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(54) **Titre : COMPOSE DE TERPYRIDINE DICETONE OU SON SEL, SON PROCEDE DE PREPARATION ET SON UTILISATION**
(54) **Title: TERPYRIDINE DIKETONE COMPOUND OR SALT THEREOF, PREPARATION METHOD THEREFOR AND APPLICATION THEREOF**

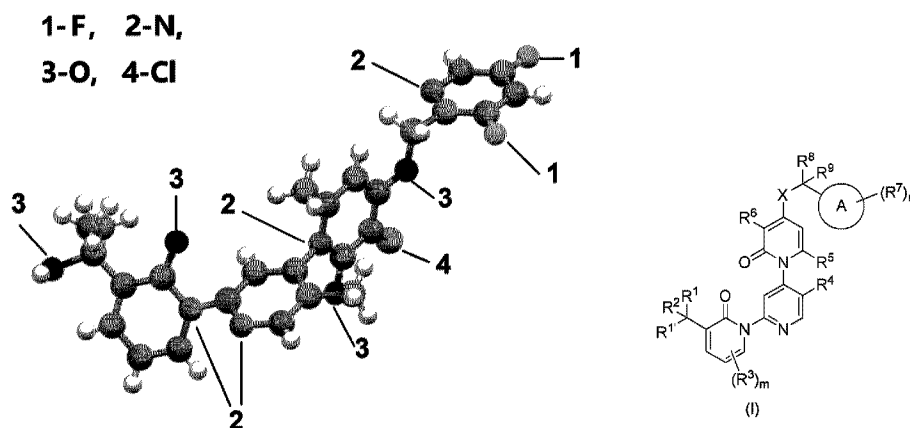


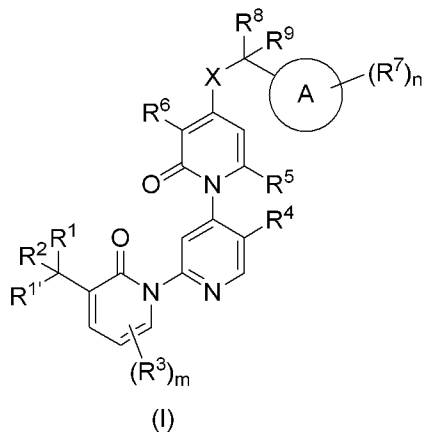
FIG. 1

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

The present invention relates to a compound represented by general formula (I) in the field of chemical medicine technology, a racemate thereof, an isomer thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, as a p38/MK2 inhibitor, capable of inhibiting production of cytokine TNF α , and used to treat diseases such as arthritis.

ABSTRACT

The present invention relates to a compound represented by general formula (I) in the field of chemical medicine technology, a racemate thereof, an isomer thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, as a p38/MK2 inhibitor, capable of inhibiting production of cytokine $\text{TNF}\alpha$, and used to treat diseases such as arthritis.



(to be published with FIG. 1)

TERPYRIDINE DIKETONE COMPOUND OR SALT THEREOF, PREPARATION METHOD THEREFOR AND APPLICATION THEREOF

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention belongs to the technical field of chemical drugs, and relates to a terpyridine diketone compound, or a racemate, an isomer, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a preparation method and application thereof.

BACKGROUND

Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase (MAPK) is a conserved family of enzymes that use a phosphorylation cascade to transmit and deliver external stimuli to produce a coordinated cellular response to the environment. The MAPK is a proline-induced serine/threonine-specific protein kinase that regulates cellular activities such as gene expression, mitosis, differentiation and cell survival/apoptosis. Up to now, mammal MAPKs of four different categories have been identified, which are extracellular signal transduction kinase (ERK1 and ERK2), c-jun N-terminal kinase-1 (JNK1-3), p38MAPK (p38 α , p38 β , p38 γ , and p38 δ), and ERK5.

Scientific exploration of such pathway from biological, cellular, and in vivo perspectives is primarily implemented by the availability of a good-performance, selective small-molecule inhibitor of the p38MAPK. The small-molecule inhibitor targets an α subtype of the p38MAPK and targets β subtype to a lesser extent. The p38 α MAPK is a main subtype participating immune reaction and inflammatory response. Therefore, functions of the p38MAPK are critical to the generation and activities of various pro-inflammatory cytokines in cells such as macrophages, monocytes, synoviocytes and endothelial cells. The pro-inflammatory cytokines include TNF α , IL-1, IL-6, and IL-8. The p38MAPK is also responsible for inducing key inflammatory enzymes, such as COX2 and iNOS, which respectively are main resources of eicosanoid and nitric oxide at sites of inflammation. In addition, the p38MAPK pathway regulates the expression of matrix metalloproteinase (MMP). The MMP includes MMP2, MMP9, and MMP13.

The use of selective and effective inhibitors has facilitated the discovery of a plurality of families of p38MAPK substrates. The p38MAPK substrates include transcription factors, MAPKAP kinases and other enzymes. The MAPKAP kinases (MK2, MK-3, and PRAK) are

selectively phosphorylated by the p38MAPK, and the phosphorylation of MSK1/2, MNK1/2, and RSKb is catalyzed by the p38MAPK and ERK. Although the identification of the substrates is difficult due to the absence of specific inhibitors, it is thought that activation of the RSKb plays a role in cell survival.

Once being phosphorylated and activated by the p38MAPK, the MK-2, the MK-3, and the PRAK share similar substrate specificities. All of these kinases can phosphorylate small heat shock proteins Hsp27. Studies have shown that PRAK- and MK3-deficient mice do not show any tolerance to endotoxic shock or lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced reduction in cytokine production. In contrast, MK-2-deficient mice show a resistance to endotoxic shock and an impaired inflammatory response, as well as a significantly decreased production of cytokines such as TNF α , IFN γ and IL-6. Thus, the p38/MK2 axis specifically is necessary and sufficient for mediating pro-inflammatory responses.

By means of p38:MK2 interaction and by using the MK2 as a p38 substrate, a new p38 α inhibitor showing properties of interest is discovered (Davidson et al.). The inhibitor shows substrate selectivity by preventing p38 α -dependent phosphorylation of MK2 (K_i app 300nM) and simultaneously retaining p38 α -dependent phosphorylation of ATF2 (K_i app>20uM). Compared with a conventional p38ATP competitive inhibitor that blocks the p38-dependent phosphorylation of all of the p38 substrates, the new inhibitor is unique in function. A second independent research also describes the p38 inhibitor having unique mechanism performance. The work shows new mechanisms of selectively inhibiting the p38-dependent phosphorylation of the MK2. Different from the previous researches by Davidson et al., unique compounds of these mechanisms compete with the ATP and stabilize p38/MK2 compounds.

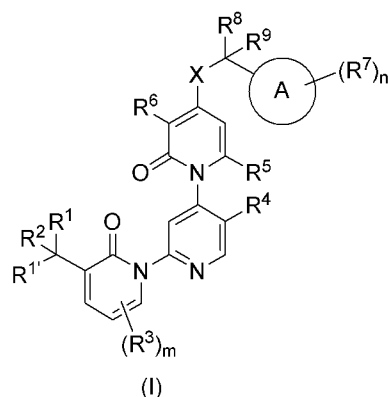
To sum up, the two researches clearly prove such a concept that p38/MK2 axis block may be selectively implemented by using small molecule inhibitors. Compared with the conventional p38MAPK inhibitors, these p38/MK2 inhibitors should retain or improve efficiency and show improved safety features in animal models of disease or in human body clinical environments.

SUMMARY

In view of problems in the prior art, this application provides a compound, as a p38/MK2 inhibitor. The compound may inhibit the production of cytokine TNF α , so as to regulate related

diseases such as inflammatory response.

According to a first aspect, this application provides a compound shown in a general formula (I), or a racemate, an isomer, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof:

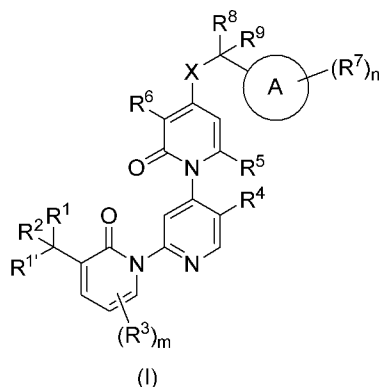


According to a second aspect, the present invention further provides a pharmaceutical composition. The pharmaceutical composition includes any of the therapeutically effective amount of the compound described above or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

According to a third aspect, the present invention further provides an application of the therapeutically effective amount of the compound described above or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in the preparation of drugs for treating medical conditions. The disease is a p38/MK2 related disease. The compound may inhibit the production of cytokine $\text{TNF}\alpha$, so as to regulate related diseases such as inflammatory response. Specifically, the medical conditions are selected from chronic inflammatory disease, acute inflammatory disease, or self-inflammatory disease.

Specifically, the present invention is achieved by the following technical solutions.

A compound shown in a general formula (I), or a racemate, or an isomer, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is provided.



R^1 and $R^{1'}$ are independently selected from hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, alkylcycloalkyl, alkyl heterocycloalkyl, phenyl, heteroaryl, haloalkyl, or cyano, or R^1 and $R^{1'}$ are cyclized to the cycloalkyl or the heterocycloalkyl together.

R^2 is selected from hydrogen, halogen, hydroxyl, cyano, alkyl, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, or haloalkyl.

R^3 is independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, halogen, alkoxy, cyano, haloalkoxy, or sulfonyl.

m is 0, 1, 2, or 3.

R^4 is selected from hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkoxy, or haloalkyl.

R^5 is selected from hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkoxy, or haloalkyl.

R^6 is selected from hydrogen, halogen, cyano, alkyl, cycloalkyl, or haloalkyl.

ring A is selected from an aromatic ring or a heteroaromatic ring.

R^7 is independently selected from hydrogen, halogen, cyano, alkyl, cycloalkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, or sulfonyl.

n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.

X is O, CH_2 or NH.

R^8 and R^9 are independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkylcycloalkyl, or haloalkyl, or R^8 and R^9 are cyclized to the cycloalkyl or the heterocycloalkyl together.

As a preferred technical solution of the present invention, the alkyl is selected from C_{1-6}

alkyl, and the C₁₋₆ alkyl is selected from methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl, sec-pentyl, 1-ethylpropyl, 2-methylbutyl, tert-pentyl, 1,2-dimethylpropyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, n-hexyl, isohexyl, sec-hexyl, tert-hexyl, neohexyl, 2-methylpentyl, 1,2-dimethylbutyl, or 1-ethylbutyl.

Alkoxy is selected from C₁₋₆ alkoxy, and the C₁₋₆ alkoxy is selected from methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, n-butoxy, isobutoxy, sec-butoxy, tert-butoxy, n-pentyloxy, sec-pentyloxy, 1-ethylpropoxy, 2-methylbutoxy, tert-pentyloxy, 1,2-dimethylpropoxy, isopentyloxy, neopentyloxy, n-hexyloxy, isohexyloxy, sec-hexyloxy, tert-hexyloxy, neohexyloxy, 2-methylpentyloxy, 1,2-dimethylbutoxy, or 1-ethylbutoxy. Alkoxyalkyl is selected from C₁₋₄alkoxy-C₁₋₄alkyl, and the C₁₋₄alkoxy-C₁₋₄alkyl is further selected from methoxymethyl, methoxyethyl, methoxypropyl, methoxybutyl, ethoxymethyl, ethoxyethyl, ethoxypropyl, ethoxybutyl, propoxymethyl, propoxyethyl, propoxypropyl, propoxybutyl, butoxymethyl, butoxyethyl, butoxypropyl, or butoxybutyl.

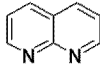
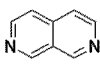
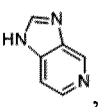
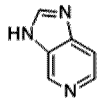
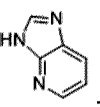
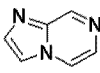
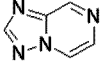
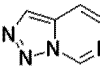
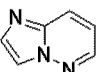
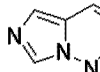
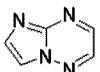
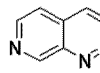
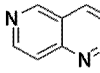
As a preferred technical solution of the present invention, the cycloalkyl is selected from cycloalkyl of C₃₋₆, and the cycloalkyl of C₃₋₆ is selected from cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, or cyclohexyl.

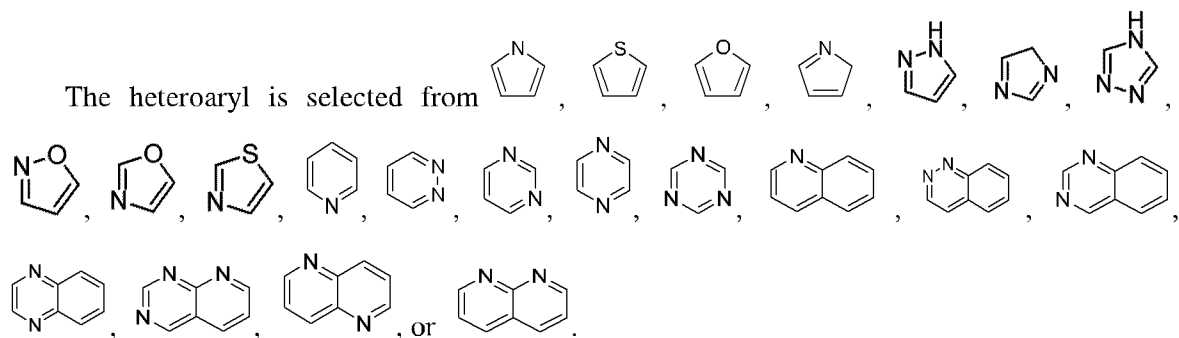
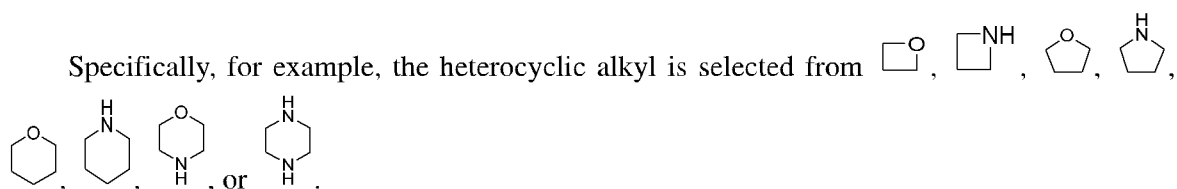
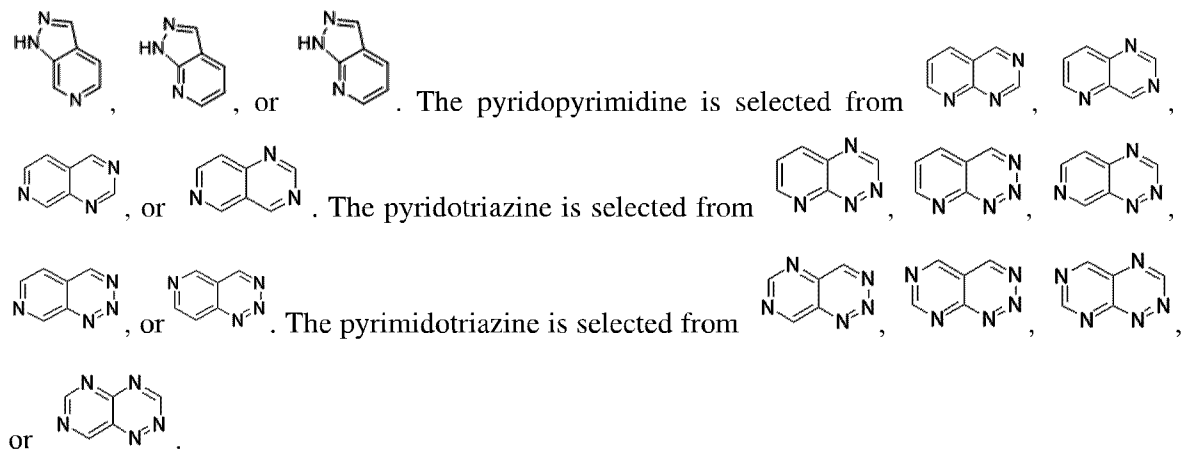
As a preferred technical solution of the present invention, the aromatic ring is selected from a four-membered ring, a fused ring containing the four-membered ring, a five-membered ring, a fused ring containing the five-membered ring, a six-membered ring, a fused ring containing the six-membered ring, a biphenyl type aromatic ring. The heteroaromatic ring means that one or more carbon atoms on the aromatic ring are substituted by a heteroatom.

The aromatic ring includes a benzene ring and a naphthalene ring.

The heteroaromatic ring includes indazole, quinoline, isoquinoline, quinoxaline, indole, isoindole, cinnoline, quinazoline, phthalazine, purine, naphthyridine, pteridine, benzofuran, benzothiophene, benzoxazole, benzothiazole, benzisoxazole, benzisothiazole, benzoxadiazole, benzothiadiazole, benzotriazole, benzotriazine, benzimidazole, pyrazinopyrazole, pyrazinopyrimidine, pyrazinopyridazine, pyrazinotriazine, pyrimidopyrazole, pyrimidazole, pyrimidotriazole, pyrimidotriazine, pyrimidopyridazine, pyridazinoimidazole, pyridazinopyrazole, pyridazinotriazole, pyridazinotriazine, triazinoimidazole, triazinopyrazole,

triazinotriazole, pyridooxazole, pyridothiazole, pyridoisoxazole, pyridoisothiazole, pyridooxadiazole, pyridothiadiazaole, pyridofuran, pyridopyrrole, pyrazinooxazole, pyrazinothiazole, pyrazinoisoxazole, pyrazinoisothiazole, pyrazinooxadiazole, pyrazinothiadiazaole, pyrazinofuran, pyrazinopyrrole, pyrimidooxazole, pyrimidothiazole, pyrimidoisoxazole, pyrimidoisothiazole, pyrimidooxadiazole, pyrimidothiadiazaole, pyrimidofuran, pyrimidopyrrole, pyridazinooxazole, pyridazinothiazole, pyridazinoisoxazole, pyridazinoisothiazole, pyridazinooxadiazole, pyridazinothiadiazaole, pyridazinofuran, pyridazinopyrrole, triazinooxazole, triazinothiazole, triazinoisoxazole, triazinoisothiazole, triazinooxadiazole, triazinothiadiazaole, triazinofuran, and triazinopyrrole.

Specifically, for example, the naphthidine is selected from , , , , or . The pyridoimidazole is selected from , , , , , or . The pyrazinoimidazole is selected from , or . The pyrazinotriazole is selected from , , or . The pyrimidopyrazole is selected from , or . The pyrimidoimidazole is selected from , or . The pyrimidotriazole is selected from , , or . The pyridazinoimidazole is selected from , or . The pyridazinotriazole is selected from , or . The triazinoimidazole is selected from , , or . The pyridopyridazine is selected from , , , or . The pyridopyrazole is selected from , or .



As a preferred technical solution of the present invention, the halogen is selected from fluorine, chlorine, bromine, or iodine.

The haloalkyl means that one or more hydrogen atoms on the alkyl are substituted by the halogen. The haloalkoxy means that one or more hydrogen atoms on the alkoxy are substituted by the halogen.

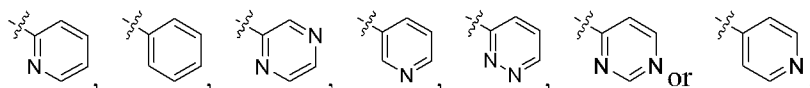
The heterocycloalkyl means that one or more carbon atoms on the cycloalkyl are substituted by a heteroatom.

The alkylcycloalkyl means that one or more hydrogen atoms on the cycloalkyl are substituted by an alkyl, and the alkylheterocycloalkyl means that one or more hydrogen atoms on the heterocycloalkyl are substituted by an alkyl.

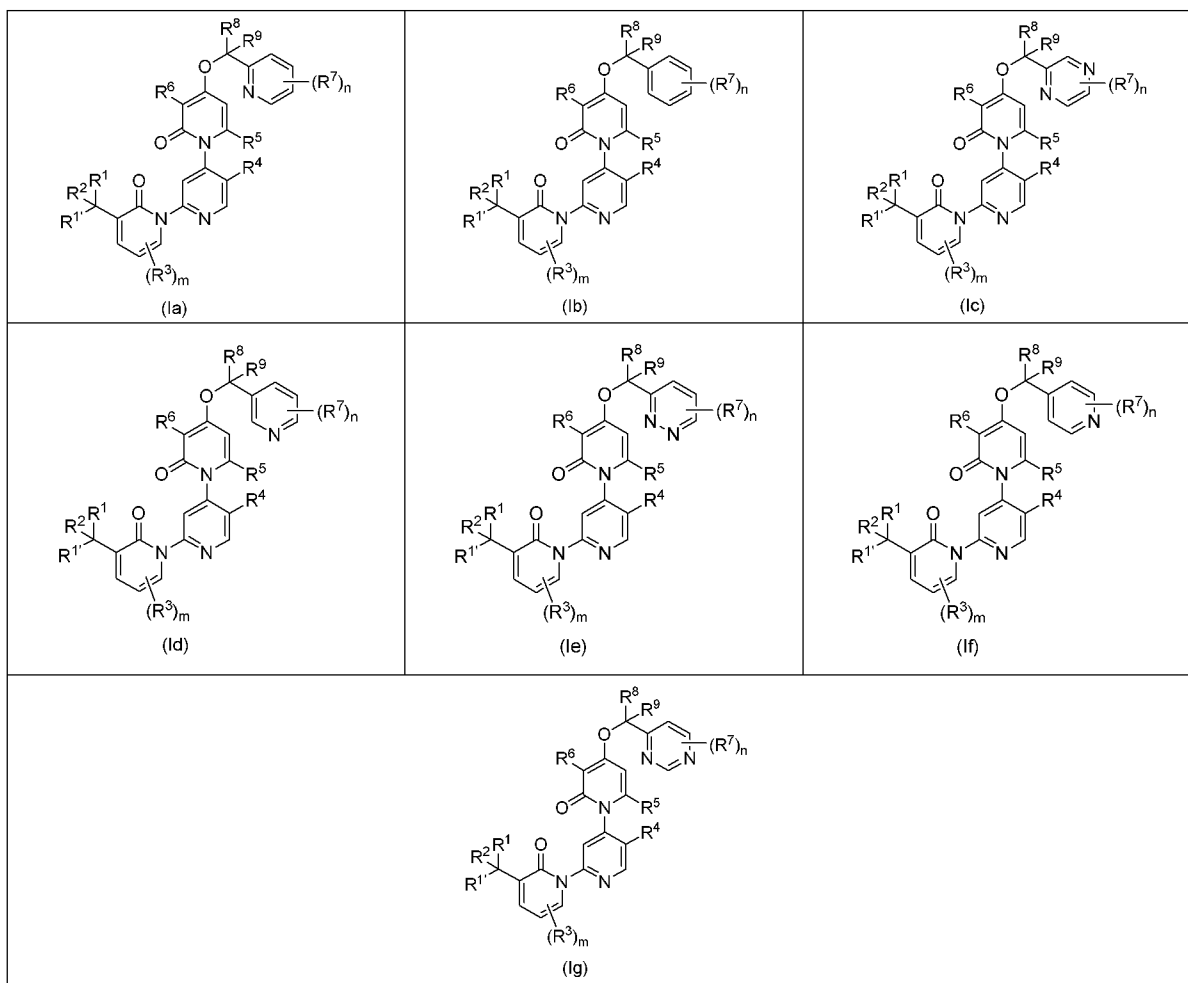
As a preferred technical solution of the present invention, a heteroatom is selected from

nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur, and there are one or more heteroatoms.

As a preferred technical solution of the present invention, the ring A is selected from



As a preferred technical solution of the present invention, the compound, or a racemate, an isomer, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof has a structure of a formula (Ia), a formula (Ib), a formula (Ic), a formula (Id), a formula (Ie), a formula (If), or a formula (Ig).

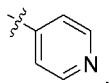


Wherein, m is 0, 1, 2, or 3; n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5; and R^1 , $R^{1'}$, R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R^6 , R^7 , R^8 , and R^9 are defined as above.

As a preferred technical solution of the present invention, m is 0 or 1; and n is 0, 1, or 2.

The ring A is selected from

, or



R^1 and $R^{1'}$ are selected from hydrogen, methyl, or ethyl, and R^1 and $R^{1'}$ are cyclized to



R^2 is selected from hydrogen, hydroxyl, difluoromethyl, or cyano.

R^3 is selected from hydrogen, methyl, methoxy, chlorine, or bromine.

R^4 is selected from methyl, cyclopropyl, methoxy, ethyl, fluoromethyl, or trifluoromethyl.

R^5 is selected from methyl.

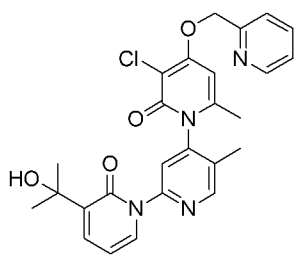
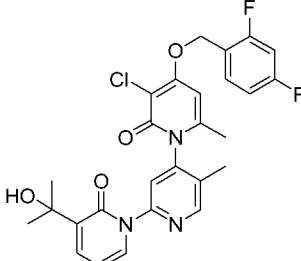
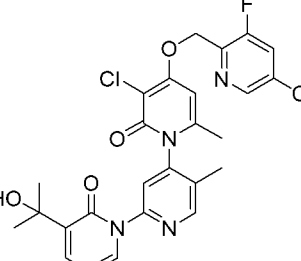
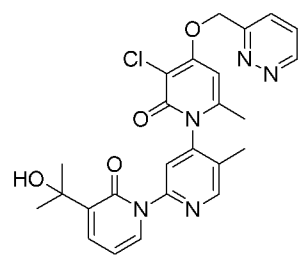
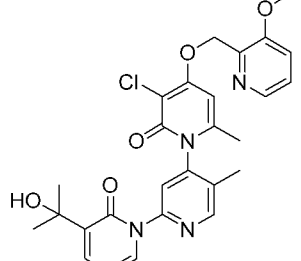
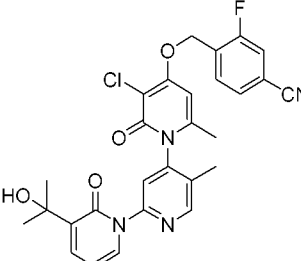
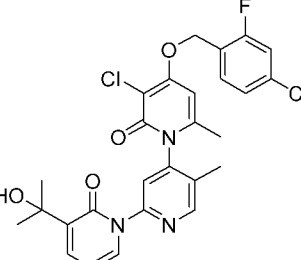
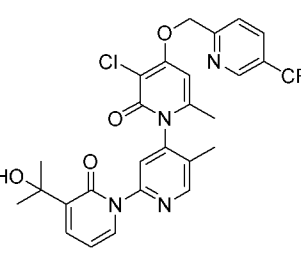
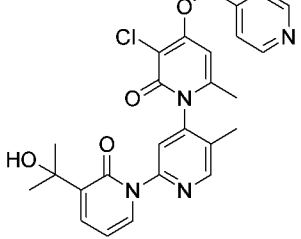
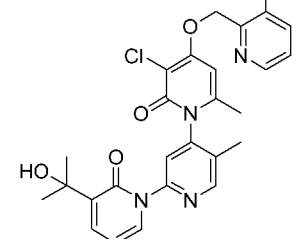
R^6 is selected from chlorine, hydrogen, or bromine.

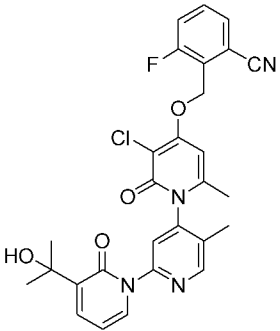
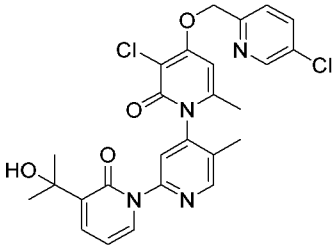
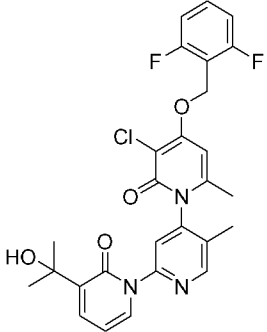
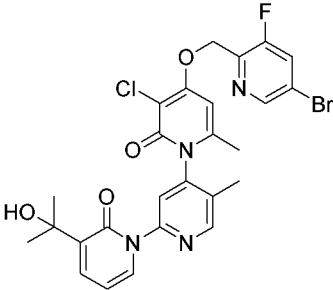
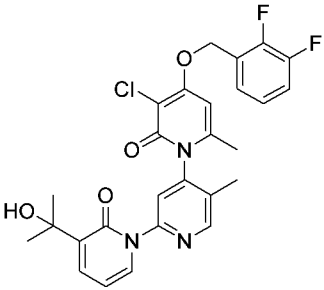
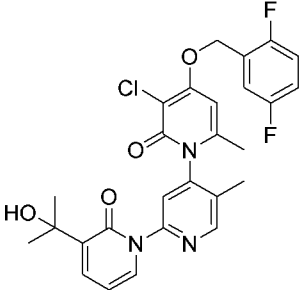
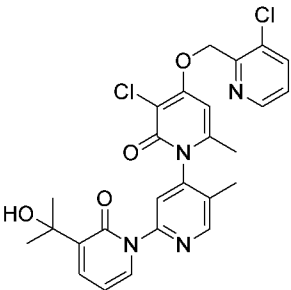
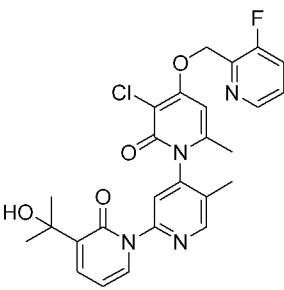
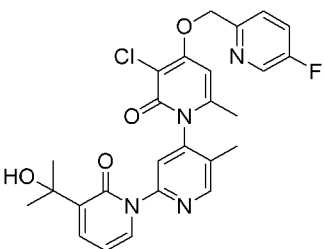
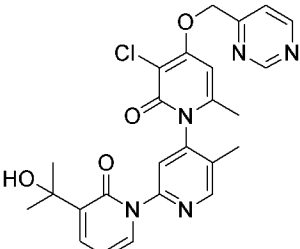
R^7 is selected from hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, cyclopropyl, methoxy, cyano, methyl, or trifluoromethyl.

R^8 and R^9 are hydrogen.

As a preferred technical solution of the present invention, the compound, or a racemate, an isomer, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is selected from the following.

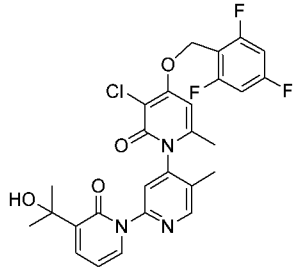
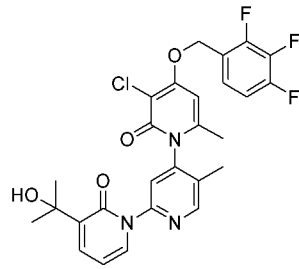
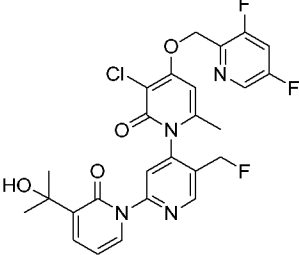
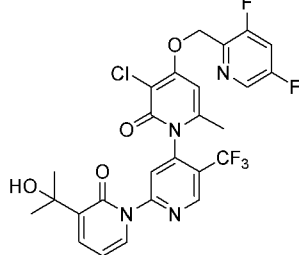
No.	Compound structure	No.	Compound structure
1		2	
1A		1B	

3		4	
5		6	
7		8	
9		10	
11		12	

13		14	
15		16	
17		18	
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As a preferred technical solution of the present invention, the pharmaceutically acceptable salt refers to a salt prepared by the compound, or a racemate or an isomer thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.

