polymyxin B or colistin, whilst retaining or improving their efficacy against 15 Gram-negative bacteria, in particular, MDR Gram-negative bacteria.

Accordingly, in one aspect the present invention provides a compound of formula (I):



20 wherein

R^1 is selected from $-C(O)C_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-C(O)C_{1-22}\text{alkyl}C_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-C(O)C_{2-22}\text{alkenyl}C_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-C(O)C_{2-22}\text{alkynyl}C_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-C(O)C_{5-12}\text{aryl}C_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$,

- 5 -

–C(O)C₂₋₁₂heteroarylC₅₋₁₂aryl, –C(O)C₃₋₁₀heterocyclyl, –C(O)C₁₋₂₂alkylC₃₋₁₀heterocyclyl,
 –C(O)C₂₋₂₂alkenylC₃₋₁₀heterocyclyl, –C(O)C₂₋₂₂alkynylC₃₋₁₀heterocyclyl, –C(O)C₅₋₁₂arylC₃₋₁₀heterocyclyl, –C(O)C₃₋₁₀heterocyclylC₅₋₁₂aryl, –S(O₂)C₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, –S(O₂)C₁₋₂₂alkylC₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, –S(O₂)C₁₋₂₂alkenylC₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, –S(O₂)C₁₋₂₂alkynylC₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, –S(O₂)C₅₋₁₂arylC₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, –S(O₂)C₂₋₁₂heteroarylC₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, –S(O₂)C₂₋₁₂heteroarylC₅₋₁₂aryl, –S(O₂)C₃₋₁₀heterocyclyl, –S(O₂)C₁₋₂₂alkylC₃₋₁₀heterocyclyl, –S(O₂)C₂₋₂₂alkenylC₃₋₁₀heterocyclyl, –S(O₂)C₂₋₂₂alkynylC₃₋₁₀heterocyclyl, –S(O₂)C₂₋₂₂alkynylC₃₋₁₀heterocyclyl, –S(O₂)C₅₋₁₂arylC₃₋₁₀heterocyclyl, –S(O₂)C₃₋₁₀heterocyclylC₅₋₁₂aryl, –C(O)OC₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, –C(O)OC₁₋₂₂alkylC₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, –C(O)OC₁₋₂₂alkenylC₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, C(O)OC₁₋₂₂alkynylC₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, –C(O)OC₅₋₁₂arylC₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, –C(O)OC₂₋₁₂heteroarylC₅₋₁₂aryl, –C(O)OC₃₋₁₀heterocyclyl, –C(O)OC₁₋₂₂alkylC₃₋₁₀heterocyclyl, –C(O)OC₂₋₂₂alkenylC₃₋₁₀heterocyclyl, –C(O)OC₂₋₂₂alkynylC₃₋₁₀heterocyclyl, –C(O)OC₅₋₁₂arylC₃₋₁₀heterocyclyl, –C(O)OC₃₋₁₀heterocyclylC₅₋₁₂aryl, –C(O)NHC₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, –C(O)NHC₁₋₂₂alkylC₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, –C(O)NHC₁₋₂₂alkenylC₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, –C(O)NHC₂₋₁₂heteroarylC₅₋₁₂aryl, –C(O)NHC₃₋₁₀heterocyclyl, –C(O)NHC₁₋₂₂alkylC₃₋₁₀heterocyclyl, –C(O)NHC₂₋₂₂alkenylC₃₋₁₀heterocyclyl, –C(O)NHC₂₋₂₂alkynylC₃₋₁₀heterocyclyl, –C(O)NHC₅₋₁₂arylC₃₋₁₀heterocyclyl, –C(O)NHC₃₋₁₀heterocyclylC₅₋₁₂aryl, each optionally substituted with one or more C₁₋₂₂alkyl, C₂₋₂₂alkenyl, C₂₋₂₂alkynyl, halo, trihaloC₁₋₂₂alkyl, trihaloC₂₋₂₂alkenyl or trihaloC₂₋₂₂alkynyl;

20

R² represents a side chain of an amino acid selected from D-Ser, L-Dab or L-Dap;

R³ represents a side chain of an amino acid selected from leucine, isoleucine, *allo*-isoleucine, phenylalanine, norleucine, norvaline or t-butylglycine; and

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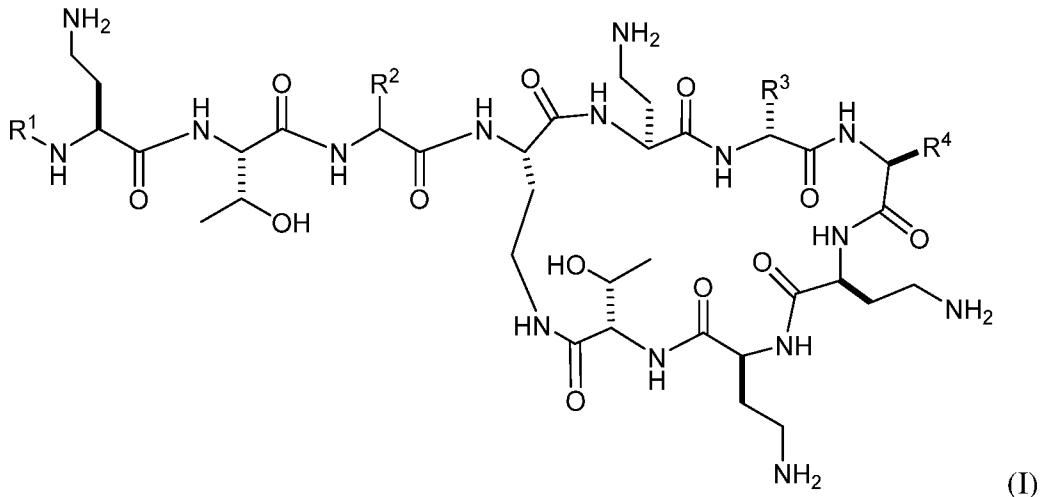
R⁴ represents a side chain of an amino acid selected from serine, alanine, threonine, valine, t-butylglycine or 2-aminobutyric acid; or

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

30

In another aspect, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I):

- 6 -



wherein

R¹ is selected from -C(O)C₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, -C(O)C₁₋₂₂alkylC₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, -C(O)C₂₋₂₂alkenylC₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, -C(O)C₂₋₂₂alkynylC₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, -C(O)C₅₋₁₂arylC₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, -C(O)C₂₋₁₂heteroarylC₅₋₁₂aryl, -S(O₂)C₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, -S(O₂)C₁₋₂₂alkylC₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, -S(O₂)C₁₋₂₂alkenylC₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, -S(O₂)C₁₋₂₂alkynylC₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, -S(O₂)C₅₋₁₂arylC₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, -S(O₂)C₂₋₁₂heteroarylC₅₋₁₂aryl, -C(O)OC₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, -C(O)OC₁₋₂₂alkylC₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, -C(O)OC₁₋₂₂alkenylC₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, -C(O)OC₁₋₂₂alkynylC₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, -C(O)NHC₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, -C(O)NHC₁₋₂₂alkylC₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, -C(O)NHC₁₋₂₂alkenylC₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, -C(O)NHC₁₋₂₂alkynylC₂₋₁₂heteroaryl, -C(O)NHC₅₋₁₂arylC₂₋₁₂heteroaryl or -C(O)NHC₂₋₁₂heteroarylC₅₋₁₂aryl, each optionally substituted with one or more C₁₋₂₂alkyl, C₂₋₂₂alkenyl, C₂₋₂₂alkynyl, halo, trihaloC₁₋₂₂alkyl, trihaloC₂₋₂₂alkenyl or trihaloC₂₋₂₂alkynyl;

15

R² represents a side chain of an amino acid selected from D-Ser, L-Dab or L-Dap;

R³ represents a side chain of an amino acid selected from leucine, isoleucine, *allo*-isoleucine, phenylalanine, norleucine, norvaline or t-butylglycine; and

20

R⁴ represents a side chain of an amino acid selected from serine, alanine, threonine, valine, t-butylglycine or 2-aminobutyric acid; or

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method of preventing or treating a Gram-negative bacterial infection comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a 5 therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I) as herein defined, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides a method of preventing or treating a multidrug-resistant (MDR) Gram-negative bacterial infection comprising administering to 10 a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I) as herein defined, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another aspect, the present invention provides the use of a compound of formula (I) as 15 herein defined, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention or treatment of a Gram-negative bacterial infection.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) as herein defined, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the prevention or treatment of a multidrug-resistant (MDR) Gram-negative bacterial infection.

20

In another aspect the invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) as herein defined, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, together with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

25

These and other aspects of the present invention will become more apparent to the skilled addressee upon reading the following detailed description in connection with the accompanying examples and claims.

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Brief description of the drawings

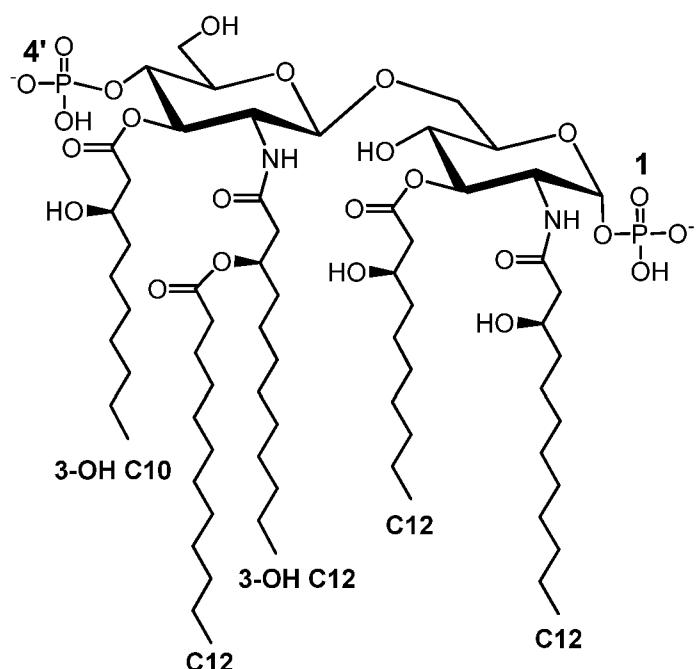
Figure 1: Graphical representation of bacterial loading of the MDR clinical isolate *A. baumannii* FADDI-AB030 in a neutropenic mouse lung infection model after treatment with polymyxin B at 45 mg/kg or Compound **1**, **3**, **6** or **18** at 45 mg/kg.

5

Figure 2: Graphical representation of bacterial loading of the MDR clinical isolate *A. baumannii* FADDI-AB030 in a neutropenic mouse lung infection model after treatment with polymyxin B at 45 mg/kg or Compound **1** at 90 and 180 mg/kg.

Detailed description of the invention

10 The initial cellular target of polymyxins in Gram-negative bacteria is the lipopolysaccharide (LPS) component of the outer membrane (OM). It is believed that the LPS target is generally conserved across most, if not all, Gram-negative bacteria. In general, LPS is composed of three domains, a conserved inner core 2-keto-3-deoxyoctanoic acid bound to lipid A and a variable O-antigen composed of repeating units 15 of various polysaccharides. The consensus structure of lipid A consists of a β -1'-6-linked D-glucosamine disaccharide that is phosphorylated at the 1- and 4'-positions. An example of the structure of lipid A from *P. aeruginosa* is shown below:



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Lipid A usually contains six acyl chains. Four β -hydroxy acyl chains (usually C₁₀ to C₁₄ in length) are attached directly to the glucosamine sugars, while a secondary acyl chain is often attached to the β -hydroxy group on each of two of the chains. Lipid A acts as a hydrophobic anchor with the tight packing of the fatty acyl chains helping to stabilise the 5 overall outer membrane structure.

It is believed that there is an initial polar interaction between the cationic polymyxin peptide (particularly the charged α,γ -diaminobutyric acid (Dab) residues) and the lipid A component of LPS in the outer membrane, thereby displacing divalent cations (Ca²⁺ and 10 Mg²⁺) from the negatively charged phosphate groups of lipid A. This initial interaction is followed by uptake across the outer membrane and interaction with the cytoplasmic membrane.

Polymyxin B and colistin (polymyxin E) first became available for clinical use as 15 antibiotics in the 1950s. Shortly after, their use fell out of favour because of concerns about nephrotoxic side effects. These observed nephrotoxic side effects for colistin resulted in the peptide rarely being used as an antibiotic during the period of 1980 – 2000. Over the last decade it has found use again as a last-line antibiotic, predominantly due to 20 necessity, in patients where all other antibiotics are found to be ineffective. Furthermore, since nephrotoxicity is the major dose-limiting factor for the current polymyxins, compounds having an improved nephrotoxicity profile would allow higher doses to be administered to more effectively treat infections and suppress the potential emergence of polymyxin resistance.

25 It has now surprisingly been found that the compounds of the present invention are effective against Gram-negative bacteria whilst displaying an improved nephrotoxicity and acute toxicity profiles relative to polymyxin B or colistin. It has been discovered that certain amino acid residues at three key locations within the polymyxin structure, in combination with specific *N*-terminal heteroaryl groups, can significantly reduce the level 30 of nephrotoxicity and acute toxicity of the compound whilst maintaining or improving the antibacterial efficacy of the compound.

In this specification a number of terms are used which are well known to a skilled addressee. Nevertheless, for the purposes of clarity a number of terms will be defined.

5 As used herein, the term “alkyl”, used either alone or in compound words, denotes straight chain or branched alkyl. Preferably the alkyl group is a straight chain alkyl group. Prefixes such as “C₁₋₂₂” are used to denote the number of carbon atoms within the alkyl group (from 1 to 22 in this case). Examples of straight chain and branched alkyl include methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, isopropyl, *n*-butyl, *sec*-butyl, *t*-butyl, *n*-pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, 5-10 methylheptyl, 5-methylhexyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, undecyl, dodecyl and docosyl (C₂₂).

The term “alkenyl”, used either alone or in compound words, denotes straight chain or branched hydrocarbon residues containing at least one carbon to carbon double bond including ethylenically mono-, di- or polyunsaturated alkyl groups as previously defined.

15 Preferably the alkenyl group is a straight chain alkenyl group. Prefixes such as “C₂₋₂₂” are used to denote the number of carbon atoms within the alkenyl group (from 2 to 22 in this case). Examples of alkenyl include vinyl, allyl, 1-methylvinyl, butenyl, iso-butenyl, 3-methyl-2-butenyl, 1-pentenyl, 1-hexenyl, 3-hexenyl, 1-heptenyl, 3-heptenyl, 1-octenyl, 1-20 nonenyl, 2-nonenyl, 3-nonenyl, 1-decenyl, 3-decenyl, 1,3-butadienyl, 1,4-pentadienyl, 1,3-hexadienyl, 1,4-hexadienyl and 5-docosenyl (C₂₂).

The term “alkynyl”, used either alone or in compound words, denotes straight chain or branched hydrocarbon residues containing at least one carbon to carbon triple bond. Preferably the alkynyl group is a straight chain alkynyl group. Prefixes such as “C_{2-C₂₀}”

25 are used to denote the number of carbon atoms within the alkenyl group (from 2 to 20 in this case).

As used herein, the term “aryl” denotes any single- or polynuclear, conjugated or fused residues of aromatic hydrocarbon ring systems. Prefixes such as “C₆₋₁₆” are used to denote

30 the number of carbon atoms within the cyclic portion of the aryl group (from 6 to 16 in this

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case). Examples of aryl include phenyl (single nuclear), naphthyl (fused polynuclear), biphenyl (conjugated polynuclear) and tetrahydronaphthyl (fused polynuclear).

