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(54) Title: PROCESS FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF BIARYL OXAZOLIDINONES

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to processes for the preparation of biaryl oxazolidinones. These compounds are useful as anti-infective, anti-proliferative, anti-inflammatory, and prokinetic agents.

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## ***PROCESS FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF BIARYL OXAZOLIDINONES***

### **RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 10/859,476, filed June 2, 2004, and claims the benefit of and priority to U.S. Patent Application Serial Nos. 60/490,855, filed July 29, 2003, 60/529,731, filed December 15, 2003, 60/530,371, 5 filed December 17, 2003, 60/531,584, filed December 19, 2003, and 60/576,163, filed June 2, 2004, the entire enclosures of which are incorporated by reference herein.

### **FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

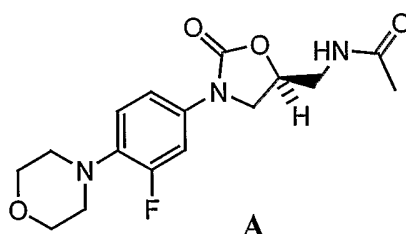
The present invention relates generally to a process for synthesizing anti-infective, anti-proliferative, anti-inflammatory, and prokinetic agents. More particularly, the invention relates 10 to a process for synthesizing biaryl oxazolidinone compounds that are useful as therapeutic agents.

### **BACKGROUND**

Since the discovery of penicillin in the 1920s and streptomycin in the 1940s, many new compounds have been discovered or specifically designed for use as antibiotic agents. It was 15 once believed that infectious diseases could be completely controlled or eradicated with the use of such therapeutic agents. However, such beliefs have been shaken by the fact that strains of cells or microorganisms resistant to currently effective therapeutic agents continue to evolve. In fact, virtually every antibiotic agent developed for clinical use has ultimately encountered problems with the emergence of resistant bacteria. For example, resistant strains of Gram- 20 positive bacteria such as methicillin-resistant staphylococci, penicillin-resistant streptococci, and vancomycin-resistant enterococci have developed, which can cause serious and even fatal results for patients infected with such resistant bacteria. Bacteria that are resistant to macrolide antibiotics, i.e., antibiotics based on a 14- to 16-membered lactone ring, have developed. Also, resistant strains of Gram-negative bacteria such as *H. influenzae* and *M. catarrhalis* have been 25 identified. See, e.g., F.D. Lowry, "Antimicrobial Resistance: The Example of *Staphylococcus aureus*," *J. Clin. Invest.*, **2003**, *111*(9), 1265-1273; and Gold, H.S. and Moellering, R.C., Jr., "Antimicrobial-Drug Resistance," *N. Engl. J. Med.*, **1996**, *335*, 1445-53.

The problem of resistance is not limited to the area of anti-infective agents, because resistance has also been encountered with anti-proliferative agents used in cancer chemotherapy. Therefore, there exists a need for new anti-infective and anti-proliferative agents that are both effective against resistant bacteria and resistant strains of cancer cells.

5 In the antibiotic area, despite the problem of increasing antibiotic resistance, no new major classes of antibiotics have been developed for clinical use since the approval in the United States in 2000 of the oxazolidinone ring-containing antibiotic, N-[[[(5S)-3-[3-fluoro-4-(4-morpholinyl)phenyl]-2-oxo-5-oxazolidinyl]methyl acetamide, which is known as linezolid and is sold under the tradename Zyvox® (see compound A). See, R.C. Moellering, Jr., "Linezolid:  
10 The First Oxazolidinone Antimicrobial," *Annals of Internal Medicine*, **2003**, 138(2), 135-142.



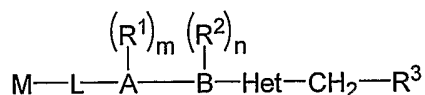
Linezolid was approved for use as an anti-bacterial agent active against Gram-positive organisms. Unfortunately, linezolid-resistant strains of organisms are already being reported. See, Tsiodras *et al.*, *Lancet*, **2001**, 358, 207; Gonzales *et al.*, *Lancet*, **2001**, 357, 1179; Zurenko *et al.*, *Proceedings Of The 39<sup>th</sup> Annual Interscience Conference On Antibacterial Agents And  
15 Chemotherapy (ICAAC)*; San Francisco, CA, USA, (September 26-29, 1999). Because linezolid is both a clinically effective and commercially significant anti-microbial agent, investigators have been working to develop other effective linezolid derivatives.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, there is an ongoing need for new anti-infective and anti-proliferative agents. Furthermore, because many anti-infective and anti-proliferative agents have utility as anti-inflammatory agents and prokinetic agents, there is also an ongoing need for new compounds useful as anti-inflammatory and prokinetic agents, as well as methods for making such compounds.

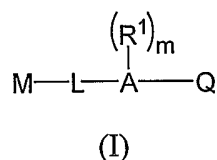
## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

25 The present invention provides processes for preparing biaryl oxazolidinone compounds having the formula:

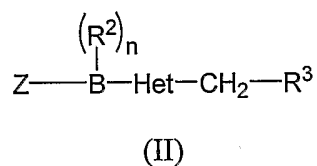
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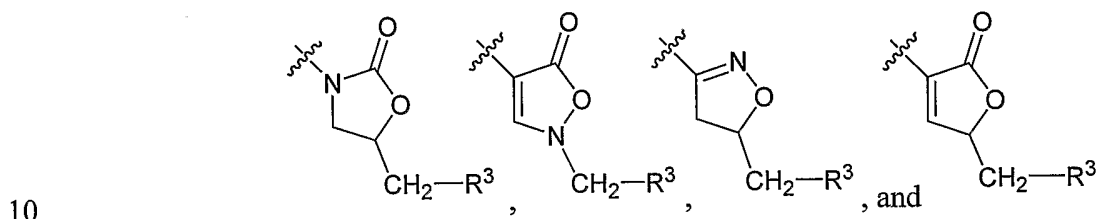
by combining a compound of formula (I):



5 with a compound of formula (II):

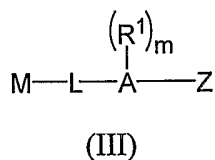


in a solvent in the presence of a base and a palladium catalyst, wherein Het-CH<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>3</sup> is selected from the group consisting of:



A and B independently are selected from the group consisting of phenyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, and pyridazinyl; Q is a borane having the formula -BY<sup>2</sup> or a BF<sub>3</sub> alkali metal salt; Z is an electronegative substituent (e.g., a halogen or sulfonate); and L, M, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, Y, m, and n and are defined as described below.

15 In another approach, the method includes the step of combining a compound of formula (III):



with a compound of formula (IV):



in a solvent in the presence of a base and a palladium catalyst, wherein A, B, Het, L, M, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, Q, Z, m, and n, are defined as described above.

The processes of the invention can tolerate a wide variety of functional groups, so various substituted aryl moieties can be used. In addition, the alternate processes allow for the borane  
5 (i.e., Q) and the electronegative substituent (i.e., Z) to be present on either aryl group, which provides synthetic flexibility. The processes generally provide the desired biaryl oxazolidinone compound at or near the end of the overall process, and further synthetic manipulation of the biaryl system or its substituents is generally not necessary.

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

## **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to processes for preparing biaryl oxazolidinone compounds useful as anti-proliferative agents and/or anti-infective agents. The compounds may be used without limitation, for example, as anti-cancer, anti-microbial, anti-bacterial, anti-fungal, anti-  
15 parasitic and/or anti-viral agents. Further, compounds produced by the processes of the invention can be used without limitation as anti-inflammatory agents, for example, for use in treating chronic inflammatory airway diseases, and/or as prokinetic agents, for example, for use in treating gastrointestinal motility disorders such as gastroesophageal reflux disease, gastroparesis (diabetic and post surgical), irritable bowel syndrome, and constipation.

20 Compounds synthesized according to the methods of the invention may be used to treat a disorder in a mammal by administering to the mammal an effective amount of one or more compounds of the invention thereby to ameliorate a symptom of a particular disorder. Such a disorder can be selected from the group consisting of a skin infection, nosocomial pneumonia, post-viral pneumonia, an abdominal infection, a urinary tract infection, bacteremia, septicemia,  
25 endocarditis, an atrio-ventricular shunt infection, a vascular access infection, meningitis, surgical prophylaxis, a peritoneal infection, a bone infection, a joint infection, a methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* infection, a vancomycin-resistant *Enterococci* infection, a linezolid-resistant organism infection, and tuberculosis.

### **1. Definitions**

30 The term "substituted," as used herein, means that any one or more hydrogens on the designated atom is replaced with a selection from the indicated group, provided that the

designated atom's normal valency is not exceeded, and that the substitution results in a stable compound. When a substituent is keto (i.e., =O), then 2 hydrogens on the atom are replaced. Keto substituents are not present on aromatic moieties. Ring double bonds, as used herein, are double bonds that are formed between two adjacent ring atoms (e.g., C=C, C=N, or N=N).

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

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

20           When any variable (e.g., R<sup>1</sup>) occurs more than one time in any constituent or formula for a compound, its definition at each occurrence is independent of its definition at every other occurrence. Thus, for example, if a group is shown to be substituted with 0-2 R<sup>1</sup> moieties, then the group may optionally be substituted with up to two R<sup>1</sup> moieties and R<sup>1</sup> at each occurrence is selected independently from the definition of R<sup>1</sup>. Also, combinations of substituents and/or  
25           variables are permissible, but only if such combinations result in stable compounds.

          When a bond to a substituent is shown to cross a bond connecting two atoms in a ring, then such substituent may be bonded to any atom in the ring. When a substituent is listed without indicating the atom via which such substituent is bonded to the rest of the compound of a given formula, then such substituent may be bonded via any atom in such substituent.  
30           Combinations of substituents and/or variables are permissible, but only if such combinations result in stable compounds.

Compounds of the present invention that contain nitrogens can be converted to N-oxides by treatment with an oxidizing agent (e.g., 3-chloroperoxybenzoic acid (*m*-CPBA) and/or hydrogen peroxides) to afford other compounds of the present invention. Thus, all shown and claimed nitrogen-containing compounds are considered, when allowed by valency and structure, to include both the compound as shown and its N-oxide derivative (which can be designated as N→O or N<sup>+</sup>-O<sup>-</sup>). Furthermore, in other instances, the nitrogens in the compounds of the present invention can be converted to N-hydroxy or N-alkoxy compounds. For example, N-hydroxy compounds can be prepared by oxidation of the parent amine by an oxidizing agent such as *m*-CPBA. All shown and claimed nitrogen-containing compounds are also considered, when allowed by valency and structure, to cover both the compound as shown and its N-hydroxy (i.e., N-OH) and N-alkoxy (i.e., N-OR, wherein R is substituted or unsubstituted C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkenyl, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkynyl, C<sub>3-14</sub> carbocycle, or 3-14-membered heterocycle) derivatives.

When an atom or chemical moiety is followed by a subscripted numeric range (e.g., C<sub>1-6</sub>), the invention is meant to encompass each number within the range as well as all intermediate ranges. For example, "C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl" is meant to include alkyl groups with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1-6, 1-5, 1-4, 1-3, 1-2, 2-6, 2-5, 2-4, 2-3, 3-6, 3-5, 3-4, 4-6, 4-5, and 5-6 carbons.

As used herein, "alkyl" is intended to include both branched and straight-chain saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon groups having the specified number of carbon atoms. For example, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl is intended to include C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>4</sub>, C<sub>5</sub>, and C<sub>6</sub> alkyl groups. Examples of alkyl include, but are not limited to, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl, s-butyl, t-butyl, n-pentyl, s-pentyl, and n-hexyl.

As used herein, "alkenyl" is intended to include hydrocarbon chains of either straight or branched configuration having one or more carbon-carbon double bonds occurring at any stable point along the chain. For example, C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl is intended to include C<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>4</sub>, C<sub>5</sub>, and C<sub>6</sub> alkenyl groups. Examples of alkenyl include, but are not limited to, ethenyl and propenyl.

As used herein, "alkynyl" is intended to include hydrocarbon chains of either straight or branched configuration having one or more carbon-carbon triple bonds occurring at any stable point along the chain. For example, C<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl is intended to include C<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>4</sub>, C<sub>5</sub>, and C<sub>6</sub> alkynyl groups. Examples of alkynyl include, but are not limited to, ethynyl and propynyl.

As used herein, "halo" or "halogen" refers to fluoro, chloro, bromo, and iodo. "Counterion" is used to represent a small, negatively charged species such as chloride, bromide, hydroxide, acetate, and sulfate.

As used herein, "carbocycle" or "carbocyclic ring" is intended to mean any stable  
5 monocyclic, bicyclic, or tricyclic ring having the specified number of carbons, any of which may be saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic. For example a C<sub>3-14</sub> carbocycle is intended to mean a mono-, bi-, or tricyclic ring having 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, or 14 carbon atoms. Examples of carbocycles include, but are not limited to, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclobutenyl, cyclopentyl, cyclopentenyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptenyl, cycloheptyl, cycloheptenyl, adamantyl,  
10 cyclooctyl, cyclooctenyl, cyclooctadienyl, fluorenyl, phenyl, naphthyl, indanyl, adamantyl, and tetrahydronaphthyl. Bridged rings are also included in the definition of carbocycle, including, for example, [3.3.0]bicyclooctane, [4.3.0]bicyclononane, [4.4.0]bicyclodecane, and [2.2.2]bicyclooctane. A bridged ring occurs when one or more carbon atoms link two non-adjacent carbon atoms. Preferred bridges are one or two carbon atoms. It is noted that a bridge  
15 always converts a monocyclic ring into a tricyclic ring. When a ring is bridged, the substituents recited for the ring may also be present on the bridge. Fused (e.g., naphthyl and tetrahydronaphthyl) and spiro rings are also included.

As used herein, the term "heterocycle" or "heterocyclic" is intended to mean any stable monocyclic, bicyclic, or tricyclic ring which is saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic and comprises  
20 carbon atoms and one or more ring heteroatoms, e.g., 1 or 1-2 or 1-3 or 1-4 or 1-5 or 1-6 heteroatoms, independently selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur. A bicyclic or tricyclic heterocycle may have one or more heteroatoms located in one ring, or the heteroatoms may be located in more than one ring. The nitrogen and sulfur heteroatoms may optionally be oxidized (i.e., N→O and S(O)<sub>p</sub>, where p = 1 or 2). When a nitrogen atom is  
25 included in the ring it is either N or NH, depending on whether or not it is attached to a double bond in the ring (i.e., a hydrogen is present if needed to maintain the tri-valency of the nitrogen atom). The nitrogen atom may be substituted or unsubstituted (i.e., N or NR wherein R is H or another substituent, as defined). The heterocyclic ring may be attached to its pendant group at any heteroatom or carbon atom that results in a stable structure. The heterocyclic rings described  
30 herein may be substituted on carbon or on a nitrogen atom if the resulting compound is stable. A nitrogen in the heterocycle may optionally be quaternized. It is preferred that when the total number of S and O atoms in the heterocycle exceeds 1, then these heteroatoms are not adjacent

to one another. Bridged rings are also included in the definition of heterocycle. A bridged ring occurs when one or more atoms (i.e., C, O, N, or S) link two non-adjacent carbon or nitrogen atoms. Preferred bridges include, but are not limited to, one carbon atom, two carbon atoms, one nitrogen atom, two nitrogen atoms, and a carbon-nitrogen group. It is noted that a bridge always  
5 converts a monocyclic ring into a tricyclic ring. When a ring is bridged, the substituents recited for the ring may also be present on the bridge. Spiro and fused rings are also included.

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

Examples of heterocycles include, but are not limited to, acridinyl, azocinyl, benzimidazolyl, benzofuranyl, benzothiofuranyl, benzothiophenyl, benzoxazolyl,  
20 benzoxazoliny, benzthiazolyl, benztriazolyl, benztetrazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzimidazoliny, carbazolyl, 4*aH*-carbazolyl, carbolinyl, chromanyl, chromenyl, cinnolinyl, decahydroquinolinyl, 2*H*,6*H*-1,5,2-dithiazinyl, dihydrofuro[2,3-*b*]tetrahydrofuran, furanyl, furazanyl, imidazolidinyl, imidazoliny, imidazolyl, 1*H*-indazolyl, indolenyl, indolinyl, indoliziny, indolyl, 3*H*-indolyl, isatinoyl, isobenzofuranyl, isochromanyl, isoindazolyl,  
25 isoindolinyl, isoindolyl, isoquinolinyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, methylenedioxyphenyl, morpholinyl, naphthyridinyl, octahydroisoquinolinyl, oxadiazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, oxazolidinyl, oxazolyl, oxindolyl, pyrimidinyl, phenanthridinyl, phenanthrolinyl, phenazinyl, phenothiazinyl, phenoxathinyl, phenoxazinyl, phthalazinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, piperidonyl, 4-piperidonyl, piperonyl, pteridinyl, purinyl,  
30 pyranyl, pyrazinyl, pyrazolidinyl, pyrazolinyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridooxazole, pyridoimidazole, pyridothiazole, pyridinyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolinyl, 2*H*-pyrrolyl, pyrrolyl, quinazoliny, quinolinyl, 4*H*-quinoliziny, quinoxaliny, quinuclidiny,

tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydroisoquinoliny, tetrahydroquinoliny, tetrazoly, 6*H*-1,2,5-thiadiaziny, 1,2,3-thiadiazoly, 1,2,4-thiadiazoly, 1,2,5-thiadiazoly, 1,3,4-thiadiazoly, thianthrenyl, thiazoly, thienyl, thienothiazoly, thienooxazoly, thienoimidazoly, thiophenyl, triaziny, 1,2,3-triazoly, 1,2,4-triazoly, 1,2,5-triazoly, 1,3,4-triazoly, and xanthenyl.

5           As used herein, the term "amine protecting group" is intended to mean a functional group that converts an amine, amide, or other nitrogen-containing moiety into a different chemical group that is substantially inert to the conditions of a particular chemical reaction. Amine protecting groups are preferably removed easily and selectively in good yield under conditions that do not affect other functional groups of the molecule. Examples of amine protecting groups  
10 include, but are not limited to, benzyl, *t*-butyldimethylsilyl, *t*-butyldiphenylsilyl, *t*-butyloxycarbonyl, *p*-methoxybenzyl, methoxymethyl, tosyl, trifluoroacetyl, trimethylsilyl, fluorenyl-methyloxycarbonyl, 2-trimethylsilyl-ethyloxycarbonyl, 1-methyl-1-(4-biphenyl) ethoxycarbonyl, allyloxycarbonyl, and benzyloxycarbonyl. Other suitable amine protecting groups are straightforwardly identified by those of skill in the art, e.g., by reference to Green &  
15 Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, 3d Ed. (1999, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.).

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

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

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

## 2. Processes of the Invention

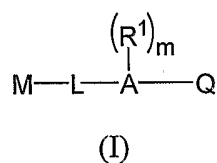
The processes of the invention involve a Suzuki-type coupling reaction between an aryl borane compound (e.g., an aryl boronic acid, aryl boronic ester, aryl boronic halide, or  
30 organoborane) and an aryl compound having an electronegative substituent (e.g., an aryl halide or aryl sulfonate) in a solvent in the presence of a base and a palladium catalyst. *See, e.g.,*

Miyaura *et al.*, *Tetrahedron Letters*, 3437 (1979), and Miyaura & Suzuki, *Chem. Comm.*, 866 (1979).

In one aspect, the invention provides processes for synthesizing compounds having the formula:



In one approach, the process includes the step of combining a compound of formula (I):



with a compound of formula (II):



in a solvent in the presence of a base and a palladium catalyst, wherein

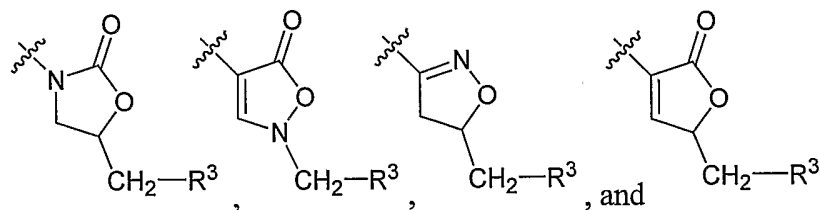
A is selected from the group consisting of:

phenyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, and pyridazinyl;

15 B is selected from the group consisting of:

phenyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, and pyridazinyl;

Het-CH<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>3</sup> is selected from the group consisting of:

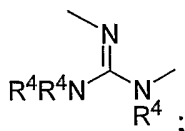


M-L is selected from the group consisting of:

- 20 a) M-X, b) M-L<sup>1</sup>, c) M-L<sup>1</sup>-X, d) M-X-L<sup>2</sup>, e) M-L<sup>1</sup>-X-L<sup>2</sup>, f) M-X-L<sup>1</sup>-X-L<sup>2</sup>,  
g) M-L<sup>1</sup>-X-L<sup>2</sup>-X, h) M-X-X-, i) M-L<sup>1</sup>-X-X-, j) M-X-X-L<sup>2</sup>, and  
k) M-L<sup>1</sup>-X-X-L<sup>2</sup>, wherein

X, at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

- 5 a) -O-, b) -NR<sup>4</sup>-, c) -N(O)-, d) -N(OR<sup>4</sup>)-, e) -S(O)<sub>p</sub>-, f) -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>4</sup>-,  
 g) -NR<sup>4</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>-, h) -NR<sup>4</sup>-N=, i) =N-NR<sup>4</sup>-, j) -O-N=, k) =N-O-,  
 l) -N=, m) =N-, n) -NR<sup>4</sup>-NR<sup>4</sup>-, o) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(O)O-, p) -OC(O)NR<sup>4</sup>-,  
 q) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(O)NR<sup>4</sup>- r) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(NR<sup>4</sup>)NR<sup>4</sup>-, and  
 s)



L<sup>1</sup> is selected from the group consisting of:

- 10 a) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, b) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl, and c) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl,  
 wherein any of a) – c) optionally is substituted with one or  
 more R<sup>5</sup> groups; and

L<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of:

- 15 a) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, b) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl, and c) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl,  
 wherein any of a) – c) optionally is substituted with one or  
 more R<sup>5</sup> groups;

alternatively, L in M-L is a bond;

M is selected from the group consisting of:

- 20 a) C<sub>3-14</sub> saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, b) 3-14 membered  
 saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more  
 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur,  
 c) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, d) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl, e) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl, and f) -CN,  
 wherein any of a) – e) optionally is substituted with one or more R<sup>5</sup>  
 groups;

25 Q is a borane having the formula -BY<sub>2</sub>, wherein

Y, at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) -OH, b) -OC<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, c) -OC<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl, d) -OC<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl,  
 e) -OC<sub>1-14</sub> saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, f) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl,

g) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl, h) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl, and i) C<sub>1-14</sub> saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle,

wherein any of b) – i) optionally is substituted with one or more halogens;

5 alternatively, two Y groups taken together comprise a chemical moiety selected from the group consisting of:

a) -OC(R<sup>4</sup>)(R<sup>4</sup>)C(R<sup>4</sup>)(R<sup>4</sup>)O-, and b) -OC(R<sup>4</sup>)(R<sup>4</sup>)CH<sub>2</sub>C(R<sup>4</sup>)(R<sup>4</sup>)O-;

alternatively, Q is a BF<sub>3</sub> alkali metal salt or 9-borabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane;

Z is selected from the group consisting of:

10 a) I, b) Br, c) Cl, and d) R<sup>9</sup>OSO<sub>3</sub>-;

R<sup>1</sup>, at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

a) F, b) Cl, c) Br, d) I, e) -CF<sub>3</sub>, f) -OR<sup>4</sup>, g) -CN, h) -NO<sub>2</sub>, i) -NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, j) -C(O)R<sup>4</sup>,  
 k) -C(O)OR<sup>4</sup>, l) -OC(O)R<sup>4</sup>, m) -C(O)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, n) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(O)R<sup>4</sup>, o) -OC(O)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>,  
 p) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(O)OR<sup>4</sup>, q) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(O)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, r) -C(S)R<sup>4</sup>, s) -C(S)OR<sup>4</sup>, t) -OC(S)R<sup>4</sup>,  
 15 u) -C(S)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, v) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(S)R<sup>4</sup>, w) -OC(S)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, x) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(S)OR<sup>4</sup>,  
 y) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(S)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, z) -C(NR<sup>4</sup>)R<sup>4</sup>, aa) -C(NR<sup>4</sup>)OR<sup>4</sup>, bb) -OC(NR<sup>4</sup>)R<sup>4</sup>,  
 cc) -C(NR<sup>4</sup>)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, dd) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(NR<sup>4</sup>)R<sup>4</sup>, ee) -OC(NR<sup>4</sup>)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>,  
 ff) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(NR<sup>4</sup>)OR<sup>4</sup>, gg) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(NR<sup>4</sup>)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, hh) -S(O)<sub>p</sub>R<sup>4</sup>, ii) -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, and  
 jj) R<sup>4</sup>;

20 R<sup>2</sup>, at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

a) F, b) Cl, c) Br, d) I, e) -CF<sub>3</sub>, f) -OR<sup>4</sup>, g) -CN, h) -NO<sub>2</sub>, i) -NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, j) -C(O)R<sup>4</sup>,  
 k) -C(O)OR<sup>4</sup>, l) -OC(O)R<sup>4</sup>, m) -C(O)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, n) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(O)R<sup>4</sup>, o) -OC(O)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>,  
 p) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(O)OR<sup>4</sup>, q) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(O)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, r) -C(S)R<sup>4</sup>, s) -C(S)OR<sup>4</sup>, t) -OC(S)R<sup>4</sup>,  
 u) -C(S)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, v) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(S)R<sup>4</sup>, w) -OC(S)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, x) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(S)OR<sup>4</sup>,  
 25 y) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(S)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, z) -C(NR<sup>4</sup>)R<sup>4</sup>, aa) -C(NR<sup>4</sup>)OR<sup>4</sup>, bb) -OC(NR<sup>4</sup>)R<sup>4</sup>,  
 cc) -C(NR<sup>4</sup>)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, dd) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(NR<sup>4</sup>)R<sup>4</sup>, ee) -OC(NR<sup>4</sup>)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>,  
 ff) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(NR<sup>4</sup>)OR<sup>4</sup>, gg) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(NR<sup>4</sup>)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, hh) -S(O)<sub>p</sub>R<sup>4</sup>, ii) -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, and  
 jj) R<sup>4</sup>;

R<sup>3</sup> is selected from the group consisting of:

30 a) -OR<sup>4</sup>, b) -NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, c) -C(O)R<sup>4</sup>, d) -C(O)OR<sup>4</sup>, e) -OC(O)R<sup>4</sup>, f) -C(O)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>,  
 g) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(O)R<sup>4</sup>, h) -OC(O)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, i) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(O)OR<sup>4</sup>, j) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(O)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>,

k)  $-C(S)R^4$ , l)  $-C(S)OR^4$ , m)  $-OC(S)R^4$ , n)  $-C(S)NR^4R^4$ , o)  $-NR^4C(S)R^4$ ,  
 p)  $-OC(S)NR^4R^4$ , q)  $-NR^4C(S)OR^4$ , r)  $-NR^4C(S)NR^4R^4$ , s)  $-C(NR^4)R^4$ ,  
 t)  $-C(NR^4)OR^4$ , u)  $-OC(NR^4)R^4$ , v)  $-C(NR^4)NR^4R^4$ , w)  $-NR^4C(NR^4)R^4$ ,  
 x)  $-OC(NR^4)NR^4R^4$ , y)  $-NR^4C(NR^4)OR^4$ , z)  $-NR^4C(NR^4)NR^4R^4$ , aa)  $-S(O)_pR^4$ ,  
 5 bb)  $-SO_2NR^4R^4$ , and cc)  $R^4$ ;

$R^4$ , at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) H, b)  $-OR^6$ , c) an amine protecting group, d)  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl, e)  $C_{2-6}$  alkenyl,  
 f)  $C_{2-6}$  alkynyl, g)  $C_{3-14}$  saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle,  
 h) 3-14 membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle comprising one or  
 10 more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur,  
 i)  $-C(O)-C_{1-6}$  alkyl, j)  $-C(O)-C_{2-6}$  alkenyl, k)  $-C(O)-C_{2-6}$  alkynyl, l)  $-C(O)-C_{3-14}$   
 saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, m)  $-C(O)-3-14$  membered saturated,  
 unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle comprising one or more heteroatoms selected  
 from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, n)  $-C(O)O-C_{1-6}$  alkyl,  
 15 o)  $-C(O)O-C_{2-6}$  alkenyl, p)  $-C(O)O-C_{2-6}$  alkynyl, q)  $-C(O)O-C_{3-14}$  saturated,  
 unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, and r)  $-C(O)O-3-14$  membered saturated,  
 unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle comprising one or more heteroatoms selected  
 from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur,

wherein any of d) – r) optionally is substituted with one or more  $R^5$  groups;

20  $R^5$ , at each occurrence, is independently selected from the group consisting of:

- a) F, b) Cl, c) Br, d) I, e) =O, f) =S, g)  $=NR^6$ , h)  $=NOR^6$ , i)  $=N-NR^6R^6$ , j)  $-CF_3$ , k)  $-$   
 $OR^6$ , l)  $-CN$ , m)  $-NO_2$ , n)  $-NR^6R^6$ , o)  $-C(O)R^6$ , p)  $-C(O)OR^6$ , q)  $-OC(O)R^6$ ,  
 r)  $-C(O)NR^6R^6$ , s)  $-NR^6C(O)R^6$ , t)  $-OC(O)NR^6R^6$ , u)  $-NR^6C(O)OR^6$ ,  
 v)  $-NR^6C(O)NR^6R^6$ , w)  $-C(S)R^6$ , x)  $-C(S)OR^6$ , y)  $-OC(S)R^6$ , z)  $-C(S)NR^6R^6$ ,  
 25 aa)  $-NR^6C(S)R^6$ , bb)  $-OC(S)NR^6R^6$ , cc)  $-NR^6C(S)OR^6$ , dd)  $-NR^6C(S)NR^6R^6$ ,  
 ee)  $-C(NR^6)R^6$ , ff)  $-C(NR^6)OR^6$ , gg)  $-OC(NR^6)R^6$ , hh)  $-C(NR^6)NR^6R^6$ ,  
 ii)  $-NR^6C(NR^6)R^6$ , jj)  $-OC(NR^6)NR^6R^6$ , kk)  $-NR^6C(NR^6)OR^6$ ,  
 ll)  $-NR^6C(NR^6)NR^6R^6$ , mm)  $-S(O)_pR^6$ , nn)  $-SO_2NR^6R^6$ , and oo)  $R^6$ ;

$R^6$ , at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

- 30 a) H, b)  $-OR^8$ , c) an amine protecting group, d)  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl, e)  $C_{2-6}$  alkenyl,  
 f)  $C_{2-6}$  alkynyl, g)  $C_{3-14}$  saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle,  
 h) 3-14 membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle comprising one

or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, i) -C(O)-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, j) -C(O)-C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl, k) -C(O)-C<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl, l) -C(O)-C<sub>3-14</sub> saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, m) -C(O)-3-14 membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle

5 comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, n) -C(O)O-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, o) -C(O)O-C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl, p) -C(O)O-C<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl, q) -C(O)O-C<sub>3-14</sub> saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, and r) -C(O)O-3-14 membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle

10 comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur,

wherein any of d) – r) optionally is substituted with one or more R<sup>7</sup> groups;

R<sup>7</sup>, at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

a) F, b) Cl, c) Br, d) I, e) =O, f) =S, g) =NR<sup>8</sup>, h) =NOR<sup>8</sup>, i) =N-NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, j) -CF<sub>3</sub>, k) -OR<sup>8</sup>, l) -CN, m) -NO<sub>2</sub>, n) -NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, o) -C(O)R<sup>8</sup>, p) -C(O)OR<sup>8</sup>, q) -OC(O)R<sup>8</sup>,

15 r) -C(O)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, s) -NR<sup>8</sup>C(O)R<sup>8</sup>, t) -OC(O)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, u) -NR<sup>8</sup>C(O)OR<sup>8</sup>, v) -NR<sup>8</sup>C(O)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, w) -C(S)R<sup>8</sup>, x) -C(S)OR<sup>8</sup>, y) -OC(S)R<sup>8</sup>, z) -C(S)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, aa) -NR<sup>8</sup>C(S)R<sup>8</sup>, bb) -OC(S)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, cc) -NR<sup>8</sup>C(S)OR<sup>8</sup>, dd) -NR<sup>8</sup>C(S)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, ee) -C(NR<sup>8</sup>)R<sup>8</sup>, ff) -C(NR<sup>8</sup>)OR<sup>8</sup>, gg) -OC(NR<sup>8</sup>)R<sup>8</sup>, hh) -C(NR<sup>8</sup>)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, ii) -NR<sup>8</sup>C(NR<sup>8</sup>)R<sup>8</sup>, jj) -OC(NR<sup>8</sup>)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, kk) -NR<sup>8</sup>C(NR<sup>8</sup>)OR<sup>8</sup>,

20 ll) -NR<sup>8</sup>C(NR<sup>8</sup>)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, mm) -S(O)<sub>p</sub>R<sup>8</sup>, nn) -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, oo) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, pp) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl, qq) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl, rr) C<sub>3-14</sub> saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, and ss) 3-14 membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur,

25 wherein any of oo) – ss) optionally is substituted with one or more moieties selected from the group consisting of R<sup>8</sup>, F, Cl, Br, I, -CF<sub>3</sub>, -OR<sup>8</sup>, -SR<sup>8</sup>, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, -C(O)R<sup>8</sup>, -C(O)OR<sup>8</sup>, -OC(O)R<sup>8</sup>, -C(O)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>C(O)R<sup>8</sup>, -OC(O)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>C(O)OR<sup>8</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>C(O)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, -C(S)R<sup>8</sup>, -C(S)OR<sup>8</sup>, -OC(S)R<sup>8</sup>, -C(S)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>C(S)R<sup>8</sup>, -OC(S)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>C(S)OR<sup>8</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>C(S)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, -C(NR<sup>8</sup>)R<sup>8</sup>, -C(NR<sup>8</sup>)OR<sup>8</sup>, -OC(NR<sup>8</sup>)R<sup>8</sup>, -C(NR<sup>8</sup>)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>C(NR<sup>8</sup>)R<sup>8</sup>, -OC(NR<sup>8</sup>)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>C(NR<sup>8</sup>)OR<sup>8</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>C(NR<sup>8</sup>)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, and -S(O)<sub>p</sub>R<sup>8</sup>;

30

R<sup>8</sup>, at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) H, b) an amine protecting group, c) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, d) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl, e) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl,  
 f) C<sub>3-14</sub> saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, g) 3-14 membered saturated,  
 5 unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle comprising one or more heteroatoms selected  
 from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, h) -C(O)-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl,  
 i) -C(O)-C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl, j) -C(O)-C<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl, k) -C(O)-C<sub>3-14</sub> saturated,  
 unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, l) -C(O)-3-14 membered saturated,  
 unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle comprising one or more heteroatoms selected  
 from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, m) -C(O)O-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl,  
 10 n) -C(O)O-C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl, o) -C(O)O-C<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl, p) -C(O)O-C<sub>3-14</sub> saturated,  
 unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, and q) -C(O)O-3-14 membered saturated,  
 unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle comprising one or more heteroatoms selected  
 from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur,

wherein any of c) – q) optionally is substituted with one or more moieties  
 15 selected from the group consisting of F, Cl, Br, I, -CF<sub>3</sub>, -OH, -OC<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl,  
 -SH, -SC<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -NHC<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, -N(C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl)<sub>2</sub>,  
 -C(O)C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, -C(O)OC<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, -C(O)NH<sub>2</sub>, -C(O)NHC<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl,  
 -C(O)N(C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -NHC(O)C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>-, -SO<sub>2</sub>NHC<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl,  
 -SO<sub>2</sub>N(C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, and -S(O)<sub>p</sub>C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl;

R<sup>9</sup> is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, b) phenyl, and c) tolyl;

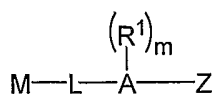
wherein any of a) - c) optionally is substituted with one or more moieties  
 selected from the group consisting of F, Cl, Br, and I;

m is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4;

25 n is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4; and

p, at each occurrence, independently is 0, 1, or 2.