As a preferred technical solution of the present invention, more than one hydrogen atom of the compound, or a racemate, an isomer, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is substituted by isotope deuterium.

The present invention further provides a pharmaceutical composition. The pharmaceutical composition includes the therapeutically effective amount of the compound, or a racemate, an isomer, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The present invention further provides an application of the compound, or a racemate, an isomer, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in the preparation of drugs for treating diseases. The diseases are p38/MK2 related diseases and specifically selected from a chronic inflammatory disease and an acute inflammatory disease. Preferably, the chronic inflammatory disease is rheumatoid arthritis.

Compared with compounds in the prior art, the compound of the present invention has improved TNF α activity, solubility, and in vivo PK effects.

For clarity, generic terms used in the description of compound are defined herein.

Unless otherwise specified, the following terms and phrases used herein are intended to have the following meanings. A specific term or phrase should not be considered indeterminate

or unclear without specific definitions, but should be understood in its ordinary meaning. When a trade name appears herein, the trade name is intended to refer to a corresponding commodity or an active ingredient. As used herein, the term "pharmaceutically acceptable" aims at compounds, materials, compositions and/or dosage forms which, within the scope of sound medical judgment, are suitable for use in contact with human and animal tissue without excessive toxicity, irritation, allergic reactions or other problems or complications, and is commensurate with a reasonable benefit/risk ratio.

The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salt" is a salt of the compound of the present invention, and is prepared from the compound of the present invention having a specified substituent and a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.

In addition to the form of salt, the compound provided in the present invention also has a form of prodrug. The prodrug of the compound described herein is readily chemically changed under physiological conditions, so as to be converted to the compound of the present invention. In addition, the prodrug may be chemically or biochemically converted to the compound of the present invention in an in vivo environment.

Certain compounds of the present invention may exist in non-solvated or solvated forms, including hydrate forms. Generally, the solvated forms and the non-solvated forms are equivalent and are intended to be included within the scope of the present invention.

The compound of the present invention may exist in a specific geometric or stereoisomeric form. All of such compounds assumed in the present invention include cis and trans isomers, (-)- and (+)-enantiomers, (R)- and (S)-enantiomers, diastereomers isomers, (D)-isomers, (L)-isomers, atropisomers, and racemic mixtures thereof and other mixtures. The mixtures are, for example, mixtures enriched by the enantiomers or diastereomers. All of these mixtures are within the scope of the present invention. Substituents such as alkyl may have additional asymmetric carbon atoms. All of these isomers and mixtures thereof are included within the scope of the present invention.

Optically active (R)- and (S)-isomers, as well as D and L isomers, atropisomers, and the like, may be prepared by chiral synthesis or chiral reagents or other conventional technologies. An enantiomer of a certain compound in the present invention may be prepared by asymmetric

synthesis or derivatization with chiral auxiliaries. The obtained diastereomeric mixtures are separated, and an auxiliary group is cleaved to provide the pure required enantiomer. Alternatively, when a molecule contains a basic functional group (such as amino) or an acidic functional group (such as carboxyl), a diastereomeric salt is formed with appropriate optically active acids or bases. Then, the diastereoisomers are split by means of conventional methods known in the art, and the pure enantiomers are recycled. In addition, the separation of the enantiomers and the diastereoisomers is generally completed by using chromatography. The chromatography adopts a chiral stationary phase, and is optionally combined with chemical derivatization (for example, generating carbamate from amines).

Atoms of the compound molecule of the present invention are isotopes, and effects of prolonging half-life, reducing a clearance rate, stabilizing metabolism and improving in vivo activities may be generally achieved through isotope derivatization. In addition, an implementation solution is included. At least one atom is substituted by an atom with a same atomic number (number of protons) and different mass numbers (sum of protons and neutrons). Examples of the isotopes included in the compound of the present invention include hydrogen atoms, carbon atoms, nitrogen atoms, oxygen atoms, phosphorus atoms, sulfur atoms, fluorine atoms, and chlorine atoms, which respectively include ^2H , ^3H , ^{13}C , ^{14}C , ^{15}N , ^{17}O , ^{18}O , ^{31}P , ^{32}P , ^{35}S , ^{18}F , ^{36}Cl . In particular, radioisotopes that emit radiation with the decaying of the radioisotopes decay, such as ^3H or ^{14}C , may be used in the topographic anatomy examination of pharmaceutical preparations or in vivo compounds. Stable isotopes neither decay nor change with the amount of isotopes nor are the isotopes radioactive, so the isotopes are safe to use. When the atoms constituting the compound molecule of the present invention are isotopes, the isotopes can be converted according to general methods by substituting a reagent used in synthesis with a reagent containing the corresponding isotopes.

The compound of the present invention may include unnatural proportions of atomic isotopes at one or more atoms that constitute the compound. For example, the compound may be labeled with the radioisotopes, such as deuterium (^2H), iodine-125 (^{125}I) or C-14 (^{14}C). The transformations of all of the isotopic compositions of the compound of the present invention, whether radioactive or not, are included within the scope of the present invention.

Further, one or more hydrogen atoms of the compound of the present invention are substituted with the isotope deuterium (^2H). After deuterization, the compound of the present invention has the effects of prolonging the half-life, reducing the clearance rate, stabilizing the metabolism and improving the in vivo activity.

A method for preparing the isotopic derivatives generally includes a phase-transfer catalysis method. For example, a preferred deuterization method adopts the phase-transfer catalysis method (for example, tetraalkylammonium salt or NBu_4HSO_4). The methylene protons of a diphenylmethane compound are exchanged by using a phase-transfer catalyst, resulting in higher deuterium introduced through reduction with sodium deuterated borate than with deuterated silane (such as triethyldeuteratedsilane) or lewis acid such as aluminium chloride in the presence of an acid (such as methanesulfonic acid).

The term "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" refers to any preparation carrier or medium that can deliver an effective amount of the active substance of the present invention without interfering with the biological activity of the active substance, and have no toxic side effects to hosts or patients. Representative carriers include water, oil, vegetables, minerals, cream base, lotion base, ointment base, and the like. These bases include suspending agents, thickening agents, penetration enhancers, and the like. Preparations of the bases are well known to those skilled in the field of cosmetics or regional medicines. For other information of the carrier, refer to Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy, 21st Ed., Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins (2005), and the content of this document is incorporated herein by reference.

The term "excipient" generally refers to a carrier, diluent and/or medium required to prepare an effective pharmaceutical composition.

The term "effective amount" or "therapeutically effective amount" with respect to a drug or pharmacologically active agent refers to a nontoxic but sufficient amount of the drug or agent to achieve desired effects. For oral dosage forms in the present invention, an "effective amount" of one active substance in a composition refers to the amount required to achieve the desired effect when the active substance is used in combination with another active substance in the composition. The determination of the effective amount varies from person to person, which depends on the age and general condition of a recipient and also depends on the specific active

substance. The appropriate effective amount in individual cases may be determined by those skilled in the art based on routine experiments.

The term "active ingredient", "therapeutic agent", "active substance" or "active agent" refers to a chemical entity that is effective in treating target disorder, diseases or conditions.

The term "optional" or "optionally" means that the subsequently described event or condition may, but are not necessary to occur, and the description includes situations that the event or condition occurs and situations that the event or condition does not occur.

" ~~~ " indicates a linker bond.

The compound of the present invention may be prepared by various synthetic methods well known to those skilled in the art, including specific implementations enumerated below, implementations formed in combination with other chemical synthesis methods, and equivalent replacement methods well known to those skilled in the art, and preferred implementations include, but are not limited to, the embodiments of the present invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG.1 is a schematic representation of the crystal structure of a single molecule of Compound 1A.

FIG.2 is the crystal parameters of the crystal structure of Compound 1A.

FIG.3 is the atomic coordinates and isotropic displacement parameters of the crystal structure of Compound 1A.

FIG.4 is the bond lengths in the crystal structure of Compound 1A.

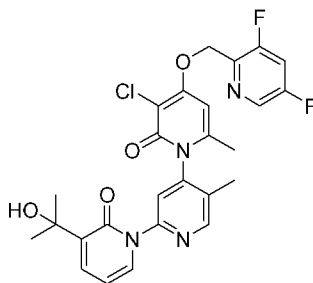
FIG.5 is the bond angles in the crystal structure of Compound 1A.

FIG.6 is the dihedral angles in the crystal structure of Compound 1A.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

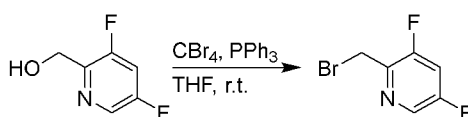
This application is further described in detail below with reference to embodiments, but implementations of this application are not limited thereto.

Embodiment 1



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 1 is shown as follows.

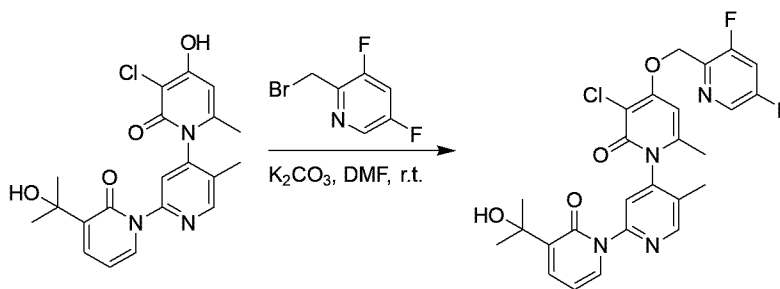
At step A, 2-(bromomethyl)-3,5-difluoropyridine is synthesized.



At zero degrees Celsius, triphenylphosphine (PPh_3 , 813.5 mg, 3.11 mmol) and carbontetrabromide (CBr_4 , 823.8 mg, 2.48 mmol) are successively added to tetrahydrofuran (THF, 5.0 ml) containing (3,5-difluoropyridin-2-yl)methanol (300.0 mg, 2.07 mmol) for reaction for 1h at room temperature (r.t.).

After reaction is completed, vacuum concentration is directly performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: n-hexane/ethyl acetate = 10/1). 372.4 mg of colorless oil 2-(bromomethyl)-3,5-difluoropyridine is obtained (yield: 86.5%). LC-MS: RT = 1.89 min, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+ = 208.01$.

At step B, 3'-chloro-4'-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.



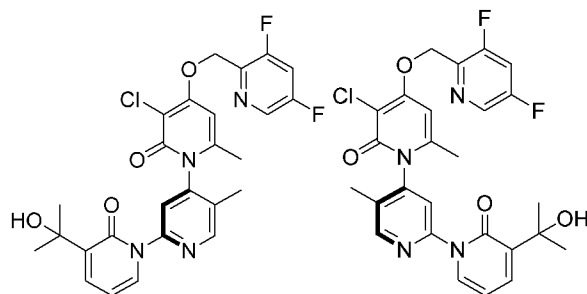
At room temperature, 2-(bromomethyl)-3,5-difluoropyridine (37.4 mg, 0.18 mmol) and potassium carbonate (K_2CO_3 , 33.12 mg, 0.24 mmol) are added to N,N-dimethylformamide

(DMF, 2.0 ml) containing 3''-chloro-4''-hydroxyl-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone (50.0 mg, 0.12 mmol) for reaction for 2h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 28.0 mg of a white solid 3''-chloro-4''-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 53.7%).

LC-MS: RT = 1.86 min, $[M+H]^+ = 529.22$. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 8.68 (s, 1H), 8.60 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 8.13-8.05 (m, 1H), 7.85 (dd, J = 6.9, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (s, 1H), 7.69 (dd, J = 7.0, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (s, 1H), 6.42 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 5.47 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 2H), 5.22 (s, 1H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.47 (s, 3H), 1.46 (s, 3H).

Supercritical fluid chromatography (AS-H column) is used to separate a racemic Embodiment 1 compound by means of a mobile phase of carbon dioxide and isopropanol, and atropisomer Embodiment 1A and 1B compounds are eluted successively.



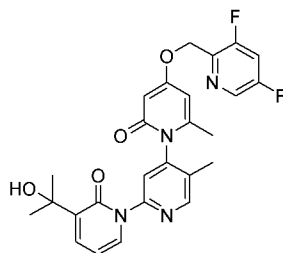
(-)-Embodiment 1A(+)-Embodiment 1B

Embodiment 1A compound: RT = 4.21 min (SFC, AS-H, 0.46 cm I.D. $\times$ 15 cm L column, isogradient method with 30% isopropanol, flow rate being 2.5 mL/min, and cycling time being 10 min). $[a]_D^{25} = -1.68^\circ$ (MeOH, Rudolph Autopol I specific rotation instrument); and ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 8.68 (s, 1H), 8.59 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 8.11-8.05 (m, 1H), 7.85 (dd, J = 6.9, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (s, 1H), 7.69 (dd, J = 7.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.80 (s, 1H), 6.42 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H),

5.48 (d, $J = 1.2$ Hz, 2H), 5.23 (s, 1H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.47 (s, 3H), 1.46 (s, 3H). The crystal structure of a single molecule is shown in FIG.1. The main crystal parameters are shown in FIG.2. The atomic coordinates and isotropic displacement parameters of the crystal structure are shown in FIG.3. The bond lengths in the crystal structure are shown in FIG.4. The bond angles in the crystal structure are shown in FIG.5. The dihedral angles in the crystal structure are shown in FIG.6.

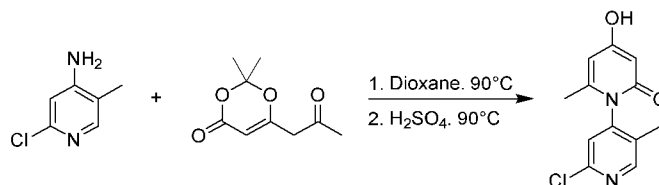
Embodiment 1B compound: RT = 4.68 min (SFC, AS-H, 0.46 cm I.D. $\times$ 15 cm L column, isogradient method with 30% isopropanol, flow rate being 2.5 mL/min, and cycling time being 10 min). $[\alpha]_D^{25} +1.64^\circ$ (MeOH, Rudolph Autopol I specific rotation instrument); and ^1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO) δ 8.68 (s, 1H), 8.59 (d, $J = 2.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.11-8.06 (m, 1H), 7.85 (dd, $J = 6.9$, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (s, 1H), 7.69 (dd, $J = 7.0$, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.80 (s, 1H), 6.42 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H), 5.47 (d, $J = 1.3$ Hz, 2H), 5.24 (s, 1H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.47 (s, 3H), 1.46 (s, 3H).

Embodiment 2



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 2 is shown as follows.

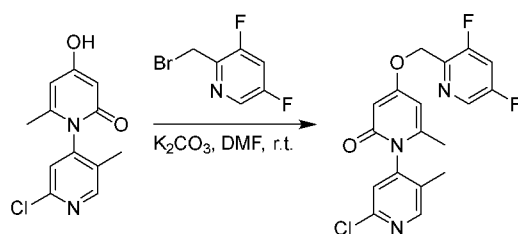
At step A, 2'-chloro-4-hydroxyl-5',6-dimethyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is synthesized.



At room temperature, 2-chloro-5-methylpyridin-4-amine (2.3 g, 1.61 mmol) is dissolved into dioxane (40.0 ml), 2,2-dimethyl-6-(2-oxopropyl)-4H-1,3-dioxin-4-one (2.0 g, 1.07 mmol) is added, a temperature is warmed up to 90 degrees Celsius for reaction for 5h, 10N of a sulfuric acid aqueous solution is added dropwise, no solid is produced, and the reaction is continued for 2h.

After the reaction is complete, a solvent is spun out; a yellowish precipitate is precipitated by adding an appropriate amount of water; filtering is performed after 0.5h of stirring, and washing is performed with water for two times; and a product of 1.25 g of an earth-yellow solid 2'-chloro-4-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5',6-dimethyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is collected (yield: 30.9%). LC-MS: RT = 1.65 min, [M+H]⁺ = 251.09.

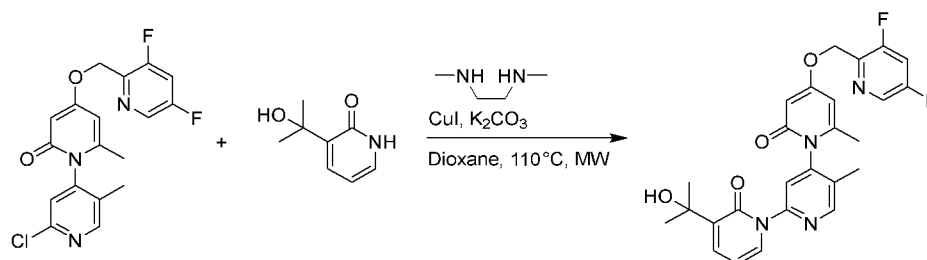
At step B, 2'-chloro-4-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5',6-dimethyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is synthesized.



At room temperature, 2-(bromomethyl)-3,5-difluoropyridine (1.55 g, 7.47 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (1.37 g, 9.96 mmol) are added to N,N-DMF (15.0 ml) containing 2'-chloro-4-hydroxyl-5',6-dimethyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (1.25 g, 4.98 mmol) for reaction for 2h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (30 ml × 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml × 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 1.08 g of a yellowish solid 2'-chloro-4-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5',6-dimethyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is obtained (yield: 57.4%). LC-MS: RT = 1.91 min, [M+H]⁺ = 378.24.

At step C, 4''-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.

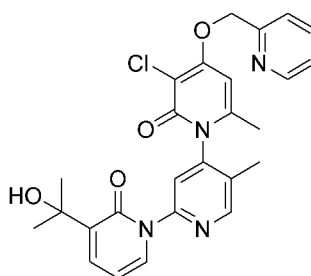


At room temperature, the 2'-chloro-4-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5',6-dimethyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (100.0 mg, 0.26 mmol), 3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)pyridine-2(1H)-one (60.1 mg, 0.39 mmol), Cuprous Iodide (CuI, 9.5 mg, 0.05 mmol), and K₂CO₃ (71.8 mg, 0.52 mmol) are dissolved in the dioxane (2.0 ml), a drop of N,N-dimethylethylenediamine is added, and then the temperature is warmed up to 110 degrees Celsius for microwave reaction for 1h.

After the reaction is completed, suction filtration is performed, drip washing is performed with dichloromethane, and then filtrate is concentrated. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 26.0 mg of a white solid 4''-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 20.2%).

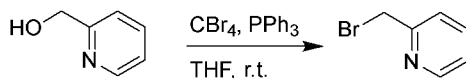
LC-MS: RT = 1.82 min, [M+H]⁺ = 495.24. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 8.64 (s, 1H), 8.59 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 8.07 (ddd, J = 10.0, 9.3, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (dd, J = 6.9, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (s, 1H), 7.70-7.66 (m, 1H), 6.41 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 6.13 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.04 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 5.25 (s, 2H), 5.22 (s, 1H), 2.08 (s, 3H), 1.90 (s, 3H), 1.47 (s, 3H), 1.46 (s, 3H).

Embodiment 3



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 3 is shown as follows.

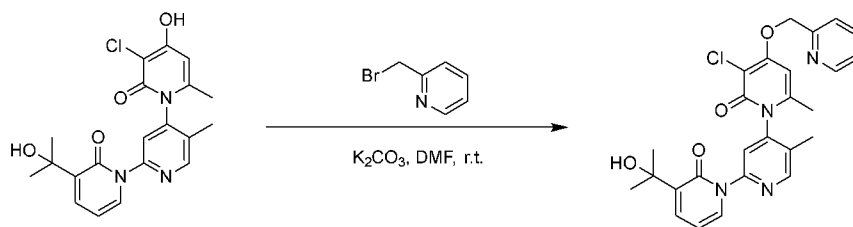
At step A, 2-(bromomethyl)pyridine is synthesized.



At zero degrees Celsius, PPh_3 (813.5 mg, 3.11 mmol) and CBr_4 (823.8 mg, 2.48 mmol) are added to THF (5.0 ml) containing the 2-(bromomethyl)pyridine (225.6 mg, 2.07 mmol) for reaction for 1h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: n-hexane/ethyl acetate = 10/1). 322.3 mg of colorless oil 2-(bromomethyl)pyridine is obtained (yield: 90.5%).

At step B, 3'-chloro-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6"-dimethyl-4"-((pyridin-2-yl)methoxy-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.



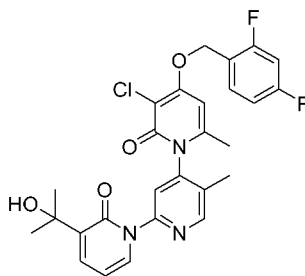
At room temperature, 2-(bromomethyl)pyridine (31.0 mg, 0.18 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (33.12 mg, 0.24 mmol) are added to N,N-DMF (2.0 ml) containing 3'-chloro-4"-hydroxyl-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6"-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone (50.0 mg, 0.12 mmol) for reaction for 2h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 29.0 mg of a white solid 3'-chloro-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6"-dimethyl-4"-((pyridin-2-yl)methoxy-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 49.0%).

LC-MS: RT = 1.77 min, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+ = 493.34$. Nuclear magnetic resonance data: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 8.67 (s, 1H), 8.61-8.58 (m, 1H), 7.91 (td, $J = 7.7, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.84 (dt, $J =$

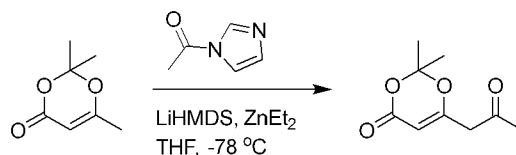
5.5, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.68 (dd, J = 7.0, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (dd, J = 7.0, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 6.76 (s, 1H), 6.41 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 5.42 (s, 2H), 5.21 (s, 1H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 1.99 (s, 3H), 1.45 (d, J = 4.1 Hz, 6H).

Embodiment 4



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 4 is shown as follows.

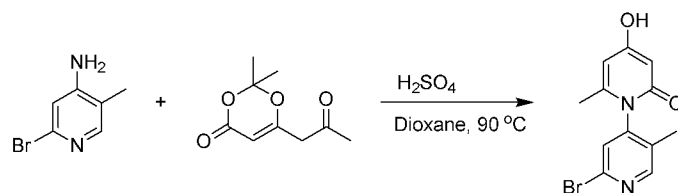
At step A, 2,2-dimethyl-6-(2-oxopropyl)-4H-1,3-dioxin-4-one is synthesized.



At room temperature, 2,2,6-trimethyl-4H-1,3-dioxin-4-one (30 g, 211.27 mmol) is dissolved into THF (100 ml), and the temperature is dropped to minus 70 degrees Celsius under nitrogen protection; lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (LiHMDS, 290 ml, 1M) is added dropwise for reaction for 2h; diethylzinc (ZnEt_2 , 290 ml, 1M) is added for reaction for 0.5h; and the temperature is slowly warmed up to minus 20 degrees Celsius within 1.5h, and 1-acetylimidazole (28 g, 253.52 mmol) is added for reaction for 3h.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched by being poured into ice water; pH=3-4 is adjusted with 6N of hydrochloric acid; extraction is performed with the ethyl acetate (50 ml $\times$ 3 times), and an organic phase is combined to perform drying; purification is performed through column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 4/1) to obtain 19 g of a yellow solid 2,2-dimethyl-6-(2-oxopropyl)-4H-1,3-dioxin-4-one (yield: 49%). LC-MS: RT = 1.65 min, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+ = 185.13$.

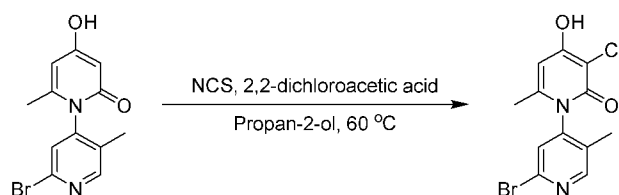
At step B, 2'-bromo-4-hydroxyl-5',6-dimethyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is synthesized.



At room temperature, 2-bromo-5-methylpyridin-4-amine (5 g, 26.74 mmol) is dissolved into the dioxane (100 ml), 2,2-dimethyl-6-(2-oxopropyl)-4H-1,3-dioxin-4-one (5.9 g, 32.09 mmol) is added, the temperature is warmed up to 90 degrees Celsius for reaction for 5h, 10N of the sulfuric acid aqueous solution is added dropwise, until no solid is produced, and the reaction is continued for 2h.

After the reaction is complete, concentration is performed to remove the solvent; a yellowish precipitate is precipitated by adding water; filtering is performed after 0.5h of stirring, and washing is performed with water for two times; and a product of 6 g of an earth-yellow solid 2'-bromo-4-hydroxy-5',6-dimethyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is collected (yield: 76%). LC-MS: RT = 1.66 min, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+ = 295.11$.

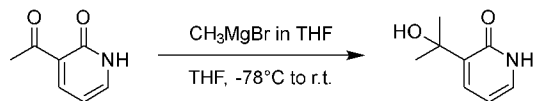
At step C, 2'-bromo-3-chloro-4-hydroxy-5',6-dimethyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is synthesized.



At room temperature, the 2'-bromo-4-hydroxy-5',6-dimethyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (200 mg, 0.68 mmol) is dissolved into isopropanol (Propan-2-ol, 5 ml); N-chlorosuccinimide (NCS, 62 mg, 0.37 mmol) and a drop of 2,2-dichloroacetic acid are added; and the temperature is warmed up to 60 degrees Celsius for reaction for 6h.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate; an organic phase is combined; spin drying is performed; and purification (ethyl acetate) is performed through column chromatography to obtain 100 mg of a white solid 2'-bromo-3-chloro-4-hydroxy-5',6-dimethyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (yield: 83%). LC-MS: RT = 1.68 min, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+ = 329.06$.

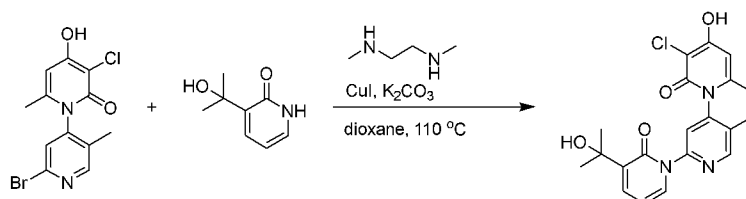
At step D, 3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)pyridine-2(1H)-one is synthesized.



At minus 78 degrees Celsius, a THF solution (5.47 ml, 1 mol/ml) of methylmagnesium bromide (CH_3MgBr) is added dropwise into the THF (5.0 ml) containing 3-acetyl-2(1H)-pyridone (500.0 mg, 3.65 mmol); and the temperature is slowly warmed up to room temperature for reaction for 3h.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with a mixed solution of dichloromethane and isopropanol (dichloromethane/isopropanol=3/1, 30 ml $\times$ 5 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (30 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: dichloromethane/methanol = 10/1). 496.0 mg of a white solid 3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)pyridine-2(1H)-one is obtained (yield: 19.0%). LC-MS: RT = 1.33 min, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+ = 154.14$.

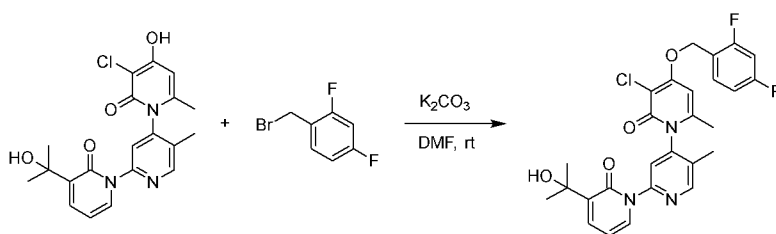
At step E, 3'-chloro-4"-hydroxyl-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6"-dimethyl-2H,2"H-[1,2':4',1"-terpyridine]-2,2"-diketone is synthesized.



At room temperature, the 2'-bromo-3-chloro-4-hydroxyl-5',6-dimethyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (100 mg, 0.30 mmol), 3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)pyridine-2(1H)-one (93 mg, 0.61 mmol), CuI (12 mg, 0.06 mmol), and K_2CO_3 (84 mg, 0.61 mmol) are dissolved in the dioxane (4 ml), a drop of dimethylethylenediamine is added, and then the temperature is warmed up to 100 degrees Celsius for microwave reaction for 1h.

After the reaction is completed, filter is performed; washing is performed with the ethyl acetate; and spin drying is performed on filtrate, and the mixed sample is purified (ethyl acetate) by columns, to obtain 67 mg of a white solid 3"-chloro-4"-hydroxyl-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6"-dimethyl-2H,2"H-[1,2':4',1"-terpyridine]-2,2"-diketone (yield: 55%). LC-MS: RT = 1.70 min, [M+H]⁺ = 402.20.

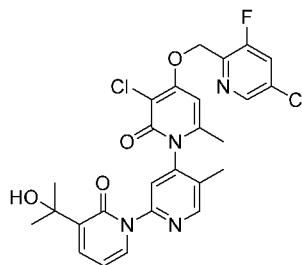
At step F, 3"-chloro-4"-((2,4-difluorobenzyl)oxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6"-dimethyl-2H,2"H-[1,2':4',1"-terpyridine]-2,2"-diketone is synthesized.



At room temperature, 2-fluoro-4-chlorobenzyl bromide (36 mg, 0.17 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (24 mg, 0.17 mmol) are added to the N,N-DMF (2.0 ml) containing the 3"-chloro-4"-hydroxyl-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6"-dimethyl-2H,2"H-[1,2':4',1"-terpyridine]-2,2"-diketone (35 mg, 0.09 mmol) for reaction for 1h at room temperature.

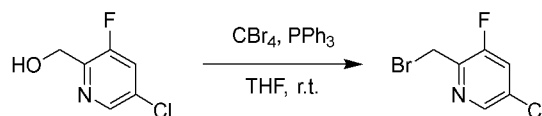
After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml × 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml × 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 11.0 mg of a white solid 3"-chloro-4"-((2,4-difluorobenzyl)oxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6"-dimethyl-2H,2"H-[1,2':4',1"-terpyridine]-2,2"-diketone is obtained (yield: 24%). LC-MS: RT = 1.95 min, [M+H]⁺ = 528.13.

Embodiment 5



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 5 is shown as follows.

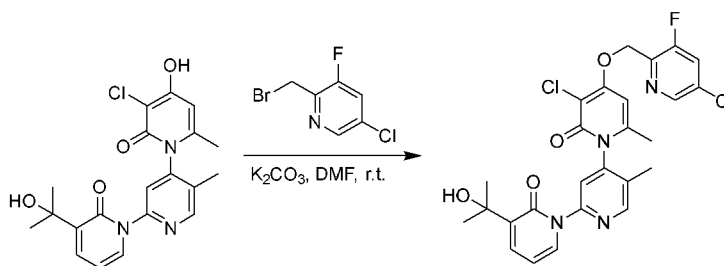
At step A, 2-(bromomethyl)-3-fluoro-5-chloropyridine is synthesized.



At zero degrees Celsius, PPh_3 (325 mg, 1.24 mmol) and CBr_4 (406 mg, 1.24 mmol) are added to THF (5.0 ml) containing (3-fluoro-5-chloropyridine-2-pyridine)methanol (200 mg, 1.24 mmol) for reaction for 1h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: n-hexane/ethyl acetate = 10/1). 142 mg of colorless oil 2-(bromomethyl)-3-fluoro-5-chloropyridine is obtained (yield: 51%).

At step B, 3''-chloro-4''-((3-fluoro-5-chloropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.



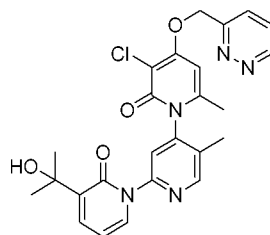
At room temperature, 2-(bromomethyl)-3-fluoro-5-chloropyridine (38 mg, 0.17 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (24 mg, 0.17 mmol) are added to the N,N-DMF (2.0 ml) containing the 3''-chloro-4''-hydroxyl-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone (35 mg, 0.09 mmol) for reaction for 1h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed

with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 14 mg of a white solid 3''-chloro-4''-((3-fluoro-5-chloropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 53.7%).

