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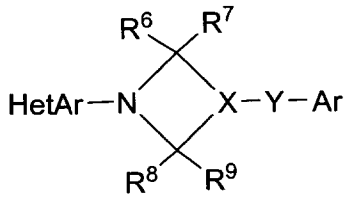
(54) Title: AZETIDINE DERIVATIVES AS INHIBITORS OF STEAROYL-COENZYME A DELTA-9 DESATURASE



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(57) Abstract: Azetidine derivatives of structural formula I are selective inhibitors of stearoyl-coenzyme A delta-9 desaturase (SCD1) relative to other known stearoyl-coenzyme A desaturases. The compounds of the present invention are useful for the prevention and treatment of conditions related to abnormal lipid synthesis and metabolism, including cardiovascular disease; atherosclerosis; obesity; diabetes; neurological disease; metabolic syndrome; insulin resistance; liver steatosis; and non-alcoholic steatohepatitis. (I)

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TITLE OF THE INVENTION

AZETIDINE DERIVATIVES AS INHIBITORS OF STEAROYL-COENZYME A DELTA-9 DESATURASE

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to azetidine derivatives which are inhibitors of stearoyl-coenzyme A delta-9 desaturase (SCD) and the use of such compounds to control, prevent and/or treat conditions or diseases mediated by SCD activity. The compounds of the present invention are useful for the control, prevention and treatment of conditions and diseases related to abnormal lipid synthesis and metabolism, including cardiovascular disease; atherosclerosis; obesity; diabetes; neurological disease; metabolic syndrome; insulin resistance; cancer; liver steatosis; and non-alcoholic steatohepatitis.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

At least three classes of fatty acyl-coenzyme A (CoA) desaturases (delta-5, delta-6 and delta-9 desaturases) are responsible for the formation of double bonds in mono- and polyunsaturated fatty acyl-CoAs derived from either dietary sources or *de novo* synthesis in mammals. The delta-9 specific stearoyl-CoA desaturases (SCDs) catalyze the rate-limiting formation of the cis-double bond at the C9-C10 position in monounsaturated fatty acyl-CoAs. The preferred substrates are stearoyl-CoA and palmitoyl-CoA, with the resulting oleoyl and palmitoleoyl-CoA as the main components in the biosynthesis of phospholipids, triglycerides, cholesterol esters and wax esters (Dobrzyn and Natami, Obesity Reviews, 6: 169-174 (2005)).

The rat liver microsomal SCD protein was first isolated and characterized in 1974 (Strittmatter et al., PNAS, 71: 4565-4569 (1974)). A number of mammalian SCD genes have since been cloned and studied from various species. For example, two genes have been identified from rat (SCD1 and SCD2, Thiede et al., J. Biol. Chem., 261, 13230-13235 (1986)), Mihara, K., J. Biochem. (Tokyo), 108: 1022-1029 (1990)); four genes from mouse (SCD1, SCD2, SCD3 and SCD4) (Miyazaki et al., J. Biol. Chem., 278: 33904-33911 (2003)); and two genes from human (SCD1 and ACOD4 (SCD2)), (Zhang, et al., Biochem. J., 340: 255-264 (1991); Beiraghi, et al., Gene, 309: 11-21 (2003); Zhang et al., Biochem. J., 388: 135-142 (2005)). The involvement of SCDs in fatty acid metabolism has been known in rats and mice since the 1970's (Oshino, N., Arch. Biochem. Biophys., 149: 378-387 (1972)). This has been further supported by the biological studies of a) Asebia mice that carry the natural mutation in the SCD1 gene (Zheng et al., Nature Genetics, 23: 268-270 (1999)), b) SCD1-null mice from targeted gene deletion (Ntambi, et al., PNAS, 99: 11482-11486 (2002), and c) the suppression of SCD1 expression during leptin-induced weight loss (Cohen et al., Science, 297: 240-243 (2002)). The potential benefits of pharmacological inhibition of SCD activity has been demonstrated with

anti-sense oligonucleotide inhibitors (ASO) in mice (Jiang, et al., J. Clin. Invest., 115: 1030-1038 (2005)). ASO inhibition of SCD activity reduced fatty acid synthesis and increased fatty acid oxidation in primary mouse hepatocytes. Treatment of mice with SCD-ASOs resulted in the prevention of diet-induced obesity, reduced body adiposity, hepatomegaly, steatosis, postprandial plasma insulin and glucose levels, reduced *de novo* fatty acid synthesis, decreased expression of lipogenic genes, and increased expression of genes promoting energy expenditure in liver and adipose tissues. Thus, SCD inhibition represents a novel therapeutic strategy in the treatment of obesity and related metabolic disorders.

There is compelling evidence to support that elevated SCD activity in humans is directly implicated in several common disease processes. For example, there is an elevated hepatic lipogenesis to triglyceride secretion in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease patients (Diraison, et al., Diabetes Metabolism, 29: 478-485 (2003)); Donnelly, et al., J. Clin. Invest., 115: 1343-1351 (2005)). The postprandial *de novo* lipogenesis is significantly elevated in obese subjects (Marques-Lopes, et al., American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 73: 252-261 (2001)). There is a significant correlation between a high SCD activity and an increased cardiovascular risk profile including elevated plasma triglycerides, a high body mass index and reduced plasma HDL (Attie, et al., J. Lipid Res., 43: 1899-1907 (2002)). SCD activity plays a key role in controlling the proliferation and survival of human transformed cells (Scaglia and Igal, J. Biol. Chem., (2005)).

Other than the above mentioned anti-sense oligonucleotides, inhibitors of SCD activity include non-selective thia-fatty acid substrate analogs [B. Behrouzian and P.H. Buist, Prostaglandins, Leukotrienes, and Essential Fatty Acids, 68: 107-112 (2003)], cyclopropenoid fatty acids (Raju and Reiser, J. Biol. Chem., 242: 379-384 (1967)), certain conjugated long-chain fatty acid isomers (Park, et al., Biochim. Biophys. Acta, 1486: 285-292 (2000)), a series of pyridazine derivatives disclosed in published international patent application publications WO 2005/011653, WO 2005/011654, WO 2005/011656, WO 2005/011656, and WO 2005/011657, all assigned to Xenon Pharmaceuticals, Inc., and a series of heterocyclic derivatives disclosed international patent application publications WO 2006/014168, WO 2006/034279, WO 2006/034312, WO 2006/034315, WO 2006/034338, WO 2006/034341, WO 2006/034440, WO 2006/034441, and WO 2006/034446, all assigned to Xenon Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

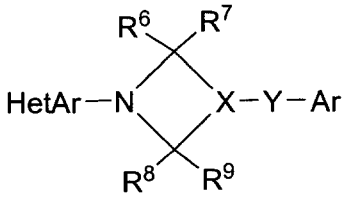
The present invention is concerned with novel azetidine derivatives as inhibitors of stearoyl-CoA delta-9 desaturase which are useful in the treatment and/or prevention of various conditions and diseases mediated by SCD activity including those related, but not limited, to elevated lipid levels, as exemplified in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, cardiovascular disease, obesity, diabetes, metabolic syndrome, and insulin resistance.

The role of stearoyl-coenzyme A desaturase in lipid metabolism has been described by M. Miyazaki and J.M. Ntambi, Prostaglandins, Leukotrienes, and Essential Fatty Acids, 68: 113-121 (2003). The therapeutic potential of the pharmacological manipulation of

SCD activity has been described by A. Dobryzn and J.M. Ntambi, in "Stearoyl-CoA desaturase as a new drug target for obesity treatment" Obesity Reviews, 6: 169-174 (2005).

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to azetidine derivatives of structural formula I:



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These azetidine derivatives are effective as inhibitors of SCD. They are therefore useful for the treatment, control or prevention of disorders responsive to the inhibition of SCD, such as diabetes, insulin resistance, lipid disorders, obesity, atherosclerosis, and metabolic syndrome.

The present invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising the compounds of the present invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The present invention also relates to methods for the treatment, control, or prevention of disorders, diseases, or conditions responsive to inhibition of SCD in a subject in need thereof by administering the compounds and pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention.

The present invention also relates to methods for the treatment, control, or prevention of Type 2 diabetes, insulin resistance, obesity, lipid disorders, atherosclerosis, and metabolic syndrome by administering the compounds and pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention.

The present invention also relates to methods for the treatment, control, or prevention of obesity by administering the compounds of the present invention in combination with a therapeutically effective amount of another agent known to be useful to treat the condition.

The present invention also relates to methods for the treatment, control, or prevention of Type 2 diabetes by administering the compounds of the present invention in combination with a therapeutically effective amount of another agent known to be useful to treat the condition.

The present invention also relates to methods for the treatment, control, or prevention of atherosclerosis by administering the compounds of the present invention in

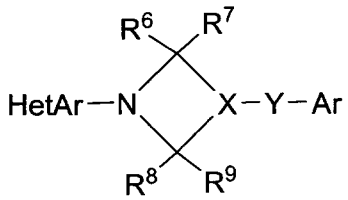
combination with a therapeutically effective amount of another agent known to be useful to treat the condition.

The present invention also relates to methods for the treatment, control, or prevention of lipid disorders by administering the compounds of the present invention in combination with a therapeutically effective amount of another agent known to be useful to treat the condition.

The present invention also relates to methods for treating metabolic syndrome by administering the compounds of the present invention in combination with a therapeutically effective amount of another agent known to be useful to treat the condition.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is concerned with azetidine derivatives useful as inhibitors of SCD. Compounds of the present invention are described by structural formula I:



(I)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; wherein

X-Y is N-C(O), N-CR^1R^2, CH-O, CH-$S(O)_p$, CH-NR^{10}, or CH-CR^1R^2;

Ar is phenyl, benzyl, naphthyl, or pyridyl each of which is optionally substituted with one to five substituents independently selected from R^3;

HetAr represents an heteroaromatic ring selected from the group consisting of:

oxazolyl,
thiazolyl,
imidazolyl,
pyrazolyl,
isoxazolyl,
isothiazolyl,
pyridazinyl,
pyridinyl,
1,2,4-oxadiazolyl,
1,3,4-oxadiazolyl,
1,2,5-oxadiazolyl,
1,2,3-oxadiazolyl,
1,2,4-thiadiazolyl,

1,2,5-thiadiazolyl,
1,3,4-thiadiazolyl,
1,2,3-thiadiazolyl,
1,2,4-triazolyl,
1,2,3-triazolyl,
tetrazolyl,
benzthiazolyl,
benzoxazolyl,
benzimidazolyl,
benzisoxazolyl, and
benzisothiazolyl;

in which the heteroaromatic ring is optionally substituted with one to two substituents independently selected from R^5;

R^1 and R^2 are each independently hydrogen or C_{1-3} alkyl, wherein alkyl is optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from fluorine and hydroxy;

each R^5 is independently selected from the group consisting of

C_{1-6} alkyl,
C_{2-4} alkenyl,
$(CH_2)_nOR^4$,
$(CH_2)_n$-phenyl,
$(CH_2)_n$-naphthyl,
$(CH_2)_n$-heteroaryl,
$(CH_2)_n$-heterocyclyl,
$(CH_2)_nC_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl,
halogen,
$(CH_2)_nN(R^4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nC{\equiv}N$,
$(CH_2)_nCO_2R^4$,
$(CH_2)_nOC(O)R^4$,
$(CH_2)_nCOR^4$,
NO_2,
$(CH_2)_nNR^4SO_2R^4$
$(CH_2)_nSO_2N(R^4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nS(O)_pR^4$,
$(CH_2)_nNR^4C(O)N(R^4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nC(O)N(R^4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nC(O)N(OR^4)R^4$,

$(CH_2)_nC(O)N(NH_2)R^4$,
$(CH_2)_nC(O)NR^4NC(O)R^4$;
$(CH_2)_nNR^4C(O)R^4$,
$(CH_2)_nNR^4CO_2R^4$,
$(CH_2)_nP(=O)(OR_4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nOP(=O)(OR_4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nO(CH_2)_nP(=O)(OR_4)_2$,
$O(CH_2)_nC(O)N(R^4)_2$,
CF_3,
CH_2CF_3,
OCF_3, and
OCH_2CF_3;

in which phenyl, naphthyl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and heterocyclyl are optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from halogen, hydroxy, C_{1-4} alkoxy, C_{1-4} alkylsulfonyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, carboxy-C_{1-3} alkyl, C_{1-3} alkyloxycarbonyl-C_{1-3} alkyl, and C_{1-4} alkyl wherein alkyl is optionally substituted with hydroxy or one to three fluorines; and wherein any methylene (CH_2) carbon atom in R^5 is optionally substituted with one to two groups independently selected from fluorine, hydroxy, and C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with one to five fluorines; or two substituents when on the same methylene (CH_2) group are taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached to form a cyclopropyl group;

each R^3 is independently selected from the group consisting of:

C_{1-6} alkyl,
$(CH_2)_nOR^4$,
$(CH_2)_n$-phenyl,
$(CH_2)_n$-naphthyl,
$(CH_2)_n$-heteroaryl,
$(CH_2)_n$-heterocyclyl,
$(CH_2)_nC_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl,
halogen,
$(CH_2)_nN(R^4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nC{\equiv}N$,
$(CH_2)_nCO_2R^4$,
$(CH_2)_nCOR^4$,
NO_2,
$(CH_2)_nNR^4SO_2R^4$
$(CH_2)_nSO_2N(R^4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nS(O)_pR^4$,

$(CH_2)_nNR^4C(O)N(R^4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nC(O)N(R^4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nC(O)N(OR^4)R^4$,
$(CH_2)_nC(O)N(NH_2)R^4$,
$(CH_2)_nNR^4C(O)R^4$,
$(CH_2)_nNR^4CO_2R^4$,
$O(CH_2)_nC(O)N(R^4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nP(=O)(OR_4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nOP(=O)(OR_4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nO(CH_2)_nP(=O)(OR_4)_2$,
CF_3,
CH_2CF_3,
OCF_3, and
OCH_2CF_3;

in which phenyl, naphthyl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and heterocyclyl are optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from halogen, hydroxy, C_{1-4} alkoxy, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, and C_{1-4} alkyl wherein alkyl is optionally substituted with hydroxy or one to three fluorines; and wherein any methylene (CH_2) carbon atom in R^3 is optionally substituted with one to two groups independently selected from fluorine, hydroxy, and C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with one to five fluorines; or two substituents when on the same methylene (CH_2) group are taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached to form a cyclopropyl group;

each R^4 is independently selected from the group consisting of
hydrogen,
C_{1-6} alkyl,
$(CH_2)_m$-phenyl,
$(CH_2)_m$-heteroaryl,
$(CH_2)_m$-naphthyl, and
$(CH_2)_mC_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl;

wherein alkyl, phenyl, heteroaryl, and cycloalkyl are optionally substituted with one to three groups independently selected from halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, and C_{1-4} alkoxy; or two R^4 groups together with the atom to which they are attached form a 4- to 8-membered mono- or bicyclic ring system optionally containing an additional heteroatom selected from O, S, and NC_{1-4} alkyl;

each n is independently 0, 1 or 2;

each p is independently 0, 1, or 2;

each m is independently 0, 1 or 2;

R^6, R^7, R^8, and R^9 are each independently hydrogen, fluorine, or C_{1-3} alkyl, wherein alkyl is optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from fluorine and hydroxy; and

R^{10} is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with one to five fluorines.

In one embodiment of the compounds of the present invention, X-Y is N-C(O). In a class of this embodiment, HetAr is 2-thiazolyl or pyridazin-3-yl each of which is optionally substituted with one to two substituents independently selected from R^5 as defined above. In a subclass of this class of this embodiment, Ar is phenyl or benzyl each of which is optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from R^3 as defined above. In another subclass of this class, HetAr is pyridazin-3-yl substituted at the C-6 position of the pyridazine ring with R^5. In yet another subclass of this class, HetAr is 2-thiazolyl substituted at the C-5 position of the thiazole ring with R^5.

In a second embodiment of the compounds of the present invention, X-Y is CH-O. In a class of this embodiment, HetAr is 2-thiazolyl or pyridazin-3-yl each of which is optionally substituted with one to two groups independently selected from R^5 as defined above. In a subclass of this class of this second embodiment, Ar is phenyl or benzyl each of which is optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from R^3 as defined above. In another subclass of this class, HetAr is pyridazin-3-yl substituted at the C-6 position of the pyridazine ring with R^5. In yet another subclass of this class, HetAr is 2-thiazolyl substituted at the C-5 position of the thiazole ring with R^5.

In a third embodiment of the compounds of the present invention, X-Y is $CH\text{-}S(O)_p$. In a class of this embodiment, HetAr is 2-thiazolyl or pyridazin-3-yl each of which is optionally substituted with one to two groups independently selected from R^5 as defined above. In a subclass of this class of this third embodiment, p is 0 and Ar is phenyl or benzyl each of which is optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from R^3 as defined above. In another subclass of this class, HetAr is pyridazin-3-yl substituted at the C-6 position of the pyridazine ring with R^5. In yet another subclass of this class, HetAr is 2-thiazolyl substituted at the C-5 position of the thiazole ring with R^5.

In a fourth embodiment of the compounds of the present invention, X-Y is $N\text{-}CR^1R^2$. In a class of this embodiment, HetAr is 2-thiazolyl or pyridazin-3-yl each of which is optionally substituted with one to two groups independently selected from R^5 as defined above. In a subclass of this class of this fourth embodiment, R^1 and R^2 are hydrogen and Ar is phenyl or benzyl each of which is optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from R^3 as defined above. In another subclass of this class, HetAr is pyridazin-3-yl substituted at the C-6 position of the pyridazine ring with R^5. In yet another subclass of this class, HetAr is 2-thiazolyl substituted at the C-5 position of the thiazole ring with R^5.

In a fifth embodiment of the compounds of the present invention, X-Y is

CH-NR^{10}. In a class of this embodiment, HetAr is 2-thiazolyl or pyridazin-3-yl each of which is optionally substituted with one to two groups independently selected from R^5 as defined above. In a subclass of this class of this fifth embodiment, R^{10} is hydrogen and Ar is phenyl or benzyl each of which is optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from R^3 as defined above. In another subclass of this class, HetAr is pyridazin-3-yl substituted at the C-6 position of the pyridazine ring with R^5. In yet another subclass of this class, HetAr is 2-thiazolyl substituted at the C-5 position of the thiazole ring with R^5.

