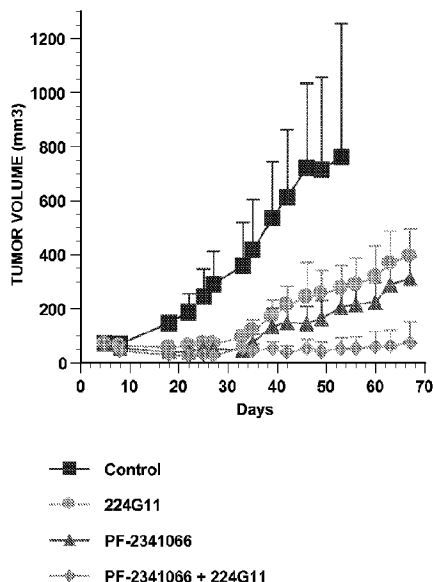




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(54) Titre : COMBINAISON D'UN ANTAGONISTE DE C-MET ET D'UN COMPOSE AMINOHETEROARYLE POUR LE TRAITEMENT D'UN CANCER
(54) Title: COMBINATION OF A C-MET ANTAGONIST AND AN AMINOHETEROARYL COMPOUND FOR THE TREATMENT OF CANCER



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

The invention also relates to a composition comprising an antibody antagonist to c-Met and an aminoheteroaryl compound, particularly as a medicament. The present invention also comprises a pharmaceutical composition comprising said anti c-Met antibody and said amino-heteroaryl compound as combination products for simultaneous, separate or sequential use. The invention relates to the use of the composition of the invention for the treatment of cancer in a mammal.

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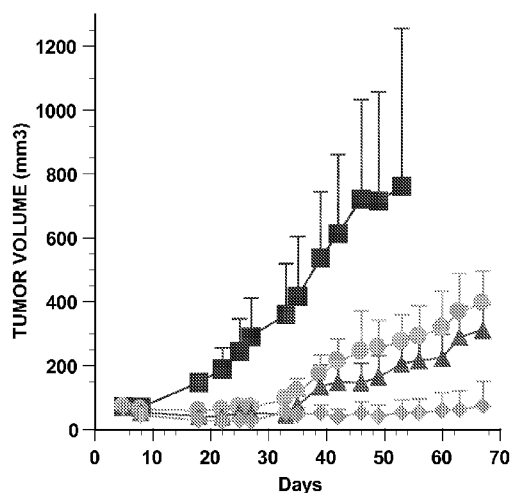
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(54) Title: COMBINATION OF A C-MET ANTAGONIST AND AN AMINOHETEROARYL COMPOUND FOR THE
TREATMENT OF CANCER

■ Control
 ● 224G11
 ▲ PF-2341066
 ◆ PF-2341066 + 224G11

FIGURE 2

(57) Abstract: The invention also relates to a composition comprising an
antibody antagonist to c-Met and an aminoheteroaryl compound, particu-
larly as a medicament. The present invention also comprises a pharma-
ceutical composition comprising said anti c-Met antibody and said amino-
heteroaryl compound as combination products for simultaneous, separate
or sequential use. The invention relates to the use of the composition of
the invention for the treatment of cancer in a mammal.

WO 2010/003992 A1**Declarations under Rule 4.17:**

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***COMBINATION OF A C-MET ANTAGONIST AND AN AMINOHETEROARYL
COMPOUND FOR THE TREATMENT OF CANCER***

The invention relates to a composition comprising an antibody antagonist to c-Met and an aminoheteroaryl compound, particularly as a medicament. The present invention also comprises a pharmaceutical composition comprising said anti c-Met antibody and said aminoheteroaryl compound as combination products for simultaneous, separate or sequential use. The invention relates to the use of the composition of the invention for the treatment of cancer in a mammal.

c-Met, is the prototypic member of a sub-family of RTKs which also includes RON and SEA. The c-Met RTK family is structurally different from other RTK families and is the only known high-affinity receptor for hepatocyte growth factor (HGF), also called scatter factor (SF) [D.P. Bottaro et al., Science 1991, 251: 802-804; L. Naldini et al., Eur. Mol. Biol. Org. J. 1991, 10:2867-2878]. c-Met and HGF are widely expressed in a variety of tissue and their expression is normally restricted to cells of epithelial and mesenchymal origin respectively [M.F. Di Renzo et al., Oncogene 1991, 6:1997-2003; E. Sonnenberg et al., J. Cell. Biol. 1993, 123:223-235]. They are both required for normal mammalian development and have been shown to be particularly important in cell migration, morphogenic differentiation, and organization of the three-dimensional tubular structures as well as growth and angiogenesis [F. Balducci et al., Nature 1995, 376:768-771; C. Schmidt et al., Nature. 1995:373:699-702; Tsarfaty et al., Science 1994, 263:98-101]. While the controlled regulation of c-Met and HGF have been shown to be important in mammalian development, tissue maintenance and repair [Nagayama T, Nagayama M, Kohara S, Kamiguchi H, Shibuya M, Katoh Y, Itoh J, Shinohara Y., Brain Res. 2004, 5;999(2):155-66; Tahara Y, Ido A, Yamamoto S, Miyata Y, Uto H, Hori T, Hayashi K, Tsubouchi H., J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 2003, 307(1):146-51], their dysregulation is implicated in the progression of cancers.

Aberrant signalling driven by inappropriate activation of c-Met is one of the most frequent alteration observed in human cancers and plays a crucial role in tumorigenesis and metastasis [Birchmeier et al., Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol. 2003, 4:915-925; L. Trusolino and Comoglio P. M., Nat Rev. Cancer. 2002, 2(4):289-300].

c-Met activation could result from various mechanisms including i) ligand binding, ii) receptor overexpression which leads to spontaneous ligand independent dimerization, or iii) mutations, mainly occurring in the intracellular domain of c-Met, and resulting in increased and persistent phosphorylation of c-Met or in constitutive
5 receptor activation [J. G. Christensen, Burrows J. and Salgia R., Cancer Letters. 2005, 226:1-26].

Activated c-Met recruits signalling effectors to its multidocking site located in the cytoplasm domain, resulting in the activation of several key signalling pathways, including Ras-MAPK, PI3K, Src and Stat3 [Gao CF, Vande Woude GF, Cell Res. 2005,
10 15(1):49-51; Furge KA, Zhang YW, Vande Woude GF, Oncogene. 2000, 19(49):5582-9]. These pathways are essential for tumour cell proliferation, invasion and angiogenesis and for evading apoptosis [Furge KA, Zhang YW, Vande Woude GF, Oncogene, 2000, 19(49):5582-9; Gu H, Neel BG, Trends Cell Biol. 2003 Mar, 13(3):122-30; Fan S, Ma YX, Wang JA, Yuan RQ, Meng Q, Cao Y, Laterra JJ, Goldberg ID, Rosen EM,
15 Oncogene. 2000 Apr 27, 19(18):2212-23]. In addition, a unique facet of the c-Met signalling relative to other RTK is its reported interaction with focal adhesion complexes and non kinase binding partners such as $\alpha 6 \beta 4$ integrins [Trusolino L, Bertotti A, Comoglio PM, Cell. 2001, 107:643-54], CD44v6 [Van der Voort R, Taher TE, Wielenga VJ, Spaargaren M, Prevo R, Smit L, David G, Hartmann G, Gherardi E,
20 Pals ST, J Biol Chem. 1999, 274(10):6499-506], Plexin B1 or semaphorins [Giordano S, Corso S, Conrotto P, Artigiani S, Gilestro G, Barberis D, Tamagnone L, Comoglio PM, Nat Cell Biol. 2002, 4(9):720-4; Conrotto P, Valdembrì D, Corso S, Serini G, Tamagnone L, Comoglio PM, Bussolino F, Giordano S, Blood. 2005, 105(11):4321-9; Conrotto P, Corso S, Gamberini S, Comoglio PM, Giordano S, Oncogene. 2004,
25 23:5131-7] which may further add to the complexity of regulation of cell function by this receptor. Finally recent data demonstrate that c-Met could be involved in tumor resistance to gefitinib or erlotinib suggesting that combination of compound targeting both EGFR and c-Met might be of significant interest [Engelman JA et al., Science, 2007, 316:1039-43].

30 Greater than 20 mutations have been discovered within the c-met RTK [Ma P. C. et al. Cancer and metastasis rev. 2003, 22:309-25]. The majority of these mutations are missense mutations located in the intracellular part of c-Met, within the tyrosine kinase

domain and that can impair affinity or binding properties therapeutic compounds targeting this tyrosine kinase domain. In that way, mutations of c-Met can be more or less responsive to therapeutic inhibitions. For example, in preclinical studies of SU11274 (small molecule tyrosine kinase inhibitor against c-Met), certain mutations were distinguished to be sensitive and resistant to the action of this agent [Schmidt L. et al. Nat Genet. 1997, 16:68-73; Zhuang Z. et al. Nat Genet. 1998, 20:66-9]. M1268T and H1112Y were sensitive mutations that showed decreased cell growth and motility. Other mutations such as L1213V and Y1248 were found to be resistant to and unaffected by SU11274 [Hahn O. et al. Hematol Oncol Clin N Am. 2005, 19:343-67].

These studies demonstrate the direct impact of specific mutations on treatments targeting c-Met. However, an oligomerization of c-Met, in presence or in absence of the ligand, is required to regulate the binding affinity and the binding kinetics of the kinase toward ATP and tyrosine-containing peptide substrates [Hays J.L., Watowich SJ, Biochemistry. 2004, 43:10570-8].