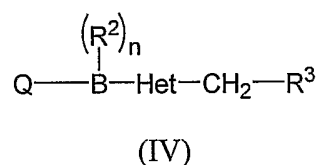
In an alternative approach, the method includes the step of combining a compound of  
 formula (III):



- 16 -

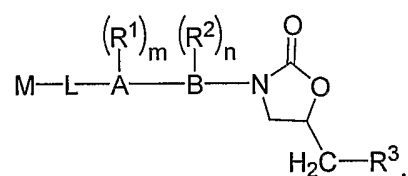
(III)

with a compound of formula (IV):

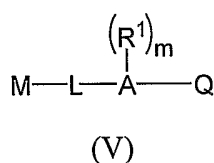


- 5 in a solvent in the presence of a base and a palladium catalyst, wherein A, B, Het, L, M, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, Q, Z, m, and n are defined as described above.

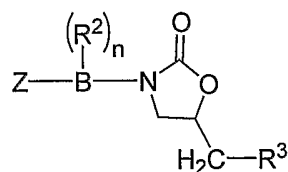
In another aspect, the invention provides processes for preparing a compound having the formula:



- 10 In one approach, the process includes the step of combining a compound of formula (V):

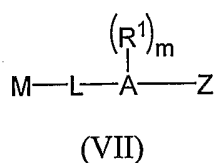


with a compound of formula (VI):



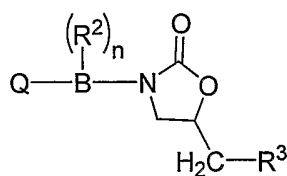
- 15 (VI)

in a solvent in the presence of a base and a palladium catalyst. In an alternative approach, the method includes the step of combining a compound of formula (VII):



- 20 with a compound of formula (VIII):

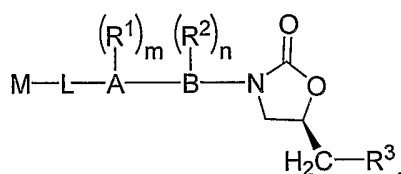
- 17 -



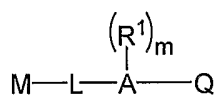
(VIII)

in a solvent in the presence of a base and a palladium catalyst. In either approach, A, B, L, M, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, Q, Z, m, and n are defined as described above.

5 In yet another aspect, the invention provides processes for preparing a compound having the formula:



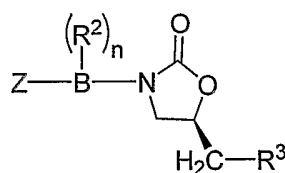
In one approach, the process includes the step of combining a compound of formula (IX):



(IX)

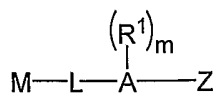
10

with a compound of formula (X):



(X)

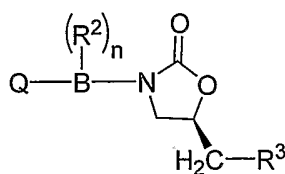
15 in a solvent in the presence of a base and a palladium catalyst. Alternatively, the compound can be prepared by combining a compound of formula (XI):



(XI)

with a compound of formula (XII):

- 18 -



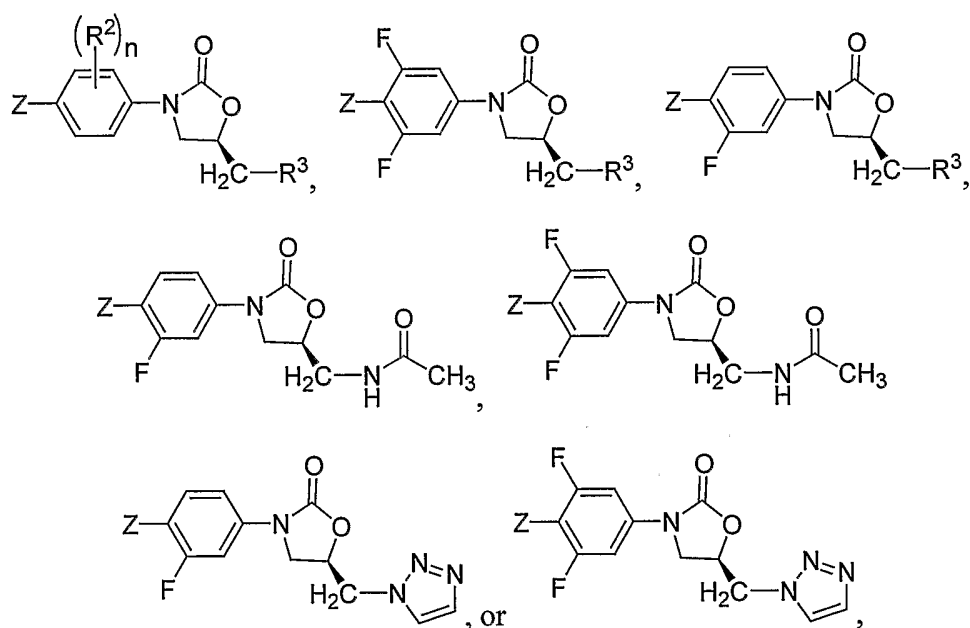
(XII)

in a solvent in the presence of a base and a palladium catalyst. In either approach, A, B, L, M, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, Q, Z, m, and n are defined as described above.

5 Embodiments of any of the above processes can include the following:

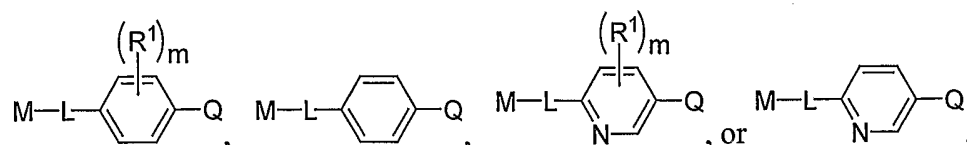
In preferred compounds, A and B independently are selected from the group consisting of phenyl and pyridyl, and m and n independently are 0, 1, or 2. R<sup>3</sup> can be triazole, tetrazole, oxazole, or isoxazole, and particularly [1,2,3]triazol-1-yl. Alternatively, R<sup>3</sup> can be -NHC(O)R<sup>4</sup>, and particularly -NHC(O)CH<sub>3</sub>.

10 In various embodiments, compounds (II), (VI), or (X) can have a formula selected from:



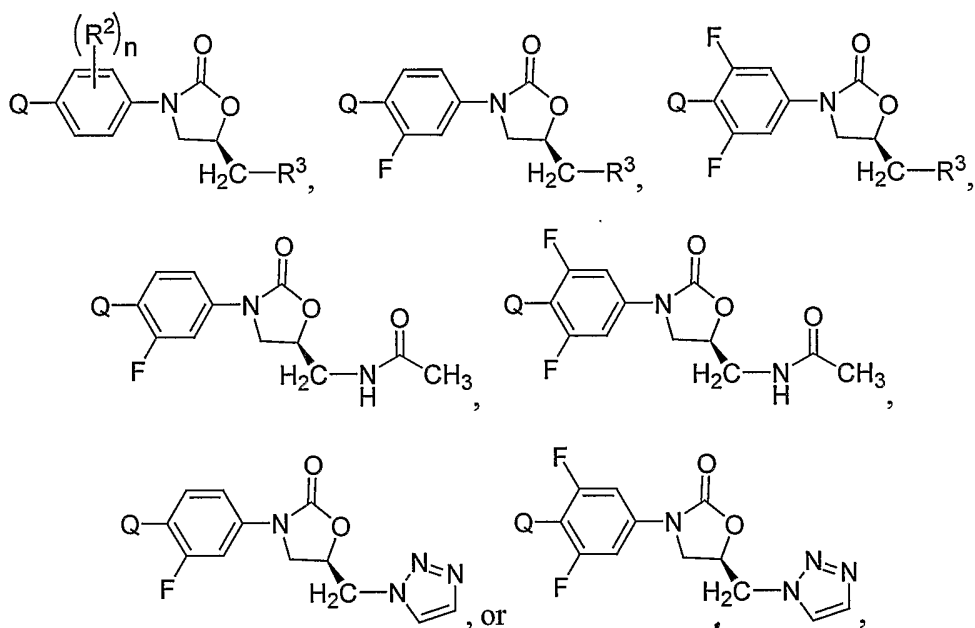
wherein R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, Z, and n are defined as described above.

15 In addition, compounds (I), (V), or (IX) can have a formula selected from:



wherein L, M, Q, R<sup>1</sup>, and m are defined as described above.

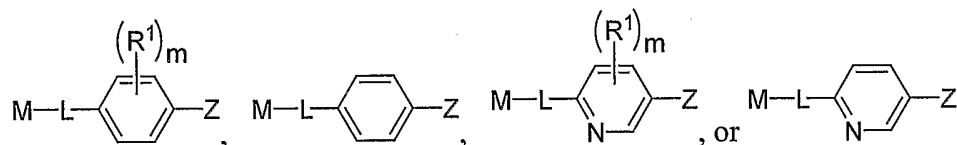
In other embodiments, compounds (IV), (VIII), or (XII) can have a formula selected from:



5

wherein  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ , Q, and n are defined as described above.

Additionally, compounds (III), (VII), or (XI) can have one of the following formulas:



wherein L, M,  $R^1$ , Z, and m are defined as described above.

10 In any of these embodiments, M-L can be  $M-CH_2-X-CH_2-$ . In some embodiments, X is  $-NR^4-$ , where  $R^4$  can be, for example, H or an amine protecting group. Examples of suitable amine protecting groups include benzyl, *t*-butyldimethylsilyl, *t*-butyldiphenylsilyl, *t*-butyloxycarbonyl, *p*-methoxybenzyl, methoxymethyl, tosyl, trifluoroacetyl, trimethylsilyl, fluorenyl-methyloxycarbonyl, 2-trimethylsilyl-ethyloxycarbonyl, 1-methyl-1-(4-

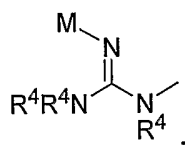
15 biphenyl)ethyloxycarbonyl, allyloxycarbonyl, and benzyloxycarbonyl. In embodiments where  $R^4$  is an amine protecting group, the processes can include the step of removing the amine protecting group.

In alternative embodiments, M-L is  $M-S-L^1-NR^4-L^2$ , wherein  $L^1$  and  $L^2$  are  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl. Particularly, M-L can be  $M-S-CH_2CH_2-NH-CH_2-$ . In still other embodiments, L is  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl, and particularly  $-CH_2-$ .

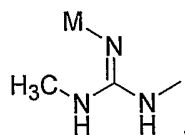
20

In the above embodiments, M can be a 5-6 membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur. Examples of suitable heterocycles include triazole, tetrazole, oxazole, and isoxazole, and particularly isoxazol-4-yl, [1,2,3]triazol-1-yl, and [1,2,3]triazol-4-yl.

5 Alternatively, M-L can be M-X-CH<sub>2</sub>-. In some embodiments, X is -NR<sup>4</sup>-, where R<sup>4</sup> can be, for example, H or an amine protecting group, as described above. In embodiments where R<sup>4</sup> is an amine protecting group, the processes can include the step of removing the amine protecting group. In other embodiments, M-L is



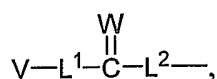
10 or, more particularly,



In the above embodiments, M can be a halogenated C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl, or C<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl group, optionally substituted with one or more R<sup>5</sup> groups, as defined above. Alternatively, M can be a -CN group. In particular embodiments, M is a C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl substituted  
 15 with one or more atoms selected from the group consisting of F, Cl, Br, and I, for example, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>F. M can also be a C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl substituted with one or more -CN groups, for example, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CN. Other examples of suitable M groups include, but are not limited to, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH(OH)CH<sub>2</sub>F and -CH<sub>2</sub>C(O)NH<sub>2</sub>.

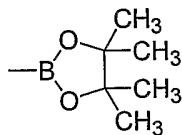
In alternative embodiments, M is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl, or C<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl, wherein one or  
 20 more carbons is replaced with S(O)<sub>p</sub> and one or more of the remaining carbons optionally is substituted with one or more R<sup>5</sup> groups.

Other embodiments include compounds wherein M has the formula:



wherein V is H, -NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, -OR<sup>4</sup>, or C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl optionally substituted with one or more R<sup>5</sup> groups;  
 25 W is O or S; and L<sup>1</sup> and L<sup>2</sup> are defined as described above.

The Z group can be a halogen or a sulfonate. Examples of suitable sulfonates include, but are not limited to, methanesulfonate (“mesylate”), trifluoromethanesulfonate (“triflate”), and *p*-toluenesulfonate (“tosylate”). In preferred embodiments, the Z group is I. Preferred Q groups include  $-B(OH)_2$ ,  $-BF_2 \cdot KF$ , and



5

In any of the above processes, the base can be selected from the group consisting of alkali metal hydroxides, alkali metal carbonates, alkali metal fluorides, trialkyl amines, and mixtures thereof. Examples of suitable bases include potassium carbonate, sodium carbonate, sodium methoxide, sodium ethoxide, potassium fluoride, triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, and mixtures thereof. In certain embodiments, the ratio of equivalents of base to equivalents of compound (I), (IV), (V), (VIII), (IX), or (XII) is about 3:1.

The catalyst can be a palladium catalyst, for example, a ligand coordinated palladium(0) catalyst (e.g., a tetrakis(trialkylphosphine)palladium(0) or a tetrakis(triarylphosphine)palladium(0) catalyst) or a ligand coordinated palladium(II) catalyst. Suitable catalysts include, for example, tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0), dichloro[1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]palladium(II), dichlorobis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(II), palladium(II) acetate, and palladium(II) chloride. In particular embodiments, the catalyst is tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0), and the ratio of the equivalents of the catalyst to the equivalents of compound (I), (IV), (V), (VIII), (IX), or (XII) is about 1:20.

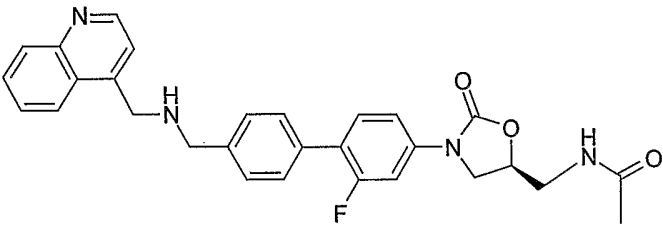
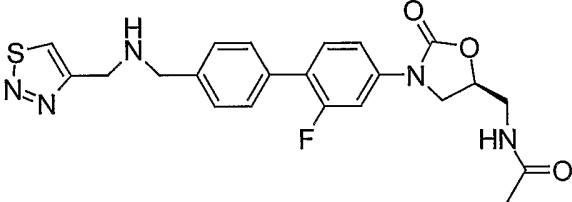
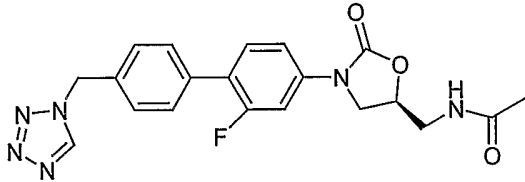
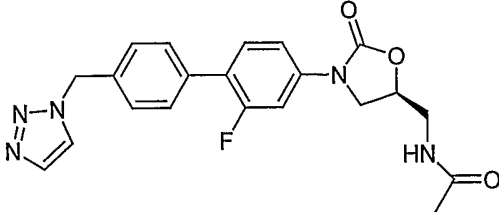
The solvent can be an aqueous solvent, or a mixture of water and an organic solvent, wherein the organic solvent is selected from the group consisting of methanol, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, butanol, isobutanol, secondary butanol, tertiary butanol, benzene, toluene, tetrahydrofuran, dimethylformamide, 1,2-diethyl ether, dimethoxyethane, diisopropyl ether, methyltertiarybutyl ether, methoxymethyl ether, 2-methoxyethyl ether, 1,4-dioxane, 1,3-dioxolane, and mixtures thereof. In particular embodiments, the solvent is a mixture of water, toluene, and ethanol, for example, in a ratio of about 1:3:1 by volume.

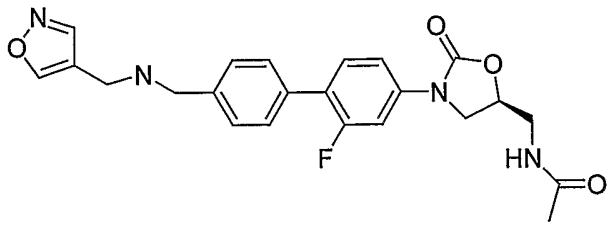
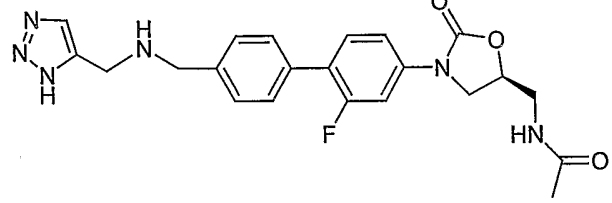
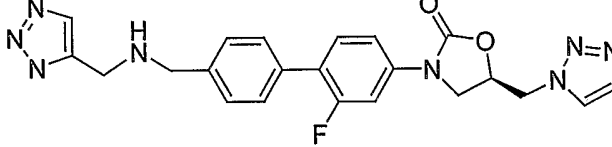
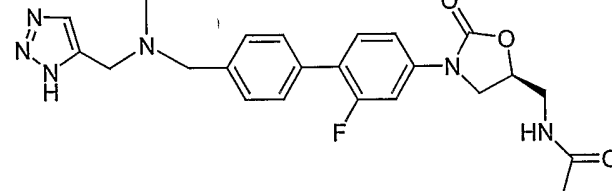
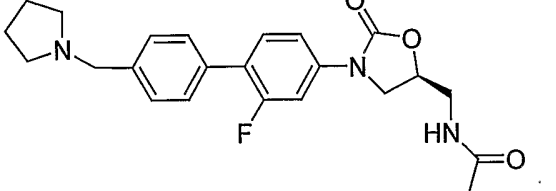
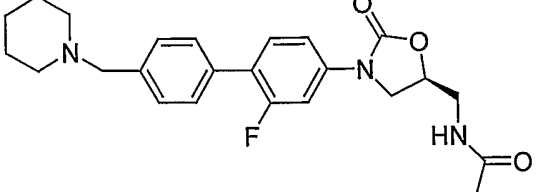
The process can be carried out at a temperature of about 20 °C to about 100 °C. In some embodiments, the process is carried out at the reflux temperature of the solvent.

Other reaction conditions for the Suzuki-type coupling reactions of the invention are straightforwardly identified by those of skill in the art, e.g., by reference to Suzuki & Brown, *Organic Synthesis Via Boranes Volume 3: Suzuki Coupling*, (Aldrich, 2003).

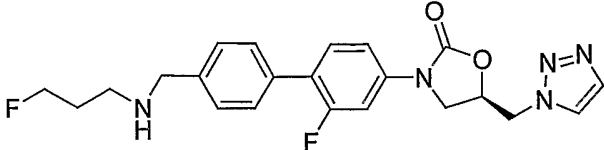
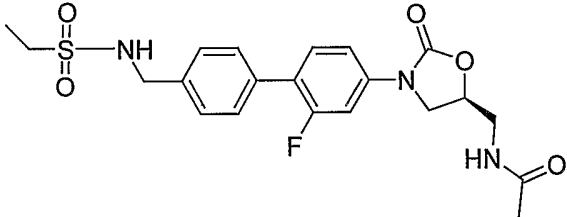
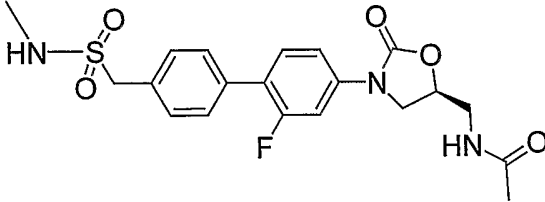
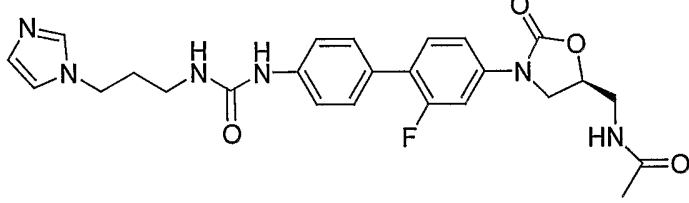
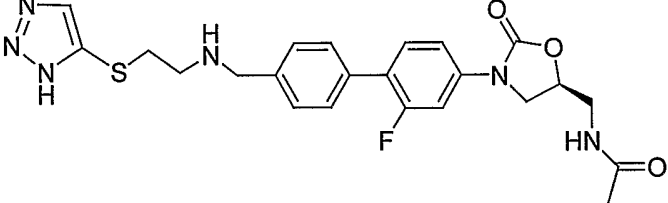
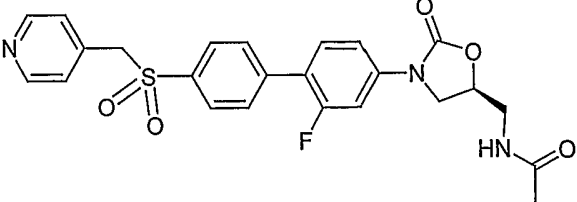
5 Table 1 includes exemplary compounds that can be synthesized according to the processes of the invention.

Table 1

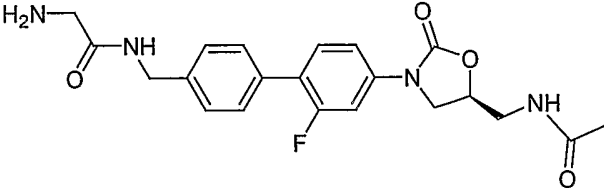
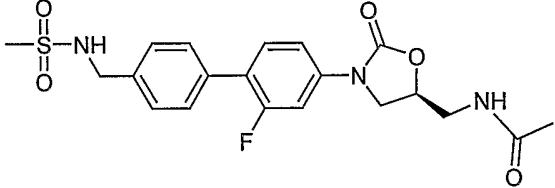
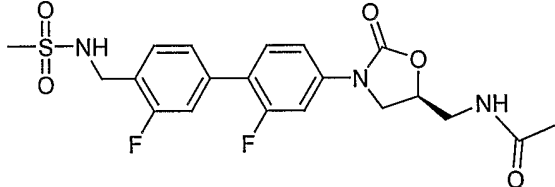
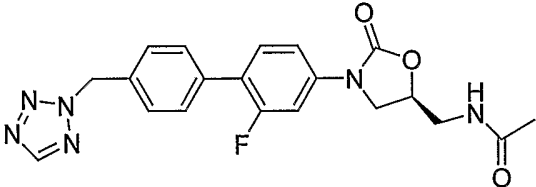
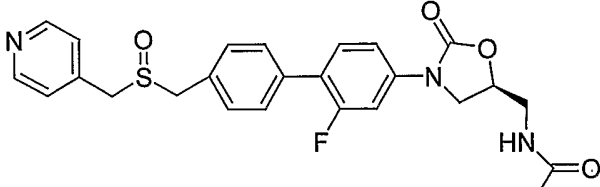
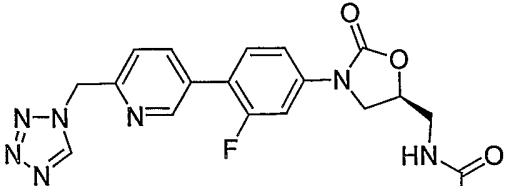
Compound Number	Structure
1	
	(5S)-N-[3-(2-Fluoro-4'-{[(quinolin-4-ylmethyl)-amino]-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide
2	
	(5S)-N-[3-(2-Fluoro-4'-{[(1,2,3)thiadiazol-4-ylmethyl]-amino]-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide
3	
	(5S)-N-[3-(3-Fluoro-4'-{[(6-tetrazol-1-ylmethyl)-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
4	
	(5S)-N-[3-(2-Fluoro-4'-[1,2,3]triazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide

5	
	(5S)-N-[3-(2-Fluoro-4'-{[(isoxazol-4-ylmethyl)-amino]-methyl}-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide
6	
	(5S)-N-[3-(2-Fluoro-4'-{[(3H-[1,2,3]triazol-4-ylmethyl)-amino]-methyl}-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide
7	
	(5R)-3-(2-Fluoro-4'-{[(3H-[1,2,3]triazol-4-ylmethyl)-amino]-methyl}-biphenyl-4-yl)-5-[1,2,3]triazol-1-ylmethyl-oxazolidin-2-one
8	
	(5S)-N-[3-(2-Fluoro-4'-{[methyl-(3H-[1,2,3]triazol-4-ylmethyl)-amino]-methyl}-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide
9	
	(5S)-N-[3-(2-Fluoro-4'-pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide
10	

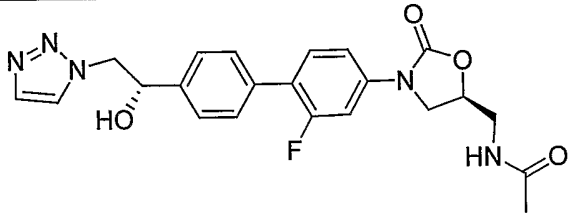
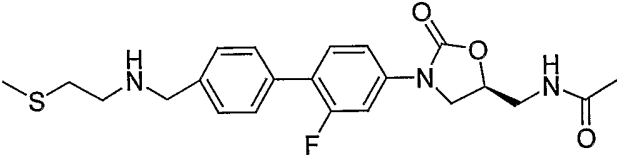
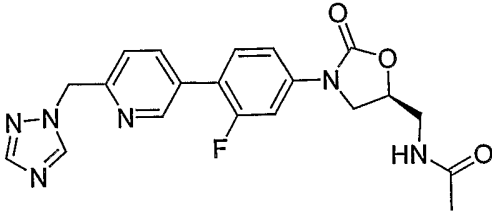
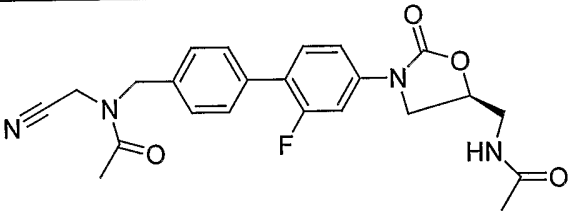
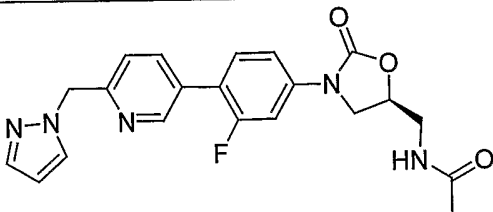
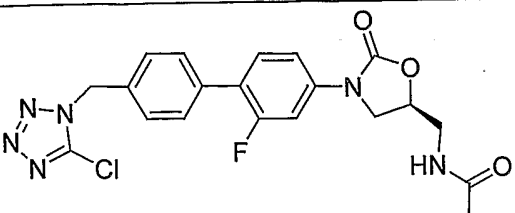
	(5S)N-[3-(2-Fluoro-4'-piperidin-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide
11	
	(5S)N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
12	
	(5S)N-(3-{4'-[(2-Cyano-ethylamino)-methyl]-2-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
13	
	(5S)N-{3-[4-(4-N-(N-methyl-N'-cyano) guanylaminomethyl-phenyl-4-yl)-3-fluorophenyl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}-acetamide
14	
	(5R)2-{[2'-Fluoro-4'-(2-oxo-5-[1,2,3]triazol-1-ylmethyl-oxazolidin-3-yl)-biphenyl-4-ylmethyl]-amino}-acetamide
15	
	(5S)N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-2-hydroxy-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide

16	
	(5R)3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-5-[1,2,3]triazol-1-ylmethyl-oxazolidin-2-one
17	
	(5S)N-{3-[4'-(Ethanesulfonylamino-methyl)-2-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}-acetamide
18	
	(5S)N-[3-(2-Fluoro-4'-methylsulfamoylmethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide
19	
	(5S)N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[3-(3-imidazol-1-yl-propyl)-ureido]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
20	
	(5S)N-[3-(2-Fluoro-4'-{[2-(3H-[1,2,3]triazol-4-ylsulfanyl)-ethylamino]-methyl}-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide
21	

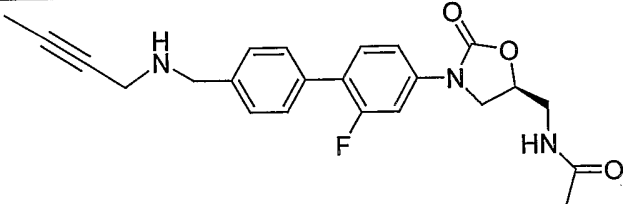
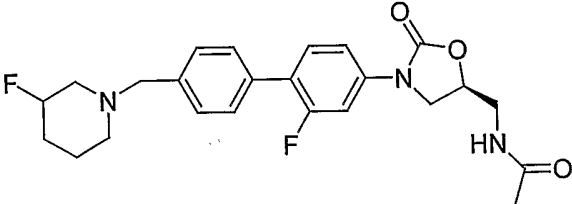
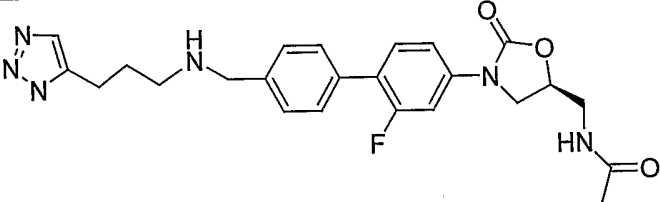
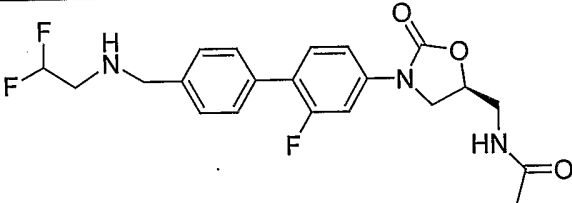
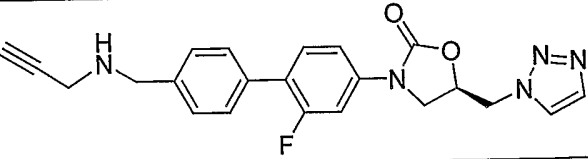
	(5S)N-{3-[2-Fluoro-4'-(pyridin-4-ylmethanesulfonyl)-biphenyl-4-yl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}-acetamide
22	
	(5S)N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(pyridin-2-ylmethyl)-sulfamoyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
23	
	(5S)N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(1-methyl-1H-imidazole-4-sulfonylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
24	
	(5S)N-{3-[2-Fluoro-4'-([1,2,4]triazol-4-ylaminomethyl)-biphenyl-4-yl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}-acetamide
25	
	(5S)N-{3-[2-Fluoro-4'-(3H-[1,2,3]triazole-4-sulfonylmethyl)-biphenyl-4-yl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}-acetamide
26	
	(5S)2-({4'-[5-(Acetylamino-methyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-3-yl]-2'-fluoro-biphenyl-4-ylmethyl}-amino)-acetamide