In a sixth embodiment of the compounds of the present invention, X-Y is CH-CR^{1}R^2. In a class of this embodiment, HetAr is 2-thiazolyl or pyridazin-3-yl each of which is optionally substituted with one to two groups independently selected from R^5 as defined above. In a subclass of this class of this sixth embodiment, R^1 and R^2 are hydrogen and Ar is phenyl or benzyl each of which is optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from R^3 as defined above. In another subclass of this class, HetAr is pyridazin-3-yl substituted at the C-6 position of the pyridazine ring with R^5. In yet another subclass of this class, HetAr is 2-thiazolyl substituted at the C-5 position of the thiazole ring with R^5.

In a further embodiment of the compounds of the present invention, R^6, R^7, R^8, and R^9 are hydrogen.

In yet a further embodiment of the compounds of the present invention, each R^3 is independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C$_{1-4}$ alkyl, trifluoromethyl, C$_{1-4}$ alkylsulfonyl, cyano, and C$_{1-4}$ alkoxy.

In yet a further embodiment of the compounds of the present invention, each R^5 is independently selected from the group consisting of:

halogen,

C$_{1-4}$ alkyl,

cyano,

C(O)N(R^4)$_2$,

C(O)N(NH$_2$)R^4,

C(O)R^4,

CO$_2$R^4,

CH$_2$CO$_2$R^4,

CH$_2$OCOR^4,

CH$_2$OR^4, wherein CH$_2$ is optionally substituted with one to substituents independently from hydroxy, fluorine, and methyl,

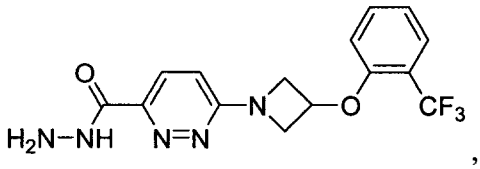
NR^{4}C(O)R^4,

SO$_2$N(R^4)$_2$, and

heteroaryl selected from the group consisting of 1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl, 1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl, 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl, 2- thiazolyl, and 2*H*-tetrazol-5-yl, wherein heteroaryl is optionally substituted with one to two substituents independently selected from halogen, hydroxy, C_{1-4} alkoxy, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, and C_{1-4} alkyl wherein alkyl is optionally substituted with hydroxy or one to three fluorines.

In a class of this embodiment, R^5 is 1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl, 1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl, or 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl, each of which is optionally substituted with one to two substituents independently selected from halogen, hydroxy, hydroxymethyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, and C_{1-3} alkyl wherein alkyl is optionally substituted with one to three fluorines.

Illustrative, but nonlimiting examples, of compounds of the present invention that are useful as inhibitors of SCD are the following: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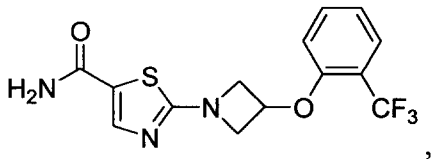
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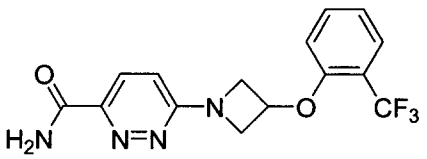
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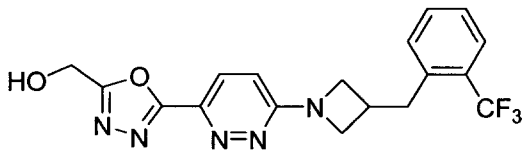
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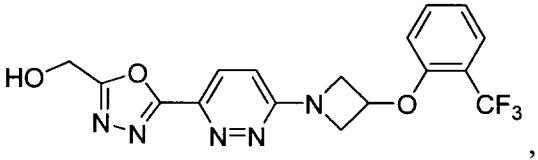
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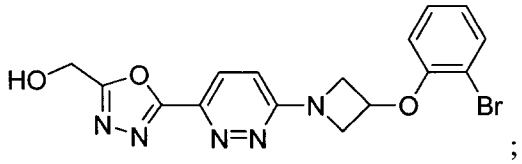


;

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

As used herein the following definitions are applicable.

"Alkyl", as well as other groups having the prefix "alk", such as alkoxy and alkanoyl, means carbon chains which may be linear or branched, and combinations thereof, unless the carbon chain is defined otherwise. Examples of alkyl groups include methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, sec- and tert-butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, and the like. Where the specified number of carbon atoms permits, e.g., from C_{3-10}, the term alkyl also includes cycloalkyl groups, and combinations of linear or branched alkyl chains combined with cycloalkyl structures. When no number of carbon atoms is specified, C_{1-6} is intended.

"Cycloalkyl" is a subset of alkyl and means a saturated carbocyclic ring having a specified number of carbon atoms. Examples of cycloalkyl include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, cyclooctyl, and the like. A cycloalkyl group generally is monocyclic unless stated otherwise. Cycloalkyl groups are saturated unless otherwise defined.

The term "alkoxy" refers to straight or branched chain alkoxides of the number of carbon atoms specified (e.g., C_{1-6} alkoxy), or any number within this range [i.e., methoxy (MeO-), ethoxy, isopropoxy, etc.].

The term "alkylthio" refers to straight or branched chain alkylsulfides of the number of carbon atoms specified (e.g., C_{1-6} alkylthio), or any number within this range [i.e., methylthio (MeS-), ethylthio, isopropylthio, etc.].

The term "alkylamino" refers to straight or branched alkylamines of the number of carbon atoms specified (e.g., C_{1-6} alkylamino), or any number within this range [i.e., methylamino, ethylamino, isopropylamino, t-butylamino, etc.].

The term "alkylsulfonyl" refers to straight or branched chain alkylsulfones of the number of carbon atoms specified (e.g., C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl), or any number within this range [i.e., methylsulfonyl ($MeSO_2$-), ethylsulfonyl, isopropylsulfonyl, etc.].

The term "alkylsulfinyl" refers to straight or branched chain alkylsulfoxides of the number of carbon atoms specified (e.g., C_{1-6} alkylsulfinyl), or any number within this range [i.e., methylsulfinyl (MeSO-), ethylsulfinyl, isopropylsulfinyl, etc.].

The term "alkyloxycarbonyl" refers to straight or branched chain esters of a carboxylic acid derivative of the present invention of the number of carbon atoms specified (e.g., C_{1-6} alkyloxycarbonyl), or any number within this range [i.e., methyloxycarbonyl (MeOCO-), ethyloxycarbonyl, or butyloxycarbonyl].

"Aryl" means a mono- or polycyclic aromatic ring system containing carbon ring atoms. The preferred aryls are monocyclic or bicyclic 6-10 membered aromatic ring systems. Phenyl and naphthyl are preferred aryls. The most preferred aryl is phenyl.

"Heterocyclyl" refer to saturated or unsaturated non-aromatic rings or ring systems containing at least one heteroatom selected from O, S and N, further including the oxidized forms of sulfur, namely SO and SO_2. Examples of heterocycles include tetrahydrofuran (THF), dihydrofuran, 1,4-dioxane, morpholine, 1,4-dithiane, piperazine, piperidine, 1,3-dioxolane, imidazolidine, imidazoline, pyrroline, pyrrolidine, tetrahydropyran, dihydropyran, oxathiolane, dithiolane, 1,3-dioxane, 1,3-dithiane, oxathiane, thiomorpholine, 2-oxopiperidin-1-yl, 2-oxopyrrolidin-1-yl, 2-oxoazetidin-1-yl, 1,2,4-oxadiazin-5(6*H*)-one-3-yl, and the like.

"Heteroaryl" means an aromatic or partially aromatic heterocycle that contains at least one ring heteroatom selected from O, S and N. Heteroaryls thus includes heteroaryls fused to other kinds of rings, such as aryls, cycloalkyls and heterocycles that are not aromatic. Examples of heteroaryl groups include: pyrrolyl, isoxazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyridyl, oxazolyl, oxadiazolyl (in particular, 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl and 1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl), thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, imidazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, furyl, triazinyl, thienyl, pyrimidyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzothiadiazolyl, dihydrobenzofuranyl, indolinyl, pyridazinyl, indazolyl, isoindolyl, dihydrobenzothienyl, indolizinyl, cinnolinyl, phthalazinyl, quinazolinyl, naphthyridinyl, carbazolyl, benzodioxolyl, quinoxalinyl, purinyl, furazanyl, isobenzylfuranyl, benzimidazolyl, benzofuranyl, benzothienyl, quinolyl, indolyl, isoquinolyl, dibenzofuranyl, and the like. For heterocyclyl and heteroaryl groups, rings and ring systems containing from 3-15 atoms are included, forming 1-3 rings.

"Halogen" refers to fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine. Chlorine and fluorine are generally preferred. Fluorine is most preferred when the halogens are substituted on an alkyl or alkoxy group (e.g. CF_3O and CF_3CH_2O).

Compounds of structural formula I may contain one or more asymmetric centers and can thus occur as racemates and racemic mixtures, single enantiomers, diastereomeric mixtures and individual diastereomers. The present invention is meant to comprehend all such isomeric forms of the compounds of structural formula I.

Compounds of structural formula I may be separated into their individual diastereoisomers by, for example, fractional crystallization from a suitable solvent, for example methanol or ethyl acetate or a mixture thereof, or via chiral chromatography using an optically active stationary phase. Absolute stereochemistry may be determined by X-ray crystallography of crystalline products or crystalline intermediates which are derivatized, if necessary, with a reagent containing an asymmetric center of known absolute configuration.

Alternatively, any stereoisomer of a compound of the general structural formula I may be obtained by stereospecific synthesis using optically pure starting materials or reagents of known absolute configuration.

If desired, racemic mixtures of the compounds may be separated so that the individual enantiomers are isolated. The separation can be carried out by methods well known in the art, such as the coupling of a racemic mixture of compounds to an enantiomerically pure compound to form a diastereomeric mixture, followed by separation of the individual diastereomers by standard methods, such as fractional crystallization or chromatography. The coupling reaction is often the formation of salts using an enantiomerically pure acid or base. The diasteromeric derivatives may then be converted to the pure enantiomers by cleavage of the added chiral residue. The racemic mixture of the compounds can also be separated directly by chromatographic methods utilizing chiral stationary phases, which methods are well known in the art.

Some of the compounds described herein contain olefinic double bonds, and unless specified otherwise, are meant to include both E and Z geometric isomers.

Some of the compounds described herein may exist as tautomers, which have different points of attachment of hydrogen accompanied by one or more double bond shifts. For example, a ketone and its enol form are keto-enol tautomers. The individual tautomers as well as mixtures thereof are encompassed with compounds of the present invention.

It will be understood that, as used herein, references to the compounds of structural formula I are meant to also include the pharmaceutically acceptable salts, and also salts that are not pharmaceutically acceptable when they are used as precursors to the free compounds or their pharmaceutically acceptable salts or in other synthetic manipulations.

The compounds of the present invention may be administered in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt. The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salt" refers to salts prepared from pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic bases or acids including inorganic or organic bases and inorganic or organic acids. Salts of basic compounds encompassed within the term "pharmaceutically acceptable salt" refer to non-toxic salts of the compounds of this invention which are generally prepared by reacting the free base with a suitable organic or inorganic acid. Representative salts of basic compounds of the present invention include, but are not limited to, the following: acetate, benzenesulfonate, benzoate, bicarbonate, bisulfate, bitartrate, borate, bromide, camsylate, carbonate, chloride, clavulanate, citrate, edetate, edisylate, estolate, esylate, fumarate, gluceptate, gluconate, glutamate, hexylresorcinate, hydrobromide, hydrochloride, hydroxynaphthoate, iodide, isothionate, lactate, lactobionate, laurate, malate, maleate, mandelate, mesylate, methylbromide, methylnitrate, methylsulfate, mucate, napsylate, nitrate, N-methylglucamine ammonium salt, oleate, oxalate, pamoate (embonate), palmitate, pantothenate, phosphate/diphosphate, polygalacturonate, salicylate, stearate, sulfate, subacetate,

succinate, tannate, tartrate, teoclate, tosylate, triethiodide and valerate. Furthermore, where the compounds of the invention carry an acidic moiety, suitable pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof include, but are not limited to, salts derived from inorganic bases including aluminum, ammonium, calcium, copper, ferric, ferrous, lithium, magnesium, manganic, mangamous, potassium, sodium, zinc, and the like. Particularly preferred are the ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium salts. Salts derived from pharmaceutically acceptable organic non-toxic bases include salts of primary, secondary, and tertiary amines, cyclic amines, and basic ion-exchange resins, such as arginine, betaine, caffeine, choline, N,N-dibenzylethylenediamine, diethylamine, 2-diethylaminoethanol, 2-dimethylaminoethanol, ethanolamine, ethylenediamine, N-ethylmorpholine, N-ethylpiperidine, glucamine, glucosamine, histidine, isopropylamine, lysine, methylglucamine, morpholine, piperazine, piperidine, polyamine resins, procaine, purines, theobromine, triethylamine, trimethylamine, tripropylamine, tromethamine, and the like.

Also, in the case of a carboxylic acid (-COOH) or alcohol group being present in the compounds of the present invention, pharmaceutically acceptable esters of carboxylic acid derivatives, such as methyl, ethyl, or pivaloyloxymethyl, or acyl derivatives of alcohols, such as acetyl, pivaloyl, benzoyl, and aminoacyl, can be employed. Included are those esters and acyl groups known in the art for modifying the solubility or hydrolysis characteristics for use as sustained-release or prodrug formulations.

Solvates, in particular hydrates, of the compounds of structural formula I are included in the present invention as well.

The subject compounds are useful in a method of inhibiting the stearoyl-coenzyme A delta-9 desaturase enzyme (SCD) in a patient such as a mammal in need of such inhibition comprising the administration of an effective amount of the compound. The compounds of the present invention are therefore useful to control, prevent, and/or treat conditions and diseases mediated by high or abnormal SCD enzyme activity.

Thus, one aspect of the present invention concerns a method of treating hyperglycemia, diabetes or insulin resistance in a mammalian patient in need of such treatment, which comprises administering to said patient an effective amount of a compound in accordance with structural formula I or a pharmaceutically salt or solvate thereof.

A second aspect of the present invention concerns a method of treating non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (Type 2 diabetes) in a mammalian patient in need of such treatment comprising administering to the patient an antidiabetic effective amount of a compound in accordance with structural formula I.

A third aspect of the present invention concerns a method of treating obesity in a mammalian patient in need of such treatment comprising administering to said patient a compound in accordance with structural formula I in an amount that is effective to treat obesity.

A fourth aspect of the invention concerns a method of treating metabolic syndrome and its sequelae in a mammalian patient in need of such treatment comprising administering to said patient a compound in accordance with structural formula I in an amount that is effective to treat metabolic syndrome and its sequelae. The sequelae of the metabolic syndrome include hypertension, elevated blood glucose levels, high triglycerides, and low levels of HDL cholesterol.

A fifth aspect of the invention concerns a method of treating a lipid disorder selected from the group conisting of dyslipidemia, hyperlipidemia, hypertriglyceridemia, hypercholesterolemia, low HDL and high LDL in a mammalian patient in need of such treatment comprising administering to said patient a compound in accordance with structural formula I in an amount that is effective to treat said lipid disorder.

A sixth aspect of the invention concerns a method of treating atherosclerosis in a mammalian patient in need of such treatment comprising administering to said patient a compound in accordance with structural formula I in an amount effective to treat atherosclerosis.

A seventh aspect of the invention concerns a method of treating cancer in a mammalian patient in need of such treatment comprising administering to said patient a compound in accordance with structural formula I in an amount effective to treat cancer. In one embodiment of this aspect of the invention, the cancer is liver cancer.

A further aspect of the invention concerns a method of treating a condition selected from the group consisting of (1) hyperglycemia, (2) low glucose tolerance, (3) insulin resistance, (4) obesity, (5) lipid disorders, (6) dyslipidemia, (7) hyperlipidemia, (8) hypertriglyceridemia, (9) hypercholesterolemia, (10) low HDL levels, (11) high LDL levels, (12) atherosclerosis and its sequelae, (13) vascular restenosis, (14) pancreatitis, (15) abdominal obesity, (16) neurodegenerative disease, (17) retinopathy, (18) nephropathy, (19) neuropathy, (20) non-alcoholic fatty liver disease or liver steatosis, (21) non-alcoholic steatohepatitis, (22) polycystic ovary syndrome, (23) sleep-disordered breathing, (24) metabolic syndrome, (25) liver fibrosis, (26) cirrhosis of the liver; and (27) other conditions and disorders where insulin resistance is a component, in a mammalian patient in need of such treatment comprising administering to the patient a compound in accordance with structural formula I in an amount that is effective to treat said condition.

Yet a further aspect of the invention concerns a method of delaying the onset of a condition selected from the group consisting of (1) hyperglycemia, (2) low glucose tolerance, (3) insulin resistance, (4) obesity, (5) lipid disorders, (6) dyslipidemia, (7) hyperlipidemia, (8) hypertriglyceridemia, (9) hypercholesterolemia, (10) low HDL levels, (11) high LDL levels, (12) atherosclerosis and its sequelae, (13) vascular restenosis, (14) pancreatitis, (15) abdominal obesity, (16) neurodegenerative disease, (17) retinopathy, (18) nephropathy, (19) neuropathy, (20) non-alcoholic fatty liver disease or liver steatosis, (21) non-alcoholic steatohepatitis, (22)

polycystic ovary syndrome, (23) sleep-disordered breathing, (24) metabolic syndrome, (25) liver fibrosis, (26) cirrhosis of the liver; and (27) other conditions and disorders where insulin resistance is a component, in a mammalian patient in need of such treatment comprising administering to the patient a compound in accordance with structural formula I in an amount that is effective to delay the onset of said condition.

Yet a further aspect of the invention concerns a method of reducing the risk of developing a condition selected from the group consisting of (1) hyperglycemia, (2) low glucose tolerance, (3) insulin resistance, (4) obesity, (5) lipid disorders, (6) dyslipidemia, (7) hyperlipidemia, (8) hypertriglyceridemia, (9) hypercholesterolemia, (10) low HDL levels, (11) high LDL levels, (12) atherosclerosis and its sequelae, (13) vascular restenosis, (14) pancreatitis, (15) abdominal obesity, (16) neurodegenerative disease, (17) retinopathy, (18) nephropathy, (19) neuropathy, (20) non-alcoholic fatty liver disease or liver steatosis, (21) non-alcoholic steatohepatitis, (22) polycystic ovary syndrome, (23) sleep-disordered breathing, (24) metabolic syndrome, (25) liver fibrosis, (26) cirrhosis of the liver; and (27) other conditions and disorders where insulin resistance is a component, in a mammalian patient in need of such treatment comprising administering to the patient a compound in accordance with structural formula I in an amount that is effective to reduce the risk of developing said condition.