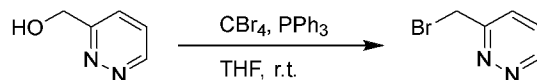
LC-MS: RT = 1.91 min, $[M+H]^+ = 545.17$.

Embodiment 6



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 6 is shown as follows.

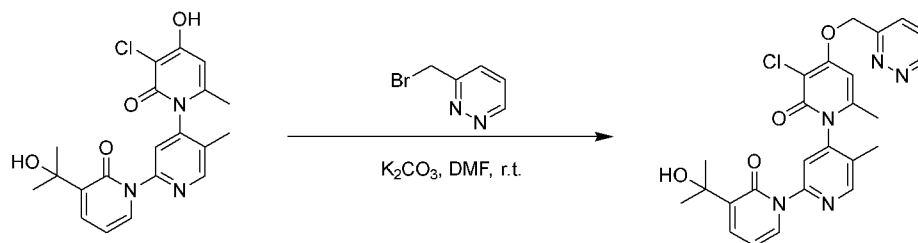
At step A, 2-(bromomethyl)pyridazine is synthesized.



At zero degrees Celsius, PPh_3 (813.5 mg, 3.11 mmol) and CBr_4 (823.8 mg, 2.48 mmol) are added to THF (5.0 ml) containing the 2-pyridazinemethanol (227.7 mg, 2.07 mmol) for reaction for 1h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: n-hexane/ethyl acetate = 10/1). 328.5 mg of colorless oil 2-(bromomethyl)pyridazine is obtained (yield: 91.7%).

At step B, 3''-chloro-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-4''-((pyridazin-3-yl)methoxy)-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.

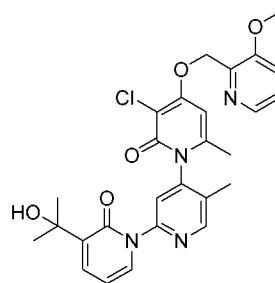


At room temperature, 2-(bromomethyl)pyridazine (31.1 mg, 0.18 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (33.1 mg, 0.24 mmol) are added to the N,N-DMF (2.0 ml) containing 3'-chloro-4''-hydroxyl-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone (50.0 mg, 0.12 mmol) for reaction for 2h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 30.5 mg of a white solid 3'-chloro-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-4''-((pyridazin-3-yl)methoxy)-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 51.4%).

LC-MS: RT = 1.68 min, $[M+H]^+ = 494.26$. Nuclear magnetic resonance data: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.26 (dd, J = 4.7, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 8.68 (s, 1H), 7.88-7.82 (m, 3H), 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.68 (dd, J = 7.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.82 (s, 1H), 6.41 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 5.65 (s, 2H), 5.21 (s, 1H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.45 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 6H).

Embodiment 7



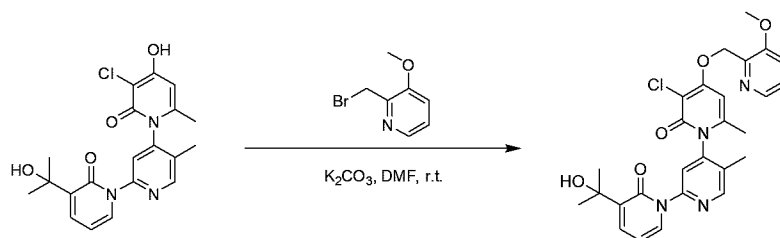
A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 7 is shown as follows.

At

step

A,

3''-chloro-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-4''-((3-methoxypyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H, 2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.

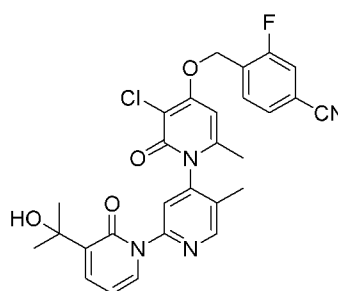


At room temperature, 2-(bromomethyl)-3-methoxypyridine (36.4 mg, 0.18 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (33.1 mg, 0.24 mmol) are added to the N,N-DMF (2.0 ml) containing 3''-chloro-4''-hydroxyl-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone (50.0 mg, 0.12 mmol) for reaction for 2h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 24 mg of a white solid 3''-chloro-4''-(pyridin-4-ylmethoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 38.3%).

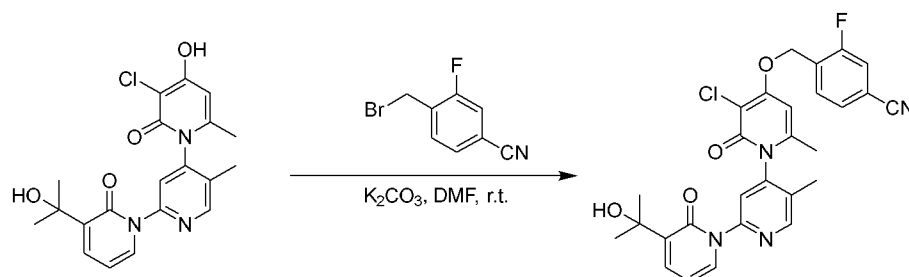
LC-MS: RT = 1.79min, $[M+H]^+ = 523.28$. Nuclear magnetic resonance data: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.67 (s, 1H), 8.20-8.16 (m, 1H), 7.84 (dd, J = 6.9, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.68 (dd, J = 7.0, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (dd, J = 8.4, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 6.76 (s, 1H), 6.41 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 5.36 (s, 2H), 5.21 (s, 1H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 1.98 (s, 3H), 1.45 (d, J = 4.2 Hz, 6H).

Embodiment 8



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 8 is shown as follows.

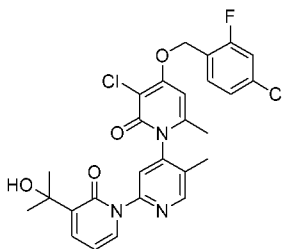
At step A, 4-(((3'-chloro-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6"-dimethyl-2,2"-dioxo-2H,2"H-[1,2 2':4',1"-terpyridine]-4"-yl)oxy)methyl)-3-fluorobenzonitrile is synthesized.



At room temperature, 4-(bromomethyl)-3-fluorobenzonitrile (38.16 mg, 0.18 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (33.12 mg, 0.24 mmol) are added to the N,N-DMF (2.0 ml) containing 3'-chloro-4'-hydroxyl-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6"-dimethyl-2H,2"H-[1,2':4',1"-terpyridine]-2,2"-diketone (50.0 mg, 0.12 mmol) for reaction for 2h at room temperature.

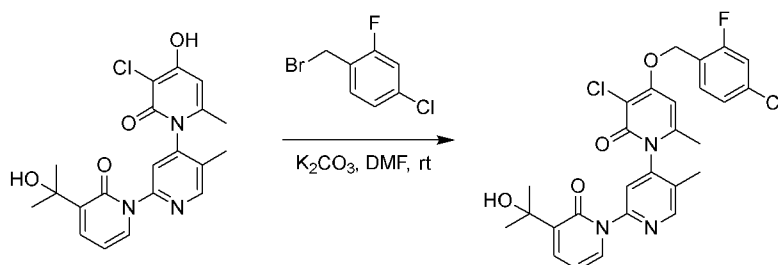
After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 26.5 mg of a white solid 4-(((3'-chloro-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6"-dimethyl-2,2"-dioxo-2H,2"H-[1,2 2':4',1"-terpyridine]-4"-yl)oxy)methyl)-3-fluorobenzonitrile is obtained (yield: 41.3%). LC-MS: RT = 1.79min, $[M+H]^+ = 535.23$. Nuclear magnetic resonance data: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.68 (s, 1H), 7.97 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (dt, J = 10.8, 3.4 Hz, 3H), 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.68 (dd, J = 7.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.80 (s, 1H), 6.41 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 5.49 (s, 2H), 5.21 (s, 1H), 2.07 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.45 (d, J = 3.9 Hz, 6H).

Embodiment 9



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 9 is shown as follows.

At step A, 3''-chloro-4''-((4-chloro-2-fluorobenzyl)oxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.

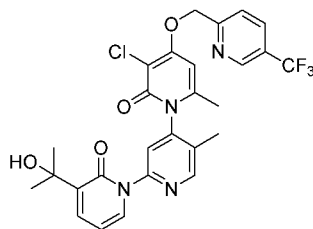


At room temperature, 2-fluoro-4-chlorobenzyl bromide (122 mg, 0.50 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (69 mg, 0.50 mmol) are added to the N,N-DMF (2.5 ml) containing 3''-chloro-4''-hydroxyl-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone (100 mg, 0.25 mmol) for reaction for 1h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 50 mg of a white solid 3''-chloro-4''-((4-chloro-2-fluorobenzyl)oxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 36%).

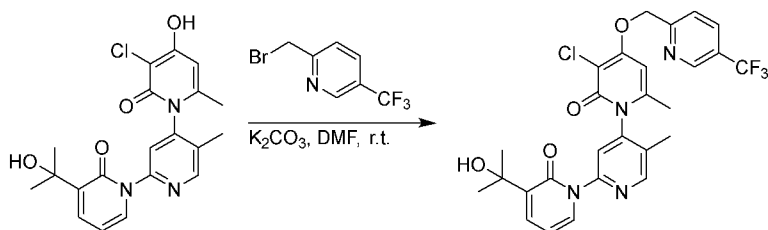
LC-MS: RT = 2.02 min, $[M+H]^+ = 544.18$. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.67 (s, 1H), 7.84 (dd, J = 6.9, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.72-7.61 (m, 2H), 7.55 (dd, J = 10.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (dd, J = 8.3, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (s, 1H), 6.41 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 5.37 (s, 2H), 5.21 (s, 1H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.45 (d, J = 3.9 Hz, 6H).

Embodiment 10



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 10 is shown as follows.

At step A, 3'-chloro-4'-((5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.

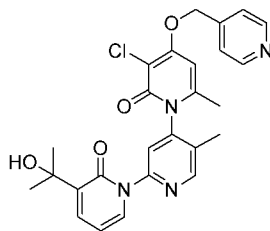


At room temperature, 2-(bromomethyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine (43.2 mg, 0.18 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (33.12 mg, 0.24 mmol) are added to the N,N-DMF (2.0 ml) containing 3'-chloro-4'-hydroxyl-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone (50.0 mg, 0.12 mmol) for reaction for 2h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 11.0 mg of a white solid 3'-chloro-4'-((5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 16.3%).

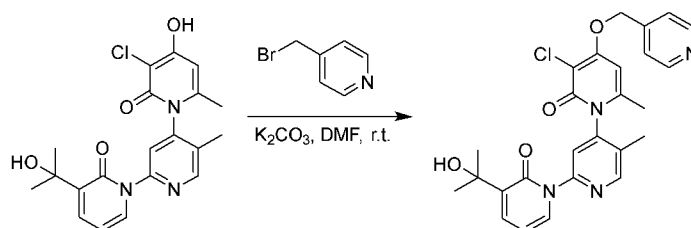
LC-MS: RT = 1.93 min, $[M+H]^+ = 561.23$.

Embodiment 11



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 11 is shown as follows.

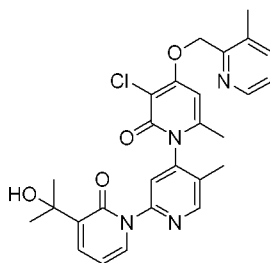
At step A, 3'-chloro-4'-((pyridin-4-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.



At room temperature, 4-(bromomethyl)pyridine (45.5 mg, 0.18 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (33.12 mg, 0.24 mmol) are added to the N,N-DMF (2.0 ml) containing 3'-chloro-4'-hydroxyl-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone (50.0 mg, 0.12 mmol) for reaction for 2h at room temperature.

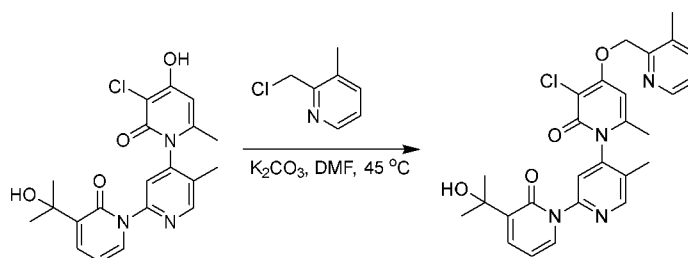
After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 10.0 mg of a white solid 3'-chloro-4'-((pyridin-4-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 16.9%). LC-MS: RT = 1.61 min, $[M+H]^+$ = 493.24.

Embodiment 12



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 12 is shown as follows.

At step A, 3''-chloro-4''-((3-methylpyridin-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''-H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.

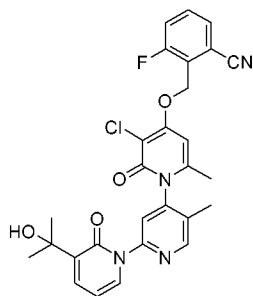


At room temperature, 2-(chloromethyl)-3-methylpyridine (71 mg, 0.50 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (69 mg, 0.50 mmol) are added to the N,N-DMF (2.5 ml) containing 3''-chloro-4''-hydroxyl-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''-H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone (100 mg, 0.25 mmol) for reaction for 4h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 21 mg of a white solid 3''-chloro-4''-((3-methylpyridin-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''-H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 16%).

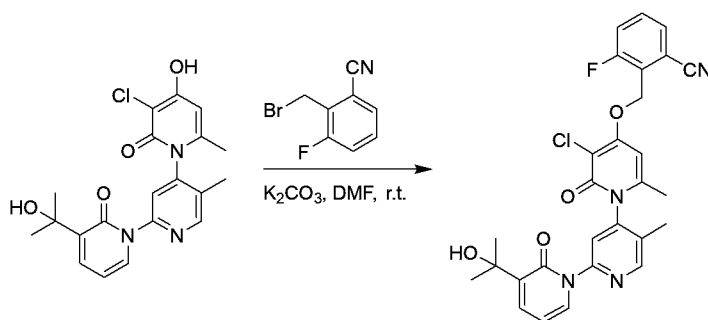
LC-MS: RT = 1.75 min, $[M+H]^+ = 507.21$.

Embodiment 13



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 13 is shown as follows.

At step A, 2-(((3'-chloro-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2,2''-dione-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-4''-yl)oxy)methyl)-3-fluorobenzonitrile is synthesized.



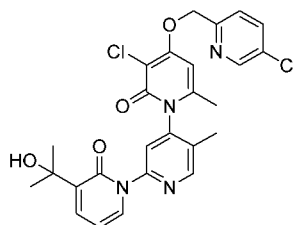
At room temperature, 2-(bromomethyl)-3-fluorobenzonitrile (38.16 mg, 0.18 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (33.12 mg, 0.24 mmol) are added to the N,N-DMF (2.0 ml) containing 3'-chloro-4''-hydroxyl-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone (50.0 mg, 0.12 mmol) for reaction for 2h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 29.5 mg of a white solid 2-(((3'-chloro-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2,2''-dione-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-4''-yl)oxy)methyl)-3-fluorobenzonitrile is obtained (yield: 45.9%).

LC-MS: RT = 1.88 min, $[M+H]^+ = 535.21$. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 8.70 (s, 1H), 7.92-7.84 (m, 2H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.80-7.73 (m, 2H), 7.70 (dd, J = 7.0, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (s, 1H),

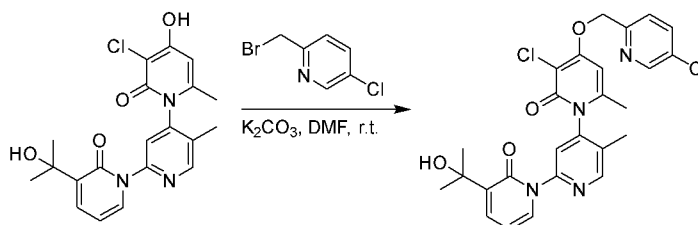
6.43 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 5.46 (s, 2H), 5.23 (s, 1H), 2.09 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 1.48 (s, 3H), 1.47 (s, 3H).

Embodiment 14



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 14 is shown as follows.

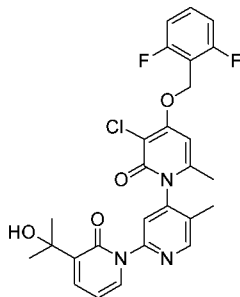
At step A, 3''-chloro-4''-((5-chloropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.



At room temperature, 2-(bromomethyl)-5-chloropyridine (36.9 mg, 0.18 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (33.12 mg, 0.24 mmol) are added to the N,N-DMF (2.0 ml) containing 3''-chloro-4''-hydroxyl-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone (50.0 mg, 0.12 mmol) for reaction for 2h at room temperature.

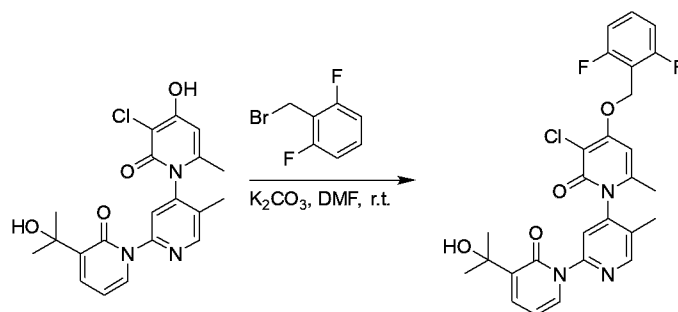
After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 14.6 mg of a white solid 3''-chloro-4''-((5-chloropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 23.1%).

LC-MS: RT = 1.89 min, $[M+H]^+ = 527.20$.

Embodiment 15

A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 15 is shown as follows.

At step A, 3'-chloro-4'-((2,6-difluorophenyl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6'-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.

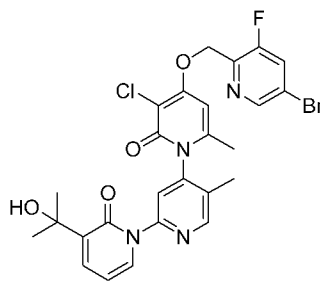


At room temperature, 2-(bromomethyl)-1,3-difluorobenzene (37.26 mg, 0.18 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (33.12 mg, 0.24 mmol) are added to the N,N-DMF (2.0 ml) containing 3'-chloro-4'-hydroxyl-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6'-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone (50.0 mg, 0.12 mmol) for reaction for 2h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 15.31 mg of a white solid 3'-chloro-4'-((2,6-difluorophenyl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6'-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 24.1%).

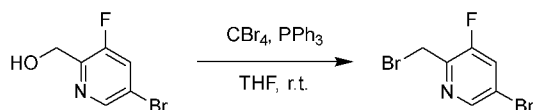
LC-MS: RT = 1.93 min, $[M+H]^+ = 528.21$.

Embodiment 16



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 16 is shown as follows.

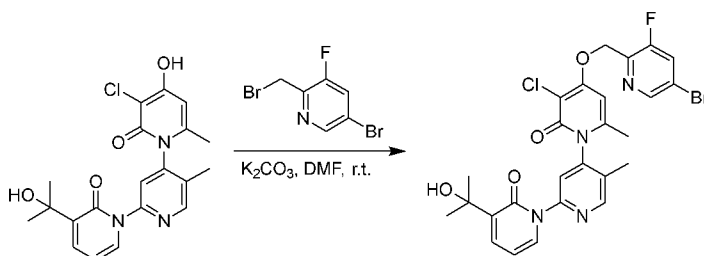
At step A, 2-(bromomethyl)-3-fluoro-5-bromopyridine is synthesized.



At zero degrees Celsius, PPh_3 (267 mg, 1.02 mmol) and CBr_4 (334 mg, 1.02 mmol) are successively added to THF (10 ml) containing (3-fluoro-5-bromopyridine-2-yl)methanol (210 mg, 1.02 mmol) for reaction for 1h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: n-hexane/ethyl acetate = 10/1). 200 mg of colorless oil 2-(bromomethyl)-3-fluoro-5-bromopyridine is obtained (yield: 73%).

At step B, 3''-chloro-4''-((3-fluoro-5-bromopyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.



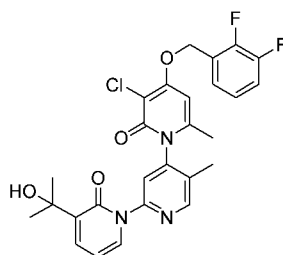
At room temperature, 2-(bromomethyl)-3-bromo-5-fluoropyridine (134 mg, 0.50 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (39 mg, 0.50 mmol) are added to the N,N-DMF (2.0 ml) containing 3''-chloro-4''-hydroxyl-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]

-2,2''-diketone (100 mg, 0.25 mmol) for reaction for 1h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 14 mg of a white solid 3''-chloro-4''-((3-fluoro-5-bromopyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 53.7%).

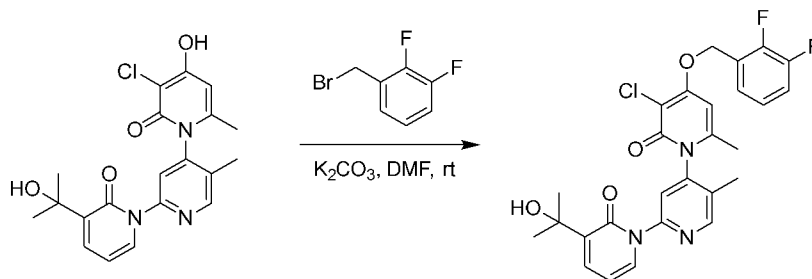
LC-MS: RT = 1.91 min, $[M+H]^+ = 589.13$.

Embodiment 17



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 17 is shown as follows.

At step A, 3''-chloro-4''-((2,3-difluorobenzyl)oxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.

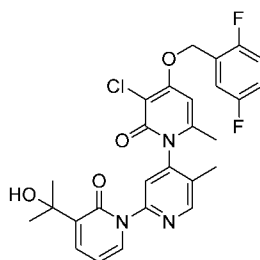


At room temperature, 2,3-difluorobenzyl bromide (31 mg, 0.149 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (35 mg, 0.50 mmol) are added to the N,N-DMF (2.5 ml) containing 3''-chloro-4''-hydroxyl-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone (50 mg, 0.124 mmol) for reaction for 1h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 6.8 mg of a white solid 3'-chloro-4'-((2,3-difluorobenzyl)oxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 10%).

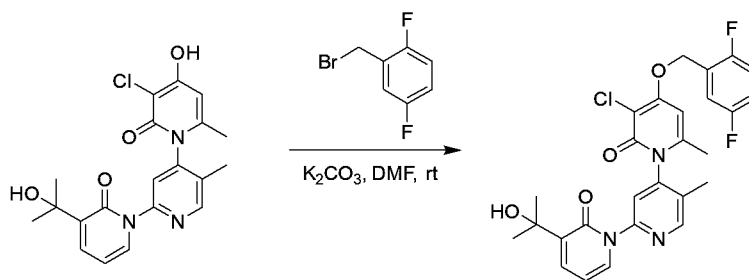
LC-MS: RT = 1.97 min, $[M+H]^+ = 528.18$.

Embodiment 18



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 18 is shown as follows.

At step A, 3'-chloro-4'-((2,5-difluorobenzyl)oxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.



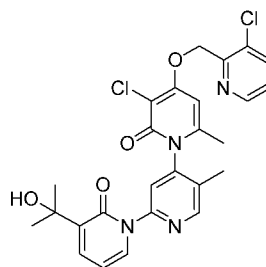
At room temperature, 2,5-difluorobenzyl bromide (31 mg, 0.149 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (35 mg, 0.50 mmol) are added to the N,N-DMF (2.5 ml) containing 3'-chloro-4'-hydroxyl-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone (50 mg, 0.124 mmol) for reaction for 1h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed

with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 7.8 mg of a white solid 3''-chloro-4''-((2,5-difluorobenzyl)oxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 12%).

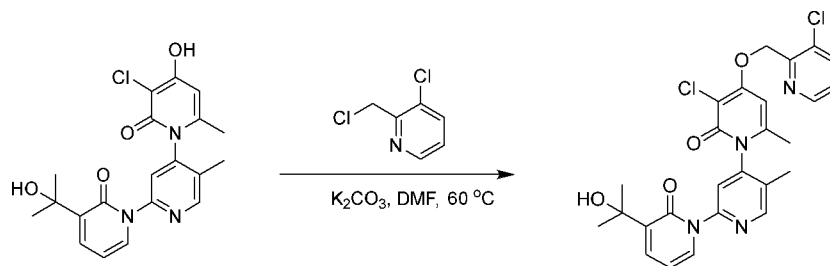
LC-MS: RT = 1.93 min, $[M+H]^+ = 528.21$.

Embodiment 19



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 19 is shown as follows.

At step A, 3''-chloro-4''-((3-chloropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.



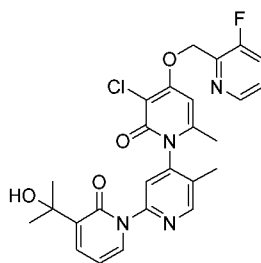
At room temperature, 3-chloro-2-(chloromethyl)pyridine (29.2 mg, 0.18 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (33.12 mg, 0.24 mmol) are added to the N,N-DMF (2.0 ml) containing 3''-chloro-4''-hydroxyl-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone (50.0 mg, 0.12 mmol) for reaction for 4h at 60 degrees Celsius.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with

saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then vacuum concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 19.8 mg of a white solid 3''-chloro-4''-((3-chloropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 31.3%).

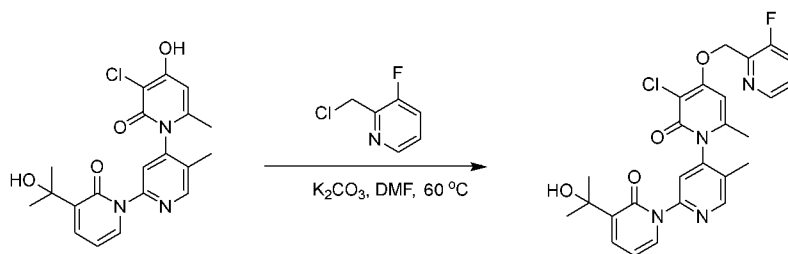
LC-MS: RT = 1.84 min, $[M+H]^+ = 527.20$. Nuclear magnetic resonance data: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.67 (s, 1H), 8.59 (dd, J = 4.7, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 8.05 (dd, J = 8.1, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (dd, J = 6.9, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (s, 1H), 7.68 (dt, J = 9.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (dd, J = 8.1, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 6.76 (s, 1H), 6.41 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 5.48 (d, J = 12.4 Hz, 2H), 5.21 (s, 1H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 1.98 (s, 3H), 1.46 (d, J = 4.1 Hz, 6H).

Embodiment 20



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 20 is shown as follows.

At step A, 3''-chloro-4''-((3-fluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.

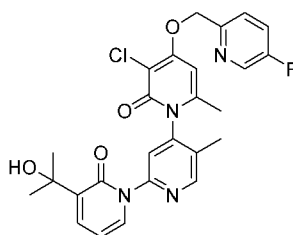


At room temperature, 3-fluoro-2-(chloromethyl)pyridine (26.2 mg, 0.18 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (33.12 mg, 0.24 mmol) are added to the N,N-DMF (2.0 ml) containing 3''-chloro-4''-hydroxyl-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone (50.0 mg, 0.12 mmol) for reaction for 4h at 60 degrees Celsius.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 23.0 mg of a white solid 3'-chloro-4'-((3-fluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6"-dimethyl-2H,2"-H-[1,2':4',1"-terpyridine]-2,2"-diketone is obtained (yield: 37.5%).

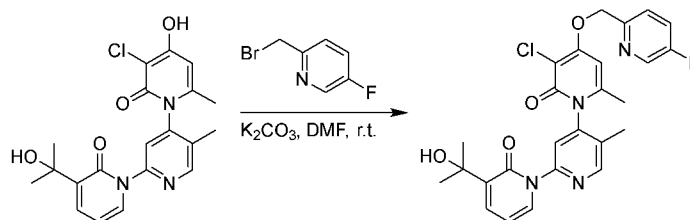
LC-MS: RT = 1.79 min, $[M+H]^+ = 511.20$. Nuclear magnetic resonance data: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.67 (s, 1H), 8.51-8.47 (m, 1H), 7.86-7.82 (m, 2H), 7.78 (s, 1H), 7.68 (dd, J = 7.0, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (dt, J = 8.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 6.80 (s, 1H), 6.41 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 5.48 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 2H), 5.21 (s, 1H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 1.99 (s, 3H), 1.46 (d, J = 4.1 Hz, 6H).

Embodiment 21



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 21 is shown as follows.

At step A, 3'-chloro-4'-((5-fluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6"-dimethyl-2H,2"-H-[1,2':4',1"-terpyridine]-2,2"-diketone is synthesized.

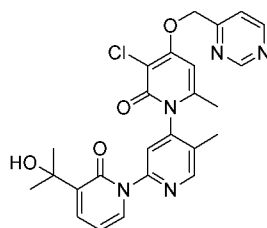


At room temperature, 2-(bromomethyl)-5-fluoropyridine (34.38 mg, 0.18 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (33.12 mg, 0.24 mmol) are added to the N,N-DMF (2.0 ml) containing 3'-chloro-4'-hydroxyl-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6"-dimethyl-2H,2"-H-[1,2':4',1"-terpyridine]-2,2"-diketone (50.0 mg, 0.12 mmol) for reaction for 2h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 11.0 mg of a white solid 3"-chloro-4"-((5-fluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6"-dimethyl-2H,2"H-[1,2':4',1"-terpyridine]-2,2"-diketone is obtained (yield: 18.0%).

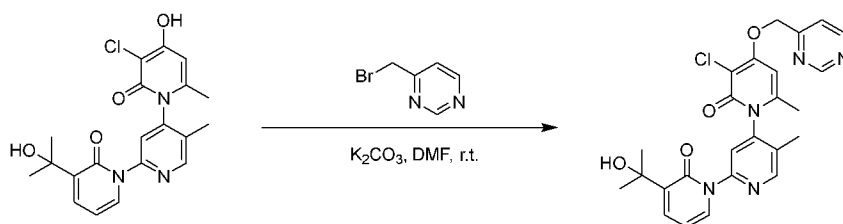
LC-MS: RT = 1.82 min, $[M+H]^+ = 511.23$.

Embodiment 22



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 22 is shown as follows.

At step A, 3"-chloro-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6"-dimethyl-4"-((pyrimidin-4-yl)methoxy)-2H,2"H-[1,2':4',1"-terpyridine]-2,2"-diketone is synthesized.



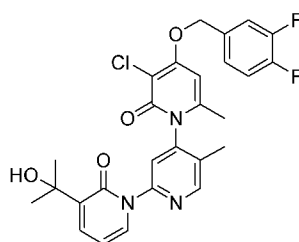
At room temperature, 4-(bromomethyl)pyridine (31.1 mg, 0.18 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (33.1 mg, 0.24 mmol) are added to the N,N-DMF (2.0 ml) containing 3"-chloro-4"-hydroxyl-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6"-dimethyl-2H,2"H-[1,2':4',1"-terpyridine]-2,2"-diketone (50.0 mg, 0.12 mmol) for reaction for 2h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate,

and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 31.5 mg of a white solid 3'-chloro-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6"-dimethyl-4"-((pyrimidin-4-yl)methoxy-2H,2"H-[1,2':4',1"-terpyridine]-2,2"-diketone is obtained (yield: 53.2%).

