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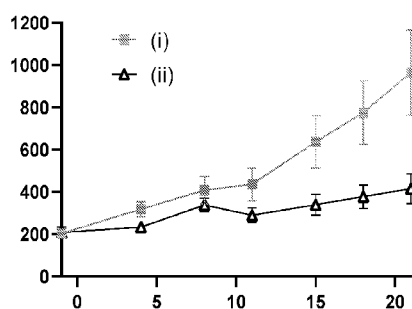


FIG. 1A

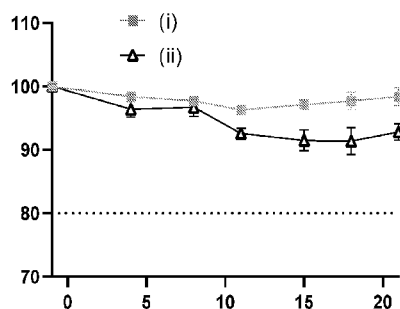


FIG. 1B

(57) Abstract: The present disclosure relates to heterocyclic compounds and methods which may be useful as inhibitors of transcription activating proteins such as CBP and P300 for the treatment or prevention of diseases such as proliferative diseases, inflammatory disorders, autoimmune diseases, and fibrotic diseases.

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IMIDAZOPIPERAZINE INHIBITORS OF TRANSCRIPTION ACTIVATING PROTEINS

[001] This application claims the benefit of priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 63/086,726, filed October 2, 2020, which is incorporated herein by reference for all purposes.

[002] Disclosed herein are new imidazopiperazine compounds and compositions and their application as pharmaceuticals for the treatment of disease. Methods of inhibition of the activity of transcription activating proteins such as CBP and P300 in a human or animal subject are also provided for the treatment of diseases such as cancer.

[003] Chromatin is a combination of DNA and protein, found in eukaryotic nuclei, that makes up chromosomes. Chromatin can be classified as either heterochromatin (condensed) and euchromatin (extended) forms. The major protein components of chromatin are termed histones, which serve as scaffolds on which DNA is packaged and compacted into a smaller volume to fit in the nucleus. Histones are implicated in the processes of mitosis and meiosis, and are thought to play important roles in the expression and replication of DNA.

Importantly, histones undergo post-translational modification (“PTM”) at various amino acid sites, which modulates chromatin structure and thereby affects transcription. This modification provides a mechanism for “epigenetics”, or the control of gene activity and expression that does not arise from the direct alteration of the DNA sequence.

[004] Acetylation of lysine residues is a PTM with broad relevance to cellular signaling and disease biology. Lysine acetylation, which is particularly abundant in nuclear macromolecular complexes, plays a key role in chromatin regulation and transcriptional control. In cells, the principal ‘readers’ of the acetyl-lysine marks are the bromodomains (BRDs), which are a diverse family of evolutionary conserved protein-protein interaction modules that specifically recognize and bind to acetylated lysine residues. The bromodomains, together with the enzymes that ‘write’ (Histone acetyl transferases, HATs) and ‘erase’ (histone deacetylases, HDACs) acetylated lysine residues on histone and non-histone proteins, critically control the regulation of gene expression and thereby cell phenotype including proliferation, cell differentiation and metabolism. Besides chromatin, many other proteins are also post-translationally modified such as p53, which could also be potentially recognized by bromodomain proteins. Because chromatin-mediated processes are often deregulated in cancer, targeting epigenetic reader proteins like BET (dual-BRD4 containing proteins), CREBBP, ATAD2A, SMARCA2/4 and Tripartite Motif-containing 24 (TRIM24) represent promising targets for drug discovery. As illustrated by the development

of selective inhibitors of the BET family of bromodomains, the conserved BRD fold represents a promising pocket for the development of small pharmaceutically active molecules.

[005] The histone acetyltransferase paralogues, cyclic adenosine monophosphate response element binding protein, binding protein (CBP, CREBBP, or CREB-binding protein) and adenoviral E1A binding protein of 300 kDa (P300 or EP300), are highly homologous and are two closely related multi-domain transcription activating proteins containing both a histone acetyl transferase (HAT) as well as a bromodomain, and have important roles in histone acetylation. They are key transcriptional co-activators that are essential for a multitude of cellular processes, and have also been implicated in several human pathological conditions, including cancer.

[006] CBP and P300 bind to chromatin via their bromodomains, and once associated with chromatin, this complex recruits additional transcriptional machinery to modulate gene expression leading to the recruitment of various transcriptional proteins to modulate gene expression. In addition to chromatin, CBP/P300 have been shown to bind non-histone proteins; for instance, CBP has been described to recognize acetylated p53 at K382 following DNA damage. Several studies have implicated CBP/P300 in the development, maintenance, and/or progression of cancer and tumor immunity, and therefore CBP/P300 inhibitors are the target of current efforts to develop anti-cancer agents. In particular, CBP has been found to regulate expression of MYC, a transcription factor and oncogene widely up-regulated in many human cancers, which suggests a potential therapeutic strategy for targeting multiple myeloma and other lymphoid malignancies, and solid tumors.

[007] In addition, CBP and P300 are known co-activators of the androgen receptor (AR), and have been implicated in enhancing the response to androgen. Consistent with this, CBP/P300 have been proposed to play an oncogenic role in prostate cancer, and up-regulation of both proteins has been observed in tumors. CBP inhibitors selectively inhibit proliferation in lineage-specific tumour types, including several hematological malignancies and androgen receptor-positive prostate cancer. CBP inhibitors inhibit the androgen receptor transcriptional program in both androgen-sensitive and castration-resistant prostate cancer and inhibit tumour growth in prostate cancer xenograft models.

[008] CBP also has relevance to cancer immunotherapy, and the ability of CBP bromodomain inhibitors to impair Treg differentiation and suppressive function has been described. This activity could constitute a novel small molecule approach to enhance the response to cancer immunotherapy.

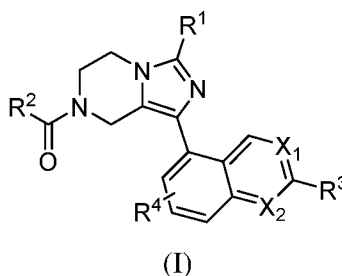
[009] Compounds and pharmaceutical compositions, certain of which have been found to bind to and inhibit interactions of CBP and P300 have been discovered, together with methods of synthesizing and using the compounds including methods for the treatment of CBP- and P300-mediated diseases in a patient by administering the compounds.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[010] FIG. 1 shows (a) change in tumor volume (vertical axis, mm³) over time (horizontal axis, days) and (b) % change in body weight upon treatment of DOHH2 xenografts by (i) vehicle, and (ii) the Example 1 compound.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[011] Provided herein is a compound having structural Formula I:



or a salt thereof, wherein:

X₁ is CCF₂H and X₂ is chosen from CH and N;

R¹ is tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl optionally substituted with 1 or 2 R⁵ groups;

R² is chosen from -NHCH₃ and methyl;

R³ is chosen from pyridin-3-yl and thiazol-5-yl, and is optionally substituted with 1 or 2 R⁷ groups;

R⁴ is chosen from H and fluoro;

each R⁵ is independently chosen from alkyl, alkoxy, cyano, carboxy, halo, haloalkyl, haloalkoxyl, hydroxy, and oxo;

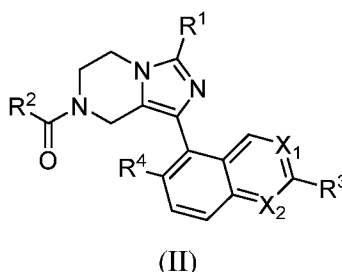
each occurrence of R⁷ is independently chosen from -C(O)NR⁸R⁹ and alkyl, and

R⁸ and R⁹ are independently chosen from hydrogen and alkyl.

[012] Certain compounds disclosed herein may possess useful inhibiting activity for CBP or P300, and may be used in the treatment or prophylaxis of a disease or condition in which CBP or P300 plays an active role. Thus, in broad aspect, certain embodiments also provide pharmaceutical compositions comprising one or more compounds disclosed herein together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, as well as methods of making and using

the compounds and compositions. Certain embodiments provide methods for inhibiting CBP or P300. Other embodiments provide methods for treating a disorder mediated by CBP or P300 in a patient in need of such treatment, comprising administering to said patient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound or composition according to the present disclosure. Also provided is the use of certain compounds disclosed herein for use in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a disease or condition ameliorated by the inhibition of CBP and P300.

[013] Also provided herein is a compound having structural Formula II:



or a salt thereof, wherein:

X_1 is CCF_2H and X_2 is chosen from CH and N;

R^1 is tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl optionally substituted with 1 or 2 R^5 groups;

R^2 is chosen from $-NHCH_3$ and methyl;

R^3 is chosen from pyridin-3-yl and thiazol-5-yl, and is optionally substituted with 1 or 2 R^7 groups;

R^4 is chosen from H and fluoro;

each R^5 is independently chosen from alkyl, alkoxy, cyano, carboxy, halo, haloalkyl, haloalkoxyl, hydroxy, and oxo;

each occurrence of R^7 is independently chosen from $-C(O)NR^8R^9$ and alkyl, and

R^8 and R^9 are independently chosen from hydrogen and alkyl.

[014] In certain embodiments, X_2 is CH. In certain embodiments, X_2 is N.

[015] In certain embodiments, R^1 is tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl optionally substituted with 1 R^5 group. In certain embodiments, R^1 is tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl.

[016] In certain embodiments, R^2 is $-NHCH_3$. In certain embodiments, R^2 is methyl.

[017] In certain embodiments, R^3 is optionally substituted with 1 R^7 group. In certain embodiments, R^3 is unsubstituted with an R^7 group.

[018] In certain embodiments, R^3 is pyridin-3-yl. In certain embodiments, R^3 is thiazol-5-yl. In certain embodiments, R^3 is chosen from 2-methylthiazol-5-yl and 6-methylpyridin-3-yl.

- [019] In certain embodiments, R⁴ is H. In certain embodiments, R⁴ is fluoro.
- [020] In certain embodiments, each R⁵ is independently chosen from C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkoxy, halo, cyano, haloC₁₋₆alkyl, haloC₁₋₆alkoxy, hydroxy, and oxo.
- [021] In certain embodiments, each R⁵ is independently chosen from methyl, ethyl, methoxy, ethoxy, fluoro, chloro, bromo, cyano, fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, trifluoromethoxy, 2,2,2-trifluoromethoxy, and hydroxy.
- [022] In certain embodiments, each R⁵ is independently chosen from methyl, methoxy, fluoro, chloro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, and hydroxy.
- [023] In certain embodiments, R⁷ is C(O)NHCH₃. In certain embodiments, R⁷ is alkyl. In certain embodiments, R⁷ is C₁₋₆alkyl. In certain embodiments, R⁷ is methyl.
- [024] In certain embodiments, R⁸ and R⁹ are independently chosen from hydrogen and C₁₋₆alkyl. In certain further embodiments, R⁸ and R⁹ are independently chosen from hydrogen and methyl.
- [025] In certain embodiments, at least one of R⁸ and R⁹ is hydrogen. In certain embodiments, at most one of R⁸ and R⁹ is hydrogen.
- [026] Also provided are embodiments wherein any embodiment above may be combined with any one or more of these embodiments, provided the combination is not mutually exclusive.
- [027] As used herein, two embodiments are “mutually exclusive” when one is defined to be something which is different than the other. For example, an embodiment wherein two groups combine to form a cycloalkyl is mutually exclusive with an embodiment in which one group is ethyl the other group is hydrogen. Similarly, an embodiment wherein one group is CH₂ is mutually exclusive with an embodiment wherein the same group is NH.
- [028] Also provided is a compound chosen from the Examples disclosed herein.
- [029] The present disclosure also relates to a method of inhibiting at least one function of CBP comprising the step of contacting CBP with a compound as described herein, or a salt thereof. The cell phenotype, cell proliferation, activity of CBP, change in biochemical output produced by active CBP, expression of CBP, or binding of CBP with a natural binding partner may be monitored. Such methods may be modes of treatment of disease, biological assays, cellular assays, biochemical assays, or the like.
- [030] The present disclosure also relates to a method of inhibiting at least one function of P300 comprising the step of contacting P300 with a compound as described herein, or a salt thereof. The cell phenotype, cell proliferation, activity of P300, change in biochemical output produced by active P300, expression of P300, or binding of P300 with a natural

binding partner may be monitored. Such methods may be modes of treatment of disease, biological assays, cellular assays, biochemical assays, or the like.

[031] Also provided herein is a method of treatment of a CBP-mediated disease comprising the administration of a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as disclosed herein, or a salt thereof, to a patient in need thereof.

[032] Also provided herein is a method of treatment of a P300-mediated disease comprising the administration of a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as disclosed herein, or a salt thereof, to a patient in need thereof.

[033] In certain embodiments, the disease is a proliferative disease.

[034] In certain embodiments, the disease is cancer.

[035] Also provided herein is a compound as disclosed herein, or a salt thereof, for use as a medicament.

[036] Also provided herein is a compound as disclosed herein, or a salt thereof, for use as a medicament for the treatment of a CBP-mediated disease.

[037] Also provided herein is a compound as disclosed herein, or a salt thereof, for use as a medicament for the treatment of a P300-mediated disease.

[038] Also provided is the use of a compound as disclosed herein, or a salt thereof, as a medicament.

[039] Also provided is the use of a compound as disclosed herein, or a salt thereof, as a medicament for the treatment of a CBP-mediated disease.

[040] Also provided is the use of a compound as disclosed herein, or a salt thereof, as a medicament for the treatment of a P300-mediated disease.

[041] Also provided is a compound as disclosed herein, or a salt thereof, for use in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a CBP-mediated disease.

[042] Also provided is a compound as disclosed herein, or a salt thereof, for use in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a P300-mediated disease.

[043] Also provided is the use of a compound as disclosed herein, or a salt thereof, for the treatment of a CBP-mediated disease.

[044] Also provided is the use of a compound as disclosed herein, or a salt thereof, for the treatment of a P300-mediated disease.

[045] Also provided herein is a method of inhibition of CBP comprising contacting CBP with a compound as disclosed herein, or a salt thereof.

[046] Also provided herein is a method of inhibition of P300 comprising contacting P300 with a compound as disclosed herein, or a salt thereof.

[047] Also provided herein is a method for achieving an effect in a patient comprising the administration of a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as disclosed herein, or a salt thereof, to a patient, wherein the effect is chosen from cognition enhancement.

[048] In certain embodiments, the CBP-mediated disease is cancer.

[049] In certain embodiments, the P300-mediated disease is cancer.

[050] Also provided is a method of modulation of a CBP-mediated function in a subject comprising the administration of a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as disclosed herein, or a salt thereof.

[051] Also provided is a method of modulation of a P300-mediated function in a subject comprising the administration of a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as disclosed herein, or a salt thereof.

[052] Also provided is a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound as disclosed herein, or a salt thereof, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

[053] In certain embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition is formulated for oral administration.

[054] In certain embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition is formulated for parenteral administration.

[055] In certain embodiments, the oral pharmaceutical composition is chosen from a tablet and a capsule.

Abbreviations and Definitions

[056] As used herein, the terms below have the meanings indicated.

[057] When ranges of values are disclosed, and the notation “from n_1 ... to n_2 ” or “between n_1 ... and n_2 ” is used, where n_1 and n_2 are the numbers, then unless otherwise specified, this notation is intended to include the numbers themselves and the range between them. This range may be integral or continuous between and including the end values. By way of example, the range “from 2 to 6 carbons” is intended to include two, three, four, five, and six carbons, since carbons come in integer units. Compare, by way of example, the range “from 1 to 3 μM (micromolar),” which is intended to include 1 μM , 3 μM , and everything in between to any number of significant figures (e.g., 1.255 μM , 2.1 μM , 2.9999 μM , etc.).

[058] The term “about,” as used herein, is intended to qualify the numerical values which it modifies, denoting such a value as variable within a margin of error. When no particular margin of error, such as a standard deviation to a mean value given in a chart or table of data, is recited, the term “about” should be understood to mean that range which

would encompass the recited value and the range which would be included by rounding up or down to that figure as well, taking into account significant figures.

[059] The term “acyl,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to a carbonyl attached to an alkenyl, alkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, heterocycle, or any other moiety where the atom attached to the carbonyl is carbon. An “acetyl” group refers to a $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{CH}_3$ group. An “alkylcarbonyl” or “alkanoyl” group refers to an alkyl group attached to the parent molecular moiety through a carbonyl group. Examples of such groups include methylcarbonyl and ethylcarbonyl. Examples of acyl groups include formyl, alkanoyl and aroyl.

[060] The term “alkenyl,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to a straight-chain or branched-chain hydrocarbon radical having one or more double bonds and containing from 2 to 20 carbon atoms. In certain embodiments, said alkenyl will comprise from 2 to 6 carbon atoms. The term “alkenylene” refers to a carbon-carbon double bond system attached at two or more positions such as ethenylene $[(-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-), (-\text{C}::\text{C}-)]$. Examples of suitable alkenyl radicals include ethenyl, propenyl, 2-methylpropenyl, 1,4-butadienyl and the like. Unless otherwise specified, the term “alkenyl” may include “alkenylene” groups.

[061] The term “alkoxy,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to an alkyl ether radical, wherein the term alkyl is as defined below. Examples of suitable alkyl ether radicals include methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, isopropoxy, n-butoxy, iso-butoxy, sec-butoxy, tert-butoxy, and the like.

[062] The term “alkyl,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to a straight-chain or branched-chain alkyl radical containing from 1 to 20 carbon atoms. In certain embodiments, said alkyl will comprise from 1 to 10 carbon atoms. In further embodiments, said alkyl will comprise from 1 to 8 carbon atoms. Alkyl groups may be optionally substituted as defined herein. Examples of alkyl radicals include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, iso-amyl, hexyl, octyl, nonyl and the like. The term “alkylene,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to a saturated aliphatic group derived from a straight or branched chain saturated hydrocarbon attached at two or more positions, such as methylene $(-\text{CH}_2-)$. Unless otherwise specified, the term “alkyl” may include “alkylene” groups.

[063] The term “alkylamino,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to an alkyl group attached to the parent molecular moiety through an amino group. Suitable alkylamino groups may be mono- or dialkylated, forming groups such as, for example, N-methylamino, N-ethylamino, N,N-dimethylamino, N,N-ethylmethylamino and the like.

[064] The term “alkylidene,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to an alkenyl group in which one carbon atom of the carbon-carbon double bond belongs to the moiety to which the alkenyl group is attached.

[065] The term “alkylthio,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to an alkyl thioether (R–S–) radical wherein the term alkyl is as defined above and wherein the sulfur may be singly or doubly oxidized. Examples of suitable alkyl thioether radicals include methylthio, ethylthio, n-propylthio, isopropylthio, n-butylthio, iso-butylthio, sec-butylthio, tert-butylthio, methanesulfonyl, ethanesulfinyl, and the like.

[066] The term “alkynyl,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to a straight-chain or branched chain hydrocarbon radical having one or more triple bonds and containing from 2 to 20 carbon atoms. In certain embodiments, said alkynyl comprises from 2 to 6 carbon atoms. In further embodiments, said alkynyl comprises from 2 to 4 carbon atoms. The term “alkynylene” refers to a carbon-carbon triple bond attached at two positions such as ethynylene ($-\text{C}::\text{C}-$, $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$). Examples of alkynyl radicals include ethynyl, propynyl, hydroxypropynyl, butyn-1-yl, butyn-2-yl, pentyn-1-yl, 3-methylbutyn-1-yl, hexyn-2-yl, and the like. Unless otherwise specified, the term “alkynyl” may include “alkynylene” groups.