In addition to primates, such as humans, a variety of other mammals can be treated according to the method of the present invention. For instance, mammals including, but not limited to, cows, sheep, goats, horses, dogs, cats, guinea pigs, rats or other bovine, ovine, equine, canine, feline, rodent, such as a mouse, species can be treated. However, the method can also be practiced in other species, such as avian species (e.g., chickens).

The present invention is further directed to a method for the manufacture of a medicament for inhibiting stearoyl-coenzyme A delta-9 desaturase enzyme activity in humans and animals comprising combining a compound of the present invention with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent. More particularly, the present invention is directed to the use of a compound of structural formula I in the manufacture of a medicament for use in treating a condition selected from the group consisting of hyperglycemia, Type 2 diabetes, insulin resistance, obesity, and a lipid disorder in a mammal, wherein the lipid disorder is selected from the group consisting of dyslipidemia, hyperlipidemia, hypertriglyceridemia, hypercholesterolemia, low HDL, and high LDL.

The subject treated in the present methods is generally a mammal, preferably a human being, male or female, in whom inhibition of stearoyl-coenzyme A delta-9 desaturase enzyme activity is desired. The term "therapeutically effective amount" means the amount of the subject compound that will elicit the biological or medical response of a tissue, system, animal or human that is being sought by the researcher, veterinarian, medical doctor or other clinician.

The term "composition" as used herein is intended to encompass a product comprising the specified ingredients in the specified amounts, as well as any product which results, directly or indirectly, from combination of the specified ingredients in the specified amounts. Such term in relation to pharmaceutical composition, is intended to encompass a product comprising the active ingredient(s) and the inert ingredient(s) that make up the carrier, as well as any product which results, directly or indirectly, from combination, complexation or aggregation of any two or more of the ingredients, or from dissociation of one or more of the ingredients, or from other types of reactions or interactions of one or more of the ingredients. Accordingly, the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention encompass any composition made by admixing a compound of the present invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. By "pharmaceutically acceptable" it is meant the carrier, diluent or excipient must be compatible with the other ingredients of the formulation and not deleterious to the recipient thereof.

The terms "administration of" and or "administering a" compound should be understood to mean providing a compound of the invention or a prodrug of a compound of the invention to the individual in need of treatment.

The utility of the compounds in accordance with the present invention as inhibitors of stearoyl-coenzyme A delta-9 desaturase (SCD) enzyme activity may be demonstrated by the following microsomal and whole-cell based assays:

I. SCD-induced rat liver microsome assay:

The activity of compounds of formula I against the SCD enzyme is determined by following the conversion of radiolabeled-stearoyl-CoA to oleoyl-CoA using SCD1-induced rat liver microsome and a previously published procedure with some modifications (Joshi, et al., J. Lipid Res., 18: 32-36 (1977)). After feeding wistar rats with a high carbohydrate/fat-free rodent diet (LabDiet # 5803, Purina) for 3 days, the SCD-induced livers were homogenized (1:10 w/v) in 250 mM sucrose, 1 mM EDTA, 5 mM DTT and 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5). After a 20 min centrifugation (18,000 xg/4 °C) to remove tissue and cell debris, the microsome was prepared by a 100,000 x g centrifugation (60 min) with the resulting pellet suspended in 100 mM sodium phosphate, 20% glycerol and 2 mM DTT. Test compound in 2 µL DMSO was incubated for 15 min.at room temperature with 180 µL of the microsome (typically at about 100 µg/mL, in Tris-HCl buffer (100 mM, pH 7.5), ATP (5 mM), Coenzyme A (0.1 mM), Triton X-100 (0.5 mM) and NADH (2 mM)). The reaction was initiated by the addition of 20 µL of [^{3}H]- Stearoyl- CoA (final concentration at 2 µM with the radioactivity concentration at 1 µCi/mL), and terminated by the addition of 150 µL of 1N sodium hydroxide. After 60 min at room temperature to hydrolyze the oleoyl-CoA and stearoyl-CoA, the solution was acidified by the addition of 150 µL of 15% phosphoric acid (v/v) in ethanol supplemented with 0.5 mg/mL stearic acid and 0.5 mg/mL oleic acid. [^{3}H]-oleic acid and [^{3}H]-stearic acid were then quantified on a HPLC that is

equipped with a C-18 reverse phase column and a Packard Flow Scintillation Analyzer. Alternatively, the reaction mixture (80 μL) was mixed with a calcium chloride/charcoal aqueous suspension (100 μL of 15% (w/v) charcoal plus 20 μL of 2 N $CaCl_2$). The resulting mixture was centrifuged to precipitate the radioactive fatty acid species into a stable pellet. Tritiated water from SCD-catalyzed desaturation of 9,10-[^{3}H]-stearoyl-CoA was quantified by counting 50 μL of the supernant on a scintillation counter.

II. Whole cell-based SCD (delta-9), delta-5 and delta-6 desaturase assays:

Human HepG2 cells were grown on 24-well plates in MEM media (Gibco cat# 11095-072) supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum at 37 °C under 5% CO_2 in a humidified incubator. Test compound dissolved in the media was incubated with the subconfluent cells for 15 min at 37 °C. [1-^{14}C]-stearic acid was added to each well to a final concentration of 0.05 μCi/mL to detect SCD-catalyzed [^{14}C]-oleic acid formation. 0.05 μCi/mL of [1-^{14}C]-eicosatrienoic acid or [1-^{14}C]-linolenic acid plus 10 μM of 2-amino-N-(3-chlorophenyl)benzamide (a delta-5 desaturase inhibitor) was used to index the delta-5 and delta-6 desaturase activities, respectively. After 4 h incubation at 37 °C, the culture media was removed and the labeled cells were washed with PBS (3 x 1 mL) at room temperature. The labeled cellular lipids were hydrolyzed under nitrogen at 65 °C for 1 h using 400 μL of 2N sodium hydroxide plus 50 μL of L-α-phosphatidylcholine (2 mg/mL in isopropanol, Sigma #P-3556). After acidification with phosphoric acid (60 μL), the radioactive species were extracted with 300 μL of acetonitrile and quantified on a HPLC that was equipped with a C-18 reverse phase column and a Packard Flow Scintillation Analyzer. The levels of [^{14}C]-oleic acid over [^{14}C]-stearic acid, [^{14}C]-arachidonic acid over [^{14}C]-eicosatrienoic acid, and [^{14}C]-eicosatetraenoic acid (8,11,14,17) over [^{14}C]-linolenic acid were used as the corresponding activity indices of SCD, delta-5 and delta-6 desaturase, respectively.

The SCD inhibitors of formula I, particularly the inhibitors of Examples 1 through 37 exhibit an inhibition constant IC_{50} of less than 1 μM and more typically less than 0.1 μM. Generally, the IC_{50} ratio for delta-5 or delta-6 desaturases to SCD for a compound of formula I, particularly for Examples 1 through 37, is at least about ten or more, and preferably about hundred or more.

In Vivo Efficacy of Compounds of the Present Invention:

The *in vivo* efficacy of compounds of formula I was determined by following the conversion of [1-^{14}C]-stearic acid to [1- ^{14}C]oleic acid in animals as exemplified below. Mice were dosed with a compound of formula I and one hour later the radioactive tracer, [1-^{14}C]-stearic acid, was dosed at 20 μCi/kg IV. At 3 h post dosing of the compound, the liver was harvested and then hydrolyzed in 10 N sodium hydroxide for 24 h at 80 °C, to obtain the total

liver fatty acid pool. After phosphoric acid acidification of the extract, the amount of [1-^{14}C]-stearic acid and [1-^{14}C]-oleic acid was quantified on a HPLC that was equipped with a C-18 reverse phase column and a Packard Flow Scintillation Analyzer.

The subject compounds are further useful in a method for the prevention or treatment of the aforementioned diseases, disorders and conditions in combination with other agents.

The compounds of the present invention may be used in combination with one or more other drugs in the treatment, prevention, suppression or amelioration of diseases or conditions for which compounds of Formula I or the other drugs may have utility, where the combination of the drugs together are safer or more effective than either drug alone. Such other drug(s) may be administered, by a route and in an amount commonly used therefor, contemporaneously or sequentially with a compound of Formula I. When a compound of Formula I is used contemporaneously with one or more other drugs, a pharmaceutical composition in unit dosage form containing such other drugs and the compound of Formula I is preferred. However, the combination therapy may also include therapies in which the compound of formula I and one or more other drugs are administered on different overlapping schedules. It is also contemplated that when used in combination with one or more other active ingredients, the compounds of the present invention and the other active ingredients may be used in lower doses than when each is used singly. Accordingly, the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention include those that contain one or more other active ingredients, in addition to a compound of Formula I.

Examples of other active ingredients that may be administered in combination with a compound of formula I, and either administered separately or in the same pharmaceutical composition, include, but are not limited to:

(a) dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DPP-IV) inhibitors;

(b) insulin sensitizers including (i) PPARγ agonists, such as the glitazones (e.g. troglitazone, pioglitazone, englitazone, MCC-555, rosiglitazone, balaglitazone, and the like) and other PPAR ligands, including PPARα/γ dual agonists, such as KRP-297, muraglitazar, naveglitazar, Galida, TAK-559, PPARα agonists, such as fenofibric acid derivatives (gemfibrozil, clofibrate, fenofibrate and bezafibrate), and selective PPARγ modulators (SPPARγM's), such as disclosed in WO 02/060388, WO 02/08188, WO 2004/019869, WO 2004/020409, WO 2004/020408, and WO 2004/066963; (ii) biguanides such as metformin and phenformin, and (iii) protein tyrosine phosphatase-1B (PTP-1B) inhibitors;

(c) insulin or insulin mimetics;

(d) sulfonylureas and other insulin secretagogues, such as tolbutamide, glyburide, glipizide, glimepiride, and meglitinides, such as nateglinide and repaglinide;

(e) α-glucosidase inhibitors (such as acarbose and miglitol);

(f) glucagon receptor antagonists, such as those disclosed in WO 98/04528, WO 99/01423, WO 00/39088, and WO 00/69810;

(g) GLP-1, GLP-1 analogues or mimetics, and GLP-1 receptor agonists, such as exendin-4 (exenatide), liraglutide (NN-2211), CJC-1131, LY-307161, and those disclosed in WO 00/42026 and WO 00/59887;

(h) GIP and GIP mimetics, such as those disclosed in WO 00/58360, and GIP receptor agonists;

(i) PACAP, PACAP mimetics, and PACAP receptor agonists such as those disclosed in WO 01/23420;

(j) cholesterol lowering agents such as (i) HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors (lovastatin, simvastatin, pravastatin, cerivastatin, fluvastatin, atorvastatin, itavastatin, and rosuvastatin, and other statins), (ii) sequestrants (cholestyramine, colestipol, and dialkylaminoalkyl derivatives of a cross-linked dextran), (iii) nicotinyl alcohol, nicotinic acid or a salt thereof, (iv) PPARα agonists such as fenofibric acid derivatives (gemfibrozil, clofibrate, fenofibrate and bezafibrate), (v) PPARα/γ dual agonists, such as naveglitazar and muraglitazar, (vi) inhibitors of cholesterol absorption, such as beta-sitosterol and ezetimibe, (vii) acyl CoA:cholesterol acyltransferase inhibitors, such as avasimibe, and (viii) antioxidants, such as probucol;

(k) PPARδ agonists, such as those disclosed in WO 97/28149;

(l) antiobesity compounds, such as fenfluramine, dexfenfluramine, phentermine, sibutramine, orlistat, neuropeptide Y_1 or Y_5 antagonists, CB1 receptor inverse agonists and antagonists, $\beta 3$ adrenergic receptor agonists, melanocortin-receptor agonists, in particular melanocortin-4 receptor agonists, ghrelin antagonists, bombesin receptor agonists (such as bombesin receptor subtype-3 agonists), and melanin-concentrating hormone (MCH) receptor antagonists;

(m) ileal bile acid transporter inhibitors;

(n) agents intended for use in inflammatory conditions such as aspirin, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), glucocorticoids, azulfidine, and selective cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors;

(o) antihypertensive agents, such as ACE inhibitors (enalapril, lisinopril, captopril, quinapril, tandolapril), A-II receptor blockers (losartan, candesartan, irbesartan, valsartan, telmisartan, and eprosartan), beta blockers and calcium channel blockers;

(p) glucokinase activators (GKAs), such as those disclosed in WO 03/015774; WO 04/076420; and WO 04/081001;

(q) inhibitors of 11β-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 1, such as those disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 6,730,690; WO 03/104207; and WO 04/058741;

(r) inhibitors of cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP), such as torcetrapib; and

(s) inhibitors of fructose 1,6-bisphosphatase, such as those disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 6,054,587; 6,110,903; 6,284,748; 6,399,782; and 6,489,476.

Dipeptidyl peptidase-IV inhibitors that can be combined with compounds of structural formula I include those disclosed in US Patent No. 6,699,871; WO 02/076450 (3 October 2002); WO 03/004498 (16 January 2003); WO 03/004496 (16 January 2003); EP 1 258 476 (20 November 2002); WO 02/083128 (24 October 2002); WO 02/062764 (15 August 2002); WO 03/000250 (3 January 2003); WO 03/002530 (9 January 2003); WO 03/002531 (9 January 2003); WO 03/002553 (9 January 2003); WO 03/002593 (9 January 2003); WO 03/000180 (3 January 2003); WO 03/082817 (9 October 2003); WO 03/000181 (3 January 2003); WO 04/007468 (22 January 2004); WO 04/032836 (24 April 2004); WO 04/037169 (6 May 2004); and WO 04/043940 (27 May 2004). Specific DPP-IV inhibitor compounds include isoleucine thiazolidide (P32/98); NVP-DPP-728; LAF 237; P93/01; and saxagliptin (BMS 477118).

Antiobesity compounds that can be combined with compounds of structural formula I include fenfluramine, dexfenfluramine, phentermine, sibutramine, orlistat, neuropeptide Y_1 or Y_5 antagonists, cannabinoid CB1 receptor antagonists or inverse agonists, melanocortin receptor agonists, in particular, melanocortin-4 receptor agonists, ghrelin antagonists, bombesin receptor agonists, and melanin-concentrating hormone (MCH) receptor antagonists. For a review of anti-obesity compounds that can be combined with compounds of structural formula I, see S. Chaki et al., "Recent advances in feeding suppressing agents: potential therapeutic strategy for the treatment of obesity," Expert Opin. Ther. Patents, 11: 1677-1692 (2001); D. Spanswick and K. Lee, "Emerging antiobesity drugs," Expert Opin. Emerging Drugs, 8: 217-237 (2003); and J.A. Fernandez-Lopez, et al., "Pharmacological Approaches for the Treatment of Obesity," Drugs, 62: 915-944 (2002).

Neuropeptide Y5 antagonists that can be combined with compounds of structural formula I include those disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 6,335,345 (1 January 2002) and WO 01/14376 (1 March 2001); and specific compounds identified as GW 59884A; GW 569180A; LY366377; and CGP-71683A.

Cannabinoid CB1 receptor antagonists that can be combined with compounds of formula I include those disclosed in PCT Publication WO 03/007887; U.S. Patent No. 5,624,941, such as rimonabant; PCT Publication WO 02/076949, such as SLV-319; U.S. Patent No. 6,028,084; PCT Publication WO 98/41519; PCT Publication WO 00/10968; PCT Publication WO 99/02499; U.S. Patent No. 5,532,237; U.S. Patent No. 5,292,736; PCT Publication WO 03/086288; PCT Publication WO 03/087037; PCT Publication WO 04/048317; PCT Publication WO 03/007887; PCT Publication WO 03/063781; PCT Publication WO 03/075660; PCT Publication WO 03/077847; PCT Publication WO 03/082190; PCT Publication WO 03/082191; PCT Publication WO 03/087037; PCT Publication WO 03/086288; PCT Publication WO

04/012671; PCT Publication WO 04/029204; PCT Publication WO 04/040040; PCT Publication WO 01/64632; PCT Publication WO 01/64633; and PCT Publication WO 01/64634.

Melanocortin-4 receptor (MC4R) agonists useful in the present invention include, but are not limited to, those disclosed in US 6,294,534, US 6,350,760, 6,376,509, 6,410,548, 6,458,790, US 6,472,398, US 5837521, US 6699873, which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety; in US Patent Application Publication Nos. US 2002/0004512, US2002/0019523, US2002/0137664, US2003/0236262, US2003/0225060, US2003/0092732, US2003/109556, US 2002/0177151, US 2002/187932, US 2003/0113263, which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety; and in WO 99/64002, WO 00/74679, WO 02/15909, WO 01/70708, WO 01/70337, WO 01/91752, WO 02/068387, WO 02/068388, WO 02/067869, WO 03/007949, WO 2004/024720, WO 2004/089307, WO 2004/078716, WO 2004/078717, WO 2004/037797, WO 01/58891, WO 02/070511, WO 02/079146, WO 03/009847, WO 03/057671, WO 03/068738, WO 03/092690, WO 02/059095, WO 02/059107, WO 02/059108, WO 02/059117, WO 02/085925, WO 03/004480, WO 03/009850, WO 03/013571, WO 03/031410, WO 03/053927, WO 03/061660, WO 03/066597, WO 03/094918, WO 03/099818, WO 04/037797, WO 04/048345, WO 02/018327, WO 02/080896, WO 02/081443, WO 03/066587, WO 03/066597, WO 03/099818, WO 02/062766, WO 03/000663, WO 03/000666, WO 03/003977, WO 03/040107, WO 03/040117, WO 03/040118, WO 03/013509, WO 03/057671, WO 02/079753, WO 02//092566, WO 03/-093234, WO 03/095474, and WO 03/104761.

One particular aspect of combination therapy concerns a method of treating a condition selected from the group consisting of hypercholesterolemia, atherosclerosis, low HDL levels, high LDL levels, hyperlipidemia, hypertriglyceridemia, and dyslipidemia, in a mammalian patient in need of such treatment comprising administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of structural formula I and an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor.