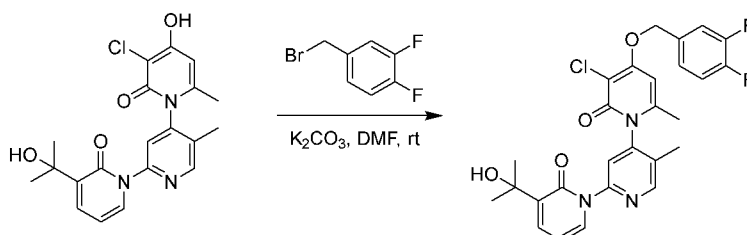
LC-MS: RT = 1.70 min, $[M+H]^+ = 494.19$. Nuclear magnetic resonance data: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.22 (s, 1H), 8.92 (s, 1H), 8.68 (s, 1H), 7.85 (dd, $J = 7.0, 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.71-7.63 (m, 2H), 6.73 (s, 1H), 6.41 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.48 (s, 2H), 5.21 (s, 1H), 2.06 (s, 2H), 1.98 (s, 3H), 1.45 (d, $J = 4.1$ Hz, 6H).

Embodiment 23



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 23 is shown as follows.

At step A, 3'-chloro-4"-((3,4-difluorobenzyl)oxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6"-dimethyl-2H,2"H-[1,2':4',1"-terpyridine]-2,2"-diketone is synthesized.



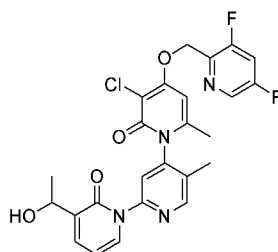
At room temperature, 3,4-difluorobenzyl bromide (31 mg, 0.149 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (35 mg, 0.50 mmol) are added to the N,N-DMF (2.5 ml) containing 3'-chloro-4"-hydroxyl-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6"-dimethyl-2H,2"H-[1,2':4',1"-terpyridine]-2,2"-diketone (50 mg, 0.124 mmol) for reaction for 1h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed

with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 6.5 mg of a white solid 3''-chloro-4''-((3,4-difluorobenzyl)oxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 10%).

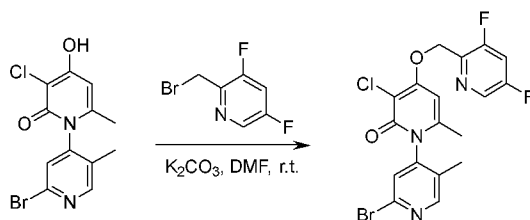
LC-MS: RT = 1.95 min, $[M+H]^+ = 528.22$.

Embodiment 24



A compound with a serial number being 24 is prepared by means of the following method.

At step A, 2'-bromo-3-chloro-4-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5',6-dimethyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is synthesized.

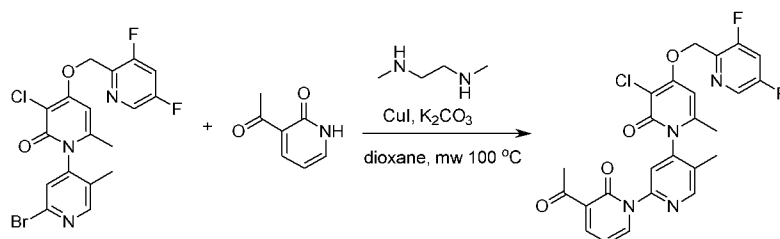


At room temperature, 2-(bromomethyl)-3,5-difluoropyridine (160 mg, 0.77 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (177 mg, 1.28 mmol) are added to an N,N-DMF solution (2.0 ml) containing the 2'-bromo-3-chloro-4-hydroxyl-5',6-dimethyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (211 mg, 0.64 mmol) for reaction for 1h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, water (10.0 ml) is added, and then a solid is precipitated and filtered; the obtained filter cake is washed with water for two times; and decompression drying is performed, to obtain 290 mg of a yellowish solid

2'-bromo-3-chloro-4-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5',6-dimethyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is obtained (yield: 99%). LC-MS: RT = 1.91 min, $[M+H]^+ = 458.03$.

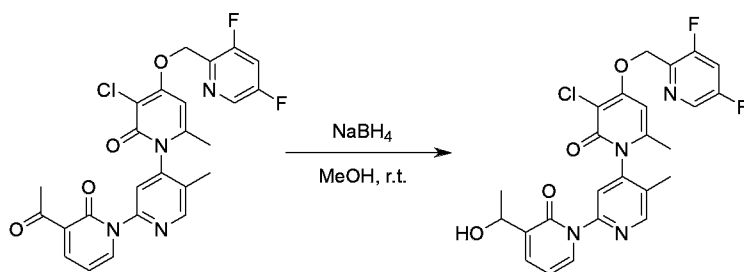
At step B, 3-acetyl-3'-chloro-4'-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.



At room temperature, a 1,4-dioxane solution (5.0 ml) containing 2'-bromo-3-chloro-4-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5',6-dimethyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (100 mg, 0.22 mmol), 3-acetylpyridine-2(1H)-one (36 mg, 0.26 mmol), K_2CO_3 (60 mg, 0.44 mmol), CuI (8 mg, 0.044 mmol) and dimethylethylenediamine (8 mg, 0.087 mmol) is degassed, for microwave reaction for 1h by warming up the temperature to 100 degrees Celsius under nitrogen protection.

After the reaction is completed, filter is performed; filtrate is concentrated; and obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 105 mg of a white solid 3-acetyl-3'-chloro-4'-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 93.7%). LC-MS: RT = 1.84 min, $[M+H]^+ = 513.16$.

At step C, 3'-chloro-4'-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(1-hydroxyethyl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.

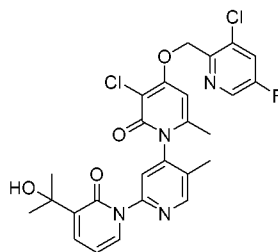


At zero degrees Celsius, sodium borohydride (6 mg, 0.15 mmol) is added to a methanol solution (MeOH, 2.0 ml) containing 3-acetyl-3"-chloro-4"-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5',6"-dimethyl-2H,2"H-[1,2':4',1"-terpyridine]-2,2"-diketone (50 mg, 0.097 mmol), for reaction for 0.5h by warming up the temperature to room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (3 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (5 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0), and then 36 mg of a white solid 3"-chloro-4"-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(1-hydroxyethyl)-5',6"-dimethyl-2H,2"H-[1,2':4',1"-terpyridine]-2,2"-diketone is obtained (yield: 72%).

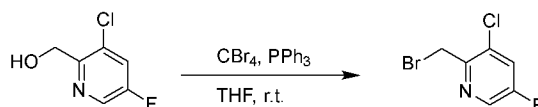
LC-MS: RT = 1.84 min, $[M+H]^+ = 513.16$. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 8.67 (s, 1H), 8.59 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 8.12-8.04 (m, 1H), 7.89-7.83 (m, 1H), 7.79 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 7.60-7.53 (m, 1H), 6.79 (s, 1H), 6.43 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 5.49 (t, J = 9.4 Hz, 2H), 5.15-5.08 (m, 1H), 4.73 (dd, J = 10.7, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.26 (dd, J = 8.8, 6.3 Hz, 3H).

Embodiment 25



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 25 is shown as follows.

At step A, 2-(bromomethyl)-3-chloro-5-fluoropyridine is synthesized.

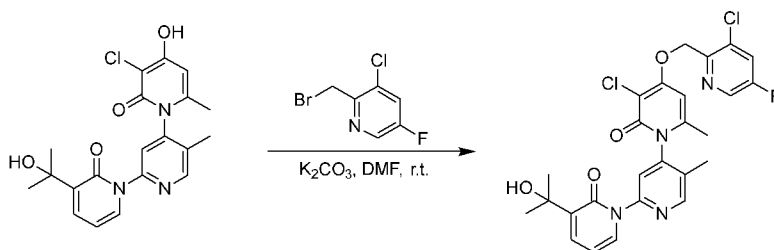


At zero degrees Celsius, PPh_3 (813.5 mg, 3.11 mmol) and CBr_4 (823.8 mg, 2.48 mmol) are added to THF (5.0 ml) containing the (3-chloro-5-fluoropyridine-2-yl)methanol (334.4 mg, 2.07

mmol), for reaction for 1h by warming up the temperature to room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: n-hexane/ethyl acetate = 10/1). 380.6 mg of colorless oil 2-(bromomethyl)-3-chloro-5-fluoropyridine is obtained (yield: 81.9%).

At step B, 3''-chloro-4''-((3-chloro-5-fluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.

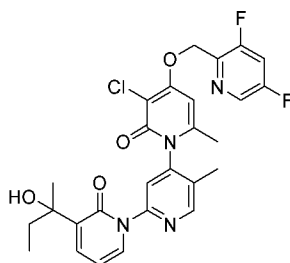


At room temperature, 2-(bromomethyl)-3-chloro-5-fluoropyridine (40.4 mg, 0.18 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (33.12 mg, 0.24 mmol) are added to the N,N-DMF (2.0 ml) containing 3''-chloro-4''-hydroxyl-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone (50.0 mg, 0.12 mmol) for reaction for 2h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 15.31 mg of a white solid 3''-chloro-4''-((3-chloro-5-fluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 25.7%).

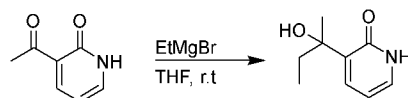
LC-MS: RT = 1.89min, $[M+H]^+ = 545.17$.

Embodiment 26



A compound with a serial number being 26 is prepared by means of the following method.

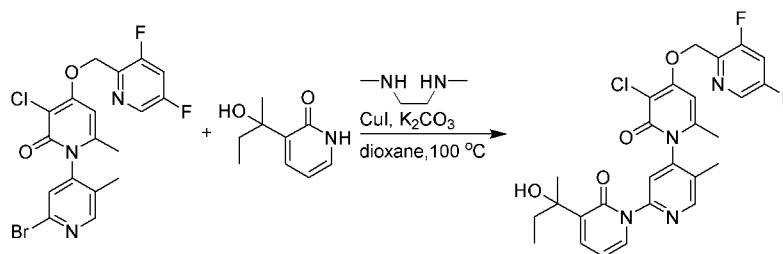
At step A, 3-(2-hydroxybutane-2-yl)pyridine-2-(1H)-one is synthesized.



At room temperature, 3-acetylpyridine-2(1H)-one (300.0 mg, 2.2 mmol) is dissolved in THF (10.0 ml), and nitrogen replacement is performed for 3 times; the temperature is cooled to minus 20 degrees Celsius; and ethylmagnesium bromide (EtMgBr, 6.6 ml, 1.0 mol/l) is slowly added dropwise, and after the EtMgBr is added, reaction is performed for 1h by slowly warming up the temperature to room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched by adding a saturated ammonium chloride solution (25.0 ml) at zero degrees Celsius; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (15 ml $\times$ 5 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (10 ml $\times$ 1 time); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: n-hexane/ethyl acetate = 1/3). 200.0 mg of colorless oil 3-(2-hydroxybutane-2-yl)pyridine-2(1H)-one is obtained (yield: 54.1%). LC-MS: RT = 1.57 min, $[M+H]^+ = 168.17$.

At step B, 3''-chloro-4''-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxybutane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H, 2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.

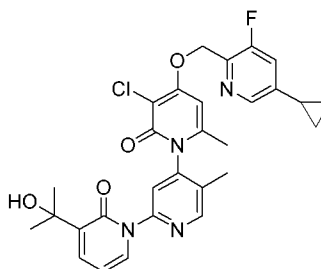


At room temperature, 2'-bromo-3-chloro-4-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5',6'-dimethyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (200.0 mg, 0.5 mmol), 3-(2-hydroxybutane-2-yl)pyridine-2-(1H)-one (109.7 mg, 0.6 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (138.0 mg, 1.0 mmol) are dissolved in 1,4-dioxane (5.0 ml); CuI (18.2 mg, 1.0 mmol) and dimethylethylenediamine (0.01 ml) are added; and nitrogen replacement is performed for 3 times, for microwave reaction for 1h by warming up the temperature to 100 degrees Celsius.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 4 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (10 ml $\times$ 1 time); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: dichloromethane/methanol = 1/20). 90.0 mg of a white solid 3''-chloro-4''-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxybutane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H, 2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 34.6%).

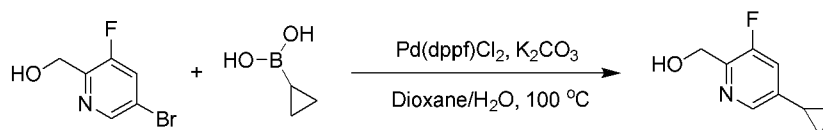
LC-MS: RT = 1.89 min, $[M+H]^+ = 543.27$.

Embodiment 27



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 27 is shown as follows.

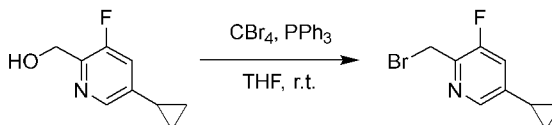
At step A, (3-fluoro-5-cyclopropylpyridine-2-yl)methanol is synthesized.



At room temperature, cyclopropylboronic acid (177 mg, 2.24 mmol), a palladium catalyst (Pd(dppf)Cl₂, 82 mg, 0.11 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (309 mg, 2.24 mmol) are added to a mixed solvent (dioxane/water=5/1, 18 ml) containing (3-fluoro-5-bromopyridine-2-yl)methanol (230 mg, 1.12 mmol), for reaction for 8h by warming up the temperature to 100 degrees Celsius.

After the reaction is completed, filter is performed; filtrate is concentrated, and diluted by adding water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (10 ml × 3 times); an organic phase is combined; and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/10), to obtain 80 mg of colourless liquid (3-fluoro-5-cyclopropylpyridine-2-yl)methanol (yield: 43%).

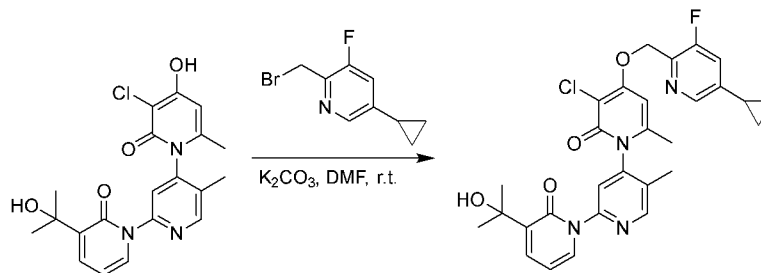
At step B, 2-(bromomethyl)-3-fluoro-5-cyclopropylpyridine is synthesized.



At zero degrees Celsius, PPh₃ (126 mg, 0.48 mmol) and CBr₄ (157 mg, 0.48 mmol) are added to THF (5 ml) containing (3-fluoro-5-cyclopropylpyridine-2-yl)methanol (80 mg, 0.48 mmol), for reaction for 1h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: n-hexane/ethyl acetate = 10/1), to obtain 40 mg of colorless oil 2-(bromomethyl)-3-fluoro-5-cyclopropylpyridine (yield: 36%).

At step C, 3'-chloro-4'-((3-fluoro-5-cyclopropylpyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.

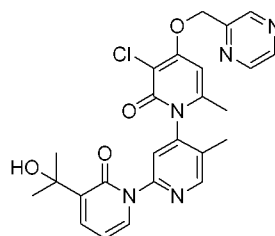


At room temperature, 2-(bromomethyl)-3-fluoro-5-cyclopropylpyridine (40 mg, 0.17 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (48 mg, 0.35 mmol) are added to the N,N-DMF (2.0 ml) containing 3'-chloro-4''-hydroxyl-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone (68 mg, 0.17 mmol) for reaction for 1h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (10 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0), to obtain 1.07 mg of a white solid 3'-chloro-4''-((3-fluoro-5-cyclopropylpyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone (yield: 1%).

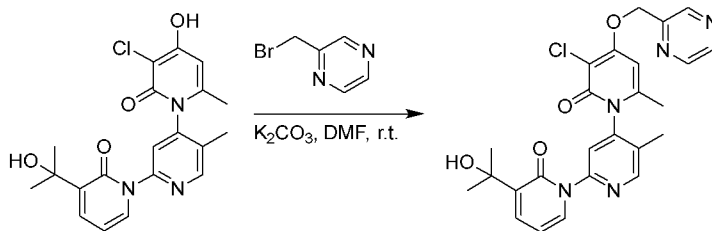
LC-MS: RT = 1.91 min, $[M+H]^+ = 551.21$.

Embodiment 28



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 28 is shown as follows.

At step A, 3'-chloro-4''-((pyrazin-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.

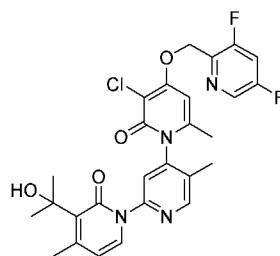


At room temperature, 2-(bromomethyl)pyrazine (31.14 mg, 0.18 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (33.12 mg, 0.24 mmol) are added to the N,N-DMF (2.0 ml) containing 3'-chloro-4''-hydroxyl-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone (50.0 mg, 0.12 mmol) for reaction for 2h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 12.0 mg of a white solid 3'-chloro-4''-((pyrazin-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 20.3%).

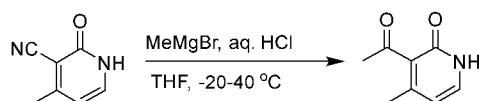
LC-MS: RT = 1.72 min, $[M+H]^+ = 494.23$.

Embodiment 29



A compound with a serial number being 29 is prepared by means of the following method.

At step A, 3-acetyl-4-methylpyridine-2(1H)-one is synthesized.

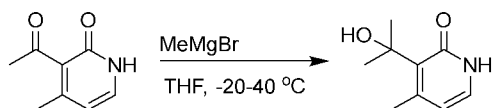


At room temperature, 4-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydropyridine-3-carbonitrile (350.0 mg, 2.6 mmol) is dissolved in THF (10.0 ml), and nitrogen replacement is performed for 3 times; the

temperature is cooled to minus 20 degrees Celsius; MeMgBr (2.2 ml, 3.0 mol/l) is added dropwise, and after the MeMgBr is added, reaction is performed for 2h by slowly warming up the temperature to room temperature; reaction is performed for 1h by warming up the temperature to 40 degrees Celsius; and 10 mg, 1 mol/l of hydrochloric acid is added, and reaction is performed for 1h by cooling the temperature to room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched by adding 25.0 ml of a saturated sodium bicarbonate solution; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (15 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (10 ml $\times$ 1 time); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed, to obtain 350.0 mg of a yellowish solid 3-acetyl-4-methylpyridine-2(1H)-one (yield: 89.1%). LC-MS: RT = 1.21 min, $[M+H]^+ = 152.10$.

At step B, 3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-4-methylpyridine-2(1H)-one is synthesized.



At room temperature, 3-acetyl-4-methylpyridine-2(1H)-one (350.0 mg, 2.3 mmol) is dissolved in THF (10.0 ml), and nitrogen replacement is performed for 3 times; the temperature is cooled to minus 20 degrees Celsius; and MeMgBr (2.3 ml, 3.0 mol/l) is added dropwise, and after the MeMgBr is added, reaction is performed for 2h by slowly warming up the temperature to room temperature.

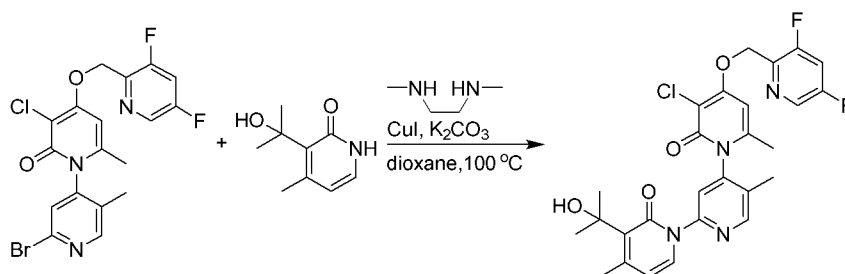
After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched by adding the saturated ammonium chloride solution (30.0 ml); extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (15 ml $\times$ 5 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (10 ml $\times$ 1 time); drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed; and obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: dichloromethane/methanol = 1/20), to obtain 106.0 mg of a yellowish solid 3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-4-methylpyridine-2(1H)-one (yield: 27.5%). LC-MS: RT = 1.57 min, $[M+H]^+ = 168.17$.

At

step

C,

3''-chloro-4''-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-4,5',6''-trimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.

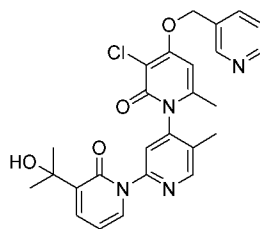


At room temperature, 2'-bromo-3-chloro-4-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5',6-dimethyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (100.0 mg, 0.2 mmol), 3-(2-hydroxybutane-2-yl)-4-methylpyridine-2(1H)-one (54.8 mg, 0.3 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (58.0 mg, 0.4 mmol) are dissolved in 1,4-dioxane (5.0 ml); CuI (8.0 mg, 0.4 mmol) and dimethylethylenediamine (0.01 ml) are added; and nitrogen replacement is performed for 3 times, for microwave reaction for 1h by warming up the temperature to 100 degrees Celsius.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 4 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (10 ml $\times$ 1 time); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: dichloromethane/methanol = 1/20). 50.0 mg of a yellowish solid 3''-chloro-4''-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-4,5',6''-trimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 43.9%).

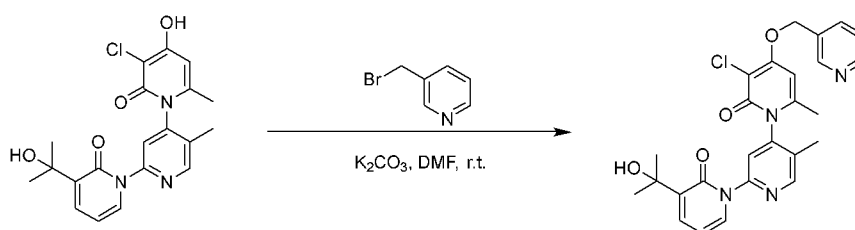
LC-MS: RT = 1.89 min, $[M+H]^+ = 543.24$. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ = 8.66 (s, 1H), 8.59 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 8.10 - 8.05 (m, 1H), 7.74 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (s, 1H), 6.21 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 5.90 (s, 1H), 5.47 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 2H), 3.57 (s, 1H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 1.99 (s, 3H), 1.53 (d, J = 3.3 Hz, 6H).

Embodiment 30



A specific synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 30 is shown as follows.

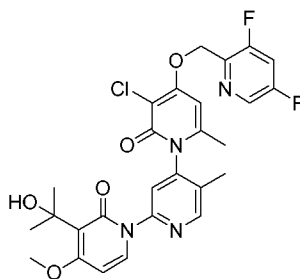
At step A, 3'-chloro-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-4''-((pyridin-3-yl)methoxy)-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.



At room temperature, 3-(bromomethyl)pyridine (31.0 mg, 0.18 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (33.12 mg, 0.24 mmol) are added to the N,N-DMF (2.0 ml) containing 3'-chloro-4''-hydroxyl-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone (50.0 mg, 0.12 mmol) for reaction for 2h at room temperature.

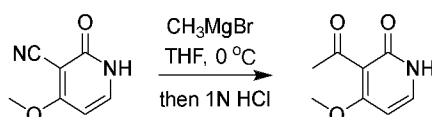
After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 29.6 mg of a white solid 3'-chloro-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-4''-((pyridin-3-yl)methoxy)-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 40.1%).

LC-MS: RT = 1.64 min, $[M+H]^+ = 493.22$. Nuclear magnetic resonance data: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.71 (d, $J = 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.67 (s, 1H), 8.59 (dd, $J = 4.8, 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.91 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.84 (dd, $J = 6.9, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.68 (dd, $J = 7.0, 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.48 (dd, $J = 7.8, 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.77 (s, 1H), 6.41 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.40 (s, 2H), 5.21 (s, 1H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.45 (d, $J = 3.8$ Hz, 6H).

Embodiment 31

A compound with a serial number being 31 is prepared by means of the following method.

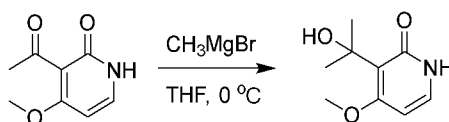
At step A, 3-acetyl-4-methoxypyridine-2(1H)-one is synthesized.



At zero degrees Celsius, MeMgBr (1.33 ml, 4.00 mmol, 3 mol/ml) is added to a THF solution (4.0 ml) containing 4-methoxy-2-oxo-1,2-dihydropyridine-3-carbonitrile (200 mg, 1.33 mmol), for reaction for 1h by warming up the temperature to room temperature; and an aqueous hydrochloric acid solution (1 ml, 1 mol/ml) is added, and the reaction is continued for 1h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (5ml $\times$ 3times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (5 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0), to obtain 150 mg of a yellowish solid 3-acetyl-4-methoxypyridine-2(1H)-one (yield: 67.6%). LC-MS: RT = 1.93 min, $[M+H]^+ = 168.01$.

At step B, 3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-4-methoxypyridine-2(1H)-one is synthesized.



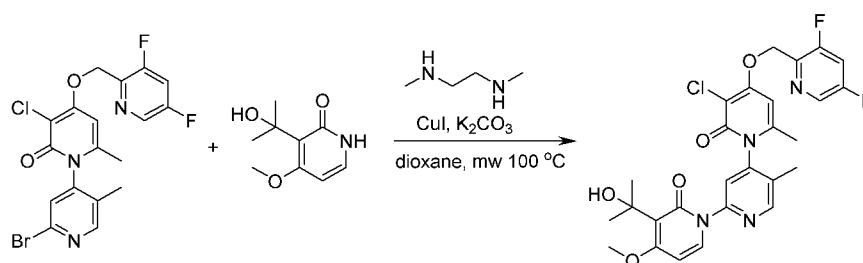
At zero degrees Celsius, MeMgBr (0.90 ml, 2.69 mmol, 3 mol/ml) is added to the THF

solution (4.0 ml) containing 3-acetyl-4-methoxypyridine-2(1H)-one (150 mg, 0.90 mmol), for reaction for 1h by warming up the temperature to room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (5ml $\times$ 3times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (5 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed.

Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0), to obtain 65 mg of a yellowish solid 3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-4-methoxypyridine-2(1H)-one (yield: 39.6%). LC-MS: RT = 1.95 min, [M+H]⁺ = 184.12.

At step C, 3'-chloro-4'-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-4-methoxy-5',6"-dimethyl-2H,2"H-[1,2':4',1"-terpyridine]-2,2"-diketone is synthesized.

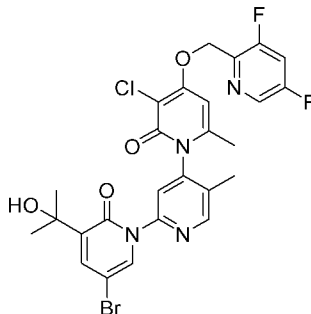


At room temperature, a 1,4-dioxane solution (4.0 ml) containing 2'-bromo-3-chloro-4'-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5',6-dimethyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (82 mg, 0.18 mmol), 3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-4-methoxypyridine-2(1H)-one (58 mg, 0.32 mmol), K₂CO₃ (50 mg, 0.36 mmol), CuI (7 mg, 0.036 mmol) and dimethylethylenediamine (6 mg, 0.072 mmol) is degassed, for microwave reaction for 1h by warming up the temperature to 100 degrees Celsius under nitrogen protection.

After the reaction is completed, filter is performed; filtrate is concentrated. Residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 75 mg of a yellowish solid 3'-chloro-4'-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-4-methoxy-5',6"-dimethyl-2H,2"H-[1,2':4',1"-terpyridine]-2,2"-diketone is obtained (yield: 75%).

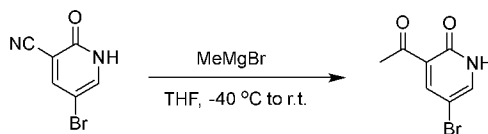
LC-MS: RT = 1.88 min, $[M+H]^+ = 559.19$. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 8.67 (s, 1H), 8.59 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 8.10-8.06 (m, 1H), 8.00 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (s, 1H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 6.78 (s, 1H), 6.60 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.47 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 2H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 1.99 (s, 3H), 1.46 (s, 3H), 1.43 (s, 3H).

Embodiment 32



A compound with a serial number being 32 is prepared by means of the following method.

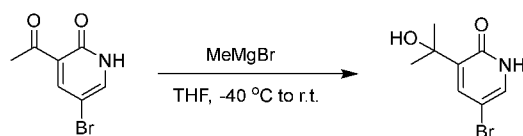
At step A, 3-acetyl-5-bromopyridine-2(1H)-one is synthesized.



At minus 40 degrees Celsius, a THF solution (1.0 ml, 2.0 mol/l) of MeMgBr is slowly added dropwise into the THF (4.0 ml) containing 5-bromo-2-oxo-1,2-dihydropyridine-3-carbonitrile (199.0 mg, 1.0 mmol), for reaction for 2h by warming up the temperature to room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched by adding a diluted hydrochloric acid aqueous solution (4.0 ml, 1.0 mol/l); pH is adjusted to be neutral by using a saturated sodium bicarbonate solution; extraction is performed with dichloromethane (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed; and obtained residues are directly used for next reaction. LC-MS: RT = 1.57min, $[M+H]^+ = 216.02$.

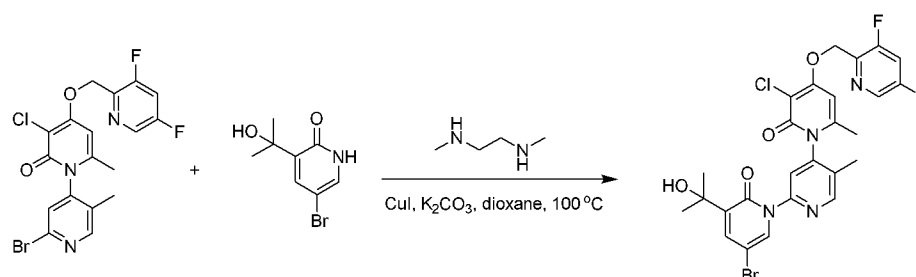
At step B, 5-bromo-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)pyridine-2-(1H)-one is synthesized.



At minus 40 degrees Celsius, the THF solution (1.0 ml, 2.0 mol/l) of MeMgBr is slowly added dropwise into the THF (4.0 ml) containing 3-acetyl-5-bromopyridine-2(1H)-one (216.0 mg, 1.0 mmol), for reaction for 2h by warming up the temperature to room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched by adding a diluted hydrochloric acid aqueous solution (4.0 ml, 1.0 mol/l); pH is adjusted to be neutral by using a saturated sodium bicarbonate solution; extraction is performed with dichloromethane (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 2/1). 150 mg of a white solid 5-bromo-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)pyridine-2(1H)-one is obtained (yield: 64.7%). LC-MS: RT = 1.63min, $[M+H]^+ = 234.08$.

At step C, 5-bromo-3'-chloro-4'-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6'-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.

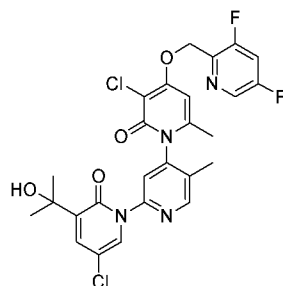


At room temperature, the 2'-bromo-3-chloro-4'-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5',6'-dimethyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (137 mg, 0.30 mmol), 5-bromo-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)pyridine-2(1H)-one (141.5 mg, 0.61 mmol), CuI (12 mg, 0.06 mmol), and K₂CO₃ (84 mg, 0.61 mmol) are dissolved in the dioxane (4 ml), a drop of dimethylethylenediamine is added, and then the temperature is warmed up to 100 degrees Celsius for microwave reaction for 1h under nitrogen protection.

