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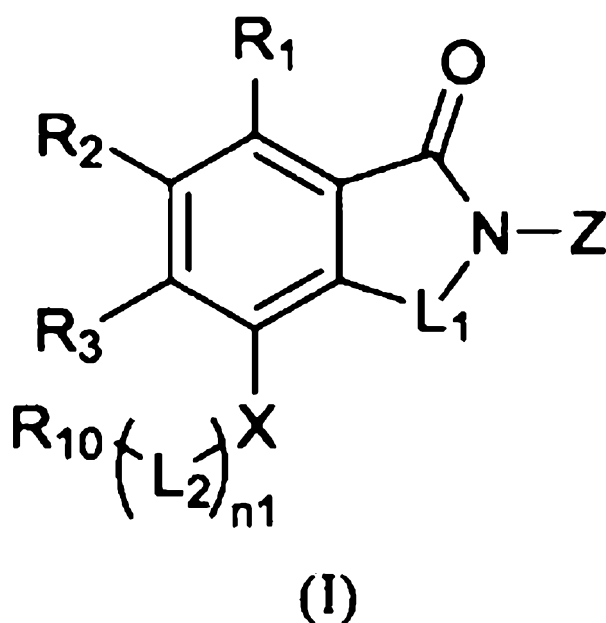
(81) 指定国 (除另有指明, 要求每一种可提供的国家保护): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JP, KE, KG, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW。

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(54) Title: ISOINDOLINE DERIVATIVE, INTERMEDIATE, PREPARATION METHOD, PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION AND USE THEREOF

(54) 发明名称: 异吲哚啉衍生物、其中间体、制备方法、药物组合物及应用



(57) Abstract: Provided are an isoindoline derivative, intermediate, preparation method, pharmaceutical composition and use thereof. The isoindoline derivative and the pharmaceutical composition thereof can regulate the production or activity of immunological cytokines, thus effectively treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

(57) 摘要: 提供一种异吲哚啉衍生物、其中间体、制备方法、药物组合物及应用。该异吲哚啉衍生物及其药物组合物能够调节免疫细胞因子的产生或活性, 从而有效的治疗癌症和炎症性疾病。



RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG)。

— 发明人资格(细则 4.17(iv))

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— 包括国际检索报告(条约第 21 条(3))。

根据细则 4.17 的声明:

— 关于申请人有权申请并被授予专利(细则 4.17(ii))

Isoindoline Derivative, Intermediate, Preparation Method, Pharmaceutical Composition And Use Thereof

The application claims priorities of Chinese Patent Application CN201410605148.8 filed on October 30, 2014 and Chinese Patent Application CN201410632870.0 filed on November 11, 2014, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

Field of invention

The present invention relates to an isoindoline derivative, intermediate, preparation method, pharmaceutical composition and use thereof.

Prior arts

Tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) is a kind of proinflammatory cytokine, which plays an important role in immune homeostasis, inflammation, and host defense. TNF- α has been proved to be one of the major mediators of inflammation. TNF- α can also be produced by tumors, and can play a role in promoting the formation of tumors, also can cause the programmed cell death of tumors. In addition, TNF- α also affects the processes such as apoptosis, necrosis, angiogenesis, immune cell activation, differentiation and cell migration, all these processes play an important role in tumorigenesis and tumor progression.

Uncontrolled activity of TNF- α or overproduction of TNF- α is related to the pathology of various diseases, including but not limited to cancers, such as, colon, rectum, prostate, breast, brain and colon cancer; and inflammatory diseases, especially cancer-associated inflammation. The dysregulation of TNF- α can also lead to autoimmune diseases, toxic shock syndrome, cachexia, arthritis, psoriasis, HIV infection and AIDS, neurological diseases and central nervous system diseases, sepsis, congestive heart failure, allograft rejection and virus infections. Thus, reducing the level of TNF- α , or regulating the activity of TNF- α is a promising strategy in treating many immunological, inflammatory and malignant diseases (e.g., cancers and inflammation). Such as, Sethi et al. *Front. Biosci.* (2008) 13, 5094-5107 和 *Results Prob. Cell Differ.* (2009) 49, 1-15.

Lenalidomide (3-(4-amino-1,3-dihydro-1-oxo-2H-isoindole-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione) is

a small molecule immune regulator, it has been proved that it can inhibit the secretion of TNF- α and other proinflammatory cytokines, and increase the secretion of anti-inflammatory cytokines. Lenalidomide was approved for treating multiple myeloma (in 2006), myelodysplastic syndrome (in 2005) and mantle cell lymphoma (in 2013). In addition, in clinical trials, Lenalidomide alone or in combination with other therapeutic agents, can treat non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, papillary and follicular thyroid carcinoma, prostate cancer, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, amyloidosis, I type complex regional pain syndrome, malignant melanoma, nerve root disease, myelofibrosis, glioblastoma, gliosarcoma, malignant glioma, myeloid leukemia, refractory plasmacytoma, chronic myelomonocytic leukemia, follicular lymphoma, ciliary body and chronic melanoma, iridic melanoma, recurrent interocular melanoma, extraocular spreading melanoma, solid tumor, T cell lymphoma, erythroid lymphoma, monoblastic and monocytic leukemia; myeloid leukemia and brain tumors, meningioma, spinal tumor, thyroid cancer, mantle cell lymphoma, non-small cell lung cancer, ovarian cancer, renal cell carcinoma, myelofibrosis, Burkitt's lymphoma, Hodgkin lymphoma, large cell lymphoma and macroglobulinemia (see WO 2012/015986).

However, Lenalidomide has many side effects. In fact, Lenalidomide's prescription information clearly recites that the drug has a risk of myelosuppression, deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism and teratogenesis. During the clinical trials, a majority of patient taking Lenalidomide needs a reduction of dose due to the hematologic toxicity. Therefore, although Lenalidomide is of useful activity, its potency is limited by the significant occurrence of side effects. Therefore, Lenalidomide derivatives being of improved structures are urgently desired to optimize its performance in the field.

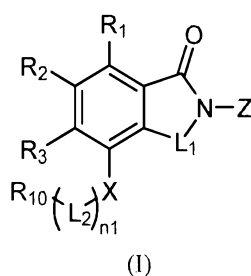
Any discussion of documents, acts, materials, devices, articles or the like which has been included in the present specification is not to be taken as an admission that any or all of these matters form part of the prior art base or were common general knowledge in the field relevant to the present disclosure as it existed before the priority date of each of the appended claims.

Throughout this specification the word "comprise", or variations such as "comprises" or "comprising", will be understood to imply the inclusion of a stated element, integer or step, or group of elements, integers or steps, but not the exclusion of any other element, integer or step, or group of elements, integers or steps.

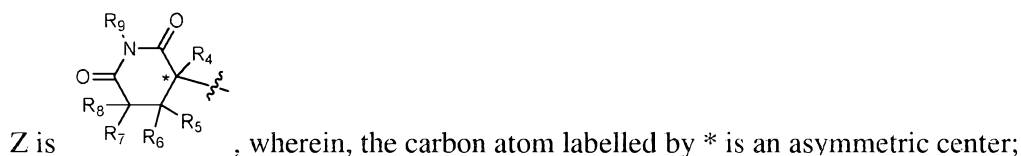
Content of the present invention

The present invention provides an isoindoline derivative, intermediate, preparation method, pharmaceutical composition and use thereof. The isoindoline derivative of the present invention can regulate the production or activity of cytokines (e.g. TNF- α) so as to effectively treat cancers and inflammatory diseases.

The present invention provides an isoindoline derivative represented by general formula (I), a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, a solvate, a polymorph, a stereoisomer, a isotopic compound, a metabolite or a prodrug thereof;



in the general formula (I), n_1 is selected from 0 or 1;

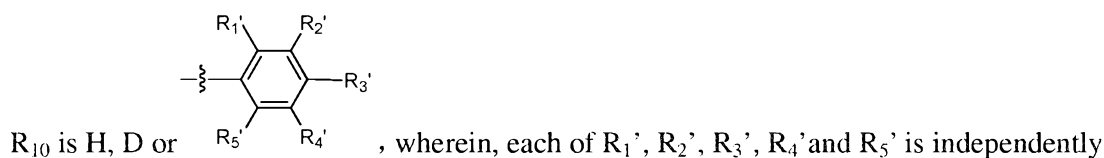


each of R_1 , R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , R_8 and R_9 is independently selected from H or D;

R_2 is selected from H, D or a halogen;

each of L_1 and L_2 is independently selected from CD_2 , CHD or CH_2 ;

X is selected from NH, ND or O;



selected from H, D, a halogen, a cyano, a hydroxyl, , , , , a

substituted or unsubstituted (C_1-C_{12}) alkyl, a substituted or unsubstituted (C_1-C_{12}) alkoxy, a $(C_2\sim C_{20})$ heterocycloalkyl or a deuterated $(C_2\sim C_{20})$ heterocycloalkyl; wherein, each of R^a and R^b is independently H, a (C_1-C_{12}) alkyl or a (C_1-C_{12}) alkylacyl; each of R^c and R^d is independently H

or a (C_1-C_{12}) alkyl; R^e is or a $(C_2\sim C_{20})$ heterocycloalkyl; each of R^{e1} and R^{e2} is independently H or a (C_1-C_{12}) alkyl;

the substituent contained in the substituted (C_1-C_{12}) alkoxy is selected from the group consisting of D, a halogen, a hydroxyl, a (C_1-C_{12}) alkoxy, a $(C_2\sim C_{20})$ heterocycloalkyl, a

$(C_2\sim C_{20})$ heterocycloalkyl substituted with a (C_1-C_{12}) alkyl, and , wherein each

of R^f and R^g is independently H or a (C_1-C_{12}) alkyl; R^h is a (C_2-C_{20}) heterocycloalkyl;

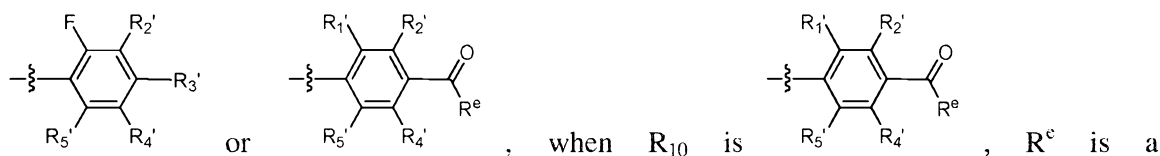
the substituent contained in the substituted (C_1-C_{12}) alkyl is selected from the group consisting of D, a (C_2-C_{20}) heterocycloalkyl, a deuterated (C_2-C_{20}) heterocycloalkyl, a (C_2-C_{20}) heterocycloalkyl substituted with a (C_1-C_{12}) alkyl and a (C_2-C_{20}) heterocycloalkyl substituted with a deuterated (C_1-C_{12}) alkyl;

when more than one substituents are contained in the substituted (C_1-C_{12}) alkoxy or the substituted (C_1-C_{12}) alkyl, the substituents are the same or different;

in each of the groups mentioned above, the heteroatom of the (C_2-C_{20}) heterocycloalkyl contained in the (C_2-C_{20}) heterocycloalkyl, the deuterated (C_2-C_{20}) heterocycloalkyl, the (C_2-C_{20}) heterocycloalkyl substituted with a (C_1-C_{12}) alkyl or the (C_2-C_{20}) heterocycloalkyl substituted with a deuterated (C_1-C_{12}) alkyl is selected from the group consisting of O, N and S;

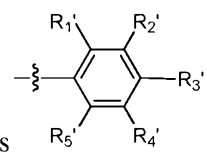
provided that in the general formula (I), when n_1 is 0, R_1 , R_3 and R_{10} are H or D, X is NH or ND, R_2 is a halogen;

provided that in the general formula (I), when n_1 is 1, X is O and R_2 is H or D, R_{10} is

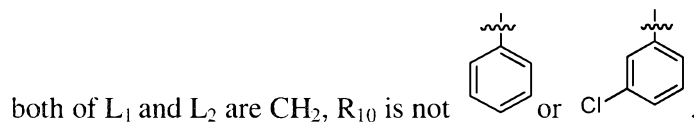


(C_2-C_{20}) heterocycloalkyl;

provided that in the general formula (I), when n_1 is 1 and X is NH, R_{10} is

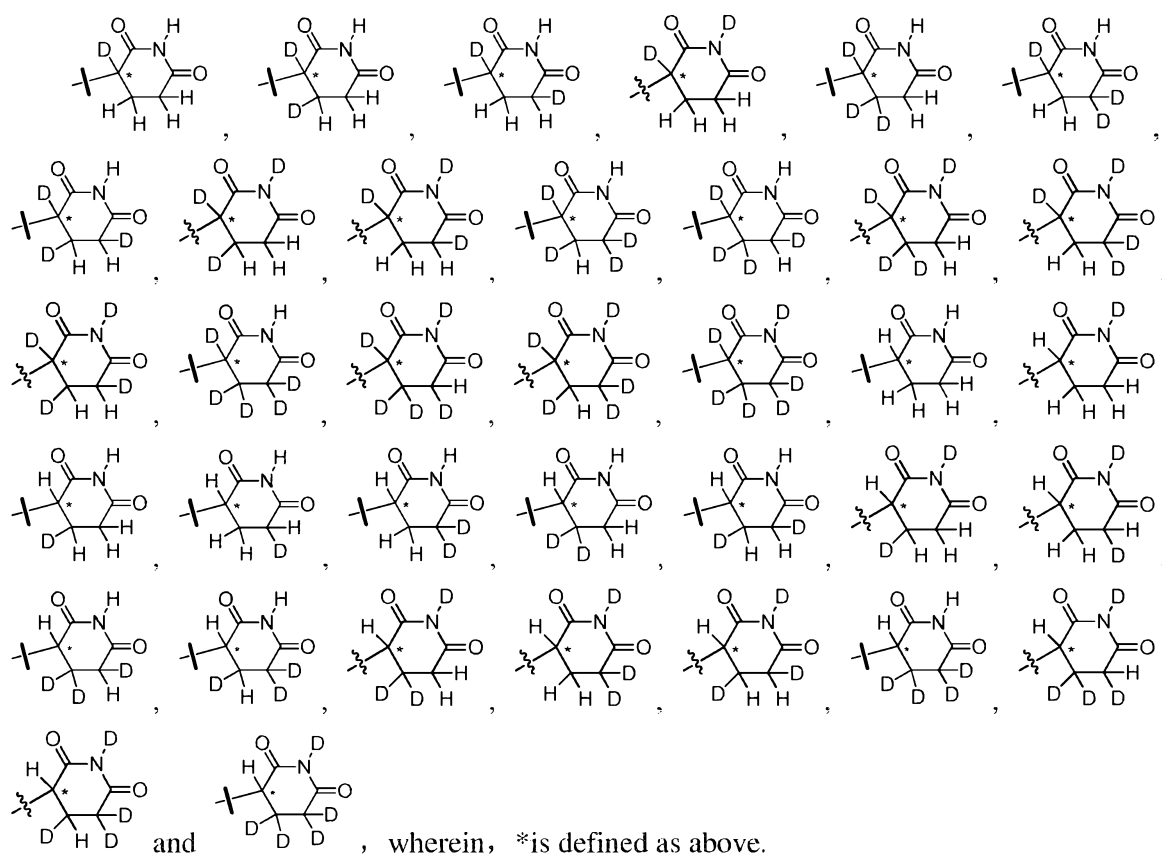


provided that in the general formula (I) and Z, when n_1 is 1, X is NH, R_1 to R_9 are H and

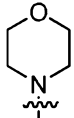
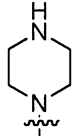


Preferably, in the general formula (I), the asymmetric center refers to an achiral carbon, a (S) configuration carbon, an enriched (S) configuration carbon, a (R) configuration carbon, an enriched (R) configuration carbon or a racemate.

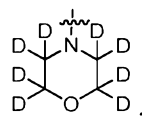
In the general formula (I), Z is preferably selected from the group consisting of



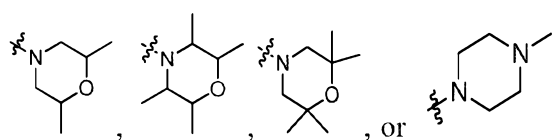
In each of the groups mentioned above, the $(C_2\sim C_{20})$ heterocycloalkyl contained in the $(C_2\sim C_{20})$ heterocycloalkyl, the deuterated $(C_2\sim C_{20})$ heterocycloalkyl, the $(C_2\sim C_{20})$ heterocycloalkyl substituted with a $(C_1\sim C_{12})$ alkyl or the $(C_2\sim C_{20})$ heterocycloalkyl substituted with a deuterated $(C_1\sim C_{12})$ alkyl is preferably a $(C_2\sim C_6)$ heterocycloalkyl containing 1 or 2 heteroatom(s) selected from N or O. The $(C_2\sim C_6)$ heterocycloalkyl is preferably

pyrrolidine (e.g. ) , morpholinyl (e.g. ) or piperazinyl (e.g. ) . The

$(C_1\sim C_{12})$ alkyl contained in the $(C_2\sim C_{20})$ heterocycloalkyl substituted with a $(C_1\sim C_{12})$ alkyl or the $(C_2\sim C_{20})$ heterocycloalkyl substituted with a deuterated $(C_1\sim C_{12})$ alkyl is preferably a $(C_1\sim C_4)$ alkyl. The $(C_1\sim C_4)$ alkyl is preferably a methyl, an ethyl, a propyl, an isopropyl, a *n*-butyl, an isobutyl, or a *tert*-butyl. The deuterated $(C_2\sim C_{20})$ heterocycloalkyl is preferably

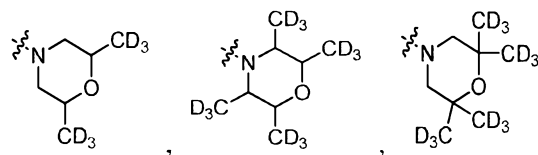


The $(C_2\sim C_{20})$ heterocycloalkyl substituted with a $(C_1\sim C_{12})$ alkyl is preferably

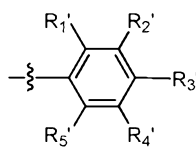
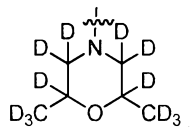


The (C₂~C₂₀)heteocycloalkyl substituted with

a deuterated (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl is preferably



or



In the general formula (I), when R₁₀ is

is independently selected from $\text{N}^{\text{R}^{\text{a}}}\text{R}^{\text{b}}$, $\text{O}-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{N}^{\text{R}^{\text{c}}}\text{R}^{\text{d}}$, $\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{R}^{\text{e}}$ or a substituted (C₁-C₁₂)alkoxy,

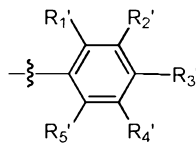
each of R^a and R^b is independently a (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl or a (C₁-C₁₂)alkylacyl, each of R^c and R^d is

independently a (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl, R^e is $\text{N}^{\text{R}^{\text{e}1}}\text{R}^{\text{e}2}$, each of R^{e1} and R^{e2} is independently a

(C₁-C₁₂)alkyl, the substituent contained in the substituted (C₁-C₁₂)alkoxy is $\text{N}^{\text{R}^{\text{f}}}\text{R}^{\text{g}}$ and each

of R^f and R^g is independently a (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl, the structure of the (C₁-C₁₂)alkylacyl is $\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{R}^{\text{a}1}$,

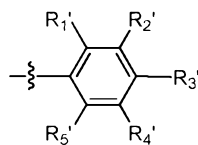
R^{a1} is (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl; in the definitions of R^a, R^b, R^{a1}, R^c, R^d, R^{e1}, R^{e2}, R^f and R^g, the (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl is preferably a (C₁-C₄)alkyl. The (C₁-C₄)alkyl is preferably a methyl, an ethyl, a propyl, an isopropyl, a *n*-butyl, an isobutyl or a *tert*-butyl.

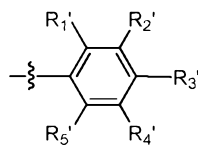


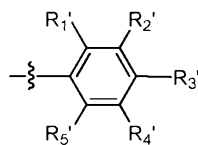
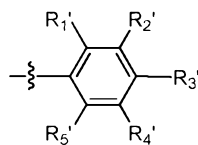
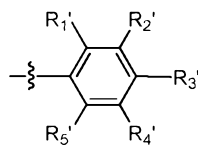
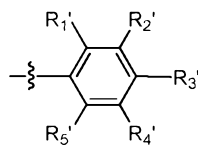
In the general formula (I), when R₁₀ is

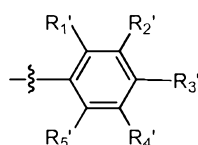
is independently selected from a substituted (C₁-C₁₂)alkoxy and the substituent contained in the substituted (C₁-C₁₂)alkoxy is selected from a (C₁-C₁₂)alkoxy, the (C₁-C₁₂)alkoxy is preferably a

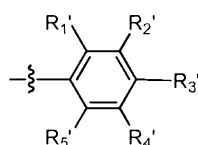
(C₁-C₄)alkoxy. The (C₁-C₄)alkoxy is preferably a methoxy, an ethoxy, a propoxy, an isopropoxy, a *n*-butoxy, an isobutoxy, or a *tert*-butoxy.

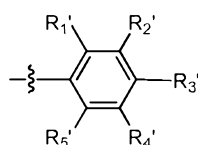
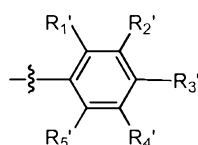
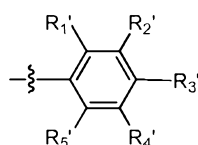


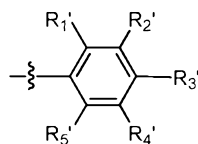
In the general formula (I), when R₁₀ is , each of R₁' , R₂' , R₃' , R₄' and R₅' is independently selected from a substituted (C₁-C₁₂)alkoxy and the substituent contained in the

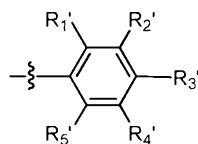
substituted (C₁-C₁₂)alkoxy is selected from N^{R^f}, the N^{R^f} is preferably N or N^H.

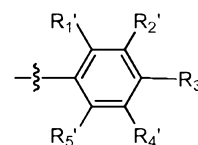


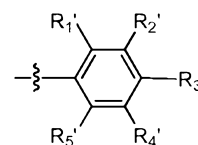
In the general formula (I), when R₁₀ is , each of R₁' , R₂' , R₃' , R₄' and R₅' is independently selected from a substituted (C₁-C₁₂)alkoxy and the substituent contained in the

substituted (C₁-C₁₂)alkoxy is selected from R^hCO₂, the R^hCO₂ is preferably N^{R^f}.

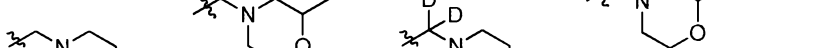


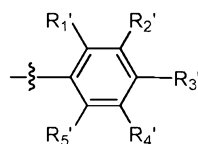
In the general formula (I), when R₁₀ is  and each of R₁' , R₂' , R₃' , R₄' and R₅' is independently selected from a halogen, the halogen is preferably F, Cl, Br or I.



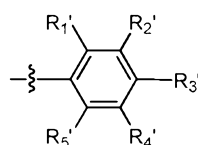
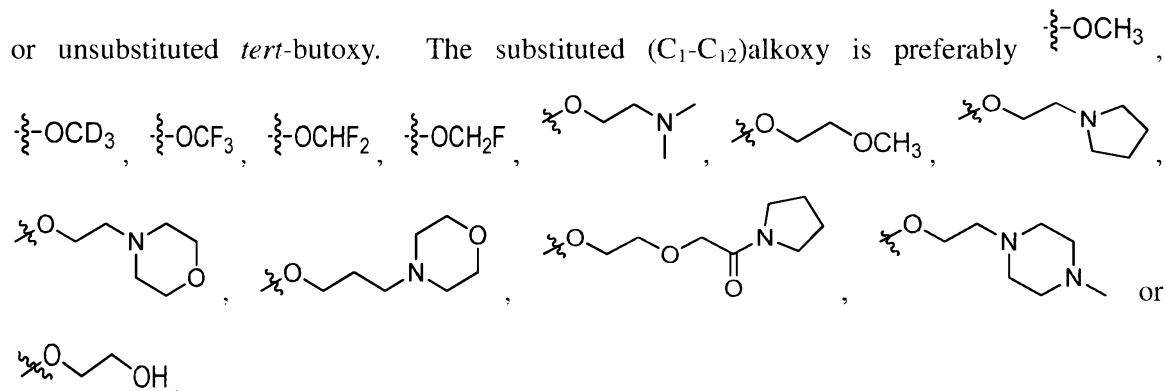
In the general formula (I), when R₁₀ is  and each of R₁' , R₂' , R₃' , R₄' and R₅' is independently selected from a substituted or unsubstituted (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl, the substituted or unsubstituted (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl is preferably a substituted or unsubstituted (C₁-C₄)alkyl. The substituted or unsubstituted (C₁-C₄)alkyl is preferably a substituted or unsubstituted methyl, a substituted or unsubstituted ethyl, a substituted or unsubstituted *n*-propyl, a substituted or unsubstituted isopropyl, a substituted or unsubstituted *n*-butyl, a substituted or unsubstituted isobutyl, or a substituted or unsubstituted *tert*-butyl. The substituted (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl is

preferably

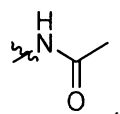


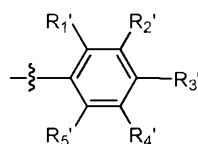


R₅' is independently selected from a substituted or unsubstituted (C₁-C₁₂)alkoxy, the substituted or unsubstituted (C₁-C₁₂)alkoxy is preferably a substituted or unsubstituted (C₁-C₄)alkoxy. The substituted or unsubstituted (C₁-C₄)alkoxy is preferably a substituted or unsubstituted methoxy, a substituted or unsubstituted ethoxy, a substituted or unsubstituted *n*-propoxy, a substituted or unsubstituted *n*-butoxy, a substituted or unsubstituted isobutoxy, or a substituted or unsubstituted *tert*-butoxy. The substituted (C₁-C₁₂)alkoxy is preferably ζ -OCH₃,



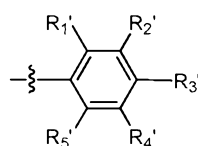
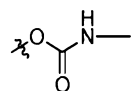
R₅' is independently selected from $\begin{array}{c} \text{R}^a \\ | \\ \text{---N---} \\ | \\ \text{R}^b \end{array}$, the $\begin{array}{c} \text{R}^a \\ | \\ \text{---N---} \\ | \\ \text{R}^b \end{array}$ is preferably ---NH_2 , $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ | \\ \text{---N---} \\ | \\ \text{---} \end{array}$ or





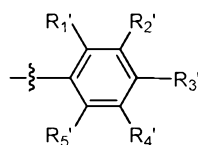
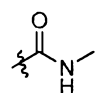
In the general formula (I), when R_{10} is and each of R_1' , R_2' , R_3' , R_4' and

R_5' is independently selected from , the is preferably or

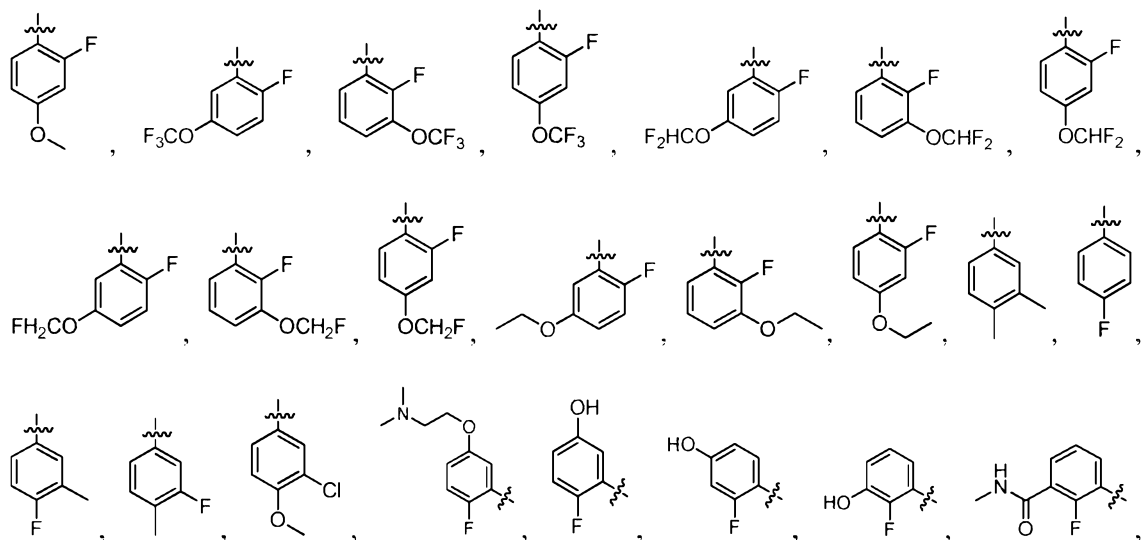


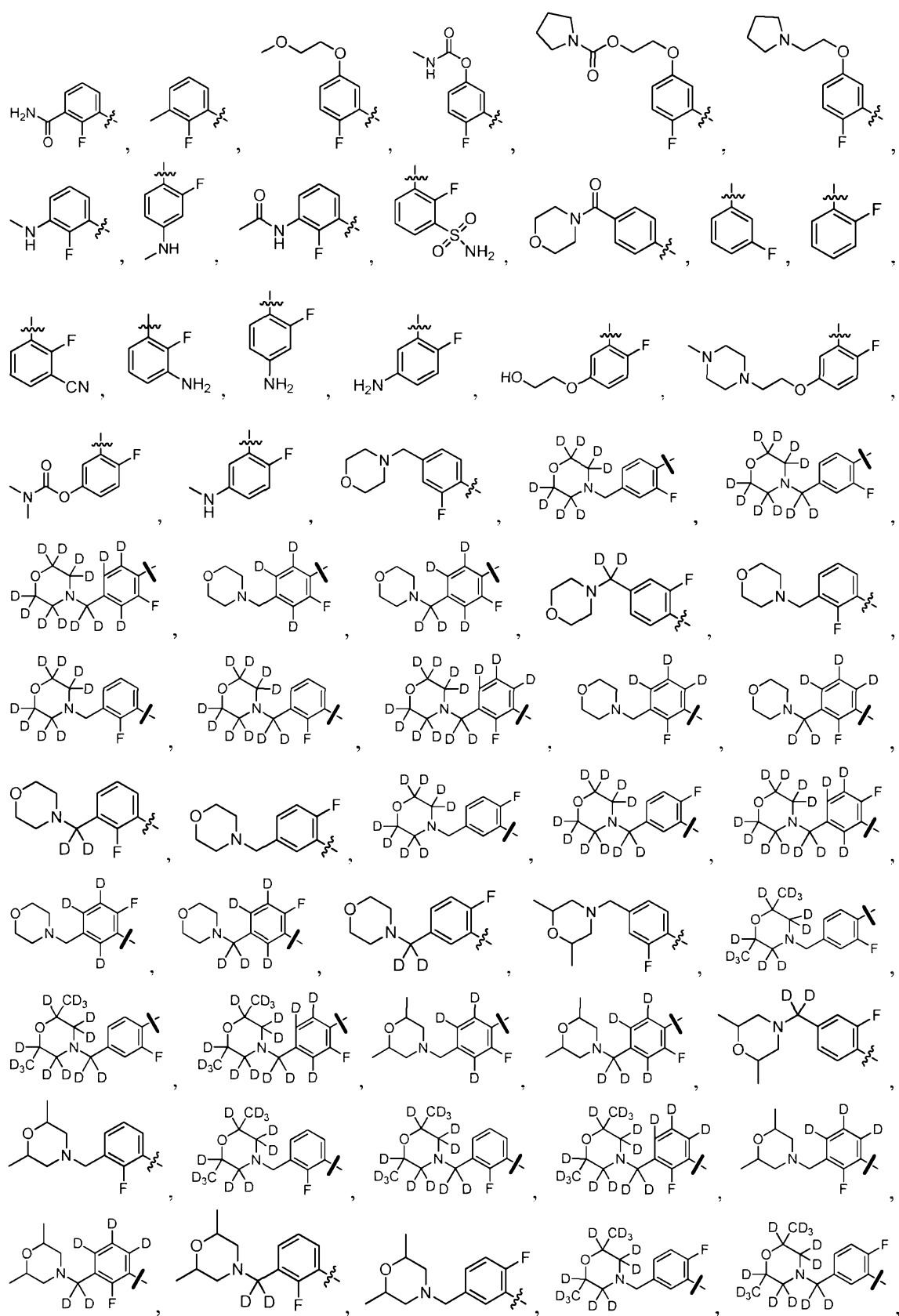
In the general formula (I), when R_{10} is and each of R_1' , R_2' , R_3' , R_4' and

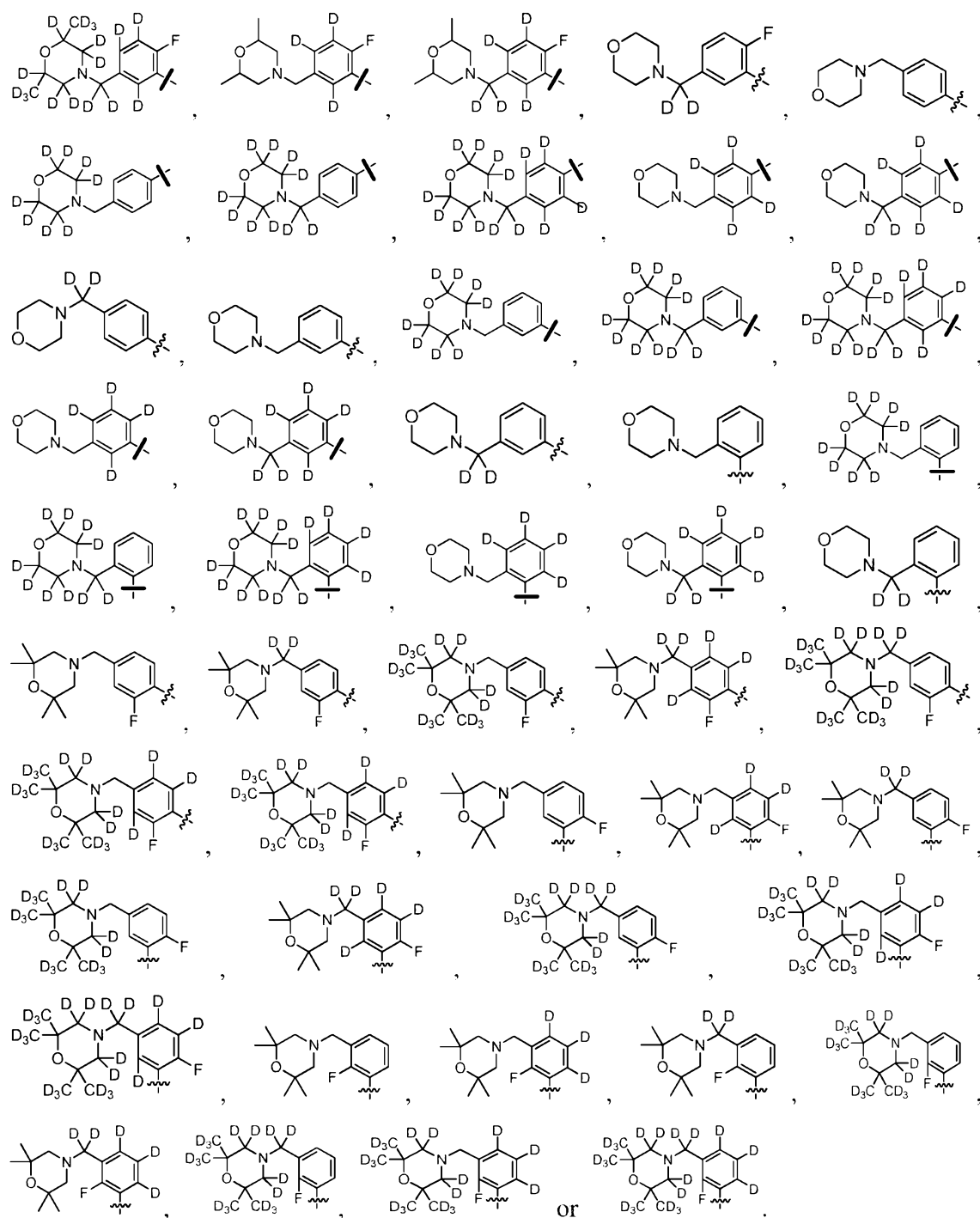
R_5' is independently selected from , the is preferably , or



In the general formula (I), the is preferably

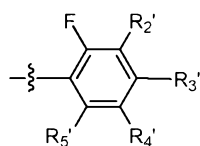






In the general formula (I), preferably, when n_1 is 1, R_2 is H or D.

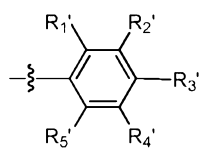
In the general formula (I), preferably, when n_1 is 1 and R_2 is H or D, R_{10} is



Preferably, in the definition of R_{10} , R_5' is selected from H or D, one of R_2' ,

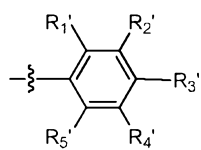
R_3' and R_4' is selected from a halogen, a cyano, a hydroxyl, $\text{--}\overset{\text{R}^a}{\underset{\text{R}^b}{\text{N}}}\text{--}$, $\text{--}\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{C--}\overset{\text{R}^c}{\underset{\text{R}^d}{\text{N}}}\text{--}$, $\text{--}\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{S--}\text{NH}_2$, $\text{--}\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{C--}\text{R}^e$, a substituted or unsubstituted $(C_1\text{--}C_{12})$ alkyl, a substituted or unsubstituted $(C_1\text{--}C_{12})$ alkoxy, a $(C_2\sim C_{20})$ heterocycloalkyl or a deuterated $(C_2\sim C_{20})$ heterocycloalkyl, the others are selected from H or D; in the above case, when R_2' , R_4' and R_5' are selected from H or D, R_3' is selected from a halogen, a cyano, $\text{--}\overset{\text{R}^a}{\underset{\text{R}^b}{\text{N}}}\text{--}$, $\text{--}\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{C--}\overset{\text{R}^c}{\underset{\text{R}^d}{\text{N}}}\text{--}$, $\text{--}\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{S--}\text{NH}_2$, $\text{--}\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{C--}\text{R}^e$, a substituted or unsubstituted $(C_1\text{--}C_{12})$ alkyl, a substituted or unsubstituted $(C_1\text{--}C_{12})$ alkoxy, a $(C_2\sim C_{20})$ heterocycloalkyl or a deuterated $(C_2\sim C_{20})$ heterocycloalkyl.

In the general formula (I), when n_1 is 1, R_2 is H or D, X is NH or ND and R_{10} is

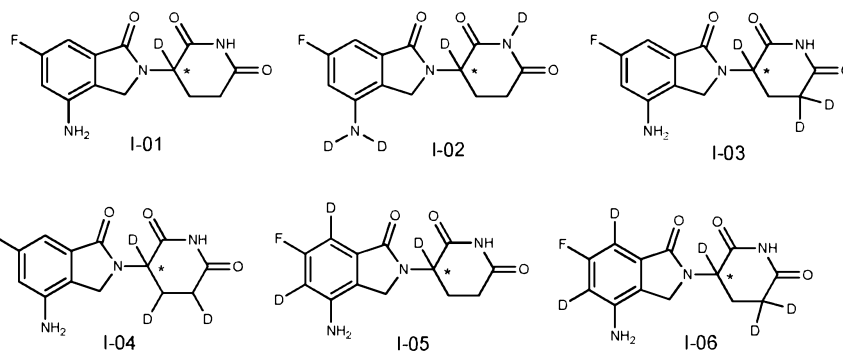


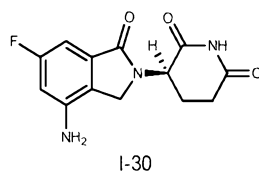
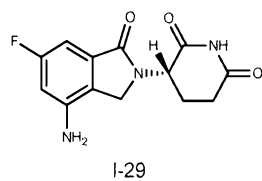
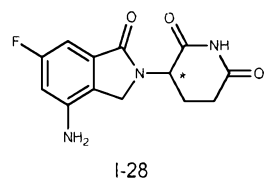
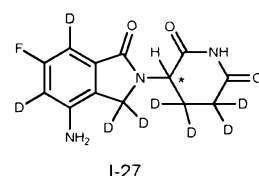
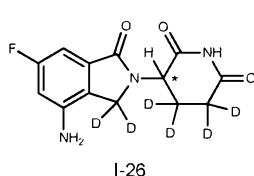
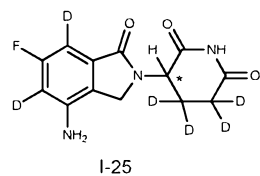
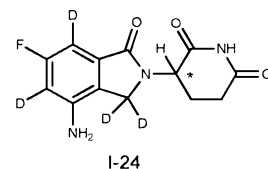
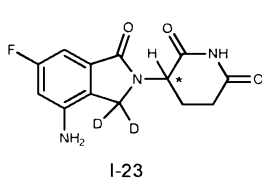
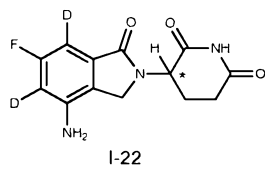
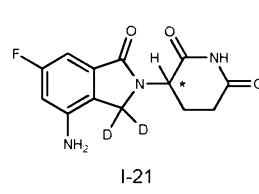
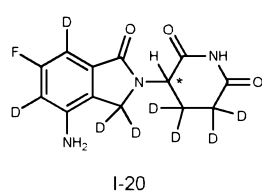
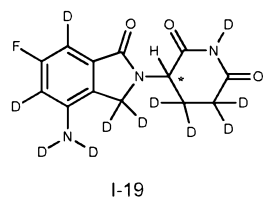
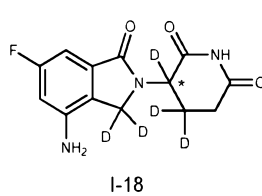
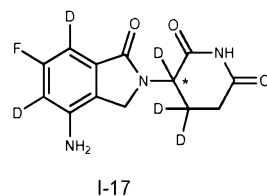
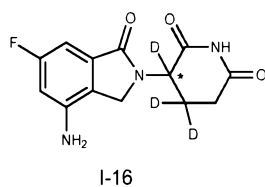
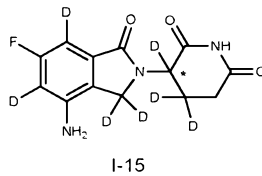
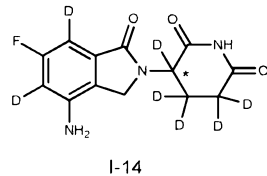
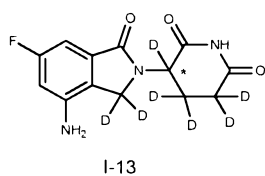
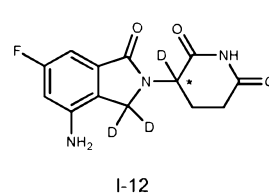
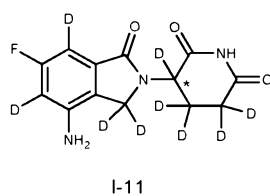
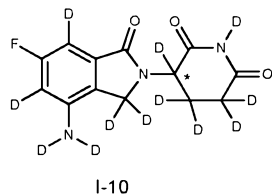
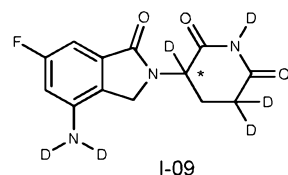
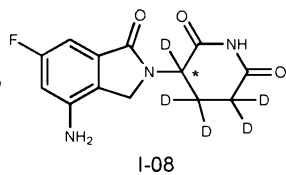
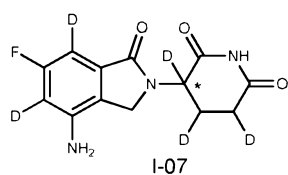
, preferably, R_1' , R_4' and R_5' are H, R_2' is selected from a halogen or a substituted or unsubstituted $(C_1\text{--}C_{12})$ alkyl; R_3' is selected from a halogen, a substituted or unsubstituted $(C_1\text{--}C_{12})$ alkyl or a substituted or unsubstituted $(C_1\text{--}C_{12})$ alkoxy.

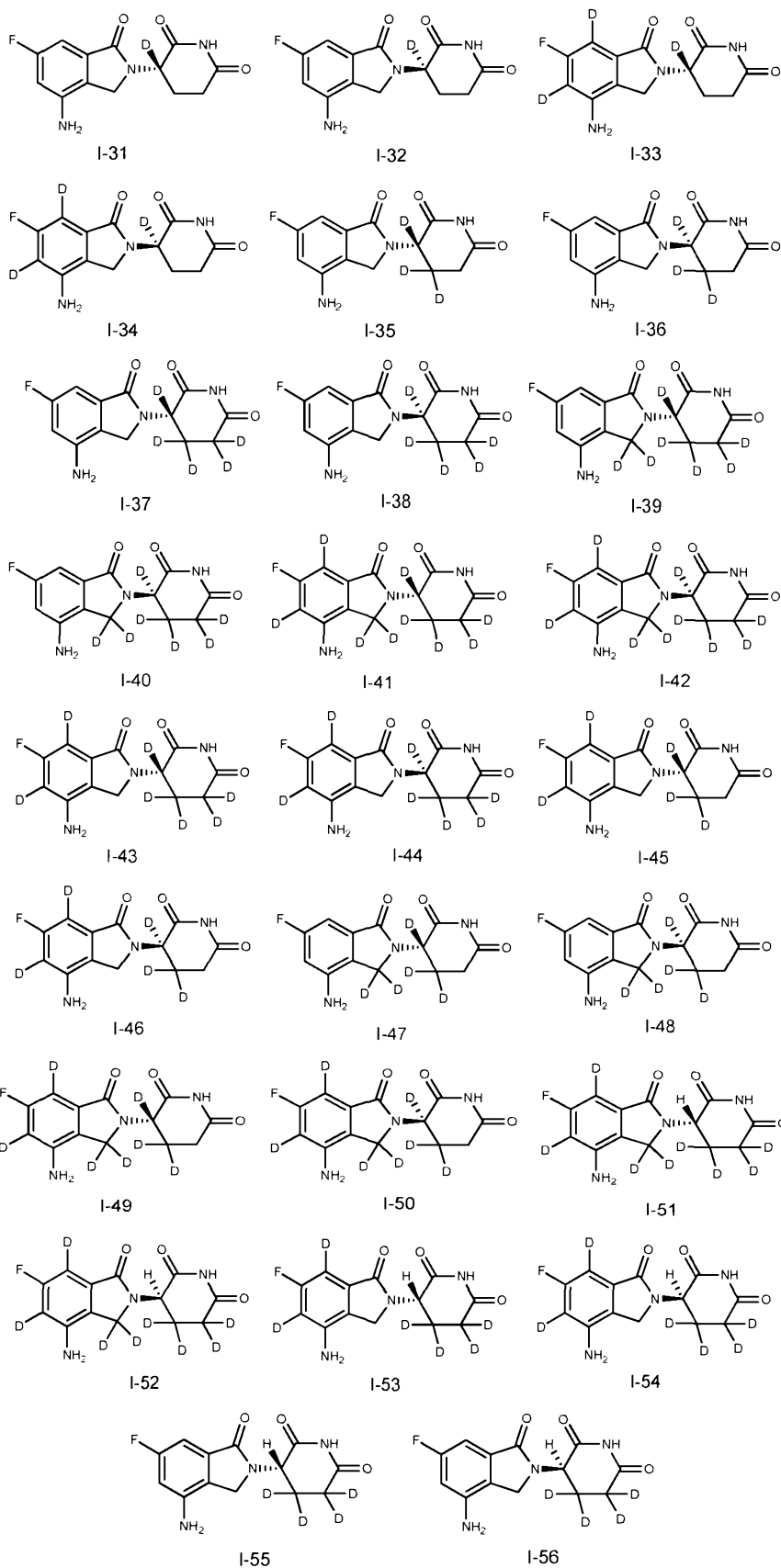
In the general formula (I), preferably, when n_1 is 1, R_2 is a halogen and R_{10} is

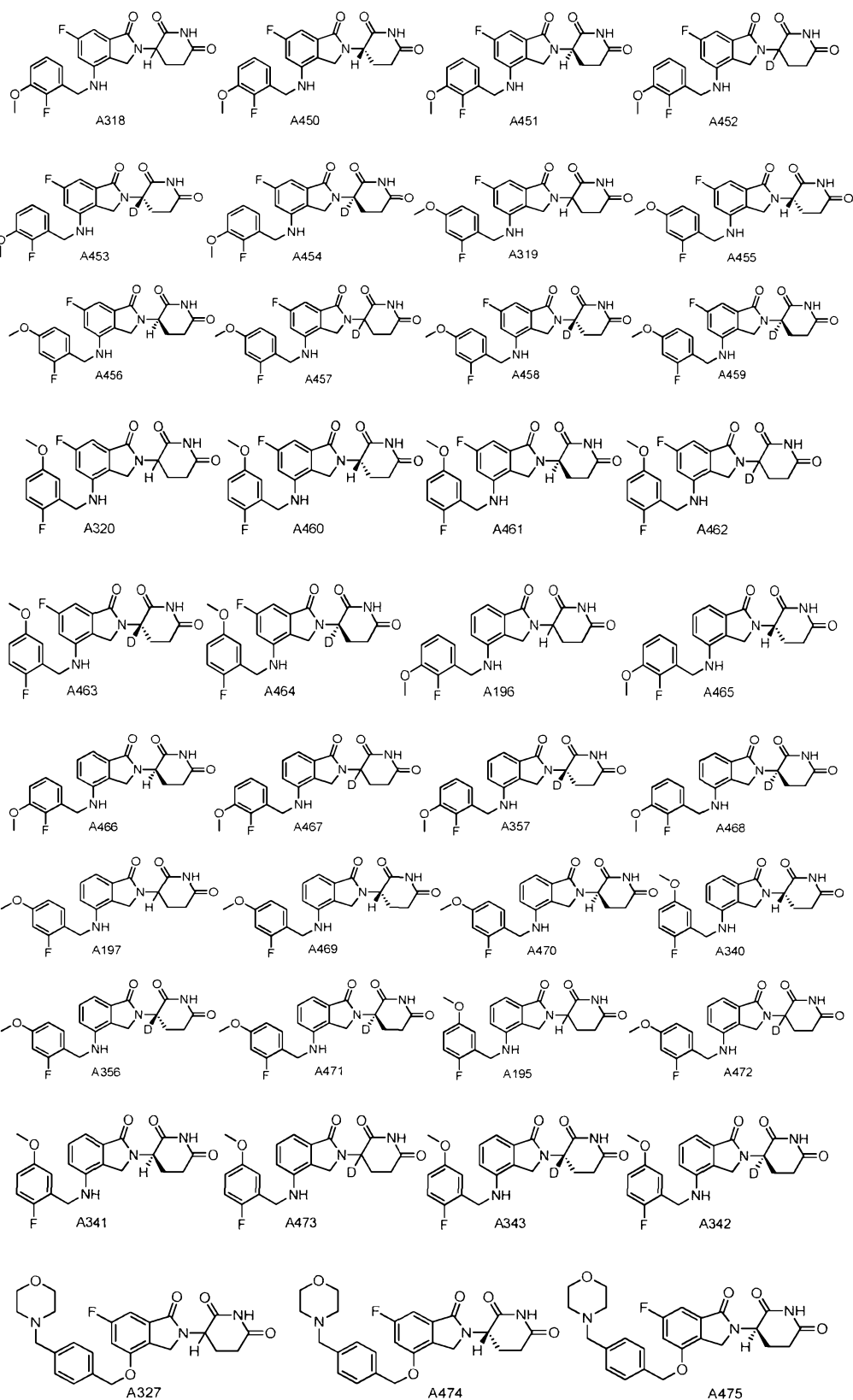


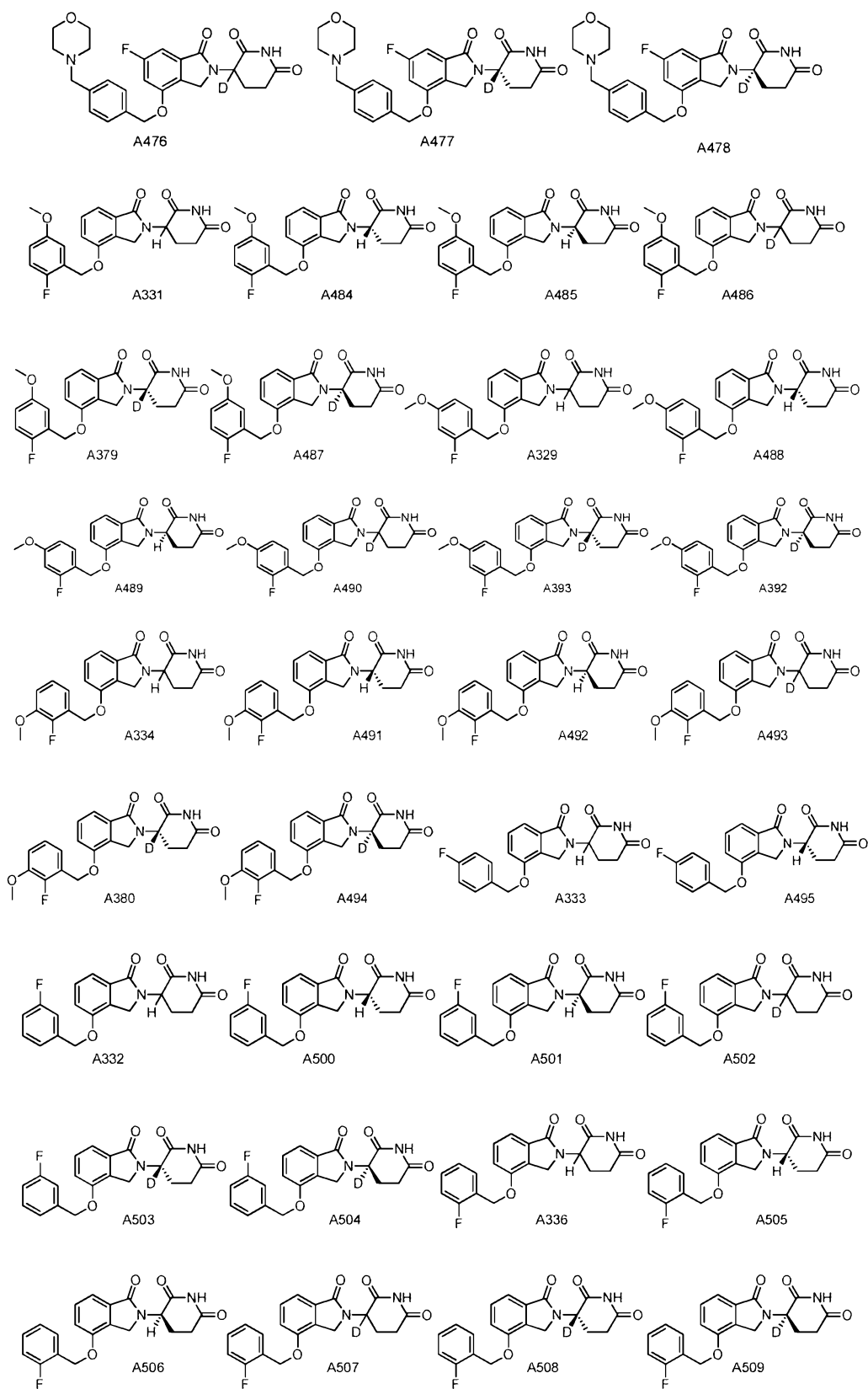
, R_1' or R_5' is rather than a halogen. Preferably, the general formula (I) is selected from the group consisting of