In the past few years, many different strategies have been developed to attenuate c-Met signalling in cancer cell lines. These strategies include i) neutralizing antibodies against c-Met or HGF/SF [Cao B, Su Y, Oskarsson M, Zhao P, Kort EJ, Fisher RJ, Wang LM, Vande Woude GF, Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2001, 98(13):7443-8; Martens T, Schmidt NO, Eckerich C, Fillbrandt R, Merchant M, Schwall R, Westphal M, Lamszus K, Clin Cancer Res. 2006, 12(20):6144-52] or the use of HGF/SF antagonist NK4 to prevent ligand binding to c-Met [Kuba K, Matsumoto K, Date K, Shimura H, Tanaka M, Nakamura T, Cancer Res., 2000, 60:6737-43], ii) small ATP binding site inhibitors to c-Met that block kinase activity [Christensen JG, Schreck R, Burrows J, Kuruganti P, Chan E, Le P, Chen J, Wang X, Ruslim L, Blake R, Lipson KE, Ramphal J, Do S, Cui JJ, Cherrington JM, Mendel DB, Cancer Res. 2003, 63:7345-55], iii) engineered SH2 domain polypeptide that interferes with access to the multidocking site and RNAi or ribozyme that reduce receptor or ligand expression. Most of these approaches display a selective inhibition of c-Met resulting in tumor inhibition and showing that c-Met could be of interest for therapeutic intervention in cancer.

Within the molecules generated for c-Met targeting, some are antibodies.

One of the most extensively described is the anti-c-Met 5D5 antibody generated by Genentech [WO96/38557] which behaves as a potent agonist when added alone in various models and as an antagonist when used as a Fab fragment. Another antibody targeting c-Met is described by Pfizer as an antibody acting “predominantly as c-Met antagonist, and in some instance as a c-Met agonist” [WO 2005/016382].

The inventor has demonstrated that the antibodies antagonists to c-Met, called 224G11, 227H1, 223C4 and 11E1, or functional fragment thereof, described herein and which have been also described in the patent applications EP 07301231.2 filed on July 12, 2007 and US 61/020,639 filed on January 11, 2008, have the property to inhibit the c-Met dimerization and are active *in vivo*.

It can then be considered the problem to be solved by the invention as being the provision of a concrete, and not only a putative, combination beneficial for the treatment of cancer.

More particularly, it is an object of the invention to provide a novel and unexpected combination able to affect all the factors involved in the c-Met activation as previously described.

In a general aspect, the invention relates to a method of treatment of cancer in a mammal which comprises administering to said mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a combination of active components comprising an antagonist to c-Met and an aminoheteroaryl compound.

In another general aspect, the present invention is directed to a composition comprising an antibody antagonist to c-Met, or a functional fragment thereof, and an aminoheteroaryl compound, preferably for its use as a medicament.

The present invention is further directed to a pharmaceutical composition comprising at least:

- i) one antibody antagonist to c-Met, or a functional fragment thereof; and
- ii) an aminoheteroaryl compound,

as combination products for simultaneous, separate or sequential use.

“Simultaneous use” is understood as meaning the administration of the two compounds of the composition according to the invention in a single and identical pharmaceutical form.

“Separate use” is understood as meaning the administration, at the same time, of the two compounds of the composition according to the invention in distinct pharmaceutical forms.

“Sequential use” is understood as meaning the successive administration of the two compounds of the composition according to the invention, each in a distinct pharmaceutical form.

According to the invention, the combination is preferably mixed with an excipient and/or a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle.

It is also described and claimed a composition according to the invention as a medicament.

In another embodiment, the combination of the invention may be in the form of a kit of parts. The invention therefore includes a product containing an antibody antagonist to c-Met, or one of these functional fragments, and an aminoheteroaryl compound, preferably capable of inhibiting the c-Met protein kinase activity as defined above, as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential delivery for the treatment of cancer in a mammal in need thereof. In one embodiment, a product contains an antibody antagonist to c-Met, or a functional fragment thereof, and an aminoheteroaryl compound as defined above as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in treating a cancer in a mammal in need thereof.

In one embodiment, the invention provides a pharmaceutical pack containing a course of an anti-cancer treatment for one individual mammal, wherein the pack contains (a) at least one unit of an antibody antagonist to c-Met and (b) at least one unit of an aminoheteroaryl compound in unit dosage form.

In a more specific aspect, the invention deals with a method of treatment of cancer in a mammal which comprises administering to said mammal a therapeutically effective amount of the combination of active components according to the present invention comprising an antibody antagonist to c-Met, or functional fragment thereof, and an aminoheteroaryl compound.

In an also more specific aspect, the invention deals with a composition comprising an antibody antagonist to c-Met, or functional fragment thereof, and an aminoheteroaryl according to the present invention for the treatment of cancer,

preferably in a mammal, more preferably in human. Said anti-cancer treatment comprises administering to said mammal a therapeutically effective amount of the composition of the present invention. Preferably, said composition further comprises a pharmaceutical acceptable carrier and/or excipient.

5 In a preferred embodiment, said aminoheteroaryl compound is capable of inhibiting the c-Met protein kinase. More preferred are aminoheteroaryl compounds having at least 25 %, preferably 40 %, 50 %, 60 %, 75 % and 85 % of the c-Met protein kinase inhibiting activity demonstrated for the aminoheteroaryl compound named PF-02341066 in the same assay procedure conditions (see herein the complete structure of
10 this PF-02341066 compound).

Among the assay procedures which can be used to determine the level of activity of the c-Met protein kinase in presence of said aminoheteroaryl compound, we can cite the procedure assay named "HGFR continuous-coupled spectrophotometric assay" described from page 100 in the PCT patent application published under the number WO
15 2006/021884.

The terms "antibody", "antibodies" or "immunoglobulin" are used interchangeably in the broadest sense and include monoclonal antibodies (e.g., full length or intact monoclonal antibodies), polyclonal antibodies, multivalent antibodies or multispecific antibodies (e.g., bispecific antibodies so long as they exhibit the desired
20 biological activity).

More particularly, such molecule consists in a glycoprotein comprising at least two heavy (H) chains and two light (L) chains inter-connected by disulfide bonds. Each heavy chain is comprised of a heavy chain variable region (or domain) (abbreviated herein as HCVR or VH) and a heavy chain constant region. The heavy chain constant
25 region is comprised of three domains, CH1, CH2 and CH3. Each light chain is comprised of a light chain variable region (abbreviated herein as LCVR or VL) and a light chain constant region. The light chain constant region is comprised of one domain, CL. The VH and VL regions can be further subdivided into regions of hypervariability, termed complementarity determining regions (CDR), interspersed with regions that are
30 more conserved, termed framework regions (FR). Each VH and VL is composed of three CDRs and four FRs, arranged from amino-terminus to carboxy-terminus in the following order: FR1, CDR1, FR2, CDR2, FR3, CDR3, FR4. The variable regions of

the heavy and light chains contain a binding domain that interacts with an antigen. The constant regions of the antibodies may mediate the binding of the immunoglobulin to host tissues or factors, including various cells of the immune system (e.g. effector cells) and the first component (C1q) of the classical complement system.

- 5 They may also include certain antibody functional fragments, as described in greater detail herein, thereof which exhibit the desired binding specificity and affinity, regardless of the source or immunoglobulin type (i.e., IgG, IgE, IgM, IgA, etc.).

In general, for the preparation of monoclonal antibodies or their functional fragments, especially of murine origin, it is possible to refer to techniques which are described in particular in the manual "Antibodies" (Harlow and Lane, Antibodies: A
10 Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor NY, pp. 726, 1988) or to the technique of preparation from hybridomas described by Kohler and Milstein (Nature, 256:495-497, 1975).

By the expression "antagonist", it must be understood a compound which is
15 capable of, directly or indirectly, counteracting, reducing or inhibiting the biological activity of c-Met.

In general, a "therapeutically effective amount" refers to the minimum concentrations or amounts of a compound or of compounds which are effective to prevent, alleviate, reduce or ameliorate symptoms of disease or prolong the survival of
20 the patient being treated. More particularly, in reference to the treatment of cancer, a therapeutically effective amount refers to that amount which has the effect of (1) reducing the size of (or preferably eliminating) the tumor; (2) inhibiting (that is, slowing to some extent, preferably stopping) tumor metastasis; (3) inhibiting to some extent (that is slowing to some extent, preferably stopping) tumor growth; and/or, (4) relieving
25 to some extent (or preferably eliminating) one or more symptoms associated with the cancer.

More particularly, said antibody antagonist to c-Met, or functional fragment thereof, is selected from the group consisting of:

- an antibody (derived from the 224G11 antibody), or a functional fragment thereof,
30 comprising a heavy chain containing CDR-H1, CDR-H2 and CDR-H3 comprising respectively the amino acid sequences SEQ ID Nos. 1, 2 and 3; and a light chain

containing CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising respectively the amino acid sequences SEQ ID Nos. 10, 11 and 12;

- an antibody (derived from the 227H1 antibody), or a functional fragment thereof, comprising a heavy chain containing CDR-H1, CDR-H2 and CDR-H3 comprising respectively the amino acid sequences SEQ ID Nos. 4, 5 and 6; and a light chain containing CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising respectively the amino acid sequences SEQ ID Nos. 13, 11 and 14;
- an antibody (derived from the 223C4 antibody), comprising a heavy chain containing CDR-H1, CDR-H2 and CDR-H3 comprising respectively the amino acid sequences SEQ ID Nos. 7, 8 and 9; and a light chain containing CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising respectively the amino acid sequences SEQ ID Nos. 15, 16 and 17; and
- an antibody (derived from the 11E1 antibody), comprising a heavy chain containing CDR-H1, CDR-H2 and CDR-H3 comprising respectively the amino acid sequences SEQ ID Nos. 47, 48 and 49; and a light chain containing CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising respectively the amino acid sequences SEQ ID Nos. 50, 51 and 52.

