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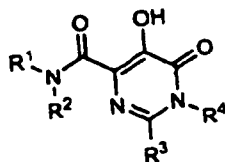
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(I)

(57) Abstract: The invention encompasses a series pyrimidinone compounds of Formula I which inhibit HIV integrase and prevent viral integration into human DNA. This action makes the compounds useful for treating HIV infection and AIDS. The invention also encompasses pharmaceutical compositions and the use of the compounds on the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of those infected with HIV. (I).

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HIV INTEGRASE INHIBITORS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

- 5 This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Serial Number 60/942,296 filed June 6, 2007.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

- 10 Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) has been identified as the etiological agent responsible for acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), a fatal disease characterized by destruction of the immune system and the inability to fight off life threatening opportunistic infections. Recent statistics (UNAIDS: Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic, December 1998), indicate that as many as 33 million
15 people worldwide are infected with the virus. In addition to the large number of individuals already infected, the virus continues to spread. Estimates from 1998 point to close to 6 million new infections in that year alone. In the same year there were approximately 2.5 million deaths associated with HIV and AIDS.
- 20 There are currently a number of antiviral drugs available to combat the infection. These drugs can be divided into four classes based on the viral protein they target and their mode of action. In particular, saquinavir, indinavir, ritonavir, nelfinavir atazanavir darunavir, amprenavir, fosamprenavir, lopinavir and tipranavir are competitive inhibitors of the aspartyl protease expressed by HIV. Zidovudine,
25 didanosine, stavudine, lamivudine, zalcitabine, emtricitibine, tenofovir and abacavir are nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors that behave as substrate mimics to halt viral cDNA synthesis. The non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors, nevirapine, delavirdine, efavirenz and etravirine inhibit the synthesis of viral cDNA via a non-competitive (or uncompetitive) mechanism. Enfuvirtide and maraviroc
30 inhibit the entry of the virus into the host cell. Used alone these drugs are effective in reducing viral replication. The effect is only temporary as the virus readily develops resistance to all known agents. However, combination therapy has proven very effective at both reducing virus and suppressing the emergence of resistance in a

number of patients. In the US, where combination therapy is widely available, the number of HIV-related deaths has declined (Palella, F. J.; Delany, K. M.; Moorman, A. C.; Loveless, M. O.; Furher, J.; Satten, G. A.; Aschman, D. J.; Holmberg, S. D. *N. Engl. J. Med.* 1998, 338, 853-860).

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Unfortunately, not all patients are responsive and a large number fail this therapy. In fact, approximately 30-50% of patients ultimately fail combination therapy. Treatment failure in most cases is caused by the emergence of viral resistance. Viral resistance in turn is caused by the rapid turnover of HIV-1 during the course of infection combined with a high viral mutation rate. Under these circumstances incomplete viral suppression caused by insufficient drug potency, poor compliance to the complicated drug regiment as well as intrinsic pharmacological barriers to exposure provides fertile ground for resistance to emerge. More disturbing are recent findings which suggest that low-level replication continues even when viral plasma levels have dropped below detectable levels (< 50 copies/ml) (Carpenter, C. C.; Cooper, D. A.; Fischl, M. A.; Gatell, J. M.; Gazzard, B. G.; Hammer, S. M.; Hirsch, M. S.; Jacobsen, D. M.; Katzenstein, D. A.; Montaner, J. S.; Richman, D. D.; Saag, M. S.; Schechter, M.; Schooley, R. T.; Thompson, M. A.; Vella, S.; Yeni, P. G.; Volberding, P. A. *JAMA* 2000, 283, 381-390). Clearly, there is a need for new antiviral agents, preferably targeting other viral enzymes to reduce the rate of resistance and suppress viral replication even further.

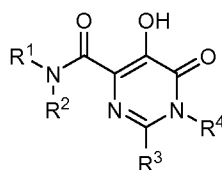
HIV expresses three enzymes, reverse transcriptase, an aspartyl protease, and integrase. All three are targets for treating AIDS and HIV infection. HIV integrase is a component of the pre-integration complex of the virus that is assembled in the cell shortly after infection (Chiu, T.K.; Davies, D.R. *Curr. Top. Med. Chem.* 2004, 4, 965-977). This enzyme catalyzes the integration of proviral DNA into the host genome and is absolutely required for viral infectivity. Early experiments showed that mutating the active site of integrase within a proviral clone produces virus unable to replicate due to its inability to insert into the host chromosome (Englund, G.; Theodore, T.S.; Freed, E.O.; Engleman, A.; Martin, M.A. *J. Virol.* 1995, 69, 3216-3219). Selective HIV integrase inhibitors have been shown to possess effective anti-

HIV activity in cell culture (Hazuda, D.J.; Felock, P.; Witmer, M.; Wolfe, A.; Stillmock, K.; Grobler, J.A.; Espeseth, A.; Gabryelski, L.; Schleif, W.; Blau, C.; Miller, M.D. *Science*, 2000, 287, 646-650), and it is clear that this class of inhibitors is very effective as part of a combination regimen containing HIV inhibitors of
5 different classes. An HIV integrase inhibitor, raltegravir (MK-0518, Isentress[®]), has been approved for use in treatment experienced patients based upon 48 week trial results (Cooper, D.A.; Gatell, J.; Rockstroh, J.; Katlama, C.; Yeni, P.; Lazzarin, A.; Xu, X.; Isaacs, R.; Tepller, H.; Nguyen, B.Y. *15th Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections*, Boston, MA., Feb 3-6, 2008 Abst. 105LB; Evering, T.H.;
10 Markowitz, M. *Drugs Today*, 2007, 43, 865-877). In addition, a second integrase inhibitor, elvitegravir (GS-9137), completed a successful Phase II trial in combination with ritonavir boosting in naive and treatment experienced patients (Zolopa, A. *14th Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections*, Los Angeles, CA. Feb 25-28, 2007 Abst. 143LB). Thus, HIV-1 integrase is a promising
15 target for novel anti-HIV-1 therapeutics.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention encompasses compounds of Formula I, including
20 pharmaceutically acceptable salts, their pharmaceutical compositions, and their use in inhibiting HIV integrase and treating those infected with HIV or AIDS.

One aspect of the invention is compounds of Formula I



I

25

wherein:

R^1 is (Ar^1) alkyl, $(Ar^1)(CON(R^{10})(R^{11}))$ alkyl, $(Ar^1)(CO_2R^{16})$ alkyl, (Ar^1) hydroxyalkyl, or (Ar^1) oxyalkyl;

R^2 is hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxy, or alkoxy;

5

R^3 is $C(R^{17})(R^{18})(R^{19})$;

R^4 is alkyl;

10 R^5 is hydrogen, halo, hydroxy, cyano, alkyl, cycloalkyl, C_{5-7} cycloalkenyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, haloalkoxy, $N(R^{10})(R^{11})$, $NHAr^2$, $N(R^8)SO_2R^9$, $N(R^8)COR^9$, $N(R^8)CO_2R^9$, $OCOR^9$, OCO_2R^9 , $OCON(R^{10})(R^{11})$, $OCH_2CO_2R^9$, $OCH_2CON(R^{10})(R^{11})$, COR^8 , CO_2R^8 , $CON(R^{10})(R^{11})$, SOR^9 , $S(=N)R^9$, SO_2R^9 , $SO_2N(R^8)(R^8)$, $PO(OR^8)_2$, $C_{2-4}(R^{14})$ alkynyl, R^{15} , Ar^2 , or Ar^3 ;

15

R^6 is hydrogen, halo, hydroxy, cyano, alkyl, alkoxy, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, or $N(R^8)(R^8)$;

R^7 is hydrogen, halo, hydroxy, cyano, alkyl, alkoxy, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, or

20 $N(R^8)(R^8)$;

R^8 is hydrogen, alkyl, or cycloalkyl;

R^9 is alkyl or cycloalkyl;

25

R^{10} is hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl or dialkylaminoalkyl;

R^{11} is hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl or dialkylaminoalkyl; or

30 $N(R^{10})(R^{11})$ taken together is azetidiny, pyrrolidinyl, (R^{12}) -piperidinyl, $N-(R^{13})$ -piperazinyl, morpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl, or dioxothiazinyl;

R^{12} is hydrogen, alkyl, or hydroxyalkyl;

R^{13} is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, COR^8 , or CO_2R^8 ;

R^{14} is hydrogen, hydroxy, $N(R^8)(R^8)$, SO_2R^9 , OSO_2R^9 , or dioxothiazinyl;

- 5 R^{15} is azetidinonyl, pyrrolidinonyl, valerolactamyl, caprolactamyl, maleimido, oxazolidonyl, or dioxothiazinyl, and is substituted with 0-1 substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxymethyl, acetoxymethyl, and aminomethyl;

R^{16} is independently hydrogen or alkyl;

10

or two R^{16} 's taken together are CH_2CH_2 , $CH_2CH_2CH_2$, $CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2$, $CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2$, $CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2$, OCH_2CH_2 , CH_2OCH_2 , $OCH_2CH_2CH_2$, $CH_2OCH_2CH_2$, $OCH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2$, $CH_2OCH_2CH_2CH_2$, $CH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2$, $OCH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2$, $CH_2OCH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2$,

- 15 $CH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2CH_2$, $N(R^8)CH_2CH_2$, $CH_2N(R^8)CH_2$, $N(R^8)CH_2CH_2CH_2$, $CH_2N(R^8)CH_2CH_2$, $N(R^8)CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2$, $CH_2N(R^8)CH_2CH_2CH_2$, $CH_2CH_2N(R^8)CH_2CH_2$, $N(R^8)CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2$, $CH_2N(R^8)CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2$, or $CH_2CH_2N(R^8)CH_2CH_2CH_2$, provided that the two R^{16} 's are attached to a common carbon atom;

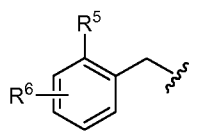
20

R^{17} and R^{18} taken together with the carbon to which they are attached is a 4-7-membered cyclic ether or a 4-7-membered cyclic thioether, and is substituted with 0-1 substituent selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylSO, alkylSO₂, and alkyl;

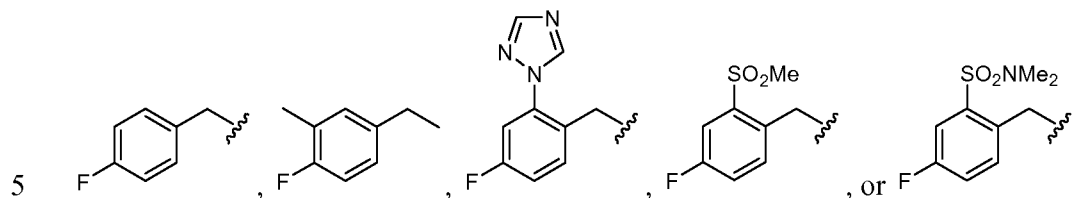
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R^{19} is hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, or alkylthioalkoxy;

Another aspect of the invention is a compound of Formula I where R^1 is



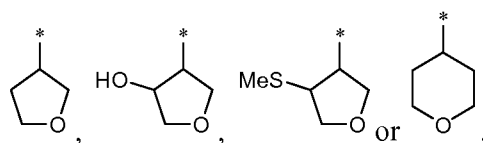
Another aspect of the invention is a compound of Formula I where R^1 is



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Another aspect of the invention is a compound of Formula I where R^2 is hydrogen.

10 Another aspect of the invention is a compound of Formula I where R^3 is,



15

Another aspect of the invention is a compound of Formula I where R^4 is methyl.

Another aspect of the invention is a compound of Formula I where R^5 is R^{15} .

Another aspect of the invention is a compound of Formula I where R^5 is Ar^2 .

20 Another aspect of the invention is a compound of Formula I where R^{19} is hydrogen.

For a compound of Formula I, any scope of a variable, including R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R^6 , R^7 , R^8 , R^9 , R^{10} , R^{11} , R^{12} , R^{13} , R^{14} , R^{15} , R^{16} , R^{17} , R^{18} , R^{19} , Ar^1 , Ar^2 , and Ar^3 , can be used independently with the scope of any other instance of a variable.

25

Unless specified otherwise, these terms have the following meanings.

“Alkyl” means a straight or branched alkyl group composed of 1 to 6 carbons.

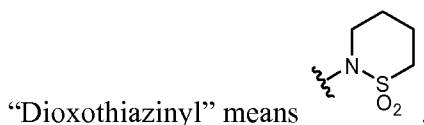
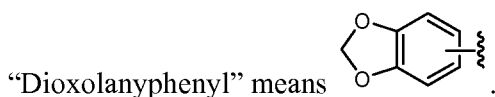
“Alkenyl” means a straight or branched alkyl group composed of 2 to 6 carbons with at least one double bond. “Alkynyl” means a straight or branched alkyl group

5 composed of 2 to 6 carbons with at least one triple bond. “Cycloalkyl” means a monocyclic ring system composed of 3 to 7 carbons. “Haloalkyl” and “haloalkoxy” include all halogenated isomers from monohalo to perhalo. Terms with a hydrocarbon moiety (e.g. alkoxy) include straight and branched isomers for the hydrocarbon portion. “Aryl” includes carbocyclic and heterocyclic aromatic
10 substituents. Parenthetical and multiparenthetical terms are intended to clarify bonding relationships to those skilled in the art. For example, a term such as ((R)alkyl) means an alkyl substituent further substituted with the substituent R.

A “4-7-membered cyclic ether” means a cyclic alkyl ring system where one
15 atom is oxygen. One example is tetrahydrofuranyl.