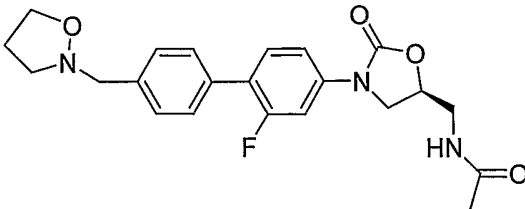
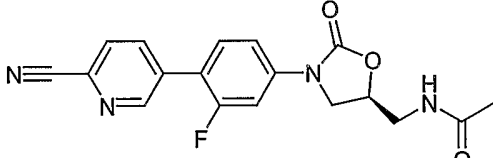
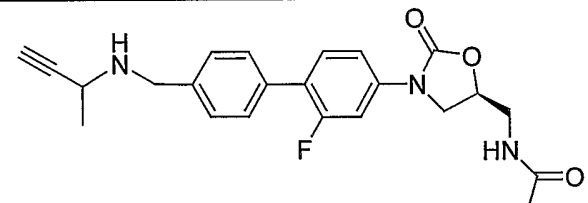
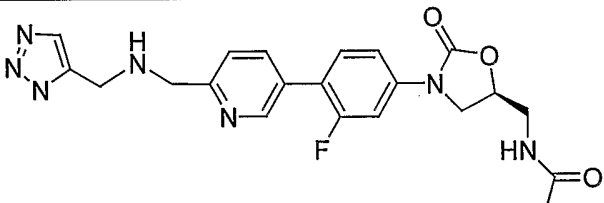
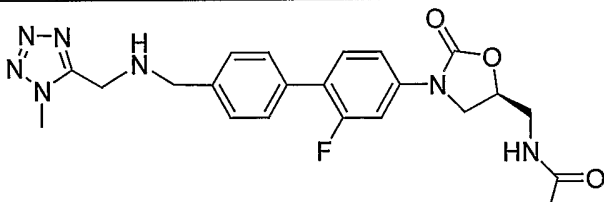
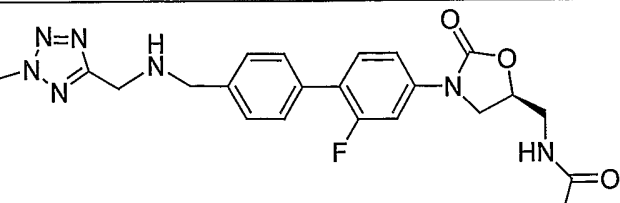
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28	
	(5S)-N-{3-[2-Fluoro-4'-(methanesulfonylamino-methyl)-biphenyl-4-yl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}-acetamide
29	
	(5S)-N-{3-[2,3'-Difluoro-4'-(methanesulfonylamino-methyl)-biphenyl-4-yl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}-acetamide
30	
	(5S)-N-[3-(2-Fluoro-4'-tetrazol-2-ylmethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide
31	
	(5S)-N-{3-[2-Fluoro-4'-(pyridin-4-ylmethanesulfinylmethyl)-biphenyl-4-yl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}-acetamide
32	

	(5S)N-{3-[3-Fluoro-4-(6-tetrazol-1-ylmethyl-pyridin-3-yl)-phenyl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}-acetamide
33	
	(5S)N-{3-[3-Fluoro-4-(6-[1,2,3]triazol-1-ylmethyl-pyridin-3-yl)-phenyl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}-acetamide
34	
	(5S)N-{3-[2-Fluoro-4'-([1,3,4]thiadiazole-2-sulfinylmethyl)-biphenyl-4-yl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}-acetamide
35	
	(5S)N-[3-(2-Fluoro-4'-[1,2,4]triazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide
36	
	(5S)N-{3-[2-Fluoro-4'-(5-methyl-tetrazol-1-ylmethyl)-biphenyl-4-yl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}-acetamide
37	
	(5S)N-{3-[2-Fluoro-4'-(5-methyl-tetrazol-2-ylmethyl)-biphenyl-4-yl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}-acetamide

38	
	(S,S)N-{3-[2-Fluoro-4'-(1-hydroxy-2-[1,2,3]triazol-1-yl-ethyl)-biphenyl-4-yl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}-acetamide
39	
	(5S)N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(2-methylsulfanyl-ethylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
40	
	(5S)N-(3-[3-Fluoro-4-(6-[1,2,4]triazol-1-ylmethyl-pyridin-3-yl)-phenyl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
41	
	(5S)N-(3-{4'-[(Acetyl-cyanomethyl-amino)-methyl]-2-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
42	
	(5S)N-(3-[3-Fluoro-4-(6-pyrazol-1-ylmethyl-pyridin-3-yl)-phenyl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
43	

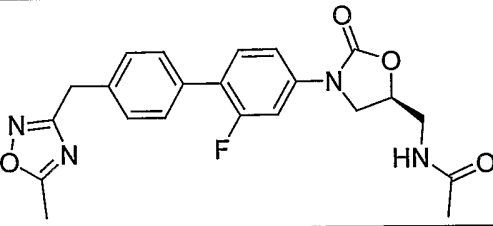
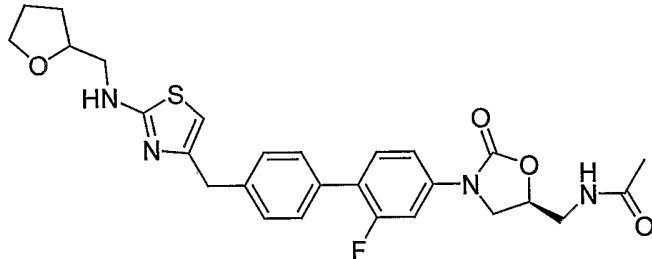
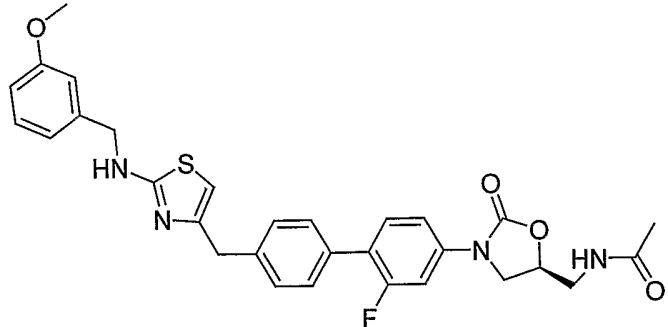
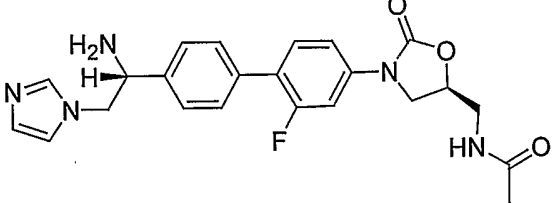
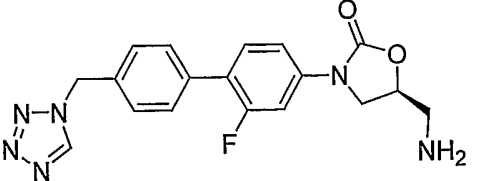
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44	
	(5R)3-(2-Fluoro-4'-imidazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-5-[1,2,3]triazol-1-ylmethyl-oxazolidin-2-one
45	
	(5S)N-[3-(2-Fluoro-4'-prop-2-ynylaminomethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide
46	
	(5S)N-[3-(4'-Allylaminomethyl-2-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide
47	
	(5S)N-[3-(4'-But-3-enylaminomethyl-2-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide
48	
	(5S)N-[3-(4'-But-3-ynylaminomethyl-2-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide
49	

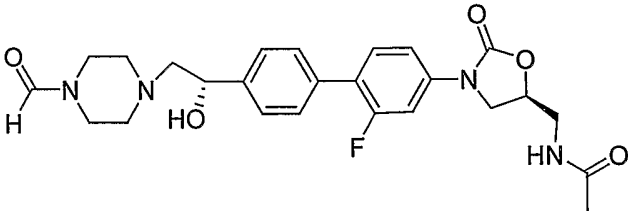
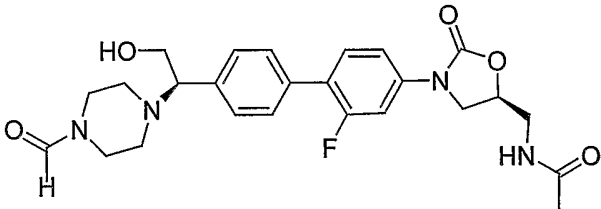
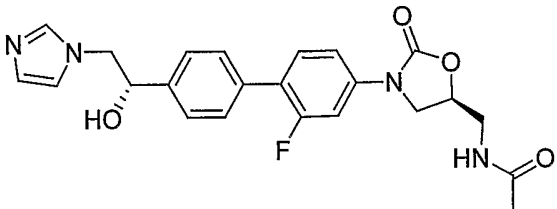
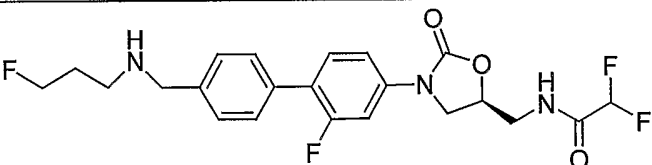
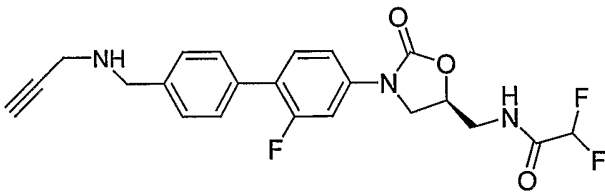
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50	
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51	
	(5S)N-{3-[2-Fluoro-4'-(3-fluoro-piperidin-1-ylmethyl)-biphenyl-4-yl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}-acetamide
52	
	(5S)N-[3-(2-Fluoro-4'-{[3-(3H-[1,2,3]triazol-4-yl)-propylamino]-methyl}-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide
53	
	(5S)N-(3-{4'-[(2,2-Difluoro-ethylamino)-methyl]-2-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
54	
	(5R)3-(2-Fluoro-4'-prop-2-ynylaminomethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-5-[1,2,3]triazol-1-ylmethyl-oxazolidin-2-one

55	
	(5S)N-[3-(2-Fluoro-4'-isoxazolidin-2-ylmethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide
56	
	(5S) N-{3-[4-(6-Cyano-pyridin-3-yl)-3-fluoro-phenyl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}-acetamide
57	
	(5S)N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(1-methyl-prop-2-ynylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
58	
	(5S)N-{3-[3-Fluoro-4-(6-[(3H-[1,2,3]triazol-4-ylmethyl)-amino]-methyl)-pyridin-3-yl]-phenyl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}-acetamide
59	
	(5S)N-[3-(2-Fluoro-4'-[(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-ylmethyl)-amino]-methyl)-biphenyl-4-yl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide
60	

	(5S)N-[3-(2-Fluoro-4'-{[(2-methyl-2H-tetrazol-5-ylmethyl)-amino]-methyl}-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide
61	
	(5S)N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(2-fluoro-allylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
62	
	(5S)N-(3-{4'-[(2,3-Difluoropropylamino)-methyl]-2-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
63	
	(5S)5-{4-[5-(Acetylamino-methyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-3-yl]-2-fluorophenyl}-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid [2-(3H-imidazol-4-yl)-ethyl]-amide
64	
	(5S)4'-[5-(Acetylamino-methyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-3-yl]-2'-fluorobiphenyl-4-carboxylic acid ([1,2,4]oxadiazol-3-ylmethyl)-amide
65	
	(5S)4'-[5-(Acetylamino-methyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-3-yl]-2'-fluorobiphenyl-4-carboxylic acid ([1,2,4]thiadiazol-3-ylmethyl)-amide
66	

	(5S)N-(1-{4'-[5-(Acetylamino-methyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-3-yl]-2'-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl}-ethyl)-2-amino-acetamide
67	
	(5S)2-(1-{4'-[5-(Acetylamino-methyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-3-yl]-2'-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl}-ethylamino)-acetamide
68	
	(5S)N-{3-[2-Fluoro-4'-(pyridin-4-ylmethylsulfanyl)-biphenyl-4-yl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}-acetamide
69	
	(5S)N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(pyridin-4-ylmethyl)-sulfamoyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
70	
	(S,S)N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[2-(3-fluoro-propylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
71	
	(5S)N-{3-[2-Fluoro-4'-(5-oxo-2,5-dihydro-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-3-ylmethyl)-biphenyl-4-yl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}-acetamide

72	
	<p>(5S)-N-{3-[2-Fluoro-4'-(5-methyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-3-ylmethyl)-biphenyl-4-yl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}-acetamide</p>
73	
	<p>(5S)-N-[3-(2-Fluoro-4'-{2-[(tetrahydro-furan-2-ylmethyl)-amino]-thiazol-4-ylmethyl}-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide</p>
74	
	<p>(5S)-N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[2-(3-methoxy-benzylamino)-thiazol-4-ylmethyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide</p>
75	
	<p>(S,S)-N-{3-[4'-(1-Amino-2-imidazol-1-yl-ethyl)-2-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}-acetamide</p>
76	
	<p>(5S)-5-Aminomethyl-3-(2-fluoro-4'-tetrazol-1-ylmethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-oxazolidin-2-one</p>

77	
	(S,S)N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[2-(4-formyl-piperazin-1-yl)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
78	
	(R,S)N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[1-(4-formyl-piperazin-1-yl)-2-hydroxy-ethyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
79	
	(S,S)N-{3-[2-Fluoro-4'-(1-hydroxy-2-imidazol-1-yl-ethyl)-biphenyl-4-yl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}-acetamide
80	
	(5S)2,2-Difluoro-N-(3-{2-fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
81	
	(5S)2,2-Difluoro-N-[3-(2-fluoro-4'-prop-2-ynylaminomethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide

The exemplary compounds in Table 1 can be synthesized by the process depicted in Scheme A using, for example, the aryl boronic acids and aryl iodides listed in Table 2, below.

## Scheme A

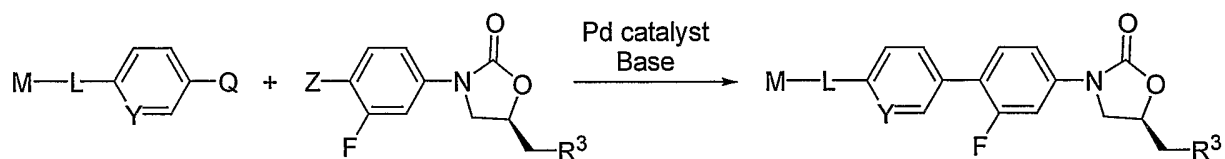
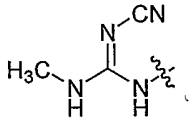
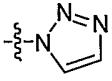
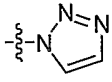
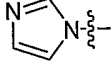
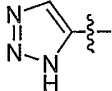
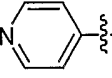
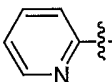
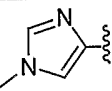
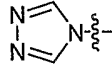
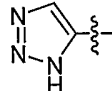
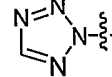
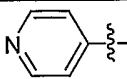
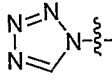
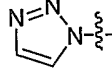
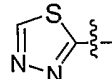
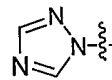
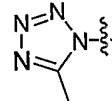
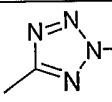
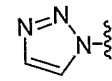
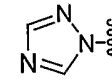

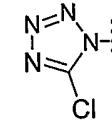

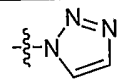
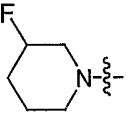
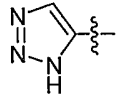
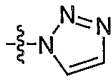
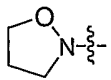
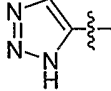
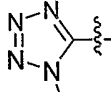
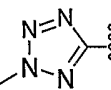
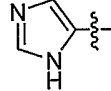
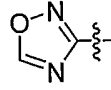


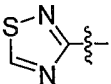
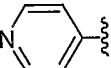
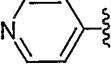
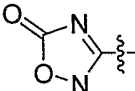
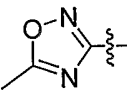
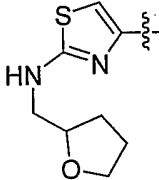
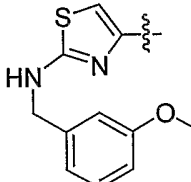
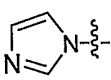
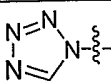
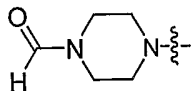
Table 2

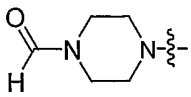
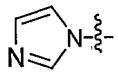
M	L	Y	Q	Z	R <sup>3</sup>	Product
	-CH <sub>2</sub> NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	<b>1</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	<b>2</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	<b>3</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	<b>4</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	<b>5</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	<b>6</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I		<b>7</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> N(CH <sub>3</sub> )CH <sub>2</sub> -	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	<b>8</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	<b>9</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	<b>10</b>
FCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	-NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	<b>11</b>
NCCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	-NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	<b>12</b>

	-CH2-	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	13
H <sub>2</sub> NC(O)CH <sub>2</sub> -	-NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I		14
FCH <sub>2</sub> CH(OH)CH <sub>2</sub> -	-NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	15
FCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	-NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I		16
CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	-SO <sub>2</sub> NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	17
CH <sub>3</sub> -	-NHSO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	18
	-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> NHC(O)NH- *	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	19
	-SCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	20
	-CH <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> -	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	21
	-CH <sub>2</sub> NHSO <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	22
	-SO <sub>2</sub> NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	23
	-NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	24
	-S(O)CH <sub>2</sub> -	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	25
H <sub>2</sub> NC(O)CH <sub>2</sub> -	-NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	26
H <sub>2</sub> NCH <sub>2</sub> C(O)-	-NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	27
CH <sub>3</sub> -	-SO <sub>2</sub> NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	28
CH <sub>3</sub> -	-SO <sub>2</sub> NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CF	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	29
	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	30

	-CH <sub>2</sub> S(O)CH <sub>2</sub> -	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	<b>31</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	N	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	<b>32</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	N	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	<b>33</b>
	-S(O)CH <sub>2</sub> -	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	<b>34</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	<b>35</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	<b>36</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	<b>37</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> CH(OH)-	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	<b>38</b>
CH <sub>3</sub> -	-SCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	<b>39</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	N	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	<b>40</b>
NCCH <sub>2</sub> -	$\begin{array}{c} \text{---N---CH}_2\text{---} \\   \\ \text{Ac} \end{array}$	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	<b>41</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	N	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	<b>42</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	<b>43</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I		<b>44</b>
HC≡CCH <sub>2</sub> -	-NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	<b>45</b>
H <sub>2</sub> C=CHCH <sub>2</sub> -	-NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	<b>46</b>
H <sub>2</sub> C=CHCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	-NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	<b>47</b>

$\text{HC}\equiv\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$	$-\text{NHCH}_2-$ *	CH	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	I	$-\text{NHAc}$	<b>48</b>
$\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}(\text{CH}_2)_3-$	$-\text{NHCH}_2-$ *	CH	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	I	$-\text{NHAc}$	<b>49</b>
$\text{CH}_3\text{C}\equiv\text{CCH}_2-$	$-\text{NHCH}_2-$ *	CH	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	I	$-\text{NHAc}$	<b>50</b>
	$-\text{CH}_2-$	CH	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	I	$-\text{NHAc}$	<b>51</b>
	$-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{NHCH}_2-$ *	CH	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	I	$-\text{NHAc}$	<b>52</b>
$\text{F}_2\text{HCCH}_2-$	$-\text{NHCH}_2-$ *	CH	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	I	$-\text{NHAc}$	<b>53</b>
$\text{HC}\equiv\text{CCH}_2-$	$-\text{NHCH}_2-$ *	CH	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	I		<b>54</b>
	$-\text{CH}_2-$	CH	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	I	$-\text{NHAc}$	<b>55</b>
$\text{NC}-$	(bond)	N	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	I	$-\text{NHAc}$	<b>56</b>
$\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}-\begin{matrix} \text{H} \\   \\ \text{C} \\   \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{matrix}$	$-\text{NHCH}_2-$ *	CH	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	I	$-\text{NHAc}$	<b>57</b>
	$-\text{CH}_2\text{NHCH}_2-$ *	N	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	I	$-\text{NHAc}$	<b>58</b>
	$-\text{CH}_2\text{NHCH}_2-$ *	CH	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	I	$-\text{NHAc}$	<b>59</b>
	$-\text{CH}_2\text{NHCH}_2-$ *	CH	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	I	$-\text{NHAc}$	<b>60</b>
$\text{HC}=\text{CFCH}_2-$	$-\text{NHCH}_2-$ *	CH	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	I	$-\text{NHAc}$	<b>61</b>
$\text{FH}_2\text{CCHFCH}_2-$	$-\text{NHCH}_2-$ *	CH	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	I	$-\text{NHAc}$	<b>62</b>
	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NHC}(\text{O})-$ *	N	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	I	$-\text{NHAc}$	<b>63</b>
	$-\text{CH}_2\text{NHC}(\text{O})-$ *	CH	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	I	$-\text{NHAc}$	<b>64</b>

	$-\text{CH}_2\text{NHC(O)}-^*$	CH	$\text{B(OH)}_2$	I	-NHAc	65
$\text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{C(O)}-$	$-\text{NH}-\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}}-$ *	CH	$\text{B(OH)}_2$	I	-NHAc	66
$\text{H}_2\text{NC(O)CH}_2-$	$-\text{NH}-\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}}-$ *	CH	$\text{B(OH)}_2$	I	-NHAc	67
	$-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$	CH	$\text{B(OH)}_2$	I	-NHAc	68
	$-\text{CH}_2\text{NHSO}_2-^*$	CH	$\text{B(OH)}_2$	I	-NHAc	69
$\text{FCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$	$-\text{NHCH}_2\text{CH(OH)}-^*$	CH	$\text{B(OH)}_2$	I	-NHAc	70
	$-\text{CH}_2-$	CH	$\text{B(OH)}_2$	I	-NHAc	71
	$-\text{CH}_2-$	CH	$\text{B(OH)}_2$	I	-NHAc	72
	$-\text{CH}_2-$	CH	$\text{B(OH)}_2$	I	-NHAc	73
	$-\text{CH}_2-$	CH	$\text{B(OH)}_2$	I	-NHAc	74
	$-\text{CH}_2-\underset{\text{NH}_2}{\text{CH}}-$ *	CH	$\text{B(OH)}_2$	I	-NHAc	75
	$-\text{CH}_2-$	CH	$\text{B(OH)}_2$	I	$-\text{NH}_2$	76
	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH(OH)}-$	CH	$\text{B(OH)}_2$	I	-NHAc	77

	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \\   \\ -\text{CH}- \end{array}$	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	<b>78</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> CH(OH)-	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHAc	<b>79</b>
FCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	-NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHC(O)CHF <sub>2</sub>	<b>80</b>
HC≡CCH <sub>2</sub> -	-NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	I	-NHC(O)CHF <sub>2</sub>	<b>81</b>

Compounds containing L groups having free amines (e.g., compounds derived from the reagents having L groups marked with \* in Table 2) alternatively may be synthesized from the corresponding protected amine (e.g., -CH<sub>2</sub>N(BOC)CH<sub>2</sub>- or -N(BOC)CH<sub>2</sub>-) followed by amine deprotection.

Alternatively, the exemplary compounds in Table 1 can be synthesized by the process depicted in Scheme B using, for example, the aryl boronic acids and aryl iodides listed in Table 3, below.

#### Scheme B

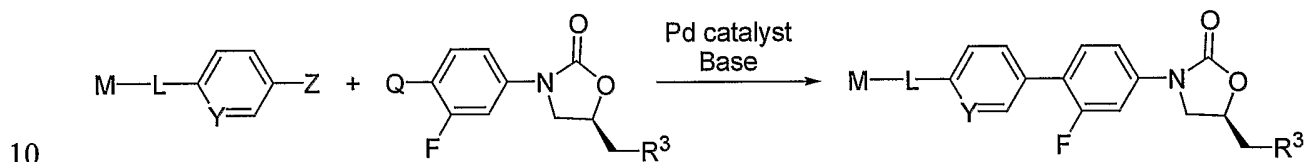
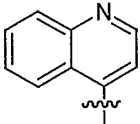
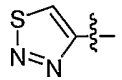
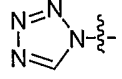
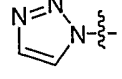
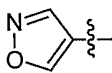
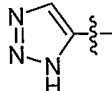
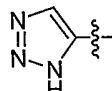
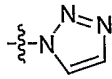
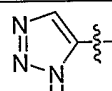
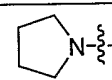
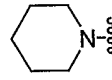
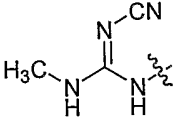
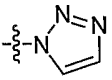
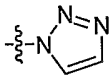
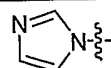
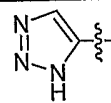
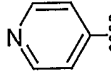
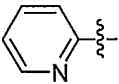
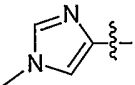
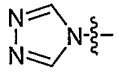
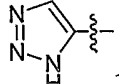
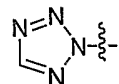
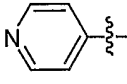
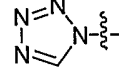
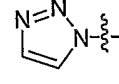
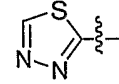
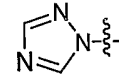
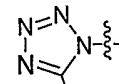
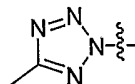
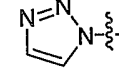
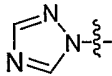

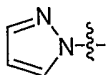
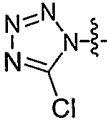
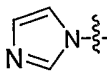
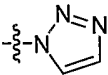
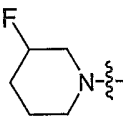
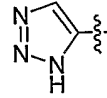
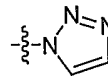
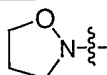


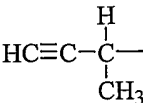
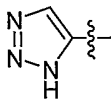
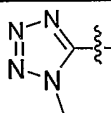
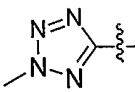
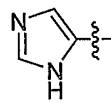
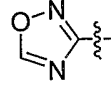
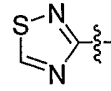
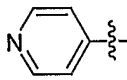
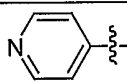
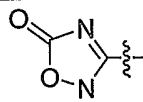
Table 3

M	L	Y	Z	Q	R <sup>3</sup>	Product
	-CH <sub>2</sub> NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>1</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>2</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>3</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>4</b>

	$-\text{CH}_2\text{NHCH}_2-$ *	CH	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	$-\text{NHAc}$	<b>5</b>
	$-\text{CH}_2\text{NHCH}_2-$ *	CH	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	$-\text{NHAc}$	<b>6</b>
	$-\text{CH}_2\text{NHCH}_2-$ *	CH	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$		<b>7</b>
	$-\text{CH}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2-$	CH	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	$-\text{NHAc}$	<b>8</b>
	$-\text{CH}_2-$	CH	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	$-\text{NHAc}$	<b>9</b>
	$-\text{CH}_2-$	CH	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	$-\text{NHAc}$	<b>10</b>
$\text{FCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$	$-\text{NHCH}_2-$ *	CH	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	$-\text{NHAc}$	<b>11</b>
$\text{NCCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$	$-\text{NHCH}_2-$ *	CH	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	$-\text{NHAc}$	<b>12</b>
	$-\text{CH}_2-$	CH	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	$-\text{NHAc}$	<b>13</b>
$\text{H}_2\text{NC}(\text{O})\text{CH}_2-$	$-\text{NHCH}_2-$ *	CH	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$		<b>14</b>
$\text{FCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2-$	$-\text{NHCH}_2-$ *	CH	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	$-\text{NHAc}$	<b>15</b>
$\text{FCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$	$-\text{NHCH}_2-$ *	CH	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$		<b>16</b>
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2-$	$-\text{SO}_2\text{NHCH}_2-$ *	CH	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	$-\text{NHAc}$	<b>17</b>
$\text{CH}_3-$	$-\text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_2-$	CH	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	$-\text{NHAc}$	<b>18</b>
	$-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{NHC}(\text{O})\text{NH}-$ *	CH	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	$-\text{NHAc}$	<b>19</b>
	$-\text{SCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NHCH}_2-$ *	CH	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	$-\text{NHAc}$	<b>20</b>
	$-\text{CH}_2\text{SO}_2-$	CH	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	$-\text{NHAc}$	<b>21</b>

	$-\text{CH}_2\text{NH}\text{SO}_2-^*$	CH	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	-NHAc	<b>22</b>
	$-\text{SO}_2\text{NHCH}_2-^*$	CH	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	-NHAc	<b>23</b>
	$-\text{NHCH}_2-^*$	CH	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	-NHAc	<b>24</b>
	$-\text{S}(\text{O})\text{CH}_2-$	CH	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	-NHAc	<b>25</b>
$\text{H}_2\text{NC}(\text{O})\text{CH}_2-$	$-\text{NHCH}_2-^*$	CH	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	-NHAc	<b>26</b>
$\text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{C}(\text{O})-$	$-\text{NHCH}_2-^*$	CH	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	-NHAc	<b>27</b>
$\text{CH}_3-$	$-\text{SO}_2\text{NHCH}_2-^*$	CH	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	-NHAc	<b>28</b>
$\text{CH}_3-$	$-\text{SO}_2\text{NHCH}_2-^*$	CF	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	-NHAc	<b>29</b>
	$-\text{CH}_2-$	CH	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	-NHAc	<b>30</b>
	$-\text{CH}_2\text{S}(\text{O})\text{CH}_2-$	CH	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	-NHAc	<b>31</b>
	$-\text{CH}_2-$	N	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	-NHAc	<b>32</b>
	$-\text{CH}_2-$	N	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	-NHAc	<b>33</b>
	$-\text{S}(\text{O})\text{CH}_2-$	CH	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	-NHAc	<b>34</b>
	$-\text{CH}_2-$	CH	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	-NHAc	<b>35</b>
	$-\text{CH}_2-$	CH	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	-NHAc	<b>36</b>
	$-\text{CH}_2-$	CH	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	-NHAc	<b>37</b>
	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})-$	CH	I	$\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$	-NHAc	<b>38</b>

CH <sub>3</sub> -	-SCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>39</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	N	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>40</b>
NCCH <sub>2</sub> -		CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>41</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	N	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>42</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>43</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>		<b>44</b>
HC≡CCH <sub>2</sub> -	-NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>45</b>
H <sub>2</sub> C=CHCH <sub>2</sub> -	-NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>46</b>
H <sub>2</sub> C=CHCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	-NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>47</b>
HC≡CCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	-NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>48</b>
HC≡C(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> -	-NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>49</b>
CH <sub>3</sub> C≡CCH <sub>2</sub> -	-NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>50</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>51</b>
	-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>52</b>
F <sub>2</sub> HCCH <sub>2</sub> -	-NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>53</b>
HC≡CCH <sub>2</sub> -	-NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>		<b>54</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>55</b>
NC-	(bond)	N	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>56</b>

	-NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>57</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	N	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>58</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>59</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>60</b>
HC=CFCH <sub>2</sub> -	-NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>61</b>
FH <sub>2</sub> CCHFCH <sub>2</sub> -	-NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>62</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> NHC(O)- *	N	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>63</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> NHC(O)- *	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>64</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> NHC(O)- *	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>65</b>
H <sub>2</sub> NCH <sub>2</sub> C(O)-	-NH-   CH-   CH <sub>3</sub> *	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>66</b>
H <sub>2</sub> NC(O)CH <sub>2</sub> -	-NH-   CH-   CH <sub>3</sub> *	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>67</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> S-	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>68</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> NHSO <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>69</b>
FCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	-NHCH <sub>2</sub> CH(OH)- *	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>70</b>
	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	<b>71</b>

	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	72
	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	73
	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	74
	-CH <sub>2</sub> -CH-   NH <sub>2</sub> *	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	75
	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NH <sub>2</sub>	76
	-CH <sub>2</sub> CH(OH)-	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	77
	CH <sub>2</sub> OH   -CH-	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	78
	-CH <sub>2</sub> CH(OH)-	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHAc	79
FCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	-NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHC(O)CHF <sub>2</sub>	80
HC≡CCH <sub>2</sub> -	-NHCH <sub>2</sub> - *	CH	I	B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	-NHC(O)CHF <sub>2</sub>	81

As discussed above, compounds containing L groups having free amines (e.g., compounds derived from the reagents having L groups marked with \* in Table 3) alternatively may be synthesized from the corresponding protected amine (e.g., -CH<sub>2</sub>N(BOC)CH<sub>2</sub>- or -N(BOC)CH<sub>2</sub>-) followed by amine deprotection.