[067] The terms “amido” and “carbamoyl,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refer to an amino group as described below attached to the parent molecular moiety through a carbonyl group, or vice versa. The term “C-amido” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to a $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{R}\text{R}')$ group with R and R' as defined herein or as defined by the specifically enumerated “R” groups designated. The term “N-amido” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to a $\text{RC}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{R}')$ - group, with R and R' as defined herein or as defined by the specifically enumerated “R” groups designated. The term “acylamino” as used herein, alone or in combination, embraces an acyl group attached to the parent moiety through an amino group. An example of an “acylamino” group is acetylamino ($\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}-$).

[068] The term “amino,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to $-\text{NRR}'$, wherein R and R' are independently chosen from hydrogen, alkyl, acyl, heteroalkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, and heterocycloalkyl, any of which may themselves be optionally substituted. Additionally, R and R' may combine to form heterocycloalkyl, either of which may be optionally substituted.

[069] The term “aryl,” as used herein, alone or in combination, means a carbocyclic aromatic system containing one, two or three rings wherein such polycyclic ring systems are

fused together. The term "aryl" embraces aromatic groups such as phenyl, naphthyl, anthracenyl, and phenanthryl.

[070] The term "arylalkenyl" or "aralkenyl," as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to an aryl group attached to the parent molecular moiety through an alkenyl group.

[071] The term "arylalkoxy" or "aralkoxy," as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to an aryl group attached to the parent molecular moiety through an alkoxy group.

[072] The term "arylalkyl" or "aralkyl," as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to an aryl group attached to the parent molecular moiety through an alkyl group.

[073] The term "arylalkynyl" or "aralkynyl," as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to an aryl group attached to the parent molecular moiety through an alkynyl group.

[074] The term "arylalkanoyl" or "aralkanoyl" or "aroyl," as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to an acyl radical derived from an aryl-substituted alkanecarboxylic acid such as benzoyl, naphthoyl, phenylacetyl, 3-phenylpropionyl (hydrocinnamoyl), 4-phenylbutyryl, (2-naphthyl)acetyl, 4-chlorohydrocinnamoyl, and the like.

[075] The term aryloxy as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to an aryl group attached to the parent molecular moiety through an oxy.

[076] The terms "benzo" and "benz," as used herein, alone or in combination, refer to the divalent radical $C_6H_4=$ derived from benzene. Examples include benzothiophene and benzimidazole.

[077] The term "carbamate," as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to an ester of carbamic acid ($-NHCOO-$) which may be attached to the parent molecular moiety from either the nitrogen or acid end, and which may be optionally substituted as defined herein.

[078] The term "O-carbamyl" as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to a $-OC(O)NRR'$ group-with R and R' as defined herein.

[079] The term "N-carbamyl" as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to a $ROC(O)NR'$ group, with R and R' as defined herein.

[080] The term "carbonyl," as used herein, when alone includes formyl [$-C(O)H$] and in combination is a $-C(O)-$ group.

[081] The term "carboxyl" or "carboxy," as used herein, refers to $-C(O)OH$ or the corresponding "carboxylate" anion, such as is in a carboxylic acid salt. An "O-carboxy" group refers to a $RC(O)O-$ group, where R is as defined herein. A "C-carboxy" group refers to a $-C(O)OR$ groups where R is as defined herein.

[082] The term "cyano," as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to $-CN$.

[083] The term “cycloalkyl,” or, alternatively, “carbocycle,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to a saturated or partially saturated monocyclic, bicyclic or tricyclic alkyl group wherein each cyclic moiety contains from 3 to 12 carbon atom ring members and which may optionally be a benzo fused ring system which is optionally substituted as defined herein. In certain embodiments, said cycloalkyl will comprise from 5 to 7 carbon atoms. Examples of such cycloalkyl groups include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, indanyl, octahydronaphthyl, 2,3-dihydro-1H-indenyl, adamantyl and the like. “Bicyclic” and “tricyclic” as used herein are intended to include both fused ring systems, such as decahydronaphthalene, octahydronaphthalene as well as the multicyclic (multicentered) saturated or partially unsaturated type. The latter type of isomer is exemplified in general by, bicyclo[1,1,1]pentane, camphor, adamantane, and bicyclo[3,2,1]octane.

[084] The term “ester,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to a carboxy group bridging two moieties linked at carbon atoms.

[085] The term “ether,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to an oxy group bridging two moieties linked at carbon atoms.

[086] The term “halo,” or “halogen,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to fluorine, chlorine, bromine, or iodine.

[087] The term “haloalkoxy,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to a haloalkyl group attached to the parent molecular moiety through an oxygen atom.

[088] The term “haloalkyl,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to an alkyl radical having the meaning as defined above wherein one or more hydrogens are replaced with a halogen. Specifically embraced are monohaloalkyl, dihaloalkyl and polyhaloalkyl radicals. A monohaloalkyl radical, for one example, may have an iodo, bromo, chloro or fluoro atom within the radical. Dihalo and polyhaloalkyl radicals may have two or more of the same halo atoms or a combination of different halo radicals. Examples of haloalkyl radicals include fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl, chloromethyl, dichloromethyl, trichloromethyl, pentafluoroethyl, heptafluoropropyl, difluorochloromethyl, dichlorofluoromethyl, difluoroethyl, difluoropropyl, dichloroethyl and dichloropropyl. “Haloalkylene” refers to a haloalkyl group attached at two or more positions. Examples include fluoromethylene (-CFH-), difluoromethylene (-CF₂-), chloromethylene (-CHCl-) and the like.

[089] The term “heteroalkyl,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to a stable straight or branched chain, or combinations thereof, fully saturated or containing from 1 to 3

degrees of unsaturation, consisting of the stated number of carbon atoms and from one to three heteroatoms chosen from N, O, and S, and wherein the N and S atoms may optionally be oxidized and the N heteroatom may optionally be quaternized. The heteroatom(s) may be placed at any interior position of the heteroalkyl group. Up to two heteroatoms may be consecutive, such as, for example, $-\text{CH}_2\text{-NH-OCH}_3$.

[090] The term “heteroaryl”, as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to a 3 to 15 membered unsaturated heteromonocyclic ring, or a fused monocyclic, bicyclic, or tricyclic ring system in which all of the fused rings are aromatic, which contains at least one atom chosen from N, O, and S. The term “heteroaryl” thus encompasses, for example, pyridine, thiophene, quinoline, and phenanthridine. The term “heteroaryl” thus does not encompass, for example, indoline, and 2,3-dihydrobenzofuran. In certain embodiments, said heteroaryl will comprise from 1 to 4 heteroatoms as ring members. In further embodiments, said heteroaryl will comprise from 1 to 2 heteroatoms as ring members. In certain embodiments, said heteroaryl will comprise from 5 to 7 atoms. The term also embraces fused polycyclic groups wherein heterocyclic rings are fused with aryl rings, and wherein heteroaryl rings are fused with other heteroaryl rings. Examples of heteroaryl groups include pyrrolyl, pyrrolinyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, triazolyl, furyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, oxadiazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, isothiazolyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, indolizynyl, benzimidazolyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, quinoxalynyl, quinazolinyl, and the like. Exemplary tricyclic heterocyclic groups include carbazolyl, phenanthrolinyl, dibenzofuranyl, acridinyl, phenanthridinyl, and the like.

[091] The terms “heterocycloalkyl” and, interchangeably, “heterocycle,” as used herein, alone or in combination, each refer to a saturated, partially unsaturated, or fully unsaturated (but not fully aromatic) monocyclic, bicyclic, or tricyclic heterocyclic group containing at least one heteroatom as a ring member, wherein each said heteroatom may be independently chosen from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur. The term “heterocycloalkyl” thus excludes fully aromatic ring systems such as pyridine, pyrimidine, quinoline, and acridine. The term “heterocycloalkyl” thus includes partially aromatic bicyclic and larger ring systems such as 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinoline, and indoline. In certain embodiments, said heterocycloalkyl will comprise from 1 to 4 heteroatoms as ring members. In further embodiments, said heterocycloalkyl will comprise from 1 to 2 heteroatoms as ring members. In certain embodiments, said heterocycloalkyl will comprise from 3 to 8 ring members in each ring. In further embodiments, said heterocycloalkyl will comprise from 3 to 7 ring members in each ring. In yet further embodiments, said heterocycloalkyl will comprise

from 5 to 6 ring members in each ring. “Heterocycloalkyl” and “heterocycle” are intended to include sulfones, sulfoxides, N-oxides of tertiary nitrogen ring members, and carbocyclic fused and benzo fused ring systems; additionally, both terms also include systems where a heterocycle ring is fused to an aryl group, as defined herein, or an additional heterocycle group. Examples of heterocycle groups include aziridinyl, azetidiny, 1,3-benzodioxolyl, dihydroisoindolyl, dihydroisoquinolyl, dihydrocinnolyl, dihydrobenzodioxinyl, dihydro[1,3]oxazolo[4,5-b]pyridinyl, benzothiazolyl, dihydroindolyl, dihydropyridinyl, 1,3-dioxanyl, 1,4-dioxanyl, 1,3-dioxolanyl, isoindolyl, morpholyl, piperazinyl, pyrrolidinyl, tetrahydropyridinyl, piperidinyl, thiomorpholyl, and the like. The heterocycle groups may be optionally substituted unless specifically prohibited.

[092] Certain compounds in the present disclosure can comprise diazanaphthalene groups, which will be understood as derivatives of naphthalene in which two of the non-bridgehead CH groups is replaced with N. The term “diazanaphthalene” encompasses the four isomers of benzodiazine, which have both nitrogens in the same ring, and the six isomers of naphthyridine, which have nitrogens on different rings.

[093] The term “hydrazinyl” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to two amino groups joined by a single bond, i.e., -N-N-.

[094] The term “hydroxy,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to -OH.

[095] The term “hydroxyalkyl,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to a hydroxy group attached to the parent molecular moiety through an alkyl group.

[096] The term “imino,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to =N-.

[097] The term “iminohydroxy,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to =N(OH) and =N-O-.

[098] The phrase “in the main chain” refers to the longest contiguous or adjacent chain of carbon atoms starting at the point of attachment of a group to the compounds of any one of the formulas disclosed herein.

[099] The term “isocyanato” refers to a -NCO group.

[0100] The term “isothiocyanato” refers to a -NCS group.

[0101] The phrase “linear chain of atoms” refers to the longest straight chain of atoms independently selected from carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur.

[0102] The term “lower,” as used herein, alone or in a combination, where not otherwise specifically defined, means containing from 1 to and including 6 carbon atoms (i.e., C₁-C₆ alkyl).

[0103] The term “lower aryl,” as used herein, alone or in combination, means phenyl or naphthyl, either of which may be optionally substituted as provided.

[0104] The term “lower heteroaryl,” as used herein, alone or in combination, means either 1) monocyclic heteroaryl comprising five or six ring members, of which between one and four said members may be heteroatoms chosen from N, O, and S, or 2) bicyclic heteroaryl, wherein each of the fused rings comprises five or six ring members, comprising between them one to four heteroatoms chosen from N, O, and S.

[0105] The term “lower cycloalkyl,” as used herein, alone or in combination, means a monocyclic cycloalkyl having between three and six ring members (i.e., C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl). Lower cycloalkyls may be unsaturated. Examples of lower cycloalkyl include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, and cyclohexyl.

[0106] The term “lower heterocycloalkyl,” as used herein, alone or in combination, means a monocyclic heterocycloalkyl having between three and six ring members, of which between one and four may be heteroatoms chosen from N, O, and S (i.e., C₃-C₆ heterocycloalkyl). Examples of lower heterocycloalkyls include pyrrolidinyl, imidazolidinyl, pyrazolidinyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, and morpholinyl. Lower heterocycloalkyls may be unsaturated.

[0107] The term “lower amino,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to -NRR', wherein R and R' are independently chosen from hydrogen and lower alkyl, either of which may be optionally substituted.

[0108] The term “mercaptyl” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to an RS-group, where R is as defined herein.

[0109] The term “nitro,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to -NO₂.

[0110] The terms “oxy” or “oxa,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refer to -O-.

[0111] The term “oxo,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to =O.

[0112] The term “perhaloalkoxy” refers to an alkoxy group where all of the hydrogen atoms are replaced by halogen atoms.

[0113] The term “perhaloalkyl” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to an alkyl group where all of the hydrogen atoms are replaced by halogen atoms.

[0114] The terms “sulfonate,” “sulfonic acid,” and “sulfonic,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refer the -SO₃H group and its anion as the sulfonic acid is used in salt formation.

[0115] The term “sulfanyl,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to -S-.

- [0116] The term “sulfinyl,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to $-\text{S}(\text{O})-$.
- [0117] The term “sulfonyl,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to $-\text{S}(\text{O})_2-$.
- [0118] The term “N-sulfonamido” refers to a $\text{RS}(\text{=O})_2\text{NR}'$ - group with R and R' as defined herein.
- [0119] The term “S-sulfonamido” refers to a $-\text{S}(\text{=O})_2\text{NRR}'$, group, with R and R' as defined herein.
- [0120] The terms “thia” and “thio,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refer to a $-\text{S}-$ group or an ether wherein the oxygen is replaced with sulfur. The oxidized derivatives of the thio group, namely sulfinyl and sulfonyl, are included in the definition of thia and thio.
- [0121] The term “thiol,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to an $-\text{SH}$ group.
- [0122] The term “thiocarbonyl,” as used herein, when alone includes thioformyl $-\text{C}(\text{S})\text{H}$ and in combination is a $-\text{C}(\text{S})-$ group.
- [0123] The term “N-thiocarbamyl” refers to an $\text{ROC}(\text{S})\text{NR}'-$ group, with R and R' as defined herein.
- [0124] The term “O-thiocarbamyl” refers to a $-\text{OC}(\text{S})\text{NRR}'$, group with R and R' as defined herein.
- [0125] The term “thiocyanato” refers to a $-\text{CNS}$ group.
- [0126] The term “trihalomethanesulfonamido” refers to a $\text{X}_3\text{CS}(\text{O})_2\text{NR}-$ group with X is a halogen and R as defined herein.
- [0127] The term “trihalomethanesulfonyl” refers to a $\text{X}_3\text{CS}(\text{O})_2-$ group where X is a halogen.
- [0128] The term “trihalomethoxy” refers to a $\text{X}_3\text{CO}-$ group where X is a halogen.
- [0129] The term “trisubstituted silyl,” as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to a silicone group substituted at its three free valences with groups as listed herein under the definition of substituted amino. Examples include trimethylsilyl, tert-butyldimethylsilyl, triphenylsilyl and the like.
- [0130] Any definition herein may be used in combination with any other definition to describe a composite structural group. By convention, the trailing element of any such definition is that which attaches to the parent moiety. For example, the composite group alkylamido would represent an alkyl group attached to the parent molecule through an amido group, and the term alkoxyalkyl would represent an alkoxy group attached to the parent molecule through an alkyl group.
- [0131] When a group is defined to be “null,” what is meant is that said group is absent.

[0132] The term “optionally substituted” means the antecedent group may be substituted or unsubstituted. When substituted, the substituents of an “optionally substituted” group may include, without limitation, one or more substituents independently selected from the following groups or a particular designated set of groups, alone or in combination: lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, lower alkanoyl, lower heteroalkyl, lower heterocycloalkyl, lower haloalkyl, lower haloalkenyl, lower haloalkynyl, lower perhaloalkyl, lower perhaloalkoxy, lower cycloalkyl, phenyl, aryl, aryloxy, lower alkoxy, lower haloalkoxy, oxo, lower acyloxy, carbonyl, carboxyl, lower alkylcarbonyl, lower carboxyester, lower carboxamido, cyano, hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, amino, lower alkylamino, arylamino, amido, nitro, thiol, lower alkylthio, lower haloalkylthio, lower perhaloalkylthio, arylthio, sulfonate, sulfonic acid, trisubstituted silyl, N₃, SH, SCH₃, C(O)CH₃, CO₂CH₃, CO₂H, pyridinyl, thiophene, furanyl, lower carbamate, and lower urea. Where structurally feasible, two substituents may be joined together to form a fused five-, six-, or seven-membered carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring consisting of zero to three heteroatoms, for example forming methylenedioxy or ethylenedioxy. An optionally substituted group may be unsubstituted (e.g., -CH₂CH₃), fully substituted (e.g., -CF₂CF₃), monosubstituted (e.g., -CH₂CH₂F) or substituted at a level anywhere in-between fully substituted and monosubstituted (e.g., -CH₂CF₃). Where substituents are recited without qualification as to substitution, both substituted and unsubstituted forms are encompassed. Where a substituent is qualified as “substituted,” the substituted form is specifically intended. Additionally, different sets of optional substituents to a particular moiety may be defined as needed; in these cases, the optional substitution will be as defined, often immediately following the phrase, “optionally substituted with.”

[0133] The term R or the term R', appearing by itself and without a number designation, unless otherwise defined, refers to a moiety chosen from hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl and heterocycloalkyl, any of which may be optionally substituted. Such R and R' groups should be understood to be optionally substituted as defined herein. Whether an R group has a number designation or not, every R group, including R, R' and Rⁿ where n=(1, 2, 3, ...n), every substituent, and every term should be understood to be independent of every other in terms of selection from a group. Should any variable, substituent, or term (e.g. aryl, heterocycle, R, etc.) occur more than one time in a formula or generic structure, its definition at each occurrence is independent of the definition at every other occurrence. Those of skill in the art will further recognize that certain groups may be attached to a parent molecule or may occupy a position in a chain of elements from

either end as written. For example, an unsymmetrical group such as -C(O)N(R)- may be attached to the parent moiety at either the carbon or the nitrogen.

[0134] Asymmetric centers exist in the compounds disclosed herein. These centers are designated by the symbols “R” or “S,” depending on the configuration of substituents around the chiral carbon atom. It should be understood that the disclosure encompasses all stereochemical isomeric forms, including diastereomeric, enantiomeric, and epimeric forms, as well as d-isomers and l-isomers, and mixtures thereof. Individual stereoisomers of compounds can be prepared synthetically from commercially available starting materials which contain chiral centers or by preparation of mixtures of enantiomeric products followed by separation such as conversion to a mixture of diastereomers followed by separation or recrystallization, chromatographic techniques, direct separation of enantiomers on chiral chromatographic columns, or any other appropriate method known in the art. Starting compounds of particular stereochemistry are either commercially available or can be made and resolved by techniques known in the art. Additionally, the compounds disclosed herein may exist as geometric isomers. The present disclosure includes all cis, trans, syn, anti, entgegen (E), and zusammen (Z) isomers as well as the appropriate mixtures thereof. Additionally, compounds may exist as tautomers; all tautomeric isomers are provided by this disclosure. Additionally, the compounds disclosed herein can exist in unsolvated as well as solvated forms with pharmaceutically acceptable solvents such as water, ethanol, and the like. In general, the solvated forms are considered equivalent to the unsolvated forms.

[0135] The term “bond” refers to a covalent linkage between two atoms, or two moieties when the atoms joined by the bond are considered to be part of larger substructure. A bond may be single, double, or triple unless otherwise specified. A dashed line between two atoms in a drawing of a molecule indicates that an additional bond may be present or absent at that position.

[0136] The term “disease” as used herein is intended to be generally synonymous, and is used interchangeably with, the terms “disorder,” “syndrome,” and “condition” (as in medical condition), in that all reflect an abnormal condition of the human or animal body or of one of its parts that impairs normal functioning, is typically manifested by distinguishing signs and symptoms, and causes the human or animal to have a reduced duration or quality of life.

