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(54) Titre : AMINO-(N+1)-ALCANOLS 1-SUBSTITUES HALOGENES R-CHIRAUX, UTILES COMME INHIBITEURS DE
L'ACTIVITE DE LA PROTEINE DE TRANSFERT DE L'ESTER DE CHOLESTERYLE
(54) Title: (R)-CHIRAL HALOGENATED 1-SUBSTITUTEDAMINO-(N+1)-ALKANOLS USEFUL FOR INHIBITING
CHOLESTERYL ESTER TRANSFER PROTEIN ACTIVITY

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

The invention relates to substituted aryl and heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-Alkanol compounds useful as inhibitors of cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP; plasma lipid transfer protein-I) and compounds, compositions and methods for treating atherosclerosis and other coronary artery diseases. Novel high yield, stereoselective processes for the preparation of the chiral substituted alkanol compounds from chiral and achiral intermediates are described.

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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/22120 (22) International Filing Date: 23 September 1999 (23.09.99) (30) Priority Data: 60/101.663 25 September 1998 (25.09.98) US (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): MONSANTO COMPANY [US/US]; Corporate Patent Dept., P.O. Box 5110, Chicago, IL 60680 (US). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): SIKORSKI, James, A. [US/US]; 2313 East Royal Court, Des Peres, MO 63131 (US). DURLEY, Richard, C. [US/US]; 509 Princeton Gate Court, Chesterfield, MO 63017 (US). MISCHKE, Deborah, A. [US/US]; 25 White River Lane, Defiance, MO 63341 (US). REINHARD, Emily, J. [US/US]; 1132 Wilderness Bluff Court, Chesterfield, MO 62205 (US). FOBIAN, Yvette, M. [US/US]; 1260 Fiddle Creek, Labadie, MO 63055 (US). TOLLEFSON, Michael, B. [US/US]; 219 Brougham Drive, O'Fallon, MO 63366 (US). WANG, Lijuan [US/US]; 919 Crown Pointe Estate Drive, Wildwood, MO 63021 (US). GRAPPERHAUS, Margaret, L. [US/US]; 518 Nancy Court, Troy, IL 62294 (US). HICKORY, Brian,		S. [US/US]; 16883 Paradise Peak Circle, Wildwood, MO 63011 (US). MASSA, Mark, A. [US/US]; 422 Buckhurst Drive, Ballwin, MO 63021 (US). NORTON, Monica, B. [US/US]; 7777 Gissler Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63117 (US). VERNIER, William, F. [US/US]; 1535 Oak Forest Spur Drive, St. Louis, MO 63146 (US). PROMO, Michele, A. [US/US]; 1366 Westmeade Drive, Chesterfield, MO 63017 (US). HAMME, Ashton, T. [US/US]; 1501 B Oak Forest Parkway Court, St. Louis, MO 63146 (US). SPANGLER, Dale, P. [US/US]; 30 Kimberly Court, Deerfield, IL 60015 (US). RUEPPEL, Melvin, L. [US/US]; 1904 Grassy Ridge Road, St. Louis, MO 63122 (US). (74) Agents: KEANE, J., Timothy et al.; G.D. Searle & Co., Corporate Patent Dept., P.O. Box 5110, Chicago, IL 60680-5110 (US). (81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: (R)-CHIRAL HALOGENATED 1-SUBSTITUTEDAMINO-(n+1)-ALKANOLS USEFUL FOR INHIBITING CHOLESTERYL ESTER TRANSFER PROTEIN ACTIVITY (57) Abstract The invention relates to substituted aryl and heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-Alkanol compounds useful as inhibitors of cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP; plasma lipid transfer protein-I) and compounds, compositions and methods for treating atherosclerosis and other coronary artery diseases. Novel high yield, stereoselective processes for the preparation of the chiral substituted alkanol compounds from chiral and achiral intermediates are described.		

**(R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-Alkanols
Useful for Inhibiting Cholesteryl Ester Transfer Protein Activity**

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

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This invention is in the field of treating cardiovascular disease, and specifically relates to compounds, compositions, methods for treating atherosclerosis and other coronary artery disease, and methods for making compounds of this invention. More particularly, the invention relates to (R)-
10 chiral halogenated 1-substitutedamino-(n+1)-alkanol compounds that inhibit cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP), also known as plasma lipid transfer protein-I.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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Numerous studies have demonstrated that a low plasma concentration of high density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol is a powerful risk factor for the development of atherosclerosis (Barter and Rye, *Atherosclerosis*, 121, 1-12 (1996)). HDL is one of the major classes of lipoproteins that function in the
20 transport of lipids through the blood. The major lipids found associated with HDL include cholesterol, cholesteryl ester, triglycerides, phospholipids and fatty acids. The other classes of lipoproteins found in the blood are low density lipoprotein (LDL) and very low density lipoprotein (VLDL). Since low levels of HDL cholesterol increase the risk of atherosclerosis, methods for
25 elevating plasma HDL cholesterol would be therapeutically beneficial for the treatment of atherosclerosis and other diseases associated with accumulation of lipid in the blood vessels. These diseases include, but are not limited to, coronary heart disease, peripheral vascular disease, and stroke.

Atherosclerosis underlies most coronary artery disease (CAD), a major
30 cause of morbidity and mortality in modern society. High LDL cholesterol (above 180 mg/dl) and low HDL cholesterol (below 35 mg/dl) have been shown to be important contributors to the development of atherosclerosis. Other diseases, such as peripheral vascular disease, stroke, and hypercholesterolaemia are negatively affected by adverse HDL/LDL ratios.
35 Inhibition of CETP by the subject compounds is shown to effectively modify plasma HDL/LDL ratios, and to check the progress and/or formation of these diseases.

CETP is a plasma protein that facilitates the movement of cholesteryl esters and triglycerides between the various lipoproteins in the blood (Tall, *J. Lipid Res.*, 34, 1255-74 (1993)). The movement of cholesteryl ester from HDL to LDL by CETP has the effect of lowering HDL cholesterol. It therefore follows that inhibition of CETP should lead to elevation of plasma HDL cholesterol and lowering of plasma LDL cholesterol, thereby providing a therapeutically beneficial plasma lipid profile (McCarthy, *Medicinal Res. Revs.*, 13, 139-59 (1993); Sitori, *Pharmac. Ther.*, 67, 443-47 (1995)). This exact phenomenon was first demonstrated by Swenson et al., (*J. Biol. Chem.*, 264, 14318 (1989)) with the use of a monoclonal antibody that specifically inhibited CETP. In rabbits, the antibody caused an elevation of the plasma HDL cholesterol and a decrease in LDL cholesterol. Son et al. (*Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 795, 743-480 (1984)), Morton et al. (*J. Lipid Res.* 35, 836-847 (1994)) and Tollefson et al. (*Am. J. Physiol.*, 255, (Endocrinol. Metab. 18, E894-E902 (1988))) describe proteins from human plasma that inhibit CETP. U.S. Patent 5,519,001, issued to Kushwaha et al., describes a 36 amino acid peptide derived from baboon apo C-I that inhibits CETP activity. Cho et al. (*Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1391, 133-144 (1998)) describe a peptide from hog plasma that inhibits human CETP. Bonin et al. (*J. Peptide Res.*, 51, 216-225 (1998)) disclose a decapeptide inhibitor of CETP. A depsipeptide fungal metabolite is disclosed as a CETP inhibitor by Hedge et al. in *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 8, 1277-80 (1998).

There have been several reports of non-peptidic compounds that act as CETP inhibitors. Barrett et al. (*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 118, 7863-63 (1996)) and Kuo et al. (*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 117, 10629-34 (1995)) describe cyclopropane-containing CETP inhibitors. Pietzonka et al. (*Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 6, 1951-54 (1996)) describe phosphonate-containing analogs of cholesteryl ester as CETP inhibitors. Coval et al. (*Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 5, 605-610 (1995)) describe Wiedendiol-A and -B, and related sesquiterpene compounds as CETP inhibitors. Japanese Patent Application No. 10287662-A describes polycyclic, non-amine containing, polyhydroxylic natural compounds possessing CETP inhibition properties. Lee et al. (*J. Antibiotics*, 49, 693-96 (1996)) describe CETP inhibitors derived from an insect fungus. Busch et al. (*Lipids*, 25, 216-220, (1990)) describe cholesteryl acetyl bromide as a CETP inhibitor. Morton and Zilversmit (*J. Lipid Res.*, 35, 836-47 (1982)) describe that p-chloromercuriphenyl sulfonate, p-hydroxymercuribenzoate and ethyl mercurithiosalicylate inhibit CETP.

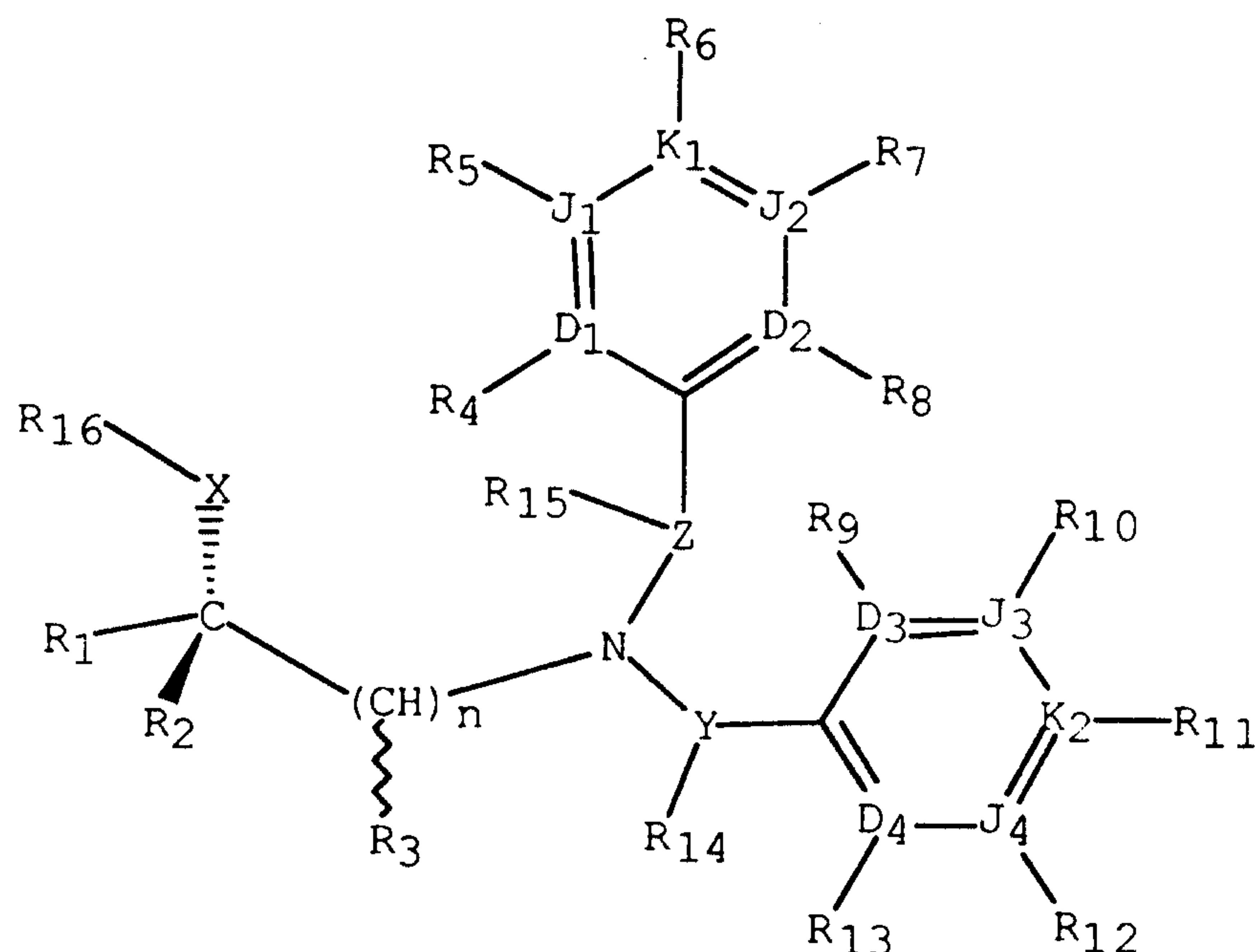
Connolly et al. (*Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm.* 223, 42-47 (1996)) describe other cysteine modification reagents as CETP inhibitors. Xia et al. describe 1,3,5-triazines as CETP inhibitors (*Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 6, 919-22 (1996)). Bisgaier et al. (*Lipids*, 29, 811-8 (1994)) describe 4-phenyl-5-
5 tridecyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole-thiol as a CETP inhibitor. Oomura et al. disclose non-peptidic tetracyclic and hexacyclic phenols as CETP inhibitors in Japanese Patent Application No. 10287662.

Some substituted heteroalkylamine compounds are known. In European Patent Application No. 796846, Schmidt et al. describe 2-aryl-
10 substituted pyridines as cholesteryl ester transfer protein inhibitors useful as cardiovascular agents. One substituent at C3 of the pyridine ring can be an hydroxyalkyl group. In European Patent Application No. 801060, Dow and Wright describe heterocyclic derivatives substituted with an aldehyde addition
15 product of an alkylamine to afford 1-hydroxy-1-amines. These are reported to be β 3-adrenergic receptor agonists useful for treating diabetes and other disorders. In Great Britain Patent Application No. 2305665, Fisher et al. disclose 3-agonist secondary amino alcohol substituted pyridine derivatives useful for treating several disorders including cholesterol levels and
20 arteriosclerotic diseases. In European Patent Application No. 818448, Schmidt et al. describe tetrahydroquinoline derivatives as cholesteryl ester transfer protein inhibitors. European Patent Application No. 818197, Schmek et al. describe pyridines with fused heterocycles as cholesteryl ester transfer protein inhibitors. Brandes et al. in German Patent Application No. 19627430 describe bicyclic condensed pyridine derivatives as cholesteryl ester transfer
25 protein inhibitors. In WO Patent Application No. 09839299, Muller-Gliemann et al. describe quinoline derivatives as cholesteryl ester transfer protein inhibitors. U.S. Patent 2,700,686, issued to Dickey and Towne, describes N-(2-haloalkyl-2-hydroxyethyl)amines in which the amine is further substituted with either 1 to 2 aliphatic groups or one aromatic group and one aliphatic
30 group. U.S. Patent 2,700,686 further describes a process to prepare the N-(2-haloalkyl-2-hydroxyethyl)amines by reacting halogenated-1,2-epoxyalkanes with the corresponding aliphatic amines and N-alkylanilines and their use as dye intermediates.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides chiral compounds that can be used to inhibit cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP) activity and that have the

5 general structure:



In another aspect, the present invention includes pharmaceutical compositions comprising a pharmaceutically effective amount of the chiral compounds of this invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

In another aspect, this invention relates to methods of using these chiral inhibitors as therapeutic agents in humans to inhibit cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP) activity, thereby decreasing the concentrations of low density lipoprotein (LDL) and raising the level of high density lipoprotein (HDL), resulting in a therapeutically beneficial plasma lipid profile. The compounds and methods of this invention can also be used to treat dyslipidemia (hypoalphalipoproteinemia), hyperlipoproteinaemia (chylomicronemia and hyperapobetalipoproteinemia), peripheral vascular disease, hypercholesterolaemia, atherosclerosis, coronary artery disease and other CETP-mediated disorders. The compounds can also be used in prophylactic treatment of subjects who are at risk of developing such disorders. The compounds can be used to lower the risk of atherosclerosis. The compounds of this invention would be also useful in prevention of cerebral vascular accident (CVA) or stroke. Besides being useful for human treatment, these

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compounds are also useful for veterinary treatment of companion animals, exotic animals and farm animals such as primates, rabbits, pigs, horses, and the like.

In one aspect, the invention relates to the
5 compound (2R)-3-[[3-(4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy)phenyl][[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]-methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In another aspect, the invention relates to a
10 pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound as described above, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

In another aspect, the invention relates to the
15 compound as described above, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in decreasing the concentrations of low density lipoprotein and raising the level of high density lipoprotein in a subject.

In another aspect, the invention relates to the
20 compound as described above, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use for the treatment of hyperlipoproteinaemia in a subject.

In another aspect, the invention relates to the
25 compound as described above, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use for the treatment of hypercholesterolaemia in a subject.

In another aspect, the invention relates to the
30 compound as described above, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the treatment of atherosclerosis in a subject.

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In another aspect, the invention relates to the compound as described above, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the treatment or prevention of a CETP-mediated disorder in a subject.

5 In another aspect, the invention relates to the compound as described above, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the treatment of coronary artery disease in a subject.

10 In another aspect, the invention relates to the compound as described above, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the prevention of coronary artery disease in a subject.

15 In another aspect, the invention relates to the compound as described above, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the prevention of a cerebral vascular accident in a subject.

20 In another aspect, the invention relates to the compound as described above, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the treatment or prevention of dyslipidaemia in a subject.

The specification also relates to uses of the compounds as described herein for the production of medicaments and to uses thereof as described herein.

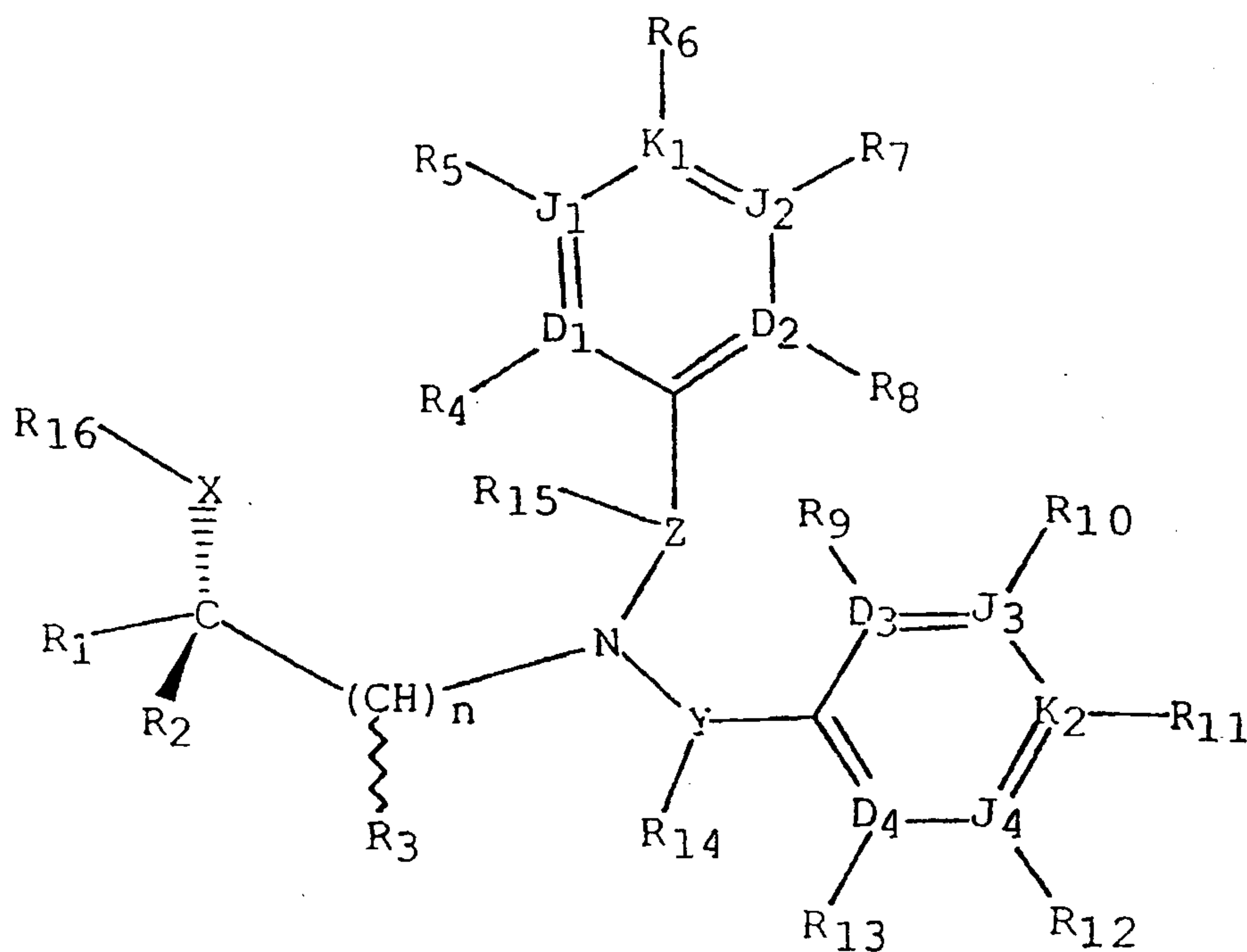
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DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a class of compounds comprising (R)-chiral halogenated 1-substitutedamino-(n+1)-alkanols which are beneficial in the therapeutic and prophylactic treatment of coronary artery disease as given in

5 Formula I-H (also referred to herein as generic polycyclic aryl and heteroaryl (R)-chiral halogenated 1-substitutedamino-(n+1)-alkanols):



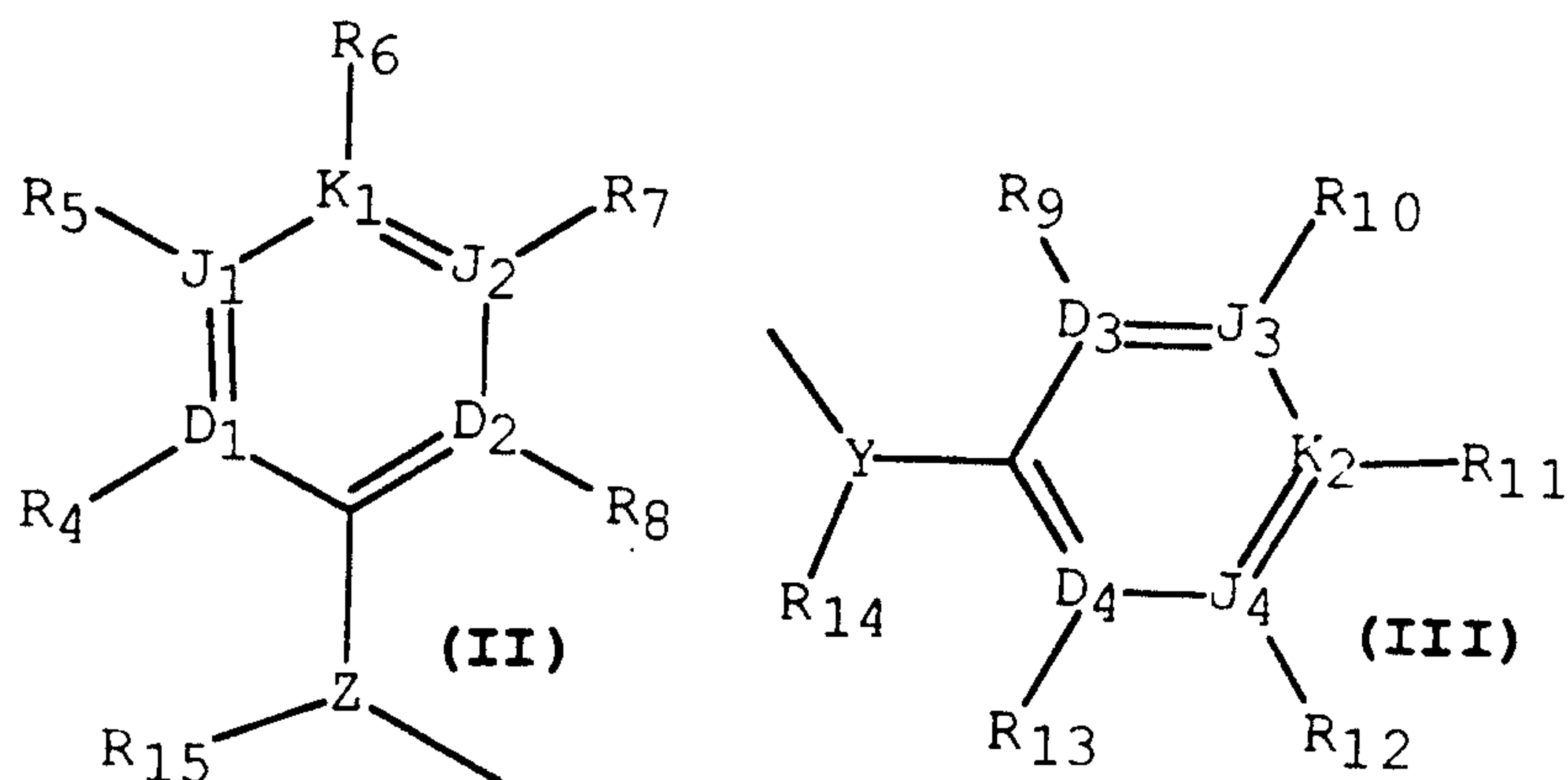
(I-H)

or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof, wherein;

n is an integer selected from 1 through 4;

X is oxy;

10 R_1 is selected from the group consisting of haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkoxymethyl, and haloalkenyloxymethyl with the proviso that R_1 has a higher Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than both R_2 and $(CHR_3)_n-N(A)Q$ wherein A is Formula (II) and Q is Formula (III);



- R₁₆ is selected from the group consisting of hydrido, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl, aryloxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkenyloxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, arylthioalkyl, aralkoxyalkyl, heteroaralkoxyalkyl, alkylsulfinylalkyl, alkylsulfonylalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, cycloalkylalkenyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloalkenylalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, halocycloalkyl, halocycloalkenyl, haloalkoxyalkyl, haloalkenyloxyalkyl, halocycloalkoxyalkyl, halocycloalkenyloxyalkyl, perhaloaryl, perhaloaralkyl, perhaloaryloxyalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, monocarboalkoxyalkyl, monocarboalkoxy, dicarboalkoxyalkyl, monocarboxamido, monocyanoalkyl, dicyanoalkyl, carboalkoxycyanoalkyl, acyl, aroyl, heteroaroyl, heteroaryloxyalkyl, dialkoxyposphonoalkyl, trialkylsilyl, and a spacer selected from the group consisting of a covalent single bond and a linear spacer moiety having a chain length of 1 to 4 atoms linked to the point of bonding of any aromatic substituent selected from the group consisting of R₄, R₈, R₉, R₁₃, R₁₄, and R₁₅ to form a heterocyclyl ring having from 5 through 10 contiguous members;

- D₁, D₂, J₁, J₂ and K₁ are independently selected from the group consisting of C, N, O, S and covalent bond with the provisos that no more than one of D₁, D₂, J₁, J₂ and K₁ can be a covalent bond, no more than one of D₁, D₂, J₁, J₂ and K₁ can be O, no more than one of D₁, D₂, J₁, J₂ and K₁ can be S, one of D₁, D₂, J₁, J₂ and K₁ must be a covalent bond when two

of D_1 , D_2 , J_1 , J_2 and K_1 are O and S, and no more than four of D_1 , D_2 , J_1 , J_2 and K_1 can be N;

D_3 , D_4 , J_3 , J_4 and K_2 are independently selected from the group consisting of C, N, O, S and covalent bond with the provisos that no more than one can be a covalent bond, no more than one of D_3 , D_4 , J_3 , J_4 and K_2 can be O, no more than one of D_3 , D_4 , J_3 , J_4 and K_2 can be S, no more than two of D_3 , D_4 , J_3 , J_4 and K_2 can be O and S, one of D_3 , D_4 , J_3 , J_4 and K_2 must be a covalent bond when two of D_3 , D_4 , J_3 , J_4 and K_2 are O and S, and no more than four of D_3 , D_4 , J_3 , J_4 and K_2 can be N;

R_2 is hydrido;

R_2 can be selected from the group consisting of hydroxyalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl, aralkoxyalkyl, aryloxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, heteroaryloxyalkyl, alkenyloxyalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, cycloalkylalkenyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloalkenylalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, halocycloalkyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkoxyalkyl, haloalkenyloxyalkyl, halocycloalkoxy, halocycloalkoxyalkyl, halocycloalkenyloxyalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, heteroarylthioalkyl, perhaloaryl, perhaloaralkyl, perhaloaralkyl, heteroaralkylthioalkyl, monocarboalkoxyalkyl, dicarboalkoxyalkyl, monocyanoalkyl, dicyanoalkyl, carboalkoxycyanoalkyl, alkylsulfinylalkyl, alkylsulfonylalkyl, arylsulfinylalkyl, arylsulfonylalkyl, cycloalkylsulfinylalkyl, cycloalkylsulfonylalkyl, heteroarylsulfonylalkyl, heteroarylsulfinylalkyl, aralkylsulfinylalkyl, aralkylsulfonylalkyl, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, carboalkoxy, carboxamide, carboxamidoalkyl, carboaralkoxy, dicyanoalkyl, carboalkoxycyanoalkyl, dialkoxyposphonoalkyl, and diaralkoxyposphonoalkyl with the proviso that R_2 has a lower Cahn-Ingold-Prelog system ranking than both R_1 and $(CHR_3)_n-N(A)Q$;

R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrido, hydroxy, halo, cyano, aryloxy, hydroxyalkyl, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, acyl,

- acylamido, alkoxy, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl, aryloxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, aralkoxyalkyl, alkylsulfinylalkyl, alkylsulfonylalkyl, aroyl, heteroaroyl, aralkylthioalkyl, heteroaralkylthioalkyl, heteroaryloxyalkyl, alkenyloxyalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkoxyalkyl, haloalkenyloxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, arylthioalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, cycloalkylalkenyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloalkenylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, heteroarylthioalkyl, monocarboalkoxyalkyl, dicarboalkoxyalkyl, monocyanoalkyl, dicyanoalkyl, carboalkoxycyanoalkyl, arylsulfinylalkyl, arylsulfonylalkyl, cycloalkylsulfinylalkyl, cycloalkylsulfonylalkyl, heteroarylsulfonylalkyl, heteroarylsulfinylalkyl, aralkylsulfinylalkyl, aralkylsulfonylalkyl, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, carboalkoxy, carboxamide, carboxamidoalkyl, carboaralkoxy, dialkoxyposphonoalkyl, and diaralkoxyposphonoalkyl with the provisos that $(\text{CHR}_3)_n\text{-N(A)Q}$ has a lower Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than R_1 and a higher Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than R_2 ;
- Y is selected from a group consisting of a covalent single bond, $(\text{C}(\text{R}_{14})_2)_q$ wherein q is an integer selected from 1 through 2 and $(\text{CH}(\text{R}_{14}))_g\text{-W-(CH}(\text{R}_{14}))_p$ wherein g and p are integers independently selected from 0 through 1;
- R_{14} is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrido, hydroxy, halo, cyano, aryloxy, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, hydroxyalkyl, acyl, aroyl, heteroaroyl, heteroaryloxyalkyl, sulfhydryl, acylamido, alkoxy, alkylthio, arylthio, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl, aryloxyalkyl, aralkoxyalkylalkoxy, alkylsulfinylalkyl, alkylsulfonylalkyl, aralkylthioalkyl, heteroaralkoxythioalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, heteroaryloxyalkyl, alkenyloxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, arylthioalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, cycloalkylalkenyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloalkenylalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, halocycloalkyl, halocycloalkenyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkoxyalkyl, haloalkenyloxyalkyl, halocycloalkoxy, halocycloalkoxyalkyl, halocycloalkenyloxyalkyl, perhaloaryl, perhaloaralkyl, perhaloaryloxyalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, heteroarylthioalkyl, heteroaralkylthioalkyl, monocarboalkoxyalkyl, dicarboalkoxyalkyl, monocyanoalkyl, dicyanoalkyl, carboalkoxycyanoalkyl, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl,

haloalkylsulfonyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfinylalkyl, arylsulfonyl,
 arylsulfonylalkyl, aralkylsulfinyl, aralkylsulfonyl, cycloalkylsulfinyl,
 cycloalkylsulfonyl, cycloalkylsulfinylalkyl, cycloalkylsulfonylalkyl,
 heteroarylsulfonylalkyl, heteroarylsulfinyl, heteroarylsulfonyl,
 5 heteroarylsulfinylalkyl, aralkylsulfinylalkyl, aralkylsulfonylalkyl, carboxy,
 carboxyalkyl, carboalkoxy, carboxamide, carboxamidoalkyl, carboaralkoxy,
 dialkoxyposphono, diaralkoxyposphono, dialkoxyposphonoalkyl,
 diaralkoxyposphonoalkyl, a spacer selected from a moiety having a chain
 length of 3 to 6 atoms connected to the point of bonding selected from the
 10 group consisting of R_9 and R_{13} to form a ring selected from the group
 consisting of a cycloalkenyl ring having from 5 through 8 contiguous members
 and a heterocyclyl ring having from 5 through 8 contiguous members, and a
 spacer selected from a moiety having a chain length of 2 to 5 atoms connected
 to the point of bonding selected from the group consisting of R_4 and R_8 to
 15 form a heterocyclyl having from 5 through 8 contiguous members with the
 proviso that, when Y is a covalent bond, an R_{14} substituent is not attached to
 Y;

R_{14} and R_{15} can be taken together to form a spacer selected from a
 moiety having a chain length of 2 to 5 atoms to form a heterocyclyl ring having
 20 from 5 through 8 contiguous members;

R_{14} and R_{14} , when bonded to the different atoms, can be taken
 together to form a group selected from the group consisting of a covalent bond,
 alkylene, haloalkylene, and a spacer selected from a group consisting of a
 moiety having a chain length of 2 to 5 atoms connected to form a ring selected
 25 from the group of a saturated cycloalkyl having from 5 through 8 contiguous
 members, a cycloalkenyl having from 5 through 8 contiguous members, and a
 heterocyclyl having from 5 through 8 contiguous members;

R_{14} and R_{14} , when bonded to the same atom can be taken together to
 form a group selected from the group consisting of oxo, thiono, alkylene,
 30 haloalkylene, and a spacer selected from the group consisting of a moiety
 having a chain length of 3 to 7 atoms connected to form a ring selected from the
 group consisting of a cycloalkyl having from 4 through 8 contiguous

members, a cycloalkenyl having from 4 through 8 contiguous members, and a heterocyclyl having from 4 through 8 contiguous members:

W is selected from the group consisting of O, C(O), C(S),

C(O)N(R₁₄), C(S)N(R₁₄), (R₁₄)NC(O), (R₁₄)NC(S), S, S(O), S(O)₂,

- 5 S(O)₂N(R₁₄), (R₁₄)NS(O)₂, and N(R₁₄) with the proviso that R₁₄ is selected from other than halo and cyano;

Z is independently selected from a group consisting of a covalent single bond, (C(R₁₅)₂)_q wherein q is an integer selected from 1 through 2,

- (CH(R₁₅))_j-W-(CH(R₁₅))_k wherein j and k are integers independently
10 selected from 0 through 1 with the proviso that, when Z is a covalent single bond, an R₁₅ substituent is not attached to Z;

- R₁₅ is independently selected, when Z is (C(R₁₅)₂)_q wherein q is an integer selected from 1 through 2, from the group consisting of hydrido, hydroxy, halo, cyano, aryloxy, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino,
15 hydroxyalkyl, acyl, aroyl, heteroaroyl, heteroaryloxyalkyl, sulfhydryl, acylamido, alkoxy, alkylthio, arylthio, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl, aryloxyalkyl, aralkoxyalkyl, alkylsulfinylalkyl, alkylsulfonylalkyl, aralkylthioalkyl, heteroaralkylthioalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, heteroaryloxyalkyl, alkenyloxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, arylthioalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl,
20 cycloalkylalkenyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloalkenylalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, halocycloalkyl, halocycloalkenyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkoxyalkyl, haloalkenyloxyalkyl, halocycloalkoxy, halocycloalkoxyalkyl, halocycloalkenyloxyalkyl, perhaloaryl, perhaloaralkyl, perhaloaryloxyalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, heteroarylthioalkyl, heteroaralkylthioalkyl,
25 monocarboalkoxyalkyl, dicarboalkoxyalkyl, monocyanoalkyl, dicyanoalkyl, carboalkoxycyanoalkyl, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfinylalkyl, arylsulfonyl, arylsulfonylalkyl, aralkylsulfinyl, aralkylsulfonyl, cycloalkylsulfinyl, cycloalkylsulfonyl, cycloalkylsulfinylalkyl, cycloalkylsulfonylalkyl,
30 heteroarylsulfonylalkyl, heteroarylsulfinyl, heteroarylsulfonyl, heteroarylsulfinylalkyl, aralkylsulfinylalkyl, aralkylsulfonylalkyl, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, carboalkoxy, carboxamide, carboxamidoalkyl, carboaralkoxy, dialkoxyphosphono, diaralkoxyphosphono, dialkoxyphosphonoalkyl,

diaralkoxyphosphonoalkyl, a spacer selected from a moiety having a chain length of 3 to 6 atoms connected to the point of bonding selected from the group consisting of R_4 and R_8 to form a ring selected from the group consisting of a cycloalkenyl ring having from 5 through 8 contiguous members and a heterocyclyl ring having from 5 through 8 contiguous members, and a
 5 spacer selected from a moiety having a chain length of 2 to 5 atoms connected to the point of bonding selected from the group consisting of R_9 and R_{13} to form a heterocyclyl having from 5 through 8 contiguous members;

R_{15} and R_{15} , when bonded to the different atoms, can be taken
 10 together to form a group selected from the group consisting of a covalent bond, alkylene, haloalkylene, and a spacer selected from a group consisting of a moiety having a chain length of 2 to 5 atoms connected to form a ring selected from the group of a saturated cycloalkyl having from 5 through 8 contiguous members, a cycloalkenyl having from 5 through 8 contiguous members, and a
 15 heterocyclyl having from 5 through 8 contiguous members;

R_{15} and R_{15} , when bonded to the same atom, can be taken together to form a group selected from the group consisting of oxo, thiono, alkylene, haloalkylene, and a spacer selected from the group consisting of a moiety having a chain length of 3 to 7 atoms connected to form a ring selected from the
 20 group consisting of a cycloalkyl having from 4 through 8 contiguous members, a cycloalkenyl having from 4 through 8 contiguous members, and a heterocyclyl having from 4 through 8 contiguous members;

R_{15} is independently selected, when Z is $(CH(R_{15}))_j-W-(CH(R_{15}))_k$ wherein j and k are integers independently selected from 0 through 1, from the
 25 group consisting of hydrido, halo, cyano, aryloxy, carboxyl, acyl, aroyl, heteroaroyl, hydroxyalkyl, heteroaryloxyalkyl, acylamido, alkoxy, alkylthio, arylthio, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl, aryloxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, heteroaryloxyalkyl, aralkoxyalkyl, heteroaralkoxyalkyl, alkylsulfonylalkyl, alkylsulfinylalkyl, alkenyloxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, arylthioalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, cycloalkylalkenyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloalkenylalkyl, haloalkyl,
 30 haloalkenyl, halocycloalkyl, halocycloalkenyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkoxyalkyl, haloalkenyloxyalkyl, halocycloalkoxy, halocycloalkoxyalkyl, halocycloalkenyloxyalkyl, perhaloaryl, perhaloaralkyl, perhaloaryloxyalkyl,

heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, heteroarylthioalkyl, heteroaralkylthioalkyl, monocarboalkoxyalkyl, dicarboalkoxyalkyl, monocyanoalkyl, dicyanoalkyl, carboalkoxycyanoalkyl, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfinylalkyl, arylsulfonyl, arylsulfonylalkyl, aralkylsulfinyl, aralkylsulfonyl, cycloalkylsulfinyl, cycloalkylsulfonyl, cycloalkylsulfinylalkyl, cycloalkylsulfonylalkyl, heteroarylsulfonylalkyl, heteroarylsulfinyl, heteroarylsulfonyl, heteroarylsulfinylalkyl, aralkylsulfinylalkyl, aralkylsulfonylalkyl, carboxyalkyl, carboalkoxy, carboxamide, carboxamidoalkyl, carboaralkoxy, dialkoxyposphonoalkyl, diaralkoxyposphonoalkyl, a spacer selected from a linear moiety having a chain length of 3 to 6 atoms connected to the point of bonding selected from the group consisting of R₄ and R₈ to form a ring selected from the group consisting of a cycloalkenyl ring having from 5 through 8 contiguous members and a heterocyclyl ring having from 5 through 8 contiguous members, and a spacer selected from a linear moiety having a chain length of 2 to 5 atoms connected to the point of bonding selected from the group consisting of R₉ and R₁₃ to form a heterocyclyl ring having from 5 through 8 contiguous members;

R₄, R₅, R₆, R₇, R₈, R₉, R₁₀, R₁₁, R₁₂, and R₁₃ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrido, carboxy, heteroaralkylthio, heteroaralkoxy, cycloalkylamino, acylalkyl, acylalkoxy, aroylalkoxy, heterocyclyloxy, aralkylaryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heterocyclyl, perhaloaralkyl, aralkylsulfonyl, aralkylsulfonylalkyl, aralkylsulfinyl, aralkylsulfinylalkyl, halocycloalkyl, halocycloalkenyl, cycloalkylsulfinyl, cycloalkylsulfinylalkyl, cycloalkylsulfonyl, cycloalkylsulfonylalkyl, heteroarylamino, N-heteroarylamino-N-alkylamino, heteroaralkyl, heteroarylaminoalkyl, haloalkylthio, alkanoyloxy, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, haloalkoxylalkyl, heteroaralkoxy, cycloalkoxy, cycloalkenyloxy, cycloalkoxyalkyl, cycloalkylalkoxy, cycloalkenyloxyalkyl, cycloalkylenedioxy, halocycloalkoxy, halocycloalkoxyalkyl, halocycloalkenyloxy, halocycloalkenyloxyalkyl, hydroxy, amino, thio, nitro, lower alkylamino, alkylthio, alkylthioalkyl, arylamino, aralkylamino, arylthio, arylthioalkyl, heteroaralkoxyalkyl, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfinylalkyl, arylsulfinylalkyl, arylsulfonylalkyl, heteroarylsulfinylalkyl, heteroarylsulfonylalkyl, alkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylalkyl,

haloalkylsulfinylalkyl, haloalkylsulfonylalkyl, alkylsulfonamido, alkylaminosulfonyl, amidosulfonyl, monoalkyl amidosulfonyl, dialkyl amidosulfonyl, monoarylamidosulfonyl, arylsulfonamido, diarylamidosulfonyl, monoalkyl monoaryl amidosulfonyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, heteroarylthio, heteroarylsulfinyl, heteroarylsulfonyl, heterocyclisulfonyl, heterocyclylthio, alkanoyl, alkenoyl, aroyl, heteroaroyl, aralkanoyl, heteroaralkanoyl, haloalkanoyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkenyloxy, alkenyloxyalkyl, alkylenedioxy, haloalkylenedioxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkanoyl, cycloalkenyl, lower cycloalkylalkyl, lower cycloalkenylalkyl, halo, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkoxy, hydroxyhaloalkyl, hydroxyaralkyl, hydroxyalkyl, hydroxyheteroaralkyl, haloalkoxyalkyl, aryl, heteroaralkynyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, aryloxyalkyl, saturated heterocyclyl, partially saturated heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, heteroaryloxyalkyl, arylalkenyl, heteroarylalkenyl, carboxyalkyl, carboalkoxy, alkoxycarboxamido, alkylamidocarbonylamido, arylamidocarbonylamido, carboalkoxyalkyl, carboalkoxyalkenyl, carboaralkoxy, carboxamido, carboxamidoalkyl, cyano, carbohaloalkoxy, phosphono, phosphonoalkyl, diaralkoxyphosphono, and diaralkoxyphosphonoalkyl with the proviso that there are one to five non-hydrido ring substituents R_4 , R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , and R_8 present, that there are one to five non-hydrido ring substituents R_9 , R_{10} , R_{11} , R_{12} , and R_{13} present, and R_4 , R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} , R_{11} , R_{12} , and R_{13} are each independently selected to maintain the tetravalent nature of carbon, trivalent nature of nitrogen, the divalent nature of sulfur, and the divalent nature of oxygen;

R_4 and R_5 , R_5 and R_6 , R_6 and R_7 , R_7 and R_8 , R_9 and R_{10} , R_{10} and R_{11} , R_{11} and R_{12} , and R_{12} and R_{13} can be independently selected to form spacer pairs wherein a spacer pair is taken together to form a linear moiety having from 3 through 6 contiguous atoms connecting the points of bonding of said spacer pair members to form a ring selected from the group consisting of a cycloalkenyl ring having 5 through 8 contiguous members, a partially saturated heterocyclyl ring having 5 through 8 contiguous members, a heteroaryl ring having 5 through 6 contiguous members, and an aryl with the provisos that no

more than one of the group consisting of spacer pairs R₄ and R₅, R₅ and R₆, R₆ and R₇, and R₇ and R₈, can be used at the same time and that no more than one of the group consisting of spacer pairs R₉ and R₁₀, R₁₀ and R₁₁, R₁₁ and R₁₂, and R₁₂ and R₁₃ can be used at the same time;

5 R₄ and R₉, R₄ and R₁₃, R₈ and R₉, and R₈ and R₁₃ can be independently selected to form a spacer pair wherein said spacer pair is taken together to form a linear moiety wherein said linear moiety forms a ring selected from the group consisting of a partially saturated heterocyclyl ring having from 5 through 8 contiguous members and a heteroaryl ring having
10 from 5 through 6 contiguous members with the proviso that no more than one of the group consisting of spacer pairs R₄ and R₉, R₄ and R₁₃, R₈ and R₉, and R₈ and R₁₃ can be used at the same time;

R₅ and R₁₀, R₅ and R₁₂, R₇ and R₁₀, and R₇ and R₁₂ can be independently selected to form a spacer pair wherein said spacer pair is taken
15 together to form a linear moiety wherein said linear moiety forms a C₈ to C₁₃ heterocyclyl ring having from 8 through 13 contiguous members with the proviso that no more than one of the group consisting of spacer pairs R₅ and R₁₀, R₅ and R₁₂, R₇ and R₁₀, and R₇ and R₁₂ can be used at the same time.

20 In another embodiment of compounds of Formula I-H,

D₁, D₂, J₁, J₂ and K₁ are each carbon with the proviso that at least one of D₃, D₄, J₃, J₄ and K₂ is selected from the group consisting of O, S, and N, wherein D₃, D₄, J₃, J₄ and K₂ are independently selected from the group consisting of C, N, O, S and covalent bond with the provisos that no
25 more than one of D₃, D₄, J₃, J₄ and K₂ can be a covalent bond, no more than one of D₃, D₄, J₃, J₄ and K₂ can be O, no more than one of D₃, D₄, J₃, J₄

and K_2 can be S, one of D_3 , D_4 , J_3 , J_4 and K_2 must be a covalent bond when two of D_3 , D_4 , J_3 , J_4 and K_2 are O and S, and no more than four of D_3 , D_4 , J_3 , J_4 and K_2 can be N;

D_1 , D_2 , J_1 , J_2 and K_1 can be selected from the group consisting of C, O, S, N and covalent bond with the provisos that D_3 , D_4 , J_3 , J_4 and K_2 are each carbon and at least one of D_1 , D_2 , J_1 , J_2 and K_1 is selected from the group consisting of O, S, and N wherein, when D_1 , D_2 , J_1 , J_2 and K_1 are selected from the group consisting of C, O, S, covalent bond, and N, no more than one of D_1 , D_2 , J_1 , J_2 and K_1 can be a covalent bond, no more than one of D_1 , D_2 , J_1 , J_2 and K_1 can be O, no more than one of D_1 , D_2 , J_1 , J_2 and K_1 can be S, one of D_1 , D_2 , J_1 , J_2 and K_1 must be a covalent bond when two of D_1 , D_2 , J_1 , J_2 and K_1 are O and S, and no more than four of D_1 , D_2 , J_1 , J_2 and K_1 can be N;

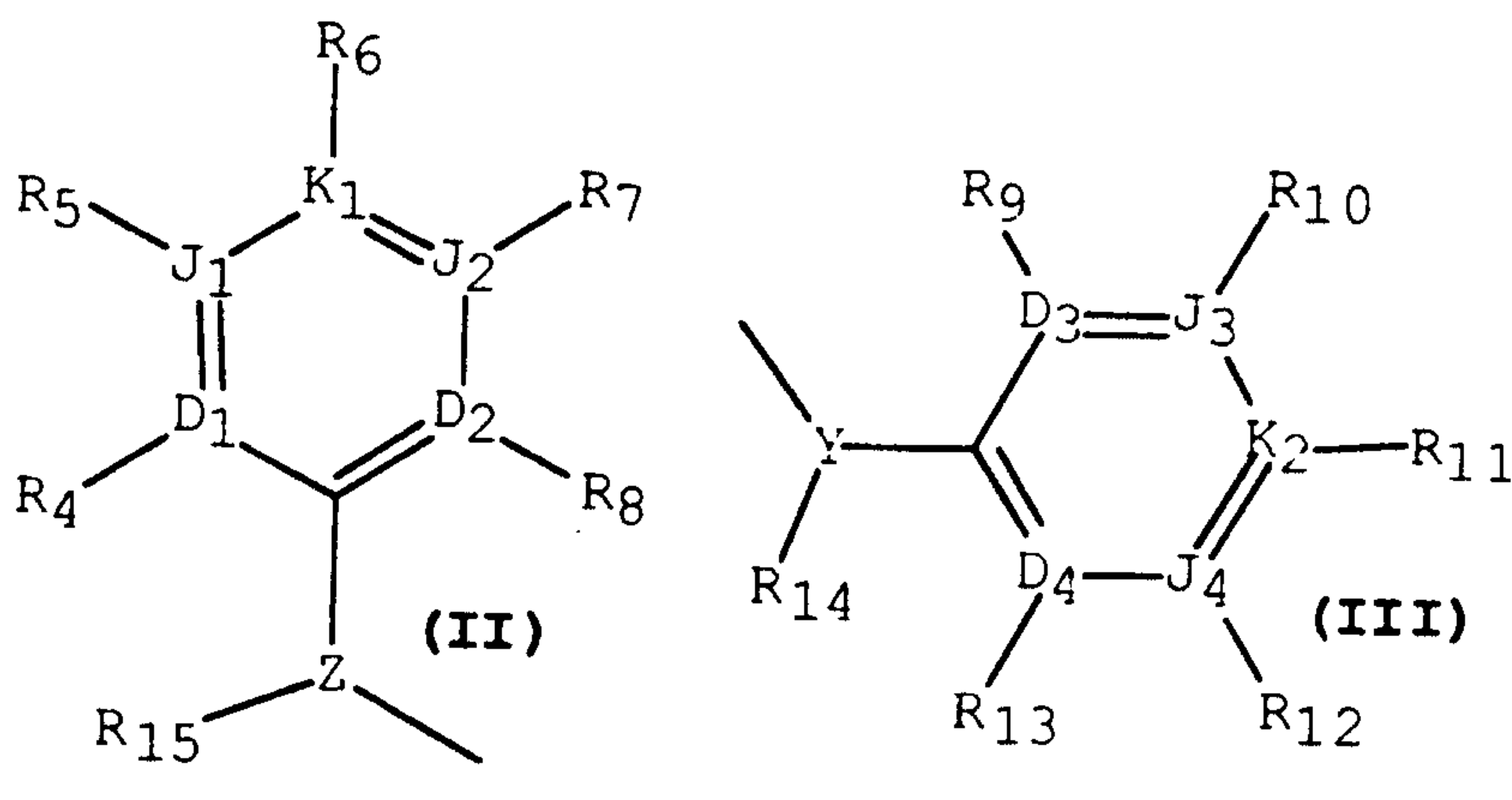
n is an integer selected from 1 through 4;

X is oxy;

R_{16} is selected from the group consisting of hydrido, acyl, aroyl, and trialkylsilyl;

R_1 is selected from the group consisting of haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkoxymethyl, and haloalkenyloxymethyl with the proviso that R_1 has a higher Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than both R_2 and $(CHR_3)_n-N(A)Q$ wherein A is Formula (II) and Q is Formula (III);

16



R₂ is hydrido;

R₂ can be selected from the group consisting of aryl, aralkyl, alkyl,

- 5 alkenyl, alkenyloxyalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, halocycloalkyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkoxyalkyl, haloalkenyloxyalkyl, halocycloalkoxy, halocycloalkoxyalkyl, perhaloaryl, perhaloaralkyl, perhaloaryloxyalkyl, heteroaryl, dicyanoalkyl, and carboalkoxycyanoalkyl with the proviso that R₂ has a lower Cahn-Ingold-

Prelog system ranking than both R₁ and (CHR₃)_n-N(A)Q;

- 10 R₃ is selected from the group consisting of hydrido, hydroxy, cyano, aryl, aralkyl, acyl, alkoxy, alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxyalkyl, heteroaryl, alkenyloxyalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkoxyalkyl, haloalkenyloxyalkyl, monocyanoalkyl, dicyanoalkyl, carboxamide, and carboxamidoalkyl with the provisos that (CHR₃)_n-N(A)Q has a lower Cahn-

- 15 Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than R₁ and a higher Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than R₂;

Y is selected from the group consisting of covalent single bond and (C(R₁₄)₂)_q wherein q is an integer selected from 1 through 2;

R₁₄ is selected from the group consisting of hydrido, cyano,

- 20 hydroxyalkyl, acyl, alkoxy, alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxyalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkoxyalkyl, haloalkenyloxyalkyl, monocyanoalkyl, dicyanoalkyl, carboxamide, and carboxamidoalkyl;

Z is selected from the group consisting of covalent single bond.

$(C(R_{15})_2)_q$ wherein q is an integer selected from 1 through 2, and

$(CH(R_{15}))_j-W-(CH(R_{15}))_k$ wherein j and k are integers independently selected from 0 through 1;

5 W is oxy;

R_{15} is selected from the group consisting of hydrido, cyano, hydroxyalkyl, acyl, alkoxy, alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxyalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkoxyalkyl, haloalkenyloxyalkyl, monocyanoalkyl, dicyanoalkyl, carboxamide, and carboxamidoalkyl;

10 R_4 , R_8 , R_9 , and R_{13} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrido, halo, haloalkyl, and alkyl ;

R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , R_{10} , R_{11} , and R_{12} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrido, carboxy, heteroaralkylthio, heteroarylsulfonyl, heteroaralkoxy, cycloalkylamino, acylalkyl, acylalkoxy, aroylalkoxy, heterocyclyloxy, aralkylaryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heterocyclyl, haloalkylthio, alkanoyloxy, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, cycloalkoxy, cycloalkylalkoxy, hydroxy, amino, thio, nitro, lower alkylamino, alkylthio, arylamino, aralkylamino, arylthio, arylthioalkyl, alkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonamido, monoarylamidosulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, heteroarylthio, heterocyclylsulfonyl, heterocyclylthio, alkanoyl, alkenoyl, aroyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkenyloxy, alkylenedioxy, haloalkylenedioxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkanoyl, halo, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, hydroxyhaloalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, aryl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, saturated heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, heteroaryloxyalkyl, heteroaralkyl, carboalkoxy, alkoxy-carboxamido, alkylamidocarbonylamido, arylamidocarbonylamido, carboalkoxyalkyl, carboalkoxyalkenyl, carboxamido, carboxamidoalkyl, and cyano;

15
20
25

R_4 and R_5 , R_5 and R_6 , R_6 and R_7 , R_7 and R_8 , R_9 and R_{10} , R_{10} and R_{11} , R_{11} and R_{12} , and R_{12} and R_{13} spacer pairs can be independently selected from the group consisting of alkylene, alkenylene, alkylenedioxy, aralkylene, diacyl, haloalkylene, and aryloxylylene with the provisos that no

30

more than one of the group consisting of spacer pairs R_4 and R_5 , R_5 and R_6 , R_6 and R_7 , and R_7 and R_8 can be used at the same time and that no more than one of the group consisting of spacer pairs R_9 and R_{10} , R_{10} and R_{11} , R_{11} and R_{12} , and R_{12} and R_{13} can be used at the same time.

5

In an even more specific embodiment of compounds Formula I-H,

D_1 , D_2 , J_1 , J_2 and K_1 are each carbon;

D_3 , D_4 , J_3 , J_4 and K_2 are independently selected from the group consisting of C, N, O, S and covalent bond with the provisos that at least one
 10 of D_3 , D_4 , J_3 , J_4 and K_2 is selected from the group consisting of O, S, and N, wherein no more than one of D_3 , D_4 , J_3 , J_4 and K_2 can be a covalent bond, no more than one of D_3 , D_4 , J_3 , J_4 and K_2 can be O, no more than one of D_3 , D_4 , J_3 , J_4 and K_2 can be S, one of D_3 , D_4 , J_3 , J_4 and K_2 must be a covalent bond when two of D_3 , D_4 , J_3 , J_4 and K_2 are O and S, and no more
 15 than four of D_3 , D_4 , J_3 , J_4 and K_2 can be N;

n is an integer selected from 1 to 3;

X is oxy;

R_1 is selected from the group consisting of trifluoromethyl, 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxymethyl, trifluoromethoxymethyl, chloromethyl, 20 fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, chlorodifluoromethyl, pentafluoroethyl, 2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropyl, and heptafluoropropyl;

R_{16} is selected from the group consisting of acetyl, benzoyl, dimethyl *tert*-butylsilyl, hydrido, and trimethylsilyl;

R_2 is hydrido;

25

R_2 can be selected from the group consisting of hydrido, methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, vinyl, phenyl,

4-trifluoromethylphenyl, 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxymethyl, chloromethyl, trifluoromethoxymethyl, fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, 2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropyl, and pentafluorophenoxymethyl with the proviso that R_2 has a lower Cahn-Ingold-Prelog system ranking than both R_1 and $(CHR_3)_n$ -

5 N(A)Q:

R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrido, hydroxy, cyano, acetyl, methoxy, ethoxy, methyl, ethyl, propyl, vinyl, phenyl, methoxymethyl, 4-trifluoromethylphenyl, trifluoromethyl, 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxymethyl, trifluoromethoxymethyl, chloromethyl, fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, 10 chlorodifluoromethyl, pentafluoroethyl, 2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropyl, heptafluoropropyl, pentafluorophenyl, and pentafluorophenoxymethyl with the provisos that $(CHR_3)_n$ -N(A)Q has a lower Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than R_1 and a higher Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than R_2 .

15

In another even more specific embodiment of compounds Formula I-H, D_3 , D_4 , J_3 , J_4 and K_2 are each carbon;

D_1 , D_2 , J_1 , J_2 and K_1 are independently selected from the group consisting of C, N, O, S and covalent bond with the provisos that at least one 20 of D_1 , D_2 , J_1 , J_2 and K_1 is selected from the group consisting of O, S, and N, wherein no more than one of D_1 , D_2 , J_1 , J_2 and K_1 can be a covalent bond, no more than one of D_1 , D_2 , J_1 , J_2 and K_1 can be O, no more than one of D_1 , D_2 , J_1 , J_2 and K_1 can be S, one of D_1 , D_2 , J_1 , J_2 and K_1 must be a covalent bond when two of D_1 , D_2 , J_1 , J_2 and K_1 are O and S, and no more 25 than four of D_1 , D_2 , J_1 , J_2 and K_1 can be N;

n is an integer selected from 1 to 3;

X is oxy;

R_1 is selected from the group consisting of trifluoromethyl,

1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxymethyl, trifluoromethoxymethyl, chloromethyl, fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, chlorodifluoromethyl, pentafluoroethyl, 2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropyl, and heptafluoropropyl;

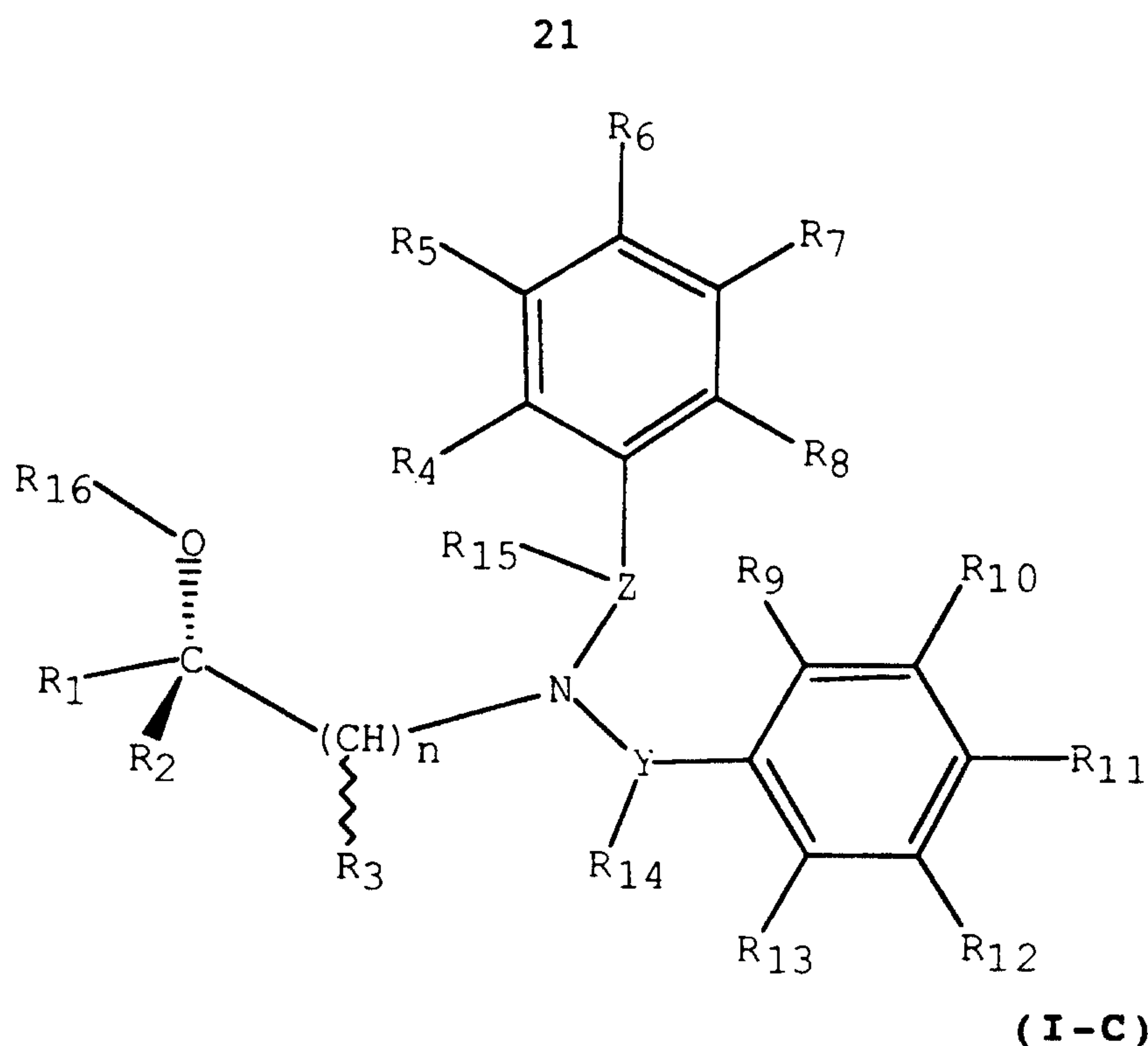
5 R_{16} is selected from the group consisting of acetyl, benzoyl, dimethyl *tert*-butylsilyl, hydrido, and trimethylsilyl;

R_2 is hydrido;

R_2 can be selected from the group consisting of hydrido, methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, vinyl, phenyl,
10 4-trifluoromethylphenyl, 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxymethyl, chloromethyl, trifluoromethoxymethyl, fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, 2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropyl, and pentafluorophenoxymethyl with the proviso that R_2 has a lower Cahn-Ingold-Prelog system ranking than both R_1 and $(CHR_3)_n-N(A)Q$;

15 R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrido, hydroxy, cyano, acetyl, methoxy, ethoxy, methyl, ethyl, propyl, vinyl, phenyl, methoxymethyl, 4-trifluoromethylphenyl, trifluoromethyl, 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxymethyl, trifluoromethoxymethyl, chloromethyl, fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, chlorodifluoromethyl, pentafluoroethyl, 2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropyl,
20 heptafluoropropyl, pentafluorophenyl, and pentafluorophenoxymethyl with the provisos that $(CHR_3)_n-N(A)Q$ has a lower Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than R_1 and a higher Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than R_2 .

25 In a preferred embodiment of compounds of Formula I-H, the compounds correspond to the Formula I-C (also referred to herein as phenyl (R)-chiral halogenated 1-substitutedamino-(n+1)-alkanols):



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

n is an integer selected from 1 through 4;

5 R_{16} is selected from the group consisting of hydrido, alkyl, acyl,

aroyl, heteroaroyl, trialkylsilyl, and a spacer selected from the group consisting of a covalent single bond and a linear spacer moiety having a chain length of 1 to 4 atoms linked to the point of bonding of any aromatic substituent selected

from the group consisting of R_4 , R_8 , R_9 , and R_{13} to form a heterocyclyl ring

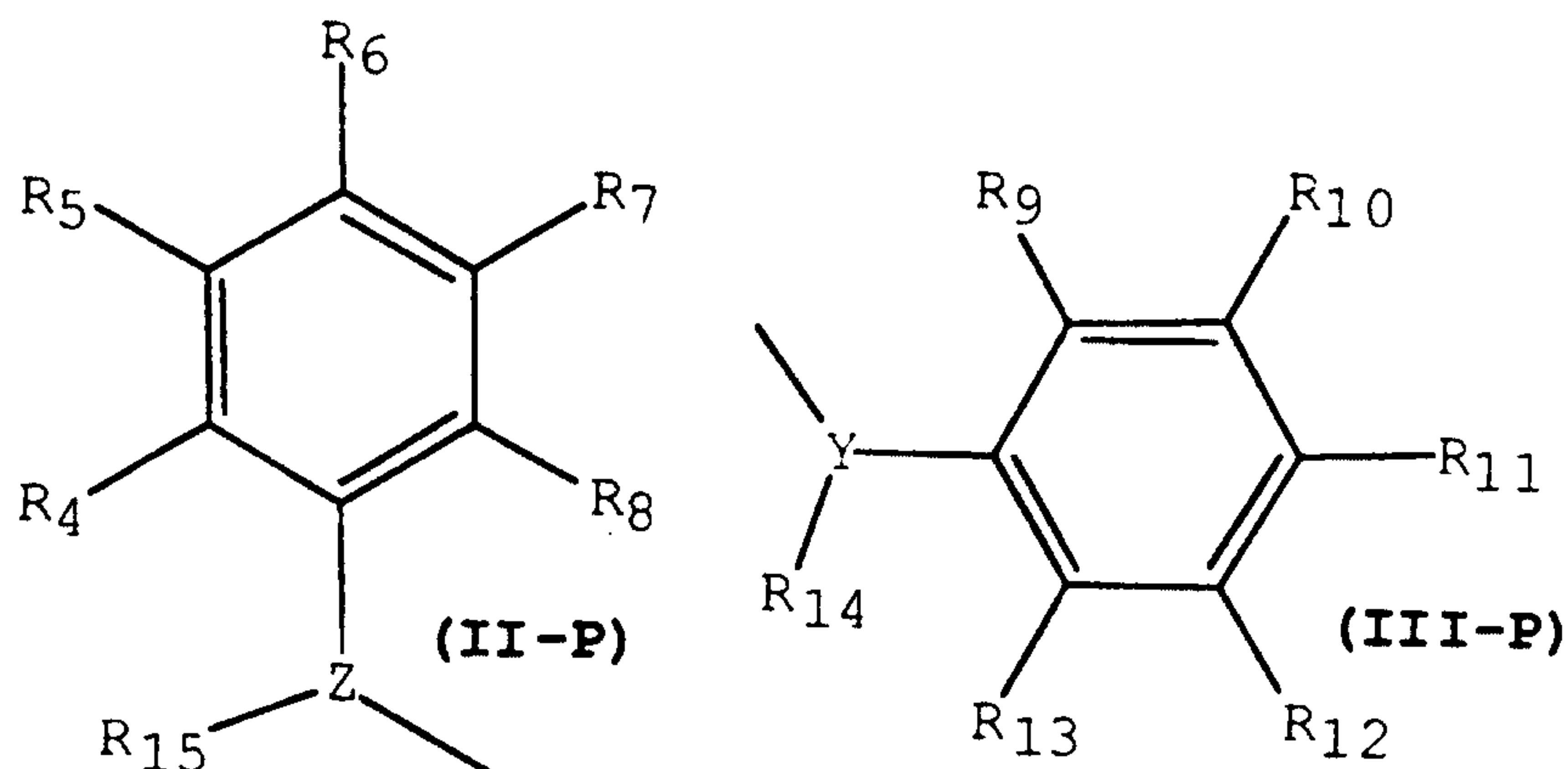
10 having from 5 through 10 contiguous members with the proviso that said linear spacer moiety is other than covalent single bond when R_2 is alkyl;

R_1 is selected from the group consisting of haloalkyl, haloalkenyl,

haloalkoxymethyl, and haloalkenyloxymethyl with the proviso that R_1 has a

higher Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than both R_2 and

15 $(CHR_3)_n-N(Ap)Qp$ wherein Ap is Formula (II-P) and Qp is Formula (III-P);



R_2 is hydrido;

R_2 can be selected from the group consisting of aryl, aralkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkenyloxyalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, halocycloalkyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkoxyalkyl, haloalkenyloxyalkyl, halocycloalkoxy, halocycloalkoxyalkyl, perhaloaryl, perhaloaralkyl, perhaloaryloxyalkyl, heteroaryl, dicyanoalkyl, and carboalkoxycyanoalkyl with the proviso that R_2 has a lower Cahn-Ingold-

Prelog system ranking than both R_1 and $(CHR_3)_n-N(Ap)Qp$;

R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrido, hydroxy, cyano, aryl, aralkyl, acyl, alkoxy, alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxyalkyl, heteroaryl, alkenyloxyalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkoxyalkyl, haloalkenyloxyalkyl, monocyanoalkyl, dicyanoalkyl, carboxamide, and carboxamidoalkyl with the provisos that $(CHR_3)_n-N(Ap)Qp$ has a lower Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than R_1 and a higher Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than R_2 ;

Y is selected from the group consisting of covalent single bond and $(C(R_{14})_2)_q$ wherein q is an integer selected from 1 through 2;

R_{14} is selected from the group consisting of hydrido, hydroxy, cyano, hydroxyalkyl, acyl, alkoxy, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkoxyalkyl, haloalkenyloxyalkyl, monocarboalkoxyalkyl, monocyanoalkyl, dicyanoalkyl, carboalkoxycyanoalkyl, carboalkoxy, carboxamide, carboxamidoalkyl;

Z is selected from the group consisting of covalent single bond,

$(C(R_{15})_2)_q$ wherein q is an integer selected from 1 through 2, and

$(CH(R_{15}))_j-W-(CH(R_{15}))_k$ wherein j and k are integers independently selected from 0 through 1;

5 W is selected from the group consisting of O, C(O), C(S), C(O)N(R₁₄), C(S)N(R₁₄), (R₁₄)NC(O), (R₁₄)NC(S), S, S(O), S(O)₂, S(O)₂N(R₁₄), (R₁₄)NS(O)₂, and N(R₁₄) with the proviso that R₁₄ is other than cyano;

R₁₅ is selected from the group consisting of hydrido, cyano,
10 hydroxyalkyl, acyl, alkoxy, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkoxyalkyl, haloalkenyloxyalkyl, monocarboalkoxyalkyl, monocyanoalkyl, dicyanoalkyl, carboalkoxycyanoalkyl, carboalkoxy, carboxamide, and carboxamidoalkyl;

R₄, R₈, R₉, and R₁₃ are independently selected from the group
15 consisting of hydrido, halo, haloalkyl, and alkyl ;

R₅, R₆, R₇, R₁₀, R₁₁, and R₁₂ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrido, carboxy, heteroaralkylthio, heteroaralkoxy, cycloalkylamino, acylalkyl, acylalkoxy, aroylalkoxy, heterocyclyloxy, aralkylaryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heterocyclyl, perhaloaralkyl,
20 aralkylsulfonyl, aralkylsulfonylalkyl, aralkylsulfinyl, aralkylsulfinylalkyl, halocycloalkyl, halocycloalkenyl, cycloalkylsulfinyl, cycloalkylsulfinylalkyl, cycloalkylsulfonyl, cycloalkylsulfonylalkyl, heteroaryl amino, N-heteroaryl amino-N-alkyl amino, heteroaryl aminoalkyl, haloalkylthio, alkanoyloxy, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, haloalkoxylalkyl, heteroaralkoxy, cycloalkoxy, cycloalkenyloxy, cycloalkoxyalkyl, cycloalkylalkoxy,
25 cycloalkenyloxyalkyl, cycloalkylenedioxy, halocycloalkoxy, halocycloalkoxyalkyl, halocycloalkenyloxy, halocycloalkenyloxyalkyl, hydroxy, amino, thio, nitro, lower alkyl amino, alkylthio, alkylthioalkyl, aryl amino, aralkyl amino, arylthio, arylthioalkyl, heteroaralkoxyalkyl, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfinylalkyl, arylsulfinylalkyl, arylsulfonylalkyl,
30 heteroaryl sulfinylalkyl, heteroaryl sulfonylalkyl, alkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylalkyl, haloalkylsulfinylalkyl, haloalkylsulfonylalkyl,

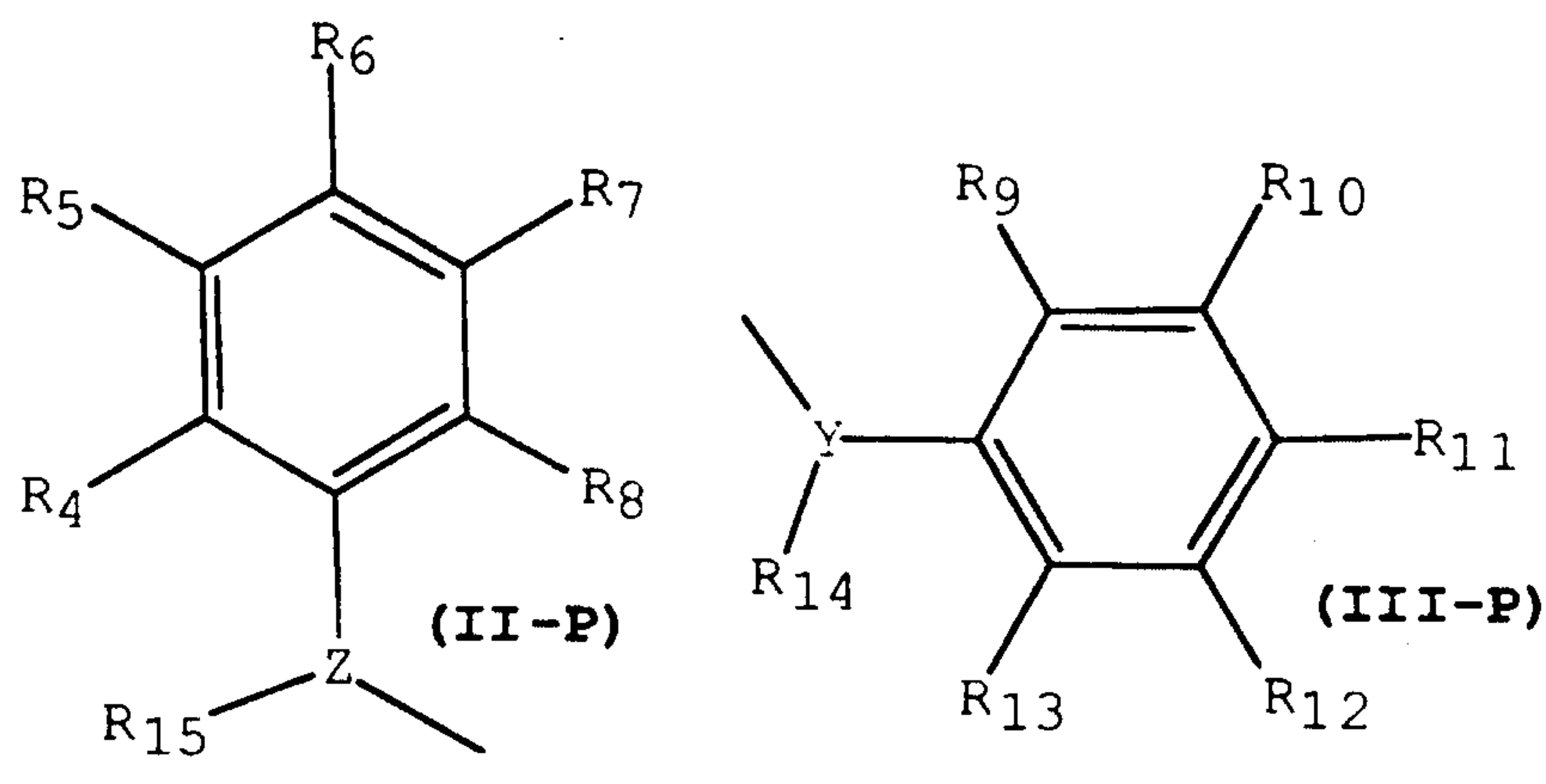
alkylsulfonamido, alkylaminosulfonyl, amidosulfonyl, monoalkyl
 amidosulfonyl, dialkyl amidosulfonyl, monoarylamidosulfonyl,
 arylsulfonamido, diarylamidosulfonyl, monoalkyl monoaryl amidosulfonyl,
 arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, heteroarylthio, heteroarylsulfinyl,
 5 heteroarylsulfonyl, heterocyclisulfonyl, heterocyclithio, alkanoyl, alkenoyl,
 aroyl, heteroaroyl, aralkanoyl, heteroaralkanoyl, haloalkanoyl, alkyl, alkenyl,
 alkynyl, alkenyloxy, alkenyloxyalkyl, alkylenedioxy, haloalkylenedioxy,
 cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkanoyl, cycloalkenyl, lower cycloalkylalkyl, lower
 cycloalkenylalkyl, halo, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkoxy, hydroxyhaloalkyl,
 10 hydroxyaralkyl, hydroxyalkyl, hydroxyheteroaralkyl, haloalkoxyalkyl, aryl,
 heteroaralkynyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, aryloxyalkyl, saturated heterocyclyl,
 partially saturated heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, heteroaryloxyalkyl,
 heteroaralkyl, arylalkenyl, heteroarylalkenyl, carboxyalkyl, carboalkoxy,
 alkoxycarboxamido, alkylamidocarbonylamido, arylamidocarbonylamido,
 15 carboalkoxyalkyl, carboalkoxyalkenyl, carboaralkoxy, carboxamido,
 carboxamidoalkyl, cyano, carbohaloalkoxy, phosphono, phosphonoalkyl,
 diaralkoxyphosphono, and diaralkoxyphosphonoalkyl;

R_4 and R_5 , R_5 and R_6 , R_6 and R_7 , R_7 and R_8 , R_9 and R_{10} , R_{10} and
 R_{11} , R_{11} and R_{12} , and R_{12} and R_{13} can be independently selected to form
 20 spacer pairs wherein a spacer pair is taken together to form a linear moiety
 having from 3 through 6 contiguous atoms connecting the points of bonding of
 said spacer pair members to form a ring selected from the group consisting of a
 cycloalkenyl ring having 5 through 8 contiguous members, a partially saturated
 heterocyclyl ring having 5 through 8 contiguous members, a heteroaryl ring
 25 having 5 through 6 contiguous members, and an aryl with the provisos that no
 more than one of the group consisting of spacer pairs R_4 and R_5 , R_5 and R_6 ,
 R_6 and R_7 , and R_7 and R_8 , can be used at the same time and that no more than
 one of the group consisting of spacer pairs R_9 and R_{10} , R_{10} and R_{11} , R_{11}
 and R_{12} , and R_{12} and R_{13} can be used at the same time.

30 In a preferred embodiment of compounds of Formula I-C,
 n is an integer selected from 1 through 4;

R_{16} is selected from the group consisting of hydrido, acyl, aroyl, and trialkylsilyl;

R_1 is selected from the group consisting of haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkoxymethyl, and haloalkenyloxymethyl with the proviso that R_1 has a higher Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than both R_2 and $(CHR_3)_n-N(Ap)Qp$ wherein Ap is Formula (II-P) and Qp is Formula (III-P):



R_2 is hydrido;

R_2 can be selected from the group consisting of aryl, aralkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkenyloxyalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, halocycloalkyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkoxyalkyl, haloalkenyloxyalkyl, halocycloalkoxy, halocycloalkoxyalkyl, perhaloaryl, perhaloaralkyl, perhaloaryloxyalkyl, heteroaryl, dicyanoalkyl, and carboalkoxycyanoalkyl with the proviso that R_2 has a lower Cahn-Ingold-Prelog system ranking than both R_1 and $(CHR_3)_n-N(Ap)Qp$;

R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrido, hydroxy, cyano, aryl, aralkyl, acyl, alkoxy, alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxyalkyl, heteroaryl, alkenyloxyalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkoxyalkyl, haloalkenyloxyalkyl, monocyanoalkyl, dicyanoalkyl, carboxamide, and carboxamidoalkyl with the provisos that $(CHR_3)_n-N(Ap)Qp$ has a lower Cahn-

Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than R_1 and a higher Cahn-

Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than R_2 :

Y is selected from the group consisting of covalent single bond and $(C(R_{14})_2)_q$ wherein q is an integer selected from 1 through 2:

5 R_{14} is selected from the group consisting of hydrido, cyano, hydroxyalkyl, acyl, alkoxy, alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxyalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkoxyalkyl, haloalkenyloxyalkyl, monocyanoalkyl, dicyanoalkyl, carboxamide, and carboxamidoalkyl;

Z is selected from the group consisting of covalent single bond,
10 $(C(R_{15})_2)_q$ wherein q is an integer selected from 1 through 2, and $(CH(R_{15}))_j-W-(CH(R_{15}))_k$ wherein j and k are integers independently selected from 0 through 1;

W is oxy;

R_{15} is selected from the group consisting of hydrido, cyano,
15 hydroxyalkyl, acyl, alkoxy, alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxyalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkoxyalkyl, haloalkenyloxyalkyl, monocyanoalkyl, dicyanoalkyl, carboxamide, and carboxamidoalkyl;

R_4 , R_8 , R_9 , and R_{13} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrido, halo, haloalkyl, and alkyl ;

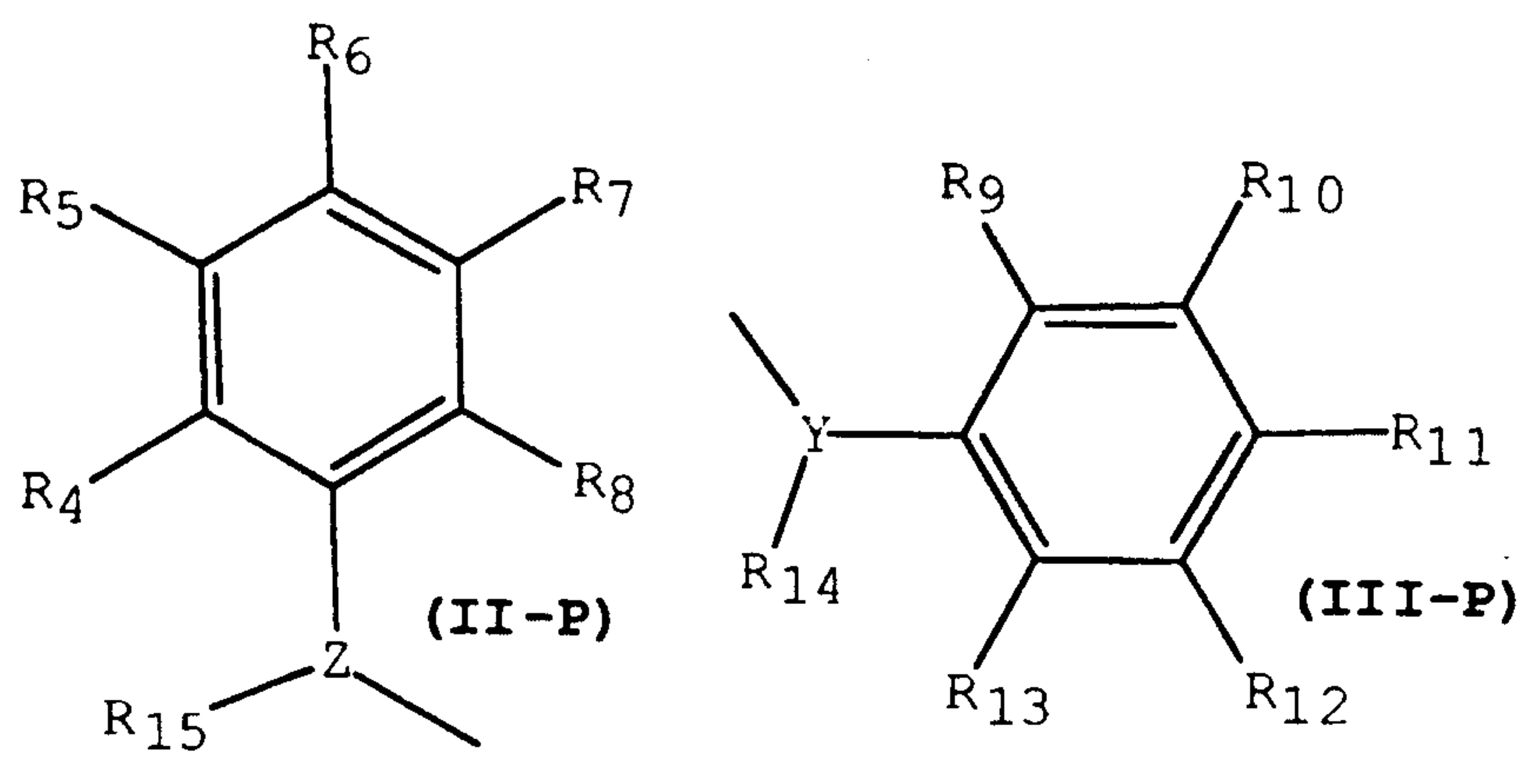
20 R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , R_{10} , R_{11} , and R_{12} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrido, carboxy, heteroaralkylthio, heteroarylsulfonyl, heteroaralkoxy, cycloalkylamino, acylalkyl, acylalkoxy, aroylalkoxy, heterocyclyloxy, aralkylaryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heterocyclyl, haloalkylthio, alkanoyloxy, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, cycloalkoxy,
25 cycloalkylalkoxy, hydroxy, amino, thio, nitro, lower alkylamino, alkylthio, arylamino, aralkylamino, arylthio, arylthioalkyl, alkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonamido, monoarylamidosulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, heteroarylthio, heterocyclylsulfonyl, heterocyclylthio, alkanoyl, alkenoyl, aroyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkenyloxy, alkylenedioxy, haloalkylenedioxy, cycloalkyl,
30 cycloalkylalkanoyl, halo, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, hydroxyhaloalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, saturated heterocyclyl,

heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, heteroaryloxyalkyl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, arylalkenyl, carboalkoxy, alkoxycarboxamido, alkylamidocarbonylamido, arylamidocarbonylamido, carboalkoxyalkyl, carboalkoxyalkenyl, carboxamido, carboxamidoalkyl, and cyano;

- 5 R_4 and R_5 , R_5 and R_6 , R_6 and R_7 , R_7 and R_8 , R_9 and R_{10} , R_{10} and R_{11} , R_{11} and R_{12} , and R_{12} and R_{13} spacer pairs can be independently selected from the group consisting of alkylene, alkenylene, alkylenedioxy, aralkylene, diacyl, haloalkylene, and aryloxyene with the provisos that no more than one of the group consisting of spacer pairs R_4 and R_5 , R_5 and R_6 , R_6 and R_7 , and R_7 and R_8 can be used at the same time and that no more than one of the group consisting of spacer pairs R_9 and R_{10} , R_{10} and R_{11} , R_{11} and R_{12} , and R_{12} and R_{13} can be used at the same time.

In a more preferred embodiment of compounds of Formula I-C, n is an integer selected from 1 through 2;

- 15 R_1 is selected from the group consisting of haloalkyl and haloalkoxymethyl with the proviso that R_1 has a higher Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than both R_2 and $(CHR_3)_n-N(Ap)Qp$ wherein Ap is Formula (II-P) and Qp is Formula (III-P);



- 20 R_{16} is hydrido;

R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrido, aryl, alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkoxyalkyl, perhaloaryl, perhaloaralkyl, perhaloaryloxyalkyl, and heteroaryl with the proviso that R_2 has a lower Cahn-Ingold-Prelog system ranking than both R_1 and $(CHR_3)_n-N(Ap)Qp$;

5 R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrido, aryl, alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkyl, and haloalkoxyalkyl with the provisos that $(CHR_3)_n-N(Ap)Qp$ has a lower Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than R_1 and a higher Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than R_2 ;

10 Y is selected from the group consisting of a covalent single bond and alkylene;

Z is selected from the group consisting of a covalent single bond and alkylene;

R_{14} is selected from the group consisting of hydrido, alkyl, and haloalkyl;

15 R_{15} is selected from the group consisting of hydrido, alkyl, and haloalkyl;

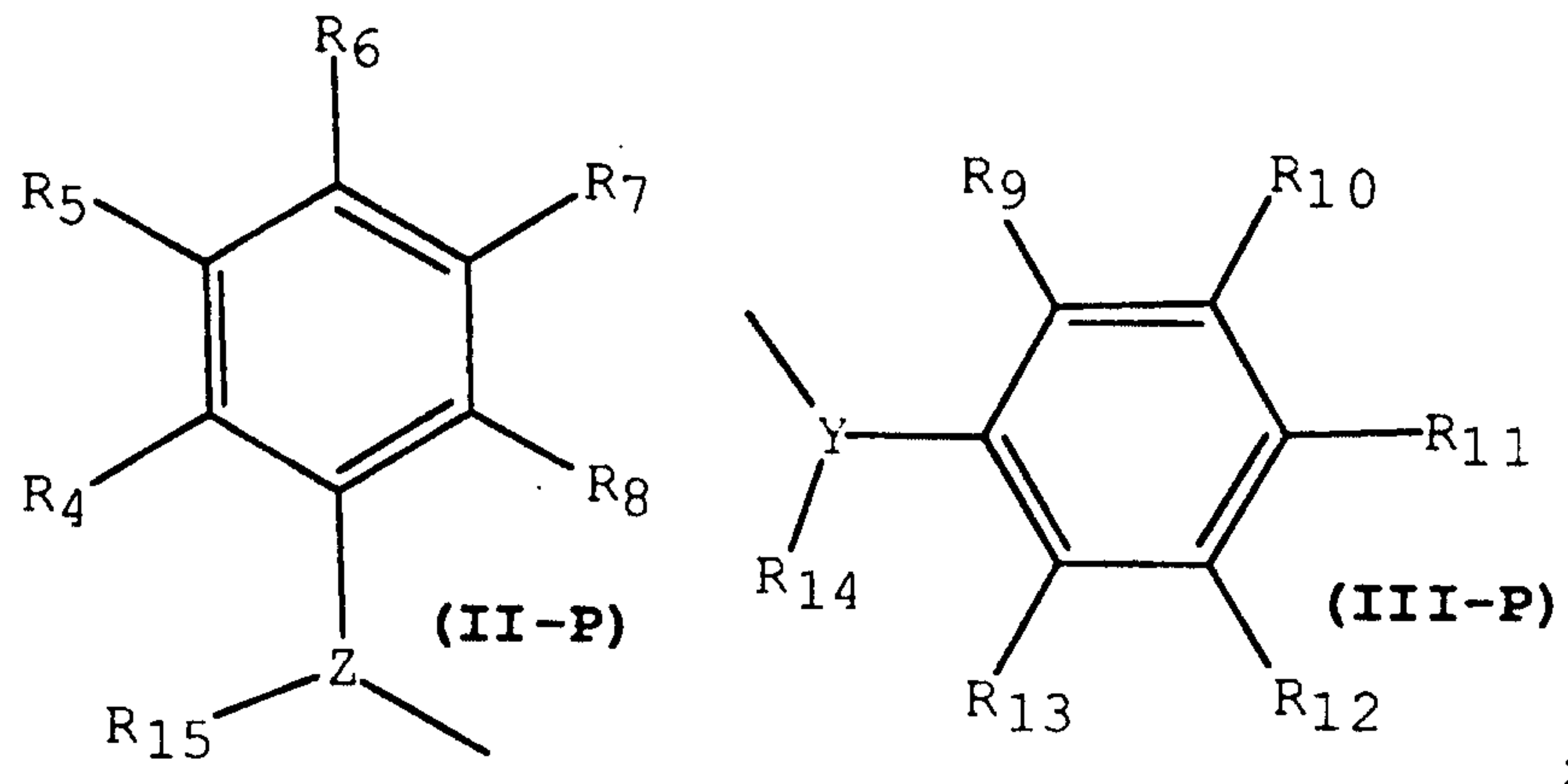
R_4 , R_8 , R_9 , and R_{13} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrido and halo;

20 R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , R_{10} , R_{11} , and R_{12} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrido, alkyl, halo, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, aryl, alkylthio, arylamino, arylthio, aroyl, arylsulfonyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaryloxy, alkoxy, aralkyl, cycloalkoxy, cycloalkylalkoxy, cycloalkylalkanoyl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, haloalkylthio, hydroxyhaloalkyl, heteroaralkoxy, heterocycloxy, aralkylaryl, heteroaryloxyalkyl, heteroarylthio, and heteroarylsulfonyl.