- 5 In addition to the reagents listed in Tables 2 and 3, reagents containing other Q groups (e.g., boronic esters, boronic halides, or organoboranes) and/or reagents containing other Z groups (e.g., other halogens or sulfonates) may be used to synthesize the exemplary compounds in Table 1 according to the processes of the invention.

### 3. Examples

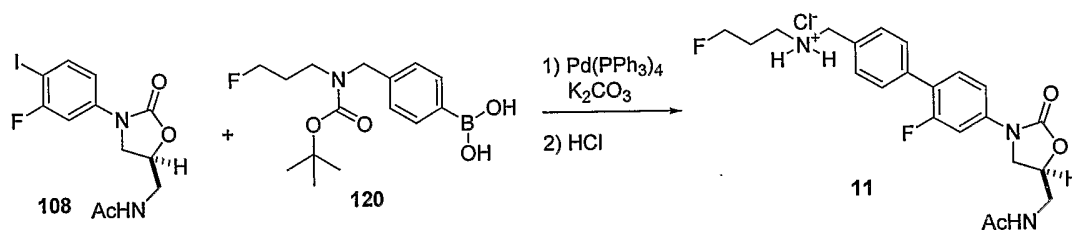
Embodiments of the present invention are described in the following examples, which are meant to illustrate, not to limit, the scope and nature of the invention.

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

#### Example 1

Scheme 1 depicts the synthesis of compound **11** from aryl iodide **108** and aryl boronic acid **120**.

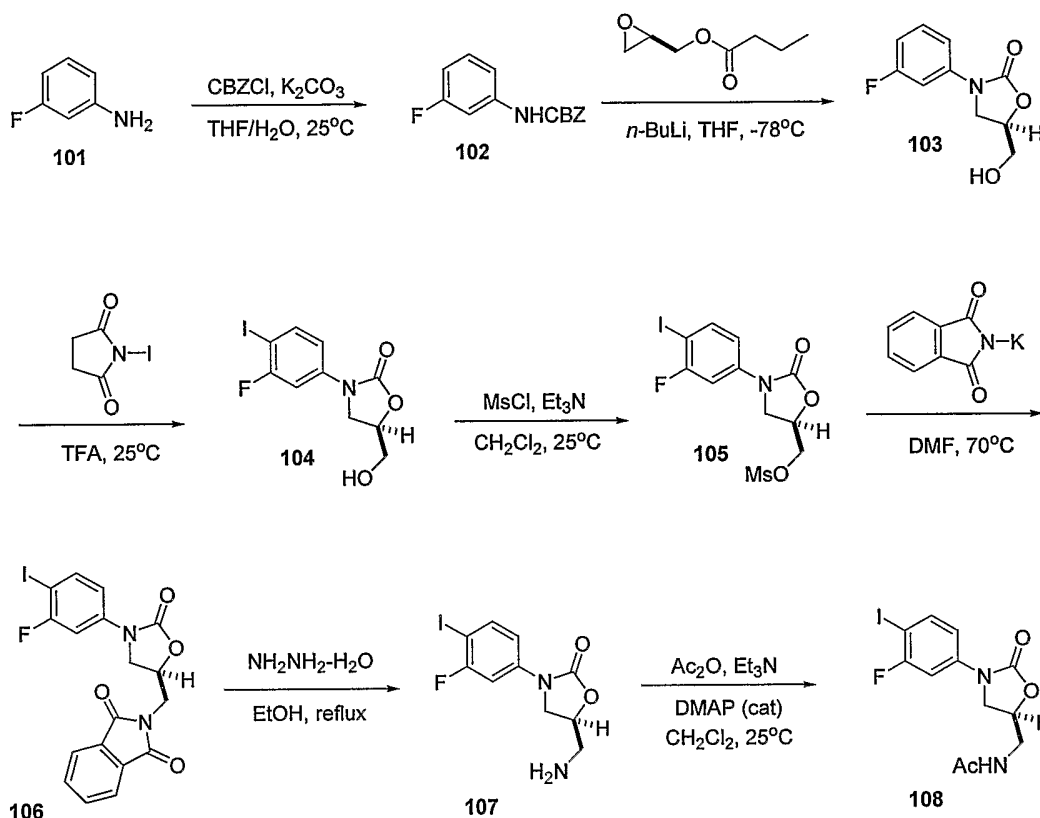
#### Scheme 1



**a. Synthesis of aryl iodide 108 – Method A**

Scheme 2 depicts the synthesis of aryl iodide **108** from 3-fluoroaniline **101**.

Scheme 2



- 5 A solution of 3-fluoroaniline **101** (18.7 g, 168.3 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (THF, 150 mL) was treated with potassium carbonate ( $K_2CO_3$ , 46.45 g, 336.6 mmol, 2.0 equiv) and  $H_2O$  (150 mL) before a solution of benzyl chloroformate (CBZCl, 31.58 g, 185.1 mmol, 26.1 mL, 1.1 equiv) in THF (50 mL) was dropwise added into the reaction mixture at room temperature under  $N_2$ . The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. When TLC showed
- 10 the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was treated with  $H_2O$  (100 mL) and ethyl acetate (EtOAc, 100 mL). The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 100 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with  $H_2O$  (2 x 100 mL) and saturated aqueous sodium chloride ( $NaCl$ , 100 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate ( $MgSO_4$ ), and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was further dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired (3-fluoro-
- 15 phenyl)-carbamic acid benzyl ester **102** (39.2 g, 95% yield) as pale-yellow oil. This product was directly used in subsequent reactions without further purification.  $^1H$  NMR (300 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ )  $\delta$

5.23 (s, 2H, OCH<sub>2</sub>Ph), 6.75–6.82 (m, 2H), 7.05 (dd, 1H, *J* = 1.4, 8.2 Hz), 7.22–7.45 (m, 6H). C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>12</sub>FNO<sub>2</sub>, LCMS (EI) *m/e* 246 (M<sup>+</sup> + H).

A solution of amine **102** (39.2 g, 160.0 mmol) in anhydrous THF (300 mL) was cooled to -78 °C in a dry-ice/acetone bath before a solution of *n*-butyl lithium (*n*-BuLi, 2.5 M solution in  
5 hexane, 70.4 mL, 176 mmol, 1.1 equiv) was dropwise added under N<sub>2</sub>. The resulting reaction mixture was subsequently stirred at -78 °C for 1 h before a solution of (*R*)-(-)-glycidyl butyrate (25.37 g, 24.6 mL, 176 mmol, 1.1 equiv) in anhydrous THF (100 mL) was dropwise added into the reaction mixture at -78 °C under N<sub>2</sub>. The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 30 min before being gradually warmed to room temperature for 12 h under N<sub>2</sub>. When TLC and  
10 HPLC/MS showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was quenched with H<sub>2</sub>O (200 mL), and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h before EtOAc (200 mL) was added. The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 100 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with H<sub>2</sub>O (2 x 100 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (100 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated *in vacuo*. White crystals  
15 precipitated from the concentrated solution when most of the solvent was evaporated. The residue was then treated with 20% EtOAc/hexane (100 mL) and the resulting slurry was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. The solids were collected by filtration and washed with 20% EtOAc/hexane (2 x 50 mL) to afford the desired (*5R*)-3-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-5-hydroxymethyl-oxazolidin-2-one **103** (24.4 g, 72.3% yield) as white crystals. This product was directly used in  
20 subsequent reactions without further purification. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ 3.34–3.72 (m, 2H), 3.83 (dd, 1H, *J* = 6.2, 9.0 Hz), 4.09 (t, 1H, *J* = 12.0 Hz), 4.68–4.75 (m, 1H), 5.23 (t, 1H, *J* = 5.6 Hz, OH), 6.96 (m, 1H), 7.32–7.56 (m, 3H). C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>FNO<sub>3</sub>, LCMS (EI) *m/e* 212 (M<sup>+</sup> + H).

A solution of alcohol **103** (10.74 g, 50.9 mmol) in trifluoroacetic acid (TFA, 50 mL) was treated with *N*-iodosuccinimide (12.03 g, 53.45 mmol, 1.05 equiv) at 25 °C and stirred for 2 h.  
25 When TLC and HPLC/MS showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was then treated with H<sub>2</sub>O (100 mL) and 20% EtOAc/hexane (100 mL) at 25 °C, and the resulting mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 30 min before being cooled to 0–5 °C for 2 h. The white solids were collected by filtration, washed with H<sub>2</sub>O (2 x 25 mL) and 20% EtOAc/hexane (2 x 25 mL), and dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired  
30 (*5R*)-3-(3-fluoro-4-iodo-phenyl)-5-hydroxymethyl-oxazolidin-2-one **104** (15.1 g, 88% yield) as an off-white powder. This product was directly used in subsequent reactions without further purification. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ 3.58 (dd, 1H, *J* = 4.2, 12.6 Hz), 3.67 (dd, 1H, *J* =

3.0, 12.6 Hz), 3.67 (dd, 1H,  $J = 6.3, 9.0$  Hz), 4.07(t, 1H,  $J = 9.0$  Hz), 4.72 (m, 1H), 5.21 (br. s, 1H, OH), 7.22 (dd, 1H,  $J = 2.4, 8.4$  Hz), 7.58 (dd, 1H,  $J = 2.4, 11.1$  Hz), 7.81 (dd, 1H,  $J = 7.8, 8.7$  Hz).  $C_{10}H_9FINO_3$ , LCMS (EI)  $m/e$  338 ( $M^+ + H$ ).

A solution of iodo-alcohol **104** (25.2 g, 74.8 mmol) in methylene chloride ( $CH_2Cl_2$ , 150 mL) was treated with triethylamine (TEA, 15.15 g, 20.9 mL, 150 mmol, 2.0 equiv) at 25 °C, and the resulting mixture was cooled to 0–5 °C before methanesulfonyl chloride (MsCl, 10.28 g, 6.95 mL, 89.7 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was dropwise introduced into the reaction mixture at 0–5 °C under  $N_2$ . The resulting reaction mixture was subsequently stirred at 0–5 °C for 1 h under  $N_2$ . When TLC and HPLC/MS showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was quenched with  $H_2O$  (100 mL) and  $CH_2Cl_2$  (100 mL). The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  (100 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with  $H_2O$  (2 x 100 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (100 mL), dried over  $MgSO_4$ , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was further dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired (5*R*)-methanesulfonic acid 3-(3-fluoro-4-iodo-phenyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl ester **105** (30.71 g, 98.9% yield) as an off-white powder. This product was directly used in subsequent reactions without further purification.  $C_{11}H_{11}FINO_5S$ , LCMS (EI)  $m/e$  416 ( $M^+ + H$ ).

A solution of mesylate **105** (26.38 g, 63.57 mmol) in anhydrous *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF, 120 mL) was treated with solid potassium phthalimide (12.95 g, 70.0 mmol, 1.1 equiv) at 25 °C, and the resulting reaction mixture was warmed to 70 °C for 2 h. When TLC and HPLC showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature before being quenched with  $H_2O$  (400 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min before being cooled to 0–5 °C for 1 h. The white precipitate was collected by filtration, washed with water (3 x 100 mL), and dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired (5*R*)-2-[3-(3-fluoro-4-iodo-phenyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-isoindole-1,3-dione **106** (27.85 g, 94%) as an off-white powder. This product was directly used in subsequent reactions without further purification.  $C_{18}H_{12}FIN_2O_4$ , LCMS (EI)  $m/e$  467 ( $M^+ + H$ ).

A solution of phthalimide **106** (23.3 g, 50.0 mmol) in ethanol (EtOH, 150 mL) was treated with hydrazine monohydrate (12.52 g, 12.1 mL, 250 mmol, 5.0 equiv) at 25 °C, and the resulting reaction mixture was warmed to reflux for 2 h. A white precipitate formed as the reaction mixture refluxed. When TLC and HPLC showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature before being quenched with  $H_2O$  (100 mL). The aqueous solution was then extracted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  (3 x 200 mL), and the combined organic

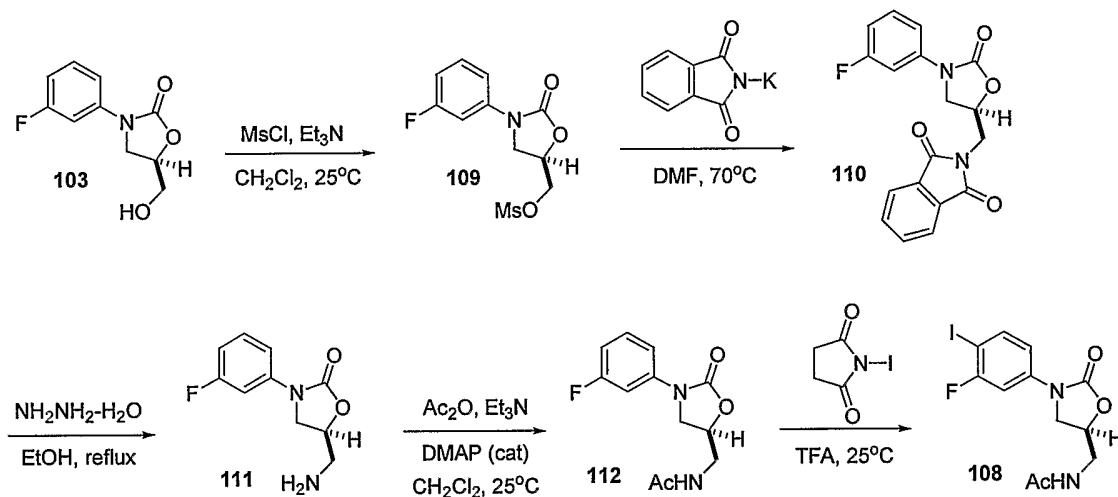
extracts were washed with H<sub>2</sub>O (2 x 100 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (100 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was further dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired (5*S*)-5-aminomethyl-3-(3-fluoro-4-iodo-phenyl)-oxazolidin-2-one **107** (16.0 g, 95.2% yield) as a white powder. This product was directly used in the subsequent reactions without further  
5 purification. C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>FIN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, LCMS (EI) *m/e* 337 (M<sup>+</sup> + H).

A suspension of amine **107** (16.0 g, 47.6 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (150 mL) was treated with TEA (9.62 g, 13.2 mL, 95.2 mmol, 2.0 equiv) at 25 °C, and the resulting reaction mixture was cooled to 0–5 °C before being treated with acetic anhydride (Ac<sub>2</sub>O, 7.29 g, 6.75 mL, 71.4 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and 4-*N,N*-dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP, 58 mg, 0.5 mmol, 0.01 equiv) at 0–5 °C  
10 under N<sub>2</sub>. The resulting reaction mixture was subsequently stirred at 0–5 °C for 2 h. When TLC and HPLC showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was quenched with H<sub>2</sub>O (100 mL). The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2 x 50 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with H<sub>2</sub>O (2 x 100 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (100 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was further dried *in*  
15 *vacuo* to afford the desired (5*S*)-*N*-[3-(3-fluoro-4-iodo-phenyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide **108** (17.36 g, 96.5% yield) as a white powder. This product was directly used in subsequent reactions without further purification. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ 1.63 (s, 3H, NHCOCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.25 (t, 2H, *J* = 5.4 Hz), 3.56 (dd, 1H, *J* = 6.4, 9.2 Hz), 3.95 (t, 1H, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 4.58 (m, 1H), 5.16 (t, 1H, *J* = 5.7 Hz, *OH*), 7.02 (dd, 1H, *J* = 2.4, 8.2 Hz), 7.38 (dd, 1H, *J* = 2.4,  
20 10.8 Hz), 7.66 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.5, 8.4 Hz), 8.08 (t, 1H, *J* = 5.8 Hz, NHCOCH<sub>3</sub>). C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>12</sub>FIN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, LCMS (EI) *m/e* 379 (M<sup>+</sup> + H).

**b. Synthesis of aryl iodide 108 – Method B**

Scheme 3 depicts an alternate synthesis of aryl iodide **108** from alcohol **103**.

Scheme 3



5 A solution of alcohol **103** (6.33 g, 30.0 mmol) in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (60 mL) was treated with TEA (6.07 g, 8.36 mL, 60 mmol, 2.0 equiv) at 25 °C, and the resulting mixture was cooled to 0–5 °C before MsCl (3.78 g, 2.55 mL, 33.0 mmol, 1.1 equiv) was dropwise introduced into the reaction mixture at 0–5 °C under  $\text{N}_2$ . The resulting reaction mixture was subsequently stirred at 0–5 °C for 1 h under  $\text{N}_2$ . When TLC and HPLC/MS showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was quenched with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (40 mL) and  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (40 mL). The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (40 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (2 x 40 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (40 mL), dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was further dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired (5*R*)-methanesulfonic acid 3-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl ester **109** (7.69 g, 88.7% yield) as an off-white powder. This product was directly used in subsequent reactions without further purification.  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{FNO}_5\text{S}$ , LCMS (EI) *m/e* 290 ( $\text{M}^+ + \text{H}$ ).

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A solution of mesylate **109** (2.89 g, 10.0 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (20 mL) was treated with solid potassium phthalimide (2.22 g, 70.0 mmol, 1.2 equiv) at 25 °C, and the resulting reaction mixture was warmed to 70 °C for 4 h. When TLC and HPLC showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature before being quenched with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (60 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min before being cooled to 0–5 °C for 1 h. The white precipitate was collected by filtration, washed with water (2 x 40 mL), and dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired (5*R*)-2-[3-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-

20

ylmethyl]-isoindole-1,3-dione **110** (3.12 g, 91.8% yield) as an off-white powder. This product was directly used in subsequent reactions without further purification.  $C_{18}H_{13}FN_2O_4$ , LCMS (EI)  $m/e$  341 ( $M^+ + H$ ).

5 A solution of phthalimide **110** (3.0 g, 8.82 mmol) in ethanol (EtOH, 30 mL) was treated with hydrazine monohydrate (2.20 g, 2.2 mL, 44.12 mmol, 5.0 equiv) at 25 °C, and the resulting reaction mixture was warmed to reflux for 2 h. White precipitates formed as the reaction mixture was refluxed. When TLC and HPLC showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature before being quenched with H<sub>2</sub>O (20 mL). The aqueous solution was then extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 x 40 mL), and the combined organic  
10 extracts were washed with H<sub>2</sub>O (2 x 20 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (20 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was further dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired (5*S*)-5-aminomethyl-3-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-oxazolidin-2-one **111** (1.79 g, 96.6% yield) as a white powder. This product was directly used in the subsequent reactions without further purification.  $C_{10}H_{11}FN_2O_2$ , LCMS (EI)  $m/e$  211 ( $M^+ + H$ ).

15 A suspension of amine **111** (2.60 g, 12.38 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (40 mL) was treated with TEA (2.50 g, 3.4 mL, 24.76 mmol, 2.0 equiv) at 25 °C, and the resulting reaction mixture was cooled to 0–5 °C before being treated with acetic anhydride (Ac<sub>2</sub>O, 1.90 g, 1.75 mL, 18.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and DMAP (15 mg, 0.12 mmol, 0.01 equiv) at 0–5 °C under N<sub>2</sub>. The resulting reaction mixture was subsequently stirred at 0–5 °C for 2 h. When TLC and HPLC showed the  
20 reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was quenched with H<sub>2</sub>O (20 mL). The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was then extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with H<sub>2</sub>O (2 x 20 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (20 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was further dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired (5*S*)-*N*-[3-(3-fluoro-4-phenyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide **112**  
25 (2.93 g, 94% yield) as a white powder. This product was directly used in the subsequent reactions without further purification.  $C_{12}H_{13}FN_2O_3$ , LCMS (EI)  $m/e$  253 ( $M^+ + H$ ).

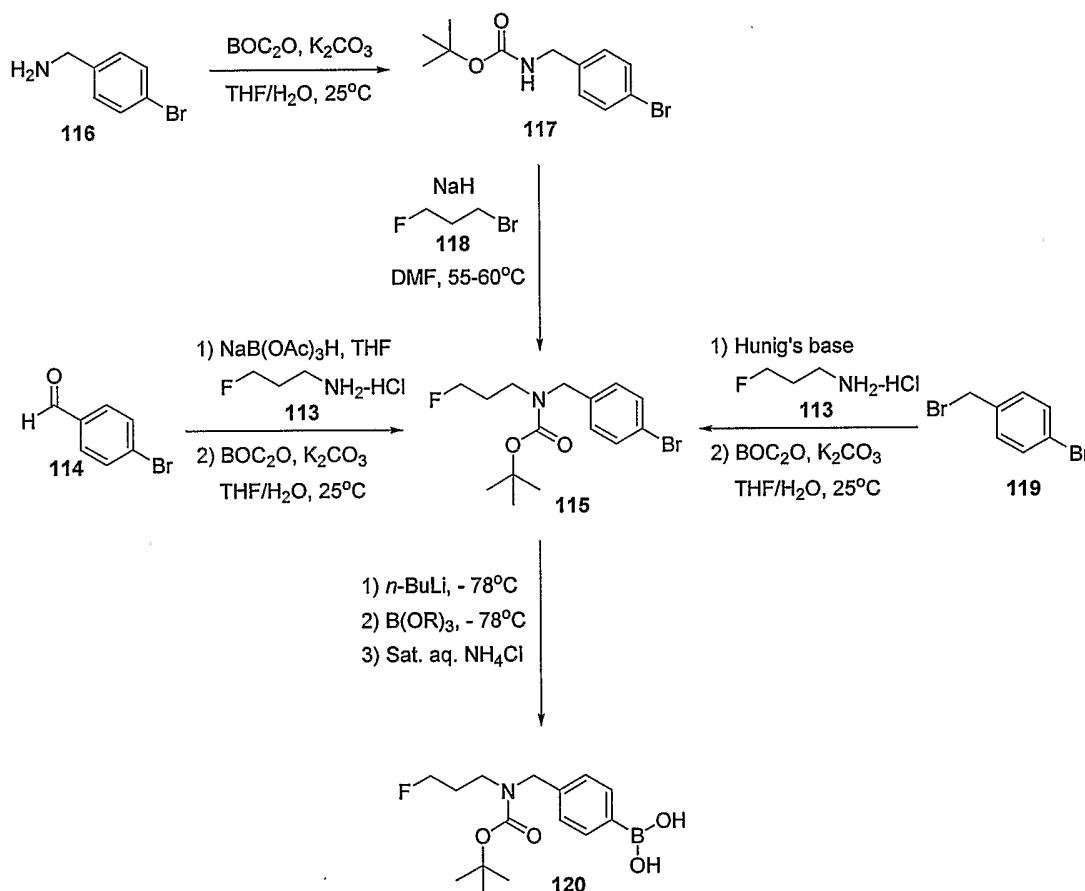
A solution of acetamide **112** (2.3 g, 9.1 mmol) in TFA (20 mL) was treated with *N*-iodosuccinimide (2.3 g, 10.0 mmol, 1.1 equiv) at 25 °C, and the resulting reaction mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 2 h. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed the reaction was complete, the  
30 reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was treated with H<sub>2</sub>O (20 mL) and 20% EtOAc/hexane (20 mL) at 25 °C, and the resulting mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 30 min before being cooled to 0–5 °C for 2 h. The white solids were collected by filtration, washed with

H<sub>2</sub>O (2 x 20 mL) and 20% EtOAc/hexane (2 x 20 mL), and dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired (5*S*)-*N*-[3-(3-fluoro-4-iodo-phenyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide **108** (3.34 g, 96.8% yield) as an off-white powder. This product was found to be identical with the material obtained from Method A and was directly used in subsequent reactions without further purification.

### 5 c. Synthesis of aryl boronic acid **120**

Scheme 4 depicts three synthetic routes to aryl boronic acid **120**.

Scheme 4



### i. Synthesis of amine **113**

10 A solution of 3-fluoro-propan-1-ol (31.2 g, 400 mmol) in 300 mL of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> was treated with methanesulfonyl chloride (55 g, 38 mL, 480 mmol, 1.2 equiv) at 0 °C. The resulting reaction mixture was gradually warmed to room temperature and stirred for 1-2 hours. When <sup>1</sup>H NMR showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was treated with H<sub>2</sub>O (100 mL), and the two layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2 x 100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with H<sub>2</sub>O (3 x 100 mL) and dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>.

15

The solvent was removed *in vacuo* to afford the desired methanesulfonic acid 3-fluoro-propyl ester (57.2 g, 91% yield) as a yellow oil.

A solution of methanesulfonic acid 3-fluoro-propyl ester (34.5 g, 221 mmol) in 250 mL of anhydrous DMF was treated with solid potassium phthalimide (49 g, 265 mmol, 1.2 equiv) at 5 25 °C. The resulting suspension was warmed to 70-80 °C for 2 hours. When <sup>1</sup>H NMR showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was treated with H<sub>2</sub>O (200 mL). The aqueous solution was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with H<sub>2</sub>O (3 x 100 mL) and dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* to afford the desired 2-(3-fluoro-propyl)-isoindole-1,3-dione (45.4 g, 45.5 g theoretical, 99.7% 10 yield) as a white powder.

A suspension of 2-(3-fluoro-propyl)-isoindole-1,3-dione (45.4 g, 221 mmol) in 400 mL of 95% aqueous ethanol was treated with hydrazine monohydrate (11.3 g, 11.1 mL, 223 mmol, 1.0 equiv). The solution was refluxed for three hours. When <sup>1</sup>H NMR showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature before being treated with 15 concentrated aqueous HCl (250 mL) to pH 1-2. The white phthalhydrazide precipitate was collected by filtration and washed with 95 % aqueous ethanol (4 x 100 mL). The combined filtrates were then concentrated to about 100 mL before 250 mL of H<sub>2</sub>O was added. The insoluble material was removed by filtration and the filtrates were concentrated to dryness *in vacuo*. The filtrates were recrystallized from ethanol/diethyl ether and dried *in vacuo* to afford 20 the desired 3-fluoro-propylamine monohydrochloride salt **113** (20.83 g, 83.8 % yield) as white crystals. This product was used directly in subsequent reactions without further purification. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 300 MHz) δ 1.89 - 2.07 (m, 2H), 2.52 - 2.90 (m, 2H), 4.47(t, 1H, *J* = 5.8Hz), 4.63(t, 1H, *J* = 5.8Hz), 8.19 (s, 3H).

## ii. Synthesis of bromide **115**

### 25 Method A

To a solution of amine **113** (6.0 g, 52.8 mmol, 1.16 equiv) in DMF (200 mL) was added 4-bromobenzaldehyde **114** (8.50 g, 45.5mmol) at room temperature. The resulting reaction mixture was then treated with sodium triacetoxyborohydride (NaB(OAc)<sub>3</sub>H, 16.10g, 72.0 mmol, 1.6 equiv) at room temperature and stirred for 2 h. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed the 30 reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was quenched with water (100 mL). The resulting aqueous mixture was treated with solid sodium carbonate (Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, 99.64 g, 91.0 mmol, 2.0

equiv) and di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate (BOC<sub>2</sub>O, 12.9 g, 59.1 mmol, 1.3 equiv) at room temperature. The mixture was then stirred at room temperature for 1.5 h before being quenched with water (100 mL). The reaction mixture was then extracted with EtOAc (3 x 60 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with 0.5 M aqueous HCl (100 mL) and water (3 x 100  
5 mL), dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was then purified by flash column chromatography (3-4% EtOAc/hexane) to afford the desired (4-bromo-benzyl)-(3-fluoro-propyl)-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester **115** (11.38 g, 72% yield) as a colorless oil. C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>21</sub>BrFNO<sub>2</sub>, HPLC/MS (ESI) *m/e* 347 (M<sup>+</sup>+H).

### Method B

10 A solution of 4-bromobenzylamine hydrochloride **116** (2.225g, 10.0 mmol) and potassium carbonate (2.07 g, 15.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in THF (20 mL) and water (5 mL) was treated with BOC<sub>2</sub>O (2.40 g, 11.0 mmol, 1.1 equiv) at room temperature and stirred for 12 h. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was treated with water (10 mL) and EtOAc (40 mL). The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer  
15 was extracted with EtOAc (20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with water (2 x 20 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (20 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was further dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired (4-bromo-benzyl)-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester **117** (2.60 g, 90.9% yield) as a colorless oil.

To a solution of **117** (286 mg, 1.0 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (3.0 mL) was added sodium  
20 hydride (NaH, 60% oil dispersion, 48.0 mg, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv) at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min before 1-bromo-3-fluoropropane **118** (170 mg, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added. The reaction mixture was subsequently warmed to 50-60 °C and stirred for 24 hours. The reaction mixture was then quenched with water (10 mL), and the resulting aqueous solution was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed  
25 with water (10 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (10 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography (10-15% EtOAc/hexane gradient elution) to afford the desired (4-bromo-benzyl)-(3-fluoro-propyl)-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester **115** (158 mg, 46% yield) as a colorless oil.

### Method C

30 A solution of 4-bromobenzylbromide **119** (0.30 g, 1.20 mmol) and amine **113** (0.272 g, 2.40 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in anhydrous DMF (8.0 mL) was treated with diisopropylethylamine

(Hunig's base, 2.0 mL) at room temperature. The resulting reaction mixture was warmed to 60 °C for 24 h. When TLC and HPLC showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was cooled to 25 °C before being treated with water (8.0 mL). The resulting aqueous solution was then treated with solid sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, 0.30 g, 3.60 mmol, 3.0 equiv) and BOC<sub>2</sub>O (0.524 g, 2.40 mmol, 2.0 equiv) at 25 °C and stirred for 24 h. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was treated with water (20 mL) and EtOAc, 20 mL. The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with H<sub>2</sub>O (4 x 10 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (10 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography (3% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford the desired (4-bromo-benzyl)-(3-fluoro-propyl)-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester **115** (0.24 g, 57.8% yield) as a colorless oil.

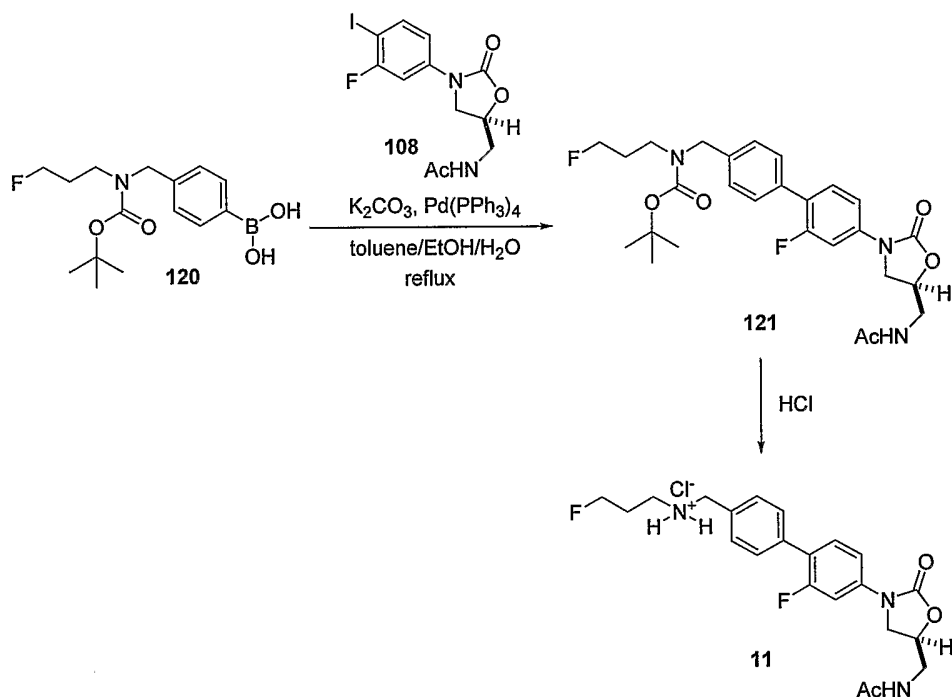
### iii. Synthesis of boronic acid **120**

To a solution of bromide **115** (3.0 g, 8.7 mmol) in anhydrous THF (30 mL) at -78 °C was added a 2.5 M solution of *n*-BuLi in hexane (3.64 mL, 9.1 mmol, 1.05 equiv). The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 1 h before trimethyl borate (B(OMe)<sub>3</sub>, 1.2 mL, 10.4 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added dropwise. The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 0.5 h before being gradually warmed to room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was poured into water (60 mL), and the aqueous solution was treated with 1.0 N aqueous HCl to pH 4.0. The aqueous mixture was then extracted with EtOAc (4 x 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with saturated aqueous NaCl (30 mL), dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated *in vacuo* to obtain the desired 4-(*N*-*tert*-butylcarbonyl-3-fluoropropylaminomethyl) phenyl boronic acid **120** (2.5 g). This product was directly used in subsequent reactions without further purification. C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>23</sub>BFNO<sub>4</sub>, HPLC/MS (ESI) *m/e* 312 (M<sup>+</sup>+H).

