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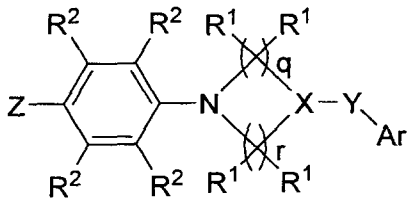
(54) Title: CYCLIC AMINE DERIVATIVES AS INHIBITORS OF STEAROYL-COENZYME A DELTA-9 DESATURASE



(I)

(57) Abstract: Cyclic amine 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; and liver steatosis.

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

CYCLIC AMINE DERIVATIVES AS INHIBITORS OF STEAROYL-COENZYME A DELTA-9 DESATURASE

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to cyclic amine 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; and hepatic steatosis.

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 diabetes, obesity, atherosclerosis, dyslipidemia 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)).

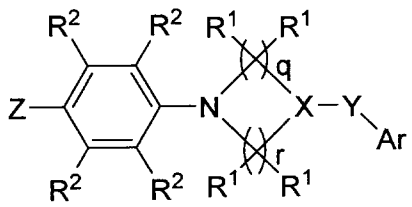
Other than the above mentioned anti-sense oligonucleotides, inhibitors of SCD activity include non-selective thia-fatty acid substrate analogs [B. Behrouzian and P.H. Buist, Prostaglandins, Leukotrienes, and Essential Fatty Acids, 68: 107-112 (2003)], cyclopropenoid fatty acids (Raju and Reiser, J. Biol. 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 azacyclohexane 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 cyclic amine derivatives of structural formula I:



(I)

These cyclic amine 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.

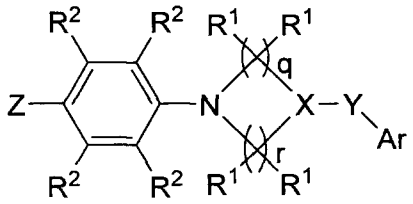
The present invention also relates to methods for the treatment, control, or prevention of atherosclerosis by administering the compounds of the present invention in combination with a therapeutically effective amount of another agent known to be useful to treat the condition.

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 cyclic amine 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

q is 1 or 2;

r is 1 or 2;

each n is independently 0, 1 or 2;

each m is independently 0, 1, or 2;

each p is independently 0, 1, or 2;

X-Y is N-C(O), N-$S(O)_2$, N-CR^aR^b, CH-O, CH-$S(O)_p$, CH-NR^5, or CH-CR^aR^b;

Ar is phenyl, naphthyl, or heteroaryl each of which is optionally substituted with one to five R^6 substituents;

Z is phenyl, naphthyl, or an heteroaromatic ring selected from the group consisting of:

oxazolyl,

thiazolyl,

imidazolyl,

pyrrolyl,

pyrazolyl,

isoxazolyl,

isothiazolyl,

1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl,

1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl,

1,3,4-oxadiazolyl,

1,2,5-oxadiazolyl,

1,2,3-oxadiazolyl,

1,2,4-thiadiazol-5-yl,

1,2,4-thiadiazol-3-yl,

1,2,5-thiadiazolyl,

1,3,4-thiadiazolyl,

1,2,3-thiadiazolyl,

1,2,4-triazolyl,

1,2,3-triazolyl,
tetrazolyl,
indolyl,
benzthiazolyl,
benzoxazolyl,
benzimidazolyl,
benzisoxazolyl,
benzisothiazolyl, and
imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridyl;

wherein phenyl, naphthyl, and the heteroaromatic ring are optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from R^3;

R^a and R^b 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^2 is independently selected from the group consisting of:

hydrogen,
halogen,
hydroxy,
cyano,
amino,
nitro,
C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted with one to five fluorines,
C_{1-4} alkoxy, optionally substituted with one to five fluorines,
C_{1-4} alkylthio, optionally substituted with one to five fluorines,
C_{1-4} alkylsulfonyl,
carboxy,
C_{1-4} alkyloxycarbonyl, and
C_{1-4} alkylcarbonyl;

each R^3 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,
$(CH_2)_nNR^4SO_2R^4$
$(CH_2)_nSO_2N(R^4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nS(O)_pR^4$,
$(CH_2)_nNR^4C(O)N(R^4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nC(O)N(R^4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nC(O)N(OR^4)R^4$,
$(CH_2)_nC(O)N(NH_2)R^4$,
$(CH_2)_nNR^4C(O)R^4$,
$(CH_2)_nNR^4CO_2R^4$,
$(CH_2)_nP(=O)(OR_4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nOP(=O)(OR_4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nOCH_2P(=O)(OR_4)_2$,
$O(CH_2)_nC(O)N(R^4)_2$,
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, 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, wherein alkyl and alkoxy are optionally substituted with one to five fluorines; 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 R^1 is independently hydrogen, fluorine, or C_{1-3} alkyl, wherein alkyl is optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from fluorine and hydroxy;

R^5 is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl; and

each R^6 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,
$(CH_2)_nNR^4SO_2R^4$
$(CH_2)_nSO_2N(R^4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nS(O)_pR^4$,
$(CH_2)_nNR^4C(O)N(R^4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nC(O)N(R^4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nC(O)N(OR^4)R^4$,
$(CH_2)_nC(O)N(NH_2)R^4$,
$(CH_2)_nNR^4C(O)R^4$,
$(CH_2)_nNR^4CO_2R^4$,
$O(CH_2)_nC(O)N(R^4)_2$,
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^6 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.

In one embodiment of the compounds of the present invention, n is 0.

In a second embodiment of the compounds of the present invention, q and r are both 2 to give a 6-membered piperidine ring system.

In a third embodiment of the compounds of the present invention, q and r are both 1 to give a 4-membered azetidine ring system.

In a fourth embodiment of the compounds of the present invention, q is1 and r is 2 to give a 5-membered pyrrolidine ring system

In a fifth embodiment of the compounds of the present invention, X-Y is N-C(O). In a class of this embodiment, Z is 1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl or 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl each of which is optionally substituted with R^3 as defined above. In another class of this embodiment, Ar is phenyl optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from R^6 as defined above. In yet another class of this embodiment, Ar is phenyl optionally substituted with one to three R^6 substituents as defined above, and Z is 1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl or 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl each of which is optionally substituted with R^3 as defined above. In a subclass of this class, q and r are 2 and each R^1 is hydrogen.