More particularly, this aspect of combination therapy concerns a method of treating a condition selected from the group consisting of hypercholesterolemia, atherosclerosis, low HDL levels, high LDL levels, hyperlipidemia, hypertriglyceridemia and dyslipidemia in a mammalian patient in need of such treatment wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is a statin selected from the group consisting of lovastatin, simvastatin, pravastatin, cerivastatin, fluvastatin, atorvastatin, and rosuvastatin.

In another aspect of the invention, a method of reducing the risk of developing a condition selected from the group consisting of hypercholesterolemia, atherosclerosis, low HDL levels, high LDL levels, hyperlipidemia, hypertriglyceridemia and dyslipidemia, and the sequelae of such conditions is disclosed comprising administering to a mammalian patient in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of structural formula I and an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor.

In another aspect of the invention, a method for delaying the onset or reducing the risk of developing atherosclerosis in a human patient in need of such treatment is disclosed comprising administering to said patient an effective amount of a compound of structural formula I and an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor.

More particularly, a method for delaying the onset or reducing the risk of developing atherosclerosis in a human patient in need of such treatment is disclosed, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is a statin selected from the group consisting of: lovastatin, simvastatin, pravastatin, cerivastatin, fluvastatin, atorvastatin, and rosuvastatin.

In another aspect of the invention, a method for delaying the onset or reducing the risk of developing atherosclerosis in a human patient in need of such treatment is disclosed, wherein the HMG-Co A reductase inhibitor is a statin and further comprising administering a cholesterol absorption inhibitor.

More particularly, in another aspect of the invention, a method for delaying the onset or reducing the risk of developing atherosclerosis in a human patient in need of such treatment is disclosed, wherein the HMG-Co A reductase inhibitor is a statin and the cholesterol absorption inhibitor is ezetimibe.

In another aspect of the invention, a pharmaceutical composition is disclosed which comprises:

(1) a compound of structural formula I;

(2) a compound selected from the group consisting of :

(a) dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DPP-IV) inhibitors;

(b) insulin sensitizers including (i) PPARγ agonists, such as the glitazones (e.g. troglitazone, pioglitazone, englitazone, MCC-555, rosiglitazone, balaglitazone, and the like) and other PPAR ligands, including PPARα/γ dual agonists, such as KRP-297, muraglitazar, naveglitazar, Galida, TAK-559, PPARα agonists, such as fenofibric acid derivatives (gemfibrozil, clofibrate, fenofibrate and bezafibrate), and selective PPARγ modulators (SPPARγM's), such as disclosed in WO 02/060388, WO 02/08188, WO 2004/019869, WO 2004/020409, WO 2004/020408, and WO 2004/066963; (ii) biguanides such as metformin and phenformin, and (iii) protein tyrosine phosphatase-1B (PTP-1B) inhibitors;

(c) insulin or insulin mimetics;

(d) sulfonylureas and other insulin secretagogues, such as tolbutamide, glyburide, glipizide, glimepiride, and meglitinides, such as nateglinide and repaglinide;

(e) α-glucosidase inhibitors (such as acarbose and miglitol);

(f) glucagon receptor antagonists, such as those disclosed in WO 98/04528, WO 99/01423, WO 00/39088, and WO 00/69810;

(g) GLP-1, GLP-1 analogues or mimetics, and GLP-1 receptor agonists, such as exendin-4 (exenatide), liraglutide (NN-2211), CJC-1131, LY-307161, and those disclosed in WO 00/42026 and WO 00/59887;

(h) GIP and GIP mimetics, such as those disclosed in WO 00/58360, and GIP receptor agonists;

(i) PACAP, PACAP mimetics, and PACAP receptor agonists such as those disclosed in WO 01/23420;

(j) cholesterol lowering agents such as (i) HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors (lovastatin, simvastatin, pravastatin, cerivastatin, fluvastatin, atorvastatin, itavastatin, and rosuvastatin, and other statins), (ii) sequestrants (cholestyramine, colestipol, and dialkylaminoalkyl derivatives of a cross-linked dextran), (iii) nicotinyl alcohol, nicotinic acid or a salt thereof, (iv) PPARα agonists such as fenofibric acid derivatives (gemfibrozil, clofibrate, fenofibrate and bezafibrate), (v) PPARα/γ dual agonists, such as naveglitazar and muraglitazar, (vi) inhibitors of cholesterol absorption, such as beta-sitosterol and ezetimibe, (vii) acyl CoA:cholesterol acyltransferase inhibitors, such as avasimibe, and (viii) antioxidants, such as probucol;

(k) PPARδ agonists, such as those disclosed in WO 97/28149;

(l) antiobesity compounds, such as fenfluramine, dexfenfluramine, phentermine, sibutramine, orlistat, neuropeptide Y_1 or Y_5 antagonists, CB1 receptor inverse agonists and antagonists, β_3 adrenergic receptor agonists, melanocortin-receptor agonists, in particular melanocortin-4 receptor agonists, ghrelin antagonists, bombesin receptor agonists (such as bombesin receptor subtype-3 agonists), and melanin-concentrating hormone (MCH) receptor antagonists;

(m) ileal bile acid transporter inhibitors;

(n) agents intended for use in inflammatory conditions such as aspirin, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), glucocorticoids, azulfidine, and selective cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors;

(o) antihypertensive agents, such as ACE inhibitors (enalapril, lisinopril, captopril, quinapril, tandolapril), A-II receptor blockers (losartan, candesartan, irbesartan, valsartan, telmisartan, and eprosartan), beta blockers and calcium channel blockers;

(p) glucokinase activators (GKAs), such as those disclosed in WO 03/015774; WO 04/076420; and WO 04/081001;

(q) inhibitors of 11β-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 1, such as those disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 6,730,690; WO 03/104207; and WO 04/058741;

(r) inhibitors of cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP), such as torcetrapib; and

(s) inhibitors of fructose 1,6-bisphosphatase, such as those disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 6,054,587; 6,110,903; 6,284,748; 6,399,782; and 6,489,476; and

(3) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

When a compound of the present invention is used contemporaneously with one or more other drugs, a pharmaceutical composition containing such other drugs in addition to the compound of the present invention is preferred. Accordingly, the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention include those that also contain one or more other active ingredients, in addition to a compound of the present invention.

The weight ratio of the compound of the present invention to the second active ingredient may be varied and will depend upon the effective dose of each ingredient. Generally, an effective dose of each will be used. Thus, for example, when a compound of the present invention is combined with another agent, the weight ratio of the compound of the present invention to the other agent will generally range from about 1000:1 to about 1:1000, preferably about 200:1 to about 1:200. Combinations of a compound of the present invention and other active ingredients will generally also be within the aforementioned range, but in each case, an effective dose of each active ingredient should be used.

In such combinations the compound of the present invention and other active agents may be administered separately or in conjunction. In addition, the administration of one element may be prior to, concurrent to, or subsequent to the administration of other agent(s).

The compounds of the present invention may be administered by oral, parenteral (e.g., intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intravenous, ICV, intracisternal injection or infusion, subcutaneous injection, or implant), by inhalation spray, nasal, vaginal, rectal, sublingual, or topical routes of administration and may be formulated, alone or together, in suitable dosage unit formulations containing conventional non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, adjuvants and vehicles appropriate for each route of administration. In addition to the treatment of warm-blooded animals such as mice, rats, horses, cattle, sheep, dogs, cats, monkeys, etc., the compounds of the invention are effective for use in humans.

The pharmaceutical compositions for the administration of the compounds of this invention may conveniently be presented in dosage unit form and may be prepared by any of the methods well known in the art of pharmacy. All methods include the step of bringing the active ingredient into association with the carrier which constitutes one or more accessory ingredients. In general, the pharmaceutical compositions are prepared by uniformLy and intimately bringing the active ingredient into association with a liquid carrier or a finely divided solid carrier or both, and then, if necessary, shaping the product into the desired formulation. In the pharmaceutical composition the active object compound is included in an amount sufficient to produce the desired effect upon the process or condition of diseases. As used herein, the term "composition" is intended to encompass a product comprising the specified ingredients in the specified amounts, as well as any product which results, directly or indirectly, from combination of the specified ingredients in the specified amounts.

The pharmaceutical compositions containing the active ingredient may be in a form suitable for oral use, for example, as tablets, troches, lozenges, aqueous or oily suspensions, dispersible powders or granules, emulsions, hard or soft capsules, or syrups or elixirs. Compositions intended for oral use may be prepared according to any method known to the art for the manufacture of pharmaceutical compositions and such compositions may contain one or more agents selected from the group consisting of sweetening agents, flavoring agents, coloring agents and preserving agents in order to provide pharmaceutically elegant and palatable preparations. Tablets contain the active ingredient in admixture with non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable excipients which are suitable for the manufacture of tablets. These excipients may be for example, inert diluents, such as calcium carbonate, sodium carbonate, lactose, calcium phosphate or sodium phosphate; granulating and disintegrating agents, for example, corn starch, or alginic acid; binding agents, for example starch, gelatin or acacia, and lubricating agents, for example magnesium stearate, stearic acid or talc. The tablets may be uncoated or they may be coated by known techniques to delay disintegration and absorption in the gastrointestinal tract and thereby provide a sustained action over a longer period. For example, a time delay material such as glyceryl monostearate or glyceryl distearate may be employed. They may also be coated by the techniques described in the U.S. Patents 4,256,108; 4,166,452; and 4,265,874 to form osmotic therapeutic tablets for control release.

Formulations for oral use may also be presented as hard gelatin capsules wherein the active ingredient is mixed with an inert solid diluent, for example, calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate or kaolin, or as soft gelatin capsules wherein the active ingredient is mixed with water or an oil medium, for example peanut oil, liquid paraffin, or olive oil.

Aqueous suspensions contain the active materials in admixture with excipients suitable for the manufacture of aqueous suspensions. Such excipients are suspending agents, for example sodium carboxymethylcellulose, methylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, sodium alginate, polyvinyl-pyrrolidone, gum tragacanth and gum acacia; dispersing or wetting agents may be a naturally-occurring phosphatide, for example lecithin, or condensation products of an alkylene oxide with fatty acids, for example polyoxyethylene stearate, or condensation products of ethylene oxide with long chain aliphatic alcohols, for example heptadecaethyleneoxycetanol, or condensation products of ethylene oxide with partial esters derived from fatty acids and a hexitol such as polyoxyethylene sorbitol monooleate, or condensation products of ethylene oxide with partial esters derived from fatty acids and hexitol anhydrides, for example polyethylene sorbitan monooleate. The aqueous suspensions may also contain one or more preservatives, for example ethyl or n-propyl p-hydroxybenzoate, one or more coloring agents, one or more flavoring agents, and one or more sweetening agents, such as sucrose or saccharin.

Oily suspensions may be formulated by suspending the active ingredient in a vegetable oil, for example arachis oil, olive oil, sesame oil or coconut oil, or in a mineral oil such as liquid paraffin. The oily suspensions may contain a thickening agent, for example beeswax, hard paraffin or cetyl alcohol. Sweetening agents such as those set forth above, and flavoring agents may be added to provide a palatable oral preparation. These compositions may be preserved by the addition of an anti-oxidant such as ascorbic acid.

Dispersible powders and granules suitable for preparation of an aqueous suspension by the addition of water provide the active ingredient in admixture with a dispersing or wetting agent, suspending agent and one or more preservatives. Suitable dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents are exemplified by those already mentioned above. Additional excipients, for example sweetening, flavoring and coloring agents, may also be present.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention may also be in the form of oil-in-water emulsions. The oily phase may be a vegetable oil, for example olive oil or arachis oil, or a mineral oil, for example liquid paraffin or mixtures of these. Suitable emulsifying agents may be naturally- occurring gums, for example gum acacia or gum tragacanth, naturally-occurring phosphatides, for example soy bean, lecithin, and esters or partial esters derived from fatty acids and hexitol anhydrides, for example sorbitan monooleate, and condensation products of the said partial esters with ethylene oxide, for example polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate. The emulsions may also contain sweetening and flavoring agents.

Syrups and elixirs may be formulated with sweetening agents, for example glycerol, propylene glycol, sorbitol or sucrose. Such formulations may also contain a demulcent, a preservative and flavoring and coloring agents.

The pharmaceutical compositions may be in the form of a sterile injectable aqueous or oleagenous suspension. This suspension may be formulated according to the known art using those suitable dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents which have been mentioned above. The sterile injectable preparation may also be a sterile injectable solution or suspension in a non-toxic parenterally-acceptable diluent or solvent, for example as a solution in 1,3-butanediol. Among the acceptable vehicles and solvents that may be employed are water, Ringer's solution and isotonic sodium chloride solution. In addition, sterile, fixed oils are conventionally employed as a solvent or suspending medium. For this purpose any bland fixed oil may be employed including synthetic mono- or diglycerides. In addition, fatty acids such as oleic acid find use in the preparation of injectables.

The compounds of the present invention may also be administered in the form of suppositories for rectal administration of the drug. These compositions can be prepared by mixing the drug with a suitable non-irritating excipient which is solid at ordinary temperatures but liquid at the rectal temperature and will therefore melt in the rectum to release the drug. Such materials are cocoa butter and polyethylene glycols.

For topical use, creams, ointments, jellies, solutions or suspensions, etc., containing the compounds of the present invention are employed. (For purposes of this application, topical application shall include mouthwashes and gargles.)

The pharmaceutical composition and method of the present invention may further comprise other therapeutically active compounds as noted herein which are usually applied in the treatment of the above mentioned pathological conditions.

In the treatment or prevention of conditions which require inhibition of stearoyl-CoA delta-9 desaturase enzyme activity an appropriate dosage level will generally be about 0.01 to 500 mg per kg patient body weight per day which can be administered in single or multiple doses. Preferably, the dosage level will be about 0.1 to about 250 mg/kg per day; more preferably about 0.5 to about 100 mg/kg per day. A suitable dosage level may be about 0.01 to 250 mg/kg per day, about 0.05 to 100 mg/kg per day, or about 0.1 to 50 mg/kg per day. Within this range the dosage may be 0.05 to 0.5, 0.5 to 5 or 5 to 50 mg/kg per day. For oral administration, the compositions are preferably provided in the form of tablets containing 1.0 to 1000 mg of the active ingredient, particularly 1.0, 5.0, 10.0, 15.0. 20.0, 25.0, 50.0, 75.0, 100.0, 150.0, 200.0, 250.0, 300.0, 400.0, 500.0, 600.0, 750.0, 800.0, 900.0, and 1000.0 mg of the active ingredient for the symptomatic adjustment of the dosage to the patient to be treated. The compounds may be administered on a regimen of 1 to 4 times per day, preferably once or twice per day.

When treating or preventing diabetes mellitus and/or hyperglycemia or hypertriglyceridemia or other diseases for which compounds of the present invention are indicated, generally satisfactory results are obtained when the compounds of the present invention are administered at a daily dosage of from about 0.1 mg to about 100 mg per kilogram of animal body weight, preferably given as a single daily dose or in divided doses two to six times a day, or in sustained release form. For most large mammals, the total daily dosage is from about 1.0 mg to about 1000 mg, preferably from about 1 mg to about 50 mg. In the case of a 70 kg adult human, the total daily dose will generally be from about 7 mg to about 350 mg. This dosage regimen may be adjusted to provide the optimal therapeutic response.

It will be understood, however, that the specific dose level and frequency of dosage for any particular patient may be varied and will depend upon a variety of factors including the activity of the specific compound employed, the metabolic stability and length of action of that compound, the age, body weight, general health, sex, diet, mode and time of administration, rate of excretion, drug combination, the severity of the particular condition, and the host undergoing therapy.

Preparation of Compounds of the Invention:

The compounds of structural formula (1) can be prepared according to the procedures of the following schemes and examples, using appropriate materials and are further exemplified by the following specific examples. The compounds illustrated in the examples are not, however, to be construed as forming the only genus that is considered as the invention. The examples further illustrate details for the preparation of the compounds of the present invention. 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. All temperatures are degrees Celsius unless otherwise noted. Mass spectra (MS) were measured by electrospray ion-mass spectroscopy (ESI) or atmospheric pressure chemical ionization (APCI). ^{1}H NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker instruments at 400 MHz or 500 MHz.