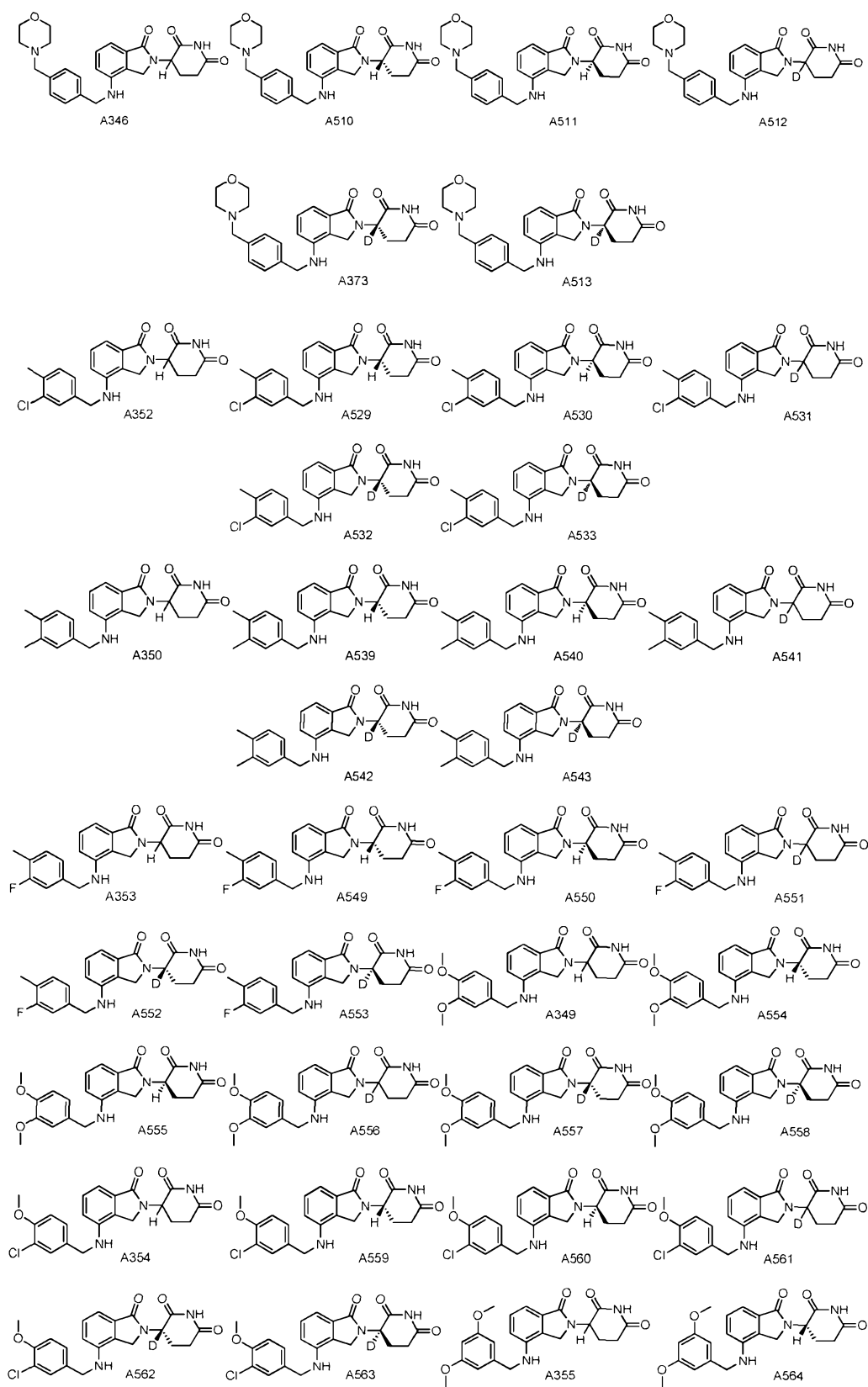


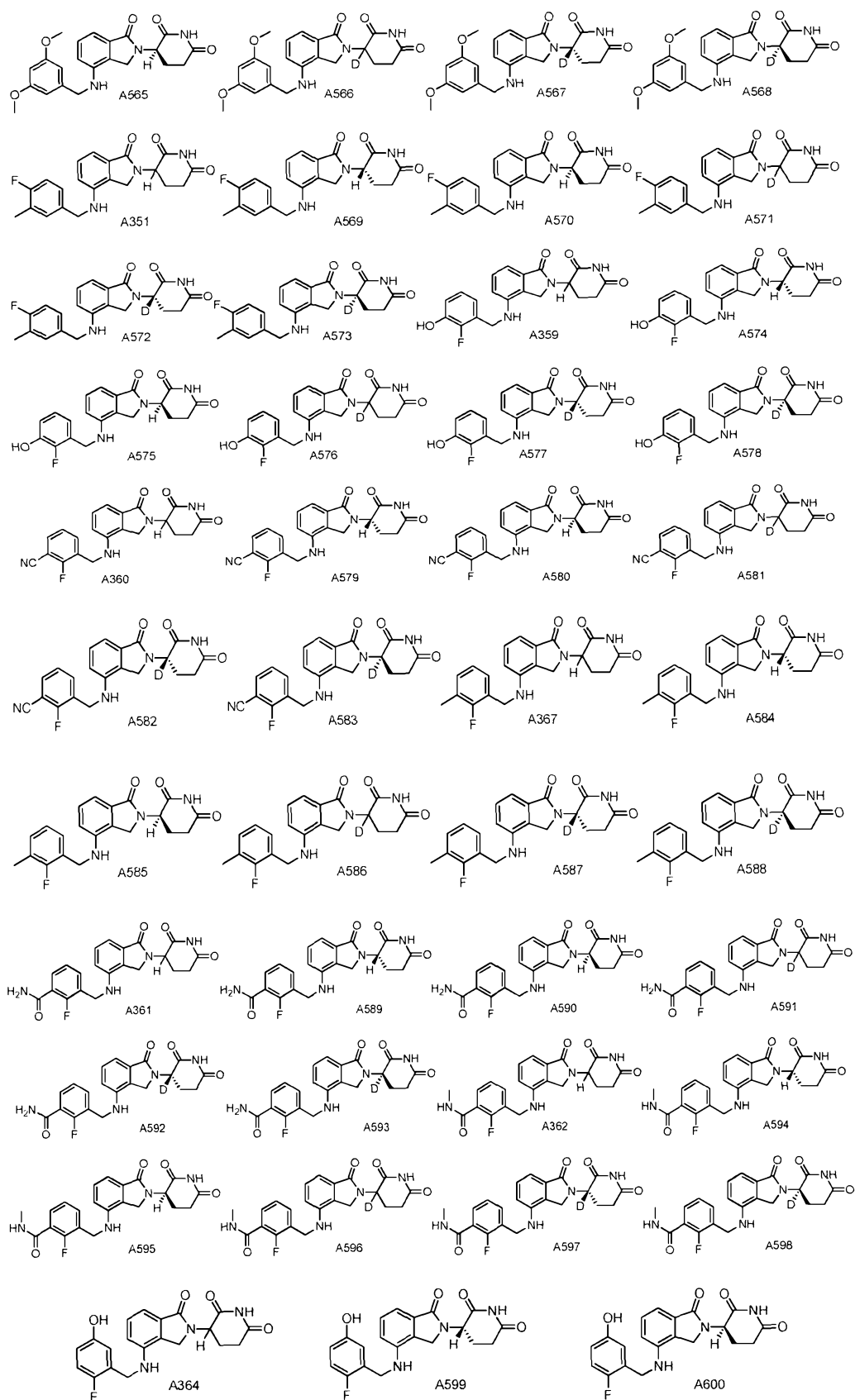




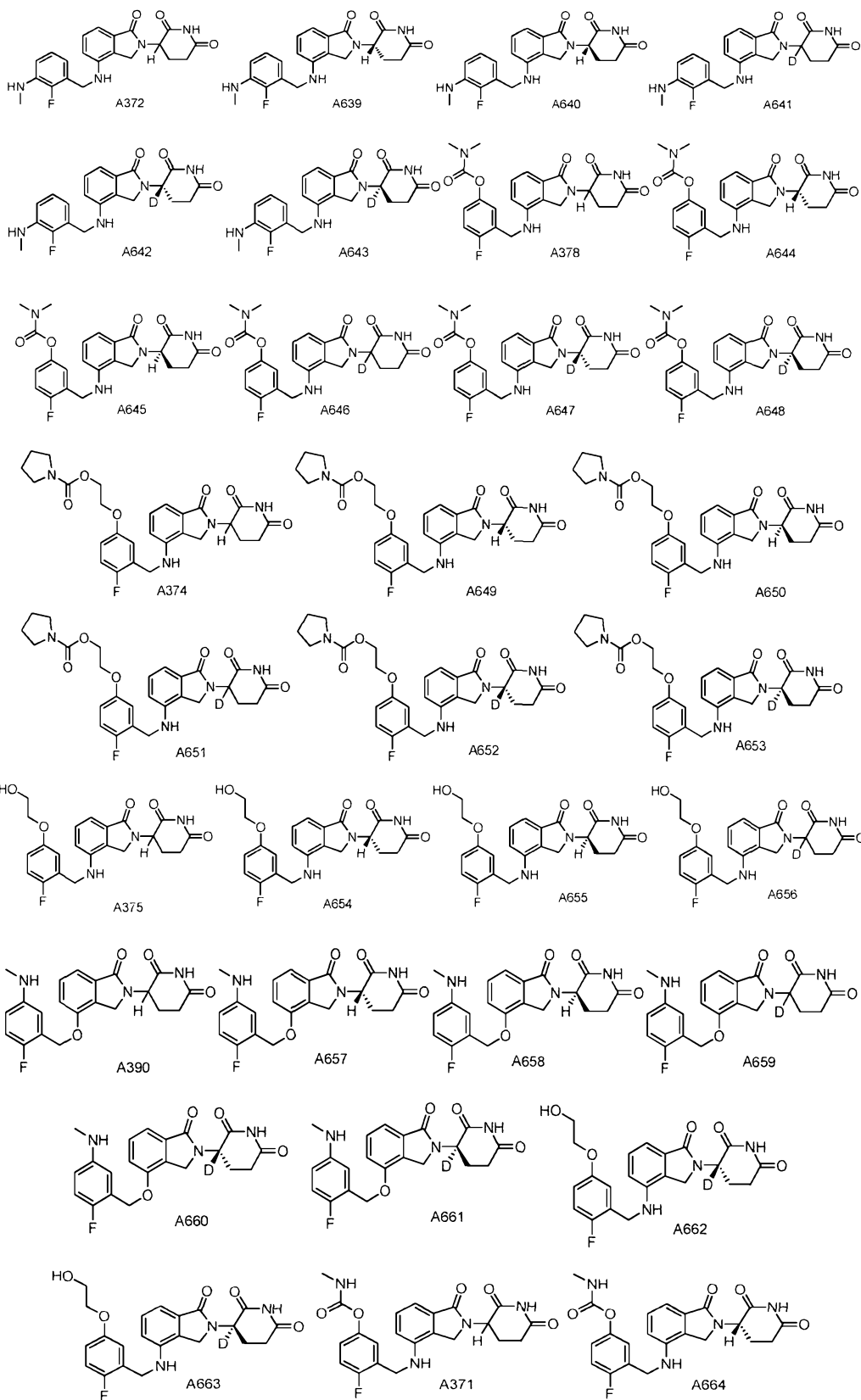


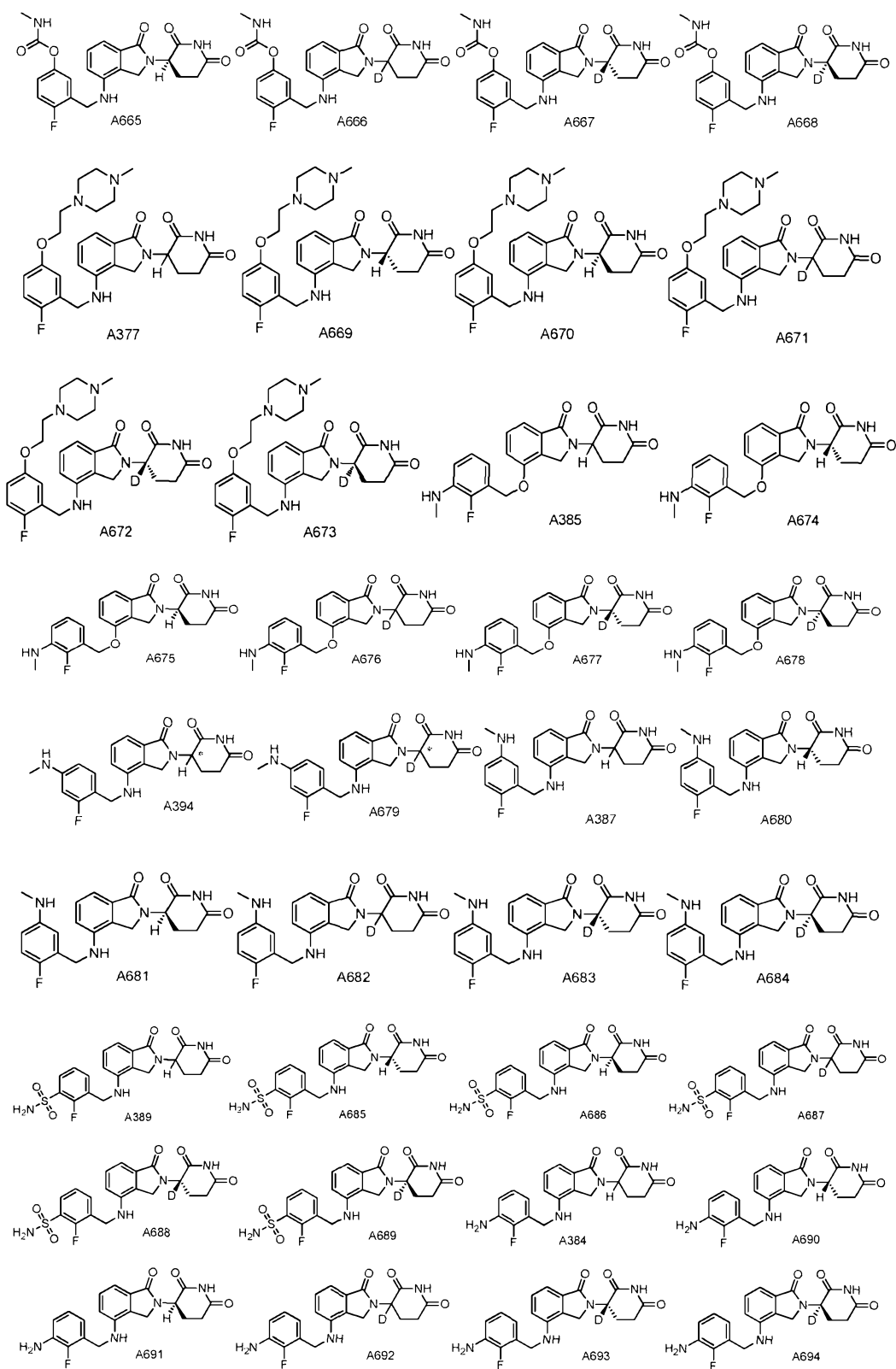


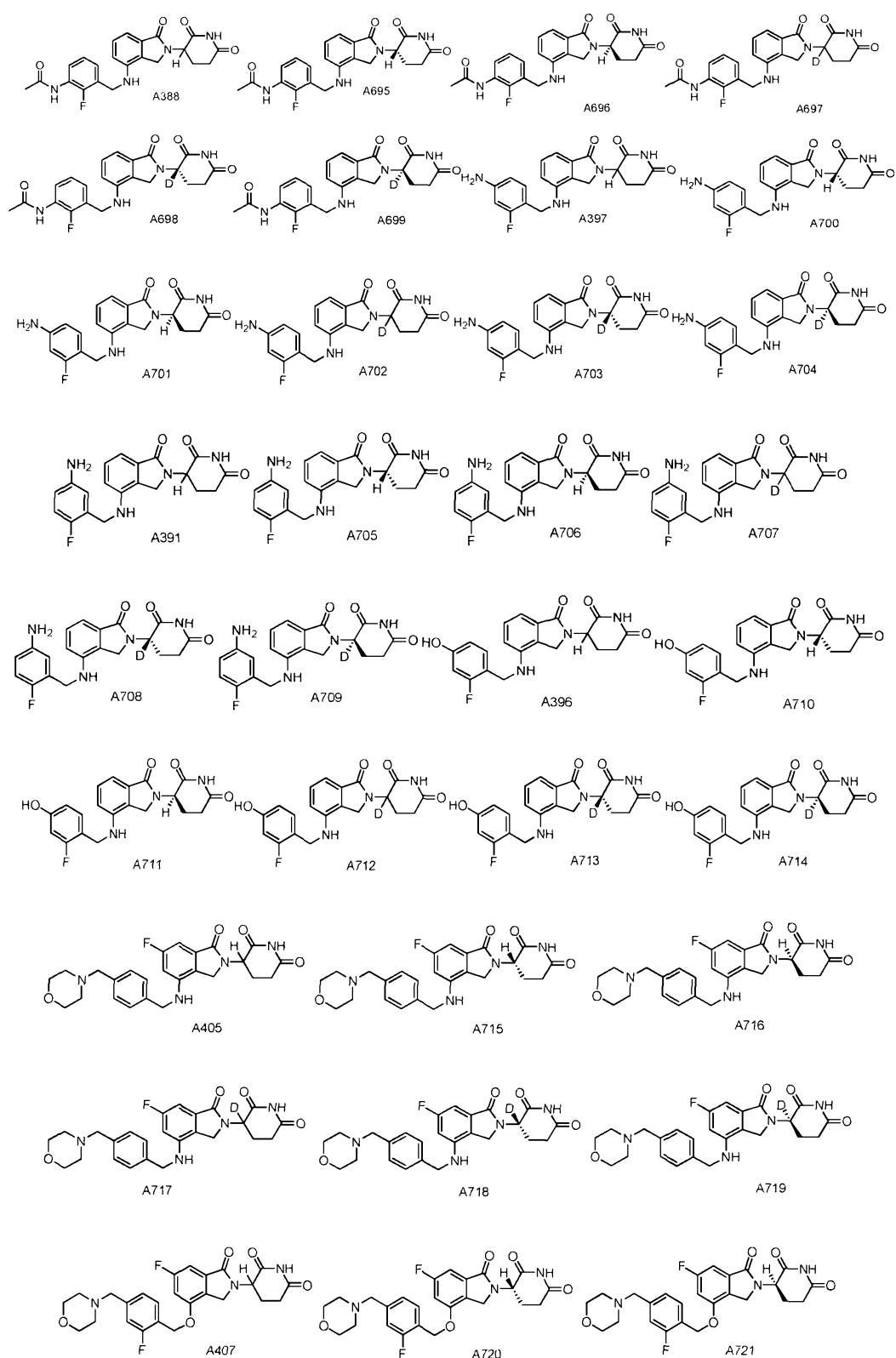


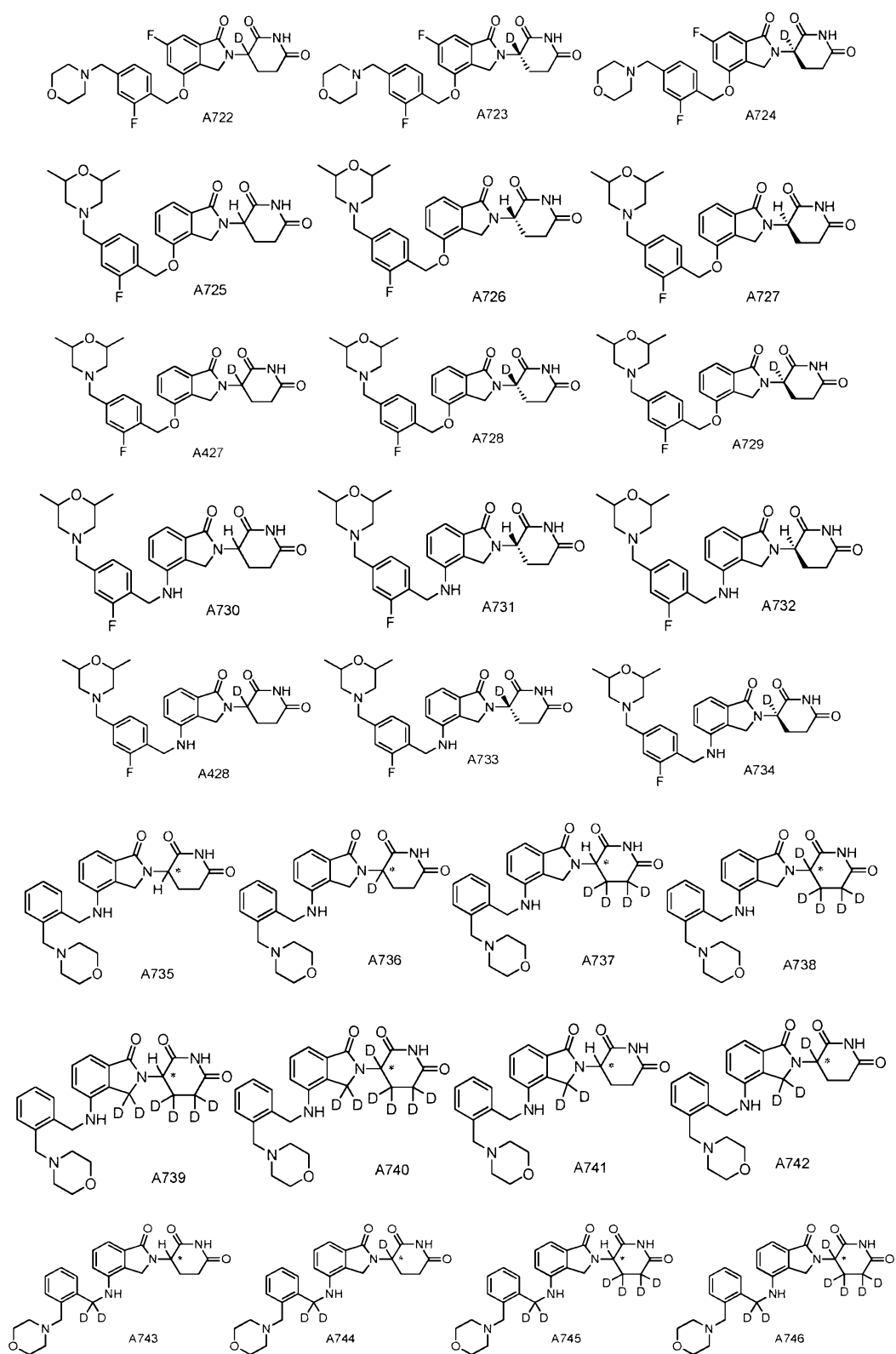


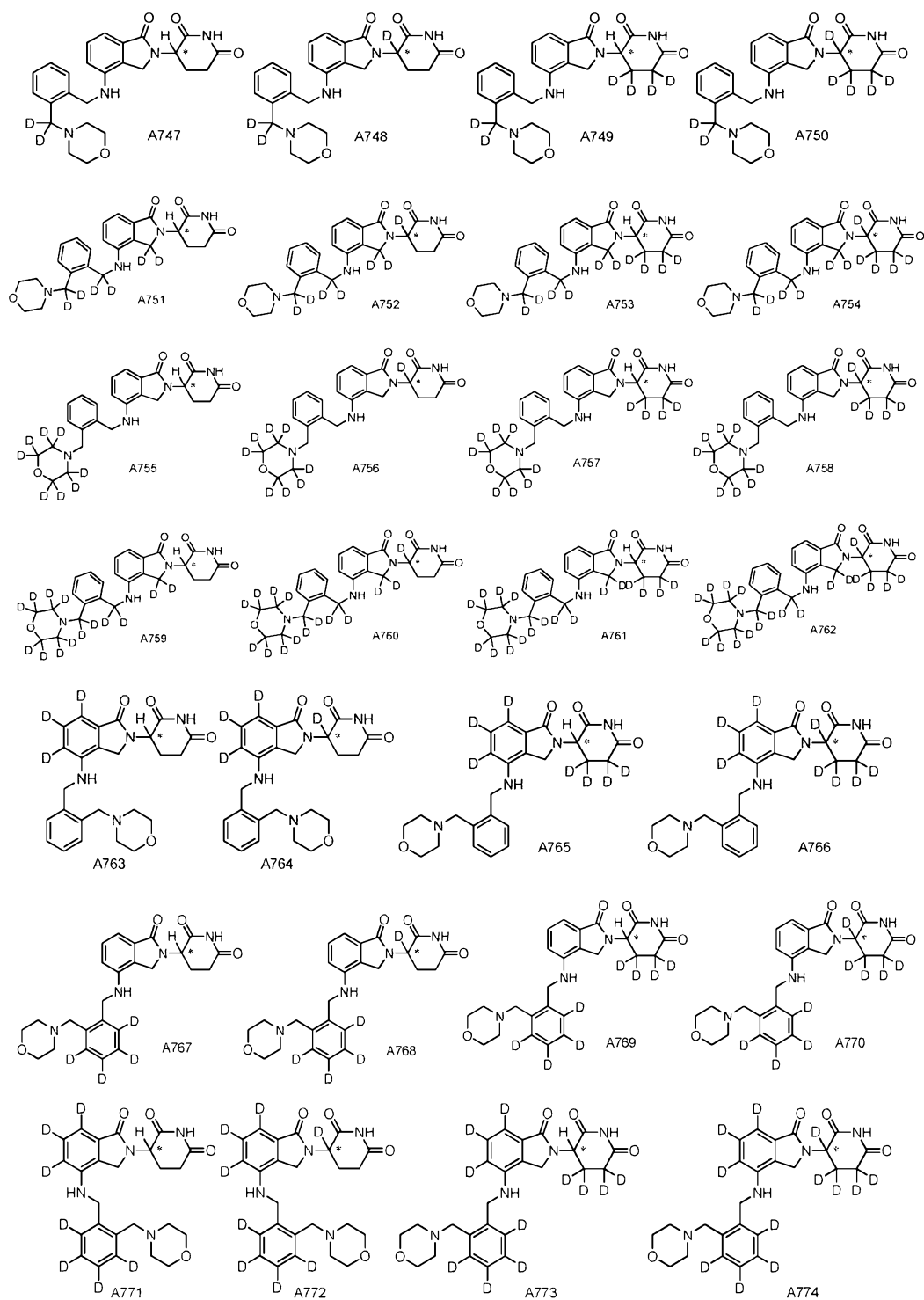


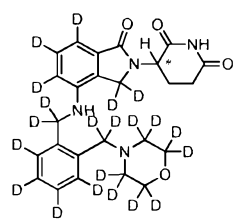




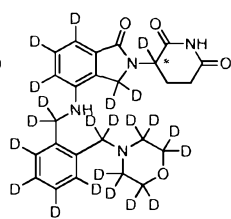




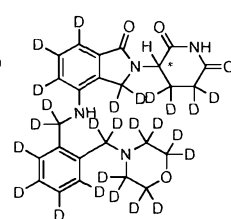




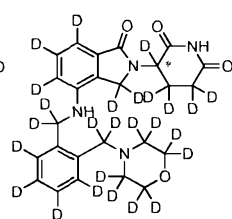
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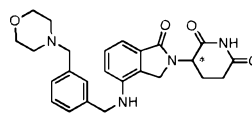
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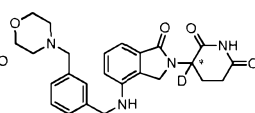
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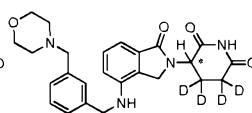
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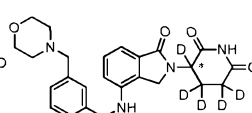
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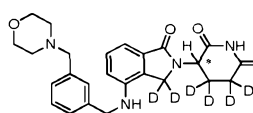
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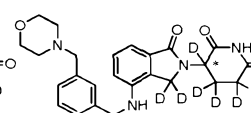
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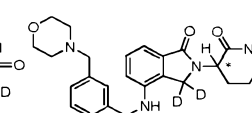
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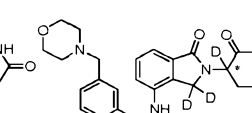
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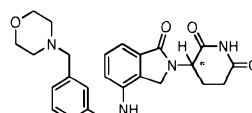
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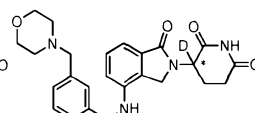
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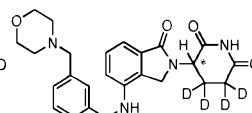
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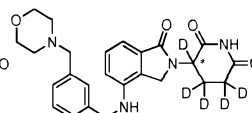
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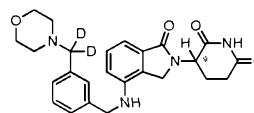
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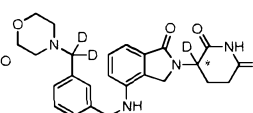
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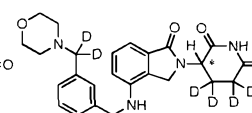
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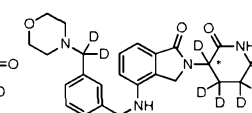
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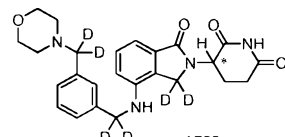
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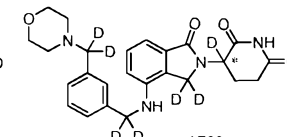
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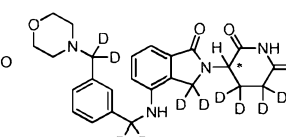
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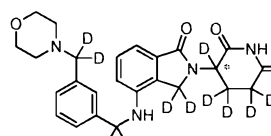
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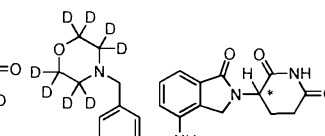
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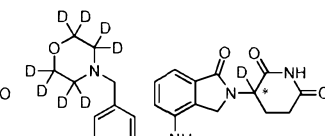
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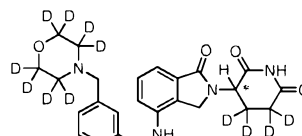
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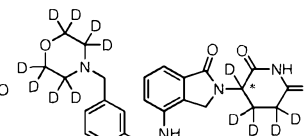
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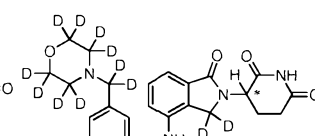
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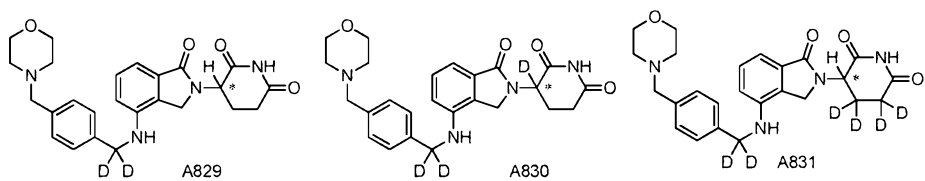
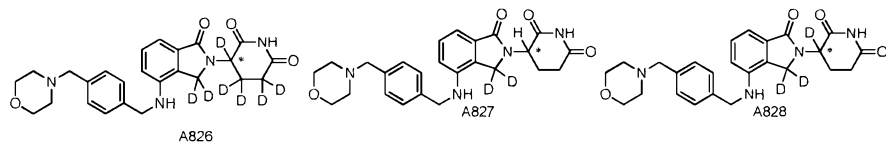
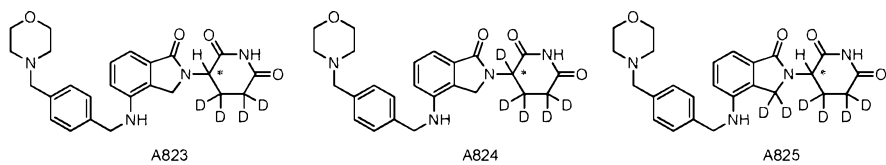
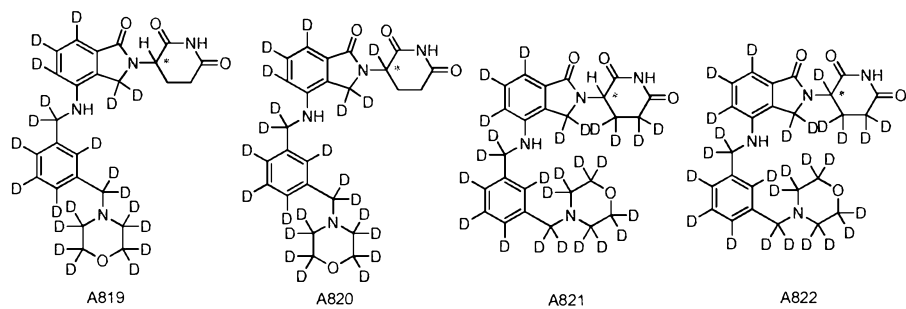
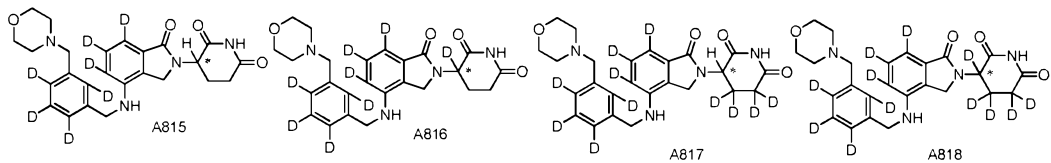
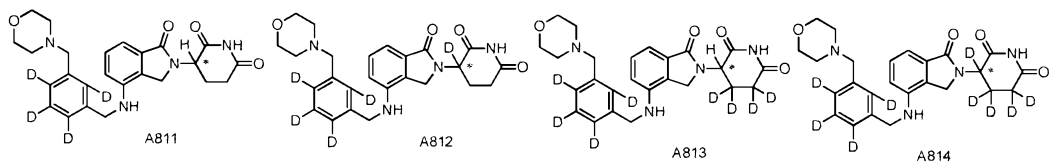
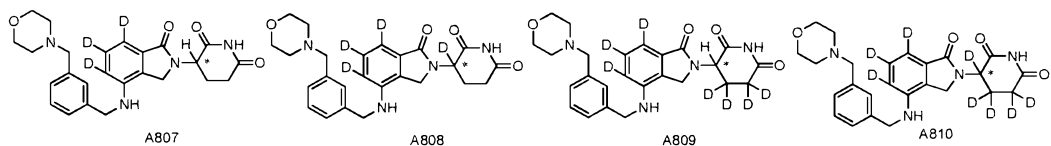
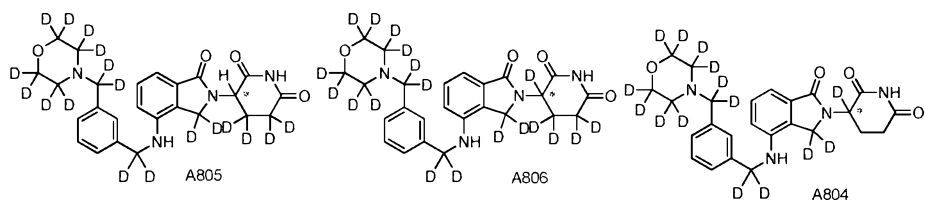
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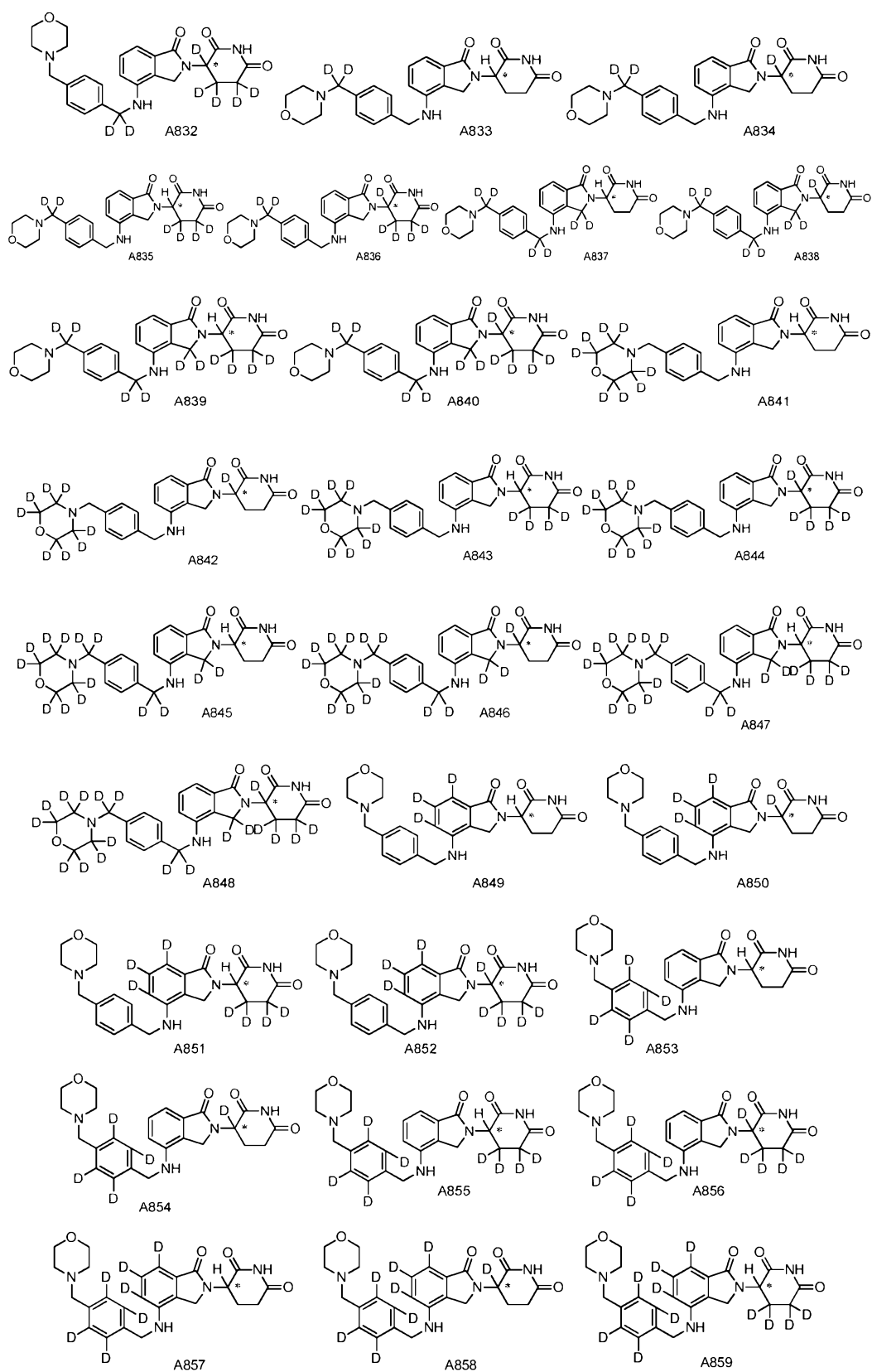


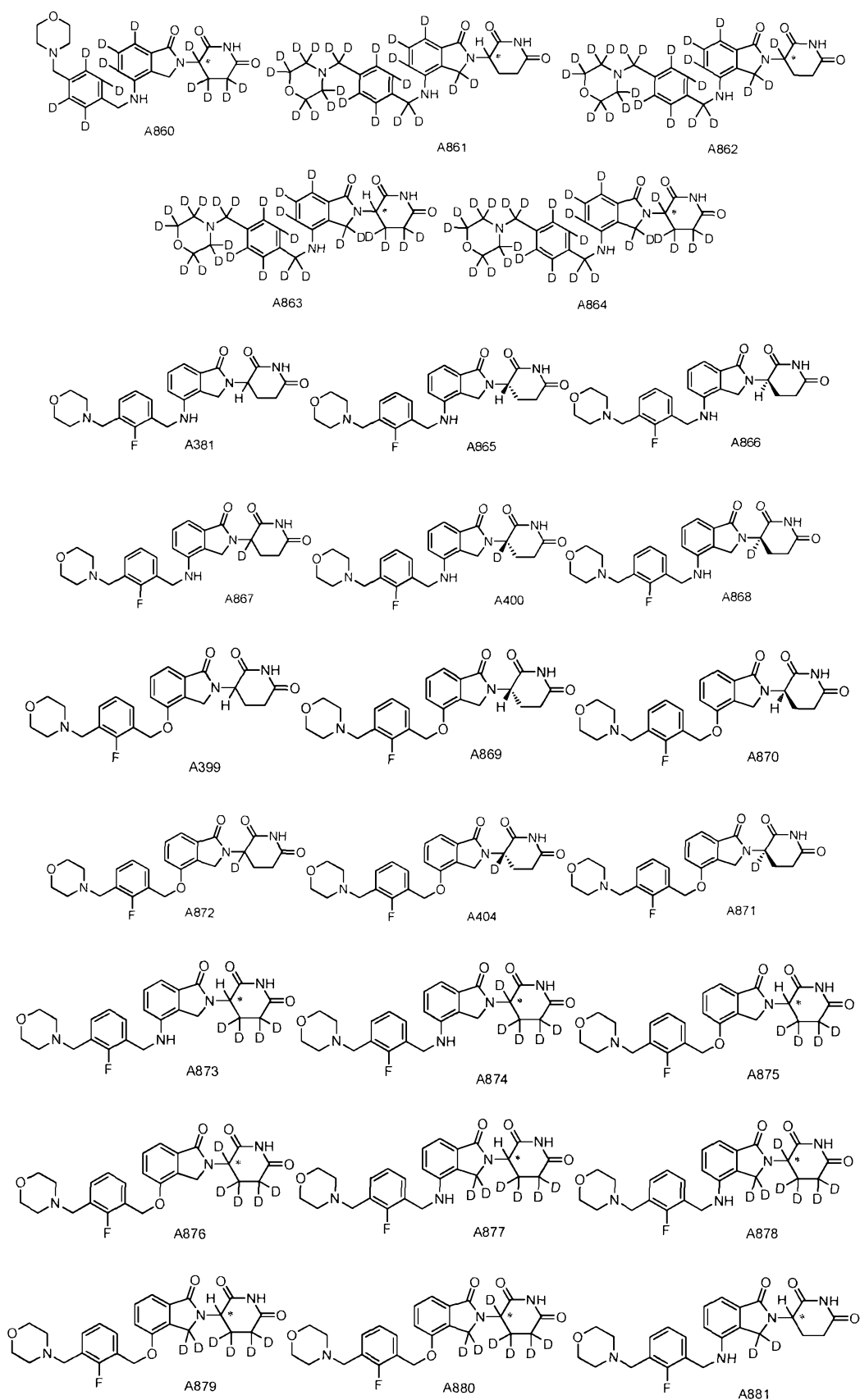
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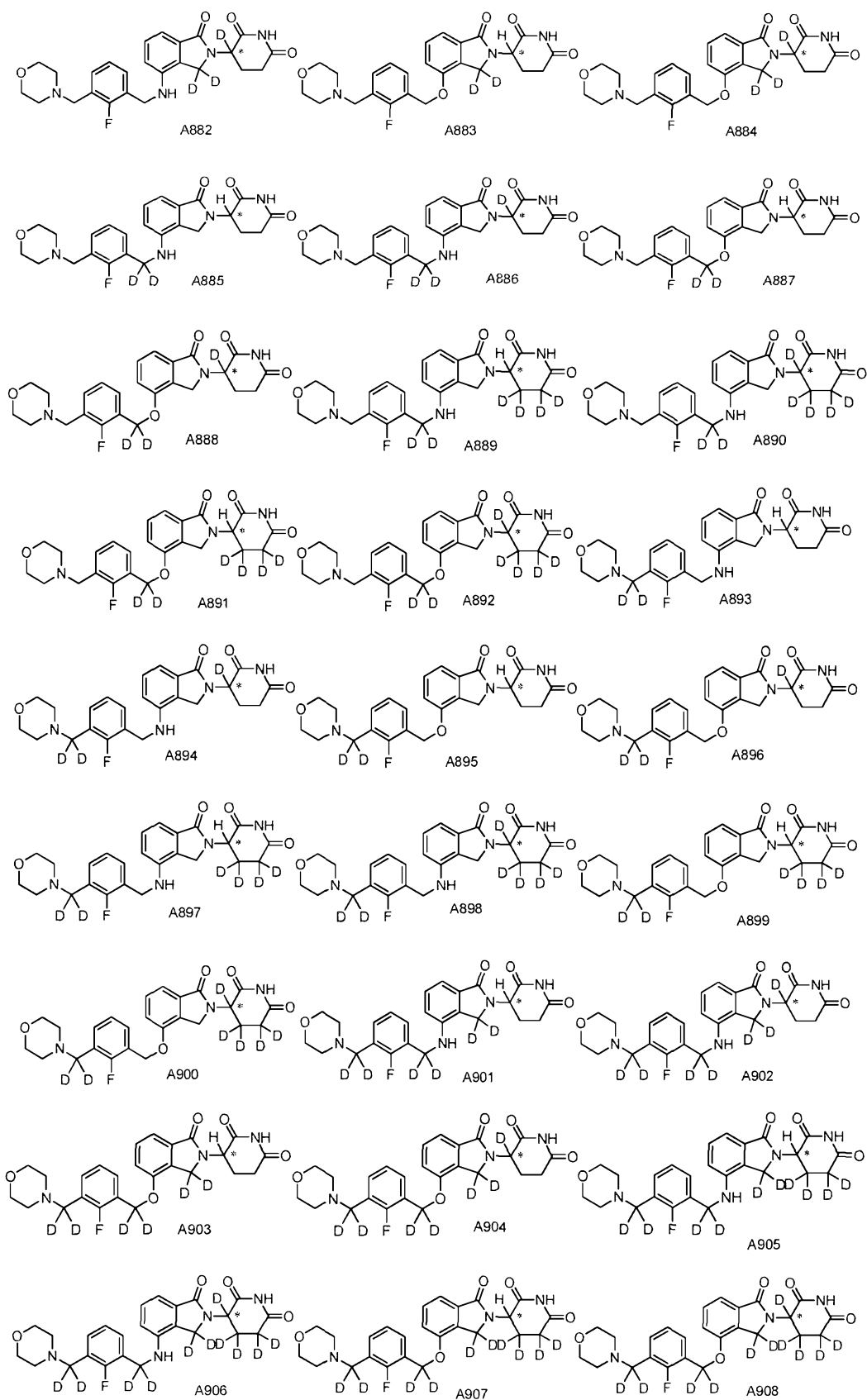


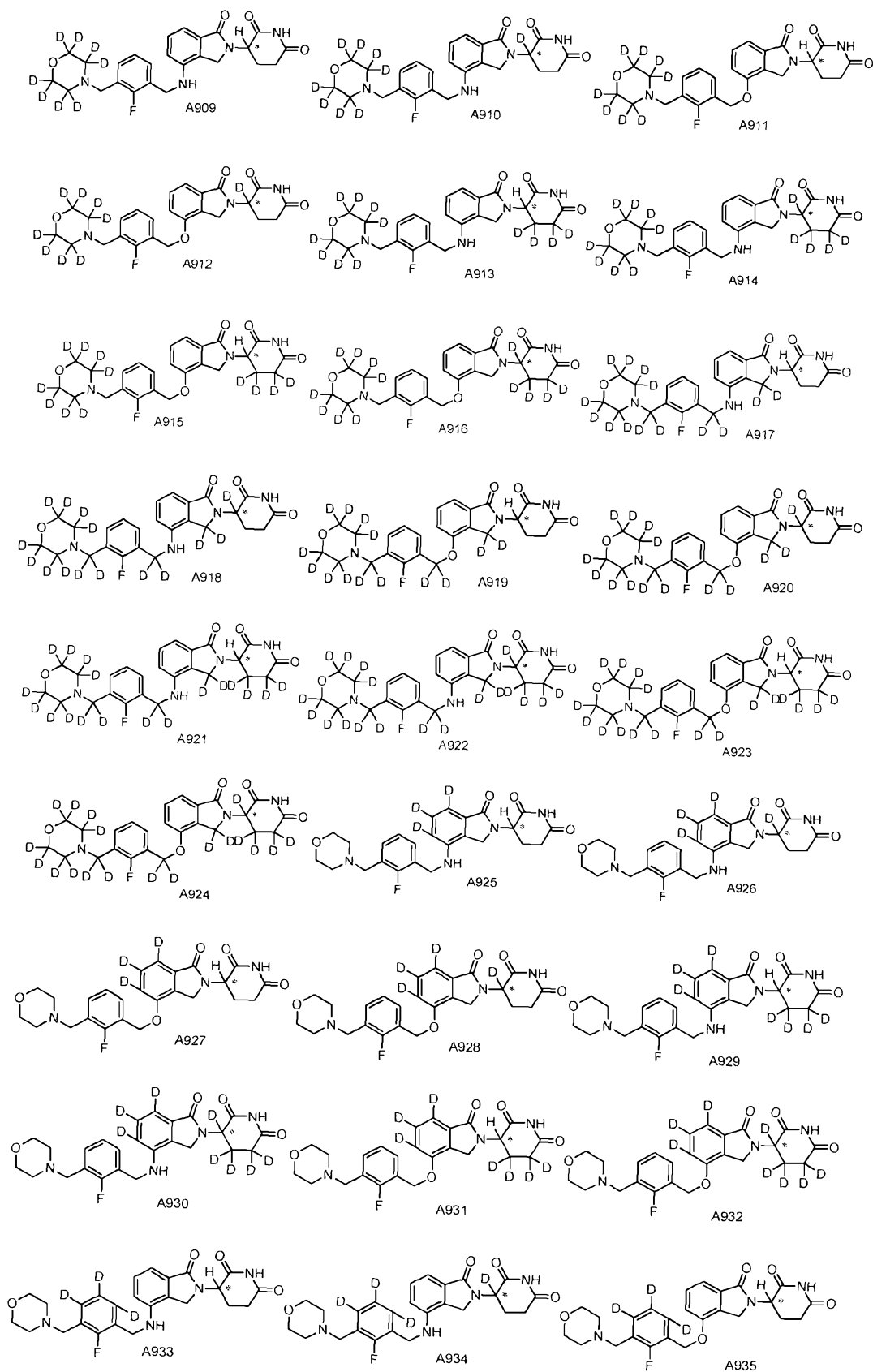
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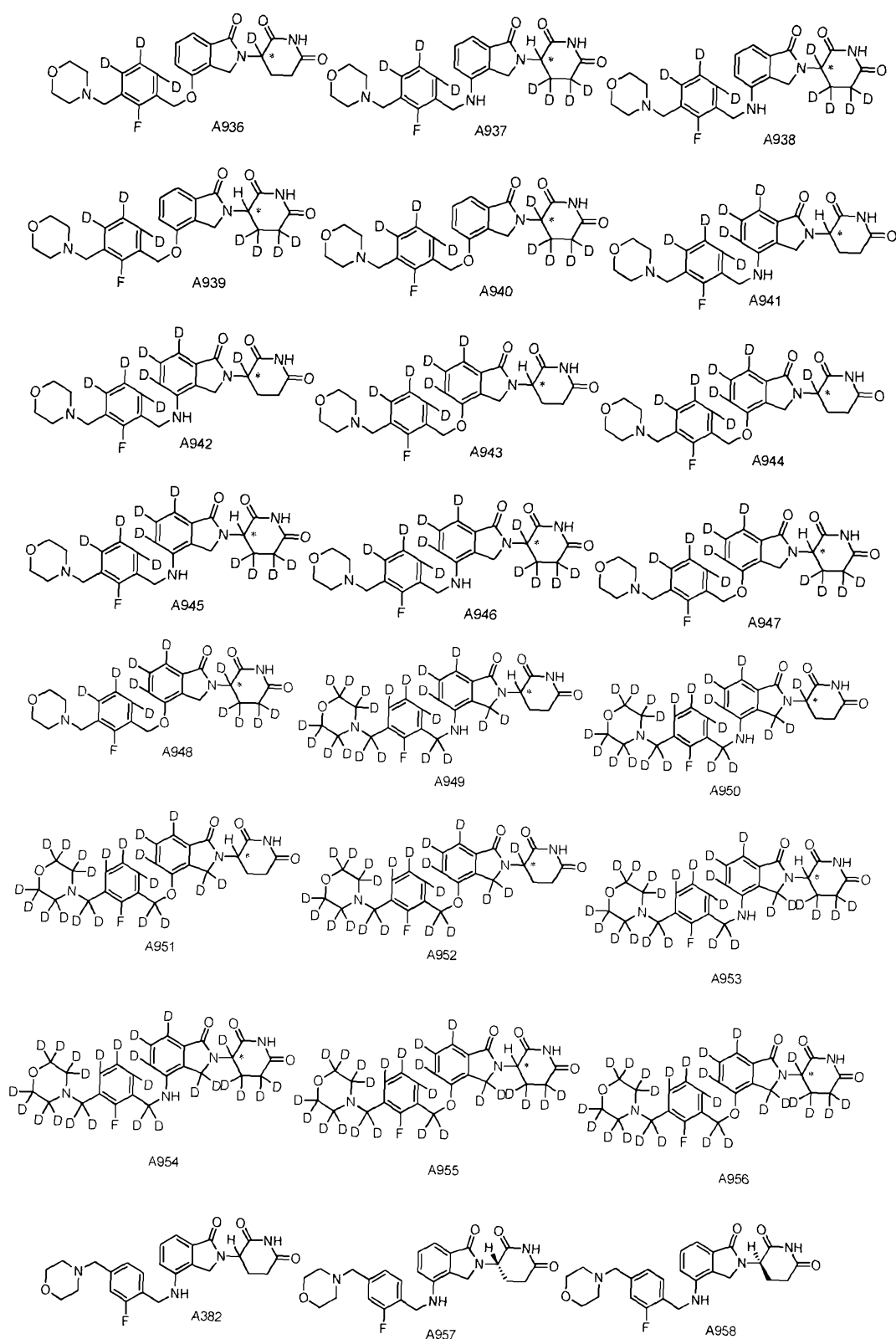


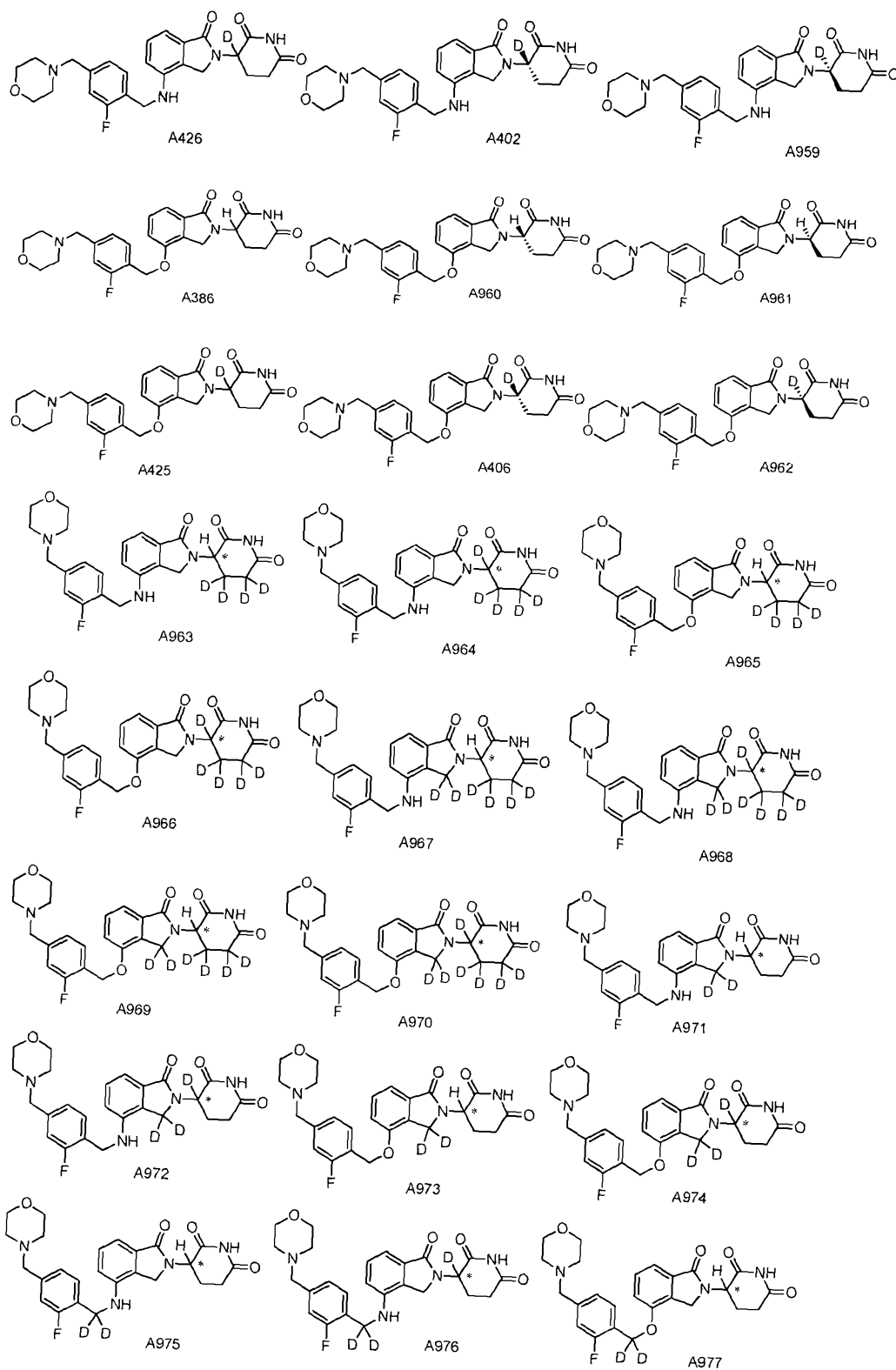


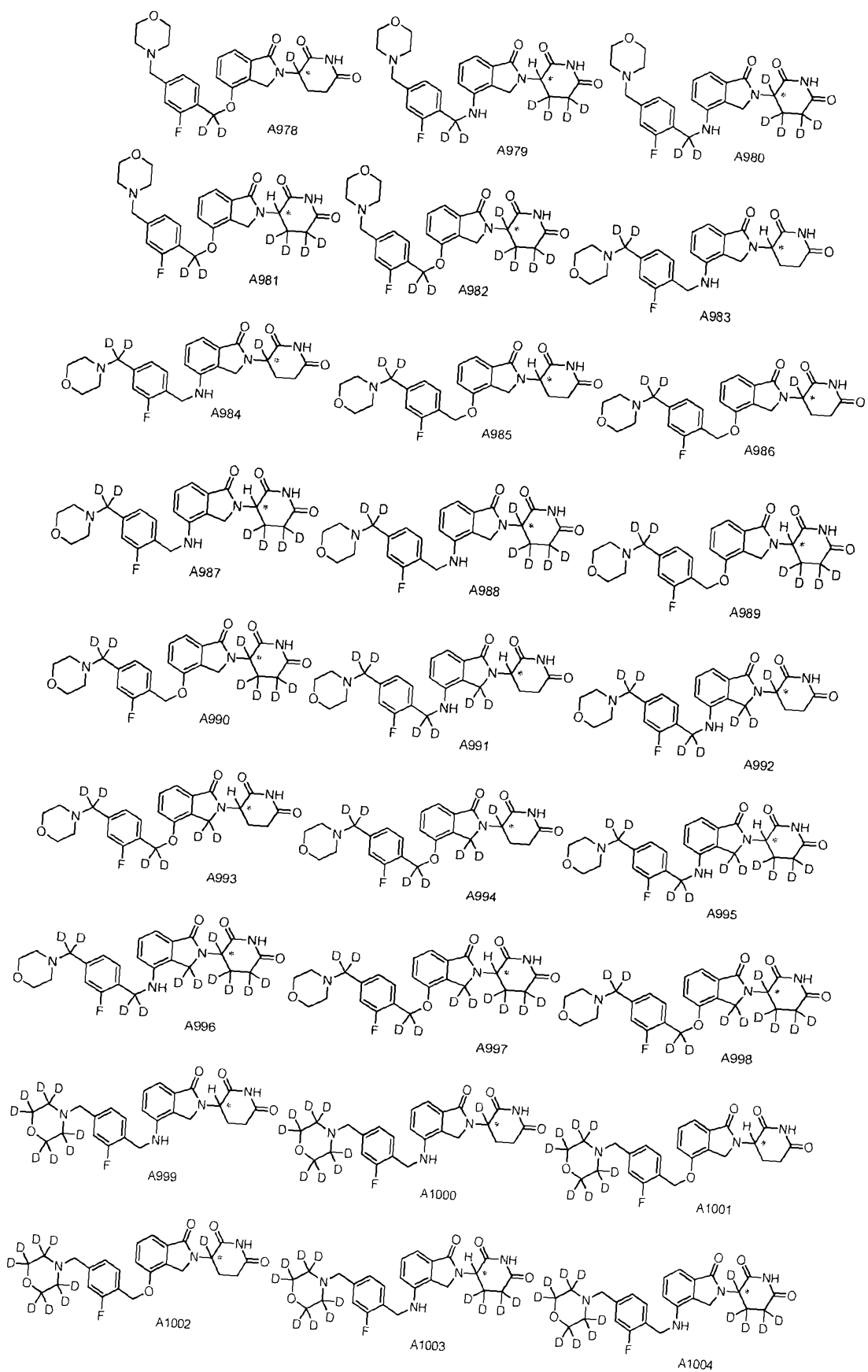


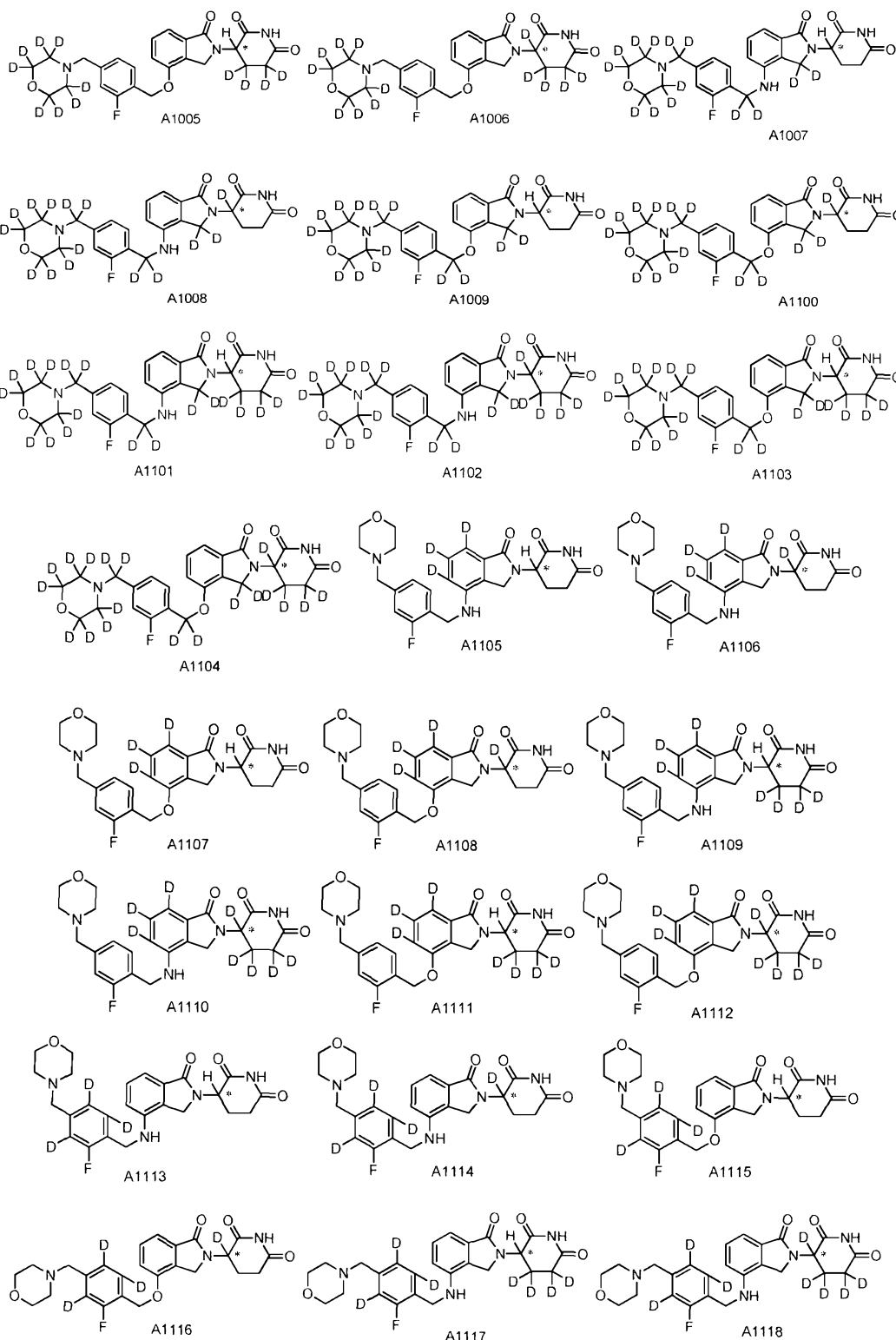


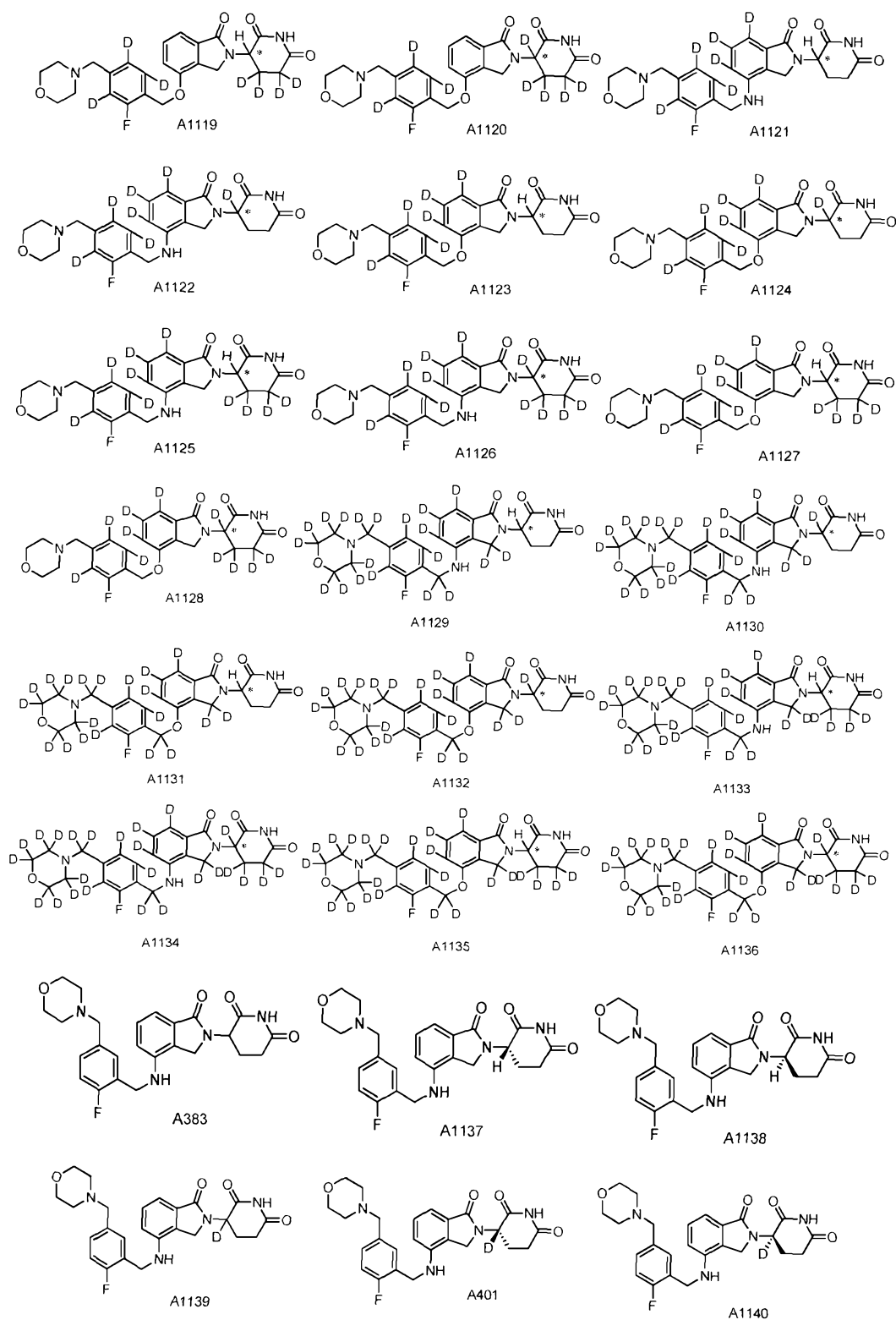


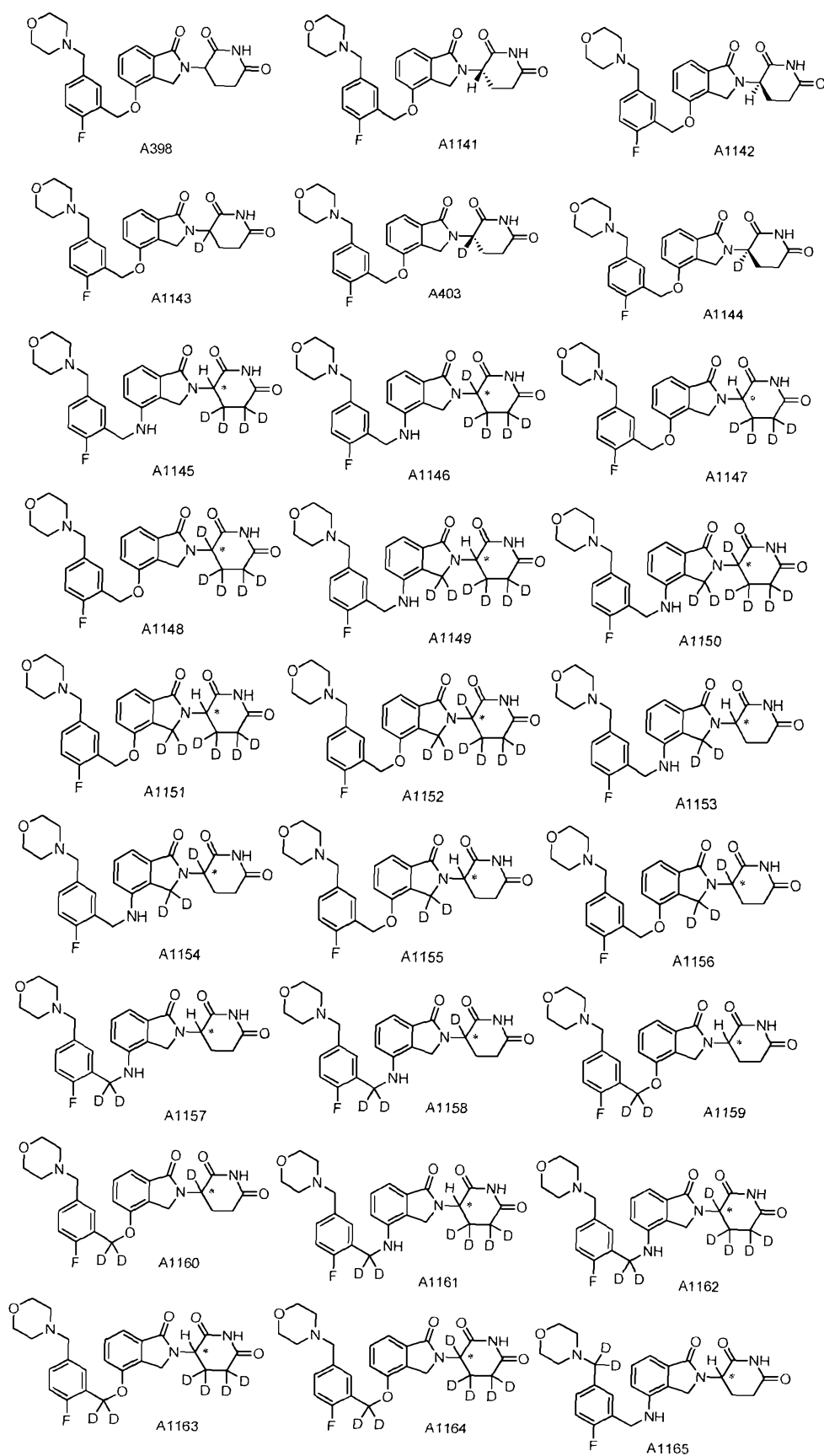


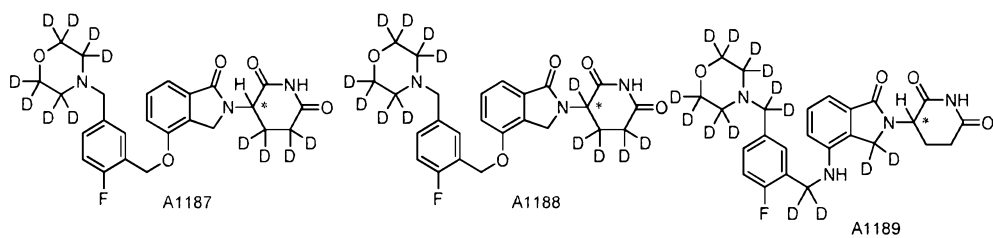
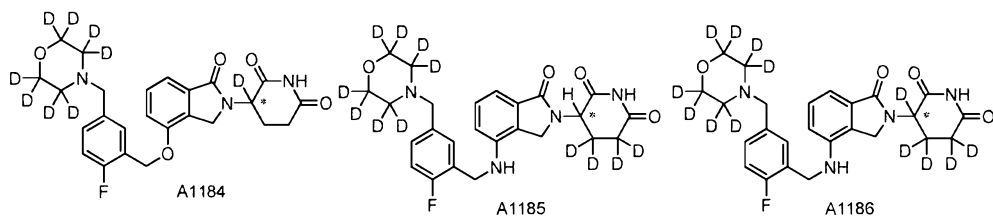
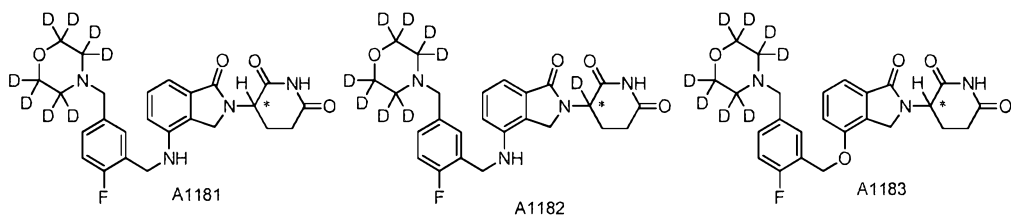
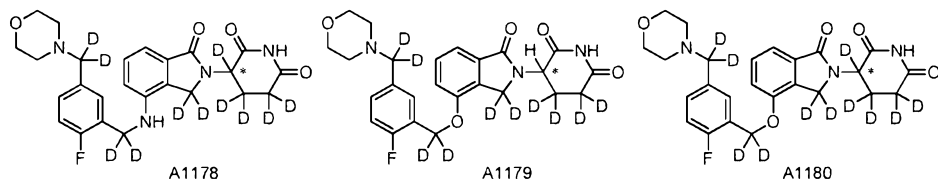
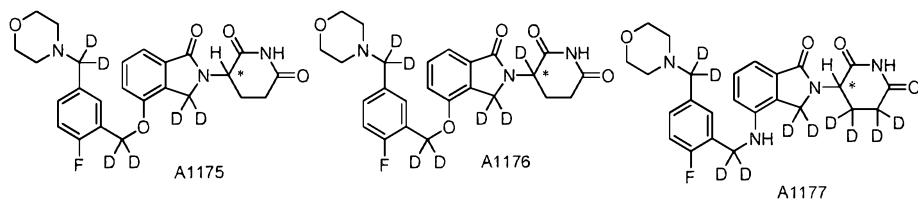
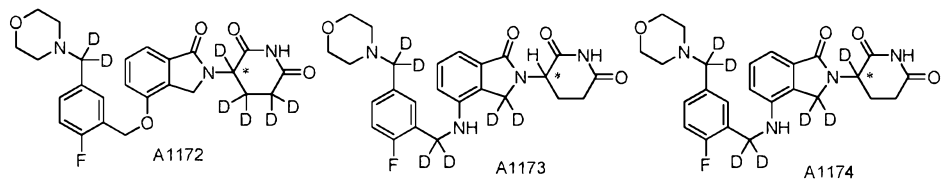
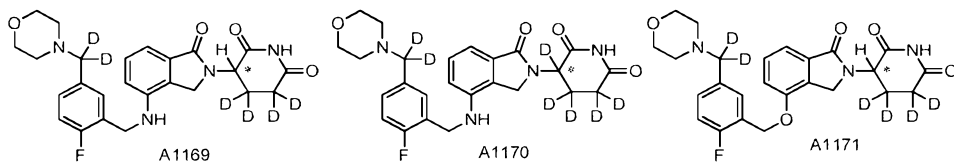
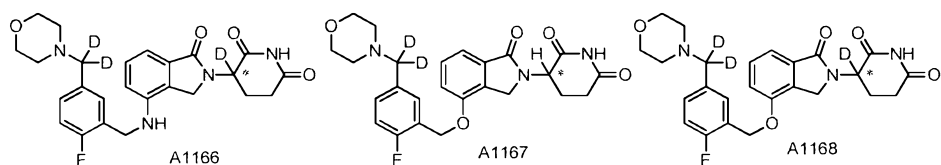


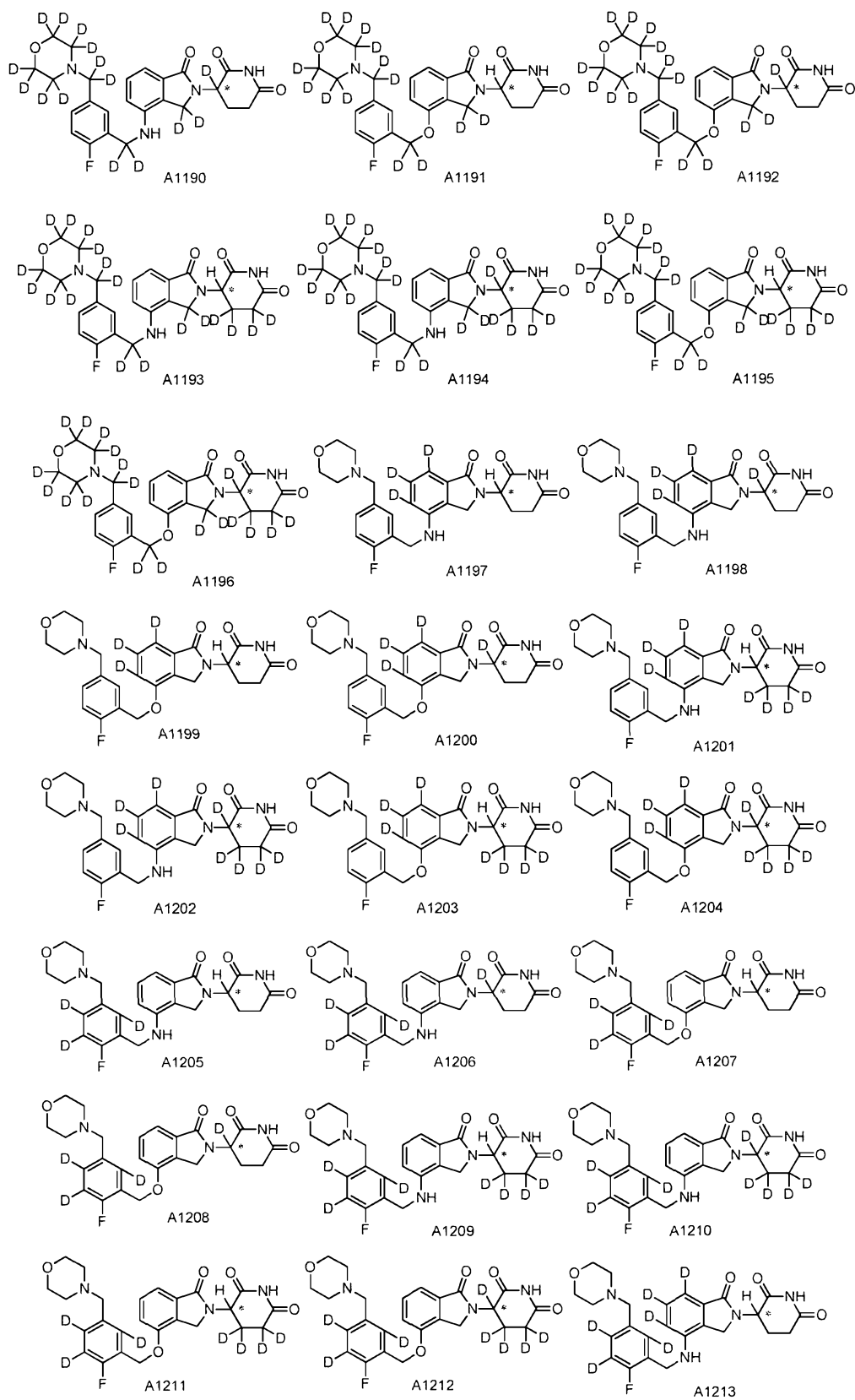


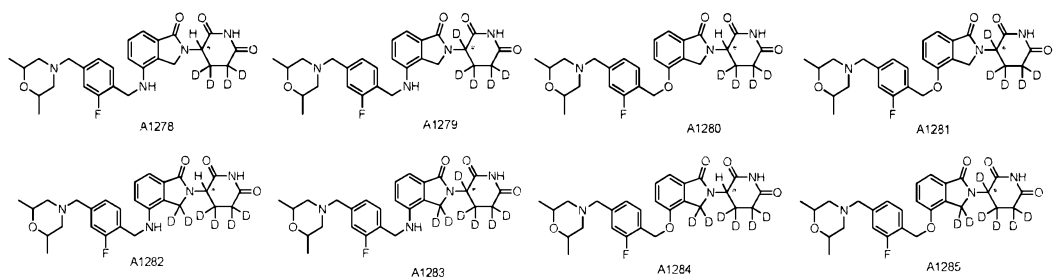
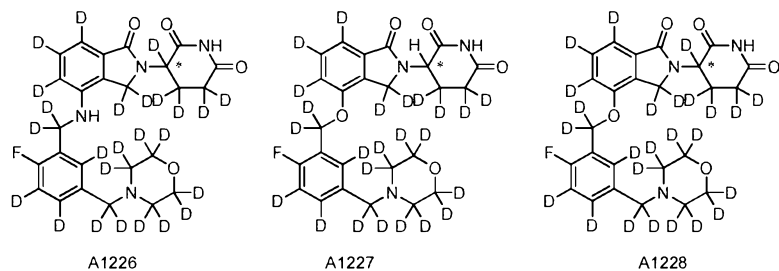
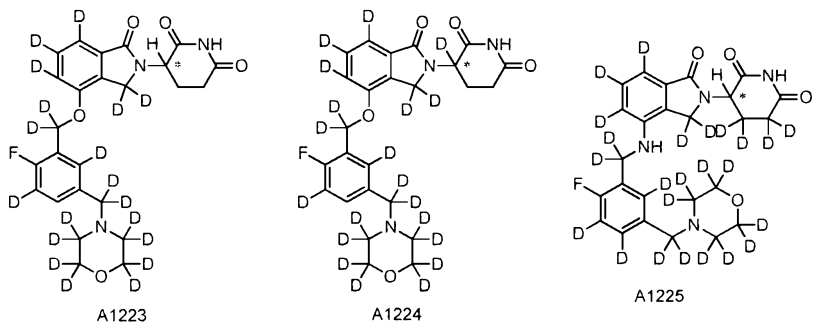
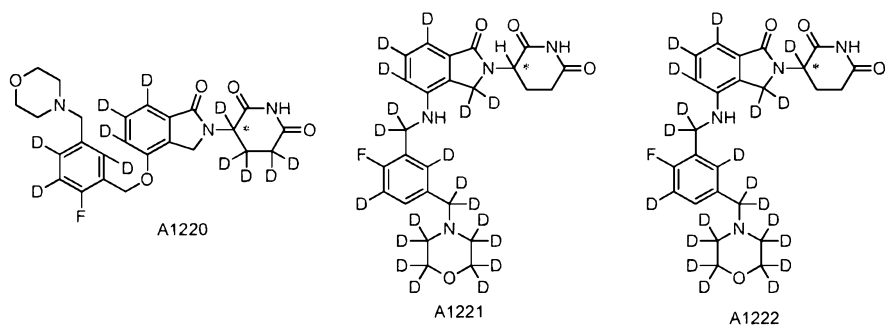
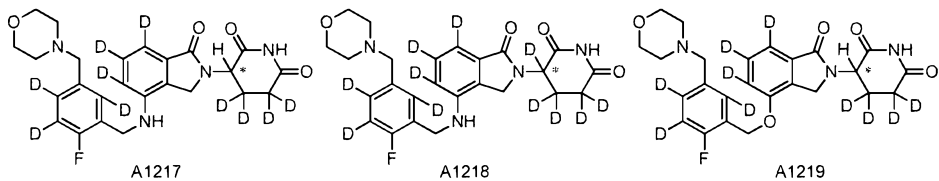
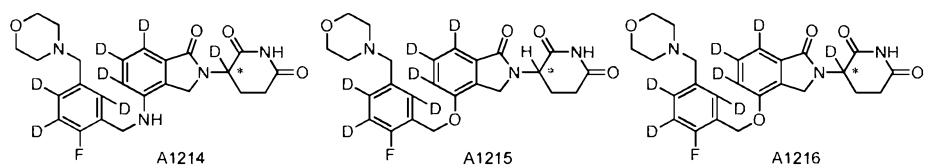