[0137] The term “combination therapy” means the administration of two or more therapeutic agents to treat a therapeutic condition or disorder described in the present disclosure. Such administration encompasses co-administration of these therapeutic agents in a substantially simultaneous manner, such as in a single capsule having a fixed ratio of active

ingredients or in multiple, separate capsules for each active ingredient. In addition, such administration also encompasses use of each type of therapeutic agent in a sequential manner. In either case, the treatment regimen will provide beneficial effects of the drug combination in treating the conditions or disorders described herein.

[0138] “CBP inhibitor”, as used herein, refers to a compound that binds to and inhibits the bromodomain of CBP with measurable affinity and activity. In certain embodiments, a CBP inhibitor exhibits an IC₅₀ with respect to CBP activity of no more than about 100 μ M and more typically not more than about 50 μ M, as measured in the CBP (assay name) described generally herein. “IC₅₀” is that concentration of inhibitor which reduces the activity of the bromodomain of CBP to half-maximal level. Certain compounds disclosed herein have been discovered to exhibit inhibition against CBP. In certain embodiments, compounds will exhibit an IC₅₀ with respect to CBP of no more than about 20 μ M; in further embodiments, compounds will exhibit an IC₅₀ with respect to CBP of no more than about 5 μ M; in yet further embodiments, compounds will exhibit an IC₅₀ with respect to CBP of not more than about 200 nM; in yet further embodiments, compounds will exhibit an IC₅₀ with respect to CBP of not more than about 50 nM; in yet further embodiments, compounds will exhibit an IC₅₀ with respect to CBP of not more than about 10 nM; in yet further embodiments, compounds will exhibit an IC₅₀ with respect to CBP of not more than about 2 nM, as measured in the CBP assay described herein.

[0139] “P300 inhibitor”, as used herein, refers to a compound that binds to and inhibits the bromodomain of P300 with measurable affinity and activity. In certain embodiments, a P300 inhibitor exhibits an IC₅₀ with respect to P300 activity of no more than about 100 μ M and more typically not more than about 50 μ M, as measured in the P300 (assay name) described generally herein. “IC₅₀” is that concentration of inhibitor which reduces the activity of the bromodomain of P300 to half-maximal level. Certain compounds disclosed herein have been discovered to exhibit inhibition against P300. In certain embodiments, compounds will exhibit an IC₅₀ with respect to P300 of no more than about 20 μ M; in further embodiments, compounds will exhibit an IC₅₀ with respect to P300 of no more than about 5 μ M; in yet further embodiments, compounds will exhibit an IC₅₀ with respect to P300 of not more than about 200 nM; in yet further embodiments, compounds will exhibit an IC₅₀ with respect to P300 of not more than about 50 nM; in yet further embodiments, compounds will exhibit an IC₅₀ with respect to P300 of not more than about 10 nM; in yet further embodiments, compounds will exhibit an IC₅₀ with respect to P300 of not more than about 2 nM, as measured in the P300 assay described herein.

[0140] In some embodiments, certain compounds disclosed herein interfere with the associating of CBP and/or EP300 with histones, in particular acetylated lysines in histones. In some embodiments, certain compounds disclosed herein inhibit binding of CBP and/or EP300 to chromatin (e.g., histone associated DNA). In some embodiments, certain compounds disclosed herein inhibit and/or reduces binding of the CBP bromodomain and/or EP300 bromodomain to chromatin (e.g., histone associated DNA). In some embodiments, certain compounds disclosed herein do not affect association of other domains of CBP and/or EP300 to chromatin. In some embodiments, certain compounds disclosed herein bind to the CBP and/or EP300 primarily (e.g., solely) through contacts and/or interactions with the CBP bromodomain and/or EP300 bromodomain. In some embodiments, certain compounds disclosed herein bind to the CBP and/or EP300 through contacts and/or interactions with the CBP bromodomain and/or EP300 bromodomain as well as additional CBP and/or EP300 residues and/or domains. Methods of assaying association with chromatin are known in the art and include, but are not limited to, chromatin fractionation, BRET assay (Promega), FRAP assay, Chromatin Immunoprecipitation (ChIP), biophysical binding assay, and/or Histone Association Assay. See, e.g., Das et al., *BioTechniques* 37:961-969 (2004).

[0141] The phrase "therapeutically effective" is intended to qualify the amount of active ingredients used in the treatment of a disease or disorder or on the effecting of a clinical endpoint.

[0142] The term "therapeutically acceptable" refers to those compounds (or salts, prodrugs, tautomers, zwitterionic forms, etc.) which are suitable for use in contact with the tissues of patients without undue toxicity, irritation, and allergic response, are commensurate with a reasonable benefit/risk ratio, and are effective for their intended use.

[0143] As used herein, reference to "treatment" of a patient is intended to include prophylaxis. Treatment may also be preemptive in nature, i.e., it may include prevention of disease. Prevention of a disease may involve complete protection from disease, for example as in the case of prevention of infection with a pathogen, or may involve prevention of disease progression. For example, prevention of a disease may not mean complete foreclosure of any effect related to the diseases at any level, but instead may mean prevention of the symptoms of a disease to a clinically significant or detectable level. Prevention of diseases may also mean prevention of progression of a disease to a later stage of the disease.

[0144] The term "patient" is generally synonymous with the term "subject" and includes all mammals including humans. Examples of patients include humans, livestock such as

cows, goats, sheep, pigs, and rabbits, and companion animals such as dogs, cats, rabbits, and horses. Preferably, the patient is a human.

[0145] The term "prodrug" refers to a compound that is made more active in vivo. Certain compounds disclosed herein may also exist as prodrugs, as described in *Hydrolysis in Drug and Prodrug Metabolism : Chemistry, Biochemistry, and Enzymology* (Testa, Bernard and Mayer, Joachim M. Wiley-VHCA, Zurich, Switzerland 2003). Prodrugs of the compounds described herein are structurally modified forms of the compound that readily undergo chemical changes under physiological conditions to provide the compound. Additionally, prodrugs can be converted to the compound by chemical or biochemical methods in an ex vivo environment. For example, prodrugs can be slowly converted to a compound when placed in a transdermal patch reservoir with a suitable enzyme or chemical reagent. Prodrugs are often useful because, in some situations, they may be easier to administer than the compound, or parent drug. They may, for instance, be bioavailable by oral administration whereas the parent drug is not. The prodrug may also have improved solubility in pharmaceutical compositions over the parent drug. A wide variety of prodrug derivatives are known in the art, such as those that rely on hydrolytic cleavage or oxidative activation of the prodrug. An example, without limitation, of a prodrug would be a compound which is administered as an ester (the "prodrug"), but then is metabolically hydrolyzed to the carboxylic acid, the active entity. Additional examples include peptidyl derivatives of a compound.

[0146] The compounds disclosed herein can exist as therapeutically acceptable salts. The present disclosure includes compounds listed above in the form of salts, including acid addition salts. Suitable salts include those formed with both organic and inorganic acids. Such acid addition salts will normally be pharmaceutically acceptable. However, salts of non-pharmaceutically acceptable salts may be of utility in the preparation and purification of the compound in question. Basic addition salts may also be formed and be pharmaceutically acceptable. For a more complete discussion of the preparation and selection of salts, refer to *Pharmaceutical Salts: Properties, Selection, and Use* (Stahl, P. Heinrich. Wiley-VCHA, Zurich, Switzerland, 2002).

[0147] The term "therapeutically acceptable salt," as used herein, represents salts or zwitterionic forms of the compounds disclosed herein which are water or oil-soluble or dispersible and therapeutically acceptable as defined herein. The salts can be prepared during the final isolation and purification of the compounds or separately by reacting the appropriate compound in the form of the free base with a suitable acid. Representative acid addition salts

include acetate, adipate, alginate, L-ascorbate, aspartate, benzoate, benzenesulfonate (besylate), bisulfate, butyrate, camphorate, camphorsulfonate, citrate, digluconate, formate, fumarate, gentisate, glutarate, glycerophosphate, glycolate, hemisulfate, heptanoate, hexanoate, hippurate, hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydroiodide, 2-hydroxyethansulfonate (isethionate), lactate, maleate, malonate, DL-mandelate, mesitylenesulfonate, methanesulfonate, naphthylenesulfonate, nicotinate, 2-naphthalenesulfonate, oxalate, pamoate, pectinate, persulfate, 3-phenylpropionate, phosphonate, picrate, pivalate, propionate, pyroglutamate, succinate, sulfonate, tartrate, L-tartrate, trichloroacetate, 2,2,2-trifluoroacetate = trifluoroacetate, phosphate, glutamate, bicarbonate, para-toluenesulfonate (p-tosylate), and undecanoate. Also, basic groups in the compounds disclosed herein can be quaternized with methyl, ethyl, propyl, and butyl chlorides, bromides, and iodides; dimethyl, diethyl, dibutyl, and diamyl sulfates; decyl, lauryl, myristyl, and steryl chlorides, bromides, and iodides; and benzyl and phenethyl bromides. Examples of acids which can be employed to form therapeutically acceptable addition salts include inorganic acids such as hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulfuric, and phosphoric, and organic acids such as oxalic, maleic, succinic, and citric. Salts can also be formed by coordination of the compounds with an alkali metal or alkaline earth ion. Hence, the present disclosure contemplates sodium, potassium, magnesium, and calcium salts of the compounds disclosed herein, and the like.

[0148] Basic addition salts can be prepared during the final isolation and purification of the compounds by reacting a carboxy group with a suitable base such as the hydroxide, carbonate, or bicarbonate of a metal cation or with ammonia or an organic primary, secondary, or tertiary amine. The cations of therapeutically acceptable salts include lithium, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, and aluminum, as well as nontoxic quaternary amine cations such as ammonium, tetramethylammonium, tetraethylammonium, methylamine, dimethylamine, trimethylamine, triethylamine, diethylamine, ethylamine, tributylamine, pyridine, *N,N*-dimethylaniline, *N*-methylpiperidine, *N*-methylmorpholine, dicyclohexylamine, procaine, dibenzylamine, *N,N*-dibenzylphenethylamine, 1-phenamine, and *N,N'*-dibenzylethylenediamine. Other representative organic amines useful for the formation of base addition salts include ethylenediamine, ethanolamine, diethanolamine, piperidine, and piperazine.

Pharmaceutical Compositions

[0149] While it may be possible for the compounds of the subject disclosure to be administered as the raw chemical, it is also possible to present them as a pharmaceutical

formulation. Accordingly, provided herein are pharmaceutical formulations which comprise one or more of certain compounds disclosed herein, or one or more pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters, prodrugs, amides, or solvates thereof, together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers thereof and optionally one or more other therapeutic ingredients. The carrier(s) must be "acceptable" in the sense of being compatible with the other ingredients of the formulation and not deleterious to the recipient thereof. Proper formulation is dependent upon the route of administration chosen. Any of the well-known techniques, carriers, and excipients may be used as suitable and as understood in the art. The pharmaceutical compositions disclosed herein may be manufactured in any manner known in the art, *e.g.*, by means of conventional mixing, dissolving, granulating, dragee-making, levigating, emulsifying, encapsulating, entrapping or compression processes.

[0150] The formulations include those suitable for oral, parenteral (including subcutaneous, intradermal, intramuscular, intravenous, intraarticular, and intramedullary), intraperitoneal, transmucosal, transdermal, rectal and topical (including dermal, buccal, sublingual and intraocular) administration although the most suitable route may depend upon for example the condition and disorder of the recipient. The formulations may conveniently be presented in unit dosage form and may be prepared by any of the methods well known in the art of pharmacy. Typically, these methods include the step of bringing into association a compound of the subject disclosure or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, amide, prodrug or solvate thereof ("active ingredient") with the carrier which constitutes one or more accessory ingredients. In general, the formulations are prepared by uniformly and intimately bringing into association the active ingredient with liquid carriers or finely divided solid carriers or both and then, if necessary, shaping the product into the desired formulation.

Oral Administration

[0151] The compounds of the present disclosure may be administered orally, including swallowing, so the compound enters the gastrointestinal tract, or is absorbed into the blood stream directly from the mouth, including sublingual or buccal administration.

[0152] Suitable compositions for oral administration include solid formulations such as tablets, pills, cachets, lozenges and hard or soft capsules, which can contain liquids, gels, powders, or granules, solutions or suspensions in an aqueous liquid or a non-aqueous liquid, or as an oil-in-water liquid emulsion or a water-in-oil liquid emulsion. The active ingredient may also be presented as a bolus, electuary or paste.

[0153] In a tablet or capsule dosage form the amount of drug present may be from about 0.05% to about 95% by weight, more typically from about 2% to about 50% by weight of the dosage form.

[0154] In addition, tablets or capsules may contain a disintegrant, comprising from about 0.5% to about 35% by weight, more typically from about 2% to about 25% of the dosage form. Examples of disintegrants include methyl cellulose, sodium or calcium carboxymethyl cellulose, croscarmellose sodium, polyvinylpyrrolidone, hydroxypropyl cellulose, starch and the like.

[0155] Suitable binders, for use in a tablet, include gelatin, polyethylene glycol, sugars, gums, starch, hydroxypropyl cellulose and the like. Suitable diluents, for use in a tablet, include mannitol, xylitol, lactose, dextrose, sucrose, sorbitol and starch.

[0156] Suitable surface active agents and glidants, for use in a tablet or capsule, may be present in amounts from about 0.1% to about 3% by weight, and include polysorbate 80, sodium dodecyl sulfate, talc and silicon dioxide.

[0157] Suitable lubricants, for use in a tablet or capsule, may be present in amounts from about 0.1% to about 5% by weight, and include calcium, zinc or magnesium stearate, sodium stearyl fumarate and the like.

[0158] Tablets may be made by compression or molding, optionally with one or more accessory ingredients. Compressed tablets may be prepared by compressing in a suitable machine the active ingredient in a free-flowing form such as a powder or granules, optionally mixed with binders, inert diluents, or lubricating, surface active or dispersing agents. Molded tablets may be made by molding in a suitable machine a mixture of the powdered compound moistened with a liquid diluent. Dyes or pigments may be added to tablets for identification or to characterize different combinations of active compound doses.

[0159] Liquid formulations can include emulsions, solutions, syrups, elixirs and suspensions, which can be used in soft or hard capsules. Such formulations may include a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, for example, water, ethanol, polyethylene glycol, cellulose, or an oil. The formulation may also include one or more emulsifying agents and/or suspending agents.

[0160] Compositions for oral administration may be formulated as immediate or modified release, including delayed or sustained release, optionally with enteric coating.

[0161] In another embodiment, a pharmaceutical composition comprises a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

[0162] Pharmaceutical preparations which can be used orally include tablets, push-fit capsules made of gelatin, as well as soft, sealed capsules made of gelatin and a plasticizer, such as glycerol or sorbitol. Tablets may be made by compression or molding, optionally with one or more accessory ingredients. Compressed tablets may be prepared by compressing in a suitable machine the active ingredient in a free-flowing form such as a powder or granules, optionally mixed with binders, inert diluents, or lubricating, surface active or dispersing agents. Molded tablets may be made by molding in a suitable machine a mixture of the powdered compound moistened with an inert liquid diluent. The tablets may optionally be coated or scored and may be formulated so as to provide slow or controlled release of the active ingredient therein. All formulations for oral administration should be in dosages suitable for such administration. The push-fit capsules can contain the active ingredients in admixture with filler such as lactose, binders such as starches, and/or lubricants such as talc or magnesium stearate and, optionally, stabilizers. In soft capsules, the active compounds may be dissolved or suspended in suitable liquids, such as fatty oils, liquid paraffin, or liquid polyethylene glycols. In addition, stabilizers may be added. Dragee cores are provided with suitable coatings. For this purpose, concentrated sugar solutions may be used, which may optionally contain gum arabic, talc, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, carbopol gel, polyethylene glycol, and/or titanium dioxide, lacquer solutions, and suitable organic solvents or solvent mixtures. Dyestuffs or pigments may be added to the tablets or dragee coatings for identification or to characterize different combinations of active compound doses.

Parenteral Administration

[0163] Compounds of the present disclosure may be administered directly into the blood stream, muscle, or internal organs by injection, e.g., by bolus injection or continuous infusion. Suitable means for parenteral administration include intravenous, intra-muscular, subcutaneous intraarterial, intraperitoneal, intrathecal, intracranial, and the like. Suitable devices for parenteral administration include injectors (including needle and needle-free injectors) and infusion methods. The formulations may be presented in unit-dose or multi-dose containers, for example sealed ampoules and vials.

[0164] Most parenteral formulations are aqueous solutions containing excipients, including salts, buffering, suspending, stabilizing and/or dispersing agents, antioxidants, bacteriostats, preservatives, and solutes which render the formulation isotonic with the blood of the intended recipient, and carbohydrates.

[0165] Parenteral formulations may also be prepared in a dehydrated form (e.g., by lyophilization) or as sterile non-aqueous solutions. These formulations can be used with a suitable vehicle, such as sterile water. Solubility-enhancing agents may also be used in preparation of parenteral solutions. Compositions for parenteral administration may be formulated as immediate or modified release, including delayed or sustained release. Compounds may also be formulated as depot preparations. Such long acting formulations may be administered by implantation (for example subcutaneously or intramuscularly) or by intramuscular injection. Thus, for example, the compounds may be formulated with suitable polymeric or hydrophobic materials (for example as an emulsion in an acceptable oil) or ion exchange resins, or as sparingly soluble derivatives, for example, as a sparingly soluble salt.

[0166] The compounds may be formulated for parenteral administration by injection, *e.g.*, by bolus injection or continuous infusion. Formulations for injection may be presented in unit dosage form, *e.g.*, in ampoules or in multi-dose containers, with an added preservative. The compositions may take such forms as suspensions, solutions or emulsions in oily or aqueous vehicles, and may contain formulatory agents such as suspending, stabilizing and/or dispersing agents. The formulations may be presented in unit-dose or multi-dose containers, for example sealed ampoules and vials, and may be stored in powder form or in a freeze-dried (lyophilized) condition requiring only the addition of the sterile liquid carrier, for example, saline or sterile pyrogen-free water, immediately prior to use. Extemporaneous injection solutions and suspensions may be prepared from sterile powders, granules and tablets of the kind previously described.

[0167] Formulations for parenteral administration include aqueous and non-aqueous (oily) sterile injection solutions of the active compounds which may contain antioxidants, buffers, bacteriostats and solutes which render the formulation isotonic with the blood of the intended recipient; and aqueous and non-aqueous sterile suspensions which may include suspending agents and thickening agents. Suitable lipophilic solvents or vehicles include fatty oils such as sesame oil, or synthetic fatty acid esters, such as ethyl oleate or triglycerides, or liposomes. Aqueous injection suspensions may contain substances which increase the viscosity of the suspension, such as sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, sorbitol, or dextran. Optionally, the suspension may also contain suitable stabilizers or agents which increase the solubility of the compounds to allow for the preparation of highly concentrated solutions.

[0168] In addition to the formulations described previously, the compounds may also be formulated as a depot preparation. Such long acting formulations may be administered by implantation (for example subcutaneously or intramuscularly) or by intramuscular injection.

Thus, for example, the compounds may be formulated with suitable polymeric or hydrophobic materials (for example as an emulsion in an acceptable oil) or ion exchange resins, or as sparingly soluble derivatives, for example, as a sparingly soluble salt.

Topical Administration

[0169] Compounds of the present disclosure may be administered topically (for example to the skin, mucous membranes, ear, nose, or eye) or transdermally. Formulations for topical administration can include, but are not limited to, lotions, solutions, creams, gels, hydrogels, ointments, foams, implants, patches and the like. Carriers that are pharmaceutically acceptable for topical administration formulations can include water, alcohol, mineral oil, glycerin, polyethylene glycol and the like. Topical administration can also be performed by, for example, electroporation, iontophoresis, phonophoresis and the like.