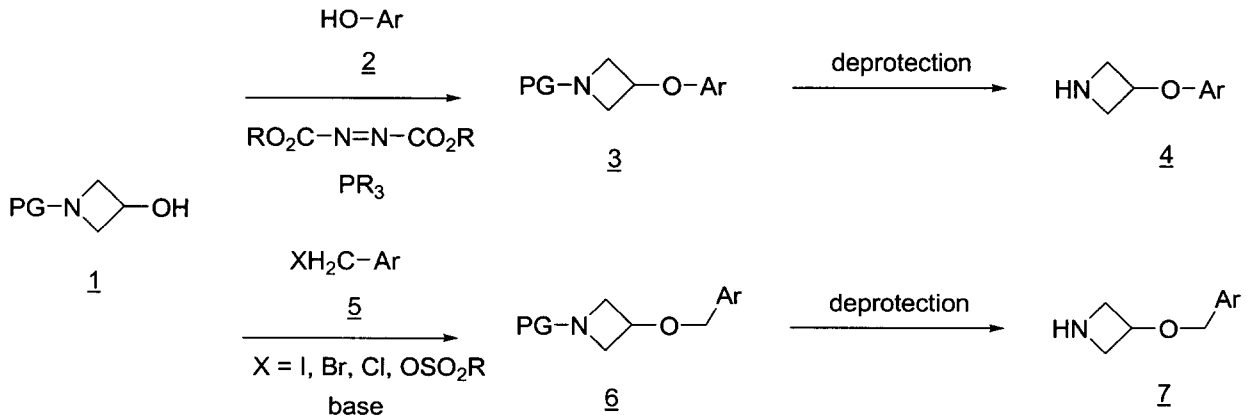
List of Abbreviations:

Alk	=	alkyl
APCI	=	atmospheric pressure chemical ionization
Ar	=	aryl
Boc	=	*tert*-butoxycarbonyl
br	=	broad
CH_2Cl_2	=	dichloromethane
CH_2N_2	=	diazomethane
d	=	doublet
DBU	=	1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene
DAST	=	diethylaminosulfur trifluoride
Deoxofluor®	=	*bis*(2-methoxyethyl)aminosulfur trifluoride
DIBAL-H	=	diisobutylaluminum hydride
DMF	=	*N,N*-dimethylformamide
DMSO	=	dimethyl sulfoxide
ESI	=	electrospray ionization
EtOAc	=	ethyl acetate
HATU	=	*O*-(7-azabenzotriazol-1-yl)-*N,N,N,N*'-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate
HOAc	=	acetic acid
KOH	=	potassium hydroxide
LiOH	=	lithium hydroxide
m	=	multiplet
m-CPBA	=	3-chloroperoxybenzoic acid
MeOH	=	methyl alcohol
$MgSO_4$	=	magnesium sulfate

	MS	=	mass spectroscopy
	NaHMDS	=	sodium *bis*(trimethylsilyl)amide
	NaOH	=	sodium hydroxide
	Na_2SO_4	=	sodium sulfate
	NH_4OAc	=	ammonium acetate
	NMP	=	*N*-methylpyrrolidinone
	NMR	=	nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy
	PG	=	protecting group
	rt	=	room temperature
	s	=	singlet
	t	=	triplet
	THF	=	tetrahydrofuran
	TFA	=	trifluoroacetic acid
	TFAA	=	trifluoroacetic anhydride
	TsCl	=	*p*-toluenesulfonyl chloride
	p-TsOH	=	*p*-toluenesulfonic acid

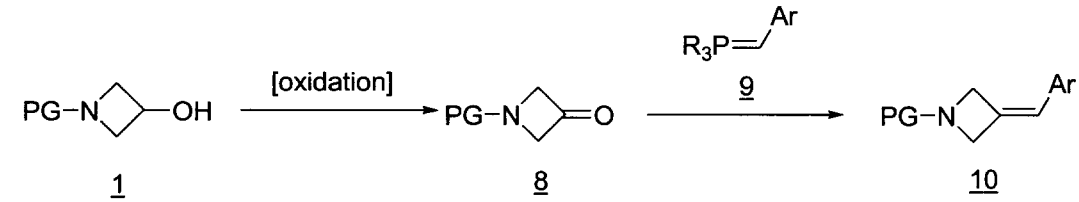
Method A:

A protected azetidine alcohol 1 is reacted with a substituted phenol 2 in the presence of an azodicarboxylate reagent (such as diethyl azodicarboxylate) and a phosphine (such as triphenylphosphine) in a solvent such as tetrahydrofuran, diethyl ether, 1,4-dioxane or dichloromethane at temperatures ranging from 25 °C to 110 °C to afford 3. Alternatively, the protected azetidine alcohol 1 is reacted with a benzyl halide or benzyl sulfonate 5 under basic conditions to give the homologous product 6. The resulting azetidine ether 3 or 6 is then deprotected under standard conditions to give the free amine 4 or 7, depending on the protecting group used. For example, acidic conditions (5.0 equiv of hydrogen chloride in a non-polar solvent such as dichloromethane) are used for the removal of a *tert*-butoxycarbonyl protective group.



Method B:

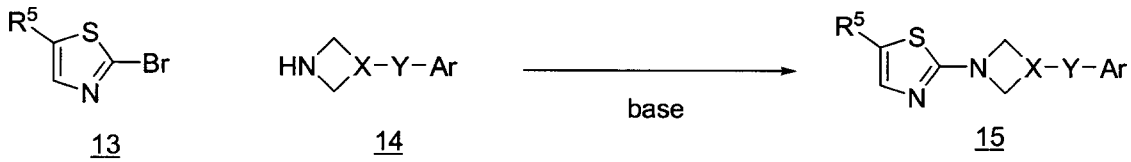
The protected azetidine alcohol 1 is oxidized to the ketone 8 using an oxidizing agent such as pyridine-SO_3 and DMSO/Et_3N or a hypervalent iodine reagent such as the Dess-Martin periodinane. The ketone is then reacted with a phosphorane 9 in a solvent such as toluene, dichloromethane or chloroform, at temperatures ranging from 25 °C to 110 °C to give the alkene 10. The alkene 10 can then be hydrogenated using a transition metal catalyst such as Pd, Pt or Rh under a hydrogen atmosphere to give the alkane 11. Deprotection of amine 11 under standard conditions (depending on the protection group utilized) affords the corresponding secondary amine 12.



1 8 10 10 11 12

Method C:

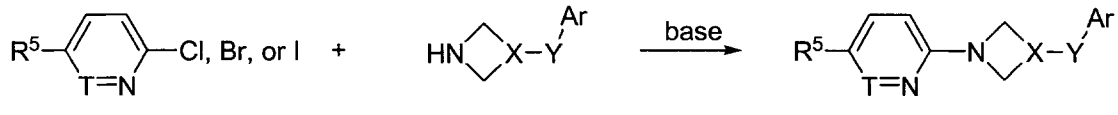
An appropriately substituted thiazole halide 13 is reacted with an appropriately substituted cyclic amine 14 in the presence of a base such as DBU or an alkali metal (K, Na, Cs) carbonate in a solvent such as THF, 1,4-dioxane or DMF at a temperature range of room temperature to reflux. Extractive work up and purification by flash column chromatography gives the desired product 15.



13 14 15

Method D:

An appropriately substituted pyridine or pyridazine halide 16 is reacted with an appropriately substituted cyclic amine 17 in the presence of a base such as DBU or an alkali metal (K, Na, Cs) carbonate in a solvent such as THF, 1,4-dioxane or DMF at a temperature range of room temperature to reflux. Extractive work up and purification by flash column chromatography gives the desired product 18.



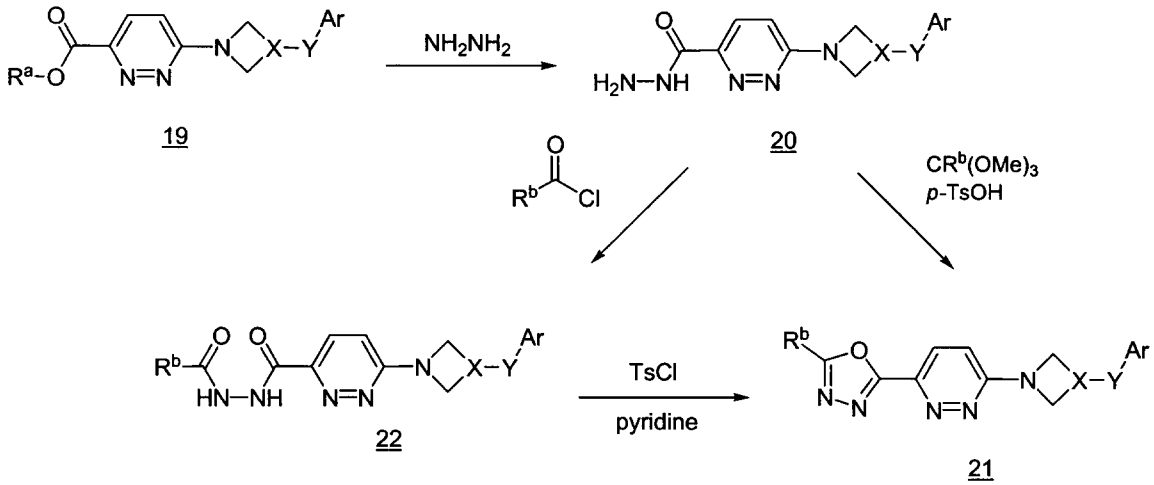
T = C or N
16

17

T = C or N
18

Method E:

The methyl ester 19 may be treated with hydrazine to give the hydrazide 20. The hydrazide 20 can be reacted with an appropriate orthoformate ester in the presence of an acid such as *p*-toluenesulfonic acid (*p*-TsOH) or BF_3-etherate to generate the oxadiazole 21. Alternatively, the hydrazide 20 can be treated with an acid chloride to generate 22 which can then be dehydrated with a reagent such as *p*-toluenesulfonyl chloride (TsCl) or Burgess reagent to afford the oxadiazole 21.



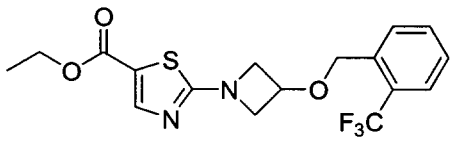
19

20

22

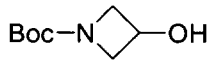
21

EXAMPLE 1



Ethyl 2-(3-{[2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]oxy}azetidin-1-yl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate

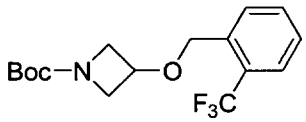
Step 1: *tert*-Butyl 3-hydroxyazetidine-1-carboxylate



Into a 250 mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar and under N_2 was added 3-azetidinol hydrochloride (10.0 g, 91 mmol), di-*tert*-butyl dicarboxylate (21.19 mL, 91 mmol) and a 1 M aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide (164 mL) in dioxane (50 mL). The suspension was stirred vigorously for 24 h. The mixture was cooled, poured into a 1 L

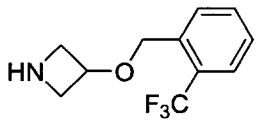
separatory funnel containing water (500 mL) and the mixture was extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 125 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with 1 M aqueous hydrochloric acid (150 mL), brine, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. Purification by column chromatography through silica gel gave the indicated product as a colorless oil. On standing over a prolonged period, this oil turned to a white solid.

Step 2: *tert*-Butyl 3-{[2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]oxy}azetidine-1-carboxylate



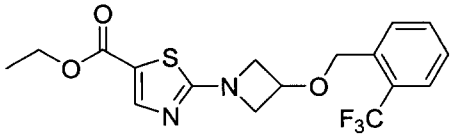
Into a 100 mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar and under N_2 was added *tert*-butyl 3-hydroxyazetidine-1-carboxylate (1.39 g, 8.0 mmol) and DMF (40 mL). The solution was cooled to 0 °C and then sodium hydride (60% in oil, 355 mg, 8.84 mmol) was added portionwise and the suspension warmed to room temperature over 1 h. After stirring at room temperature for 30 min, the suspension was cooled to 0 °C and then 1-(bromomethyl)-2-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (1.8 g, 10.67 mmol) was added and the resulting mixture stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The reaction was quenched with dropwise addition of saturated aqueous ammonium chloride and poured into a 150 mL separatory funnel containing saturated aqueous ammonium chloride (75 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated. Purification by column chromatography through silica gel gave the title compound.

Step 3: 3-{[2-(Trifluoromethyl)benzyl]oxy}azetidine



To a solution of *tert*-butyl 3-{[2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]oxy}azetidine-1-carboxylate (1.52 g, 4.59 mmol) in dichloromethane (15 mL) was added trifluoroacetic acid (1.4 mL, 18.4 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 h and then concentrated. Purification by column chromatography through silica gel, eluting with dichloromethane, methanol and ammonium hydroxide yielded the desired product as a colorless oil.

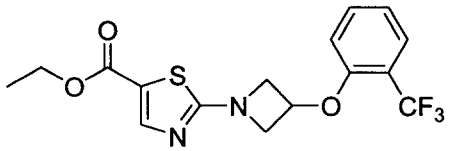
Step 4: Ethyl 2-(3-{[2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]oxy}azetidin-1-yl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate



Into a 25-mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar, reflux condenser and under N_2 was added ethyl 2-bromo-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate (420 μL, 2.8 mmol), 3-{[2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]oxy}azetidine (590 mg, 2.5 mmol) and DBU (750 μL, 5.0 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (15 mL). The reaction mixture was heated to reflux for 4.5 h and then concentrated. Purification by column chromatography through silica gel afforded the title compound as a yellow oil.

^{1}H NMR (*d*6-acetone, 400 MHz) δ 7.85-7.70 (4H, m), 7.57 (1H, t, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 4.82-4.79 (3H, m), 4.45-4.40 (2H, m), 4.30-4.24 (2H, m), 4.13-4.07 (2H, m), 1.32 (3H, t, *J* = 7.0 Hz) (NH_2 protons not observed). MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 387 (M + 1).

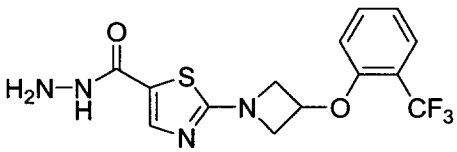
EXAMPLE 2



Ethyl 2-{3-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]azetidin-1-yl}-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate

MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 373 (M + 1).

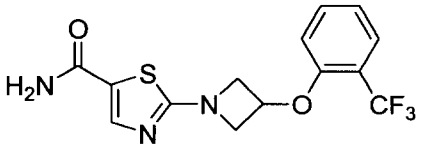
EXAMPLE 3



2-{3-[2-(Trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]azetidin-1-yl}-1,3-thiazole-5-carbohydrazide

MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 359 (M+1).

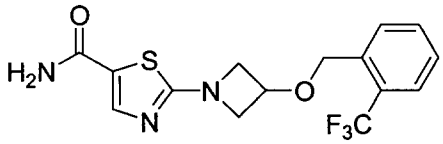
EXAMPLE 4



2-{3-[2-(Trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]azetidin-1-yl}-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxamide

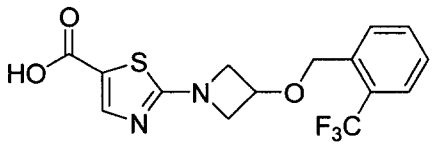
MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 344 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 5



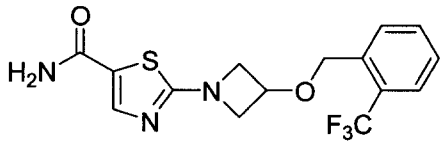
2-(3-{[2-(Trifluoromethyl)benzyl]oxy}azetidin-1-yl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxamide

Step 1: 2-(3-{[2-(Trifluoromethyl)benzyl]oxy}azetidin-1-yl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid



A suspension of ethyl 2-(3-{[2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]oxy}azetidin-1-yl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate (115 mg, 0.298 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (2 mL) and methanol (1 mL) was treated with 2 M aqueous lithium hydroxide (750 μL, 1.5 mmol). The suspension was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The suspension was poured into a 75 mL separatory funnel containing 1 M saturated aqueous ammonium chloride (40 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated. Purification by column chromatography through silica gel gave the title compound.

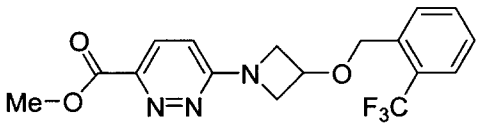
Step 2: 2-(3-{[2-(Trifluoromethyl)benzyl]oxy}azetidin-1-yl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxamide



A suspension of 2-(3-{[2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]oxy}azetidin-1-yl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid (93 mg, 0.26 mmol), HATU (120 mg, 0.312 mmol) and ammonium chloride (34 mg, 0.624 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) was treated with *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (230 μL, 1.30 mmol) and stirred at room temperature for 4 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated and purified by column chromatography through silica gel to afford the title compound as a white solid.

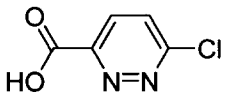
^{1}H NMR (*d*6-acetone, 400 MHz) δ 7.83-7.69 (4H, m), 7.56 (1H, t, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 4.80-4.74 (3H, m), 4.40-4.36 (2H, m), 4.09-4.05 (2H, m) (NH_2 protons not observed). MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 358 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 6



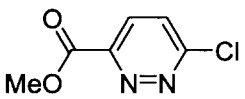
Methyl 6-(3-{[2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]oxy}azetidin-1-yl)pyridazine-3-carboxylate

Step 1: 6-Chloropyridazine-3-carboxylic acid



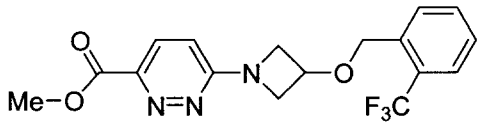
Concentrated sulfuric acid (175 mL) was added into a flask equipped with a mechanical stirrer, and then 3-chloro-6-methylpyridazine (25 g, 194 mmol) was slowly added. To the resulting mixture was added $K_2Cr_2O_7$ (69 g, 234 mmol) portion wise over 40 min, using a cold water bath to maintain the internal temperature below 65 °C. The reaction was then maintained at 60 °C for 3 h. The mixture was cooled and quenched by the addition of ice, then poured onto 200 g ice and extracted eight times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated to give the title compound as a beige solid.

Step 2: Methyl 6-chloropyridazine-3-carboxylate



To a suspension of 6-chloropyridazine-3-carboxylic acid (4.2 g, 26.5 mmol) in a mixture of toluene (100 mL) and DMF (2.5 mL, 31.8 mmol) was added oxalyl chloride (3.0 mL, 34 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h, and then concentrated to an oil. The oil was dissolved in dichloromethane (100 mL) and cooled to 0 °C in an ice bath. To this solution was added methanol (20 mL) portionwise, maintaining the temperature of the reaction mixture below 10 °C. After 1 h, the mixture was concentrated, and the resulting solid was suspended in diethyl ether and filtered. The solid was triturated with ethyl acetate and diethyl ether and the filtrate was evaporated to provide the title compound as a beige solid.

Step 3: Methyl 6-(3-{[2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]oxy}azetidin-1-yl)pyridazine-3-carboxylate

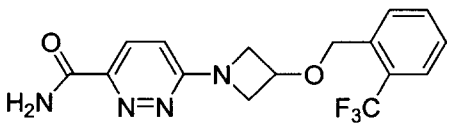


A suspension of 3-{[2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]oxy}azetidine (595 mg, 2.58 mmol), methyl 6-chloropyridazine-3-carboxylate (450 mg, 2.58 mmol), potassium carbonate (715 mg, 5.15 mmol) and tetrabutylammonium iodide (20 mg, 0.052 mmol) in dioxane (10 mL) was heated to 95 °C for 16 h. The cooled reaction mixture was poured into a 125 mL separatory funnel containing water (50 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated. Purification by column chromatography through silica gel gave the title compound.

^{1}H NMR (*d*6-acetone, 400 MHz) δ 7.86-7.80 (2H, m), 7.75-7.51 (3H, m), 6.79 (1H, d, J = 9.5 Hz), 4.78-4.76 (3H, m), 4.49 (2H, dd, J = 10.0, 6.5 Hz), 4.15 (2H, dd, J = 10.0, 4.0 Hz), 3.88 (3H, s).

MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 368 (M+1).