In a sixth embodiment of the compounds of the present invention, X-Y is N-S(O)$_2$. In a class of this embodiment, Z is 1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl or 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl each of which is optionally substituted with R^3 as defined above. In another class of this embodiment, Ar is phenyl optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from R^6 as defined above. In yet another class of this embodiment, Ar is phenyl optionally substituted with one to three R^6 substituents as defined above, and Z is 1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl or 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl each of which is optionally substituted with R^3 as defined above. In a subclass of this class, q and r are 2 and each R^1 is hydrogen.

In a seventh embodiment of the compounds of the present invention, X-Y is CH-O. In a class of this embodiment, Z is 1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl or 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl each of which is optionally substituted with R^3 as defined above. In another class of this embodiment, Ar is phenyl optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from R^6 as defined above. In yet another class of this embodiment, Ar is phenyl optionally substituted with one to three R^6 substituents as defined above and Z is 1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl or 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl each of which is

optionally substituted with R^3 as defined above. In a subclass of this class, q and r are 2 and each R^1 is hydrogen.

In an eighth embodiment of the compounds of the present invention, X-Y is $CH\text{-}S(O)_p$. In a class of this embodiment, Z is 1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl or 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl each of which is optionally substituted with R^3 as defined above. In another class of this embodiment, Ar is phenyl optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from R^6 as defined above. In yet another class of this embodiment, p is 0, Ar is phenyl optionally substituted with one to three R^6 substituents as defined above, and Z is 1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl or 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl each of which is optionally substituted with R^3 as defined above. In a subclass of this class, q and r are 2 and each R^1 is hydrogen.

In a ninth embodiment of the compounds of the present invention, X-Y is $N\text{-}CR^aR^b$. In a class of this embodiment, Z is 1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl or 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl each of which is optionally substituted with R^3 as defined above. In another class of this embodiment, Ar is phenyl optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from R^6 as defined above. In yet another class of this embodiment, R^a and R^b are hydrogen, Ar is phenyl optionally substituted with one to three R^6 substituents as defined above, and Z is 1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl or 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl each of which is optionally substituted with R^3 as defined above. In a subclass of this class, q and r are 2 and each R^1 is hydrogen.

In a tenth embodiment of the compounds of the present invention, X-Y is $CH\text{-}NR^5$. In a class of this embodiment, Z is 1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl or 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl each of which is optionally substituted with R^3 as defined above. In another class of this embodiment, Ar is phenyl optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from R^6 as defined above. In yet another class of this embodiment, R^5 is hydrogen, Ar is phenyl optionally substituted with one to three R^6 substituents as defined above, and Z is 1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl or 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl each of which is optionally substituted with R^3 as defined above. In a subclass of this class, q and r are 2 and each R^1 is hydrogen.defined above.

In an eleventh embodiment of the compounds of the present invention, X-Y is $CH\text{-}CR^aR^b$. In a class of this embodiment, Z is 1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl or 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl each of which is optionally substituted with R^3 as defined above. In another class of this embodiment, Ar is phenyl optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from R^6 as defined above. In yet another class of this embodiment, R^a and R^b are hydrogen, Ar is phenyl optionally substituted with one to three R^6 substituents as defined above, and Z is 1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl or 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl each of which is optionally substituted with R^3 as defined above. In a subclass of this class, q and r are 2 and each R^1 is hydrogen.

In a further embodiment of the compounds of the present invention, each R^1 is hydrogen.

In yet a further embodiment of the compounds of the present invention, each R^3 and each R^6 is is independently selected from the group consisting of:

halogen,

C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted with one to five fluorines,

C_{1-4} alkylsulfonyl, optionally substituted with one to five fluorines,

C_{1-4} alkoxy,

cyano,

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

$C(O)R^4$,

CO_2R^4,

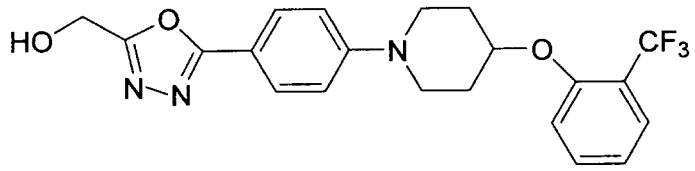
CH_2OR^4, wherein CH_2 is optionally substituted with one to substituents independently from hydroxy, fluorine, and methyl;

$NR^4C(O)R^4$, and

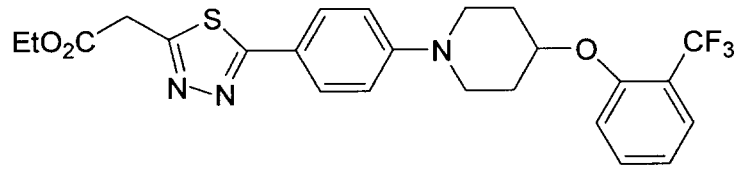
$SO_2N(R^4)_2$;

wherein R^4 is as defined above.

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



and



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 "alkenyl" refers to straight or branched chain alkenes of the specified number of carbon atoms, for example, vinyl, 1-propenyl, and 1-butenyl.

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].

"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.

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) fatty liver disease, (21) polycystic ovary syndrome, (22) sleep-disordered breathing, (23) metabolic syndrome, and (24) 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) fatty liver disease, (21) polycystic ovary syndrome, (22) sleep-disordered breathing, (23) metabolic syndrome, and (24) other conditions and disorders where insulin resistance is a component, and 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) fatty liver disease, (21) polycystic ovary syndrome, (22) sleep-disordered breathing, (23) metabolic syndrome, and (24) 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 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 g/4 °C) to remove tissue and cell debris, the microsome was prepared by a 100,000 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 generally 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 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 therefore, 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-4) 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.

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 sitagliptin (MK-0431), disclosed in US Patent No. 6,699,871; vildagliptin (LAF 237); PSN93/01; SYR322; 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 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, topiramate, 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.