25 In an even more preferred embodiment of compounds of Formula I-C, n is the integer 1;

R_{16} is hydrido;

R_1 is haloalkyl with the proviso that R_1 has a higher Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than both R_2 and $(\text{CHR}_3)_n\text{-N}(\text{Ap})\text{Qp}$ wherein Ap is Formula (II-P) and Qp is Formula (III-P);



5 R_2 is hydrido;

R_2 can be selected from the group consisting of alkyl, haloalkyl, aryl, and haloalkoxy with the proviso that R_2 has a lower Cahn-Ingold-Prelog system ranking than both R_1 and $(\text{CHR}_3)_n\text{-N}(\text{Ap})\text{Qp}$;

R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrido, alkyl, and
10 haloalkyl with the provisos that $(\text{CHR}_3)_n\text{-N}(\text{Ap})\text{Qp}$ has a lower Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than R_1 and a higher Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than R_2 ;

Y is alkylene;

Z is covalent single bond;

15 R_{14} is hydrido;

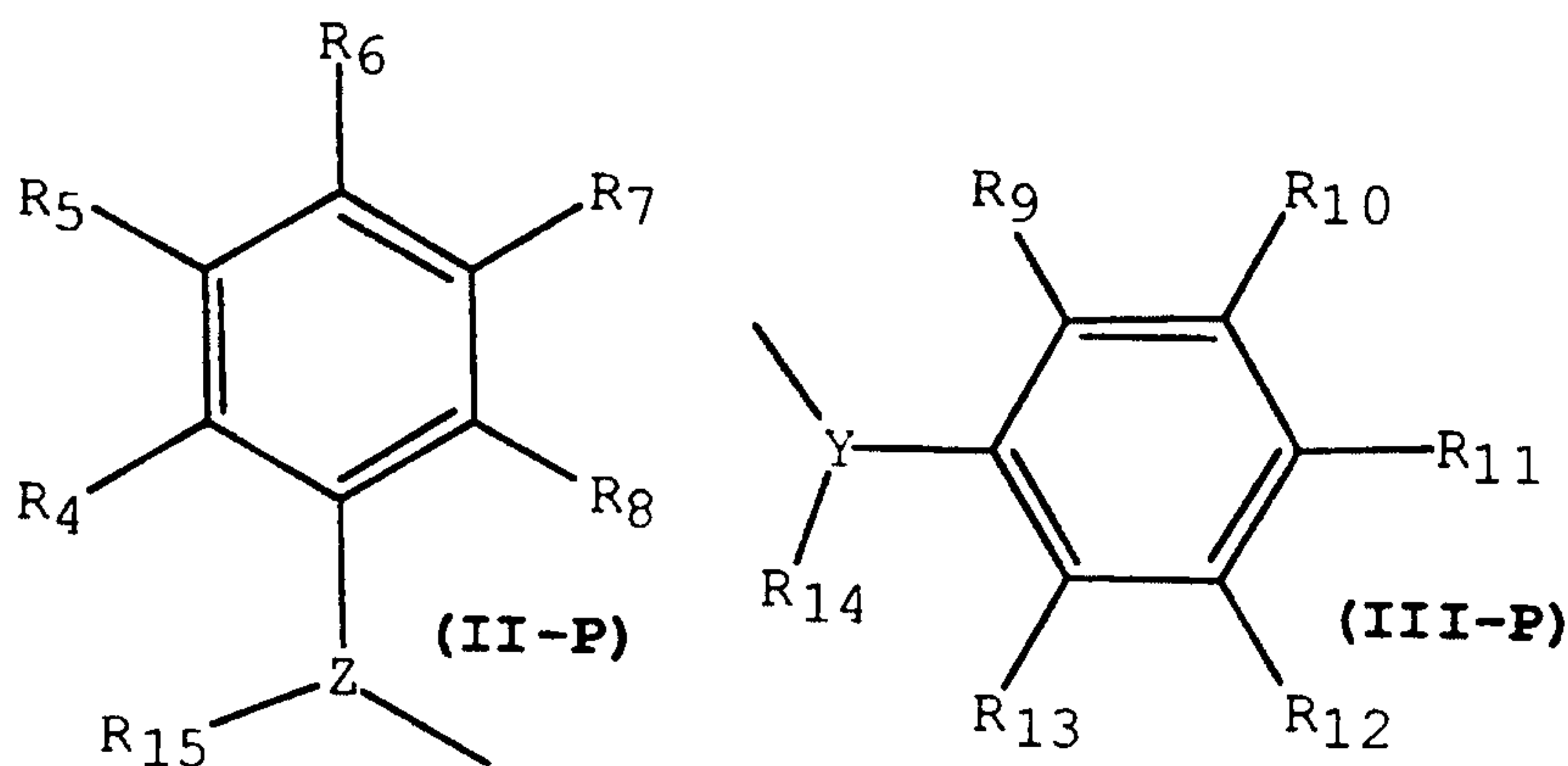
R_4 , R_8 , R_9 , and R_{13} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrido and halo;

R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , R_{10} , R_{11} , and R_{12} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrido, alkyl, halo, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, aryl, alkylthio,
20 arylamino, arylthio, aroyl, arylsulfonyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaryloxy,

alkoxy, aralkyl, cycloalkoxy, cycloalkylalkoxy, cycloalkylalkanoyl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, haloalkylthio, hydroxyhaloalkyl, heteroaralkoxy, and heteroaryloxyalkyl.

In an embodiment of compounds of Formula I-C,
 5 n is an integer selected from 1 to 3;

R_1 is selected from the group consisting of trifluoromethyl, 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxymethyl, trifluoromethoxymethyl, chloromethyl, fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, chlorodifluoromethyl, pentafluoroethyl, 2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropyl, and heptafluoropropyl with the
 10 proviso that R_1 has a higher Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than both R_2 and $(CHR_3)_n-N(Ap)Qp$ wherein Ap is Formula (II-P) and Qp is Formula (III-P);



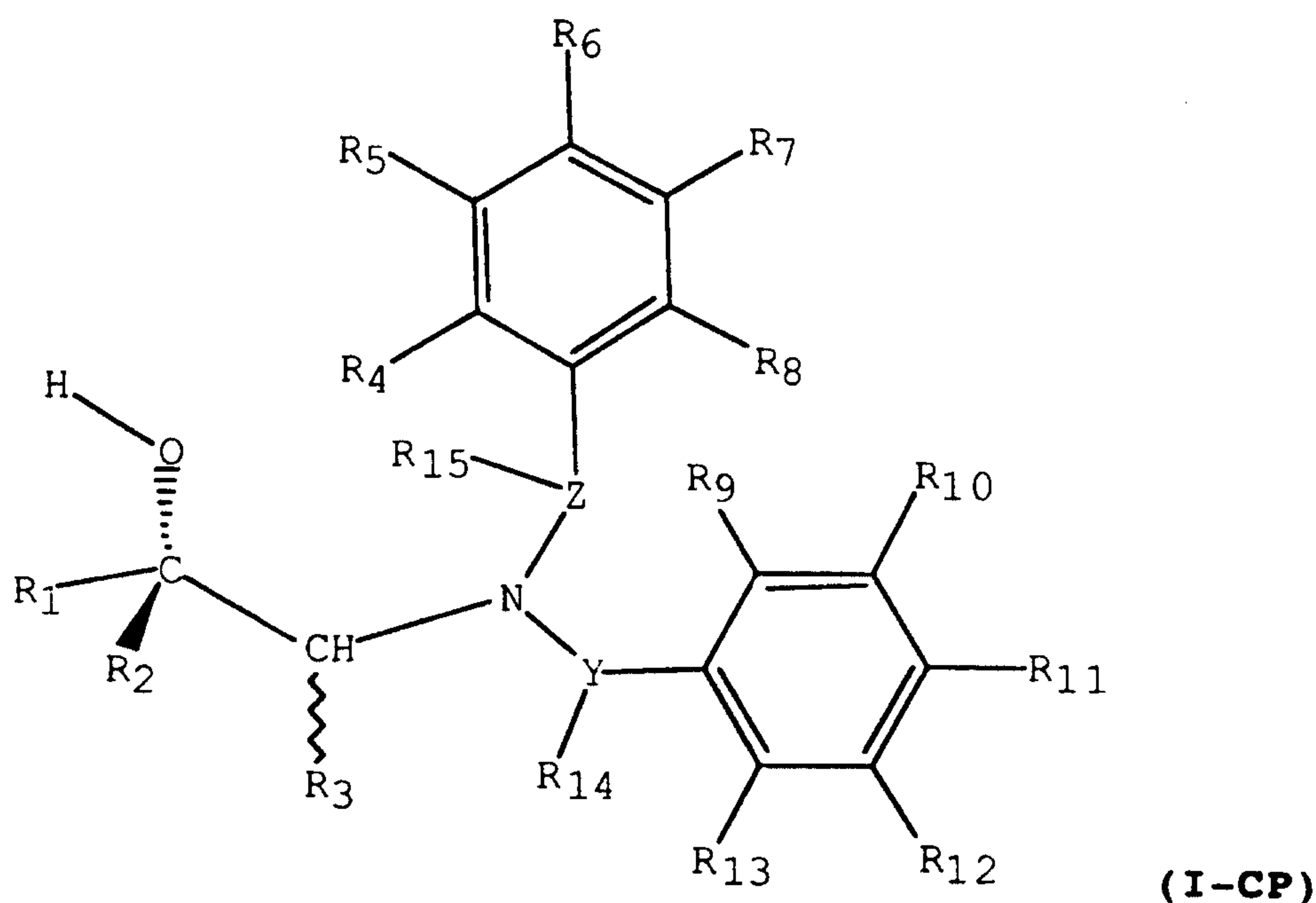
R_{16} is selected from the group consisting of acetyl, benzoyl, dimethyl
 15 *tert*-butylsilyl, hydrido, and trimethylsilyl;

R_2 is hydrido;

R_2 can be selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, vinyl, phenyl, 4-trifluoromethylphenyl, 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxymethyl, chloromethyl, trifluoromethoxymethyl, fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, 2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropyl, and and
 20 pentafluorophenoxymethyl with the proviso that R_2 has a lower Cahn-Ingold-Prelog system ranking than both R_1 and $(CHR_3)_n-N(Ap)Qp$;

R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrido, hydroxy, cyano, acetyl, methoxy, ethoxy, methyl, ethyl, propyl, vinyl, phenyl, methoxymethyl, 4-trifluoromethylphenyl, trifluoromethyl, 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxymethyl, trifluoromethoxymethyl, chloromethyl, fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, chlorodifluoromethyl, pentafluoroethyl, 2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropyl, heptafluoropropyl, pentafluorophenyl, and pentafluorophenoxymethyl with the provisos that $(CHR_3)_n-N(Ap)Qp$ has a lower Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than R_1 and a higher Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than R_2 .

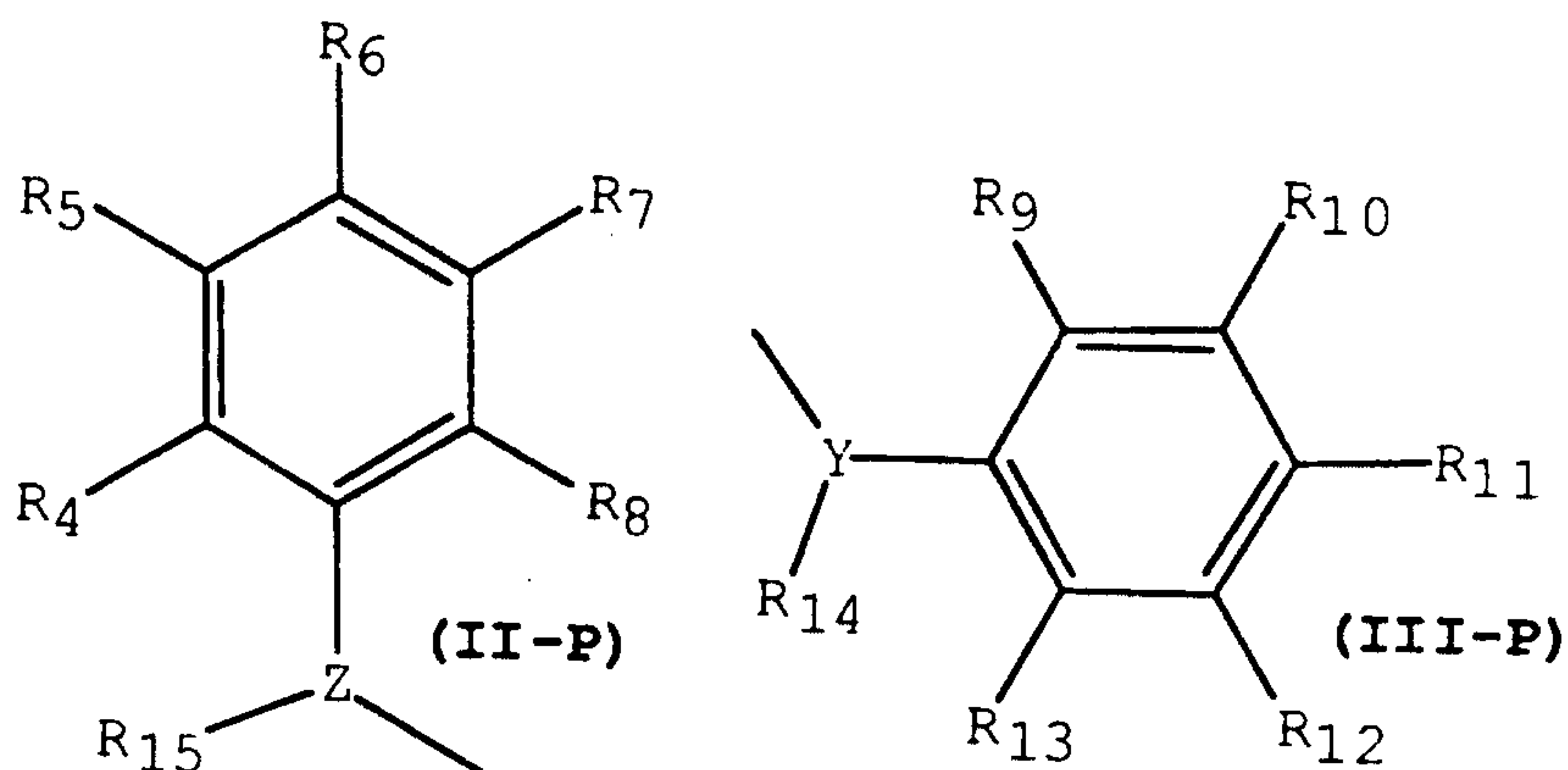
In a preferred embodiment of compounds of Formula I-C, compounds have the Formula I-CP:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein;

R_1 is selected from the group consisting of trifluoromethyl, 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxymethyl, trifluoromethoxymethyl, difluoromethyl, chlorodifluoromethyl, and pentafluoroethyl with the proviso that R_1 has a

higher Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than both R_2 and $(CHR_3)_n-N(Ap)Qp$ wherein Ap is Formula (II-P) and Qp is Formula (III-P);



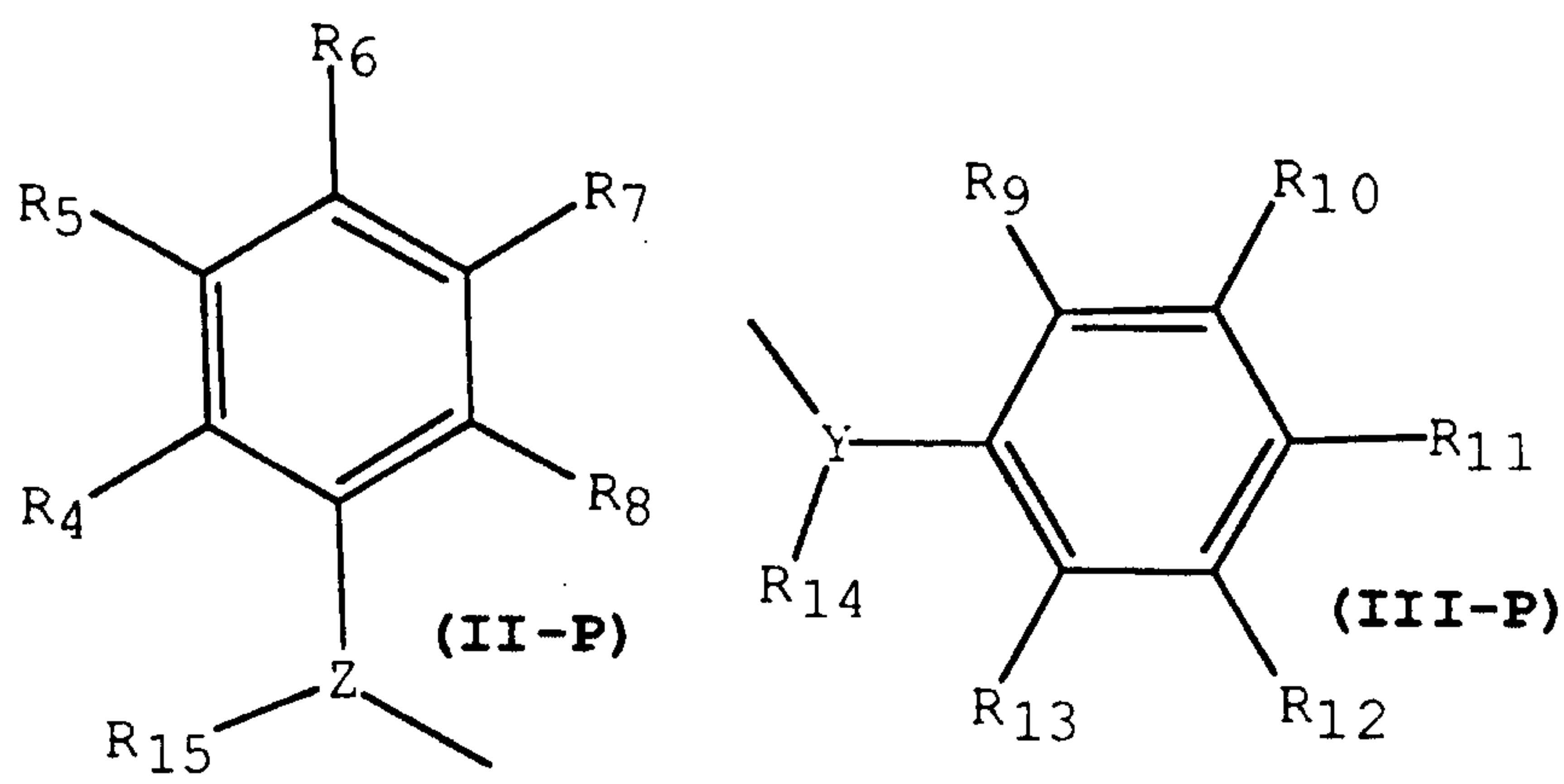
R_2 is hydrido;

- 5 R_2 can be selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, vinyl, phenyl, 4-trifluoromethylphenyl, 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxymethyl, trifluoromethoxymethyl, difluoromethyl, and 2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropyl with the proviso that R_2 has a lower Cahn-Ingold-Prelog system ranking than both R_1 and $(CHR_3)_n-N(Ap)Qp$;
- 10 R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrido, phenyl, 4-trifluoromethylphenyl, methyl, ethyl, vinyl, methoxymethyl, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxymethyl, difluoromethyl, chlorodifluoromethyl, and pentafluoroethyl with the provisos that $(CHR_3)_n-N(Ap)Qp$ has a lower Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than R_1 and a higher Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than R_2 .
- 15

In a even more preferred embodiment of compounds of Formula I-CP,

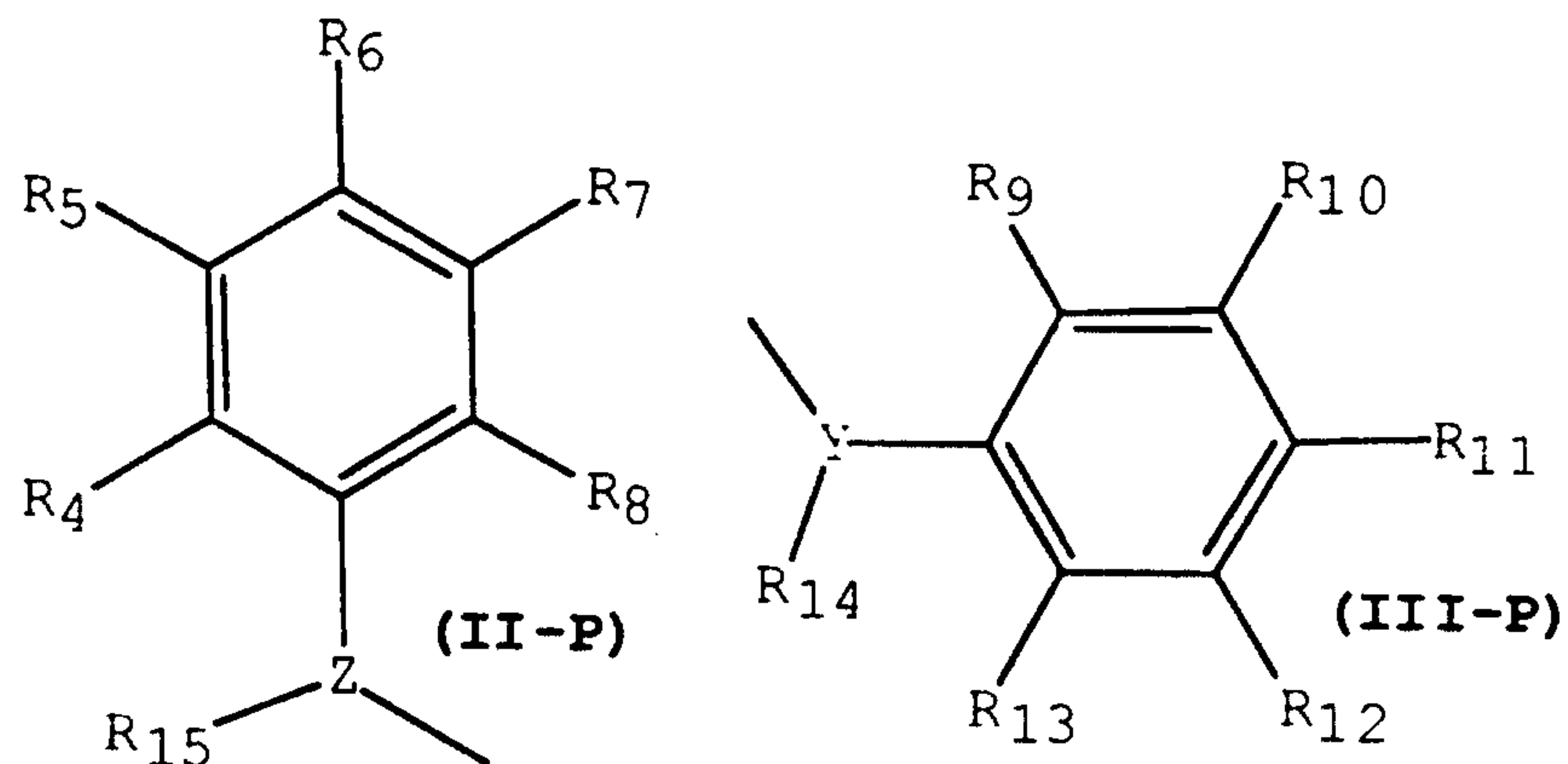
- R_1 is selected from the group consisting of trifluoromethyl, 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxymethyl, trifluoromethoxymethyl, difluoromethyl,
- 20 chlorodifluoromethyl, and pentafluoroethyl with the proviso that R_1 has a

higher Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than both R_2 and $(CHR_3)_n-N(Ap)Qp$ wherein Ap is Formula (II-P) and Qp is Formula (III-P):



R_2 is hydrido:

- 5 R_2 can be selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl, phenyl, 4-trifluoromethylphenyl, trifluoromethoxymethyl, 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxymethyl, difluoromethyl, and 2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropyl with the proviso that R_2 has a lower Cahn-Ingold-Prelog system ranking than both R_1 and $(CHR_3)_n-N(Ap)Qp$;
- 10 R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrido, phenyl, 4-trifluoromethylphenyl, methyl, trifluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, and chlorodifluoromethyl with the provisos that $(CHR_3)_n-N(Ap)Qp$ has a lower Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than R_1 and a higher Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than R_2 .
- 15 In a most preferred embodiment of compounds of Formula I-CP, R_1 is selected from the group consisting of trifluoromethyl, chlorodifluoromethyl, and pentafluoroethyl with the proviso that R_1 has a higher Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than both R_2 and $(CHR_3)_n-N(Ap)Qp$ wherein Ap is Formula (II-P) and Qp is Formula (III-P);

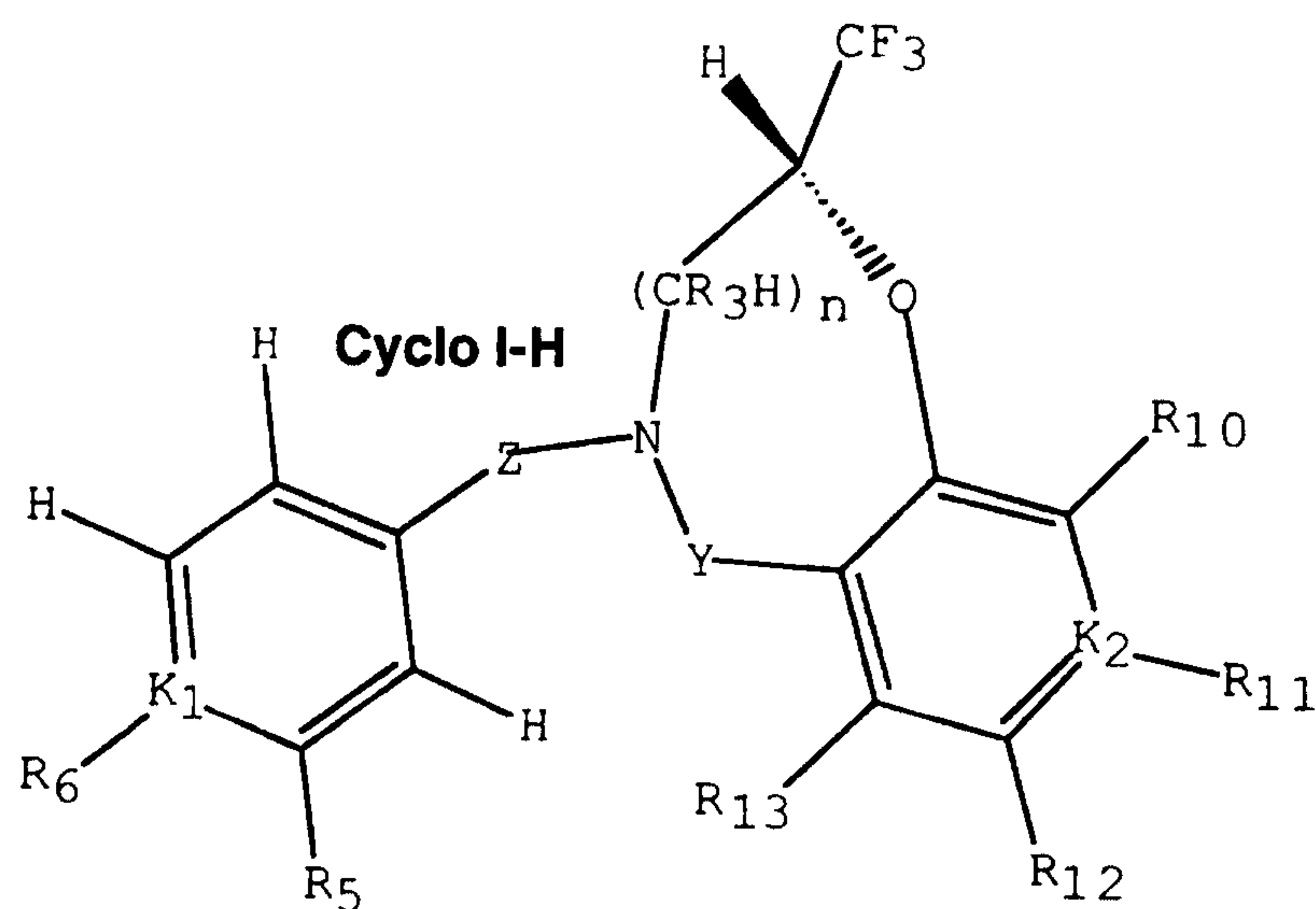


R_2 is hydrido;

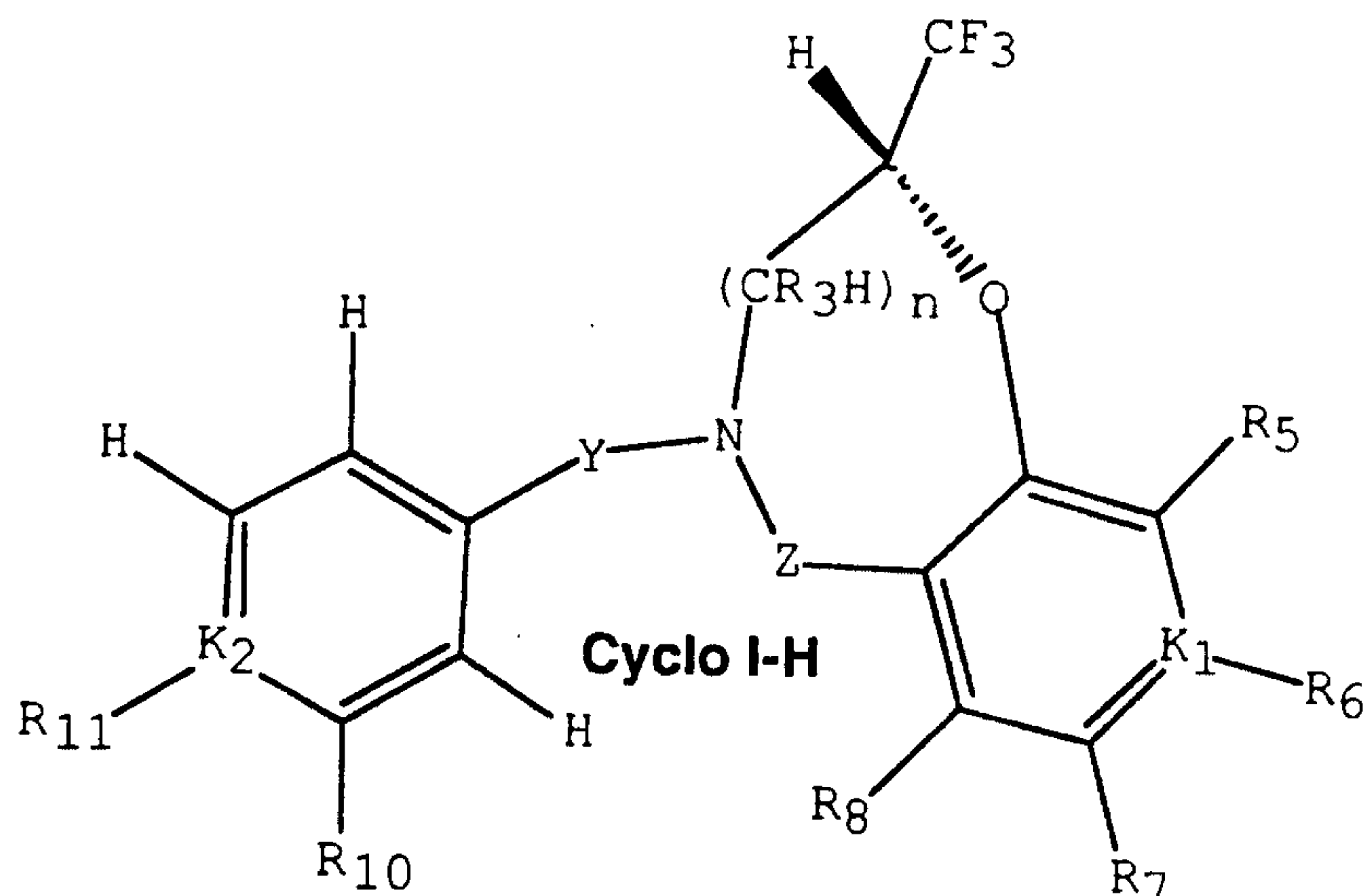
R_2 can be phenyl with the proviso that R_2 has a lower Cahn-Ingold-Prelog system ranking than both R_1 and $(CHR_3)_n-N(Ap)Qp$;

- 5 R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrido, methyl, trifluoromethyl, and difluoromethyl with the provisos that $(CHR_3)_n-N(Ap)Qp$ has a lower Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than R_1 and a higher Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than R_2 .

10 In another embodiment of compounds of Formulas I-H or I-C, the compounds correspond to the Cyclo I-H Formulas:



and

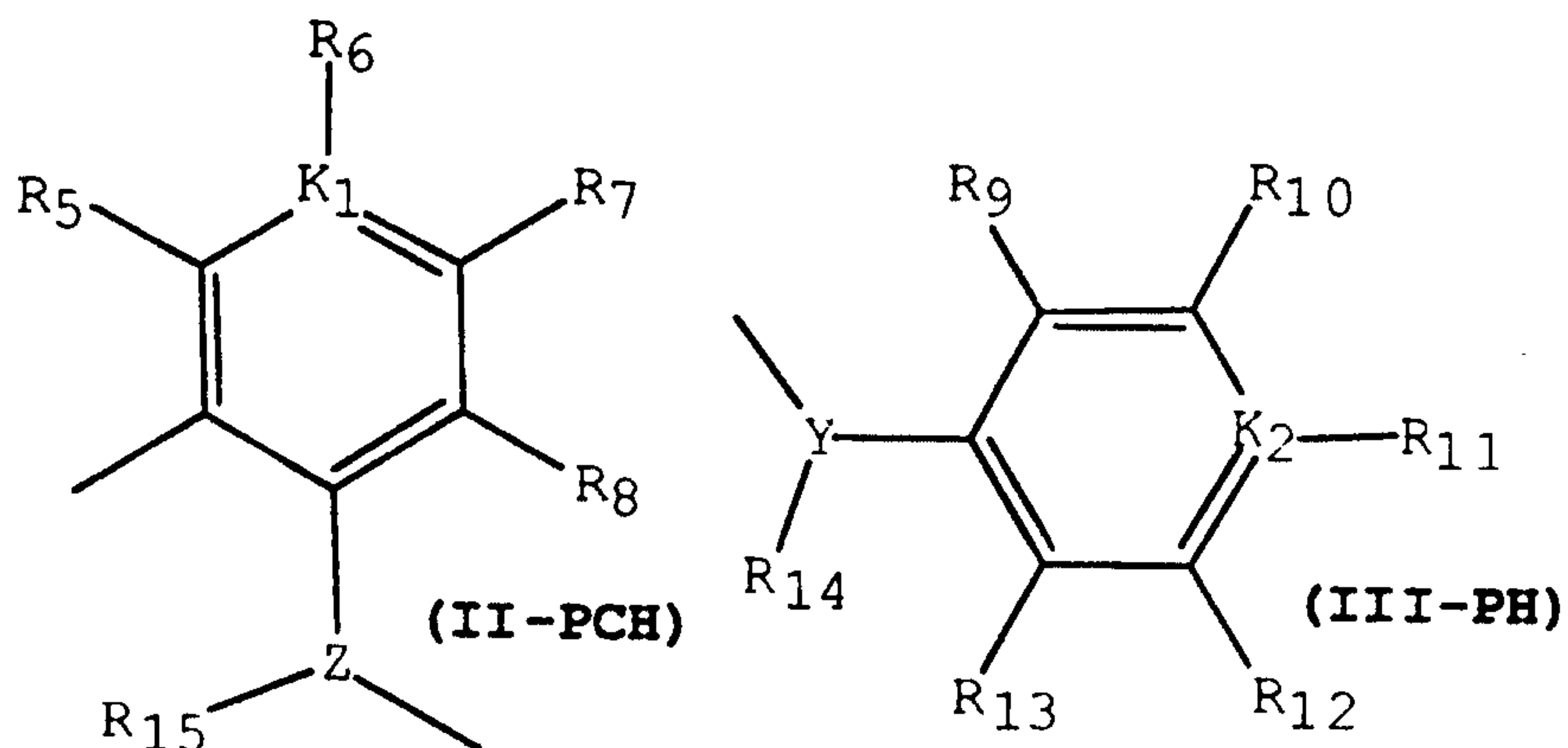


wherein:

K_1 and K_2 are independently selected from the group consisting of C
5 and N;

n is an integer selected from 1 through 3:

R_1 is selected from the group consisting of haloalkyl, haloalkenyl,
haloalkoxymethyl, and haloalkenyloxymethyl with the proviso that R_1 has a
higher Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than both R_2 and
10 $(CHR_3)_n-N(Apch)Qph$ wherein Apch is Formula (II-PCH) and Qph is
Formula (III-PH);



R_2 is hydrido;

R_2 is selected from the group consisting of aryl, aralkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkenyloxyalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, halocycloalkyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkoxyalkyl, haloalkenyloxyalkyl, halocycloalkoxy, perhaloaryl, perhaloaralkyl, perhaloaryloxyalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, dicyanoalkyl, and carboalkoxycyanoalkyl with the proviso that R_2 has a lower Cahn-Ingold-Prelog system ranking than both R_1 and $(CHR_3)_n-N(Apch)Qph$;

R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrido, hydroxy, halo, cyano, aryl, aralkyl, acyl, alkoxy, alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxyalkyl, heteroaryl, alkenyloxyalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkoxyalkyl, haloalkenyloxyalkyl, monocyanoalkyl, dicyanoalkyl, carboalkoxycyanoalkyl, carboxamide, and carboxamidoalkyl with the provisos that $(CHR_3)_n-N(Apch)Qph$ has a lower Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than R_1 and a higher Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than

R_2 ;

Y is selected from the group consisting of a covalent single bond and $(C(R_{14})_2)_q$ wherein q is an integer selected from 1 through 2;

R_{14} is selected from the group consisting of hydrido, hydroxy, cyano, hydroxyalkyl, acyl, alkoxy, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkoxyalkyl, haloalkenyloxyalkyl, monocarboalkoxyalkyl, monocyanoalkyl, dicyanoalkyl, carboalkoxycyanoalkyl, carboalkoxy, carboxamide, and carboxamidoalkyl;

Z is selected from the group consisting of covalent single bond, $(C(R_{15})_2)_q$ wherein q is an integer selected from 1 through 2, and

$(CH(R_{15}))_j-W-(CH(R_{15}))_k$ wherein j and k are integers independently selected from 0 through 1;

W is selected from the group consisting of O, C(O), S, S(O), and $S(O)_2$;

R₁₅ is selected from the group consisting of hydrido, cyano,

hydroxyalkyl, acyl, alkoxy, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkoxyalkyl, haloalkenyloxyalkyl, monocarboalkoxyalkyl, monocyanoalkyl, dicyanoalkyl,

5 carboalkoxycyanoalkyl, carboalkoxy, carboxamide, and carboxamidoalkyl;

R₈, R₉, and R₁₃ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrido, halo, haloalkyl, and alkyl ;

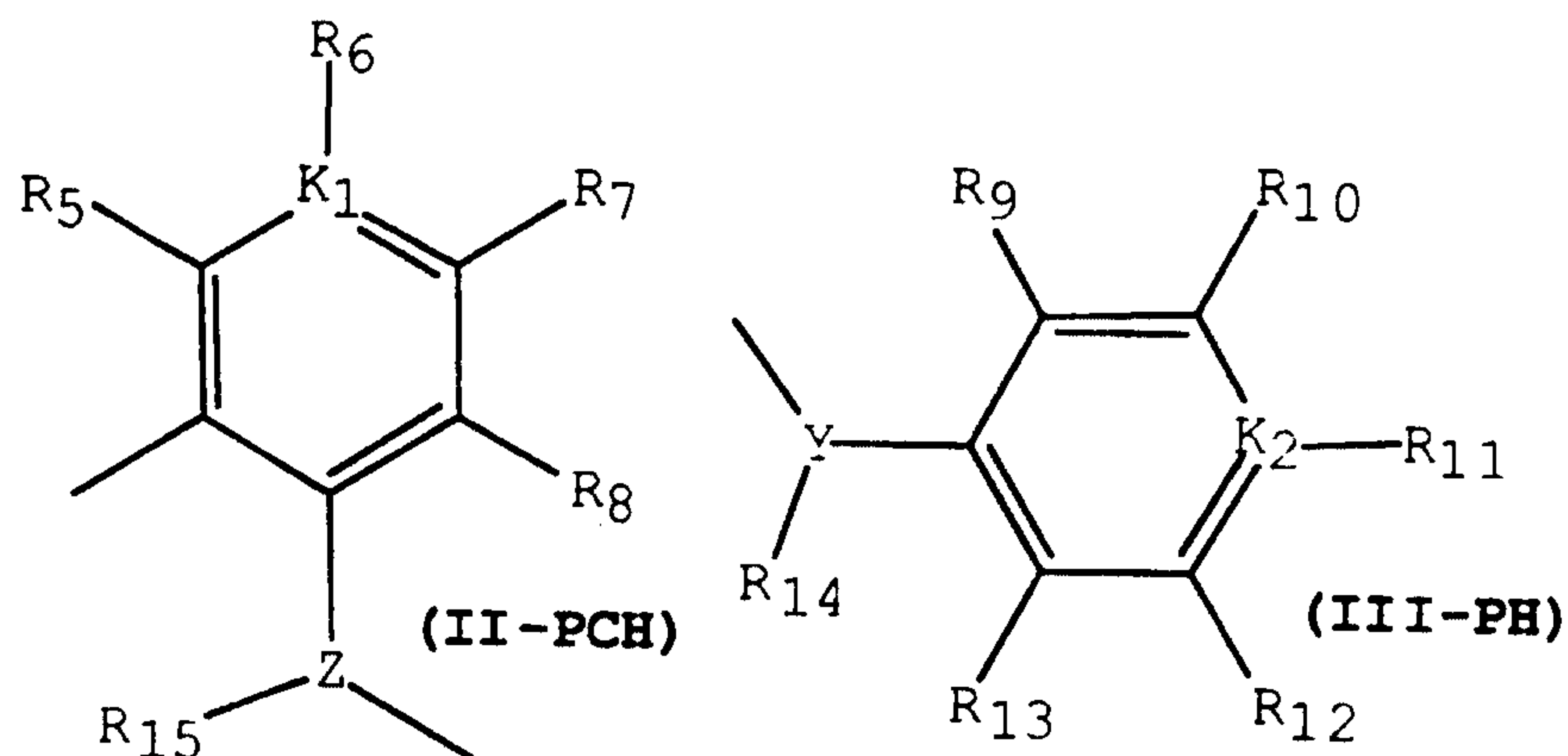
R₅, R₆, R₇, R₁₀, R₁₁, and R₁₂ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrido, carboxy, heteroaralkylthio, heteroaralkoxy, 10 cycloalkylamino, acylalkyl, acylalkoxy, aroylalkoxy, heterocyclyloxy, aralkylaryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heterocyclyl, perhaloaralkyl, aralkylsulfonyl, aralkylsulfonylalkyl, aralkylsulfinyl, aralkylsulfinylalkyl, halocycloalkyl, halocycloalkenyl, cycloalkylsulfinyl, cycloalkylsulfinylalkyl, cycloalkylsulfonyl, cycloalkylsulfonylalkyl, heteroaryl amino, N- 15 heteroaryl amino-N-alkyl amino, heteroaryl aminoalkyl, haloalkylthio, alkanoyloxy, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, haloalkoxylalkyl, heteroaralkoxy, cycloalkoxy, cycloalkenyloxy, cycloalkoxyalkyl, cycloalkylalkoxy, cycloalkenyloxyalkyl, cycloalkylenedioxy, halocycloalkoxy, halocycloalkoxyalkyl, halocycloalkenyloxy, halocycloalkenyloxyalkyl, 20 hydroxy, amino, thio, nitro, lower alkyl amino, alkylthio, alkylthioalkyl, aryl amino, aralkyl amino, arylthio, arylthioalkyl, heteroaralkoxyalkyl, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfinylalkyl, arylsulfinylalkyl, arylsulfonylalkyl, heteroaryl sulfinylalkyl, heteroaryl sulfonylalkyl, alkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylalkyl, haloalkylsulfinylalkyl, haloalkylsulfonylalkyl, 25 alkylsulfonamido, alkylaminosulfonyl, amidosulfonyl, monoalkyl amidosulfonyl, dialkyl amidosulfonyl, monoaryl amidosulfonyl, arylsulfonamido, diarylamidosulfonyl, monoalkyl monoaryl amidosulfonyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, heteroarylthio, heteroaryl sulfinyl, heteroaryl sulfonyl, heterocyclylsulfonyl, heterocyclylthio, alkanoyl, alkenoyl, 30 aroyl, heteroaroyl, aralkanoyl, heteroaralkanoyl, haloalkanoyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkenyloxy, alkenyloxyalkyl, alkylenedioxy, haloalkylenedioxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkanoyl, cycloalkenyl, lower cycloalkylalkyl, lower cycloalkenylalkyl, halo, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkoxy, hydroxyhaloalkyl, hydroxyaralkyl, hydroxyalkyl, hydroxyheteroaralkyl, haloalkoxyalkyl, aryl, 35 heteroaralkynyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, aryloxyalkyl, saturated heterocyclyl,

partially saturated heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, heteroaryloxyalkyl, heteroaralkyl, arylalkenyl, heteroarylalkenyl, carboxyalkyl, carboalkoxy, alkoxy-carboxamido, alkylamidocarbonylamido, arylamidocarbonylamido, carboalkoxyalkyl, carboalkoxyalkenyl, carboaralkoxy, carboxamido,
 5 carboxamidoalkyl, cyano, carbohaloalkoxy, phosphono, phosphonoalkyl, diaralkoxyphosphono, and diaralkoxyphosphonoalkyl;

R_5 and R_6 , R_6 and R_7 , R_7 and R_8 , R_9 and R_{10} , R_{10} and R_{11} , R_{11} and R_{12} , and R_{12} and R_{13} can be independently selected to form spacer pairs wherein a spacer pair is taken together to form a linear moiety having from 3
 10 through 6 contiguous atoms connecting the points of bonding of said spacer pair members to form a ring selected from the group consisting of a cycloalkenyl ring having 5 through 8 contiguous members, a partially saturated heterocyclyl ring having 5 through 8 contiguous members, a heteroaryl ring having 5 through 6 contiguous members, and an aryl with the provisos that no
 15 more than one of the group consisting of spacer pairs R_5 and R_6 , R_6 and R_7 , and R_7 and R_8 , can be used at the same time and that no more than one of the group consisting of spacer pairs R_9 and R_{10} , R_{10} and R_{11} , R_{11} and R_{12} , and R_{12} and R_{13} can be used at the same time.

20 In an embodiment of compounds of Formula Cyclo I-H, n is the integer 1;

R_1 is selected from the group consisting of trifluoromethyl, 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxymethyl, trifluoromethoxymethyl, difluoromethyl, chlorodifluoromethyl, and pentafluoroethyl with the proviso that R_1 has a
 25 higher Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than both R_2 and $(CHR_3)_n-N(Apch)Qph$ wherein $Apch$ is Formula (II-PCH) and Qph is Formula (III-PH);



R₂ is hydrido;

R₂ is selected from the group consisting of phenyl,

- 5 4-trifluoromethylphenyl, vinyl, 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxymethyl, trifluoromethoxymethyl, difluoromethyl, and 2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropyl with the proviso that R₂ has a lower Cahn-Ingold-Prelog system ranking than both

R₁ and (CHR₃)_n-N(Apch)Qph;

R₃ is selected from the group consisting of hydrido, methyl, ethyl,

- 10 vinyl, phenyl, 4-trifluoromethylphenyl, methoxymethyl, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxymethyl, difluoromethyl, chlorodifluoromethyl, and pentafluoroethyl with the provisos that (CHR₃)_n-N(Apch)Qph has a lower Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than R₁ and a higher Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than R₂.

15

In another embodiment of compounds of Formula Cyclo I-H, n is the integer 1;

- R₁ is selected from the group consisting of trifluoromethyl, 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxymethyl, trifluoromethoxymethyl, difluoromethyl, chlorodifluoromethyl, and pentafluoroethyl;
- 20

R₂ is hydrido;

R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrido, methyl, ethyl, vinyl, phenyl, 4-trifluoromethylphenyl, methoxymethyl, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxymethyl, difluoromethyl, chlorodifluoromethyl, and pentafluoroethyl with the provisos that $(CHR_3)_n-N(Apch)Qph$ has a lower Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than R_1 and a higher Cahn-Ingold-Prelog stereochemical system ranking than R_2 .

In a preferred embodiment of compounds of Formulas I-H, I-C, I-CP, and Cyclo I-H,

Y is selected from the group consisting of methylene, ethylene, and ethylidene;

Z is covalent single bond;

R_4 , R_8 , R_9 , and R_{13} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrido and fluoro with the proviso that there is no R_4 , R_8 , R_9 , or R_{13} when the embodiment is a compound of Formula Cyclo I-H;

R_5 and R_{10} are independently selected from the group consisting of 4-aminophenoxy, benzoyl, benzyl, benzyloxy, 5-bromo-2-fluorophenoxy, 4-bromo-3-fluorophenoxy, 4-bromo-2-nitrophenoxy, 3-bromobenzyloxy, 4-bromobenzyloxy, 4-bromophenoxy, 5-bromopyrid-2-yloxy, 4-butoxyphenoxy, chloro, 3-chlorobenzyl, 2-chlorophenoxy, 4-chlorophenoxy, 4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy, 3-chloro-4-fluorobenzyl, 3-chloro-4-fluorophenyl, 3-chloro-2-fluorobenzyloxy, 3-chlorobenzyloxy, 4-chlorobenzyloxy, 4-chloro-3-methylphenoxy, 2-chloro-4-fluorophenoxy, 4-chloro-2-fluorophenoxy, 4-chlorophenoxy, 3-chloro-4-ethylphenoxy, 3-chloro-4-methylphenoxy, 3-chloro-4-fluorophenoxy, 4-chloro-3-fluorophenoxy, 4-chlorophenylamino, 5-chloropyrid-3-yloxy, 2-cyanopyrid-3-yloxy, 4-cyanophenoxy, cyclobutoxy, cyclobutyl, cyclohexoxy, cyclohexylmethoxy, cyclopentoxy, cyclopentyl, cyclopentylcarbonyl, cyclopropyl, cyclopropylmethoxy, cyclopropoxy, 2,3-dichlorophenoxy, 2,4-dichlorophenoxy, 2,4-dichlorophenyl,

- 3,5-dichlorophenyl, 3,5-dichlorobenzyl, 3,4-dichlorophenoxy,
 3,4-difluorophenoxy, 2,3-difluorobenzoyloxy, 2,4-difluorobenzoyloxy,
 3,4-difluorobenzoyloxy, 2,5-difluorobenzoyloxy, 3,5-difluorophenoxy,
 3,4-difluorophenyl, 3,5-difluorobenzoyloxy, 4-difluoromethoxybenzoyloxy,
 5 2,3-difluorophenoxy, 2,4-difluorophenoxy, 2,5-difluorophenoxy,
 3,5-dimethoxyphenoxy, 3-dimethylaminophenoxy, 3,5-dimethylphenoxy,
 3,4-dimethylphenoxy, 3,4-dimethylbenzyl, 3,4-dimethylbenzoyloxy,
 3,5-dimethylbenzoyloxy, 2,2-dimethylpropoxy, 1,3-dioxan-2-yl,
 1,4-dioxan-2-yl, 1,3-dioxolan-2-yl, ethoxy, 4-ethoxyphenoxy,
 10 4-ethylbenzoyloxy, 3-ethylphenoxy, 4-ethylaminophenoxy,
 3-ethyl-5-methylphenoxy, fluoro, 4-fluoro-3-methylbenzyl,
 4-fluoro-3-methylphenyl, 4-fluoro-3-methylbenzoyl, 4-fluorobenzoyloxy,
 2-fluoro-3-methylphenoxy, 3-fluoro-4-methylphenoxy, 3-fluorophenoxy,
 3-fluoro-2-nitrophenoxy, 2-fluoro-3-trifluoromethylbenzoyloxy,
 15 3-fluoro-5-trifluoromethylbenzoyloxy, 4-fluoro-2-trifluoromethylbenzoyloxy,
 4-fluoro-3-trifluoromethylbenzoyloxy, 2-fluorophenoxy, 4-fluorophenoxy,
 2-fluoro-3-trifluoromethylphenoxy, 2-fluorobenzoyloxy,
 4-fluorophenylamino, 2-fluoro-4-trifluoromethylphenoxy,
 4-fluoropyrid-2-yloxy, 2-furyl, 3-furyl, heptafluoropropyl,
 20 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropyl, 2-hydroxy-3,3,3-trifluoropropoxy,
 3-iodobenzoyloxy, isobutyl, isobutylamino, isobutoxy, 3-isoxazolyl,
 4-isoxazolyl, 5-isoxazolyl, isopropoxy, isopropyl, 4-isopropylbenzoyloxy,
 3-isopropylphenoxy, 4-isopropylphenoxy, isopropylthio,
 4-isopropyl-3-methylphenoxy, 3-isothiazolyl, 4-isothiazolyl,
 25 5-isothiazolyl, 3-methoxybenzyl, 4-methoxycarbonylbutoxy,
 3-methoxycarbonylprop-2-enyloxy, 4-methoxyphenyl,
 3-methoxyphenylamino, 4-methoxyphenylamino, 3-methylbenzoyloxy,
 4-methylbenzoyloxy, 3-methylphenoxy, 3-methyl-4-methylthiophenoxy,
 4-methylphenoxy, 1-methylpropoxy, 2-methylpyrid-5-yloxy,
 30 4-methylthiophenoxy, 2-naphthyloxy, 2-nitrophenoxy, 4-nitrophenoxy,
 3-nitrophenyl, 4-nitrophenylthio, 2-oxazolyl, 4-oxazolyl, 5-oxazolyl,
 pentafluoroethyl, pentafluoroethylthio, 2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropyl,
 1,1,3,3,3-pentafluoropropyl, 1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropyl, phenoxy,
 phenylamino, 1-phenylethoxy, phenylsulfonyl, 4-propanoylphenoxy,
 35 propoxy, 4-propylphenoxy, 4-propoxyphenoxy, thiophen-3-yl, *sec*-butyl,
 4-*sec*-butylphenoxy, *tert*-butoxy, 3-*tert*-butylphenoxy, 4-*tert*-butylphenoxy,
 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy, tetrahydrofuran-2-yl,

- 2-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthyloxy), thiazol-2-yl, thiazol-4-yl, thiazol-5-yl, thiophen-2-yl, 2,3,5-trifluorobenzyloxy, 2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, 3,3,3-trifluoro-2-hydroxypropyl, trifluoromethoxy, 3-trifluoromethoxybenzyloxy, 4-trifluoromethoxybenzyloxy, 3-trifluoromethoxyphenoxy, 4-trifluoromethoxyphenoxy, trifluoromethyl, 3-trifluoromethylbenzyloxy, 4-trifluoromethylbenzyloxy, 2,4-bis-trifluoromethylbenzyloxy, 1,1-bis-trifluoromethyl-1-hydroxymethyl, 3-trifluoromethylbenzyl, 3,5-bis-trifluoromethylbenzyloxy, 4-trifluoromethylphenoxy, 3-trifluoromethylphenoxy, 3-trifluoromethylphenyl, 3-trifluoromethylthiobenzyloxy, 4-trifluoromethylthiobenzyloxy, 2,3,4-trifluorophenoxy, 2,3,4-trifluorophenyl, 2,3,5-trifluorophenoxy, 3,4,5-trimethylphenoxy, 3-difluoromethoxyphenoxy, 3-pentafluoroethylphenoxy, 3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenoxy, 3-trifluoromethylthiophenoxy, and trifluoromethylthio;

R_6 and R_{11} are independently selected from the group consisting of chloro, fluoro, hydrido, pentafluoroethyl, 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy, trifluoromethyl, and trifluoromethoxy;

- R_7 and R_{12} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrido, fluoro, and trifluoromethyl.

- In an even more preferred embodiment of compounds of Formulas I-H, I-C, I-CP, and Cyclo I-H,

Y is methylene;

Z is covalent single bond;

- R_4 , R_8 , R_9 , and R_{13} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrido and fluoro with the proviso that there is no R_4 , R_8 , R_9 , or R_{13} when the embodiment is a compound of Formula Cyclo I-H;

R_5 and R_{10} are independently selected from the group consisting of benzyloxy, 5-bromo-2-fluorophenoxy, 4-bromo-3-fluorophenoxy,

- 3-bromobenzyloxy, 4-bromophenoxy, 4-butoxyphenoxy,
 3-chlorobenzyloxy, 2-chlorophenoxy, 4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy,
 4-chloro-3-methylphenoxy, 2-chloro-4-fluorophenoxy,
 5 4-chloro-2-fluorophenoxy, 4-chlorophenoxy, 3-chloro-4-ethylphenoxy,
 3-chloro-4-methylphenoxy, 3-chloro-4-fluorophenoxy,
 4-chloro-3-fluorophenoxy, 4-chlorophenylamino, 5-chloropyrid-3-yloxy,
 cyclobutoxy, cyclobutyl, cyclohexylmethoxy, cyclopentoxo, cyclopentyl,
 cyclopentylcarbonyl, cyclopropylmethoxy, 2,3-dichlorophenoxy,
 10 2,4-dichlorophenoxy, 2,4-dichlorophenyl, 3,5-dichlorophenyl,
 3,5-dichlorobenzyl, 3,4-dichlorophenoxy, 3,4-difluorophenoxy,
 2,3-difluorobenzyloxy, 3,5-difluorobenzyloxy, difluoromethoxy,
 3,5-difluorophenoxy, 3,4-difluorophenyl, 2,3-difluorophenoxy,
 2,4-difluorophenoxy, 2,5-difluorophenoxy, 3,5-dimethoxyphenoxy,
 15 3-dimethylaminophenoxy, 3,4-dimethylbenzyloxy, 3,5-dimethylbenzyloxy,
 3,5-dimethylphenoxy, 3,4-dimethylphenoxy, 1,3-dioxolan-2-yl,
 3-ethylbenzyloxy, 3-ethylphenoxy, 4-ethylaminophenoxy,
 3-ethyl-5-methylphenoxy, 4-fluoro-3-methylbenzyl, 4-fluorobenzyloxy,
 2-fluoro-3-methylphenoxy, 3-fluoro-4-methylphenoxy, 3-fluorophenoxy,
 20 3-fluoro-2-nitrophenoxy, 2-fluoro-3-trifluoromethylbenzyloxy,
 3-fluoro-5-trifluoromethylbenzyloxy, 2-fluorophenoxy, 4-fluorophenoxy,
 2-fluoro-3-trifluoromethylphenoxy, 2-fluorobenzyloxy,
 4-fluorophenylamino, 2-fluoro-4-trifluoromethylphenoxy, 2-furyl, 3-furyl,
 heptafluoropropyl, 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropyl,
 25 2-hydroxy-3,3,3-trifluoropropoxy, isobutoxy, isobutyl, 3-isoxazolyl,
 4-isoxazolyl, 5-isoxazolyl, isopropoxy,
 3-isopropylbenzyloxy, 3-isopropylphenoxy, isopropylthio,
 4-isopropyl-3-methylphenoxy, 3-isothiazolyl, 4-isothiazolyl, 5-isothiazolyl,
 3-methoxybenzyl, 4-methoxyphenylamino, 3-methylbenzyloxy,
 30 4-methylbenzyloxy, 3-methylphenoxy, 3-methyl-4-methylthiophenoxy,
 4-methylphenoxy, 1-methylpropoxy, 2-methylpyrid-5-yloxy,
 4-methylthiophenoxy, 2-naphthyloxy, 2-nitrophenoxy, 4-nitrophenoxy,
 3-nitrophenyl, 2-oxazolyl, 4-oxazolyl, 5-oxazolyl, pentafluoroethyl,
 pentafluoroethylthio, 2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropyl,
 35 1,1,3,3,3-pentafluoropropyl, 1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropyl, phenoxy,
 phenylamino, 1-phenylethoxy, 4-propylphenoxy, 4-propoxyphenoxy,

thiophen-3-yl, tert -butoxy, 3-tert -butylphenoxy, 4-tert -butylphenoxy,
 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy, tetrahydrofuran-2-yl,
 2-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthyl)oxy, thiazol-2-yl, thiazol-4-yl, thiazol-5-yl,
 5 thiophen-2-yl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl,
 3,3,3-trifluoro-2-hydroxypropyl, trifluoromethoxy,
 3-trifluoromethoxybenzyloxy, 4-trifluoromethoxybenzyloxy,
 4-trifluoromethoxyphenoxy, 3-trifluoromethoxyphenoxy, trifluoromethyl,
 3-trifluoromethylbenzyloxy, 1,1-bis-trifluoromethyl-1-hydroxymethyl,
 10 3-trifluoromethylbenzyl, 3,5-bis-trifluoromethylbenzyloxy,
 4-trifluoromethylphenoxy, 3-trifluoromethylphenoxy,
 3-trifluoromethylphenyl, 2,3,4-trifluorophenoxy, 2,3,5-trifluorophenoxy,
 3,4,5-trimethylphenoxy, 3-difluoromethoxyphenoxy,
 3-pentafluoroethylphenoxy, 3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenoxy,
 15 3-trifluoromethylthiophenoxy, 3-trifluoromethylthiobenzyloxy, and
 trifluoromethylthio;

R_6 and R_{11} are independently selected from the group consisting of
 chloro, fluoro, hydrido, pentafluoroethyl, 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy, and
 trifluoromethyl;

20 R_7 and R_{12} are independently selected from the group consisting of
 hydrido, fluoro, and trifluoromethyl.

In a most preferred embodiment of compounds of Formulas I-H, I-C,
 25 I-CP, and Cyclo I-H,

Y is methylene;

Z is covalent single bond;

R_4 , R_8 , R_9 , and R_{13} are independently selected from the group
 consisting of hydrido and fluoro with the proviso that there is no R_4 , R_8 , R_9 ,
 30 or R_{13} when the embodiment is a compound of Formula Cyclo I-H;

R_5 is selected from the group consisting of 5-bromo-2-fluorophenoxy,
 4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy, 2,3-dichlorophenoxy, 3,4-dichlorophenoxy, 3-

difluoromethoxyphenoxy, 3,5-dimethylphenoxy, 3,4-dimethylphenoxy, 3-ethylphenoxy, 3-ethyl-5-methylphenoxy,
 4-fluoro-3-methylphenoxy, 4-fluorophenoxy, 3-isopropylphenoxy,
 3-methylphenoxy, 3-pentafluoroethylphenoxy, 3-tert-butylphenoxy,
 5 3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenoxy, 2-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthylthio),
 3-trifluoromethoxybenzylthio, 3-trifluoromethoxyphenoxy,
 3-trifluoromethylbenzylthio, and 3-trifluoromethylthiophenoxy;

R₁₀ is selected from the group consisting of cyclopentyl, 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy, 2-furyl, 1,1-bis-trifluoromethyl-1-hydroxymethyl, isobutyl,
 10 isopropoxy, pentafluoroethyl, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoromethyl, and trifluoromethylthio;

R₆ and R₁₁ are independently selected from the group consisting of fluoro and hydrido;

R₇ and R₁₂ are independently selected from the group consisting of
 15 hydrido and fluoro.

DEFINITIONS

The use of generic terms in the description of the compounds are herein defined for clarity.

Standard single letter elemental symbols are used to represent specific types
 20 of atoms unless otherwise defined. The symbol "C" represents a carbon atom. The symbol "O" represents an oxygen atom. The symbol "N" represents a nitrogen atom. The symbol "P" represents a phosphorus atom. The symbol "S" represents a sulfur atom. The symbol "H" represents a hydrogen atom. Double letter elemental symbols are used as defined for the elements of the periodical table
 25 (i.e., Cl represents chlorine, Se represents selenium, etc.).

As utilized herein, the term "alkyl", either alone or within other terms such as "haloalkyl" and "alkylthio", means an acyclic alkyl radical containing from 1 to about 10, preferably from 1 to about 8 carbon atoms and more preferably 1 to about 6 carbon atoms. Said alkyl radicals may be optionally substituted with
 30 groups as defined below. Examples of such radicals include methyl, ethyl, chloroethyl, hydroxyethyl, n-propyl, oxopropyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, cyanobutyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, aminopentyl, iso-amyl, hexyl, octyl and the like.

The term "alkenyl" refers to an unsaturated, acyclic hydrocarbon radical in so much as it contains at least one double bond. Such alkenyl radicals contain from about 2 to about 10 carbon atoms, preferably from about 2 to about 8 carbon atoms and more preferably 2 to about 6 carbon atoms. Said alkenyl radicals may be optionally substituted with groups as defined below. Examples of suitable alkenyl radicals include propenyl, 2-chloropropenyl, buten-1-yl, isobutenyl, penten-1-yl, 2-2-methylbuten-1-yl, 3-methylbuten-1-yl, hexen-1-yl, 3-hydroxyhexen-1-yl, hepten-1-yl, and octen-1-yl, and the like.

The term "alkynyl" refers to an unsaturated, acyclic hydrocarbon radical in so much as it contains one or more triple bonds, such radicals containing about 2 to about 10 carbon atoms, preferably having from about 2 to about 8 carbon atoms and more preferably having 2 to about 6 carbon atoms. Said alkynyl radicals may be optionally substituted with groups as defined below. Examples of suitable alkynyl radicals include ethynyl, propynyl, hydroxypropynyl, butyn-1-yl, butyn-2-yl, pentyn-1-yl, pentyn-2-yl, 4-methoxypentyn-2-yl, 3-methylbutyn-1-yl, hexyn-1-yl, hexyn-2-yl, hexyn-3-yl, 3,3-dimethylbutyn-1-yl radicals and the like.

The term "hydrido" denotes a single hydrogen atom (H). This hydrido radical may be attached, for example, to an oxygen atom to form a "hydroxyl" radical, one hydrido radical may be attached to a carbon atom to form a "methine" radical ($=CH-$), or two hydrido radicals may be attached to a carbon atom to form a "methylene" ($-CH_2-$) radical.

The term "carbon" radical denotes a carbon atom without any covalent bonds and capable of forming four covalent bonds.

The term "cyano" radical denotes a carbon radical having three of four covalent bonds shared by a nitrogen atom.

The term "hydroxyalkyl" embraces radicals wherein any one or more of the alkyl carbon atoms is substituted with a hydroxyl as defined above. Specifically embraced are monohydroxyalkyl, dihydroxyalkyl and polyhydroxyalkyl radicals.

The term "alkanoyl" embraces radicals wherein one or more of the terminal alkyl carbon atoms are substituted with one or more carbonyl radicals as defined below. Specifically embraced are monocarbonylalkyl and dicarbonylalkyl radicals. Examples of monocarbonylalkyl radicals include formyl, acetyl, and pentanoyl. Examples of dicarbonylalkyl radicals include oxalyl, malonyl, and succinyl.

The term "alkylene" radical denotes linear or branched radicals having from 1 to about 10 carbon atoms and having attachment points for two or more covalent bonds. Examples of such radicals are methylene, ethylene, ethylidene, methylethylene, and isopropylidene.

5 The term "alkenylene" radical denotes linear or branched radicals having from 2 to about 10 carbon atoms, at least one double bond, and having attachment points for two or more covalent bonds. Examples of such radicals are 1,1-vinylidene ($\text{CH}_2=\text{C}$), 1,2-vinylidene ($-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$), and 1,4-butadienyl ($-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$).

10 The term "halo" means halogens such as fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine atoms.

 The term "haloalkyl" embraces radicals wherein any one or more of the alkyl carbon atoms is substituted with halo as defined above. Specifically embraced are monohaloalkyl, dihaloalkyl and polyhaloalkyl radicals. A
15 monohaloalkyl radical, for one example, may have either a bromo, chloro or a fluoro atom within the radical. Dihalo radicals may have two or more of the same halo atoms or a combination of different halo radicals and polyhaloalkyl radicals may have more than two of the same halo atoms or a combination of different halo radicals. More preferred haloalkyl radicals are "lower haloalkyl"
20 radicals having one to about six carbon atoms. Examples of such haloalkyl radicals include fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl, chloromethyl, dichloromethyl, trichloromethyl, trifluoroethyl, pentafluoroethyl, heptafluoropropyl, difluorochloromethyl, dichlorofluoromethyl, difluoroethyl, difluoropropyl, dichloroethyl and dichloropropyl.

25 The term "hydroxyhaloalkyl" embraces radicals wherein any one or more of the haloalkyl carbon atoms is substituted with hydroxy as defined above. Examples of "hydroxyhaloalkyl" radicals include hexafluorohydroxypropyl.

 The term "haloalkylene radical" denotes alkylene radicals wherein any
30 one or more of the alkylene carbon atoms is substituted with halo as defined above. Dihalo alkylene radicals may have two or more of the same halo atoms or a combination of different halo radicals and polyhaloalkylene radicals may have more than two of the same halo atoms or a combination of different halo radicals. More preferred haloalkylene radicals are "lower haloalkylene"
35 radicals having one to about six carbon atoms. Examples of "haloalkylene" radicals include difluoromethylene, tetrafluoroethylene, tetrachloroethylene,

alkyl substituted monofluoromethylene, and aryl substituted trifluoromethylene.

The term "haloalkenyl" denotes linear or branched radicals having from 1 to about 10 carbon atoms and having one or more double bonds wherein any one or more of the alkenyl carbon atoms is substituted with halo as defined above. Dihaloalkenyl radicals may have two or more of the same halo atoms or a combination of different halo radicals and polyhaloalkenyl radicals may have more than two of the same halo atoms or a combination of different halo radicals.

The terms "alkoxy" and "alkoxyalkyl" embrace linear or branched oxy-containing radicals each having alkyl portions of one to about ten carbon atoms, such as methoxy radical. The term "alkoxyalkyl" also embraces alkyl radicals having one or more alkoxy radicals attached to the alkyl radical, that is, to form monoalkoxyalkyl and dialkoxyalkyl radicals. More preferred alkoxy radicals are "lower alkoxy" radicals having one to six carbon atoms. Examples of such radicals include methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, isopropoxy and *tert*-butoxy alkyls. The "alkoxy" radicals may be further substituted with one or more halo atoms, such as fluoro, chloro or bromo, to provide "haloalkoxy" and "haloalkoxyalkyl" radicals. Examples of such haloalkoxy radicals include fluoromethoxy, chloromethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, difluoromethoxy, trifluoroethoxy, fluoroethoxy, tetrafluoroethoxy, pentafluoroethoxy, and fluoropropoxy. Examples of such haloalkoxyalkyl radicals include fluoromethoxymethyl, chloromethoxyethyl, trifluoromethoxymethyl, difluoromethoxyethyl, and trifluoroethoxymethyl.

The terms "alkenyloxy" and "alkenyloxyalkyl" embrace linear or branched oxy-containing radicals each having alkenyl portions of two to about ten carbon atoms, such as ethenyloxy or propenyloxy radical. The term "alkenyloxyalkyl" also embraces alkenyl radicals having one or more alkenyloxy radicals attached to the alkyl radical, that is, to form monoalkenyloxyalkyl and dialkenyloxyalkyl radicals. More preferred alkenyloxy radicals are "lower alkenyloxy" radicals having two to six carbon atoms. Examples of such radicals include ethenyloxy, propenyloxy, butenyloxy, and isopropenyloxy alkyls. The "alkenyloxy" radicals may be further substituted with one or more halo atoms, such as fluoro, chloro or bromo, to provide "haloalkenyloxy" radicals. Examples of such radicals include trifluoroethenyloxy, fluoroethenyloxy, difluoroethenyloxy, and fluoropropenyloxy.

The term "haloalkoxyalkyl" also embraces alkyl radicals having one or more haloalkoxy radicals attached to the alkyl radical, that is, to form monohaloalkoxyalkyl and dihaloalkoxyalkyl radicals. The term "haloalkenyloxy" also embraces oxygen radicals having one or more haloalkenyloxy radicals attached to the oxygen radical, that is, to form monohaloalkenyloxy and dihaloalkenyloxy radicals. The term "haloalkenyloxyalkyl" also embraces alkyl radicals having one or more haloalkenyloxy radicals attached to the alkyl radical, that is, to form monohaloalkenyloxyalkyl and dihaloalkenyloxyalkyl radicals.

10 The term "alkylenedioxy" radicals denotes alkylene radicals having at least two oxygens bonded to a single alkylene group. Examples of "alkylenedioxy" radicals include methylenedioxy, ethylenedioxy, alkylsubstituted methylenedioxy, and arylsubstituted methylenedioxy. The term "haloalkylenedioxy" radicals denotes haloalkylene radicals having at least two
15 oxy groups bonded to a single haloalkyl group. Examples of "haloalkylenedioxy" radicals include difluoromethylenedioxy, tetrafluoroethylenedioxy, tetrachloroethylenedioxy, alkylsubstituted monofluoromethylenedioxy, and arylsubstituted monofluoromethylenedioxy.

The term "aryl", alone or in combination, means a carbocyclic aromatic
20 system containing one, two or three rings wherein such rings may be attached together in a pendant manner or may be fused. The term "fused" means that a second ring is present (ie, attached or formed) by having two adjacent atoms in common (ie, shared) with the first ring. The term "fused" is equivalent to the term "condensed". The term "aryl" embraces aromatic radicals such as phenyl,
25 naphthyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, indane and biphenyl.

The term "perhaloaryl" embraces aromatic radicals such as phenyl, naphthyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, indane and biphenyl wherein the aryl radical is substituted with 3 or more halo radicals as defined below.

The term "heterocyclyl" embraces saturated, partially saturated and
30 unsaturated heteroatom-containing ring-shaped radicals having from 5 through 15 ring members selected from carbon, nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen, wherein at least one ring atom is a heteroatom. Heterocyclyl radicals may contain one, two or three rings wherein such rings may be attached in a pendant manner or may be fused. Examples of saturated heterocyclic radicals include saturated 3
35 to 6-membered heteromonocyclic group containing 1 to 4 nitrogen atoms[e.g. pyrrolidinyl, imidazolidinyl, piperidino, piperazinyl, etc.]; saturated 3 to 6-membered heteromonocyclic group containing 1 to 2 oxygen atoms and 1 to 3

nitrogen atoms [e.g. morpholinyl, etc.]; saturated 3 to 6-membered heteromonocyclic group containing 1 to 2 sulfur atoms and 1 to 3 nitrogen atoms [e.g., thiazolidinyl, etc.]. Examples of partially saturated heterocyclyl radicals include dihydrothiophene, dihydropyran, dihydrofuran and dihydrothiazole. Examples of unsaturated heterocyclic radicals, also termed "heteroaryl" radicals, include unsaturated 5 to 6 membered heteromonocyclyl group containing 1 to 4 nitrogen atoms, for example, pyrrolyl, pyrrolinyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, pyrimidyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, triazolyl [e.g., 4H-1,2,4-triazolyl, 1H-1,2,3-triazolyl, 2H-1,2,3-triazolyl, etc.] tetrazolyl [e.g. 1H-tetrazolyl, 2H-tetrazolyl, etc.], etc.; unsaturated condensed heterocyclic group containing 1 to 5 nitrogen atoms, for example, indolyl, isoindolyl, indolizinyl, benzimidazolyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, indazolyl, benzotriazolyl, tetrazolopyridazinyl [e.g., tetrazolo [1,5-b]pyridazinyl, etc.], etc.; unsaturated 3 to 6-membered heteromonocyclic group containing an oxygen atom, for example, pyranyl, 2-furyl, 3-furyl, etc.; unsaturated 5 to 6-membered heteromonocyclic group containing a sulfur atom, for example, 2-thienyl, 3-thienyl, etc.; unsaturated 5- to 6-membered heteromonocyclic group containing 1 to 2 oxygen atoms and 1 to 3 nitrogen atoms, for example, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, oxadiazolyl [e.g., 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, etc.] etc.; unsaturated condensed heterocyclic group containing 1 to 2 oxygen atoms and 1 to 3 nitrogen atoms [e.g. benzoxazolyl, benzoxadiazolyl, etc.]; unsaturated 5 to 6-membered heteromonocyclic group containing 1 to 2 sulfur atoms and 1 to 3 nitrogen atoms, for example, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl [e.g., 1,2,4-thiadiazolyl, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, 1,2,5-thiadiazolyl, etc.] etc.; unsaturated condensed heterocyclic group containing 1 to 2 sulfur atoms and 1 to 3 nitrogen atoms [e.g., benzothiazolyl, benzothiadiazolyl, etc.] and the like. The term also embraces radicals where heterocyclic radicals are fused with aryl radicals. Examples of such fused bicyclic radicals include benzofuran, benzothiophene, and the like. Said "heterocyclyl" group may have 1 to 3 substituents as defined below. Preferred heterocyclic radicals include five to twelve membered fused or unfused radicals. Non-limiting examples of heterocyclic radicals include pyrrolyl, pyridinyl, pyridyloxy, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, imidazolyl, indolyl, thiophenyl, furanyl, tetrazolyl, 2-pyrrolinyl, 3-pyrrolinyl, pyrrolindinyl, 1,3-dioxolanyl, 2-imidazoliny, imidazolidinyl, 2-pyrazolinyl, pyrazolidinyl, isoxazolyl, isothiazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,3-triazolyl, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, 2H-pyranyl, 4H-pyranyl,

piperidinyl, 1,4-dioxanyl, morpholinyl, 1,4-dithianyl, thiomorpholinyl, pyrazinyl, piperazinyl, 1,3,5-triazinyl, 1,3,5-trithianyl, benzo(b)thiophenyl, benzimidazolyl, quinolinyl, tetraazolyl, and the like.

The term "sulfonyl", whether used alone or linked to other terms such as alkylsulfonyl, denotes respectively divalent radicals $-\text{SO}_2-$. "Alkylsulfonyl", embraces alkyl radicals attached to a sulfonyl radical, where alkyl is defined as above. "Alkylsulfonylalkyl", embraces alkylsulfonyl radicals attached to an alkyl radical, where alkyl is defined as above. "Haloalkylsulfonyl", embraces haloalkyl radicals attached to a sulfonyl radical, where haloalkyl is defined as above. "Haloalkylsulfonylalkyl", embraces haloalkylsulfonyl radicals attached to an alkyl radical, where alkyl is defined as above. The term "aminosulfonyl" denotes an amino radical attached to a sulfonyl radical.

The term "sulfinyl", whether used alone or linked to other terms such as alkylsulfinyl, denotes respectively divalent radicals $-\text{S}(\text{O})-$. "Alkylsulfinyl", embraces alkyl radicals attached to a sulfinyl radical, where alkyl is defined as above. "Alkylsulfinylalkyl", embraces alkylsulfinyl radicals attached to an alkyl radical, where alkyl is defined as above. "Haloalkylsulfinyl", embraces haloalkyl radicals attached to a sulfinyl radical, where haloalkyl is defined as above. "Haloalkylsulfinylalkyl", embraces haloalkylsulfinyl radicals attached to an alkyl radical, where alkyl is defined as above.

The term "aralkyl" embraces aryl-substituted alkyl radicals. Preferable aralkyl radicals are "lower aralkyl" radicals having aryl radicals attached to alkyl radicals having one to six carbon atoms. Examples of such radicals include benzyl, diphenylmethyl, triphenylmethyl, phenylethyl and diphenylethyl. The terms benzyl and phenylmethyl are interchangeable.

The term "heteroaralkyl" embraces heteroaryl-substituted alkyl radicals wherein the heteroaralkyl radical may be additionally substituted with three or more substituents as defined above for aralkyl radicals. The term "perhaloaralkyl" embraces aryl-substituted alkyl radicals wherein the aralkyl radical is substituted with three or more halo radicals as defined above.

The term "aralkylsulfinyl", embraces aralkyl radicals attached to a sulfinyl radical, where aralkyl is defined as above. "Aralkylsulfinylalkyl", embraces aralkylsulfinyl radicals attached to an alkyl radical, where alkyl is defined as above.

The term "aralkylsulfonyl", embraces aralkyl radicals attached to a sulfonyl radical, where aralkyl is defined as above. "Aralkylsulfonylalkyl",

embraces aralkylsulfonyl radicals attached to an alkyl radical, where alkyl is defined as above.

The term "cycloalkyl" embraces radicals having three to ten carbon atoms. More preferred cycloalkyl radicals are "lower cycloalkyl" radicals having three to seven carbon atoms. Examples include radicals such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl and cycloheptyl. The term "cycloalkylalkyl" embraces cycloalkyl-substituted alkyl radicals. Preferable cycloalkylalkyl radicals are "lower cycloalkylalkyl" radicals having cycloalkyl radicals attached to alkyl radicals having one to six carbon atoms. Examples of such radicals include cyclohexylhexyl. The term "cycloalkenyl" embraces radicals having three to ten carbon atoms and one or more carbon-carbon double bonds. Preferred cycloalkenyl radicals are "lower cycloalkenyl" radicals having three to seven carbon atoms. Examples include radicals such as cyclobutenyl, cyclopentenyl, cyclohexenyl and cycloheptenyl. The term "halocycloalkyl" embraces radicals wherein any one or more of the cycloalkyl carbon atoms is substituted with halo as defined above. Specifically embraced are monohalocycloalkyl, dihalocycloalkyl and polyhalocycloalkyl radicals. A monohalocycloalkyl radical, for one example, may have either a bromo, chloro or a fluoro atom within the radical. Dihalo radicals may have two or more of the same halo atoms or a combination of different halo radicals and polyhalocycloalkyl radicals may have more than two of the same halo atoms or a combination of different halo radicals. More preferred halocycloalkyl radicals are "lower halocycloalkyl" radicals having three to about eight carbon atoms. Examples of such halocycloalkyl radicals include fluorocyclopropyl, difluorocyclobutyl, trifluorocyclopentyl, tetrafluorocyclohexyl, and dichlorocyclopropyl. The term "halocycloalkenyl" embraces radicals wherein any one or more of the cycloalkenyl carbon atoms is substituted with halo as defined above. Specifically embraced are monohalocycloalkenyl, dihalocycloalkenyl and polyhalocycloalkenyl radicals.

The term "cycloalkoxy" embraces cycloalkyl radicals attached to an oxy radical. Examples of such radicals includes cyclohexoxy and cyclopentoxy. The term "cycloalkoxyalkyl" also embraces alkyl radicals having one or more cycloalkoxy radicals attached to the alkyl radical, that is, to form monocycloalkoxyalkyl and dicycloalkoxyalkyl radicals. Examples of such radicals include cyclohexoxyethyl. The "cycloalkoxy" radicals may be further substituted with one or more halo atoms, such as fluoro, chloro or bromo, to provide "halocycloalkoxy" and "halocycloalkoxyalkyl" radicals.

The term "cycloalkylalkoxy" embraces cycloalkyl radicals attached to an alkoxy radical. Examples of such radicals includes cyclohexylmethoxy and cyclopentylmethoxy.

5 The term "cycloalkenyloxy" embraces cycloalkenyl radicals attached to an oxy radical. Examples of such radicals includes cyclohexenyloxy and cyclopentenyloxy. The term "cycloalkenyloxyalkyl" also embraces alkyl radicals having one or more cycloalkenyloxy radicals attached to the alkyl radical, that is, to form monocycloalkenyloxyalkyl and dicycycloalkenyloxyalkyl radicals. Examples of such radicals include cyclohexenyloxyethyl. The
10 "cycloalkenyloxy" radicals may be further substituted with one or more halo atoms, such as fluoro, chloro or bromo, to provide "halocycloalkenyloxy" and "halocycloalkenyloxyalkyl" radicals.

The term "cycloalkylenedioxy" radicals denotes cycloalkylene radicals having at least two oxygens bonded to a single cycloalkylene group. Examples
15 of "alkylenedioxy" radicals include 1,2-dioxycyclohexylene.

The term "cycloalkylsulfinyl", embraces cycloalkyl radicals attached to a sulfinyl radical, where cycloalkyl is defined as above. "Cycloalkylsulfinylalkyl", embraces cycloalkylsulfinyl radicals attached to an alkyl radical, where alkyl is defined as above. The term "Cycloalkylsulfonyl",
20 embraces cycloalkyl radicals attached to a sulfonyl radical, where cycloalkyl is defined as above. "Cycloalkylsulfonylalkyl", embraces cycloalkylsulfonyl radicals attached to an alkyl radical, where alkyl is defined as above.

The term "cycloalkylalkanoyl" embraces radicals wherein one or more of the cycloalkyl carbon atoms are substituted with one or more carbonyl
25 radicals as defined below. Specifically embraced are monocarbonylcycloalkyl and dicarbonylcycloalkyl radicals. Examples of monocarbonylcycloalkyl radicals include cyclohexylcarbonyl, cyclohexylacetyl, and cyclopentylcarbonyl. Examples of dicarbonylcycloalkyl radicals include 1,2-dicarbonylcyclohexane..

30 The term "alkylthio" embraces radicals containing a linear or branched alkyl radical, of one to ten carbon atoms, attached to a divalent sulfur atom. More preferred alkylthio radicals are "lower alkylthio" radicals having one to six carbon atoms. An example of "lower alkylthio" is methylthio ($\text{CH}_3\text{-S-}$). The "alkylthio" radicals may be further substituted with one or more halo
35 atoms, such as fluoro, chloro or bromo, to provide "haloalkylthio" radicals. Examples of such radicals include fluoromethylthio, chloromethylthio,

trifluoromethylthio, difluoromethylthio, trifluoroethylthio, fluoroethylthio, tetrafluoroethylthio, pentafluoroethylthio, and fluoropropylthio.

The term "alkyl aryl amino" embraces radicals containing a linear or branched alkyl radical, of one to ten carbon atoms, and one aryl radical both
 5 attached to an amino radical. Examples include N-methyl-4-methoxyaniline, N-ethyl-4-methoxyaniline, and N-methyl-4-trifluoromethoxyaniline.

The terms alkylamino denotes "monoalkylamino" and "dialkylamino" containing one or two alkyl radicals, respectively, attached to an amino radical.

The terms arylamino denotes "monoarylamino" and "diarylamino"
 10 containing one or two aryl radicals, respectively, attached to an amino radical. Examples of such radicals include N-phenylamino and N-naphthylamino.

The term "aralkylamino", embraces aralkyl radicals attached to an amino radical, where aralkyl is defined as above. The term aralkylamino denotes "monoaralkylamino" and "diaralkylamino" containing one or two
 15 aralkyl radicals, respectively, attached to an amino radical. The term aralkylamino further denotes "monoaralkyl monoalkylamino" containing one aralkyl radical and one alkyl radical attached to an amino radical.

The term "arylsulfinyl" embraces radicals containing an aryl radical, as defined above, attached to a divalent S(=O) atom. The term "arylsulfinylalkyl"
 20 denotes arylsulfinyl radicals attached to a linear or branched alkyl radical, of one to ten carbon atoms.

The term "arylsulfonyl", embraces aryl radicals attached to a sulfonyl radical, where aryl is defined as above. "arylsulfonylalkyl", embraces arylsulfonyl radicals attached to an alkyl radical, where alkyl is defined as
 25 above. The term "heteroarylsulfinyl" embraces radicals containing an heteroaryl radical, as defined above, attached to a divalent S(=O) atom. The term "heteroarylsulfinylalkyl" denotes heteroarylsulfinyl radicals attached to a linear or branched alkyl radical, of one to ten carbon atoms. The term "Heteroarylsulfonyl", embraces heteroaryl radicals attached to a sulfonyl
 30 radical, where heteroaryl is defined as above. "Heteroarylsulfonylalkyl", embraces heteroarylsulfonyl radicals attached to an alkyl radical, where alkyl is defined as above.

The term "aryloxy" embraces aryl radicals, as defined above, attached to an oxygen atom. Examples of such radicals include phenoxy, 4-chloro-3-
 35 ethylphenoxy, 4-chloro-3-methylphenoxy, 3-chloro-4-ethylphenoxy, 3,4-dichlorophenoxy, 4-methylphenoxy, 3-trifluoromethoxyphenoxy, 3-trifluoromethylphenoxy, 4-fluorophenoxy, 3,4-dimethylphenoxy, 5-bromo-2-

fluorophenoxy. 4-bromo-3-fluorophenoxy. 4-fluoro-3-methylphenoxy, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthyloxy. 3-isopropylphenoxy. 3-cyclopropylphenoxy. 3-ethylphenoxy, 4-*tert*-butylphenoxy, 3-pentafluoroethylphenoxy, and 3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenoxy.

5 The term "aroyl" embraces aryl radicals, as defined above, attached to an carbonyl radical as defined above. Examples of such radicals include benzoyl and toluoyl.

The term "aralkanoyl" embraces aralkyl radicals, as defined herein, attached to an carbonyl radical as defined above. Examples of such radicals
10 include, for example, phenylacetyl.

The term "aralkoxy" embraces oxy-containing aralkyl radicals attached through an oxygen atom to other radicals. More preferred aralkoxy radicals are "lower aralkoxy" radicals having phenyl radicals attached to lower alkoxy radical as described above. Examples of such radicals include benzyloxy, 1-
15 phenylethoxy, 3-trifluoromethoxybenzyloxy, 3-trifluoromethylbenzyloxy, 3,5-difluorobenzyloxy, 3-bromobenzyloxy, 4-propylbenzyloxy, 2-fluoro-3-trifluoromethylbenzyloxy, and 2-phenylethoxy.

The term "aryloxyalkyl" embraces aryloxy radicals, as defined above, attached to an alkyl group. Examples of such radicals include phenoxymethyl.

20 The term "haloaryloxyalkyl" embraces aryloxyalkyl radicals, as defined above, wherein one to five halo radicals are attached to an aryloxy group.

The term "heteroaroyl" embraces heteroaryl radicals, as defined above, attached to an carbonyl radical as defined above. Examples of such radicals include furoyl and nicotinyl.

25 The term "heteroaralkanoyl" embraces heteroaralkyl radicals, as defined herein, attached to an carbonyl radical as defined above. Examples of such radicals include, for example, pyridylacetyl and furylbutyryl.

The term "heteroaralkoxy" embraces oxy-containing heteroaralkyl radicals attached through an oxygen atom to other radicals. More preferred
30 heteroaralkoxy radicals are "lower heteroaralkoxy" radicals having heteroaryl radicals attached to lower alkoxy radical as described above.

The term "haloheteroaryloxyalkyl" embraces heteroaryloxyalkyl radicals, as defined above, wherein one to four halo radicals are attached to an heteroaryloxy group.

35 The term "heteroarylamino" embraces heterocyclyl radicals, as defined above, attached to an amino group. Examples of such radicals include pyridylamino.