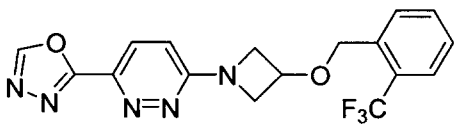
EXAMPLE 7



6-(3-{[2-(Trifluoromethyl)benzyl]oxy}azetidin-1-yl)pyridazine-3-carboxamide

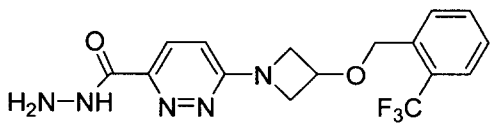
MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 353 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 8



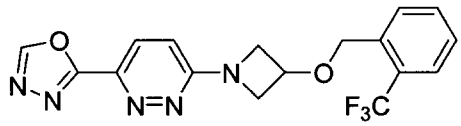
3-(1,3,4-Oxadiazol-2-yl)-6-(3-{[2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]oxy}azetidin-1-yl)pyridazine

Step 1: 6-(3-{[2-(Trifluoromethyl)benzyl]oxy}azetidin-1-yl)pyridazine-3-carbohydrazide



Into a 10 mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar and under N_2 was added methyl 6-(3-{[2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]oxy}azetidin-1-yl)pyridazine-3-carboxylate (70 mg, 0.191 mmol), ethanol (2 mL) and then hydrazine (150 μL). The reaction mixture was heated to 40 °C for 16 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated and purified by column chromatography through silica gel to give the desired product as a white solid.

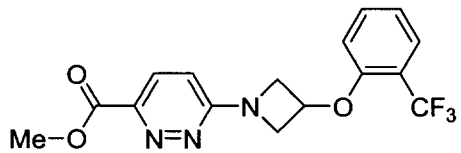
Step 2: 3-(1,3,4-Oxadiazol-2-yl)-6-(3-{[2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]oxy}azetidin-1-yl)pyridazine



A solution of 6-(3-{[2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]oxy}azetidin-1-yl)pyridazine-3-carbohydrazide (50 mg, 0.136 mmol), trimethyl orthoformate (2 mL) and *p*-TsOH (4 mg, 0.02 mmol) was heated to reflux for 6.5 h. The reaction mixture was cooled and concentrated. Purification by column chromatography through silica gel gave the title compound as a white solid.

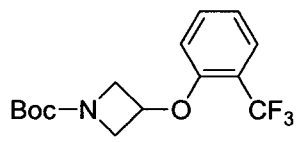
^{1}H NMR (*d*6-acetone, 400 MHz) δ 9.06 (s, 1H), 8.07 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 7.79-7.71 (m, 3H), 7.57 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 4.83 (m, 3H), 4.56 (m, 2H), 4.22 (m, 2H). MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 378 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 9



Methyl 6-{3-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazine-3-carboxylate

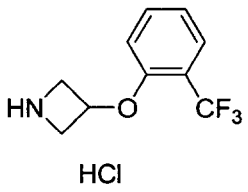
Step 1: *tert*-Butyl 3-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]azetidine-1-carboxylate



Into a flame-dried 100-mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar and under N_2 was added *tert*-butyl 3-hydroxyazetidine-1-carboxylate (3.500 g, 20.21 mmol), 1,1'-(azodicarbonyl)dipiperidine (6.12 g, 24.25 mmol), 2-(trifluoromethyl)phenol (3.93 g, 24.25 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (25 mL). The solution was treated with tri-*n*-butylphosphine (6.04 mL, 24.25 mmol) and the resulting suspension refluxed for 16 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to

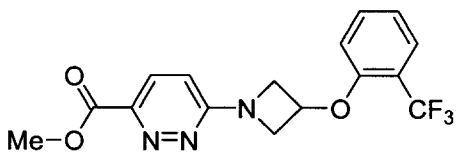
room temperature and poured into a 250 mL flask containing 150 mL of 1 M aqueous hydrogen chloride solution. The biphasic solution was stirred at room temperature for 1 h and then poured into a 250 mL separatory funnel containing 1 M aqueous hydrogen chloride solution (125 mL) and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. Purification by column chromatography through silica gel gave the title compound as a yellow oil.

Step 2: 3-[2-(Trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]azetidine hydrochloride



Into a 25-mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar and under N_2 was added *tert*-butyl 3-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]azetidine-1-carboxylate (3000 mg, 9.45 mmol) and dichloromethane (15 mL). The solution was treated with 4.0 M hydrogen chloride in dioxane (11.82 mL, 47.3 mmol) and stirred at 25 °C for 16 h. The solvent was removed and the residue crystallized from dichloromethane and hexanes. The resulting solid was filtered through Whatman#1 filter paper on a Hirsch funnel, and washed with hexanes, affording the desired product as a white solid.

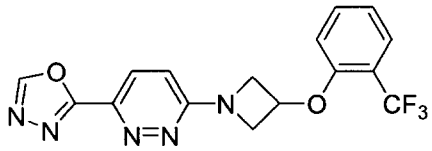
Step 3: Methyl 6-{3-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazine-3-carboxylate



Into a flame-dried 100 mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar and under N_2 was added methyl 6-chloropyridazine-3-carboxylate (935 mg, 5.42 mmol), 3-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]azetidine hydrochloride (1.25 g, 4.93 mmol) and potassium carbonate (2.04 g, 14.8 mmol) in *tert*-butanol (20 mL). The suspension was heated to reflux for 2 d. The reaction mixture was concentrated and purified by column chromatography through silica gel to give the indicated product as an off-white solid.

^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 400 MHz): δ 7.94 (1H, d, J = 9.5 Hz), 7.64 (1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.53 (1H, t, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.11 (1H, t, J = 8.0 Hz), 6.76 (1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz), 6.60 (1H, d, J = 9.5 Hz), 5.27 (1H, tt, J = 6.5, 4.0 Hz), 4.70 (2H, dd, J = 10.0, 6.5 Hz), 4.38 (2H, dd, J = 10.0, 4.0 Hz), 4.01 (3H, s). MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 354 (M + 1).

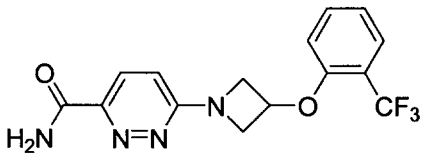
EXAMPLE 10



3-(1,3,4-Oxadiazol-2-yl)-6-{3-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazine

MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 364 (M+1).

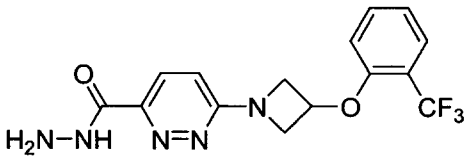
EXAMPLE 11



6-{3-[2-(Trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazine-3-carboxamide

MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 339 (M+1).

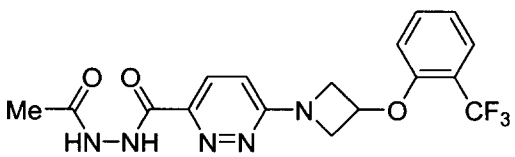
EXAMPLE 12



6-{3-[2-(Trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-1,3-diazetidin-1-yl}pyridazine-3-carbohydrazide

MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 354 (M+1).

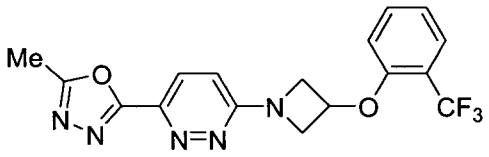
EXAMPLE 13



N'-Acetyl-6-{3-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazine-3-carbohydrazide

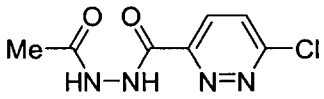
MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 396 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 14



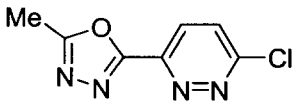
3-(5-Methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)-6-{3-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazine

Step 1: *N'*-Acetyl-6-chloropyridazine-3-carbohydrazide



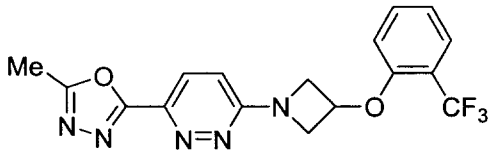
Into a flame-dried 250 mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar and under N_2 was added 6-chloropyridazine-3-carboxylic acid (10 g, 63.1 mmol) in dichloromethane (150 mL) and DMF (6.10 mL, 79 mmol). The suspension was treated with oxalyl chloride (6.07 mL, 69.4 mmol) and stirred at room temperature for 30 min, becoming a brown biphasic solution. The solvents were removed under evaporation and the residue taken up in dichloromethane (150 mL) and acetic hydrazine (5.61 g, 76 mmol) and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (22.03 mL, 126 mmol) were added and the solution stirred at room temperature for 4 h. The mixture was cooled, concentrated and poured into a 500 mL separatory funnel containing pH 5 buffer (250 mL) and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give a purple solid.

Step 2: 3-Chloro-6-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)pyridazine



Into a microwave vial equipped with a magnetic stirring bar was added *N'*-acetyl-6-chloropyridazine-3-carbohydrazide (300 mg, 1.398 mmol), Burgess reagent (400 mg, 1.677 mmol) and tetrahydrofuran (1.4 mL). The purple suspension was heated in the microwave reactor at 150 °C for 30 min. The mixture was cooled, poured into a 125 mL separatory funnel containing pH 5 buffer (KH_2PO_4, 75 mL) and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. Purification by column chromatography through silica gel gave the desired product as a white solid.

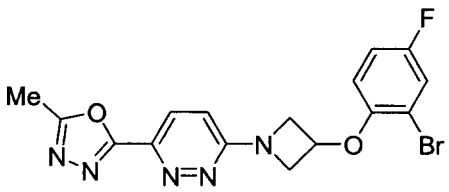
Step 3: 3-(5-Methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)-6-{3-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazine



Into a 25 mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar and under N_2 was added 3-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]azetidine hydrochloride (174 mg, 0.687 mmol), 3-chloro-6-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)pyridazine (90 mg, 458 mmol) and potassium carbonate (190 mg, 1.373 mmol) in *tert*-butanol (3 mL). The reaction mixture was refluxed for 48 h. The cooled reaction mixture was concentrated. Purification by column chromatography through silica gel gave the indicated product as a white solid which could be further purified by triturating in diethyl ether.

^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 400 MHz): δ 8.09 (1H, d, J = 9.5 Hz), 7.65 (1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.54 (1H, t, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.13 (1H, t, J = 8.0 Hz), 6.77 (1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz), 6.70 (1H, d, J = 9.5 Hz), 5.30-5.28 (1H, m), 4.70 (2H, dd, J = 10.0, 6.5 Hz), 4.40 (2H, dd, J = 10.0, 4.0 Hz), 2.68 (3H, s). MS (+ESI) 378 (M + 1).

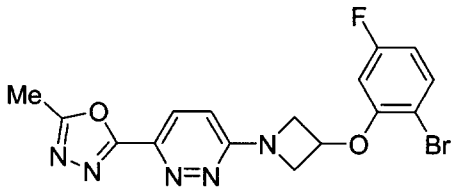
EXAMPLE 15



3-[3-(2-Bromo-4-fluorophenoxy)azetidin-1-yl]-6-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl}pyridazine

MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 406 (M + 1, ^{79}Br) and 408 (M + 1, ^{81}Br).

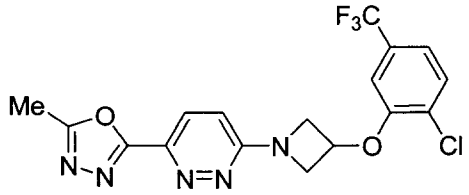
EXAMPLE 16



3-[3-(2-Bromo-5-fluorophenoxy)azetidin-1-yl]-6-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)pyridazine

MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 406 (M + 1, ^{79}Br) and 408 (M + 1, ^{81}Br).

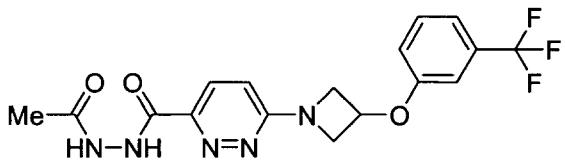
EXAMPLE 17



3-{3-[2-Chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]azetidin-1-yl}-6-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)pyridazine

MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 412 (M + 1).

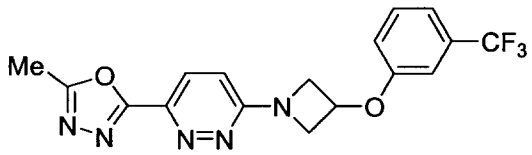
EXAMPLE 18



N'-Acetyl-6-{3-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazine-3-carbohydrazide

MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 396 (M + 1).

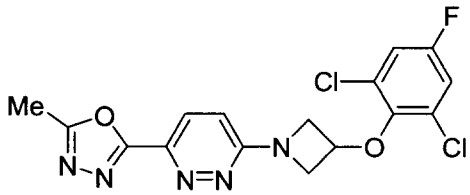
EXAMPLE 19



3-(5-Methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)-6-{3-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazine

MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 378 (M + 1).

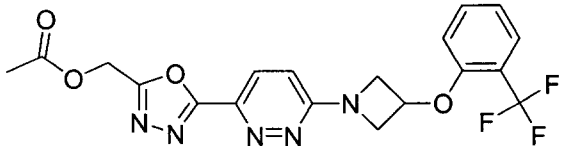
EXAMPLE 20



3-[3-(2,6-Dichloro-4-fluorophenoxy)azetidin-1-yl]-6-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)pyridazine

MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 396 and 398 (M + 1 isotopic pattern for 2 Cl).

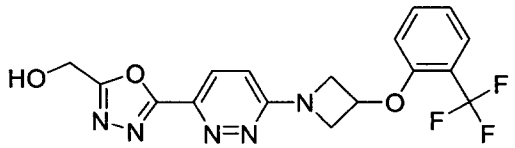
EXAMPLE 21



[5-(6-{3-[2-(Trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazin-3-yl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl]methyl acetate

MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 436 (M + 1).

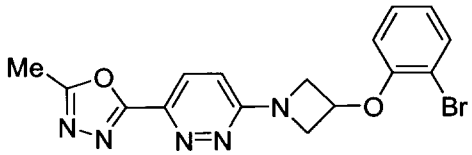
EXAMPLE 22



[5-(6-{3-[2-(Trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazin-3-yl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl]methanol

MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 394 (M + 1).

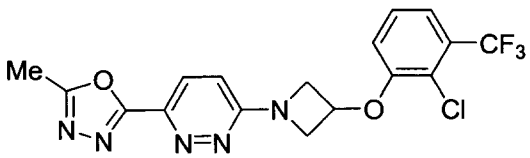
EXAMPLE 23



3-[3-(2-Bromophenoxy)azetidin-1-yl]-6-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)pyridazine

MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 388 (M + 1, ^{79}Br) and 390 (M + 1, ^{81}Br).

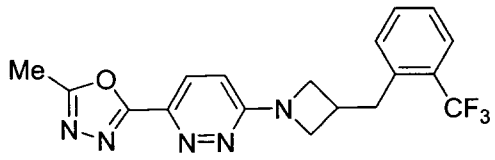
EXAMPLE 24



3-{3-[2-Chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]azetidin-1-yl}-6-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)pyridazine

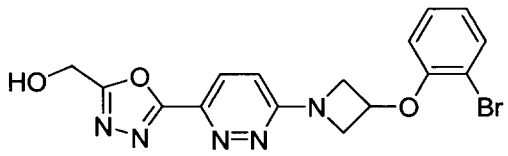
MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 412 (M + 1).

EXAMPLE 25



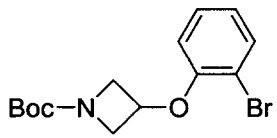
3-(5-Methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)-6-{3-[2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazine
MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 376 (M + 1).

EXAMPLE 26



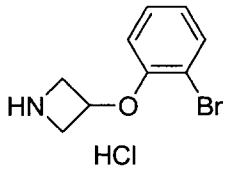
[5-(6-{3-[(2-Bromophenyl)oxy]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazin-3-yl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl]methanol

Step 1: *tert*-Butyl 3-[(2-bromophenyl)oxy]azetidine-1-carboxylate



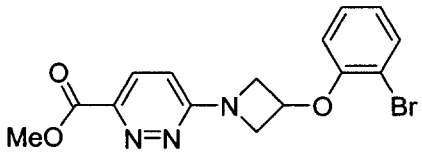
Into a flame-dried 250-mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar and under N_2 was added *tert*-butyl 3-hydroxyazetidine-1-carboxylate (4.0 g, 23.09 mmol) and 1,1'-(azodicarbonyl)dipiperidine (6.99 g, 27.7 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (100 mL). To this solution was added 2-bromophenol (2.363 mL, 25.4 mmol) followed by tri-*n*-butylphosphine (6.84 mL, 27.7 mmol) and the light yellow solution was refluxed for 16 h. The resulting reaction mixture was cooled and quenched with addition of 100 mL of a 1 M aqueous hydrogen chloride solution and stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The mixture was cooled, poured into a 500 mL seperatory funnel containing 1 M aqueous hydrochloric acid solution (250 mL) and the mixture was extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered through a pad of silica gel on a sintered glass funnel and the filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure. Purification by column chromatography through silica gel gave the desired product as a white solid.

Step 2: 3-[(2-Bromophenyl)oxy]azetidine hydrochloride



Into a flame-dried 100 mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar and under N_2 was added 1,1-dimethylethyl 3-[(2-bromophenyl)oxy]azetidine-1-carboxylate (3.00 g, 9.14 mmol) in dichloromethane (25 mL). The resulting solution was treated with 4.0 M hydrogen chloride in dioxane (11.43 mL, 45.7 mmol) and stirred at room temperature for 3 h. The resulting white suspension was diluted with hexanes (25 mL) and the white precipitate filtered through Whatman #1 filter paper on a Hirsch funnel, washing with hexanes. The resulting white precipitate was dried on the vacuum pump for 1 h.