[0170] Typically, the active ingredient for topical administration may comprise from 0.001% to 10% w/w (by weight) of the formulation. In certain embodiments, the active ingredient may comprise as much as 10% w/w; less than 5% w/w; from 2% w/w to 5% w/w; or from 0.1% to 1% w/w of the formulation.

[0171] Compositions for topical administration may be formulated as immediate or modified release, including delayed or sustained release.

[0172] Certain compounds disclosed herein may be administered topically, that is by non-systemic administration. This includes the application of a compound disclosed herein externally to the epidermis or the buccal cavity and the instillation of such a compound into the ear, eye and nose, such that the compound does not significantly enter the blood stream. In contrast, systemic administration refers to oral, intravenous, intraperitoneal and intramuscular administration.

[0173] Formulations suitable for topical administration include liquid or semi-liquid preparations suitable for penetration through the skin to the site of inflammation such as gels, liniments, lotions, creams, ointments or pastes, and drops suitable for administration to the eye, ear or nose. The active ingredient for topical administration may comprise, for example, from 0.001% to 10% w/w (by weight) of the formulation. In certain embodiments, the active ingredient may comprise as much as 10% w/w. In other embodiments, it may comprise less than 5% w/w. In certain embodiments, the active ingredient may comprise from 2% w/w to 5% w/w. In other embodiments, it may comprise from 0.1% to 1% w/w of the formulation.

Rectal, Buccal, and Sublingual Administration

[0174] Suppositories for rectal administration of the compounds of the present disclosure can be prepared by mixing the active agent with a suitable non-irritating excipient such as cocoa butter, synthetic mono-, di-, or triglycerides, fatty acids, or polyethylene glycols which are solid at ordinary temperatures but liquid at the rectal temperature, and which will therefore melt in the rectum and release the drug.

[0175] For buccal or sublingual administration, the compositions may take the form of tablets, lozenges, pastilles, or gels formulated in conventional manner. Such compositions may comprise the active ingredient in a flavored basis such as sucrose and acacia or tragacanth.

[0176] The compounds may also be formulated in rectal compositions such as suppositories or retention enemas, *e.g.*, containing conventional suppository bases such as cocoa butter, polyethylene glycol, or other glycerides.

Administration by Inhalation

[0177] For administration by inhalation, compounds may be conveniently delivered from an insufflator, nebulizer pressurized packs or other convenient means of delivering an aerosol spray. Pressurized packs may comprise a suitable propellant such as dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane, carbon dioxide or other suitable gas. In the case of a pressurized aerosol, the dosage unit may be determined by providing a valve to deliver a metered amount. Alternatively, for administration by inhalation or insufflation, the compounds according to the disclosure may take the form of a dry powder composition, for example a powder mix of the compound and a suitable powder base such as lactose or starch. The powder composition may be presented in unit dosage form, in for example, capsules, cartridges, gelatin or blister packs from which the powder may be administered with the aid of an inhalator or insufflator.

[0178] Other carrier materials and modes of administration known in the pharmaceutical art may also be used. Pharmaceutical compositions of the disclosure may be prepared by any of the well-known techniques of pharmacy, such as effective formulation and administration procedures. Preferred unit dosage formulations are those containing an effective dose, as herein below recited, or an appropriate fraction thereof, of the active ingredient.

[0179] It should be understood that in addition to the ingredients particularly mentioned above, the formulations described above may include other agents conventional in the art

having regard to the type of formulation in question, for example those suitable for oral administration may include flavoring agents.

[0180] Compounds may be administered orally or via injection at a dose of from 0.1 to 500 mg/kg per day. The dose range for adult humans is generally from 5 mg to 2 g/day. Tablets or other forms of presentation provided in discrete units may conveniently contain an amount of one or more compounds which is effective at such dosage or as a multiple of the same, for instance, units containing 5 mg to 500 mg, usually around 10 mg to 200 mg.

[0181] The amount of active ingredient that may be combined with the carrier materials to produce a single dosage form will vary depending upon the host treated and the particular mode of administration.

[0182] The compounds can be administered in various modes, *e.g.* orally, topically, or by injection. The precise amount of compound administered to a patient will be the responsibility of the attendant physician. The specific dose level for any particular patient will depend upon a variety of factors including the activity of the specific compound employed, the age, body weight, general health, sex, diets, time of administration, route of administration, rate of excretion, drug combination, the precise disorder being treated, and the severity of the indication or condition being treated. In addition, the route of administration may vary depending on the condition and its severity. The above considerations concerning effective formulations and administration procedures are well known in the art and are described in standard textbooks.

[0183] Preferred unit dosage formulations are those containing an effective dose, as herein below recited, or an appropriate fraction thereof, of the active ingredient.

[0184] It should be understood that in addition to the ingredients particularly mentioned above, the formulations described above may include other agents conventional in the art having regard to the type of formulation in question, for example those suitable for oral administration may include flavoring agents.

[0185] Compounds may be administered orally or via injection at a dose of from 0.1 to 500 mg/kg per day. The dose range for adult humans is generally from 5 mg to 2 g/day. Tablets or other forms of presentation provided in discrete units may conveniently contain an amount of one or more compounds which is effective at such dosage or as a multiple of the same, for instance, units containing 5 mg to 500 mg, usually around 10 mg to 200 mg.

[0186] The amount of active ingredient that may be combined with the carrier materials to produce a single dosage form will vary depending upon the host treated and the particular mode of administration.

[0187] The compounds can be administered in various modes, *e.g.* orally, topically, or by injection. The precise amount of compound administered to a patient will be the responsibility of the attendant physician. The specific dose level for any particular patient will depend upon a variety of factors including the activity of the specific compound employed, the age, body weight, general health, sex, diets, time of administration, route of administration, rate of excretion, drug combination, the precise disorder being treated, and the severity of the indication or condition being treated. Also, the route of administration may vary depending on the condition and its severity.

Combinations and Combination Therapy

[0188] In certain instances, it may be appropriate to administer at least one of the compounds described herein (or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, or prodrug thereof) in combination with another therapeutic agent. By way of example only, if one of the side effects experienced by a patient upon receiving one of the compounds herein is hypertension, then it may be appropriate to administer an anti-hypertensive agent in combination with the initial therapeutic agent. Or, by way of example only, the therapeutic effectiveness of one of the compounds described herein may be enhanced by administration of an adjuvant (*i.e.*, by itself the adjuvant may only have minimal therapeutic benefit, but in combination with another therapeutic agent, the overall therapeutic benefit to the patient is enhanced). Or, by way of example only, the benefit of experienced by a patient may be increased by administering one of the compounds described herein with another therapeutic agent (which also includes a therapeutic regimen) that also has therapeutic benefit. By way of example only, in a treatment for diabetes involving administration of one of the compounds described herein, increased therapeutic benefit may result by also providing the patient with another therapeutic agent for diabetes. In any case, regardless of the disease, disorder or condition being treated, the overall benefit experienced by the patient may simply be additive of the two therapeutic agents or the patient may experience a synergistic benefit.

[0189] Specific, non-limiting examples of possible combination therapies include use of certain compounds of the invention with anti-cancer (chemotherapeutic) drugs. Classes of anti-cancer drugs include, but are not limited to: alkylating agents, anti-metabolites, antimetotics, checkpoint inhibitors, plant alkaloids and terpenoids, topoisomerase inhibitors, cytotoxic antibiotics, aromatase inhibitors, angiogenesis inhibitors, anti-steroids and anti-androgens, mTOR inhibitors, tyrosine kinase inhibitors, and others.

[0190] For use in cancer and neoplastic diseases a CBP/EP300 inhibitor may be optimally used together with one or more of the following non-limiting examples of anti-cancer agents:

- (1) alkylating agents, including but not limited to carmustine, chlorambucil (LEUKERAN), cisplatin (PLATIN), carboplatin (PARAPLATIN), oxaliplatin (ELOXATIN), streptozocin (ZANOSAR), busulfan (MYLERAN), dacarbazine, ifosfamide, lomustine (CCNU), melphalan (ALKERAN), procarbazine (MATULAN), temozolomide (TEMODAR), thiotepa, and cyclophosphamide (ENDOXAN);
- (2) anti-metabolites, including but not limited to cladribine (LEUSTATIN), mercaptopurine (PURINETHOL), thioguanine, pentostatin (NIPENT), cytosine arabinoside (cytarabine, ARA-C), gemcitabine (GEMZAR), fluorouracil (5-FU, CARAC), capecitabine (XELODA), leucovorin (FUSILEV), methotrexate (RHEUMATREX), raltitrexed;
- (3) antimitotics, which are often plant alkaloids and terpenoids, or derivatives thereof, including but not limited to taxanes such as docetaxel (TAXITERE) and paclitaxel (ABRAXANE, TAXOL); vinca alkaloids such as vincristine (ONCOVIN), vinblastine, vindesine, and vinorelbine (NAVELBINE);
- (4) checkpoint inhibitors, such as anti- PD-1 or PD-L1 antibodies pembrolizumab (KEYTRUDA), nivolumab (OPDIVO), MEDI4736, and MPDL3280A; anti-CTLA-4 antibody ipilimumab (YERVOY); and those that target LAG3 (lymphocyte activation gene 3 protein), KIR (killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor), 4-1BB (tumour necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 9), TIM3 (T-cell immunoglobulin and mucin-domain containing-3) and OX40 (tumour necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 4);
- (5) topoisomerase inhibitors, including but not limited to camptothecin (CTP), irinotecan (CAMPTOSAR), topotecan (HYCAMTIN), teniposide (VUMON), and etoposide (EPOSIN);
- (6) cytotoxic antibiotics, including but not limited to actinomycin D (dactinomycin, COSMEGEN), bleomycin (BLENOXANE) doxorubicin (ADRIAMYCIN), daunorubicin (CERUBIDINE), epirubicin (ELLENCE), fludarabine (FLUDARA), idarubicin, mitomycin (MITOSOL), mitoxantrone (NOVANTRONE), plicamycin;
- (7) aromatase inhibitors, including but not limited to aminoglutethimide, anastrozole (ARIMIDEX), letrozole (FEMARA), vorozole (RIVIZOR), exemestane (AROMASIN);

- (8) angiogenesis inhibitors, including but not limited to genistein, sunitinib (SUTENT) and bevacizumab (AVASTIN);
- (9) anti-steroids and anti-androgens such as aminoglutethimide (CYTADREN), bicalutamide (CASODEX), cyproterone, flutamide (EULEXIN), nilutamide(NILANDRON);
- (10) tyrosine kinase inhibitors, including but not limited to imatinib (GLEEVEC), erlotinib (TARCEVA), lapatinib (TYKERB), sorafenib (NEXAVAR), and axitinib (INLYTA);
- (11) mTOR inhibitors such as everolimus, temsirolimus (TORISEL), and sirolimus;
- (12) monoclonal antibodies such as trastuzumab (HERCEPTIN) and rituximab (RITUXAN);
- (13) other agents, such as amsacrine; Bacillus Calmette–Guérin (B-C-G) vaccine; buserelin (ETILAMIDE); chloroquine (ARALEN); clodronate, pamidronate, and other bisphosphonates; colchicine; demethoxyviridin; dichloroacetate; estramustine; filgrastim (NEUPOGEN); fludrocortisone (FLORINEF); goserelin (ZOLADEX); interferon; leucovorin; leuprolide (LUPRON); levamisole; lonidamine; mesna; metformin; mitotane (o,p'-DDD, LYSODREN); nocodazole; octreotide (SANDOSTATIN); perifosine; porfimer (particularly in combination with photo- and radiotherapy); suramin; tamoxifen; titanocene dichloride; tretinoin; anabolic steroids such as fluoxymesterone(HALOTESTIN); estrogens such as estradiol, diethylstilbestrol (DES), and dienestrol; progestins such as medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA) and megestrol; and testosterone.

[0191] Where a subject is suffering from or at risk of suffering from an inflammatory condition, a CBP/EP300 inhibitor compound described herein is optionally used together with one or more agents or methods for treating an inflammatory condition in any combination. Therapeutic agents/treatments for treating an autoimmune and/or inflammatory condition include, but are not limited to any of the following examples:

- (1) corticosteroids, including but not limited to cortisone, dexamethasone, and methylprednisolone;
- (2) nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), including but not limited to ibuprofen, naproxen, acetaminophen, aspirin, fenoprofen (NALFON), flurbiprofen (ANSAID), ketoprofen, oxaprozin (DAYPRO), diclofenac sodium (VOLTAREN), diclofenac potassium (CATAFLAM), etodolac (LODINE), indomethacin

- (INDOCIN), ketorolac (TORADOL), sulindac (CLINORIL), tolmetin (TOLECTIN), meclofenamate (MECLOMEN), mefenamic acid (PONSTEL), nabumetone (RELAFEN) and piroxicam (FELDENE);
- (3) immunosuppressants, including but not limited to methotrexate (RHEUMATREX), leflunomide (ARAVA), azathioprine (IMURAN), cyclosporine (NEORAL, SANDIMMUNE), tacrolimus and cyclophosphamide (CYTOXAN);
- (4) CD20 blockers, including but not limited to rituximab (RITUXAN);
- (5) Tumor Necrosis Factor (TNF) blockers, including but not limited to etanercept (ENBREL), infliximab (REMICADE) and adalimumab (HUMIRA);
- (6) interleukin-1 receptor antagonists, including but not limited to anakinra (KINERET);
- (7) interleukin-6 inhibitors, including but not limited to tocilizumab (ACTEMRA);
- (8) interleukin-17 inhibitors, including but not limited to AIN457;
- (9) Janus kinase inhibitors, including but not limited to tasocitinib; and
- (10) syk inhibitors, including but not limited to fostamatinib.

[0192] In any case, the multiple therapeutic agents (at least one of which is a compound disclosed herein) may be administered in any order or even simultaneously. If simultaneously, the multiple therapeutic agents may be provided in a single, unified form, or in multiple forms (by way of example only, either as a single pill or as two separate pills). One of the therapeutic agents may be given in multiple doses, or both may be given as multiple doses. If not simultaneous, the timing between the multiple doses may be any duration of time ranging from a few minutes to four weeks.

[0193] Thus, in another aspect, certain embodiments provide methods for treating CBP-mediated disorders in a human or animal subject in need of such treatment comprising administering to said subject an amount of a compound disclosed herein effective to reduce or prevent said disorder in the subject, in combination with at least one additional agent for the treatment of said disorder that is known in the art. In a related aspect, certain embodiments provide therapeutic compositions comprising at least one compound disclosed herein in combination with one or more additional agents for the treatment of CBP-mediated disorders.

[0194] Thus, in another aspect, certain embodiments provide methods for treating P300-mediated disorders in a human or animal subject in need of such treatment comprising administering to said subject an amount of a compound disclosed herein effective to reduce or prevent said disorder in the subject, in combination with at least one additional agent for

the treatment of said disorder that is known in the art. In a related aspect, certain embodiments provide therapeutic compositions comprising at least one compound disclosed herein in combination with one or more additional agents for the treatment of P300-mediated disorders.

[0195] The compounds, compositions, and methods disclosed herein are useful for the treatment of disease. In certain embodiments, the disease is one of dysregulated cellular proliferation, including cancer. The cancer may be hormone-dependent or hormone-resistant, such as in the case of breast cancers. In certain embodiments, the cancer is a solid tumor. In other embodiments, the cancer is a lymphoma or leukemia. In certain embodiments, the cancer is and a drug resistant phenotype of a cancer disclosed herein or known in the art. Tumor invasion, tumor growth, tumor metastasis, and angiogenesis may also be treated using the compositions and methods disclosed herein. Precancerous neoplasias are also treated using the compositions and methods disclosed herein.

[0196] Cancers to be treated by the methods disclosed herein include colon cancer, breast cancer, ovarian cancer, lung cancer and prostate cancer; cancers of the oral cavity and pharynx (lip, tongue, mouth, larynx, pharynx), esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, colon, rectum, liver and biliary passages; pancreas, bone, connective tissue, skin, cervix, uterus, corpus endometrium, testis, bladder, kidney and other urinary tissues, including renal cell carcinoma (RCC); cancers of the eye, brain, spinal cord, and other components of the central and peripheral nervous systems, as well as associated structures such as the meninges; and thyroid and other endocrine glands. The term “cancer” also encompasses cancers that do not necessarily form solid tumors, including Hodgkin’s disease, non-Hodgkin’s lymphomas, multiple myeloma and hematopoietic malignancies including leukemias (Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL), Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia (ALL), Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia (CML), Acute Myelogenous Leukemia (AML),) and lymphomas including lymphocytic, granulocytic and monocytic. Additional types of cancers which may be treated using the compounds and methods of the invention include, but are not limited to, adenocarcinoma, angiosarcoma, astrocytoma, acoustic neuroma, anaplastic astrocytoma, basal cell carcinoma, blastoglioma, chondrosarcoma, choriocarcinoma, chordoma, craniopharyngioma, cutaneous melanoma, cystadenocarcinoma, endotheliosarcoma, embryonal carcinoma, ependymoma, Ewing's tumor, epithelial carcinoma, fibrosarcoma, gastric cancer, genitourinary tract cancers, glioblastoma multiforme, head and neck cancer, hemangioblastoma, hepatocellular carcinoma, hepatoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, large cell carcinoma, leiomyosarcoma, leukemias, liposarcoma, lymphatic

system cancer, lymphomas, lymphangiosarcoma, lymphangioendotheliosarcoma, medullary thyroid carcinoma, medulloblastoma, meningioma mesothelioma, myelomas, myxosarcoma neuroblastoma, neurofibrosarcoma, oligodendroglioma, osteogenic sarcoma, epithelial ovarian cancer, papillary carcinoma, papillary adenocarcinomas, paraganglioma, parathyroid tumours, pheochromocytoma, pinealoma, plasmacytomas, retinoblastoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, sebaceous gland carcinoma, seminoma, skin cancers, melanoma, small cell lung carcinoma, non-small cell lung carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, sweat gland carcinoma, synovioma, thyroid cancer, uveal melanoma, and Wilm's tumor.

[0197] In certain embodiments, the compositions and methods disclosed herein are useful for preventing or reducing tumor invasion and tumor metastasis.

[0198] Besides being useful for human treatment, certain compounds and formulations disclosed herein may also be useful for veterinary treatment of companion animals, exotic animals and farm animals, including mammals, rodents, and the like. More preferred animals include horses, dogs, and cats.

Compound Synthesis

[0199] Compounds of the present disclosure can be prepared using methods illustrated in general synthetic schemes and experimental procedures detailed below. General synthetic schemes and experimental procedures are presented for purposes of illustration and are not intended to be limiting. Starting materials used to prepare compounds of the present disclosure are commercially available or can be prepared using routine methods known in the art.