The term "heteroarylaminoalkyl" embraces heteroarylamino radicals, as defined above, attached to an alkyl group. Examples of such radicals include pyridylmethyldiamino.

5 The term "heteroaryloxy" embraces heterocyclyl radicals, as defined above, attached to an oxy group. Examples of such radicals include 2-thiophenyloxy, 2-pyrimidyloxy, 2-pyridyloxy, 3-pyridyloxy, and 4-pyridyloxy.

10 The term "heteroaryloxyalkyl" embraces heteroaryloxy radicals, as defined above, attached to an alkyl group. Examples of such radicals include 2-pyridyloxymethyl, 3-pyridyloxyethyl, and 4-pyridyloxymethyl.

The term "arylthio" embraces aryl radicals, as defined above, attached to an sulfur atom. Examples of such radicals include phenylthio.

15 The term "arylthioalkyl" embraces arylthio radicals, as defined above, attached to an alkyl group. Examples of such radicals include phenylthiomethyl.

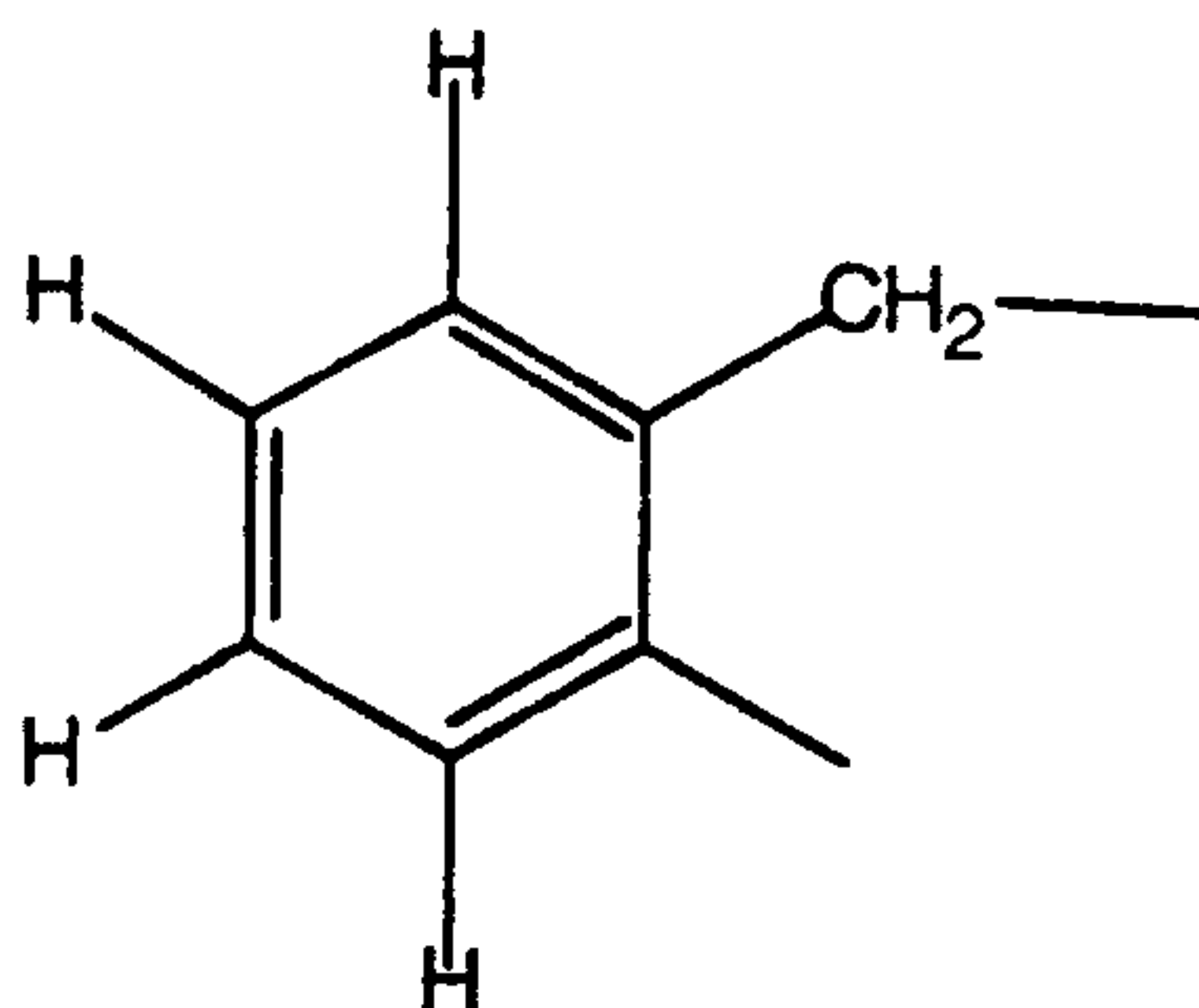
20 The term "alkylthioalkyl" embraces alkylthio radicals, as defined above, attached to an alkyl group. Examples of such radicals include methylthiomethyl. The term "alkoxyalkyl" embraces alkoxy radicals, as defined above, attached to an alkyl group. Examples of such radicals include methoxymethyl.

25 The term "carbonyl" denotes a carbon radical having two of the four covalent bonds shared with an oxygen atom. The term "carboxy" embraces a hydroxyl radical, as defined above, attached to one of two unshared bonds in a carbonyl group. The term "carboxamide" embraces amino, monoalkylamino, dialkylamino, monocycloalkylamino, alkylcycloalkylamino, and dicycloalkylamino radicals, attached to one of two unshared bonds in a carbonyl group. The term "carboxamidoalkyl" embraces carboxamide radicals, as defined above, attached to an alkyl group. The term "carboxyalkyl" embraces a carboxy radical, as defined above, attached to an alkyl group. The term "carboalkoxy" embraces alkoxy radicals, as defined above, attached to one of two unshared bonds in a carbonyl group. The term "carboaralkoxy" embraces aralkoxy radicals, as defined above, attached to one of two unshared bonds in a carbonyl group. The term "monocarboalkoxyalkyl" embraces one carboalkoxy radical, as defined above, attached to an alkyl group. The term "dicarboalkoxyalkyl" embraces two
35 carboalkoxy radicals, as defined above, attached to an alkylene group. The term "monocyanoalkyl" embraces one cyano radical, as defined above, attached to an alkyl group. The term "dicyanoalkylene" embraces two cyano radicals, as defined

above, attached to an alkyl group. The term "carboalkoxycyanoalkyl" embraces one cyano radical, as defined above, attached to an carboalkoxyalkyl group.

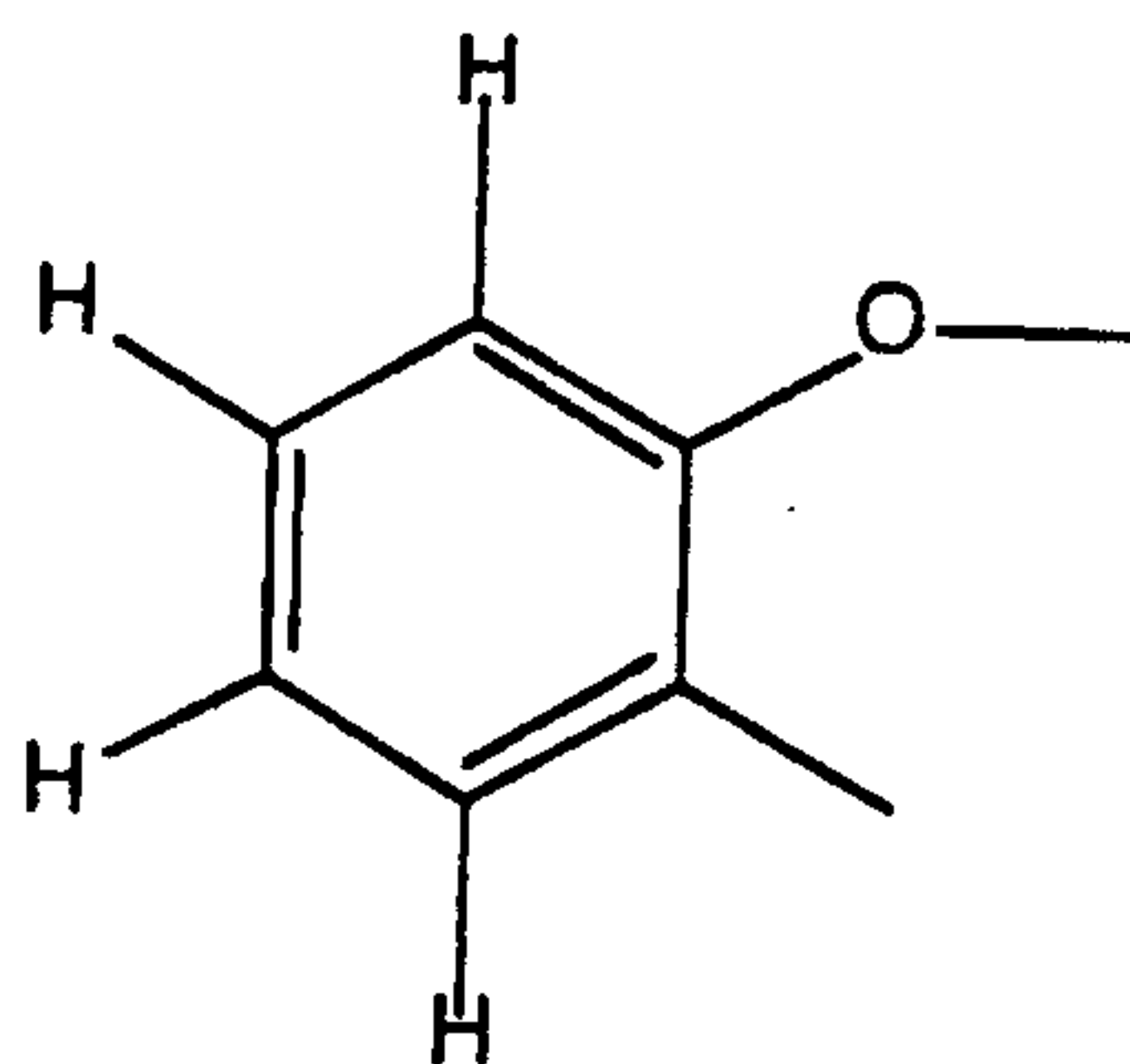
- The term "acyl", alone or in combination, means a carbonyl or thionocarbonyl group bonded to a radical selected from, for example, hydrido, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, haloalkoxy, aryl, heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, alkylsulfinylalkyl, alkylsulfonylalkyl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, cycloalkenyl, alkylthio, arylthio, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, aralkoxy, arylthio, and alkylthioalkyl. Examples of "acyl" are formyl, acetyl, benzoyl, trifluoroacetyl, phthaloyl, malonyl, nicotiny, and the like.
- The term "haloalkanoyl" embraces one or more halo radicals, as defined herein, attached to an alkanoyl radical as defined above. Examples of such radicals include, for example, chloroacetyl, trifluoroacetyl, bromopropanoyl, and heptafluorobutanoyl. The term "diacyl", alone or in combination, means having two or more carbonyl or thionocarbonyl groups bonded to a radical selected from, for example, alkylene, alkenylene, alkynylene, haloalkylene, alkoxyalkylene, aryl, heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, and cycloalkenyl. Examples of "diacyl" are phthaloyl, malonyl, succinyl, adipoyl, and the like.

- The term "benzylidenyl" radical denotes substituted and unsubstituted benzyl groups having attachment points for two covalent bonds. One attachment point is through the methylene of the benzyl group with the other attachment point through an ortho carbon of the phenyl ring. The methylene group is designated for attached to the lowest numbered position. Examples include the base compound benzylidene of structure:



- The term "phenoxyldenyl" radical denotes substituted and unsubstituted phenoxy groups having attachment points for two covalent bonds. One attachment point is through the oxy of the phenoxy group with the other attachment point through an ortho carbon of the phenyl ring. The oxy group is designated for

attached to the lowest numbered position. Examples include the base compound phenoxyldene of structure:



The term "phosphono" embraces a pentavalent phosphorus attached with two covalent bonds to an oxygen radical. The term "dialkoxyposphono" denotes two alkoxy radicals, as defined above, attached to a phosphono radical with two covalent bonds. The term "diaralkoxyposphono" denotes two aralkoxy radicals, as defined above, attached to a phosphono radical with two covalent bonds. The term "dialkoxyposphonoalkyl" denotes dialkoxyposphono radicals, as defined above, attached to an alkyl radical. The term "diaralkoxyposphonoalkyl" denotes diaralkoxyposphono radicals, as defined above, attached to an alkyl radical.

Said "alkyl", "alkenyl", "alkynyl", "alkanoyl", "alkylene", "alkenylene", "benzylidenyl", "phenoxyldenylyl", "hydroxyalkyl", "haloalkyl", "haloalkylene", "haloalkenyl", "alkoxy", "alkenyloxy", "alkenyloxyalkyl", "alkoxyalkyl", "aryl", "perhaloaryl", "haloalkoxy", "haloalkoxyalkyl", "haloalkenyloxy", "haloalkenyloxyalkyl", "alkylenedioxy", "haloalkylenedioxy", "heterocyclyl", "heteroaryl", "hydroxyhaloalkyl", "alkylsulfonyl", "haloalkylsulfonyl", "alkylsulfonylalkyl", "haloalkylsulfonylalkyl", "alkylsulfinyl", "alkylsulfinylalkyl", "haloalkylsulfinylalkyl", "aralkyl", "heteroaralkyl", "perhaloaralkyl", "aralkylsulfonyl", "aralkylsulfonylalkyl", "aralkylsulfinyl", "aralkylsulfinylalkyl", "cycloalkyl", "cycloalkylalkanoyl", "cycloalkylalkyl", "cycloalkenyl", "halocycloalkyl", "halocycloalkenyl", "cycloalkylsulfinyl", "cycloalkylsulfinylalkyl", "cycloalkylsulfonyl", "cycloalkylsulfonylalkyl", "cycloalkoxy", "cycloalkoxyalkyl", "cycloalkylalkoxy", "cycloalkenyloxy", "cycloalkenyloxyalkyl", "cycloalkylenedioxy", "halocycloalkoxy", "halocycloalkoxyalkyl", "halocycloalkenyloxy", "halocycloalkenyloxyalkyl", "alkylthio", "haloalkylthio", "alkylsulfinyl", "amino", "oxy", "thio", "alkylamino", "arylamino", "aralkylamino", "arylsulfinyl", "arylsulfinylalkyl", "arylsulfonyl", "arylsulfonylalkyl", "heteroarylsulfinyl", "heteroarylsulfinylalkyl",

"heteroarylsulfonyl", "heteroarylsulfonylalkyl", "heteroarylamino",
 "heteroarylaminoalkyl", "heteroaryloxy", "heteroaryloxyalkyl", "aryloxy",
 "aroyl", "aralkanoyl", "aralkoxy", "aryloxyalkyl", "haloaryloxyalkyl",
 "heteroaroyl", "heteroaralkanoyl", "heteroaralkoxy", "heteroaralkoxyalkyl",
 5 "arylthio", "arylthioalkyl", "alkoxyalkyl", "acyl" and "diacyl" groups defined
 above may optionally have 1 to 5 non-hydrido substituents such as perhaloaralkyl,
 aralkylsulfonyl, aralkylsulfonylalkyl, aralkylsulfinyl, aralkylsulfinylalkyl,
 halocycloalkyl, halocycloalkenyl, cycloalkylsulfinyl, cycloalkylsulfinylalkyl,
 cycloalkylsulfonyl, cycloalkylsulfonylalkyl, heteroarylamino, N-heteroarylamino-
 10 N-alkylamino, heteroarylaminoalkyl, heteroaryloxy, heteroaryloxyalkyl,
 haloalkylthio, alkanoyloxy, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, haloalkoxyalkyl, heteroaralkoxy,
 cycloalkoxy, cycloalkenyloxy, cycloalkoxyalkyl, cycloalkylalkoxy,
 cycloalkenyloxyalkyl, cycloalkylenedioxy, halocycloalkoxy, halocycloalkoxyalkyl,
 halocycloalkenyloxy, halocycloalkenyloxyalkyl, hydroxy, amino, thio, nitro,
 15 lower alkylamino, alkylthio, alkylthioalkyl, arylamino, aralkylamino, arylthio,
 arylthioalkyl, heteroaralkoxyalkyl, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfinylalkyl,
 arylsulfinylalkyl, arylsulfonylalkyl, heteroarylsulfinylalkyl,
 heteroarylsulfonylalkyl, alkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylalkyl, haloalkylsulfinylalkyl,
 haloalkylsulfonylalkyl, alkylsulfonylamido, alkylaminosulfonyl, amidosulfonyl,
 20 monoalkyl amidosulfonyl, dialkyl amidosulfonyl, monoarylamidosulfonyl,
 arylsulfonylamido, diarylamidosulfonyl, monoalkyl monoaryl amidosulfonyl,
 arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, heteroarylthio, heteroarylsulfinyl, heteroarylsulfonyl,
 alkanoyl, alkenoyl, aroyl, heteroaroyl, aralkanoyl, heteroaralkanoyl, haloalkanoyl,
 alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkenyloxy, alkenyloxyalkyl, alkylenedioxy,
 25 haloalkylenedioxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkanoyl, cycloalkenyl, lower
 cycloalkylalkyl, lower cycloalkenylalkyl, halo, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkoxy,
 hydroxyhaloalkyl, hydroxyaralkyl, hydroxyalkyl, hydroxyheteroaralkyl,
 haloalkoxyalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, aryloxyalkyl, saturated
 heterocyclyl, partially saturated heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy,
 30 heteroaryloxyalkyl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, arylalkenyl, heteroarylalkenyl,
 carboxyalkyl, carboalkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, carboaralkoxy, carboxamido,
 carboxamidoalkyl, cyano, carbohaloalkoxy, phosphono, phosphonoalkyl,
 diaralkoxyphosphono, and diaralkoxyphosphonoalkyl.

The term "spacer" can include a covalent bond and a linear moiety
 35 having a backbone of 1 to 7 continuous atoms. The spacer may have 1 to 7

- atoms of a univalent or multi-valent chain. Univalent chains may be constituted by a radical selected from $=C(H)-$, $=C(R_{17})-$, $-O-$, $-S-$, $-S(O)-$, $-S(O)_2-$, $-NH-$, $-N(R_{17})-$, $-N=$, $-CH(OH)-$, $=C(OH)-$, $-CH(OR_{17})-$, $=C(OR_{17})-$, and $-C(O)-$ wherein R_{17} is selected from alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl, aryloxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, arylthioalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkoxyalkyl, perhaloaralkyl, heteroarylalkyl, heteroaryloxyalkyl, heteroarylthioalkyl, and heteroarylalkenyl. Multi-valent chains may consist of a straight chain of 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 7 atoms or a straight chain of 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 atoms with a side chain. The chain may be constituted of one or more radicals selected from: lower alkylene, lower alkenyl, $-O-$, $-O-CH_2-$, $-S-CH_2-$, $-CH_2CH_2-$, ethenyl, $-CH=CH(OH)-$, $-OCH_2O-$, $-O(CH_2)_2O-$, $-NHCH_2-$, $-OCH(R_{17})O-$, $-O(CH_2CHR_{17})O-$, $-OCF_2O-$, $-O(CF_2)_2O-$, $-S-$, $-S(O)-$, $-S(O)_2-$, $-N(H)-$, $-N(H)O-$, $-N(R_{17})O-$, $-N(R_{17})-$, $-C(O)-$, $-C(O)NH-$, $-C(O)NR_{17}-$, $-N=$, $-OCH_2-$, $-SCH_2-$, $S(O)CH_2-$, $-CH_2C(O)-$, $-CH(OH)-$, $=C(OH)-$, $-CH(OR_{17})-$, $=C(OR_{17})-$, $S(O)_2CH_2-$, and $-NR_{17}CH_2-$ and many other radicals defined above or generally known or ascertained by one of skill-in-the art. Side chains may include substituents such as 1 to 5 non-hydrido substituents such as perhaloaralkyl, aralkylsulfonyl, aralkylsulfonylalkyl, aralkylsulfinyl, aralkylsulfinylalkyl, halocycloalkyl, halocycloalkenyl, cycloalkylsulfinyl, cycloalkylsulfinylalkyl, cycloalkylsulfonyl, cycloalkylsulfonylalkyl, heteroarylamino, N-heteroarylamino-N-alkylamino, heteroarylaminomethyl, heteroaryloxy, heteroaryloxyalkyl, haloalkylthio, alkanoyloxy, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, haloalkoxyalkyl, heteroaralkoxy, cycloalkoxy, cycloalkenyloxy, cycloalkoxyalkyl, cycloalkylalkoxy, cycloalkenyloxyalkyl, cycloalkylenedioxy, halocycloalkoxy, halocycloalkoxyalkyl, halocycloalkenyloxy, halocycloalkenyloxyalkyl, hydroxy, amino, thio, nitro, lower alkylamino, alkylthio, alkylthioalkyl, arylamino, aralkylamino, arylthio, arylthioalkyl, heteroaralkoxyalkyl, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfinylalkyl, arylsulfinylalkyl, arylsulfonylalkyl, heteroarylsulfinylalkyl,

heteroarylsulfonylalkyl, alkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylalkyl,
haloalkylsulfinylalkyl, haloalkylsulfonylalkyl, alkylsulfonamido,
alkylaminosulfonyl, amidosulfonyl, monoalkyl amidosulfonyl, dialkyl
amidosulfonyl, monoarylamidosulfonyl, arylsulfonamido,
5 diarylamidosulfonyl, monoalkyl monoaryl amidosulfonyl, arylsulfinyl,
arylsulfonyl, heteroarylthio, heteroarylsulfinyl, heteroarylsulfonyl, alkanoyl,
alkenoyl, aroyl, heteroaroyl, aralkanoyl, heteroaralkanoyl, haloalkanoyl,
alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkenyloxy, alkenyloxyalkyl, alkylenedioxy,
haloalkylenedioxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, lower cycloalkylalkyl, lower
10 cycloalkenylalkyl, halo, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkoxy, hydroxyhaloalkyl,
hydroxyaralkyl, hydroxyalkyl, hydroxyheteroaralkyl, haloalkoxyalkyl, aryl,
aralkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, aryloxyalkyl, saturated heterocyclyl, partially
saturated heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, heteroaryloxyalkyl, arylalkyl,
heteroarylalkyl, arylalkenyl, heteroarylalkenyl, carboxyalkyl, carboalkoxy,
15 carboaralkoxy, carboxamido, carboxamidoalkyl, cyano, carbohaloalkoxy,
phosphono, phosphonoalkyl, diaralkoxyphosphono, and
diaralkoxyphosphonoalkyl.

Chiral compounds of the present invention have a hydroxyl group
substituent on a chiral carbon of the alkanol and propanol compounds of the
20 present invention specifically in the R-stereoisomeric configuration based on the
Cahn-Ingold-Prelog convention for stereoisomeric carbon atoms. The R-
stereoisomeric configuration compounds of the present invention may optionally
have one or more additional chiral carbons present in each compound. The R-
stereoisomeric configuration compounds of the present invention can exist in
25 tautomeric, geometric, and other stereoisomeric forms. The present invention
having a hydroxyl group substituent on a chiral carbon of the alkanol and propanol
compounds in the R-stereoisomeric configuration contemplates all such forms of
said invented compounds, including cis- and trans-geometric isomers, E- and Z-
geometric isomers, diastereomers, and other mixtures thereof, as falling within the
30 scope of the invention. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts of such tautomeric,
geometric or stereoisomeric forms are also included within the invention. The
standard definitions for the Cahn-Ingold-Prelog convention and stereochemical
system can be found in Pure Applied Chemistry, 1976, Vol. 45, pages 15-30 and
Cahn et al., Angewandte Chemie International Edition English, 1966, Vol. 5,
35 pages 385-415.

The terms "cis" and "trans" denote a form of geometric isomerism in
which two carbon atoms connected by a double bond will each have a

hydrogen atom on the same side of the double bond ("cis") or on opposite sides of the double bond ("trans").

Some of the compounds described contain alkenyl groups, and are meant to include both cis and trans or "E" and "Z" geometric forms.

5 Some of the compounds described contain one or more stereocenters in addition to said hydroxyl group substituent on a chiral carbon of the alkanol and propanol compounds in the R-stereoisomeric configuration and are meant to include R, S, and mixtures of R and S forms for each additional stereocenter present.

10 Some of the compounds described herein may contain one or more ketonic or aldehydic carbonyl groups or combinations thereof alone or as part of a heterocyclic ring system. Such carbonyl groups may exist in part or principally in the "keto" form and in part or principally as one or more "enol" forms of each aldehyde and ketone group present. Compounds of the present
15 invention having aldehydic or ketonic carbonyl groups are meant to include both "keto" and "enol" tautomeric forms.

Some of the compounds described herein may contain one or more amide carbonyl groups or combinations thereof alone or as part of a heterocyclic ring system. Such carbonyl groups may exist in part or principally
20 in the "keto" form and in part or principally as one or more "enol" forms of each amide group present. Compounds of the present invention having amidic carbonyl groups are meant to include both "keto" and "enol" tautomeric forms. Said amide carbonyl groups may be both oxo (C=O) and thiono (C=S) in type.

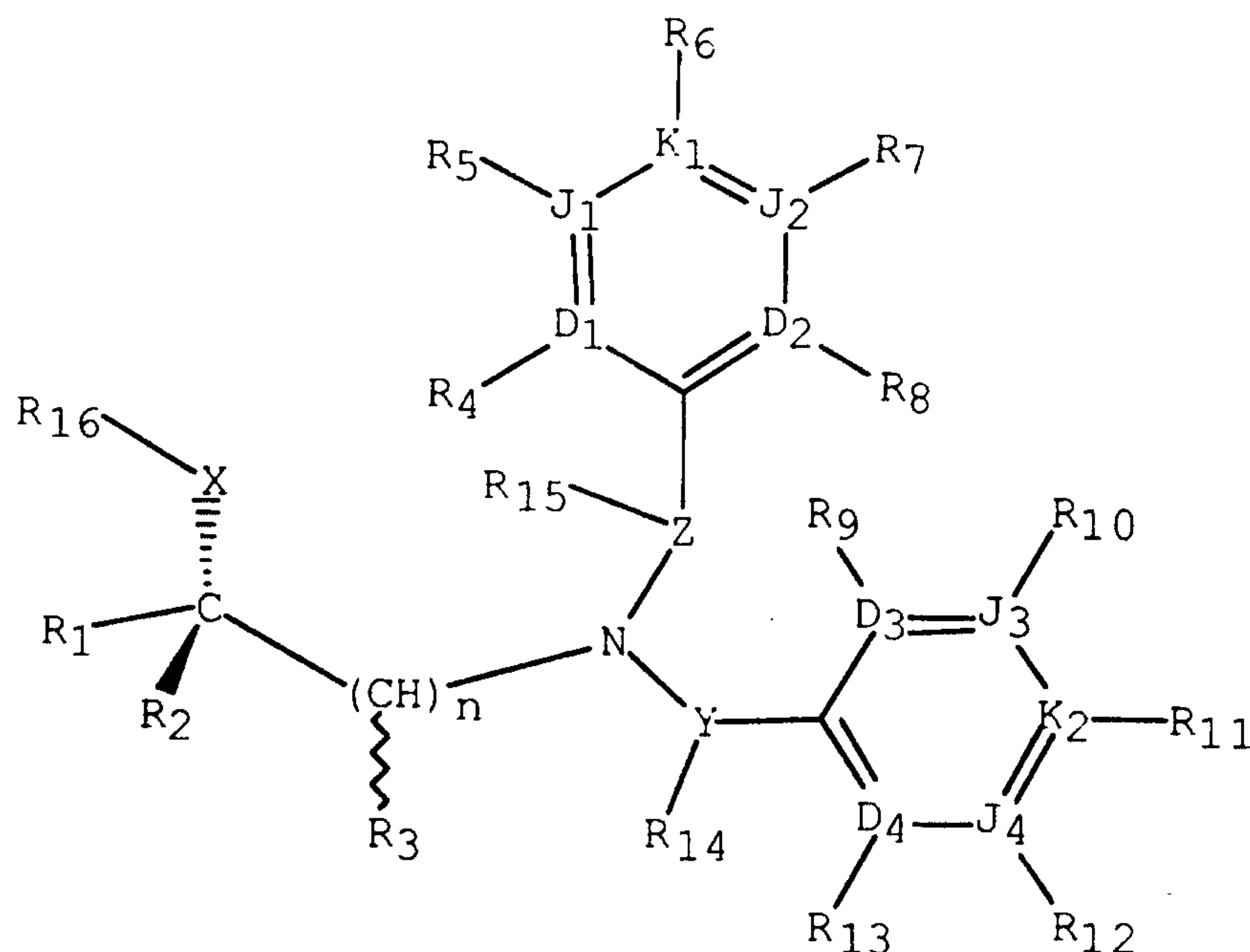
Some of the compounds described herein may contain one or more
25 imine or enamine groups or combinations thereof. Such groups may exist in part or principally in the "imine" form and in part or principally as one or more "enamine" forms of each group present. Compounds of the present invention having said imine or enamine groups are meant to include both "imine" and "enamine" tautomeric forms.

30 The following general synthetic sequences are useful in making the present invention. Abbreviations used in the schemes are as follows: "AA" represents amino acids, "BINAP" represents 2,2'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl, "Boc" represents tert-butyloxycarbonyl, "BOP" represents benzotriazol-1-yl-oxy-tris-(dimethylamino), "bu" represents butyl, "dba"
35 represents dibenzylideneacetone, "DCC" represents 1,3-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, "DIBAH" represents diisobutylaluminum hydride, "DIPEA" represents diisopropylethylamine, "DMF" represents

dimethylformamide. "DMSO" represents dimethylsulfoxide. "Fmoc" represents 9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl. "LDA" represents lithium diisopropylamide, "PHTH" represents a phthaloyl group, "pnZ" represents 4-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl, "PTC" represents a phase transfer catalyst, "p-TsOH" represents paratoluenesulfonic acid, "TBAF" represents tetrabutylammonium fluoride, "TBTU" represents 2-(1H-benzotriazole-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium tetrafluoroborate, "TEA" represents triethylamine, "TFA" represents trifluoroacetic acid, "THF" represents tetrahydrofuran, "TMS" represents trimethylsilyl, and "Z" represents benzyloxycarbonyl.

The present invention comprises a pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically-effective amount of a compound of Formulas I-H, I-HP, I-C, I-CP, I-HPC, Cyclo I-H, Cyclo I-C, and Cyclo I-CP in association with at least one pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier, adjuvant or diluent.

The present invention also comprises a treatment and prophylaxis of coronary artery disease and other CETP-mediated disorders in a subject, comprising administering to the subject having such disorder a therapeutically-effective amount of a compound of Formula I-H:



(I-H)

or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof, wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} , R_{11} , R_{12} , R_{13} , R_{14} , R_{15} , R_{16} , X, Y, and Z are as defined above for the compounds of Formula I-H.

As a further embodiment, compounds of the present invention of Formulas I-H, I-HP, I-C, I-CP, I-HPC, Cyclo I-H, Cyclo I-C, and Cyclo I-CP or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof as defined above comprise a treatment and prophylaxis of coronary artery disease and other CETP-mediated disorders in a subject, comprising administering to the subject having such disorder a therapeutically-effective amount of compounds I-H, I-HP, I-C, I-CP, I-HPC, Cyclo I-H, Cyclo I-C, and Cyclo I-CP of the present invention or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

Compounds of Formulas I-H, I-HP, I-C, I-CP, I-HPC, Cyclo I-H, Cyclo I-C, and Cyclo I-CP are capable of inhibiting activity of cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP), and thus could be used in the manufacture of a medicament, a method for the prophylactic or therapeutic treatment of diseases mediated by CETP, such as peripheral vascular disease, hyperlipidaemia, hypercholesterolemia, and other diseases attributable to either high LDL and low HDL or a combination of both, or a procedure to study the mechanism of action of the cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP) to enable the design of better inhibitors. The compounds of Formula I-H would be also useful in prevention of cerebral vascular accident (CVA) or stroke.

Also included in the family of compounds of Formula I-H, I-HP, I-C, I-CP, I-HPC, Cyclo I-H, Cyclo I-C, and Cyclo I-CP are the pharmaceutically-acceptable salts thereof. The term "pharmaceutically-acceptable salts" embraces salts commonly used to form alkali metal salts and to form addition salts of free acids or free bases. The nature of the salt is not critical, provided that it is pharmaceutically acceptable. Suitable pharmaceutically-acceptable acid addition salts of compounds of Formula I-H may be prepared from inorganic acid or from an organic acid. Examples of such inorganic acids are hydrochloric, hydrobromic, hydroiodic, nitric, carbonic, sulfuric and phosphoric acid. Appropriate organic acids may be selected from aliphatic, cycloaliphatic, aromatic, araliphatic, heterocyclic, carboxylic and sulfonic classes of organic acids, examples of which are formic, acetic, propionic, succinic, glycolic, gluconic, lactic, malic, tartaric, citric, ascorbic, glucuronic, maleic, fumaric, pyruvic, aspartic, glutamic, benzoic, anthranilic, mesylic, salicylic, p-hydroxybenzoic, phenylacetic, mandelic, embonic (pamoic), methanesulfonic, ethylsulfonic, benzenesulfonic, sulfanilic, stearic, cyclohexylaminosulfonic, algenic, galacturonic acid. Suitable pharmaceutically-acceptable base addition salts of compounds of Formula V-H include metallic salts made from aluminum, calcium, lithium, magnesium, potassium, sodium and zinc or

organic salts made from N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine, choline, chloroprocaine, diethanolamine, ethylenediamine, meglumine (N-methylglucamine) and procain. All of these salts may be prepared by conventional means from the corresponding compound of Formula I-H by
5 reacting, for example, the appropriate acid or base with the compound of Formula I-H.

Also embraced within this invention is a class of pharmaceutical compositions comprising the active compounds of Formula I-H in association with one or more non-toxic, pharmaceutically-acceptable carriers and/or
10 diluents and/or adjuvants (collectively referred to herein as "carrier" materials) and, if desired, other active ingredients. The active compounds of the present invention may be administered by any suitable route, preferably in the form of a pharmaceutical composition adapted to such a route, and in a dose effective for the treatment intended. The active compounds and composition may, for
15 example, be administered orally, intravascularly, intraperitoneally, subcutaneously, intramuscularly or topically.

For oral administration, the pharmaceutical composition may be in the form of, for example, a tablet, capsule, suspension or liquid. The pharmaceutical composition is preferably made in the form of a dosage unit
20 containing a particular amount of the active ingredient. Examples of such dosage units are tablets or capsules. The active ingredient may also be administered by injection as a composition wherein, for example, saline, dextrose or water may be used as a suitable carrier.

The amount of therapeutically active compounds which are
25 administered and the dosage regimen for treating a disease condition with the compounds and/or compositions of this invention depends on a variety of factors, including the age, weight, sex and medical condition of the subject, the severity of the disease, the route and frequency of administration, and the particular compound employed, and thus may vary widely.

30 The pharmaceutical compositions may contain active ingredients in the range of about 0.1 to 2000 mg, and preferably in the range of about 0.5 to 500 mg. A daily dose of about 0.01 to 100 mg/kg body weight, and preferably between about 0.5 and about 20 mg/kg body weight, may be appropriate. The daily dose can be administered in one to four doses per day.

35 The compounds may be formulated in topical ointment or cream, or as a suppository, containing the active ingredients in a total amount of, for example, 0.075 to 30% w/w, preferably 0.2 to 20% w/w and most preferably 0.4 to

15% w/w. When formulated in an ointment, the active ingredients may be employed with either paraffinic or a water-miscible ointment base.

Alternatively, the active ingredients may be formulated in a cream with an oil-in-water cream base. If desired, the aqueous phase of the cream base may include, for example at least 30% w/w of a polyhydric alcohol such as propylene glycol, butane-1,3-diol, mannitol, sorbitol, glycerol, polyethylene glycol and mixtures thereof. The topical formulation may desirably include a compound which enhances absorption or penetration of the active ingredient through the skin or other affected areas. Examples of such dermal penetration enhancers include dimethylsulfoxide and related analogs. The compounds of this invention can also be administered by a transdermal device. Preferably topical administration will be accomplished using a patch either of the reservoir and porous membrane type or of a solid matrix variety. In either case, the active agent is delivered continuously from the reservoir or microcapsules through a membrane into the active agent permeable adhesive, which is in contact with the skin or mucosa of the recipient. If the active agent is absorbed through the skin, a controlled and predetermined flow of the active agent is administered to the recipient. In the case of microcapsules, the encapsulating agent may also function as the membrane.

The oily phase of the emulsions of this invention may be constituted from known ingredients in a known manner. While the phase may comprise merely an emulsifier, it may comprise a mixture of at least one emulsifier with a fat or an oil or with both a fat and an oil. Preferably, a hydrophilic emulsifier is included together with a lipophilic emulsifier which acts as a stabilizer. It is also preferred to include both an oil and a fat. Together, the emulsifier(s) with or without stabilizer(s) make-up the so-called emulsifying wax, and the wax together with the oil and fat make up the so-called emulsifying ointment base which forms the oily dispersed phase of the cream formulations. Emulsifiers and emulsion stabilizers suitable for use in the formulation of the present invention include Tween 60, Span 80, cetostearyl alcohol, myristyl alcohol, glyceryl monostearate, and sodium lauryl sulfate, among others.

The choice of suitable oils or fats for the formulation is based on achieving the desired cosmetic properties, since the solubility of the active compound in most oils likely to be used in pharmaceutical emulsion formulations is very low. Thus, the cream should preferably be a non-greasy, non-staining and washable product with suitable consistency to avoid leakage from tubes or other containers. Straight or branched chain, mono- or dibasic

alkyl esters such as di-isoadipate, isocetyl stearate, propylene glycol diester of coconut fatty acids, isopropyl myristate, decyl oleate, isopropyl palmitate, butyl stearate, 2-ethylhexyl palmitate or a blend of branched chain esters may be used. These may be used alone or in combination depending on the
5 properties required. Alternatively, high melting point lipids such as white soft paraffin and/or liquid paraffin or other mineral oils can be used.

For therapeutic purposes, the active compounds of this combination invention are ordinarily combined with one or more adjuvants appropriate to the indicated route of administration. If administered *per os*, the compounds
10 may be admixed with lactose, sucrose, starch powder, cellulose esters of alkanolic acids, cellulose alkyl esters, talc, stearic acid, magnesium stearate, magnesium oxide, sodium and calcium salts of phosphoric and sulfuric acids, gelatin, acacia gum, sodium alginate, polyvinylpyrrolidone, and/or polyvinyl alcohol, and then tableted or encapsulated for convenient administration. Such
15 capsules or tablets may contain a controlled-release formulation as may be provided in a dispersion of active compound in hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose. Formulations for parenteral administration may be in the form of aqueous or non-aqueous isotonic sterile injection solutions or suspensions. These solutions and suspensions may be prepared from sterile powders or
20 granules having one or more of the carriers or diluents mentioned for use in the formulations for oral administration. The compounds may be dissolved in water, polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, ethanol, corn oil, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, sesame oil, benzyl alcohol, sodium chloride, and/or various buffers. Other adjuvants and modes of administration are well and widely
25 known in the pharmaceutical art.

The present invention further comprises a process for the preparation of (R)-chiral compounds of Formulas I-H, I-HP, I-C, I-CP, I-HPC, Cyclo I-H, Cyclo I-C, and Cyclo I-CP by reacting suitable secondary amines with (R)-chiral forms of alcohols, epoxides, and cyclic sulfate esters.

30 The present invention also comprises a process for the preparation of (R)-chiral compounds of Formulas I-H, I-HP, I-C, I-CP, I-HPC, Cyclo I-H, Cyclo I-C, and Cyclo I-CP by reacting a suitable secondary amine with a substantially stoichiometric amount of a (R)-chiral epoxide in the presence of a transition metal-based salt.

35 The present invention also comprises a process for the preparation of (R)-chiral precursor compounds useful in the preparation of compounds of Formulas I-H, I-HP, I-C, I-CP, I-HPC, Cyclo I-H, Cyclo I-C, and Cyclo I-

72222-787

68

CP by reacting a suitable primary amine with a substantially stoichiometric amount of a (R)-chiral epoxide with or without the presence of an added transition metal-based compound.

5

Although this invention has been described with respect to specific embodiments, the details of these embodiments are not to be construed as limitations.

10

GENERAL SYNTHETIC PROCEDURES

The compounds of the present invention can be synthesized, for example, according to the following procedures of Schemes 1 through 15 below, wherein the substituents are as defined for Formulas I-H, I-HP, I-C, I-CP, I-HPC, Cyclo I-H, Cyclo I-C, and Cyclo I-CP above except where further noted.

Synthetic Scheme 1 shows the preparation of compounds of formula XIII A-H ("Secondary Heteroaryl Amines") which are intermediates in the preparation of the compounds of the present invention corresponding to Formula I-H ("Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-alkanols"), Formula I-HP ("Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-propanols"), Formula I-HPC ("Polycyclic Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols"), Formula I-C ("Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-Alkanols"), and Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") wherein A and Q are independently aryl and heteroaryl. Schemes 1 through 3, taken together, prepare 1-substitutedamino-2-alkanols of the present invention by addition of a halogenated, oxygen containing precursor to a secondary amine to introduce an oxy containing alkyl group wherein the two groups making up the secondary amine both are made up of aromatic groups or both groups contain aromatic rings wherein said aromatic rings maybe 0 to 2 aryl rings and 0 to 2 heteroaryl rings.

The "Generic Imine" corresponding to Formula XII can be prepared through dehydration techniques generally known in or adaptable from the art by reacting "Generic Amine-I" of Formula X with the "Generic Carbonyl

72222-787

69

Compound" of Formula XI in Scheme 1 and subsequent specific examples.

For example, when Z is a covalent bond, methylene, methine substituted with another substituent, ethylene, or another substituent as defined in Formula I-H, the two reactants (X and XI) react by refluxing them in an aprotic solvent, such as hexane, toluene, cyclohexane, benzene, and the like, using a Dean-Stark type trap to remove water. After about 2-8 hours or until the removal of water is complete, the aprotic solvent is removed *in vacuo* to yield the "Generic Imine" of Formula XII. Alternately, when Z is an oxygen, the "Generic Imine" is an oxime derivative. Alternately, when Z is a nitrogen, the "Generic Imine" is a hydrazone derivative. Hydrazone type "Generic Imine" compounds are readily prepared from the corresponding hydrazine and the appropriate aldehyde or ketone type "Generic Carbonyl Compound". Suitable procedures for forming oxime and hydrazone imines are also described by Shriner, Fuson, and Curtin in *The Systematic Identification of Organic Compounds*, 5th Edition, John Wiley & Sons, and by Fieser and Fieser in *Reagents for Organic Synthesis*, Volume 1, John Wiley & Sons, which are incorporated herein by reference.

The "Generic Secondary Amines" of Formula XIII can be prepared from the corresponding "Generic Imine" of Formula XII in several ways. For example, in one synthetic scheme (Reduction Method-1), which is preferred when Z is a nitrogen, the "Generic Imine" hydrazone of Formula XII is partially or completely dissolved in lower alkanols containing sufficient organic acid or mineral acid as described in WO Patent Application No.9738973, Swiss Patent CH 441366 and U. S. Patent Nos. 3359316 and 3334017 and then hydrogenated at 0-100°C, more preferably 20-50°C, and most preferably between 20-30°C and pressures of 10-200 psi hydrogen or more preferably between 50-70 psi hydrogen in the presence of a noble metal catalyst such as PtO₂.

In another synthetic scheme (Reduction Method-2), which is preferred when Z is a single bond or carbon, the "Generic Imine" of Formula XII is slurried in a lower alcohol such as ethanol, methanol or like solvent at 0-10°C and solid sodium borohydride is added in batches over 5-10 minutes at 0-10°C with stirring. The reaction mixture is stirred below 10°C for 30-90 minutes

72222-787

70

and then is warmed gradually to 15-30°C. After about 1-10 hours, the mixture is cooled and acid is added until the aqueous layer was just acidic (pH 5-7).

In yet another synthetic scheme (Reduction Method-3), which is preferred when Z is an oxygen, the "Generic Imine" oxime of Formula XII is slurried in a lower alcohol solvent such methanol or like solvent at 0-10°C and acidified to a pH less than 4. Solid sodium cyanoborohydride is added in batches over 30-90 minutes at 0-20°C with stirring and addition of a suitable organic or mineral acid to keep the pH at or below 4. The reaction mixture is stirred and warmed gradually to about 20-25°C. After about 1-10 hours, the mixture is cooled and base added until the mixture was just slightly alkaline.

The "Generic Secondary Amines" of Formula XIII can also be prepared, according to Scheme 1 by an alkylation procedures based on the nucleophilic substitution of bromides by amines. In one synthetic alkylation scheme (Alkylation Method-1), a "Generic Amine-1" of Formula X is reacted with a "Generic Bromide-2" of Formula XXIII as described in Vogel's Textbook of Practical Organic Chemistry, Fifth Edition, 1989, pages 902 to 905 and references cited therein all of which are incorporated herein by reference. In an alternate synthetic alkylation scheme (Alkylation Method-2), a "Generic Amine-2" of Formula XXII is reacted with a "Generic Bromide-2" of Formula XXIII in a method employing palladium catalyzed carbon-nitrogen bond formation. Suitable procedures for this conversion are described in Wagaw and Buchwald, J. Org. Chem.(1996), 61, 7240-7241, Wolfe, Wagaw and Buchwald, J. Am. Chem. Soc. (1996), 118, 7215-7216, and Wolfe and Buchwald, Tetrahedron Letters (1997), 38(36), 6359-6362.

The preferred "Generic Bromide-2" of Formula XXIII are generally aryl bromides, aryl triflates, and heteroaryl bromides.

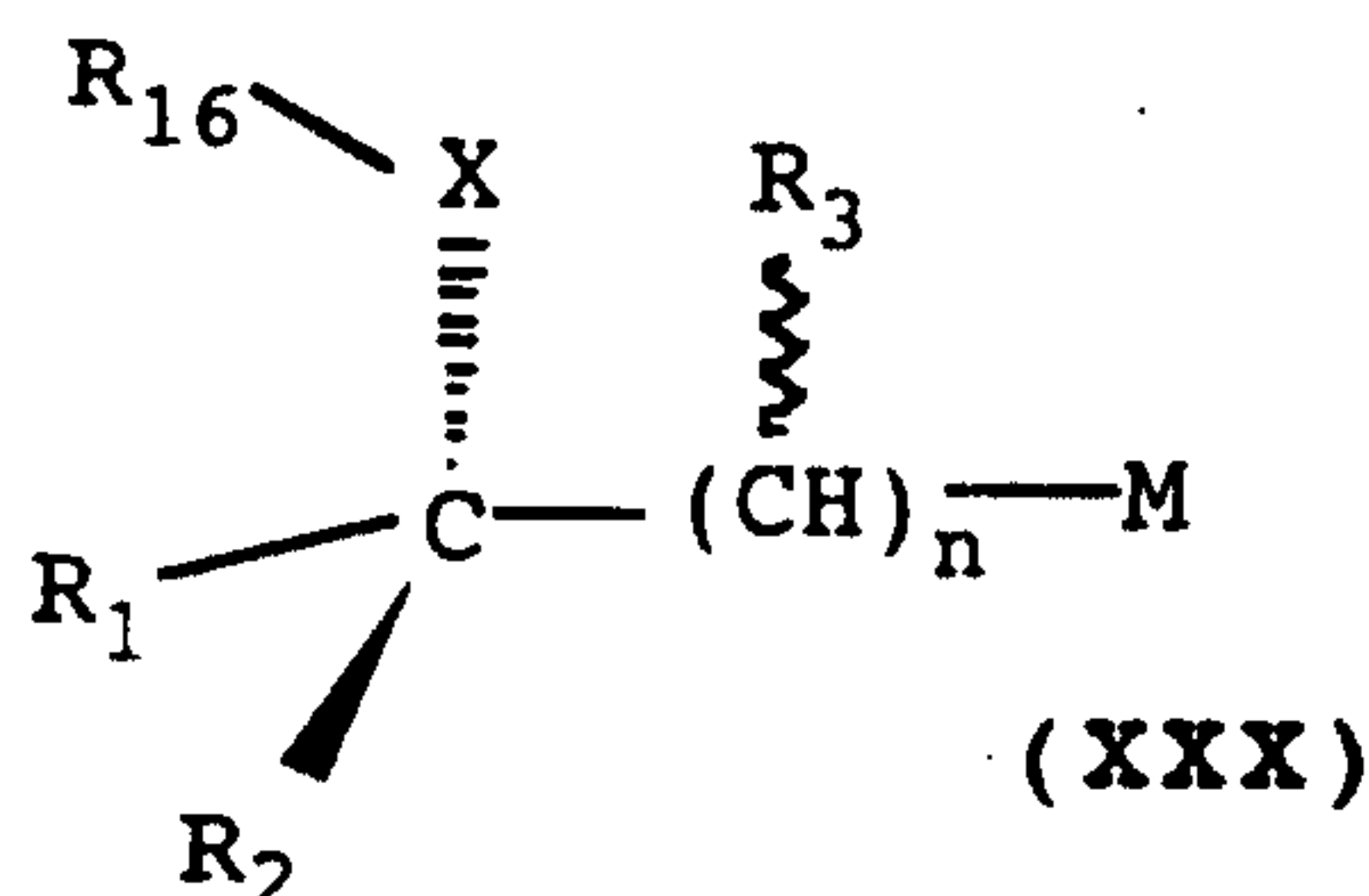
The "Generic Amine-1" and "Generic Amine-2" amines, hydroxylamines, and hydrazines, the "Generic Carbonyl Compound" aldehydes, ketones, hydrazones, and oximes, and "Generic Bromide-1" and "Generic Bromide-2" halides, tosylates, mesylates, triflates, and precursor alcohols required to prepare the "Generic Secondary Amine" compounds are available from commercial sources or can be prepared by one skilled in the art from published procedures. Commercial sources include but are not limited to Aldrich Chemical, TCI-America, Lancaster-Synthesis, Oakwood Products,

Acros Organics, and Maybridge Chemical. Disclosed procedures for "Generic Amine" amines, hydroxylamines, and hydrazines include Sheradsky and Nov. J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1 (1980), (12), 2781-6; Marcoux, Doye, and Buchwald, J. Am. Chem. Soc. (1997), 119, 1053-9; Sternbach and Jamison, 5 Tetrahedron Lett. (1981), 22(35), 3331-4; U. S. Patent No. 5306718; EP No. 314435; WO No. 9001874; WO No. 9002113; JP No. 05320117; WO No. 9738973; Swiss Patent No. CH 441366; U. S. Patents Nos. 3359316 and 3334017.

10 Synthetic Scheme 2 shows the preparation of the class of compounds of the present invention corresponding to Formula I-H ("Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-alkanols"), Formula I-HP ("Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-propanols"), Formula I-HPC ("Polycyclic 15 Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols"), Formula I-C ("Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-Alkanols"), and Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") wherein A and Q are independently aryl and heteroaryl.

20 Derivatives of "Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-alkanols", "Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-propanols", "Polycyclic Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols", "Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-Alkanols", and "Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols", in which the hetero atom (-O-) is attached to an alkyl group removed from the amine by two or more carbons are readily prepared by anion chemistry using the method of Scheme 2. The anion of "Generic Secondary Amine" amines, hydroxylamines, and hydrazines of 25 Formula XIII is readily formed by dissolving the specific amine, hydroxylamine, or hydrazine in an aprotic solvent, such as tetrahydrofuran, toluene, ether, dimethylformamide, and dimethylformamide, under anhydrous conditions. The solution is cooled to a temperature between -78 and 0°C, preferably between -78 and -60°C, and the anion formed by the addition of at least one equivalent of a strong, aprotic, non-nucleophilic base, such as NaH 35 or n-butyllithium under an inert atmosphere, for each acidic group present.

Maintaining the temperature between -78 and 0°C, preferably between -78 and -60°C, with suitable cooling, an appropriate alkyl halide, alkyl benzenesulfonate such as a alkyl tosylate, alkyl mesylate, alkyl triflate or similar alkylating reagent of the general structure:



where M is a readily displaceable group such as chloride, bromide, iodide, tosylate, triflate, and mesylate and X is oxy. After allowing the reaction mixture to warm to room temperature, the reaction product is added to water, neutralized if necessary, and extracted with a water-immiscible solvent such as diethyl ether or methylene chloride. The combined aprotic solvent extract is washed with saturated brine, dried over drying agent such as anhydrous MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo* to yield crude Formula I-H ("Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-alkanols"), Formula I-HP ("Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-propanols"), Formula I-HPC ("Polycyclic Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols"), Formula I-C ("Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-Alkanols"), and Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols"). This material is purified, for example, by eluting through silica gel with a medium polar solvent such as ethyl acetate in a non-polar solvent such as hexanes to yield Formula I-H ("Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-alkanols"), Formula I-HP ("Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-propanols"), Formula I-HPC ("Polycyclic Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols"), Formula I-C ("Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-Alkanols"), and Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols"). Products are structurally confirmed by low and high resolution mass spectrometry and NMR.

Compounds of Formula (XXX), which can be used to prepare the “Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-Alkanol” compounds of Tables 3 and 4, are given in Table 2. Reagents 1a and 2a in Table 2 are prepared from the corresponding alcohols. (R)-Chiral alcohol precursors to 1a, 2a, and similiar alcohols that can be envisioned by one of inventive skill can be obtained from the corresponding racemic mixture of the R-enantiomer and S-enantiomer by separation procedures using preparative gas chromatography and high pressure liquid chromatography using chiral chromatographic columns. The tosylates of chiral alcohols and racemic mixtures are readily obtained by reacting the corresponding alcohol with tosyl chloride using procedures found in House’s Modern Synthetic Reactions, Chapter 7, W. A. Benjamin, Inc., Shriner, Fuson, and Curtin in The Systematic Indentification of Organic Compounds, 5th Edition, John Wiley & Sons, and Fieser and Fieser in Reagents for Organic Synthesis, Volume 1.

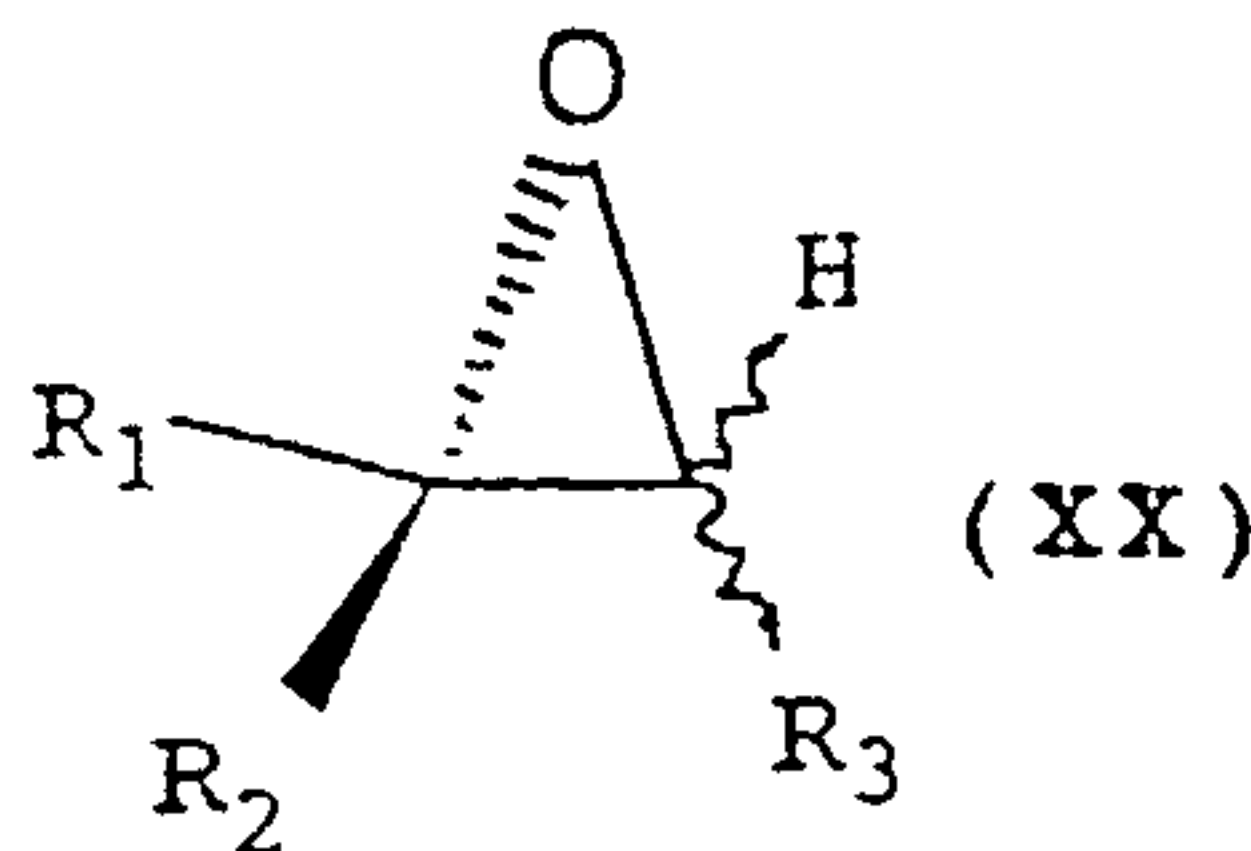
Formula I-H (“Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-alkanols”), Formula I-HP (“Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-propanols”), Formula I-HPC (“Polycyclic Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols”), Formula I-C (“Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-Alkanols”), and Formula I-CP (“Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols”) compounds can also be prepared using the method of Scheme 2 through the use of racemic (XXX) as described followed by preparative separation of the R-enantiomer from the S-enantiomer using chiral chromatographic procedures such as preparative gas chromatography and high pressure liquid chromatography using readily available chiral chromatographic columns and procedures.

A preferred procedure for Formula I-HP (“Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-propanols”), Formula I-HPC (“Polycyclic Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols”), and Formula I-CP (“Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols”) compounds is the novel inventive Method A of Scheme 3. (R)-Chiral oxirane reagents useful in Method A are exemplified, but not limited to those in Table 1. Formula I-HP (“Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-propanols”), Formula I-HPC (“Polycyclic Aryl-Heteroaryl

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74

(R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols”), and Formula I-CP (“Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols”) compounds are prepared by reacting “Generic Secondary Amine” amines, hydroxylamines, and hydrazines of Formula XIII with (R)-chiral oxiranes of
 5 the type listed in Table 1 and represented by the general structure:



Oxiranes having a specific stereochemical arrangement of R_1 , R_2 and R_3 can be prepared using chiral procedures such as those published in 1995 by Ramachandran, Gong, and Brown in the Journal of Organic Chemistry, Vol. 60,
 10 pages 41 to 46; cited references also detail alternate procedures to prepare chiral and achiral epoxides. For example, the specific preparation of *R*-(+)-1,1,1-trifluoro-2,3-epoxypropane.

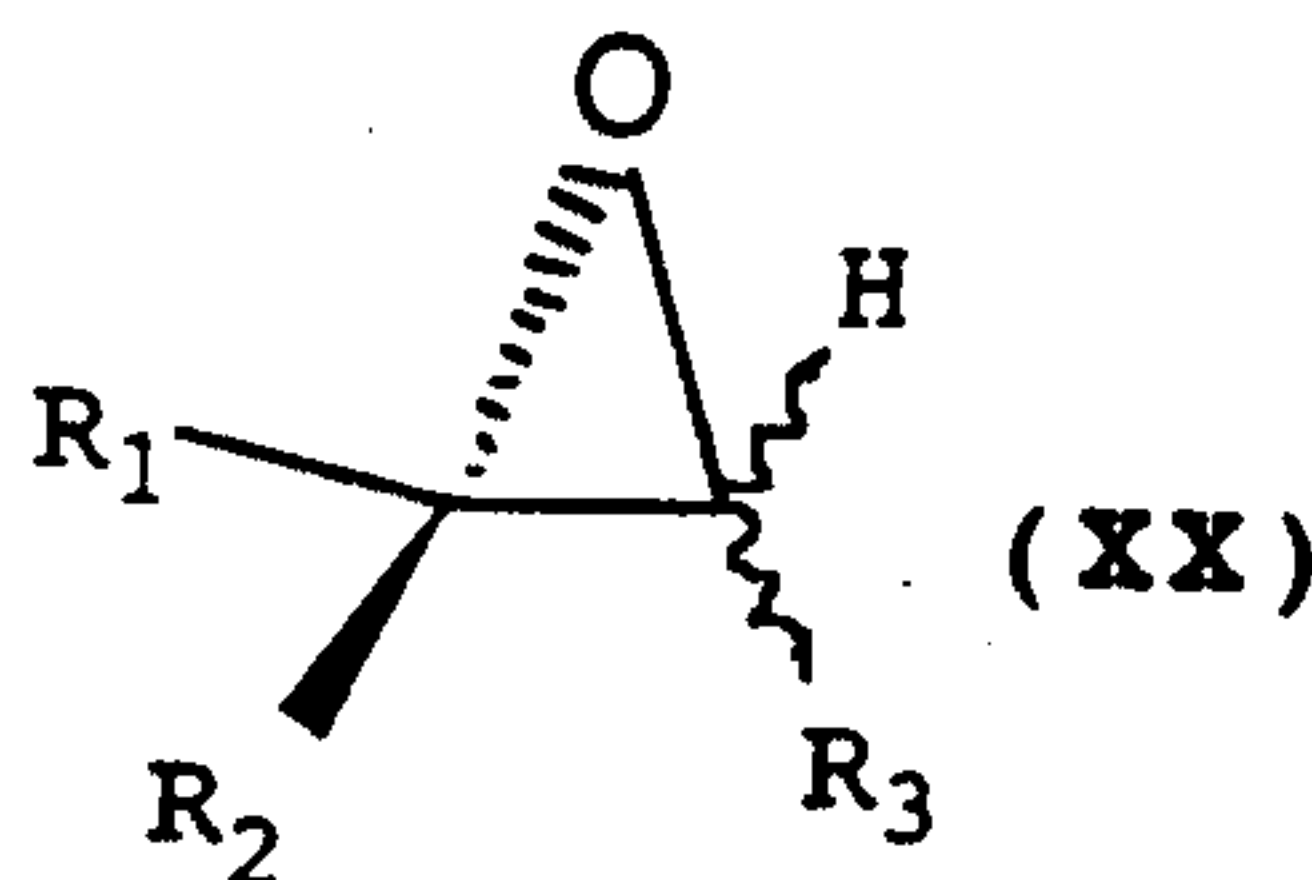


, using a procedure adopted from H.C.Brown et al. (*J. Org. Chem.* 60, 41-46, (1995)), is accomplished as described in **Example 4**. Many
 15 of the epoxides summarized in Table 1 can be prepared in the (R)-configuration using procedures analogous to that given above for *R*-(+)-1,1,1-trifluoro-2,3-epoxypropane.

In some cases, achiral oxiranes of (XX) can be prepared from the corresponding alkenes by reaction of epoxidation reagents such as meta-chloroperbenzoic acid (MCPBA) and similar type reagents readily selectable by
 20 a person of skill-in-the-art with alkenes. Fieser and Fieser in Reagents for Organic Synthesis, John Wiley & Sons provides, along with cited references, numerous suitable epoxidation reagents and reaction conditions. These achiral oxiranes can be reacted in an
 25 identical manner to that described for (R)-chiral oxiranes with “Generic Secondary Amine” amines, hydroxylamines, and hydrazines of Formula XIII to afford racemic compounds structurally identical to those of Formula I-HP, Formula I-HPC, and Formula I-C but with the corresponding (S) chiral configuration present in an equivalent amount. Formula I-HP (“Generic

Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-propanols”), Formula I-HPC (“Polycyclic Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols”), and Formula I-CP (“Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols”) compounds can be obtained by preparative chiral chromatography of said racemic mixtures to obtain the (R)-chiral configuration of Formula I-HP, Formula I-HPC, and Formula I-CP substantially free of the (S)-chiral configuration enantiomer. Alternatively, achiral oxiranes may be separated by chiral preparative chromatography into their respective (R)-Chiral and (S)-Chiral enantiomers and the (R)-Chiral enantiomer reacted to afford Formula I-HP (“Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-propanols”), Formula I-HPC (“Polycyclic Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols”), and Formula I-CP (“Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols”) compounds.

Table 1. Structure of (R)-Chiral Oxirane Reagents.

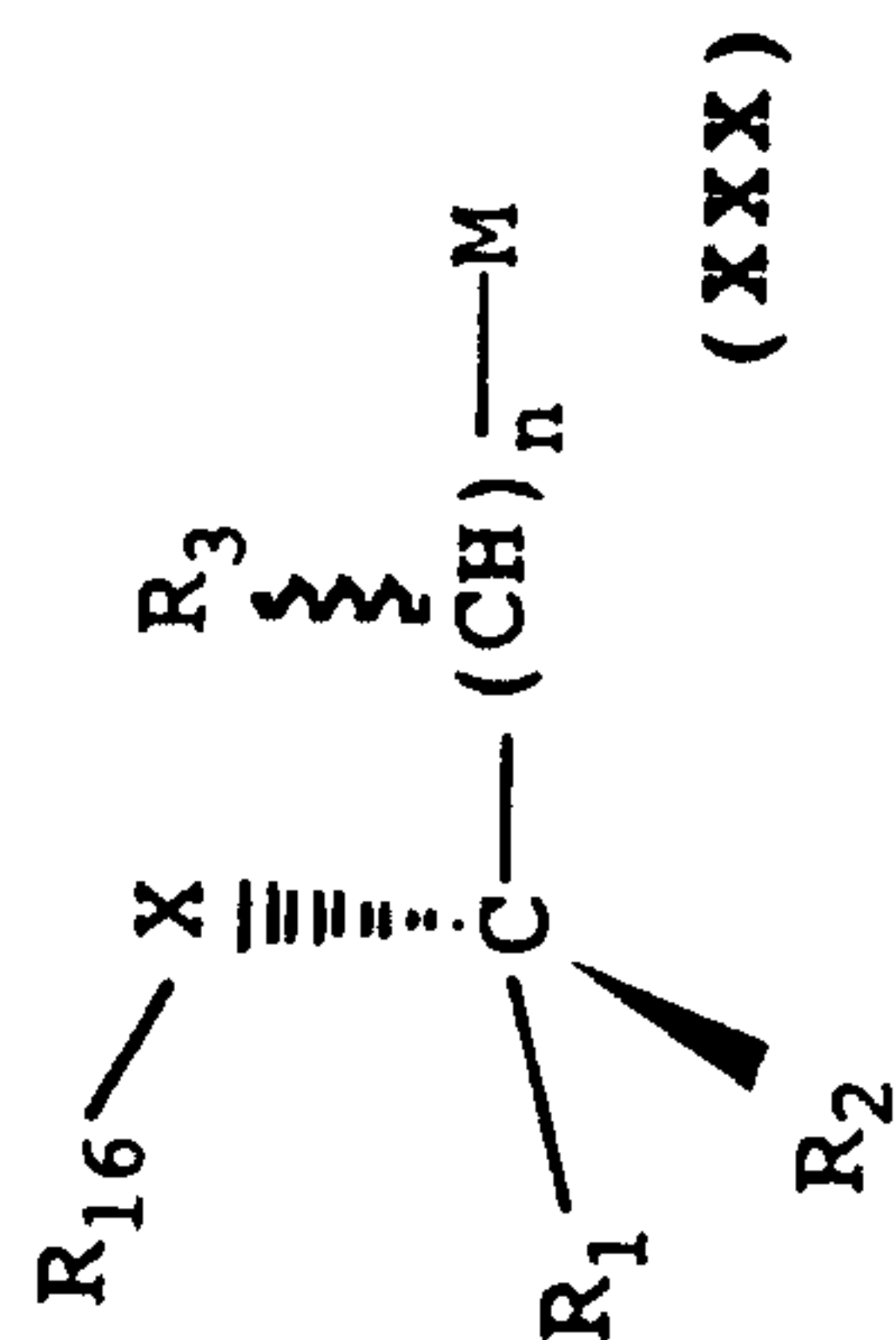


<u>Reagent Number</u>	<u>R₁</u>	<u>R₂</u>	<u>R₃</u>
1	CF ₃	H	H
2	CCl ₃	H	H
3	CF ₃	CH ₃	H
4	CF ₃ CF ₂	H	H
5	CF ₃ CF ₂ CF ₂	H	H
6	CF ₃ OCF ₂ CF ₂	H	H
7	CF ₃ CH ₂	H	H
9	CF ₃	H	CF ₃
11	CF ₃	C ₆ H ₅	H
12	CCl ₃	C ₆ H ₅	H
13	CCl ₃	Cyclopropyl	H
14	CCl ₃	CH ₃	H
15	CCl ₃	(CH ₃) ₂ CH	H
16	CHCl ₂	H	H
18	CF ₃	H	CH ₃
27	CCl ₃ CH ₂	H	H
28	CBr ₃ CH ₂	H	H
29	CHBr ₂ CH ₂	H	H
30	CBrCl ₂	H	H
31	CClF ₂	H	H
32	CCl ₂ F	H	H

Table 1. (continued) Structure of (R)-Chiral Oxirane Reagents.

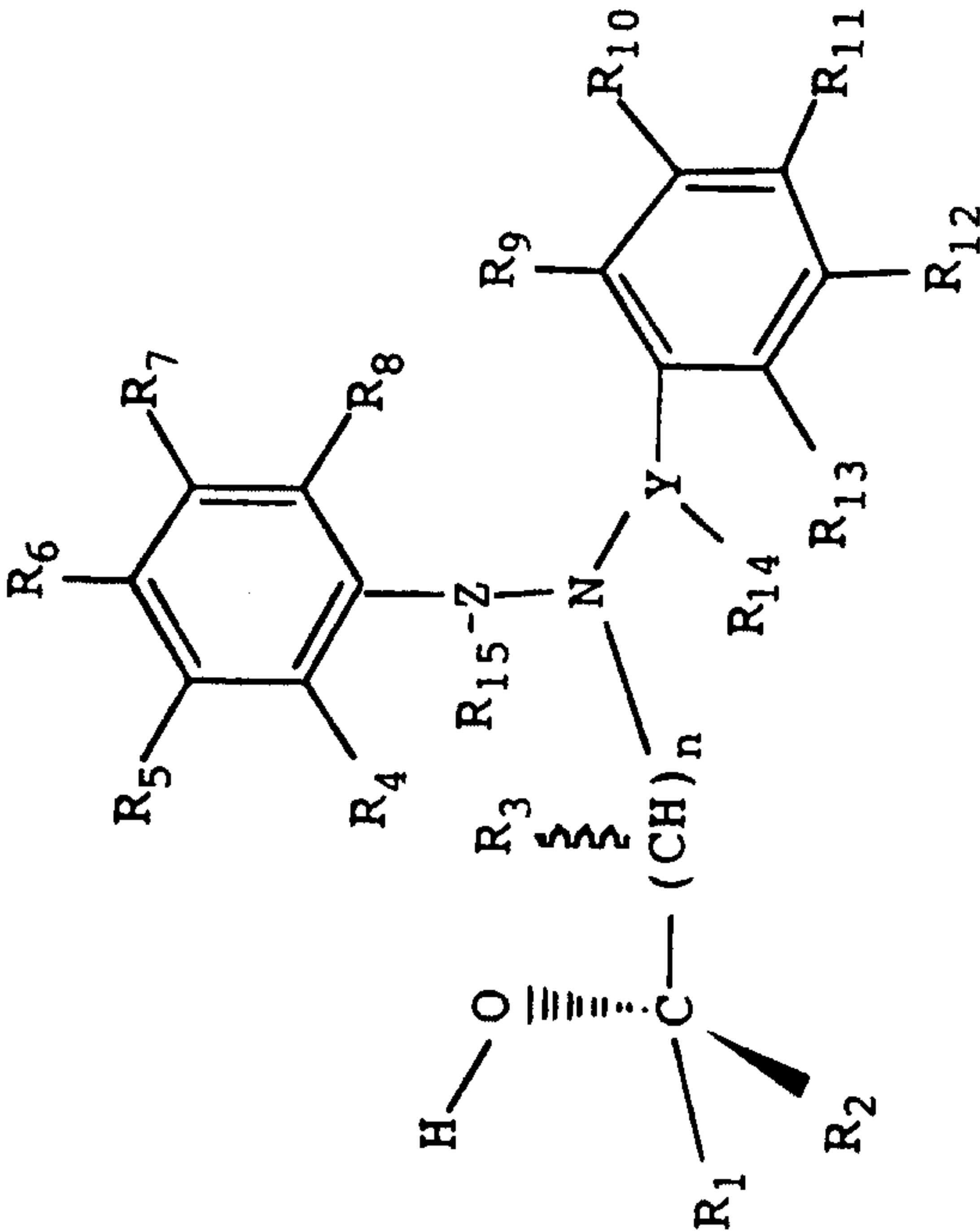
<u>Reagent Number</u>	<u>R₁</u>	<u>R₂</u>	<u>R₃</u>
33	CCl ₃ CCl ₂	H	H
43	FCH ₂	H	H
56	CBrF ₂ CClFCH ₂	H	H
57	HCF ₂ CF ₂ OCH ₂	H	H

Table 2. Structure and Source of Alcohol and Glycol Reagents.



<u>Reagent Number</u>	<u>R₁</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>R₂</u>	<u>R₃</u>	<u>X-R₁₆</u>	<u>Source of Reagent</u>
1A	CF ₃	3	OTs	H	H	OH	Chiral separation and then tosylation of alcohol from Justus Liebigs Ann. Chem. (1969), 720, 81-97.
2A	CF ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂	3	OTs	H	H	OH	Chiral separation and then tosylation of alcohol from Z. Naturforsch., B: Chem. Sci. (1997), 52 (3). 413-418

Table 3. Structure of Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-Alkanols
(Y is CH; R₈, R₉, R₁₂, R₁₃, and R₁₄ are each H; Z is covalent bond and R₁₅ is absent).



Inhibitor Number		R ₁	n	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄	R ₅	R ₆	R ₇	R ₁₀	R ₁₁
Reagent	Reagent										
1A	1N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	C ₆ H ₅ O	H	H	OCF ₂ CF ₂ H	H
1A	2N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	OCF ₃	H	H	OCF ₂ CF ₂ H	H

Table 3. (continued) Structure of Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-Alkanols
(Y is CH; R₈, R₉, R₁₂, R₁₃, and R₁₄ are each H; Z is covalent bond and R₁₅ is absent).

<u>Inhibitor Number</u>		<u>R₁</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>R₂</u>	<u>R₃</u>	<u>R₄</u>	<u>R₅</u>	<u>R₆</u>	<u>R₇</u>	<u>R₁₀</u>	<u>R₁₁</u>
<u>Reagent</u>	<u>Reagent</u>										
1A	3N	CF ₃	3	H	H	F	H	H	F	OCF ₂ CF ₂ H	H
1A	4N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	F	H	H	OCF ₂ CF ₂ H	H
1A	5N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	C ₆ H ₅ O	H	H	OCF ₃	H
1A	6N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	OCF ₃	H	H	OCF ₃	H
1A	7N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	H	phenyl	H	OCF ₃	H
1A	8N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	phenyl	H	H	OCF ₃	H
1A	9N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	H	H	H	OCF ₃	H
1A	10N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	Br	H	H	OCF ₃	H
1A	11N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	CF ₃	F	H	CF ₃	H
1A	12N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	CH ₃	H	H	CF ₃	H
1A	13N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	CF ₃	H	H	CF ₃	H
1A	14N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	CH ₃	H	H	OCF ₃	H

Table 3. (continued) Structure of Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-Alkanols
(Y is CH; R₈, R₉, R₁₂, R₁₃, and R₁₄ are each H; Z is covalent bond and R₁₅ is absent).

<u>Inhibitor Number</u> <u>Column1+Column 2</u>		<u>R1</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>R2</u>	<u>R3</u>	<u>R4</u>	<u>R5</u>	<u>R6</u>	<u>R7</u>	<u>R10</u>	<u>R11</u>
<u>Reagent</u>	<u>Reagent</u>										
1A	15N	CF ₃	3	H	H		F	F	H	OCF ₃	H
1A	16N	CF ₃	3	H	H		Br	H	H	CF ₃	H
1A	17N	CF ₃	3	H	H		CF ₃	F	H	OCF ₃	H
1A	18N	CF ₃	3	H	H		F	H	H	OCF ₃	H
1A	19N	CF ₃	3	H	H		Cl	H	H	OCF ₃	H
1A	20N	CF ₃	3	H	H		F	H	H	CF ₃	H
1A	21N	CF ₃	3	H	H		F	F	H	CF ₃	H
1A	22N	CF ₃	3	H	H		Cl	H	H	CF ₃	H
1A	23N	CF ₃	3	H	H		F	H	H	phenoxy	H
1A	24N	CF ₃	3	H	H		CF ₃	Cl	H	CH ₃	H
1A	25N	CF ₃	3	H	H		CF ₃	F	H	CH ₃	H
1A	26N	CF ₃	3	H	H		H	H	H	CF ₃	H

Table 3. (continued) Structure of Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-Alkanols
(Y is CH; R₈, R₉, R₁₂, R₁₃, and R₁₄ are each H; Z is covalent bond and R₁₅ is absent).

<u>Inhibitor Number</u> <u>Column 1+Column 2</u>		<u>R₁</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>R₂</u>	<u>R₃</u>	<u>R₄</u>	<u>R₅</u>	<u>R₆</u>	<u>R₇</u>	<u>R₁₀</u>	<u>R₁₁</u>
Reagent	Reagent										
IA	27N	CF ₃	3	H	H	F	F	H	H	CF ₃	H
IA	28N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	H	OCH ₃	H	CF ₃	H
IA	29N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	F	F	H	CH ₃	H
IA	30N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	OCH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	H
IA	31N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	H	H	H
IA	32N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	Cl	H	H	H	H
IA	33N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	F	H	H	F	H
IA	34N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	H	OCH ₃	H	CH ₃	H
IA	35N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
IA	36N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H
IA	37N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	H	Cl	H	H	H
IA	38N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	F	H	H	3-CF ₃ -	H

Table 3. (continued) Structure of Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-Alkanols
(Y is CH; R₈, R₉, R₁₂, R₁₃, and R₁₄ are each H; Z is covalent bond and R₁₅ is absent).

<u>Inhibitor Number</u> <u>Column 1+Column 2</u>		<u>R₁</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>R₂</u>	<u>R₃</u>	<u>R₄</u>	<u>R₅</u>	<u>R₆</u>	<u>R₇</u>	<u>R₁₀</u>	<u>R₁₁</u>
Reagent	Reagent										
IA	39N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	F	H	H	phenoxy	H
IA	40N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	F	H	H	4-CH ₃ O-phenoxy	H
IA	41N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	F	H	H	4-Cl-phenoxy	H
IA	42N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	F	H	H	CH ₃	H
IA	43N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	F	H	F	CH ₃	H
IA	44N	CF ₃	3	H	H	F	F	H	H	CH ₃	H
IA	45N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	Cl	H	H	CH ₃	H
IA	46N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	H
IA	48N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	H	CF ₃	H
IA	51N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	H	F	H

Table 3. (continued) Structure of Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-Alkanols
(Y is CH; R₈, R₉, R₁₂, R₁₃, and R₁₄ are each H; Z is covalent bond and R₁₅ is absent).

Inhibitor Number Column 1+Column 2		<u>R₁</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>R₂</u>	<u>R₃</u>	<u>R₄</u>	<u>R₅</u>	<u>R₆</u>	<u>R₇</u>	<u>R₁₀</u>	<u>R₁₁</u>
Reagent	Reagent										
IA	52N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	CF ₃	H	H	F	H
IA	53N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	CF ₃	H	H	CH ₃	H
IA	54N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	OCH ₃	H	H	CF ₃	H
IA	56N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	H	CF ₃	H
IA	57N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	C ₆ H ₅ O	H	H	H	OCF ₃
IA	58N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	OCF ₃
IA	59N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	OCF ₃	H	H	H	OCF ₃
IA	60N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	CF ₃	F	H	H	CF ₃
IA	61N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	H	OCH ₃	H	H	CF ₃
IA	62N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	CH ₃	H	H	H	CF ₃
IA	63N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	Cl	H	H	H	CF ₃
IA	64N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	CF ₃	H	H	H	OCF ₃

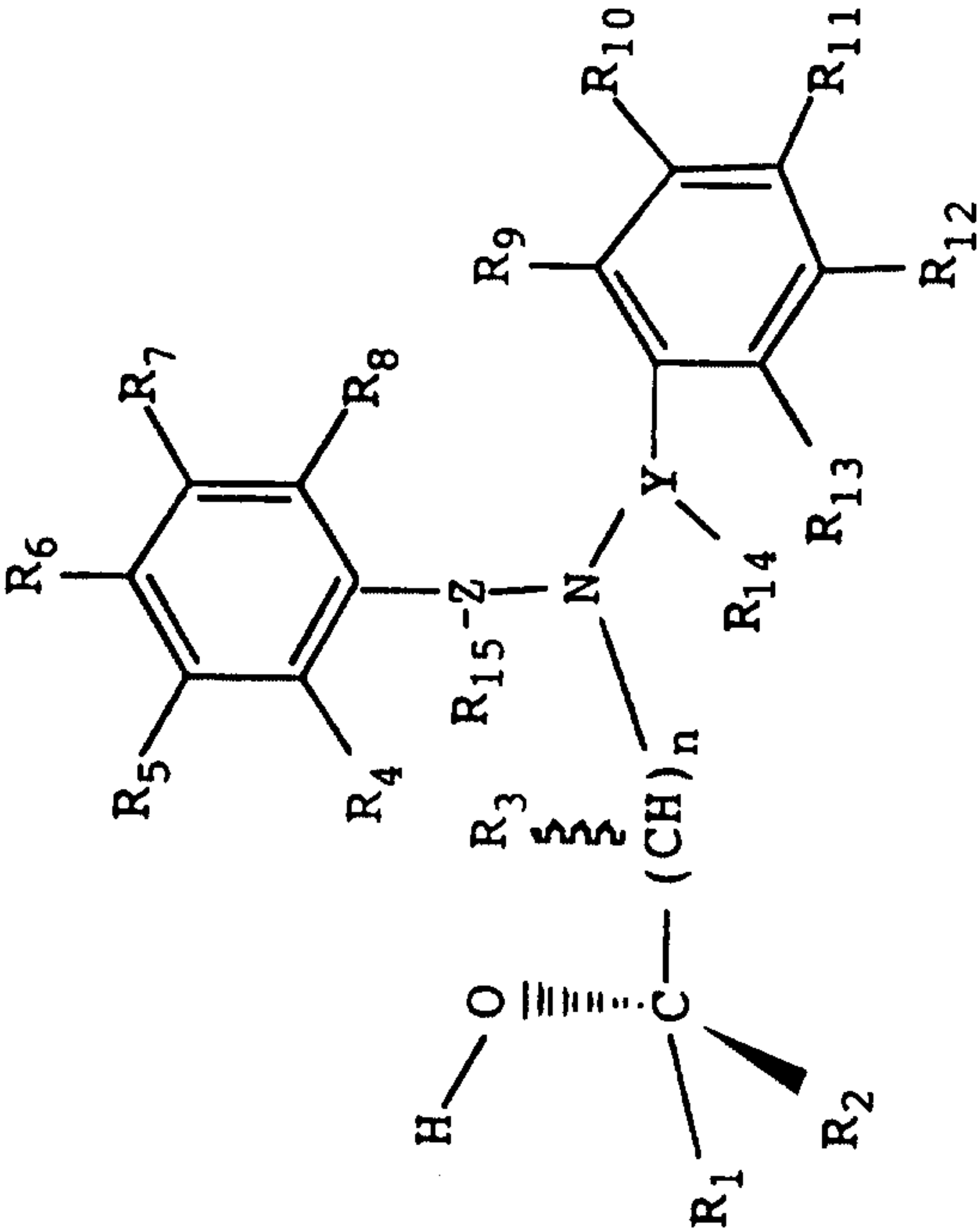
Table 3. (continued) Structure of Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-Alkanols
(Y is CH; R₈, R₉, R₁₂, R₁₃, and R₁₄ are each H; Z is covalent bond and R₁₅ is absent).

<u>Inhibitor Number</u> <u>Column 1+Column 2</u>		<u>R₁</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>R₂</u>	<u>R₃</u>	<u>R₄</u>	<u>R₅</u>	<u>R₆</u>	<u>R₇</u>	<u>R₁₀</u>	<u>R₁₁</u>
Reagent	Reagent										
1A	65N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	F	H	H	H	OCF ₃
1A	66N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	F	H	F	H	OCF ₃
1A	67N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	Br	H	H	H	OCF ₃
1A	68N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	Cl	H	H	H	OCF ₃
1A	69N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	F	F	H	H	OCF ₃
1A	70N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	F	H	H	H	OCF ₃
1A	71N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	CH ₃	H	H	H	phenyl
1A	72N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	F	F	H	H	OCF ₃
1A	73N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	Cl	H	H	H	CF ₃
1A	74N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	OCH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃
1A	75N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	F	H	H	H	CH ₃
1A	76N	CF ₃	3	H	H	F	F	H	H	H	OCF ₃

Table 3. (continued) Structure of Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-Alkanols
(Y is CH; R₈, R₉, R₁₂, R₁₃, and R₁₄ are each H; Z is covalent bond and R₁₅ is absent).

<u>Inhibitor Number</u> <u>Column 1+Column 2</u>		<u>R₁</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>R₂</u>	<u>R₃</u>	<u>R₄</u>	<u>R₅</u>	<u>R₆</u>	<u>R₇</u>	<u>R₁₀</u>	<u>R₁₁</u>
Reagent	Reagent										
1A	78N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	H	OCH ₃	H	H	CH ₃
1A	79N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃
1A	80N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃
1A	82N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	F	F	H	H	CH ₃
1A	83N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	F	H	F	H	CH ₃
1A	84N	CF ₃	3	H	H	F	F	H	H	H	CH ₃
1A	85N	CF ₃	3	H	H	F	CF ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃
1A	86N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	H	H	CF ₃
1A	88N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	CF ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃
1A	90N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	H	CF ₃	H	H	CH ₃
1A	92N	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	CF ₃	F	H	H	CH ₃

Table 4. Structure of Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-Alkanols
(Y and Z are each CH; R₈, R₉, R₁₂, R₁₃, R₁₄ and R₁₅ are each H).



Inhibitor Number		R ₁	n	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄	R ₅	R ₆	R ₉	R ₁₀	R ₁₁
Reagent	Reagent										
IA	IDB	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	OCF ₃	H	H	OCF ₃	H

Table 4. (continued) Structure of Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-Alkanols
(Y and Z are each CH; R₈, R₉, R₁₂, R₁₃, R₁₄ and R₁₅ are each H).

<u>Inhibitor Number</u> <u>Column 1+Column 2</u>		<u>R₁</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>R₂</u>	<u>R₃</u>	<u>R₄</u>	<u>R₅</u>	<u>R₆</u>	<u>R₉</u>	<u>R₁₀</u>	<u>R₁₁</u>
Reagent	Reagent										
1A	2DB	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	Cl	H	H	H	CF ₃
1A	3DB	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	Br	H	H	OCF ₃	H
1A	4DB	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	Cl	H	H	OCF ₃	H
1A	5DB	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	Cl	H	H	CF ₃	H
1A	6DB	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	H	Cl	H	CF ₃	H
1A	7DB	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	F	H	H	OCF ₃	H
1A	8DB	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	H	Cl	H	H	CF ₃
1A	9DB	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	F	H	H	H	CF ₃
1A	10DB	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	H	F	H	H	CF ₃
1A	11DB	CF ₃	3	H	H	F	H	H	H	H	CF ₃
1A	12DB	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	Cl	H	CF ₃	H	H

Table 4. (continued) Structure of Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-Alkanols
(Y and Z are each CH; R₈, R₉, R₁₂, R₁₃, R₁₄ and R₁₅ are each H).

<u>Inhibitor Number</u> <u>Column 1+Column 2</u>		<u>R₁</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>R₂</u>	<u>R₃</u>	<u>R₄</u>	<u>R₅</u>	<u>R₆</u>	<u>R₉</u>	<u>R₁₀</u>	<u>R₁₁</u>
Reagent	Reagent										
1A	13DB	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	H	Cl	CF ₃	H	H
1A	14DB	CF ₃	3	H	H	Cl	H	H	CF ₃	H	H
1A	15DB	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	F	H	CH ₃	H	H
1A	16DB	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	H	F	H	H	CH ₃
1A	17DB	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	F	H	H	CH ₃	H
1A	18DB	CF ₃	3	H	H	F	H	H	CH ₃	H	H
1A	19DB	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	H	F	H	CH ₃	H
1A	20DB	CF ₃	3	H	H	F	H	H	H	H	CH ₃
1A	21DB	CF ₃	3	H	H	F	H	H	H	CF ₃	H
1A	22DB	CF ₃	3	H	H	Cl	H	H	H	CF ₃	H
1A	23DB	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	F	H	CF ₃	H	H

Table 4. (continued) Structure of Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-Alkanols
(Y and Z are each CH; R₈, R₉, R₁₂, R₁₃, R₁₄ and R₁₅ are each H).

<u>Inhibitor Number</u> <u>Column 1+Column 2</u>		<u>R₁</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>R₂</u>	<u>R₃</u>	<u>R₄</u>	<u>R₅</u>	<u>R₆</u>	<u>R₉</u>	<u>R₁₀</u>	<u>R₁₁</u>
Reagent	Reagent										
1A	24DB	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	H	F	CF ₃	H	H
1A	25DB	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	F	H	H	CF ₃	H
1A	26DB	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	H	F	H	CF ₃	H
1A	27DB	CF ₃	3	H	H	H	OCF ₃	H	H	H	OCF ₃

A mixture of a "Generic Secondary Amine" amine, hydroxylamine, or hydrazine of Formula XIII and an excess of a halogenated oxirane of (R)-chiral configuration of Formula XX are stirred and heated to 40-90°C for 5 to 48 hours in a tightly capped or contained reaction vessel. More preferably, a Lewis acid such as a transition metal-based salts (for example, ytterbium triflate, hafnium triflate, scandium triflate, neodymium triflate, gadolinium triflate, and zirconium triflate) in methylene chloride, tetrahydrofuran, or, more preferably, acetonitrile is added to speed up the reaction to a total time of 4 to 18 hours, improve yields, to permit the reaction temperature to be reduced to 15-65°C, and to use a smaller excess of halogenated oxirane. When a Lewis acid is used, the reaction should be carried out under inert, anhydrous conditions using a blanket of dry nitrogen or argon gas. After cooling to room temperature and testing the reaction mixture for complete reaction by thin layer chromatography or high pressure liquid chromatography (hplc), the reaction product is added to water and extracted with a water immiscible solvent such as diethyl ether or methylene chloride. (Note: If the above analysis indicates that reaction is incomplete, heating should be resumed until complete with the optional addition of more of the oxirane). The combined aprotic solvent extract is washed with saturated brine, dried over drying agent such as anhydrous MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo* to yield crude Formula I-HP ("Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-propanols"), Formula I-HPC ("Polycyclic Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols"), and Formula I-C ("Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") compounds. This material is purified by eluting through silica gel with 5-40% of a medium polar solvent such as ethyl acetate in a non-polar solvent such as hexanes to yield Formula I-HP ("Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-propanols"), Formula I-HPC ("Polycyclic Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols"), and Formula I-C ("Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") compounds. Products are tested for purity by HPLC. If necessary, the Formula I-HP ("Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-propanols"), Formula I-HPC ("Polycyclic Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols"), and Formula I-C ("Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") compounds are purified

by additional chromatography or recrystallization. Products are structurally confirmed by low and high resolution mass spectrometry and NMR. Examples of specific Formula I-HP ("Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-propanols"), Formula I-HPC ("Polycyclic Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols"),
5 and Formula I-C ("Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") compounds prepared are summarized in the Examples 1 through 44, and Example Tables 1 through 12.