A “4-7-membered cyclic thioether” means a cyclic alkyl ring system where one atom is sulfur. One example is tetrahydrothiophene.

20 “(Ar¹)oxyalkyl” means Ar¹ is attached at the oxygen.

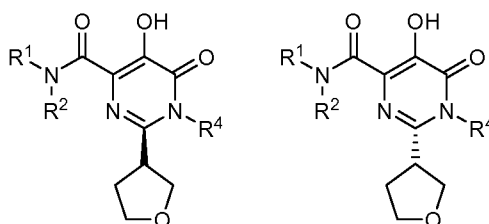


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The invention includes all pharmaceutically acceptable salt forms of the compounds. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts are those in which the counter ions do not contribute significantly to the physiological activity or toxicity of the compounds and as such function as pharmacological equivalents. These salts can be made
30 according to common organic techniques employing commercially available

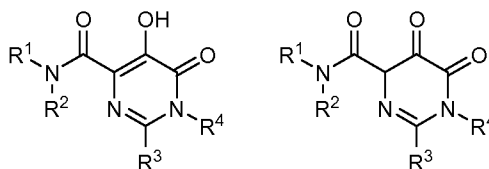
reagents. Some anionic salt forms include acetate, acistrate, besylate, bromide, chloride, citrate, fumarate, glucouronate, hydrobromide, hydrochloride, hydroiodide, iodide, lactate, maleate, mesylate, nitrate, pamoate, phosphate, succinate, sulfate, tartrate, tosylate, and xinofoate. Some cationic salt forms include ammonium,
 5 aluminum, benzathine, bismuth, calcium, choline, diethylamine, diethanolamine, lithium, magnesium, meglumine, 4-phenylcyclohexylamine, piperazine, potassium, sodium, tromethamine, and zinc.

Some of the compounds of the invention exist in stereoisomeric forms. The
 10 invention includes all stereoisomeric forms of the compounds including enantiomers and diastereomers. An example of enantiomers is shown below. Methods of making and separating stereoisomers are known in the art.



15

The invention includes all tautomeric forms of the compounds. An example of a tautomeric pair is shown below.



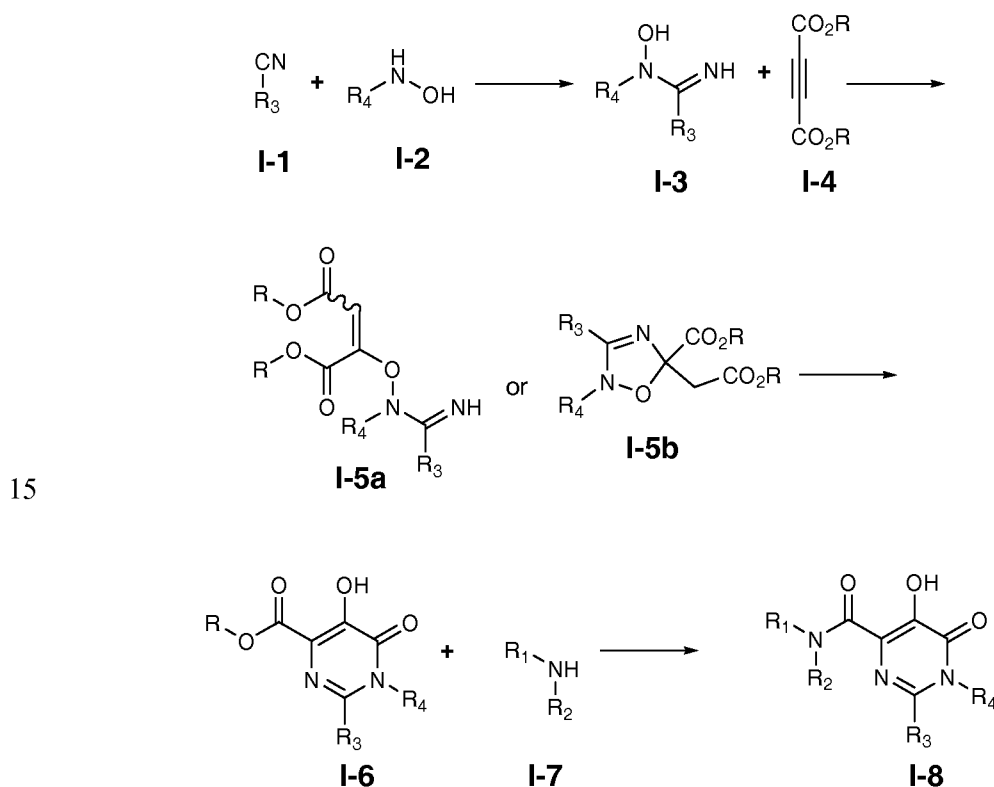
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Synthetic Methods

General methods useful for the synthesis of the compounds of this invention are shown below. Related compounds can be made by reactions known to those
 25 skilled in the art.

Synthetic methods for the preparation of pyrimidines similar to those described in the current invention have been published (Gardelli, C. et al PCT Appl. WO 02/06246). The compounds of the present invention can be synthesized according to Scheme I. In Scheme I, aryl nitrile **I-1** can be reacted with N-hydroxylamine **I-2**. The intermediate **I-3** generated from this reaction can be isolated but more often is reacted in one pot with dialkyl acetylenedicarboxylate **I-4** and can yield the diesters **I-5a** or **I-5b**. The diesters **I-5a** or **I-5b** can be converted to pyrimidine carboxylate **I-6** by heating at or above 120 °C in an appropriate solvent. The ester **I-6** can be condensed with amine **I-7** to give the amide **I-8**. The amide coupling reaction can be carried out under a variety of conditions such as those disclosed in Jerry March, Advanced Organic Chemistry, 3rd edition, John Wiley & Sons, 1985.

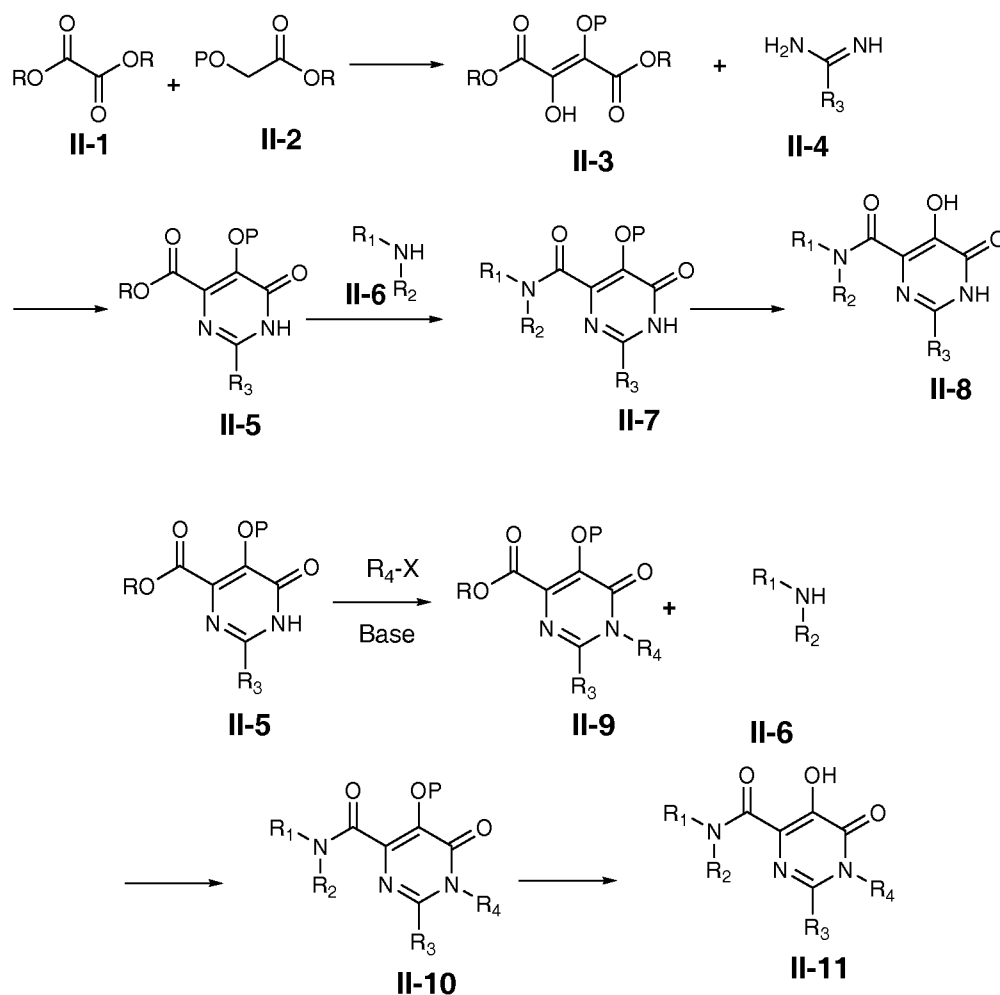
Scheme I



20 In Scheme II, an alternative pathway is shown in which the R⁶ group is introduced at a later stage of the synthesis. Synthetic methods for the preparation of

pyrimidines similar to those described in the current invention have been published (Sunderland, J. S.; et al. Inorg. Chem. (2001), 40, 6756-6756). Some of the compounds can be synthesized according to Scheme II. In Scheme II, an oxalic acid diester **II-1** can be condensed with glycolate **II-2** using sodium hydride or a similar
5 base. The intermediate **II-3** generated from this reaction can be isolated but more often is reacted in one pot with an appropriately substituted amidine **II-4** and can yield the pyrimidinone heterocycle **II-5**. Intermediate **II-5** can be coupled with amine **II-6**. Alternatively, the pyrimidinone **II-5** can be alkylated with a suitable electrophile under basic conditions. Then intermediate **II-9** can be coupled with
10 amine **II-6**. The amides, **II-8** and **II-10** can then be treated under conditions appropriate for cleaving the protecting group P. For alkyl groups, where P is alkyl, this can be accomplished by BBr₃ or other conditions known in the art. Alternatively, when P is a benzylic or substituted benzylic group the ether can be cleaved under reductive conditions, oxidative conditions or acidic conditions.
15 Protecting groups, R and P, useful for the synthesis of compounds such as 1-9 can be found in Greene, T. W. and Wutz, P. G. M. Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis, Second Edition, 1991, John Wiley and Sons, New York.

Scheme II



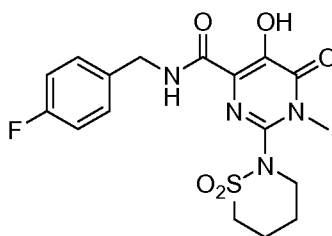
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Biological Methods

HIV-Integrase Inhibition Activity. To evaluate *in-vitro* activity against HIV-integrase, 5 pmole of biotin labeled substrate DNA was bound to 100 µg of Streptavidin coated PVT SPA beads (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech). Recombinant integrase (0.26 ng) was incubated with the beads for 90 min at 37 °C. Unbound enzyme was removed by washing the complex followed by addition of inhibitors and 0.1 fmol of P33 labeled target DNA. The reaction was stopped by adding EDTA to a final concentration of 10 mM. Samples were counted in TopCountNXT (Packard) and the CPM was used as a measure of integration. The reaction condition was as

described in A. Engelman and R. Craigie, *J. Virol.* 69, 5908-5911 (1995). The sequences of substrate and target DNA were described in *Nucleic Acid Research* 22,1121-1122 (1994). Results are shown in the Table 1. Activity equal to A refers to a compound having $IC_{50} = 0.002$ to $0.10 \mu M$ while B and C denote compounds
5 having $IC_{50} = 0.1$ to $1.0 \mu M$ and $IC_{50} \geq 1.0 \mu M$ respectively.

Compound A



10

HIV-Integrase binding assay. In this assay competitive binding experiments with test compounds and a radiolabeled integrase inhibitor (compound A) are performed against purified integrase. SPA bead/DNA/enzyme complexes were prepared as for the integrase inhibition assay except, to each well, $0.69 \mu l$ of integrase
15 enzyme ($0.42 \text{ mg}/\mu l$) was used per $2 \mu l$ of LTR DNA-attached scintillation proximity beads (stock $50 \text{ mg}/\text{ml}$). Binding reactions were carried out in 96-well white polystyrene assay plates (Corning, #3600). The following was added sequentially to each well: $20 \mu l$ of water or $20 \mu l$ of human serum (Cellgro Cat# 35-060-CL), $5 \mu l$ of serially diluted compound (in 50% DMSO/50% integrase SPA buffer), $5 \mu l$ of [^3H]-
20 compound I ($6,000 \text{ cpm}/\mu l$ in SPA buffer) and $20 \mu l$ of bead/DNA/enzyme complex. The plates were shaken for 2 hours and then allowed to sit at room temperature without shaking overnight. The [^3H]-compound I binding was measured using a Topcount scintillation counter. Cheng and Prusoff equations were used to convert the inhibition of compound 1 binding into the corresponding K_i value. Results are
25 shown in the Table 1. Activity equal to A refers to a compound having $K_i = 0.001$ to $0.003 \mu M$ while B and C denote compounds having $K_i = 0.003$ to $0.05 \mu M$ and $K_i \geq 0.050 \mu M$ respectively.