### d. Synthesis of Compound **11**

Scheme 5 depicts the synthesis of compound **11** from aryl iodide **108** and aryl boronic acid **120**.

## Scheme 5



A suspension of aryl boronic acid **120** (2.50 g, 8.03 mmol) in a mixture of toluene (24 mL), EtOH (8 mL), and water (8 mL) was treated with aryl iodide **108** (2.53 g, 6.7 mmol, 0.83  
 5 equiv) and solid  $K_2CO_3$  (2.80 g, 20.1 mmol, 3.0 equiv) at room temperature. The resulting reaction mixture was degassed three times under a steady stream of argon before tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0) ( $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ , 387 mg, 0.335 mmol, 0.05 equiv) was added. The resulting reaction mixture was degassed three times under a steady stream of argon before being warmed to reflux for 8 h. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed the reaction was  
 10 complete, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature before being poured into water (60 mL) and EtOAc (60 mL). The two layers were separated, and the organic phase was washed with water (30 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (2 x 30 mL), dried over anhydrous  $Na_2SO_4$ , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The product was then recrystallized from EtOAc/hexanes and dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired (5*S*)-{4'-[5-(acetylamino-methyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-3-yl]-2'-fluoro-  
 15 biphenyl-4-ylmethyl}-(3-fluoro-propyl)-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester **121** (1.3 g, 30%) as an off-white powder.

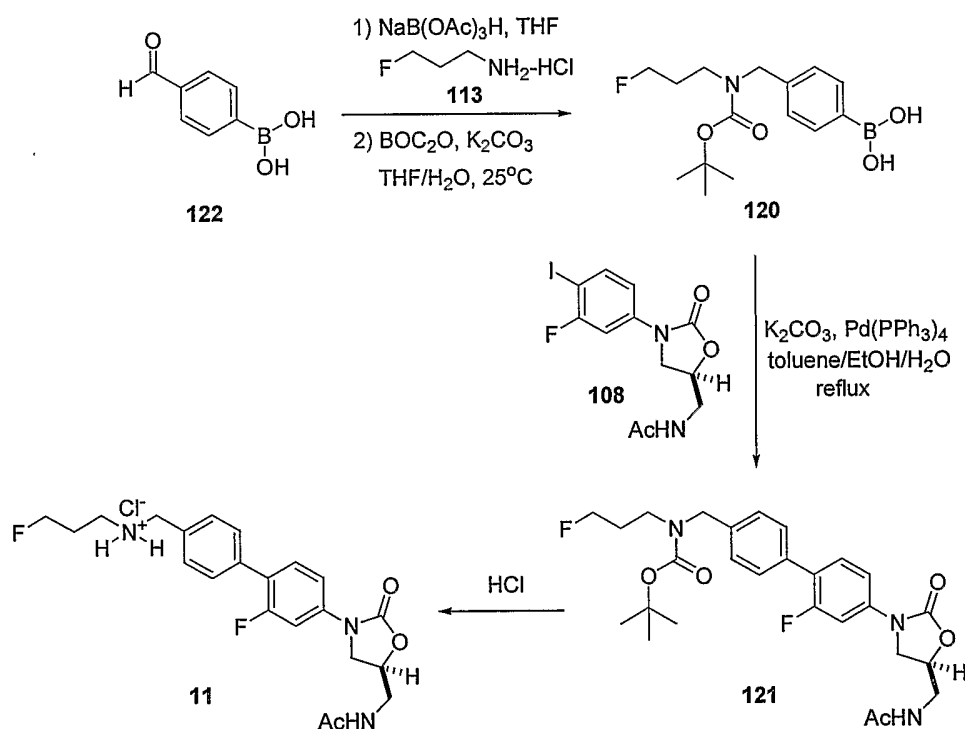
A solution of BOC-amine **121** (15.65 g, 30.3 mmol) in  $CH_2Cl_2$  (30 mL) was treated with a solution of 4 N hydrogen chloride in 1,4-dioxane (37.5 mL, 150.0 mmol, 5.0 equiv) at room temperature and stirred for 12 h. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed that the reaction was  
 20 complete, the solvents were removed *in vacuo*. The residue was suspended in a mixture of

acetonitrile (CH<sub>3</sub>CN, 200 mL) and methanol (MeOH, 50 mL), and the resulting slurry was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The solids were collected by filtration, washed with 20% MeOH/CH<sub>3</sub>CN (2 x 50 mL), and dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired (5*S*)-*N*-(3-{2-fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide mono hydrochloride salt **11** (13.0 g, 95.3% yield) as white crystals. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ 1.90 (s, 3H, COCH<sub>3</sub>), 2.11–2.20 (m, 2H), 3.10 (m, 2H), 3.50 (t, 2H, *J* = 5.4 Hz), 3.87 (dd, 1H, *J* = 6.4, 9.2 Hz), 4.24 (t, 1H, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 4.27 (s, 2H, ArCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.54 (t, 1H, *J* = 5.8 Hz), 4.70 (t, 1H, *J* = 5.8 Hz), 4.83 (m, 1H), 7.50 (dd, 1H, *J* = 2.2, 8.6 Hz), 7.65–7.74 (m, 6H, aromatic-*H*), 8.37 (t, 1H, *J* = 5.8 Hz, NHCOCH<sub>3</sub>), 9.43 (br. s, 2H, RArN<sup>+</sup>H<sub>2</sub>). C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>25</sub>F<sub>2</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub> HCl, LCMS (EI) *m/e* 418 (M<sup>+</sup> + H).

### Example 2

Scheme 6 depicts an alternate synthesis of aryl boronic acid **120**, which is coupled to aryl iodide **108** to yield compound **11**.

#### Scheme 6



A solution of 4-formylphenyl boronic acid **122** (10.0 g, 66.69 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (150 mL) was treated with 3-fluoropropylamine hydrochloride salt **113** (8.70 g, 76.70 mmol, 1.15 equiv, prepared as described in Example 1, above) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was treated with NaB(OAc)<sub>3</sub>H (28.30 g, 133.39 mmol, 2.0 equiv) at room temperature

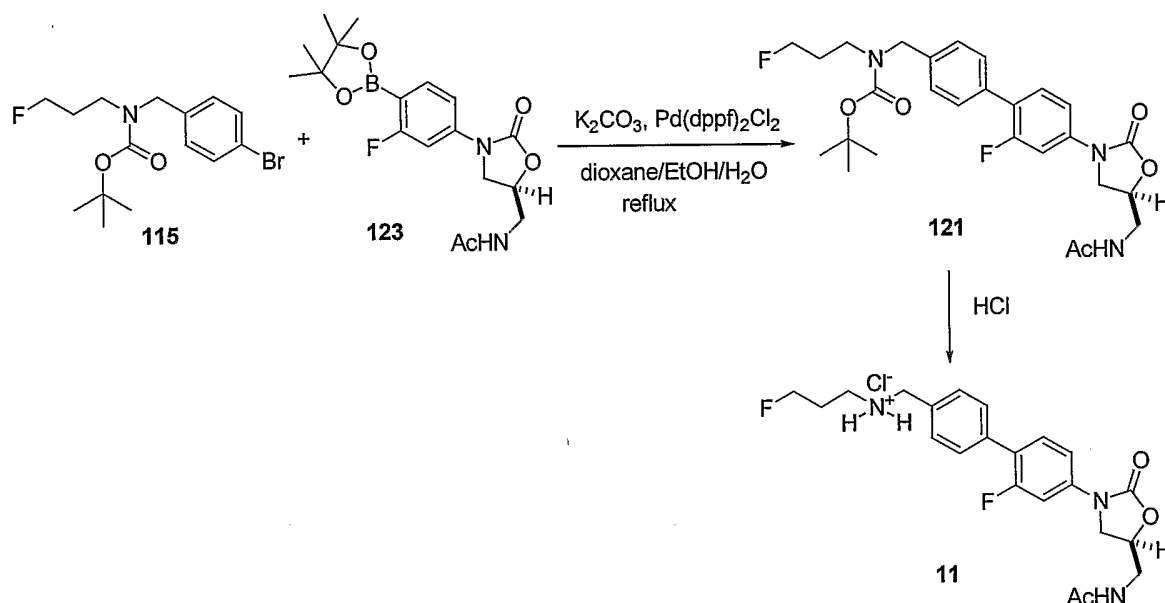
and stirred for 3 h. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was treated with water (150 mL), solid Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (14.14 g, 133.39 mmol, 2.0 equiv), and BOC<sub>2</sub>O (22.05 g, 100.04 mmol, 1.5 equiv). The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was poured into water (500 mL) and EtOAc (500 mL). The two layers were separated and the aqueous layer was treated with a 2 N aqueous HCl (130 mL) to pH 4. The aqueous layer was then extracted with EtOAc (160 mL), and the combined organic layers were washed with water (2 x 100 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (2 x 100 mL), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was further dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired 4-(*N*-*tert*-butylcarbonyl-3-fluoropropylaminomethyl)phenyl boronic acid **120** (25.0 g) as a pale-yellow oil. This product was found to be identical with the material obtained from Example 1 above and was directly used in the subsequent reaction without further purification.

A suspension of aryl boronic acid **120** (25.0 g, 64.30 mmol, 1.45 equiv) in a mixture of toluene (120 mL), EtOH (40 mL), and water (40 mL) was treated with (5*S*)-*N*-[3-(3-fluoro-4-iodo-phenyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide **108** (16.80 g, 44.44 mmol, prepared as described in Example 1, above) and solid K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (18.40 g, 133.4 mmol, 3.0 equiv) at room temperature. The resulting reaction mixture was degassed three times under a steady stream of argon before being treated with Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (2.57 g, 2.23 mmol, 0.05 equiv). The resulting reaction mixture was degassed three times under a steady stream of argon before being warmed to reflux for 8 h. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature before being poured into water (300 mL) and ethyl acetate (EtOAc, 300 mL). The two layers were separated, and the organic phase was washed with water (60 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (2 x 50 mL), dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The product was recrystallized from EtOAc/hexanes and dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired (5*S*)-{4'-[5-(acetylamino-methyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-3-yl]-2'-fluoro-biphenyl-4-ylmethyl}-(3-fluoro-propyl)-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester **121** (21.2 g, 61.5% yield for three steps) as an off-white powder.

BOC-protected amine **121** was subsequently treated with 4 N hydrogen chloride in 1,4-dioxane as in Example 1 to afford compound **11**. The product obtained from this process was identical by NMR and LCMS to the material obtained in Example 1.

**Example 3**

Scheme 7 depicts the synthesis of compound **11** from aryl bromide **115** and aryl boronic ester **123**.

Scheme 7

5

**Synthesis of boronic ester 123**

A suspension of (5*S*)-*N*-[3-(3-fluoro-4-iodo-phenyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide **108** (20.0 g, 52.8 mmol, prepared as described in Example 1, above) in anhydrous 1,4-dioxane (130 mL) was treated with 4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolane (10.2 g, 11.6 mL, 80.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and triethylamine (16.0 g, 22.4 mL, 158.4 mmol, 3.0 equiv) at room temperature. The resulting reaction mixture was degassed three times under a steady stream of argon before being treated with dichloro[1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene] palladium (II) ( $Pd(dppf)_2Cl_2$ , 1.32 g, 1.6 mmol, 0.03 equiv) at room temperature. The resulting reaction mixture was degassed three times under a steady stream of argon before being warmed to reflux for 7 h. When HPLC/MS showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature before being treated with water (100 mL) and ethyl acetate (100 mL). The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 50 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with water (2 x 50 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (50 mL), dried over  $MgSO_4$ , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residual brown oil was further dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired (5*S*)-*N*-{3-[3-fluoro-4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenyl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}acetamide **123** (18.8 g, 94%) as

20

brown solids. This product was directly used in subsequent reactions without further purification.  $C_{18}H_{24}BFN_2O_5$ , HPLC/MS (ESI)  $m/e$  379 ( $M^+ + H$ ).

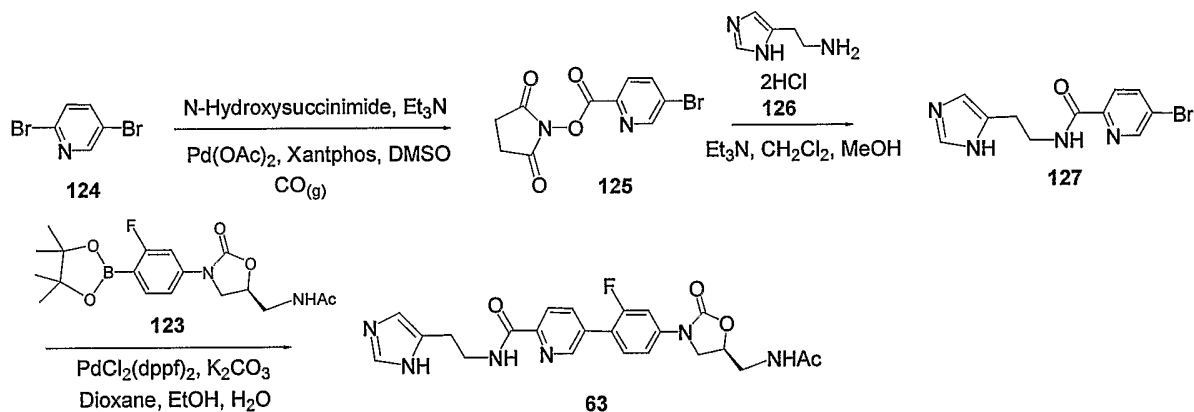
### Synthesis of compound 11

A solution of boronic ester **123** (1.40 g, 3.7 mmol, 1.3 equiv) and (4-bromo-benzyl)-(3-fluoro-propyl)-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester **115** (1.0 g, 2.89 mmol, prepared as described in Example 1, above) in a mixture of 1,4-dioxane (21 mL), EtOH (7.0 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (7.0 mL) was treated with solid potassium carbonate (1.2 g, 8.7 mmol, 3.0 equiv) at room temperature. The resulting reaction mixture was degassed three times under a steady stream of argon before being treated with Pd(dppf)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (118 mg, 0.144 mmol, 0.05 equiv) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was degassed three times under a steady stream of argon before being warmed to reflux for 2 h. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature before being treated with water (60 mL). The aqueous solution was then extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 x 20 mL), and the combined organic extracts were washed with water (2 x 20 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (20 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (0-5 % MeOH-CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> gradient elution) to afford the desired (5*S*)-{4'-[5-(acetylamino-methyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-3-yl]-2'-fluoro-biphenyl-4-ylmethyl}-(3-fluoro-propyl)-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester **121** (1.36 g, 91% yield) as a colorless oil, which solidified upon standing at room temperature *in vacuo*.

BOC-protected amine **121** was subsequently treated with 4 N hydrogen chloride in 1,4-dioxane as in Example 1 to afford compound **11**. The product obtained from this process was identical by NMR and LCMS to the material obtained in Example 1.

**Example 4 – Synthesis of Compound 63**

Scheme 8 illustrates the synthesis of amide **63**. 2,5-Dibromopyridine **124** is converted to activated pyridyl ester **125** which is then treated with histamine **126** to provide amide **127**. The Suzuki coupling of **127** and boronate **123** gave the final target amide **63**.

5 **Scheme 8**

Under an argon atmosphere, triethylamine (0.31 mL, 2.25 mmol) was added to a mixture of 2,5-dibromopyridine **124** (355 mg, 1.5 mmol), palladium acetate (16.8 mg, 0.075 mmol), Xantphos (4,5-bis(diphenylphosphino)-9,9-dimethylxanthene, 43.4 mg, 0.075 mmol) and *N*-hydroxysuccinimide (241.5 mg, 2.1 mmol) in DMSO (2 mL). The solution was purged with carbon monoxide for 15 min and stirred under a carbon monoxide balloon at 80°C for 16 h. The reaction mixture was then cooled to room temperature, diluted with 20 mL of ethyl acetate and washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution and water. The organic phase was dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated to give crude product. Chromatography on silica gel using hexane:acetone (3:1) provided ester **125** (75 mg; 17%).  $^1\text{H}$ NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.85 (m, 1H), 8.06 (m, 2H), 2.90 (s, 4H).

A mixture of active ester **125** (350 mg, 1.17 mmol), histamine dihydrochloride **126** (216 mg, 1.17 mmol) and triethylamine ( $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$ , 0.33 mL, 2.34 mmol) in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (5 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The reaction was washed with brine and dried under vacuum. The crude product was purified by chromatography (15:1:0.05/ $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ :MeOH: $\text{NH}_3\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) to afford **127** (280 mg; 81%). LCMS (ESI)  $m/z$  295 ( $\text{M} + \text{H}$ ) $^+$ .

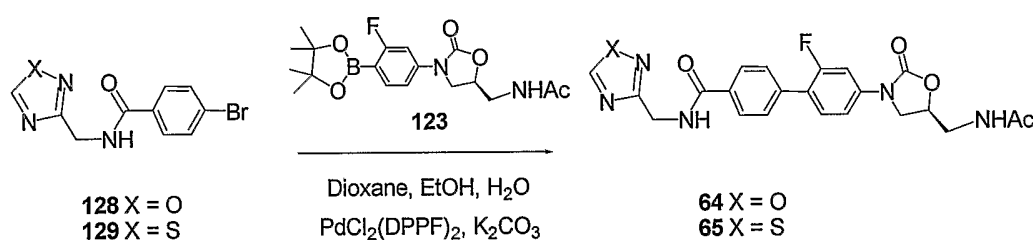
Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of amide **127** (230 mg, 0.78 mmol), boronate **123** (295 mg, 0.78 mmol),  $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{dppf})_2$  (19 mg, 0.023 mmol) and  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  (323 mg, 2.34 mmol) in 5 mL of a mixture of dioxane:EtOH: $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (3:1:1) were heated at 100°C for 12 h. The reaction was

concentrated and the residue was dissolved in MeOH (2 mL) and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 mL). Inorganic salts were removed by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated and purified by chromatography (15:1:0.05/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>:MeOH:NH<sub>3</sub>.H<sub>2</sub>O) to afford amide **63** (106 mg; 29%). LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 467 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

## 5 Example 5 – Synthesis of Compounds **64** and **65**

Scheme 9 illustrates the synthesis of amides **64** and **65**. Aryl bromides **128** and **129** were coupled to boronate **123** to afford **64** and **65** respectively.

Scheme 9



## 10 Synthesis of compound **64**

A mixture of 4-bromobenzoyl chloride (110 mg, 0.5 mmol), 1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-ylmethylamine hydrochloride (68 mg, 0.5 mmol), DMF (1 drop) and Et<sub>3</sub>N (0.33 mL, 2.34 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (5 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 4 h. The reaction was washed with brine and dried under vacuum to afford crude amide **128**. The resultant amide **128** was added to a mixture of boronate **123** (189 mg, 0.5 mmol), Pd(dppf)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (20 mg, 0.025 mmol) and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (207 mg, 1.5 mmol) in 5 mL of dioxane:EtOH:H<sub>2</sub>O (3:1:1) under an argon atmosphere. After being heated at 100°C for 12 h, the reaction was diluted with water and MeOH, and then filtered through celite. The filtrate was concentrated to remove organic solvent. The crude product was collected by filtration and further purified by chromatography (25:1:0.05/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>:MeOH:NH<sub>3</sub>.H<sub>2</sub>O) to afford compound **246** (45 mg; 32% (2 steps)). LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 452 (M - H)<sup>+</sup>.

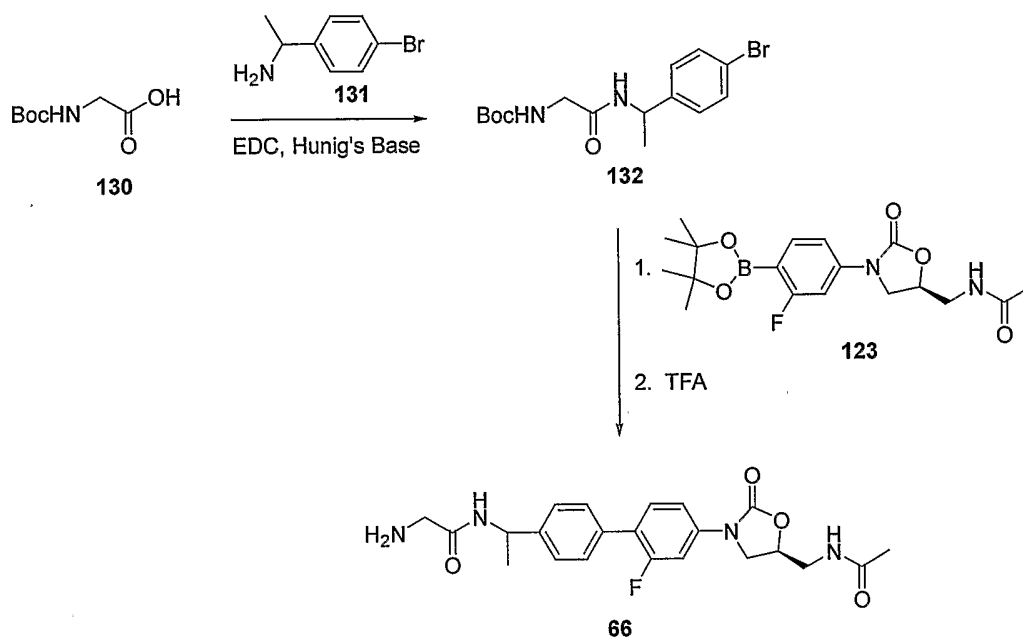
## Synthesis of compound **65**

A mixture of 4-bromobenzoyl chloride (29 mg, 0.132 mmol), 1,2,4-thiadiazol-3-ylmethylamine hydrochloride (20 mg, 0.132 mmol), DMF (1 drop) and Et<sub>3</sub>N (27 mg, 0.264 mmol) in THF (4 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The reaction was concentrated, dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, washed with brine and dried under vacuum to afford crude amide **129**. The resultant amide **129** was added to a mixture of boronate **123** (50 mg, 0.132 mmol), PdCl<sub>2</sub>(dppf)<sub>2</sub> (6 mg, 0.0066 mmol) and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (55 mg, 0.396 mmol) in 2 mL of dioxane:EtOH:H<sub>2</sub>O (3:1:1)

under an argon atmosphere. After being heated at 100°C for 12 h, the reaction was concentrated, dissolved in EtOAc, washed with brine and dried under vacuum. The crude product was purified by chromatography on silica gel (25:1:0.05/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>:MeOH:NH<sub>3</sub>.H<sub>2</sub>O) to afford compound **65** (30 mg; 48% (2 steps)). LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 470 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

## 5 Example 6 - Synthesis of Compound 66

### Scheme 10



To a solution of Boc-glycine **130** (1.04g, 5.88mmol) and 4-bromobenzylethylamine **131** (1.00g, 4.90mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (25mL) at room temperature was added Hunig's base (1.30mL, 7.35mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16h. The mixture was poured into water (40mL) and sat. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (3mL), then extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (60mL), washed with water (100mL), and dried with Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The residue was isolated by column chromatography (50/50/0.1 EtOAc/Hexane/ NH<sub>4</sub>OH), to give 1.30g of amide **132** as a white crystalline solid in 69% yield. <sup>1</sup>HNMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm): δ: 7.37 (d, J=7Hz, 2H), 7.09 (d, J=7Hz, 1H), 6.50 (s br, 1H), 5.15 (s br, 1H), 5.01 -4.95 (m, 1H), 3.69 (d, J=6Hz, 2H), 1.39 (d, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.37 (s, 9H).

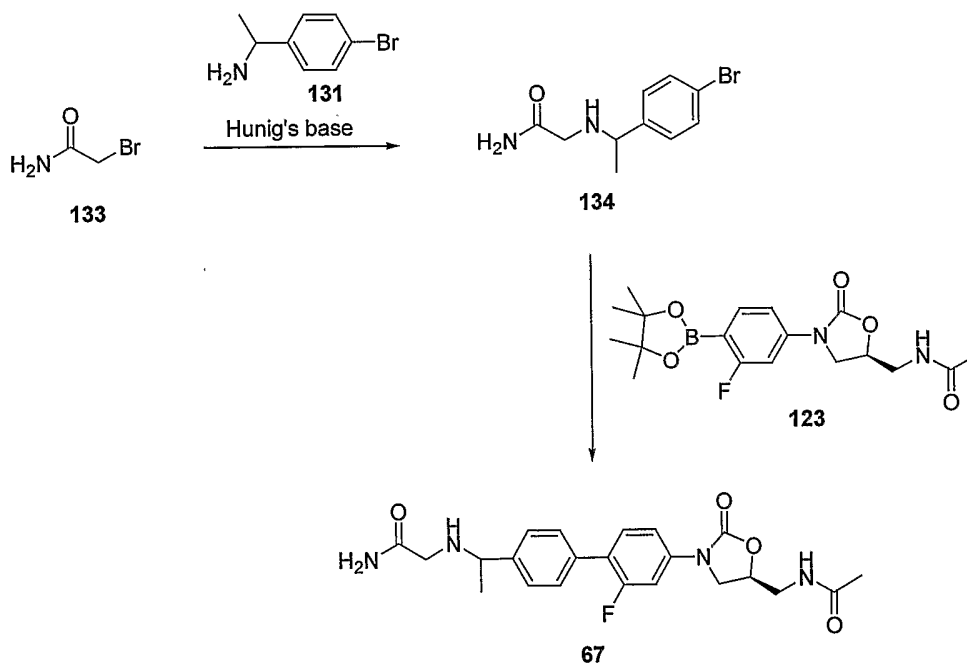
A mixture of amide **132** (143mg, 0.40mmol) and boronic ester **123** (168mg, 0.4mmol), Pd(dppf)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (16mg, 0.02mmol) and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (221mg, 1.60mmol) in dioxane (3mL), EtOH (1mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (1mL) was degassed with argon. The mixture was stirred at 90-95 °C for 3h, then water (10mL) was added. The mixture was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (4 x 30mL) and dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.

The residue was purified by column chromatography (5:100:0.1 MeOH/ CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/NH<sub>4</sub>OH) to yield 200 mg Boc-protected product in 100% yield. The Boc-protected product (200 mg) taken up in 2 mL CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and 2 mL TFA and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 hr. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by column chromatography (15:85:0.1 MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/NH<sub>4</sub>OH) to give 168mg compound **66** in 99% yield. <sup>1</sup>HNMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm, partial): δ: 7.64-7.33 (m, 7H), 5.13-5.07 (m, 1H), 4.19 (ddd, J=9, 3, 3Hz, 1H), 3.87 (ddd, J=9, 7, 3Hz, 1H), 3.77-3.50 (m, 5H), 1.99 (s, 3H), 1.54 (d, J=7Hz, 3H). LCMS (ESI) m/e 429 (M+H)<sup>+</sup>.

### Example 7 - Synthesis of Compound 67

10 Scheme 11 illustrates the synthesis of compound **67**.

#### Scheme 11



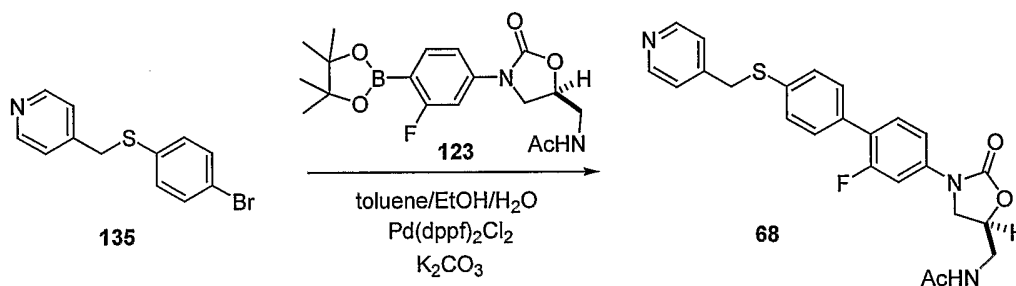
To a solution of 2-bromoacetamide **133** (827mg, 5.88mmol), and 4-bromobenzyl-ethylamine **131** (1.00g, 4.90mmol) in MeOH (5mL) and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (5mL) at room temperature was added Hunig's base (5mL). The mixture was stirred at 50-60 °C for 16 h, then water (30mL) was added. The mixture was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (4 x 30mL), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and the solvent was removed *in vacuo* to provide 1.27 g amide **134** as a white crystalline solid in 100% yield. <sup>1</sup>HNMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm): δ: 7.38 (d, J=8Hz, 2H), 7.09 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 6.77 (s br, 1H), 5.69 (s br, 1H), 3.67 (q, J=7Hz, 1H), 3.07 (s, 2H), 1.29 (d, J=7Hz, 3H).

A mixture of amide **34** (103mg, 0.40mmol) and boronic ester **123** (168mg, 0.4mmol), Pd(dppf)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (16mg, 0.02mmol) and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (221mg, 1.60mmol) in dioxane (3mL), EtOH (1mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (1mL) was degassed with argon. The mixture was stirred at 90-95 °C for 3 h, then water (10mL) was added. The mixture was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (4 x 30mL), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography (7:100:0.1 MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/NH<sub>4</sub>OH) to yield 85 mg compound **67** in 50% yield. <sup>1</sup>HNMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm, partial): δ: 7.70-7.30 (m, 7H), 7.09 (s br, 1H), 6.31 (s br, 1H), 5.63 (s br, 1H), 4.96-4.92 (m, 1H), 4.22 (t, J=9Hz, 1H), 3.33 (s, 2H), 2.13 (s, 3H), 1.55 (d, J=7Hz, 3H). LCMS (ESI) m/e 451.2 (M+Na)<sup>+</sup>.

### 10 Example 8 – Synthesis of Compound 68

Scheme 12 illustrates the synthesis of compound **68**.

Scheme 12



#### Synthesis of bromide 135

A suspension of 4-bromomethylpyridine hydrochloride (1.59 g, 6.3 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was treated dropwise with a solution of potassium carbonate (3.33 g, 24.0 mmol) in H<sub>2</sub>O (6 mL) at 0–5 °C, and the resulting mixture was stirred at 0–5 °C for 10 min before being treated dropwise with a solution of 4-bromo-benzenethiol (1.14 g, 6.0 mmol) in THF (5.0 mL) at 0-5 °C under N<sub>2</sub>. The resulting reaction mixture was subsequently stirred at 0–5 °C for an additional 20 min. When TLC and LCMS showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was treated with water (15 mL) and ethyl acetate (25 mL). The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with water (2 x 15 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl solution (10 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (5–25% EtOAc-hexane gradient elution) to afford the desired 4-(4-bromo-phenylsulfanylmethyl)pyridine (1.374 g, 82%) as a pale-yellow solid, which was directly used in subsequent reactions.

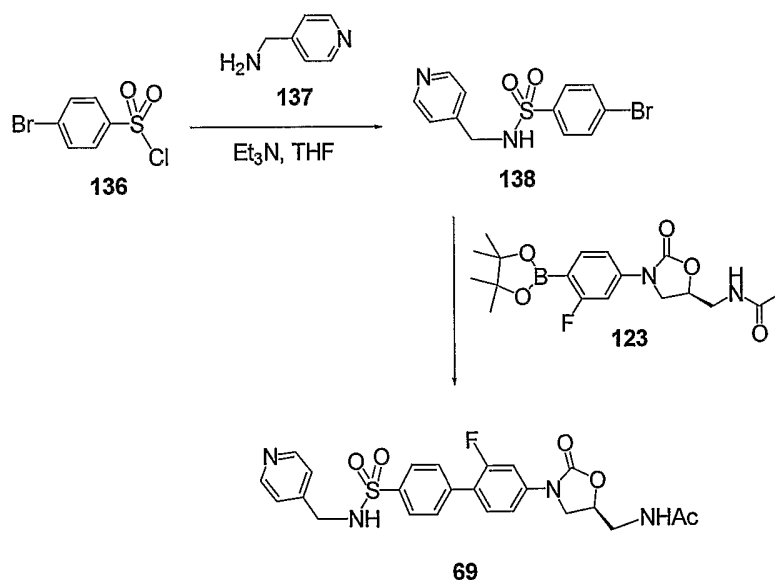
### Synthesis of compound 68

A solution of boronate **123** (200 mg, 0.53 mmol) and bromide **135** (150 mg, 0.53 mmol) in toluene (9 mL) was treated with solid potassium carbonate (220 mg, 1.6 mmol), ethanol (3.0 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (3.0 mL) at room temperature, and the resulting reaction mixture was degassed three times under a steady stream of argon before being treated with Pd(dppf)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (16 mg, 0.013 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was then degassed three times again under a steady stream of argon before being warmed to reflux for 2 h. When LCMS showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature before being treated with water (10 mL) and ethyl acetate (20 mL). The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 10 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with water (2 x 10 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (10 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was then purified by flash column chromatography (0-5% MeOH-CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> gradient elution) to afford compound **68** (177 mg; 74%) as a yellow oil, which solidified upon standing at room temperature *in vacuo*. LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 452 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

### 15 Example 9 – Synthesis of Compound 69

Scheme 13 illustrates the synthesis of compound **69**.