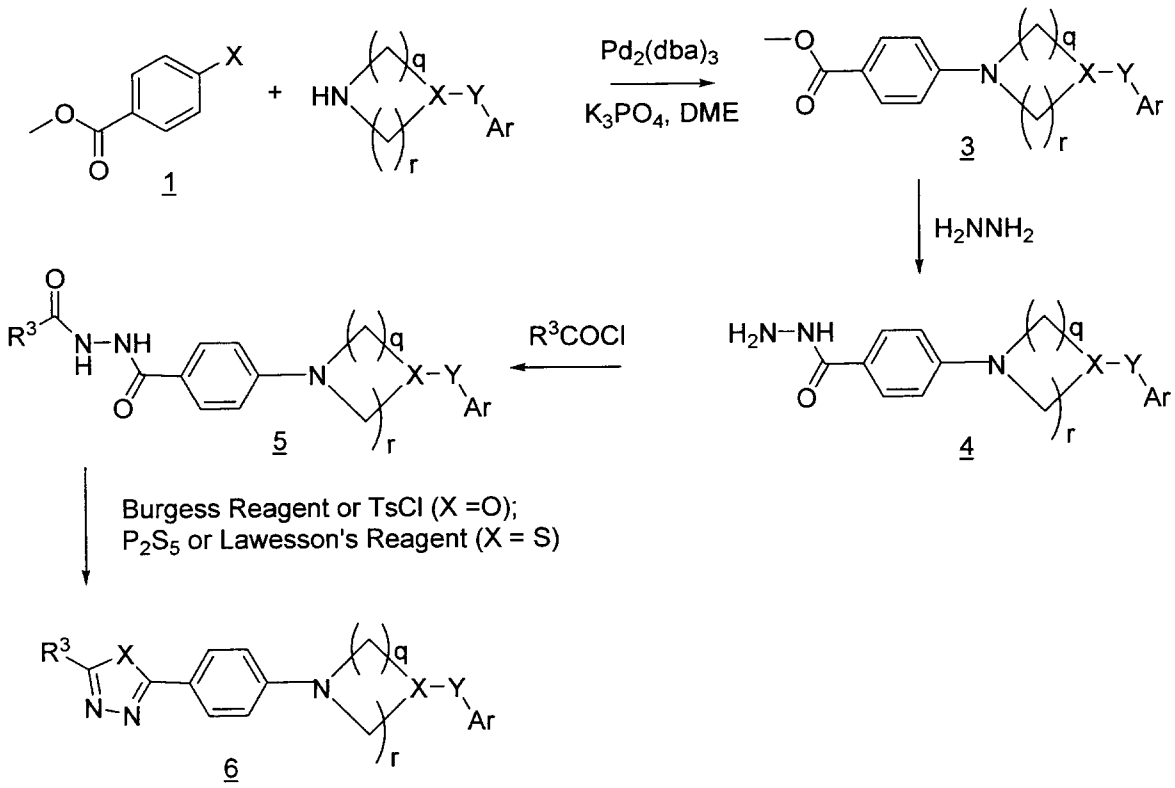
It will be understood, however, that the specific dose level and frequency of dosage for any particular patient may be varied and will depend upon a variety of factors including the activity of the specific compound employed, the metabolic stability and length of action of that compound, the age, body 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 I 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 ionization spectroscopy (ESI) or atmospheric pressure chemical ionization (APCI) methods.

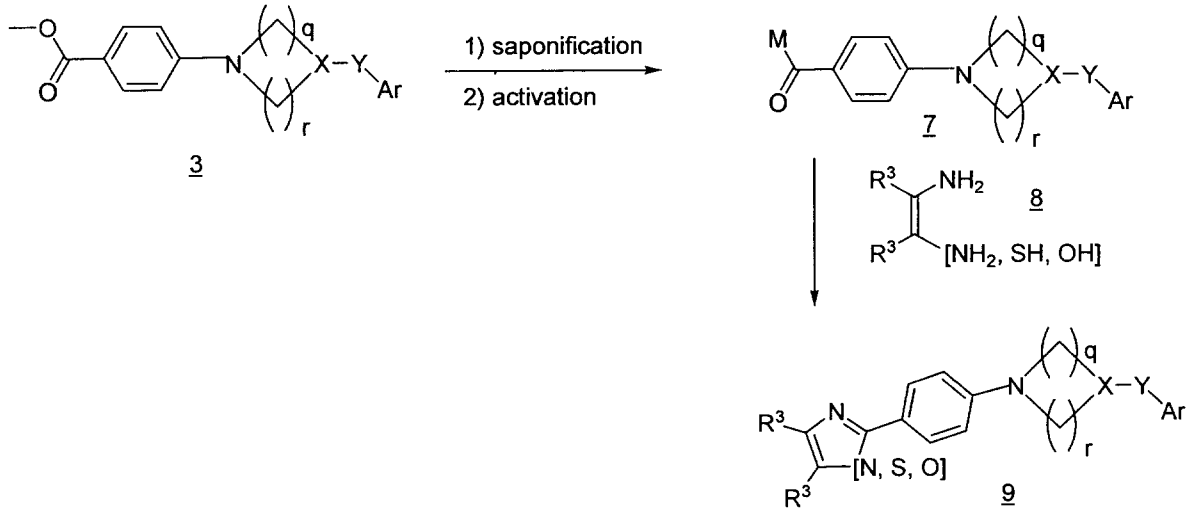
Method A:

An appropriately substituted aryl halide 1 is reacted with an appropriately substituted cyclic amine 2 in the presence of a palladium (0) source such as $Pd_2(dba)_3$ and potassium phosphate in a solvent such as THF, 1,4-dioxane or 1,2-dimethoxyethane (DME) using a reaction temperature range from room temperature to reflux to provide the desired methyl ester 3. The methyl ester 3 is then treated with hydrazine to give the hydrazide 4. The hydrazide 4 can be treated with an acid chloride to generate 5 which can in turn be dehydrated with a reagent such as Burgess Reagent or *p*-toluenesulfonyl chloride (TsCl) to afford the 1,3,4-oxadiazole 6 (X=O). Intermediate 5 can also be treated with phosphorus pentasulfide (P_2S_5) or Lawesson's reagent to generate the corresponding 1,3,4-thiadiazole 6 (X=S).