List of Abbreviations

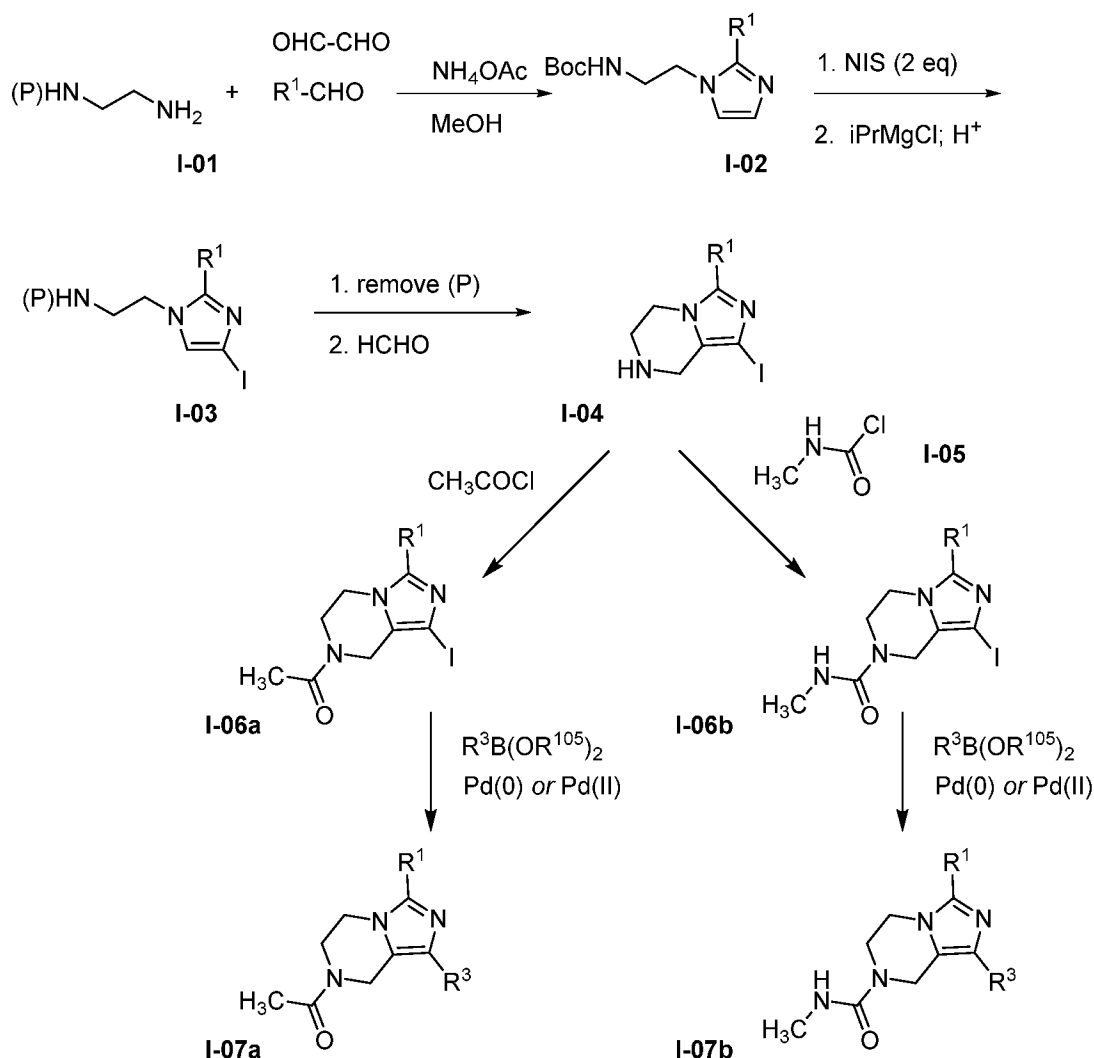
[0200] Ac₂O = acetic anhydride; AcCl = acetyl chloride; AcOH = acetic acid; AIBN = azobisisobutyronitrile; aq. = aqueous; B₂Pin₂ = bis(pinacolato)diboron = 4,4,4',4',5,5,5',5'-octamethyl-2,2'-bi-1,3,2-dioxaborolane; Brettphos = 2-(Dicyclohexylphosphino)3,6-dimethoxy-2',4',6'-triisopropyl-1,1'-biphenyl; Bu₃SnH = tributyltin hydride; CBz = carboxybenzyl = PhCH₂OC(=O)-; CBzCl = benzyl chloroformate = PhCH₂OC(=O)Cl; CD₃OD = deuterated methanol; CDCl₃ = deuterated chloroform; CDI = 1,1'-Carbonyldiimidazole; DAST = diethylaminosulfur trifluoride; DBU = 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene; DCE = 1,2-dichloroethane; DCM = dichloromethane; DEAD = diethyl azodicarboxylate; DIBAL-H = di-iso-butyl aluminium hydride; DIEA = DIPEA = N,N-diisopropylethylamine; DMAP = 4-dimethylaminopyridine; DMF = N,N-dimethylformamide; DMSO-d₆ = deuterated dimethyl sulfoxide; DMSO = dimethyl

sulfoxide; DPPA = diphenylphosphoryl azide; dppe = 1,2-bis(diphenylphosphino)ethane; dppf = 1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene; EDC.HCl = EDCI.HCl = 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride; Et₂O = diethyl ether; EtOAc = ethyl acetate; EtOH = ethanol; h = hour; HATU=2-(1H-7-azabenzotriazol-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate methanaminium; HMDS = hexamethyldisilazane; HOBT = 1-hydroxybenzotriazole; iPr = *i*-Pr = isopropyl = (CH₃)₂CH-; i-PrOH = isopropanol = (CH₃)₂CH-OH; LAH = LiAlH₄ = lithium aluminium hydride; LiHMDS = LiN(TMS)₂ = Lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide; MeCN = acetonitrile; MeOH = methanol; MP-carbonate resin = macroporous triethylammonium methylpolystyrene carbonate resin; MsCl = mesyl chloride; MTBE = methyl tertiary butyl ether; MW = microwave irradiation ; n-BuLi = n-butyllithium; NaHMDS = Sodium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide; NaOMe = sodium methoxide; NaOtBu = sodium *tert*-butoxide; NBS = N-bromosuccinimide; NCS = N-chlorosuccinimide; NIS = N-iodosuccinimide; NMP = N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone; PdCl₂(dppf) = Pd(dppf)Cl₂ = [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]palladium(II) chloride; Pd(Ph₃)₄ = tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0); Pd₂(dba)₃ = tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium(0); PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂ = bis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(II) dichloride; PG = protecting group; prep-HPLC = preparative high-performance liquid chromatography; PyBop = (benzotriazol-1-yloxy)-tripyrrolidinophosphonium hexafluorophosphate; Pyr = pyridine; RT = room temperature; RuPhos = 2-dicyclohexylphosphino-2',6'-diisopropoxybiphenyl; sat. = saturated; ss = saturated solution; tBu = t-Bu = *tert*-butyl = (CH₃)₃C-; t-BuOH = *tert*-butanol = (CH₃)₃C-OH; T3P = Propylphosphonic Anhydride; TBS = TBDMS = *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl; TBSCl = TBDMSCl = *tert*-butyldimethylchlorosilane; TEA = Et₃N = triethylamine; TFA = trifluoroacetic acid; TFAA = trifluoroacetic anhydride; THF = tetrahydrofuran; Tol = toluene; TsCl = tosyl chloride; XPhos = 2-dicyclohexylphosphino-2',4',6'-triisopropylbiphenyl; Xphos Pd G2 = chloro(2-dicyclohexylphosphino-2',4',6'-triisopropyl-1,1'-biphenyl)[2-(2'-amino-1,1'-biphenyl)]palladium(II).

General Synthetic Methods for Preparing Compounds

The following schemes can be used to practice the present disclosure.

Scheme I

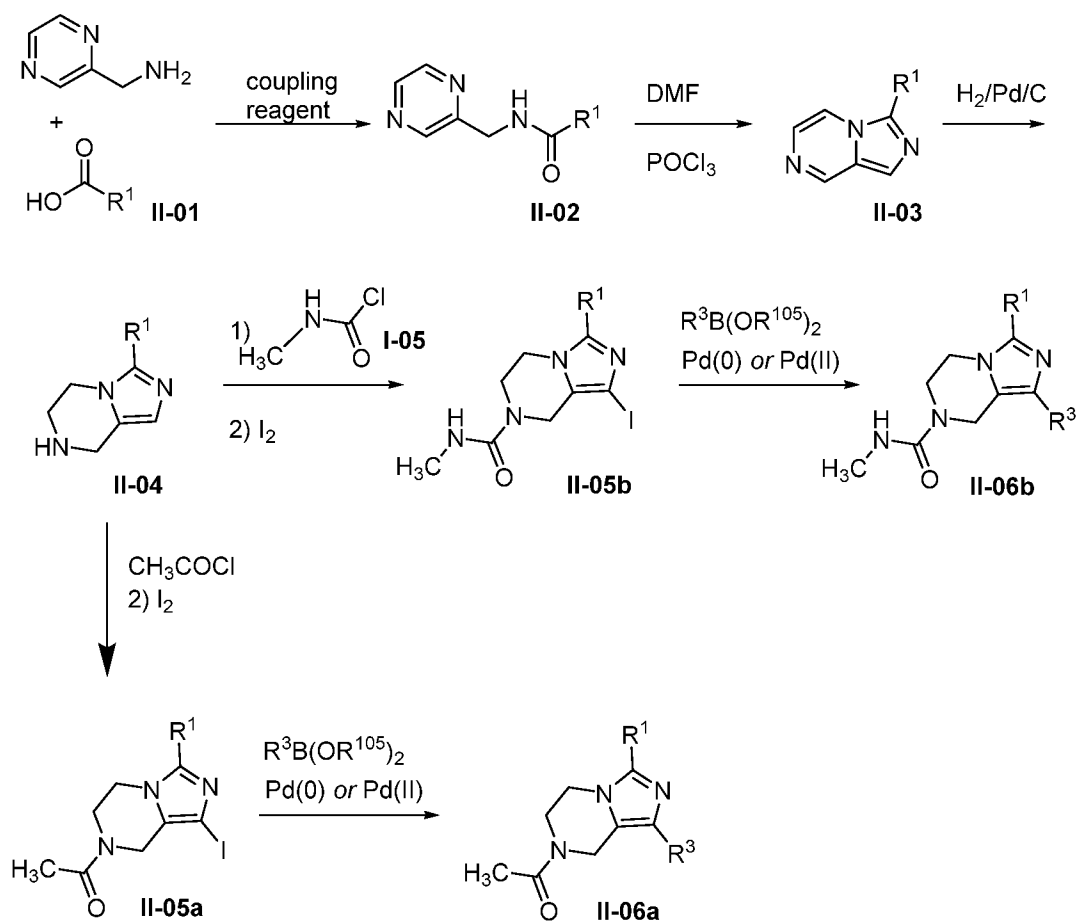


[0201] The Examples can be synthesized using the following general synthetic procedure set forth in Scheme I. Synthesis of imidazole **I-02** begins with ethylenediamine **I-01** having a suitable protecting group symbolized as (P), such as a carbamate protecting group.

Compound **I-01** is reacted with glyoxal and aldehyde R^1-CHO . Mono-iodo compound **I-03** is formed through a 2-step procedure that consists of the synthesis of the 4,5-diiodoimidazole compound (not shown), followed by selective halogen / metal exchange and H^+ quench of the resulting organometallic. The protecting group is removed (for example, a Boc group is removed with HCl), and condensation with formaldehyde gives the bicyclic structure. The amino group can be functionalized either with acetyl chloride (or an equivalent such as acetic anhydride) to give amide / carbamate **I-06a**, or with methylcarbamoyl chloride **I-05** to give urea **I-06b** (alternatively, the amine can be reacted with 4-nitrophenylchloroformate followed by treatment with an amine to give urea **I-06b**). Synthesis is completed by Pd(II)-mediated

coupling of **I-06a** or **I-06b** with an arylboronic acid or ester to give **I-07a** or **I-07b**, respectively.

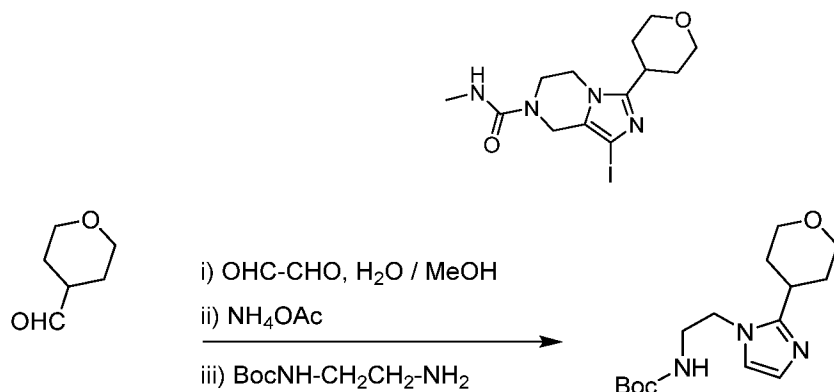
Scheme II



[0202] Other Examples can be synthesized using the general synthetic procedure set forth in Scheme II. Coupling of acid **II-01** with pyrazin-2-ylmethanamine provides amide **II-02**, which is cyclized to provide imidazopyrazine **II-03**. Imidazopyrazine **II-03** is reduced by hydrogenation to imidazopiperazine **II-04**. Imidazopiperazine **II-04** is reacted with either acetyl chloride (or an equivalent such as acetic anhydride) followed by reaction with iodine to provide amide **II-05a**, or methylcarbamoyl chloride **I-05** followed by reaction with iodine to provide urea **II-05b**. Synthesis is completed by Pd(II)-mediated coupling of **II-05a** or **II-05b** with an arylboronic ester or acid to give **II-06a** or **II-06b**, respectively.

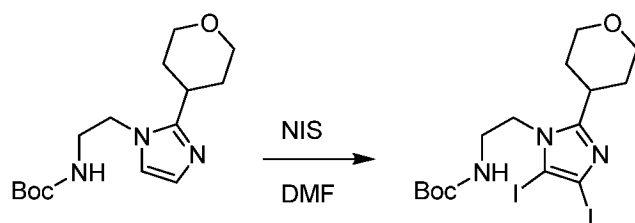
[0203] The disclosure is further illustrated by the following examples.

Intermediate "A"

1-Iodo-N-methyl-3-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-5,6-dihydroimidazo[1,5-a]pyrazine-7(8H)-carboxamide

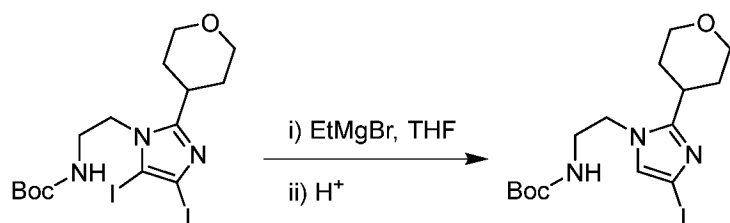
tert-Butyl 2-(2-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-imidazol-1-yl)ethylcarbamate.

[0204] To a mixture of tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-carbaldehyde (2.80 g, 25 mmol) and 40% aq. glyoxal (5.0 g, 34 mmol) in MeOH (100 mL) at 0 °C was added NH₄OAc (3.8 g, 49 mmol), followed by *tert*-butyl 2-aminoethylcarbamate (3.94 g, 24.6 mmol) dropwise. The mixture was stirred at RT overnight, then concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was diluted with MeOH / CH₂Cl₂ (1/10, 400 mL), and the mixture was washed with sat. aq. NH₄Cl (200 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the crude title compound as a red oil (7.0 g, 96%). MS (ES⁺) C₁₅H₂₅N₃O₃ requires: **295**, found: **296** [M+H]⁺.



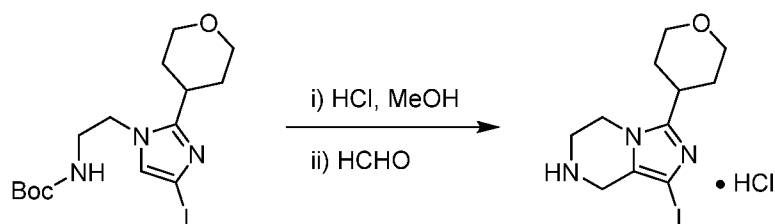
tert-Butyl 2-(4,5-diiodo-2-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-imidazol-1-yl)ethylcarbamate.

[0205] To a mixture of the product from the previous step (7.0 g, 24 mmol) in DMF (80 mL) at 0 °C was added NIS (16 g, 71 mmol) in small portions. The mixture was stirred at RT overnight, diluted with H₂O (800 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (300 mL × 3). The combined organic layers were washed with sat. aq. NH₄Cl (200 mL × 4), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by SiO₂ gel chromatography (0% to 40% EtOAc in petroleum ether) to give the title compound as a tan solid (4.3 g, 33%). MS (ES⁺) C₁₅H₂₃I₂N₃O₃ requires: **547**, found: **548** [M+H]⁺.



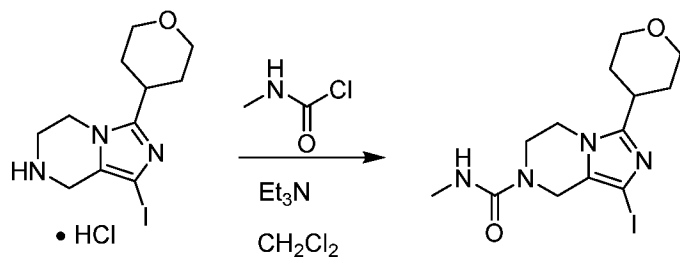
tert-Butyl 2-(4-iodo-2-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-imidazol-1-yl)ethylcarbamate.

[0206] To a mixture of the product from the previous step (4.3 g, 7.9 mmol) in THF (100 mL) at -50 °C was added, dropwise, 1.0 M EtMgBr in THF (31.6 mL, 31.6 mmol). The mixture was stirred at -50 °C for 3 h, treated with sat. aq. NH₄Cl (10 mL) at low temperature, diluted with H₂O (200 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (100 mL × 3). The combined organic phases were washed with sat. aq. NaCl (100 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude title compound as a yellow oil (3.1 g, 93%). MS (ES⁺) C₁₅H₂₄IN₃O₃ requires: **421**, found: **422** [M+H]⁺.



1-Iodo-3-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydroimidazo[1,5-a]pyrazine, HCl salt.

[0207] The product from the previous step (3.1 g, 7.4 mmol) was treated with 2 M HCl in MeOH (50 mL, 100 mmol). The mixture was stirred at RT for 3 h, then concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in EtOH (50 mL), and the mixture was treated with paraformaldehyde (6.66 g, 222 mmol). The mixture was stirred at reflux for 2 h, then allowed to cool to RT. The solid was collected by filtration and washed with EtOH (10 mL) to give the title compound as a white solid (1.8 g, 66%). MS (ES⁺) C₁₁H₁₆IN₃O requires: **333**, found: **334** [M+H]⁺.

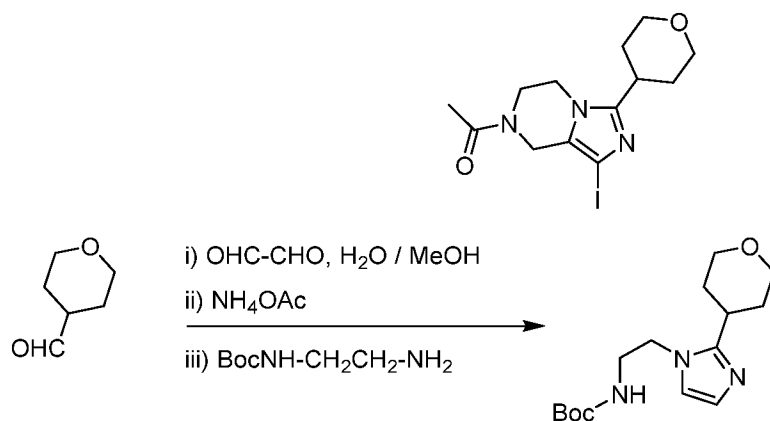


1-Iodo-N-methyl-3-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-5,6-dihydroimidazo[1,5-a]pyrazine-7(8H)-carboxamide.