Inhibition of HIV replication. A recombinant NL-Rluc virus was constructed in which a section of the nef gene from NL4-3 was replaced with the *Renilla* Luciferase gene. The NL-RLuc virus was prepared by co-transfection of two plasmids, pNLRLuc and pVSVenv. The pNLRLuc contains the NL-Rluc DNA
 5 cloned into pUC18 at the *PvuII* site, while the pVSVenv contains the gene for VSV G protein linked to an LTR promoter. Transfections were performed at a 1:3 ratio of pNLRLuc to pVSVenv on 293T cells using the LipofectAMINE PLUS kit from Invitrogen (Carlsbad, CA) according to manufactures instruction, and the pseudotype virus generated was titered in MT-2 cells.

10

Susceptibility of viruses to compounds was determined by incubation in the presence of serial dilutions of the compound. The 50% effective concentration (EC_{50}) was calculated by using the exponential form of the median effect equation where $(Fa) = 1/[1 + (ED_{50}/\text{drug conc.})^m]$ (Johnson VA, Byington RT. Infectivity
 15 Assay. In *Techniques in HIV Research*. ed. Aldovini A, Walker BD. 71-76. New York: Stockton Press.1990). The anti-viral activity of compounds was evaluated under three serum conditions, 10% FBS, 15mg/ml human serum albumin/10% FBS or 40% human serum/5% FBS, and the results from at least 2 experiments were used to calculate the EC_{50} values. Results are shown in the Table 2. Activity equal to A
 20 refers to a compound having $EC_{50} = 0.003$ to $0.10 \mu\text{M}$ while B and C denote compounds with $EC_{50} = 0.1$ to $1.0 \mu\text{M}$ and $EC_{50} \geq 1.0 \mu\text{M}$ respectively.

Table 1.

Example	Inhibition Activity	Binding Activity	Antiviral Activity
1	A		A
2	A		A
3		A	A
4		B	A
5		B	A
6		B	A
7		B	A
8		B	A
9		A	A
10		B	A
11		A	A

Example	Inhibition Activity	Binding Activity	Antiviral Activity
12		A	A
13		A	A
14		A	A
15	A		A
16	A		A
17	A		A
18		B	A
19		B	A
20		B	A
21		A	A
22		B	A
23		B	A
24		B	A
25		B	A
26		A	A

Pharmaceutical Composition and Methods of Use

5 The compounds of this invention inhibit HIV integrase. HIV integrase inhibitors belonging to a class of diketo acid compounds prevented viral integration and inhibited HIV-1 replication in cells (Hazuda et al. *Science* **2000**, 287, 646). Recently, HIV integrase inhibitors have been approved by the FDA for treating AIDS and HIV infection.

10 Accordingly, another aspect of the invention is a method for treating HIV infection in a human patient comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

15 Another aspect of the invention is a method for treating HIV infection in a human patient comprising the administration of a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, with a therapeutically effective amount of at least one other agent used for treatment of AIDS or HIV infection selected from the group consisting of nucleoside HIV reverse
20 transcriptase inhibitors, non-nucleoside HIV reverse transcriptase inhibitors, HIV

protease inhibitors, HIV fusion inhibitors, HIV attachment inhibitors, CCR5 inhibitors, CXCR4 inhibitors, HIV budding or maturation inhibitors, and HIV integrase inhibitors.

5 Another aspect of the invention is a method wherein the agent is a nucleoside HIV reverse transcriptase inhibitor.

 Another aspect of the invention is a method wherein the nucleoside HIV reverse transcriptase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of abacavir,
10 didanosine, emtricitabine, lamivudine, stavudine, tenofovir, zalcitabine, and zidovudine, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

 Another aspect of the invention is a method wherein the agent is a non-nucleoside HIV reverse transcriptase inhibitor.

15

 Another aspect of the invention is a method wherein the non-nucleoside HIV reverse transcriptase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of delavirdine, efavirenz, and nevirapine, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

20 Another aspect of the invention is a method wherein the agent is an HIV protease inhibitor.

 Another aspect of the invention is a method wherein the HIV protease inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of amprenavir, atazanavir, indinavir,
25 lopinavir, nelfinavir, ritonavir, saquinavir and fosamprenavir, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

 Another aspect of the invention is a method wherein the agent is an HIV fusion inhibitor.

30

 Another aspect of the invention is a method wherein the HIV fusion inhibitor is enfuvirtide or T-1249, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Another aspect of the invention is a method wherein the agent is an HIV attachment inhibitor.

Another aspect of the invention is a method wherein the agent is a CCR5
5 inhibitor.

Another aspect of the invention is a method wherein the CCR5 inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of Sch-C, Sch-D, TAK-220, PRO-140, and UK-427,857, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
10

Another aspect of the invention is a method wherein the agent is a CXCR4 inhibitor.

Another aspect of the invention is a method wherein the CXCR4 inhibitor is
15 AMD-3100, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Another aspect of the invention is a method wherein the agent is an HIV budding or maturation inhibitor.

Another aspect of the invention is a method wherein the budding or
20 maturation inhibitor is PA-457, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Another aspect of the invention is a method wherein the agent is an HIV integrase inhibitor.
25

Another aspect of the invention is a pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, with at least one other agent used for treatment of AIDS or HIV infection selected from the group consisting of nucleoside HIV reverse
30 transcriptase inhibitors, non-nucleoside HIV reverse transcriptase inhibitors, HIV protease inhibitors, HIV fusion inhibitors, HIV attachment inhibitors, CCR5 inhibitors, CXCR4 inhibitors, HIV budding or maturation inhibitors, and HIV integrase inhibitors, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Another aspect of the invention is the composition wherein the agent is a nucleoside HIV reverse transcriptase inhibitor.

Another aspect of the invention is the composition wherein the nucleoside
5 HIV transcriptase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of abacavir, didanosine, emtricitabine, lamivudine, stavudine, tenofovir, zalcitabine, and zidovudine, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Another aspect of the invention is the composition wherein the agent is a non-
10 nucleoside HIV reverse transcriptase inhibitor.

Another aspect of the invention is the composition wherein the non-
nucleoside HIV reverse transcriptase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting
of delavirdine, efavirenz, and nevirapine, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt
15 thereof.

Another aspect of the invention is the composition wherein the agent is an HIV protease inhibitor.

20 Another aspect of the invention is the composition wherein the HIV protease inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of amprenavir, atazanavir, indinavir, lopinavir, nelfinavir, ritonavir, saquinavir and fosamprenavir, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

25 Another aspect of the invention is the composition wherein the agent is an HIV fusion inhibitor.

Another aspect of the invention is the composition method wherein the HIV
fusion inhibitor is enfuvirtide or T-1249, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt
30 thereof.

Another aspect of the invention is the composition wherein the agent is an HIV attachment inhibitor.

Another aspect of the invention is the composition wherein the agent is a CCR5 inhibitor.

Another aspect of the invention is the composition wherein the CCR5
5 inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of Sch-C, Sch-D, TAK-220, PRO-140, and UK-427,857, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Another aspect of the invention is a method wherein the agent is a CXCR4
10 inhibitor.

Another aspect of the invention is a method wherein the CXCR4 inhibitor is AMD-3100 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Another aspect of the invention is the composition wherein the agent is an
15 HIV budding or maturation inhibitor.

Another aspect of the invention is the composition wherein the budding or maturation inhibitor is PA-457, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Another aspect of the invention is the composition wherein the agent is an
20 HIV integrase inhibitor.

“Combination,” “coadministration,” “concurrent,” and similar terms referring to the administration of a compound of Formula I with at least one anti-HIV agent
25 mean that the components are part of a combination antiretroviral therapy or highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) as understood by practitioners in the field of AIDS and HIV infection.

“Therapeutically effective” means the amount of agent required to provide a
30 meaningful patient benefit as understood by practitioners in the field of AIDS and HIV infection. In general, the goals of treatment are suppression of viral load, restoration and preservation of immunologic function, improved quality of life, and reduction of HIV-related morbidity and mortality.

“Patient” means a person infected with the HIV virus and suitable for therapy as understood by practitioners in the field of AIDS and HIV infection.

“Treatment,” “therapy,” “regimen,” “HIV infection,” “ARC,” “AIDS” and
5 related terms are used as understood by practitioners in the field of AIDS and HIV infection.

The compounds of this invention are generally given as pharmaceutical compositions comprised of a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of
10 Formula I or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and may contain conventional excipients. A therapeutically effective amount is that which is needed to provide a meaningful patient benefit. Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers are those conventionally known carriers having acceptable safety profiles. Compositions encompass all common solid and liquid forms including
15 capsules, tablets, lozenges, and powders as well as liquid suspensions, syrups, elixers, and solutions. Compositions are made using common formulation techniques, and conventional excipients (such as binding and wetting agents) and vehicles (such as water and alcohols) are generally used for compositions.

20 Solid compositions are normally formulated in dosage units and compositions providing from about 1 to 1000 mg of the active ingredient per dose are preferred. Some examples of dosages are 1 mg, 10 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg, and 1000 mg. Generally, other antiretroviral agents will be present in a unit range similar to agents of that class used clinically. Typically, this is 0.25-1000 mg/unit.

25 Liquid compositions are usually in dosage unit ranges. Generally, the liquid composition will be in a unit dosage range of 1-100 mg/mL. Some examples of dosages are 1 mg/mL, 10 mg/mL, 25 mg/mL, 50 mg/mL, and 100 mg/mL. Generally, other antiretroviral agents will be present in a unit range similar to agents
30 of that class used clinically. Typically, this is 1-100 mg/mL.

The invention encompasses all conventional modes of administration; oral and parenteral methods are preferred. Generally, the dosing regimen will be similar

to other antiretroviral agents used clinically. Typically, the daily dose will be 1-100 mg/kg body weight daily. Generally, more compound is required orally and less parenterally. The specific dosing regime, however, will be determined by a physician using sound medical judgement.

5

The invention also encompasses methods where the compound is given in combination therapy. That is, the compound can be used in conjunction with, but separately from, other agents useful in treating AIDS and HIV infection. Some of these agents include HIV attachment inhibitors, CCR5 inhibitors, CXCR4 inhibitors, HIV cell fusion inhibitors, HIV integrase inhibitors, HIV nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors, HIV non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors, HIV protease inhibitors, budding and maturation inhibitors, immunomodulators, and anti-infectives. In these combination methods, the compound of Formula I will generally be given in a daily dose of 1-100 mg/kg body weight daily in conjunction with other agents. The other agents generally will be given in the amounts used therapeutically. The specific dosing regime, however, will be determined by a physician using sound medical judgement.

Table 2 lists some agents useful in treating AIDS and HIV infection which are suitable for this invention.

Table 2. ANTIVIRALS

DRUG NAME	MANUFACTURER	INDICATION
097 (non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor)	Hoechst/Bayer	HIV infection, AIDS, ARC
Amprenavir 141 W94 GW 141 (protease inhibitor)	Glaxo Wellcome	HIV infection, AIDS, ARC
Abacavir (1592U89) GW 1592 (RT inhibitor)	Glaxo Wellcome	HIV infection, AIDS, ARC
Acemannan	Carrington Labs (Irving, TX)	ARC
Acyclovir	Burroughs Wellcome	HIV infection, AIDS, ARC, in combination with AZT

DRUG NAME	MANUFACTURER	INDICATION
AD-439	Tanox Biosystems	HIV infection, AIDS, ARC
AD-519	Tanox Biosystems	HIV infection, AIDS, ARC
Adefovir dipivoxil AL-721	Gilead Sciences Ethigen (Los Angeles, CA)	HIV infection, ARC, PGL HIV positive, AIDS
Alpha Interferon HIV in combination w/Retrovir	Glaxo Wellcome	Kaposi's sarcoma
Ansamycin LM 427	Adria Laboratories (Dublin, OH) Erbamont (Stamford, CT)	ARC
Antibody which Neutralizes pH Labile alpha aberrant Interferon	Advanced Biotherapy Concepts (Rockville, MD)	AIDS, ARC
AR177	Aronex Pharm	HIV infection, AIDS, ARC
Beta-fluoro-ddA	Nat'l Cancer Institute	AIDS-associated diseases
BMS-232623 (CGP-73547) (protease inhibitor)	Bristol-Myers Squibb/ Novartis	HIV infection, AIDS, ARC
BMS-234475 (CGP-61755) (protease inhibitor)	Bristol-Myers Squibb/ Novartis	HIV infection, AIDS, ARC
CI-1012	Warner-Lambert	HIV-1 infection
Cidofovir	Gilead Science	CMV retinitis, herpes, papillomavirus
Curdlan sulfate	AJI Pharma USA	HIV infection
Cytomegalovirus Immune globin	MedImmune	CMV retinitis
Cytovene	Syntex	Sight threatening
Ganciclovir		CMV peripheral, CMV retinitis
Delaviridine (RT inhibitor)	Pharmacia-Upjohn	HIV infection, AIDS, ARC
Dextran Sulfate	Ueno Fine Chem. Ind. Ltd. (Osaka, Japan)	AIDS, ARC, HIV positive asymptomatic
ddC Dideoxycytidine	Hoffman-La Roche	HIV infection, AIDS, ARC