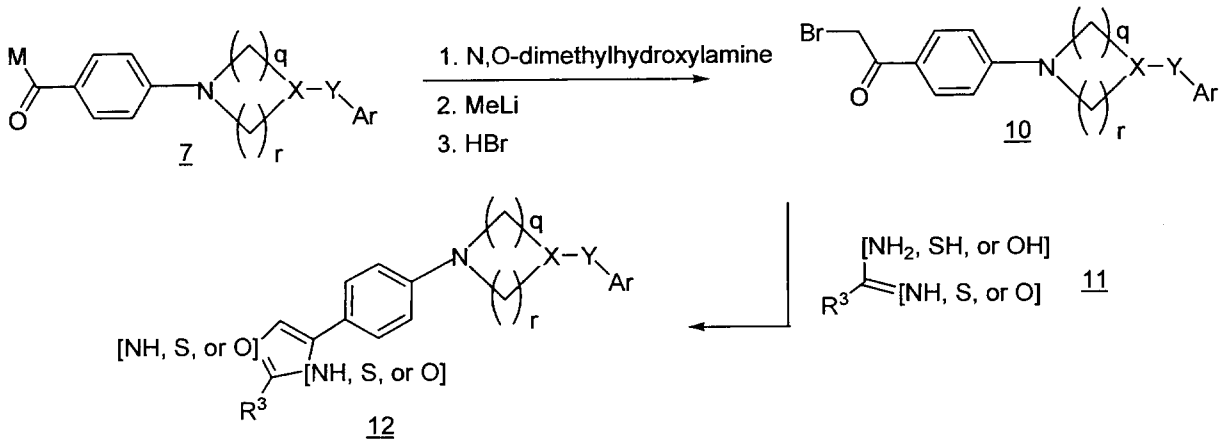
Method B:

Saponification of ester 3 with an alkali base, such as aqueous LiOH, NaOH or KOH in THF or MeOH as solvent, provides the corresponding carboxylic acid 7 (M = OH). The acid may be activated to the acid chloride (M = Cl) using oxalyl chloride, thionyl chloride, or 1-chloro-*N*,*N*,2-trimethyl-1-propenylamine. Alternatively, a mixed anhydride (M = *i*BuO(CO)O-) may be formed using isobutyl chloroformate in the presence of *N*-methylmorpholine (NMM). Reaction of the activated acid with a 1,2-disubstituted olefin (or its tautomer) 8 in a solvent such as *N*-methylpyrrolidinone (NMP) at a temperature between 20 °C and 150 °C then provides the desired product 9.



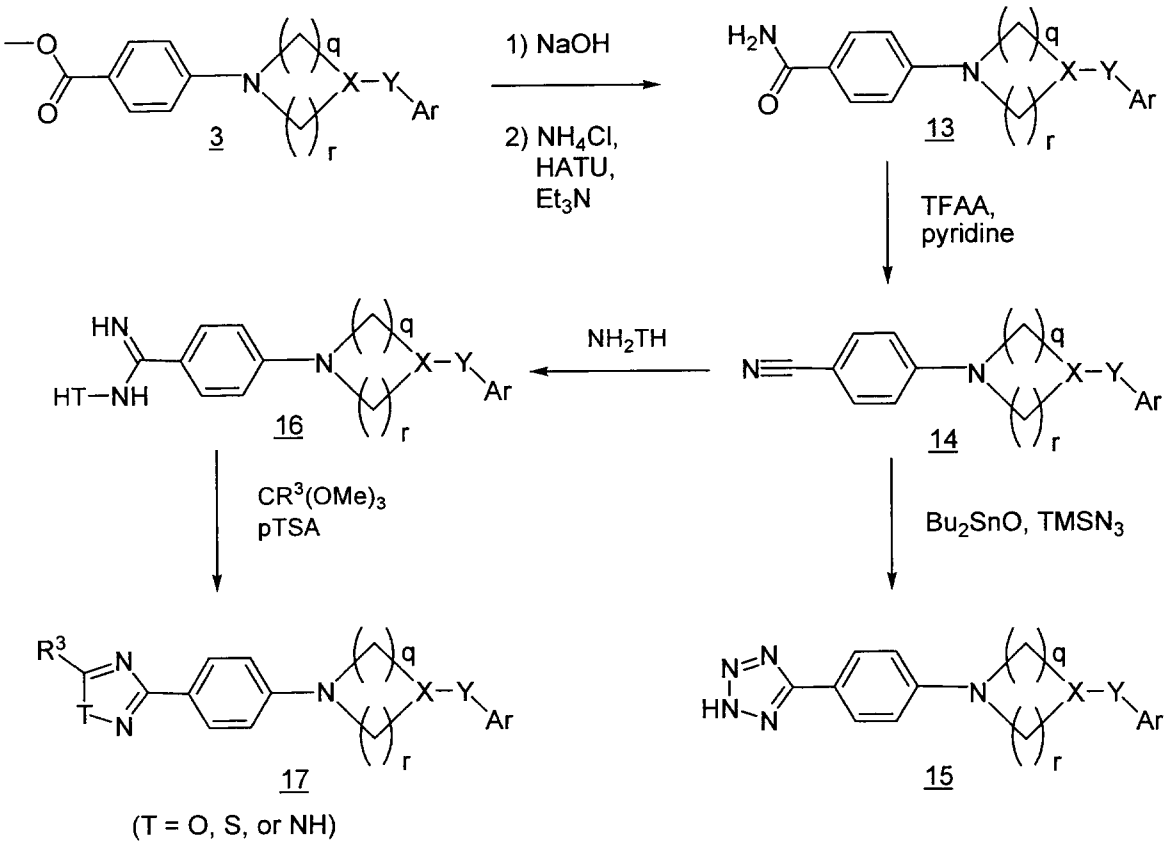
Method C:

Carboxylic acid 7 (M = OH) can be coupled to *N,O*-dimethylhydroxylamine to give the corresponding Weinreb amide. Methyl lithium can then be added to that amide to give the corresponding methyl ketone. The ketone obtained can be treated with HBr to give the bromomethyl ketone 10. Treatment with a difunctionalized reagent 11 in a solvent such as EtOH or *N*-methylpyrrolidinone (NMP) provides the desired heterocycle 12.