Formula I-HP ("Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-propanols"), Formula I-HPC ("Polycyclic Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols"), and Formula I-C ("Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") compounds can further be prepared in an alternate manner to procedures disclosed above and in Schemes 1, 2, and 3.
15 Schemes 9 and 10 detail such procedures to prepare aminopropanol compounds of the present invention by initial formation of an halogenated, oxygen containing primary alkylamine XVL ("Generic Substituted Alkylamine"). Said halogenated, oxygen containing primary alkylamine XVL, formed in Scheme 9, is itself converted to secondary amines, VLX-H
20 ("Heteroaryl Alkyl Amine) and VLX ("Phenyl Alkyl Amine"), using procedures disclosed above. Primary alkylamine XVL is first reacted with an aldehydic or ketonic carbonyl compound, XI-AH ("Heteroaryl Carbonyl") with azeotropic distillation to form imine, VL-H ("Heteroaryl Imine"). Said imine VL-H is then reduced with or without prior isolation by Reduction Methods 1,
25 2 or 3 as disclosed above and in Scheme 1 to yield secondary amine, VLX-H ("Heteroaryl Alkyl Amine). Said secondary amine VLX-H can be converted according to Scheme 10 to give Formula I-HP ("Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-propanols") and Formula I-HPC ("Polycyclic Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") and Formula I-C ("Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") compounds. Using
30 similar Schemes, VLX can be converted to Formula I-C ("Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") compounds. Compounds of this invention in which one aromatic substituent is aryl and the other aromatic substituent is heteroaryl can be readily prepared by reacting
35 VLX-H with an aralkyl bromide or aryl bromide instead of using an heteroaralkyl bromide or heteroaryl bromide. Similarly, compounds of this

invention in which one aromatic substituent is aryl and the other aromatic substituent is heteroaryl can be readily prepared by reacting VLX with an heteroaryl bromide or heteroaralkyl bromide instead of using an aryl bromide or an aralkyl bromide.

5 Formula I-HP ("Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-propanols"), Formula I-HPC ("Polycyclic Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols"), and Formula I-C ("Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") compounds can further be prepared in an
10 alternate manner to procedures disclosed above and in Schemes 1, 2, 3, 9, and 10. Schemes 13, 14, and 15 detail alternate procedures to prepare (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-propanols" compounds of the present invention by initial formation of an halogenated, oxygen containing secondary
15 alkylamines VLX and VLXX ("Phenyl Alkylamines") and VLXX-O ("Phenyl Oxy Alkylamines"). Said secondary alkylamines VLX and VLXX ("Phenyl Alkylamines") and VLXX-O ("Phenyl Oxy Alkylamines") can be converted according to Schemes 13, 14, and 15 to Formula I-HP ("Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-propanols"), Formula I-HPC ("Polycyclic Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral
20 Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols"), and Formula I-C ("Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") compounds by reaction with appropriate aromatic halides such as aryl bromides and heteroaryl bromides as desired.

 Formula I-HP ("Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral
25 Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-propanols"), Formula I-HPC ("Polycyclic Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols"), and Formula I-C ("Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") compounds can further be prepared in an alternate manner to procedures disclosed above and in Schemes 1, 2, 3, 9, 10,
30 13, 14, and 15. Another alternate procedure to prepare "(R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-propanols" compounds of the present invention can be achieved by reacting secondary amines of Formula XIII-A-H ("Secondary Heteroaryl Amines") and Formula XIII-A ("Secondary Phenyl Amines") with certain cyclic sulfates. Cyclic sulfates useful in the preparation
35 of "(R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-propanols" compounds of Formulas I-HP, I-HPC, and I-CP have a halogenated or haloalkoxy carbon adjacent to the cyclic sulfate. Some cyclic sulfates useful for the preparation of

“(R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-propanols” compounds of Formulas I-HP, I-HPC, and I-CP have been described by K. P. M. Vanhessche and K. B. Sharpless in Chem. Eur. J, 1997, Vol. 3, No. 4, pages 517-522 and references cited therein. (2R)-(+)-3,3,3-Trifluoro-1,2-propanediol can be prepared as described in the reference cited immediately above from 3,3,3-trifluoropropene followed by separation from the predominating (2S)-(-)-3,3,3-trifluoro-1,2-propanediol. Alternatively, (2R)-(+)-3,3,3-Trifluoro-1,2-propanediol can be prepared by hydrolysis of (2R)-(+)-3,3,3-Trifluoro-2,3-epoxypropane analogous to the procedure described by described by McBee and Burton in J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1952, Vol. 74, page 3022. (2R)-(+)-3,3,3-Trifluoro-1,2-propanediol is converted by reaction with a slight excess of sulfuryl chloride in the presence of 2.5 molar equivalents of imidazole, methylene chloride solvent, and at a temperature of -20 °C to give the desired (4R)-(+)-4-trifluoromethyl-2,2-dioxo-1,3,2-dioxathiolane. Reaction of other (R)-Chiral haloalkyl or haloalkoxyalkyl substituted 1,2-ethanediols can afford the corresponding (4R)-substituted-2,2-dioxo-1,3,2-dioxathiolanes. Reaction of (4R)-(+)-4-trifluoromethyl-2,2-1,3,2-dioxathiolane or another (4R)-substituted-2,2-dioxo-1,3,2-dioxathiolane with a secondary amine of Formula XIII-A-H (“Secondary Heteroaryl Amines”) and Formula XIII-A (“Secondary Phenyl Amines”) in an anhydrous polar, non-protic solvent such as tetrahydrofuran or acetonitrile at 25-60 °C until the reaction is complete can afford the mono-sulfate ester of a compound of Formulas I-HP, I-HPC, and I-CP. Removal of the solvent followed by addition of diethyl ether and excess 20% aqueous sulfuric acid can lead to a precipitant of the crude mono-sulfate ester of a compound of Formulas I-HP, I-HPC, and I-CP. This precipitant can be filtered, the solid can be washed with ether, it can be resuspended in aqueous 20% sulfuric acid, and can be heated to 80-95 °C to give an aqueous solution of the sulfate salt of crude a compound of Formulas I-HP, I-HPC, and I-CP. Neutralization of the aqueous solution, extraction with a water immiscible solvent such as diethyl ether or methylene chloride, drying the organic solvent over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and removal of solvent can afford a compound of Formulas I-HP, I-HPC, and I-CP. Compounds of Formulas I-HP, I-HPC, and I-CP can be purified as described previously. By using a wide variety of (R)-Chiral diols, secondary amines of Formula XIII-A-H (“Secondary Heteroaryl Amines”) and Formula XIII-A (“Secondary Phenyl Amines”), and reaction conditions described

herein, a large variety of compounds of Formulas I-HP, I-HPC, and I-CP may be preparable.

A particularly useful procedures to prepare Formula I-H ("Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-alkanols"), Formula I-HP ("Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-propanols"), Formula I-HPC ("Polycyclic Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols"), Formula I-C ("Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-Alkanols"), and Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") compounds of the present invention in which the heteroaryl group is directly bonded is disclosed in Schemes 11 and 12. An halogenated, hydroxy containing primary alkylamine XVL ("Generic Substituted Alkylamine") formed according to Scheme 9 is itself converted by reaction with LXXI-AH ("Heteroaryl Halide") to afford secondary amine VLXX-H ("Heteroaryl Secondary Amine) using procedures disclosed in Scheme 11 and above. VLXX-H is converted to Formula I-HP ("Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-propanols"), Formula I-HPC ("Polycyclic Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols"), and Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") compounds by alkylation chemistry with an aralkyl bromide or aralkyloxyalkyl bromide using either of two procedures disclosed in Scheme 12. Isolation and purification is effected as disclosed previously.

Formula I-H ("Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-alkanols"), Formula I-HP ("Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-propanols"), Formula I-HPC ("Polycyclic Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols"), Formula I-C ("Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-Alkanols"), and Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") compounds can themselves serve as intermediates for conversion to additional compounds of this invention. Compounds of Formulas I-H, I-HP, I-C, I-CP, I-HPC and others of the present invention useful as intermediates include those in which the R₇ position substituent in Formulas I-H, I-HP, I-C, I-CP, and I-HPC is a bromo group, hydroxyl group, sulfhydryl group, bromomethyl or other bromoalkyl groups,

nitro group, amino group, methoxycarbonyl or other alkoxy carbonyl groups, cyano group, or acyl group. Other preferred compounds of Formulas I-H, I-HP, I-C, I-CP, I-HPC and the present invention useful as intermediates include those in which the R_{10} position substituent is a bromo group, hydroxyl group, sulfhydryl group, bromomethyl or other bromoalkyl groups, nitro group, amino group, methoxy carbonyl or other alkoxy carbonyl groups, cyano group, or acyl groups. Other compounds of Formulas I-H, I-HP, I-C, I-CP, I-HPC and the present invention useful as intermediates include those in which one or more of R_6 , R_7 , R_{11} , and R_{12} substituents in Formula VII is a bromo group, hydroxyl group, sulfhydryl group, bromomethyl or other bromoalkyl groups, nitro group, amino group, methoxy carbonyl or other alkoxy carbonyl groups, cyano group, or acyl groups.

A 3-bromo substituent at the R_7 position in Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic 3-Bromophenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") compounds can be reacted with a phenol to afford, as described in **Examples**, 3-phenoxy compounds of the present invention of Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic 3-Phenoxyphenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols").

A 3-bromo substituent at the R_7 position in Formula I-HP and I-HPC ("Polycyclic 3-Bromophenyl and 3-Bromoheteroaryl/Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") can, as shown in Scheme 4, be reacted with a phenol to afford, as described in **Examples**, additional compounds of the present invention of Formula I-HP and I-HPC ("Polycyclic 3-Aryloxyaryl, 3-Heteroaryloxyaryl, 3-Heteroaryloxyheteroaryl, 3-Aryloxyheteroaryl, 3-Arylthioaryl, 3-Heteroarylthioaryl, 3-Heteroarylthioheteroaryl, and 3-Arylthioheteroaryl Aryl and Heteroaryl/Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols").

A 3-bromo substituent at the R_7 position in Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic 3-Bromophenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") can be reacted, as shown in Scheme 7, with an aryl borinate or an aryl tin to afford, as described in **Examples**, additional compounds of the present invention of Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic 3-Arylphenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols").

Scheme 8 discloses the conversion of a 3-bromo substituent at the R_7 position in Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic 3-Bromophenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") compounds by reaction with a primary or

secondary amine to afford, as described in **Examples**, additional compounds of the present invention of Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic 3- R_{2,2}aminophenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols").

Conversion of a 3-bromo substituent at the R₁₀ position in Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic 3-Bromophenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") compounds by reaction with an aryl borinate can afford, as described in **Examples**, additional compounds of the present invention of Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic 3-Arylphenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols").

Conversion of a 3-bromo substituent at the R₁₀ position in Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic 3-Bromophenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") compounds by reaction with a heteroaryl dibutyl tin compound can afford, as described in **Examples**, additional compounds of the present invention of Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic 3-Heteroarylphenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols").

Conversion of a 3-bromomethyl substituent at the R₇ position in Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic 3-Bromomethylphenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") by reaction with an aryl borinate can afford, as described in **Examples**, additional compounds of the present invention of Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic 3-Arylmethylphenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols").

Scheme 5 discloses the conversion of a 3-hydroxyl substituent at the R₇ position in Formula I-HP and I-HPC ("Polycyclic 3-Hydroxyphenyl and 3-Hydroxyheteroaryl/Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") by reaction with an aryl bromide or heteroaryl bromide to afford, as described in **Examples**, additional compounds of the present invention of Formula I-HP and I-HPC ("Polycyclic 3-Aryloxyaryl, 3-Heteroaryloxyaryl, 3-Heteroaryloxyheteroaryl, and 3-Aryloxyheteroaryl Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols").

Conversion of a 3-hydroxyl substituent at the R₇ position in Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic 3-Hydroxyphenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") compounds by reaction with an aryl bromide can afford, as described in **Examples**, additional compounds of the present invention of Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic 3-Phenoxyphenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols").

Conversion of a 3-hydroxyl substituent at the R₇ position in Formula I-HP and I-HPC ("Polycyclic 3-Hydroxyphenyl and 3-Hydroxyheteroaryl/Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") compounds by reaction with an aralkyl bromide or heteroaralkyl bromide can afford, as described above for Scheme 5 and in **Examples**, additional compounds of the present invention of Formula I-HP and I-HPC ("Polycyclic 3-Aralkyloxyaryl, 3-Heteroaralkyloxyaryl, 3-Heteroaralkyloxyheteroaryl, and 3-Aralkyloxyheteroaryl Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols").

Conversion of a 3-hydroxyl substituent at the R₇ position in Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic 3-Hydroxyphenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") compounds by reaction with an aralkyl bromide can afford, as described in **Examples**, additional compounds of the present invention of Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic 3-Aralkyloxyaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols").

Conversion of a 3-hydroxyl substituent at the R₇ position in Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic 3-Hydroxyphenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") compounds by reaction with an R₁₋₇-bromide can afford, as described in **Examples**, additional compounds of the present invention of Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic 3- R₁₋₇-oxyaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols").

Conversion of a 3-thio substituent at the R₇ position in Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic 3-thiophenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") compounds by reaction with an R₁₋₇-bromide can afford, as described in **Examples**, additional compounds of the present invention of Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic 3- R₁₋₇-thiaaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols"). "Polycyclic 3- R₁₋₇-thiaaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols" can be oxidized to sulfonyl compounds of Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic 3- R₁₋₇-sulfonylphenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols").

Conversion of a 3-nitro substituent at the R₇ position in Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic 3-Nitrophenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") compounds by hydrogenation can afford, as described in

Examples. additional compounds of the present invention of Formula I-CP (“Polycyclic 3-Aminophenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols”). “Polycyclic 3-Aminophenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols” can be acylated to acyl amide compounds of
5 Formula I-CP (“Polycyclic 3- R_{17} -C(O)amidophenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols”).

Conversion of a 3-amino substituent at the R_7 position in Formula I-CP (“Polycyclic 3-Aminophenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols”) compounds by reaction with carbonyl compounds can afford, as
10 described in **Examples**, additional compounds of the present invention of Formula I-CP (“Polycyclic 3-(Saturated Nitrogen Heterocycl-1yl)aryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols” and (“Polycyclic 3-(Unsaturated Nitrogen Heterocycl-1yl)aryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols”).

15 Conversion of a 3-methoxycarbonyl substituent at the R_7 position in Formula I-CP (“Polycyclic 3-Carbomethoxyphenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols”) compounds by reaction with amination reagents can afford, as described in **Examples**, additional compounds of the present invention of Formula I-CP (“Polycyclic 3-Carboxamidophenyl (R)-
20 Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols”).

Conversion of a 3-cyano substituent at the R_7 position in Formula I-CP (“Polycyclic 3-Cyanophenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols”) compounds by reaction with organometallic reagents can afford, as described in **Examples**, additional compounds of the present invention of
25 Formula I-CP (“Polycyclic 3-Acylphenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols”). Said “Polycyclic 3-Acylphenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols” can be reduced to hydroxyl compounds of Formula I-CP (“Polycyclic 3-hydroxysubstitutedmethylphenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols”).

30 Conversion of a 3-methoxycarbonyl substituent at the R_{10} position in Formula I-CP (“Polycyclic 3-Carbomethoxyphenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols”) compounds by reaction with amination reagents can afford, as described in **Examples**, additional compounds of the present invention of Formula I-CP “Polycyclic 3-Carboxamdophenyl (R)-
35 Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols”).

Conversion of a 3-methoxycarbonyl substituent at the R_{10} position in Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic 3-Carbomethoxyphenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") compounds by reaction with an organometallic reagent can afford, as described in **Examples**, additional
5 compounds of the present invention of Formula I-CP "Polycyclic 3-(bis- R_{20} -hydroxymethyl)aryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols").

Conversion of a 3-methoxycarbonyl substituent at the R_{10} position in Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic 3-Carbomethoxyphenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") compounds by reaction with lithium
10 aluminum hydride can afford, as described in **Examples**, additional compounds of the present invention of Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic 3-Hydroxymethylphenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols").

15 Conversion of a 3-methoxycarbonyl substituent at the R_{10} position in Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic 3-Carbomethoxyphenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") compounds by reaction with an alkylation reagent can afford, as described in **Examples**, additional compounds of the present invention of Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic 3-(bis- R_{21} -
20 hydroxymethyl)phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols").

Conversion of a 3-methoxycarbonyl substituent at the R_{10} position in Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic 3-Carbomethoxyphenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") compounds by reaction initially with an
25 amidation reagent and then an R_{20} -organometallic reagent can afford, as described in **Examples**, additional compounds of the present invention of Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic 3-(R_{20} -carbonyl)phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols").

Formula I-H ("Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral
30 Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-alkanols"), Formula I-HP ("Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-propanols"), Formula I-HPC ("Polycyclic Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols"), Formula I-C ("Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-Alkanols"), and

Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") and other compounds of this invention possesing hydroxyl, thiol, and amine functional groups can be converted to a wide variety derivatives. The hydroxyl group, wherein R_{16} is a hydrogen and

5 X is oxy, of compounds of Formulas I-H, I-HP, I-HPC, I-C, and I-CP can be readily converted to esters of carboxylic, sulfonic, carbamic, phosphonic, and phosphoric acids. Acylation to form a carboxylic acid ester is readily effected using a suitable acylating reagent such as an aliphatic acid anhydride or acid chloride. The corresponding aryl and heteroaryl acid anhydrides and acid

10 chlorides can also be used. Such reactions are generally carried out using an amine catalyst such as pyridine in an inert solvent. In like manner, compounds of Formulas I-H, I-HP, I-C, I-CP, I-HPC, Cyclo I-H, Cyclo I-C, and Cyclo I-CP that have at least one hydroxyl group present in the form of an alcohol or phenol can be acylated to its corresponding esters. Similarly, carbamic acid

15 esters (urethans) can be obtained by reacting any hydroxyl group with isocyanates and carbamoyl chlorides. Sulfonate, phosphonate, and phosphate esters can be prepared using the corresponding acid chloride and similar reagents. Compounds of Formulas I-H, I-HP, I-C, I-CP, I-HPC, Cyclo I-H, Cyclo I-C, and Cyclo I-CP that have at least one thiol group present can be

20 converted to the corresponding thioesters derivatives analogous to those of alcohols and phenols using the same reagents and comparable reaction conditions. Compounds of Formulas I-H, I-HP, I-C, I-CP, I-HPC, Cyclo I-H, Cyclo I-C, and Cyclo I-CP that have at least one primary or secondary amine group present can be converted to the corresponding amide derivatives.

25 Amides of carboxylic acids can be prepared using the appropriate acid chloride or anhydrides with reaction conditions analogous to those used with alcohols and phenols. Ureas of the corresponding primary or secondary amine can be prepared using isocyanates directly and carbamoyl chlorides in the presence of an acid scavenger such as triethylamine or pyridine. Sulfonamides can be

30 prepared from the corresponding sulfonyl chloride in the presence of aqueous sodium hydroxide. Suitable procedures and methods for preparing these derivatives can be found in House's Modern Synthetic Reactions, W. A. Benjamin, Inc., Shriner, Fuson, and Curtin in The Systematic Identification of Organic Compounds, 5th Edition, John Wiley & Sons, and Fieser and

35 Fieser in Reagents for Organic Synthesis, Volume 1, John Wiley & Sons. Reagents of a wide variety that can be used to derivatize hydroxyl, thiol, and

72222-787

102

amines of compounds of Formulas I-H, I-HP, I-C, I-CP, I-HPC, Cyclo I-H, Cyclo I-C, and Cyclo I-CP are available from commercial sources or the references cited above.

Formula I-H ("Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral
 5 Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-alkanols"), Formula I-HP ("Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-propanols"), Formula I-HPC ("Polycyclic Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols"), Formula I-C ("Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-Alkanols"), and
 10 Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") and other compounds of this invention possessing hydroxyl, thiol, and amine functional groups can be alkylated to a wide variety derivatives. The hydroxyl group, wherein R_{16} is a hydrogen and X is oxy, of compounds of Formulas I-H, I-HP, I-C, I-CP, I-HPC, Cyclo I-
 15 H, Cyclo I-C, and Cyclo I-CP can be readily converted to ethers. Alkylation to form an ether is readily effected using a suitable alkylating reagent such as an alkyl bromide, alkyl iodide or alkyl sulfonate. The corresponding aralkyl, heteroaralkyl, alkoxyalkyl, aralkyloxyalkyl, and heteroaralkyloxyalkyl bromides, iodides, and sulfonates can also be used. Such reactions are
 20 generally carried out using an alkoxide forming reagent such as sodium hydride, potassium t-butoxide, sodium amide, lithium amide, and n-butyl lithium using an inert polar solvent such as DMF, DMSO, THF, and similar, comparable solvents. In like manner, compounds of Formulas I-H, I-HP, I-C, I-CP, I-HPC, Cyclo I-H, Cyclo I-C, and Cyclo I-CP that have at least one
 25 hydroxyl group present in the form of an alcohol or phenol can be alkylated to their corresponding ethers. Compounds of Formulas I-H, I-HP, I-C, I-CP, I-HPC, Cyclo I-H, Cyclo I-C, and Cyclo I-CP that have at least one thiol group present can be converted to the corresponding thioether derivatives analogous to those of alcohols and phenols using the same reagents and comparable
 30 reaction conditions. Compounds of Formulas I-H, I-HP, I-C, I-CP, I-HPC, Cyclo I-H, Cyclo I-C, and Cyclo I-CP that have at least one primary, secondary or tertiary amine group present can be converted to the corresponding quaternary ammonium derivatives. Quaternary ammonium derivatives can be prepared using the appropriate bromides, iodides, and
 35 sulfonates analogous to those used with alcohols and phenols. Conditions involve reaction of the amine by warming it

with the alkylating reagent with a stoichiometric amount of the amine (i.e., one equivalent with a tertiary amine, two with a secondary, and three with a primary). With primary and secondary amines, two and one equivalents, respectively, of an acid scavenger are used concurrently. Tertiary amines can be prepared from the corresponding primary or secondary amine by reductive alkylation with aldehydes and ketones using reduction methods 1, 2, or 3 as shown in Scheme 1. Suitable procedures and methods for preparing these derivatives can be found in House's Modern Synthetic Reactions, W. A. Benjamin, Inc., Shriner, Fuson, and Curtin in The Systematic Identification of Organic Compounds, 5th Edition, John Wiley & Sons, and Fieser and Fieser in Reagents for Organic Synthesis, Volume 1, John Wiley & Sons. Perfluoroalkyl derivatives can be prepared as described by DesMarteau in J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun. 2241 (1998). Reagents of a wide variety that can be used to derivatize hydroxyl, thiol, and amines of compounds of Formulas I-H, I-HP, I-C, I-CP, I-HPC, Cyclo I-H, Cyclo I-C, and Cyclo I-CP are available from commercial sources or the references cited above.

Formula I-H ("Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-alkanols"), Formula I-HP ("Generic Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-propanols"), Formula I-HPC ("Polycyclic Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols"), Formula I-C ("Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-(n+1)-Alkanols"), and Formula I-CP ("Polycyclic Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols") and certain other compounds of this invention can be converted, according to Scheme 6, to the corresponding cyclic derivatives represented by "Tricyclic *tertiary*-oxyalkylamines" and exemplified by Formulas Cyclo I-H ("Polycyclic Aryl and Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated (N+1)-Cycloazaalkoxy"), Cyclo I-C ("Polycyclic Aryl Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated (N+1)-Cycloazaalkoxy") and Cyclo I-CP ("Polycyclic Phenyl Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated Cycloazaalkoxy"). The hydroxyl group, wherein R₁₆ is a hydrogen and X is oxy, of compounds of Formulas I-H, I-HP, I-C, I-CP, and I-HPC can be cyclized to corresponding cyclic ethers. Compounds suitable for cyclization will normally have at least one leaving group within 5 to 10 continuous atoms of the hydroxyl group wherein R₁₆ is a hydrogen and X is oxy. Most preferably the leaving group will be

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104

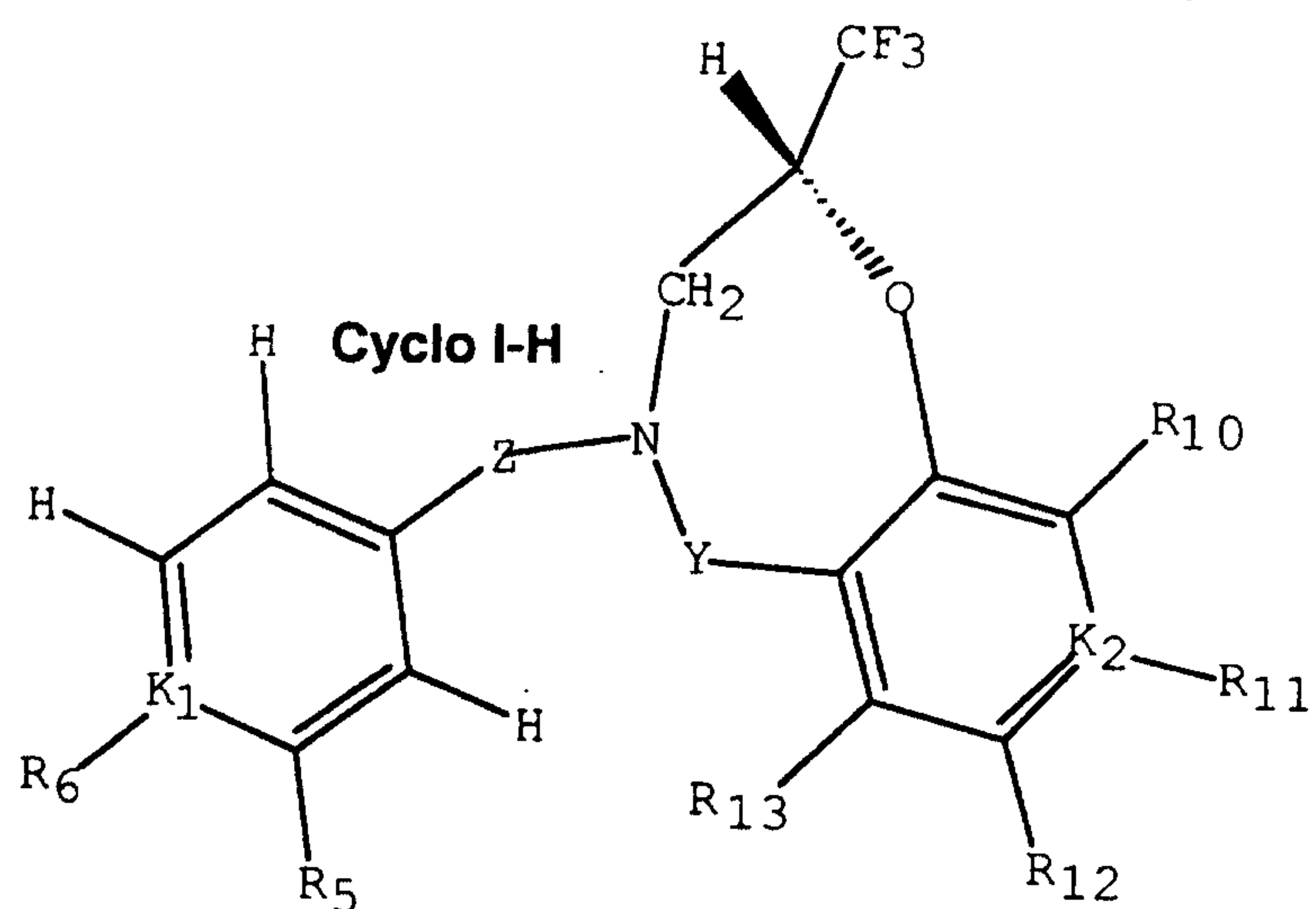
within 5 to 7 atoms of the hydroxyl group so as to form a 6 to 8 membered ring heteroatom containing ring. When the leaving group is part of an aromatic ring system, the leaving group will be preferably in an ortho position.

Suitable leaving groups generally include halides, sulfates, sulfonates, trisubstituted amino, disubstituted sulfonium, diazonium, and like, and, in the case of aromatic systems, also includes nitro, alkoxy, aryloxy, heteroaryloxy, and alkylthio.

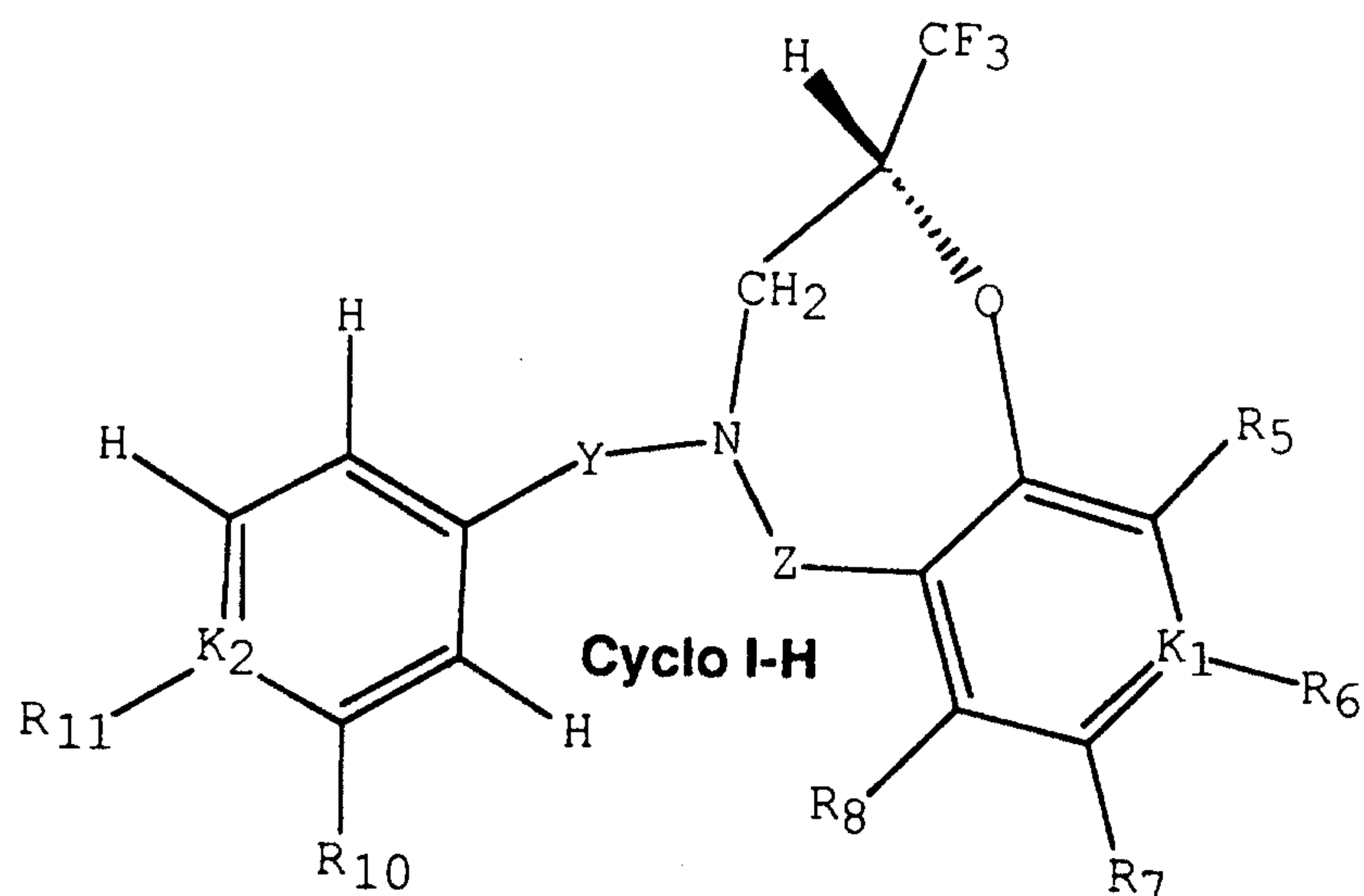
The cyclization reaction to form "Tricyclic *tertiary*-oxyalkylamines" of Formulas Cyclo I-H, Cyclo I-C and Cyclo I-CP can be accomplished by aromatic and aliphatic nucleophilic substitution reactions such as those disclosed in March's Advanced Organic Chemistry, 4th Edition, John Wiley & Sons, especially at pages 293-412 and 649-658 and the references cited therein. Hydroxyl containing suitably substituted compounds can be converted to a cyclic analog by heating a suitably substituted compound under anhydrous conditions in a suitable solvent, such as dimethylformamide, dimethylsulfoxide, N-methylpyrrolidone, tetraglyme, or hexamethylphosphoramide, in the presence of a suitable base such as potassium carbonate, cesium carbonate, sodium hydroxide, potassium *tertiary*-butoxide, or lithium diisopropylamide. Alternately, sodium amide in anhydrous ammonia solvent can be used. Temperatures in the range of -20 °C to 200 °C can be used for time periods of 30 minutes to more than 24 hours. The preferred temperature can be selected by standard synthetic chemical technique balancing maximum yield, maximum purity, cost, ease of isolation and operation, and time required. Isolation of the "Tricyclic *tertiary*-oxyalkylamines" can be effected as described above for other *tertiary*-oxyalkylamines. Representative "Tricyclic *tertiary*-oxyalkylamines" prepared using the methodology described above are included in Table 5.

The following examples are provided to illustrate the present invention and are not intended to limit the scope thereof. Those skilled in the art will readily understand that known variations of the conditions and processes of the following preparative procedures can be used to prepare these compounds.

Table 5. Structure of Substituted Tricyclictertiary-2-oxyalkylamines.



<u>Y</u>	<u>Z</u>	<u>R₅</u>	<u>K₁-R₆</u>	<u>R₁₀</u>	<u>K₂-R₁₁</u>	<u>R₁₂</u>	<u>R₁₃</u>
CH ₂	-	4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy	C-H	H	C- CF ₃	H	H
CH ₂	-	4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy	N	H	C- CF ₃	H	H
CH ₂	-	4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy	C-H	H	C- H	CF ₃	H
CH ₂	-	4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy	N	H	C- H	CF ₃	H
CH ₂	-	4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy	C-H	H	N	CF ₃	H
-	-	4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy	C-H	H	C- CF ₃	H	H
-	-	4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy	N	H	C- CF ₃	H	H
-	-	4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy	C-H	H	C- H	CF ₃	H
-	-	4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy	N	H	C- H	CF ₃	H
-	-	4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy	C-H	H	N	CF ₃	H

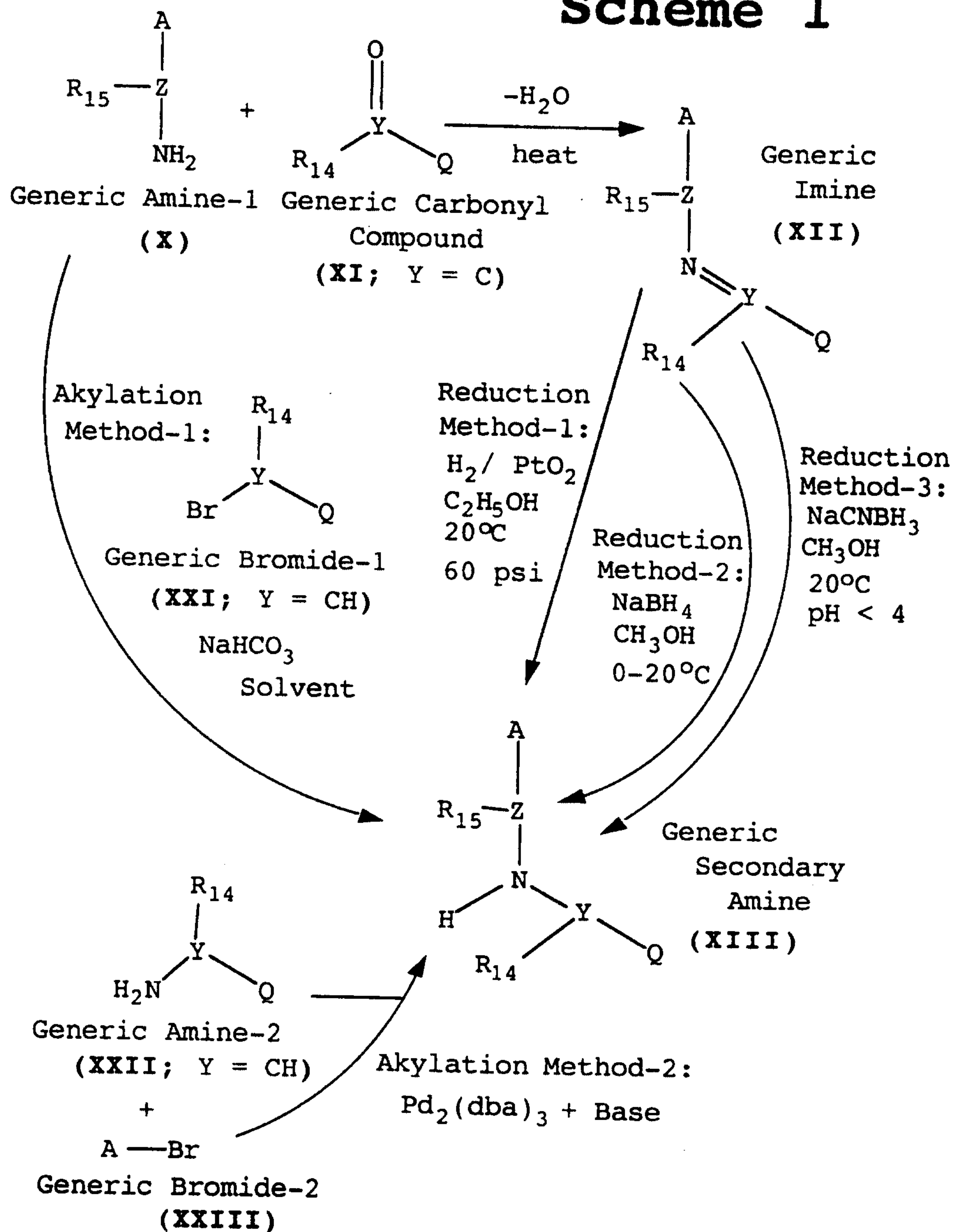
Table 5. (cont.) Structure of Substituted Tricyclic *tertiary*-2-oxyalkylamines.

<u>Y</u>	<u>Z</u>	<u>R₅</u>	<u>K₁-R₆</u>	<u>R₁₀</u>	<u>K₂-R₁₁</u>	<u>R₇</u>	<u>R₈</u>
CH ₂	-	4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy	C-H	OCF ₂ CF ₂ H	C-H	H	H
CH ₂	-	4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy	N	OCF ₂ CF ₂ H	C-H	H	H
CH ₂	-	4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy	C-H	OCF ₂ CF ₂ H	N	H	H
CH ₂	-	phenoxy	C-H	OCF ₂ CF ₂ H	C-H	H	H
CH ₂	-	phenoxy	N	OCF ₂ CF ₂ H	C-H	H	H
CH ₂	-	phenoxy	C-H	OCF ₂ CF ₂ H	N	H	H
CH ₂	-	4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy	C-H	CF ₂ CF ₃	C-H	H	H
CH ₂	-	4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy	N	CF ₂ CF ₃	C-H	H	H
CH ₂	-	4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy	C-H	CF ₂ CF ₃	N	H	H
CH ₂	-	phenoxy	C-H	CF ₂ CF ₃	C-H	H	H
CH ₂	-	phenoxy	N	CF ₂ CF ₃	C-H	H	H
CH ₂	-	phenoxy	C-H	CF ₂ CF ₃	N	H	H

Table 5. (cont.) Structure of Substituted Tricyclic *tertiary*-2-oxyalkylamines.

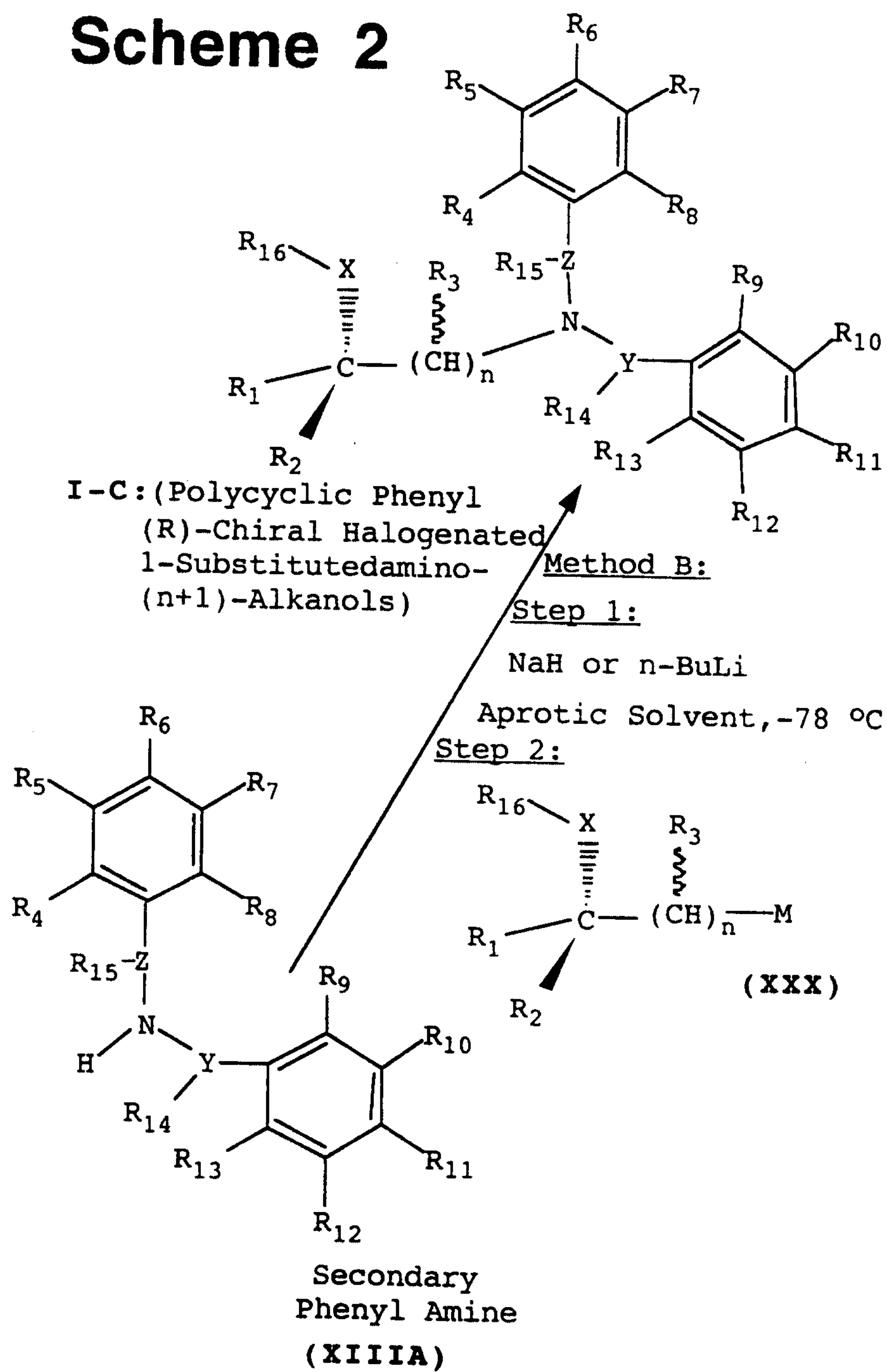
<u>Y</u>	<u>Z</u>	<u>R₅</u>	<u>K₁-R₆</u>	<u>R₁₀</u>	<u>K₂-R₁₁</u>	<u>R₇</u>	<u>R₈</u>
CH ₂	-	4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy	C-H	CF ₃	C-H	H	H
CH ₂	-	4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy	N	CF ₃	C-H	H	H
CH ₂	-	4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy	C-H	CF ₃	N	H	H
CH ₂	-	phenoxy	C-H	CF ₃	C-H	H	H
CH ₂	-	phenoxy	N	CF ₃	C-H	H	H
CH ₂	-	phenoxy	C-H	CF ₃	N	H	H
CH ₂	-	4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy	C-H	OCF ₂ CF ₂ H	C-H	H	F
CH ₂	-	4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy	N	OCF ₂ CF ₂ H	C-H	H	F
CH ₂	-	4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy	C-H	OCF ₂ CF ₂ H	N	H	F
CH ₂	-	4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy	C-H	2-furyl	C-H	H	H
CH ₂	-	4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy	N	2-furyl	C-H	H	H
CH ₂	-	4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy	C-H	2-furyl	N	H	H
CH ₂	-	4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy	C-H	SCF ₃	C-H	H	H
CH ₂	-	4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy	N	SCF ₃	C-H	H	H
CH ₂	-	4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy	C-H	SCF ₃	N	H	H

Scheme 1

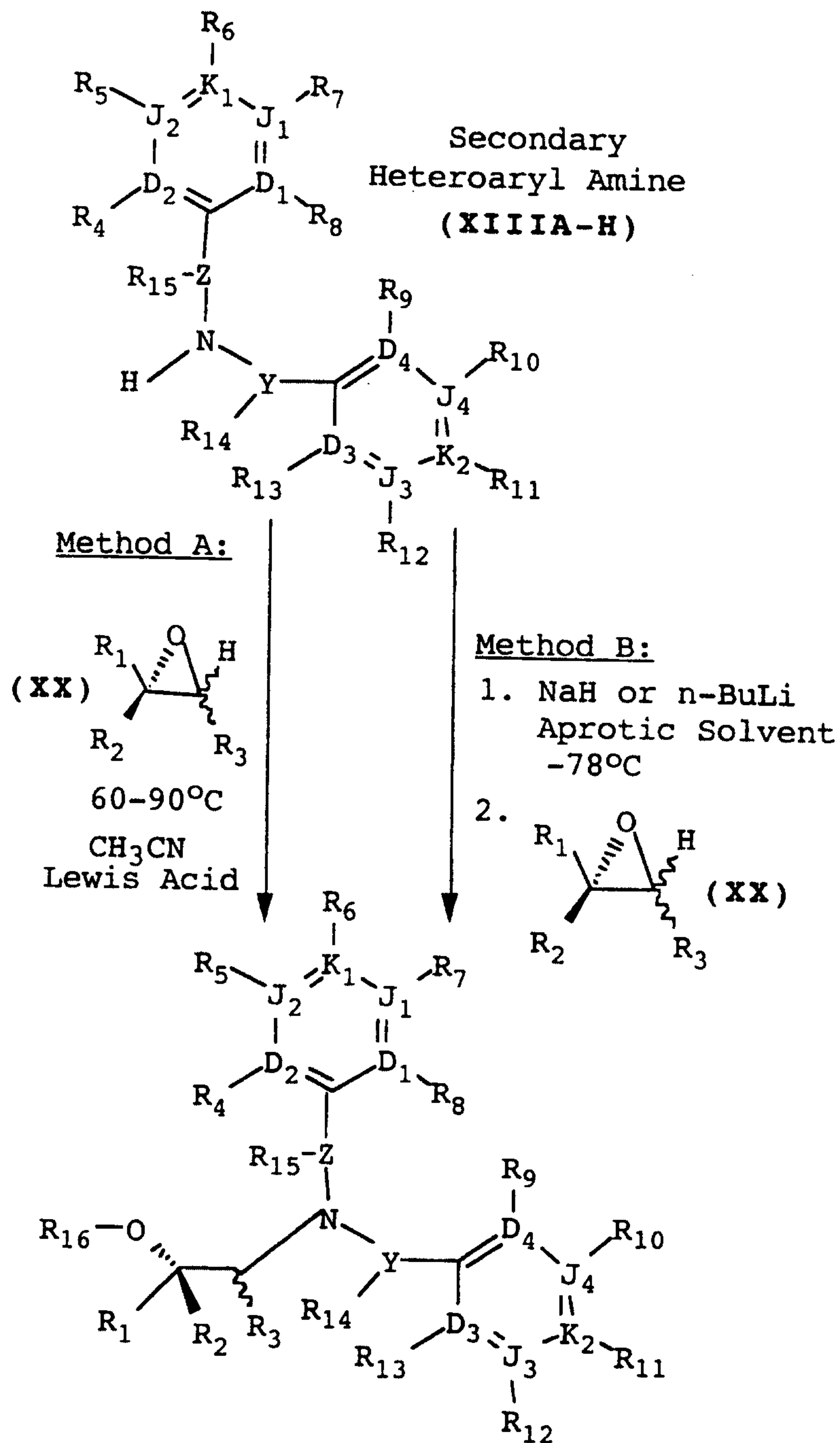


109

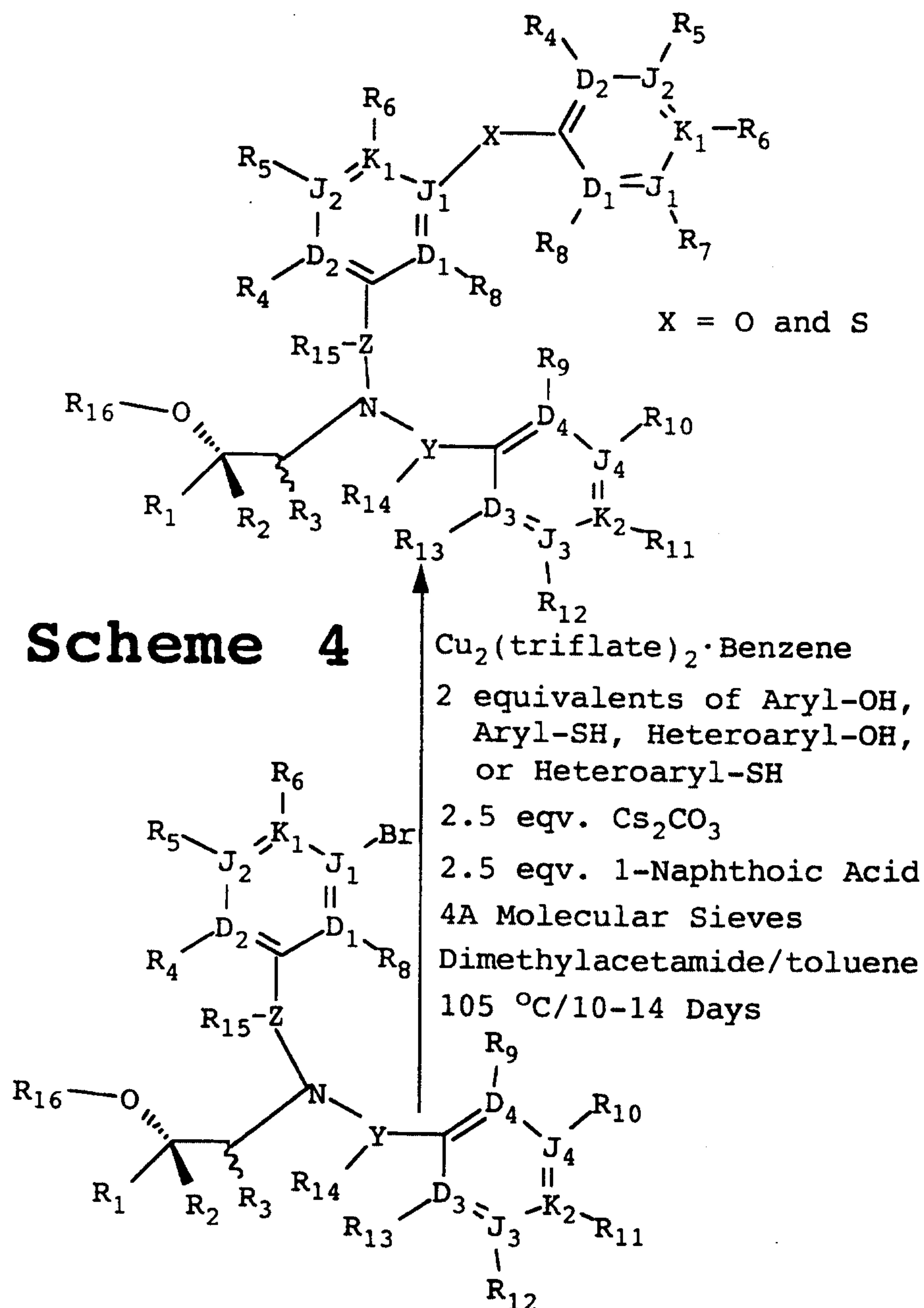
Scheme 2



Scheme 3



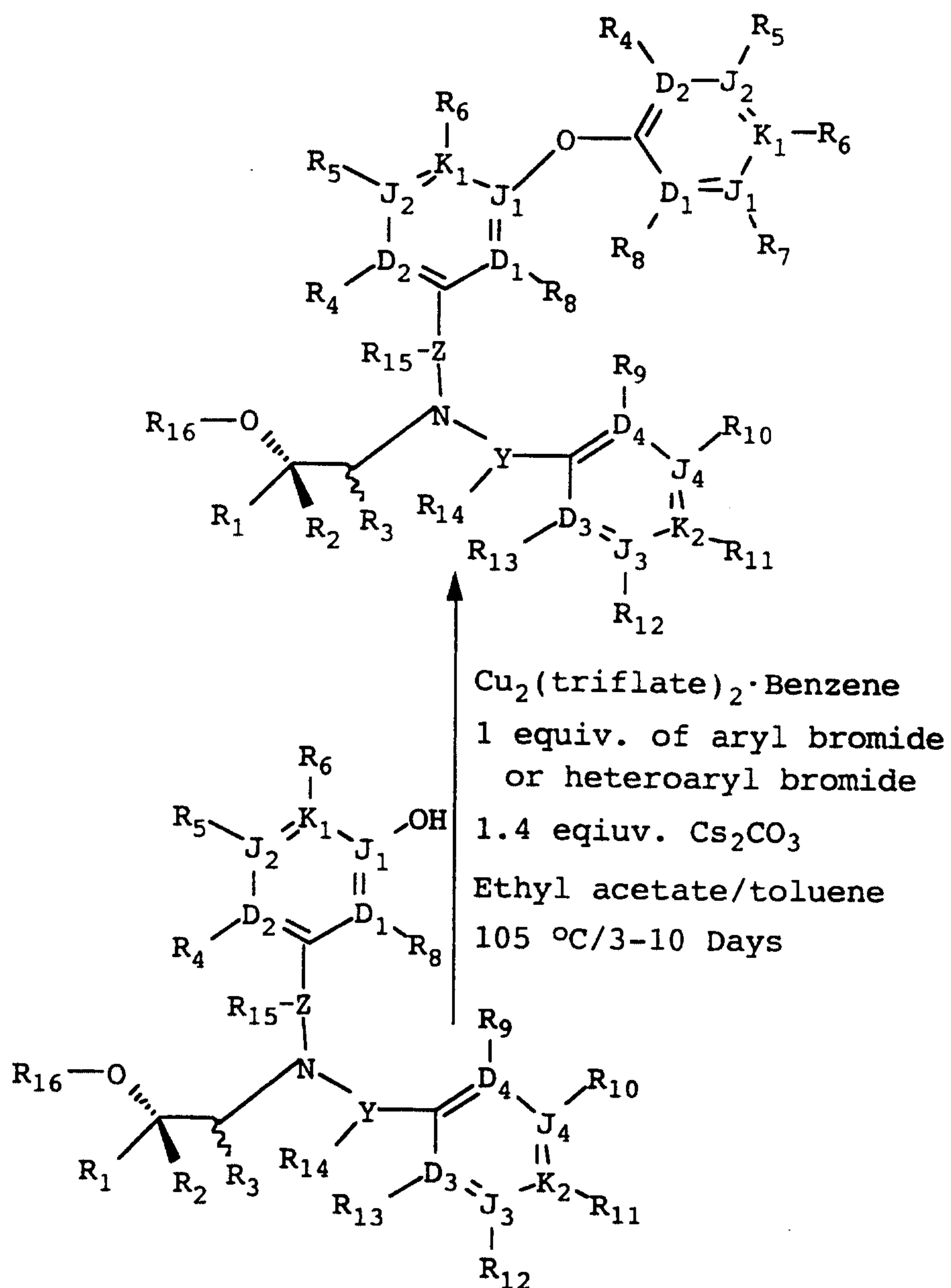
I-HP/I-HPC: (Generic Polycyclic 3-Aryloxyaryl, 3-Heteroaryloxyaryl, 3-Heteroaryloxyheteroaryl, 3-Aryloxyheteroaryl, 3-Arylthioaryl, 3-Heteroarylthioaryl, 3-Heteroarylthioheteroaryl, 3-Arylthioheteroaryl Aryl and Heteroaryl/Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols)



I-HP/I-HPC: (Generic Polycyclic 3-Bromo Aryl and Heteroaryl/Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols)

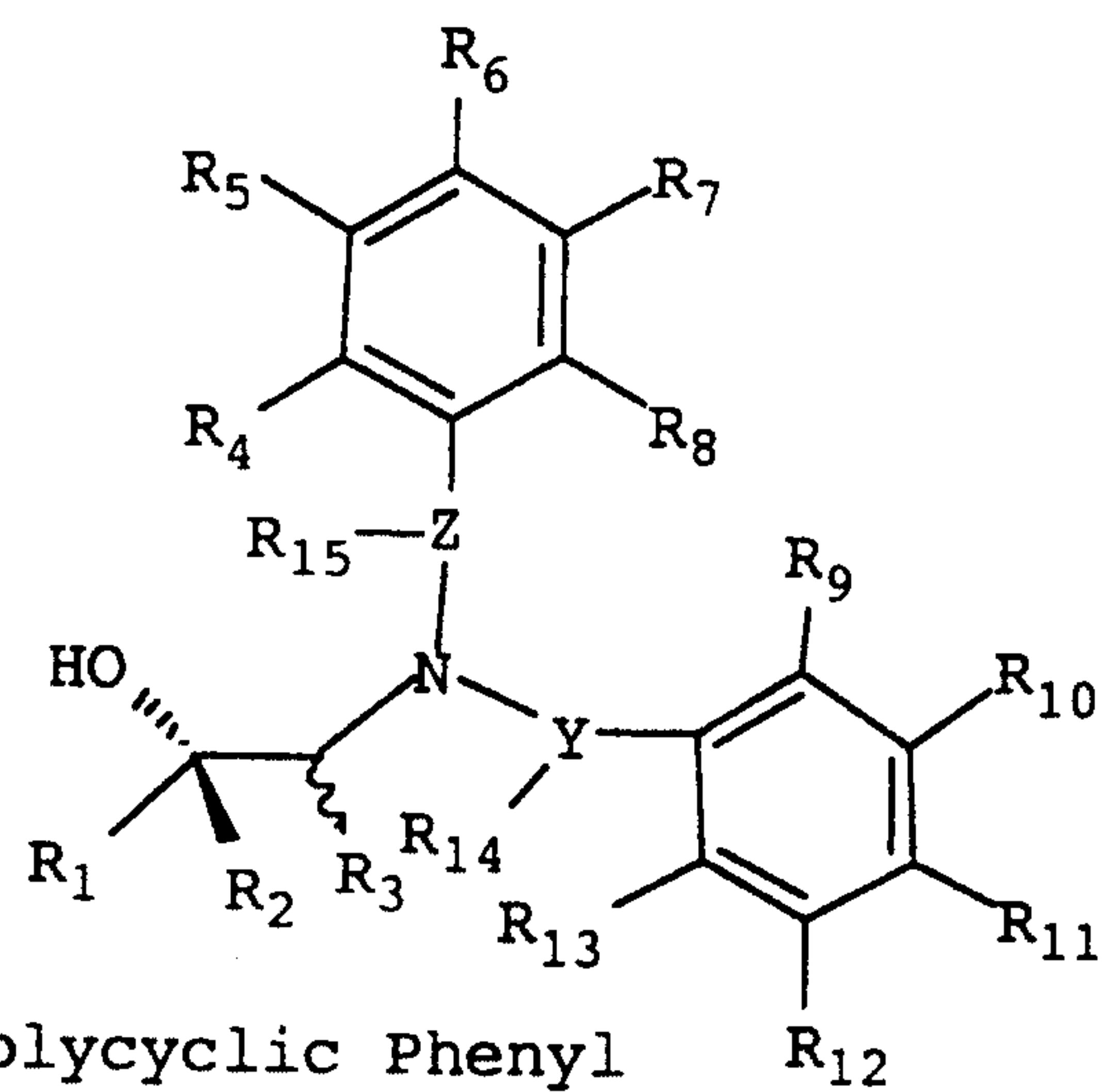
Scheme 5

I-HP/I-HPC: (Generic Polycyclic 3-Aryloxyaryl, 3-Heteroaryloxyaryl, 3-Aryloxyheteroaryl or 3-Heteroaryloxyheteroaryl Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols)

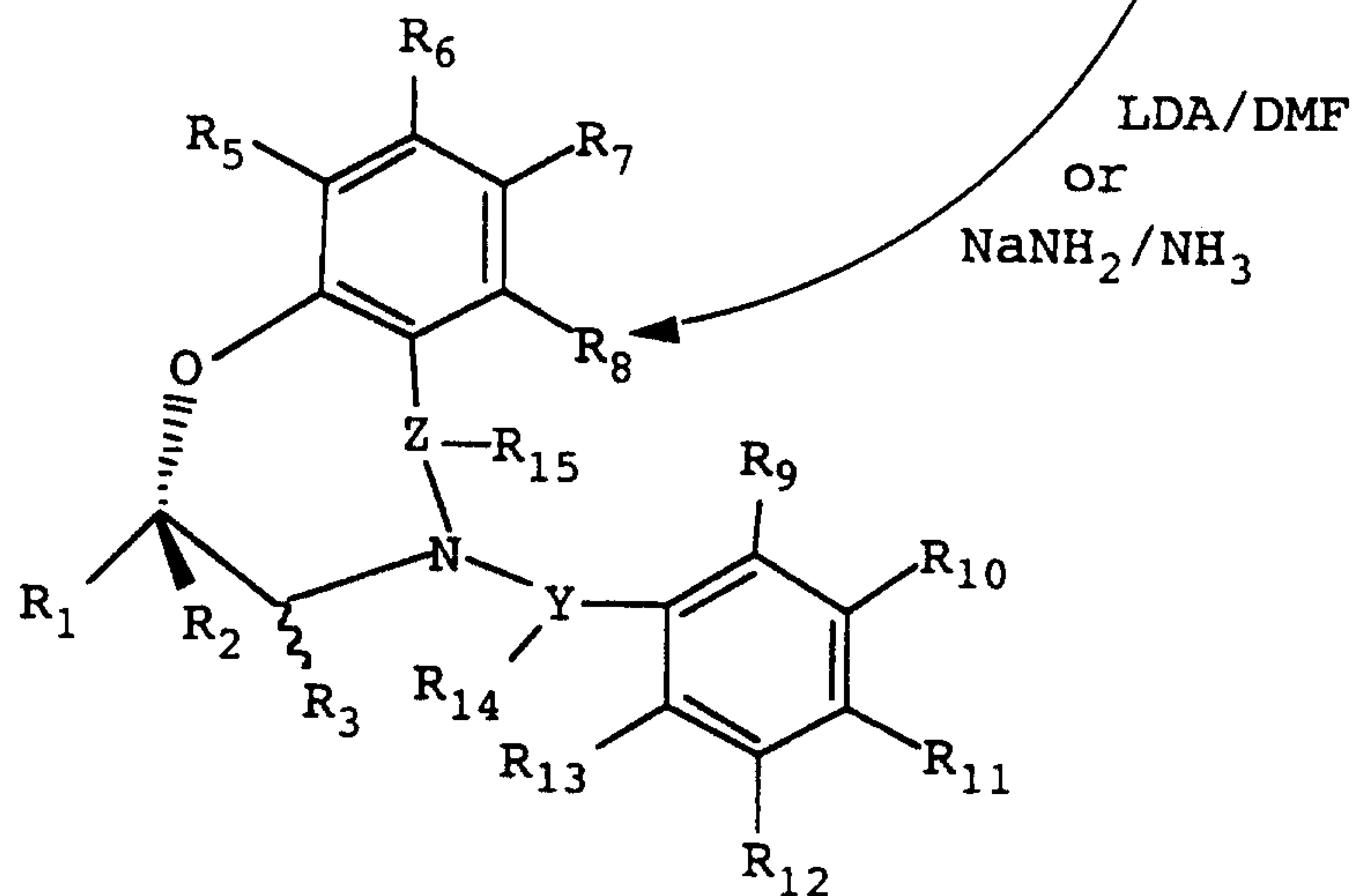


I-HP/I-HPC: (Generic Polycyclic 3-Hydroxy Aryl and Heteroaryl/Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols)

113

Scheme 6

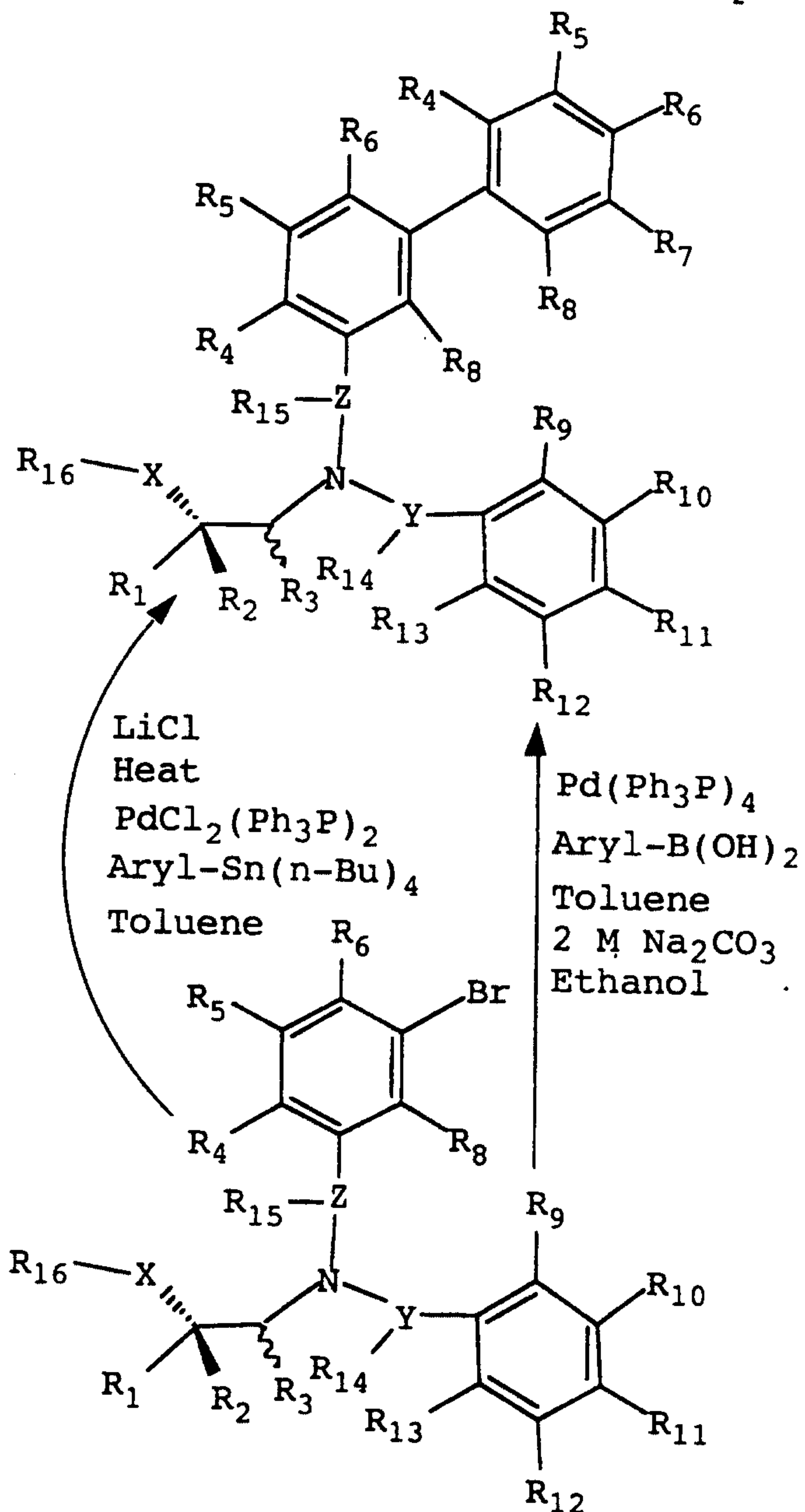
I-CP: (Generic Polycyclic Phenyl
Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated
1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols)



Cyclo I-CP: (Polycyclic Phenyl Phenyl
(R)-Chiral Halogenated
Cycloazaalkoxy)

Scheme 7

I-CP: (Polycyclic 3-Arylphenyl
Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated
1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols)

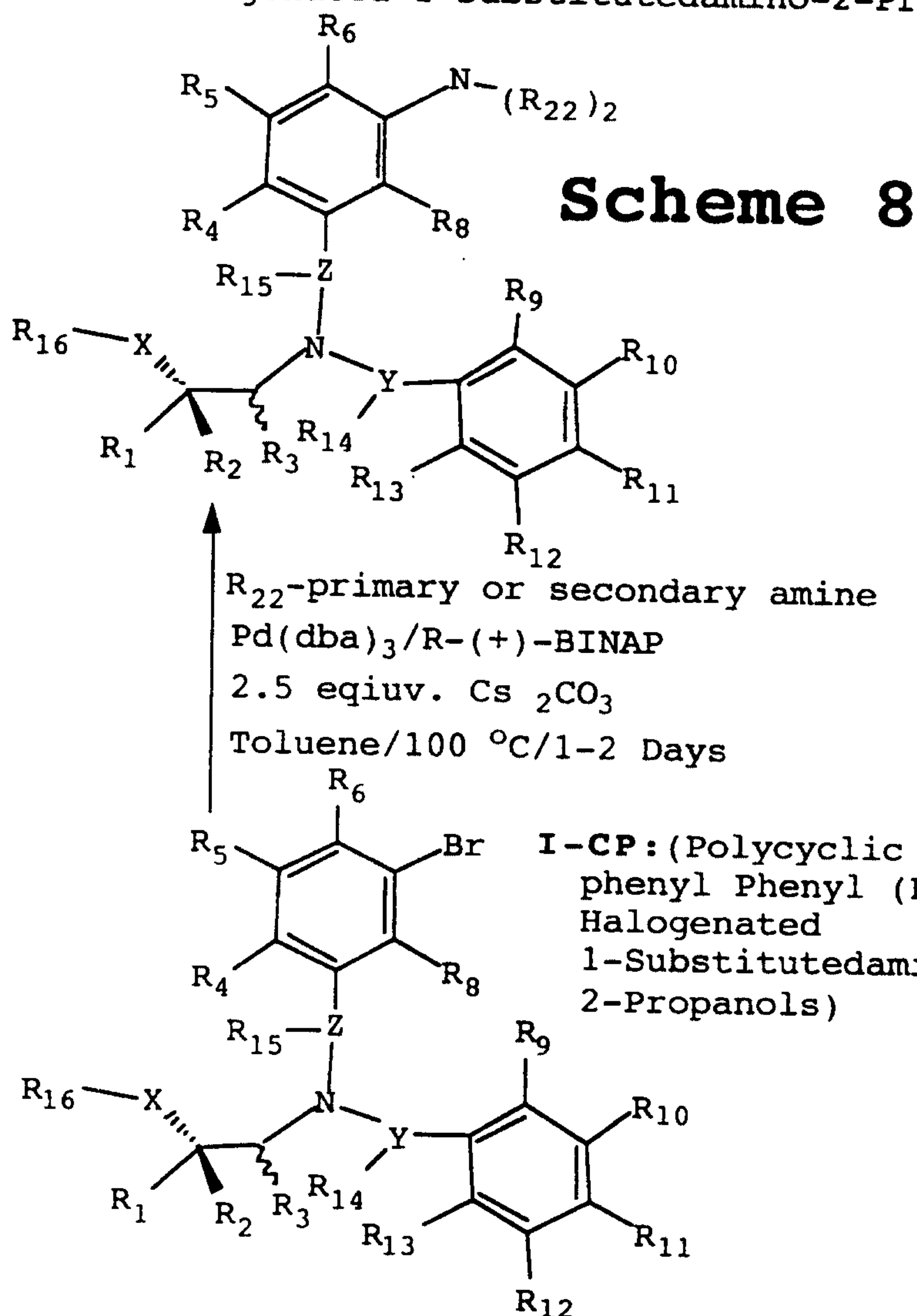


I-CP: (Polycyclic 3-Bromophenyl
Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated
1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols)

NOTE: Use of Heteroaryl-B(OH)₂ will give
the heteroarylmethyl analog of I-CP.

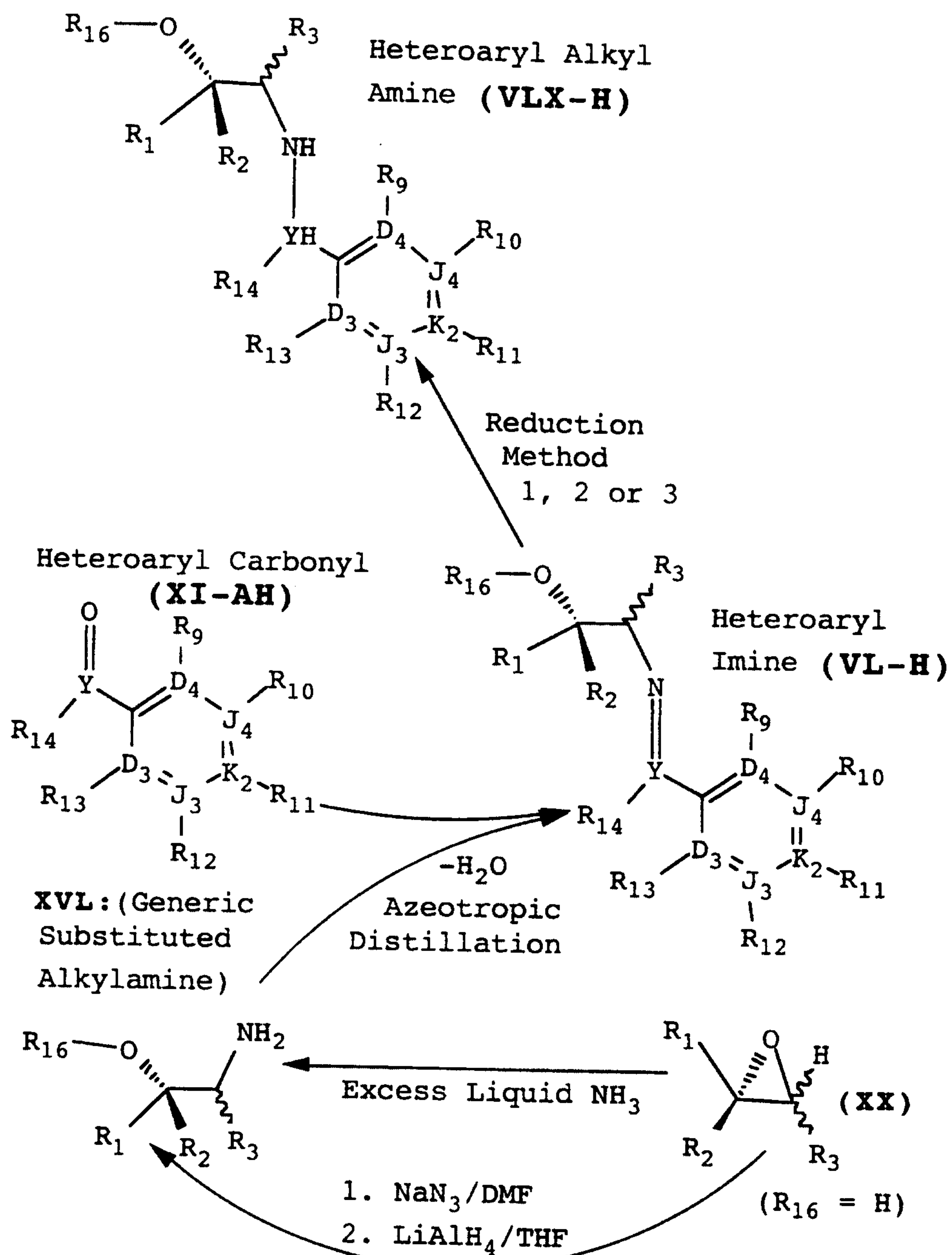
115

I-CP: (Polycyclic 3- R_{22} -aminophenyl Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols)

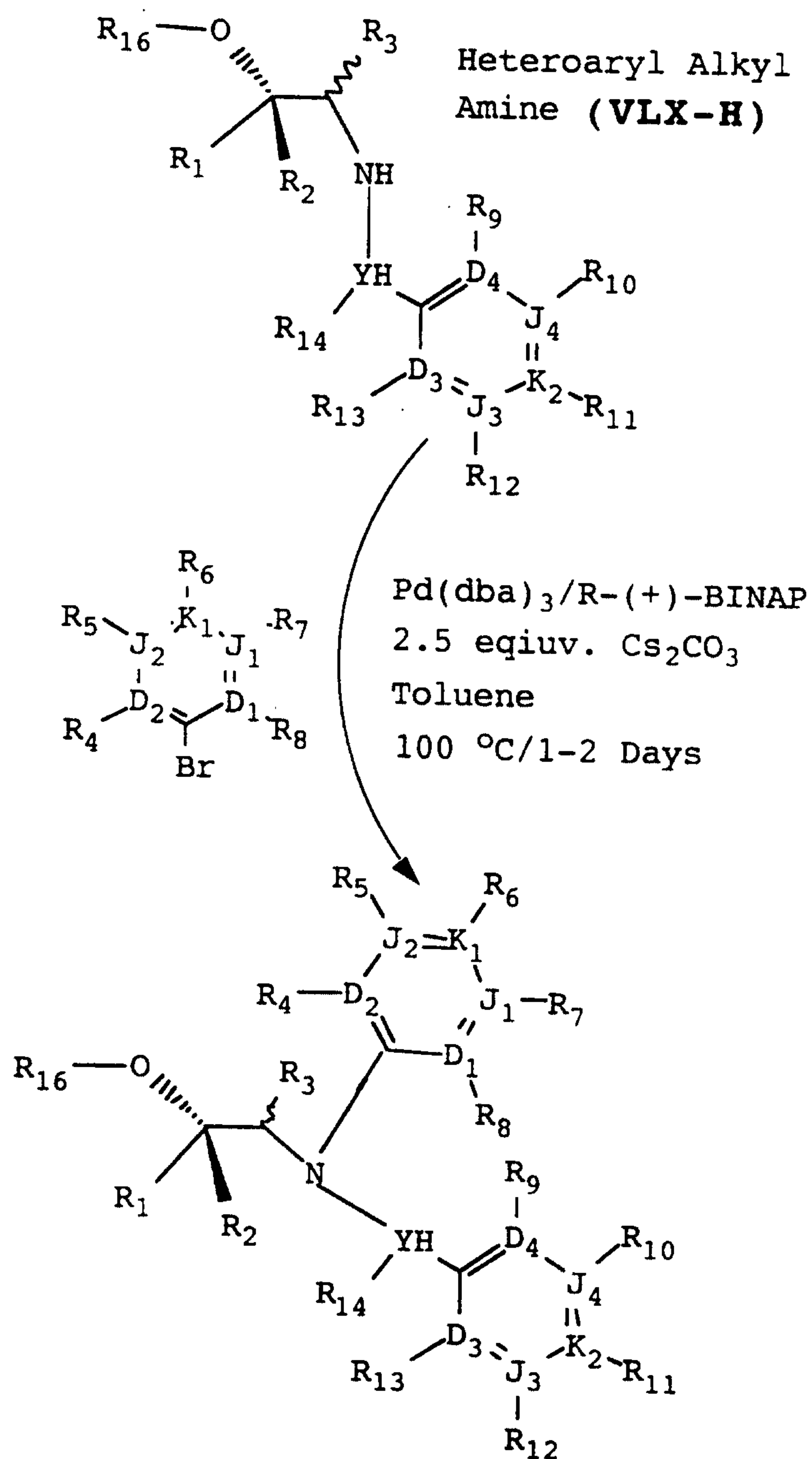


R_{22} is selected independently from any one or two of the following groups: hydrido, hydroxy, aryloxy, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkoxyalkyl, aralkoxyalkyl, alkylsulfinylalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, halocycloalkyl, halocycloalkoxy, halocycloalkoxyalkyl, arylsulfinylalkyl, arylsulfonylalkyl, alkylamino cycloalkylsulfinylalkyl, cycloalkylsulfonylalkyl, heteroarylsulfonylalkyl, heteroarylsulfinylalkyl, aralkylsulfinylalkyl, aralkylsulfonylalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, amino, alkoxy, alkylsulfonylalkyl, aralkylthioalkyl, heteroaralkylthioalkyl, heteroaryloxyalkyl, alkenyloxyalkyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkoxyalkyl, haloalkenyloxyalkyl, heteroaryl, halocycloalkenyloxyalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, aryloxyalkyl, halocycloalkenyl, and heteroarylthioalkyl.

Scheme 9

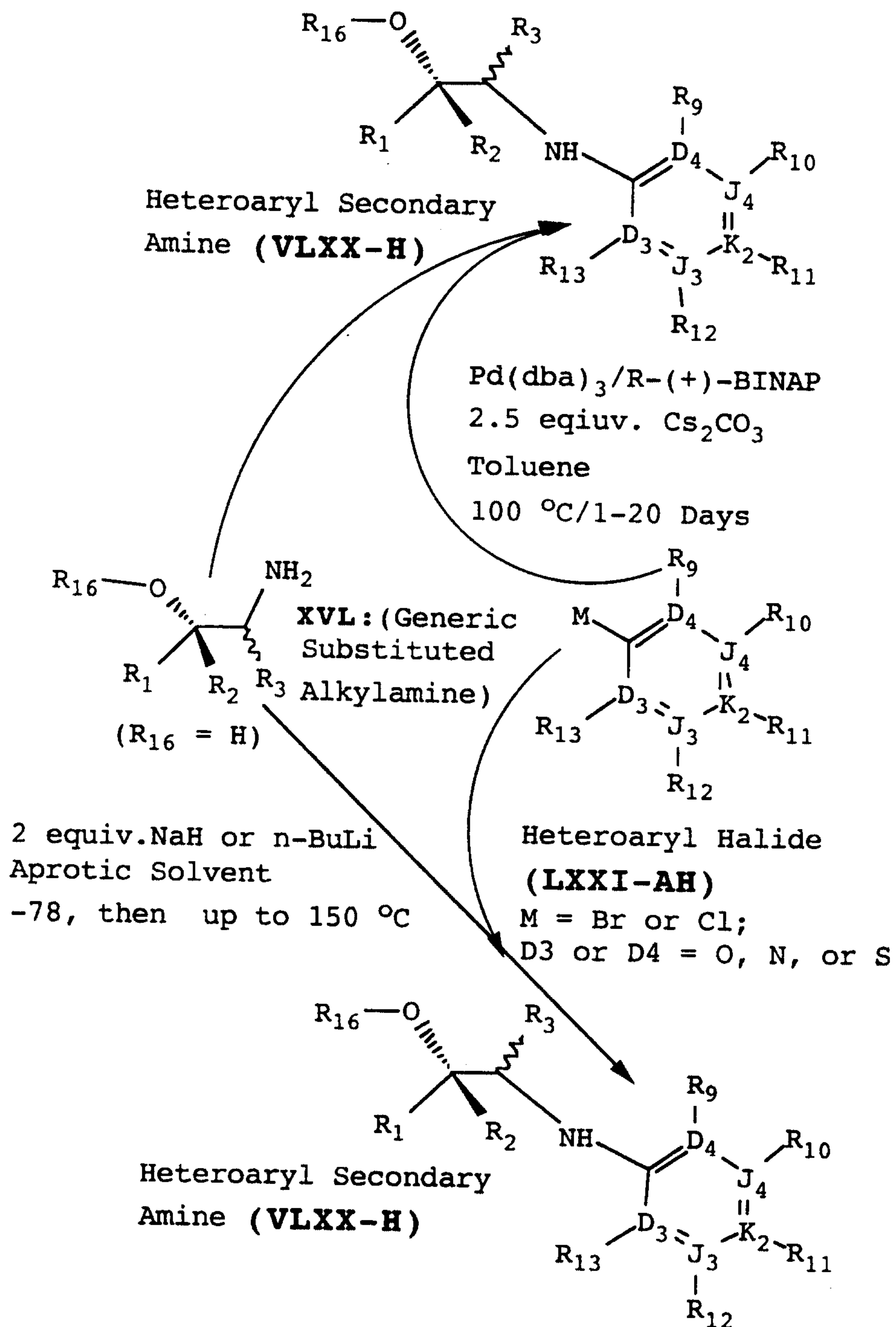


Scheme 10

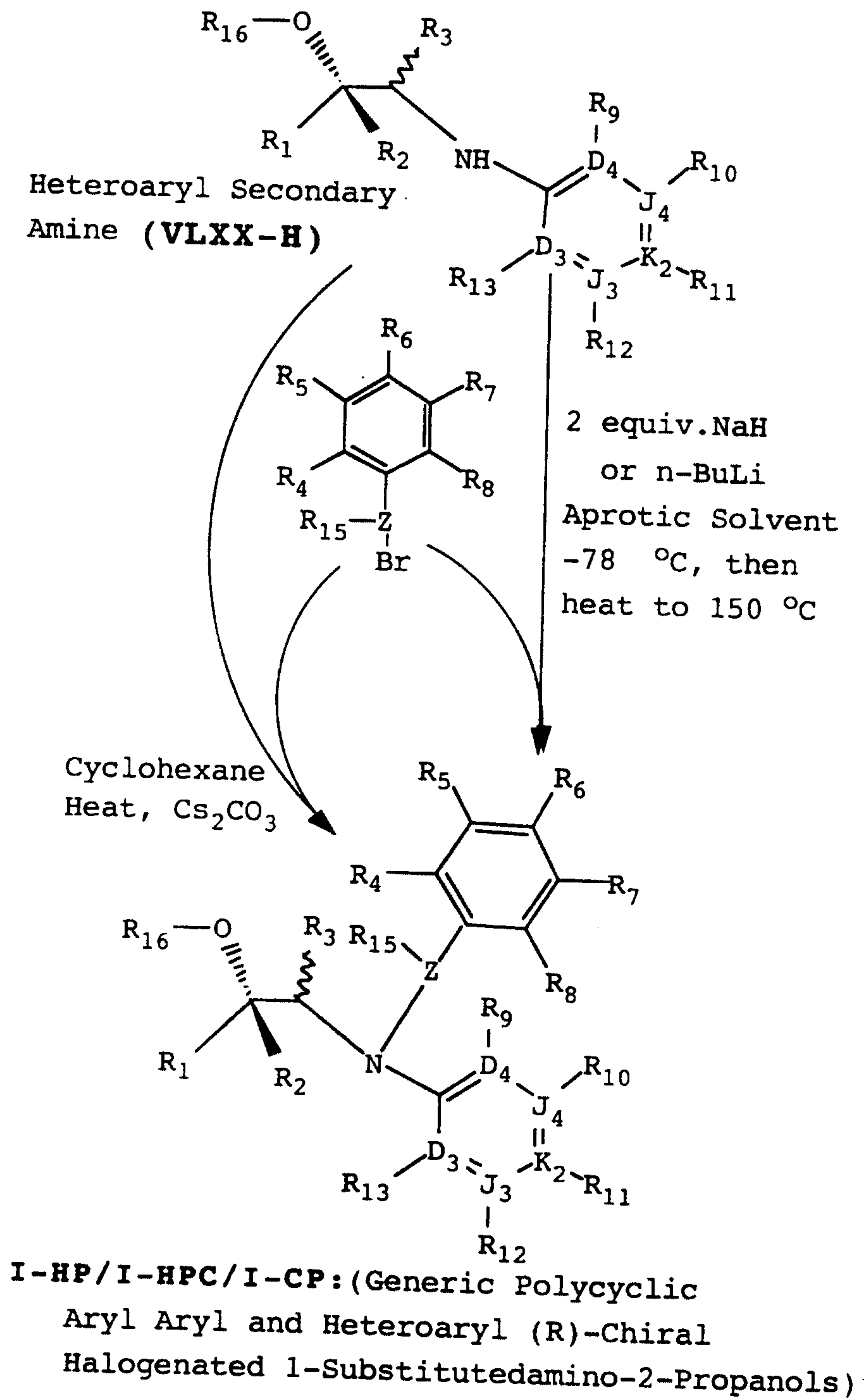


I-HP/I-HPC: (Generic Polycyclic
Heteroaryl/Aryl-Heteroaryl (R)-Chiral
Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols)

Scheme 11

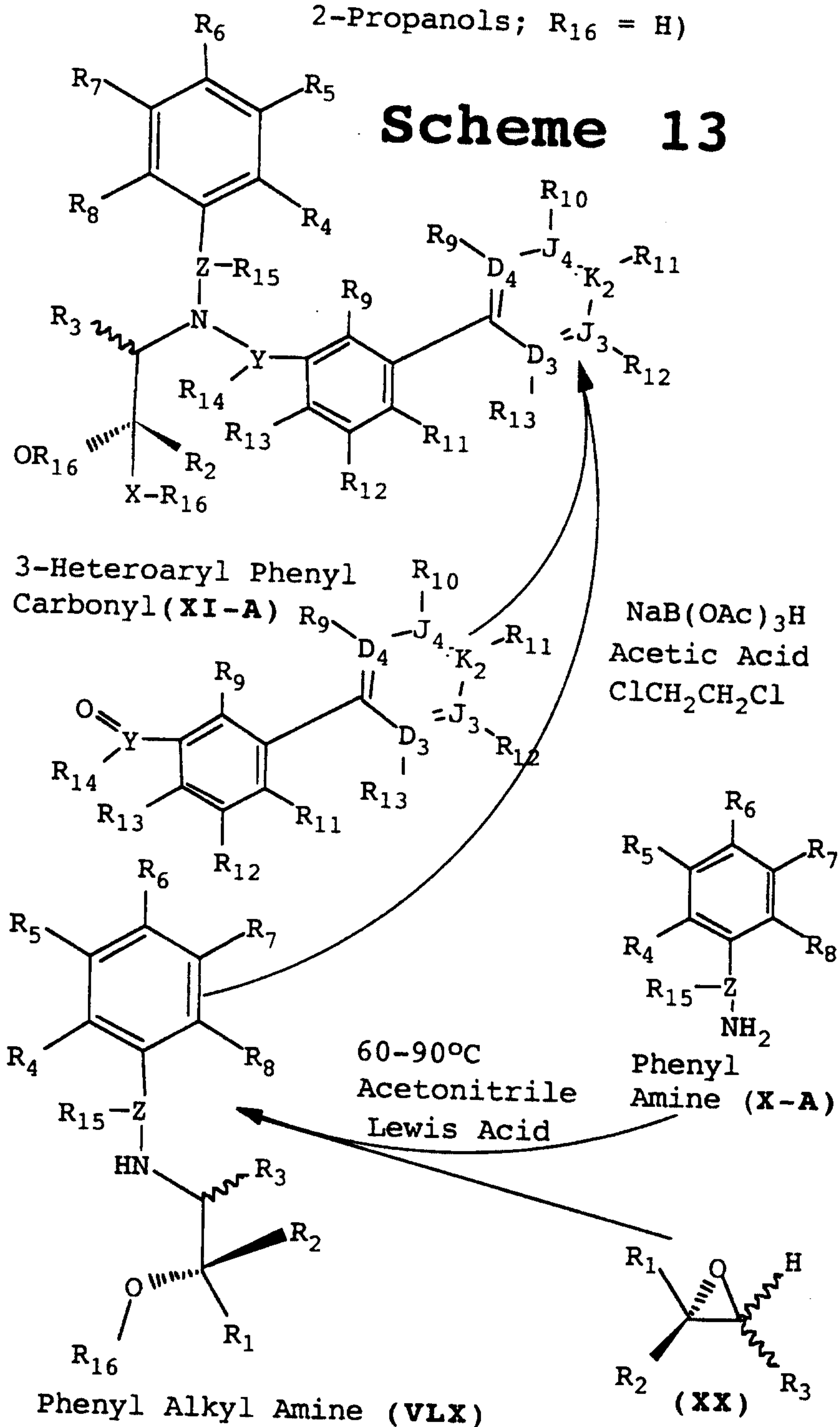


Scheme 12



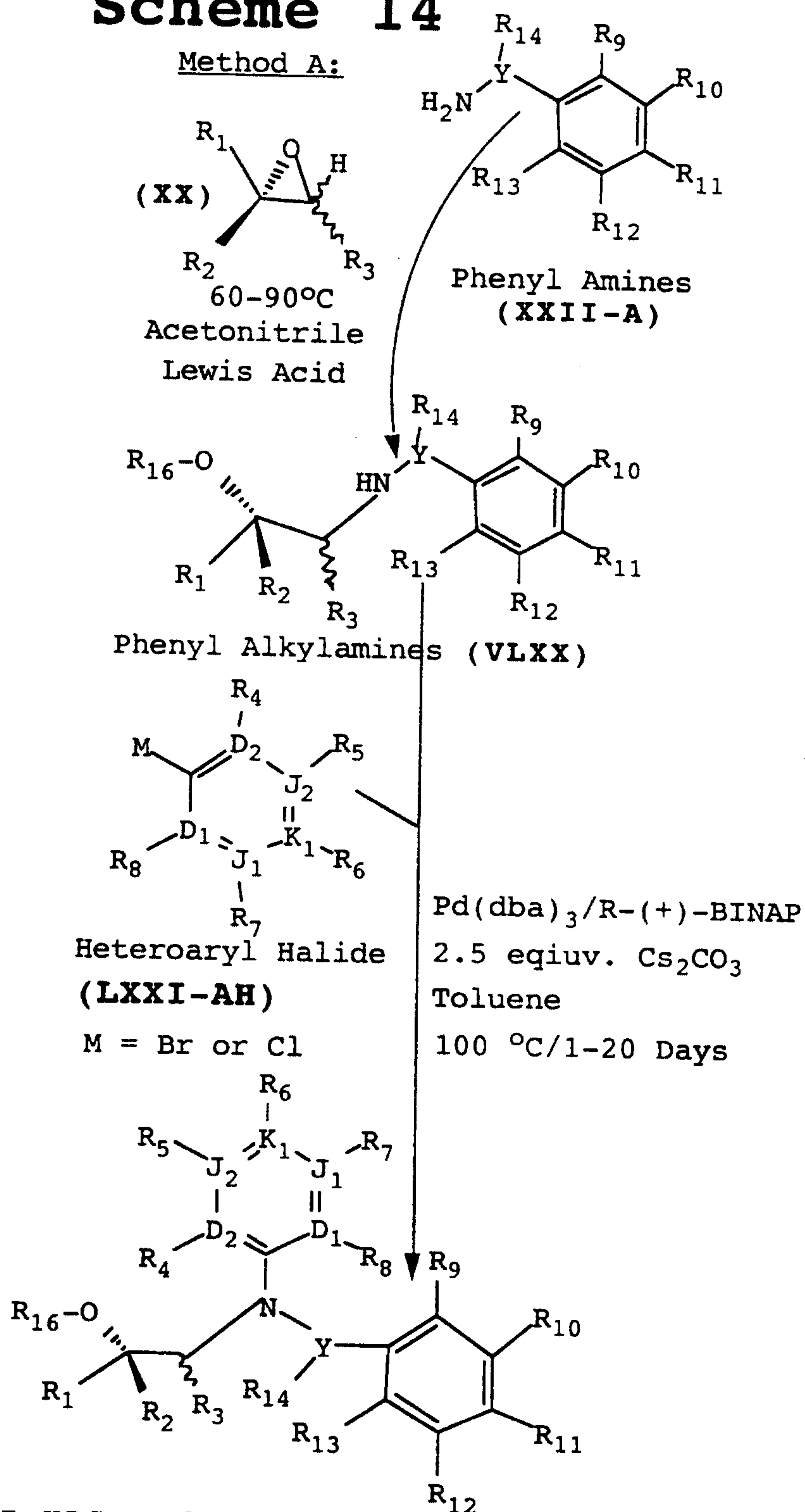
I-CP: (Polycyclic 3-Heteroarylaryl Phenyl
(R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-
2-Propanols; $R_{16} = H$)

Scheme 13

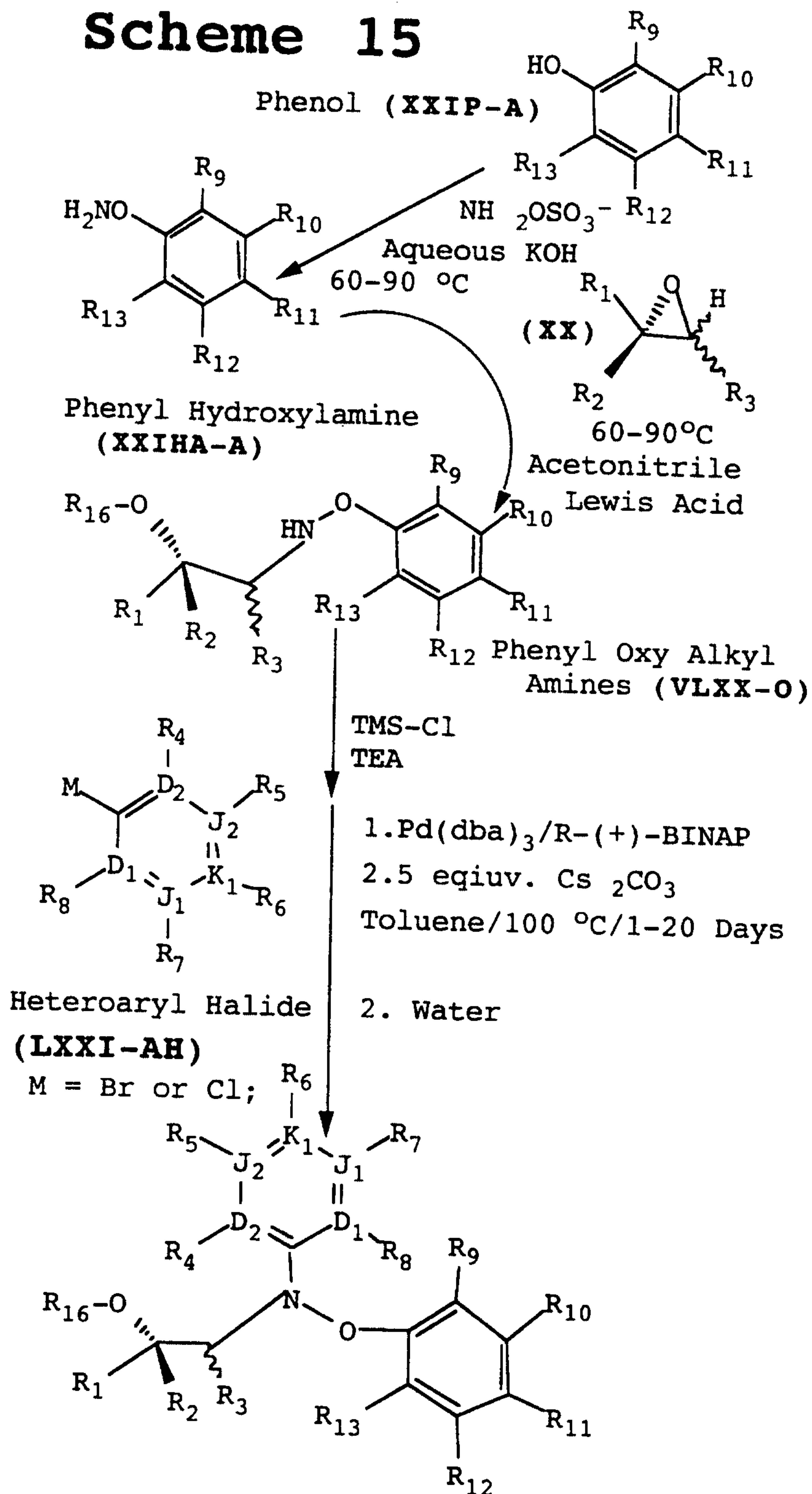


NOTE: Heteroaryl Analogs Can Be Prepared Using Heteroaryl Analogs of X-A, VLX, and XI-A.