After the reaction is completed, filter is performed; filtrate is concentrated; and obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 129.6 mg of a white solid 5-bromo-3''-chloro-4''-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 71.1%).

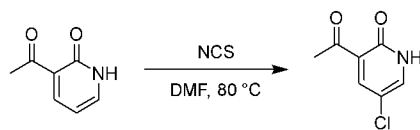
LC-MS: RT = 1.97 min, $[M+H]^+ = 609.14$. Nuclear magnetic resonance data: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.67 (s, 1H), 8.59 (d, $J = 2.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.14-8.04 (m, 2H), 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.72 (d, $J = 2.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.78 (s, 1H), 5.47 (d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, 2H), 5.28 (s, 1H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 1.98 (s, 3H), 1.45 (d, $J = 4.0$ Hz, 6H).

Embodiment 33



A compound with a serial number being 33 is prepared by means of the following method.

At step A, 3-acetyl-5-chloropyridine-2(1H)-one is synthesized.

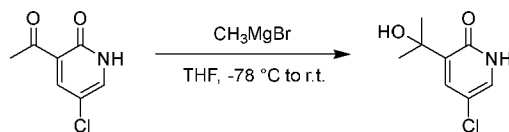


At room temperature, NCS (500 mg, 3.67 mmol) is added to N,N-DMF (5 ml) containing 3-acetylpyridine-2(1H)-one (500 mg, 3.67 mmol), for reaction for 3h by warming up the temperature to 80 degrees Celsius.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (30 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (30 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: dichloromethane/methanol = 10/1). 300 mg of a yellowish solid

3-acetyl-5-chloropyridine-2(1H)-one is obtained (yield: 54%). LC-MS: RT = 1.68 min, $[M+H]^+ = 172.07$.

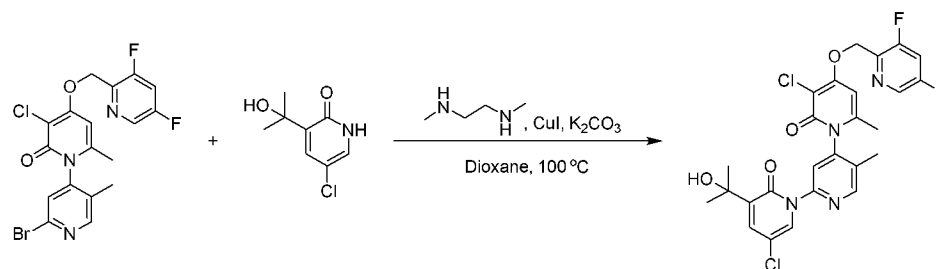
At step B, 3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5-chloropyridine-2(1H)-one is synthesized.



At minus 78 degrees Celsius, a THF solution (3 ml, 1 mol/ml) of MeMgBr is added dropwise into the THF (20 ml) containing 3-acetyl-5-chloropyridine-2(1H)-one (300 mg, 1.75 mmol), for reaction for 3h by warming up the temperature to room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with a mixed solution of dichloromethane and isopropanol (dichloromethane/isopropanol=3/1, 30 ml $\times$ 5 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (30 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: dichloromethane/methanol = 10/1). 150 mg of a white solid 3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5-chloropyridine-2(1H)-one is obtained (yield: 46%). LC-MS: RT = 1.59 min, $[M+H]^+ = 188.10$.

At step C, 3",5-dichloro-4"-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6"-dimethyl-2H,2"H-[1,2':4',1"-terpyridine]-2,2"-diketone is synthesized.



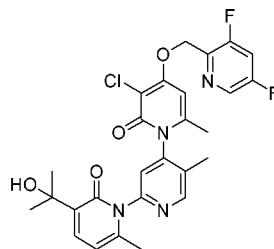
At room temperature, 2'-bromo-3-chloro-4-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5',6-dimethyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (80 mg, 0.18 mmol), 3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5-chloropyridine-2(1H)-one (33 mg, 0.18 mmol), CuI (7 mg, 0.04 mmol), and K_2CO_3 (48 mg, 0.35 mmol) are dissolved in the dioxane (4

ml), and a drop of dimethylethylenediamine is added, for microwave reaction for 1h by warming up the temperature to 100 degrees Celsius.

After the reaction is completed, filter is performed; drip washing is performed with ethyl acetate, and filtrate is concentrated; and the obtained crude product is prepared with high performance liquid phase to obtain 50 mg of a white solid 3",5-dichloro-4"-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6"-dimethyl-2H,2"H-[1,2':4',1"-terpyridine]-2,2"-diketone (yield: 51%).

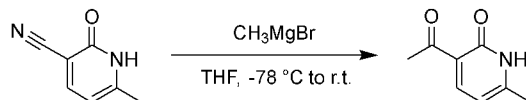
LC-MS: RT = 1.93 min, $[M+H]^+ = 563.18$. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.67 (s, 1H), 8.59 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 8.14-8.01 (m, 2H), 7.78 (s, 1H), 7.65 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (s, 1H), 5.47 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 2H), 5.29 (s, 1H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 1.98 (s, 3H), 1.50-1.42 (m, 6H).

Embodiment 34



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 34 is shown as follows.

At step A, 3-acetyl-6-methylpyridine-2(1H)-one is synthesized.

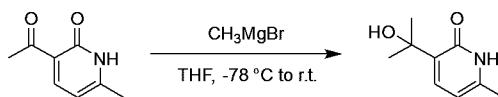


At minus 78 degrees Celsius, a THF solution (5.47 ml, 1 mol/ml) of MeMgBr is added dropwise into the THF (20 ml) containing 6-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydropyridine-3-carbonitrile (500 mg, 3.73 mmol), for reaction for 3h by slowly warming up the temperature to room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with a mixed solution of dichloromethane and isopropanol (dichloromethane/isopropanol=3/1, 30 ml $\times$ 5 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (30 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then

concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: dichloromethane/methanol = 10/1), to obtain 300 mg of a yellowish solid 3-acetyl-6-methylpyridine-2(1H)-one (yield: 53%). LC-MS: RT = 1.29 min, $[M+H]^+ = 152.15$.

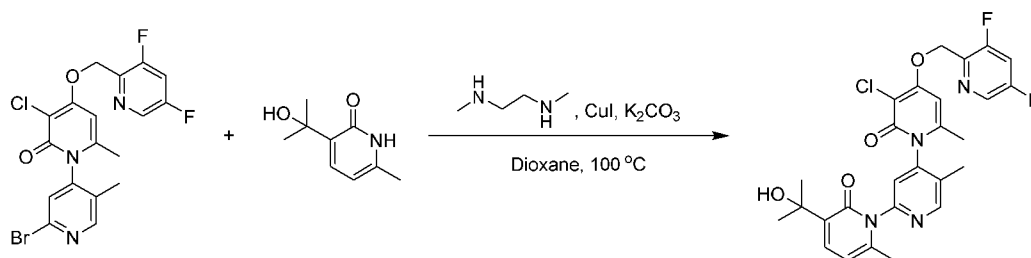
At step B, 3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-6-methylpyridine-2(1H)-one is synthesized.



At minus 78 degrees Celsius, a THF solution (3 ml, 1 mol/ml) of MeMgBr is added dropwise into the THF (20 ml) containing 3-acetyl-6-methylpyridine-2(1H)-one (300 mg, 1.98 mmol), for reaction for 3h by warming up the temperature to room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with a mixed solution of dichloromethane and isopropanol (dichloromethane/isopropanol=3/1, 30 ml $\times$ 5 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (30 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: dichloromethane/methanol = 10/1). 200 mg of a white solid 3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-6-methylpyridine-2(1H)-one is obtained (yield: 60%). LC-MS: RT = 1.52 min, $[M+H]^+ = 168.20$.

At step C, 3'-chloro-4'-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6,6''-trimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.



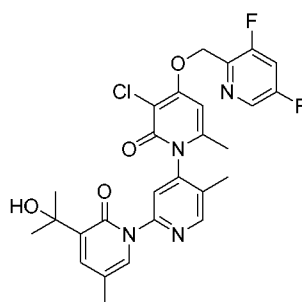
At room temperature, 2'-bromo-3-chloro-4'-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5',6-dimethyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (80 mg, 0.18 mmol), 3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-6-methylpyridine-2(1H)-one (30 mg, 0.18

mmol), CuI (7 mg, 0.04 mmol), and K_2CO_3 (48 mg, 0.35 mmol) are dissolved in the dioxane (4 ml), and a drop of dimethylethylenediamine is added, for microwave reaction for 1h by warming up the temperature to 100 degrees Celsius.

After the reaction is completed, filter is performed; drip washing is performed with ethyl acetate, and filtrate is concentrated; and the obtained crude product is prepared with high performance liquid phase to obtain 2.49 mg of a white solid 3'-chloro-4'-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6'-trimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone (yield: 3%).

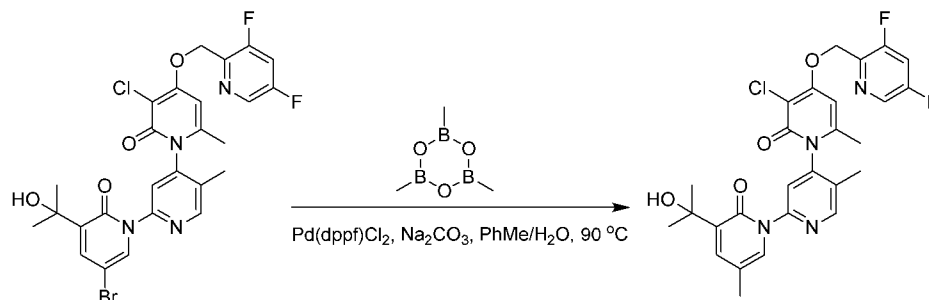
LC-MS: RT = 1.88 min, $[M+H]^+ = 543.18$.

Embodiment 35



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 35 is shown as follows.

At step A, 3'-chloro-4'-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5,5',6''-trimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.



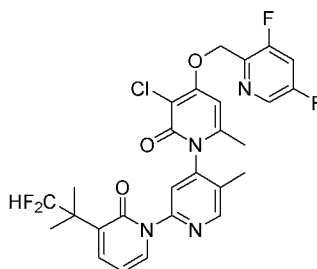
At room temperature, trimethylboroxine (0.02 ml, 0.16 mmol), [1,1'-Bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium (1.17 mg, 0.0016 mmol) and Na_2CO_3 (33.9 mg, 0.32 mmol) are added to a mixed solvent (2.0 ml, toluene/water=3/1) containing

5-bromo-3''-chloro-4''-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone (100 mg, 0.16 mmol), for reaction for 2h by warming up the temperature to 90 degrees Celsius under nitrogen protection.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 15.4 mg of a white solid 3''-chloro-4''-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5,5',6''-trimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 17.8%).

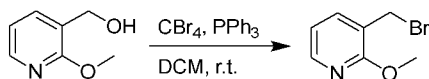
LC-MS: RT = 1.89 min, $[M+H]^+ = 543.25$.

Embodiment 36



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 36 is shown as follows.

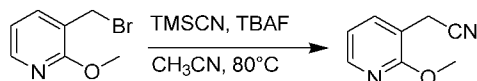
At step A, 3-(bromomethyl)-2-methoxypyridine is synthesized.



At zero degrees Celsius, PPh_3 (5.65 g, 21.56 mmol) and CBr_4 (5.72 g, 17.24 mmol) are added to dichloromethane (30.0 ml) containing (2-methoxypyridine-3-yl)methanol (2.0 g, 14.37 mmol) for reaction for 1h at room temperature.

After reaction is completed, vacuum concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: n-hexane). 2.95 g of yellow colorless oil 3-(bromomethyl)-2-methoxypyridine is obtained (yield: 97.7%). LCMS: RT = 1.97 min, $[M+H]^+ = 202.03$.

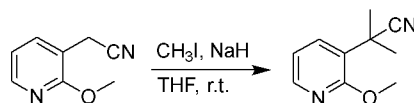
At step B, 2-(2-methoxypyridine-3-yl)acetonitrile is synthesized.



At room temperature, trimethylsilyl cyanide (3.60 ml, 28.68 mmol) and a THF solution (28.7 ml, 1.0 mol/l) of tetrabutylammonium fluoride are added to acetonitrile (30.0 ml) containing 3-(bromomethyl)-2-methoxypyridine (2.9 g, 14.34 mmol), for reaction for 1h at 80 degrees Celsius.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (30 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then vacuum concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: n-hexane). 1.90 g of a white solid 2-(2-methoxypyridine-3-yl)acetonitrile is obtained (yield: 88.82%). LCMS: RT = 1.73 min, $[M+H]^+ = 149.17$.

At step C, 2-(2-methoxypyridine-3-yl)-2-methylpropionitrile is synthesized.



At room temperature, THF (5.0 ml) containing 2-(2-methoxypyridine-3-yl)acetonitrile (1.90 g, 0.013 mmol) is added to THF (15.0 ml) containing sodium hydride (2.0 g, 0.05 mmol, 60% of which being dispersed in paraffin oil), for reaction for 2h at room temperature; and CH₃I is added, to continue the reaction overnight.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (30 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then vacuum concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: n-hexane). 2.17 g of colourless liquid 2-(2-methoxypyridine-3-yl)-2-methylpropionitrile is obtained (yield: 94.2%). LCMS: RT = 1.89 min, $[M+H]^+ = 177.11$.

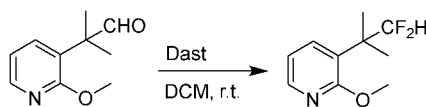
At step D, 2-(2-methoxypyridine-3-yl)-2-methylpropanal is synthesized.



At minus 78 degrees Celsius, a toluene solution (12.15 ml, 1.5 mol/l) of diisobutylaluminium hydride is added to dichloromethane (200.0 ml) containing 2-(2-methoxypyridine-3-yl)-2-methylpropionitrile (2.17 g, 12.23 mmol), for reaction by warm up the temperature to room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; dichloromethane is evaporated; diluted hydrochloric acid is added to stir for 30 min; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (30 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then vacuum concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: n-hexane). 1.56 g of colourless liquid 2-(2-methoxypyridine-3-yl)-2-methylpropanal is obtained (yield: 70.9%). LCMS: RT = 1.91 min, $[M+H]^+ = 180.16$.

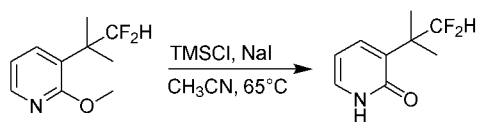
At step E, 3-(1,1-difluoro-2-methylpropane-2-yl)-2-methoxypyridine is synthesized.



At zero degrees Celsius, diethylaminosulfurtrifluoride (2.13 ml, 17.34 mol/l) is added to dichloromethane (20.0 ml) containing 2-(2-methoxypyridine-3-yl)-2-methylpropanal (1.56 g, 8.67 mmol), for reaction at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with dichloromethane (30 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then vacuum concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: n-hexane). 700.0 mg of colourless liquid 3-(1,1-difluoro-2-methylpropane-2-yl)-2-methoxypyridine is obtained (yield: 40.0%). LCMS: RT = 2.05 min, $[M+H]^+ = 202.15$.

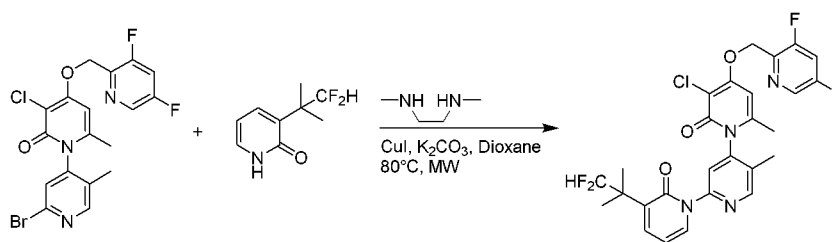
At step F, 3-(1,1-difluoro-2-methylpropane-2-yl)pyridine-2(1H)-one is synthesized.



At room temperature, sodium iodide (780.7 mg, 5.2 mmol) and chlorotrimethylsilane (660.0 μ L, 5.2 mmol) are added to acetonitrile (7.0 ml) containing 3-(1,1-difluoro-2-methylpropane-2-yl)-2-methoxypyridine (700.0 mg, 3.47 mmol), for reaction at 65 degrees Celsius.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; pH is adjusted to 8 with saturated sodium carbonate; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (30 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then vacuum concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: methanol/dichloromethane = 1/20). 533.0 mg of yellow colorless oil 3-(1,1-difluoro-2-methylpropane-2-yl)pyridine-2(1H)-one is obtained (yield: 81.6%). LCMS: RT = 1.68 min, [M+H]⁺ = 188.16.

At step G, 3''-chloro-3-(1,1-difluoro-2-methylpropane-2-yl)-4''-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.

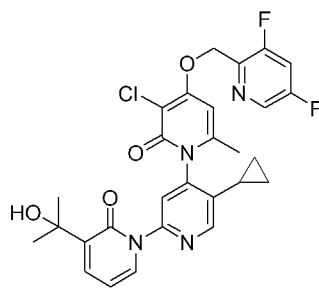


At room temperature, the 2'-bromo-3-chloro-4-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5',6-dimethyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (100.0 mg, 0.22 mmol), 3-(1,1-difluoro-2-methylpropane-2-yl)pyridine-2(1H)-one (49.6 mg, 0.26 mmol), CuI (9.5 mg, 0.05 mmol), and K₂CO₃ (60.7 mg, 0.44 mmol) are dissolved in the dioxane (2.0 ml), and a drop of N,N-dimethylethylenediamine is added, for microwave reaction

for 1h at 80 degrees Celsius.

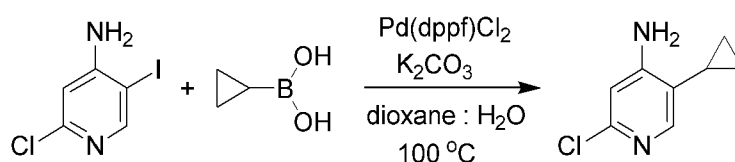
After the reaction is completed, suction filtration is performed; a filter cake is washed with dichloromethane; and vacuum concentration is performed on filtrate. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate). 28.0 mg of a white solid 3''-chloro-3-(1,1-difluoro-2-methylpropane-2-yl)-4''-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 22.6%). LCMS: RT = 1.99 min, $[M+H]^+ = 563.17$.

Embodiment 37



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 37 is shown as follows.

At step A, 2-chloro-5-cyclopropylpyridine-4-amine is synthesized.

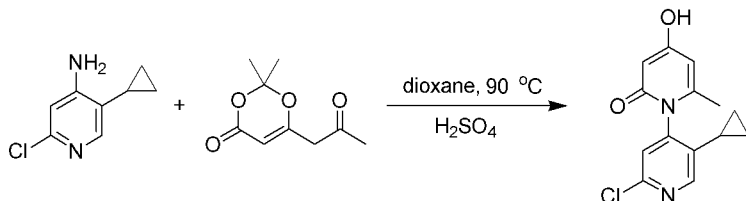


At room temperature, a 1,4-dioxane solution (20.0 ml) containing 2-chloro-5-iodo-4-pyridinamine (1.0 g, 3.93 mmol), cyclopropylboronic acid (0.68 g, 7.86 mmol), [1,1'-Bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium (290 mg, 0.39 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (1.09 g, 7.86 mmol) is warmed up to 100°C for reaction for 24h.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then vacuum concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/5), to obtain 580 mg of

2-chloro-5-cyclopropylpyridine-4-amine (yield: 87.6%). LCMS: RT = 0.7 min, $[M+H]^+ = 169.09$.

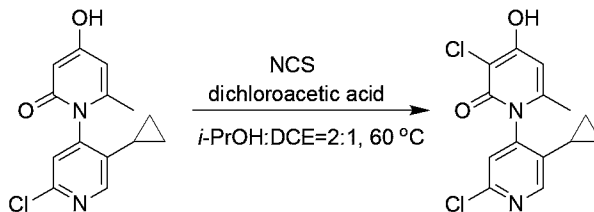
At step B, 2'-chloro-5'-cyclopropyl-4-hydroxyl-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is synthesized.



At room temperature, 2,2-dimethyl-6-(2-oxopropyl)-4H-1,3-dioxin-4-one (760 mg, 4.13 mmol) is added to 1,4-dioxane (10.0 ml) containing 2-chloro-5-cyclopropylpyridine-4-amine (580 mg, 3.44 mmol), for reaction for 2h by warming up the temperature to 90°C. Then, a sulfuric acid solution (1.5 ml, 10 mol/l) is added dropwise, to continue to react for 2h at 90°C.

After the reaction is completed, the temperature is cooled to room temperature; a solid is precipitated by adding water, and filter is performed; drip washing is performed with water for 2 times; and then decompression drying is performed, to obtain 550 mg of a yellowish solid 2'-chloro-5'-cyclopropyl-4-hydroxyl-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is obtained (yield: 57.8%). LCMS: RT = 1.70 min, $[M+H]^+ = 277.12$.

At step C, 2',3-dichloro-5'-cyclopropyl-4-hydroxyl-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is synthesized.

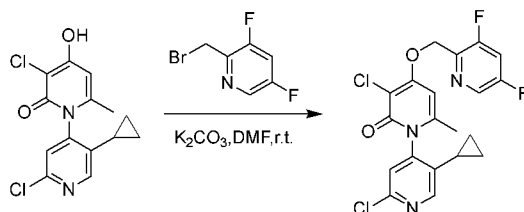


At room temperature, 1,2-dichloroethane (2.5 ml), NCS (159 mg, 1.19 mmol) and dichloroacetic acid (1 drop) are added to isopropanol (5.0 ml) containing 2'-chloro-5'-cyclopropyl-4-hydroxyl-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (300 mg, 1.08 mmol); and the mixed solution is warmed up to 65 degrees Celsius for reaction for 1h.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched by adding water (1.0 ml); a solvent

is removed under reduced pressure; ethyl acetate is added to the obtained residues for pulping, and then filter is performed; and decompression drying is performed, to obtain 230 mg of a yellowish solid 2',3-dichloro-5'-cyclopropyl-4-hydroxyl-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is obtained (yield: 68.2%). LCMS: RT = 1.73 min, $[M+H]^+ = 311.10$.

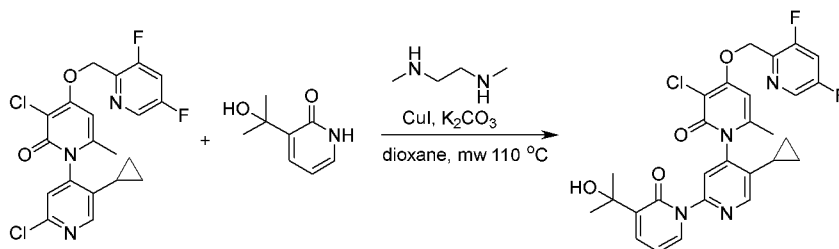
At step D, 2',3-dichloro-5'-cyclopropyl-4-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is synthesized.



At room temperature, 2-(bromomethyl)-3,5-difluoropyridine (136 mg, 0.66 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (151 mg, 1.01 mmol) are added to an N,N-DMF solution (2.0 ml) containing 2',3-dichloro-5'-cyclopropyl-4-hydroxyl-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (170 mg, 0.55 mmol) for reaction for 1h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, water (10.0 ml) is added, and then a solid is precipitated; filter is performed, and drip washing is performed with water for two times; and decompression drying is performed, to obtain 180 mg of a yellowish solid 2',3-dichloro-5'-cyclopropyl-4-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is obtained (yield: 75%). LCMS: RT = 1.96 min, $[M+H]^+ = 438.13$.

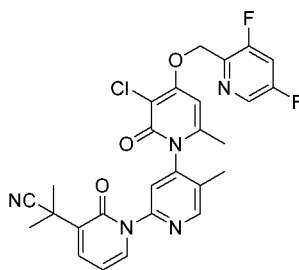
At step E, 3''-chloro-5'-cyclopropyl-4''-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-6''-methyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.



At room temperature, 1,4-dioxane (5.0 ml) containing 2',3-dichloro-5'-cyclopropyl-4'-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (180 mg, 0.41 mmol), 3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-pyridine-2(1H)-one (75 mg, 0.49 mmol), K_2CO_3 (114 mg, 0.82 mmol), CuI (16 mg, 0.082 mmol) and dimethylethylenediamine (15 mg, 0.16 mmol) is degassed, for microwave reaction for 2h at 110 degrees Celsius under nitrogen protection.

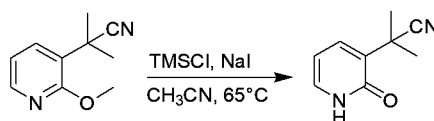
After the reaction is completed, filter is performed; and vacuum concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate). 16 mg of a yellowish solid 3'-chloro-5'-cyclopropyl-4'-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-6''-methyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 7%). LCMS: RT = 1.89min, $[M+H]^+ = 555.22$. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.59 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 8.40 (s, 1H), 8.14-8.01 (m, 1H), 7.82 (dd, J = 6.9, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (s, 1H), 7.68 (dd, J = 7.1, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.80 (s, 1H), 6.40 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 5.47 (s, 2H), 5.22 (s, 1H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 1.54-1.47 (m, 1H), 1.46 (s, 3H), 1.44 (s, 3H), 1.06–1.00 (m, 1H), 0.89 (m, 2H), 0.72-0.67 (m, 1H).

Embodiment 38



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 38 is shown as follows.

At step A, 2-methyl-2-(2-oxo-1,2-dihydropyridine-3-yl)propionitrile is synthesized.

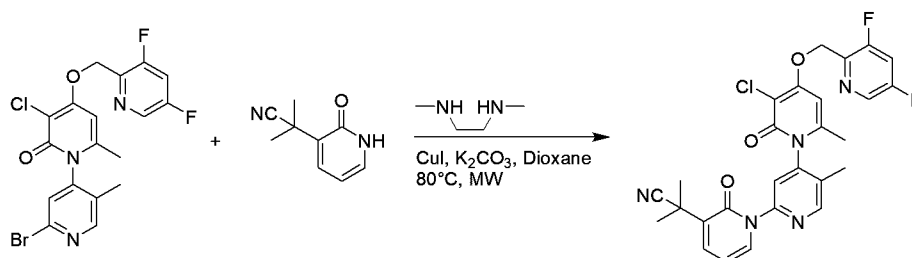


At room temperature, sodium iodide (255.0 mg, 1.7 mmol) and chlorotrimethylsilane (215.0 μ L, 1.7 mmol) are added to acetonitrile (3.0 ml) containing 2-(2-methoxypyridine-3-yl)-2-methylpropionitrile (200.0 mg, 1.13 mmol), for reaction by

warming up the temperature to 65 degrees Celsius.

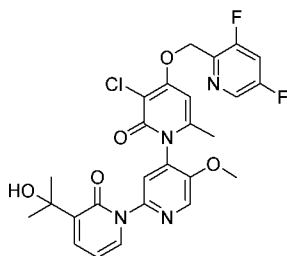
After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; pH is adjusted to 8 with saturated sodium carbonate; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (30 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then vacuum concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: methanol/dichloromethane = 1/20). 170.0 mg of yellow colorless oil 2-methyl-2-(2-oxo-1,2-dihydropyridine-3-yl)propionitrile is obtained (92.3%). LCMS: RT = 1.56 min, $[M+H]^+ = 163.13$.

At step B, 2-(3"-chloro-4"-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5',6"-dimethyl-2,2"-diketone-2H,2"H-[1,2':4',1"-terpyridine]-3-yl)-2-methylpropionitrile is synthesized.



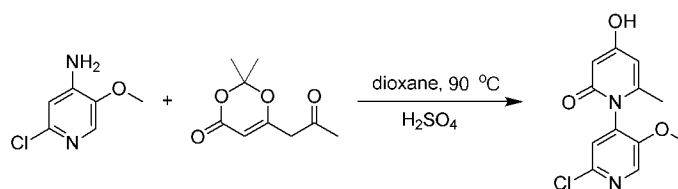
At room temperature, 2'-bromo-3-chloro-4-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5',6-dimethyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (100.0 mg, 0.22 mmol), 2-methyl-2-(2-oxo-1,2-dihydropyridine-3-yl)propionitrile (42.6 mg, 0.26 mmol), CuI (9.5 mg, 0.05 mmol), and K_2CO_3 (60.7 mg, 0.44 mmol) are dissolved in dioxane (2.0 ml), and a drop of N,N-dimethylethylenediamine is added, for microwave reaction for 1h at 80 degrees Celsius.

After the reaction is completed, suction filtration is performed; drip washing is performed with dichloromethane; and vacuum concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate). 37.0 mg of a white solid 2-(3"-chloro-4"-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5',6"-dimethyl-2,2"-diketone-2H,2"H-[1,2':4',1"-terpyridine]-3-yl)-2-methylpropionitrile is obtained (yield: 31.2%). LCMS: RT = 1.91 min, $[M+H]^+ = 538.20$.

Embodiment 39

A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 39 is shown as follows.

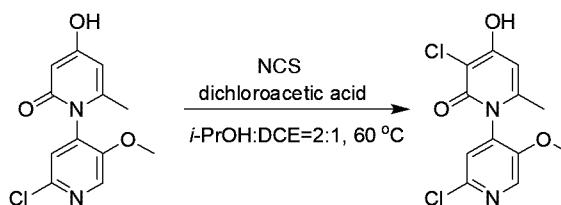
At step A, 2'-chloro-4-hydroxyl-5'-methoxy-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is synthesized.



At room temperature, 2,2-dimethyl-6-(2-oxopropyl)-4H-1,3-dioxin-4-one (700 mg, 3.78 mmol) is added to 1,4-dioxane (10.0 ml) containing 2-chloro-4-amino-5-methoxypyridine (500 mg, 3.15 mmol), for reaction for 2h by warming up the temperature to 90degrees Celsius. Then, a sulfuric acid solution (1.2 ml, 10 mol/l) is added dropwise, to continue to react for 2h at 90degrees Celsius.

After the reaction is completed, the temperature is cooled to room temperature; a solid is precipitated by adding water, and filter is performed; drip washing is performed with water for 2 times; and then decompression drying is performed, to obtain 540 mg of a yellowish solid 2'-chloro-4-hydroxyl-5'-methoxy-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is obtained (yield: 64.3%). LCMS: RT = 1.66 min, $[M+H]^+ = 267.04$.

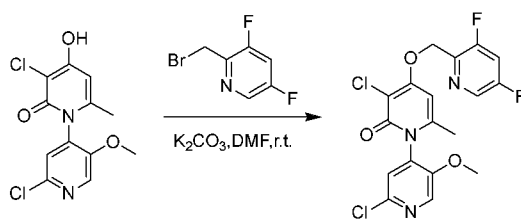
At step B, 2',3-dichloro-4-hydroxyl-5'-methoxy-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is synthesized.



At room temperature, 1,2-dichloroethane (3.0 ml), NCS (297 mg, 2.23 mmol) and dichloroacetic acid (3 drops) are added to isopropanol (6.0 ml) containing 2'-chloro-4-hydroxyl-5'-methoxy-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (540 mg, 2.02 mmol), for reaction for 1h by warming up the temperature to 65 degrees Celsius.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched by adding water (1.0 ml); a solvent is removed under reduced pressure; pulping is performed by adding ethyl acetate, and then filter is performed; and decompression drying is performed, to obtain 450 mg of a yellowish solid 2',3-dichloro-4-hydroxyl-5'-methoxy-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is obtained (yield: 73.9%). LCMS: RT = 1.68 min, $[M+H]^+ = 301.09$.