The term “heteroaryl”, as used herein, represents a monocyclic or bicyclic ring, typically

5 of up to 7 atoms in each ring, wherein at least one ring is aromatic and contains from 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of O, N and S. Heteroaryl groups within the scope of this definition include but are not limited to: benzimidazole, carbazolyl, cinnolinyl, quinoxaliny, pyrazolyl, indolyl, benzotriazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, benzothienyl, benzofuranyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, indoaryl, pyrazinyl, 10 pyridazinyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrrolyl, tetrahydroquinoline.

As used herein, the term “heterocycle” or “heterocyclyl”, used either alone or in compound words, denotes saturated or partially unsaturated monocyclic, bicyclic or fused polycyclic ring systems containing at least one heteroatom selected from the group consisting of O, N

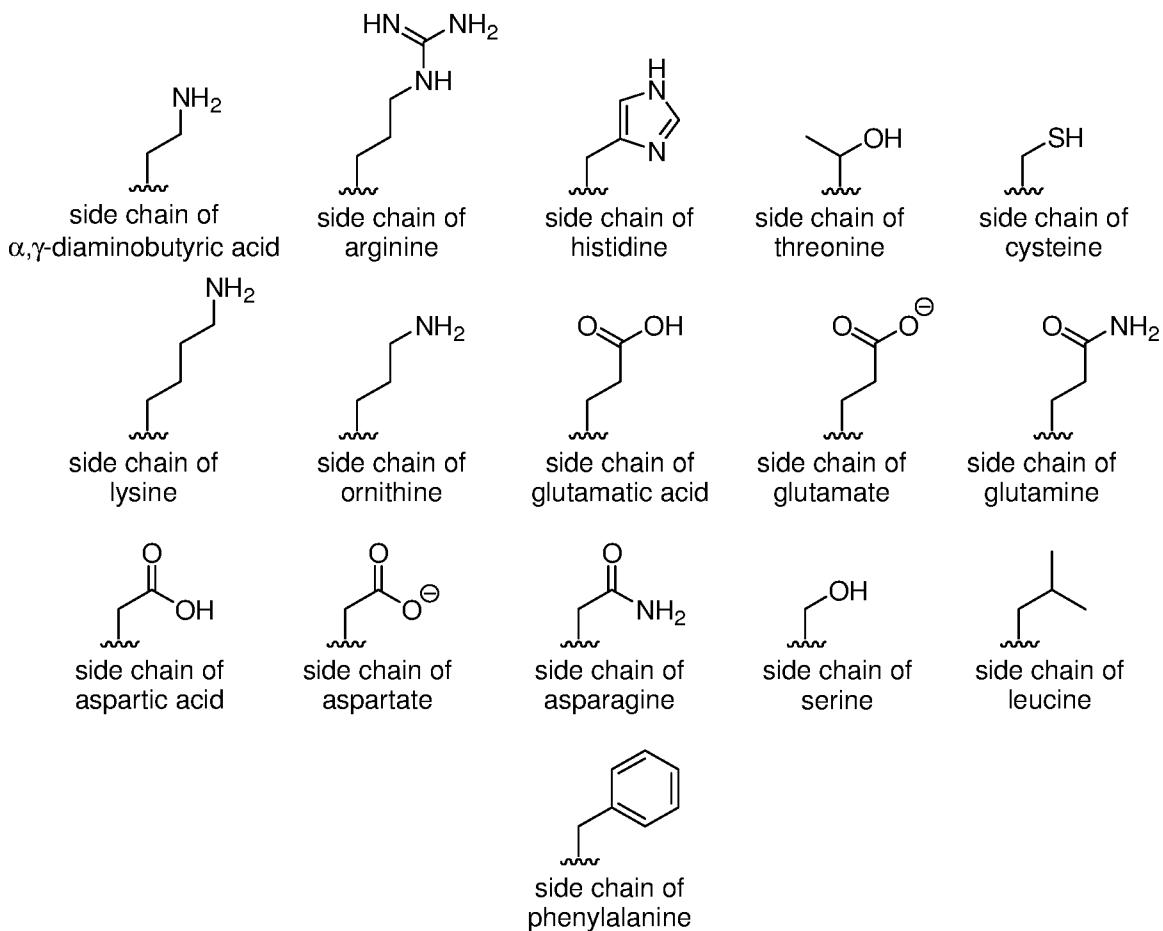
15 and S. Prefixes such as “C₄-C₈” are used to denote the number of carbon atoms within the cyclic portion of the group (from 4 to 8 in this case). “Heterocycle” includes dihydro and tetrahydro analogs of the above mentioned heteroaryl groups. Examples of suitable heterocyclic substituents include, but are not limited to, pyrroline, pyrrolidine, piperidine, piperazine, pyrazoline, pyrazolidine, imidazolidine, tetrahydrofuran, pyran, dihydropyran, 20 tetrahydropyran, dioxane, oxazoline, morpholine, thiomorpholine, tetrahydrothiophene, oxathiane, dithiane and dithiazine, each of which may be further substituted with 1 to 3 substituents.

The term “halo” used herein refers to fluoro, chloro, bromo or iodo.

25

Reference to an amino acid “side chain” takes its standard meaning in the art. Examples of side chains of amino acids are shown below:

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As used herein, non-naturally occurring amino acids include any compound with both amino and carboxyl functionality, derivatives thereof, or derivatives of a naturally occurring amino acid. These amino acids form part of the peptide chain through bonding via their amino and carboxyl groups. Alternatively, these derivatives may bond with other natural or non-naturally occurring amino acids to form a non-peptidyl linkage.

In addition to the negatively charged side chains shown above, it will be appreciated that a number of the side chains may also be protonated and so become positively charged, such as the side chain of lysine. The present invention contemplates within its scope these protonated side chains as well.

It will be understood that the compounds of the present invention may exist in one or more stereoisomeric forms (e.g. diastereomers). The present invention includes within its scope

all of these stereoisomeric forms either isolated (in, for example, enantiomeric isolation), or in combination (including racemic mixtures and diastereomeric mixtures). The present invention contemplates the use of amino acids in both L and D forms, including the use of amino acids independently selected from L and D forms, for example, where the peptide 5 comprises two Dab residues, each Dab residue may have the same, or opposite, absolute stereochemistry. Unless stated otherwise, the amino acid is taken to be in the L-configuration.

The invention thus also relates to compounds in substantially pure stereoisomeric form 10 with respect to the asymmetric centres of the amino acid residues, e.g., greater than about 90% de, such as about 95% to 97% de, or greater than 99% de, as well as mixtures, including racemic mixtures, thereof. Such diastereomers may be prepared by asymmetric synthesis, for example, using chiral intermediates, or mixtures may be resolved by conventional methods, e.g., chromatography, or use of a resolving agent.

15

In some preferred embodiments of the invention, and with reference to the general formula (I), one or more of the following preferred embodiments apply:

a) R^1 is selected from $-C(O)C_{2-12}heteroaryl$, $-C(O)C_{1-22}alkylC_{2-12}heteroaryl$, $-C(O)C_{2-22}alkenylC_{2-12}heteroaryl$, $-C(O)C_{2-22}alkynylC_{2-12}heteroaryl$, $-C(O)C_{5-12}arylC_{2-12}heteroaryl$, $-C(O)C_{2-12}heteroarylC_{5-12}aryl$, $-C(O)C_{3-10}heterocyclyl$, $-C(O)C_{1-22}alkylC_{3-10}heterocyclyl$, $-C(O)C_{2-22}alkenylC_{3-10}heterocyclyl$, $-C(O)C_{2-22}alkynylC_{3-10}heterocyclyl$, $-C(O)C_{5-12}arylC_{3-10}heterocyclyl$, $-C(O)C_{3-10}heterocyclylC_{5-12}aryl$, $-S(O_2)C_{2-12}heteroaryl$, $-S(O_2)C_{1-22}alkylC_{2-12}heteroaryl$, $-S(O_2)C_{1-22}alkenylC_{2-12}heteroaryl$, $-S(O_2)C_{1-22}alkynylC_{2-12}heteroaryl$, $-S(O_2)C_{5-12}arylC_{2-12}heteroaryl$, $-S(O_2)C_{2-12}heteroarylC_{5-12}aryl$, $-S(O_2)C_{3-10}heterocyclyl$, $-S(O_2)C_{1-22}alkylC_{3-10}heterocyclyl$, $-S(O_2)C_{2-22}alkenylC_{3-10}heterocyclyl$, $-S(O_2)C_{2-22}alkynylC_{3-10}heterocyclyl$, $-S(O_2)C_{2-22}alkynylC_{3-10}heterocyclyl$, $-S(O_2)C_{5-12}arylC_{3-10}heterocyclyl$, $-S(O_2)C_{3-10}heterocyclylC_{5-12}aryl$, $-C(O)OC_{2-12}heteroaryl$, $-C(O)OC_{1-22}alkylC_{2-12}heteroaryl$, $-C(O)OC_{2-22}alkenylC_{2-12}heteroaryl$, $-C(O)OC_{5-12}arylC_{2-12}heteroaryl$, $-C(O)OC_{2-12}heteroarylC_{5-12}aryl$, $-C(O)OC_{1-22}alkynylC_{2-12}heteroaryl$, $-C(O)OC_{2-22}alkenylC_{3-10}heterocyclyl$, $-C(O)OC_{2-22}alkynylC_{3-10}heterocyclyl$, $-C(O)OC_{2-22}alkynylC_{3-10}heterocyclyl$

10heterocyclyl, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OC}_{5-12}\text{arylC}_{3-10}\text{heterocyclyl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OC}_{3-10}\text{heterocyclylC}_{5-12}\text{aryl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHC}_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHC}_{1-22}\text{alkylC}_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHC}_{1-22}\text{alkenylC}_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHC}_{1-22}\text{alkynylC}_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHC}_{5-12}\text{arylC}_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$ $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHC}_{2-12}\text{heteroarylC}_{5-12}\text{aryl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHC}_{3-10}\text{heterocyclyl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHC}_{1-22}\text{alkylC}_{3-10}\text{heterocyclyl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHC}_{2-22}\text{alkenylC}_{3-10}\text{heterocyclyl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHC}_{2-22}\text{alkynylC}_{3-10}\text{heterocyclyl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHC}_{5-12}\text{arylC}_{3-10}\text{heterocyclyl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHC}_{3-10}\text{heterocyclylC}_{5-12}\text{aryl}$, each optionally substituted with one or more $\text{C}_{1-22}\text{alkyl}$, $\text{C}_{2-22}\text{alkenyl}$, $\text{C}_{2-22}\text{alkynyl}$, halo, trihalo $\text{C}_{1-22}\text{alkyl}$, trihalo $\text{C}_{2-22}\text{alkenyl}$ or trihalo $\text{C}_{2-22}\text{alkynyl}$.

10 b) R^1 is selected from $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{C}_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{C}_{1-22}\text{alkylC}_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{C}_{2-22}\text{alkenylC}_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{C}_{2-22}\text{alkynylC}_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{C}_{5-12}\text{arylC}_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{C}_{2-12}\text{heteroarylC}_{5-12}\text{aryl}$, $-\text{S}(\text{O}_2)\text{C}_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-\text{S}(\text{O}_2)\text{C}_{1-22}\text{alkylC}_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-\text{S}(\text{O}_2)\text{C}_{1-22}\text{alkenylC}_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-\text{S}(\text{O}_2)\text{C}_{1-22}\text{alkynylC}_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-\text{S}(\text{O}_2)\text{C}_{2-12}\text{heteroarylC}_{5-12}\text{aryl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OC}_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OC}_{1-22}\text{alkylC}_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OC}_{1-22}\text{alkenylC}_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OC}_{1-22}\text{alkynylC}_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OC}_{5-12}\text{arylC}_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OC}_{2-12}\text{heteroarylC}_{5-12}\text{aryl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHC}_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHC}_{1-22}\text{alkylC}_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHC}_{1-22}\text{alkenylC}_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHC}_{1-22}\text{alkynylC}_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHC}_{5-12}\text{arylC}_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$ or $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHC}_{2-12}\text{heteroarylC}_{5-12}\text{aryl}$, each optionally substituted with one or more $\text{C}_{1-22}\text{alkyl}$, $\text{C}_{2-22}\text{alkenyl}$, $\text{C}_{2-22}\text{alkynyl}$, halo, trihalo $\text{C}_{1-22}\text{alkyl}$, trihalo $\text{C}_{2-22}\text{alkenyl}$ or trihalo $\text{C}_{2-22}\text{alkynyl}$.

20 c) R^1 is selected from $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{C}_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{C}_{1-22}\text{alkylC}_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{C}_{2-22}\text{alkenylC}_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{C}_{2-22}\text{alkynylC}_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{C}_{5-12}\text{arylC}_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{C}_{2-12}\text{heteroarylC}_{5-12}\text{aryl}$, each optionally substituted with one or more $\text{C}_{1-6}\text{alkyl}$, halo, or trihalo $\text{C}_{1-6}\text{alkyl}$.

25 d) R^1 is selected from 5-chloronicotinoyl, 6-chloronicotinoyl, 2,6-dichloronicotinoyl, 4,6-dicloronicotinoyl, 5,6-dichloronicotinoyl, 6-(trifluoromethyl)nicotinoyl, 3,5-dichloropicolinoyl, 4,6-dichloropicolinoyl, 5-phenylpicolinoyl, 5-(4-chlorophenyl)picolinoyl, 4-(6-chloro-3-pyridinyl)benzoyl, 5-(4-chlorophenyl)thiophene-2-carboxyl, 2,6-dichloroisonicotinoyl, 5-(trifluoromethyl)nicotinoyl, 4-

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(trifluoromethyl)picolinoyl, 3,5-dibromopicolinoyl, 5-bromonicotinoyl, 2-chloroisonicotinoyl, 2-bromoisonicotinoyl, 4-chloropicolinoyl, (trifluoromethyl)isonicotinoyl, 2,6-dibromoisonicotinoyl, 3,5-dibromopicolinoyl, 5-methylnicotinoyl, 2-fluoroisonicotinoyl, 2-(trifluoromethyl)isonicotinoyl, 5-bromo-3-chloropicolinoyl, 3-chloroisonicotinoyl, 3-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)picolinoyl, 3-chloropicolinoyl, 5-chloropicolinoyl, 5-(trifluoromethyl)picolinoyl, 2-chloro-6-methylisonicotinoyl, 2-chloro-6-(trifluoromethyl)nicotinoyl, 6-ethylnicotinoyl, 5-ethylpicolinoyl, 6-chloropicolinoyl, 6-(trifluoromethyl)picolinoyl, (trifluoromethyl)pyrimidine-5-carboxyl, 2-quinoxalinecarboxyl, 1*H*-benzimidazole-2-carboxyl, 1-methylindole-2-carboxyl, 6-methyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridine-2-carboxyl, benzo[*b*]thiophene-2-carboxyl, 1-methylindazole-3-carboxyl, 3-quinolinecarboxyl, benzothiazole-6-carboxyl, 1*H*-indazole-3-carboxyl, quinaldoyl, 1*H*-indole-2-carboxyl, 1-methylbenzimidazole-2-carboxyl, 5-chloro-1-methylindole-2-carboxyl, 5-chloro-1*H*-indole-2-carboxyl, 5,6-difluoro-1*H*-indole-2-carboxyl, 3-chlorobezo[*b*]thiophene-2-carboxyl, 1-methylindole-3-acetyl, 1-methylindole-3-carboxyl, benzo[*d*]thiazole-2-carboxyl, 6-chlorobenzimidazole-2-carboxyl, benzo[*b*]thiazole-2-propanoyl, 2-phenylpyrimidine-5-carboxyl, benzoxazole-2-carboxyl, benzo[*d*]isooxazole-3-carboxyl, 2,5-dibromothiophene-3-carboxyl, 4,5-dibromopyrrole-2-carboxyl, 5-bromothiophene-2-carboxyl, 4,5-dibromofuran-2-carboxyl, 5-phenyl-1,2-oxazole-3-carboxyl, 5-phenyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-carboxyl, 2-phenyl-1*H*-imidazole-4-carboxyl, 4,5-dibromothiophene-2-carboxyl, 5-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazole-3-carboxyl, 3,5-dibromothiophene-2-carboxyl, (trifluoromethyl)thiophene-2-carboxyl, 3-phenyl-1,2-oxazole-5-carboxyl, bromothiophene-2-carboxyl, 3-chlorothiophene-2-carboxyl, 4*H*-thieno[3,2-*b*]pyrrole-5-carboxyl, 2-bromo-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxyl, benzofuran-2-carboxyl, 4-bromo-1-methylpyrrole-2-carboxyl, 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,2-oxazole-3-carboxyl, 5-bromothiophene-3-carboxyl, 4-bromopicolinoyl, 5-bromofuran-3-carboxyl and indole-3-propanoyl.

e) R² represents a side chain of an amino acid selected from D-serine, L-Dab or L-Dap.