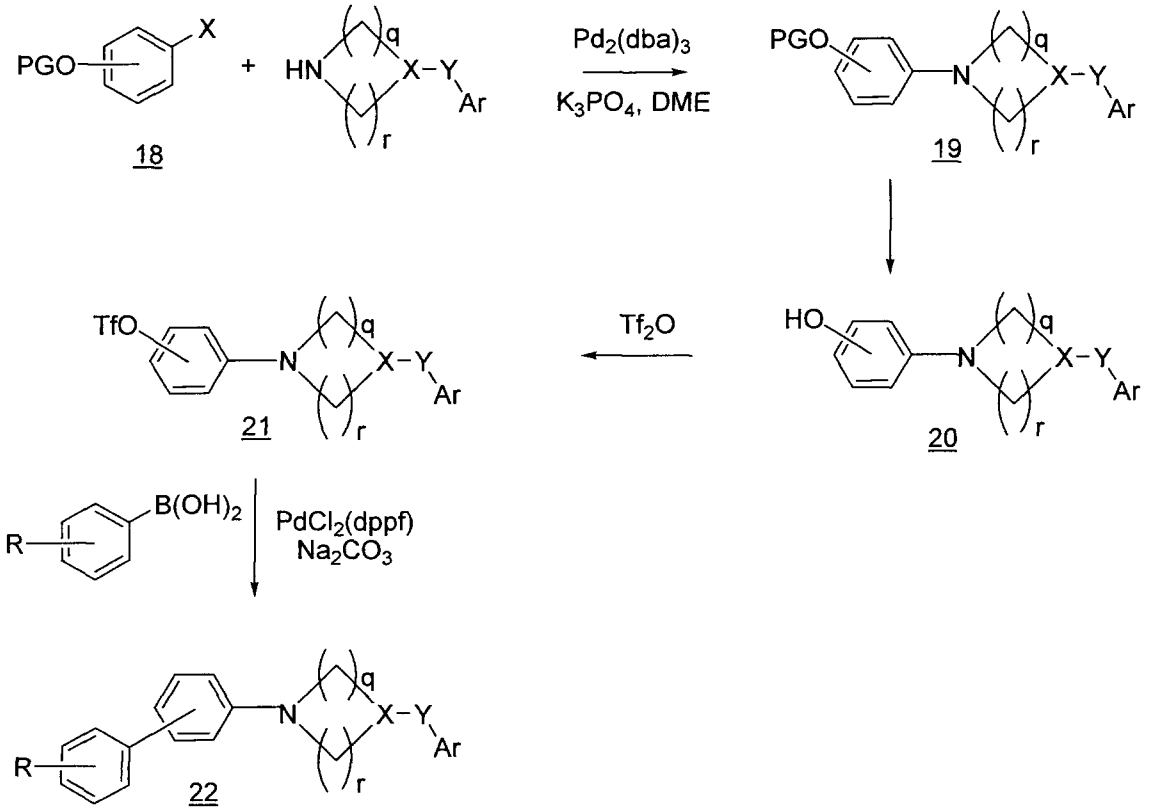
Method D:

The methyl ester 3 may be saponified with LiOH or NaOH and the corresponding acid can be activated with an appropriate coupling agent such as *O*-(7-azabenzotriazol-1-yl)-*N,N,N',N'*-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate (HATU), followed by NH_3/THF treatment to generate the amide 13. The amide 13 can be dehydrated to the nitrile 14 by using a reagent such as trifluoroacetic anhydride (TFAA) and pyridine. The heteroaryl cyanide 14 can either be converted to the tetrazole 15 by reaction with dibutyltinoxyde in the presence of trimethylsilyl azide or converted into amidate 16 by reaction with an appropriate amine in the presence of a base such as 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU) and an alkali metal (K, Na, Cs) carbonate in a solvent such as *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF), EtOH, THF, and 1,4-dioxane. The amidate 16 is reacted with an appropriate orthoformate ester in the presence of an acid, such as *p*-toluenesulfonic acid or BF_3-etherate, to generate 17.


1) NaOH
2) NH4Cl, HATU, Et3N
TFAA, pyridine
NH2TH
CR3(OMe)3 pTSA
Bu2SnO, TMSN3
3
13
14
15
16
17
(T = O, S, or NH)

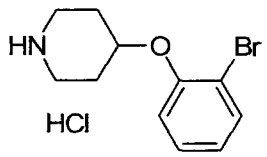
Method E:

An appropriately substituted aryl halide 18 is reacted with an appropriately substituted cyclic amine in the presence of a palladium (0) source such as $Pd_2(dba)_3$ and potassium phosphate in a solvent such as THF, 1,4-dioxane or 1,2-dimethoxyethane (DME) using a reaction temperature range from room temperature to reflux to provide the desired protected phenol 19. After removal of the protecting group under appropriate conditions, the phenol 20 is converted to the triflate 21 with triflic anhydride. An appropriately substituted boronic acid is then reacted with the triflate 21 in the presence of a palladium source such as $PdCl_2(dppf)$ and sodium carbonate in a solvent such as THF, DME or DMF, to generate the biphenyl 22.



PREPARATION OF INTERMEDIATES:

INTERMEDIATE 1



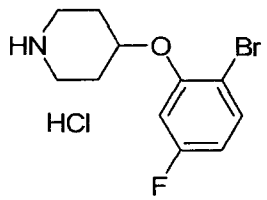
4-(2-Bromophenoxy)piperidine hydrochloride

To a solution of *tert*-butyl 4-hydroxypiperidine-1-carboxylate (31.4 g, 0.15 mmol) in dichloromethane (300 mL) was added MsCl (20.6 g, 0.18 mol) and Et_3N (22.7 g, 0.25 mol) at 0 °C. The mixture was further stirred for 3 h and filtered. The filtrate was evaporated in vacuo to give *tert*-butyl 4-[(methylsulfonyl)oxy]piperidine-1-carboxylate. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 4.84-4.91 (m, 1 H), 3.64-3.75 (m, 2 H), 3.24-3.35 (m, 2 H), 3.04 (s, 3 H), 1.91-2.02 (m, 2 H), 1.76-1.87 (m, 2 H), 1.48 (s, 9 H). MS: m/z 280 (MH^+).

A solution of *tert*-butyl 4-[(methylsulfonyl)oxy]piperidine-1-carboxylate (83.5 g, 299 mmol) in DMF (300 mL) was added 2-bromophenol (62.07 g, 359 mmol) and Cs_2CO_3 (194.8 g, 598 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at 70 °C overnight. The solvent was evaporated in vacuo, and the residue was purified by column chromatography to give *tert*-butyl 4-(2-bromophenoxy)piperidine-1-carboxylate. The product was used directly in next step without purification.