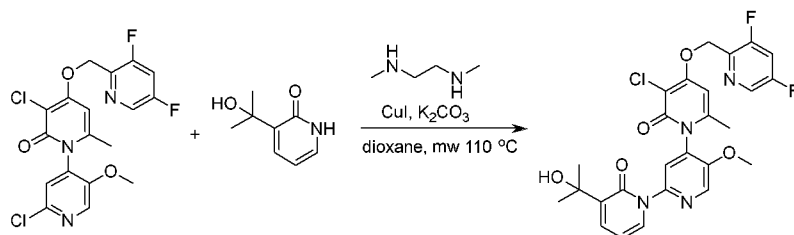
At step C, 2',3-dichloro-4-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5'-methoxy-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is synthesized.



At room temperature, 2-(bromomethyl)-3,5-difluoropyridine (180 mg, 0.87 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (200 mg, 1.44 mmol) are added to an N,N-DMF solution (3.0 ml) containing 2',3-dichloro-4-hydroxyl-5'-methoxy-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (217 mg, 0.72 mmol), for reaction for 1h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, water (10.0 ml) is added, and then a solid is precipitated; filter is performed, and drip washing is performed with water for two times; and decompression drying is performed, to obtain 220 mg of a yellowish solid 2',3-dichloro-4-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5'-methoxy-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is obtained (yield: 71.4%). LCMS: RT = 1.89 min, $[M+H]^+ = 428.07$.

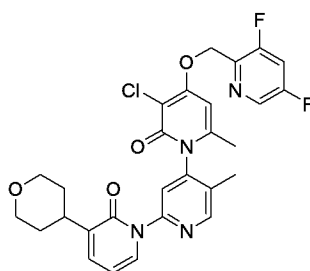
At step D, 3''-chloro-4''-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5'-methoxy-6''-methyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.



At room temperature, 1,4-dioxane (5.0 ml) containing 2',3-dichloro-4-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5'-methoxy-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (220 mg, 0.51 mmol), 3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-pyridine-2(1H)-one (118 mg, 0.77 mmol), K₂CO₃ (132 mg, 1.02 mmol), CuI (49 mg, 0.26 mmol) and dimethylethylenediamine (46 mg, 0.51 mmol) is degassed, for microwave reaction for 2h at 110 degrees Celsius under nitrogen protection.

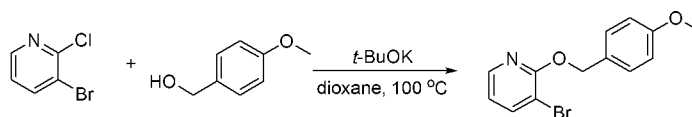
After the reaction is completed, filter is performed; and vacuum concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate). 22 mg of a yellowish solid 3''-chloro-4''-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5'-methoxy-6''-methyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 7.8%). LCMS: RT = 1.86 min, [M+H]⁺ = 545.21.

Embodiment 40



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 40 is shown as follows.

At step A, 3-bromo-2-((4-methoxybenzyl)oxy)pyridine is synthesized.

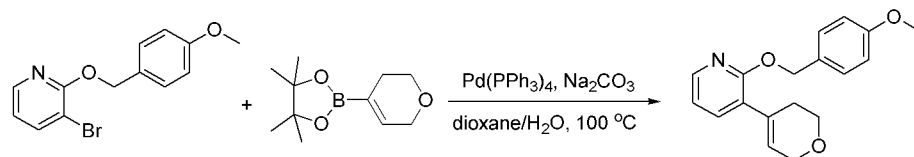


At room temperature, 4-methoxybenzyl alcohol (1.5 g, 11.0 mmol) and potassium

tert-butoxide (1.34 g, 12.0 mmol) are added to 1,4-dioxane (30.0 ml) containing 3-bromo-2-chloropyridine (1.92 g, 10.0 mmol), for reaction for 2h by warming up the temperature to 100 degrees Celsius.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (50 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (50 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then vacuum concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/8). 2.85 g of yellow colorless oil 3-bromo-2-((4-methoxybenzyl)oxy)pyridine is obtained (yield: 97.3%). LCMS: RT = 2.18 min, $[M+H]^+ = 294.05$.

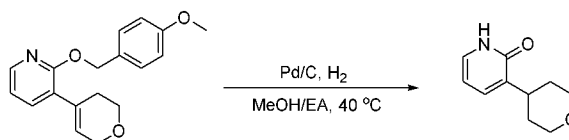
At step B, 3-(3,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-2-((4-methoxybenzyl)oxy)pyridine is synthesized.



At room temperature, tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (115.6 mg, 0.1 mmol) and Na_2CO_3 (270 mg, 2.5 mmol) are added to a mixed solvent solution (4.0 ml, 1,4-dioxane/water = 3/1) containing 3-bromo-2-((4-methoxybenzyl)oxy)pyridine (293.0 mg, 1.0 mmol) and 3,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-4-boronic acid pinacol ester (252.0 mg, 1.2 mmol), for reaction for 12h by warming up the temperature to 100 degrees Celsius under nitrogen protection.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then vacuum concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/8). 194 mg of a yellow solid 3-(3,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-2-((4-methoxybenzyl)oxy)pyridine is obtained (yield: 65.3%). LCMS: RT = 2.14 min, $[M+H]^+ = 298.24$.

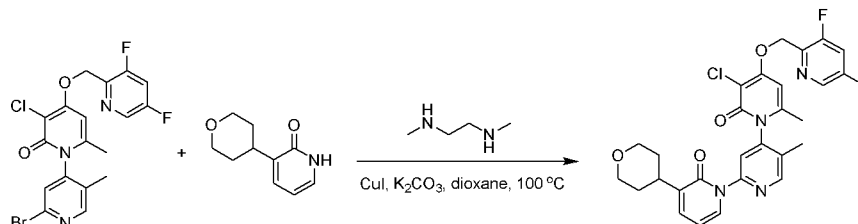
At step C, 3-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)pyridine-2(1H)-one is synthesized.



At room temperature, wet palladium carbon (125.8 mg, 0.065 mmol) is added to a mixed solvent solution (4.0 ml, methanol/ethyl acetate = 2/1) containing 3-(3,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-2-((4-methoxybenzyl)oxy)pyridine (194.0 mg, 0.65 mmol); and hydrogen replacement is performed for three times, for reaction for 12h by warming up the temperature to 40 degrees Celsius under hydrogen atmosphere.

After the reaction is completed, filter is performed, and then concentration is performed. The obtained yellowish solid 3-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)pyridine-2(1H)-one is directly used for a next step. LCMS: RT = 1.50 min, $[M+H]^+ = 180.15$.

At step C, 3'-chloro-4'-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5',6'-dimethyl-3-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.

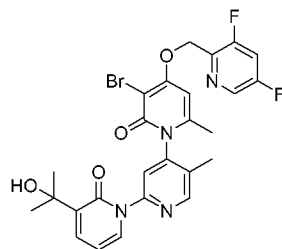


At room temperature, 2'-bromo-3-chloro-4'-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5',6'-dimethyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (137 mg, 0.30 mmol), 3-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)pyridine-2(1H)-one (109.2 mg, 0.61 mmol), CuI (12 mg, 0.06 mmol), and K_2CO_3 (84 mg, 0.61 mmol) are dissolved in the dioxane (4.0 ml); and dimethylethylenediamine (one drop) is added, for microwave reaction for 40 min at 80 degrees Celsius under nitrogen protection.

After the reaction is completed, filter is performed; concentration is performed; and purification is performed by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate). 115.3 mg of a white solid 3'-chloro-4'-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5',6'-dimethyl-3-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 69.4%). LCMS: RT = 1.86 min,

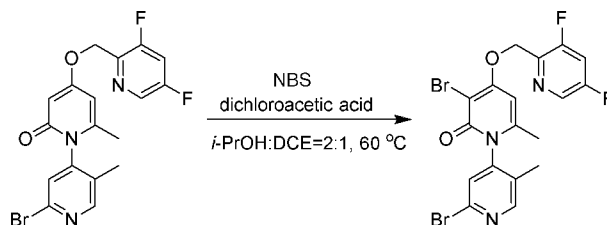
$[M+H]^+ = 555.23$.

Embodiment 41



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 41 is shown as follows.

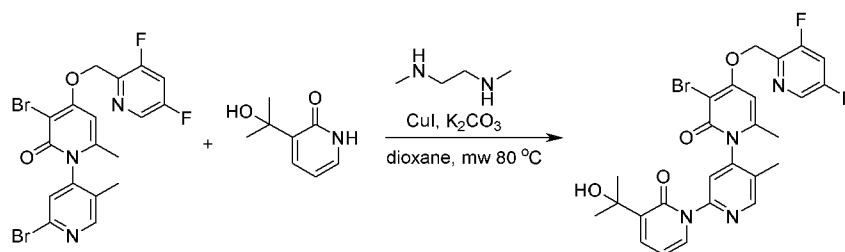
At step A, 2',3-dibromo-4-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5',6-dimethyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is synthesized.



At room temperature, N-bromosuccinimide (77 mg, 0.65 mmol) and dichloroacetic acid (1 drop) are added to isopropanol (3.0 ml) containing 2'-bromo-4-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5',6-dimethyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (250 mg, 0.59 mmol), for reaction for 1h by warming up the temperature to 65 degrees Celsius.

After the reaction is completed, the temperature is cooled to room temperature; filter is performed; and decompression drying is performed, to obtain 230 mg of a white solid 2',3-dibromo-4-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5',6-dimethyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is obtained (yield: 77.2%). LCMS: RT = 1.93 min, $[M+H]^+ = 501.99$.

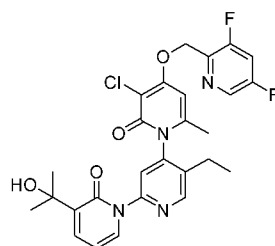
At step B, 3''-bromo-4''-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.



At room temperature, 1,4-dioxane (2.0 ml) containing 2',3-dibromo-4-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5',6-dimethyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (100 mg, 0.20 mmol), 3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-pyridine-2(1H)-one (37 mg, 0.24 mmol), K_2CO_3 (55 mg, 0.40 mmol), CuI (8 mg, 0.04 mmol) and dimethylethylenediamine (7 mg, 0.08 mmol) is degassed, for microwave reaction for 1h at 80 degrees Celsius under nitrogen protection.

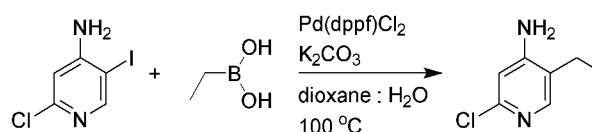
After the reaction is completed, filter is performed; and concentration is performed. Purification is performed by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate). 47 mg of a white solid 3''-bromo-4''-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 41.2%). LCMS: RT = 1.87 min, $[M+H]^+ = 575.11$.

Embodiment 42



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 42 is shown as follows.

At step A, 2-chloro-5-ethylpyridine-4-amine is synthesized.

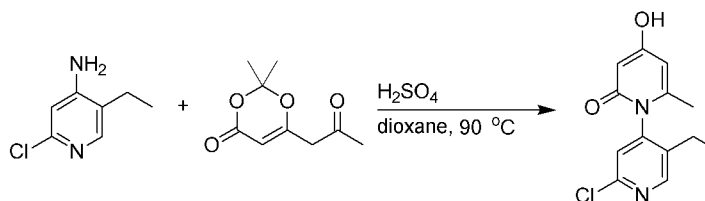


A mixed solution (20.0 ml, 1,4-dioxane:water =4:1) of 1,4-dioxane containing

2-chloro-5-iodo-4-pyridinamine (1.5 g, 5.9 mmol), ethylboronic acid (871.1 mg, 11.8 mmol), [1,1'-Bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium (431.2 mg, 0.6 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (1.6 g, 11.8 mmol) and water is warmed up to 100 degrees Celsius for reaction for 24h.

After the reaction is completed, drip washing is performed by adding water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 4 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then vacuum concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/5), to obtain 410.0 mg of a yellowish solid 2-chloro-5-ethylpyridine-4-amine (yield: 44.5%). LCMS: RT = 0.47 min, $[M+H]^+$ = 157.09.

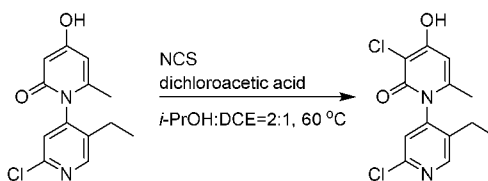
At step B, 2'-chloro-5'-ethyl-4-hydroxyl-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is synthesized.



At room temperature, 2,2-dimethyl-6-(2-oxopropyl)-4H-1,3-dioxin-4-one (574.6 mg, 3.1 mmol) is added to 1,4-dioxane (10.0 ml) containing 2-chloro-5-ethylpyridine-4-amine (410.0 mg, 2.6 mmol), for reaction for 2h by warming up the temperature to 90degrees Celsius. Then, a sulfuric acid solution (1.5 ml, 10 mol/l) is added dropwise, to continue to react for 2h at 90degrees Celsius.

After the reaction is completed, the temperature is cooled to room temperature; a solid is precipitated by adding water, and filter is performed; drip washing is performed with water for 2 times; and then decompression drying is performed, to obtain 180.0 mg of a yellowish solid 2'-chloro-5'-ethyl-4-hydroxyl-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is obtained (yield: 26.2%). LCMS: RT = 1.70 min, $[M+H]^+$ = 265.13.

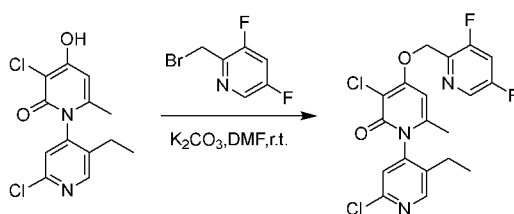
At step C, 2',3-dichloro-5'-ethyl-4-hydroxyl-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is synthesized.



At room temperature, 1,2-dichloroethane (2.5 ml), NCS (100.1 mg, 0.7 mmol) and dichloroacetic acid (1 drop) are added to isopropanol (5.0 ml) containing 2'-chloro-5'-ethyl-4-hydroxyl-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (180.0 mg, 0.7 mmol); and the mixed solution is warmed up to 65 degrees Celsius for reaction for 1h.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 4 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (10 ml); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then vacuum concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/*n*-hexane = 4/1), to obtain 230.0 mg of a yellowish solid (crude product) 2',3-dichloro-5'-ethyl-4-hydroxyl-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one. LCMS: RT = 1.74 min, $[M+H]^+ = 299.12$.

At step D, 2',3-dichloro-5'-ethyl-4-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is synthesized.

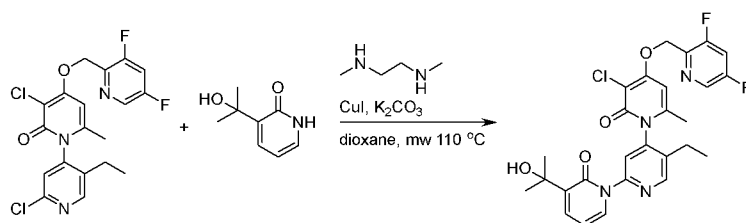


At room temperature, 2-(bromomethyl)-3,5-difluoropyridine (176.2 mg, 0.8 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (212.5 mg, 1.5 mmol) are added to an N,N-DMF solution (2.0 ml) containing 2',3-dichloro-5'-ethyl-4-hydroxyl-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (230.0 mg, 0.8 mmol), for reaction for 1h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (10 ml); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then

vacuum concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 4/1), to obtain 91.0 mg of a yellowish solid 2',3-dichloro-5'-ethyl-4''-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (yield: 27.7%). LCMS: RT = 1.95 min, $[M+H]^+ = 426.12$.

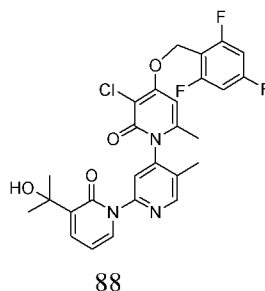
At step E, 3''-chloro-5'-ethyl-4''-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-6''-methyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.



At room temperature, 1,4-dioxane (5.0 ml) containing 2',3-dichloro-5'-ethyl-4''-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (71.0 mg, 0.61 mmol), 3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-pyridine-2(1H)-one (38.3 mg, 0.25 mmol), K_2CO_3 (146.1 mg, 0.3 mmol), CuI (15.8 mg, 0.08 mmol) and dimethylethylenediamine (15 mg, 0.16 mmol) is degassed, for microwave reaction for 2h at 110 degrees Celsius under nitrogen protection.

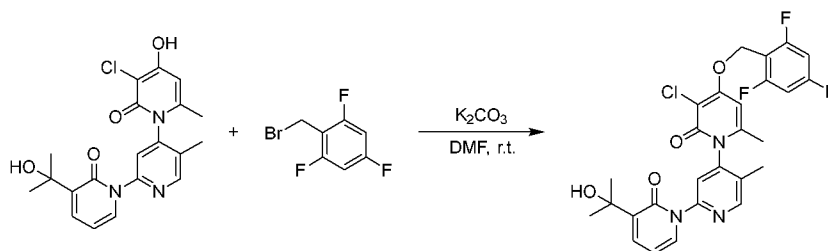
After the reaction is completed, filter is performed; and concentration is performed. Preparation and separation are performed with a high performance liquid phase, to obtain 3.0 mg of a white solid 3''-chloro-5'-ethyl-4''-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-6''-methyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 3.3%). LCMS: RT = 1.91 min, $[M+H]^+ = 543.20$.

Embodiment 43



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 43 is shown as follows.

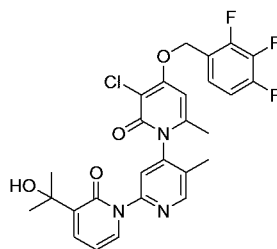
At step A, 3'-chloro-4'-((2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)oxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.



At room temperature, 2,4,6-trifluorobenzyl bromide (45 mg, 0.20 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (55 mg, 0.40 mmol) are added to N,N-DMF (3 ml) containing 3'-chloro-4'-((2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)oxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone (80 mg, 0.20 mmol), for reaction for 1h at room temperature.

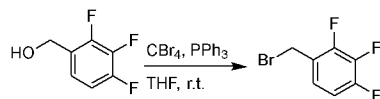
After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then vacuum concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate). 21 mg of a white solid 3'-chloro-4'-((2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)oxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6''-dimethyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 25%). LCMS: RT = 1.97 min, $[M+H]^+ = 546.21$.

Embodiment 44



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 44 is shown as follows.

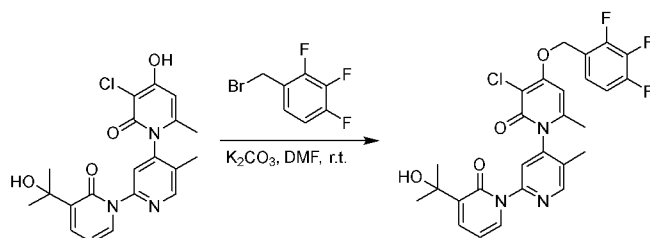
At step A, 1-(bromomethyl)-2,3,4-trifluorobenzene is synthesized.



At zero degrees Celsius, PPh₃ (813.5 mg, 3.11 mmol) and CBr₄ (823.8 mg, 2.48 mmol) are added to THF (5.0 ml) containing the (2,3,4-trifluorophenyl)methanol (335.4 mg, 2.07 mmol), for reaction for 1h at room temperature.

After reaction is completed, vacuum concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: n-hexane/ethyl acetate = 10/1). 388.0 mg of colorless oil 1-(bromomethyl)-2,3,4-trifluorobenzene is obtained (yield: 73.2%). LCMS: RT = 2.11 min.

At step B, 3'-chloro-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6"-dimethyl-4"-((2,3,4-trifluorophenyl)oxy)-2H,2"H-[1,2':4',1"-terpyridine]-2,2"-diketone is synthesized.

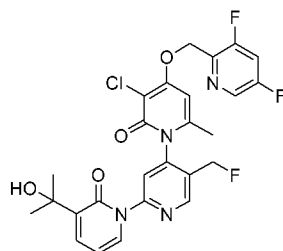


At room temperature, 1-(bromomethyl)-2,3,4-trifluorobenzene (40.2 mg, 0.18 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (33.12 mg, 0.24 mmol) are added to N,N-DMF (2.0 ml) containing 3'-chloro-4"-hydroxyl-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6"-dimethyl-2H,2"H-[1,2':4',1"-terpyridine]-2,2"-diketone (50.0 mg, 0.12 mmol), for reaction for 2h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml × 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml × 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then vacuum concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/0). 35.2 mg of a white solid 3'-chloro-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-5',6"-dimethyl-4"-((2,3,4-trifluorophenyl)oxy)-2H,2"H-[1,2

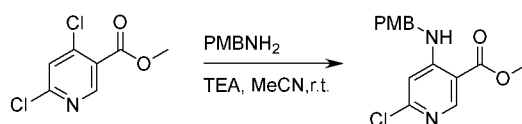
':4',1"-terpyridine]-2,2"-diketone is obtained (yield: 53.7%). LCMS: RT = 1.98 min, [M+H]⁺ = 546.20.

Embodiment 45



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 45 is shown as follows.

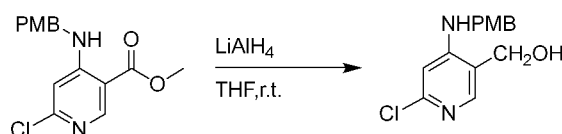
At step A, 6-chloro-4-((4-methoxybenzyl)amino)methyl nicotinate is synthesized.



At room temperature, methyl 4,6-dichloronicotinate (7.0 g, 33.9 mmol), 4-methoxybenzylamine (5.6 g, 40.8 mmol) and triethylamine (4.1 g, 40.8 mmol) are dissolved in acetonitrile (60.0 ml), for reaction for 12h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, concentration is performed, and water is added; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml × 4 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then vacuum concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 1/3), to obtain 9.3 g of a white solid 6-chloro-4-((4-methoxybenzyl)amino)methyl nicotinate (yield: 89.6%). LCMS: RT = 2.07 min, [M+H]⁺ = 307.13.

At step B, (6-chloro-4-((4-methoxybenzyl)amino)pyridin-3-yl)methanol is synthesized.

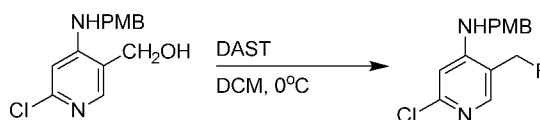


At room temperature, 6-chloro-4-((4-methoxybenzyl)amino)methyl nicotinate (9.3 g, 30.3

mmol) is dissolved in THF (90.0 ml); at zero degrees Celsius, lithium aluminum hydride (1.7 g, 45.5 mmol) is added in batches, for reaction for 30 min by warming up the temperature to room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, 1.7 ml of water and 1.7 ml of 15% sodium hydroxide aqueous solution are added under an ice bath; suction filtration; and concentration is performed to obtain 5.0 g of a white solid (6-chloro-4-((4-methoxybenzyl)amino)pyridin-3-yl)methanol (yield: 60.0%). LCMS: RT = 1.73 min, $[M+H]^+ = 1279.16$.

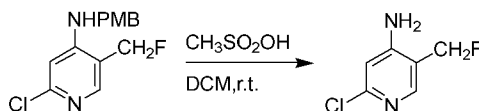
At step C, 2-chloro-5-(fluoromethyl)-N-(4-methoxybenzyl)pyridin-4-amine is synthesized.



At room temperature, (6-chloro-4-((4-methoxybenzyl)amino)pyridin-3-yl)methanol (5.0 g, 18.0 mmol) is dissolved in dichloromethane (100.0 ml); the temperature is cooled below zero degrees Celsius; diethylaminosulfurtrifluoride (4.3 g, 27.0 mmol) is added dropwise; after the diethylaminosulfurtrifluoride is added, reaction is performed for 30 min at zero degrees Celsius.

After the reaction is completed, reactant is poured into a saturated sodium bicarbonate aqueous solution; extraction is performed with dichloromethane (30 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then vacuum concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: dichloromethane), to obtain 930.0 mg of yellowish liquid 2-chloro-5-(fluoromethyl)-N-(4-methoxybenzyl)pyridin-4-amine (yield: 18.4%). LCMS: RT = 1.93 min, $[M+H]^+ = 281.17$.

At step D, 2-chloro-5-(fluoromethyl)pyridin-4-amine is synthesized.

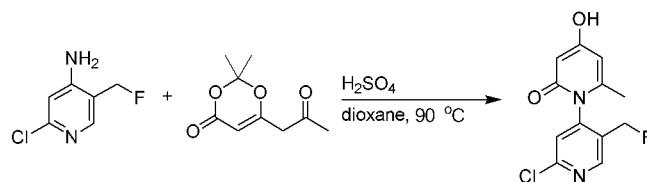


At room temperature, 2-chloro-5-(fluoromethyl)-N-(4-methoxybenzyl)pyridin-4-amine (930.0 mg, 3.3 mmol) is dissolved in dichloromethane (10.0 ml); the temperature is cooled

below zero degrees Celsius; methanesulfonic acid (1.0 ml) is added dropwise; after the methanesulfonic acid is added, reaction is performed for 2h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction solution is slowly poured into the saturated sodium bicarbonate aqueous solution; extraction is performed with dichloromethane (10 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate; and vacuum concentration is performed, to obtain 393.0 mg of a yellowish solid 2-chloro-5-(fluoromethyl)pyridin-4-amine (yield: 44.5%). LCMS: RT = 0.47 min, $[M+H]^+ = 161.08$.

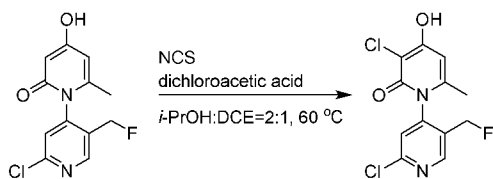
At step E, 2'-chloro-5'-(fluoromethyl)-4-hydroxyl-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is synthesized.



At room temperature, 2,2-dimethyl-6-(2-oxopropyl)-4H-1,3-dioxin-4-one (542.9 mg, 2.9 mmol) is added to 1,4-dioxane (10.0 ml) containing 2-chloro-5-(fluoromethyl)pyridin-4-amine (393.0 mg, 2.4 mmol), for reaction for 2h by warming up the temperature to 90degrees Celsius. Then, a sulfuric acid solution (1.0 ml, 10 mol/l) is added dropwise, to continue to react for 2h at 90degrees Celsius.

After the reaction is completed, the temperature is cooled to room temperature; a solid is precipitated by adding water, and filter is performed; drip washing is performed with water for 2 times; and then decompression drying is performed, to obtain 163.0 mg of a yellowish solid 2'-chloro-5'-(fluoromethyl)-4-hydroxyl-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is obtained (yield: 25.3%). LCMS: RT = 1.68 min, $[M+H]^+ = 269.12$.

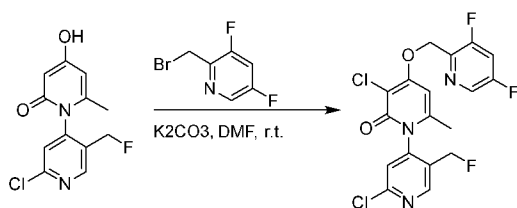
At step F, 2',3-dichloro-5'-(fluoromethyl)-4-hydroxyl-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is synthesized.



At room temperature, 1,2-dichloroethane (2.5 ml), NCS (78.4 mg, 0.6 mmol) and dichloroacetic acid (1 drop) are added to isopropanol (5.0 ml) containing 2'-chloro-5'-(fluoromethyl)-4-hydroxyl-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (143.0 mg, 0.5 mmol), for reaction for 1h by warming up the temperature to 65 degrees Celsius.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (10 ml $\times$ 4 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (10 ml); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then vacuum concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 4/1), to obtain 23.0 mg of a yellowish solid 2',3-dichloro-5'-(fluoromethyl)-4-hydroxyl-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (yield: 15.2%). LCMS: RT = 1.68 min, $[M+H]^+ = 303.07$.

At step G, 2',3-dichloro-4-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5'-(fluoromethyl)-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is synthesized.

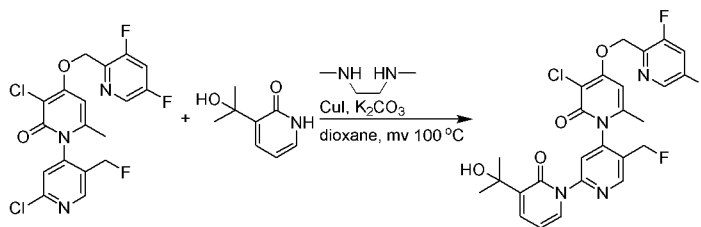


At room temperature, 2-(bromomethyl)-3,5-difluoropyridine (19.0 mg, 0.09 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (20.9 mg, 0.15 mmol) are added to an N,N-DMF solution (5.0 ml) containing 2',3-dichloro-5'-(fluoromethyl)-4-hydroxyl-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (23.0 mg, 0.07 mmol), for reaction for 1h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (10 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (10 ml); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then

vacuum concentration is performed. Obtained residues are purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane = 6/1), to obtain 15.0 mg of a yellow solid 2',3-dichloro-4'-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5'-(fluoromethyl)-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (yield: 49.9%). LCMS: RT = 1.91 min, $[M+H]^+ = 430.09$.

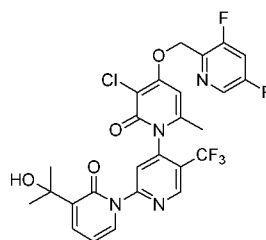
At step H, 3''-chloro-4''-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5'-(fluoromethyl)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-6''-methyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is synthesized.



At room temperature, 1,4-dioxane (5.0 ml) containing 2',3-dichloro-4'-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5'-(fluoromethyl)-6-methyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (15.0 mg, 0.035 mmol), 3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-pyridine-2(1H)-one (8.0 mg, 0.052 mmol), K_2CO_3 (9.6 mg, 0.07 mmol), CuI (3.3 mg, 0.0175 mmol) and dimethylethylenediamine (15 mg, 0.16 mmol) is degassed, for microwave reaction for 1h at 100 degrees Celsius under nitrogen protection.

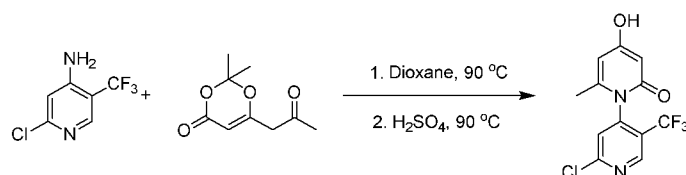
After the reaction is completed, filter is performed; and concentration is performed. Preparation and separation are performed with a high performance liquid phase, to obtain 0.5 mg of a white solid 3''-chloro-4''-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-5'-(fluoromethyl)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-6''-methyl-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone is obtained (yield: 2.6%). LCMS: RT = 1.86 min, $[M+H]^+ = 547.20$.

Embodiment 46



A synthetic route of a compound with a serial number being 46 is shown as follows.

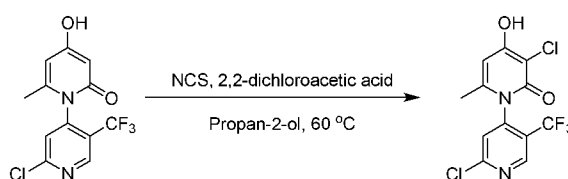
At step A, 2'-chloro-4-hydroxyl-6-methyl-5'-(trifluoromethyl)-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is synthesized.



At room temperature, 2-chloro-5-trifluoromethylpyridine-4-amine (1.55 g, 7.6 mmol) is dissolved into dioxane (20 ml), 2,2-dimethyl-6-(2-oxopropyl)-4H-1,3-dioxin-4-one (1.4 g, 7.6 mmol) is further added, for reaction for 5h by warming up the temperature to 90 degrees Celsius; and then, 10N of a sulfuric acid aqueous solution is further added dropwise until no solid is produced, and the reaction is continued for 2h.