#### Scheme 13



4-bromobenzenesulfonyl chloride **136** (2.56 g, 10 mmol) was added to a solution of 4-aminomethylpyridine **137** (1.08 g, 10 mmol) and triethylamine (2 mL, 14.3 mmol) in THF (20 mL) at 0 °C. After stirring at 0 °C for 1 h, 50 mL of water was added. A white solid was

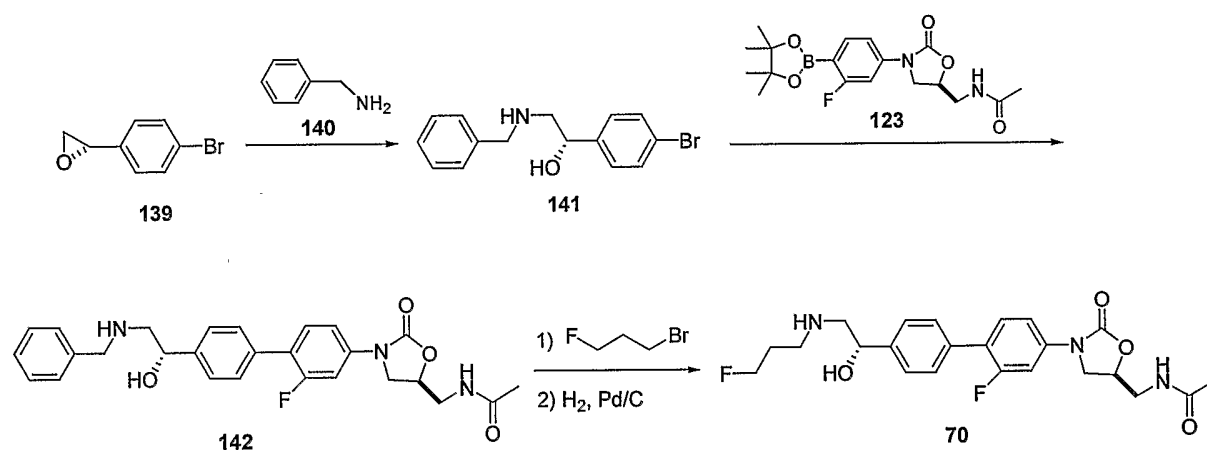
collected by filtration, washing with EtOAc and dried *in vacuo* to give 3.10 g of bromide **138** in a yield of 95%.

Bromide **138** (327 mg, 1 mmol), boronate **123** (378 mg, 1 mmol), Pd(dppf)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (40 mg, 0.05 mmol) and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (414 mg, 3 mmol) were dissolved 8 mL of a mixture of dioxane:EtOH:H<sub>2</sub>O (3:1:1) under argon atmosphere. After heating at 100 °C for 12 hours, the reaction mixture was added to 20 mL of cool water. The organic solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the crude product was collected by filtration. The crude product was treated with active charcoal and recrystallized in a mixed solvent system (1:2:2 MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/acetone) to give 155 mg of compound **69** in a yield of 31%. MS (ESI): 499.1 (100%, (M+H)<sup>+</sup>).

## 10 Example 10 - Synthesis of Compound 70

Scheme 14 depicts the synthesis of compound **70**.

Scheme 14



### Synthesis of epoxide **139**

To a solution of 4-bromostyrene (5.00 g, 26.8 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (130 mL) was added anhydrous 4-methylmorpholine *N*-oxide (NMO, 12.90 g, 107.1 mmol) and (1*S*, 2*S*)-(+)-[1,2-(cyclohexanodiamino-*N,N'*-bis(3,5-di-*t*-butyl-salicylidene))] manganese(III) chloride (Jacobsen catalyst, 850 mg, 1.34 mmol). The solution was cooled to -78 °C, then 3-chloroperoxybenzoic acid (*m*-CPBA, 7.40 g, 42.8 mmol) was added in four portions every 10 min. The mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 2 h. The reaction was quenched by addition of aqueous Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (10.0 g in 30 mL water), then the cooling bath was removed and water (70 mL) and 1N NaOH (60 mL) was added. The aqueous phase was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 x 30 mL), dried with Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and

evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (4:100 Et<sub>2</sub>O/hexane) to yield 5.20 g epoxide **139** (98% yield).

### Synthesis of compound **70**

To a suspension of epoxide **139** (1 mmol) in acetonitrile (3.0 mL) at room temperature  
5 was added lithium perchlorate (LiClO<sub>4</sub>, 1.05 mmol). After the formation of clear solution, benzylamine **140** (1.5 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 4.5 h. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (3.5:100 MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>), to afford **141** (460 mg; 50% yield). LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 307 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

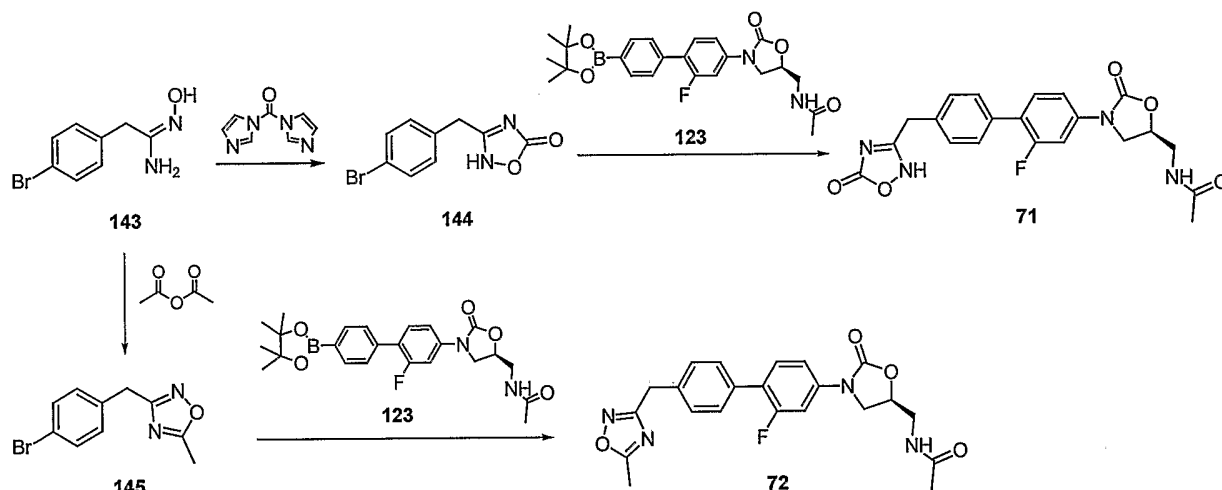
A suspension of **141** (1 eq), boronate ester **123** (1 eq), Pd(dppf)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (0.05 eq), and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>  
10 (4 eq) in a 3:1:1 mixture of dioxane/EtOH/H<sub>2</sub>O was degassed by passing a steady stream of argon through the mixture. The mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 3 h. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (3:100 MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>), to yield amine **142** (690mg; 96% yield). LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 439 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

A mixture of amine **142** (80 mg, 0.168 mmol), 3-fluoro-1-bromopropane (47 mg, 0.335  
15 mmol) and Hunig's base (117 μL, 0.670 mmol) in DMF (1.5 mL) was stirred at 55-60 °C for 15 h. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and residue was purified by flash column chromatography (2:100 MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>), to give 87 mg of the alkylation product (96% yield). LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 538 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

To a solution of the alkylation product (80 mg, 0.149 mmol), in EtOH (1.5 mL) at room  
20 temperature was added 3N aqueous HCl (120 μL, 0.360 mmol), followed by 10% Pd-C (15 mg). The mixture was stirred under the atmosphere of H<sub>2</sub> (1 atm.) for 18 h. The mixture was passed through a pad of celite, and the cake was washed with MeOH (3 x 10 mL). The filtrate was evaporated to give the HCl salt of compound **70** (57 mg; 79% yield). LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 448 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

**Example 11 - Synthesis of Compounds 71 and 72**

Scheme 15 illustrates the synthesis of compounds **71** and **72**. Hydroxyamidine **143** was converted to bromide **144**, which was subsequently coupled to boronate **123** to afford compound **71**. Hydroxyamidine **143** was transformed to oxadiazole **145**, which was coupled to boronate **123** to afford compound **72**.

Scheme 15**Synthesis of hydroxamidine 143**

A solution of 4-bromophenylacetonitrile (10 g, 54 mmol) in methanol (100 mL) was treated with sodium bicarbonate (2.2 g, 57 mmol) and hydroxylamine hydrochloride (4.0 g, 57 mmol) and refluxed for 1.5 h. Additional sodium bicarbonate (0.21 g, 5.4 mmol) and hydroxylamine hydrochloride (0.38 g, 5.4 mmol) were added, and the reaction mixture was refluxed for 12 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to 23 °C and the solvent removed *in vacuo* to afford hydroxamidine **143** as a blue powder (4.0 g; 34%).

**15 Synthesis of compound 71**

A solution of hydroxamidine **143** (0.20 g, 0.91 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (1 mL) was treated with 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole (0.18 g, 1.1 mmol) and 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU, 0.15 mL, 0.97 mmol) and stirred at 105 °C for 1 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The water layer was treated with 1.0 M HCl (aqueous) until the pH was 2, and then extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), and the solvent removed *in vacuo* to afford bromide **144** as a yellow powder (0.11 g; 49%).

A solution of boronate ester **123** (0.085 g, 0.220 mmol), bromide **144** (0.055 g, 0.220 mmol), and potassium carbonate (0.12 g, 0.90 mmol) in dioxane (1.4 mL), ethanol (0.46 mL) and water (0.46 mL) was degassed and treated with Pd(dppf)Cl<sub>2</sub> (6.0 mg, 6.7 μmol), degassed again, and heated at 80 °C for 1.5 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and water, and the precipitate in the water layer was recovered by vacuum filtration to afford compound **71** as a grey powder (0.034 g; 36%). LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 427 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

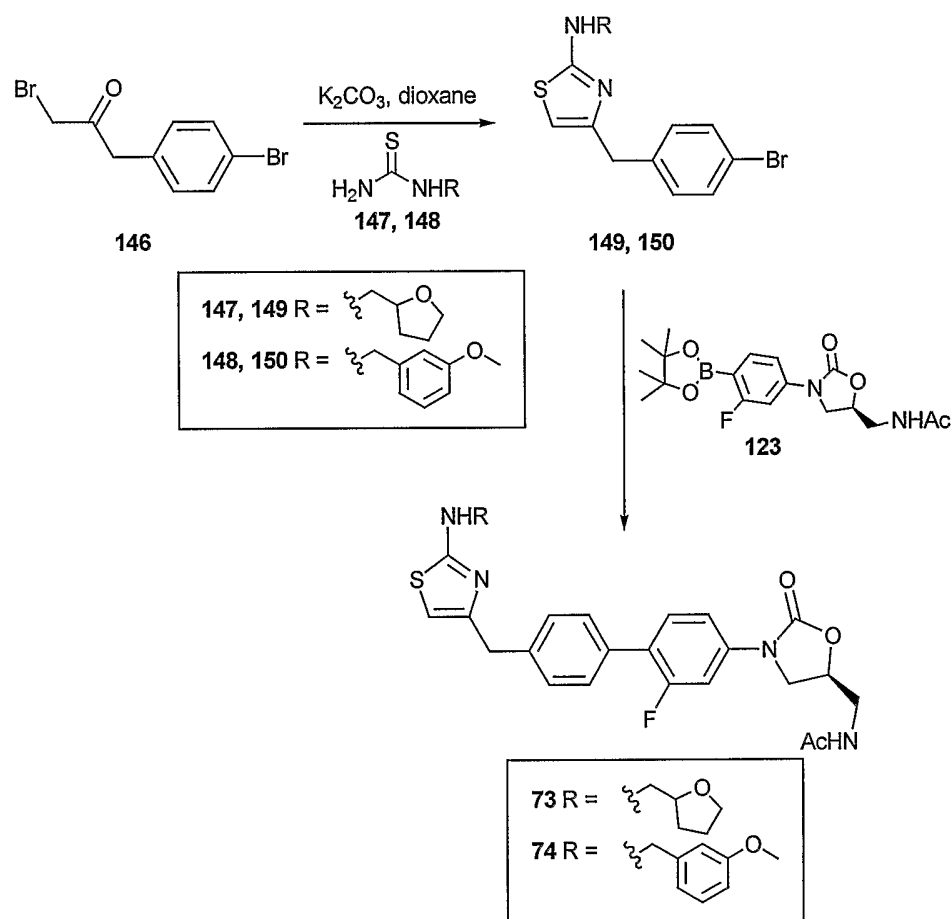
### Synthesis of compound **71**

A solution of hydroxyamidine **143** (0.25 g, 1.1 mmol) in pyridine (5 mL) was cooled to 0 °C and treated with a solution of acetic anhydride (0.11 mL, 1.1 mmol) in pyridine (5 mL) and then stirred at 120 °C for 1.5 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, washed with 1M aqueous HCl and saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and the solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography to afford bromide **145** as a clear film (0.10 g; 36%).

A solution of boronate ester **123** (0.15 g, 0.40 mmol), bromide **145** (0.10 g, 0.40 mmol), and potassium carbonate (0.22 g, 1.6 mmol) in dioxane (2.5 mL), ethanol (0.83 mL) and water (0.83 mL) was degassed and treated with Pd(dppf)Cl<sub>2</sub> (10.0 mg, 0.012 mmol), degassed again, and stirred at 80 °C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and washed with water. The water layer was extracted with 2 x CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), and the solvent evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography and preparatory TLC to afford compound **72** as a white powder (0.054 g; 32%). LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 425 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

**Example 12 - Synthesis of Compounds 73 and 74**

Scheme 16 illustrates the synthesis of compounds **73** and **74**. Bromoketone **146** was subjected to alkylation with thioureas **147** and **148** to afford thiazoles **149** and **150** respectively. Coupling of **149** and **150** with boronate **123** yielded thiazoles **73** and **74**.

5 Scheme 16**Synthesis of Compound 73**

Bromoketone **146** (0.29 g, 1.0 mmol) was dissolved in dioxane (10 mL). Thiourea **147** (0.19 g, 1.2 mmol) and potassium carbonate (0.28 g, 2 mmol) were added sequentially and the resulting slurry stirred at 50 °C for 4 h. The mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with 100 mL CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, and washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> and brine. The aqueous washes were back-extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2 x 50 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried over K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford bromide **149** as a yellow solid (0.32 g) which was used without further purification. LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 353 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

The crude bromide **149** (0.20 g, 0.56 mmol), boronate ester **123** (0.25 g, 0.66 mmol), and  $K_2CO_3$  (0.14 g, 1.0 mmol) were combined with a 1:1:1 mixture of toluene, ethanol and water (2 mL each). The slurry was degassed by alternately applying high vacuum to the reaction mixture and flushing with dry argon. The reaction vessel was then sealed and heated in an 80 °C oil bath for 14 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with 100 mL 9:1  $CH_2Cl_2/MeOH$ , and washed with water and brine (50 mL each). The aqueous washes were back-extracted once with 50 mL 9:1  $CH_2Cl_2/MeOH$ . The combined organic extracts were dried over  $K_2CO_3$ , filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford 0.48 g of a brown solid. The solid was purified by flash column chromatography (7:3 acetone/hexane) to yield compound **73** as an off-white solid (0.17 g, 0.32 mmol). LCMS (ESI)  $m/z$  525 ( $M + H$ )<sup>+</sup>.

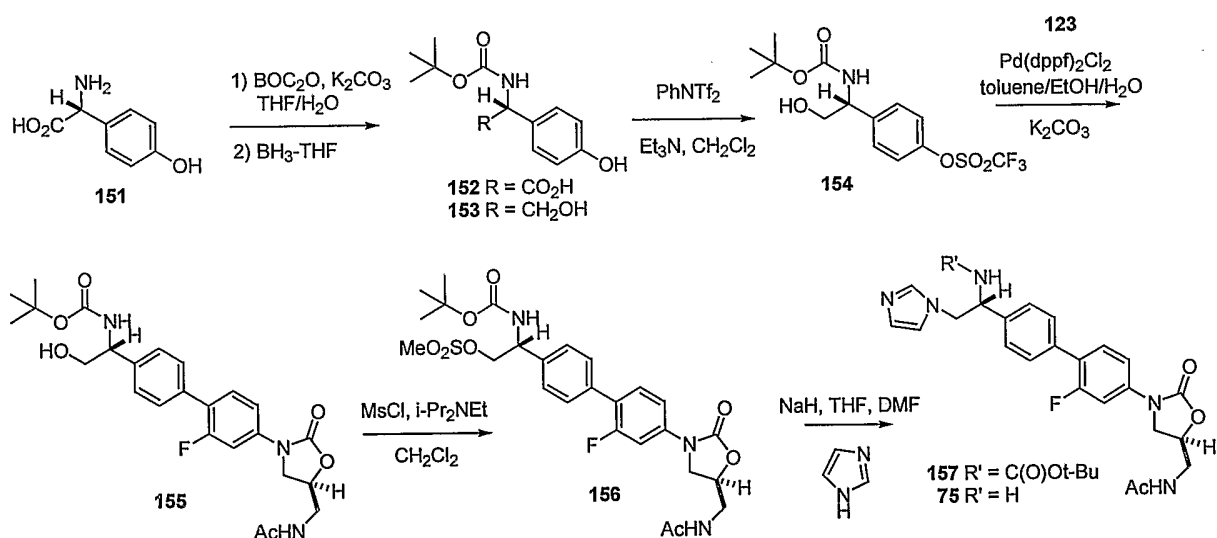
### Synthesis of Compound 74

Compound **74** was synthesized according to the procedure described above for compound **73**, using thiourea **148** in place of **147**. The coupling reaction of bromide **150** and boronate **123** yielded compound **74** as a white solid (0.12 g, 0.21 mmol). LCMS (ESI)  $m/z$  561 ( $M + H$ )<sup>+</sup>.

### Example 13 - Synthesis of Compound 75

Scheme 17 depicts the synthesis of compound **75**. D-*p*-Hydroxyphenyl-glycine **151** was converted to triflate **154**, which was subsequently coupled to boronate **123** to afford alcohol **155**. Mesylation of **155**, followed by displacement with the anion of imidazole and deprotection of the BOC group yielded compound **75**.

### 20 Scheme 17



A solution of D-*p*-hydroxyphenylglycine **151** (23.8 g, 142.3 mmol) and potassium carbonate (39.3 g, 284.6 mmol) in THF (200 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (200 mL) was treated with BOC<sub>2</sub>O (34.14 g, 156.6 mmol) at 25 °C, and the resulting reaction mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 2 h. When TLC and LCMS showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was treated  
5 with ethyl acetate (200 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (200 mL). The two layers were separated, and the aqueous solution was extracted with ethyl acetate (200 mL). The aqueous layer was then acidified with a 2N aqueous HCl to pH 4 before being extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 200 mL). The combined organic extracts were then washed with water (2 x 100 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (100 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residual white solids were further dried  
10 *in vacuo* to afford the crude desired acid **152** (36.5 g; 96%), which was of suitable purity for use in subsequent reactions.

A solution of acid **152** (4.005 g, 15 mmol) in anhydrous THF (20 mL) was treated dropwise with a 1 M solution of BH<sub>3</sub>-THF in THF (30 mL, 30 mmol) at 0–5 °C, and the resulting reaction mixture was stirred at 0–5 °C for an additional 2 h. When TLC and LCMS showed that  
15 the reduction reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was treated with water (50 mL) and ethyl acetate (50 mL). The mixture was then stirred at 25 °C for 30 min before being separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 50 mL). The combined organic extracts were then washed with water (2 x 20 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (20 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was then directly purified by flash column  
20 chromatography (0-5% MeOH-CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> gradient elution) to afford desired alcohol **153** (2.50 g; 66%) as a white powder which was of suitable purity for use in subsequent reactions.

A suspension alcohol **153** (670 mg, 2.65 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 mL) was treated with *N*-phenyltrifluoromethane sulfonamide (947 mg, 2.65 mmol) and triethylamine (535.3 mg, 0.74 mL, 5.3 mmol) at 25 °C, and the resulting reaction mixture was stirred at 25 °C for an additional  
25 2 h. When TLC and LCMS showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was quenched with water (10 mL) and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (20 mL). The two layers were then separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were then washed with water (2 x 10 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (10 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was then directly purified by flash column chromatography  
30 (0-5% MeOH-CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> gradient elution) to afford triflate **154** (945 mg; 93%) as a white powder which was of suitable purity for use in subsequent reactions.

A solution of boronate **123** (2.162 g, 5.72 mmol) and triflate **154** (1.70 g, 4.4 mmol) in toluene (24 mL) was treated with solid potassium carbonate (1.82 g, 13.2 mmol), ethanol (8.0 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (8.0 mL) at room temperature, and the resulting reaction mixture was degassed three times under a steady stream of argon before being treated with Pd(dppf)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (184 mg, 0.22  
5 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was then degassed three times again under a steady stream of argon before being warmed to reflux for 2 h. When TLC and LCMS showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature before being treated with water (20 mL) and ethyl acetate (20 mL). The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic extracts  
10 were washed with water (2 x 20 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (20 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was then purified by flash column chromatography (0-5% MeOH-CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> gradient elution) to afford (1-{4'-[5-(acetylamino-methyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-3-yl]-2'-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-hydroxyethyl)carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester **155** (1.543 g; 72%) as yellow oil, which solidified upon standing at room temperature *in vacuo*.

15 A suspension of alcohol **155** (694 mg, 1.43 mmol) in anhydrous CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 mL) was treated with diisopropylethylamine (388 mg, 0.522 mL, 2.85 mmol) and methanesulfonyl chloride (196 mg, 0.132 mL, 1.71 mmol) at 0–5 °C, and the resulting reaction mixture was stirred at 0–5 °C for an additional 2 h. When TLC and LCMS showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was quenched with water (10 mL). The two layers were  
20 separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2 x 10 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with water (2 x 10 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (10 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was then purified by flash column chromatography (0-5% MeOH-CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> gradient elution) to afford mesylate **156** (647 mg; 80%) as a pale-yellow solid, which was of suitable purity for use in subsequent reactions.

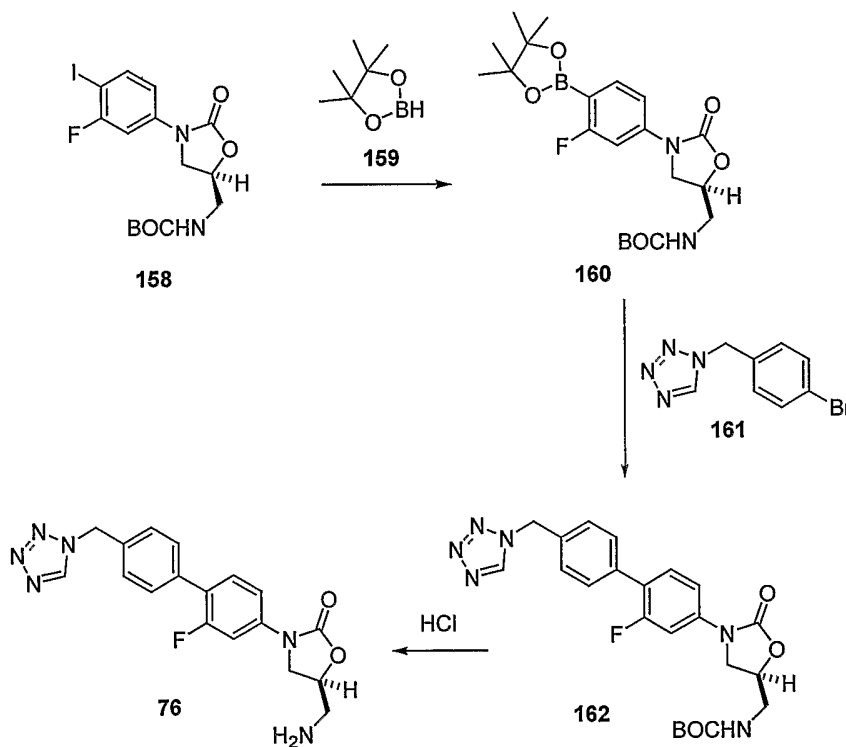
25 A solution of imidazole (41 mg, 0.6 mmol) in anhydrous THF (3 mL) was treated with sodium hydride (NaH, 60% oil dispersion, 29 mg, 0.72 mmol) at 0 °C, and the resulting mixture was stirred at 0–5 °C for 30 min before a solution of mesylate **156** (170 mg, 0.3 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (3.0 mL) was added. The resulting reaction mixture was then stirred at 0–5 °C for 30 min before being gradually warmed to room temperature for 12 h. When TLC and LCMS  
30 showed that the reaction was complete, the solvents were removed *in vacuo*, and the residue was directly purified by flash column chromatography (0-5% MeOH-CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> gradient elution) to afford imidazole **157** (46 mg; 29%) as a yellow solid.

A solution of imidazole **157** (23 mg, 0.043 mmol) in MeOH (1.0 mL) was treated with 4N HCl in 1,4-dioxane (3.0 mL), and the resulting reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. When TLC and LCMS showed that the reaction was complete, the solvents were removed *in vacuo*, and the desired *N*-{3-[4'-(1-amino-2-imidazol-1-yl-ethyl)-2-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}acetamide hydrochloride **75** (18.8 mg; 5  
10  
100%) was obtained as a yellow solid. LCMS (ESI)  $m/z$  438 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

#### Example 14 - Synthesis of Compound 76

Scheme 18 depicts the synthesis of compound **76**. Iodide **158** was converted to boronate **159**, which was coupled to bromide **160** to afford tetrazole **161**. Deprotection of **161** afforded  
10  
compound **76**.

#### Scheme 18



#### Synthesis of boronate 160

A solution of known 5-aminomethyl-3-(3-fluoro-4-iodo-phenyl)-oxazolidin-2-one (2.02  
15  
g, 6.0 mmol; *see* U.S. Patent Nos. 5,523,403 and 5,565,571) and potassium carbonate (1.66 g, 12.0 mmol) in THF (20 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (20 mL) was treated with BOC<sub>2</sub>O (1.334 g, 6.12 mmol) at 25 °C, and the resulting reaction mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 2 h. When TLC and LCMS showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was treated with ethyl acetate (20 mL)

and H<sub>2</sub>O (20 mL). The two layers were separated, and the aqueous solution was extracted with ethyl acetate (20 mL), and the combined organic extracts were then washed with water (2 x 10 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (10 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residual white solids were further dried *in vacuo* to afford the crude, desired iodide **158** (2.40 g; 5 92%), which was of suitable purity for use in subsequent reactions.

A solution of iodide **158** (1.11 g, 2.55 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (25 mL) was treated with 4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolane **159** (489 mg, 0.56 mL, 3.82 mmol) and triethylamine (772 mg, 1.07 mL, 7.65 mmol) at room temperature, and the resulting reaction mixture was degassed three times under a steady stream of argon before being treated with Pd(dppf)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (107 10 mg, 0.13 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was then degassed three times again under a steady stream of argon before being warmed to reflux for 6 h. When TLC and LCMS showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature before being treated with water (20 mL) and ethyl acetate (20 mL). The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 20 mL). The combined 15 organic extracts were washed with water (2 x 20 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (20 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residual brown oil was then purified by flash column chromatography (10-30% EtOAc-hexanes gradient elution) to afford boronate **160** (646 mg; 58%) as a brown oil that solidified upon standing at room temperature *in vacuo*. The product was of suitable purity for use in subsequent reactions.

#### 20 **Synthesis of bromide 161**

A solution of 4-bromobenzylamine hydrochloride (2.22 g, 10.0 mmol) in acetic acid (30 mL) was treated with triethyl orthoformate (2.964 g, 3.29 mL, 20.0 mmol) and sodium azide (NaN<sub>3</sub>, 2.30 g, 20.0 mmol) at room temperature, and the resulting reaction mixture was subsequently stirred at reflux for 12 h. When TLC and LCMS showed that the reaction was 25 complete, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, and the cooled reaction mixture was poured into ice water (100 mL). The precipitate was then collected by filtration, washed with water (2 x 20 mL), and dried *in vacuo* to afford bromide **161** (460 mg; 19%) as a white solid which was of suitable purity for use in subsequent reactions.

#### **Synthesis of compound 76**

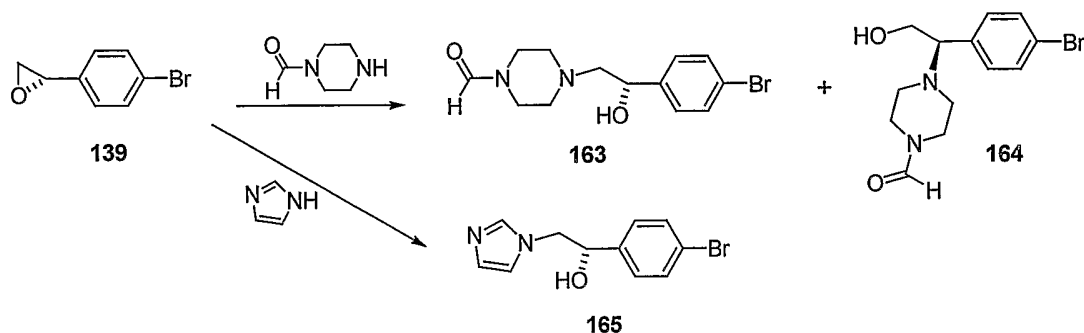
30 A solution of boronate **160** (658 mg, 1.5 mmol) and bromide **161** (300 mg, 1.25 mmol) in toluene (9.0 mL) was treated with solid potassium carbonate (621 mg, 4.5 mmol), ethanol (3.0

mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (3.0 mL) at room temperature, and the resulting reaction mixture was degassed three times under a steady stream of argon before being treated with Pd(dppf)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (52.3 mg, 0.063 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was then degassed three times again under a steady stream of argon before being warmed to reflux for 3 h. When TLC and LCMS  
5 showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature before being treated with water (10 mL) and ethyl acetate (20 mL). The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 10 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with water (2 x 5 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (5 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was then purified by flash column  
10 chromatography (0-5% MeOH-CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> gradient elution) to afford tetrazole **162** (357 mg; 61%) as a yellow oil, which solidified upon standing at room temperature *in vacuo*.

A solution of tetrazole **162** (350 mg, 0.748 mmol) in EtOAc (5.0 mL) was treated with 4N HCl in 1,4-dioxane (5.0 mL), and the resulting reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. When TLC and LCMS showed that the reaction was complete, the  
15 solvents were removed *in vacuo*, and the residue was treated with aqueous sodium bicarbonate (10 mL) and EtOAc (15 mL). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min before the two layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (10 mL), and the combined organic extracts were washed with H<sub>2</sub>O (10 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (10 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford compound **76** (266 mg; 97%) as a pale-  
20 yellow solid. LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 369 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

#### Example 15 – Synthesis of Compounds 77-79

Scheme 19 depicts the synthesis of aryl bromides **163-165** required for the synthesis of compounds **77-79**. Epoxide **139** was treated with 1-formyl piperazine to afford a mixture of bromides **163** and **164**. Epoxide ring-opening of **139** with imidazole afforded bromide **165**.  
25 These bromides were coupled with boronate **123** to afford the target compounds **77-79**.

Scheme 19**Synthesis of bromides 163 and 164**

To a suspension of epoxide **139** (1mmol, 1eq) in acetonitrile (3.0 mL) at room temperature was added LiClO<sub>4</sub> (1.05 mmol, 1.05 eq). After the formation of a clear solution, 1-formyl piperazine (1.5 mmol, 1.5 eq) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (3:100 MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) to yield 132 mg of bromide **163** and 42 mg of bromide **164**.

**10 Synthesis of compound 77**

A suspension of bromide **163** (1 eq), boronate **123** (1 eq), PdCl<sub>2</sub>(dppf)<sub>2</sub> (0.05 eq), and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (4 eq) in a 3:1:1 mixture of dioxane/EtOH/H<sub>2</sub>O was degassed by a stream of argon. The mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 3.5 h. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (4:100 MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) to afford 150 mg compound **77**. LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 485 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

**Synthesis of compound 78**

A suspension of bromide **164** (1 eq), boronate **123** (1 eq), PdCl<sub>2</sub>(dppf)<sub>2</sub> (0.05 eq), and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (4 eq) in a 3:1:1 mixture of dioxane/EtOH/H<sub>2</sub>O was degassed by a stream of argon. The mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 3.5 h. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (5:100 MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) to afford 52 mg compound **78**. LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 485 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

**Synthesis of bromide 165**

To a suspension of epoxide **139** (1mmol, 1eq) in acetonitrile (3.0 mL) at room temperature was added LiClO<sub>4</sub> (1.05 mmol, 1.05 eq). After the formation of a clear solution, imidazole (1.5 mmol, 1.5 eq) was added. The mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 4 h. The solvent

was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (3:100 MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) to yield 103 mg of romide **165**.