[0208] To a mixture of the product from the previous step (1.8 g, 4.9 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL) was added Et₃N (2.02 g, 20.0 mmol). The mixture was cooled to 0 °C and methylcarbamic chloride (930 mg, 10 mmol) was added in small portions. The mixture was stirred at RT for 2 h, treated with sat. aq. NaCl (200 mL), then extracted with MeOH / CH₂Cl₂ (1/10, 150 mL × 6). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a white solid (1.4 g, 73%). MS (ES⁺) C₁₃H₁₉N₄O₂ requires: **390**, found: **391** [M+H]⁺.

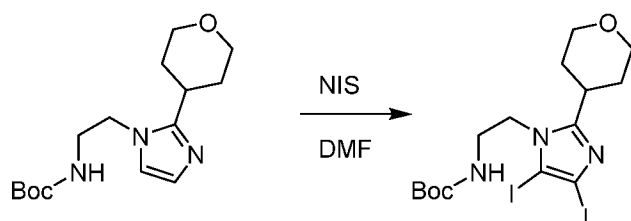
Intermediate "B"

1-(1-Iodo-3-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-5,6-dihydroimidazo[1,5-a]pyrazin-7(8H)-yl)ethan-1-one



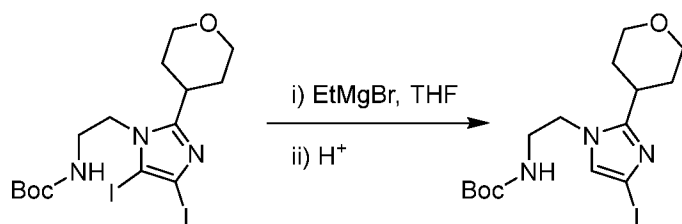
tert-Butyl 2-(2-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-imidazol-1-yl)ethylcarbamate.

[0209] To a mixture of tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-carbaldehyde (2.80 g, 25 mmol) and 40% aq. glyoxal (5.0 g, 34 mmol) in MeOH (100 mL) at 0 °C was added NH₄OAc (3.8 g, 49 mmol), followed by tert-butyl 2-aminoethylcarbamate (3.94 g, 24.6 mmol) dropwise. The mixture was stirred at RT overnight, then concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was diluted with MeOH / CH₂Cl₂ (1/10, 400 mL), and the mixture was washed with sat. aq. NH₄Cl (200 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the crude title compound as a red oil (7.0 g, 96%). MS (ES⁺) C₁₅H₂₅N₃O₃ requires: **295**, found: **296** [M+H]⁺.



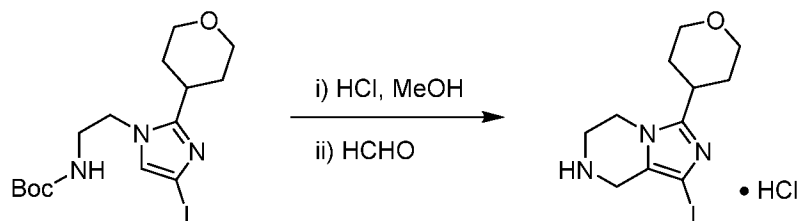
tert-Butyl 2-(4, 5-diiodo-2-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-imidazol-1-yl)ethylcarbamate.

[0210] To a mixture of the product from the previous step (7.0 g, 24 mmol) in DMF (80 mL) at 0 °C was added NIS (16 g, 71 mmol) in small portions. The mixture was stirred at RT overnight, diluted with H₂O (800 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (300 mL × 3). The combined organic layers were washed with sat. aq. NH₄Cl (200 mL × 4), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by SiO₂ gel chromatography (0% to 40% EtOAc in petroleum ether) to give the title compound as a tan solid (4.3 g, 33%). MS (ES⁺) C₁₅H₂₃I₂N₃O₃ requires: **547**, found: **548** [M+H]⁺.



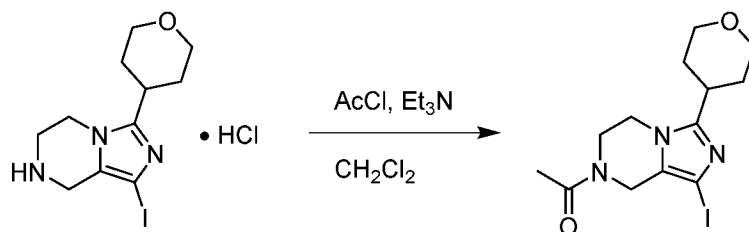
tert-Butyl 2-(4-iodo-2-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-imidazol-1-yl)ethylcarbamate.

[0211] To a mixture of the product from the previous step (4.3 g, 7.9 mmol) in THF (100 mL) at -50 °C was added, dropwise, 1.0 M EtMgBr in THF (31.6 mL, 31.6 mmol). The mixture was stirred at -50 °C for 3 h, treated with sat. aq. NH₄Cl (10 mL) at low temperature, diluted with H₂O (200 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (100 mL × 3). The combined organic phases were washed with sat. aq. NaCl (100 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude title compound as a yellow oil (3.1 g, 93%). MS (ES⁺) C₁₅H₂₄I N₃O₃ requires: **421**, found: **422** [M+H]⁺.

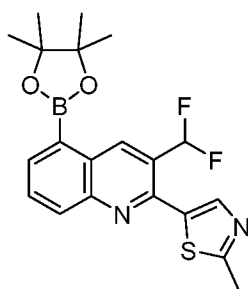


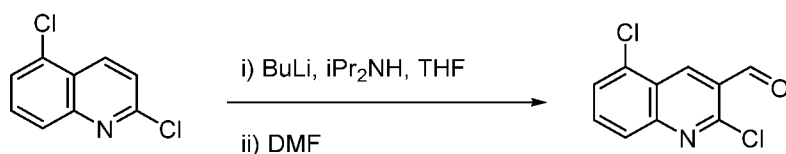
1-Iodo-3-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydroimidazo[1,5-a]pyrazine, HCl salt.

[0212] The product from the previous step (3.1 g, 7.4 mmol) was treated with 2 M HCl in MeOH (50 mL, 100 mmol). The mixture was stirred at RT for 3 h, then concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in EtOH (50 mL), and the mixture was treated with paraformaldehyde (6.66 g, 222 mmol). The mixture was stirred at reflux for 2 h, then allowed to cool to RT. Solid was collected by filtration and washed with EtOH (10 mL) to give the title compound as a white solid (1.8 g, 66%). MS (ES⁺) C₁₁H₁₆IN₃O requires: **333**, found: **334** [M+H]⁺.

*1-(1-Iodo-3-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-5,6-dihydroimidazo[1,5-a]pyrazin-7(8H)-yl)ethan-1-one.*

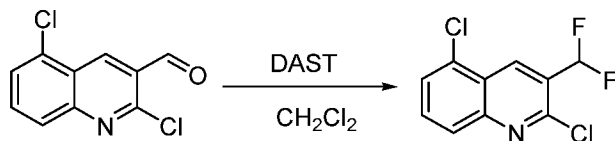
[0213] To a suspension of the product from the previous step (25.0 g, 67.6 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (200 ml) at 0 °C were added Et₃N (28.3 ml, 203 mmol) and AcCl (5.77 ml, 81.0 mmol) and the resulting mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 0.5 h. Sat. aq. NaCl (100 mL) was added, and white solid was removed by filtration. The filtrate layers were separated, the aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 200 mL), and the combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by SiO₂ gel chromatography (0% to 8% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂) to give the title compounds as a white solid (25.4 g, 100%). MS (ES⁺) C₁₃H₁₈IN₃O₂ requires: **375**, found: **376** [M+H]⁺.

Intermediate "C"**5-(3-(Difluoromethyl)-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)quinolin-2-yl)-2-methylthiazole**



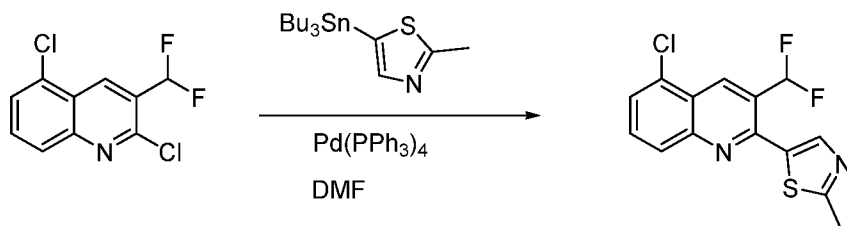
2,5-Dichloroquinoline-3-carbaldehyde

[0214] To a solution of diisopropylamine (0.157 mL, 1.10 mmol) in THF (5 mL) at -20 °C was added dropwise a solution of 1.6 M *n*-butyllithium in hexanes (0.687 mL, 1.10 mmol). The resulting solution was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min, then treated dropwise with a solution of 2,5-dichloroquinoline (0.198 g, 1.00 mmol) in THF (5 mL). The mixture was stirred for 30 min then treated dropwise with DMF (0.116 mL, 1.50 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred for 30 min then treated with sat. aq. NH₄Cl and partitioned between EtOAc (20 mL) and water (10 mL). The organic layer was washed with water and sat. aq. NaCl, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by SiO₂ gel chromatography (0% to 15% EtOAc in hexanes) to give the title compound as a white solid (108 mg, 48%). MS (ES⁺) C₁₀H₅Cl₂NO requires: **225**, found: **226** [M+H]⁺.



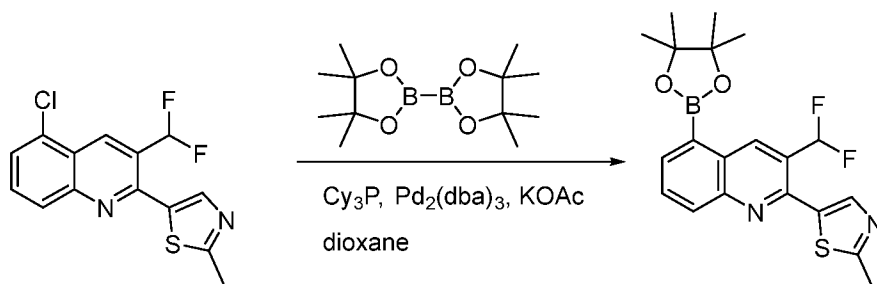
2,5-Dichloro-3-(difluoromethyl)quinoline

[0215] To a solution of the product from the previous step (10.0 g, 44.4 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL) was added DAST (17.6 mL, 133 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at 20 °C for 2 h, then washed with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (200 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 200 mL), and the combined organic layers were washed with sat. aq. NaCl, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by SiO₂ gel chromatography (0% to 15% EtOAc in hexanes) to give the title compound as an off-white solid (10.0 g, 91%). MS (ES⁺) C₁₀H₅Cl₂F₂N requires: **247**, found: **248** [M+H]⁺.



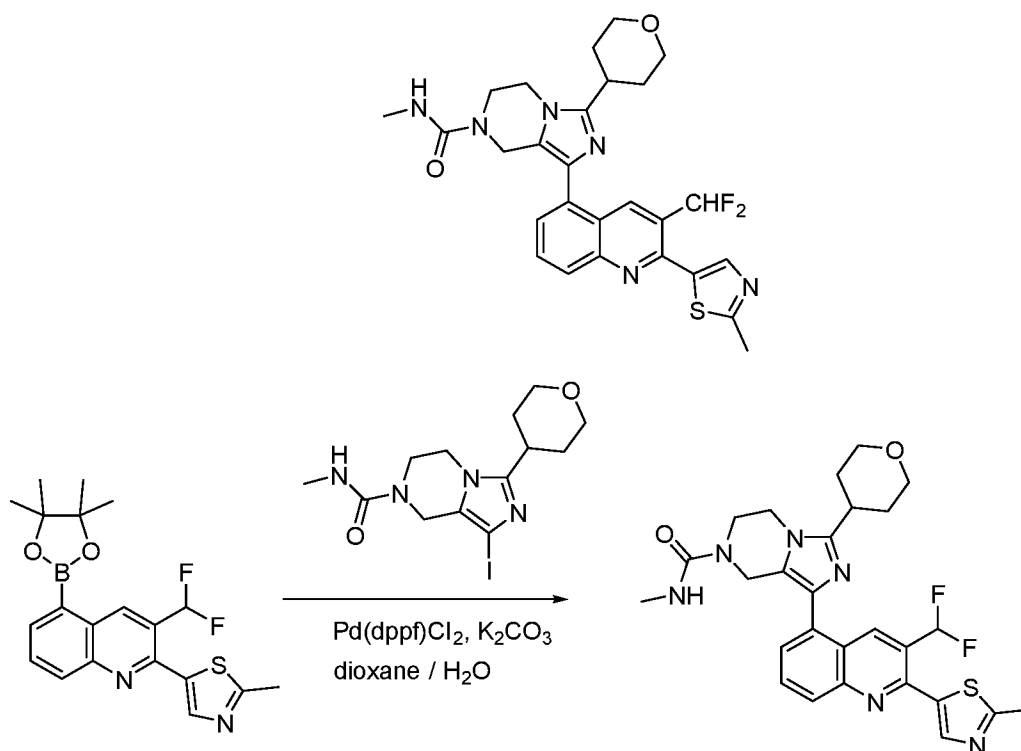
5-(5-Chloro-3-(difluoromethyl)quinolin-2-yl)-2-methylthiazole

[0216] A mixture of the product from the previous step (8000 mg, 32.4 mmol), 2-methyl-5-(tributylstannyl)thiazole (15.1 g, 38.9 mmol), LiCl (2722 mg, 64.8 mmol) and Pd(PPh₃)₄ (332.4 mg, 0.324 mmol) in dry DMF (10 mL) was degassed by purging with N₂, then stirred at 75 °C overnight. The mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by SiO₂ gel chromatography (0% to 20% EtOAc in petroleum ether) to give the title compounds as a tan solid (6400 mg, 64%). MS (ES⁺): C₁₄H₉ClF₂N₂S requires: **310**, found: **311** [M+H]⁺.

*5-(3-(Difluoromethyl)-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)quinolin-2-yl)-2-methylthiazole (Intermediate "C")*

[0217] To a degassed solution of the product from the previous step (6400 mg, 20.6 mmol) in dioxane (10 mL) were added bis(pinacolato)diboron (7849 mg, 30.9 mmol), KOAc (3996 mg, 41.2 mmol), tricyclohexylphosphine (200.0 mg, 0.21 mmol), and Pd₂(dba)₃ (200 mg, 0.21 mmol), and the resulting mixture was stirred at 120 °C for 12 h. The resulting mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by SiO₂ gel chromatography (0% to 20% EtOAc in petroleum ether) to give the title compounds as an off-white solid (5.1 g, 62%). MS (ES⁺) C₂₀H₂₁BF₂N₂O₂S requires: **402**, found: **403** [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 1**1-(3-(difluoromethyl)-2-(2-methylthiazol-5-yl)quinolin-5-yl)-N-methyl-3-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-5,6-dihydroimidazo[1,5-a]pyrazine-7(8H)-carboxamide (Compound 1)**



1-(3-(Difluoromethyl)-2-(2-methylthiazol-5-yl)quinolin-5-yl)-N-methyl-3-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-5,6-dihydroimidazo[1,5-a]pyrazine-7(8H)-carboxamide

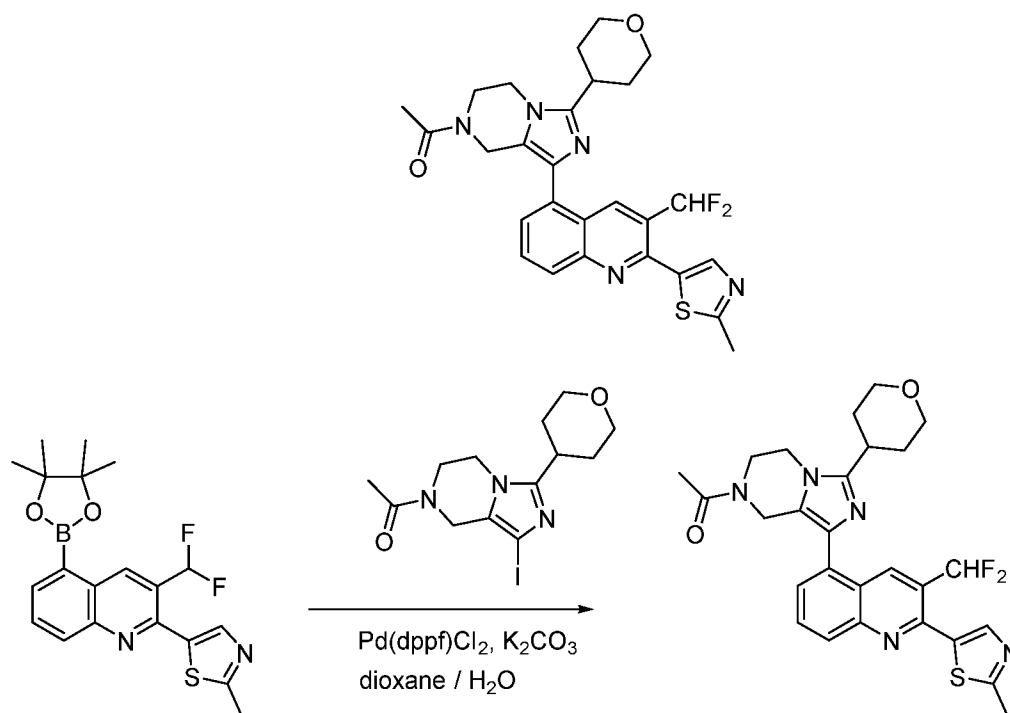
[0218] To a degassed solution of Intermediate “C” (1.80 g, 4.48 mmol) in dioxane (15 mL) and water (5 mL) were added Intermediate “A” (17.5 g, 4.48 mmol), K₂CO₃ (1236 mg, 8.96 mmol), and Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (202 mg, 0.25 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at 100 °C for 2 h, then concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by SiO₂ gel chromatography (0% to 70% (10% MeOH in EtOAc) in CH₂Cl₂) to give the title compound as a yellow solid (1800 mg, 75%).

[0219] MS (ES⁺) C₂₇H₂₈F₂N₆O₂S requires: **538**, found: **539** [M+H]⁺.

[0220] ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.75 (s, 1H), 8.10 (s, 1H), 7.95-7.90 (m, 2H), 7.68-7.46 (m, 2H), 6.74-6.71 (m, 1H), 4.72 (s, 2H), 4.09 (t, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 2H), 3.99-3.97 (m, 2H), 3.80 (t, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 2H), 3.52-3.48 (m, 2H), 3.16 – 3.04 (m, 1H), 2.74 (s, 3H), 2.56 (d, *J* = 4.3 Hz, 3H), 1.87-1.83 (m, 4H).