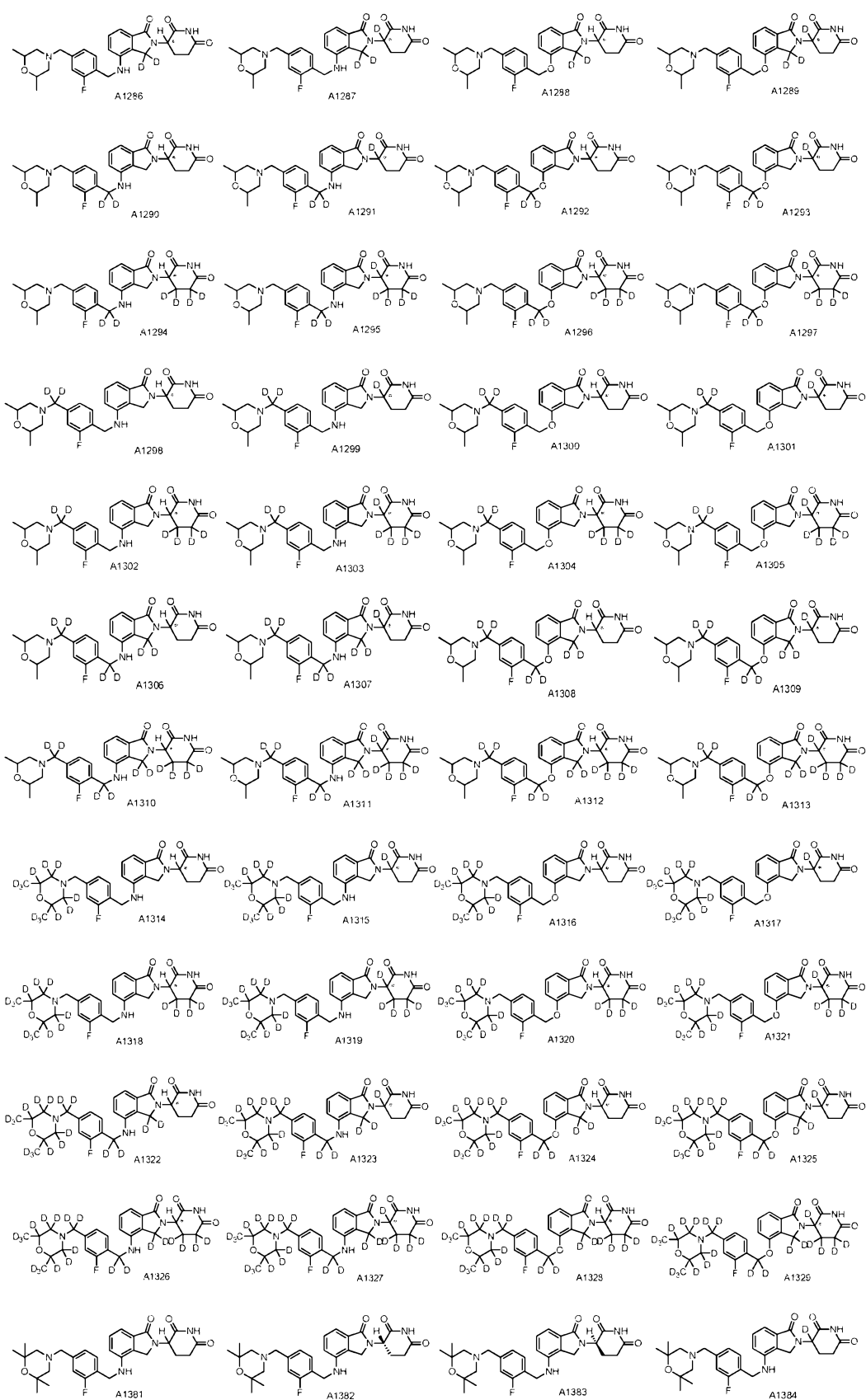


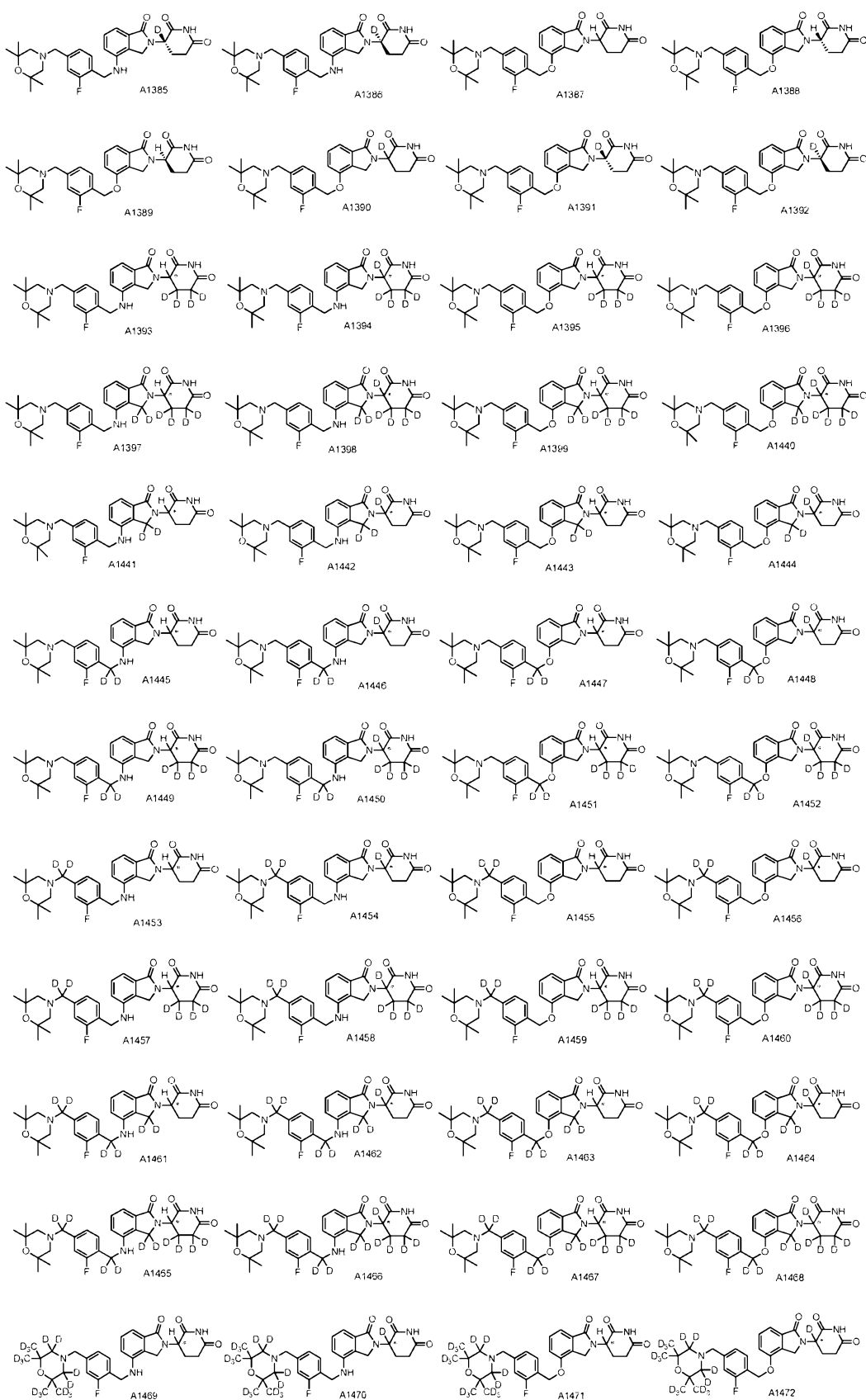


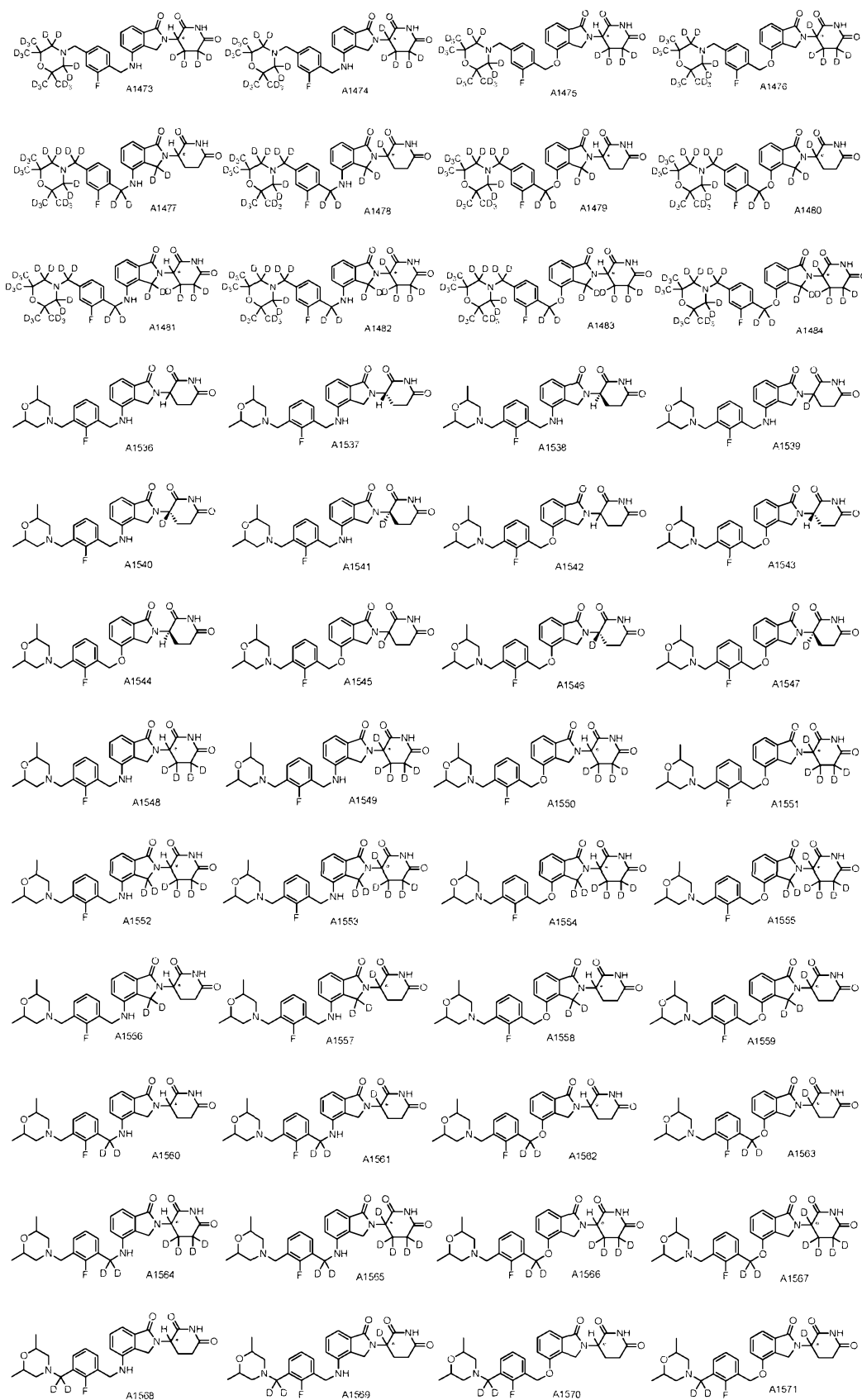


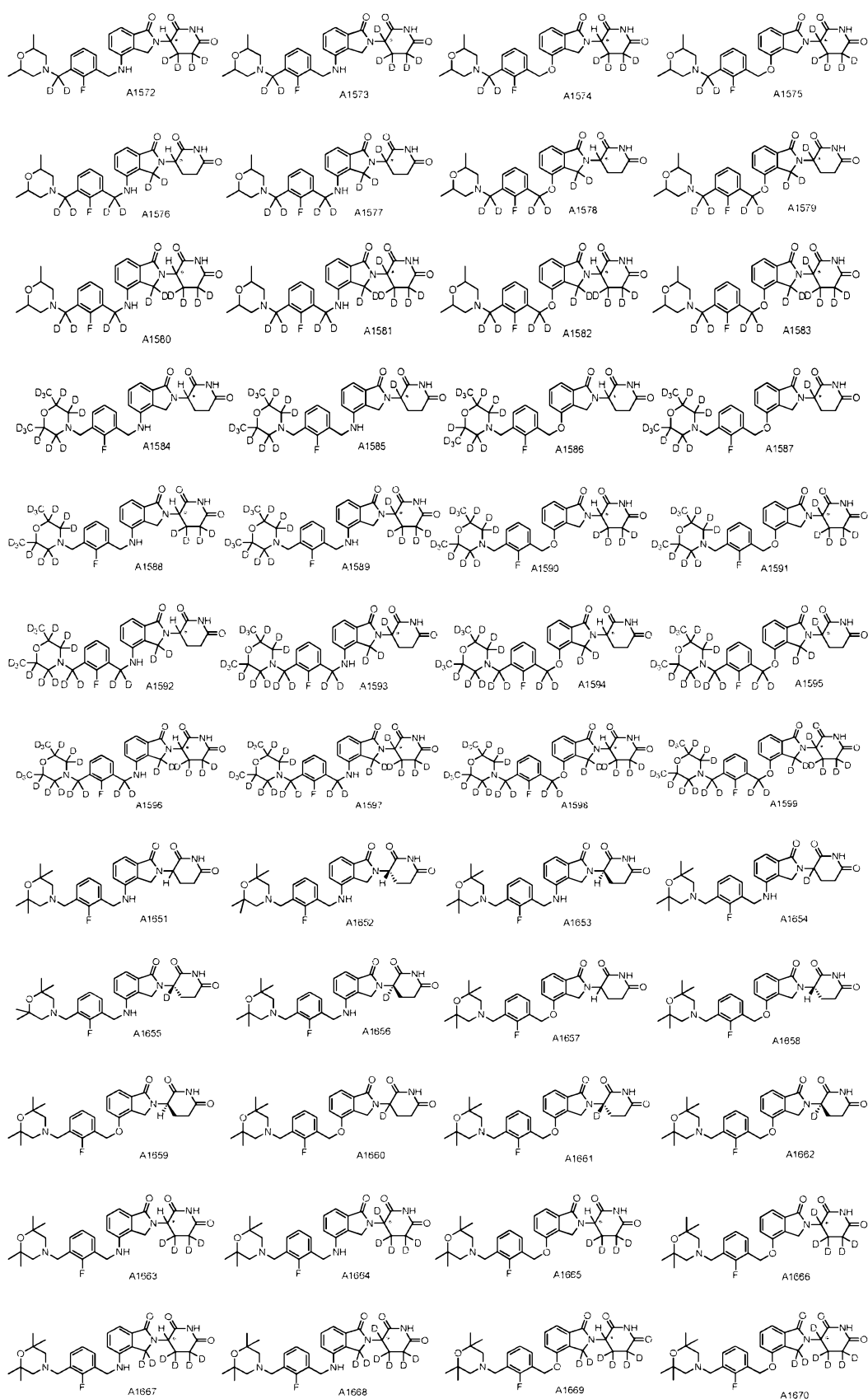


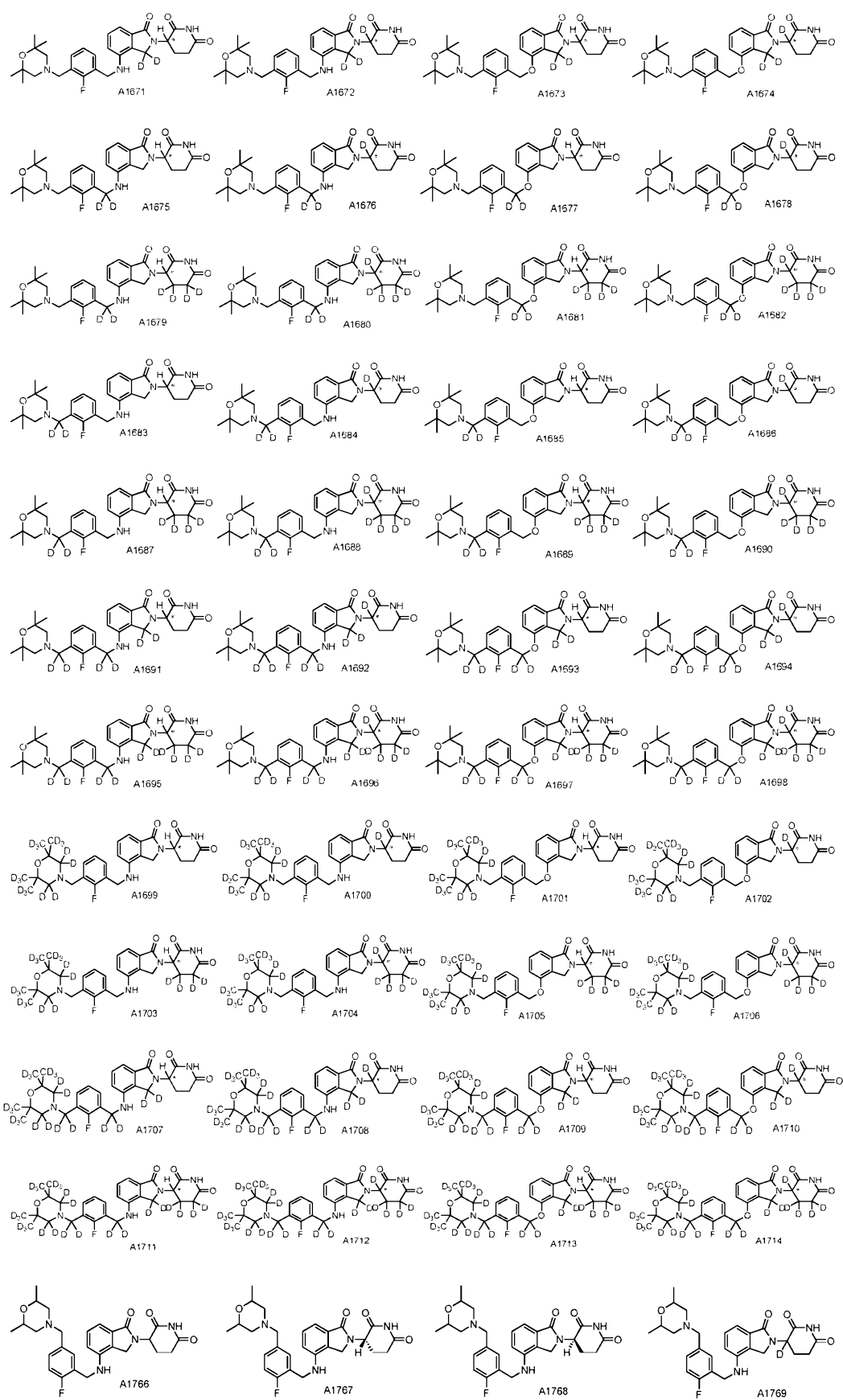


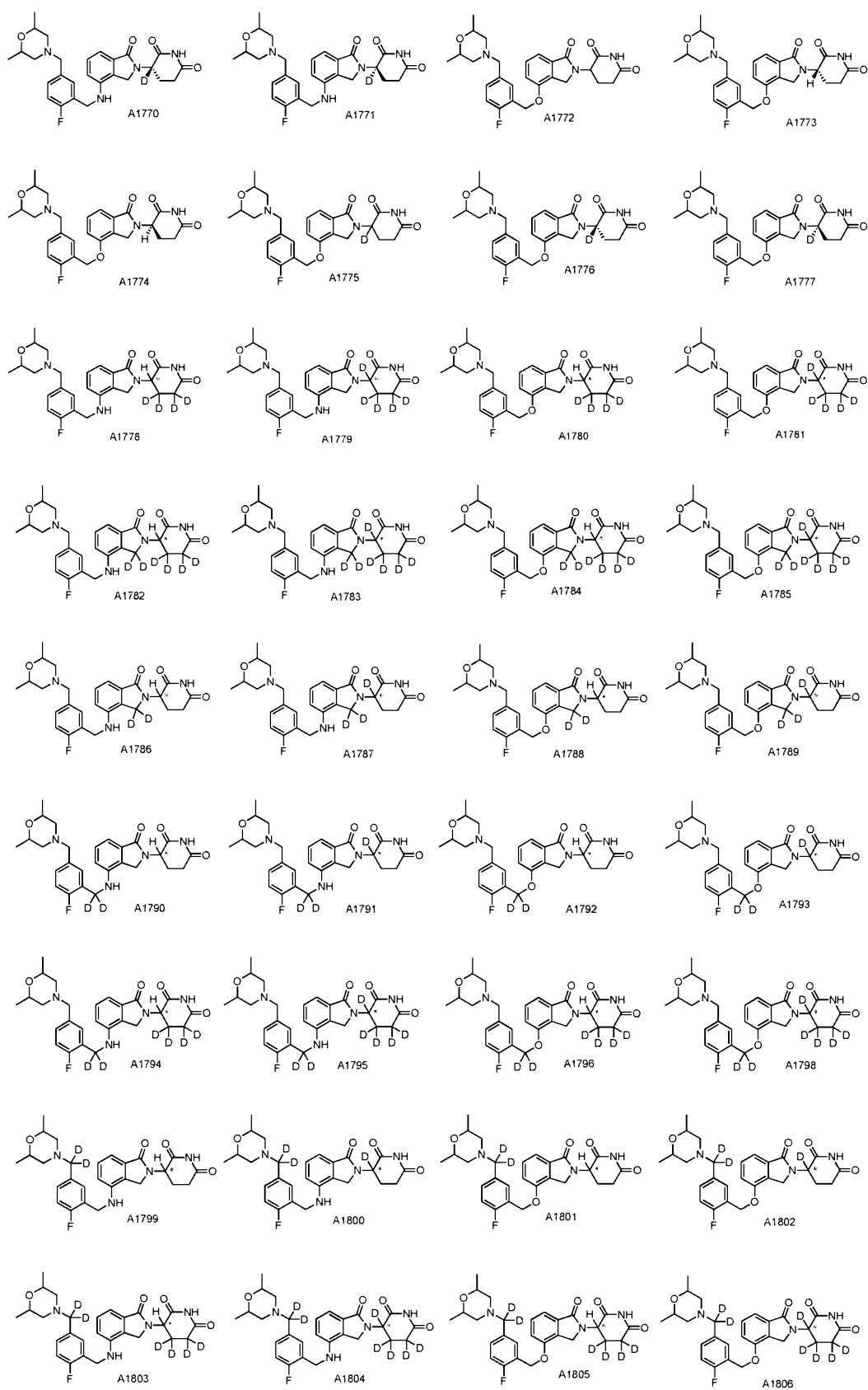


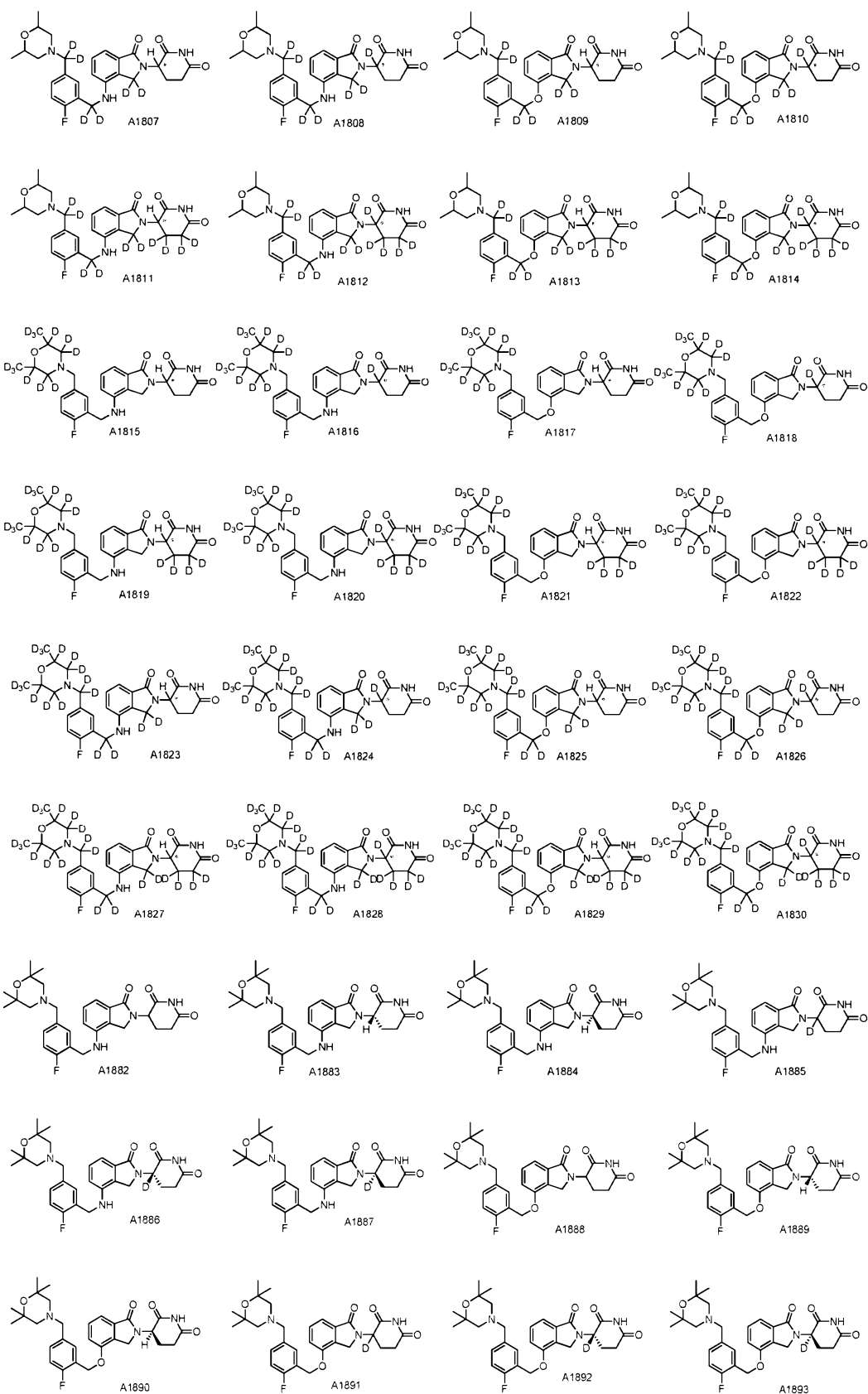


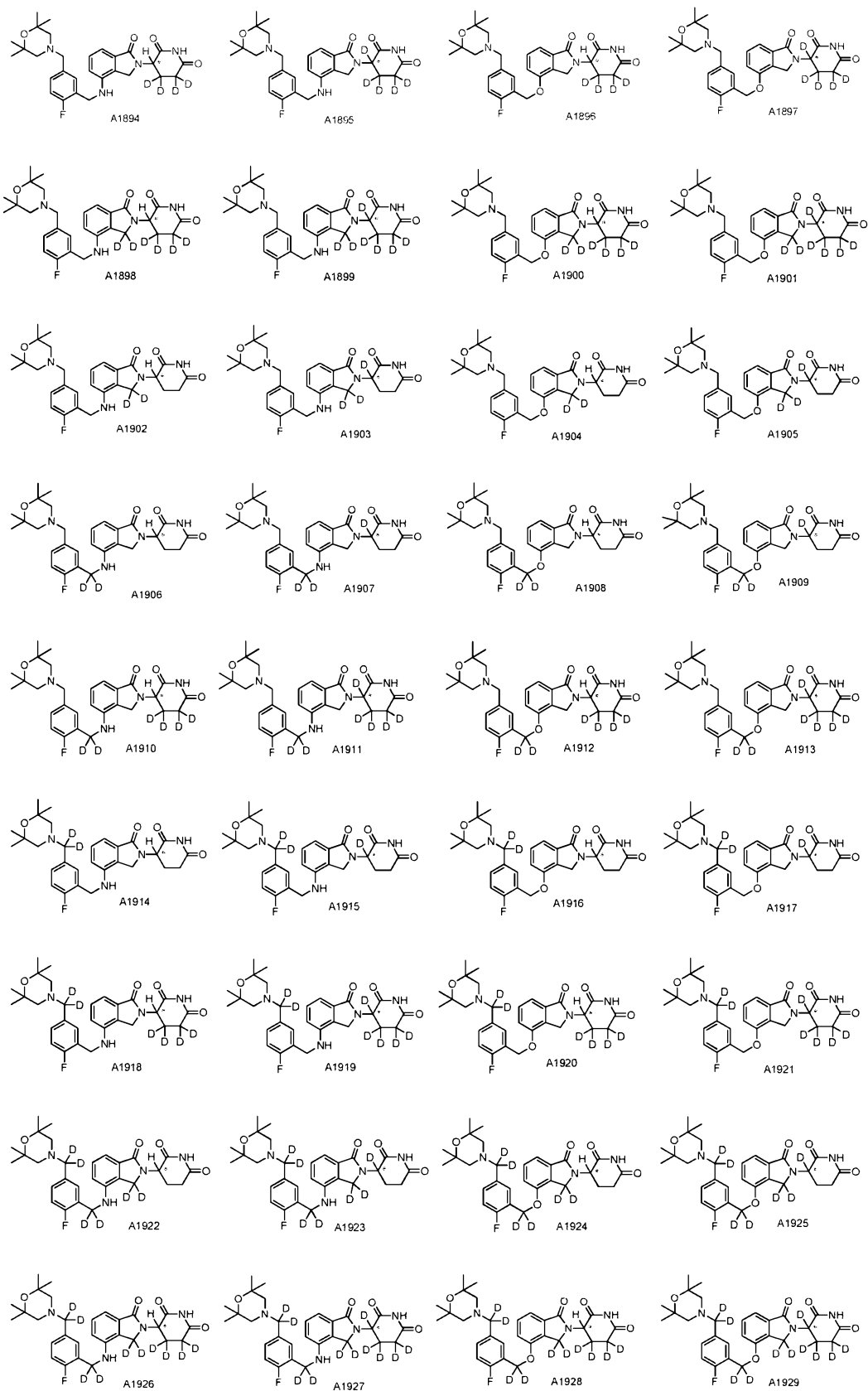


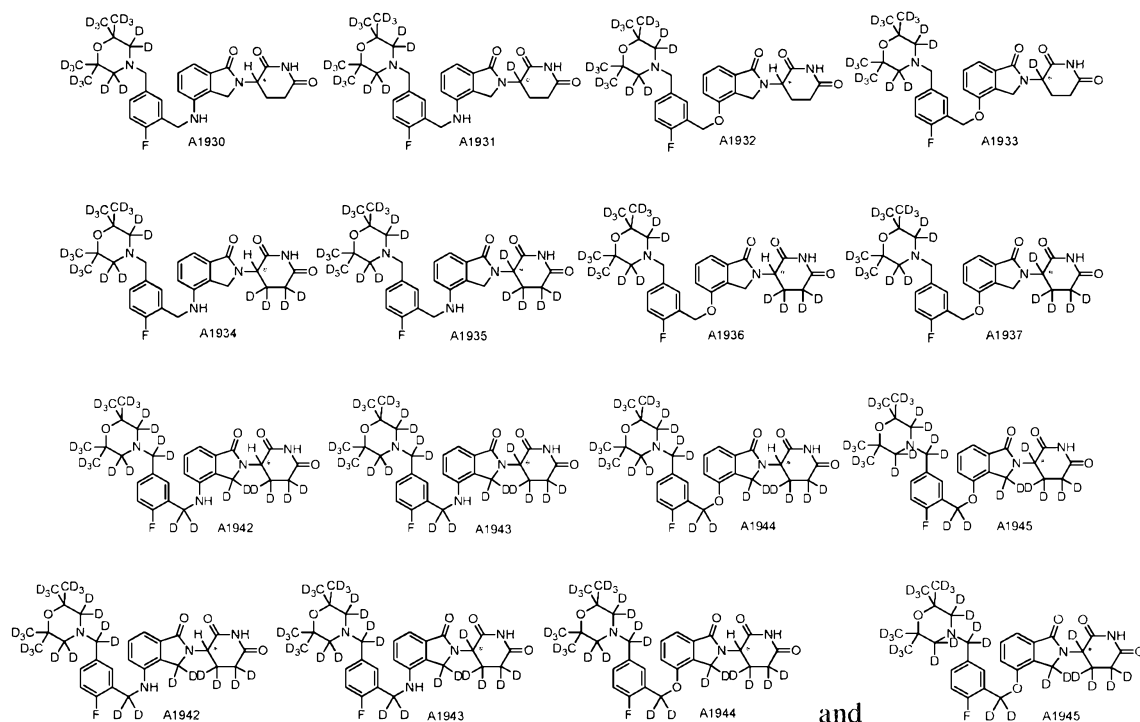












Deuterium (D or ^2H) is a stable non radioactive isotope of hydrogen, its atomic weight is 2.0144. The hydrogen exists in the form of an isotopic mixture of H (hydrogen or protium), D (^2H or deuterium) and T (^3H or tritium) in natural, where the deuterium abundance is 0.0156%. According to the common technical knowledge in the field, of all the compounds whose structures contain natural hydrogen atoms, the hydrogen atom actually represents a mixture of H, D and T. Therefore, if a compound contains a deuterium whose abundance greater than its natural abundance 0.0156% at any position, these compounds should be considered to be non-natural or deuterium enriched, therefore, these compounds are novel relative to its non enriched analogues.

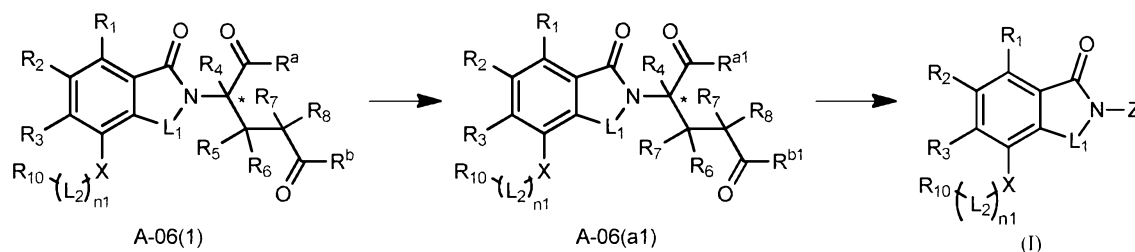
In the present invention, "deuterium enriched" compound refers to a compound of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, polymorph, stereoisomer, isotopic compound, metabolite or prodrug thereof, where the deuterium abundance is greater than its natural abundance at any relevant position. Therefore, in the "deuterium enriched" compound, the deuterium abundance at the relevant position is likely between more than 0.0156% and 100%. The deuterium enriched position is represented by D, whereas the non deuterium enriched position is represented by H. According to the common technical knowledge in the field, the symbol H may be elided at the non deuterium enriched position. An example of a

process for preparing a deuterium enriched compound is replacing the hydrogen with the deuterium, or employing deuterium-enriched starting material to synthesize the compound.

In the present invention, the percentage of the deuterium in the enriched deuterium or the deuterium abundance refers to molar percentage.

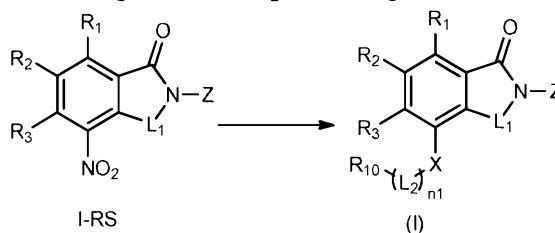
In the present invention, non deuterium enriched refers to the hydrogen in natural, which is in the form of a mixture of isotopes H (hydrogen or protium), D (^2H or deuterium) and T (^3H or tritium).

The present invention also provides a process for preparing the isoindoline derivative represented by general formula (I) which can be synthesized according to known processes with commercially available materials, preferably according to method A, which comprises carrying out a deprotection reaction with compound A-06(1) as below to give compound A-06(a1); followed by an amidation reaction with compound A-06(a1) as below to give the compound of general formula (I);



in the process of method A, in the definitions of compound A-06(1), compound A-06(a1) or the general formula (I), L_1 , L_2 , X, Z, *, R_1 - R_{10} and n_1 are defined as above; one of R^a and R^b is $-\text{NR}^{a''}\text{R}^{b''}$, the other is $-\text{OtBu}$, $-\text{OBn}$ or $-\text{OMe}$; one of R^{a1} and R^{b1} is $-\text{NR}^{a''}\text{R}^{b''}$, the other is $-\text{OH}$; in the definition of $-\text{NR}^{a''}\text{R}^{b''}$, each of $R^{a''}$ and $R^{b''}$ is independently H or D.

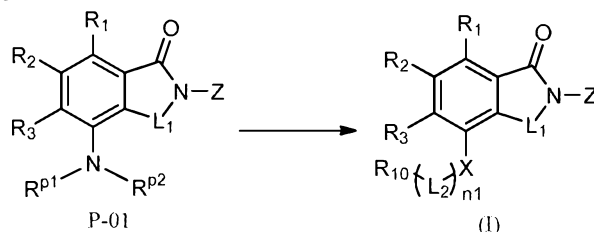
In the general formula (I), when n_1 is 0, the compound of general formula (I) may be further prepared according to method B, which comprises carrying out a reduction reaction with compound I-RS as below to give the compound of general formula (I);



in the process of method B, in the definitions of compound I-RS or the general formula (I),

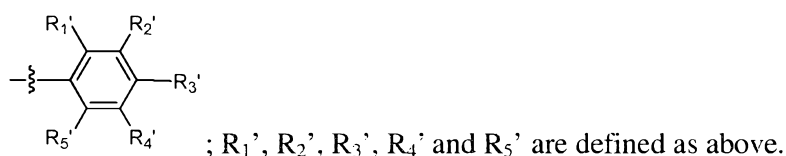
R_2 is a halogen, n_1 is 0, X is NH or ND, R_{10} is H or D, L_1 , Z, R_1 and R_3 are defined as above.

when n_1 is 1 and X is NH or ND in the general formula (I), the compound of general formula (I) may be further prepared according to method C, which preferably comprises carrying out a reductive amination reaction with compound P-01 and $R_{10}-C(=O)-R^{p3}$ as below to give the compound of general formula (I);



in the process of method C, in the definition of $R_{10}-C(=O)-R^{p3}$, the compound P-01 or the general formula (I), X is NH or ND, n_1 is 0, each of R^{p1} , R^{p2} and R^{p3} is independently H or D;

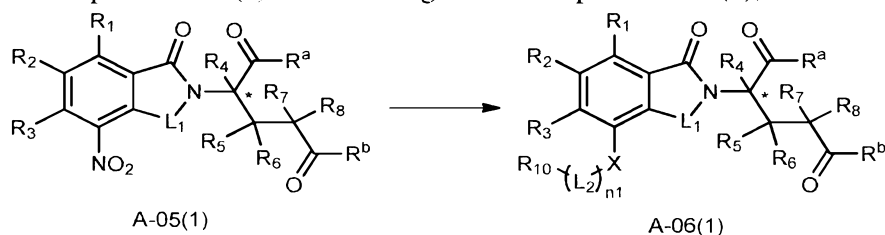
L_1 , L_2 , Z, R_1 , R_2 and R_3 are defined as above; in the definition of $R_{10}-C(=O)-R^{p3}$, R_{10} is



In the process of method A, method B or method C, the steps and conditions of the deprotection reaction, the amidation reaction, the reduction reaction or the reductive amination reaction may be the conventional steps and conditions for such reaction in this field. Where the carbon atom labelled with * contained in Z in the compound A-06(1) or compound A-06(a1), compound I-RS, compound P-01 or general formula (I) is a chiral center, the compound A-06(1), compound A-06(a1), compound I-RS, compound P-01 or the general formula (I) can be isolated respectively by using a conventional chiral separation process in the field to give (R) configuration compound, enriched (R) configuration compound, (S) configuration compound or enriched (S) configuration compound in separate, and then being reacted accordingly to give the compound of general formula (I).

In the process of method A, when n_1 is 0 in the general formula(I), the process for

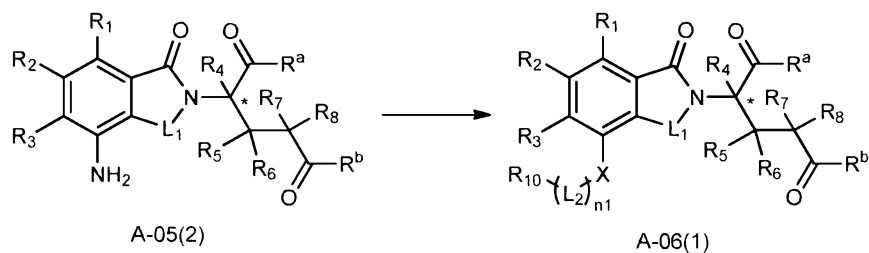
preparing the compound of general formula (I) may further comprise carrying out a reduction reaction with compound A-05(1) as below to give the compound A-06(1);



wherein, in the definitions of compound A-05(1) and A-06(1), L_1 , L_2 , R_1 - R_8 , R^a and R^b are defined as above; in the definition of compound A-06(1), X is NH or ND, n_1 is 0; R_{10} is H or D. The steps and conditions used for the reduction reaction can be conventional steps and conditions used for such reaction in this field.

In the process of method A, when X is NH or ND and n_1 is 1 in the general formula (I), the process for preparing the compound of general formula (I) may further comprise carrying

out a reductive amination reaction with compound A-05(2) and $R_{10}-C(=O)-R^{p3}$ as below to give the compound A-06(1);



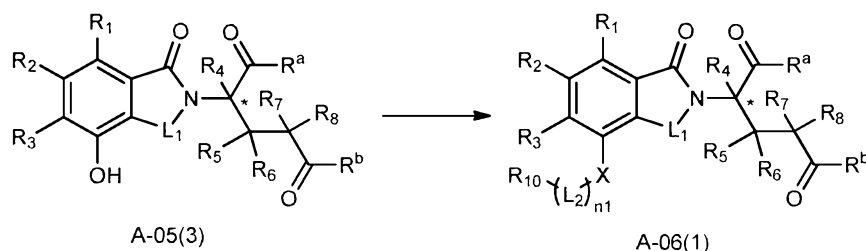
wherein, in the definitions of compound A-05(2) and compound A-06(1), L_1 , L_2 , R_1 - R_8 , R^a and R^b are defined as above; in the definition of compound A-06(1), X is NH or ND and n_1 is 1;

in the definition of $R_{10}-C(=O)-R^{p3}$, R^{p3} is H or D; R_{10} is ; R_1' , R_2' , R_3' , R_4' and R_5'

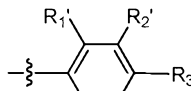
are defined as above. The steps and conditions used for the reductive amination reaction can be conventional steps and conditions used for such reaction in this field.

In the process of method A, when the X is O and n_1 is 1 in the compound having a structure of general formula (I), the process for preparing the compound having a structure of general formula (I) may further comprise carrying out a nucleophilic substitution reaction with

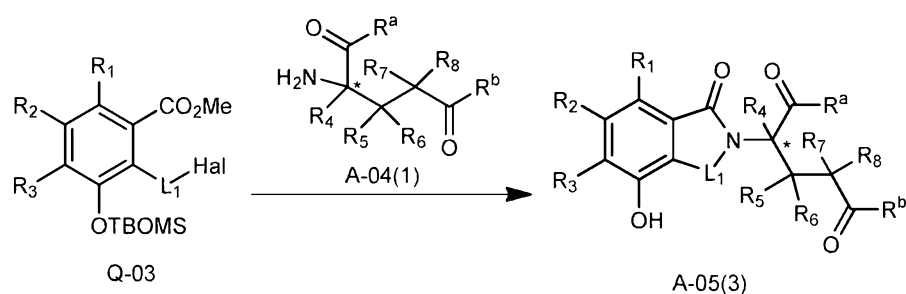
compound A-05(3) and $R_{10}-L_2-Hal$ as below to give the compound A-06(1);



wherein, in the definitions of compound A-05(3) and compound A-06(1), L_1 , L_2 , R_1 - R_8 , R^a and R^b are defined as above; in the definition of compound A-06(1), X is O and n1 is 1; in the

definition of $R_{10}-L_2-Hal$, Hal is a halogen (e.g., F, Cl, Br or I); R_{10} is ; in the definitions of R_{10} , R_1' , R_2' , R_3' , R_4' and R_5' are defined as above. The steps and conditions used for the nucleophilic substitution reaction can be conventional steps and conditions used for such reaction in this field.

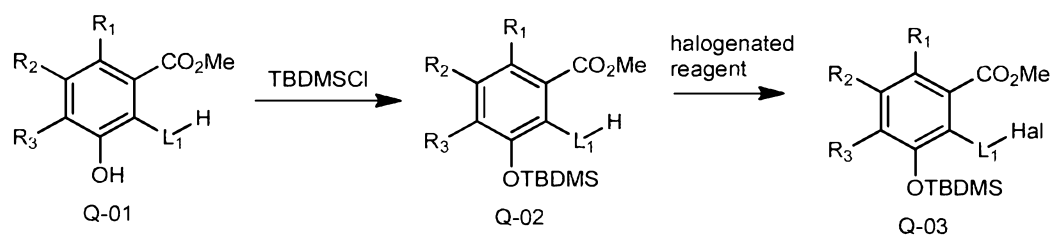
The process for preparing the compound A-06(1) may further comprise carrying out a coupling reaction with compound Q-03 and compound A-04(1), followed by deprotecting as below to give the compound A-05(3);



wherein, in the definition of compound Q-03 or compound A-04(1), L_1 , *, R_1 - R_8 are defined as above, Hal is halogen (e.g. Cl, Br or I); one of R^a and R^b is $\text{---NR}^{a''}\text{R}^{b''}$, the other is ---OtBu , ---OBn or ---OMe ; in the definition of $\text{---NR}^{a''}\text{R}^{b''}$, each of $R^{a''}$ and $R^{b''}$ is independently H or D.

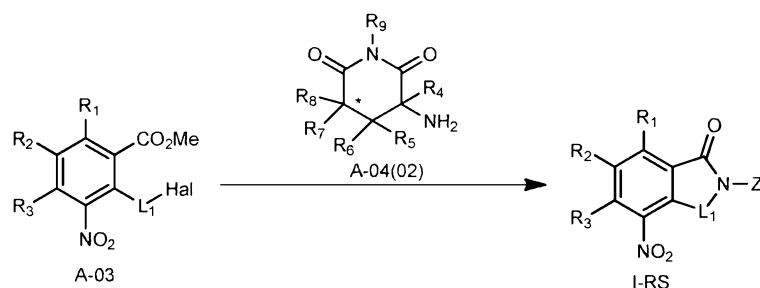
The process for preparing the compound A-05(3) may further comprise protecting the commercially available starting material, phenol Q-01, with TBDMS to give Q-02, followed by

reacting with a halogenated reagent (e.g. NBS) to give benzyl halide Q-03.



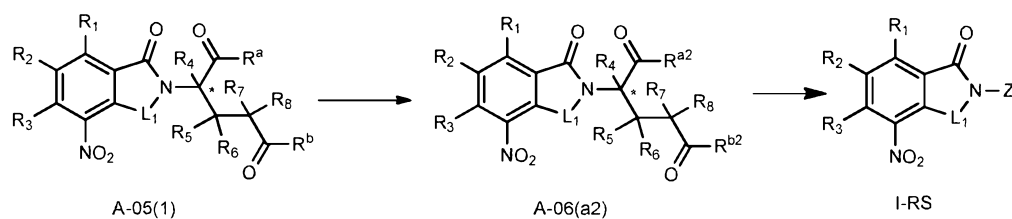
wherein, in the definition of compound Q-01, R_1 - R_3 and L_1 are defined as above.

In the process of method B, in process for preparing the compound having a structure of general formula (I), compound I-RS is prepared according to a common process for preparing such compound in this field, preferably, prepared according to method D or method E; method D preferably comprises carrying out a coupling reaction with compound A-03 and compound A-04(2) or the salt thereof as below to give compound I-RS;



wherein, in the definition of compound A-03, A-04(2) or I-RS, L_1 , Z, *, R_1 - R_8 are defined as above; in the definition of compound A-03, Hal is a halogen (e.g. Cl, Br or I). The steps and conditions used for the coupling reaction can be conventional steps and conditions used for such reaction in this field.

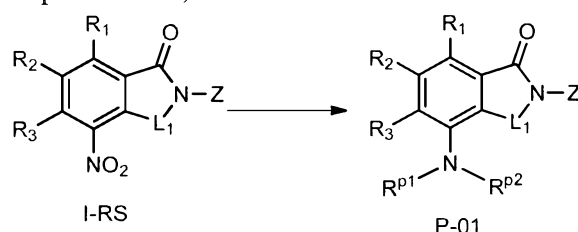
Method E preferably comprises deprotecting compound A-05(1) as below to give compound A-06(a2), followed by carrying out a amidation reaction with compound A-06(a2) to give compound I-RS;



wherein, in the definition of compound A-05(1), A-06(a2) or I-RS, L_1 , Z, *, R_1 - R_8 , R^a and

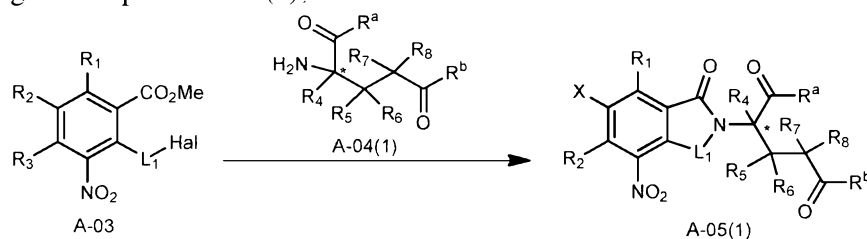
R^b are defined as above; one of R^{a2} and R^{b2} is $\text{---NR}^{a''}R^{b''}$, the other is ---OH ; in the definition of $\text{---NR}^{a''}R^{b''}$, each of $R^{a''}$ and $R^{b''}$ is independently H or D. The steps and conditions used for the deprotecting reaction and amidation reaction can be conventional steps and conditions used for such reactions in this field.

In the process of method C, the process for preparing the compound having a structure of general formula (I) may further comprise carrying out a reduction reaction with compound I-RS as below to give compound P-01;



In the definition of compound I-RS or compound P-01, R_2 is H, D or a halogen; each of R^{p1} and R^{p2} is independently H or D; L_1 , L_2 , Z, R_1 and R_3 are defined as above. The steps and conditions used for the reduction reaction can be conventional steps and conditions used for such reaction in this field.

In the process of method A, the process for preparing compound A-06(1) may preferably further comprise carrying out a coupling reaction with compound A-03 and compound A-04(1) as below to give compound A-05(1);



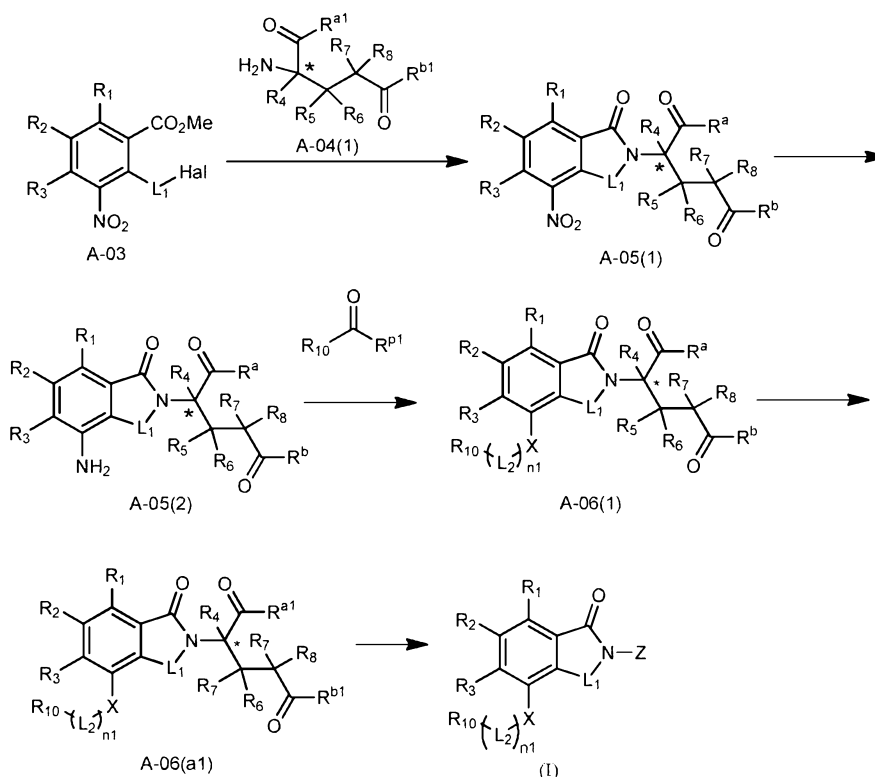
wherein, in the definition of compound A-03, A-04(1) or A-05(1), L_1 , *, R_1 - R_8 , R^a and R^b are defined as above; Hal is halogen (e.g. Cl, Br or I). The steps and conditions used for the coupling reaction can be conventional steps and conditions used for such reaction in this field.

The process for preparing the isoindoline derivative having a structure of formula (I) comprises the steps specifically reference to Scheme A and Scheme P:

Scheme A: coupling the benzyl halide A-03 with the amino acid derivative A-04(1) to give the product A-05(1), followed by deprotecting to give compound A-05(2), and being converted

to amine A-06(1) by carrying out a reductive amination reaction with aldehyde $R_{10}-C(=O)R^{p1}$.

Ultimately, a deprotection reaction and a cyclization reaction are carried out to give the target compound (I), which is specifically as follows:

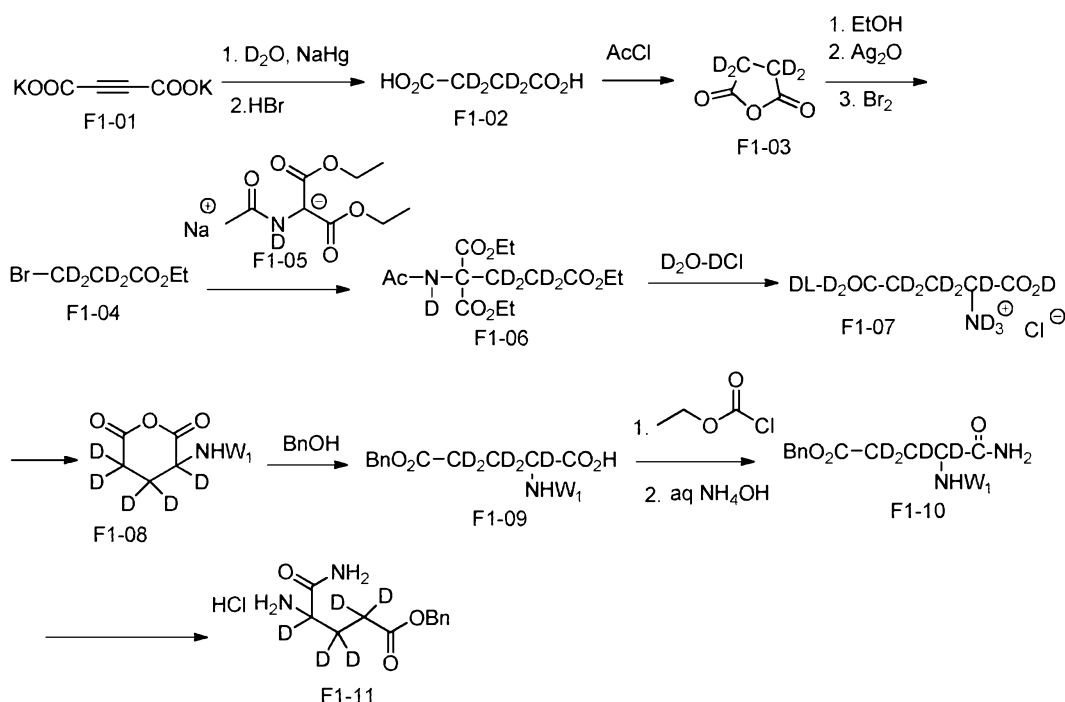


In Scheme A, the definition of each letter and group is as above.

The starting material A-03 is commercially available or can be synthesized according to a known process (see Söderberg et al. Org. Syn. (2003) 80, 75; US 4,678,500; US 2012/0053159 and US 2007/0255076).

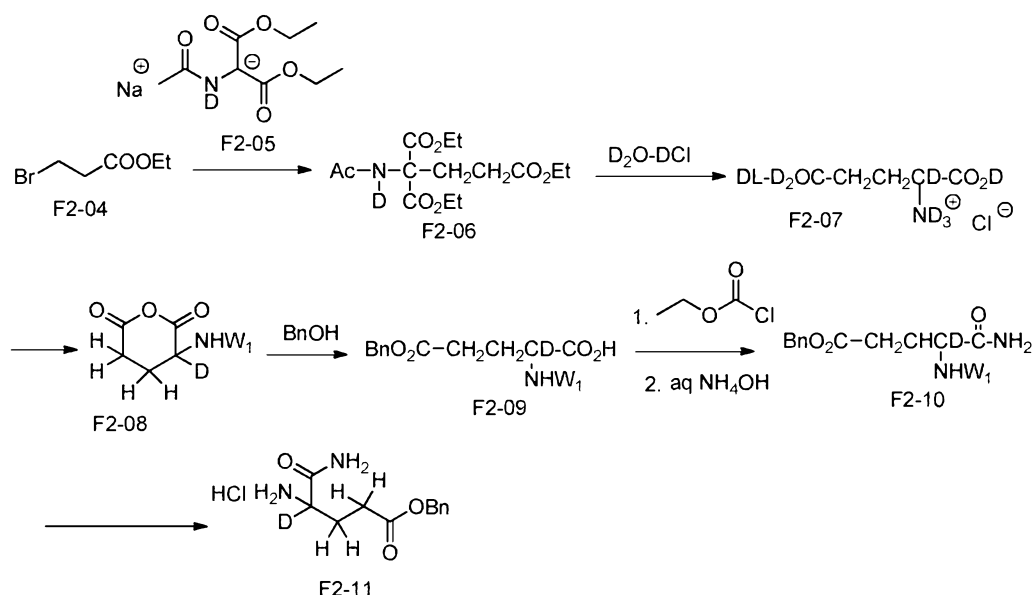
The amino acid derivative A-04(1) is commercially available or can be synthesized according to a known process (see Chen et al. Biotechnol. Lett. (1992) 14, 269; WO 2012/015986; WO 2012/068512; US 2012/0053159; Manesis et al. J.Org.Chem. (1987) 52, 5342; Stogniew et al. J. Labelled Compd. RAD. (1981) 18, 897; Blomquist et al. J. Org. Chem. (1966) 31, 4121), which specifically refers to Schemes F1, F2 and G.

Scheme F1:



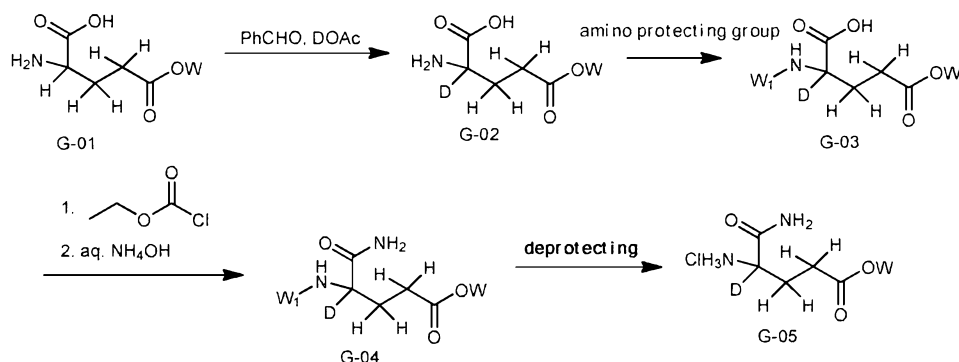
F1-01 is reduced with Na-Hg in deuterioxide to give deuterium enriched F1-02. The diacid F1-02 is dehydrated with acetyl chloride to give acid anhydride F1-03, followed by reacting with anhydrous ethanol, silver oxide and bromine respectively to give bromo compound F1-04. F1-04 is treated with reagent F1-05 (Blomquist et al. *J.Org.Chem.* (1966) 31, 4121) to give triethyl ester F1-06. F1-06 is heated in D₂O-DCl thereby forming deuterium enriched amino acid F1-07, followed by protecting amino group with an amino protecting group (e.g., Boc, Cbz), and convert acetic anhydride to acid anhydride F1-08 by dehydration. F1-08 is treated with benzyl alcohol followed by respectively reacting with ethyl chloroformate and aqueous ammonia, and finally deprotecting to give target compound F1-11. In the definition of F1-08, F1-09 and F1-10, W1 is a conventional amino protecting group in the art.

Scheme F2:



F2-04 (commercially available) is treated with reagent F2-05 (Blomquist et al. J. Org. Chem. (1966) 31, 4121) to give triethyl ester F2-06. F2-06 is heated in D₂O-DCl thereby forming deuterium enriched amino acid F1-07, followed by protecting amino group with an amino protecting group (e.g., Boc, Cbz), and acetic anhydride is convert to acid anhydride F2-08 by dehydration. F2-08 is treated with benzyl alcohol, followed by respectively reacting with ethyl chloroformate and aqueous ammonia, and finally deprotecting to give target compound F2-11. In the definition of F2-08, F2-09 and F2-10, W1 is a conventional amino protecting group in the art.

Scheme G:

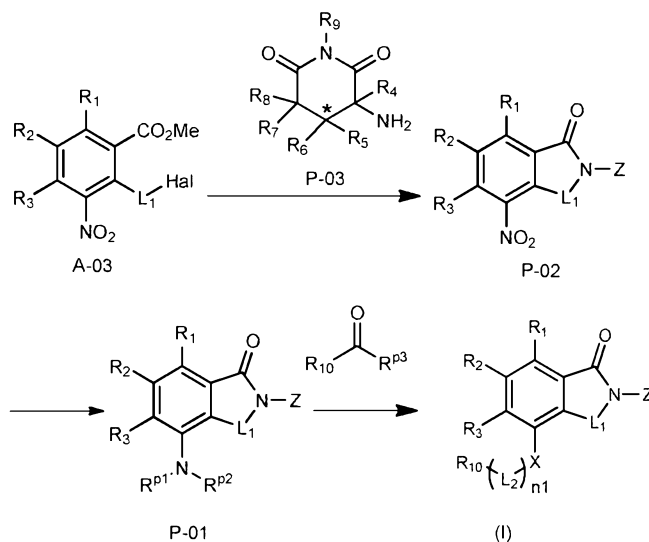


in Scheme G, W is tBu or Bn , W1 is a conventional amino protecting group in the art, such as Boc, Cbz, etc.

Ester G-01 is treated with benzaldehyde in deuterated acetic acid to give deuterium enriched compound G-02. The amino group in G-02 is protected with an amino protecting group, followed by reacting respectively with ethyl chloroformate and aqueous ammonia to give amide G-04. The amino protecting group in G-04 can be removed according to a conventional deprotection process in the art (e.g., acidolysis or reduction) thereby converting to the target compound G-05.

Material A-03 is reacted with amino compound P-03 to give compound P-02, followed by reduction and reductive amination with aldehyde $R_{10}-C(=O)-R^{p3}$ to give the compound having a structure of general formula (I). The amino compound P-03 is commercially available or can be synthesized according to a known process (see WO 2012/ 015986; WO 2012/ 068512; Muller et al. *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters* (1999) 9, 1625).

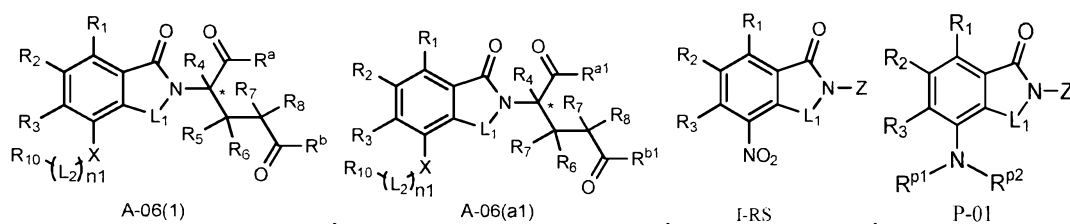
Scheme P:



in Scheme P, the definition of each letter and group is as above.

The conditions and steps employed in the chemical reactions involved in the above-mentioned reaction routes can be conventional conditions and steps for such reactions in the art, and the compounds obtained by the above-mentioned processes can be further modified at peripheral positions to give other target compounds of the present invention.

The present invention also provides an intermediate compound A-06(1), A-06(a1), I-RS or P-01 for preparing the isoindoline derivative having a structure of general formula (I):



in the definition of compound A-06(1), A-06(a1), I-RS or P-01, L_1 , L_2 , $n1$, Z , $*$, R_1 - R_{10} , R^a , R^b , R^{a1} , R^{b1} , R^{p1} and R^{p2} are defined as above; in the definition of compound A-06(1), one of R^a and R^b is $\text{---NR}^{a''}\text{R}^{b''}$, the other is ---OtBu , ---OBn or ---OMe ; in the definition of compound A-06(a1), one of R^{a1} and R^{b1} is $\text{---NR}^{a''}\text{R}^{b''}$, the other is ---OH ; in the definition of $\text{---NR}^{a''}\text{R}^{b''}$, each of $R^{a''}$ and $R^{b''}$ is independently H or D; in the definition of compound P-01, each of R^{p1} and R^{p2} is independently H or D.

The present invention also provides a pharmaceutical composition, the pharmaceutical composition comprises a therapeutically effective and/or prophylactically effective amount of the substance selected from the group consisting of the isoindoline derivatives having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, the metabolite and the prodrug thereof.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the pharmaceutical composition may be formulated for any form of administration, including injection (intravenous), mucosal, oral administration (solid and liquid preparation), inhalation, ocular administration, rectal administration, topical or parenteral (infusion, injection, implantation, subcutaneous, vein, artery, intramuscular) administration. The pharmaceutical composition of the present invention can also be controlled release or delayed release dosage forms. Examples of solid oral preparation include but not limited to powder, capsule, caplet, soft capsule or tablet. Examples of liquid preparation administrated by oral or mucosal include but not limited to suspension, emulsion, elixir and solution. Examples of topical preparation include but not limited to emulsion, gel, ointment, cream, patch, paste, foam, lotion, drops or serum preparation. Examples of parenteral administration preparation include but not limited to injection solution, dry preparation which can be dissolved or suspended in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, injectable suspension and injectable emulsion. Examples of other suitable preparations of the compound having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, the

metabolite or the prodrug thereof, include but not limited to eye drops and other ophthalmic preparations; aerosol, such as nasal spray or inhalation; liquid dosage forms suitable for parenteral administration; suppository and pastille.

The pharmaceutical composition of the present invention may further comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, such as those widely used in drug manufacture field. Excipients are mainly used to provide a safe, stable and functionalized pharmaceutical composition, and can also provide a process which makes the active ingredient dissolved at a desired rate or promotes the effective absorption of the active ingredients after a subject is administered. Excipients can be an inert filler, or provide some functions, such as stabilizing the overall pH value of the composition or preventing a degradation of the active ingredients of the composition.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the pharmaceutically acceptable excipient may further comprise binder, suspending agent, emulsifier, diluent, filler, granulating agent, adhesive, disintegrating agent, lubricant, anti-adhesive agent, glidant, wetting agent, gelling agent, absorption retarder, dissolution inhibitor or reinforcing agent, adsorbent, buffer, chelating agent, preservative, colorant, flavoring agent and sweetening agent. Pharmaceutically acceptable carrier can be in many forms according to the required preparation. For example, for liquid oral preparation, suitable carriers and additives include water, glycols, oils, alcohols, flavoring agents, preservatives, colorants, etc. As another illustrative example, for solid oral preparation, suitable carriers and additives include starch, sugar, diluent, granulation agent, lubricant, adhesive, disintegrating agent, etc. The pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or excipients usually should be non-toxic. The pharmaceutical composition of the present invention may comprise one or more than one suitable carrier(s)/excipient(s). The amount and type of the excipient vary depending on the requirements. One skilled in the art can easily determine appropriate carrier(s)/excipient(s) to be added to the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention based on the contents disclosed herein.

The pharmaceutical composition of the present invention, which comprises a therapeutically effective or prophylactically effective amount of the substance selected from the group consisting of the compounds having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic

compound, the metabolite and the prodrug thereof, can be prepared based on the contents disclosed herein according to any processes known by one skilled in the art. For example, the pharmaceutical composition can be prepared by mixing the compound having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, the metabolite or the prodrug thereof, with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, based on common medicine pharmaceutical technology. The technology includes but not limited to a conventional mixing, dissolving, granulating, emulsifying, levigating, wrapping, embedding or freeze-dry process.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, in addition to the substance selected from the group consisting of the compounds having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, the metabolite and the prodrug thereof, the pharmaceutical composition may further comprise one or more than one other therapeutic agents. The other therapeutic agents that may be comprised in the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention are disclosed below. The amount and type of the other therapeutic agents depend on the disease, symptom or disorder to be treated or prevented, the severity of disease, symptom or disorder, the factors of the subject to be administered, such as age, weight, physical condition, etc, administration route, etc.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates to a controlled release preparation of the compound having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, the metabolite, or the prodrug thereof. As used herein, "controlled release preparation" refers to a preparation, wherein the therapeutic active ingredient of the composition has a controlled release rate, or a specific delay releasing to control the release site of the therapeutic active ingredient in the administered subject. One controlled release preparation may include a controlled release agent, such as a sustained release agent (sustained release or delayed release) and delayed release agent (delayed release).

As used herein, the term "sustained release" and "delayed release" refers to prolonging the release of the therapeutic active ingredient from the pharmaceutical composition. As used herein, the term "delayed release" refers to that the therapeutic active ingredient releases from the pharmaceutical composition at a specific site or in a required environment after the

composition subjected to a subject reaches the required environment or goes through a certain period.

As used herein, the term "sustained release agent" and "delayed release agent" refers to a compound or an additive which controls the releasing of the therapeutic active ingredient from the composition, so as to make the release gradual and prolong the time of release. The sustained or delayed release agent may make the therapeutic active ingredient release within a specifically long period after the composition was subjected to a subject.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the controlled release of the compound having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the crystal form, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, the metabolite or the prodrug thereof from the composition of the present invention can be achieved by a variety of conditions, these conditions include but are not limited to pH value, temperature, enzyme, water or other physiological condition or compound. For example, the compound of the present invention may further include an enteric coating, wherein the enteric coating controls the release of the compound having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, the metabolite or the prodrug thereof, and allows a gradual and continuous release of which from the composition over a required period. This makes the compound have therapeutic or preventive effects over an prolonged period.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the controlled release pharmaceutical composition may further comprise one or more than one other therapeutic agents or agentia as disclosed below.

One skilled in the art may be familiar with the appropriate controlled release preparations, sustained and delayed release agents based on the contents disclosed herein. Unrestrictive examples of the controlled release agents which can be incorporated into the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention in order to provide a controlled release composition include polymers, such as hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, gel, permeable membrane, particle, liposome, microsphere and the combinations thereof. Any composition described herein may be suitable for the controlled release preparation, such as tablets, capsules, soft capsules and caplets.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the therapeutic or prophylactic

amount of the compound having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, the metabolite or the prodrug thereof, any pharmaceutical composition thereof and preparation etc., may be administrated to a subject over a period (drug delivery cycle) according to the process disclosed in the present invention, followed by a period free of the compound (non drug delivery cycle). The drug delivery cycle and non drug delivery cycle can be repeated for required times. The required length and time of the drug delivery cycle and non drug delivery cycle depend on the type and/or severity of the disease, the symptom or the disorder being treated or prevented, and the gender, age, weight of the subject, and other parameters (e.g., the subject's biological, physical and physiological conditions, etc.). One skilled in the art can sufficiently determine a suitable length and time for the drug delivery cycle and non drug delivery cycle based on the contents disclosed herein.

The compound having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, the metabolite or the prodrug thereof, can be used for multiple purposes including but not limited to, being used for manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disease, symptom or disorder caused by TNF- α or related to the abnormal regulation of TNF- α activity.

Hence, in one general aspect, the present invention relates to a use of the therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of the isoindoline derivative having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, the metabolite or the prodrug thereof in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disease, symptom or disorder. In another aspect, the invention relates to a process for treating or preventing a disease, symptom or disorder caused by TNF- α or related to abnormal regulation of TNF- α activity, the process comprises administering to a subject a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of the substance selected from the compound having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, the metabolite and the prodrug thereof. According to the process, examples of the disease, symptom or disorder to be treated or prevented include but not limited to cancers including solid tumors, TNF- α related disorders, diseases and disorders related to undesired angiogenesis, pains, macular degeneration (MD) syndrome, skin diseases, keratosis, respiratory system disease (such as

pulmonary diseases), immunodeficiency diseases, central nervous system (CNS) diseases, autoimmune diseases, atherosclerosis, heredity, allergy, viruses, sleep disorders and related syndrome, inflammatory diseases, PDE-4 related diseases or IL-2 related diseases. Well-known examples of the diseases, symptoms or disorders in the field include but not limited to those described in PCT patent publications WO2012015986 and WO2006018182 and US patent publication US20100204227, some contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

In an embodiment, the disease, symptom or disorder is selected from neoplastic or cancerous diseases; autoimmune diseases, such as Addison's disease, ankylosing spondylitis, antiphospholipid antibody syndrome, atopic dermatitis, autoimmune alopecia areata, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, autoimmune hepatitis, autoimmune inner ear disease, autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome (Alps), behcet's disease, bullous pemphigoid, cardiomyopathy, celiac disease, chronic fatigue syndrome immune deficiency syndrome (CFIDS), chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy, cicatricial pemphigoid, cold agglutinin disease, CREST syndrome, Crohn's disease, Deigo's disease, dermatomyositis, juvenile dermatomyositis, discoid lupus erythematosus, eczema, essential mixed cryoglobulinemia, fibromyalgia-fiber myositis, Grave's disease, Guillain Barre syndrome, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, hidradenitis suppurativa, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP), idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, IgA nephropathy, insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (type I), juvenile arthritis, lupus erythematosus, Meniere's disease, mixed connective tissue disease, multiple sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, pemphigus vulgaris, pernicious anemia, polyarteritis nodosa, polychondritis, polyglancular syndrome, polymyalgia rheumatica, polymyositis and dermatomyositis, primary agammaglobulinemia, primary biliary cirrhosis, psoriasis, Raynaud's phenomenon, Reiter's syndrome, rheumatic fever, rheumatoid arthritis, sarcoidosis, scleroderma, Sjogren's syndrome, systemic lupus erythematosus, stiffman syndrome, Takayasu's arteritis, temporal arteritis/giant cell arteritis, ulcerative colitis, uveitis, vasculitis, vitiligo, Wegener's granulomatosis and autoimmune Wilson's disease; pulmonary disease, such as asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; nervous system disease, such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, depression, epilepsy and bipolar disorder; cardiovascular disease, such as atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, osteoporosis; metabolic disease, such as obesity, type II diabetes; adult respiratory distress

syndrome; bone resorption disease, such as arthritis; hypercalcemia; graft versus host reaction; cerebral malaria; inflammatory disease, such as acne, arthritis, asthma, atherosclerosis, celiac disease, chronic prostatitis, colitis, Crohn's disease, dermatitis, diverticulitis, glomerular nephritis, hepatitis, hypersensitivity, inflammatory bowel disease, interstitial cystitis, irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), lupus erythematosus, nephritis, pelvic inflammatory disease, reperfusion injury, rheumatoid arthritis, sarcoidosis, graft rejection, ulcerative colitis, vasculitis, chronic pulmonary inflammatory disease, stroke, circulatory shock; HIV infection, AIDS and AIDS opportunistic infection; other diseases, such as, rheumatoid spondylitis, osteoarthritis and other arthritic disorder, septic shock, sepsis, endotoxic shock, graft-versus-host disease, emaciation, Cohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, leprosy nodular erythema, cAMP related disorders, such as septic shock, sepsis, endotoxic shock, hemodynamic shock and sepsis syndrome, ischemia reperfusion injury, malaria, Mycobacterial infection, meningitis, congestive heart failure, fibrotic disease, cachexia, transplant rejection, radiation injury, hyperoxia alveolar injury; viral infection, such as infections caused by herpes virus; viral conjunctivitis; or atopic dermatitis.

Examples of the neoplastic or cancerous diseases include but not limited to acute lymphoblastic leukemia, acute myeloid leukemia, acute myelogenous leukemia, karyotype acute myeloidleukemia, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, chronic myeloid leukemia, chronic granulocytic leukemia, hairy cell leukemia, myeloid leukemia, adrenocortical carcinoma, Burkitt's lymphoma, AIDS related lymphoma, cutaneous T-cell lymphoma, cutaneous B-cell lymphoma, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, low grade follicular lymphoma, Hodgkin's lymphoma, non Hodgkin's lymphoma, multiple myeloma, smoldering myeloma, myelodysplastic syndrome, mantle cell lymphoma, indolent myeloma, chronic myeloproliferative disease, central nervous system (CNS) lymphoma, anal cancer, astrocytoma, Atypical teratoid/rhabdoid tumor, basal cell carcinoma, cholangiocarcinoma, bladder cancer, osteoma, teoid osteoma, osteochondroma, osteoblastoma, osteosarcoma, enchondroma, aneurysmal bone cyst, fibrous dysplasia of bone, chondrosarcoma, Ewing's sarcoma, fibrosarcoma, pleomorphic undifferentiated sarcoma, brain tumor, brainstem glioma, medulloblastoma, medullary epithelial tumor, pineal cell tumor, breast cancer, bronchial tumor, carcinoid tumor, cervical cancer, chordoma, colon cancer, colorectal cancer, craniopharyngioma, embryonal carcinoma, ependymblastoma, ependymoma, esophageal

cancer, olfactory neuroblastoma, extracranial germ cell tumor, gonadal germ cell tumor, cholangiocarcinoma, intraocular melanoma, retinoblastoma retinoblastoma, gallbladder carcinoma, gastric cancer, gastrointestinal stromal tumor, gestational trophoblastic tumor, glioma, head and neck cancer, liver cancer, hypopharyngeal carcinoma, intraocular melanoma, islet cell tumor, Capocci sarcoma, renal cell carcinoma, Langerhans cell histiocytosis, laryngeal cancer, lip and oral cancer, lung cancer, Merkel cell carcinoma, mesothelioma, multiple endocrine neoplasia syndrome, mycosis fungoides, nasal and sinus cancer, nasopharyngeal carcinoma, neuroblastoma, oral cancer, oropharyngeal cancer, ovarian cancer, ovarian epithelial carcinoma, ovarian germ cell tumor, low potential malignant tumor of ovary, pancreatic cancer, islet cell tumor, pancreatic carcinoma, papilloma, paraganglioma, parathyroid carcinoma, penile cancer, pharyngeal carcinoma, pheochromocytoma, plasma cell tumor, pleuropulmonary blastoma, hormone-refractory prostate cancer, androgen independent prostate cancer, androgen dependent phase IV non metastatic prostate cancer, hormone insensitive prostate cancer, chemotherapy insensitive prostate cancer, rectal cancer, retinal glioblastoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, salivary gland cancer, soft tissue sarcoma, uterine sarcoma, skin cancer (melanoma), squamous cell carcinoma, Merkel cell skin cancer, small bowel cancer, squamous cervical cancer, testicular cancer, throat cancer, thymoma and thymic carcinoma, thyroid cancer, urinary tract cancer, endometrial carcinoma, sarcoma of uterus, vagina cancer, vulvar cancer, astrocytoma, hepatocellular carcinoma, Waldenstrom macroglobulinemia, nephroblastoma.