A solution of *tert*-butyl 4-(2-bromophenoxy)piperidine-1-carboxylate (40.0 g, 0.112 mol) in ethanol (25 mL) was added dropwise 5 N HCl in ethanol solution (30 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h. The solvent was evaporated in vacuo, and ether (20 mL) was added to the residue. The resulting precipitate was washed with ether to afford the title compound in the form of its hydrochloride salt. The product was used directly in next step without purification.

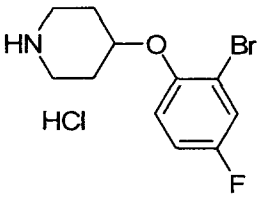
INTERMEDIATE 2



4-(2-Bromo-5-fluorophenoxy)piperidine hydrochloride

The title compound was prepared in the same manner as described for 4-(2-bromophenoxy)piperidine hydrochloride from *tert*-butyl 4-[(methylsulfonyl)oxy]piperidine-1-carboxylate and 2-bromo-5-fluorophenol. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, D_2O): δ 7.44-7.49 (m, 1H), 6.83-6.88 (m, 1H), 6.50-6.67 (m, 1H), 4.67-4.73 (m, 1H), 3.30-3.39 (m, 2H), 3.13-3.23 (m, 2H), 2.03-2.08 (m, 4H).

INTERMEDIATE 3

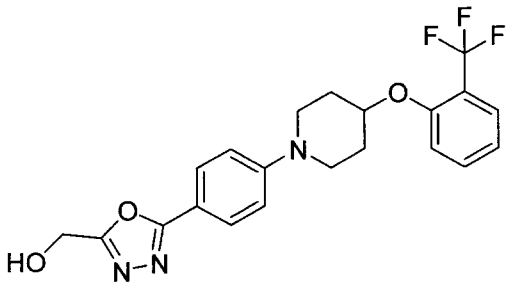


4-(2-Bromo-4-fluorophenoxy)piperidine hydrochloride

The title compound was prepared in the same manner as described for 4-(2-bromophenoxy)piperidine hydrochloride from *tert*-butyl 4-[(methylsulfonyl)oxy]piperidine-1-carboxylate and 2-bromo-4-fluorophenol. ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, D_2O): δ 7.28-7.29 (m, 1H), 6.87-7.18 (m, 2H), 4.65 (m, 1H), 3.34-3.39 (m, 2H), 3.10-3.25 (m, 2H), 2.03-2.26 (m, 4H).

The following Examples are provided to illustrate the invention and are not to be construed as limiting the scope of the invention in any manner.

EXAMPLE 1



[5-(4-{4-[2-(Trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]piperidin-1-yl}phenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl]methanol

Step 1: *tert*-Butyl 4-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]piperidine-1-carboxylate

To a solution of tert-butyl 4-hydroxypiperidine-1-carboxylate, 2-(trifluoromethyl)phenol (1.1 eq) and triphenylphosphine (1.2 eq) in tetrahydrofuran (0.3M), diethyl azodicarboxylate (DEAD) (1.2 eq) was added portionwise over 10 min. The reaction was then stirred overnight at rt. The reaction mixture was then diluted with ethyl acetate and washed with 1N NaOH and brine, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated. Purification by column chromatography (EtOAc/ hexane, 15:85) provided the title compound. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, acetone-d_6): δ 7.65-7.55 (m, 2H), 7.30 (d, 1H), 7.08 (t, 1H), 4.92-4.82 (m, 1H), 3.67-3.57 (m, 2H), 3.50-3.40 (m, 2H), 2.0-1.90 (m, 2H), 1.80-1.701 (m, 2H), 1.45 (s, 9H).

Step 2: 4-[2-Trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]piperidine

To a solution of *tert*-butyl 4-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]piperidine-1-carboxylate in dichloromethane (0.2M), TFA (5 eq) was added. After 3 h stirring, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, washed with 1N NaOH and brine, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated to give the title compound. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, acetone-d_6): δ 7.70-7.60 (m, 2H), 7.37 (d, 1H), 7.14 (t, 1H), 5.10-5.03 (m, 1H), 3.50-3.40 (m, 4H), 2.47-2.37 (m, 2H), 2.21-2.11 (m, 2H).

Step 3 : Methyl 4-{4-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]piperidin-1-yl}benzoate

To a mixture of potassium phosphate (2.2 eq), tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium (0) (0.05eq) and 2-(dicyclohexylphosphino)biphenyl (0.1 eq) in dry 1,2-dimethoxyethane (0.2M) was added

methyl 4-bromobenzoate and 4-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]piperidine (1.4 eq). The reaction was then stirred overnight at reflux. After cooling, the reaction mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 and filtered over celite. The filtrate was then concentrated and purified by column chromatography (CH_2Cl_2) to afford the title compound. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, acetone-d_6): δ 7.86 (d, 2H), 7.67-7.57 (m, 2H), 7.35 (d, 1H), 7.11 (t, 1H), 7.04 (d, 2H), 5.0-4.90 (m, 1H), 3.72-3.62 (m, 2H), 3.51-3.41 (m, 2H), 2.20-2.10 (m, 2H), 2.0-1.90 (m, 2H).

Step 4: 4-{4-[2-(Trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]piperidin-1-yl}benzohydrazide

To a solution of methyl 4-{4-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]piperidin-1-yl}benzoate in methanol (0.06M) was added hydrazine hydrate (50 eq). The reaction was then stirred overnight at 85 °C. After cooling, the crude reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue obtained was coevaporated three times with toluene. The crude residue obtained was dried under high vacuum and swished 1 h in a 1:9 mixture of ethyl acetate and hexanes. The solid was then collected by filtration and used as such for the next step. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, acetone-d_6): δ 7.97 (d, 2H), 7.83-7.73 (m, 2H), 7.52 (d, 1H), 7.27 (t, 1H), 7.17 (d, 2H), 5.13-5.03 (m, 1H), 3.85-3.75 (m, 2H), 3.64-3.54 (m, 2H), 2.35-2.25 (m, 2H), 2.12-2.02 (m, 2H).

Step 5: 2-Oxo-2-[2-(4-{4-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]piperidin-1-yl}benzoyl)hydrazino]ethyl acetate

To a cooled (0°C) solution of 4-{4-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]piperidin-1-yl}benzohydrazide in dichloromethane/water (1:2, 0.1M) was added acetoxyacetyl chloride (1.2 eq). After 1 h at room temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, washed with water and brine, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated. The crude residue obtained was used as such in the next step. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, acetone-d_6): δ 7.86 (d, 1H), 7.67-7.57 (m, 2H), 7.34 (d, 1H), 7.12-7.02 (m, 3H), 4.98-4.88 (m, 1H), 4.66 (s, 2H), 3.70-3.60 (m, 2H), 3.50-3.40 (m, 2H), 2.20-2.10 (m, 5H), 2.0-1.90 (m, 2H).