EXAMPLE 2

1-(1-(3-(Difluoromethyl)-2-(2-methylthiazol-5-yl)quinolin-5-yl)-3-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-5,6-dihydroimidazo[1,5-a]pyrazin-7(8H)-yl)ethan-1-one (Compound 2)



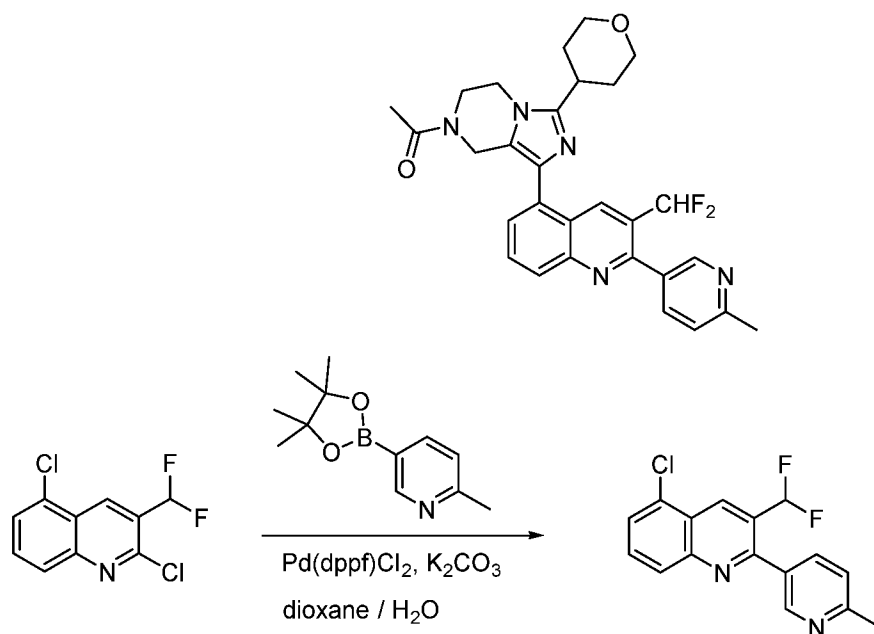
[0221] To a degassed solution of Intermediate “C” (5.10 g, 12.7 mmol) in dioxane (7 mL) and water (3 mL) was added Intermediate “B” (4.76 g, 12.7 mmol), K_2CO_3 (3505 mg, 25.4 mmol), and Pd(dppf)Cl_2 (102 mg, 0.13 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at 100 °C for 2 h, then concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by SiO_2 gel chromatography (0% to 70% (10% MeOH in EtOAc) in CH_2Cl_2) to give the title compound as an off-white solid (5200 mg, 78%).

[0222] MS (ES^+) $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{27}\text{F}_2\text{N}_5\text{O}_2\text{S}$ requires: **523**, found: **524** $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

[0223] ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CD_3OD) (ca. 2:1 mixture of rotamers) δ 9.35 – 8.97 (m, 1H), 8.10–8.08 (m, 2H), 8.02 – 7.85 (m, 1H), 7.74 – 7.57 (m, 1H), 7.36 – 7.13 (m, 1H), 4.85 (s, 0.7H), 4.81 (s, 1.3H), 4.35 – 4.28 (m, 1.3H), 4.28 – 4.19 (m, 0.7H), 4.13 – 3.99 (m, 4H), 3.65 (appar t, $J = 12.0$ Hz, 2H), 3.27 – 3.15 (m, 1H), 2.81 (s, 3H), 2.24 (s, 2 H), 2.12 (s, 1 H), 2.09 – 2.00 (m, 2H), 1.99 – 1.86 (m, 2H).

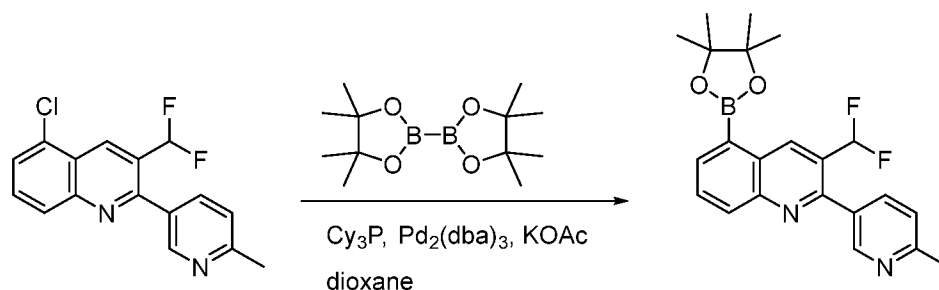
EXAMPLE 3

1-(1-(3-(Difluoromethyl)-2-(6-methylpyridin-3-yl)quinolin-5-yl)-3-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-5,6-dihydroimidazo[1,5-a]pyrazin-7(8H)-yl)ethan-1-one (Compound 3)



5-Chloro-3-(difluoromethyl)-2-(6-methylpyridin-3-yl)quinoline

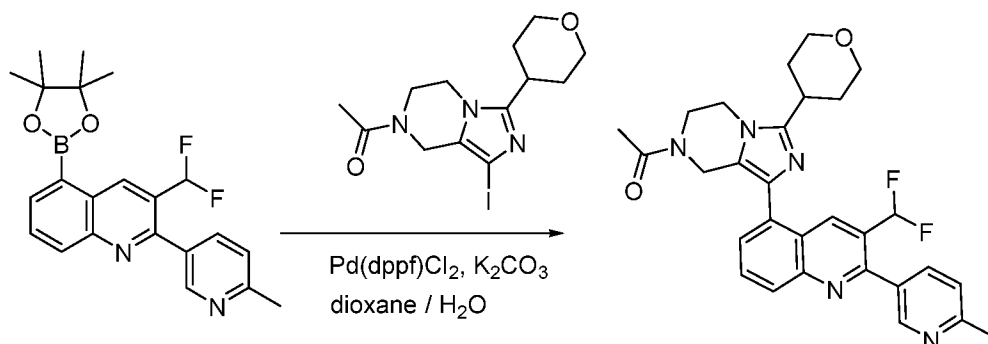
[0224] To a solution of 2,5-dichloro-3-(difluoromethyl)quinoline (300 mg, 1.21 mmol) in dioxane (30 mL) and water (10 mL) were added 2-methyl-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridine (352 mg, 1.21 mmol), K_2CO_3 (334 mg, 2.42 mmol), and Pd(dppf)Cl_2 (19.7 mg, 0.242 mmol). The mixture was degassed by purging with N_2 , then stirred at 100 °C for 2h. the resulting mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue purified by SiO_2 gel chromatography (0% to 20% EtOAc in petroleum ether) to give the title compound as a yellow solid (235 mg, 64%). MS (ES^+): $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{11}\text{ClF}_2\text{N}_2$ requires: **304**, found: **305** $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.



3-(Difluoromethyl)-2-(6-methylpyridin-3-yl)-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)quinoline

[0225] To a degassed solution of the product from the previous step (235 mg, 0.77 mmol) in dioxane (2.5 mL) were added bis(pinacolato)diboron (279 mg, 1.01 mmol), KOAc (142 mg, 1.46 mmol), tricyclohexylphosphine (20.0 mg, 0.08 mmol), and $\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3$ (20 mg, 0.08

mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at 120 °C for 12 h then concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by SiO₂ gel chromatography (0% to 20% EtOAc in petroleum ether) to give the title compound as a yellow solid (280 mg, 93%). MS (ES⁺) **C₂₂H₂₃BF₂N₂O₂** requires: **396**, found: **397** [M+H]⁺.



1-(1-(3-(Difluoromethyl)-2-(6-methylpyridin-3-yl)quinolin-5-yl)-3-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-5,6-dihydroimidazo[1,5-a]pyrazin-7(8H)-yl)ethan-1-one

[0226] To a degassed solution of the product from the previous step (50 mg, 0.12 mmol) in dioxane (0.7 mL) and H₂O (0.3 mL) were added Intermediate “B” (46.8 mg, 0.12 mmol), K₂CO₃ (33.1 mg, 0.24 mmol), and Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (9.78 mg, 0.012 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at 100 °C for 2 h, then concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by SiO₂ gel chromatography (0% to 70% (10% MeOH in EtOAc) in CH₂Cl₂) to give the title compound as an off-white solid (25.3 mg, 38%).

[0227] MS (ES⁺) **C₂₉H₂₉F₂N₅O₂** requires: **517**, found: **518** [M+H]⁺.

[0228] ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) (ca. 2:1 mixture of rotamers) δ 9.35 (s, 1H), 8.80 (s, 1H), 8.16-8.11 (m, 1H), 7.95 – 7.76 (m, 2H), 7.57-7.50 (m, 1H), 7.34-7.28 (m, 1H), 6.86-6.64 (m, 1H), 4.88 (s, 0.7H), 4.77 (s, 1.3H), 4.17-3.95 (m, 6H), 3.58 (t, *J* = 11.3 Hz, 2H), 3.00 (t, *J* = 10.9 Hz, 1H), 2.67 (s, 3H), 2.19 – 2.08 (m, 3H), 1.99 – 1.87 (m, 4H).

[0229] The activity of the compounds in Examples 1-3 as inhibitors of CBP and BRD4 is illustrated in the following assays. The other compounds listed above, which have not yet been made and/or tested, are predicted to have activity in these assays as well.

Biological Activity Assays

[0230] Specific binding of the CBP or BRD4 bromodomain to the acetylated peptide derived from the H4 histone substrate (tetra acetylated H4(1-21) Ac-K5/8/12/16) was measured in absence or presence of inhibitors. The GST tagged bromodomains of CBP

(**1081-1197**) and BRD4 (**49-170**) were obtained from BPS Bioscience and binding to the biotinylated H4(1-21) Ac-K5/8/12/16 (AnaSpec. 64989) was assessed via AlphaScreen technology (Perkin Elmer).

[0231] CBP AlphaScreen assay: 5nM GST-CBP(**1081-1197**) and 20nM biotin- H4(1-21) Ac-K5/8/12/16 (AnaSpec. 64989) were incubated with varying concentrations of CBP inhibitors in 15 μ L of buffer containing 50mM HEPES 7.5, 100nM NaCl, 1mM TCEP, and 0.003% Tween-20. After 30 minutes incubation at room temperature, 15 μ L of detection buffer (BPS Bio. 33006) containing 7 μ g/mL of Glutathione AlphaLisa acceptor beads (Perkin Elmer AL109) and 14 μ g/mL of Streptavidin donor beads (Perkin Elmer 676002) was then added to the previous mixture. The reaction was incubated for an additional 2 hours at room temperature, and the AlphaScreen signal was quantified using the Envision Multilabel plate reader. As negative control, GST-CBP(**1081-1197**) was incubated with the non-acetylated biotin-H4(1-21) peptide(AnaSpec. 62555) and in presence of 0.25% of final DMSO concentration.

[0232] BRD4 AlphaScreen assay: The binding of 2.5nM of BRD4(**49-170**) to 10nM biotin- H4(1-21) Ac-K5/8/12/16 (AnaSpec. 64989) was assessed following the same procedure described for the CBP assay. The standard dose response curves were fitted by Genedata Screener software using the variable-slope model:

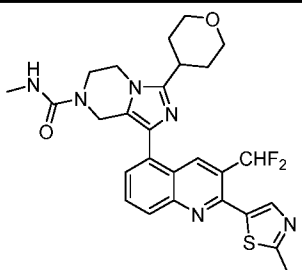
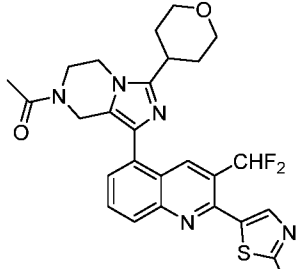
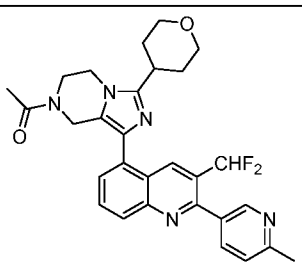
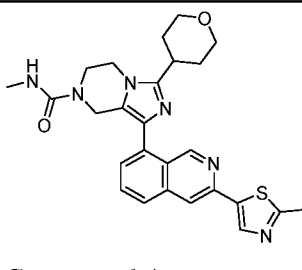
Signal=Signal_{negative control} + (Signal_{DMSO control} -Signal_{negative control})/(1+(IC₅₀/Dose)^{Hill slope}).

[0233] Only Signal and Dose in the equation were treated as known values.

[0234] Results are given below in Table 1, which shows that the disclosed compounds inhibit CBP and are selective over BRD4. Structural analog Compound 4 was previously disclosed in U.S. Patent Publication No. 2019/0298729 (U.S. Appln. No. 16/370,404), which is incorporated herein in its entirety.

Table 1. Biological Activity

Compound	CBP IC ₅₀ (nM)	BRD4 IC ₅₀ (nM)
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 Compound 1	3	4790
 Compound 2	2	1931
 Compound 3	17	7429
 Compound 4	1	3475

[0235] DOHH2 Proliferation Assay: On day 1, 1000 DOHH2 cells were seeded to a 384-well TC plate (PerkinElmer #6007680) in 40 μ L RPMI 1640 media, followed by the addition of CBP inhibitors except for column 13 where 3.3 μ M staurosporine was added as negative control. DMSO was 0.1% in all the wells. The cells were lysed in and counted for viability by 40 μ L CellTiter-Glo (Promega #G9243) on day 7. The luminescent signal was quantified by Envision Multilabel plate reader and the standard dose response curves were fitted by

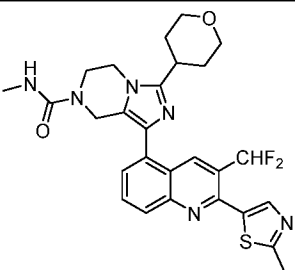
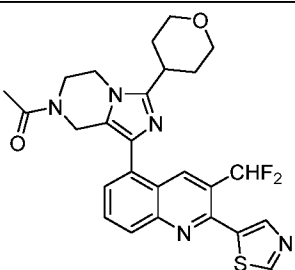
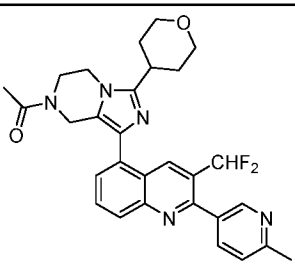
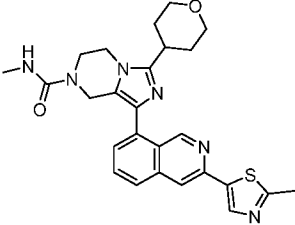
Genedata Screener software using the variable-slope model:

Signal=Signal_{negative control} + (Signal_{DMSO control} -Signal_{negative control})/(1+(IC₅₀/Dose)^{Hill slope}).

[0236] Only Signal and Dose in the equation were treated as known values.

[0237] Results of the assay are shown below.

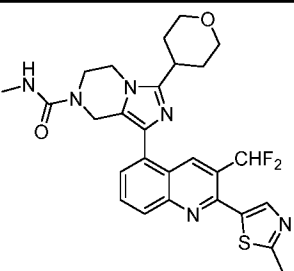
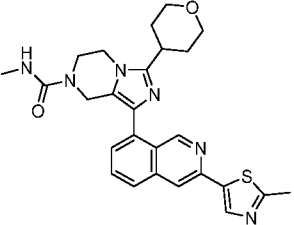
Table 2. Biological Activity

Compound	DOHH2 IC ₅₀ (nM)
 Compound 1	29
 Compound 2	215
 Compound 3	198
 Compound 4	134

Compound 4

[0238] The compounds described herein show unexpected improvements in *in vivo* pharmacokinetics, specifically clearances and half-lives in mouse as an *in vivo* model used for screening pharmacokinetic behaviour, not predicted by *in vitro* microsomal stability data and not for obvious reasons based on structure. Relevant comparative data are shown in Tables 3 and 4. Table 3 shows that *in vitro* microsomal stabilities are similar or lower for Compound 1 when compared to the structural analog previously disclosed. However, as shown in Table 4, there is a dramatic decrease in mouse *in vivo* clearance and increase in half-life for Compound 1 compared to the structural analog previously disclosed.

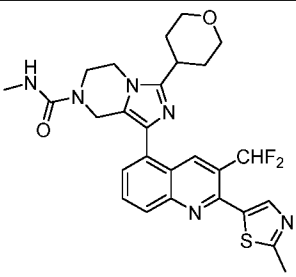
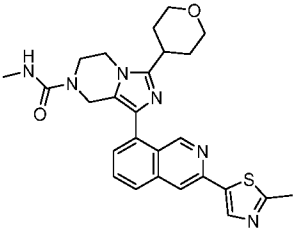
Table 3. Metabolic Stability in Liver Microsome Preparations

Compound	Half-life in liver microsomes (t _{1/2} , minutes)		
	Mouse	Rat	Human
 Compound 1	4187	193	238
 Compound 4	5199	507	261

Method: Test compound was incubated with liver microsomes (0.5 mg/mL) from CD-1 mouse, Sprague Dawley rat, and human in the presence of NADPH for 45 minutes at 37 °C. The % parent remaining over time was determined by LC-MS/MS, using peak area ratios. Half-life (t_{1/2}) was calculated using the following equation: t_{1/2} = ln2/k, where k is the rate constant of parent decay over time (slope of the plot of log[% parent remaining] versus time).

Table 4. In Vivo Pharmacokinetics After a Single Dose – Female CD-1 Mice

Compound	Clearance (L/h/kg)	V _{ss} (L/kg)	t _{1/2} (h)
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 Compound 1	0.197	0.342	4.47
 Compound 4	2.01	0.822	0.318

0.2 or 0.3 mg/kg IV (intravenous) dosing.

[0239] Compound 1 was further characterized for *in vivo* pharmacokinetics in rat, monkey and dog. Table 5 shows microsomal stabilities for Compound 1 in those species not already shown in Table 3. Table 6 shows pharmacokinetic parameters in rat, monkey and dog after single doses, intravenous (IV) and per os (PO).

Table 5. Metabolic Stability of Compound 1 in Monkey and Dog Liver Microsome Preparations

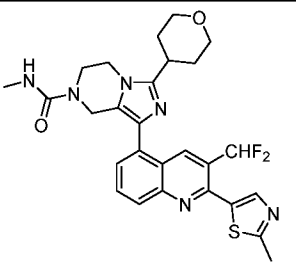
Compound	Liver microsomal clearance ($t_{1/2}$, minutes)	
	Monkey	Dog
 Compound 1	23	63

Table 6. In Vivo Pharmacokinetics in Rat, Monkey and Dog After a Single Dose of Compound 1

PK Parameters	Sprague-Dawley Rat	Cynomolgus Monkey	Beagle Dog
Clearance (L/h/kg)	0.535	0.740	0.403
V _{ss} (L/kg)	0.908	1.06	1.57
t _{1/2} (h)	2.99	1.65	3.42
C _{max} (μM)	1.35	0.773	1.87
AUC _{last} (h*μM)	2.63	2.49	10.8
%F	25.2	28.2	78.9

Doses were 1 mg/kg IV (intravenous) and 3 mg/kg PO (per os). Clearance, V_{dss} and t_{1/2} were determined from the IV dose and C_{max}, AUC_{last} and F % were determined from the PO dose.

[0240] *Microsomal stability.* Microsomal stability assays were conducted on a Beckmann Biomek FXp laboratory automation system. The liver microsomal incubation mixture consisted of liver microsomes (0.5 mg microsomal protein/mL), the Compound (1 μM), MgCl₂ (3 mM), and EDTA (1 mM) in potassium phosphate buffer (100 mM, pH 7.4). Midazolam and Ketanserin were used as the assay control substrates. The reaction was initiated with the addition of an NADPH regeneration solution (1.3 mM NADPH) and maintained at 37 °C with shaking. At five time points ranging from 0 to 45 min, aliquots (50 μL) were removed and quenched with acetonitrile (100 μL) containing an internal standard (imipramine). After vortex and centrifugation, samples were analyzed by LC-MS/MS. Calculation of the in vitro half-lives and clearance followed literature guidelines.

In vivo pharmacokinetics.

[0241] IV (intravenous) doses were formulated in 20%DMSO+60%PEG400+20%water. PO (*per os*) doses were formulated in 0.5% methylcellulose in water.

[0242] *Mouse:* Female mice (CD1 strain, purchased from Shanghai JH Laboratory Animal Co. LTD) weighing 20-30 g were used for studies. Food and water were available to all animals ad libitum. The test article was dosed via tail vein (IV doses) or oral gavage (PO doses), respectively. Blood samples were collected from all animals at predose and at 0.083, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 8, and 24 h postdose into tubes containing the anticoagulant K2EDTA (3 animals per time point with 3 time points collected per animal). Plasma was separated from the blood by centrifugation at 4 °C and stored at -70 °C until analysis. Test article concentrations in plasma were quantified using a liquid chromatography with tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) method.