In a preferred embodiment, the disease, symptom or disorder is selected from myelodysplastic syndrome, multiple myeloma, mantle cell lymphoma, diffuse large B cell lymphoma, central nervous system lymphoma, non Hodgkin's lymphoma; papillary and follicular thyroid carcinoma; breast cancer, prostate cancer, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, amyloidosis, type I complex regional pain syndrome, malignant melanoma, radiculopathy, myelofibrosis, glioblastoma, glioma sarcomatosum, malignant glioma, refractory plasma cell tumor, chronic myelomonocytic leukemia, follicular lymphoma, ciliary and chronic melanoma, iris melanoma, recurrent ocular melanoma, extraocular extension melanoma, solid tumor, T-cell lymphoma, erythroid lymphoma, monoblastic and monocytic leukemia; myeloid leukemia, brain tumors, meningiomas, spinal tumor, thyroid cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, ovarian cancer, renal cell carcinoma, myelofibrosis, Burkitt's lymphoma, Hodgkin's lymphoma,

large cell lymphoma, astrocytoma, hepatocellular carcinoma, primary macroglobulinemia(Waldenstrom macroglobulinemia). In an embodiment, the cancer is metastatic. In another embodiment, the cancer is refractory or ineffective with the treatment of chemotherapy or radiation therapy.

The process for the treatment in the present invention comprises administering the pharmaceutical composition to a subject by any suitable processes, such as injection, mucosal, oral, inhalation, ocular, rectal, long-acting implant, liposome, emulsion or sustained release process.

One skilled in that art understands that the therapeutically effective or prophylactically effective amount of the compound used in the present invention may vary with factors, for a specific subject, such as age, diet, health, etc., the severity, complication and type of the symptom, disease or disorder to be treated or prevented, and the preparation used etc. According to the disclosures in present invention, one skilled in the art can easily determine required therapeutically effective or prophylactically effective amount of the compound administered to the subject, so as to induce the desired biological or medical response in the subject.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the compound having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, the metabolite or the prodrug thereof can be used to regulate the activity or generation of TNF- α or IL-2. In an embodiment, when the term "regulate" is used to describe the activity or generation of a specific molecule, it refers to inhibiting the activity or generation of the molecule. However, in another embodiment, when the term "regulate" is used to describe the activity or generation of a specific molecule, it refers to decreasing or enhancing the activity or generation of the molecule.

Therefore, the present invention also provides a process for regulating the generation or activity of TNF- α or IL-2. According to an embodiment of the present invention, the compound having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, the metabolite or the prodrug thereof, or the composition thereof can be administered to a subject to regulate the generation and activity of TNF- α or IL-2, which can further be used for treating or preventing a disease, symptom or disorder associated with the abnormal regulation of TNF- α or IL-2, or

characterized by the abnormal regulation of TNF- or IL-2.

In an preferred embodiment, the compound having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, the metabolite or the prodrug thereof, or the composition thereof is administered to a subject to regulate the generation and activity of TNF- α or IL-2 for treating or preventing cancer or inflammation.

In any processes described in the present invention, the compound having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, the metabolite or the prodrug thereof, can be used alone or in combination with radiation therapy or radioimmunotherapy and the like, and further may be used in combination with one or more than one therapeutic agent(s) which has pharmaceutical activity (hereinafter referred to as "other therapeutic agent(s)")

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the compound having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, the metabolite or the prodrug thereof used in combination with other therapeutic agent(s) can have synergistic effects when any diseases, symptoms or disorders is treated or prevented, according to the contents disclosed herein.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the other therapeutic agent(s) may be a natural, semisynthetic or synthetic compound. In another embodiment, the other therapeutic agent(s) may be a small molecule, such as a synthetic organic or inorganic molecule, or a larger molecule or biomolecule, such as proteins or nucleic acids with pharmacologically activity. In other embodiment, the other therapeutic agent(s) may be an anti-angiogenic, immunoregulation, immunotherapy, chemotherapeutic or hormone compound.

Examples of the other therapeutic agent(s) suitable for the present invention include, but not limited to, monoclonal and polyclonal antibody such as obinutuzumab(Gazyva®)、nivolumab (opdivo®)、pembrolizumab (keytruda®)、elotuzumab、anti Her2/neu antibody(e.g. trastuzumab (trade name: herceptin®) and pertuzumab (trade name: Omnitarg™); abciximab (trade name: ReoPro®), rituximab (trade name: mabthera®), basiliximab (trade name: simulect®), palivizumab (trade name: Synagis®), infliximab (trade name: remicade®), trastuzumab (trade name: herceptin®), alemtuzumab (trade name: Campath®), ibritumomab tiuxetan (trade name: Zevalin®), adalimumab (trade name: Humira®), omalizumab (trade

name: Xolair®), tositumomab-I-131 (trade name: Bexxar®), cetuximab (trade name: Erbitux®), natalizumab (trade name: Tysabri®), tocilizumab (trade name: Actemra®), panitumumab (trade name: Vectibix®), ranibizumab (trade name: Lucentis®), eculizumab (trade name: Soliris®), certolizumab pegol (trade name: Cimzia®), golimumab (trade name: Simponi®), canakinumab (trade name: Ilaris®), ustekinumab (trade name: Stelara®), ofatumumab (trade name: Arzerra®), denosumab (trade name: Prolia®), motavizumab (trade name: Numax®), edrecolomab (trade name: Panorex®), raxibacumab (trade name: ABThrax®), belimumab (trade name: Benlysta®), ipilimumab (trade name: Yervoy®), brentuximab vedotin (trade name: Adcetris®), pertuzumab (trade name: Perjeta® or Omnitara™), ado-Trastuzumab emtansine (trade name: adcyta®), anti-CD40 monoclonal antibody, anti-TNF- α antibody and VEGFR antibody (e.g., bevacizumab (trade name: Avastin™); Akt inhibitor; ALK inhibitor; AMPK inhibitor; antisensedigonucleotide; alkylating chemotherapeutic agent, such as nitrogen mustards (e.g., Cyclophosphamide), Mechlorethamine, HN2 (trade name: Mustardgen), Uramustine, uracil mustard, Melphalan, Chlorambucil, Ifosfamide and Bendamustine; Nitrosoureas (e.g., Carmustine), Lomustine and Streptozocin; alkyl sulfonate (e.g., Busulfan); and aziridines such as Thiotepa; chemotherapeutic agent based on platinum (e.g., Cisplatin, Carboplatin, Nedaplatin, Oxaliplatin, Satraplatin and Triplatin tetranitrate, Procarbazine, Altretamine, Dacarbazine, Mitozolomide and Temozolomide; APC inhibitor; apoptosis gene regulator; apoptosis regulator; ATM/ATR inhibitor; aurora kinase inhibitor; Axl inhibitor; Bcl-2 inhibitor; BCR/ABL antagonist; bFGF inhibitor; BTK inhibitor; casein kinase inhibitor (ICOS); cysteine proteinase inhibitor; CAR-T; CDK inhibitor such as palbociclib; ChK inhibitor; c-Kit inhibitor; c-Met inhibitor; EGFR inhibitor; c-Myc inhibitor; C-RET inhibitor; CSF-1R inhibitor; cytokine; DNA-PK inhibitor; dynein inhibitor; EGF receptor inhibitor; EGFR inhibitor; EGFR/ERBB inhibitor; liver protein receptor inhibitor; ERK inhibitor; estrogen agonist; estrogen antagonist; FAK inhibitor; FGFR inhibitor; FLT3 inhibitor; GF receptor antagonist; glutathione inhibitor; GSK-3 inhibitor; heat shock protein-90 inhibitor (e.g., 17-AAG); hemopoietic growth factor; HDAC inhibitor; androgen receptor inhibitor, androgen biosynthesis inhibitor; HER2 inhibitor; HIF inhibitor; histone deacetylase inhibitor (e.g., SAHA and LAQ 824); HSP inhibitor; IAP inhibitor; IGF-1R inhibitor; I κ B kinase inhibitor; Insulin like growth factor-1 receptor inhibitor; integrin inhibitor; interferon agonist; interferon; interleukin; JAK inhibitor; JNK inhibitor;

leukaemia inhibitory factor; leukocyte α interferon; lysophosphatidate acyltransferase inhibitor; matrilysin inhibitor; matrix metallo-proteinase inhibitor; Mdm2 inhibitor; MEK inhibitor; MIF inhibitor; mTOR inhibitor; oligonucleotide; P13K inhibitor (e.g., wortmannin); p38 MAPK inhibitor; p53 inhibitor; PAK inhibitor; PARP inhibitor; PDGFR inhibitor; PDK-1 inhibitor; PD-1 inhibitor; PD-L1 inhibitor; phosphatase inhibitor; Pim inhibitor; PKC inhibitor; PLK inhibitor; immunomodulatory agent based on protein A; protein kinase C inhibitor; protein tyrosine phosphatase inhibitor; purine nucleoside phosphorylase inhibitor; RacGTPase inhibitor; Raf inhibitor; Ras farnesyl protein transferase inhibitor; Ras inhibitor; Ras-GAP inhibitor; ROCK inhibitor; S6 kinase inhibitor; signal transduction inhibitor; deacetylase inhibitor; Src inhibitor; STAT inhibitor; survivin inhibitor; Syk inhibitor; telomerase inhibitor; TNF- α inhibitor; topoisomerase inhibitor; Trk inhibitor; tyrosine kinase inhibitor; urokinase receptor antagonist; vascular endothelial growth factor receptor kinase inhibitor (e.g., PTK787); VDA inhibitor; VEGFR inhibitor (e.g., flk-1 specific kinase inhibitor, SU5416 and ptk787/zk222584); Wee1 inhibitor; and Wnt signaling pathway inhibitor.

Other specific therapeutic agent(s) suitable for the invention include, but are not limited to, acivicin; aclarubicin; acodazole hydrochloride; acronine; acylfulvene; adecypenol; adozelesin; aldesleukin; altretamine; ambamustine; ambomycin; ametantrone acetate; amidox; amifostine; aminolevulinic acid; amrubicin; amsacrine; anagrelide; anastrozole; andrographolide; antarelix; anthramycin; anti-dorsalizing morphogenetic protein-1; antineoplaston; aphidicolin glycinate; apurinic acid; ara-CDP-DL-PTBA; asparaginase; asperlin; asulacrine; atamestane; atrimustine; axinastatin 1; axinastatin 2; axinastatin 3; azacitidine; azasetron; azatoxin; azatyrosine; azetepa; azotomycin; balanol; batimastat; benzochlorins; benzodepa; benzoylstaurosPorine; beta lactam derivatives; β -alethine; betaclamycin B; betulinic acid; bicalutamide; bisantrene hydrochloride; bisaziridinylspermine; bisnafide dimesylate; bistratene A; bizelesin; bleomycin sulfate; bortezomib (gemcitabine); brequinar sodium; bretlate; bropirimine; budotitane; busulfan; buthionine sulfoximine; cactinomycin; calcipotriol; calphostin C; calusterone; camptothecin derivatives; capecitabine; caracemide; carbetimer; carboplatin; carboxamide-amino-triazole; carboxyamidotriazole; carboxyamidotriazole; carmustine; carubicin hydrochloride; carzelesin; castanospermine; cecropin B; cedefingol; celecoxib; cetorelix; chlorambucil; chlorins; chloroquinoxaline sulfonamide; cicaprost; cirolemycin; cisplatin; cis-porphyrin; cladribine; clomifene analogues; clotrimazole; collismycin A; collismycin B; combretastatin A4;

combretastatin derivatives; conagenin; crambescidin 816; crisnatol mesylate; crisnatol; cryptophycin 8; cryptophycin A analogues; curacin A; cyclopentantraquinones; cyclophosphamide; cycloplatam; cyclosporin; cypemycin; cytarabine ocfosfate; cytarabine; cytostatin; dacarbazine; dacliximab; dactinomycin; daunorubicin hydrochloride; decitabine; dehydroidemnin B; deslorelin; dexamethasone; dexifosfamide; ormaplatin; dex (ormaplatin); Dextrazoxane; dexverapamil; dezaguanine mesylate; dezaguanine; diaziquone; didemnin B; didox; diethylnorspermine; dihydro-5-azacytidine; dihydrotaxol, 9-); dioxamycin; diphenyl spiromustine; docetaxel; docosanol; dolasetron; doxifluridine; doxorubicin hydrochloride; doxorubicin; doxycycline; droloxifene citrate; droloxifene; dromostanolone propionate; dronabinol; duazomycin; duocarmycin SA; ebselen; ecomustine; edatrexate; edelfosine; edrecolomab; eflornithine hydrochloride; eflornithine; elemene; elotuzumab; elsamitrucin; emitefur; enloplatin; enpromate; epipropidine; epirubicin hydrochloride; epirubicin; epristeride; erbitux; erbulozole; esorubicin hydrochloride; estramustine derivatives; estramustine phosphate sodium; estramustine; etanercept; etanidazole; etoposide phosphate; etoposide; etoprine; exemestane; fadrozole hydrochloride; fadrozole; fazarabine; fenretinide; filgrastim; finasteride; flavopiridol; flezelastine; floxuridine; fluasterone; fludarabine phosphate; fludarabine; fluorocitabine; fluorodaunorubicin hydrochloride; fluorouracil; forfenimex; formestane; fosquidone; fostriecin sodium; fostriecin; fotemustine; gadolinium texaphyrin; gallium nitrate; galocitabine; ganirelix; gemcitabine hydrochloride; gemcitabine; hepsulfam; heregulin; hexamethylene bisacetamide; hydroxyurea; hypericin; ibandronic acid; ibrutinib; idarubicin hydrochloride; idarubicin; idoxifene; idramantone; ifosfamide; ilmofosine; ilomastat; imatinib, trade nam:Gleevec®; imiquimod; immunostimulant peptides; iobenguane; iododoxorubicin; ipomeanol, 4-); iproplatin; irinotecan hydrochloride; irinotecan; iroplact; irsogladine; isobengazole; isohomohalicondrin B; itasetron; jasplakinolide; kahalalide F; lamellarin-N triacetate; lanreotide acetate; lanreotide; lapatinib, trade name: Tykerb®; leinamycin; lenograstim; lentinan sulfate; leptolstatin; letrozole; leuprolide acetate; leuprolide+estrogen+progesterone; leuprorelin; levamisole; liarozole hydrochloride; liarozole; lipophilic disaccharide peptide; lipophilic platinum analogues; lissoclinamide 7; lobaplatin; lombricine; lometrexol sodium; lometrexol; lomustine; lonidamine; losoxantrone hydrochloride; losoxantrone; loxoribine; lurtotecan; lutetium texaphyrin; lysofylline; lytic peptides; maitansine; Amannostatin A; marimastat; masoprocol; maspin; maytansine;

mechlorethamine hydrochloride; megestrol acetate; melengestrol acetate; melphalan; menogaril; merbarone; mercaptopurine; meterelin; methioninase; methotrexate sodium; methotrexate; metoclopramide; metoprine; meturedepa; mifepristone; miltefosine; mirimostim; mitindomide; mitocarcin; mitocromin; mitogillin; mitoguazone; mitolactol; mitomalcin; mitomycin derivatives; mitomycin; mitonafide; mitosper; mitotane; mitotoxin fibroblast growth factor-saporinmitotoxin; mitoxantrone hydrochloride; mitoxantrone; mofarotene; molgramostim; mopidamol; mycaperoxide B; mycophenolic acid; myriaporone; N-acetyldinaline; nafarelin; nagrestip; naloxone+pentazocine; napavin; naphterpin; nartograstim; nedaplatin; nemorubicin; neridronic acid; nilutamide; nisamycin; nitrullyn; nivolumab (opdivo®); nocodazole; nogalamycin; O6-benzylguanine; oblimersen(trade name:Genasense®); octreotide; okicenone; onapristone; ondansetron; oracin; ormaplatin; osaterone; oxaliplatin; oxaunomycin; oxisuran; paclitaxel; paclitaxel derivatives; palauamine; palbociclib; palmitoylrhizoxin; pamidronic acid; panaxytriol; panomifene; panobinostat; parabactin; pazelliptine; pegaspargase; peldesine; peliomycin; pembrolizumab (keytruda®); pentamustine; pentosan polysulfate sodium; pentostatin; pentozole; peplomycin sulfate; perflubron; perfosfamide; perillyl alcohol; phenazinomycin; phenylacetate; picibanil; pilocarpine hydrochloride; pipobroman; piposulfan; pirarubicin; piritrexim; piroxantrone hydrochloride; placetin A; placetin B; platinum complex; plicamycin; plomestane; porfimer sodium; porfiromycin; prednimustine; metacortandracin; procarbazine hydrochloride; propyl bis-acridone; prostaglandin J2; puromycin hydrochloride; puromycin; purpurins; pyrazofurin; pyrazoloacridine; raltitrexed; ramosetron; rapamycin; rapamycin derivatives(e.g., everolimus); merilimus; olcorolimus; ridaforolimus; sirolimus; temsirolimu (sirolimus,trade name: Torisel); umirolimus and (zotarolimus); retelliptine demethylated; rhenium Re 186 etidronate; rhizoxin; riboprime; ribozymes; RII retinamide; rohitukine; romurtide; roquinimex; rubiginone B1; ruboxyl; safingol hydrochloride; safingol; saintopin; SarCNU; sarcophytol A; sargramostim; Sdi 1 mimetics; semaxanib; semustine; simtrazene; sizofuran; sobuzoxane; sodium borocaptate; sodium phenylacetate; solverol; somatomedin binding protein; sonermin; sparfosate sodium; sparfosate; sparsomycin; spicamycin D; spirogermanium hydrochloride; spiromustine; spiroplatin; splenopentin; spongistatin 1; squalamine; stipiamide; streptonigrin; streptozocin; sulfinosine ; sulofenur; suradista; suramin; swainsonine; talisomycin; tallimustine; tamoxifen methiodide; tauromustine; taxotere; taxotere; tecogalan sodium; tegafur; tellurapyrylium;

teloxantrone hydrochloride; temoporfin; teniposide; teroxirone; teroxirone; tetrachlorodecaoxide; tetrazomine; thaliblastine; thiamiprine; thiocoraline; thioguanine); thiotepa; thrombopoietin mimetics; thrombopoietin; thymalfasin; thymotrinan; tiazofurin; tin ethyl etiopurpurin; tirapazamine; titanocene bichloride; topsentin; toremifene citrate; toremifene; trestolone acetate; tretinoin; triacetyluridine; triciribine phosphate; triciribine; trimetrexate glucuronate; trimetrexate; triptorelin; tropisetron; tubulozole hydrochloride; turosteride; tyrphostins; ubenimex; uracil mustard; uredepa; vapreotide; variolin B; velaresol; veramine; verdins; ; verteporfin; vinblastine sulfate; vincristine sulfate; vindesine sulfate; vindesine; vinepidine sulfate; vinglycinate sulfate; vinleurosine sulfate; (vinorelbine tartrate; vinorelbine; vinrosidine sulfate; vinxaltine; vinzolidine sulfate; vitaxin; vorozole; zanoterone; zeniplatin; zinostatin; 5-ethynyluracil and zorubicin hydrochloride.

In a preferred embodiment, the other therapeutic agent(s) is selected from a group consisting of elotuzumab, palbociclib, panobinostat, nivolumab, pembrolizumab, pemetrexed, topotecan, doxorubicin, bortezomib, gemcitabine, dacarbazine, dexamethasone, biaxin, vincristine, azacitidine, CAR-T, rituximab, trastuzumab, PD-1 inhibitor, PD-L1 inhibitor, HDAC inhibitor, androgen receptor inhibitor, androgen biosynthesis inhibitor, prednisone, docetaxel, clofarabine injection, Ublituximab, romidepsin, BTK inhibitor, erythropoietin, eltrombopag, minocycline and melphalan.

In an embodiment of the present invention, a composition containing the compound having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, the metabolite or the prodrug thereof, and one other therapeutic agent is administrated to a subject simultaneously. In another embodiment, the compound having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, the metabolite or the prodrug thereof, and one other therapeutic agent is administrated sequentially. In another embodiment, the compound having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, the metabolite or the prodrug thereof, and one other therapeutic agent is administrated separately. The other therapeutic agent can be administrated before, followed by or after the administration of the compound having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic

compound, the metabolite or the prodrug thereof.

One or more than one the other therapeutic agent, which can be administrated in combination with the compound having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, the metabolite or the prodrug thereof, depends on a variety of factors, such as the disease, symptom or disorder to be treated or prevented and so on. One skilled in the art can easily determine suitable the other therapeutic agent to be administrated in combination with the compound having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, the metabolite or the prodrug thereof, based on the contents disclosed.

The therapeutically effective amount of the other therapeutic agent used in the process of the present invention is known by one skilled in the art, and administration guidance can refer to the patents and applications published as well as Wells et al, eds., *Pharmacotherapy Handbook*, 2nd Edition, Appleton and Lange, Stamford, Conn. (2000); *PDR Pharmacopoeia*, Tarascon Pocket Pharmacopoeia 2000, Deluxe Edition, Tarascon Publishing, Loma Linda, Calif. (2000) and other medical literatures cited herein. However, one skilled in the art is capable of determining the optimal dose range of the other therapeutic agent.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, when being administered in combination with other therapeutic agent(s), the therapeutically effective amount of the compound having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, the metabolite or the prodrug thereof is less than the required therapeutically effective amount of the compound having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, the metabolite or the prodrug thereof when not in combination with other therapeutic agent(s). In another embodiment, the therapeutically effective amount of the other therapeutic agent(s) is less than that when the administration is free of the compound having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, the metabolite or the prodrug thereof. According to this, the side effects related to any drugs can be reduced to the lowest. Other potential advantages are, for example, improving the administration solution and/or lowering the cost of the drugs, obvious to one

skilled in the art.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, when the compound having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, the metabolite or the prodrug thereof, and the other therapeutic agent(s) are administered to a subject to treat or prevent a disease, symptom or disorder, the compound having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, the metabolite or the prodrug thereof, and the other therapeutic agent(s) can be administered in the same way or different ways. The other therapeutic agent(s) can be administered in any ways described herein, including but not limited to, oral, inhalation, injection, ocular, mucosal, rectal, emulsion, liposome, long-acting implant or sustained release administration. The specific administration of the other therapeutic agent(s) depends on itself and the preparation, and the disease, symptom or disorder to be prevented or treated. According to the disclosures herein, one skilled in the art can determine the administration of other therapeutic agent(s).

This application refers or describes a variety of publications, literatures and patents, the purpose of citing or describing these references or incorporating these references by their enteries or discussing these references is to state the background of the present invention, not to mean that the contents of these references contribute to a part of the prior art of the present invention.

Unless otherwise defined, the technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meanings as those commonly understood by one skilled in the art. Otherwise, they have the meanings specified in the present description. All the patents, patent applications which have already been disclosed, and publications cited herein are incorporated herein by reference, just like elaborating in detailed herein. It should be noted that, unless otherwise indicated herein, the singular form used herein and in the attached claims contains a plural meaning.

As used herein, when the specific salt, composition, and excipient etc. are "pharmaceutical acceptable", it refers to that the salt, the composition, the excipient etc, are generally non-toxic, safe, and suitable for administering to a subject, preferably mammalian, more preferably human.

The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salt" herein refers to a pharmaceutically

acceptable organic or inorganic salt. Examples of the salt include but are not limited to, sulfate, citrate, acetate, oxalate, chloride, bromide, iodide, nitrate, hydrosulfate, phosphate, acid phosphate, isonicotinic acid salt, lactate, salicylic acid salt, acid citrate, tartrate, oleate, tannic acid salt, pantothenate, bitartrate, ascorbate, succinate, maleate, gentisinate, fumarate, gluconate, glucuronate salt, saccharate, formate, benzoate, glutamate, methane sulfonate, ethane sulfonate, benzene sulfonate, *p*-toluene sulfonate, and embonate (i.e. 1-1-methylene-bis(2-hydroxy-3-naphthoate)). The compounds of the present invention may be used to form pharmaceutically acceptable salts with various amino acids. Suitable alkali salt includes but is not limited to, aluminum salt, calcium salt, lithium salt, magnesium salt, potassium salt, sodium salt, zinc salt, bismuth salt and diethanolamine salt. Review regarding pharmaceutically acceptable salts refers to Handbook of Pharmaceutical Salts: Properties, Selection, and Use (P. Heinrich Stahl and Camille G. Wermuth, ed., Wiley-VCH, **2002**).

As used herein, the term “metabolite” refers to an active substance produced after the chemical structure of a drug molecule changes *in vivo*, the active substance is generally a derivative of the aforementioned drug molecule, and also can be chemically modified.

As used herein and unless otherwise specified, the term “polymorph” refers to one or more than one kind(s) of crystal structure formed by the different arrangement of molecules in the lattice space when crystallizing.

As used herein, the term “solvate” refers to a crystal form of the compound having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, the metabolite or the prodrug thereof, which further has one or more than one kind(s) of solvent molecule(s) incorporated into the crystal structure. The solvate may include a stoichiometric amount or a non stoichiometric amount of solvent, and the solvent molecule in the solvent may exist in an ordered or non ordered arrangement. The solvate containing a non stoichiometric amount of solvent molecules may be formed by losing at least one solvent molecule (but not all) from the solvate. In a particular embodiment, a solvate refers to a hydrate, which means the crystal of the compound further includes water molecule, and water is used as a solvent.

As used herein and unless otherwise specified, the term “prodrug” refers to a derivative of the compound comprising a biologically reactive functional group, the biological reactive functional group can be cleaved from the compound or react in other ways to give the

compound under biological conditions (*in vivo* or *in vitro*). Usually, the prodrug is inactive, or at least has lower activity than the compound, which makes the compound exhibit its activity until it is cleaved from the biologically reactive functional group. The biologically reactive functional group can be hydrolyzed or oxidized under biological conditions to give the compound. For instance, the prodrug may contain a biologically hydrolysable group. Examples of the biologically hydrolysable group include, but are not limited to, a biologically hydrolysable phosphate, a biologically hydrolysable ester, a biologically hydrolysable amide, a biologically hydrolysable carbonic ester, a biologically hydrolysable carbamate and a biologically hydrolysable ureide. Review regarding the prodrug refers to, such as J. Rautio et al., *Nature Reviews Drug Discovery* (2008) 7, 255-270 and *Prodrugs: Challenges and Rewards* (V. Stella et al. ed., Springer, 2007).

The compound having a structure of general formula (I) in the present invention, the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, the metabolite or the prodrug thereof, can contain one or more than one asymmetric centers ("stereoisomer"). As used herein, the term "stereoisomer" refers to all stereoisomers including enantiomer, diastereoisomer, epimer, endo-exo isomer, atropisomer, regioisomer, cis- and trans-isomer. The "stereoisomer" herein also includes "pure stereoisomer" and "enriched stereoisomer" or "racemic isomer" of the various aforementioned stereoisomers. These stereoisomers can be prepared according to an asymmetric synthesis process, or separated, purified and enriched by a chiral separation process (including but not limited to thin layer chromatography, rotating chromatography, column chromatography, gas chromatography, high pressure liquid chromatography, etc.), as well as obtained by chiral separation by means of bonding (chemical binding etc.) or salifying (physical binding etc.) with other chiral compound(s). The term "pure stereoisomer" herein refers to that the mass content of a stereoisomer of the compound is no less than 95% relative to other stereoisomers of the compound. The term "enriched stereoisomer" herein refers to that the mass content of a stereoisomer of the compound is no less than 50% relative to other stereoisomers of the compound. The term "racemic isomer" herein refers to that the mass content of a stereoisomer of the compound is equal to that of other stereoisomers of the compound.

The term "isotopic compound" used herein refers to that there is one or more than one atomic isotope(s) with natural or non natural abundance contained in the compound having a

structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, the metabolite or the prodrug thereof. Atomic isotopes with non natural abundance include, but are not limited to, deuterium (^2H or D), tritium (^3H or T), iodine-125 (^{125}I), phosphorus-32 (^{32}P), carbon-13 (^{13}C) or carbon-14 (^{14}C). The aforementioned isotopic compound can also be used as a therapeutic or diagnostic agent (i.e., internal developing agent) or research tool. All the isotopic variants of the compound of the present invention, whether or not radioactive, are included in the scope of the present invention.

The term "isotope enriched" used herein refers to that there is one or more than one atomic isotope(s) with natural or non natural abundance contained in the compound having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, the metabolite or the prodrug thereof. The term "isotope enriched" also refers to that the compound having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, the metabolite or the prodrug thereof, contains at least one isotopic atom with non natural abundance.

As used herein, the term "subject" refers to any animal to be treated or treated with the compound or the composition according to an embodiment of the present invention, mammalian is preferred, and human is optimal. The term "mammalian" used herein includes any mammals. Examples of mammal include but are not limited to cattle, horse, sheep, pig, cat, dog, mice, rat, rabbit, guinea pig, monkey, human, etc., human is optimal.

In an embodiment, the terms "treat" and "treating" refers to an improvement, prevention or reversal of a disease or condition or at least one of identifiable symptoms thereof, such as treating cancer, disorders related to undesirable angiogenesis or TNF- α by reducing or stabilizing the symptoms of cancer or a disease. In another embodiment, "treat" or "treating" refers to an improvement, prevention or reversal of at least one measurable body parameter of a disease or condition which is being treated, the disease or condition may not be identified in mammal, for example, treating cancer or a disorder related to undesired angiogenesis or TNF- α by inhibiting the generation of TNF- α or modulating the activity of TNF- α . However, in another embodiment, the term "treat" or "treating" refers to slower the progress of a disease or symptom, in physical, such as stabilizing identifiable symptoms, or in physiological, such as

stabilizing physical parameters, or in both. In another embodiment, the term "treat" or "treating" refers to delaying the development of a disease or symptom.

In some embodiments, the compound is administered for a prevention purpose. As used herein, "prevent" or "preventing" refers to a reduction in a risk of given disease or symptom. In a preferred embodiment, the designated compound is administered to a subject for a prevention purpose, such as the subject with family history or tendency of cancer or autoimmune disease.

As used herein, "therapeutically effective amount" refers to an amount of the compound or the composition that can cause a biological or medical response (which is sought by researchers, veterinarians, physicians, or other clinicians) for an organism, an animal or a person, where may include relieving symptoms of the disease or symptom which is being treated. In a preferred embodiment, the therapeutically effective amount is an amount which is enough to effectively treat, improvedly treat or prevent cancer, symptom or disorder related to undesirable vascular or TNF- α .

The term "prophylactically effective amount" refers to an amount of an active compound or agent (sought by researchers, veterinarians, physicians or other clinicians), that can inhibit the development of a disease in a subject. A prophylactically effective amount of a compound refers to an amount of a therapeutic agent used alone or in combination with other active compound, which can provide a therapeutic benefit for treating or preventing the disease, symptom or disorder.

Unless otherwise specified, the singular form of the term used herein, "a" or "an", also includes a plural meaning.

Unless otherwise specified, the term "or" or "and" used herein refers to "and/ or".

Unless otherwise specified, the "w" or "—" in the specific group herein refers to a connection position.

Each preferred conditions aforementioned can be combined randomly without departing from the common knowledge in the art thereby forming various preferred embodiments of the present invention.

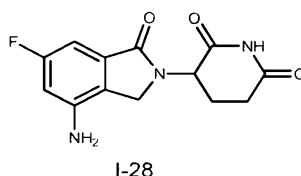
The reagents and starting materials used herein are all commercially available.

The positive effects achieved by the present invention are that the isoindoline derivative

having a structure of general formula (I) can regulate the generation and/or activity of cytokines (e.g. TNF- α) so as to effectively treat cancer and inflammatory diseases.

Examples

Example 1. Compound **I-28**



Step A. To a mixture of 5-fluoro-2-methylbenzoic acid (6.0 g, 39.0 mmol) in 98% H_2SO_4 (60 mL) was added 65% HNO_3 (3.3 g, 50.7 mmol) at -5 to 0°C , then the resulting mixture was stirred for 1h at this temperature. The mixture was poured into 200 g ice-water, then extracted by MTBE (150 mL $\times$ 3). The combined organic phase was washed with brine (20 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and evaporated to dryness *via* rotary evaporation to afford 5-Fluoro-2-methyl-3-nitro-benzoic acid (7.0 g, crude) as a yellow solid, which was used in the next step without further purification.

^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, 300M Hz): δ 8.05 (dd, J = 8.1 Hz, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (dd, J = 8.7, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 2.44 (s, 3H).

Step B. To a mixture of 5-Fluoro-2-methyl-3-nitro-benzoic acid (7.0 g, crude) in MeOH (70 mL) was added 98% H_2SO_4 (2 mL), then the resulting mixture was stirred for overnight at 70°C . The mixture was concentrated, then the residue was diluted by H_2O (50 mL) and EtOAc (150 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted by EtOAc (100 mL $\times$ 2), the combined organic phase was washed with brine (30 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and evaporated to dryness *via* rotary evaporation. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluted with (PE:EtOAc = 10:1 to 3:1) to afford methyl 5-fluoro-2-methyl-3-nitrobenzoate (3.5 g, yield 42%, two steps) as a light yellow solid.

^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, 300M Hz): δ 8.10 (dd, J = 8.1, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (dd, J = 8.7, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 2.41 (s, 3H).

Step C. To a mixture of methyl 5-fluoro-2-methyl-3-nitrobenzoate (3.5 g, 16.4 mmol) and benzoyl peroxide (388 mg, 1.6 mmol) in CCl_4 (40 mL) was added NBS (3.2 g, 18.1 mmol), then the resulting mixture was stirred for overnight at 95°C . The mixture was cooled to room temperature and filtered, and the filtrate was washed with brine (20 mL) dried over Na_2SO_4 ,

filtered and evaporated to dryness *via* rotary evaporation. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluted with (PE: EtOAc = 10:1~5:1) to afford methyl 2-(bromomethyl)-5-fluoro-3-nitrobenzoate (3.7 g, yield 77%) as a light yellow oil.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 8.21-8.25 (dd, *J* = 8.1, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 7.99-8.03 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 4.97 (s, 2H), 3.93 (s, 3H).

Step D. To a mixture of 3-aminopiperidine-2,6-dione hydrochloride (2.5 g, 15.1 mmol) and KHCO₃ (3.5 g, 34.2 mmol) in CH₃CN (80 mL) was added methyl 2-(bromomethyl)-5-fluoro-3-nitrobenzoate (4.0 g, 13.7 mmol), then the resulting mixture was stirred for overnight at 95 °C. The mixture was concentrated, then poured into 100 g ice-water, then mixture was stirred for 0.5 h. The mixture was filtered and the solid was washed with H₂O (50 mL × 3), dried to afford compound **I-28A** [3-(6-fluoro-4-nitro-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione] (3.8 g, yield 90%) as a yellow solid.

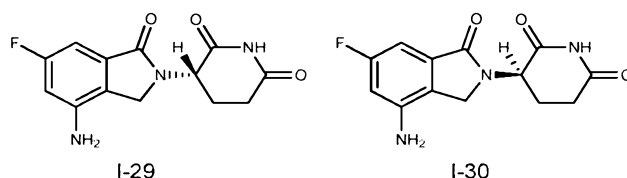
¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz): δ 11.04 (s, 1H), 8.38 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (dd, *J* = 6.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 5.18 (dd, *J* = 13.2, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 4.88 (d, *J* = 19.2 Hz, 1H), 4.78 (d, *J* = 19.2 Hz, 1H), 2.87-2.96 (m, 1H), 2.54-2.63 (m, 2H), 2.01-2.05 (m, 1H).

Step E. A mixture of compound **I-28A** (2.8 g, 9.1 mmol) and Pd/C (10%, 280 mg, 50% water) in DMF (30 mL) was stirred for 6 h under 50 Psi H₂ at room temperature. The mixture was filtered and solid was washed with DMF (50 mL × 1). The filtrate was concentrated then poured into H₂O (100 mL) and stirred for 0.5 h. The mixture was filtered, the solid was washed with H₂O (50 mL × 3), dried, to afford a crude product (2.1 g, yield:84%) as an off-white solid. 200 mg of the above crude product was purified by Prep-HPLC to afford **I-28** [3-(4-amino-6-fluoro-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione] (148.8 mg) as an off-white solid.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz): 11.01 (s, 1H), 6.55-6.63 (m, 2H), 5.79 (s, 2H), 5.10 (dd, *J* = 13.2, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.18 (d, *J* = 17.2 Hz, 1H), 4.08 (d, *J* = 17.2 Hz, 1H), 2.87-2.95 (m, 1H), 2.59-2.63 (m, 1H), 2.27-2.31 (m, 1H), 2.02-2.06 (m, 1H). LCMS: 278.1 ([M+1]⁺).

Compounds **I-01** to **I-27** can be prepared according to the method described in Example 1.

Example 2. Synthesis of Compound **I-29** and **I-30**

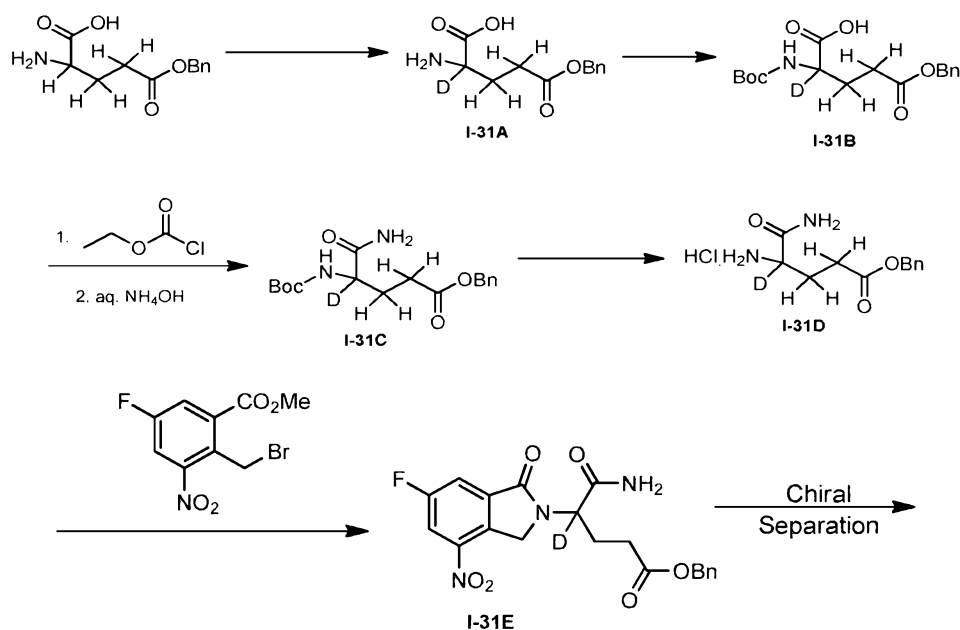


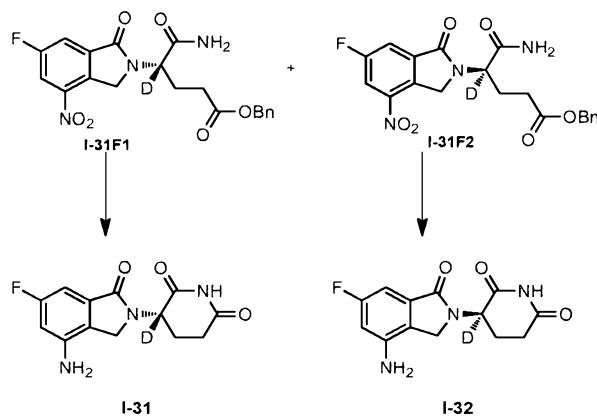
800 mg of compound **I-28** in 28 mL DMF was separated by chiral HPLC (Column: CHIRALPAK IA, 5 μ m, 30 x 250 mm; Mobile Phase: CH₃CN; Flow Rate: 21mL/min; Temperature: 26-28 °C; Wave Length: 230 nm; Injection: 350 μ L) to afford 300 mg **I-29** and 260 mg **I-30**.

I-29: [Rt=4.81min; >99% ee; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz): δ 11.01 (s, 1H), 6.55-6.63 (m, 2H), 5.80 (s, 2H), 5.07-5.12 (m, 1H), 4.18 (d, *J* = 16.8 Hz, 1H), 4.08 (d, *J* = 16.8 Hz, 1H), 2.87-2.93 (m, 1H), 2.59-2.63 (m, 1H), 2.27-2.31 (m, 1H), 2.02-2.07 (m, 1H). LCMS: 278.1 ([M+1]⁺).

I-30: [Rt=7.08min; >97.5% ee; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400MHz): δ 11.01 (s, 1H), 6.55-6.63 (m, 2H), 5.79 (s, 2H), 5.08-5.12 (m, 1H), 4.19 (d, *J* = 17.2 Hz, 1H), 4.08 (d, *J* = 17.2 Hz, 1H), 2.87-2.95 (m, 1H), 2.59-2.64 (m, 1H), 2.27-2.31 (m, 1H), 2.04-2.07 (m, 1H). LCMS: 278.1 ([M+1]⁺).

Example 3, Compound **I-31** and **I-32**





Step A: To a solvent of (*S*)-2-amino-5-(benzyloxy)-5-oxopentanoic acid (50.0 g, 221mmol) in $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{D}$ (150 mL) was added benzaldehyde (1.34 g, 12.6 mmol), the mixture was heated to 65 °C and stirred for 18 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the resulted solid was triturated with MeOH (25 mL), CH_3CN (50 mL) and *t*-BuOMe (200 mL) for 30mins, the filtered cake was rinsed with *t*-BuOMe (200 mL) and dried. The product was subject to the same procedure to afford compound **I-31A**, (32.5 g, yield = 65%).

^1H NMR ($\text{CD}_3\text{OD}+\text{D}_2\text{O}$, 300 MHz): δ 7.33-7.42 (m, 5H), 5.14 (s, 2H), 3.70(t,<0.05H), 2.58-2.63 (m, 2H), 2.13-2.17(m, 2H).

Step B: To a mixture of THF (600 mL) and H_2O (600 mL) was added compound **I-31A** (32.5 g, 137 mmol). NaHCO_3 (12.6 g, 150 mmol) was added to the above mixture in ice-water bath, After 10 min, $(\text{BOC})_2\text{O}$ (32.7 g, 150 mmol) was added slowly, the reaction mixture was stirred for 4 hours at room temperature. THF was removed under reduced pressure (in vacuum), Sat. NaHCO_3 solution was added to dissolve the residue, the mixture was extract with *t*-BuOMe (200 mL x 2). The aqueous phase was cooled with ice-water bath and adjusted to PH = 1 with 3*N* HCl, then extracted with EtOAc (300 mL x 2), combined organic layers was dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtrated and concentrated to afford **I-31B** (46.5 g, yield 100%) as white solid, which was used in the next step without further purification.

^1H NMR (CD_3OD , 300 MHz): δ 7.29-7.35 (m, 5H), 5.12 (s, 2H), 4.13(br s, 0.05H), 2.45-2.50 (m, 2H), 2.12-2.21 (m, 1H), 1.85-1.94 (m, 1H), 1.42 (s, 9H).

Step C: To a solution of **I-31B** (46.5 g, 137 mmol) in THF (500 mL), cooled to 5 °C, was added *N*-methyl morpholine (NMM) (16.5 g, 164mmol) and Ethyl chlorocarbonate (17.8 g, 164 mmol) slowly. The reaction was stirred at 0-5 °C for 1 hour. 150 mL of saturated $\text{NH}_3\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was added to the reaction mixture and then stirred for 2 hours at room temperature. EtOAc

(200 mL) was added and the organic phase was separated, aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (200 mL), the combined the organic phase was washed with NaHCO₃ aqueous (200 mLx 2) and brine (200 mL) as sequence, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to afford **I-31C** (41 g, 90%) as white solid.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 7.30-7.41 (m, 5H), 7.24 (s, 1H), 6.99 (s, 1H), 6.79 (s, 1H), 5.06 (s, 2H), 3.90 (m, <0.05H), 2.33-2.38 (m, 2H), 1.70-1.94 (m, 2H), 1.35 (s, 9H).

Step D: To a solution of **I-31C** (41.0 g, 121 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (200 mL) was added a solution of 6N HCl in 1,4-dioxane (300 mL), the mixture was stirred for 2 hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure (in vacuum) to afford a solid, which was triturated with t-BuOMe (200 mL), and filtrated and dried to afford product **I-31D** (31.3 g, yield 95%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz): δ 8.37 (br s, 3H), 8.04 (s, 1H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 7.33-7.38 (m, 5H), 5.10 (s, 2H), 3.77(t, <0.05H), 2.48-2.52 (m, 2H), 2.01-2.05 (m, 2H).

Step E: A mixture of methyl 2-(bromomethyl)-5-fluoro-3-nitrobenzoate (31.8 g, 108.9 mmol) and compound **I-31D** (29.7 g, 109mmol) and Et₃N (22.1 g, 218 mmol) in CH₃CN (550 mL) was stirred at 75 °C for overnight. The mixture was concentrated. The residue was triturated with CH₃CN (100 mL) to afford Compound **I-31E** (34.5 g, yield 76.2%) as a pale yellow solid.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 8.33 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (dd, *J* = 6.9, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (s, 1H), 7.26-7.36 (m, 6H), 4.82-5.05 (m, 4H), 2.20-2.39 (m, 3H), 2.06-2.15 (m, 1H).

Step F: Compound **I-31E** was subjected to chiral HPLC (Column: DAICEL CHIRALPAK IA, 10 μm, 25 x 250 mm; Mobile Phase: MeOH/DCM = 80/20(V/V); Flow Rate: 30 mL/min; Temperature: 35 °C; Wave Length: 254 nm) separation to afford two compounds **I-31F1** [¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 8.31-8.35 (m, 1H), 8.03 (dd, *J* = 7.2, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (s, 1H), 7.29-7.35 (m, 6H), 4.83-5.04 (m, 4H), 2.22-2.40 (m, 3H), 2.06-2.16 (m, 1H)] and **I-31F2** [¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 8.33 (dd, *J* = 9.3, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (dd, *J* = 7.2, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (s, 1H), 7.29-7.36 (m, 6H), 4.83-5.05 (m, 4H), 2.20-2.42 (m, 3H), 2.09-2.16 (m, 1H).].

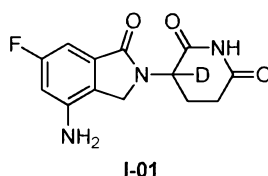
Compound **I-32**: A mixture of compound **I-31F2**, (2.2 g, 5.3 mmol) and Pd/C (10%, 200 mg, 50% water) in anhydrous MeOH (30 mL) was stirred for 4 h under 50 Psi H₂ at room temperature. The mixture was filtered and filtrate was concentrated, the resulting solid was added into DCE (15 mL) and stirred for 5 mins, then the mixture was concentrated to afford an

off-white solid residue (1.4 g). The above solid (1.1 g, 3.7 mmol) was dissolved in dry THF (10 mL) and DCE (40 mL), and then SOCl_2 (0.74 g, 9.3 mmol) was slowly added to the mixture at -30°C , after stirring for 2 h, pyridine (1.1 g, 9.3 mmol) was added and stirred for 40 mins at this temperature, Et_3N (1.3 g, 13 mmol) was added and then the mixture was stirred for 2 h. H_2O (0.1 mL) was added, and then the mixture was concentrated to dryness, the residue was dissolved in H_2O (5 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (70 mL x 5), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by Prep-HPLC to afford **I-32** (340 mg, yield 33%, ee: 99%) as a pale green solid.

^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, 400 MHz): 11.00 (s, 1H), 6.56-6.61 (m, 2H), 5.78 (s, 2H), 5.05-5.11 (m, 0.05 H), 4.17 (d, $J = 17.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.05 (d, $J = 17.1$ Hz, 1H), 2.84-2.96 (m, 1H), 2.56-2.62 (m, 1H), 2.20-2.32 (m, 1H), 1.98-2.05 (m, 1H). LCMS: 279.1 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Compound **I-31**: Following the same synthetic method as compound **I-32**, compound **I-31F1** was converted to **I-31** (99% ee). ^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, 400 MHz): 10.99 (s, 1H), 6.52-6.61 (m, 2H), 5.71 (br s, 2H), 5.08 (dd, $J = 18.0, 7.2$ Hz, 0.04 H), 4.17 (d, $J = 17.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.06 (d, $J = 17.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.83-2.96 (m, 1H), 2.47-2.62 (m, 1H), 2.21-2.32 (m, 1H), 1.98-2.05 (m, 1H). LCMS: 279.1 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Example 4: Compound **I-01**



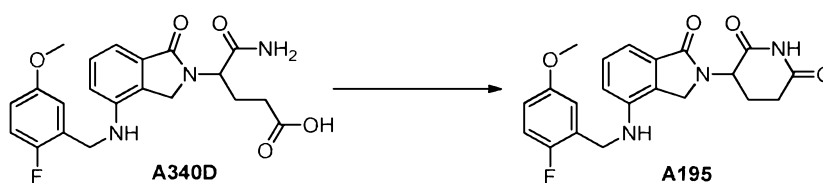
Following the procedure in above mentioned Example 3, compound **I-01** of example 4 was obtained using racemic **I-31E**.

^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, 300 MHz): δ 10.94 (br s, 1H), 6.52-6.61 (m, 2H), 5.78 (s, 2H), 5.05-5.11 (m, 0.05 H), 4.16 (d, $J = 16.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.05 (d, $J = 16.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.84-2.96 (m, 1H), 2.54-2.62 (m, 1H), 2.21-2.31 (m, 1H), 1.98-2.04 (m, 1H). LCMS: 279.1 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Compounds **I-33** to **I-56** can be prepared according to the synthetic method shown in Example 2 or 3 with appropriate starting material.

Example 5: Compound **A195**

3-(4-((2-fluoro-5-methoxybenzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A195**.



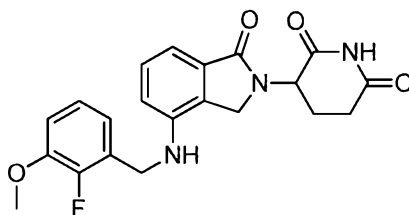
To a solution of **A340D** (40 mg, 0.096 mmol) in CH₃CN (3 mL) was added CDI (20 mg, 0.13 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred overnight at 90 °C under N₂. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was dissolved in DCM (30 mL), washed with 0.1 N HCl (10 mL), sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (10 mL), and then sat. NaCl (10 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was then purified by prep-TLC (DCM/MeOH = 25:1) 2 times to give compound **A195** (46 mg, yield 81%) as white solid.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 10.98 (s, 1H), 7.23 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (t, *J* = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 6.90-6.95 (m, 2H), 6.78-6.84 (m, 1H), 6.66 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.24 (t, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (dd, *J* = 13.2, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 4.30 (d, *J* = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 4.17 (d, *J* = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 2.85-2.97 (m, 1H), 2.57-2.64 (m, 1H), 2.24-2.36 (m, 1H), 2.00-2.07 (m, 1H). LCMS: 398.1 ([M+1]⁺).

Compounds of examples 6-7 were prepared according to the synthetic method shown in example 5 with corresponding starting materials to replace **A340D**.

Example 6: Compound **A196**

3-(4-((2-fluoro-3-methoxybenzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione
A196.

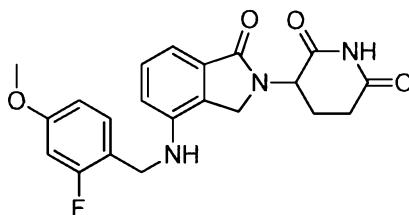


¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 11.00 (s, 1H), 7.21 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.00-7.04 (m, 2H), 6.90-6.95 (m, 2H), 6.62 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.30 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (dd, *J* = 13.2, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 4.40 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 4.28 (d, *J* = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 4.16 (d, *J* = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 2.85-2.97 (m, 1H), 2.56-2.63 (m, 1H), 2.26-2.32 (m, 1H), 1.99-2.07 (m, 1H). LCMS: 398.1 ([M+1]⁺).

Example 7: Compound **A197**

3-(4-((2-fluoro-3-methoxybenzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione

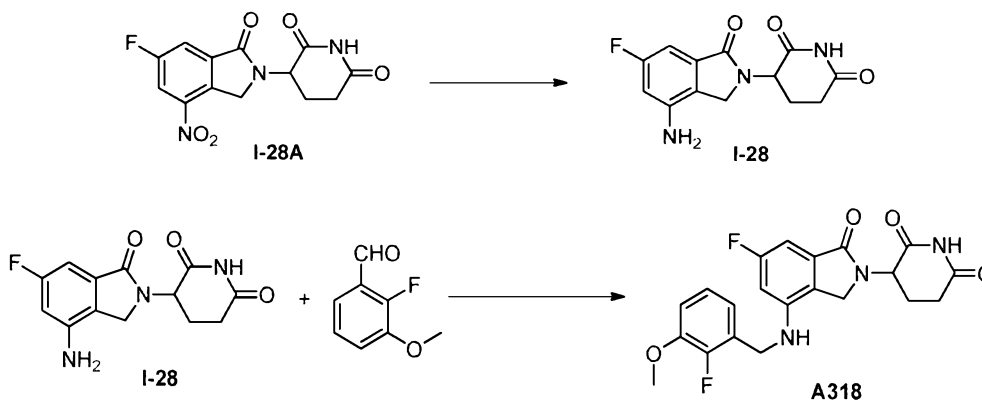
A197.



^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 11.00 (s, 1H), 7.19-7.31 (m, 2H), 6.92 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.80 (dd, $J = 12.0, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.71 (dd, $J = 8.4, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.65 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.20 (t, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 1H), 5.10 (dd, $J = 13.2, 5.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.24-4.33 (m, 3H), 4.14 (d, $J = 17.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 2.85-2.97 (m, 1H), 2.57-2.62 (m, 1H), 2.21-2.36 (m, 1H), 1.98-2.05 (m, 1H). LCMS: 398.1 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Example 8: Compound **A318**

3-(6-fluoro-4-((2-fluoro-3-methoxybenzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione **A318**.



Step A. To a mixture of compound **I-28A** (1.0 g, 3.3 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) was added Pd/C (0.18 g, 10%, 50% wet) and degassed with H_2 3 times. The mixture was stirred at 25 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 5 hours under 50 psi H_2 pressure. Then the reaction mixture was filtered and concentrated, then triturated with PE/EtOAc (5:1, 10 mL x 3) to give **I-28** (crude, 0.9 g) as a green solid.

^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 10.98 (s, 1H), 6.52-6.61 (m, 2H), 5.77 (s, 2H), 5.07 (dd, $J = 5.4, 13.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.17 (d, $J = 17.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.06 (d, $J = 17.1$ Hz, 1H), 2.83-2.95 (m, 1H), 2.55-2.62 (m, 1H), 2.20-2.34 (m, 1H), 1.97-2.07 (m, 1H).

Step B. To a solution of compound **I-28** and 2-fluoro-3-methoxybenzaldehyde (85 mg,

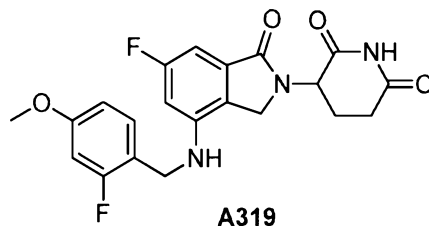
0.551 mmol) in AcOH (3 mL) was added dichloroethane (15 mL) and stirred for 1 hour. Then NaBH(OAc)₃ (235 mg, 1.09 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred for 18 hours. Another portion of NaBH(OAc)₃ (50 mg, 0.236 mmol) was added and the mixture was heated to 30 °C for 8 hours. Then another portion of 2-fluoro-3-methoxybenzaldehyde (30 mg, 0.195 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at 40 °C for 16 hours. The mixture was concentrated and purified by prep-TLC to give crude product, which was triturated with MeOH (1 mL) to give **A318** (30 mg, yield: 20%) as an off-white solid.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 11.00 (s, 1H), 7.05-7.07 (m, 2H), 6.91-6.94 (m, 1H), 6.61-6.65 (m, 2H), 6.44 (dd, *J* = 1.8, 12.9 Hz, 1H), 5.06-5.12 (m, 1H), 4.39 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 4.26 (d, *J* = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (d, *J* = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 2.86-2.90 (m, 1H), 2.57-2.63 (m, 1H), 2.24-2.30 (m, 1H), 2.02-2.06 (m, 1H). LCMS: 416.1 ([M+1]⁺).

Compounds of Examples 9-10 were prepared according to the synthetic method shown in example 8 with corresponding starting material to replace 2-fluoro-3-methoxybenzaldehyde in step B.

Example 9: Compound **A319**

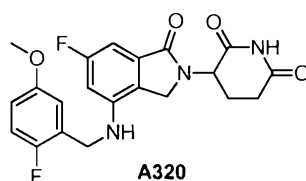
3-(6-fluoro-4-((2-fluoro-4-methoxybenzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione, **A319**.



¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 11.00 (s, 1H), 7.30 (t, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 6.71-6.84 (m, 2H), 6.55-6.64 (m, 2H), 6.47 (dd, *J* = 2.1, 12.6 Hz, 1H), 5.05-5.11 (m, 1H), 4.31 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 2H), 4.24 (d, *J* = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (d, *J* = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 2.84-2.96 (m, 1H), 2.57-2.62 (m, 1H), 2.19-2.34 (m, 1H), 2.03-2.06 (m, 1H). LCMS: 416.1 ([M+1]⁺).

Example 10: Compound **A320**

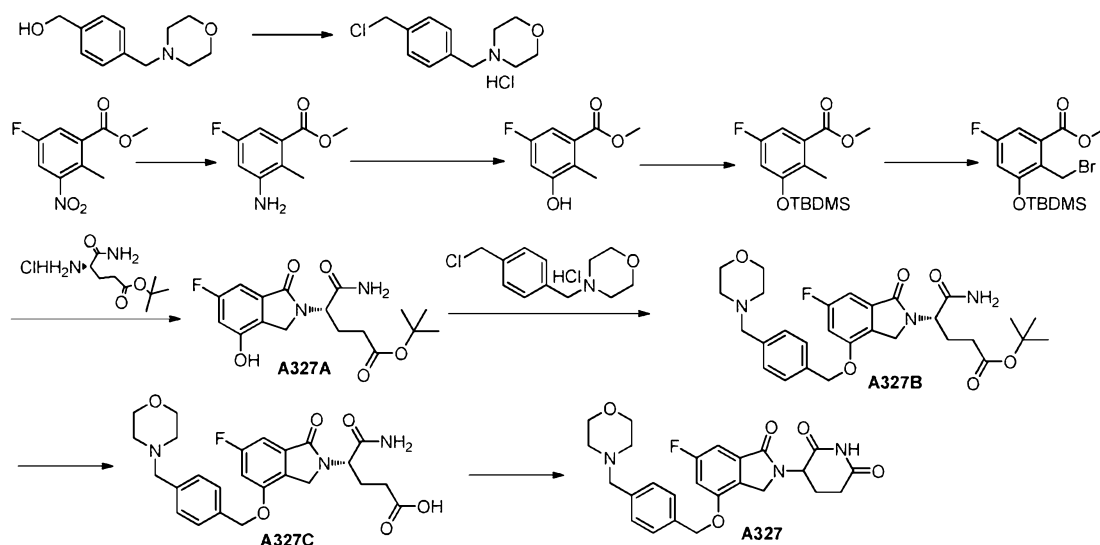
3-(6-fluoro-4-((2-fluoro-5-methoxybenzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione **A320**.



^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 11.00 (s, 1H), 7.12 (t, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 6.81-6.94 (m, 2H), 6.60-6.66 (m, 2H), 6.48 (dd, J = 2.4, 12.6 Hz, 1H), 5.06-5.12 (m, 1H), 4.36 (d, J = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 4.27 (d, J = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 4.14 (d, J = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 2.83-2.97 (m, 1H), 2.57-2.62 (m, 1H), 2.20-2.35 (m, 1H), 2.00-2.08 (m, 1H). LCMS: 416.1 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Example 11: Compound **A327**

3-(6-fluoro-4-((4-(morpholinomethyl)benzyl)oxy)-1-oxoisoindolin-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione, **A327**.



Step A. To a mixture of (4-(morpholinomethyl)phenyl)methanol (1.5 g, 7.2 mmol) in DCM (20 mL) was added SOCl_2 (2.6 g, 21.8 mmol) slowly at 0 °C, then the resulting mixture was stirred overnight at 25 °C. LCMS shown the reaction was finished. The reaction mixture was concentrated, to afford the crude product 4-(4-(chloromethyl)benzyl)morpholine hydrochloride (1.9 g) as an off-white solid.

^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 400 MHz): δ 11.70 (br s, 1H), 7.65-7.67 (m, 2H), 7.50-7.52 (m, 2H), 4.79 (s, 2H), 4.32-4.33 (m, 2H), 3.81-3.93 (m, 4H), 3.16-3.19 (m, 2H), 3.02-3.11 (m, 2H).

Step B. To a mixture of methyl 5-fluoro-2-methyl-3-nitrobenzoate (2.0 g, 9.4 mmol) and Pd/C (10%, 200 mg, 50% water) in MeOH (20 mL) was stirred at room temperature overnight

under 50 Psi H₂. TLC and LCMS shown the reaction was finished. The mixture was filtered and the solid was washed with MeOH (50 mL × 1), the filtrate was concentrated to afford methyl 3-amino-5-fluoro-2-methylbenzoate (1.3 g crude) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 M Hz), δ 6.57-6.60 (m, 1H), 5.44 (s, 2H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 2.11 (s, 3H).

Step C. To a mixture of methyl 3-amino-5-fluoro-2-methylbenzoate (1.3 g crude) and 10% H₂SO₄ (43 g, 42.6 mmol) in MeOH (20 mL) was added NaNO₂ (750 mg, 10.87 mmol) at 0 °C under N₂, then the resulting mixture was stirred for 1 h at this temperature. Then 50% H₂SO₄ (42.6 g, 213 mmol) was added to the reactor, the mixture was stirred for 1 h at 100 °C. TLC shown the reaction was finished. The reaction mixture was concentrated, the residue was diluted with H₂O (20 mL) and EtOAc (100 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted by EtOAc (100 mL × 3). The combined organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated to dryness *via* rotary evaporation. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluted with (PE: EtOAc = 50:1) to afford methyl 5-fluoro-3-hydroxy-2-methylbenzoate (660 mg, yield: 38% for two steps) as a light yellow solid.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz): δ 10.25 (s, 1H), 6.93-6.96 (m, 1H), 6.78-6.82 (m, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 2.23 (s, 3H).

Step D. A mixture of methyl 5-fluoro-3-hydroxy-2-methylbenzoate (1.2 g, 6.5 mmol) and imidazole (1.33 g, 19.5 mmol) in DCM (20 mL) was added TBDMSCl (1.96 g, 13.0 mmol) under N₂ at 0 °C., then the mixture was stirred for 10 minutes Then the mixture was stirred for 2 h at 25 °C. TLC shown the reaction was finished. The mixture was washed with H₂O (50 mL), the aqueous layer was extracted by DCM (150 mL × 3), the combined organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated to dryness *via* rotary evaporation. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluted with (PE: EtOAc = 20:1~10:1) to afford methyl 3-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-5-fluoro-2-methylbenzoate (1.4 g, yield: 72%) as a light yellow oil.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz): δ 7.12-7.15 (m, 1H), 6.84-6.87 (m, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 0.98 (s, 9H), 0.23 (s, 6H).

Step E. To a mixture of methyl 3-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-5-fluoro-2-methylbenzoate (1.4 g, 4.7 mmol) and NBS (1.0 g,

5.6 mmol) in CCl_4 (20 mL) was added benzoyl peroxide (0.12 g, 0.5 mmol) under N_2 , the mixture was stirred for overnight at 80°C . TLC shown the reaction was finished. The mixture was filtered then the solid was washed with DCM (50 mL), the organic phase was washed with H_2O (50 mL), the aqueous layer was extracted by DCM (100 mL $\times$ 3), the combined organic phase was dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and evaporated to dryness *via* rotary evaporation. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluted with (PE: EtOAc = 100:1) to afford methyl 2-(bromomethyl)-3-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-5-fluorobenzoate (1.4 g, purity: 90%) as a white solid.

^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, 400 MHz): δ 7.28-7.31 (m, 1H), 7.00-7.03 (m, 1H), 4.93 (s, 2H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 1.07 (s, 9H), 0.36 (s, 6H).

Step F. To a mixture of methyl 2-(bromomethyl)-3-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-5-fluorobenzoate (500 mg, 1.33 mmol) and (*S*)-tert-butyl-4,5-diamino-5-oxopentanoate hydrochloride (349 mg, 1.46 mmol) and Et_3N (405 mg, 4.0 mmol) in CH_3CN (10 mL) was stirred for overnight under N_2 at 80°C . TLC shown the reaction was finished. The mixture was concentrated, the residue was added to THF (10 mL), and then TBAF (4 mL, 1 M in THF) was added to the reactor dropwise. The mixture was stirred for 0.5 h at room temperature. TLC shown the reaction was finished. The mixture was concentrated, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluted with (PE: EtOAc = 5:1~1:1~ EtOAc) to afford **A327A** (200 mg, yield: 34%, for 3 steps) as a light yellow solid.

^1H NMR (MeOD , 400 MHz): δ 6.95-6.98 (m, 1H), 6.72-6.76 (m, 1H), 4.90-4.94 (m, 1H), 4.54 (d, J = 17.6 Hz, 1H), 4.42 (d, J = 17.6 Hz, 1H), 2.25-2.30 (m, 3H), 2.16-2.21 (m, 1H), 1.39 (s, 9H).

Step G. To a mixture of **A327A** (200 mg, 0.57 mmol) and 4-(4-(chloromethyl)benzyl)morpholine hydrochloride (445 mg, crude) in dry DMF (10 mL), under N_2 at room temperature, was added K_2CO_3 (393 mg, 2.90 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for overnight. LCMS shown the reaction was not finished. Another portion of 4-(4-(chloromethyl)benzyl)morpholine hydrochloride (445 mg, crude) was added to the reactor, the reaction mixture was stirred for 6 h. The mixture was concentrated, then the residue was diluted by H_2O (10 mL) and EtOAc (30 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted by EtOAc (10 mL $\times$ 3), the combined organic phase was dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and evaporated to dryness *via* rotary evaporation. The residue was purified by column

chromatography on silica gel eluted with (PE: EtOAc = 5:1~1:1~EtOAc) to afford **A327B** (250 mg, yield: 81%) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 400 MHz): δ 7.57 (s, 1H), 7.44-7.46 (m, 2H), 7.34-7.36 (m, 2H), 7.19-7.27 (m, 2H), 7.06-7.08 (m, 1H), 5.23 (s, 2H), 4.68-4.72 (m, 1H), 4.50 (d, J = 17.6 Hz, 1H), 4.39 (d, J = 17.6 Hz, 1H), 3.56-3.58 (m, 4H), 3.47 (s, 2H), 2.30-2.38 (m, 4H), 2.13-2.17 (m, 3H), 2.00-2.05 (m, 1H), 1.32 (s, 9H).

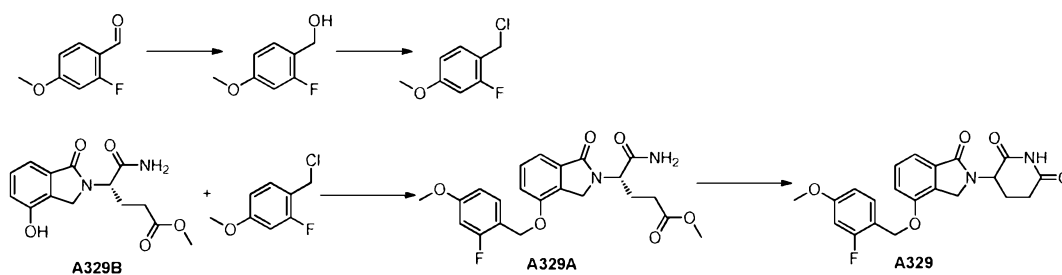
Step H. To a mixture of **A327B** (250 mg, 0.46 mmol) in dry DCM (10 mL) was added TFA (4 mL) under N_2 at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred for 4 h. TLC shown the reaction was finished. The mixture was concentrated to give **A327C** (230 mg crude) as a pale yellow solid.

Step I. To a mixture of **A327C** (230 mg crude) in CH_3CN (15 mL) was added CDI (115 mg, 0.71 mmol) under N_2 at room temperature. After finishing adding, the mixture was stirred for overnight at 95 °C. LCMS shown the reaction was finished. The mixture was concentrated, The residue was purified by prep-HPLC to afford **A327** (24 mg, yield: 11%, two steps) as a yellow solid.

^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 400 MHz): δ 10.98 (s, 1H), 7.43-7.45 (m, 2H), 7.28-7.35 (m, 3H), 7.11-7.13 (m, 1H), 5.23 (s, 2H), 5.08-5.13 (m, 1H), 4.39 (d, J = 17.2 Hz, 1H), 4.23 (d, J = 17.2 Hz, 1H), 3.55-3.58 (m, 4H), 3.47 (s, 2H), 2.87-2.91 (m, 1H), 2.54-2.59 (m, 1H), 2.42-2.45 (m, 1H), 2.35-2.41 (m, 4H), 1.97-1.99 (m, 1H). LCMS: 468.2 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Example 12: Compound **A329**

3-(4-((2-fluoro-4-methoxybenzyl)oxy)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A329**.



Step A. To a solution of 2-fluoro-4-methoxybenzaldehyde (1.0 g, 6.49 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL) were added NaBH_4 (370 mg, 9.74 mmol) at room temperature, the mixture was stirred for 1h. TLC shown the reaction was finished. HCl (1 N) was added to quench the reaction and pH was adjusted to 4-5. DCM (50 mL) and water (40 mL) was added and water layer was extracted with DCM (50 mL x 2), the combined organic phase was washed with brine (50 mL),

dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtration, concentrated to give the product (2-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)methanol (910 mg, yield: 90%) as a light yellowy oil, without further purification for the next step.

^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, 300 MHz): δ 7.31 (t, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.72-6.76 (m, 2H), 5.08 (t, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 1H), 4.43 (d, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 2H), 3.73 (m, 3H).

Step B. To a solution of (2-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)methanol (400 mg, 2.56 mmol) in dry DCM (10 mL) was added SOCl_2 (458 mg, 3.85 mmol) at room temperature, the mixture was stirred for 3h. LCMS shown the reaction was finished. The reaction mixture was concentrated to give 1-(chloromethyl)-2-fluoro-4-methoxybenzene (450 mg) as a light yellow oil which was used next step without further purification.

^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, 300 MHz): δ 7.42 (t, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H), 6.85 (dd, $J = 12.0, 2.7$ Hz, 1H), 6.77 (dd, $J = 11.4, 2.7$ Hz, 1H), 4.72 (s, 2H), 3.76 (s, 3H).

Step C. To a solution of **A329B** (200 mg, 0.68 mmol) in DMF (15 mL) were added K_2CO_3 (283 mg, 2.05 mmol) and [1-(chloromethyl)-2-fluoro-4-methoxybenzene] (239 mg, 1.37 mmol) at room temperature, the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. LCMS shown the reaction was not finished. Additional [1-(chloromethyl)-2-fluoro-4-methoxybenzene] (100 mg, 0.57 mmol) was added and stirred for 3 hr. LCMS shown the reaction was finished. The reaction mixture was concentrated and EtOAc (50 mL) and water (30 mL) was added and water layer was extracted with EtOAc (50 mL x 2), the combined organic phase was washed with brine (50 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and then concentrated to give a residue. The residue was purified by prep-TLC (MeOH /DCM = 1/20) to give **A329A** (190 mg, yield: 65%) as a white solid.

^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, 300 MHz): δ 7.57 (br s, 1H), 7.45-7.54 (m, 2H), 7.36 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.17 (br s, 1H), 6.87-6.92 (m, 1H), 6.81-6.85 (m, 1H), 5.19 (s, 2H), 4.69-4.74 (m, 1H), 4.47 (d, $J = 17.7$ Hz, 1H), 4.33 (d, $J = 17.7$ Hz, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.50 (s, 3H), 2.13-2.27 (m, 3H), 2.00-2.10 (m, 1H),

Step D. To a solution of **A329A** (190 mg, 0.44 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) were added K_2CO_3 (183 mg, 1.33 mmol), the mixture was stirred at 80 $^\circ\text{C}$ overnight under N_2 . LCMS shown the reaction was finished. The reaction mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to give a residue. The residue was purified by prep-HPLC and freeze-dried to give **A329** (120 mg, yield: 68%) as a white solid.

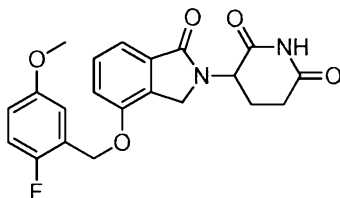
^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 10.79 (br s, 1H), 7.48-7.54 (m, 2H), 7.33-7.41 (m, 2H), 6.89 (dd, J = 12.3, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.81 (dd, J = 8.4, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 5.19 (s, 2H), 5.08-5.13 (m, 1H), 4.35 (d, J = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 4.18 (d, J = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.84-2.94 (m, 1H), 2.57-2.61 (m, 1H), 2.38-2.46 (m, 1H), 1.92-2.00 (m, 1H).

LCMS: 399.1 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Compounds in example 13-14 were prepared according to the procedure described for example 12, with corresponding starting material to replace 2-fluoro-4-methoxybenzaldehyde in step A.

Example 13: Compound **A331**

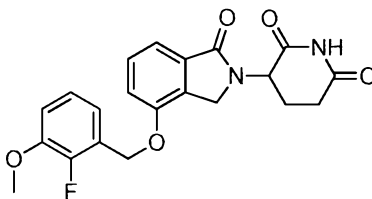
3-(4-((2-fluoro-5-methoxybenzyl)oxy)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A331**.