30

f) R² represents a side chain of the amino acid L-Dap.

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g) R^3 represents a side chain of an amino acid selected from leucine, isoleucine, *allo*-isoleucine, phenylalanine, norleucine, norvaline or t-butylglycine.

5 h) R^3 represents a side chain of an amino acid selected from leucine, phenylalanine, norleucine or norvaline.

i) R^4 represents a side chain of an amino acid selected from serine, alanine, threonine, valine, t-butylglycine or 2-aminobutyric acid.

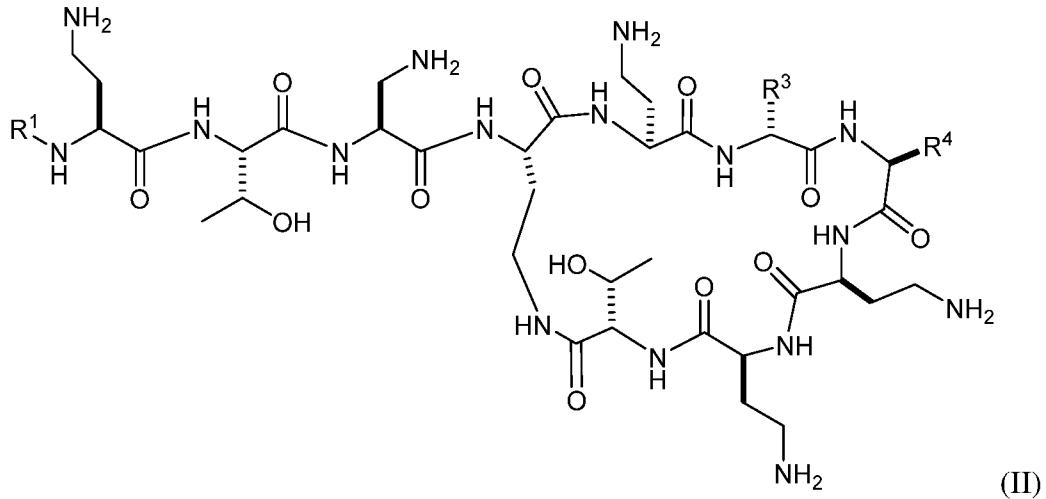
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j) R^4 represents a side chain of an amino acid selected from alanine, threonine, valine or 2-aminobutyric acid.

In a preferred embodiment R^2 is the side chain residue of diaminopropionic acid.

15

Accordingly, in a further embodiment, the present invention provides compounds of formula (I) represented by formula (II):



wherein

20 R^1 is selected from $-C(O)C_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-C(O)C_{1-22}\text{alkyl}C_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-C(O)C_{2-22}\text{alkenyl}C_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-C(O)C_{2-22}\text{alkynyl}C_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-C(O)C_{5-12}\text{aryl}C_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-C(O)C_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}C_{5-12}\text{aryl}$, $-S(O_2)C_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-S(O_2)C_{1-22}\text{alkyl}C_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-S(O_2)C_{1-22}\text{alkenyl}C_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-S(O_2)C_{1-22}\text{alkynyl}C_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$, $-S(O_2)C_{5-12}\text{aryl}C_{2-12}\text{heteroaryl}$.

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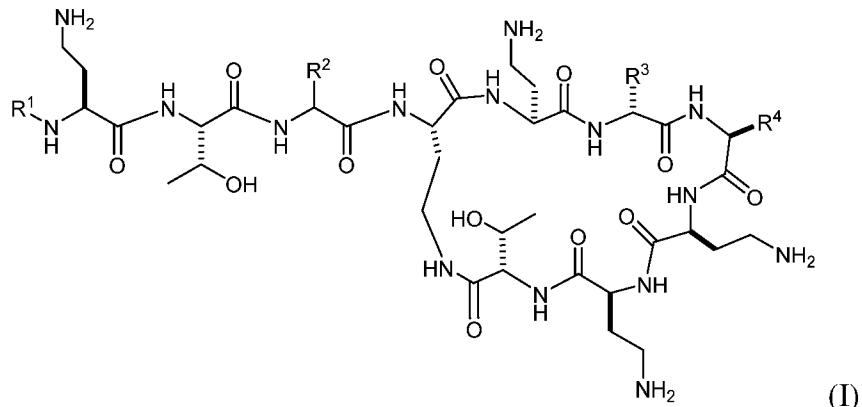
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10 R^3 represents a side chain of an amino acid selected from leucine, isoleucine, *allo*-isoleucine, phenylalanine, norleucine, norvaline or *t*-butylglycine; and

R^4 represents a side chain of an amino acid selected from serine, alanine, threonine, valine, *t*-butylglycine or 2-aminobutyric acid; or

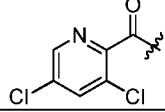
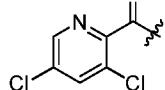
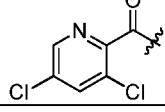
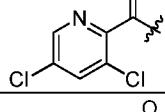
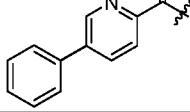
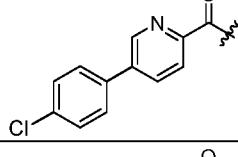
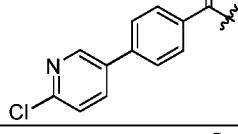
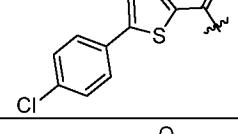
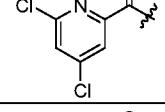
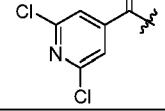
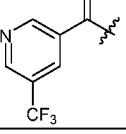
15 a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another embodiment compounds of formula (I) are selected from those compounds listed in Table 1.

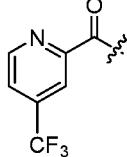
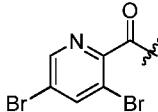
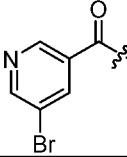
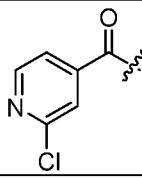
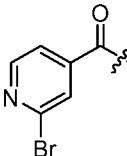
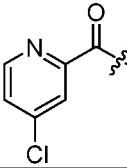
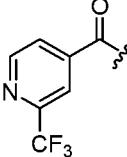
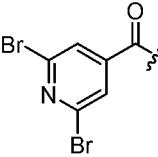
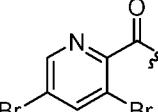
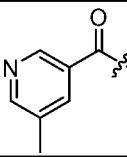
Table 1. Compounds of formula (I):

Compound No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴
1		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
2		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
3		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
4		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
5		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
6		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
7		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
8		Dap	D-Leu	Thr
9		Dap	D-Phe	Ala

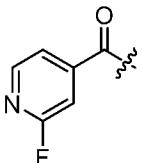
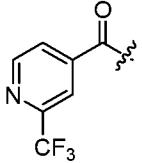
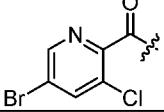
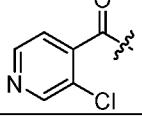
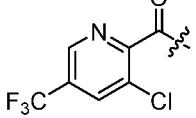
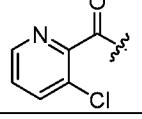
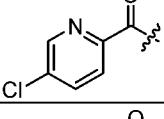
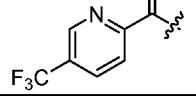
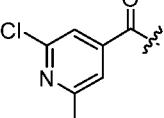
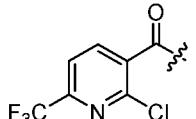
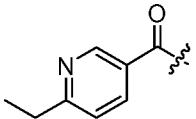
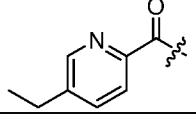
- 19 -

Compound No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴
10		Dap	D-Leu	Ala
11		Dap	D-Phe	Thr
12		Dab	D-Leu	Abu
13		Dap	D-Leu	Val
14		Dap	D-Leu	Thr
15		Dap	D-Leu	Thr
16		Dap	D-Leu	Thr
17		Dap	D-Leu	Thr
18		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
19		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
20		Dap	D-Leu	Abu

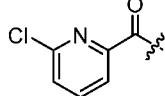
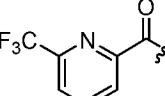
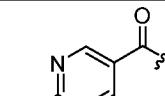
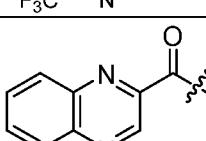
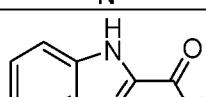
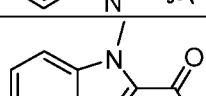
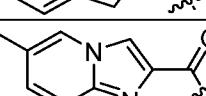
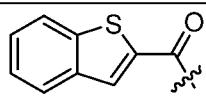
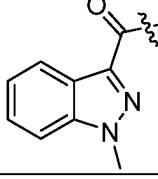
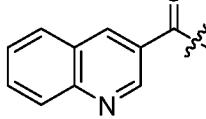
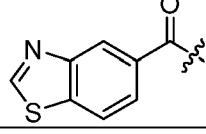
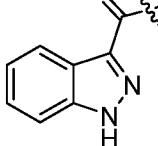
- 20 -

Compound No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴
21		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
22		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
23		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
24		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
25		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
26		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
27		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
28		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
29		Dap	D-Leu	Thr
30		Dap	D-Leu	Abu

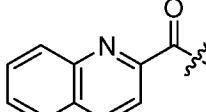
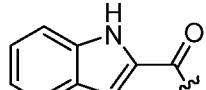
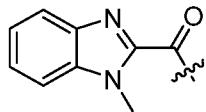
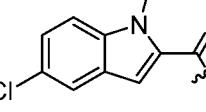
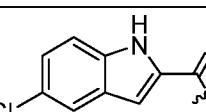
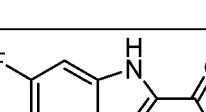
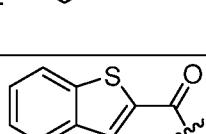
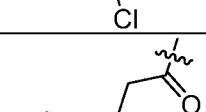
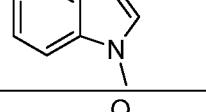
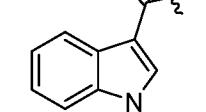
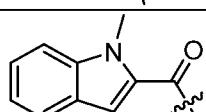
- 21 -

Compound No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴
31		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
32		Dap	D-Leu	Thr
33		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
34		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
35		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
36		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
37		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
38		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
39		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
40		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
41		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
42		Dap	D-Leu	Abu

- 22 -

Compound No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴
43		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
44		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
45		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
46		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
47		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
48		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
49		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
50		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
51		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
52		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
53		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
54		Dap	D-Leu	Abu

- 23 -

Compound No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴
55		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
56		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
57		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
58		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
59		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
60		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
61		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
62		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
63		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
64		Dap	D-Leu	Thr
65		Dap	D-Leu	Ala

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Compound No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴
66		Dap	D-Leu	Thr
67		Dap	D-Leu	Ala
68		Dap	D-Leu	Thr
69		Dap	D-Leu	Ala
70		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
71		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
72		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
73		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
74		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
75		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
76		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
77		Dap	D-Leu	Abu

- 25 -

Compound No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴
78		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
79		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
80		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
81		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
82		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
83		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
84		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
85		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
86		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
87		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
88		Dap	D-Leu	Abu

Compound No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴
89		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
90		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
91		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
92		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
93		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
94		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
95		Dap	D-Nle	Abu
96		Dap	D-Nva	Abu
97		Dap	D-Leu	Ala
98		Dap	D-Leu	Thr
99		Dap	D-Leu	Ala

Compound No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴
100		Dap	D-Leu	Thr
101		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
102		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
103		Dap	D-Leu	Abu
104		Dap	D-Leu	Abu

For R², R³, R⁴ and X, the amino acid shown in these columns is indicative of the side chain, stereochemistry at these positions is taken to be in the L-configuration unless otherwise specified, D- indicates D-amino acids; Dap = diaminopropionic acid, Dab = diaminobutyric acid, Phe = phenylalanine, Thr = threonine, Ala = alanine, Val = valine, Abu = 2-aminobutyric acid, Nle = norleucine, Nva = norvaline; ~~~ denotes the point of attachment of the R¹ residue.

In a preferred embodiment there is provided methods for preventing or treating a Gram-negative bacterial infection comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I) as herein defined.

10

In another preferred embodiment there is provided methods for preventing or treating a MDR Gram-negative bacterial infection comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I) as herein defined.

15 Accordingly, in a further preferred embodiment there is provided a compound of formula (I) as herein defined for use in the prevention or treatment of a MDR Gram-negative bacterial infection.

It will be appreciated that for Gram-negative bacteria to be multidrug-resistant the bacteria will be non-susceptible to at least one agent in three or more antibacterial categories. Gram-negative bacteria that are non-susceptible to at least one agent in all but two or fewer antibacterial categories are classified as extensively, or extremely, drug resistant (XDR).

5 Gram-negative bacteria that are non-susceptible to all agents in all antibacterial categories are classified as "pandrug-resistant" (PDR) (Magiorakos, A. P. *et al.* (2011) *European Society of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, Clin Microbiol Infect*, 18, 268-281). Table 2 provides a list of antibacterial agents falling within each of the antibacterial categories.

10

Table 2. Antibacterial categories and agents

Antibacterial Category	Antibacterial Agent
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin Tobramycin Amikacin Netilmicin
Antipseudomonal carbapenems	Imipenem Meropenem Doripenem
Antipseudomonal cephalosporins	Ceftazidime Cefepime
Antipseudomonal fluoroquinolones	Ciprofloxacin Levofloxacin
Antipseudomonal penicillins + β -lactamase inhibitors	Ticarcillin-clavulanic acid Piperacillin-tazobactum
Monobactams	Aztreonam
Phosphonic acids	Fosfomycin
Polymyxins	Colistin Polymyxin B

It will be appreciated that in order to minimise the nephrotoxic side effects associated with the polymyxin analogues in current clinical use and to maintain or improve upon the

15 efficacy of the compounds against a broad spectrum of Gram-negative bacteria, it may be beneficial to administer to the subject in need thereof a combination of two or more compounds of the present invention. It is envisaged that in one embodiment, treatment of a Gram-negative bacterial infection will comprise administering a compound of the

formula (I) to a subject in need thereof. It is also envisaged that treatment of a Gram-negative bacterial infection will comprise administration of two or more compounds of the formula (I) to a subject in need thereof.

5 In a preferred embodiment there is provided use of one or more compounds of formula (I) as hereinbefore defined in the manufacture of a medicament for preventing or treating a Gram-negative bacterial infection.

10 In a further preferred embodiment there is provided one or more compounds of formula (I) as hereinbefore defined for use in the prevention or treatment of a Gram-negative bacterial infection.