DRUG NAME	MANUFACTURER	INDICATION
ddl Dideoxyinosine	Bristol-Myers Squibb	HIV infection, AIDS, ARC; combination with AZT/ddI
DMP-450 (protease inhibitor)	AVID (Camden, NJ)	HIV infection, AIDS, ARC
Efavirenz (DMP 266) (-)-6-Chloro-4-(S)- cyclopropylethynyl- 4(S)-trifluoro- methyl-1,4-dihydro- 2H-3,1-benzoxazin- 2-one, STOCRINE (non-nucleoside RT inhibitor)	DuPont Merck	HIV infection, AIDS, ARC
EL10	Elan Corp, PLC (Gainesville, GA)	HIV infection
Famciclovir	Smith Kline	herpes zoster, herpes simplex
FTC (reverse transcriptase inhibitor)	Emory University	HIV infection, AIDS, ARC
GS 840 (reverse transcriptase inhibitor)	Gilead	HIV infection, AIDS, ARC
HBV097 (non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor)	Hoechst Marion Roussel	HIV infection, AIDS, ARC
Hypericin	VIMRx Pharm.	HIV infection, AIDS, ARC
Recombinant Human Interferon Beta	Triton Biosciences (Alameda, CA)	AIDS, Kaposi's sarcoma, ARC
Interferon alfa-n3	Interferon Sciences	ARC, AIDS
Indinavir	Merck	HIV infection, AIDS, ARC, asymptomatic HIV positive, also in combination with AZT/ddI/ddC
ISIS 2922	ISIS Pharmaceuticals	CMV retinitis
KNI-272	Nat'l Cancer Institute	HIV-associated diseases
Lamivudine, 3TC (reverse transcriptase inhibitor)	Glaxo Wellcome	HIV infection, AIDS, ARC, also with AZT
Lobucavir	Bristol-Myers Squibb	CMV infection
Nelfinavir (protease inhibitor)	Agouron Pharmaceuticals	HIV infection, AIDS, ARC

DRUG NAME	MANUFACTURER	INDICATION
Nevirapine (RT inhibitor)	Boehringer Ingelheim	HIV infection, AIDS, ARC
Novapren	Novaferon Labs, Inc. (Akron, OH)	HIV inhibitor
Peptide T Octapeptide Sequence	Peninsula Labs (Belmont, CA)	AIDS
Trisodium Phosphonoformate	Astra Pharm. Products, Inc.	CMV retinitis, HIV infection, other CMV infections
PNU-140690 (protease inhibitor)	Pharmacia Upjohn	HIV infection, AIDS, ARC
Probucol	Vyrex	HIV infection, AIDS
RBC-CD4	Sheffield Med. Tech (Houston, TX)	HIV infection, AIDS, ARC
Ritonavir (protease inhibitor)	Abbott	HIV infection, AIDS, ARC
Saquinavir (protease inhibitor)	Hoffmann- LaRoche	HIV infection, AIDS, ARC
Stavudine; d4T Didehydrodeoxy- thymidine	Bristol-Myers Squibb	HIV infection, AIDS, ARC
Valaciclovir	Glaxo Wellcome	Genital HSV & CMV infections
Virazole Ribavirin	Viratek/ICN (Costa Mesa, CA)	asymptomatic HIV- positive, LAS, ARC
VX-478	Vertex	HIV infection, AIDS, ARC
Zalcitabine	Hoffmann-LaRoche	HIV infection, AIDS, ARC, with AZT
Zidovudine; AZT	Glaxo Wellcome	HIV infection, AIDS, ARC, Kaposi's sarcoma, in combination with other therapies
Tenofovir disoproxil, fumarate salt (Viread [®]) (reverse transcriptase inhibitor)	Gilead	HIV infection, AIDS
Combivir [®] (reverse transcriptase inhibitor)	GSK	HIV infection, AIDS
abacavir succinate (or Ziagen [®]) (reverse transcriptase inhibitor)	GSK	HIV infection, AIDS
Reyataz [®] (atazanavir)	Bristol-Myers Squibb	HIV infection, AIDS

DRUG NAME	MANUFACTURER	INDICATION
Fuzeon (Enfuvirtide, T-20)	Roche/Trimeris	HIV infection, AIDS, viral fusion inhibitor
Trizivir [®]		HIV infection, AIDS
Kaletra [®]	Abbott	HIV infection, AIDS, ARC

IMMUNOMODULATORS

DRUG NAME	MANUFACTURER	INDICATION
AS-101	Wyeth-Ayerst	AIDS
Bropiramine	Pharmacia Upjohn	Advanced AIDS
Acemannan	Carrington Labs, Inc. (Irving, TX)	AIDS, ARC
CL246,738	American Cyanamid Lederle Labs	AIDS, Kaposi's sarcoma
EL10	Elan Corp, PLC (Gainesville, GA)	HIV infection
FP-21399	Fuki ImmunoPharm	Blocks HIV fusion with CD4+ cells
Gamma Interferon	Genentech	ARC, in combination w/TNF (tumor necrosis factor)
Granulocyte Macrophage Colony Stimulating Factor	Genetics Institute Sandoz	AIDS
Granulocyte Macrophage Colony Stimulating Factor	Hoechst-Roussel Immunex	AIDS
Granulocyte Macrophage Colony Stimulating Factor	Schering-Plough	AIDS, combination w/AZT
HIV Core Particle Immunostimulant	Rorer	Seropositive HIV
IL-2 Interleukin-2	Cetus	AIDS, in combination w/AZT
IL-2 Interleukin-2	Hoffman-LaRoche Immunex	AIDS, ARC, HIV, in combination w/AZT
IL-2 Interleukin-2 (aldeslukin)	Chiron	AIDS, increase in CD4 cell counts
Immune Globulin Intravenous (human)	Cutter Biological (Berkeley, CA)	Pediatric AIDS, in combination w/AZT
IMREG-1	Imreg (New Orleans, LA)	AIDS, Kaposi's sarcoma, ARC, PGL

DRUG NAME	MANUFACTURER	INDICATION
IMREG-2	Imreg (New Orleans, LA)	AIDS, Kaposi's sarcoma, ARC, PGL
Imuthiol Diethyl Dithio Carbamate	Merieux Institute	AIDS, ARC
Alpha-2 Interferon	Schering Plough	Kaposi's sarcoma w/AZT, AIDS
Methionine- Enkephalin	TNI Pharmaceutical (Chicago, IL)	AIDS, ARC
MTP-PE Muramyl-Triptide Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor	Ciba-Geigy Corp. Amgen	Kaposi's sarcoma AIDS, in combination w/AZT
Remune	Immune Response Corp.	Immunotherapeutic
rCD4 Recombinant Soluble Human CD4	Genentech	AIDS, ARC
rCD4-IgG hybrids		AIDS, ARC
Recombinant Soluble Human CD4	Biogen	AIDS, ARC
Interferon Alfa 2a	Hoffman-La Roche in combination w/AZT	Kaposi's sarcoma, AIDS, ARC
SK&F106528 Soluble T4	Smith Kline	HIV infection
Thymopentin	Immunobiology Research Institute (Annandale, NJ)	HIV infection
Tumor Necrosis Factor; TNF	Genentech	ARC, in combination w/gamma Interferon

ANTI-INFECTIVES

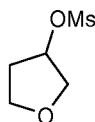
DRUG NAME	MANUFACTURER	INDICATION
Clindamycin with Primaquine	Pharmacia Upjohn	PCP
Fluconazole	Pfizer	Cryptococcal meningitis, candidiasis
Pastille Nystatin Pastille	Squibb Corp.	Prevention of oral candidiasis
Ornidyl Eflornithine	Merrell Dow	PCP
Pentamidine Isethionate (IM & IV)	LyphoMed (Rosemont, IL)	PCP treatment
Trimethoprim		Antibacterial

DRUG NAME	MANUFACTURER	INDICATION
Trimethoprim/sulfa		Antibacterial
Piritrexim	Burroughs Wellcome	PCP treatment
Pentamidine Isethionate for Inhalation	Fisons Corporation	PCP prophylaxis
Spiramycin	Rhone-Poulenc diarrhea	Cryptosporidial
Intraconazole-R51211	Janssen-Pharm.	Histoplasmosis; cryptococcal meningitis
Trimetrexate	Warner-Lambert	PCP
Daunorubicin	NeXstar, Sequus	Kaposi's sarcoma
Recombinant Human Erythropoietin	Ortho Pharm. Corp.	Severe anemia assoc. with AZT therapy
Recombinant Human Growth Hormone	Serono	AIDS-related wasting, cachexia
Megestrol Acetate	Bristol-Myers Squibb	Treatment of anorexia assoc. W/AIDS
Testosterone	Alza, Smith Kline	AIDS-related wasting
Total Enteral Nutrition	Norwich Eaton Pharmaceuticals	Diarrhea and malabsorption related to AIDS

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIFIC EMBODIMENTS

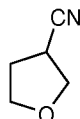
Intermediate 1

5



Tetrahydrofuran-3-yl methanesulfonate. To a stirred ice-cold solution of alcohol (25 g, 284 mmol), Et₃N (47.5 mL, 341 mmol) and DMAP (1.22 g, 10 mmol) in THF (500 mL) was added drop wise MsCl (24.2 mL, 312.4 mmol) over 10 min. The resulting white slurry was stirred for 5 h while allowing to a warm to room temperature. Then, filtered through a plug of celite and filter cake was washed with THF (200 mL). The combined filtrate was concentrated and the resulting yellow liquid was distilled under reduced pressure to afford product as a colorless liquid (37.3 g, 79%, bp: 100-110 °C/0.3 mm Hg). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 5.32-5.29 (1H, m), 4.02-3.85 (4H, m), 3.03 (3H, s), 2.25-2.20 (2H, m).

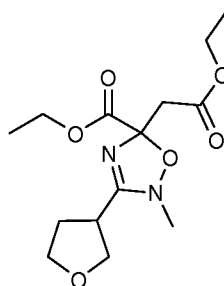
Intermediate 2



- 5 *Tetrahydrofuran-3-carbonitrile*. A mixture of NaCN (21.81 g, 445 mmol), Bu₄NCN (5 g) and mesylate (37 g, 222.6 mmol) in anhydrous CH₃CN was at 80 °C for 16 h. Then, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with water (250 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 X 100 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated to give dark brown liquid.
- 10 Distillation under vacuo afforded product as a colorless liquid (17.62 g, 82%, bp: 59-63 °C/3 mm Hg). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 4.02 (1H, t, J = 8.2 Hz), 3.96-3.84 (3H, m), 3.10-3.04 (1H, m), 2.33-2.19 (2H, m).

Intermediate 3

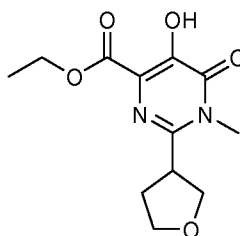
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- Ethyl 5-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethyl)-2-methyl-3-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-2,5-dihydro-1,2,4-oxadiazole-5-carboxylate*. To stirred mixture of nitrile (9.712 g, 100 mmol)
- 20 and N-methylhydroxylamine hydrochloride (19.44 g, 125 mmol) in ethanol/water (1:1, 100 mL) was added Na₂CO₃ (6.9 g, 65 mmol). After 21 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated and resulting white residue was re-dissolved in ethanol/water (1:1, 100 mL). To this was added diethyl acetylenedicarboxylate (17 mL, 116 mmol) over 10 min. After 30 min, the reaction mixture was diluted with brine (100 mL) and
- 25 extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (4 X 100 mL). The combined organic phases dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated to afford orange oil. Flash chromatography on silica gel

column using Hex/EtOAc mixtures (7:3 to 1:1) furnished product as a yellow oil (27.66 g, 88%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 4.31-4.17 (2H, m), 4.13 (2H, q, J = 7.2 Hz), 4.04 (1H, td, J = 7.9, 1.2 Hz), 3.94-3.89 (1H, m), 3.88-3.82 (2H, m), 3.26 (1H, dd, J = 16.5, 4.6 Hz), 3.12 (3H, s), 2.98-2.89 (2H, m), 2.23-2.17 (2H, m), 1.29 (3H, td, J = 7.2, 3.4 Hz), 1.23 (3H, td, J = 7.0, 1.2 Hz). HRMS (M+H) calcd for C₁₄H₂₃N₂O₆: 315.1556; found: 315.1548.

Intermediate 4

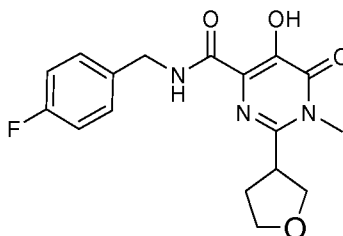


10

Ethyl 5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxylate. A solution of oxadiazoline (20.85 g, 66.34 mmol) in xylenes (200 mL) was stirred at reflux for 38 h. The resulting dark reaction was concentrated and purified on silica gel column using mixture of 30-100% EtOAc/Hex followed by mixture of 5-25% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ to afford product as a white solid 9.4008 g, 53%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 10.53 (1H, s), 4.48-4.38 (2H, m), 4.16-4.08 (2H, m), 4.4 (1H, dd, J = 14.2, 8.1 Hz), 3.94 (1H, dd, J = 14.0, 8.2 Hz), 3.60 (3H, s), 3.53-3.47 (1H, m), 2.40-2.25 (2H, m), 1.42 (3H, td, J = 7.2, 0.9 Hz). HRMS (M+H) calcd for C₁₂H₁₇N₂O₅: 269.1137; found: 269.1131.