After the reaction is complete, concentration is performed; a yellowish precipitate is precipitated by adding water; filtering is performed after 0.5h of stirring, and drip washing is performed with water for two times; and 1 g of an earth-yellow solid 2'-chloro-4-hydroxyl-6-methyl-5'-(trifluoromethyl)-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is obtained (yield: 43%). LCMS: RT = 1.75 min, [M+H]⁺ = 305.04.

At step C, 2',3-dichloro-4-hydroxyl-6-methyl-5'-(trifluoromethyl)-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is synthesized.

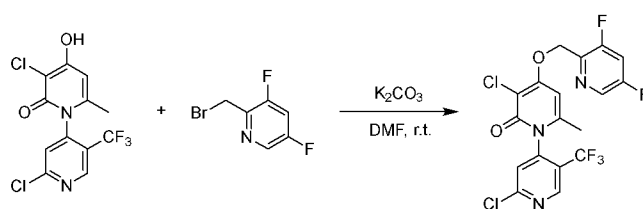


At room temperature, 2'-chloro-4-hydroxyl-6-methyl-5'-(trifluoromethyl)-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (1 g, 3.28 mmol) is dissolved in isopropanol (30 ml); NCS (540 mg, 3.28 mmol) is further added; and then dichloroacetic acid (1 drop) is added, for reaction for 6h by warming up the temperature to 60 degrees Celsius.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is then

performed with ethyl acetate; an organic phase is combined; drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate; filter is performed, and then concentration is performed; and purification (ethyl acetate) is performed through column chromatography to obtain 900 mg of a white solid 2',3-dichloro-4-hydroxyl-6-methyl-5'-(trifluoromethyl)-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (yield: 82%). LCMS: RT = 1.78 min, $[M+H]^+ = 338.99$.

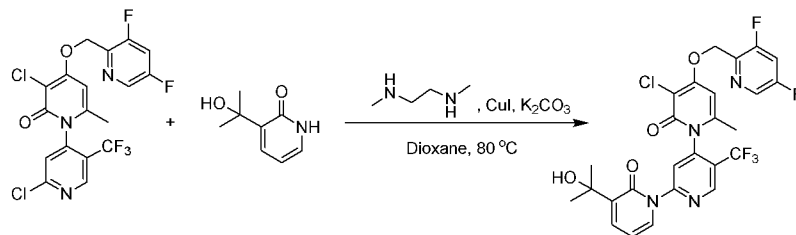
At step B, 2',3-dichloro-4-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-6-methyl-5'-(trifluoromethyl)-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is synthesized.



At room temperature, 2-(bromomethyl)-3,5-difluoropyridine (185 mg, 0.89 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (246 mg, 1.78 mmol) are added to N,N-DMF solution (3 ml) containing 2',3-dichloro-4-hydroxyl-6-methyl-5'-(trifluoromethyl)-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (300 mg, 0.89 mmol), for reaction for 1h at room temperature.

After the reaction is completed, the reaction is quenched with water; extraction is performed with ethyl acetate (20 ml $\times$ 3 times); an organic phase is combined; washing is performed with saturated salt water (20 ml $\times$ 2 times); and drying is performed with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then vacuum concentration is performed. Purification is performed by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate). 150 mg of a white solid 2',3-dichloro-4-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-6-methyl-5'-(trifluoromethyl)-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is obtained (yield: 36%). LCMS: RT = 1.98 min, $[M+H]^+ = 466.04$.

At step E, 3"-chloro-4"-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-6"-methyl-5'-(trifluoromethyl)-2H,2"H-[1,2':4',1"-terpyridine]-2,2"-diketone is synthesized.

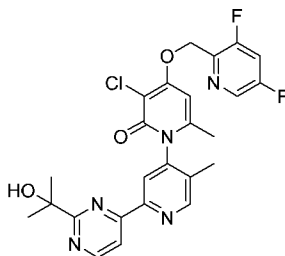


At room temperature, 2',3-dichloro-4-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-6-methyl-5'-(trifluoromethyl)-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one (50 mg, 0.11 mmol) CuI (6 mg, 0.02 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (61 mg, 0.22 mmol) are dissolved in dioxane (4 ml), and dimethylethylenediamine (one drop) is further added, for microwave reaction for 1h at 80 degrees Celsius.

After the reaction is completed, filter is performed; drip washing is performed with ethyl acetate; concentration is performed; and purification is performed through column chromatography, to obtain 1 mg of a white solid 3''-chloro-4''-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-3-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)-6''-methyl-5'-(trifluoromethyl)-2H,2''H-[1,2':4',1''-terpyridine]-2,2''-diketone. LCMS: RT = 1.97 min, [M+H]⁺ = 583.20.

Comparative example 1

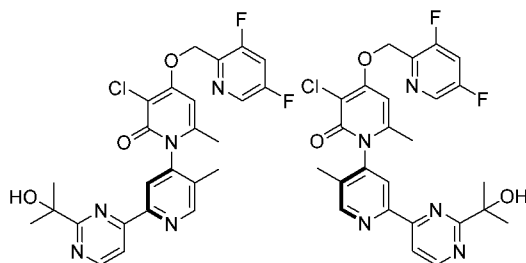
A structure of the compound 3-chloro-4-((3,5-difluoropyridine-2-yl)methoxy)-2'-(2-(2-hydroxypropane-2-yl)pyrimidin-4-yl)-5',6-dimethyl-2H-[1,4'-bipyridyl]-2-one is shown as follows.



For the synthetic route of the compound in Comparative example 1, refer to a synthetic route of a compound of which Chinese Patent Application No. is CN201480032278.5 and specification serial number is 49.

Supercritical fluid chromatography (OD-H column) is used to separate a racemic

Comparative example 1 compound by means of a mobile phase of carbon dioxide and ethanol, and atropisomer Comparative example 1A and 1B compounds are eluted successively.



(-) Comparative example 1A (+) Comparative example 1B

Comparative example 1A compound: RT = 4.47 min (SFC, OD-H, 0.46 cm I.D. × 15 cm L column, isogradient method with 40% ethanol, flow rate being 2.5 mL/min, and cycling time being 10 min); and $[\alpha]_D^{25} -0.66^\circ$ (MeOH, Rudolph Autopol I specific rotation instrument).

Comparative example 1B compound: RT = 4.68 min (SFC, OD-H, 0.46 cm I.D. × 15 cm L column, isogradient method with 40% ethanol, flow rate being 2.5 mL/min, and cycling time being 10 min). $[\alpha]_D^{25} +0.68^\circ$ (MeOH, Rudolph Autopol I specific rotation instrument).

Embodiment 47: an experiment of releasing TNF α from U937 induced by LPS

Cytokine regulation in human monocytes has shown that the p38 pathway is the key to the biosynthesis of a plurality of pro-inflammatory cytokines including TNF α , IL-1 β and IL-6. Therefore, the inhibition of the p38 MAPK pathway is to reduce inflammatory response by reducing the biosynthesis of the pro-inflammatory cytokines. This research shows half amount of the compound in the present invention required to inhibit the biosynthesis of TNF α (pro-inflammatory cytokine). This is a reflection of the effect of the compound in the present invention to facilitate reduction of inflammation, which is useful in the treatment of various diseases, including chronic inflammatory diseases, acute inflammatory diseases, or self-inflammatory diseases. The potency and efficacy of the p38 inhibitor in blocking cytokine production are evaluated using a human U937 cell line.

Reagents and instruments:

A 1640 medium with an article number being A10491-01, Gibco; penicillin-streptomycin with an article number being 15140-122, Gibco; fetal bovine serum with an article number being

10099-141C, Gibco; PBS with an article number being 10010-031, Gibco; LPS with an article number being L2880, Sigma; PMA with an article number being P1585, Sigma; dimethyl sulfoxide with an article number being D8418-1L, Sigma; and a TNF α kit with an article number being K151QWD-4, MSD.

A 96-well plate with an article number being 3599, Corning; a plate-vibrating device with an article number being QB-9002, QILINBEIER; a centrifuge with an article number being 5810R, Eppendorf; a carbon dioxide incubator with an article number being 371, Thermo; a counter with an article number being C10281, Gibco; a microscope with an article number being CKX41, OLYMPUS; and an MSD plate reader with an article number being 1201MESO SECTOR 600, MSD.

Experimental cells:

U937, ATCC with an article number being CRL-1593.2.

Drug preparation:

About 2 mg of a drug is weighted; a mother solution is prepared to 10 mM (which is calculated by free alkali) by means of DMSO; and the mother solution is diluted 10-fold to 1 mM, and then is successively diluted 4-fold to 250 μ M, 62.5 μ M, 15.6 μ M, 3.9 μ M, 0.97 μ M, 0.24 μ M, and 0.061 μ M. The above series of diluted DMSO drugs is diluted 20-fold as working solutions by using media.

Experimental method:

At Day 0, 10000/well inoculation is performed, stimulation is performed for 48h with 20 ng/ml of PMA, and culture is performed at 37°C, 5%CO₂.

At Day 2, 1. Supernatant is removed from differentiated U937, cleaning is performed once with PBS, and 96 μ l of the 1640 medium is added.

2. 2 μ l of the compound containing (DMSO with a final concentration being 0.1%), and culture is performed for 30 min at 37°C, 5%CO₂.

3. 2 μ l of LPS (a final concentration being 100ng/ml) is added, cells are stimulated, and culture is performed for 4h at 37°C, 5%CO₂.

4. Centrifugation is performed, supernatant is taken, and content of TNF α in the supernatant is determined through ELISA.

Statistical method:

The content of TNF α corresponding to each well is calculated by using a standard curve in the kit.

The compound IC₅₀ is calculated by using a GraphPad nonlinear fitting formula, and for an experimental result, refer to Table 1.

Table 1 IC₅₀ value that the compound of the present invention inhibits the production of TNF α

Embodiment compound serial number	IC ₅₀ (nM)
1	1.63
3	14.7
4	2.05
5	4.05
8	14.43
9	2.72
12	5.09
13	4.26
14	8.21
15	1.60
16	3.31
17	1.73
18	2.39
19	8.11
20	6.86
21	7.11
23	5.53
24	11.15
25	6.06
26	2.84
27	16.58
29	15.11
30	11.86
35	24.32
Comparative example 1	10.4 (n = 3)

From the experimental results of Table 1, it may be learned that, the compound of the present invention has an obvious inhibitory activity on the production of $\text{TNF}\alpha$, so that related diseases such as inflammatory response may be regulated.

Embodiment 48: Determination of solubility.

1. Preparation of a control solution

About 0.5 mg of a to-be-tested sample in a centrifuge tube is weighted, an appropriate amount of DMSO is added to completely dissolve the sample, and then methanol is added to make up to 1 ml. The to-be-tested sample is the compound with the serial number being 1 and the compound in Comparative example 1.

2. Preparation of a test solution

About 1.0 mg of each of the compound in Comparative example 1 and the compound with the serial number being 1 is weighed into two centrifuge tubes, and 1 ml of buffer solutions of $\text{PBS}=2.0$ and 7.4 are added to the two tubes, respectively. (If there are more pH values to be investigated, the preparation method may be deduced by analogy).

3. The prepared control solution and test solution are simultaneously put into a 37°C water bath and heated for 1h, after 1h, the solutions are taken out and cooled to room temperature, and then the solutions are filtered with a $0.22\ \mu\text{m}$ filter membrane for sample injection.

4. The concentration of the sample in the test solution is calculated according to $C=(A*(\text{ms}/\text{vs}))/\text{AS}$, and experiment results are shown in Table 2.

Note: ms, vs and AS are the weight, volume and peak area of the sample in the control solution, respectively.

A is the peak area of the test solution.

Table 2 Solubility of the compound of the present invention

Embodiment compound serial number	pH = 2.0	pH = 7.4
1	427.1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	595.1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$
2	192 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	234.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$
3	1285.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	140.2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$
20	768.9 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	772.7 $\mu\text{g/mL}$
Comparative example 1	56.8 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	26.8 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

From the experiment results of Table 2, it may be learned that, compounds with serial numbers being 1, 2, 3 and 20 in this application have desirable solubility, and are superior to those of the compound in Comparative example 1.

Embodiment 49: Pharmacokinetic experiment

1. Reagents and instruments

Polyethylene glycol 400 (batch number: GORKREUT, Saen Chemical Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.); DMSO (batch number: 20200319, GHTECH (Guangdong) Co., Ltd.); and normal saline (batch number: C20052604, Jiangxi Kelun Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.). An LC-MS instrument (Thermo Fisher Ultimate 3000 UPLC, TSQ QUANTUM ULTRA TSQ Quantum GC).

2. Experimental animals

5 male Beagle dogs with weights being 5 kg to 7 kg, purchased from Beijing Mars Biotechnology Co., Ltd.

3. Preparations

Test powder is accurately weighted, and is completely dissolved with DMSO, then PEG-400 is added; vortex and ultrasonic mixing are performed; then the normal saline is added for vortex and ultrasonic mixing to make the mixture to 0.5 mg/mL (DMSO:PEG-400:NS=5:60:35, V/V/V); and 5 mL/kg is given through intragastric administration, and 1 mL/kg is given through intravenous administration.

4. Blood sample collection

After the above mixture is given to the dogs through intragastric administration (n=3) or

intravenous administration (n=2), about 1 mL of blood is collected from the forelimb or hindlimb vein with a scalp needle, respectively, at 5 min (intravenous administration only), 15 min, 30 min, 1 h, 2 h, 4 h, 6 h, 8 h, 24 h to put into blood collection tubes containing EDTA-K2 anticoagulant; centrifugation is performed for 10 min at 4000 rpm to separate plasma; and then the tubes are stored at -80°C for testing.

5. Bioanalysis

A certain amount of a test sample is accurately weighted and dissolved with DMSO to 2 mg/mL, as a stock solution. The stock solution is diluted to 30000, 10000, 3000, 1000, 300, 100, 50, 30, and 10 ng/mL by using acetonitrile:water (1:1), to obtain standard curve working solutions. 5 µL of the working solution is added to 45 µL of blank canine plasma; and well mixing is performed through vortex, to prepare into standard curve samples equivalent to plasma concentrations of 3000, 1000, 300, 100, 30, 10, 5, 3, and 1 ng/mL. 30 µL of the standard curve sample and the collected plasma sample (plasma collected at 5min, 15min, and 30min of intravenous administration is diluted 5-fold) are added to 150 µL of a propranolol acetonitrile solution (internal standard, 50 ng/mL) to precipitate protein, then 100 µL of water is added to well mix through vortex; centrifugation is performed for 5 min at 4000 rpm; and supernatant is taken for LC-MS analysis. LC-MS detection conditions include the following.

Chromatographic column: Waters ACQUITY™ PREMIER HSS T3, 50*2.1mm, 1.8µm.

Mobile phase A: water (0.1% formic acid); mobile phase B: acetonitrile; flow rate: 0.5 mL/min; and gradient elution is shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3

Time (min)	A(%)	B(%)
0	95%	5%
1	10%	90%
2.5	5%	95%
2.51	95%	5%
3.0	95%	5%

6. Data Processing

After LC-MS detection of blood drug concentration, and a non-compartment model of WinNonlin 6.1 software is adopted to calculate pharmacokinetic parameters of beagle dogs after

administration. Results are shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4 Pharmacokinetic parameters in dogs of the compound of the present invention (IV and PO administration)

Compound serial number	Administration method and dosage (mg/kg)	C _{max} (ng/ml)	AUC _{last} (h*ng/ml)	Cl (ml/min/kg)	F%
Comparative example 1	IV 1	657	1530	10.7	188.7
	PO 5	2000	14400		
1	IV 1	1510	2870	6.15	229.3
	PO 5	5550	32900		

From the experiment results of Table 4, it may be learned that, compared with the compound of Comparative example 1, the canine PK of the compound of the present invention with the serial number being 1 has higher oral exposure and bioavailability.

Embodiment 50: p38 α /MK2 complex kinase screening experiment

Table 5 Reagent:

Material	Supplier	Cat#
dithiothreitol (DTT)	aladdin	D104860-1G
ATP	Sigma-Aldrich	A7699
MAPKAPK2(MK2), Active	SignalChem	M40-11G
MAPKAPK2(MK2), Unactive	SignalChem	M40-14G
p38 alpha, Unactive	SignalChem	M39-14G
MEK6(MKK6), Active	SignalChem	M07-10G
Fluorescently labeled HSP27 peptide	GenScript	/
IMAP FP IPP Explorer Kit	Molecular Devices	R8124
SD 0006	MCE	HY-11087
MK2-IN-3	MCE	HY-131249
384-well Plate	Corning	REF 3575

Table 6 Instrument:

Device name	Device serial number	Brand	Model
Multifunctional microwell detection plate system	MEO-18-02	German BMG	PHERASTER FSX
Shaker	MEH-02-02	Kylin Bell	QB-9002
Vortex oscillator	MEH-12-11	IKA	VORTEX2 S025
Centrifuge	MEC-01-08	eppendorf	5424R
Ultrapure water machine	MEO-03-02	Thermo	GenPure UV/UF
Centrifuge	MEC-01-03	eppendorf	5810R

Drug preparation:

A certain amount of a drug is weighted and prepared into a 10 mM of mother solution by using DMSO; the mother solution is diluted to 100 μ M (100X working solution) in two steps; and then, the solution is diluted 3-fold to 33.33 μ M, 11.11 μ M, 3.70 μ M, 1.23 μ M, 0.41 μ M, 0.14 μ M, 0.046 μ M, 0.015 μ M, and 0.005 μ M, successively. DMSO control is also arranged.

Then, a series of diluted DMSO drugs are diluted 25 folds with 1X IMAP Reaction Buffer as a 4X drug working solution.

Experimental method:

a), the 1X IMAP Reaction Buffer is used to prepare an enzyme (MEK6, active), p38 α (inactive), MK2(inactive), a substrate (HSP27) and ATP.

b), 10 μ L of a 2X enzyme & substrate working solution and 5 μ L of a 4X drug working solution are successively added in a black 384-well plate; and after rapid centrifugation, 5 μ L of an ATP working solution is added to start enzymatic reaction. 10 gradient concentrations and 2 duplicated wells are set to each group of compounds; and a DMSO control group and a negative control group (DMSO, no ATP) are additionally set. The final concentration of each component is shown in Table 7 below.

Table 7

p38 α (nM)	0.2
MK2, unactive (nM)	1
HSP27 substrate (μ M)	1
ATP (μ M)	10

c), after 1h of incubation at room temperature, 1X Progressive Binding Solution is added to end the enzymatic reaction; after 30 min of incubation, a BMGPHASTER FSX multifunctional microplate reader is used to detect a Fluorescence Polarization (FP) signal [FP(Ex485/ Em520/Em520nm)].

Statistical method:

A GraphPad Prism 7 nonlinear fitting formula is used to calculate the compound IC₅₀, and results are shown in Table 8.

Table 8: IC₅₀ value that the compound of the present invention inhibits p38 α /MK2 complex

Embodiment compound	IC ₅₀ (nM)
1	2.60
1A	0.53
16	3.35
17	1.33
26	2.26
40	2.85
41	1.58
42	3.14
Comparative example 1	8.33
Comparative example 1A	2.41

From the experimental results of Table 8, it may be learned that, the compound of the present invention has an obvious inhibitory activity on p38 α /MK2 complex, so that related diseases such as inflammatory response may be regulated.

Embodiment 51: p38 α kinase screening experiment

Table 9 Reagent:

Reagent	Supplier	Article number
ADP-Glo Kinase Assay	Promega	V9102
MAPK14 (p38 α)	SignalChem	M39-10BG
MAPK11 (p38 β)	SignalChem	M39-10BG
p38 Substrate	SignalChem	P03-58
ATP	Promega	V910B
DMSO	Sigma	D8418

Table 10 Instrument:

Consumables and instruments	Supplier	Article number or model
384-well plate, white, low volume, round-bottom	Greiner	784075
384-Well Polypropylene microplate, Clear, FlatBottom, Bar Code	Labcyte	P-05525-BC
96-well polypropylene plate	Nunc	249944
Plate shaker	Thermo	4625-1 CECN/THZ Q
Centrifuge	Eppendorf	5810R
Envision 2104 multi-label Reader	PerkinElmer	44473
Echo	Labcyte	655

Drug preparation:

A certain amount of the compound is weighed, prepared into a 10/50 mM mother solution with DMSO, diluted 3 folds with DMSO, and diluted to 10 concentration points as a compound working solution.

Experimental method:

50 nL of the diluted compound working solution is transferred to each well of a reaction plate (784075, Greiner) with Echo 655, then 2.5 μ L (4 ng/ μ L) of a p38 α kinase solution is added; after 10 minutes at room temperature, 2.5 μ L of a mixed solution of a kinase substrate (0.2 mg/mL) and ATP (150 μ M) is added, for reaction for 60 min at room temperature; and 4 μ L of an ADP Glo reagent is added, for incubation for 40 min at room temperature. 8 μ L of a kinase detection reagent is added, for incubation for 40 min at room temperature; and finally a light-emitting signal is read on Envision 2104.

Data analysis

A GraphPad Prism 8 nonlinear fitting formula is used to calculate the compound IC₅₀, and test results are shown in Table 11.

Table 11: IC₅₀ value that the compound of the present invention inhibits p38 α

Embodiment compound	IC ₅₀ (nM)	Activity multiple relative to p38 α /(p38 α /MK2 complex)
1	577.9	222
Comparative example 1	853.8	103

From the experiment results of Table 11, it may be learned that, compared with the prior art, the compound of the present invention has higher activity multiple relative to p38 α /(p38 α /MK2 complex) and better selectivity.

Note: p38 α /MK2 complex kinase data is from Embodiment 50.

Embodiment 52: p38 β kinase screening experiment

Table 12 Reagent:

Reagent	Supplier	Article number
ADP-Glo Kinase Assay	Promega	V9102
MAPK14 (p38 α)	SignalChem	M39-10BG
MAPK11 (p38 β)	SignalChem	M39-10BG
p38 Substrate	SignalChem	P03-58
ATP	Promega	V910B
DMSO	Sigma	D8418

Table 13 Instrument:

Consumables and instruments	Supplier	Article number or model
384-well plate, white, low volume, round-bottom	Greiner	784075
384-Well Polypropylene microplate, Clear, FlatBottom, Bar Code	Labcyte	P-05525-BC
96-well polypropylene plate	Nunc	249944
Plate shaker	Thermo	4625-1 CECN/THZ Q
Centrifuge	Eppendorf	5810R
Envision 2104 multi-label Reader	PerkinElmer	44473
Echo	Labcyte	655

Drug preparation:

A certain amount of the compound is weighed, prepared into a 10/50 mM mother solution

with DMSO, diluted 3 folds with DMSO, and diluted to 10 concentration points as a compound working solution.

Experimental method:

50 nL of the diluted compound working solution is transferred to each well of a reaction plate (784075, Greiner) with Echo 655, then 2.5 μL (2 ng/ μL) of a p38 β kinase solution is added; after 10 minutes at room temperature, 2.5 μL of a mixed solution of a kinase substrate (0.4 mg/mL) and ATP (100 μM) is added, for reaction for 60 min at room temperature; and 4 μL of an ADP Glo reagent is added, for incubation for 40 min at room temperature. 8 μL of a kinase detection reagent is added, for incubation for 40 min at room temperature; and finally a light-emitting signal is read on Envision 2104.

Data analysis

A GraphPad Prism 8 nonlinear fitting formula is used to calculate the compound IC₅₀, and test results are shown in Table 14.

Table 14: IC₅₀ value that the compound of the present invention inhibits p38 β

Embodiment compound	IC ₅₀ (nM)	Activity multiple relative to p38 β /(p38 α /MK2 complex)
1	4095	1575
Comparative example 1	5972	720

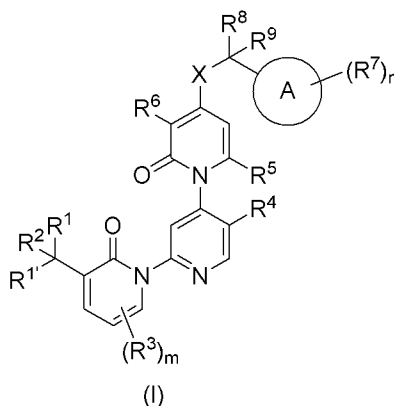
From the experiment results of Table 14, it may be learned that, compared with the prior art, the compound of the present invention has higher activity multiple relative to p38 β /(p38 α /MK2 complex) and better selectivity.

Note: p38 α /MK2 complex kinase data is from Embodiment 50.

The above embodiments are preferred embodiments of the present invention, but the embodiments of the present invention are not limited by the above embodiments, and any other changes, modifications, substitutions, combinations, and simplifications that do not deviate from the spirit and principle of the present invention should be equivalent substitutions and are included within the protection scope of the present invention.

CLAIMS

1. A compound represented by general formula (I), or a racemate, or an isomer, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,



wherein,

R^1 and $R^{1'}$ are independently selected from hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, alkylcycloalkyl, alkyl heterocycloalkyl, phenyl, heteroaryl, haloalkyl, or cyano, or R^1 and $R^{1'}$ are cyclized to the cycloalkyl or the heterocycloalkyl together;

R^2 is selected from hydrogen, halogen, hydroxyl, cyano, alkyl, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, or haloalkyl;

R^3 is independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, halogen, alkoxy, cyano, haloalkoxy, or sulfonyl;

m is 0, 1, 2, or 3;

R^4 is selected from hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkoxy, or haloalkyl;

R^5 is selected from hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkoxy, or haloalkyl;

R^6 is selected from hydrogen, halogen, cyano, alkyl, cycloalkyl, or haloalkyl;

ring A is selected from an aromatic ring or a heteroaromatic ring;

R^7 is independently selected from hydrogen, halogen, cyano, alkyl, cycloalkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, or sulfonyl;

n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5;

X is O, CH₂ or NH; and

R⁸ and R⁹ are independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkylcycloalkyl, or haloalkyl, or R⁸ and R⁹ are cyclized to the cycloalkyl or the heterocycloalkyl together.

2. The compound according to claim 1, or a racemate, or an isomer, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

the alkyl is selected from C₁₋₆ alkyl, and the C₁₋₆ alkyl is selected from methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl, sec-pentyl, 1-ethylpropyl, 2-methylbutyl, tert-pentyl, 1,2-dimethylpropyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, n-hexyl, isohexyl, sec-hexyl, tert-hexyl, neohexyl, 2-methylpentyl, 1,2-dimethylbutyl, or 1-ethylbutyl; and/or

the alkoxy is selected from C₁₋₆ alkoxy, and the C₁₋₆ alkoxy is selected from methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, n-butoxy, isobutoxy, sec-butoxy, tert-butoxy, n-pentyloxy, sec-pentyloxy, 1-ethylpropoxy, 2-methylbutoxy, tert-pentyloxy, 1,2-dimethylpropoxy, isopentyloxy, neopentyloxy, n-hexyloxy, isohexyloxy, sec-hexyloxy, tert-hexyloxy, neohexyloxy, 2-methylpentyloxy, 1,2-dimethylbutoxy, or 1-ethylbutoxy; and alkoxyalkyl is selected from C₁₋₄alkoxy-C₁₋₄alkyl, and the C₁₋₄alkoxy-C₁₋₄alkyl is further selected from methoxymethyl, methoxyethyl, methoxypropyl, methoxybutyl, ethoxymethyl, ethoxyethyl, ethoxypropyl, ethoxybutyl, propoxymethyl, propoxyethyl, propoxypropyl, propoxybutyl, butoxymethyl, butoxyethyl, butoxypropyl, or butoxybutyl.

3. The compound according to claim 1, or a racemate, or an isomer, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the cycloalkyl is selected from C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl, and the C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl is selected from cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, or cyclohexyl.

4. The compound according to claim 1, or a racemate, or an isomer, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the aromatic ring is selected from a four-membered ring, a fused ring containing the four-membered ring, a five-membered ring, a fused ring containing the five-membered ring, a six-membered ring, a fused ring containing the six-membered ring, a biphenyl type aromatic ring; and the heteroaromatic ring means that one or more carbon atoms on the aromatic ring are substituted by a heteroatom.

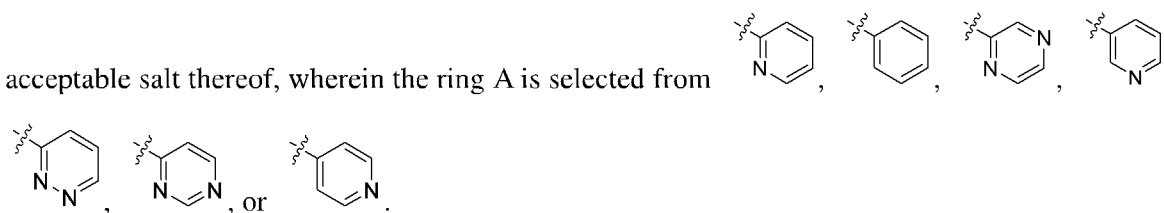
5. The compound according to claim 1, or a racemate, or an isomer, or a pharmaceutically

acceptable salt thereof, wherein the halogen is selected from fluorine, chlorine, bromine, or iodine; the haloalkyl means that one or more hydrogen atoms on the alkyl are substituted by the halogen; the haloalkoxy means that one or more hydrogen atoms on the alkoxy are substituted by the halogen; and the heterocycloalkyl means that one or more carbon atoms on the cycloalkyl are substituted by a heteroatom; and the alkylcycloalkyl means that one or more hydrogen atoms on the cycloalkyl are substituted by an alkyl, and the alkylheterocycloalkyl means that one or more hydrogen atoms on the heterocycloalkyl are substituted by an alkyl.

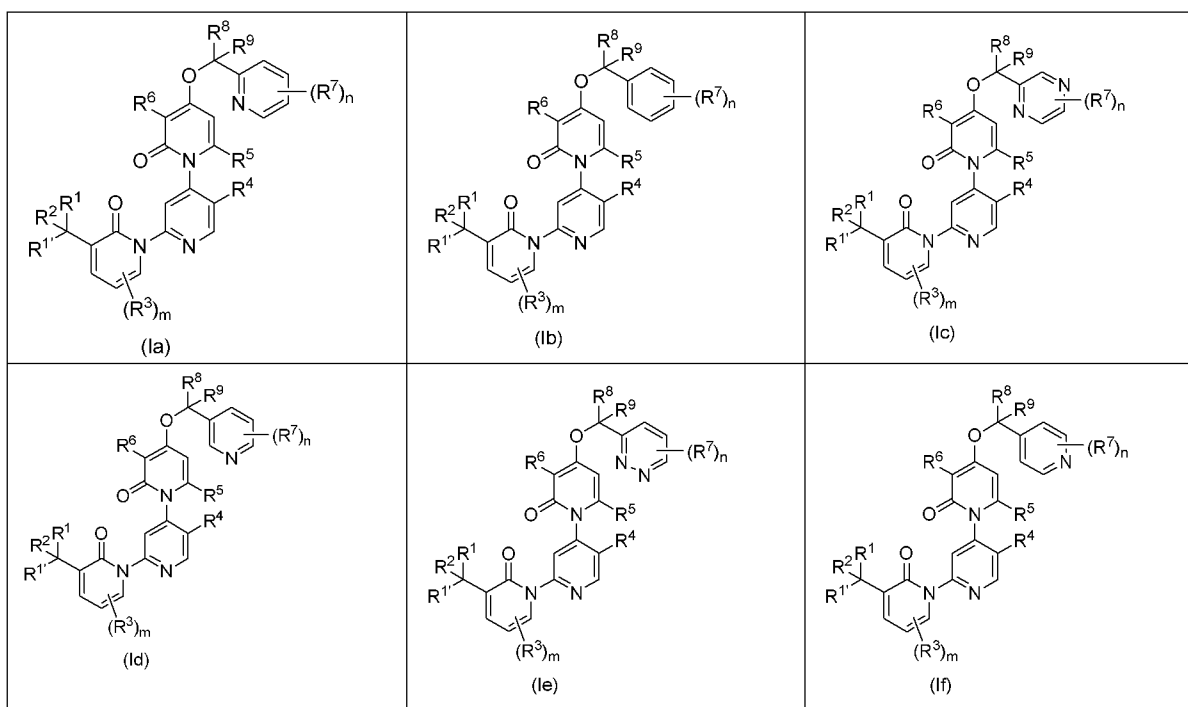
6. The compound according to claim 1, or a racemate, or an isomer, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein a heteroatom is selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur, and there are one or more heteroatoms.