[0243] *Rat*: Male rats (SD strain, purchased from Shanghai JH Laboratory Animal Co. LTD) weighing 200-300 g were used for studies. Animals were fasted overnight and fed 4 h postdose. Water was available ad libitum for all animals. Test article was dosed via dorsal foot vein (IV doses) or oral gavage (PO doses). Blood samples were collected via tail vein from all animals at predose and at 0.083, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 8, and 24 h postdose into tubes containing the anticoagulant K2EDTA. Plasma was separated from the blood by centrifugation at 4 °C and stored at -70 °C until analysis. Test article concentrations in plasma were quantified using a liquid chromatography with tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) method.

[0244] *Dog*: Male Beagle dogs (purchased from Beijing Marshall Biotechnology Co., Ltd) weighing 7-10 kg were used for studies. Animals were fasted overnight and fed 4 h postdose. Test article was administered to dogs via the cephalic vein (IV doses) or oral gavage (PO doses). Blood samples were collected via the saphenous vein or cephalic vein from all animals at predose and 0.083, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 8, and 24 h postdose into tubes containing the anticoagulant K2EDTA. Plasma was separated from the blood by centrifugation at 4 °C and stored at -70 °C until analysis. Test article concentrations in plasma were quantified using a liquid chromatography with tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) method.

[0245] *Monkey*: Male Cynomolgus monkeys (purchased from Hainan Jingang Biotech. Co., Ltd) weighing 3-5 kg were used for studies. Animals were fasted overnight and fed 4 h postdose. Test article was administered to monkeys via the cephalic vein (IV doses) or nasal gavage (PO doses). Blood samples were collected via the saphenous vein or cephalic vein from all animals at predose and 0.083, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 8, and 24 h postdose into tubes containing the anticoagulant K2EDTA. Plasma was separated from the blood by centrifugation at 4 °C and stored at -70 °C until analysis. Test article concentrations in plasma were quantified using a liquid chromatography with tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) method.

[0246] DOHH2 Xenograft study: 4-6 weeks old CB17/scid female mice (Jackson Labs) were implanted with DOHH2 cells (1×10^6 cells/mouse diluted with matrigel 1:1), which were injected subcutaneously on the right flank and allowed to grow to an average volume of 200-300 mm³ as monitored by caliper measurements. At this point, animals were randomized into groups of 8 animals. All animals receive LabDiet 5053 chow ad libitum. Animals were orally dosed with Example 1 (50 mg/kg, BID on a 5 days on / 2 days off schedule) formulated in a vehicle of 0.5% methylcellulose in sterile water. Tumor volumes were

measured twice a week by caliper and calculated using the formula: $V = l^2 * L / 2$ (l =length; L =width). Body weight was monitored for the duration of the studies. GraphPad Prism was used for generation of graphs, and data are expressed as the mean $\pm$ standard error of the mean.

[0247] Results of the xenograph study for the Example 1 compound are shown in FIG. 1.

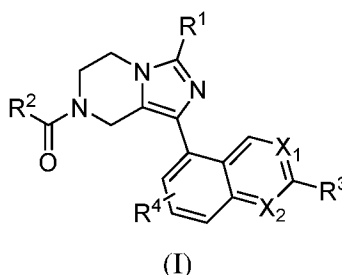
[0248] All references, patents or applications, U.S. or foreign, cited in the application are hereby incorporated by reference as if written herein in their entireties. Where any inconsistencies arise, material literally disclosed herein controls.

[0249] From the foregoing description, one skilled in the art can easily ascertain the essential characteristics of this disclosure, and without departing from the spirit and scope thereof, can make various changes and modifications of the disclosure to adapt it to various usages and conditions.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A compound having structural Formula I:



or a salt thereof, wherein:

X_1 is CCF_2H and X_2 is chosen from CH and N;

R^1 is tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl optionally substituted with 1 or 2 R^5 groups;

R^2 is chosen from $-NHCH_3$ and methyl;

R^3 is chosen from pyridin-3-yl and thiazol-5-yl, and is optionally substituted with 1 or 2 R^7 groups;

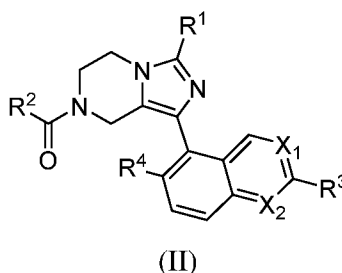
R^4 is chosen from H and fluoro;

each R^5 is independently chosen from alkyl, alkoxy, cyano, carboxy, halo, haloalkyl, haloalkoxyl, hydroxy, and oxo;

each occurrence of R^7 is independently chosen from $-C(O)NR^8R^9$ and alkyl, and

R^8 and R^9 are independently chosen from hydrogen and alkyl.

2. The compound as recited in claim 1, having structural Formula II:



or a salt thereof, wherein:

X_1 is CCF_2H and X_2 is chosen from CH and N;

R^1 is tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl optionally substituted with 1 or 2 R^5 groups;

R^2 is chosen from $-NHCH_3$ and methyl;

R^3 is chosen from pyridin-3-yl and thiazol-5-yl, and is optionally substituted with 1 or 2 R^7 groups;

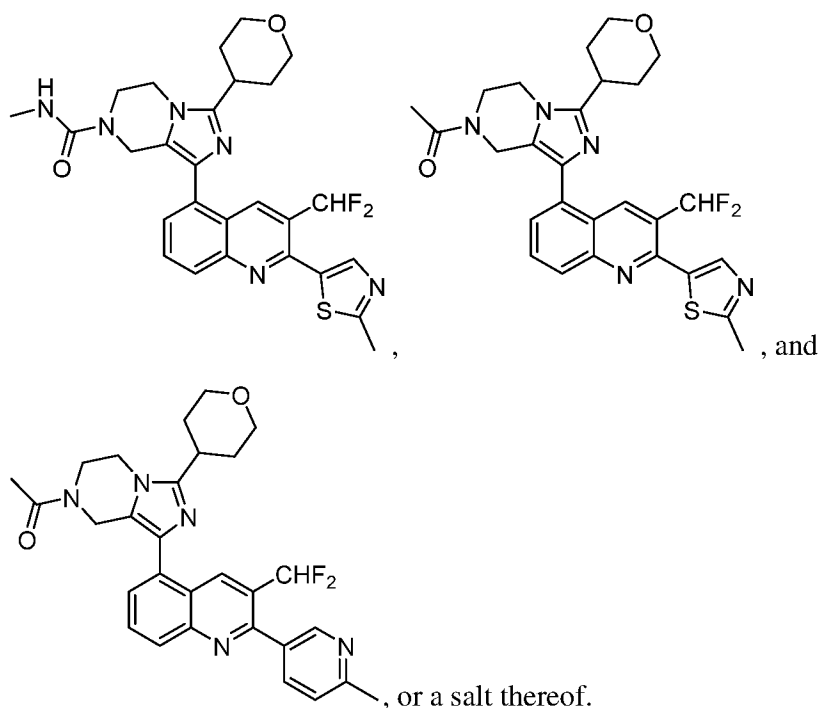
R^4 is chosen from H and fluoro;

each R^5 is independently chosen from alkyl, alkoxy, cyano, carboxy, halo, haloalkyl, haloalkoxyl, hydroxy, and oxo;

each occurrence of R^7 is independently chosen from $-C(O)NR^8R^9$ and alkyl, and

R^8 and R^9 are independently chosen from hydrogen and alkyl.

3. The compound as recited in either one of claims 1 and 2, or a salt thereof, wherein R^1 is tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl.
4. The compound as recited in any one of claims 1 to 3, or a salt thereof, wherein R^2 is methyl.
5. The compound as recited in any one of claims 1 to 3, or a salt thereof, wherein R^2 is $-NHCH_3$.
6. The compound as recited in any one of claims 1 to 5, or a salt thereof, wherein R^3 is chosen from 2-methylthiazol-5-yl and 6-methylpyridin-3-yl.
7. The compound as recited in claim 6, or a salt thereof, wherein R^3 is 2-methylthiazol-5-yl.
8. The compound as recited in claim 6, or a salt thereof, wherein R^3 is 6-methylpyridin-3-yl.
9. A compound chosen from:



10. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound as recited in any one of claims 1 to 9, or a salt thereof, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
11. A method of inhibition of CBP comprising contacting CBP with a compound as recited in any one of claims 1 to 9, or a salt thereof.
12. A method of inhibition of P300 comprising contacting P300 with a compound as recited in any one of claims 1 to 9, or a salt thereof.
13. A method of treatment of a disease mediated by either one of CBP or P300 comprising the administration of a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as recited in any one of claims 1 to 9, or a salt thereof, to a patient in need thereof.
14. The method as recited in claim 13, wherein said disease is chosen from a proliferative disease, an inflammatory disorder, an autoimmune disease, and a fibrotic disease.
15. The method as recited in claim 14, wherein said disease is a proliferative disease.
16. The method as recited in claim 15, wherein said disease is cancer.
17. The method as recited in claim 16, wherein said cancer is chosen from acoustic neuroma, acute leukemia, acute lymphocytic leukemia, acute myelocytic leukemia, acute T-cell leukemia, basal cell carcinoma, bile duct carcinoma, bladder cancer, brain cancer, breast cancer, bronchogenic carcinoma, cervical cancer, chondrosarcoma,

chordoma, choriocarcinoma, chronic leukemia, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, chronic myelocytic leukemia, chronic myelogenous leukemia, colon cancer, colorectal cancer, craniopharyngioma, cystadenocarcinoma, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, dysproliferative changes, embryonal carcinoma, endometrial cancer, endotheliosarcoma, ependymoma, epithelial carcinoma, erythroleukemia, esophageal cancer, estrogen-receptor positive breast cancer, essential thrombocythemia, Ewing's tumor, fibrosarcoma, follicular lymphoma, germ cell testicular cancer, glioma, glioblastoma, gliosarcoma, heavy chain disease, head and neck cancer, hemangioblastoma, hepatoma, hepatocellular cancer, hormone insensitive prostate cancer, leiomyosarcoma, leukemia, liposarcoma, lung cancer, lymphagioendotheliosarcoma, lymphangiosarcoma, lymphoblastic leukemia, lymphoma, lymphoid malignancies of T-cell or B-cell origin, medullary carcinoma, medulloblastoma, melanoma, meningioma, mesothelioma, multiple myeloma, myelogenous leukemia, myeloma, myxosarcoma, neuroblastoma, NUT midline carcinoma (NMC), non-small cell lung cancer, oligodendroglioma, oral cancer, osteogenic sarcoma, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, papillary adenocarcinomas, papillary carcinoma, pinealoma, polycythemia vera, prostate cancer, rectal cancer, renal cell carcinoma, retinoblastoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, sarcoma, sebaceous gland carcinoma, seminoma, skin cancer, small cell lung carcinoma, solid tumors (carcinomas and sarcomas), small cell lung cancer, stomach cancer, squamous cell carcinoma, synovioma, sweat gland carcinoma, thyroid cancer, Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia, testicular tumors, uterine cancer, and Wilms' tumor.

18. The method as recited in claim 17, wherein said cancer is chosen from lung cancer, breast cancer, pancreatic cancer, colorectal cancer, and melanoma.
19. The method as recited in any one of claims 14 to 18, further comprising the administration of a cytotoxic agent.
20. The method as recited in claim 19, wherein said cytotoxic agent is chosen from anti-microtubule agents, platinum coordination complexes, alkylating agents, antibiotic agents, topoisomerase II inhibitors, antimetabolites, topoisomerase I inhibitors, hormones and hormonal analogues, signal transduction pathway inhibitors, non-receptor tyrosine kinase angiogenesis inhibitors, immunotherapeutic agents, proapoptotic agents, inhibitors of LDH-A, inhibitors of fatty acid biosynthesis, cell

cycle signaling inhibitors, HDAC inhibitors, proteasome inhibitors, and inhibitors of cancer metabolism.

21. The method as recited in any one of claims 16 to 20, further comprising the administration of a non-chemical method of cancer treatment.
22. The method as recited in claim 21, wherein said non-chemical method of cancer treatment is chosen from surgery, radiation therapy, thermoablation, focused ultrasound therapy, and cryotherapy.
23. The method as recited in claim 14, wherein said disease is an autoimmune disease.
24. The method as recited in claim 23, wherein said autoimmune disease is chosen from Addison's disease, acute gout, ankylosing spondylitis, asthma, atherosclerosis, Behcet's disease, bullous skin diseases, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, Crohn's disease, dermatitis, eczema, giant cell arteritis, fibrosis, glomerulonephritis, hepatic vascular occlusion, hepatitis, hypophysitis, immunodeficiency syndrome, inflammatory bowel disease, Kawasaki disease, lupus nephritis, multiple sclerosis, myocarditis, myositis, nephritis, organ transplant rejection, osteoarthritis, pancreatitis, pericarditis, Polyarteritis nodosa, pneumonitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, psoriasis, psoriatic arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, scleritis, sclerosing cholangitis, sepsis, systemic lupus erythematosus, Takayasu's Arteritis, toxic shock, thyroiditis, type I diabetes, ulcerative colitis, uveitis, vitiligo, vasculitis, and Wegener's granulomatosis.
25. The method as recited in claim 14, wherein said disease is a fibrotic disease.
26. The method as recited in claim 25, wherein said fibrotic disease is chosen from pulmonary fibrosis, silicosis, cystic fibrosis, renal fibrosis, liver fibrosis, liver cirrhosis, primary sclerosing cholangitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, endomyocardial fibrosis, mediastinal fibrosis, myelofibrosis, retroperitoneal fibrosis, progressive massive fibrosis, nephrogenic systemic fibrosis, Crohn's disease, keloid, myocardial infarction, systemic sclerosis or arthro fibrosis.
27. The method as recited in claim 25, wherein said fibrotic disease is a pulmonary fibrotic disease.
28. The method as recited in claim 27, wherein said pulmonary fibrotic disease is chosen from idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, fibrotic interstitial lung disease, interstitial pneumonia, fibrotic variant of non-specific interstitial pneumonia, cystic fibrosis, lung

fibrosis, chronic obstructive pulmonary lung disease (COPD), or pulmonary arterial hypertension. In certain embodiments, the fibrotic lung disease is idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis.

29. A method of treatment of a CBP-mediated disease comprising the administration of:
 - (a) a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as recited in any one of claims 1 to 9, or a salt thereof; and
 - (b) a second therapeutic agent.
30. A method of treatment of a P300-mediated disease comprising the administration of:
 - (a) a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as recited in any one of claims 1 to 9, or a salt thereof; and
 - (b) a second therapeutic agent.
31. A method for achieving an effect in a patient comprising the administration of a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as recited in any one of claims 1 to 9, or a salt thereof, to a patient, wherein the effect is reducing inflammation.

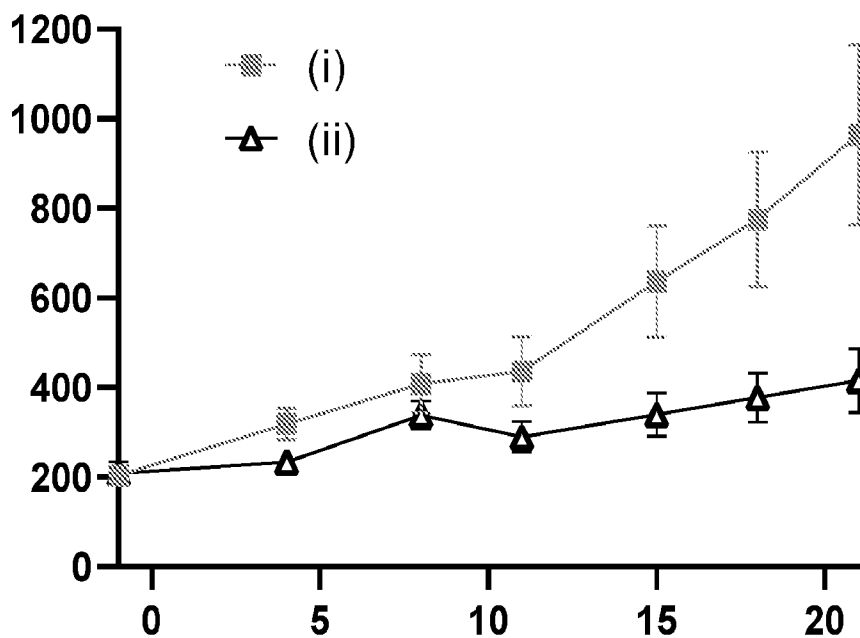


FIG. 1A

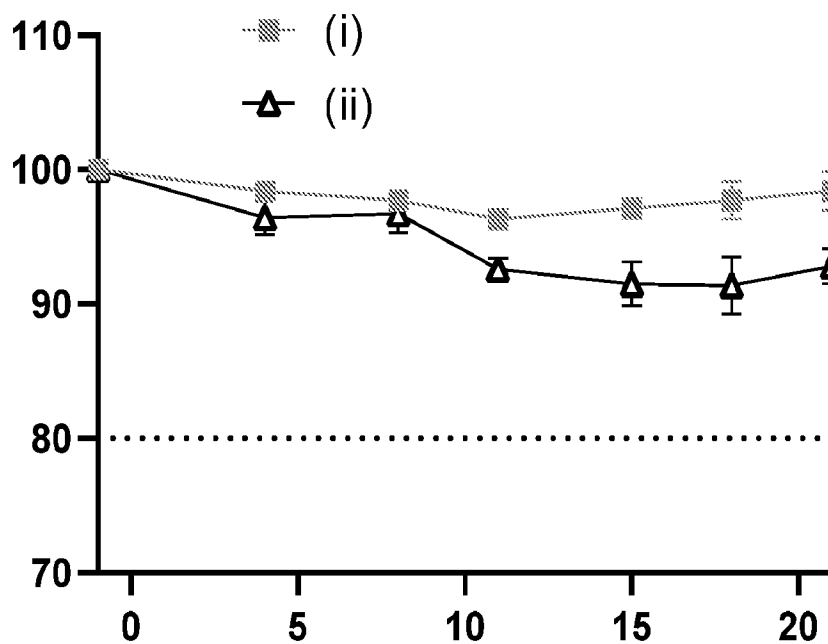


FIG. 1B

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 21/52897

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC - A61K 31/4985; A61K 31/4709; C07D 487/04 (2021.01)

CPC - A61K 31/4985; A61K 31/4709; C07D 487/04

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

See Search History document

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

See Search History document

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

See Search History document

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2019/0298729 A1 (BOARD OF REGENTS, THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM) 03 October 2019 (03.10.2019) pg 124, 123; para [0192], [0199], [0204]-[0205]	1-3, 9
A	US 2019/0308978 A1 (BOARD OF REGENTS, THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM) 10 October 2019 (10.10.2019) Entire Document	1-3, 9
A	US 2010/0093740 A1 (AISSAOUI et al.) 15 April 2010 (15.04.2010) Entire Document	1-3, 9
A	WO 2016/086200 A9 (GENENTECH, INC. et al.) 02 June 2016 (02.06.2016) Entire Document	1-3, 9

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"D" document cited by the applicant in the international application

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

22 November 2021

Date of mailing of the international search report

DEC 28 2021

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US

Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US, Commissioner for Patents
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Authorized officer

Kari Rodriguez

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 21/52897

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☒ Claims Nos.: 4-8 and 10-31
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.
- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.