20

Example 1



25

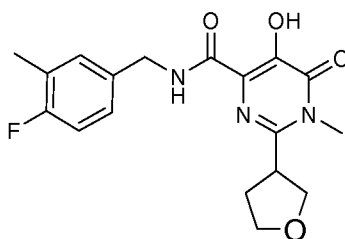
N-(4-Fluorobenzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide. A mixture of intermediate **4** (3.226 g, 12.025 mmol), 4-fluorobenzylamine (3.76 g, 30.5 mmol) and Et₃N (2.2 mL, 15.63 mmol) in DMF/EtOH (1:1, 25 mL) was heated at 90 °C for 8 h. Then, the reaction mixture was cooled, diluted with 1N HCl (50 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 X 50 mL). The combined organic layers dried (Na₂SO₄/carbon) filtered and concentrated to give brown oil. This material was purified on C18 column using 30-70% MeOH/H₂O containing trace amount of NH₄OAc to provide product which was crystallized from MeOH/H₂O (2.1797 g, 52%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 12.00 (1H, s), 7.80 (1H, br s), 7.33-7.29 (2H, m), 7.05 (2H, t, J = 8.5 Hz), 4.62-4.54 (2H, m), 4.12-4.06 (2H, m), 3.99-3.89 (2H, m), 3.61 (3H, s), 3.54-3.48 (1H, m), 2.37-2.30 (1H, m), 2.22-2.15 (1H, m). HRMS (M+H) calcd for C₁₇H₁₉FN₃O₄: 348.1360; found: 348.1367. Anal calcd for C₁₇H₁₈FN₃O₄: C, 58.78; H, 5.33; N, 12.09; F, 5.47 found: C, 58.89; H, 4.97; N, 12.10; F, 5.34.

15

The following Examples were prepared according to the procedure for Example **1** using appropriate benzylamine (some benzylamines used here were prepared using general procedures reported by Naidu, B. N. et al in US 7557447) and intermediate **4** in DMF/EtOH or EtOH as reaction solvent.

20

Example 2

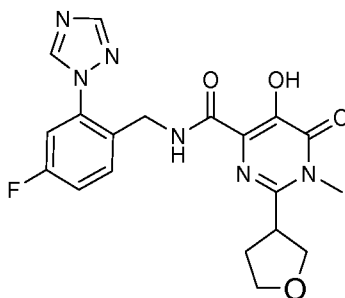


N-(4-Fluoro-3-methylbenzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 12.03 (1H, s), 7.80-7.76 (1H, m), 7.18-7.08 (2H, m), 6.97 (1H, t, J = 8.9 Hz), 4.57-4.49 (2H, m), 4.12-4.06 (2H, m), 3.98-3.89 (2H, m), 3.60 (3H, s), 3.54-3.48 (1H, m), 2.36-2.29 (1H, m), 2.27 (3H, d, J = 1.8 Hz), 2.21-2.15 (1H, m). HRMS (M+H) calcd for

$C_{18}H_{21}FN_3O_4$: 362.1516; found: 362.1504. Anal calcd for $C_{18}H_{20}FN_3O_4$: C, 59.82; H, 5.57; N, 11.62; found: C, 59.41; H, 5.77; N, 9.98.

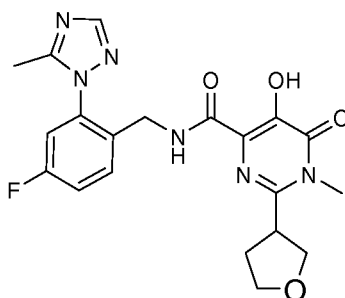
Example 3

5



N-(4-fluoro-2-(1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)benzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide. White solid (55%
 10 yield). 1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 11.96 (s, 1H), 8.97 (brs, 1H), 8.45 (s, 1H), 8.26 (s, 1H), 7.70 (dd, 1H, $J = 8.55, 6.1$ Hz), 7.21-7.23 (m, 1H), 7.10 (dd, 1H, $J = 8.39, 2.59$ Hz), 4.46-4.51 (m, 1H), 4.37-4.41 (m, 1H), 4.21-4.24 (m, 1H), 4.13 (t, 1H, $J = 8.09$ Hz), 4.01-4.04 (m, 1H), 3.93-3.97 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.48-3.55 (m, 2H). LCMS (M+H) $^+$ = 415.35. Anal calcd for $C_{21}H_{27}FN_4O_6S \cdot 0.5 H_2O$: C, 55.87; H, 5.36;
 15 N, 18.62; found: C, 56.18; H, 5.77; N, 18.27.

Example 4

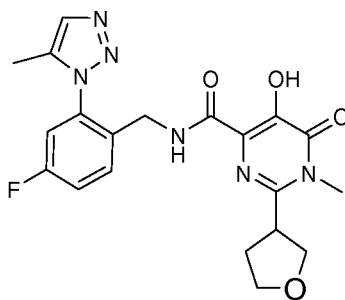


20

N-(4-fluoro-2-(5-methyl-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)benzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide. White solid (50% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 12.03 (brs, 1H), 8.57 (brs, 1H), 8.19 (s, 1H), 7.69 (dd, 1H, J = 8.55, 5.8 Hz), 7.25-7.29 (m, 1H), 7.02 (dd, 1H, J = 8.24, 2.44 Hz), 4.35-4.39 (m, 1H), 4.21-4.26 (m, 2H), 4.12 (t, 1H, J = 7.93 Hz), 3.92-4.02 (m, 1H), 3.60 (s, 3H), 3.51-3.55 (m, 1H), 2.53 (s, 3H), 2.32-2.37 (m, 1H), 2.22-2.26 (m, 1H). LCMS (M+H)⁺ = 429.38. Anal calcd for C₂₁H₂₇FN₄O₆S 0.5 H₂O: C, 55.87; H, 5.36; N, 18.62; found: C, 56.18; H, 5.77; N, 18.27.

10

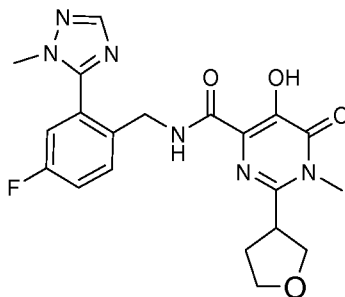
Example 5



N-(4-fluoro-2-(5-methyl-1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)benzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide. White solid (59% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 11.87 (s, 1H), 8.44 (brs, 1H), 7.70 (dd, 1H, J = 8.55, 5.8 Hz), 7.66 (s, 1H), 7.2-7.29 (m, 1H), 7.00 (dd, 1H, J = 8.24, 2.44 Hz), 4.27-4.31 (m, 1H), 4.11-4.21 (m, 3H), 4.03-4.06 (m, 1H), 3.95-4.01 (m, 1H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.49-3.55 (m, 1H), 2.48-2.53 (m, 1H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.28-2.35 (m, 1H). LCMS (M+H)⁺ = 429.40. Anal calcd for C₂₁H₂₇FN₄O₆S 0.5 H₂O: C, 55.87; H, 5.36; N, 18.62; found: C, 56.18; H, 5.77; N, 18.27.

25

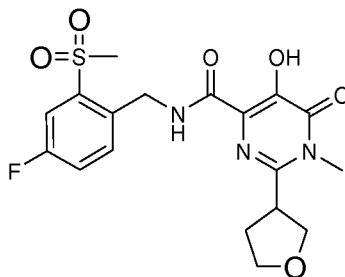
Example 6



- 5 *N*-(4-fluoro-2-(1-methyl-1H-1,2,4-triazol-5-yl)benzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide. White solid (70% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 12.03 (brs, 1H), 9.46 (brs, 1H), 8.07 (s, 1H), 7.66 (dd, 1H, J = 8.55, 5.5 Hz), 7.20-7.24 (m, 1H), 7.11 (dd, 1H, J = 8.7, 2.6 Hz), 4.44-4.48 (m, 1H), 4.34-4.38 (m, 1H), 4.28 (dd, 1H, J = 8.5, 61 Hz), 4.14 (t, 1H, J =
- 10 8.09 Hz), 3.97 (s, 3H), 3.92-3.95 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.49-3.54 (m, 1H), 2.30-2.38 (m, 2H). LCMS (M+H)⁺ = 429.40. Anal calcd for C₂₁H₂₇FN₄O₆S 0.5 H₂O: C, 55.87; H, 5.36; N, 18.62; found: C, 56.18; H, 5.77; N, 18.27.

Example 7

15

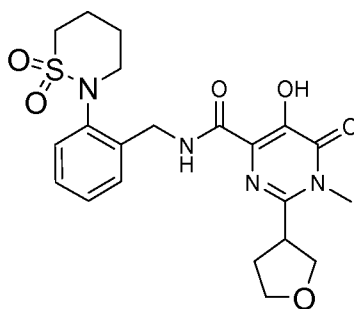


- 20 *N*-(4-fluoro-2-(methylsulfonyl)benzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide. White solid (70% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 11.78 (s, 1H), 8.59 (brs, 1H), 7.74 (dd, 1H, J = 8.24, 2.75 Hz), 7.70 (dd, 1H, J = 8.54, 5.19 Hz), 7.32-7.36 (m, 1H), 4.81 (d, 2H, J = 6.71), 4.09-4.13 (m, 1H), 4.02-4.06 (m, 1H), 3.92-3.99 (m, 2H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 3.45-3.52 (m, 1H), 3.18 (s, 3H), 2.34-2.40 (m, 1H), 2.25-2.30 (m, 1H). LCMS (M+H)⁺ =

426.36. Anal calcd for $C_{18}H_{20}FN_3O_6S \cdot 0.1$ TFA: C, 50.04; H, 4.64; N, 9.62; found: C, 49.89; H, 4.35; N, 9.62.

Example 8

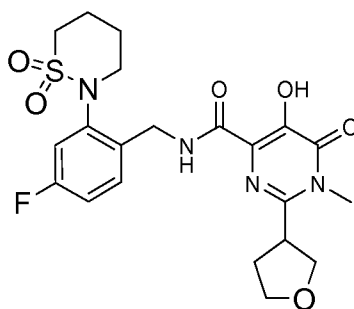
5



N-(2-(1,1-dioxo-1 λ^6 -[1,2]thiazinan-2-yl)benzylcarbamoyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide. White solid (35% yield). 1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 12.21 (s, 1H), 8.24-8.28 (m, 1H), 7.43-7.50 (m, 2H), 7.33-7.38 (m, 2H), 4.93-5.0 (m, 1H), 4.42-4.48 (m, 1H), 4.05 (d, 1H, $J = 6.71$), 3.84-3.99 (m, 4H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 3.41-3.48 (m, 2H), 3.20-3.9 (m, 2H), 2.18-2.42 (m, 4H), 1.91-1.98 (m, 2H). LCMS ($M+H$) $^+$ = 463.44. Anal calcd for $C_{21}H_{26}N_4O_6S \cdot 0.25$ H_2O : C, 54.01; H, 5.72; N, 12.00; found: C, 53.68; H, 5.39; N, 11.79.

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15

Example 9

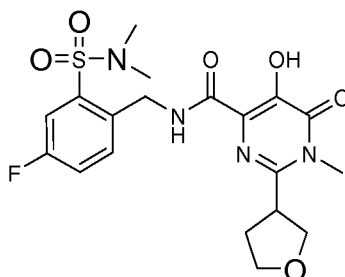


20

N-(4-fluoro-2-(1,1-dioxo-1 λ^6 -[1,2]thiazinan-2-yl)benzylcarbamoyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide. White solid (51% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 12.15 (s, 1H), 8.24-8.26 (m, 1H), 7.46-7.50 (m, 1H), 7.15-7.18 (m, 1H), 7.05-7.09 (m, 1H), 4.91-4.97 (m, 1H), 4.35-4.41 (m, 1H), 4.05-4.07 (dd, 1H, J = 6.87, 2.9), 3.82-3.98 (m, 4H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 3.40-3.49 (m, 2H), 3.22-3.30 (m, 2H), 2.35-2.41 (m, 3H), 2.24-2.28 (m, 1H), 1.91-1.99 (m, 2H). LCMS (M+H)⁺ = 481.47. Anal calcd for C₂₁H₂₅FN₄O₆S 0.1 TFA: C, 51.76; H, 5.14; N, 11.39; found: C, 51.72; H, 5.79; N, 11.41.

10

Example 10

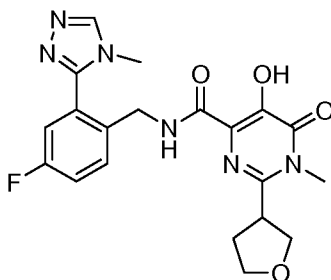


N-(2-(*N,N*-dimethylsulfamoyl)-4-fluorobenzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide. Light yellow solid (3% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 11.89 (brs, 1H), 8.61 (brs, 1H), 7.67-7.69 (m, 1H), 7.49 (dd, 1H, J = 8.39, 2.59 Hz), 7.22-7.28 (m, 1H), 4.80 (d, 2H, J = 7.02), 4.12-4.15 (m, 1H), 4.01-4.06 (m, 1H), 3.93-3.98 (m, 2H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 3.47-3.50 (m, 1H), 2.91 (s, 6H), 2.39-2.43 (m, 1H), 2.24-2.29 (m, 1H). (M+H)⁺ = 455.38.

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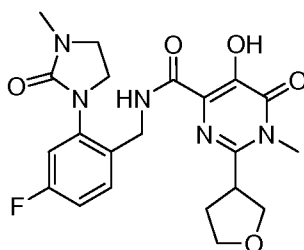
Example 11



- 5 *N*-(4-fluoro-2-(4-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)benzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide. Crystalline white solid (68% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 12.1 (1 H, br. s.), 9.5 (1 H, t, *J*=6.56 Hz), 8.8 (1 H, s), 7.6 (1 H, dd, *J*=8.55, 5.80 Hz), 7.5 (1 H, dd, *J*=9.46, 2.75 Hz), 7.4 (1 H, td, *J*=8.62, 2.59 Hz), 4.4 (2 H, d, *J*=6.71 Hz), 4.0 - 4.0 (2 H, m),
 10 3.9 - 3.9 (1 H, m), 3.7 - 3.8 (2 H, m), 3.5 (3 H, s), 2.4 - 2.5 (1 H, m), 2.1 - 2.2 (1 H, m). LCMS (M+H)⁺= 529.30. Anal calcd for C₂₀H₂₁FN₆O₄ 0.4 H₂O, 0.3 EtOH: C, 55.05; H, 5.29; N, 18.70; found: C, 54.65; H, 5.22; N, 18.40.