7. The compound according to claim 1, or a racemate, or an isomer, or a pharmaceutically

acceptable salt thereof, wherein the ring A is selected from



8. The compound according to claim 1, or a racemate, or an isomer, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, selected from:



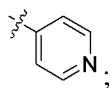
n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5;

$R^1, R^{1'}, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, R^8$, and R^9 are defined as above.

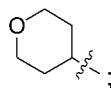
m is 0 or 1;

n is 0, 1, or 2;

the ring A is selected from , , , , , , or



R¹ and R^{1'} are selected from hydrogen, methyl, or ethyl, and R¹ and R^{1'} are cyclized to



R² is selected from hydrogen, hydroxyl, difluoromethyl, or cyano;

R³ is selected from hydrogen, methyl, methoxy, chlorine, or bromine;

R⁴ is selected from methyl, cyclopropyl, methoxy, ethyl, fluoromethyl, or trifluoromethyl;

R⁵ is selected from methyl;

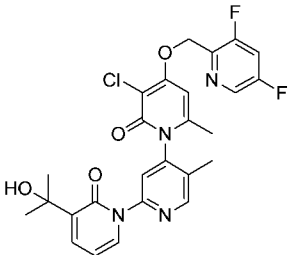
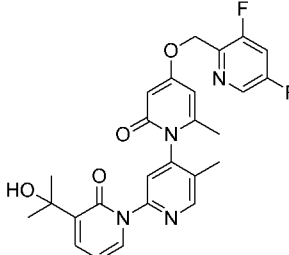
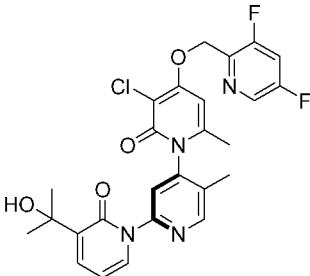
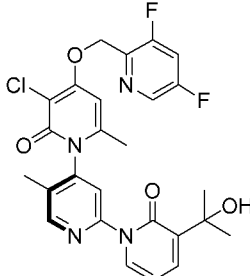
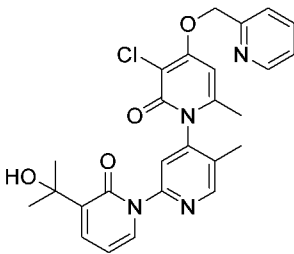
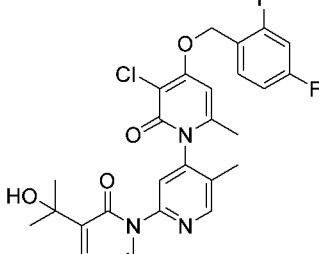
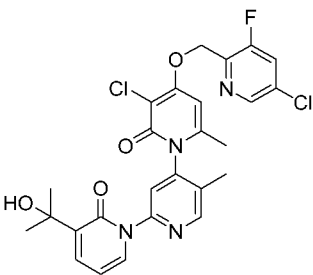
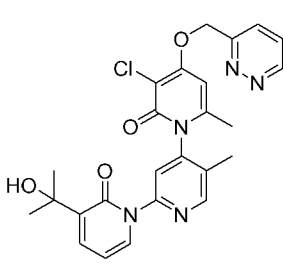
R⁶ is selected from chlorine, hydrogen, or bromine;

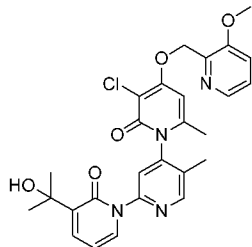
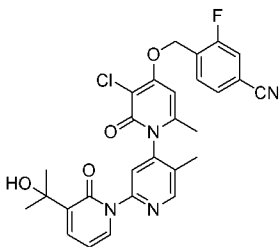
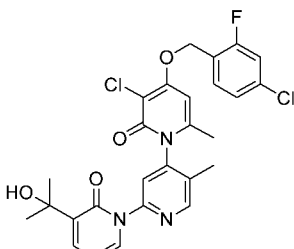
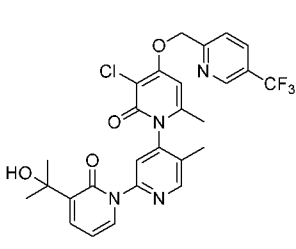
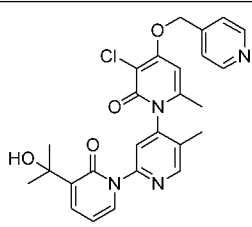
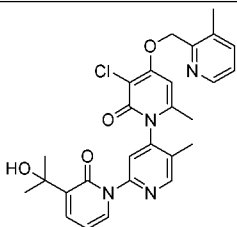
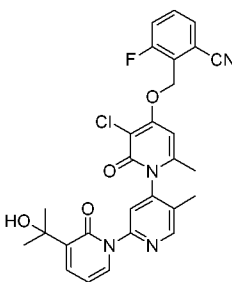
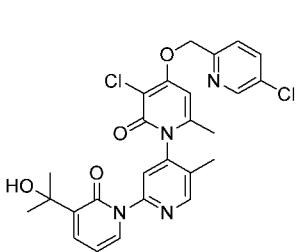
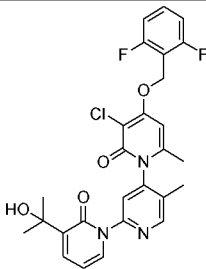
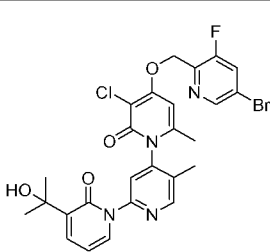
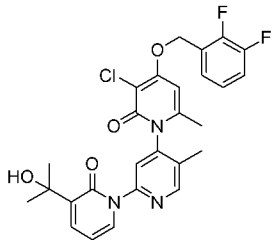
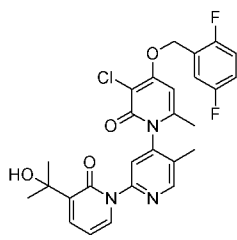
R⁷ is selected from hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, cyclopropyl, methoxy, cyano,

methyl, or trifluoromethyl; and

R⁸ and R⁹ are hydrogen.

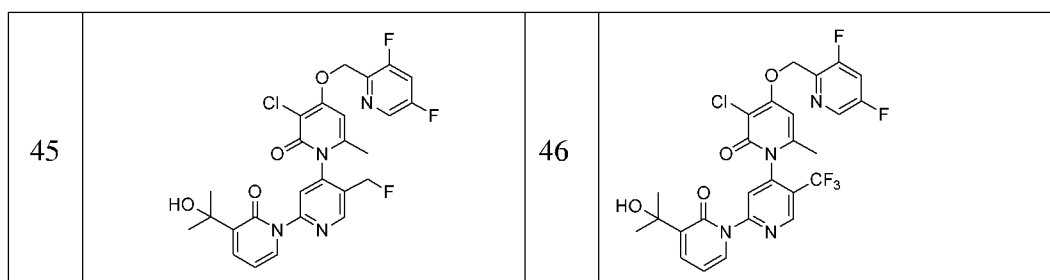
10. The compound according to claim 1, or a racemate, or an isomer, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, selected from:

	Compound structure		Compound structure
1		2	
1A		1B	
3		4	
5		6	

7		8	
9		10	
11		12	
13		14	
15		16	
17		18	

19		20	
21		22	
23		24	
25		26	
27		28	
29		30	
31		32	

33		34	
35		36	
37		38	
39		40	
41		42	
43		44	



11. The compound according to claim 1, or a racemate, or an isomer, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable salt refers to a salt prepared by the compound, or a racemate or an isomer thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.

12. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising a therapeutically effective amount of the compound according to any of claims 1 to 11, or a racemate, or an isomer, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

13. Use of the compound according to any of claims 1 to 11, or a racemate, or an isomer, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for treating diseases, wherein the diseases are p38/MK2 related diseases and selected from a chronic inflammatory disease and an acute inflammatory disease; wherein the chronic inflammatory disease is preferably rheumatoid arthritis.

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1-F, 2-N,
3-O, 4-Cl

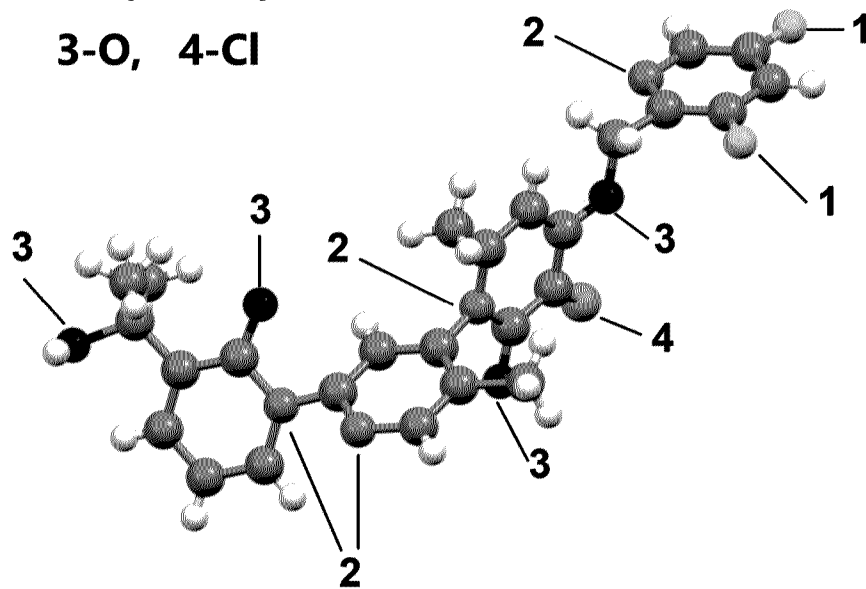


FIG. 1

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Compound1A: Crystal data and structure refinement	
Empirical formula	C ₂₆ H ₂₃ ClF ₂ N ₄ O ₄
Formula weight	528.94
Temperature/K	293(2)
Crystal system	monoclinic
Space group	C2
a/Å	36.980(7)
b/Å	7.3000(15)
c/Å	19.920(4)
α/°	90
β/°	106.80(3)
γ/°	90
Volume/Å ³	5148(2)
Z	8
ρ _{calc} /cm ³	1.365
2θ range for data collection/°	0.094 to 1.596
Index ranges	-40 ≤ h ≤ 40, -8 ≤ k ≤ 8, -22 ≤ l ≤ 22
Reflections collected	32849
Independent reflections	6801 [R _{int} = 0.2071, R _{sigma} = 0.1736]
Data/restraints/parameters	6801/1/212
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.37
Final R indexes [I ≥ 2σ (I)]	R ₁ = 0.1485, wR ₂ = 0.3741
Final R indexes [all data]	R ₁ = 0.1852, wR ₂ = 0.4088
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å ⁻³	0.55/-0.21

FIG. 2

Compound 1A: Atomic Coordinates And Isotropic Displacement Parameters

Atom	x	y	z	U(eq)	Atom	x	y	z	U(eq)
Cl01	1646(2)	2424(9)	8310(4)	26.7(17)	C36	1937(3)	-692(10)	8022(6)	21(3)
N2	5200(2)	5509(9)	3860(5)	8(2)	C38	2212(3)	-1710(8)	7839(8)	33(4)
C3	4881(2)	6486(8)	3885(5)	23(3)	C40	2512(3)	-829(11)	7684(8)	41(4)
C6	4587(2)	5595(11)	4053(5)	11(3)	N37	2536(2)	1071(11)	7713(8)	37(4)
C10	4611(2)	3728(10)	4196(5)	23(3)	F00J	221(5)	-5453(18)	8290(8)	37(3)
C9	4929(3)	2751(8)	4171(6)	39(4)	C26	5586(5)	13373(16)	321(7)	17(3)
C5	5224(2)	3641(9)	4003(5)	24(3)	C47	3009(3)	3269(14)	6571(4)	27(4)
O003	4889(4)	8206(14)	3735(6)	16(2)	C44	2742(3)	2291(14)	6792(5)	43(4)
C29	5897(2)	14426(12)	-582(4)	21(3)	C41	2808(3)	1874(14)	7498(5)	23(3)
C31	5859(2)	14965(13)	-1268(5)	27(4)	C45	3141(3)	2436(16)	7984(4)	47(5)
C32	5502(3)	15071(15)	-1749(4)	33(4)	C48	3408(3)	3414(16)	7763(5)	42(4)
C30	5184(2)	14637(15)	-1544(5)	28(4)	N52	3343(3)	3830(14)	7057(5)	45(4)
N28	5222(2)	14098(15)	-858(5)	46(4)	C33	3111(4)	2716(10)	5467(6)	32(4)
C27	5578(3)	13992(13)	-377(4)	25(3)	C59	3136(4)	3401(12)	4830(5)	41(4)
C11	4254(5)	6591(18)	4102(8)	23(3)	C60	3015(4)	5174(12)	4628(5)	29(4)
N7	5813(3)	6002(10)	4083(4)	23(3)	C58	2871(4)	6262(11)	5061(6)	39(4)
C12	6130(2)	6645(12)	3916(4)	24(3)	C56	2846(4)	5578(12)	5698(5)	40(4)
C17	6089(2)	7618(13)	3298(5)	28(4)	N53	2966(4)	3805(12)	5901(5)	31(3)
C13	5730(3)	7949(12)	2848(4)	15(3)	C61	3319(6)	2300(20)	4357(10)	43(4)
C8	5413(2)	7306(12)	3015(4)	16(3)	O013	3175(5)	1090(20)	5667(9)	44(4)
C4	5455(2)	6333(11)	3633(4)	23(3)	F015	5446(5)	15460(20)	-2426(8)	44(3)
Cl00	5521(6)	7760(20)	220(10)	116(5)	C43	2790(6)	-1970(20)	7507(10)	39(4)
O39	1650(4)	-1436(17)	8141(7)	31(3)	O01E	2297(5)	3737(19)	7889(8)	39(3)
C55	837(3)	-4872(15)	8812(5)	44(5)	C19	6432(5)	8290(20)	3109(8)	26(3)
N51	1192(3)	-4323(15)	8782(5)	40(4)	F01G	6196(5)	14215(19)	-143(8)	43(4)
C46	1242(3)	-3748(15)	8150(8)	32(4)	O14	4017(4)	5500(18)	4427(8)	34(3)
C50	937(3)	-3723(16)	7547(5)	42(4)	C62	3362(5)	3481(18)	3811(8)	21(3)
C54	582(3)	-4272(15)	7577(5)	32(4)	C15	3985(4)	7007(18)	3361(7)	18(3)
C57	532(3)	-4847(14)	8209(5)	27(3)	C49	3212(7)	1980(30)	8752(10)	48(5)
C21	5684(4)	7911(9)	1613(5)	47(5)	O1	5609(6)	11510(20)	361(10)	52(4)
C24	5640(4)	8846(12)	994(4)	43(4)	C16	4342(5)	8293(18)	4539(8)	22(3)
C25	5621(4)	10748(12)	978(4)	28(4)	C42	1618(5)	-3340(20)	8138(9)	30(4)
C23	5625(3)	11714(9)	1582(4)	18(3)	O63	3034(7)	900(30)	3935(11)	66(5)
C20	5648(3)	10779(10)	2200(4)	16(3)	F01Y	991(6)	-3330(20)	6962(10)	59(4)
N18	5668(3)	8877(10)	2216(4)	20(3)	C22	5678(7)	11840(30)	2847(12)	56(5)
C35	2262(3)	2089(8)	7897(6)	20(3)	O022	5705(6)	6220(20)	1711(10)	56(4)
C34	1962(3)	1208(10)	8051(6)	23(3)	C64	3685(7)	1590(30)	4789(11)	51(5)

FIG. 3

Compound1A: Bond Lengths.

Atom	Atom	Length/Å	Atom	Atom	Length/Å
Cl01	C34	1.663(9)	C54	C57	1.39
N2	C3	1.39	C57	F00J	1.287(16)
N2	C5	1.39	C21	C24	1.39
N2	C4	1.304(8)	C21	N18	1.39
C3	C6	1.39	C21	O022	1.254(19)
C3	O003	1.293(11)	C24	C25	1.39
C6	C10	1.39	C25	C23	1.39
C6	C11	1.458(16)	C25	O1	1.339(18)
C10	C9	1.39	C23	C20	1.39
C9	C5	1.39	C20	N18	1.39
C29	C31	1.39	C20	C22	1.48(2)
C29	C27	1.39	C35	C34	1.39
C29	F01G	1.21(2)	C35	N37	1.39
C31	C32	1.39	C35	O01E	1.210(15)
C32	C30	1.39	C34	C36	1.39
C32	F015	1.334(16)	C36	C38	1.39
C30	N28	1.39	C38	C40	1.39
N28	C27	1.39	C40	N37	1.39
C27	C26	1.453(14)	C40	C43	1.446(18)
C11	O14	1.46(2)	N37	C41	1.335(9)
C11	C15	1.55(2)	C26	O1	1.36(2)
C11	C16	1.50(2)	C47	C44	1.39
N7	C12	1.39	C47	N52	1.39
N7	C4	1.39	C47	N53	1.357(10)
C12	C17	1.39	C44	C41	1.39
C17	C13	1.39	C41	C45	1.39
C17	C19	1.506(16)	C45	C48	1.39
C13	C8	1.39	C45	C49	1.51(2)
C13	N18	1.389(9)	C48	N52	1.39
C8	C4	1.39	C33	C59	1.39
Cl00	C24	1.67(2)	C33	N53	1.39
O39	C36	1.276(15)	C33	O013	1.251(16)
O39	C42	1.40(2)	C59	C60	1.39
C55	N51	1.39	C59	C61	1.538(18)
C55	C57	1.39	C60	C58	1.39
N51	C46	1.39	C58	C56	1.39
C46	C50	1.39	C56	N53	1.39
C46	C42	1.426(19)	C61	C62	1.43(2)
C50	C54	1.39	C61	O63	1.53(3)
C50	F01Y	1.270(18)	C61	C64	1.47(3)

FIG. 4

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Compound1A: Bond Angles.							
Atom	Atom	Atom	Angle [°]	Atom	Atom	Atom	Angle [°]
C3	N2	C5	120	C25	C24	C21	120
C4	N2	C3	118.7(6)	C23	C25	C24	120
C4	N2	C5	120.9(6)	O1	C25	C24	115.1(9)
N2	C3	C6	120	O1	C25	C23	124.9(9)
O003	C3	N2	114.6(7)	C25	C23	C20	120
O003	C3	C6	125.4(7)	C23	C20	C22	118.9(9)
C3	C6	C10	120	N18	C20	C23	120
C3	C6	C11	121.3(7)	N18	C20	C22	121.0(9)
C10	C6	C11	118.7(7)	C13	N18	C21	119.6(6)
C6	C10	C9	120	C13	N18	C20	120.1(6)
C10	C9	C5	120	C20	N18	C21	120
C9	C5	N2	120	C34	C35	N37	120
C31	C29	C27	120	O01E	C35	C34	123.9(9)
F01G	C29	C31	124.0(9)	O01E	C35	N37	116.1(9)
F01G	C29	C27	115.9(9)	C35	C34	Cl01	119.8(5)
C29	C31	C32	120	C36	C34	Cl01	120.1(5)
C31	C32	C30	120	C36	C34	C35	120
F015	C32	C31	123.2(10)	O39	C36	C34	117.8(8)
F015	C32	C30	116.7(10)	O39	C36	C38	122.2(8)
N28	C30	C32	120	C38	C36	C34	120
C30	N28	C27	120	C36	C38	C40	120
C29	C27	C26	124.5(9)	C38	C40	C43	117.1(9)
N28	C27	C29	120	N37	C40	C38	120
N28	C27	C26	115.4(9)	N37	C40	C43	122.9(9)
C6	C11	O14	112.4(11)	C40	N37	C35	120
C6	C11	C15	110.9(11)	C41	N37	C35	121.5(7)
C6	C11	C16	113.9(13)	C41	N37	C40	118.2(7)
O14	C11	C15	103.1(14)	O1	C26	C27	110.5(12)
O14	C11	C16	104.5(11)	C44	C47	N52	120
C16	C11	C15	111.3(12)	N53	C47	C44	124.6(8)
C12	N7	C4	120	N53	C47	N52	115.3(8)
C17	C12	N7	120	C41	C44	C47	120
C12	C17	C19	120.3(8)	N37	C41	C44	119.5(9)
C13	C17	C12	120	N37	C41	C45	120.3(9)
C13	C17	C19	119.7(8)	C44	C41	C45	120
C17	C13	C8	120	C41	C45	C49	119.9(11)
N18	C13	C17	123.2(7)	C48	C45	C41	120
N18	C13	C8	116.7(7)	C48	C45	C49	120.1(11)
C13	C8	C4	120	C45	C48	N52	120
N2	C4	N7	110.2(7)	C48	N52	C47	120
N2	C4	C8	129.6(7)	C59	C33	N53	120
C8	C4	N7	120	O013	C33	C59	125.2(9)
C36	O39	C42	119.9(12)	O013	C33	N53	114.5(9)
N51	C55	C57	120	C33	C59	C61	121.8(9)
C46	N51	C55	120	C60	C59	C33	120
N51	C46	C50	120	C60	C59	C61	118.1(9)
N51	C46	C42	117.5(10)	C58	C60	C59	120
C50	C46	C42	122.3(10)	C60	C58	C56	120
C54	C50	C46	120	N53	C56	C58	120
F01Y	C50	C46	119.5(12)	C47	N53	C33	119.4(8)
F01Y	C50	C54	120.3(12)	C47	N53	C56	119.4(7)
C57	C54	C50	120	C56	N53	C33	120
C54	C57	C55	120	C62	C61	C59	108.2(13)
F00J	C57	C55	114.8(10)	C62	C61	O63	101.2(16)
F00J	C57	C54	125.1(10)	C62	C61	C64	111.6(16)
C24	C21	N18	120	O63	C61	C59	109.3(16)
O022	C21	C24	126.6(10)	C64	C61	C59	108.6(15)
O022	C21	N18	113.2(10)	C64	C61	O63	117.5(17)
C21	C24	Cl00	121.1(8)	C25	O1	C26	116.9(14)
C25	C24	Cl00	116.9(8)	O39	C42	C46	106.8(13)

FIG. 5

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Compound1A: Torsion Angles									
A	B	C	D	Angle/°	A	B	C	D	Angle/°
C101	C34	C36	O39	5.9(12)	N18	C21	C24	C100	-163.6(13)
C101	C34	C36	C38	-176.8(9)	N18	C21	C24	C25	0
N2	C3	C6	C10	0	C35	C34	C36	O39	-177.2(12)
N2	C3	C6	C11	178.4(11)	C35	C34	C36	C38	0
C3	N2	C5	C9	0	C35	N37	C41	C44	-87.2(10)
C3	N2	C4	N7	132.8(5)	C35	N37	C41	C45	87.2(10)
C3	N2	C4	C8	-52.2(10)	C34	C35	N37	C40	0
C3	C6	C10	C9	0	C34	C35	N37	C41	173.6(11)
C3	C6	C11	O14	-167.7(10)	C34	C36	C38	C40	0
C3	C6	C11	C15	77.4(12)	C36	O39	C42	C46	-169.1(13)
C3	C6	C11	C16	-49.0(14)	C36	C38	C40	N37	0
C6	C10	C9	C5	0	C36	C38	C40	C43	179.2(13)
C10	C6	C11	O14	10.7(16)	C38	C40	N37	C35	0
C10	C6	C11	C15	-104.2(10)	C38	C40	N37	C41	-173.9(11)
C10	C6	C11	C16	129.4(11)	C40	N37	C41	C44	86.5(10)
C10	C9	C5	N2	0	C40	N37	C41	C45	-99.1(9)
C5	N2	C3	C6	0	N37	C35	C34	C101	176.8(9)
C5	N2	C3	O003	-179.2(11)	N37	C35	C34	C36	0
C5	N2	C4	N7	-54.1(9)	N37	C41	C45	C48	-174.4(10)
C5	N2	C4	C8	120.8(8)	N37	C41	C45	C49	5.6(13)
O003	C3	C6	C10	179.1(12)	C47	C44	C41	N37	174.4(10)
O003	C3	C6	C11	-2.5(13)	C47	C44	C41	C45	0
C29	C31	C32	C30	0	C44	C47	N52	C48	0
C29	C31	C32	F015	-175.3(12)	C44	C47	N53	C33	-94.9(10)
C29	C27	C26	O1	-90.2(16)	C44	C47	N53	C56	97.5(10)
C31	C29	C27	N28	0	C44	C41	C45	C48	0
C31	C29	C27	C26	178.5(10)	C44	C41	C45	C49	180.0(13)
C31	C32	C30	N28	0	C41	C45	C48	N52	0
C32	C30	N28	C27	0	C45	C48	N52	C47	0
C30	N28	C27	C29	0	N52	C47	C44	C41	0
C30	N28	C27	C26	-178.6(9)	N52	C47	N53	C33	87.7(9)
N28	C27	C26	O1	88.3(15)	N52	C47	N53	C56	-79.9(10)
C27	C29	C31	C32	0	C33	C59	C60	C58	0
C27	C26	O1	C25	179.5(14)	C33	C59	C61	C62	-169.8(11)
C11	C6	C10	C9	-178.4(10)	C33	C59	C61	O63	80.9(17)
N7	C12	C17	C13	0	C33	C59	C61	C64	-48.4(18)
N7	C12	C17	C19	-179.1(10)	C59	C33	N53	C47	-167.5(11)
C12	N7	C4	N2	175.5(8)	C59	C33	N53	C56	0
C12	N7	C4	C8	0	C59	C60	C58	C56	0
C12	C17	C13	C8	0	C60	C59	C61	C62	6.0(19)
C12	C17	C13	N18	-178.6(8)	C60	C59	C61	O63	-103.3(15)
C17	C13	C8	C4	0	C60	C59	C61	C64	127.4(13)
C17	C13	N18	C21	87.6(8)	C60	C58	C56	N53	0
C17	C13	N18	C20	-85.7(9)	C58	C56	N53	C47	167.5(11)
C13	C8	C4	N2	-174.5(10)	C58	C56	N53	C33	0
C13	C8	C4	N7	0	N53	C47	C44	C41	-177.3(11)
C8	C13	N18	C21	-91.1(8)	N53	C47	N52	C48	177.5(10)
C8	C13	N18	C20	95.6(9)	N53	C33	C59	C60	0
C4	N2	C3	C6	173.1(9)	N53	C33	C59	C61	175.7(15)
C4	N2	C3	O003	-6.0(11)	C61	C59	C60	C58	-175.9(14)
C4	N2	C5	C9	-173.0(9)	O013	C33	C59	C60	172.4(16)
C4	N7	C12	C17	0	O013	C33	C59	C61	-11.9(18)
C100	C24	C25	C23	164.3(13)	O013	C33	N53	C47	19.3(15)
C100	C24	C25	O1	-17.2(15)	O013	C33	N53	C56	-173.2(14)
O39	C36	C38	C40	177.1(13)	F015	C32	C30	N28	175.6(11)
C55	N51	C46	C50	0	C43	C40	N37	C35	-179.1(14)
C55	N51	C46	C42	-175.0(11)	C43	C40	N37	C41	7.0(15)
N51	C55	C57	C54	0	O01E	C35	C34	C101	-5.5(14)
N51	C55	C57	F00J	177.3(11)	O01E	C35	C34	C36	177.7(14)
N51	C46	C50	C54	0	O01E	C35	N37	C40	-177.8(13)
N51	C46	C50	F01Y	-174.7(13)	O01E	C35	N37	C41	-4.2(14)
N51	C46	C42	O39	-103.5(13)	C19	C17	C13	C8	179.1(10)
C46	C50	C54	C57	0	C19	C17	C13	N18	0.5(10)
C50	C46	C42	O39	81.6(14)	F01G	C29	C31	C32	176.3(12)
C50	C54	C57	C55	0	F01G	C29	C27	N28	-176.6(11)
C50	C54	C57	F00J	-177.0(12)	F01G	C29	C27	C26	1.9(12)
C57	C55	N51	C46	0	C49	C45	C48	N52	-180.0(13)
C21	C24	C25	C23	0	O1	C25	C23	C20	-178.3(15)
C21	C24	C25	O1	178.5(13)	C42	O39	C36	C34	-178.1(13)
C24	C21	N18	C13	-173.3(10)	C42	O39	C36	C38	5(2)
C24	C21	N18	C20	0	C42	C46	C50	C54	174.8(12)
C24	C25	C23	C20	0	C42	C46	C50	F01Y	0.1(14)
C24	C25	O1	C26	179.4(14)	F01Y	C50	C54	C57	174.7(13)
C25	C23	C20	N18	0	C22	C20	N18	C13	-2.6(16)
C25	C23	C20	C22	176.0(14)	C22	C20	N18	C21	-175.9(15)
C23	C25	O1	C26	-2(2)	O022	C21	C24	C100	21.1(17)
C23	C20	N18	C13	173.2(10)	O022	C21	C24	C25	-175.3(18)
C23	C20	N18	C21	0	O022	C21	N18	C13	2.7(15)
N18	C13	C8	C4	178.7(8)	O022	C21	N18	C20	175.9(15)

FIG. 6

1-F, 2-N,
3-O, 4-Cl

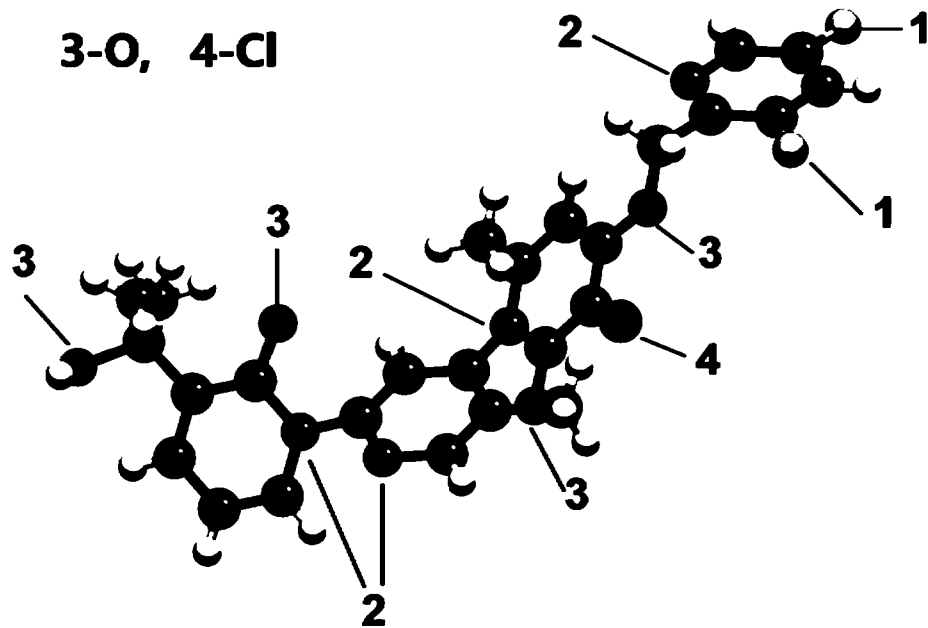


图 1