15 Without wishing to be limited by theory, it is believed that replacement of one or both of the 6th and 7th residues in polymyxin B or colistin with less hydrophobic residues can reduce the level of nephrotoxicity. It is also believed that selection of certain amino acid residues at the 3rd position and certain N-terminal alkyl and aryl fatty acyl groups or N-terminal heteroaryl groups reduces the nephrotoxicity of the resultant compound due to the effect these groups have on the overall conformation of the compound. It is believed that the change in conformation interferes with the compound's ability to form key interactions 20 with molecular targets that trigger physiological events that lead to nephrotoxicity.

In a further embodiment there is provided a method for preventing or treating a Gram-negative bacterial infection comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I) as herein defined together with a second antibacterial agent.

25

In general, techniques for preparing the compounds of the invention are well known in the art, for example, see:

a) Alewood, P.; Alewood, D.; Miranda, L.; Love, S.; Meutermans, W.; Wilson, D. (1997) *Meth. Enzymol.*, 289, 14-28;

30 b) Merrifield, R. B. (1964) *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 85, 2149;

- 30 -

- c) Bodanzsky, "Principles of Peptide Synthesis", 2nd Ed., Springer-Verlag (1993); and
- d) Houghten, (1985) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 82, 5131.

5 Of particular relevance to the synthesis polymyxin type compounds are: Sharma, S.K., *et al.* (1999) *J. Pept. Res.* 53, 501-506; Kline, T., Holub, D., Therrien, J. *et al.* (2001) *J. Pept. Res.* 57, 175-187; de Visser, P.C., *et al.* (1999) *J. Pept. Res.* 61, 298-306; Sukura, N., *et al.* (2004) *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.* 77, 1915-1924; and Vaara, M., Fox, J., Loidl, G., Siikanen, O. *et al.* (2008) *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* 52(9), 3229-3236. The entire contents of
10 these documents are incorporated herein by reference.

Known solid or solution phase techniques may be used in the synthesis of the compounds of the present invention, such as coupling of the *N*- or *C*-terminus to a solid support (typically a resin) followed by step-wise synthesis of the linear peptide. An orthogonal
15 protecting group strategy may be used to facilitate selective deprotection and cyclization to form the cyclic heptapeptide core of the compound. Protecting group chemistries for the protection of amino acid residues, including side chains, are well known in the art and may be found, for example, in: Theodora W. Greene and Peter G. M. Wuts, *Protecting Groups in Organic Synthesis* (Third Edition, John Wiley & Sons, Inc, 1999), the entire contents of
20 which is incorporated herein by reference.

As a general strategy, synthesis of the compounds of the present invention may be performed in four stages. In the first stage, amino acids may be protected for incorporation into the compound, such as the protection of isoleucine as Fmoc-isoleucine. Second, a
25 partially protected linear peptide which selectively exposes only the functional groups required for cyclisation may be synthesised using solid phase techniques. Third, the cyclisation reaction may be performed in solution to produce the protected cyclic lipopeptide. Fourth, the remaining side chain protecting groups may be deprotected to furnish the compound.

Where the compounds of the present invention require purification, chromatographic techniques such as reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) may be used. The compounds may be characterised by mass spectrometry and/or other appropriate methods.

5

Where the compound comprises one or more functional groups that may be protonated or deprotonated (for example at physiological pH) the compound may be prepared and/or isolated as a pharmaceutically acceptable salt. It will be appreciated that the compound may be zwitterionic at a given pH. As used herein the expression "pharmaceutically acceptable salt" refers to the salt of a given compound, wherein the salt is suitable for administration as a pharmaceutical. Such salts may be formed, for example, by the reaction of an acid or a base with an amine or a carboxylic acid group, respectively.

10 Pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts may be prepared from inorganic and organic acids. Examples of inorganic acids include hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid and the like. Examples of organic acids include acetic acid, propionic acid, glycolic acid, pyruvic acid, oxalic acid, malic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, benzoic acid, cinnamic acid, mandelic acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, salicylic acid and the like.

15 Pharmaceutically acceptable base addition salts may be prepared from inorganic and organic bases. Corresponding counter ions derived from inorganic bases include the sodium, potassium, lithium, ammonium, calcium and magnesium salts. Organic bases include primary, secondary and tertiary amines, substituted amines including naturally-occurring substituted amines, and cyclic amines, including isopropylamine, trimethylamine, diethylamine, triethylamine, tripropylamine, ethanolamine, 2-dimethylaminoethanol, tromethamine, lysine, arginine, histidine, caffeine, procaine, hydrabamine, choline, betaine, ethylenediamine, glucosamine, *N*-alkylglucamines, 20 theobromine, purines, piperazine, piperidine, and *N*-ethylpiperidine.

Acid/base addition salts tend to be more soluble in aqueous solvents than the corresponding free acid/base forms.

The compounds of the invention may be in crystalline form or as solvates (e.g. hydrates)

5 and it is intended that both forms are within the scope of the present invention. The term “solvate” is a complex of variable stoichiometry formed by a solute (in this invention, a peptide of the invention) and a solvent. Such solvents should not interfere with the biological activity of the solute. Solvents may be, by way of example, water, ethanol or acetic acid. Methods of solvation are generally known within the art.

10

The compounds of the invention may be in the form of a pro-drug. The term “pro-drug” is used in its broadest sense and encompasses those derivatives that are converted *in vivo* to the compounds of the invention. Such derivatives would readily occur to those skilled in the art and include, for example, compounds where a free hydroxy group is converted into

15 an ester derivative or a ring nitrogen atom is converted to an N-oxide. Examples of ester derivatives include alkyl esters (for example acetates, lactates and glutamines), phosphate esters and those formed from amino acids (for example valine). Any compound that is a prodrug of a compound of the invention is within the scope and spirit of the invention. Conventional procedures for the preparation of suitable prodrugs according to the

20 invention are described in text books, such as “Design of Prodrugs” Ed. H. Bundgaard, Elsevier, 1985, the entire contents of which is incorporated herein by reference.

The present invention also provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as hereinbefore defined, or a

25 pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, together with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

The term “composition” is intended to include the formulation of an active ingredient with encapsulating material as carrier, to give a capsule in which the active ingredient (with or

30 without other carrier) is surrounded by carriers.

While the compounds as hereinbefore described, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, may be the sole active ingredient administered to the subject, the administration of other active ingredient(s) with the compound is within the scope of the invention. In one or more embodiments it is envisaged that a combination of two or more of the compounds 5 of the invention will be administered to the subject. It is envisaged that the compound(s) could also be administered with one or more additional therapeutic agents in combination. The combination may allow for separate, sequential or simultaneous administration of the compound(s) as hereinbefore described with the other active ingredient(s). The combination may be provided in the form of a pharmaceutical composition.

10

The term "combination", as used herein refers to a composition or kit of parts where the combination partners as defined above can be dosed dependently or independently or by use of different fixed combinations with distinguished amounts of the combination partners, i.e., simultaneously or at different time points. The combination partners can 15 then be administered simultaneously or chronologically staggered, that is at different time points and with equal or different time intervals for any part of the kit of parts. The ratio of the total amounts of the combination partners to be administered in the combination can be varied, e.g., in order to cope with the needs of a patient sub-population to be treated or the needs of the single patient which different needs can be due to age, sex, body weight, 20 etc. of the patient.

As will be readily appreciated by those skilled in the art, the route of administration and the nature of the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier will depend on the nature of the condition and the mammal to be treated. It is believed that the choice of a particular 25 carrier or delivery system, and route of administration could be readily determined by a person skilled in the art. In the preparation of any formulation containing the active compound care should be taken to ensure that the activity of the compound is not destroyed in the process and that the compound is able to reach its site of action without being destroyed. In some circumstances it may be necessary to protect the compound by 30 means known in the art, such as, for example, micro encapsulation. Similarly the route of administration chosen should be such that the compound reaches its site of action.

Those skilled in the art may readily determine appropriate formulations for the compounds of the present invention using conventional approaches. Identification of preferred pH ranges and suitable excipients, for example antioxidants, is routine in the art. Buffer

5 systems are routinely used to provide pH values of a desired range and include carboxylic acid buffers for example acetate, citrate, lactate and succinate. A variety of antioxidants are available for such formulations including phenolic compounds such as BHT or vitamin E, reducing agents such as methionine or sulphite, and metal chelators such as EDTA.

10 The compounds as hereinbefore described, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, may be prepared in parenteral dosage forms, including those suitable for intravenous, intrathecal, and intracerebral or epidural delivery. The pharmaceutical forms suitable for injectable use include sterile injectable solutions or dispersions, and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions. They should be stable under
15 the conditions of manufacture and storage and may be preserved against reduction or oxidation and the contaminating action of microorganisms such as bacteria or fungi.

The solvent or dispersion medium for the injectable solution or dispersion may contain any of the conventional solvent or carrier systems for the active compound, and may contain,
20 for example, water, ethanol, polyol (for example, glycerol, propylene glycol and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), suitable mixtures thereof, and vegetable oils. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating such as lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersion and by the use of surfactants. The prevention of the action of microorganisms can be brought about where
25 necessary by the inclusion of various antibacterial and antifungal agents, for example, parabens, chlorobutanol, phenol, sorbic acid, thimerosal and the like. In many cases, it will be preferable to include agents to adjust osmolarity, for example, sugars or sodium chloride. Preferably, the formulation for injection will be isotonic with blood. Prolonged absorption of the injectable compositions can be brought about by the use in the
30 compositions of agents delaying absorption, for example, aluminium monostearate and gelatin. Pharmaceutical forms suitable for injectable use may be delivered by any

appropriate route including intravenous, intramuscular, intracerebral, intrathecal, epidural injection or infusion.

Sterile injectable solutions are prepared by incorporating the compounds of the invention 5 in the required amount in the appropriate solvent with various of the other ingredients such as those enumerated above, as required, followed by filtered sterilization. Generally, dispersions are prepared by incorporating the various sterilised active ingredient into a sterile vehicle which contains the basic dispersion medium and the required other ingredients from those enumerated above. In the case of sterile powders for the 10 preparation of sterile injectable solutions, preferred methods of preparation are vacuum drying or freeze-drying of a previously sterile-filtered solution of the active ingredient plus any additional desired ingredients.

Other pharmaceutical forms include oral and enteral formulations of the present invention, 15 in which the active compound may be formulated with an inert diluent or with an assimilable edible carrier, or it may be enclosed in hard or soft shell gelatin capsule, or it may be compressed into tablets, or it may be incorporated directly with the food of the diet. For oral therapeutic administration, the active compound may be incorporated with excipients and used in the form of ingestible tablets, buccal or sublingual tablets, troches, 20 capsules, elixirs, suspensions, syrups, wafers, and the like. The amount of active compound in such therapeutically useful compositions is such that a suitable dosage will be obtained.

The tablets, troches, pills, capsules and the like may also contain the components as listed 25 hereafter: a binder such as gum, acacia, corn starch or gelatin; excipients such as dicalcium phosphate; a disintegrating agent such as corn starch, potato starch, alginic acid and the like; a lubricant such as magnesium stearate; and a sweetening agent such as sucrose, lactose or saccharin may be added or a flavouring agent such as peppermint, oil of wintergreen, or cherry flavouring. When the dosage unit form is a capsule, it may contain, 30 in addition to materials of the above type, a liquid carrier. Various other materials may be present as coatings or to otherwise modify the physical form of the dosage unit. For

instance, tablets, pills, or capsules may be coated with shellac, sugar or both. A syrup or elixir may contain the active compound, sucrose as a sweetening agent, methyl and propylparabens as preservatives, a dye and flavouring such as cherry or orange flavour. Of course, any material used in preparing any dosage unit form should be pharmaceutically 5 pure and substantially non-toxic in the amounts employed. In addition, the compounds of the invention may be incorporated into sustained-release preparations and formulations, including those that allow specific delivery of the active peptide to specific regions of the gut.

10 Liquid formulations may also be administered enterally via a stomach or oesophageal tube. Enteral formulations may be prepared in the form of suppositories by mixing with appropriate bases, such as emulsifying bases or water-soluble bases. It is also possible, but not necessary, for the compounds of the present invention to be administered topically, intranasally, intravaginally, intraocularly and the like.

15 The compounds of the present invention may be administered by inhalation in the form of an aerosol spray from a pressurised dispenser or container, which contains a propellant such as carbon dioxide gas, dichlorodifluoromethane, nitrogen, propane or other suitable gas or combination of gases. The compounds may also be administered using a nebuliser.

20 It will be appreciated that the compounds of the present invention, having improved nephrotoxicity profiles, are particularly useful when the compounds are administered enterally or parenterally, for example, orally, intravenously or intramuscularly.

25 Pharmaceutically acceptable vehicles and/or diluents include any and all solvents, dispersion media, coatings, antibacterial and antifungal agents, isotonic and absorption delaying agents and the like. The use of such media and agents for pharmaceutical active substances is well known in the art. Except insofar as any conventional media or agent is incompatible with the active ingredient, use thereof in the therapeutic compositions is 30 contemplated. Supplementary active ingredients can also be incorporated into the compositions.

It is especially advantageous to formulate the compositions in dosage unit form for ease of administration and uniformity of dosage. Dosage unit form as used herein refers to physically discrete units suited as unitary dosages for the mammalian subjects to be

5 treated; each unit containing a predetermined quantity of active material calculated to produce the desired therapeutic effect in association with the required pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle. The specification for the novel dosage unit forms of the invention are dictated by and directly dependent on (a) the unique characteristics of the active material and the particular therapeutic effect to be achieved, and (b) the limitations inherent in the
10 art of compounding active materials for the treatment of disease in living subjects having a diseased condition in which bodily health is impaired as herein disclosed in detail.

As mentioned above the principal active ingredient may be compounded for convenient and effective administration in therapeutically effective amounts with a suitable

15 pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle in dosage unit form. A unit dosage form can, for example, contain the principal active compound in amounts ranging from 0.25 μ g to about 2000 mg. Expressed in proportions, the active compound may be present in from about 0.25 μ g to about 2000 mg/mL of carrier. In the case of compositions containing supplementary active ingredients, the dosages are determined by reference to the usual
20 dose and manner of administration of the said ingredients.

As used herein, the term "effective amount" refers to an amount of compound which, when administered according to a desired dosing regimen, provides the desired therapeutic activity. Dosing may occur once, or at intervals of minutes or hours, or continuously over

25 any one of these periods. Suitable dosages may lie within the range of about 0.1 ng per kg of body weight to 1 g per kg of body weight per dosage. A typical dosage is in the range of 1 μ g to 1 g per kg of body weight per dosage, such as is in the range of 1 mg to 1 g per kg of body weight per dosage. In one embodiment, the dosage may be in the range of 1 mg to 500 mg per kg of body weight per dosage. In another embodiment, the dosage may
30 be in the range of 1 mg to 250 mg per kg of body weight per dosage. In yet another embodiment, the dosage may be in the range of 1 mg to 100 mg per kg of body weight per

dosage, such as up to 50 mg per body weight per dosage.

The terms "treatment" and "treating" as used herein cover any treatment of a condition or disease in an animal, preferably a mammal, more preferably a human, and includes: (i)

5 inhibiting the bacterial infection, e.g. arresting its proliferation; (ii) relieving the infection, e.g. causing a reduction in the severity of the infection; or (iii) relieving the conditions caused by the infection, e.g. symptoms of the infection. The terms "prevention" and "preventing" as used herein cover the prevention or prophylaxis of a condition or disease in an animal, preferably a mammal, more preferably a human and includes preventing the 10 bacterial infection from occurring in a subject which may be predisposed to infection but has not yet been diagnosed as being infected.