Example 12

15

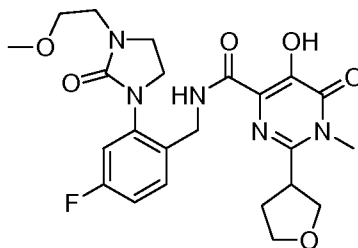


- N*-(4-fluoro-2-(3-methyl-2-oxoimidazolidin-1-yl)benzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide. Off-white
 20 solid (48%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 12.30 (s, 1H), 9.10 (brs, 1H), 7.52 (dd, 1H, *J* = 8.7 and 6.56 Hz), 6.93-6.97 (m, 1H), 6.89 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.77 & 2.75 Hz), 4.51-4.55 (m, 1H), 4.42-4.46 (m, 1H), 4.10-4.17 (m, 2H), 4.02-4.06 (m, 1H), 3.89-3.94 (m, 1H), 3.79-3.82 (m, 2H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 3.55 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.78), 3.43-3.49 (m, 1H), 2.91

(s, 3H), 2.41-2.46 (m, 1H), 2.24-2.29 (m, 1H). LCMS (M+H)⁺ = 446.3. Anal calcd for C₂₁H₂₄FN₅O₅ 0.55 H₂O, 0.1 TFA: C, 54.55; H, 5.44; N, 15.00; found: C, 54.16; H, 5.61; N, 15.11.

5

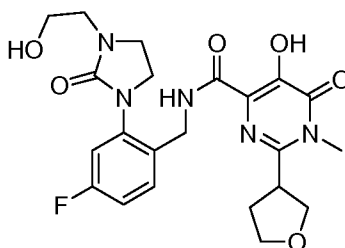
Example 13



N-(4-fluoro-2-(3-(2-methoxyethyl)-2-oxoimidazolidin-1-yl)benzyl)-5-hydroxy-
 10 *1*-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide.
 Off-white solid (39%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 12.30 (s, 1H), 9.11 (brs, 1H),
 7.53 (dd, 1H, J = 8.55 and 6.71 Hz), 6.93-6.97 (m, 1H), 6.90 (dd, 1H, J = 9.77 & 2.75
 Hz), 4.51-4.55 (m, 1H), 4.42-4.46 (m, 1H), 4.12 (dd, 2H, J = 7.02, 3.66 Hz), 3.98-
 4.02 (m, 1H), 3.87-3.92 (m, 1H), 3.77-3.83 (m, 2H), 3.67 (t, 2H, J = 7.63 Hz), 3.55-
 15 3.59 (m, 2H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 3.44-3.49 (m, 3H), 3.37 (s, 3H), 2.39-2.45 (m, 1H), 2.20-
 2.27 (m, 1H). LCMS (M+H)⁺ = 490.4. Anal calcd for C₂₃H₂₈FN₅O₆ 0.07 H₂O, 0.05
 TFA: C, 55.89; H, 5.72; N, 14.11; found: C, 55.52; H, 5.32; N, 14.09.

20

Example 14

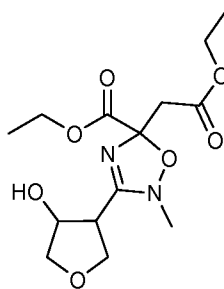


N-(4-fluoro-2-(3-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-oxoimidazolidin-1-yl)benzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide.

Light purple solid (3% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 12.27 (s, 1H), 9.13 (brs, 1H), 7.57 (dd, 1H, J = 8.7 & 6.56 Hz), 6.96-6.99 (m, 1H), 6.90 (dd, 1H, J = 9.77 & 2.44 Hz), 4.57-4.63 (m, 2H), 4.40 (dd, 1H, J = 8.2&5.5 Hz), 4.01 (q, 2H, J = 8.04 Hz), 3.86-3.90 (m, 2H), 3.77-3.82 (m, 3H), 3.69-3.74 (m, 1H), 3.60-3.66 (m, 2H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.42-3.49 (m, 1H), 3.32-3.35 (m, 1H), 2.31-2.35 (m, 1H), 2.12-2.18 (m, 1H). (M+H)⁺ = 476.1.

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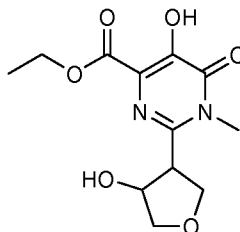
Intermediate 5



Ethyl 5-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethyl)-3-(4-hydroxytetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-2-methyl-2,5-dihydro-1,2,4-oxadiazole-5-carboxylate. Intermediate 5 was prepared according to the procedure for intermediate 3 using 4-hydroxytetrahydrofuran-3-carbonitrile (Lin, Y-I; et al EP 0617036 1994 and US 5602118; 1997) to afford the desired product as yellow oil (73%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 4.70-4.63 (1H, m), 4.31-4.18 (3H, m), 4.15-4.11 (2H, m), 3.96 (1H, dd, J = 9.5, 5.2 Hz), 3.91 (1H, dd, J = 9.0, 6.9 Hz), 3.77 (1H, dd, J = 9.6, 3.2 Hz), 3.22 (1H, dd, J = 16.5, 7.6 Hz), 3.16 (1.5H, s), 3.15 (1.5H, s), 2.95 (1H, dd, J = 24.6, 16.5 Hz), 2.94-2.90 (1H, m), 2.39 (1H, dd, J = 15.7, 5.7 Hz), 1.31-1.22 (6H, m). HRMS (M+H) calcd for C₁₄H₂₃N₂O₇: 331.1505; found: 331.1517.

25

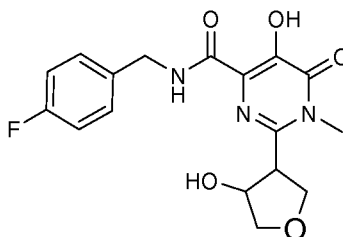
Intermediate 6



5 *Ethyl 5-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxytetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxylate*. Intermediate **6** was prepared according to the procedure for intermediate **4** using intermediate **5** to afford the desired product as yellow oil (73%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 1. LCMS (M+H) found: 285.07.

10

Example 15

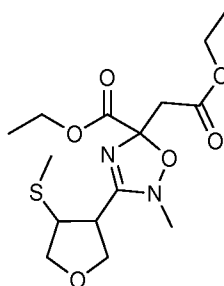


15 *N-(4-Fluorobenzyl)-5-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxytetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide*. The Example **11** was prepared according to the procedure for Example **1** using 4-fluorobenzylamine and intermediate **6** (white solid, 19%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ: 12.28 (1H, s), 9.26-9.19 (1H, m), 7.40-7.36 (2H, m), 7.18 (2H, t, 8.9 Hz), 5.42 (0.25 H, d, J = 4.9 Hz), 5.08 (0.75H, d, J = 4.9 Hz), 4.70-4.64 (2H, m), 4.50 (2H, d, J = 6.4 Hz), 4.17-4.14 (0.25H, m), 4.05-4.02 (0.75H, m), 3.95-3.88 (1H, m), 3.65-3.54 (5H, m). HRMS (M+H) calcd for C₁₇H₁₉FN₃O₅: 364.1309; found: 364.1297.

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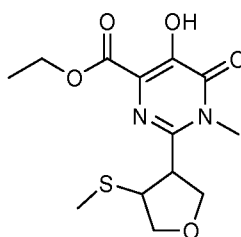
Intermediate 7



5 *Ethyl 5-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethyl)-2-methyl-3-(4-(methylthio)tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-2,5-dihydro-1,2,4-oxadiazole-5-carboxylate*. Intermediate 7 was prepared according to the procedure for intermediate 3 using 4-(methylthio)tetrahydrofuran-3-carbonitrile to afford the desired product as pale yellow oil (99%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 4.31-4.10 (6H, m), 3.93-3.88 (1H, m), 3.75-3.62 (2H, m), 3.30-3.21 (1H, m), 3.17 (3H, s), 2.96-2.86 (2H, m), 2.16 (1.5H, s), 2.14 (1.5H, s), 1.32-1.22 (6H, m). HRMS (M+H) calcd for C₁₅H₂₅N₂O₆S: 361.1433; found:361.1433 . Anal calcd for C₂₁H₂₇N₄O₆S 0.5 H₂O: C, H, N, ; found: C, H, N.

10

Intermediate 8

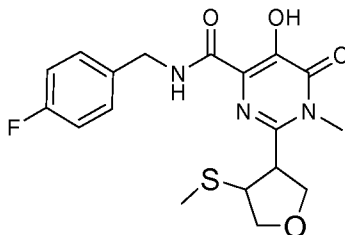


15

Ethyl 5-hydroxy-1-methyl-2-(4-(methylthio)tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyrimidine-4-carboxylate. Intermediate 8 was prepared according to the procedure for intermediate 4 using intermediate 7 to afford the desired product as pale yellow oil (27%). HRMS (M+H) calcd for C₁₃H₁₉N₂O₅S: 315.1015; found: 315.1007.

20

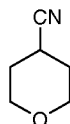
Example 16



5 *N*-(4-Fluorobenzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-2-(4-(methylthio)tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-6-oxo-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide. The Example 12 was prepared according to the procedure for Example 1 using 4-fluorobenzylamine and intermediate 8 in DMF (off-white solid, 49%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 12.05 (1H, s), 7.74 (1H, br s), 7.32-7.29 (2H, m), 7.05 (2H, t, J = 8.5 Hz), 4.58 (2H, d, J = 6.1 Hz), 4.27-4.23 (2H, m), 3.99 (1H, dd, J = 8.5, 6.1 Hz), 3.78 (1H, dd, J = 9.2, 6.7 Hz), 3.67-3.63 (1H, m), 3.65 (3H, s), 3.49-3.45 (1H, m), 2.09 (3H, s). HRMS (M+H) calcd for C₁₈H₂₁FN₃O₄S: 394.1237; found: 394.1251. Anal calcd for C₁₈H₂₀FN₃O₄S: C, 54.95; H, 5.12; N, 10.68; S, 8.15 found: C, 54.66; H, 4.99; N, 10.44; S, 8.05.

15

Intermediate 9



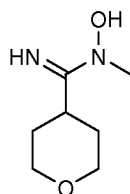
20 *Tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-carbonitrile*. A solution of tetrahydro-4H-pyran-4-one (25 g, 250 mmol) and toluenesulfonylmethyl cyanide (53.7 g, 275 mmol) dissolved in ethylene glycol dimethylether (1 L) was cooled to 0° C. Added dropwise over 30 min was a solution of potassium t-butoxide (56 g, 500 mmol) dissolved in t-butanol (350 mL) and ethylene glycol dimethylether (150 mL). After stirring the resulting mixture for 3 h at room temp, diethyl ether (1 L) was added and the organic phase was washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃. The organic phase was dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated. The residue was distilled at 39° C 1.7 mm Hg to give the title compound as colorless oil (10.87 g, 39% yield). ¹H NMR (300 MHz,

25

CDCl₃) δ : 3.91-3.83 (2H, m), 3.61-3.54 (2H, m), 2.89-2.80 (1H, m), 1.97-1.78 (4H, m).

Intermediate 10

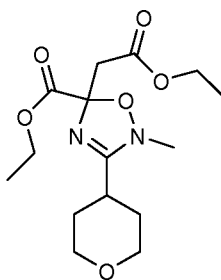
5



N-Hydroxy-N-methyl-tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-carboxamidine. To a mixture of tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-carbonitrile (1.0 g, 9.0 mmol), N-methyl hydroxylamine hydrochloride (1.13 g, 13.5 mmol) in EtOH/H₂O (1:1, 20 mL) was added sodium carbonate (0.71 g, 6.75 mmol) and H₂O (10 mL) to dissolve. The mixture was stirred at 100 °C for 3 h then cooled and concentrated. The residue was triturated with 10% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂. The mixture was filtered to give the title compound as a white solid (0.92 g, 65% yield). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 4.05 (2H, dd, *J* = 11.2, 3.5 Hz), 3.54 (3H, s), 3.44 (2H, td, *J* = 11.8, 12.3 Hz), 2.48-2.74 (1H, m), 1.83-1.69 (4H, m). LCMS (M+H) calcd for C₇H₁₅N₂O₂: 159.11; found: 159.07.

15

Intermediate 11



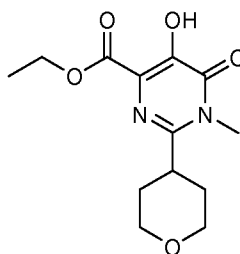
20

Ethyl 5-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethyl)-2-methyl-3-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-2,5-dihydro-1,2,4-oxadiazole-5-carboxylate. To a solution of Compound 8a (0.90 g, 5.8 mmol) dissolved in EtOH (15 mL) was added diethyl acetylenedicarboxylate (0.1 mL, 6.2 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temp for 1 h and

25

concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with 25% - 50% EtOAc/hexane to give the title compound as yellow oil (1.22 g, 64% yield). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 4.33-4.14 (2H, m), 4.12 (2H, q, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 4.01-3.93 (2H, m), 3.47-3.38 (2H, m), 3.28 (1H, d, *J* = 16.5 Hz), 3.11 (3H, s), 2.90 (1H, d, *J* = 16.5 Hz), 2.48-2.38 (1H, m), 1.92-1.72 (4H, m), 1.27 (3H, t, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 1.22 (3H, t, *J* = 7.12 Hz). LCMS (M+H) calcd for C₁₅H₂₅N₂O₆: 329.17; found: 329.33.