121

Scheme 14Method A:

Scheme 15



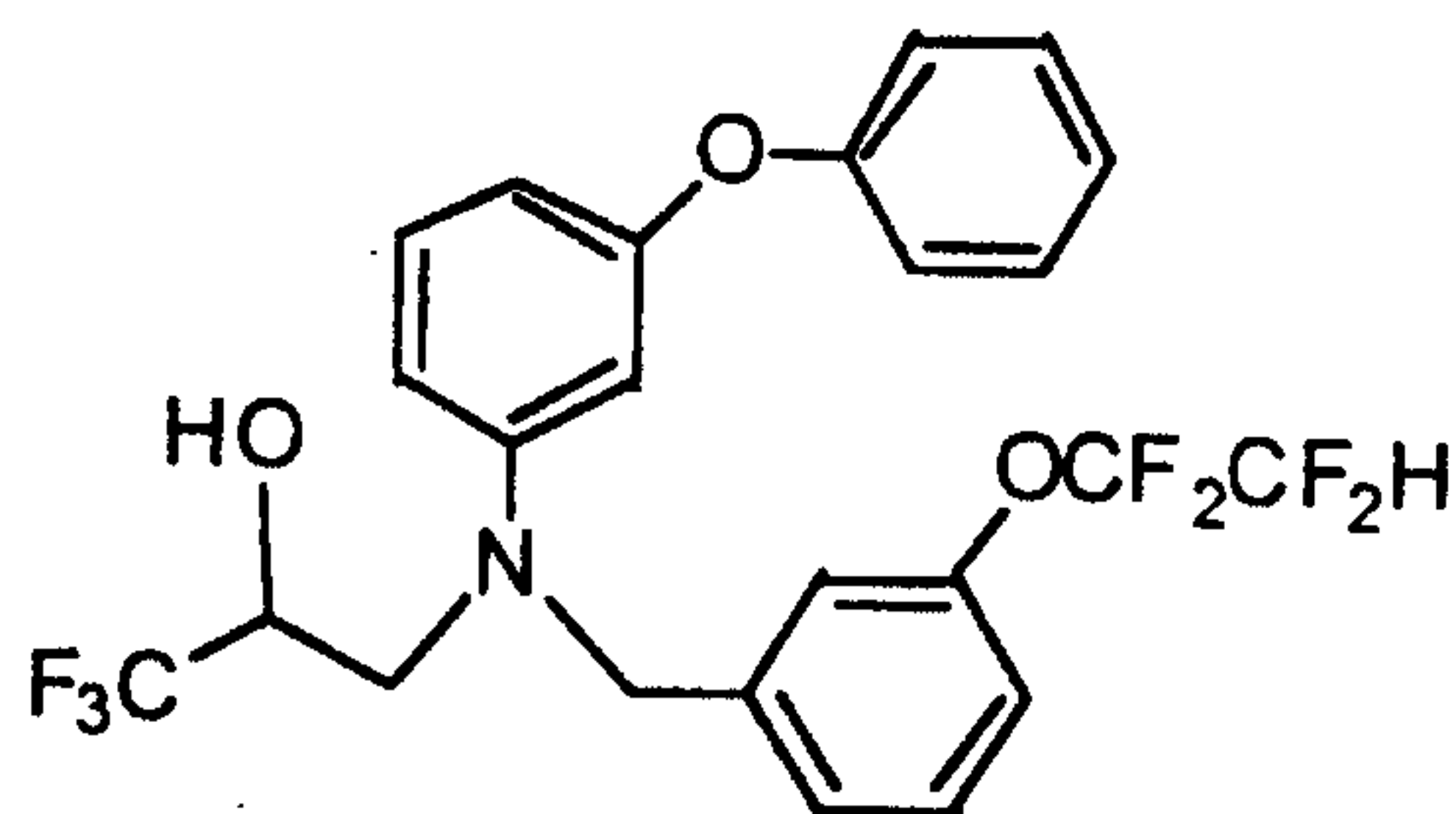
I-HPC: (Polycyclic Heteroaryl-Aryl Phenyl (R)-Chiral Halogenated 1-Substitutedamino-2-Propanols when $R_{16} = \text{H}$ and $Y = \text{O}$) NOTE: Diaryl (**I-CP**) and Diheteroaryl (**I-HP**) Analogs Can Be Prepared by Using Aryl Bromide and Heteroaryl-OH, respectively.

The following examples are provided to illustrate the present invention and are not intended to limit the scope thereof. Without further elaboration, it is believed that one skilled in the art can, using the preceding descriptions, utilize
5 the present invention to its fullest extent. Therefore the following preferred specific embodiments are to be construed as merely illustrative and not limitative of the remainder of the disclosure in any way whatsoever. Compounds containing multiple variations of the structural modifications illustrated in the preceding schemes or the following Examples are also contemplated. Those
10 skilled in the art will readily understand that known variations of the conditions and processes of the following preparative procedures can be used to prepare these compounds.

One skilled in the art may use these generic methods to prepare the following specific examples, which have been or may be properly characterized
15 by ^1H NMR and mass spectrometry. These compounds also may be formed in vivo.

The following examples contain detailed descriptions of the methods of preparation of compounds of Formula V-H. These detailed descriptions fall within the scope and are presented for illustrative purposes only and are not
20 intended as a restriction on the scope of the invention. All parts are by weight and temperatures are Degrees centigrade unless otherwise indicated.

EXAMPLE 1



5

(2*R,S*)-3-[(3-phenoxyphenyl)[[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol

EX-1A) To a solution of 3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)toluene (50 g, 0.24 mol) and
 10 *N*-bromosuccinimide (42.75 g, 0.24 mol) in 100 mL of carbon tetrachloride under
 nitrogen was added 2,2'-azobisisobutyronitrile (0.71 g, 0.004 mol). The resultant
 mixture was refluxed for 2 h, then cooled to room temperature and quenched with
 300 mL of water. The organic layer was collected, washed with water and brine,
 dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give 66.0 g (96%) of the desired
 15 crude 3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)bromomethylbenzene product as a yellow oil.
¹H NMR indicates that this oil is a mixture of products: 7% dibrominated, 67%
 monobrominated, and 20% starting material. The crude product was used
 without further purification. ESMS *m/z* = 287 [M+H]⁺.

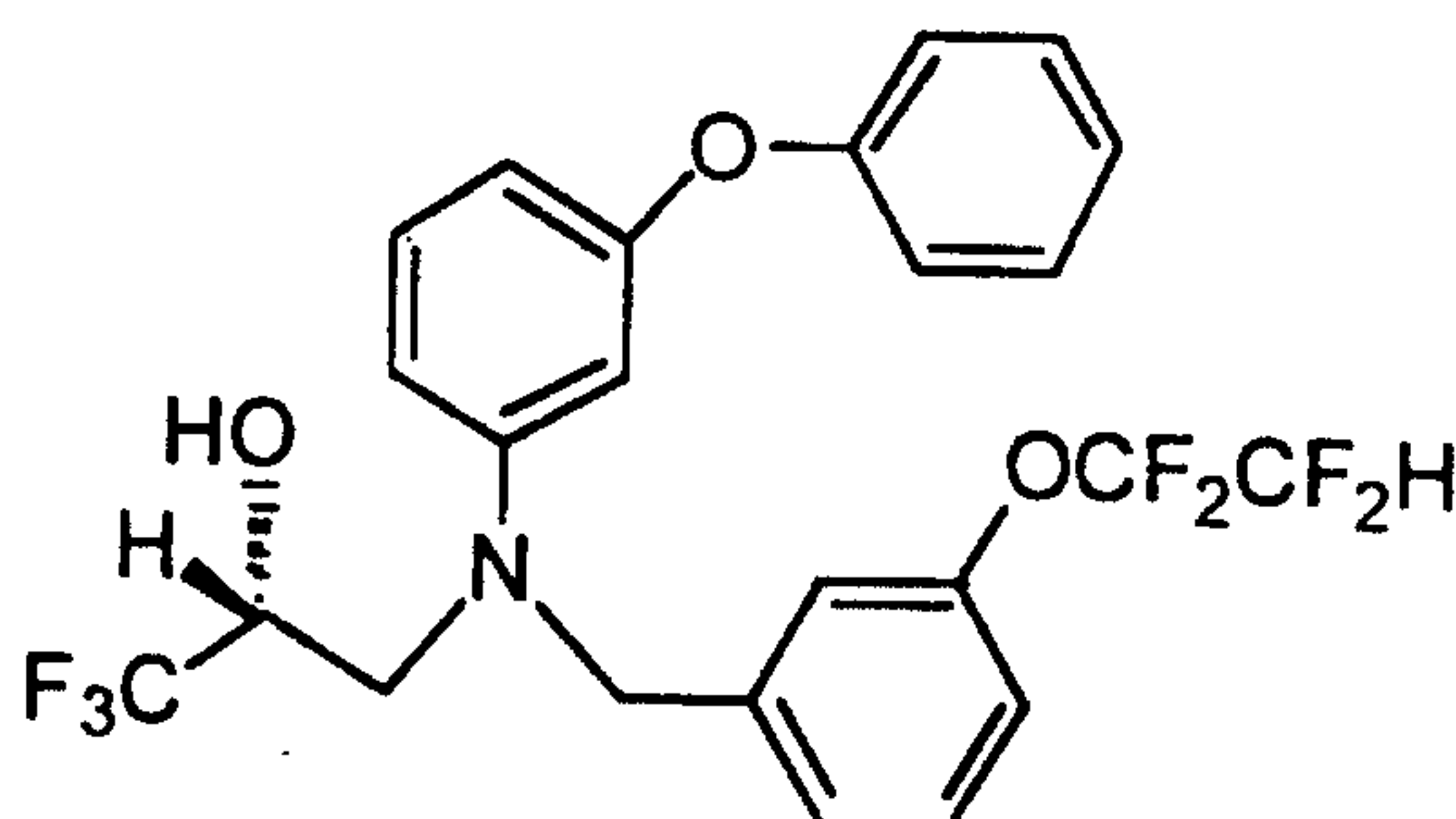
20 **EX-1B)** The crude product (56 g, 0.14 mol) from **EX-1A** in 200 mL of
 cyclohexane was added dropwise under nitrogen to a solution of 3-phenoxyaniline
 (89 g, 0.480 mol) in 500 mL of cyclohexane. The reaction mixture was refluxed
 overnight, then cooled to room temperature and diluted with water and diethyl
 ether. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with

diethyl ether. The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a dark oil. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 1:4 ethyl acetate in hexane to afford 44.96 g (83%) of the desired *N*-(3-phenoxyphenyl)-[[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amine product as a yellow oil. ESMS $m/z = 392 [M+H]^+$.

To a mixture of the amine product (15.0 g, 0.038 mol) from **EX-1B** and 1,1,1-trifluoro-2,3-epoxypropane (8.58 g, 0.077 mol, TCI) was added a suspension of ytterbium (III) trifluoromethanesulfonate (2.37 g, 0.0031 mol) in 15 mL of acetonitrile. The resulting mixture was heated at 50 °C in a sealed glass vial for 1.5 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature then diluted with water and ethyl acetate and extracted. The organic layers were combined, dried over MgSO_4 , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 1:4 ethyl acetate in hexane to afford 12.03 g (62%) of the desired (2*RS*)-3-[(3-phenoxyphenyl)[[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol product as a yellow oil. Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{20}\text{F}_7\text{NO}_3$: C, 57.26; H, 4.00; N, 2.78. Found: C, 56.96; H, 4.35; N, 2.69. HRMS calcd. 504.1410 $[M+H]^+$, found: 504.1431.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 7.28 (m, 4H), 7.14 (t, 1H), 7.07, (m, 3H), 7.00 (s, 1H), 6.94 (d, 2H), 6.46 (dd, 1H), 6.38 (dd, 1H), 6.35 (t, 1H), 5.84 (t, 1H), 4.60 (t, 2H), 4.36 (m, 1H), 3.82 (d, 1H), 3.48 (m, 1H), 2.51 (s, 1H). ^{19}F NMR (CDCl_3) δ -79.0 (s, 3F), -88.21 (d, 2F), -137.05 (dd, 2F).

EXAMPLE 2



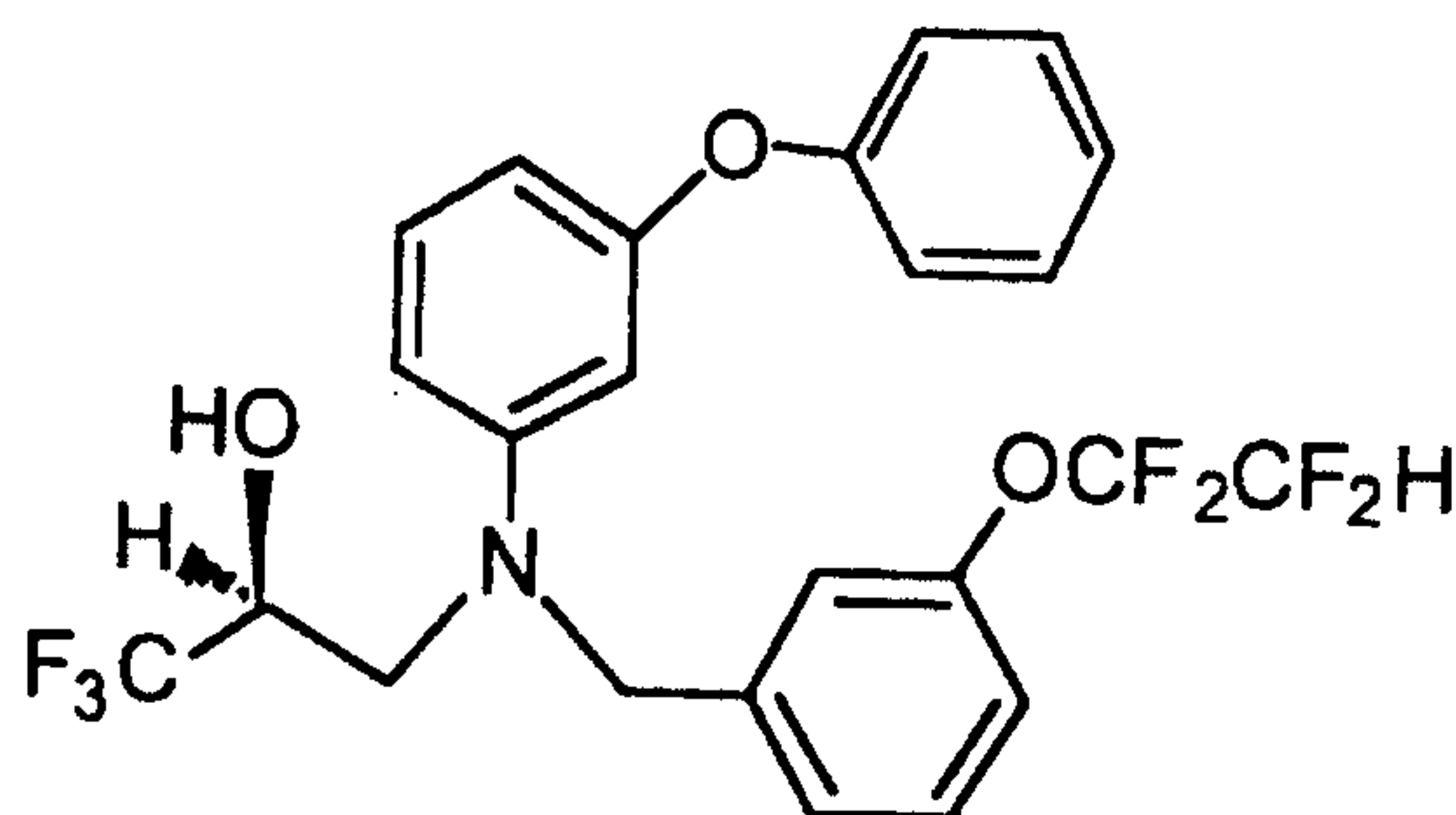
5

(2*R*)-3-[(3-phenoxyphenyl)[[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol

On a Chiralpak AD HPLC column, (2*RS*)-3-[(3-phenoxyphenyl)[[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol (12.2 g, 0.024 mol) from EX-1 was purified by chiral chromatography to give 1.4 g (0.003 mol, 12%) of (2*R*)-3-[(3-phenoxyphenyl)[[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]methyl] amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol as a light yellow oil. Chiral purification was accomplished by eluting with 1:9 isopropanol in heptane at 1.0 mL/min with 250 nm UV detection. The product eluted at 8.43 min. $[\alpha]_{589} = +16.8.0$ (c 0.125 g/dL, CH₃CN), $[\alpha]_{365} = +84.0$ (c 0.125, CH₃CN). Anal. calcd. for C₂₄H₂₀F₇NO₃: C, 57.26; H, 4.00; N, 2.78. Found: C, 56.96; H, 4.35; N, 2.69. HRMS calcd.: 504.1410 [M+H]⁺, found: 504.1388. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.28 (m, 4H), 7.14 (t, 1H), 7.07, (m, 3H), 7.00 (s, 1H), 6.94 (d, 2H), 6.46 (dd, 1H), 6.38 (dd, 1H), 6.35 (t, 1H), 5.84 (t, 1H), 4.60 (t, 2H), 4.36 (m, 1H), 3.82 (d, 1H), 3.48 (m, 1H), 2.51 (s, 1H). ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃) δ -79.0 (s, 3F), -88.21 (d, 2F), -137.05 (dd, 2F).

127

EXAMPLE 3

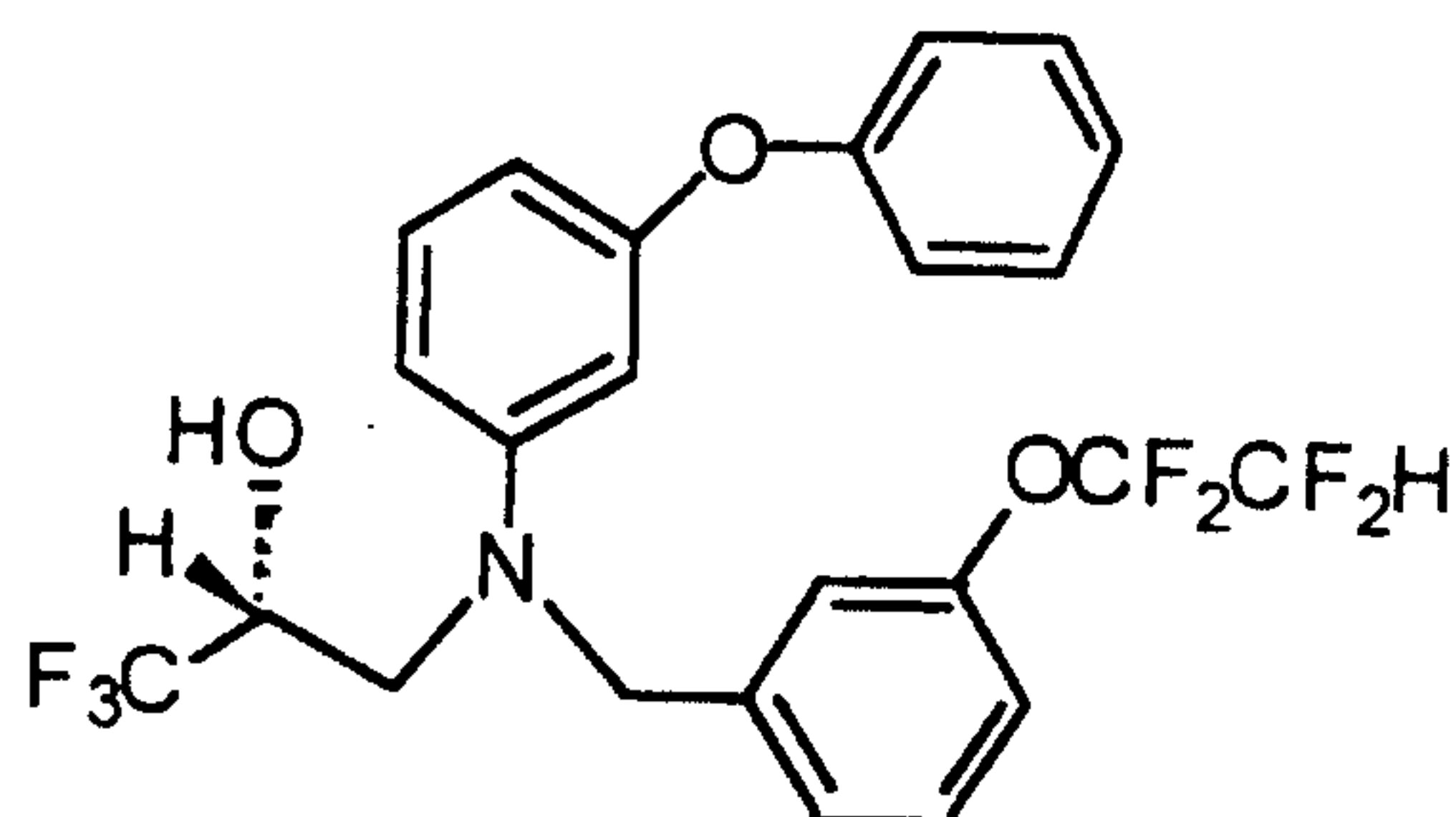


5 **(2S)-3-[(3-phenoxyphenyl)[[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)-
phenyl]methyl]amino]- 1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol**

On a Chiralpak AD HPLC column, (2*RS*)-3-[(3-phenoxyphenyl)[[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol (12.2 g, 0.024 mol) from EX-1 was purified by chiral chromatography to give 10.5 g (0.021 mol, 86%) of (2*S*)-3-[(3-phenoxyphenyl)[[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol as a light yellow oil. Chiral purification was accomplished by eluting with 1:9 isopropanol in heptane at 1.0 mL/min with 250 nm UV detection. The product eluted at 6.36 min. $[\alpha]_{589} = -17.0$ (c 0.265 g/dL, CH₃CN), $[\alpha]_{365} = -85.7$ (c 0.265, CH₃CN). Anal. calcd. For C₂₄H₂₀F₇NO₃: C, 57.26; H, 4.00; N, 2.78. Found: C, 56.96; H, 4.35; N, 2.69. HRMS calcd.: 504.1410 [M+H]⁺, found: 504.1431. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.28 (m, 4H), 7.14 (t, 1H), 7.07, (m, 3H), 7.00 (s, 1H), 6.94 (d, 2H), 6.46 (dd, 1H), 6.38 (dd, 1H), 6.35 (t, 1H), 5.84 (t, 1H), 4.60 (t, 2H), 4.36 (m, 1H), 3.82 (d, 1H), 3.48 (m, 1H), 2.51 (s, 1H). ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃) δ -79.0 (s, 3F), -88.21 (d, 2F), -137.05 (dd, 2F).

128

EXAMPLE 4



5 **(2R)-3-[(3-phenoxyphenyl)[[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)-**
phenyl]methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol

Using a procedure adopted from H.C.Brown et al. (*J. Org. Chem.* **60**, 41-46, (1995)), *R*-(+)-1,1,1-trifluoro-2,3-epoxypropane was prepared beginning with the
 10 transfer of (+)-*B*-chlorodiisopinocampheylborane ((+)-DIP-Cl, 1.2 kg, 3.74 mol) to a 5 L three neck flask containing 5 L of ether under nitrogen. Anhydrous ether (5 L) was added, and the mixture was stirred until the solids dissolved and the temperature equilibrated to 0 °C. Then 3-bromotrifluoroacetone (326 mL, 3.14 mol) was added, and the reaction was stirred for 72 h while maintaining the
 15 temperature between -4 and +5 °C. The reaction was followed by ¹⁹F NMR by removing an aliquot (20 μL), quenching with anhydrous methanol (0.6 mL), and referencing to external D₂O. The reduction was 68 % complete after 48 h. The ether was removed under vacuum (100 torr to 0.1 torr), leaving a pale, viscous oil. A 5 L 3-neck flask equipped with stirrer, dropping funnel, and short-path
 20 distillation head with chilled receiver was charged with 50% (w/w) aqueous NaOH and heated to 40 °C. With external heat removed, the quenched reduction mixture was added dropwise to the aqueous NaOH, with the rate controlled to maintain the pot temperature below 65 °C. The product epoxide formed immediately, distilling over with a head temperature of 32-42 °C. A yellow-

orange solid byproduct was broken up by stirring and some foaming was observed. When the distillation was complete, 145 g (43%) of the desired *R*-(+)-1,1,1-trifluoro-2,3-epoxy-propane product was obtained as a clear, colorless oil. ^1H NMR (C_6D_6) δ 2.50 (m, 1H, CF_3CH), 2.15 (dd, 1H, $J = 2.10, 5.01$ Hz), 1.75 (m, 1H). ^{19}F NMR (C_6D_6) δ -75.4 (d, $J = 4.7$ Hz). Chiral GC/MS analysis was performed on the corresponding diethylamine adduct using a gamma cyclodextrin column (Supelco gammadex120 G-cyclodextrin fused silica): 4 drops of the epoxide, *R*-(+)-1,1,1-trifluoro-2,3-epoxypropane, and 4 drops of diethylamine were heated briefly in a sealed vial, cooled, diluted with methyl *t*-butyl ether, and analyzed. Found: two gc peaks: 10.97 min and 11.11 min (ratio 1:230; 99% ee), where the *R*-product predominated. MS calcd. for $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{14}\text{F}_3\text{NO}$: $m/z = 186 [\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, found: 186, for both gc peaks. In contrast, the diethylamine adduct obtained with the TCI trifluoromethyl-oxirane (lot OGH01) from EX-1, gave 2 peaks with identical MS signals $m/z = 186$, 10.96 min and 11.12 min (ratio 8.5:1; 79% ee), where the *S*-product predominated.

To a mixture *N*-(3-phenoxyphenyl)-[[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-amine from EX-1B (1.48 g, 0.0038 mol) and *R*-(+)-1,1,1-trifluoro-2,3-epoxypropane (0.64 g, 0.0057 mol) was added a suspension of ytterbium (III) trifluoro-methanesulfonate (0.23 g, 0.0004 mol) in 1.5 mL of acetonitrile. The resulting mixture was heated at 50 °C in a sealed glass tube for 1.5 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature then diluted with water and ethyl acetate and extracted. The organic layers were combined, dried over MgSO_4 , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 1:4 ethyl acetate in hexane to afford 1.2 g (63%) of the desired (2*R*)-3-[(3-phenoxyphenyl)-[[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol product as a

130

pure yellow oil (>96% ee by chiral HPLC analysis), which was identical in all respects to EX-2. Anal. calcd. for $C_{24}H_{20}F_7NO_3$: C, 57.26; H, 4.00; N, 2.78. found: C, 56.96; H, 4.35; N, 2.69. HRMS calcd.: 504.1410 $[M+H]^+$, found: 504.1431. ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 7.28 (m, 4H), 7.14 (t, 1H), 7.07, (m, 3H), 7.00 (s, 1H), 6.94 (d, 2H), 6.46 (dd, 1H), 6.38 (dd, 1H), 6.35 (t, 1H), 5.84 (t, 1H), 4.60 (t, 2H), 4.36 (m, 1H), 3.82 (d, 1H), 3.48 (m, 1H), 2.51 (s, 1H). ^{19}F NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ -79.0 (s, 3F), -88.21 (d, 2F), -137.05 (dd, 2F).

Additional examples can be prepared by one skilled in the art using similiar methods and commercially available epoxides. For example, 3-[(3-phenoxyphenyl)[[3-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]-1-chloro-2-propanols can be prepared from the reaction of *N*-(3-phenoxyphenyl)-[[3-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amine with either (*R*)-epichlorohydrin or (*S*)-epichlorohydrin, as illustrated in Example Table 1.

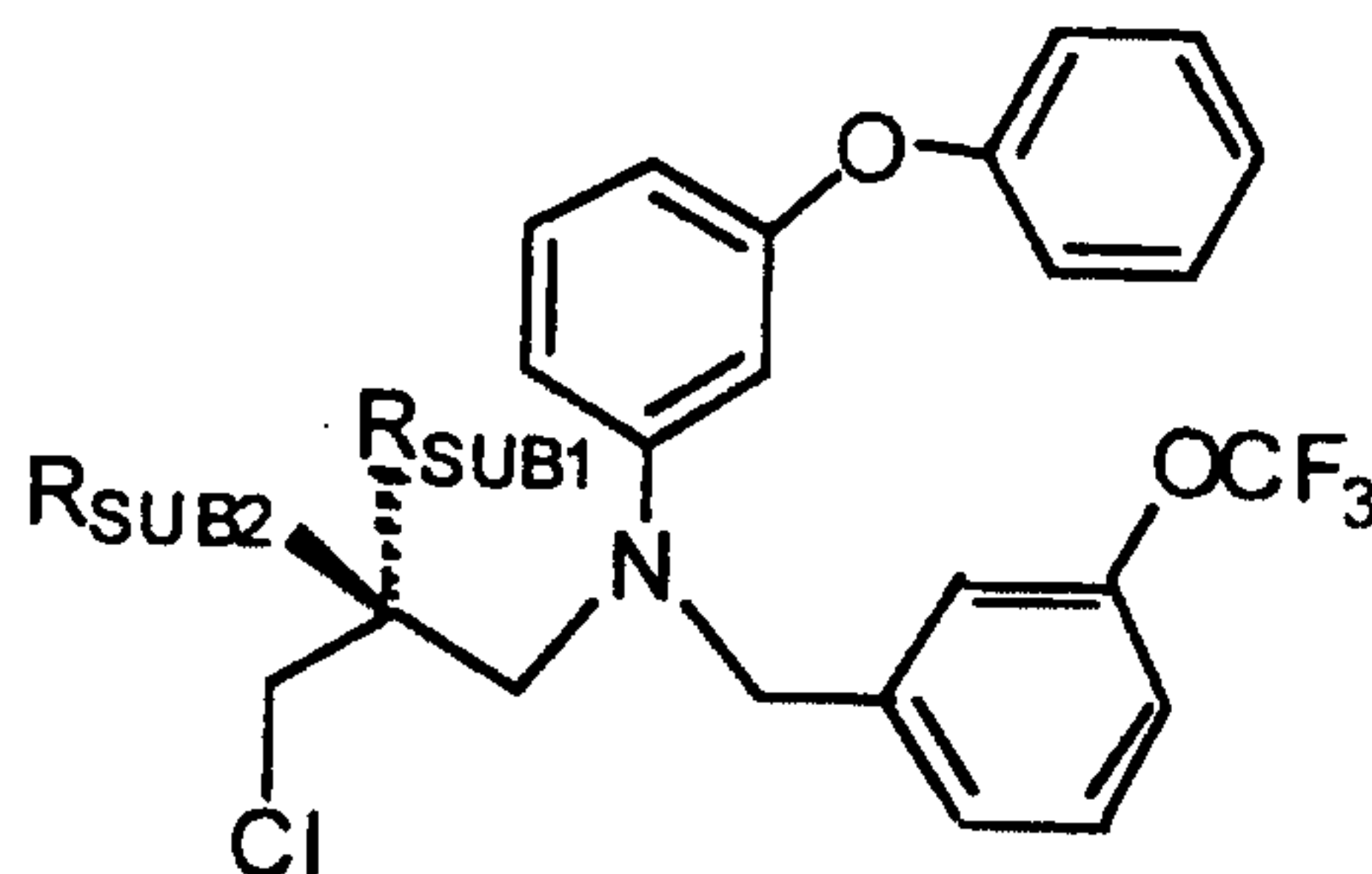
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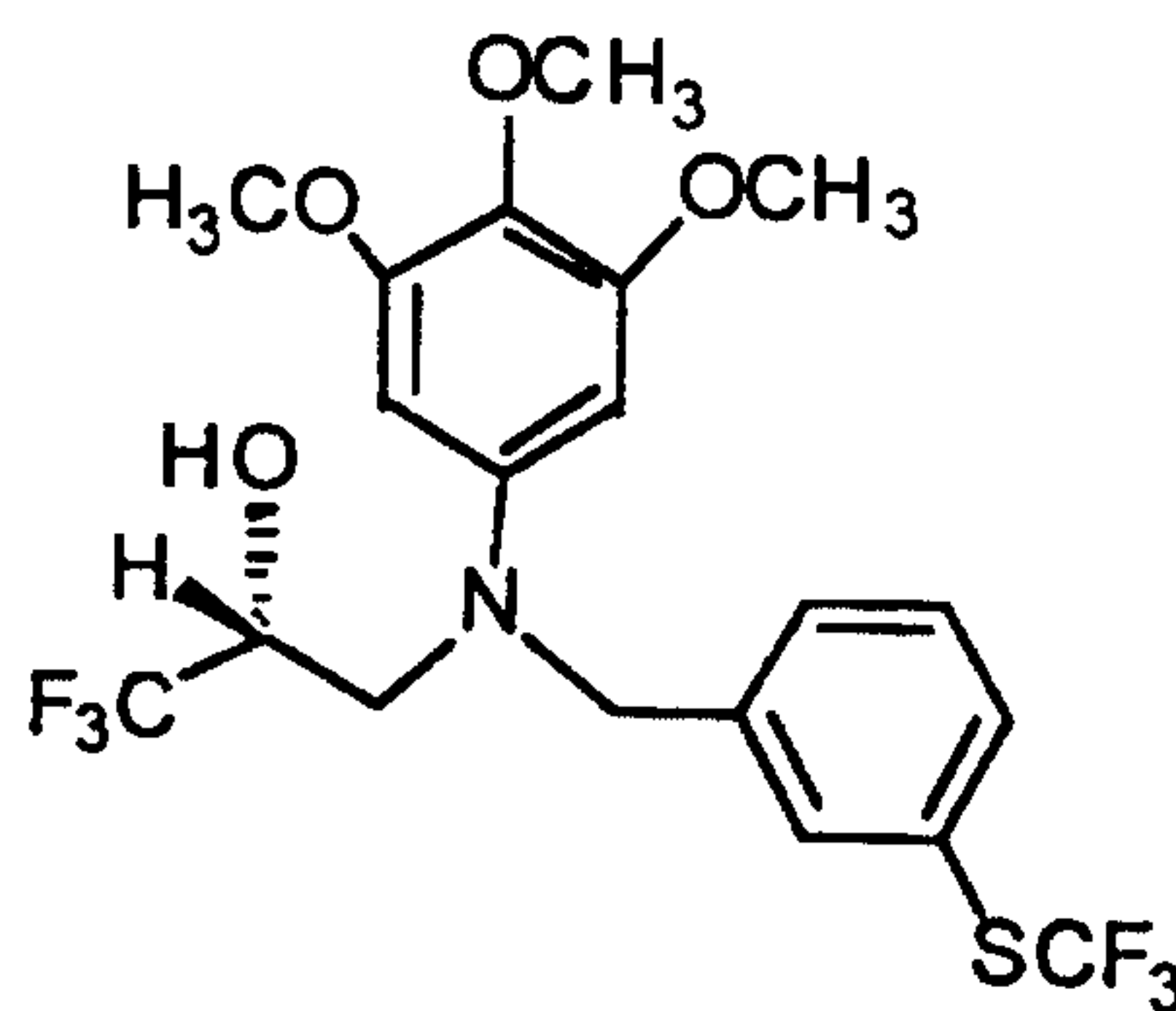
131

Example Table 1. 3-[(3-phenoxyphenyl)[[3-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]-1-chloro-2-propanols.



<u>Ex.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>	<u>Calculated</u> <u>Mass</u> <u>[M+H]⁺</u>	<u>Observed</u> <u>Mass</u> <u>[M+H]⁺</u>
5	OH	H	452.1240	452.1245
6	H	OH	452.1240	452.1259

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EXAMPLE 7

10 **(2R)-3-[(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)[[3-(trifluoromethylthio)phenyl]methyl]-**
amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol

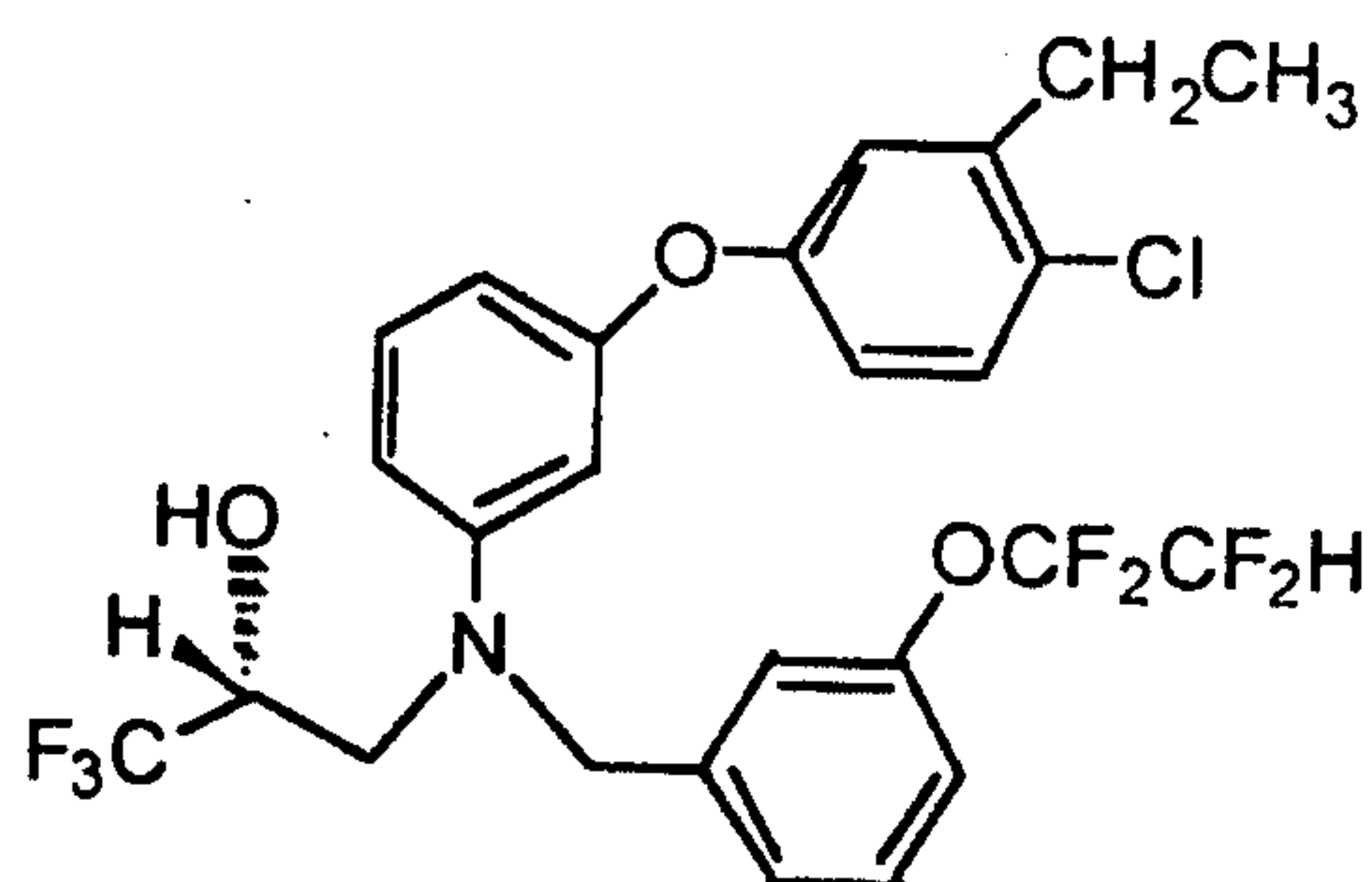
EX-45A) To a 1,2-dichloroethane (12 mL) solution of 3,4,5-trimethoxyaniline (0.80 g, 4.4 mmol) was added (3-trifluoromethylthio)benzaldehyde (0.90 g, 4.4 mmol), NaB(OAc)₃H (1.20 g, 5.66 mmol) and acetic acid (0.26 mL, 4.5 mmol).
 15 The cloudy solution was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The reaction

132

mixture was poured into water and extracted with dichloromethane. The organic layer was washed with saturated NaHCO_3 and brine, dried (MgSO_4) and evaporated to give 1.58 g (96%) of the desired *N*-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)[[3-trifluoromethylthiophenyl]methyl]amine product as an off-white solid. MS: m/z
 5 = 373.8 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

To an acetonitrile (3.2 mL) solution of amine (1.20 g, 3.2 mmol) from **EX-45A** was added *R*-(+)-1,1,1-trifluoro-2,3-epoxypropane (0.55 mL, 6.4 mmol) from **EX-4** and $\text{Yb}(\text{OTf})_3$ (0.40 g, 0.64 mmol). The cloudy solution was stirred in a sealed
 10 flask at 50 °C for 18 h. The cooled reaction mixture was diluted with diethyl ether and washed with water and brine. The organic layer was dried (MgSO_4) and evaporated to an oil. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 20% ethyl acetate in hexane gave an oil which was triturated with hexanes to give a white solid. The precipitate was isolated by filtration and dried
 15 *in vacuo* to give 0.82 g (53 %) of the desired (2*R*)-3-[(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)[[3-(trifluoromethylthio)phenyl] methyl]-amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol product as a white solid, m.p. 88.9-89.1 °C (95% ee by chiral HPLC). Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_4\text{SF}_6$: C, 49.48; H, 4.36; N, 2.89. Found: C, 49.29; H, 4.21; N, 2.81. HRMS calcd.: 486.1174 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, found: 486.1158. ^1H NMR (C_6D_6) δ 3.10 (d, 1H), 3.18 (dd, 1H), 3.32 (s, 6H), 3.53 (d, 1H), 3.64 (s, 3H), 4.01 (m, 1H), 4.21
 20 (dd, 2H), 5.70 (s, 2H), 6.80 (t, 1H), 6.94 (d, 1H), 7.23 (d, 1H), 7.37 (s, 1H). $[\alpha]_{589} = +26.8$ (c 1.099 g/dL, CHCl_3).

133

EXAMPLE 8

5 **(2R)-3-[[[3-(4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy)phenyl][[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoro-ethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol**

EX-8A) To a solution of 1,3-dinitrobenzene (16.8 g, 0.1 mol) and 4-chloro-3-ethylphenol (15.6 g, 0.1 mol) in 200 mL of dimethylsulfoxide was added cesium carbonate (65 g, 0.2 mol). The reaction mixture was heated at 100 °C under nitrogen overnight then cooled to room temperature. The reaction mixture was filtered through celite then rinsed with diethyl ether and a small amount of water. The filtrate was extracted several times with diethyl ether. The organic layers were combined, washed with water and brine, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give 21.8 g (78%) of the desired 3-(4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy)-1-nitrobenzene product as a dark orange oil, which was greater than 90% pure by reverse phase HPLC analysis. HRMS calcd. for C₁₄H₁₂ClNO₃: 295.0849 [M+NH₄]⁺, found 295.0862.

20 EX-8B) To a solution of 3-(4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy)-1-nitrobenzene (10 g, 0.036 mol) from EX-8A in 400 mL of glacial acetic acid and 1 mL of water was added zinc metal (20 g, 0.305 mol) at room temperature, and the resultant mixture was stirred for 1 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through celite. The filtrate was neutralized with ammonium hydroxide and extracted with diethyl ether. The

organic layer was washed with water and brine, dried over MgSO_4 , and concentrated *in vacuo* to give 10 g (100%) of the desired 3-(4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy)aniline product as a dark orange oil, which was greater than 90% pure by reverse phase HPLC analysis. HRMS calcd. for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{14}\text{ClNO}$: 248.0842
5 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, found: 248.0833.

EX-8C) To a solution of 3-(4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy)aniline (2.0 g, 8.1 mmol) from **EX-8B** and 3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)benzaldehyde (1.6 g, 7.3 mmol) in 30 mL of dichloroethane was added sodium triacetoxyborohydride (2.0 g, 9.7
10 mmol) and glacial acetic acid (0.51 mL, 8.9 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h then quenched with water and extracted with diethyl ether. The organic layer was washed with water and brine, dried over MgSO_4 , and concentrated *in vacuo* to give 3.5 g (95%) of the desired *N*-[(4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy)phenyl]-3-[[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]methyl]
15 amine product as a brown oil, which was greater than 90% pure by reverse phase HPLC analysis. HRMS calcd. for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{20}\text{ClF}_4\text{NO}_2$: 454.1197 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, found: 454.1220.

A solution of *N*-[(4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy)phenyl]-3-[[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)-phenyl]methyl]amine (1.8 g, 4.0 mmol) from **EX-8C**, *R*-(+)-1,1,1-trifluoro-2,3-epoxy-propane (0.64 g, 0.0057 mol) from **EX-4**, and ytterbium (III) trifluoromethanesulfonate (0.25 g, 0.4 mmol) in 1.5 mL of acetonitrile was heated at 40 °C in a sealed glass tube for 1 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature then diluted with water and diethyl ether and extracted. The
25 ether layer was washed with water and brine, dried over MgSO_4 , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column

135

chromatography on silica gel eluting with 1:7:0.01 of ethyl acetate:hexane:ammonium hydroxide to afford 1.5 g (66%) of the desired (2*R*)-3-[[3-(4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy)phenyl][[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]-1,1,1-tri-fluoro-2-propanol product as a yellow oil (96% ee by
 5 chiral HPLC analysis). $[\alpha]_{589}^{25} = + 36.9$ (c 1.044g%, CHCl₃). $[\alpha]_{365}^{25} = + 189.7$ (c 1.044g%, CHCl₃). The refractive index @ 25 °C is 1.5275. Anal. calcd. for C₂₆H₂₃ClF₇NO₃: C, 55.18; H, 4.10; N, 2.48. found: C, 54.92; H, 4.05; N, 2.33. HRMS calcd.: 566.1330 [M+H]⁺, found: 566.1323. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.30 (t, 1H), 7.20 (d, 1H), 7.15 (t, 1H), 7.08 (t, 2H), 7.00 (s, 1H), 6.86 (d, 1H),
 10 6.68 (dd, 1H), 6.48 (dd, 1H), 6.36 (dd, 1H), 6.34 (t, 1H), 5.81 (tt, 1H), 4.62 (s, 2H), 4.32 (m, 1H), 3.84 (dd, 1H), 3.55 (dd, 1H), 2.67 (q, 2H), 2.45 (bs, 1H), 1.17 (t, 3H). ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃) δ -79.22 (d, 3F), -88.57 (m, 2F), -137.16 (dt, 2F).

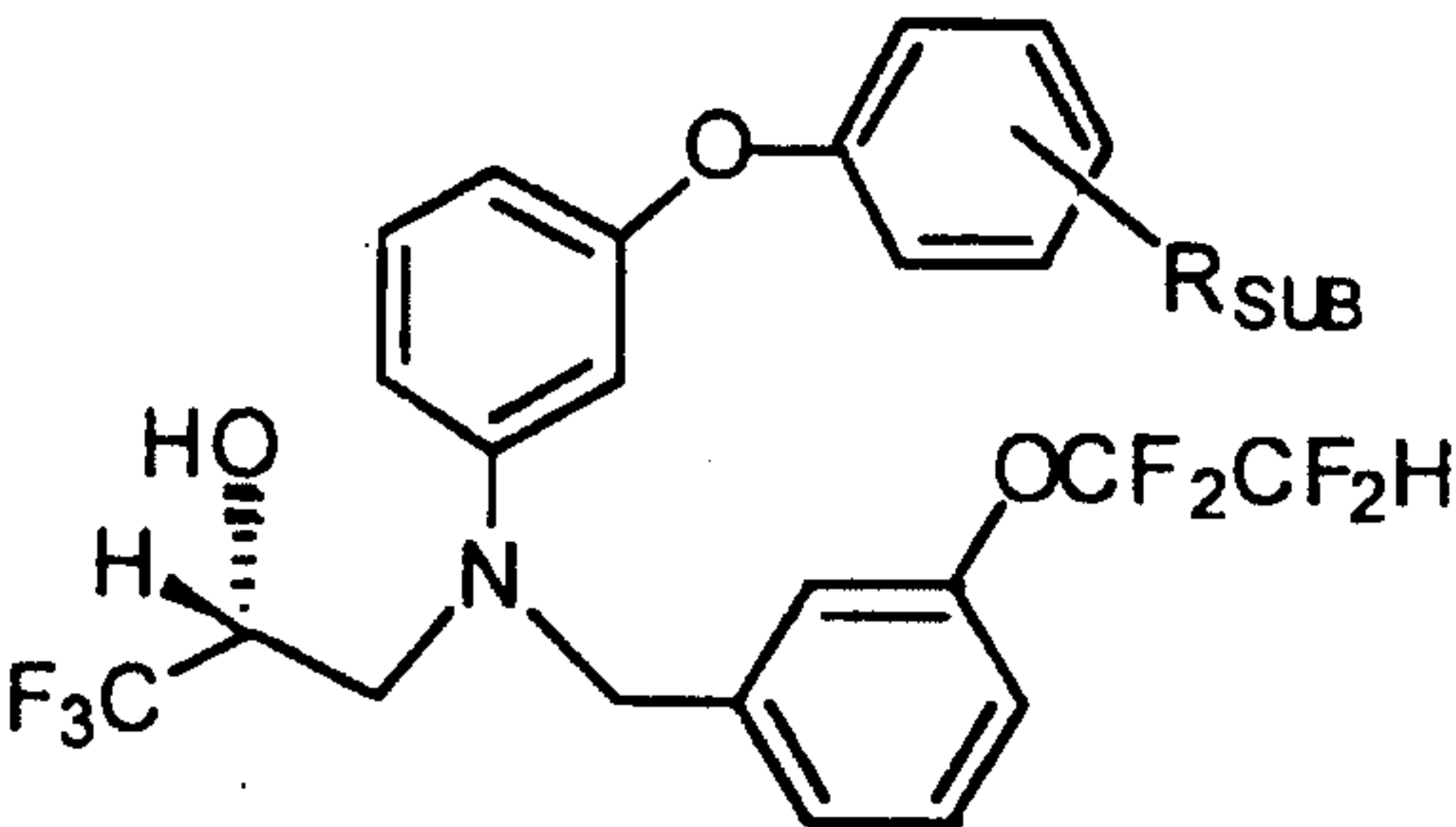
Additional examples of (2*R*)-3-[[3-(substituted-phenoxy)phenyl][[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols and
 15 (2*R*)-3-[[3-(4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy)phenyl][[3-substituted-phenyl]methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols can be prepared by one skilled in the art using similar methods, as shown in Example Tables 2 and 3, respectively.

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136

Example Table 2. (2*R*)-3-[[3-(Substituted-phenoxy)phenyl][[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)-phenyl]methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.



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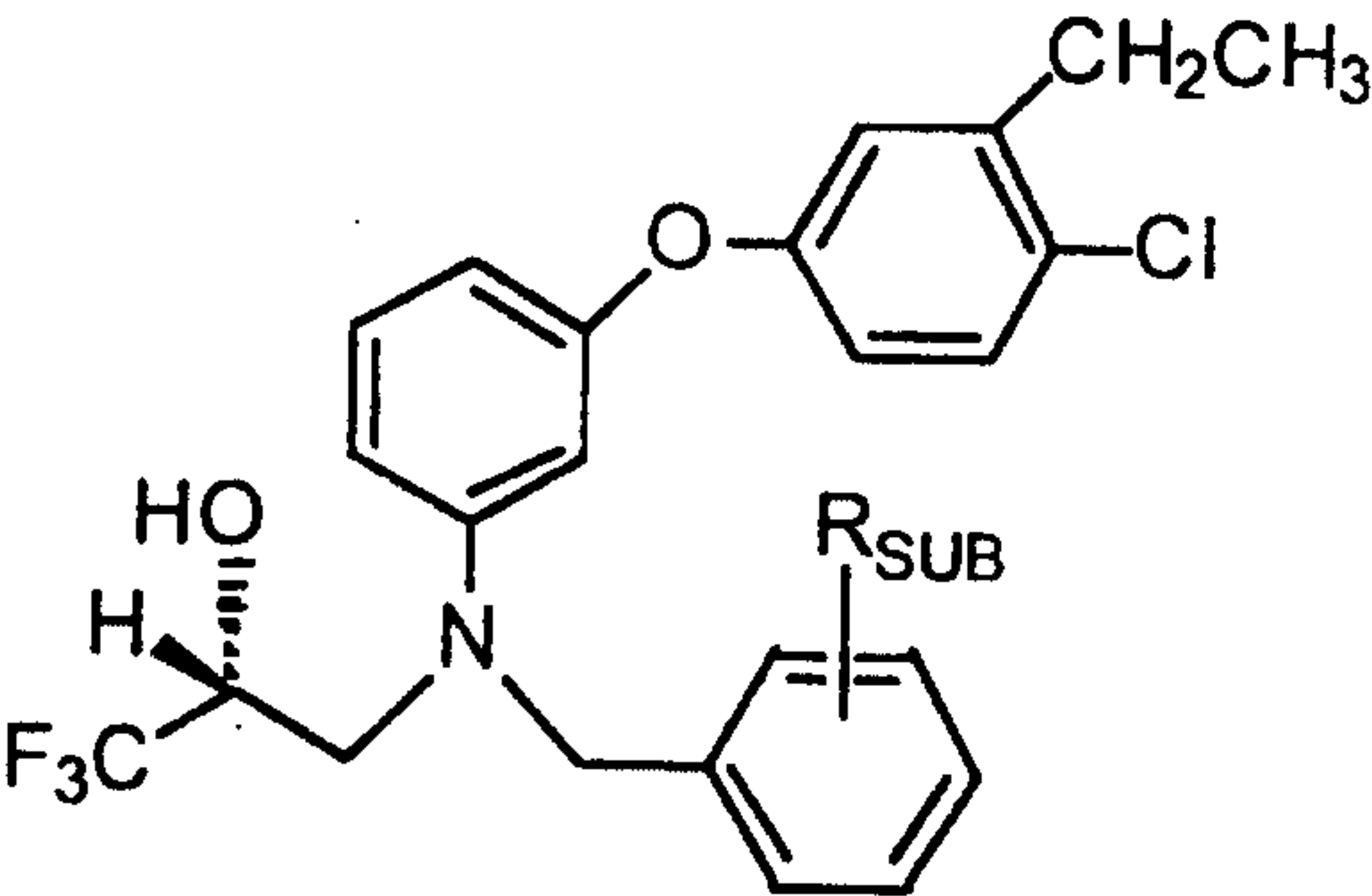
<u>Ex.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB}</u>	<u>Calculated</u> <u>Mass</u> <u>[M+H]⁺</u>	<u>Observed</u> <u>Mass</u> <u>[M+H]⁺</u>
9	4-methyl	518.1566	518.1587
10	3-isopropyl	546.1879	546.1900
11	3-ethyl	532.1723	532.1713

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Example Table 3. (2*R*)-3-[[3-(4-Chloro-3-ethylphenoxy)phenyl][[3-substituted-phenyl]methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.



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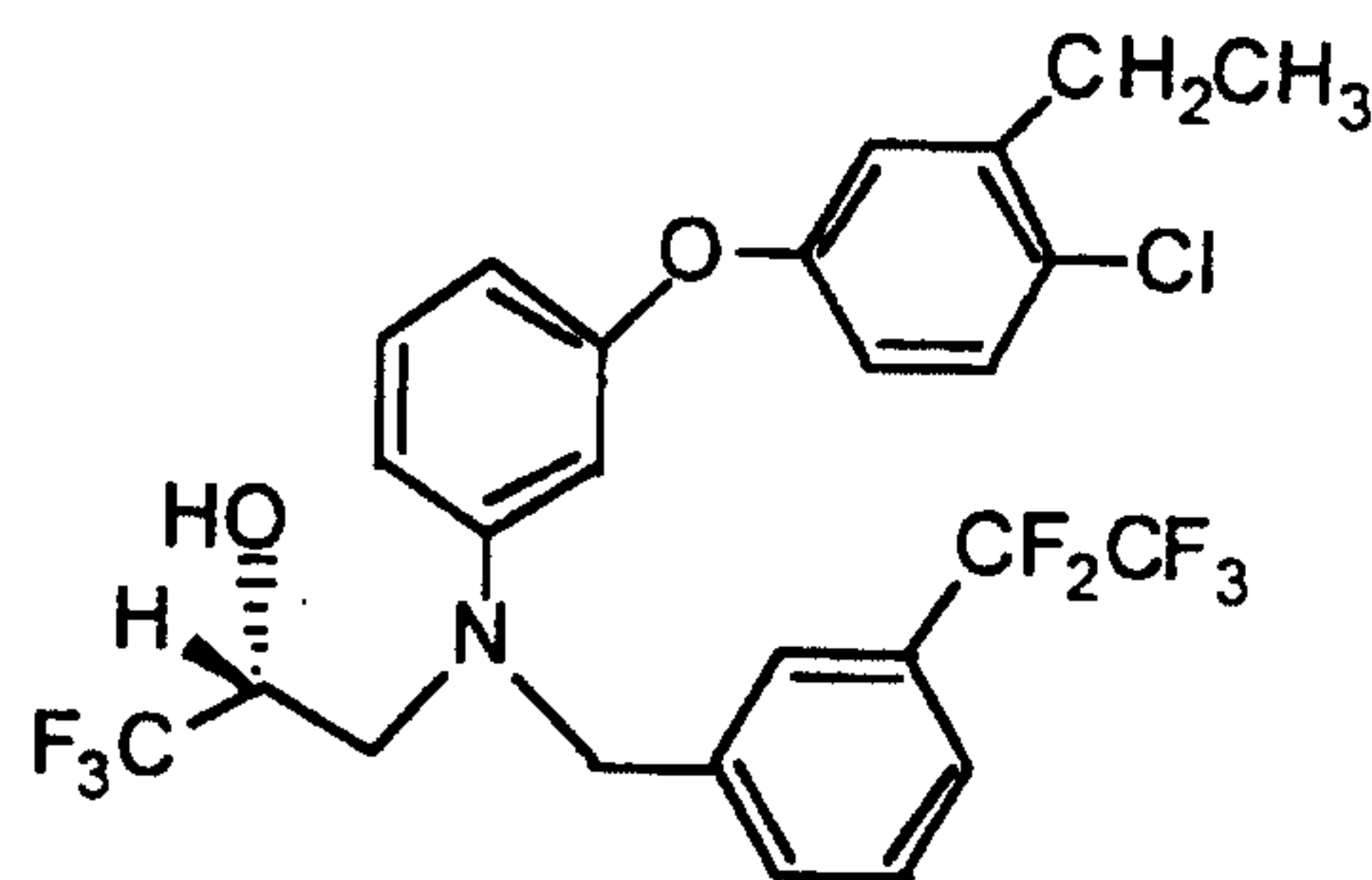
<u>Ex.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB}</u>	<u>Calculated</u> <u>Mass</u> <u>[M+H]⁺</u>	<u>Observed</u> <u>Mass</u> <u>[M+H]⁺</u>
12	3-trifluoromethoxy	534.1271	534.1309
13	3-trifluoromethyl, 4-fluoro	536.1228	536.1265
14	2-fluoro, 4-trifluoromethyl	536.1228	536.1241
15	2-trifluoromethyl, 4-fluoro	536.1228	536.1245
16	2-fluoro, 5-trifluoromethyl	536.1228	536.1252
17	2-fluoro, 6-trifluoromethyl	536.1228	536.1199

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138

EXAMPLE 18



5 **(2R)-3-[[3-(4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy)phenyl][[3-(1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoroethyl)-phenyl]methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol**

EX-18A) Sodium pentafluoroethyl propionate (8.4 g, 50 mmol) and 3-iodotoluene (5.5 g, 25 mmol) were dissolved in anhydrous DMF (300 mL) under nitrogen. CuI (9.5 g, 50 mmol) was added, and the mixture was heated to 160 °C under
 10 nitrogen for 4 h, at which time a 15 mL fraction of a mixture of DMF and 3-pentafluoroethyl toluene was collected. The distillate was diluted with Et₂O and was washed with brine. The ether layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give 5.25 g (55%) of the desired 3-pentafluoroethyl-toluene product as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.36 (m, 4H), 2.40 (s,
 15 3H). ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃) δ -85.2 (s, 3F), -115.2 (s, 2F).

EX-18B) The 3-pentafluoroethyl-toluene (2.9 g, 13.8 mmol) product from **EX-18A** and *N*-bromosuccinimide (2.5 g, 13.8 mmol) were dissolved in CCl₄ (25 mL). AIBN (50 mg, 0.3 mmol) was added, and the mixture was refluxed for 3.5 h under
 20 N₂. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and diluted with water. The layers were separated, and the organic layer was washed with brine, dried with anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give 3.4 g

139

(87%) of a colorless oil. The ^1H NMR spectrum indicated that the crude product contained 3-pentafluoroethyl-benzylbromide (70%), the benzyldibromide (10%) and pentafluoroethyl toluene (20%). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 7.60 (m, 2H), 7.50 (m, 2H), 4.50 (s, 2H). ^{19}F NMR (CDCl_3) δ -85.1 (s, 3F), -115.4 (s, 2F).

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EX-18C) A solution of 3-(4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy)aniline (1.7 g, 6.9 mmol) was prepared in cyclohexane (13 mL). A solution of crude 3-pentafluoroethyl benzylbromide (1 g, 3.5 mmol) product from **EX-18B** in cyclohexane (10 mL) was added dropwise under nitrogen over 3 min. The reaction mixture was refluxed under N_2 for 24 h and then was cooled to room temperature. The mixture was diluted with Et_2O and saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 . The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et_2O . The organic layer was washed with brine, dried with anhydrous MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel eluting with hexanes in ethyl acetate (95:5) which gave 0.56 g (35%) of the desired *N*-[3-(4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy)phenyl][[3-(pentafluoro-ethyl)phenyl]methyl]amine product as a brown oil. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 7.53 (m, 4H), 7.27 (d, 1H), 7.15 (t, 1H), 6.93 (d, 1H), 6.77 (dd, 1H), 6.41 (tt, 2H), 6.30 (t, 1H), 4.41 (s, 2H), 2.73 (q, 2H), 1.23 (t, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) δ 158.6, 156.1, 143.4, 141.3, 140.2, 131.3, 130.7, 130.4, 129.4, 128.1, 120.4, 117.8, 108.8, 103.9, 48.5, 27.5, 14.1. ^{19}F NMR (CDCl_3) δ -85.1 (s, 3F), -115.2 (s, 2F). HRMS calcd. for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{19}\text{ClF}_5\text{NO}$: 456.1154 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, found: 456.1164.

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The *N*-[3-(4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy)phenyl][[3-(pentafluoroethyl)phenyl]-methyl]amine (0.4 g, 0.88 mmol) product of **EX-18C** was dissolved in anhydrous

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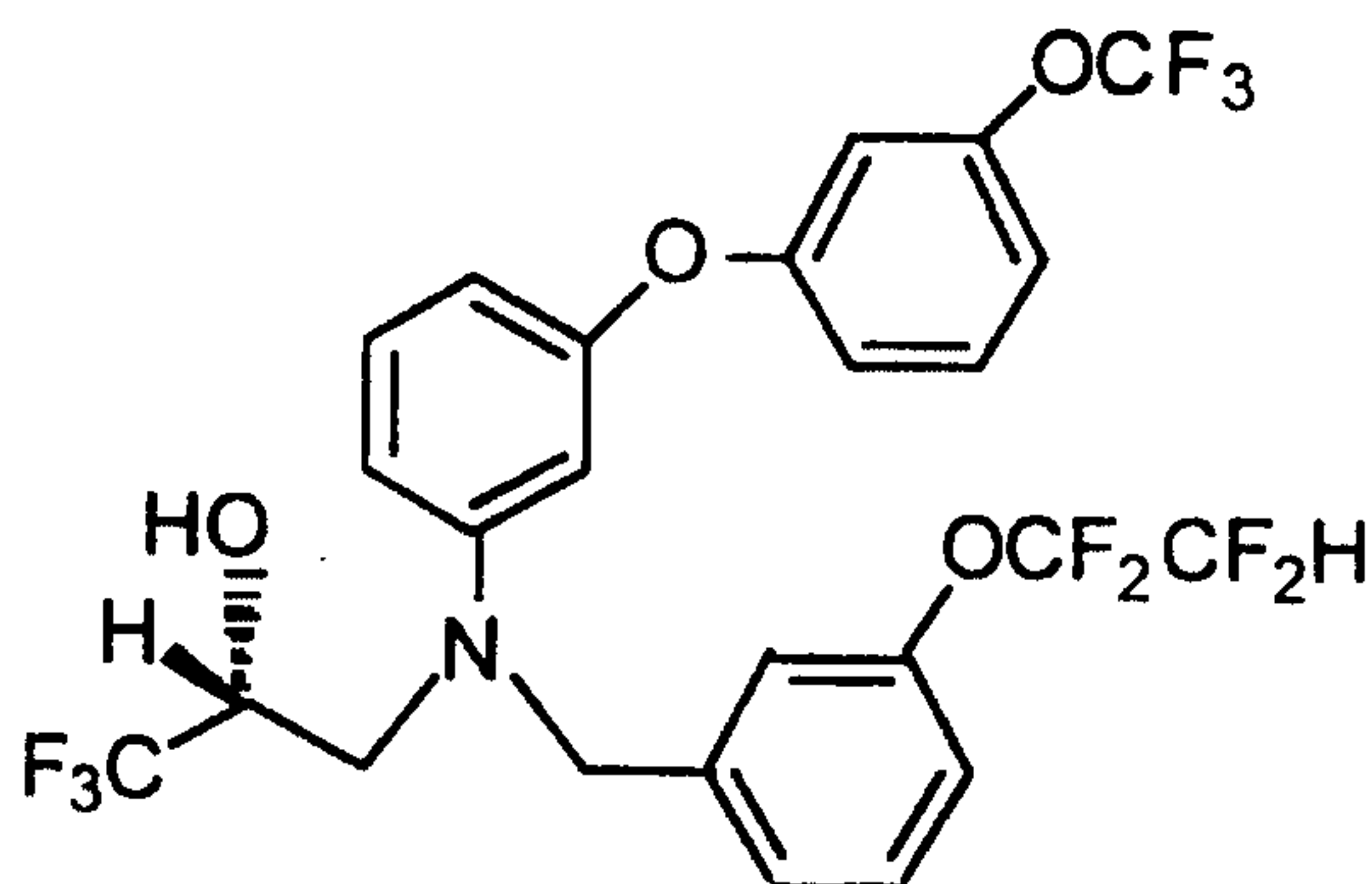
acetonitrile (1.5 mL). *R*-(+)-1,1,1-trifluoro-2,3-epoxypropane (0.22 g, 1.94 mmol) and Yb(OTf)₃ (22 mg, 0.035 mmol) were added, and the reaction mixture was stirred under N₂ at 45 °C in a sealed glass tube for 15 h. The reaction mixture was then cooled to room temperature and diluted with Et₂O and saturated aqueous NaHCO₃. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O. The ether layers were combined, washed with brine, dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The viscous oil was adsorbed onto silica gel and purified by column chromatography eluting with hexanes in ethyl acetate (95:5) which gave 0.32 g (64%) of the desired (2*R*)-3-[(4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy)phenyl][3-(pentafluoroethyl)phenyl]-methylamino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol product as a viscous, colorless oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.47 (m, 4H), 7.23 (m, 3H), 6.90 (d, 1H), 6.72 (dd, 1H), 6.52 (d, 1H), 6.42 (m, 2H), 4.73 (s, 2H), 4.39 (m, 1H), 3.91 (dd, 1H), 3.58 (m, 2H), 2.73 (q, 2H), 2.57 (s, 1H), 1.22 (t, 3H). ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃) δ -79.2 (s, 3F), -84.9 (s, 3F), -115.2 (s, 2F). HRMS calcd. for C₂₆H₂₂ClF₈NO₂: 568.1290 [M+H]⁺, found: 568.1296.

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141

EXAMPLE 19



5 **(2R)-3-[[3-(3-trifluoromethoxyphenoxy)phenyl][[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol**

EX-19A) To a solution of 1,3-dinitrobenzene (4.5 g, 0.03 mol) and 3-trifluoromethoxy-phenol (4.8 g, 0.03 mol) in 54 mL of dimethylsulfoxide was added cesium carbonate (21.8 g, 0.07 mol). The reaction mixture was heated at 100 °C under nitrogen overnight then cooled to room temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with diethyl ether several times. The organic layers were combined, washed with 1 N HCl and water, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 1:9 ethyl acetate in hexane to afford 3.0 g (38%) of the desired 3-(3-trifluoro-methoxyphenoxy)nitrobenzene product as a yellow-orange liquid which was 85% pure by reverse phase HPLC analysis. This material was carried on without further purification.

EX-19B) To a solution of 3-(3-trifluoromethoxyphenoxy)nitrobenzene (3.0 g, 0.01 mol) from EX-19A in 100 mL of glacial acetic acid was added zinc metal (6.6 g, 0.1 mol) at room temperature, and the resultant mixture was stirred for 1 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through celite. The filtrate was neutralized with ammonium hydroxide and extracted with diethyl ether then ethyl acetate. The

combined organic layers were dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 1:9 ethyl acetate in hexane to afford 1.2 g (44%) of the desired 3-(3-trifluoromethoxyphenoxy)aniline product as a yellow oil which was 98% pure by reverse phase HPLC analysis. Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{10}\text{F}_3\text{NO}_2$: C, 58.00; H, 3.74; N, 5.20. found: C, 57.68; H, 3.57; N, 5.14. HRMS calcd.: 270.0742 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, found: 270.0767.

EX-19C) To a solution of 3-(3-trifluoromethoxyphenoxy)aniline (1.0 g, 3.7 mmol) from **EX-19B** and 3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)benzaldehyde (0.83 g, 3.7 mmol) in 18.5 mL of dichloroethane was added sodium triacetoxymethylborohydride (1.0 g, 4.7 mmol) and glacial acetic acid (0.25 mL, 4.3 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight then quenched with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate and extracted with methylene chloride. The organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo* to give 1.8 g (100%) of the desired [3-(3-trifluoromethoxyphenoxy)phenyl][[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]methyl] amine product as a yellow oil, which was greater than 90% pure by reverse phase HPLC analysis. HRMS calcd. for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{16}\text{F}_7\text{NO}_3$: 476.1097 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, found: 476.1069. This material was carried on to the next step without further purification.

A solution of [3-(3-trifluoromethoxyphenoxy)phenyl][[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amine (1.8 g, 3.7 mmol) from **EX-19C**, *R*-(+)-1,1,1-trifluoro-2,3-epoxypropane (0.57 g, 5.2 mmol), and ytterbium (III) trifluoromethanesulfonate (0.24 g, 0.38 mmol) in 2.0 mL of acetonitrile was heated at 40 °C in a sealed glass tube overnight. At this time reverse phase HPLC analysis indicated that the reaction was only 50% complete. Additional

143

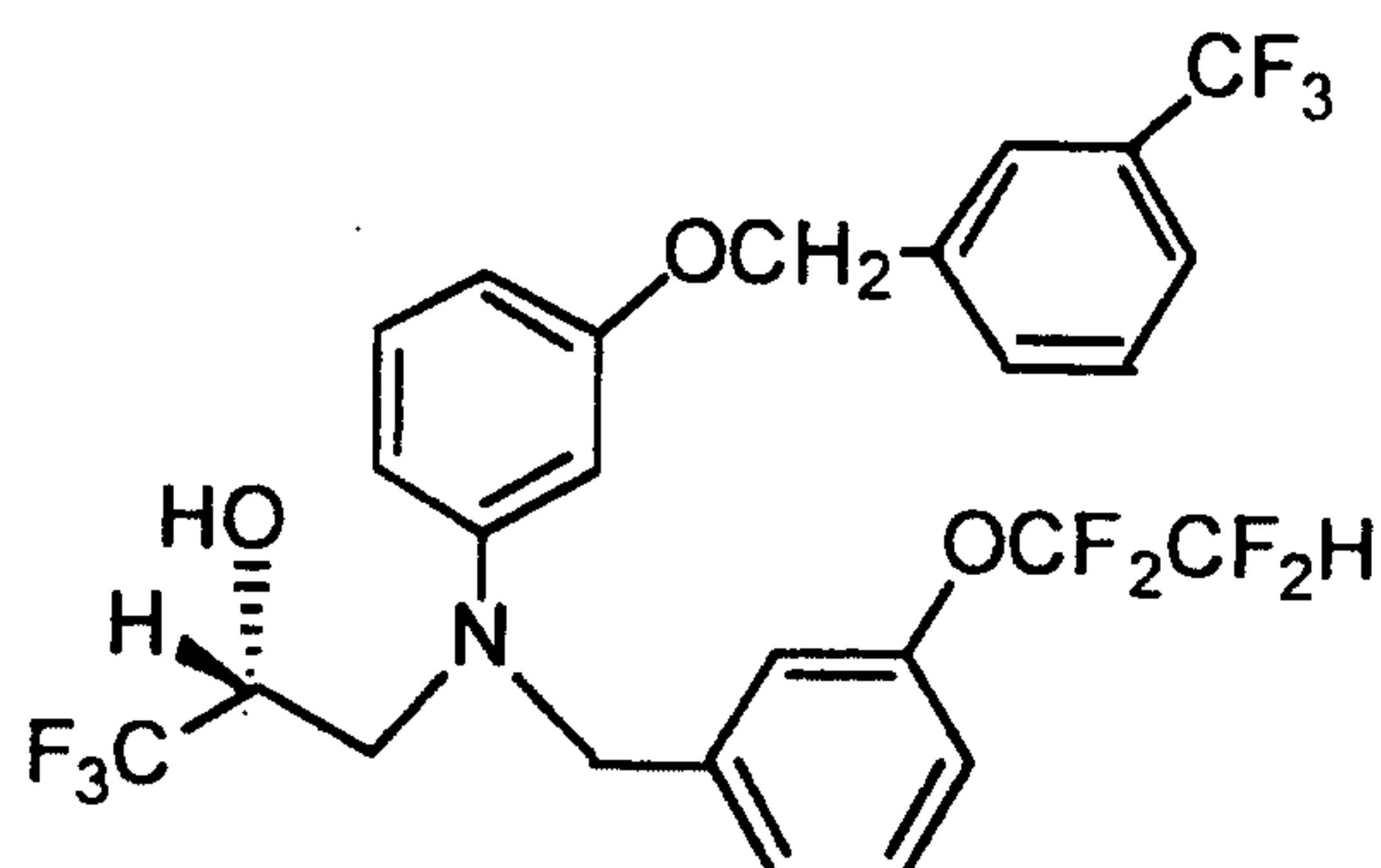
ytterbium (III) trifluoromethanesulfonate and *R*-(+)-1,1,1-trifluoro-2,3-epoxypropane (0.26 g, 2.3 mmol) were added to the reaction mixture and again heated at 40 °C in a sealed glass tube for 48 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature then diluted with water and methylene chloride and extracted.

5 The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by reverse phase HPLC eluting with 30% to 90% acetonitrile in water to afford 1.25 g (23%) of the desired (2*R*)-3-[[3-(3-trifluoromethoxyphenoxy) phenyl][[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]-methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol product as yellow-brown oil (90% ee

10 by chiral HPLC analysis). HRMS calcd. for C₂₅H₁₉F₁₀NO₄: 588.1233 [M+H]⁺, found: 588.1225. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.35-7.18 (m, 3H), 7.12 (t, 2H), 7.01 (s, 1H), 6.93 (d, 1H), 6.85 (d, 1H), 6.82 (s, 1H), 6.56 (dd, 1H), 6.47 (dd, 1H), 6.41 (s, 1H), 5.88 (t, 1H), 4.66 (s, 2H), 4.35 (m, 1H), 3.86 (d, 1H), 3.59 (dd, 1H), 2.02 (s, 1H). ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃) δ -58.31 (s, 3F), -79.24 (d, 3F), -

15 88.57 (m, 2F), -137.16 (dt, 2F).

EXAMPLE 20



5 **(2R)-3-[[[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]methyl][3-[[3-(trifluoromethyl)-phenyl]methoxy]phenyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol**

EX-20A) To a solution of 3-aminophenol (4.91 g, 45.0 mmol) and 3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)benzaldehyde (10.0 g, 45.0 mmol) in 100 mL of 1,2-dichloroethane was added sodium triacetoxyborohydride (14.28 g 67.5 mmol) and glacial acetic acid (2.7 mL, 47.3 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6 h then quenched with water and extracted with dichloromethane. The organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate, dried over MgSO_4 , and concentrated *in vacuo* to give 11.82 g (83%) of the desired 3-[[[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoro-ethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]phenol product as a dark orange oil. ^1H NMR (acetone- d_6) δ 7.01-7.38 (m, 5H), 6.26-6.44 (m, 3H), 6.08 (t, 1H), 5.88 (tt, 1H), 4.34 (s, 2H).

20 **EX-20B)** A solution of 3-[[[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]phenol (5.1 g, 16.2 mmol) from **EX-20A**, *R*-(+)-1,1,1-trifluoro-2,3-epoxypropane (1.5 mL, 17.4 mmol), and ytterbium trifluoromethanesulfonate (1.0 g, 10 mol%) in 10 mL of acetonitrile was heated at 50 °C in a sealed glass tube for 4 h. The

145

reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, then diluted with water and diethyl ether and extracted. The ether layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate and brine, dried over MgSO_4 , and concentrated *in vacuo* to give 5.64 g (81%) of the desired (2*R*)-3-[[[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]methyl][3,3,3-trifluoro-2-hydroxy-propyl)amino]phenol product as a yellow oil. ^1H NMR (acetone- d_6) δ 7.41 (t, 1H), 7.23 (d, 1H), 7.16-7.20 (m, 2H), 6.97 (t, 1H), 6.42 (tt, 1H), 6.18-6.24 (m, 3H), 4.77 (s, 2H), 4.43-4.48 (m, 1H), 3.58 (dd, 1H), 3.39 (dd, 1H).

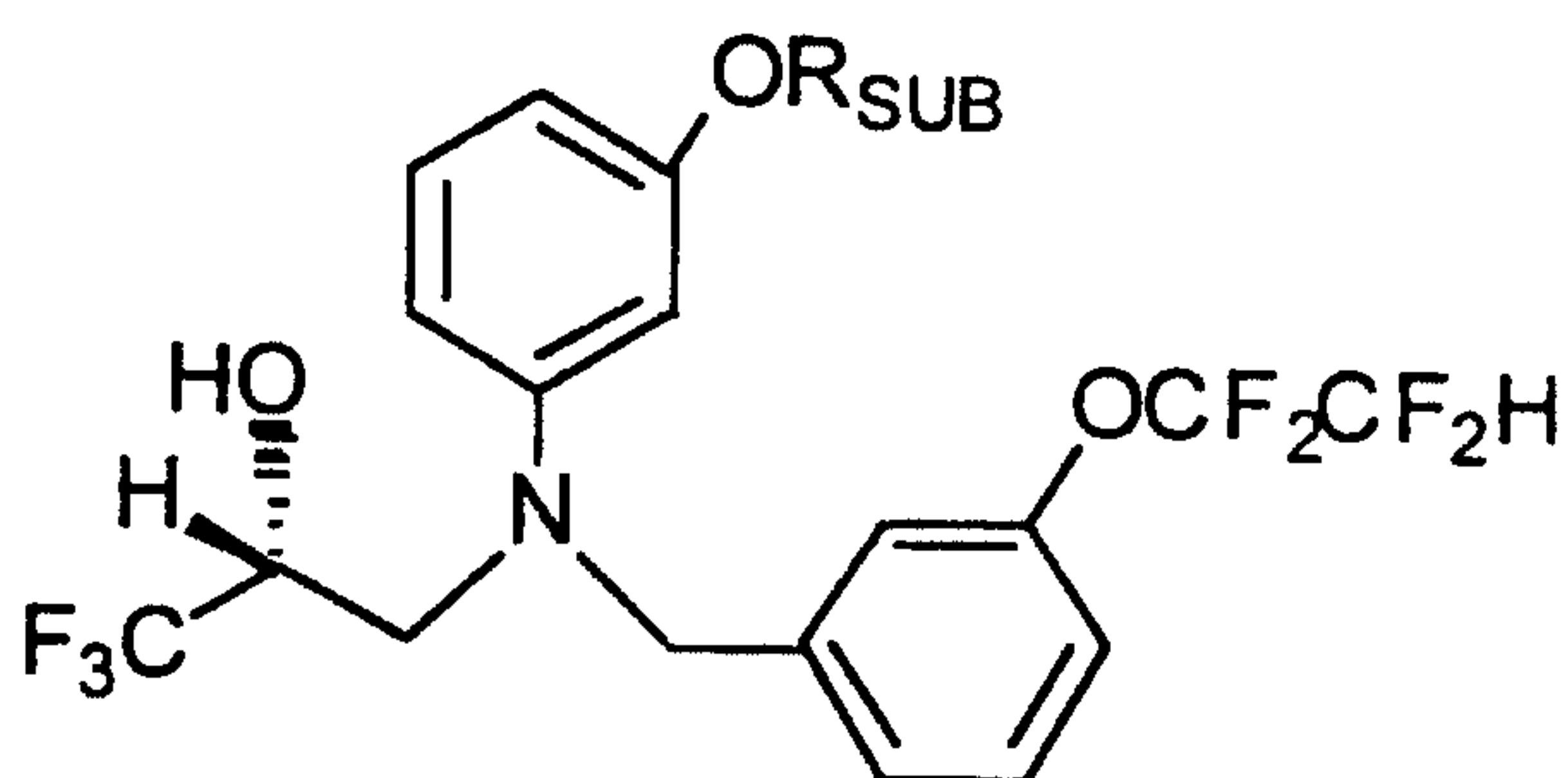
- 10 To a solution of (2*R*)-3-[[[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]methyl][3,3,3-trifluoro-2-hydroxypropyl)amino]phenol (100 mg, 0.23 mmol) from EX-20B and 3-trifluoromethylbenzyl bromide (70.0 mg, 0.27 mmol) in 2.5 mL of acetone was added cesium carbonate (100 mg, 0.31 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at 60 °C for 18 h then cooled to room temperature. The reaction mixture was
- 15 filtered through celite, and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by reverse phase HPLC eluting with 50% to 90% acetonitrile in water to afford 63.3 mg (45%) of the desired (2*R*)-3-[[[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]methyl][3-[[3-(trifluoro-methyl)phenyl]-methoxy]phenyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol product as an orange oil.
- 20 HRMS calcd. for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{21}\text{F}_{10}\text{NO}_3$: 586.1440 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, found: 586.1419. ^1H NMR (acetone- d_6) δ 7.61-7.82 (m, 4H), 7.41 (t, 1H), 7.25 (d, 1H), 7.10-7.21 (m, 3H), 6.34-6.67 (m, 4H), 5.73 (d, 1H), 5.19 (s, 2H), 4.82 (s, 2H), 4.34-4.48 (m, 1H), 3.99 (dd, 1H), 3.68 (dd, 1H).

146

Additional examples of (2*R*)-3-[[[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-[3-[[aryl]methoxy]phenyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols are prepared by one skilled in the art using similar methods, as shown in. Example Table 4.

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Example Table 4. (2*R*)-3-[[[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]methyl][3-[[aryl]methoxy]phenyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.