In a more preferred embodiment, said antibody antagonist to c-Met, or functional fragment thereof, is selected from the group consisting of:

- an antibody (derived from the 224G11 antibody), or a functional fragment thereof, comprising a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence SEQ ID No. 18 and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequence SEQ ID No. 21;
- an antibody (derived from the 227H1 antibody), or a functional fragment thereof, comprising a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence SEQ ID No. 19 and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequence SEQ ID No. 22;
- an antibody (derived from the 223C4 antibody), a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence SEQ ID No. 20 and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequence SEQ ID No. 23; and
- an antibody (derived from the 11E1 antibody), comprising a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence SEQ ID No. 53 and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequence SEQ ID No. 54.

In another particular aspect, said antibody antagonist to c-Met, or functional fragment thereof, are recombinant, chimeric or humanized antibody, or fragment thereof,

derived from said 224G11, 227H1, 223C4 or 11E1s antibody (derived is intended to designate the antibodies, or fragment thereof, comprising at least the 6 CDRs, or at least the light and heavy chain as defined above for each of these antibodies).

More particularly, in a preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a method or a composition according to the invention, wherein said antibody antagonist to c-Met is selected from 224G11, 227H1, 223C4 and 11E1.

All these monoclonal antibodies were secreted by hybridomas deposited at the CNCM on 03/14/2007 under the numbers CNCM I-3724 (corresponding to 11E1), I-3731 (corresponding to 224G11), I-3732 (corresponding to 227H1) and on 07/06/2007 under the number I-3786 (corresponding to 223C4). These hybridomas consist in murine hybridoma resulting in the cellular fusion of immunized mouse splenocytes with a myeloma cell line (Sp20 Ag14).

By CDR regions or CDR(s), it is intended to indicate the hypervariable regions of the heavy and light chains of the immunoglobulins as defined by IMGT.

The IMGT unique numbering has been defined to compare the variable domains whatever the antigen receptor, the chain type, or the species [Lefranc M.-P., Immunology Today 18, 509 (1997); Lefranc M.-P., The Immunologist, 7, 132-136 (1999); Lefranc, M.-P., Pommié, C., Ruiz, M., Giudicelli, V., Foulquier, E., Truong, L., Thouvenin-Contet, V. and Lefranc, Dev. Comp. Immunol., 27, 55-77 (2003)]. In the IMGT unique numbering, the conserved amino acids always have the same position, for instance cysteine 23 (1st-CYS), tryptophan 41 (CONSERVED-TRP), hydrophobic amino acid 89, cysteine 104 (2nd-CYS), phenylalanine or tryptophan 118 (J-PHE or J-TRP). The IMGT unique numbering provides a standardized delimitation of the framework regions (FR1-IMGT: positions 1 to 26, FR2-IMGT: 39 to 55, FR3-IMGT: 66 to 104 and FR4-IMGT: 118 to 128) and of the complementarity determining regions: CDR1-IMGT: 27 to 38, CDR2-IMGT: 56 to 65 and CDR3-IMGT: 105 to 117. As gaps represent unoccupied positions, the CDR-IMGT lengths (shown between brackets and separated by dots, e.g. [8.8.13]) become crucial information. The IMGT unique numbering is used in 2D graphical representations, designated as IMGT Colliers de Perles [Ruiz, M. and Lefranc, M.-P., Immunogenetics, 53, 857-883 (2002); Kaas, Q. and Lefranc, M.-P., Current Bioinformatics, 2, 21-30 (2007)], and in 3D structures in

IMGT/3Dstructure-DB [Kaas, Q., Ruiz, M. and Lefranc, M.-P., T cell receptor and MHC structural data. Nucl. Acids. Res., 32, D208-D210 (2004)].

Three heavy chain CDRs and 3 light chain CDRs exist. The term CDR or CDRs is used here in order to indicate, according to the case, one of these regions or several, or even the whole, of these regions which contain the majority of the amino acid residues responsible for the binding by affinity of the antibody for the antigen or the epitope which it recognizes.

The following table 1 regroups elements concerning the preferred antibodies.

10 **TABLE 1**

	224G11 I-3731		227H1 I-3732		223C4 I-3786		11E1 I-3724	
	Prot. SEQ ID	Nucl. SEQ ID	Prot; SEQ ID	Nucl. SEQ ID	Prot. SEQ ID	Nucl. SEQ ID	Prot. SEQ ID	Nucl. SEQ ID
CDR-H1	1	24	4	27	7	30	47	55
CDR-H2	2	25	5	28	8	31	48	56
CDR-H3	3	26	6	29	9	32	49	57
H. chain	18	41	19	42	20	43	53	61
CDR-L1	10	33	13	36	15	38	50	58
CDR-L2	11	34	11	34	16	39	51	59
CDR-L3	12	35	14	37	17	40	52	60
L. chain	21	44	22	45	23	46	54	62

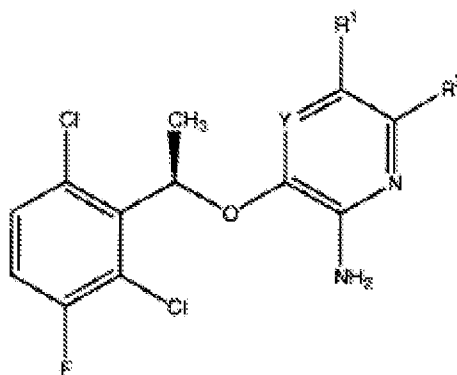
In another preferred embodiment of the method or the composition according to the invention, said antibody antagonist to c-Met is the antibody, or one of these functional fragments, derived from the antibody called 224G11 (comprising at least the 6 CDRs SEQ ID Nos. 1, 2, 3, 10, 11 and 12, or at least the SEQ ID Nos. 18 and 21).

As described in the patent application WO 2006/021884 published on March 2, 2006, aminoheteroaryl compounds are known as c-Met inhibitor and present protein tyrosine kinase activity.

As a surprising result, the applicant of the present application is showing for the first time results illustrating a relevant synergy with the combination of a monoclonal antibody antagonist to c-Met as above described with an aminoheteroaryl compound such as described in the published patent application WO 2006/021884.

The invention concerns a method of, or a composition for the treatment of cancer in a mammal which comprises administering to said mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a combination of active components comprising at least an antibody antagonist to c-Met as above described and an aminoheteroaryl compound, preferably selected from those described in the published patent application WO 2006/021884.

As preferred example, the aminoheteroaryl compound of the composition of the present invention consists in an enantiomerically pure compound of formula I



Formula I

10 wherein:

Y is N or CR¹²;

R¹ is selected from hydrogen, halogen, C₆₋₁₂ aryl, 5-12 membered heteroaryl, C₃₋₁₂ cycloalkyl, 3-12 membered heteroalicyclic, -O(CR⁶R⁷)_nR⁴, -C(O)R⁴, -C(O)OR⁴, -CN, -NO², -S(O)_mR⁴, -SO₂NR⁴R⁵, -C(O)NR⁴R⁵, -NR⁴C(O)R⁵, -C(=NR⁶)NR⁴R⁵, C₁₋₈ alkyl, C₂₋₈ alkenyl, and C₂₋₈ alkynyl; and each hydrogen in R¹ is optionally substituted by one or more R³ groups;

R² is hydrogen, halogen, C₁₋₁₂ alkyl, C₂₋₁₂ alkenyl, C₂₋₁₂ alkynyl, C₃₋₁₂ cycloalkyl, C₆₋₁₂ aryl, 3-12 membered heteroalicyclic, 5-12 membered heteroaryl, -S(O)_mR⁴, -SO₂NR⁴R⁵, -S(O)₂OR⁴, -NO₂, -NR⁴R⁵, -(CR⁶R⁷)_nOR⁴, -CN, -C(O)R⁴, -OC(O)R⁴, -O(CR⁶R⁷)_nR⁴, -NR⁴C(O)R⁵, -(CR⁶R⁷)_nC(O)OR⁴, -(CR⁶R⁷)_nNC^R4R⁵, -C(=NR⁶)NR⁴R⁵, -NR⁴C(O)NR⁵R⁶, -NR⁴S(O)PR⁵ or -C(O)NR⁴R⁵, and each hydrogen in R² is optionally substituted by R⁸;

each R³ is independently halogen, C₁₋₁₂ alkyl, C₂₋₁₂ alkenyl, C₂₋₁₂ alkynyl, C₃₋₁₂ cycloalkyl, C₆₋₁₂ aryl, 3-12 membered heteroalicyclic, 5-12 membered heteroaryl, -S(O)_mR⁴, -SO₂NR⁴R⁵, -S(O)₂OR⁴, -NO₂, -NR⁴R⁵, -(CR⁶R⁷)_nOR⁴, -CN, -C(O)R⁴,