### Synthesis of compound 79

A suspension of bromide **165** (1 eq), boronate **123** (1 eq), PdCl<sub>2</sub>(dppf)<sub>2</sub> (0.05 eq), and  
5 K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (4 eq) in a 3:1:1 mixture of dioxane/EtOH/H<sub>2</sub>O was degassed by a stream of argon. The mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 2.5 h. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (10:100 MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) to afford 155 mg compound **79**.  
LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 439 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

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

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

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1 1. A process for preparing a compound having the formula:



3 the process comprising the steps of:

4 combining a compound of formula (I):



7 with a compound of formula (II):



10 in a solvent in the presence of a base and a palladium catalyst, wherein

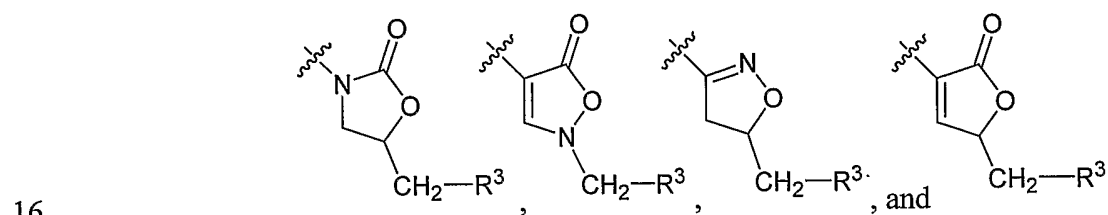
11 A is selected from the group consisting of:

12 phenyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, and pyridazinyl;

13 B is selected from the group consisting of:

14 phenyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, and pyridazinyl;

15 Het-CH<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>3</sup> is selected from the group consisting of:



17 M-L is selected from the group consisting of:

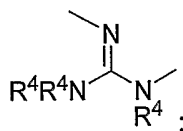
18 a) M-X, b) M-L<sup>1</sup>, c) M-L<sup>1</sup>-X, d) M-X-L<sup>2</sup>, e) M-L<sup>1</sup>-X-L<sup>2</sup>, f) M-X-L<sup>1</sup>-X-L<sup>2</sup>,

19 g) M-L<sup>1</sup>-X-L<sup>2</sup>-X, h) M-X-X-, i) M-L<sup>1</sup>-X-X-, j) M-X-X-L<sup>2</sup>, and

20 k) M-L<sup>1</sup>-X-X-L<sup>2</sup>, wherein

21 X, at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting  
22 of:

- 23 a) -O-, b) -NR<sup>4</sup>-, c) -N(O)-, d) -N(OR<sup>4</sup>)-, e) -S(O)<sub>p</sub>-, f) -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>4</sup>-,  
24 g) -NR<sup>4</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>-, h) -NR<sup>4</sup>-N=, i) =N-NR<sup>4</sup>-, j) -O-N=, k) =N-O-,  
25 l) -N=, m) =N-, n) -NR<sup>4</sup>-NR<sup>4</sup>-, o) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(O)O-, p) -OC(O)NR<sup>4</sup>-,  
26 q) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(O)NR<sup>4</sup>- r) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(NR<sup>4</sup>)NR<sup>4</sup>-, and  
27 s)



28  
29 L<sup>1</sup> is selected from the group consisting of:

- 30 a) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, b) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl, and c) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl,  
31 wherein any of a) – c) optionally is substituted with one or  
32 more R<sup>5</sup> groups; and

33 L<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of:

- 34 a) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, b) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl, and c) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl,  
35 wherein any of a) – c) optionally is substituted with one or  
36 more R<sup>5</sup> groups;

37 alternatively, L in M-L is a bond;

38 M is selected from the group consisting of:

- 39 a) C<sub>3-14</sub> saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, b) 3-14 membered saturated,  
40 unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more heteroatoms selected  
41 from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, c) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, d) C<sub>2-6</sub>  
42 alkenyl, e) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl, and f) -CN,

43 wherein any of a) – e) optionally is substituted with one or more R<sup>5</sup>  
44 groups;

45 Q is a borane having the formula -BY<sub>2</sub>, wherein

46 Y, at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

- 47 a) -OH, b) -OC<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, c) -OC<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl, d) -OC<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl,  
48 e) -OC<sub>1-14</sub> saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, f) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, g) C<sub>2-</sub>

49  $_6$  alkenyl, h)  $C_{2-6}$  alkynyl, and i)  $C_{1-14}$  saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic  
50 carbocycle,

51 wherein any of b) – i) optionally is substituted with one or more  
52 halogens;

53 alternatively, two Y groups taken together comprise a chemical moiety selected  
54 from the group consisting of:

55 a)  $-OC(R^4)(R^4)C(R^4)(R^4)O-$ , and b)  $-OC(R^4)(R^4)CH_2C(R^4)(R^4)O-$ ;

56 alternatively, Q is a  $BF_3$  alkali metal salt or 9-borabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane;

57 Z is selected from the group consisting of:

58 a) I, b) Br, c) Cl, and d)  $R^9OSO_3-$ ;

59  $R^1$ , at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

60 a) F, b) Cl, c) Br, d) I, e)  $-CF_3$ , f)  $-OR^4$ , g)  $-CN$ , h)  $-NO_2$ , i)  $-NR^4R^4$ , j)  $-C(O)R^4$ ,  
61 k)  $-C(O)OR^4$ , l)  $-OC(O)R^4$ , m)  $-C(O)NR^4R^4$ , n)  $-NR^4C(O)R^4$ , o)  $-OC(O)NR^4R^4$ ,  
62 p)  $-NR^4C(O)OR^4$ , q)  $-NR^4C(O)NR^4R^4$ , r)  $-C(S)R^4$ , s)  $-C(S)OR^4$ , t)  $-OC(S)R^4$ ,  
63 u)  $-C(S)NR^4R^4$ , v)  $-NR^4C(S)R^4$ , w)  $-OC(S)NR^4R^4$ , x)  $-NR^4C(S)OR^4$ ,  
64 y)  $-NR^4C(S)NR^4R^4$ , z)  $-C(NR^4)R^4$ , aa)  $-C(NR^4)OR^4$ , bb)  $-OC(NR^4)R^4$ ,  
65 cc)  $-C(NR^4)NR^4R^4$ , dd)  $-NR^4C(NR^4)R^4$ , ee)  $-OC(NR^4)NR^4R^4$ ,  
66 ff)  $-NR^4C(NR^4)OR^4$ , gg)  $-NR^4C(NR^4)NR^4R^4$ , hh)  $-S(O)_pR^4$ , ii)  $-SO_2NR^4R^4$ , and  
67 jj)  $R^4$ ;

68  $R^2$ , at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

69 a) F, b) Cl, c) Br, d) I, e)  $-CF_3$ , f)  $-OR^4$ , g)  $-CN$ , h)  $-NO_2$ , i)  $-NR^4R^4$ , j)  $-C(O)R^4$ ,  
70 k)  $-C(O)OR^4$ , l)  $-OC(O)R^4$ , m)  $-C(O)NR^4R^4$ , n)  $-NR^4C(O)R^4$ , o)  $-OC(O)NR^4R^4$ ,  
71 p)  $-NR^4C(O)OR^4$ , q)  $-NR^4C(O)NR^4R^4$ , r)  $-C(S)R^4$ , s)  $-C(S)OR^4$ , t)  $-OC(S)R^4$ ,  
72 u)  $-C(S)NR^4R^4$ , v)  $-NR^4C(S)R^4$ , w)  $-OC(S)NR^4R^4$ , x)  $-NR^4C(S)OR^4$ ,  
73 y)  $-NR^4C(S)NR^4R^4$ , z)  $-C(NR^4)R^4$ , aa)  $-C(NR^4)OR^4$ , bb)  $-OC(NR^4)R^4$ ,  
74 cc)  $-C(NR^4)NR^4R^4$ , dd)  $-NR^4C(NR^4)R^4$ , ee)  $-OC(NR^4)NR^4R^4$ ,  
75 ff)  $-NR^4C(NR^4)OR^4$ , gg)  $-NR^4C(NR^4)NR^4R^4$ , hh)  $-S(O)_pR^4$ , ii)  $-SO_2NR^4R^4$ , and  
76 jj)  $R^4$ ;

77  $R^3$  is selected from the group consisting of:

78 a)  $-OR^4$ , b)  $-NR^4R^4$ , c)  $-C(O)R^4$ , d)  $-C(O)OR^4$ , e)  $-OC(O)R^4$ , f)  $-C(O)NR^4R^4$ ,  
79 g)  $-NR^4C(O)R^4$ , h)  $-OC(O)NR^4R^4$ , i)  $-NR^4C(O)OR^4$ , j)  $-NR^4C(O)NR^4R^4$ ,

80 k)  $-C(S)R^4$ , l)  $-C(S)OR^4$ , m)  $-OC(S)R^4$ , n)  $-C(S)NR^4R^4$ , o)  $-NR^4C(S)R^4$ ,  
 81 p)  $-OC(S)NR^4R^4$ , q)  $-NR^4C(S)OR^4$ , r)  $-NR^4C(S)NR^4R^4$ , s)  $-C(NR^4)R^4$ ,  
 82 t)  $-C(NR^4)OR^4$ , u)  $-OC(NR^4)R^4$ , v)  $-C(NR^4)NR^4R^4$ , w)  $-NR^4C(NR^4)R^4$ ,  
 83 x)  $-OC(NR^4)NR^4R^4$ , y)  $-NR^4C(NR^4)OR^4$ , z)  $-NR^4C(NR^4)NR^4R^4$ , aa)  $-S(O)_pR^4$ ,  
 84 bb)  $-SO_2NR^4R^4$ , and cc)  $R^4$ ;

85  $R^4$ , at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:  
 86 a) H, b)  $-OR^6$ , c) an amine protecting group, d)  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl, e)  $C_{2-6}$  alkenyl,  
 87 f)  $C_{2-6}$  alkynyl, g)  $C_{3-14}$  saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle,  
 88 h) 3-14 membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle comprising one  
 89 or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and  
 90 sulfur, i)  $-C(O)-C_{1-6}$  alkyl, j)  $-C(O)-C_{2-6}$  alkenyl, k)  $-C(O)-C_{2-6}$  alkynyl,  
 91 l)  $-C(O)-C_{3-14}$  saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle,  
 92 m)  $-C(O)-3-14$  membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle  
 93 comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen,  
 94 oxygen, and sulfur, n)  $-C(O)O-C_{1-6}$  alkyl, o)  $-C(O)O-C_{2-6}$  alkenyl, p)  $-C(O)O-$   
 95  $C_{2-6}$  alkynyl, q)  $-C(O)O-C_{3-14}$  saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, and  
 96 r)  $-C(O)O-3-14$  membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle  
 97 comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen,  
 98 oxygen, and sulfur,  
 99 wherein any of d) – r) optionally is substituted with one or more  $R^5$  groups;

100  $R^5$ , at each occurrence, is independently selected from the group consisting of:  
 101 a) F, b) Cl, c) Br, d) I, e) =O, f) =S, g) = $NR^6$ , h) = $NOR^6$ , i) = $N-NR^6R^6$ , j)  $-CF_3$ , k)  $-$   
 102  $OR^6$ , l)  $-CN$ , m)  $-NO_2$ , n)  $-NR^6R^6$ , o)  $-C(O)R^6$ , p)  $-C(O)OR^6$ , q)  $-OC(O)R^6$ ,  
 103 r)  $-C(O)NR^6R^6$ , s)  $-NR^6C(O)R^6$ , t)  $-OC(O)NR^6R^6$ , u)  $-NR^6C(O)OR^6$ ,  
 104 v)  $-NR^6C(O)NR^6R^6$ , w)  $-C(S)R^6$ , x)  $-C(S)OR^6$ , y)  $-OC(S)R^6$ , z)  $-C(S)NR^6R^6$ ,  
 105 aa)  $-NR^6C(S)R^6$ , bb)  $-OC(S)NR^6R^6$ , cc)  $-NR^6C(S)OR^6$ , dd)  $-NR^6C(S)NR^6R^6$ ,  
 106 ee)  $-C(NR^6)R^6$ , ff)  $-C(NR^6)OR^6$ , gg)  $-OC(NR^6)R^6$ , hh)  $-C(NR^6)NR^6R^6$ ,  
 107 ii)  $-NR^6C(NR^6)R^6$ , jj)  $-OC(NR^6)NR^6R^6$ , kk)  $-NR^6C(NR^6)OR^6$ ,  
 108 ll)  $-NR^6C(NR^6)NR^6R^6$ , mm)  $-S(O)_pR^6$ , nn)  $-SO_2NR^6R^6$ , and oo)  $R^6$ ;

109  $R^6$ , at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:  
 110 a) H, b)  $-OR^8$ , c) an amine protecting group, d)  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl, e)  $C_{2-6}$  alkenyl,  
 111 f)  $C_{2-6}$  alkynyl, g)  $C_{3-14}$  saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle,

112 h) 3-14 membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle comprising one  
 113 or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and  
 114 sulfur, i) -C(O)-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, j) -C(O)-C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl, k) -C(O)-C<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl,  
 115 l) -C(O)-C<sub>3-14</sub> saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle,  
 116 m) -C(O)-3-14 membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle  
 117 comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen,  
 118 oxygen, and sulfur, n) -C(O)O-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, o) -C(O)O-C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl, p) -C(O)O-  
 119 C<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl, q) -C(O)O-C<sub>3-14</sub> saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, and  
 120 r) -C(O)O-3-14 membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle  
 121 comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen,  
 122 oxygen, and sulfur,

123 wherein any of d) – r) optionally is substituted with one or more R<sup>7</sup> groups;

124 R<sup>7</sup>, at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

125 a) F, b) Cl, c) Br, d) I, e) =O, f) =S, g) =NR<sup>8</sup>, h) =NOR<sup>8</sup>, i) =N-NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, j) -CF<sub>3</sub>, k) -  
 126 OR<sup>8</sup>, l) -CN, m) -NO<sub>2</sub>, n) -NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, o) -C(O)R<sup>8</sup>, p) -C(O)OR<sup>8</sup>, q) -OC(O)R<sup>8</sup>,  
 127 r) -C(O)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, s) -NR<sup>8</sup>C(O)R<sup>8</sup>, t) -OC(O)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, u) -NR<sup>8</sup>C(O)OR<sup>8</sup>,  
 128 v) -NR<sup>8</sup>C(O)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, w) -C(S)R<sup>8</sup>, x) -C(S)OR<sup>8</sup>, y) -OC(S)R<sup>8</sup>, z) -C(S)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>,  
 129 aa) -NR<sup>8</sup>C(S)R<sup>8</sup>, bb) -OC(S)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, cc) -NR<sup>8</sup>C(S)OR<sup>8</sup>, dd) -NR<sup>8</sup>C(S)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>,  
 130 ee) -C(NR<sup>8</sup>)R<sup>8</sup>, ff) -C(NR<sup>8</sup>)OR<sup>8</sup>, gg) -OC(NR<sup>8</sup>)R<sup>8</sup>, hh) -C(NR<sup>8</sup>)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>,  
 131 ii) -NR<sup>8</sup>C(NR<sup>8</sup>)R<sup>8</sup>, jj) -OC(NR<sup>8</sup>)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, kk) -NR<sup>8</sup>C(NR<sup>8</sup>)OR<sup>8</sup>,  
 132 ll) -NR<sup>8</sup>C(NR<sup>8</sup>)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, mm) -S(O)<sub>p</sub>R<sup>8</sup>, nn) -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, oo) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl,  
 133 pp) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl, qq) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl, rr) C<sub>3-14</sub> saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic  
 134 carbocycle, and ss) 3-14 membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle  
 135 comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen,  
 136 oxygen, and sulfur,

137 wherein any of oo) – ss) optionally is substituted with one or more moieties  
 138 selected from the group consisting of R<sup>8</sup>, F, Cl, Br, I, -CF<sub>3</sub>, -OR<sup>8</sup>, -SR<sup>8</sup>,  
 139 -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, -C(O)R<sup>8</sup>, -C(O)OR<sup>8</sup>, -OC(O)R<sup>8</sup>, -C(O)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>,  
 140 -NR<sup>8</sup>C(O)R<sup>8</sup>, -OC(O)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>C(O)OR<sup>8</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>C(O)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, -C(S)R<sup>8</sup>,  
 141 -C(S)OR<sup>8</sup>, -OC(S)R<sup>8</sup>, -C(S)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>C(S)R<sup>8</sup>, -OC(S)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>,  
 142 -NR<sup>8</sup>C(S)OR<sup>8</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>C(S)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, -C(NR<sup>8</sup>)R<sup>8</sup>, -C(NR<sup>8</sup>)OR<sup>8</sup>, -OC(NR<sup>8</sup>)R<sup>8</sup>,  
 143 -C(NR<sup>8</sup>)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>C(NR<sup>8</sup>)R<sup>8</sup>, -OC(NR<sup>8</sup>)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>C(NR<sup>8</sup>)OR<sup>8</sup>,  
 144 -NR<sup>8</sup>C(NR<sup>8</sup>)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, and -S(O)<sub>p</sub>R<sup>8</sup>;

145  $R^8$ , at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:  
 146 a) H, b) an amine protecting group, c)  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl, d)  $C_{2-6}$  alkenyl, e)  $C_{2-6}$  alkynyl,  
 147 f)  $C_{3-14}$  saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, g) 3-14 membered saturated,  
 148 unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle comprising one or more heteroatoms selected  
 149 from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, h)  $-C(O)-C_{1-6}$  alkyl,  
 150 i)  $-C(O)-C_{2-6}$  alkenyl, j)  $-C(O)-C_{2-6}$  alkynyl, k)  $-C(O)-C_{3-14}$  saturated,  
 151 unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, l)  $-C(O)-3-14$  membered saturated,  
 152 unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle comprising one or more heteroatoms selected  
 153 from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, m)  $-C(O)O-C_{1-6}$  alkyl,  
 154 n)  $-C(O)O-C_{2-6}$  alkenyl, o)  $-C(O)O-C_{2-6}$  alkynyl, p)  $-C(O)O-C_{3-14}$  saturated,  
 155 unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, and q)  $-C(O)O-3-14$  membered saturated,  
 156 unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle comprising one or more heteroatoms selected  
 157 from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur,

158 wherein any of c) – q) optionally is substituted with one or more moieties  
 159 selected from the group consisting of F, Cl, Br, I,  $-CF_3$ ,  $-OH$ ,  $-OC_{1-6}$  alkyl,  
 160  $-SH$ ,  $-SC_{1-6}$  alkyl,  $-CN$ ,  $-NO_2$ ,  $-NH_2$ ,  $-NHC_{1-6}$  alkyl,  $-N(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$ ,  
 161  $-C(O)C_{1-6}$  alkyl,  $-C(O)OC_{1-6}$  alkyl,  $-C(O)NH_2$ ,  $-C(O)NHC_{1-6}$  alkyl,  
 162  $-C(O)N(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$ ,  $-NHC(O)C_{1-6}$  alkyl,  $-SO_2NH_2$ ,  $-SO_2NHC_{1-6}$  alkyl,  
 163  $-SO_2N(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$ , and  $-S(O)_pC_{1-6}$  alkyl;

164  $R^9$  is selected from the group consisting of:

165 a)  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl, b) phenyl, and c) tolyl;

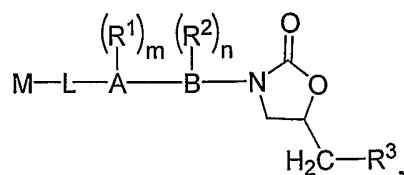
166 wherein any of a) - c) optionally is substituted with one or more moieties  
 167 selected from the group consisting of F, Cl, Br, and I;

168 m is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4;

169 n is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4; and

170 p, at each occurrence, independently is 0, 1, or 2.

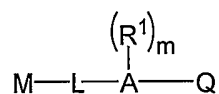
1 2. A process for preparing a compound having the formula:



2

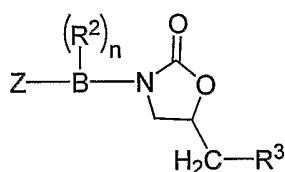
3 the process comprising the steps of:

4 combining a compound of formula (I):



(I)

7 with a compound of formula (II):

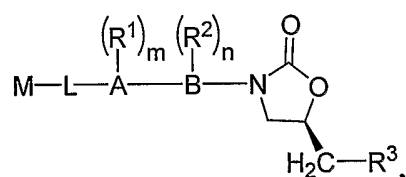


(II)

10 in a solvent in the presence of a base and a palladium catalyst,

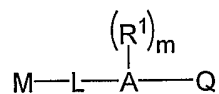
11 wherein A, B, L, M, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, Q, Z, m, and n are defined as described in claim 1.

1 3. A process for preparing a compound having the formula:



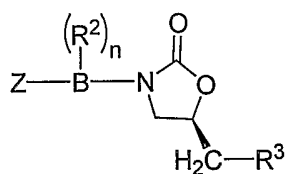
3 the process comprising the steps of:

4 combining a compound of formula (I):



(I)

7 with a compound of formula (II):



(II)

10 in a solvent in the presence of a base and a palladium catalyst,

11 wherein A, B, L, M, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, Q, Z, m, and n are defined as described in claim 1.

1 4. The process according to any one of claims 1-3, wherein

2 A is selected from the group consisting of phenyl and pyridyl;

3 B is selected from the group consisting of phenyl and pyridyl;

4 m is 0, 1, or 2; and

5 n is 0, 1, or 2.

1 5. The process according to any one of claims 1-4, wherein R<sup>3</sup> is -NHC(O)R<sup>4</sup>.

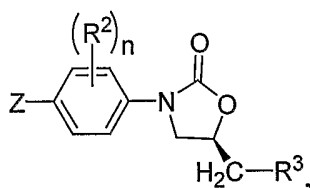
1 6. The process according to claim 5, wherein R<sup>4</sup> is -CH<sub>3</sub>.

1 7. The process according to any one of claims 1-4, wherein R<sup>3</sup> is selected from the group  
2 consisting of triazole, tetrazole, oxazole, and isoxazole.

1 8. The process according to claim 7, wherein R<sup>3</sup> is triazole.

1 9. The process according to claim 8, wherein R<sup>3</sup> is [1,2,3]triazol-1-yl.

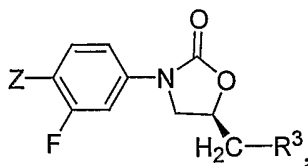
1 10. The process according to any one of claims 1-4, wherein compound (II) has the formula:



2

3 wherein R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, Z, and n are defined as described in claim 1.

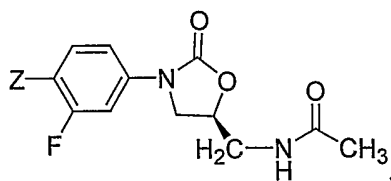
1 11. The process according to claim 10, wherein compound (II) has the formula:



2

3 wherein Z and R<sup>3</sup> are defined as described in claim 1.

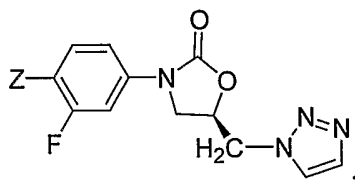
1 12. The process according to claim 11, wherein compound (II) has the formula:



2

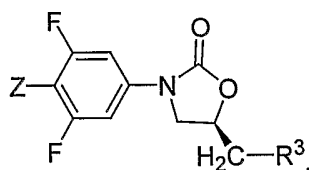
3 wherein Z is defined as described in claim 1.

- 1 13. The process according to claim 11, wherein compound (II) has the formula:



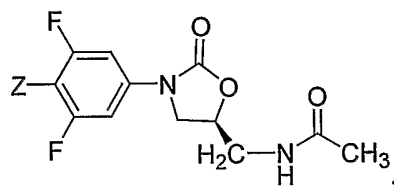
- 3 wherein Z is defined as described in claim 1.

- 1 14. The process according to claim 10, wherein compound (II) has the formula:



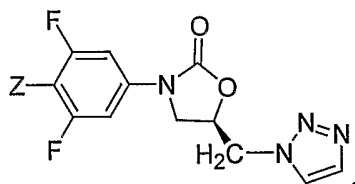
- 3 wherein Z and R<sup>3</sup> are defined as described in claim 1.

- 1 15. The process according to claim 14, wherein compound (II) has the formula:



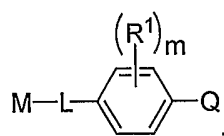
- 3 wherein Z is defined as described in claim 1.

- 1 16. The process according to claim 14, wherein compound (II) has the formula:



- 3 wherein Z is defined as described in claim 1.

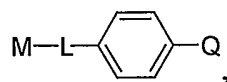
- 1 17. The process according to any one of claims 1-16, wherein compound (I) has the formula:



- 3 wherein L, M, Q, R<sup>1</sup>, and m are defined as described in claim 1.

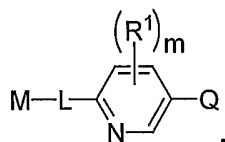
- 1 18. The process according to claim 17, wherein compound (I) has the formula:

- 92 -



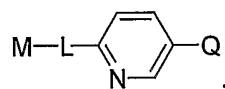
wherein L, M, and Q, are defined as described in claim 1.

19. The process according to any one of claims 1-16, wherein compound (I) has the formula:



wherein L, M, Q, R<sup>1</sup>, and m are defined as described in claim 1.

20. The process according to claim 19, wherein compound (I) has the formula:



wherein L, M, and Q, are defined as described in claim 1.

21. The process according to any one of claims 1-20, wherein M-L is M-CH<sub>2</sub>-X-CH<sub>2</sub>-.

22. The process according to claim 21, wherein X is -NR<sup>4</sup>-.

23. The process according to claim 22, wherein R<sup>4</sup> is H.

24. The process according to claim 22, wherein R<sup>4</sup> is an amine protecting group.

25. The process according to claim 24, wherein the amine protecting group is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) benzyl, b) *t*-butyldimethylsilyl, c) *t*-butyldiphenylsilyl, d) *t*-butyloxycarbonyl,
- e) *p*-methoxybenzyl, f) methoxymethyl, g) tosyl, h) trifluoroacetyl,
- i) trimethylsilyl, j) fluorenyl-methyloxycarbonyl, k) 2-trimethylsilyl-ethyloxycarbonyl, l) 1-methyl-1-(4-biphenyl)ethyloxycarbonyl,
- m) allyloxycarbonyl, and n) benzyloxycarbonyl.

26. The process according to claim 24, further comprising the step of removing the amine protecting group.

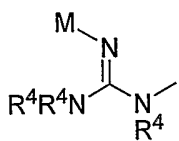
27. The process according to any one of claims 1-20, wherein

M-L is M-S-L<sup>1</sup>-NR<sup>4</sup>-L<sup>2</sup>;

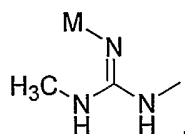
L<sup>1</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl; and

L<sup>2</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl.

- 1 28. The process according to claim 27, wherein M-L is:  
 2 M-S-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-NH-CH<sub>2</sub>-.
- 1 29. The process according to any one of claims 1-20, wherein L is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl.
- 1 30. The process according to claim 29, wherein L is -CH<sub>2</sub>-.
- 1 31. The process according to any one of claims 21-30, wherein M comprises a 5-6 membered  
 2 saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle comprising one or more heteroatoms selected  
 3 from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur.
- 1 32. The process according to claim 31, wherein M is selected from the group consisting of  
 2 triazole, tetrazole, oxazole, and isoxazole.
- 1 33. The process according to claim 32, wherein M is isoxazol-4-yl.
- 1 34. The process according to claim 32, wherein M is [1,2,3]triazol-1-yl.
- 1 35. The process according to claim 32, wherein M is [1,2,3]triazol-4-yl.
- 1 36. The process according to any one of claims 1-20, wherein M-L is M-X-CH<sub>2</sub>-.
- 1 37. The process according to claim 36, wherein X is -NR<sup>4</sup>-.
- 1 38. The process according to claim 37, wherein R<sup>4</sup> is H.
- 1 39. The process according to claim 37, wherein R<sup>4</sup> is an amine protecting group.
- 1 40. The process according to claim 39, wherein the amine protecting group is selected from  
 2 the group consisting of:  
 3 a) benzyl, b) *t*-butyldimethylsilyl, c) *t*-butyldiphenylsilyl, d) *t*-butyloxycarbonyl,  
 4 e) *p*-methoxybenzyl, f) methoxymethyl, g) tosyl, h) trifluoroacetyl,  
 5 i) trimethylsilyl, j) fluorenyl-methyloxycarbonyl, k) 2-trimethylsilyl-  
 6 ethyloxycarbonyl, l) 1-methyl-1-(4-biphenyl)ethoxycarbonyl,  
 7 m) allyloxycarbonyl, and n) benzyloxycarbonyl.
- 1 41. The process according to claim 39, further comprising the step of removing the amine  
 2 protecting group.
- 1 42. The process according any one of claims 1-20, wherein M-X is:



1 43. The process according to claim 42, wherein M-X is:



1 44. The process according to any one of claims 36-43, wherein M is selected from the group  
2 consisting of:

3 a) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, b) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl, c) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl, and d) -CN,

4 wherein

5 i) any of a) - c) is substituted with one or more moieties selected  
6 from the group consisting of F, Cl, Br, I, and -CN; and

7 ii) any of a) - c) optionally is further substituted with one or more R<sup>5</sup>  
8 groups.

1 45. The process according to claim 44, wherein M is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl substituted with one or more  
2 atoms selected from the group consisting of F, Cl, Br, and I.

1 46. The process according to claim 45, wherein M is -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>F.

1 47. The process according to claim 44, wherein M is -CH<sub>2</sub>CH(OH)CH<sub>2</sub>F.

1 48. The process according to claim 44, wherein M is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl substituted with one or more  
2 -CN groups.

1 49. The process according to claim 48, wherein M is -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CN.

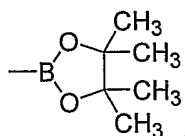
1 50. The process according to claim 44, wherein M is -CH<sub>2</sub>C(O)NH<sub>2</sub>.

1 51. The process according to any one of claims 1-50, wherein Z is selected from the group  
2 consisting of I, trifluoromethanesulfonate, and *p*-toluenesulfonate.

1 52. The process according to claim 51, wherein Z is I.

1 53. The process according to any one of claims 1-52, wherein Q is -B(OH)<sub>2</sub>.

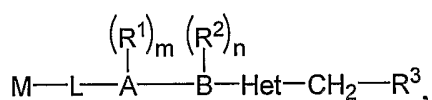
1 54. The process according to any one of claims 1-52, wherein Q is:



1 55. The process according to any one of claims 1-52, wherein Q is -BF<sub>2</sub>·KF.

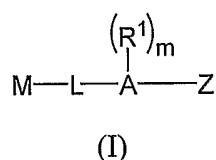
- 1 56. The process according to any one of claims 1-55, wherein the base is selected from the  
2 group consisting of alkali metal hydroxides, alkali metal carbonates, alkali metal fluorides,  
3 trialkyl amines, and mixtures thereof.
- 1 57. The process according to claim 56, wherein the base is selected from the group consisting  
2 of potassium carbonate, sodium carbonate, sodium methoxide, sodium ethoxide, potassium  
3 fluoride, triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, and mixtures thereof.
- 1 58. The process according to claim 57, wherein the base is potassium carbonate.
- 1 59. The process according to claim 56, wherein the ratio of equivalents of base to equivalents  
2 of compound (I) is about 3:1.
- 1 60. The process according to any one of claims 1-59, wherein the palladium catalyst is a ligand  
2 coordinated palladium (0) catalyst.
- 1 61. The process according to claim 60, wherein the palladium catalyst is a tetrakis  
2 (trialkylphosphine) palladium (0) or a tetrakis(triarylphosphine) palladium (0) catalyst.
- 1 62. The process according to claim 61, wherein the palladium catalyst is  
2 tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium (0).
- 1 63. The process according to claim 62, wherein the ratio of the equivalents of  
2 tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium (0) to the equivalents of compound (I) is about 1:20.
- 1 64. The process according to any one of claims 1-63, wherein the solvent comprises an  
2 aqueous solvent.
- 1 65. The process according to any one of claims 1-63, wherein the solvent comprises a  
2 mixture of water and an organic solvent, wherein the organic solvent is selected from the group  
3 consisting of:  
4 a) methanol, b) ethanol, c) propanol, d) isopropanol, e) butanol, f) isobutanol,  
5 g) secondary butanol, h) tertiary butanol, i) benzene, j) toluene,  
6 k) tetrahydrofuran, l) dimethylformamide, m) 1,2-diethyl ether,  
7 n) dimethoxyethane, o) diisopropyl ether, p) methyltertiarybutyl ether,  
8 q) methoxymethyl ether, r) 2-methoxyethyl ether, s) 1,4-dioxane, and  
9 t) 1,3-dioxolane, and mixtures thereof.
- 1 66. The process according to claim 65 wherein the solvent comprises a mixture of water,  
2 toluene, and ethanol.