Intermediate 12



10

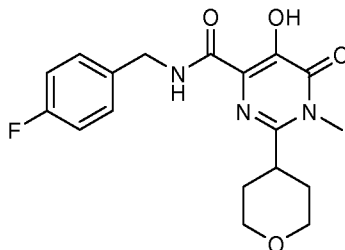
Ethyl 5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxylate. A solution of Compound 8b (1.22 g, 3.7 mmol) in 1,3,5-triisopropylbenzene (30 mL) was stirred at 180 °C for 18 h. The solution was cooled to room temp and was decanted from the residue. Purification by chromatography (YMC Combiprep ODS-A, 30mm x 50mm, MeOH/H₂O/0.1% TFA) gave a solid that was recrystallized from MeOH/H₂O to give the title compound as white needles (0.0487g, 5% yield). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 10.49 (1H, s), 4.41 (2H, q, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 4.10-4.04 (2H, m), 3.60 (3H, s), 3.49 (2H, td, *J* = 11.9, 1.8 Hz), 2.97-2.88 (1H, m), 2.11-1.98 (2H, m), 1.76-1.69 (2H, m), 1.41 (3H, t, *J* = 7.1 Hz). HRMS (M-H) calcd for C₁₃H₁₇N₂O₅: 281.11375; found: 281.1148.

20

The following Examples were prepared according to the procedure for Example 1 using appropriate benzylamine and intermediate 4 in DMF/EtOH or EtOH as reaction solvent.

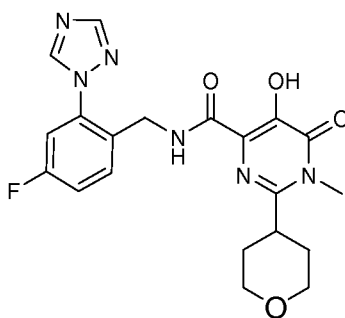
25

Example 17



- 5 *N*-(4-Fluorobenzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide. A solution of Compound 8c (0.048 g, 0.17 mmol), 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone (2 mL) and 4-fluorobenzylamine (0.11 mL, 0.86 mmol) was stirred at 75 °C for 1.5 h, cooled and purified by chromatography (YMC Combiprep ODS-A, 30mm x 50mm, MeOH/H₂O/0.1% TFA) to give the title
- 10 compound as a white solid (0.025 g, 41% yield). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 11.91 (1H, s), 7.28 (1H, bs), 7.29 (2H, q, J = 5.3 Hz), 7.03 (2H, t, J = 8.8 Hz), 4.56 (2H, d, J = 6.6 Hz), 4.05 (2H, dd, J = 11.3, 3.3 Hz), 3.59 (3H, s), 3.47 (2H, td, J = 11.9, 1.9 Hz), 2.97-2.87 (1H, m), 1.98-1.84 (2H, m), 1.74-1.69 (2H, m). HRMS (M+H) calcd for C₁₈H₂₁N₃O₄F: 362.15162; found: 362.1518. Anal Calcd for
- 15 C₁₈H₂₀N₃O₄F/0.05 TFA: C 59.22, H 5.51, N 11.45 F 5.95. Found: C 59.19, H 5.65, N 11.41, F 6.25.

Example 18

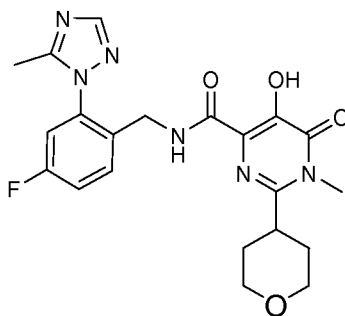


20

N-(4-fluoro-2-(1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)benzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide. Off-white solid (39% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-D₆) δ: 11.88 (s, 1H), 9.25 (brs, 1H), 9.06 (s, 1H), 8.32 (s, 1H), 7.55-7.59 (m, 2H), 7.41-7.44 (m, 1H), 4.43 (d, 2H, J = 6.41 Hz), 3.92 (dd, 2H, J = 11.14, 3.51 Hz), 3.53 (s, 3H), 3.46 (t, 2H, J = 11.75 Hz) 3.10-3.15 (m, 1H), 1.85-1.94 (m, 2H), 1.68-1.72 (m, 2H). LCMS (M+H)⁺ = 429.11. Anal calcd for C₂₀H₂₁FN₆O₄ : C, 56.07; H, 4.94; N, 19.61; found: C, 55.97; H, 5.02; N, 19.50.

10

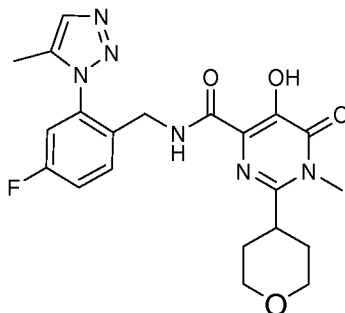
Example 19



N-(4-fluoro-2-(5-methyl-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)benzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide. White solid (68% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-D₆) δ: 11.90 (s, 1H), 9.13 (brs, 1H), 8.09 (s, 1H), 7.55-7.59 (m, 2H), 7.45-7.47 (m, 1H), 4.22 (d, 2H, J = 6.41 Hz), 3.92 (dd, 2H, J = 11.14, 3.21 Hz), 3.53 (s, 3H), 3.46 (t, 2H, J = 11.9 Hz), 3.08-3.16 (m, 1H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 1.88-1.97 (m, 2H), 1.71-1.76 (m, 2H). LCMS (M+H)⁺ = 443.2. Anal calcd for C₂₁H₂₇FN₄O₆ 0.5 H₂O: C, 55.87; H, 5.36; N, 18.62; found: C, 56.18; H, 5.77; N, 18.27.

25

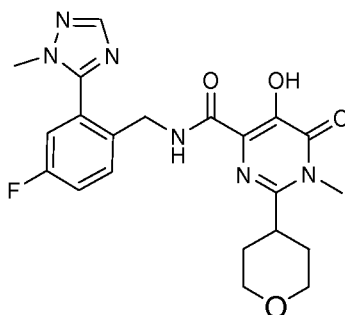
Example 20



- 5 *N*-(4-fluoro-2-(5-methyl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)benzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide. White solid (52% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-D₆) δ: 11.88 (s, 1H), 9.08 (brs, 1H), 7.74 (s, 1H), 7.59-7.62 (m, 1H), 7.49-7.55 (m, 2H), 4.14 (d, 2H, J = 6.41 Hz), 3.92 (dd, 2H, J = 11.29, 3.66 Hz), 3.53 (s, 3H), 3.46 (t, 2H, J = 11.14 Hz), 3.09-3.14 (m, 10 1H), 2.32 (s, 3H), 1.88-1.97 (m, 2H), 1.68-1.75 (m, 2H). LCMS (M+H)⁺ = 443.16. Anal calcd for C₂₁H₂₃FN₆O₄ : C, 57.00; H, 5.23; N, 18.99; found: C, 56.76; H, 5.34; N, 18.67.

Example 21

15

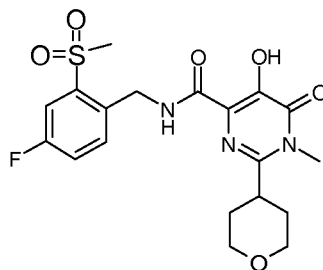


- 20 *N*-(4-fluoro-2-(1-methyl-1H-1,2,4-triazol-5-yl)benzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide. White solid (61% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-D₆) δ: 11.96 (brs, 1H), 9.58 (brs, 1H), 8.10 (s, 1H), 7.52-7.62 (m, 2H), 7.40-7.44 (m, 1H), 4.39 (d, 2H, J = 6.71 Hz), 3.92 (dd, 2H, J = 3.36, 11.29 Hz), 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.53 (s, 3H), 3.48 (t, 1H, 11.29 Hz),

3.18-3.28 (m, 1H), 1.88-1.97 (m, 2H), 1.72-1.79 (m, 2H). LCMS (M+H)⁺ = 443.17.
 Anal calcd for C₂₁H₂₃FN₆O₄ : C, 57.00; H, 5.23; N, 18.99; found: C, 56.93; H, 5.34; N, 18.68.

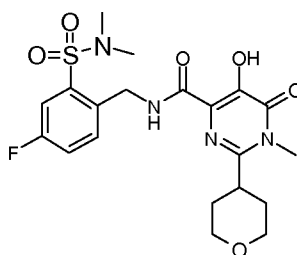
5

Example 22



N-(4-fluoro-2-(methylsulfonyl)benzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-
 10 (tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide. Off-white solid
 (61% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 11.73 (s, 1H), 8.59 (brs, 1H), 7.76 (dd,
 1H, J = 7.93, 2.75 Hz), 7.70 (dd, 1H, J = 8.54, 5.19 Hz), 7.31-7.34 (m, 1H), 4.85 (d,
 2H, J = 6.71 Hz), 4.09 (dd, 2H, J = 11.44, 2.29 Hz), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.49-3.51 (m, 2H),
 3.19 (s, 3H), 2.91-2.94 (m, 1H), 1.97-2.02 (m, 2H), 1.74-1.77 (m, 2H). LCMS
 15 (M+H) = 440.09. Anal calcd for C₁₉H₂₂FN₃O₆S 0.2 TFA: C, 50.05; H, 4.79; N, 8.98;
 found: C, 49.82; H, 4.70; N, 8.94.

Example 23

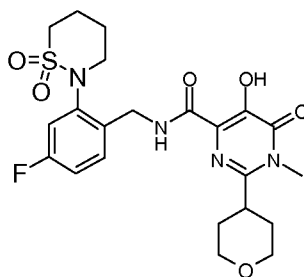


20

N-(2-(*N,N*-dimethylsulfamoyl)-4-fluorobenzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide. Off-white solid (60% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 11.84 (s, 1H), 8.60 (brs, 1H), 7.68 (dd, 1H, *J* = 8.55, 5.19 Hz), 7.50 (dd, 1H, *J* = 8.55, 2.75 Hz), 7.25-7.29 (m, 1H), 4.82 (d, 2H, *J* = 6.71 Hz), 4.07-4.10 (m, 2H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.48-3.51 (m, 2H), 2.91 (s, 6H), 2.28-2.95 (m, 1H), 1.96-2.00 (m, 2H), 1.74-1.77 (m, 2H). LCMS (*M*+*H*) = 469.26. Anal calcd for C₂₀H₂₅FN₄O₆S 0.2 TFA: C, 49.87; H, 5.17; N, 11.40; found: C, 49.59; H, 4.84; N, 11.36.

10

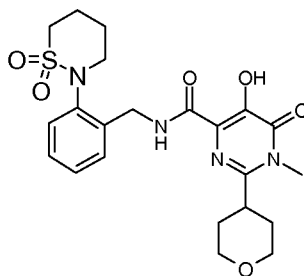
Example 24



N-(4-fluoro-2-(1,1-dioxo-1λ⁶-[1,2]thiazinan-2-yl)benzylcarbamoyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide. Off-white solid (80% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 12.05 (s, 1H), 8.20 (brs, 1H), 7.46 (dd, 1H, *J* = 6.46, 2.44 Hz), 7.17 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.16, 2.44 Hz), 7.04-7.08 (m, 1H), 4.92 (dd, 1H, *J* = 14.34, 8.54), 4.41 (dd, 1H, *J* = 14.34, 4.27), 4.04 (d, 2H, *J* = 11.6 Hz), 3.82-3.84 (m, 1H), 3.60 (s, 3H), 3.40-3.51 (m, 3H), 3.24-3.30 (m, 2H), 2.87-2.93 (m, 1H), 2.33-2.41 (m, 2H), 1.90-2.05 (m, 4H), 1.68-1.74 (m, 2H). LCMS (*M*+*H*) = 495.26. Anal calcd for C₂₂H₂₇FN₄O₆S 0.1 TFA: C, 52.70; H, 5.40; N, 11.07; found: C, 52.33; H, 5.17; N, 10.80.

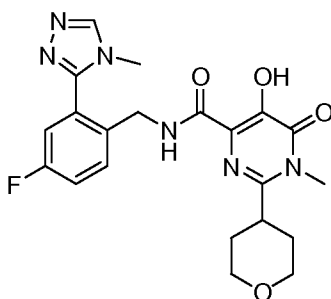
25

Example 25



5 *N*-(2-(1,1-dioxo-1 λ^6 -[1,2]thiazinan-2-yl)benzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide. Off-white solid (11% yield). ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 12.11 (s, 1H), 8.20 (brs, 1H), 7.45-7.48 (m, 2H), 7.34-7.38 (m, 2H), 4.95 (dd, 1H, $J = 14.34, 8.24$ Hz), 4.48 (dd, 1H, $J = 14.19, 4.12$ Hz), 4.05 (dd, 2H, $J = 9.61, 1.98$ Hz), 3.85-3.90 (m, 10 1H), 3.60 (s, 3H), 3.41-3.51 (m, 3H), 3.23-3.27 (m, 2H), 2.88-2.92 (m, 1H), 2.34-2.41 (m, 2H), 1.91-1.98 (m, 4H), 1.68-1.74 (m, 2H). LCMS ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$ = 477.27.