-OC(O)R⁴, -O(CR⁶R⁷)_nR⁴, -NR⁴C(O)R⁵, -(CR⁶R⁷)_nC(O)OR⁴, -(CR⁶R⁷)_nOR⁴,
 -(CR⁶R⁷)_nC(O)NR⁴R⁵, -(CR⁶R⁷)_nNCR⁴R⁵, -C(=NR⁶)NR⁴R⁵, -NR⁴C(O)NR⁵R⁶,
 -NR⁴S(O)PR⁵ or -C(O)NR⁴R⁵, each hydrogen in R³ is optionally substituted by R⁸, and
 5 R³ groups on adjacent atoms may combine to form a C₆₋₁₂ aryl, 5-12 membered heteroaryl, C₃₋₁₂ cycloalkyl or 3-12 membered heteroalicyclic group;

each R⁴, R⁵, R⁶ and R⁷ is independently hydrogen, halogen, C₁₋₁₂ alkyl, C₂₋₁₂ alkenyl, C₂₋₁₂ alkynyl, C₃₋₁₂ cycloalkyl, C₆₋₁₂ aryl, 3-12 membered heteroalicyclic, 5-12 membered heteroaryl; or any two of R⁴, R⁵, R⁶ and R⁷ bound to the same nitrogen atom may, together with the nitrogen to which they are bound, be combined to form a 3 to 12
 10 membered heteroalicyclic or 5-12 membered heteroaryl group optionally containing 1 to 3 additional heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S; or any two of R⁴, R⁵, R⁶ and R⁷ bound to the same carbon atom may be combined to form a C₃₋₁₂ cycloalkyl, C₆₋₁₂ aryl, 3-12 membered heteroalicyclic or 5-12 membered heteroaryl group; and each hydrogen in R⁴, R⁵, R⁶ and R⁷ is optionally substituted by R⁸;

15 each R⁸ is independently halogen, C₁₋₁₂ alkyl, C₂₋₁₂ alkenyl, C₂₋₁₂ alkynyl, C₃₋₁₂ cycloalkyl, C₆₋₁₂ aryl, 3-12 membered heteroalicyclic, 5-12 membered heteroaryl, -NH₂, -CN, -OH, -O-C₁₋₁₂ alkyl, -O-(CH₂)_nC₃₋₁₂ cycloalkyl, -O-(CH₂)_nC₆₋₁₂ aryl, -O-(CH₂)_n(3-12 membered heteroalicyclic) or -O-(CH₂)_n(5-12 membered heteroaryl); and each hydrogen in R⁸ is optionally substituted by R¹¹;

20 each R⁹ and R¹⁰ is independently hydrogen, halogen, C₁₋₁₂ alkyl, C₃₋₁₂ cycloalkyl, C₆₋₁₂ aryl, 3-12 membered heteroalicyclic, 5-12 membered heteroaryl, -S(O)_mR⁴, -SO₂NR⁴R⁵, -S(O)₂OR⁴, -NO₂, -NR⁴R⁵, -(CR⁶R⁷)_nOR⁴, -CN, -C(O)R⁴, -OC(O)R⁴, -NR⁴C(O)R⁵, -(CR⁶R⁷)_nC(O)OR⁴, -(CR⁶R⁷)_nNCR⁴R⁵, -NR⁴C(O)NR⁵R⁶, -NR⁴S(O)PR⁵ or -C(O)NR⁴R⁵; R⁹ or R¹⁰ may combine with a ring atom of A or a
 25 substituent of A to form a C₃₋₁₂ cycloalkyl, 3-12 membered heteroalicyclic, C₆₋₁₂ aryl or 5-12 membered heteroaryl ring fused to A; and each hydrogen in R⁹ and R¹⁰ is optionally substituted by R³;

each R¹¹ is independently halogen, C₁₋₁₂ alkyl, C₁₋₁₂ alkoxy, C₃₋₁₂ cycloalkyl, C₆₋₁₂ aryl, 3-12 membered heteroalicyclic, 5-12 membered heteroaryl, -O-C₁₋₁₂ alkyl,
 30 -O-(CH₂)_nC₃₋₁₂ cycloalkyl, -O-(CH₂)_nC₆₋₁₂ aryl, -O-(CH₂)_n(3-12 membered heteroalicyclic), -O-(CH₂)_n(5-12 membered heteroaryl) or -CN, and each hydrogen in R¹¹ is optionally substituted by halogen, -OH, -CN, -C₁₋₁₂ alkyl which may be partially

or fully halogenated, $-O-C_{1-12}$ alkyl which may be partially or fully halogenated, $-CO$, $-SO$ or $-SO_2$;

R^{12} is hydrogen, halogen, C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{2-12} alkenyl, C_{2-12} alkynyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{6-12} aryl, 3-12 membered heteroalicyclic, 5-12 membered heteroaryl, $-S(O)_mR^4$, $-SO_2NR^4R^5$, $-S(O)_2OR^4$, $-NO_2$, $-NR^4R^5$, $-(CR^6R^7)_nOR^4$, $-CN$, $-C(O)R^4$, $-OC(O)R^4$, $-O(CR^6R^7)_nR^4$, $-NR^4C(O)R^5$, $-(CR^6R^7)_nC(O)OR^4$, $-(CR^6R^7)_nNCR^4R^5$, $-C(=NR^6)NR^4R^5$, $-NR^4C(O)NR^5R^6$, $-NR^4S(O)PR^5$ or $-C(O)NR^4R^5$, and each hydrogen in R^{12} is optionally substituted by R^3 ;

each R^{13} is independently halogen, C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{2-12} alkenyl, C_{2-12} alkynyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{6-12} aryl, 3-12 membered heteroalicyclic, 5-12 membered heteroaryl, $-S(O)_mR^4$, $-SO_2NR^4R^5$, $-S(O)_2OR^4$, $-NO_2$, $-NR^4R^5$, $-(CR^6R^7)_nOR^4$, $-CN$, $-C(O)R^4$, $-OC(O)R^4$, $-O(CR^6R^7)_nR^4$, $-NR^4C(O)R^5$, $-(CR^6R^7)_nC(O)OR^4$, $-(CR^6R^7)_nOR^4$, $-(CR^6R^7)_nC(O)NR^4R^5$, $-(CR^6R^7)_nNCR^4R^5$, $-C(=NR^6)NR^4R^5$, $-NR^4C(O)NR^5R^6$, $-NR^4S(O)PR^5$, $-C(O)NR^4R^5$, $-(CR^6R^7)_n(3-12 \text{ membered heteroalicyclic})$, $-(CR^6R^7)_n(C_{3-12} \text{ cycloalkyl})$, $-(CR^6R^7)_n(C_{6-12} \text{ aryl})$, $-(CR^6R^7)_n(5-12 \text{ membered heteroaryl})$, $-(CR^6R^7)_nC(O)NR^4R^5$, or $-(CR^6R^7)_nC(O)R^4$, R^{13} groups on adjacent atoms may combine to form a C_{6-12} aryl, 5-12 membered heteroaryl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl or 3-12 membered heteroalicyclic group, and each hydrogen in R^{13} is optionally substituted by R^3 ;

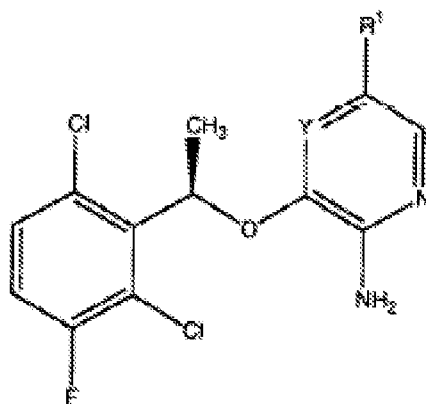
each m is independently 0, 1 or 2;

each n is independently 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

each p is independently 1 or 2;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate or solvate thereof.

In another preferred example, the said aminoheteroaryl compound consists in an enantiomerically pure compound of formula Ia:



wherein:

Y is N or CH;

R^1 is a furan, thiophene, pyrrole, pyrroline, pyrrolidine, dioxolane, oxazole, thiazole, imidazole, imidazoline, imidazolidine, pyrazole, pyrazoline, pyrazolidine, isoxazole, isothiazole, oxadiazole, triazole, thiadiazole, pyran, pyridine, piperidine, dioxane, morpholine, dithiane, thiomorpholine, pyridazine, pyrimidine, pyrazine, piperazine, triazine, trithiane, azitidine or phenyl group; and each hydrogen in R^1 is optionally substituted by R^3 ;

each R^3 is independently halogen, C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{2-12} alkenyl, C_{2-12} alkynyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{6-12} aryl, 3-12 membered heteroalicyclic, 5-12 membered heteroaryl, $-S(O)_mR^4$, $-SO_2NR^4R^5$, $-S(O)_2OR^4$, $-NO_2$, $-NR^4R^5$, $-(CR^6R^7)_nOR^4$, $-CN$, $-C(O)R^4$, $-OC(O)R^4$, $-O(CR^6R^7)_nR^4$, $-NR^4C(O)R^5$, $-(CR^6R^7)_nC(O)OR^4$, $-(CR^6R^7)_nOR^4$, $-(CR^6R^7)_nC(O)NR^4R^5$, $-(CR^6R^7)_nNCR^4R^5$, $-C(=NR^6)NR^4R^5$, $-NR^4C(O)NR^5R^6$, $-NR^4S(O)_pR^5$ or $-C(O)NR^4R^5$, each hydrogen in R^3 is optionally substituted by R^8 , and R^3 groups on adjacent atoms may combine to form a C_{6-12} aryl, 5-12 membered heteroaryl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl or 3-12 membered heteroalicyclic group;