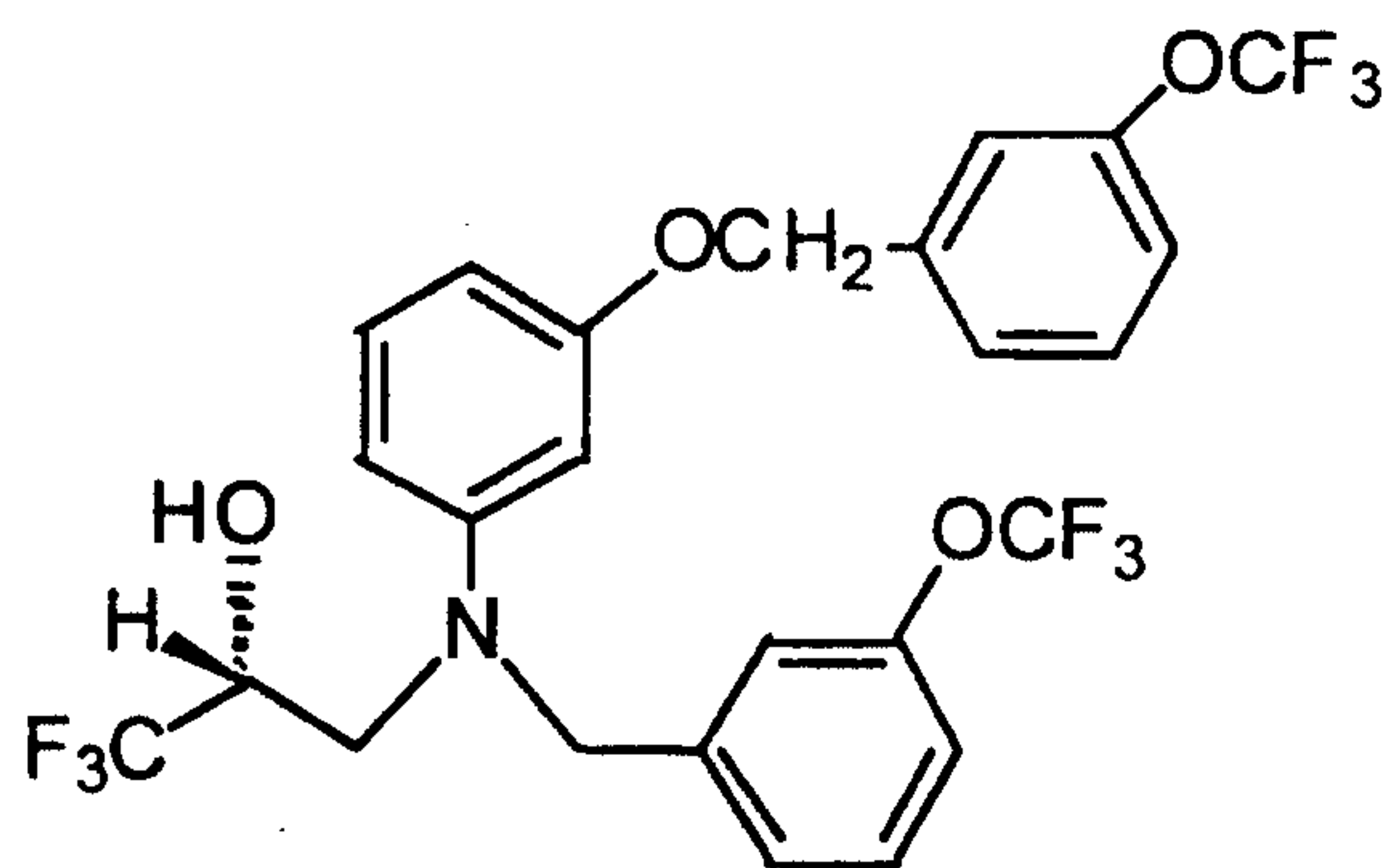


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<u>Ex.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB}</u>	<u>Calculated</u> <u>Mass</u> <u>[M+H]⁺</u>	<u>Observed</u> <u>Mass</u> <u>[M+H]⁺</u>
21	3,5-difluorobenzyl	554.1378	554.1352
22	3-trifluoromethoxybenzyl	602.1389	602.1390
23	3-isopropyl	470.1566	464.1601

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EXAMPLE 24



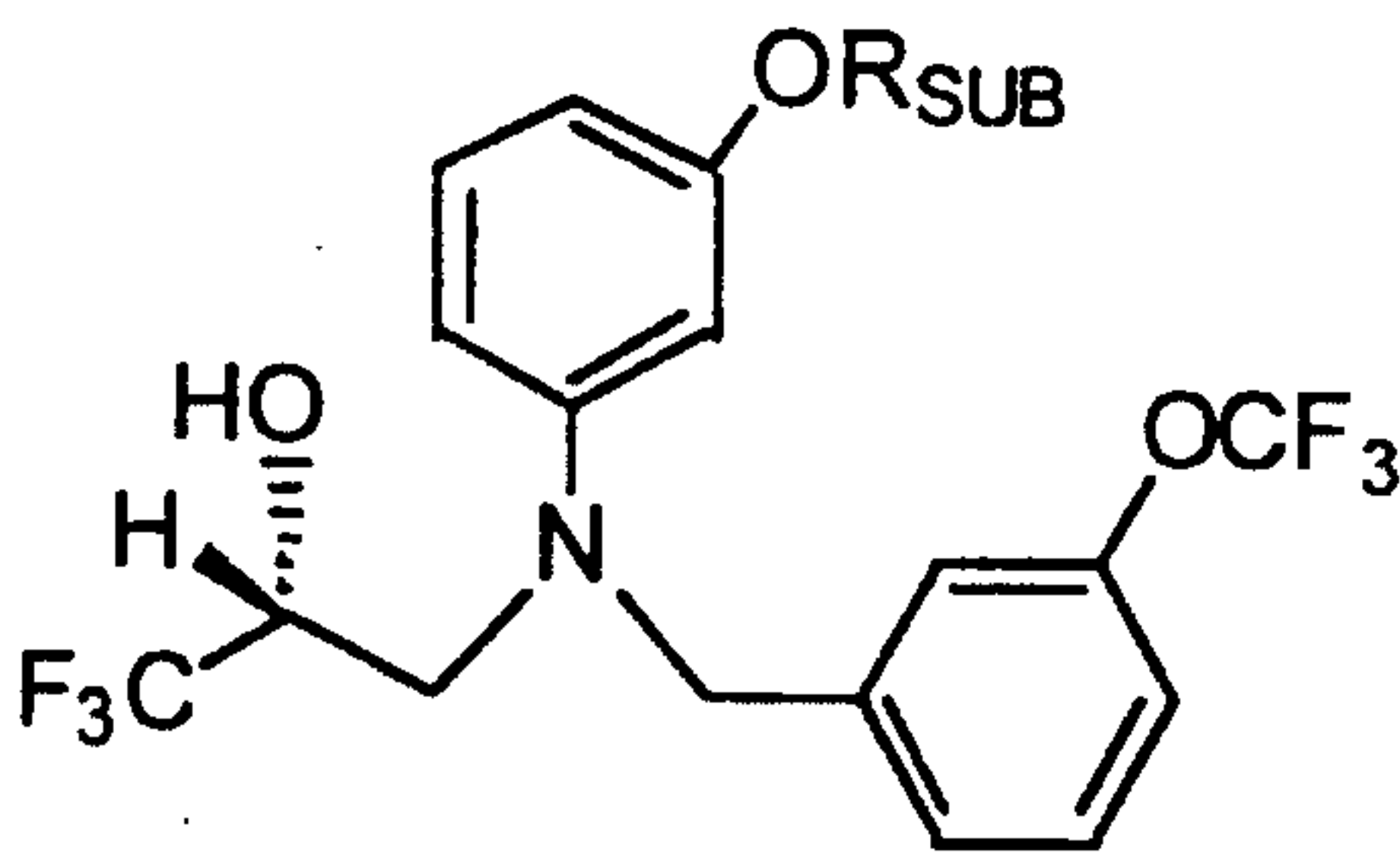
5 (2*R*)-3-[[[3-[[3-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]methoxy]phenyl][[3-(trifluoromethoxy)-phenyl]methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol

(2*R*)-3-[[[3-[[3-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]methoxy]phenyl][[3-(trifluoro-
methoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol can be prepared by
one skilled in the art using similar methods starting from 3-(trifluoromethoxy)-
10 benzaldehyde. HRMS calcd. for C₂₅H₂₀F₉NO₄: 570.1327 [M+H]⁺, found:
570.1325. ¹H NMR (acetone-*d*₆) δ 7.43 (t, 1H), 7.32 (d, 1H), 7.18-7.23 (m,
2H), 7.01-7.16 (m, 3H), 6.92-7.00 (m, 1H), 6.38-6.45 (m, 3H), 5.12 (s, 2H), 4.81
(s, 2H), 4.41-4.53 (m, 1H), 3.98 (dd, 1H), 3.63 (dd, 1H).

15 Additional examples of (2*R*)-3-[[[3-[[aryl]methoxy]phenyl][[3-(trifluoro-
methoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols can be prepared by
one skilled in the art using similar methods, as shown in Example Table 5.

148

Example Table 5. (2*R*)- 3-[[3-[[aryl]methoxy]phenyl][[3-(trifluoromethoxy)-phenyl]methyl]amino]-1.1.1-trifluoro-2-propanols.



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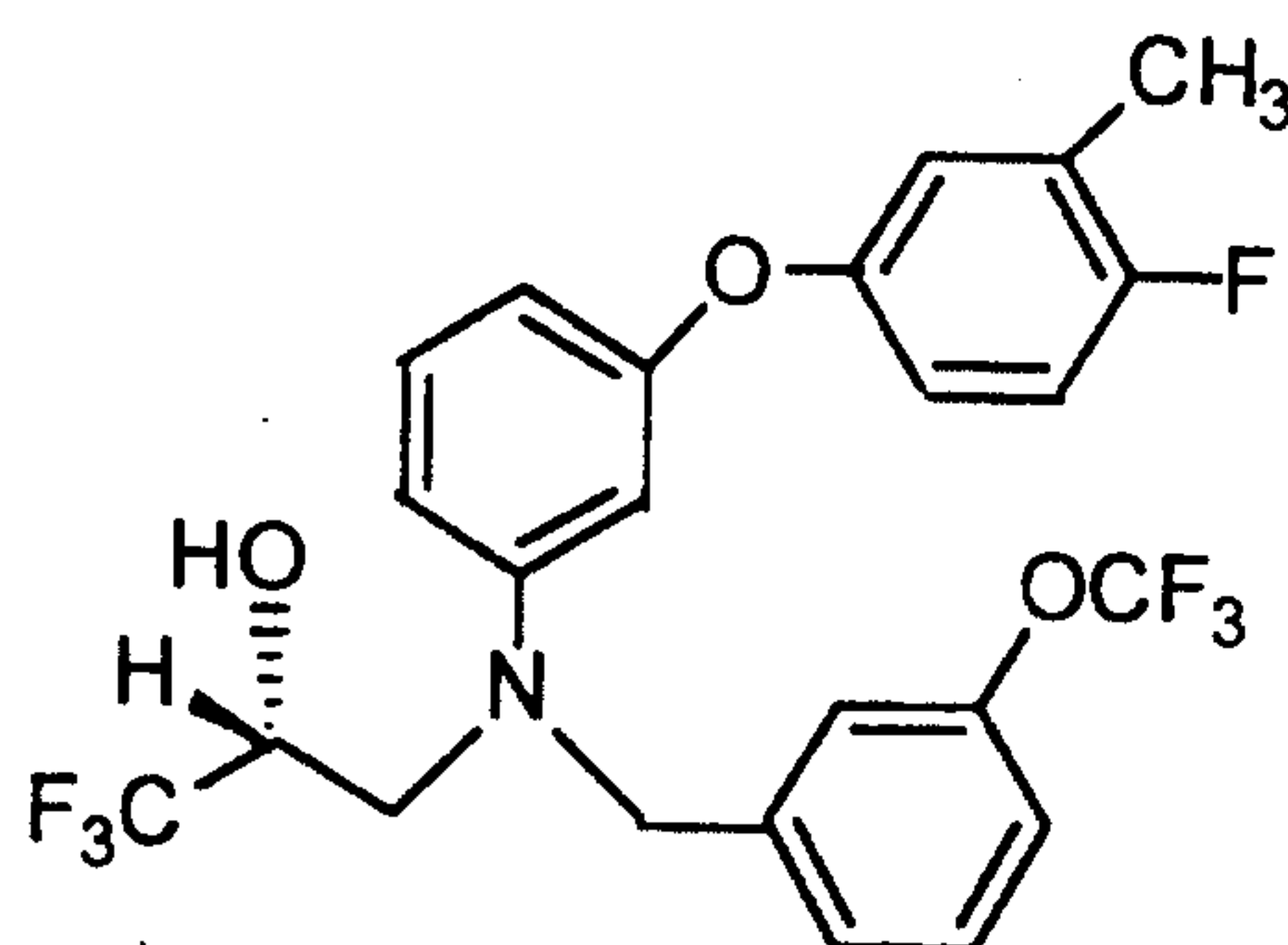
<u>Ex.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB}</u>	<u>Calculated</u> <u>Mass</u> <u>[M+H]⁺</u>	<u>Observed</u> <u>Mass</u> <u>[M+H]⁺</u>
25	4-trifluoromethoxybenzyl	570.1327	570.1299
26	3,5- di(trifluoromethyl)benzyl	622.1252	622.1252
27	3-trifluoromethylbenzyl	554.1378	554.1369
28	3,5-difluorobenzyl	522.1315	522.1259
29	benzyl	486.1504	486.1504
30	isopropyl	438.1504	438.1509
31	cyclohexylmethyl	492.1973	492.1973
32	cyclopentyl	464.1660	464.1641

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149

EXAMPLE 33



5 **(2R)-3-[[3-(4-fluoro-3-methylphenoxy)phenyl][[3-(trifluoromethoxy)-
phenyl]methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol**

EX-33A) To a solution of 3-bromoaniline (5.7 mL, 52.6 mmol) and 3-trifluoro-
methoxybenzaldehyde (10.0 g, 52.6 mmol) in 135 mL of dichloroethane was
10 added sodium triacetoxyborohydride (14.5 g, 68.4 mmol) and glacial acetic acid
(3.1 mL, 54.7 mmol). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 2 h, then
quenched with water and extracted with dichloromethane. The organic layer was
washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate, dried over MgSO_4 , and
concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column
15 chromatography on silica gel eluting with 1:9 ethyl acetate in hexane to give 14.3 g
(78%) of the desired of *N*-(3-bromophenyl)[[3-(trifluoromethoxy)
phenyl]methyl]amine product as a dark brown oil. HRMS calcd. for
 $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{11}\text{BrF}_3\text{NO}$: 346.0055 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, found: 346.0052.

20 **EX-33B)** A solution of of *N*-(3-bromophenyl)[[3-
(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-amine (10.0 g, 28.9 mmol) from EX-33A, *R*-
(+)-1,1,1-trifluoro-2,3-epoxypropane (4.2 g, 37.6 mmol), and ytterbium (III)
trifluoromethanesulfonate (1.79 g, 2.89 mmol) in 27 mL of acetonitrile was heated

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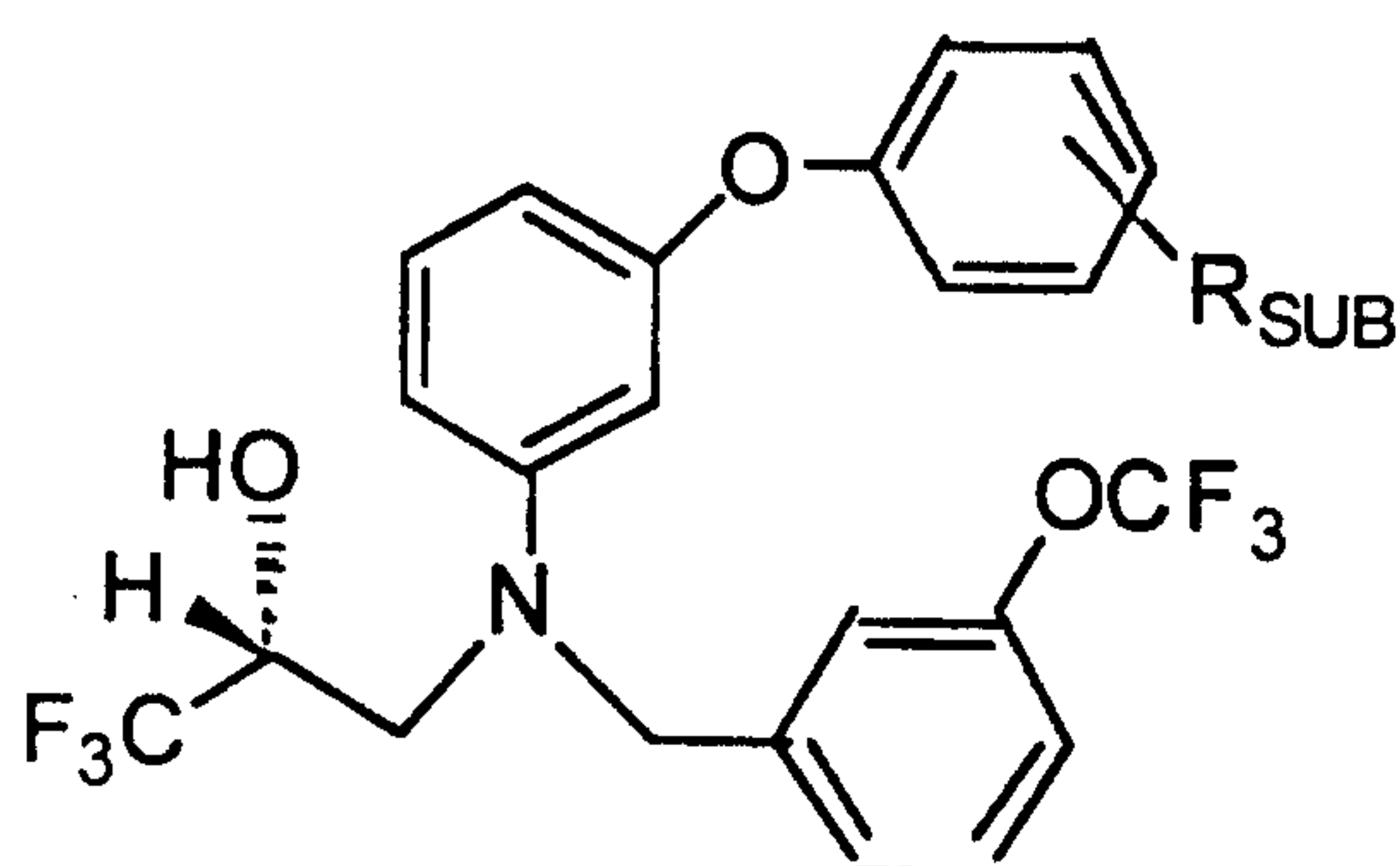
at 50 °C in a sealed glass tube overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and filtered through celite. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 2:3 dichloromethane in hexane to afford 11.9 g (90%) of the desired (2*R*)-3-[[[3-bromophenyl]][[3-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol product as a brown oil (98% ee by chiral HPLC analysis). HRMS calcd. for $C_{17}H_{14}BrF_6NO_2$: 458.0190 $[M+H]^+$, found: 458.0197.

A suspension of 4-fluoro-3-methylphenol (98.0 μ L, 0.88 mmol) and cesium carbonate (319.5 mg, 0.98 mmol) in 1 mL of *N,N*-dimethylacetamide was preheated at 60 °C for 5 minutes. To this solution was added 4 mL of a stock solution containing (2*R*)-3-[[[3-bromophenyl]][[3-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol (200 mg, 0.437 mmol) from EX-33B, 1-naphthoic acid (164 mg, 0.95 mmol), copper(I) trifluoromethanesulfonate benzene complex (21.8 mg, 0.0434 mmol), 4 Å sieves (105 mg), and 4 mL of toluene. The reaction mixture was stirred at 105 °C for 3 weeks and 2 days. During that time, additional cesium carbonate and catalyst were added (a spatula tip of each) to the reaction three different times. The reaction was cooled to room temperature, filtered through celite, and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was purified by reverse phase HPLC eluting with 35% to 90% acetonitrile in water to afford 50.5 mg (23%) of the desired (2*R*)-3-[[[3-(4-fluoro-3-methylphenoxy)phenyl]][[3-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol product as an orange oil. HRMS calcd. for $C_{24}H_{20}F_7NO_3$: 504.1410 $[M+H]^+$, found: 504.1389. ^1H NMR (acetone- d_6) δ 7.44 (t, 1H), 7.24 (d, 1H), 7.08-7.21 (m, 3H), 6.98 (t, 1H), 6.75-6.85 (m, 1H), 6.68-6.74 (m, 1H), 6.53 (d, 1H), 6.21-6.34 (m, 2H), 4.79 (t, 2H), 4.46-4.53 (m, 1H), 3.95 (dd, 1H), 2.61-2.72 (m, 1H), 2.20 (s, 3H).

Additional examples (2*R*)-3-[[[(aryloxy)phenyl][[3-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl] methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols can be prepared by one skilled in the art using similar methods, as shown in Example Table 6.

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Example Table 6. (2*R*)-3-[[[(aryloxy)phenyl][[3-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl] methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.



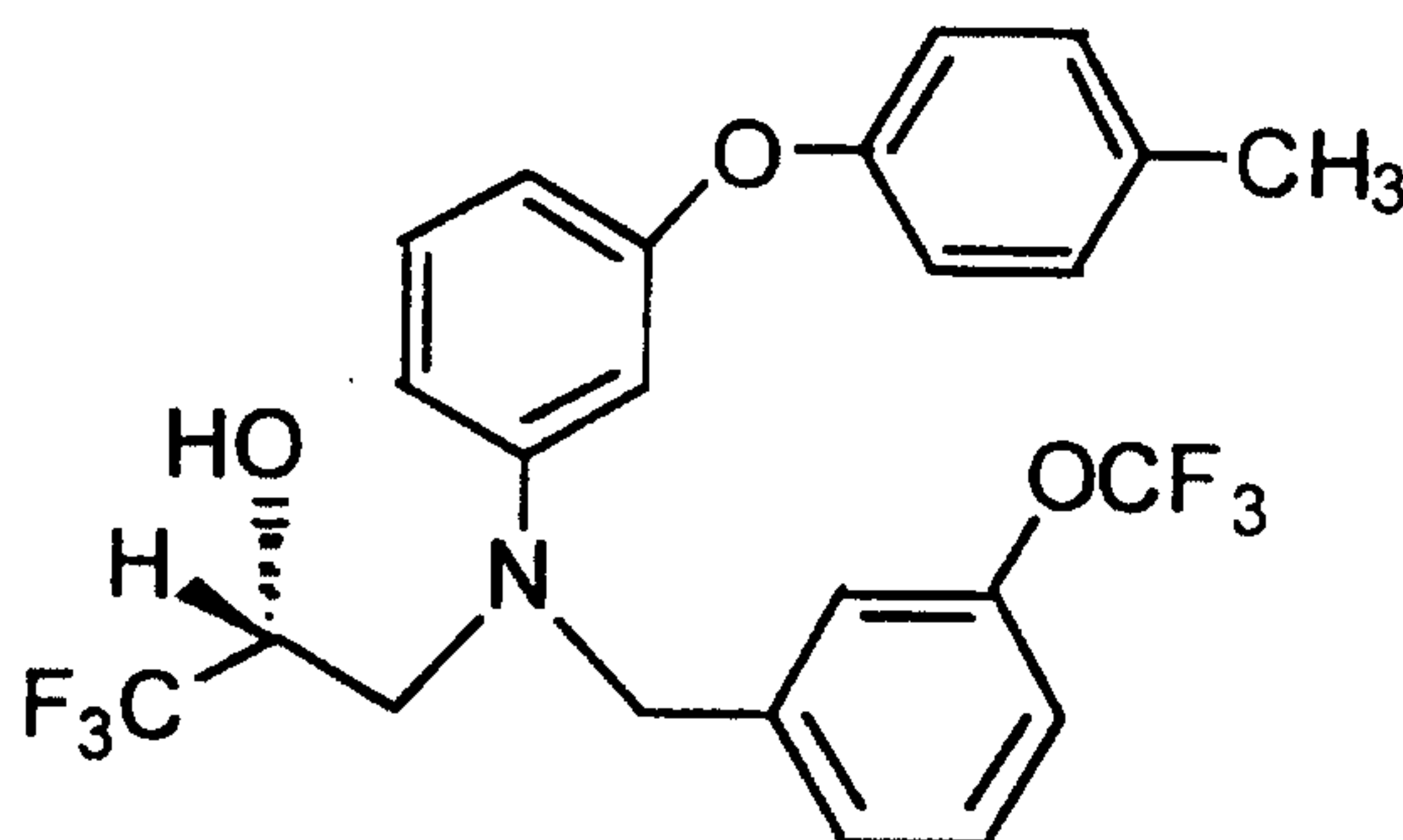
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<u>Ex.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB}</u>	<u>Calculated</u> <u>Mass</u> <u>[M+H]⁺</u>	<u>Observed</u> <u>Mass</u> <u>[M+H]⁺</u>
34	3-trifluoromethoxy	556.1170	556.1180
35	3-isopropyl	514.1817	514.1823
36	3,4-dimethyl	500.1660	500.1654
37	4-chloro-3-methyl	520.1114	520.1129
38	3- <i>tert</i> -butyl	528.1973	528.1942
39	3,4-dichloro	540.0568	540.0567
40	3,4-(CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂)-	526.1817	526.1788

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152

EXAMPLE 41



(2R)-3-[[3-(4-methylphenoxy)phenyl][[3-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]
methyl]amino]- 1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol

EX-41A) To a solution of *p*-cresol (5.76 g, 0.053 mol) and 1,3-dinitrobenzene (8.97 g, 0.053 mol) in 100 mL of dimethylsulfoxide was added cesium carbonate (43.4 g, 0.133 mol). The reaction mixture was heated at 100 °C for 18 h, then cooled to room temperature, quenched with water, and extracted with diethyl ether. The organic layers were combined, washed with 0.1 N HCl and water, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 1:4 ethyl acetate in hexane to afford 8.0 g (66%) of the desired 3-(4-methylphenoxy)nitrobenzene product as a yellow oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.83 (s, 1H), 7.64 (t, 1H), 7.32 (d, 1H), 7.18 (d, 1H), 7.09 (d, 2H), 6.8 (d, 2H), 2.20 (s, 1H).

EX-41B) A solution of 3-(4-methylphenoxy)nitrobenzene (8.0 g, 0.035 mol) from EX-41A in 25 mL of ethanol under nitrogen was charged with 10% palladium on carbon (0.80 g). The resulting mixture was hydrogenated for 4 h at room temperature and 45 psi. The reaction mixture was filtered through celite and concentrated *in vacuo* to give 6.7 g (96%) of the desired 3-(4-methylphenoxy)aniline product as a yellow oil. ESMS *m/z* = 200

$[M+H]^+$ confirmed the desired $C_{13}H_{13}NO$ product and the complete consumption of starting material.

EX-41C) To a solution of 3-(4-methylphenoxy)aniline (2.91 g, 0.015 mol) from **EX-41B**, and 3-(trifluoromethoxy)benzaldehyde (3.24 g, 0.015 mol) in 50 mL dichloroethane was added sodium triacetoxymethylborohydride (4.02 g, 0.019 mol) and glacial acetic acid (0.99 g, 0.017 mol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18 h, then quenched with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate and extracted with dichloromethane. The organic layers were combined, dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated *in vacuo* to give 5.38 g (91%) of the desired *N*-[3-(4-methylphenoxy)-phenyl]-[[3-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amine product as an orange oil. ESMS $m/z = 374$ $[M+H]^+$ confirmed the desired $C_{21}H_{18}NO_2F_3$ product and the complete consumption of starting material.

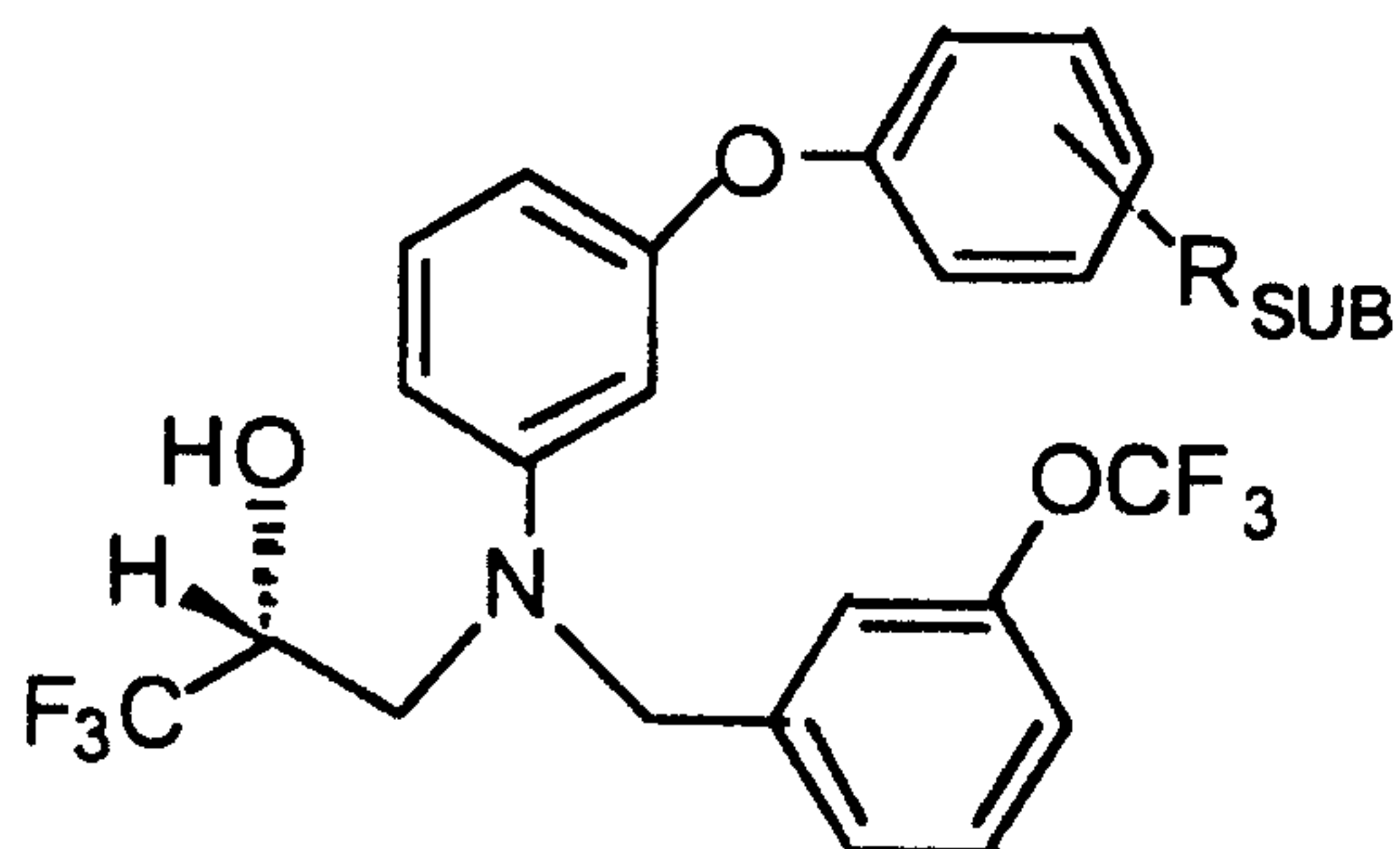
To a mixture of *N*-[3-(4-methylphenoxy)phenyl]-[[3-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amine (1.3 g, 0.0035 mol) from **EX-41C** and *R*-(+)-1,1,1-trifluoro-2,3-epoxypropane (0.59 g, 0.0053 mol) was added a suspension of ytterbium (III) trifluoromethanesulfonate (0.22 g, 0.0004 mol) in 1.3 mL of acetonitrile. The resulting mixture was heated at 50 °C in a sealed glass tube for 18 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, then diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 1:4 ethyl acetate in hexane to afford 1.03 g (61%) of the desired (2*R*)-3-[3-(4-methylphenoxy)phenyl]-[[3-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol product as a pure yellow oil. Anal. calcd. for $C_{24}H_{21}F_6NO_3$: C, 59.38; H, 4.36; N, 2.89. Found: C, 59.17; H, 4.62; N, 2.80. HRMS calcd.: 486.1504 $[M+H]^+$, found: 486.1513. ^1H NMR (C_6D_6) δ 6.82 (m, 8H), 6.60 (dd, 1H), 6.42 (dd, 1H), 6.38 (s, 1H), 6.18 (dd, 1H), 4.00 (s,

154

2H), 3.63 (m, 1H), 3.40 (d, 1H), 3.02 (m, 1H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.40 (d, 1H). ^{19}F
 NMR (C_6D_6) δ -57.98 (s, 3F), -78.50 (s, 3F).

Additional examples of (2*R*)-3-[3-(substituted-phenoxy)phenyl]-[[3-
 5 (trifluoro-methoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols can
 prepared by one skilled in the art using similar methods, as shown in Example
 Table 7.

Example Table 7. (2*R*)- 3-[3-(substituted-phenoxy)phenyl][[3-
 10 (trifluoromethoxy)-phenyl]methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.

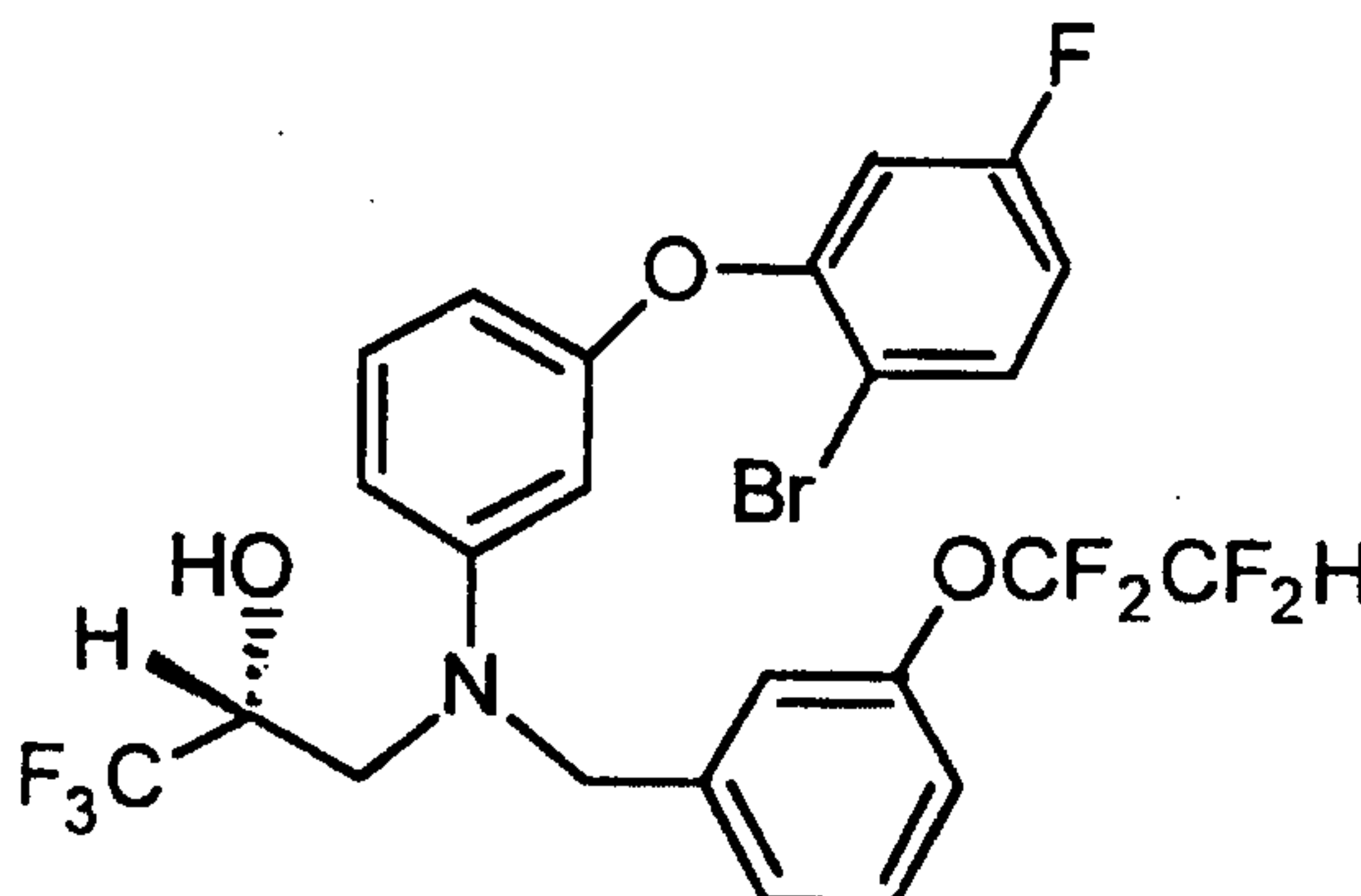


<u>Ex.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB}</u>	<u>Calculated</u> <u>Mass</u> <u>[M+H]⁺</u>	<u>Observed</u> <u>Mass</u> <u>[M+H]⁺</u>
42	4-fluoro	490.1253	490.1238

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EXAMPLE 43



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(2*R*)-3-[[3-(2-bromo-5-fluorophenoxy)phenyl][[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol

EX-43A) To a solution of 3-aminophenol (5 g, 46 mmol), 1-bromo-2,4-difluoro-
 10 benzene (10 g, 50 mmol) and Cs_2CO_3 (16 g, 50 mmol) in 25 mL of dimethyl-
 formamide was added solid $(\text{CuOTf})_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ (100 mg), and the mixture was stirred
 under nitrogen at 85 °C for 22 h, at which time HPLC analysis indicated that the
 reaction had gone to completion and formed two products. The DMF was
 removed under reduced pressure. The residue was diluted with ether and filtered
 15 through a celite pad. The pad was washed with ether and a small amount of water.
 The mixture was extracted with ether several times. The combined ether layers
 were washed with water and brine, then dried over MgSO_4 . The dried organic
 layer was evaporated to give 10.2 g (80%) of the desired product, which consisted
 of a 11:1 ratio of 3-(2-bromo-5-fluoro-phenoxy)aniline and 3-(4-bromo-3-
 20 fluorophenoxy)aniline. The crude product was purified by flash column
 chromatography on silica gel eluting with 1:7:0.01 of ethyl
 acetate:hexane:ammonium hydroxide to give 8.8 g (68%) of the desired product as

156

a yellow oil, which was a 25:1 ratio of 3-(2-bromo-5-fluorophenoxy)aniline and 3-(4-bromo-3-fluorophenoxy)aniline. HRMS calcd. for $C_{12}H_9NOFBr$: 281.9930 $[M+H]^+$, found: 281.9950.

- 5 **EX-43B**) The 3-(2-bromo-5-fluorophenoxy)aniline (1.39 g, 4.95 mmol) product from **EX-43A** and 3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)benzaldehyde (1.0 g, 4.5 mmol) were dissolved in 15 mL of dichloroethane and acetic acid (0.30 mL, 5.4 mmol), then solid $NaBH(OAc)_3$ (1.26 g, 5.9 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h, then quenched with water and extracted with ether.
- 10 The ether layer was washed with water and brine, then dried over $MgSO_4$, and evaporated to give 2.1 g (97%) of crude product, which was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 1:7:0.01 of ethyl acetate:hexane:ammonium hydroxide to give 2.0 g (91%) of the desired 3-[3-(2-bromo-5-fluoro-phenoxy)phenyl][[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoro-
- 15 ethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amine product, as a light yellow oil, > 90% pure by HPLC analysis. HRMS calcd. for $C_{21}H_{15}NO_2BrF_5$: 488.0285 $[M+H]^+$, found: 488.0269.

- The 3-[3-(2-bromo-5-fluorophenoxy)phenyl][[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)-
- 20 phenyl]-methyl]amine (0.5 g, 2.0 mmol) product from **EX-43B** and *R*-(+)-1,1,1-trifluoro-2,3-epoxypropane (0.17 g, 2.0 mmol) from **EX-4** were dissolved in 0.5 mL of acetonitrile. Ytterbium (III) trifluoromethanesulfonate (0.06 g, 0.1 mmol) was added, and the stirred solution was warmed to 40 °C for 1 h, at which time HPLC analysis indicated that no secondary amine starting material remained.
- 25 The reaction was quenched with water and extracted with ether. The ether layer was washed with water and brine, then dried over $MgSO_4$. The crude product was

157

purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 1:7:0.01 of ethyl acetate:hexane:ammonium hydroxide to give 0.4 g (67%) of the desired *R*-(+)-3-[[3-(2-bromo-5-fluorophenoxy)phenyl][[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]methyl] amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol product as a
5 light yellow oil (> 84% ee by chiral HPLC analysis). Anal. calcd. for $C_{24}H_{18}BrF_8NO_3$: C, 48.02; H, 3.02; N, 2.33. found: C, 48.07; H, 3.14; N, 2.31. HRMS calcd.: 600.0420 $[M+H]^+$, found: 600.0386. ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 7.5 0 (dd, 1H), 7.30 (t, 1H), 7.18 (t, 1H), 7.07 (t, 2H), 6.99 (s, 1H), 6.70 (dt, 1H), 6.56 (dd, 1H), 6.52 (dd, 1H), 6.38 (dd, 1H), 6.32 (m, 1H), 5.87 (tt, 1H), 4.65 (d, 2H),
10 4.33 (m, 1H), 3.85 (dd, 1H), 3.56 (dd, 1H), 2.48 (bs, 1H). NOE difference spectra confirmed that the isolated material was the indicated *N*-[3-(2-bromo-5-fluorophenoxy)phenyl]-3-aminopropanol product. ^{19}F NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ -79.24 (d, 3F), -88.57 (m, 2F), -112.04 (q, 1H), -137.16 (dt, 2F).

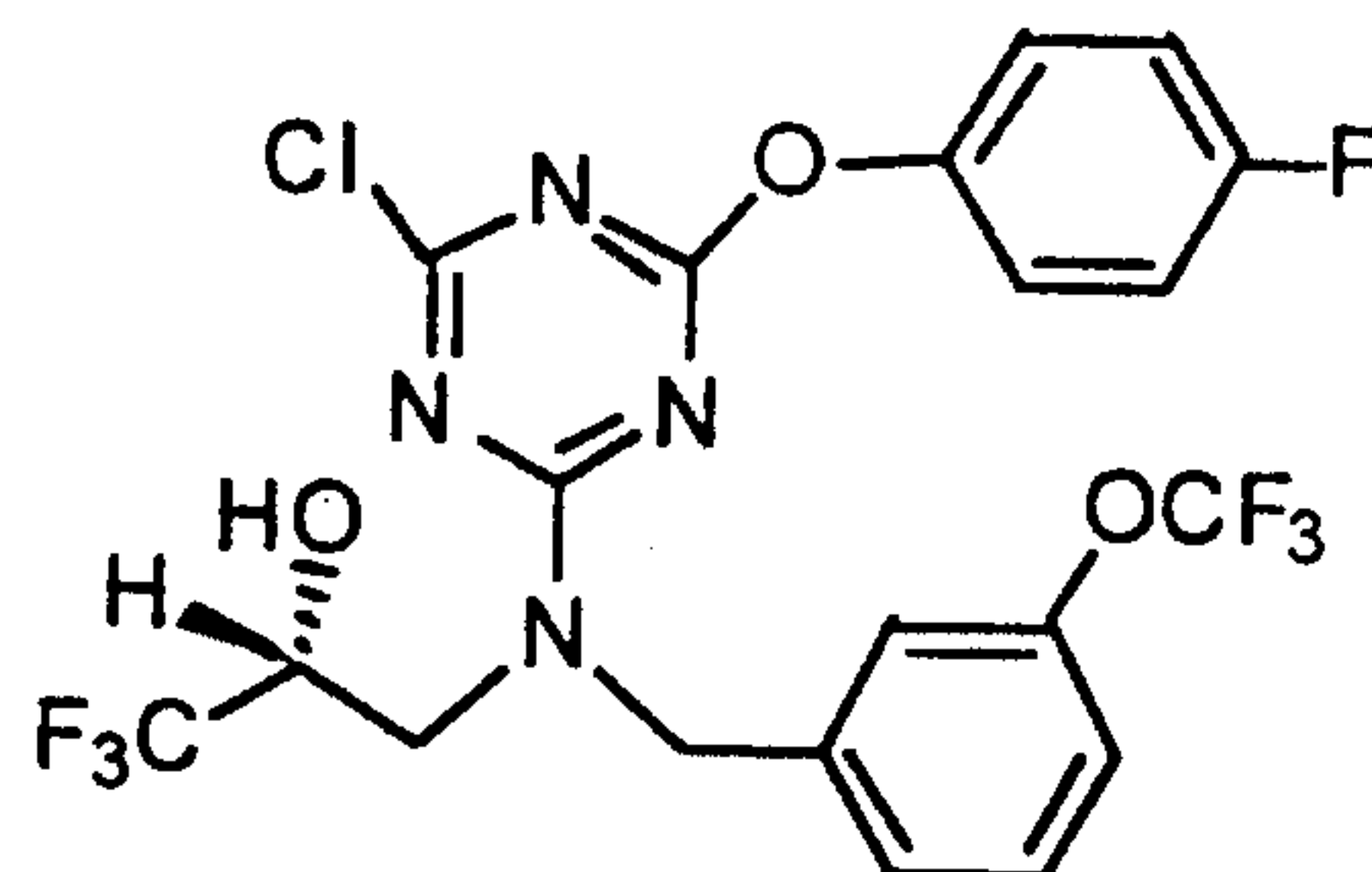
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158

EXAMPLE 44



5 **(2R)-N-[2-chloro-6-(p-fluorophenoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-4-yl]-3-[[[3-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol**

EX-44A) 3-Trifluoromethoxybenzenemethanamine (1.15g, 6 mmol) and *R*-(+)-1,1,1-trifluoro-2,3-epoxypropane (0.67 g, 6 mmol) were combined and stirred at
 10 80 °C for 1.5 h. The mixture was cooled to room temperature, and the resulting solid was recrystallized from hot hexanes. The white solid was isolated by vacuum filtration and washed with cold hexanes to give 0.67 g (37%) of pure (2*R*)-3-[[[3-(trifluoro-methoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol.
¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.37 (t, 1H), 7.24 (d, 1H), 7.15 (m, 2H), 3.99 (m, 1H), 3.85
 15 (d, 2H), 2.98 (dd, 1H), 2.88 (dd, 1H), 2.79 (s, 1H). ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃) δ -58.19 (s, 3F), -78.88 (s, 3F). HRMS calcd. for C₁₁H₁₁F₆NO₂: 304.0772 [M+H]⁺, found: 304.0794.

EX-44B) To a solution of p-fluorophenol 1.00 g (8.92 mmol) in 30 mL of
 20 tetrahydrofuran at 0 °C was added a 60% dispersion of sodium hydride in mineral oil (0.36 g, 8.92 mmol). After 30 min, cyanuric chloride (1.64 g, 8.92 mmol) was added as a heterogeneous mixture in tetrahydrofuran at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to slowly warm to room temperature. After 14 h, the

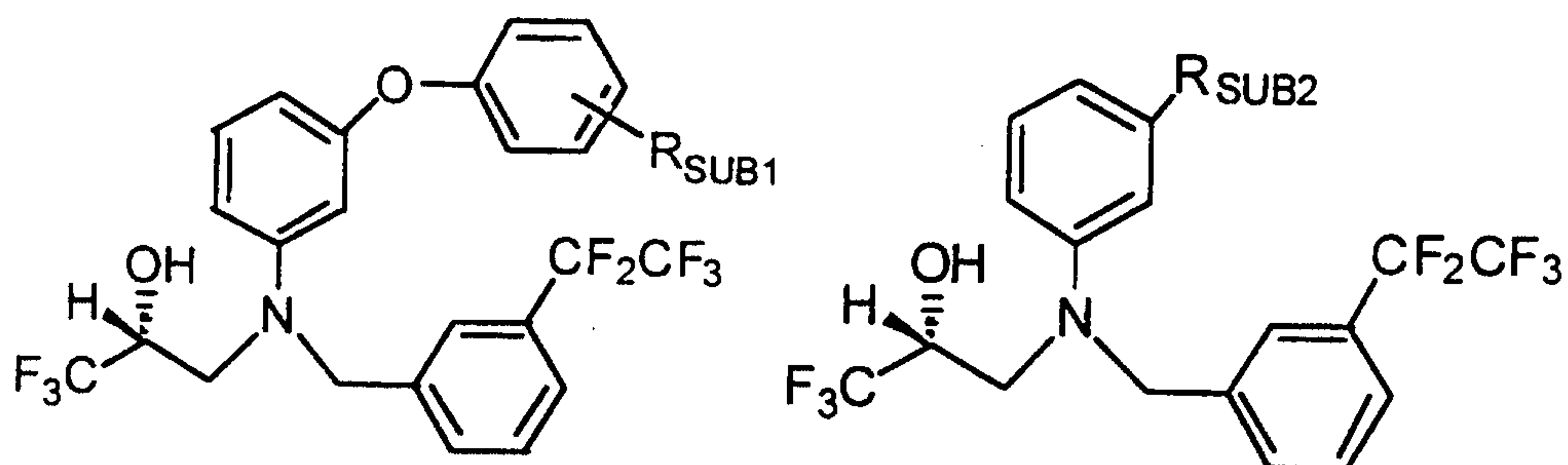
mixture was cooled to 0 °C. and a saturated aqueous NH₄Cl solution was added. The aqueous solution was extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 50 mL). The combined ether extracts were washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford 1.34 g (58%) of the desired 2,4-dichloro-6-(4-fluorophenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine product as an off white solid which was taken on to the next step without purification. MS *m/z* = 260 [M+H]⁺.

To a stirred solution of aminopropanol from EX-44A (0.100 g, 0.330 mmol) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide at 0 °C was added the 2,4-dichloro-(4-fluorophenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine ether product from EX-44B (0.086 g, 0.330 mmol) as a solution in *N,N*-di-methylformamide. The reaction mixture was allowed to slowly warm to room temperature. After 14 h, the reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C, and a saturated aq. NaHCO₃ solution was added. After stirring the reaction mixture for 30 min at room temperature, the aqueous layer was extracted with ether (3 x 30 mL). The combined ether extracts were washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a yellow oil. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 20 % ethyl acetate in hexanes to give 0.075 g (43%) of the desired (2*R*)-*N*-[2-chloro-6-(*p*-fluorophenoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-4-yl]-3-[[[3-(trifluoromethoxy)-phenyl]methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol product as a pale yellow oil. HRMS calcd. for C₂₀H₁₄ClF₇N₄O₃: 526.0643 [M⁺], found: 526.0632. ¹H NMR (C₆D₆) δ 6.95 (s, 1H), 6.63 (m, 14H), 4.74 (d, 1H), 4.37 (d, 1H), 4.16 (d, 1H), 4.00 (d, 2H), 3.73 (m, 1H), 3.48 (m, 2H), 3.26 (m, 2H), 3.12 (m, 2H).

Based on the preceding procedures, additional substituted (2*R*)-3-[(*N*-aryl)-[[aryl]methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols are prepared by one

skilled in the art using similar methods, as shown in Example Table 8. Substituted (3*R*)-4-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)methyl]amino]-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoro-3-butanols are prepared by one skilled in the art using similar methods, as shown in Example Table 9. Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)[(aryl)oxy]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-
5 propanols are prepared by one skilled in the art using similar methods, as shown in Example Table 10. Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)methyl]amino]-1,1-difluoro-1-chloro-2-propanols are prepared by one skilled in the art using similar methods, as shown in Example Table 11. Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N,N'*-(diaryl)amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols are prepared by one skilled in the art using similar
10 methods, as shown in Example Table 12.

161
 Example Table 8. Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)methyl]amino]-
 1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.



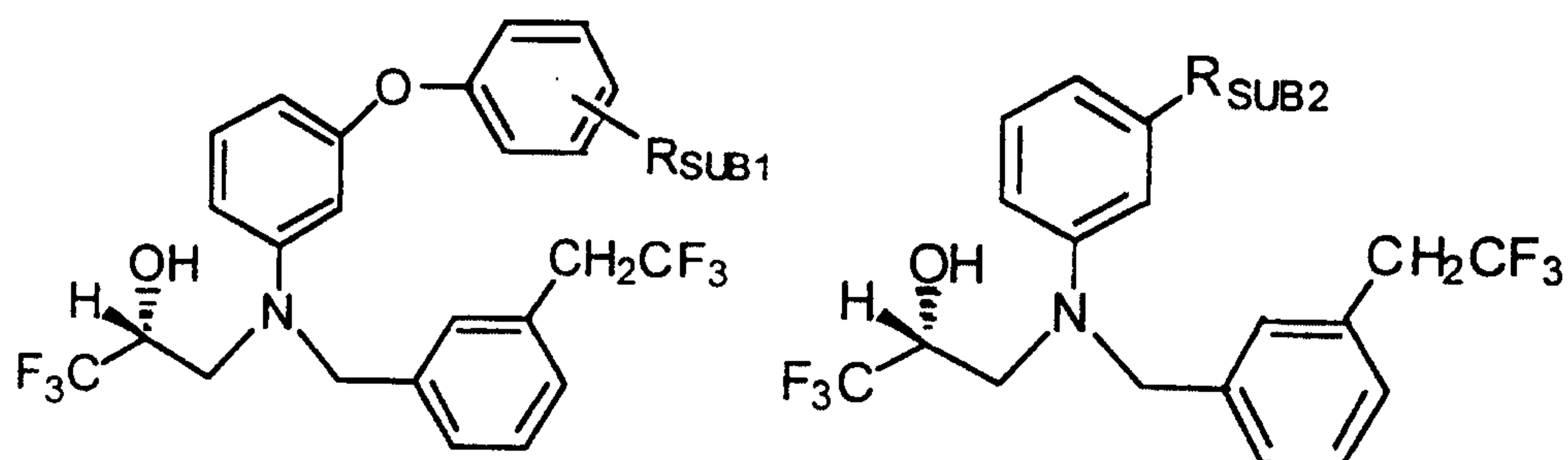
<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
45	3-isopropyl
46	2-Cl, 3-Cl
47	3-CF ₃ O
48	4-F
49	4-CH ₃
50	2-F, 5-Br
51	3-CF ₃ CF ₂
52	3-CH ₃ CH ₂
53	3-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
54	3-(CH ₃) ₃ C
55	4-F, 3-CH ₃
56	3-Cl, 4-Cl
57	3,4-(CH ₂) ₄
58	3-HCF ₂ CF ₂ O
59	3-CHF ₂ O
60	3-(CH ₃) ₂ N
61	3-cyclopropyl
62	3-(2-furyl)
63	3-CF ₃ CF ₂
64	4-NH ₂
65	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
69	3-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
70	3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
71	3-F, 5-F-benzyloxy
72	cyclohexylmethylenedioxy
73	benzyloxy
74	3-CF ₃ , 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
75	4-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
76	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ -benzyloxy
77	isopropoxy
78	3-CF ₃ -benzyl
79	isopropylthio
80	cyclopentoxo
81	3-Cl-5-pyridinyloxy
82	3-CF ₃ S-benzyloxy
83	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ -benzyloxy
84	2-F, 3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
85	3-F, 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
86	4-(CH ₃) ₂ CH-benzyloxy
87	1-phenylethoxy
88	4-F, 3-CH ₃ -benzoyl
89	3-CF ₃ -phenyl

Example Table 8 (continued). Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)methyl] amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.

<u>Ex.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
66	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ O
67	3-CF ₃
68	2-NO ₂

<u>Ex.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>R</u> _{SUB2}
90	4-CH ₃ O-phenylamino
91	cyclopropoxy
92	4-NO ₂ -phenylthio



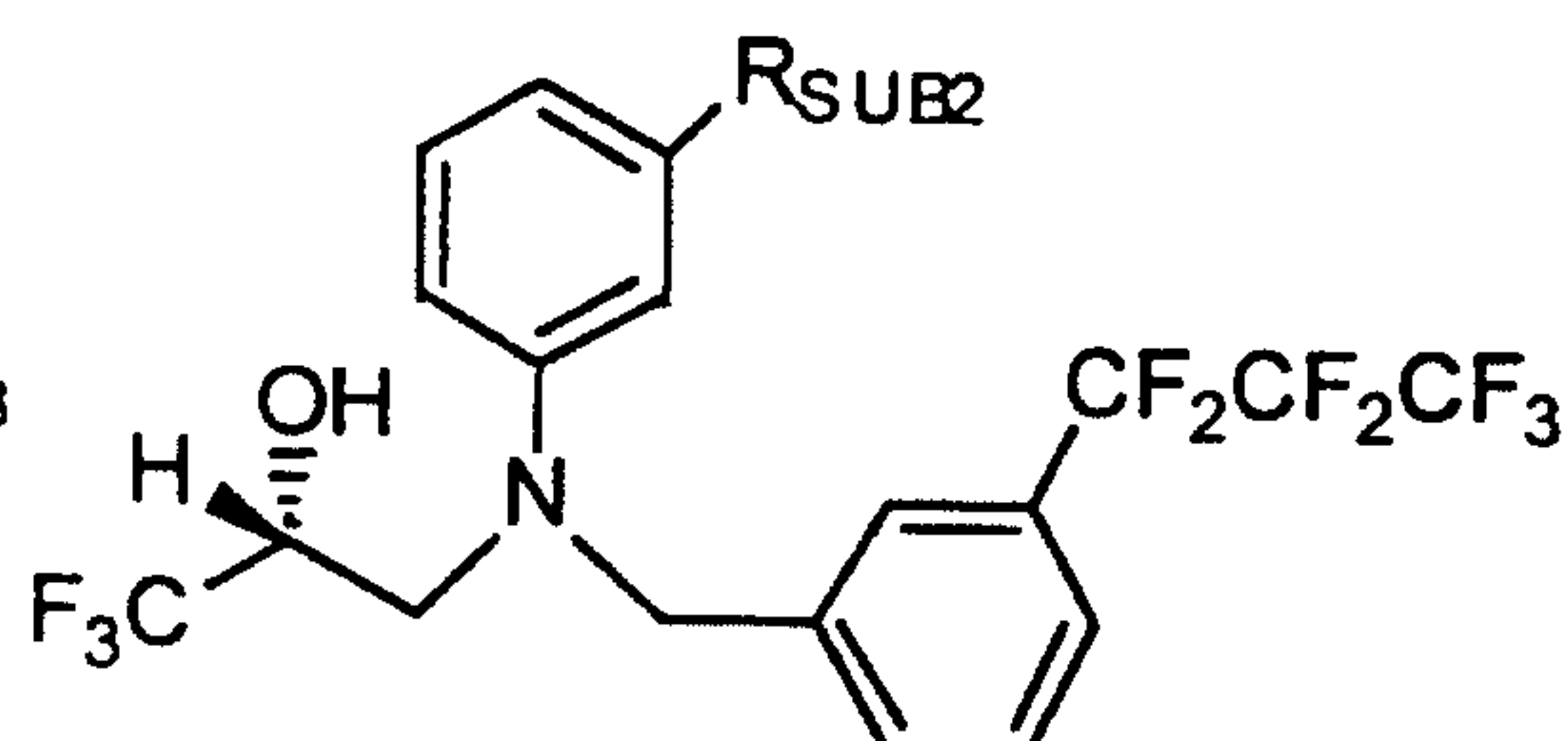
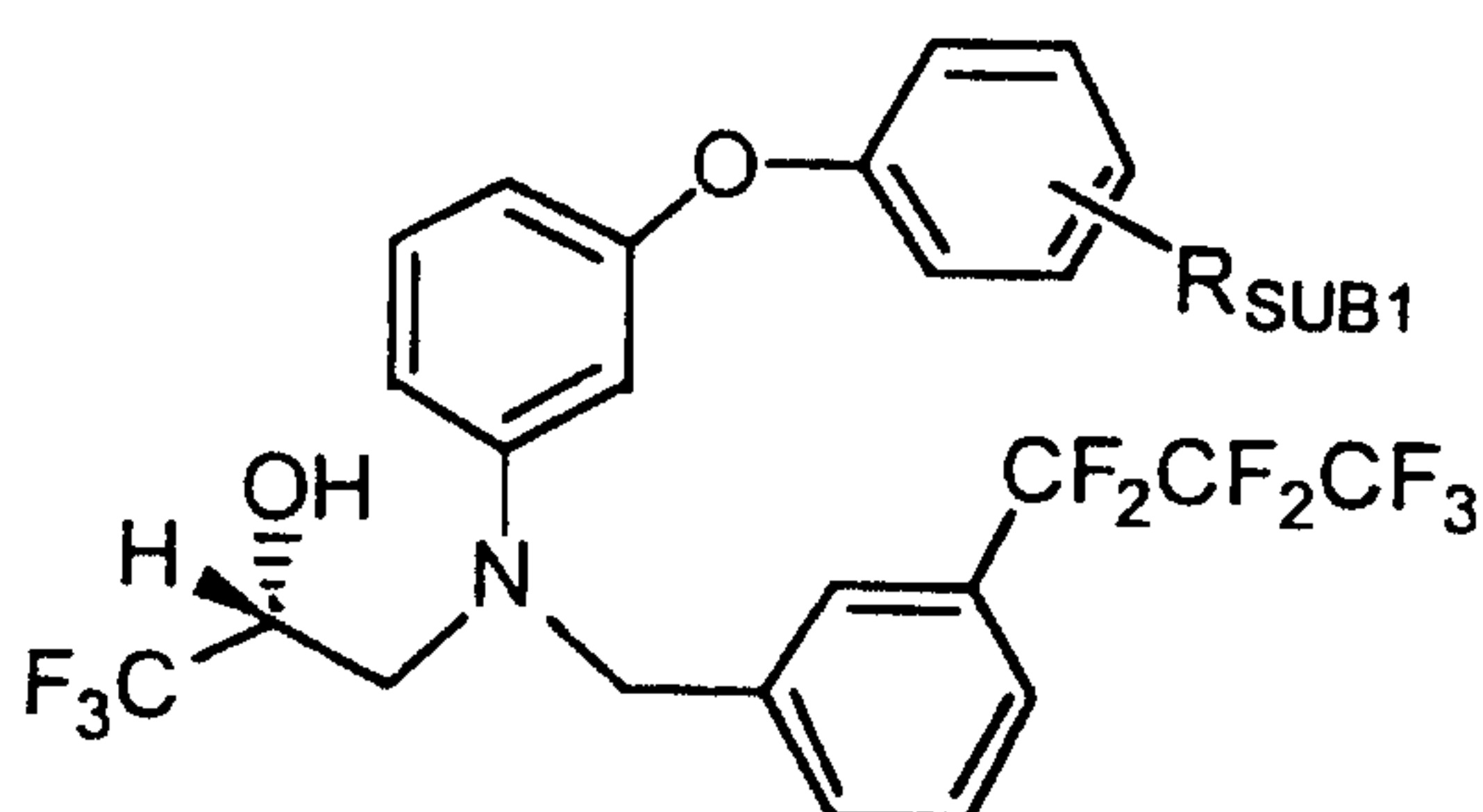
<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
93	3-isopropyl
94	2-Cl, 3-Cl
95	3-CF ₃ O
96	4-F
97	4-CH ₃
98	2-F, 5-Br
99	4-Cl, 3-CH ₃ CH ₂
100	3-CH ₃ CH ₂
101	3-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
102	3-(CH ₃) ₃ C
103	4-F, 3-CH ₃
104	3-Cl, 4-Cl
105	3,4-(CH ₂) ₄
106	3-HCF ₂ CF ₂ O
107	3-CHF ₂ O

<u>Ex.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>R</u> _{SUB2}
117	3-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
118	3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
119	3-F, 5-F-benzyloxy
120	cyclohexylmethylenoxy
121	benzyloxy
122	3-CF ₃ , 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
123	4-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
124	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ -benzyloxy
125	isopropoxy
126	3-CF ₃ -benzyl
127	isopropylthio
128	cyclopentoxy
129	3-Cl-5-pyridinyloxy
130	3-CF ₃ S-benzyloxy
131	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ -benzyloxy

Example Table 8 (continued). Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)methyl] amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
108	3-(CH ₃) ₂ N
109	3-cyclopropyl
110	3-(2-furyl)
111	3-CF ₃ CF ₂
112	4-NH ₂
113	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
114	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ O
115	3-CF ₃
116	2-NO ₂

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
132	2-F, 3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
133	3-F, 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
134	4-(CH ₃) ₂ CH-benzyloxy
135	1-phenylethoxy
136	4-F, 3-CH ₃ -benzoyl
137	3-CF ₃ -phenyl
138	4-CH ₃ O-phenylamino
139	cyclopropoxy
140	4-NO ₂ -phenylthio



<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
141	3-isopropyl
142	2-Cl, 3-Cl
143	3-CF ₃ O
144	4-F
145	4-CH ₃
146	2-F, 5-Br
147	4-Cl, 3-CH ₃ CH ₂
148	3-CH ₃ CH ₂

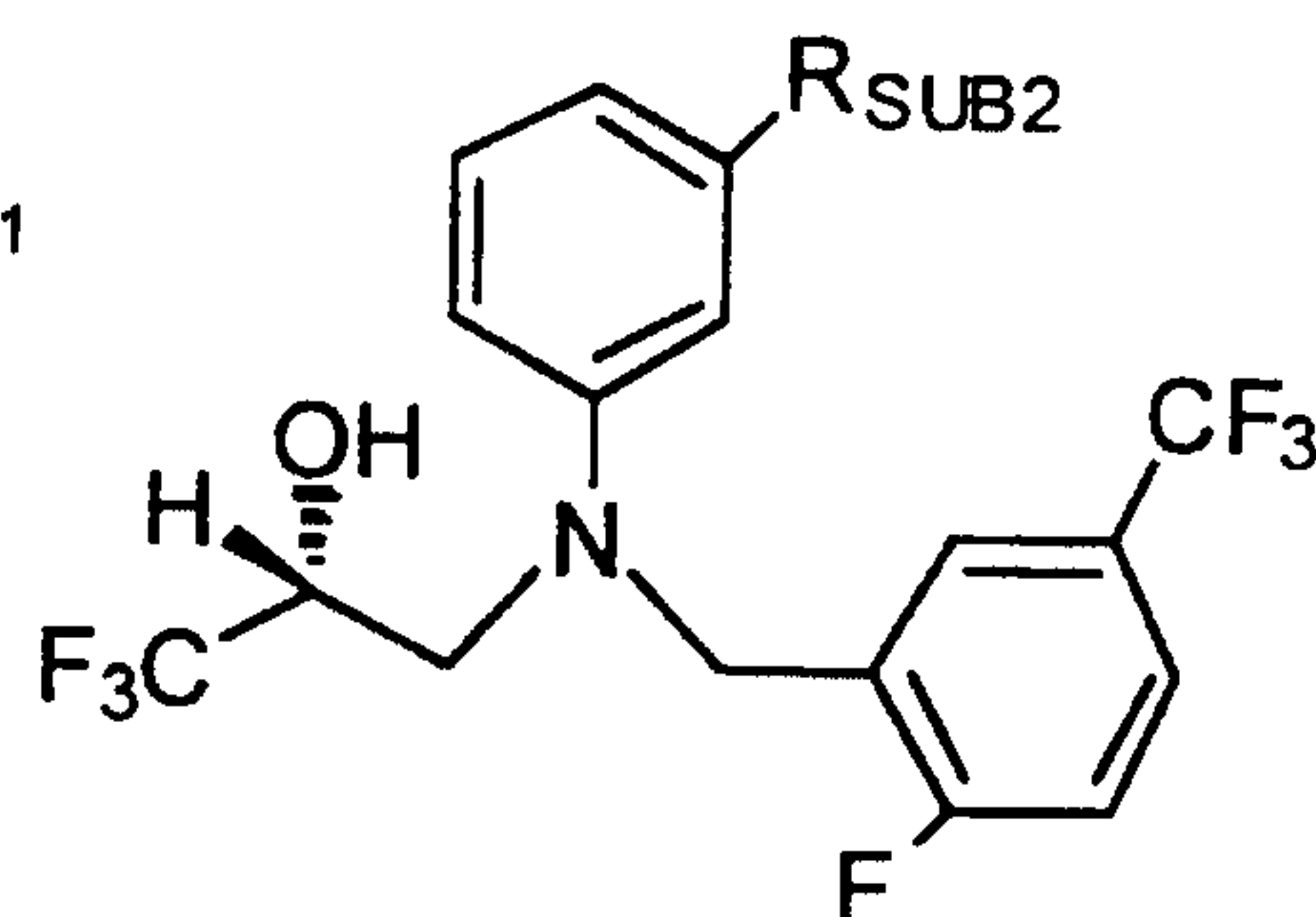
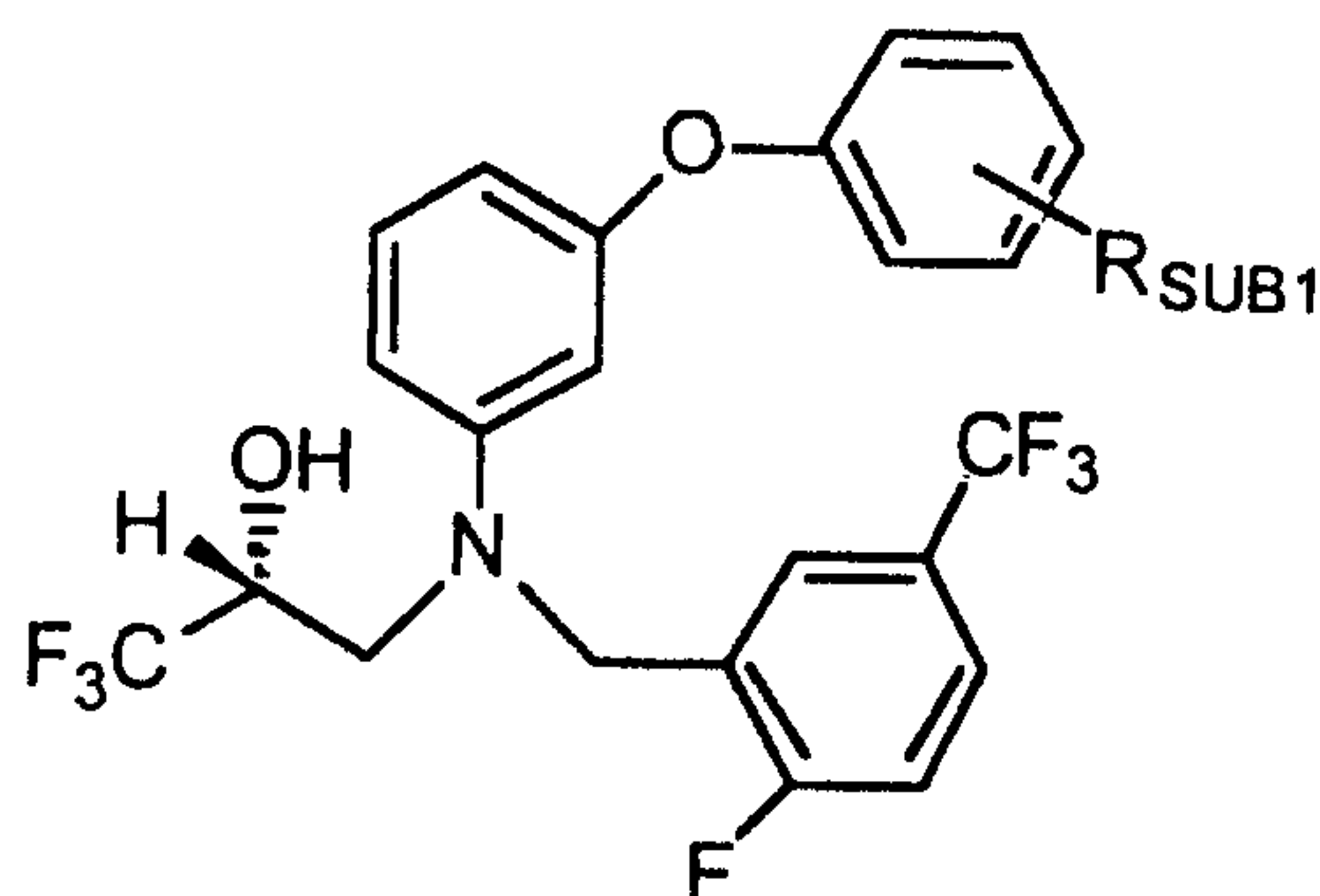
<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
165	3-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
166	3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
167	3-F, 5-F-benzyloxy
168	cyclohexylmethylenoxy
169	benzyloxy
170	3-CF ₃ , 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
171	4-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
172	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ -benzyloxy

Example Table 8 (continued). Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)methyl] amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
149	3-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
150	3-(CH ₃) ₃ C
151	4-F, 3-CH ₃
152	3-Cl, 4-Cl
153	3,4-(CH ₂) ₄
154	3-HCF ₂ CF ₂ O
155	3-CHF ₂ O
156	3-(CH ₃) ₂ N
157	3-cyclopropyl
158	3-(2-furyl)
159	3-CF ₃ CF ₂
160	4-NH ₂
161	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
162	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ O
163	3-CF ₃
164	2-NO ₂

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
173	isopropoxy
174	3-CF ₃ -benzyl
175	isopropylthio
176	cyclopentoxy
177	3-Cl-5-pyridinyloxy
178	3-CF ₃ S-benzyloxy
179	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ -benzyloxy
180	2-F, 3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
181	3-F, 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
182	4-(CH ₃) ₂ CH-benzyloxy
183	1-phenylethoxy
184	4-F, 3-CH ₃ -benzoyl
185	3-CF ₃ -phenyl
186	4-CH ₃ O-phenylamino
187	cyclopropoxy
188	4-NO ₂ -phenylthio

Example Table 8 (continued). Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)methyl] amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.



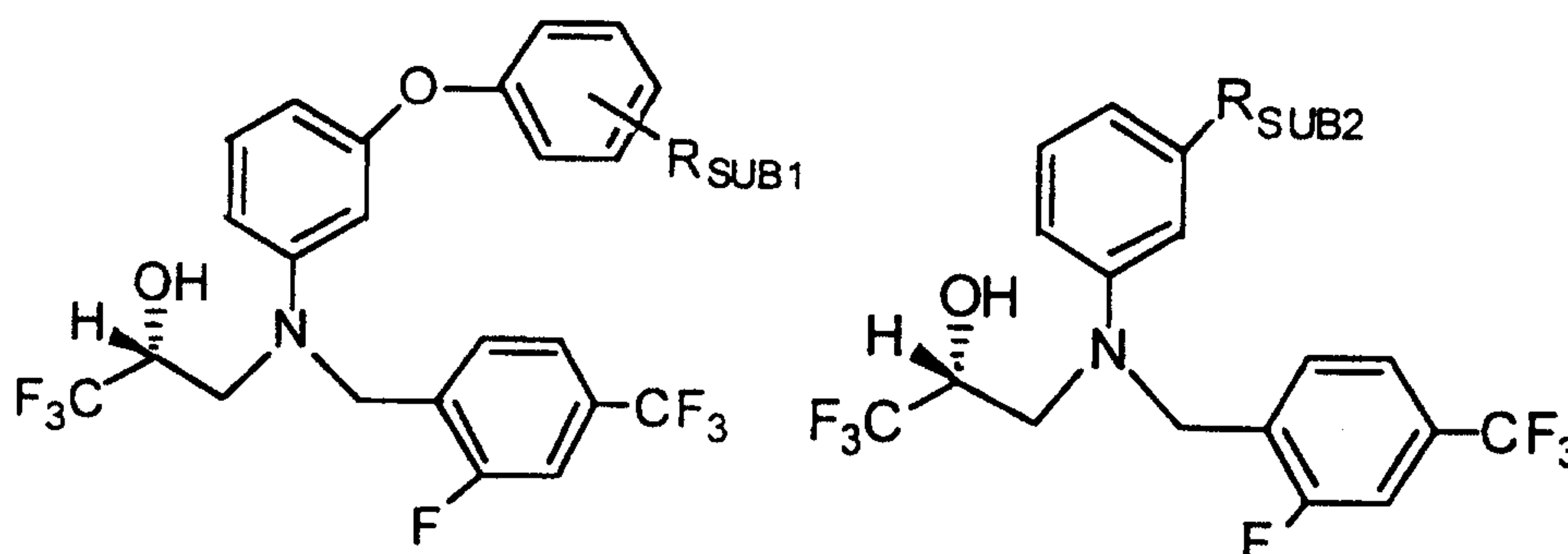
<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
189	3-isopropyl
190	2-Cl, 3-Cl
191	3-CF ₃ O
192	4-F
193	4-CH ₃
194	2-F, 5-Br
195	4-Cl, 3-CH ₃
196	3-CH ₃ CH ₂
197	3-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
198	3-(CH ₃) ₃ C
199	4-F, 3-CH ₃
200	3-Cl, 4-Cl
201	3,4-(CH ₂) ₄
202	3-HCF ₂ CF ₂ O
203	3-CHF ₂ O
204	3-(CH ₃) ₂ N
205	3-cyclopropyl
206	3-(2-furyl)
207	3-CF ₃ CF ₂

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
213	3-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
214	3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
215	3-F, 5-F-benzyloxy
216	cyclohexylmethylenoxy
217	benzyloxy
218	3-CF ₃ , 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
219	4-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
220	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ -benzyloxy
221	isopropoxy
222	3-CF ₃ -benzyl
223	isopropylthio
224	cyclopentoxy
225	3-Cl-5-pyridinyloxy
226	3-CF ₃ S-benzyloxy
227	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ -benzyloxy
228	2-F, 3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
229	3-F, 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
230	4-(CH ₃) ₂ CH-benzyloxy
231	1-phenylethoxy

Example Table 8 (continued). Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)methyl] amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
208	4-NH ₂
209	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
210	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ O
211	3-CF ₃
212	2-NO ₂

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
232	4-F, 3-CH ₃ -benzoyl
233	3-CF ₃ -phenyl
234	4-CH ₃ O-phenylamino
235	cyclopropoxy
236	4-NO ₂ -phenylthio



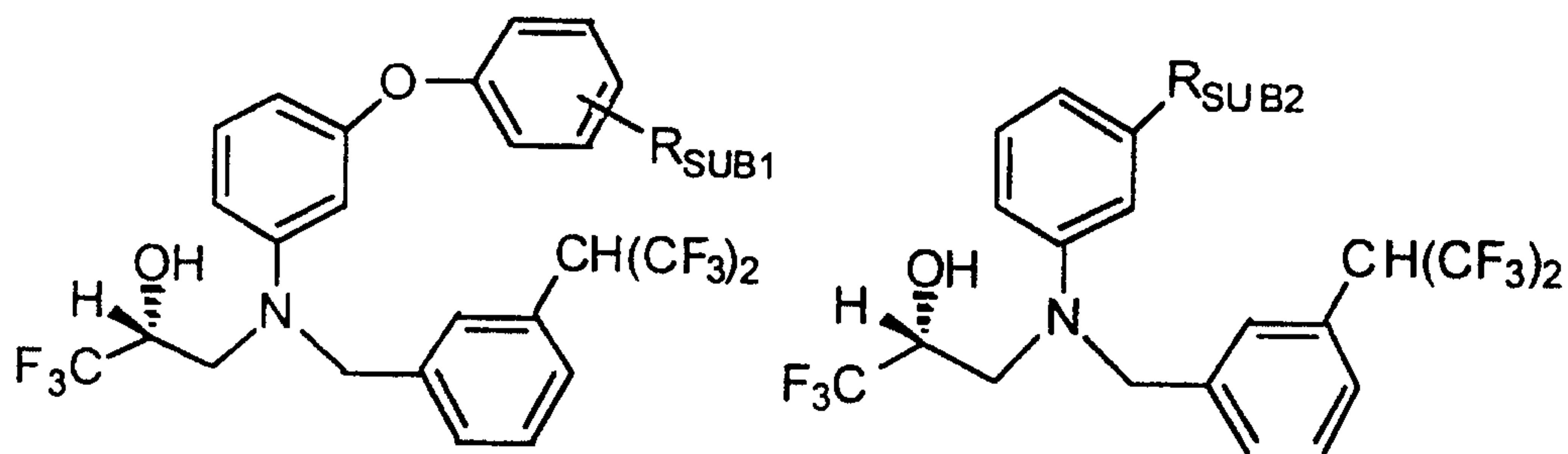
<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
237	3-isopropyl
238	2-Cl, 3-Cl
239	3-CF ₃ O
240	4-F
241	4-CH ₃
242	2-F, 5-Br
243	4-Cl, 3-CH ₃
244	3-CH ₃ CH ₂
245	3-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
246	3-(CH ₃) ₃ C
247	4-F, 3-CH ₃
248	3-Cl, 4-Cl

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
261	3-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
262	3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
263	3-F, 5-F-benzyloxy
264	cyclohexylmethylenoxy
265	benzyloxy
266	3-CF ₃ , 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
267	4-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
268	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ -benzyloxy
269	isopropoxy
270	3-CF ₃ -benzyl
271	isopropylthio
272	cyclopentoxy

Example Table 8 (continued). Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)methyl] amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
249	3,4-(CH ₂) ₄
250	3-HCF ₂ CF ₂ O
251	3-CHF ₂ O
252	3-(CH ₃) ₂ N
253	3-cyclopropyl
254	3-(2-furyl)
255	3-CF ₃ CF ₂
256	4-NH ₂
257	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
258	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ O
259	3-CF ₃
260	2-NO ₂

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
273	3-Cl-5-pyridinyloxy
274	3-CF ₃ S-benzyloxy
275	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ -benzyloxy
276	2-F, 3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
277	3-F, 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
278	4-(CH ₃) ₂ CH-benzyloxy
279	1-phenylethoxy
280	4-F, 3-CH ₃ -benzoyl
281	3-CF ₃ -phenyl
282	4-CH ₃ O-phenylamino
283	cyclopropoxy
284	4-NO ₂ -phenylthio



<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
285	3-isopropyl
286	2-Cl, 3-Cl
287	3-CF ₃ O
288	4-F
289	4-CH ₃

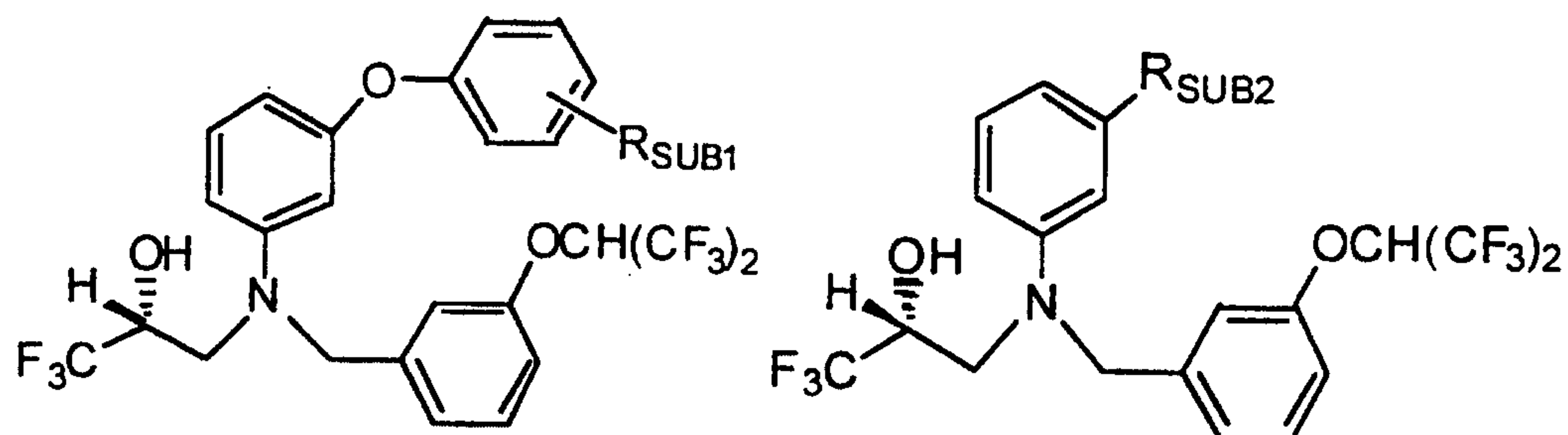
<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
309	3-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
310	3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
311	3-F, 5-F-benzyloxy
312	cyclohexylmethylenoxy
313	benzyloxy

Example Table 8 (continued). Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)methyl] amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
290	2-F, 5-Br
291	4-Cl, 3-CH ₃ CH ₂
292	3-CH ₃ CH ₂
293	3-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
294	3-(CH ₃) ₃ C
295	4-F, 3-CH ₃
296	3-Cl, 4-Cl
297	3,4-(CH ₂) ₄
298	3-HCF ₂ CF ₂ O
299	3-CHF ₂ O
300	3-(CH ₃) ₂ N
301	3-cyclopropyl
302	3-(2-furyl)
303	3-CF ₃ CF ₂
304	4-NH ₂
305	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
306	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ O
307	3-CF ₃
308	2-NO ₂

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
314	3-CF ₃ , 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
315	4-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
316	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ -benzyloxy
317	isopropoxy
318	3-CF ₃ -benzyl
319	isopropylthio
320	cyclopentoxy
321	3-Cl-5-pyridinyloxy
322	3-CF ₃ S-benzyloxy
323	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ -benzyloxy
324	2-F, 3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
325	3-F, 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
326	4-(CH ₃) ₂ CH-benzyloxy
327	1-phenylethoxy
328	4-F, 3-CH ₃ -benzoyl
329	3-CF ₃ -phenyl
330	4-CH ₃ O-phenylamino
331	cyclopropoxy
332	4-NO ₂ -phenylthio

Example Table 8 (continued). Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)methyl] amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.