- 1 67. The process according to claim 66 wherein the solvent comprises a mixture of water,  
2 toluene, and ethanol in a ratio of about 1:3:1 by volume.
- 1 68. The process according to any one of claims 1-67, wherein the process is carried out at a  
2 temperature between about 20 °C and about 100 °C.
- 1 69. The process according to any one of claims 1-67, wherein the process is carried out at the  
2 reflux temperature of the solvent.
- 1 70. A process for preparing a compound having the formula:

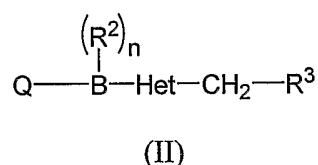


3 the process comprising the steps of:

4 combining a compound of formula (I):



7 with a compound of formula (II):



10 in a solvent in the presence of a base and a palladium catalyst, wherein

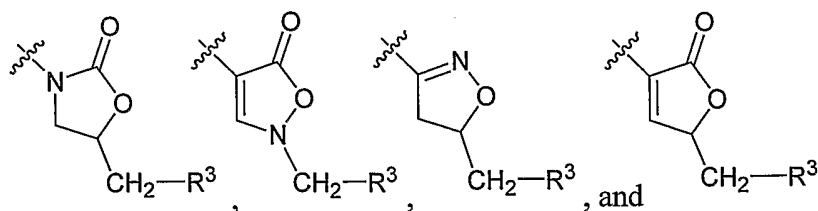
11 A is selected from the group consisting of:

12 phenyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, and pyridazinyl;

13 B is selected from the group consisting of:

14 phenyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, and pyridazinyl;

15 Het-CH<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>3</sup> is selected from the group consisting of:

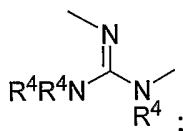


17 M-L is selected from the group consisting of:

- 18 a) M-X, b) M-L<sup>1</sup>, c) M-L<sup>1</sup>-X, d) M-X-L<sup>2</sup>, e) M-L<sup>1</sup>-X-L<sup>2</sup>, f) M-X-L<sup>1</sup>-X-L<sup>2</sup>,  
 19 g) M-L<sup>1</sup>-X-L<sup>2</sup>-X, h) M-X-X-, i) M-L<sup>1</sup>-X-X-, j) M-X-X-L<sup>2</sup>, and  
 20 k) M-L<sup>1</sup>-X-X-L<sup>2</sup>, wherein

21 X, at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting  
 22 of:

- 23 a) -O-, b) -NR<sup>4</sup>-, c) -N(O)-, d) -N(OR<sup>4</sup>)-, e) -S(O)<sub>p</sub>-, f) -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>4</sup>-,  
 24 g) -NR<sup>4</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>-, h) -NR<sup>4</sup>-N=, i) =N-NR<sup>4</sup>-, j) -O-N=, k) =N-O-,  
 25 l) -N=, m) =N-, n) -NR<sup>4</sup>-NR<sup>4</sup>-, o) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(O)O-, p) -OC(O)NR<sup>4</sup>-,  
 26 q) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(O)NR<sup>4</sup>- r) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(NR<sup>4</sup>)NR<sup>4</sup>-, and  
 27 s)



28  
 29 L<sup>1</sup> is selected from the group consisting of:

- 30 a) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, b) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl, and c) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl,  
 31 wherein any of a) – c) optionally is substituted with one or  
 32 more R<sup>5</sup> groups; and

33 L<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of:

- 34 a) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, b) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl, and c) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl,  
 35 wherein any of a) – c) optionally is substituted with one or  
 36 more R<sup>5</sup> groups;

37 alternatively, L in M-L is a bond;

38 M is selected from the group consisting of:

- 39 a) C<sub>3-14</sub> saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, b) 3-14 membered  
 40 saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle containing one or more  
 41 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur,  
 42 c) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, d) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl, e) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl, and f) -CN,

43 wherein any of a) – e) optionally is substituted with one or more R<sup>5</sup>  
 44 groups;

45 Q is a borane having the formula -BY<sub>2</sub>, wherein

46 Y, at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:  
 47 a) -OH, b) -OC<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, c) -OC<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl, d) -OC<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl,  
 48 e) -OC<sub>1-14</sub> saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, f) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl,  
 49 g) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl, h) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl, and i) C<sub>1-14</sub> saturated, unsaturated, or  
 50 aromatic carbocycle,

51 wherein any of b) - i) optionally is substituted with one or more  
 52 halogens;

53 alternatively, two Y groups taken together comprise a chemical moiety selected  
 54 from the group consisting of:

55 a) -OC(R<sup>4</sup>)(R<sup>4</sup>)C(R<sup>4</sup>)(R<sup>4</sup>)O-, and b) -OC(R<sup>4</sup>)(R<sup>4</sup>)CH<sub>2</sub>C(R<sup>4</sup>)(R<sup>4</sup>)O-;

56 alternatively, Q is a BF<sub>3</sub> alkali metal salt or 9-borabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane;

57 Z is selected from the group consisting of:

58 a) I, b) Br, c) Cl, and d) R<sup>9</sup>OSO<sub>3</sub>-;

59 R<sup>1</sup>, at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

60 a) F, b) Cl, c) Br, d) I, e) -CF<sub>3</sub>, f) -OR<sup>4</sup>, g) -CN, h) -NO<sub>2</sub>, i) -NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, j) -C(O)R<sup>4</sup>,  
 61 k) -C(O)OR<sup>4</sup>, l) -OC(O)R<sup>4</sup>, m) -C(O)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, n) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(O)R<sup>4</sup>, o) -OC(O)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>,  
 62 p) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(O)OR<sup>4</sup>, q) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(O)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, r) -C(S)R<sup>4</sup>, s) -C(S)OR<sup>4</sup>, t) -OC(S)R<sup>4</sup>,  
 63 u) -C(S)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, v) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(S)R<sup>4</sup>, w) -OC(S)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, x) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(S)OR<sup>4</sup>,  
 64 y) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(S)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, z) -C(NR<sup>4</sup>)R<sup>4</sup>, aa) -C(NR<sup>4</sup>)OR<sup>4</sup>, bb) -OC(NR<sup>4</sup>)R<sup>4</sup>,  
 65 cc) -C(NR<sup>4</sup>)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, dd) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(NR<sup>4</sup>)R<sup>4</sup>, ee) -OC(NR<sup>4</sup>)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>,  
 66 ff) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(NR<sup>4</sup>)OR<sup>4</sup>, gg) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(NR<sup>4</sup>)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, hh) -S(O)<sub>p</sub>R<sup>4</sup>, ii) -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, and  
 67 jj) R<sup>4</sup>;

68 R<sup>2</sup>, at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

69 a) F, b) Cl, c) Br, d) I, e) -CF<sub>3</sub>, f) -OR<sup>4</sup>, g) -CN, h) -NO<sub>2</sub>, i) -NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, j) -C(O)R<sup>4</sup>,  
 70 k) -C(O)OR<sup>4</sup>, l) -OC(O)R<sup>4</sup>, m) -C(O)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, n) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(O)R<sup>4</sup>, o) -OC(O)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>,  
 71 p) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(O)OR<sup>4</sup>, q) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(O)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, r) -C(S)R<sup>4</sup>, s) -C(S)OR<sup>4</sup>, t) -OC(S)R<sup>4</sup>,  
 72 u) -C(S)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, v) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(S)R<sup>4</sup>, w) -OC(S)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, x) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(S)OR<sup>4</sup>,  
 73 y) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(S)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, z) -C(NR<sup>4</sup>)R<sup>4</sup>, aa) -C(NR<sup>4</sup>)OR<sup>4</sup>, bb) -OC(NR<sup>4</sup>)R<sup>4</sup>,  
 74 cc) -C(NR<sup>4</sup>)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, dd) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(NR<sup>4</sup>)R<sup>4</sup>, ee) -OC(NR<sup>4</sup>)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>,  
 75 ff) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(NR<sup>4</sup>)OR<sup>4</sup>, gg) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(NR<sup>4</sup>)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, hh) -S(O)<sub>p</sub>R<sup>4</sup>, ii) -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, and  
 76 jj) R<sup>4</sup>;

77 R<sup>3</sup> is selected from the group consisting of:

78 a) -OR<sup>4</sup>, b) -NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, c) -C(O)R<sup>4</sup>, d) -C(O)OR<sup>4</sup>, e) -OC(O)R<sup>4</sup>, f) -C(O)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>,  
 79 g) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(O)R<sup>4</sup>, h) -OC(O)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, i) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(O)OR<sup>4</sup>, j) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(O)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>,  
 80 k) -C(S)R<sup>4</sup>, l) -C(S)OR<sup>4</sup>, m) -OC(S)R<sup>4</sup>, n) -C(S)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, o) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(S)R<sup>4</sup>,  
 81 p) -OC(S)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, q) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(S)OR<sup>4</sup>, r) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(S)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, s) -C(NR<sup>4</sup>)R<sup>4</sup>,  
 82 t) -C(NR<sup>4</sup>)OR<sup>4</sup>, u) -OC(NR<sup>4</sup>)R<sup>4</sup>, v) -C(NR<sup>4</sup>)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, w) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(NR<sup>4</sup>)R<sup>4</sup>,  
 83 x) -OC(NR<sup>4</sup>)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, y) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(NR<sup>4</sup>)OR<sup>4</sup>, z) -NR<sup>4</sup>C(NR<sup>4</sup>)NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, aa) -S(O)<sub>p</sub>R<sup>4</sup>,  
 84 bb) -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, and cc) R<sup>4</sup>;

85 R<sup>4</sup>, at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

86 a) H, b) -OR<sup>6</sup>, c) an amine protecting group, d) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, e) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl,  
 87 f) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl, g) C<sub>3-14</sub> saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle,  
 88 h) 3-14 membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle comprising one  
 89 or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and  
 90 sulfur, i) -C(O)-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, j) -C(O)-C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl, k) -C(O)-C<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl,  
 91 l) -C(O)-C<sub>3-14</sub> saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle,  
 92 m) -C(O)-3-14 membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle  
 93 comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of  
 94 nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, n) -C(O)O-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, o) -C(O)O-C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl,  
 95 p) -C(O)O-C<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl, q) -C(O)O-C<sub>3-14</sub> saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic  
 96 carbocycle, and r) -C(O)O-3-14 membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic  
 97 heterocycle comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from the group  
 98 consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur,

99 wherein any of d) - r) optionally is substituted with one or more R<sup>5</sup>  
 100 groups;

101 R<sup>5</sup>, at each occurrence, is independently selected from the group consisting of:

102 a) F, b) Cl, c) Br, d) I, e) =O, f) =S, g) =NR<sup>6</sup>, h) =NOR<sup>6</sup>, i) =N-NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, j) -CF<sub>3</sub>,  
 103 k) -OR<sup>6</sup>, l) -CN, m) -NO<sub>2</sub>, n) -NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, o) -C(O)R<sup>6</sup>, p) -C(O)OR<sup>6</sup>, q) -OC(O)R<sup>6</sup>,  
 104 r) -C(O)NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, s) -NR<sup>6</sup>C(O)R<sup>6</sup>, t) -OC(O)NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, u) -NR<sup>6</sup>C(O)OR<sup>6</sup>,  
 105 v) -NR<sup>6</sup>C(O)NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, w) -C(S)R<sup>6</sup>, x) -C(S)OR<sup>6</sup>, y) -OC(S)R<sup>6</sup>, z) -C(S)NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>6</sup>,  
 106 aa) -NR<sup>6</sup>C(S)R<sup>6</sup>, bb) -OC(S)NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, cc) -NR<sup>6</sup>C(S)OR<sup>6</sup>, dd) -NR<sup>6</sup>C(S)NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>6</sup>,  
 107 ee) -C(NR<sup>6</sup>)R<sup>6</sup>, ff) -C(NR<sup>6</sup>)OR<sup>6</sup>, gg) -OC(NR<sup>6</sup>)R<sup>6</sup>, hh) -C(NR<sup>6</sup>)NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>6</sup>,

108 ii)  $-NR^6C(NR^6)R^6$ , jj)  $-OC(NR^6)NR^6R^6$ , kk)  $-NR^6C(NR^6)OR^6$ ,  
 109 ll)  $-NR^6C(NR^6)NR^6R^6$ , mm)  $-S(O)_pR^6$ , nn)  $-SO_2NR^6R^6$ , and oo)  $R^6$ ;

110  $R^6$ , at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

111 a) H, b)  $-OR^8$ , c) an amine protecting group, d)  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl, e)  $C_{2-6}$  alkenyl,  
 112 f)  $C_{2-6}$  alkynyl, g)  $C_{3-14}$  saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle,  
 113 h) 3-14 membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle comprising one  
 114 or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and  
 115 sulfur, i)  $-C(O)-C_{1-6}$  alkyl, j)  $-C(O)-C_{2-6}$  alkenyl, k)  $-C(O)-C_{2-6}$  alkynyl,  
 116 l)  $-C(O)-C_{3-14}$  saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle,  
 117 m)  $-C(O)-3-14$  membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle  
 118 comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of  
 119 nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, n)  $-C(O)O-C_{1-6}$  alkyl, o)  $-C(O)O-C_{2-6}$  alkenyl,  
 120 p)  $-C(O)O-C_{2-6}$  alkynyl, q)  $-C(O)O-C_{3-14}$  saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic  
 121 carbocycle, and r)  $-C(O)O-3-14$  membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic  
 122 heterocycle comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from the group  
 123 consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur,

124 wherein any of d) – r) optionally is substituted with one or more  $R^7$   
 125 groups;

126  $R^7$ , at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

127 a) F, b) Cl, c) Br, d) I, e) =O, f) =S, g) = $NR^8$ , h) = $NOR^8$ , i) = $N-NR^8R^8$ , j)  $-CF_3$ ,  
 128 k)  $-OR^8$ , l)  $-CN$ , m)  $-NO_2$ , n)  $-NR^8R^8$ , o)  $-C(O)R^8$ , p)  $-C(O)OR^8$ , q)  $-OC(O)R^8$ ,  
 129 r)  $-C(O)NR^8R^8$ , s)  $-NR^8C(O)R^8$ , t)  $-OC(O)NR^8R^8$ , u)  $-NR^8C(O)OR^8$ ,  
 130 v)  $-NR^8C(O)NR^8R^8$ , w)  $-C(S)R^8$ , x)  $-C(S)OR^8$ , y)  $-OC(S)R^8$ , z)  $-C(S)NR^8R^8$ ,  
 131 aa)  $-NR^8C(S)R^8$ , bb)  $-OC(S)NR^8R^8$ , cc)  $-NR^8C(S)OR^8$ , dd)  $-NR^8C(S)NR^8R^8$ ,  
 132 ee)  $-C(NR^8)R^8$ , ff)  $-C(NR^8)OR^8$ , gg)  $-OC(NR^8)R^8$ , hh)  $-C(NR^8)NR^8R^8$ ,  
 133 ii)  $-NR^8C(NR^8)R^8$ , jj)  $-OC(NR^8)NR^8R^8$ , kk)  $-NR^8C(NR^8)OR^8$ ,  
 134 ll)  $-NR^8C(NR^8)NR^8R^8$ , mm)  $-S(O)_pR^8$ , nn)  $-SO_2NR^8R^8$ , oo)  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl,  
 135 pp)  $C_{2-6}$  alkenyl, qq)  $C_{2-6}$  alkynyl, rr)  $C_{3-14}$  saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic  
 136 carbocycle, and ss) 3-14 membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle  
 137 comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of  
 138 nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur,

139 wherein any of oo) – ss) optionally is substituted with one or more  
 140 moieties selected from the group consisting of  $R^8$ , F, Cl, Br, I,  $-CF_3$ ,  $-OR^8$ ,  
 141  $-SR^8$ ,  $-CN$ ,  $-NO_2$ ,  $-NR^8R^8$ ,  $-C(O)R^8$ ,  $-C(O)OR^8$ ,  $-OC(O)R^8$ ,  $-C(O)NR^8R^8$ ,  
 142  $-NR^8C(O)R^8$ ,  $-OC(O)NR^8R^8$ ,  $-NR^8C(O)OR^8$ ,  $-NR^8C(O)NR^8R^8$ ,  $-C(S)R^8$ ,  
 143  $-C(S)OR^8$ ,  $-OC(S)R^8$ ,  $-C(S)NR^8R^8$ ,  $-NR^8C(S)R^8$ ,  $-OC(S)NR^8R^8$ ,  
 144  $-NR^8C(S)OR^8$ ,  $-NR^8C(S)NR^8R^8$ ,  $-C(NR^8)R^8$ ,  $-C(NR^8)OR^8$ ,  $-OC(NR^8)R^8$ ,  
 145  $-C(NR^8)NR^8R^8$ ,  $-NR^8C(NR^8)R^8$ ,  $-OC(NR^8)NR^8R^8$ ,  $-NR^8C(NR^8)OR^8$ ,  
 146  $-NR^8C(NR^8)NR^8R^8$ ,  $-SO_2NR^8R^8$ , and  $-S(O)_pR^8$ ;

147  $R^8$ , at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

148 a) H, b) an amine protecting group, c)  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl, d)  $C_{2-6}$  alkenyl, e)  $C_{2-6}$  alkynyl,  
 149 f)  $C_{3-14}$  saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, g) 3-14 membered  
 150 saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle comprising one or more  
 151 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur,  
 152 h)  $-C(O)-C_{1-6}$  alkyl, i)  $-C(O)-C_{2-6}$  alkenyl, j)  $-C(O)-C_{2-6}$  alkynyl,  
 153 k)  $-C(O)-C_{3-14}$  saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle,  
 154 l)  $-C(O)-3-14$  membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle  
 155 comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of  
 156 nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, m)  $-C(O)O-C_{1-6}$  alkyl, n)  $-C(O)O-C_{2-6}$  alkenyl,  
 157 o)  $-C(O)O-C_{2-6}$  alkynyl, p)  $-C(O)O-C_{3-14}$  saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic  
 158 carbocycle, and q)  $-C(O)O-3-14$  membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic  
 159 heterocycle comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from the group  
 160 consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur,

161 wherein any of c) – q) optionally is substituted with one or more moieties  
 162 selected from the group consisting of F, Cl, Br, I,  $-CF_3$ ,  $-OH$ ,  $-OC_{1-6}$  alkyl,  
 163  $-SH$ ,  $-SC_{1-6}$  alkyl,  $-CN$ ,  $-NO_2$ ,  $-NH_2$ ,  $-NHC_{1-6}$  alkyl,  $-N(C_{1-6}$  alkyl) $_2$ ,  
 164  $-C(O)C_{1-6}$  alkyl,  $-C(O)OC_{1-6}$  alkyl,  $-C(O)NH_2$ ,  $-C(O)NHC_{1-6}$  alkyl,  
 165  $-C(O)N(C_{1-6}$  alkyl) $_2$ ,  $-NHC(O)C_{1-6}$  alkyl,  $-SO_2NH_2$ ,  $-SO_2NHC_{1-6}$  alkyl,  
 166  $-SO_2N(C_{1-6}$  alkyl) $_2$ , and  $-S(O)_pC_{1-6}$  alkyl;

167  $R^9$  is selected from the group consisting of:

168 a)  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl, b) phenyl, and c) toluyl;

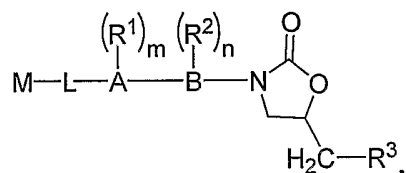
169 wherein any of a) - c) optionally is substituted with one or more moieties  
 170 selected from the group consisting of F, Cl, Br, and I;

171 m is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4;

172 n is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4; and

173 p, at each occurrence, independently is 0, 1, or 2.

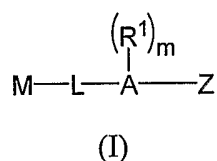
1 71. A process for preparing a compound having the formula:



2

3 the process comprising the steps of:

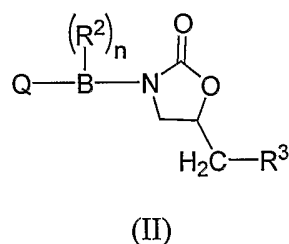
4 combining a compound of formula (I):



5

6

7 with a compound of formula (II):



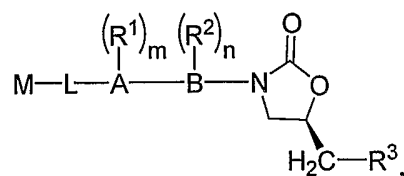
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9

10 in a solvent in the presence of a base and a palladium catalyst,

11 wherein A, B, L, M, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, Q, Z, m, and n are defined as described in claim 70.

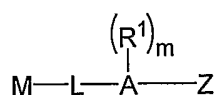
1 72. A process for preparing a compound having the formula:



2

3 the process comprising the steps of:

4 combining a compound of formula (I):

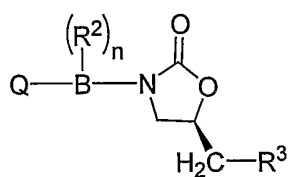


5

- 103 -

6 (I)

7 with a compound of formula (II):



8

9 (II)

10 in a solvent in the presence of a base and a palladium catalyst,

11 wherein A, B, L, M, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, Q, Z, m, and n are defined as described in claim 70.

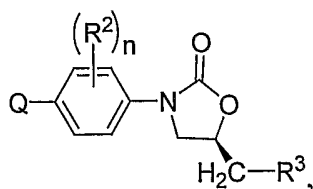
1 73. The process according to any one of claims 70-72, wherein

2 A is selected from the group consisting of phenyl and pyridyl;

3 B is selected from the group consisting of phenyl and pyridyl;

4 m is 0, 1, or 2; and

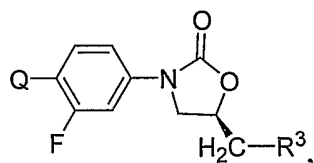
5 n is 0, 1, or 2.

1 74. The process according to any one of claims 70-73, wherein R<sup>3</sup> is -NHC(O)R<sup>4</sup>.1 75. The process according to claim 74, wherein R<sup>4</sup> is -CH<sub>3</sub>.1 76. The process according to any one of claims 70-73, wherein R<sup>3</sup> is selected from the group  
2 consisting of triazole, tetrazole, oxazole, and isoxazole.1 77. The process according to claim 76, wherein R<sup>3</sup> is triazole.1 78. The process according to claim 77, wherein R<sup>3</sup> is [1,2,3]triazol-1-yl.1 79. The process according to any one of claims 70-73, wherein compound (II) has the  
2 formula:

3

4 wherein R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, Q, and n are defined as described in claim 70.

1 80. The process according to claim 79, wherein compound (II) has the formula:



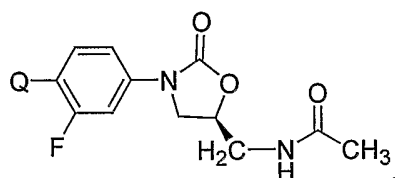
2

3

wherein Q and R<sup>3</sup> are defined as described in claim 70.

1

81. The process according to claim 80, wherein compound (II) has the formula:



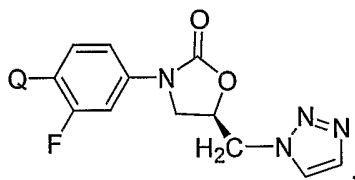
2

3

wherein Q is defined as described in claim 70.

1

82. The process according to claim 80, wherein compound (II) has the formula:



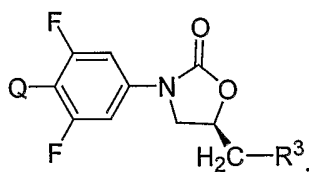
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3

wherein Q is defined as described in claim 70.

1

83. The process according to claim 79, wherein compound (II) has the formula:



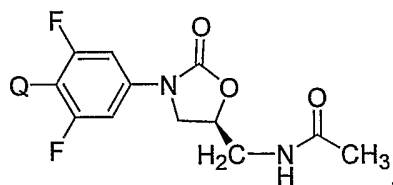
2

3

wherein Q and R<sup>3</sup> are defined as described in claim 70.

1

84. The process according to claim 83, wherein compound (II) has the formula:



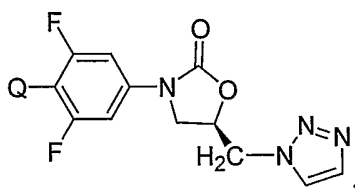
2

3

wherein Q is defined as described in claim 70.

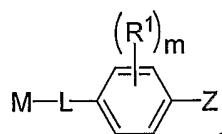
1

85. The process according to claim 83, wherein compound (II) has the formula:



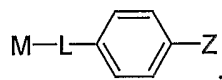
wherein Q is defined as described in claim 70.

86. The process according to any one of claims 70-85, wherein compound (I) has the formula:



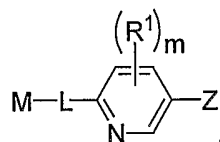
wherein L, M, R<sup>1</sup>, Z, and m are defined as described in claim 70.

87. The process according to claim 86, wherein compound (I) has the formula:



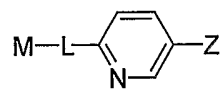
wherein L, M, and Z are defined as described in claim 70.

88. The process according to any one of claims 70-85, wherein compound (I) has the formula:



wherein L, M, R<sup>1</sup>, Z, and m are defined as described in claim 70.

89. The process according to claim 88, wherein compound (I) has the formula:



wherein L, M, and Z are defined as described in claim 70.

90. The process according to any one of claims 70-89, wherein M-L is M-CH<sub>2</sub>-X-CH<sub>2</sub>-.

91. The process according to claim 90, wherein X is -NR<sup>4</sup>-.

92. The process according to claim 91, wherein R<sup>4</sup> is H.

93. The process according to claim 91, wherein R<sup>4</sup> is an amine protecting group.

94. The process according to claim 93, wherein the amine protecting group is selected from the group consisting of:

- 3 a) benzyl, b) *t*-butyldimethylsilyl, c) *t*-butyldiphenylsilyl, d) *t*-butyloxycarbonyl,  
4 e) *p*-methoxybenzyl, f) methoxymethyl, g) tosyl, h) trifluoroacetyl,  
5 i) trimethylsilyl, j) fluorenyl-methyloxycarbonyl, k) 2-trimethylsilyl-  
6 ethyloxycarbonyl, l) 1-methyl-1-(4-biphenyl)ethyloxycarbonyl,  
7 m) allyloxycarbonyl, and n) benzyloxycarbonyl.

1 95. The process according to claim 93, further comprising the step of removing the amine  
2 protecting group.

1 96. The process according to any one of claims 70-89, wherein

2 M-L is M-S-L<sup>1</sup>-NR<sup>4</sup>-L<sup>2</sup>;

3 L<sup>1</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl; and

4 L<sup>2</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl.

1 97. The process according to claim 96, wherein M-L is:

2 M-S-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-NH-CH<sub>2</sub>-.

1 98. The process according to any one of claims 70-89, wherein L is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl.

1 99. The process according to claim 98, wherein L is -CH<sub>2</sub>-.

1 100. The process according to any one of claims 90-99, wherein M comprises a 5-6 membered  
2 saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle comprising one or more heteroatoms selected  
3 from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur.

1 101. The process according to claim 100, wherein M is selected from the group consisting of  
2 triazole, tetrazole, oxazole, and isoxazole.

1 102. The process according to claim 101, wherein M is isoxazol-4-yl.

1 103. The process according to claim 101, wherein M is [1,2,3]triazol-1-yl.

1 104. The process according to claim 101, wherein M is [1,2,3]triazol-4-yl.

1 105. The process according to any one of claims 70-89, wherein M-L is M-X-CH<sub>2</sub>-.

1 106. The process according to claim 105, wherein X is -NR<sup>4</sup>-.

1 107. The process according to claim 106, wherein R<sup>4</sup> is H.

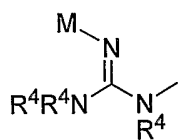
1 108. The process according to claim 106, wherein R<sup>4</sup> is an amine protecting group.

1 109. The process according to claim 108, wherein the amine protecting group is selected from  
2 the group consisting of:

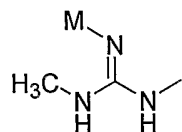
- 3 a) benzyl, b) *t*-butyldimethylsilyl, c) *t*-butyldiphenylsilyl, d) *t*-butyloxycarbonyl,  
4 e) *p*-methoxybenzyl, f) methoxymethyl, g) tosyl, h) trifluoroacetyl,  
5 i) trimethylsilyl, j) fluorenyl-methyloxycarbonyl, k) 2-trimethylsilyl-  
6 ethyloxycarbonyl, l) 1-methyl-1-(4-biphenyl)ethyloxycarbonyl,  
7 m) allyloxycarbonyl, and n) benzyloxycarbonyl.

1 110. The process according to claim 108, further comprising the step of removing the amine  
2 protecting group.

1 111. The process according any one of claims 70-89, wherein M-X is:



1 112. The process according to claim 111, wherein M-X is:



1 113. The process according to any one of claims 105-112, wherein M is selected from the  
2 group consisting of:

- 3 a) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, b) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl, c) C<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl, and d) -CN,  
4 wherein  
5 i) any of a) - c) is substituted with one or more moieties selected  
6 from the group consisting of F, Cl, Br, I, and -CN; and  
7 ii) any of a) - c) optionally is further substituted with one or more R<sup>5</sup>  
8 groups.

1 114. The process according to claim 113, wherein M is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl substituted with one or more  
2 atoms selected from the group consisting of F, Cl, Br, and I.

1 115. The process according to claim 114, wherein M is -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>F.

1 116. The process according to claim 113, wherein M is -CH<sub>2</sub>CH(OH)CH<sub>2</sub>F.

1 117. The process according to claim 113, wherein M is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl substituted with one or more  
2 -CN groups.

1 118. The process according to claim 117, wherein M is -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CN.

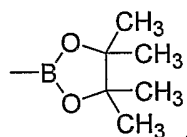
1 119. The process according to claim 113, wherein M is -CH<sub>2</sub>C(O)NH<sub>2</sub>.

1 120. The process according to any one of claims 70-119, wherein Z is selected from the group  
2 consisting of I, trifluoromethanesulfonate, and *p*-toluenesulfonate.

1 121. The process according to claim 120, wherein Z is I.

1 122. The process according to any one of claims 70-121, wherein Q is -B(OH)<sub>2</sub>.

1 123. The process according to any one of claims 70-121, wherein Q is:



1 124. The process according to any one of claims 70-121, wherein Q is -BF<sub>2</sub>·KF.

1 125. The process according to any one of claims 70-124, wherein the base is selected from the  
2 group consisting of alkali metal hydroxides, alkali metal carbonates, alkali metal fluorides,  
3 trialkyl amines, and mixtures thereof.

1 126. The process according to claim 125, wherein the base is selected from the group  
2 consisting of potassium carbonate, sodium carbonate, sodium methoxide, sodium ethoxide,  
3 potassium fluoride, triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, and mixtures thereof.

1 127. The process according to claim 126, wherein the base is potassium carbonate.

1 128. The process according to claim 125, wherein the ratio of equivalents of base to  
2 equivalents of compound (I) is about 3:1.

1 129. The process according to any one of claims 70-128, wherein the palladium catalyst is a  
2 ligand coordinated palladium (0) catalyst.

1 130. The process according to claim 129, wherein the palladium catalyst is a tetrakis  
2 (trialkylphosphine) palladium (0) or a tetrakis(triarylphosphine) palladium (0) catalyst.

1 131. The process according to claim 130, wherein the palladium catalyst is  
2 tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium (0).

- 1 132. The process according to claim 131, wherein the ratio of the equivalents of  
2 tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium (0) to the equivalents of compound (I) is about 1:20.
- 1 133. The process according to any one of claims 70-132, wherein the solvent comprises an  
2 aqueous solvent.
- 1 134. The process according to any one of claims 70-132, wherein the solvent comprises a  
2 mixture of water and an organic solvent, wherein the organic solvent is selected from the group  
3 consisting of:  
4 a) methanol, b) ethanol, c) propanol, d) isopropanol, e) butanol, f) isobutanol,  
5 g) secondary butanol, h) tertiary butanol, i) benzene, j) toluene,  
6 k) tetrahydrofuran, l) dimethylformamide, m) 1,2-diethyl ether,  
7 n) dimethoxyethane, o) diisopropyl ether, p) methyltertiarybutyl ether,  
8 q) methoxymethyl ether, r) 2-methoxyethyl ether, s) 1,4-dioxane, and  
9 t) 1,3-dioxolane, and mixtures thereof.
- 1 135. The process according to claim 134 wherein the solvent comprises a mixture of water,  
2 toluene, and ethanol.
- 1 136. The process according to claim 135 wherein the solvent comprises a mixture of water,  
2 toluene, and ethanol in a ratio of about 1:3:1 by volume.
- 1 137. The process according to any one of claims 70-136, wherein the process is carried out at  
2 a temperature between about 20 °C and about 100 °C.
- 1 138. The process according to any one of claims 70-136, wherein the process is carried out at  
2 the reflux temperature of the solvent.