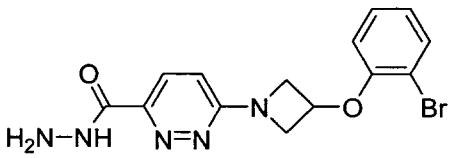
Step 3: Methyl 6-{3-[(2-bromophenyl)oxy]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazine-3-carboxylate



Into a flame-dried 100 mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar and under N_2 was added methyl 6-chloropyridazine-3-carboxylate (848 mg, 4.91 mmol), 3-[(2-bromophenyl)oxy]azetidine hydrochloride (1.3 g, 4.91 mmol) and potassium carbonate (2.04 g, 14.7 mmol) in dioxane (30 mL). The reaction mixture was heated to reflux for 16 h overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and quenched with water (10 mL). The reaction mixture was concentrated and a beige solid precipitated out of solution. The solid was diluted with water (20 mL) and filtered through Whatman#1 paper on a Hirsch funnel, washing with water. The resulting beige solid was dried on the vacuum pump overnight, giving the desired product.

MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 364 (M + 1, ^{79}Br), 366 (M + 1, ^{81}Br).

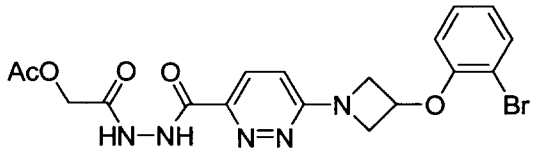
Step 4: 6-{3-[(2-Bromophenyl)oxy]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazine-3-carbohydrazide



Into a 100 mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar and under N_2 was added methyl 6-{3-[(2-bromophenyl)oxy]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazine-3-carboxylate (1.0 g, 2.75 mmol), ethanol (40 mL) and hydrazine (1.72 mL, 55 mmol). The resulting suspension was

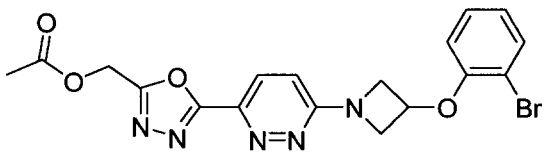
stirred at room temperature for 6 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated to remove the ethanol and the residue was taken up in ethyl acetate and diethyl ether and the resulting suspension was filtered through Whatman #1 paper on a Hirsch funnel, washing with diethyl ether. The resulting beige solid was dried on the vacuum pump, affording the title compound. ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 400 MHz): δ 7.94 (1H, d, J = 9.5 Hz), 7.55 (1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.24 (1H, t, J = 8.0 Hz), 6.88 (1H, t, J = 8.0 Hz), 6.69-6.64 (2H, m), 5.21-5.18 (1H, m), 4.64 (2H, dd, J = 10.0, 6.5 Hz), 4.34 (2H, dd, J = 10.0, 4.0 Hz), 3.06 (3H, bs). MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 364 (M + 1, ^{79}Br), 366 (M + 1, ^{81}Br).

Step 5: 2-{2-[(6-{3-[(2-Bromophenyl)oxy]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazin-3-yl)carbonyl]hydrazino}-2-oxoethyl acetate



Into a 10 mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar and under N_2 was added 6-{3-[(2-bromophenyl)oxy]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazine-3-carbohydrazide (300 mg, 0.824 mmol) in dichloromethane (2 mL) and water (3 mL). The suspension was cooled to 0 °C and then acetoxyacetyl chloride (0.106 mL, 0.988 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min and then stirred another 30 min at room temperature. The mixture was poured into a 125 mL separatory funnel containing water (50 mL) and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give a white solid.

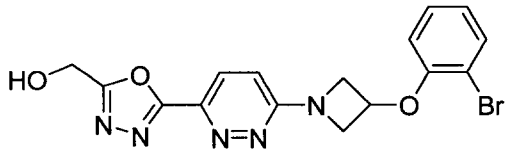
Step 6: [5-(6-{3-[(2-Bromophenyl)oxy]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazin-3-yl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl]methyl acetate



Into a 10 mL microwave vial equipped with a magnetic stirring bar was added 2-{2-[(6-{3-[(2-bromophenyl)oxy]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazin-3-yl)carbonyl]hydrazino}-2-oxoethyl acetate(383 mg, 0.825 mmol), Burgess reagent (236 mg, 0.990 mmol) and tetrahydrofuran (5 mL). The sealed vial was heated in a microwave reactor to 150 °C for 30 min. The cooled mixture was poured into a 125 mL separatory funnel containing water (75 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over

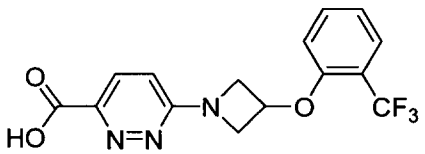
$MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated. Purification by column chromatography through silica gel (gradient 80:20 to 100:0 ethyl acetate:hexanes) provided the title compound as an off-white solid.

Step 7: [5-(6-{3-[(2-Bromophenyl)oxy]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazin-3-yl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl]methanol



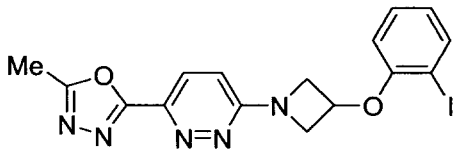
A solution of [5-(6-{3-[(2-bromophenyl)oxy]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazin-3-yl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl]methyl acetate (368 mg, 0.825 mmol) in methanol (5 mL) was treated with hydrazine (260 μL, 8.25 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h and then diluted with water (10 mL) and filtered through Whatman#1 paper on a Hirsch funnel, washing with water (5 mL). The resulting beige solid was dried on the vacuum pump for 2 h. ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 400 MHz) δ 8.04 (1H, d, J = 9.5 Hz), 7.54 (1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.24 (1H, t, J = 8.0 Hz), 6.88 (1H, t, J = 8.0 Hz), 6.71 (1H, d, J = 9.5 Hz), 6.64 (1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz), 5.20 (1H, m), 4.82 (2H, s), 4.64 (2H, dd, J = 9.5, 6.5 Hz), 4.35 (2H, dd, J = 9.5, 3.5 Hz) (OH proton not observed).
MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 404 (M + 1, ^{79}Br), 406 (M + 1, ^{81}Br).

EXAMPLE 27



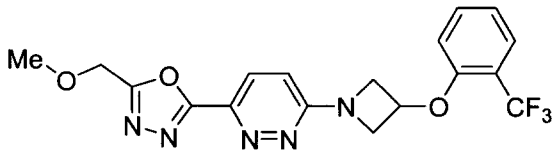
6-{3-[2-(Trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazine-3-carboxylic acid
MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 340 (M + 1).

EXAMPLE 28



3-[3-(2-Iodophenoxy)azetidin-1-yl]-6-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)pyridazine
MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 436 (M + 1).

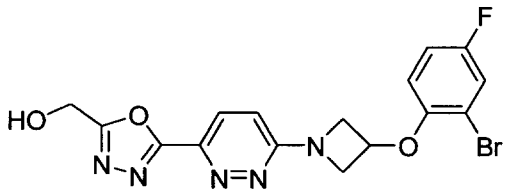
EXAMPLE 29



3-[5-(Methoxymethyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl]-6-{3-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazine

MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 408 (M + 1).

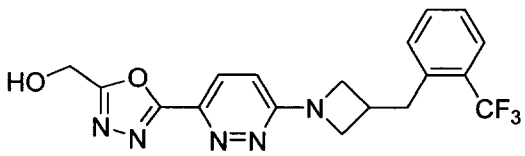
EXAMPLE 30



(5-{6-[3-(2-Bromo-4-fluorophenoxy)azetidin-1-yl]pyridazin-3-yl}-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methanol

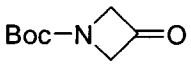
MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 422 (M + 1, ^{79}Br), 424 (M + 1, ^{81}Br).

EXAMPLE 31



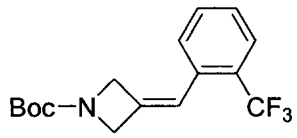
[5-(6-{3-[2-(Trifluoromethyl)benzyl]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazin-3-yl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl]methanol

Step 1: *tert*-Butyl 3-oxoazetidine-1-carboxylate



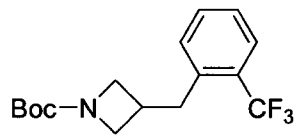
To a solution of *tert*-butyl 3-hydroxyazetidine-1-carboxylate (5.0 g, 28.9 mmol) in 30 mL of DMSO was added *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (10 mL, 57.7 mmol) and sulfur trioxide pyridine complex (9.1 g, 57.7 mmol) in 3 portions. After 2 h, the reaction mixture was extracted with 3 portions of hexanes. The combined hexanes layers were concentrated to give the ketone.

Step 2: *tert*-Butyl 3-[2-(trifluoromethyl)benzylidene]azetidine-1-carboxylate



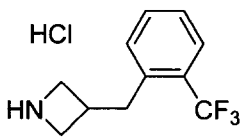
To a solution of bromo(triphenyl)[2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]phosphorane (5.8 g, 11.6 mmol) in 10 mL of THF was added NaHMDS (11.6 mL, 11.6 mmol). After stirring for 30 min, *tert*-butyl 3-oxoazetidine-1-carboxylate (1.8 g, 10.5 mmol) in 3 mL of THF was added. The reaction mixture was then heated at 50 °C for 16 h. After cooling, it was partitioned between ethyl acetate and KH_2PO_4 buffer. The aqueous layer was extracted with 3 portions of ethyl acetate. Combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated. The crude material was purified by column chromatography through silica gel, providing the desired material.

Step 3: *tert*-Butyl 3-[2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]azetidine-1-carboxylate



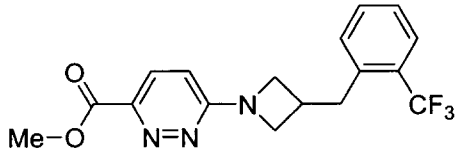
A solution of *tert*-butyl 3-[2-(trifluoromethyl)benzylidene]azetidine-1-carboxylate (500 mg, 1.6 mmol) and 10% palladium on activated carbon (25 mg) in 5 mL of ethyl acetate was submitted to a hydrogen atmosphere (40 psi) in a Parr reactor for 16 h. After this period, the reaction mixture was filtered on a pad of Celite and the filtrate was concentrated to afford the title compound.

Step 4: 3-[2-(Trifluoromethyl)benzyl]azetidine hydrochloride



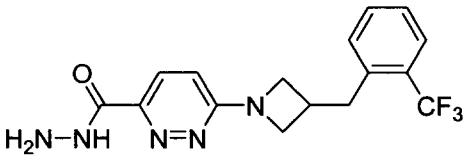
To a solution of *tert*-butyl 3-[2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]azetidine-1-carboxylate (421 mg, 1.3 mmol) in 3 mL of dichloromethane was added hydrogen chloride (1.7 mL, 6.7 mmol, 4 M in dioxane). After stirring for 18 h, a white solid had precipitated out of solution. Filtration through Whatman#1 filter paper on a Hirsch funnel provided the desired product as a white solid.

Step 5: Methyl 6-{3-[2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazine-3-carboxylate



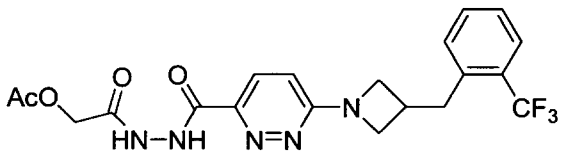
To a solution of 3-[2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]azetidine hydrochloride (327 mg, 1.3 mmol) and methyl 6-chloropyridazine-3-carboxylate (329 mg, 1.3 mmol) in 5 mL of dioxane was added potassium carbonate (539 mg, 3.9 mmol). It was heated to reflux for 2 days. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature and poured into a separatory funnel containing KH_2PO_4 buffer. The aqueous layer was extracted with 3 portions of ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated to give the desired product.

Step 6: 6-{3-[2-(Trifluoromethyl)benzyl]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazine-3-carbohydrazide



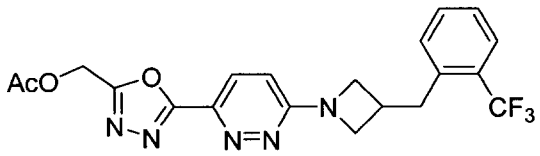
A solution of methyl 6-{3-[2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazine-3-carboxylate (457 mg, 1.3 mmol) and hydrazine hydrate (1.26 mL, 26 mmol) in 6 mL of methanol was stirred at room temperature for 4 h. The crude reaction mixture was concentrated and the resulting solid used directly in the next step.

Step 7: 2-Oxo-2-{2-[(6-{3-[2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazin-3-yl)carbonyl]hydrazino}ethyl acetate



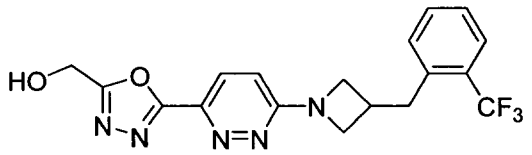
To a solution of 6-{3-[2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazine-3-carbohydrazide (346 mg, 0.99 mmol) in 5 mL of a dichloromethane/water (1:1.5) mixture was added acetoxyacetyl chloride (142 mg, 1.04 mmol). After 30 min, the reaction mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel containing water. It was extracted with 3 portions of ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated to afford the title compound as a white solid.

Step 8: [5-(6-{3-[2-(Trifluoromethyl)benzyl]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazin-3-yl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl]methyl acetate



A solution of 2-oxo-2-{2-[(6-{3-[2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazin-3-yl)carbonyl]hydrazino}ethyl acetate (390 mg, 0.87 mmol) and Burgess reagent 310 mg, 1.3 mmol) in 4.5 mL of THF was heated to 150 °C in a microwave reactor for 30 min. The reaction mixture was then transferred to a separatory funnel containing ethyl acetate and KH_2PO_4 buffer. The aqueous layer was extracted with 3 portions of ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated. Purification by column chromatography through silica gel provided the desired material as a beige solid.

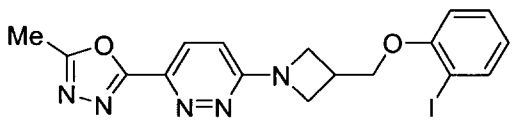
Step 9: [5-(6-{3-[2-(Trifluoromethyl)benzyl]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazin-3-yl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl]methanol



To a solution of [5-(6-{3-[2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]azetidin-1-yl}pyridazin-3-yl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl]methyl acetate (110 mg, 0.25 mmol) in 2 mL of methanol was added hydrazine hydrate (122 μL, 2.5 mmol). After stirring at room temperature for 2 h, the off-white precipitate was collected by filtration.

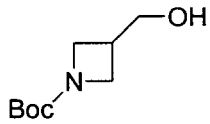
^{1}H NMR (d_6-DMSO, 400 MHz): δ 8.03 (1H, d, J = 9.5 Hz), 7.72 (1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.65 (1H, t, J = 7.5 Hz), 7.55 (1H, d, J = 7.5 Hz), 7.45 (1H, t, J = 7.5 Hz), 6.92 (1H, d, J = 9.5 Hz), 6.00 (1H, t, J = 6.3 Hz), 4.75 (2H, d, J = 6.0 Hz), 4.35-4.25 (2H, m), 4.03-3.93 (2H, m), 3.25-3.15 (3H, m). MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 392 (M + 1).

EXAMPLE 32



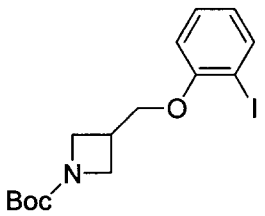
3-{3-[(2-Iodophenoxy)methyl]azetidin-1-yl}-6-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)pyridazine

Step 1: *tert*-Butyl 3-(hydroxymethyl)azetidine-1-carboxylate



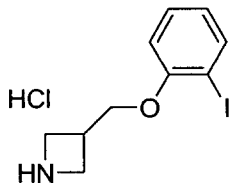
Into a flame-dried 100-mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar and under N_2 was added Boc-azetidine-3-carboxylic acid (2.0 g, 9.94 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (40 mL). The clear solution was cooled to 0 °C and then borane-methyl sulfide complex (2.83 mL, 29.8 mmol) was added dropwise over 30 min. The resulting solution was stirred at 0 °C for 2 h. The reaction was quenched with dropwise addition of 1 M aqueous hydrogen chloride solution. The mixture was cooled, poured into a 250 mL separatory funnel containing 1 M aqueous hydrogen chloride solution (125 mL) and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. Purification by column chromatography through silica gel afforded the desired product as a clear oil.

Step 2: *tert*-Butyl 3-[(2-iodophenoxy)methyl]azetidine-1-carboxylate



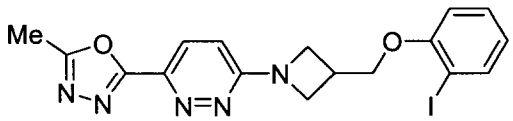
Into a flame-dried 100 mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar and under N_2 was added *tert*-butyl 3-(hydroxymethyl)azetidine-1-carboxylate (1.30 g, 6.94 mmol), 2-iodophenol (1.680 g, 7.64 mmol) and 1,1'-(azodicarbonyl)dipiperidine (2.102 g, 8.33 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (50 mL). This reaction was heated to reflux and then tri-*n*-butylphosphine (2.056 mL, 8.33 mmol) was added and the resulting light orange solution refluxed for 4 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with the addition of 50 mL of 1 M aqueous hydrogen chloride solution and stirred at room temperature for 30 min. The mixture was cooled, poured into a 250 mL separatory funnel containing 1 M aqueous hydrogen chloride (50 mL) and the mixture was extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 75 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. Purification by column chromatography through silica gel gave the title compound as an off-white solid.

Step 3: 3-[(2-Iodophenoxy)methyl]azetidine hydrochloride



Into a flame-dried 100 mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar and under N_2 was added *tert*-butyl 3-[(2-iodophenoxy)methyl]azetidine-1-carboxylate (1.7 g, 4.37 mmol), dichloromethane (25 mL) and 4 M hydrogen chloride in dioxane (5.46 mL, 21.84 mmol). The clear solution was stirred at 25 °C for 16 h. The resulting white suspension was diluted with hexanes and filtered through Whatman#1 paper on a Hirsch funnel, washing with hexanes to give the desired product as a white solid.