each R^4 , R^5 , R^6 and R^7 is independently hydrogen, halogen, C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{2-12} alkenyl, C_{2-12} alkynyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{6-12} aryl, 3-12 membered heteroalicyclic, 5-12 membered heteroaryl; or any two of R^4 , R^5 , R^6 and R^7 bound to the same nitrogen atom may, together with the nitrogen to which they are bound, be combined to form a 3 to 12 membered heteroalicyclic or 5-12 membered heteroaryl group optionally containing 1 to 3 additional heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S; or any two of R^4 , R^5 , R^6 and R^7 bound to the same carbon atom may be combined to form a C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{6-12} aryl, 3-12 membered heteroalicyclic or 5-12 membered heteroaryl group; and each hydrogen in R^4 , R^5 , R^6 and R^7 is optionally substituted by R^8 ;

each R^8 is independently halogen, C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{2-12} alkenyl, C_{2-12} alkynyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{6-12} aryl, 3-12 membered heteroalicyclic, 5-12 membered heteroaryl, $-NH_2$, $-CN$, $-OH$, $-O-C_{1-12}$ alkyl, $-O-(CH_2)_nC_{3-12}$ cycloalkyl, $-O-(CH_2)_nC_{6-12}$ aryl, $-O-(CH_2)_n(3-12 \text{ membered heteroalicyclic})$ or $-O-(CH_2)_n(5-12 \text{ membered heteroaryl})$; and each hydrogen in R^8 is optionally substituted by R^{11} ;

each R^9 and R^{10} is independently hydrogen, halogen, C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{6-12} aryl, 3-12 membered heteroalicyclic, 5-12 membered heteroaryl,

-S(O)_mR⁴, -SO₂NR⁴R⁵, -S(O)₂OR⁴, -NO₂, -NR⁴R⁵, -(CR⁶R⁷)_nOR⁴, -CN, -C(O)R⁴, -OC(O)R⁴, -NR⁴C(O)R⁵, -(CR⁶R⁷)_nC(O)OR⁴, -(CR⁶R⁷)_nNCR⁴R⁵, -NR⁴C(O)NR⁵R⁶, -NR⁴S(O)PR⁵ or -C(O)NR⁴R⁵; R⁹ or R¹⁰ may combine with a ring atom of A or a substituent of A to form a C₃₋₁₂ cycloalkyl, 3-12 membered heteroalicyclic, C₆₋₁₂ aryl or 5-12 membered heteroaryl ring fused to A; and each hydrogen in R⁹ and R¹⁰ is optionally substituted by R³;

each R¹¹ is independently halogen, C₁₋₁₂ alkyl, C₁₋₁₂ alkoxy, C₃₋₁₂ cycloalkyl, C₆₋₁₂ aryl, 3-12 membered heteroalicyclic, 5-12 membered heteroaryl, -O-C₁₋₁₂ alkyl, -O-(CH₂)_nC₃₋₁₂ cycloalkyl, -O-(CH₂)_nC₆₋₁₂ aryl, -O-(CH₂)_n(3-12 membered heteroalicyclic), -O-(CH₂)_n(5-12 membered heteroaryl) or -CN, and each hydrogen in R¹¹ is optionally substituted by halogen, -OH, -CN, -C₁₋₁₂ alkyl which may be partially or fully halogenated, -O-C₁₋₁₂ alkyl which may be partially or fully halogenated, -CO, -SO or -SO₂;

each R¹³ is independently halogen, C₁₋₁₂ alkyl, C₂₋₁₂ alkenyl, C₂₋₁₂ alkynyl, C₃₋₁₂ cycloalkyl, C₆₋₁₂ aryl, 3-12 membered heteroalicyclic, 5-12 membered heteroaryl, -S(O)_mR⁴, -SO₂NR⁴R⁵, -S(O)₂OR⁴, -NO₂, -NR⁴R⁵, -(CR⁶R⁷)_nOR⁴, -CN, -C(O)R⁴, -OC(O)R⁴, -O(CR⁶R⁷)_nR⁴, -NR⁴C(O)R⁵, -(CR⁶R⁷)_nC(O)OR⁴, -(CR⁶R⁷)_nOR⁴, -(CR⁶R⁷)_nC(O)NR⁴R⁵, -(CR⁶R⁷)_nNCR⁴R⁵, -C(=NR⁶)NR⁴R⁵, -NR⁴C(O)NR⁵R⁶, -NR⁴S(O)PR⁵, -C(O)NR⁴R⁵, -(CR⁶R⁷)_n(3-12 membered heteroalicyclic), -(CR⁶R⁷)_n(C₃₋₁₂ cycloalkyl), -(CR⁶R⁷)_n(C₆₋₁₂ aryl), -(CR⁶R⁷)_n(5-12 membered heteroaryl), -(CR⁶R⁷)_nC(O)NR⁴R⁵, or -(CR⁶R⁷)_nC(O)R⁴, R¹³ groups on adjacent atoms may combine to form a C₆₋₁₂ aryl, 5-12 membered heteroaryl, C₃₋₁₂ cycloalkyl or 3-12 membered heteroalicyclic group, and each hydrogen in R¹³ is optionally substituted by R³;

each m is independently 0, 1 or 2;

each n is independently 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

each p is independently 1 or 2;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate or solvate thereof.

More particularly, preferred aminoheteroaryl compounds in the invention are selected from aminopyridine or aminopyrazine compounds.

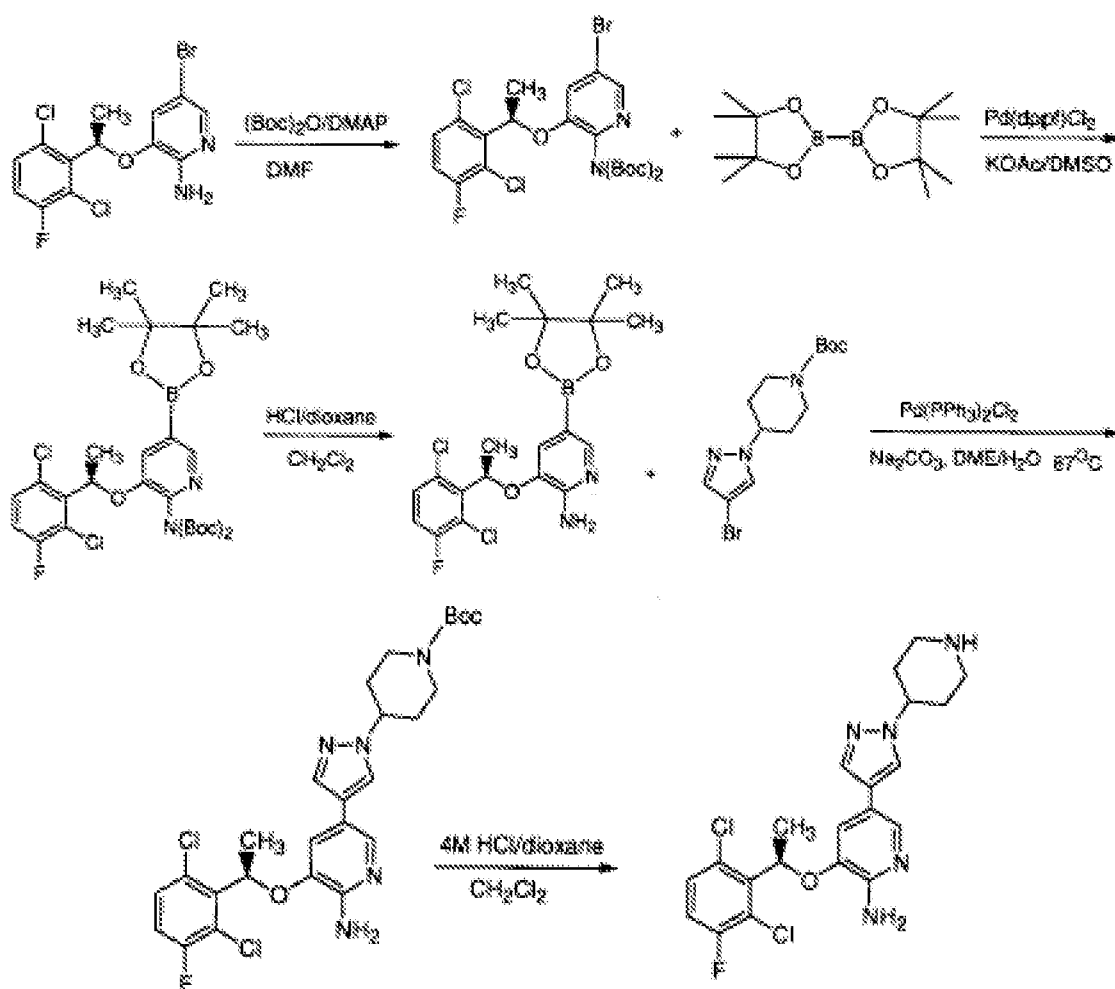
The said aminoheteroaryl compound is preferably, according to an embodiment of the invention, selected from the group consisting of 5-Bromo-3-[(R)-1-(2,6-dichloro-3-fluoro-phenyl)-ethoxy]-pyrazin-2-ylamine; 5-iodo-3-[(R)-1-(2,6-dichloro-3-