In some embodiments the Gram-negative bacterial infection may be caused by one or more species selected from one or more of the genera: *Acinetobacter*; *Actinobacillus*;

15 *Bartonella*; *Bordetella*; *Brucella*; *Burkholderia*; *Campylobacter*; *Cyanobacteria*; *Enterobacter*; *Erwinia*; *Escherichia*; *Francisella*; *Helicobacter*; *Hemophilus*; *Klebsiella*; *Legionella*; *Moraxella*; *Morganella*; *Neisseria*; *Pasteurella*; *Proteus*; *Providencia*; *Pseudomonas*; *Salmonella*; *Serratia*; *Shigella*; *Stenotrophomonas*; *Treponema*; *Vibrio*; and *Yersinia*. Specific examples of species are *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Acinetobacter baumannii*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*, *Enterobacter cloacae*, *Escherichia coli* and *Salmonella enterica*.

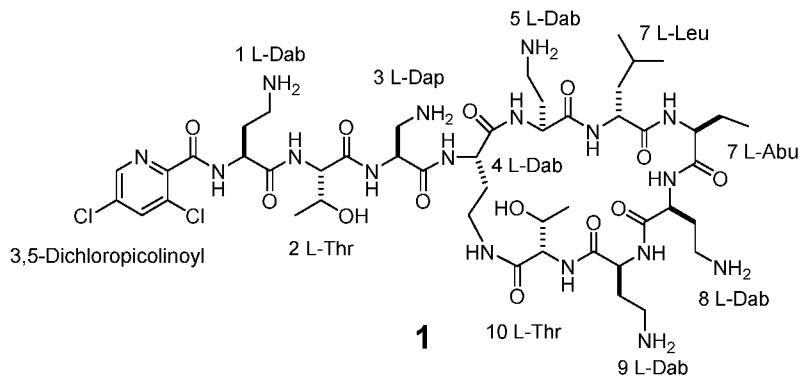
The invention will now be described with reference to the following non-limiting examples:

25

Example 1: Methods for Preparing Compounds of the General Formula (I)

The following example is representative of the present invention, and provides detailed methods for preparing exemplary compounds of the present invention.

30 Synthesis of Compound 1:



Synthesis of the protected linear peptide (residues 1-10 and the *N*-terminal 3,5-dichloropicolinoyl) was conducted on a Protein Technologies Prelude automated peptide synthesizer using standard Fmoc solid-phase peptide chemistry.

5

Specifically, synthesis was undertaken using TCP-Resin, pre-loaded with Fmoc-Thr(tBu)-OH, 0.1 mmol scale. Coupling of the Fmoc-amino acids was performed using the default instrument protocol: 3 molar equivalents (relative to resin loading) of Fmoc amino acid and HCTU in DMF with activation *in situ*, using 6 molar equivalents of DIPEA. This was carried out for 50 min at room temperature. Fmoc deprotection was conducted using the default instrument protocol: 20% piperidine in dimethylformamide (1 × 5 min, 1 × 10 min) at room temperature. The resin was washed with DMF then treated with 3% hydrazine in DMF (4 × 15 min) to remove the ivDde group.

10 The protected linear peptide was cleaved from the resin by treating the resin with 10-20% hexafluoroisopropanol (HFIP) in DCM (1 × 30 min, 1 × 5 min). The resulting solution was concentrated *in vacuo* and the resulting residue (crude protected linear peptide) dissolved in DMF (10 mL) to which DPPA, (0.3 mmol, 0.65 μL, 3 molar equivalents relative to the loading of the resin) and DIPEA (0.6 mmol, 104 μL, 6 molar equivalents relative to the loading of the resin) were added. This solution was stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction solution was then concentrated under vacuum overnight. The resulting residue was taken up in a solution of 2.5% EDT, 5% TIPS in TFA (5 mL) or 2.5% thioanisole, 5% 2-methylindole in TFA (5 mL) and stirred at room temperature for 2 h. To this solution 40 mL of diethyl ether was added. The resulting precipitate was collected by centrifugation and washed twice more with diethyl ether (40

mL) then air-dried in a fume hood to give the crude cyclic peptide as a white solid. The resulting solid was taken up in Milli-Q water (5 mL) and de-salted using a Vari-Pure IPE SAX column.

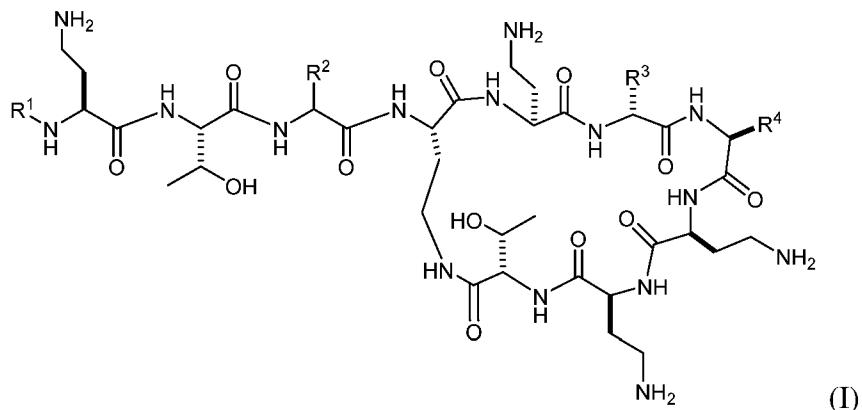
5 The crude cyclic peptide was purified by reversed-phase HPLC (RP-HPLC) on a Waters Prep system with a photodiode array detector (214 nm) using a Phenomenex Axia column (Luna C₈, 250 × 21.3 mm ID). A gradient of 60% acetonitrile in 0.1% aqueous TFA over 60 min were employed at a flow rate of 15 mL/min. Fractions collected were analysed using a Shimadzu 2020 LCMS system, incorporating a photodiode array detector (214 nm)

10 coupled directly to an electrospray ionization source and a single quadrupole mass analyser. RP-HPLC was carried out employing a Phenomenex column (Luna C8(2), 100 × 2.0 mm ID) eluting with a gradient of 60% acetonitrile in 0.05% aqueous TFA, over 10 min at a flow rate of 0.2 mL/min. Mass spectra were acquired in the positive ion mode with a scan range of 200 - 2,000 *m/z*. The combined fractions were freeze-dried for two

15 days to give Compound **1** as a white TFA salt in a yield of 65.5 mg. The purity was 98.3% as estimated by RP-HPLC at 214 nm. The compound was confirmed as having the correct molecular weight (1161.1) by ESI-MS analysis: *m/z* (monoisotopic): [M+2H]²⁺ = 582.05.

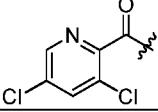
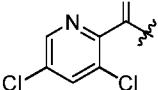
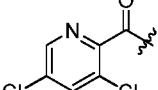
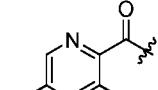
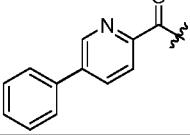
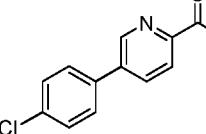
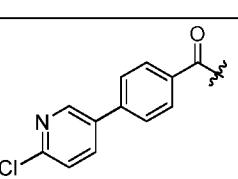
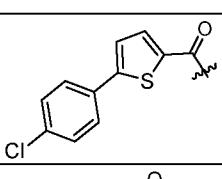
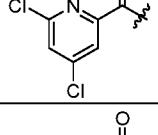
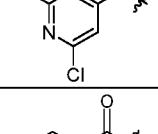
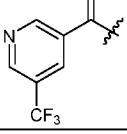
20 It will be understood that this representative synthesis may be applied to the synthesis of a range of compounds described herein. For example, the representative synthesis may be applied to the synthesis of Compounds **2** to **104** as herein described and listed in Table **3** below.

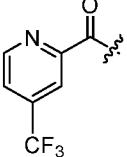
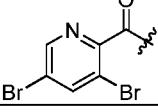
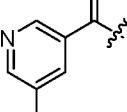
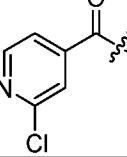
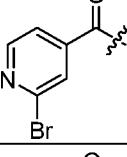
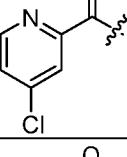
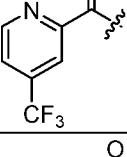
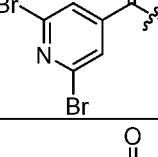
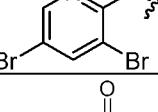
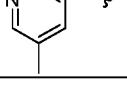
Table 3. Characterisation data for compounds of the invention represented by formula (I):



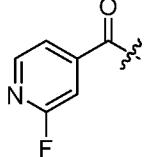
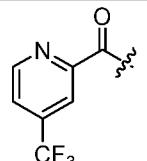
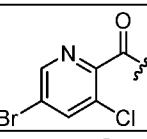
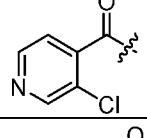
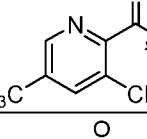
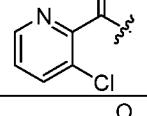
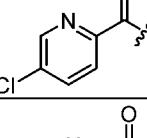
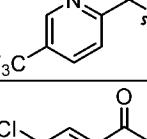
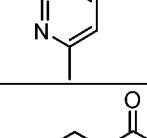
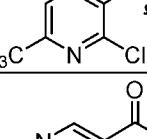
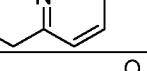
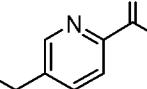
Compound No	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	Compound Data
2		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1161.1 Yield: 8.0 mg, Purity: 95.4% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 582.15
3		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1160.3 Yield: 61.0 mg, Purity: 98.4% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 581.25
4		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1126.7 Yield: 55.2 mg, Purity: 97.6% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 564.40
5		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1161.1 Yield: 28.4 mg, Purity: 97.9% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 582.10
6		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1126.7 Yield: 50.3 mg, Purity: 97.6% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 564.30
7		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1161.1 Yield: 28.3 mg, Purity: 97.4% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 582.05
8		Dap	D-Leu	Thr	M.W = 1177.1 Yield: 79.9 mg, Purity: 99.0% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 590.05
9		Dap	D-Phe	Ala	M.W = 1181.2 Yield: 72.8 mg, Purity: 98.3% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 592.05

- 42 -

Compound No	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	Compound Data
10		Dap	D-Leu	Ala	M.W = 1147.1 Yield: 71.6 mg, Purity: 98.6% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 575.05
11		Dap	D-Phe	Thr	M.W = 1211.2 Yield: 70.0 mg, Purity: 98.5% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 607.05
12		Dab	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1175.2 Yield: 62.6 mg, Purity: 98.3% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 589.05
13		Dap	D-Leu	Val	M.W = 1175.2 Yield: 61.8 mg, Purity: 98.4% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 589.05
14		Dap	D-Leu	Thr	M.W = 1168.7 Yield: 62.5 mg, Purity: 98.3% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 585.25
15		Dap	D-Leu	Thr	M.W = 1218.1 Yield: 68.5 mg, Purity: 98.1% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 610.50
16		Dap	D-Leu	Thr	M.W = 1218.1 Yield: 60.7 mg, Purity: 96.6% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 610.45
17		Dap	D-Leu	Thr	M.W = 1223.8 Yield: 50.0 mg, Purity: 98.8% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 612.95
18		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1161.1 Yield: 58.4 mg, Purity: 98.9% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 582.00
19		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1161.1 Yield: 64.4 mg, Purity: 98.1% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 582.05
20		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1160.3 Yield: 56.3 mg, Purity: 99.1% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 581.3

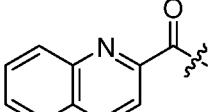
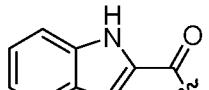
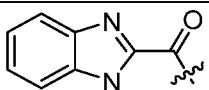
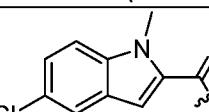
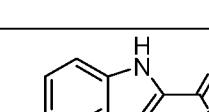
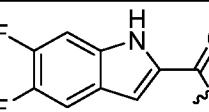
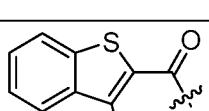
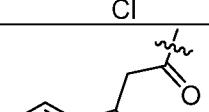
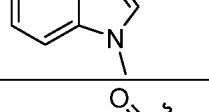
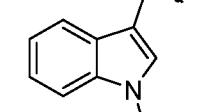
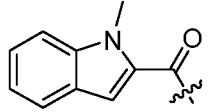
Compound No	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	Compound Data
21		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1160.3 Yield: 63.7 mg, Purity: 98.6% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 581.3
22		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1250.06 Yield: 70.9 mg, Purity: 99.0% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 626.00
23		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1171.2 Yield: 52.0 mg, Purity: 99.2% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 587.05
24		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1126.7 Yield: 57.0 mg, Purity: 99.3% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 564.20
25		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1171.2 Yield: 55.2 mg, Purity: 98.1% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 587.05
26		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1126.7 Yield: 61.3 mg, Purity: 99.1% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 564.20
27		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1160.3 Yield: 55.6 mg, Purity: 99.3% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 581.30
28		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1250.06 Yield: 46.2 mg, Purity: 98.8% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 626.05
29		Dap	D-Leu	Thr	M.W = 1266.1 Yield: 72.6 mg, Purity: 98.7% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 634.00
30		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1106.3 Yield: 62.0 mg, Purity: 98.9% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 554.0

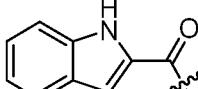
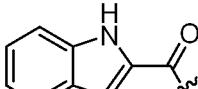
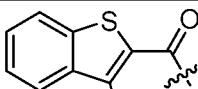
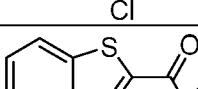
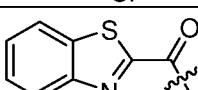
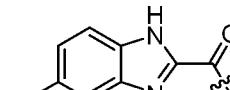
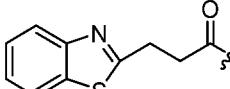
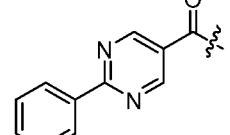
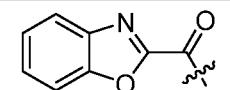
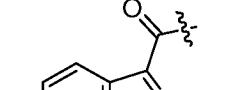
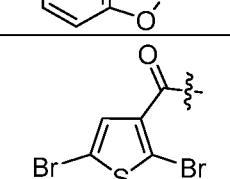
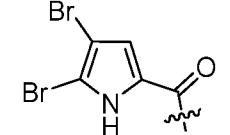
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Compound No	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	Compound Data
31		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1110.3 Yield: 53.2 mg, Purity: 99.0% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 556.25
32		Dap	D-Leu	Thr	M.W = 1176.3 Yield: 64.9 mg, Purity: 98.6% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 589.30
33		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1205.6 Yield: 69.7 mg, Purity: 98.9% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 604.20
34		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1126.7 Yield: 56.5 mg, Purity: 99.6% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 564.20
35		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1194.7 Yield: 70.9 mg, Purity: 98.7% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 598.20
36		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1126.7 Yield: 63.0 mg, Purity: 99.0% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 564.20
37		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1126.7 Yield: 46.9 mg, Purity: 98.9% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 564.50
38		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1160.3 Yield: 47.5 mg, Purity: 98.8% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 581.30
39		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1140.8 Yield: 46.1 mg, Purity: 98.3% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 571.35
40		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1194.7 Yield: 7.7 mg, Purity: 98.1% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 598.55
41		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1120.3 Yield: 46.8 mg, Purity: 97.9% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 561.30
42		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1120.3 Yield: 50.4 mg, Purity: 98.2% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 561.35