^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 10.65 (br s, 1H), 7.51 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.34-7.40 (m, 2H), 7.13-7.23 (m, 2H), 6.93-6.99 (m, 1H), 5.25 (s, 2H), 5.10 (dd, J = 10.2, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 4.39 (d, J = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 4.23 (d, J = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 2.84-2.96 (m, 1H), 2.54-2.60 (m, 1H), 2.39-2.47 (m, 1H), 1.93-2.00 (m, 1H). LCMS: 399.1 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Example 14: Compound **A334**

3-(4-((2-fluoro-3-methoxybenzyl)oxy)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A334**.

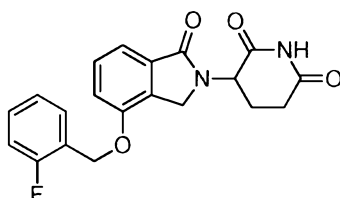


^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 400 MHz): 10.96 (s, 1H), 7.50 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.34-7.38 (m, 2H), 7.13-7.20 (m, 3H), 5.28 (s, 2H), 5.10 (dd, J = 12.8, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 4.38 (d, J = 17.6 Hz, 1H), 4.22 (d, J = 17.6 Hz, 1H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 2.87-2.90 (m, 1H), 2.50-2.58 (m, 1H), 2.40-2.43 (m, 1H),

1.95-1.98 (m, 1H). LCMS: 399.1 ($[M+1]^+$).

Example 15: Compound **A336**

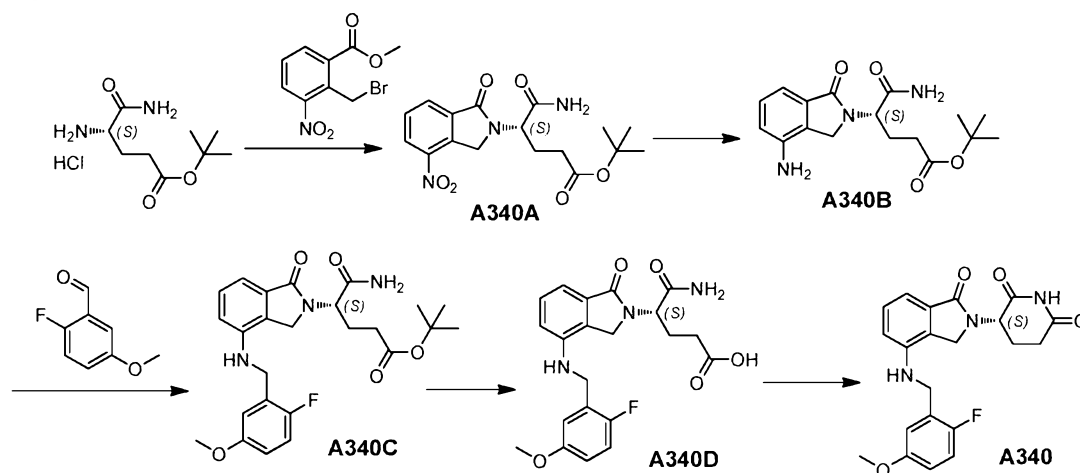
3-[4-(2-Fluoro-benzyloxy)-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl]-piperidine-2,6-dione, **A336**.



^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 400 MHz): 10.92 (s, 1H), 6.53-6.63 (m, 1H), 7.50 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.40-7.47 (m, 2H), 7.36 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.23-7.29 (m, 2H), 5.30 (s, 2H), 5.11 (dd, $J = 12.8$, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 4.38 (d, $J = 17.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.23 (d, $J = 17.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.86-2.95 (m, 1H), 2.54-2.59 (m, 1H), 2.38-2.47 (m, 1H), 1.97-2.00 (m, 1H). LCMS: 369.1 ($[M+1]^+$).

Example 16: Compound **A340**

(*S*)-3-(4-((2-fluoro-5-methoxybenzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A340**.



Step A. To a solution of methyl 2-(bromomethyl)-3-nitrobenzoate (2.00 g, 7.30 mmol) in CH_3CN (40 mL) were added (*S*)-tert-butyl 4,5-diamino-5-oxopentanoate hydrochloride (1.91 g, 8.00 mmol) and Et_3N (1.63 g, 16.1 mmol) under N_2 , the mixture was stirred at 75°C overnight. TLC shown the reaction was finished. The reaction mixture was concentrated and EtOAc (50 mL) and water (50 mL) were added, the water layer was extracted with EtOAc (50 mL x 2), the

combined organic phases were washed with brine (50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated to give a crude product. The crude product was triturated with PE/EtOAc (4/1, v/v), then filtered to give **A340A** (2.2 g, 83% yield) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 8.45 (dd, *J* = 0.9, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 8.16 (dd, *J* = 0.9, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (br s, 1H), 7.27 (br s, 1H), 5.05 (d, *J* = 19.5 Hz, 1H), 4.90 (d, *J* = 19.5 Hz, 1H), 4.75-4.80 (m, 1H), 2.14-2.27 (m, 3H), 2.00-2.10 (m, 1H), 1.33 (s, 9H).

Step B. To a solution of **A340A** (1.20 g, 3.30 mmol) in MeOH was added Pd/C (10%, 200 mg, 50% water), degassed with H₂ 3 times the mixture was stirred at 25 °C overnight under H₂ (50 Psi). LCMS shown the reaction was finished. Pd/C was removed by filtration and the filtrate was concentrated to give **A340B** (1.19 g, crude) as a light yellow solid which was used for next step without further purification.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 7.50 (br s, 1H), 7.11-7.16 (m, 2H), 6.85 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.74 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 5.41 (br s, 2H), 4.68-4.73 (m, 1H), 4.38 (d, *J* = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 4.16 (d, *J* = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 2.09-2.19 (m, 3H), 1.92-2.01 (m, 1H), 1.32 (s, 9H).

Step C. To a solution of **A340B** (1.00 g, crude) and 2-Fluoro-5-methoxy-benzaldehyde (601 mg, 3.90 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL) was added AcOH (0.5 mL), the mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 3 hours. Pd/C (10%, 200 mg, 50% water) was added, degassed with H₂ 3 times and stirred at 25 °C overnight under H₂ (balloon). LCMS shown the reaction was finished. Pd/C was removed by filtration and the filtrate was concentrated to give a residue. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (PE /EtOAc = 1/4) to give the desired product **A340C** (1.15 g, yield: 88%, for two steps) as a light yellowy solid.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 7.56 (br s, 1H), 7.09-7.24 (m, 3H), 6.91-6.96 (m, 2H), 6.80-6.85 (m, 1H), 6.63 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.34-6.38 (m, 1H), 4.74 (dd, *J* = 10.2, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 4.50 (d, *J* = 18.0 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 4.28 (d, *J* = 18.0 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 2.12-2.21 (m, 3H), 1.91-2.02 (m, 1H), 1.33 (s, 9H).

Step D. To a solution of **A340C** (1.15 g, 2.44 mmol) in DCM (20 mL) cooled to 0 °C was added dropwise TFA (4 mL), the mixture was stirred overnight at 25 °C. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on C18 (40% acetonitrile in water) then was freeze-dried to afford **A340D** (800 mg, yield: 79%) as a light yellow solid.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz): δ 12.14 (br s, 1H), 7.57 (br s, 1H), 7.10-7.23 (m, 3H),

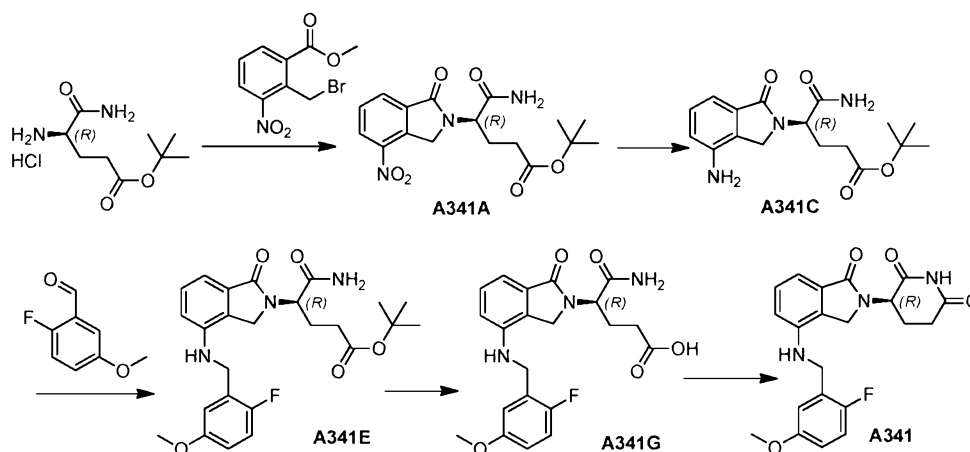
6.91-6.96 (m, 2H), 6.81-6.85 (m, 1H), 6.63 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.35 (t, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.72-4.76 (m, 1H), 4.51 (d, $J = 17.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.37 (d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 2H), 4.31 (d, $J = 17.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 2.18-2.23 (m, 3H), 1.96-2.02 (m, 1H).

Step E. A solution of **A340D** (700 mg, 1.69 mmol) in dry DCM (70 mL) was cooled to -40 °C under N_2 , $SOCl_2$ (1.00 g, 8.40 mmol) was slowly added to the mixture at -40 °C, then a solution of DMF (10 mg) in DCM (1 mL) was added and stirred for 2 h, and then pyridine (666 mg, 8.42 mmol) was added dropwise and stirred for 40 mins at this temperature, Et_3N (852 mg, 8.42 mmol) was added and then the mixture was stirred for 2 h. LCMS shown the reaction was finished. H_2O (10 mL) was added to quench the reaction, the water layer was extracted with DCM (20 mL x 2), the combined organic phase was washed with brine (50 mL x 1), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, concentrated to give a residue. The residue was purified by Prep-HPLC to give **A340** (460 mg, yield: 68%, ee: 98%) as a pale green solid.

^1H NMR ($DMSO-d_6$, 300 MHz): δ 11.00 (br s, 1H), 7.23 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.11 (t, $J = 9.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.90-6.95 (m, 2H), 6.78-6.84 (m, 1H), 6.65 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.26 (t, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.10 (dd, $J = 13.2, 5.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.37 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 2H), 4.30 (d, $J = 17.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.17 (d, $J = 17.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 2.85-2.96 (m, 1H), 2.56-2.63 (m, 1H), 2.24-2.37 (m, 1H), 2.00-2.07 (m, 1H). LCMS: 398.1 ($[M+1]^+$).

Example 17: Compound **A341**

(*R*)-3-(4-((2-fluoro-5-methoxybenzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A341**.



Step A. To a solution of 2-Bromomethyl-3-nitro-benzoic acid methyl ester (1.00 g, 3.65

mmol) in CH_3CN (50 mL) were added (*R*)-tert-butyl 4,5-diamino-5-oxopentanoate hydrochloride (955 mg, 4.00 mmol) and Et_3N (815 mg, 8.05 mmol), the mixture was stirred 75 °C overnight under N_2 . TLC shown the reaction was finished. The reaction mixture was concentrated and EtOAc (50 mL) and water (50 mL) were added, the water layer was extracted with EtOAc (50 mL x 2), the combined organic phase was washed with brine (50 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated to give a crude product. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (PE/EtOAc = 1/4), to give **A341A** (800 mg, yield: 60%) as a white solid.

^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, 300 MHz): δ 8.45 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 8.16 (d, J = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (br s, 1H), 7.27 (br s, 1H), 5.05 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.91 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.76-4.80 (m, 1H), 2.15-2.25 (m, 3H), 2.02-2.11 (m, 1H), 1.33 (s, 9H).

Step B. To a solution of **A341A** (800 mg, 2.20 mmol) in MeOH was added Pd/C (10%, 80 mg, 50% water), the mixture was stirred at 25 °C overnight under H_2 (50 Psi). LCMS showed the reaction completed. Pd/C was removed by filtration and the filtrate was concentrated to give a crude product **A341C** (680 mg, 93% yield) as a light yellowy solid. The crude product was used for next step without further purification.

^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, 300 MHz): δ 7.54 (br s, 1H), 7.13-7.18 (m, 2H), 6.88 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.76 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 5.44 (br s, 2H), 4.70-4.75 (m, 1H), 4.41 (d, J = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 4.18 (d, J = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 2.09-2.21 (m, 3H), 1.92-2.06 (m, 1H), 1.34 (s, 9H).

Step C. To a solution of **A341C** (680 mg, 2.04 mmol) and 2-Fluoro-5-methoxy-benzaldehyde (472 mg, 3.06 mmol) in MeOH was added AcOH (0.5 mL), the mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 3 hours. Pd/C (10%, 50 mg, 50% water) was added, degassed with H_2 3 times and stirred at 25 °C overnight under H_2 (balloon). LCMS showed the reaction completed. Pd/C was removed by filtration and the filtrate was concentrated to give a residue. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (PE/EtOAc = 1/4) to give the desired product **A341E** (650 mg, yield: 68%) as a light yellow solid.

^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, 400 MHz): δ 7.56 (br s, 1H), 7.18-7.23 (m, 2H), 7.12 (t, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 6.91-6.95 (m, 2H), 6.81-6.85 (m, 1H), 6.63 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.36 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 4.72-4.76 (m, 1H), 4.50 (d, J = 17.6 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 4.29 (d, J = 17.6 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 2.14-2.22 (m, 3H), 1.94-2.04 (m, 1H), 1.33 (s, 9H).

Step D. To a solution of **A341E** (650 mg, 1.38 mmol) in DCM (20 mL) cooled to 0 °C

was added dropwise TFA (4 mL), the mixture was warmed slowly to 25°C and stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure (in vacuum) to remove solution. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on C18 (40% acetonitrile in water) then was freeze-dried to afford **A341G** (450 mg, yield: 79%) as a light yellowy solid.

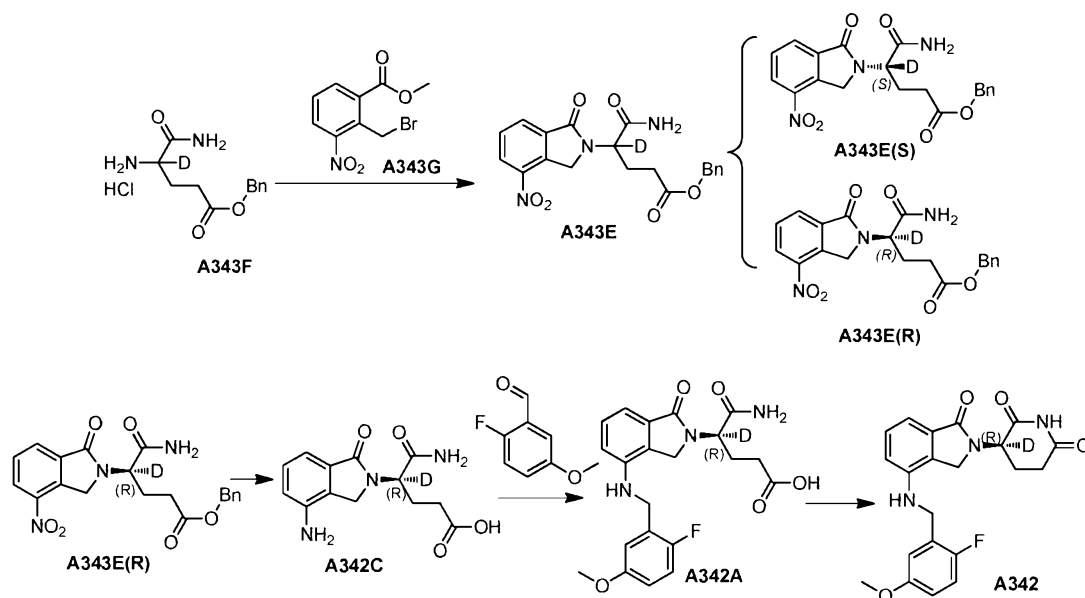
¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 7.56 (br s, 1H), 7.07-7.22 (m, 3H), 6.89-6.94 (m, 2H), 6.78-6.83 (m, 1H), 6.61 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.34 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.69-4.73 (m, 1H), 4.50 (d, *J* = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 4.29 (d, *J* = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 2.12-2.19 (m, 3H), 1.93-1.98 (m, 1H).

Step E. To a solution of **A341G** (450 mg, 1.08 mmol) dissolved in dry DCM (50 mL) cooled to -40 °C under N₂, SOCl₂ (644 mg, 5.41 mmol) was slowly added to the mixture at -40 °C under N₂, then a solution of DMF (10 mg) in DCM (1 mL) was added and stirred for 2 hrs, pyridine (428 mg, 5.41 mmol) was added dropwise and stirred for 40 mins at this temperature, Et₃N (547 mg, 5.41 mmol) was added and then the mixture was stirred for 2 h. LCMS showed the reaction completed. H₂O (10 mL) was added to quench the reaction , the water layer was extracted with DCM (30 mL x 2), the combined organic phase was washed with brine (50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated to give a residue. The residue was purified by Prep-HPLC to give **A341** (260 mg, yield: 61%, ee: 96%) as a pale green solid.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 10.98 (br s, 1H), 7.23 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (t, *J* = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 6.90-6.95 (m, 2H), 6.78-6.84 (m, 1H), 6.65 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.26 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (dd, *J* = 13.2, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 4.30 (d, *J* = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 4.17 (d, *J* = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 2.85-2.97 (m, 1H), 2.56-2.63 (m, 1H), 2.22-2.35 (m, 1H), 2.00-2.07 (m, 1H). LCMS: 398.1 ([M+1]⁺).

Example 18: Compound **A342**

(*R*)-3-deuterium-3-(4-((2-fluoro-5-methoxybenzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine -2,6-dione, **A342**.



Step A. To a solution of **A343F** (31.7 g, 115.7 mmol) in CH_3CN (560 mL) were added **A343G** (31.5 g, 115.1 mmol) and Et_3N (23.3 g, 231.0 mmol), the mixture was stirred at 75 °C overnight under N_2 . The reaction mixture was concentrated and EtOAc (50 mL) and 4N HCl aqueous solution (150 mL) were added, the mixture was filtered and the cake was washed with water (30 mL) and dried, while the filtrate was extracted with EtOAc (250 mL x 2), the combined organic phase was washed with brine (30 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtration, concentrated to give a crude product. The combined solid was triturated with CH_3CN (40 mL x 2), filtered to give **A343E** (37 g, 81% yield) as a white solid. Compound **A343E** was subjected to chiral separation to afford Peak 1 **A343E(S)** (14.4 g, yield: 77.8%, R_t = 7.30 min, 100% ee) and Peak 2 **A343E(R)** (14.8 g, yield: 80%, R_t = 11.87 min, 100% ee) as a white solid.

Chiral Separation conditions: Column: CHIRALPAK IE, Particle size: 10 μm , Dimensions: 50 x 250 mm; Wave Length: 254 nm; Mobile Phase: MeOH/DCM = 80/20 (V/V); Injection: 48 mL; Flow Rate: 60 mL/min; Temperature: 35 °C. Solvent: Mobile Phase, 17.1 mg/mL.

A343E(S): ^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, 300 MHz): δ 8.43 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (br s, 1H), 7.26-7.35 (m, 6H), 4.86-5.07 (m, 4H), 2.42-2.21-2.43 (m, 3H), 2.06-2.16 (m, 1H).

A343E(R): ^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, 300 MHz): δ 8.43 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.77-7.82 (m, 1H), 7.65 (br s, 1H), 7.35-7.23-7.35 (m, 6H), 4.86-5.07 (m, 4H), 2.20-2.42 (m, 3H), 2.06-2.15 (m, 1H).

Step B: To a solution of **A343E(R)** (2.5 g, 6.3 mmol) in MeOH (150 mL) and THF (150 mL) was added Pd/C (10%, 500 mg, 50% water), the mixture was stirred overnight under H₂ (50 Psi) at 25 °C. LCMS showed the reaction completed. Pd/C was removed by filtration and the filtrate was concentrated to give a crude product which was co-evaporated with CH₃CN/DCE (50 mL/150 mL), and then the solid was dissolved in THF (300 mL) and concentrated to give **A342C** (1.68 g, 97% yield) as a white solid, which was used in the next step without further purification.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 12.11 (br s, 1H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 7.11-7.16 (m, 2H), 6.85 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.74 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 5.43 (br s, 2H), 4.68-4.73 (m, 0.02H), 4.41 (d, *J* = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 4.17 (d, *J* = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 2.10-2.18 (m, 3H), 1.94-1.97 (m, 1H).

Step C: To a solution of **A342C** and 2-Fluoro-5-methoxy-benzaldehyde (831 mg, 5.39 mmol) in MeOH was added AcOH (0.5 mL), the mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 20 hours. Pd/C (10%, 100 mg, 50% water) was added, degassed with H₂ 3 times and stirred at 25 °C overnight under H₂ (balloon). LCMS showed the reaction completed. Pd/C was removed by filtration and the filtrate was concentrated to give a residue. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on C18 (CH₃CN: H₂O = 5%-35%, 30 min; 35%-45%, 30 min; 45%-55% 20 min) then was freeze-dried to afford **A342A** (800 mg, yield: 53%) as a light yellow solid.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 12.10 (br s, 1H), 7.56 (br s, 1H), 7.07-7.22 (m, 3H), 6.89-6.94 (m, 2H), 6.78-6.83 (m, 1H), 6.61 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.34 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.70-4.74 (m, 0.03H), 4.50 (d, *J* = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 4.28 (d, *J* = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 2.10-2.21 (m, 3H), 1.92-2.02 (m, 1H).

Step D: To a solution of **A342A** (450 mg, 1.10 mmol) in dry DCM (50 mL) cooled to -40 °C under N₂, SOCl₂ (572 mg, 4.81 mmol) was slowly added to the mixture at -40 °C under N₂, then a solution of DMF (10 mg) in DCM (1 mL) was added, stirring for 2 hr, then pyridine (380 mg, 4.80 mmol) was added dropwise at this temperature, stirring for 40 mins, then Et₃N (486 mg, 4.80 mmol) was added and then the mixture was stirred for 2 h. LCMS showed the reaction completed. H₂O (10 mL) was added to quench the reaction, the water layer was extracted with DCM (30 mL x 2), the combined organic phase was washed with brine (50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated to give a residue. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on C18 (CH₃CN: H₂O = 5%-35%, 30 min; 35%-45%, 30 min; 45%-55% 20 min) to give **A342** (220 mg, yield: 58%, ee: 99%) as a light yellow solid.

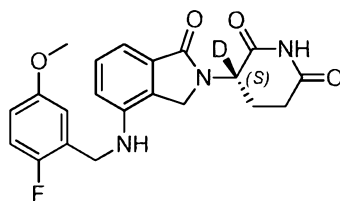
^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 11.00 (br s, 1H), 7.23 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 6.90-6.95 (m, 2H), 6.79-6.84 (m, 1H), 6.65 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.26 (t, J = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 5.07-5.14 (m, 0.01H), 4.36 (d, J = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 4.30 (d, J = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 4.17 (d, J = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 2.85-2.97 (m, 1H), 2.57-2.63 (m, 1H), 2.24-2.34 (m, 1H), 2.00-2.06 (m, 1H).

LCMS: 399.1 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Compound of example 19 was prepared according to the synthetic method described for example 18, with corresponding starting material to replace **A342E(R)** in step B.

Example 19: **A343**

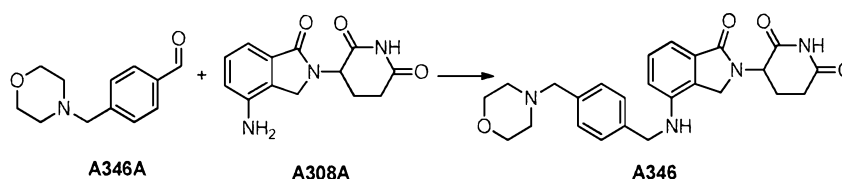
(*S*)-3-deuterium-3-(4-((2-fluoro-5-methoxybenzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A343**.



^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 11.00 (br s, 1H), 7.23 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 6.90-6.95 (m, 2H), 6.78-6.84 (m, 1H), 6.65 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.26 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 5.07-5.13 (m, 0.02H), 4.36 (d, J = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 4.29 (d, J = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 4.17 (d, J = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 2.85-2.97 (m, 1H), 2.56-2.64 (m, 1H), 2.24-2.34 (m, 1H), 2.00-2.05 (m, 1H). LCMS: 399.1 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Example 20: compound **A346**

(*S*)-3-(4-((4-(morpholinomethyl)benzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A346**.



A346A (119 mg, 0.58 mmol) and compound **A308A** (100 mg, 0.39 mmol) was dissolved in AcOH (2.5 mL) and DCM (2.5 mL) and the solution was stirred for 1 hour at 30°C.

NaBH(OAc)₃ (246 mg, 1.16 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 18 hours under N₂. TCL showed the reaction completed. The solvent was removed and sat aq NaHCO₃ (5mL) was added to adjust pH to 8. The mixture was extracted with DCM (25 mL x 5) and the combined organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated and triturated with PE/EtOAc (1/1) (25 mL x 2) to give 250 mg crude product, which was purified by prep-HPLC to give **A346** (140 mg, 80% yield) as a white solid.

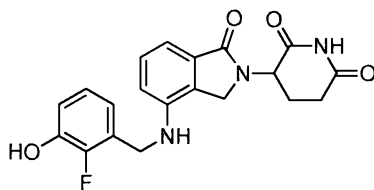
¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 11.00 (s, 1H), .7.16-7.33 (m, 5H), 6.90 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.62 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.33 (t, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.07-5.13 (m, 1H), 4.35 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 4.29 (d, *J* = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 4.16 (d, *J* = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 3.53 (t, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 4H), 3.39 (s, 2H), 2.85-2.93 (m, 1H), 2.58-2.63 (m, 1H), 2.28-2.31 (m, 5H), 2.01-2.06 (m, 1H).

LCMS: 449.2 ([M+1]⁺).

Compounds in examples 12-45 was prepared according to the procedure described for example 20, with corresponding starting materials to replace **A346A**.

Example 21: Compound **A359**

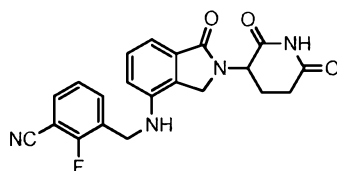
3-(4-((2-fluoro-3-hydroxybenzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A359**.



¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 10.96 (br, 1H), 9.79 (br, 1H), 7.21 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.73-6.93 (m, 4H), 6.63 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.25 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (dd, *J* = 13.2, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 4.28 (d, *J* = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 4.15 (d, *J* = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 2.85-2.97 (m, 1H), 2.57-2.63 (m, 1H), 2.22-2.36 (m, 1H), 2.01-2.05 (m, 1H). LCMS: 384.1 ([M+1]⁺).

Example 22: Compound **A360**

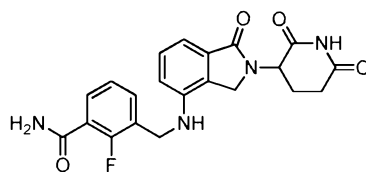
3-(((2-(2,6-dioxopiperidin-3-yl)-1-oxoisindolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)-2-fluorobenzonitrile, **A360**.



^1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 11.03 (s, 1H), 7.81-7.86 (m, 1H), 7.71-7.76 (m, 1H), 7.36 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.66 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.41 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.13, (dd, J = 12.9, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 4.50 (d, J = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 4.32 (d, J = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (d, J = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 2.87-2.95 (m 1H), 2.50-2.65 (m 1H), 2.29-2.34 (m 1H), 2.02-2.07 (m 1H).

Example 23: Compound **A361**

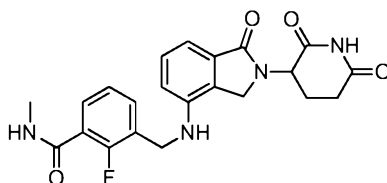
3-(((2-(2,6-Dioxopiperidin-3-yl)-1-oxoisindolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)-2-fluorobenzamide, **A361**.



^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 11.02 (s, 1H), 7.75 (s, 1H), 7.63 (s, 1H), 7.45-7.53 (m, 2H), 7.16-7.27 (m, 2H), 6.96 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.64 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.35-6.38 (m, 1H), 5.13 (dd, J = 13.2, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (d, J = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 4.33 (d, J = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 4.20 (d, J = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 2.87-2.98 (m, 1H), 2.60-2.65 (m, 1H), 2.25-2.39 (m, 1H), 2.03-2.07 (m, 1H). LCMS: 411.1 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Example 24: Compound **A362**

3-(((2-(2,6-Dioxopiperidin-3-yl)-1-oxoisindolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)-2-fluoro-N-methylbenzamide, **A362**.

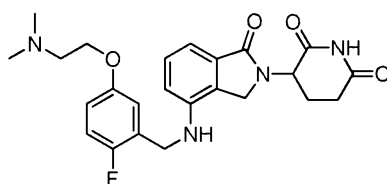


^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 11.01 (s, 1H), 8.28 (d, J = 3.3 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (t, J = 7.2

Hz, 2H), 7.15-7.26 (m, 2H), 6.95 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.63 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.37 (t, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 1H), 5.12 (dd, $J = 13.5, 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.45 (d, $J = 5.1$ Hz, 2H), 4.32 (d, $J = 17.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.20 (d, $J = 17.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.87-2.99 (m, 1H), 2.78 (d, $J = 4.8$ Hz, 3H), 2.60-2.65 (m, 1H), 2.25-2.39 (m, 1H), 1.99-2.11 (m, 1H). LCMS: 425.1 ($[M+1]^+$).

Example 25: Compound **A363**

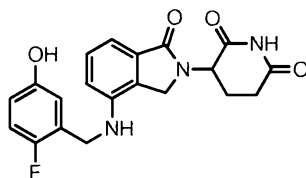
3-(4-((5-(2-(Dimethylamino)ethoxy)-2-fluorobenzyl)amino)-1-oxoisoindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A363**.



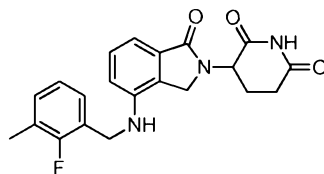
^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 11.02 (s, 1H), 7.24 (t, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.11 (t, $J = 9.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.90-6.96 (m, 2H), 6.80-6.86 (m, 1H), 6.65 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.29 (t, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.12 (dd, $J = 13.2, 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.29-4.39 (m, 3H), 4.19 (d, $J = 17.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.94 (t, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 2H), 2.87-2.99 (m, 1H), 2.51-2.65 (m, 3H), 2.24-2.38 (m, 1H), 2.15 (s, 6H), 2.00-2.10 (m, 1H). LCMS: 455.2 ($[M+1]^+$).

Example 26: Compound **A364**

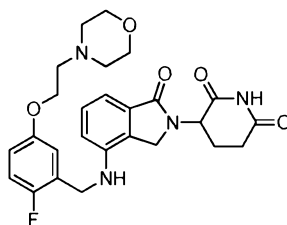
3-(4-((2-fluoro-5-hydroxybenzyl)amino)-1-oxoisoindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A364**.



^1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 11.01 (s, 1H), 9.24 (s, 1H), 7.22 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.92-6.99 (m, 2H), 6.70-6.73 (m, 1H), 6.55-6.60 (m, 2H), 6.31 (t, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 1H), 5.11, (dd, $J = 13.2, 5.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.27-4.34 (m, 3H), 4.17 (d, $J = 17.1$ Hz, 1H), 2.86-2.96 (m 1H), 2.57-2.64 (m 1H), 2.24-2.33 (m 1H), 2.02-2.06 (m 1H).

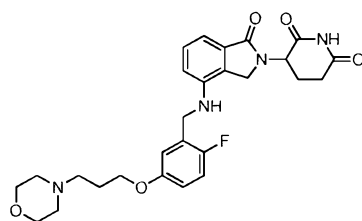
Example 27: Compound **A367**3-(4-((2-fluoro-3-methylbenzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A367**.

^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 11.03 (s, 1H), 7.14-7.26 (m, 3H), 6.93-7.04 (m, 2H), 6.64 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.30 (br s, 1H), 5.09-5.16 (m, 1H), 4.42 (s, 2H), 4.31 (d, J = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 4.18 (d, J = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 2.89-2.98 (m, 1H), 2.59-2.65 (m, 1H), 2.25-2.46 (m, 4H), 2.02-2.07 (m, 1H). LCMS: 382.2 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Example 28: Compound **A368**3-(4-((2-fluoro-5-(2-morpholinoethoxy)benzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A368**.

^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 10.98 (s, 1H), 7.23 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 6.79-6.95 (m, 3H), 6.64 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.24 (br, 1H), 5.10 (dd, J = 13.2, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (d, J = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 4.30 (d, J = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 4.18 (d, J = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 3.97 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 3.51 (t, J = 4.5 Hz, 4H), 2.85-2.97 (m, 1H), 2.56-2.63 (m, 3H), 2.27-2.39 (m, 5H), 2.00-2.05 (m, 1H). LCMS: 497.2 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

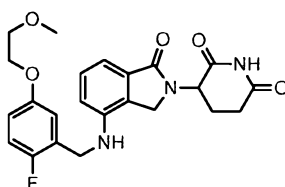
Example 29: Compound **A369**3-(4-((2-fluoro-5-(3-morpholinopropoxy)benzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A369**.



^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 11.00 (s, 1H), 7.22 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.09 (t, $J = 9.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.88-6.95 (m, 2H), 6.77-6.83 (m, 1H), 6.63 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.27 (t, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 1H), 5.11 (dd, $J = 13.2, 5.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.36 (d, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 2H), 4.30 (d, $J = 17.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.17 (d, $J = 17.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.88 (t, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 2H), 3.52 (t, $J = 3.9$ Hz, 4H), 2.85-2.96 (m, 1H), 2.57-2.63 (m, 1H), 2.22-2.41 (m, 7H), 1.99-2.05 (m, 1H), 1.73-1.84 (m, 2H). LCMS: 511.2 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Example 30: Compound **A370**

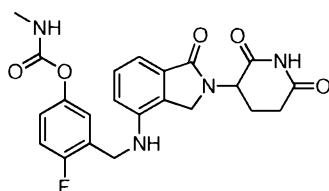
3-((4-((2-fluoro-5-(2-methoxyethoxy)benzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A370**.



^1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 10.98 (s, 1H), 7.23 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.06-7.12 (m, 1H), 6.90-6.95 (m, 2H), 6.79-6.84 (m, 1H), 6.64 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.24 (t, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 1H), 5.10 (dd, $J = 13.2, 5.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.28-4.38 (m, 3H), 4.19 (d, $J = 17.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.96-3.99 (m, 2H), 3.55-3.58 (m, 2H), 3.23 (s, 3H), 2.85-2.95 (m 1H), 2.57-2.64 (m 1H), 2.24-2.36 (m 1H), 1.98-2.09 (m 1H).

Example 31: Compound **A371**

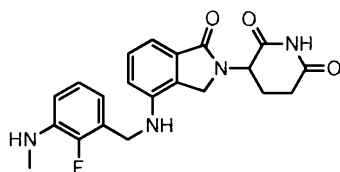
3-(((2-(2,6-Dioxopiperidin-3-yl)-1-oxoisindolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)-4-fluorophenyl methylcarbamate, **A371**.



^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 11.00 (s, 1H), 7.52-7.56 (m, 1H), 7.15-7.25 (m, 2H), 6.93-7.06 (m, 3H), 6.63 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.28-6.32 (m, 1H), 5.10 (dd, J = 13.5, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 4.40 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 4.30 (d, J = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 4.18 (d, J = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 2.84-2.97 (m, 1H), 2.59-2.69 (m, 4H), 2.23-2.37 (m, 1H), 1.99-2.08 (m, 1H). LCMS: 441.1 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Example 32: Compound **A372**

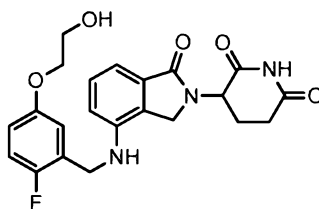
3-(4-((2-fluoro-3-(methylamino)benzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A372**.



^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 10.99 (s, 1H), 7.21 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.85-6.92 (m, 2H), 6.63 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.48-6.55 (m, 2H), 6.21 (t, J = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 5.48-6.49 (m, 1H), 5.09 (dd, J = 13.2, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (d, J = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 4.27 (d, J = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 4.15 (d, J = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 2.85-2.97 (m, 1H), 2.69 (d, J = 4.5 Hz, 3H), 2.49-2.63 (m, 1H), 2.21-2.35 (m, 1H), 1.98-2.05 (m, 1H). LCMS = 397.1 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$)

Example 33: Compound **A375**

3-(4-((2-fluoro-5-(2-hydroxyethoxy)benzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A375**.

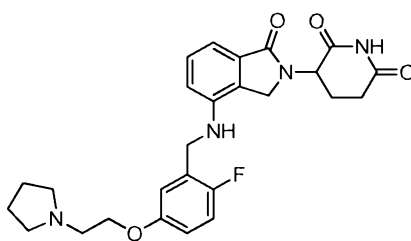


^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 9.35 (br s, 1H), 7.22 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (t, J = 9.3

Hz, 1H), 6.88-6.95 (m, 2H), 6.78-6.83 (m, 1H), 6.63 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.31 (t, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.11 (dd, $J = 13.5, 5.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.82 (br s, 1H), 4.37 (d, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 2H), 4.30 (d, $J = 17.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.17 (t, $J = 17.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.85 (t, $J = 4.8$ Hz, 2H), 3.62 (t, $J = 4.8$ Hz, 2H), 2.85-2.97 (m, 1H), 2.55-2.65 (m, 1H), 2.24-2.36 (m, 1H), 2.01-2.05 (m, 1H). LCMS: 428.1 $[(M+1)^+]$.

Example 34: Compound **A376**

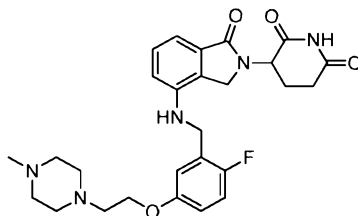
3-(4-((2-fluoro-5-(2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)ethoxy)benzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A376**.



^1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 11.02 (s, 1H), 7.22 (t, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.06-7.13 (m, 1H), 6.89-6.95 (m, 2H), 6.78-6.84 (m, 1H), 6.63 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.29 (t, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 1H), 5.11, (dd, $J = 13.2, 5.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.27-4.37 (m, 3H), 4.17 (d, $J = 17.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.94 (t, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.85-2.97 (m 1H), 2.57-2.69 (m 3H), 2.22-2.42 (m 5H), 1.98-2.06 (m 1H), 1.56-1.66 (m 4H).

Example 35: Compound **A377**

3-(4-((2-fluoro-5-(2-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)ethoxy)benzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A377**.

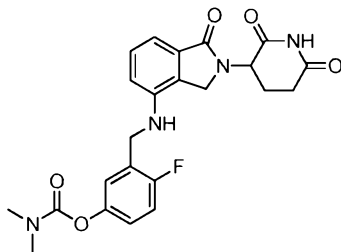


^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 11.03 (s, 1H), 7.22 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.09 (t, $J = 9.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.91-6.95 (m, 2H), 6.79-6.89 (m, 1H), 6.63 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.29 (t, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.11 (dd, $J = 13.5, 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.27-4.37 (m, 3H), 4.17 (d, $J = 17.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.94 (t, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 2H), 2.85-2.98 (m, 1H), 2.55-2.62 (m, 4H), 2.20-2.42 (m, 8H), 2.12 (s, 3 H),

1.98-2.07 (m, 1H). LCMS: 510.2 ($[M+1]^+$).

Example 36: Compound **A378**

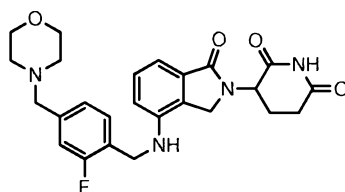
3-(((2-(2,6-dioxopiperidin-3-yl)-1-oxoisindolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)-4-fluorophenyl dimethylcarbamate, **A378**.



^1H NMR (300 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$): δ 11.00 (s, 1H), 7.17-7.26 (m, 2H), 7.08-7.11 (m, 1H), 6.94-7.04 (m, 2H), 6.78-6.84 (m, 1H), 6.62 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.30 (t, $J = 5.9$ Hz, 1H), 5.11, (dd, $J = 13.2, 5.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.40 (d, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 1H), 4.31 (d, $J = 17.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.18 (d, $J = 17.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.84-2.96 (m 7H), 2.57-2.63 (m 1H), 2.23-2.37 (m 1H), 2.00-2.05 (m 1H).

Example 37: Compound **A382**

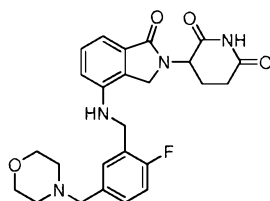
3-(4-((2-fluoro-5-(3-morpholinopropoxy)benzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A382**.



^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO-}d_6$, 300 MHz): δ 11.00 (s, 1H), 7.32 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.22 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.05-7.13 (m, 2H), 6.93 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.64 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.28 (t, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 5.07-5.13 (m, 1H), 4.38 (d, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 2H), 4.28 (d, $J = 17.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.16 (d, $J = 17.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.54 (t, $J = 4.5$ Hz, 4H), 3.42 (s, 2H), 2.85-2.97 (m, 1H), 2.57-2.63 (m, 1H), 2.26-2.38 (m, 5H), 2.00-2.09 (m, 1H). LCMS: 467.2 ($[M+1]^+$).

Example 38: Compound **A383**

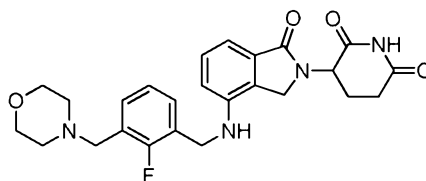
3-(4-((2-fluoro-5-(morpholinomethyl)benzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A383**.



^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 10.98 (br s, 1H), 7.34 (d, J = 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.10-7.32 (m, 3H), 6.95 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.64 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (br s, 1H), 5.12 (dd, J = 13.5, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (d, J = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 4.32 (d, J = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 4.21 (d, J = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 3.45-3.48 (m, 4H), 3.38 (s, 2H), 2.87-2.99 (m, 1H), 2.30-2.36 (m, 1H), 2.23-2.25 (m, 4H), 2.22-2.36 (m, 1H), 2.01-2.09 (m, 1H). LCMS = 467.2 [(M+1) $^+$].

Example 39: Compound **A381**

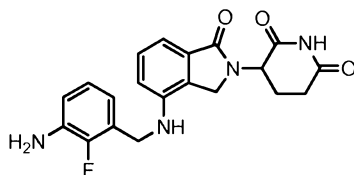
3-(4-((2-fluoro-3-(morpholinomethyl)benzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A381**.



^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 11.02 (s, 1H), 7.20-7.31 (m, 3H), 7.10 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.95 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.65 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.31 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (dd, J_1 = 13.8 Hz, J_2 = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (d, J = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 4.31 (d, J = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (d, J = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 3.53-3.58 (m, 6H), 2.87-2.99 (m, 1H), 2.57-2.66 (m, 1H), 2.24-2.39 (m, 5H), 2.00-2.10 (m, 1H). LCMS = 467.2 [(M+1) $^+$].

Example 40: Compound **A384**

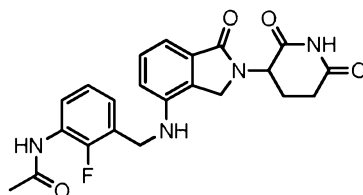
3-(4-((3-amino-2-fluorobenzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A384**.



^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 9.76 (br s, 1H), 7.23 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.93 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.77 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.61-6.67 (m, 2H), 6.49-6.54 (m 1H), 6.22 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.09-5.15 (m, 3H), 4.35 (d, J = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 4.29 (d, J = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 4.17 (d, J = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 2.87-2.99 (m, 1H), 2.58-2.67 (m, 1H), 2.23-2.36 (m, 1H), 2.00-2.10 (m, 1H). LCMS = 383.1 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Example 41: Compound **A388**

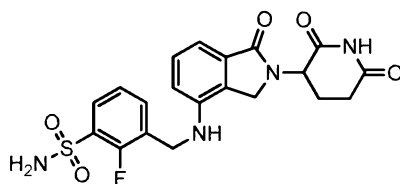
N-((3-(((2-(2,6-dioxopiperidin-3-yl)-1-oxoisindolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)-2-fluorophenyl)acetamide, **A388**.



^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 10.96 (br s, 1H), 9.71 (s, 1H), 7.74 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.22 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.02-7.13 (m, 2H), 6.93 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.64 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.31 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (dd, J = 12.9, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 4.42 (d, J = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 4.29 (d, J = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 4.16 (d, J = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 2.85-2.95 (m, 1H), 2.55-2.64 (m, 1H), 2.22-2.36 (m, 1H), 1.99-2.07 (m, 4H). LCMS= 425.1 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Example 42: Compound **A389**

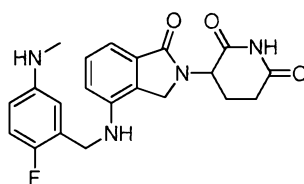
3-(((2-(2,6-dioxopiperidin-3-yl)-1-oxoisindolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)-2-fluorobenzenesulfonamide, **A389**.



^1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 11.02 (s, 1H), 7.85-7.88 (m, 1H), 7.73-7.78 (m, 1H), 7.39-7.45 (m, 3H), 7.24 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.96 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.63 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.43 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 5.11, (dd, J = 13.2, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (d, J = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 4.29 (d, J = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 4.18 (d, J = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 2.85-2.97 (m 1H), 2.58-2.63 (m 1H), 2.24-2.36 (m 5H), 2.02-2.07 (m 1H).

Example 43: Compound **A387**

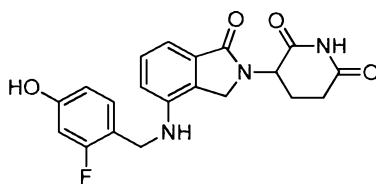
3-(4-((2-fluoro-5-(methylamino)benzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A387**.



^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 11.02 (s, 1H), 7.22 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.87-6.93 (m, 2H), 6.62 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.50-6.53 (m, 1H), 6.31-6.36 (m, 1H), 6.25 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.47-5.52 (m, 1H), 5.11 (dd, J = 4.8, 13.2 Hz, 1H), 4.25-4.30 (m, 3H), 4.15 (d, J = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 2.85-2.97 (m, 1H), 2.54-2.63 (m, 4H), 2.22-2.37 (m, 1H), 1.99-2.06 (m, 1H). LCMS: 397.21 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Example 44: Compound **A396**

3-(4-((2-fluoro-4-hydroxybenzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A396**.



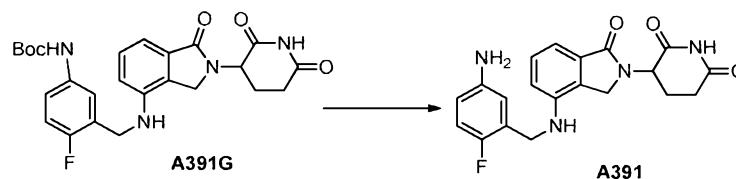
^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 11.00 (br s, 1H), 9.74 (br s, 1H), 7.14-7.25 (m, 2H), 6.92 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.66 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.52-6.55 (m, 2H), 6.13 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 5.07-5.13 (m, 1H), 4.24-4.29 (m, 3H), 4.14 (d, J = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 2.87-2.97 (m, 1H), 2.56-2.65 (m, 1H), 2.21-2.36 (m, 1H), 1.98-2.06 (m, 1H). LCMS: 384.1 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$)

Example 45: Compound A391

[3-(4-((5-amino-2-fluorobenzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione], **A391**.

StepA: compound **A391G** was prepared according to the synthetic method shown in Example 20, with corresponding starting material to replace **A346A**.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz): δ 11.03 (s, 1H), 9.31 (s, 1H), 7.37-7.44 (m, 2H), 7.24 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (t, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 6.95 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.62 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.33 (t, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 5.11-5.16 (m, 1H), 4.36 (t, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 4.29 (d, *J* = 16.8 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (d, *J* = 17.2 Hz, 1H), 2.89-2.98 (m, 1H), 2.60-2.64 (m, 1H), 2.26-2.37 (m, 1H), 2.03-2.06 (m, 1H), 1.42 (s, 9H).



Step B: To a solution of **A391G** (400 mg, 0.83 mmol) in DCM (12 mL) was added CF₃COOH (4 mL), and the solution was stirred for 0.5 hours at 35 °C. The solvent was removed and the residue was dissolved with 4 mL CH₃CN and 100 mg Et₃N, then purified by prep-HPLC to give **A391** (130 mg, yield: 41%) as a white solid.

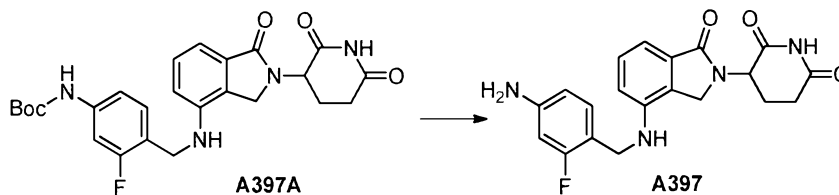
¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz): δ 10.83 (s, 1H), 9.37 (t, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.78-7.86 (m, 3H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 7.50 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.17 (s, 1H), 4.64 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 4.50-4.54 (m, 1H), 2.37-2.41 (m, 1H), 2.21-2.26 (m, 1H), 1.89-1.93 (m, 2H). LCMS: 523.1 ([M+1]⁺).

Example 46: Compound A397

3-(4-((5-amino-2-fluorobenzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, A397.

Step A: Compound **A397A** was prepared according to the synthetic method shown in Example 20, with corresponding starting material to replace **A346A**.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz): δ 11.04 (br s, 1H), 9.54 (br s, 1H), 7.38 (d, *J* = 12.8 Hz, 1H), 7.22-7.28 (m, 2H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.94 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.65 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.24 (t, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 5.10-5.14 (m, 1H), 4.27-4.34 (m, 3H), 4.17 (d, *J* = 17.2 Hz, 1H), 2.89-2.97 (m, 1H), 2.64-2.67 (m, 1H), 2.25-2.36 (m, 1H), 2.03-2.06 (m, 1H), 1.46 (s, 9H).

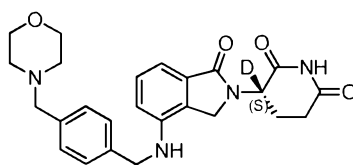


Step B: To a solution of compound **A397A** (100 mg, 0.21 mmol) in dioxane (20 mL) was added a solution of 6 N HCl in dioxane, the mixture was stirred for 2.5 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the residue was dissolved in DMF (10 mL) and adjust pH = 7-8 with Sat. NaHCO₃, filtered. The filtrate was concentrated and the residue was purified by Prep-HPLC to give the desired product **A397** (35 mg, yield: 44%) as a light yellowy solid.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz): δ 11.02 (br s, 1H), 7.24 (t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.02 (t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.93 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.69 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.04 (t, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 5.30 (br s, 2H), 5.09-5.14 (m, 1H), 4.25 (d, *J* = 17.2 Hz, 1H), 4.20 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 4.14 (d, *J* = 17.2 Hz, 1H), 2.88-2.97 (m, 1H), 2.59-2.64 (m, 1H), 2.24-2.35 (m, 1H), 2.02-2.08 (m, 4H). LCMS: 383.2 [(M+1)⁺].

Example 47: Compound **A373**

(*S*)-3-deuterium-3-(4-((4-(morpholinomethyl)benzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A373**.



Step A: To a solution of **A373C** [4-(morpholinomethyl)benzaldehyde] (0.8 g, 3.9 mmol) and **A356C** (0.7 g, 2.5 mmol) in MeOH (100 mL) was added AcOH (1 mL) and the mixture was stirred overnight at 40 °C under N₂. Then Pd/C (50% wet, 10%, 150 mg) was added to the reaction mixture and degassed with H₂ 3 times. The mixture was stirred for 5 hours at 1 atm hydrogen pressure. The reaction mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated and purified by RP-HPLC to give **A373A** (1.0 g, yield: 86%) as a light yellow solid.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 9.96 (br, 1H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 7.41-7.49 (m, 4H),

7.11-7.18 (m, 2H), 6.87 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.54 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.25-4.55 (m, 7H), 3.93 (d, $J = 12.0$ Hz, 2H), 3.58 (t, $J = 12.3$ Hz, 2H), 3.01-3.24 (m, 4H), 2.13-2.21 (m, 3H), 1.93-2.00 (m, 1H).

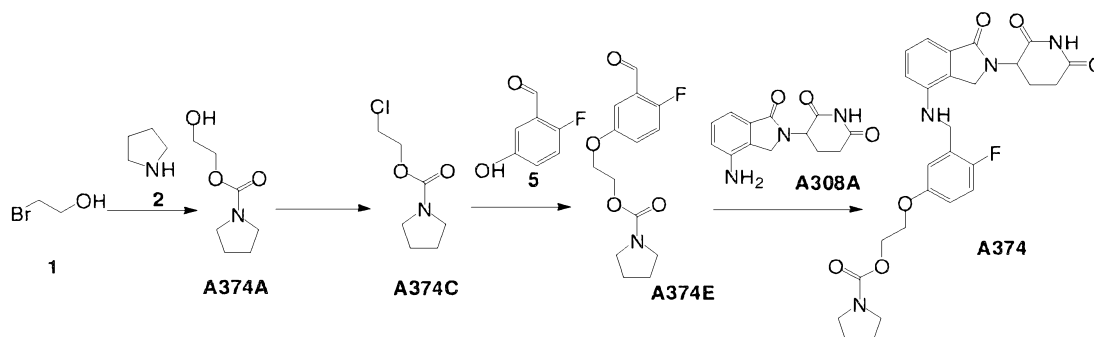
Step B: To a solution of **A373A** (200 mg, 0.428 mmol) in THF (12 mL) and DCM (12 mL) was added SOCl_2 (204 mg, 1.71 mmol in 1.7 mL DCM) at -40°C and the mixture was stirred at -40°C for 2 hours under N_2 . Then pyridine (135 mg, 1.71 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture and stirred for 30 minutes. Then Et_3N (173 mg, 1.71 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. Water (0.5 mL) was added to quench the reaction and the mixture was concentrated and purified by reversed-phase Prep-HPLC (mobile phase: water/ acetonitrile) 2 times to give **A373** (20 mg, yield: 10%) as a white solid.

^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, 300 MHz): δ 11.02 (s, 1H), 7.15-7.34 (m, 5H), 6.89 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.61 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.38 (t, $J = 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.08-5.14 (m, 0.04H), 4.35 (d, $J = 5.1$ Hz, 2H), 4.29 (d, $J = 17.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.16 (d, $J = 17.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.55 (br s, 4H), 3.42 (br.s, 2H), 2.85-2.98 (m, 1H), 2.57-2.63 (m, 1H), 2.24-2.34 (m, 5H), 1.99-2.05 (m, 1H).

LCMS: 450.2 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Example 48: Compound **A374**

2-(3-(((2-(2,6-dioxopiperidin-3-yl)-1-oxoisindolin-4-yl)amino)methyl)-4-fluorophenoxy) ethyl pyrrolidine-1-carboxylate, **A374**.



Step A. A mixture of pyrrolidine (3.77 g, 53 mmol), 2-bromoethanol (6.25 g, 50 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (6.9 g, 50 mmol) in CH_3CN (70 mL) was heated to reflux and stirred overnight under N_2 . The reaction mixture was filtered and concentrated, and purified via column chromatography on silica gel ($\text{DCM}:\text{MeOH} = 100:1$ to $10:1$) to give **A374A** (4 g, 50% yield).

as a light yellow oil.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz): δ 4.25-4.28 (m, 2H), 3.80-3.85 (m, 2H), 3.36-3.43 (m, 4H), 2.92 (t, *J* = 5.7, 1H), 1.88-1.92 (m, 4H).

Step B. To a solution of **A374A** (2.3 g, 14.4 mmol) in CHCl₃ (50 mL) was added SOCl₂ (3.6 g, 30.0 mmol) and the reaction mixture was stirred for 1.5 h under reflux. The reaction mixture was concentrated to give crude **A374C** (2.0 g, yield: 78%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz): δ 4.21 (t, *J* = 5.7, 2H), 3.77 (t, *J* = 5.7, 2H), 3.21-3.32 (m, 4H), 1.75-1.83 (m, 4H).

Step C. A mixture of **A374C** (802 mg, 4.52 mmol), 2-fluoro-5-hydroxybenzaldehyde (280 mg, 2.0 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (828 mg, 6.0 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) was heated to 90 °C and stirred overnight under N₂. The reaction mixture was poured into ice water (100 mL), stirred and filtered. The cake was washed with water (20 mL) and then dissolved in EtOAc (50 mL), dried and concentrated to give product **A374E** (560 mg) as a white solid which was used in next step without purification.

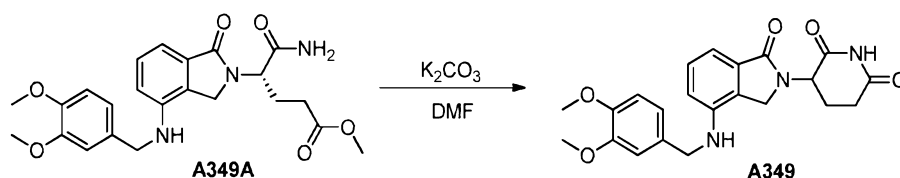
¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz): δ 10.32 (s, 1H), 7.31-7.34 (m, 1H), 7.09-7.17 (m, 2H), 4.42 (t, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 2H), 4.20 (t, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 2H), 3.30-3.41 (m, 4H), 1.85 (br s, 4H).

Step D. A solution of **A374E** (206 mg, 0.732 mmol), **A308A** (150 mg, 0.578 mmol) and AcOH (6 mL) in dichloromethane (6 mL) was stirred for 4 hours at room temperature. NaBH₃CN (109 mg, 1.74 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight under N₂. The solvent was removed and the residue was dissolved in CH₃CN and purified by prep-HPLC to give **A374** (105 mg, 35% yield) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 11.00 (s, 1H), 7.20-7.25 (m, 1H), 7.11 (t, *J* = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 6.93-6.95 (m, 2H), 6.82-6.87 (m, 1H), 6.64 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.24-6.29 (m, 1H), 5.11 (dd, *J* = 13.5, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 4.33-4.37 (m, 2H), 4.20-4.27 (m, 4H), 4.08-4.14 (m, 2H), 3.12-3.22 (m, 4H), 2.86-2.97 (m, 1H), 2.62-2.71 (m, 1H), 2.24-2.33 (m, 1H), 2.01-2.06 (m, 1H), 1.69-1.77 (m, 4H). LCMS: 525.2 ([M+1]⁺).

Example 49: Compound **A349**

[3-(4-((3,4-dimethoxybenzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione], **A349**.

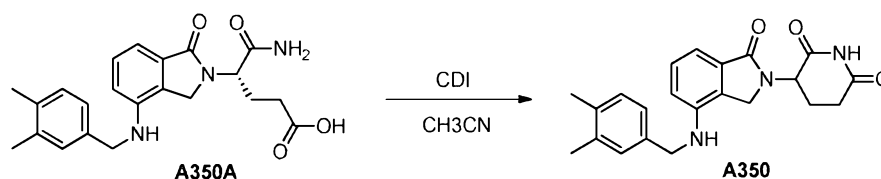


To a solution of compound **A349A** (100 mg, 0.23 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) were added K_2CO_3 (47.0 mg, 0.34 mmol), the mixture was stirred 80 °C (oil bath) overnight under N_2 . TLC showed the reaction was finished. The reaction mixture was filtrated and the filtrate was concentrated to give a residue. The residue was purified by RP-HPLC to give **A349** (40 mg, 43% yield) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 11.02 (s, 1H), 7.20 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.01 (s, 1H), 6.85-6.92 (m, 3H), 6.68 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.24-6.28(m, 1H), 5.08-5.14 (m, 1H), 4.25-4.33 (m, 3H), 4.18 (d, $J = 17.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 2.87-2.99 (m, 1H), 2.59-2.65 (m, 1H), 2.24-2.37 (m, 1H), 2.00-2.08 (m, 1H). LCMS: 410.2([M+1] $^+$)

Example 50: Compound **A350**

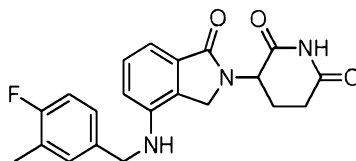
3-(4-((3,4-dimethylbenzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A350**.



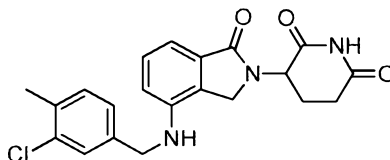
To a solution of **A350A** (100 mg, 0.25 mmol) in CH_3CN (5 mL) were added CDI (62.0 mg, 0.38 mmol), the mixture was stirred 95 °C (oil bath) overnight under N_2 . TLC showed the reaction was finished. The reaction mixture was filtered and concentrated to give a residue. The residue was purified by RP-HPLC to give **A350** (61 mg, yield: 65%) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 11.01 (s, 1H), 7.15-7.21 (m, 2H), 7.04-7.10 (m, 2H), 6.91 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.62 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.27-6.31(m, 1H), 5.11 (dd, $J = 13.2, 5.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.28-4.33 (m, 3H), 4.18 (d, $J = 17.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.87-2.99 (m, 1H), 2.60-2.65 (m, 1H), 2.24-2.37 (m, 1H), 2.19(s, 3H), 2.17(s, 3H), 2.02-2.07(m, 1H). LCMS: 378.2([M+1] $^+$).

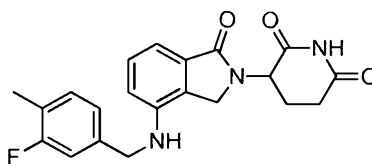
Compounds in examples 51-55 were prepared according to the procedure described in example 50, with corresponding starting materials to replace **A350A**.

Example 51: Compound **A351**3-(4-((4-fluoro-3-methylbenzyl)amino)-1-oxoisoindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A351**.

^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 11.02 (s, 1H), 7.29 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.18-7.23 (m, 2H), 7.06 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 6.92 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.63 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.34 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (dd, J = 13.2, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 4.28-4.33 (m, 3H), 4.18 (d, J = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 2.87-2.99 (m, 1H), 2.59-2.65 (m, 1H), 2.26-2.37 (m, 1H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 2.01-2.08 (m, 1H). LCMS: 382.1 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Example 52: Compound **A352**3-(4-((3-chloro-4-methylbenzyl)amino)-1-oxoisoindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A352**.

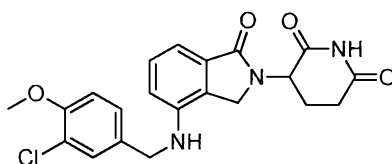
^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 11.01 (s, 1H), 7.41 (s, 1H), 7.17-7.30 (m, 3H), 6.92 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.61 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.39 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (dd, J = 13.2, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 4.29-4.37 (m, 3H), 4.18 (d, J = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 2.87-2.99 (m, 1H), 2.59-2.65 (m, 1H), 2.25-2.39 (m, 4H), 2.02-2.07 (m, 1H). LCMS: 398.1 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Example 53: Compound **A353**3-(4-((3-fluoro-4-methylbenzyl)amino)-1-oxoisoindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A353**.

^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 11.02 (s, 1H), 7.11-7.24 (m, 4H), 6.92 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.61 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.36-6.40 (m, 1H), 5.12 (dd, $J = 13.5, 5.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.29-4.37 (m, 3H), 4.19 (d, $J = 17.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.86-2.99 (m, 1H), 2.59-2.65 (m, 1H), 2.24-2.39 (m, 1H), 2.18 (s, 3H), 2.01-2.07 (m, 1H). LCMS: 382.1([M+1] $^+$).

Example 54: Compound **A354**

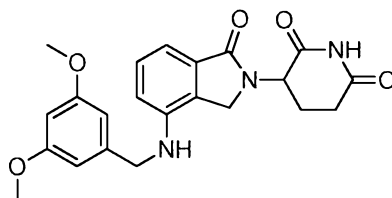
3-(4-((3-chloro-4-methoxybenzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A354**.



^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 11.02 (s, 1H), 7.44 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.32 (dd, $J = 8.4, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.21 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.09 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H), 6.93 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.65 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.35 (t, $J = 5.9$ Hz, 1H), 5.09-5.15 (m, 1H), 4.28-4.33 (m, 3H), 4.18 (d, $J = 16.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 2.87-2.99 (m, 1H), 2.58-2.67 (m, 1H), 2.24-2.37 (m, 1H), 2.01-2.09 (m, 1H). LCMS: 414.1([M+1] $^+$).

Example 55: Compound **A355**

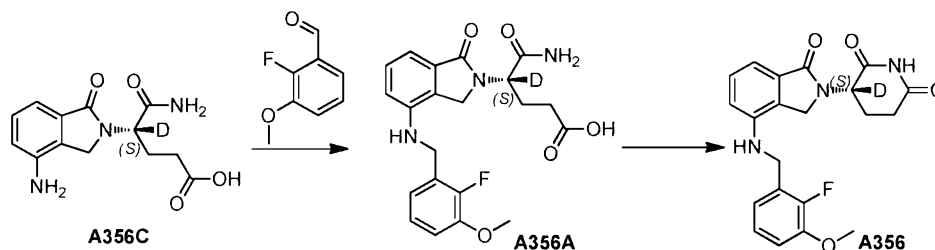
3-(4-((3,5-dimethoxybenzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A355**.



^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 11.03 (s, 1H), 7.18-7.24 (m, 1H), 6.92 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.64 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.55 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 2H), 6.31-6.35 (m, 2H), 5.12 (dd, $J = 13.2, 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.28-4.34 (m, 3H), 4.19 (d, $J = 16.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.33 (s, 6H), 2.87-2.99 (m, 1H), 2.58-2.67 (m, 1H), 2.26-2.37 (m, 1H), 2.02-2.08 (m, 1H). LCMS: 410.2([M+1] $^+$).

Example 56: Compound **A356**

(*S*)-3-deuterium-3-(4-((2-fluoro-4-methoxybenzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A356**.



Step A. To a solution of **A356C** (300 mg, 1.08 mmol) and 2-Fluoro-4-methoxy-benzaldehyde (249 mg, 1.62 mmol) in MeOH (30 mL) was added glacial AcOH (0.5 mL), the mixture was stirred at 30 °C (oil bath) for 5 hours. Pd/C (10%, 100 mg, 50% water) was added and stirred at 30 °C (oil bath) overnight under H₂ (balloon). Pd/C was removed by filtration and the filtrate was concentrated to give a residue. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on C18 (CH₃CN: H₂O = 5%-35%, 30 min; 35%-45%, 30 min; 45%-55% 20 min) then was freeze-dried to afford **A356A** (160 mg, yield: 35%) as a light yellowy solid.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 12.06 (br s, 1H), 7.55 (br s, 1H), 7.29 (t, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.16-7.22 (m, 2H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.80 (dd, *J* = 12.6, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.71 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 6.61 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.28 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.68-4.74 (m, 0.01H), 4.48 (d, *J* = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 4.23-4.31 (m, 3H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 2.10-2.19 (m, 3H), 1.93-2.01 (m, 1H).

Step B. To a solution of **A356A** (160 mg, 0.39 mmol) in dry DCM (20 mL) cooled to -40 °C under N₂, SOCl₂ (229 mg, 1.92 mmol) was slowly added to the mixture at -40 °C under N₂, then a solution of DMF (5 mg) in DCM (1 mL) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at -40 °C for 2 hr, pyridine (152 mg, 1.92 mmol) was added dropwise, stirred for 40 minutes at this temperature, Et₃N (195 mg, 1.92 mmol) was added and then the reaction mixture was stirred at -40 °C for 2 h. LCMS showed the reaction was finished. H₂O (10 mL) was added to quench the reaction, the water layer was extracted with DCM (30 mL x 2), the combined organic phase was washed with brine (50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated to give a residue. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on C18 (CH₃CN: H₂O = 5%-35%, 30 min; 35%-45%, 30 min; 45%-55% 20 min) to give **A356** (70 mg, yield: 46%, ee:

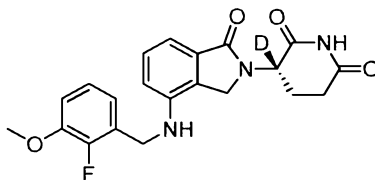
97%) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 10.99 (br s, 1H), 7.31 (t, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.24 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.94 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.82 (dd, $J = 12.3, 2.7$ Hz, 1H), 6.71-6.75 (m, 1H), 6.68 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.20 (t, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.08-5.14 (m, 0.04H), 4.26-4.35 (m, 3H), 4.17 (d, $J = 16.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 2.87-2.97 (m, 1H), 2.57-2.66 (m, 1H), 2.25-2.34 (m, 1H), 2.00-2.09 (m, 1H). LCMS: 399.1 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Compound in example 57 was prepared according to the procedure described in example 56, with corresponding starting material to replace 2-Fluoro-4-methoxy-benzaldehyde in step A.

Example 57: Compound **A357**

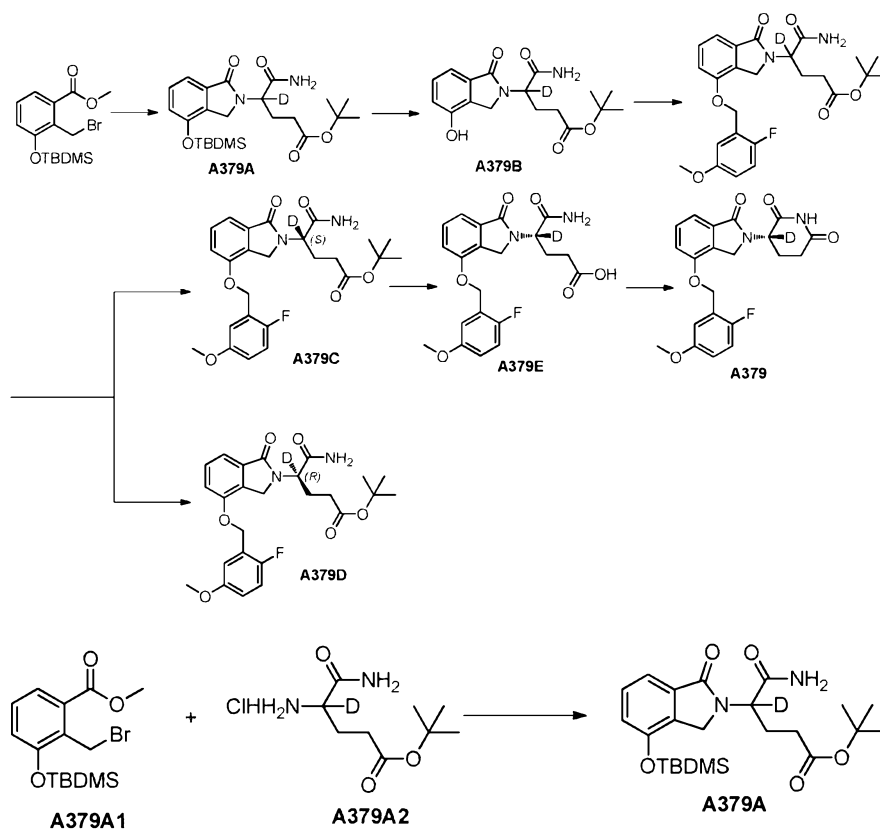
(*S*)-3-deuterium-3-(4-((2-fluoro-3-methoxybenzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A357**.



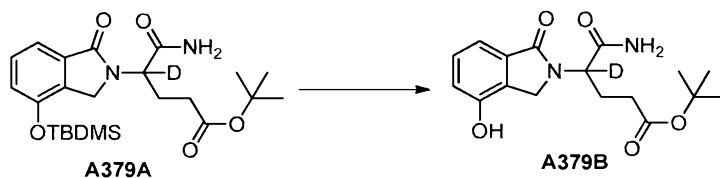
^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 11.00 (br s, 1H), 7.21 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.00-7.07 (m, 2H), 6.89-6.93 (m, 2H), 6.78-6.84 (m, 1H), 6.61 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.30 (t, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 1H), 5.07-5.13 (m, 0.03H), 4.40 (d, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 2H), 4.28 (d, $J = 17.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.16 (d, $J = 17.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 2.85-2.97 (m, 1H), 2.57-2.63 (m, 1H), 2.24-2.34 (m, 1H), 2.00-2.06 (m, 1H). LCMS: 399.1 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Example 58: Compound **A379**

(*S*)-3-deuterium-3-(4-((2-fluoro-5-methoxybenzyl)oxy)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A379**.



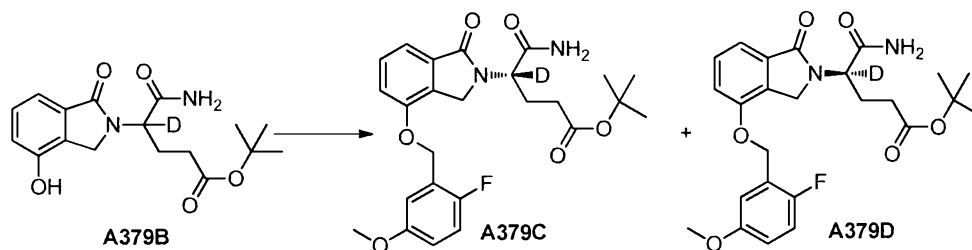
Step A. To a mixture of **A379A1** (10.0 g, 27.8 mmol) and **A379A2** (8.01 g, 33.4 mmol) in CH₃CN (250 mL) were added DIPEA (7.92 g, 61.3 mmol), the mixture was stirred 45 °C overnight under N₂. The reaction mixture was concentrated and DCM (300 mL) and H₂O (100 mL) were added, the water phase was extracted with DCM (200 mL x 1), the combined organic phase was washed with brine (200 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated to give a crude product **A379A** (12.3 g) as a yellow solid.