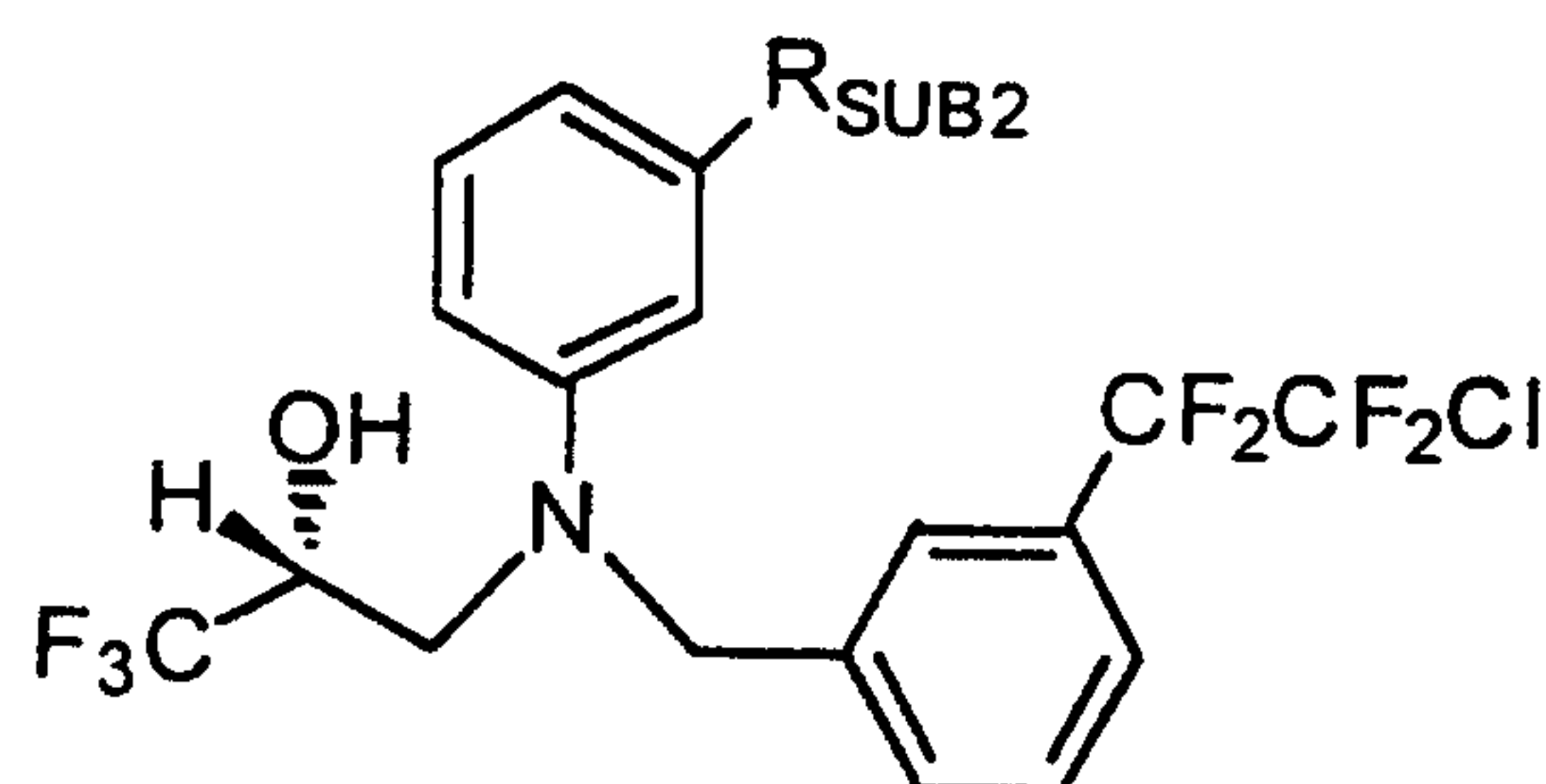
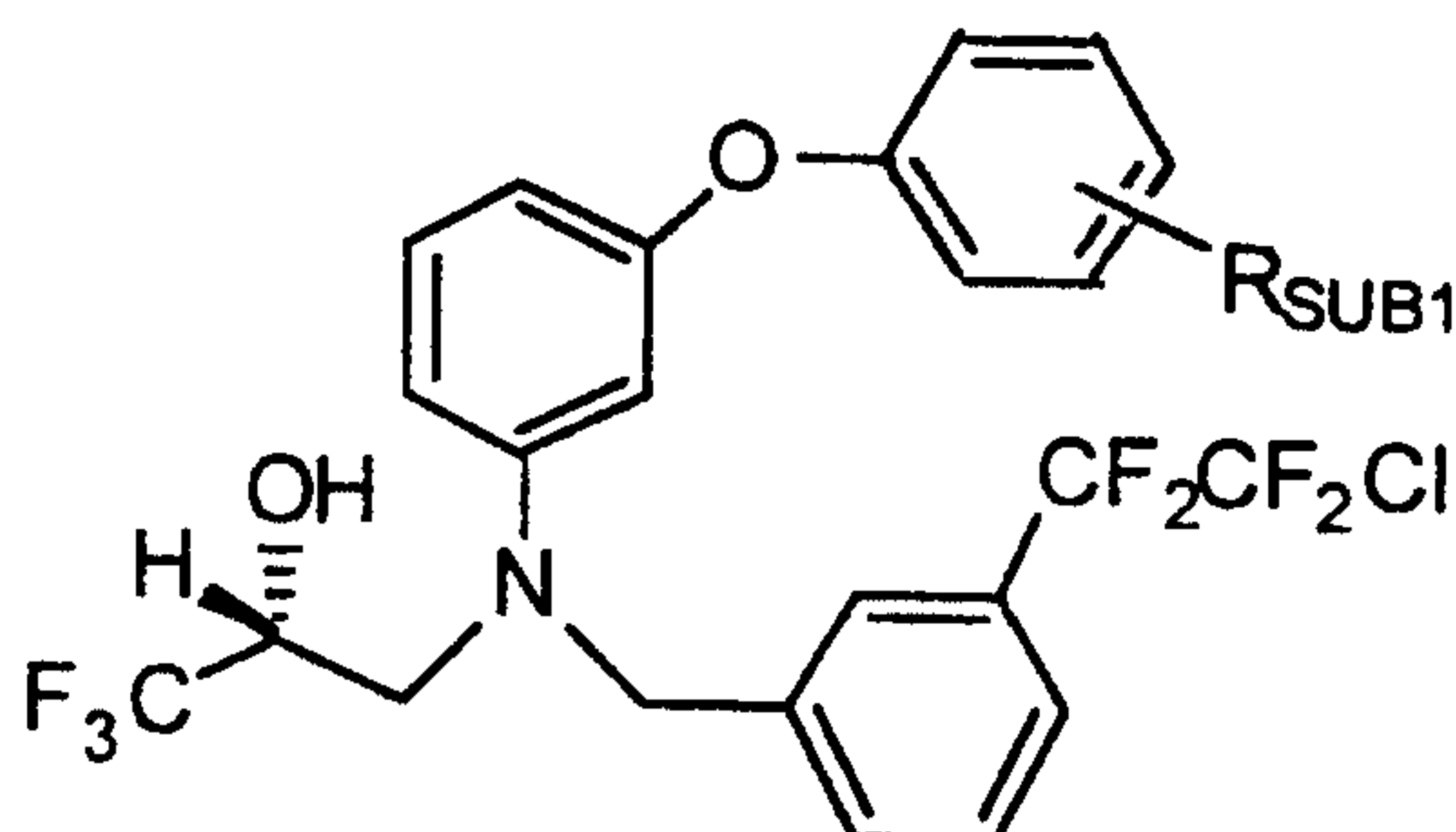
<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
333	3-isopropyl
334	2-Cl, 3-Cl
335	3-CF ₃ O
336	4-F
337	4-CH ₃
338	2-F, 5-Br
339	4-Cl, 3-CH ₃ CH ₂
340	3-CH ₃ CH ₂
341	3-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
342	3-(CH ₃) ₃ C
343	4-F, 3-CH ₃
344	3-Cl, 4-Cl
345	3,4-(CH ₂) ₄
346	3-HCF ₂ CF ₂ O
347	3-CHF ₂ O
348	3-(CH ₃) ₂ N
349	3-cyclopropyl
350	3-(2-furyl)
351	3-CF ₃ CF ₂
352	4-NH ₂

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
357	3-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
358	3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
359	3-F, 5-F-benzyloxy
360	cyclohexylmethylenoxy
361	benzyloxy
362	3-CF ₃ , 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
363	4-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
364	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ -benzyloxy
365	isopropoxy
366	3-CF ₃ -benzyl
367	isopropylthio
368	cyclopentoxy
369	3-Cl-5-pyridinyloxy
370	3-CF ₃ S-benzyloxy
371	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ -benzyloxy
372	2-F, 3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
373	3-F, 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
374	4-(CH ₃) ₂ CH-benzyloxy
375	1-phenylethoxy
376	4-F, 3-CH ₃ -benzoyl

Example Table 8 (continued). Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)methyl] amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
353	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
354	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ O
355	3-CF ₃
356	2-NO ₂

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
377	3-CF ₃ -phenyl
378	4-CH ₃ O-phenylamino
379	cyclopropoxy
380	4-NO ₂ -phenylthio



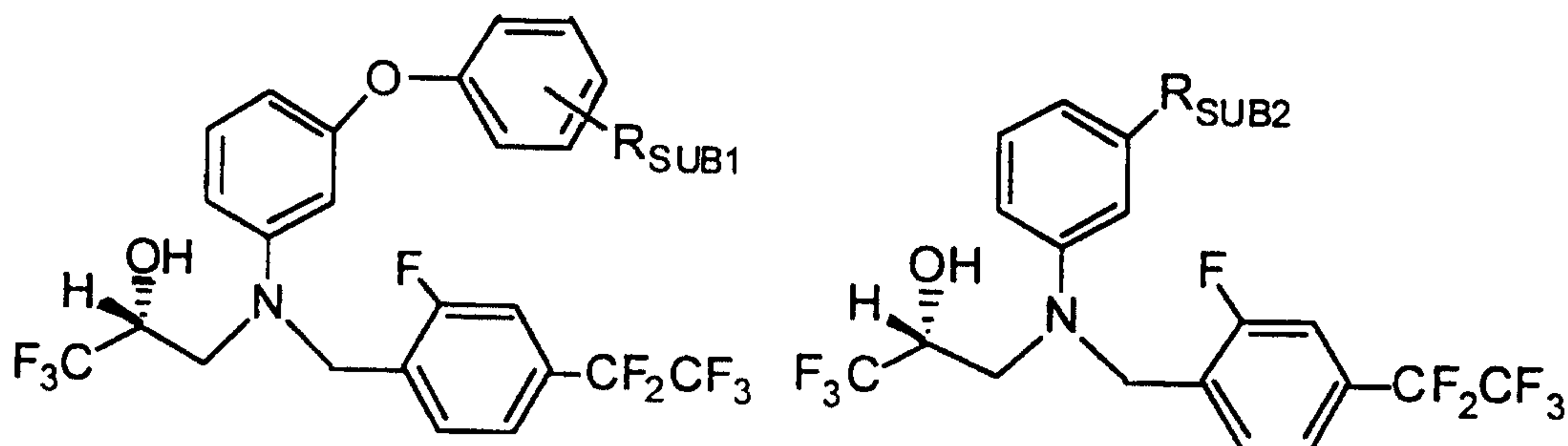
<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
381	3-isopropyl
382	2-Cl, 3-Cl
383	3-CF ₃ O
384	4-F
385	4-CH ₃
386	2-F, 5-Br
387	4-Cl, 3-CH ₃ CH ₂
388	3-CH ₃ CH ₂
389	3-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
390	3-(CH ₃) ₃ C
391	4-F, 3-CH ₃
392	3-Cl, 4-Cl
393	3,4-(CH ₂) ₄

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
405	3-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
406	3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
407	3-F, 5-F-benzyloxy
408	cyclohexylmethylenoxy
409	benzyloxy
410	3-CF ₃ , 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
411	4-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
412	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ -benzyloxy
413	isopropoxy
414	3-CF ₃ -benzyl
415	isopropylthio
416	cyclopentoxy
417	3-Cl-5-pyridinyloxy

Example Table 8 (continued). Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)methyl] amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
394	3-HCF ₂ CF ₂ O
395	3-CHF ₂ O
396	3-(CH ₃) ₂ N
397	3-cyclopropyl
398	3-(2-furyl)
399	3-CF ₃ CF ₂
400	4-NH ₂
401	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
402	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ O
403	3-CF ₃
404	2-NO ₂

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
418	3-CF ₃ S-benzyloxy
419	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ -benzyloxy
420	2-F, 3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
421	3-F, 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
422	4-(CH ₃) ₂ CH-benzyloxy
423	1-phenylethoxy
424	4-F, 3-CH ₃ -benzoyl
425	3-CF ₃ -phenyl
426	4-CH ₃ O-phenylamino
427	cyclopropoxy
428	4-NO ₂ -phenylthio



<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
429	3-isopropyl
430	2-Cl, 3-Cl
431	3-CF ₃ O
432	4-F
433	4-CH ₃
434	2-F, 5-Br

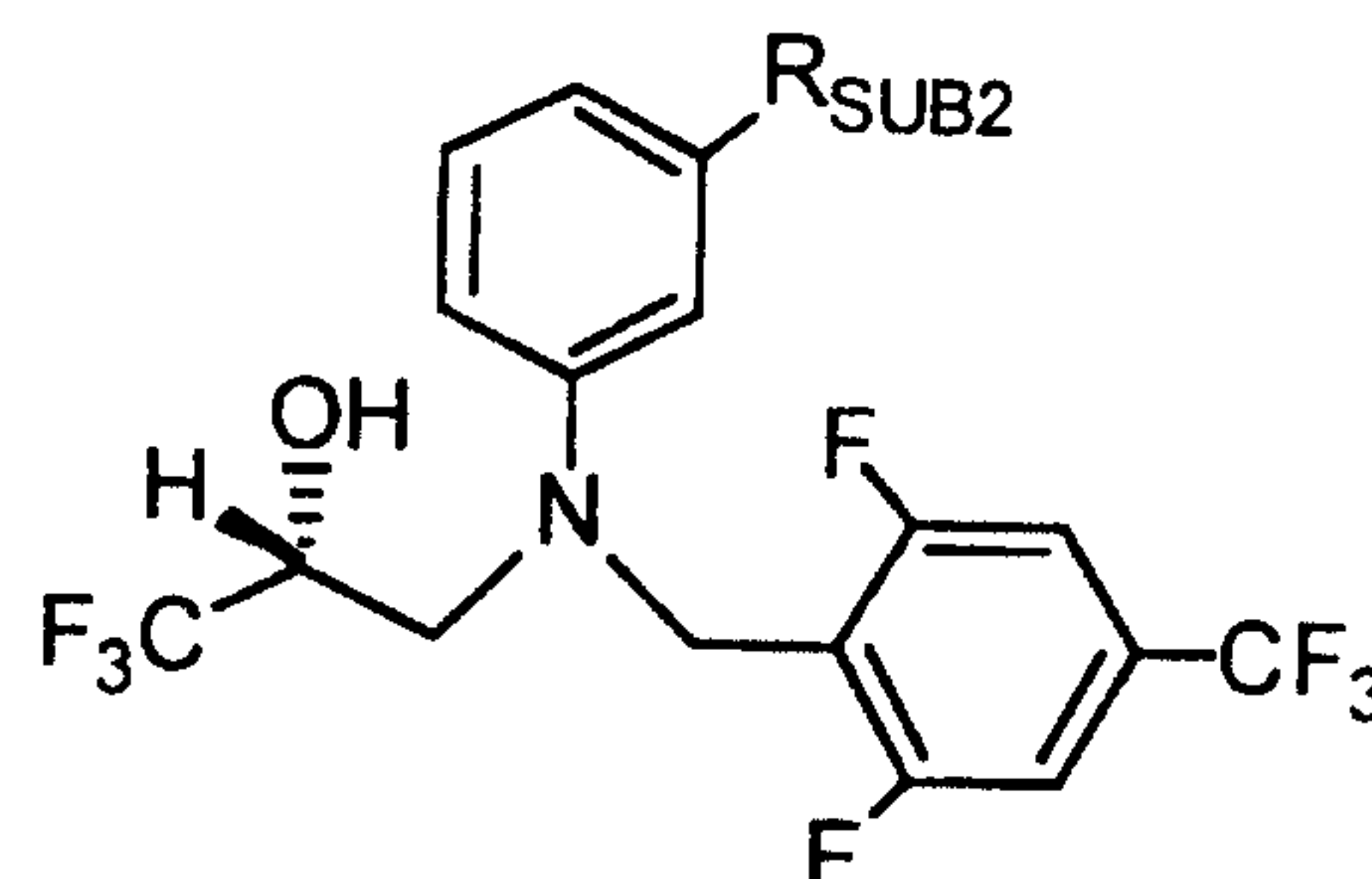
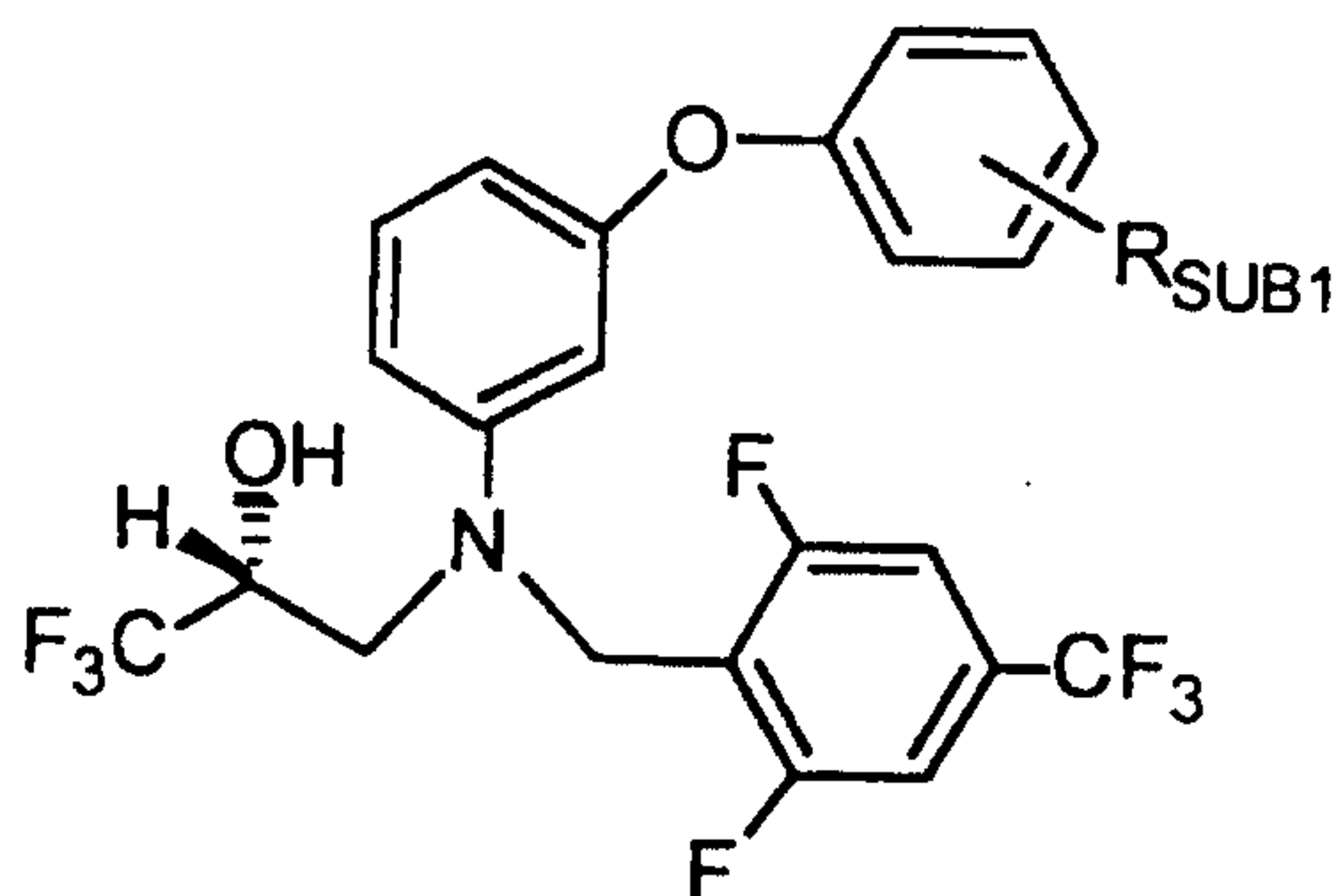
<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
453	3-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
454	3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
455	3-F, 5-F-benzyloxy
456	cyclohexylmethylenoxy
457	benzyloxy
458	3-CF ₃ , 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy

Example Table 8 (continued). Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)methyl] amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
435	4-Cl, 3-CH ₃ CH ₂
436	3-CH ₃ CH ₂
437	3-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
438	3-(CH ₃) ₃ C
439	4-F, 3-CH ₃
440	3-Cl, 4-Cl
441	3,4-(CH ₂) ₄
442	3-HCF ₂ CF ₂ O
443	3-CHF ₂ O
444	3-(CH ₃) ₂ N
445	3-cyclopropyl
446	3-(2-furyl)
447	3-CF ₃ CF ₂
448	4-NH ₂
449	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
450	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ O
451	3-CF ₃
452	2-NO ₂

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
459	4-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
460	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ -benzyloxy
461	isopropoxy
462	3-CF ₃ -benzyl
463	isopropylthio
464	cyclopentoxy
465	3-Cl-5-pyridinyloxy
466	3-CF ₃ S-benzyloxy
467	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ -benzyloxy
468	2-F, 3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
469	3-F, 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
470	4-(CH ₃) ₂ CH-benzyloxy
471	1-phenylethoxy
472	4-F, 3-CH ₃ -benzoyl
473	3-CF ₃ -phenyl
474	4-CH ₃ O-phenylamino
475	cyclopropoxy
476	4-NO ₂ -phenylthio

Example Table 8 (continued). Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)methyl] amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.



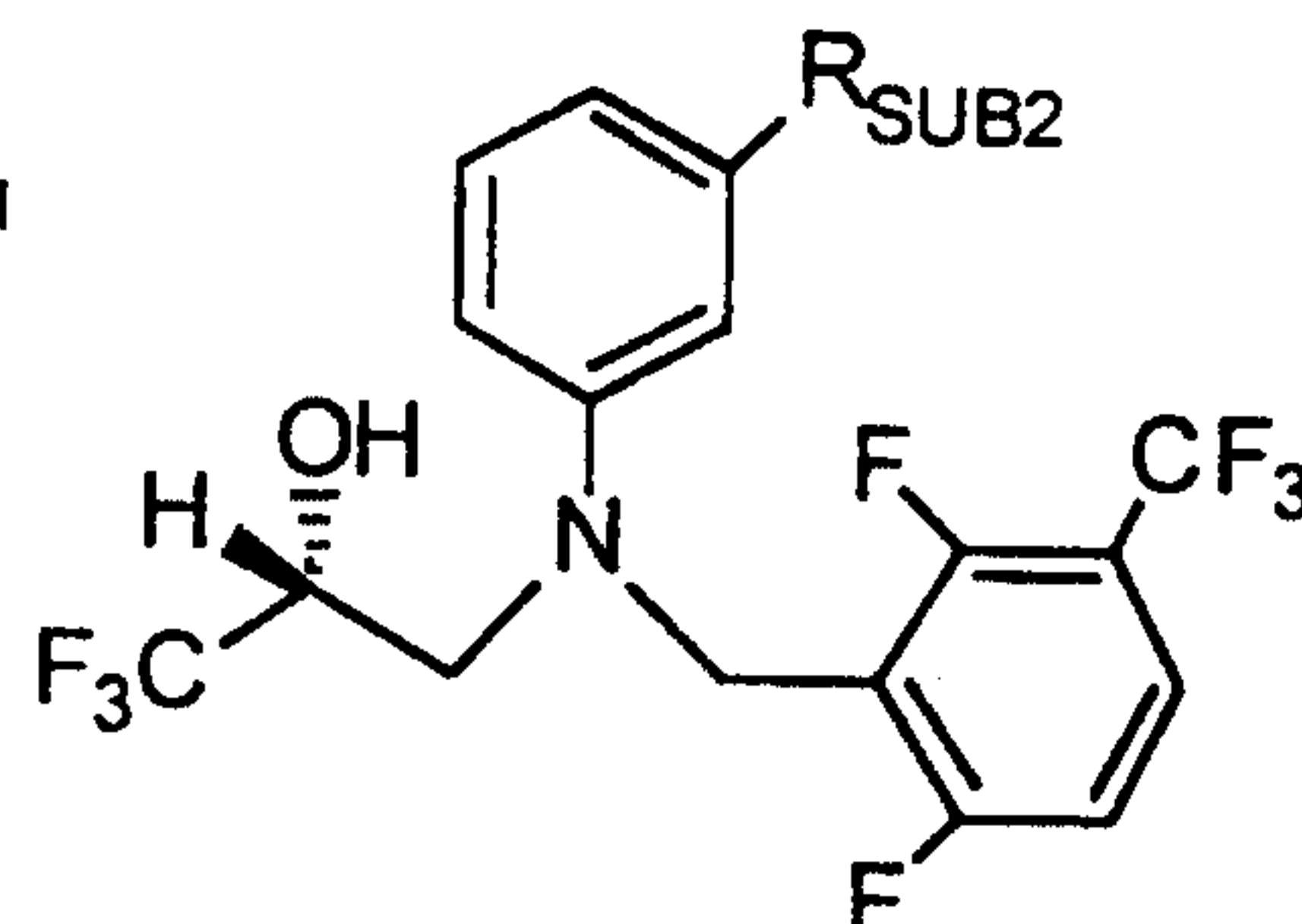
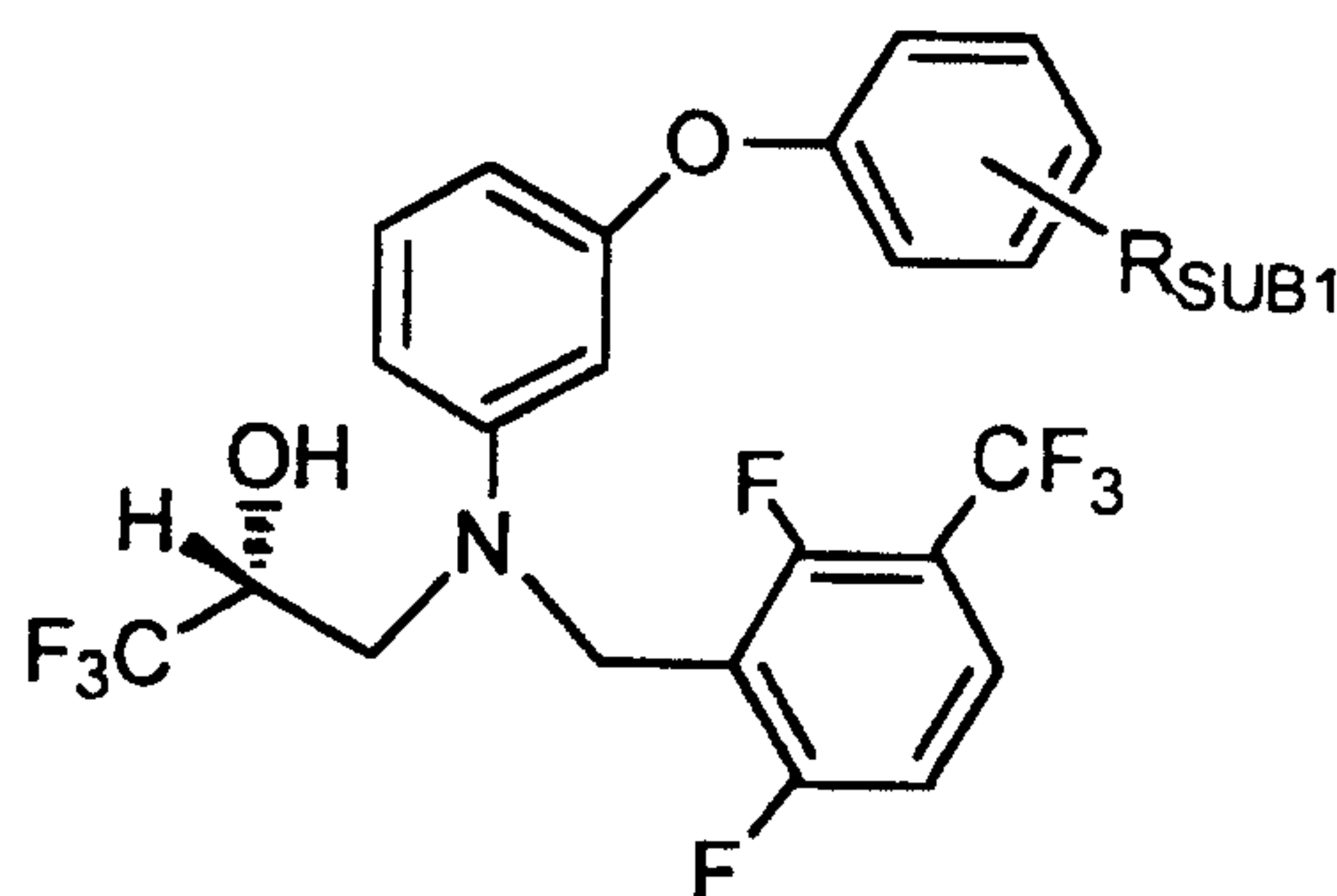
<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
477	3-isopropyl
478	2-Cl, 3-Cl
479	3-CF ₃ O
480	4-F
481	4-CH ₃
482	2-F, 5-Br
483	4-Cl, 3-CH ₃ CH ₂
484	3-CH ₃ CH ₂
485	3-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
486	3-(CH ₃) ₃ C
487	4-F, 3-CH ₃
488	3-Cl, 4-Cl
489	3,4-(CH ₂) ₄
490	3-HCF ₂ CF ₂ O
491	3-CHF ₂ O
492	3-(CH ₃) ₂ N
493	3-cyclopropyl
494	3-(2-furyl)
495	3-CF ₃ CF ₂

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
501	3-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
502	3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
503	3-F, 5-F-benzyloxy
504	cyclohexylmethylenoxy
505	benzyloxy
506	3-CF ₃ , 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
507	4-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
508	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ -benzyloxy
509	isopropoxy
510	3-CF ₃ -benzyl
511	isopropylthio
512	cyclopentoxy
513	3-Cl-5-pyridinyloxy
514	3-CF ₃ S-benzyloxy
515	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ -benzyloxy
516	2-F, 3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
517	3-F, 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
518	4-(CH ₃) ₂ CH-benzyloxy
519	1-phenylethoxy

Example Table 8 (continued). Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)methyl] amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
496	4-NH ₂
497	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
498	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ O
499	3-CF ₃
500	2-NO ₂

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
520	4-F, 3-CH ₃ -benzoyl
521	3-CF ₃ -phenyl
522	4-CH ₃ O-phenylamino
523	cyclopropoxy
524	4-NO ₂ -phenylthio



<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
525	3-isopropyl
526	2-Cl, 3-Cl
527	3-CF ₃ O
528	4-F
529	4-CH ₃
530	2-F, 5-Br
531	4-Cl, 3-CH ₃ CH ₂
532	3-CH ₃ CH ₂
533	3-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
534	3-(CH ₃) ₃ C
535	4-F, 3-CH ₃
536	3-Cl, 4-Cl

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
549	3-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
550	3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
551	3-F, 5-F-benzyloxy
552	cyclohexylmethylenoxy
553	benzyloxy
554	3-CF ₃ , 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
555	4-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
556	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ -benzyloxy
557	isopropoxy
558	3-CF ₃ -benzyl
559	isopropylthio
560	cyclopentoxy

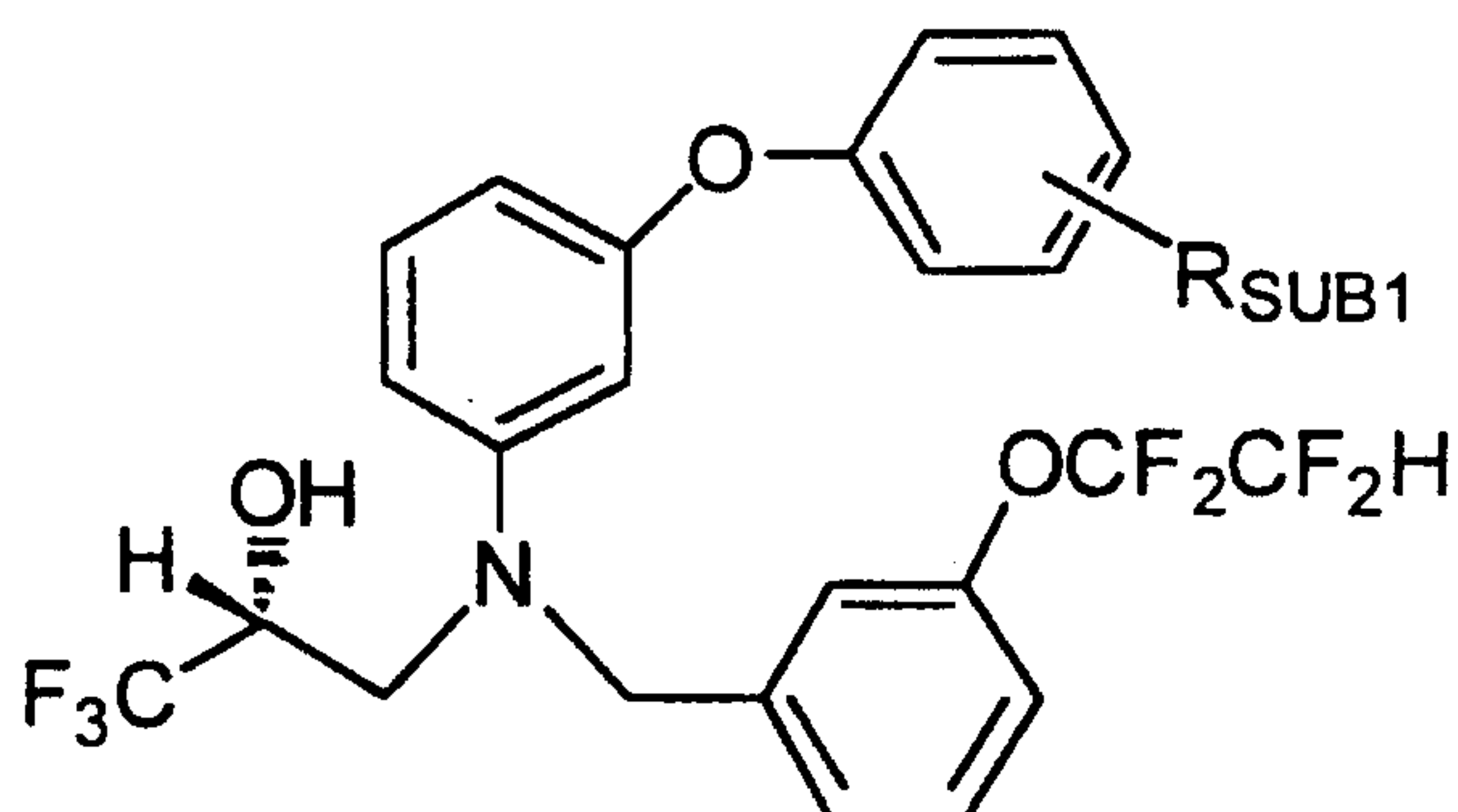
<u>Ex.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>R</u> _{SUB2}
597	3-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
598	3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
599	3-F, 5-F-benzyloxy
600	cyclohexylmethylenoxy

Example Table 8 (continued). Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)methyl] amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
577	4-CH ₃
578	2-F, 5-Br
579	4-Cl, 3-CH ₃ CH ₂
580	3-CH ₃ CH ₂
581	3-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
582	3-(CH ₃) ₃ C
583	4-F, 3-CH ₃
584	3-Cl, 4-Cl
585	3,4-(CH ₂) ₄
586	3-HCF ₂ CF ₂ O
587	3-CHF ₂ O
588	3-(CH ₃) ₂ N
589	3-cyclopropyl
590	3-(2-furyl)
591	3-CF ₃ CF ₂
592	4-NH ₂
593	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
594	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ O
595	3-CF ₃
596	2-NO ₂

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
601	benzyloxy
602	3-CF ₃ , 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
603	4-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
604	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ -benzyloxy
605	isopropoxy
606	3-CF ₃ -benzyl
607	isopropylthio
608	cyclopentoxy
609	3-Cl-5-pyridinyloxy
610	3-CF ₃ S-benzyloxy
611	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ -benzyloxy
612	2-F, 3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
613	3-F, 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
614	4-(CH ₃) ₂ CH-benzyloxy
615	1-phenylethoxy
616	4-F, 3-CH ₃ -benzoyl
617	3-CF ₃ -phenyl
618	4-CH ₃ O-phenylamino
619	cyclopropoxy
620	4-NO ₂ -phenylthio

Example Table 8 (continued). Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)methyl] amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.



<u>Ex.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>	<u>Calculated</u> <u>Mass</u> <u>[M+H]⁺</u>	<u>Observed</u> <u>Mass</u> <u>[M+H]⁺</u>
621	4-F	522.1315	522.1297
622	2-Cl, 3-Cl	572.0630	572.0653
623	2-F, 5-Br	600.0420	600.0404
624	4-Cl, 3-CH ₃	551.1098	551.1101
625	3-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃	532.1722	532.1705
626	3-(CH ₃) ₃ C	560.2035	560.2055
627	4-F, 3-CH ₃	536.1471	536.1480
628	3-Cl, 4-Cl	572.0630	572.0630
629	3,4-(CH ₂) ₄	558.1879	558.1881
630	3-HCF ₂ CF ₂ O		
631	3-CHF ₂ O		
632	3-(CH ₃) ₂ N	547.1831	547.1844
633	3-cyclopropyl		
634	3-(2-furyl)		
635	3-CF ₃ CF ₂		
636	3-cyclopentyl		
637	4-NH ₂	519.1519	519.1529

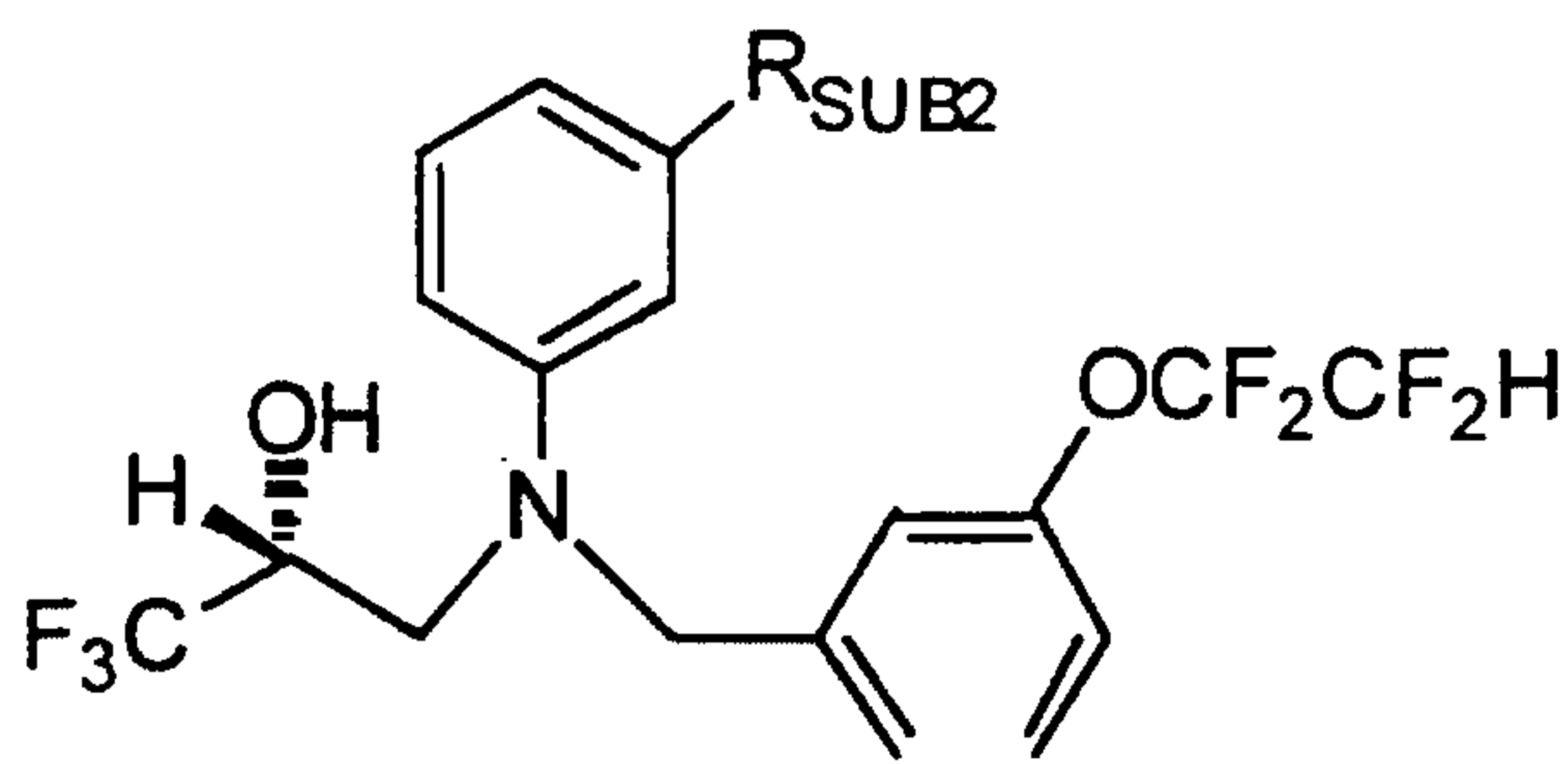
Example Table 8 (continued). Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)methyl] amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.

<u>Ex.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>	<u>Calculated</u> <u>Mass</u> <u>[M+H]⁺</u>	<u>Observed</u> <u>Mass</u> <u>[M+H]⁺</u>
638	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃	546.1879	546.1901
639	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ O	547.1594	547.1594
640	3-CF ₃		
641	2-NO ₂	549.1260	549.1235
642	3,4-dimethyl	531.1644	531.1649
643	3-methyl, 5-ethyl	546.1879	546.1899
644	3-methyl	517.1488	517.1493
645	2,3-difluoro	540.1221	540.1182
646	4-CF ₃	572.1282	572.1268
647	2-fluoro, 3-CF ₃	590.1189	590.1184
648	2-fluoro, 4-CF ₃	590.1189	590.1155
649	2-chloro, 4-fluoro	556.0925	556.0891
650	4- <i>n</i> -propyl	546.1879	546.1878
651	3-chloro, 4-fluoro	556.0925	556.0932
652	2,4-difluoro	540.1221	540.1194
653	3,5-difluoro	540.1221	540.1217
654	3,4-difluoro	540.1221	540.1248
655	3-fluoro	522.1315	522.1337
656	2-chloro	538.1019	538.1021
657	2-fluoro	522.1315	522.1310
658	2,5-difluoro	540.1221	540.1255
659	4-chloro, 2-fluoro	556.0926	556.0954
660	2,4-dichloro	572.0630	572.0667
661	2-fluoro, 3-CH ₃		
662	4-chloro	537.0942	537.0944

Example Table 8 (continued). Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)methyl] amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.

<u>Ex.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>	<u>Calculated</u> <u>Mass</u> <u>[M+H]⁺</u>	<u>Observed</u> <u>Mass</u> <u>[M+H]⁺</u>
663	4-isopropyl, 3-methyl	560.2035	560.2035
664	2,3,4-trifluoro	558.1127	558.1161
665	2,3,5-trifluoro	558.1127	558.1109
666	4-propoxy	562.1828	562.1803
667	4-isopropyl	546.1879	546.1899
668	4-CF ₃ O-	588.1233	588.1241
669	4-butoxy	576.1958	576.1969
670	3-methyl, 4-CH ₃ S-	564.1443	564.1476
671	4-nitro	549.1260	549.1306
672	3-CF ₃ S-		
673	4-chloro, 3-fluoro	556.0925	556.0933
674	3,5-dimethoxy	564.1623	564.1617
675	4-bromo	582.0716	582.0473
676	4- <i>sec</i> -butyl	560.2035	560.2051
677	3-fluoro-2-nitro	567.1166	567.1135
678	3-methoxy	533.1437	533.1450
679	4-bromo-2-nitro	627.0366	627.0375
680	4-cyano	529.1362	529.1364
681	4-CH ₃ S-	550.1209	550.1251
682	3,4-(CH=CH) ₂	554.1566	554.1578
683	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ NH-	547.1832	547.1819
684	4-propionyl	560.1672	560.1694
685	3-phenyl	580.1723	580.1772
686	4-cyclopentyl	572.2035	572.2029

Example Table 8 (continued). Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)methyl] amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.



<u>Ex.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>	<u>Calculated</u> <u>Mass</u> <u>[M+H]⁺</u>	<u>Observed</u> <u>Mass</u> <u>[M+H]⁺</u>
687	6-methyl-3-pyridinyloxy	518.1440	518.1452
688	5-chloro-3-pyridinyloxy	539.0972	539.1002
689	3-pyridinyloxy	505.1362	505.1369
690	2-methyl-3-pyridinyloxy	519.1518	519.1517
691	5-indolinyloxy	543.1519	543.1630
692	4-fluoro-2-pyridinyloxy	523.1268	523.1243
693	2-cyano-3-pyridinyloxy	530.1315	530.1300
694	5-bromo-2-pyridinyloxy	583.0667	583.0405
695	3-CF ₃ -2-pyridinyloxy	573.1236	573.1205
696	2-pyridinylmethylenoxy	519.1519	519.1522
697	cyclohexylmethylenoxy	524.2036	524.2028
698	isopropoxy	470.1488	470.1565
699	cyclopentyloxy	496.1723	496.1719
700	<i>neo</i> -pentoxy	498.1879	498.1845
701	4-(methoxycarbonyl)-butoxy	542.1777	542.1827
702	trifluoromethoxy	496.0971	496.0959
703	2-methylpropoxy	484.1723	484.1718
704	2-methoxyethoxy	486.1515	486.1537
705	2-oxobutoxy	498.1515	498.1529
706	cyclohexyloxy	510.1880	510.1910

Example Table 8 (continued). Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)methyl] amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.

<u>Ex.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>	<u>Calculated</u> <u>Mass</u> <u>[M+H]⁺</u>	<u>Observed</u> <u>Mass</u> <u>[M+H]⁺</u>
707	(methoxycarbonyl)methoxy	500.1308	500.1297
708	4-tetrahydropyranyloxy	512.1672	512.1631
709	1-phenylethoxy	532.1723	532.1711
710	3-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy	602.1389	602.1380
711	3-trifluoromethyl-benzyloxy	586.1440	586.1419
712	3,5-dimethyl-benzyloxy	546.1879	546.1890
713	3-bromo-benzyloxy	596.0671	596.0641
714	3-CF ₃ S-benzyloxy	618.1161	618.1151
715	3,4-dimethyl-benzyloxy	546.1879	546.1881
716	3,5-difluoro-benzyloxy	554.1378	554.1390
717	2-fluoro-3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy	604.1346	604.1329
718	benzyloxy	518.1566	518.1578
719	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂ -benzyloxy	654.1314	654.1308
720	3-fluoro-5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy	604.1346	604.1309
721	4-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy	602.1389	602.1383
722	3-chloro-benzyloxy	552.1176	552.1157
723	4-ethyl-benzyloxy	546.1879	546.1862
724	3-methyl-benzyloxy	532.1723	532.1692
725	2-fluoro-benzyloxy	536.1472	536.1465
726	2,3-difluoro-benzyloxy	554.1378	554.1364
727	4-isopropyl-benzyloxy	560.2036	560.2020
728	4-methyl-benzyloxy	532.1723	532.1729
729	4-bromo-benzyloxy	596.0671	596.0669
730	4-CF ₃ -benzyloxy	586.1440	586.1400
731	4-fluoro-benzyloxy	536.1472	536.1454

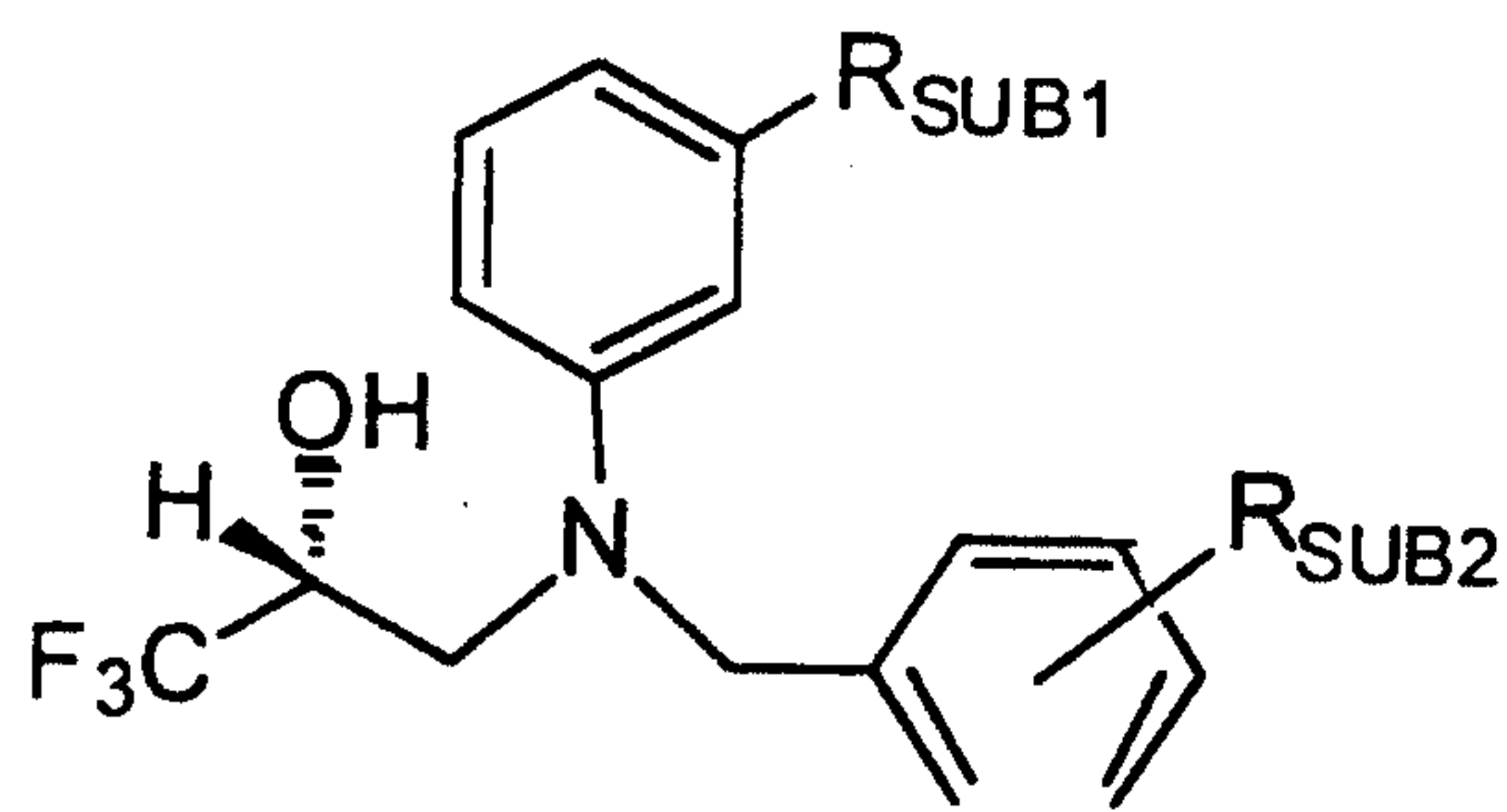
Example Table 8 (continued). Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)methyl] amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.

<u>Ex.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>	<u>Calculated</u> <u>Mass</u> <u>[M+H]⁺</u>	<u>Observed</u> <u>Mass</u> <u>[M+H]⁺</u>
732	3-iodo-benzyloxy	644.0533	644.0517
733	4-CF ₃ S-benzyloxy	618.1161	618.1165
734	4-CF ₂ HO-benzyloxy	584.1483	584.1480
735	4-fluoro-3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy	604.1346	604.1336
736	2,3,5-trifluoro-benzyloxy	572.1284	572.1276
737	4-chloro-benzyloxy	552.1176	552.1188
738	2,5-difluoro-benzyloxy	554.1378	554.1350
739	3-chloro-2-fluoro-benzyloxy	570.1082	570.1069
740	2,4-(CF ₃) ₂ -benzyloxy	654.1314	654.1321
741	3,5-dichloro-benzyloxy	586.1787	586.1378
742	3-methoxy-benzyloxy	548.1672	548.1676
743	4-cyano-benzyloxy	543.1519	543.1517
744	4- <i>tert</i> -butyl-benzyloxy	574.2192	574.2163
745	isopropylthio	486.1338	486.1351
746	4-nitrophenylthio	565.1032	565.1034
747	4-acetylphenylthio	562.1287	562.1261
748	(4-chloro-thien-2-yl)-methylthio	574.0512	574.0523
749	4-methoxy-phenylamino	532.1597	532.1592
750	3-methoxy-phenylamino	532.1597	532.1593
751	4-chloro-phenylamino	536.1102	536.1125
752	4- <i>n</i> -propyl-phenylamino	544.1961	544.1959
753	3-cyano-phenylamino	527.1444	527.1448
754	3-CF ₃ -benzyl	570.1413	570.1480
755	3-methyl-4-fluoro-benzyl	534.1679	534.1688
756	3-CF ₃ -phenyl	556.1334	556.1339

Example Table 8 (continued). Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)methyl] amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.

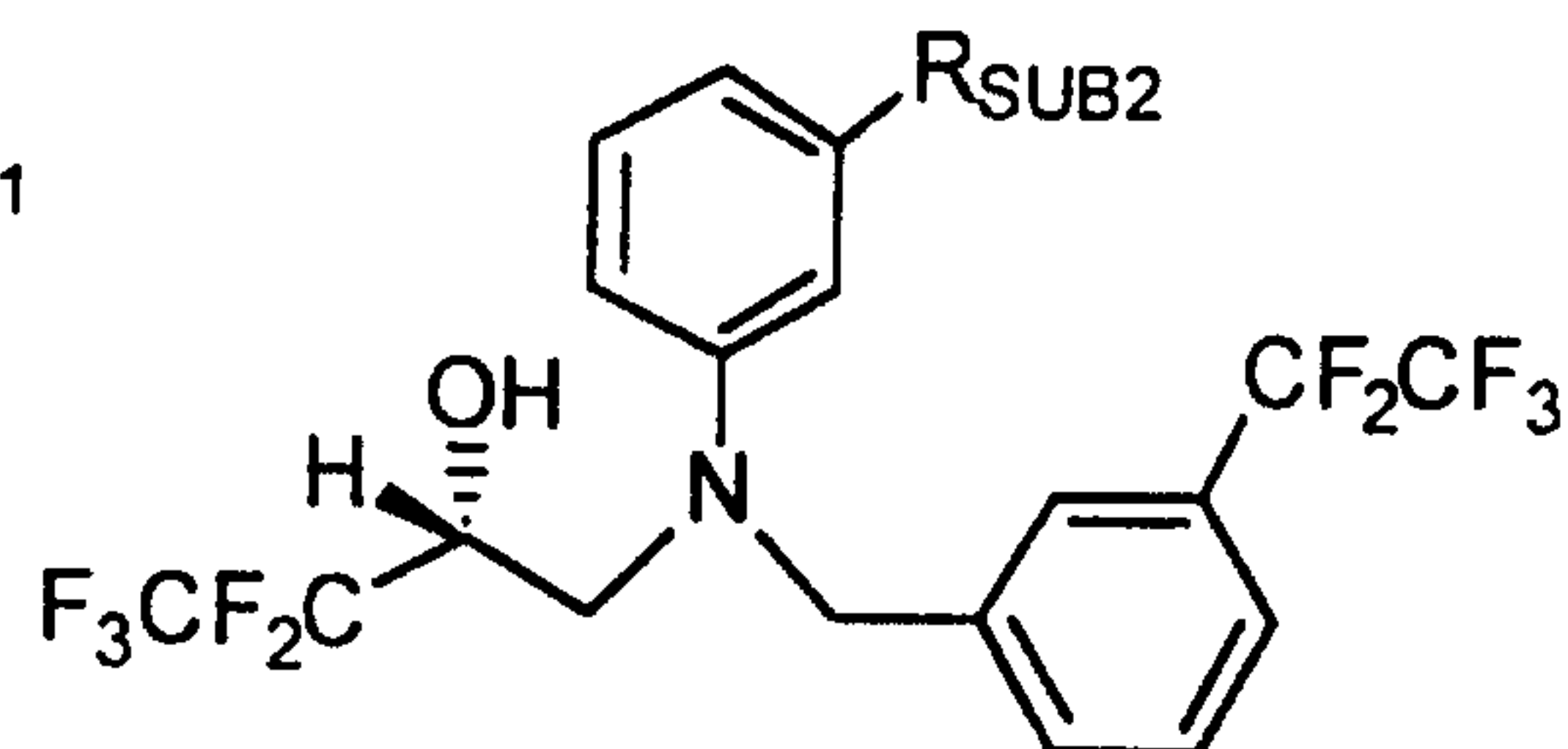
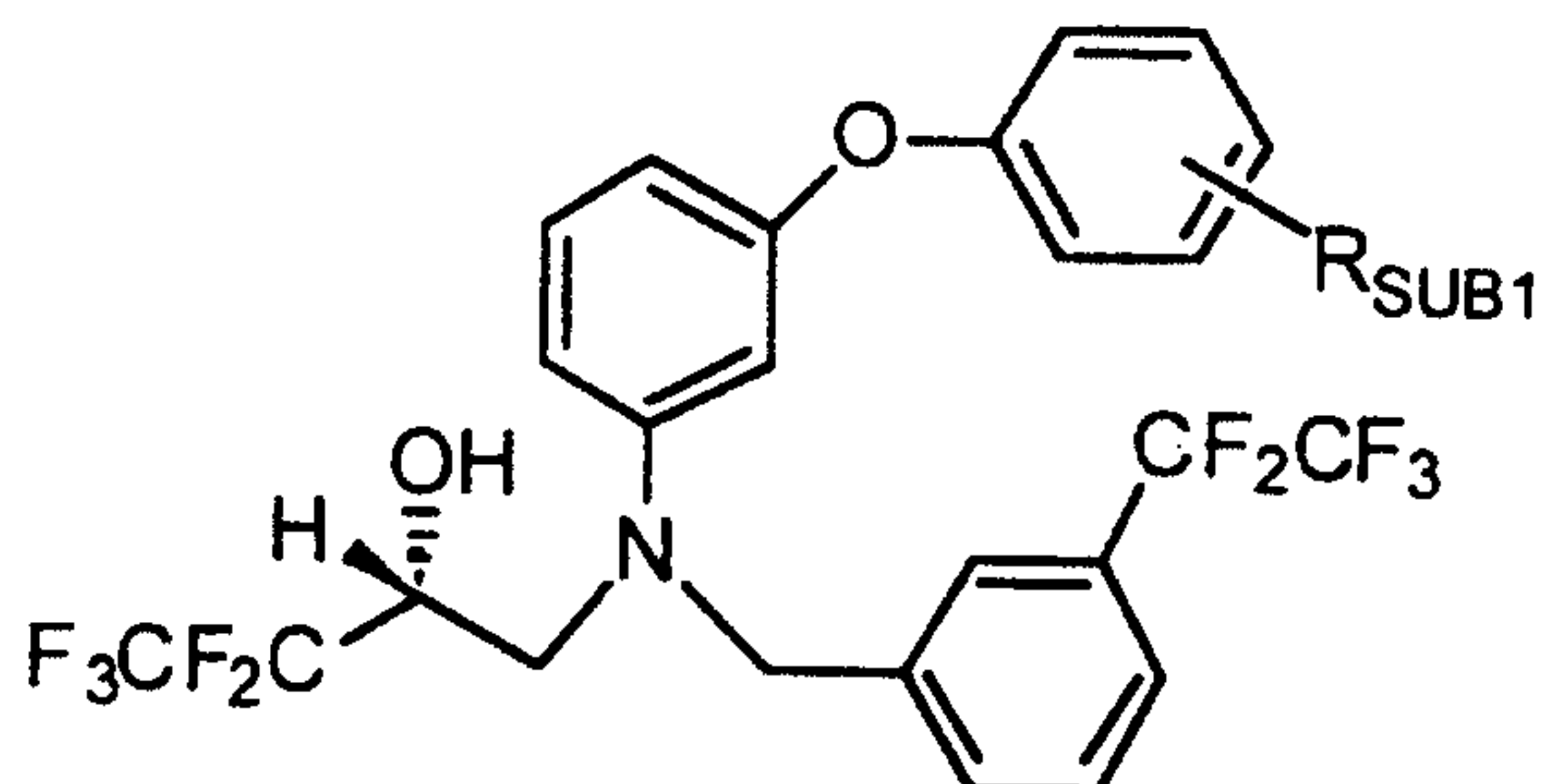
<u>Ex.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>	<u>Calculated</u> <u>Mass</u> <u>[M+H]⁺</u>	<u>Observed</u> <u>Mass</u> <u>[M+H]⁺</u>
757	2,4-dichloro-phenyl	556.0681	556.0651
758	3-methoxybenzyl	532.1723	532.1705
759	4-methoxyphenyl	518.1566	518.1533
760	3-chloro-4-fluoro-phenyl	540.0976	540.0957
761	4-fluoro-3-methyl-benzoyl	548.1410	548.1441
762	3-chlorobenzyl	536.1227	536.1218
763	3,4-dimethylbenzyl	530.1930	530.1887
764	3,5-dichlorobenzyl	570.0838	570.0801
765	2,3,4-trifluorophenyl	542.1177	542.1152
766	3-chloro-4-fluoro-benzyl	554.1133	554.1108
767	4-fluoro-3-methyl-phenyl	520.1523	520.1494
768	3-methyl-4-chloro-benzyl	550.1384	550.1380
769	2-methylpropanoyl	482.1566	482.1576
770	4-methylthiobenzyl	548.1494	548.1503
771	4-fluorophenyl	506.1366	506.1336
772	4-chlorophenyl	522.1071	522.1049
773	3-methoxyphenyl	518.1566	518.1544
774	4-methylbenzyl	516.1774	516.1769
775	1-hydroxy-2-methyl-propyl	484.1723	484.1725
776	benzyl	502.1617	502.1609
777	2-CF ₃ -phenyl	556.1334	556.1286
778	3,4-dichlorophenyl	556.0681	556.0698
779	benzoyl	516.1410	516.1383
780	4-fluorobenzoyl	534.1315	534.1273
781	N-piperidiny	494.1804	494.1804
782	phenyl	488.1460	488.1457
783	thien-2-yl	494.1024	494.0987

Example Table 8 (continued). Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)methyl] amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.



<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>	<u>Calculated Mass [M+H]⁺</u>	<u>Observed Mass [M+H]⁺</u>
784	phenoxy	3-cyclopentyl	456.2150	456.2143
785	phenoxy	3-isopropoxy	446.1943	446.1936
786	phenoxy	3-CF ₃ S	488.1119	488.1116
787	4-F-phenoxy	3-CF ₃ S	505.0946	505.0927
788	4-F-phenoxy	3- <i>sec</i> -butoxy	478.2005	478.1880
789	phenoxy	3-(CF ₃) ₂ COH-	554.1378	554.1385
790	4-CH ₃ - phenoxy	3-CF ₃ S	502.1275	502.1261
791	phenoxy	3-(2-furyl)	454.1630	454.1635
792	4-F-phenoxy	3-isopropoxy	464.1849	464.1867
793	phenoxy	3-isobutyl	444.2150	444.2157
794	phenoxy	3- <i>tert</i> -butoxy	460.2100	460.2103
795	4-F-phenoxy	3-CH ₃ CH ₂ O-	450.1692	450.1682
796	4-F-phenoxy	3-CF ₃ O-	490.1253	490.1211
797	phenoxy	4-F-3-(2-furyl)-	472.1536	472.1530
798	4-F-phenoxy	3- <i>n</i> -propoxy-	464.1849	464.1820
799	4-F-phenoxy	3-cyclopentyloxy-	490.2005	490.1998
800	phenoxy	3-(3-furyl)-	454.1630	454.1646
801	4-F-phenoxy	3-cyclopropyl- methylenoxy	476.1849	476.1857
802	phenoxy	3-CF ₃ CH ₂ O-	486.1504	486.1498

185
Example Table 9. (3*R*)-4-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)methyl]amino]-
1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoro-3-butanols.



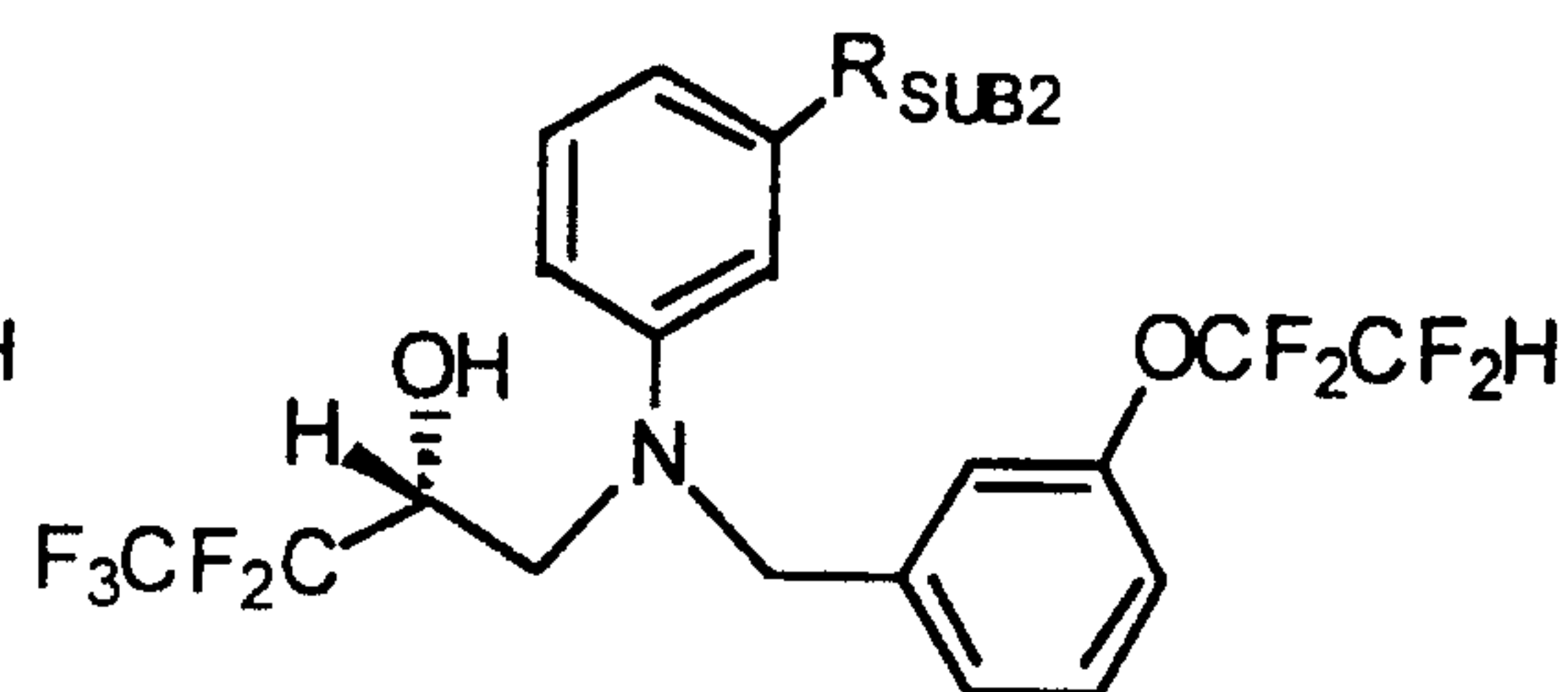
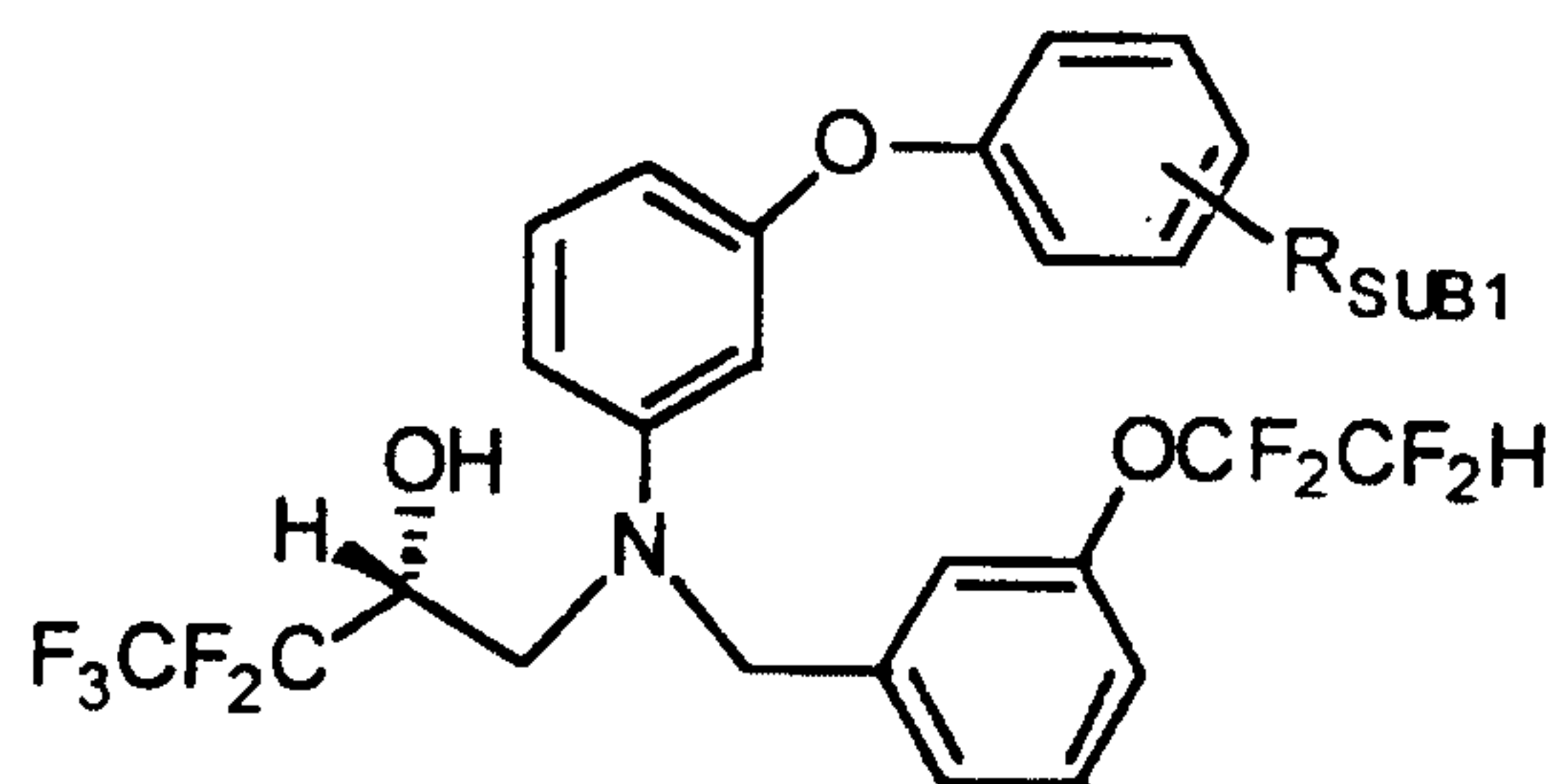
<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
803	3-isopropyl
804	2-Cl, 3-Cl
805	3-CF ₃ O
806	4-F
807	4-CH ₃
808	2-F, 5-Br
809	4-Cl, 3-CH ₃ CH ₂
810	3-CH ₃ CH ₂
811	3-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
812	3-(CH ₃) ₃ C
813	4-F, 3-CH ₃
814	3-Cl, 4-Cl
815	3,4-(CH ₂) ₄
816	3-HCF ₂ CF ₂ O
817	3-CHF ₂ O
818	3-(CH ₃) ₂ N
819	3-cyclopropyl
820	3-(2-furyl)
821	3-CF ₃ CF ₂
822	4-NH ₂
823	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
824	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ O

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
827	3-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
828	3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
829	3-F, 5-F-benzyloxy
830	cyclohexylmethylenoxy
831	benzyloxy
832	3-CF ₃ , 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
833	4-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
834	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ -benzyloxy
835	isopropoxy
836	3-CF ₃ -benzyl
837	isopropylthio
838	cyclopentoxy
839	3-Cl-5-pyridinyloxy
840	3-CF ₃ S-benzyloxy
841	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ -benzyloxy
842	2-F, 3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
843	3-F, 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
844	4-(CH ₃) ₂ CH-benzyloxy
845	1-phenylethoxy
846	4-F, 3-CH ₃ -benzoyl
847	3-CF ₃ -phenyl
848	4-CH ₃ O-phenylamino

Example Table 9. (3*R*)-4-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)methyl]amino]-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoro-3-butanols (Continued).

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
825	3-CF ₃
826	2-NO ₂

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
849	cyclopropoxy
850	4-NO ₂ -phenylthio



<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
851	3-isopropyl
852	2-Cl, 3-Cl
853	3-CF ₃ O
854	4-F
855	4-CH ₃
856	2-F, 5-Br
857	4-Cl, 3-CH ₃ CH ₂
858	3-CH ₃ CH ₂
859	3-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
860	3-(CH ₃) ₃ C
861	4-F, 3-CH ₃
862	3-Cl, 4-Cl
863	3,4-(CH ₂) ₄
864	3-HCF ₂ CF ₂ O
865	3-CHF ₂ O
866	3-(CH ₃) ₂ N
867	3-cyclopropyl
868	3-(2-furyl)

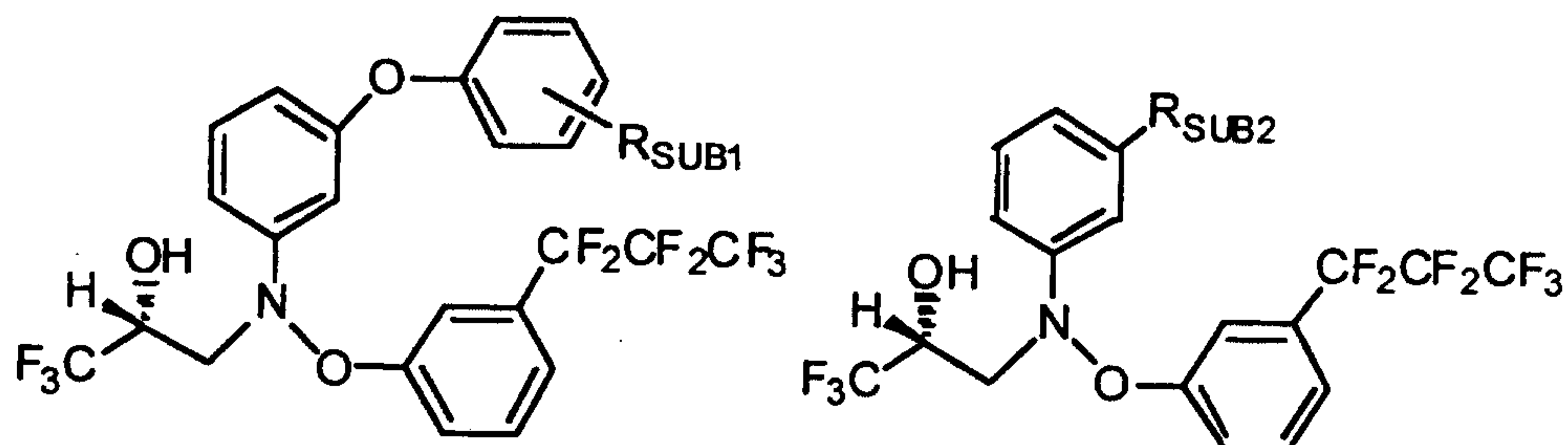
<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
875	3-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
876	3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
877	3-F, 5-F-benzyloxy
878	cyclohexylmethylenoxy
879	benzyloxy
880	3-CF ₃ , 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
881	4-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
882	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ -benzyloxy
883	isopropoxy
884	3-CF ₃ -benzyl
885	isopropylthio
886	cyclopentoxy
887	3-Cl-5-pyridinyloxy
888	3-CF ₃ S-benzyloxy
889	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ -benzyloxy
890	2-F, 3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
891	3-F, 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
892	4-(CH ₃) ₂ CH-benzyloxy

Example Table 9. (3*R*)-4-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)methyl]amino]-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoro-3-butanols (Continued).

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
869	3-CF ₃ CF ₂
870	4-NH ₂
871	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
872	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ O
873	3-CF ₃
874	2-NO ₂

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
893	1-phenylethoxy
894	4-F, 3-CH ₃ -benzoyl
895	3-CF ₃ -phenyl
896	4-CH ₃ O-phenylamino
897	cyclopropoxy
898	4-NO ₂ -phenylthio

Example Table 10. Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)oxy]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.



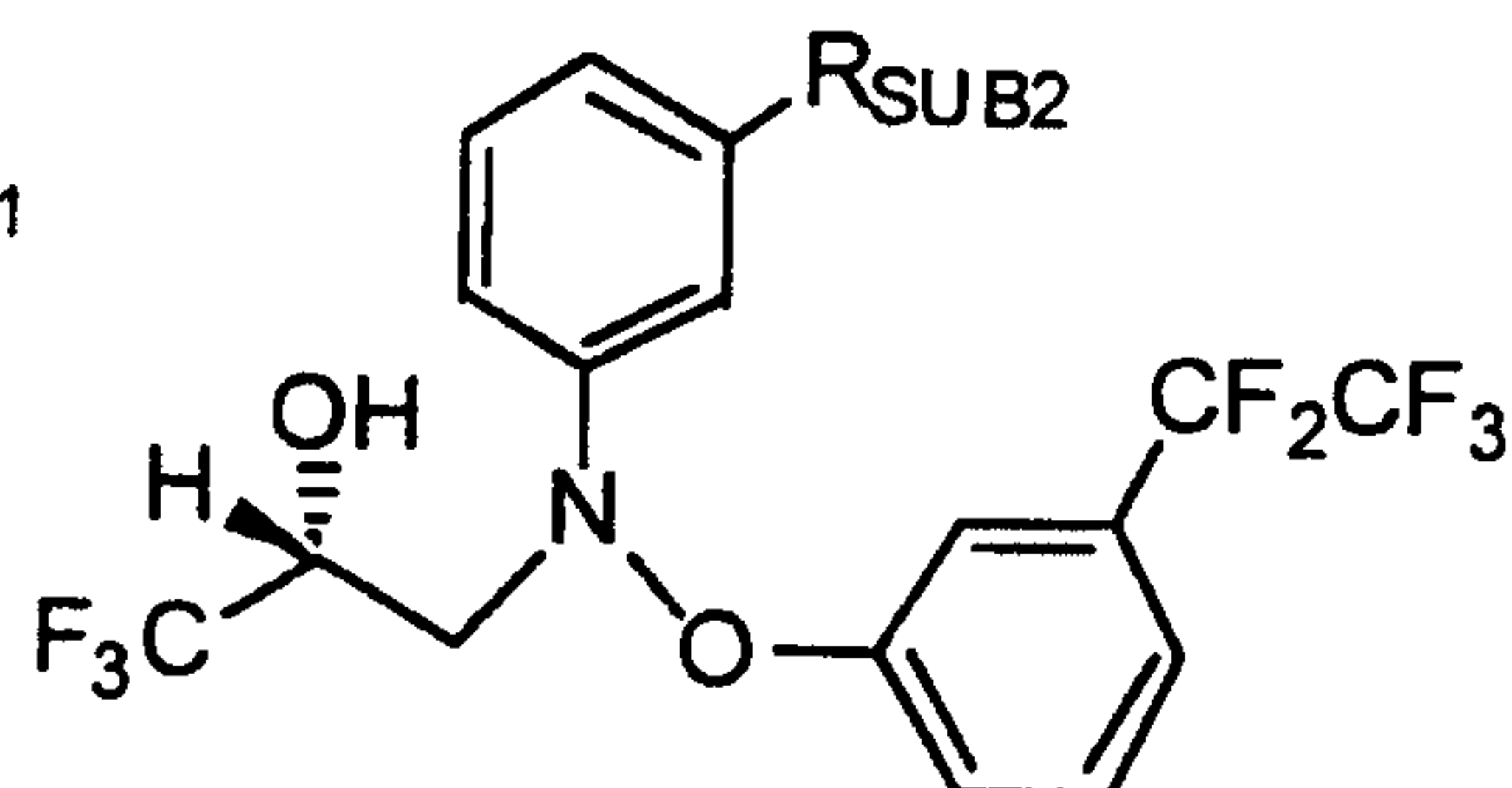
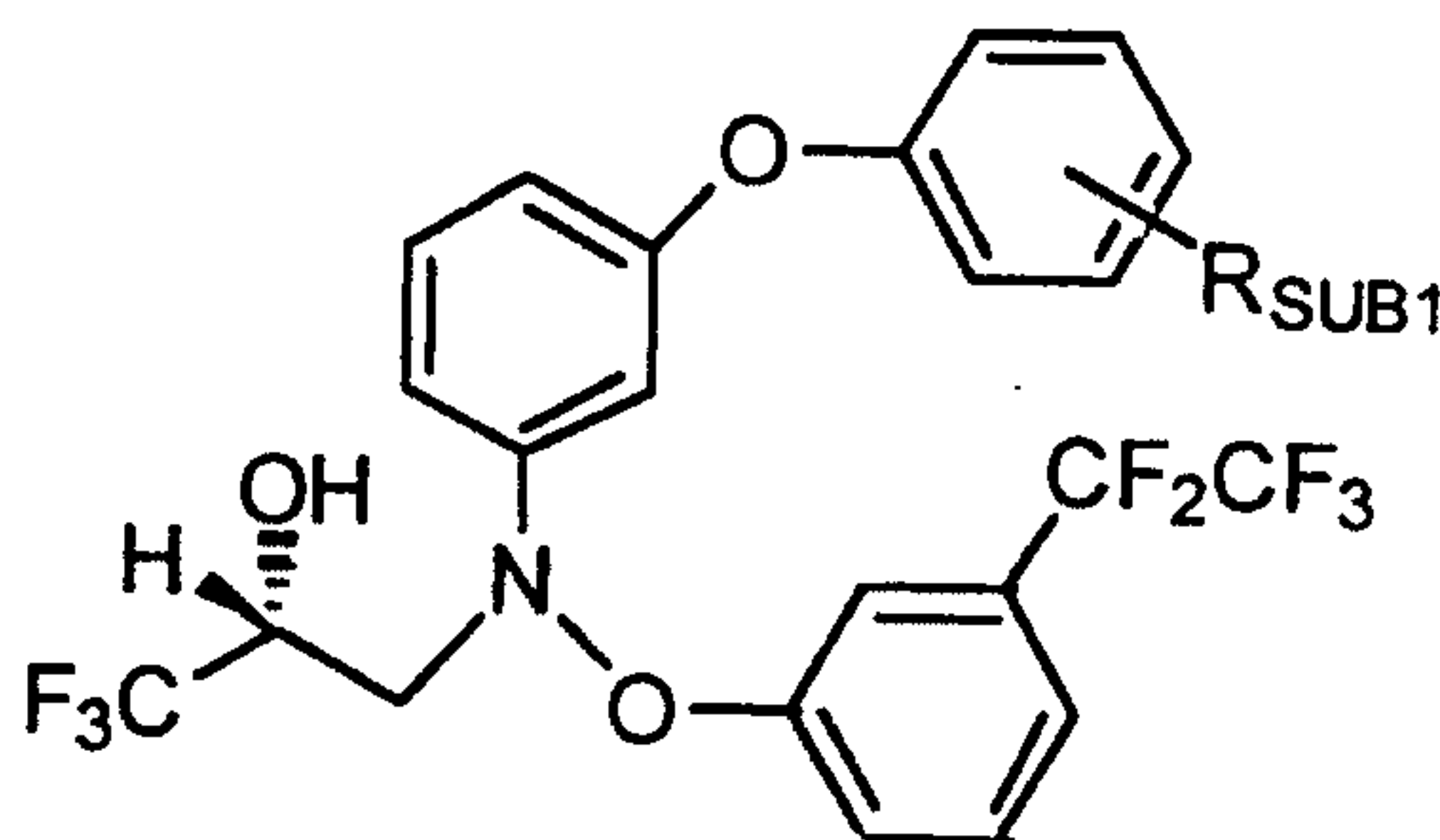
Ex. No.	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
899	3-isopropyl
900	2-Cl, 3-Cl
901	3-CF ₃ O
902	4-F
903	4-CH ₃
904	2-F, 5-Br
905	4-Cl, 3-CH ₃ CH ₂
906	3-CH ₃ CH ₂
907	3-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
908	3-(CH ₃) ₃ C
909	4-F, 3-CH ₃
910	3-Cl, 4-Cl
911	3,4-(CH ₂) ₄
912	3-HCF ₂ CF ₂ O
913	3-CHF ₂ O
914	3-(CH ₃) ₂ N
915	3-cyclopropyl
916	3-(2-furyl)
917	3-CF ₃ CF ₂
918	4-NH ₂
919	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
920	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ O
921	3-CF ₃

Ex. No.	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
923	3-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
924	3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
925	3-F, 5-F-benzyloxy
926	cyclohexylmethylenoxy
927	benzyloxy
928	3-CF ₃ , 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
929	4-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
930	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ -benzyloxy
931	isopropoxy
932	3-CF ₃ -benzyl
933	isopropylthio
934	cyclopentoxy
935	3-Cl-5-pyridinyloxy
936	3-CF ₃ S-benzyloxy
937	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ -benzyloxy
938	2-F, 3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
939	3-F, 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
940	4-(CH ₃) ₂ CH-benzyloxy
941	1-phenylethoxy
942	4-F, 3-CH ₃ -benzoyl
943	3-CF ₃ -phenyl
944	4-CH ₃ O-phenylamino
945	cyclopropoxy

Example Table 10 (continued). Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)oxy]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
922	2-NO ₂

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
946	4-NO ₂ -phenylthio



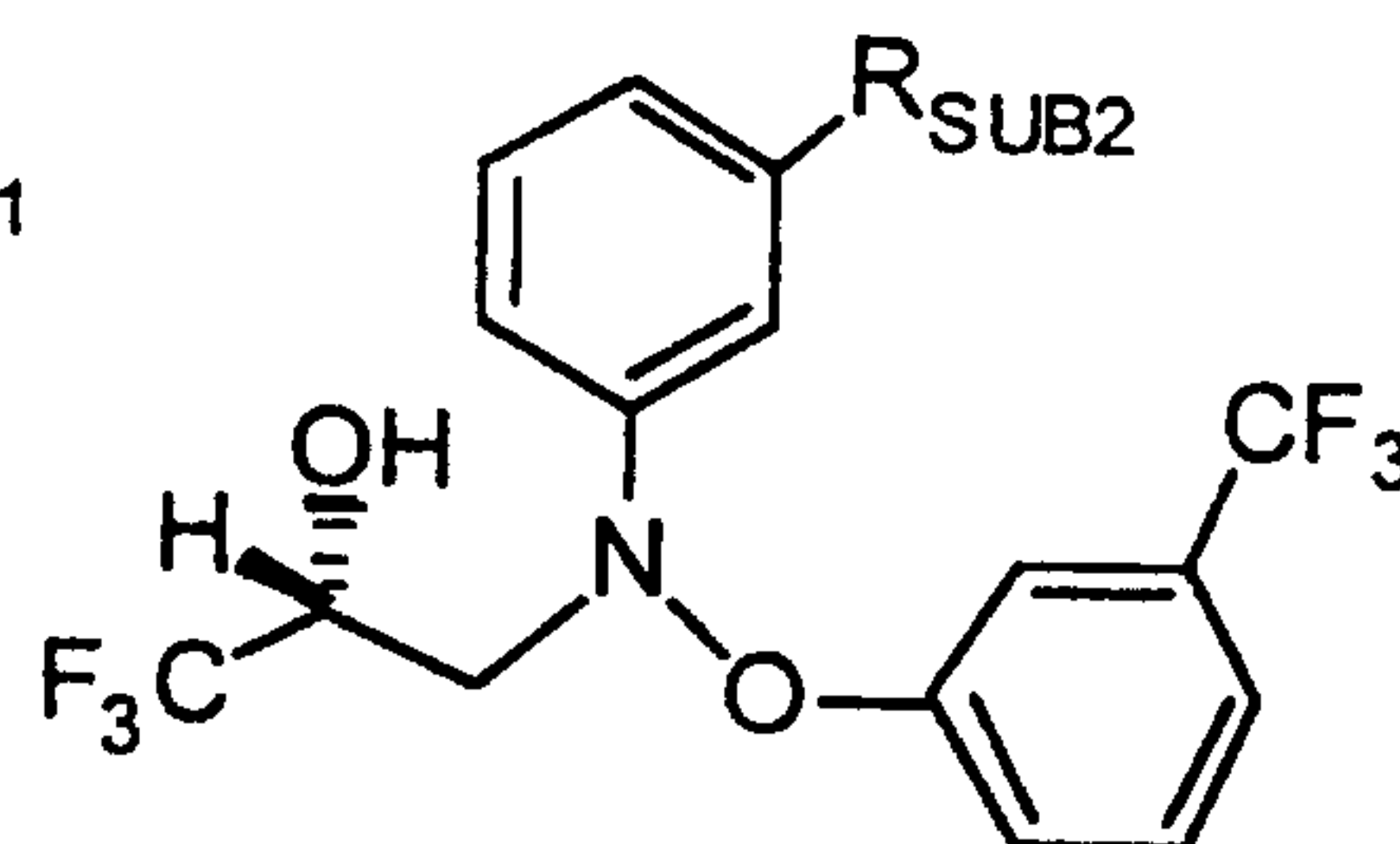
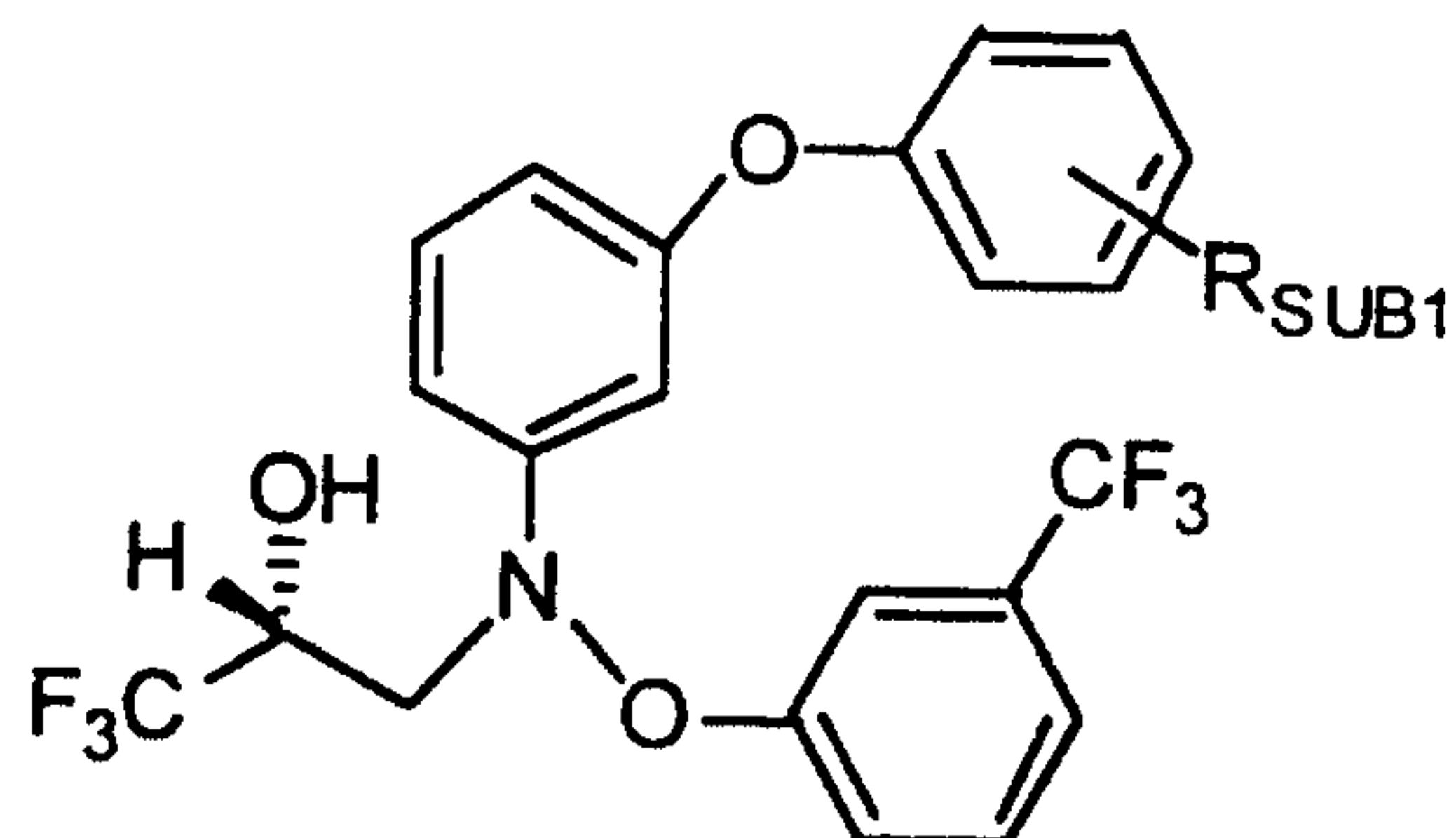
<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
947	3-isopropyl
948	2-Cl, 3-Cl
949	3-CF ₃ O
950	4-F
951	4-CH ₃
952	2-F, 5-Br
953	4-Cl, 3-CH ₃ CH ₂
954	3-CH ₃ CH ₂
955	3-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
956	3-(CH ₃) ₃ C
957	4-F, 3-CH ₃
958	3-Cl, 4-Cl
959	3,4-(CH ₂) ₄
960	3-HCF ₂ CF ₂ O
961	3-CHF ₂ O
962	3-(CH ₃) ₂ N
963	3-cyclopropyl
964	3-(2-furyl)

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
971	3-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
972	3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
973	3-F, 5-F-benzyloxy
974	cyclohexylmethylenoxy
975	benzyloxy
976	3-CF ₃ , 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
977	4-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
978	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ -benzyloxy
979	isopropoxy
980	3-CF ₃ -benzyl
981	isopropylthio
982	cyclopentoxy
983	3-Cl-5-pyridinyloxy
984	3-CF ₃ S-benzyloxy
985	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ -benzyloxy
986	2-F, 3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
987	3-F, 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
988	4-(CH ₃) ₂ CH-benzyloxy

Example Table 10 (continued). Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)oxy]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
965	3-CF ₃ CF ₂
966	4-NH ₂
967	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
968	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ O
969	3-CF ₃
970	2-NO ₂

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
989	1-phenylethoxy
990	4-F, 3-CH ₃ -benzoyl
991	3-CF ₃ -phenyl
992	4-CH ₃ O-phenylamino
993	cyclopropoxy
994	4-NO ₂ -phenylthio