fluoro-phenyl)-ethoxy]-pyridin-2-ylamine; 5-bromo-3-[1(R)-(2,6-dichloro-3-fluoro-phenyl)-ethoxy]-pyridin-2-ylamine; 4-{5-Amino-6-[(R)-1-(2,6-dichloro-3-fluoro-phenyl)-ethoxy]-pyrazin-2-yl}-benzoic acid; (4-{5-Amino-6-[(R)-1-(2,6-dichloro-3-fluoro-phenyl)-ethoxy]-pyrazin-2-yl}-phenyl)-piperazin-1-yl-methanone; 4-(4-{5-Amino-6-[(R)-1-(2,6-dichloro-3-fluoro-phenyl)-ethoxy]-pyrazin-2-yl}-benzoyl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester; 3-[(1 R)-1-(2,6-dichloro-3-fluorophenyl)ethoxy]-5-[4-(piperazin-1-ylcarbonyl)phenyl]pyridin-2-amine; 4-{6-amino-5-[(1R)-1-(2,6-dichloro-3-fluorophenyl)ethoxy]pyridin-3-yl}-N-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]-N-methylbenzamide; (4-{6-amino-5-[(1R)-1-(2,6-dichloro-3-fluorophenyl)ethoxy]pyridin-3-yl}phenyl)methanol; 4-{6-amino-5-[(1R)-1-(2,6-dichloro-3-fluorophenyl)ethoxy]pyridin-3-yl}-N-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-N-methylbenzamide; tert-butyl 4-(4-{6-amino-5-[(1 R)-1-(2,6-dichloro-3-fluorophenyl)ethoxy]pyridin-3-yl}benzoyl)piperazine-1-carboxylate; 3-[(R)-1-(2,6-Dichloro-3-fluoro-phenyl)-ethoxy]-5-[1-(1-methyl-piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-pyridin-2-ylamine; 1-[4-(4-{6-Amino-5-[(R)-1-(2,6-dichloro-3-fluoro-phenyl)-ethoxy]-pyridin-3-yl}-pyrazol-1-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-2-hydroxy-ethanone; 3-[(R)-1-(2,6-Dichloro-3-fluoro-phenyl)-ethoxy]-5-(1-piperidin-4-yl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamine; 3-[(R)-1-(2,6-Dichloro-3-fluoro-phenyl)-ethoxy]-5-(1-piperidin-4-yl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamine; 3-[(R)-1-(2,6-Dichloro-3-fluoro-phenyl)-ethoxy]-5-(1-piperidin-4-yl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-pyrazin-2-ylamine; 1-[4-(4-{5-Amino-6-[(R)-1-(2,6-dichloro-3-fluoro-phenyl)-ethoxy]-pyrazin-2-yl}-pyrazol-1-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-2-hydroxy-ethanone; 3-[(R)-1-(2,6-Dichloro-3-fluoro-phenyl)-ethoxy]-5-[1-(1-methyl-piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-pyrazin-2-ylamine; 1-[4-(4-{5-Amino-6-[(R)-1-(2,6-dichloro-3-fluoro-phenyl)-ethoxy]-pyrazin-2-yl}-pyrazol-1-yl)-piperidin-1-yl]-2-dimethylamino-ethanone; 3-[(R)-1-(2-Chloro-3,6-difluoro-phenyl)-ethoxy]-5-(1-piperidin-4-yl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamine; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or hydrate thereof.

In another preferred embodiment of the invention, the aminoheteroaryl compound is a 3-[(R)-1-(2,6-Dichloro-3-fluoro-phenyl)-ethoxy]-5-(1-piperidin-4-yl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamine. Another name given to this chemical compound is PF-02341066 (also written PF-2341066).

This particular compound is described in details in Example 13 of the published patent application WO 2006/021884 and the process for its preparation is described in procedure 62 which is cited below.

5 General Procedure 62:



- To a solution of 5-bromo-3-[(R)-1-(2,6-dichloro-3-fluorophenyl)-ethoxy]-pyridin-2-ylamine (12.83 g, 33.76 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (100 mL) was added di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (21.25 g, 97.35 mmol) and 4-dimethylamino-pyridine (0.793 g, 6.49 mmol). The reaction was stirred at ambient temperature for 18 hours under nitrogen. To the mixture was added saturated NaHCO₃ solution (300 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3x250 mL). The combined extracts were washed with water (5x100 mL), sat. NaHCO₃, and brine, then dried over Na₂SO₄. After filtration, evaporation, and high

vacuum drying, di-boc protected 5-bromo-3-[(R)-1-(2,6-dichloro-3-fluoro-phenyl)-ethoxy]-pyridin-2-ylamine was obtained as an off-white foam solid (19.59 g, 100% yield). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 400 MHz) δ 8.18 (d, 1H), 7.83 (d, 1H), 7.59 (dd, 1H), 7.48 (t, 1H), 6.25 (q, 1H), 1.75 (d, 3H), 1.39 (s, 9H), 1.19 (s, 9H).

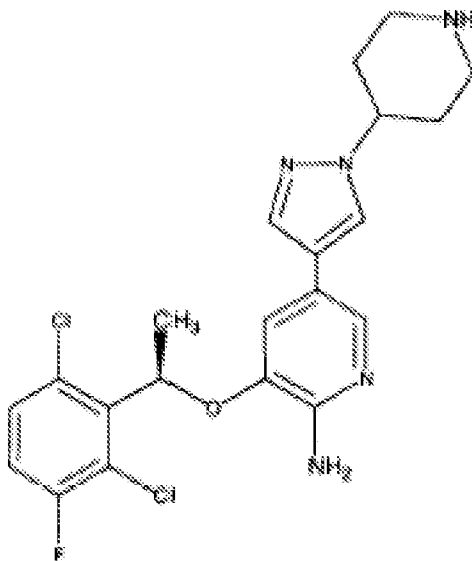
5 To a solution of the di-boc protected 5-bromo-3-[(R)-1-(2,6-dichloro-3-fluoro-phenyl)-ethoxy]-pyridin-2-ylamine (19.58 g, 33.76 mmol) in DMSO (68 mL) was added potassium acetate (11.26 g, 114.78 mmol) and bis(pinacolato)diboron (10.29 g, 40.51 mmol). The mixture was degassed and charged with nitrogen three times, then Pd(dppf)Cl₂.CH₂Cl₂ (1.38 g, 1.69 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was
10 degassed and charged with nitrogen three times, and then stirred at 80°C oil bath under nitrogen for 12 hours. The reaction was cooled to ambient temperature, diluted with ethyl acetate (100 mL), and filtered through a celite pad which was washed with ethyl acetate. The combined ethyl acetate solution (700 mL) was washed with water (5x100 mL), brine (100 mL), and dried over Na₂SO₄. After filtration and concentration,
15 the residue was purified on a silica gel column eluting with EtOAc/Hexane (0%-50%) to provide di-boc protected 3-[(R)-1-(2,6-dichloro-3-fluoro-phenyl)-ethoxy]-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamine as a foam solid (20.59 g, 97% yield). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 400 MHz) δ 8.20 (d, 1H), 7.70 (d, 1H), 7.63 (dd, 1H), 7.47 (t, 1H), 6.20 (q, 1H), 1.73 (d, 3H), 1.50-1.13 (m, 30H).

20 To a solution of di-boc protected 3-[(R)-1-(2,6-dichloro-3-fluoro-phenyl)-ethoxy]-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamine (20.34 g, 32.42 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (80 mL) was added a solution of dry HCl in dioxane (4N, 40.5 mL, 162 mmol). The reaction solution was stirred at 40°C oil bath under nitrogen for 12 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature, diluted with EtOAc
25 (400 mL), then washed carefully but quickly with saturated NaHCO₃ until the water layer was basic (pH>8). The organic layer was washed with brine, and dried over Na₂SO₄. After filtration, evaporation, and high vacuum drying, 3-[(R)-1-(2,6-dichloro-3-fluoro-phenyl)-ethoxy]-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamine was obtained as an off-white foam solid (13.48 g, 97% yield). ¹H NMR
30 (DMSO-d₆, 400 MHz) δ 8.01 (d, 1H), 7.27 (dd, 1H), 7.17 (d, 1H), 7.03 (t, 1H), 6.12 (q, 1H), 5.08 (bs, 2H), 1.81 (d, 3H), 1.30 (s, 6H), 1.28 (s, 6H).

To a stirred solution of 3-[(R)-1-(2,6-dichloro-3-fluoro-phenyl)-ethoxy]-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamine (4.2711 g, 10.0 mmol) and 4-(4-bromo-pyrazol-1-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (3.9628 g, 12.0 mmol) in DME (40 mL) was added a solution of Na₂CO₃ (3.1787 g, 30.0 mmol) in water (10 mL). The solution was degassed and charged with nitrogen three times. To the solution was added Pd(PPh₃)₂Cl₂ (351 mg, 0.50 mmol). The reaction solution was degassed and charged with nitrogen again three times. The reaction solution was stirred at 87°C oil bath for about 16 hours (or until consumption of the borane pinacol ester), cooled to ambient temperature and diluted with EtOAc (200 mL). The reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of celite and washed with EtOAc. The EtOAc solution was washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated. The crude product was purified on a silica gel column eluting with EtOAc/hexane system (0% EtOAc to 100% EtOAc) to afford 4-(4-{6-amino-5-[(R)-1-(2,6-dichloro-3-fluoro-phenyl)-ethoxy]-pyridin-3-yl}-pyrazol-1-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (3.4167 g, 65% yield, -95% purity) with a R_f of 0.15 (50% EtOAc/Hexanes). MS *m/e* 550 (M+1)⁺.