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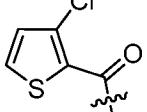
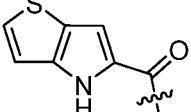
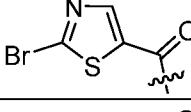
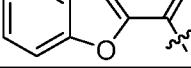
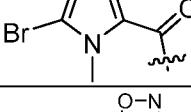
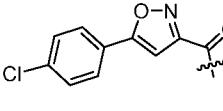
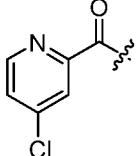
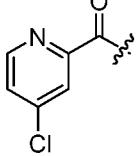
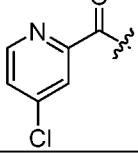
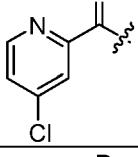
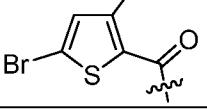
Compound No	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	Compound Data
43		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1126.7 Yield: 51.5 mg, Purity: 97.9% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 564.20
44		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1160.3 Yield: 52.8 mg, Purity: 98.2% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 581.30
45		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1161.3 Yield: 45.6 mg, Purity: 98.0% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 581.80
46		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1143.3 Yield: 57.5 mg, Purity: 98.2% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 572.80
47		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1131.3 Yield: 59.5 mg, Purity: 97.3% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 566.85
48		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1144.4 Yield: 43.3 mg, Purity: 98.0% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 573.35
49		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1145.3 Yield: 58.2 mg, Purity: 98.5% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 573.85
50		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1147.4 Yield: 61.9 mg, Purity: 97.6% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 574.85
51		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1145.3 Yield: 69.9 mg, Purity: 98.6% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 573.90
52		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1142.3 Yield: 55.0 mg, Purity: 98.2% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 572.30
53		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1148.4 Yield: 41.4 mg, Purity: 98.0% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 575.35
54		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1131.3 Yield: 10.2 mg, Purity: 95.0% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 566.80

Compound No	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	Compound Data
55		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1142.3 Yield: 53.4 mg, Purity: 96.7% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 572.35
56		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1130.8 Yield: 36.0 mg, Purity: 98.6% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 566.30
57		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1145.3 Yield: 17.9 mg, Purity: 98.8% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 573.85
58		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1178.8 Yield: 63.7 mg, Purity: 99.0% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 590.20
59		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1164.8 Yield: 57.4 mg, Purity: 98.9% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 583.20
60		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1166.3 Yield: 62.0 mg, Purity: 98.8% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 584.40
61		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1181.8 Yield: 59.3 mg, Purity: 98.3% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 592.55
62		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1158.4 Yield: 65.3 mg, Purity: 99.4% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 580.40
63		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1144.4 Yield: 54.9 mg, Purity: 97.9% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 573.35
64		Dap	D-Leu	Thr	M.W = 1160.3 Yield: 60.2 mg, Purity: 98.3% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 581.40
65		Dap	D-Leu	Ala	M.W = 1130.3 Yield: 63.1 mg, Purity: 97.5% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 566.35

Compound No	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	Compound Data
66		Dap	D-Leu	Thr	M.W = 1146.3 Yield: 56.6 mg, Purity: 97.4% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 574.35
67		Dap	D-Leu	Ala	M.W = 1116.3 Yield: 63.9 mg, Purity: 98.4% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 559.35
68		Dap	D-Leu	Thr	M.W = 1197.8 Yield: 63.8 mg, Purity: 98.0% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 600.05
69		Dap	D-Leu	Ala	M.W = 1167.8 Yield: 65.1 mg, Purity: 98.5% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 584.65
70		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1148.4 Yield: 48.9 mg, Purity: 99.3% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 575.35
71		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1165.8 Yield: 48.5 mg, Purity: 98.2% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 584.05
72		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1176.2 Yield: 60.3 mg, Purity: 97.3% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 589.40
73		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1169.4 Yield: 58.1 mg, Purity: 97.4% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 585.85
74		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1132.3 Yield: 65.8 mg, Purity: 96.8% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 567.35
75		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1132.3 Yield: 78.3 mg, Purity: 98.3% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 567.35
76		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1225.4 Yield: 68.5 mg, Purity: 98.6% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 628.55
77		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1238.1 Yield: 49.9 mg, Purity: 95.5% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 620.25

Compound No	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	Compound Data
78		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1176.2 Yield: 88.8 mg, Purity: 98.8% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 589.65
79		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1239.1 Yield: 69.0 mg, Purity: 98.6% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 620.50
80		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1158.3 Yield: 75.0 mg, Purity: 98.3% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 580.35
81		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1159.3 Yield: 64.4 mg, Purity: 98.9% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 580.80
82		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1157.4 Yield: 65.5 mg, Purity: 97.9% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 579.85
83		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1255.4 Yield: 84.7 mg, Purity: 98.4% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 628.55
84		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1157.4 Yield: 81.0 mg, Purity: 97.9% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 579.85
85		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1255.4 Yield: 88.7 mg, Purity: 98.2% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 628.55
86		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1165.3 Yield: 72.2 mg, Purity: 97.5% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 583.85
87		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1158.3 Yield: 80.0 mg, Purity: 98.6% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 580.35
88		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1176.2 Yield: 89.7 mg, Purity: 98.5% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 589.65

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Compound No	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	Compound Data
89		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1131.8 Yield: 84.0 mg, Purity: 98.4% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 567.00
90		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1136.4 Yield: 46.9 mg, Purity: 98.2% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 569.30
91		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1177.5 Yield: 16.1 mg, Purity: 98.5% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 590.10
92		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1131.3 Yield: 54.5 mg, Purity: 98.9% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 566.85
93		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1173.2 Yield: 45.5 mg, Purity: 98.2% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 588.15
94		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1192.8 Yield: 61.0 mg, Purity: 98.9% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 597.50
95		Dap	D-Nle	Abu	M.W = 1126.7 Yield: 62.1 mg, Purity: 99.3% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 564.50
96		Dap	D-Nva	Abu	M.W = 1112.7 Yield: 72.3 mg, Purity: 99.4% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 557.50
97		Dap	D-Leu	Ala	M.W = 1112.7 Yield: 73.0 mg, Purity: 99.4% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 557.45
98		Dap	D-Leu	Thr	M.W = 1142.7 Yield: 81.2 mg, Purity: 99.1% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 572.20
99		Dap	D-Leu	Ala	M.W = 1241.1 Yield: 80.5 mg, Purity: 99.2% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 621.50

Compound No	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	Compound Data
100		Dap	D-Leu	Thr	M.W = 1271.1 Yield: 70.3 mg, Purity: 98.9% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 636.65
101		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1176.2 Yield: 74.8 mg, Purity: 99.0% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 589.65
102		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1171.2 Yield: 71.4 mg, Purity: 99.5% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 587.10
103		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1160.2 Yield: 72.3 mg, Purity: 98.9% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 581.65
104		Dap	D-Leu	Abu	M.W = 1158.4 Yield: 36.5 mg, Purity: 98.5% MS Data: [M+2H] ²⁺ = 580.4

For R², R³, R⁴ and X, the amino acid shown in these columns is indicative of the side chain, stereochemistry at these positions is taken to be in the L-configuration unless otherwise specified, D- indicates D-amino acids; Dap = diaminopropionic acid, Dab = diaminobutyric acid, Phe = phenylalanine, Thr = threonine, Ala = alanine, Val = valine, Abu = 2-aminobutyric acid, Nle = norleucine, Nva = norvaline; ~~~ denotes the point of attachment of the R¹ residue.

Example 2. Measurements of Minimum Inhibitory Concentrations (MICs)

MICs of the lipopeptides (trifluoroacetic acid salt, TFA) were determined by broth microdilution in cation-adjusted Mueller-Hinton broth (CAMHB) (Oxoid Australia, Thebarton, SA, Australia) according to the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute protocol (Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, *Performance standards for antimicrobial susceptibility testing; twentyfourth informational supplement M100-S24*. Wayne, PA, 2014). Polymyxin B sulphate was employed as the control. Antimicrobial activity of Compounds 1-104 against polymyxin-susceptible Gram-negative bacteria was examined. The following isolates were examined: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ATCC 27853, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* FADDI-PA022*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* FADDI-PA01*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* FADDI-PA038*, *Acinetobacter baumannii* FADDI-

AB034*, *Acinetobacter baumannii* ATCC 17978, *Acinetobacter baumannii* FADDI-AB030*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* FADDI-KP032, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* FADDI-KP022*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* Kp BM1*§, *Enterobacter cloacae* FADDI-EC006, *Enterobacter cloacae* FADDI-EC001, and *Enterobacter cloacae* FADDI-EC003 (* Multi drug-resistant 5 clinical isolates, § New Delhi Metallo-beta-lactamase-1 (NDM-1) producing). The results are illustrated in Tables 4 and 5.

Table 4. Minimum inhibitory concentrations (mg/L) for Compounds 1-104 against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Acinetobacter baumannii*

Compound	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>				<i>A. baumannii</i>		
	ATCC 27853	FADDI-PA022	FADDI-PA01	FADDI-PA038	FADDI-AB034	A ATCC 17978	FADDI-AB030
Colistin	1	1	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	0.25
Polymyxin B	1	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.25
1	0.5	1	0.5	1	2	2	1
2	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	8	8	2
3	0.5	1	0.5	1	1	1	1
4	0.5	1	0.5	1	1	1	2
5	1	1	0.25	0.5	0.5	1	0.5
6	1	1	0.5	0.5	2	2	1
7	1	1	0.25	0.5	2	1	0.5
8	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.5	4	4	4
9	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.5	2	2	2
10	0.25	0.5	0.5	1	4	4	8
11	0.25	0.25	0.5	1	1	1	2
12	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	8	8	8
13	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	2	1	0.5
14	1	1	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	0.25
15	1	2	2	1	0.5	0.5	1
16	0.5	1	0.5	1	4	2	8
17	1	1	0.5	1	1	2	0.25
18	0.25	0.5	0.25	1	0.25	1	0.5
19	0.5	0.5	0.25	0.5	0.25	1	0.25
20	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	0.5
21	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.25	0.25

22	0.5	0.5	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
23	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	0.5
24	0.25	0.25	0.25	1	1	2	1
25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1	1	1	1
26	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
27	0.5	0.5	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.25
28	0.25	0.25	1	1	0.25	0.25	0.25
29	1	0.25	0.5	1	2	2	1
30	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	4	8	4
31	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.5	2	2	2
32	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	2	4	1
33	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
34	0.25	0.25	0.25	1	8	8	8
35	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.25	<0.125
36	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	4	8	4
37	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.5	1	2	0.5
38	0.25	0.25	0.25	1	0.25	1	1
39	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	1	1	0.5
40	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	<0.125	0.5	<0.125
41	0.25	<0.125	0.25	0.5	2	2	2
42	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	0.25	0.5	1	<0.125
43	0.25	0.25	0.25	1	4	4	4
44	<0.125	0.25	<0.125	0.5	2	2	1
45	0.25	0.25	<0.125	1	0.5	2	0.5
46	0.5	0.5	0.25	0.5	4	4	2
47	0.5	0.25	<0.125	0.5	1	1	0.25
48	0.25	0.25	<0.125	<0.125	0.25	<0.125	<0.125
49	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.5	4	2	1
50	0.5	0.25	<0.125	0.25	<0.125	<0.125	0.5
51	0.25	0.25	0.25	1	0.25	0.25	<0.125
52	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.25	1	2	0.5
53	0.5	0.25	0.5	0.5	2	2	1
54	0.5	0.5	0.25	0.25	0.5	1	0.25
55	0.25	<0.125	0.25	0.25	0.25	1	0.25
56	0.25	0.25	<0.125	0.5	<0.125	0.25	0.25
57	0.5	0.5	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.25
58	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	0.5	0.25	0.25
59	0.5	0.5	0.25	1	<0.125	0.5	0.5
60	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5
61	0.25	0.25	<0.125	0.25	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
62	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

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63	0.5	0.25	<0.125	0.5	1	1	0.5
64	0.5	0.25	0.5	1	1	2	1
65	0.5	0.25	0.25	0.5	1	1	0.5
66	0.5	0.25	2	2	1	2	1
67	0.25	0.25	0.5	1	1	2	1
68	0.25	0.25	0.5	1	<0.125	0.25	<0.125
69	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	0.25	0.25	0.25
70	0.5	0.5	0.25	1	1	0.5	0.5
71	0.5	0.5	0.25	2	0.5	0.5	0.25
72	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
73	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5
74	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.5	1	1	0.5
75	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5
76	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.5	<0.125	<0.125	0.25
77	0.25	0.5	0.25	1	0.25	0.5	0.25
78	0.25	0.25	<0.125	0.5	1	0.25	0.5
79	0.25	0.25	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.25
80	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
81	1	0.5	0.5	1	4	2	2
82	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	8	2	4
83	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.5	<0.125	0.25	<0.125
84	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
85	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.25	<0.125	<0.125
86	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	<0.125	<0.125	0.25
87	1	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	0.5
88	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
89	0.25	0.25	0.25	1	4	4	2
90	0.5	0.5	0.25	0.5	1	2	0.5
91	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	2	2	1
92	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	0.5
93	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	1	2	0.5
94	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.25
95	0.25	0.25	<0.125	1	0.25	0.25	0.25
96	0.25	0.25	0.25	1	1	1	2
97	0.25	0.25	0.25	2	2	2	2
98	0.25	0.25	0.25	8	2	2	1
99	0.25	0.25	0.25	1	0.5	1	0.5
100	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	1	0.5	0.25	0.5
101	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
102	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	0.25
103	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	1	1	1

104	0.25	0.25	<0.125	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
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Table 5. Minimum inhibitory concentrations (mg/L) for Compounds 1-104 against *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *Enterobacter cloacae*

Compound	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>			<i>E. cloacae</i>		
	FADDI-KP032	FADDI-KP022	Kp BM1	FADDI-EC006	FADDI-EC001	FADDI-EC003
Colistin	1	1	<0.125	<0.125	0.25	<0.125
Polymyxin B	<0.125	<0.125	0.5	0.5	0.25	0.5
1	0.5	<0.125	0.25	0.5	<0.125	2
2	0.5	<0.125	0.5	2	0.25	2
3	0.25	<0.125	1	1	0.5	0.25
4	1	0.5	2	4	2	0.5
5	0.25	<0.125	<0.25	1	0.25	0.5
6	0.25	<0.125	0.5	0.25	0.25	<0.125
7	1	<0.125	0.5	0.25	<0.125	<0.125
8	0.5	<0.125	0.5	0.25	<0.125	0.25
9	0.25	<0.125	0.25	1	<0.125	<0.125
10	0.5	0.25	4	0.5	0.25	0.25
11	<0.125	<0.125	1	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
12	0.25	0.25	2	0.5	<0.125	0.25
13	0.25	0.25	0.25	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
14	<0.125	<0.125	0.25	0.25	<0.125	<0.125
15	0.25	<0.125	0.5	0.25	0.25	<0.125
16	0.25	<0.125	2	0.5	0.5	<0.125
17	0.5	<0.125	0.5	0.5	0.25	1
18	0.25	<0.125	0.25	0.25	<0.125	0.5
19	0.25	<0.125	<0.125	1	0.5	0.5
20	0.5	<0.125	0.25	0.5	0.5	4
21	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	1	<0.125	0.25
22	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
23	0.5	<0.125	0.25	4	0.5	0.5
24	0.5	<0.125	0.25	4	0.25	0.25
25	0.25	<0.125	0.25	2	0.5	<0.125
26	0.25	<0.125	0.25	2	0.25	<0.125
27	0.25	<0.125	0.25	1	0.25	0.5
28	0.25	<0.125	0.25	<0.125	0.25	0.25