Step B. To a solution of **A379A** (12.3 g, crude) in THF (100 mL) was added 1N TBAF in THF (100 mL), the mixture was stirred overnight at 25 °C. LCMS showed the reaction was finished. EtOAc (200 mL) and H₂O (200 mL) were added, the water phase was extracted with EtOAc (200 mL x 2), the combined organic phase was washed with brine (300 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated to give a residue. The residue was triturated with EtOAc (20 mL), filtered, washed with EtOAc (10 mL), then dried to give **A379B** (5.7 g) as white solid.

The filtrate was concentrated and purified by column chromatography on silica gel (PE/EtOAc = 1:4) to give additional 1.5 g **A379B** as a white solid; (overall yield: 77%, for two steps).

^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 10.01 (s, 1H), 7.54 (br s, 1H), 7.29 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.12-7.16 (m, 2H), 6.96 (dd, J = 8.1, 0.6 Hz, 1H), 4.66-4.71 (m, 0.01H), 4.47 (d, J = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 4.29 (d, J = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 2.08-2.17 (m, 3H), 1.95-2.02 (m, 1H), 1.31 (s, 9H).

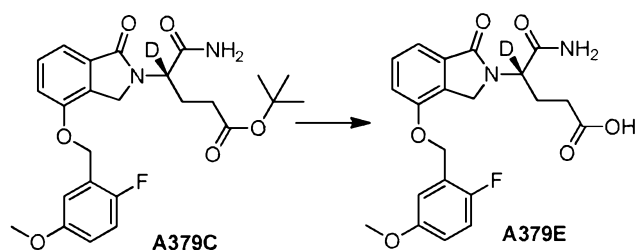


Step C. To a solution of **A379B** (1.18 g, 3.52 mmol) and 2-(chloromethyl)-1-fluoro-4-methoxybenzene (1.23 g, 7.04 mmol) in DMF (20 mL) was added K_2CO_3 (972 mg, 7.03 mmol), the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. LCMS showed the reaction was finished. The reaction mixture was concentrated and EtOAc (50 mL) and H_2O (30 mL) were added, the water phase was extracted with EtOAc (50 mL), the combined organic phase was washed with brine (50 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, concentrated to give a residue. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (MeOH/DCM = 1/30) to give a white product (1.46 g, 87% yield). The white solid was subjected to chiral separation to give **A379C** (650 mg) and **A379D** (650 mg).

Conditions of Chiral Separation:

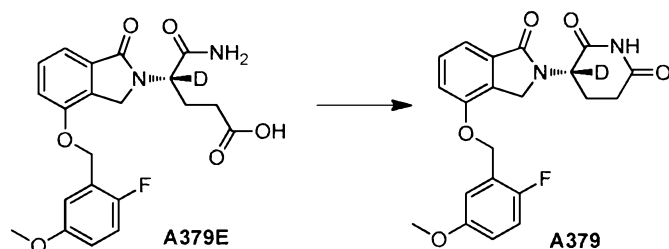
Mobile Phase: Hexane/EtOH = 40/60 (V/V), sample concentration: 100 mg/ml in Mobile Phase; Column: CHIRALPAK IC; 20 mm(I.D) x 250 mm(L); 5 μm ; temperature: 35 $^\circ\text{C}$; Injection Volume: 250 μL ; Flow Rate: 10 mL/min; Wave Length: 205 nm.

A379C: ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 7.55 (br s, 1H), 7.46 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.34 (m, 2H), 7.11-7.21 (m, 3H), 6.92-6.97 (m, 1H), 5.22 (s, 2H), 4.49 (d, J = 18.0 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (d, J = 18.0 Hz, 1H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 2.05-2.13 (m, 3H), 1.96-2.02 (m, 1H), 1.30 (s, 9H).



Step D. To a solution of **A379C** (650 mg, 1.37 mmol) in DCM (20 mL) at 0 °C was added dropwise TFA (10 mL), the mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for overnight. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure (in vacuum). The residue was dissolved in CH₃CN (4 mL) and purified by flash chromatography on C18 (40% acetonitrile in water) then was freeze-dried to afford **A379E** (566 mg, yield: 99%) as a light yellowy solid.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 12.08 (br s, 1H), 7.58 (br s, 1H), 7.46 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.35 (m, 2H), 7.11-7.21 (m, 3H), 6.92-6.97 (m, 1H), 5.22 (s, 2H), 4.51 (d, *J* = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (d, *J* = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 2.08-2.20 (m, 3H), 1.96-2.05 (m, 1H).



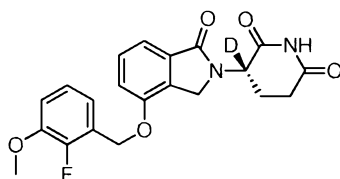
Step E: To a solution of **A379E** (366 mg, 0.88 mmol) in dry DCM (35 mL) and THF (5 mL) under N₂ at -40 °C, was slowly added SOCl₂ (522 mg, 4.39 mmol), and then a solution of DMF (5 mg) in DCM (1 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at -40 °C for 1 h, pyridine (347 mg, 4.39 mmol) was added, after 40 mins Et₃N (444 mg, 4.39 mmol) was added and then the mixture was stirred for 1 h at -40 °C. LCMS showed the reaction was finished. H₂O (10 mL) was added to quench the reaction, the water layer was extracted with DCM (50 mL), the combined organic phase was washed with brine (50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated to give a residue. The crude product was purified by C18 to give **A379** (270 mg, yield: 77%, ee: 100%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 10.96 (br s, 1H), 7.49 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.32-7.38 (m, 2H), 7.11-7.21 (m, 2H), 6.91-6.97 (m, 1H), 5.23 (s, 2H), 5.06-5.12 (m, 0.01H), 4.37 (d, *J* = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 4.21 (d, *J* = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 2.82-2.94 (m, 1H), 2.57-2.60 (m, 1H), 2.38-2.48 (m, 1H), 1.92-1.97 (m, 1H). LCMS = 400.1 ([M+1]⁺).

Compound in example 59 was prepared according to the procedure described for example 58, with corresponding starting material to replace 2-(chloromethyl)-1-fluoro-4-methoxybenzene in step C.

Example 59: Compound **A380**

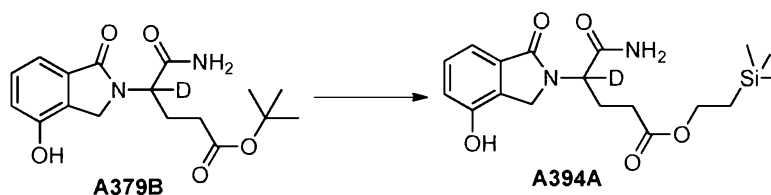
(*S*)-3-deuterium-3-(4-((2-fluoro-3-methoxybenzyl)oxy)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A380**.



^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 10.95 (br s, 1H), 7.49 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.31-7.37 (m, 2H), 7.07-7.19 (m, 3H), 5.26 (s, 2H), 5.05-5.11 (m, 0.01H), 4.36 (d, $J = 17.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.20 (d, $J = 17.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 2.82-2.94 (m, 1H), 2.51-2.60 (m, 1H), 2.37-2.46 (m, 1H), 1.92-1.99 (m, 1H). LCMS = 400.1 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Example 60: Compound **A393**

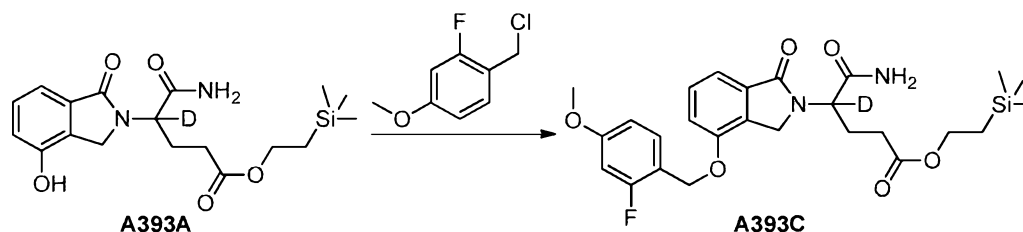
(*S*)-3-deuterium-3-(4-((2-fluoro-4-methoxybenzyl)oxy)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A393**.



Step A: To a solution of **A379B** (2.0 g, 6.0 mmol) in DCM (30 mL) was added TFA (5 mL), after stirring for 3 hours at 25 °C, the reaction mixture was concentrated to afford a residue (1.7 g). The residue (1.7 g) was dissolved in DMF (5 mL) and treated with 2-(trimethylsilyl)ethanol (3.55 g, 30 mmol), EDCI (2.3 g, 12.0 mmol) and DMAP (733 mg, 6.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred overnight at 35 °C, and then concentrated. The

residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (DCM/MeOH = 40:1) to give **A393A** (1.6 g, 70%).

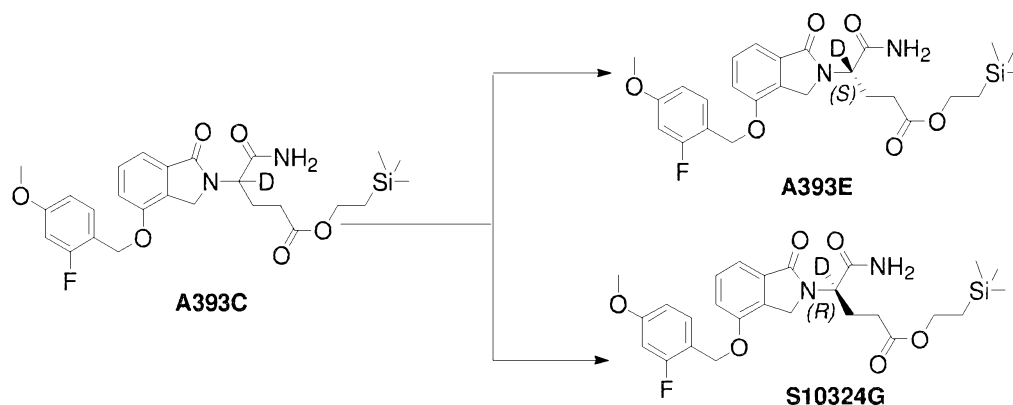
^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 9.99 (s, 1H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 7.28 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.11-7.14 (m, 2H), 6.96 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.47 (d, J = 18.0 Hz, 1H), 4.28 (d, J = 18.0 Hz, 1H), 3.92-3.99 (m, 2H), 2.00-2.25 (m, 4H), 0.80-0.85 (m, 2H), 0.04 (s, 9H).



Step B: To a solution of **A393A** (1.02 g, 2.70 mmol) in DMF (20 mL) was added K_2CO_3 (750 mg, 5.40 mmol) and 1-Chloromethyl-2-fluoro-4-methoxy-benzene (720 mg, 4.10 mmol), this mixture was warm to 30 °C and stirred for 17 hours, then this mixture was filtered and concentrated to afford a crude oil, which was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (DCM/MeOH = 60/1) to afford **A393C** (1.0 g, 72%).

^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 7.43-7.54 (m, 3H), 7.26-7.35 (m, 2H), 7.14 (s, 1H), 6.80-6.90 (m, 2H), 5.16 (s, 2H), 4.45 (d, J = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 4.30 (d, J = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 3.92-3.98 (m, 2H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 2.01-2.22 (m, 4H), 0.79-0.84 (m, 2H).

Step C: chiral separation

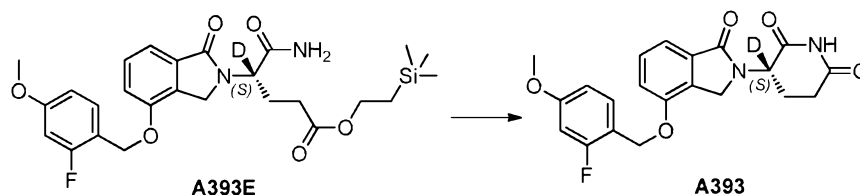


Chiral separation conditions:

Mobile Phase: MeOH/EtOH = 50/50 (V/V); Sample: 120 mg/mL in Mobile Phase; Column: IF; 20 mm(I.D) x 250 mm(L); 5 μm ; Temperature: 35 °C; Injection volume: 300 μL ; Flow Rate: 9 mL/min; Wave length: 205 nm.

A393E

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 7.59 (s, 1H), 7.45-7.54 (m, 2H), 7.36 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.20 (s, 1H), 6.80-6.92 (m, 2H), 5.18 (s, 2H), 4.47 (d, *J* = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 4.32 (d, *J* = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 3.92-4.01 (m, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.01-2.20 (m, 4H), 0.80-0.85 (m, 2H), 0.04 (s, 9H).



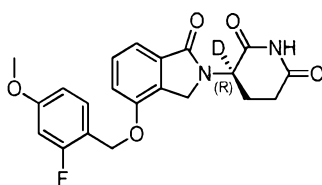
Step D: To a solution of **A393E** (500 mg, 0.97 mmol) in THF (5 mL) was added TBAF (1N/THF, 5 mL), this mixture was stirred at 50 °C overnight, filtered and concentrated, the residue was purified by column chromatography (C18) to afford an intermediate (420 mg), To a solution of this intermediate (300 mg) in DCM (15 mL) and DMF (1 mL) at -40 °C was added SOCl₂ (428 mg, 3.60 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 hours, pyridine (281 mg, 3.60 mmol) was added, the mixture was stirred for another 30 min and then Et₃N (363 mg, 3.60 mmol) was added and stirred for additional 1 hr at -40 °C. The reaction mixture was treated with water (80 mL) and extracted with DCM (80 mL x 3), combined organic layers and was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated and purified by Prep-HPLC to give **A393** (200 mg, 72%, for two steps).

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 10.95 (s, 1H), 7.48-7.53 (m, 2H), 7.32-7.40 (m, 2H), 6.80-6.91 (m, 2H), 5.19 (s, 2H), 4.35 (d, *J* = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (d, *J* = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.84-2.96 (m, 1H), 2.37-2.59 (m, 2H), 1.93-1.99 (m, 1H). LCMS: 400.1 ([M+1]⁺).

Compound of example 61 was prepared according to the procedure described for example 60, with corresponding starting material to replace compound **A393E**.

Example 61: Compound A392

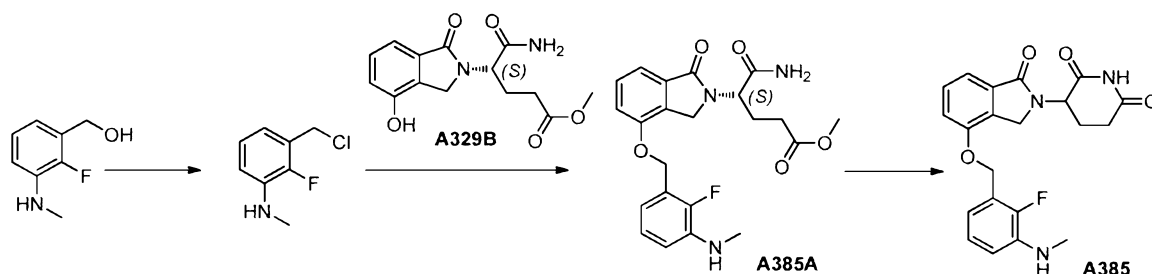
(*R*)-3-deuterium-3-(4-((2-fluoro-4-methoxybenzyl)oxy)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A392**.



^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 10.95 (s, 1H), 7.48-7.53 (m, 2H), 7.32-7.40 (m, 2H), 6.80-6.91 (m, 2H), 5.19 (s, 2H), 5.07-5.13 (m, 0.05H), 4.35 (d, J = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (d, J = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.84-2.96 (s, 1H), 2.36-2.59 (m, 2H), 1.93-1.98 (m, 1H). LCMS: 400.1 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Example 62: Compound **A385**

3-(4-((2-fluoro-3-(methylamino)benzyl)oxy)-1-oxoisoindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A385**.



Step A. To a solution of (2-fluoro-3-(methylamino)phenyl)methanol in DCM (10 mL) was added SOCl_2 (0.5 mL), the mixture was stirred for 4 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated to give crude product 3-(chloromethyl)-2-fluoro-N-methylaniline hydrochloride (430 mg) as a yellow solid which was used in the next step without further purification.

^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 9.97 (br s, 2H), 7.05 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.84-6.92 (m, 2H), 4.72 (s, 2H), 2.74 (s, 3H).

Step B. To a solution of **A329B** (300 mg, 1.03 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) was added 3-(chloromethyl)-2-fluoro-N-methylaniline hydrochloride (259 mg) and K_2CO_3 (355 mg, 2.57 mmol), the mixture was stirred overnight. LCMS showed the reaction was not finished. Additional 3-(chloromethyl)-2-fluoro-N-methylaniline hydrochloride (150 mg) and K_2CO_3 (100 mg, 0.72 mmol) were added and the mixture was stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was concentrated and EtOAc (20 mL) and H_2O (10 mL) was added. The water layer was extracted by EtOAc (20 mL x 2), the combined organic layer was washed by brine (20 mL),

dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated to give a residue. The residue was purified by Prep-TLC (petroleum ether/EtOAc = 1/4) to give compound **A385A** (242 mg, 55% yield) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 7.55 (br s, 1H), 7.45 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.27-7.33 (m, 2H), 7.15 (br s, 1H), 6.99 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.61-6.71 (m, 2H), 5.59 (br s, 1H), 5.20 (s, 2H), 4.70 (dd, *J* = 10.5, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 4.47 (d, *J* = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 4.33 (d, *J* = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 3.48 (s, 3H), 2.71 (d, *J* = 4.2 Hz, 3H), 2.12-2.25 (m, 3H), 1.99-2.09 (m, 1H).

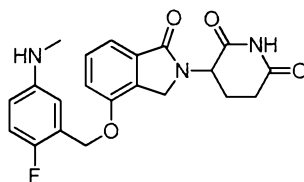
Step C. To a solution of **A385A** (242 mg, 0.56 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) was added K₂CO₃ (234 mg, 1.69 mmol), the mixture was stirred overnight at 80 °C. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by prep-HPLC then freeze-dried to give **A385** (100 mg, 45% yield) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 10.71 (br s, 1H), 7.50 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.32-7.38 (m, 2H), 7.00 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.63-6.72 (m, 2H), 5.61-5.62 (m, 1H), 5.23 (s, 2H), 5.10 (dd, *J* = 13.2, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (d, *J* = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 4.21 (d, *J* = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 2.84-2.96 (m, 1H), 2.72 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 3H), 2.51-2.60 (m, 1H), 2.37-2.47 (m, 1H), 1.93-2.00 (m, 1H). LCMS = 398.1 ([M+1]⁺)

Compounds in examples 63-66 were prepared according to the procedure described for example 62, with corresponding starting materials to replace 3-(chloromethyl)-2-fluoro-*N*-methylaniline hydrochloride in step B.

Example 63: Compound **A390**

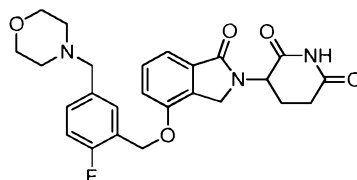
3-(4-((2-fluoro-5-(methylanino)benzyl)oxy)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A390**.



¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 10.97 (s, 1H), 7.48 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 6.96 (t, *J* = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 6.63-6.66 (m, 1H), 6.46-6.51 (m, 1H), 5.58-5.63 (m, 1H), 5.16 (s, 2H), 5.06-5.12 (m, 1H), 4.35 (d, *J* = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (d, *J* = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 2.83-2.95 (m, 1H), 2.54-2.62 (m, 4H), 2.34-2.45 (m, 1H), 1.91-1.99 (m, 1H). LCMS: 398.1 ([M+1]⁺).

Example 64: Compound **A398**

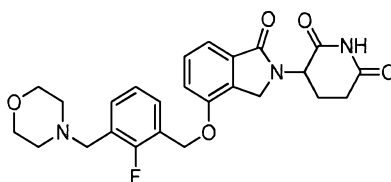
3-(4-((2-fluoro-5-(morpholinomethyl)benzyl)oxy)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione, **A398**.



^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 10.92 (br s, 1H), 7.46-7.51 (m, 2H), 7.31-7.37 (m, 3H), 7.16-7.22 (m, 1H), 5.27 (s, 2H), 5.05-5.11 (m, 1H), 4.35 (d, J = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 4.20 (d, J = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 3.50-3.53 (m, 4H), 3.43 (s, 2H), 2.82-2.92 (m, 1H), 2.53-2.60 (m, 1H), 2.34-2.44 (m, 1H), 2.23-2.29 (m, 4H), 1.90-2.00 (m, 1H). LCMS= 468.2 [(M+1) $^+$].

Example 65: Compound **A399**

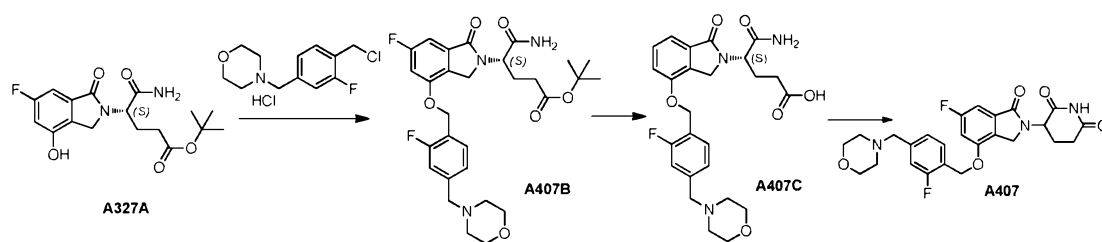
3-(4-((2-fluoro-3-(morpholinomethyl)benzyl)oxy)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A399**.



^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 10.98 (s, 1H), 7.49-7.54 (m, 2H), 7.34-7.45 (m, 3H), 7.19-7.24 (m, 1H), 5.29 (s, 2H), 5.08-5.14 (m, 1H), 4.39 (d, J = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 4.22 (d, J = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 3.50-3.57 (m, 6H), 2.84-2.98 (m, 1H), 2.54-2.60 (m, 1H), 2.34-2.47 (m, 5H), 1.92-2.01 (m, 1H). LCMS: 468.2 [(M+1) $^+$].

Example 66: Compound **A407**

3-(4-((2-fluoro-4-(morpholinomethyl)benzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A407**.



Step A: To a solution of **A327A** (300 mg, 0.85 mmol) and 4-(4-(chloromethyl)-3-fluorobenzyl)morpholine hydrochloride (359 mg, 1.28 mmol) in DMF (15 mL) was added K_2CO_3 (352 mg, 2.55 mmol), the mixture was stirred overnight at 40 °C. The reaction mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to give a residue. The residue was purified by Prep-TLC (MeOH/DCM = 1/15) to give a white solid **A407B** (430 mg, 90% yield).

^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 7.51-7.56 (m, 2H), 7.33 (dd, J = 11.4, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.17-7.21 (m, 3H), 7.07 (dd, J = 7.5, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 5.24 (s, 2H), 4.66-4.69 (m, 1H), 4.44 (d, J = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 4.32 (d, J = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 3.55-3.58 (m, 4H), 3.48 (s, 2H), 2.29-2.39 (m, 4H), 2.05-2.18 (m, 3H), 1.95-2.01 (m, 1H), 1.29 (s, 9H).

Step B: To a solution of **A407B** (430 mg, 0.77 mmol) in DCM (20 mL) was added dropwise TFA (5 mL) at room temperature, the mixture was stirred for 3 hours at 25 °C. LCMS showed the reaction was finished. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure (in vacuum) to afford **A407C** (387 mg, yield 100%) as a yellow solid.

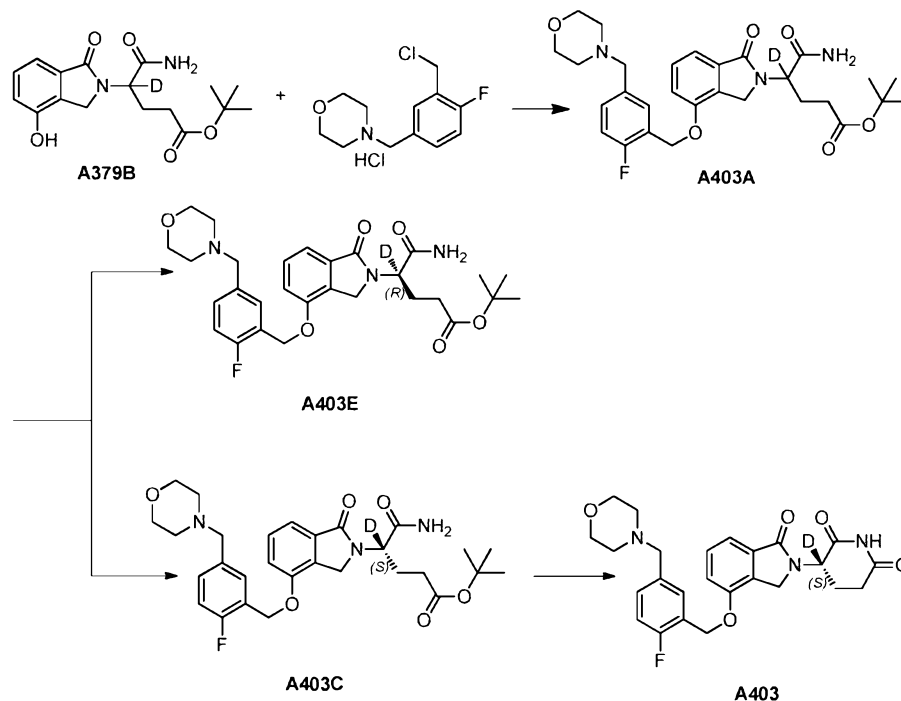
^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 10.33 (br s, 1H), 7.71 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (s, 1H), 7.33-7.47 (m, 3H), 7.19 (s, 1H), 7.09-7.11 (m, 1H), 5.31 (s, 2H), 4.69-4.72 (m, 1H), 4.48 (d, J = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 4.38 (s, 2H), 4.35 (d, J = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 3.89-3.99 (m, 2H), 3.57-3.67 (m, 2H), 3.14-3.34 (m, 4H), 2.10-2.17 (m, 3H), 1.95-2.01 (m, 1H).

Step C: To a solution of **A407C** (215 mg, 0.39 mmol) in CH_3CN (15 mL) was added CDI (190 mg, 1.17 mmol), the mixture was refluxed overnight under N_2 . LCMS showed the reaction was finished. The reaction mixture was concentrated to give a residue and purified by Prep-HPLC to give **A407** (80 mg, yield: 43 %) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 10.96 (br s, 1H), 7.51-7.56 (m, 1H), 7.34-7.39 (m, 1H), 7.11-7.21 (m, 3H), 5.25 (s, 2H), 5.05-5.11 (m, 1H), 4.33 (d, J = 18.0 Hz, 1H), 4.16 (d, J = 18.0 Hz, 1H), 3.54-3.57 (m, 4H), 3.48 (s, 2H), 2.82-2.94 (m, 1H), 2.49-2.56 (m, 1H), 2.30-2.44 (m, 5H), 1.91-1.99 (m, 1H). LCMS = 486.2 ($[M+1]^+$).

Example 67: **A403**

(*S*)-3-deuterium-3-(4-((2-fluoro-5-(morpholinomethyl)benzyl)oxy)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)pyperidine-2,6-dione, **A403**.



Step A: To a solution of compound **A379B** (1.0g, 3.59mmol) and 4-(3-(chloromethyl)-4-fluorobenzyl)morpholine hydrochloride (1.23g, 7.05mmol) in DMF (20 mL) was added K_2CO_3 (972 mg, 7.04 mmol), the mixture was stirred overnight at 25°C. Filtration and the filtrate was concentrated to give a residue. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel to give a white solid **A403A** (1.3 g, 80% yield).

^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 7.54 (br s, 1H), 7.43-7.49 (m, 2H), 7.28-7.34 (m, 3H), 7.14-7.22 (m, 2H), 5.26 (s, 2H), 4.67-4.72 (m, 0.05H), 4.50 (d, $J = 17.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.33 (d, $J = 17.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.49-3.56 (m, 4H), 3.44 (s, 2H), 2.25-2.34 (m, 4H), 2.09-2.15 (m, 3H), 1.94-2.03 (m, 1H), 1.29 (s, 9H).

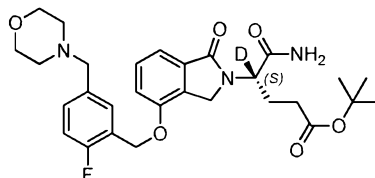
Step B: chiral separation

A403A was chiral separated to give **A403C** (500 mg) and **A403E** (500 mg).

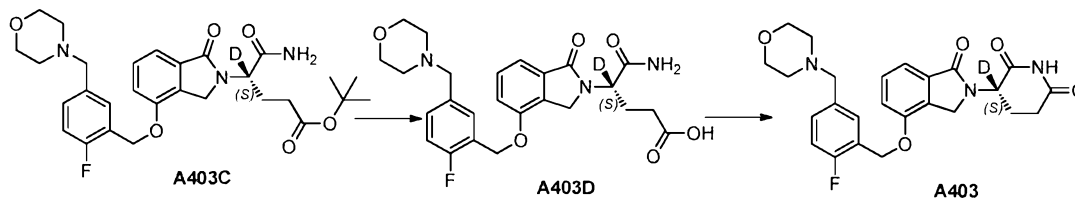
Chiral Separation conditions: Mobile Phase: Hexane/IPA = 70/30(V/V); Sample concentration: 100 mg/mL; Column: CHIRALPAK IA; 30 mm(I.D) x 250 mm(L); 5 μ m, Temperature: 35 °C; Wave Length: 205 nm; Injection: 250 μ L; Flow Rate: 50 mL/min.

A403C:*(S)*-tert-butyl

5-amino-4-deuterium-4-(4-((2-fluoro-5-(morpholinomethyl)benzyl)oxy)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)-5-oxopentanoate



^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 7.55 (br s, 1H), 7.43-7.49 (m, 2H), 7.28-7.34 (m, 3H), 7.16-7.22 (m, 2H), 5.26 (s, 2H), 4.66-4.71 (m, 1H), 4.49 (d, J = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 4.33 (d, J = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 3.51-3.53 (m, 4H), 3.43 (s, 23H), 2.26-2.33 (m, 4H), 2.02-2.16 (m, 3H), 1.94-1.99 (m, 1H), 1.29 (s, 9H).



Step C: To a solution of **A403C** (500 mg, 1.0 mmol) in DCM (12 mL) cooled to 0 °C was added TFA (3 mL) dropwise, the mixture was warmed slowly to 25 °C and stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure (in vacuum). The residue was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) and sat. NaHCO_3 was added to adjust pH = 8-9, the mixture was concentrated and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on C18 (CH_3CN : H_2O = 5-40%, 40 min) to afford **A403D** (400 mg, yield: 82%) as a light yellowy solid.

^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 7.93 (br s, 1H), 7.41-7.49 (m, 2H), 7.26-7.32 (m, 3H), 7.16-7.22 (m, 1H), 7.06 (br s, 1H), 5.25 (s, 2H), 5.05-5.13 (m, 0.00H), 4.60 (d, J = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 4.30 (d, J = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 3.50-3.52 (m, 4H), 3.42 (s, 2H), 2.22-2.32 (m, 4H), 2.03-2.10 (m, 1H), 1.81-1.94 (m, 3H).

Step D : To a solution of **A403D** (400 mg, 0.82 mmol) in dry DMF (1 mL), dry DCM (40 mL) and THF (20 mL) cooled to -40 °C under N_2 , SOCl_2 (488 mg, 4.1 mmol) was slowly added to the mixture at -40 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, and then pyridine (324 mg, 4.1 mmol) was added, after 40 mins Et_3N (415 mg, 4.1 mmol) was added, and then the mixture was stirred for 1 h. LCMS showed the reaction was finished. DCM (50 mL) and H_2O

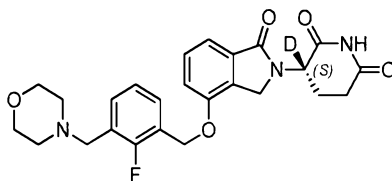
(2 mL) was added to quench the reaction, the water layer was extracted with DCM (50 mL x 2), the combined organic phase was washed with brine (50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated to give a residue. The crude product was purified by C18 (CH₃CN: H₂O = 5%-45%, 40 min) to give **A403** (300 mg, yield:78 %, ee: 99%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 10.96 (br s, 1H), 7.46-7.51 (m, 2H), 7.31-7.37 (m, 3H), 7.16-7.22 (m, 1H), 5.27 (s, 2H), 5.05-5.13 (m, 0.04H), 4.35 (d, *J* = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (d, *J* = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 3.5-3.53 (m, 4H), 3.43 (s, 2H), 2.82-2.94 (m, 1H), 2.49-2.58 (m, 1H), 2.36-2.41 (m, 1H), 2.26-2.32 (m, 4H), 1.91-1.98 (m, 1H). LCMS = 469.2 ([M+1]⁺).

Compounds in examples 68 and 69 were prepared according to the procedure described for example 67, with corresponding starting materials to replace 4-(3-(chloromethyl)-4-fluorobenzyl)morpholine hydrochloride.

Example 68: Compound **A404**

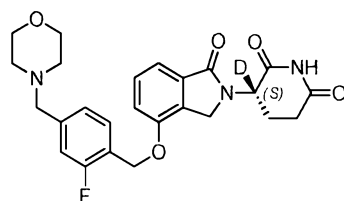
(*S*)-3-deuterium-3-(4-((2-fluoro-3-(morpholinomethyl)benzyl)oxy)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A404**.



¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 10.94 (s, 1H), 7.45-7.53 (m, 2H), 7.31-7.42 (m, 3H), 7.17-7.21 (m, 1H), 5.28 (s, 2H), 4.37 (d, *J* = 18.0 Hz, 1H), 4.21 (d, *J* = 18.0 Hz, 1H), 3.51-3.62 (m, 6H), 2.82-2.95 (m, 1H), 2.57-2.62 (m, 1H), 2.28-2.42 (m, 5H), 1.91-2.01 (m, 1H). LCMS: 469.2 ([M+1]⁺).

Example 69: Compound **A406**

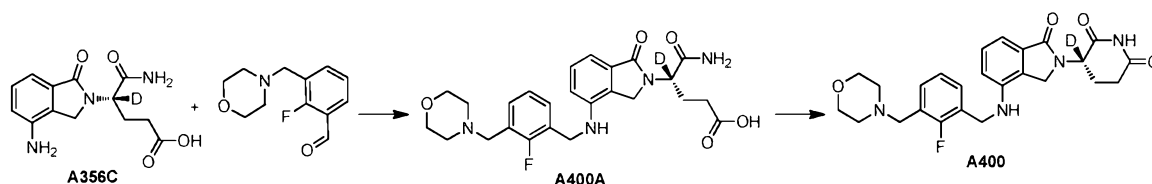
(*S*)-3-deuterium-3-(4-((2-fluoro-4-(morpholinomethyl)benzyl)oxy)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A406**.



^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 10.98 (s, 1H), 7.47-7.55 (m, 2H), 7.31-7.38 (m, 2H), 7.16-7.20 (m, 2H), 5.24 (s, 2H), 5.06-5.12 (m, 0.04H), 4.35 (d, J = 18.0 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (d, J = 18.0 Hz, 1H), 3.55 (br, 4H), 3.47 (s, 2H), 2.82-2.94 (m, 1H), 2.48-2.57 (m, 1H), 2.33-2.42 (m, 5H), 1.91-1.96 (m, 1H). LCMS: 469.2 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Example 70: Compound **A400**

(*S*)-3-deuterium-3-(4-((2-fluoro-3-(morpholinomethyl)benzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A400**.



Step A: To a solution of compound **A356C** (400 mg, 1.44 mmol) in MeOH (30 mL) was added 2-fluoro-3-(morpholinomethyl)benzaldehyde (481 mg, 2.16 mmol) and AcOH (0.5 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred overnight at 30 °C, then Pd/C (150 mg, 10%, 50% water) was added under H_2 atmosphere, the mixture was stirred for 3 hours, filtered and concentrated to afford product **A400A** (580 mg).

^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 7.57 (br s, 1H), 7.06-7.31 (m, 5H), 6.88-6.90 (m, 1H), 6.58-6.60 (m, 1H), 6.37 (s, 1H), 4.26-4.54 (m, 4H), 3.47-3.66 (m, 6H), 2.23-2.37 (m, 4H), 2.07-2.15 (m, 3H), 1.85-1.97 (m, 1H).

Step B: To a solution of crude **A400A** (480 mg, 0.99 mmol) in DCM (20 mL) cooled to -40 °C, was added DMF (1 mL), then SOCl_2 (589 mg, 4.95 mmol) was added and stirred for 2 hours, pyridine (383 mg, 4.95 mmol) was added, the mixture was stirred for 30 min, and then Et_3N (501 mg, 4.95 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for another 1 hour at -40 °C and then quenched with water (80 mL), extracted with DCM (80 mL x 3). The combined organic phase was dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated to afford a crude oil,

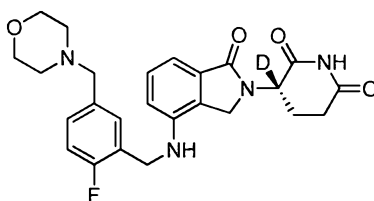
which was purified by column chromatographer on silica gel (DCM/MeOH=40/1) to give product **A400** (251 mg, 54%).

^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 11.02 (s, 1H), 7.20-7.31 (m, 3H), 7.10 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.95 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.65 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.29-6.32 (m, 1H), 5.09-5.15 (m, 0.05H), 4.43 (d, J = 5.1 Hz, 2H), 4.31 (d, J = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (d, J = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 3.49-3.64 (m, 6H), 2.87-2.99 (m, 1H), 2.58-2.65 (m, 1H), 2.25-2.44 (m, 5H), 2.01-2.06 (m, 1H). LCMS: 468.2 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Compounds in example 71 and 72 were prepared according to the procedure described for example 70, with corresponding starting materials to replace 2-fluoro-3-(morpholinomethyl)benzaldehyde in step A.

Example 71: Compound **A401**

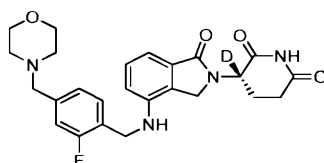
(*S*)-3-deuterium-3-(4-((2-fluoro-5-(morpholinomethyl)benzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione **A401**.



^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 400 MHz): δ 11.03 (br s, 1H), 7.32 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 7.12-7.23 (m, 3H), 6.94 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.62 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.34 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 5.11-5.16 (m, 0.4H), 4.42 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 4.31 (d, J = 16.8 Hz, 1H), 4.20 (d, J = 17.2 Hz, 1H), 3.42-3.49 (m, 4H), 3.37 (s, 2H), 2.89-2.98 (m, 1H), 2.58-2.67 (m, 1H), 2.28-2.35 (m, 1H), 2.18-2.26 (m, 4H), 2.02-2.06 (m, 1H). LCMS: 468.2 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Example 72: Compound **A402**

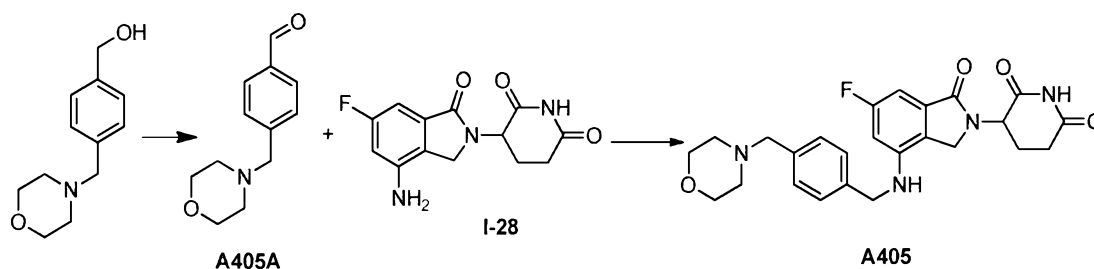
(*S*)-3-deuterium-3-(4-((2-fluoro-4-(morpholinomethyl)benzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A402**.



^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 11.01 (s, 1H), 7.30-7.35 (m, 1H), 7.22 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.05-7.13 (m, 2H), 6.92 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.64 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.27-6.31 (m, 1H), 5.08-5.14 (m, 0.05H), 4.38 (d, J = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 4.28 (d, J = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 4.16 (d, J = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 3.54 (br s, 4H), 3.42 (s, 2H), 2.85-2.97 (m, 1H), 2.56-2.62 (m, 1H), 2.24-2.31 (m, 5H), 1.98-2.06 (m, 1H). LCMS: 468.2 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Example 73: Compound **A405**

3-(6-fluoro-4-((4-(morpholinomethyl)benzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A405**.



StepA: To a solution of DMSO (156 mg, 2.0 mmol) in DCM (10 mL) at -70°C under N_2 was added $(\text{COCl})_2$ (152 mg, 1.2 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at -70°C . A solution of (4-(morpholinomethyl)phenyl) methanol (207 mg, 1.0 mmol) in DCM (3 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 1 hour. Et_3N (405 mg, 4.0 mmol) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour at -70°C , then the temperature was allowed to warm up to 25°C , the reaction mixture was quenched with H_2O (10 mL) and NaHCO_3 solution (5 mL) was added. The mixture was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with 10 mL DCM. The combined organic layer was concentrated, and purified *via* column chromatography (PE:EtOAc = 2:1) to give **A405A** (180 mg, yield: 88%) as a light yellow oil.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz): δ 9.99 (s, 1H), 7.84 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.51 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 3.70-3.73 (m, 4H), 3.57 (s, 2H), 2.46 (t, J = 4.2 Hz, 4H).

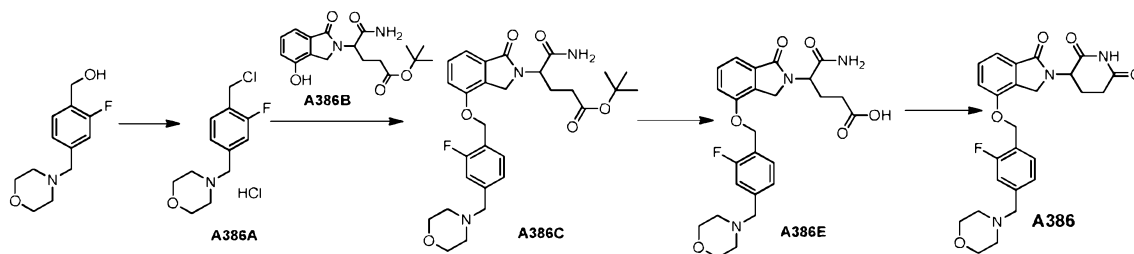
Step B: To a solution of **A405A** (111 mg, 0.54 mmol) and **I-28** (100 mg, 0.36 mmol) in DCM (6mL) was added HOAc (6 mL) and the reaction mixture was stirred for 3 hour at 25°C . NaBH_3CN (45 mg, 0.72 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at room

temperature overnight. Additional **A405A** (40 mg, 0.14 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at 40 °C for 6 hours. The solvent was removed and NaHCO₃ solution (10 mL) and DCM (25 mL) was added and separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with DCM (20 mL x 2). The combined organic layer was concentrated and purified by prep-HPLC then freeze-dried to give a solid, which was added to 5 mL sat. NaHCO₃ solution to adjust pH=8 and then extracted with DCM (5 mL x 5), the organic solution was combined, concentrated to give **A405** (50 mg, 30% yield) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 11.01 (s, 1H), 7.23-7.33 (m, 4H), 6.72 (br s, 1H), 6.60 (dd, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.42 (dd, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 12.6 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (dd, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 13.2 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 4.27 (d, *J* = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 4.14 (d, *J* = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 3.53 (br s, 4H), 3.41 (s, 2H), 2.84-2.96 (m, 1H), 2.57-2.63 (m, 1H), 2.21-2.31 (m, 5H), 2.01-2.05 (m, 1H). LCMS: 467.2 ([M+1]⁺).

Example 74: Compound **A386**

3-(4-((2-fluoro-4-(morpholinomethyl)benzyl)oxy)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A386**.



Step A: A solution of (2-fluoro-4-(morpholinomethyl)phenyl)methanol (1.0 g, 4.4 mmol) in chloroform (25 mL) was added SOCl₂ (1.1 g, 9.2 mmol) and the mixture was heated to reflux for 2 hours. The solvent was removed in vacuum and co-evaporated with chloroform (25 mL x 2) to give **A386A** (1.2 g, yield: 97%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz): δ 11.98 (br s, 1H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.82 (s, 2H), 4.37 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 3.86-3.93 (m, 4H), 3.07-3.21 (m, 4H).

Step B: A mixture of **A386A** and **A386B** (0.8 g, 2.4 mmol), K₂CO₃ (1.3 g, 9.6 mmol) in DMF (20 mL) was degassed with N₂ and heated to 40 °C and stirred for 18 hours. The reaction mixture was poured into 100 mL ice water and extracted with EtOAc (20 mL x 5). The combined organic layer was washed with 20 mL water, 20 mL brine and dried over Na₂SO₄,

filtered, concentrated, and purified by column chromatography on silica gel (PE: EtOAc = 2:1 to 1:1) to give **A386C** (1.2 g, yield: 92%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz): δ 7.37-7.47 (m, 3H), 7.10-7.16 (m, 3H), 6.30 (br s, 1H), 5.33 (br s, 1H), 5.18 (s, 2H), 4.86-4.91 (m, 1H), 4.36-4.51 (m, 2H), 3.71-3.74 (m, 4H), 3.51 (s, 2H), 2.45-2.48 (m, 4H), 2.09-2.40 (m, 4H), 1.42 (s, 9H).

Step C: A solution of **A386C** (1.2 g, 2.2 mmol) in DCM (30 mL) was added TFA (15 mL) and stirred at 35°C for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated and purified by prep-HPLC to give **A386E** (1.4g, yield:64%) as a light yellow solid.

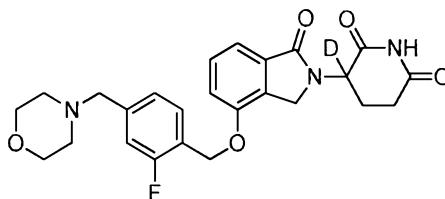
¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 12.05 (br s, 1H), 7.56 (br s, 2H), 7.47 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.29-7.36 (m, 4H), 7.15-7.22 (m, 1H), 5.25 (s, 2H), 4.68-4.73 (m, 1H), 4.50 (d, *J* = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (d, *J* = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 3.56-3.60 (m, 6H), 2.26-2.45 (m, 2H), 1.94-2.16 (m, 4H), 1.72-1.77 (m, 2H).

Step D: To a solution of **A386E** (421 mg, 0.867 mmol) in DCM/THF (50 mL/5 mL) at -40 °C was added SOCl₂ (516 mg, 4.33 mmol, as solution in 10 mL DCM). The mixture was stirred at -40 °C to -20 °C for 2 hours and pyridine (339 mg, 4.33 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at -40 °C for 0.5 hours. Et₃N (438 mg, 4.33 mmol) was added and the mixture was allowed to warm to 25 °C slowly. H₂O (0.5 mL) was added and then filtered. The filter cake was dissolved with CH₃CN (5 mL) and un-dissolved solid was filtered off, and CH₃CN was removed to give crude product. The DCM layer of the reaction mixture was washed with water (25 mL x 2) and brine (25 mL) and concentrated to give additional crude product. The combined crude product was purified by prep-HPLC twice to give **A386** (105 mg, yield: 26%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): δ 10.95 (s, 1H), 7.49-7.58 (m, 2H), 7.34-7.40 (m, 2H), 7.17-7.21 (m, 2H), 5.26 (s, 2H), 5.07-5.13 (m, 1H), 4.38 (d, *J* = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 4.22 (d, *J* = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 3.58 (br s, 4H), 3.49 (br s, 2H), 2.84-2.96 (m, 1H), 2.56-2.60 (m, 1H), 2.30-2.43 (m, 5H), 1.92-2.02 (m, 1H).

Example 75: Compound **A425**

3-deuterium-3-(4-((2-fluoro-5-(morpholinomethyl)benzyl)oxy)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A425**.

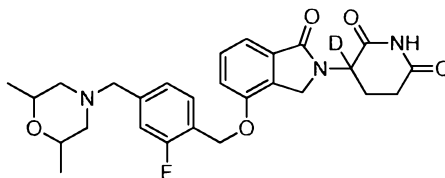


Compound **A425** in Example 75 was prepared according to the procedure described in example 67, with racemic **A403A** as appropriate starting material.

^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 10.95 (s, 1H), 7.49-7.57 (m, 2H), 7.33-7.40 (m, 2H), 7.18-7.22 (m, 2H), 5.26 (s, 2H), 4.37 (d, $J = 17.7$ Hz, 2H), 4.21 (d, $J = 17.7$ Hz, 1H), 3.58-3.62 (m, 4H), 3.49 (s, 2H), 2.84-2.96 (m, 1H), 2.27-2.58 (m, 6H), 1.93-1.99 (m, 1H). LCMS = 469.2 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Example 76: Compound **A427**

3-deuterium-3-(4-((4-((2,6-dimethylmorpholino)methyl)-2-fluorobenzyl)oxy)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A427**.

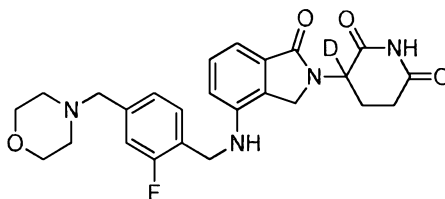


Compound **A427** in Example 76 was prepared according to the procedure described in example 67, with appropriate starting material to replace 4-(3-(chloromethyl)-4-fluorobenzyl)morpholine hydrochloride.

^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 10.97 (s, 1H), 7.49-7.58 (m, 2H), 7.34-7.41 (m, 2H), 7.17-7.21 (m, 2H), 5.26 (s, 2H), 4.38 (d, $J = 17.7$ Hz, 1H), 4.21 (d, $J = 17.7$ Hz, 1H), 3.54-3.61 (m, 2H), 3.47 (s, 2H), 2.84-2.96 (m, 1H), 2.53-2.68 (m, 3H), 2.38-2.44 (m, 1H), 1.93-1.99 (m, 1H), 1.66 (t, $J = 10.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.02 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H). LCMS: 497.2 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Example 77: Compound **A426**

3-deuterium-3-(4-((2-fluoro-4-(morpholinomethyl)benzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A426**.

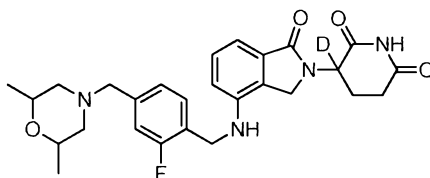


Compound **A426** in Example 77 was prepared according to the procedure described in example 70, with racemic **A400A** as appropriate starting material.

^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 11.00 (s, 1H), 7.32 (t, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.22 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.05-7.13 (m, 2H), 6.93 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.64 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.27 (t, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.07-5.13 (m, 0.01H), 4.38 (d, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 2H), 4.28 (d, $J = 17.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.16 (d, $J = 17.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.52-3.55 (m, 4H), 3.42 (s, 2H), 2.85-2.97 (m, 1H), 2.56-2.65 (m, 1H), 2.23-2.35 (m, 5H), 1.99-2.06 (m, 1H). LCMS: 468.2 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Example 78: Compound **A428**

3-deuterium-3-(4-((4-((2,6-dimethylmorpholino)methyl)-2-fluorobenzyl)amino)-1-oxoisindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione, **A428**.



Compound **A428** in Example 78 was prepared according to the procedure described in example 70, with appropriate starting material to replace 2-fluoro-3-(morpholinomethyl)benzaldehyde in step A.

^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): δ 11.02 (s, 1H), 7.34 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.24 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.06-7.13 (m, 2H), 6.95 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.67 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.28 (t, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 1H), 4.40 (d, $J = 5.1$ Hz, 2H), 4.30 (d, $J = 17.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.18 (d, $J = 17.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.52-3.61 (m, 2H), 3.42 (s, 2H), 2.87-2.99 (m, 1H), 2.59-2.65 (m, 3H), 2.35-2.25 (m, 1H), 2.01-2.06 (m, 1H), 1.63 (t, $J = 10.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.01 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H). LCMS: 496.2 ($[\text{M}+1]^+$).

Effect Examples

TNF- α activity inhibiting assay

Peripheral blood from healthy volunteers was collected and collected with EDTA anticoagulant

tubes. After being diluted 5-fold with 1640 medium (Gibco, catalog number 11875-093, USA), the blood was added to 96-well cell culture plates (Costar, catalog number 3599, USA) and then treated with 10 μ L solution of the compound of general formula (I) of the present invention in DMSO (Sigma, catalog number D2650, USA). The final concentration of the compound was 100 nM, and the final concentration of DMSO was 0.2%. After incubation for 60 minutes in an incubator at 37°C under 5% CO₂, 10 μ L LPS (Sigma, catalog number L-2880, USA) was added to the reaction system, and the final concentration was 10 ng/mL. After further culturing for 6 hours in the incubator at 37°C under 5% CO₂, the supernatant was collected. The content of TNF- α was determined by ELISA (BD Biosciences, catalog number 555212, USA). Absorbance was detected at OD₄₅₀ nm with a microplate reader, with OD 650 nm as reference. The control, a solution containing 0.2% DMSO medium, was as 0% inhibition. Raw data and standard curves were recorded. The four-parameter drug inhibition curve was plotted by XL-fit software and the inhibition rate of each compound was calculated, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Compound	Inhibitory Rate on TNF- α (%)	Compound	Inhibitory Rate on TNF- α (%)	Compound	Inhibitory Rate on TNF- α (%)
I-01	>50	I-28	>50	I-29	>50
I-31	>50	I-32	>50	A386	≥ 50
A196	≥ 50	A360	<50	A387	≥ 50
A197	≥ 50	A361	≥ 50	A388	≥ 50
A318	<50	A362	<50	A389	<50
A319	<50	A363	<50	A390	≥ 50
A320	<50	A364	<50	A391	≥ 50
A327	<50	A367	≥ 50	A392	≥ 50
A329	≥ 50	A368	≥ 50	A393	<50
A331	≥ 50	A369	≥ 50	A396	<50
A334	≥ 50	A370	<50	A397	<50

A340	<50	A371	≥ 50	A398	≥ 50
A341	<50	A372	≥ 50	A399	≥ 50
A342	<50	A373	≥ 50	A400	≥ 50
A343	≥ 50	A374	≥ 50	A401	≥ 50
A346	≥ 50	A375	<50	A402	≥ 50
A349	<50	A376	≥ 50	A403	≥ 50
A350	<50	A377	<50	A404	≥ 50
A351	<50	A378	<50	A405	<50
A352	<50	A379	<50	A406	≥ 50
A353	<50	A380	<50	A407	<50
A354	<50	A381	≥ 50	A425	≥ 50
A355	<50	A382	≥ 50	A426	≥ 50
A356	≥ 50	A383	≥ 50	A427	≥ 50
A357	≥ 50	A384	≥ 50	A428	≥ 50
A359	≥ 50	A385	≥ 50	Lenalidomide	< 50

Cell Proliferation Assay

MM.1S cells (myeloma cells) (ATCC, catalog number CRL-2974) were seeded at 1.8×10^3 per well to a 96-well culture plate containing RPMI-1964 medium (Gibco, catalog number A10491-01), and were incubated in an incubator for 24 hours at 37°C under 5% CO₂. Compounds were prepared as 20 mM stock solutions with DMSO (Sigma, catalog number D2650), and were diluted with the medium to the desired concentration (the final concentration of DMSO was 0.5%) and then were added to each well, incubated in an incubator for 72 hours at 37°C under 5% CO₂. Then, 20 µL MTS (Promega, catalog number G3581) was added to each well, and further incubated for 1-4 hours in an incubator at 37°C under 5% CO₂. OD₄₉₀ nm was detected with OD₆₅₀ nm as reference. The control, a solution containing 0.5% DMSO medium, was as 0% inhibition. GraphPad Prism 5 was used, slope was allowed to change to make the dose-effect curve and IC₅₀ values were calculated, shown in table 2 for details.

Table 2

Compound	IC ₅₀ values of MMIS Inhibition	Compound	IC ₅₀ values of MMIS Inhibition	Compound	IC ₅₀ values of MMIS Inhibition
I-28	A	I-30	A	I-29	A
I-31	A	I-32	B	A386	A

A195	A	A359	A	A387	A
A196	A	A360	A	A388	A
A197	A	A361	A	A389	A
A318	B	A362	B	A390	B
A319	B	A363	B	A391	B
A320	B	A364	A	A392	A
A327	A	A367	A	A393	A
A329	A	A368	A	A396	B
A331	A	A369	A	A397	A
A334	A	A370	B	A398	A
A336	A	A371	A	A399	A
A340	A	A372	A	A400	A
A341	A	A373	A	A401	A
A342	B	A374	A	A402	A
A343	A	A375	B	A403	A
A346	A	A376	A	A404	A
A349	B	A377	B	A405	B
A350	A	A378	B	A406	A
A351	A	A379	A	A407	A
A352	A	A380	A	A425	A
A353	A	A381	A	A426	A
A354	A	A382	A	A427	A
A355	B	A383	A	A428	A
A356	A	A384	A	Lenalidomide	B
A357	A	A385	A	/	/

Note: A: <300 nM; B: : ≥300 nM

CTG cell Proliferation Assay

Rec-1 cells (Mantle cell lymphoma cells) (ATCC, catalog number CRL-3004), Namalwa.CSN/70 cells (Burkitt lymphoma cells) (DSMZ, catalog number ACC-70), and WSU-DLCL-2 cells (diffuse large B cell lymphoma cells) (DSMZ, catalog number ACC-575)

were seeded at $(5-15) \times 10^3$ per well to a 96-well plate with transparent bottom and white wall (Corning, catalog number CLS3903) containing specific medium. The plate was placed in an incubator and incubated for 24 hours at 37°C under 5% CO₂. Compounds were prepared as 150 mM stock solutions with DMSO (Sigma, catalog number 276855), and were diluted with the medium to the desired concentration (the final concentration of DMSO was 0.2%) and then were added to each well, incubated in an incubator for 72-120 hours at 37°C under 5% CO₂. Then, 100 µl CellTiter-Glo® cell activity assay reagent (Promega, catalog number G7570) was added to each well. Mixing proceeded for 10 minutes on a shaker to induce cytolysis. The 96-well plate was placed at room temperature for 10 minutes to make the luminous signal stable. A white base film was pasted at the bottom of the culture plate. EnSpire was used to test the plate. Data were processed by XLfit software, and IC₅₀ values were obtained and shown in table 3 for details.

Table 3

Compound	IC ₅₀ Value of WSU-DLCL2 Inhibition	IC ₅₀ Value of Rec-1 Inhibition	IC ₅₀ Value of Namalwa.CSN/70 Inhibition
Lenalidomide	D	B	D
I-28	D	A	D
I-29	D	A	D
I-30	D	A	D
I-31	C	A	D
I-32	D	B	D

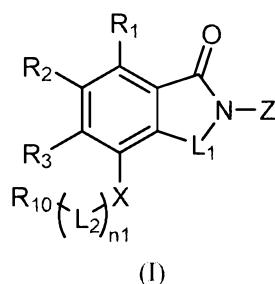
A195	D	A	D
A324	B	B	D
A329	D	A	C
A334	D	A	D
A356	C	A	B
A357	C	A	B
A381	C	A	D
A382	A	A	D
A383	C	B	D
A386	A	A	D
A399	C	A	D
A400	C	B	D
A402	A	A	D
A403	C	A	D
A404	C	A	D
A406	A	A	D
A407	C	A	D
A427	C	A	D
A428	D	A	C

Note: A: < 100 nM; B: 100-400 nM; C: 401nM- 300 μ M; D: >300 μ M.

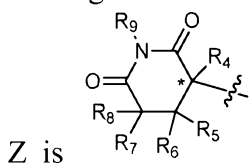
It is to be understood that the foregoing description of the preferred embodiments is intended to be purely illustrative of the principles of the invention, rather than exhaustive thereof, and that changes and variations will be apparent to those skilled in the art, and that the present invention is not intended to be limited other than expressly set forth in the following claims.

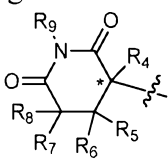
Claims

1. An isoindoline derivative having a structure of general formula (I), a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, a solvate, a polymorph, a stereoisomer, an isotopic compound or a prodrug thereof;



in the general formula (I), n_1 is selected from 0 or 1;



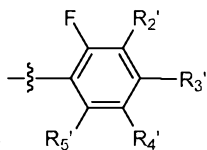
Z is , wherein the carbon atom labelled by * is an asymmetric center;

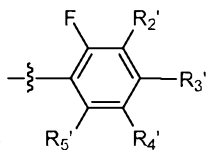
each of R_1 , R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , R_8 and R_9 is independently selected from H or D;

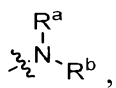
R_2 is selected from H, D or a halogen;

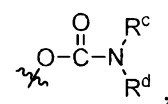
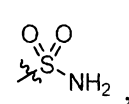
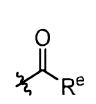
each of L_1 and L_2 is independently selected from CD_2 , CHD or CH_2 ;

X is selected from NH, ND or O;

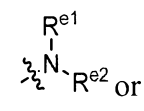


R_{10} is H, D or , wherein each of R_2' , R_3' , R_4' and R_5' is

independently selected from H, D, a halogen, a cyano, a hydroxy, ,

, , , a substituted or unsubstituted (C_1-C_{12}) alkyl, a

substituted or unsubstituted (C_1-C_{12}) alkoxy, a (C_2-C_{20}) heterocycloalkyl or deuterated (C_2-C_{20}) heterocycloalkyl; wherein each of R^a and R^b is independently H, a (C_1-C_{12}) alkyl, a (C_1-C_{12}) alkylacyl; each of R^c and R^d is independently H or a

(C_1-C_{12}) alkyl; R^e is  or a (C_2-C_{20}) heterocycloalkyl; each of R^{e1} and R^{e2} is independently H or a (C_1-C_{12}) alkyl;

the substituent contained in the substituted (C_1-C_{12}) alkoxy is selected from the

group consisting of D, a halogen, a hydroxy, a (C₁-C₁₂)alkoxy, a (C₂-C₂₀)heterocycloalkyl, a (C₂-C₂₀)heterocycloalkyl substituted with a (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl,

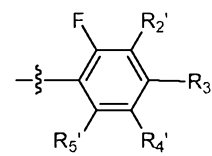
$\frac{1}{2}N(R^f)R^g$ or $R^h\overset{\overset{O}{\parallel}}{C}O\frac{1}{2}$, wherein each of R^f and R^g is independently H or a (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl; R^h is a (C₂-C₂₀)heterocycloalkyl;

the substituent contained in the substituted (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl is selected from the group consisting of D, a (C₂-C₂₀)heterocycloalkyl, a deuterated (C₂-C₂₀)heterocycloalkyl, a (C₂-C₂₀)heterocycloalkyl substituted with a (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl, or a (C₂-C₂₀)heterocycloalkyl substituted with a deuterated (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl;

when more than one substituents are contained in the substituted (C₁-C₁₂)alkoxy or the substituted (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl, the substituents are the same or different;

in each of the groups mentioned above, the heteroatom of the (C₂-C₂₀)heterocycloalkyl contained in the (C₂-C₂₀)heterocycloalkyl, the deuterated (C₂-C₂₀)heterocycloalkyl, the (C₂-C₂₀)heterocycloalkyl substituted with a (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl or the (C₂-C₂₀)heterocycloalkyl substituted with a deuterated (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl, is selected from consisting of O, N and S;

provided that in the general formula (I), when n₁ is 0, then R₁, R₃ and R₁₀ are H or D, X is NH or ND, R₂ is a halogen;

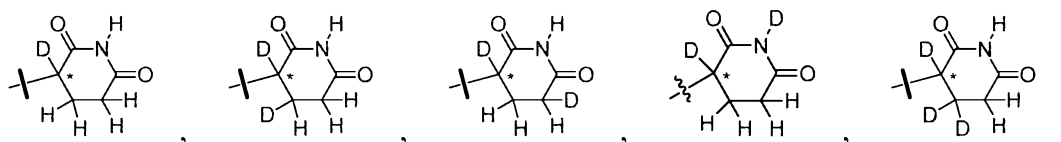


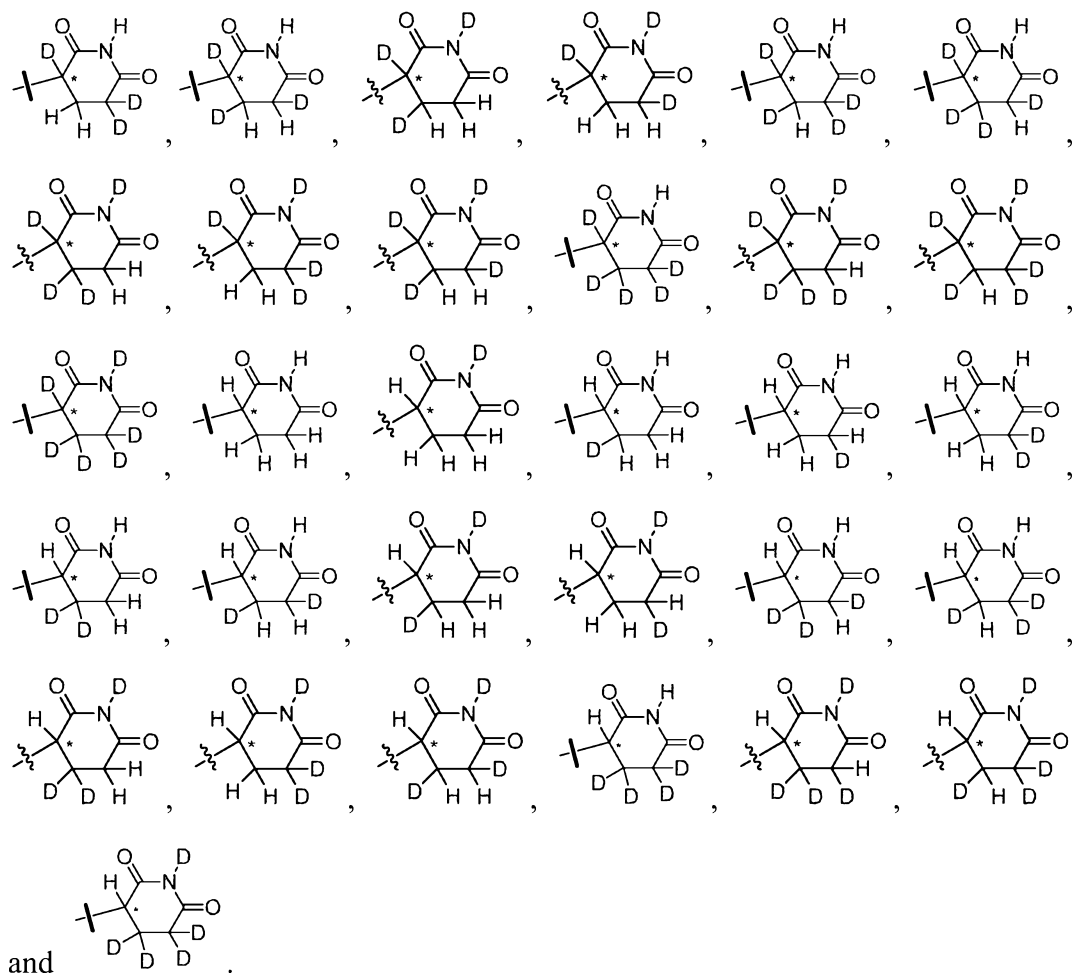
provided that in the general formula (I), when n₁ is 1, R₁₀ is

2. The isoindoline derivative having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound or the prodrug thereof according to claim 1, wherein,

in the general formula (I), the asymmetric center refers to an achiral carbon, (S) configuration carbon, enriched (S) configuration carbon, (R) configuration carbon, enriched (R) configuration carbon or racemate;

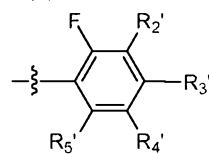
and/or, in the general formula (I), Z is selected from the group consisting of





3. The isoindoline derivative having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound or the prodrug thereof according to claim 1, wherein,

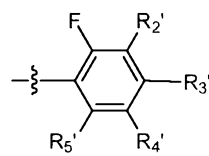
in the general formula (I), the (C₂-C₂₀)heterocycloalkyl contained in the (C₂-C₂₀)heterocycloalkyl, the deuterated (C₂-C₂₀)heterocycloalkyl, the (C₂-C₂₀)heterocycloalkyl substituted with a (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl, or the (C₂-C₂₀)heterocycloalkyl substituted with a deuterated (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl is a (C₂-C₆)heterocycloalkyl containing 1 or 2 heteroatom(s) selected from N or O;



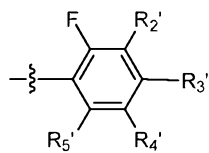
and/or, in the general formula (I), when R₁₀ is

R₄' and R₅' is independently selected from $\text{N}^{\text{R}^{\text{a}}}\text{R}^{\text{b}}$, $\text{O}-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{N}^{\text{R}^{\text{c}}}\text{R}^{\text{d}}$, $\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{R}^{\text{e}}$ or a substituted (C₁-C₁₂)alkoxy, each of R^a and R^b is independently a (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl or a

(C₁-C₁₂)alkylacyl, each of R^c and R^d is independently a (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl; R^e is $\begin{array}{c} \text{R}^{\text{e}1} \\ | \\ \text{N} \\ | \\ \text{R}^{\text{e}2} \end{array}$; each of R^{e1} and R^{e2} is independently a (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl; the substituent contained in the substituted (C₁-C₁₂)alkoxy is $\begin{array}{c} \text{R}^{\text{f}} \\ | \\ \text{N} \\ | \\ \text{R}^{\text{g}} \end{array}$, and each of R^f and R^g is independently a (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl, the structure of the (C₁-C₁₂)alkylacyl is $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ || \\ \text{R}^{\text{a}1} \end{array}$, R^{a1} is a (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl; in the definition of R^a, R^b, R^{a1}, R^c, R^d, R^{e1}, R^{e2}, R^f or R^g, the (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl is a (C₁-C₄)alkyl;

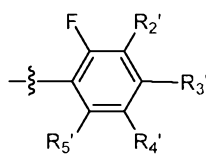


and/or, in the general formula (I), when R₁₀ is $\begin{array}{c} \text{F} \\ | \\ \text{R}_2' \\ | \\ \text{R}_3' \\ | \\ \text{R}_4' \\ | \\ \text{R}_5' \end{array}$, each of R_{2'}, R_{3'}, R_{4'} and R_{5'} is independently selected from a substituted (C₁-C₁₂)alkoxy, and when the substituent contained in the substituted (C₁-C₁₂)alkoxy is selected from a (C₁-C₁₂)alkoxy, the (C₁-C₁₂)alkoxy is a (C₁-C₄)alkoxy; and/or, in the general formula

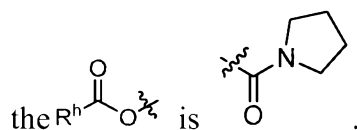


(I), when R₁₀ is $\begin{array}{c} \text{F} \\ | \\ \text{R}_2' \\ | \\ \text{R}_3' \\ | \\ \text{R}_4' \\ | \\ \text{R}_5' \end{array}$, each of R_{2'}, R_{3'}, R_{4'} and R_{5'} is independently selected from a substituted (C₁-C₁₂)alkoxy, and when the substituent in the substituted

(C₁-C₁₂)alkoxy is selected from $\begin{array}{c} \text{R}^{\text{f}} \\ | \\ \text{N} \\ | \\ \text{R}^{\text{g}} \end{array}$, the $\begin{array}{c} \text{R}^{\text{f}} \\ | \\ \text{N} \\ | \\ \text{R}^{\text{g}} \end{array}$ is $\begin{array}{c} | \\ | \\ \text{N} \\ | \\ \text{H} \end{array}$ or $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ | \\ \text{N} \\ | \\ \text{H} \end{array}$;

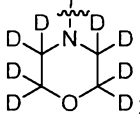


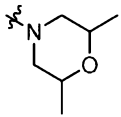
and/or in the general formula (I), when R₁₀ is $\begin{array}{c} \text{F} \\ | \\ \text{R}_2' \\ | \\ \text{R}_3' \\ | \\ \text{R}_4' \\ | \\ \text{R}_5' \end{array}$, each of R_{2'}, R_{3'}, R_{4'} and R_{5'} is independently selected from a substituted (C₁-C₁₂)alkoxy, and when the substituent contained in the substituted (C₁-C₁₂)alkoxy is selected from $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ || \\ \text{R}^{\text{h}} \end{array}$, the R^h is $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ || \\ \text{O} \end{array}$,

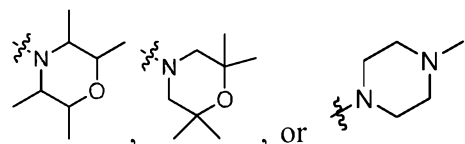


4. The isoindoline derivative having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound or the prodrug thereof according to claim 3, wherein,

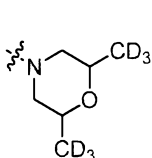
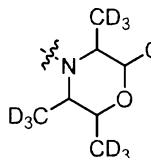
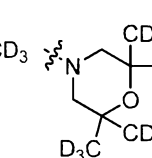
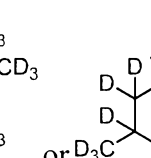
the (C₂-C₆)heterocycloalkyl is pyrrolidine, morpholinyl or piperazinyl; the (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl contained in the (C₂-C₂₀)heterocycloalkyl substituted with a (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl or the (C₂-C₂₀)heterocycloalkyl substituted with a deuterated

(C₁-C₁₂)alkyl is a (C₁-C₄)alkyl; the deuterated (C₂-C₂₀)heterocycloalkyl is ;

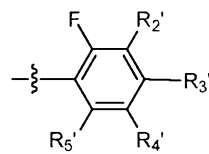
the (C₂-C₂₀)heterocycloalkyl substituted with a (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl is ,

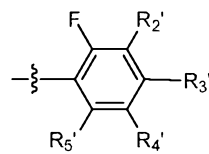


; the (C₂-C₂₀)heterocycloalkyl substituted with a

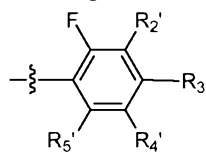
deuterated (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl is , ,  or ;

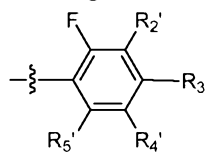
and/or, each of R^a, R^b, R^{a1}, R^c, R^d, R^{e1}, R^{e2}, R^f or R^g, is a (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl, the (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl is a (C₁-C₄)alkyl; the (C₁-C₄)alkyl is a methyl, an ethyl, a *n*-propyl, an *iso*-propyl, a *n*-butyl, an *iso*-butyl or a *tert*-butyl;

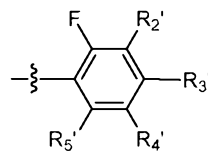


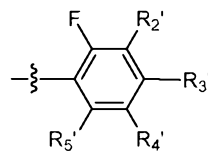
and/or, in the general formula (I), when R₁₀ is , each of R₂', R₃', R₄' and R₅' is independently selected from a substituted (C₁-C₁₂)alkoxy, and when the substituent contained in the substituted (C₁-C₁₂)alkoxy is selected from a (C₁-C₄)alkoxy, the (C₁-C₄)alkoxy is a methoxy, an ethoxy, a *n*-propoxy, an isopropoxy, a *n*-butoxy, an isobutoxy, or a *tert*-butoxy.