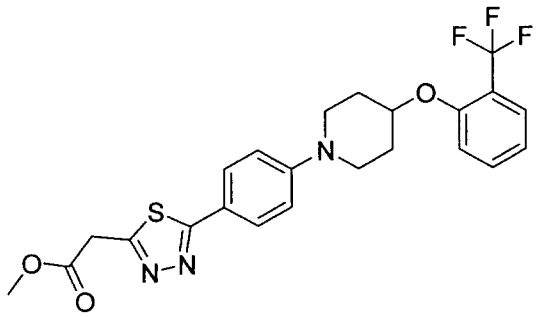
Step 6: [5-(4-{4-[2-(Trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]piperidin-1-yl}phenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl]methyl acetate

To a solution of 2-oxo-2-[2-(4-{4-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]piperidin-1-yl}benzoyl)hydrazino]ethyl acetate in tetrahydrofuran (0.12M) was added Burgess reagent (1.5 eq). The reaction was then stirred 30 min at 150 °C under microwave radiation. After cooling, the reaction mixture was concentrated and the crude residue was purified by column chromatography (acetone/CH_2Cl_2, 10:90 to 15:85) to afford the title compound. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, acetone-d_6): δ 7.90 (d, 2H), 7.67-7.57 (m, 2H), 7.36 (d, 1H), 7.17 (d, 2H), 7.10 (t, 1H), 5.38 (s, 2H), 5.0-4.90 (m, 1H), 3.72-3.62 (m, 2H), 3.56-3.46 (m, 2H), 2.22-2.12 (m, 5H), 2.0-1.90 (m, 2H).

Step 7: [5-(4-{4-[2-(Trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]piperidin-1-yl}phenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl]methanol

To a solution of [5-(4-{4-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]piperidin-1-yl}phenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl]methyl acetate in methanol (0.05M), hydrazine (5 eq) was added and the reaction was stirred at room temperature. After 2 h stirring, water was added and the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting solid was then collected by filtration and dried under high vacuum to afford the title compound. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, acetone-d_6): δ 7.90 (d, 2H), 7.68-7.58 (m, 2H), 7.37 (d, 1H), 7.17 (d, 2H), 7.11 (t, 1H), 5.0-4.90 (m, 2H), 4.72 (s, 2H), 3.71-3.61 (m, 2H), 3.55-3.45 (m, 2H), 2.22-2.12 (m, 2H), 2.0-1.90 (m, 2H). MS (+APCI) 420.0 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 2



Methyl [5-(4-{4-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]piperidin-1-yl}phenyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]acetate

Step 1: Methyl 3-oxo-3-[2-(4-{4-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]piperidin-1-yl}benzoyl)hydrazino]propanoate

To a cooled solution (0^0 C) of 4-{4-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]piperidin-1-yl}benzohydrazide from Step 4 of Example 1 in dichloromethane /H_2O (1:2, 0.1M) was added methyl malonyl chloride (1.2 eq). After 15 min at room temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, washed with water and brine, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated. The crude residue obtained was used as such in the next step.

Step 2: Methyl [5-(4-{4-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]piperidin-1-yl}phenyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]acetate

A mixture of methyl 3-oxo-3-[2-(4-{4-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]piperidin-1-yl}benzoyl)hydrazino]propanoate and P_2S_5 (2.2 eq) in THF (0.2M) was heated at 150 ^{0}C in the microwave for 15 min. The resulting mixture was then purified by flash chromatography to provide the title compound. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, acetone-d_6): δ 7.87 (d, 2H), 7.68-7.58 (m, 2H), 7.37 (d, 1H), 7.17-7.05 (m, 3H), 5.0-4.90 (m, 1H), 4.28 (s, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.70-3.60 (m, 2H), 3.50-3.40 (m, 2H), 2.21-2.11 (m, 2H), 2.0-1.90 (m, 2H). MS (+ESI) 477.8 (M+1).

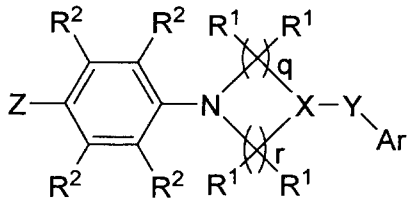
EXAMPLE OF A PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULATION

As a specific embodiment of an oral composition of a compound of the present invention, 50 mg of the compound of any of the Example 1 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

q is 1 or 2;

r is 1 or 2;

each n is independently 0, 1 or 2;

each m is independently 0, 1, or 2;

each p is independently 0, 1, or 2;

X-Y is N-C(O), N-$S(O)_2$, N-CR^aR^b, CH-O, CH-$S(O)_p$, CH-NR^5, or CH-CR^aR^b;

Ar is phenyl, naphthyl, or heteroaryl each of which is optionally substituted with one to five R^6 substituents;

Z is phenyl, naphthyl, or an heteroaromatic ring selected from the group consisting of:

oxazolyl,

thiazolyl,

imidazolyl,

pyrrolyl,

pyrazolyl,

isoxazolyl,

isothiazolyl,

1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl,

1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl,

1,3,4-oxadiazolyl,

1,2,5-oxadiazolyl,

1,2,3-oxadiazolyl,

1,2,4-thiadiazol-5-yl,

1,2,4-thiadiazol-3-yl,

1,2,5-thiadiazolyl,

1,3,4-thiadiazolyl,

1,2,3-thiadiazolyl,

1,2,4-triazolyl,

1,2,3-triazolyl,
tetrazolyl,
indolyl,
benzthiazolyl,
benzoxazolyl,
benzimidazolyl,
benzisoxazolyl,
benzisothiazolyl, and
imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridyl;

wherein phenyl, naphthyl, and the heteroaromatic ring are optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from R^3;