29	1	0.25	0.5	<0.125	0.25	0.25
30	2	0.25	1	2	0.5	0.5
31	1	<0.125	1	1	0.5	0.5
32	0.25	<0.125	1	1	1	0.5
33	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
34	1	<0.125	1	2	0.25	0.5
35	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
36	1	<0.125	2	2	0.25	0.5
37	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	0.5	0.25	0.25
38	<0.125	0.25	<0.125	0.25	<0.125	0.25
39	0.5	<0.125	1	1	0.5	0.5
40	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
41	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	0.25	<0.125	<0.125
42	<0.125	<0.125	0.25	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
43	0.25	<0.125	0.25	0.5	<0.125	0.25
44	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	0.5	<0.125	<0.125
45	0.5	<0.125	0.5	2	<0.125	2
46	<0.125	<0.125	0.25	2	0.25	0.25
47	0.25	<0.125	0.25	0.5	<0.125	<0.125
48	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	0.25	<0.125	0.25
49	<0.125	<0.125	0.25	1	<0.125	<0.125
50	0.25	<0.125	0.5	0.5	0.25	0.5
51	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	0.5	<0.125	0.25
52	<0.125	<0.125	0.5	1	<0.125	0.5
53	<0.125	<0.125	0.5	2	<0.125	0.25
54	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	0.5	<0.125	0.5
55	<0.125	<0.125	0.5	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
56	<0.125	<0.125	0.25	0.5	<0.125	0.5
57	<0.125	<0.125	0.25	1	<0.125	0.25
58	0.5	<0.125	0.25	0.5	1	<0.125
59	0.25	<0.125	0.5	0.5	0.25	0.25
60	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	0.25	0.25
61	<0.125	<0.125	0.25	<0.125	0.25	<0.125
62	<0.125	<0.125	0.25	0.5	<0.125	0.25
63	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	2	<0.125	2
64	0.5	0.25	0.5	2	1	1
65	0.5	0.25	0.25	1	0.5	1
66	1	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	0.5
67	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	0.5
68	0.25	<0.125	0.25	0.25	<0.125	<0.125
69	0.25	<0.125	0.25	0.25	1	0.25

70	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	0.25	0.25	0.25
71	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	0.25	<0.125
72	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
73	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	1	<0.125	0.5
74	0.25	<0.125	0.25	0.5	<0.125	<0.125
75	0.25	<0.125	0.25	1	<0.125	<0.125
76	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	0.25	<0.125
77	0.25	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	0.25	0.25
78	0.5	0.25	<0.125	0.25	0.25	<0.125
79	<0.125	<0.125	0.25	0.25	<0.125	<0.125
80	0.25	<0.125	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
81	0.5	<0.125	0.5	0.25	<0.125	<0.125
82	0.5	<0.125	1	0.5	0.25	0.25
83	0.25	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	0.5	0.25
84	0.25	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	0.25	<0.125
85	<0.125	<0.125	0.25	<0.125	0.25	0.25
86	<0.125	<0.125	0.25	0.25	<0.125	0.25
87	0.25	<0.125	0.5	0.25	<0.125	<0.125
88	0.5	<0.125	0.25	0.5	<0.125	0.5
89	0.25	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
90	0.25	<0.125	0.25	0.5	<0.125	<0.125
91	0.5	<0.125	0.5	0.5	0.5	1
92	0.5	<0.125	0.5	<0.125	<0.125	0.25
93	0.5	<0.125	0.25	0.25	<0.125	0.5
94	<0.125	<0.125	0.5	<0.125	0.25	0.25
95	<0.125	0.25	0.5	<0.125	<0.125	0.25
96	0.5	0.25	1	0.5	0.25	0.5
97	0.5	<0.125	0.25	0.25	<0.125	0.25
98	0.25	<0.125	0.25	0.5	<0.125	<0.125
99	<0.125	<0.125	0.25	<0.125	<0.125	0.25
100	0.25	<0.125	0.5	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
101	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
102	0.25	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
103	0.5	<0.125	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
104	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	0.25	<0.125	<0.125

As is evident from the above data, the exemplified compounds have comparable or improved antibacterial efficacy against one or more of the above Gram-negative bacterial isolates.

Example 3. Nephrotoxicity in a Mouse Model

Polymyxin B sulphate and colistin sulphate were supplied by Betapharma (Shanghai Co., Ltd, China). Stock solutions of compounds in saline (5 mg base/mL) were stored at 4°C before use. Mice (n = 3) were subcutaneously administered with the compound at 12 mg/kg of the free base form every 2 h, 6 doses in one day. At approximately 20 h after the last dose, mice were euthanised by inhalation of an overdose of isoflurane. Immediately after blood sampling, the right kidney from each mouse was collected immediately and placed in 10% formalin in 5 mL plastic tubes and the left kidney placed in a pre-weighed 14 mL plastic tubes, weighed again and stored at -20°C pending homogenization and analysis of polymyxin B and colistin. The frozen kidney samples were thawed, homogenized in 2 mL of Milli-Q water and stored in a -20°C freezer. The formalin-fixed kidneys were then sent to the Australian Phenomics Network-Histopathology and Organ Pathology (The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Australia) for histological examination. Samples were examined by a pathologist who was blind to the treatment groups.

Lesions were rated as follows: mild acute tubular damage with tubular dilation, prominent nuclei and a few pale tubular casts (Grade 1); severe acute tubular damage with necrosis of tubular epithelial cells and numerous tubular casts (Grade 2); acute cortical necrosis/infarction of tubules and glomeruli with or without papillary necrosis (Grade 3). The grades were given the following scores: grade 1 = 1, grade 2 = 4, and grade 3 = 10. The percentage of area of the kidney slice showing histological damage was scored as follows: <1% = 0, 1 to <5% = 1, 5 to <10% = 2, 10 to <20% = 3, 20 to <30% = 4, 30 to <40% = 5, and >40% = 6. The overall kidney histological score was calculated as the product of the percentage score and grade score. These scores were then expressed as a semiquantitative score (Kidney Histological Score) on a scale of 0 to +5 for renal histological changes. These scores were assigned as follows: SQS 0 = no significant change (overall score, <1); SQS +1 = mild damage (overall score, 1 to <15); SQS +2 = mild to moderate damage (overall score, 15 to <30); SQS +3 = moderate damage (overall score, 30 to <45); SQS +4 = moderate to severe damage (overall score, 45 to <60); and

SQS +5 = severe damage (overall score, ≥ 60) (Yousef, J., *et al.*, (2011) *Antimicrob. Agents and Chemother.* 55 (9), 4044-4049).

The results obtained are documented in Table 6. Any compound with a kidney histological score of $\leq +1.0$ is considered to have a low nephrotoxicity in this model.

Table 6. *In vivo* nephrotoxicity in a mouse model

Compound	Max Overall Kidney Histological Score	Max Kidney Histological Score
Polymyxin B	60.0	+5
Colistin	60.0	+5
1	0.0	0
2	0.0	0
3	0.0	0
4	0.0	0
5	0.0	0
6	0.0	0
7	0.0	0
8	0.0	0
9	0.0	0
10	0.0	0
11	0.0	0
14	0.0	0
15	0.0	0
16	0.0	0
17	0.1	0
18	0.1	0
19	0.0	0
20	0.0	0
21	0.2	0
22	0	0
23	0	0
24	0	0
25	0	0
26	0	0
27	0	0
28	0.1	0
29	0	0
30	0	0

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31	0	0
32	0	0
33	0.1	0
34	0.1	0
35	0.2	0
36	0.0	0
37	0.0	0
38	0.0	0
39	0.0	0
41	0.1	0
42	0.1	0
43	0.1	0
44	0.1	0
45	0.0	0
46	0.1	0
47	0.0	0
48	0.2	0
49	0.1	0
50	0.2	0
51	0.1	0
52	0.1	0
53	0.1	0
56	0.2	0
58	0.2	0
59	0.2	0
60	0.1	0
61	0.1	0
62	0.2	0
63	0.1	0
64	0.1	0
65	0.0	0
66	0.1	0
67	0.1	0
68	0.1	0
69	0.1	0
70	0.0	0
71	0.1	0
73	0.2	0
74	0.0	0
75	0.1	0
77	0.2	0
79	0.0	0
80	0.1	0
84	0.1	0

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85	0.2	0
86	0.2	0
87	0.2	0
88	0.0	0
90	0.1	0
94	0.0	0
96	0.1	0
104	0.0	0

As can be observed from the above data, colistin and polymyxin B display severe nephrotoxicity in this model. On the other hand, the compounds of the present invention displayed no significant nephrotoxicity.

5

Example 4. *In vivo* Efficacy in a Neutropenic Mouse Lung Infection Model

The *in vivo* efficacy of several compounds was examined in a neutropenic mouse lung infection model against the clinical isolate *A. baumannii* FADDI-AB030. This Gram-negative isolate is highly multi drug-resistant as illustrated in Table 7.

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Table 7. The minimum inhibitory concentrations (mg/L) for clinically used antibiotics against the clinical isolate *A. baumannii* FADDI-AB030.

Amikacin	AmoxClav	Ampicillin
>32	>16	>16
Doripenem	Doxycycline	Ertapenem
>8	>8	>8
Meropenem	Minocycline	Moxifloxacin
>8	>8	>4
Tigecycline	Tobramycin	TrimSulfa
4	>16	>2
AmpSulb	Aztreonam	Cefepime
>16	>16	>16
Garenoxacin	Gatifloxacin	Gentamicin
>4	>4	>8
PipTazo	Piperacillin	TicClav
>64	>64	>128
Ceftazidime	Ceftriaxone	Tetracycline
>16	>32	>8
Imipenem	Levofloxacin	Ciprofloxacin
>8	>4	>4

Polymyxin B		
0.25		

FADDI-AB030 was subcultured on nutrient agar plates from the -80°C stock. One colony of the bacterial strain was dispersed in 10-mL CAMHB and incubated overnight. On day 2, an aliquot (0.2 mL) of overnight culture suspension was dispersed in 20-mL CAMHB 5 and incubated for 1.5-2.5 h for production of early log-phase growth bacterial culture. The bacteria in the early log-phase growth suspension were concentrated by centrifugation (3,220 g for 10 min) and re-suspended in sterile 0.9% saline for inoculation into mice. The bacterial cell concentration (colony forming unit [CFU]/mL) in saline was estimated by determining the optical density (OD) of the suspension at 600 nm, and confirmed by 10 plating the suspension on nutrient agar plates. Animal experiments were approved by the institutional animal ethics committee and animals were maintained in accordance with the criteria of the Australian Code of Practice for the Care and Use of Animals for Scientific Purposes. Eight to ten week old, specific-pathogen-free, female Swiss mice (24-30 g) were obtained from Monash Animal Services (Clayton, Victoria, Australia) and were fed, 15 housed and rendered neutropenic by injecting two doses of cyclophosphamide intraperitoneally, -4 day (150 mg/kg) and -1 day (100 mg/kg) prior to inoculation.

Lung infection was produced as follows. Mice (n = 4) were anaesthetised by inhalation of 2% to 5% isoflurane in oxygen and rested in the supine position against a restraining board 20 which was angled at 60-70° from the horizontal. Each mouse was inoculated with 25 µL of bacterial suspension in saline (~10⁶ bacterial cells in early logarithmic growth phase) sprayed directly into the trachea above the carina using a MicroSprayer® Aerosolizer (model IA-1C; Penn-Century, Philadelphia, PA, USA). After discharge of the bacterial aerosol, mice were held upright on the restraining board for 2 min and then placed on a 25 warm pad for recovery from anaesthesia. Treatment with polymyxin B and Compound **1**, **3**, **6** and **18** (intraperitoneal injection of dose-fractionated regimens across the daily dose) was initiated 2 h following inoculation. The dosage regimen was 15 mg/kg of the free base form for polymyxin B or the compounds of the invention every 8 hours for 24 h for a total dose of 45 mg/kg. This was the highest dose of polymyxin B that could be safely

administered without adverse effects, i.e. acute toxicity. Bacterial burdens in lungs were determined at 2 h after inoculation (untreated controls) and 24 h later (untreated controls and compound-treated mice). Animals were euthanised at 24 h by inhalation of overdose isoflurane. The skin on the chest and fore-paws of each animal was thoroughly cleansed 5 with 70% ethanol and Betadine[®]. The lung was collected and homogenised in 8 mL of 0.9% saline. The lung homogenate was filtrated (Bag Stomacher Filter Sterile, pore size 280 µm, 9.5 x 16 cm, Labtek Pty Ltd) and plated on nutrient agar plates. Agar plates were incubated at 37°C overnight. The bacterial colonies on the agar plate were counted and the log₁₀ CFU/lung in each mouse was calculated (Figure 1).

10

As is evident from the data in Figure 1, Compounds **1**, **3**, **6** and **18** all had improved *in vivo* antibacterial efficacy at the same dose as the clinically available polymyxin B in the lung infection model. The right kidney from each of the treated animals was removed and assessed for histological damage as described for Example 3. In this model any compound 15 with a kidney histological score $\geq +1$ is considered to be nephrotoxic. The results of the kidney histological examination are shown in Table 8. The kidneys of the mice treated with the compounds **1**, **3** and **18** of the present invention showed no histological damage. For Compound **6**, one mouse out of the four tested exhibited some minor histological damage at 45 mg/kg. For all the mice treated with polymyxin B, histological damage to 20 the kidneys was observed at 45 mg/kg.

Table 8. Kidney histology results from the lung infection study with polymyxin B and Compounds **1, **3**, **6** and **18****

Compound	Mouse No.	Dose (mg/kg)	Overall Kidney Histological score	Kidney Histological score
Lung Infection Control 24h (No compound)	1	0	0.0	0.0
	2	0	0.0	0.0
	3	0	0.0	0.0
	4	0	0.0	0.0
Polymyxin B	5	45	24.0	+2
	6	45	24.0	+2
	7	45	6	+1
	8	45	24	+2

1	9	45	0.0	0
	10	45	0.0	0
	11	45	0.0	0
	12	45	0.0	0
3	13	45	0.0	0
	14	45	0.0	0
	15	45	3.0	+1
	16	45	0.0	0
6	17	45	0.0	0
	18	45	0.0	0
	19	45	0.0	0
	20	45	0.0	0
18	21	45	0.0	0
	22	45	0.0	0
	23	45	0.0	0
	24	45	0.0	0

Compound **1** was further tested at higher total doses of 90 and 180 mg/kg (of the free base form). Here, the dosage regimen was 30 mg/kg or 60 mg/kg every 8 hours for 24 h. The results obtained are shown in Figure 2. It was observed in this study that Compound **1** could be intravenously administered safely at much higher doses (four times greater than polymyxin B at 180 mg/kg) without any observable acute toxicity, illustrating that the compounds of the present invention have significantly less acute toxicity than polymyxin B. Furthermore, at the higher doses examined, the bacterial cells were no longer detectable in the lung, indicating that complete eradication of the bacterial infection had been achieved.

The right kidney from each of the treated animals was removed and assessed for histological damage as described for Example 3. In this model, any compound with a kidney score $\geq +1$ is considered to be nephrotoxic. The results of the kidney histological examination are shown in Table 9. The kidneys of the mice treated with Compound **1** showed no histological damage even at the highest dose of 180 mg/kg, whereas the mice treated with polymyxin B showed histological damage to the kidneys in every mouse treated at a dose of 45 mg/kg.