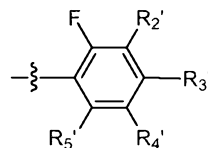
5. The isoindoline derivative having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound or the prodrug thereof according to claim 1, wherein,

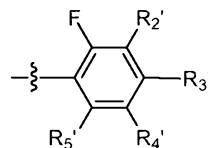


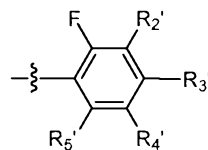
in the general formula (I), when R₁₀ is , each of R₂', R₃', R₄' and R₅' is independently selected from a halogen, the halogen is F, Cl, Br or I;

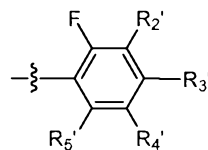
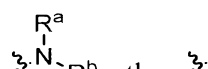
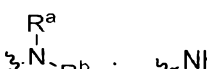


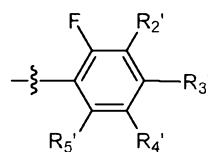
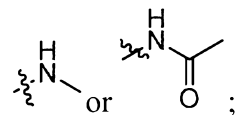
and/or, in the general formula (I), when R_{10} is , and each of R_2' , R_3' , R_4' and R_5' is independently selected from a substituted or unsubstituted (C_1-C_{12}) alkyl, the substituted or unsubstituted (C_1-C_{12}) alkyl is a substituted or unsubstituted (C_1-C_4) alkyl;

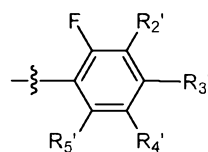
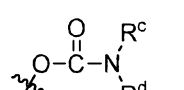
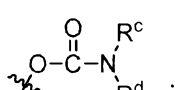


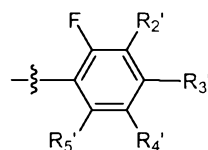
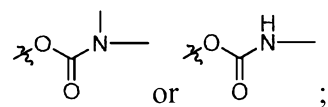
and/or, in the general formula (I), when R_{10} is , and each of R_2' , R_3' , R_4' and R_5' is independently selected from a substituted or unsubstituted (C_1-C_{12}) alkoxy, the substituted or unsubstituted (C_1-C_{12}) alkoxy is a substituted or unsubstituted (C_1-C_4) alkoxy;

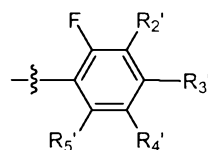
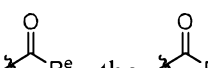
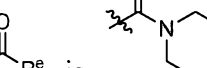
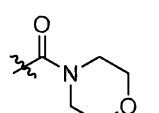


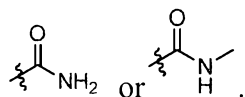
and/or, in the general formula (I), when R_{10} is , and each of R_2' , R_3' , R_4' and R_5' is independently selected from , the  is ,



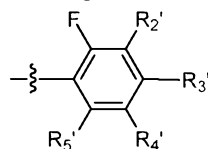
and/or, in the general formula (I), when R_{10} is , and each of R_2' , R_3' , R_4' and R_5' is independently selected from , the  is

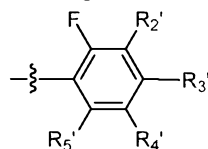


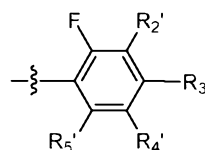
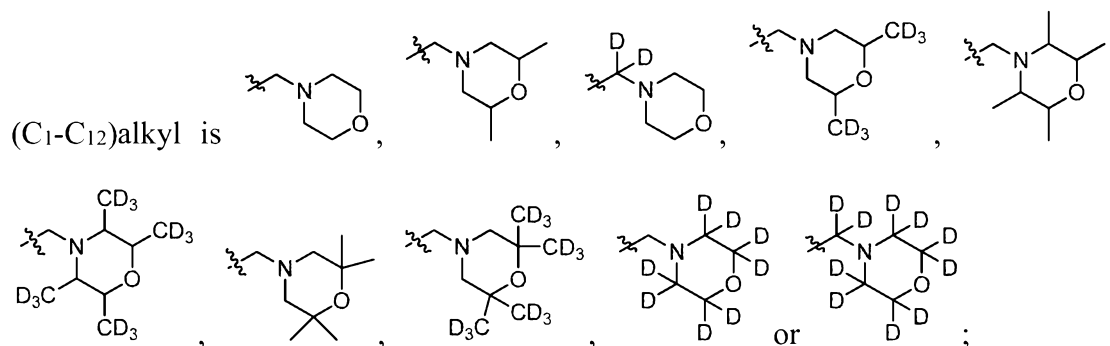
and/or, in the general formula (I), when R_{10} is , and each of R_2' , R_3' , R_4' and R_5' is independently selected from , the  is ,

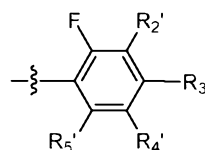


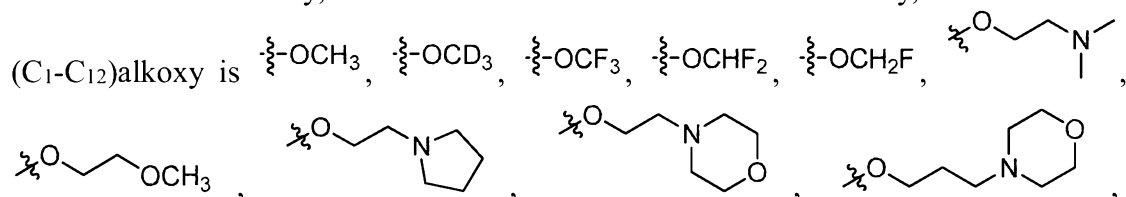
6. The isoindoline derivative having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound or the prodrug thereof according to claim 5, wherein,

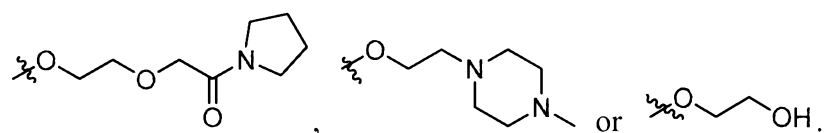


in the general formula (I), when R_{10} is , and each of R_2' , R_3' , R_4' and R_5' is independently selected from a substituted or unsubstituted (C₁-C₄)alkyl, the substituted or unsubstituted (C₁-C₄)alkyl is a substituted or unsubstituted methyl, a substituted or unsubstituted ethyl, a substituted or unsubstituted propyl, a substituted or unsubstituted isopropyl, a substituted or unsubstituted *n*-butyl, a substituted or unsubstituted isobutyl, or a substituted or unsubstituted *tert*-butyl; the substituted

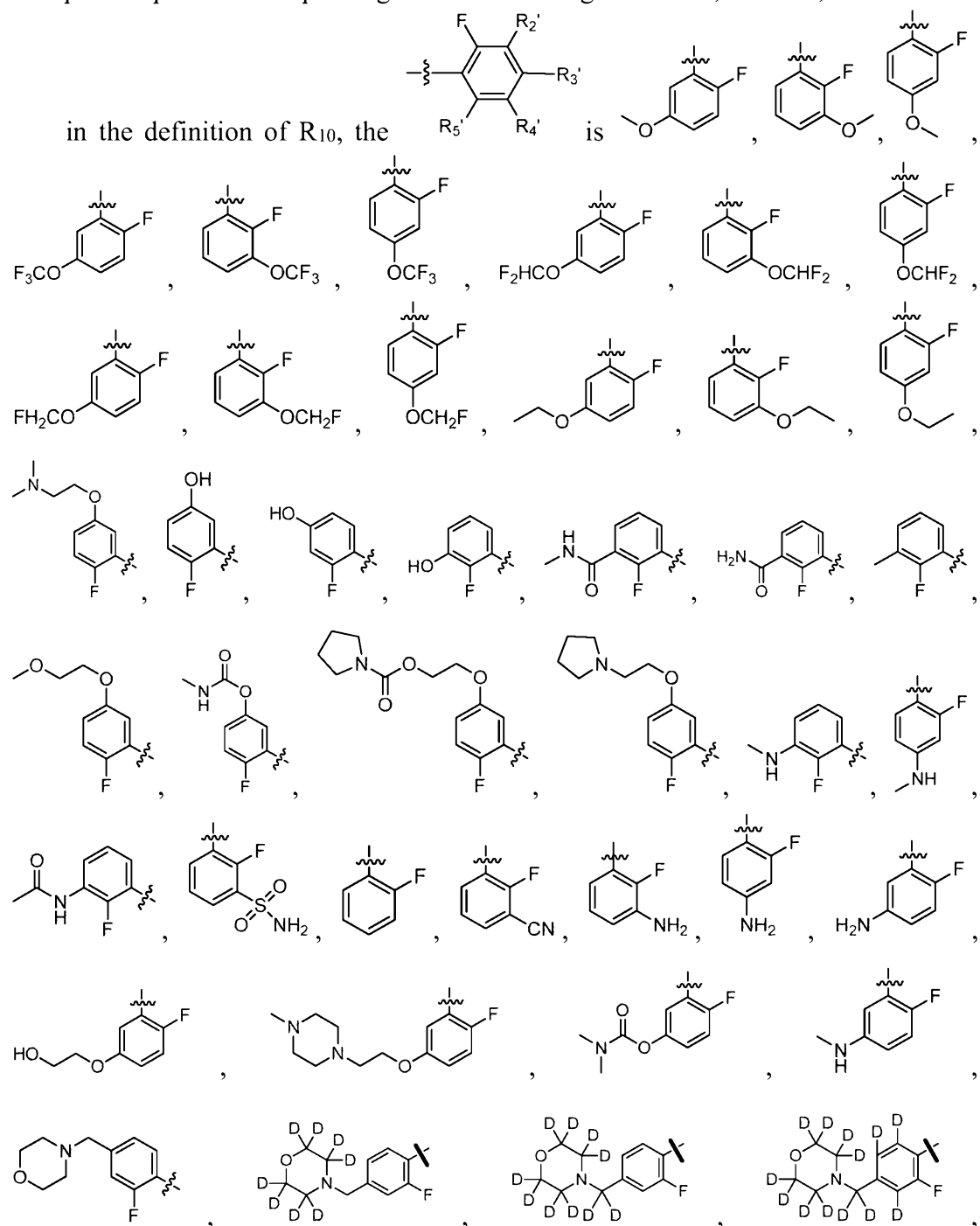


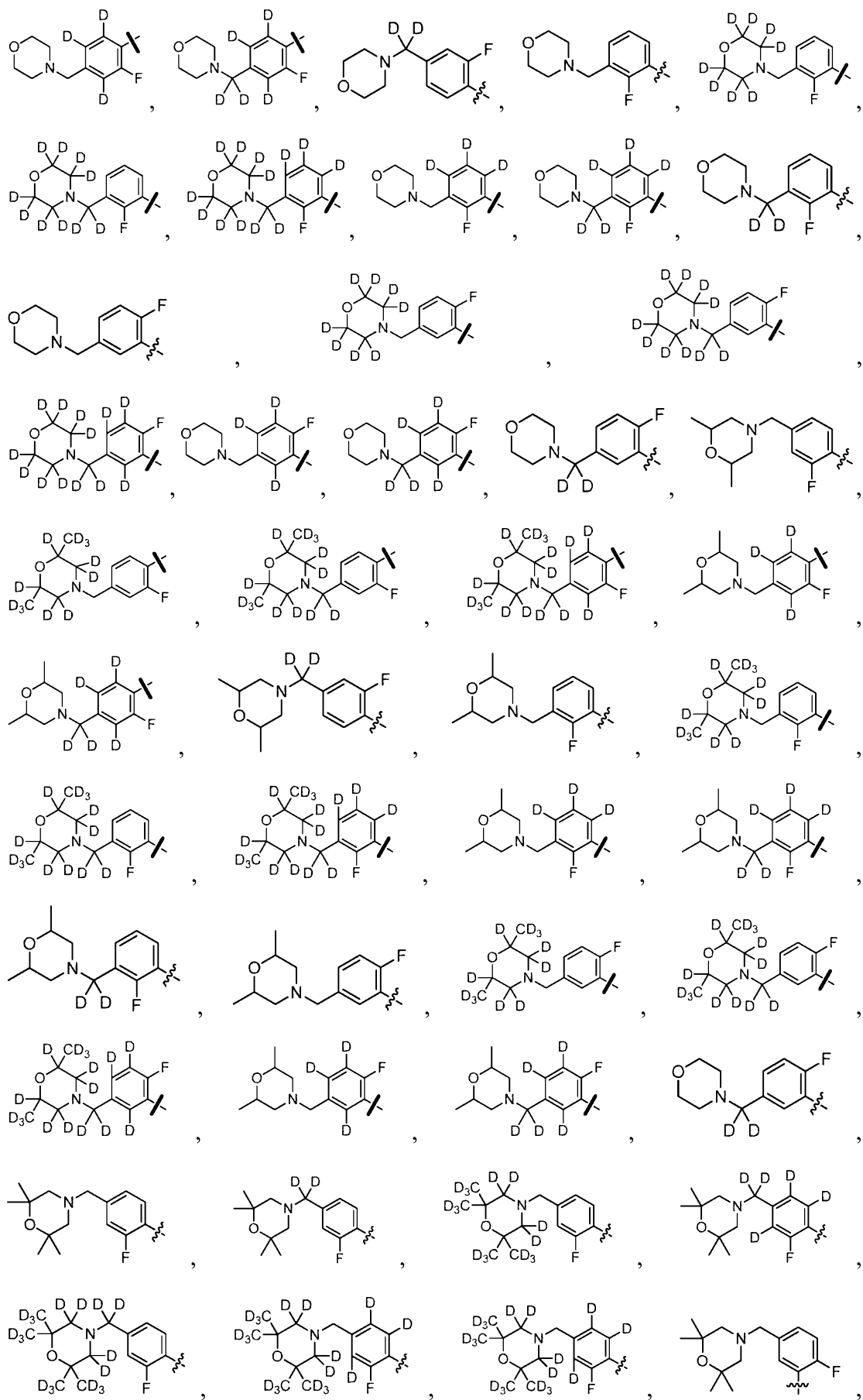
and/or, in the general formula (I), when R_{10} is  and each of R_2' , R_3' , R_4' and R_5' is independently selected from a substituted or unsubstituted (C₁-C₄)alkoxy, the substituted or unsubstituted (C₁-C₄)alkoxy is a substituted or unsubstituted methoxy, a substituted or unsubstituted ethoxy, a substituted or unsubstituted *n*-propoxy, a substituted or unsubstituted *n*-butoxy, a substituted or unsubstituted isobutoxy, or a substituted or unsubstituted *tert*-butoxy, the substituted

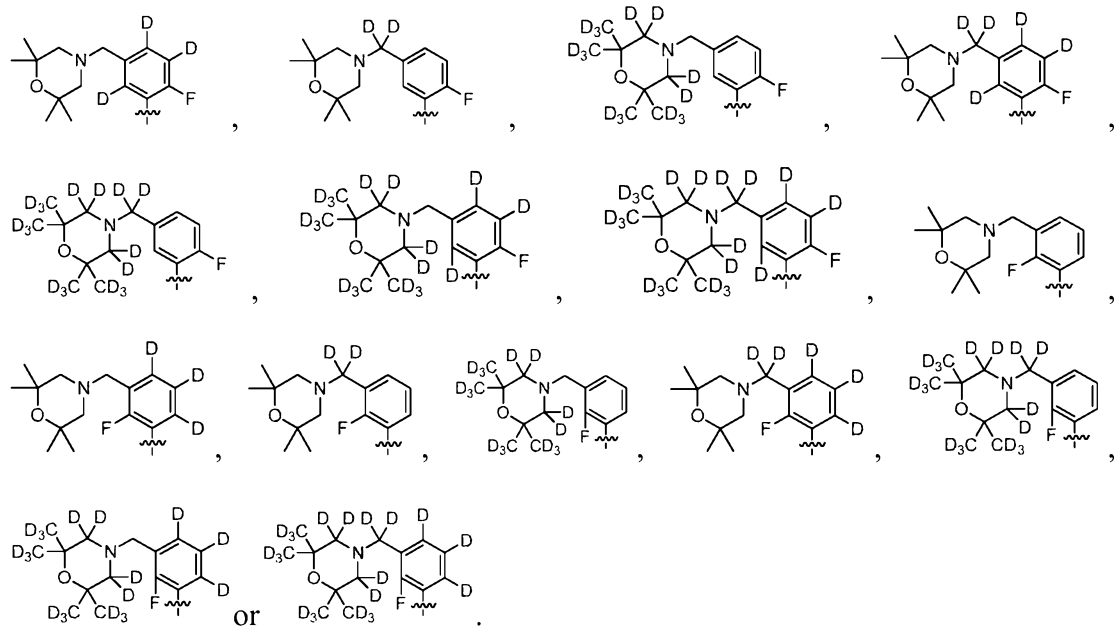




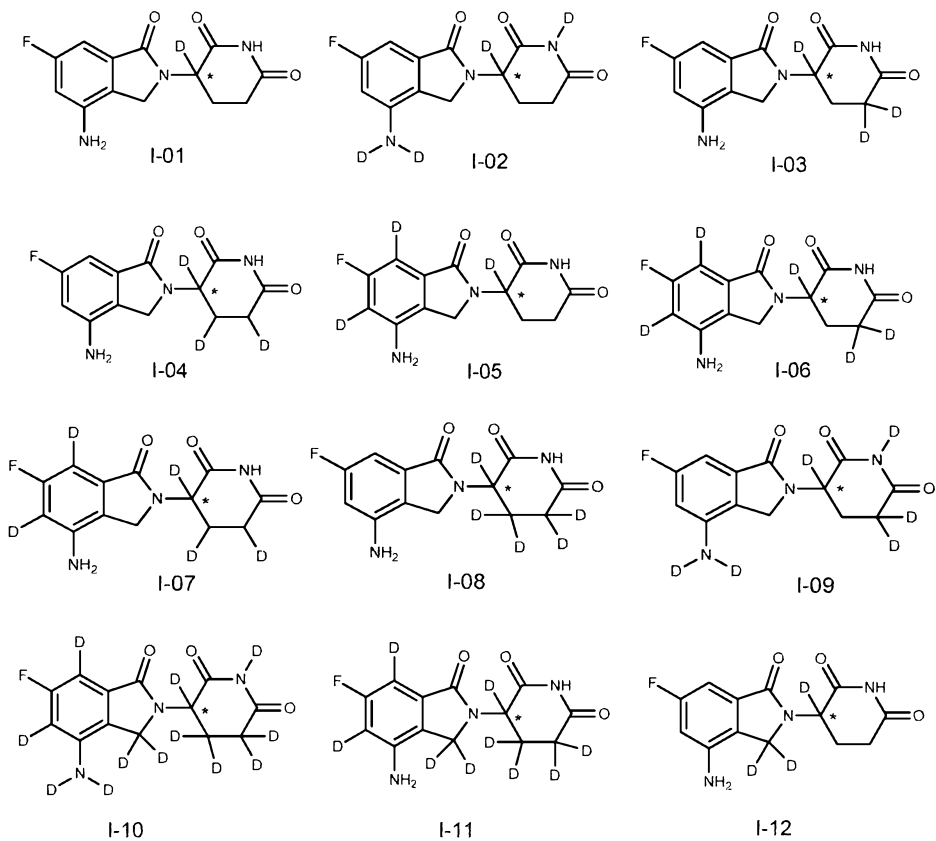
7. The isoindoline derivative having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound or the prodrug thereof according to claim 1, wherein,

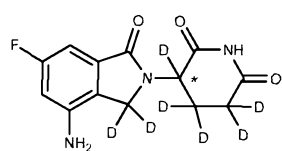




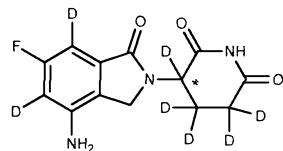


8. The isoindoline derivative having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound or the prodrug thereof according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the compound having a structure of general formula (I) is selected from the group consisting of

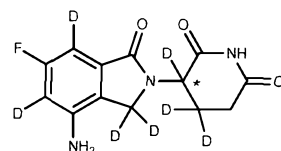




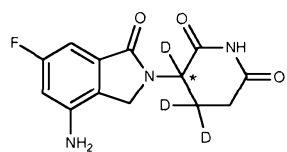
I-13



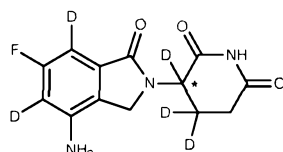
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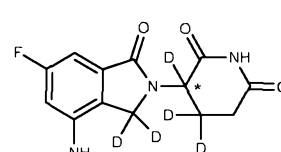
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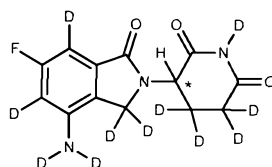
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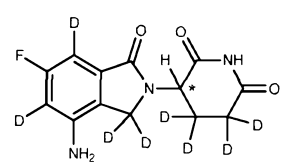
I-17



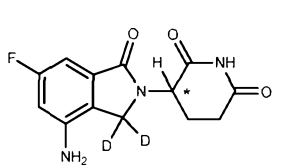
I-18



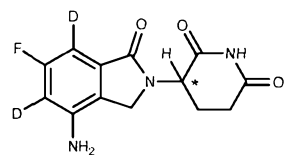
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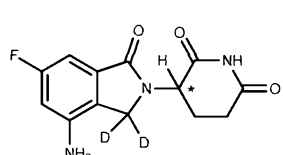
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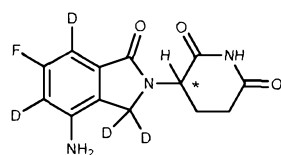
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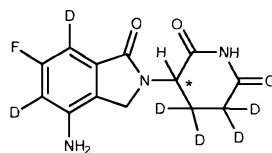
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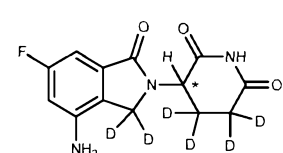
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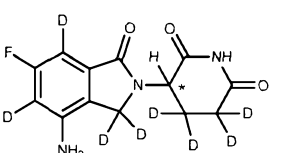
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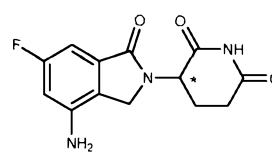
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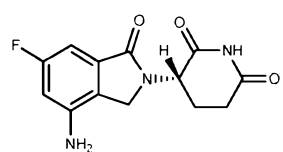
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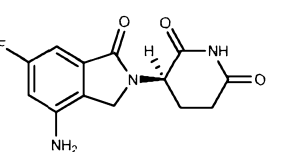
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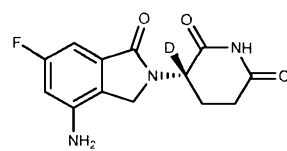
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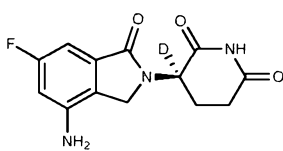
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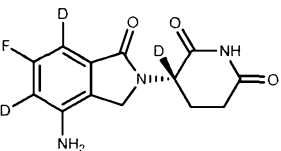
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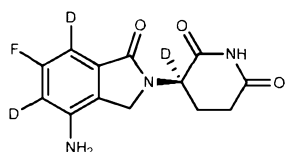
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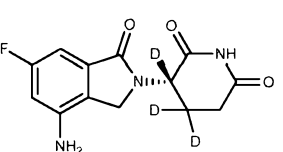
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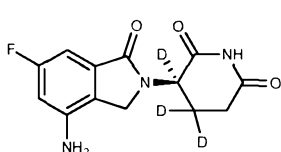
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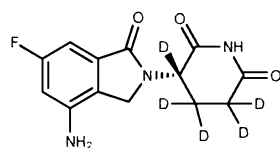
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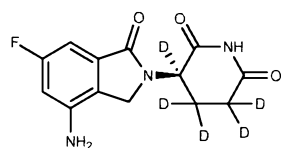
I-35



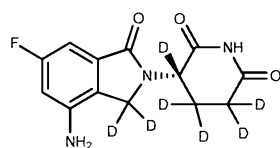
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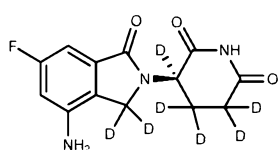
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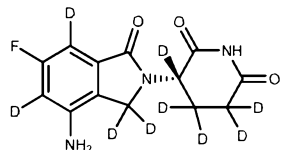
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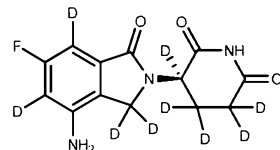
I-39



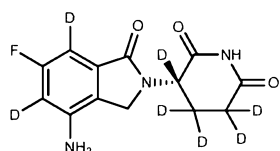
I-40



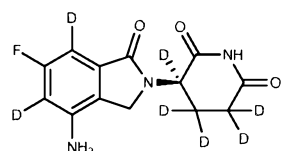
I-41



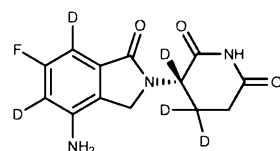
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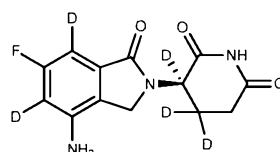
I-43



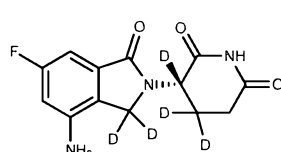
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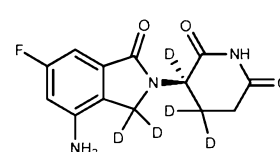
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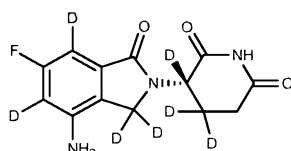
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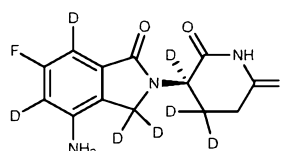
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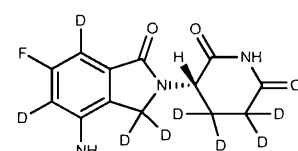
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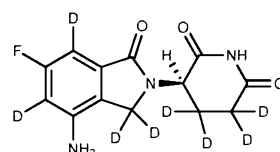
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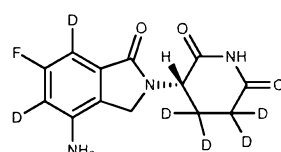
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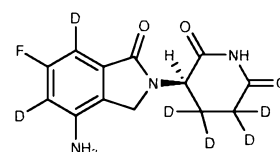
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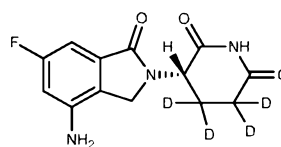
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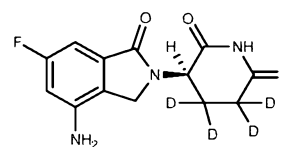
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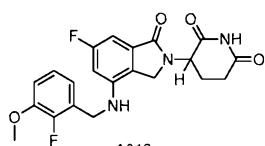
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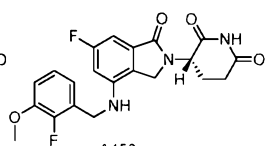
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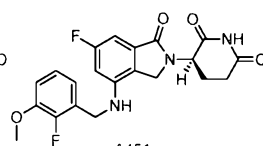
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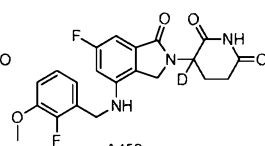
A318



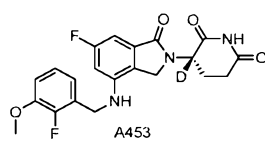
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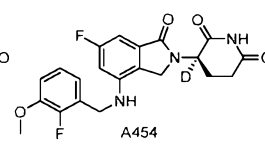
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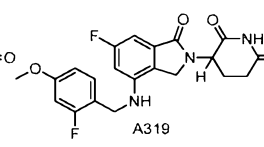
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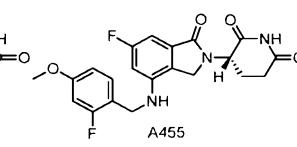
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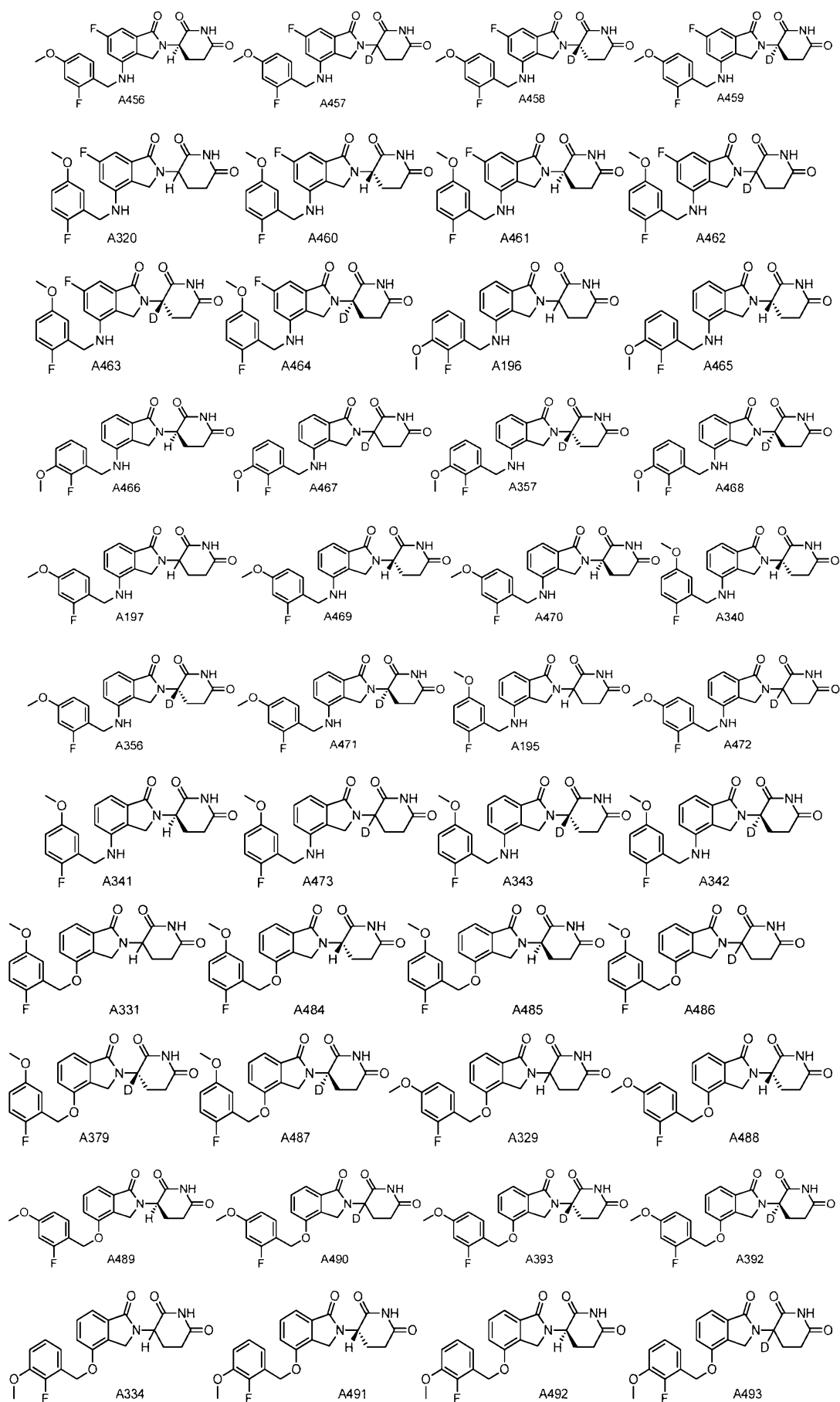
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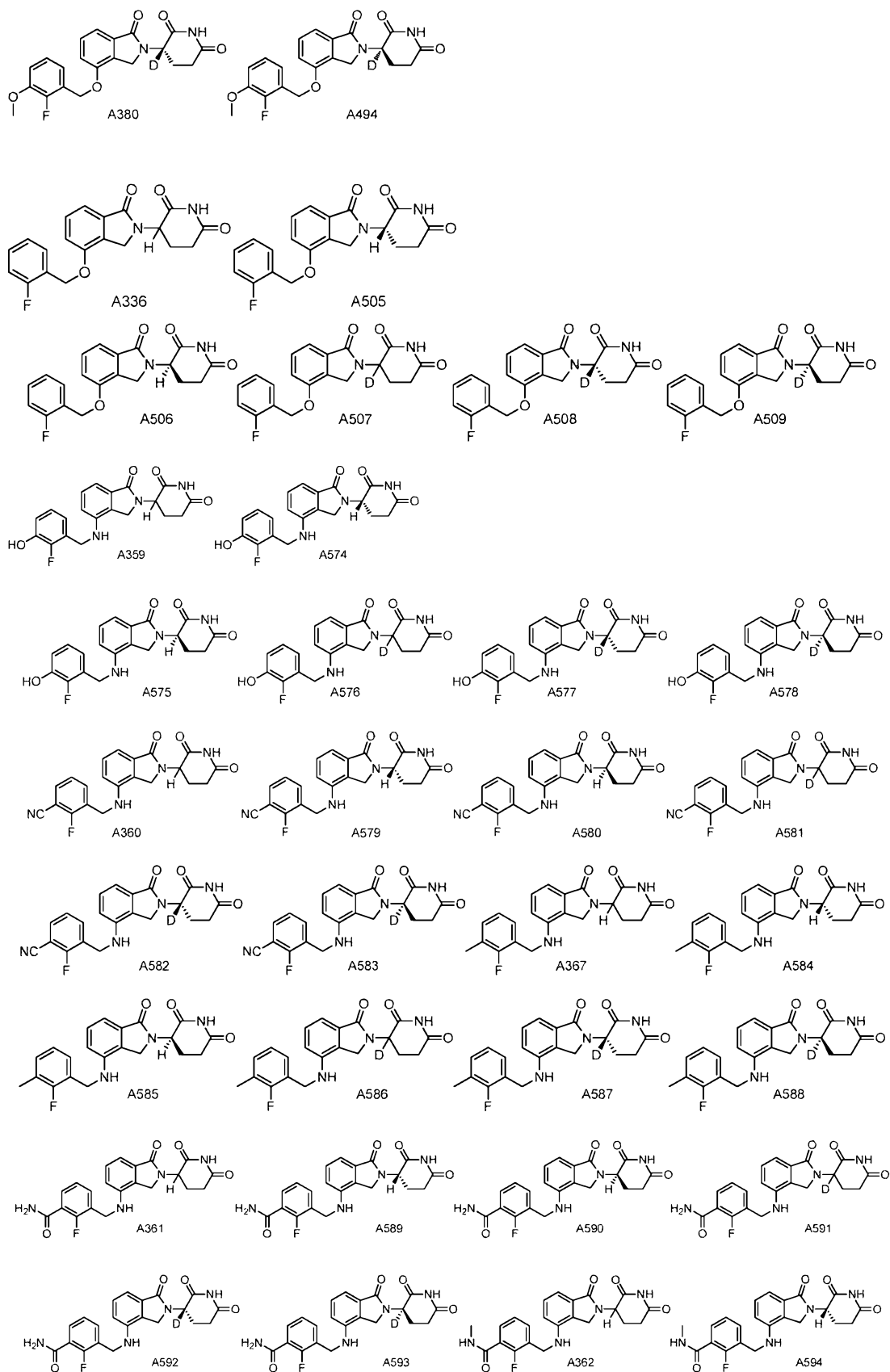


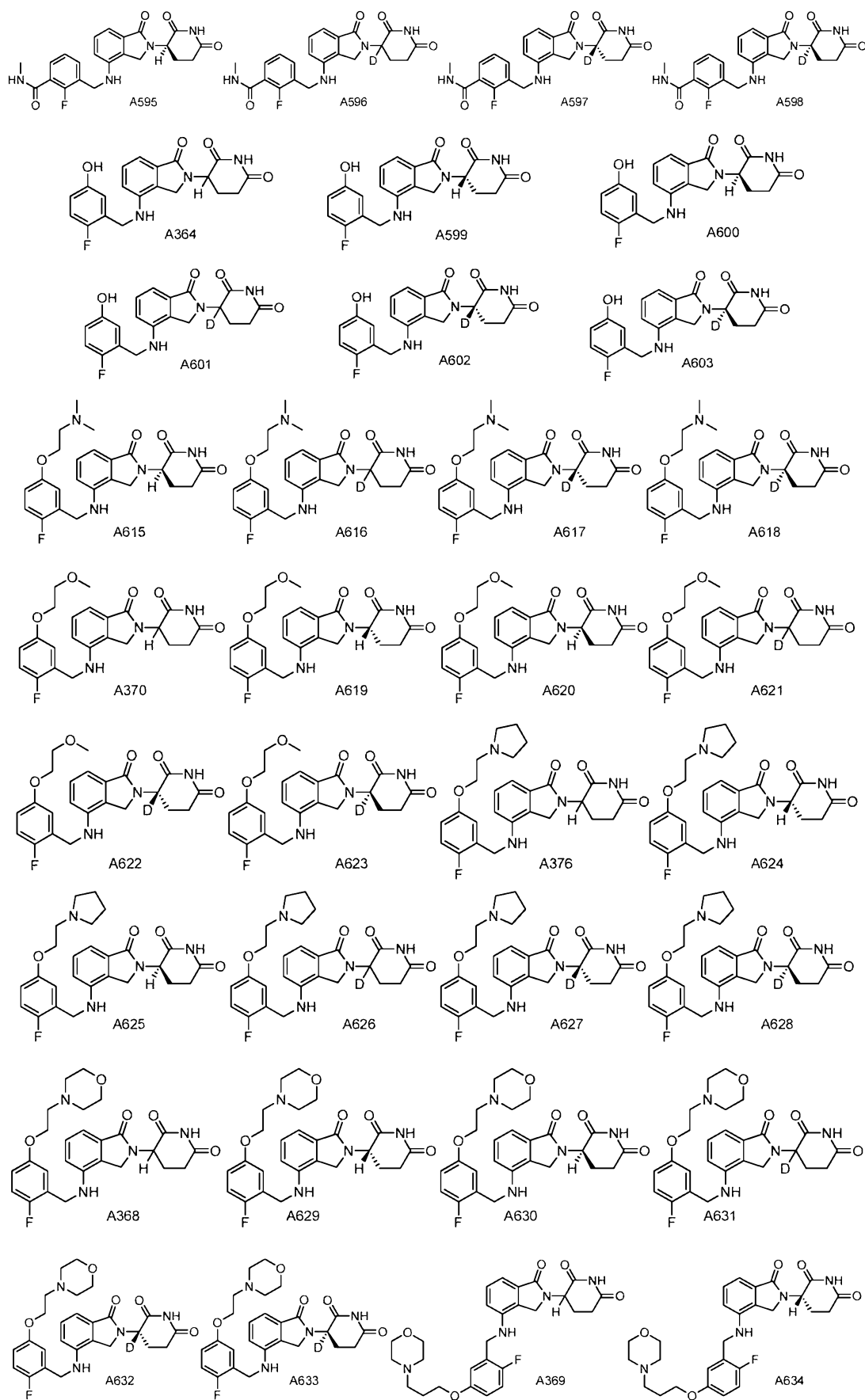
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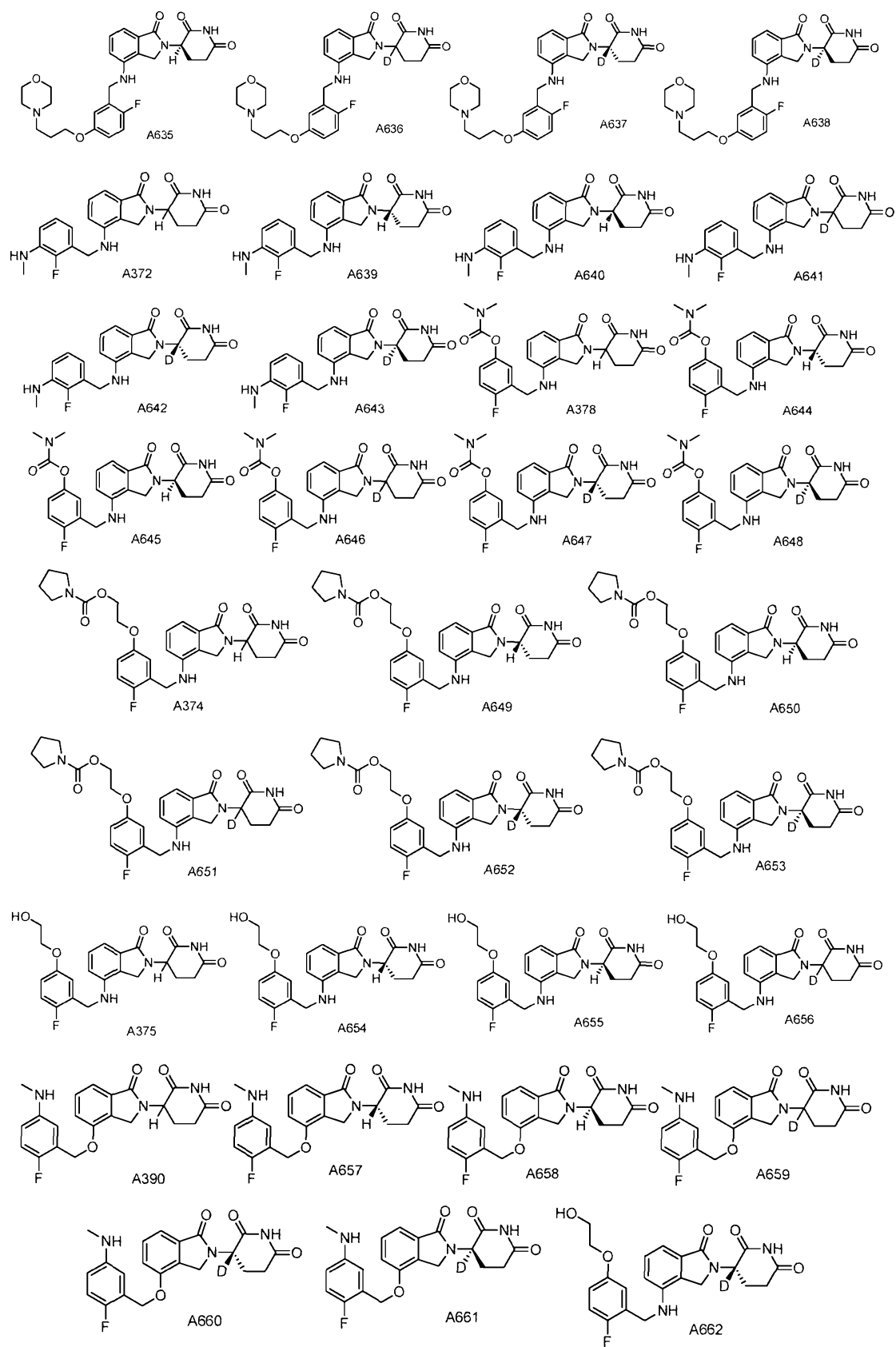


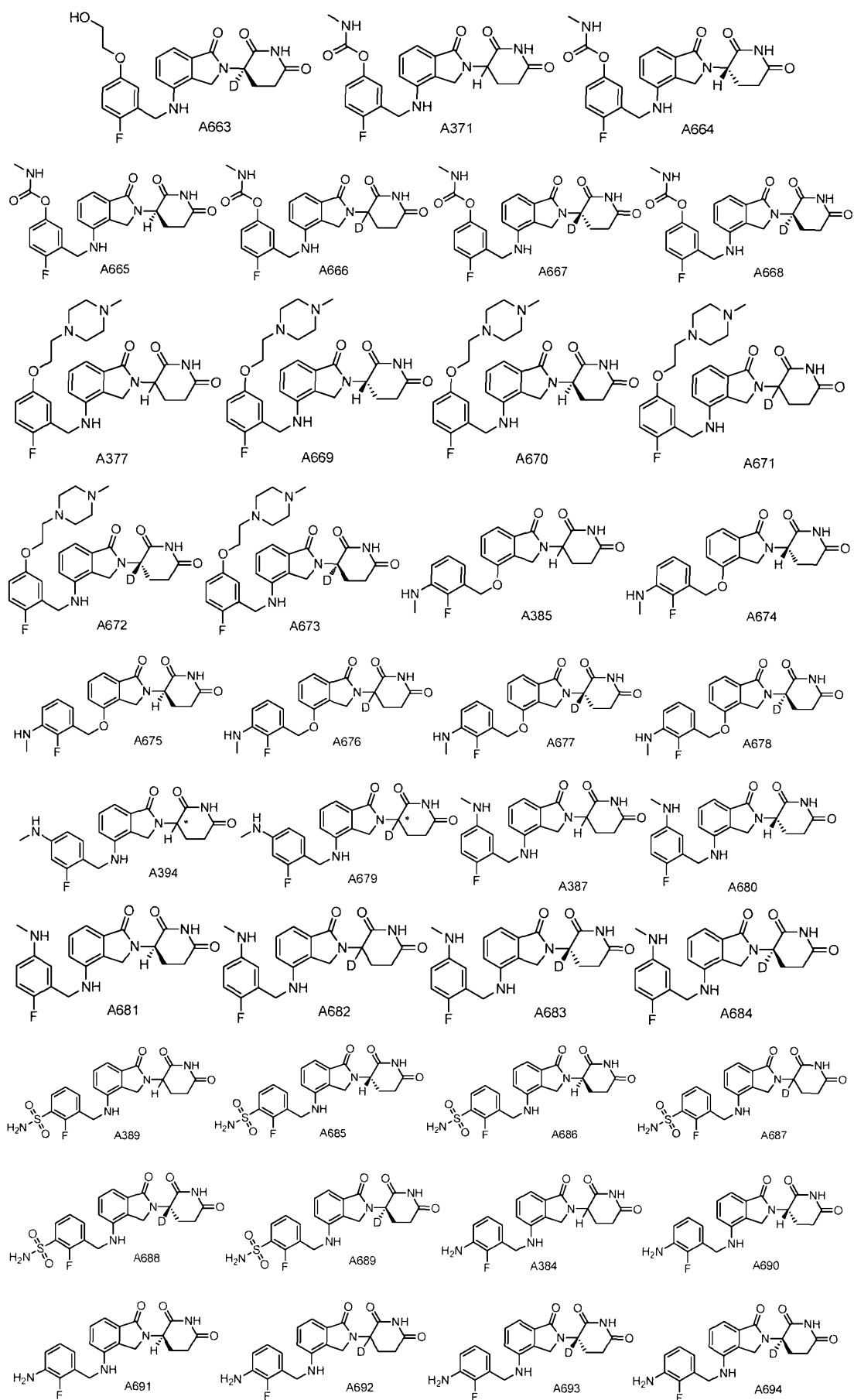
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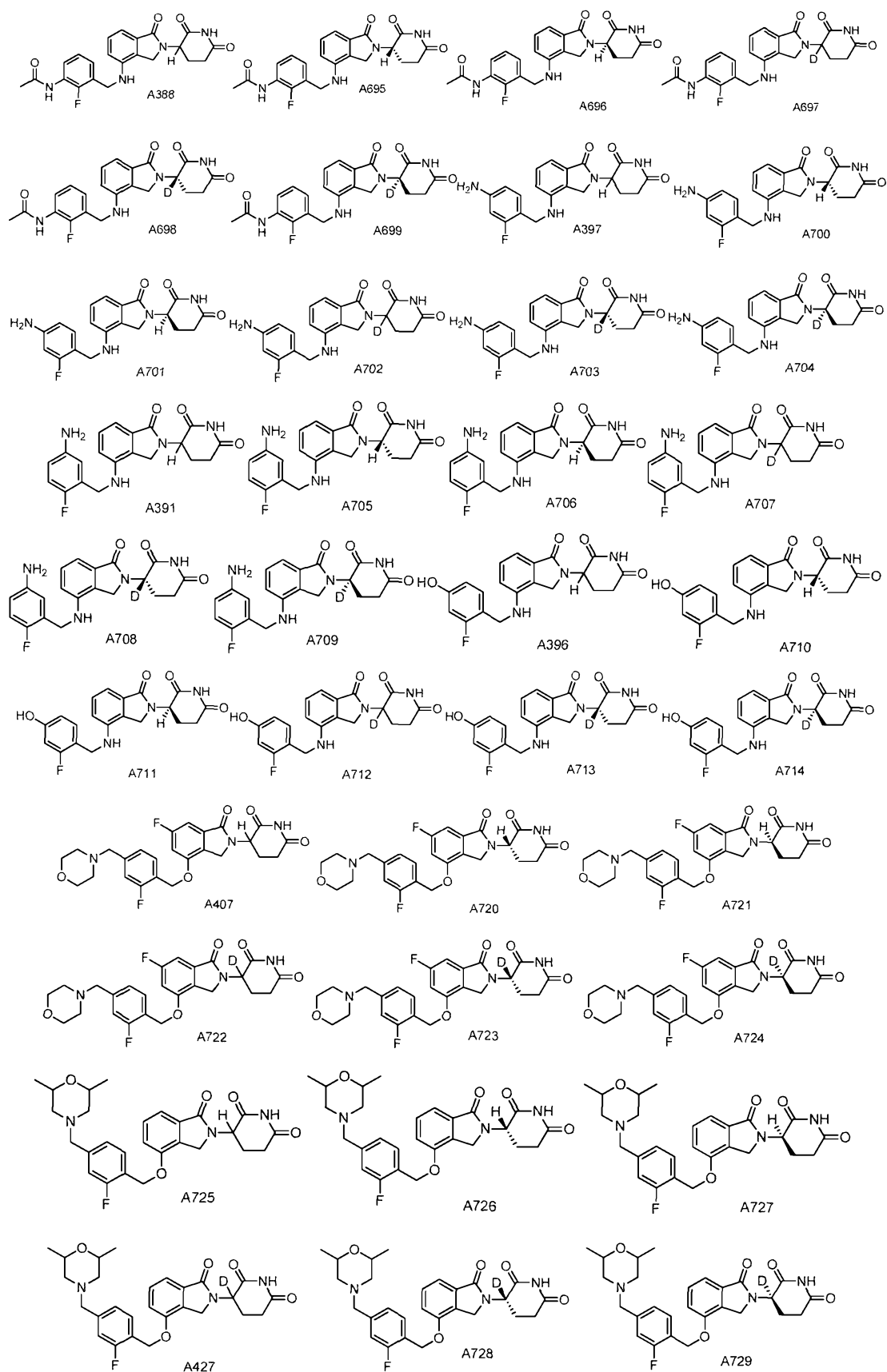