To a solution of 4-(4-{6-amino-5-[(R)-1-(2,6-dichloro-3-fluoro-phenyl)-ethoxy]-pyridin-3-yl}-pyrazol-1-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (566.7 mg, 1.03 mmol) in methanol (5 mL) or dichloromethane (30 mL) was added 4N HCl/dioxane (15 mL). The solution was stirred for about 1 hour or until the de-protection was complete. The solvents were evaporated and the residue was dissolved in methanol and purified on a reversed phase C-18 preparative HPLC eluting with acetonitrile/water with 0.1% acetic acid from 5% to 30% with a linear gradient. After lyophilization, 3-[(R)-1-(2,6-dichloro-3-fluoro-phenyl)-ethoxy]-5-(1-piperidin-4-yl-1 H-pyrazol-4-yl)-pyridin-2-ylamine acetate was obtained as a white solid (410 mg, 78% yield, 100% HPLC purity, 96.4% ee). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 400 MHz) δ 7.84 (s, 1H), 7.68 (d, 1H), 7.50 (dd, 1H), 7.46 (s, 1H), 7.37 (t, 1H), 6.83 (d, 1H), 6.02 (q, 1H), 5.57 (bs, 2H), 4.09 (m, 1H), 2.98 (m, 2H), 2.53 (m, 2H), 1.88 (m, 2H), 1.82 (s, 3H), 1.73 (d, 3H), 1.70 (m, 2H). MS *m/e* 450 (M+1)⁺.

In a particular aspect of the invention, it is envisaged a composition of the present invention wherein said aminoheteroaryl compound is the compound of formula Ib:



formula Ib

In another aspect, the invention concerns a method wherein said cancer is selected from cancers overexpressing c-Met and/or displaying an auto-phosphorylated c-Met.

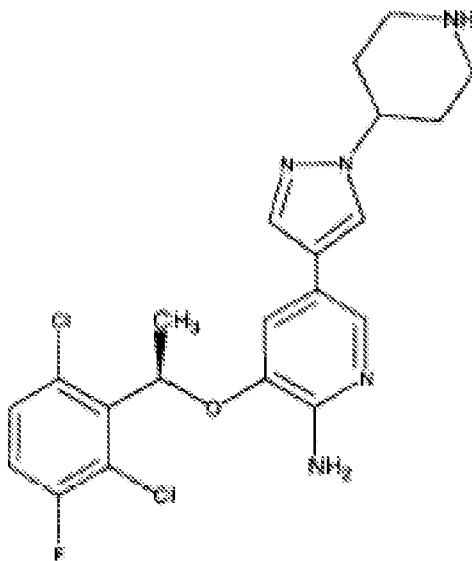
More particularly, said cancer is selected from prostate cancer, osteosarcomas, lung cancer, breast cancer, endometrial cancer, glioblastoma or colon cancer.

In a preferred embodiment, the invention relates to a composition as above mentioned, wherein said antibody antagonist to c-Met is selected from the 224G11, 227H1, 223C4 and 11E1 derived antibodies, or from the functional fragments thereof.

More particularly, the said antibody antagonist to c-Met is derived from the 224G11 antibody.

Still in another embodiment of the invention, it is described herein a composition, wherein said aminoheteroaryl compound is selected from aminopyridine or aminopyrazine compounds.

More particularly, the said aminoheteroaryl compound is the compound of formula Ib:



formula Ib

The invention also relates to the use of a composition as defined in the present application for treating cancer in a mammal.

- 5 In a particular preferred embodiment, said cancer is selected from cancers overexpressing c-Met and/or displaying an auto-phosphorylated c-Met. More particularly, said cancer is selected from prostate cancer, osteosarcomas, lung cancer, breast cancer, endometrial cancer, glioblastoma or colon cancer.

The invention will be better understood at the reading of the following examples
10 wherein:

Figure 1 illustrates the *in vivo* activity of 224G11 and the *in vivo* activity of PF-2341066 on NCI-H441 NSCLC, and

Figure 2 illustrates the synergic *in vivo* activity of a combination of 224G11 and PF-2341066 on NCI-H441 NSCLC.

15

Example 1: *In vivo* activity of 224G11 and PF-02341066 as single treatments

- In order to verify that the NCI-H441 *in vivo* model available in the laboratory is sensible to both the 224G11 antibody and the PF-2341066 compound, immunocompromised mice engrafted subcutaneously with NCI-H441 were used.
20 Briefly, NCI-H441 NSCLC cells from ATCC were cultured in RPMI 1640 medium, 10% FCS, 1% L-Glutamine. Cells were split two days before engraftment so that they were in exponential phase of growth. Ten million NCI-H441 cells were injected s.c. to

Athymic nude mice. Five days after implantation, tumors were measurable and animals were divided into groups of 6 mice with comparable tumor size. For the antibody treatment, mice were treated i.p. with a loading dose of 2 mg of 224G11 Mab/mouse and then twice a week with 1 mg of antibody/mouse. 50 mg/kg of PF-02341066 was administered p.o. (oral gavage), daily for a week and then 5 days a week with a double dose the fifth day. Treatment lasted during the whole experiment. Tumor volume was measured twice a week and calculated by the formula: $\pi/6 \times \text{length} \times \text{width} \times \text{height}$.

Results described in figure 1 showed a significant difference in tumors growth of mice treated both with 224G11 and PF-02341066. In this experiment 224G11 and PF2341066 showed comparable antitumoral activities.

Example 2: *In vivo* activity of a combination of 224G11 and PF-02341066

NCI-H441 cells from ATCC were routinely cultured in RPMI 1640 medium, 10% FCS, 1% L-Glutamine. Cells were split two days before engraftment so that they were in exponential phase of growth. Ten million NCI-H441 cells were engrafted to Athymic nude mice. Five days after implantation, tumors were measurable and animals were divided into groups of 6 mice with comparable tumor size. For the antibody treatment, mice were treated i.p. with a loading dose of 2 mg of 224G11 Mab/mouse and then twice a week with 1 mg of antibody/mouse. 50 mg/kg of PF-2341066 was administered p.o. (oral gavage), daily for a week and then 5 days a week with a double dose the fifth day. The group of mice receiving both 224G11 and PF-2341066 was treated following the same modalities as the one described above for each compound. Tumor volume was measured twice a week and calculated by the formula: $\pi/6 \times \text{length} \times \text{width} \times \text{height}$ and animal weights were monitored every day over the period of treatment.

Statistical analysis was performed at each measured time using a Mann-Whitney test. In this experiment, mice of the control group were sacrificed on day 53 for ethical reasons. At day 53 post first injection, the average tumor volume of single modality treated groups is reduced by 64%, 73% and 93% for 224G11, PF-2341066 and 224G11+PF-2341066 respectively. At Day 53, the combined therapy improved significantly tumor growth compared to single therapy treatments ($p \leq 0.002$ compared to PF-2341066 alone and $p \leq 0.002$ compared to 224G11 alone), 1 out of 6 mice being

without tumor in the combined therapy group. No significant differences were observed between the 2 single modality treatment.

These results, represented at figure 2, were confirmed 14 days after the end of treatments (D67) where tumor volume of the group receiving the combination therapy
5 remained significantly lower than the ones injected with the single modality treatment and where 16% of mice receiving the combined treatment were still tumor free.

CLAIMS

1. A composition comprising an antibody antagonist to c-Met, or an antigen binding fragment thereof, and an aminoheteroaryl compound, wherein

i) said antibody antagonist to c-Met, or antigen binding fragment thereof, is :

5 - an antibody, or an antigen binding fragment thereof, comprising a heavy chain containing CDR-H1, CDR-H2 and CDR-H3 comprising respectively the amino acid sequences SEQ ID Nos: 1, 2 and 3; and a light chain containing CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising respectively the amino acid sequences SEQ ID Nos. 10, 11 and 12;

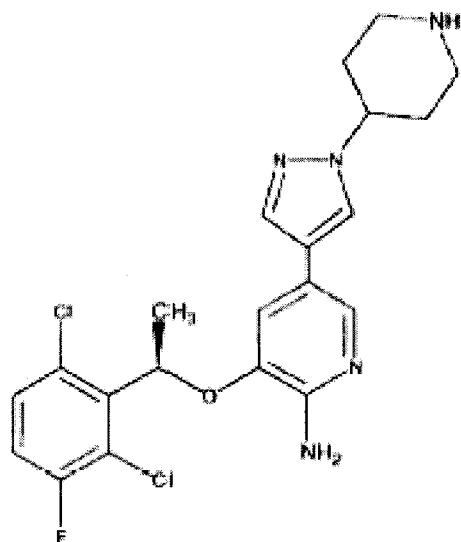
10 - an antibody, or an antigen binding fragment thereof, comprising a heavy chain containing CDR-H1, CDR-H2 and CDR-H3 comprising respectively the amino acid sequences SEQ ID Nos: 4, 5 and 6; and a light chain containing CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising respectively the amino acid sequences SEQ ID Nos: 13, 11 and 14;

15 - an antibody, or an antigen binding fragment thereof, comprising a heavy chain containing CDR-H1, CDR-H2 and CDR-H3 comprising respectively the amino acid sequences SEQ ID Nos. 7, 8 and 9; and a light chain containing CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising respectively the amino acid sequences SEQ ID Nos. 15, 16 and 17; or

20 - an antibody, or an antigen binding fragment thereof, comprising a heavy chain containing CDR-H1, CDR-H2 and CDR-H3 comprising respectively the amino acid sequences SEQ ID Nos: 47, 48 and 49; and a light chain containing CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising respectively the amino acid sequences SEQ ID Nos: 50, 51 and 52,

25 and

ii) said aminoheteroaryl compound is the compound of formula Ib:



formula Ib;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate or solvate thereof.