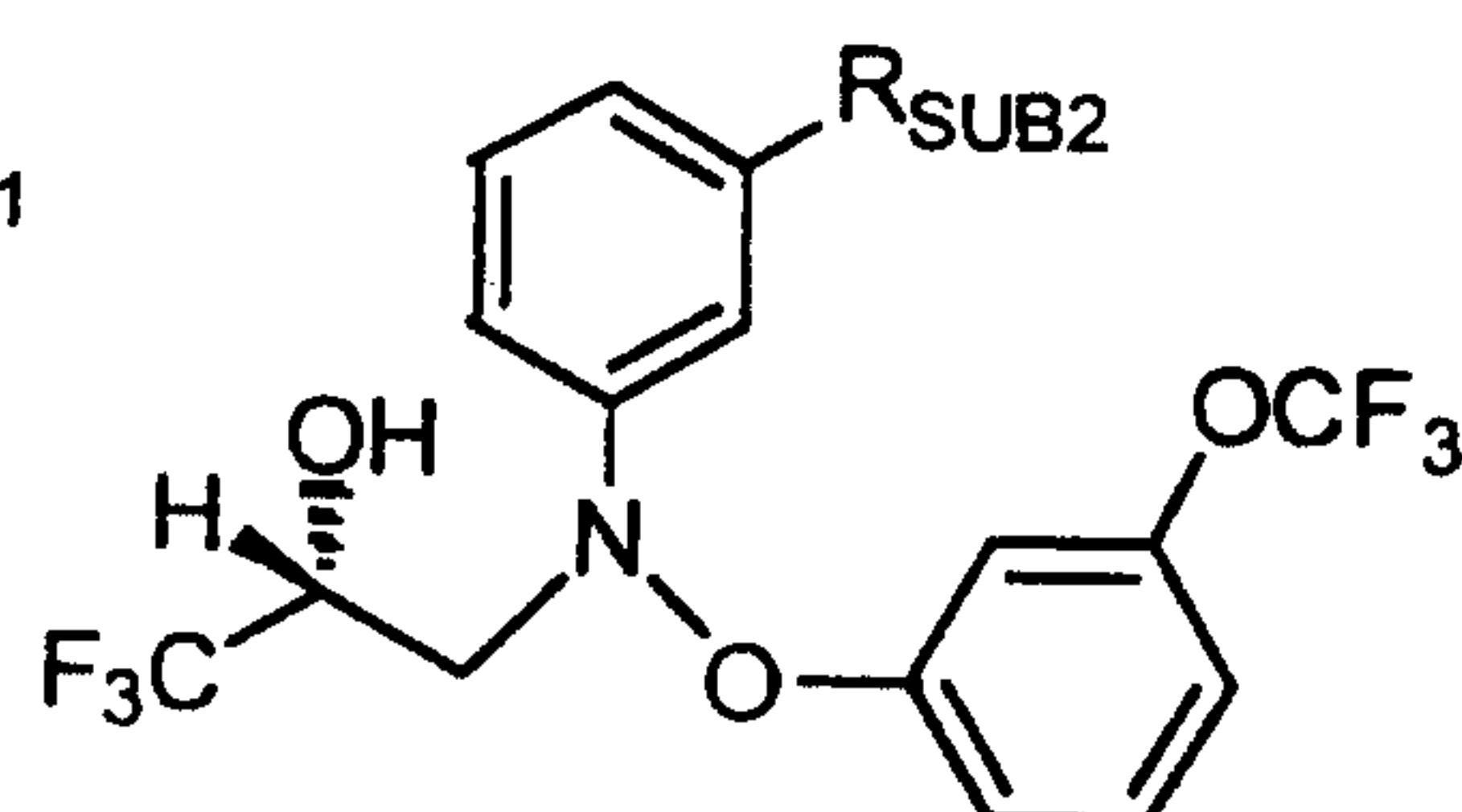
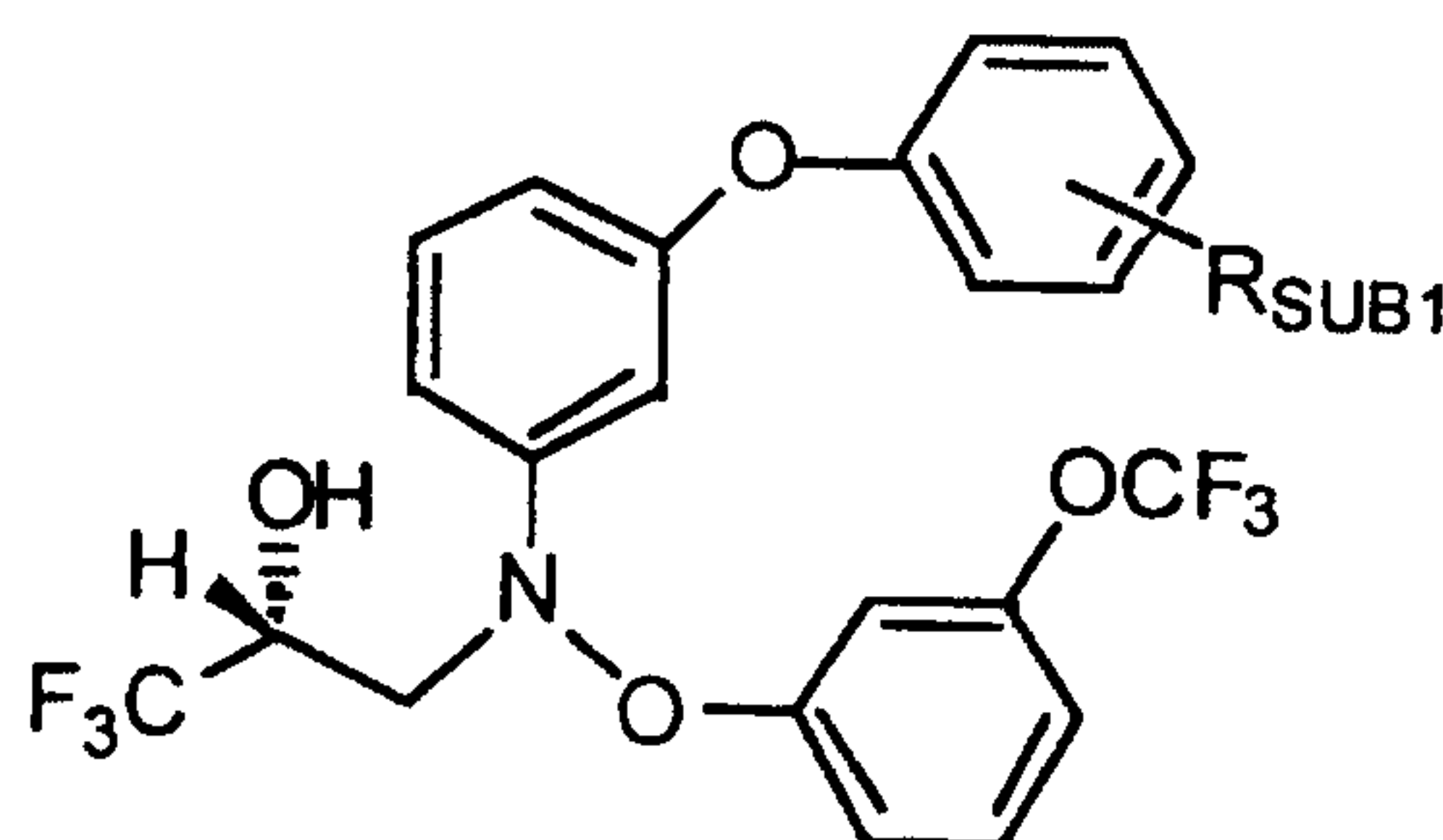
<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
995	3-isopropyl
996	2-Cl, 3-Cl
997	3-CF ₃ O
998	4-F
999	4-CH ₃
1000	2-F, 5-Br
1001	4-Cl, 3-CH ₃ CH ₂
1002	3-CH ₃ CH ₂
1003	3-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
1004	3-(CH ₃) ₃ C
1005	4-F, 3-CH ₃
1006	3-Cl, 4-Cl
1007	3,4-(CH ₂) ₄

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
1019	3-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
1020	3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1021	3-F, 5-F-benzyloxy
1022	cyclohexylmethylenoxy
1023	benzyloxy
1024	3-CF ₃ , 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1025	4-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
1026	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ -benzyloxy
1027	isopropoxy
1028	3-CF ₃ -benzyl
1029	isopropylthio
1030	cyclopentoxy
1031	3-Cl-5-pyridinyloxy

Example Table 10 (continued). Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)oxy]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
1008	3-HCF ₂ CF ₂ O
1009	3-CHF ₂ O
1010	3-(CH ₃) ₂ N
1011	3-cyclopropyl
1012	3-(2-furyl)
1013	3-CF ₃ CF ₂
1014	4-NH ₂
1015	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
1016	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ O
1017	3-CF ₃
1018	2-NO ₂

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
1032	3-CF ₃ S-benzyloxy
1033	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ -benzyloxy
1034	2-F, 3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1035	3-F, 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1036	4-(CH ₃) ₂ CH-benzyloxy
1037	1-phenylethoxy
1038	4-F, 3-CH ₃ -benzoyl
1039	3-CF ₃ -phenyl
1040	4-CH ₃ O-phenylamino
1041	cyclopropoxy
1042	4-NO ₂ -phenylthio



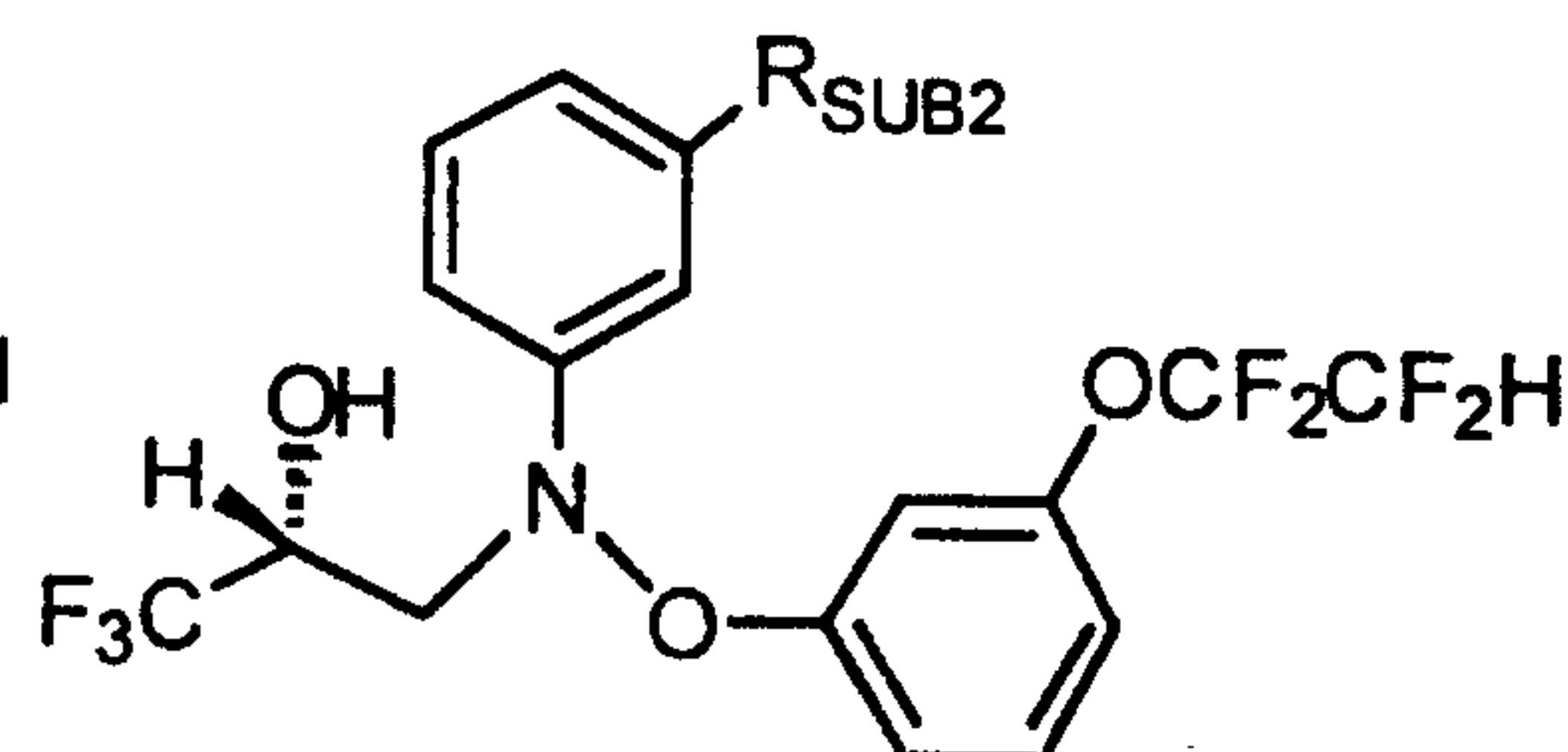
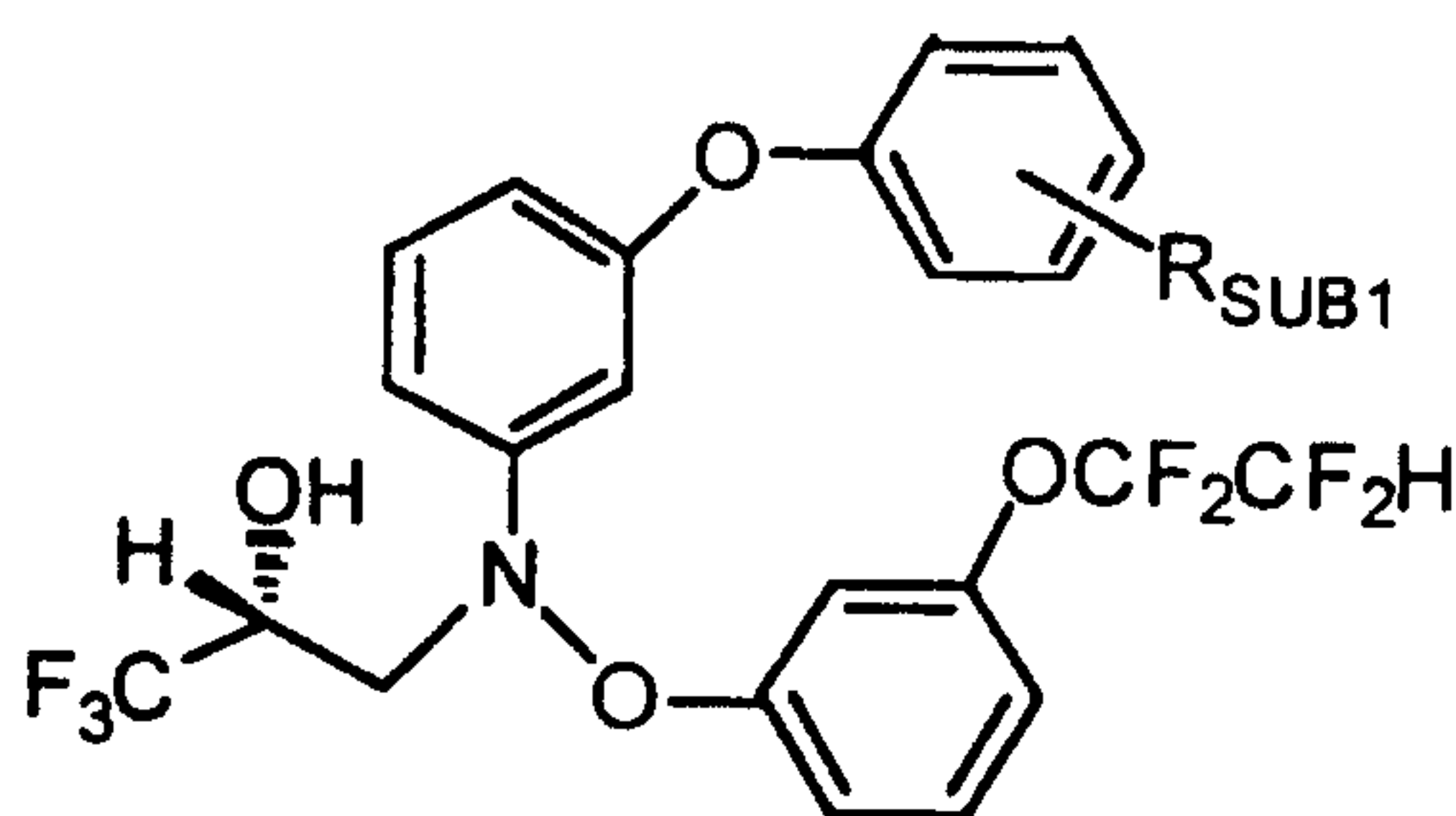
<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
1043	3-isopropyl
1044	2-Cl, 3-Cl
1045	3-CF ₃ O
1046	4-F
1047	4-CH ₃
1048	2-F, 5-Br
1049	4-Cl, 3-CH ₃ CH ₂
1050	3-CH ₃ CH ₂

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
1067	3-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
1068	3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1069	3-F, 5-F-benzyloxy
1070	cyclohexylmethylenoxy
1071	benzyloxy
1072	3-CF ₃ , 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1073	4-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
1074	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ -benzyloxy

Example Table 10 (continued). Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)oxy]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
1051	3-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
1052	3-(CH ₃) ₃ C
1053	4-F, 3-CH ₃
1054	3-Cl, 4-Cl
1055	3,4-(CH ₂) ₄
1056	3-HCF ₂ CF ₂ O
1057	3-CHF ₂ O
1058	3-(CH ₃) ₂ N
1059	3-cyclopropyl
1060	3-(2-furyl)
1061	3-CF ₃ CF ₂
1062	4-NH ₂
1063	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
1064	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ O
1065	3-CF ₃
1066	2-NO ₂

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
1075	isopropoxy
1076	3-CF ₃ -benzyl
1077	isopropylthio
1078	cyclopentoxy
1079	3-Cl-5-pyridinyloxy
1080	3-CF ₃ S-benzyloxy
1081	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ -benzyloxy
1082	2-F, 3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1083	3-F, 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1084	4-(CH ₃) ₂ CH-benzyloxy
1085	1-phenylethoxy
1086	4-F, 3-CH ₃ -benzoyl
1087	3-CF ₃ -phenyl
1088	4-CH ₃ O-phenylamino
1089	cyclopropoxy
1090	4-NO ₂ -phenylthio



<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
1091	3-isopropyl
1092	2-Cl, 3-Cl
1093	3-CF ₃ O
1094	4-F

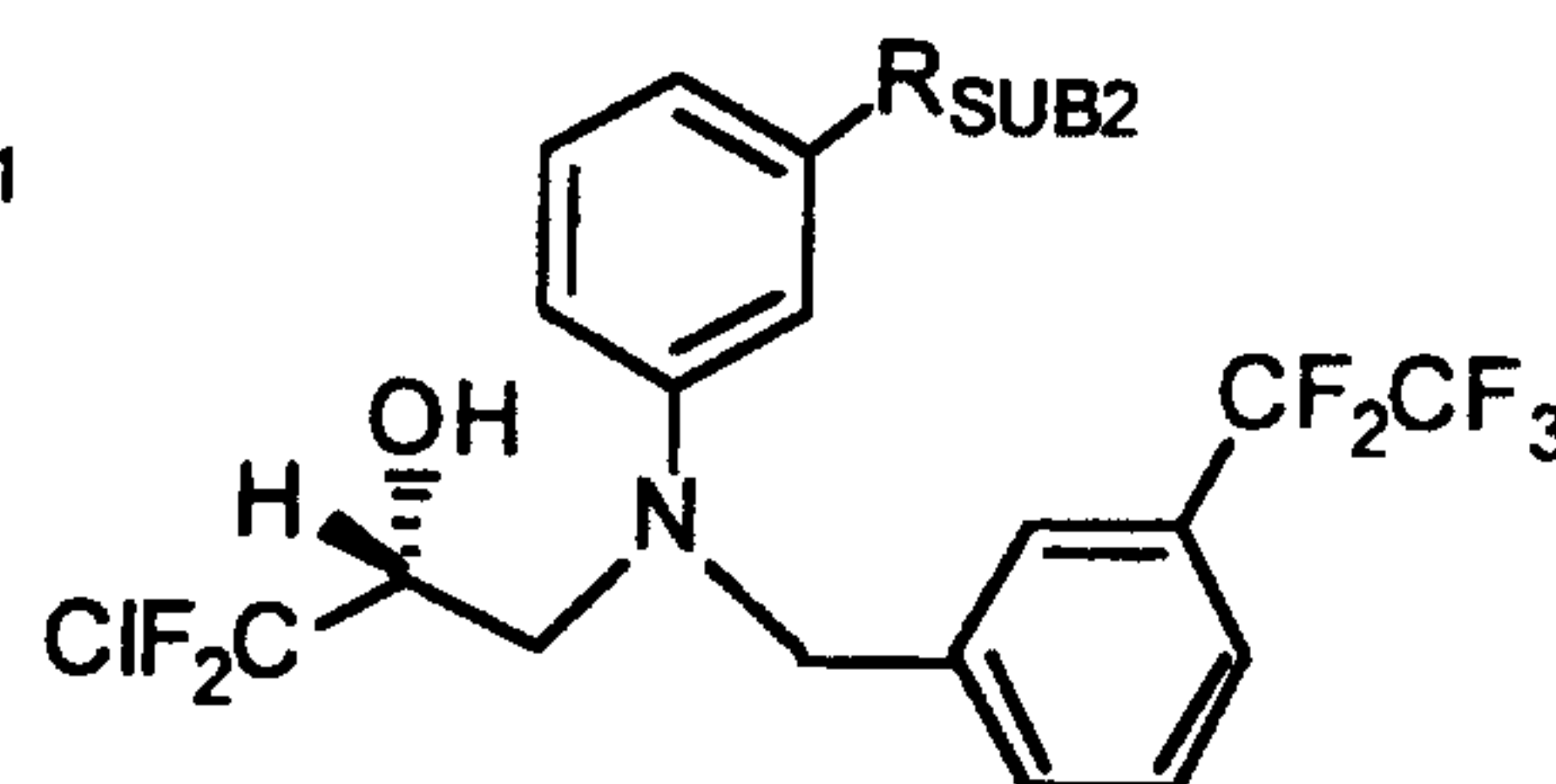
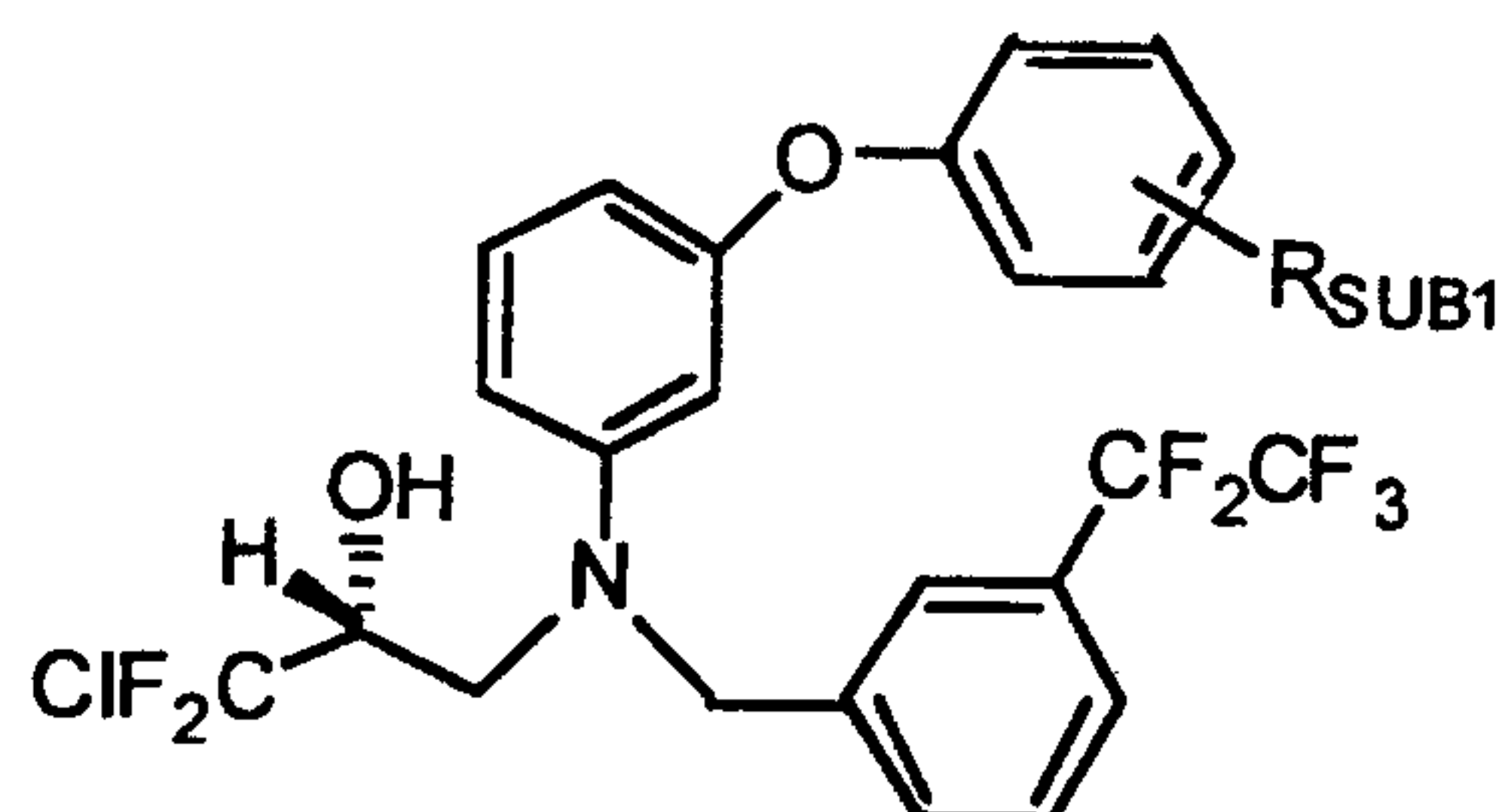
<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
1115	3-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
1116	3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1117	3-F, 5-F-benzyloxy
1118	cyclohexylmethylenoxy

Example Table 10 (continued). Substituted (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)oxy]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
1095	4-CH ₃
1096	2-F, 5-Br
1097	4-Cl, 3-CH ₃ CH ₂
1098	3-CH ₃ CH ₂
1099	3-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
1100	3-(CH ₃) ₃ C
1101	4-F, 3-CH ₃
1102	3-Cl, 4-Cl
1103	3,4-(CH ₂) ₄
1104	3-HCF ₂ CF ₂ O
1105	3-CHF ₂ O
1106	3-(CH ₃) ₂ N
1107	3-cyclopropyl
1108	3-(2-furyl)
1109	3-CF ₃ CF ₂
1110	4-NH ₂
1111	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
1112	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ O
1113	3-CF ₃
1114	2-NO ₂

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
1119	benzyloxy
1120	3-CF ₃ , 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1121	4-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
1122	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ -benzyloxy
1123	isopropoxy
1124	3-CF ₃ -benzyl
1125	isopropylthio
1126	cyclopentoxy
1127	3-Cl-5-pyridinyloxy
1128	3-CF ₃ S-benzyloxy
1129	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ -benzyloxy
1130	2-F, 3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1131	3-F, 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1132	4-(CH ₃) ₂ CH-benzyloxy
1133	1-phenylethoxy
1134	4-F, 3-CH ₃ -benzoyl
1135	3-CF ₃ -phenyl
1136	4-CH ₃ O-phenylamino
1137	cyclopropoxy
1138	4-NO ₂ -phenylthio

Example Table 11. (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)methyl]amino]-1,1-difluoro-1-chloro-2-propanols.



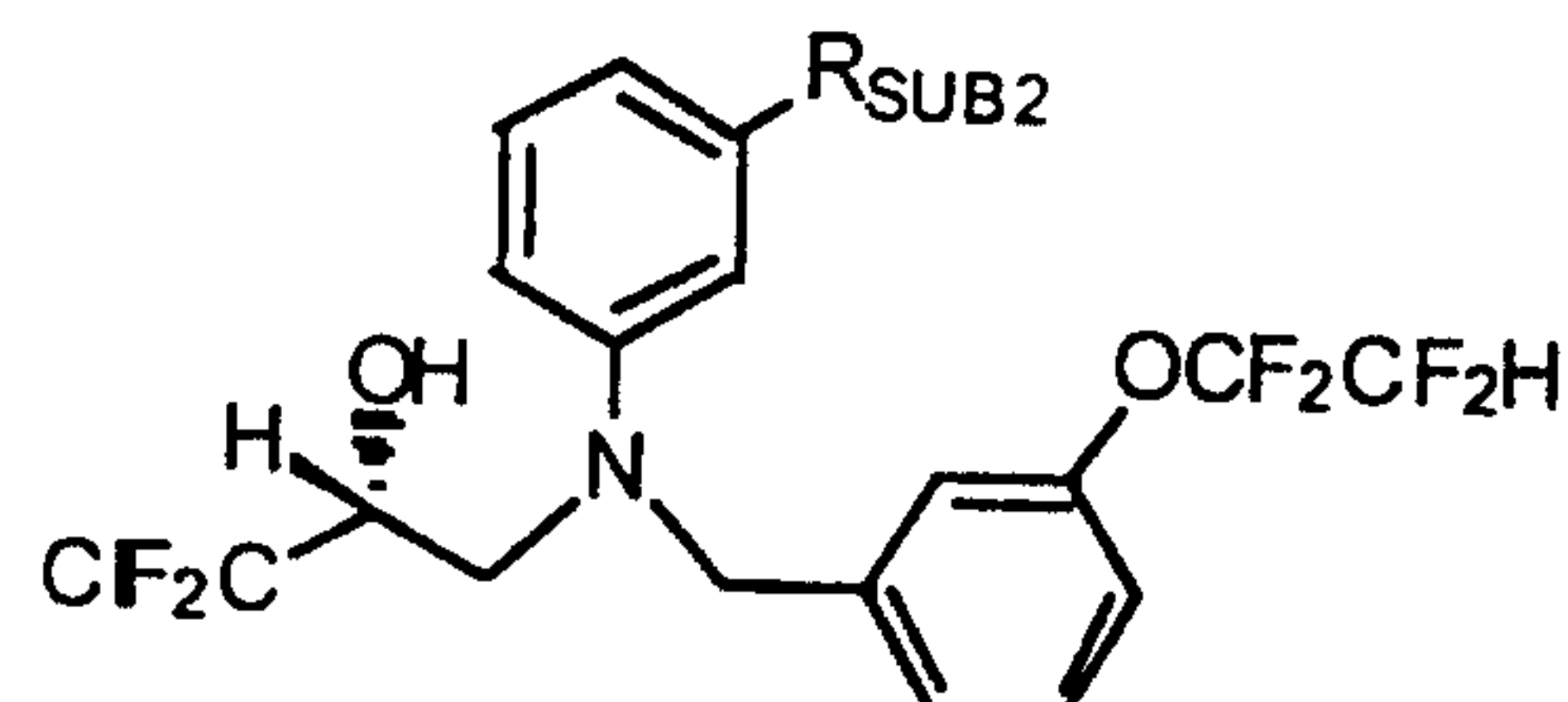
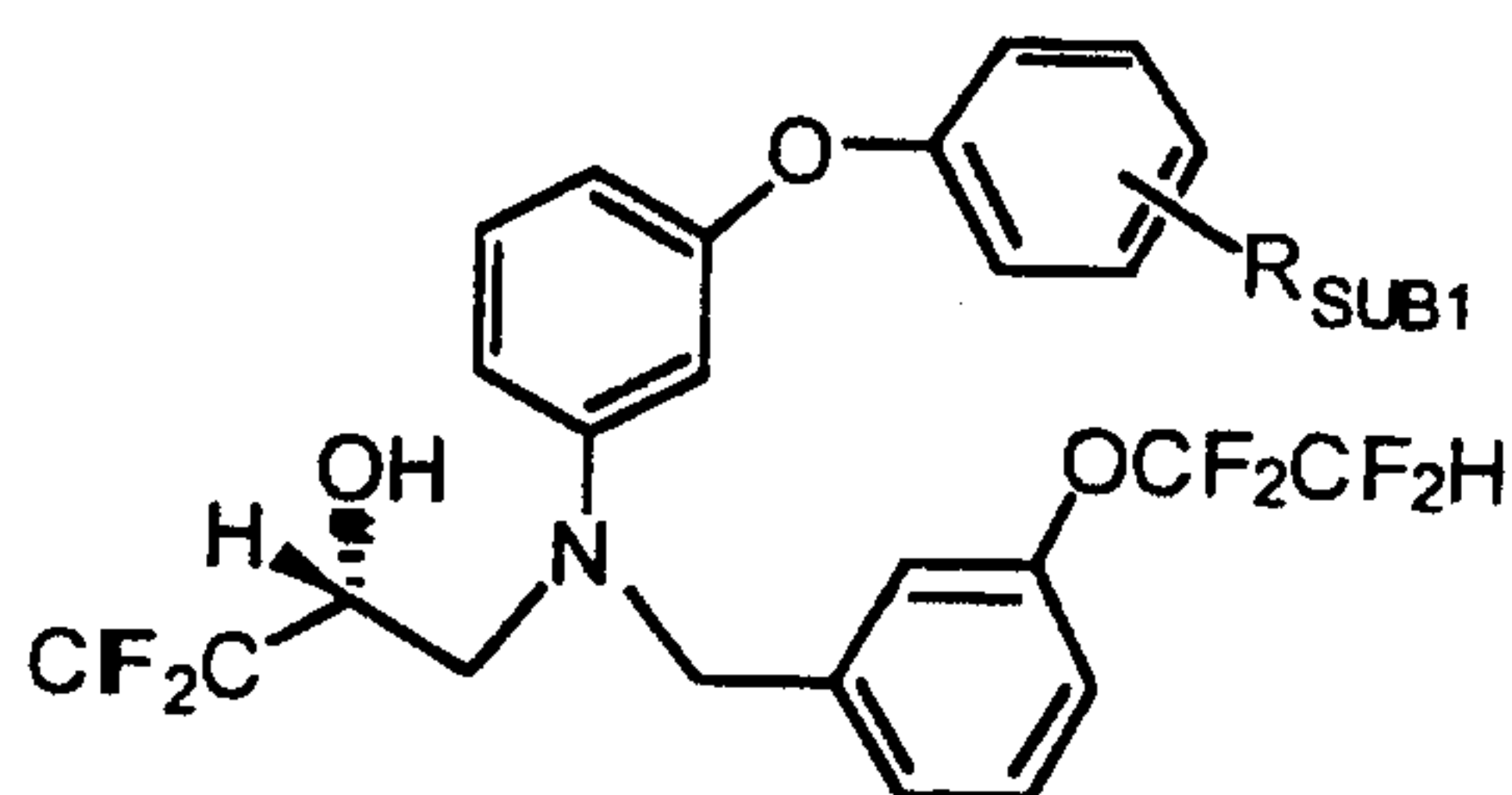
<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
1139	3-isopropyl
1140	2-Cl, 3-Cl
1141	3-CF ₃ O
1142	4-F
1143	4-CH ₃
1144	2-F, 5-Br
1145	4-Cl, 3-CH ₃ CH ₂
1146	3-CH ₃ CH ₂
1147	3-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
1148	3-(CH ₃) ₃ C
1149	4-F, 3-CH ₃
1150	3-Cl, 4-Cl
1151	3,4-(CH ₂) ₄
1152	3-HCF ₂ CF ₂ O
1153	3-CHF ₂ O
1154	3-(CH ₃) ₂ N
1155	3-cyclopropyl
1156	3-(2-furyl)
1157	3-CF ₃ CF ₂
1158	4-NH ₂
1159	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
1160	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ O
1161	3-CF ₃

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
1163	3-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
1164	3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1165	3-F, 5-F-benzyloxy
1166	cyclohexylmethylenoxy
1167	benzyloxy
1168	3-CF ₃ , 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1169	4-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
1170	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ -benzyloxy
1171	isopropoxy
1172	3-CF ₃ -benzyl
1173	isopropylthio
1174	cyclopentoxy
1175	3-Cl-5-pyridinyloxy
1176	3-CF ₃ S-benzyloxy
1177	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ -benzyloxy
1178	2-F, 3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1179	3-F, 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1180	4-(CH ₃) ₂ CH-benzyloxy
1181	1-phenylethoxy
1182	4-F, 3-CH ₃ -benzoyl
1183	3-CF ₃ -phenyl
1184	4-CH ₃ O-phenylamino
1185	cyclopropoxy

Example Table 11 (continued). (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)methyl]amino]-1,1-difluoro-1-chloro-2-propanols.

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
1162	2-NO ₂

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
1186	4-NO ₂ -phenylthio



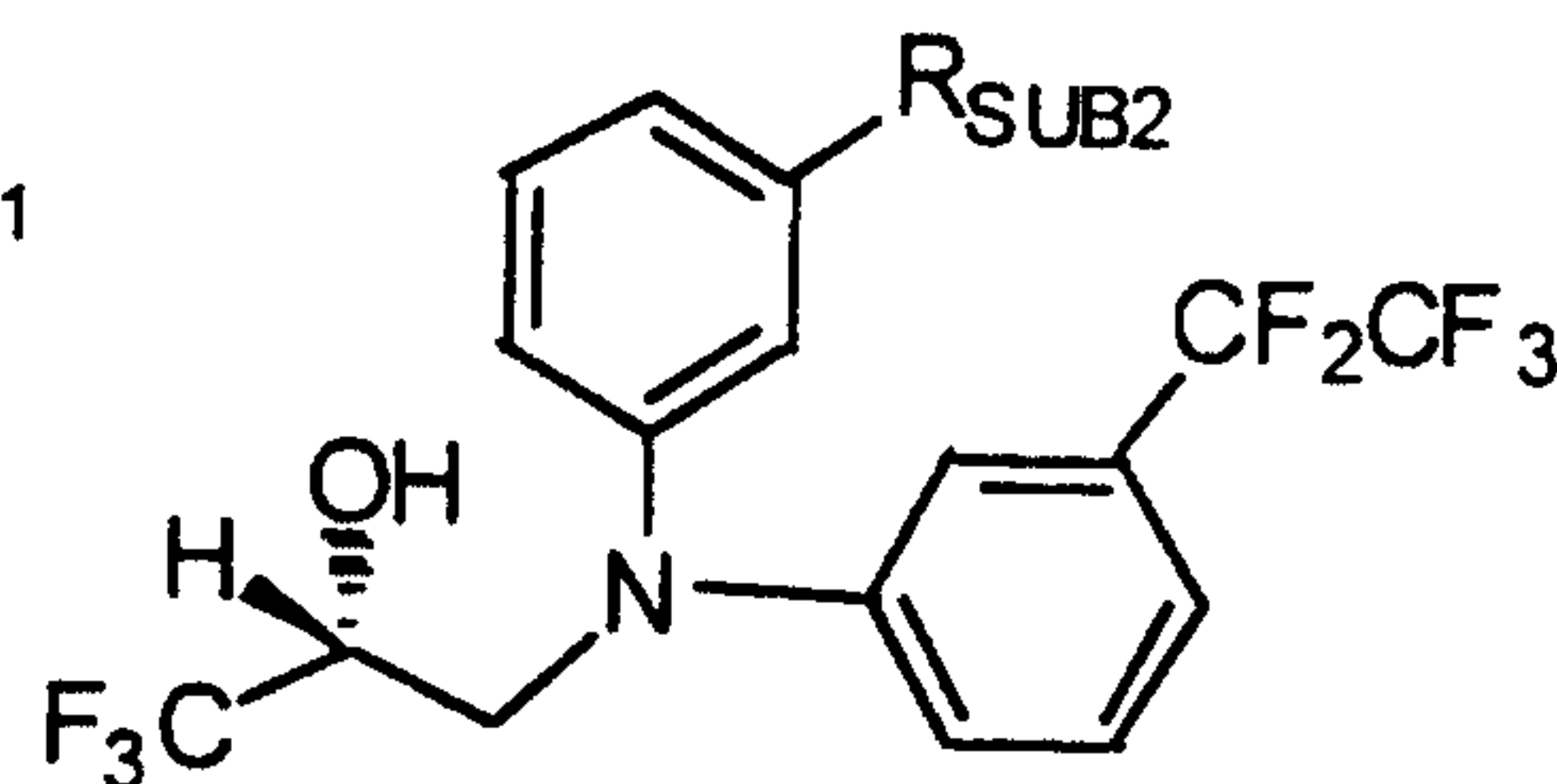
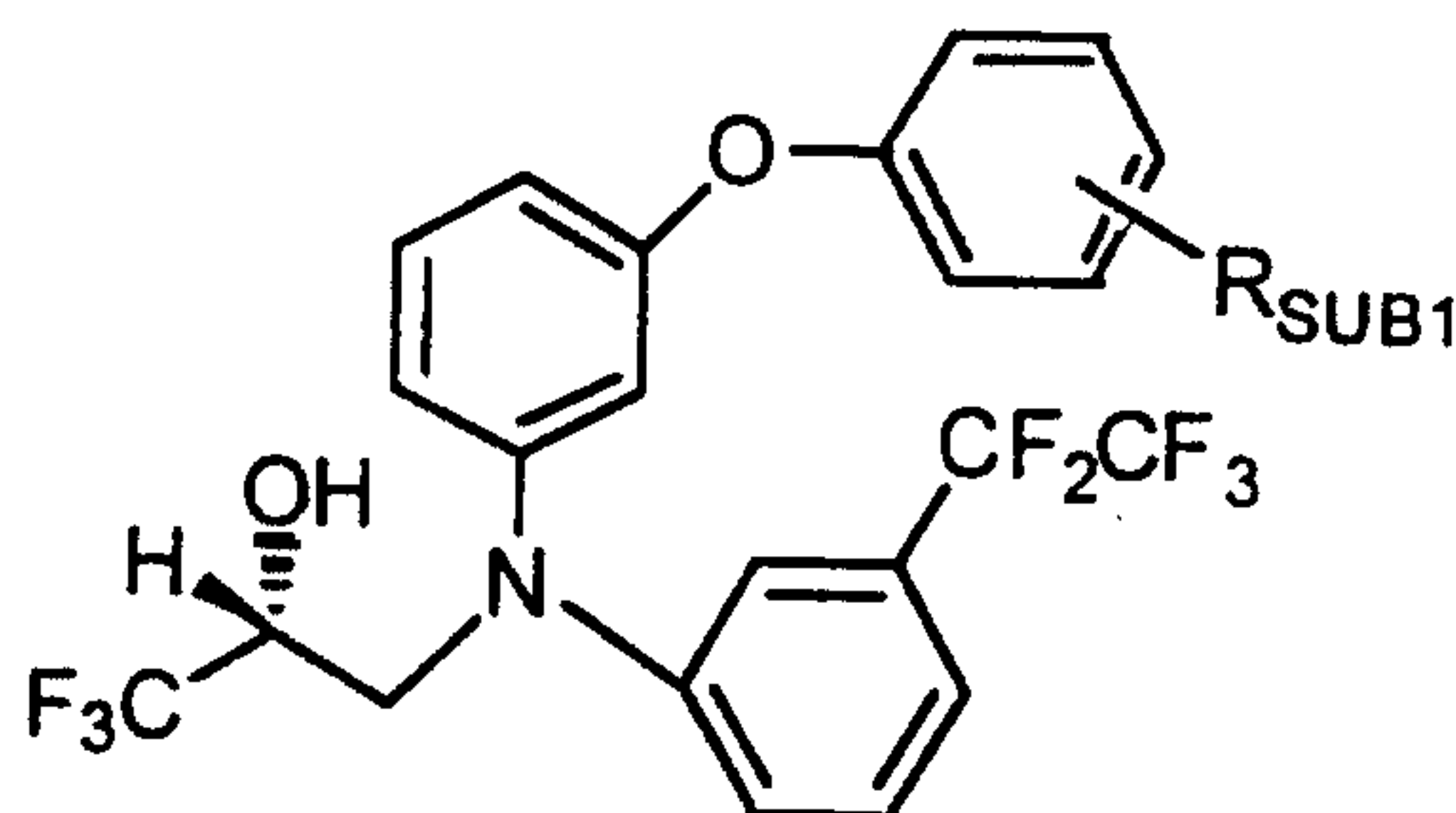
<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
1187	3-isopropyl
1188	2-Cl, 3-Cl
1189	3-CF ₃ O
1190	4-F
1191	4-CH ₃
1192	2-F, 5-Br
1193	4-Cl, 3-CH ₃ CH ₂
1194	3-CH ₃ CH ₂
1195	3-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
1196	3-(CH ₃) ₃ C
1197	4-F, 3-CH ₃
1198	3-Cl, 4-Cl
1199	3,4-(CH ₂) ₄
1200	3-HCF ₂ CF ₂ O
1201	3-CHF ₂ O
1202	3-(CH ₃) ₂ N
1203	3-cyclopropyl
1204	3-(2-furyl)
1205	3-CF ₃ CF ₂

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
1211	3-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
1212	3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1213	3-F, 5-F-benzyloxy
1214	cyclohexylmethylenoxy
1215	benzyloxy
1216	3-CF ₃ , 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1217	4-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
1218	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ -benzyloxy
1219	isopropoxy
1220	3-CF ₃ -benzyl
1221	isopropylthio
1222	cyclopentoxy
1223	3-Cl-5-pyridinyloxy
1224	3-CF ₃ S-benzyloxy
1225	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ -benzyloxy
1226	2-F, 3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1227	3-F, 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1228	4-(CH ₃) ₂ CH-benzyloxy
1229	1-phenylethoxy

Example Table 11 (continued). (2*R*)-3-[*N*-(aryl)-[(aryl)methylamino]-1,1-difluoro-1-chloro-2-propanols.

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
1206	4-NH ₂
1207	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
1208	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ O
1209	3-CF ₃
1210	2-NO ₂

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
1230	4-F, 3-CH ₃ -benzoyl
1231	3-CF ₃ -phenyl
1232	4-CH ₃ O-phenylamino
1233	cyclopropoxy
1234	4-NO ₂ -phenylthio

Example Table 12. (2*R*)-3-[*N,N'*-(diaryl)amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.

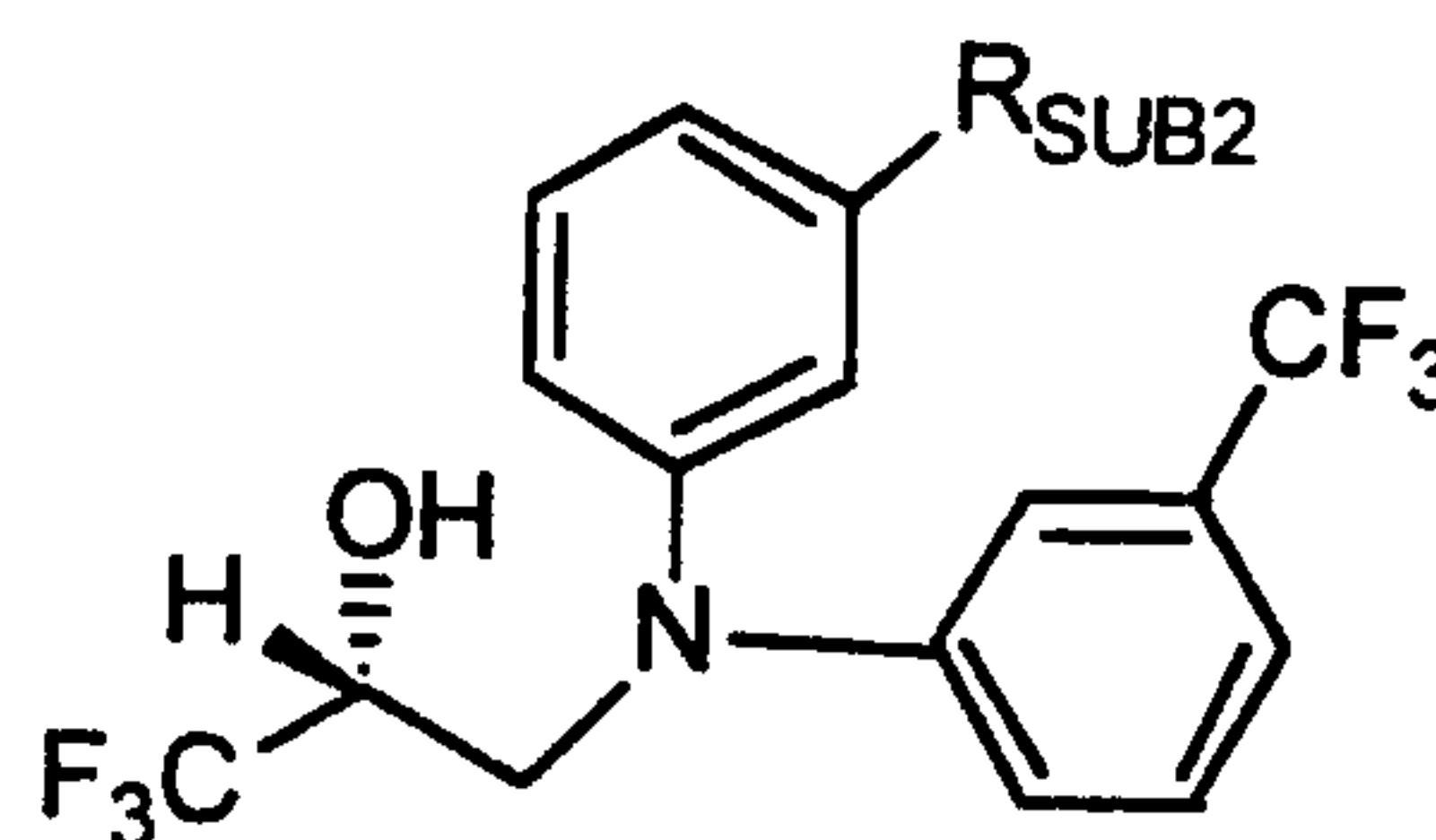
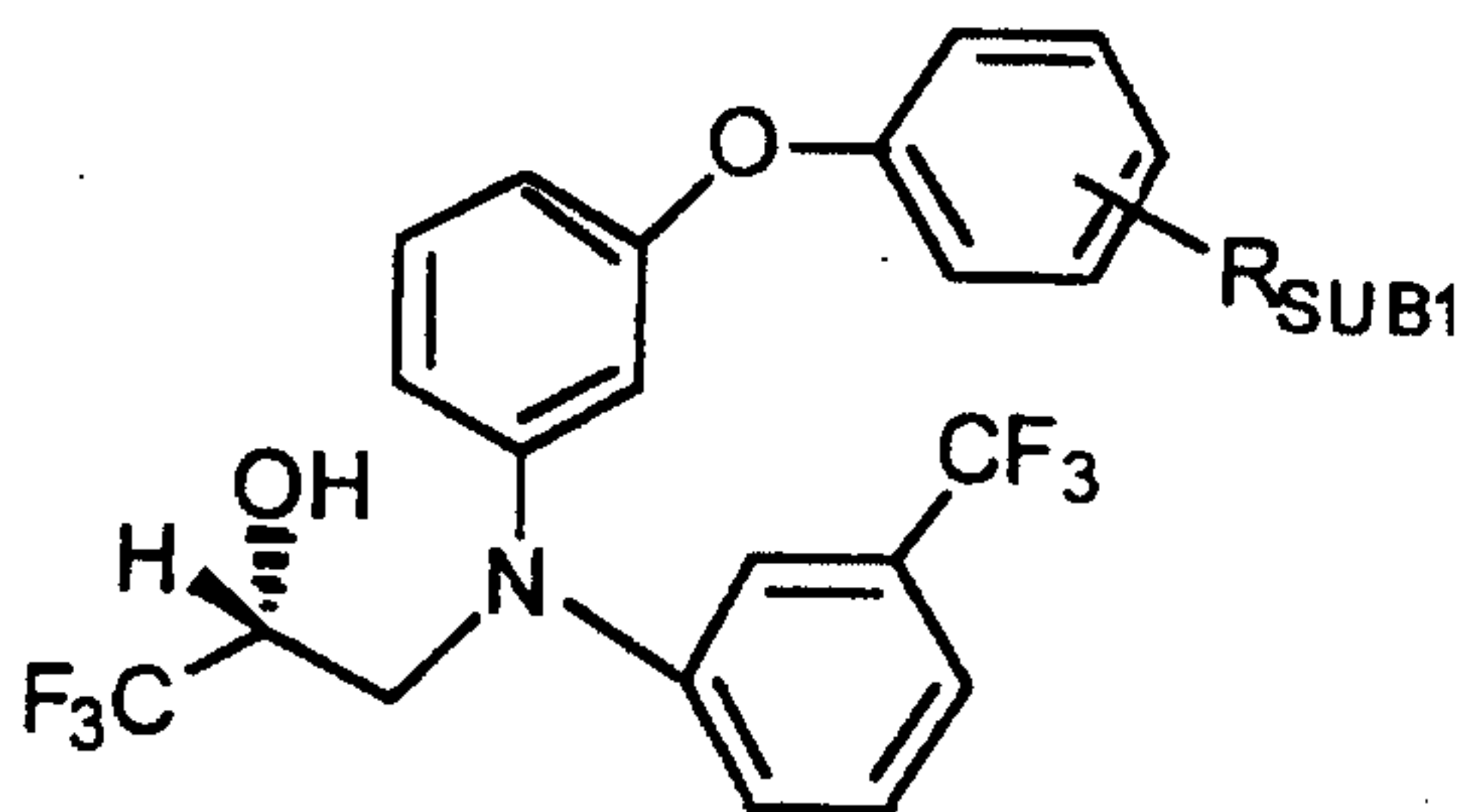
Ex. No.	R _{SUB1}
1235	3-isopropyl
1236	2-Cl, 3-Cl
1237	3-CF ₃ O
1238	4-F
1239	4-CH ₃
1240	2-F, 5-Br
1241	4-Cl, 3-CH ₃ CH ₂
1242	3-CH ₃ CH ₂
1243	3-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
1244	3-(CH ₃) ₃ C
1245	4-F, 3-CH ₃
1246	3-Cl, 4-Cl
1247	3,4-(CH ₂) ₄
1248	3-HCF ₂ CF ₂ O
1249	3-CHF ₂ O
1250	3-(CH ₃) ₂ N
1251	3-cyclopropyl
1252	3-(2-furyl)
1253	3-CF ₃ CF ₂
1254	4-NH ₂
1255	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
1256	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ O
1257	3-CF ₃

Ex. No.	R _{SUB2}
1259	3-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
1260	3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1261	3-F, 5-F-benzyloxy
1262	cyclohexylmethylenoxy
1263	benzyloxy
1264	3-CF ₃ , 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1265	4-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
1266	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ -benzyloxy
1267	isopropoxy
1268	3-CF ₃ -benzyl
1269	isopropylthio
1270	cyclopentoxy
1271	3-Cl-5-pyridinyloxy
1272	3-CF ₃ S-benzyloxy
1273	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ -benzyloxy
1274	2-F, 3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1275	3-F, 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1276	4-(CH ₃) ₂ CH-benzyloxy
1277	1-phenylethoxy
1278	4-F, 3-CH ₃ -benzoyl
1279	3-CF ₃ -phenyl
1280	4-CH ₃ O-phenylamino
1281	cyclopropoxy

Example Table 12 (continued). (2*R*)-3-[*N,N'*-(diaryl)amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
1258	2-NO ₂

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
1282	4-NO ₂ -phenylthio



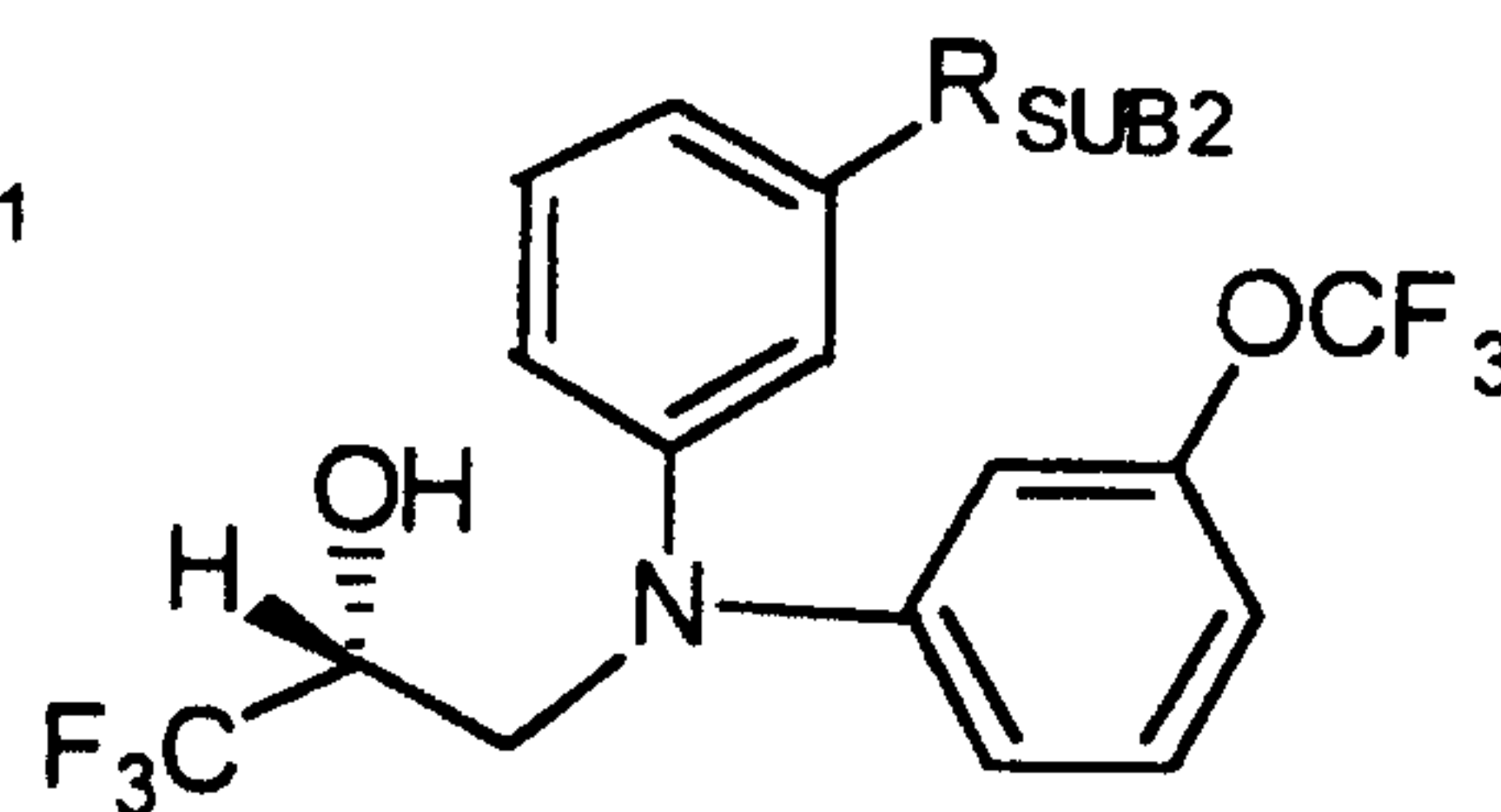
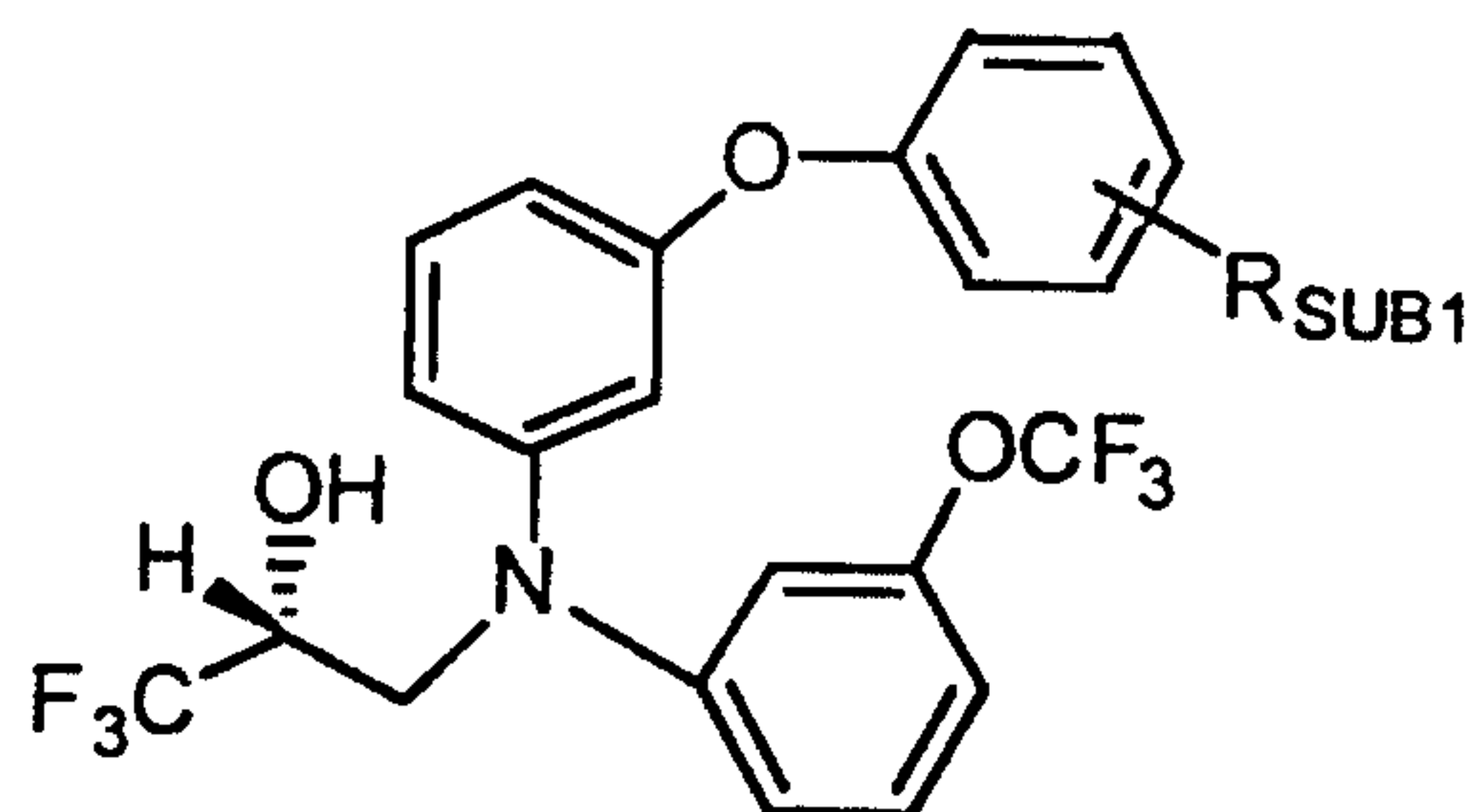
<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
1283	3-isopropyl
1284	2-Cl, 3-Cl
1285	3-CF ₃ O
1286	4-F
1287	4-CH ₃
1288	2-F, 5-Br
1289	4-Cl, 3-CH ₃ CH ₂
1290	3-CH ₃ CH ₂
1291	3-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
1292	3-(CH ₃) ₃ C
1293	4-F, 3-CH ₃
1294	3-Cl, 4-Cl
1295	3,4-(CH ₂) ₄
1296	3-HCF ₂ CF ₂ O
1297	3-CHF ₂ O
1298	3-(CH ₃) ₂ N
1299	3-cyclopropyl
1300	3-(2-furyl)

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
1307	3-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
1308	3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1309	3-F, 5-F-benzyloxy
1310	cyclohexylmethylenoxy
1311	benzyloxy
1312	3-CF ₃ , 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1313	4-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
1314	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ -benzyloxy
1315	isopropoxy
1316	3-CF ₃ -benzyl
1317	isopropylthio
1318	cyclopentoxy
1319	3-Cl-5-pyridinyloxy
1320	3-CF ₃ S-benzyloxy
1321	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ -benzyloxy
1322	2-F, 3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1323	3-F, 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1324	4-(CH ₃) ₂ CH-benzyloxy

Example Table 12 (continued). (2*R*)-3-[*N,N'*-(diaryl)amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
1301	3-CF ₃ CF ₂
1302	4-NH ₂
1303	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
1304	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ O
1305	3-CF ₃
1306	2-NO ₂

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
1325	1-phenylethoxy
1326	4-F, 3-CH ₃ -benzoyl
1327	3-CF ₃ -phenyl
1328	4-CH ₃ O-phenylamino
1329	cyclopropoxy
1330	4-NO ₂ -phenylthio



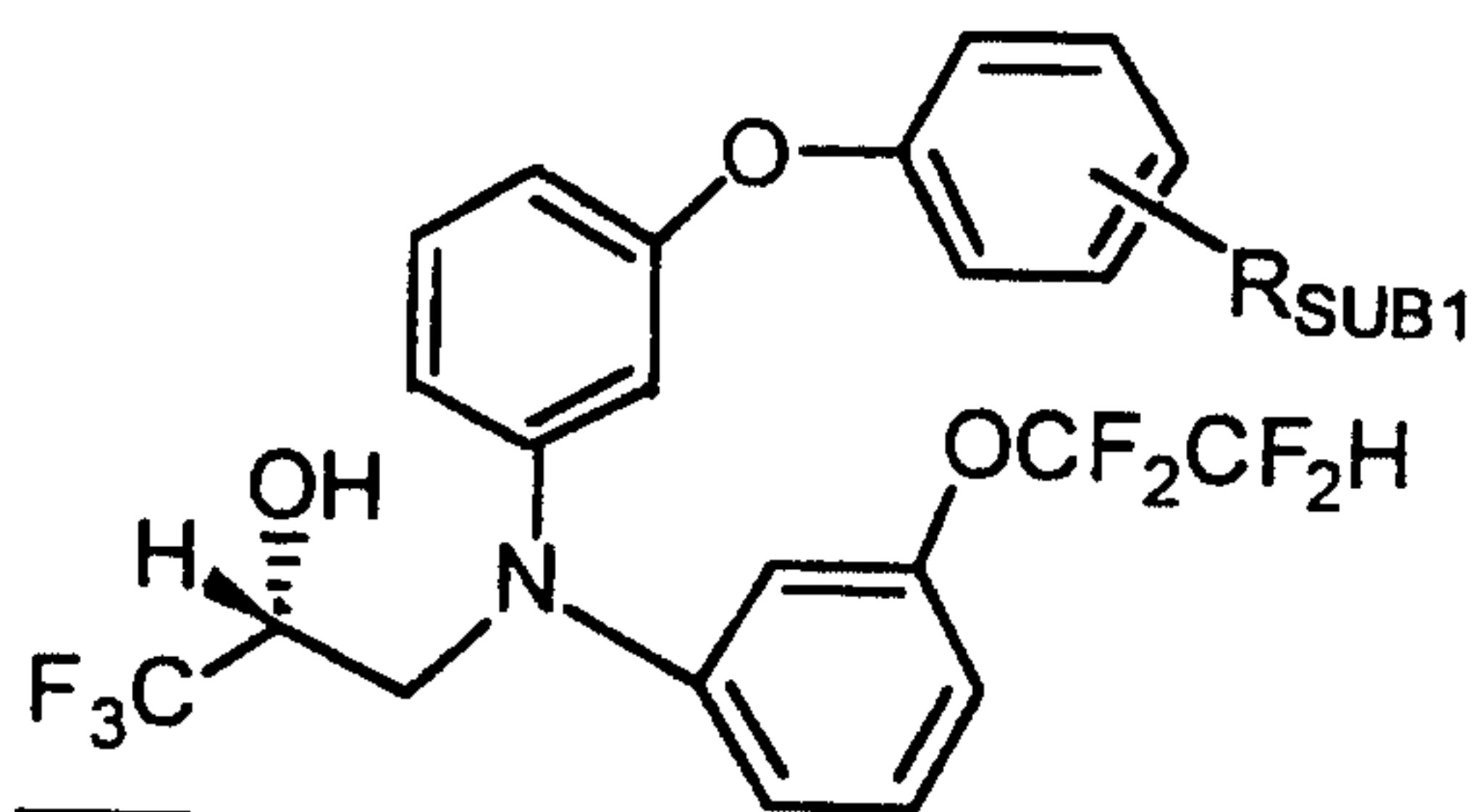
<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
1331	3-isopropyl
1332	2-Cl, 3-Cl
1333	3-CF ₃ O
1334	4-F
1335	4-CH ₃
1336	2-F, 5-Br
1337	4-Cl, 3-CH ₃ CH ₂
1338	3-CH ₃ CH ₂
1339	3-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
1340	3-(CH ₃) ₃ C
1341	4-F, 3-CH ₃
1342	3-Cl, 4-Cl
1343	3,4-(CH ₂) ₄

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
1355	3-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
1356	3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1357	3-F, 5-F-benzyloxy
1358	cyclohexylmethylenoxy
1359	benzyloxy
1360	3-CF ₃ , 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1361	4-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
1362	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ -benzyloxy
1363	isopropoxy
1364	3-CF ₃ -benzyl
1365	isopropylthio
1366	cyclopentoxy
1367	3-Cl-5-pyridinyloxy

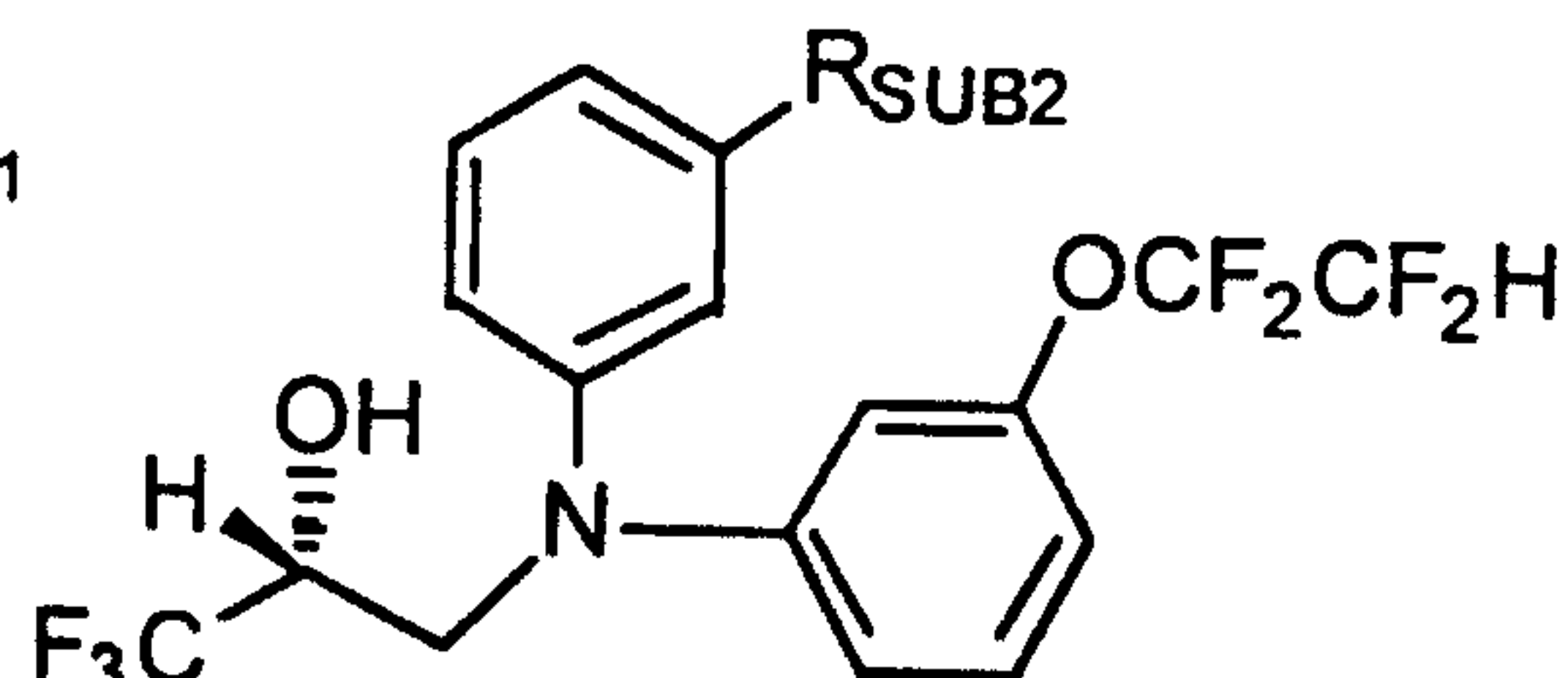
Example Table 12 (continued). (2*R*)-3-[*N,N'*-(diaryl)amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
1344	3-HCF ₂ CF ₂ O
1345	3-CHF ₂ O
1346	3-(CH ₃) ₂ N
1347	3-cyclopropyl
1348	3-(2-furyl)
1349	3-CF ₃ CF ₂
1350	4-NH ₂
1351	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
1352	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ O
1353	3-CF ₃
1354	2-NO ₂

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
1368	3-CF ₃ S-benzyloxy
1369	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ -benzyloxy
1370	2-F, 3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1371	3-F, 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1372	4-(CH ₃) ₂ CH-benzyloxy
1373	1-phenylethoxy
1374	4-F, 3-CH ₃ -benzoyl
1375	3-CF ₃ -phenyl
1376	4-CH ₃ O-phenylamino
1377	cyclopropoxy
1378	4-NO ₂ -phenylthio



<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
1379	3-isopropyl
1380	2-Cl, 3-Cl
1381	3-CF ₃ O
1382	4-F
1383	4-CH ₃
1384	2-F, 5-Br
1385	4-Cl, 3-CH ₃ CH ₂
1386	3-CH ₃ CH ₂



<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
1403	3-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
1404	3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1405	3-F, 5-F-benzyloxy
1406	cyclohexylmethylenoxy
1407	benzyloxy
1408	3-CF ₃ , 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1409	4-CF ₃ O-benzyloxy
1410	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ -benzyloxy

Example Table 12 (continued). (2*R*)-3-[*N,N'*-(diaryl)amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanols.

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB1}</u>
1387	3-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
1388	3-(CH ₃) ₃ C
1389	4-F, 3-CH ₃
1390	3-Cl, 4-Cl
1391	3,4-(CH ₂) ₄
1392	3-HCF ₂ CF ₂ O
1393	3-CHF ₂ O
1394	3-(CH ₃) ₂ N
1395	3-cyclopropyl
1396	3-(2-furyl)
1397	3-CF ₃ CF ₂
1398	4-NH ₂
1399	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ , 5-CH ₃
1400	4-CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ O
1401	3-CF ₃
1402	2-NO ₂

<u>Ex. No.</u>	<u>R_{SUB2}</u>
1411	isopropoxy
1412	3-CF ₃ -benzyl
1413	isopropylthio
1414	cyclopentoxy
1415	3-Cl-5-pyridinyloxy
1416	3-CF ₃ S-benzyloxy
1417	3-CH ₃ , 4-CH ₃ -benzyloxy
1418	2-F, 3-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1419	3-F, 5-CF ₃ -benzyloxy
1420	4-(CH ₃) ₂ CH-benzyloxy
1421	1-phenylethoxy
1422	4-F, 3-CH ₃ -benzoyl
1423	3-CF ₃ -phenyl
1424	4-CH ₃ O-phenylamino
1425	cyclopropoxy
1426	4-NO ₂ -phenylthio

BIOASSAYS**CETP Activity *In Vitro*****ASSAY OF CETP INHIBITION USING PURIFIED COMPONENTS
(RECONSTITUTED BUFFER ASSAY)**

- 5 The ability of compounds to inhibit CETP activity was assessed using an *in vitro* assay that measured the rate of transfer of radiolabeled cholesteryl ester ($[^3\text{H}]\text{CE}$) from HDL donor particles to LDL acceptor particles. Details of the assay are provided by Glenn, K. C. et al. (Glenn and Melton, "Quantification of Cholesteryl Ester Transfer Protein (CETP): A) CETP Activity and B)
- 10 Immunochemical Assay of CETP Protein," *Meth. Enzymol.*, 263, 339-351 (1996)). Human recombinant CETP can be obtained from the serum-free conditioned medium of CHO cells transfected with a cDNA for CETP and purified as described by Wang, S. et al. (*J. Biol. Chem.* 267, 17487-17490 (1992)). To measure CETP activity, $[^3\text{H}]\text{CE}$ -labeled-HDL, LDL, CETP and
- 15 assay buffer (50 mM tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane, pH 7.4; 150 mM sodium chloride; 2 mM ethylenediamine-tetraacetic acid (EDTA); 1% bovine serum albumin) were incubated in a final volume of 200 μL , for 2 hours at 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in 96 well plates. Inhibitors were included in the assay by diluting from a 10 mM DMSO stock solution into 16% (v/v) aqueous DMSO so that the final
- 20 concentration of inhibitor was 800 μM . The inhibitors were then diluted 1:1 with CETP in assay buffer, and then 25 μL of that solution was mixed with 175 μL of lipoprotein pool for assay. Following incubation, LDL was differentially precipitated by the addition of 50 μL of 1% (w/v) dextran sulfate/0.5 M magnesium chloride, mixed by vortex, and incubated at room temperature for 10
- 25 minutes. A portion of the solution (200 μL) was transferred to a filter plate (Millipore). After filtration, the radioactivity present in the precipitated LDL was measured by liquid scintillation counting. Correction for non-specific transfer or precipitation was made by including samples that do not contain CETP. The rate

203

of [^3H]CE transfer using this assay was linear with respect to time and CETP concentration. up to 25-30% of [^3H]CE transferred.

The potency of test compounds was determined by performing the above described assay in the presence of varying concentrations of the test compounds
5 and determining the concentration required for 50% inhibition of transfer of [^3H]CE from HDL to LDL. This value was defined as the IC_{50} . The IC_{50} values determined from this assay are accurate when the IC_{50} is greater than 10 nM. In the case where compounds have greater inhibitory potency, accurate measurements of IC_{50} may be determined using longer incubation times (up to
10 18 hours) and lower final concentrations of CETP (< 50 nM).

Examples of IC_{50} values determined by these methods are summarized in Table 9.

ASSAY OF CETP INHIBITION IN HUMAN PLASMA

Blood was obtained from healthy volunteers, recruited from the personnel
15 of Monsanto Company, Saint Louis, MO. Blood was collected in tubes containing EDTA (EDTA plasma pool). The EDTA human plasma pool, previously stored at -20 °C, was thawed at room temperature and centrifuged for 5 minutes to remove any particulate matter. Tritiated HDL, radiolabeled in the cholesteryl ester moiety ([^3H]CE-HDL) as described by Morton and Zilversmit
20 (J. Biol. Chem., 256, 11992-95 (1981)), was added to the plasma to a final concentration of 25 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ cholesterol. Equal volumes (396 μL) of the plasma containing the [^3H]CE-HDL were added by pipette into micro tubes (Titer tube®, Bio-Rad laboratories, Hercules, CA). Inhibitor compounds, dissolved as 20-50 mM stock solutions in DMSO, were serially diluted in DMSO (or an alternative
25 solvent in some cases, such as dimethylformamide or ethanol). Four μL of each of the serial dilutions of inhibitor compounds or DMSO alone were then added to each of the tubes containing plasma (396 μL). After mixing, triplicate aliquots (100 μL) from each plasma tube were then transferred to wells of 96-well round-

bottomed polystyrene microtiter plates (Corning, Corning, NY). Plates were sealed with plastic film and incubated at 37 °C for 4 hours. "Test" samples contained plasma with dilutions of inhibitor compounds. "Control" samples contained plasma with DMSO diluted to the same concentration as the test samples, but without inhibitor. "Blank" samples were prepared as "control" samples, but were left in the micro tubes at 4 °C for the 4 hour incubation and were then added to the microtiter wells at the end of the incubation period. VLDL and LDL were precipitated by the addition of 10 µL of precipitating reagent (1% (w/v) dextran sulfate (Dextralip50)/0.5 M magnesium chloride, pH 7.4) to all wells. The wells were mixed on a plate mixer and then incubated at ambient temperature for 10 min. The plates were then centrifuged at 1000 x g for 30 min at 10 °C. The supernatants (50 µL) from each well were then transferred to Picoplate™ 96 plate wells (Packard, Meriden, CT) containing Microscint™-40 (Packard, Meriden, CT). The plates were heat-sealed (TopSeal™-P, Packard, Meriden, CT) according to the manufacturer's directions and mixed for 30 min. Radioactivity was measured on a microplate scintillation counter (TopCount, Packard, Meriden, CT). The maximum percentage transfer in the control wells (% transfer) was determined using the following equation:

$$\% \text{ Transfer} = \frac{[\text{dpm}_{\text{blank}} - \text{dpm}_{\text{control}}] \times 100}{\text{dpm}_{\text{blank}}}$$

The percentage of transfer relative to the control (% control) was determined in the wells containing inhibitor compounds was determined as follows:

$$\% \text{ Control} = \frac{[\text{dpm}_{\text{blank}} - \text{dpm}_{\text{test}}] \times 100}{\text{dpm}_{\text{blank}} - \text{dpm}_{\text{control}}}$$

IC₅₀ values were then calculated from plots of % control versus concentration of inhibitor compound. IC₅₀ values were determined as the concentration of inhibitor compound inhibiting transfer of [³H]CE from the supernatant [³H]CE-

HDL to the precipitated VLDL and LDL by 50% compared to the transfer obtained in the control wells.

Examples of plasma IC₅₀ values determined by these methods are summarized in Table 10.

5 ASSAY OF CETP INHIBITION *IN VIVO*.

Inhibition of CETP activity by a test compound can be determined by administering the compound to an animal by intravenous injection or oral gavage, measuring the amount of transfer of tritium-labeled cholesteryl ester ([³H]CE) from HDL to VLDL and LDL particles, and comparing this amount of transfer
10 with the amount of transfer observed in control animals.

Male golden Syrian hamsters were maintained on a diet of chow containing 0.24% cholesterol for at least two weeks prior to the study. For animals receiving intravenous dosing immediately before the experiment, animals were anesthetized with pentobarbital. Anesthesia was maintained throughout the
15 experiment. In-dwelling catheters were inserted into the jugular vein and carotid artery. At the start of the experiment all animals received 0.2 mL of a solution containing [³H]CE-HDL into the jugular vein. [³H]CE-HDL is a preparation of human HDL containing tritium-labeled cholesteryl ester, and was prepared according to the method of Glenn et al. (*Meth. Enzymol.*, 263, 339-351 (1996)).
20 Test compound was dissolved as a 80 mM stock solution in vehicle (2% ethanol: 98% PEG 400, Sigma Chemical Company, St. Louis, Missouri, USA) and administered either by bolus injection or by continuous infusion. Two minutes after the [³H]CE-HDL dose was administered, animals received 0.1 mL of the test solution injected into the jugular vein. Control animals received 0.1 mL of
25 the intravenous vehicle solution without test compound. After 5 minutes, the first blood samples (0.5 mL) were taken from the carotid artery and collected in standard microtainer tubes containing ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid. Saline (0.5 mL) was injected to flush the catheter and replace blood volume. Subsequent blood samples were taken at two hours and four hours by the same

method. Blood samples were mixed well and kept on ice until the completion of the experiment. Plasma was obtained by centrifugation of the blood samples at 4 °C. The plasma (50 µL) was treated with 5 µL of precipitating reagent (dextran sulfate, 10 g/L; 0.5 M magnesium chloride) to remove VLDL/LDL. After
5 centrifugation, the resulting supernatant (25 µL) containing the HDL was analyzed for radioactivity using a liquid scintillation counter.

The percentage [³H]CE transferred from HDL to LDL and VLDL (% transfer) was calculated based on the total radioactivity in equivalent plasma samples before precipitation. Typically, the amount of transfer from HDL to
10 LDL and VLDL in control animals was 20% to 35% after 4 hours. The polyethylene glycol vehicle was determined to have no effect on CETP activity in this model.

Alternatively, conscious, non-anesthetized animals received an oral gavage dose of test compound as a suspension in 0.1% methyl cellulose in water.
15 At a time determined for each compound at which plasma levels of the test substance reached their peak (C_{max}) after oral dosing, the animals were anesthetized with pentobarbital and then dosed with 0.2 mL of a solution containing [³H]CE-HDL into the jugular vein as described above. Control animals received 0.25 mL of the vehicle solution without test compound by oral
20 gavage. After 4 hours, the animals were sacrificed, blood samples were collected, and the percentage [³H]CE transferred from HDL to LDL and VLDL (% transfer) assayed, as described above. The aqueous methyl cellulose vehicle was determined to have no effect on CETP activity in this model. Results from testing in this model are summarized in Table 11.

25 Alternatively, inhibition of CETP activity by a test compound was determined by administering the compound to mice which have been selected for expression of human CETP (hCETP) by transgenic manipulation (hCETP mice). Test compounds were administered by intravenous injection, or oral gavage and the amount of transfer of tritium-labeled cholesteryl ester ([³H]CE) from HDL to
30 VLDL and LDL particles was determined, and compared to the amount of

transfer observed in control animals. C57Bl/6 mice that were homozygous for the hCETP gene were maintained on a high fat chow diet, such as TD 88051, as described by Nishina et al. (J Lipid Res., 31, 859-869 (1990)) for at least two weeks prior to the study. Mice received an oral gavage dose of test compound as
5 a suspension in 0.1% methyl cellulose in water or an intravenous bolus injection of test compound in 10% ethanol and 90% polyethylene glycol. Control animals received the vehicle solution without test compound by oral gavage or by an intravenous bolus injection. At the start of the experiment all animals received 0.05 mL of a solution containing [^{3} H]CE-HDL into the tail vein. [^{3} H]CE-HDL
10 is a preparation of human HDL containing tritium-labeled cholesteryl ester, and was prepared according to the method of Glenn et al. (*Meth. Enzymol.*, 263, 339-351 (1996)). After 30 minutes, the animals were exsanguinated and blood collected in standard microtainer tubes containing ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid. Blood samples were mixed well and kept on ice until the completion of the
15 experiment. Plasma was obtained by centrifugation of the blood samples at 4 °C. The plasma was separated and analyzed by gel filtration chromatography and the relative proportion of [^{3} H]CE in the VLDL, LDL and HDL regions was determined.

The percentage [^{3} H]CE transferred from HDL to LDL and VLDL (%
20 transfer) was calculated based on the total radioactivity in equivalent plasma samples before precipitation. Typically, the amount of transfer from HDL to LDL and VLDL in control animals was 20% to 35% after 30 min. The polyethylene glycol and the aqueous methyl cellulose vehicles were determined to have no effect on CETP activity in this model. Results from testing in this
25 model are summarized in Table 12.

ASSAY OF PLASMA HDL ELEVATION *IN VIVO*.

Syrian Golden hamsters were made hypercholesterolemic by feeding cholesterol supplemented chow for a minimum of two weeks, as described above. Test compounds were administered orally in selected aqueous or oil based
30 vehicles for up to 1 week. Serum was obtained and analyzed by precipitation or

size exclusion chromatography for the relative abundance of VLDL, LDL and HDL. Results from testing in this model are summarized in Table 13.

Alternatively, a strain of C57bl mouse was made to transgenically express human CETP. Plasma concentrations of hCETP ranged from 2-20
5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. The hCETP mice were made hypercholesterolemic by feeding cholesterol and fat supplemented chow for a minimum of two weeks, as described above. Test compounds were administered orally in selected aqueous or oil based vehicles for up to 1 week. Serum was obtained and analyzed by size exclusion chromatography for the relative abundance of
10 VLDL, LDL and HDL. Results from testing in this model are summarized in Table 14.

Alternatively, cynomologous monkeys were maintained on a normal chow diet. The compound corresponding to example 8 was dissolved in a corn oil based vehicle and administered by oral gavage at 10 mpk q.d. for up
15 to 11 days. Plasma levels of drug were detected throughout the experiment in treated animals at ranges of 0.1-1.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. Periodically, plasma samples were taken and analyzed for total cholesterol and HDL. After seven days, the treated animals exhibited a 2% increase in HDL and a 5% increase in total cholesterol, relative to vehicle-treated controls.

20 Alternatively, rabbits were maintained on a normal chow diet. The compound corresponding to example 8 was dissolved in a vehicle of ethanol:propylene glycol (1.5:18) and administered by Alzet pump at 30 mg/day/animal for up to 14 days. Plasma concentrations of drug were detected throughout the duration of the pump infusion in treated animals and
25 averaged 1.2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. Periodically, plasma samples were taken and analyzed for triglycerides, total cholesterol, and HDL. After fourteen days, the treated animals exhibited a 12% decrease in HDL, a 19% decrease in total cholesterol, as well as a 17% increase in triglycerides, compared to pre-dose levels.

Table 9. Inhibition of CETP Activity by Examples in Reconstituted Buffer Assay.

<u>Ex.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>IC₅₀</u> (μ M)	<u>Ex.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>IC₅₀</u> (μ M)
8	0.0008	42	0.38
11	0.001	27	0.44
19	0.004	26	0.53
9	0.008	29	0.72
10	0.012	3	0.76
2	0.014	28	0.86
4	0.014	32	1.2
20	0.027	25	1.4
22	0.027	39	1.6
12	0.034	15	1.6
14	0.04	30	2.7
18	0.044	33B	3.2
16	0.049	5	3.4
43	0.058	31	3.5
23	0.066	7	4.9
34	0.076	44	6.8
41	0.086	17	18
21	0.11	6	68
13	0.13	44A	> 50
1	0.14		
33	0.15		
38	0.18		
36	0.20		
37	0.21		
40	0.23		
35	0.28		
24	0.33		

Table 10. Inhibition of CETP Activity by
Examples in Human Plasma Assay.

<u>Ex.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>IC₅₀</u> (μ M)
8	0.049
11	0.072
10	0.11
22	0.14
19	0.19
20	0.3
18	0.44
14	0.59
9	0.62
2	0.65
4	0.65
16	0.77
12	0.79
34	1.4
43	1.5
23	2.0
1	5.6
41	7.2
42	11
3	20

Table 11. Inhibition of CETP-mediated Transfer in Hamster

Ex. No.	Single Oral Dose	% Inhibition of Transfer
8	10 mpk	35

Table 12. Inhibition of CETP-mediated Transfer in hCETP Mice.

Ex. No.	Single Oral Dose	% Inhibition of Transfer
8	60 mpk	40

Table 13. Change in Lipoprotein Profile in Hamster.

Ex. No.	Oral Dose qd, 5 days	% Change in Lipoprotein Profile		
		HDL	LDL	VLDL
8	30 mpk	12	-12	-22

Table 14. Change in Lipoprotein Profile in hCETP Mice.

Ex. No.	Oral Dose qd, 5 days	% Change in Lipoprotein Profile		
		HDL	LDL	VLDL
8	30 mpk	12	20	---

72222-787

212

CLAIMS:

1. The compound (2R)-3-[[3-(4-chloro-3-ethylphenoxy)phenyl][[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]-methyl]amino]-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol or a
5 pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
2. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
- 10 3. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 2 for use in decreasing the concentrations of low density lipoprotein and raising the level of high density lipoprotein in a subject.
4. The pharmaceutical composition according to
15 claim 2 for use in the treatment of hyperlipoproteinaemia in a subject.
5. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 2 for use in the treatment of hypercholesterolaemia in a subject.
- 20 6. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 2 for use in the treatment of atherosclerosis in a subject.
7. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 2 for use in the treatment or prevention of a CETP-
25 mediated disorder in a subject.
8. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 2 for use in the treatment of coronary artery disease in a subject.

72222-787

213

9. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 2 for use in the prevention of coronary artery disease in a subject.

10. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 2 for use in the prevention of a cerebral vascular accident in a subject.

11. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 2 for use in the treatment or prevention of dyslipidaemia in a subject.

10 12. Use of a therapeutically effective amount of the compound as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for decreasing the concentrations of low density lipoprotein and raising the level of high density lipoprotein in a subject.

15 13. Use of a therapeutically effective amount of the compound as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for the treatment of hyperlipoproteinaemia in a subject.

14. Use of a therapeutically effective amount of the compound as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for the treatment of hypercholesterolaemia in a subject.

15. Use of a therapeutically effective amount of the compound as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for the treatment of atherosclerosis in a subject.

16. Use of a therapeutically effective amount of the compound as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for the treatment or prevention of a CETP-mediated disorder in a subject.

72222-787

214

17. Use of a therapeutically effective amount of the compound as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for the treatment of coronary artery disease in a subject.

5 18. Use of a therapeutically effective amount of the compound as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for the prevention of coronary artery disease in a subject.

10 19. Use of a therapeutically effective amount of the compound as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for the prevention of a cerebral vascular accident in a subject.

20. Use of a therapeutically effective amount of the compound as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for the treatment or prevention of dyslipidaemia in a subject.

21. The compound as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in decreasing the concentrations of low density lipoprotein and raising the level of high density lipoprotein in a subject.

22. The compound as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use for the treatment of hyperlipoproteinaemia in a subject.

23. The compound as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use for the treatment of hypercholesterolaemia in a subject.

24. The compound as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the treatment of atherosclerosis in a subject.

72222-787

215

25. The compound as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the treatment or prevention of a CETP-mediated disorder in a subject.

5 26. The compound as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the treatment of coronary artery disease in a subject.

27. The compound as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the
10 prevention of coronary artery disease in a subject.

28. The compound as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the prevention of a cerebral vascular accident in a subject.

29. The compound as defined in claim 1, or a
15 pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the treatment or prevention of dyslipidaemia in a subject.

30. Use of the compound as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the preparation of a medicament for decreasing the concentrations of low
20 density lipoprotein and raising the level of high density lipoprotein in a subject.

31. Use of the compound as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of hyperlipoproteinaemia
25 in a subject.

32. Use of the compound as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of hypercholesterolaemia in a subject.

72222-787

216

33. Use of the compound as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of atherosclerosis in a subject.

5 34. Use of the compound as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of a CETP-mediated disorder in a subject.

10 35. Use of the compound as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of coronary artery disease in a subject.

15 36. Use of the compound as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the preparation of a medicament for the prevention of coronary artery disease in a subject.

20 37. Use of the compound as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the preparation of a medicament for the prevention of a cerebral vascular accident in a subject.

38. Use of the compound as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of dyslipidaemia in a subject.