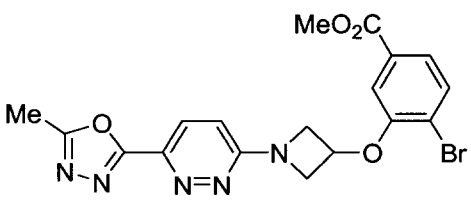
Step 4: 3-{3-[(2-Iodophenoxy)methyl]azetidin-1-yl}-6-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)pyridazine



Into a 15 mL reaction vessel equipped with a magnetic stirring bar and under N_2 was added 3-[(2-iodophenoxy)methyl]azetidine hydrochloride (397 mg, 1.221 mmol), 3-chloro-6-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)pyridazine (200 mg, 1.017 mmol) and potassium carbonate (422 mg, 3.05 mmol) in dioxane (5 mL). The suspension was heated to 110 °C for 2 days. The mixture was cooled, poured into a 125 mL separatory funnel containing water (50 mL) and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. Purification by column chromatography through silica gel gave the title compound as a off-white solid.

^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 400 MHz): δ 8.04 (1H, d, J = 9.5 Hz), 7.78 (1H, d, J = 7.5 Hz), 7.32 (1H, t, J = 7.5 Hz), 6.86 (1H, d, J = 7.5 Hz), 6.76 (1H, t, J = 7.5 Hz), 6.66 (1H, d, J = 9.5 Hz), 4.47-4.25 (6H, m), 3.42-3.39 (1H, m), 2.67 (3H, s). MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 451 (M+1).

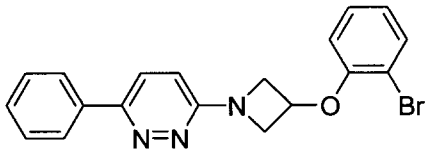
EXAMPLE 33



Methyl 4-bromo-3-({1-[6-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)pyridazin-3-yl]azetidin-3-yl}oxy)benzoate

MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 446 (M + 1, ^{79}Br), 448 (M + 1, ^{81}Br).

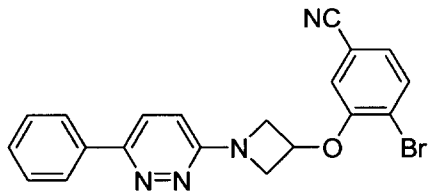
EXAMPLE 34



3-[3-(2-Bromophenoxy)azetidin-1-yl]-6-phenylpyridazine

MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 382 (M + 1, ^{79}Br), 384 (M + 1, ^{81}Br).

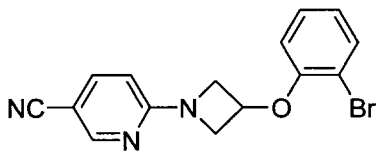
EXAMPLE 35



4-Bromo-3-{[1-(6-phenylpyridazin-3-yl)azetidin-3-yl]oxy}benzonitrile

MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 407 (M + 1, ^{79}Br), 409 (M + 1, ^{81}Br).

EXAMPLE 36

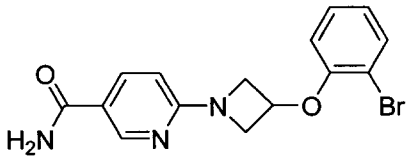


6-[3-(2-Bromophenoxy)azetidin-1-yl]nicotinonitrile

Into a 25 mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirbar and under nitrogen was added 2-chloro-5-cyanopyridine (251 mg, 1.81 mmol), cesium carbonate (1.2 g, 3.78 mmol) and 3-[(2-bromophenyl)oxy]azetidine hydrochloride (400 mg, 1.51 mmol) in dioxane (10 mL). The reaction mixture was heated to reflux for 5 h and then cooled to room temperature. The mixture was poured into a 250 mL separatory funnel containing water (50 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (50 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated. Purification by column chromatography through silica gel gave the desired product as a white foam.

^{1}H NMR (CD_3OD, 400 MHz): δ 8.41 (s, 1 H); 7.65-7.56 (m, 2 H); 7.30-7.28 (m, 1H), 6.92 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1 H); 6.65 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1 H); 6.30 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1 H); 5.20-5.13 (m, 1 H); 4.59-4.51 (m, 2 H); 4.27 (dd, J = 10.0, 4.0 Hz, 2 H).
MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 330 (M + 1, ^{79}Br), 332 (M + 1, ^{81}Br).

EXAMPLE 37



6-[3-(2-Bromophenoxy)azetidin-1-yl]nicotinamide
MS (ESI, Q^+) *m/z* 348 (M + 1, ^{79}Br), 350 (M + 1, ^{81}Br).

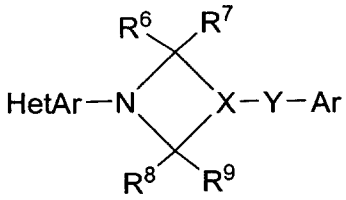
EXAMPLE OF A PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULATION

As a specific embodiment of an oral composition of a compound of the present invention, 50 mg of the compound of any of the Examples is formulated with sufficient finely divided lactose to provide a total amount of 580 to 590 mg to fill a size O hard gelatin capsule.

While the invention has been described and illustrated in reference to specific embodiments thereof, those skilled in the art will appreciate that various changes, modifications, and substitutions can be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. For example, effective dosages other than the preferred doses as set forth hereinabove may be applicable as a consequence of variations in the responsiveness of the human being treated for a particular condition. Likewise, the pharmacologic response observed may vary according to and depending upon the particular active compound selected or whether there are present pharmaceutical carriers, as well as the type of formulation and mode of administration employed, and such expected variations or differences in the results are contemplated in accordance with the objects and practices of the present invention. It is intended therefore that the invention be limited only by the scope of the claims which follow and that such claims be interpreted as broadly as is reasonable.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound of structural formula I:



(I)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; wherein
X-Y is N-C(O), N-CR^1R^2, CH-O, CH-$S(O)_p$, CH-NR^{10}, or CH-CR^1R^2;
Ar is phenyl, benzyl, naphthyl, or pyridyl each of which is optionally substituted with one to five substituents independently selected from R^3;
HetAr represents an heteroaromatic ring selected from the group consisting of:
oxazolyl,
thiazolyl,
imidazolyl,
pyrazolyl,
isoxazolyl,
isothiazolyl,
pyridazinyl,
pyridinyl,
1,2,4-oxadiazolyl,
1,3,4-oxadiazolyl,
1,2,5-oxadiazolyl,
1,2,3-oxadiazolyl,
1,2,4-thiadiazolyl,
1,2,5-thiadiazolyl,
1,3,4-thiadiazolyl,
1,2,3-thiadiazolyl,
1,2,4-triazolyl,
1,2,3-triazolyl,
tetrazolyl,
benzthiazolyl,
benzoxazolyl,
benzimidazolyl,
benzisoxazolyl, and

benzisothiazolyl;

in which the heteroaromatic ring is optionally substituted with one to two substituents independently selected from R^5;

R^1 and R^2 are each independently hydrogen or C_{1-3} alkyl, wherein alkyl is optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from fluorine and hydroxy;

each R^5 is independently selected from the group consisting of

C_{1-6} alkyl,
C_{2-4} alkenyl,
$(CH_2)_nOR^4$,
$(CH_2)_n$-phenyl,
$(CH_2)_n$-naphthyl,
$(CH_2)_n$-heteroaryl,
$(CH_2)_n$-heterocyclyl,
$(CH_2)_nC_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl,
halogen,
$(CH_2)_nN(R^4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nC\equiv N$,
$(CH_2)_nCO_2R^4$,
$(CH_2)_nOC(O)R^4$,
$(CH_2)_nCOR^4$,
NO_2,
$(CH_2)_nNR^4SO_2R^4$
$(CH_2)_nSO_2N(R^4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nS(O)_pR^4$,
$(CH_2)_nNR^4C(O)N(R^4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nC(O)N(R^4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nC(O)N(OR^4)R^4$,
$(CH_2)_nC(O)N(NH_2)R^4$,
$(CH_2)_nC(O)NR^4NC(O)R^4$;
$(CH_2)_nNR^4C(O)R^4$,
$(CH_2)_nNR^4CO_2R^4$,
$(CH_2)_nP(=O)(OR_4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nOP(=O)(OR_4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nO(CH_2)_nP(=O)(OR_4)_2$,
$O(CH_2)_nC(O)N(R^4)_2$,
CF_3,
CH_2CF_3,

OCF_3, and

OCH_2CF_3;

in which phenyl, naphthyl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and heterocyclyl are optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from halogen, hydroxy, C_{1-4} alkoxy, C_{1-4} alkylsulfonyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, carboxy-C_{1-3} alkyl, C_{1-3} alkyloxycarbonyl-C_{1-3} alkyl, and C_{1-4} alkyl wherein alkyl is optionally substituted with hydroxy or one to three fluorines; and wherein any methylene (CH_2) carbon atom in R^5 is optionally substituted with one to two groups independently selected from fluorine, hydroxy, and C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with one to five fluorines; or two substituents when on the same methylene (CH_2) group are taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached to form a cyclopropyl group;

each R^3 is independently selected from the group consisting of:

C_{1-6} alkyl,

$(CH_2)_nOR^4$,

$(CH_2)_n$-phenyl,

$(CH_2)_n$-naphthyl,

$(CH_2)_n$-heteroaryl,

$(CH_2)_n$-heterocyclyl,

$(CH_2)_nC_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl,

halogen,

$(CH_2)_nN(R^4)_2$,

$(CH_2)_nC{\equiv}N$,

$(CH_2)_nCO_2R^4$,

$(CH_2)_nCOR^4$,

NO_2,

$(CH_2)_nNR^4SO_2R^4$

$(CH_2)_nSO_2N(R^4)_2$,

$(CH_2)_nS(O)_pR^4$,

$(CH_2)_nNR^4C(O)N(R^4)_2$,

$(CH_2)_nC(O)N(R^4)_2$,

$(CH_2)_nC(O)N(OR^4)R^4$,

$(CH_2)_nC(O)N(NH_2)R^4$,

$(CH_2)_nNR^4C(O)R^4$,

$(CH_2)_nNR^4CO_2R^4$,

$O(CH_2)_nC(O)N(R^4)_2$,

$(CH_2)_nP(=O)(OR_4)_2$,

$(CH_2)_nOP(=O)(OR_4)_2$,

$(CH_2)_nO(CH_2)_nP(=O)(OR_4)_2$,

CF_3,
CH_2CF_3,
OCF_3, and
OCH_2CF_3;

in which phenyl, naphthyl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and heterocyclyl are optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from halogen, hydroxy, C_{1-4} alkoxy, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, and C_{1-4} alkyl wherein alkyl is optionally substituted with hydroxy or one to three fluorines; and wherein any methylene (CH_2) carbon atom in R^3 is optionally substituted with one to two groups independently selected from fluorine, hydroxy, and C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with one to five fluorines; or two substituents when on the same methylene (CH_2) group are taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached to form a cyclopropyl group;

each R^4 is independently selected from the group consisting of
hydrogen,
C_{1-6} alkyl,
$(CH_2)_m$-phenyl,
$(CH_2)_m$-heteroaryl,
$(CH_2)_m$-naphthyl, and
$(CH_2)_mC_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl;

wherein alkyl, phenyl, heteroaryl, and cycloalkyl are optionally substituted with one to three groups independently selected from halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, and C_{1-4} alkoxy; or two R^4 groups together with the atom to which they are attached form a 4- to 8-membered mono- or bicyclic ring system optionally containing an additional heteroatom selected from O, S, and NC_{1-4} alkyl;

each n is independently 0, 1 or 2;
each p is independently 0, 1, or 2;
each m is independently 0, 1 or 2;

R^6, R^7, R^8, and R^9 are each independently hydrogen, fluorine, or C_{1-3} alkyl, wherein alkyl is optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from fluorine and hydroxy; and

R^{10} is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with one to five fluorines.

2. The compound of Claim 1 wherein X-Y is CH-O.

3. The compound of Claim 2 wherein HetAr is 2-thiazolyl or pyridazin-3-yl each of which is optionally substituted with one to two groups independently selected from R^5.

4. The compound of Claim 3 wherein Ar is phenyl or benzyl each of which is optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from R^3.

5. The compound of Claim 3 wherein said pyridazin-3-yl is substituted at the C-6 position of the pyridazine ring with R^5.

6. The compound of Claim 3 wherein said 2-thiazolyl is substituted at the C-5 position of the thiazole ring with R^5.

7. The compound of Claim 1 wherein X-Y is CH-CR^1R^2.

8. The compound of Claim 7 wherein HetAr is 2-thiazolyl or pyridazin-3-yl each of which is optionally substituted with one to two groups independently selected from R^5.

9. The compound of Claim 8 wherein R^1 and R^2 are hydrogen and Ar is phenyl or benzyl each of which is optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from R^3.

10. The compound of Claim 8 wherein said pyridazin-3-yl is substituted at the C-6 position of the pyridazine ring with R^5.

11. The compound of Claim 3 wherein said 2-thiazolyl is substituted at the C-5 position of the thiazole ring with R^5.

12. The compound of Claim 1 wherein R^6, R^7, R^8, and R^9 are hydrogen.

13. The compound of Claim 1 wherein each each R^3 is independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, trifluoromethyl, C_{1-4} alkylsulfonyl, cyano, and C_{1-4} alkoxy.

14. The compound of Claim 1 wherein each R^5 is independently selected from the group consisting of:

halogen,

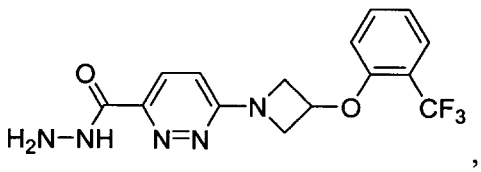
C_{1-4} alkyl,

cyano,
$C(O)N(R^4)_2$,
$C(O)N(NH_2)R^4$,
$C(O)R^4$,
CO_2R^4,
$CH_2CO_2R^4$,
CH_2OCOR^4,
CH_2OR^4, wherein CH_2 is optionally substituted with one to substituents independently from hydroxy, fluorine, and methyl,
$NR^4C(O)R^4$,
$SO_2N(R^4)_2$, and

heteroaryl selected from the group consisting of 1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl, 1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl, 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl, 2- thiazolyl, and 2*H*-tetrazol-5-yl, wherein heteroaryl is optionally substituted with one to two substituents independently selected from halogen, hydroxy, C_{1-4} alkoxy, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, and C_{1-4} alkyl wherein alkyl is optionally substituted with hydroxy or one to three fluorines.

15. The compound of Claim 14 wherein R^5 is 1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl, 1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl, or1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl, each of which is optionally substituted with one to two substituents independently selected from halogen, hydroxy, hydroxymethyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, and C_{1-3} alkyl wherein alkyl is optionally substituted with one to three fluorines.

16. The compound of Claim 14 which is selected from the group consisting of:



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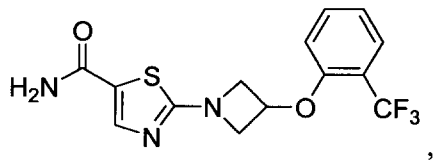

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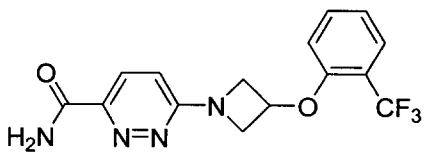

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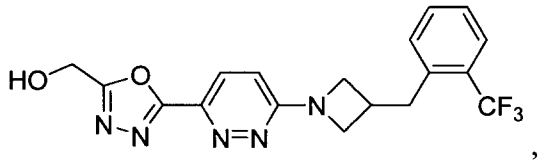

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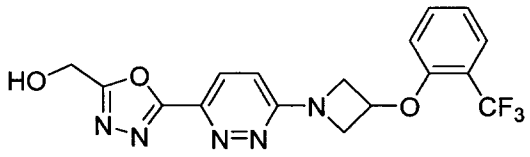
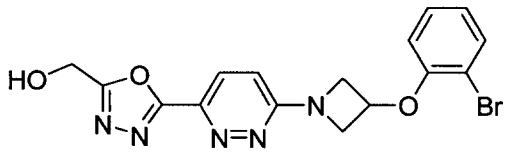


, and



;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

17. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound in accordance with Claim 1 in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

18. Use of a compound in accordance with Claim 1 for the treatment in a mammal of a disorder, condition, or disease responsive to inhibition of stearoyl-coenzyme A delta-9 desaturase.

19. The use of Claim 18 wherein said disorder, condition, or disease is selected from the group consisting of Type 2 diabetes, insulin resistance, a lipid disorder, obesity, metabolic syndrome, and fatty liver disease.

20. The use of Claim 24 wherein said lipid disorder is selected from the group consisting of dyslipidemia, hyperlipidemia, hypertriglyceridemia, atherosclerosis, hypercholesterolemia, low HDL, and high LDL.

21. Use of a compound in accordance with Claim 1 in the manufacture of a medicament for use in treating Type 2 diabetes, insulin resistance, a lipid disorder, obesity, metabolic syndrome, fatty liver disease, and non-alcoholic steatohepatitis in a mammal.

22. The use of Claim 21 wherein said lipid disorder is selected from the group consisting of dyslipidemia, hyperlipidemia, hypertriglyceridemia, atherosclerosis, hypercholesterolemia, low HDL, and high LDL.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/CA2007/001026

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC: ***C07D 413/14*** (2006.01) , ***A61K 31/427*** (2006.01) , ***A61K 31/501*** (2006.01) , ***A61P 3/06*** (2006.01) , ***C07D 403/04*** (2006.01) , ***C07D 417/04*** (2006.01)

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

C07D, A61K, A61P

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

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

Canadian Patent Database, Espacenet, Delphion, DWPI, PubMed (NCBI), CAplus, ACS Journals, Google Scholar, Scopus

stearoyl CoA desaturase, scd*, inhibitor, azetid*

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO2004069839A1 (SANKYO COMPANY) 19-08-2004 (19 August 2004) 2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)-1-azetidinyl]-4-oxazolecarboxylic acid methyl ester *(CAS No. 741282-09-7)*	1, 2, 12, 14, 17
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A	WO2006034279 A1 (XENONE PHARM.) 30-03-2006 (30 March 2006) p.21, l. 18, whole document	1-22
A	WO2006034341 (XENONE PHARM.) 30-03-2006 (30 March 2006) p.21, l.30, whole document	1-22

[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

[X] See patent family annex.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
24 September 2007 (24-09-2007)	2 October 2007 (02-10-2007)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/CA	Authorized officer
Canadian Intellectual Property Office Place du Portage I, C114 - 1st Floor, Box PCT 50 Victoria Street Gatineau, Quebec K1A 0C9 Facsimile No.: 001-819-953-2476	Yong-Huang Chen 819- 956-4113

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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