2. The composition according to claim 1, wherein said antibody antagonist to c-Met, or said antigen binding fragment thereof, is:

- an antibody, or an antigen binding fragment thereof, comprising a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence SEQ ID No: 18 and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequence SEQ ID No: 21;
- an antibody, or an antigen binding fragment thereof, comprising a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence SEQ ID No: 19 and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequence SEQ ID No: 22;
- an antibody, or an antigen binding fragment thereof, comprising a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence SEQ ID No: 20 and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequence SEQ ID No: 23; or

- an antibody, or an antigen binding fragment thereof, comprising a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence SEQ ID No: 53 and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequence SEQ ID No: 54.
3. The composition according to any one of claims 1 or 2, wherein said antibody antagonist to c-Met, or said antigen binding fragment thereof, is the monoclonal antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof secreted by a hybridoma selected from the group consisting of the hybridomas deposited at the Collection Nationale de Cultures de Microorganismes (CNCM, Institut Pasteur, Rue du Docteur Roux, Paris, France) on March 14, 2007 under the numbers I-3724, I-3731, I-3732 and on July 6, 2007 under the number I-3786.
4. The composition according to claim 3, wherein said antibody antagonist to c-Met is the monoclonal antibody called 224G11 secreted by the hybridoma deposited at CNCM on March 14, 2007 under the number I-3731, or antigen binding fragment thereof, comprising:
- at least 6 CDRs having the sequences SEQ ID Nos: 1, 2, 3, 10, 11 and 12; or
 - at least a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence SEQ ID No. 18 and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequence SEQ ID No: 21.
5. The composition according to any one of claims 1 to 4 for treating cancer, wherein said cancer is a cancer overexpressing c-Met or a cancer displaying an auto-phosphorylated c-Met, or both.
6. The composition according to claim 5, wherein the cancer is in a human.
7. The composition according to claim 5, wherein said cancer is a prostate cancer, osteosarcoma, lung cancer, breast cancer, endometrial cancer, glioblastoma or colon cancer.

8. Use of a composition as defined in any one of claims 1 to 4, for preparing a drug to treat cancer, wherein said cancer is a cancer overexpressing c-Met or a cancer displaying an auto-phosphorylated c-Met, or both.
9. The use according to claim 8, wherein the cancer is in human.
- 5 10. Use of a composition as defined in any one of claims 1 to 4 for treating cancer, wherein said cancer is a cancer overexpressing c-Met or a cancer displaying an auto-phosphorylated c-Met, or both.
11. The use according to claim 10, wherein the cancer is in a human.
- 10 12. The use according to any one of claims 8 to 11, wherein said cancer is a prostate cancer, osteosarcoma, lung cancer, breast cancer, endometrial cancer, glioblastoma or colon cancer.

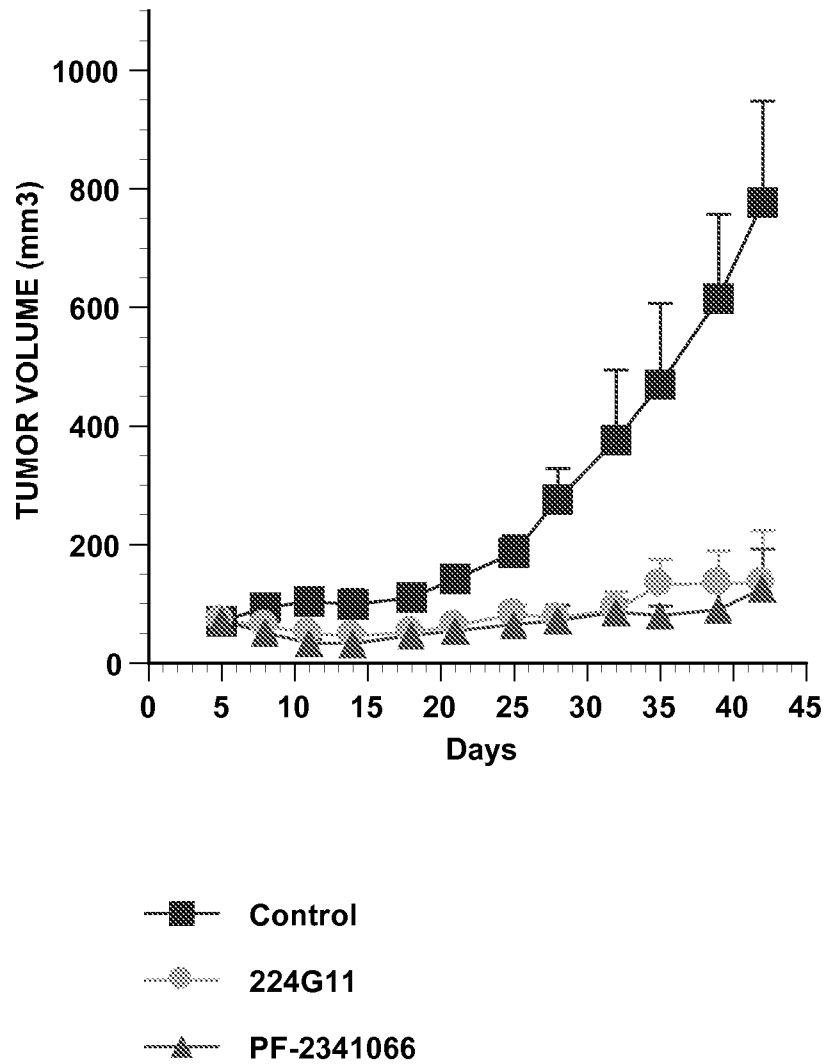


FIGURE 1

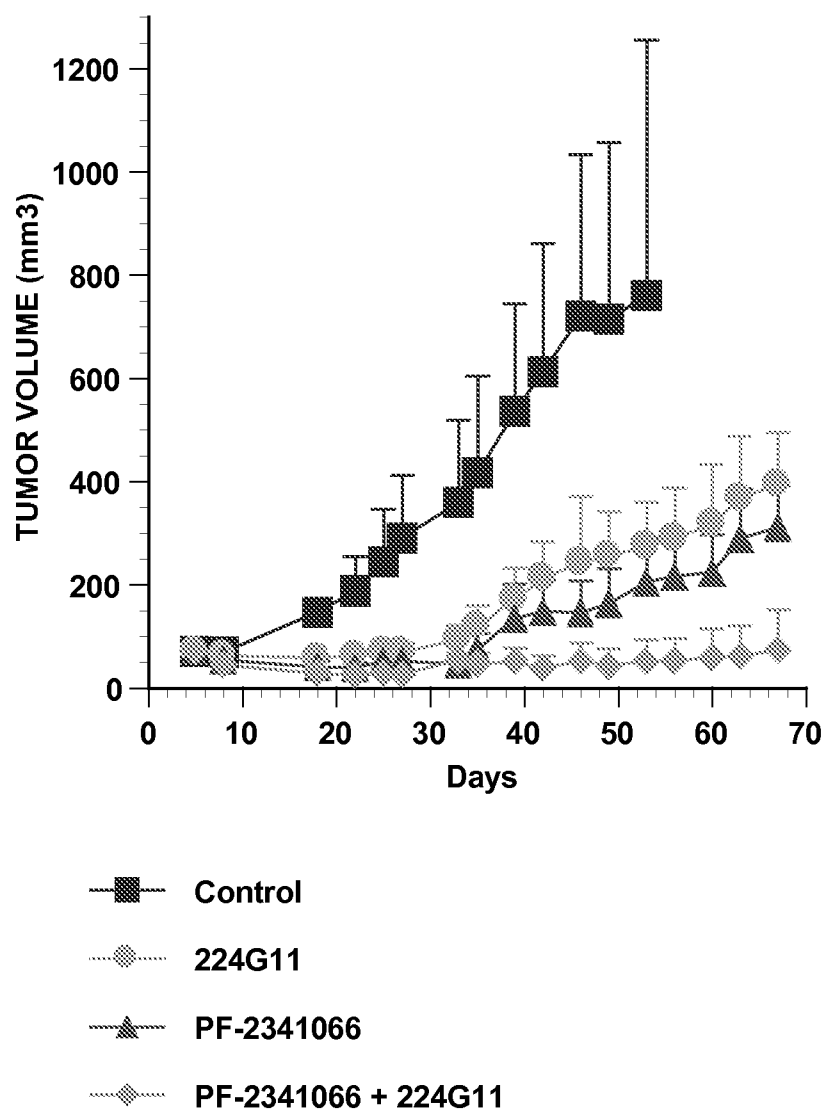
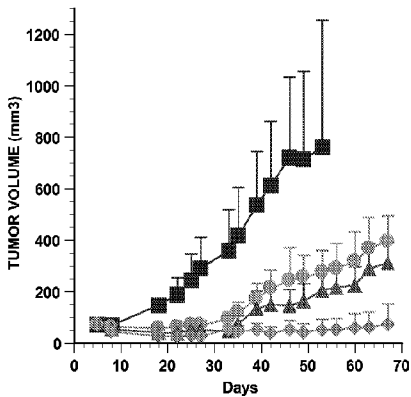


FIGURE 2



- Control
- 224G11
- ▲ PF-2341066
- ◆ PF-2341066 + 224G11