R^a and R^b 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^2 is independently selected from the group consisting of:

hydrogen,
halogen,
hydroxy,
cyano,
amino,
nitro,
C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted with one to five fluorines,
C_{1-4} alkoxy, optionally substituted with one to five fluorines,
C_{1-4} alkylthio, optionally substituted with one to five fluorines,
C_{1-4} alkylsulfonyl,
carboxy,
C_{1-4} alkyloxycarbonyl, and
C_{1-4} alkylcarbonyl;

each R^3 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,
$(CH_2)_nNR^4SO_2R^4$
$(CH_2)_nSO_2N(R^4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nS(O)_pR^4$,
$(CH_2)_nNR^4C(O)N(R^4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nC(O)N(R^4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nC(O)N(OR^4)R^4$,
$(CH_2)_nC(O)N(NH_2)R^4$,
$(CH_2)_nNR^4C(O)R^4$,
$(CH_2)_nNR^4CO_2R^4$,
$(CH_2)_nP(=O)(OR_4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nOP(=O)(OR_4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nOCH_2P(=O)(OR_4)_2$,
$O(CH_2)_nC(O)N(R^4)_2$,
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, 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, wherein alkyl and alkoxy are optionally substituted with one to five fluorines; 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 R^1 is independently hydrogen, fluorine, or C_{1-3} alkyl, wherein alkyl is optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from fluorine and hydroxy;

R^5 is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl; and

each R^6 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,
$(CH_2)_nNR^4SO_2R^4$
$(CH_2)_nSO_2N(R^4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nS(O)_pR^4$,
$(CH_2)_nNR^4C(O)N(R^4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nC(O)N(R^4)_2$,
$(CH_2)_nC(O)N(OR^4)R^4$,
$(CH_2)_nC(O)N(NH_2)R^4$,
$(CH_2)_nNR^4C(O)R^4$,
$(CH_2)_nNR^4CO_2R^4$,
$O(CH_2)_nC(O)N(R^4)_2$,
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^6 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.

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

3. The compound of Claim 2 wherein Z is 1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl or 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl each of which is optionally substituted with R^3.

4. The compound of Claim 2 wherein Ar is phenyl optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from R^6.

5. The compound of Claim 2 wherein Ar is phenyl optionally substituted with one to three R^6 substituents and Z is 1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl or 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl each of which is optionally substituted with R^3.

6. The compound of Claim 5 wherein q and r are 2 and each R^1 is hydrogen.

7. The compound of Claim 1 wherein each R^3 and each R^6 is independently selected from the group consisting of:

halogen,

C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted with one to five fluorines,

C_{1-4} alkylsulfonyl, optionally substituted with one to five fluorines,

C_{1-4} alkoxy,

cyano,

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

$C(O)R^4$,

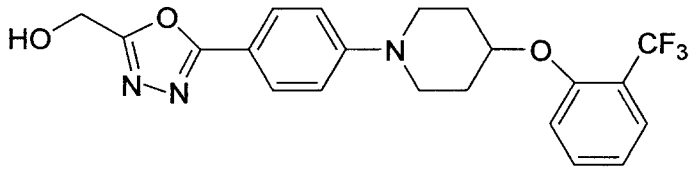
CO_2R^4,

CH_2OR^4, wherein CH_2 is optionally substituted with one to substituents independently from hydroxy, fluorine, and methyl;

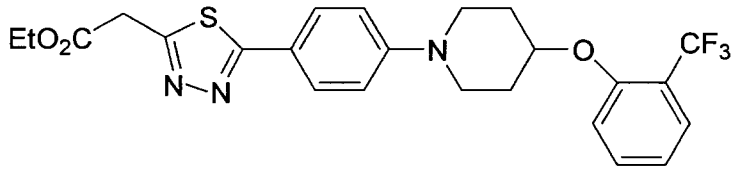
$NR^4C(O)R^4$, and

$SO_2N(R^4)_2$.

8. The compound of Claim 6 which is selected from the group consisting of:



and



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

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

10. 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.

11. The use of Claim 10 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.

12. The use of Claim 11 wherein said lipid disorder is selected from the group consisting of dyslipidemia, hyperlipidemia, hypertriglyceridemia, atherosclerosis, hypercholesterolemia, low HDL, and high LDL.

13. 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, and fatty liver disease in a mammal.

14. The use of Claim 13 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/CA2007/000914

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC: ***C07D 417/10*** (2006.01) , ***A61K 31/4523*** (2006.01) , ***A61P 3/00*** (2006.01) , ***C07D 413/10*** (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)

IPC-8: ***C07D 417/10*** (2006.01) , ***C07D 413/10*** (2006.01)

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)

STN: structure search.

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P, X	WO 2007/037187 (Kugimiya et al) 5 April 2007 (05-04-2007) See page 134, compound 48; page 136, compound 56.	1, 7, 9
P, X	WO 2006/094842 (Bradley et al) 14 September 2006 (14-09-2006) See pages 111-112, example 126.	1, 9
P, X	WO 2006/071730 (Balestra et al) 6 July 2006 (06-07-2006) See page 109, example 125.	1, 9
X	CA 2,580,811 (Kuroda et al) 6 April 2006 (06-04-2006) See page 254, Table 32, Ref. Ex. 202; page 391, Table 154, Ex. 1042.	1, 7, 9
X	CA 2,539,335 (Tsubouchi et al) 12 May 2005 (12-05-2005) See page 637, Table 7, examples 54-56 and 58; page 661, Table 29, examples 121-126, Table 30, example 129; page 708, Table 81, examples 693-695, 697- 699 and 701-703; page 732, Table 112, example 918; Claim 1.	1-2, 4, 9

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

[X] See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

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

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"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
23 July 2007 (23-07-2006)	11 September 2007 (11-09-2007)

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	Lu Jiang 819- 934-6738

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/CA2007/000914

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 2005/014563 (Jolidon et al) 17 February 2005 (17-02-2005) See page 1, lines 1-24; page 117, example 334; page 118, examples 335-339; page 119, examples 340-341; Claim 1.	1, 7, 9
X	CA 2,534,263 (Umeda et al) 10 February 2005 (10-02-2005) See page 10, Formulae (B-1) to (B-3); page 11, Formulae (A1-A4); page 51, lines 6-15; page 52, lines 9-13; page 62, third paragraph; page 63, example 2; page 64, example 3; page 65, example 4; page 68, third paragraph; page 69, example 6; page 101, Formulae (h1-h8); pages 102-103, Table 1; Claims 1-3 and 5-6.	1, 9-14
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