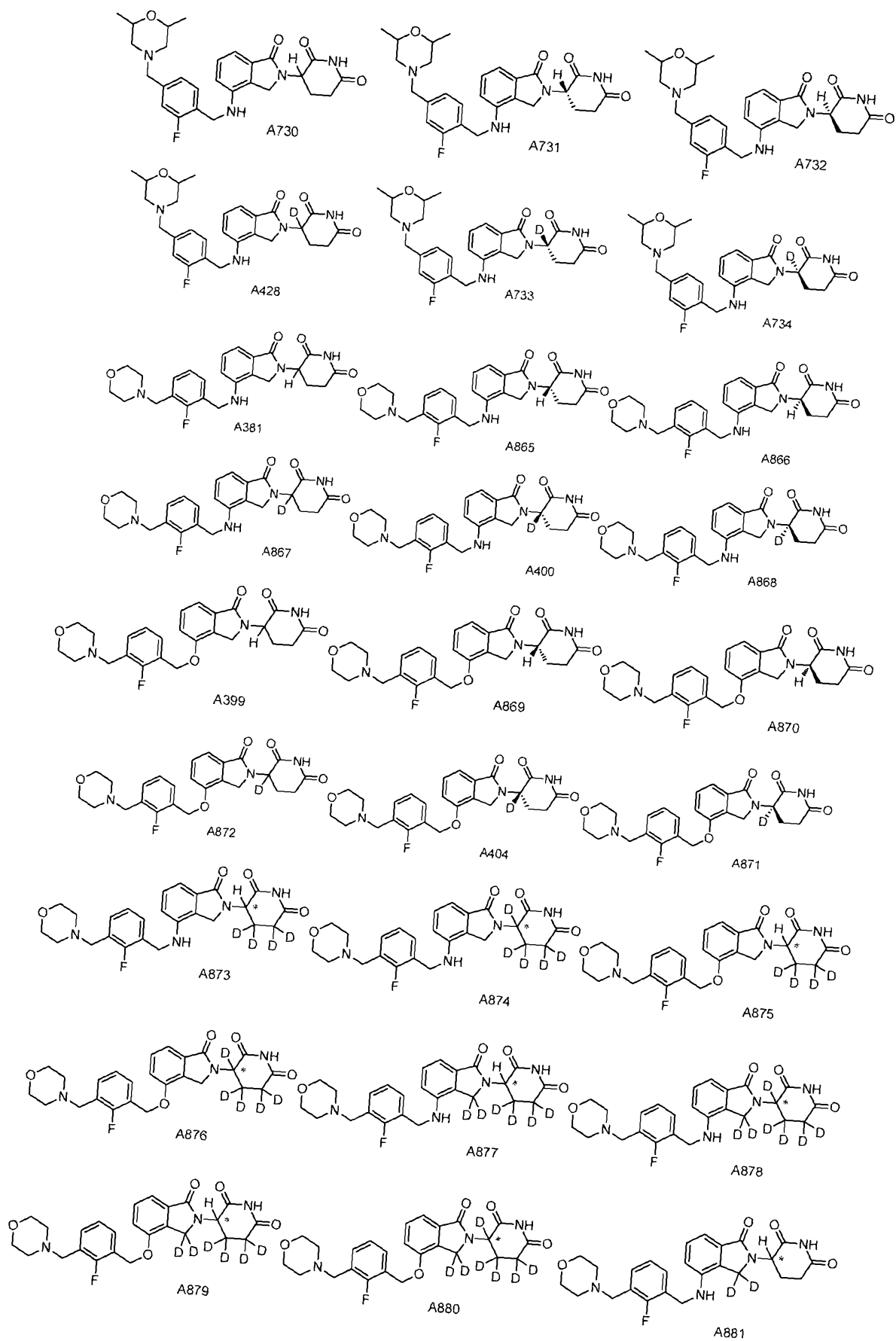


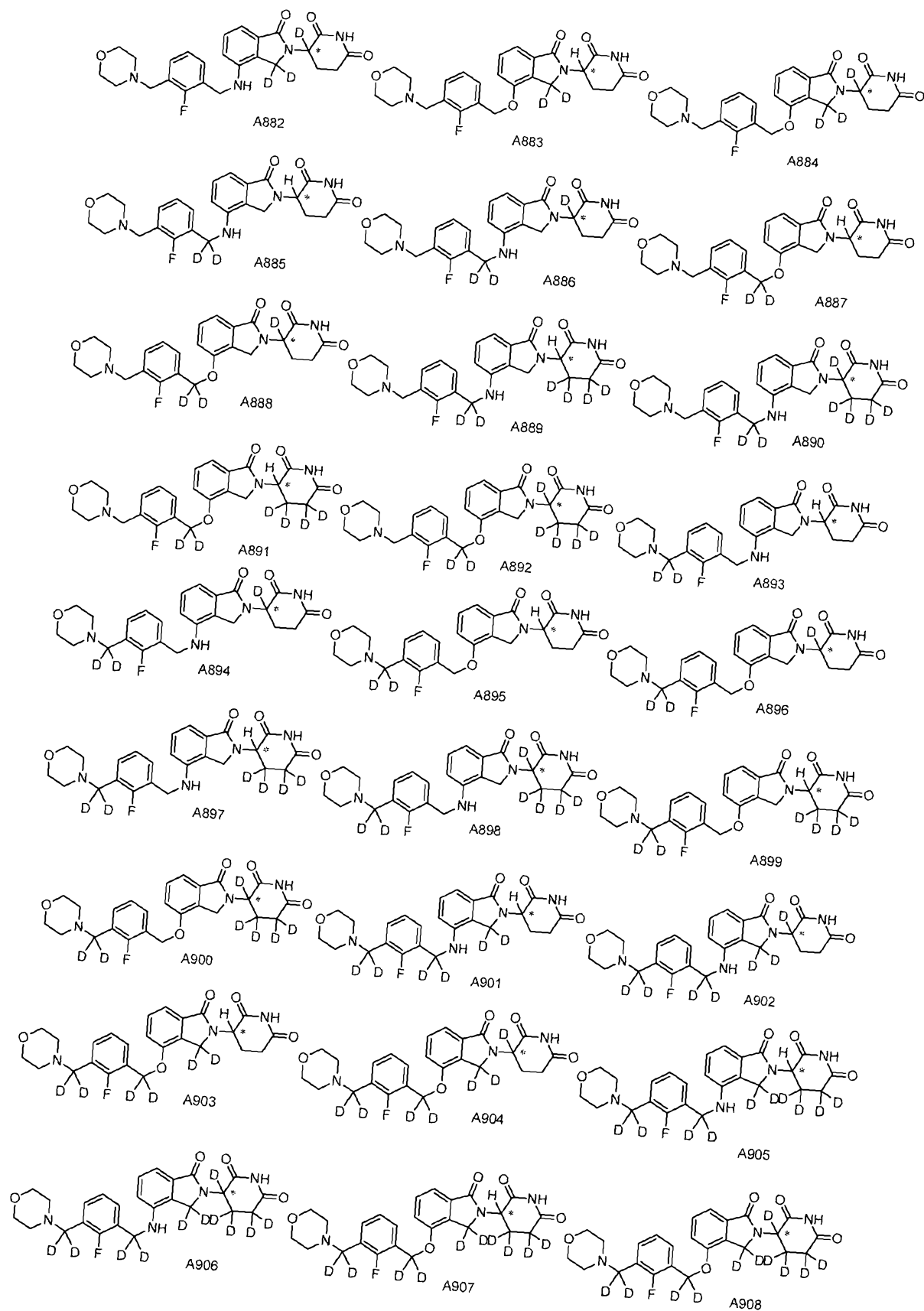


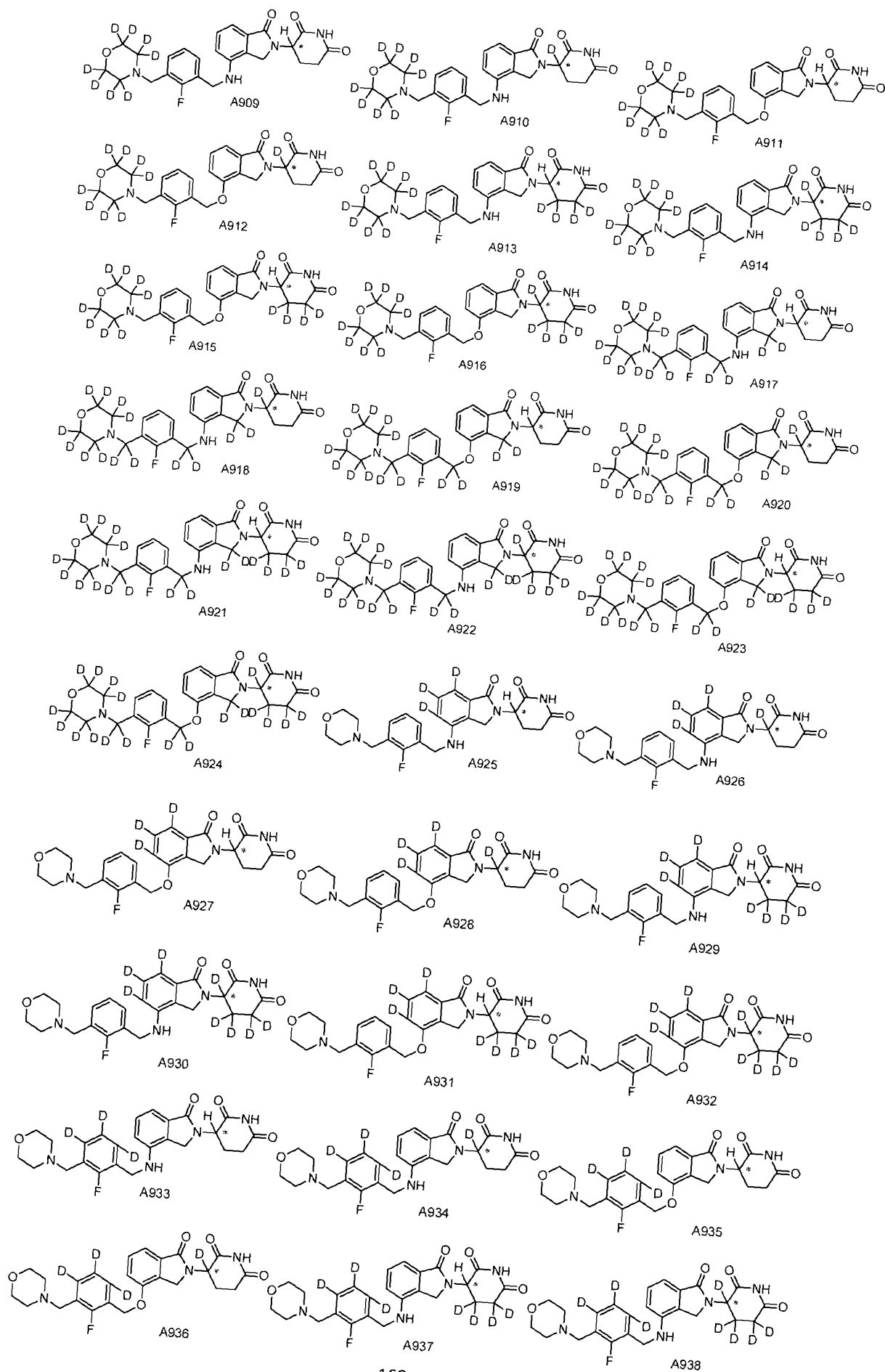


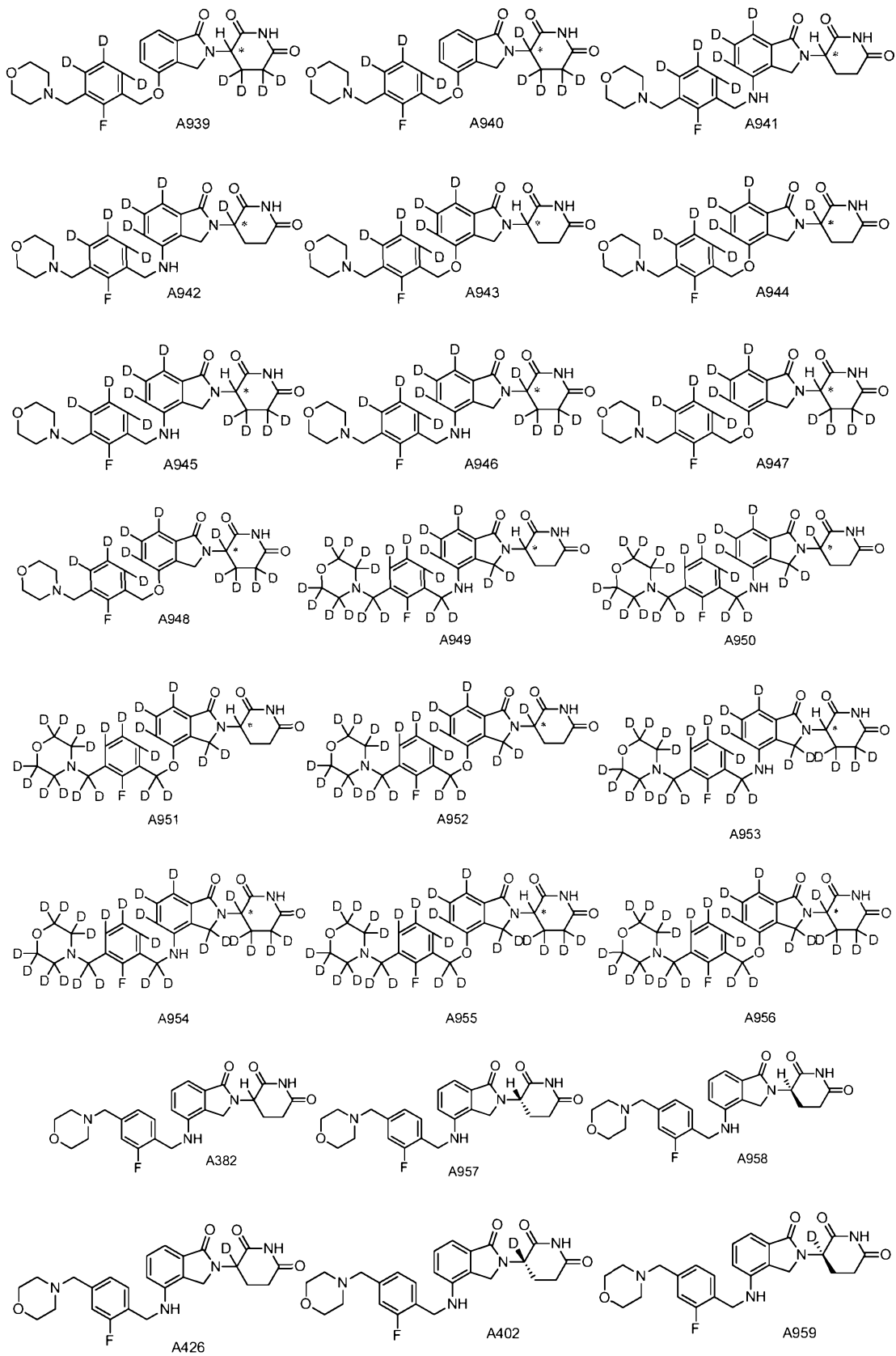


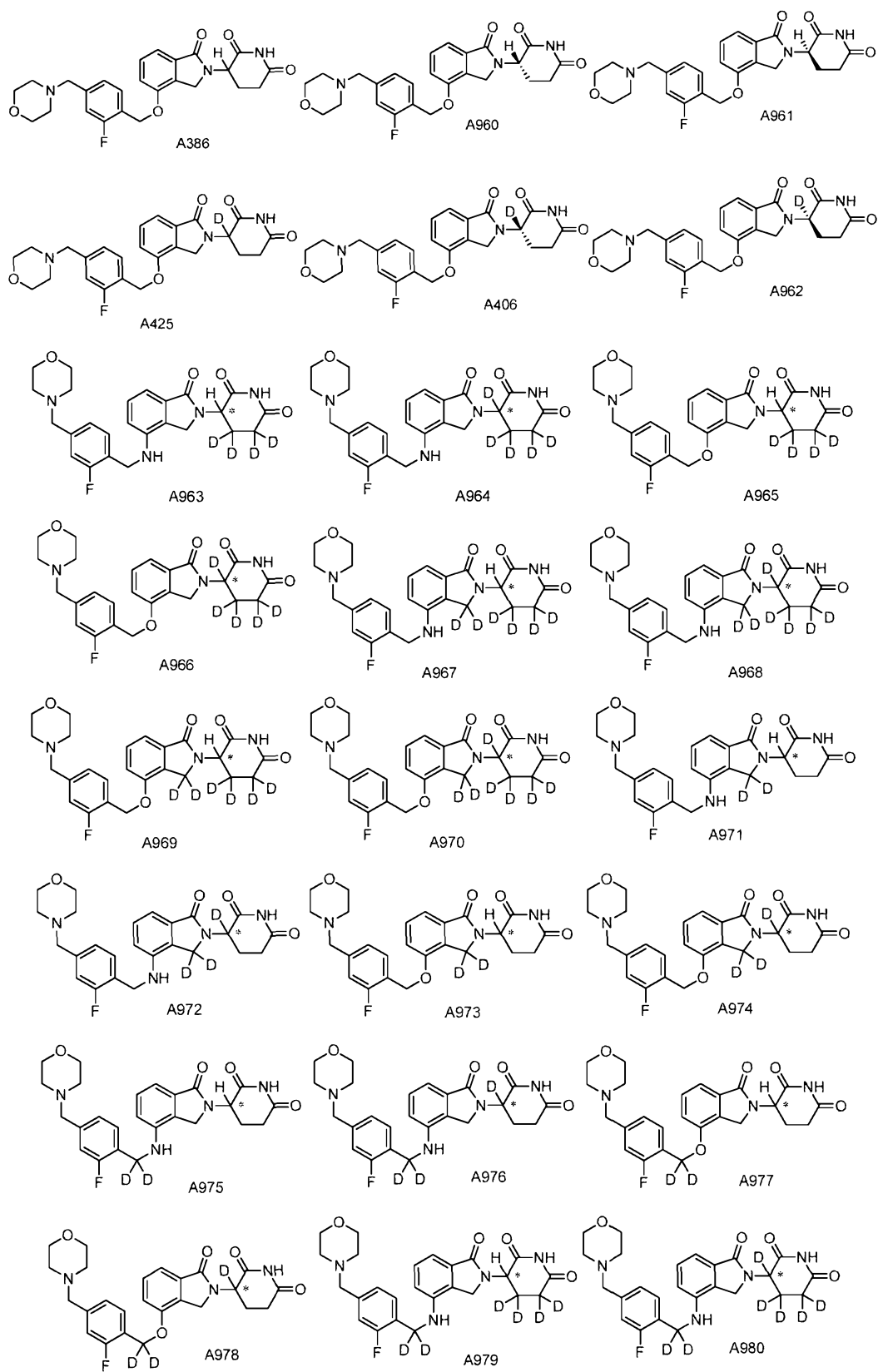


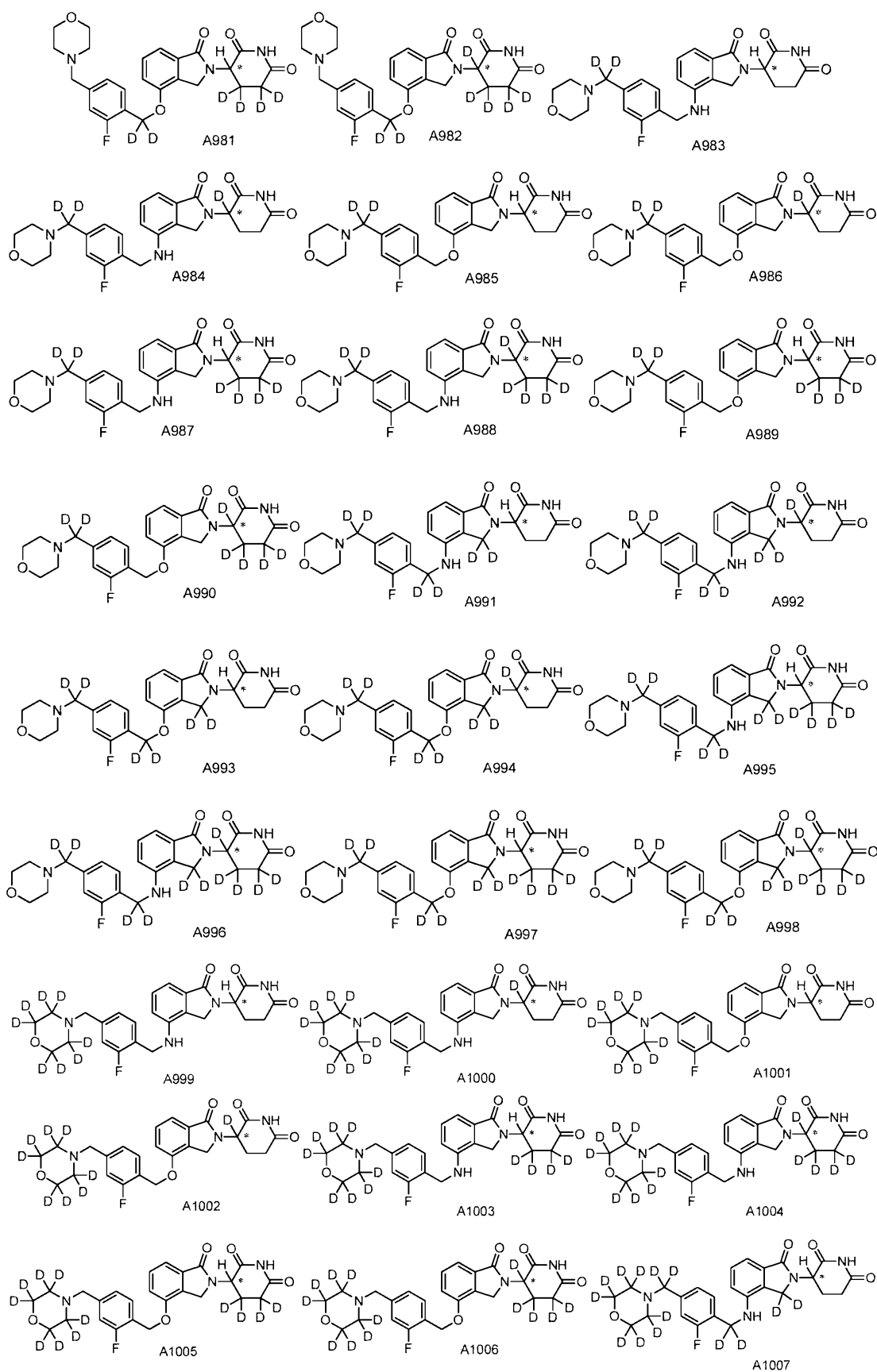


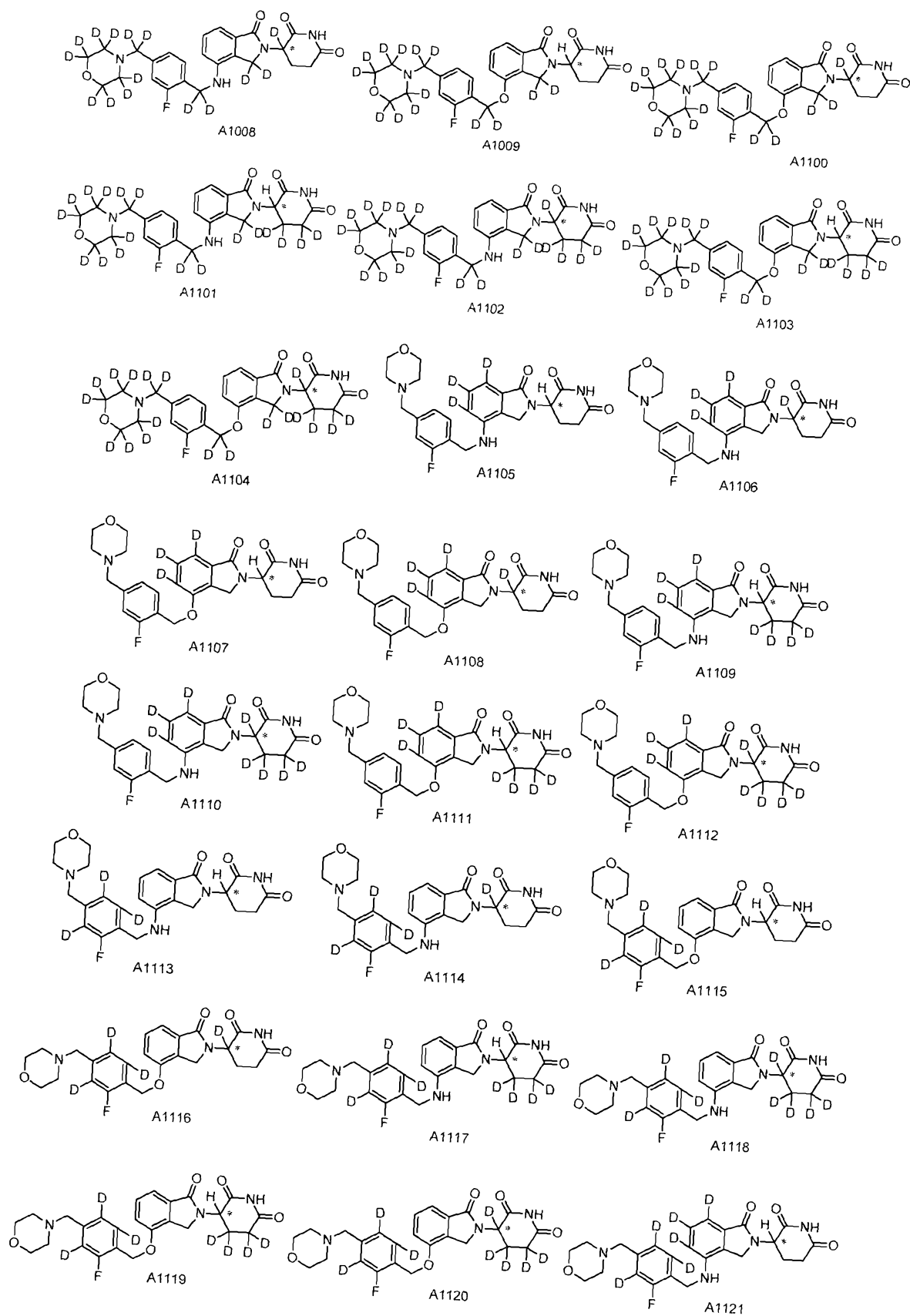


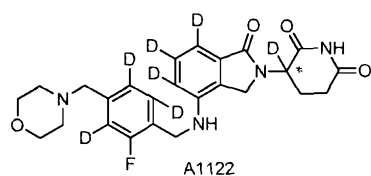




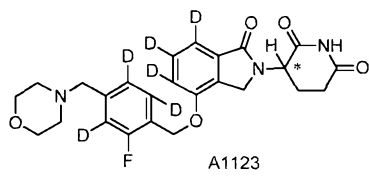




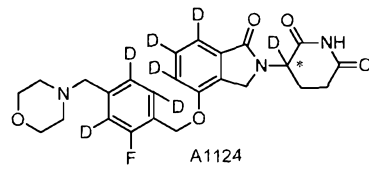




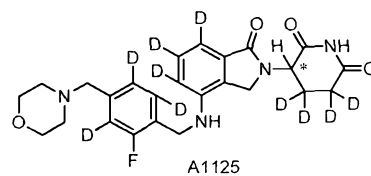
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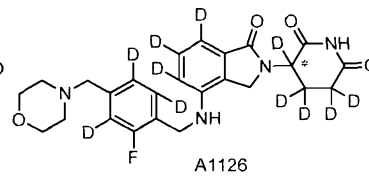
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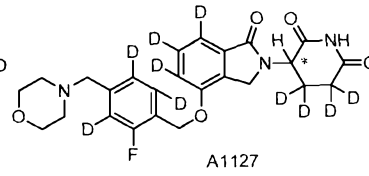
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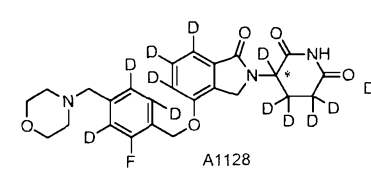
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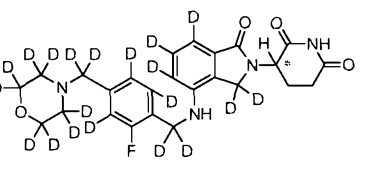
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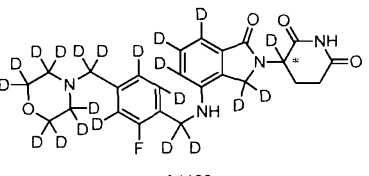
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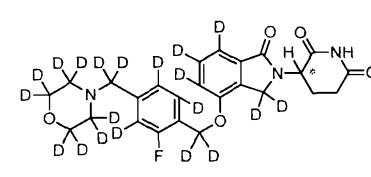
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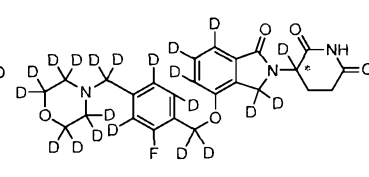
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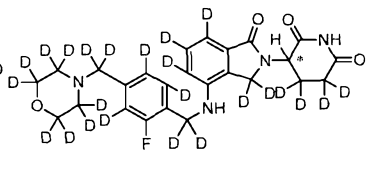
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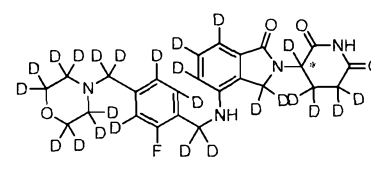
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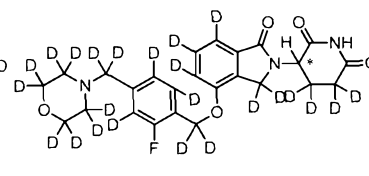
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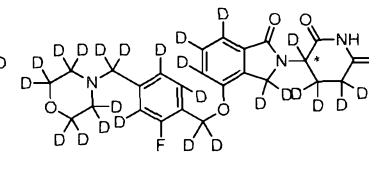
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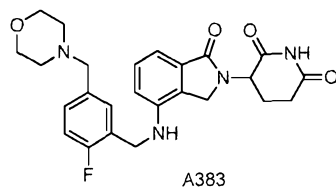
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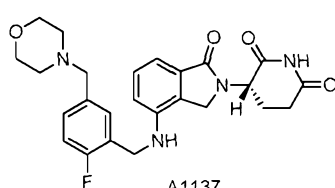
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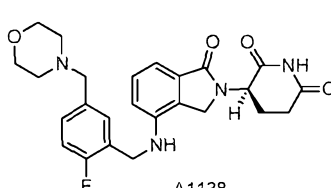
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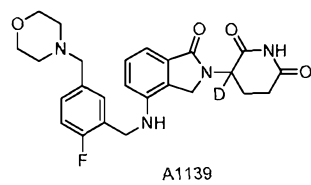
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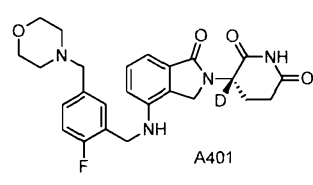
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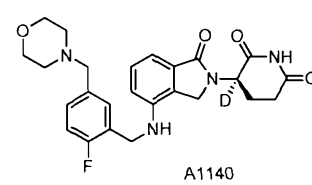
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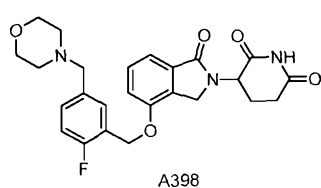
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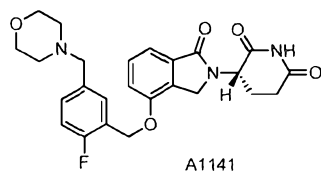
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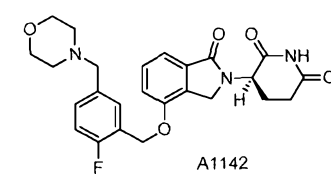
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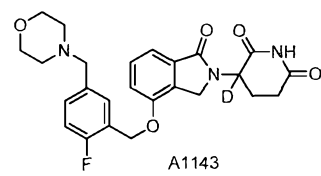
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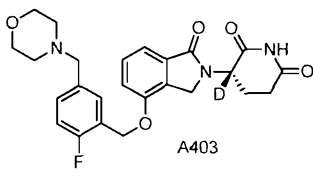
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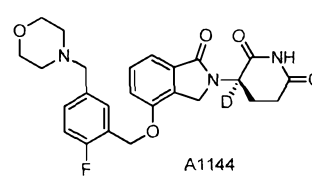
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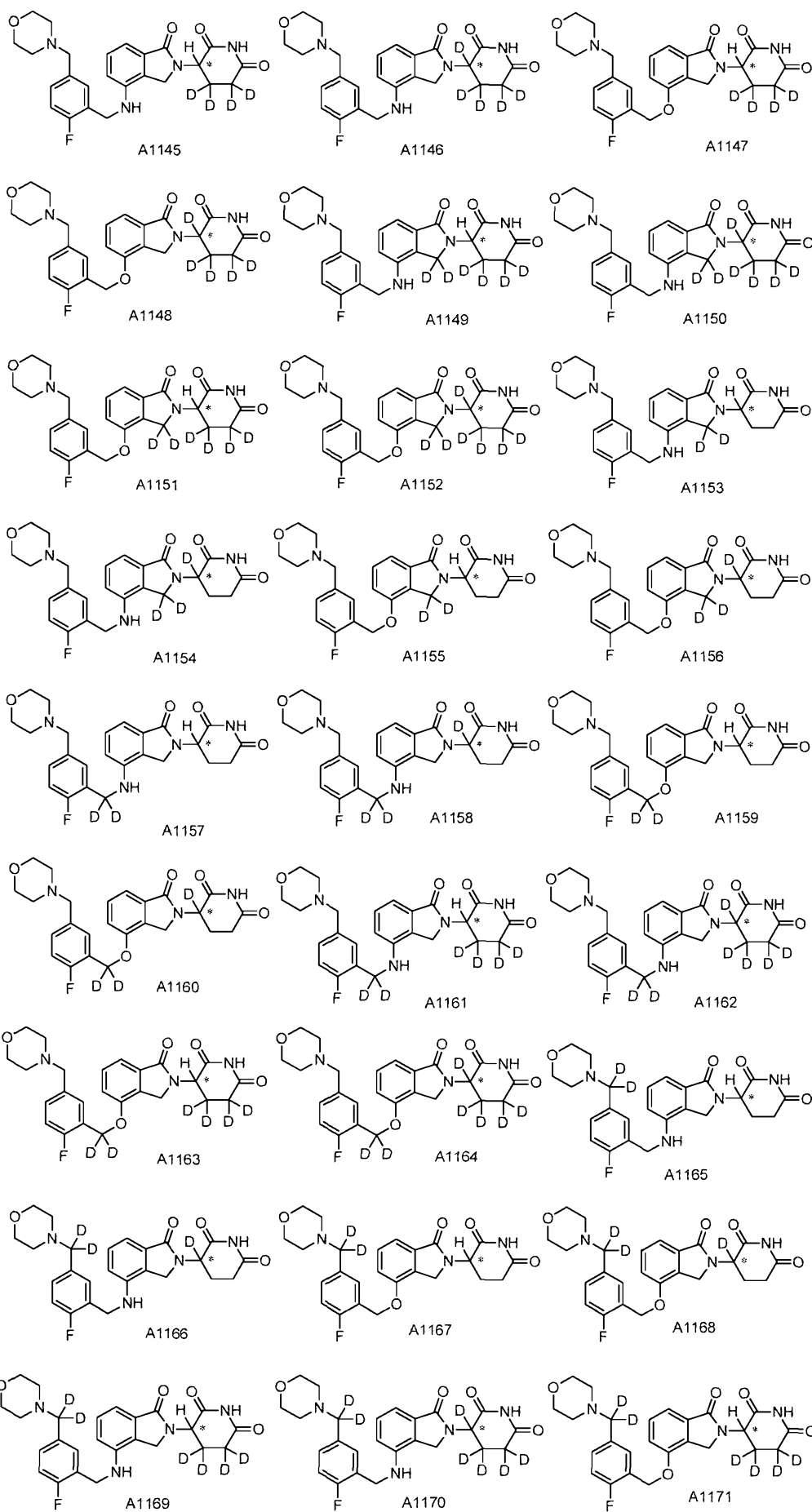
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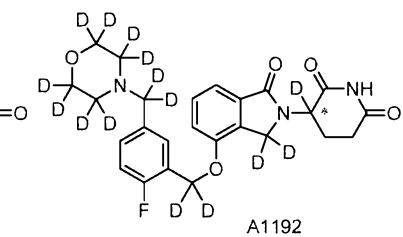
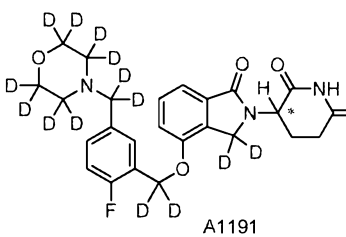
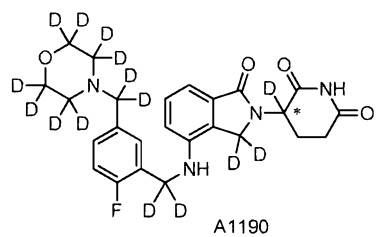
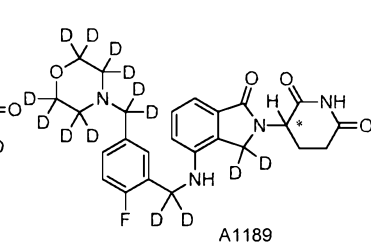
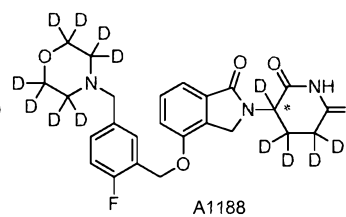
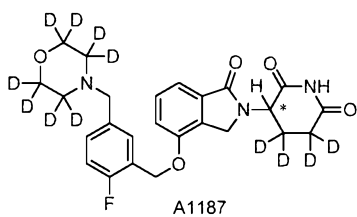
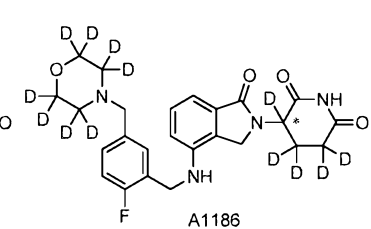
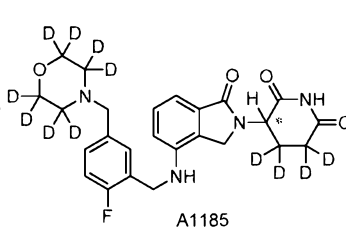
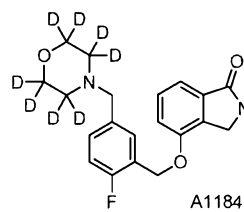
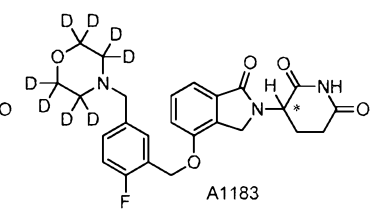
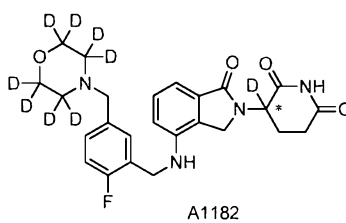
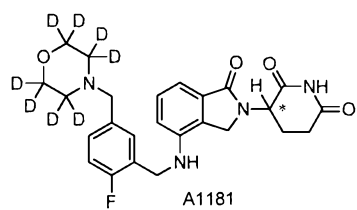
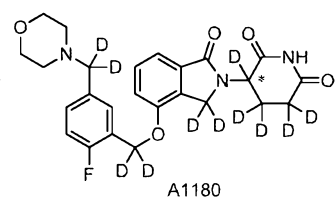
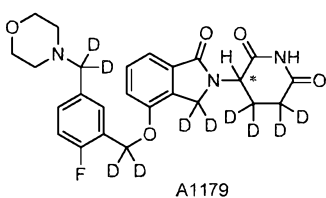
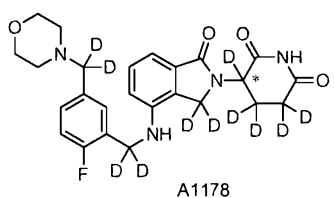
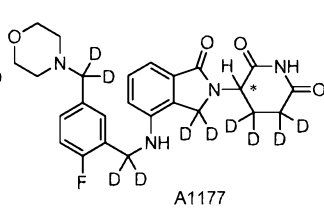
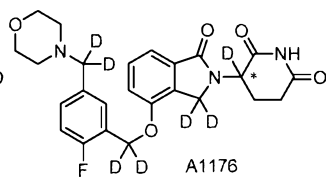
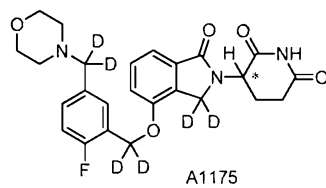
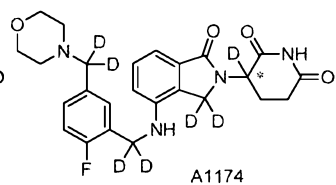
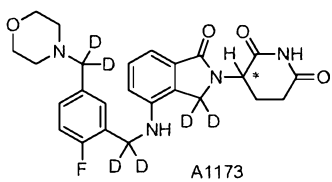
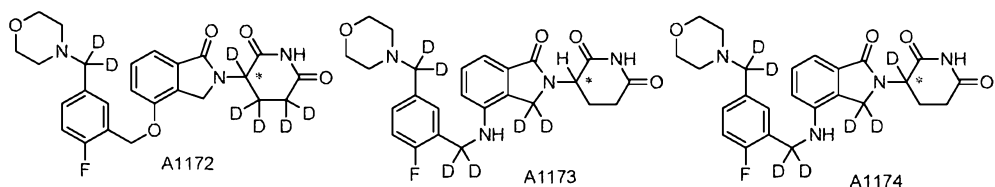


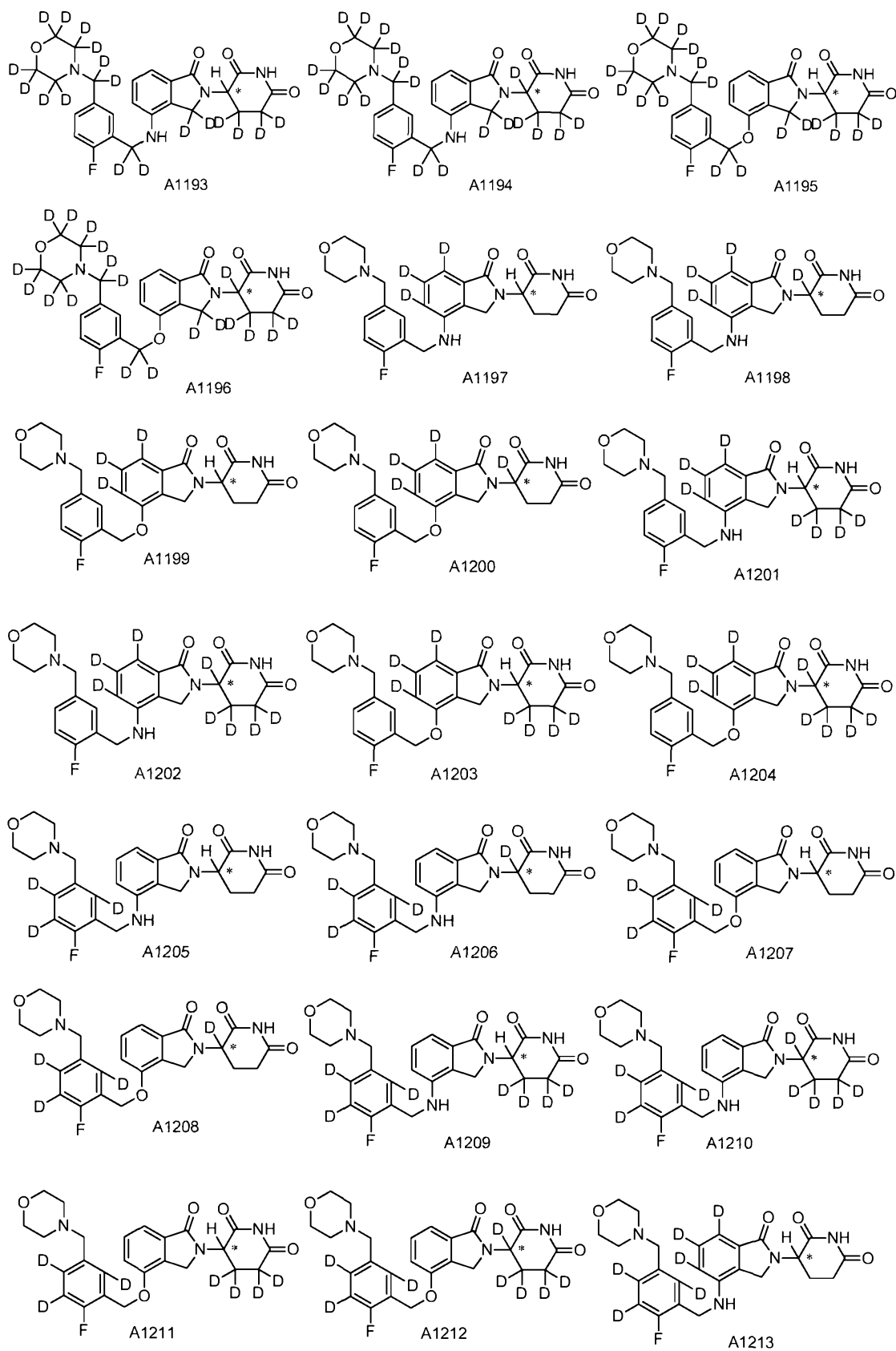
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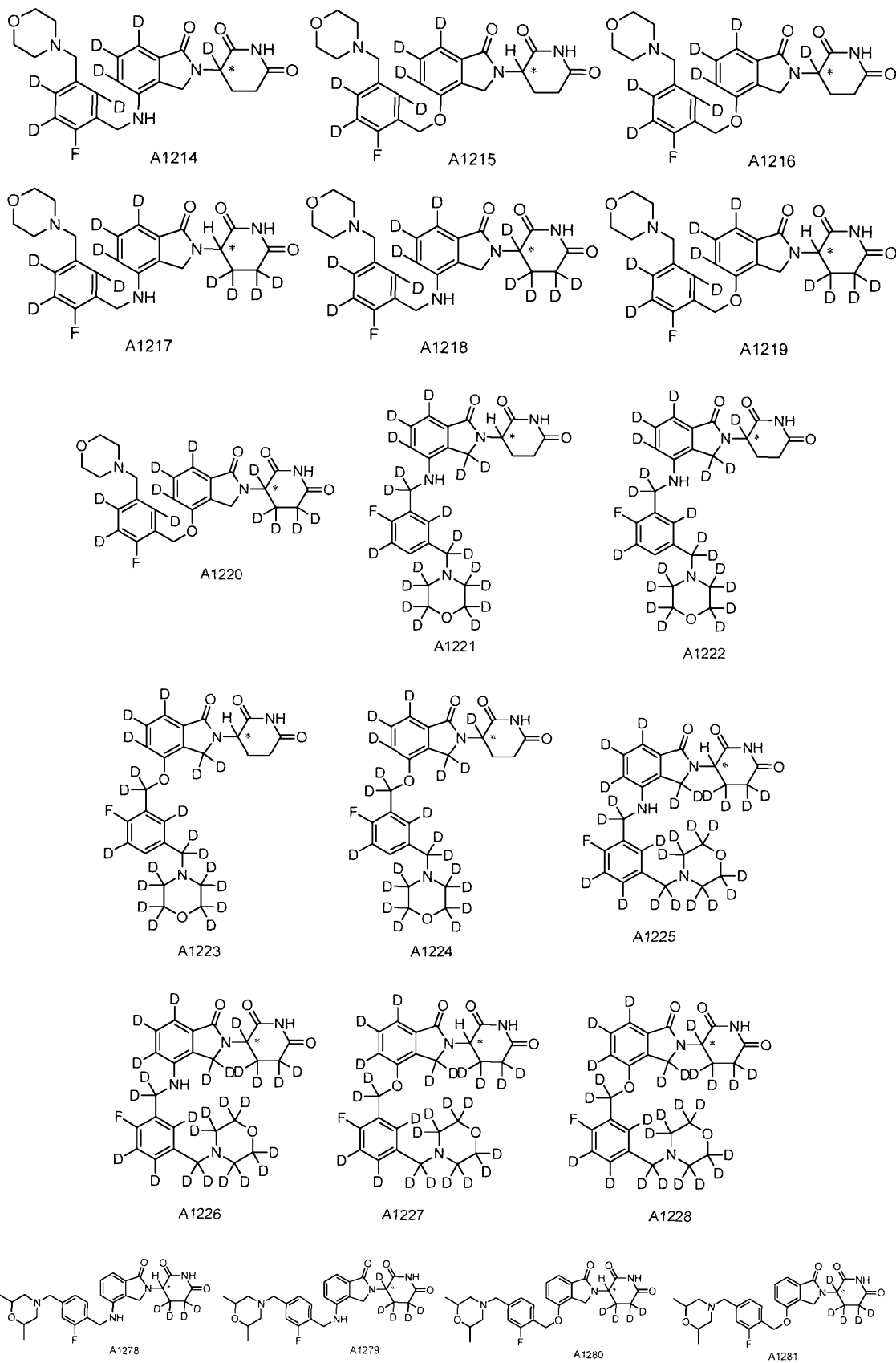


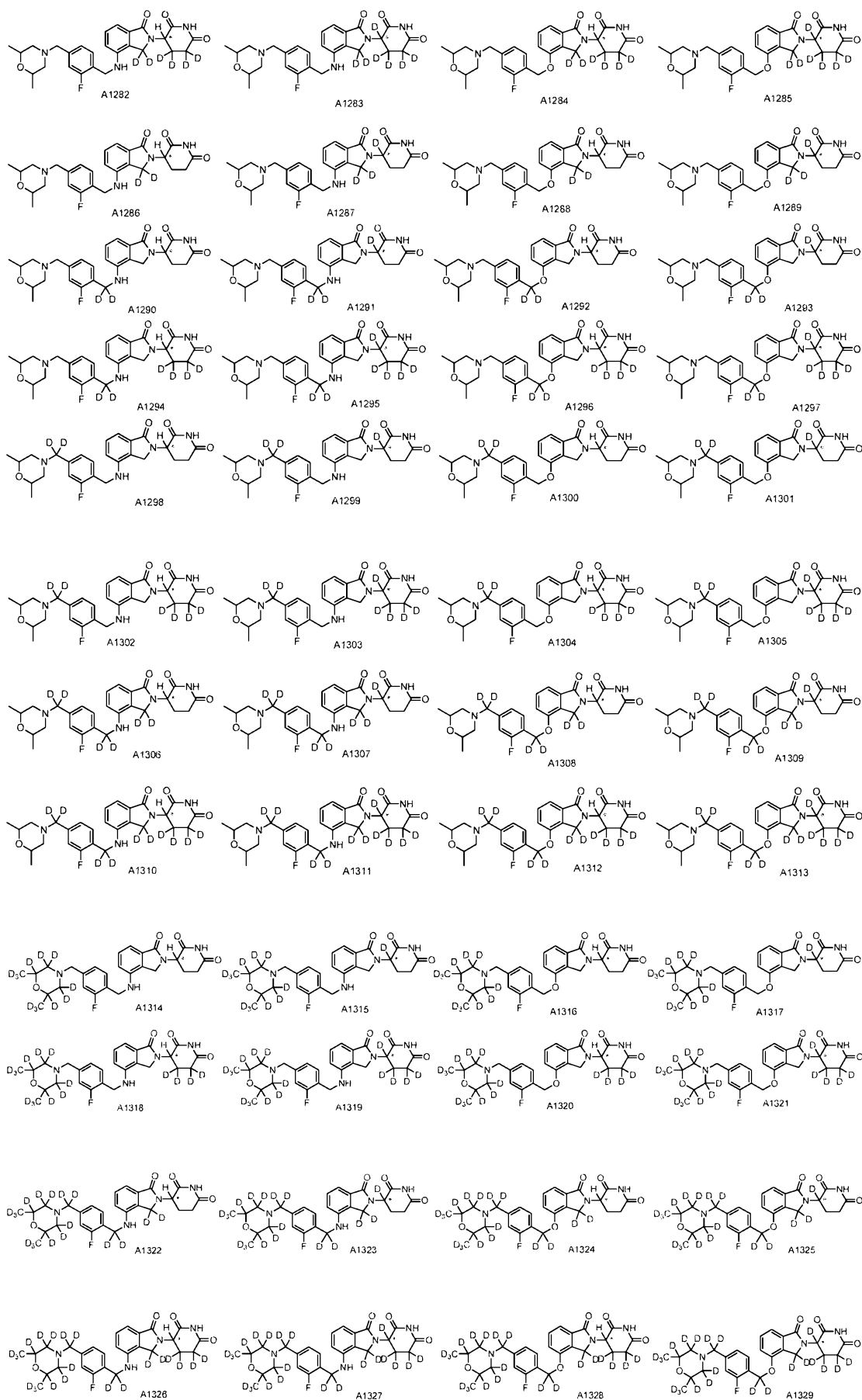
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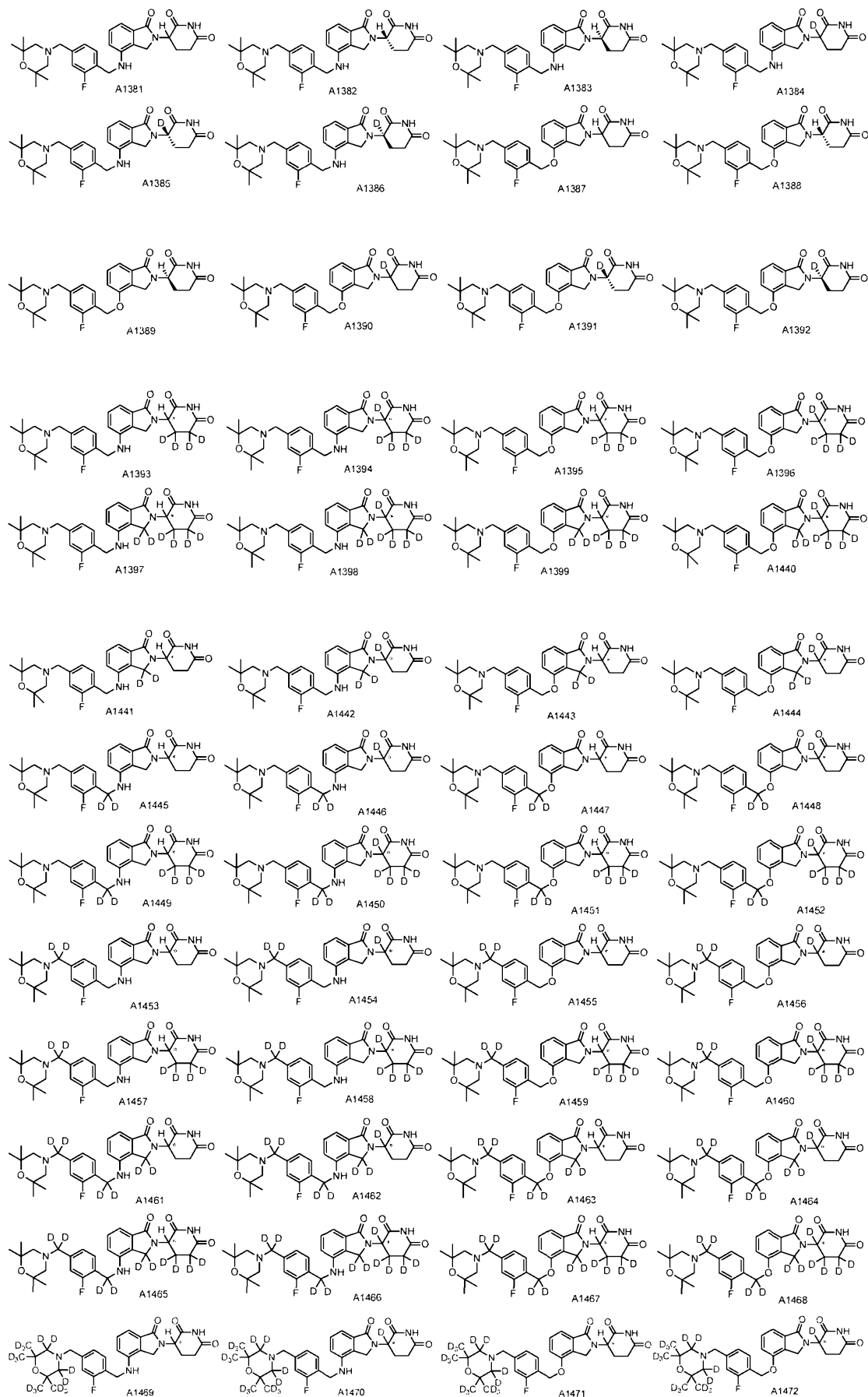


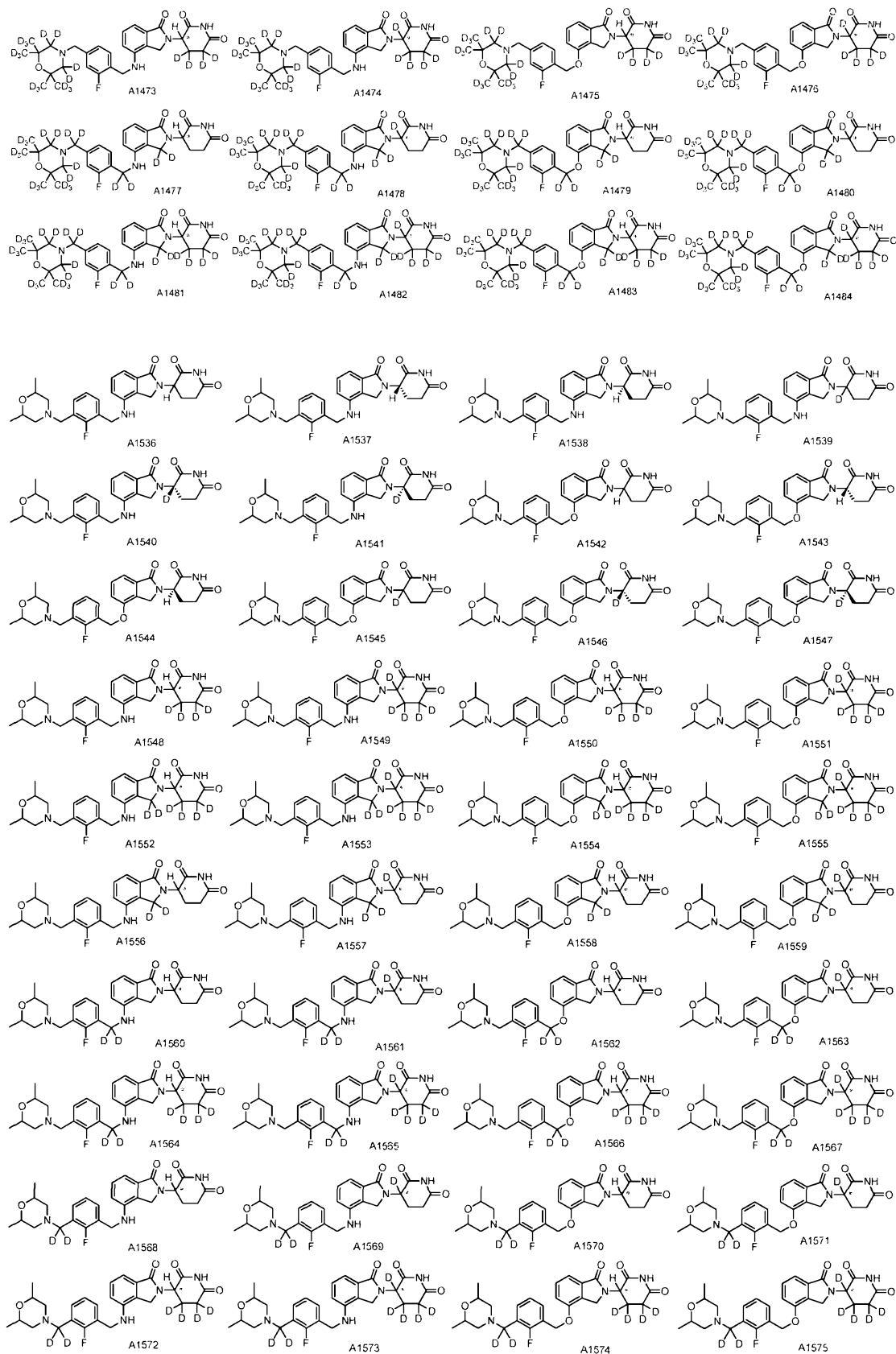


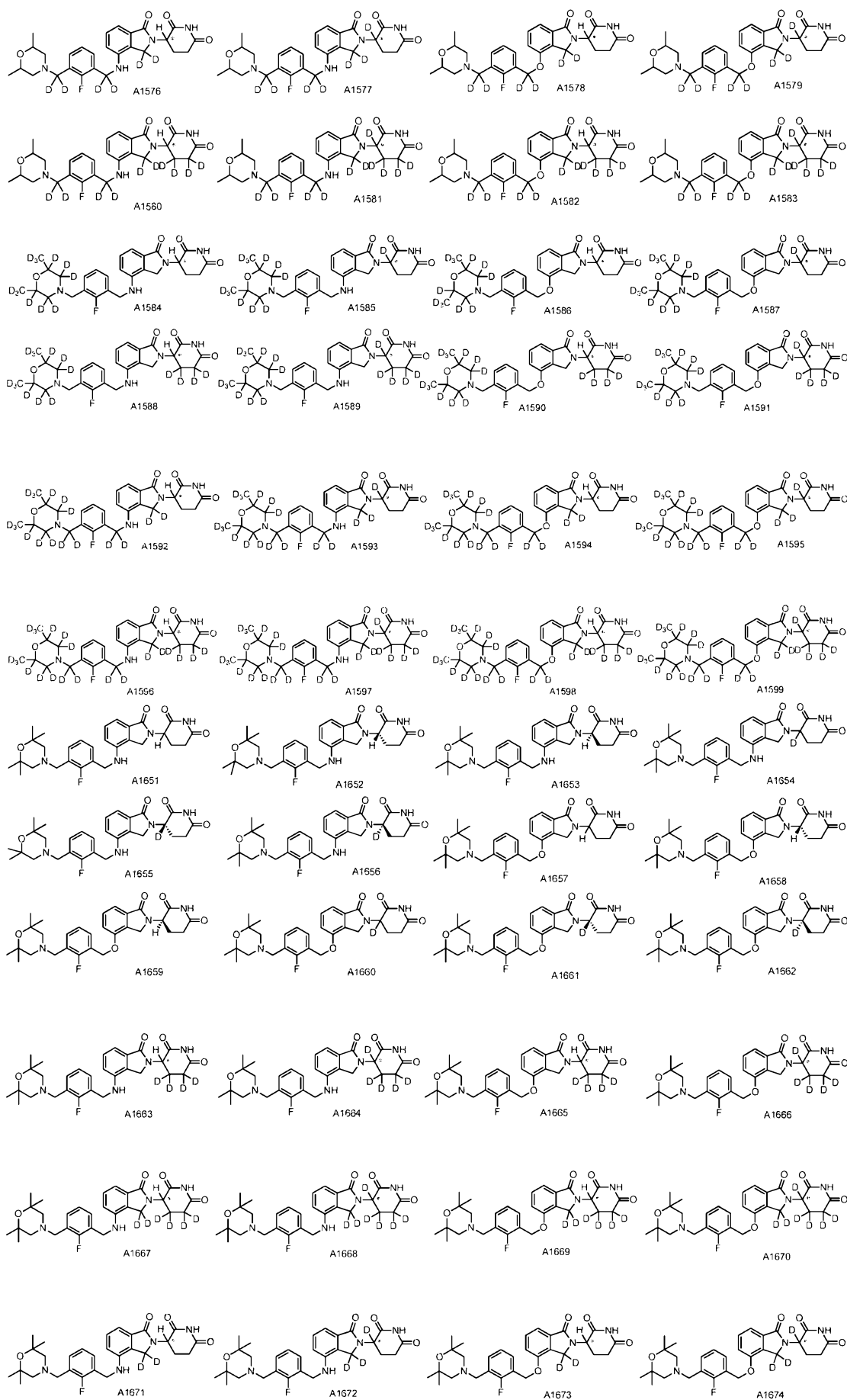


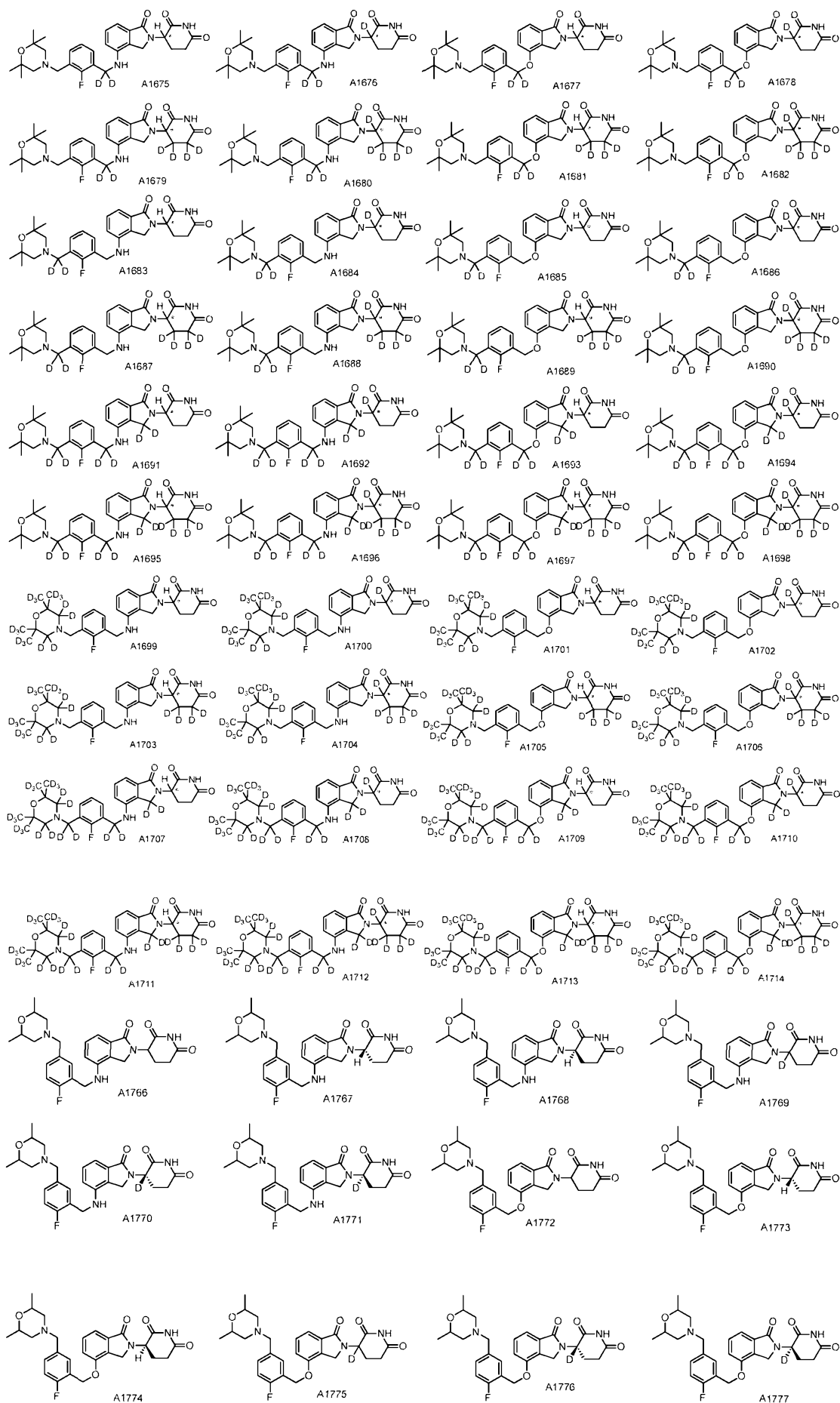


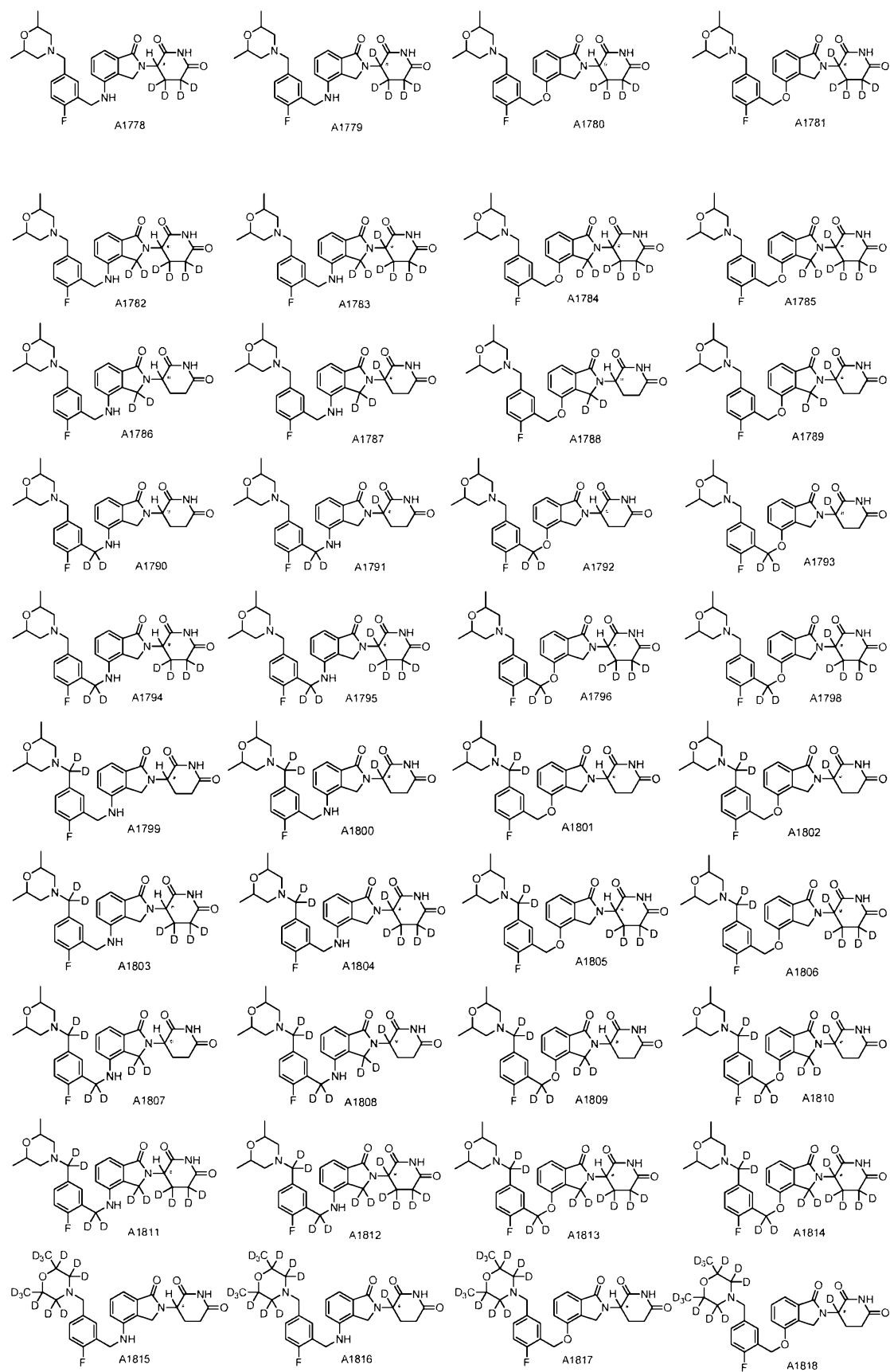


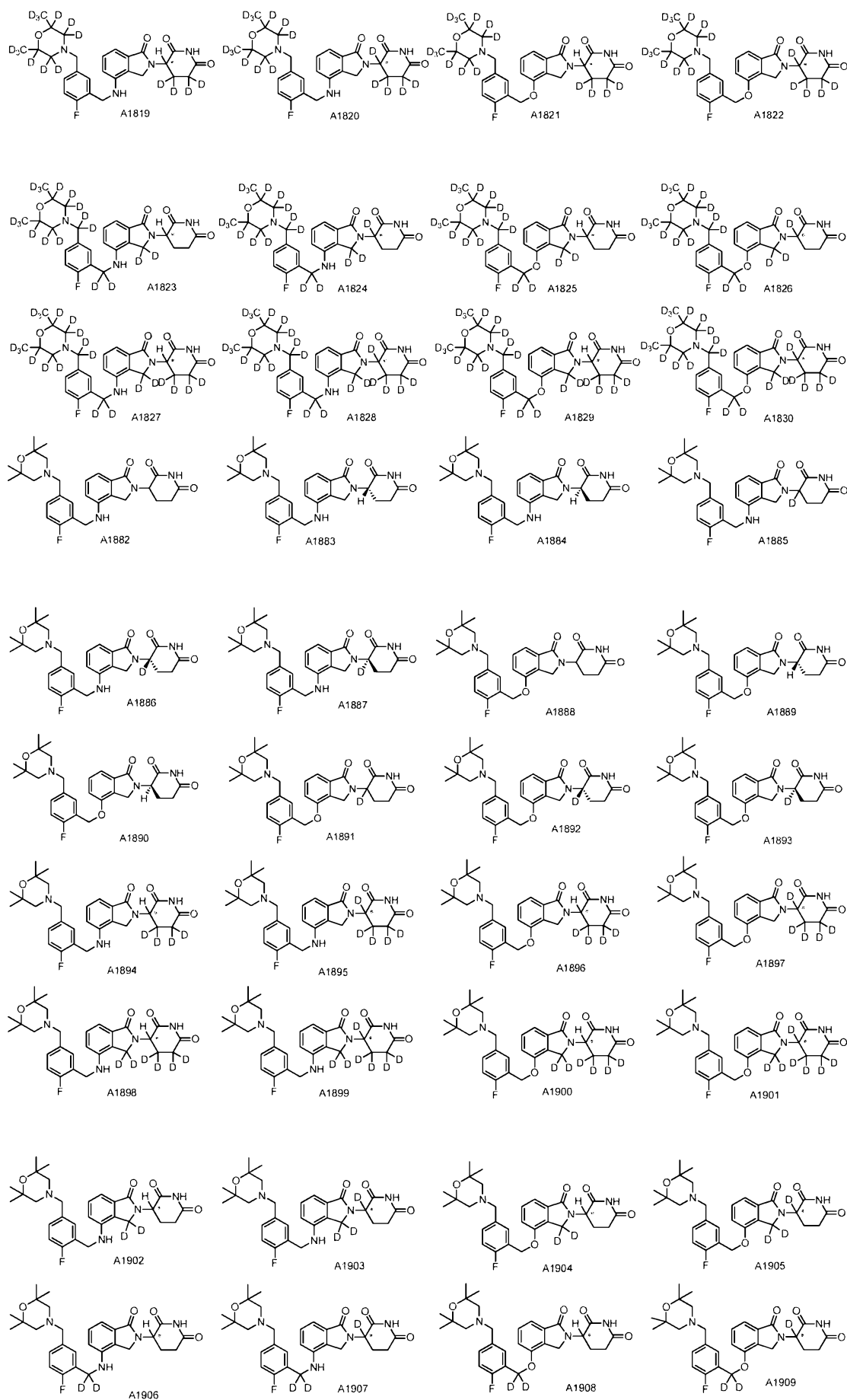


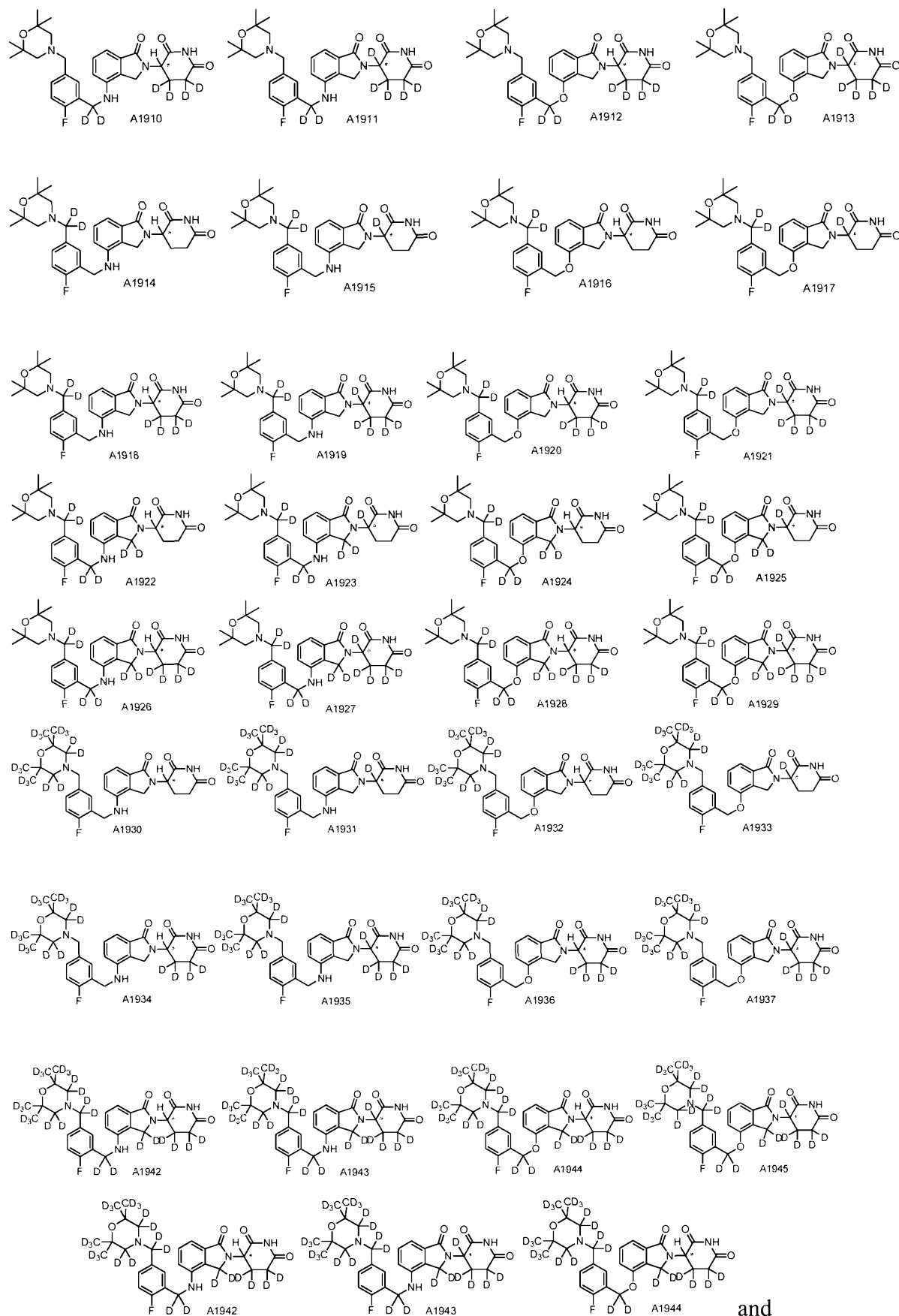




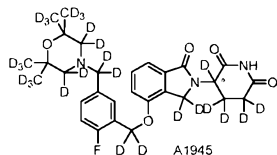






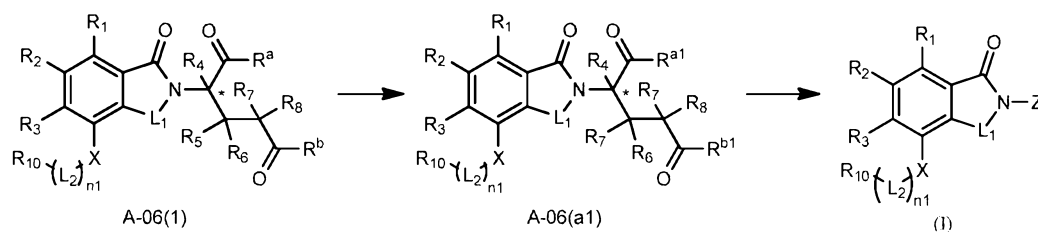


and



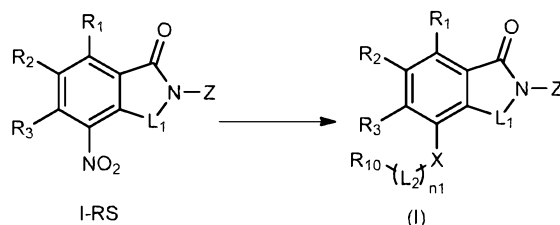
9. A process for preparing the isoindoline derivative having a structure of general formula (I) according to any one of claims 1-8, which comprises any one of the following methods:

method A comprises carrying out a deprotection reaction with compound A-06(1) as below to give compound A-06(a1); followed by an amidation reaction with compound A-06(a1) as below to give the compound of general formula (I);



in the process of method A, in the definition of compound A-06(1), compound A-06(a1) or the general formula (I), L_1 , L_2 , X, Z, *, R_1 - R_{10} and n_1 are as defined in any one of claims 1-8; one of R^a and R^b is $\text{---NR}^{a''}\text{R}^{b''}$, the other is ---OtBu , ---OBn or ---OMe ; one of R^{a1} and R^{b1} is $\text{---NR}^{a''}\text{R}^{b''}$, the other is ---OH ; in the definition of $\text{---NR}^{a''}\text{R}^{b''}$, each of $R^{a''}$ and $R^{b''}$ is independently H or D;

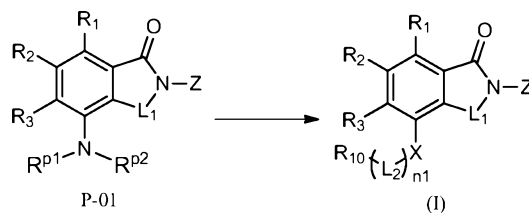
in the general formula (I), when n_1 is 0, the compound of general formula (I) is prepared according to method B, method B comprises carrying out a reduction reaction with compound I-RS as below to give the compound of general formula (I);



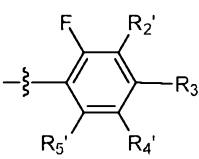
in the process of method B, in the definitions of compound I-RS or the general formula (I), R_2 is halogen, n_1 is 0, X is NH or ND, R_{10} is H or D, the definitions of L_1 , Z, R_1 and R_3 refer to those in claim 1 or 2;

when n_1 is 1 and X is NH or ND in the general formula (I), the compound of general formula (I) is further prepared according to method C, which comprises

carrying out a reductive amination reaction with compound P-01 and $R_{10}-C(=O)-R^{p3}$ as below to give the compound of general formula (I);

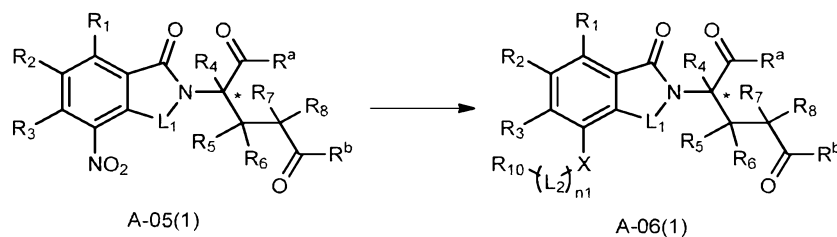


in the process of method C, in the definition of $R_{10}-C(=O)-R^{p3}$, the compound P-01 or the general formula (I), X is NH or ND, n1 is 0, each of R^{p1} , R^{p2} and R^{p3} is independently H or D; the definitions of L_1 , L_2 , Z, R_1 , R_2 and R_3 refer to those in any

one of claims 1-8; in the definition of $R_{10}-C(=O)-R^{p3}$, R_{10} is ; the definitions of R_2' , R_3' , R_4' and R_5' refer to those in any one of claims 1-8.

10. The process according to claim 9, wherein

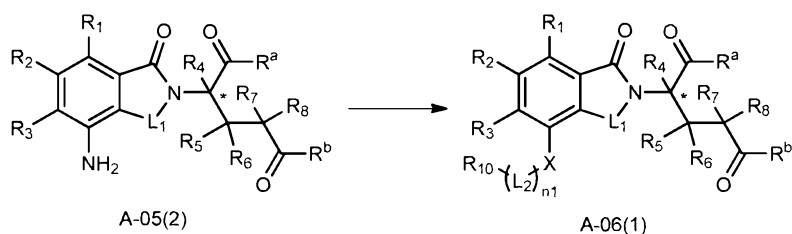
in the process of method A, when n1 is 0 in the general formula(I), the process for preparing the compound of general formula (I) comprises carrying out a reduction reaction with compound A-05(1) as below to give the compound A-06(1);



wherein, in compound A-05(1) and the compound A-06(1), the definitions of L_1 , L_2 , R_1 - R_8 , R^a and R^b refer to those in claim 9; in compound A-06(1), X is NH or ND, n1 is 0; R_{10} is H and D;

or, in the process of method A, when X is NH or ND and n1 is 1 in the general formula (I), the process for preparing the compound having a structure of general formula (I) comprises carrying out a reductive amination reaction with compound

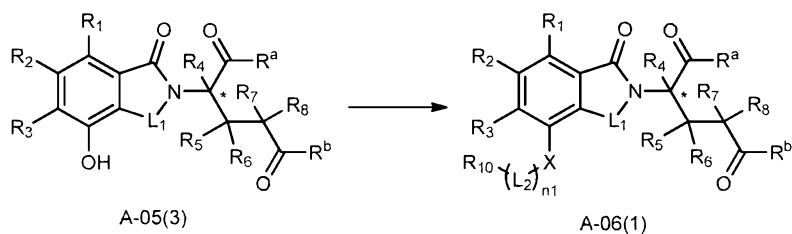
A-05(2) and $R_{10}-C(=O)-R^{p3}$ as below to give compound A-06(1);



wherein, in compound A-05(2) and compound A-06(1), the definitions of L₁, L₂, R₁-R₉, R^a and R^b refer to those in claim 9; in compound A-06(1), X is NH or ND, n₁

is 1; in $R_{10}-C(=O)-R^{p3}$, R^{p3} is H or D; R₁₀ is ; the definitions of R₂', R₃', R₄' and R₅' refer to those in any one of claims 1-8;

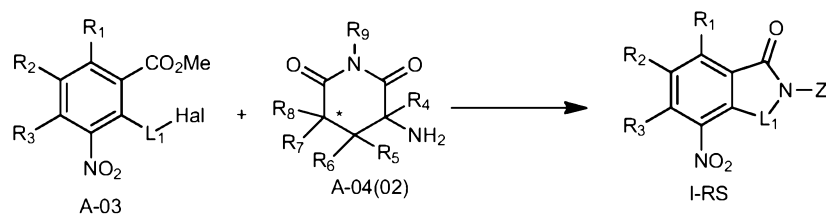
or, in the process of method A, when the X is O and n₁ is 1 in the compound having a structure of general formula (I), the process for preparing the compound having a structure of general formula (I) comprises carrying out a nucleophilic substitution reaction with compound A-05(3) and $R_{10}-L_2-Hal$ as below to give compound A-06(1);



wherein, in compound A-05(3) and compound A-06(1), the definitions of L₁, L₂, R₁-R₈, R^a and R^b refer to those in claim 9; in compound A-06(1), X is O, n₁ is 1; in

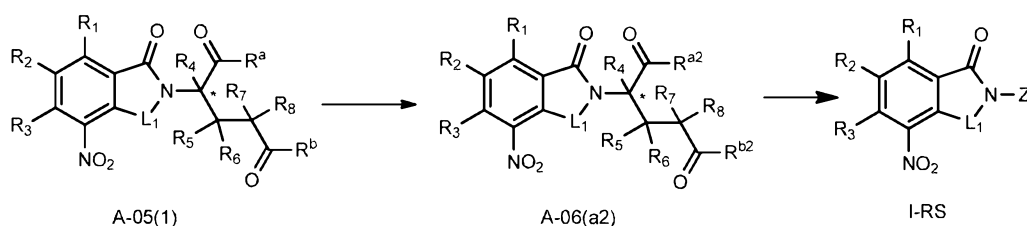
$R_{10}-L_2-Hal$, R₁₀ is ; the definitions of R₁₀, R₂', R₃', R₄' and R₅' refer to those in any one of claims 1-8;

or, in the process of method B, the process for preparing the compound having a structure of general formula (I) comprises carrying out a coupling reaction with compound A-03, and compound A-04(2) or salt thereof as below to give compound I-RS;



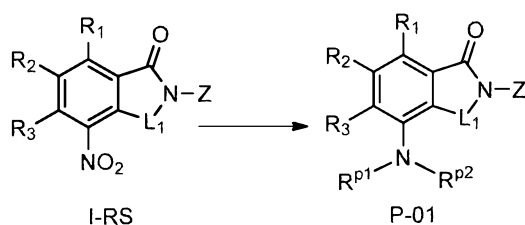
wherein, in compound A-03, A-04(2) or I-RS, the definitions of L_1 , Z, *, R_1 - R_9 refer to those in claim 9; in compound A-03, Hal is a halogen;

or, in the process of method B, the process for preparing the compound having a structure of general formula (I) comprises carrying out a deprotection and an amidation reaction sequentially with compound A-05(1) is as below to give compound I-RS;



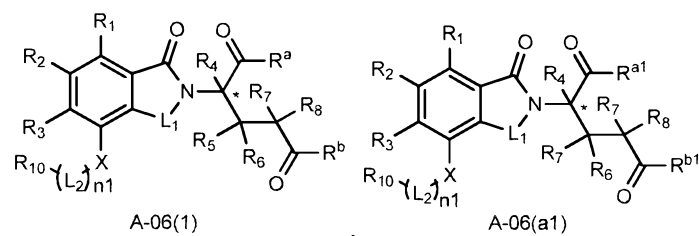
wherein, in compound A-05(1), A-06(a2) or I-RS, the definitions of L_1 , Z, *, R_1 - R_8 , R^a and R^b refer to those in claim 9; one of R^{a2} and R^{b2} is $\text{---NR}^{a''}\text{R}^{b''}$, the other is ---OH ; in $\text{---NR}^{a''}\text{R}^{b''}$, each of $R^{a''}$ and $R^{b''}$ is independently H or D;

or, in the process of method C, the process for preparing the compound having a structure of general formula (I) comprises carrying out a reduction reaction with compound I-RS as below to give compound P-01;



in compound I-RS or compound P-01, R_2 is H, D or a halogen; each of R^{p1} and R^{p2} is independently H or D; the definitions of L_1 , L_2 , Z, R_1 and R_3 refer to those in claim 1 or 2.

11. An intermediate compound A-06(1) or A-06(a1) for preparing the isoindoline derivative having a structure of the general formula (I):



in compound A-06(1) or A-06(a1), the definitions of L_1 , L_2 , $n1$, Z , $*$, R_1 - R_{10} refer to those in any one of claims 1-8; in compound A-06(1), one of R^a and R^b is $-\text{NR}^{a''}\text{R}^{b''}$, the other is $-\text{OtBu}$, $-\text{OBn}$ or $-\text{OMe}$; in compound A-06(a1), one of R^{a1} and R^{b1} is $-\text{NR}^{a''}\text{R}^{b''}$, the other is $-\text{OH}$; in $-\text{NR}^{a''}\text{R}^{b''}$, each of $R^{a''}$ and $R^{b''}$ is independently H or D.

12. A pharmaceutical composition, which comprises a therapeutically effective and/or prophylactically effective amount of the substance selected from the group consisting of the isoindoline derivatives having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound and the prodrug thereof according to any one of claims 1-8.

13. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 12, wherein the composition comprises other therapeutic agent(s), the other therapeutic agent(s) is selected from the group consisting of elotuzumab, palbociclib, nivolumab, pembrolizumab, panobinostat, PD-1 inhibitor, PD-L1 inhibitor, pemetrexed, topotecan, doxorubicin, bortezomib, gemcitabine, dacarbazine, dexamethasone, biacin, vincristine, azacitidine, rituximab, trastuzumab, prednisone, docetaxel, clofarabine injection, Ublituximab, romidepsin, HDAC inhibitor, androgen receptor inhibitor, androgen biosynthesis inhibitor, BTK inhibitor, erythropoietin, eltrombopag, minocycline and melphalan.

14. A use of the isoindoline derivative having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound or the prodrug thereof according to any one of claims 1-8 in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disease, symptom or disorder caused by $\text{TNF-}\alpha$ or associated with the abnormal regulation of $\text{TNF-}\alpha$ activity.

15. A method of treating and/or preventing a disease, symptom or disorder

caused by TNF- α or associated with the abnormal regulation of TNF- α activity, comprising administering an effective amount of the isoindoline derivative having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, or the prodrug thereof according to any one of claims 1-8 to the subject.

16. A use of the isoindoline derivative having a structure of general formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, the solvate, the polymorph, the stereoisomer, the isotopic compound, or the prodrug thereof according to any one of claims 1-8 for the prevention and/or treatment of a disease, symptom or disorder caused by TNF- α or associated with the abnormal regulation of TNF- α activity

17. The method or use according to any one of claims 14-16, wherein the disease, symptom or disorder includes myelodysplastic syndrome, multiple myeloma, mantle cell lymphoma, non Hodgkin's lymphoma, papillary and follicular thyroid carcinoma, breast cancer, prostate cancer, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, amyloidosis, type I complex regional pain syndrome, malignant melanoma, radiculopathy, myelofibrosis, glioblastoma, glioma sarcomatosum, malignant glioma, refractory plasma cell tumor, chronic myelomonocytic leukemia, follicular lymphoma, ciliary and chronic melanoma, iris melanoma, recurrent ocular melanoma, extraocular extension melanoma, solid tumor, T-cell lymphoma, erythroid lymphoma, monoblastic and monocytic leukemia; myeloid leukemia, central nervous system lymphoma, brain tumors, meningiomas, spinal tumor, thyroid cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, ovarian cancer, skin cancer, renal cell carcinoma, Burkitt's lymphoma, Hodgkin's lymphoma, large cell lymphoma, diffuse large B cell lymphoma, astrocytoma, hepatocellular carcinoma, primary macroglobulinemia.