Example 26



15

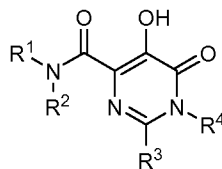
N-(4-fluoro-2-(4-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)benzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide. White solid (47%). ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ : 12.0 (1 H, br. s.), 9.5 (1 H, br. s.), 8.7 (1 H, br. s.), 7.6 - 7.6 (1 H, m), 7.5 - 7.5 (1 H, m), 7.4 - 7.4 (1 H, m), 4.4 (2 H, br. s.), 3.9 (2 H, br. s.), 3.6 (3 H, s), 3.5 (3 H, s), 3.4 - 3.5 (2 H, m), 3.1 - 3.1 (1 H, m), 1.9 - 2.0 (2 H, m), 1.7 - 1.8 (2 H, m). LCMS ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$ = 443.35.

20

CLAIMS

We claim:

- 5 1. A compound of Formula I



I

- 10 wherein:

R¹ is (Ar¹)alkyl, (Ar¹)(CON(R¹⁰)(R¹¹))alkyl, (Ar¹)(CO₂R¹⁶)alkyl, (Ar¹)hydroxyalkyl, or (Ar¹)oxyalkyl;

- 15 R² is hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxy, or alkoxy;

R³ is C(R¹⁷)(R¹⁸)(R¹⁹);

R⁴ is alkyl;

- 20

R⁵ is hydrogen, halo, hydroxy, cyano, alkyl, cycloalkyl, C₅₋₇cycloalkenyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, haloalkoxy, N(R¹⁰)(R¹¹), NHA², N(R⁸)SO₂R⁹, N(R⁸)COR⁹, N(R⁸)CO₂R⁹, OCOR⁹, OCO₂R⁹, OCON(R¹⁰)(R¹¹), OCH₂CO₂R⁹, OCH₂CON(R¹⁰)(R¹¹), COR⁸, CO₂R⁸, CON(R¹⁰)(R¹¹), SOR⁹, S(=N)R⁹, SO₂R⁹,
 25 SO₂N(R⁸)(R⁸), PO(OR⁸)₂, C₂₋₄(R¹⁴)alkynyl, R¹⁵, Ar², or Ar³;

R⁶ is hydrogen, halo, hydroxy, cyano, alkyl, alkoxy, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, or N(R⁸)(R⁸);

R^7 is hydrogen, halo, hydroxy, cyano, alkyl, alkoxy, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, or $N(R^8)(R^8)$;

R^8 is hydrogen, alkyl, or cycloalkyl;

5

R^9 is alkyl or cycloalkyl;

R^{10} is hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl or dialkylaminoalkyl;

10 R^{11} is hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl or dialkylaminoalkyl; or

$N(R^{10})(R^{11})$ taken together is azetidiny, pyrrolidinyl, (R^{12}) -piperidinyl, $N-(R^{13})$ -piperazinyl, morpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl, or dioxothiazinyl;

15 R^{12} is hydrogen, alkyl, or hydroxyalkyl;

R^{13} is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, COR^8 , or CO_2R^8 ;

R^{14} is hydrogen, hydroxy, $N(R^8)(R^8)$, SO_2R^9 , OSO_2R^9 , or dioxothiazinyl;

20

R^{15} is azetidinonyl, pyrrolidinonyl, valerolactamyl, caprolactamyl, maleimido, imidazolidinonyl, oxazolidonyl, or dioxothiazinyl, and is substituted with 0-1 substituents selected from the group consisting of alkyl, alkoxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, acetoxyalkyl, and aminoalkyl;

25

R^{16} is independently hydrogen or alkyl;

or two R^{16} 's taken together are CH_2CH_2 , $CH_2CH_2CH_2$, $CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2$,

$CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2$, $CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2$, OCH_2CH_2 , CH_2OCH_2 ,

30 $OCH_2CH_2CH_2$, $CH_2OCH_2CH_2$, $OCH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2$, $CH_2OCH_2CH_2CH_2$,

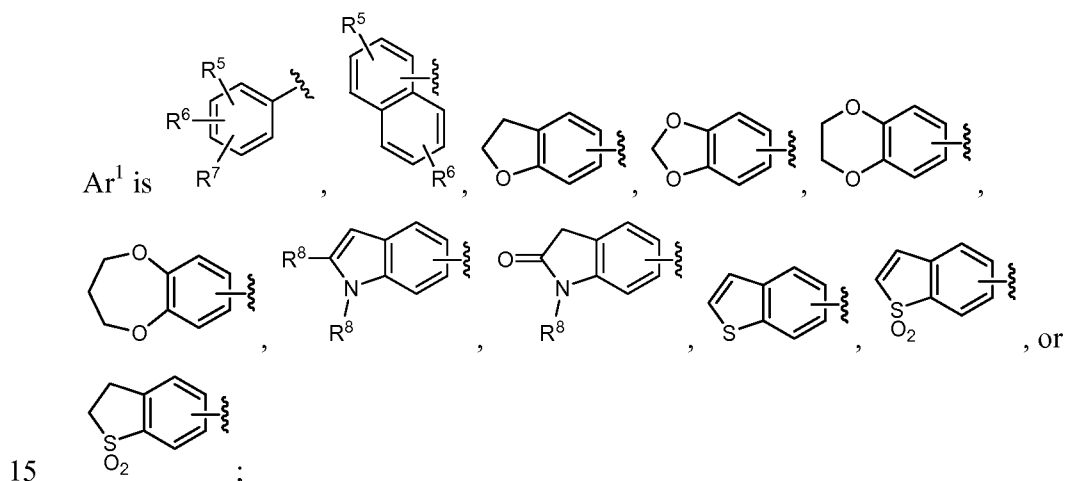
$CH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2$, $OCH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2$, $CH_2OCH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2$,

$CH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2CH_2$, $N(R^8)CH_2CH_2$, $CH_2N(R^8)CH_2$, $N(R^8)CH_2CH_2CH_2$,

$CH_2N(R^8)CH_2CH_2$, $N(R^8)CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2$, $CH_2N(R^8)CH_2CH_2CH_2$,

CH₂CH₂N(R⁸)CH₂CH₂, N(R⁸)CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂, CH₂N(R⁸)CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂, or CH₂CH₂N(R⁸)CH₂CH₂CH₂, provided that the two R¹⁶'s are attached to a common carbon atom;

- 5 R¹⁷ and R¹⁸ taken together with the carbon to which they are attached is a 4-7-membered cyclic ether or a 4-7-membered cyclic thioether, and is substituted with 0-1 substituent selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylSO, alkylSO₂, and alkyl;
- 10 R¹⁹ is hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, or alkylthioalkoxy;



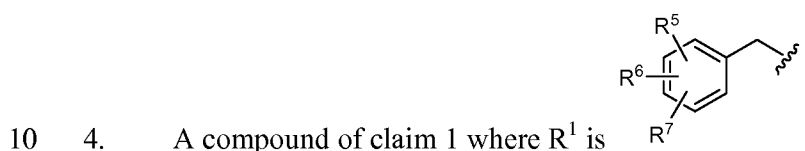
- Ar² is tetrazolyl, triazolyl, oxadiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, isoxazolyl, isothiazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, pyridinyl, hydroxypyridinyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, or indolyl, and is substituted with 0-2 substituents selected from the group consisting of halo, cyano, benzyl, alkyl, alkoxy, N(R¹⁰)(R¹¹), CON(R¹⁰)(R¹¹), CO₂R⁸, CONHSO₂N(R⁸)(R⁸), CONHSO₂N(R⁸)(phenyl), and CONHSO₂N(R⁸)(halophenyl); and

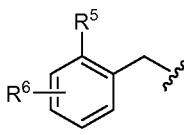
- Ar³ is phenyl substituted with 0-2 substituents selected from the group consisting of
25 halo, cyano, hydroxy, alkyl, alkoxy, alkoxyethyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy,
N(R¹⁰)(R¹¹), CON(R⁸)(R⁸), and CH₂N(R¹⁰)(R¹¹), or is dioxolanylphenyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

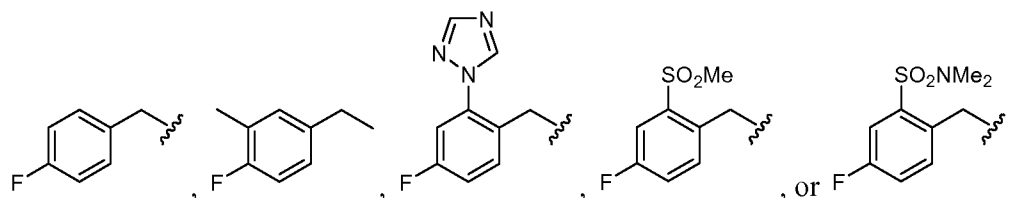
2. A compound of claim 1 where R^{15} is azetidinonyl, pyrrolidinonyl, valerolactamyl, caprolactamyl, maleimido, oxazolidonyl, or dioxothiazinyl, and is substituted with 0-1 substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxymethyl, acetoxymethyl, and aminomethyl.

3. A compound of claim 1 where R^1 is $(Ar^1)alkyl$.



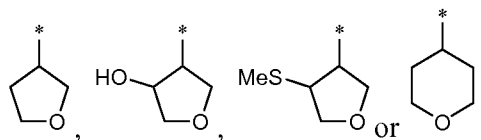
5. A compound of claim 1 where R^1 is  and R^5 is other than hydrogen and halo.

- 15 6. A compound of claim 1 where R^1 is



7. A compound of claim 1 where R^2 is hydrogen.

- 20 8. A compound of claim 1 where R^3 is



9. A compound of claim 1 where R^4 is methyl.

10. A compound of claim 1 where R⁵ is R¹⁵.
11. A compound of claim 1 where R⁵ is tetrazolyl, triazolyl, oxadiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, isoxazolyl, isothiazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, or pyrrolyl, and is substituted with 0-2 substituents selected halo and alkyl.
12. A compound of claim 1 where R¹⁹ is hydrogen.
- 10 13. A compound of claim 1 selected from the group consisting of
- N-(4-Fluorobenzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide;
- 15 N-(4-Fluoro-3-methylbenzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide;
- N-(4-fluoro-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)benzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide;
- 20 N-(4-fluoro-2-(5-methyl-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)benzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide;
- N-(4-fluoro-2-(5-methyl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)benzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide;
- 25 N-(4-fluoro-2-(1-methyl-1H-1,2,4-triazol-5-yl)benzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide;
- 30 N-(4-fluoro-2-(methylsulfonyl)benzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide;

N-(2-(1,1-dioxo-1 λ^6 -[1,2]thiazinan-2-yl)benzylcarbamoyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide;

5 N-(4-fluoro-2-(1,1-dioxo-1 λ^6 -[1,2]thiazinan-2-yl)benzylcarbamoyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide;

10 N-(2-(N,N-dimethylsulfamoyl)-4-fluorobenzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide;

N-(4-Fluorobenzyl)-5-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxytetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide;

15 N-(4-Fluorobenzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-2-(4-(methylthio)tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-6-oxo-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide;

N-(4-Fluorobenzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide;

20 N-(4-fluoro-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)benzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide;

25 N-(4-fluoro-2-(5-methyl-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)benzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-2-(5-methyl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)benzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide;

30 N-(4-fluoro-2-(1-methyl-1H-1,2,4-triazol-5-yl)benzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide;

N-(4-fluoro-2-(methylsulfonyl)benzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide;

- N-(2-(N,N-dimethylsulfamoyl)-4-fluorobenzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide;
- N-(4-fluoro-2-(1,1-dioxo-1 λ^6 -[1,2]thiazinan-2-yl)benzylcarbamoyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide; and
- N-(2-(1,1-dioxo-1 λ^6 -[1,2]thiazinan-2-yl)benzylcarbamoyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide;
- or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

14. A compound of claim 1 selected from the group consisting of
- N-(4-fluoro-2-(4-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)benzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide;
- N-(4-fluoro-2-(3-methyl-2-oxoimidazolidin-1-yl)benzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide;
- N-(4-fluoro-2-(3-(2-methoxyethyl)-2-oxoimidazolidin-1-yl)benzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide;
- N-(4-fluoro-2-(3-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-oxoimidazolidin-1-yl)benzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide; and
- N-(4-fluoro-2-(4-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)benzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-2-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide;
- or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
15. A composition useful for treating HIV infections comprising a therapeutic amount of a compound of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

16. The composition of claim 15 further comprising a therapeutically effective amount at least one other agent used for treatment of AIDS or HIV infection selected from the group consisting of nucleoside HIV reverse transcriptase inhibitors, non-nucleoside HIV reverse transcriptase inhibitors, HIV protease inhibitors, HIV fusion inhibitors, HIV attachment inhibitors, CCR5 inhibitors, CXCR4 inhibitors, HIV budding or maturation inhibitors, and HIV integrase inhibitors, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

17. A method for treating HIV infection comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, to a patient in need thereof.

18. The method of claim 17 further comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of at least one other agent used for treatment of AIDS or HIV infection selected from the group consisting of nucleoside HIV reverse transcriptase inhibitors, non-nucleoside HIV reverse transcriptase inhibitors, HIV protease inhibitors, HIV fusion inhibitors, HIV attachment inhibitors, CCR5 inhibitors, CXCR4 inhibitors, HIV budding or maturation inhibitors, and HIV integrase inhibitors.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/US2008/065762

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. C07D405/04 C07D405/14 C07D417/14 A61K31/513 A61P31/18

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

C07D

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

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

EPO-Internal, BEILSTEIN Data, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

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G document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

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