Table 9. Kidney histology results from the lung infection study with polymyxin B and compound 1

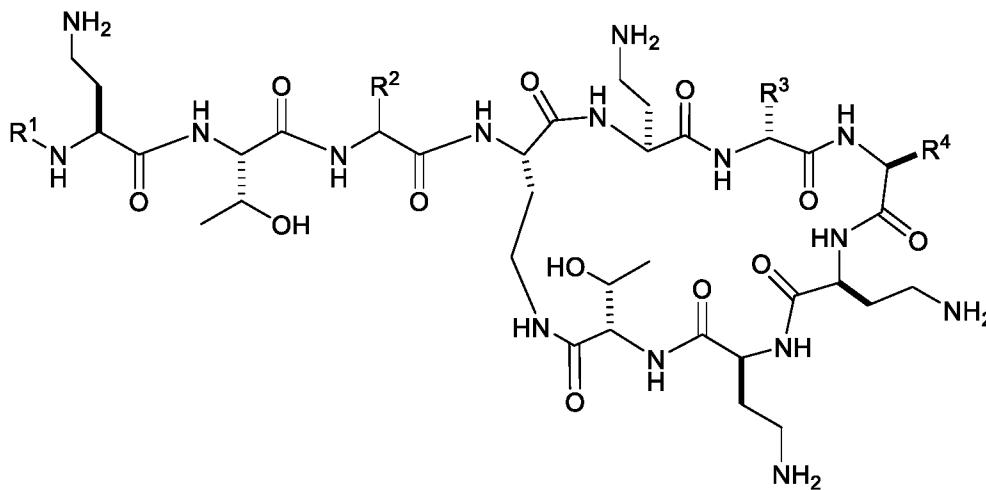
Compound	Mouse No.	Dose (mg/kg)	Overall Kidney Histological Score	Kidney Histological Score
Lung Infection Control 24h (No compound)	1	0	0.0	0.0
	2	0	0.0	0.0
	3	0	0.0	0.0
	4	0	0.0	0.0
Polymyxin B	5	45	4.0	+1
	6	45	5.0	+1
	7	45	3.0	+1
	8	45	4.0	+1
1	9	90	0.0	0
	10	90	0.0	0
	11	90	0.0	0
	12	90	0.0	0
	13	180	0.0	0
	14	180	0.1	0
	15	180	0.0	0
	16	180	0.0	0

Throughout this specification and claims which follow, unless the context requires 5 otherwise, the word "comprise", and variations such as "comprises" or "comprising", will be understood to imply the inclusion of a stated integer or group of integers or steps but not the exclusion of any other integer or group of integers.

The reference in this specification to any prior publication (or information derived from it), 10 or to any matter which is known, is not, and should not be taken as an acknowledgment or admission or any form of suggestion that that prior publication (or information derived from it) or known matter forms part of the common general knowledge in the field of endeavour to which this specification relates.

THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. A compound of formula (I):



wherein

R¹ is selected from 5-chloronicotinoyl, 6-chloronicotinoyl, 2,6-dichloronicotinoyl, 4,6-dicloronicotinoyl, 5,6-dichloronicotinoyl, 6-(trifluoromethyl)nicotinoyl, 3,5-dichloropicolinoyl, 4,6-dichloropicolinoyl, 5-phenylpicolinoyl, 5-(4-chlorophenyl)picolinoyl, 4-(6-chloro-3-pyridinyl)benzoyl, 5-(4-chlorophenyl)thiophene-2-carboxyl, 2,6-dichloroisonicotinoyl, 5-(trifluoromethyl)nicotinoyl, 4-(trifluoromethyl)picolinoyl, 3,5-dibromopicolinoyl, 5-bromonicotinoyl, 2-chloroisonicotinoyl, 2-bromoisonicotinoyl, 4-chloropicolinoyl, 2-(trifluoromethyl)isonicotinoyl, 2,6-dibromoisonicotinoyl, 3,5-dibromopicolinoyl, 5-methylnicotinoyl, 2-fluoroisonicotinoyl, 2-(trifluoromethyl)isonicotinoyl, 5-bromo-3-chloropicolinoyl, 3-chloroisonicotinoyl, 3-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)picolinoyl, 3-chloropicolinoyl, 5-chloropicolinoyl, 5-(trifluoromethyl)picolinoyl, 2-chloro-6-methylisonicotinoyl, 2-chloro-6-(trifluoromethyl)nicotinoyl, 6-ethylnicotinoyl, 5-ethylpicolinoyl, 6-chloropicolinoyl, 6-(trifluoromethyl)picolinoyl, 2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidine-5-carboxyl, 2-quinoxalinecarboxyl, 1*H*-benzimidazole-2-carboxyl, 1-methylindole-2-carboxyl, 6-methyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridine-2-carboxyl, benzo[*b*]thiophene-2-carboxyl, 1-methylindazole-3-carboxyl, 3-quinolinecarboxyl, benzothiazole-6-carboxyl, 1*H*-indazole-3-carboxyl, quinaldoyl, 1*H*-indole-2-carboxyl, 1-methylbenzimidazole-2-carboxyl, 5-chloro-1-methylindole-2-carboxyl, 5-chloro-1*H*-

indole-2-carboxyl, 5,6-difluoro-1*H*-indole-2-carboxyl, 3-chlorobezo[*b*]thiophene-2-carboxyl, 1-methylindole-3-acetyl, 1-methylindole-3-carboxyl, benzo[*d*]thiazole-2-carboxyl, 6-chlorobenzimidazole-2-carboxyl, benzo[*b*]thiazole-2-propanoyl, 2-phenylpyrimidine-5-carboxyl, benzoxazole-2-carboxyl, benzo[*d*]isooxazole-3-carboxyl,

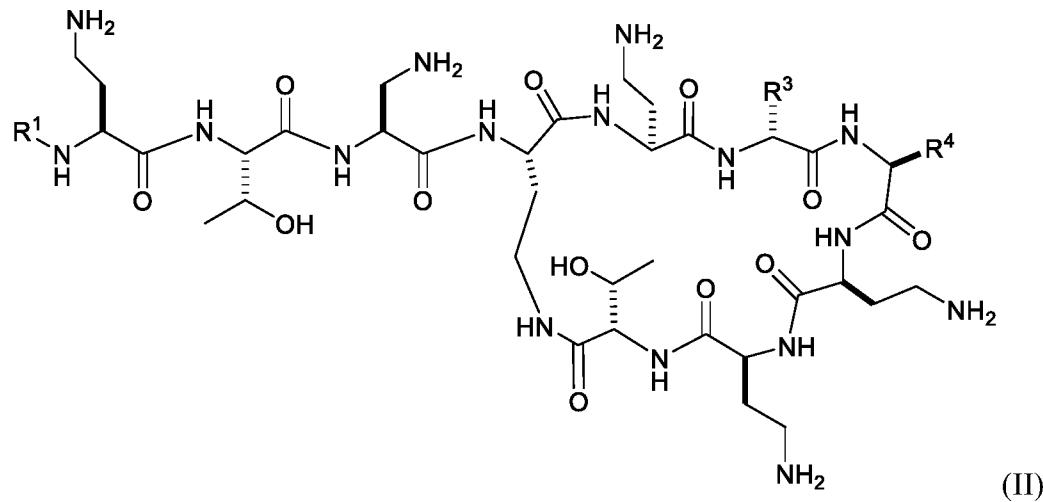
5 2,5-dibromothiphene-3-carboxyl, 4,5-dibromopyrrole-2-carboxyl, 5-bromothiophene-2-carboxyl, 4,5-dibromofuran-2-carboxyl, 5-phenyl-1,2-oxazole-3-carboxyl, 5-phenyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-carboxyl, 2-phenyl-1*H*-imidazole-4-carboxyl, 4,5-dibromothiophene-2-carboxyl, 5-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazole-3-carboxyl, 3,5-dibromothiophene-2-carboxyl, 5-(trifluoromethyl)thiophene-2-carboxyl, 3-phenyl-1,2-oxazole-5-carboxyl, 4-bromothiophene-2-carboxyl, 3-chlorothiophene-2-carboxyl, 4*H*-thieno[3,2-*b*]pyrrole-5-carboxyl, 2-bromo-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxyl, benzofuran-2-carboxyl, 4-bromo-1-methylpyrrole-2-carboxyl, 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,2-oxazole-3-carboxyl, 5-bromothiophene-3-carboxyl, 4-bromopicolinoyl, 5-bromofuran-3-carboxyl and indole-3-propanoyl;

10 15 R² represents a side chain of an amino acid selected from D-Ser, L-Dab or L-Dap;

R³ represents a side chain of an amino acid selected from leucine, phenylalanine, norleucine, or norvaline; and

20 25 R⁴ represents a side chain of an amino acid selected from alanine, threonine, valine, or 2-aminobutyric acid; or
a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

25 2. A compound according to claim 1 represented by formula (II):



wherein

R¹ is selected from 5-chloronicotinoyl, 6-chloronicotinoyl, 2,6-dichloronicotinoyl, 4,6-dichloronicotinoyl, 5,6-dichloronicotinoyl, 6-(trifluoromethyl)nicotinoyl, 3,5-dichloropicolinoyl, 4,6-dichloropicolinoyl, 5-phenylpicolinoyl, 5-(4-chlorophenyl)picolinoyl, 4-(6-chloro-3-pyridinyl)benzoyl, 5-(4-chlorophenyl)thiophene-2-carboxyl, 2,6-dichloroisonicotinoyl, 5-(trifluoromethyl)nicotinoyl, 4-(trifluoromethyl)picolinoyl, 3,5-dibromopicolinoyl, 5-bromonicotinoyl, 2-chloroisonicotinoyl, 2-bromoisonicotinoyl, 4-chloropicolinoyl, 2-(trifluoromethyl)isonicotinoyl, 2,6-dibromoisonicotinoyl, 3,5-dibromopicolinoyl, 5-methylnicotinoyl, 2-fluoroisonicotinoyl, 2-(trifluoromethyl)isonicotinoyl, 5-bromo-3-chloropicolinoyl, 3-chloroisonicotinoyl, 3-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)picolinoyl, 3-chloropicolinoyl, 5-chloropicolinoyl, 5-(trifluoromethyl)picolinoyl, 2-chloro-6-methylisonicotinoyl, 2-chloro-6-(trifluoromethyl)nicotinoyl, 6-ethylnicotinoyl, 5-ethylpicolinoyl, 6-chloropicolinoyl, 6-(trifluoromethyl)picolinoyl, 2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidine-5-carboxyl, 2-oxo-2H-oxazol-5-carboxyl, 1H-benzimidazole-2-carboxyl, 1-methylindole-2-carboxyl, 6-methyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridine-2-carboxyl, benzo[*b*]thiophene-2-carboxyl, 1-methylindazole-3-carboxyl, 3-quinolinecarboxyl, benzothiazole-6-carboxyl, 1H-indazole-3-carboxyl, quinaldoyl, 1H-indole-2-carboxyl, 1-methylbenzimidazole-2-carboxyl, 5-chloro-1-methylindole-2-carboxyl, 5-chloro-1H-indole-2-carboxyl, 5,6-difluoro-1H-indole-2-carboxyl, 3-chlorobezo[*b*]thiophene-2-carboxyl, 1-methylindole-3-acetyl, 1-methylindole-3-carboxyl, benzo[*d*]thiazole-2-carboxyl, 6-chlorobenzimidazole-2-carboxyl, benzo[*b*]thiazole-2-propanoyl, 2-

phenylpyrimidine-5-carboxyl, benzoazole-2-carboxyl, benzo[*d*]isooxazole-3-carboxyl, 2,5-dibromothiphene-3-carboxyl, 4,5-dibromopyrrole-2-carboxyl, 5-bromothiophene-2-carboxyl, 4,5-dibromofuran-2-carboxyl, 5-phenyl-1,2-oxazole-3-carboxyl, 5-phenyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-carboxyl, 2-phenyl-1*H*-imidazole-4-carboxyl, 4,5-dibromothiophene-2-carboxyl, 5-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazole-3-carboxyl, 3,5-dibromothiophene-2-carboxyl, 5-(trifluoromethyl)thiophene-2-carboxyl, 3-phenyl-1,2-oxazole-5-carboxyl, 4-bromothiophene-2-carboxyl, 3-chlorothiophene-2-carboxyl, 4*H*-thieno[3,2-*b*]pyrrole-5-carboxyl, 2-bromo-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxyl, benzofuran-2-carboxyl, 4-bromo-1-methylpyrrole-2-carboxyl, 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,2-oxazole-3-carboxyl, 5-bromothiophene-3-carboxyl, 4-bromopicolinoyl, 5-bromofuran-3-carboxyl and indole-3-propanoyl;

*R*³ represents a side chain of an amino acid selected from leucine, phenylalanine, norleucine, norvaline or *t*-butylglycine; and

15 *R*⁴ represents a side chain of an amino acid selected from alanine, threonine, valine, or 2-aminobutyric acid; or

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

20 3. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective amount of a compound according to claim 1 or 2, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, together with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

25 4. A method of preventing or treating a Gram-negative bacterial infection comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 1 or 2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

5. A method according to claim 4, wherein the Gram-negative bacterial infection is a multidrug-resistant (MDR) Gram-negative bacterial infection.

30

6. A method according to claim 4 or 5, further comprising administering a second antibacterial agent to said subject.

7. A method according to any one of claims 4 to 6, wherein the one or more compounds is administered to the subject in need thereof orally, intravenously or intramuscularly.

5

8. Use of a compound according to claim 1 or 2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention or treatment of a Gram-negative bacterial infection.

10 9. Use according to claim 8, wherein the Gram-negative bacterial infection is a multidrug-resistant (MDR) Gram-negative bacterial infection.

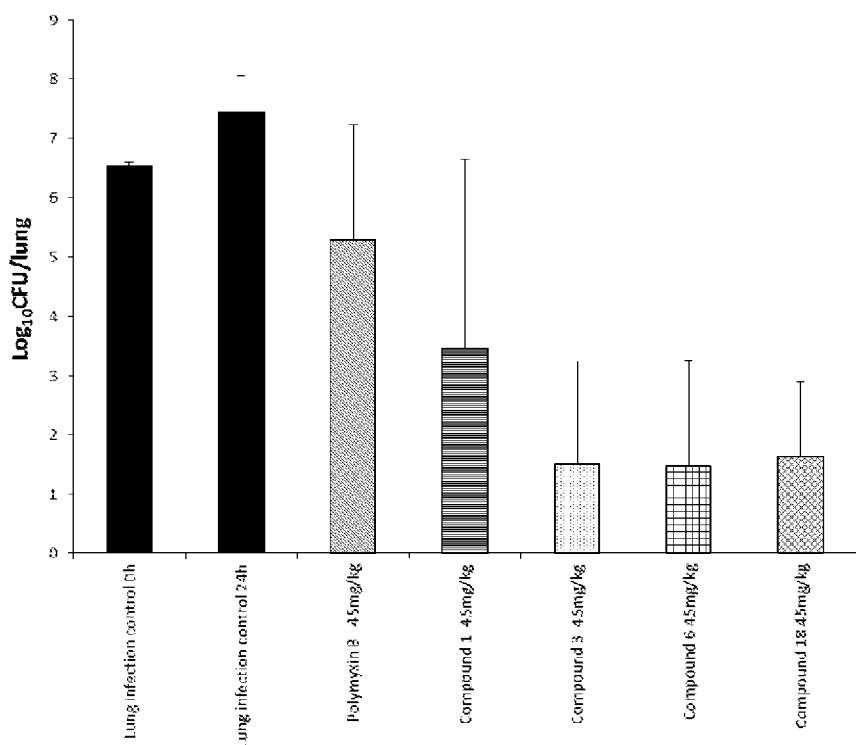
10. Use according to claim 8 or 9, wherein the medicament is administered together with a second antibacterial agent.

15

11. A compound according to claim 1 or 2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the prevention or treatment of a Gram-negative bacterial infection.

12. A compound for use according to claim 11, wherein the Gram-negative bacterial
20 infection is a multidrug-resistant (MDR) Gram-negative bacterial infection.

13. A compound for use according to claim 11 or 12, wherein the compound is administered together with a second antibacterial agent.

Figure 1.

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Figure 2.